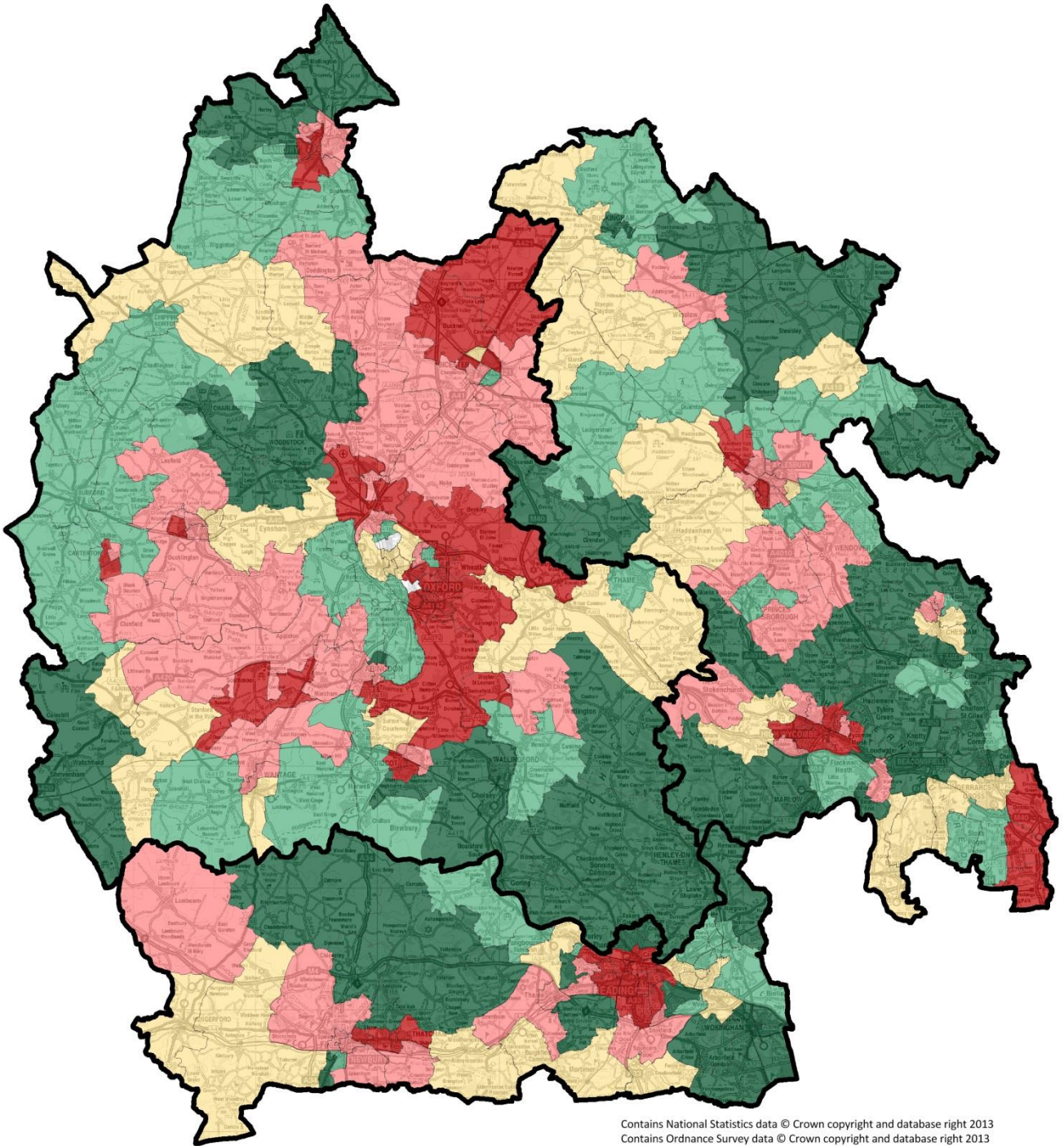


Obese children (Year 6)



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Produced by Buckinghamshire Public Health (publichealth@bucksc.gov.uk), May17

Obese children (Year 6) by Ward, % Population-weighted quintiles

Dark Green	Q1: 5.622 - 11.982
Light Green	Q2: 12.028 - 13.584
Yellow	Q3: 13.610 - 15.075
Pink	Q4: 15.168 - 17.878
Dark Red	Q5: 17.910 - 28.483
White	suppressed

Population-weighted quintile estimates from ward-level data in Local Health.

Quintile thresholds are adjusted to include all wards with tied indicator values. Wards are allocated to the 'better' quintile.

Obese children (Year 6)

The worst quintile in BOB includes 61 wards (out of 291 wards with recorded data), and makes up 19.5% of the total population. Buckinghamshire has 13 wards in the worst quintile, and these are;

- Southcourt (287)
- Oakridge and Castlefield (286)
- Walton Court & Hawkslade (276)
- Micklefield (264)
- Bowerdean (257)
- Riverside (254)
- Sands (249)
- Denham (246)
- Iver Heath (240)
- Ryemead (239)
- Terriers and Amersham Hill (238)
- Iver Village & Richings Park (235)
- Abbey (234)

[Rank in brackets, where 291 is worst in BOB]

The population in each quintile, for this indicator (using child/denominator population), is as follows;

Quintile	Population	#Wards
Q1	172,899	77
Q2	175,725	50
Q3	176,084	42
Q4	171,523	61
Q5	168,575	61
Total	864,806	291

For this indicator 38,234 people in Bucks are in quintile 5 (23% of the quintile); this is lower than expected.

Notes on the indicator

Two wards in Oxfordshire were suppressed for this indicator.

Methodology/Suppression: Where only 1 to 5 children are overweight or obese, the numerator data have been suppressed in accordance with the HSCIC's recommendations. If no other MSOA within the local authority (LA) has been suppressed due to small numbers then the next lowest value in the LA has been suppressed to prevent disclosure by differencing with the LA total. Additionally, values (for obesity prevalence) have been suppressed where the number of overweight or the number of obese children can be differenced from the obese and excess weight values.

Denominators with values less than 50 child measurements across all three years have been suppressed.

Ward figures are **estimated** from the MSOA level data. Each MSOA is made up of a number of constituent Output Areas, and each of these has been assumed to have the same level of incidence as their 'parent' MSOA. For each Output Area, a numerator and denominator has been estimated by distributing the numerator and denominator of the MSOA, weighted by the relevant population. The numerators and denominators of the Output Areas were then aggregated to wards, in order to calculate the indicator for these geographies.

Definition: Number of children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) classified as obese in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) attending participating state maintained schools in England as a proportion of all children measured. Children are classified as obese if their BMI is on or above the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

Source: National Child Measurement Programme, 2012/13-2014/15.