Hull JSNA: Our Healthy Weight - National Child Measurement Programme 2024/25 Detailed Report

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Introduction and Headlines

Introduction

- The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) is an important part of the Government's work programme to help children to be a healthy weight, and is operated by the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) and the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)

- Every year, as part of the NCMP, children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) have their height and weight measured during the school year to inform local planning and delivery of services for children; and gather population data to allow analysis of trends in growth patterns and overweight

- The NCMP also helps to increase public and professional understanding of weight issues in children and is useful for engaging with children and families about healthy lifestyles and weight issues. Before the NCMP takes place, parents receive a letter informing them about the programme and allows them to opt out if they don't want their child to take part.

- More information can be found at National Child Measurement Programme: operational guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Notes on the data

- This report presents findings from the 2024/25 National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)
- This report follows on from the initial briefing when local authority level NCMP data was published, available via publichealthintelligence@hullcc.gov.uk
- Local authorities receive more detailed data following publication of the national reports.
- The report contains analyses of body mass index (BMI) classification rates by age, sex, deprivation, ethnicity as well as geographic and trend analyses.
- Note that due to COVID19, a full representative data collection was not achievable for local authorities during the 2020/21 academic year. As a result, this data has been removed from the trend charts for Hull. The data collected was representative at a national level so it is possible to include the trend charts for England.
- The analyses are based on population surveillance of BMI classifications from Cole's 1990 reference curves.

Headlines

In Year R, excess weight prevalence has increased from 26.4% (2023/24) to 29.2% (2024/25)

In Year 6, excess weight prevalence has increased from 42.2% (2023/24) to 42.6% (2024/25)

In Year R, obesity prevalence has increased from 12.0% (2023/24) to 14.2% (2024/25)

In Year 6, obesity prevalence has decreased marginally from 27.9% (2023/24) to 27.8% (2024/25)

In Year R, Hull's excess weight and obesity prevalence remain higher than the national rate and the inequalities gap has increased
Excess weight: 29.2% (Hull); 23.5% (England)
Obesity: 14.2% (Hull); 10.5% (England)

In Year 6, Hull's excess weight and obesity prevalence remain higher than the national rate and the inequalities gap has increased
Excess weight: 42.6% (Hull); 36.2% (England)
Obesity: 27.8% (Hull); 22.2% (England)

In Year R, excess weight differs across Hull's wards from 23% (Kingswood) to 31% (Sutton) obesity varies between 10% (Bricknell) and 16% (University)

In Year 6, excess weight differs across Hull's wards, from 32% (Kingswood) to 51% (St Andrew's & Docklands) and obesity varies between 18% (Kingswood) and 38% (Central)

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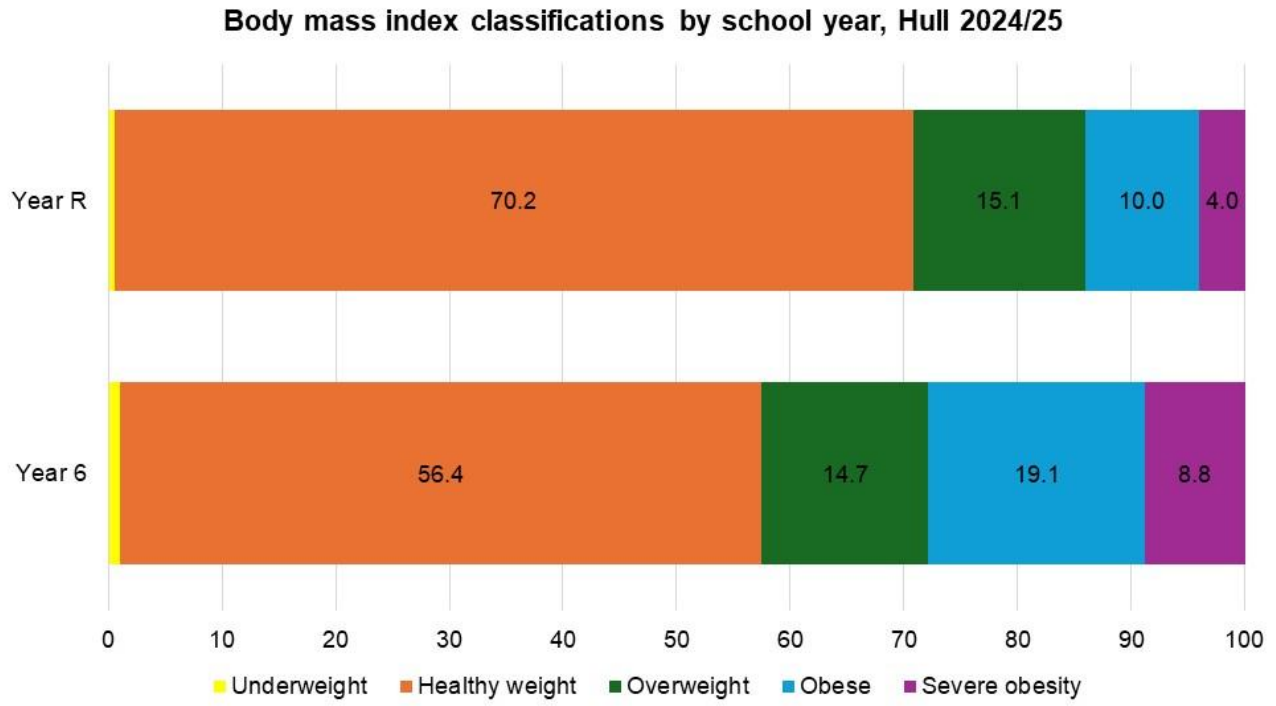
Overall Results for Hull and Trends Over Time

What are the overall results for Hull for 2024/25?

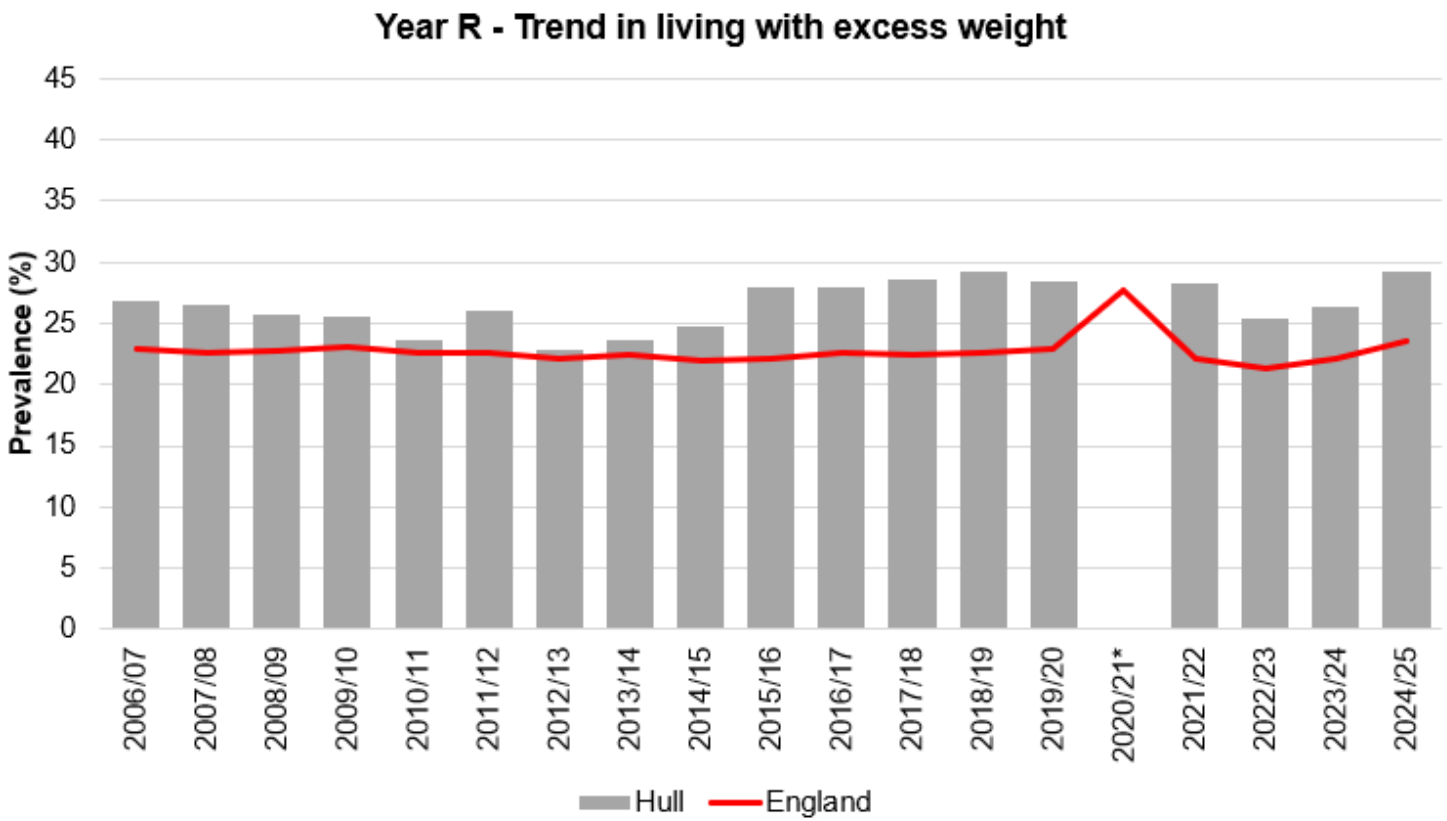
	Year R	Year R	Year 6	Year 6
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Underweight	16	0.6	34	1.1
Healthy weight	2,037	70.2	1,798	56.4
Overweight	439	15.1	467	14.7
Obese	291	10.0	609	19.1
Severely obese	117	4.0	279	8.8
Excess weight	847	29.2	1355	42.5
Obesity	408	14.1	888	27.9
Total	**2,900**	**100.0**	**3,187**	**100.0**



What does the excess weight trend look like in Hull? - Year R

NCMP year R

Period	Hull	England	Gap
2006/07	26.8	22.9	3.9
2007/08	26.5	22.6	3.9
2008/09	25.8	22.8	3.0
2009/10	25.5	23.1	2.4
2010/11	23.7	22.6	1.1
2011/12	26.0	22.6	3.4
2012/13	22.9	22.2	0.7
2013/14	23.6	22.5	1.1
2014/15	24.8	21.9	2.9
2015/16	27.9	22.1	5.8
2016/17	27.9	22.6	5.3
2017/18	28.6	22.4	6.2
2018/19	29.2	22.6	6.6
2019/20	28.4	23.0	5.4
2020/21*		27.7	
2021/22	28.2	22.2	6.0
2022/23	25.4	21.4	4.0
2023/24	26.4	22.1	4.3
2024/25	29.2	23.5	5.7



Key points:

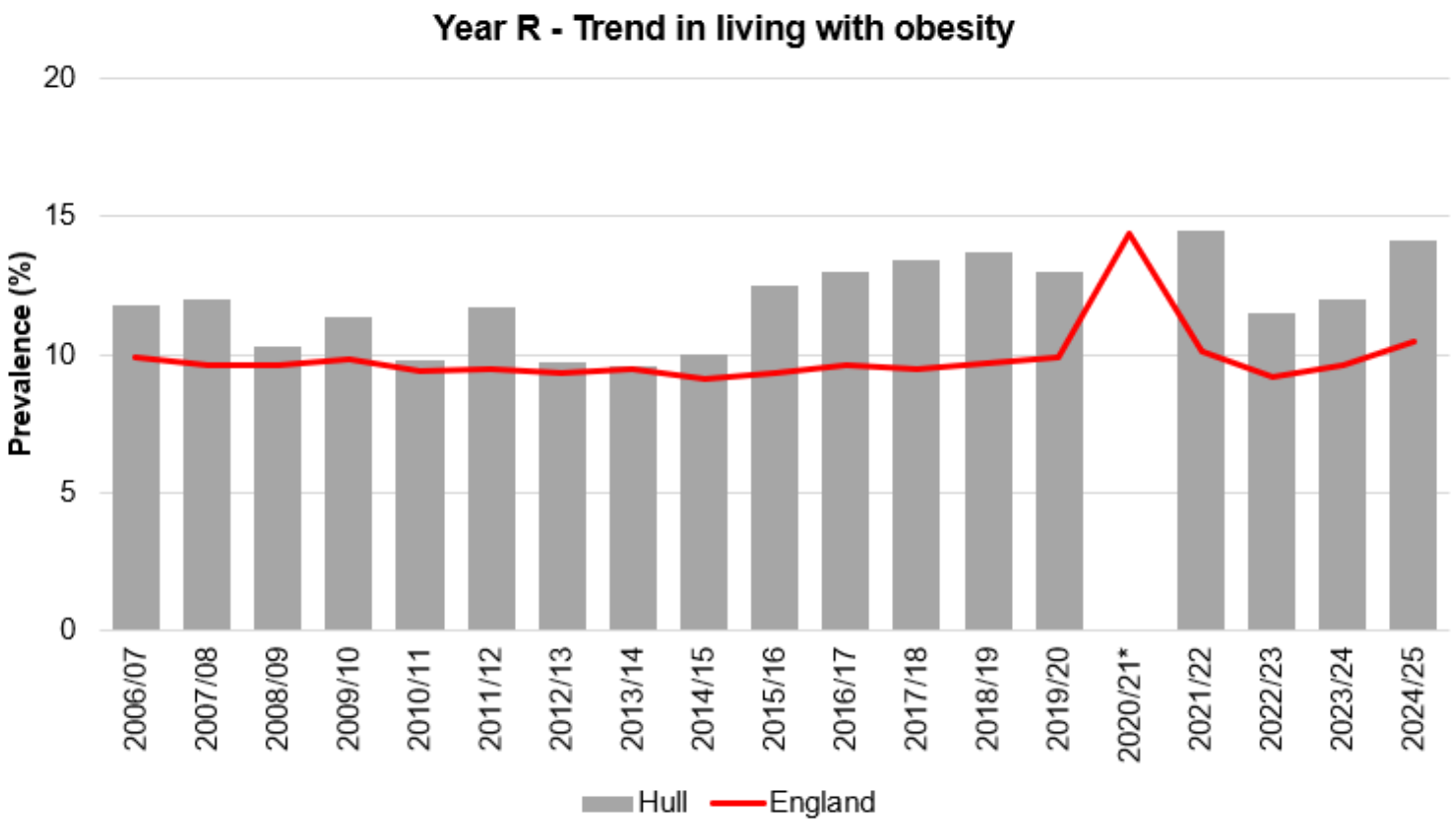
- Large increase in last year
- Prevalence is currently the highest it has been in Hull over last two decades (equal with 2018/19)
- Inequalities gap with England increased in last year

* Hull data was not complete enough for 2020/21 to be used due to COVID19 pandemic (sample size around 1/5th of normal NCMP cohorts)

What does the obesity trend look like in Hull? - Year R

NCMP year R

Period	Hull	England	Gap
2006/07	11.8	9.9	1.9
2007/08	12.0	9.6	2.4
2008/09	10.3	9.6	0.7
2009/10	11.4	9.8	1.6
2010/11	9.8	9.4	0.4
2011/12	11.7	9.5	2.2
2012/13	9.7	9.3	0.4
2013/14	9.6	9.5	0.1
2014/15	10.0	9.1	0.9
2015/16	12.5	9.3	3.2
2016/17	13.0	9.6	3.4
2017/18	13.4	9.5	3.9
2018/19	13.7	9.7	4.0
2019/20	13.0	9.9	3.1
2020/21*		14.4	
2021/22	14.5	10.1	4.4
2022/23	11.5	9.2	2.3
2023/24	12.0	9.6	2.4
2024/25	14.2	10.5	3.7



Key points:

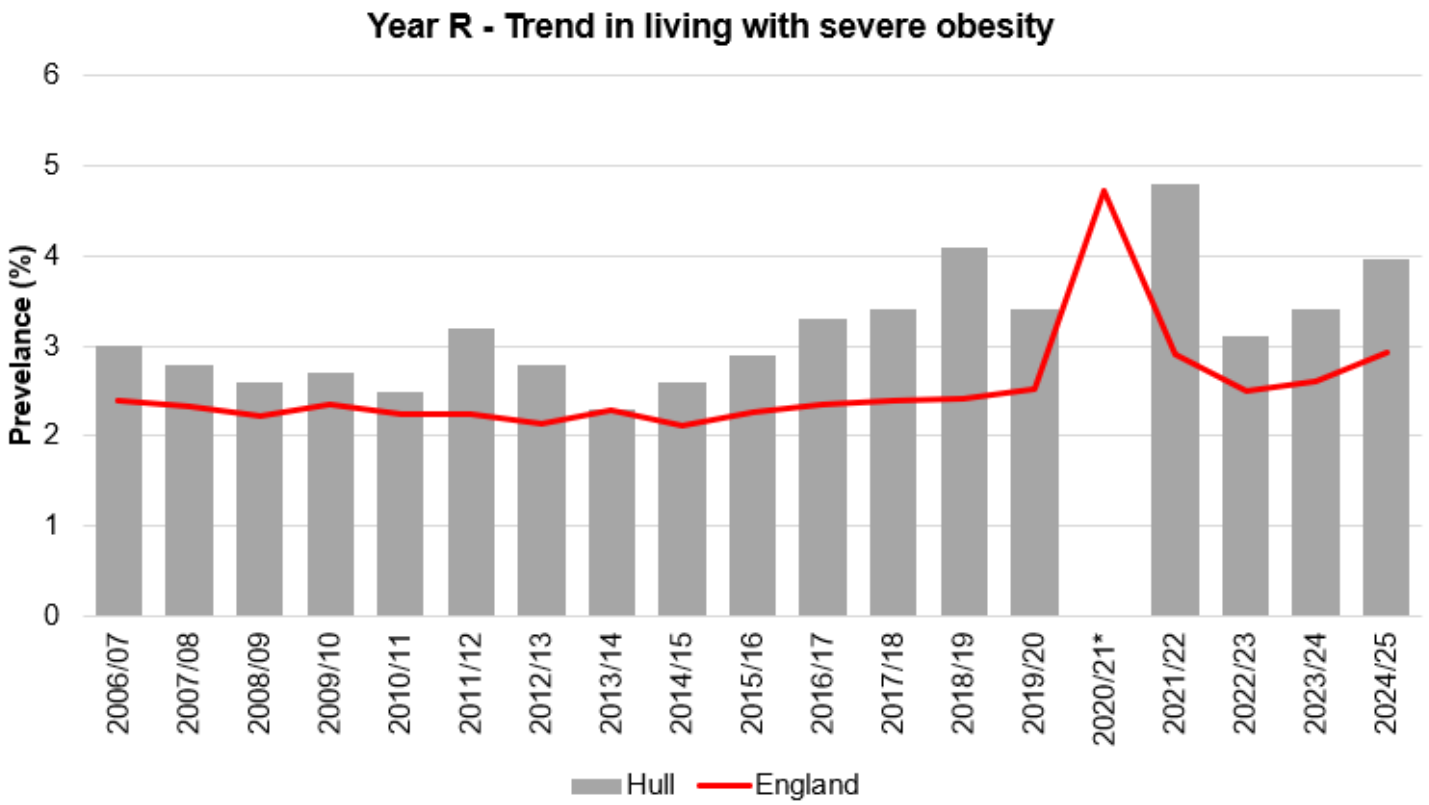
- Large increase in last year
- Prevalence is currently the second highest it has been in Hull over last two decades
- Inequalities gap with England increased in last year

* Hull data was not complete enough for 2020/21 to be used due to COVID19 pandemic (sample size around 1/5th of normal NCMP cohorts)

What does the severe obesity trend look like in Hull? - Year R

NCMP year R

Period	Hull	England	Gap
2006/07	3.0	2.4	0.6
2007/08	2.8	2.3	0.5
2008/09	2.6	2.2	0.4
2009/10	2.7	2.3	0.4
2010/11	2.5	2.3	0.2
2011/12	3.2	2.3	0.9
2012/13	2.8	2.1	0.7
2013/14	2.3	2.3	0.0
2014/15	2.6	2.1	0.5
2015/16	2.9	2.3	0.6
2016/17	3.3	2.3	1.0
2017/18	3.4	2.4	1.0
2018/19	4.1	2.4	1.7
2019/20	3.4	2.5	0.9
2020/21*		4.7	
2021/22	4.8	2.9	1.9
2022/23	3.1	2.5	0.6
2023/24	3.4	2.6	0.8
2024/25	4.0	2.9	1.0



Key points:

- Large increase in last year
- Prevalence is currently the third highest it has been in Hull over last two decades
- Inequalities gap with England increased in last year

* Hull data was not complete enough for 2020/21 to be used due to COVID19 pandemic (sample size around 1/5th of normal NCMP cohorts)

What does the excess weight trend look like in Hull? – Year 6

NCMP year 6

Period	Hull	England	Gap
2006/07	34.0	31.7	2.3
2007/08	37.5	32.6	4.9
2008/09	35.8	32.6	3.2
2009/10	34.6	33.4	1.2
2010/11	37.9	33.4	4.5
2011/12	36.8	33.9	2.9
2012/13	36.4	33.3	3.1
2013/14	34.5	33.5	1.0
2014/15	35.8	33.2	2.6
2015/16	37.4	34.2	3.2
2016/17	36.1	34.2	1.9
2017/18	37.9	34.3	3.6
2018/19	36.0	34.3	1.7
2019/20	37.5	35.2	2.3
2020/21*		40.9	
2021/22	42.6	37.7	4.9
2022/23	40.4	36.6	3.8
2023/24	42.2	35.8	6.4
2024/25	42.6	36.2	6.4

* Hull data was not complete enough for 2020/21 to be used due to COVID19 pandemic (sample size around 1/5th of normal NCMP cohorts)

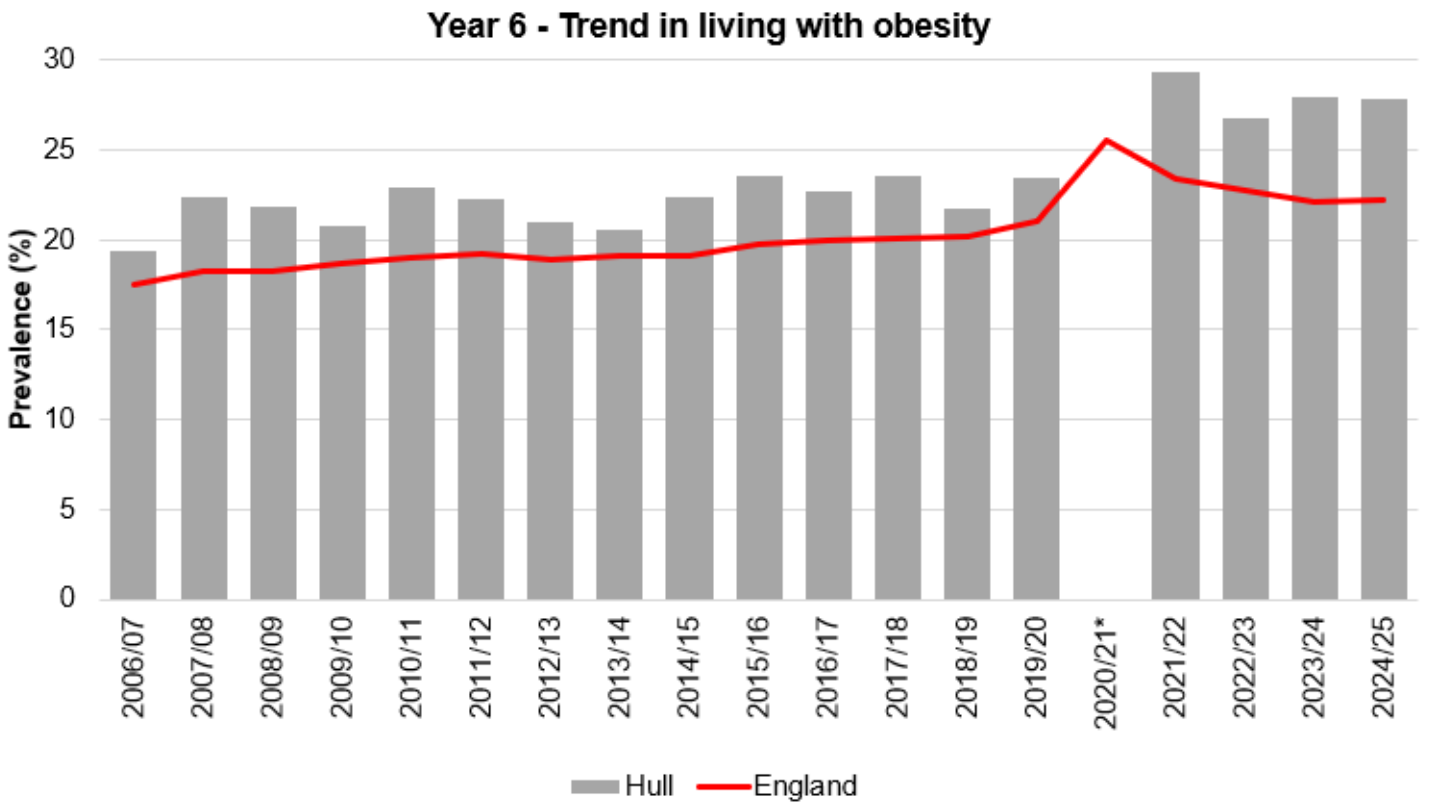
Key points:

- Small increase in last year
- Prevalence is currently the highest it has been in Hull over last two decades (equal with 2021/22)
- Inequalities gap with England remained the same as last year but highest it has ever been

What does the obesity trend look like in Hull? – Year 6

NCMP year 6

Period	Hull	England	Gap
2006/07	19.4	17.5	1.9
2007/08	22.4	18.3	4.1
2008/09	21.8	18.3	3.5
2009/10	20.8	18.7	2.1
2010/11	22.9	19.0	3.9
2011/12	22.3	19.2	3.1
2012/13	21.0	18.9	2.1
2013/14	20.6	19.1	1.5
2014/15	22.4	19.1	3.3
2015/16	23.6	19.8	3.8
2016/17	22.7	20.0	2.7
2017/18	23.6	20.1	3.5
2018/19	21.7	20.2	1.5
2019/20	23.4	21.0	2.4
2020/21*		25.5	
2021/22	29.3	23.4	5.9
2022/23	26.8	22.7	4.1
2023/24	27.9	22.1	5.8
2024/25	27.8	22.2	5.6



* Hull data was not complete enough for 2020/21 to be used due to COVID19 pandemic (sample size around 1/5th of normal NCMP cohorts)

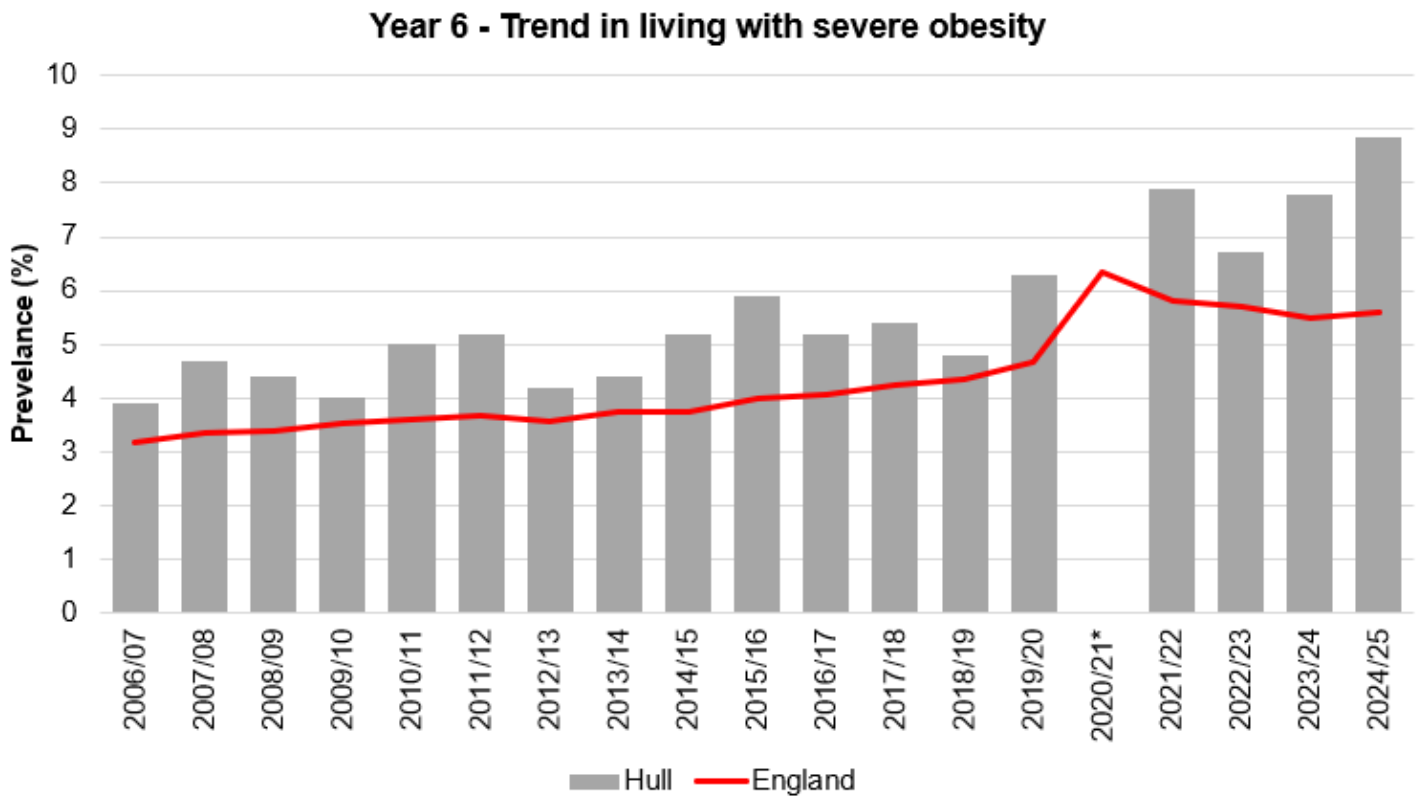
Key points:

- Very small decrease in last year
- Prevalence is currently the third highest it has been in Hull over last two decades
- Inequalities gap with England narrowed slightly in last year although still large

What does the severe obesity trend look like in Hull? – Year 6

NCMP year 6

Period	Hull	England	Gap
2006/07	3.9	3.2	0.7
2007/08	4.7	3.4	1.3
2008/09	4.4	3.4	1.0
2009/10	4.0	3.5	0.5
2010/11	5.0	3.6	1.4
2011/12	5.2	3.7	1.5
2012/13	4.2	3.6	0.6
2013/14	4.4	3.7	0.7
2014/15	5.2	3.7	1.5
2015/16	5.9	4.0	1.9
2016/17	5.2	4.1	1.1
2017/18	5.4	4.2	1.2
2018/19	4.8	4.4	0.4
2019/20	6.3	4.7	1.6
2020/21*		6.3	
2021/22	7.9	5.8	2.1
2022/23	6.7	5.7	1.0
2023/24	7.8	5.5	2.3
2024/25	8.9	5.6	3.3



* Hull data was not complete enough for 2020/21 to be used due to COVID19 pandemic (sample size around 1/5th of normal NCMP cohorts)

Key points:

- Large increase in last year
- Prevalence is currently the highest it has been in Hull over last two decades
- Inequalities gap with England increased considerably in last year and is largest it has ever been

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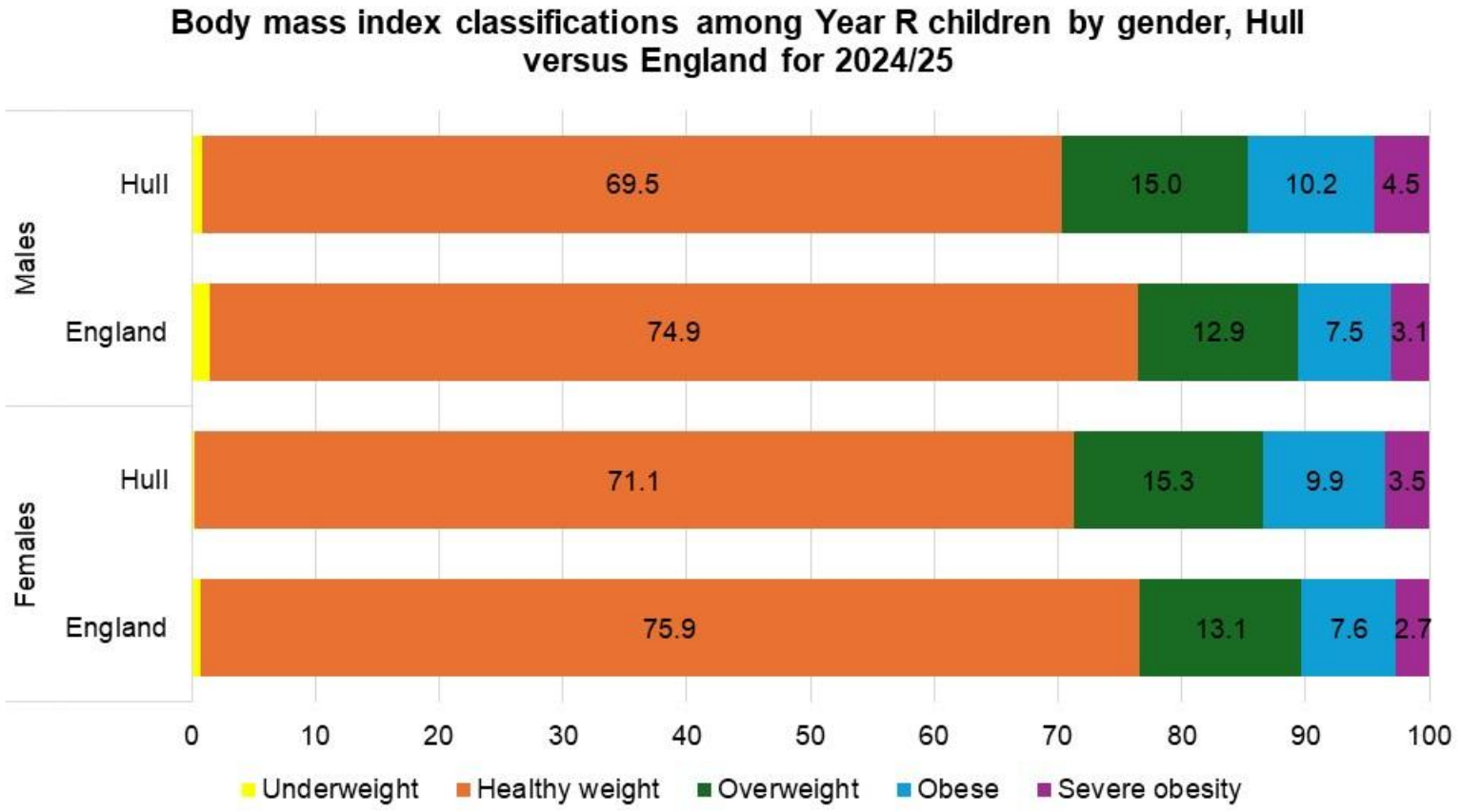
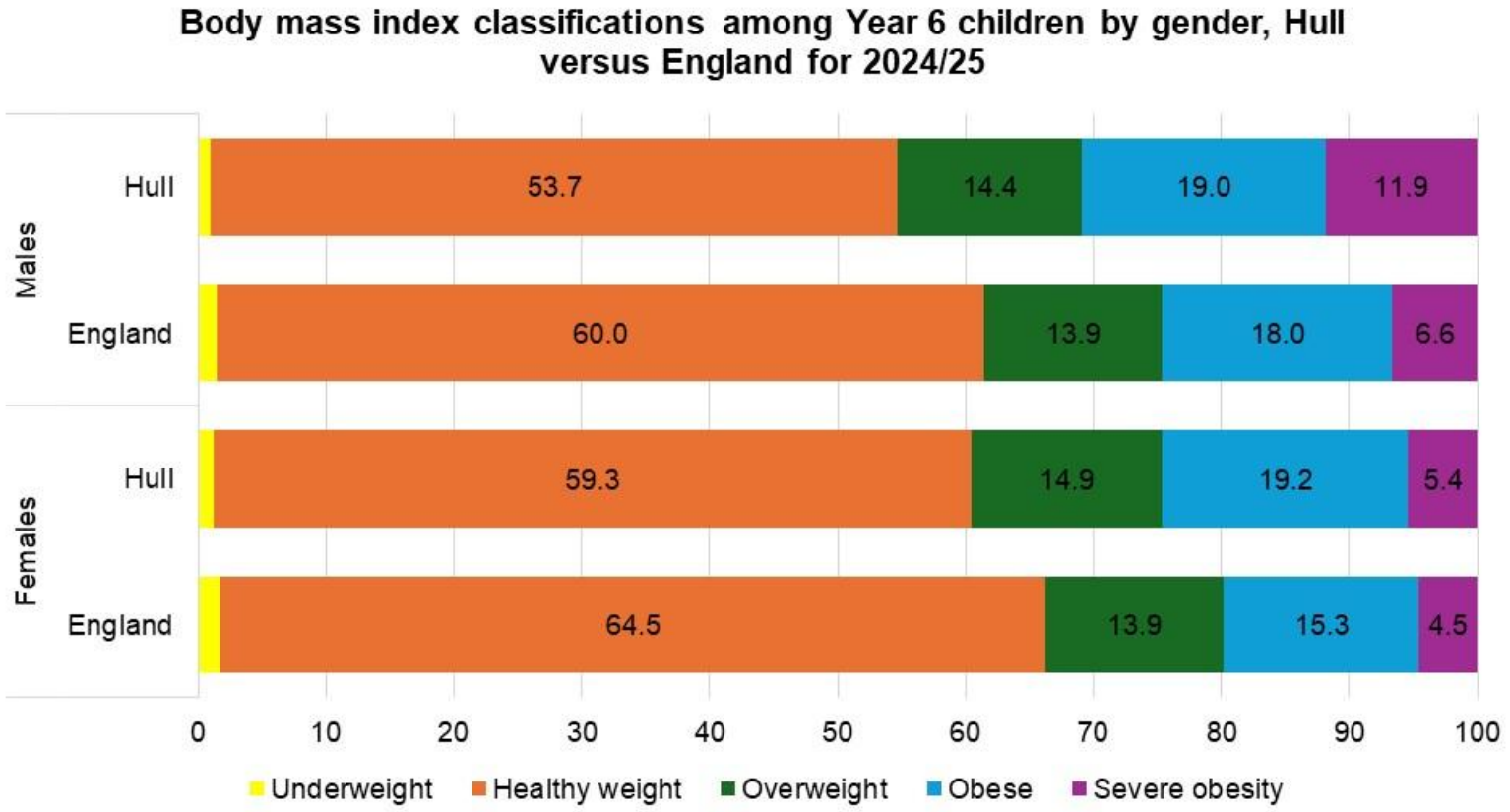
Differences Between Males and Females

What are the differences between males and females? – Year R



For 2024/25, the prevalence of excess weight for Year R children is higher among males compared to females in Hull (29.7% versus 28.7%) as it is in England (23.6% versus 23.4%) although the gap between males and females is greater in Hull. This is also the case for children living with obesity for Hull (14.7% versus 13.4%) and England (10.7% versus 10.3%) and for severe obesity for Hull (4.5% versus 3.5%) and England (3.1% versus 2.7%).

What are the differences between males and females? – Year 6



For 2024/25, the prevalence of excess weight for Year 6 children is higher among males compared to females in Hull (45.3% versus 39.5%) as it is in England (38.5% versus 33.7%). This is also the case for children living with obesity for Hull (30.9% versus 24.6%) and England (24.6% versus 19.8%) and for severe obesity for Hull (11.9% versus 5.4%) and England (6.6% versus 4.5%). The difference between Year 6 males and females in Hull for severe obesity is much larger than England.

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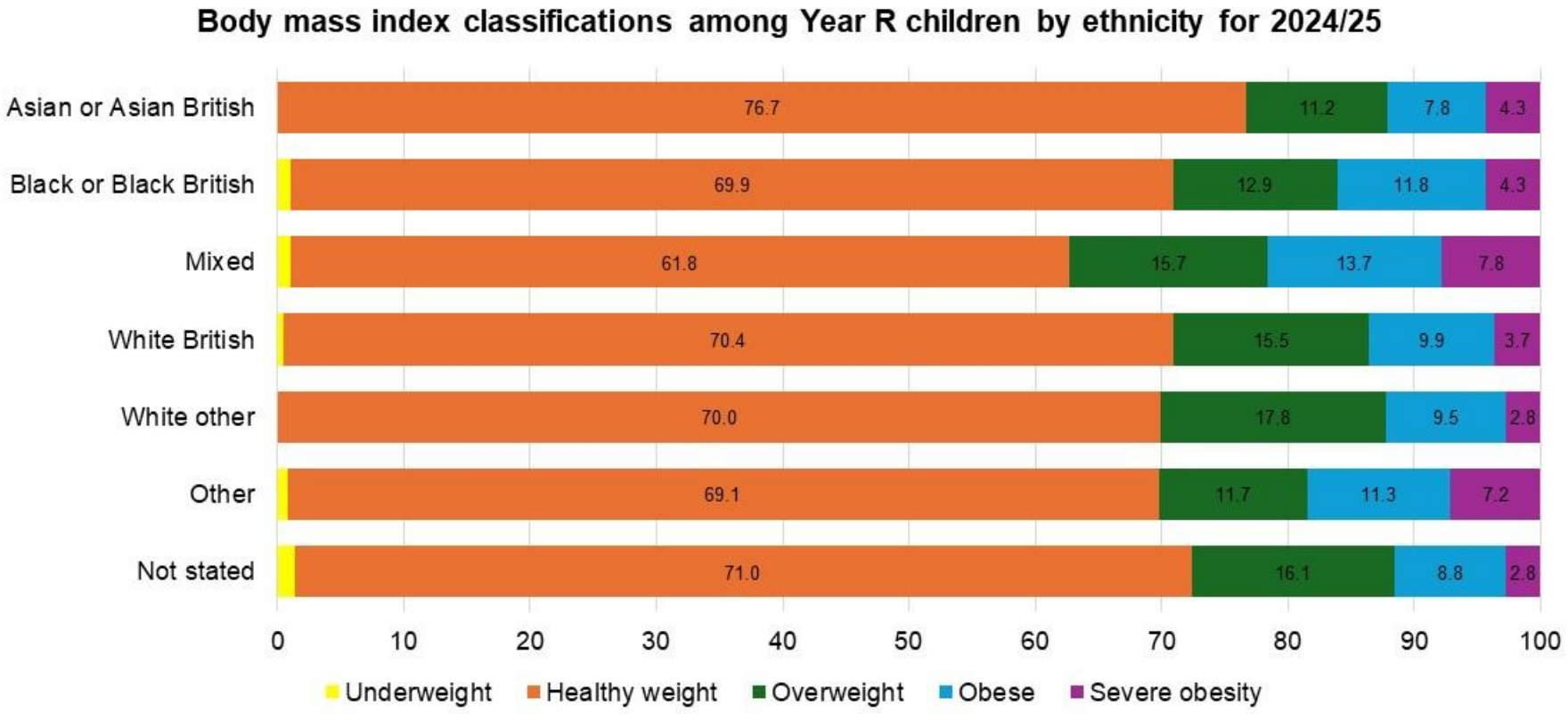
Differences Among Minority Ethnic Groups

How well does ethnicity appear to be recorded?

Ethnicity	NCMP Year R	Census aged 4-5	% difference	NCMP Year 6	Census aged 10-11	% difference
Asian or Asian British or Chinese	4.3	3.9	+10	3.5	3.1	+13
Black or Black British	3.5	3.1	+12	2.6	3.1	–17
Mixed	3.8	3.4	+12	2.6	3.4	–24
White British	68.5	78.2	–12	73.7	80.0	–8
White other	9.8	8.3	+18	9.3	8.1	+14
Other	10.1	3.1	+226	8.4	2.4	+248
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
Not stated	7.7			5.6		

Results are presented on the next few slides in relation to differences in the prevalence of children living with excess weight and obesity. Whilst the prevalence of ethnicity may have changed a little since the 2021 Census, there does appear to be differences with many more children classified under ‘other ethnicity’ compared to the Census particularly among Year R children. One in 13 Year R children and one in 18 Year 6 children do not have ethnicity recorded on NCMP, but this is fewer children compared to 2023/24 so the coding seems to have improved over the last year.

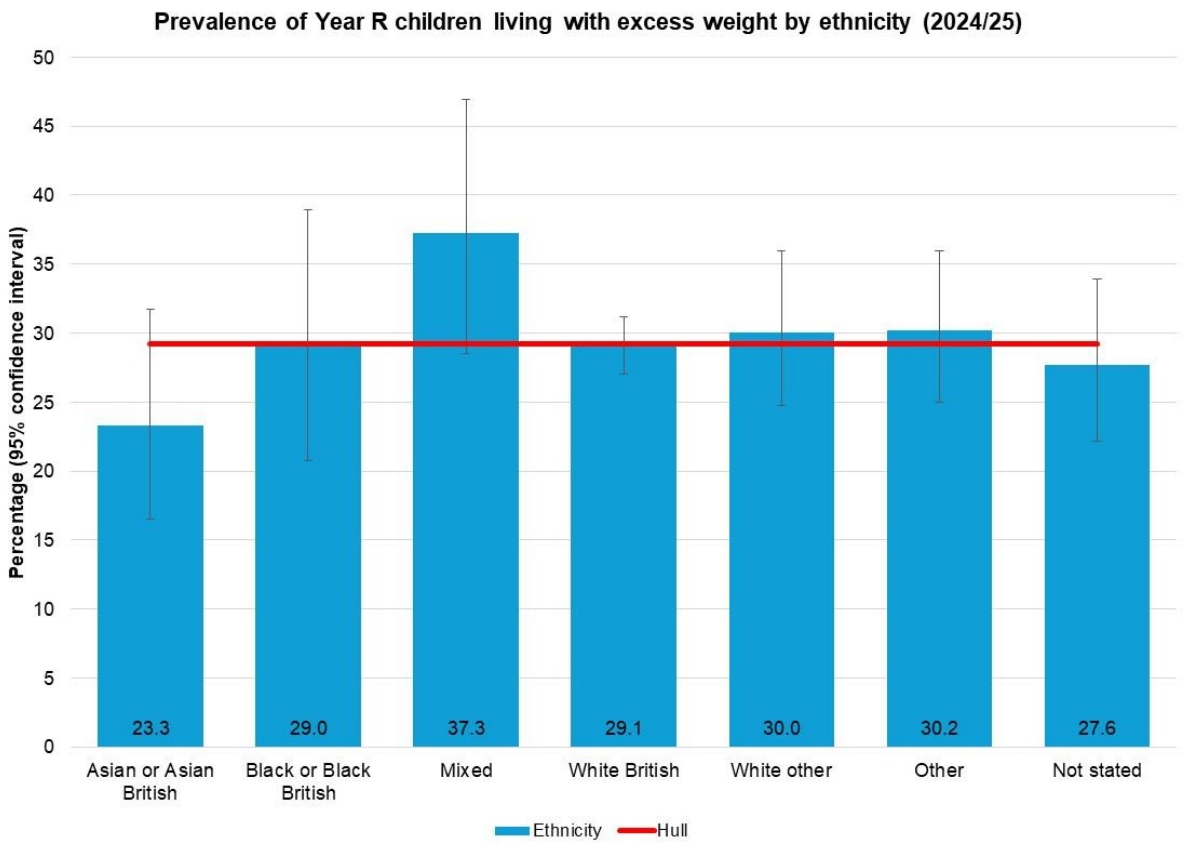
What are the differences among minority ethnic groups? – Year R

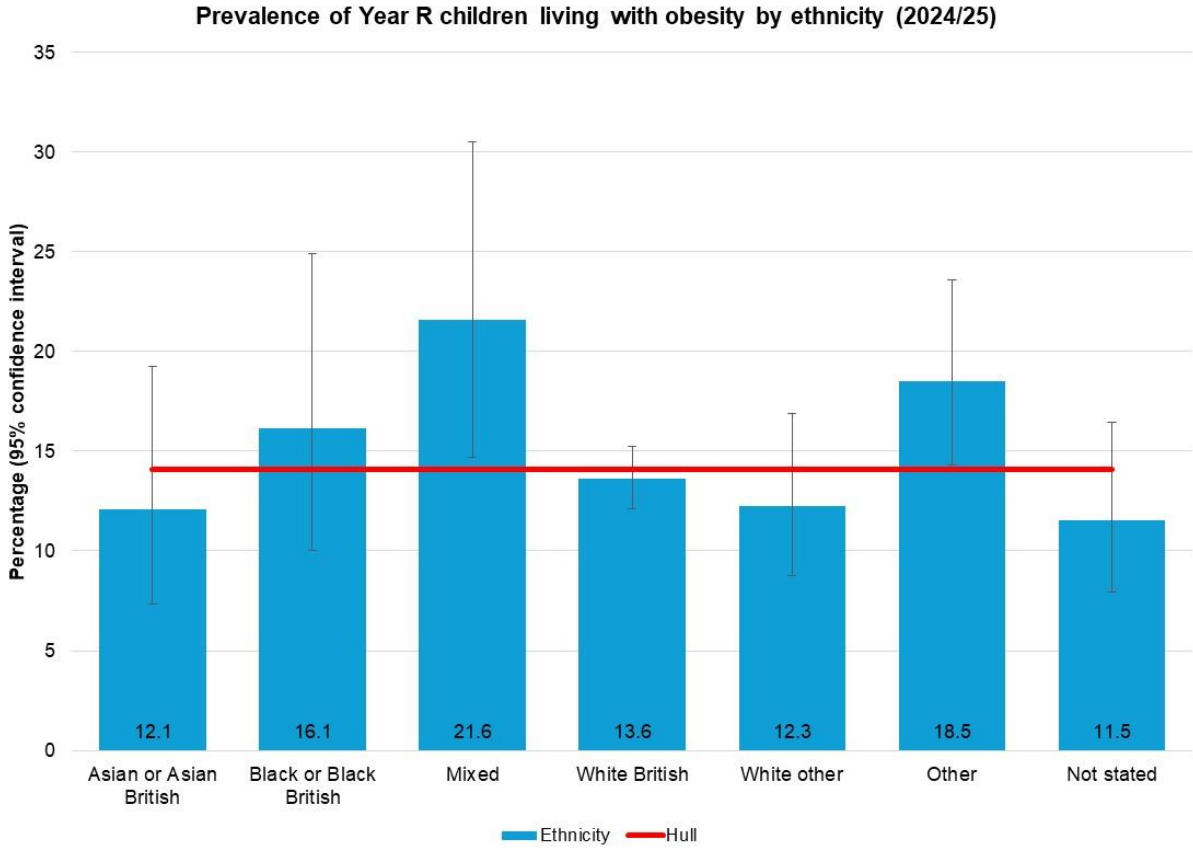


In England, Black and Black British Year R children were more likely to be living with obesity and severe obesity. Rates were also higher among children with mixed ethnicities which included Black ethnicities as well as children with Pakistani or Bangladeshi heritage with rates were lower for children with Chinese or Indian heritage. The prevalence of underweight was much higher among Asian and Asian British especially children with Indian heritage.

In Hull for 2024/25, combining underweight with healthy weight and severe obesity with obesity due to small numbers, there are no statistically significant differences in the body mass weight classifications among Year R children among the ethnic groups.

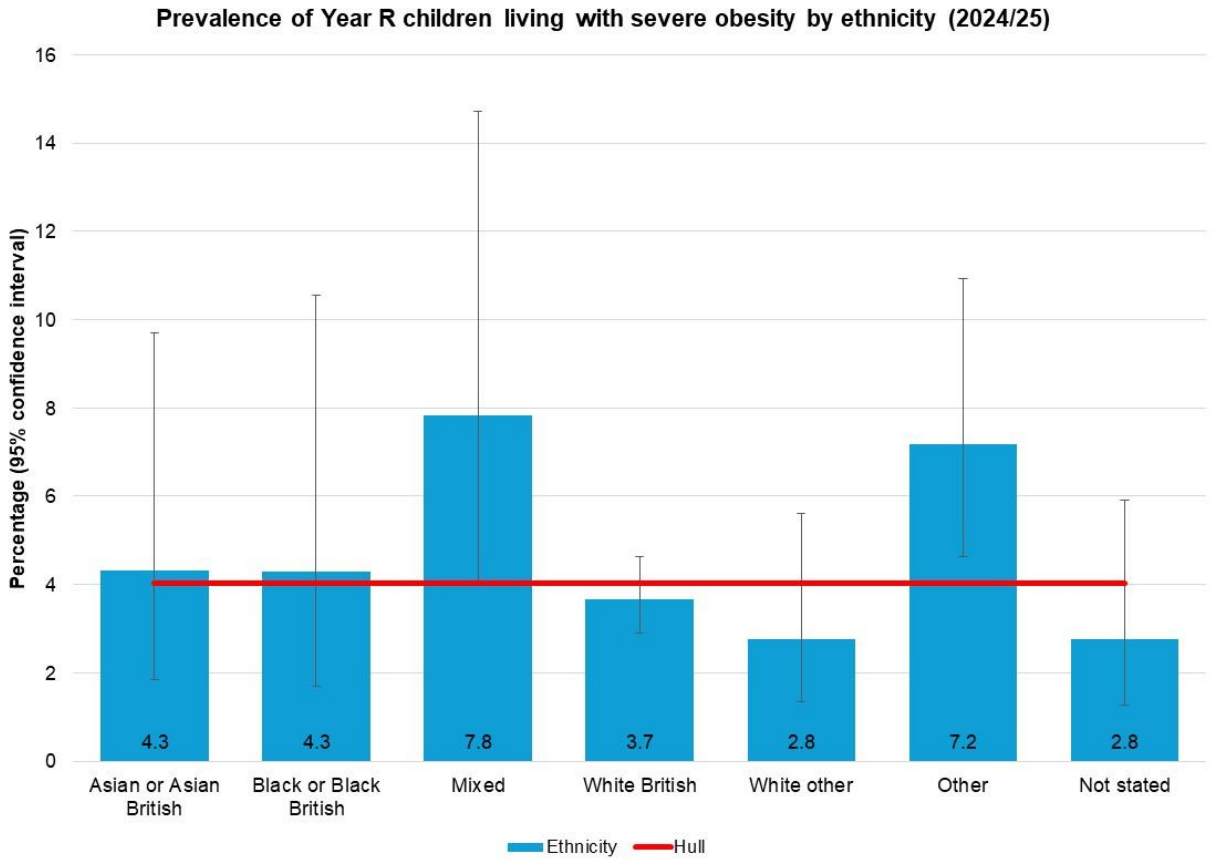
What are the differences among minority ethnic groups? – Year R





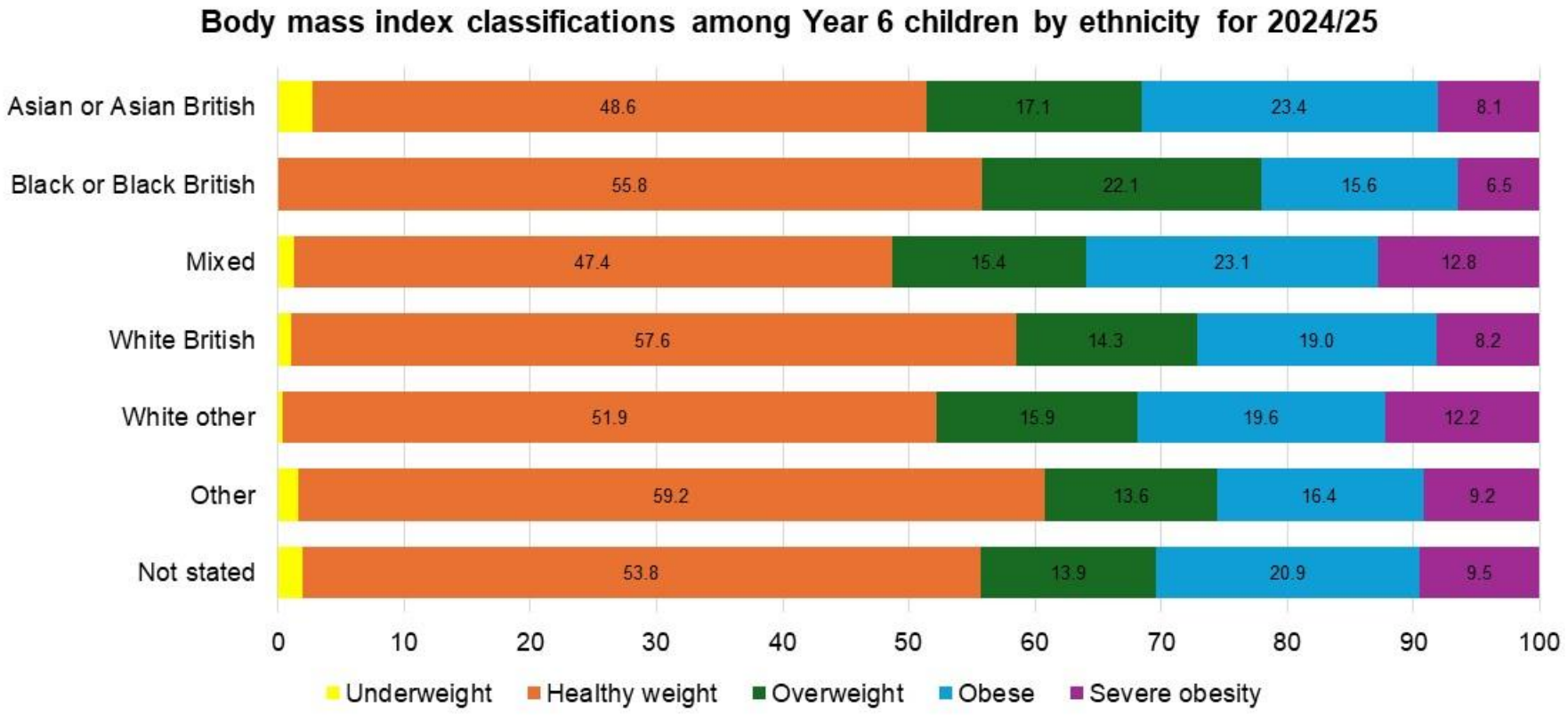
For 2024/25, the 95% confidence intervals are relatively wide suggesting uncertainty around the prevalence estimates. There is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of excess weight or obesity between the seven ethnic groups.

What are the differences among minority ethnic groups? – Year R



For 2024/25, the 95% confidence intervals are relatively wide suggesting uncertainty around the prevalence estimate for children living with severe obesity. However, there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of severe obesity among Year R children among the different ethnicities. Year R children from other minority ethnic groups have a statistically significantly higher prevalence of severe obesity compared to the Hull average or other minority ethnic groups.

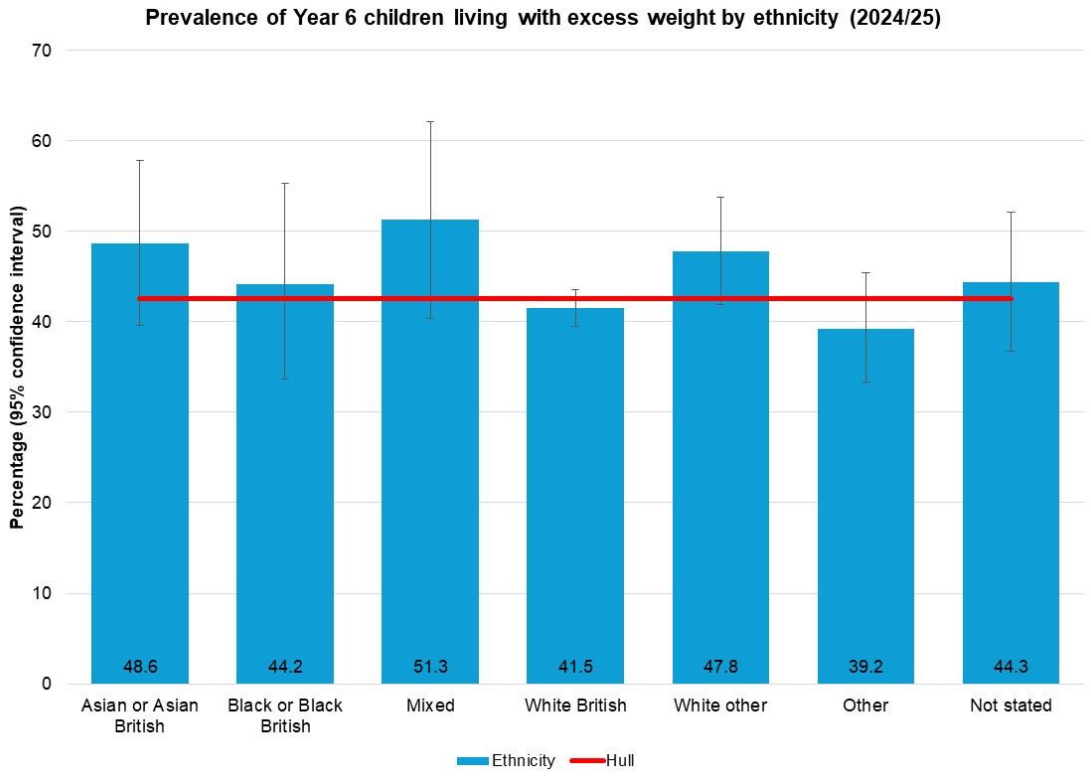
What are the differences among minority ethnic groups? – Year 6

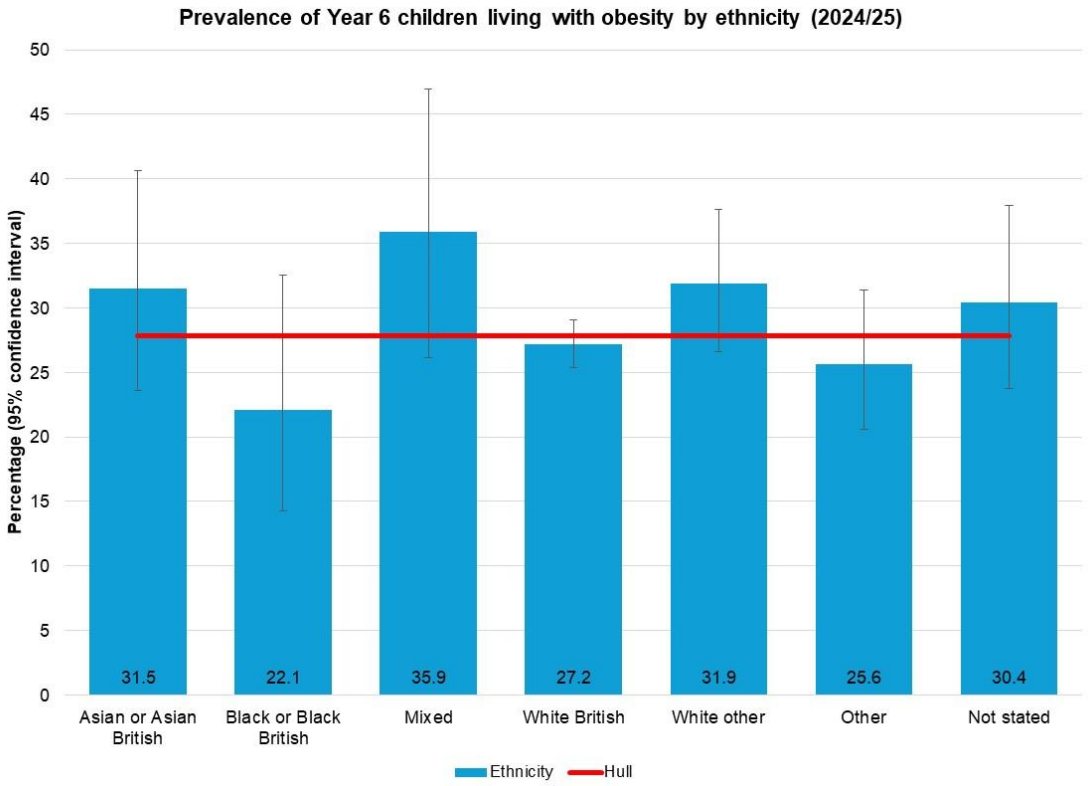


In England, Black and Black British Year 6 children were more likely to be living with obesity and severe obesity. Rates were also higher among children with mixed ethnicities which included Black ethnicities as well as children with Bangladeshi heritage with rates were lower for children with Chinese heritage. The prevalence of underweight was much higher among Asian and Asian British especially children with Indian heritage.

For 2024/25, combining underweight with healthy weight due to small numbers, there is no statistically significant difference in the body mass weight classifications among Year 6 children.

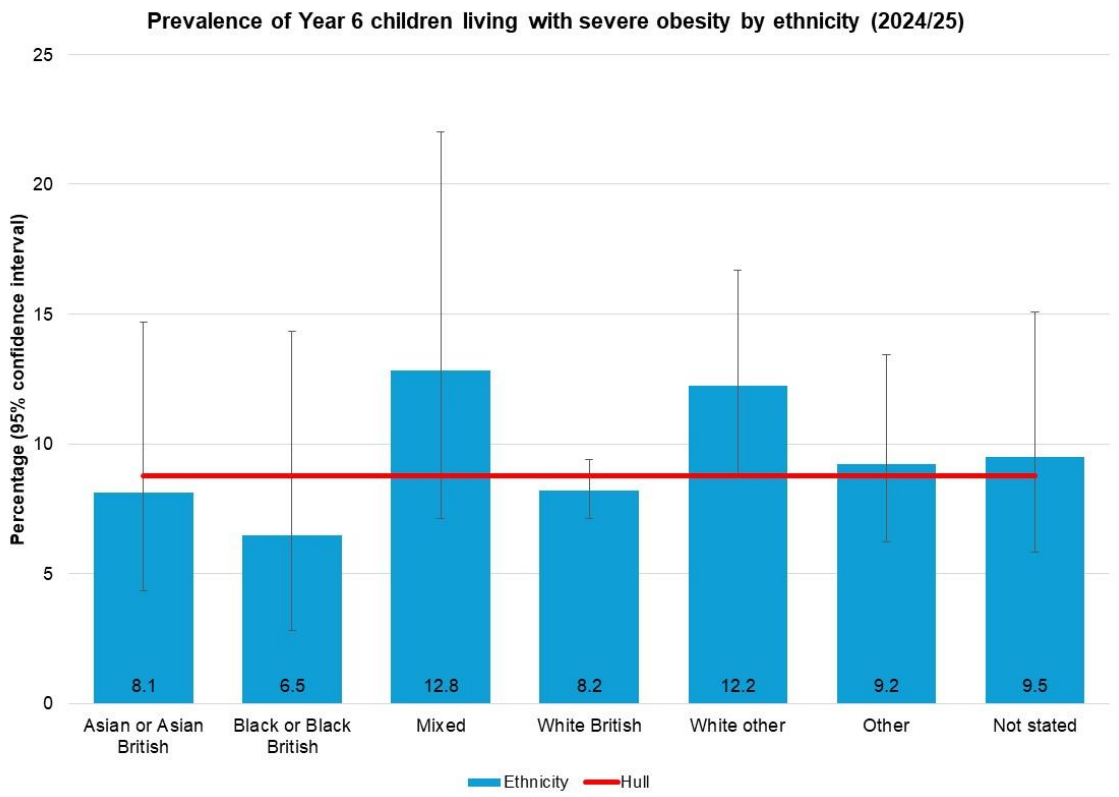
What are the differences among minority ethnic groups? – Year 6





For 2024/25, the 95% confidence intervals are relatively wide suggesting uncertainty around the prevalence estimates. There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of excess weight or obesity among the minority ethnic groups for Year 6 children.

What are the differences among minority ethnic groups? – Year 6



For 2024/25, the 95% confidence intervals are relatively wide suggesting uncertainty around the prevalence estimate for year 6 children living with severe obesity. There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of severe obesity among the minority ethnic groups for Year 6 children.

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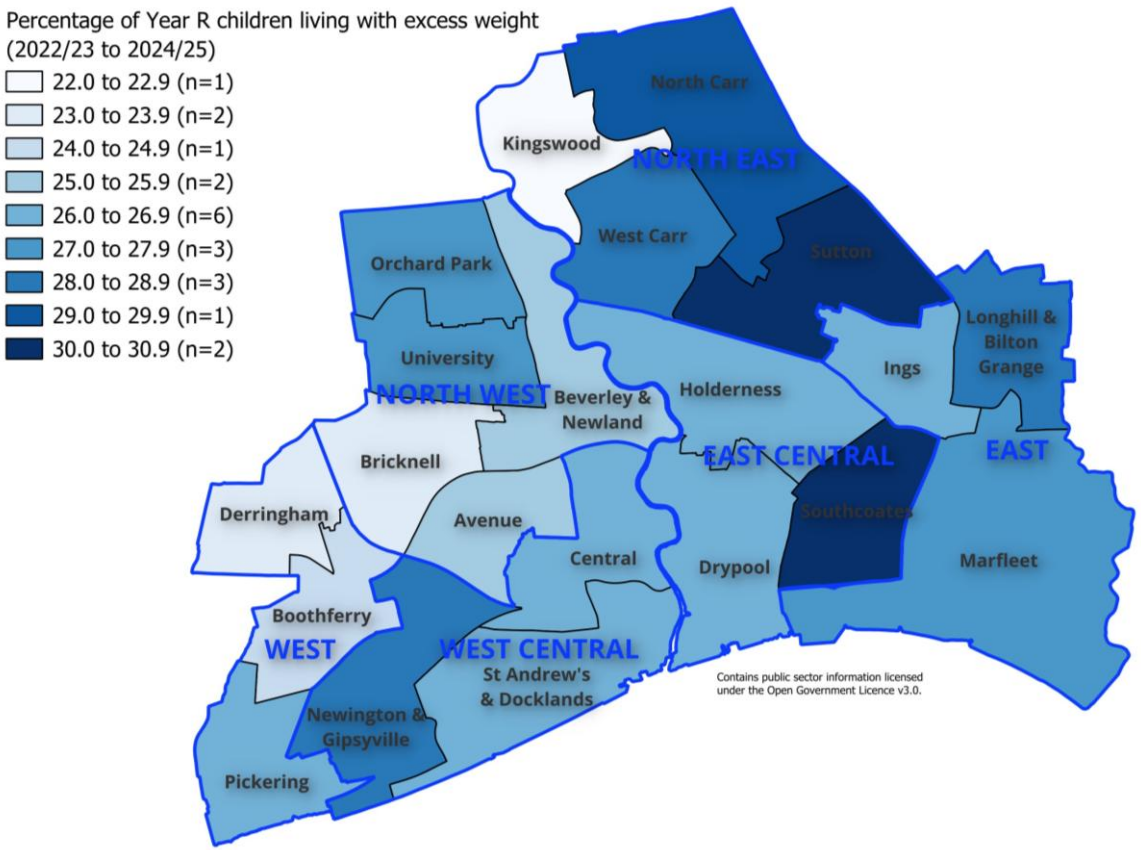
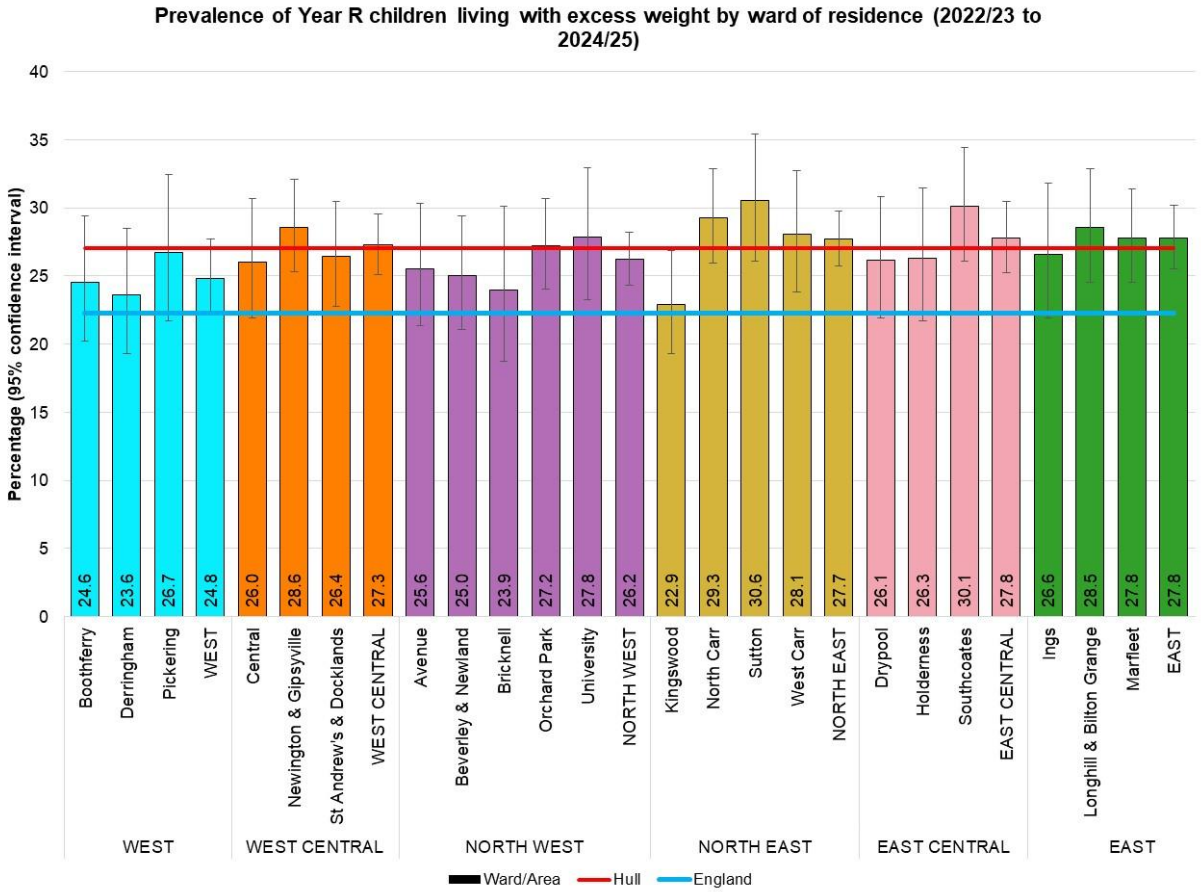
Differences Among Wards / Area Committee Areas

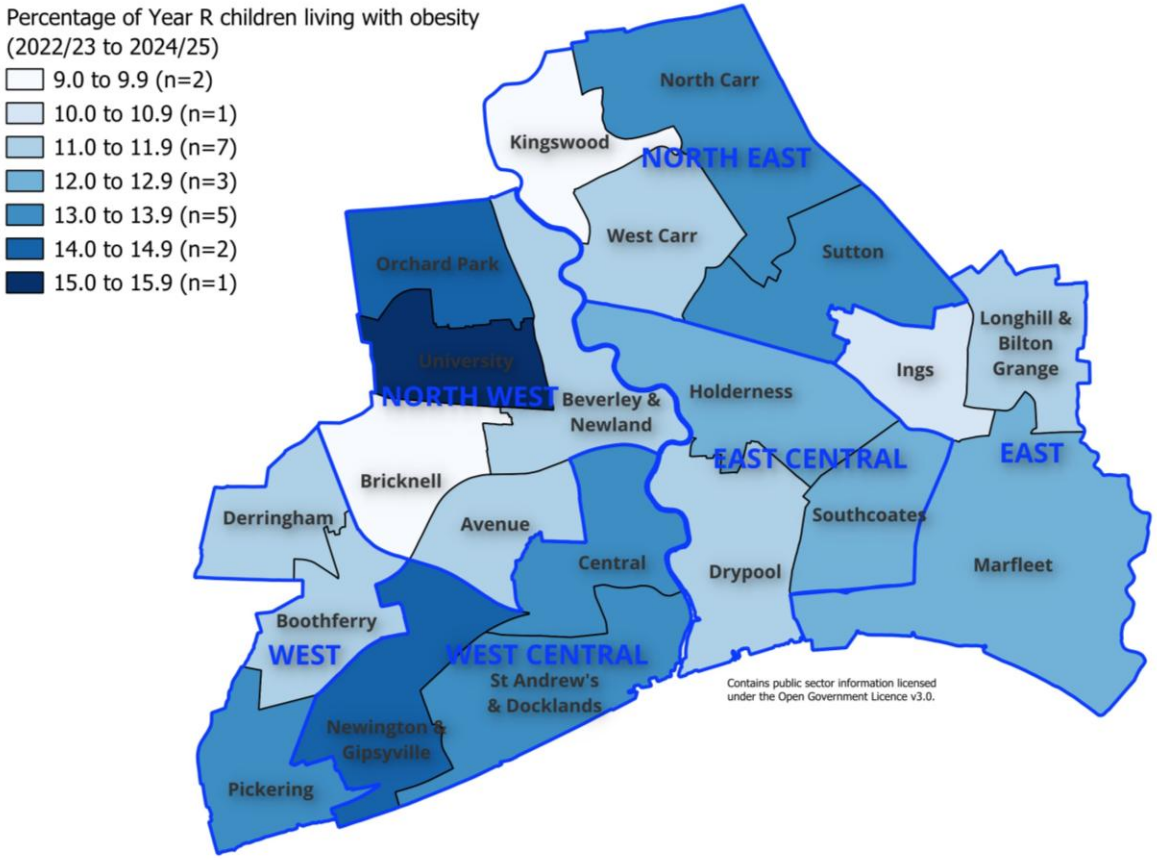
Excess weight by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

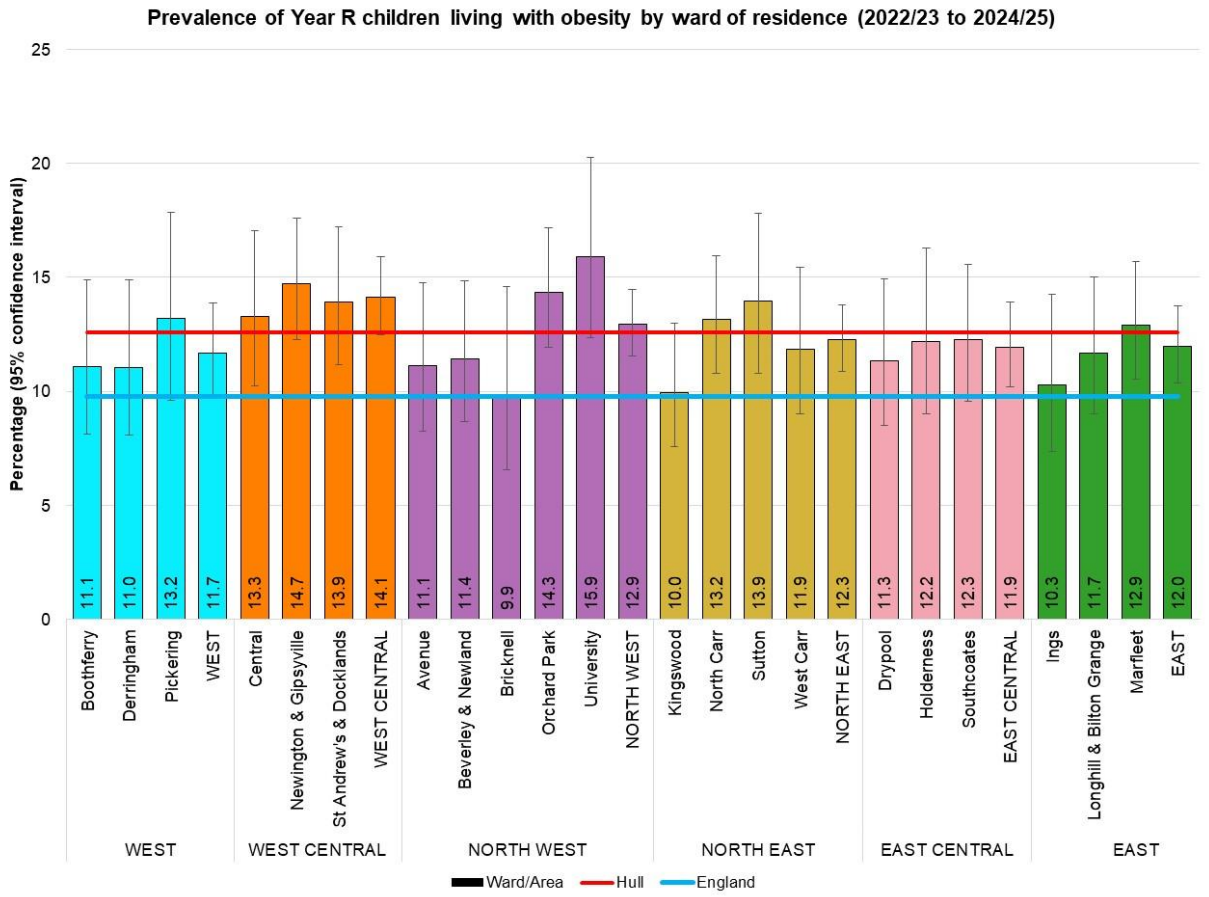




The prevalence of excess weight among Year R children varies across the electoral wards from 22.9% in Kingswood to 30.6% in Sutton, although North Carr, Newington & Gipsyville, Orchard Park and Marfleet have the highest number of Year R children who are living with excess weight (range 181 to 196). There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence among the 21 wards, although compared to the Hull average, the prevalence is significantly lower in Kingswood.

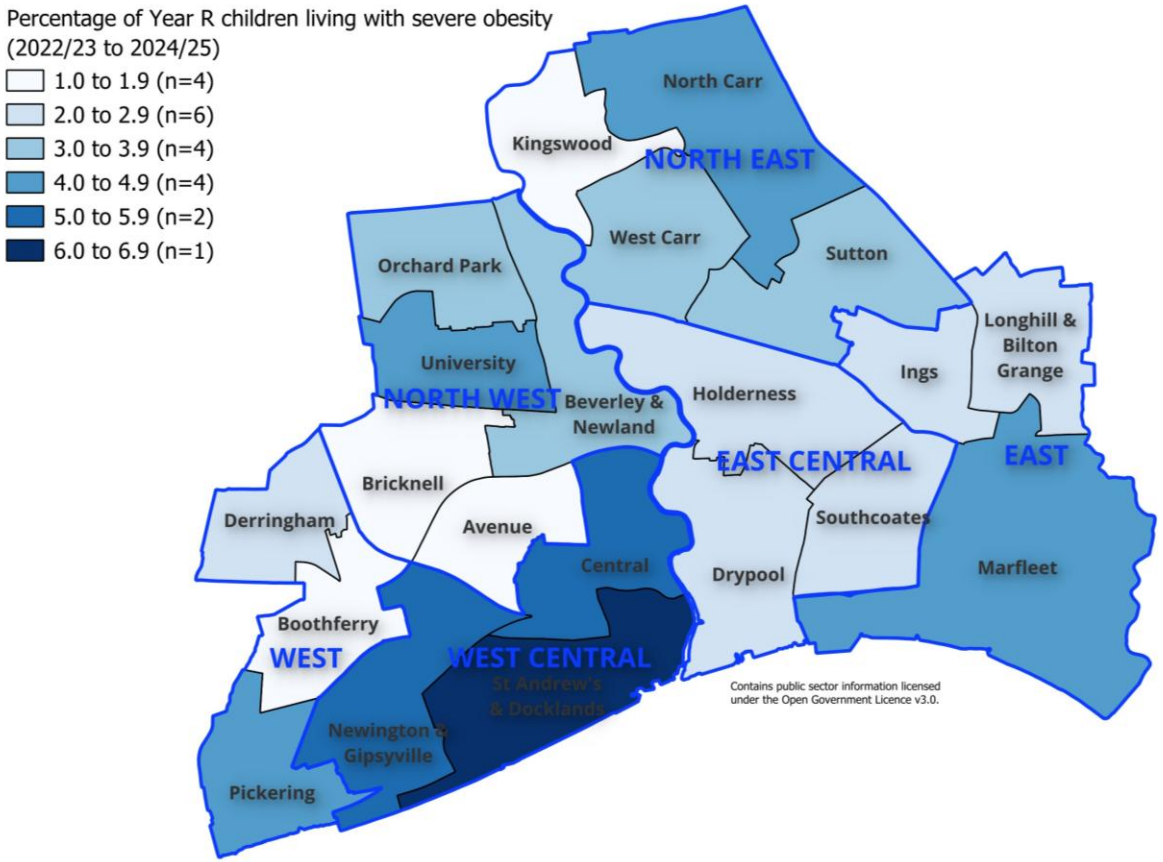
Obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

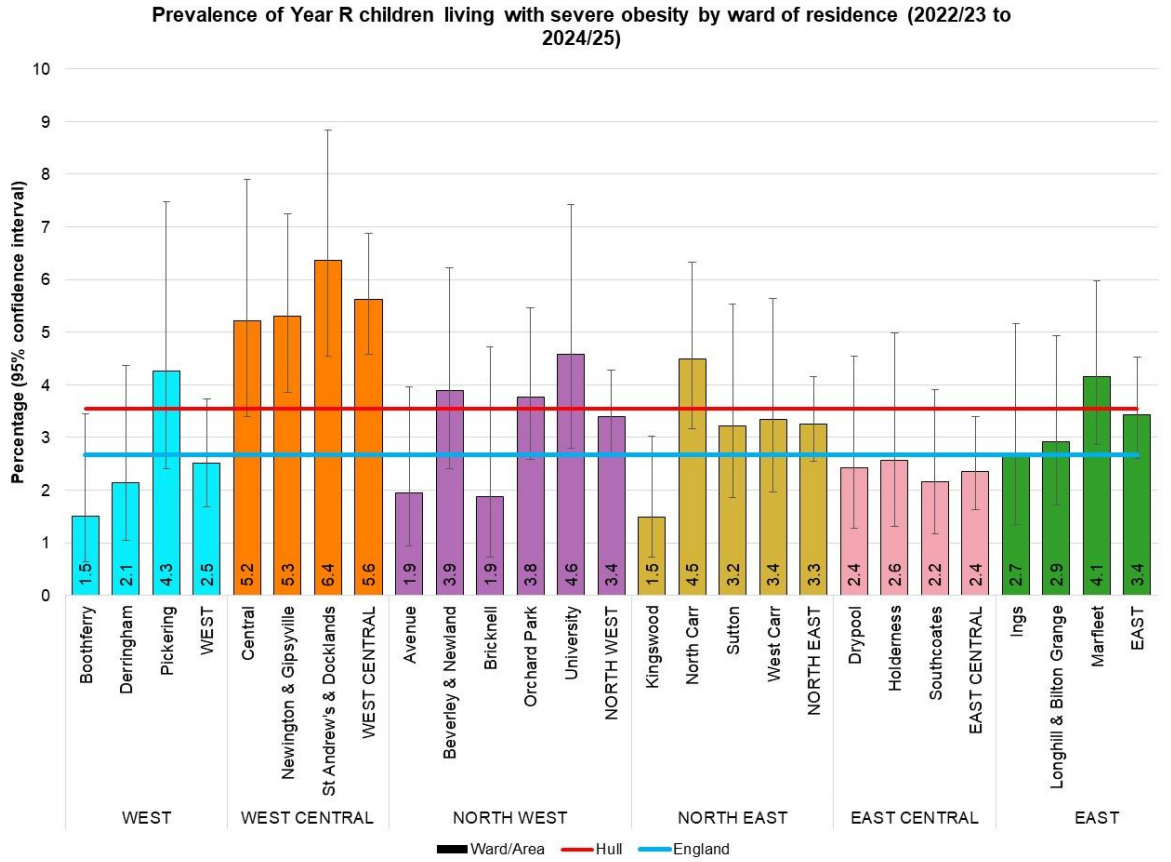




The prevalence of Year R children living with obesity varies across the electoral wards from 9.9% in Bricknell to 15.9% in University, although Newington & Gipsyville, Orchard Park, North Carr and Marfleet have the highest number of Year R children who are living with obesity (range 84 to 100). There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards.

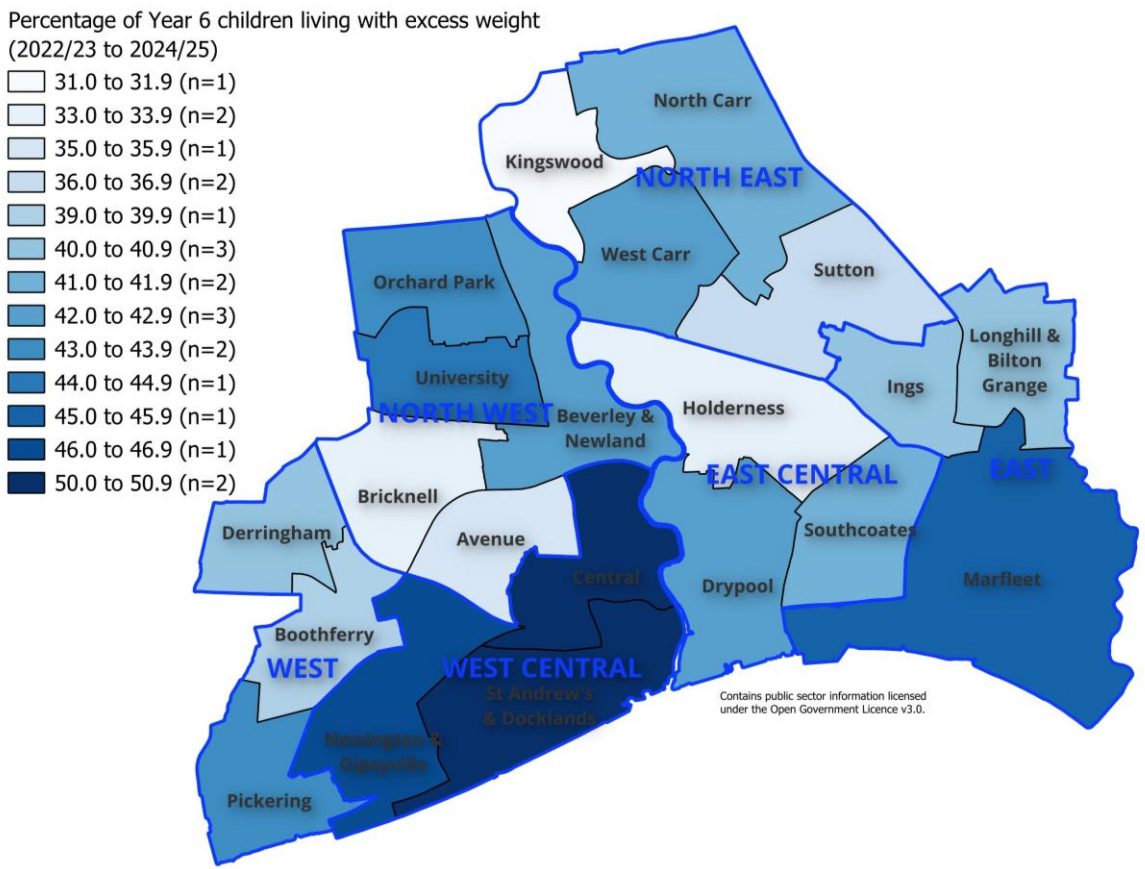
Severe obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

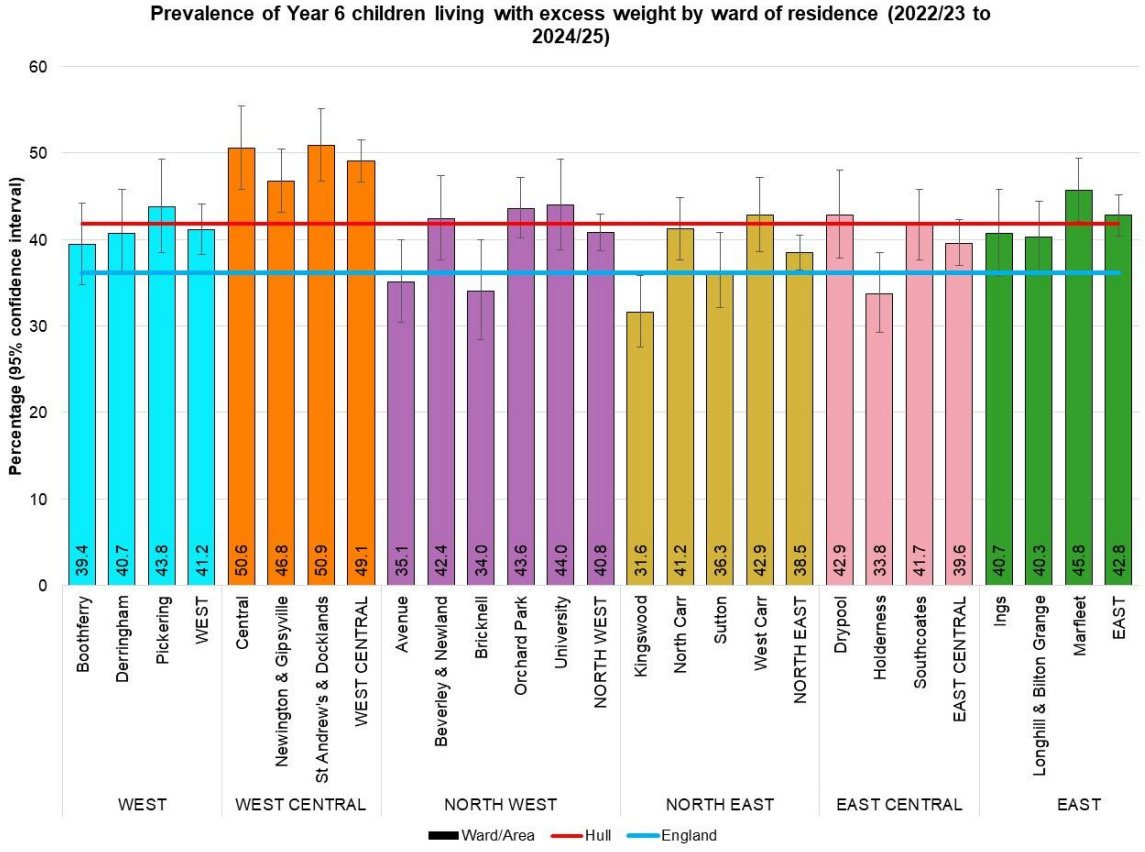




The prevalence of Year R children living with severe obesity varies across the electoral wards from 1.5% in Kingswood and Boothferry to 6.4% in St Andrew's & Docklands, although Newington & Gipsyville, St Andrew's & Docklands, North Carr, Marfleet and Orchard Park have the highest number of Year R children who are living with severe obesity (range 26 to 36). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Kingswood and Boothferry lower than the Hull average, and Newington & Gipsyville and St Andrew's & Docklands higher than the Hull average.

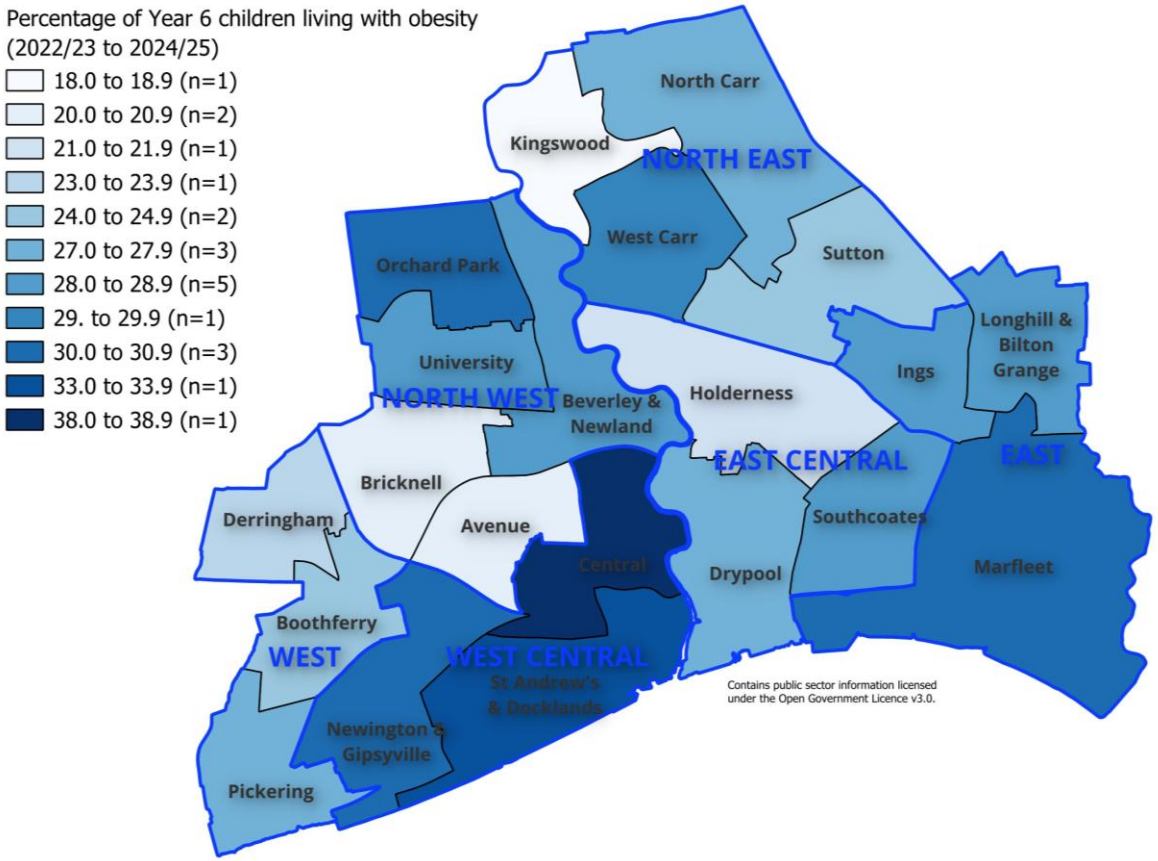
Excess weight by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6

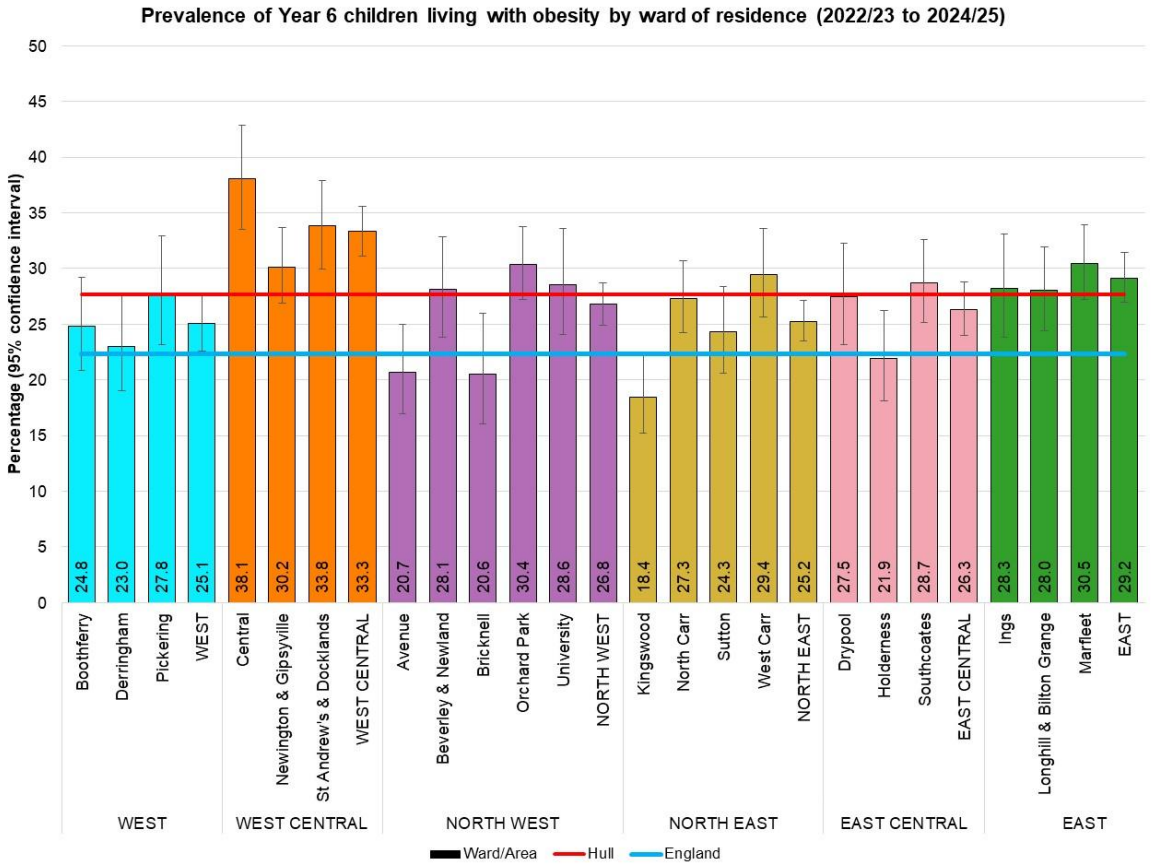




The prevalence of excess weight among Year 6 children varies across the electoral wards from 31.6% in Kingswood to 50.9% in St Andrew's & Docklands, although Orchard Park, Newington & Gipsyville, Marfleet, and North Carr have the highest number of Year 6 children who are living with excess weight (range 300 to 336). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Avenue, Bricknell, Kingswood, Sutton and Holderness all lower than the Hull average, and Central, Newington & Gipsyville, St Andrew's & Docklands and Marfleet all higher than the Hull average.

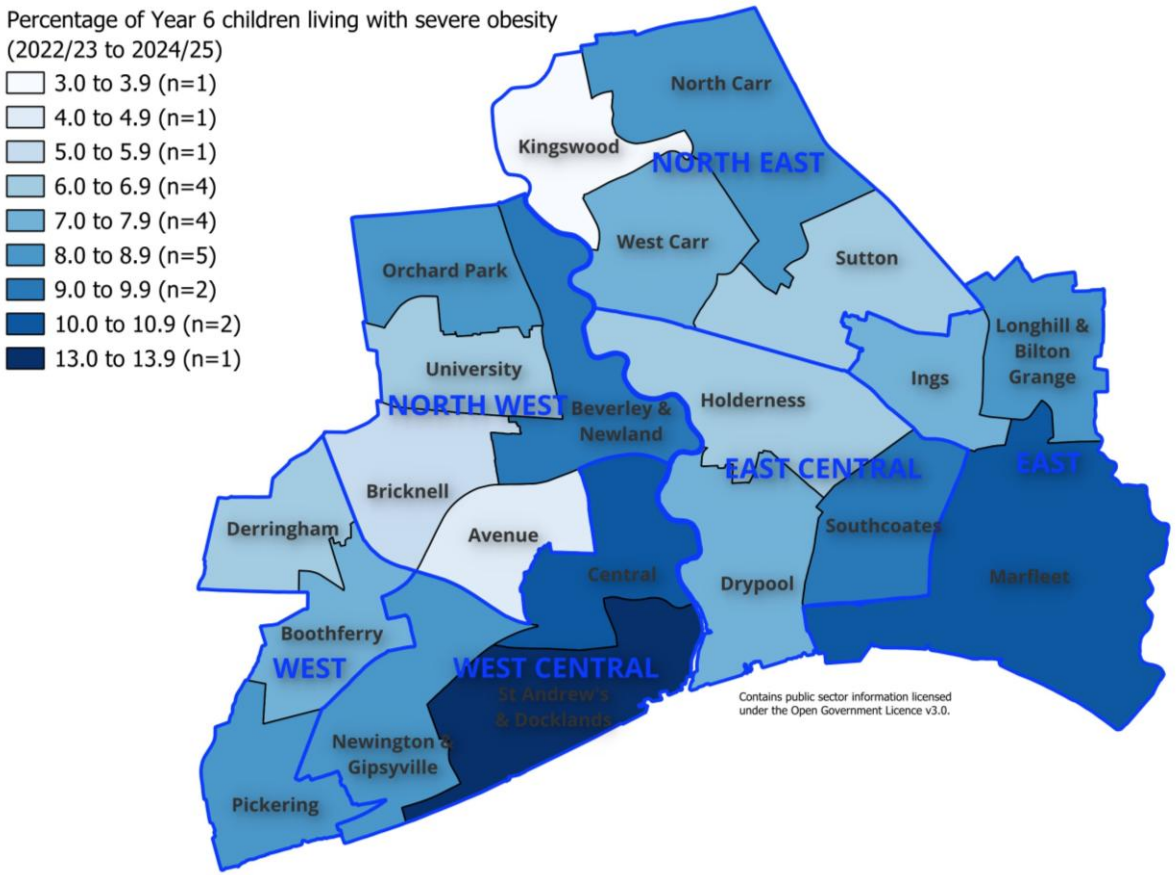
Obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6

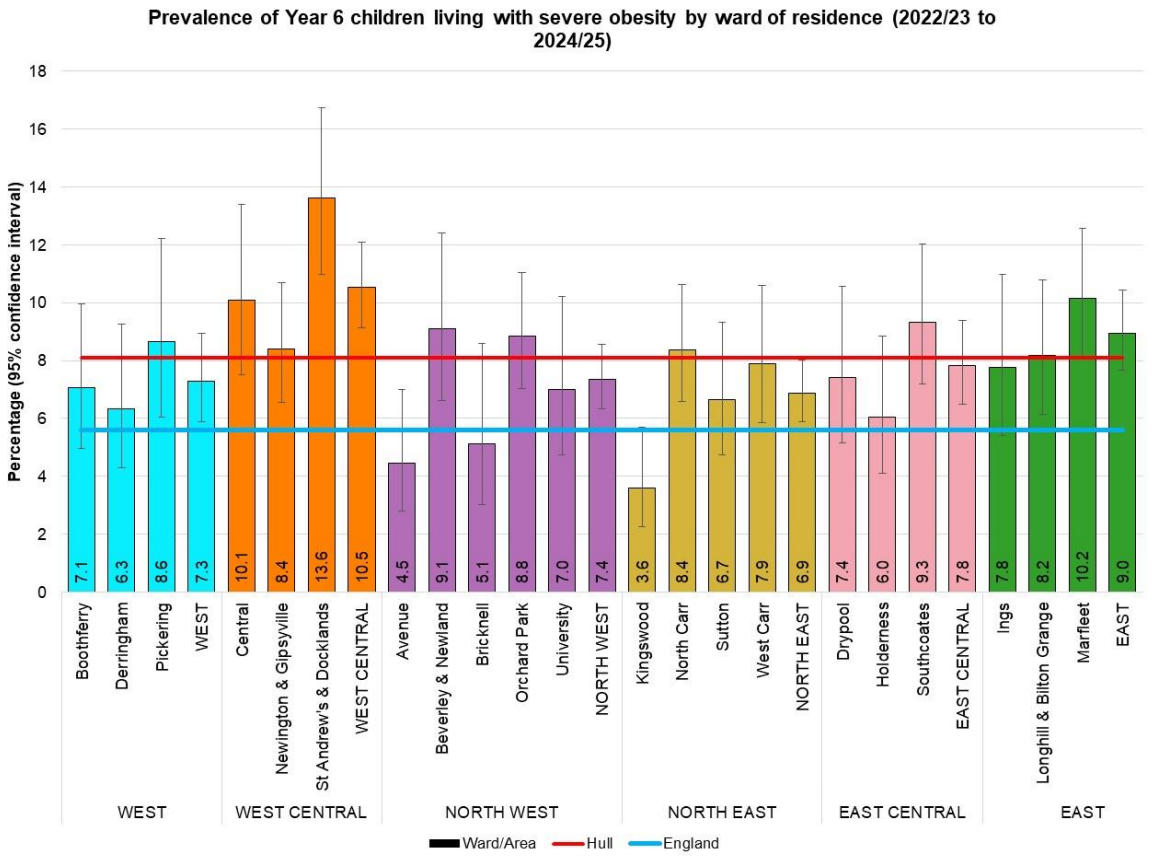




The prevalence of Year 6 children living with obesity varies across the electoral wards from 18.4% in Kingswood to 38.1% in Central, although Orchard Park, Marfleet, Newington & Gipsyville, North Carr and St Andrew's & Docklands have the highest number of Year 6 children who are living with obesity (range 184 to 234). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Derringham, Avenue, Bricknell, Kingswood and Holderness all lower than the Hull average, and Central and St Andrew's & Docklands higher than the Hull average.

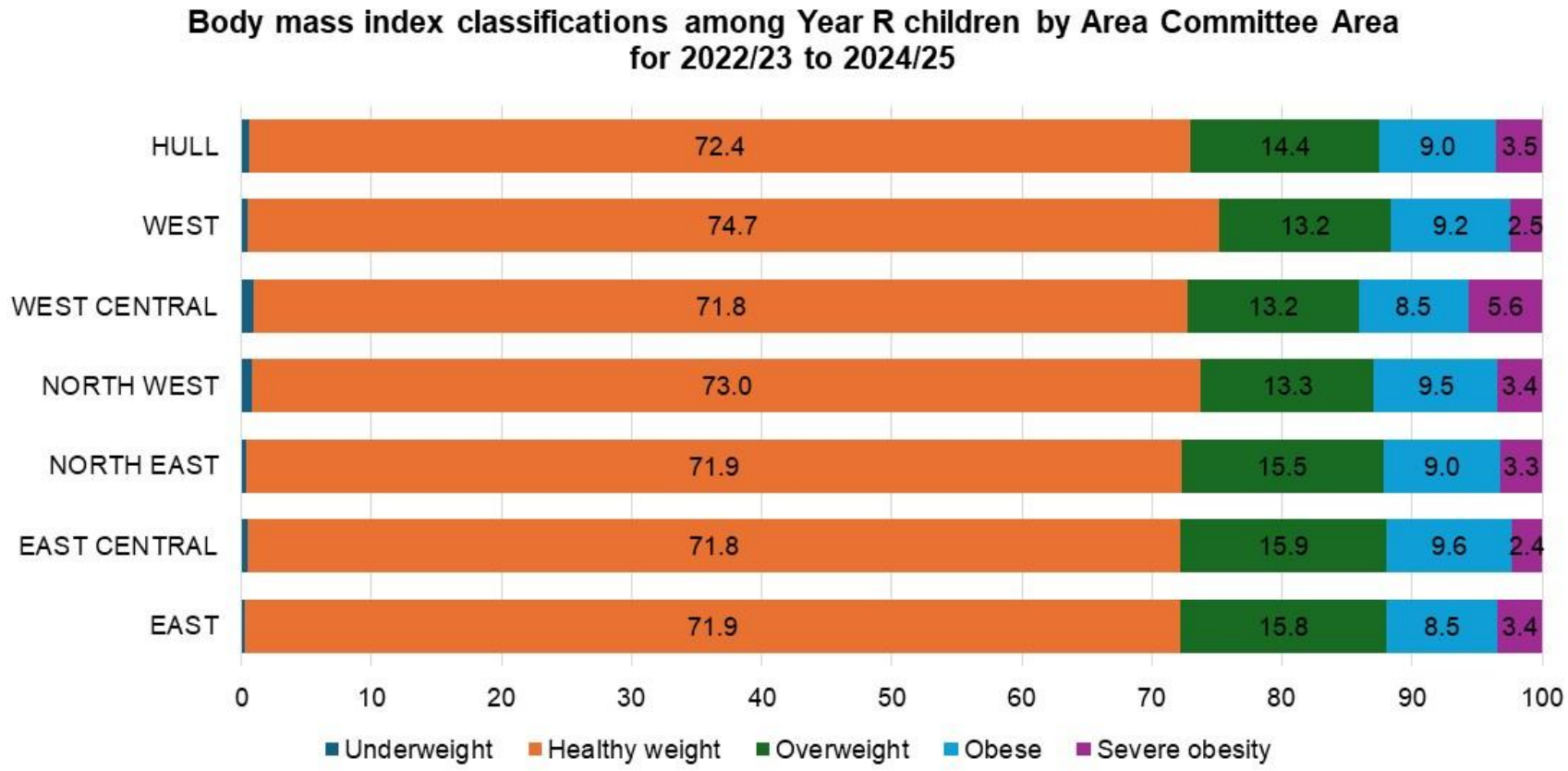
Severe obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6





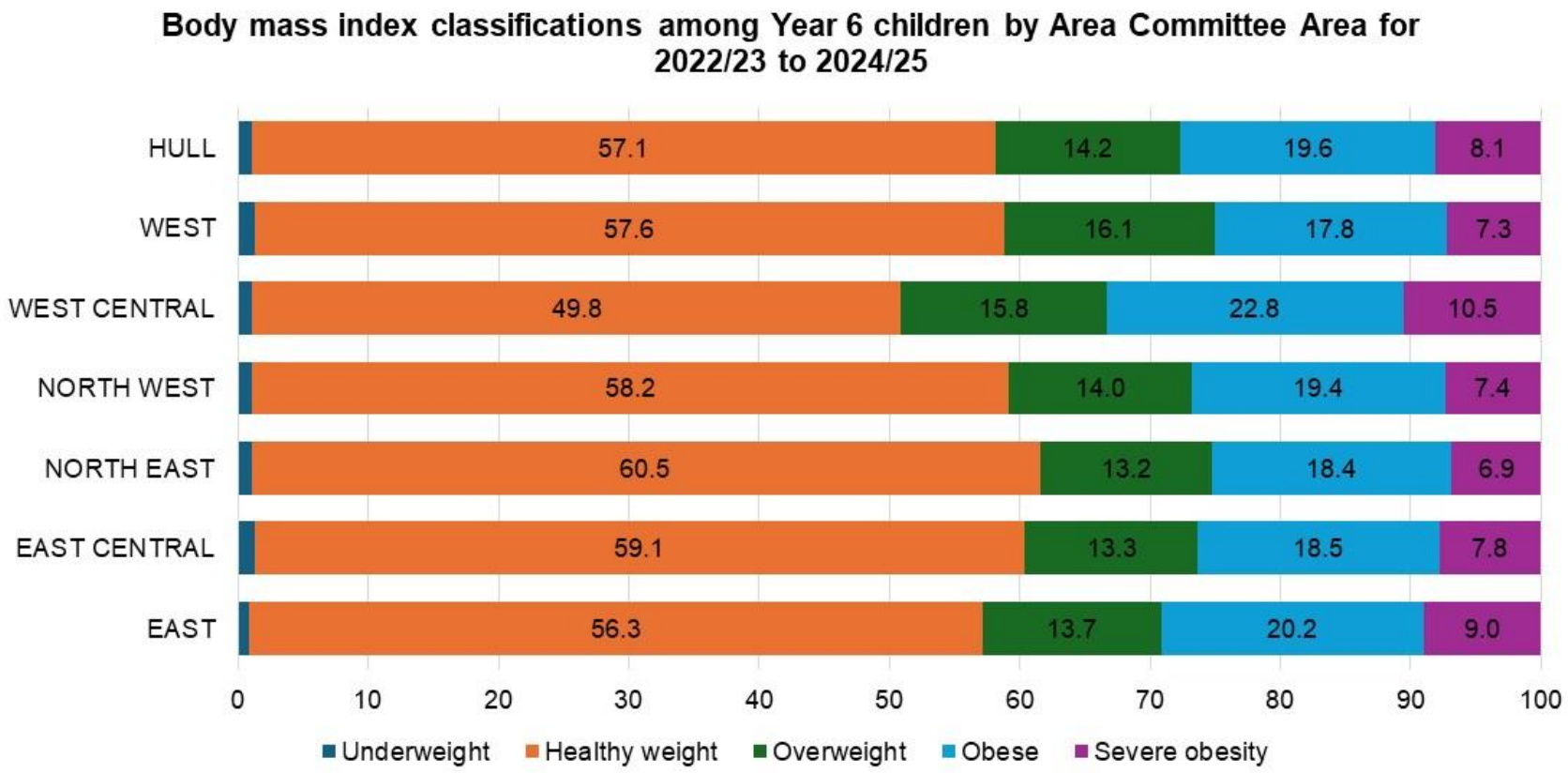
The prevalence of Year 6 children living with severe obesity varies across the electoral wards from 3.6% in Kingswood to 13.6% in St Andrew's & Docklands, and St Andrew's & Docklands, Marfleet, Orchard Park, North Carr and Newington & Gipsyville have the highest number of Year 6 children who are living with severe obesity (range 59 to 74). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Avenue and Kingswood lower than the Hull average, and St Andrew's & Docklands higher than the Hull average.

Prevalence by Area (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R



For Year R children, there are no statistically significant differences in the BMI classifications (combining underweight and healthy weight due to small numbers) among the six Area Committee Areas. However, there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of severe obesity among the six Area Committee Areas. West Central is statistically significantly higher than the Hull average, and East Central is statistically significantly lower than the Hull average.

Prevalence by Area (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6



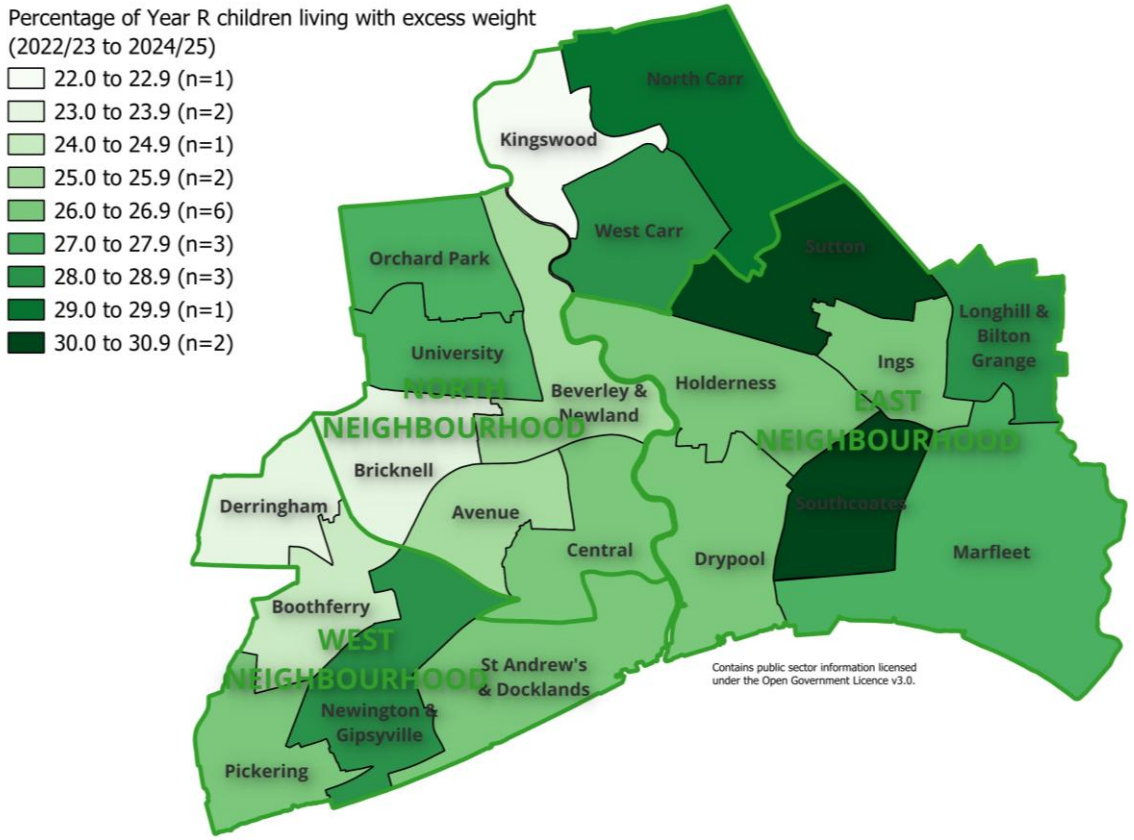
For Year 6 children, there is a statistically significant difference in the BMI classifications (combining underweight and healthy weight due to small numbers) among the six Area Committee Areas. West Central is statistically significantly higher than the Hull average for excess weight, obesity and severe obesity. North East is statistically significantly lower than the Hull average for excess weight and obesity.

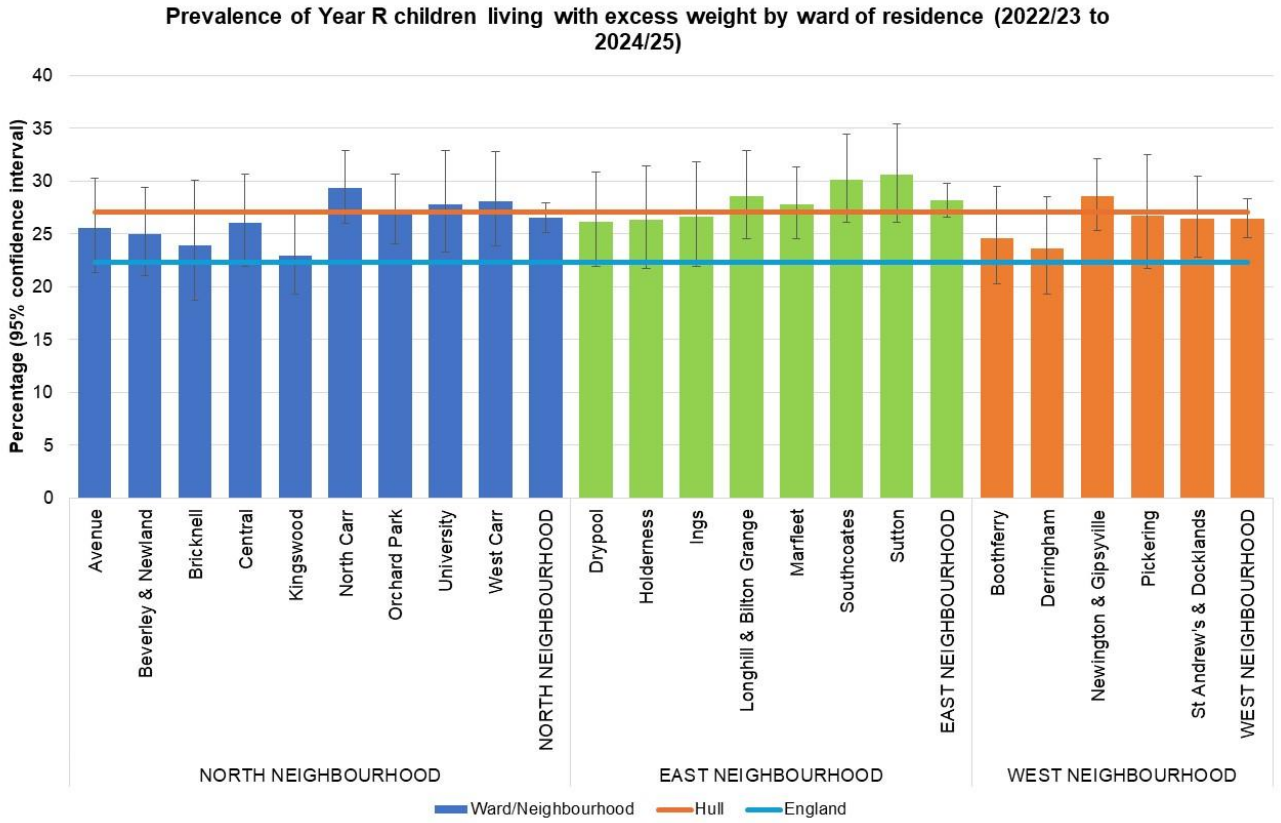
Hull City Council

Hull JSNA: Our Healthy Weight - National Child Measurement Programme 2024/25 Detailed Report

Differences Among Wards / ICB's Neighbourhoods

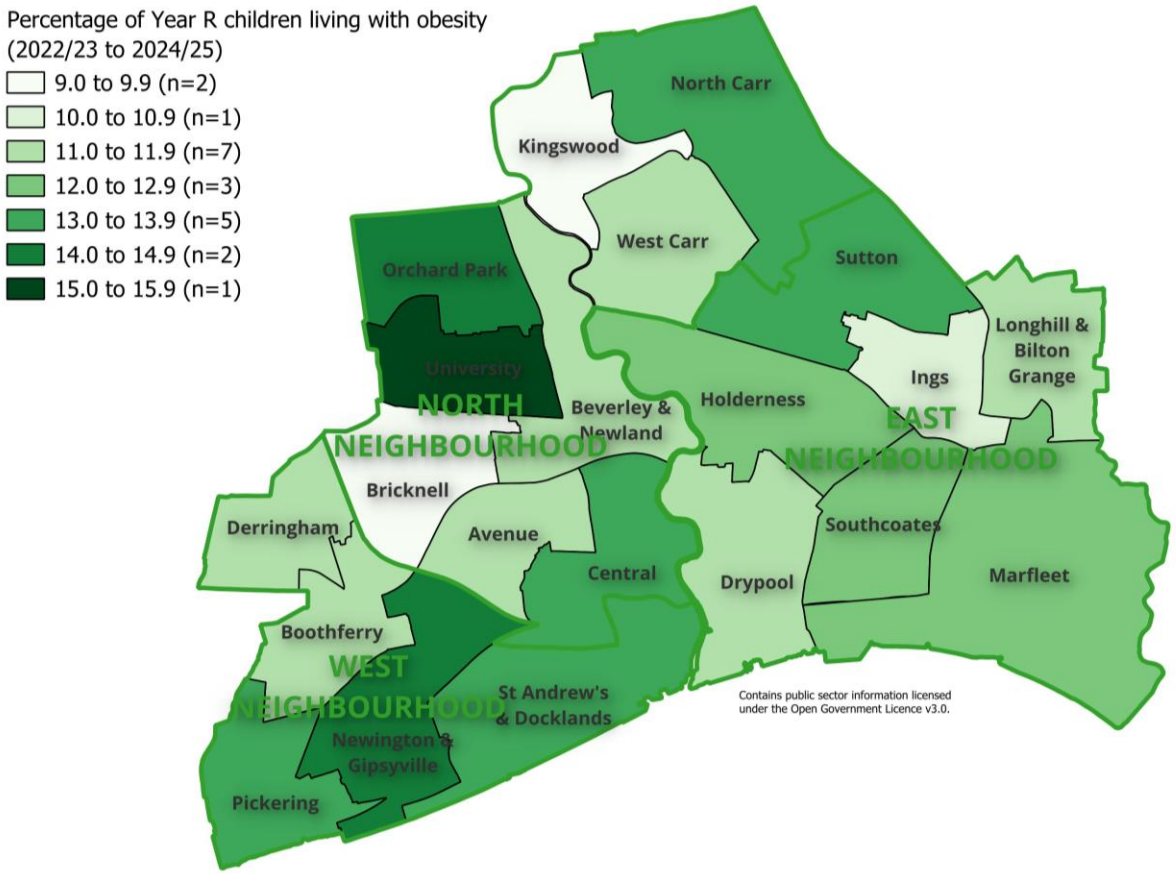
Excess weight by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

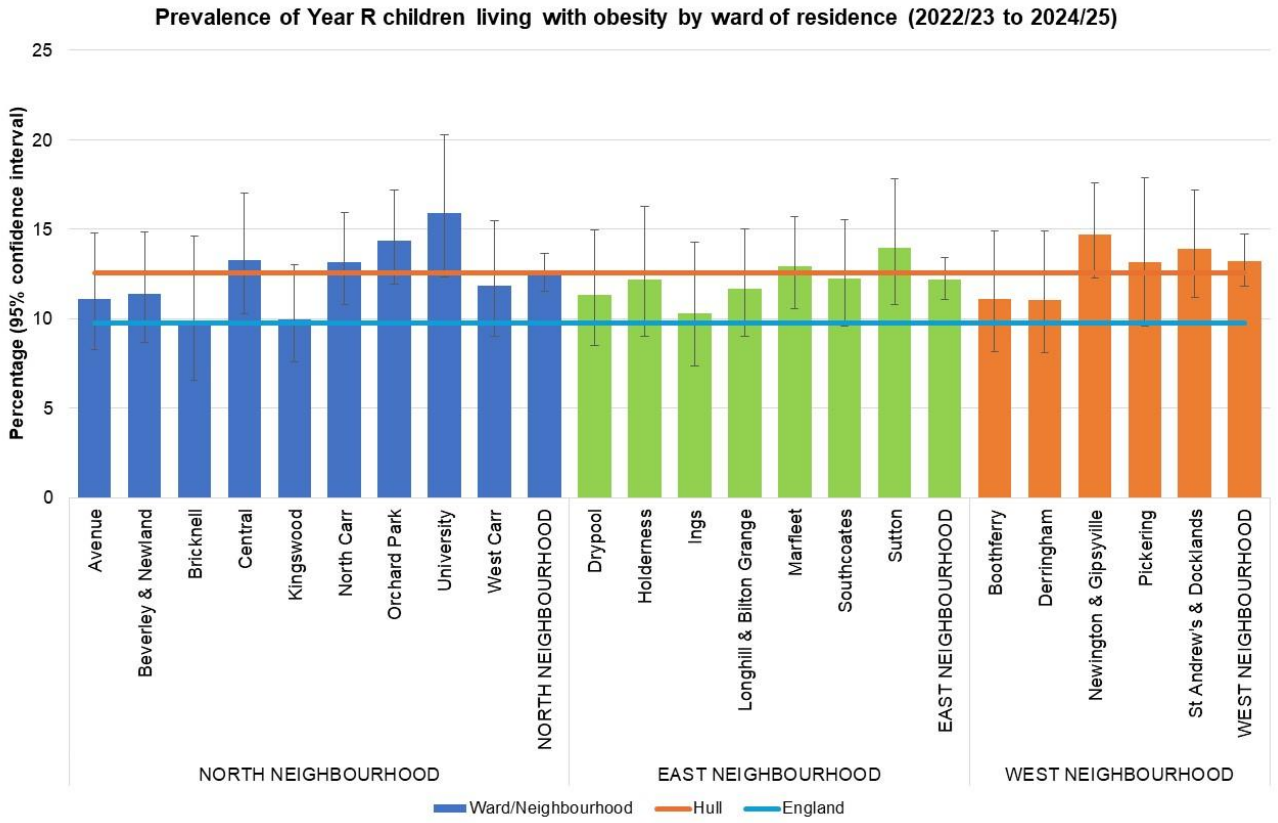




The prevalence of excess weight among Year R children varies across the electoral wards from 22.9% in Kingswood to 30.6% in Sutton, although North Carr, Newington & Gipsyville, Orchard Park and Marfleet have the highest number of Year R children who are living with excess weight (range 181 to 196). There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence among the 21 wards, although compared to the Hull average, the prevalence is significantly lower in Kingswood.

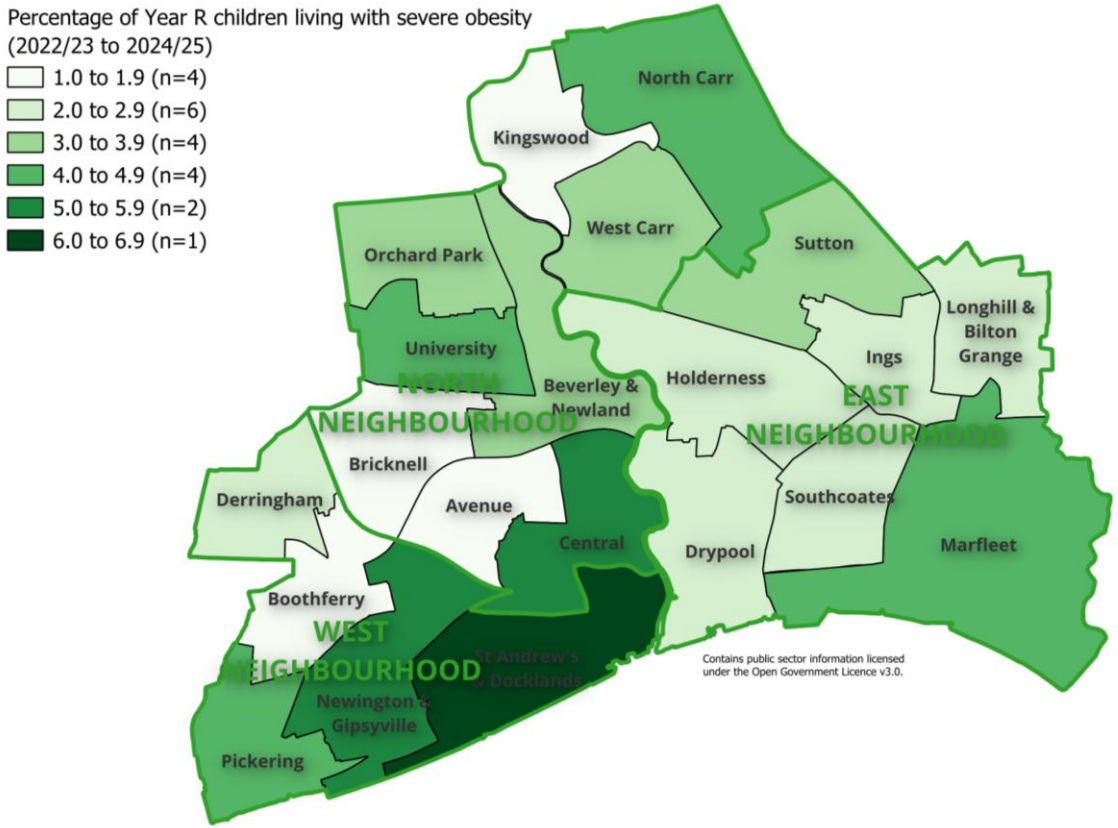
Obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

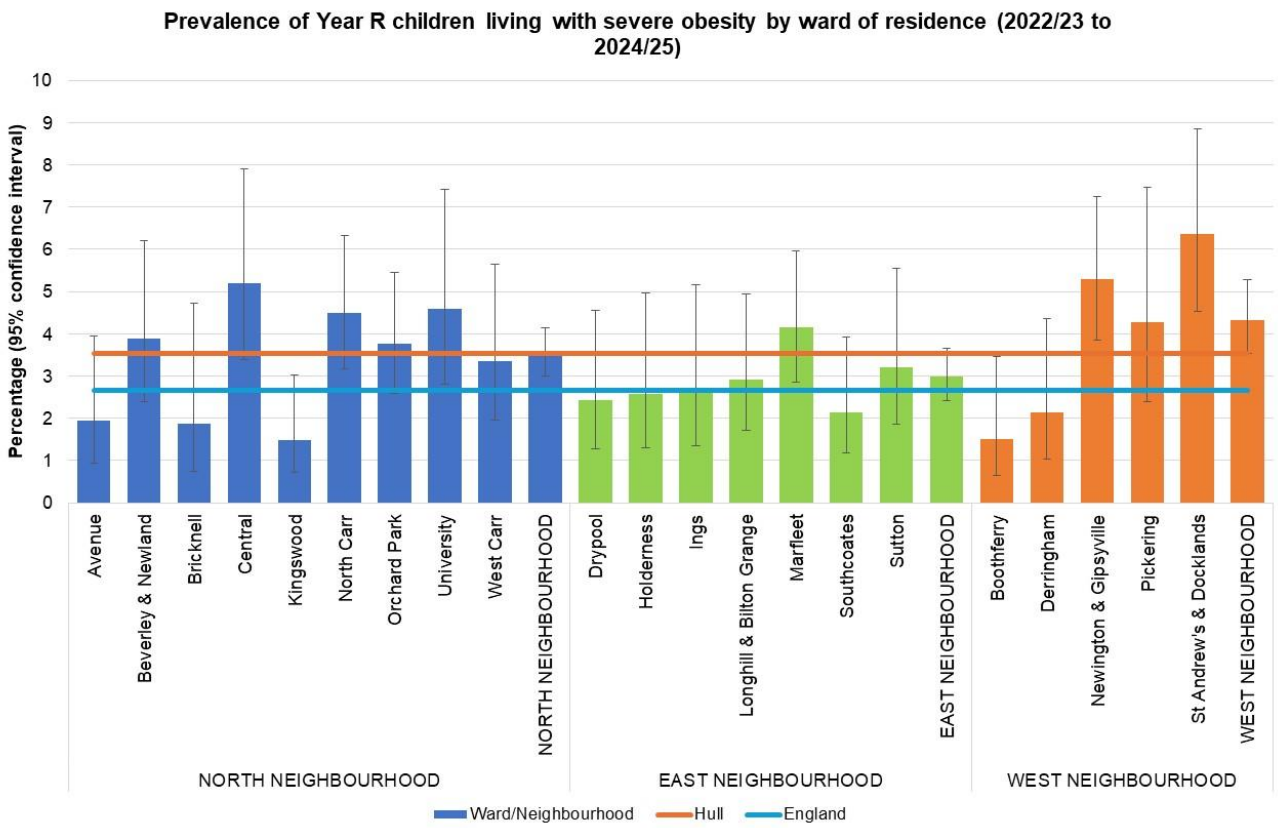




The prevalence of Year R children living with obesity varies across the electoral wards from 9.9% in Bricknell to 15.9% in University, although Newington & Gipsyville, Orchard Park, North Carr and Marfleet have the highest number of Year R children who are living with obesity (range 84 to 100). There is no statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards.

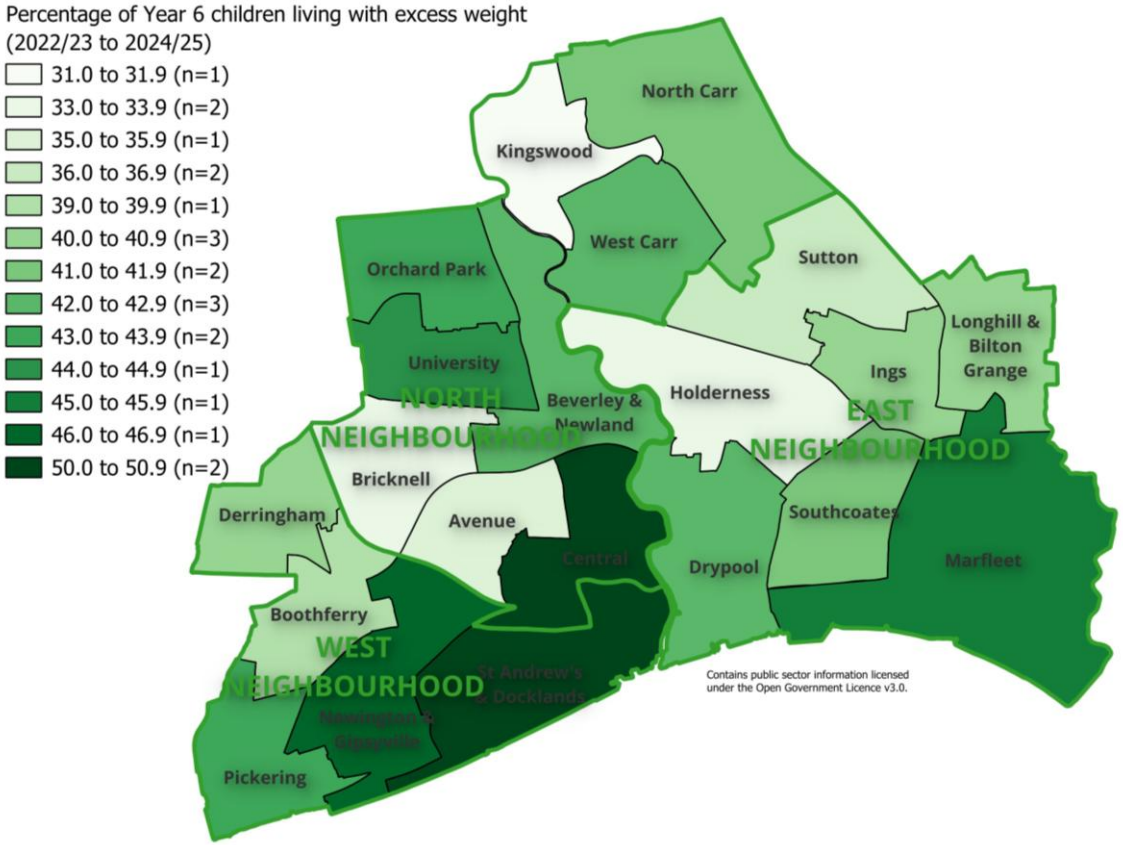
Severe obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

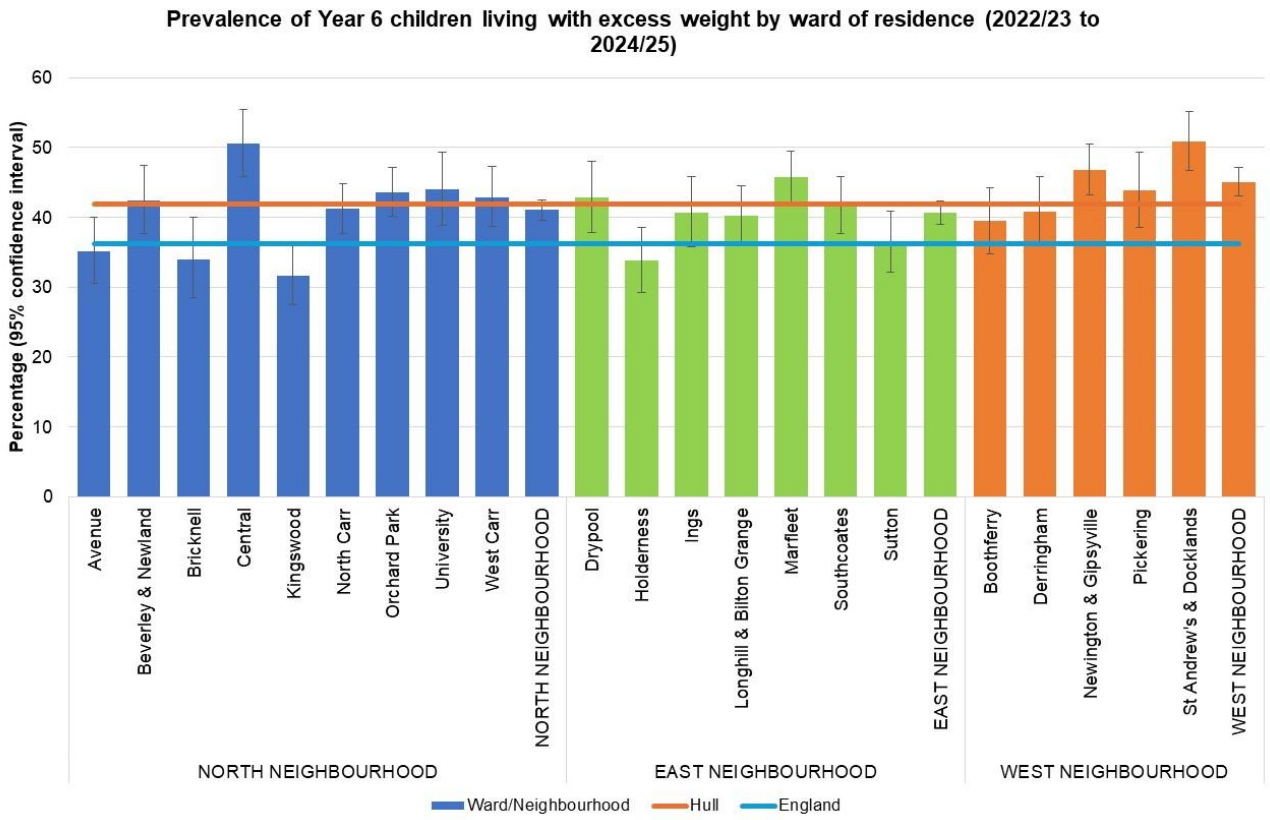




The prevalence of Year R children living with severe obesity varies across the electoral wards from 1.5% in Kingswood and Boothferry to 6.4% in St Andrew's & Docklands, although Newington & Gipsyville, St Andrew's & Docklands, North Carr, Marfleet and Orchard Park have the highest number of Year R children who are living with severe obesity (range 26 to 36). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Kingswood and Boothferry lower than the Hull average, and Newington & Gipsyville and St Andrew's & Docklands higher than the Hull average.

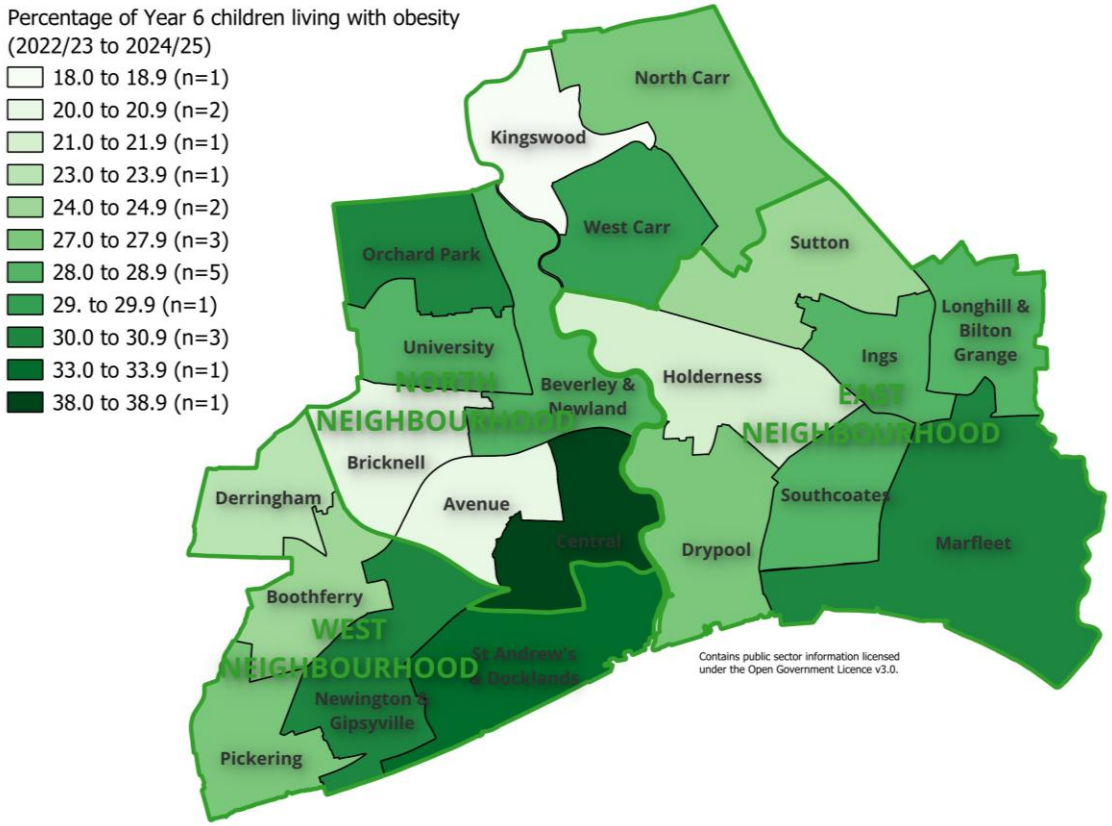
Excess weight by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6

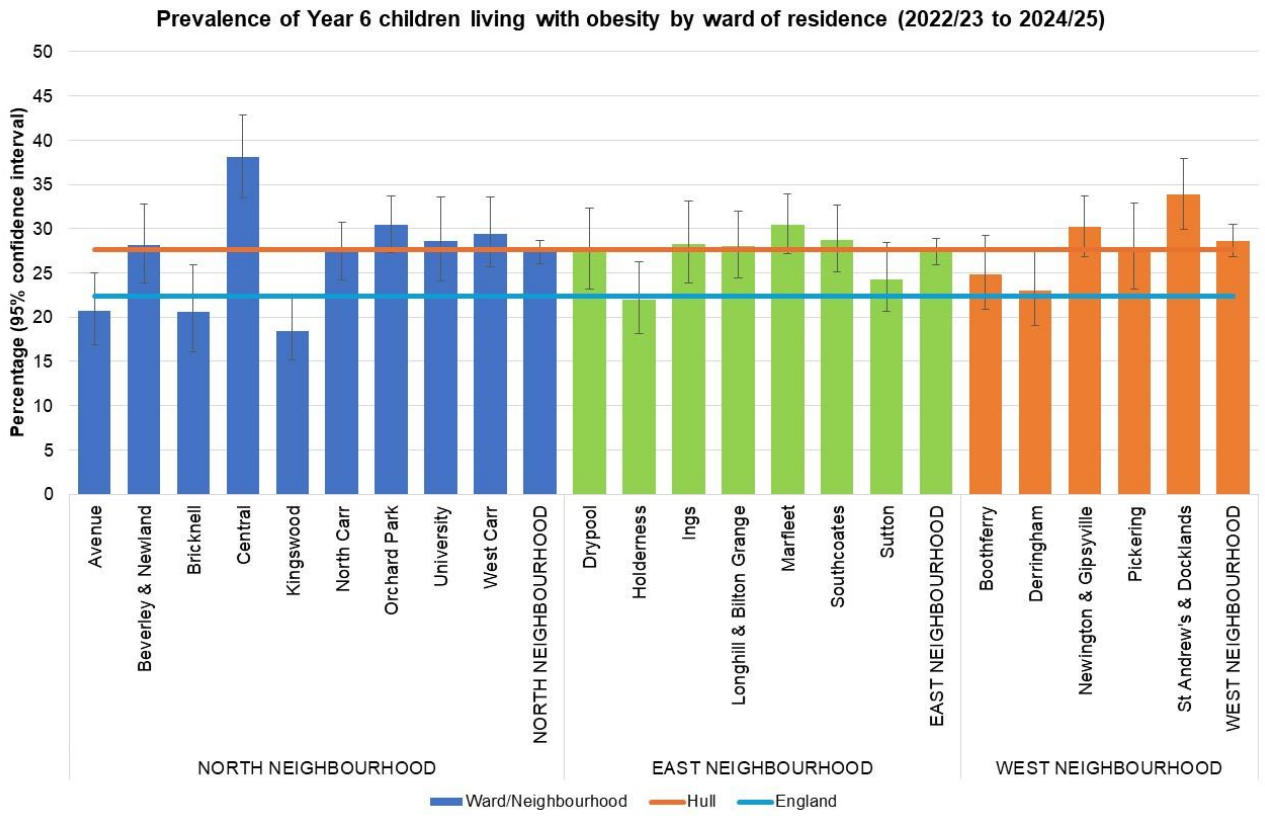




The prevalence of excess weight among Year 6 children varies across the electoral wards from 31.6% in Kingswood to 50.9% in St Andrew's & Docklands, although Orchard Park, Newington & Gipsyville, Marfleet, and North Carr have the highest number of Year 6 children who are living with excess weight (range 300 to 336). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Avenue, Bricknell, Kingswood, Sutton and Holderness all lower than the Hull average, and Central, Newington & Gipsyville, St Andrew's & Docklands and Marfleet all higher than the Hull average.

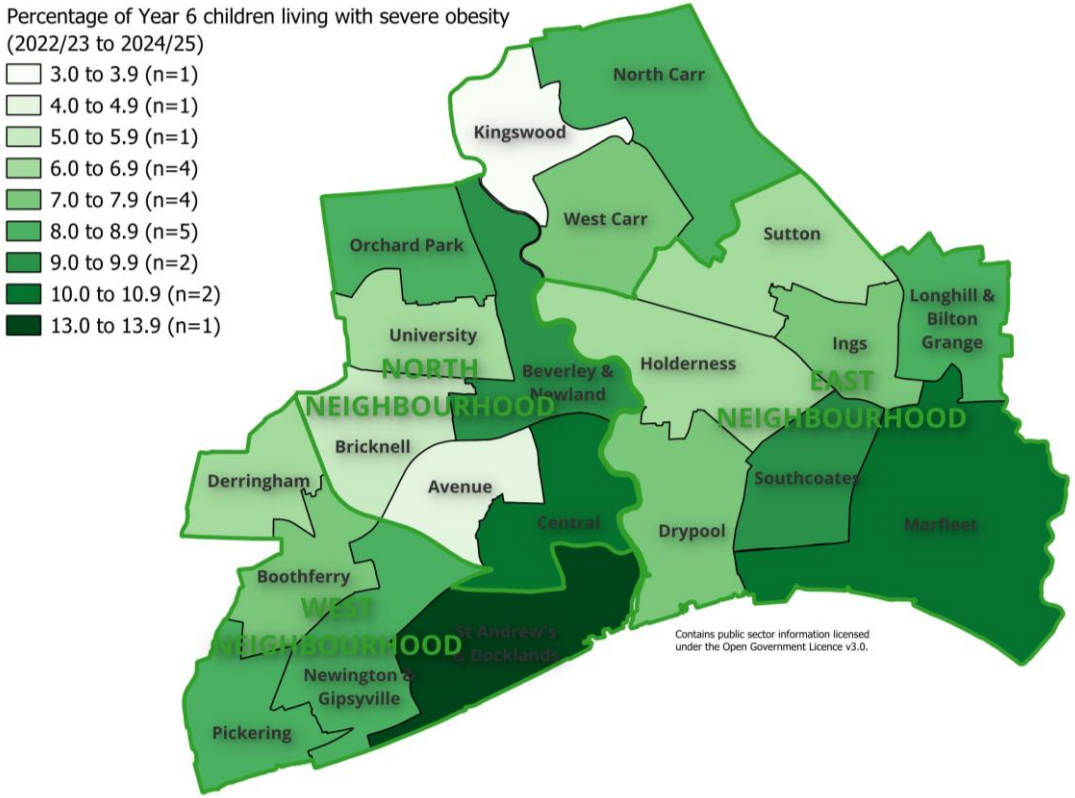
Obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6

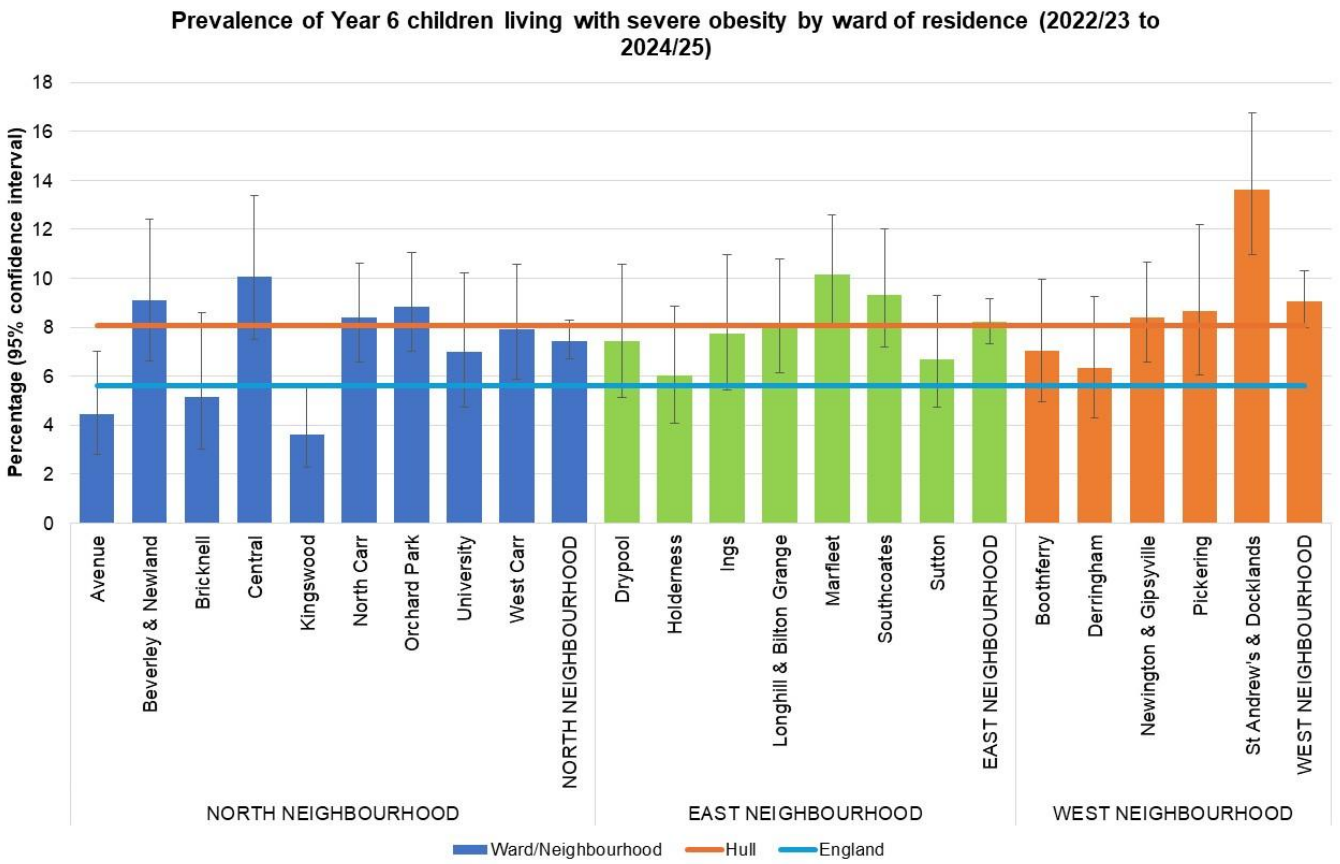




The prevalence of Year 6 children living with obesity varies across the electoral wards from 18.4% in Kingswood to 38.1% in Central, although Orchard Park, Marfleet, Newington & Gipsyville, North Carr and St Andrew's & Docklands have the highest number of Year 6 children who are living with obesity (range 184 to 234). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Derringham, Avenue, Bricknell, Kingswood and Holderness all lower than the Hull average, and Central and St Andrew's & Docklands higher than the Hull average.

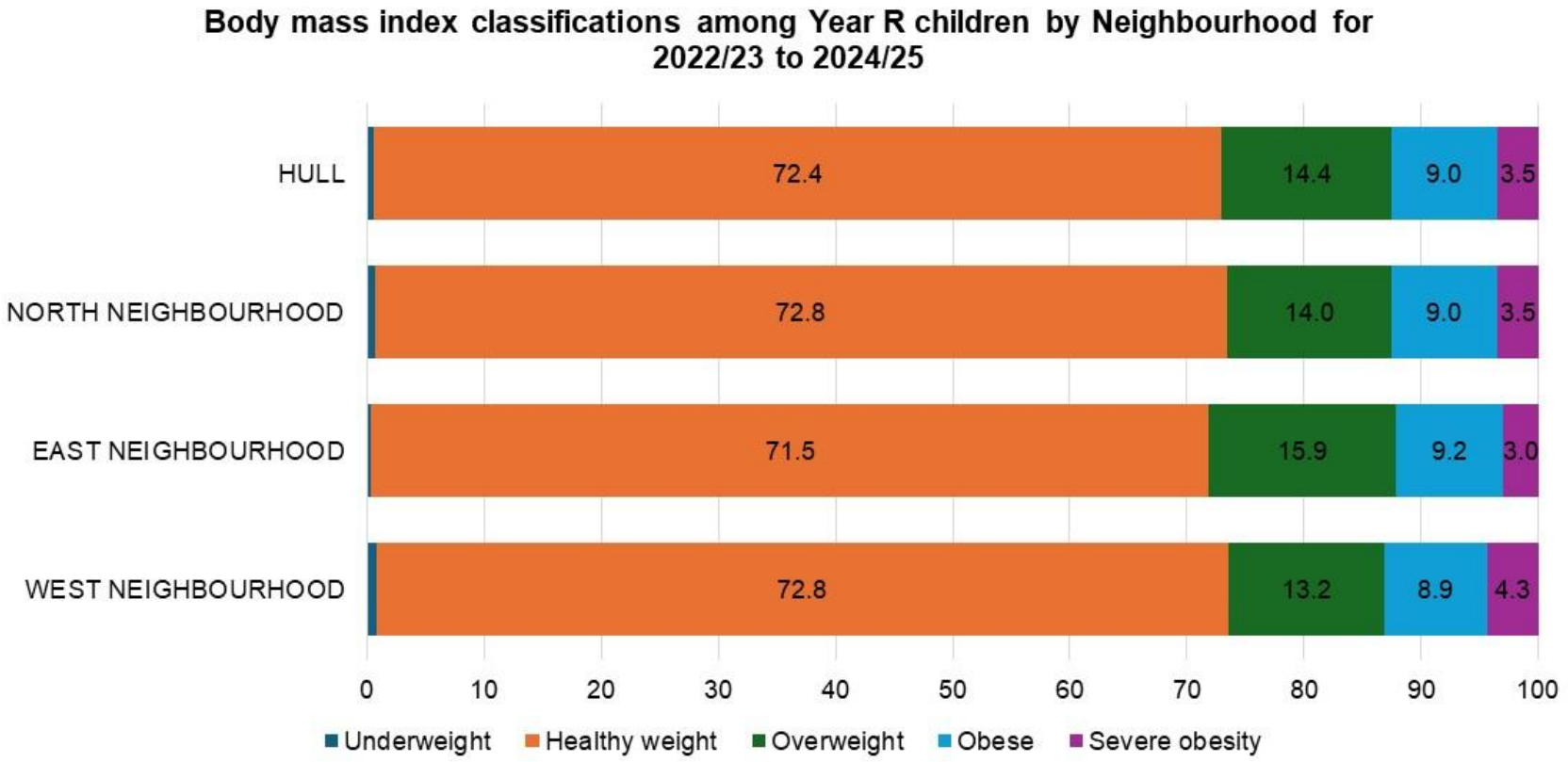
Severe obesity by Ward (Combined data for 2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6





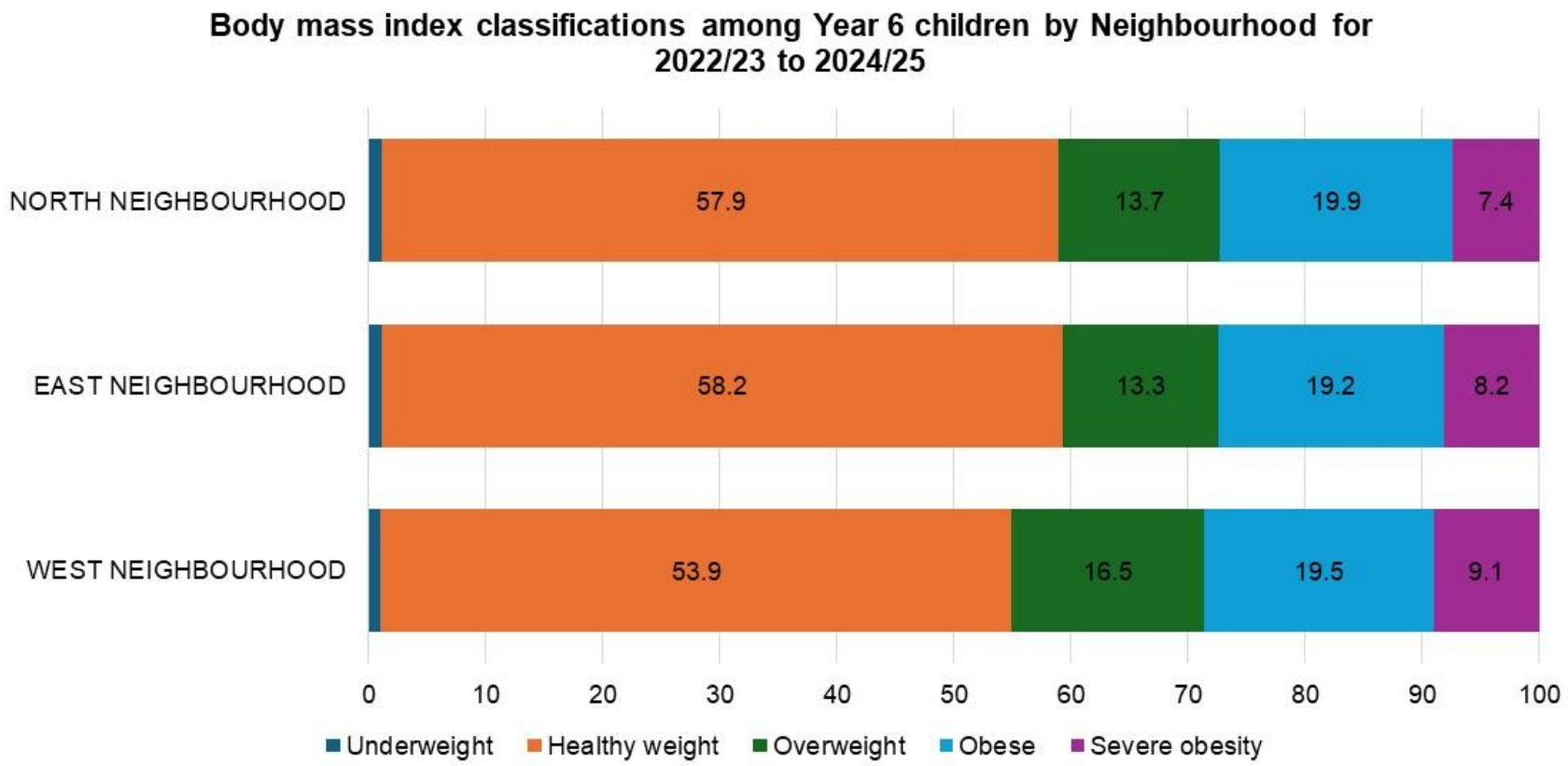
The prevalence of Year 6 children living with severe obesity varies across the electoral wards from 3.6% in Kingswood to 13.6% in St Andrew's & Docklands, and St Andrew's & Docklands, Marfleet, Orchard Park, North Carr and Newington & Gipsyville have the highest number of Year 6 children who are living with severe obesity (range 59 to 74). There is a statistically significant difference in prevalence among Hull's 21 wards with Avenue and Kingswood lower than the Hull average, and St Andrew's & Docklands higher than the Hull average.

Prevalence by Neighbourhood (2022/23-2024/25) – Year R



For Year R children, there are no statistically significant differences in the BMI classifications (combining underweight and healthy weight due to small numbers) among the three Neighbourhoods. However, there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of severe obesity among the three Neighbourhoods.

Prevalence by Neighbourhood (2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6



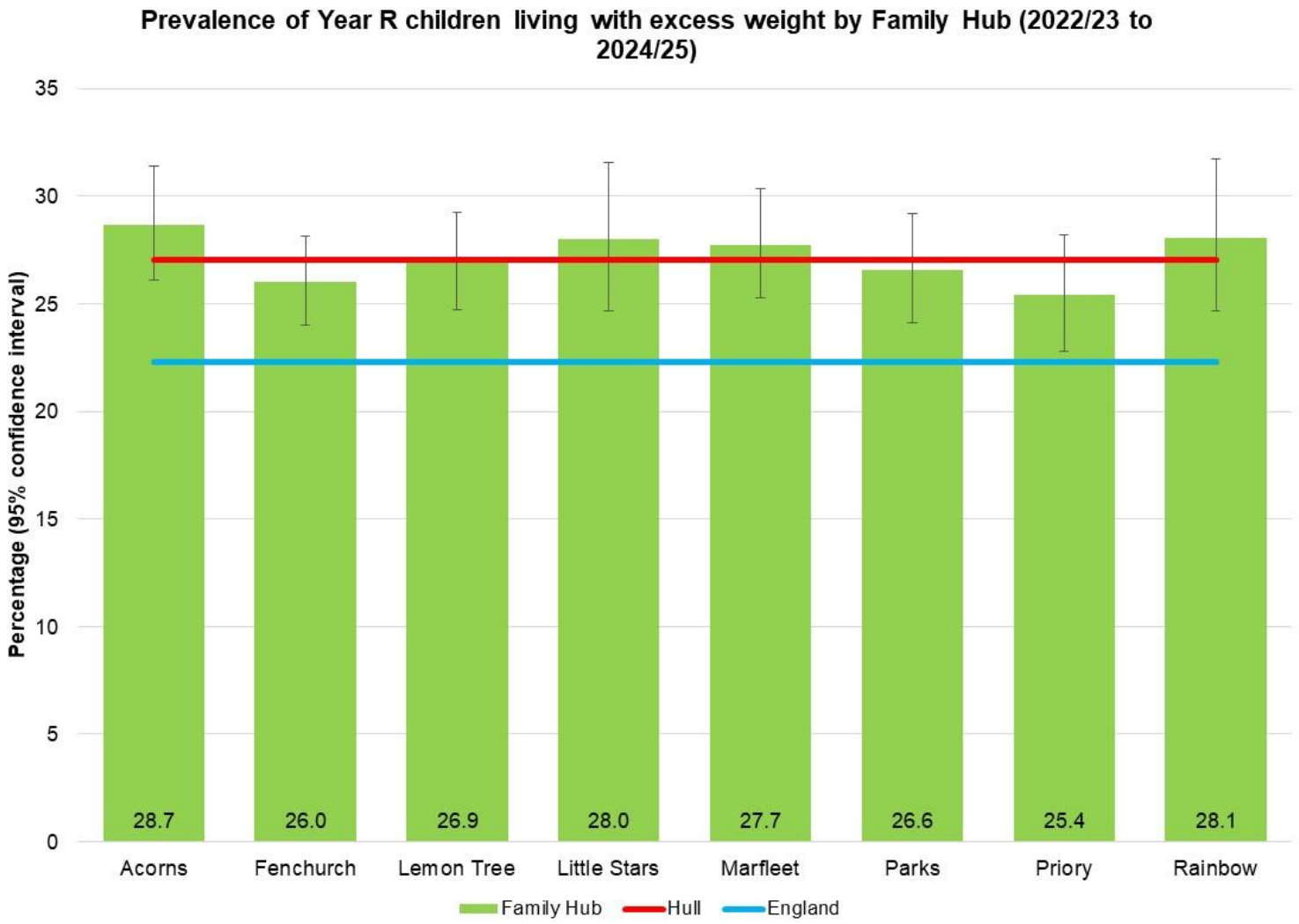
For Year 6 children, there is a statistically significant difference in the BMI classifications (combining underweight and healthy weight due to small numbers) among the three Neighbourhoods. West Neighbourhood is statistically significantly higher than the Hull average for excess weight. There is no statistically significant difference for obesity and severe obesity, although the differences are almost statistically significant.

Hull City Council

Hull JSNA: Our Healthy Weight - National Child Measurement Programme 2024/25 Detailed Report

Differences Among Family Hubs

Excess weight by Family Hub Cluster (2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

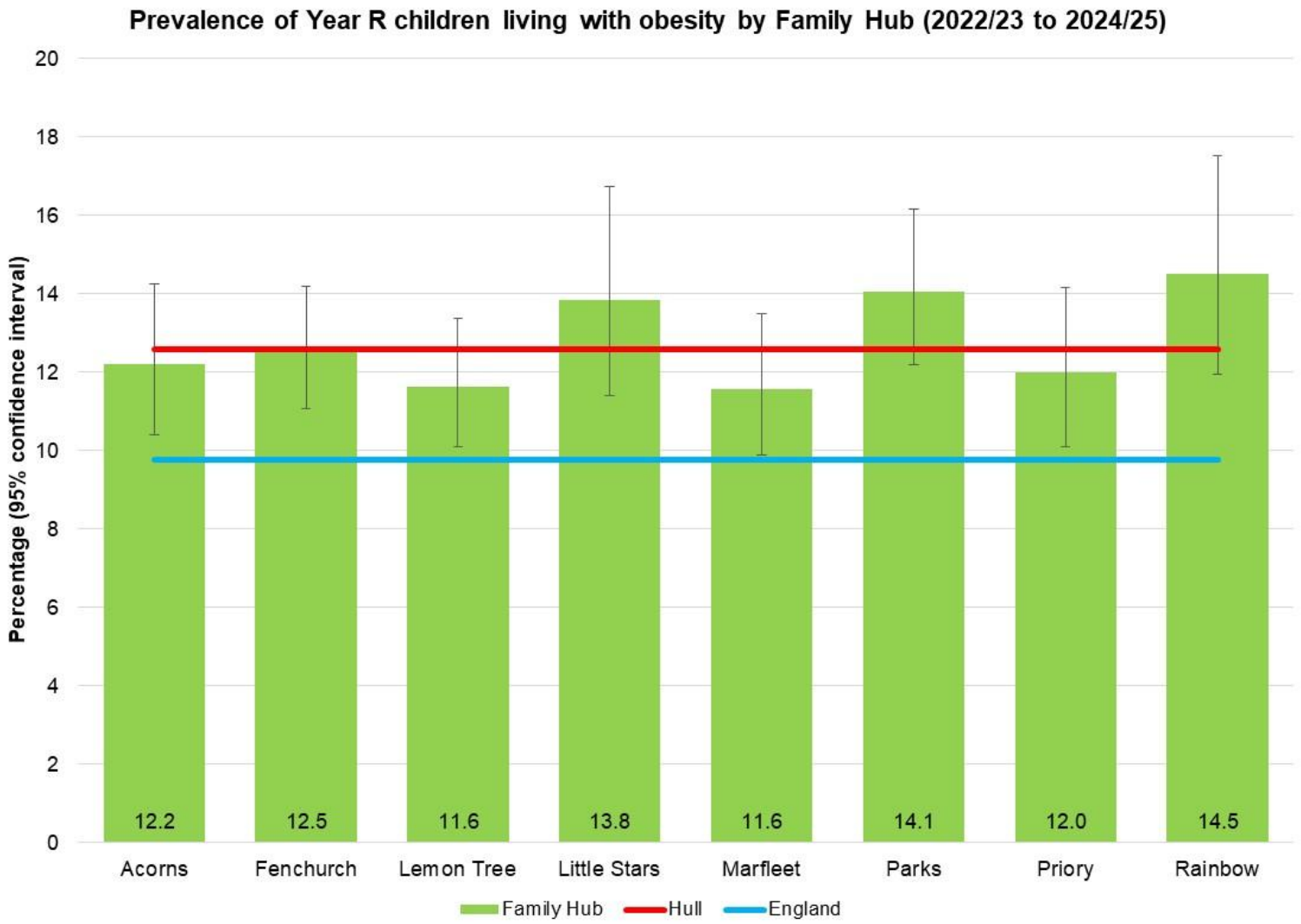


For 2022/23 to 2024/25 combined, the percentage of Year R children living with excess weight varies across Hull's eight Family Hub Clusters from 25.4% to 28.7%. However, there is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of excess weight among the eight Family Hub Clusters.

Family Hub Cluster	Prevalence (%)
Acorns	28.7
Rainbow	28.1
Little Stars	28.0
Marfleet	27.7
Lemon Tree	26.9
Parks	26.6
Fenchurch	26.0
Priory	25.4

Family Hub Cluster	Number affected
Fenchurch	446
Lemon Tree	396
Marfleet	336
Acorns	322
Parks	312
Priory	250
Little Stars	180
Rainbow	172

Obesity by Family Hub Cluster (2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

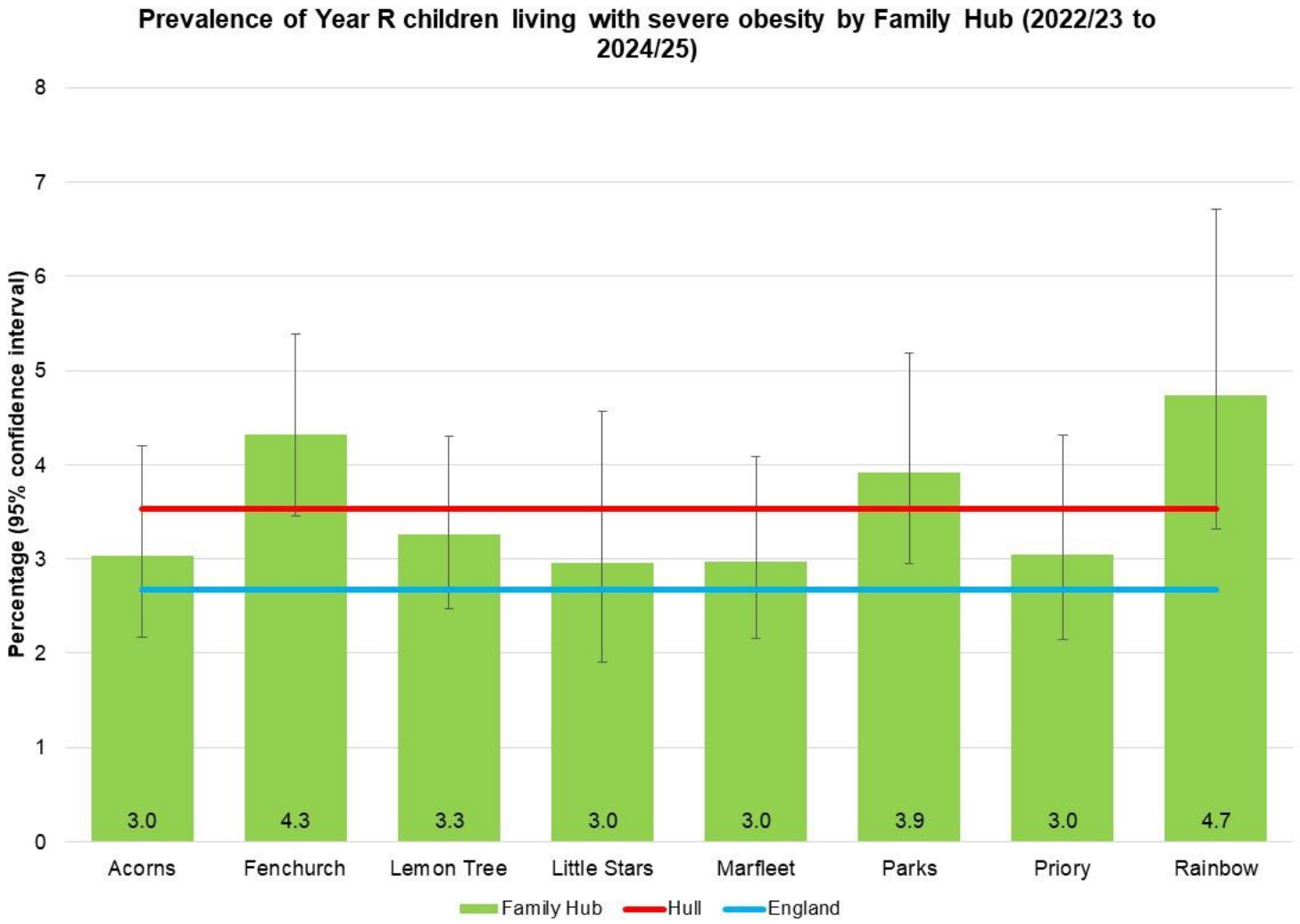


For 2022/23 to 2024/25 combined, the percentage of Year R children living with obesity varies across Hull's eight Family Hub Clusters from 11.6% to 14.5%. However, there is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of obesity among the eight Family Hub Clusters.

Family Hub Cluster	Prevalence (%)
Rainbow	14.5
Parks	14.1
Little Stars	13.8
Fenchurch	12.5
Acorns	12.2
Priory	12.0
Lemon Tree	11.6
Marfleet	11.6

Family Hub Cluster	Number affected
Fenchurch	215
Lemon Tree	171
Parks	165
Marfleet	140
Acorns	137
Priory	118
Rainbow	89
Little Stars	89

Severe obesity by Family Hub Cluster (2022/23-2024/25) – Year R

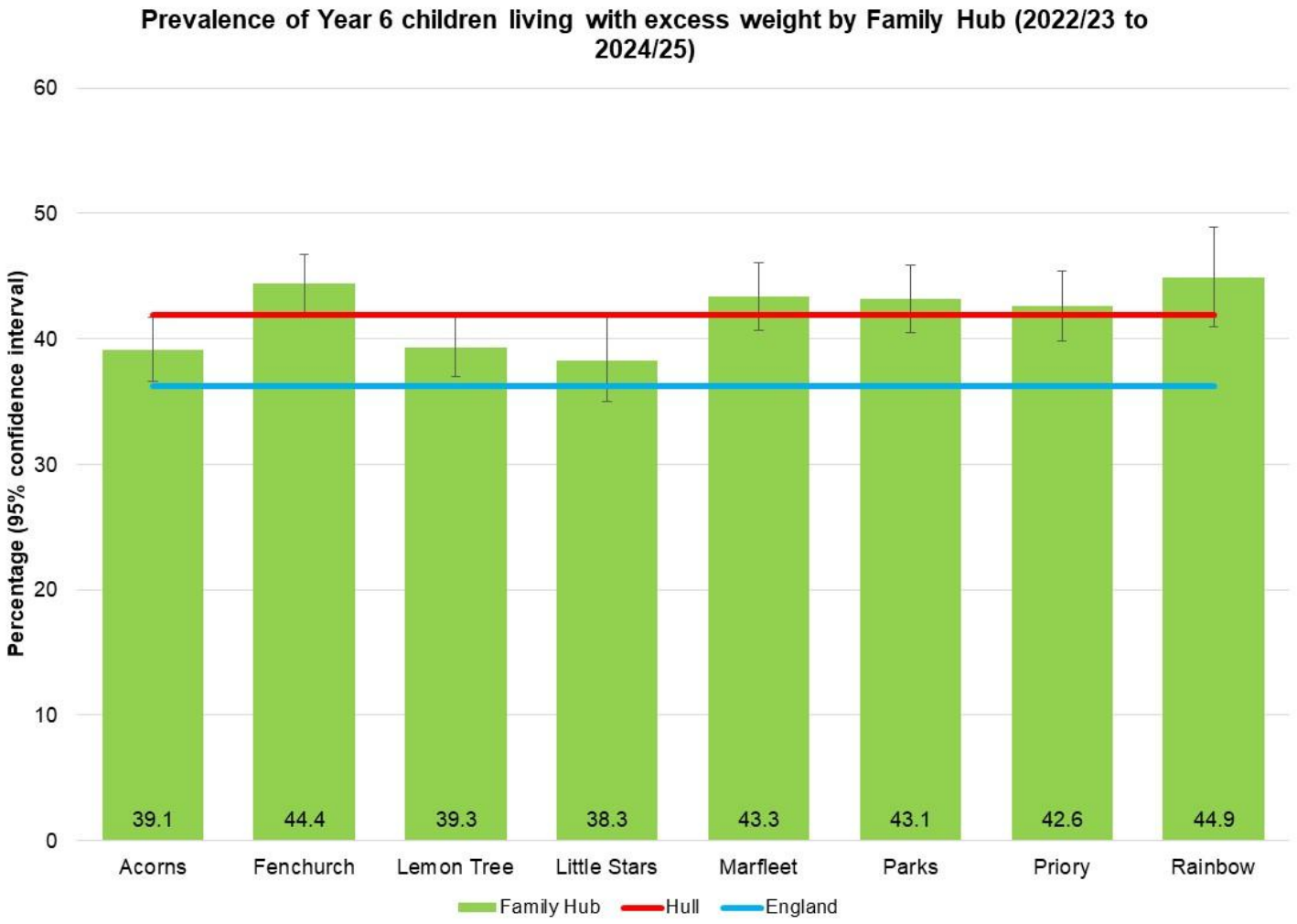


For 2022/23 to 2024/25 combined, the percentage of Year R children living with severe obesity varies across Hull's eight Family Hub Clusters from 3.0% to 4.7%. However, there is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of severe obesity among the eight Family Hub Clusters.

Family Hub Cluster	Prevalence (%)
Rainbow	4.7
Fenchurch	4.3
Parks	3.9
Lemon Tree	3.3
Priory	3.0
Acorns	3.0
Marfleet	3.0
Little Stars	3.0

Family Hub Cluster	Number affected
Fenchurch	74
Lemon Tree	48
Parks	46
Marfleet	36
Acorns	34
Priory	30
Rainbow	29
Little Stars	19

Excess weight by Family Hub Cluster (2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6

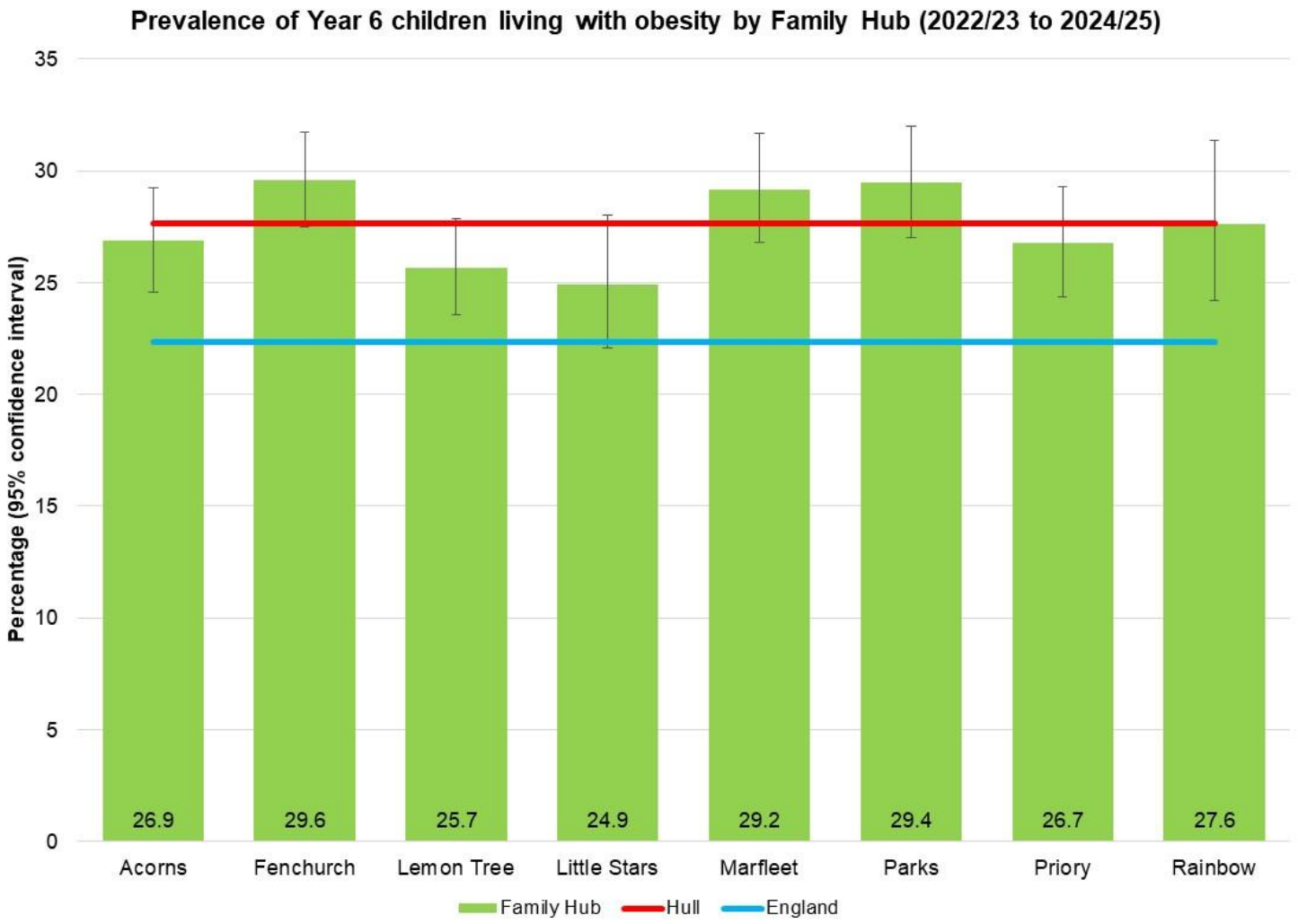


For 2022/23 to 2024/25 combined, the percentage of Year 6 children living with excess weight varies across Hull's eight Family Hub Clusters from 38.3% to 44.9%. There is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of excess weight among the eight Family Hub Clusters.

Family Hub Cluster	Prevalence (%)
Rainbow	44.9
Fenchurch	44.4
Marfleet	43.3
Parks	43.1
Priory	42.6
Lemon Tree	39.3
Acorns	39.1
Little Stars	38.3

Family Hub Cluster	Number affected
Fenchurch	805
Lemon Tree	633
Marfleet	566
Parks	458
Acorn	542
Priory	519
Little Stars	309
Rainbow	268

Obesity by Family Hub Cluster (2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6

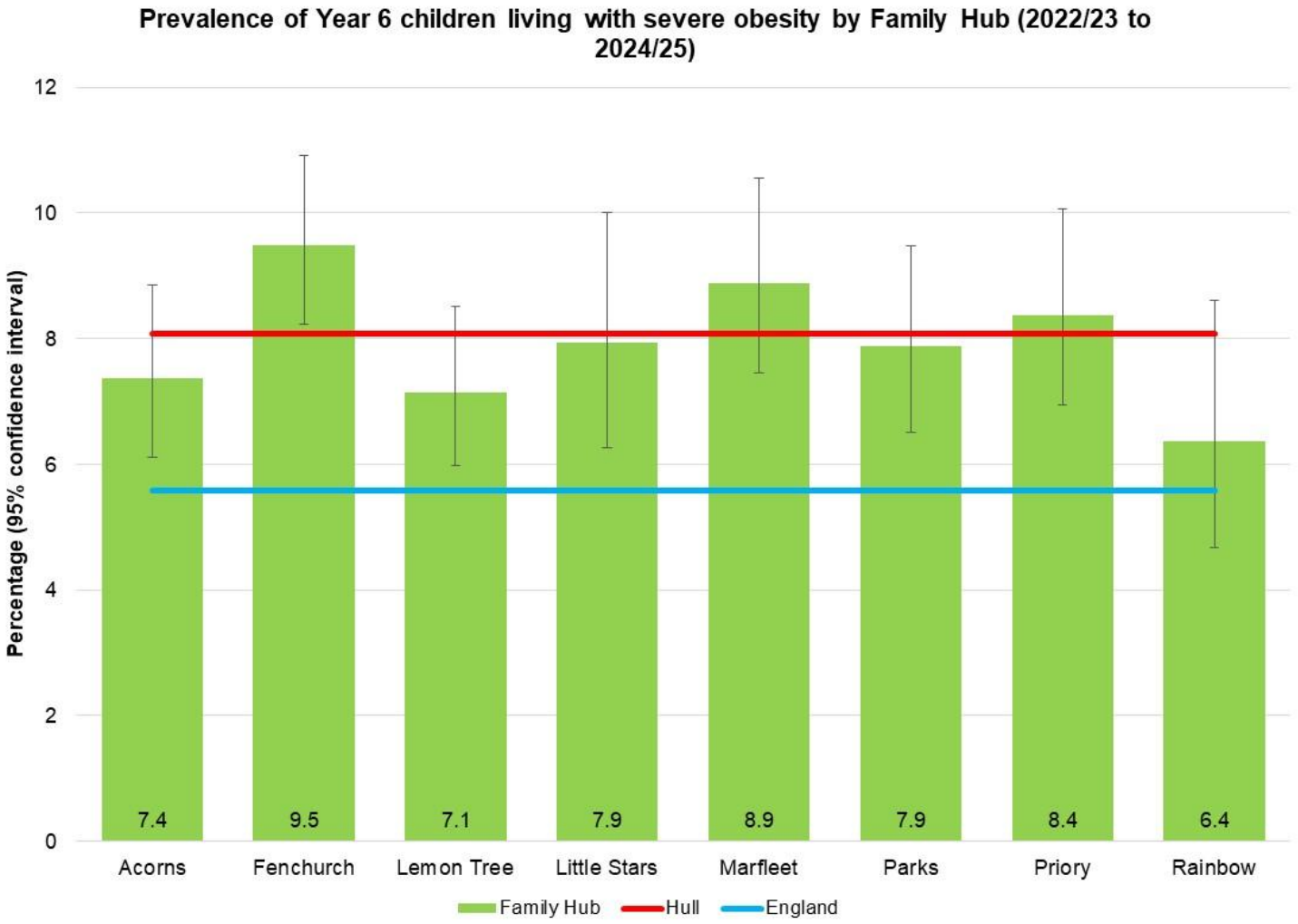


For 2022/23 to 2024/25 combined, the percentage of Year 6 children living with obesity varies across Hull's eight Family Hub Clusters from 24.9% to 29.6%. However, there is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of obesity among the eight Family Hub Clusters although the difference is borderline statistically significant.

Family Hub Cluster	Prevalence (%)
Fenchurch	29.6
Parks	29.4
Marfleet	29.2
Rainbow	27.6
Acorns	26.9
Priory	26.7
Lemon Tree	25.7
Little Stars	24.9

Family Hub Cluster	Number affected
Fenchurch	536
Lemon Tree	413
Marfleet	381
Parks	374
Acorns	372
Priory	326
Little Stars	201
Rainbow	165

Severe obesity by Family Hub Cluster (2022/23-2024/25) – Year 6



For 2022/23 to 2024/25 combined, the percentage of Year 6 children living with severe obesity varies across Hull's eight Family Hub Clusters from 6.4% to 9.5%. However, there is no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of severe obesity among the eight Family Hub Clusters.

Family Hub Cluster	Prevalence (%)
Fenchurch	9.5
Marfleet	8.9
Priory	8.4
Little Stars	7.9
Parks	7.9
Acorns	7.4
Lemon Tree	7.1
Rainbow	6.4

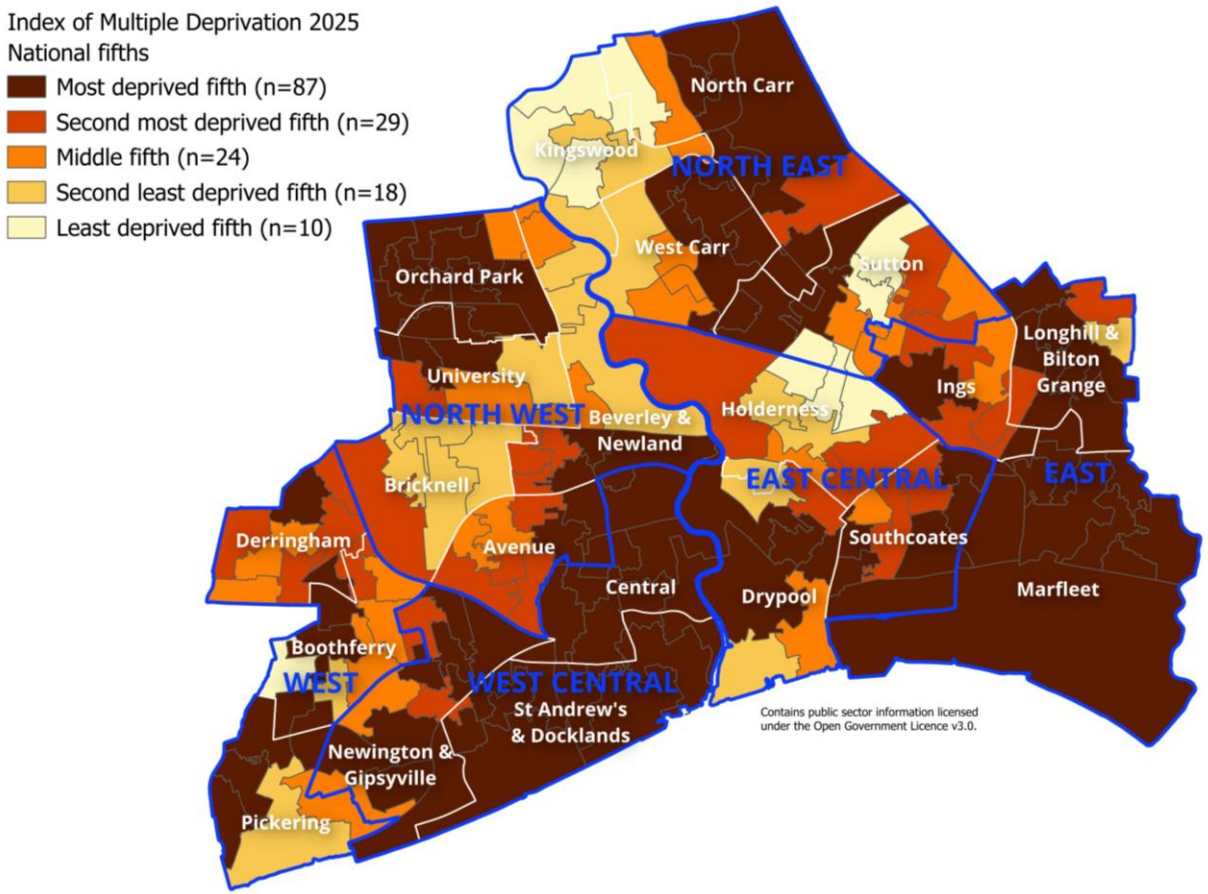
Family Hub Cluster	Number affected
Fenchurch	172
Marfleet	116
Lemon Tree	115
Priory	102
Acorns	102
Parks	100
Little Stars	64
Rainbow	38

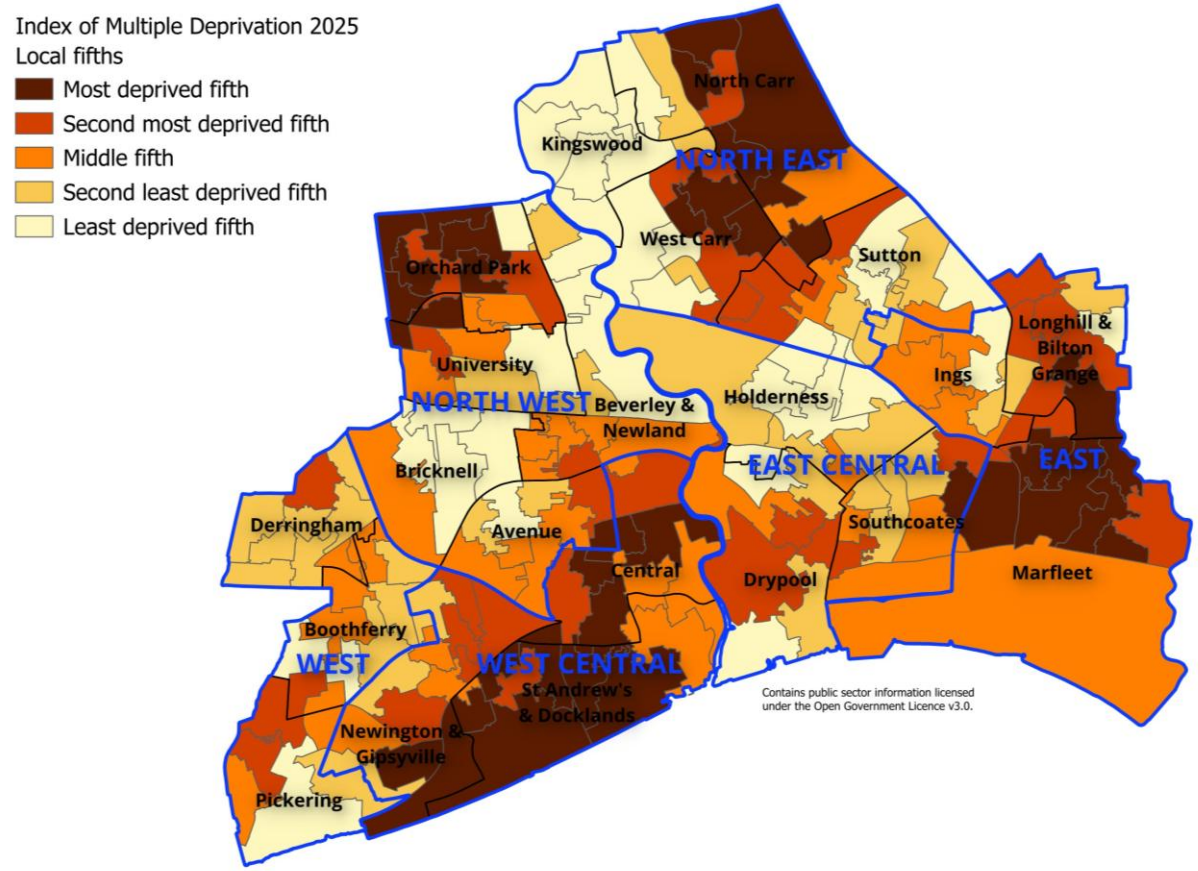
Hull City Council

Hull JSNA: Our Healthy Weight - National Child Measurement Programme 2024/25 Detailed Report

Differences By Deprivation

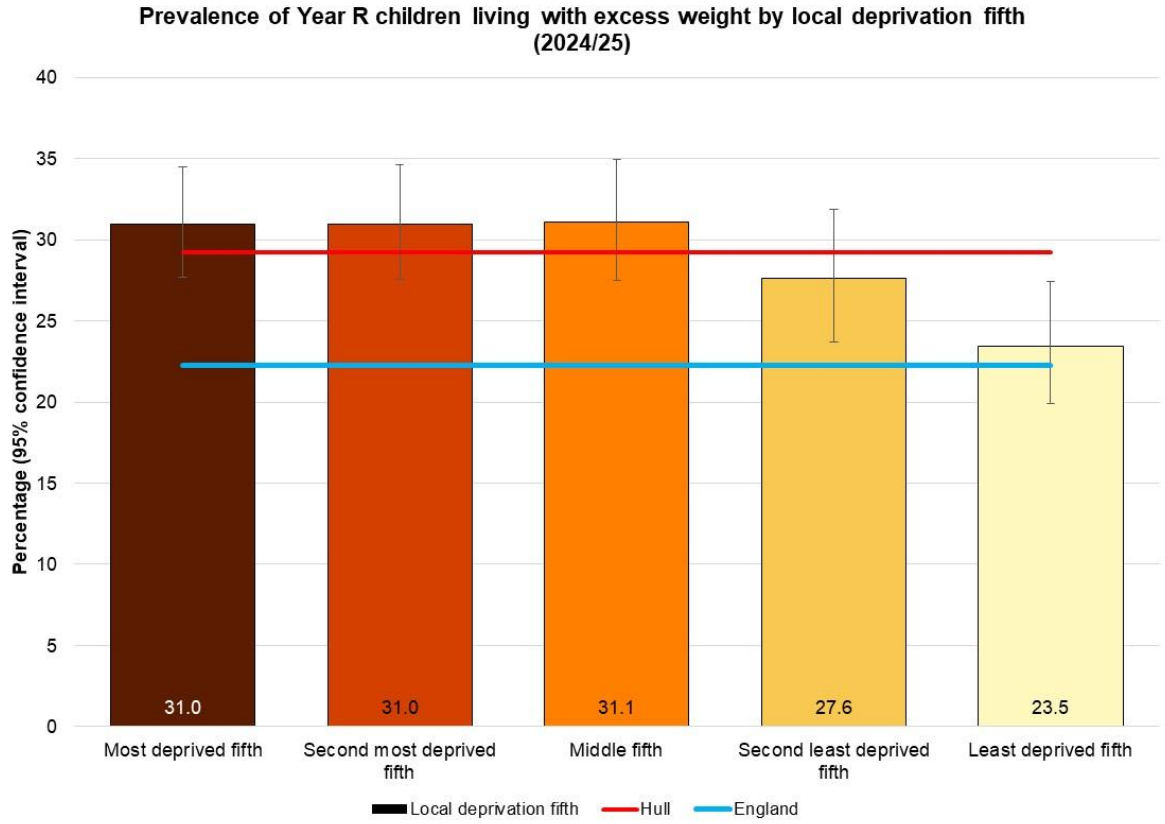
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

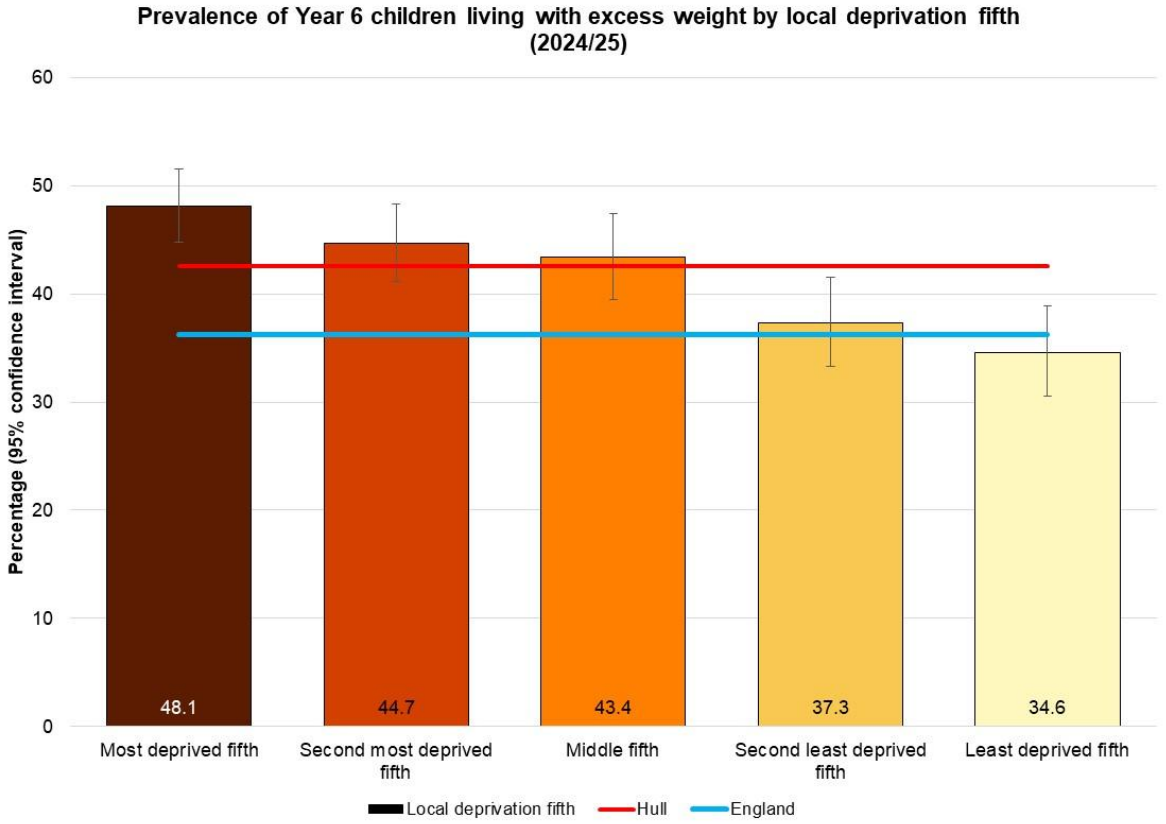




Based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025, Hull is the sixth most deprived upper-tier local authority England (out of 153). Just over half of Hull's geographical areas fall within the most deprived fifth of areas of England. As only 6% of Hull's areas fall within the least deprived fifth of areas of England, the local fifths are used when examining deprivation as the numbers of people living in the least deprived areas of England are too small.

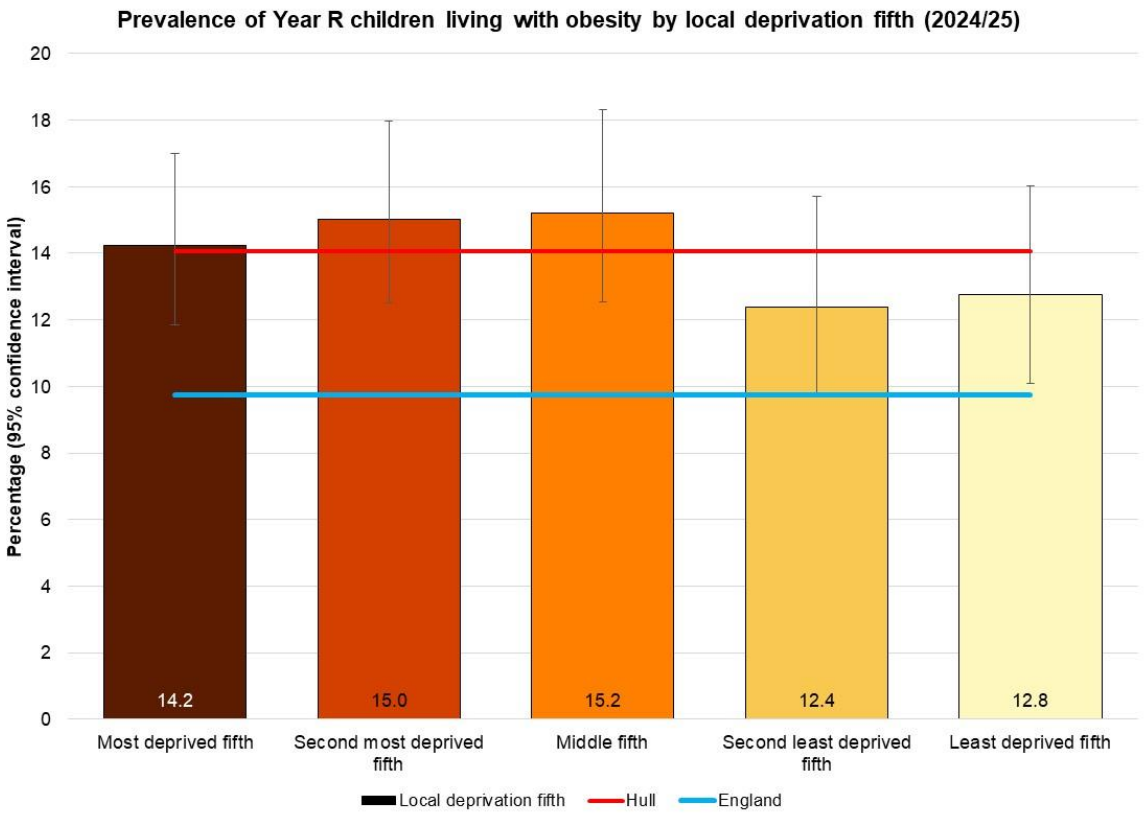
Deprivation and excess weight – Years R & 6, 2024/25

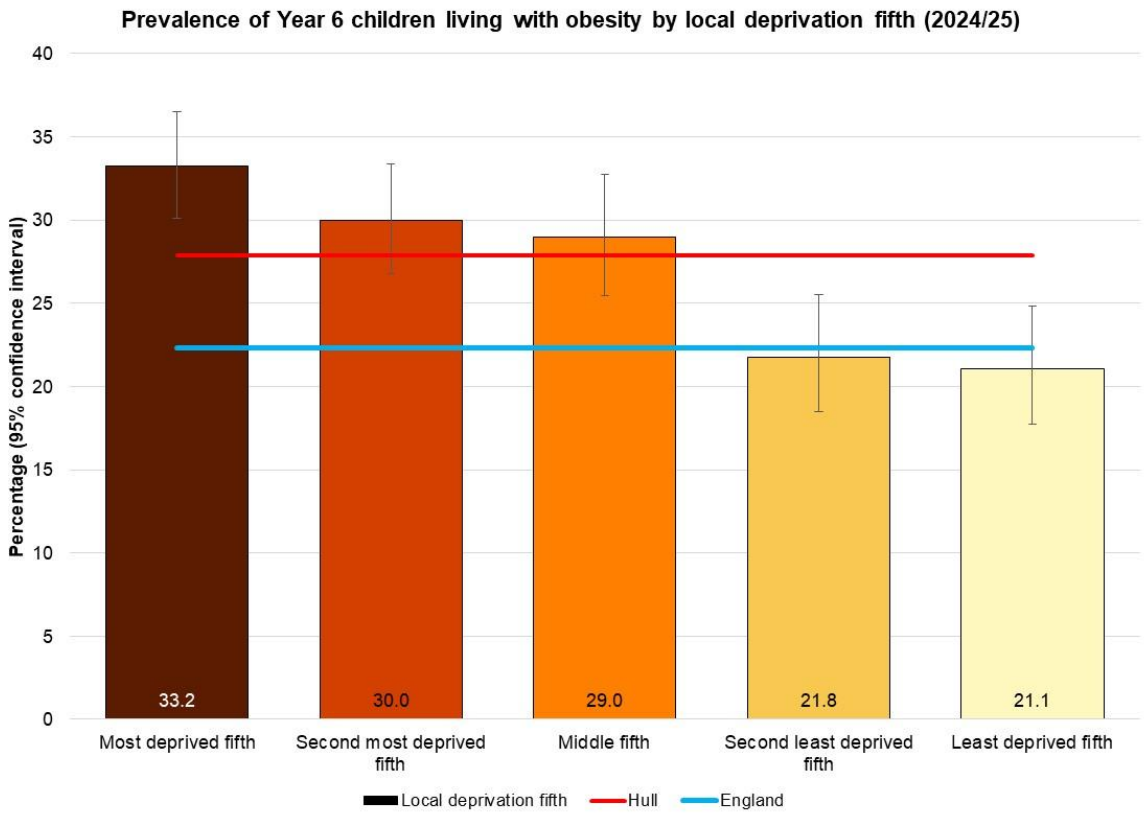




There was a statistically significant trend in the prevalence of excess weight across the local deprivation fifths for both Year R and Year 6 children. Among Year R children, excess weight differed by 7.5 percentage points (or by 32%) between children living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull compared to the least deprived fifths of areas of Hull. Among Year 6, children the differences was 13.5 percentage points (or 39%).

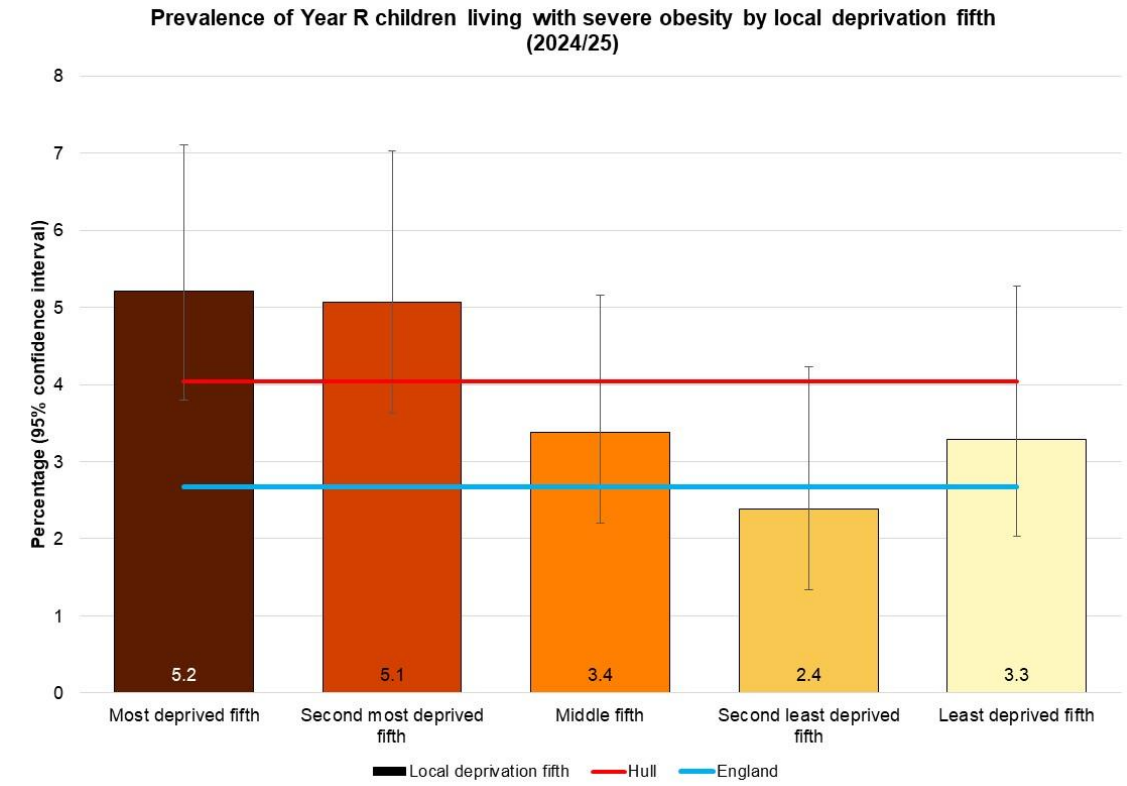
Deprivation and obesity – Years R & 6, 2024/25

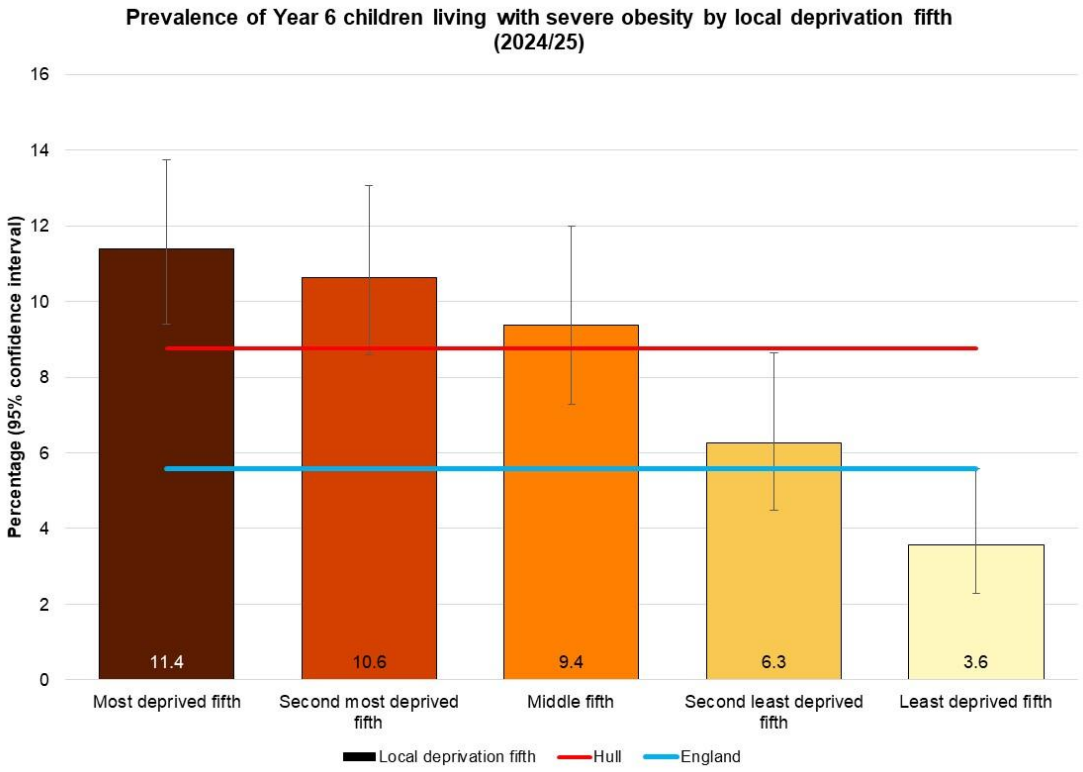




There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of obesity across the local deprivation fifths for Year R, but there was a statistically significant trend across the deprivation fifths for Year 6 children. Among Year 6 children, obesity differed by 12.1 percentage points (or by 58%) between children living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull compared to the least deprived fifths of areas of Hull.

Deprivation and severe obesity – Years R & 6, 2024/25





There is a statistically significant trend in the prevalence of severe obesity across the local deprivation fifths for both Year R and Year 6 children. Among Year R children, severe obesity differed by 1.9 percentage points (or by 58%) between children living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull compared to the least deprived fifths of areas of Hull, although the greatest difference occurred between the most deprived and second least deprived firths. Among Year 6 children, the trend was much more dramatic with the prevalence of severe obesity more than three times higher among children living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull compared to the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull.

Hull City Council

Hull JSNA: Our Healthy Weight - National Child Measurement Programme 2024/25 Detailed Report

Further Information

Further information

National NCMP reports: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) annual report, academic year 2024 to 2025, England - GOV.UK

Information is also available on Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: www.hulljsna.com

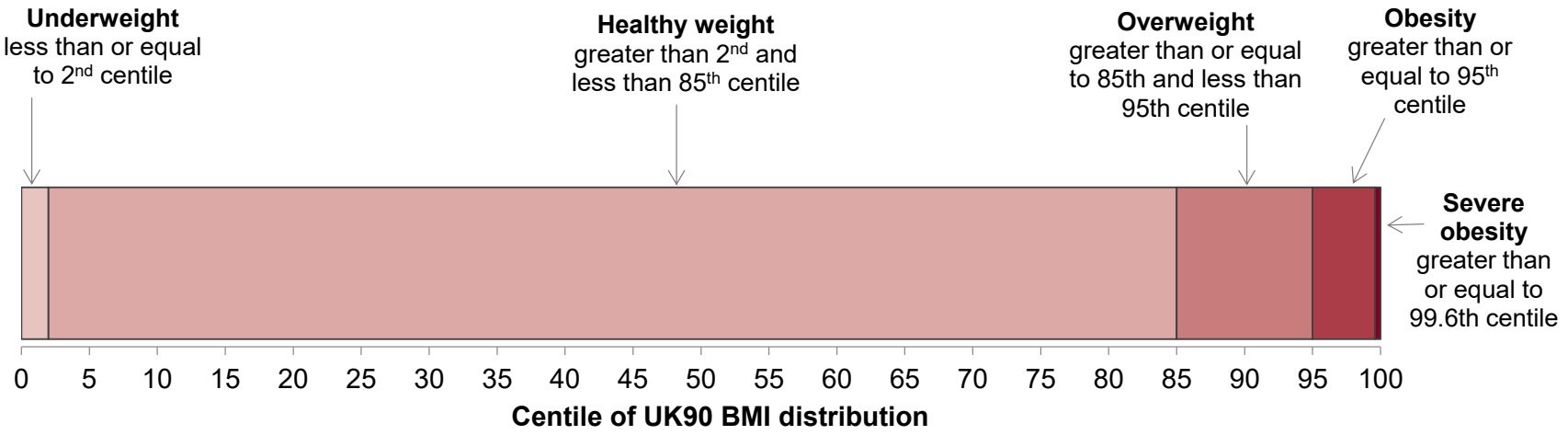
Information on confidence intervals is also given on Hull's JSNA: www.hulljsna.com/glossary/ci

Requests for further information on National Child Measurement Programme results via Public Health Intelligence Team: publichealthintelligence@hullcc.gov.uk

Icons supplied by Noun Project
(Ted Graieda / Mohkamil)

Appendix: Child body mass index classification for population monitoring

For population monitoring purposes body mass index (BMI) is classified according to the following image using the British 1990 growth reference (UK90[1]). This is used to examine patterns in children's weight status across the country and over time. The population monitoring cut points for overweight, and obesity are slightly lower than the clinical cut points used to assess individual children, this is to capture those children with an unhealthy BMI for their age and those at risk of moving to an unhealthy BMI. This helps ensure that adequate services are planned and delivered for the whole population.



1 Cole TJ, Freeman JV, Preece MA. Body mass index reference curves for the UK, 1990. Archives of Disease in Childhood 1995 73:25-29.