



GCC

National Child
Measurement
Programme (NCMP)

Inequalities Report

2024-2025

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Executive Summary: What does NCMP data tell us?

Overweight and obesity are important public health issues. This report reviews the latest data to understand local needs and identify inequalities to inform action on prevention. See slide 9 for an explanation of BMI and the glossary for definitions of the weight categories used in this report.

This report uses both the latest available NCMP data (2024/25), and **three years of pooled data (2022-25)** where larger sample sizes are needed to provide more reliable estimates of inequalities.

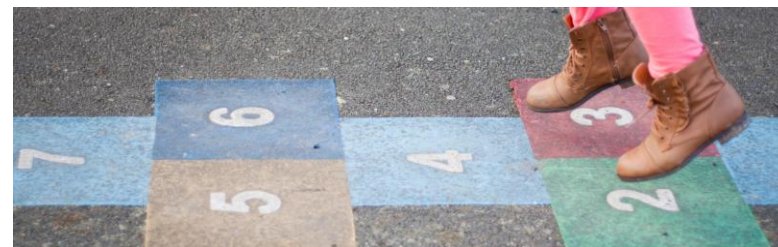
- In 2024/25, the **prevalence** of obesity (including severe obesity) and overweight (including obesity) among Reception and Year 6 children in **Gloucestershire was significantly lower than England average**
- Gloucester recorded the highest prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) among Reception children; however, the rate was not significantly different from the England average.
- Forest of Dean recorded the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children; however, the rate was not significantly different from the England average.
- Gloucester recorded the highest prevalence of both obesity (including severe obesity) and overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children and was significantly higher than the England average.

Childhood overweight and obesity are not experienced equally across Gloucestershire

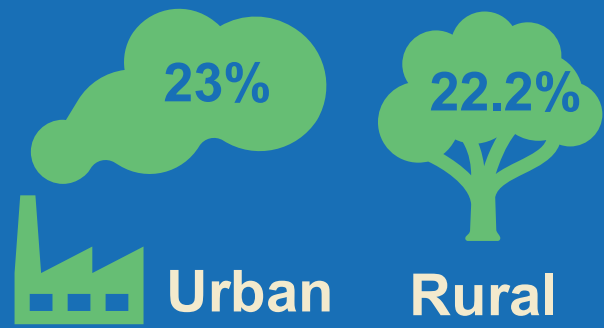
Analysis of pooled data from 2022-25 shows:

- Children living in the most deprived communities are significantly more likely to live with overweight (including obesity) than those living in the least deprived communities.
- Inequalities in childhood obesity increase between Reception and Year 6
- Children living in urban areas, Year 6 boys, and some ethnic groups, are more likely to experience obesity

These findings highlight the importance of addressing the wider social and environmental factors that influence children's health and wellbeing.

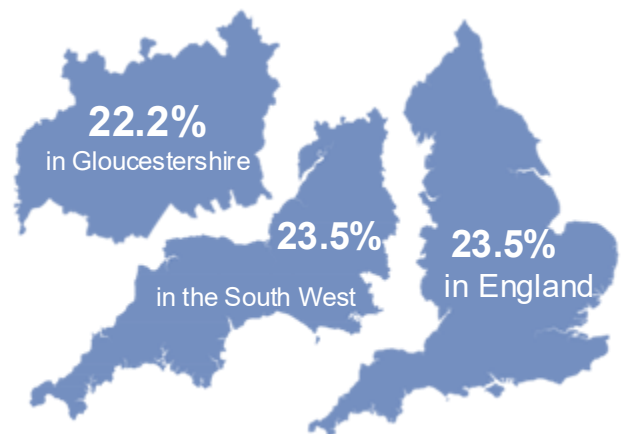


From 2022-25, the rate of overweight (including obesity) for Reception children in Gloucestershire by urban/rural divide were:



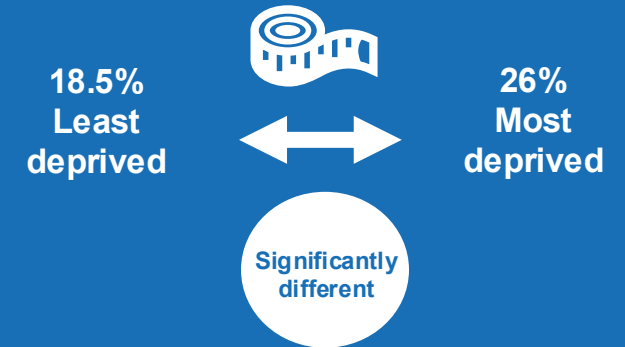
The prevalence of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) was slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas; however, this difference was not statistically significant

In 2024/25, overweight (including obesity) prevalence in Reception was...



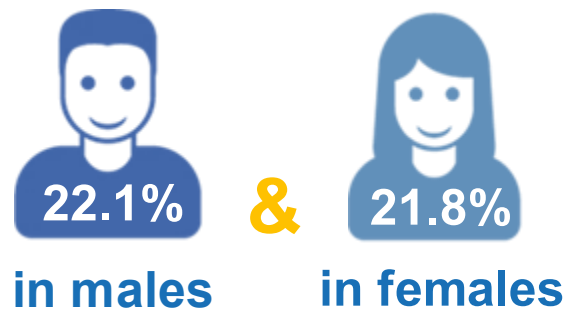
In 2024/25, overweight (including obesity) prevalence among Reception children in Gloucestershire was significantly lower than the England average

From 2022-25, the rates of overweight (including obesity) for Reception children in Gloucestershire were:



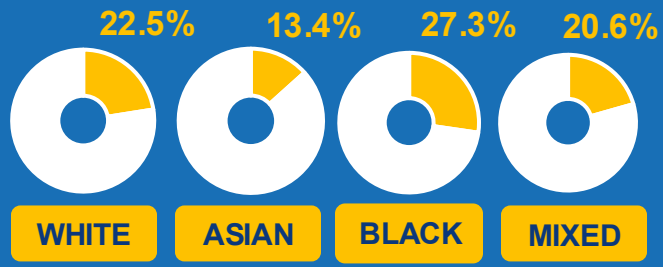
Reception children living in the most deprived areas of Gloucestershire are **significantly more likely** to have **overweight (inc obesity)** than those living in the least. The 'deprivation gap' widens even further as children progress to Year 6.

From 2022-25, overweight (including obesity) prevalence in Gloucestershire in Reception was...



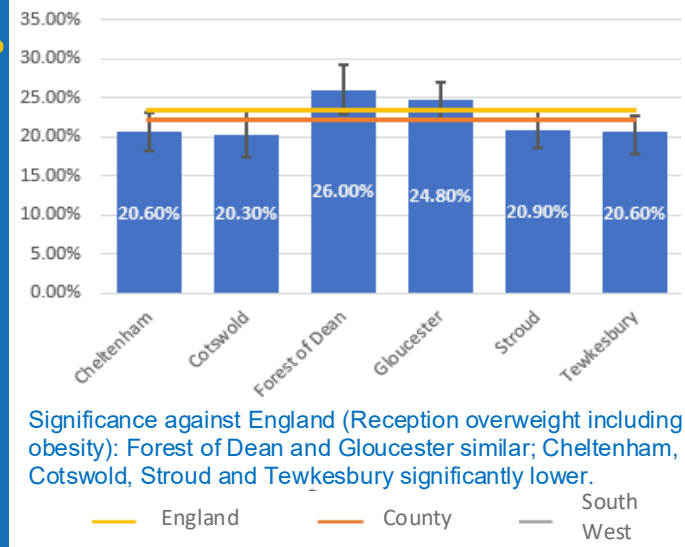
There was no clear evidence of significant sex-specific inequalities in overweight (inc obesity) prevalence in Reception, but this was not the case in Year 6.

From 2022-25, Reception overweight (including obesity) prevalence in Gloucestershire by ethnicity was...



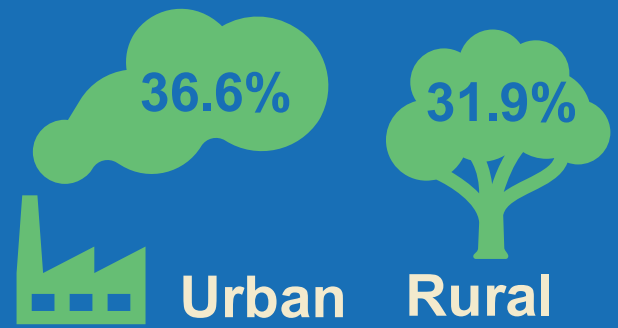
Asian children are significantly less likely to live with **overweight (including obesity)**. There are no statistical differences in other ethnicities at Reception age.

In 2024/25, the district rate of overweight (including obesity) in Reception was...



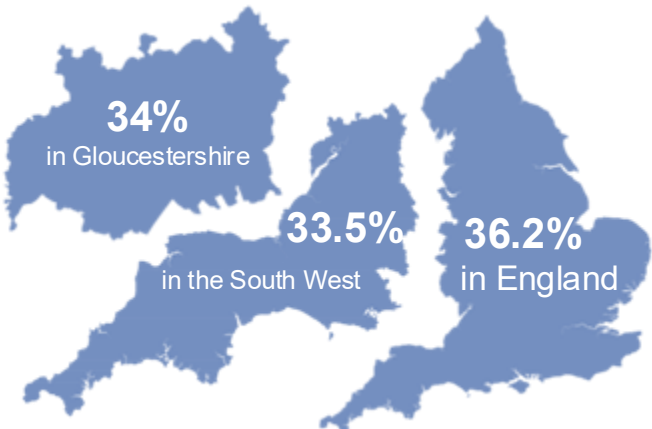
Significance against England (Reception overweight including obesity): Forest of Dean and Gloucester similar; Cheltenham, Cotswold, Stroud and Tewkesbury significantly lower.

From 2022-25, the rate of overweight (including obesity) for Year 6 children in Gloucestershire by urban/rural divide were:



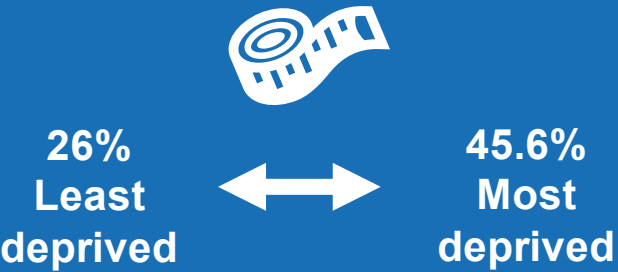
Year 6 children living in urban areas are **significantly more** likely to live with **overweight (including obesity)** than those living in rural areas.

In 2024/25, overweight (including obesity) prevalence in Year 6 was...



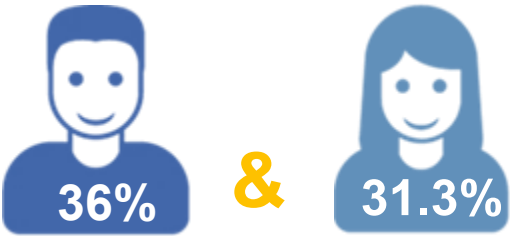
In 2024/25, overweight (including obesity) prevalence among Year 6 children in Gloucestershire was significantly lower than the England average

From 2022-25, the rates of overweight (including obesity) for Year 6 children in Gloucestershire were:



Year 6 children living in the most deprived areas of Gloucestershire are **significantly more** likely to have **overweight (including obesity)** than those living in the least.

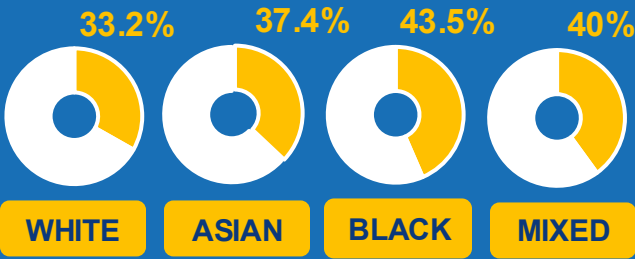
From 2022-25, Year 6 overweight (including obesity) prevalence in Gloucestershire was...



in males in females

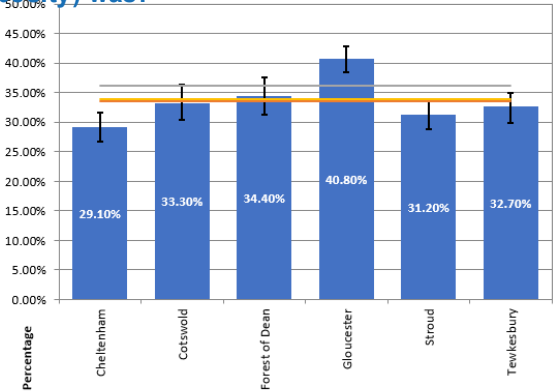
In **Year 6**, males were **significantly more** likely to live with overweight (including obesity) than females.

From 2022-25, Year 6 overweight (including obesity) prevalence in Gloucestershire by ethnicity was...



Children of Black or Mixed ethnicity were significantly more likely to live with overweight (including obesity) than their peers of White ethnicity. There is no statistical difference in overweight (including obesity) for children with Asian ethnicity.

In 2024/25, the district rate of overweight (including obesity) in Year 6 (including severe obesity) was:



Significance against England (Year 6): Gloucester significantly higher; Forest of Dean and Cotswold similar; all other districts significantly lower.

Gloucestershire South West England

Purpose of the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

The NCMP is a government mandated programme delivered annually by local authorities. The programme involves measuring the height and weight of children in Reception and Year 6 attending state-funded primary schools. This information helps us understand how children are growing and provides valuable insight into population health, healthy weight, and health inequalities across Gloucestershire.

Locally, the NCMP allows Gloucestershire to:



Plan and commission services using evidence of local need and support action to improve children's health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities across the county.



Gather high-quality population-level data to analyse trends, patterns and inequalities.



Engage with children and families about healthy lifestyle opportunities following feedback of individual NCMP results.



Increase public and professional understanding of children's health and wellbeing, including patterns of healthy weight, overweight and obesity across the population.

A word around data quality

The NCMP is one of the largest and most robust sources of child health data available in England. However, there are some important considerations when interpreting the findings in this report.

This report uses both the latest available NCMP data (2024/25) and three-year pooled data (2022-25). Pooled data is used where larger sample sizes are needed to provide more reliable estimates of inequalities and neighbourhood-level patterns



The NCMP takes place in state-funded primary schools only and does not routinely include children who are home educated, attend independent schools or are educated in specialist settings. As a result, the data is not fully representative of all children in Gloucestershire.

Caution should be taken when looking at small geography data for individual lower super output areas (LSOAs). Some LSOAs have small numbers of participating children, this reduces our confidence that the data truly reflects prevalence, although the pooling of data across 3-years helps mitigate this.



BMI is only one aspect of a person's overall health and wellbeing. It is not appropriate to define a person's health by their weight when good health should reflect a person's complete physical, emotional and social wellbeing. As a measurement tool, it is also important to note that BMI is unable to differentiate between fat and muscle mass.

Areas with higher prevalence in Reception do not necessarily have higher prevalence in Year 6. The maps use different thresholds to define low, medium and high prevalence in each year group and represent different cohorts of children. They should therefore be interpreted independently and not as showing changes in individual children's weight status over time.



When looking at NCMP data, GCC uses confidence intervals (CIs) rather than point values. Since Fingertips (the national database for health and wellbeing data) uses point values, interpretations around significance may differ.

We acknowledge that the ethnicity categories presented are not fully representative of Gloucestershire's child population. This report follows national reporting guidelines to protect anonymity and ensure that findings remain statistically robust.

The NCMP: Language Matters – a compassionate approach

What does the NCMP use?

The terms 'overweight' and 'obesity' are used in health data and reporting to ensure consistency with national standards. However, when engaging with children, young people and families, we seek to use **supportive, respectful and non-judgemental language that focuses on health, wellbeing and positive behaviours** rather than weight labels.



How do parents/ carers want to talk about weight?

Insight gathered from parents, carers, local NCMP teams and behavioural insights highlight the importance of **sensitive, respectful and empowering** conversations. Further guidance around how to talk to children about weight can be found, [here](#).



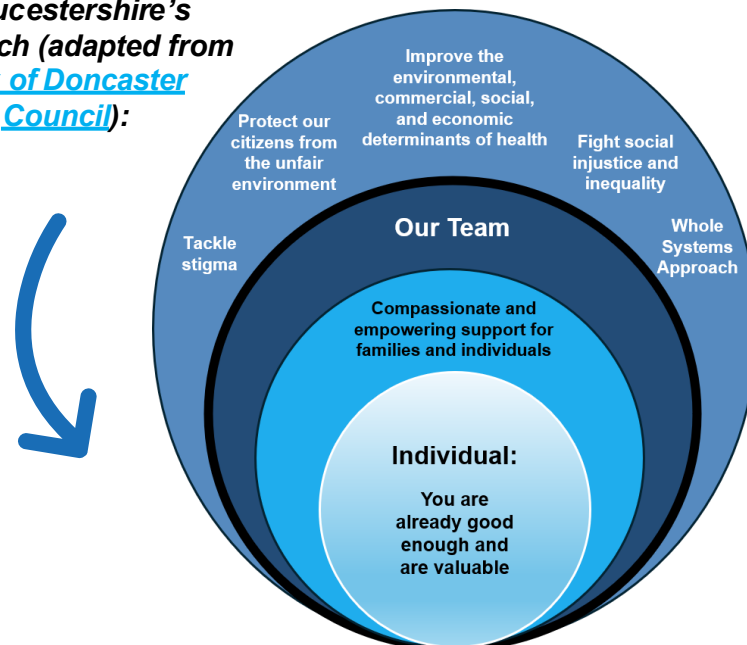
We lead with children's health – not weight

Our commitment



In Gloucestershire, we are committed to a **compassionate, strength-based approach** that focuses on children's health, wellbeing and opportunities to thrive, rather than weight alone. We will continue to ensure language used throughout the NCMP aligns with national guidance and local voices. Our ambition is to ensure that every family receives **non-judgmental support**, that health messaging is **empowering**, and all conversations promote **dignity and inclusion**.

Gloucestershire's approach (adapted from [City of Doncaster Council](#)):



A word around Body Mass Index (BMI)

BMI centiles are categorised differently for population and individual monitoring purposes. For the purpose of this report, we use the population monitoring definitions, as our focus is understanding patterns and inequalities across Gloucestershire's child population.

Whilst obesity remains an important public health outcome, this report focuses primarily on overweight (including obesity), defined as children with a **BMI at or above the 85th centile**. This approach helps us better understand local need, identify inequalities earlier, and support prevention and early intervention.

Remember: weight is only one aspect of a child's health and wellbeing. BMI is a useful population-level measure, but it does not provide a complete picture of a child's physical, emotional or social wellbeing. If you are interested in learning more about what builds good health, please watch [this video](#) on the Social Determinants of Health.

BMI Category	BMI Centile Range: Population Monitoring	BMI Centile Range: Individual (Clinical) Monitoring
Obese/ very overweight	≥95 th centile	≥98 th centile
Overweight	≥85 th and <95 th centile	≥91 st and <98 th centile
Healthy weight	>2 nd and <85 th centile	> 2 nd and <91 st centile
Underweight	≤2 nd centile	Less than/ equal to 2 nd centile

Purpose of the NCMP Inequalities Report

The NCMP is a high-quality source of public health intelligence. Our aim is to ensure we use this information productively to benefit children, young people and their families. This report will:



Show unequal opportunities

Highlight that **not all children have the same opportunities** to achieve good health and wellbeing.



Make information meaningful

Make NCMP information **accessible and meaningful** to partners, professionals and communities.



Understand variation

Support understanding of how **health outcomes vary according to factors** such as **deprivation, place and demographics**.



Inform decision making

Inform the **planning, commissioning and evaluation** of **services** that support children and families.



Focus on improvement

Raise awareness of the **opportunities to reduce inequalities** and improve health outcomes for children and young people across the county.

Our response to supporting the health and wellbeing of children and young people



Gloucestershire is an asset rich county. Crucially, this includes the children, young people and families that live in our communities. Our response to supporting children's health and wellbeing goes beyond delivering 'weight management' interventions. We focus on prevention and creating the conditions that enable children, young people and families to thrive, using insight and lived experience to shape how services, support and environments are designed and delivered.

We aim to ensure that every child, young person and family has the same opportunity to live a healthy and happy life.



Our voluntary and community sector, education, health and social care partners all have a role to play in supporting communities to ensure healthy, nutritious food and enriching activities are an option for all. For children, young people and families in need of additional support to maintain a healthy weight, Gloucestershire commissions two services (see slide 13).

A word around inequalities

This report highlights that obesity does not affect all children equally.

These inequalities are not unique to Gloucestershire; children living in the most deprived areas in England are more than twice as likely to live with obesity than those living in the least (1).

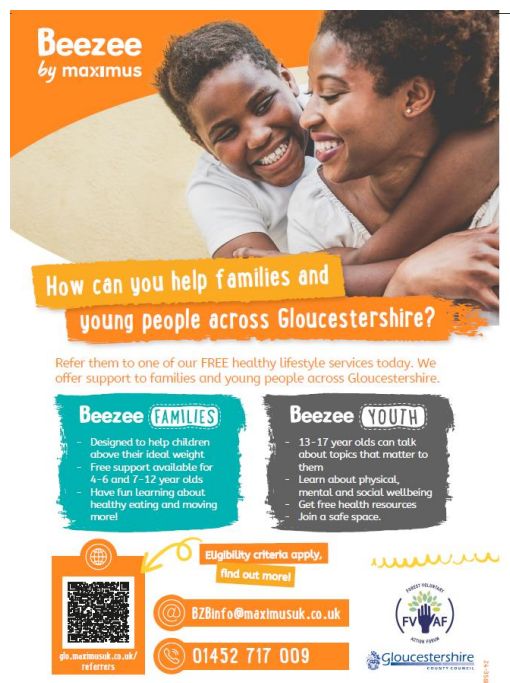
Obesity is **not** an individual choice. The options and opportunities we have available to us affect how healthy and active we are. Our society is full of unhealthy options, and some neighbourhoods have fewer opportunities to access affordable and nutritious food or to run and play safely.

This report explores some of the reasons why some groups of children are more likely to experience obesity than others. It focuses on a selection of inequalities where robust local evidence is available, while recognising that children's health and likelihood of living with obesity are influenced by a much wider range of social, economic and environmental factors, and other forms of disadvantage not covered in this report.

As a county, we aim to narrow the health inequalities experienced by children, young people and families. This means that in the planning and delivery of healthier lifestyle activities, we are committed to a continuous cycle of listening, learning and adapting to meet the needs of communities.



Healthier lifestyles support for children, young people and families



Beezee by maximus

How can you help families and young people across Gloucestershire?

Refer them to one of our FREE healthy lifestyle services today. We offer support to families and young people across Gloucestershire.

Beezee FAMILIES

- Designed to help children above their ideal weight.
- Free support available for 4-6 and 7-12 year olds.
- Have fun learning about healthy eating and moving more!

Beezee YOUTH

- 13-17 year olds can talk about topics that matter to them.
- Learn about physical, mental and social wellbeing.
- Get free health resources.
- Join a safe space.

eligibility criteria apply. find out more!

QR code: gl.maximusuk.co.uk/refer

@BZInfo@maximusuk.co.uk

01452 717 009

Gloucestershire County Council

NCMP follow-up:

To ensure families are connected to the right support at the right time, Beezee Maximus (see below) and Gloucestershire's School Nursing team are working together to speak with parents or carers of children identified as living above the expected weight range for their age, sex and height on the day of measurement. This is a supportive and compassionate conversation with the child's health at the front of mind.

Beezee Maximus:

A dedicated team of nutritionists and behaviour change professionals helping families make lasting healthy lifestyle changes. Beezee offers FREE programmes across Gloucestershire for children and young people aged 4-18 years who would benefit from support with healthy lifestyle behaviours and achieving a healthier weight, including dedicated SEND and Youth programmes.

For children, young people and families experiencing additional challenges around their health and weight, Gloucestershire is home to:

Gloucestershire Lifestyle Opportunity and Wellbeing (GLOW):

A psychologically-led multidisciplinary team of professionals who are dedicated to working alongside children, young people and families to manage excess weight and associated complications.

NCMP at a glance: Gloucestershire in the context of regional, national & nearest statistical neighbours



Regional/ national comparison: obesity and severe obesity

Since 2008/09, obesity prevalence among **Reception-aged** children in Gloucestershire has generally been similar to the England average. The exceptions were 2021/22 and 2024/25, when Gloucestershire's obesity prevalence was significantly lower than the national average.

Since 2008/09, NCMP data has shown the obesity rate among **Year 6** children in Gloucestershire to be significantly lower (better) than the England average.

Prevalence of obesity in Gloucestershire by age

National Child Measurement Programme 2024 to 2025

In 2024 to 2025, 9.4% of children in reception (aged 4 to 5 years) were living with obesity



In 2024 to 2025, 20.0% children in year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) were living with obesity



School Year 2024/25	Gloucestershire	South West	England
Obesity prevalence: Reception (%)	9.4%	9.7%	10.5%
Obesity prevalence: Year 6 (%)	20%	19.5%	22.2%

Regional/ national comparison: overweight and obesity

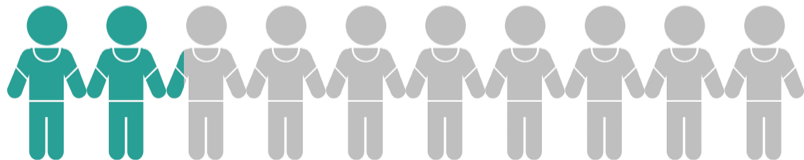
Since 2017/18, the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) among **Reception-aged children** in Gloucestershire has not been significantly different from the England average. The exception was 2024/25, when Gloucestershire's prevalence was significantly lower than the national average.

For each year recorded (since 2008/09), NCMP data has shown the overweight (including obesity) rate among **Year 6** children in Gloucestershire to be significantly lower (better) than the England average.

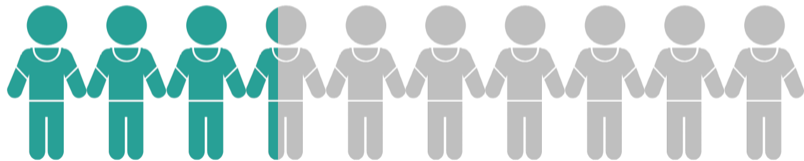
Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Gloucestershire by age

National Child Measurement Programme 2024 to 2025

In 2024 to 2025, 22.2% of children in reception (aged 4 to 5 years) were overweight or living with obesity



In 2024 to 2025, 34.0% of children in year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) were overweight or living with obesity

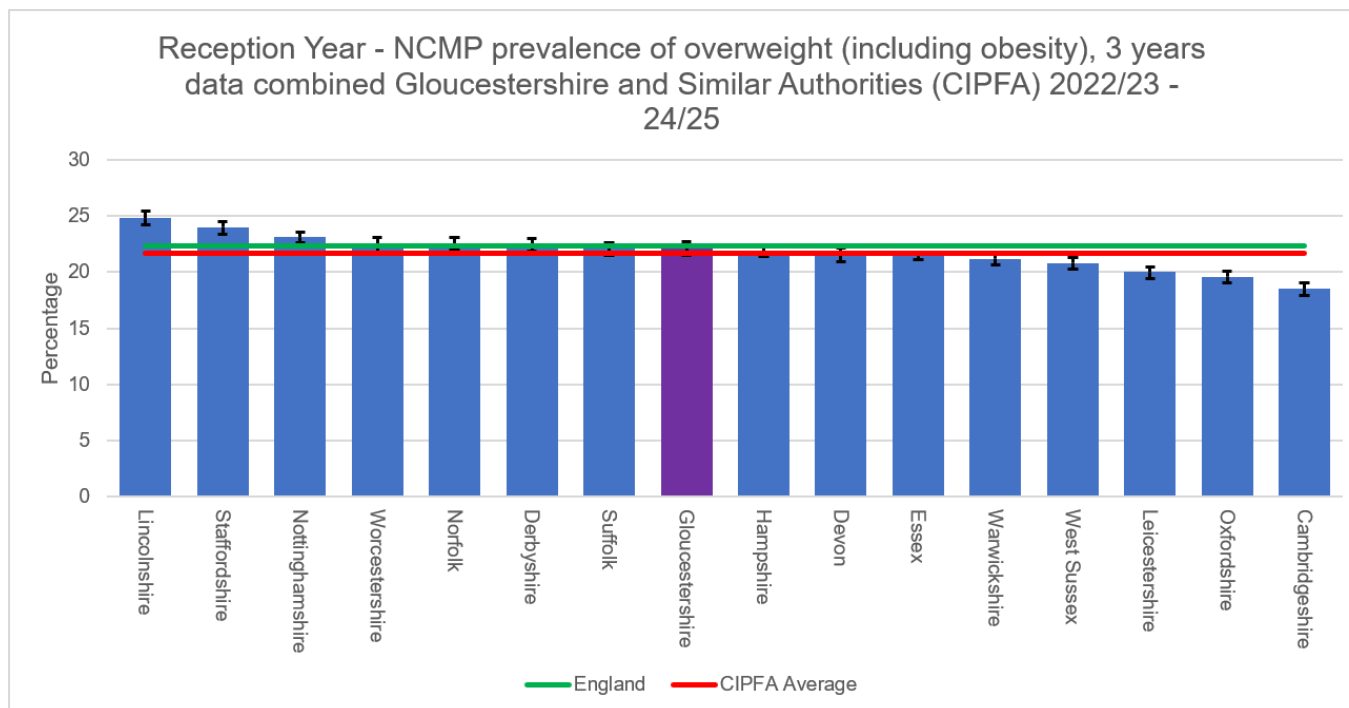


School Year 2024/25	Gloucestershire	South West	England
Overweight (including obesity) prevalence: Reception (%)	22.2%	23.5%	23.5%
Overweight (including obesity) prevalence: Year 6 (%)	34%	33.5%	36.2%

Gloucestershire's most similar areas (Reception Year)

Considering three years of pooled data (2022-25):

Gloucestershire has the eighth highest rate of overweight (including obesity) among **Reception** children when compared to our 15 nearest statistical local authority neighbours



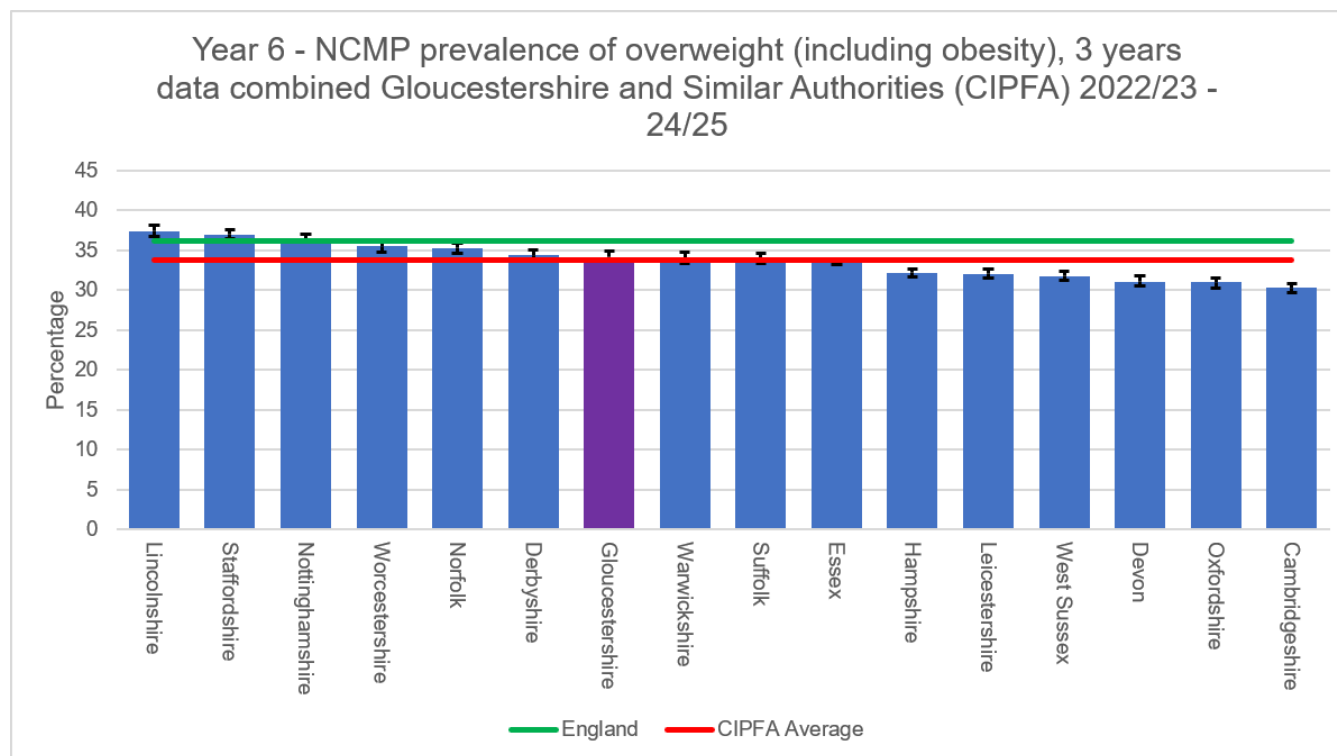
However, Gloucestershire's rate is not significantly different than the average of our nearest statistical neighbours or England.

**CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy average) places Gloucestershire in the context of our nearest statistical neighbours, i.e., among Local Authorities deemed to have similar characteristics.*

Gloucestershire's most similar areas (Year 6)

Considering three years of pooled data (2022-25):

Gloucestershire has the seventh highest rate of overweight (including obesity) prevalence in **Year 6** children, compared to our 15 nearest statistical local authority neighbours.



Gloucestershire's rate is not significantly different to the average rate of our nearest statistical neighbours.

However, it is significantly lower (better) than the England rate.

**CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy average) places Gloucestershire in the context of our nearest statistical neighbours, i.e., among Local Authorities deemed to have similar characteristics.*

What does NCMP data tell us about our districts?



Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Gloucestershire districts: Reception Year

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

2024/25 Annual Rate of Overweight (inc Obesity) in Reception Year									
Area	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	South West	England
	20.6	20.3	26.0	24.8	20.9	20.6	22.2	23.5	23.5

In 2024/25:

Forest of Dean shows the highest rate of overweight (including obesity) in **Reception** and is significantly higher than the county rate and similar to the South West Region and England. Gloucester is also similar to the England rate.

Cheltenham, Cotswold, Stroud, Tewkesbury and Gloucestershire are significantly lower than the England rate.

Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in Gloucestershire districts: Reception Year

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

2024/25 Annual Rate of Obesity (inc Severe Obesity) in Reception Year									
Area	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	South West	England
	9.1	8.7	11.0	11.2	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.7	10.5

In 2024/25:

Gloucester recorded the highest rate of obesity (including severe obesity) among Reception children; however, this was similar to the England average. The rate was similar to the England average across all districts except **Stroud**, which was significantly lower than the national average

Since 2017/18, the prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) among Reception-aged children in Gloucestershire has not been significantly different from the England average. The exception was 2024/25, when Gloucestershire's prevalence was significantly lower than the national average.

Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Gloucestershire districts: Year 6

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

2024/25 Annual Rate of Overweight (inc Obesity) in Year 6									
Area	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	South West	England
	29.1	33.3	34.4	40.8	31.2	32.7	34.0	33.5	36.2

In 2024/25...

Gloucester has a *significantly higher* rate of overweight (including obesity) among **Year 6** children compared to county, regional and national rates. **Cotswold** and **Forest of Dean** have *no statistically significant* difference to the county, regional and national rates.

Cheltenham, Stroud and Tewkesbury are all *significantly lower* (better) than the England rate for **Year 6** children.

Cheltenham is the only district where the rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children is *significantly lower* (better) than county, regional and national rates.

Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in Gloucestershire districts: Year 6

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

2024/25 Annual Rate of Obesity (inc Severe Obesity) in Year 6									
Area	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	South West	England
	16.1	18.3	20.4	25.5	18.1	19.0	20.0	19.5	22.2

In 2024/25...

Gloucester has a *significantly higher* rate of obesity (including severe obesity) among **Year 6** children compared to county, regional and national rates. **Forest of Dean** has *no statistically significant* difference to the county, regional and national rates.

Cheltenham, Cotswold, Stroud, Tewkesbury are all *significantly lower* (better) than the England rate for **Year 6** children.

Cheltenham is the only district where the rate of obesity (including severe obesity) among Year 6 children is *significantly lower* (better) than county, regional and national rates.

Overweight (incl. obesity) prevalence at neighbourhood level

The following slides explore the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) [at Lower Super Output Areas \(LSOA\)](#) level.

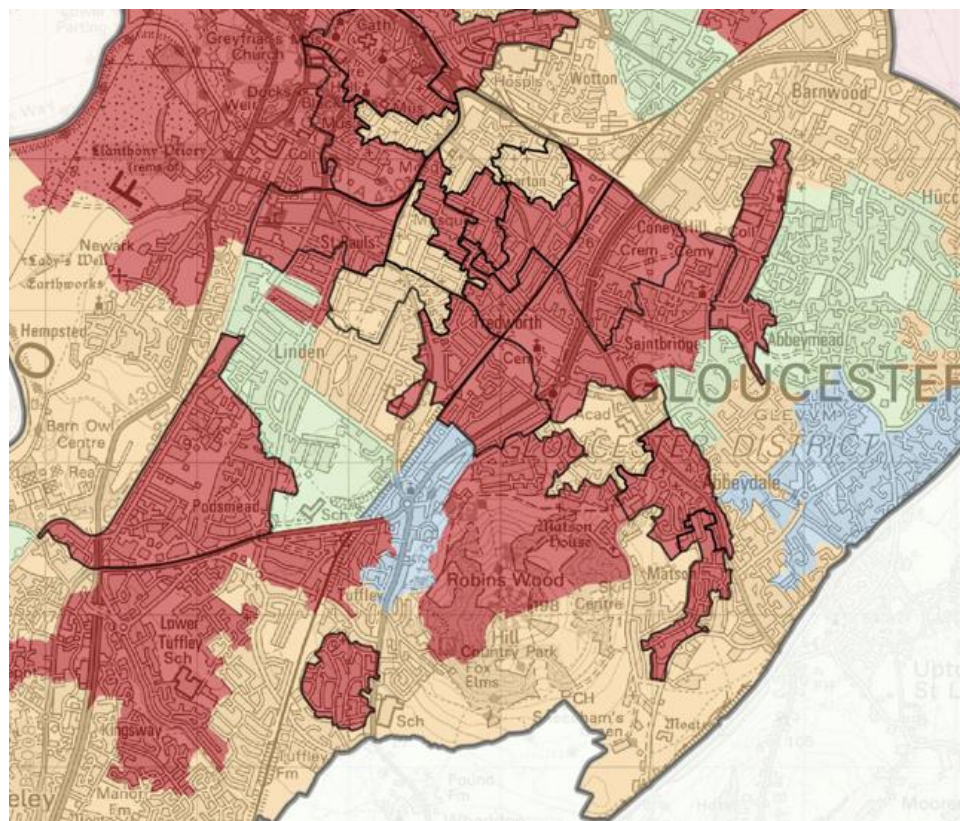
The data is pooled over three years (2022-2025) to enable a more reliable estimate of what is happening at the small neighbourhood level where the numbers of children measured are low. We call this the 'three-year rate'.

Each slide includes a district level map, in which the LSOAs are colour coded according to the level of childhood obesity in that area. LSOAs have been ranked (at county level) and then categorised according to natural breaks in the data.

Areas coded red have the highest level of childhood obesity, followed by areas coded orange. Areas coded green and blue are generally lower than the county average in terms of obesity prevalence.

The rates given at LSOA level are the actual recorded rates – it is not possible to comment on whether the differences between LSOAs are statistically significant due to small sample sizes within each area.

Areas with higher prevalence in Reception do not necessarily have higher prevalence in Year 6. The maps use different thresholds to define low, medium and high prevalence in each year group and represent different cohorts of children. They should therefore be interpreted independently and not as showing changes in individual children's weight status over time.



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Overweight (including obesity) prevalence at neighbourhood level

Most Deprived Quintiles (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles)				
LSOA Local Name - The following LSOAs are in the most deprived quintile nationally. The colours below refer to Overweight (inc Obesity) Prevalence on the map	LA NAME	Rate - Overweight (inc Obesity) Prevalence 2022-25	Total Number Measured for NCMP 2022-25	Number as Overweight (inc Obesity)
PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester	39.68	63	25
St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham	38.89	54	21
MORELAND 3	Gloucester	36.67	30	11
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 1	Gloucester	36.27	102	37
CINDERFORD WEST 1	Forest of Dean	33.33	54	18
HESTERS WAY 3	Cheltenham	32.69	52	17
HESTERS WAY 1	Cheltenham	30.67	75	23
CONEY HILL 2	Gloucester	28.95	38	11
TEWKESBURY SOUTH 3	Tewkesbury	28.95	76	22
MORELAND 4	Gloucester	27.78	72	20
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 4	Gloucester	26.67	45	12
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 1	Gloucester	26.04	96	25
WESTGATE 2	Gloucester	25.81	31	8
SWINDON VILLAGE 2	Cheltenham	25.00	60	15
TUFFLEY 4	Gloucester	25.00	52	13
St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham	24.24	66	16
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 6	Gloucester	23.81	63	15
MORELAND 7	Gloucester	22.78	79	18
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 5	Gloucester	22.45	49	11
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 5	Gloucester	22.39	67	15
CONEY HILL 1	Gloucester	21.95	41	9
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 6	Gloucester	20.83	48	10
WESTGATE 5	Gloucester	20.69	58	12
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 7	Gloucester	20.59	68	14
WESTGATE 3	Gloucester	19.44	36	7
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 3	Gloucester	18.52	54	10
KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester	16.39	61	10
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 2	Gloucester	15.79	76	12
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 4	Gloucester	11.54	78	9

The tables within the maps for Gloucester, Cheltenham, Forest of Dean and Tewkesbury (see left), list the LSOAs within the district that fall within the 20% most deprived areas nationally. NHS England call these: 'CORE20' areas.

The narrative and the table (see below) on each slide highlight where overweight (including obesity) prevalence (%) is highest in each district. This information can support local service planning for children, young people and families.

When reviewing neighbourhood data, it is important to consider both the percentage of children affected and the actual number of children. **Areas with the highest prevalence may represent a relatively small number of children and not reflect actual need, while areas with lower prevalence may include a larger number of children affected.**

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
QUEDGELEY SEVERN VALE 2	47.7	21	4
PODSMEAD 1	39.7	25	1
HUCCLECOTE 1	37.1	13	3
LONGLEVENS 3	36.8	14	5
MORELAND 3	36.7	11	1
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 1	36.3	37	1

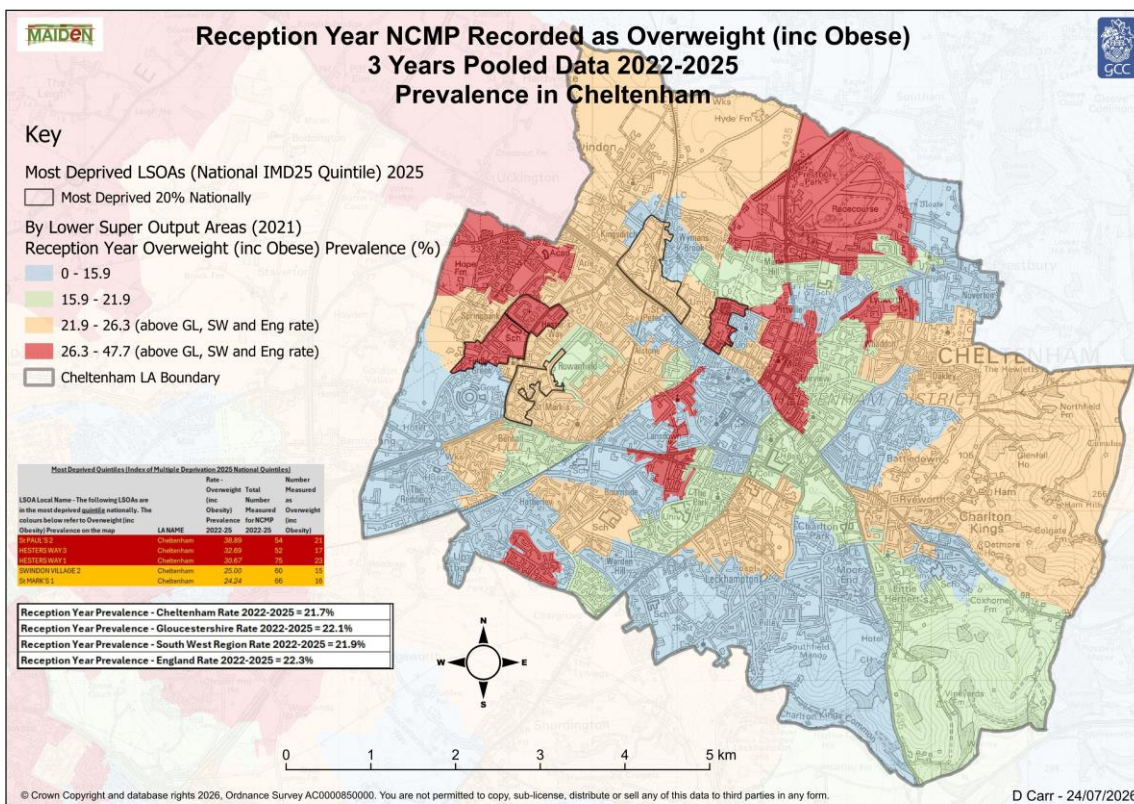
Reception Year overweight (including obesity): Cheltenham

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children in Cheltenham is 21.7%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 41.7% in Pittville (3).
- The highest **total number** of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 24 in Oakley (1) (31.2% prevalence).

From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Reception, St Paul's (2) and Hester's Way (3) are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.

The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

Although Pittville (3) has the highest prevalence (41.7%), this represents a relatively small number of children. Oakley (1) has the highest number of children affected (24), highlighting the importance of considering both prevalence and actual numbers when interpreting the data.

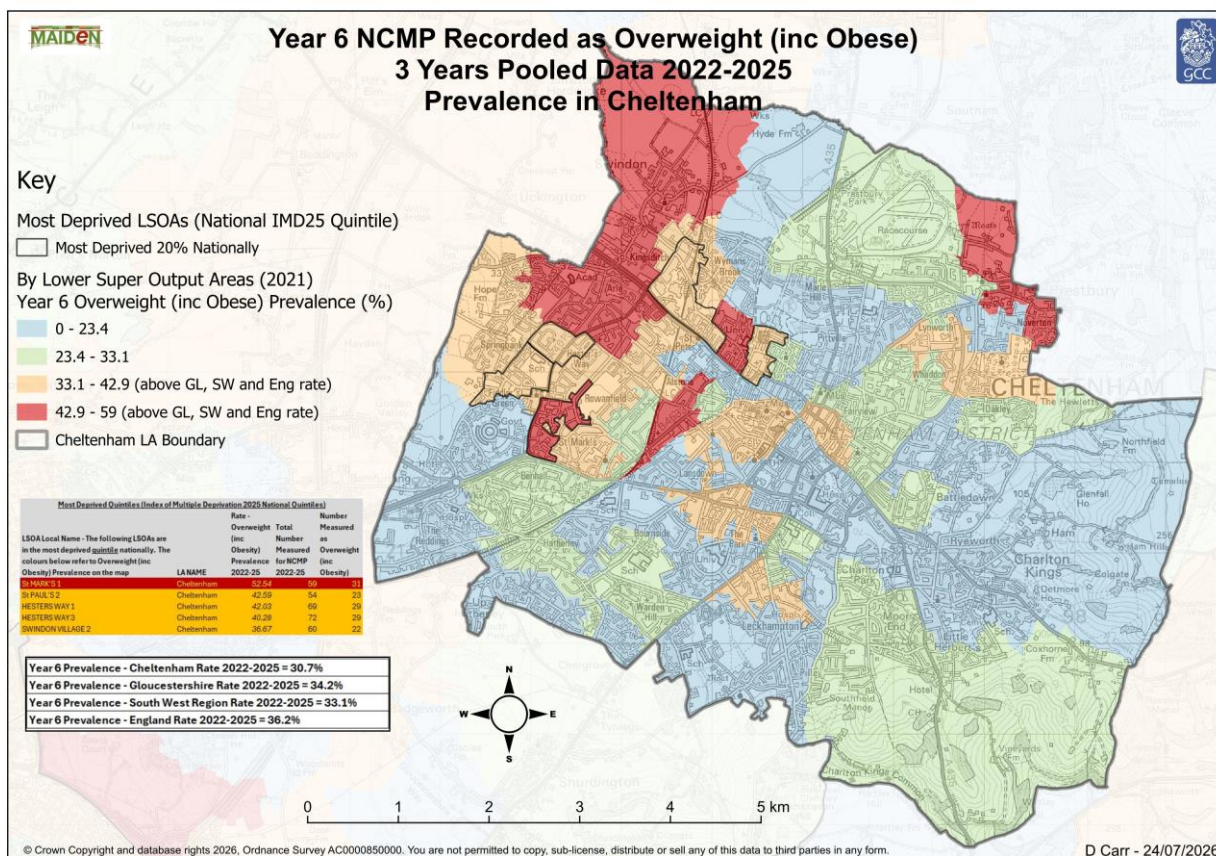


LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
PITTVILLE 3	41.7	5	4
PITTVILLE 4	41.2	7	3
St PAUL'S 2	38.9	21	1
ALL SAINTS 3	35.5	11	3
HESTER'S WAY 3	32.7	17	1
PRESTBURY 1	32.6	15	5

***LSOA = Lower Super Output Area**

Year 6 overweight (including obesity): Cheltenham

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children in Cheltenham is 30.7%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 53.8% in Swindon Village (3).
- The highest **total number** of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 54, seen in Springbank (2) (48.2% prevalence).



From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Year 6, St Mark's (1) is amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.

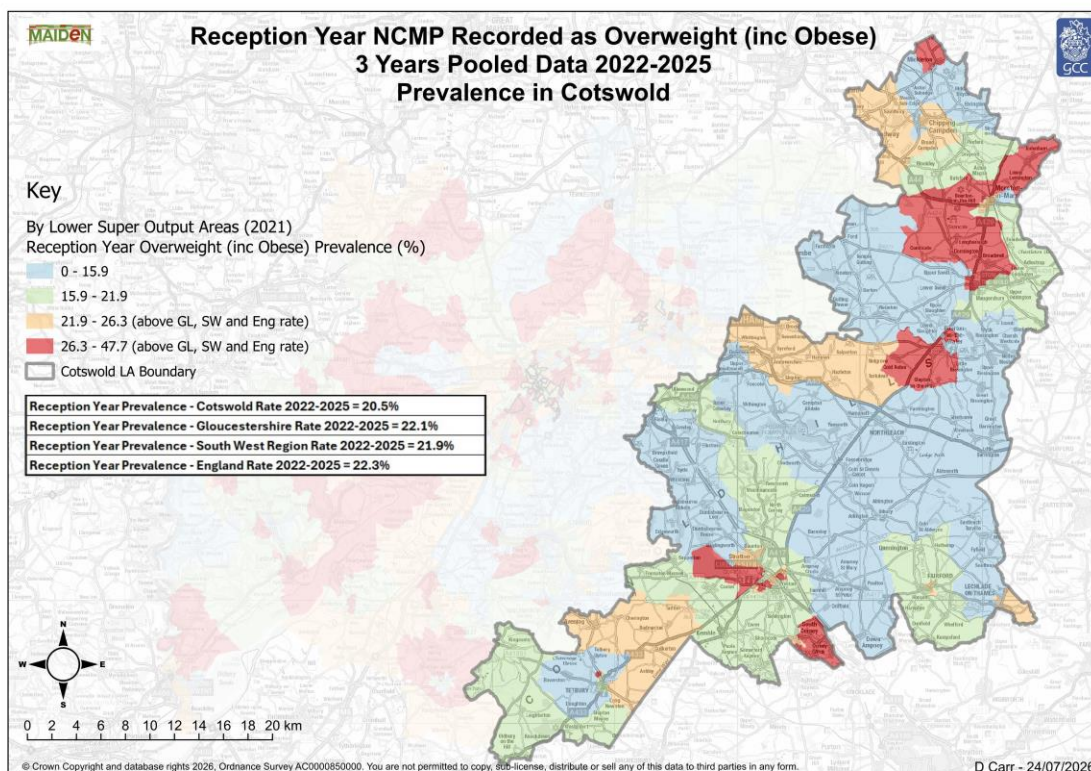
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
SWINDON VILLAGE 3	53.8	14	5
St PETER'S 3	52.6	30	2
St MARK'S 1	52.5	31	1
SPRINGBANK 1	50.7	38	2
SPRINGBANK 2	48.2	54	2
PRESTBURY 4	44.4	12	5

***LSOA = Lower Super Output Area**

Reception Year overweight (including obesity): Cotswold

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children in Cotswold is 20.5%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 37.5% in Tetbury with Upton (1).
- The highest **total number** of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 20, seen in Bourton Village (2).
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Reception, none are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



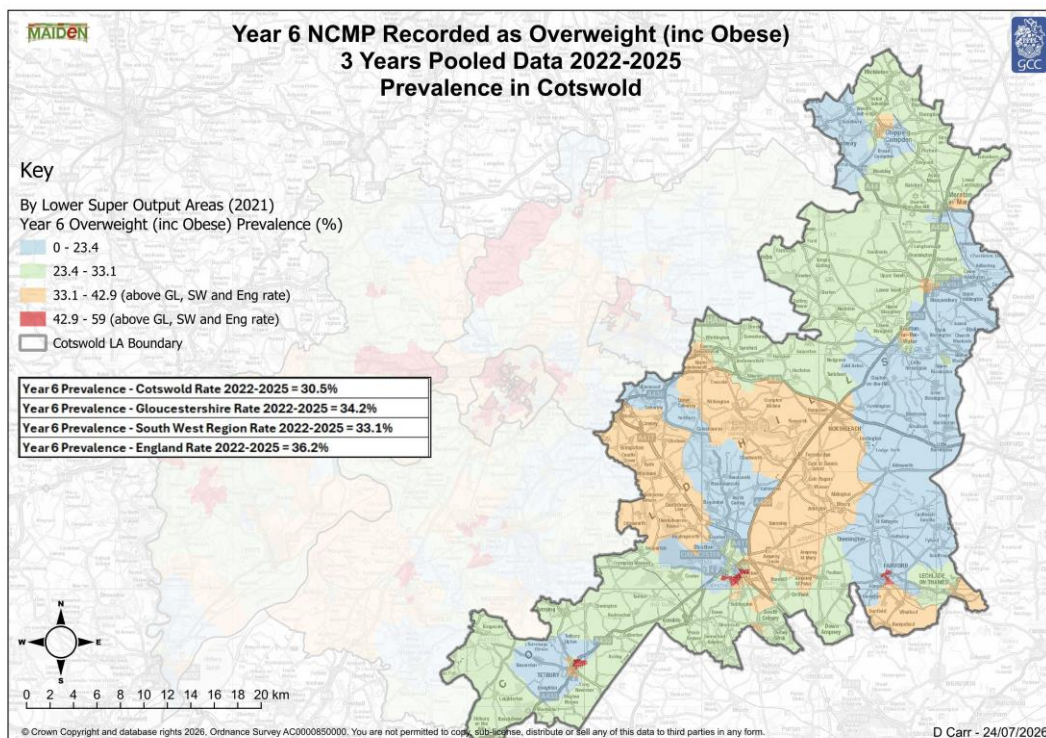
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
TETBURY WITH UPTON 1	37.5	12	2
BOURTON VILLAGE 2	35.7	20	4
CHESTERTON 1	33.3	10	2
WATERMOOR 2	32.4	11	2
STOW	29.6	8	4
ABBEY 1	29.4	5	5

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Year 6 overweight (including obesity): Cotswold

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children in Cotswold is 30.5%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is Tetbury East and Rural with 50%.
- The highest **total number** of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 29, seen in New Mills.
- From the LSOAs with highest prevalence of childhood overweight (including obesity), none were amongst the 20% most deprived areas nationally.



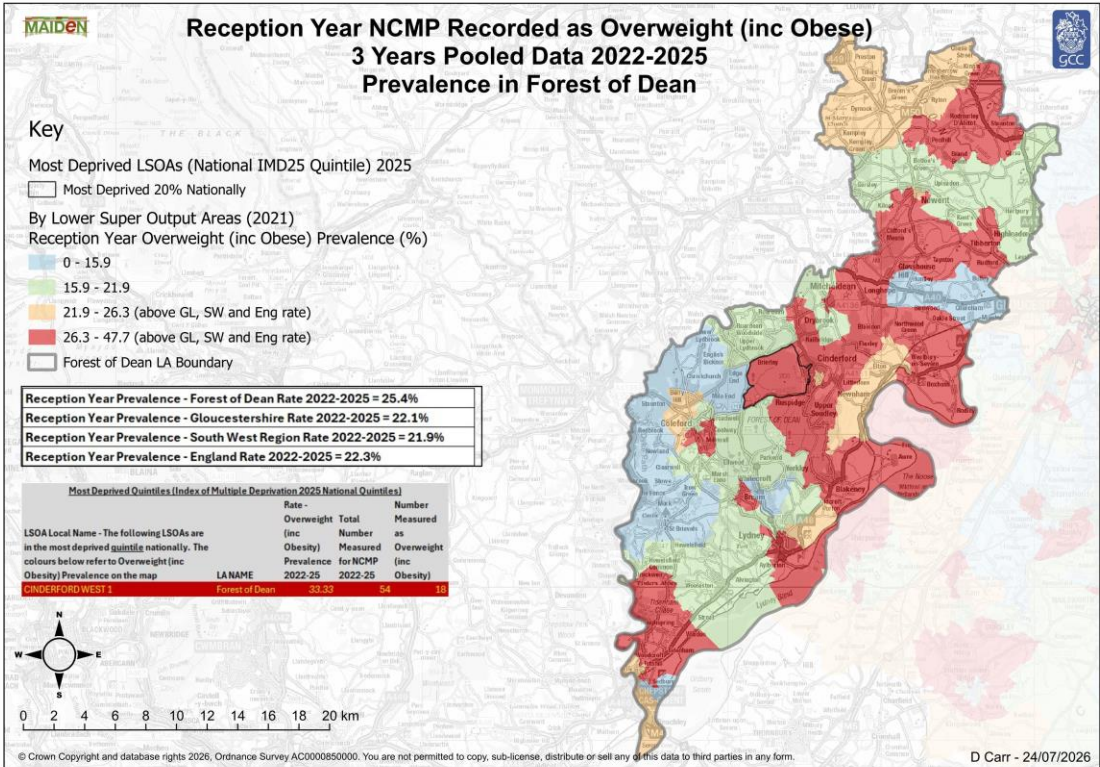
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
TETBURY EAST AND RURAL	50.0	13	5
FAIRFORD NORTH 2	49.1	26	4
WATERMOOR 1	48.6	17	4
NEW MILLS	46.8	29	4
CHESTERTON 1	45.2	19	2
STOW	41.4	12	4

***LSOA = Lower Super Output Area**

Reception Year overweight (including obesity): Forest of Dean

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children in the Forest of Dean is 25.4%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 38.9% in Cinderford West (3).
- The highest **total number** of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 38, seen in Lydney East (1) (30.9% prevalence) .
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Reception, Cinderford West (1) is amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



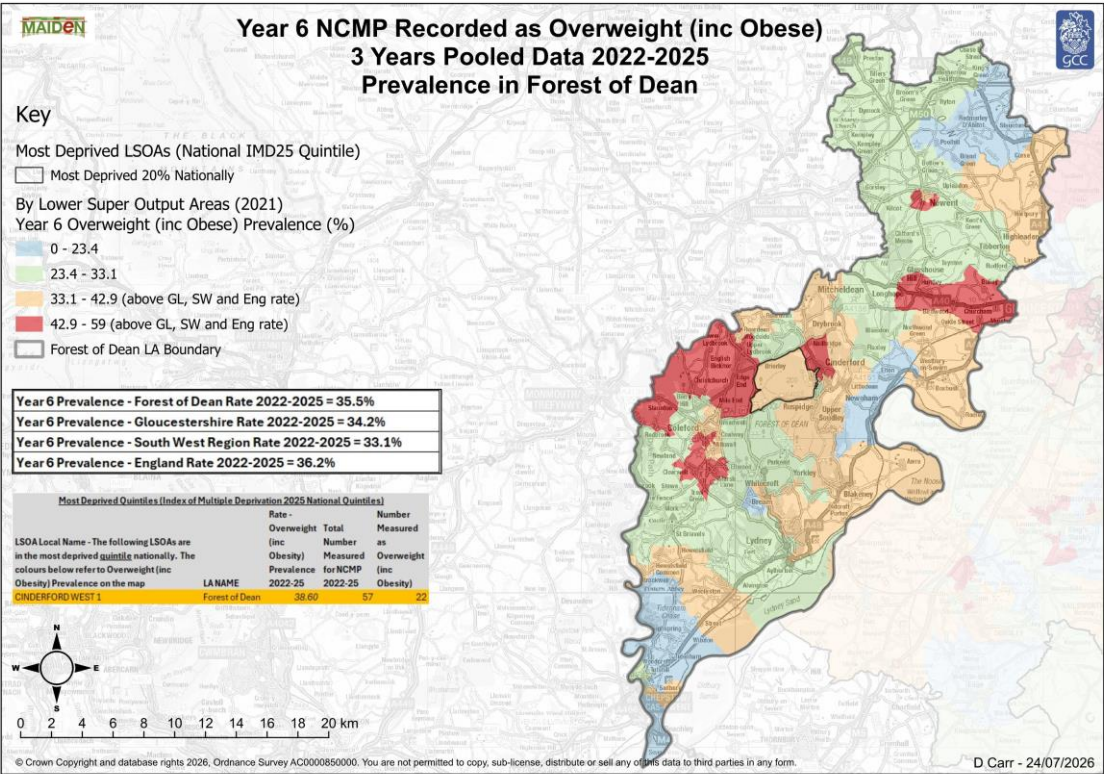
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
CINDERFORD WEST 3	38.9	28	2
CINDERFORD EAST 3	36.4	8	3
COLEFORD 5	36.4	8	4
TIDENHAM 3	34.3	12	4
CINDERFORD WEST 1	33.3	18	1
RUSPIDGE 1	32.4	11	3

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Year 6 overweight (including obesity): Forest of Dean

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children in Forest of Dean is 35.5%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Year 6 children with overweight (including obesity) is 52.6% in Coleford (4).
- The highest **total number** of Year 6 children with overweight (including obesity) is 44, seen in Lydney East (1) (41.1% prevalence).
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Year 6, none were amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

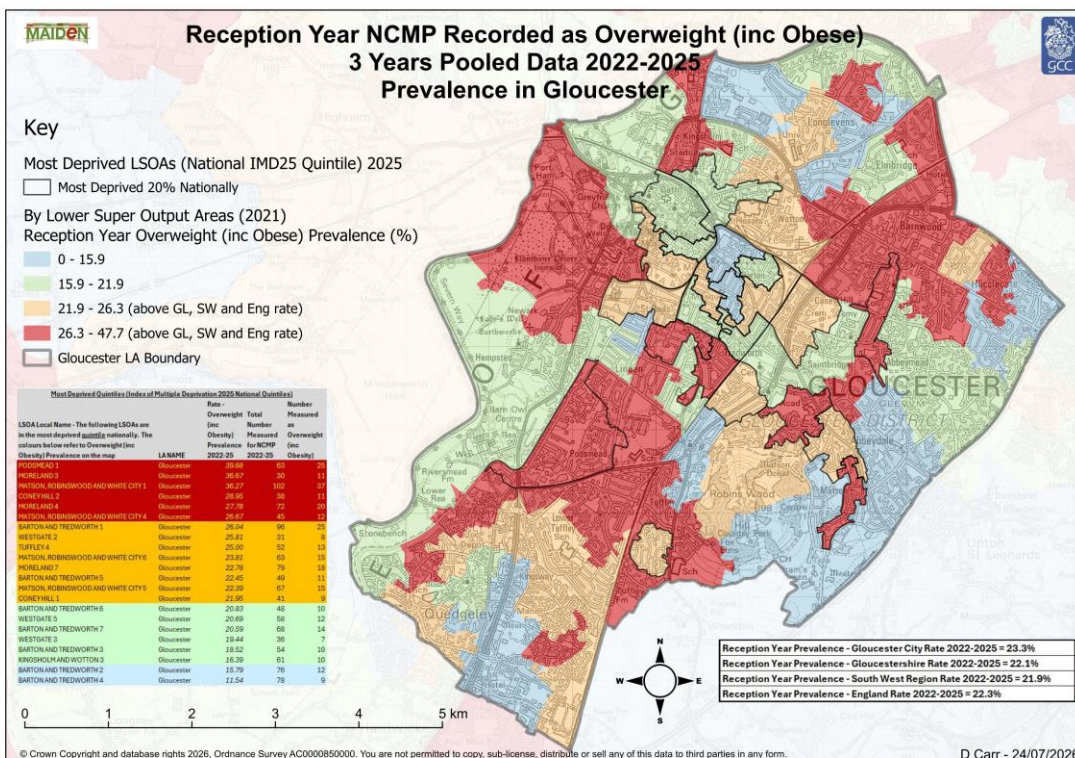
LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
COLEFORD 4	52.6	30	2
NEWLAND AND SLING	48.9	22	3
LYDBROOK	48.3	14	3
BERRY HILL 1	47.4	9	4
NEWENT AND TAYNTON 3	45.9	34	3
LONGHOPE AND HUNTLEY 2	45.8	27	3

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Reception Year overweight (including obesity): Gloucester

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children in Gloucester is 23.3%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 47.7% in Quedgeley Severn Vale (2).
- The highest **total number** of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 37, seen in Matson, Robinswood and White City (1).
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Reception, Podsmead (1), Moreland (3) and Matson, Robinswood and White City (1) are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.

Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

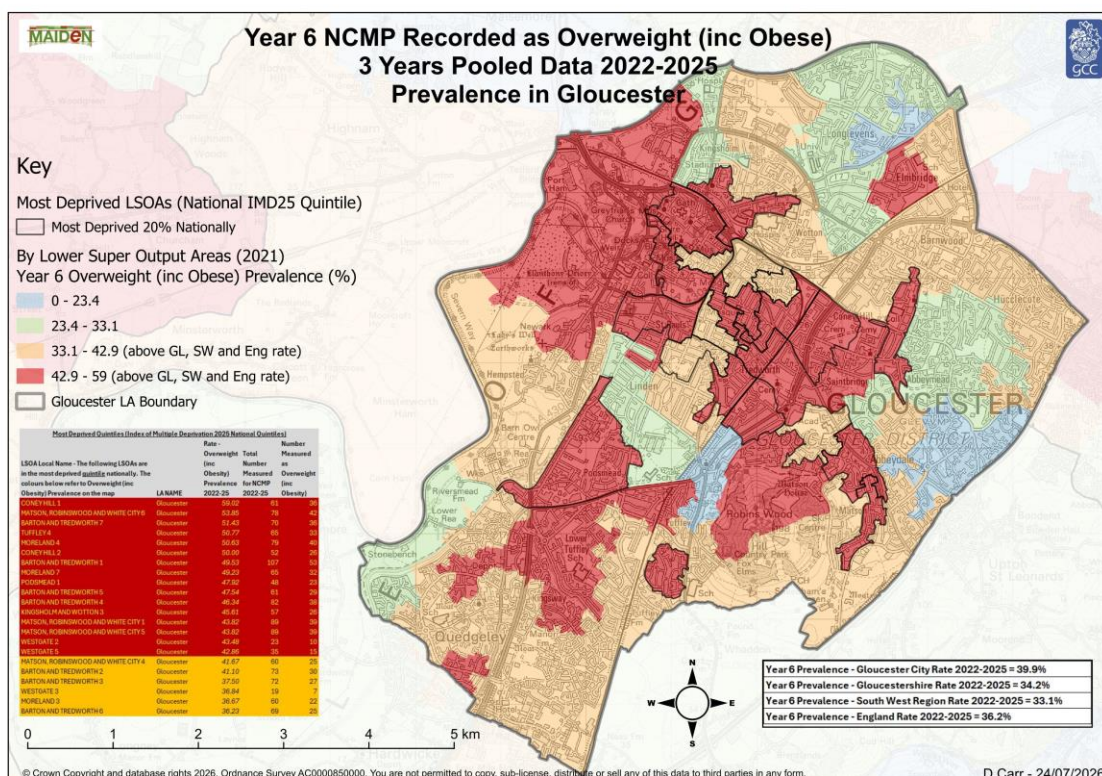


LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
QUEDGELEY SEVERN VALE 2	47.7	21	4
PODSMEAD 1	39.7	25	1
HUCCLECOTE 1	37.1	13	3
LONGLEVENS 3	36.8	14	5
MORELAND 3	36.7	11	1
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 1	36.3	37	1

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Year 6 overweight (including obesity): Gloucester

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children in Gloucester is 39.9%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 59% in Coney Hill (1).
- The highest **total number** of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 58, seen in Kingsway (4) (38.4% prevalence) .
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Year 6, Coney Hill (1), Matson, Robinswood and White City (1), Barton and Tredworth (7) and Tuffley (4) are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



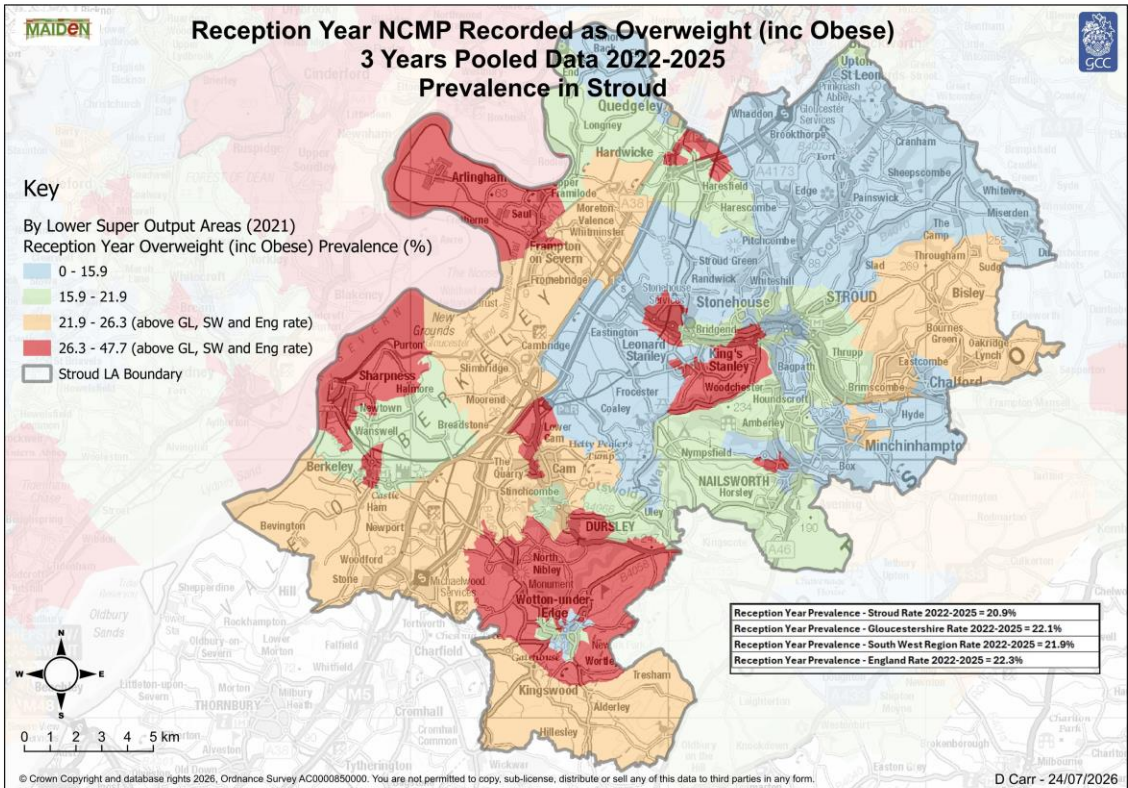
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
CONEY HILL 1	59.0	36	1
MATSON, ROBINSWOOD AND WHITE CITY 6	53.8	42	1
QUEDGELEY FIELD COURT 4	53.1	26	3
MORELAND 1	52.0	26	2
BARTON AND TREDWORTH 7	51.4	36	1
TUFFLEY 4	50.8	33	1

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Reception Year overweight (including obesity): Stroud

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children in Stroud is 20.9%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 34.8% in Nailsworth (4).
- The highest **total number** of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 40, seen in Hardwicke (4) (28.4% prevalence) .
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Reception, none were amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



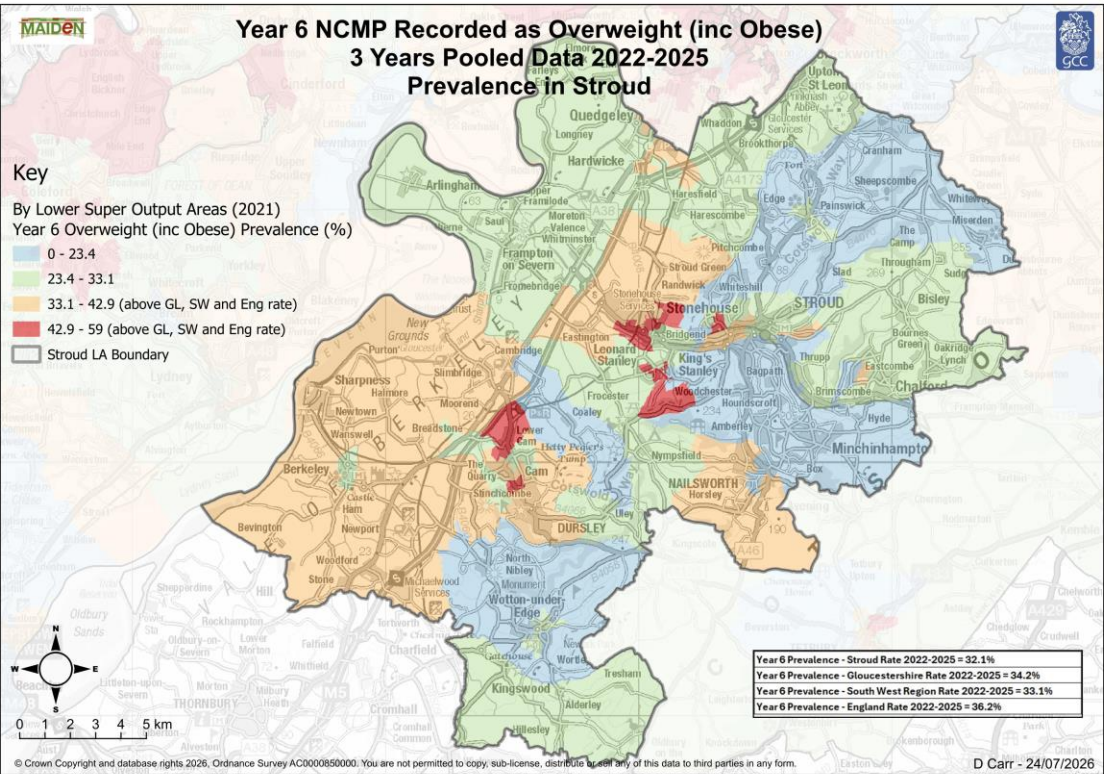
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
NAILSWORTH 4	34.8	16	3
BERKELEY VALE 1	32.6	15	3
CAINSCROSS 2	30.8	20	4
STONEHOUSE 1	29.6	16	4
THE STANLEYS 2	29.4	5	4
CAM WEST 2	28.4	27	4

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Year 6 overweight (including obesity): Stroud

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children in Stroud is 32.1%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 52.8% in Stonehouse (2).
- The highest **total number** of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 49, seen in Hardwicke (4) (39.2% prevalence).
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Year 6, none were amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



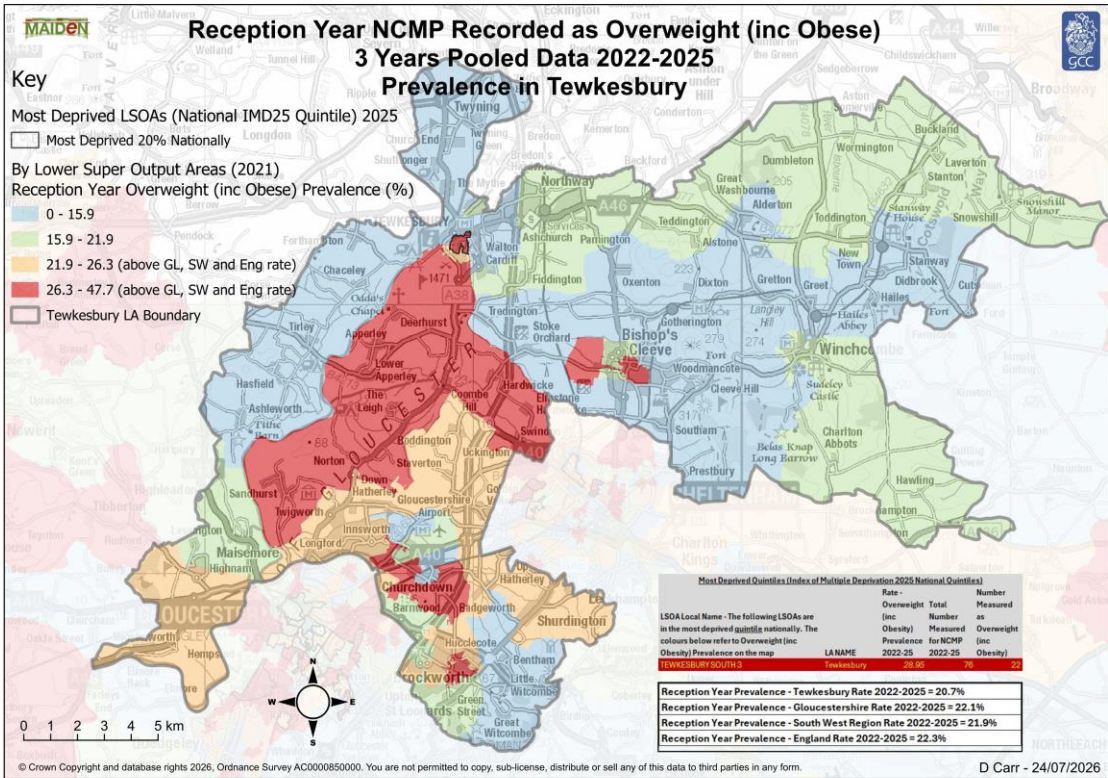
Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
STONEHOUSE 2	52.8	19	3
THE STANLEYS 1	51.3	41	3
CAM WEST 2	47.6	40	4
CAINSCROSS 4	45.3	29	3
DURSLEY 4	43.8	28	2
STONEHOUSE 1	43.6	24	4

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Reception Year overweight (including obesity): Tewkesbury

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Reception children in Tewkesbury is 20.7%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 35.3% in Cleeve St. Michael's (4).
- The highest **total number** of Reception children living with overweight (including obesity) is 31, seen in Shurdington (25.2% prevalence).
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Reception, none were amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.



Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.

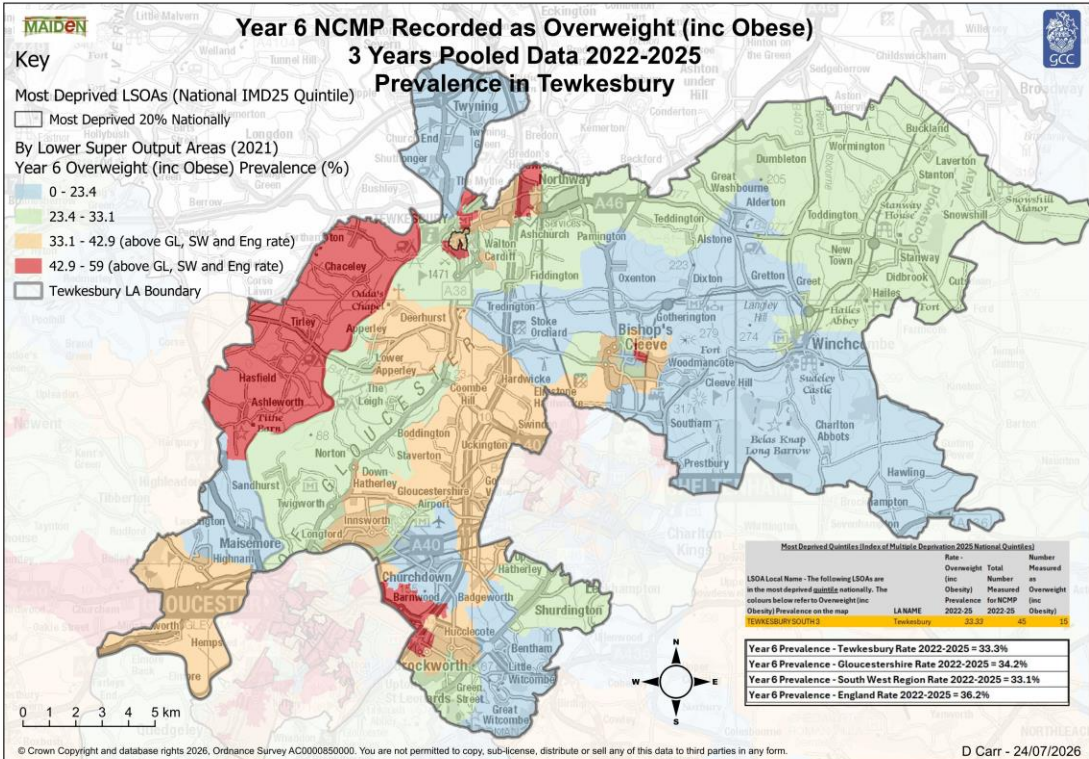
LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
CLEEVE St MICHAEL'S 4	35.3	12	3
TEWKESBURY SOUTH 1	31.3	5	5
CHURCHDOWN BROOKFIELD WITH HUCCLECOTE 1	30.8	8	5
BROCKWORTH WEST 1	30.2	19	2
CLEEVE WEST 1	29.7	11	4
CHURCHDOWN St JOHN'S 1	29.7	27	2

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Year 6 overweight (including obesity): Tewkesbury

- The 3-year rate of overweight (including obesity) among Year 6 children in Tewkesbury is 33.3%.
- The highest **prevalence** (%) of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 53.3% in Tewkesbury South (2).
- The highest **total number** of Year 6 children living with overweight (including obesity) is 41 seen in Innsworth (3) (42.3% prevalence).
- From the LSOAs with the highest prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Year 6, none were amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.

Please note: The areas with the highest prevalence are not always the areas with the highest number of children affected.



LSOA Local Name	Overweight and Obesity Prevalence in Reception % (2022-25)	Overweight and Obesity Number in Reception % (2022-25)	IMD25 Quintile (1 most deprived)
TEWKESBURY SOUTH 2	53.3	24	2
NORTHWAY 3	46.3	19	4
NORTHWAY 2	45.5	15	4
TEWKESBURY SOUTH 4	45.2	28	4
CHURCHDOWN BROOKFIELD WITH HUCCLECOTE 3	45.0	18	4
HIGHNAM WITH HAW BRIDGE 3	44.0	11	3

*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area

Health inequalities and children's weight



Inequalities in overweight (including obesity) - deprivation

The [IMD 2025](#) provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. For more information on the domains please visit: [Inform Gloucestershire](#).

Over the past 3 years in Gloucestershire

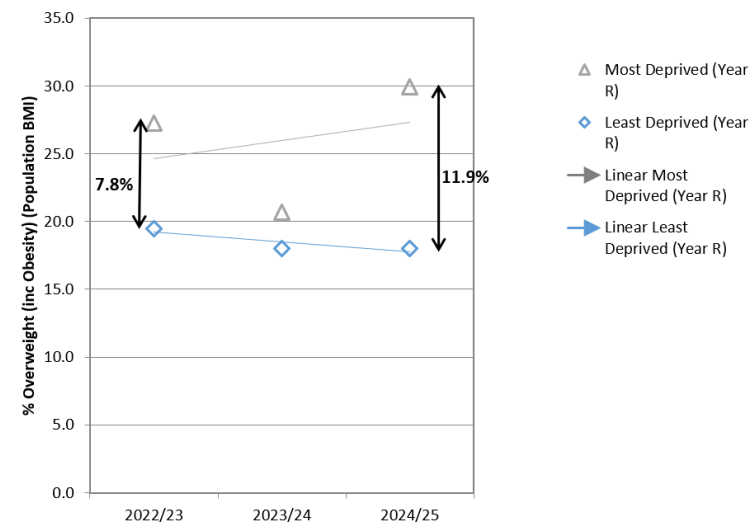
Children living in the most deprived areas are *significantly more likely* to live with overweight (including obesity) than those living in the least deprived. This is apparent for both **Reception** and **Year 6** children, with the 'deprivation gap' widening as children progress to **Year 6**.

This follows national trends which recognises that Year 6 children living in the most deprived parts of the country are significantly more likely to live with overweight (including obesity) than those from the least.

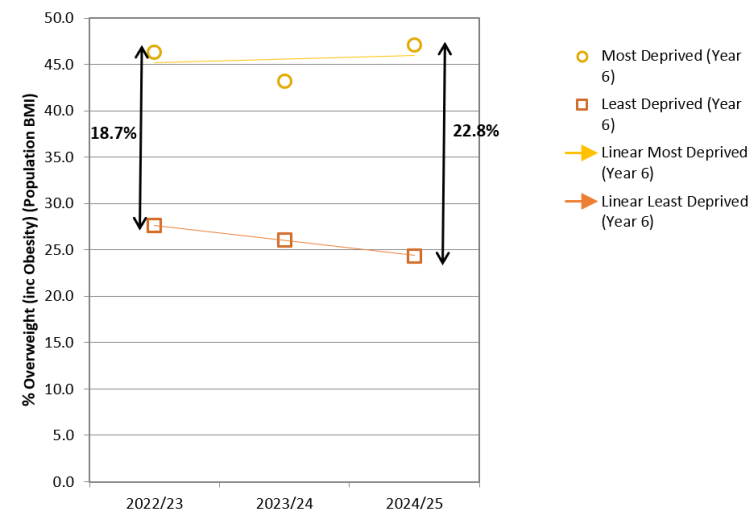
Deprivation	Reception Year Overweight (including Obesity) Rates (2022-25)	Year 6 Overweight (including Obesity) Rates (2022-25)
Least Deprived	18.5%	26.0%
Most Deprived	26.0%	45.6%

For reception and Year 6 these inequalities continue to grow between 2022-2025...

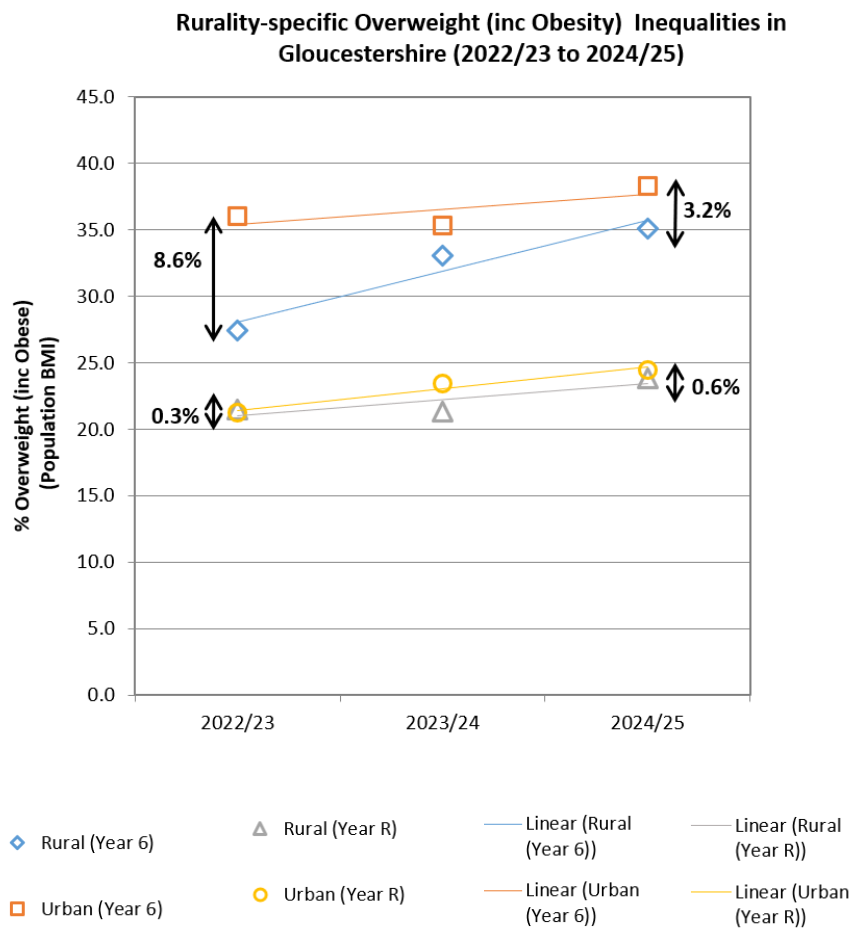
Reception Year Deprivation-specific Overweight (inc Obesity) Inequalities in Gloucestershire (2022/23 – 2024/25)



Year 6 Deprivation-specific Overweight (inc Obesity) Inequalities in Gloucestershire (2022/23 – 2024/25)



Inequalities in overweight (including obesity) - rural/ urban areas



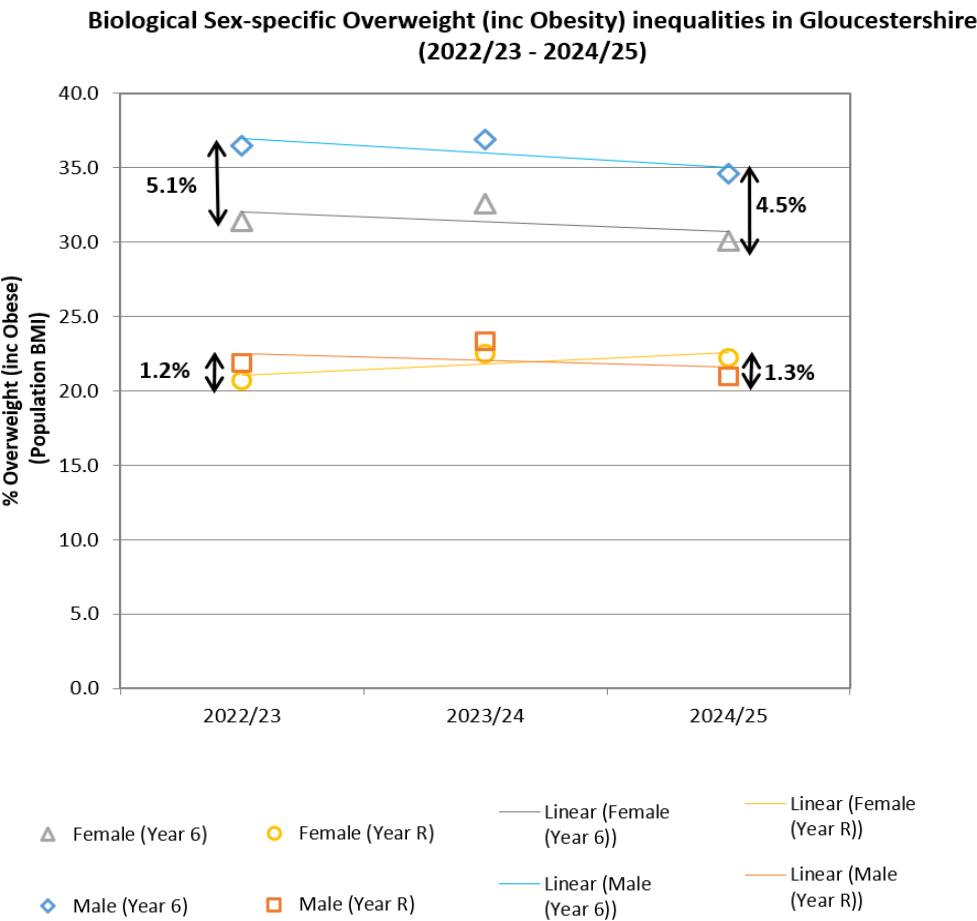
Over the past 3 years in Gloucestershire...

Children living in urban areas were more likely to live with overweight (including obesity) than those living in rural areas. This applies to both **Reception** and **Year 6** children (except 2022/23) and is consistent with national trends. Year 6 children living in urban areas are significantly more likely to live with obesity than those living in rural areas.

For Reception children, the gap between rural and urban overweight (including obesity) prevalence has widened slightly over the past three years. For Year 6 children, the gap appears to be narrowing, although differences between urban and rural areas remain.

Rural/ Urban	Reception Year Overweight (including Obesity) Rates (2019-24)	Year 6 Overweight (including Obesity) Rates (2019-24)
Urban	23.0%	36.6%
Rural	22.2%	31.9%

Inequalities in overweight (including obesity) according to sex



Over the past 3 years in Gloucestershire...

In **Reception**, there was no clear evidence of sex-specific inequalities in overweight (including obesity) prevalence.

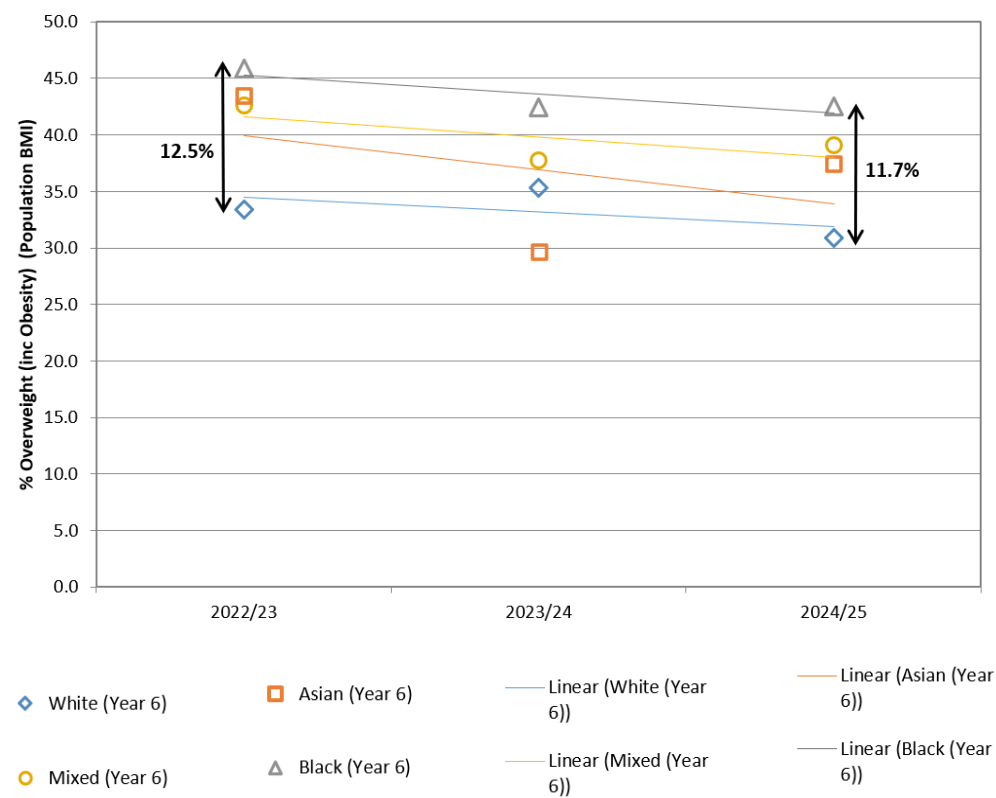
In **Year 6** however, males were significantly more likely to live with overweight (including obesity) than females. This gap in obesity among males and females has narrowed, from 5.1% in 2022/23 to 4.5% in 2024/25.

Nationally, sex-specific inequalities in overweight (including obesity) among Reception-aged children have narrowed over the past 15 years. In contrast, the inequality gap among Year 6 children remains wider and continues to increase, with Gloucestershire following a similar pattern to England in 2024/25.

Sex	Reception Year Overweight (inc Obesity) Rates (2022-25)	Year 6 Overweight (inc Obesity) Rates (2022-25)
Male	22.1%	36.0%
Female	21.8%	31.3%

Inequalities in overweight (including obesity) Year 6 – ethnicity

Ethnicity-specific Overweight (inc Obesity) Inequalities in Gloucestershire by year (Year 6 only)



[Office for Health Improvement and Disparities \(OHID\)](#) – please see slide 15 for a visual representation of Gloucestershire obesity prevalence by ethnic group and age, using confidence intervals.

Over the past 3 years in Gloucestershire...

The prevalence of childhood overweight (including obesity) has been shown to vary according to ethnicity.

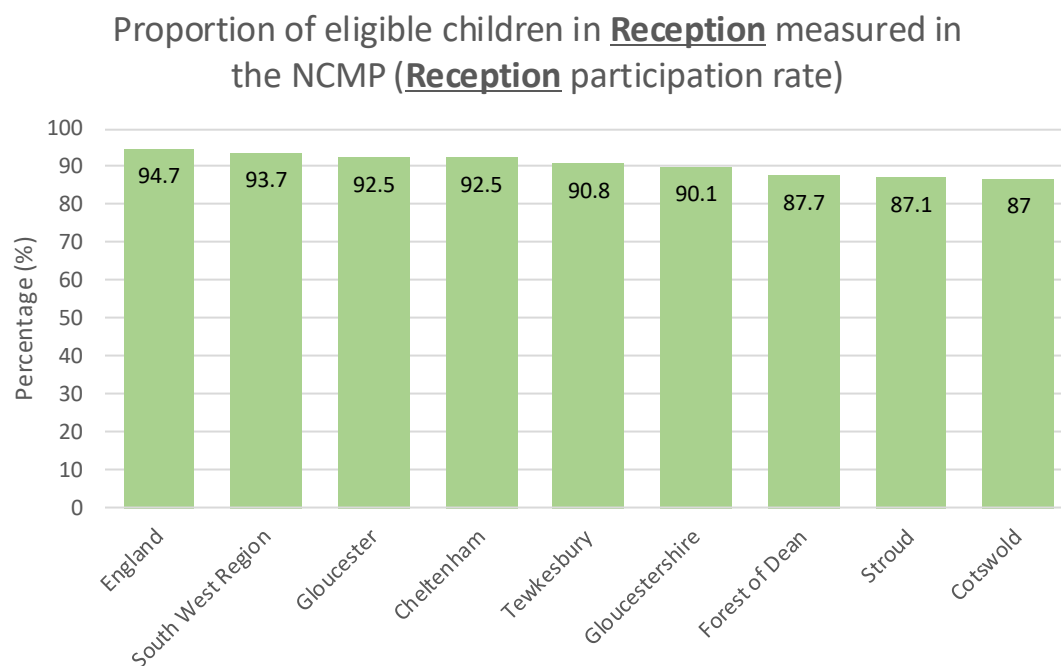
Children of Black ethnicity were significantly more likely to live with obesity than the Gloucestershire rate in Year 6. This is also true for children of Mixed ethnicity when compared to White ethnicity. There is no statistically significant difference in obesity for children of Asian ethnicity in Year 6.

Nationally, children of any other Black background as well as Bangladeshi are significantly more likely to live with obesity.

Ethnicity	Reception Year Overweight (including Obesity) Rates (2022-25)	Year 6 Overweight (including Obesity) Rates (2022-25)
White	22.5%	33.2%
Asian	13.4%	37.4%
Black	27.3%	43.5%
Mixed	20.6%	40.0%

Appendix

NCMP participation rates of children in Reception Year (2024/25)*



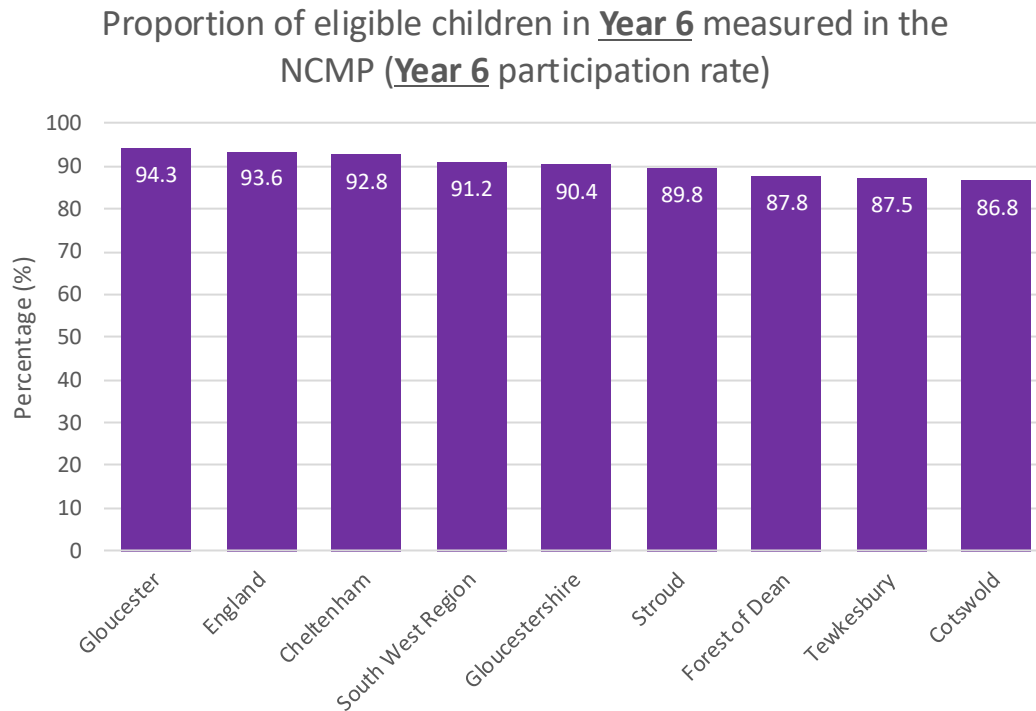
We thank Gloucestershire's Public Health Nursing team and schools for their hard work in continuing to deliver such high participation rates which makes this report possible.

Source: Department of Health and Social Care, National Child Measurement Programme

**The national benchmark for NCMP participation is 94% of children.*

Appendix

NCMP participation rates of children in Year 6 (2024/25)*



We thank Gloucestershire's Public Health Nursing team and schools for their hard work in continuing to deliver such high participation rates which makes this report possible.

Source: Department of Health and Social Care, National Child Measurement Programme

**The national benchmark for NCMP participation is 94% of children.*

Contact Information

We invite partners to use this data in the planning and development of initiatives that support a fairer, healthier and happier society for children, young people and families.

For any comments in relation to data quality, please contact: inform.gloucestershire@gloucestershire.gov.uk

For further information about Gloucestershire's Healthier Lifestyles Services for children, young people and families, please contact: hellogloucestershire@maximusuk.co.uk

Glossary

Term/Acronym	Full Name (if applicable)	Definition	Why it matters in this report
BMI	Body Mass Index	Weight adjusted for height; for children, age and sex are also considered.	Used to assign NCMP weight categories.
BMI centile	Body Mass Index centile	A child's BMI position compared with children of the same age and sex.	Determines the population-monitoring category.
CI / 95% CI	Confidence interval	A range showing uncertainty around an estimated percentage.	Wider ranges mean the estimate is less precise.
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy	Provides groups of local authorities with similar characteristics.	Allows a fairer comparison with similar places.
Core20	—	The 20% most deprived small areas in England.	Highlights communities facing greater disadvantage.
DHSC	Department of Health and Social Care	The government department responsible for national NCMP oversight and statistics.	Provides national data and guidance.
Fingertips	OHID public health profiles	An online collection of local and national public health indicators.	A national source used to compare trends and areas.
GCC	Gloucestershire County Council	The upper-tier local authority for Gloucestershire.	Delivers and analyses NCMP locally.
Health inequalities	—	Avoidable differences in health between groups or places.	The report shows which children face poorer outcomes.
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	England's official relative measure of neighbourhood deprivation.	Links weight outcomes with wider disadvantage.
LSOA	Lower-layer Super Output Area	LSOAs are geographical areas that are used for census statistics in England. They are designed to contain on average 711 households and a population average of 1,703 people. There are 393 LSOAs in Gloucestershire as of July 2026.	Forms the geography used in the report's maps.
NCMP	National Child Measurement Programme	Annual height and weight measurement of Reception and Year 6 pupils in England.	The main data source for this report.
NHS England	National Health Service England	The national NHS body that collects and validates NCMP data.	Supports consistent, reliable national data.
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	The DHSC unit leading health improvement and health inequality work.	Publishes national analysis, profiles and methods.
Pooled data	—	Results combined across several years to increase the number measured.	Makes small-area and subgroup estimates more reliable.
Prevalence	—	The percentage of a group with a characteristic at a given time.	Shows how common each weight category is.
Reception / Year 6	—	School cohorts aged about 4–5 and 10–11 years.	These are the two age groups measured by NCMP.
Statistical significance	—	Evidence that a difference is unlikely to be due to random variation.	Shows whether a difference is clear rather than chance.

Glossary: weight categories

Term/Acronym	Definition	Why it matters in this report
Overweight	For population monitoring, a child's BMI at or above the 85th centile and below the 95th centile.	Distinguishes overweight from obesity.
Obesity	For population monitoring, a child's BMI at or above the 95th centile; this includes severe obesity.	Used to report obesity prevalence.
Severe obesity	For population monitoring, a child's BMI at or above the 99.6th centile.	Identifies the highest BMI category reported by NCMP.
Overweight (including obesity)	A combined population measure for children with a BMI at or above the 85th centile.	The report's main outcome measure.