Obesity is one of the leading causes of preventable deaths in England. Children and adolescents with excess weight are more at risk of developing health problems and are more likely to become obese adults. Obesity in adults can make it more difficult for people to find and keep work, it can also affect self-esteem and mental health.

Adults are defined as having excess weight (includes overweight and obese) if their body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25kg/m². Children are classified as overweight or obese if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

**Reception (aged 4-5 years):** 2015/16

22.2% of Children aged 4-5 years old are classed as overweight or obese

**Year 6 (aged 10-11 years):** 2015/16

32.2% of children aged 10-11 years old are classed as overweight or obese

**Adult (16yrs+):** 2013-15

68.3% of adults (16yrs+) are classed as overweight or obese

Source: NCMP and Active People Survey
Updated: 15/11/2016
Obesity is one of the leading causes of preventable deaths in England. Children and adolescents with excess weight are more at risk of developing health problems and are more likely to become obese adults. Obesity in adults can make it more difficult for people to find and keep work, it can also affect self-esteem and mental health.

Adults are defined as being obese if their body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 30 kg/m². Children are classified as obese if their BMI is on or above the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

Reception (aged 4-5 years): 2015/16
9.4% of Children aged 4-5 years old are classed as obese

Year 6 (aged 10-11 years): 2015/16
18.0% of children aged 10-11 years old are classed as obese

Adult (16yrs+): 2013-15
27.2% of adults (16yrs+) are classed as obese