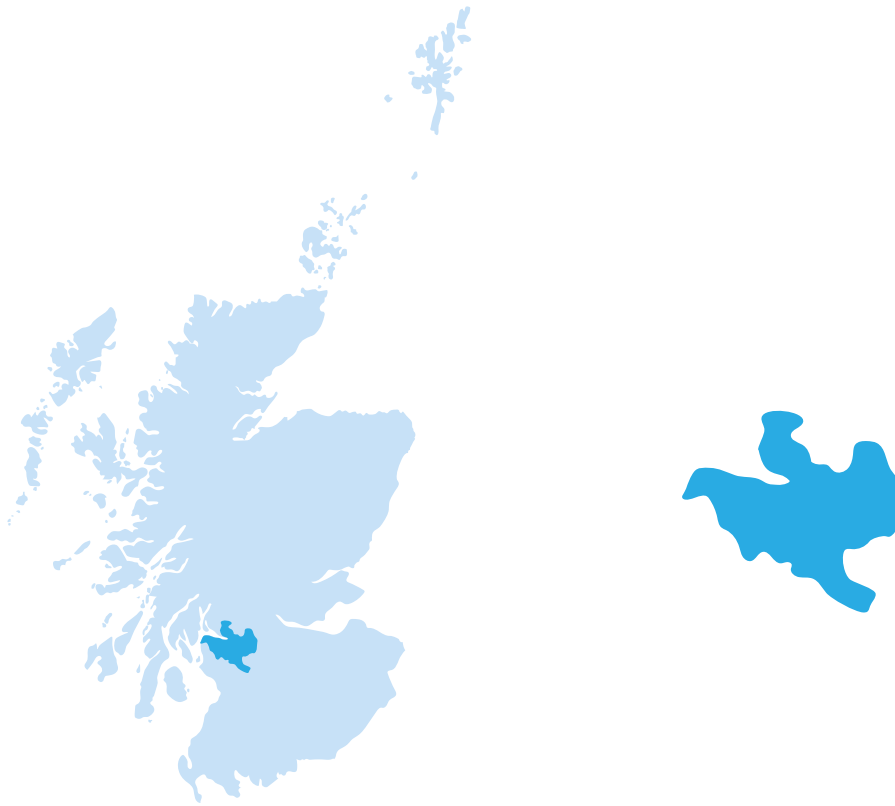




## Obesity Action Scotland

Healthy weight for all



# OBESITY PREVALENCE

## Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board area

*This factsheet reports data on obesity prevalence (adults, children and maternal), levels of fruit and vegetable consumption, food insecurity, type 2 diabetes prevalence, and rates of physical activity for the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board area.*

## HEADLINE STATISTICS FOR GREATER GLASGOW AND CLYDE

- » Population – 1,185,040 people (2021)<sup>1</sup>.
- » 63% of the adult population have overweight and obesity (national figure - 67%)  
28% have obesity (national figure – 29%)<sup>2</sup>.
- » 11.1% of children in the area were at risk of developing obesity in academic year 2022/23, compared to a national average of 10.5%<sup>3</sup>.
- » Average adult daily portions of fruit and vegetables – 3.2 portions<sup>2</sup> (national average – 3.4 portions).
- » Proportion of the adult population who meets recommended daily intake of 5 portions of fruit and vegetables – 23%<sup>2</sup> (national figure 22%).
- » Proportion of the adult population who meets recommended physical activity levels – 65%<sup>2</sup> (national figure 65%).





## Note on the data sources used in this factsheet

The adult data presented for the health board area in relation to regional obesity trends and fruit and vegetable consumption is an average of the data collected between 2016 and 2019 in the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS). More up to date data is not yet available by health board area. No data is available by health board area for 2022. As a result the data in the factsheet has not been updated and remains the same as the previous version. There was also no data on children reported by health board area.

The adult data presented for the health board area in relation to food insecurity and physical activity is an average of the data collected between 2017 and 2021 in the SHeS.

Data presented for national figures in relation to obesity trends, fruit and vegetable consumption, food insecurity

and physical activity were obtained from the SHeS 2022. All data obtained from the SHeS is the most recent data available at the time.

**Primary 1 BMI data:** is used as there is no data for children reported by health board level in the 2022 SHeS. The latest available data from 2022/23 academic year is used. In 2022/23, coverage was 89.3%, down slightly from 94%.

**Scottish Diabetes Survey:** Data reporting in the survey changes each year. As a result, the data included in this factsheet was not reported in the 2022 version of the survey. Therefore, the data from the 2021 survey is included.

## DEFINITION OF OBESITY

Obesity describes the accumulation of excess body fat. Body Mass Index (BMI) is used to define overweight and obesity at population level. BMI is a measure of whether a person is a healthy weight for their height. For most adults, overweight is defined as having a BMI of 25 – 29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and obesity is defined as having a BMI of 30kg/m<sup>2</sup> and higher. Severe obesity is defined as having a BMI of 40kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher<sup>4</sup>.

BMI is an effective population measure as it is relatively accurate, simple and cheap; however, there will always be exceptions to the rule for individuals, e.g. people who are very muscular or pregnant women may have a high BMI but not extra fat mass. In such individual circumstances, other measures can be used to provide a more accurate assessment of healthy weight.

## OBESITY TRENDS – ADULTS<sup>2</sup>

- » 63% of the adult population have overweight (including obesity); 28% have obesity and 4% have severe obesity. The national figures for the same period are 67%, 29% and 4% respectively.
- » Obesity trends in males - 64% of males have overweight (including obesity); 27% are living with obesity and 3% have severe obesity.
- » Obesity trends in females - 62% of females have overweight (including obesity); 29% are living with obesity and 5% have severe obesity.
- » 35% of the adult population is a healthy weight (i.e. is not living with overweight and obesity) (nationally 32% of the population is a healthy weight). For males, the figure is 33% and for females, 37% (nationally, the figures are 28% and 36% respectively).
- » Underweight is not recorded as a separate data category in the statistics at health board level.



## OBESITY TRENDS – CHILDREN<sup>3</sup>



The data presented here for children is the Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) measurement data.

- » In academic year 2022/23, 10.8% of children in the health board were at risk of becoming overweight, and a further 11.1% at risk of obesity<sup>3</sup>.
- » Table 1 (below) provides a comparison of the last 3 academic years where data is available, with the national figures included in brackets. The table shows that the risk of obesity has been declining over the past three years.

**Table 1**  
Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) statistics for academic years 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23

	2020/21 <sup>5</sup>	2021/22 <sup>6</sup>	2022/23 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Healthy</b>	70.4% (69.7%)	75.6% (74.7%)	76.5% (76.8%)
<b>Risk of overweight</b>	13.8% (14.0%)	11.5% (12.4%)	10.8% (11.4%)
<b>Risk of obesity</b>	15.1% (15.5%)	11.3% (11.7%)	11.1% (10.5%)
<b>Risk of overweight &amp; obesity</b>	28.9% (29.5%)	22.7% (24.1%)	21.9% (21.9%)

## MATERNAL OBESITY<sup>7</sup>

- » In the year ending 31st March 2023, 28.7% of expectant mothers were overweight and 27.3% had obesity. Nationally, 28.6% of expectant mothers were overweight and 27.9% had obesity.
- » This means that 56% of expectant mothers in the health board area are an unhealthy weight, which is just below the national rate (of 56.5%).
- » 41.1% were a healthy weight, and the remaining 2.9% were recorded as being underweight.
- » Nationally, 56.5% of expectant mothers are overweight or have obesity, 40.8% were a healthy weight and 2.7% were underweight.



## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION<sup>2</sup>

- » Less than 1 in 4 adults (23%) in the health board area meet the recommended guidelines for 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. 65% reported eating fewer than 5 portions per day and 12% reported eating no fruit and vegetables.
- » There are slight variations by gender:
  - » For females, 24% meet the guidelines of 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. 66% consume fewer than 5 portions per day and 10% do not consume any fruit and vegetables.
  - » For males, 22% meet the guidelines of 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. 64% consume fewer than 5 portions per day and 14% do not consume any fruit and vegetables.
- » The mean number of daily portions of fruit and vegetables consumed in the health board area is 3.2 portions. This is below the national average of 3.4 portions. For males, the figure is 3.1 portions and for females 3.3 portions.
- » This information is not available for children.

## FOOD INSECURITY<sup>2</sup>

- » Across the region, 10% of adults report being food insecure i.e. worried that they would run out of food. This is above the national average of 9% in 2022.
- » For males, the figure is 10% and for females 11%. Nationally, the figure for both males and females is 9%.





## TYPE 2 DIABETES PREVALENCE<sup>8</sup>

- » Data from 2021 concluded that 61,126 individuals in the health board area had type 2 diabetes. This accounts for 88.3% of all cases recorded in this area.
- » Out of the 14 regional health boards, Greater Glasgow and Clyde had the 4th highest recorded prevalence for type 2 diabetes.
- » This data excludes children, as data by diabetes type is not recorded for children (aged 16 and under).

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## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY<sup>2</sup>

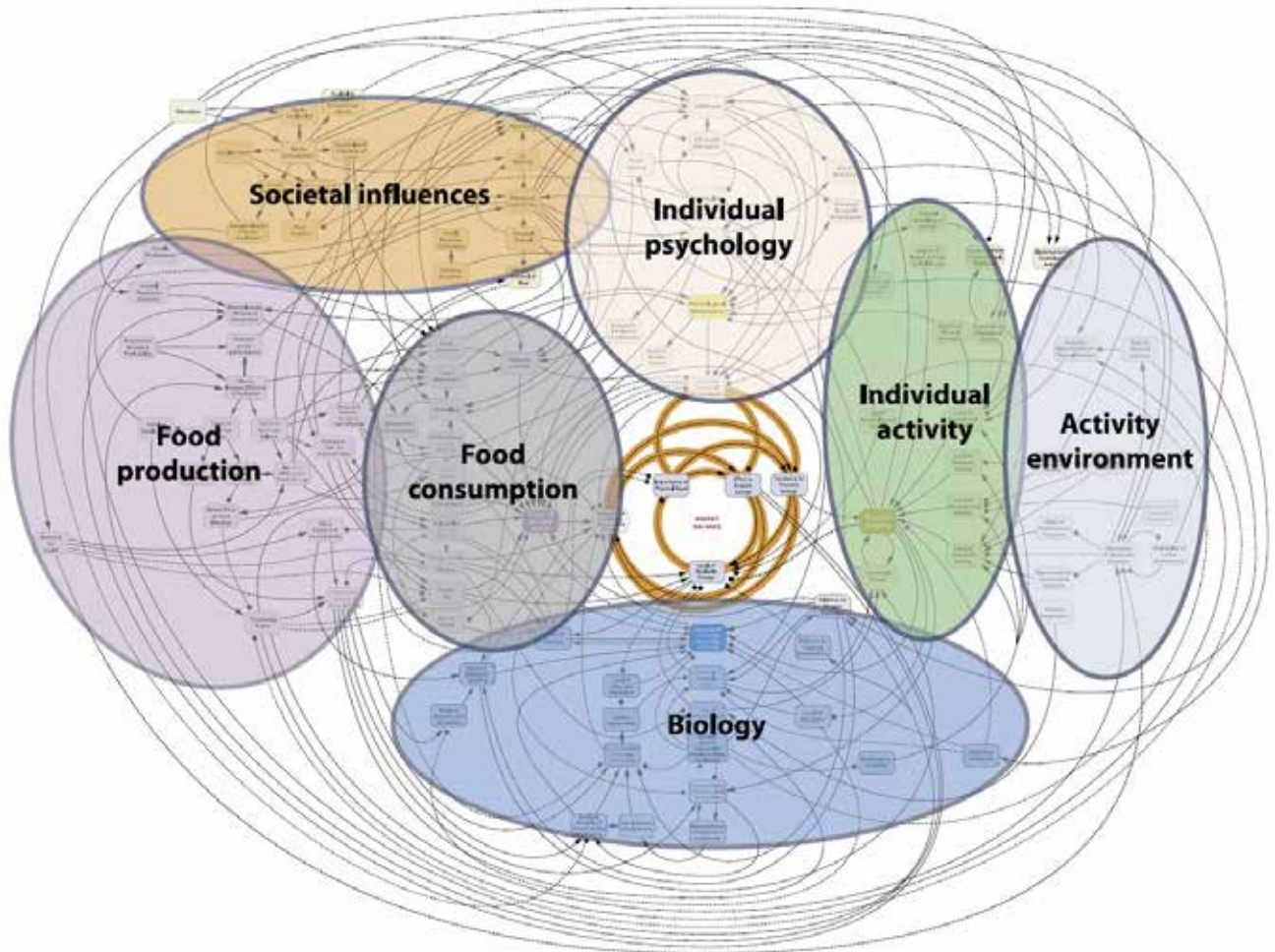
- » Just under two thirds (65%) of people in the area meet the recommended physical activity guidelines, which is the same as the national figure of 65%.
  - » 4% report low levels of activity which is the same as the national average.
  - » 10% report some level of activity. This is the same as the national figure (10%).
  - » Just over a fifth of people (21%) report very low levels of physical activity, compared to 20% nationally.
- » More males than females achieve the recommended levels of physical activity – 71% of males, compared to 60% of females.
  - » 3% of males and 4% females report low levels of physical activity. Nationally, the figure for males is 3% and 4% for females.
  - » 18% of males report very low levels of physical activity, compared to 24% of females. Nationally, the figure for males is 18% and for females 22%.
  - » 8% of males report some level of physical activity, compared to 12% of females. Nationally, the figure for males is 8% and for females 12%.
- » There is no data available by health board area for children.



# CAUSES OF OBESITY

Obesity occurs when energy intake from food and drink is greater than the body's energy requirements over a prolonged period. An obesogenic environment is one where environmental factors play a role in diet and nutrition (as well as the amount of physical activity

undertaken). These factors have a strong influence on the availability and consumption of food. In obesogenic environments inactivity and overconsumption of energy dense foods is easy, affordable and widely accepted, making an unhealthy lifestyle the default option.



**The Foresight report<sup>9</sup> for the UK government identified 7 clusters of factors / behaviours that are contributing to obesity (termed a 'system's map'):** food consumption, food production, individual psychology, social psychology, physiology, individual activity and physical activity environment.

These clusters are interconnected, e.g. some individuals may exhibit compensatory behaviour such as allowing themselves an energy-dense snack as a 'reward' after exercising. This connectivity is important when designing/delivering interventions; it may help to explain unexpected impacts or losses of impact due to mitigating effects of different factors/behaviours.

Obesity is complex. Rather than being the sole responsibility of individuals, overweight and obesity

are the result of a complex web of interrelated policy, environmental, social, economic, cultural and biological factors. Despite this, however, many interventions continue to place emphasis on approaches that focus on individual behaviour change. Local authorities and health boards hold a unique power in leading their stakeholders to focus interventions away from the individual towards recognition of the multiple interrelated factors influencing weight outcomes.



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