



Griffiths, C., Gately, P., Marchant, P. R., & Cooke, C. (2014). Response to 'area-level deprivation and adiposity in children: Is the relationship linear?'. *International Journal of Obesity*, 38(1), 161-162. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ijo.2013.66>

Document version

Peer reviewed version

Copyright information

This document is made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the reference above.

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

Takedown policy

Any individual, whether within or external to the University, has the right to request the removal of content from the Leeds Trinity University Repository, on the grounds that it breaches copyright, is in any other way unlawful, or represents research misconduct.

Complaints can be submitted via the Repository Complaints Form at <https://www.leedstrinity.ac.uk/media/site-assets/documents/key-documents/pdfs/repository-complaints-form.pdf>

Response to 'Area-level deprivation and adiposity in children: is the relationship linear?'

Conflicts of interest: the authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Corresponding author	<p>Dr Claire Griffiths</p> <p>PhD</p> <p>C.Griffiths@leedsmet.ac.uk</p>	<p>Senior Lecturer in Physical Activity, Exercise and Health</p> <p>Leeds Metropolitan University</p> <p>Fairfax Hall</p> <p>Headingley Campus</p> <p>Leeds</p> <p>LS6 3QS</p>
Additional authors	<p>Professor Paul Gately</p> <p>PhD</p> <p>P.Gately@leedsmet.ac.uk</p>	<p>Professor of Exercise and Obesity</p> <p>Leeds Metropolitan University</p> <p>Churchwood</p> <p>Headingley Campus</p> <p>Leeds</p> <p>LS6 3QS</p>
	<p>Dr Paul R Marchant</p> <p>PhD</p> <p>P.Marchant@leedsmet.ac.uk</p>	<p>Chartered Statistician</p> <p>Leeds Metropolitan University</p> <p>Caedmon Hall</p> <p>Headingley Campus</p> <p>Leeds</p> <p>LS6 3QS</p>
	<p>Professor Carlton B Cooke</p> <p>PhD</p> <p>C.Cooke@leedsmet.ac.uk</p>	<p>Carnegie Professor of Sport and Exercise Science</p> <p>Leeds Metropolitan University</p> <p>Fairfax Hall</p> <p>Headingley Campus</p> <p>Leeds</p> <p>LS6 3QS</p>

We are grateful to Rutter and colleagues (1) who raise some interesting discussion points in relation to our article investigating the relationship between adiposity and area level deprivation in children (2).

When describing the peaks of obesity prevalence in the letter (1) (second paragraph) they are reported the wrong way around for boys and girls. Girls' obesity prevalence peaks at an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) score of 0.45 and boys peak at an IDACI score of 0.31.

Our findings (2) are contrary to those reported by the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) and suggest that the relationship between obesity and deprivation is not linear. In light of these conflicting conclusions it is important to highlight three key points for consideration when comparing the results:

1. Different measures of deprivation were used. NCMP use the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), we used IDACI.

It is possible that alternative deprivation measures would result in different findings. The only NCMP report to include IDACI and IMD (3) does however, report a linear relationship for both.

Furthermore, as stated in the paper *'a positive linear trend was observed for all measures of adiposity in the logistic modelling of the RADS data (only significant in girls) when the relationship was assumed to be only linear (agreeing with the NCMP report). However, the inclusion of the IDACI² term modified this linear relationship and provided a better fit' (2).*

2. In all NCMP reports the child population is divided into deciles. In our analysis deprivation is treated as a continuous variable.

Rutter et al highlight that IDACI scores are not evenly distributed across the population and so children are placed into deciles. Although using this measure may account for the uneven distribution of IDACI scores in the population, it will result in loss of information through grouping. Furthermore, including IDACI as a continuous rather than categorical variable has the advantage of being an absolute measure.

Figure 1 shows the probability of being obese against IDACI score with standard errors. These confidence intervals increase with increasing IDACI score. It also shows a non-linear relationship for both boys and girls. Obesity prevalence decreases above an IDACI score of 0.45 for girls and 0.31 for boys which are considerably lower than 0.8 reported by Rutter et al. (The relationship seems to be approximately linear in a much lower IDACI range). It is also noteworthy that 25% of our sample had an IDACI score greater than 0.4.

3. In the most recent NCMP report (4) children are placed into a deprivation decile based on the IMD score of the school postcode rather than the home postcode, whereas the latter was used in our analysis.

Data is presented this way in NCMP reports to be comparable with previous years. However, using aggregated measures of deprivation (e.g. school) will result in a loss of information at the individual level.

SUMMARY

We agree that our findings were, in some respects misrepresented in the press coverage and the associated editorial (5). We also agree that the peaks in obesity prevalence occur in areas of above average deprivation not in 'middle affluent areas' as we described it in the paper (although it is the midpoint of the IDACI scale). However, the findings in our paper (2) and the evidence presented here remain consistent in that the relationship between obesity (measured by sBMI) and deprivation (measured by IDACI) for our data is not linear. These differences may be due to different measures of deprivation and the statistical techniques applied to the two data sets. We are also keen to see more detailed analyses of this and other data sets to investigate this important public health issue further, and it would be interesting to see the NCMP data analysed using IDACI scores based on child postcodes incorporating more complex models.

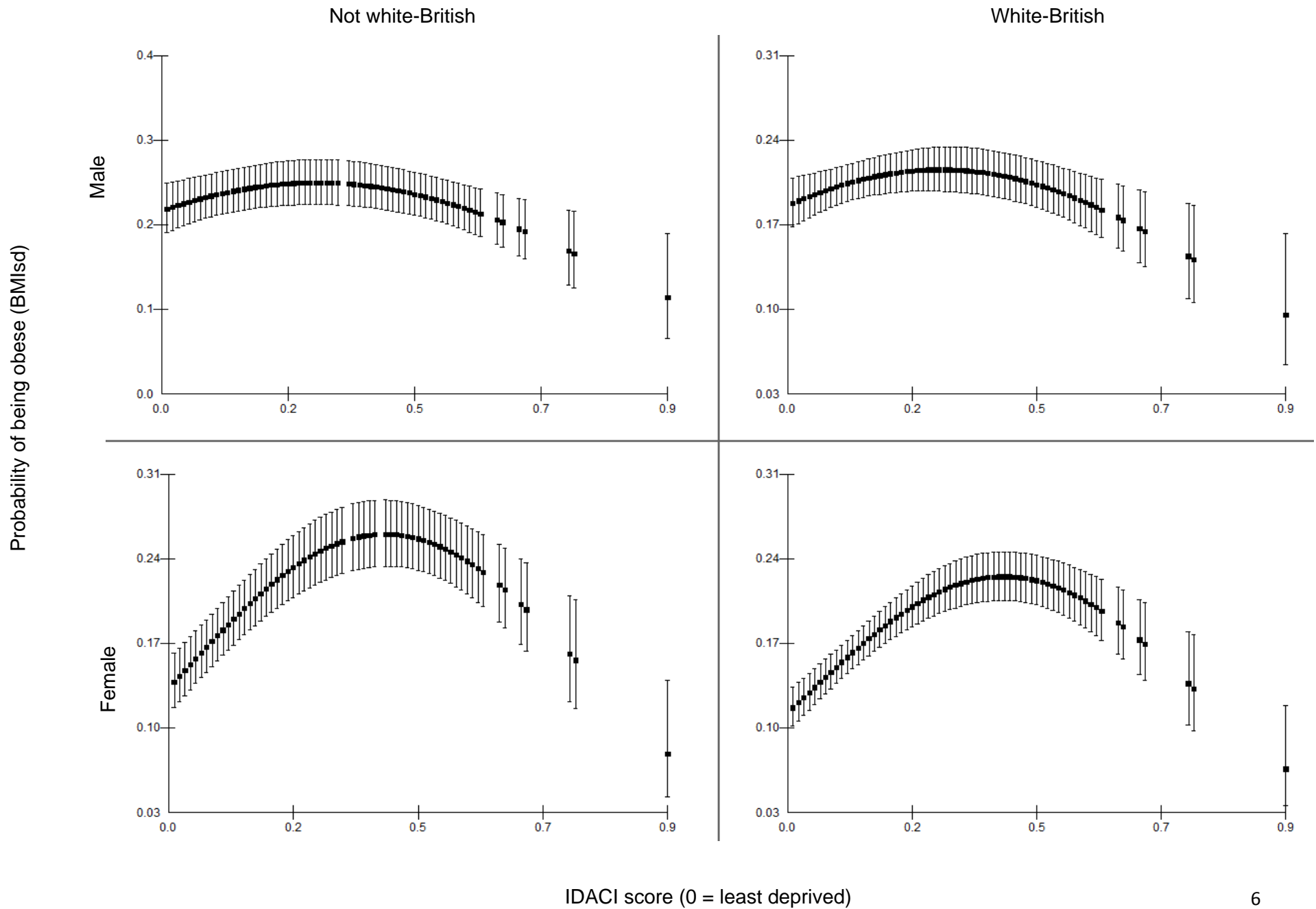


Figure 1 – Probability (converted from logit) of being obese, dependent upon IDACI score with associated 1 standard error confidence

References

1. Rutter H, Hancock C, Ells L. Reply to Griffiths C et al. Area-level deprivation and adiposity in children: is the relationship linear? *International Journal of obesity*,. 2013.
2. Griffiths C, Gately P, Marchant PR, Cooke CB. Area-level deprivation and adiposity in children: is the relationship linear? *International Journal of Obesity*,. 2013 Feb 12.
3. The NHS information centre. National Child Measurement Programme: Detailed Analysis of the 2007/08 National Dataset. Stationary Office, London; 2009.
4. The NHS information centre. National Child Measurement Programme: England, 2011/12 school year. 2012.
5. Kelly SJ. Deprivation indices and childhood BMI: a re-evaluation. *International Journal of Obesity*,. 2013 Apr;37(4):475-6.