

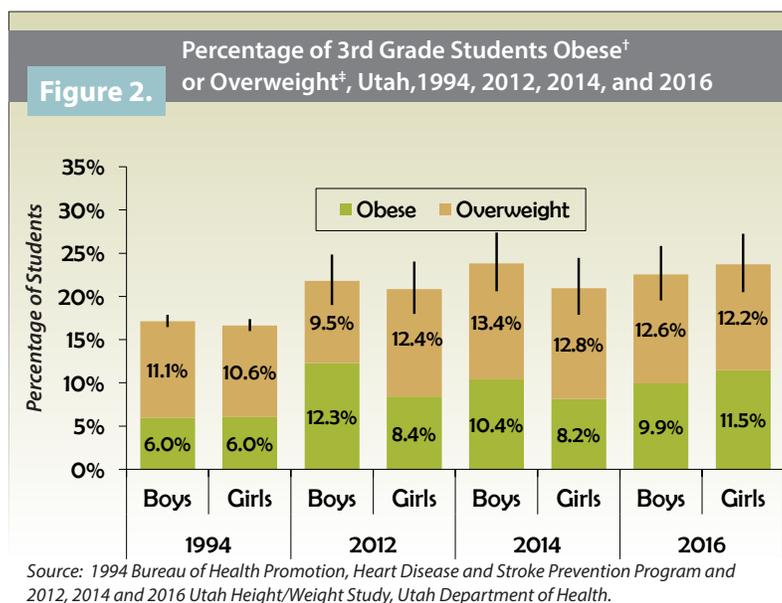
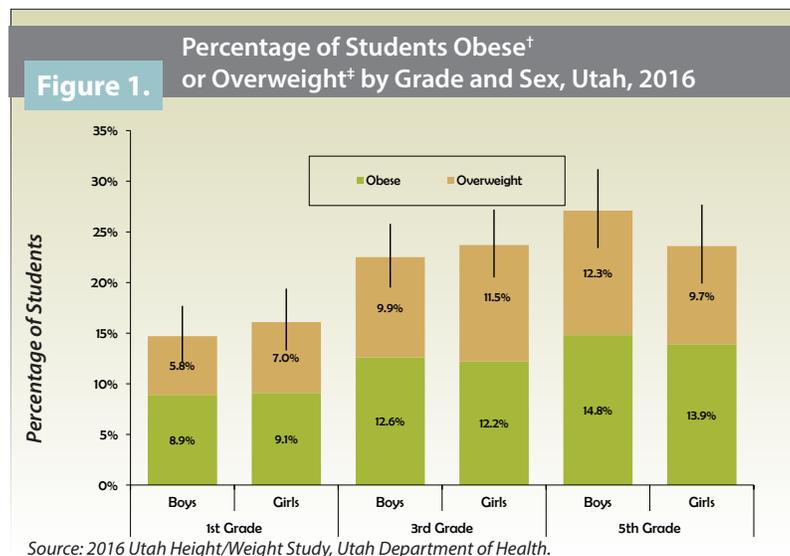
Childhood

Overweight in Utah, 2016

From January to March 2016, 4,223 first, third, and fifth grade students from 69 randomly selected public elementary schools throughout the state were weighed and measured to assess the extent of childhood overweight and obesity in Utah. The data were collected to be representative of all public elementary schools in Utah. This

ongoing study has been conducted since 2006 by the Utah Department of Health, local health departments, local school districts, and school nurses. Findings from the study are as follows:

- The percentage of girls at an unhealthy weight (overweight or obese) increased significantly between 1st and 3rd, and 1st and 5th grades.
- The percentage of boys at an obese or unhealthy weight (overweight or obese) increased significantly between 1st and 3rd, and 1st and 5th grades. The highest rates seen since this study began are for fifth grade boys, with 27% at an unhealthy weight in 2016.
- By fifth grade, a higher percentage of boys were at an unhealthy weight than girls (27.0% vs. 23.6%), although the difference was not statistically significant.
- In 2016, 21.5% of elementary school students were at an unhealthy weight. The rate in 2014 was similar at 20.9%.
- In 2016, 9.5% of elementary school students were obese, similar to 2014 when 8.9% were obese.
- In 1994, 16.9% of 3rd graders were at an unhealthy weight. By 2016, the rate had increased to 23.1%.
- Overall, rates of overweight or obesity among elementary school students did not increase significantly between 2014 and 2016.



Body Weight Terminology:

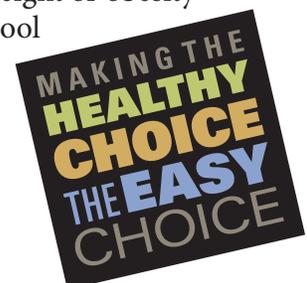
Body Mass Index (BMI) is a standardized measurement based on height and weight that is used to estimate the amount of body fat for an individual.

Classification of Unhealthy Weight (Barlow 2007)

±Overweight	BMI ≥85th and <95th percentile for age and gender
†Obese	BMI ≥95th percentile for age and gender

Reports prior to 2008 classified children as “at risk for overweight” with a BMI ≥ 85th and <95th percentile, and “overweight” with a BMI ≥95th.

Based on the CDC 2000 Growth Charts.



The Effects of Childhood Overweight and Obesity

Childhood overweight predicts obesity later in life ^{1,2}

- Overweight and obese children are more likely to become obese adults.

Adult diseases now observed in obese children ^{3,4}

- Hardening of arteries, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol, which can lead to heart disease.
- Insulin Resistance, Glucose Intolerance, and Diabetes.
- Sleep-associated breathing disorders.
- Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease.

Social and psychological impact of childhood obesity ⁵⁻⁹

- Social isolation.
- Increased rate of suicidal thoughts and attempts associated with weight-based teasing.
- Low self-esteem due to poor body image.
- Increased rate of anxiety disorders and depression in overweight children.
- Increased likelihood to report difficulties in school.
- Reduced quality of life.
- Increased likelihood of being bullied.

Academic consequences of childhood obesity ¹⁰

- Increased school absenteeism.

Childhood Obesity Prevention Strategies

Children should get at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily.

- Provide safe, accessible environments in communities, schools, and child care facilities that encourage regular physical activity.

Children should eat at least 1½ to 2 cups of fruit and 1½ to 3 cups of vegetables daily.

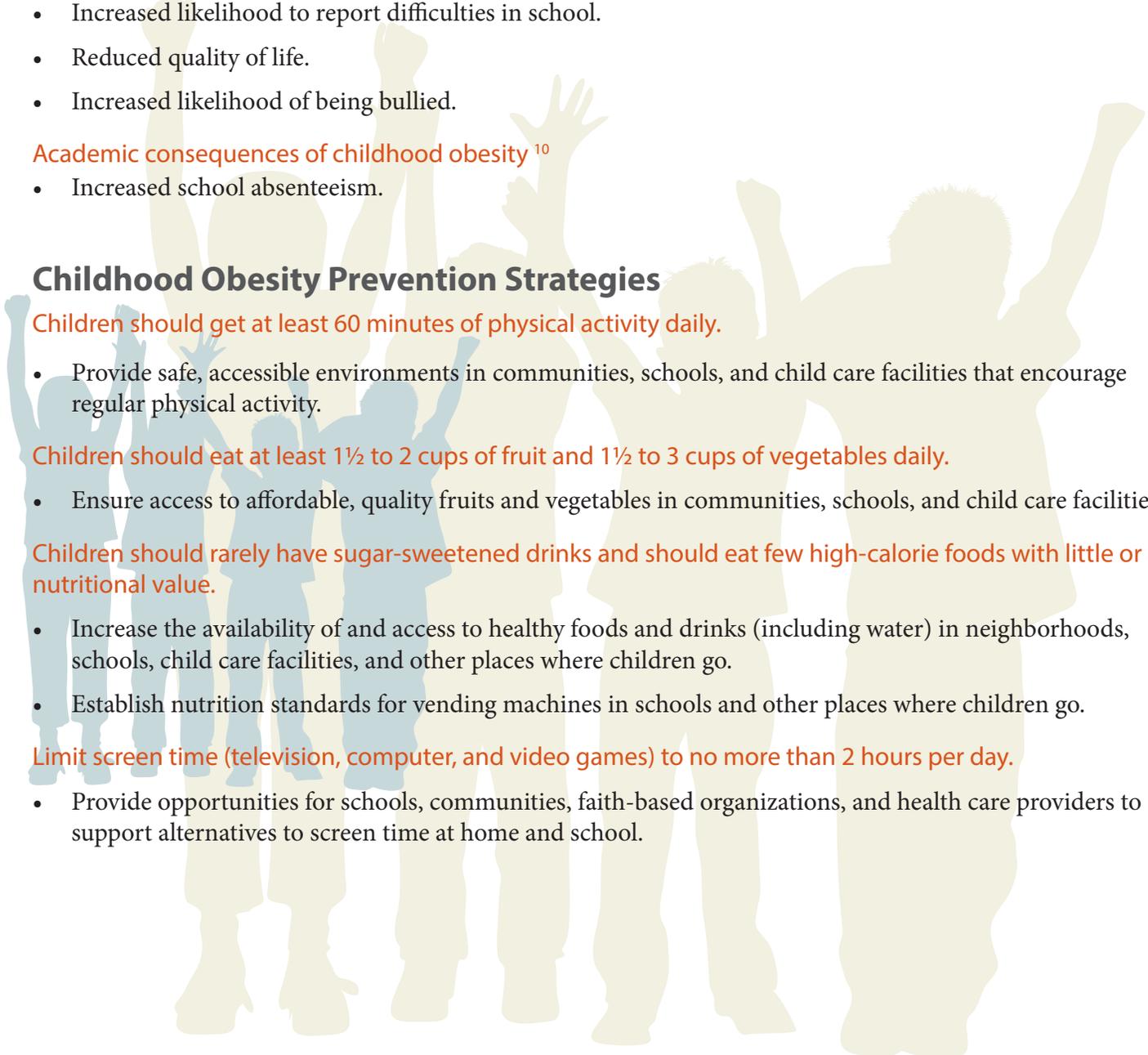
- Ensure access to affordable, quality fruits and vegetables in communities, schools, and child care facilities.

Children should rarely have sugar-sweetened drinks and should eat few high-calorie foods with little or no nutritional value.

- Increase the availability of and access to healthy foods and drinks (including water) in neighborhoods, schools, child care facilities, and other places where children go.
- Establish nutrition standards for vending machines in schools and other places where children go.

Limit screen time (television, computer, and video games) to no more than 2 hours per day.

- Provide opportunities for schools, communities, faith-based organizations, and health care providers to support alternatives to screen time at home and school.



Recommendations:

- Implement the School Health Guidelines to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity. These guidelines can be used as a foundation for developing, implementing, and evaluating school-based healthy eating and physical activity policies and practices for students. For more information visit www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/npao/strategies.htm.
- The health of students is linked to their academic success. Create environments that support the recommended 60 minutes or more of physical activity each day for children and adolescents aged 6-17, and offer healthy eating options wherever food is sold. Find resources and tools to help your school meet nutrition standards at www.fns.usda.gov/healthierschoolday/tools-schools-focusing-smart-snacks.
- Use the School Health Index (SHI): Self-Assessment and Planning Guide to identify strengths and weaknesses of school health policies and programs, create an action plan, and encourage the community in promoting better health www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/shi/introduction.htm
- The Comprehensive School Physical Activity Program (CSPAP) enables students to participate in daily physical activity. Find the step-by-step guide at www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/physicalactivity/cspap.htm.
- The Alliance for a Healthier Generation's Healthy Schools Program is an evidence-based initiative that will help create and sustain healthy environments. See how your school can adopt this framework by visiting <https://schools.healthiergeneration.org/>.
- Ensure that the district has a comprehensive wellness policy. For policy requirements, resources, and help, please visit www.fns.usda.gov/tn/local-school-wellness-policy-requirements, or contact Utah Action for Healthy Kids at utafhk@gmail.com

How can we **impact children's lives** to change this trend?

By focusing on:

More Physical Activity

More fruits and vegetables

Less screen time

Fewer high-calorie foods

Fewer sugar-sweetened drinks



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Resources

The Healthy Living Through Environment, Policy and Improved Clinical Care (EPICC) Program in the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) and Utah's local health departments work with partners, including the Utah State Office of Education and local school districts throughout Utah, to provide resources and assistance to improve nutrition and physical activity policies, practices, and environments. Additional resources available at <http://www.choosehealth.utah.gov/preK-12.php>.

Utah Action for Healthy Kids brings partners together to improve nutrition and physical activity environments in schools by implementing school-based strategies, working with the Board of Education and local school boards to improve or develop policies including local district wellness policies. You can contact Utah Action for Healthy Kids at utafhk@gmail.com.

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