

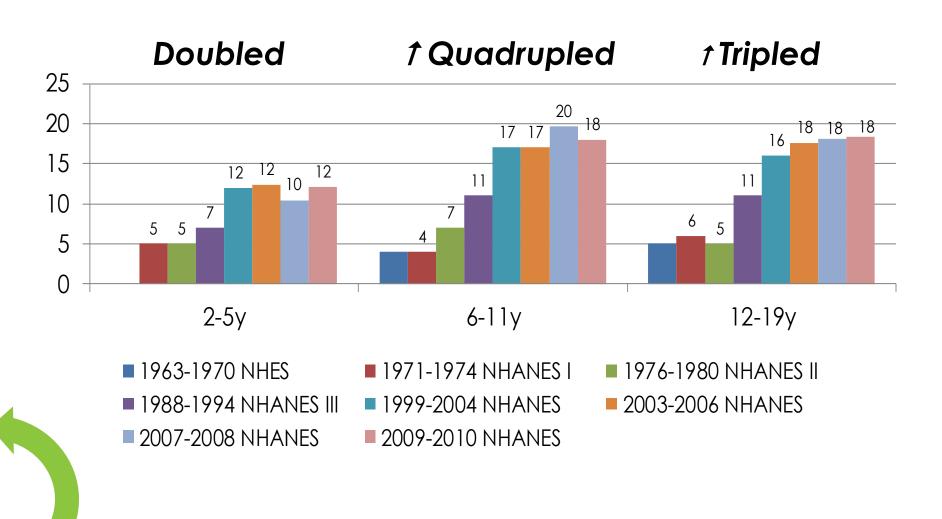
Mass in Motion Quarterly Meeting

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U.S. Childhood Obesity National Trends





The Impact

"For the first time in two centuries, the current generation of children in America may have shorter life expectancies than their parents."

-New England Journal of Medicine, 2005





Target to Reverse the Trend

150
Calories

ENERGY IN







ChildObesity180: A Comprehensive Approach

Influencing Multiple Aspects of a Child's Environment to Prevent Obesity

Time of Day	Initiative	Energy Influenced
Before School	Breakfast Initiative	Energy In
During School	active schools acceleration project	Energy Out
After School	healthy kids out of school	Energy In and Energy Out
Reinforcing Environments	Eating Out in Restaurants	Energy In



Healthy Kids Out of School

Unite out-of-school organizations around nutrition and physical activity principles and provide the resources to help them become effective venues for childhood obesity prevention.



























Three Guiding Principles



Drink Right: Choose water instead of sugar-sweetened beverages.



Move More: Boost movement and physical activity in all programs.



Snack Smart: Fuel up on fruits and vegetables.



Contributors to Childhood Obesity

Plethora of low-cost/ calorie-dense foods

Sugar-sweetened beverage consumption

Food advertising/marketing aimed at children

Declines in physical activity

Physical education and recess cuts

Changing built environment

Less sleep

Multi-media saturation

Increased portion sizes

Frequent eating away from home

ENERGY OUT







The Opportunity: Snacks

Snacks can represent up to

25%

of a child's daily calorie intake.

Afterschool program snacks

- Great variability in snacks served
- Contain higher calories than the recommended total calories for snacks

Fruits and vegetables served infrequently



Fruit
Less than
1 serving
at snack



Vegetables
Almost entirely
absent from
snack menus



Contain added sugars (cookies, cereal bars, granola bars)

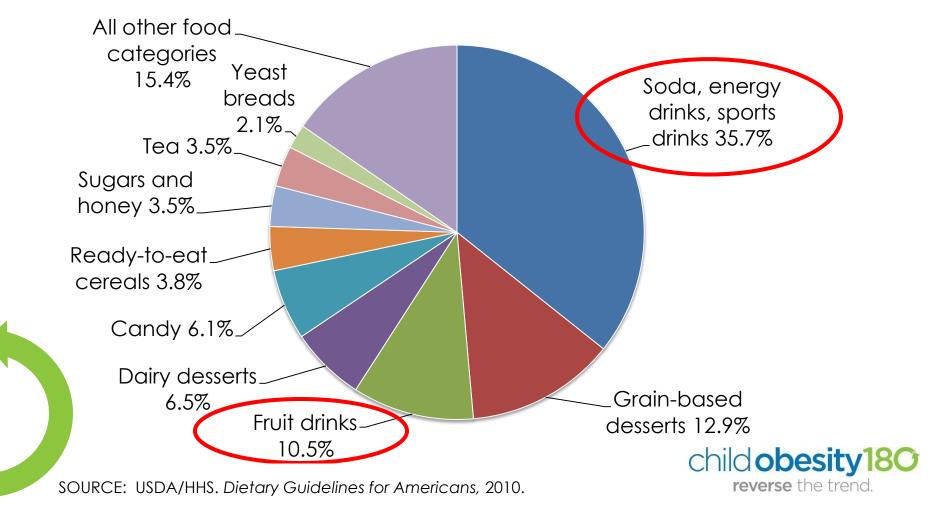
Snacks served most often:

Categorized as salty snacks (chips, pretzels, snack mixes)



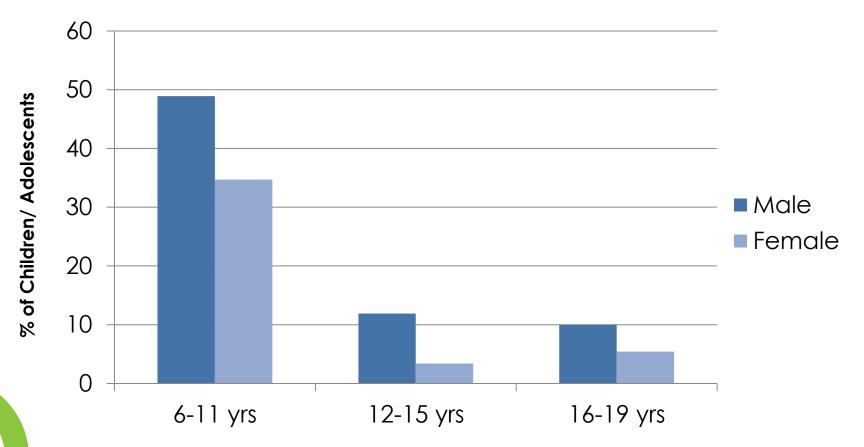
Contributors to Obesity: Beverages

Sources of added sugars in the diets of the U.S. population (Ages 2 years and older)



Contributors to Obesity: Inactivity

Percent of children meeting U.S. physical activity recommendations



Source: Toriano et al., 2008.



The Opportunity: Physical Activity



60 minutes of moderate to vigorous

physical activity are recommended for children and adolescents ages 6-17 each day.



Children in OST programs are only active during

57%

of the time
allocated for
physical activity.

Only 19% are moderately to vigorously active during this time.





Children playing in a 50-minute soccer match were moderately to vigorously active for 17 minutes.

US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans; Trost et al., 2008; Sacheck et al., 2011



Healthy Kids Hub website





Stay Connected

- HealthyKidsOutofSchool@tufts.edu
- Facebook: Healthy Kids Out of School
- Twitter: @HealthyKidsOOS
- ChildObesity180: <u>www.ChildObesity180.org</u>
- Healthy Kids Hub: www.HealthyKidsHub.org

