LOOKING BACK, MOVING FORWARD: A YEAR IN REVIEW
DIVISION OF NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND OBESITY (DNPAO) ANNUAL UPDATE

Good Nutrition  Regular Physical Activity  Healthy Weight

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Today’s discussion will focus on

- Overview of DNPAO Priorities
- Highlights from Division Branch Chiefs
- Future Direction of DNPAO
DNPAO MAIN OBJECTIVES

• Improved dietary quality to support healthy child development and improved nutrition for all ages

• People of all ages and abilities meeting physical activity guidelines
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Activity/Description</th>
<th>FY 2015</th>
<th>FY 2016</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>FY 2018</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition, PA, High Obesity Counties and Obesity</td>
<td><strong>$47,585</strong></td>
<td><strong>$49,895</strong></td>
<td><strong>$49,803</strong></td>
<td><strong>$54,920</strong></td>
<td><strong>$56,920</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>High Obesity Counties* (non-add)</td>
<td><strong>$7,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>REACH</td>
<td><strong>$50,950</strong></td>
<td><strong>$50,950</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,950</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,950</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,950</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>REACH joined DNPAO in 2017. Italicized amounts are not added to DNPAO total.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Early Childcare Collaborative</td>
<td><strong>$4,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Promoting Breastfeeding</td>
<td><strong>$8,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>$59,585</strong></td>
<td><strong>$61,895</strong></td>
<td><strong>$96,753</strong></td>
<td><strong>$101,870</strong></td>
<td><strong>$103,870</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Childhood Obesity Research Demonstration (CORD)****</td>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

*High Obesity funding is a non-add, and therefore not included in the total amount.
**REACH program total for FY 2017 and FY 2018 was $50,950 ($16,000 not shown supports tribal initiatives).
***REACH program total for FY 2019 is $55,950 ($21,000 not shown for tribal work).
****CORD was appropriated at $25M in 2011; $10M in 2016; and $30M in 2018.

Source: FY 2015-2019 Appropriations
DNPAO STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Reaching All Americans Across the Lifespan by Supporting

A Healthy Start for Infants
- Breastfeeding
- Early Child Nutrition
- Vitamins & Minerals
- First 1,000 Days

Children & Youth Growing Up Strong & Healthy
- Good Nutrition & Healthy Food Environments
- Physical Activity & Access to Environments Designed for Physical Activity
- Healthy Weight Management & Obesity Prevention

Adults & Older Adults Maintaining a Healthy Lifestyle
Rafael (Rafa) Flores-Ayala, Branch Chief
NUTRITION BRANCH HIGHLIGHTS

Maternal, Infant & Young Child Nutrition

- Provided technical assistance to 93 and training to 89 hospitals in maternity practices supportive of breastfeeding
- Launched Infant and Toddler Nutrition Website
- Collaborated with American Academy of Pediatrics on improving physician capacity to support infant and toddler feeding
- Published and contributed to publications in infant and young child nutrition and surveillance

Vitamin & Mineral Malnutrition

- Strengthened national nutrition surveillance systems globally
- Started Hemoglobin Guidelines update with the World Health Organization
- Conducted program impact evaluations in 3 countries
- Published and contributed to publications in vitamin and mineral nutrition and surveillance
Given the importance of breastfeeding on the health of mothers and children, it is critical that we take action to support breastfeeding. Women who choose to breastfeed face numerous barriers—only through the support of family, communities, clinicians, healthcare systems, and employers will we be able to make breastfeeding the easy choice.

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH
U.S. Surgeon General

The percentage of babies who start out breastfeeding increased from 76% in 2005 to 83% in 2015.

The percentage of births in hospitals with recommended maternity care practices that support breastfeeding increased from 1.7% in 2007 to 26.1% in 2018.
Breastfeeding rates are rising overall, but disparities remain:

Community efforts to increase access to support for ALL MOMS

TRANSITIONS: STARTING COMPLEMENTARY FOODS

16%
Introduced to solid foods before 4 months old

38%
Introduced to solid foods between 4 to <6 months old

33%
Introduced to solid foods between 6 to <7 months old

Good nutrition during the first 2 years of life is vital for healthy growth and development. Starting good nutrition practices early can help children develop healthy dietary patterns. This website brings together existing information and practical strategies on feeding healthy foods and drinks to infants and toddlers, from birth to 24 months of age. Parents and caregivers can explore these pages to find nutrition information to help give their children a healthy start in life.

https://www.cdc.gov/nutrition/infantandtoddernutrition/
Iron & Iodine: critical for healthy birth outcomes, fetal/child growth & brain development
- Iron: disparities in deficiency; lack clear screening & treatment guidelines (data gaps)
- Iodine: intake from foods declining

Gupta PM, Hamner HC, Suchdev PS, Flores-Ayala R, Mei Z. 2017 AJCN
Caldwell KL et.al. 2005 Thyroid 15:692–699;
Perrine, et al. 2018 Thyroid DOI: 10.1089/thy.2018.0345
HEMOGLOBIN GUIDELINES UPDATE AND IMPLICATIONS

Haemoglobin concentrations for the diagnosis of anaemia and assessment of severity

Cut-offs for age groups may change, especially for children 6-59 months

- Change prevalence estimates in US and other countries
- Screening, WIC participation, clinical decisions
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BRANCH HIGHLIGHTS

Resources and Initiatives
- Physical Activity Guidelines
- Healthy People 2030
- Active People, Healthy Nation

Improve and Promote Activity-Friendly Communities
- Routes + Destinations
- SPAN, HOP, and REACH Strategies
TOO FEW AMERICANS GET THE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

About 31 million adults aged 50 or older are inactive, meaning they get no physical activity beyond that of daily living.

Only 40% of school-aged youth who live a mile or less from school report that they usually walk to school.

Only 1 in 5 adults and high school students fully meet physical activity guidelines for aerobic and muscle-strengthening activities.
“If you could package physical activity into a pill, it would be the most effective drug on the market.”

Dr. Ruth Petersen
Director of CDC’s Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity

“Physical activity is the closest thing we have to a wonder drug.”

Dr. Tom Frieden
Former CDC Director
## Benefits for Adults and Older Adults
- Lower risk of all-cause mortality, CVD mortality, and CVD (including heart disease and stroke)
- Lower risk of hypertension, type 2 diabetes, adverse blood lipid profile
- Lower risk of cancers of the bladder, breast, colon, endometrium, esophagus, kidney, lung, and stomach
- Improved cognition, quality of life, sleep, bone health, and physical function
- Reduced risk of dementia (including Alzheimer’s disease), anxiety, and risk of depression
- Slowed or reduced weight gain, prevention of weight regain following initial weight loss, and weight loss (particularly when combined with reduced calorie intake)
- Lower risk of falls and fall-related injuries (older adults)

## Benefits for Children & Adolescents
- Improved bone health and weight status (ages 3-17)
- Improved cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness (ages 6-17)
- Improved cardiometabolic health (ages 6-17)
- Improved cognition (ages 6-13)
- Reduced risk of depression (ages 6-13)
60 minutes or more of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activity daily

Active throughout the day
Adult caregivers encourage active play

Move more and sit less throughout the day
150 to 300 minutes a week of moderate intensity activity

60 minutes or more of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activity daily

Muscle strengthening activity is recommended for school-age children and adolescents, adults, and older adults.
CONNECTING ACTIVITY-FRIENDLY ROUTES WITH EVERYDAY DESTINATIONS

Combined Approaches to Increase Physical Activity

Activity-Friendly Routes
A direct and convenient connection with everyday destinations, offering physical protection from cars, and making it easy to cross the street.

Everyday Destinations
Places people can get to from where they live by walking, bicycling, or public transit, i.e. grocery stores, schools, worksites, parks, restaurants, etc.

Check out resources, including Real-World Examples, Implementation Resource Guide, and a Visual Guide at:
A national initiative led by CDC to help 27 million Americans become more physically active by 2027. Increased physical activity can improve health, quality of life, and reduce healthcare costs.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT ACTIVE PEOPLE, HEALTHY NATION, GO TO www.cdc.gov/activepeoplehealthynation
HOW TO CONTINUE THE MOMENTUM

- Create places for physical activity
- Build supports for parks and recreation
- Promote free youth sports
- Share messages that encourage physical activity across the lifespan
- Evaluate and monitor programs and policies with data that matter
OBESITY BRANCH HIGHLIGHTS

Good Nutrition & Healthy Food Environments

- Improved practices to support implementation of food service guidelines within settings such as worksites, hospitals, and community settings
- Increased supply of healthy foods and consumer demand via farm-to-institution, salad bars, and use of behavioral design strategies
- Supported states through monitoring tools including the 2018 Fruit and Vegetable State Indicator Report and individual State Action Guides

Healthy Growth & Childhood Obesity Prevention

- Improved state ECE systems and provider best practices by providing technical assistance on incorporating obesity prevention standards
- Made strides in supporting low-income children and their families in managing obesity through quality healthcare practices including screening and referral to clinic or community programs
- Improved and expanded obesity assessment, policy research, data linkage, and surveillance including use of Electronic Health Records
Nearly 1 in 4 children (aged 2 to 5) are overweight or have obesity.

Obesity puts children at risk for Type 2 diabetes, asthma, anxiety and depression, and low self-esteem.

Obesity costs the U.S. healthcare system $147 billion a year.
The Problem

1 in 3 adults in the United States have obesity

Obesity can lead to heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and at least 13 cancers

The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the United States was $147 billion in 2008
CDC IS HELPING OUR NATION’S CHILDREN GROW UP
HEALTHY & STRONG

Partners · Health Equity

Public Health Surveillance
Training and Technical Assistance, Peer-to-Peer Networking
Translation Tools and Resources
Fund Partners, States, and Communities to Implement Best Practices

TOGETHER WE ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Obesity declined among toddlers on WIC aged 2 to years 4 years from **15.9% in 2010 to 14.5% in 2014**

From 2011 to 2016, **over 22,000 ECE providers** nationwide pledged to adopt obesity prevention practices in childcare centers

States are strengthening their ECE standards and helping providers meet those standards

- **29 States**
  - Obesity standards in Quality Rating Improvement Systems

- **31 States**
  - Obesity standards in state licensing requirements

- **29 States**
  - Encouraged enhanced food reimbursement program standards

- **47 States**
  - Have on-demand training on obesity prevention for professional development
Finding the best way to implement the USPSTF pediatric obesity recommendations for low-income families: screening, referral to quality programs

CORD Focus & Audience

- Families want access to quality **weight management programs: clinic or community sites**
- **Time spent in program** – better attendance often led to better improvements in weight
- **Clinical-Community Linkage: All settings matter** in supporting children as they move through their day
Together We Can Make a Difference

Reaching low-income children and families

With the National Association of Community Health Centers, CDC brought child weight-management programs to locations in 4 states.

The programs are evidence-based (MEND), and serve children ages 7-13 with obesity.

Family-focused programs help children build new skills to make healthy choices.

This will help us find the key components of successful programs, to bring them to more people in more places.
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION BRANCH

Terry O’Toole,
Branch Chief
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Reaching All Americans Across the Lifespan

A Healthy Start for Infants

Children & Youth Growing Up Strong & Healthy

Adults & Older Adults Maintaining a Healthy Lifestyle

LEGEND:
- High Obesity Program Funding
- REACH Funding
- State Funding
DNPAO’S STATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAM (SPAN)

- 16 state and local recipients across the country will strengthen state and local efforts to implement interventions that support healthy nutrition, safe and accessible physical activity, and breastfeeding
- This program will support state investments that benefit the whole state and that allow recipients to leverage public health systems at multiple levels, including local government

To learn more about the SPAN program, please visit: https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/state-local-programs/span-1807/index.html.
DNPAO’S HIGH OBESITY PROGRAM (HOP)

• 15 land grant universities will leverage community extension services to increase access to healthier foods and opportunities for physical activity in counties that have more than 40% of adults with obesity.

• Residents of these communities may have less access to healthy foods and fewer opportunities to be physically active.

• Recipients will implement evidence-based strategies to increase access to healthier foods and to safe places for physical activity through existing cooperative extension and outreach services.

To learn more about this program, please visit: https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpaо/state-local-programs/hop-1809/high-obesity-program-1809.html.
DNPAO’S RACIAL AND ETHNIC APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY HEALTH (REACH) PROGRAM

- One of the only CDC programs that explicitly focuses on improving chronic diseases for specific racial and ethnic groups in urban, rural, and tribal communities with high disease burden
- 31 organizations funded
- Will aim to improve health, prevent chronic diseases, and reduce health disparities among racial and ethnic populations with the highest risk, or burden, of chronic disease

To learn more about the new program, please visit: https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/state-local-programs/reach/current_programs/index.html.
DNPAO – NOFO STRATEGIES

**Nutrition**
- Implement interventions to support breastfeeding
- Establish healthy nutrition standards in key institutions such as ECE
- Make improvements to state and local programs/systems
- Implement food service guidelines in worksites and community settings to increase availability of healthy foods
- Work with food vendors, distributors and producers to enhance healthier food procurement and sales

**Physical Activity**
- Collaborate with partners to connect activity-friendly routes to everyday destinations to increase physical activity
- Implement and integrate physical activity standards into statewide early care and education (ECE) systems

**Community/Clinical Linkages**
- Promote the use of appropriate and locally available programs for individuals in the priority population(s)
- Expand the use of health professionals to increase referral of individuals in the priority population(s) to appropriate and locally available health and preventive care programs
DNPAO AMBASSADOR PROGRAM

- Facilitate unfunded states access to DNPAO resources (e.g., networking calls, technical assistance)
  - Ambassadors can participate in DNPAO sponsored training and technical assistance activities
  - Every state with an assigned Project Officer to serve as liaison
Mark Your Calendars!
May 6-10, 2019

Leading the Charge for a Healthy Nation

CDC’s Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO) National Training
Omni Atlanta Hotel at the CNN Center, Atlanta, Georgia
FUTURE DIRECTION

TELLING OUR STORY
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER AND MOVING FORWARD

- States and Communities
- Addressing Health Disparities
- Learning Together
HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT OUR ONLINE RESOURCES?

**Data Trends and Maps**
Interactive database that provides national and state health status and behaviors

**State Community Health Media Center**
Collection of free and low-cost, audience-tested advertising and support materials

**Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO) Website**
CDC.gov/nccdphp/dnpao

**DNPAO Facebook Page**
Facebook.com/CDCEatWellBeActive

**DNPAO Twitter**
@CDCObesity
@CDCMakeHealthEZ
DNPAO’S DATA, TRENDS, AND MAPS

- Interactive state-by-state and national data via clickable maps, charts, and tables
- Provides the most recent health and behavior data
- Export data & save visualizations
- Create custom maps and charts
- Data available for 59 indicators

Select a topic to see nationwide maps, charts, and tables

Includes more than 1,4000 ads, materials, or photos on nutrition, obesity, physical activity and other chronic diseases

Includes audience testing and research

Saves time and money compared to producing new materials

Source: https://nccd.cdc.gov/schmc

For more information, email schmc@cdc.gov
THANK YOU

For more information, contact: dnpaopolicy@cdc.gov

Help us keep America healthy and strong. See how at: cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.