

Community Policies and Programs to Prevent Obesity and Child Adiposity

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Introduction: Evidence regarding impact of community policies and programs (CPPs) to prevent child obesity is limited, and which combinations of strategies and components are most important is not understood. The Healthy Communities Study was an observational study to assess relationships of characteristics and intensity of CPPs with adiposity, diet, and physical activity in children, taking advantage of variation across the U.S. in community actions to prevent child obesity. The study examined the association of CPPs to prevent child obesity with measured BMI and waist circumference, hypothesizing that communities with more-comprehensive CPPs would have children with lower adiposity.

Methods: The study included 130 communities selected by probability-based sampling or because of known CPPs targeting child obesity. Data were collected at home visits on 5,138 children during 2013–2015. CPPs were scored for multiple attributes to create a CPP intensity score. A CPP target behavior score reflected the number of distinct target behaviors addressed. Scores were standardized with the smallest observed score across communities being 0 and the largest 1. Multilevel regression analysis in 2016 adjusted for community, household, and individual characteristics.

Results: Higher CPP target behavior score was significantly associated with lower BMI and waist circumference in a dose–response relationship, with magnitude for the past 3 years of CPPs of 0.843 ($p=0.013$) for BMI and 1.783 cm ($p=0.020$) for waist circumference.

Conclusions: This study provides plausible evidence that comprehensive CPPs targeting a greater number of distinct physical activity and nutrition behaviors were associated with lower child adiposity.

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INTRODUCTION

Child obesity is prevalent (16.9%) in the U.S.,¹ and is associated with later obesity, chronic disease,² and high medical costs.³ Recommended actions to prevent child obesity have focused on changing environments to increase children’s healthy eating and physical activity, with programs sponsored by federal government and private foundations, and policies enacted at federal, state, and local levels.^{4,5} Cities, towns, or regions have implemented community interventions to alter physical activity and nutrition.⁶ These interventions vary in behaviors targeted and strategies used, with

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strategies including policies and programs based on education, health promotion, counseling, and social marketing, and others modifying organizations, environments, or directives.⁶ Evidence regarding impact of these community policies and programs (CPPs) is limited, and which combinations of strategies, intervention components, and behavioral targets are most important is not understood.⁷⁻⁹

The Healthy Communities Study (HCS) assesses relationships of characteristics and intensity of CPPs addressing child obesity with adiposity, diet, and physical activity in children by taking advantage of variation across the country in time, place, content, and intensity of community actions to prevent child obesity.¹⁰⁻¹³ This paper focuses on the hypothesis that communities with more-comprehensive CPPs would have children with lower BMI and waist circumference after adjusting for community, household, and individual characteristics.

METHODS

Study Sample

The authors selected 130 communities, 102 from a stratified national probability-based sample, 25 known to have CPPs targeting child obesity, and three through both processes.¹⁴ This design maximized identification of CPPs that might be associated with child obesity, while providing information about the distribution of CPPs across communities. Strata were defined from combinations of census tracts based on race, ethnicity, income, region, and a preselection ranking of perceived CPP intensity.¹⁴ Census tracts were selected randomly from each stratum, with probability proportional to the population of children aged 4-15 years; children were in grades kindergarten through eight, where they could be exposed to CPPs delivered through schools and other means. The community was defined by the area served by the public high school closest to the center of each selected census tract; kindergarten through eighth grade schools within that high school catchment area were used for household recruitment. Participants were recruited through public schools (two elementary and two middle) in each community, with 436 schools participating.¹⁵ Of 855 contacted schools, 55.9% ($n=478$) agreed to participate, 26.0% ($n=222$) refused, and 18.1% ($n=155$) were not needed or did not meet study requirements. A total of 15,047 households expressed interest in participating and provided sufficient information, of which 50.2% ($n=7,554$) were screened and recruited, 4.43% ($n=666$) refused screening, 4.52% ($n=680$) were ineligible or not needed, and 40.9% ($n=6,147$) could not be contacted. Of the 7,554 recruited families, 68.0% ($n=5,138$) completed a visit, 13.2% ($n=997$) withdrew or became non-responsive, and 18.8% ($n=1,419$) were not completed (e.g., data collection ended).

Measures

The authors assessed during 2013-2015 the number and types of CPPs implemented over the past 10 years through standardized interviews with community key informants and document

review.¹⁶ The protocol was developed by the study team based on prior field research and further field testing.¹⁷ In each community, trained study staff interviewed ten to 14 key informants with knowledge of CPPs addressing childhood obesity, with 1,410 key informants from schools, health organizations and coalitions, government, and non-profit organizations. Reports and other documents were supplied by key informants or located through online searches.

Data were collected on 5,138 children by trained field data collectors through interviews and examination at home visits. Participants underwent a standard protocol to measure child height, weight, and waist circumference, and information collection on demographic and background characteristics and nutrition and physical activity behaviors.¹⁸

An activity was coded by trained interviewers and study staff as a CPP if it: (1) occurred rather than only planned; (2) was a policy, program, or other change to the environment occurring during the past 10 years; (3) was related to nutrition, physical activity, weight control, or prevention of child obesity; (4) targeted or potentially benefited children aged 4-15 years; and (5) occurred in or potentially benefited children in the community ([Appendix Table 1](#), available online).¹⁶ Data quality was ensured by independently scoring a randomly selected set of 10% of CPPs from each community. If inter-observer agreement was <80%, interviewers and coders were retrained and certified.

Each CPP was coded for multiple attributes:

1. behavior change strategy used (i.e., providing information and enhancing skills; enhancing services and support; modifying access, barriers, and opportunities; changing consequences; modifying policies and broader conditions; or other);
2. duration (i.e., one-time occurrence, occurring more than once, or ongoing); and
3. reach (i.e., proportion—high, medium, or low—of the population involved in or exposed to the activity).¹⁶

Each attribute was assigned a numerical intensity score based on relative strength. Calculation of the intensity score for each CPP accounted for the potential contribution of discrete activities, and, when taken together as a CPP intensity score, estimated the delivered dose. A behavior change strategy was high (1.0) if it modified policies and systems, changed consequences, or modified access, opportunities, or barriers; medium (0.55) if it enhanced services and support; and low (0.1) if it provided information and enhanced skills. Duration was high (1.0) if it was ongoing throughout the year, medium (0.55) if it occurred more than once, and low (0.1) if it was one time. Reach was high (1.0) if $\geq 21\%$ of the population benefited or was exposed; medium (0.55) if it was 6%–20%; and low (0.1) if it was 0%–5%. The attribute values were summed to create an intensity score for each CPP that ranged from 0.3 to 3.0. For each community, intensity scores were summed for all CPPs for each year to create a total community CPP intensity score for each year.

An alternative CPP score reflected public health recommendations that multiple target behaviors be implemented in comprehensive interventions.¹⁹ Each CPP was coded for one or more of 24 unique target behaviors, 13 for physical activity and sedentary behavior and 11 for nutrition ([Table 1](#)). The target behaviors were selected based on expertise of the HCS team, frequent reference in literature, and recommendations for action. The CPP target behavior score was the number of 24 distinct behaviors targeted in a community.

Table 1. Target Behaviors¹⁹ Addressed by CPPs per Community

Target behaviors addressed	Mean	SD
Physical activity and sedentary behaviors		
Increase participation in community-based physical activity lessons, classes, or clubs	20.7	14.2
Increase physical activity in after school programs	20.0	16.1
Increase participation in home/family physical activity	17.6	8.8
Increase participation in community-based sports teams	11.2	13.1
Decrease TV watching	10.9	9.9
Decrease time spent playing inactive video/handheld electronic games	10.8	10.0
Decrease recreational computer/Internet use	10.2	9.5
Increase participation in school sports teams	9.4	7.0
Increase physical activity during school recess or classroom instruction	8.4	5.8
Increase exposure to physical education	5.7	5.8
Increase walking or biking to/from school	4.7	5.1
Increase moderate to vigorous physical activity in PE classes	4.1	3.9
Other	7.2	5.2
Nutrition		
Increase consumption of fruits and vegetables	21.7	10.1
Decrease consumption of high-calorie snacks, desserts, sweets, and candy	13.7	7.2
Increase consumption of whole-grain foods	12.5	7.3
Decrease consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages	12.0	6.9
Increase consumption of water	9.9	7.3
Decrease consumption of fat	9.2	6.4
Decrease consumption of fast food	8.6	6.4
Increase eating breakfast	6.4	5.3
Decrease calories from all food	5.6	4.3
Increase breastfeeding/improve infant health	1.1	1.5
Other	8.5	8.3

CPP, Community Policy and Program; PE, physical education.

The CPP scores were calculated for the current year and accrued for the past 3, 6, and 10 years, intervals chosen to be most meaningful, supported by some preliminary analysis. Correlations between the intervals ranged from 0.916 to 0.990 for the CPP intensity score and 0.708 to 0.981 for the CPP target behavior score. Scores were calculated for all CPPs, physical activity CPPs, and nutrition CPPs. Scores were standardized by rescaling, with the smallest observed score across communities being 0 and the largest observed score being 1.

Trained field staff measured child weight, height, and waist circumference using standard procedures²⁰ revised for the home setting.¹⁸ Measures were taken twice and entered into the information management system, which checked for data quality (e.g., plausible values). Data quality was achieved through training and certification of field staff, repeated measurement, presence of supervising staff during selected in-home visits, and post-visit review of data.¹⁸

Adiposity was measured using BMI and waist circumference. Although not direct measures of body composition, for groups of children, high BMI and waist circumference accurately reflect high adiposity (i.e., fat mass) obtained through assessment of body composition^{21–26} and chronic disease markers.^{21,27}

The Battelle Memorial Institute's IRB provided oversight. The HCS had an NIH-appointed Observational Study Monitoring Board that oversaw participant burden, safety, and study progress.

The protocol and all data collection forms were approved by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB 0925-0649).

Statistical Analysis

Analyses were carried out in 2016, and were at child and household level for outcome variables (i.e., BMI and waist circumference) and some covariates, and community level for exposure variables (i.e., CPP intensity score and CPP target behavior scores) and some covariates. The least absolute shrinkage and selection operator was used to obtain a set of covariates that adjusted for confounding while maintaining model precision.²⁸ Community covariates were geographic region (i.e., Midwest, Northeast, South, and West) and minority classification of census tract (i.e., African American, Hispanic, and other). Covariates for the child were height, gender, age, age squared, and ethnicity; and for the household were total family income (<\$20,000, \$20,000–<\$35,000, \$35,000–<\$50,000, \$50,000–<\$75,000, \$75,000–<\$100,000, and ≥\$100,000), father's education (no high school; some high school, no diploma; high school diploma, GED or equivalent; some college, no degree, associate degree; bachelor degree; master degree, professional degree; and doctoral degree), and mother's employment (working full-time for pay now; working part-time for pay now; temporarily laid off, on sick or maternity leave; looking for work, unemployed; disabled,

permanently or temporarily; keeping house; and other, [e.g., retired or student]).

Two-level mixed models implemented in SAS, version 9.4, were used, with the exposure variable and covariates as fixed effects and community as a random effect.¹⁴ A minimally adjusted model had as covariates child height, gender, age, and age squared; a fully adjusted model also included the other covariates described here. There were some missing data due to non-response; multiple imputation was used to create 20 imputed data sets that were then combined for inference.²⁹ Community information was used to impute the intensity scores by predicting start and end dates of individual CPPs if missing, and then other variables were imputed using chained equations with all variables as possible predictors.²⁸

RESULTS

The 1-year unstandardized CPP intensity score had median of 33.6, mean of 34.9, and range of 10.7 to 81.8. The 1-year unstandardized CPP target behavior score had median of 23.0, mean of 22.4, and range of 17.4 to 24.0. For the 1-year CPP intensity score, African-American census tracts had slightly lower mean scores (33.8) than Hispanic (35.4) or other census tracts (35.2, $p=0.80$); higher-income census tracts (33.7) had lower scores than lower-income census tracts (36.8, $p=0.13$); rural census tracts (31.5) had lower scores than suburban (35.1) or urban census tracts (36.7, $p=0.15$); and the Midwest (31.3) and South (33.7) had lower scores than

the Northeast (41.0) and West (36.1, $p=0.03$). The CPP target behavior score did not significantly differ across these characteristics of census tracts.

Child age had mean of 9.28 (SD=2.65) years (Appendix Table 2, available online). Weight had mean of 40.3 (SD=18.4) kg and height had a mean of 1.39 (SD=0.168) m. The sample was 50.9% female. A total of 4,926 children had valid measured BMI with median of 18.4 and mean of 20.0. A total of 5,008 children had valid measured waist circumference with a median of 66.1 cm and mean of 69.5 cm. Girls had higher mean BMI and higher mean waist circumference (20.1 and 69.9 cm, respectively) than boys (19.9 and 69.1 cm, respectively). Both BMI and waist circumference were higher for children in a higher grade, with lower family income, who were African American, and reported Hispanic ethnicity; both were lower for those reporting more than one race, not including African American. For both sexes, the BMI pattern across age in this study was the same as in the 2011–2012 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; accounting for age and sex, this study had BMIs that were slightly (0.4) higher.

Although in the hypothesized direction, neither BMI nor waist circumference was significantly associated with CPP intensity score regardless of the number of years or whether all, physical activity, or nutrition CPP scores were used (Table 2). Higher standardized CPP target

Table 2. Association of BMI With Standardized Scores for CPPs

Variable	CPP intensity score				CPP target behavior score			
	Minimally adjusted ^a		Fully adjusted ^b		Minimally adjusted ^a		Fully adjusted ^b	
	β	<i>p</i> -value	β	<i>p</i> -value	β	<i>p</i> -value	β	<i>p</i> -value
All CPPs								
1 year	-0.903	0.24	-0.251	0.64	-0.801	0.11	-0.756	0.02
3 years	-0.903	0.19	-0.205	0.67	-0.922	0.07	-0.843	0.01
6 years	-0.865	0.19	-0.133	0.77	-0.931	0.06	-0.757	0.02
10 years	-0.736	0.26	0.053	0.91	-0.921	0.07	-0.637	0.07
Physical activity CPPs								
1 year	-0.907	0.18	-0.225	0.63	-1.152	0.07	-0.968	0.03
3 years	-0.995	0.13	-0.236	0.61	-1.212	0.06	-0.988	0.02
6 years	-0.920	0.15	-0.163	0.72	-1.324	0.03	-0.927	0.03
10 years	-0.792	0.23	0.013	0.98	-1.365	0.02	-0.673	0.09
Nutrition CPPs								
1 year	-0.005	0.99	-0.134	0.76	-0.594	0.43	-0.766	0.13
3 years	-0.048	0.94	-0.111	0.81	-0.692	0.35	-0.827	0.09
6 years	-0.140	0.84	-0.141	0.78	-0.558	0.39	-0.683	0.12
10 years	0.053	0.94	0.039	0.94	-0.355	0.52	-0.512	0.18

Note: β is the regression coefficient for the standardized CPP score. Boldface indicates statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

^aAdjusted for child height, child gender, and child age and age-squared.

^bAdjusted for geographic region, minority classification of the census tract, child height, child gender, child age and age-squared, child ethnicity, total family income, father's education, and mother's employment.

CPP, Community Policy and Program.

behavior score in fully adjusted models was significantly associated with lower BMI for 1, 3, and 6 years for all CPPs and physical activity CPPs. The difference in BMI between communities with the smallest (17.4) and largest (24.0) observed all CPP scores for 1–6 years was about 0.8. The difference was greater for physical activity CPPs (0.927 to 0.988 for 1 to 6 years) and lower for nutrition CPPs (0.683 to 0.827 for 1 to 6 years).

Higher standardized CPP target behavior score in fully adjusted models was significantly associated with lower waist circumference for 1, 3, 6, and 10 years for all CPPs and nutrition CPPs with the exception of 10 years for all CPPs (Table 3). For 1 to 6 years, the magnitude for all CPPs was about 1.5 cm greater for nutrition CPPs, about 2.2 cm and lower for physical activity CPPs (1.14–1.58 cm).

The associations of BMI (Figure 1) and waist circumference with scores for CPP physical activity target behaviors and for CPP nutrition target behaviors followed a dose–response pattern. The magnitude of associations was highest for 3-year scores. For 3-year scores, attenuation of the magnitude of coefficients for fully adjusted models compared to minimally adjusted models ranged from 6.2% to 18.5%. There was greater attenuation due to covariate adjustment with scores that accrued over a greater number of years, except for the nutrition CPP score with waist circumference for which there was little attenuation.

DISCUSSION

Children in communities with CPPs that targeted a greater number of distinct behaviors for physical activity and nutrition had lower BMI and waist circumference, with a magnitude of public health importance. To illustrate, the median BMI in the sample for both boys and girls at age 9 years was 18.3, corresponding to percentiles of 82.3 and 73.6, respectively, of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth reference. The mean difference in BMI between communities with smallest and largest number of addressed target behaviors was about 0.8. Shifting the population from a BMI of 18.3 to 17.5 corresponds to a shift of about 0.29 z-score or 9 percentiles on average for both boys and girls. This shift also corresponds to a 7.5–percentage point absolute reduction (and a two-thirds relative reduction) in expected obesity prevalence. A mean difference of 0.09 child BMI z-score was reported in a meta-analysis of community trials.³⁰

Associations of CPP scores with adiposity were largest for scores that summed information about CPPs over 3 years. A child's adiposity would be a function of CPPs to which they were exposed in recent past years, as well as the current year.^{31,32} Because summed scores add both information and error, 3 years was possibly optimal for capturing information about CPPs relevant to child adiposity without excess error. Key informants' recall

Table 3. Association of Waist Circumference With Standardized Scores for CPPs

Variable	CPP intensity score				CPP target behavior score			
	Minimally adjusted ^a		Fully adjusted ^b		Minimally adjusted ^a		Fully adjusted ^b	
	β	<i>p</i> -value	β	<i>p</i> -value	β	<i>p</i> -value	β	<i>p</i> -value
All CPPs								
1 year	−1.021	0.59	0.707	0.55	−1.737	0.16	−1.547	0.03
3 years	−1.218	0.48	0.663	0.53	−2.019	0.11	−1.783	0.02
6 years	−1.200	0.46	0.744	0.46	−1.863	0.14	−1.475	0.05
10 years	−1.092	0.51	0.960	0.34	−2.140	0.09	−1.380	0.08
Physical activity CPPs								
1 year	−0.795	0.64	0.671	0.52	−1.758	0.28	−1.551	0.11
3 years	−1.071	0.52	0.638	0.54	−1.789	0.28	−1.578	0.11
6 years	−0.958	0.55	0.743	0.45	−1.740	0.27	−1.144	0.23
10 years	−0.840	0.61	0.962	0.34	−2.391	0.10	−0.847	0.34
Nutrition CPPs								
1 year	0.326	0.83	0.545	0.51	−2.299	0.21	−2.187	0.05
3 years	0.160	0.92	0.669	0.50	−2.546	0.15	−2.388	0.02
6 years	−0.062	0.97	0.627	0.57	−2.034	0.21	−2.037	0.05
10 years	0.190	0.92	0.770	0.51	−1.540	0.26	−1.694	0.05

Note: β is the regression coefficient for the standardized CPP score. Boldface indicates statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

^aAdjusted for child height, child gender, and child age and age-squared.

^bAdjusted for geographic region, minority classification of the census tract, child height, child gender, child age and age-squared, child ethnicity, total family income, father's education, and mother's employment.

CPP, Community Policy and Program.

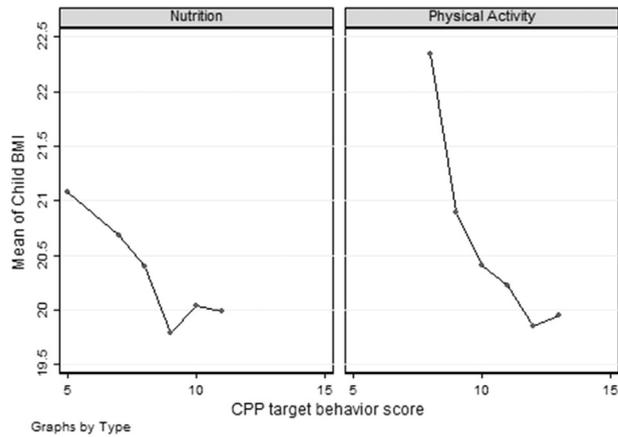


Figure 1. Scatter plots of mean BMI versus Community Policy and Program (CPP) target behavior score for nutrition (left) and CPP target behavior score for physical activity and sedentary behavior (right) using unadjusted data.

about CPPs may have been less accurate and precise for years further away from the current year and when key informants had limited tenure in the community; these potential biases likely were consistent across communities, minimizing effects on regression estimates.

The CPP intensity and target behavior scores were chosen on conceptual grounds to reflect different perspectives about exposures needed for public health impact. The CPP target behavior score counted distinct target behaviors addressed. Many communities targeted most behaviors, and the score differentiated these communities from those that did not. The CPP intensity score used more attributes, calculated from behavior change strategy, reach, and duration for each CPP. An assumption was made that certain behavior change strategies were stronger than others, that is, strategies that modified policies and systems, changed consequences, or modified access, opportunities, or barriers were scored highest and strategies that provided information and enhanced skills were scored lowest. Although this assumption had a behavioral science rationale, effectiveness of CPPs likely depends on implementation and context (i.e., a CPP is unlikely to be fully implemented or universally more effective or stronger in all contexts).³³ Further research by this study team and others is needed to understand which aspects of intensity are most related to child adiposity and nutrition and physical activity behaviors, and how these can best be measured.

Several alternatives may explain the associations observed between CPP target behavior score and adiposity, including common omitted variables, selection, or causation. First, the CPP score and adiposity could be not causally linked, with the association resulting from a common association with other variables omitted from

the analyses. The HCS collected many community, household, and individual variables that were tested as potential controls, but other unmeasured variables, such as community agency and organizational structure,³⁴ may have caused lower adiposity, not CPPs per se. Second, the association could exist because of selection^{34–36} wherein, for example, health-conscious families selected to locate in communities perceived to provide a healthy environment. Third, communities that targeted a greater number of behaviors could have caused children to have lower adiposity, the assumption made when CPPs were sponsored for enactment. Some study features enhance plausibility of this causal explanation relative to Hill's criteria.³⁷ CPPs that were measured, albeit by recall, occurred temporally before the BMI and waist circumference measurements, and there was a strong dose–response relationship between BMI and waist circumference and scores that was consistent for both CPP physical activity and nutrition target behaviors.

Children's BMI and waist circumference were more strongly associated with CPP target behavior scores for physical activity and nutrition, respectively, suggesting differential sensitivity of these outcomes to the targeted behaviors. Other HCS manuscripts will examine specific targeted behaviors in relation to children's physical activity, sedentary, and nutrition behaviors, which may inform why this differential association occurred.

The HCS collected data on a large and diverse sample of communities, with oversampling of Hispanic and African-American communities. Children and key informants came from the same school, strengthening the measurement of school-based CPPs to which children were exposed. Probability-based sampling of children was not feasible, so adjustment for potential response bias was not possible. Weights and heights were measured by trained study staff.

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides plausible evidence for the U.S. that community investment to implement more-comprehensive CPPs—those targeting a greater number of distinct behaviors—resulted in lower child adiposity. Healthy weight among children is influenced by conditions that make it easier and more rewarding to engage in multiple behaviors related to physical activity and healthy nutrition. Investments in CPPs can contribute to capacity of local people to work together to initiate, implement, and sustain child health. Among important future questions to be addressed is whether such investments can help to reduce disparities in child adiposity that are associated with ethnicity, place, and other characteristics. Health practitioners can play an

important role in potentiating advocacy, implementation, and impact of these efforts.

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EAF, SBF, LDR, SSA, CML, RRP, WJS, MG, VLCA, and JAS designed the study. LVJ supervised the collection and preparation of data. EAF, WJS, AJL, and JN conducted the data analysis. EAF drafted the manuscript and prepared the final version. All authors provided input to the manuscript, and read and approved the final version. SSA and CML were employed by the study sponsor and contributed to study design; collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; writing the manuscript; and the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental materials associated with this article can be found in the online version at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2017.05.006>.

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Appendix Table 1. Prevalent and illustrative community policies and programs the Healthy Communities Study.

Some Prevalent Types of Community Policies and Programs in the Healthy Communities Study^a
Nutrition education
Sports programs: Multiple sports (e.g., basketball, soccer, baseball, football)
Cooking class
Healthy snack provided
School garden: Food
Dance class
Physical education
Nutrition standards
New or enhanced playground equipment
Healthy meals provided
Physical activity standard: Set minimum time
Illustrative Community Policies and Programs Related to Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Both in the Healthy Communities Study^b
Physical activity
Elementary school participated in Walk-to-School Day
Middle school had an intramural basketball team
Youth-serving organization hosted annual fun run
Nutrition
School district removed vending machines
Parents as Teachers hosted a nutrition education session annually
School district provided a healthy snack to elementary school students once a week
Physical activity and nutrition
Elementary school hosted a series of presentations to students about healthy eating and physical activity

^aThe names shown are from the public use nomenclature developed for the Healthy Communities Study.

^bSource: Collie-Akers VL, Schultz JA, Fawcett SB, et al., University of Kansas, unpublished observations, 2017.

Appendix
Community Policies and Programs to Prevent Obesity and Child Adiposity
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Appendix Table 2. Distribution of Study Variables for Children (n=5,138) in the Healthy Communities Study

Level	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Community				
Region (%)				
Midwest	19.3			
Northeast	15.4			
South	41.6			
West	23.8			
Minority census tract (%)				
African American	20.6			
Hispanic	39.8			
Other	39.6			
Child				
Height (m)	1.39	0.168	0.510	1.85
Weight (kg)	40.3	18.4	14.3	280
BMI (kg.m ²)	20.0	5.36	9.5	68.8
Waist circumference (cm)	69.5	17.6	41.1	157
Female gender (%)	50.9			
Age (years)	9.28	2.65	4	15
Hispanic ethnicity (%)	44.6			
Household				
Family income (%)				
<\$20,000	26.8			
\$20,000—<\$35,000	23.5			
\$35,000—<\$50,000	12.8			
\$50,000—<\$75,000	11.0			
\$75,000—<\$100,000	8.13			
≥\$100,000	17.8			
Father education (%)				
Did not attend high school	15.6			
Some high school, no diploma	17.5			
High school diploma, GED or equivalent	24.5			
Some college, no degree, associate degree	18.7			
Bachelor degree	12.5			
Master degree, professional degree	8.95			
Doctoral degree	2.38			
Mother employment (%)				
Working full-time for pay now	40.3			
Working part-time for pay now	18.6			
Temporarily laid-off, sick or maternity leave	1.15			
Looking for work, unemployed	7.19			
Disabled, permanently or temporarily	3.40			
Keeping house	25.9			
Other, e.g., retired or student	3.42			