NCCOR Member Call December 14, 2022 | 2:00 pm ET

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Call In: 1-877-853-5247 **Meeting ID:** 986-5752-8144





Accelerating Progress to Reduce Childhood Obesity

Agenda

- Emerging Opportunities for NCCOR
- Steering Committee Updates
- Spotlights
 - Food is Medicine Networks or Centers of Excellence
 - NCCOR Exploration of Social Determinants of Health, Structural Racism, Environments & Childhood Obesity
- Workgroup Updates
- Communication Updates
- Announcements
- Calendar Reminders



Emerging Opportunities for NCCOR



Steering Committee Updates

January Member Meeting

January 18, 2023 12:30-3:00 pm ET

Part two of the ideas from the White House Conference on Hunger Nutrition and Health with a focus on SDOH.



Tentative Agenda and Invited Speakers

- How do we build evidence for the Community Guide?
- Key takeaways from NESP member meeting held last week
- Panel 1: How are other agencies and organizations implementing the National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition and Health, as it relates to children/childhood obesity?
 - U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - U.S. Department of Education
 - National Center for Chronic Disease Directors
- Panel 2: How can NCCOR help build the evidence base related to SDOH policies and childhood obesity?
 - Jaap Seidell, PhD, VRIJE Universiteit Amsterdam
 National and Local Strategies in the Netherlands for Obesity Prevention and Management in Children and Adolescents
 - Jeremy Goldhaber-Fiebert, PhD, Stanford University
 How Does Household Income and Maternal Education in Early Childhood
 Effect Overweight and Obesity in Late Childhood?





Spotlight: NCCOR Exploration of Social Determinants of Health, Structural Racism, Environments & Childhood Obesity

Betsy Anderson Steeves Daniele Vest Gretchen Swanson Center for Nutrition



Introduction

- Recent public health research has been exploring how social determinants of health (SDoH) and structural racism impact health outcomes.
- NCCOR has identified a need to summarize information on the specific environments that are influenced by SDoH and structural racism that influence childhood obesity and what measures exist for these environments.
- Project objective: Conduct a scan to determine the environments that influence childhood obesity, capture validated measures, and identify relevant existing data.



Scope of Work

- Primary research questions
 - What measures are available to assess SDoH and structural racism that could be relevant to childhood obesity research?
 - What data exists and/or is needed to show how SDoH and structural racism impacts childhood obesity?
- Broad search into relevant environments that are influenced by SDoH and structural racism
 - Includes food, school, neighborhood, etc.
- Phased approach
 - Phase 1
 - Conduct 2–3 informal interviews with experts in this field of research
 - Conduct a literature review informed by interview findings
 - Phase 2 will be informed by findings and recommendations from Phase 1 activities



Methods – Lit Review

- Initial search on PubMed, Google Scholar, and Google using keywords
 - "Social determinants of health AND childhood obesity"
 - "Structural racism AND childhood obesity"
 - "Measures of social determinants of health"
 - "Measures of structural racism"
- Further search using keywords and sources from relevant articles and suggested sources
- Table was developed as a data extraction tool—fields were identified iteratively with input from Steering Committee.
 - 13 fields total
 - Organized by scope of measurement



Results – Lit Review

- Measures of SDoH
 - 31 measures
 - 22 within Neighborhood and Built Environment domain
 - Combination of area and individual measures
- Measures of Structural Racism
 - 16 measures
 - Many assess perceived discrimination/racism, so other objective measures are needed to provide insight into structural components.
- Many measures are outside the scope of nutrition and public health but could be applied in this context to examine the relationship with childhood obesity
 - Application of these measures in a public health context is an emerging topic.



Appendix A

Table 1. Social Determinants of Health

First Author	Year	Measure	Description	Economic Stability	Education Access and Quality	Healthcare Access and Quality	Neighborhood and Built Environment	Social and Community Context
Individual-le Bevans	2017	PROMIS Pediatric Family Relationships	Questionnaire to assess the subjective experience of being involved with one's family, feeling like an important person in the family, feeling accepted and cared for, and feeling that family members can be trusted and depended on for help and understanding					***
CDC	2020	Access to Health Services	Questionnaire that captures when medical care was last sought, usual place of care, frequency of getting medical care and reasons for not getting medical care			U		
Cedillo	2019	Allostatic Load via biomarkers	Assesses cumulative physiological stress which is associated with higher anthropometric values such as BMI, percent body fat, and waist circumference					* ††
<u>DeWalt</u>	2013	PROMIS Pediatric Peer Relationships	Questionnaire to assess perceived quality of relationships with friends and other acquaintances					M
Multiple sources	2009	Characteristics of Current Residence	Questionnaire to assess the conditions of a respondent's home					***
<u>Olshan</u>	1993	Day Care Attendance	Assesses a child's daycare or preschool attendance, which is associated with exposure to environmental contaminants					M



Appendix B

Table 2. Structural Racism

First Author	Year	Measure	Description			
Perception o	of Racism	at Individual Level				
<u>Brondolo</u>	2005	Perceived Ethnic Discrimination Questionnaire - Community Version	Questionnaire to assess perceived racism, both inter-group and intra-group, or ethnic discrimination			
James	1983	John Henryism Scale for Active Coping	Questionnaire to assess an individual's self-perception that they can meet the demands of their environment through hard work and determination			
<u>LaFont</u>	2018	Child Perceived Discrimination Questionnaire (CPDQ)	Questionnaire to assess perceived everyday discrimination from adults and other children			
Williams	1997	Everyday Discrimination Scale	Questionnaire to assess an individual's perception of discrimination based on interactions with others during routine activities of life			
Perception o	of Racism	at Environmental Level				
Carvajal	2012	Border Community and Immigration Stress Scale	Questionnaire to assess stressors within immigrant communities			
Tawa	2012	Perceived Structural Racism	Questionnaire to assess perceptions of racism at the structural leve			
Objective M	easures o	f the Environment				
Beyer	2016	Index of Racial Bias in Mortgage Lending	Calculates odds ratio of mortgage denial from a Black applicant compared to white applicant within an area			
		Redlining Index	Measures the odds that an applicant inside a specified area would receive a mortgage denial compared to an applicant outside of the area			
<u>Carrington</u>	1997	Race/ethnic Residential Segregation - Separation (S) Index, Unbiased	Examines various population characteristics to determine the degree of racial/ethnic residential segregation of an area among 2 or 3 groups			
Chambers	2018 Felony Incarcerations		Ratio of Black to White people incarcerated for a felony at county level			



Methods - Interviews

- Semi-structured interviews with experts in SDoH, structural racism, and nutrition/obesity
- Guide developed with iterative review by Steering Committee
 - Two parallel sets of ~5 questions (SDoH, structural racism)
 - Definitions provided for level-setting
 - Collected information on conceptualization of SDoH/structural racism, recommended measures of SDoH/structural racism, additional measures that are needed, who is working in this area
- Open-coding of transcripts led to main theme identification

Invited to participate n=12

Responses n=7

Interviews completed n=5

Other responses n=2



Interconnectedness between SDoH or Structural Racism, Environments, & Childhood Obesity

- Most environments are influenced by SDoH and structural racism, and most environments influence childhood obesity.
 - Commonly described examples:
 - Home/neighborhood environment (including environmental/chemical exposures)
 - Education settings (schools/ ECE)
 - Economic access/wealth/mobility
 - Access to healthcare

They're all linked to childhood obesity because child obesity is associated with poverty. You can see that disparity in outcomes.

Participant 002

"



Interconnectedness between SDoH or Structural Racism, Environments, & Childhood Obesity

Example of the neighborhood environment, impacted by multiple place-based SDoH and structural racism factors:

- Air pollution
- Clean drinking water
- Household "forever chemicals"
- Lack of green space
- Heat domes

"So, all of these things impact your behaviors. So, if it's too hot, if there's no access to green space, kids are less likely to be able to go outside, and less likely to engage in activity, and so forth. So, I mean, historically there's redlining, and different reasons why certain groups live in certain areas."

- Participant 003



Relationship between SDoH & Structural Racism

"The way I and most people in my discipline think about [racism] is, **that it's one of the structural determinants of health.**"

-Participant 001

"[Structural racism is]...a moderator in many cases. So, under conditions of structural racism, the way that these social determinants impact health is going to be different."

-Participant 005



Existing SDoH and Structural Racism Measures

- Participants reported that measures/indices of SDoH and structural racism exist
- SDoH
 - PhenX toolkit, Child Opportunity Index
- Structural racism
 - Often developed in disciplines outside of PHN
 - Housing redlining, grocery redlining, block busting, gentrification, chronic disinvestment, persistent poverty



SDoH and Structural Racism Measurement: Challenges & Recommendations

- Challenges exist related to how these measures are currently being used in the field of nutrition/obesity
 - Measuring race vs racism
 - Use of available data inconsistently or inappropriately
- Researchers need support to operationalize existing measures and data
 - Recommendation to develop easily available, consistent data (maps)
 - Conceptual frameworks



Measuring Race versus Racism

"The individual levels of race pick up not just the individual race... but racism. So, researchers need to be mindful of what this variable is capturing."

-Participant 001

"In my experience with the obesity studies...there weren't that many studies that actually asked about racism...they didn't really get to racism or discrimination."

- Participant 003



Challenges with Use of Existing SDoH and Structural Racism Measures

"They're actually measuring individual level of characteristics at a population level and then calling it a social determinant of health.... You can't get individual information on income, so you use the income of somebody's census tract...that's not a social determinant of health... [that's] a crummy measure of individual income."

-Participant 001

"I feel like it's just because [researchers are] using whatever data they can find...We need people to develop strong measures that represent structural racism and actually look at that."

- Participant 004



Tacoma **Structural Racism** Portland Measures & Map

Seattle

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Sacran

San Jos

Oakland

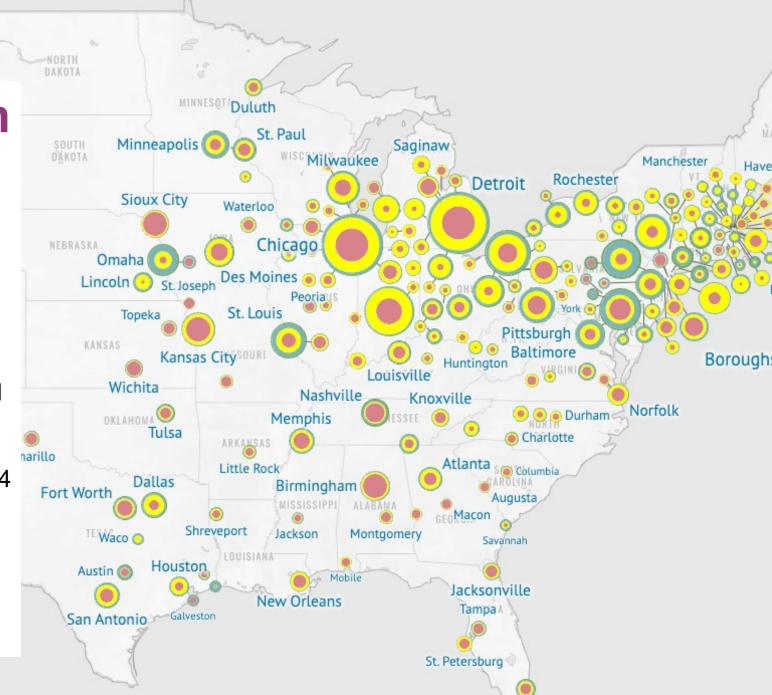
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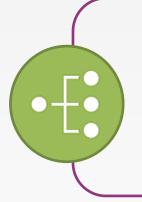
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"It would be wonderful if there was some central hub for data and measurement tools... that we could pull together to really look at all of these things."

– Participant 004



Conceptualization/ Frameworks



"It isn't just, "*Oh, this is a cool measure.*" It's, "*How is it operating on the individual or the family?*" There should be a theoretical, or there should be a reason that you're dropping it in. "

-Participant 001



"I don't think we need to start creating all of these fake measures...we need more pathways versus more tools."

-Participant 002



Key Takeaways

- Important to think about needed measures AND strategies to ensure researchers are implementing the measures appropriately.
 - Understanding relationships
 - Measuring key components consistently
 - Avoiding poor quality measures (even if they are convenient)
- Some research tools such as the PhenX toolkit or Child Opportunity Index, already exist. These can:
 - Increase awareness/use among researchers, when appropriate.
 - Serve as models for the development of new measures more targeted to assess childhood obesity





Thank you!

Questions?



Workgroup Updates

Amanda Sharfman, NCCOR Coordinating Center



Brainstorm session on next steps for NCCOR related to SDoH

- There is interest among NCCOR members to start a new workgroup/SDoH project.
- We will set up a brainstorm session to determine the best way NCCOR can contribute to this space.
- We are looking to meet in mid-January.
- Please email Amanda Sharfman, asharfman@fhi360.org, if you are interested.



Workgroup Updates

- Active Travel to School
 - Presented on a NOPREN/PAPREN school health workgroup call
- Diet Assessment
 - Commentary was submitted to the *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics*
- Economic Impact of Built Environment Improvements
 - Launched Create Thriving, Activity-Friendly Communities and Economic Indicator Library
 - Workshop Abstract Accepted to Active Living Conference 2023
- Implementation Science
 - Held virtual workshop on implementation science on November 30

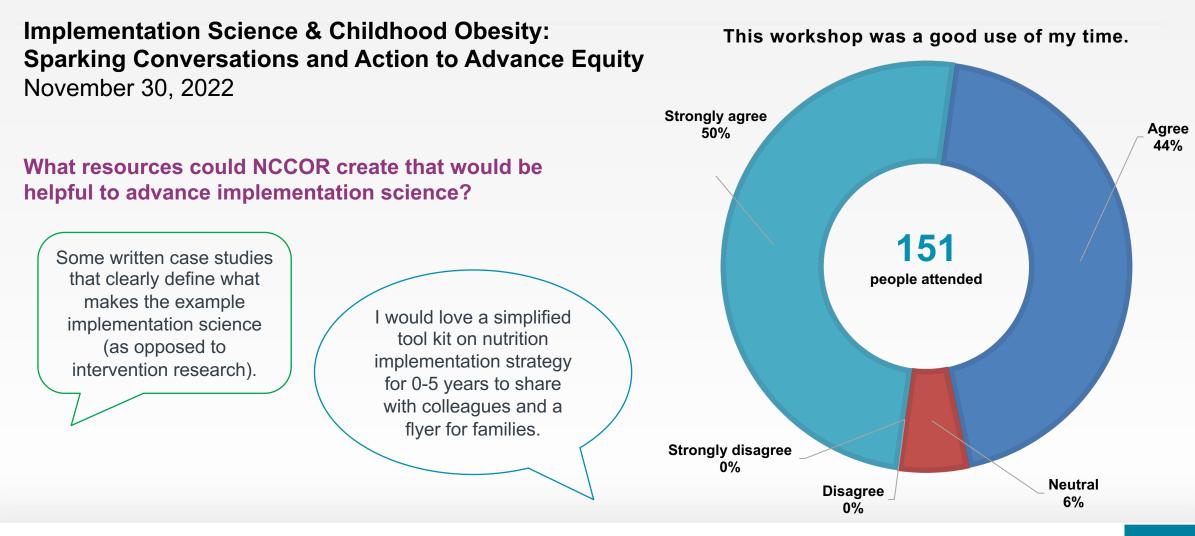


Workgroup Updates

- Measurement
 - Commentary on the 10th anniversary of the MR/CSS is being revised and resubmitted to the American Journal of Preventive Medicine
- Sleep & Catalogue of Surveillance Systems
 - Continue abstraction of key sleep variables of existing CSS datasets
- State of the Science on Measures: Individual PA
 - Scheduling first meeting for January
 - Email Amanda Sharfman, asharfman@fhi360.org, if you are interested in joining.



Implementation Science Workshop





Communication Updates

Melissa Van Orman, NCCOR Coordinating Center



Connect & Explore Report

Create Thriving, Activity-Friendly Communities November 17, 2022



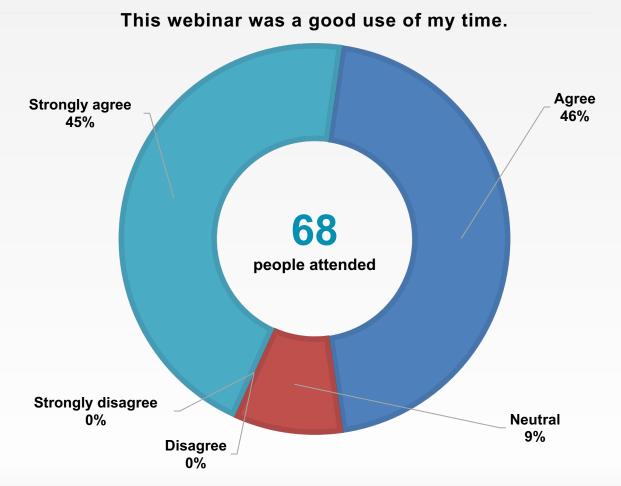
Hatidza Zaganjor, MPH Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

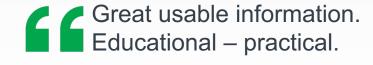


Cole Youngner, MPH Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Mark Fenton, MS, Public Health, Planning, and Active Transportation Consultant







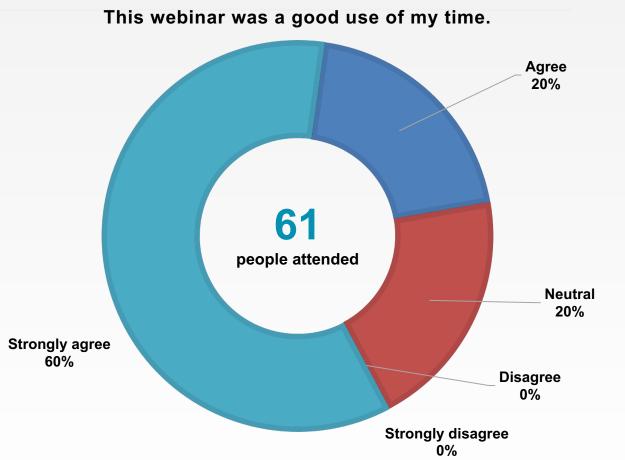
Connect & Explore Report

Optimizing Recess for Healthy Child Development December 6, 2022

William Massey, PhD Oregon State University

Kimberly Clevenger, PhD, MPH Utah State University

Speakers were great. The information was relevant, and the speakers provided a variety of resources for the audience.





Upcoming Connect & Explore Webinar



Does Breastfeeding Initiation Vary by WIC Participation and Race/Ethnicity? An Examination of Long-Term Trends from 2009-2017

> January 11, 2023 3:00–4:00 pm ET

> > Speakers

Marie Elizabeth Thoma, PhD, MHS, University of Maryland Amanda Reat, PhD, RD, U.S. Department of Agriculture Joanne Guthrie, PhD, MPH, U.S. Department of Agriculture Leslie Hodges, PhD, MA, U.S. Department of Agriculture



Newsletter

- Please share any newsletter items you would like to share with the NCCOR audience.
 - Monthly newsletter reaches ~5,000 people
 - Quarterly student newsletter reaches ~600 people
- Sign up at
 - nccor.org/e-newsletters



Going Green to Increase Outdoor Physical Activity

NCCOR, May 2022

A new publication from the **Community Preventive Services Task Force** (**CPSTF**) highlights the benefits of combining interventions that improve physical activity with those that improve park, trail, and greenway infrastructure. Based on a systematic review of 21 studies from 20 publications, these combined efforts resulted in more people engaging in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (a median increase of 17%) and using parks, trails, or greenways (a median increase of 18.3%). Interventions that focused only on improving outdoor infrastructure did not show the same impact. A detailed report and supporting materials can be found on the **CPSTF website**.



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Announcements







Calendar Reminders

2023 Member Calls

- February 15
- March 15
- April 19
- June 21
- July 19
- August 16
- October 18
- November 15
- December 20

2023 Member Meetings

- Wednesday, January 18 (Virtual) 12:30–3:30 pm ET
- Thursday, May 11 (Washington, D.C.)
- Wednesday, September 20 (TBD)

