

Evidence Based Policy and Environmental Change Strategies for Obesity  
Prevention: Strategies with National Consensus and Examples from the 50  
States

Prepared July 2010 by the Consortium to Lower Obesity in Chicago Children  
(CLOCC; [www.clocc.net](http://www.clocc.net))  
with input from the Chicago Department of Public Health

In response to request for information presented to CLOCC and CDPH during the Chicago Obesity Hearing on  
February 26, 2010

| Strategy  | Brief Description  | References   | Implementing State/locality  |
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| <b>Improve Physical Activity Opportunities in Communities</b> |  |  |  |
| Implement Complete Streets to support active transportation   | <p>Local governments can develop or evaluate long-term transportation plans that explicitly set “active transportation” goals for walking or biking as modes of transportation.</p> <p>Complete Streets refers to the design of street networks to support all methods of transportation.</p> <p>Typical elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sidewalks</li> <li>- bike lanes (or wide paved shoulders)</li> <li>- special bus lanes</li> <li>- comfortable and accessible public transportation stops</li> <li>- frequent crossing opportunities</li> <li>- median islands</li> <li>- accessible pedestrian signals</li> <li>- curb extensions</li> </ul> | <p>Children in neighborhoods with sidewalks and controlled intersections have been shown to be more physically active than children in neighborhoods with road hazards and unsafe intersections.<sup>1</sup></p> <p><a href="http://www.completestreets.org/">http://www.completestreets.org/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.naco.org/Template.cfm?Section=New_Technical_Assistance&amp;template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&amp;ContentID=29155">http://www.naco.org/Template.cfm?Section=New_Technical_Assistance&amp;template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&amp;ContentID=29155</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.leadershipforhealthycommunities.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=98">http://www.leadershipforhealthycommunities.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=98</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/activelivinglhc2007.pdf">http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/activelivinglhc2007.pdf</a></p> | <p>San Diego, CA<br/>Cary, IL<br/>West Palm Beach, FL<br/>USDOT endorsed</p> <p>Chicago adopted a Complete Streets policy in 2006 and the State of Illinois passed legislation for Complete Streets in 2007.</p> |

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| Zoning and Community Planning to expand and connect trails and bikeways                         | Create trails, bicycle lanes and inter-connections to public transportation; creating a network of routes to enable active transportation | Installing well-connected trails is a low-cost intervention that reduces some barriers individuals face in being physically active. <sup>2,3</sup>                                 | <p>Columbia, MO received a \$25M grant from FHWA to develop a non-motorized transportation system connecting their community through a system of walkways and bikeways.</p> <p>The St. Louis bi-state area offers resources to the public including over 120 walking, hiking and biking trails and on-road bikeways throughout the five-county area including, St. Louis City and County and St. Charles County in Missouri and Madison and St. Clair Counties in Illinois.</p> <p>Atlanta Beltline Initiative</p> <p>Chicago and Chicago Metropolitan Agency on Planning also have strong plans for mixed use greenways and trails, re: the Northeastern Illinois Regional Greenways and Trails Plan and the Chicago Trails Plan.</p> |
| Increase access to recreation facilities and open spaces, including parks and community gardens |   | Children who live in communities with open spaces (e.g. parks, ball fields) are more physically active than those living in areas with fewer recreational facilities. <sup>4</sup> | Miami-Dade County parks master plan  |

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| Increase park utilization                              | Ensure park maintenance, cleanliness, and safety. Also, provide equipment and facilities to encourage activity  | <a href="http://www.activelivingresearch.org/files/Synthesis_Mowen_Feb2010.pdf">http://www.activelivingresearch.org/files/Synthesis_Mowen_Feb2010.pdf</a><br><br><a href="http://www.activelivingresearch.org/files/ALR_Brief_ActiveTransportation.pdf">http://www.activelivingresearch.org/files/ALR_Brief_ActiveTransportation.pdf</a> | Portland, OR<br>Jefferson Co, WI<br>Edinburgh, TX<br>Fairfax Co, VA<br>Example initiatives are underway in Chicago through Interdepartmental Task Force on Childhood Obesity’s “Wellness Campuses” and Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities Chicago Initiative. |
| Rehab blighted areas to create healthier environments. | Turn vacant lots into community gardens, parks and other green spaces; use U.S. HUD Community Development Block Grant funding; provide financial incentives to investors and developers; work with local businesses to sponsor maintenance of parks; work with local facilities to provide subsidies to rec centers to low-income families. | Children who live in communities with open spaces (e.g. parks, ball fields) are more physically active than those living in areas with fewer recreational facilities. <sup>3</sup>   | New York Parks and Recreation Department’s “Green Thumb” program   |

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| <p>Increase community policing to increase safety</p> | <p>Increase policing in high-crime areas, walkways, and parks</p> <p>Support Safe Routes to Schools and other Walk to School programs</p> <p>Work with community members to establish neighborhood watch groups</p> <p>Adopt problem-oriented policing</p> <p>Adopt community design strategies that discourage crime.</p> | <p>Neighborhood safety, and perceptions thereof, have been linked to physical activity among adults and children, overweight status in children<sup>5,6,7</sup></p> <p>For information on “Crime Prevention through Environmental Design,” see <a href="http://www.cpted.net/">http://www.cpted.net/</a> and <a href="http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/ric/publications/e0807391.pdf">http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/ric/publications/e0807391.pdf</a></p> | <p>South Carolina<br/>Michigan<br/>Los Angeles, CA<br/>San Antonio, TX</p> <p>Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS)<br/>Draper Utah Police Department formed a volunteer Mobile Neighborhood Watch</p> <p>Cincinnati, Ohio used elements of “Crime Prevention through Environmental Design” in the Over-the Rhine neighborhood</p> |

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| <p><b>Increase Healthy Eating, Water Consumption, and Breastfeeding in Communities</b></p>                       |  |  |  |
| <p>Attract grocery stores that provide high-quality, healthy, affordable foods to lower-income neighborhoods</p> | <p>Pass a resolution for a food policy council or task force that advances healthy food options and includes supermarkets; add specific language to locality’s comprehensive plan to identify grocery stores as important for developing and redeveloping neighborhoods; provide grants and loan programs, small business development programs, and tax incentives that encourage grocery stores to locate in underserved areas; relax zoning requirements that make it difficult for supermarkets to move into densely populated urban and rural areas; provide parking subsidies; ensure that recently closed stores can be replaced by another one quickly.</p> | <p>Greater access to supermarkets may be related to a reduced risk of obesity, while greater access to convenience stores may be related to an increased risk of obesity.<sup>8,9,10,11,12</sup></p> | <p>Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative Funding</p> <p>Proposed national Fresh Food Financing Initiative introduced in 2010 by Secretary Sebelius</p> <p>Illinois passed Illinois Fresh Food Fund Act in 2009; this Fund has not been implemented</p> <p>Nevada offers tax breaks for grocery stores willing to locate in lower-income urban communities.</p> <p>The city’s Department of Community Development (DCD) works with existing grocery stores to offer site assistance, incentives and general information to encourage growth throughout the city. Specifically, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) financing and New Market Tax Credits are currently being utilized to encourage grocery store development.</p> |

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| <p>Encourage convenience stores and bodegas to offer healthier food</p> | <p>Establish a food policy council; provide incentives to store owners to provide healthy options; require store owners to accept EBT cards for SNAP benefits as a form of payment; develop a technical assistance program to help stores get approved as WIC vendors as an incentive for them to provide fresh produce; encourage store owners to limit the marketing of unhealthy food in corner stores that are located near schools.</p> | <p>Research has found that youth who had greater access to convenience stores consumed fewer fruits and vegetables.<sup>13, 14</sup></p> <p>Purchases made in corner stores contribute significantly to energy intake among urban school children. Obesity prevention efforts, as well as broader efforts to enhance dietary quality among children in urban settings, should include corner store environments proximal to schools.<sup>15</sup></p> <p><a href="http://www.thefoodtrust.org/php/programs/corner.store.campaign.php">http://www.thefoodtrust.org/php/programs/corner.store.campaign.php</a></p> <p><a href="http://nppnola.com/CMSuploads/NOLA_Healthy_Corner_Stores_Toolkit-2.pdf">http://nppnola.com/CMSuploads/NOLA_Healthy_Corner_Stores_Toolkit-2.pdf</a></p> | <p>New York City Green Carts and Healthy Bodegas Campaign; New Orleans Corner Store Initiative</p> <p>Walgreens Healthy Food Oasis Initiative, with the City of Chicago, whereby 10 Walgreens stores located in low access food communities are now offering basic foods for residents to maintain a healthy diet including fresh fruits and produce. To further assist residents, classes are being offered to teach healthy meal preparation and healthy shelf tags are also being posted.</p> |
| <p>Establish healthy mobile markets</p>                                 | <p>Require licensing and certification of healthy mobile markets to ensure they meet high standards of food safety; develop healthy mobile market promotional campaigns to increase awareness about the program; offer grants for mobile refrigeration units and traffic provisions that make it easier for mobile sales</p>   | <p>For residents living in areas with high average distances from residence to sources of healthy food (often referred to as “food deserts”) mobile food carts can be a viable source of fresh produce.<sup>16</sup></p>  | <p>New York City Green Carts and Healthy Bodegas Campaign</p> <p>Food Trust’s Healthy Corner Store Initiative, Philadelphia, PA</p>  |

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| <p>Support Farmers' Markets</p>                      | <p>Ensure that a local food policy council addresses farmers markets; develop an ordinance that outlines rules/regulations to govern the market and dedicate staff people to manage the markets; provide incentives, grants, and subsidies to support the creation of markets in underserved communities; encourage farmers' markets to accept SNAP and provide subsidies to markets to accept SNAP electronic benefit transfer cards; designate public land for markets and provide logistical support (traffic control and cleanup).</p> | <p>Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs for people in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children may lead to improvements in their intake of fruits and vegetables.<sup>17,18</sup></p>   | <p>Hartford County, Maryland Farmers' Market Coupon Program</p> <p>HB 4756 Farmers' Market Technology Improvement Program Act recently passed both Houses in the Illinois State Legislature</p> |
| <p>Support the procurement of locally grown food</p> | <p>Encourage school and government procurement policies that favor local, healthy foods; support small farms and direct farm-to-institution relationships; support farm-to-cafeteria opportunities, farmers' markets, and other regional food initiatives; provide processing and distribution financial assistance to regional produce farmers; ensure the food policy council addresses local food procurement</p>   | <p>Policies that increase local sources of food will provide consumers with healthier choices, farmers with more marketing opportunities and communities with powerful economic development opportunities.<sup>19</sup></p> <p>Students may be more likely to choose to eat more healthy foods, such as fruits and vegetables, if the foods are fresh, locally grown, picked at the peak of their flavor, and supplemented by educational activities that link them with the food cycle from seed to table.<sup>20</sup></p> | <p>Washington Healthy Kids Act</p> <p>Farm to School examples across the country</p> <p><a href="http://www.farmtoschool.org/stat es.php">http://www.farmtoschool.org/stat es.php</a></p>       |



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| <p>Encourage restaurants to offer reasonably sized portions and low-fat and low-calorie menus</p> | <p>Provide incentives to restaurant owners (e.g. free advertisement) for them to offer healthier food; formally acknowledge restaurants who offer healthy options with a “healthy eating” designation or other stamp of approval</p> <p>Pass regulations regarding menu labeling so that consumers can make informed choices at “point-of-purchase.”</p> | <p>Research indicates a potentially positive effect on consumer choice of promotions related to healthier offerings and low-fat menu options.<sup>21</sup></p> <p>Some research suggests that menu labeling can help consumers to consume less calories.<sup>22, 23, 24</sup></p>   | <p>Boston BestBites Campaign<br/>“Shape Up Somerville” in Somerville, MA</p> |
| <p>Implement zoning for urban agriculture</p>   | <p>Ensure that open and/or vacant space in urban communities is zoned to permit production of fruits and vegetables</p>  | <p>Policies that increase local sources of food will provide consumers with healthier choices, farmers with more marketing opportunities and communities with powerful economic development opportunities.<sup>19</sup></p> <p>March 2010 Issue of Zoning Practice (see <a href="http://www.planning.org">www.planning.org</a>)</p> |  |

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| <p>Encourage breastfeeding and promote breastfeeding-friendly communities.</p> | <p>Support breastfeeding initiation and duration to at least 6 months of age</p> <p>Adopt practices in city and county hospitals consistent with the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative USA; permit breastfeeding in public places; allocate funding to WIC clinics to acquire breast pumps to loan to participants; develop incentive programs to encourage public and private agencies to ensure breastfeeding worksites, including providing lactation rooms.</p> | <p>The longer a child breastfeeds, the less likely he or she is to be overweight.<sup>25,26,27,28,29,30,31</sup></p> <p><a href="http://www.babyfriendlyusa.org/eng/10steps.html">http://www.babyfriendlyusa.org/eng/10steps.html</a></p> | <p>Illinois has a number of laws that support breastfeeding; however, implementation may not be as effective as hoped<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Other states with progressive breastfeeding policy include:<br/>California<br/>Texas<br/>Washington DC<br/>Most commonly through WIC</p> <p>HealthConnect One in Chicago/Illinois is leading advocacy organization on breastfeeding promotion</p> <p>90 US Baby-Friendly Hospitals and Birth Centers as of April 15, 2010 – including Pekin Hospital in Pekin, IL and St. John’s Hospital in Springfield, IL</p> |
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<sup>1</sup> Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 20 § 2310/55.84 (1997) allows the Department of Public Health to conduct an information campaign for the general public to promote breastfeeding of infants by their mothers. The law allows the department to include the information in a brochure for free distribution to the general public. (Ill. Laws, P.A. 90-244); Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 705 § 305/10.3 (2005) amends the Jury Act. Provides that any mother nursing her child shall, upon her request, be excused from jury duty. (Ill. Laws, P.A. 094-0391, SB 517); Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 720 § 5/11-9 (1995) clarifies that breastfeeding of infants is not an act of public indecency. (SB 190) worship. (SB 3211); Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 820 § 260 (2001) creates the Nursing Mothers in the Workplace Act. Requires that employers provide reasonable unpaid break time each day to employees who need to express breast milk. The law also requires employers to make reasonable efforts to provide a room or other location, other than a toilet stall, where an employee can express her milk in privacy. (SB 542); Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 740 § 137 (2004) creates the Right to Breastfeed Act. The law provides that a mother may breastfeed her baby in any location, public or private, where the mother is otherwise authorized to be; a mother who breastfeeds in a place of worship shall follow the appropriate norms within that place of worship.

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| Adopt building codes to require access to, and maintenance of, fresh drinking water fountains (e.g. public restrooms).                                    | Make fresh drinking water available in local government-operated and administered outdoor areas and other public places and facilities  | Replacing sugar-sweetened beverages with water is associated with reductions in total energy intake for children and adolescents. <sup>32</sup>  |   |
| <b>Focus on Child-Serving Institutions for Childhood Obesity Prevention – Physical Activity</b>   |   |  |   |
| Increasing the required amounts of vigorous physical activity in schools to improve fitness levels and academic performance.                              | Physical activity can take many forms – integrated into classroom activities, recess, physical education (P.E.), etc.   | Most youth do not engage in adequate amounts of physical activity <sup>33</sup><br><br>A variety of programs based in child-serving institutions can lead to increased levels of physical activity for children. <sup>34</sup><br><br>Physical activity and fitness can lead to academic improvement <sup>35,36</sup>  | Mississippi<br>Delaware<br>North Carolina   |
| Promote and support Safe Routes to school programs and funding for education and infrastructure improvement to increase physical activity among children. | Federal funding program that allows schools and communities to work together to create a safe walking environment for students to and from school and includes the 5Es of injury control (evaluation, education, encouragement, enforcement and engineering). | Adding and improving bicycle lanes, traffic signals, sidewalks and crosswalks can increase the number of children walking or bicycling to school and may lead to more physical activity among children. <sup>2,37,38,39</sup><br><br>In an intervention that included these improvements, students were three times more likely to start walking or bicycling on routes that included improvements than they were before these improvements were made. <sup>39</sup> | All 50 states have received federal funding.<br><br>Illinois has received the 5 <sup>th</sup> largest amount of funding (\$22M) but remains one of the last states to fully implement the program |

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| <p><b>Focus on Child-Serving Institutions for Childhood Obesity Prevention – Healthy Eating</b></p> |  |  |   |
| <p>Train child care providers on physical activity practices</p>                                    | <p>Staff will be better able to support activity, structured and free play, regardless of weather or space limitations</p> | <p>Childcare settings are an ideal context for early intervention to ensure that children maintain healthy weights and grow up being physically active<sup>40,41</sup></p>   | <p>New York City<br/>Alaska<br/>South Dakota<br/>Delaware</p> <p>Chicago Department of Family and Support Services has begun to implement provider training strategies</p>  |
| <p>Reduce screen time by children of all ages, especially in child care and school settings</p>     | <p>Replace screen-based activity with non-screen activity (e.g., physical activity, art, music)</p>                        | <p>Screen time of &gt;2 hours daily is associated with increased risk of obesity<sup>42,43,44,45,46</sup></p> <p>Research indicates television and other screen-based activities increase exposure to marketing of unhealthy foods and promote junk food consumption<sup>47,48,49</sup></p> <p>See <a href="http://www.tvturnoff.org/">http://www.tvturnoff.org/</a></p> | <p>TV Bans/Limits through Childcare Center policies:<br/>AK, CO, DE, MS, NM<br/>Through Home-based Child Care:<br/>AK, DE, MS, MT, MS, NY, OH</p> <p>The City of Chicago passed 2009 Childcare Center Resolution that strengthened regulations for licensed childcare; banning or limiting screen-based activity (depending upon age)</p> |

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| <p>Ensure that publicly-run entities such as after-school programs, child-care facilities, etc. implement policies and practices to promote healthy foods and beverages and reduce or eliminate the availability of calorie-dense, nutrient-poor foods.</p> | <p>Mandate and implement strong nutrition standards for foods and beverages available in government-run or regulated after-school programs, recreation centers, parks, and child-care facilities; ensure that local government agencies that operate cafeterias and vending options have strong nutrition standards in place wherever foods and beverages are sold or available</p>                                  | <p>Research suggests that the nutritional quality of meals and snacks in child-care settings can be poor and activity level may be inadequate.<sup>50,51,52</sup></p>   | <p>New York City<br/><br/>2009 Chicago Board of Health Child Care Center Resolution</p>   |
| <p>Create healthy food environments in schools.</p>   | <p>Promote healthy foods in school cafeterias through strategic marketing, placement or price promotions.</p>  | <p>A variety of intervention strategies that make healthy foods more available, more affordable, and more attractive in school settings can positively influence students' choices and eating behaviors.<sup>53,54,55</sup></p> <p>A comprehensive policy-oriented approach to improving nutrition in schools can reduce the incidence of childhood weight gain.<sup>56</sup></p> | <p>Philadelphia<br/><br/>Chicago Public Schools has revamped its school meals to meet and exceed the Healthier US Gold Standard for school food. During this school year, CPS will offer more whole grains, a different vegetable every day, and breakfast items that do not contain dessert or candy-type ingredients.</p> |
| <p>Institute a competitive foods policy that restricts unhealthy food sales.</p>  | <p>School wellness policies should include a focus on “competitive foods,” or those foods that compete with food provided through the federal school lunch program. These include policies related to fund-raising, a la carte foods, and foods sold in vending machines. These should also include policies pertaining to food sold at sports and entertainment events and served during in-class celebrations.</p> | <p>Wellness policies and a state incentive plan to improve competitive food standards help decrease availability of unhealthy snacks in schools.<sup>57</sup></p> <p>Most School Wellness Policies do not meet their full potential.<sup>58</sup></p>   | <p>West Virginia<br/>California<br/><br/>IL includes competitive foods in its statewide wellness policy; however, implementation varies across the state.</p>   |

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| <p><b>Strengthen Clinical Mechanisms for Treating and Preventing Obesity in Children</b></p>        |  |  |  |
| <p>Screen and refer children 6 years old and younger to comprehensive behavioral interventions.</p> | <p>Institute practice- and hospital-wide policy to screen children aged 6 years and older for obesity and offer them or refer them to comprehensive, intensive behavioral interventions to promote improvement in weight status.</p> | <p>The USPSTF found adequate evidence that multi-component, moderate- to high-intensity behavioral interventions for obese children and adolescents aged 6 years and older can effectively yield short-term (up to 12 months) improvements in weight status. Inadequate evidence was found regarding the effectiveness of low-intensity interventions.<sup>59</sup></p> <p>Studies of such clinical interventions have found positive results in obesity reduction.<sup>60</sup></p> | <p>Massachusetts</p>   |
| <p>Healthy vending in healthcare settings.</p>  | <p>Institute healthy vending and other food policies in healthcare settings; particularly where children and families are treated</p>  | <p>Unhealthy vending in healthcare environments can send mixed messages about the importance of healthy eating and limiting the availability of unhealthy foods through vending can decrease the likelihood that children will consume high calorie, nutrient-poor foods while waiting to receive care.<sup>61</sup></p>   | <p><i>No information about any states doing this systematically – Illinois could be the first to do so publicly.</i></p> |

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| <p>Provide adequate funding for obesity-related services</p>                  | <p>To improve the provision of preventive services to the Medicaid population, the GAO recommends that the CMS Administrator review states' EPSDT programs to identify gaps in provision of EPSDT services to children and to identify needed improvements. Illinois HFS administration could do this locally.</p> | <p>"The prevalence of obesity and other health conditions among Medicaid beneficiaries nationally suggests that more can and should be done to ensure this vulnerable population receives recommended preventive services. Although Medicaid children generally are entitled to coverage of EPSDT services that may identify and address health conditions such as obesity, both national survey data and states' reports to CMS suggest that children's receipt of EPSDT services is well below national goals. Further, providers may not understand that services to screen for and manage obesity are covered under EPSDT."<sup>62</sup></p> | <p>In GAO report, only 4 states' Medicaid programs reported having managed care organization utilization goals for obesity screening in Children; only 2 had fee-for-service utilization goals for obesity screening in Children – states were not identified by name in the report.</p>            |
| <p>Develop statewide system for monitoring BMI and other obesity measures</p> | <p>Use existing data from Child Health Examinations to monitor childhood obesity rates.</p> <p>Expand BRFSS to be provide more data at population levels smaller than the state (e.g., counties, census tracts, MSAs).</p>   | <p>Collecting body mass index (BMI) at the state and local levels can be instrumental in identifying and tracking obesity trends, designing interventions to help overweight children, and guiding broader policy solutions. Just as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention childhood obesity data collection helped reveal the nation's epidemic, such localized approaches would help to clarify the nature and scope of the problem at the state and local levels.<sup>63</sup></p>   | <p>Arkansas and approximately 29 other states<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Illinois has piloted a system using data obtained from the Child Health Examination (CHE) form; BMI is included in the emerging I-CARE system; Healthy Smiles project collects data on third-graders in the state.<sup>3</sup></p> |

<sup>2</sup> Though it has experienced challenges, Arkansas has been identified as the state with the highest-quality surveillance data. Others have developed a variety of methods with strengths and weaknesses.

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| <p><b>Promote consistent healthy lifestyle messaging</b></p>                  |  |   |  |
| <p>Adopt 5-4-3-2-1 Go! as the State's official healthy lifestyle message.</p> | <p>CLOCC developed the 5-4-3-2-1 Go! message for outreach to children and families. By providing a single, consistent message, CLOCC has helped thousands of families to understand the components of a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>The following is a link for more information about the message:<br/> <a href="http://www.clocc.net/partners/54321Go/index.html">http://www.clocc.net/partners/54321Go/index.html</a></p> | <p>The 5-4-3-2-1 Go! message includes science-based recommendations and is guided by community assessments and formative research on attitudes, beliefs, lifestyle, health information-seeking practices, and services in target communities.<sup>64</sup></p> <p>5-4-3-2-1 Go! counseling has been shown to result in improvements in parental fruit and vegetable and water consumption.<sup>65</sup></p> | <p>State of Michigan, throughout Chicago, in various locations throughout the nation (i.e. City of Omaha, NE) and internationally.</p> |

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<sup>3</sup> PA 093-0966 amended the School Code and requires that the Illinois Department of Public Health promulgate rules to require schools to report data from the CHE, including data related to obesity. These rules have not been written.



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