Partners for prevention: Collaboration for sustainable change in low-income urban schools

Heidi F Burke, MPH Chief Program Officer





Rochester, New York



- 9 county Finger Lakes region
- 1.2 million residents, over ½ in Monroe County
- City of Rochester poverty rate: 33%
- 56% of children live in poverty in the City of Rochester
- Top 75 metro areas, only 3 cities Detroit, Cleveland, Dayton - have higher childhood poverty rates
- 1st in extreme poverty
- Black and Hispanic children have disproportionate rates of poverty in Rochester & Monroe County

- Health conversion/legacy foundation established in 2006 through purchase of not-for-profit health care plan
- Assets ~\$240M; annual distribution ~\$10-12M
- **Mission:** To improve the health status of residents of the Greater Rochester community, including people whose unique health care needs have not been met because of race, ethnicity, or income.
- Serves a nine-county area in the Finger Lakes Region





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Strategy Summary

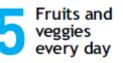
Goal: Increase the Prevalence of Healthy Weight to 85%, as Measured by Body Mass Index (BMI), in Monroe County Children Ages 2–10 over a 10–Year Period

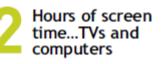
Duration: 2007-2018 Funding: ~\$22.8 M Key Strategies:

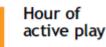
- Increase physical activity and improve healthy eating in schools, home and community
- Advance policy and practice solutions
- Execute a community communications campaign
- Engage the clinical community

Strategy Revised: 2012-2018











Healthy Weight Strategy Revision (2012)

Outcomes and Learnings

- Mixed effects on nutrition and physical activity, BMI
- High awareness but little behavior change from 5210 media campaign
- No improvement in overweight/obesity between 2007-2012
- Need for greater synergy and focus
- Need for better parent engagement

Strategic Review Process

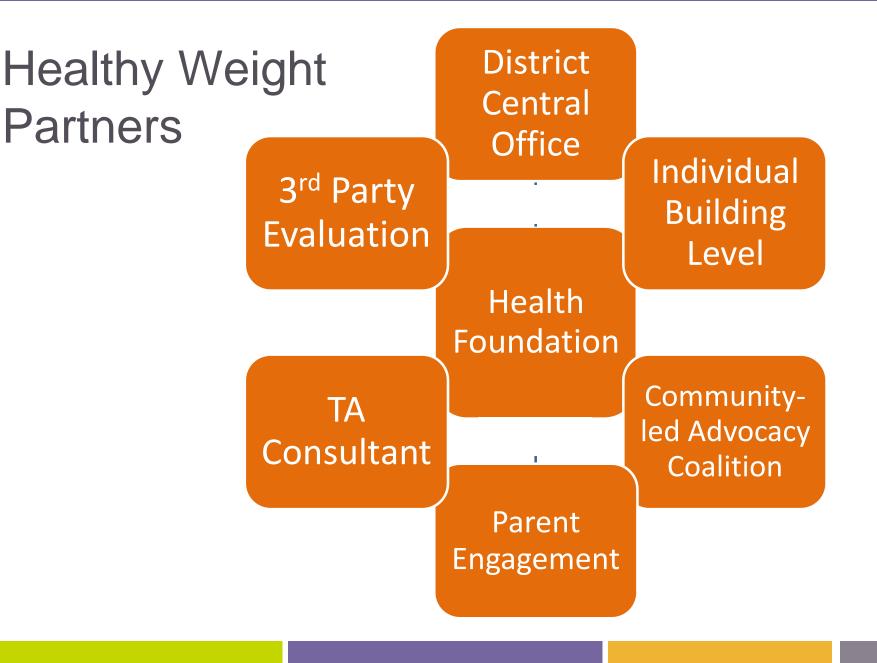
- Comprehensive review of researchand practice-based evidence
- Expert consultation and national context (PSE & SDoH)

Strategy Changes

- Scope: City of Rochester, children ages 4-10
- Focus on urban school-based obesity prevention
- Track interim metrics in addition to BMI
- Comprehensive evaluation with additional BMI analyses

Multicomponent Approach

Physical activity and nutritional programs & practices	 Expanded recess, classroom PA, nutrition education, equipment, physical enhancements 	
Staff training	 Playworks, Cafeteria staff, Math & Movement; Action-based learning 	
		SIDE
Advocacy	 Daily recess policy, better school food, water access, safe play 	
Out-of-school time programs and parent engagement	 YMCA, afterschool sports, free health-focused summer camp, family health fairs 	
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Communications Campaign	 5210 / Be a Healthy Hero Media, workshops/displays; Street Team 	



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Healthy Weight Outcomes Framework

Improved physical ac				
Step counts Recess time	School policy and pra	actice change Body Mass Index		
Self-reported food consumption	Activity Policy Assessment (S-PAPA) Cafeteria and recess observations	Height & weight data from school Fitnessgram@ assessment		

Child Weight Status

Comparison of weight status by age group, gender and location in Monroe County, 2007 & 2012								
	2007			2012				
	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Normal	Overweight	Obese		
All	69.9%	15.0%	15.1%	68.4%	16.4%	15.2%		
2-10 yrs	71.5%	14.3%	14.3%	68.5%	16.4%	15.1%		
11-18 yrs	67.3%	16.2%	16.5%	67.9%	16.5%	15.6%		
Male	69.3%	14.8%	16.0%	67.8%	16.9%	15.3%		
Female	70.6%	15.3%	14.1%	68.9%	15.9%	15.2%		
Suburban	74.5%	13.9%	11.6%	71.0%	16.1%	12.9%		
Urban	61.1%	17.1%	21.8%	62.2%	17.1%	20.7%		

BMI Analyses: 2013-2018



Comparison



Sample



Limitations

Compared students in intervention to all other RCSD K-6 schools N=~8,000

Non-randomized design High level of missing data



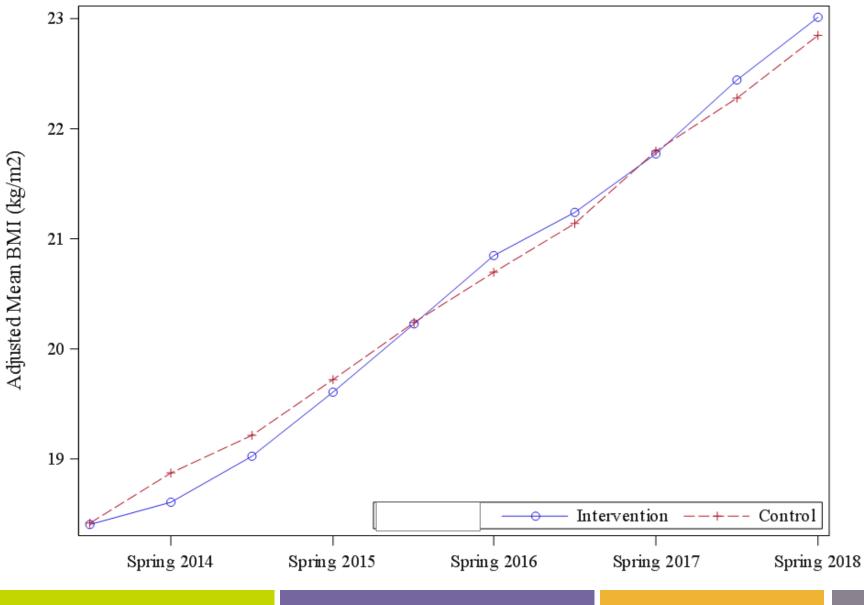
Sensitivity analyses

Mixed model with covariate control and propensity score matched samples

BMI & BMI z-score

Subgroup analyses (gender, initial weight, duration)

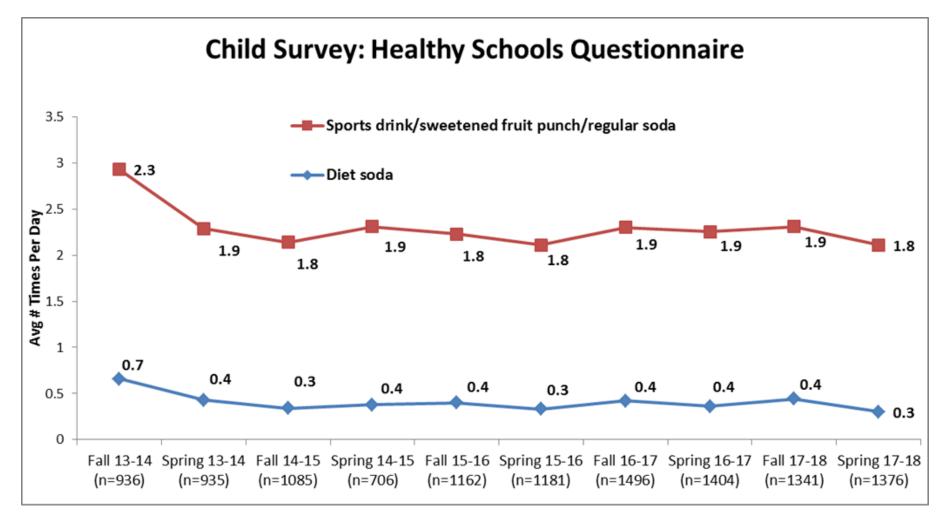
BMI Results: 2013-2018



BMI Results in Context

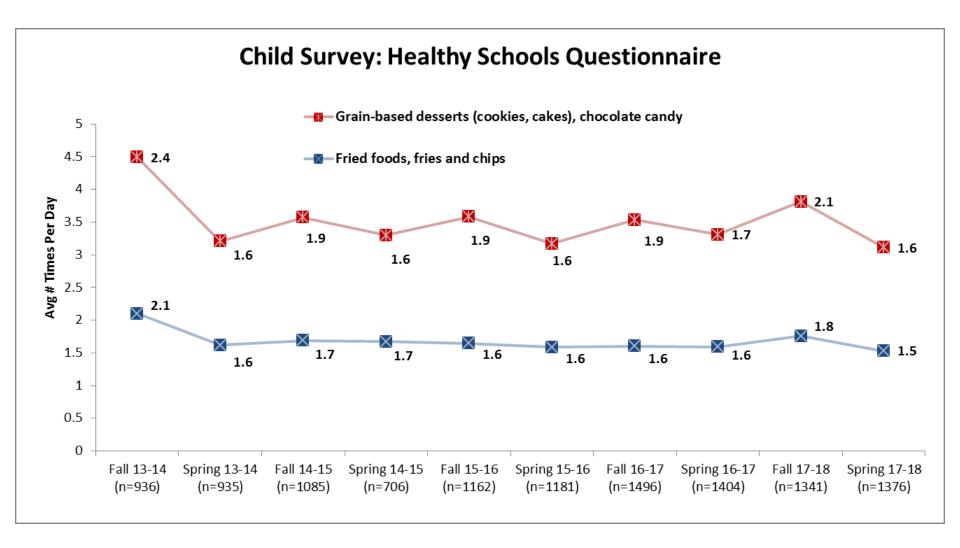
- BMI findings are inconsistent across studies and meta-analyses
- Long-term follow-up is rare
- Little population-level change in child obesity
- Importance of policy and environmental changes for healthier behaviors

PA & Nutritional Outcomes

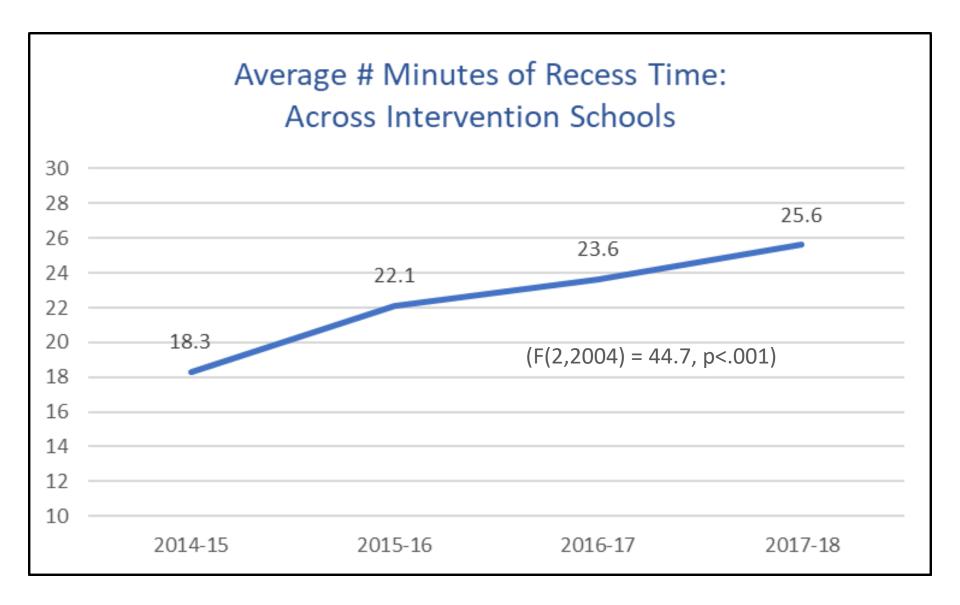


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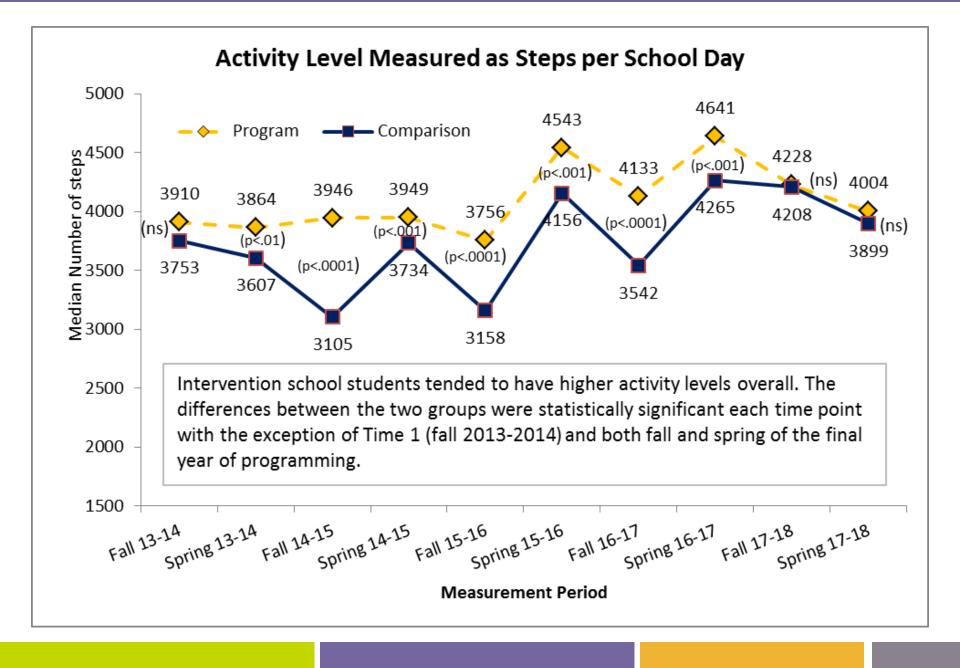
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Qualitative Observations



Smoother transitions between recess



Improvements in quality recess (e.g., cooperative games, SE supports) linked with Playworks training



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More orderly cafeteria environment



Cafeteria staff encouraging students to make healthier choices

Policy and Practice Changes

- Pediatric practice changes
- Daily recess mandate in RCSD wellness policy
- Expanded recess at building level
- Increased access to healthy food optionsinstallation of salad bars, Hybrid kitchens
- Playful sidewalks
- Ongoing community partnerships (Playworks, Foodlink, City of Rochester 2034)







Board dynamics, "impact", push for BMI; appropriate outcomes and timeframes

\$

BMI change, level of analysis, addition of GWU

Lessons Learned: Role of Funders



Convening/coordinating partnerships: training, advocacy, technical assistance



Building relationships to secure & support school stakeholder engagement and buy-in



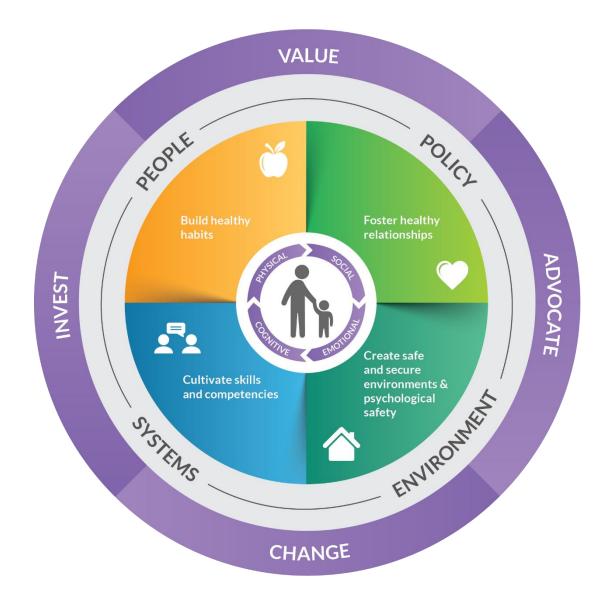
Culture and policy change are key to sustainability

Whole Child Health & Schools

- Build on progress and partnerships with schools
- Adopt whole child approach
- Shift focus from implementation of grantfunded interventions to systemic and culture change
- School teams (vs grant coordinators) leading WCH work



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Heidi F. Burke Chief Program Officer

hburke@thegrhf.org 585.737.6756





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