

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME VS CHILDHOOD OBESITY

## About

Our project works to uncover the correlation between household income and childhood obesity in each of the US states. We achieve this by comparing data from 2010 and 2020 in a combined data set we've created with both of these topics.

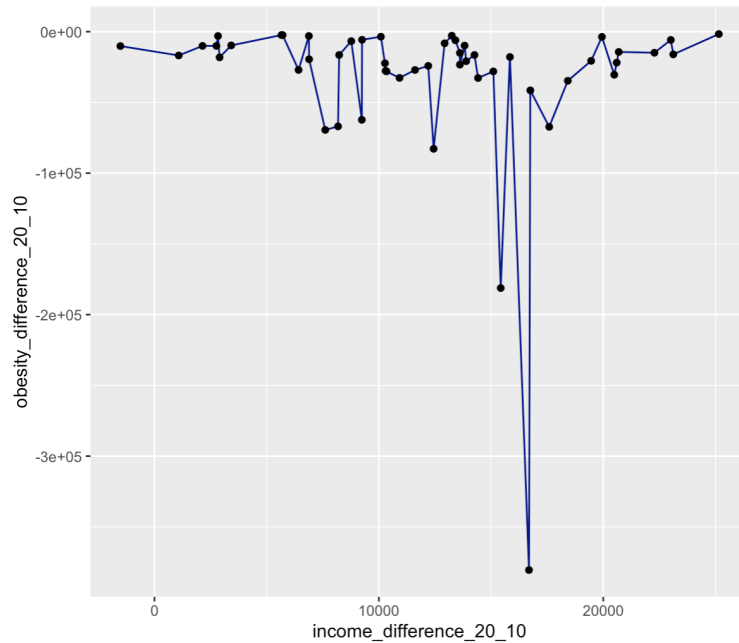
- **Data Creation Range: 2010 and 2020**
- **Created By:** WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report
- **Content:** tables of data
- **Source:**
  - <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/obesity-among-WIC-enrolled-young-children.htm>
  - <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=249&eid=259515&od=2020-01-01>
  - <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=249&eid=259515&od=2010-01-01>
- **Composition**
  - **Median Household Income in 2010 and 2020**
  - **Childhood Obesity rates in 2010 and 2020**

## Why Care?

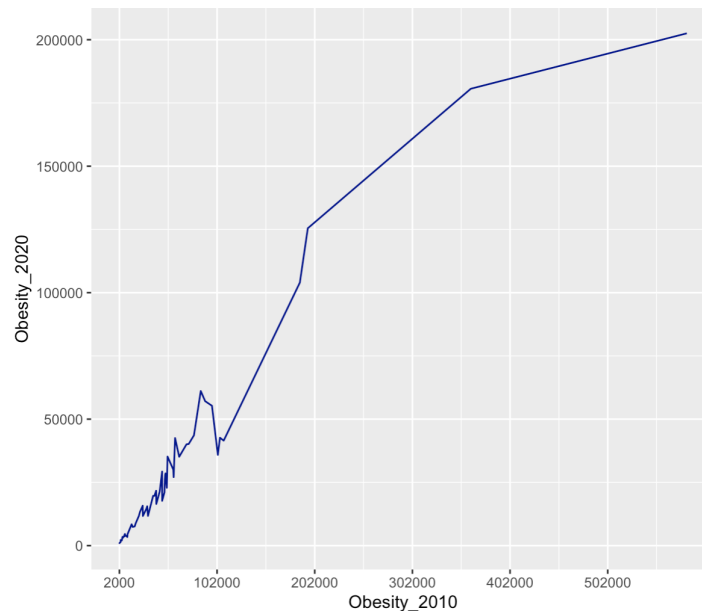
Why should people be interested?

1. Obesity is associated with a higher risk of various health conditions, including heart disease, type 2 diabetes, certain types of cancer, respiratory problems, and joint issues. Maintaining a healthy weight is crucial for overall well-being and can contribute to a longer and more active life.
2. Obesity can negatively impact an individual's quality of life.
3. There is a correlation between lower levels of educational attainment and higher rates of obesity. Improving education and promoting awareness of healthy lifestyle choices can break this link.

Graph: Income difference VS. Obesity difference



Graph: Number of Obesity in 2010



## Real Cases

- Public Health Initiatives

**Case:** Designing targeted obesity prevention programs for communities identified as having low household incomes and high obesity rates. By understanding this relationship, public health officials can allocate resources more effectively, tailoring interventions to address the specific needs of these populations.

- Policy Making

**Case:** Legislators considering the implementation of policies that aim to reduce obesity rates through economic support measures, such as subsidies for healthy foods or financial incentives for physical activity. The relationship between income and obesity can inform the development of policies that are more likely to succeed in reducing obesity rates among lower-income populations.

- **Healthcare Services**

**Case:** Healthcare providers in clinics serving primarily low-income populations could use insights from the income-obesity relationship to screen for, prevent, and manage obesity more effectively. This might involve the integration of dietary counseling, exercise programs, and financial planning resources into patient care plans.