

Childhood obesity: social import of place

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Introduction

The prevalence of obesity among American school-aged children has grown in recent decades at an alarming rate (figure 1)[1]. Obesity has a steep social gradient, and areas that are poor or socially marginalized have above average rates in the USA.[2] Because obesity is closely correlated with socioeconomic status, which is in turn associated with residential location, studying geography's independent association with childhood obesity is extremely challenging.

Alachua County, Florida, offers the ideal location for the study of childhood adiposity and geography.

Aims

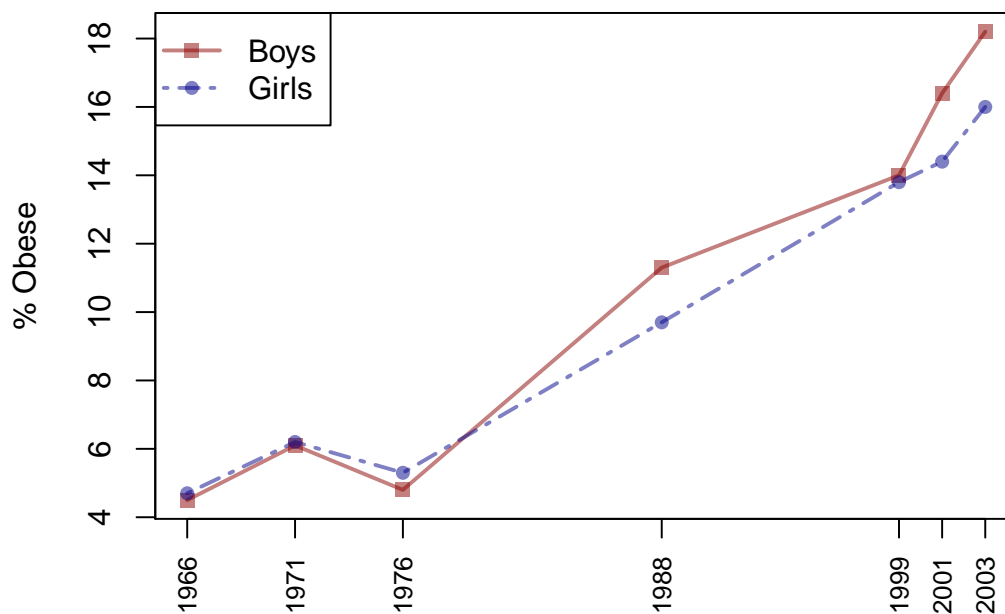
Statement of need

Methodology

Conclusion

Figures

Figure 1: Obesity among American children[3]



(Original chart, data from NIH)

References

- [1] C Ogden, M Carroll, and K Flegal B Kit. Prevalence of childhood and adult obesity in the united states, 2011-2012. *JAMA*, 311(8):806, feb 2014. doi: 10.1001/jama.2014.732. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2014.732>.
- [2] Geraldine M. Budd and Jane Anthony Peterson. CE. *AJN, American Journal of Nursing*, page 1, 2014. doi: 10.1097/01.naj.0000457410.83963.4b. URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.NAJ.0000457410.83963.4b>.
- [3] Working Group on Future Research Directions in Childhood Obesity Prevention and Treatment. Future research: Childhood obesity prevention and treatment. *NIH*, aug 2007. URL <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/research/reports/2007-child-obesity/index.htm#postmodel>.