

# Obesity prevalence, disparities, trends and persistence among US children <5 y

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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and not necessarily of CDC

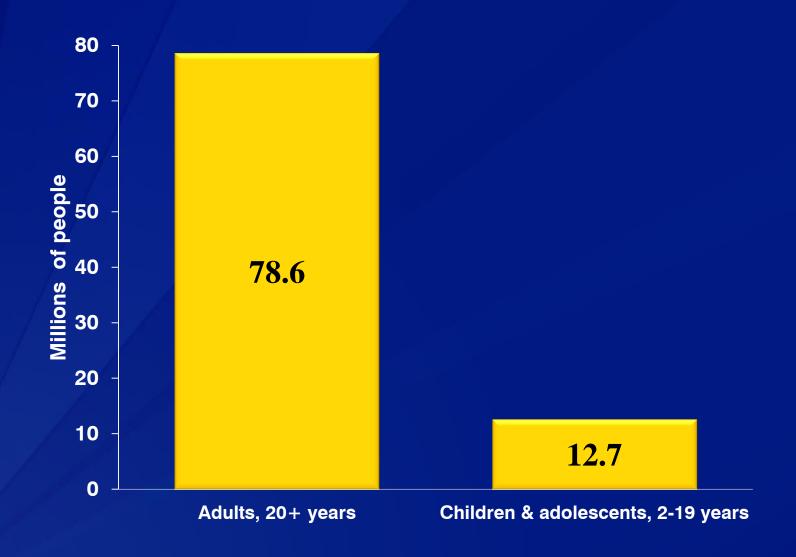
**DISCLAIMER** 

# Prevalence of obesity in the US, 2011-2012



- Children & teens 2-19 y
  - **16.9%**
- Adults ≥20 y
  - **34.9%**

#### 90+ million obese individuals in the US



### DATA SOURCE



## National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)



Complex multi-stage probability sample of the US civilian non-institutionalized population, all estimates have confidence intervals

Approximately 5,000 people surveyed each year

### Survey periods

Survey	Dates	Ages
NHES I	1960-62	18-79 years
NHES II	1963-65	6-11 years
NHES III	1966-70	12-17 years
NHANES I	1971-75	1-74 years
NHANES II	1976-80	6 mo74 years
HHANES	1982-84	6 mo74 years
NHANES III	1988-94	2 mo. +

### Continuous NHANES, All ages

#### **Dates**

1999-2000

2001-2002

2003-2004

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

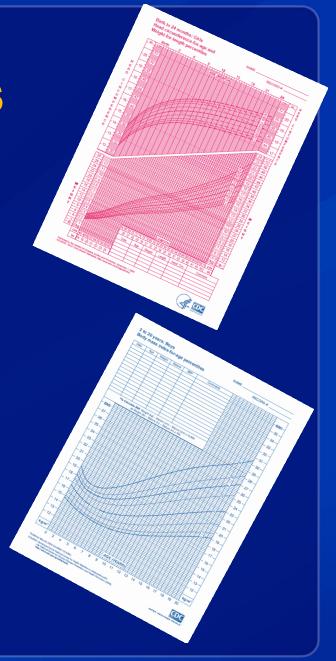
2011-2012

#### **Anthropometry**



**Definitions** 

- Children
  - Comparison to a reference population
- <24 months</p>
  - Weight-for-recumbent length
- 2-5 years
  - BMI-for-age
  - $-BMI = kg/m^2$



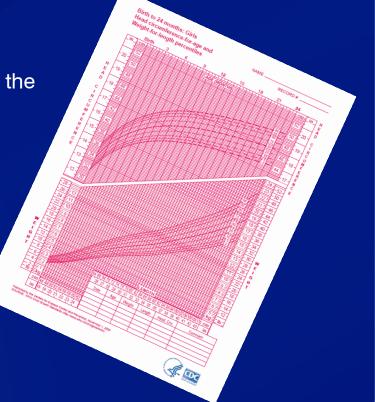
#### Infants and toddlers <24 months

#### CDC recommendation:

 Weight-for-recumbent length at or above the 97.7<sup>th</sup> percentile (+2 SD) WHO charts

Sometimes see:

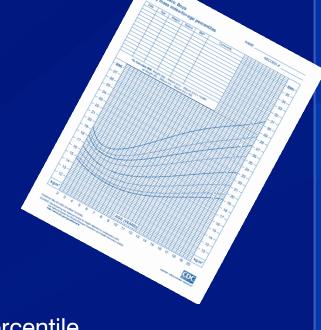
 Weight-for-recumbent length at or above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile CDC charts



Children 2-5 years

- Overweight:

  BMI-for-age 85<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Obesity:
   BMI-for-age at or above 95<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Severe obesity:
   BMI-for-age at or above 120% of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile



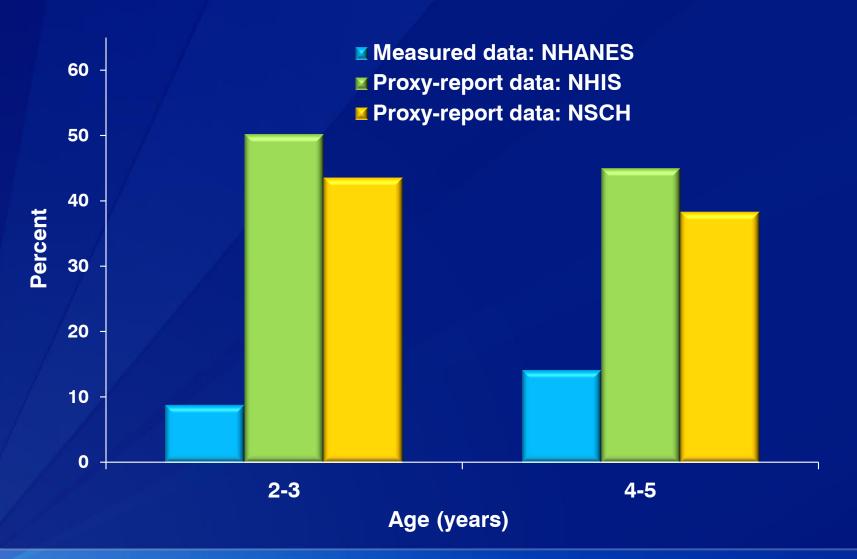
#### **CDC** growth charts

- For children 2-5 years
  - Based on NHANES data from 1971-1994
  - At those time points, by definition, obesity prevalence of 5%



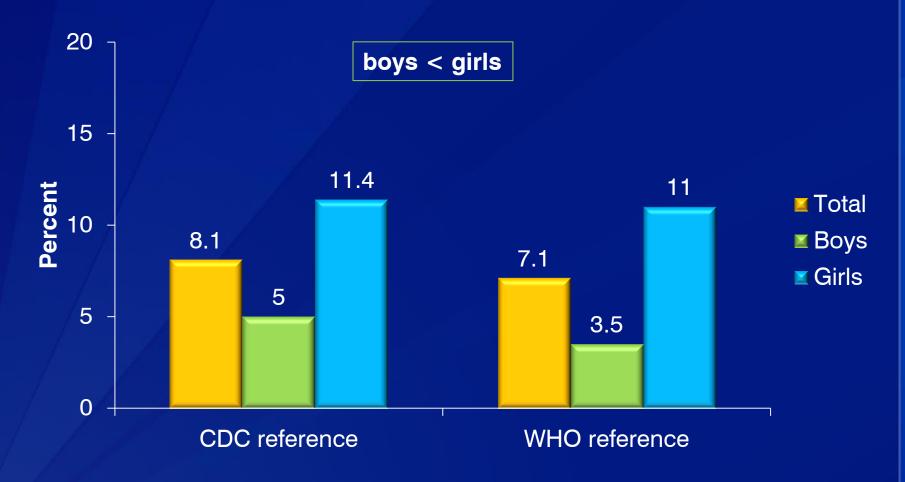
### MEASURED VERSUS PARENT REPORT



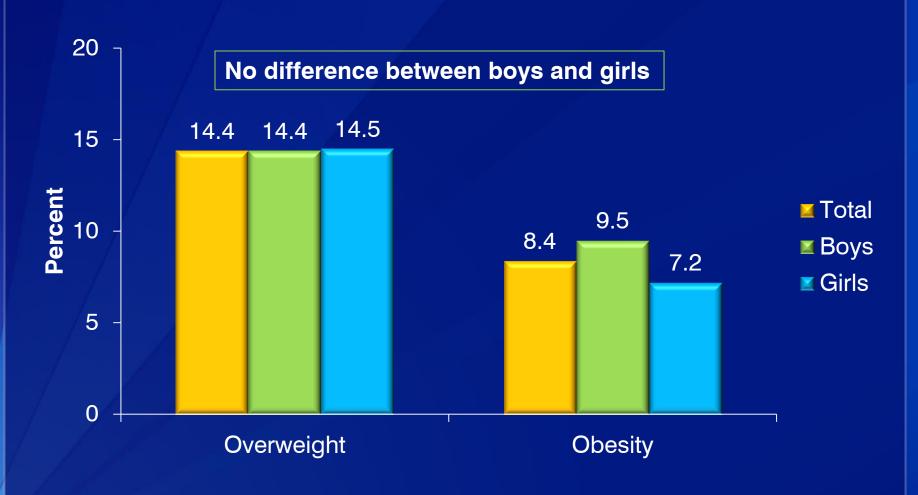


### **PREVALENCE**

## Prevalence of high weight-for-recumbent length, birth-<24 months, 2011-2012

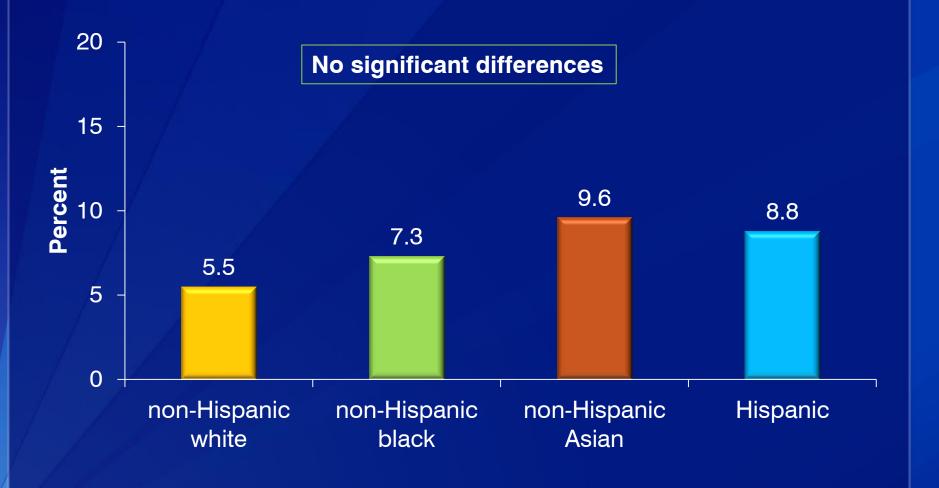


## Prevalence of overweight and obesity, 2-5 years, 2011-2012



### **DISPARITIES**

## Prevalence of high weight-for-recumbent length by race/Hispanic origin, birth-<24 mo, 2011-2012



## Prevalence of obesity by race/Hispanic origin, 2-5 years, 2011-2012

- Non-Hispanic whites and Non-Hispanic Asians generally lower
- Pattern somewhat different for boys and girls

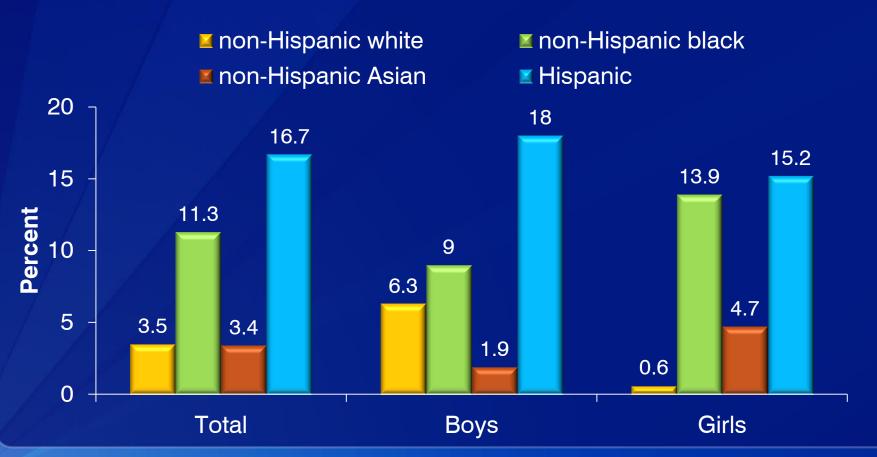
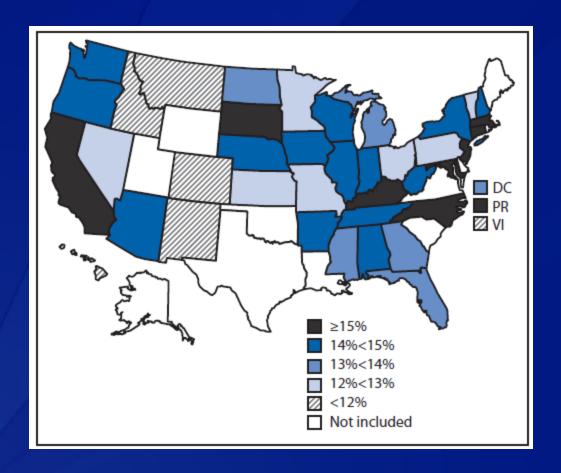


FIGURE 2. Prevalence of obesity among low-income, preschool-aged children — Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, United States, 2011



Prevalence of obesity among the states/territories ranged from 9.2% to 17.9%

# CHANGES IN MEAN BODY WEIGHT

#### Change in mean weight among US girls

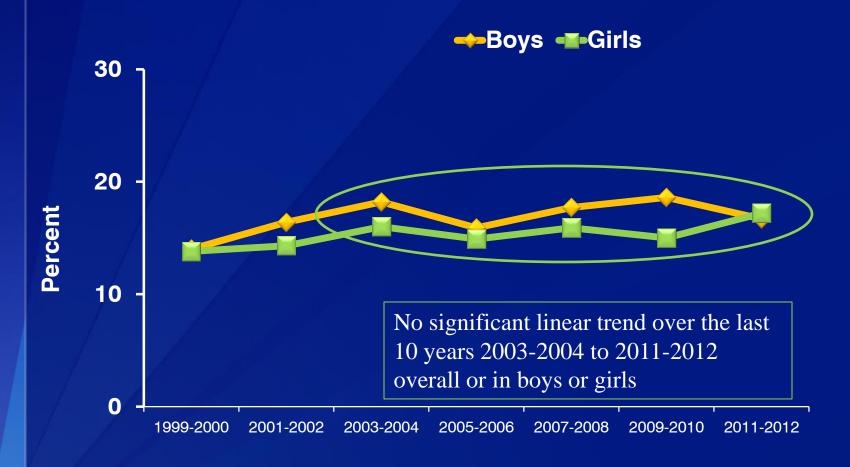


**US TRENDS** 

## Trends in obesity among children and adolescents 2-19 years, by sex: US, 1971-74 through 2011-12



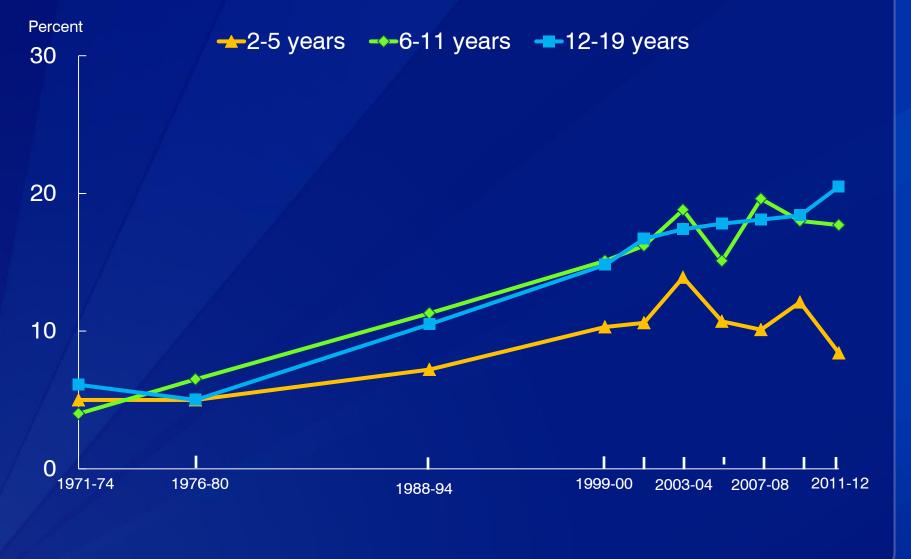
## Most recent obesity trends in youth <u>2-19 y</u>: 2-year surveys



## Excess weight, children birth-<24 months of age, US, 1999-2009

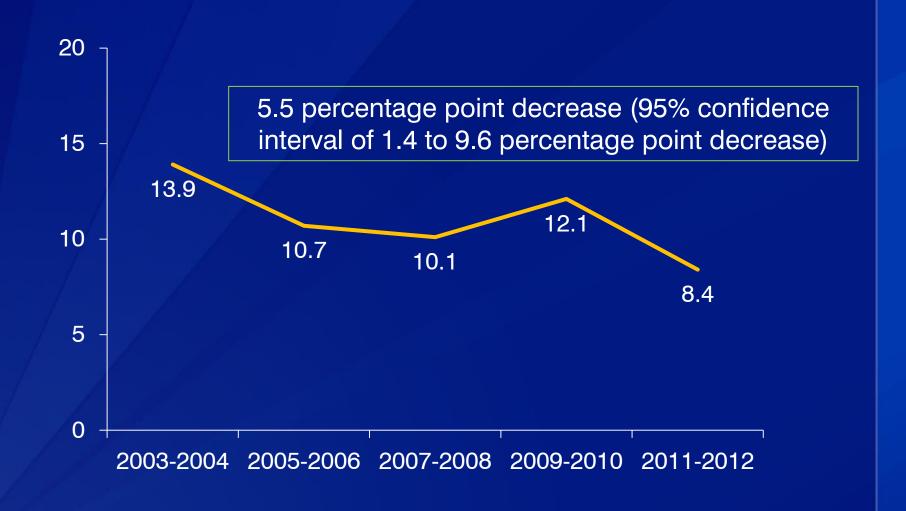


### Trends in obesity among children and adolescents 2-19 years, by age: US, 1971-74 through 2011-12

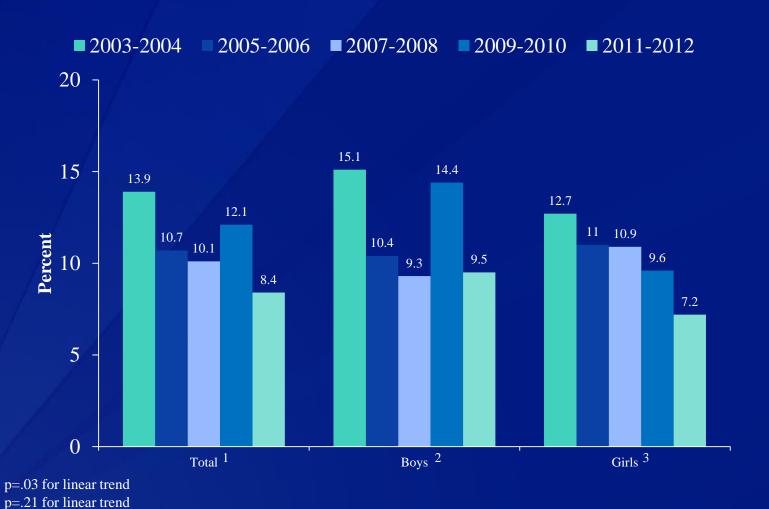


Source: CDC/NCHS. National Health Examination Surveys II (ages 6-11), III (ages 12-17), and National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) I-III, and NHANES 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 and 2011-2012.

### Trends in obesity prevalence among youth 2-5 years, by age, US, 2003-2004 to 2011-2012



### Trends in obesity prevalence among children 2-5 years, US, 2003-2004 to 2011-2012



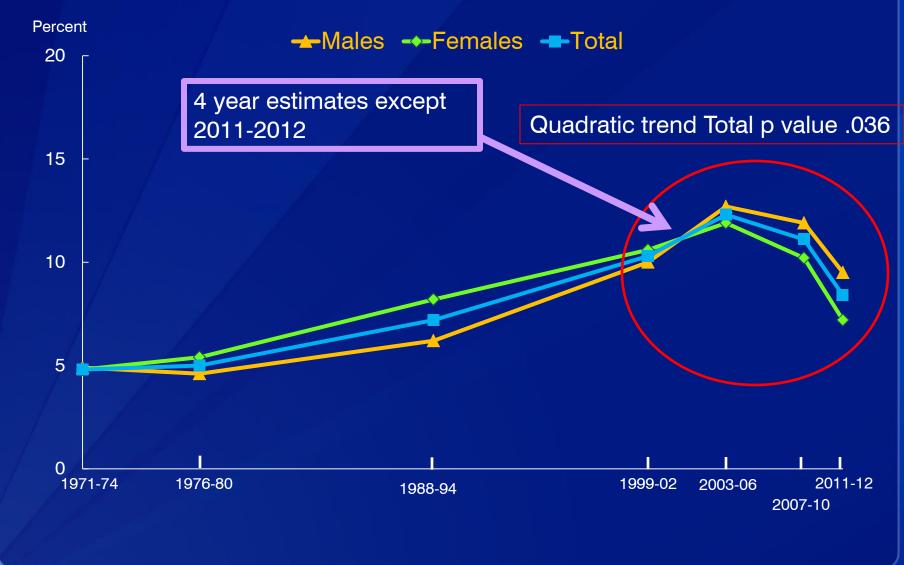
3. p=.07 for linear trend

### Trends in obesity among children and adolescents 2-5 years, by sex: US, 1971-74 through 2011-12



Source: CDC/NCHS. National Health Examination Surveys II (ages 6-11), III (ages 12-17), and National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) I-III, and NHANES 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 and 2011-2012.

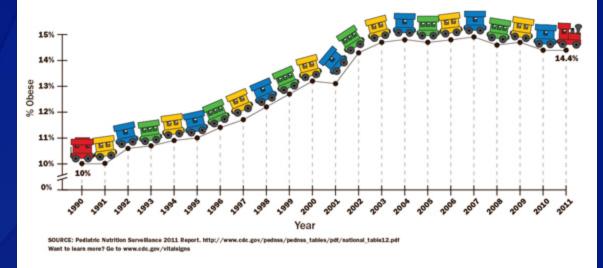




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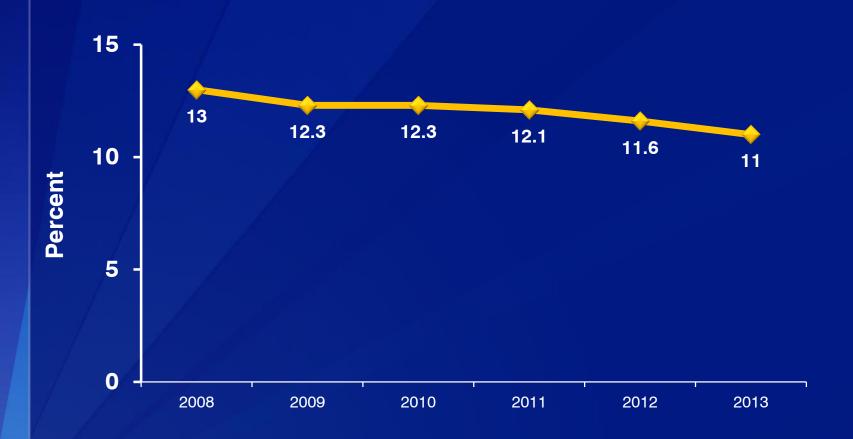
# OTHER TRENDS IN PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN





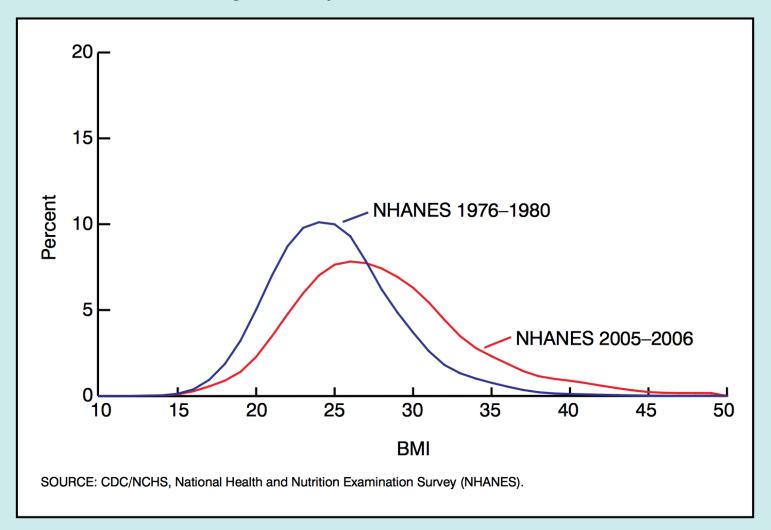
2-4 year olds, slight drop from 2008-2011 Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System

## Obesity trends, Southern California, Kaiser Permanente, 2-5 years

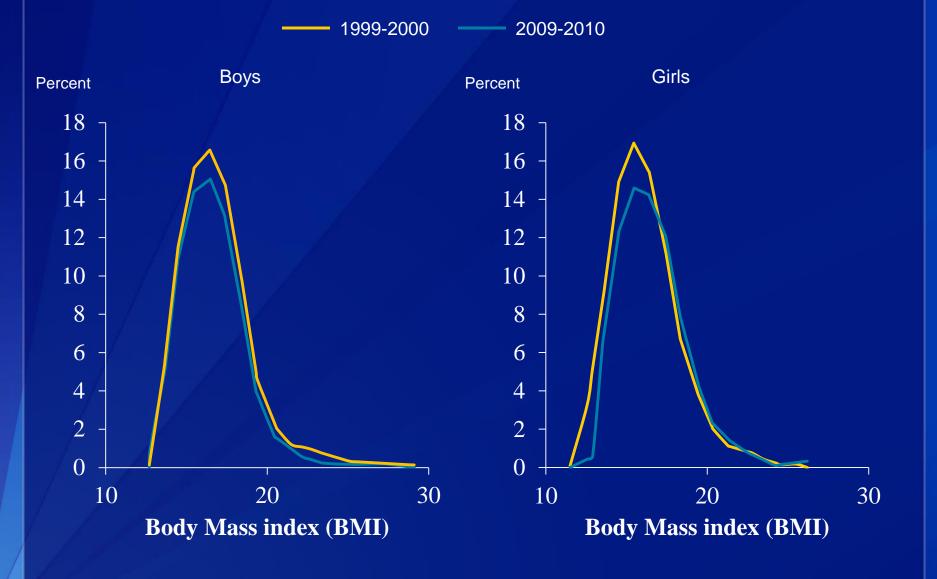


#### **DISTRIBUTION CHANGES**

Figure 3. Changes in the distribution of body mass index (BMI) between 1976–1980 and 2005–2006, adults aged 20–74 years: United States



#### Distribution of BMI 1999-2000 and 2009-2010, by sex, 2-5 years



BMI: body mass index

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys; Ogden et al JAMA 2012

### PERSISTENCE

# Select studies: Association of childhood obesity with adult obesity

- Bogalusa, 2-5 years (Freedman)
  - Moderately associated with adult obesity (correlation .33-.41)
  - Kids with obesity 4 times likely obese as adults v <50<sup>th</sup> P
- Fels, 3-4 years (Guo)
  - Probability of adult obesity if child with obesity 14-25%
- Young Finns, age 3 years (Juhola)
  - Moderately associated with adult obesity (correlation .29-.36)

Note: These are examples and not the only studies

Sources: Freedman et al Pediatrics 2005 ; Guo et al AJCN 2002; Juhola, et al. J Peds 2011;

# Select studies: Association of childhood obesity with adult or adolescent obesity

- Washington HMO, 1-5 years (Whitaker)
  - Odds of adult obesity if child with obesity
  - 1-2 y OR 1.3 (0.6-3.0)
  - 3-5 y OR 4.7 (2.5-8.8)
  - Risk depends upon whether child has parent with obesity
- ECLS-K, 1998-1999, mean 5.6 years (Cunningham)
  - 47% probability of being obese in 8<sup>th</sup> grade if obese in K

Note: These are examples and not the only studies

Sources: Whitaker et al NEJM 1997; Cunningham et al NEJM 2014

# Young children (<5 years): Persistence of obesity

- Little published on children < 5 years</li>
  - Different birth cohorts
  - Different years of follow-up
  - Different methodologies and measures
- Magnitude increases with age

#### **US Children <5 years**

- 7-8% with excess weight
- Disparities: Patterns differ
  - Race/ethnic differences among 2-5 y but not among <24 mo</li>
- Trends last 10 years
  - No change among <24 months</li>
  - Decline in 2-5 year olds
    - NHANES 2013-2014 will help clarify trends
    - Other data sources show similar trends
- Persistence
  - Weaker in youngest children, increases with age

#### Thank you to my colleagues

David Freedman, PhD
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Margaret Carroll, MSPH

