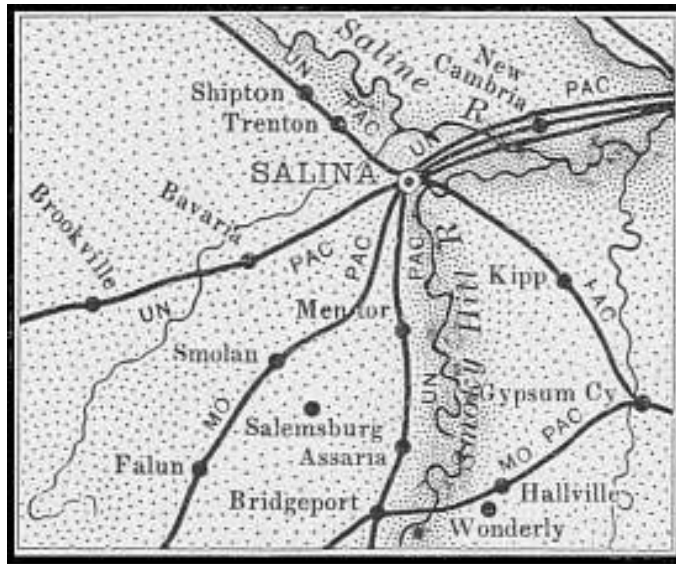


Saline County Children's Health Survey



Funded by
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June 2004

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Saline County Children's Health Survey

June 2004

Sponsored by

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Saline County Fit for Life Coalition
Coordinated by Salina Area United Way**

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Saline County Children Health Survey Findings

National Perspectives

The federal government has set as a goal of having only 5 percent of school-aged children classified as overweight by 2010.

"The problem keeps getting worse. We've seen virtually a doubling in the number of obese persons over the past two decades and this has profound health implications. Obesity increases a person's risk for a number of serious conditions, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure and some types of cancer."

HHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson

(National Center for Health Statistics, 2000)

"One of the most significant concerns from a public health perspective is that we know a lot of children who are overweight grow up to be overweight or obese adults, and thus at greater risk for some major health problems such as heart disease and diabetes. One critical answer to this problem is that we all must work together to help our children make physical activity a life-long habit." CDC director Dr. Julie Gerberding

(National Center for Health Statistics, 2000)

"Now it (Youth Obesity) is at epidemic proportions. I've had 2- and 3-year-olds come in."

Marilyn Tanner, a clinical pediatric dietitian at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis (Hoelscher, 2004)

"An obese child's quality of life is similar to the life of a child diagnosed with cancer, which has been determined as the lowest quality of life score."

*The Stigma of Childhood Obesity
Consortium To Lower Obesity in Chicago Childcare
Schwimmer & Burwinkle, (2003)*

As of June of 2004, we learned these startling facts about Saline County children:

Youth Obesity Issues:

- **Overweight children and adolescents are increasing in Saline County.** (2004 - Saline County youth are 20.5% overweight. 1999- national statistics reported 13.5% youth overweight. 1965 -70 national statistics reported youth 4.5% overweight.) (Ambrose, P. 2001)

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- Saline County students in grades 1, 3 and 7 reported an Overweight level of **20.5%**
- Almost four in ten students (37.1%) in grades 1, 3 and 7 are overweight or at risk for becoming overweight.
- Childhood overweight is related to serious health problems such as hypertension, asthma, sleep apnea, and Type 2 diabetes, as well as poor psychological functioning and decreased well being (low self esteem). (Kanny, Brecker, Powell, 2001)

School-related Issues:

- About eight in ten students (around 80%) eat most of their school meal and drink their milk.
- About six in ten (61%) do not finish their meal by the end of the lunch period. The primary reason for not finishing their meal is that there is not enough time to complete the task (24.8%).

Family Related Issues:

- Almost three out of every four families report eating out at least once a week in a fast food establishment. Students reported hamburgers, fries and soft drinks as their favorite meal.
- Four in every ten students reported doing physical activities with their families. Saline County families need to be conscious of the amount of time devoted to sedentary pursuits and encourage children to increase the time doing physical activities (41% reported doing physical activities).
- About eight in ten students (around 80%) routinely eat breakfast, and eat one meal a day at home.

Community Related Issues:

- Families, educators, medical professionals, and community program providers and planners should be aware of the specific population segments that comprise the overweight and at risk designations. Third grade males, Hispanic males, seventh grade females, Black females, Hispanic females and mixed ethnicity females are part of the population segments at risk.

Saline County Children’s Health Survey

By Paul Hedlund, Ed D of Hedlund Consulting, Inc.

Background of Project:

Sunflower Foundation, focusing on Health Care for Kansans, awarded Saline County Alliance for Healthy Community a grant (RFP – 02 -103) submitted by the Saline County Fit for Life Coalition to collect student BMI/nutrition and activity survey data and develop a comprehensive action plan to promote increased physical activity and improve healthy eating habits to reduce the prevalence childhood obesity.

The Salina Area United Way acted as the project manager and fiscal agent. Following an RFP bidding process and United Way board approval, they awarded the survey contract to Hedlund Consulting, Inc of Great Bend, Kansas. Each phase has been completed on time and the following report is the deliverable requested by the grant. . Under the supervision of the project manager and volunteer assistant, the Fit for Life Coalition members, Salina Regional Health Center nurses, Kansas Wesleyan University and South High students assisted with the BMI data collection process. The nutrition/physical activity paper survey accompanied the BMI collection and was completed under the direction of building nursing or instruction staff.

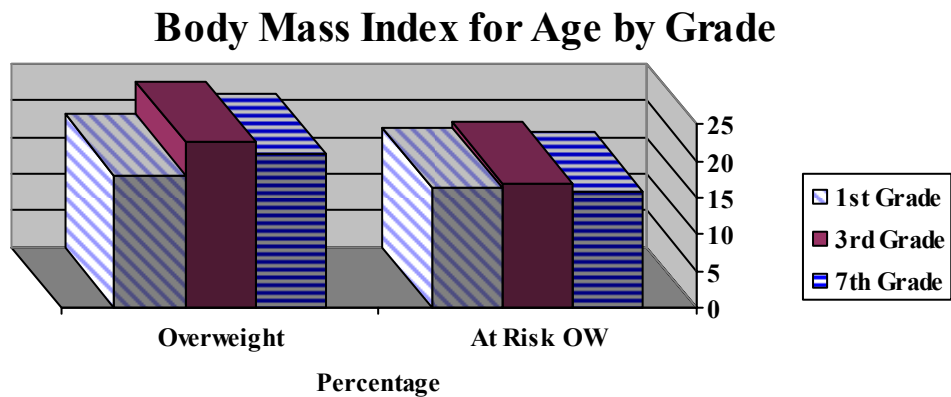
Objectives of the Study:

1. Assess the first, third and seventh graders in Saline County for:
 - Their Body Mass Index (BMI) using the BMI for Age scale.
 - Their demographic variables including district, school, age, grade and ethnicity.
 - Their behavioral attitudes about eating at school, drinking their milk, end of lunch eating patterns, reasons for not eating food, eating breakfast, family eating patterns, eating fast foods, types of fast foods, and activities enjoyed in spare time.
2. Develop recommendations based on data to improve the health of Saline County students.

Data Analysis

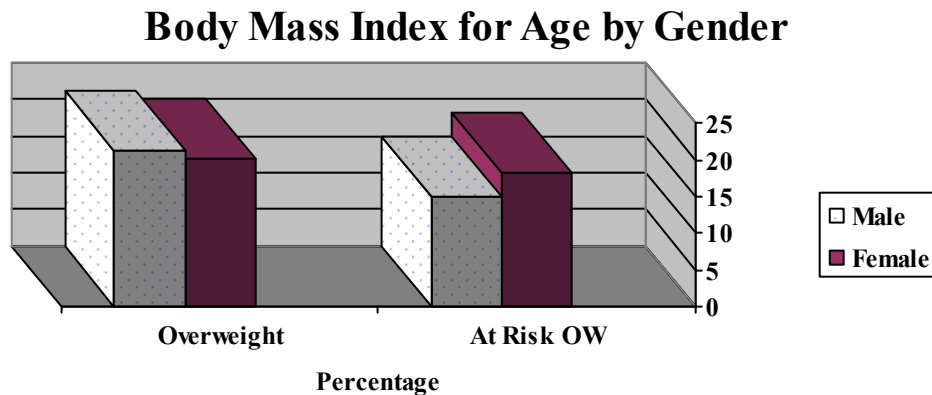
This study compared BMI for age, gathered at first, third, and seventh grade levels, gender and ethnicity as designated by the federal government and used universally by all school districts. Each school provided student ethnicity for each individual student. Student ethnicity was determined by the parent at enrollment and used by the school for state reporting desegregation.

Figure 1: Comparison of 1st, 3rd, and 7th Grade BMI for Age at the Overweight and At Risk for Overweight Levels in Saline County



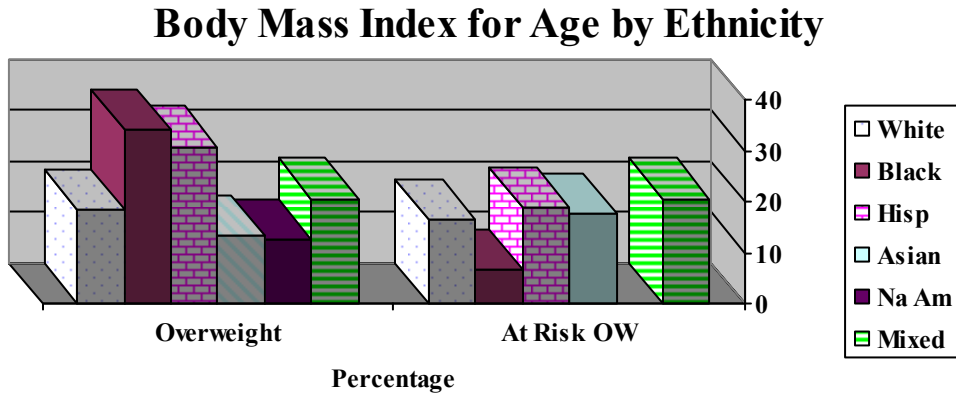
Analysis: The third graders have the highest BMI Overweight statistic.

Figure 2: Comparing the Male and Female BMI for Age at the Overweight and at Risk of Being Overweight Level



Analysis: The males have the highest BMI Overweight statistic.

Figure 3: Comparing Ethnicity with BMI for Age at the Overweight and at Risk of Being Overweight Level



Analysis: Blacks have the highest BMI Overweight statistic.

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Secondly, Tables 1 to 13 (See Appendix 2) are cross-tabulated tables so that each issue can be studied as a comparison to another. (It should be noted that when individual cells contain are less than 5 answers, generalizing data could come into question.)

The table below represents the analysis of each observation.

No	Observation Description	Resource
1	<p>An alarming number of Saline County children have obesity problems. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) in five (5) (20.5%) students surveyed are overweight according to their BMI scores. • Almost two (2) in five (5) (36.9%) students surveyed were overweight or at risk of being overweight according to their BMI score. • When the 1999 BMI national data for youth being overweight are considered, the 13% for children aged 6 to 11 and 14% for adolescents are much lower. A significant <u>increase</u> in both children and adolescence levels of obesity can be seen. • As children become overweight at this alarming rate, the “domino effect” occurs. The overweight adolescents transition into obese adults. Potentially, each category expands at an accelerated rate. For example, those in the “at risk” move into the “overweight” category at an increased rate. Child obesity is said to be at epidemic proportions! • <u>This is baseline data for Saline County.</u> As interventions are implemented to improve this health issue, Saline County children’s data will be periodically updated. 	<p>BMI for Age / Demographics Table 1</p>
2	<p>On an average, four (4) of five (5) students (80.6%) eat most of their school meal. The third graders eat most of their food at the 83.4% level. The males seem to eat most of their food at 84.2%. But the Asian Pacific students top the list at 86.7% (45 students is a reliable number to believe.)</p>	<p>Eating School Meal / Demographic Table 2</p>
3	<p>Four (4) of five (5) students (84.3%) drink their milk. The 7th graders, females and Native Americans register their usage in the 70 percentile range.</p>	<p>Drink Your Milk / Demographics Table 3.</p>
4	<p>Considering every student has time scheduled to eat their lunch, there is a number of all demographics of students reporting that they do not finish their food by the end of lunch. Some basic statistics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 5 of every 10 (53%) of the third (3rd graders) are finishing lunch. • About 5 of every 10 (55%) of the female population 	<p>Finished Eating Food by End of Lunch / Demographics Table 4</p>

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	<p>are finishing lunch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 5 of every 10 (53%) of Hispanic and Asian Pacific students are finishing lunch. • Overall, around 40% are not finishing their lunches! 	
5	<p>The primary reason why students are not eating their food is that there is not enough time (24.8% of the 1453 choices made).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other responses included: Visiting with friends (21.5%), was not hungry (18%), do not like the food (17.7%), and have too much food (9.8%) were the prioritized other reasons. Asians had the highest complaints of 29.4% of not having enough time to eat (15 students.) • Most lunch periods range from 20-25 minutes including wait time for serving. The reduction of number of elementary buildings causes consolidation of classes, increases in class size, and dysfunctional lunch periods. The decision to keep the lunch period the same (even with the increased student populations) causes the students to not have the time to complete their meal. • With also the possible increases in class size due to budget cuts, those serving lines will be longer, further reducing the amount of actual eating time available to the students served last. 	Reasons For Not Eating Your Food / Demographics Table 5
6	<p>The majority (4 of out of every 5) students in all grade levels, genders, and every ethnicity routinely eat breakfast.</p>	Eat Your Breakfast / Demographic Table 6
7	<p>The majority (4 of out of every 5) students in all grade levels, genders, and every ethnicity routinely eat one meal a day with their family.</p>	Eat One Meal Per Day with Family / Demographics Table 7
8	<p>Almost 3 in 4 families (69.3%) reported eating fast food once a week or more. Almost 10% ate fast foods every day! Only 30.3% reported never or seldom eating. In the “What We Eat in America Survey” (Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals) in 1995, fifty-seven (57%) percent of Americans ate at least one food away from home on any given day.)</p>	Frequency of Eating Fast Foods / Demographics Table 3
9	<p>Hamburgers, fries, (18.3%) and soft drinks (17.6%) were the most frequently eaten fast food. Pizza (15.2%) was the third ranked.</p>	Types of Fast Foods / Demographics Table 9

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10	<p>Considering the students activities in their free time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41% of the students were involved in physical activities. Playing outside, playing on a sports team, and taking activity lessons involve physical exercise; • 59% of the students were doing sedimentary activities. Watching TV, reading, playing video games, and using the computer involve sitting at one location. • 42% of the students report watching TV, playing video games, and using the internet accounted for activity; 2 in every 5 kids are engaging in technology in their spare time. 	<p>Activities Enjoyed In Spare Time / Demographics Table 10</p>
11	<p>Third grade males (40.5%) and seventh grade females (40.8%) demonstrate the highest prevalence for overweight AND at risk overweight levels when considering grade level.</p>	<p>Grade Level & Gender / BMI Table 11</p>
12	<p>Considering the student ethnicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanic males (48.2%) demonstrate the highest prevalence for overweight AND at risk overweight levels. • Black females (51.7%), Hispanic females (51.2%) and mixed ethnicity (44.5%) were all alarmingly high and demonstrated the highest prevalence for overweight AND at risk overweight levels. (It should be noted that statistics could be misrepresented because of small number of students asked.) 	
13	<p>Considering both ethnicity, gender and grade level: (Note: Several of these statistics could be misrepresented because of small number of students asked. It is mentioned to investigate questionable areas; not draw comprehensive conclusions.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Males in 3rd Grade (41.8%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight • Hispanic Males in 3rd Grade (61.3%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight • Hispanic Males in 7th Grade (52.9%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight • Mixed Ethnicity Males in 3rd Grade (40.9%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight • Black Females in 1st Grade (71.4) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight • Black Females in 3rd Grade (42.1) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight (very low numbers) • Black Females in 7th Grade (60% Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight - (very low numbers) • Hispanic Females in 1st Grade (40.5%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight 	<p>Gender, Ethnicity and Grade / BMI for Table 13</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hispanic Females in 3rd Grade (62.9%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight• Hispanic Females in 7th Grade (55%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight• Mixed Ethnicity Females in 1st Grade (40.7%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight• Mixed Ethnicity Females in 3rd Grade (53%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight• Mixed Ethnicity Females in 7th Grade (40.0%) Overweight or At Risk of Being Overweight (very low numbers) <p>A new (yet-to-be released) study of Texas children reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The percentage of overweight students in Texas was much higher among minorities:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For Hispanic boys in all grade levels, Hispanic girls in fourth-grade and black girls in the fourth- and eighth-grades, the percentage of overweight children ranged from 23% to nearly 33%. That's five to six times higher than national recommendations. (Hoelscher, 2004)	
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Conclusions

These conclusions are based on the discussion in Data Analysis Section. Each conclusion has its own unique number and is tied to a Data Analysis Observation.

No	Conclusion Description	Data Analysis Observation
1	Salina County children are overweight! Since 1999, considering the national statistics, their obesity has increased over 50%. (<i>The Surgeon Generals Call to Action To Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity</i> cited) (Ambrose, 2001)	Observation # 1
2	Four (4) of five (5) students eat most of their school meal.	Observation # 2
3	Four (4) of five (5) students drink their milk.	Observation # 3
4	<p>Students have insufficient time in order to complete their meal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the possible increases in class size due to budget cuts, serving lines will be longer. Reducing the amount of actual eating time available to the students served will decrease continually. • The nutritional impact of eating time is huge! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many of the low-income children rely upon nutrients supplied in school meals. ○ The food waste expense increases ○ This problem is resolved at the local school district level. ○ Whether a student has the time to eat or doesn't have the food to eat, the outcome is the same. 	Observation # 4 & 5
5	Four (4) of five (5) students routinely eat breakfast.	Observation 6
6	Four (4) of five (5) students routinely eat one meal a day with their family.	Observation 7
7	Almost 3 in 4 families reported eating fast food once a week or more.	Observation 8
8	Hamburgers, fries, and soft drinks were the most preferred types of fast food eaten.	Observation 9
9	Two (2) out of every five (5) children are engaged in physical activities while 3 of the 5 prefer sedimentary activities.	Observation 10
10	There are gender, ethnic, and grade level targeted groups that should be investigated as to their eating habits and physical activity level. The specific groups that could	Observation 11 to 13

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	<p>investigated (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Male Category:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Third Grade Males○ Hispanic Males• Female Category:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Seventh Grade Females○ Black Females○ Hispanic Females○ Mixed Ethnicity Females.	
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Recommendations

The Study Recommendations are tied to the specifics of the conclusions. Their attention and intervention process will greatly enhance the improvements made in the county.

No	Study Recommendations	Conclusion Reference
1	A social marketing strategic plan should be developed to communicate the fact that the overweight children population is growing in Saline County along with the related facts and future plans. The special targeted groups in Recommendation 6 should not be overlooked with our efforts in this plan. Our emphasis with this plan needs to include extending our baseline data by expanding the longitudinal trend data gathering process.	#1 to #10
2	The schools of Saline County need to study the time schedule and how it relates to considering the problems of nutrition and student health this study examines. They should seriously consider gathering BMI for Age and student health data annually as to create a database to measure their interventions as they fix the time scheduling issue.	#4
3	Families of Saline County need to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conscious of their children spending too little time doing physical activities. ○ Informed on fast food nutritional information and the potential impact of those decisions. 	#7, #8, & #9
4	Make certain that their eating habits and physical activity levels are adequate (not sure any agency can do this). Target age appropriate, evidence-based, culturally sensitive program resources and interventions at the most at risk population segments (third grade males, Hispanic males, seventh grade females, Black females and Hispanic females and mixed ethnicity females.)	# 10
5	The schools of Saline County need to be congratulated that most children eat their food and drink their milk.	#2, #3 & #5
6	The families of Saline County should be congratulated that most children eat breakfast and at least one meal with their family.	#5 & #6

Saline County Children Health Survey – June 2004

The Community Action Recommendations have a broader, more action oriented focus. Not only should they address many of the study's conclusions, but also they should reduce the prevalence of obesity in Saline County.

No	Community Action Recommendations
1	Target specific interventions at overweight and at risk student populations and their families.
2	Raise community awareness of public health problem and stimulate action.
3	Support, and implement evidence based strategies that encourage increased physical activity and improved nutrition.
4	Improve community accessibility to nutrition/ physical activity information, education, and resources.
5	Select culturally appropriate communication, interventions, and education.
6	Create community and school environments conducive to prevention.
7	Reduce barriers to achieve goals. (Environmental, policy, transportation, economic, educational, cultural, language)
8	Strengthen existing interventions through collaborations and resource development.

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Appendix One – Organization of Study

Organization of Study

1. Design of Sample / Census:

The efforts to gather a representative sample were interpreted to mean that we gather everyone in the Saline County that was reasonably possible.

- Three districts were included in the survey: Ell Saline, Salina, St. John and Catholic School System. In December of 2003, USD 306 – Southeast of Saline **withdrew** its authorization to participate in the Saline County survey. Their data is not included. Their 20th day enrollment is **145 students** in 1st, 3rd, and 7th grades.
- Table below represents the number of potential students and actual surveys gathered. 1600 of 1993 (80 + %) is considered to be an honest attempt at a census count. Data at the building level can be gathered effectively.
- Data was gathered from December 2003 to February 2004. The Fit for Life committee did an admirable job of using volunteers, committee members, health care professionals, school district nurses, and students. It was a team effort.
- Using the same BMI scales standardized data gathering process. The scales were calibrated and purchased by the grant.
- All demographic data was gathered from the schools administrative files and researchers coded the surveys. The students were not asked this data. A large margin of error was reduced because of this decision.

Name of School	20th Day Enrollment FY 2004	Actual Surveys Gathered (1)	Variance In Survey
Ell Saline Elementary	72	65	7
Ell Saline Middle	32	29	2
Coronado Elementary	157	147	10
Cottonwood Elementary	145	121	24
Huesner Elementary	152	149	3
Oakdale Elementary	140	126	14
Meadowlark Ridge Elementary	127	123	4
Schilling Elementary	110	103	7
Stewart Elementary	139	132	8
Sunset Elementary	155	143	12
Lakewood Middle	282	121 (2)	161
Salina South Middle	293	156 (2)	137
St. Mary's Elementary	102	98	4
Sacred Heart	73	73	0
St. John Military School	14	14	0
TOTAL RESPONSES	1993	1600	393
1. Census on day of gathering data. The difference is absent students and move outs. 2. Half (½) of the PE classes met during the time of our data gathering. A representative sample of the two large middle schools was present during this time.			

2. Survey Design:

The following criteria were considered when determining survey questions.

- Fifteen questions were actually gathered.
- The first graders had a difficult time with four (4) questions; therefore, the first graders only answered 11 questions.
- The third (3) and seventh (7) answered all fifteen questions.
- Six (6) demographic variables were gathered.
 - School Name
 - District Name
 - Grade Level
 - Gender of Student
 - Ethnicity
 - Body Mass Index – A function of height and weight of the student.
- Nine (9) other behavioral questions were gathered from the 1st, 3rd, and 7th grade.
- The purpose of these questions are to analyze the type of communication messages, developmental programs, and educational focus areas Saline County needs to develop in order to intervene to stem the tide of growing obesity in the county.
 - They include:
 - 1.1 Eating Your school meals
 - 1.2 Drink milk at your school meal
 - 1.3 Finished eating food at end of school lunch period
 - 1.4 Reasons for NOT eating school lunch
 - 1.5 Eat your breakfast.
 - 1.6 Eat one meal with your family
 - 1.7 Frequency of eating out
 - 1.8 Type of fast food eaten
 - 1.9 Activities you enjoy doing in free time
- BMI for Age is used for children. It is a standardized scale that compares the ages, gender and BMI for children, taking into consideration important factors. The development characteristic of subcutaneous fat (baby fat), maturity and sexual development varies so much in children that a gender and age specific growth chart developed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has been developed. We adopted the scale to simplify and standardize our research process. (SEE Appendix 3 – CDC BMI for Age Growth Charts)
(National Health & Nutritional Survey, 2000)

- We gathered the data half way through their school year in January of February of 2004. Since the BMI for Age is gathered in years (and not grades), the students' age was converted by the following method. Grade 1 equals 7 years. Grade 3 equal 9 years. Grade 7 equals 13 years.

Actual Survey Questions:

SNAP Survey Software was used to sort and analyze the data. Snap survey software and services helps streamline the survey process and focus on getting results.

(<http://www.snapsurveys.com>)

Q1 Name of School:

Ell Saline Elementary
Ell Saline Middle
Coronado Elementary
Cottonwood Elementary
Huesner Elementary
Oakdale Elementary
Meadowlark Ridge Elementary
Schilling Elementary
Stewart Elementary
Sunset Elementary
Lakewood Middle
Salina South Middle
St. Mary's Elementary
Sacred Heart
Sacred Heart Middle
St. John **Military School**

Q2 Name of School District:

USD 305 - Salina
USD 307 - Ell Saline
Catholic Schools
St. Johns Military School

Q3 Grade Level:

First (1st) Grade
Third (3rd) Grade
Seventh (7th) Grade

Q4 Gender of Respondent:

Male
Female

Q5 Ethnicity:

White
Black
Hispanic
Asian Pacific
Native American
Mixed Ethnicity

Q6 Body Mass Index

Weight & Height Gathered and Converted to BMI

Q7 Do you usually eat most of your school meal?

Yes
No

Q8 Do you usually drink the milk?

Yes
No

Q9 Are you finished eating your food by the end of the lunch period?

Yes
No

Q10 Why do you not eat your food? (Mark any answers that fit)

Have too much food
Not enough time to eat the food I want
Spent time visiting with my friends instead of eating
Was not hungry at the time
Do not like the food

Q11 Do you eat breakfast?

Yes
No

Q12 On most days, do you eat at least one meal with your family?

Yes
No

Q13 How often do you eat fast food (like McDonalds, Taco Bell, Pizza Hut)?

One (1) time a day
One (1) time a week
Two (2) or more times a week
Seldom or never

Q14 If you eat fast food, what do you usually eat? (Check ALL that apply.)

Hamburger / Fries
Subway Sandwiches
Chicken Nuggets
Salads
Coneys / Hotdogs
Shakes / malts
Pizza
Soft Drinks

Q15 What activities do you enjoy doing in your free time? You may choose one of these or all of these.

Play outside
Watching TV programs
Reading
Playing on a team like soccer, etc.
Playing video games
Using the computer (Internet. etc.)
Taking dance, swimming, etc. lessons

Saline County Children Health Survey – June 2004

No	Study Limitations
1	<p>This study does not constitute a <u>complete</u> census from Saline County in the targeted grade levels. The following exceptions need to be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southeast of Saline USD 306 did not choose to participate in the study. One hundred and forty four (144) students were not surveyed. • Due to either student absence or middle school semester physical education class schedules, precluded a total census. <p>This study does meet the criteria for population surveyed was considered a census of the Saline County students because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available students in targeted grade levels were surveyed. • The nonparticipating USD 306 subjects represent an insignificant difference between total population and those not surveyed. <p>Moreover, A Goodness of Fit Test was used to compare the gender proportions of the Saline County population surveyed and the 2003 – 2004 Kansas Department of Education gender proportion data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chi Square statistic determined (α level of .05) the Null Hypothesis was accepted finding that both the Saline County and KSDE populations were proportionate (the same). • Therefore, those students surveyed were representative of the population of the state of Kansas.
2	<p>The exact age of the students was not gathered; therefore, the grade level was used as the demographic. The BMI for Age scale was used to draw the inferences of overweight and at risk overweight. Grade 1 equals 7 years. Grade 3 equal 9 years. Grade 7 equals 13 years.</p>

Appendix 2 - Survey Data Tables

Survey Data Tables

The following are tables of data that explain the primary objectives of the study. The Index of Tables is listed below.

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Table No	Name	Description
D	Descriptive Statistics	Complete count of school district participation, grade level, gender, and ethnicity.
1	BMI for Age / Demographics	Compared the BMI for age horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
2	Eating School Meals / Demographics	Compared the eating school meals horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
3	Drink Your Milk / Demographics	Compared the drink your milk horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
4	Finished Eating by End of Lunch / Demographics	Compared the finished eating by end of lunch horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
5	Reasons for NOT Eating Your Food / Demographics	Compared the reasons for NOT eating your food horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
6	Eat Your Breakfast / Demographics	Compared eat your breakfast horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
7	Eat One Meal Per Day With Family / Demographics	Compared eat one meal per day with family horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
8	Frequency of Eating Fast Foods / Demographics	Compared the frequency of eating fast foods horizontally with grade level, gender and Ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
9	Type of Fast Foods / Demographics	Compared the type of fast foods horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
10	Activities Enjoyed in Spare Time / Demographics	Compared the activities enjoyed in spare time horizontally with grade level, gender and ethnicity vertically in a cross-tabulated table.
11	Grade Level & Gender By BMI	Blended grade level and gender then compared to Body Mass Index in a cross-tabulated table.
12	Ethnicity & Gender By BMI	Blended ethnicity and gender then compared to Body Mass Index in a cross-tabulated table.
13	Gender, Ethnicity and GRADE By BMI	Blended gender, ethnicity, and grade level then compared to Body Mass Index in a cross-tabulated table.

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Saline County Children Health Survey Descriptive Statistics								
	Base	Missing						
		No reply	USD 305 - Salina	USD 307 - Ell Saline	Catholic Schools	St. Johns Military School		
School District Participation	1600	-	1321	94	171	14		
		-	82.60%	5.90%	10.70%	0.90%		
	Base	Missing						
		No reply	First (1st) Grade	Third (3rd) Grade	Seventh (7th) Grade			
Grade Level	1600	-	613	625	362			
		-	38.30%	39.10%	22.60%			
	Base	Missing						
		No reply	Male	Female				
Gender	1600	12	804	784				
		0.80%	50.20%	49.00%				
	Base	Missing						
		No reply	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian Pacific	Native American	Mixed Ethnicity
Ethnicity	1600	6	1189	76	169	45	8	107
		0.40%	74.30%	4.80%	10.60%	2.80%	0.50%	6.70%

Saline County Children's Health Survey

BMI for Age / Demographics Table 1

PRELIMINARY		Total scores for BMI for all grades and genders					
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	Overweight BMI 95% +	At risk of Overweight BMI 85% to 95%	Acceptable BMI 5% to 85%	Underweight BMI Under 5%
	Total Survey	1600*	14	328	263	973	22
		100%	0.90%	20.50%	16.40%	60.80%	1.40%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	613	3	111	100	388	11
			0.50%	18.10%	16.30%	63.30%	1.80%
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	2	141	106	371	5
			0.30%	22.60%	17.00%	59.40%	0.80%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	9	76	57	214	6
			2.50%	21.00%	15.70%	59.10%	1.70%
Gender	Male	804	1	170	120	503	10
			0.10%	21.10%	14.90%	62.60%	1.20%
	Female	784	1	158	143	470	12
			0.10%	20.20%	18.20%	59.90%	1.50%
Ethnicity	White	1189	7	221	196	751	14
			0.60%	18.60%	16.50%	63.20%	1.20%
	Black	76	3	26	5	41	1
			3.90%	34.20%	6.60%	53.90%	1.30%
	Hispanic	169	-	52	32	82	3
			-	30.80%	18.90%	48.50%	1.80%
	Asian Pacific	45	-	6	8	30	1
			-	13.30%	17.80%	66.70%	2.20%
	Native American	8	-	1	-	6	1
			-	12.50%	-	75.00%	12.50%
	Mixed Ethnicity	107	1	22	22	60	2
			0.90%	20.60%	20.60%	56.10%	1.90%
* = ALL THREE GRADES SURVEYED							

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Eating School Meal / Demographic Table 2

	PRELIMINARY		Do you eat most of your school meal?		
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	Yes	No
Base	Total Survey	1600*	8	1290	302
			0.50%	80.60%	18.90%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	613	5	487	121
			0.80%	79.40%	19.70%
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	1	521	103
			0.20%	83.40%	16.50%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	2	282	78
			0.60%	77.90%	21.50%
Gender	Male	804	4	677	123
			05%	84.2%	15.3%
	Female	784	4	602	178
			.5%	76.8%	22.77%
Ethnicity	White	1189	6	955	228
			0.50%	80.30%	19.20%
	Black	76	-	63	13
			-	82.90%	17.10%
	Hispanic	169	1	137	31
			0.60%	81.10%	18.30%
	Asian Pacific	45	-	39	6
			-	86.70%	13.30%
	Native American	8	1	5	2
			12.50%	62.50%	25.00%
	Mixed Ethnicity	107	-	85	22
			-	79.40%	20.60%

* = ALL THREE GRADES SURVEYED

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Drink Your Milk / Demographics Table 3					
	PRELIMINARY	Base	Missing	Do you usually drink your milk?	
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	Yes	No
Base		1600*	6	1349	245
			0.40%	84.30%	15.30%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	613	4	527	82
			0.70%	86.00%	13.40%
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	1	545	79
			0.20%	87.20%	12.60%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	1	277	84
			0.30%	76.50%	23.20%
Gender	Male	804	2	704	98
			0.20%	87.60%	12.20%
	Female	784	4	635	145
			0.50%	81.00%	18.50%
Ethnicity	White	1189	5	997	187
			0.40%	83.90%	15.70%
	Black	76	-	63	13
			-	82.90%	17.10%
	Hispanic	169	1	144	24
			0.60%	85.20%	14.20%
	Asian Pacific	45	-	39	6
			-	86.70%	13.30%
	Native American	8	-	6	2
			-	75.00%	25.00%
	Mixed Ethnicity	107	-	94	13
			-	87.90%	12.10%
* = ALL THREE GRADES SURVEYED					

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Finished Eating by End of Lunch / Demographic Table 4

	PRELIMINARY Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004	Base	Missing	Finished Eating Food by End of Lunch?	
				Yes	No
Base		987 **	1	607	389
			0.10%	61.50%	39.40%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	-	357	278
			-	57.10%	44.50%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	1	250	111
			0.30%	69.10%	30.70%
Gender	Male	492	1	330	167
			0.20%	67.10%	33.90%
	Female	486	-	271	219
			-	55.80%	45.10%
Ethnicity	White	745	1	462	288
			0.10%	62.00%	38.70%
	Black	53	-	35	18
			-	66.00%	34.00%
	Hispanic	95	-	51	46
			-	53.70%	48.40%
	Asian Pacific	32	-	17	15
			-	53.10%	46.90%
	Native American	4	-	2	2
			-	50.00%	50.00%
	Mixed Ethnicity	58	-	40	20
			-	69.00%	34.50%

** - Data gathered for 3rd and 7th Grade Only.

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Reasons For Not Eating Your Food / Demographics Table 5								
	PRELIMINARY	Base	Missing	Reasons for NOT Eating Food				
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	Have too much food	Not enough time to eat the food I want	Spent time visiting with my friends instead of eating	Was not hungry at the time	Do not like the food
Base		1453**	120	142	360	313	261	257
			8.30%	9.80%	24.80%	21.50%	18.00%	17.70%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Third (3rd) Grade	844	75	94	253	176	137	109
			8.90%	11.10%	30.00%	20.90%	16.20%	12.90%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	609	45	48	107	137	124	148
			7.40%	7.90%	17.60%	22.50%	20.40%	24.30%
Gender	Male	700	78	57	166	154	128	117
			11.10%	8.10%	23.70%	22.00%	18.30%	16.70%
	Female	742	39	85	190	157	132	139
			5.30%	11.50%	25.60%	21.20%	17.80%	18.70%
Ethnicity	White	1089	97	96	266	224	204	202
			8.90%	8.80%	24.40%	20.60%	18.70%	18.50%
	Black	80	7	8	20	21	12	12
			8.80%	10.00%	25.00%	26.30%	15.00%	15.00%
	Hispanic	140	5	24	37	34	21	19
			3.60%	17.10%	26.40%	24.30%	15.00%	13.60%
	Asian Pacific	51	5	8	15	9	8	6
			9.80%	15.70%	29.40%	17.60%	15.70%	11.80%
	Native American	7	1	-	2	2	1	1
			14.30%	-	28.60%	28.60%	14.30%	14.30%
	Mixed Ethnicity	86	5	6	20	23	15	17
			5.80%	7.00%	23.30%	26.70%	17.40%	19.80%
** -- Data gathered for 3rd and 7th Grade Only. Multiple answers were permitted.								

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Eat Your Breakfast / Demographics Table 6

	PRELIMINARY	Base	Missing	Do You Eat Your Breakfast?	
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	Yes	No
Base		1600*	9	1326	265
			0.60%	82.90%	16.60%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	613	5	550	58
			0.80%	89.70%	9.50%
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	2	553	70
			0.30%	88.50%	11.20%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	2	223	137
			0.60%	61.60%	37.80%
Gender	Male	804	4	666	134
			0.50%	82.80%	16.70%
	Female	784	5	651	128
			0.60%	83.00%	16.30%
Ethnicity	White	1189	7	995	187
	Black		0.60%	83.70%	15.70%
	African American	76	-	58	18
			-	76.30%	23.70%
	Hispanic	169	2	133	34
			1.20%	78.70%	20.10%
	Asian Pacific	45	-	37	8
			-	82.20%	17.80%
	Native American	8	-	7	1
			-	87.50%	12.50%
	Mixed Ethnicity	107	-	90	17
			-	84.10%	15.90%
* = ALL THREE GRADES SURVEYED					

Saline County Children's Health Survey

**Eat One Meal Per Day With Family /
Demographics Table 7**

	PRELIMINARY Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004	Base	Missing No reply	Eat One Meal a Day with Your Family?	
				Yes	No
Base		1600*	10	1375	215
			0.60%	85.90%	13.40%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	613	7	507	99
			1.10%	82.70%	16.20%
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	1	546	78
			0.20%	87.40%	12.50%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	2	322	38
			0.60%	89.00%	10.50%
Gender	Male	804	3	679	122
			0.40%	84.50%	15.20%
	Female	784	7	686	91
			0.90%	87.50%	11.60%
Ethnicity	White	1189	7	1033	149
			0.60%	86.90%	12.50%
	Black	76	1	62	13
			1.30%	81.60%	17.10%
	Hispanic	169	2	143	24
			1.20%	84.60%	14.20%
	Asian Pacific	45	-	39	6
			-	86.70%	13.30%
	Native American	8	-	7	1
			-	87.50%	12.50%
	Mixed Ethnicity	107	-	87	20
			-	81.30%	18.70%
* = ALL THREE GRADES SURVEYED					

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Frequency of Eating Fast Foods / Demographics Table 8

	PRELIMINARY	Base	Missing	Frequency of Eating Fast Food			
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	One time a day (7 TIMES A WEEK)	One time a week	Two or more times a week	Seldom or never
Base		987 **	3	98	333	257	299
			0.30%	9.90%	33.70%	26.00%	30.30%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
	Third (3rd) Grade	625	2	78	202	175	171
			0.30%	12.50%	32.30%	28.00%	27.40%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	362	1	20	131	82	128
			0.30%	5.50%	36.20%	22.70%	35.40%
Gender	Male	492	3	54	155	134	149
			0.60%	11.00%	31.50%	27.20%	30.30%
	Female	486	-	44	176	122	144
			-	9.10%	36.20%	25.10%	29.60%
Ethnicity	White	745	2	65	260	189	232
			0.30%	8.70%	34.90%	25.40%	31.10%
	Black	53	-	5	16	17	15
			-	9.40%	30.20%	32.10%	28.30%
	Hispanic	95	1	15	31	21	27
			1.10%	15.80%	32.60%	22.10%	28.40%
	Asian Pacific	32	-	6	10	10	6
			-	18.80%	31.30%	31.30%	18.80%
	Native American	4	-	1	2	1	-
			-	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	-
	Mixed Ethnicity	58	-	6	14	19	19
			-	10.30%	24.10%	32.80%	32.80%
** = - Data gathered for 3 rd and 7 th Grade Only							

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Types of Fast Foods / Demographic Table 9

		Base	Missing	Type of Fast Food Eaten							
				Hamburger / Fries	Subway Sandwiches	Chicken Nuggets	Salads	Coney's / Hotdogs	Shakes / malts	Pizza	Soft Drinks
Base		3840**	11	702	385	545	278	248	413	583	675
			0.30%	18.30%	10.00%	14.20%	7.20%	6.50%	10.80%	15.20%	17.60%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Third (3rd) Grade	2420	5	426	206	384	166	172	262	385	414
			0.20%	17.60%	8.50%	15.90%	6.90%	7.10%	10.80%	15.90%	17.10%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	1420	6	276	179	161	112	76	151	198	261
			0.40%	19.40%	12.60%	11.30%	7.90%	5.40%	10.60%	13.90%	18.40%
Gender	Male	1934	6	362	196	264	113	144	203	306	340
			0.30%	18.70%	10.10%	13.70%	5.80%	7.40%	10.50%	15.80%	17.60%
	Female	1878	5	334	183	280	162	102	207	276	329
			0.30%	17.80%	9.70%	14.90%	8.60%	5.40%	11.00%	14.70%	17.50%
Ethnicity	White	2958	6	523	313	410	222	189	317	451	527
			0.20%	17.70%	10.60%	13.90%	7.50%	6.40%	10.70%	15.20%	17.80%
	Black	209	1	38	21	31	14	16	28	26	34
			0.50%	18.20%	10.00%	14.80%	6.70%	7.70%	13.40%	12.40%	16.30%
	Hispanic	320	-	68	21	53	22	19	31	53	53
			-	21.30%	6.60%	16.60%	6.90%	5.90%	9.70%	16.60%	16.60%
	Asian Pacific	125	1	26	9	15	9	9	17	18	21
			0.80%	20.80%	7.20%	12.00%	7.20%	7.20%	13.60%	14.40%	16.80%
	Native American	11	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	3
			9.10%	27.30%	9.10%	9.10%	-	-	9.10%	9.10%	27.30%
	Mixed Ethnicity	217	2	44	20	35	11	15	19	34	37
			0.90%	20.30%	9.20%	16.10%	5.10%	6.90%	8.80%	15.70%	17.10%

** -- Data gathered for 3rd and 7th Grade Only. Multiple answers were permitted.

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Activities Enjoyed in Spare Time / Demographics Table 10

	PRELIMINARY	Base	Missing	Activities You Enjoy Doing in Spare Time						
	Saline County Children Health Survey April 2004		No reply	Play outside	Watching TV programs	Reading	Playing on a team like soccer, etc.	Playing video games	Using the computer (Internet, etc.)	Taking dance, swimming, etc. lessons
Base		5178 ***	18	1217	1078	830	567	553	573	342
			0.30%	23.50%	20.80%	16.00%	11.00%	10.70%	11.10%	6.60%
Grade Level	First (1st) Grade	1459	9	540	499	408	1	-	1	1
			0.60%	37.00%	34.20%	28.00%	0.10%	-	0.10%	0.10%
	Third (3rd) Grade	2394	3	425	367	309	344	371	331	244
			0.10%	17.80%	15.30%	12.90%	14.40%	15.50%	13.80%	10.20%
	Seventh (7th) Grade	1325	6	252	212	113	222	182	241	97
			0.50%	19.00%	16.00%	8.50%	16.80%	13.70%	18.20%	7.30%
Gender	Male	2608	11	609	538	375	305	377	282	111
			0.40%	23.40%	20.60%	14.40%	11.70%	14.50%	10.80%	4.30%
	Female	2534	7	599	536	448	258	171	285	230
			0.30%	23.60%	21.20%	17.70%	10.20%	6.70%	11.20%	9.10%
Ethnicity	White	3947	10	924	802	628	461	405	444	273
			0.30%	23.40%	20.30%	15.90%	11.70%	10.30%	11.20%	6.90%
	Black	256	1	55	50	40	25	36	30	19
			0.40%	21.50%	19.50%	15.60%	9.80%	14.10%	11.70%	7.40%
	Hispanic	486	3	118	119	78	43	58	43	24
			0.60%	24.30%	24.50%	16.00%	8.80%	11.90%	8.80%	4.90%
	Asian Pacific	155	1	34	29	28	13	22	19	9
			0.60%	21.90%	18.70%	18.10%	8.40%	14.20%	12.30%	5.80%
	Native American	21	1	5	5	5	2	2	1	-
			4.80%	23.80%	23.80%	23.80%	9.50%	9.50%	4.80%	-
	Mixed Ethnicity	300	2	75	70	47	23	30	36	17
			0.70%	25.00%	23.30%	15.70%	7.70%	10.00%	12.00%	5.70%

*** = Grade One (1) Given FIRST three (3) answers on survey only. Multiple answers were available

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Grade Level & Gender / BMI Table 11

		Base	Missing	Total scores for BMI for all grades and genders			
			No reply	Overweight BMI 95% +	At risk of Overweight BMI 85% to 95%	Acceptable BMI 5% to 85%	Underweight BMI Under 5%
Base		1600	14	328	263	973	22
			0.90%	20.50%	16.40%	60.80%	1.40%
Missing	No reply	12	12	-	-	-	-
			100.00%	-	-	-	-
Grade Level That are Males	First Grade	312	-	60	41	206	5
			-	19.20%	13.10%	66.00%	1.60%
	Third Grade	306	1	71	53	179	2
			0.30%	23.20%	17.30%	58.50%	0.70%
	Seventh Grade	186	-	39	26	118	3
			-	21.00%	14.00%	63.40%	1.60%
Grade Level that are Female	First Grade	298	-	51	59	182	6
			-	17.10%	19.80%	61.10%	2.00%
	Third Grade	319	1	70	53	192	3
			0.30%	21.90%	16.60%	60.20%	0.90%
	Seventh Grade	167	-	37	31	96	3
			-	22.20%	18.60%	57.50%	1.80%

Saline County Children's Health Survey

Ethnicity & Gender / BMI Table 12

		Base	Missing No reply	Total scores for BMI for all grades and genders			
				Overweight BMI 95% +	At risk of Overweight BMI 85% to 95%	Acceptable BMI 5% to 85%	Underweight BMI Under 5%
Base		1600	14	328	263	973	22
			0.90%	20.50%	16.40%	60.80%	1.40%
Missing	No reply	15	12	-	-	3	-
			80.00%	-	-	20.00%	-
Ethnicity That are Males							
	White	597	1	116	90	384	6
			0.20%	19.40%	15.10%	64.30%	1.00%
	Black	42	-	12	3	26	1
			-	28.60%	7.10%	61.90%	2.40%
	Hispanic	85	-	28	13	42	2
			-	32.90%	15.30%	49.40%	2.40%
	Asian Pacific	22	-	4	3	15	-
			-	18.20%	13.60%	68.20%	-
	Native American	5	-	1	-	4	-
			-	20.00%	-	80.00%	-
	Mixed Ethnicity	52	-	9	11	31	1
			-	17.30%	21.20%	59.60%	1.90%
Ethnicity That are Females							
	White	587	1	105	106	367	8
			0.20%	17.90%	18.10%	62.50%	1.40%
	Black	31	-	14	2	15	-
			-	45.20%	6.50%	48.40%	-
	Hispanic	84	-	24	19	40	1
			-	28.60%	22.60%	47.60%	1.20%
	Asian Pacific	23	-	2	5	15	1
			-	8.70%	21.70%	65.20%	4.30%
	Native American	3	-	-	-	2	1
			-	-	-	66.70%	33.30%
	Mixed Ethnicity	54	-	13	11	29	1
			-	24.10%	20.40%	53.70%	1.90%

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Gender, Ethnicity and GRADE / BMI for Table 13							
		Base	Missing	Total scores for BMI for all grades and genders			
			No reply	Overweight BMI 95% +	At risk of Overweight BMI 85% to 95%	Acceptable BMI 5% to 85%	Underweight BMI Under 5%
Base		1600	14	328	263	973	22
			0.90%	20.50%	16.40%	60.80%	1.40%
Missing	No reply	15	12	-	-	3	-
			80.00%	-	-	20.00%	-
White, Males	1st	227	-	38	32	154	3
by GRADE	3rd	222	1	48	38	133	2
			0.50%	21.60%	17.10%	59.90%	0.90%
	7th	148	-	30	20	97	1
			-	20.30%	13.50%	65.50%	0.70%
African American Males	1st	16	-	4	2	10	-
by GRADE	3rd	16	-	6	1	9	-
			-	37.50%	6.30%	56.30%	-
	7th	10	-	2	-	7	1
			-	20.00%	-	70.00%	10.00%
Hispanic Males	1st	37	-	9	4	23	1
by GRADE	3rd	31	-	13	6	12	-
			-	41.90%	19.40%	38.70%	-
	7th	17	-	6	3	7	1
			-	35.30%	17.60%	41.20%	5.90%
Asian Males	1st	7	-	2	-	5	-
by GRADE	3rd	11	-	1	2	8	-
			-	9.10%	18.20%	72.70%	-
	7th	4	-	1	1	2	-
			-	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	-
Native American Males	1st	2	-	1	-	1	-
by GRADE	3rd	2	-	-	-	2	-
			-	-	-	100.00%	-
	7th	1	-	-	-	1	-
			-	-	-	100.00%	-

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Mixed Ethnicity	1st	22	-	6	3	12	1
Males			-	27.30%	13.60%	54.50%	4.50%
by GRADE	3rd	24	-	3	6	15	-
			-	12.50%	25.00%	62.50%	-
	7th	6	-	-	2	4	-
			-	-	33.30%	66.70%	-
White	1st	217	-	33	45	135	4
Females			-	15.20%	20.70%	62.20%	1.80%
by GRADE	3rd	245	1	45	40	157	2
			0.40%	18.40%	16.30%	64.10%	0.80%
	7th	125	-	27	21	75	2
			-	21.60%	16.80%	60.00%	1.60%
Black	1st	7	-	4	1	2	-
Females			-	57.10%	14.30%	28.60%	-
by GRADE	3rd	19	-	8	-	11	-
			-	42.10%	-	57.90%	-
	7th	5	-	2	1	2	-
			-	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	-
Hispanic	1st	37	-	10	5	21	1
Females			-	27.00%	13.50%	56.80%	2.70%
by GRADE	3rd	27	-	8	9	10	-
			-	29.60%	33.30%	37.00%	-
	7th	20	-	6	5	9	-
			-	30.00%	25.00%	45.00%	-
Asian	1st	6	-	-	1	5	-
Females			-	-	16.70%	83.30%	-
by GRADE	3rd	11	-	2	2	6	1
			-	18.20%	18.20%	54.50%	9.10%
	7th	6	-	-	2	4	-
			-	-	33.30%	66.70%	-
Native American	1st	2	-	-	-	1	1
Females			-	-	-	50.00%	50.00%
by GRADE	3rd	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
	7th	1	-	-	-	1	-
			-	-	-	100.00%	-
Mixed Ethnicity	1st	27	-	4	7	16	-
Females			-	14.80%	25.90%	59.30%	-
by GRADE	3rd	17	-	7	2	8	-
			-	41.20%	11.80%	47.10%	-
	7th	10	-	2	2	5	1
			-	20.00%	20.00%	50.00%	10.00%

Appendix 3 - CDC B MI for Age Growth Charts

