

Source: Adapted from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), adapted from Frieden TR. A Framework for Public Health Action: The Health Impact Pyramid. Am J Public Health. 2010; 100(4):590-5.

Why we focus on changing the context:

The Health Impact Pyramid demonstrates the spectrum of interventions that can be applied to health priorities such as helping children grow up at a healthy weight.

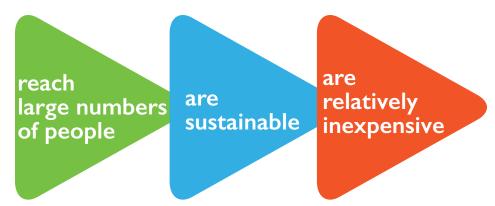
The bottom level of this pyramid encompasses the factors that most greatly affect population heath-the root factors of health such as poverty, housing, and education.

The next level of the pyramid is where public health programs such as the Alaska Obesity Prevention and Control Program focus their efforts. Aside from addressing social determinants (i.e. poverty, high school graduation rates, housing, and inequality), a focus on programs that change systems, policies, and environments promises the greatest impact on population health.

While individual interventions may have their place, public funds are best focused on interventions that have a greater impact. Interventions such as serving healthy foods in schools, strengthening school breakfast and lunch programs, establishing policies for recess and physical education, and creating "Safe Routes to Schools" so that students can walk, bike, or ski to school will have a significant, long term effects on students.

People who want to help kids grow up at a healthy weight should focus their work on interventions that will have the greatest impact on childhood obesity. Often there is pressure to spend time and resources on activities that are purely educational in nature, but this is not sustainable or strategic.

Policy, systems, and environmental change are effective because they:



Choose activities that will have the most impact and are ongoing, foundational, policy level, long term, and sustaining:

Ongoing Example: Buying reusable plastic pitchers for the lunchroom for serving water	One time Example: Drink-a-thon to en- courage student's water consumption instead of sugary drinks for a week
Foundational Example: Establishing a salad bar in the school cafeteria and working with students to select and source fresh, healthy, and where possible, local foods	Additive or one-off events Example: Bringing in a one- time speaker to talk about the importance of good nutrition
Policy level Example: Passing a school wellness policy that requires PE for all students at nationally recommended levels	Individual level Example: Counseling students with weight management issues
Long term Example: Replacing unhealthy food fundraisers with other healthier or non-food options	Short term Example: Having a smoothie day to encourage eating fresh fruit
Sustaining Example: Ensuring that high quality nutrition and physical education are part of the districts standard/required curriculum	Non-sustaining Example:Teaching some of the curriculum some of the time Leading after school activities or clubs that will not be a part of the school environment and will end as soon as the grant period is over
Choose this	Not this