

Unidos Contra La Diabetes

Reducing diabetes and bridging health in the valley

UCD Common Agenda (Our Mission)

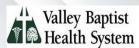
To reduce the number of new cases of type II diabetes in the RGVresulting in a 10% reduction in the prevalence of diabetes by 2030.

We are committed to doing this bringing together schools, businesses, medical providers, and community organizations and make small changes to lead to a greater quality of life

Who is UCD

- A collective impact, community partnership dedicated to preventing diabetes in the Rio Grande Valley. We bring people together in a structured way to achieve social, behavioral, and sustainable community change.
- Began in 2014 as a group of community leaders who wanted to improve the lives of the Rio Grande Valley. Looking at upstream, strategic, and sustainable changes, the group made its mission to focus on prediabetes and the prevention of diabetes.
- Work together with hospitals, community clinics, foundations, universities, and churches to improve the lives of children and families in our areallow, we are building on existing efforts and partnerships by coming together as a united group to increase our impact on diabetes prevention.













Su Clínica















Texas Department of State

Health Services









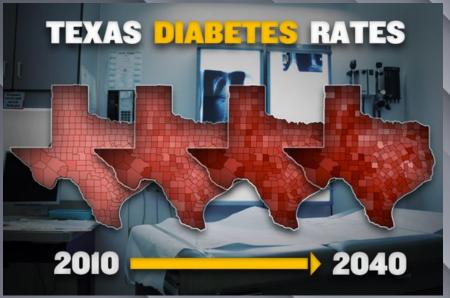






Diabetes in the Rio Grande Valley

There is a high prevalence of diabetes in the RGV, especially among Mexican Americans and Latinos



According to an article in the Texas Tribune (2010) the Diabetic Rate in Texas is suppose to quadruple by 2040!

The same study showed the projected percent of population with diabetes by decade:

County	2020	2030	2040
•Hidalgo •Willacy •Starr •Cameron	•19.2	•22.9	•26.7
	•20.8	•23.8	•26.8
	•20.4	•23.2	•26.1
	•20.6	•23.8	•27.1

Rate of Prediabetes

It is estimated that 1/3 of the Rio Grande Valley population has diabetes and over 32% are at risk of or have prediabetes

THIS CAN BE PREVENTED AND REVERSED

Texas

- Diabetes Prevalence– 10%;
- Adult obesity 31%
- Physical Inactivity 23%
- Food insecurity 15%
- Uninsured 20%
- Unemployment 3.5%

Cameron

- Diabetes Prevalence – 12%
- Adult obesity 31%
- Physical Inactivity- 25%
- Food insecurity 18%
- Uninsured 30%
- Unemployment 5.5%

Starr

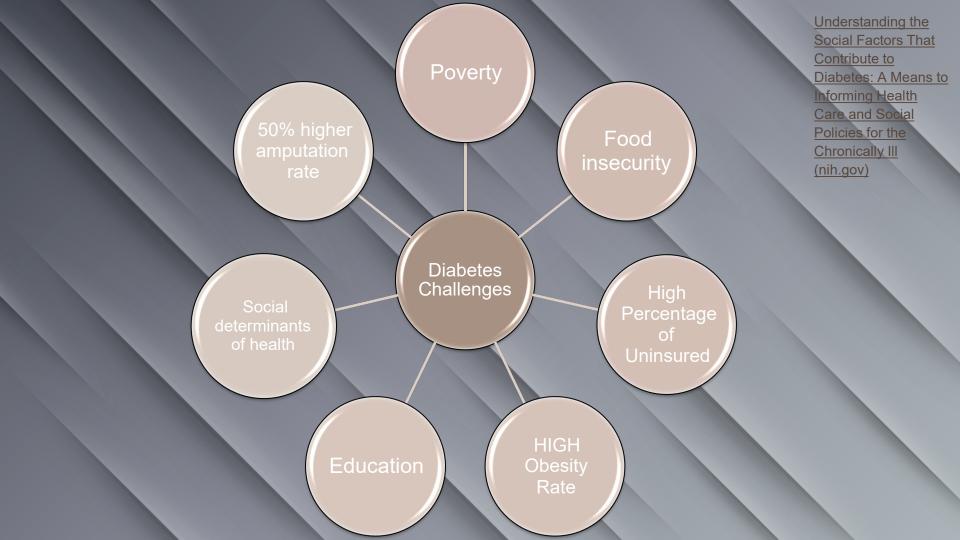
- Diabetes Prevalence - 12%
- Adult obesity 32%
- Physical inactivity26%
- Food Insecurity 22%
- Uninsured 30%
- Unemployment 9.8%

Willacy

- Diabetes Prevalence – 19%
- Adult obesity –38%
- Physical inactivity26%
- Food Insecurity 21%
- Uninsured 23%
- Unemployment 8.2%

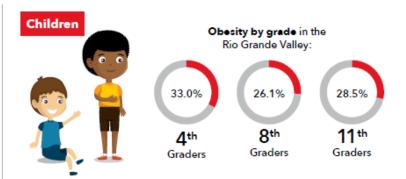
Hidalgo

- Diabetes Prevalence – 11%
- Adult Obesity 38%
- Physical Inactivity24%
- Food Insecurity 18%
- Uninsured 32%
- Unemployment 6.2%



Obesity is a major risk factor leading to diabetes.

48.3% of adults in the Rio Grande Valley are obese.



Factors that contribute to obesity



Not enough fruits and vegetables

11th graders report eating fruits and vegetables only 2.4 times per day, whereas this same group reported eating unhealthy snacks 3.2 times.



Limited opportunities for physical activity

Only **7%** of 4th graders meet physical activity guidelines.



Too much tv or screen time 8th graders report about 3.5 hours per day on screen time.

Source: School Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN) Survey 2015-2016. Full data sources available at ucdrgv.org/healthconnect/

Obesity is a major public health crisis in Texas¹:



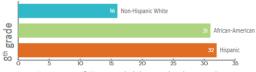
Texas has the 7th highest obesity rate for youth ages 10-17 and the 14th highest adult obesity rate in the U.S.1



Over 600,000 Texas youth ages 10-17 have obesity.

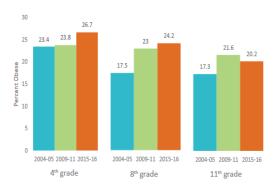


Texas, Hispanic and African American children have nearly twice the rate of obesity compared to non-Hispanic white children².



Percent of Texas children who have obesity, by grade and ethnicity^{2,3}

Childhood obesity is getting worse over time.



Trends in childhood obesity from 2004-05 to 2015-16^{2,3}

Childhood Obesity is Risky

Obesity is associated with increased lifetime risks for adverse health outcomes^{4,5}, including:

- diabetes
- heart disease
- asthma
- · high blood pressure
- depression
- sleeping difficulties
- · higher risk of being obese as an adult

Childhood Obesity is Costly

Childhood obesity results in extra health care costs. A child with obesity has \$12,900 more in medical costs than a child with normal weight⁶.

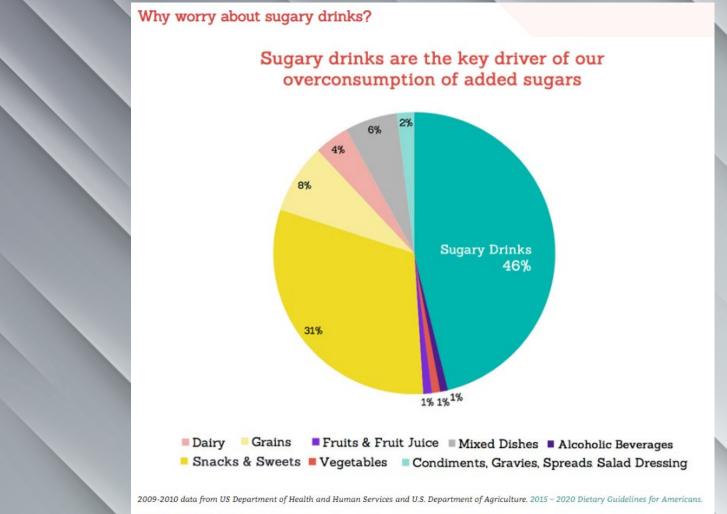
Educational attainment is associated with lifetime earnings⁷. Obesity in childhood is associated with poorer educational outcomes^{8,9,10}, including:

- lower GPA
- lower reading scores
- lower math scores
- more school absences

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How can UCD and Schools Prevent Prediabetes

- One simple way is to promote water consumption with our school faculty, teachers, and administrators to LEAD BY EXAMPLE
- Schools can adopt the 'Life is Sweet Enough' campaign to promote small changes our we can make to walk the walk
- Promote drinking water at lunch, at home, and at school
- Show the students that our drinks don't have to have sugar to be good



Thank You!

For more information, please reach out to us!

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