**Priority:** Prevent Chronic Diseases

**Focus Area 1:** Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults

**Timeframe:** To be completed by December 31, 2018 (Ongoing)

| Do the suggested intervention(s) address a disparity? | ☒ Yes | ☐ No |

*Objective 1.0.1 – Targeting Geneva area (low income) and Objective 1.3.2 – Targeting FQHCs for Breastfeeding Friendly Certification (low income population).*

<table>
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<tr>
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| #1.1 Create community environments that promote and support healthy food and beverage choices and physical activity. | **Overarching Objective 1.0.1:** By December 31, 2018, reduce the percentage of children who are obese:  
- By 5% from 13.1% (2010) to 12.4% among WIC children (ages 2-4 years). (Data Source: NYS Pediatric and Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System [PedNSS])  
- By 5% from 17.6% (2010-12) to 16.7% among public school children Statewide reported to the Student Weight Status Category Reporting system. (Data Source: NYS Student Weight Status Category Reporting [SWSCR]) (Prevention Agenda [PA] Tracking Indicator) | Implementation of evidence based programs including “Get Up Fuel Up” and “Food, Fun, and Fitness”.  
Implementation of evidence based programs such as “Rethink Your Drink” (group workshops). [www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cpns/Pages/RethinkYourDrinkCurriculum.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cpns/Pages/RethinkYourDrinkCurriculum.aspx)  
Provide food demos, classroom based lessons, afterschool workshops, presentations at school assemblies and fairs, and family and parent events.  
Assist schools in high need communities in implementing policies, systems, and practices that improve access to nutrition education, healthy foods, and physical activity. | Number of programs/presentations offered.  
Number of participants.  
Pre/post test data from programs.  
Participant feedback. |
#1.3 Expand the role of health care services providers and insurers in obesity prevention.

### Objective 1.3.2:
By 2018, increase the percentage of infants born in NYS hospitals who are exclusively breastfed during the birth hospitalization by 10% from 43.7% (2010) to 48.1%.

*Data Source: Bureau of Biometrics and Biostatistics, NYSDOH; NYC Office of Vital Records, NYC DOHMH*

(Also, see: Focus Area – Maternal and Infant Health)

- Recruit hospitals to participate in quality improvement efforts to increase breastfeeding exclusivity at discharge.
- Encourage and recruit pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), and other primary care provider practices and clinical offices to become New York State *Breastfeeding Friendly Practices*. Specifically target FQHCs first, to reach low income population (disparity).
- Encourage and recruit CACFP participating daycare centers/homes to become New York State Breastfeeding Friendly Certified.
- Identify location for Baby Café.

<table>
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<td>Number of women reached by policies and practices to support breastfeeding.</td>
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<td>Develop a second Baby Café in the County.</td>
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### Objective 1.4.2:
By December 31, 2018, increase the percentage of employers with supports for breastfeeding at the worksite by 10%.

*Baseline to be determined.*

(Data Source: NYSDOH Healthy Heart Program Worksite Survey)

(Also, see: Focus Area – Maternal and Infant Health)

- Use the *Business Case for Breastfeeding* to encourage employers to implement breastfeeding-friendly policies.

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- Number and demographics of women reached by policies and practices to support breastfeeding.
**Priority:** Prevent Chronic Disease

**Focus Area 2:** Reduce Illness, Disability and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure.

**Timeframe:** To be completed by December 31, 2018 (Ongoing)

Do the suggested intervention(s) address a disparity? ☒ Yes ☐ No

*Objective 2.1.3 – Low income population and youth.

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| #2.1 Prevent initiation of tobacco use by youth and young adults, especially among low socioeconomic status (SES) populations. | **Objective 2.1.3:** By December 31, 2018, increase the number of municipalities that restrict tobacco marketing (including banning store displays, limiting the density of tobacco vendors and their proximity to schools) from zero (2011) to 10. (Data Source: Community Activity Tracking, CAT) | Encourage municipalities to implement policies that protect youth from tobacco marketing in the retail environment, also known as the point-of-sale (POS). | Number of municipalities that restrict tobacco marketing in stores, including:
  - Tobacco display restrictions
  - Prohibiting the use of coupons and multi-pack discounts
  Number of elected officials communicated with about the impact of retail tobacco marketing on youth.
  Number of public hearings attended. Number of organizations/key community leaders engaged in efforts.
  Information, advertisements, and media utilized to educate and promote efforts. |
**Priority:** Prevent Chronic Disease

**Focus Area 3:** Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventative Care and Management in Both Clinical and Community Settings.

**Timeframe:** To be completed by December 31, 2018 (Ongoing)

Do the suggested intervention(s) address a disparity? ☒ No

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<td>#3.2: Promote use of evidence-based care to manage chronic diseases.</td>
<td><strong>Objective 3.2.4:</strong> By December 31, 2018, increase the percentage of health plan members, ages 18-85 years, with hypertension who have controlled their blood pressure (below 140/90)</td>
<td>Participation in regional blood pressure registry.</td>
<td>Number of primary care practices that submit patient numbers to registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3.3 Promote culturally relevant chronic disease self-management education.</td>
<td><strong>Objective 3.3.1:</strong> By December 31, 2018, increase by at least 5% the percentage of adults with arthritis, asthma, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes who have taken a course or class to learn how to manage their condition. (Data Source: BRFSS; annual measure, beginning 2013)</td>
<td>Promote the use of evidence-based interventions to prevent or manage chronic diseases.</td>
<td>Percent of adults with one or more chronic diseases who have attended a self-management program. Number of providers that use their EHRs to trigger them to speak to their patients about their weight, diet and exercise, and refer them to EBIs.</td>
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#2.1 Prevent underage drinking, non-medical use of prescription pain relievers by youth, and excessive alcohol consumption by adults.

| Goal | Objective 2.1.2: December 31, 2018, reduce the percentage of youth ages 12-17 years reporting the use of non-medical use of painkillers. (Baseline: 5.26% 2009-2010, NSDUH, Target: 4.73%) - Tracking Indicator | Implement strategies to prevent overdose including:  
- Engaging the community and coalition building  
- Educating prescribers  
- Reducing supply and diversion control through “lock your meds” campaigns, placing prescription drop boxes, and facilitating drug take back days  
- Harm reduction through NARCAN trainings  
- Community based prevention education  
- Continued evaluation of project components/success | Process Measures:  
- Number of members engaged in coalition.  
- Number of schools and student participants.  
- Number of trainings held for prescribers.  
- Number of medication drop boxes placed (and drug take back days).  
- Number of educational trainings, workshops, and forums held (number of participants). |