Integrating Federal Data

James Onken, Ph.D., MPH
Office of Data Analysis Tools and Systems
Current STAR METRICS Activities

Measuring the economic impact of science funding

- **Level I**: Estimating jobs created by federal science awards.

Enabling studies of the portfolio of federal science investments

- **Level II**: A searchable database of federally-funded research, drawing heavily on existing NIH tools.
NIH Reporting and Analysis Initiatives

- STAR METRICS
- Science Experts Network Curriculum Vitae (SciENcv)
- NIH Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools (RePORT)
- World RePORT
- Query, View, Report (QVR)
- NSF/DoD data integration and QVR pilots
- Scientific Publication Information Retrieval and Evaluation System (SPIRES)
- Electronic Scientific Portfolio Analysis (eSPA)
Aligning Management

NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research

RePORT
- RePORT/ER
- World RePORT

Data Analysis Tools And Systems (DATA Systems)
- QVR
- NSF/DoD pilots
- SPIRES

Other
- STAR METRICS
- SciENcv
- eSPA
Search Query Form

Text Search: nutrition children
There were 491 results matching your search criteria.

**Project Information**

**Project Number:** 5R01MD006104-03

**Title:** INTERGENERATIONAL OBESITY: DO EARLY ADVERSITY AND PREGNANCY EXPLAIN DISPARITIES?

**Contact PI/Project Leader:** ABRAHAMS, BARBARA RAYE

**Awardee Organization:** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY

**Abstract Text:**

Project Summary/Abstract

While genetic predisposition certainly contributes to obesity, the existing racial/ethnic disparities in obesity remain largely unexplained. Women are at special risk for developing obesity during childhood; however, the relationship between weight gain before, during and after pregnancy may differ between black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white women. Maternal obesity at conception and/or excessive weight gain during pregnancy may also significantly influence the development and programming of metabolic processes in offspring - impacts which may also vary by race/ethnicity. Therefore childbearing represents an important developmental window within which to explore the origins of racial/ethnic disparities in obesity - both mothers and their children. The purpose of this project is to investigate racial/ethnic differences in the impact and interactions between several factors that may increase maternal BMI at mid-life as well as obesity in offspring: early maternal social environment (e.g., socioeconomic status and family structure), pregnancy-related weight (e.g., excessive gestational weight gain and postpartum weight retention), and adverse maternal childhood experiences (e.g., physical abuse, substance abuse or mental illness in the home). The U.S. 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and its companion study of children born to NLSY females provide a valuable data set to conduct a cohort study. These highly respected, nationally representative studies of approximately 4000 U.S. women and their children provide a unique opportunity to assess parity-related weight, socioeconomic and psychological factors, and BMI across one generation of mothers and their children. An innovative feature of this proposal is the collection of new data on history of maternal adverse childhood experiences in the 2012 wave of the NLSY.

We will capitalize on expertise of collaborators from institutions that have worked together previously on other research projects and whose expertise spans the fields of perinatal epidemiology, nutrition and obesity, neurobiology, health disparities, psychology, social epidemiology and biostatistics. We hypothesize that: 1) after adjusting for pre-pregnancy BMI and current social environment, excessive gestational weight gain and postpartum weight retention will mediate the association between early social disadvantage and mid-life BMI and that this mediation will be larger for black women; 2) after adjusting for current social environment, a mother's early social environment and high weight before, during and after pregnancy represent pathways through which racial disparities in offspring obesity are increased; and 3) maternal history of childhood adverse experiences will explain a substantial portion of the association between early social environment and pregnancy weight gain with maternal and child BMI, adjusting for current social environment.

**Project Terms:**

abstracting; Adverse event; Biomtery; Child; child bearing; Childhood; Cohort Studies; Collection; Companions; Conceptions; Data; Data Set; Development; Disadvantaged; Epidemiology; Ethnicity aspects; experience, family structure; Female; Generations; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; health disparity; Hispanics; Home environment; innovation; Institution; Longitudinal Surveys; Mediating; Mediation; Mental disorders; Metabolism; middle age; Mothers; Neurobiology; Not Hispanic or Latino; nutrition; Obesity; Offspring; parity; Pathway interactions; Perinatal Epidemiology; physical abuse; Postpartum Period; Pregnancy; Program Development; Psychological Factors; Race; racial and ethnic disparities; racial/ethnic difference; Recording of previous events; Research Project Grants; Risk; social; Social Environment; Social Psychology; Socioeconomic Factors; Socioeconomic Status; Substance abuse problem; Weight; Weight Gain; Woman; Work; Youth
**Title:** INTERGENERATIONAL OBESITY: DO EARLY ADVERSITY AND PREGNANCY EXPLAIN DISPARITIES?

**Abstract Text:**

While genetic predisposition certainly contributes to obesity, the existing racial/ethnic disparities in obesity remain largely unexplained. Women are at special risk for developing obesity during childbearing; however, the relationship between weight gain before, during, and after pregnancy may differ between black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white women. Maternal obesity at conception and/or excessive weight gain during pregnancy may also significantly influence the development and programming of metabolic processes in offspring—impacts which may also vary by race/ethnicity. Therefore childbearing represents an important developmental window through which to explore the origins of racial/ethnic disparities in obesity—both for mothers and their children. The purpose of this project is to investigate racial/ethnic differences in the impact and interactions between several factors that may increase maternal BMI at mid-life as well as obesity in offspring: early maternal social environment (e.g., socioeconomic status and family structure), pregnancy-related weight (e.g., excessive gestational weight gain and postpartum weight retention), and adverse maternal childhood experiences (e.g., physical abuse, substance abuse or mental illness in the home). The U.S. 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and its companion study of children born to NLSY females provide a valuable data set to conduct a cohort study. These highly respected, nationally representative studies of approximately 4000 U.S. women and their children provide a unique opportunity to assess parity-related weight, socioeconomic and psychological factors, and BMI across one generation of mothers and their children. An innovative feature of this proposal is the collection of new data on history of maternal adverse childhood experiences in the 2012 wave of the NLSY.

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**Project Terms:**

- Adolescents
- Adult
- Adulthood
- African American
- African American infants
- African American pregnant women
- American Indian
- Asian
- Asthma
- Birth Outcomes
- Black
- Black women
- Boys
- Breastfeeding
- Breastfeeding infants
- Breastfeeding women
- Children
- Circumcision
- Cohort Studies
- Collection
- Companions
- Conceptions
- Data
- Data Set
- Development
- Disadvantaged
- Ethnicity
- Ethnicity aspects
- experience
- family structure
- Female
- Generations
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- health disparity
- Hispanics
- Home environment
- innovation
- Institution
- Longitudinal Surveys
- Mediaing
- Mediation
- Mental disorders
- Metabolism
- middle age
- Mothers
- Neurobiology
- Not Hispanic or Latino
- nutrition
- Obesity
- offspring
- parity
- Pathway interactions
- Perinatal Epidemiology
- physical abuse
- Postpartum Period
- Pregnancy
- Program Development
- Psychological Factors
- Race
- racia/ethnic disparities
- racial/ethnic difference
- Recording of previous events
- Research Project Grants
- Risk
- social
- Social Environment
- Social Psychology
- Socioeconomic Factors
- Socioeconomic Status
- Substance abuse problem
- Weight
- Weight Gain
- Woman
- Work
- Youth
**Project Information**

**Abstract Text:**

Pregnancy makes it difficult for the body to regulate blood glucose (sugar) levels and this condition (insulin resistance) is worsened by excess weight and excessive weight gain in pregnancy. The insulin resistance during pregnancy is known to be accompanied by inflammation. Naturally occurring signaling lipids that help maintain reproductive health and regulate inflammation have been identified (endocannabinoids). Overweight or excessive weight gain in pregnancy affects the developing fetus during the pregnancy and can increase adiposity for the offspring and increase the risk for chronic diseases for the infant later in life. Our broad research hypothesis is that supplementing overweight pregnant women with omega 3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LCPUFAs), such as the fats found in cold water marine fish, will decrease inflammation and result in leaner infants and toddlers; the signaling lipids will be modulated (decreased for some, increased for others). The specific aims of this 3 year intervention trial are to assess, for women consuming omega 3 LCPUFAs versus a control oil (placebo) during pregnancy, beginning at 17 to 20 weeks of pregnancy: i) severity of inflammation; ii) maternal weight gain; and iii) infant and toddler body fatness at 2 wks and 6 and 12 months. To our knowledge, there has been no prior research focused on examining the effects of omega 3 LCPUFAs during pregnancy complicated by overweight on inflammation and infant and toddler fatness. The significance of this research is that we can expand on what is known about the effectiveness of omega 3 fatty acids about the health benefits of omega 3 fatty acids.

**Project Terms:**

- Affect
- Blood Glucose
- Chronic Disease
- Inflammation
- Insulin Resistance
- Intervene
- Maternal
- Maternal Nutrition
- Maternal Weight Gain
- Maternal Weight Gain
- Nutrition
- Obesity
- Prevention
- Restaurant
- Stress
- Toddler
- Weight
- Weight Gain
- Woman

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**Project Title**

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<th>Contact PI / Project Leader</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Admin IC</th>
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<tr>
<td>MOTHERS AND OTHERS: FAMILY-BASED OBESITY PREVENTION FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS</td>
<td>BENTLEY, MARGARET E</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>IMPACT OF MATERNAL DIET AND DIETARY BELIEFS ON FETAL FAT ACCRETION AND NEONATAL BIRTH OUTCOMES IN PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS</td>
<td>WHISNER, CORRIE</td>
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<td>LIFESTYLE INTERVENTIONS IN OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE PREGNANT WOMEN</td>
<td>PI-SUNYER, XAVIER</td>
<td>ST LUKE'S-ROOSEVELT INST FOR HLTH SCIS</td>
<td>2012</td>
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STAR METRICS™ 10
| SR01MD006104-03 | INTERGENERATIONAL OBESITY: DO EARLY ADVERSITY AND PREGNANCY EXPLAIN DISPARITIES? | ABRAMS, BARBARA FAYE | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $299,508 |
| 1P50AI098481-01 (6967) | IMPACT OF PRE-NATAL IMMUNE SENSITIZATION ON CHILDHOOD MORBIDITY | ACOSTA, LUZ | RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $83,132 |
| SR00HD055446-05 | DIRECT REGULATION OF GNRH NEURONAL FUNCTION BY P13K ACTIVITY | ACOSTA, MARICEDES | STATE UNIVERSITY NEW YORK STONY BROOK | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $242,769 |
| SR01AG039443-02 | MULTIDIMENSIONAL PATHWAYS TO HEALTHY AGING AMONG FILIPINO WOMEN | ADAIR, LINDA S | UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $540,003 |
| 2P01HD048721-06A1 (7417) | INFLAMMATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DURING CRITICAL PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT | ADAMS, GREGORY R. | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $233,859 |
| 1K01HD071949-01 | THE INTRA-HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND HEALTH RESOURCES AMONGST CHILDREN | ADHVARYU, ACHYUTA | YALE UNIVERSITY | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $130,435 |
| 5U01HL107681-02 | HALF-PINT: HEART AND LUNG FAILURE - PEDIATRIC INSULIN TITRATION TRIAL - CCC | AGUS, MICHAEL | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOSTON | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $1,979,291 |
| 1R13AI096802-01 | MALNUTRITION, GLUT-MICROBIAL INTERACTIONS AND MUCOSAL IMMUNITY TO VACCINES | AIKEN, JAMES W | KEYSTONE SYMPOSIA | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $8,000 |
| 5R42DA031402-04 | A HOME EXERCISE PROGRAM (DVD) FOR WOMEN WITH INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN | ALBRIGHT, CHERYL LYNN | KLEIN BUENDEI INC | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $239,598 |
| 1R01HD067314-01A1 | ENCOURAGING YOUNG ADULTS TO MAKE EFFECTIVE NUTRITION CHOICES: A MONTH-LONG STUDY | ALEXANDER, GWEN LEIGH | HENRY FORD HEALTH SYSTEM | 2012 | NIH | NIH | $197,400 |
Please note that if the hit list contains both a subproject and its parent grant, the subproject funding is already included in the parent project funding amount.

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# Project Search Results

There were **30** results matching your search criteria.

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<td>A FAMILY-BASED MEDIA LITERACY APPROACH TO IMPROVING YOUTH AND FAMILY NUTRITION</td>
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<td>FIGHTING OBESITY AMONG LOW-INCOME 9-14 YEAR OLDS: A HOME-BASED INTERVENTION USING MOBILE PHONES TO DELIVER CUSTOMIZED NUTRITION OUTREACH</td>
<td>CLARKE, PETER</td>
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Tip: to zoom in on a group, double click it. To zoom out, double click again.
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Abstract Text:

Childhood obesity is a growing public health problem, nearly 1 out of 3 U.S. children is either overweight or obese. Media use is an independent contributor to childhood obesity and extensive "screen time", e.g., television viewing and computer usage, is one common form of such behavior partly due to snacking that occurs during screen use. Moreover, children may be more likely to choose unhealthy food as a result of exposure to food marketing on TV and the internet. While many educational programs target school age youth with nutrition and health messages, their effectiveness is limited without effective management of the media environment. The approach of encouraging reductions in screen use only partially eliminate the influence of media messages. As a result, parents of school age youth are an important audience for direct engagement in creating strategies that both effectively manage media messaging and offer healthy lifestyle options in daily home life with their children. We will address this need by developing, testing, and disseminating an Extension intervention that includes media literacy-based nutrition education to empower parents and children to skillfully use media and enhance nutrition knowledge and behaviors. This project is the first intervention to employ existing, sustainable mechanics of program delivery to help children and parents together manage the existing media environment more effectively, instead of focusing only on changing the environment. The approach is to employ media literacy education as a vehicle for nutrition learning and behavior change, delivered through established 4-H community programs that serve youth and their families, including at-risk families. We hypothesize that improved family media management and message interpretation skills will improve children's and parents' nutrition knowledge and behaviors. The project will achieve the following aims: 1) To adopt a youth media literacy-based nutrition curriculum to an integrated family curriculum. 2) To test the efficacy of a media literacy-based nutrition curriculum to promote nutrition outcomes for children and parents. 3) To identify differential effects of a media literacy-based nutrition curriculum for families over time, and for families at higher versus lower risk. 4) To disseminate a validated media literacy-based nutrition curriculum, including training and research findings, through appropriate channels. This contribution is significant because it involves family members working together to develop media management strategies that promote healthy eating in the home environment. We will pilot test a family-based curriculum and then field test it and a youth-only version in five Washington State counties using a pretest-posttest design with delayed posttests at 6 months, and a smaller set of 1-year delayed posttests for the family curriculum.
NIHMaps.Org

The NIH Topic Maps website provides a database and interface for searching and discovering the types of research awarded by the NIH and relationships among grants awarded in fiscal years 2007 and later. The database uses a statistical analysis known as topic modeling to create automated, computer-generated categories from the text of grant titles and abstracts in RePORTER. A graphical method is used to display grants on a two-dimensional "topic map" from which grants can be searched and selected. Clusters on the map represent projects that are thematically related to one another. These maps are provided for discovering relationships among NIH grants and to assist in understanding the types of research that NIH funds. The results of topic modeling have not been reviewed by NIH and should not be considered an official government endorsement.
Abstract Text:

DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): Good nutrition is important for health and longevity, yet many Americans do not consume nutritionally sound diets. Evidence suggests that infants’ and children’s earliest patterns of eating have lasting consequences for health across the lifespan. Despite the complexity and significance of food selection, developmental psychologists have devoted surprisingly little attention to studying how infants and children perceive, learn, and reason about foods. The current proposal employs methods from cognitive development to test social influences on infants’ and children’s food choices and consumption. The current studies test two age groups: (1) infants, who have limited knowledge in the food domain, but are typically open to a variety of foods and flavors; and (2) young children (3-6 years), who are more knowledgeable about foods and are often more picky eaters who are intolerant of new foods and flavors. Five studies with 12-month-old infants investigate and compare infants’ social learning and reasoning about foods vs. (non-food) objects. These studies test how infants’ earliest food and object choices are influenced by an informant’s social group membership (Study 1), an informant’s emotional display (Studies 2-3), and an informant’s method of teaching (Study 4). An analysis study with infants tests whether infants see an educator’s food and object preferences as unique to that individual, or as common to many individuals (Study 5). This research aims to contribute both to our understanding of the factors that guide early eating, and also to theoretical knowledge concerning whether infants’ early social learning is domain-general, or varies by domain (i.e., foods vs. objects). Four studies with 3-6 year-old children systematically test the conditions under which children’s food selection may be susceptible to social messages and contacts. This research will investigate how the social group identities of informants (i.e., their accent, gender, and race) influence children’s selection of foods (Studies 6-7), and also how the type of message provided by an informant (i.e., positive vs. negative, social vs. biological) influences children’s food selection (Studies 8-9). This research aims to explore the mechanisms underlying children’s food selection, with the eventual goal of affecting positive change in children’s willingness to select healthy foods that are familiar and disliked, and limiting their selection of unhealthy foods that are familiar and liked.
ExPORTER Data Catalog

ExPORTER makes downloadable versions of the data accessed through the RePORT Expenditures and Results (RePORTER) interface available to the public. This site is a key component of NIH "open government" initiatives to provide more transparency in NIH activities, improve the quality of the data we collect, and increase its utility.

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Level II Next Steps

• Expand database to include 5 years (2008-2012)
• Develop fingerprints and topic models
• Release to the public (search tool and data)
• Update with FY 2013 data
• Add links to SciENcv profiles
• Incorporate research results
  • Publications
  • Patents
  • RPPR products
  • SciENcv data
Questions?