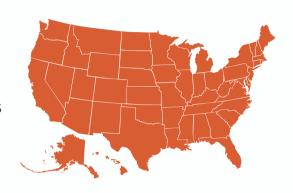
Creating Healthier Early Care and Education Environments Strategy Report Summary



Background

The <u>Harvard Childhood Obesity Cost-Effectiveness Study</u> (<u>CHOICES</u>) used cost-effectiveness analysis to compare the costs and outcomes of incorporating **Go NAPSACC** into states' Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) for early care and education (ECE) programs. The study analyzes Go NAPSACC's potential impact on nutrition, physical activity, & screen time policies & practices for children ages 3-5 if the program was implemented in all 50 U.S. states.



Results

Go NAPSACC is projected to be a **cost-effective strategy** for improving nutrition, physical activity, and screen time policies and practices for children ages 3-5.

Go NAPSACC would incur an annual cost per child of \$9.10.



households with low incomes could lead to improved health equity by income.

If implemented over 10 years, Go NAPSACC is projected to:



Prevent **over 27,000** cases of obesity



Prevent cases of obesity and improve health outcomes for all income, ethnicity, and race groups

Significance

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Incorporating Go NAPSACC into states' QRIS will allow for broad reach and impact, as half of children ages 3-5 attend ECE programs that are regulated at the state level. Implementation of Go NAPSACC in all 50 US states would provide a cost-effective method for obesity prevention for all groups, including those with the highest rates of obesity. Prioritizing efforts to implement Go NAPSACC in ECE programs that serve more children from

