Nutrition and Physical Activity in Child Care The NAP SACC Program



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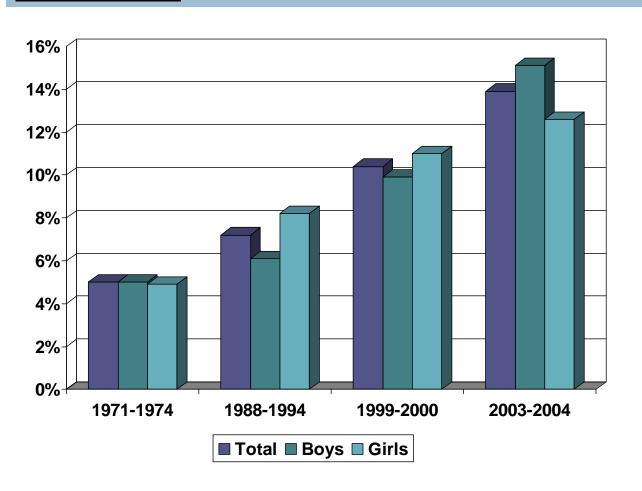


Presentation Outline

- Present an overview of the NAP SACC program
- Explain how research evidence was used in the development of the NAP SACC program
- Describe how the NAP SACC program can be used with other approaches to address healthy weight development at child care settings
- Provide examples how the NAP SACC program is being used in other states
- Identify challenges and keys to success using the NAP SACC program

Obesity in Children Ages 2-5 Years

Among preschool children aged 2–5, obesity increased from 5.0% to 10.4% between 1976–1980 and 2007–2008.





F is for Fat Report: Maine

- Washington, D.C., July 1, 2009 Maine has the 35th highest rate of adult obesity in the nation, at 24.7 percent and the 39th highest of overweight youths (ages 10-17) at 28.2 percent
- Reported by Trust for America's Health the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



CDC Grand Rounds: Childhood Obesity in the United States

MMWR: January 21, 2011 / 60(02);42-46

- The Maine experience
 - Pediatric community partnered the Maine-Harvard Prevention Research Center & state CDC
 - Maine Youth Overweight Collaborative (MYOC)
 started a simple message: 5-2-1-0
 - In 2006, unique profit/nonprofit partnership formed, Let's Go! to take the message to:
 - schools, child-care centers, communities, workplaces, after-school programs, and health-care settings.

Let's Go Core Principles

- <u>Environmental and policy changes</u> influence behavior change
- Interconnectivity across sectors is essential
- Strategies should be <u>evidence-based</u> and <u>continuously evaluated</u>.



The NAP SACC Program





What is...

Nutrition And **Physical Activity** Self **Assessment for** Child Care





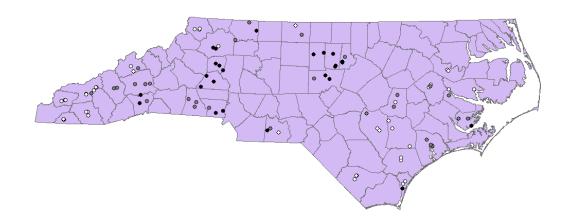


NAP SACC Program Identified as one of three model programs to address obesity prevention in child care.

The other programs noted were <u>Nemours Childhood Obesity Model</u>, supported by the Nemours Health and Prevention Services and <u>I am Moving</u>, <u>I am Learning</u>, a health promotion and obesity prevention enhancement developed for Head Start.

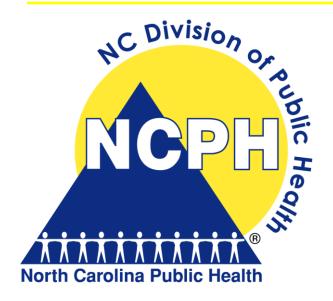
NAP SACC History

- NC Healthy Weight Initiative
- NAP SACC pilot program





Development Team









Intervention Development

- Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Standards review
- Research evidence
- Expert input
- Community Advisory Committee







Development Paper

• Ammerman AS, Ward DS, Benjamin SE, Ball SC, Sommers JK, Molloy M, and Dodds JM. An intervention to promote healthy weight: Nutrition and physical activity self-assessment for child care (NAP SACC) theory and design. *Prev Chronic Dis.* 2007 Jul; 4(3):A67.

Additional Background Research

- Bower JK, Hales DP, Tate DF, Rubin DA, Benjamin SE, and Ward DS. *The childcare environment and children's physical activity*. Am J Prev Med. 2008 Jan; 34(1):23-9.
- Ball SC, Benjamin SE, and Ward DS. *Dietary* intakes in North Carolina child-care centers: are children meeting current recommendations?
- J Am Diet Assoc. 2008 Apr; 108(4):718-21.

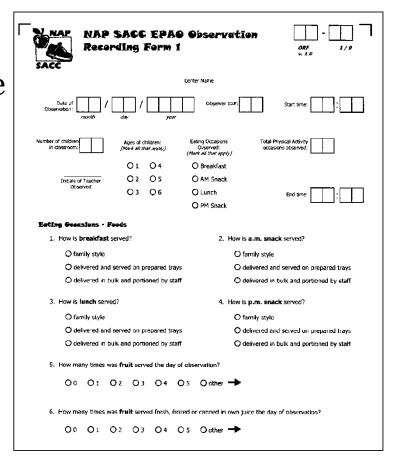
Environment and Policy Assessment and Observation (EPAO)

Purpose:

To objectively and effectively describe the nutrition and physical activity environment and practices of child care facilities.

Components:

- Direct Observation
- Document review



Ward D, Hales D, Haverly K, et al. An instrument to assess the obesogenic environment of child care centers. *Am J Health Behav*. Jul-Aug 2008.;32(4):380-386



NAP SACC Best Practice Recommendations for Nutrition and Physical Activity



References: Best Practice Guidelines

Physical Activity:

McWilliams C, Ball S, Benjamin S, Hales D, Vaughn A, Ward DS. Pediatrics, 2009;Dec;124(6):16500-1659.

• Nutrition:

Benjamin-Neelon S, Ball S, McWilliams C, Vaughn A, Ward DS. Journal of American Dietetics Association, in review.

Nutrition Key Areas

- Fruits and Vegetables
- Meats, Fats, and Grains
- Beverages
- Menus and Variety
- Feeding Practices
- Foods Outside of Meals and Snacks
- Supporting Healthy Eating
- Nutrition Education
- Nutrition Policies





Physical Activity Key Areas

- Active Play and Inactive Time
- Play Environment
- Supporting PA
- PA Education
- PA Policies



Sample of Findings from NC

Fruits & Vegetables
Physical Activity (active play time)

Best Practices for Fruits and Vegetables

- Offer fruit (not juice) at least 2 times a day.
- Serve fruit canned in its own juice, fresh, or frozen all of the time.
- Offer vegetables (not French fries, tator tots, hash browns or dried beans) at least 2 per day.
- Offer vegetables, other than potatoes, corn or green beans 1 or more times per day.
- Prepare cooked vegetables without added meat fat, margarine or butter.

Best Practice Guideline

Offer vegetables at least 2x a day (not including French fries, tator tots, hash browns or dried beans).

Result: 23% met Guideline

- □ 16% None
- 62% Once
- 23% Two or more

Offer vegetables, other than potatoes, corn or green beans 1 or more times per day.

Result: 32% met Guideline

- 60% None
- □ 32% Once
- □ 7% Two or more

Best Practice Guideline

Offer fruit (not juice) at least 2 times/day.

Result: 44% met Guideline

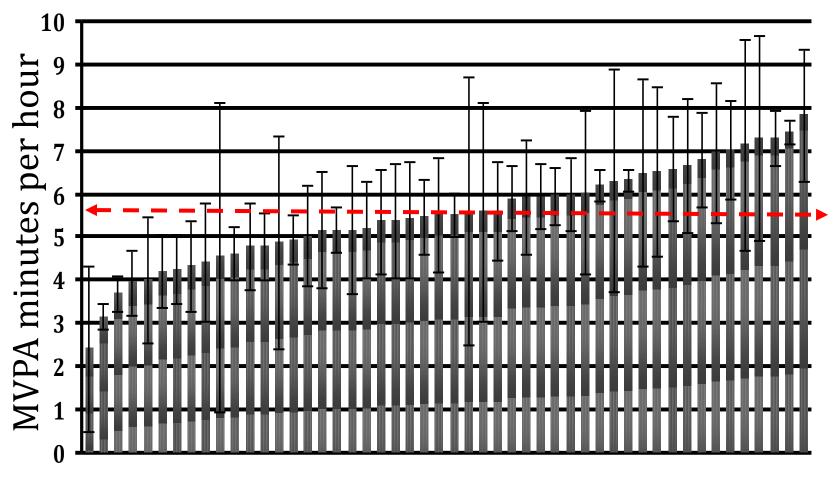
- □ 7% None
- 41% Once
- 44% Twice or more

Fruit (fresh, frozen, or canned in own juice) offered daily.

Result: 19% met Guideline

- 43% None
- □ 38% Once
- 19% Twice or more

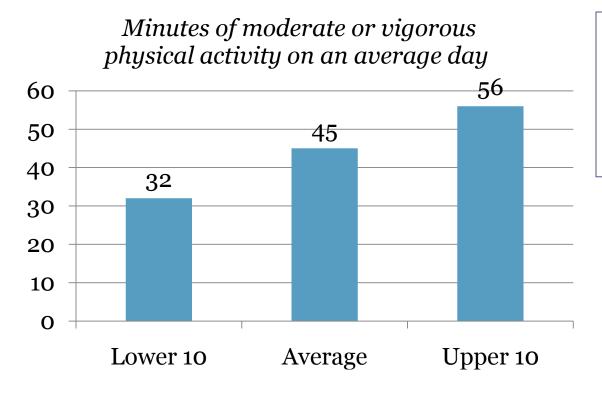
Minutes per hour of moderate or vigorous physical activity across 50 child care centers



Average minutes of MVPA per hour: 5.58min (1.66)

Why Physical Activity in Child Care?

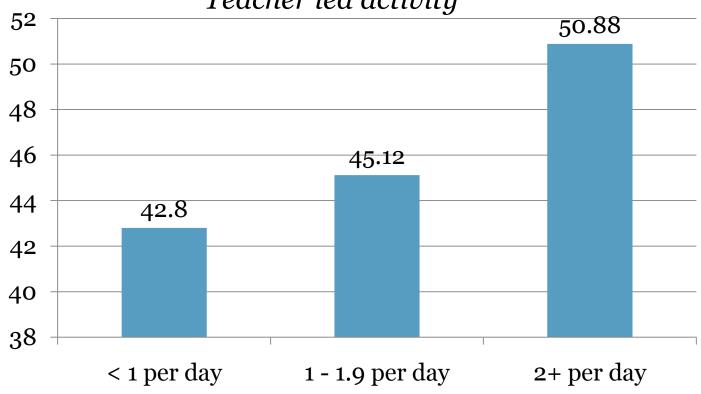
The amount of physical activity children get is related to what child care center they attend



In <u>one</u> month the difference between the upper and lower groups is about 8 hours!

Teacher Led Activity and MVPA

Minutes of MVPA across three levels of Teacher led activity



Number of Teacher led physical activities per day



Results from the NAP SACC Evaluation

Ward DS, Benjamin SE, Ammerman AS, Ball SC, Neelon BH, Bangdiwala SI. Nutrition and physical activity in child care: results from an environmental intervention. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. Oct 2008;35(4):352-356

NAP SACC Evaluation Design

Sample

- A convenience sample of 96 child care centers recruited from 33
 North Carolina (NC) counties
- Centers represented all three regions of NC (Western, Eastern, and Central Piedmont).
- Most (n=84) were part of an evaluation of the *NAP SACC* intervention); 12 additional centers were part of an exploratory study to test the self-assessment instrument.



Change in EPAO Item Scores

Nutrition	Average Change	Range
Control	-0.50 7.5	(-19 to +15)
Intervention	+4.34 7.3	(-11 to +29)
Physical Act	Mean	Range High
Control	-0.15 6.8	(-8 to +11)
Intervention	+3.61 6.6	(-5 to + 15)

How does it work?

Nutrition And **Physical Activity** Self **Assessment for** Child Care

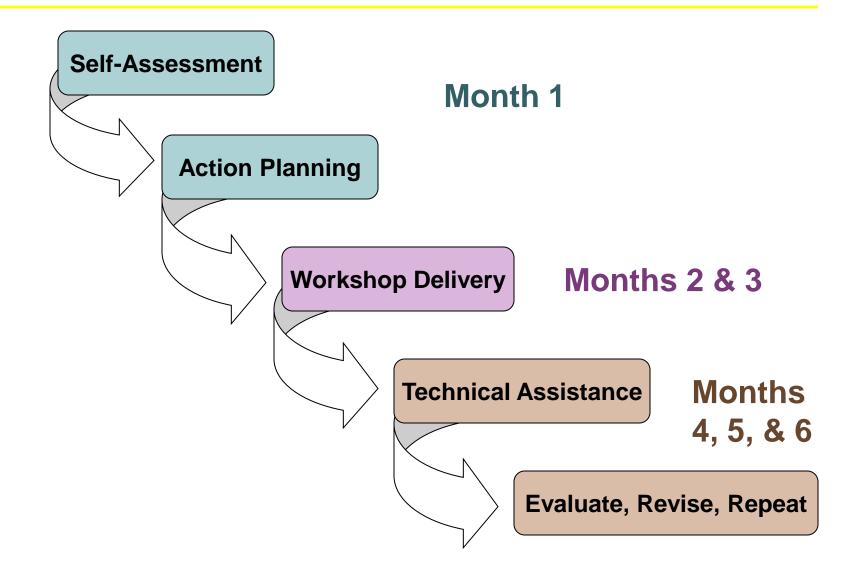


NAP SACC Steps

- 1. Self-Assessment
- 2. Action Planning/Goal Setting
- 3. Workshop Delivery
- 4. Targeted Technical Assistance
- 5. Evaluate, revise and repeat



NAP SACC Timeline



Self-Assessment

Step 1: Self-Assessment

C	Your Name:			_ Date:	
	Child Care Facility Na	ame:			
	ase read each statement or que e facility. Refer to the instruction				
_	ECTION I: NUTRITION				
•	Fruit (not juice) is offered:	3 times per week or less	4 times per week	1 time per day	2 or more
В.	Fruit is offered canned in own juice (no syrups), fresh, or frozen:	Rarely or never	☐ Some of the time	☐ Most of the time	☐ All of the t
c.	Vegetables (not including French fries, tater tots, hash browns, or dried beans) are offered:	2 times per week or less	3-4 times per week	☐ 1 time per day	2 or more times per day
D.	Vegetables, other than potatoes, corn, and green beans, are offered:	Less than 1 time per week	☐ 1-2 times per week	3-4 times per week	1 or more times per day
E.	Cooked vegetables are prepared with added meat fat, margarine or butter:	☐ All of the time	☐ Most of the time	☐ Some of the time	Rarely or never
(N	2) Meats, Fats, and Grain	ıs			
A.	Fried or pre-fried potatoes (French fries, tater tots, hash browns) are offered:	3 or more times per week	2 times per week	1 time per week	Less than once a week onever
В.	Fried or pre-fried (frozen and breaded) meats (chicken nuggets) or fish (fish sticks) are offered:	3 or more times per week	2 times per week	1 time per week	Less than once a week onever
c.	High fat meats (sausage, bacon, hot dogs, bologna, ground beef) are offered:	3 or more times per week	2 times per week	1 time per week	Less than once a week

romotion and Disease Prevention, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Revised May 2007

 Facility director completes selfassessment instrument with help from key staff, such as the cook or program planner.

Action Planning

Step 2: Action Planning



 3 Key Areas selected for improvement

 At least 1 nutrition and 1 physical activity key area selected

Date:	Target	Date for Evaluation:		-
	ement/Specific Goals:			
Self- Assessment Area	Go	als	Target date for completion	
Nutrition Area:	1.			1
	2.			
	3.			
Physical Activity Area:	4.			-
Activity Area.	5.			
	6.			
Additional Area:	7.	Goal 1:	bove goal Persons invo	lved Target da
	8.			
	9.			
Published by the NAP SACC Pro	gram, Center for Health Promotion and Di entirety. For non-commercial use only.			
2007. Permission to reprint in its	entirety. For non-commercial use only.	Goal 2:		
		Actions to reach a	bove goal Persons Invo	lved Target da complet

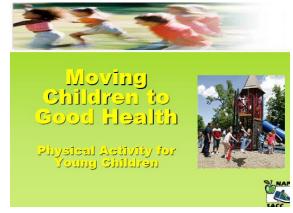
Workshop Delivery

Step 3: Workshop Delivery

5 workshops (approved for 5.5 CEUs)













Step 4: Provision of Technical Assistance

- This may be the most important step in the process!!
- In-person, telephone, email
- This offers...
 - Support
 - Encouragement
 - Additional information
 - A reminder of goals

Evaluate, Revise, Repeat

Step 5: Evaluate, Revise, and Repeat

- Evaluate progress using repeat self-assessment.
- Revise, refine and add goals where necessary
- Celebrate the small changes, not just the big ones!



Center TRT Website: www.center-trt.org







Overview

Methods

Contributing Factors

Research-tested Interventions

NAP SACC Weight-Wise

New Leaf Baltimore Healthy Stores

Practice-tested Interventions

VERB Scorecard
Color Me Healthy
FFFI Supermarket
HFE Pricing Policy
Smart Meal ** Seal
RUSD Farmers'
Market Salad Bar
Kindergarten

NAP SACC

Intent of the Intervention

The Nutrition and Physical Activity
Self-Assessment for Child Care (NAP SACC)
program is a practice-based intervention
designed to enhance policies, practices, and
environments in child care by improving the:

- nutritional quality of food served,
- amount and quality of physical activity
- staff-child interactions
- facility nutrition and physical activity policies and practices and related environmental characteristics

The NAP SACC intervention primarily addresses the inter-personal and organizational levels of the socioecologic model.



Intent of the Intervention

Overview

Core Elements

Resources Required

Implementation

Evidence Summary

Potential Public Health Impact

Intervention Materials

Training and Technical Assistance

Additional Information

NAP SACC Implementation Training

www.center-trt.org → Trainings → Web-Based Trainings



NAP SACC is:

- A great tool for addressing continuous quality improvement in nutrition and physical activity environments at childcare
- Designed to address changes in areas where a center feels ready and able



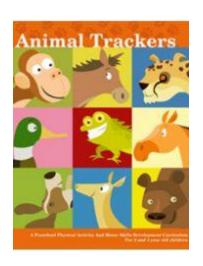
• Can be *guided*toward areas in need
of change by an
effective, patient NAP
SACC consultant
(such as coach!)

NAP SACC is...

a Planning Model – not a curriculum

- As a planning model, the NAP SACC program helps centers identify and address changes to their nutrition and physical activity environment
- Curricula, strategies, or program standards provide guidance or specific materials that can be used to guide practice or deliver lessons to children based on planning conducted using the NAP SACC program

NAP SACC: Curricula and Approaches









preschoolers moving & eating healthy

5-2-1-0 Objectives



- or more fruits & vegetables
- hours or less recreational screen time*
- I hour or more of physical activity
- ugary drinks, more water & low fat milk

^{*}Keep TV/Computer out of the bedroom. No screen time under the age of 2.

Who's Delivering NAP SACC?

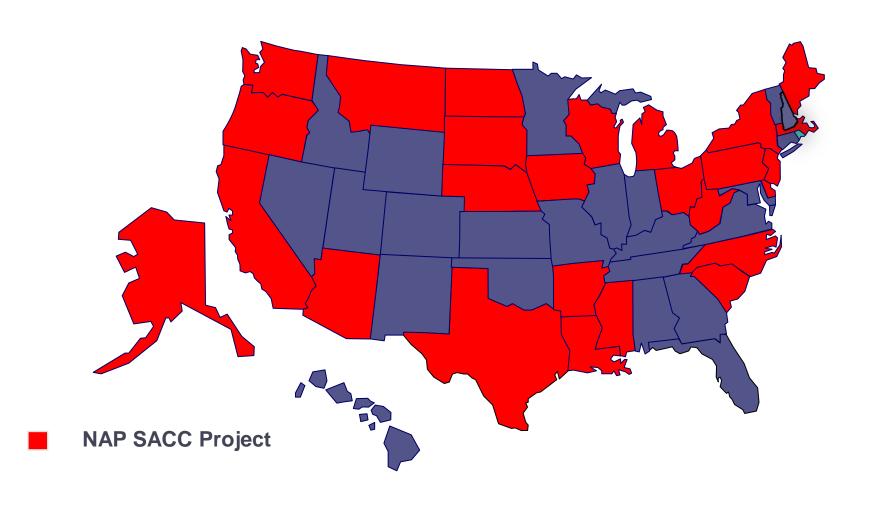
Sponsors

- State or local public health departments
- Colleges or universities
- Food Trust
- Childcare organizations
- Others

"NAPSACC Consultant"

- Child Care Health Consultant
- Child Care Resource and Referral Staff
- Health educator
- Nutrition educator or Registered Dietician
- Childcare director

States Using NAP SACC Intervention Materials



Arizona



- ARIZONA: Yuma County
 - Drummond et al. A pebble in the pond: the ripple effect of an obesity prevention intervention targeting the child care environment. Health Promot Pract. 2009 Apr;10(2 Suppl):156S-167S.
- Pilot program in 30 Centers and 1800 children
- NAP SACC materials were adapted to fit the local community

New York

- 5 year state dissemination plan
- Goals of the evaluation plan
 - To evaluate the expert training model as a viable approach for implementing NAP SACC statewide
 - To evaluate the association between Active
 Organizational Support and fidelity to the NAP SACC process



Coming Soon.....

NAP SACC: Media Reduction Module

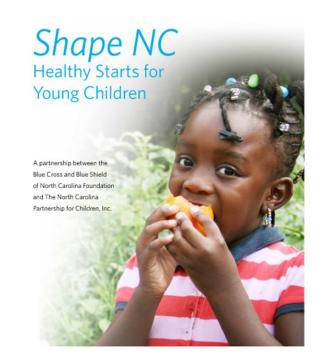
Materials Included

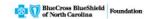
- Intervention Materials
 - Media Self-Assessment
 - Media Workshop
- Technical Assistance Materials
 - Facility Handouts
 - Technical Assistance Manual
 - Sample Child Care Media Use Policy
- Parent Toolkit
 - Handouts
 - Rate your Family Media



North Carolina

 North Carolina is working with Smart Start and using NAP SACC to develop enhanced outdoor environments, active lessons, and improved nutrition (Blue Cross/Blue Shield sponsor)







QUESTIONS



Email: napsacc@unc.edu

Web: www.napsacc.org

NAP SACC Self-Assessment

Ľ	Your Name: _			Date:	
S	Child Care Ce	enter/Home Name:			
ones	eread each statement or question cost responses will help us work with you	u to build a healthy nut			
(N	1) Fruits and Vegetables	5			
A	Fruit (not juice) is served:	2 times per week or less	3-4 times per week	1 time per day	2 or more times per day
В.	Fruit is served fresh, frozen, or canned in own juice:	Rarely or never	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time
C.	100% fruit juice is served:	2 or more times per day	1 time per day	2-4 times per week	1 time per week or less
D.	Vegetables (not including french fries or fried potatoes) are served:	2 times per week or less	3-4 times per week	1 time per day	2 or more times per day
E.	Vegetables served are dark green, red, orange, or yellow in color:	Less than 1 time per week	1-2 times per week	3-4 times per week	1 or more times per day
F.	Cooked vegetables are prepared with added meat fat, margarine or butter:	1 or more times per day	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	Less than 1 time per week
(N	I2) Fried Foods and High	Fat Meats			
A	Fried or pre-fried meats (chicken nuggets) or fish (fish sticks) are served:	1 or more times each day	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	Less than once a week or neve
В.	Fried or pre-fried potatoes (french fries, tater tots, hash browns) are served:	1 or more times each day	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	Less than once a week or neve
C.	High fat meats (sausage, bacon, hot dogs, bologna, ground beef) are served:	1 or more times each day	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	Less than once a week or never

Nutrition	Physical Activity
9 nutrition areas of assessment	6 physical activity areas of assessment
38 nutrition questions	18 physical activity questions

The EPAO is an expansion of the self-assessment into a tool that is executed by objective, trained field observers through direct observation and document review.