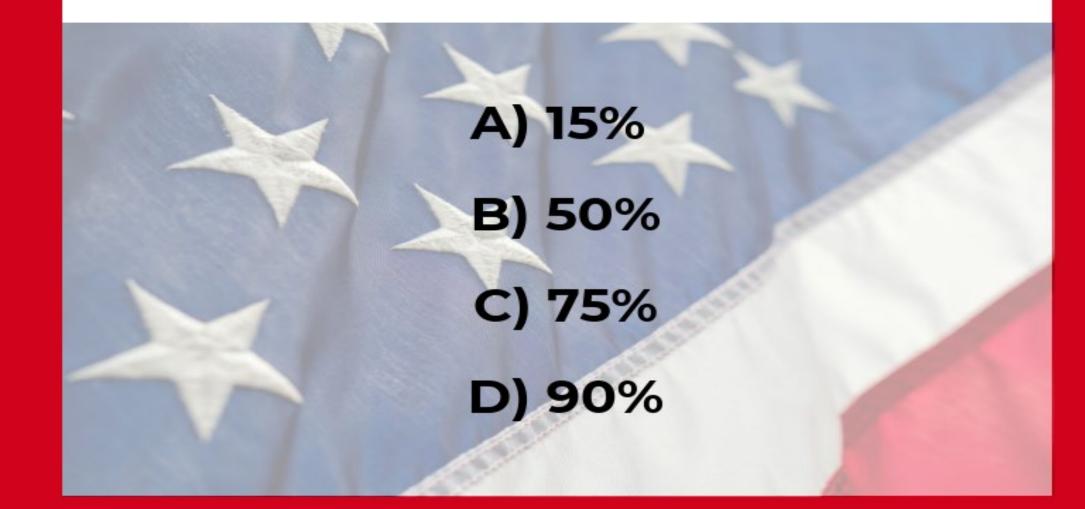
## A Statewide Examination of Beverage Policy Implementation Among Child Care Programs in Georgia



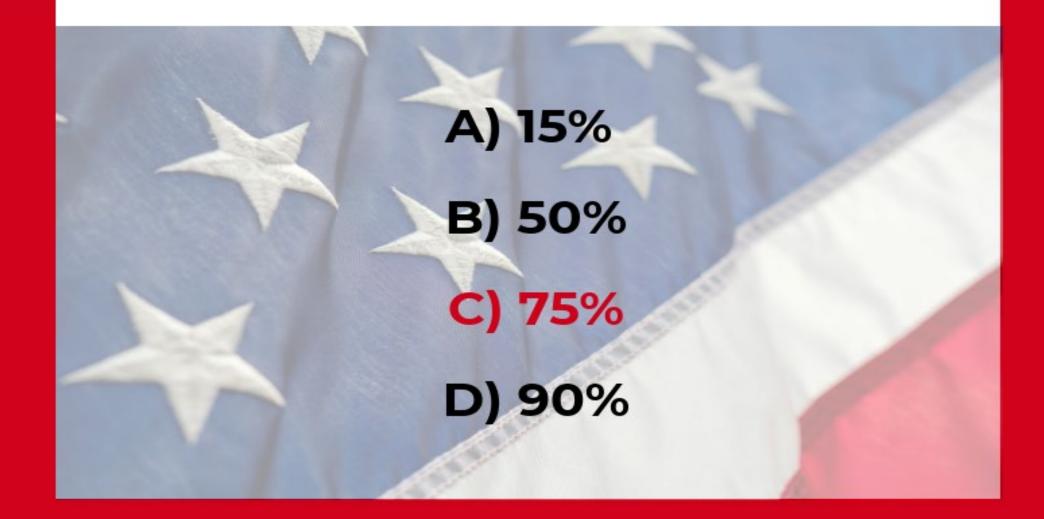
NOPREN Drinking Water Working Group Caree Cotwright, PhD, RDN, PI Leann Birch, PhD, Co-PI University of Georgia May 22, 2019

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Healthy Eating Research Grant #74373

### What % of US children spend time in child care each day?



# What % of US children spend time in child care each day?



# Early Care and Education (ECE) Setting



Any licensed or license-exempt program that provides care and education to children from birth to kindergarten Early Care and Education (ECE) Setting is Critical for Obesity Prevention



# 75% 333,000 2/3+

### Impact of Sugary Beverages (SBs) on Childhood Obesity





Any liquid sweetened with various forms of added sugars SB intake contributes to childhood obesity 100% Juice intake also linked to higher BMIs

### National Beverage Recommendations for ECE Setting

National Organizations					
	CACFP	NAM*	CFOC	CDC	
No SB's			✓	√	
4-6 oz 100% Fruit Juice	~		√	√	
Low-fat and Fat-Free Milk	~	√	√	√	
All day water availability	~	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	
*Follow CACFP Meal Pattern Guidelines					

### Georgia ECE Licensing Beverage Provisions

#### Rules That May Affect Beverage Policy Implementation in the Child Care Setting in Georgia

Policy/Regulation/Standard	Child Care Facility Type				
	Child Care Learning Center (CCLC)	Family Child Care Home (FCCH)	License Exempt Child Care (LECC)		
Eligible for participation in CACFP	~	~	~		
State licensure requires adherence to CACFP standard regardless of participation in CACFP program	~				
Eligible for voluntary participation in Quality Rated	~	~			

### **Research Questions**

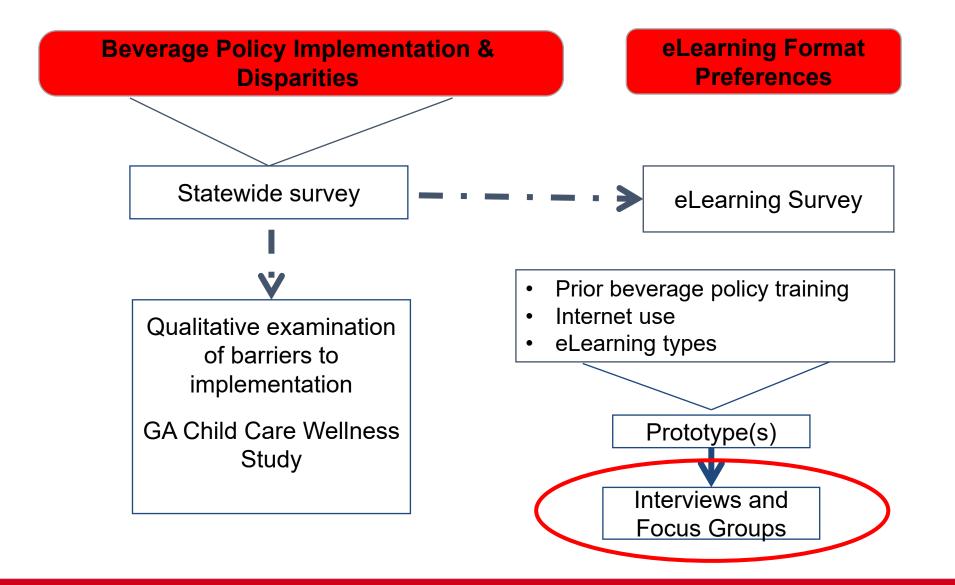
 What is the current status of implementation of beverage policies and practices among child care programs in GA?

2) Do disparities exist in the types of foods and beverages served in child care programs across GA?

3) How can study findings inform the development of an eLearning training to improve beverage policy implementation among child care providers in GA?



### **Methods Overview**

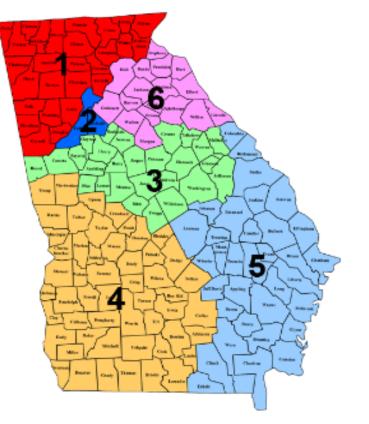


### **Study Sample**

Partnership with GA Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL)



- Random sample of child care programs in GA (N=3054)
- Stratified by 6 CCR&R regions in GA and program type



## **Survey Distribution**



Frequency checklist of 21 foods and beverages served in child care programs (Ritchie et al, 2012)

Which were provided YESTERDAY to 1-5 year olds?					
Not Provided	Provided at Breakfast	Provided at Lunch	Provided at Dinner	Provided at Snack-time	
	<b>2</b>	<b>D</b> <sub>3</sub>	□₄	<b>D</b> 5	



### **Data Analysis**

Dichotomous variables created for whether or not programs were in compliance with beverage policies.

Chi-square tests to compare CACFP vs. non-CACFP programs & program types.



Fisher exact test (or the Freeman–Halton extension)



Significance level of 0.05

### **Survey Demographics**









Income Level



Race/Ethnicity of Children Enrolled

49% Black

42% White

5.2% Hispanic

1.9% Asian/Pacific Islander 1.6% Other CACFP Participation

67% respondents participate in CACFP Program Types\* 46% FCCH 39% CCLC

15% LECC

54% of child care programs served families with an income level of \$35K or below Response Rate 32% Online Completion 63%

#### 2017 CACFP Meal Patterns

34% "know a lot" about 2017 meal patterns 75% follow the 2017 guidelines 18% had not heard of new 2017 CACFP meal patterns

# Are ECE Programs in Georgia Serving Sugary Beverages to Young Children?







# Are not

### **Current Beverage Policy Compliance in Georgia by CACFP Participation Status**

Beverage Policy		Significant Comparisons <sup>2</sup>		
	ECE Providers	CACFP (C)	Non-CACFP (N)	CACFP (C) vs Non- CACFP (N)
No SBs	96	98	92	C>N*
4-6oz 100% juice <sup>3</sup>	85	83	90	C <n**< td=""></n**<>
Whole milk to 12-35 months	42	57	46	C>N**
Skim or 1% to 2 years or older	57 <sup>4</sup>	79 <sup>5</sup>	<b>29</b> <sup>5</sup>	C>N**
All day water availability <sup>6</sup>	31	36	23	C>N**

<sup>1</sup>Percentages of total, CACFP participating, and non-CACFP participating ECE providers reporting compliance with beverage policies

<sup>2</sup>For CACFP (C) vs. non-CACFP (N) comparisons by cross-tabulations and Chi-square tests: \* p<.05 \*\*p<.001

<sup>3</sup>Percentages include scores for serving no juice and serving juice once a day

 $^4\mbox{Percentages}$  include scores for serving skim and 1% milk

<sup>5</sup>Percentages include scores for serving 1% milk only

<sup>6</sup>Percentages combined scores of serving water 3 or more times per day

### Beverages Served to Children in Georgia Aged 0-5 Years by Percent Race/Ethnicity

Beverage Best Practice	%Black <sup>1</sup>		% White <sup>1</sup>			
	OR <sup>2</sup>	χ²(1)	р	OR	χ²(1)	р
Infants, Juice 0 times per day	0.995	3.718	0.054	1.005	3.819	0.051
Infants, Sugar-Sweetened Beverages <sup>2</sup> 0 times per day	0.937	4.448	0.035	1.057	3.938	0.047
1-5 year olds, Juice 0 or 1 times per day	0.991	14.647	<0.001*	1.008	11.052	0.001
1-5 year olds, Sugar-Sweetened Beverages 0 times per day	1.000	0.005	0.943	1.000	0.000	0.984
Infants, breast milk or formula most often	0.994	0.619	0.431	1.010	1.595	0.207
Infants, breast milk or formula only	0.995	3.442	0.064	1.006	4.596	0.032
1-2 year olds, whole milk most often	0.992	20.173	<0.001*	1.010	27.466	<0.001*
2-5 year olds, skim or 1% milk most often	1.006	7.945	0.005	4.000	8.488	0.004
2-5 year olds, skim or 1% milk only, or skim or 1% + rice/soy	1.001	0.256	0.613	0.999	0.461	0.497
Water available for self serve, inside and outside	1.000	0.059	0.808	0.998	1.602	0.206

<sup>1</sup>Each race has its own percentage, and is analyzed separately from all other races. Each race % is a continuous variable.

<sup>2</sup>in addition to reporting a Wald chi-square and p-value as for categorical variables, an odds ratio is also reported. Statistically significant odds ratio values indicated whether the

provision of a certain beverage was more or less likely as the percent of a certain race/ethnicity increased by one percent.

<sup>2</sup> Includes beverages with added sugars (e.g., sweet tea, soda, lemonade)

\*p < 0.001

### **Key Characteristics of an Online Training**



GOAL: Create an interactive, online training program about beverage policy for ECE Providers



## **Development of iBevSmart**

### Use of Articulate 360

#### eLearing Training-4 modules SBs

Juice Milk Water

### Modules Content:

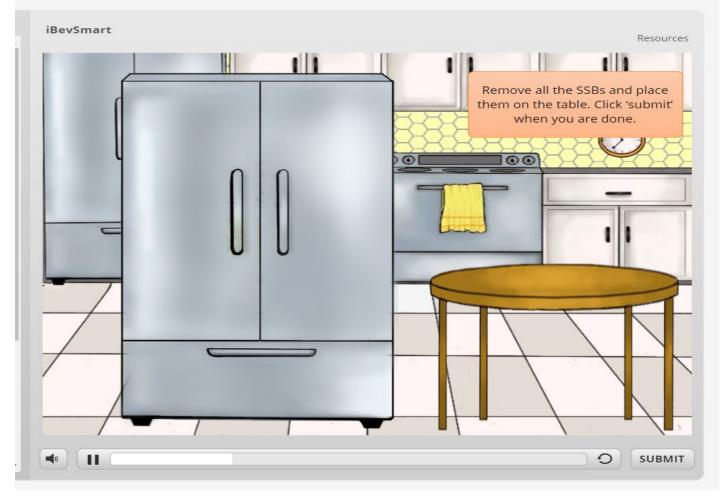
Introduction Background information Interactive games, quizzes, video Review of information covered



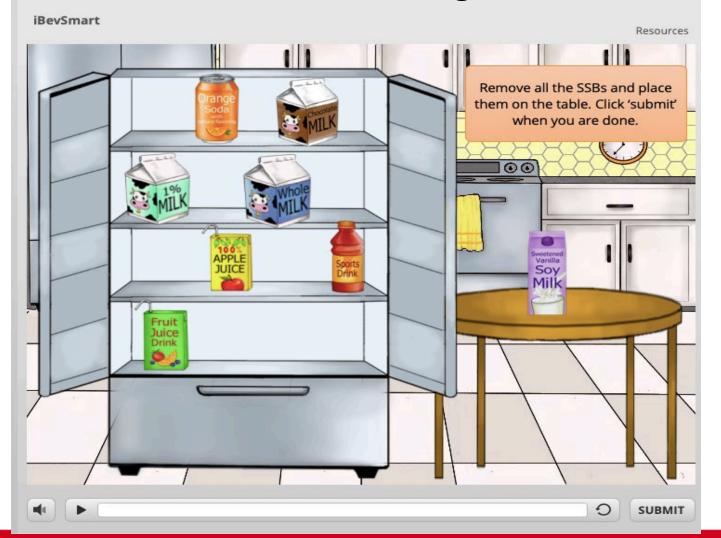
### **iBevSmart Training: CACFP Alerts**



### iBevSmart Training: Interactive SB Learning Activities



### iBevSmart Training: Interactive SB Learning Activities



### **Future Implications**

Collaboration with DECAL to examine possible changes in state child care regulations related to CACFP

Higher level of analysis to further examine health disparities

Large scale examination of iBevSmart to improve knowledge and behavior relating to beverage quality

Qualitative study to inform the development of a messaging campaign focused on decreasing SBs and increasing water for African American families in GA

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