Interventions to prevent excessive gestational weight gain (general population)
Health Care: Maternal and Infant Health
Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2023. Literature review updated December 2016.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our Technical Documentation.

Program Description: A wide range of programs aim to prevent excessive gestational weight gain. We included programs that offer an exercise class and programs that offer counseling on recommended weight gain during pregnancy. Typically athletic trainers lead exercise programs in groups and counseling is delivered one-on-one in a clinical setting by a health educator, midwife, or obstetrician. Counseling ranged from one to nine sessions.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$125	Benefit to cost ratio	($5.27)
Participants	($176)	Benefits minus costs	($1,359)
Others	$203	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	($1,295)	benefits greater than the costs	34%
Total benefits	($1,142)		
Net program cost	($217)		
Benefits minus cost	($1,359)		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2022). The chance the benefits exceed the costs are derived from a Monte Carlo risk analysis. The details on this, as well as the economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our Technical Documentation.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Treatment age	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
					First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated				
					ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Excess gestational weight gain^	31	Primary	10	1172	-0.184	0.052	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.184	0.001
Gestational diabetes^	31	Primary	5	621	-0.256	0.120	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.256	0.033
Cesarean sections	31	Primary	5	1054	-0.081	0.102	31	0.000	0.000	32	-0.081	0.425
Weight change	31	Primary	2	148	0.048	0.117	31	0.000	0.000	32	0.048	0.682
Preeclampsia^	31	Primary	3	706	-0.009	0.136	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.009	0.945
Blood pressure^	31	Primary	2	468	-0.461	0.189	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.461	0.015
Low birthweight birth***	31	Primary	4	719	0.025	0.070	31	0.000	0.000	32	0.025	0.722
Preterm birth***	31	Primary	6	1247	0.070	0.066	31	0.000	0.000	32	0.070	0.287
Low birthweight birth***	1	Secondary	4	719	0.025	0.070	1	0.000	0.000	2	0.025	0.722
Preterm birth***	1	Secondary	6	1247	0.070	0.066	1	0.000	0.000	2	0.070	0.287
Macrosomia ^	1	Secondary	7	1272	-0.131	0.111	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.131	0.239
NICU admission	1	Secondary	1	421	-0.135	0.327	1	0.000	0.000	2	-0.135	0.680

^WSIPP's benefit-cost model does not monetize this outcome.

***We report this outcome twice: once for mothers (designated as the primary participant) and once for infants (designated as the secondary participant). We do this because the outcome is associated with costs and benefits for both mothers and infants, and the amount of the cost or benefit is different for mothers than it is for infants.

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our Technical Documentation.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant

Affected outcome:	Resulting benefits:[1]	Benefits accrue to:				
		Taxpayers	Participants	Others[2]	Indirect[3]	Total
Weight change	Labor market earnings associated with diabetes	($5)	($11)	$0	$0	($16)
Cesarean sections	Health care associated with Cesarean sections	$50	$2	$50	$25	$127
Preterm birth	Health care associated with preterm births	($13)	($1)	($13)	($6)	($33)
Weight change	Mortality associated with diabetes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Subtotals	*$32*	*($10)*	*$37*	*$18*	*$78*
From secondary participant						
Preterm birth	Infant mortality	($73)	($173)	$0	($1,288)	($1,534)
Preterm birth	Health care associated with preterm births	($103)	($4)	($103)	($52)	($263)
NICU admission	Health care associated with NICU admissions	$270	$11	$270	$135	$685
	Subtotals	*$93*	*($166)*	*$166*	*($1,205)*	*($1,112)*
Program cost	Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($108)	($108)
Totals		$125	($176)	$203	($1,295)	($1,142)

[1]In addition to the outcomes measured in the meta-analysis table, WSIPP measures benefits and costs estimated from other outcomes associated with those reported in the evaluation literature. For example, empirical research demonstrates that high school graduation leads to reduced crime. These associated measures provide a more complete picture of the detailed costs and benefits of the program.

[2]"Others" includes benefits to people other than taxpayers and participants. Depending on the program, it could include reductions in crime victimization, the economic benefits from a more educated workforce, and the benefits from employer-paid health insurance.

[3]"Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the net changes in the value of a statistical life and net changes in the deadweight costs of taxation.

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$182	2015	Present value of net program costs (in 2022 dollars)	($217)
Comparison costs	$0	2015	Cost range (+ or -)	50%

The length of these interventions vary from a single session up to seven months. The average per-participant cost was calculated by multiplying the number of staff hours per participant by the average 2015 salary of the staff member as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_wa.htm#29-0000). We multiplied the average salary by 1.441 to estimate the total staff costs including benefits.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The cost range reported above reflects potential variation or uncertainty in the cost estimate; more detail can be found in our Technical Documentation.

Benefits Minus Costs Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)
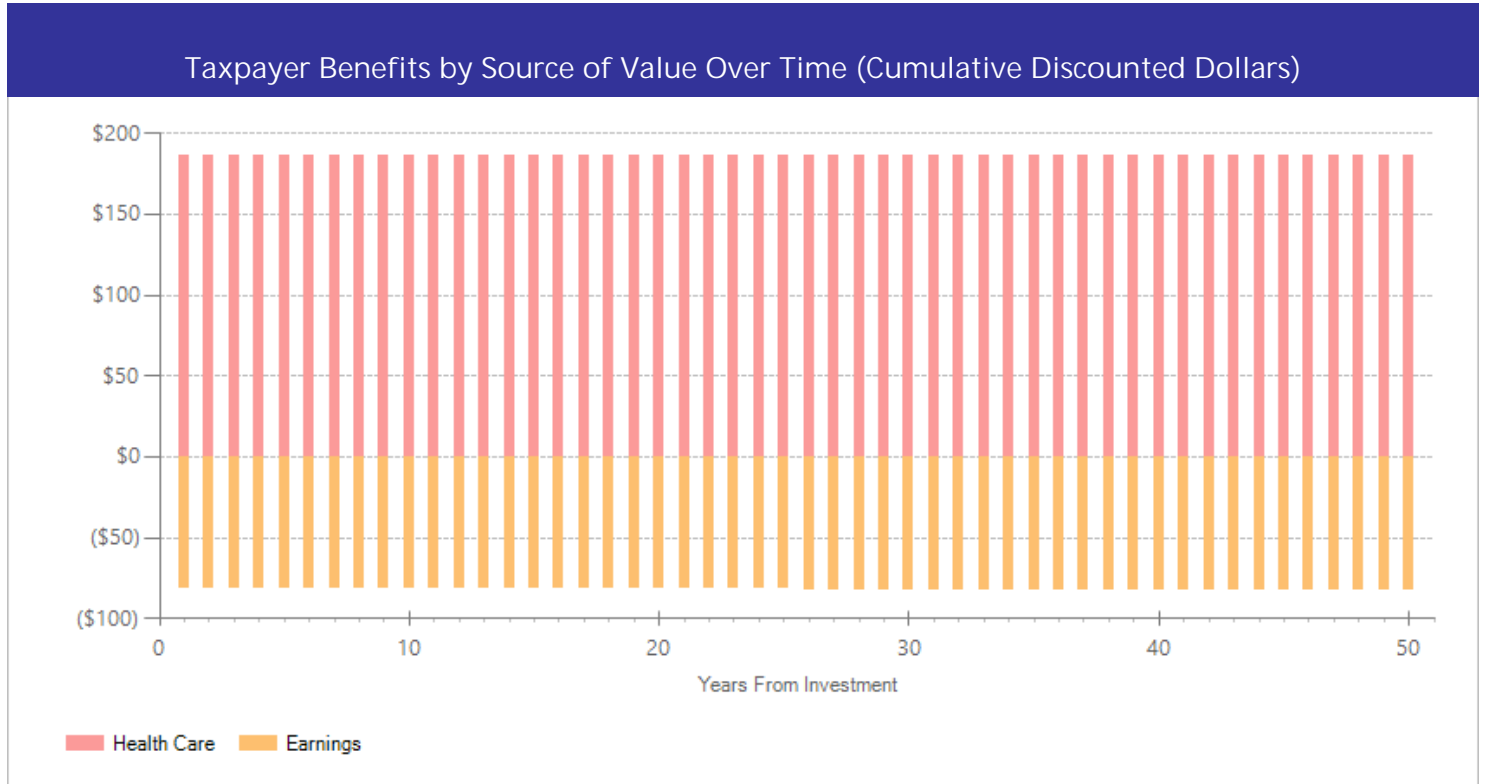

Cumulative net benefits
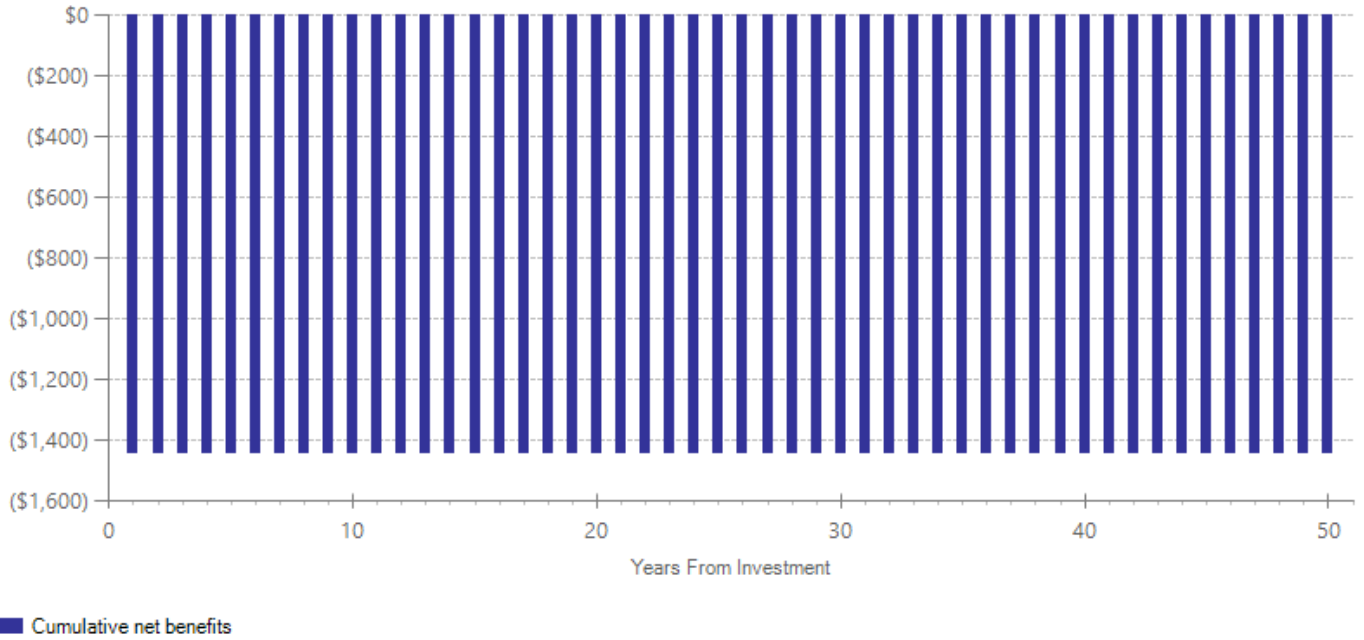
The graph above illustrates the estimated cumulative net benefits per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. We present these cash flows in discounted dollars. If the dollars are negative (bars below $0 line), the cumulative benefits do not outweigh the cost of the program up to that point in time. The program breaks even when the dollars reach $0. At this point, the total benefits to participants, taxpayers, and others, are equal to the cost of the program. If the dollars are above $0, the benefits of the program exceed the initial investment.

Benefits by Perspective Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)

Participant **Taxpayer** **Others** **Indirect**
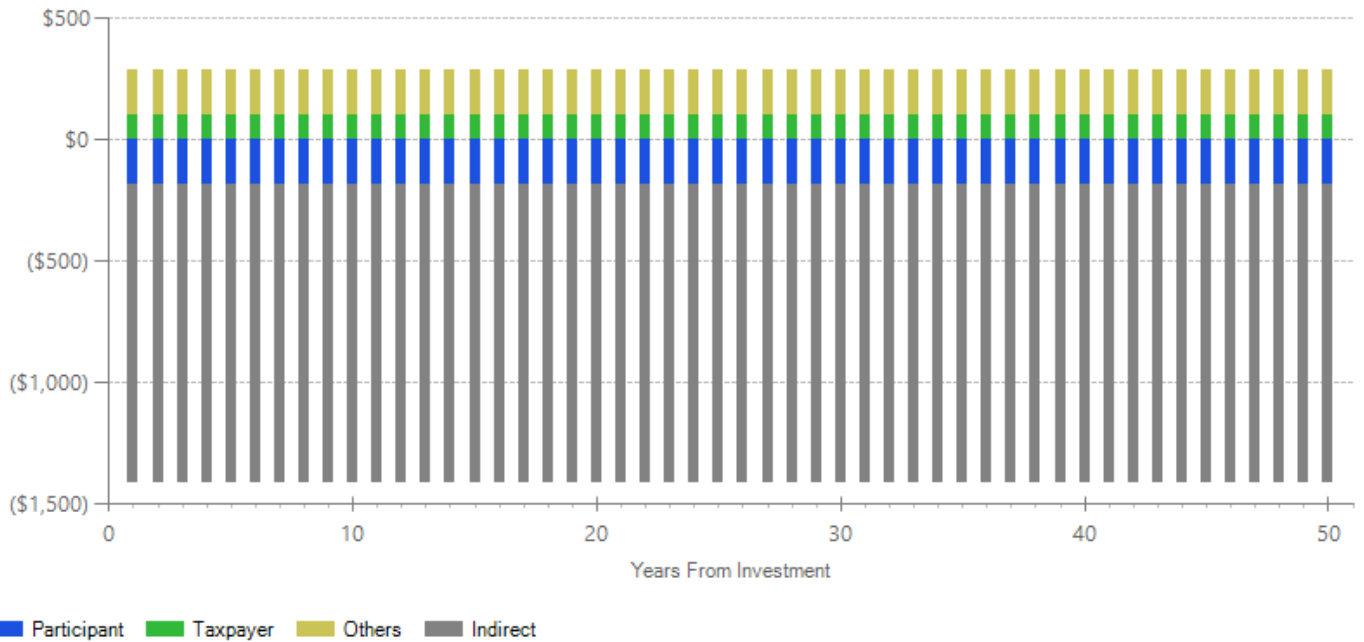
The graph above illustrates the breakdown of the estimated cumulative benefits (not including program costs) per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. These cash flows provide a breakdown of the classification of dollars over time into four perspectives: taxpayer, participant, others, and indirect. "Taxpayers" includes expected savings to government and expected increases in tax revenue. "Participants" includes expected increases in earnings and expenditures for items such as health care and college tuition. "Others" includes benefits to people other than taxpayers and participants. Depending on the program, it could include reductions in crime victimization, the economic benefits from a more educated workforce, and the benefits from employer-paid health insurance. "Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the changes in the value of a statistical life and changes in the deadweight costs of taxation. If a section of the bar is below the $0 line, the program is creating a negative benefit, meaning a loss of value from that perspective.

Taxpayer Benefits by Source of Value Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)

Legend: Health Care, Earnings

The graph above focuses on the subset of estimated cumulative benefits that accrue to taxpayers. The cash flows are divided into the source of the value.

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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