

Tips for Childcare and Early Childhood Education



or more servings of fruits and vegetables

Fruits and vegetables can provide children with a lot of nutrients, water, fiber, and phytochemicals that help prevent diseases and keep their bodies healthy. Young children are still learning how to be competent eaters, so they're more likely to eat something that their peers or teachers are eating – be a good model! They also tend to reject new foods at first – it may take several exposures to a new food before it is accepted so keep trying!

- Offer a variety of fruits and vegetables and other healthy foods at planned times throughout the day and let children choose whether and how much they eat.
- Shred or puree fruits and vegetables and use them as ingredients to increase a food's fruit and vegetable content try shredded zucchini in breakfast bread or pureed cauliflower in macaroni and cheese.
- Let children help make snacks so they learn how to prepare healthy foods.

or fewer hours of recreational screen time⁺

⁺review guidelines on parenting strategies to ensure quality screen time (AAP, 2015)

Recreational screen time is free time spent in front of screens – like televisions, video games, and the internet. It is possible to get enough physical activity and still engage in an unhealthy amount of screen time. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends NO screen time for children under two years of age.

- Provide screen-free childcare.
- Work to foster children's love for music and dancing, reading, making art, exploring the outdoors, interacting with others, building, creating, and imagining.
- Help educate parents about healthy screen time habits like removing televisions from bedrooms, turning off media during mealtimes, and setting and enforcing limits.

or more hours of physical activity

Active play time is important for many reasons: it gives young children opportunities to move their bodies, use their imagination, practice problem solving, and engage in social interactions that promote self-awareness and empathy. Plus, it increases physical fitness!



It is important to drink fluids to stay healthy, but sweetened beverages add extra sugar and calories to the diet. Watch out for drinks with the following ingredients: sugar, honey, sweetener, syrup (e.g., corn syrup, brown rice syrup), and/or ingredients ending in "ose" (e.g., glucose, dextrose).

- Give children plenty of chances to get outside in every season.
- Provide children with access to playgrounds, grass fields, portable equipment, like balls, and riding toys, like tricycles and scooters.
- Feel free to join in the fun after all, adults need physical activity too!
- Make water the norm for quenching thirst drink water when you are thirsty, and offer water to thirsty children.
- Ensure that drinking water is easily accessible at all times.
- Nonfat and 1% milk and 100% fruit and vegetable juices contain beneficial nutrients and calories - they are healthy foods that promote a nutritious diet; they are not beverages to drink when thirsty.

Contact the Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness at 1-877-382-9185 or <u>www.militaryfamilies.psu.edu</u> for help identifying child care and community-based programs targeting nutrition, physical activity, and screen time!



This material is based upon work supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Family Policy, Children and Youth, U.S. Department of Defense under Award No. 2010-48709-21867 developed in collaboration with The Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness at Penn State University. 5210 Healthy Children is adapted from Let's Go! <u>www.letsqo.org</u>.

References:

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2013). Policy statement: Use and misuse of fruit juice in pediatrics. Pediatrics, 107(5), 1210-1213.

Birch, L. L. (1980). Effects of peer models' food choices and eating behaviors on preschoolers' food preference. Child Development, 51(2), 489-496.

Birch, L. L. & Marlin, D. W. (1982). I don't like it; I never tried it: Effects of exposure on two-year-old children's food preferences. Appetite, 3(4), 353-360.

Brown, A., Shifrin, D.L., Hill, D.L. (2015). Beyond turn it off: How to advise families on media use. American Academy of Pediatric News, 36(10), 1-1.

Burdette, H. L., Whitaker, R. C., & Daniels, S. R. (2004). Parental report of outdoor playtime as a measure of physical activity in preschool-aged children. Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, 158(4), 353-357.

Ginsburg, K. R. (2007). The importance of play in promoting healthy child development and maintaining strong parent-child bonds. Pediatrics, 119(1), 182-191.

Gortmaker, S., Long, M., & Wang, Y. C. (2009). The negative impact of sugar-sweetened beverages on children's health. Retrieved from http://www.rwjf.org/en/research-publications/find-rwjf-research/2009/11/the-negative-impact-of-sugar-sweetened-beverages-on-children-s-h.html

Hendy, H. M., & Raudenbush, B. (2000). Effectiveness of teacher modeling to encourage food acceptance in preschool children. Appetite, 34(1), 61-76.

National Association for Sport and Physical Education. (2009). Active start: A statement of physical activity guidelines for children from birth to age 5. Retrieved from http://www.aahperd.org/naspe/standards/nationalGuidelines/ActiveStart.cfm

Nicaise, V., Kahan, D., & Sallis, J. F. (2011). Correlates of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity among preschoolers during unstructured outdoor play periods. *Preventive Medicine*, 53(4), 309-315.

Office of Disease Prevention & Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2008). 2008 physical activity guidelines for Americans. Retrieved from http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/default.aspx

Popkin, B. M., Armstrong, L. E., Bray, G. M., Caballero, B., Frei, B., & Willett, W. C. (2006). A new proposed guidance system for beverage consumption in the United States. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 83(3), 529-542.

Satter, E. (1995). Feeding dynamics: Helping children to eat well. Journal of Pediatric Health Care, 9(4), 178-184.

Spill, M. K., Birch, L. L., Roe, L. S., & Rolls, B. J. (2011). Hiding vegetables to reduce energy density: An effective strategy to increase children's vegetable intake and reduce energy intake. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 94(3), 735-741.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. (n.d.). ChooseMyPlate.gov. Retrieved from http://choosemyplate.gov

U.S. Department of Agriculture & U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). *Dietary guidelines for Americans 2010*. Retrieved from http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/DGAs2010-PolicyDocument.htm

Winston, C., & Beck, L. (1999). Phytochemicals: Health protective effects. Canadian Journal of Dietetic Practice and Research, 60(2), 78-84.

