



How Cafeterias May Support 5210 Healthy Children

5210 Healthy Children is a community-wide plan to improve child health. It spreads a common message throughout children's communities, where families work, live, and play. The message represents four healthy behaviors children should achieve each day:



5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables

2 or fewer hours of recreational screen time*

1 or more hours of physical activity

0 sweetened beverages

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

Cafeterias can be important components of the food environment, whether on campuses, in hospitals, in the workplace, or in schools. The people they serve may be leaders, role models, and parents of youth, or youth themselves. Therefore, when cafeterias prioritize and encourage healthy eating and drinking, they support children and the influential adults who can model and promote healthy behaviors for children. With that in mind, the resources assembled in this toolkit are designed to help cafeterias encourage healthy eating and drinking and provide ideas for their patrons to promote healthy behaviors in their families and community.

The following materials are available for cafeterias:

1. **Tips At Cafeterias handout** – targets adult cafeteria patrons, and provides them with cafeteria-specific tips to increase fruit and vegetable consumption, and decrease sweetened beverage consumption.
2. **Tips At Cafeterias posters** – enlarged version of the Tips At Cafeterias handout are available in two sizes (27" x 40" and 38" x 56") to hang in highly visible locations.
3. **Definitions & Recommendations handout** – explains the 5210 message and its research basis.
4. **Smarter Workplace Cafeterias handout** – targets the cafeteria rather than its patrons, and includes tips for creating a food environment that nudges patrons into making healthier decisions.
5. **B Choosey In The Dining Hall handout** – handout from the USDA Choose MyPlate website with ideas for making the healthiest choices at cafeterias.

We recommend hanging the poster in highly-visible locations in cafeterias and placing the handouts in highly-visible locations such as at the cash registers and other dining tables. Digital versions are available and may be inserted into newsletters and uploaded to websites and via social media.

For more information, visit 5210 online at www.5210.psu.edu or email us at 5210@psu.edu. We will be happy to answer your questions!



5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables

Fruits and vegetables are important additions to a healthy lifestyle! They provide a lot of nutrients, water, fiber, and phytochemicals that keep your body healthy and help prevent cancer, heart disease, and other diseases. Plus, they're a tasty way to fill up without adding a lot of calories to your diet – so dig in!

- Try to fill half your plate with fruits and vegetables at each meal, and consider getting an extra piece of fruit that you can take with you for a snack later in the day.
- For flavorful vegetables without a lot of added fat, look for offerings that are raw, steamed, baked, or roasted. Ask for sauces or dressings on the side and use them sparingly.
- Vary your vegetables and fruits - eating a mix of colors will ensure that you consume a variety of healthy antioxidants!

2 or fewer hours of recreational screen time⁺

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

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 – so find other fun ways to spend your free time with friends and family!

- Turn off televisions and put away cell phones during meals and enjoy spending time with friends or family.
- Work with your family or friends to identify a variety of enjoyable activities that do not involve screens. Encourage these activities during leisure time and serve as a role model.
- Make televisions, video games, and the internet less convenient to use during free time so that healthier choices are easier to make.

1 or more hours of physical activity

Moving your body is a great way to burn calories, improve your mood, boost your energy, prevent cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and help you sleep better at night – plus, it can be a lot of fun! Look for activities you can enjoy with your family or friends so everyone can reap the benefits and help keep one another on track!

- Use activities instead of food as incentives or to socialize – a trip to the park, sledding hill, laser tag arena, skating rink, batting cage, or community pool can be a great alternative to the ice cream shop to chat with friends or celebrate your child's accomplishments.
- Walk or bike with your family or friends to get where you're going.
- Set up activity dates with like-minded friends or sign up for a charity walk – if you're accountable to someone else you may be more likely to stay active.

0 sweetened beverages

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).

- Make water the norm for quenching thirst – drink water when you are thirsty and offer water to thirsty children.
- Nonfat and 1% milk and 100% vegetable juices contain beneficial nutrients and calories; they are healthy foods that promote a nutritious diet; they are not beverages to drink when thirsty.
- Consider limiting your consumption of artificially sweetened beverages, like diet sodas.

Contact 5210 at 5210@psu.edu or www.5210.psu.edu for help identifying programs and resources targeting nutrition, physical activity, and screen time!

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5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables

One serving of fruits and vegetables is:

1 medium fruit

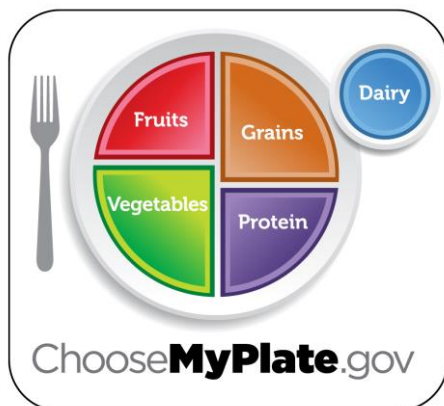
½ cup of chopped, canned, or cooked fruit

¼ cup of dried fruit

1 cup of raw leafy greens

½ cup of raw or cooked vegetables

½ cup of 100% fruit or vegetable juice



The Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010¹ provide the following recommendations:

- Increase fruit and vegetable intake.
- Eat a variety of vegetables, especially dark-green, red, and orange vegetables, and beans and peas.

The American Academy of Pediatrics² has the following recommendations for consuming fruit juice:

- Do not give juice to infants younger than 12 months.
- Limit juice to 4 oz per day in children under 4 years.
- Limit juice to 4-6 oz per day in children 4 to 6 years.
- Limit juice to 8 oz per day in children and adolescents 7 years and older.
- Fruit juice offers no nutritional benefits over whole fruits, and whole fruits provide fiber and other nutrients.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends that half of a person's plate should be fruits and vegetables³. This recommendation is reflected on the current U.S. Food Guidance System, MyPlate, which is shown to the left.

1. 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>

2. Heyman, M. B., & Abrams, S. A. (2017). Fruit Juice in Infants, Children, and Adolescents: Current Recommendations. *Pediatrics*, e20170967.

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

2 or fewer hours of recreational screen time⁺

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

Recreational screen time is free time spent sitting or reclining in front of televisions, computers, tablets, and similar screens.

Children will engage in screen time as fully as they do in any other activity and screen time can have its positive and negative effects. So, the American Academy of Pediatrics¹ makes these recommendations:

- Become involved in children's media use and set limits around screen time.
- Help children learn to distinguish and choose programs that contain quality content.
- Become role models for children, demonstrating the value of productive time spent away from screens.
- Attempt to keep children under the age of 2 years away from screens entirely.

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



or more hours of physical activity

Physical activity is any movement of the body that raises one's heart rate above resting.

Structured physical activities are planned, and unstructured physical activities are free-play.

Aerobic physical activities involve moving large muscle groups. Moderate and vigorous aerobic activities make a person's heart, lungs, and muscles work noticeably harder. Examples include bicycling, swimming, and playing chasing games, like tag.

Muscle-strengthening physical activities include climbing and swinging on playground equipment, doing sit-ups and push-ups, and resistance training.

Bone-strengthening physical activities create an impact on bones, such as hitting a tennis ball, jumping rope, or practicing gymnastics.

For children 5 years and younger, the National Association for Sport and Physical Education¹ has developed the following recommendations:

- Infants under 12 months of age should engage in structured and unstructured physical activities each day that are devoted to exploring movement and developing motor skills.
- Toddlers (12 to 36 months old) should engage in structured physical activities for at least 30 minutes per day plus unstructured physical activities for at least 60 minutes (and up to several hours) per day.
- Preschoolers (3 to 5 years old) should engage in structured physical activities for at least 60 minutes per day plus unstructured physical activities for at least 60 minutes (and up to several hours) per day.

For children and adolescents 6 years and older, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services² provides the following recommendations:

- Children and adolescents (6 to 17 years old) should engage in 1 hour of physical activity per day.
 - Most of the 1 hour should be moderate- or vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activities.
 - Muscle-strengthening physical activities should be included at least 3 days per week.
 - Bone-strengthening physical activities should be included at least 3 days per week.

1. 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>
2. 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/guidelines/default.aspx>



sweetened beverages

Sweetened beverages are fruit drinks, sodas, sports drinks, and other beverages with caloric sweeteners like sugars and syrups.

Researchers from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Healthy Eating Research program¹ made the following conclusion following an examination of current evidence:

- Reducing sweetened beverage intake “would have no negative effect on children’s health and would reduce the risk of childhood obesity and many other health problems, including type 2 diabetes, poor nutrition, excess caffeine consumption, and dental decay.”

1. 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>

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Smarter Workplace Cafeterias

Smarter Workplace Cafeterias:

- Provides multiple choices of **vegetables, fruits, whole grains, lean protein, and low fat or fat free dairy.**
- Provide fruit in multiple locations. Fruit is displayed in fruit bowls or baskets, not stainless steel pans.
- Offers only healthy items such as fruit, veggie sticks, or water by the check out.
- Offers a **quick-moving 'healthy express'** checkout line for customers not buying chips or desserts.
- Keeps unhealthy a la carte items (such as chips and desserts) away from the main flow of traffic.
- Places the salad bar (if available) in the main line of traffic.
- Offers **healthy items as the default** (brown rice vs. white rice; whole grain bread vs. white bread).
- Makes water the most visible and plentiful beverage available. **Provides and promotes free, cold tap water.**
- Prices unhealthy items (such as soda and ice cream) higher than healthy items (such as water and fruit).
- **Prices are made available** at the point of decision.
- Only advertises healthy food, (i.e. no soda or dessert advertising).
- Offers the healthiest food at the beginning of the serving line.
- Use **descriptive naming** for healthy food items such as 'immune boosting sautéed spinach'.

Do you have a Smarter Cafeteria?

Smarter Cafeterias make the healthy choice the easy choice by using special marketing, pricing, and placement strategies. These gentle 'nudges' naturally lead customers to make healthier decisions.



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CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MILITARY FAMILY READINESS

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5210 Healthy Children is adapted from Let's Go! www.letsgo.org.

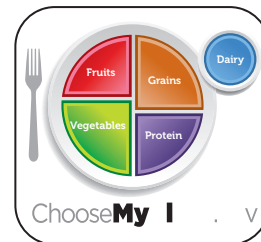
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be choosey in the dining hall



10 tips for healthy eating in the dining hall

Dining halls are full of healthy food options. You just need to know which foods to put on your tray. Use these tips to plan your food choices and know which options are best for you.

1 know what you're eating

Many dining halls post menus with nutrition information. Look at the menus ahead of time, so you can be ready to create healthy, balanced meals when you get there. Having a plan is the first step in making smarter eating decisions! Visit ChooseMyPlate.gov to find information and tools like SuperTracker to help you make meal selection a breeze.

2 enjoy your food, but eat less

Everybody loves the all-you-can-eat dining hall! To resist the urge of eating too much, take smaller portions and use a smaller plate. Remember you can always go back if you are still hungry.

3 make half your grains whole grains!

Whether you're at the sandwich station or pouring yourself a bowl of cereal in the morning, make the switch to whole grains like 100% whole-grain bread and oatmeal.



4 re-think your drink

Americans drink about 400 calories every day. Consider how often you drink sugary beverages such as sodas, cappuccinos, energy drinks, fruit beverages, sweetened teas, and sports drinks. Drinking water instead of sugary beverages can help you manage your calories.

5 make half your plate fruits and veggies

Fruits and veggies can make your meals more nutritious, colorful, and flavorful. Add to pastas, eggs, pizza, sandwiches, and soups. Try spinach in a wrap or add pineapple to your pizza.



6 make it your own!

Don't feel like you have to choose pre-made plates. Design your own meal! Fresh veggies from the salad bar can be thrown into your omelet for brunch, or grab some tofu on your way to the pasta station for lean protein.

7 slow down on the sauces

Sauces, gravies, and dressings tend to be high in fat and sodium. Watch out for foods prepared with a lot of oil, butter, or topped with heavy condiments, such as mayonnaise. You don't have to do away with sauces and condiments all together; just ask for less or put them on the side. Reducing extras will help you manage your weight.

8 be on your guard at the salad bar

Most veggies get the green light but limit foods high in fat and sodium such as olives, bacon bits, fried noodles, croutons, and pasta or potato salads that are made with mayo and oil. Stick to fat-free or low-fat dressings on the side.



9 make dessert special

Save dessert for a Friday night treat or on special occasions. When you can't resist, opt for something healthy, such as a fruit and yogurt parfait.

10 don't linger

Dining halls should be just that, where you eat. Although it's great to chat with friends while you eat, avoid staying for long periods of time to reduce your temptation to keep eating.