

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.

For more information visit us at https://5210.psu.edu or email at 5210@psu.edu.



CLEARINGHOUSE 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! www.letsgo.org.

References:

Downs, J. S., Loewenstein, G., & Wisdon, J. (2009). Strategies for promoting healthier food choices. The American Economic Review. 99(2), 159-164.

Engell, D., Kramer, M., Malafi, T., Salomon, M., & Lesher, L. (1996). Effects of effort and social modeling on drinking in humans. Appetite. 26(2), 129-138.

Hanks, A. S., Just, D. R., Smith, L. E., & Wansink, B. (2012). Healthy convenience: Nudging students toward healthier choices in the lunchroom. Journal of Public Health, 34(3), 370-376.

Schwartz, M.B. (2007). The influence of a verbal prompt on school lunch fruit consumption: A pilot study. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 4(6), 1-5.

Story, M., Kaphingst, K. M., Robinson-O'Brien, R., & Glanz, K. (2008). Creating healthy food and eating environments: Policy and environmental approaches. Annual Review of Public Health, 29(), 253-72.

Thorndike, A.N., Sonnenberg, L, Riis, J., Barraclough, S., & Levy, D. E. (2012). A 2-phase labeling and choice architecture intervention to improve healthy food and beverage choices. American Journal of Public Health, 102(3), 527-533.

Wansink, B., Just, D. R., Payne, C. R., & Klinger, M. Z. (2012). Attractive names sustain increased vegetable intake in schools. Preventative Medicine, 55(4), 330-332.

For more information visit us at https://5210.psu.edu or email at 5210@psu.edu.



CLEARINGHOUSE 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! www.letsgo.org.