



[HEALTHY EATING GUIDELINES]



Healthy Eating Guidelines

Healthy eating can stabilize children's energy, sharpen their minds, and even out their moods. While peer pressure and TV commercials for junk food can make getting children to eat well seem impossible, there are steps parents can take to instill healthy eating habits without turning mealtimes into a battle zone. By encouraging healthy eating habits now, you can make a huge impact on your children's lifelong relationship with food and give them the best opportunity to grow into healthy, confident adults.

Top tips to promote healthy childhood eating

- **Have regular family meals.** Knowing dinner is served at approximately the same time every night and that the entire family will be sitting down together is comforting and enhances appetite. Breakfast is another great time for a family meal, especially since kids who eat breakfast tend to do better in school.
- **Cook more meals at home.** Eating home cooked meals is healthier for the whole family and sets a great example for children about the importance of food. Restaurant meals tend to have a higher fat, sugar and salt content. Save dining out for special occasions.
- **Get children involved.** Children enjoy helping adults to shop for groceries, selecting what goes in their lunch box, and preparing dinner. It's also a chance for you to teach them about the nutritional values of different foods, and (for older children) how to read food labels.
- **Make a variety of healthy snacks available instead of empty calorie snacks.** Keep plenty of fruits, vegetables, whole grain snacks and healthy beverages (water, milk, pure fruit juice) around and easily accessible so children become used to reaching for healthy snacks instead of empty calorie snacks like soda, chips or cookies.
- **Limit portion sizes.** Don't insist your child cleans the plate, and never use food as a reward or bribe.

How can I get my child to enjoy a wider variety of foods?

Picky eaters are going through a normal developmental stage, exerting control over their environment and expressing concern about trusting the unfamiliar. Many picky eaters also prefer a "separate compartmented plate" where one type of food doesn't touch another. Just as it takes numerous repetitions for advertising to convince an adult consumer to buy, it takes most children 8-10 presentations of a new food before they will openly accept it.

Rather than simply insist your child eat a new food, try the following:

- Offer a new food only when your child is hungry and rested.
- Present only one new food at a time.
- Make it fun: present the food as a game, a play-filled experience. Or cut the food into unusual shapes.
- Serve new foods with favourite foods to increase acceptance.

- Eat the new food yourself; children love to imitate.
- Have your child help to prepare foods. Often they will be more willing to try something when they helped to make it.
- Limit beverages. Picky eaters often fill up on liquids instead.
- Limit snacks to two per day.

Persuading children to eat more fruit and vegetables

Making mealtimes playful can mean healthier eating for your child. Here are some fun, creative ways to add more fruit and vegetables to your child's diet:

- Top a bowl of whole grain cereal with a smiley face: banana slices for eyes, raisins for nose, peach or apple slice for mouth.
- Create a food collage. Use broccoli florets for trees, carrots and celery for flowers, cauliflower for clouds, and a yellow squash for a sun. Then eat your masterpiece!
- Make frozen fruit kebabs for children using pineapple chunks, bananas, grapes, and berries.
- Go food shopping with your children. Let them see all the different fruits and vegetables and have them pick out new ones to try.
- Try fruit smoothies for a quick healthy breakfast or afternoon snack.
- Add vegetables and fruits to baked goods – blueberry pancakes, zucchini bread, carrot muffins.
- Add extra vegetables to soups, stews and sauces, grated or shredded to make them blend in.
- Keep plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables washed and available as snacks. Apples, pears, bananas, grapes, figs, carrot and celery sticks are all easy to eat on the run. Add yogurt, nut butter, or tahini for extra protein.

Limit sugar and salt

One of the biggest challenges for parents is to limit the amount of sugar and salt in their children's diets.

Limiting sugar

The American Heart Association recommends that sugar intake for children is limited to 3 teaspoons (12 grams) a day. Cutting back on sweets and cookies is only part of the solution. Large amounts of added sugar can also be hidden in foods such as bread, canned soups and vegetables, frozen dinners, ketchup, fast food and fizzy drinks..

- **Don't ban sweets entirely.** Having a no sweets rule is an invitation for cravings and overindulging when given the chance.
- **Give recipes a makeover.** Many recipes taste just as good with less sugar.

- **Avoid sugary drinks.** One 12-oz soda has about 10 teaspoons of sugar in it, more than three times the daily recommended limit for children! Try adding a splash of fruit juice to sparkling water instead.
- **Cut down on processed foods,** such as white bread and cakes, which cause blood sugar to go up and down, and can leave children tired and sapped of energy.
- **Create your own popsicles and frozen treats.** Freeze 100% fruit juice in an ice-cube tray with plastic spoons as popsicle handles. Or try freezing grapes, berries, banana pieces, or peach slices, then topping with a little chocolate sauce or whipped cream for an amazing treat.

Avoid foods that impair mood

Certain foods and drinks can make children and teenagers more vulnerable to mood disorders such as depression and anxiety.

- A recent study found that people who drank four or more cups of soda or sweetened fruit drinks a day—including diet versions—had a much higher risk for depression.
- Excessive amounts of caffeine from soda, energy drinks, or coffee drinks can trigger anxiety in children and teenagers and may also aggravate feelings of depression when the caffeine wears off.
- A diet high in processed foods, such as fried food, sweet desserts, refined flour and cereals, and processed meats, can increase a child or teenager’s risk for anxiety and depression.

Limiting salt

One teaspoon of salt contains about 2,300 mg of sodium. Some guidelines for the maximum salt intake for children are displayed in the following table:

| If a child is... | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 to 3 years old | 1,500 milligrams a day |
| 4 to 8 years old | 1,900 milligrams a day |
| 9 to 13 years old | 2,200 milligrams a day |
| 14 to 18 | 2,300 milligrams a day |

- **Avoid processed, packaged, restaurant, and fast food.** Processed foods like canned soups or frozen dinners contain hidden sodium that quickly surpasses the recommended limit.
- **Opt for fresh or frozen vegetables** instead of canned vegetables.
- **Cut back on salty snacks** such as potato chips, nuts, and pretzels.
- **Choose low-salt or reduced-sodium products.**

Healthy diets for school-age children

Eating becomes a social activity at this stage of life. Your children probably spend more time in school than they do at home, eat meals at friends' houses and adopt eating habits from their peers. It can be difficult to ensure they are getting adequate nutrition when you are not around to monitor their choices, so try to maintain regular family mealtimes.

For children aged 5-12, the key word is **variety**. Creative serving ideas will go a long way towards maintaining the healthy eating habits established in the first years of life.

Not only do family meals provide an opportunity to catch up on your childrens' daily lives, they also enable you to "teach by example." Let your children see you eating a wide variety of healthy foods while keeping your portions in check. Refrain from obsessive calorie counting, though, or commenting on your own weight, so that children don't adopt negative associations with food.

Nutrition guidelines for school-age kids

As children develop, they require the same healthy foods adults eat, along with more vitamins and minerals to support growing bodies. This means whole grains (whole wheat, oats, barley, rice, millet, quinoa), a wide variety of fresh fruits and vegetables, calcium for growing bones (milk, yogurt, or substitutes if lactose intolerant) and healthy proteins (fish, eggs, poultry, lean meat, nuts, and seeds).

Healthy fats are also important:

- **Monounsaturated fats**, from plant oils like canola oil, peanut oil, and olive oil, as well as avocados, nuts (like almonds, hazelnuts, and pecans), and seeds (such as pumpkin, sesame).
- **Polyunsaturated fats**, including Omega-3 and Omega-6 fatty acids, found in fatty fish, such as salmon, herring, mackerel, anchovies, and sardines, or in unheated sunflower, corn, soybean, and flaxseed oils, and walnuts.

Children, like the rest of us, should limit:

- **Trans fats**, found in vegetable shortenings, some margarines, crackers, candies, cookies, snack foods, fried foods, baked goods, and other processed foods made with partially hydrogenated vegetable oils.

| Guidelines for school-aged children | |
|--|---|
| Vegetables | 3-5 servings per day. A serving might be one cup of raw leafy vegetables, 3/4 cup of vegetable juice, or 1/2 cup of other vegetables, raw or cooked. |
| Fruits | 2-4 servings per day. A serving may consist of 1/2 cup of sliced fruit, 3/4 cup of fruit juice, or a medium-size whole fruit, such as an apple, banana or pear. |
| Whole Grains | 6-11 servings per day. Each serving should equal one slice of bread, 1/2 cup of rice or 1 ounce of cereal. |
| Protein | 2-3 servings of 2-3 ounces of cooked lean meat, poultry, or fish per day. A serving in this group may also consist of 1/2 cup of cooked dry beans, one egg, or 2 tablespoons of peanut butter for each ounce of lean meat. |
| Dairy products | 2-3 servings (cups) per day of low-fat milk or yogurt, or natural cheese (1.5 ounces=one serving). |
| Zinc | Studies indicate that zinc may improve memory and school performance, especially in boys. Good sources of zinc are oysters, beef, pork, liver, dried beans and peas, whole grains, fortified cereals, nuts, milk, cocoa, and poultry. |

The special nutritional needs of teenagers

This is growth spurt time: children gain about 20% of adult height and 50% of adult weight during adolescence. Because growth and change is so rapid during this period, the requirements for all nutrients increase. This is especially true of calcium and iron.

Eating disorders in teenagers

Adolescents and teens are at a high risk of developing anorexia, bulimia, or binge eating disorder.

Eating habits, however, are pretty well set by now, and if your child's choices are less than ideal, it can be a challenging time for a course correction. The best way to make teen dietary changes is to present information about short-term consequences of a poor diet: appearance, athletic ability, energy, and enjoyment of life. These are

more important to most teens than long-term health. For example, “*Calcium will help you grow taller.*” “*Iron will help you do better on tests and stay up later.*”

| Special nutritional needs for teenagers | |
|--|--|
| Calories | Due to all the growth and activity, adolescent boys need 2,500-2,800 per day, while girls need around 2,200 per day. It’s best to get these calories from lean protein, low-fat dairy, whole grains, and fruits and veggies. |
| Protein | In order for the body to grow and maintain muscle, teens need 45-60 grams per day. Most teenagers easily meet this need from eating meat, fish, and dairy, but vegetarians may need to increase their protein intake from non-animal sources like soy foods, beans, and nuts. |
| Calcium | Many teenagers do not get sufficient amounts of calcium, leading to weak bones and osteoporosis later in life. Encourage teens to cut back on soda and other overly-sugary foods, which suck calcium from bones. The 1,200 mg of calcium needed per day should come from dairy, calcium-fortified juice and cereal, and other calcium-rich foods such as sesame seeds and leafy greens like spinach. |
| Iron | Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, fatigue, and weakness. Boys need 12 mg each day, and teen girls, who often lose iron during menstruation, need 15 mg. Iron-rich foods include red meat, chicken, beans, nuts, enriched whole grains, and leafy greens like spinach and kale. |

A “weighty” problem: children, weight and self esteem

Children who are substantially overweight or obese are at greater risk of cardiovascular disease, bone and joint problems, sleep apnoea, and poor self-esteem, as well as long-term health problems in adulthood. While childhood obesity doesn’t always lead to obesity in adulthood, it does raise the risks dramatically. The majority of children who are overweight during preschool or primary school are still overweight as they enter their teens. Most children do not outgrow the problem.

Addressing weight problems in children requires a coordinated plan of physical activity and healthy nutrition. Unless directed by your child’s doctor, though, the treatment for childhood obesity is not weight loss. The goal should be to slow or halt weight gain, thereby allowing your child to grow into his or her ideal weight.

Think of exercise as a food group in your children's diet

Add physical activity to your child's day, just as you would add fruit or vegetables. To encourage physical activity, play with your children - throw around a football, go cycling, skating, or swimming; take family walks and hikes and help your children find activities they enjoy by showing them different possibilities. The benefits of lifelong exercise are abundant and regular exercise can even help motivate your children to make healthy food choices.

Children and junk food

No matter how well parents promote healthy eating, it can be difficult for any child to avoid the temptation of junk food.

Instead of eliminating junk food entirely, which tends to increase cravings even more, try substituting some healthier alternatives.

| Child-friendly junk food alternatives | |
|--|--|
| Instead of... | Try... |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• French fries• Ice cream• Fried chicken• Doughnuts or pastries• Chocolate-chip cookies• Potato chips | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "Baked fries" grilled in the oven and salted lightly• Low-fat frozen yogurt; sorbet; fresh fruit smoothies• Baked or grilled chicken• Bagels; English muffins; home baked goods with less sugar/fat• Graham crackers, fig bars, vanilla wafers, fruit and caramel dip• Pretzels, unbuttered popcorn, baked potato chips, soy crisps |

Eating out with children: fast food and restaurant nutrition for children

It might be challenging to persuade your youngster to order a salad instead of a cheeseburger, but you can steer them towards healthier options. Some important tips to remember about fast food and restaurant dining for children:

- **Avoid sodas/fizzy drinks** – Children should drink water or milk instead.
- **Avoid chicken nuggets** – Unhealthy imposters of real chicken.

- **Skip the fries** – Consider taking along a bag of mini carrots, grapes, or other fruits and vegetables to have instead. This will add vitamins and fibre to the meal.
- **Order the children's meal with some substitutions** – Children often love the children's meal more for the fun box and toys than for the food. Ask to substitute healthier choices for the soda and the fries if possible.
- **Opt for chicken and vegetables** or spaghetti with tomato sauce in a sit-down restaurant, rather than a big plate of macaroni and cheese.

More help for child and teen nutrition

Healthy Eating Help Center: Explore their articles to help you make the right healthy eating choices for you and your loved ones.

Child and teen nutrition help

- [Eating Well on the Cheap: Saving Money on Healthy Food](#)
- [Healthy Eating: Easy Tips for Planning a Healthy Diet and Sticking to It](#)
- [The Mediterranean Diet: Myths, Facts, and Health Benefits of a Mediterranean Diet](#)
- [Choosing Healthy Fats: Good Fats, Bad Fats, and the Power of Omega-3s](#)
- [Healthy Fast Food: Tips for Making Healthier Fast Food Choices](#)
- [Weight Problems and Obesity in Children: Helping Your Child Reach and Maintain a Healthy Weight](#)

Resources and references

General information on nutrition for children

[The Food Guide Pyramid Becomes a Plate](#) – Article aimed at kids explains exactly how much of each food group children need to eat to stay healthy. (Kids Health)

[20 Tips for Picky Eaters](#) – Practical tips to avoid mealtime battles. (Mayo Clinic)

[The Stay-Trim Family Diet](#) – This article talks about common eating pitfalls and what you can do to help your family avoid them. (Delicious Living magazine)

Healthy eating for toddlers and young children

[Healthy Eating, Part II](#) and [Healthy Eating, Part III](#) – How to differentiate healthy from unhealthy choices for children, and the five greatest motivators for preschool children to eat healthy foods. (DrGreene.com)

[Eating Tips for Children: Young Toddlers](#) – Parental concerns and unique challenges of feeding toddlers. (Better Health/Victoria, Australia)

[Eating Tips for Children: Older Toddlers](#) – Tips to get finicky eaters on the right track. (Better Health/Victoria, Australia)

Nutrition for school-age kids

[Eating Tips for Children: Primary School](#) – The importance of breakfast, dealing with peer pressure around food, exercise and snack ideas. (Better Health/Victoria, Australia)

[Early Childhood and School Age](#) – Very detailed information on nutritional needs of children. (George Mateljan Foundation)

[Nutrition for Kids: Guidelines for a Healthy Diet](#) – Offers exact nutritional needs for different age groups and genders. (Mayo Clinic)

[School Lunches](#) – Suggestions for helping kids make better cafeteria choices; ideas for packed lunches that satisfy and taste and nutrition concerns. (Nemours Foundation)

Healthy eating for pre-teens and teenagers

[What's the Right Weight for Me?](#) – A child's guide to understanding body type, calories, exercise, and how to maintain optimal weight. (Kids Health)

[Healthy Eating For Teens](#) – Good summary of nutritional needs of teenagers, including a chart of recommended servings of different food groups. (Nutrition.com.sg)

Children and junk food

[Junk Food vs. Healthy Nutrition for Children](#) – How to help your child maintain a healthy diet, regardless of adverse influences. (MedicineNet)

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