

# Food for Kids



The right start to  
healthy eating  
for pre-primary and  
primary school children



# Things are changing!

When your child starts pre-school and primary school you will notice plenty of changes, including the foods he or she wants to eat.

No longer is it just the family who decides which foods will be served. There are many new influences on their food choices. Schools will teach new skills in preparing and choosing foods. Other children will give your child ideas about foods to try. Messages from TV and food companies marketing to children play a big part in setting trends and promoting particular foods.

You might not always be happy about some of these influences, but children can learn to make healthy food and lifestyle choices with your help.

## Experts Say...

The world is beginning to open up for children as they start their school life. They learn quickly and there are many influences extending beyond the home environment. Physically, children continue to grow steadily. They need a wide variety of nutritious foods, and to be given plenty of opportunities to be physically active.

# Foods children need

**R**egular meals and a wide variety of different foods will ensure that they have the nutrients needed to grow and develop. Appetites vary along with their activity, and this influences how much your child will eat.

**Breakfast** is an important meal if children are to be alert and able to concentrate in school.

**Snacks** at morning recess and after school are usually needed by busy, active children.

**School lunches** need to be appetising, nutritious and convenient to eat. Some schools have canteens but your child will probably need some help in choosing a healthy and satisfying lunch. If you are not happy with the choice of foods on the menu, talk to the school about healthy alternatives.

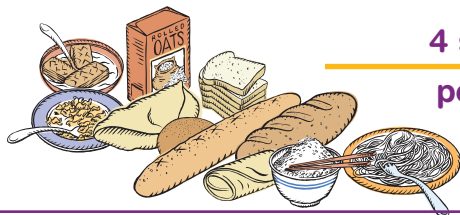
**Family evening meals** are important times for talking and sharing the day's news and activities. Plan to have meals together without TV or telephone interruptions.

**Water and milk** are the best drinks for children. Fluids are important for children throughout the day. Thirsty or dehydrated children cannot maintain concentration and activity.



# Recommended for children

**Bread, cereals,  
rice, pasta,  
noodles**



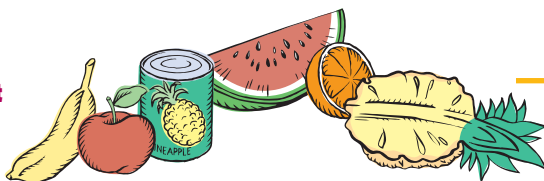
**4 servings  
per day**

**Vegetables,  
legumes**



**4½ servings  
per day**

**Fruit**



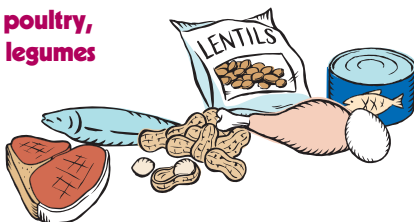
**1½ servings  
per day**

**Milk, yoghurt, cheese**



**1½–2 servings  
per day**

**Meat, fish, poultry,  
eggs, nuts, legumes**



**1½ servings  
per day**

**Limit “extra” foods.** Some foods do not fit into the five food groups because they are high in sugar, salt and very few essential nutrients. It is recommended that you eat these foods (if at all) only occasionally as they replace other foods and the essential nutrients.

# 4 to 8 years

## A serve is...

erves  
ay

- = 1 slice (40g) of bread
- = 1/2 medium bread roll
- = 1/2 cup (90g) cup cooked rice, pasta or noodles
- = 1/2 cup cooked porridge
- = 2/3 cup (30g) breakfast cereal flakes
- = 1/4 cup (65g) muesli

erves  
day

- = 1/2 cup (75g) cooked vegetables
- = 1/2 cup (75g) cooked or canned beans, lentils, chick peas or split peas
- = 1 cup salad vegetables
- = 1 small or 1/2 medium potato
- = 1 medium tomato

erves  
day

- = 1 medium (150g) piece (eg. apple, banana, orange, pear)
- = 2 small (150g) pieces (eg. apricots, kiwi fruit, plums)
- = 1 cup diced pieces or canned fruit
- = 1/2 cup (125mL) 100% juice (no added sugar)
- = dried fruit \* (eg. 4 apricot halves, 1 1/2 tbsp sultanas)

**\*Limit, as they are high in sugar and tend to cling to teeth, causing tooth decay**

erves  
day

- = 1 cup (250mL) milk
- = 1/2 cup evaporated milk
- = 2 slices (40g) cheese
- = 1 small carton (3/4 cup or 200g) yoghurt
- = 1 cup (250mL) soy, rice or other cereal drink with at least 100mg of added calcium per 100mL

erves  
day

- = 65g cooked lean meat or chicken (eg. 1/2 cup mince, 2 small chops, 2 slices of roast)
- = 1 cup (150g) cooked or canned beans, lentils, chick peas or split peas
- = 100g cooked fish fillet
- = 2 large eggs
- = 30g nuts, seeds, peanut or almond butter or tahini or other nut or seed paste

ve food groups. They contain too much fat, sugar and/or  
ng children are not given these foods (or very  
utrients needed for growth and development.



# Best food choices for

## School aged children

The early school years are a time of rapid learning and slow and steady physical growth. Children need a variety of foods to meet nutrient needs. As body size increases, so does the amount of food needed.

When children are very active they have higher energy (kilojoule) needs. Appetites usually increase to meet these needs.

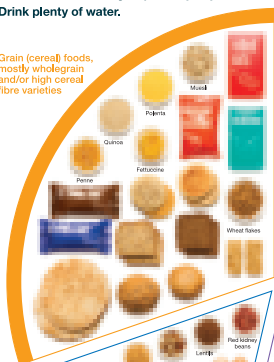
The *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* will help you select the type of foods to make the best choices for your child. Amounts are suggested for ages four to eight and nine to eleven years, but remember the amounts your child eats will vary depending on their appetite, activity levels, individual needs, and body size as they are growing.

## Australian Guide to Healthy Eating

Enjoy a wide variety of nutritious foods from these five food groups every day.

Drink plenty of water.

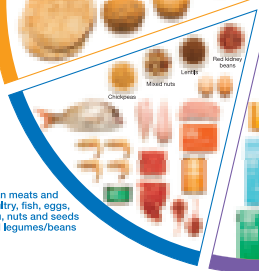
Grain (cereal) foods, mostly wholegrain, and/or high cereal fibre varieties



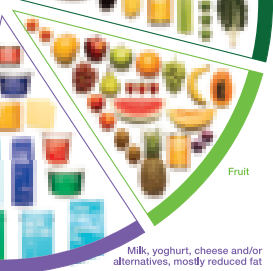
Vegetables and legumes/beans



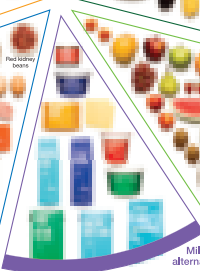
Lean meats and poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts and seeds and legumes/beans



Fruit



Milk, yoghurt, cheese and/or alternatives, mostly reduced fat



Use small amounts

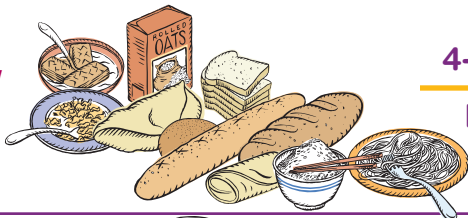


Only sometimes and in small amounts



# Recommended for children

**Bread, cereals,  
rice, pasta,  
noodles**



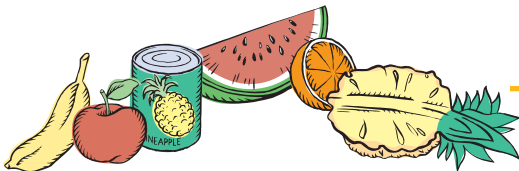
**4-5 serv**  
**per d**

**Vegetables,  
legumes**



**5 serv**  
**per d**

**Fruit**



**2 serv**  
**per d**

**Milk, yoghurt, cheese**



**2½-3 serv**  
**per d**

**Meat, fish, poultry,  
eggs, nuts, legumes**



**2½ serv**  
**per d**

**Limit “extra” foods.** Some foods do not fit into the five and provide little or no iron, calcium, salt and very few essential nutrients. It is recommended that children eat these foods (if at all, occasionally only) as they replace other foods and the essential nutrients.



# 9 to 11 years

## A serve is...

Serves  
day

- = 1 slice (40g) of bread
- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  medium bread roll
- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup (90g) cooked rice, pasta or noodles
- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cooked porridge
- =  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup (30g) breakfast cereal flakes
- =  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup (65g) muesli

Serves  
day

- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup (75g) cooked vegetables
- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup (75g) cooked or canned beans, lentils, chick peas or split peas
- = 1 cup salad vegetables
- = 1 small or  $\frac{1}{2}$  medium potato
- = 1 medium tomato

Serves  
day

- = 1 medium (150g) piece (eg. apple, banana, orange, pear)
- = 2 small (150g) pieces (eg. apricots, kiwi fruit, plums)
- = 1 cup diced pieces or canned fruit
- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup (125mL) 100% juice (no added sugar)
- = dried fruit\* (eg. 4 apricot halves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tbsp sultanas)

*\*Limit, as they are high in sugar and tend to cling to teeth, causing tooth decay*

Serves  
day

- = 1 cup (250mL) milk
- =  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup evaporated milk
- = 2 slices (40g) cheese
- = 1 small carton ( $\frac{3}{4}$  cup or 200g) yoghurt
- = 1 cup (250mL) soy, rice or other cereal drink with at least 100mg of added calcium per 100mL

Serves  
day

- = 65g cooked lean meat or chicken (eg.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup mince, 2 small chops, 2 slices of roast)
- = 1 cup (150g) cooked or canned beans, lentils, chick peas or split peas
- = 100g cooked fish fillet
- = 2 large eggs
- = 30g nuts, seeds, peanut or almond butter or tahini or other nut or seed paste

food groups. They contain too much fat, sugar and/or  
are not given these foods (or very  
needed for growth and development.



# What to do

if you

## Won't eat the evening meal

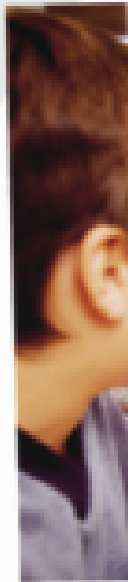
It's not unusual for busy children to eat very little at the evening meal. Make sure after school snacks are nutritious and varied. Try a sandwich and drink of milk or even a bowl of soup and toast. Then just offer a small serve of the family meal. Let your child tell you when they are full. Don't argue and force them to finish the food on the plate.

## Is a fussy eater

Offer words of encouragement but don't force your child to eat. Try not to fuss if your child refuses to eat a particular food. Just keep offering that food at other times. Some children need to see a new food 10 – 15 times before they will try it. Seeing others enjoy the food will help. Offer new foods with other foods you know your child likes.

## Asks for treats like lollies, chips and take-away foods

Peer pressure and food marketing urging children to try all sorts of foods can be very strong. Most are not the type of food you want your child to eat every day. Many of these foods replace other nutritious foods. They are high in energy (kilojoules), which can lead to overweight if eaten regularly, and they are costly. Let your child try these foods occasionally as a special treat, sharing them with all the family. "Treats" are not needed in the lunchbox every day.



# our child...

## **Seems to be gaining too much weight**

Limiting the amount of time spent in front of the TV or computer is a proven start to a healthy weight.

Encourage your child to do something active – play games or sports, walk to school if possible, or take the dog for a walk. It's best if the family joins in some of these physical activities every day.

Attention to diet is also important. Limit “extra” or “treat” foods that are high in fat and sugar. Reduce usual portion sizes a little.

Weight loss diets are not suitable for children unless carefully supervised by a doctor or dietitian. Foods eaten must be balanced with growth and development needs and daily activity requirements. If you are worried about your child's weight you might want to talk with your family doctor.



# What drinks are best?

**M**ilk is an important drink for children as it provides calcium needed for growing bones and teeth. Two and a half to three serves of dairy foods each day are recommended for children. If your child does not drink milk make sure they have yoghurt or cheese. Calcium fortified soy milk is also suitable.

## Encourage your child to drink plain water when thirsty.

Cordials, soft drinks and fruit juice should be limited. They are all high in sugar and children who have a sugary diet run the risk of tooth decay. The extra kilojoules may also contribute to unhealthy weight. Filling up on sweet drinks takes away the appetite for more nutritious foods. Sweet drinks are not recommended.

## Artificially sweetened drinks are not suitable for children.

Fruit juice contains many important vitamins but it lacks the fibre needed to prevent constipation. Limit intake to 125mL per day. A piece of fresh fruit every day is better for your child than fruit juice.

## Got off to a bad start?

### Is your child already used to sweet drinks?

- Start now to break the habit
- Be prepared for upsets
- Be patient. This may take time
- Try watering down the drinks
- Ration sweet drinks to once a day only
- Don't buy sweet drinks
- Don't drink them yourself



# 10

## tips for feeding school children

**1** Give children a variety of different foods at all meals and snacks

**2** Snacks are important. Offer nutritious foods like bread, crackers, cheese, yoghurt, fruit

**4** Eat together as a family at least once a day

**5** Pack your child's lunch from home. Involve children in selection and preparation from a range of healthy options

**6** Don't make a fuss when your child refuses a new food, but try again several times

**7** Let your child tell you when they are full

**8** Encourage children to drink plain water when they are thirsty

**9** Involve children with planning and preparing healthy meals

# ding

## age children



**3** Provide  
breakfast and  
allow time for  
children to  
eat it



**10** Plan physical  
activities for all the  
family to encourage  
a healthy balance  
between food eaten  
and energy used

# Healthy foods

children will love

**Frozen fruit**, such as grapes, banana, pear or rockmelon, make healthy iced snacks, perfect in hot weather.

**Blend fruit**, such as strawberries, banana or mango, with milk and a spoonful of low-fat yoghurt to make a delicious fruit smoothie.

**Toast bread**, muffins or fruit bread topped with ricotta cheese and slices of banana, dust lightly with cinnamon.

**Cut vegies** into bite-sized pieces and serve in a small container so that children can help themselves.

**Children prefer vegies** raw or lightly cooked, as in a stir-fry.

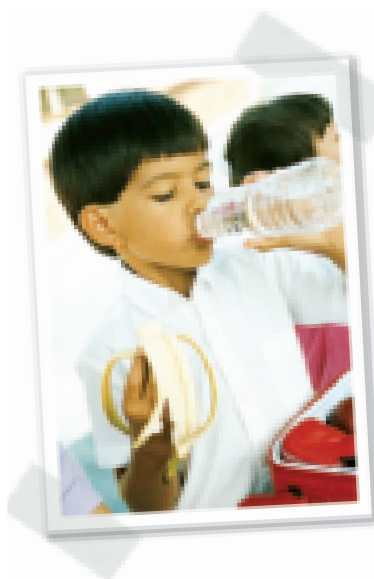
**Add chopped** tomato and green capsicum to a can of baked beans. Use as a 'topper' on toast or muffins, or a 'filler' for baked potatoes or jaffles. Sprinkle with a little grated low-fat cheese.

**Scrambled vegetables** make a great breakfast or tasty snack. Simply add cooked vegetables – leftovers are fine – to lightly beaten eggs. Melt a little polyunsaturated margarine in a pan, add mixture and cook gently over low heat until eggs are firm. Season with pepper and serve on toast.

**Keep school lunches cool**, fresh and safe to eat by using a cool bag or placing a bottle of frozen water in the lunch box. Instead of the same old sandwiches you can expand the variety to include salads, wraps using pita bread or tortillas, and dips with rolls and cut up vegies.



# For more information...



**Your community health nurse, doctor or...**

## **Dietitians Association of Australia**

- Look for your local dietitian in the Yellow Pages.
- Accredited Practising Dietitian (APD)  
Hotline – Freecall 1800 812 942\*
- [www.daa.asn.au](http://www.daa.asn.au)

Visit the following websites for healthy eating ideas for families and children:

## **Meerilinga**

- [www.meerilinga.org.au/health-wellbeing/nutrition/lunch-box-world](http://www.meerilinga.org.au/health-wellbeing/nutrition/lunch-box-world)

## **Raising Children Network**

- [www.raisingchildren.net.au](http://www.raisingchildren.net.au)

*\*Calls made from a mobile may be charged at a timed rate.*

*Acknowledgement: The Australian Guide to Healthy Eating has been reproduced with kind permission of the National Health and Medical Research Council (2013)*

## Local Contact

This information, along with other child health information, is available in electronic format at [www.healthywa.wa.gov.au](http://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au)

**This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability. Please contact [childcommunity@health.wa.gov.au](mailto:childcommunity@health.wa.gov.au)**

Copyright to this material is vested in the State of Western Australia. No part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.

### **Disclaimer**

The advice and information contained herein is provided in good faith as a public service. However the accuracy of any statements made is not guaranteed and it is the responsibility of readers to make their own enquiries as to the accuracy, currency and appropriateness of any information or advice provided. Liability for any act or omission occurring in reliance on this document or for any loss, damage or injury occurring as a consequence of such act or omission is expressly disclaimed.



Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of **Health**

Produced by Child and Adolescent Health Service 2011

Revised June 2014

CAH-003167 JUN14