

Disclosures



Holley Grainger, MS, RD

Holley serves as a member of Kellogg's Breakfast Council



Carol Byrd-Bredbenner, PhD, RD, FAND

Carol serves as a member of Kellogg's Breakfast Council

Learning Objectives

3

Suggested CDR Learning Codes: 9020, 9050, 4020, 4030; Level 2

At the conclusion of this CE webinar, nutrition professionals should be able to:

- Describe the health and cognitive benefits of eating breakfast.
- 2. Summarize breakfast eating trends.
- 3. Discuss strategies for improving breakfast research and consumer communications.



Breakfast Benefits

Breakfast Benefits

- Diet quality
- Energy balance
- Children's performance in school



Sources: 23, 34, 36, 38, 42, 51, 68, 82

Breakfast Eaters Get More

- · Dietary fiber
- Minerals: calcium, potassium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, and zinc
- Vitamins: thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, folate, and vitamins A, B6, C, and B12

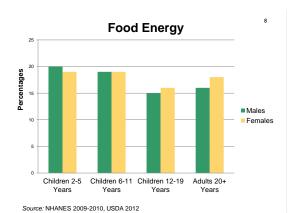
Sources: 2, 7, 8, 12, 13, 26, 45, 53, 79, 81, 94, 95

Breakfast Cereal Eaters

- · More whole fruits
- · More whole grains
- More dairy
- Less fat
- · Less cholesterol



Sources: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 26, 61, 73

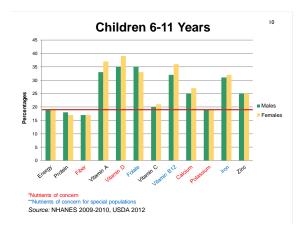


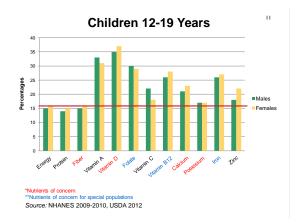
Children 2-5 Years

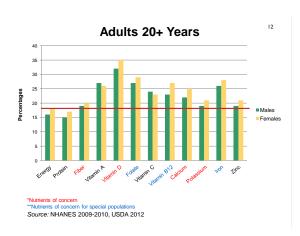
Children 2-5 Years

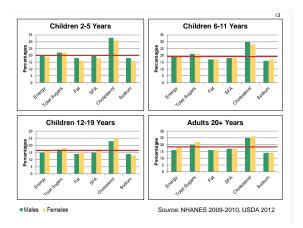
Male
Female

Nutrients of concern
"Nutrients of concern for special populations
Source: NHANES 2009-2010, USDA 2012









Breakfast Benefits

- Diet quality
- Energy balance



Sources: 12, 26, 30, 44, 53



Breakfast contributes to healthy weight.

Sources: 57, 63, 72, 73, 78, 84



Breakfast contributes to healthy weight...now and in the future.

Source: Niemeier, J Adolesc Health, 2006



Breakfast contributes to maintenance of weight loss.

Source: Wyatt et al., Obes Res., 2002

Cereal for Breakfast

Lower Prevalence of Overweight Among Cereal Breakfast Eaters







Young Adults

Women

Children

Sources: 25, 35, 65, 80

Breakfast and Weight Status

Cross-Sectional Studies

Prospective & Randomized Studies

· Consistent results

· Inconsistent results

Sources: 17, 28, 49, 55, 84

2010 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee Needs for Future Research

20

Define Breakfast: a common definition is vital to understanding the role of breakfast in health and wellness



Source: USDA, CNPP 2010

21



Kids and teens that skip breakfast have greater risk of being overweight and obese.

Sources: 6, 10, 13, 21, 33, 37, 57, 63, 73, 83, 85

7

Breakfast Benefits

22

- · Healthier lifestyle habits
- Appetite control
- Satiety



Sources: 11, 20, 22, 31, 66, 68, 76, 77

Breakfast Benefits

23

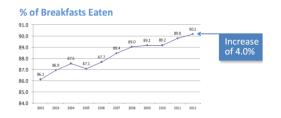
- Diet quality
- Energy balance
- Cognitive function



Sources: 1, 14, 16, 31, 39, 47, 60, 70, 93

24

Breakfast Consumption is on the Rise



Source: NPD Group, 2012

Breakfast Eaters Adults Preschoolers Elementary Teens Over 70 Age Sources: 50, 88

Breakfast Boosters vs. Blockers

Breakfast Boosters

- · Parent role models
- · Palatable, pleasant foods
- Know the benefits

Breakfast Blockers

- · Not feeling hungry
- · Lack of easy options
- · Busy mornings
- · Lack of planning
- Misconceptions

Sources: 3, 14, 24, 38, 46, 52, 67, 75, 76

Top Items Consumed at Breakfast



1. Coffee







2. Cold Cereal



5. Bread (Toast)





3. Fruit juice



6. Eggs



9. Breakfast Sandwiches

Source: NPD Group, 2012



Breakfast Defined

Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be consumed at any location.

Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be consumed at any location.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be consumed at any location. Breakfast Defined Breakfast befirst meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be consumed at any location.
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast Defined Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be
consumed at any location.
33
Breakfast Defined
Breakfast is the first meal of the day that breaks the fast after the longest period of sleep and is consumed within 2-3 hours of waking; it is comprised of food or
beverage from at least 1 food group, and may be consumed at any location.



Quality Breakfast

Quality Breakfast

35



- Key food groups
- Energy
- Nutrients
- Role models
- Appealing foods

Sources: 34, 59

Quality Breakfast

36

 Energy: 15 to 25% total daily energy



Quality Breakfast

37

- Energy: 15 to 25% total daily energy
- Proposed energy to be provided by the breakfast meal:

Daily Energy Requirement	Energy Range for Breakfast Meal (15-25% of total daily energy)		
1600	240-400		
2000	300-500		
2400	360-600		

38

Quality Breakfast

- Energy: 15 to 25% total daily energy
- · Food Groups: at least 1



39

Quality Breakfast

- Energy: 15 to 25% total daily energy
- Food Groups: at least 1



Lowfat dairy



Whole and enriched grains and cereals



Lean protein foods



Fruits and vegetables

Sources: 15, 18, 48, 56, 58, 62, 74, 82, 88, 90

Quality Breakfast

- · Dietary Guidelines for Americans
- MyPlate
- School Breakfast Program
- Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act
- Nutrients of Concern
- Consumer Lifestyles, Preferences, Goals, and Resources



Translating the Breakfast Definition

Insight from health behavior change research and theory

Top Tips for Nutrition Communication

- 1. Be Clear and Concise
- 2. Make it Memorable & Matter
- 3. Include Visuals
- 4. Be Action-Oriented



40

Power of Visual Communication

- · Makes the message memorable
- · Appeals to a broad audience
- · Gets people's attention quickly
- · Helps us learn faster and more effectively
- · Lets people do their own thinking
- · Helps us tell stories

What Consumers Want

- · Science broken down for them
- · Simple advice
- · Small doable steps
- · To be talked to (not at)
- · Reasons to believe in you
- Engaged
- Entertained
- Empowered

To Optimally Effect Behavior Change:

Communication & Intervention Should Consider:

1. Consumers' Internal Resources

Knowledge, Motivation, Self-efficacy for the particular behavior, and Skills.

2. Consumers' Environment

Resources and setting for individuals to apply their internal resources to perform behaviors

Sources: 19, 54

How to Build Internal Resources

- Translate proposed breakfast definition and criteria into <u>practical</u>, <u>personalized</u> advice
- Build knowledge about the value of eating a healthful breakfast regularly (i.e. support health, cognitive and performance goals)



Resources to Build Knowledge

- Soundbites
- Visuals
- Demos
- Personalized messages



Principles for Breakfast Communication

- 1. PERSONALIZE based on consumer needs
 - Many consumers understand the importance and value of a quality breakfast but still skip due to various barriers.
 - Our role as translators: enhance the attractiveness of breakfast messages to make them personal, relevant and meaningful

Sources: 40, 52, 69, 75

Principles for Breakfast Communication

2. Respect individual preferences and schedules.



Source: Petty and Cacioppo, 1986

Principles for Breakfast Communication

3. Make messages match interest, lifestyle

Weight loss

- · appetite control
- weight management

Busy Family

- children's cognitive gains and accomplishments
- improved concentration and academic performance
- family time for psychological and health benefits

Limited Budget government assistance programs to support a quality breakfast

Sources: 9, 29, 32, 47, 60, 69, 71

Audience-Specific Breakfast Messages





Teens



Children





Busy Families

Young Adults

Older Adults

Children

- Power up with breakfast: breakfast gives you superhero powers.
- Get an A on breakfast.



Fuel up with a superhero sandwich using scrambled eggs, turkey bacon and cheese.

Teens

- Breakfast is the "weigh" to go.
- Energize your day with breakfast.



If time is short, slurp down a breakfast smoothie blended with your favorite yogurt, milk or juice, some fruit pieces, and ice.

Moms of School-Age Children "

- Breakfast boosts brainpower.
- Balanced breakfasts are best.
- Beat the bore. Have fun with breakfast!



If your children are tired eating the same thing each morning, change up their routine to keep them interested.

Busy Families

- Get breakfast organized the night before.
- Make it a point to eat breakfast together whenever possible.



Batch cook and freeze breakfast options on the weekends that can quickly be defrosted on weekday mornings.

Young Adults

- Think outside the traditional breakfast meal.
- Keep breakfast simple.



When you are short on time, there's no need to cook. Enjoy a slice of pizza with 100% orange juice.

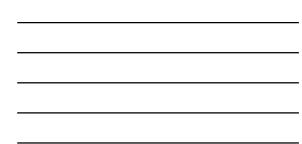
Older Adults

- Breakfast is just plain good for you.
- Protect your health with breakfast



Breakfast can be as simple as a cup of coffee with whole-wheat toast and fruit or a "do-over" from last night's leftovers.





....

Principles for Breakfast Communication

Offer realistic solutions to eating a quality breakfast daily while keeping common barriers in mind like:

- Costs



Sources: 40, 41, 43, 75

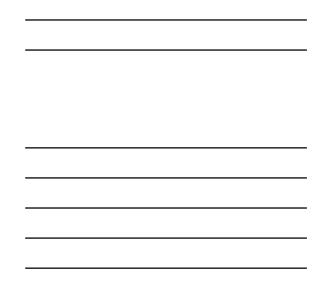
Overcoming Breakfast Barriers

- 1. Offer personalized solutions to build confidence in the ability to eat a quality breakfast daily (regardless of environmental conditions)
- 2. Address barriers and offer "environmental restructuring tips" (aka strategies) to make breakfast part of a daily routine (ie. time management, food prep, buying in bulk)

Sources: 41, 43, 52

Environmental Restructuring Tip Examples

- 1. Set out dishes, utensils, and non-perishable ready-toserve foods, such as whole grain bread or cereal, on the counter the night before.
- 2. Move refrigerated items, such as low-fat milk, yogurt, fresh fruit, and 100% juice to the front of the refrigerator shelf for easy access. Wash fresh fruit and cut it for fruit cups, and if using 100% juice from concentrate, prepare the night before.
- 3. Blend together low-fat or fat-free yogurt, frozen fruit chunks, and 100% fruit juice for a grab-and-go smoothie.



Environmental Restructuring Tip Examples

- 4. Layer fruit, cereal, and low-fat or fat-free yogurt in a togo cup for a fruit parfait to go.
- Prepare hard-cooked eggs the night before so they are ready for a quick to-go breakfast or to make an egg sandwich with toasted whole wheat bread or bagels.
- For individuals who may not feel hungry early in the morning, keep easily accessible nutrient-dense foods, such as trail mix, dried fruit, and fiber-rich cereal bars in the car, or in backpacks, purses, or briefcases to eat on the way to school or work.

62

Questions?



63

Credit Claiming

You must complete a brief evaluation of the program in order to obtain your certificate. The evaluation will be available for 3 months; you do not have to complete it today.

Credit Claiming Instructions:

- Go to www.CE.TodaysDietitian.com/Breakfast OR Log in to www.CE.TodaysDietitian.com and go to My Account

 My Activities

 Courses (in Progress) and click on the webinar title.
- Click "Continue" on the webinar description page. Note: You must be logged-in to see the "Continue" button.
- Select the Evaluation icon to complete and submit the evaluation.
- 4. Download and print your certificate.

Please Note: If you access the Evaluation between 3-4 pm ET on 10-30 you may experience a slow connection due to a high volume of users.