Effective & Healthy Rewards

Rewards and performance accomplishments reinforce desirable behavior and encourage its repetition.

for Kids



The Most Effective Rewards

- * Are intrinsic (the behavior itself results in good feelings)
- * Or, if extrinsic, the rewards
 - Are related to the behavior
 - Fit naturally into the context and mission of a classroom
 - Are given promptly after the positive behavior occurs
 - Are awarded consistently

at school, at home, and in the community

The goal of rewarding is to help children internalize desirable behaviors, so external rewards are not needed.

Schools have a responsibility to both teach and model healthy behaviors.

- Research clearly demonstrates that healthy kids <u>learn better</u>. The <u>best learning</u> <u>environment</u> includes consistent health messages that are supported by access to healthful foods, beverages, and physical activity.
- Non-food rewards support student health

Disadvantages of Using Food as a Reward

- Teaches kids to eat when they're not hungry: The use of foods as rewards, pacifiers, and treats communicates to a child that there are reasons for eating other than hunger. Using food to reward behavior or performance connects food to mood and can instill lifetime habits of rewarding or comforting oneself with food.
- Encourages over-consumption: Children's preferences for foods increase when those foods are used as rewards for performing non-food-related tasks; also, limiting those foods causes children to like them more.^{2,3}
- <u>Compromises health</u>: Foods commonly used as rewards are "empty calorie" foods high in calories, fat, sugar, and salt and low nutritional value. These foods displace healthier food choices and contribute to the development of obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and cavities.
- undermindes classroom learning: Nutrition principles taught in the classroom are meaningless if they are contradicted by rewarding with foods of low nutritional value.



Alternatives to Food as a Reward⁴

Remember the positive power of praise and recognition. Respect and words of appreciation can go a long way.

"Thanks for helping!"
"You did a great job!"

The options for non-food rewards are limited only by imagination, time, and resources.

Recognition

- Recognize the student's achievement during schoolwide announcements and/or the school's website
- Create a photo recognition board
- Write a note to the student commending the achievement
- Phone, email, or write a letter to parents/guardians
- Give a certificate of recognition/achievement

Privileges

- Go first
- Choose a class activity
- Help the teacher
- Enjoy extra recess with a friend
- Make deliveries to the office
- Read outdoors
- Have a teacher read a special book to the class
- Do puzzles, word play, or brainteasers
- Take care of the class animal for the day
- Get "free choice" time at the end of the day
- Eat lunch with a teacher/principal
- Take a walk with the teacher/principal
- Select a book from the library
- Sit with a friend

Earn Play Money, Tokens, or Points for

- Gift certificate to a bookstore or sporting goods store
- Sports equipment
- Ticket to an event or movie
- Magazine subscription
- For older children, enter a drawing for donated prizes
- Other reward items (see next column)

Reward Items

- School supplies Sports equipment (Frisbee, hackysack, hula hoop, jump rope, ball)
- A plant, or seeds & a pot
- Paperback book
- Trophy, plaque, ribbon
- Sticker
- Magnet
- Stuffed animal
- Temporary tattoo
- Hair accessory
- Bracelet, necklace
- Shoe laces
- Sunglasses
- Cap
- T-shirt
- Cup
- Flashlight
- Trip to treasure box filled with toys/trinkets
- Various low-cost toy/trinket
- Extra credit

Rewards for a Class

- Allow extra recess
- Provide extra PE, art, music, or reading time
- Dance to music
- Play a game (i.e., reading or phonic board game)
- Eat lunch in a special place
- Go to the lunchroom first
- Read outdoors
- Hold class outdoors
- Teacher reads aloud to the class
- Schedule a field trip
- Show a fun video

References

- 1. Puhl R and Schwartz MB (2003). If you are good you can have a cookie: The link between childhood food rules and adult eating behaviors. Eating Behaviors, 4:283-293.
- Birch LL (1999). Development of food preferences. Annu Rev Nutr, 19:41-62.
- 3. Fisher J and Birch LL (1999). Restricting access to palatable foods affects children's behavioral response, food selection and intake. Am J Clin Nutr, 69:1264-72.
- 4. Adapted from Alternatives to Food as Reward, Connecticut State Department of Education, Bureau of Health & Nutrition Services and Child/Family/School Partnerships, 2004; Constructive Classroom rewards, Center for Science in the Public Interest, www.cspinet.org/schoolfood; Alternatives to Using Food as a Reward, Michigan Team Nutrition (a partnership between the Michigan Department of Education and Michigan State university Extension), 2004, www.tn.fcs.msue.msu.edu/foodrewards.pdf.