## The Case

## For and Against <br> CHOCOLATE <br> M I L K

Click on the icons for references to studies or recommendations.

PROS


## NUTRIENTS

Chocolate milk provides the same micronutrients as white milk - calcium, vitamin D, magnesium, and potassium which are especially important for students facing food insecurity.


## ACCEPTANCE

One study found white milk intake in school lunch decreases when chocolate milk is removed.


## MENTALHEALTH

Restriction of specific foods deemed "unhealthy" by societal standards is associated with higher rates of disordered eating in teens.

CONS


## ADDEDSUGAR

Chocolate milk contributes approximately 1 tsp. of added sugar to a child's intake.


## CONSUMPTION

Other conflicting studies say students accept white milk over chocolate milk when chocolate milk is removed.


## P H Y S I C A L

HEALTH

Some studies show those who drink chocolate milk eat more added sugars daily, contributing to total energy intake.

## The Case

## For and Against

## $100 \%$ F R U T <br> J U I C E

Click on the icons for references to studies or recommendations.


## NO ADDED SUGAR

There is no added sugar in 100\% fruit juice.


## NUTRIENTS

Because of its favorable taste juice can be a means for children to get some essential vitamins and minerals, especially for those unable to get their needs met at home. It is also limited to 4 oz . servings at breakfast and lunch.


MENTALHEALTH

Restriction of specific foods deemed "unhealthy" by societal standards is associated with higher rates of disordered eating in teens.

Cons


## CONSUMPTION

Juice adds calories without the feeling of fullness that whole fruit offers, which may lead to increased calorie intake at mealtime.


## M I L K

Juice consumption can decrease milk intake, which may decrease protein, calcium and vitamin D in the diet.


## WHOLE FRUITS

A recent study found that when juice is offered, whole fruit selection decreases. Whole fruits contain a variety of nutrients missing from fruit juice, such as fiber.

