

# Supporting healthy eating and physical activity

Many complex factors influence the decisions children and young people make about food and exercise habits.

## Educators can play an important role

It's important to understand the role body image, in particular body dissatisfaction, plays in a child or young person's eating and exercise behaviours.

Evidence suggests the more dissatisfied a person feels about their weight, shape or size, the more likely they are to engage in harmful eating and exercise behaviours.

Behaviours such as restrictive dieting, binge eating, over-exercising or reduced activity levels, can place a child or young person at risk of developing disordered eating behaviours.

Children and young people are exposed to a high volume of dieting and exercise information through media and social media platforms, as well as from family, friends, educators and coaches.

Weight and appearance-based bullying and teasing can have a lifelong impact on children and young people. Promoting respectful interactions and encouraging healthy eating and exercise behaviours in all children and young people is key.

### Foster healthy attitudes and behaviours

Learning communities can choose healthy eating programs that support positive body image as well as nutrition.

There is a range of healthy eating and nutrition programs available for school settings.

You can find some of them in the <u>Be You Programs</u> <u>Directory</u>. Ideally, programs support positive body image and healthy attitudes by:

- considering the <u>Australian Government's healthy</u> eating guidelines
- using positive language when describing foods
- discouraging restrictive or fad dieting
- debunking inaccurate and unhelpful health messaging, and appearance ideals
- encouraging exercise and eating in moderation











- celebrating diversity in body shapes, size and weight
- having zero tolerance for weight and appearancebased bullying and teasing
- challenging appearance ideals (for example, the thin ideal, the muscular ideal)
- focusing on health and wellbeing rather than weight or weight loss
- actively and consistently promoting positive attitudes and behaviours towards eating and exercise in the school canteen, across sports programs, in family communications and community activities
- ensuring information and strategies are evidencebased and adopt a whole-school approach – for students, staff and families.

#### Programs should avoid:

- labelling foods as 'good' or 'bad', or 'clean' and 'junk'
- shaming foods (that is, suggesting health issues are caused by a single food – for example, sugar)
- reinforcing weight stigma (that is, being overweight is 'bad')
- using fear, weight or appearance as motivators for change in eating habits or movement (that is, suggesting a student will gain weight if they eat a certain food, or they'll be happier or healthier if they lose weight)
- weighing or measuring students.

## Be a positive role model in your learning community

- Avoid talking about or engaging in restrictive and fad diets and be mindful of the language used to describe food and bodies.
- Participate in sports or non-competitive physical activity for wellbeing and fun.
- Celebrate body functionality over appearance.
- Avoid making comparisons between children's or young people's bodies.

- Demonstrate that positive lifestyle behaviours such as nutrition and physical activity - are for health and enjoyment, not weight management.
- Support, encourage and endorse help-seeking for concerns with food, eating and body image.

# What can I do if I'm concerned about a child or young person?

If you have concerns about a child or young person's eating and exercise behaviours, or general physical development, you can visit Be You's Fact Sheet about supporting children and young people experiencing disordered eating.

#### Be You Professional Learning

Learn about noticing and supporting children and young people who might be showing signs of mental health issues in the <u>Early Support</u> domain.

#### References

Mental Health First Aid Australia, Eating Disorders: First Aid Guidelines. Melbourne: Mental Health First Aid, Australia 2008

Eat for Health – <u>Australian Healthy Eating Guidelines</u> 2017

National Eating Disorder Collaboration, Eating Disorder in Schools: Prevention, Early Identification and Response, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2016

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Rodgers, R.F. McLean, S.A. & Paxton, S.J. (2015). Longitudinal relationships among internalization of the media ideal, peer social comparison, and body dissatisfaction: implications for the Tripartite Influence Model. Developmental Psychology, 51, 706-713.

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### **External links**

Butterfly - National Helpline

Eat for Health – <u>Australian Dietary Guidelines</u>

headspace - Food for Thought