Establishing healthy habits early: Obesity prevention in NSW Early Childhood Services

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NSW Office of Preventive Health



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Presentation Outline

- Childhood overweight and obesity in Australia
- The role of ECEC services in establishing healthy habits
- Healthy eating and physical activity in ECEC
- The Munch & Move program
- Future directions
- Where to get information for services and families



Overweight and Obesity

In Australia, 63% of adults are overweight or obese







How many Australian children aged 3 to 5 years are overweight or obese?

- 1 in 5
- 1 in 20
- 1 in 50
- 1 in 100



Childhood Overweight and Obesity

How many Australian children aged 3 to 5 years are overweight or obese?

- 1. 1 in 5
- 2. 1 in 20
- 3. 1 in 50
- 4. 1 in 100







Consequences



Dental Caries

Cardiovascular Disease
High blood pressure
Elevated cholesterol
Diabetes
Gallstones

Some Cancers

Poor concentration
Low self-esteem

Asthma
Obstructive sleep apnoea

Bone and joint problems

Poorer health outcomes



Causes







Overconsuming sugary drinks



Private car use



Increased screen time









Limited spaces to play



Over-scheduled children

Working families



Prevention



Children who develop healthy eating and activity habits from a young age are more likely to CONTINUE THESE HABITS IN THE LONG TERM – contributing to ongoing health and wellbeing.

Healthy habits start early!



Prevention



NSW Premier's Priority:

To reduce overweight and obesity rates of children by 5% over 10 years.

Premier's Priority:

Reduce Overweight and Obesity Rates of Children by 5% over 10 Years

OCTOBER 2016



Munch & Move contributes to this obesity prevention effort.

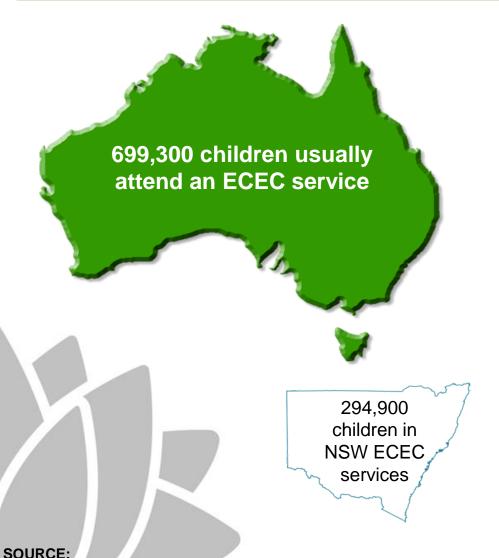


Munch & Move





Why early childhood education and care services?



- Habits are formed at a young age
- Families seek your advice





ABS, Childhood Education and Care, Australia, April 2018.

The role of services

ENDI CHIL OBES

4.9

Ensure only healthy foods, beverages and snacks are served in formal child care settings or institutions.

4.10

Ensure food education and understanding are incorporated into the curriculum in formal child-care settings or institutions.

PROVID HEALTH EARLY C APPROI

4.11

Ensure physical activity is incorporated into the daily routine and curriculum in formal child care settings or institutions.



4.12

Provide guidance on appropriate sleep time, sedentary or screen-time, and physical activity or active play for the 2–5 years of age group.

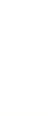
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Engage whole-of-community support for caregivers and child care settings to promote healthy lifestyles for young children.

PROMOTE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

OR, /ITY IN GROW IABITS.







The National Quality Framework

EYLF – Learning Outcome 3: Children have a strong sense of wellbeing

NQS – QA 2 2.1.3: Healthy eating and physical activity are promoted and appropriate for each child



Why is healthy eating and physical activity important?

Preventing illness

Fitness

Strong bones and muscles

Social skills

Confidence and self esteem

Helps develop movement skills (gross motor, fine

motor, fundamental)

Coordination and balance

> Concentration and behaviour

Healthy weight

Good quality sleep

Energy to learn

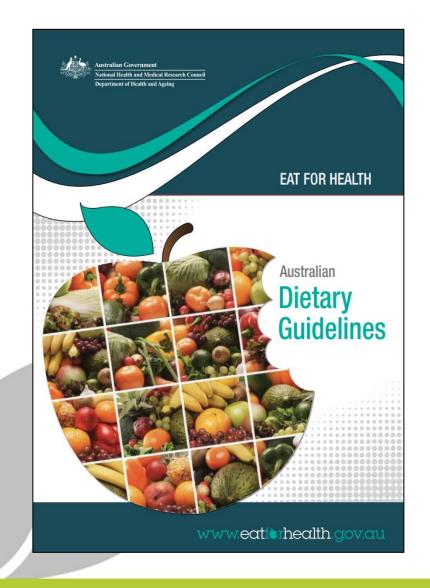
Competence and autonomy

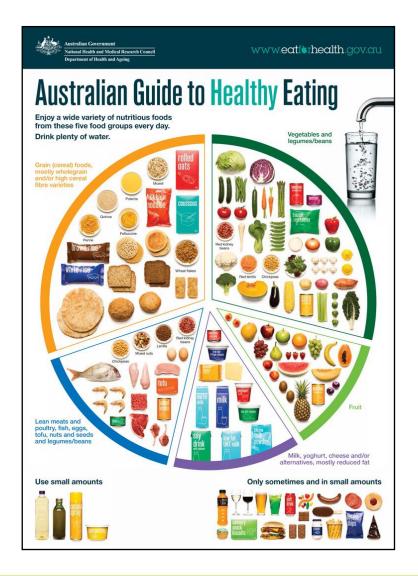
Feel happier, more relaxed

Healthy growth and development



Healthy Eating in ECEC





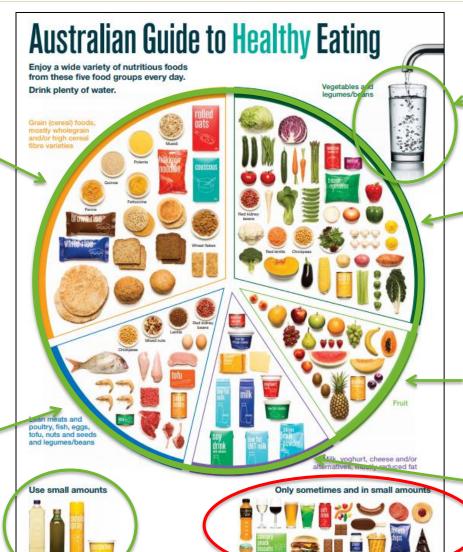


Healthy Eating in ECEC

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

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

Healthy fats and oils



Water

Vegetables and legumes/beans

Everyday foods

= Fruit

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

Sometimes foods



Healthy Eating in ECEC





HEALTHY EATING GUIDELINES

Healthy eating guideline 1: Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended, with positive support, for babies until around six months. Continued breastfeeding is recommended for at least 12 months – and longer if the mother and baby wish.

Healthy eating guideline 2: If an infant is not breastfed, is partially breastfed, or if breastfeeding is discontinued, use an infant formula until 12 months of age.

Healthy eating guideline 3: Introduce suitable solid foods at around six months.

Healthy eating guideline 4: Make sure that food offered to children is appropriate to the child's age and development, and includes a wide variety of nutritious foods consistent with the *Australian Dietary Guidelines* (see page 3).

Healthy eating guideline 5: Provide water in addition to age-appropriate milk drinks. Infants under the age of six months who are not exclusively breastfed can be offered cooled boiled water in addition to infant formula.

Healthy eating guideline 6: Plan mealtimes to be positive, relaxed and social.

Healthy eating guideline 7: Encourage children to try different food types and textures in a positive eating environment.

Healthy eating guideline 8: Offer an appropriate amount of food, but allow children to decide themselves how much they will actually eat.

Healthy eating guideline 9: Offer meals and snacks at regular and predictable intervals.

Healthy eating guideline 10: Ensure that food is safely prepared for children to eat – from the preparation stages to consumption.



Physical Activity in ECEC (Birth to 1 year)

Physical Activity & Sedentary Behaviour



Physical activity, particularly supervised floor-based play in safe environments, should be encouraged from birth.

Not sedentary or restrained for more than 1 hour at a time.







Be physically active several times a day, particularly through supervised interactive floor-based play e.g. crawling, tummy time.

Have at least 30 minutes of tummy time – spread throughout the day.

Not restrained for more than 1 hour at a time.

No screen time.

Encourage productive sedentary activities e.g. reading, puzzles.

Physical Activity in ECEC (1-5 years)

Physical Activity & Sedentary Behaviour



Be physically active for at least 3 hours every day, spread throughout the day.

Not sedentary or restrained for more than 1 hour at a time.





Be physically active for at least 3 hours in a variety of ways, spread throughout the day.



Include energetic play – at least one hour for 3-5 year olds.

Not restrained for more than 1 hour at a time or sitting for extended periods.

No screen time for 1-2 year olds. Less than 1 hour for 2-5 year olds.

Encourage productive sedentary activities.

How do children's eating and activity habits compare?



Energiser





Source: ECTARC

Munch & Move - Implementation

- Professional development
- Resources
- Local Health District Support

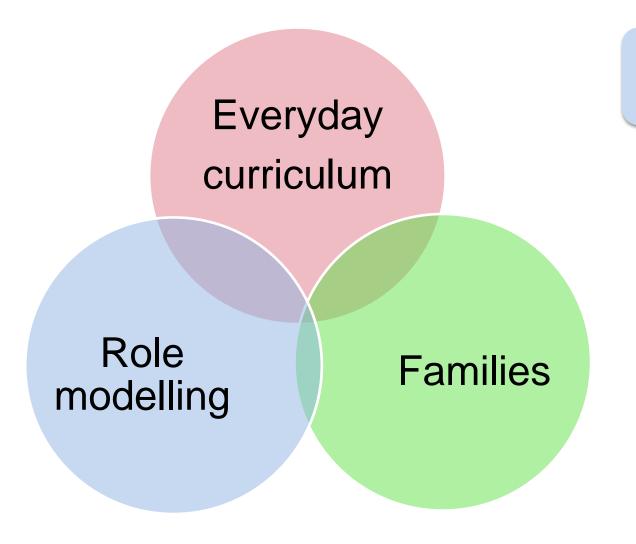








Whole of Service Approach



Standard 2.1 - Health

Each child's health and physical activity is supported and promoted.



Program Practices

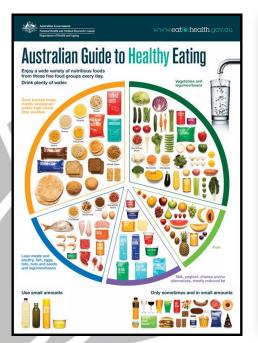
	MUNCH		
1	Service encourages and supports breastfeeding		



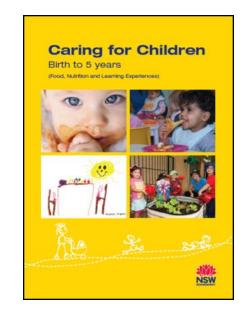
MUNCH 2 Service communicates with families when children's lunchboxes are not consistent with the Australian Dietary Guidelines 3 Service menu has been assessed against the Caring for Children guidelines

- Sharing healthy lunchbox information with families
- Sharing the service policy on lunchbox items

- The service menu contains 'everyday' foods only
- Food served to children in care provides 50% of their RDI











MUNCH		
4	Service provides intentional learning experiences about healthy eating at least twice per week	
5	Staff create a positive healthy eating environment for children	

- Play based learning experiences
- Discussions at meal times (e.g. 'everyday' and 'sometimes' foods)
- Role modelling enjoying healthy foods and water

- Educators sitting and eating with children
- Relaxed meal times
- Positive comments about healthy food









MOVE		
6	Service provides opportunities for PA for 1-5 year olds at least 30% of the daily opening hours	
7	Service provides a supportive PA environment	
8	Service provides daily opportunities for Fundamental Movement Skills for children 3 to 5 years of age	

- Planning active play opportunities in daily program
- Incorporating movement in the indoor and outdoor environments
- Extending activities into active play (e.g. acting out books, active transition times)
- Children can access portable physical activity equipment easily (e.g. small play equipment, balls, hoops)

- The 13 FMS are taught skills planning activities for children to practice FMS/components
- Setting up equipment to facilitate FMS practice (e.g. hanging balloons and placing pool noodles outside)
- Incorporating into transition times (e.g. side-sliding to basin wash hands)









MONITOR

q

Service use of small screen recreation for all children is appropriate

- Using screens in line with the 24 Hour Movement Guidelines for the Early Years
- Not providing screens to children under 2 years of age
- Not using screens passively (i.e. sit and watch / for quite or down time)
- Using screen time intentionally to gain knowledge about a learning area
- Using screens to facilitate exploration or activity, dance or movement





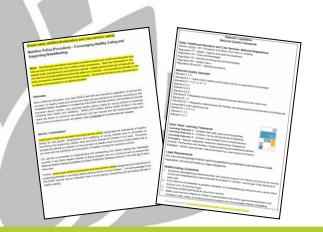




MAKING IT HAPPEN			
10, 11, 12	Written policies on nutrition, physical activity and small screen recreation		
13	Health information sent to families annually		
14	50% of educators trained in healthy eating and physical activity		
15	Cook has completed training in providing nutritious meals and snacks for children		
16	Reports healthy eating and physical activity achievements annually		

- Developing policies that reflect what the service does, are based on appropriate guidelines and reflect a whole-of-service approach
- Sharing health information with families throughout the year
- Supporting staff/cook with professional development opportunities
- Sharing information at staff meetings after professional development

- Reflecting on achievements and areas for improvement in the Quality Improvement Plan
- Reporting within annual reports (for large services), minutes of service meetings or planning days

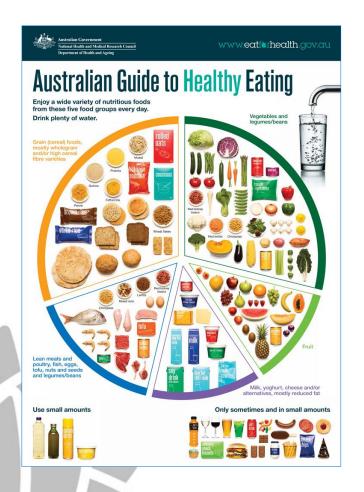








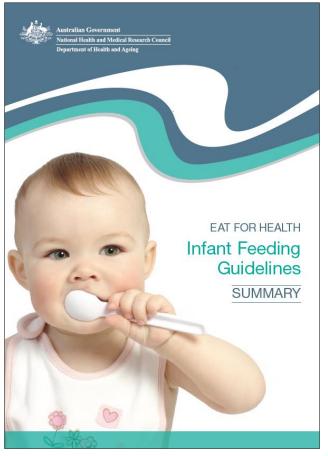
Resources for families











www.eatforhealth.gov.au

www.health.gov.au

www.breastfeeding.asn.au



Resources for families



www.healthykids.nsw.gov.au

Case study





Monitoring - Program Reach



As of 30 June 2018:

- **87%** (3,376/3,879) of centre-based services in NSW
- 36% (92/253) of family day care service providers in NSW (since July 2016)

- 92% (1,370/1,486) of services in disadvantaged areas
- 96% (234/244) of services located in outer regional, remote and very remote locations
- 96% (260/271) of services with a high % of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children



Practice Achievement

As of 30 June 2018:

- → 74% (2,418/3,272) of trained services have achieved 50% of the program adoption practices
- → 71% (179/252) of services with a high % of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

Well achieved practices:

- Providing a supportive physical activity and healthy eating environment
- Communicating with families about lunchboxes
- Providing physical activity, healthy eating learning experiences
- Using small screens appropriately
- Reporting on achievements





Tips for a healthy ECS!

- Consider a whole of service approach
- Plan as a service
- Review your policies
- Share information with families





HAVE FUN and be proud knowing that you are leading children with SMALL STEPS in the right direction to lead healthier lives!





Where to get further information

- NSW Munch & Move www.healthykids.nsw.gov.au
- ACT Kids At Play <u>www.goodhabitsforlife.act.gov.au/kids-at-play</u>
- VIC Achievement Program <u>www.achievementprogram.health.vic.gov.au/early-childhood-services</u>
- QLD Nutrition Australia QLD Food Foundations
- TAS Move Well Eat Well <u>www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/mwew/early_childhood_services</u>
- Australian guide to healthy eating www.eatforhealth.gov.au
- Australian 24 Hour Movement Guidelines www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/npra-0-5yrs-brochure
- Australian Breastfeeding Association www.breastfeeding.asn.au



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 - Early Childhood Training and Resource Centre (ECTARC)
 - Wattle Glen Children's Centre

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