Supporting Your Child's Relationship with Food Jessica Zupan, RD CDE


## Agenda

- Healthy eating: A critical thinking lense
- Division of responsibility: Parent's vs. child's role in eating
- Overcoming eating difficulties: Overeating, undereating and picky eating



Where do your ideas of healthy eating come from?

## What are your current information

 sources for healthy eating?

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Does your definition of healthy eating include mental health?

## Resources for Healthy Eating

## Canada's Food Guide

 HealthLink BCUnlock Food EatRight

## Division of Responsibility

## Parents/caregivers and children have

 different jobs in feedingParent/caregiver's job is to decide:

What foods are offered When the food is offered Where the food is offered


## Child's job is to decide:

## Whether they eat

 How much they eat
## What to eat: Resources for Meal Planning

## Super Healthy Kids Budgetbytes

## When/Where to eat:

- Eat at regular times
- Offer 3 meals per day
- Schedule snacks between meals
- Eat at the dinner table with family



## Feeding Challenges



## Feeding Challenges

- Eating too much - Not eating enough - Picky eating



# Why do you think they are eating too much? 

If this assumption is based on weight: Could it be a misinterpretation of normal growth curve?

## Health At Every Size (HAES)

## Accepting and respecting the diversity of body shapes and

 sizesMore info:: https://asdah.org/haes-matters-a-health-at-every-size-model-for-our-children/

## A few things to consider if you are worried your child is eating too much



## Children know how much they need to eat



## Children need permission to eat from

parents


## If children are restricted they will become preoccupied with food

What you can do if your child is eating too much or not enough:

- Have regular meals at regular times
- Have planned snacks

Don't allow panhandling for food between planned meals and snacks

## May you need to loosen the reins?



Picky Eating


## Everything is a grasshopper



- Children need multiple food exposures
- Food learning is a lifelong process
- Children need to make a mess

Children need eating role models

- Sensory skills come into play a great deal



## The 5 Senses Food Play

MANGO


## At the dinner table...

Eat with your child
Keep it pleasant andllight, don't use meal time for scolding

- Pay attention to your child but don't make them the centre of attention

Avoid forcing, persuading, rewarding or cheerleading

# Food Chaining: Introduce new foods by leveraging past successful foods 



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## Resources:

## rixa

Mealtimeconnections.com
Just Take a Bite: Easy, Effective Answers to
Food Aversions and Eating Challenges
Ellynsatterinstitute.org
National Eating Disorder Information
Centre (NEDIC)

## Normal eating

"Normal eating is going to the table hungry and eating until you are satisfied. It is being able to choose food you like and eat it and truly get enough of it -not just stop eating because you think you should.

Normal eating is being able to give some thought to your food selection so you get nutritious food, but not being so wary and restrictive that you miss out on enjoyable food. Normal eating is giving yourself permission to eat sometimes because you are happy, sad or bored, or just because it feels good.

Normal eating is mostly three meals a day, or four or five, or it can be choosing to munch along the way. It is leaving some cookies on the plate because you know you can have some again tomorrow, or it is eating more now because they taste so wonderful. Normal eating is overeating at times, feeling stuffed and uncomfortable. And it can be undereating at times and wishing you had more. Normal eating is trusting your body to make up for your mistakes in eating.

Normal eating takes up some of your time and attention, but keeps its place as only one important area of your life. In short, normal eating is flexible. It varies in response to your hunger, your schedule, your proximity to food and your feelings."

## -Ellyn Satter

## Questions and Discussion



