



# Health shouldn't be an exclusive club

Placing health and PE within education faculties sends a message that physical fitness is for all. By **Tim Lynch**

Is health a club? There are many sporting or physical activity clubs people can join to be amongst others with similar interests. If you don't happen to share such physical interests, you may feel excluded. But can that sense of exclusion also apply to health education in schools, and health generally?

I suggest that inclusive teaching of health and physical education (HPE) for all children in schools can be better. Specifically, teachers need to be prepared for teaching health in the faculty of education at universities. This has two advantages: one, health and physical education will no longer be experienced as a different club (faculty) where you either are or aren't a member. Two, being prepared for teaching within the faculty of education is innately better.

Health education is important and should start as early as possible. The Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood's first stated outcome for children under eight is to "have the best start to life to achieve optimal health, development and wellbeing". Throughout Australia, and internationally, HPE rightly have considerable significance.

But although it is a key learning area, HPE is the only discipline not always embedded in education faculties. Pre-service teachers with interests in health often study in separate faculties – such as health, science, exercise science or sport – which are in name and physical location separate from education. The association with science faculties dates back to the 1960s, when the discipline had to prove its academic rigour.

Other discipline areas have at times been situated within faculties besides education, but it was found to be problematic to be continuing studies in a discipline rather than learning how to be a teacher of the discipline. Content and concepts are essential but so too is understanding how to teach. Pre-service teachers do not study English literature in preparation for teaching reading in the early years.

Managers in university faculties often know only the 'separation of phys eders' model and when it comes to cost-saving exercises, no questions are asked about why this tradition exists. In many institutions, students studying their sporting interests have formed a club, often identified by separate hoodies and annual balls for jocks. However, it is time that

questions were asked about what is in the best interest of children's health.

*Report Card: The wellbeing of young Australians*, released in March 2013, was conducted by Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth (ARACY) and involved more than 3700 participants. When compared with the other 33 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries, the results suggest that Australian children and youth are not doing as well as they should. Areas where Australia was ranked in the bottom third included incidence of diabetes and asthma, number of young people in education and number of 3–5 year olds in preschool. Despite the rhetoric about child wellbeing and social justice, this report indicated that there has been no improvement in most areas from the previous report in 2008. Perhaps, then, it's time we looked deeper into the messages being conveyed in teacher preparation.

If future teachers are immersed in a separate health club at university, that fact alone sends a clear and meaningful message. The messages and preparation of teachers for HPE were addressed by the University of Queensland's professor Richard Tinning last year at the University of Auckland. Tinning questioned how a degree in exercise science provided prospective HPE teachers with the necessary knowledge for teaching the subject. Tinning challenged universities to consider what holistic HPE means in practice. Holistic and inclusive are terms synonymous with the faculty of education.

Tinning's insight was supported by data gathered in a recent survey I conducted. The survey involved 376 primary school principal participants from a cross-section of Australian government schools. The participants were asked what qualities HPE teachers' required. The fifth most mentioned attribute was being a good teacher and a quality classroom teacher (73 mentions). Furthermore, there was a clear theme of inclusion and that HPE specialists were perceived as teachers first, valuable members of school teaching teams, and not seen as separate.

In conclusion, may I suggest that at times health is perceived to be a club that not everyone will feel part of, including children in schools. Situating HPE within faculties of education may be a valuable step in the right direction in improving young people's health. Furthermore, HPE teachers need to be identified and perceived first and foremost as teachers. This will send the inclusive message to children as early as possible that health is for all, regardless of where interests lie. ■

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