

Vision, Mission, Values and Philosophy of Care

VISION

Healthy People, Healthy Saskatchewan

MISSION

We work together to improve health and well-being. Every day. For

MALLIEC

- SAFETY: Be aware. Commit to physical, psychological, social, cultural and environments safety. Every day. For everyone.
- ACCOUNTABILITY: Be responsible. Own each action and decision. Be transparent and have courage to speak up.
- RESPECT: Be kind. Honour diversity with dignity and empathy. Value each person as an individual.
- COLLABORATION: Be better together. Include and acknowledge the contributions of employees, physicians, patients, families and partners.
- COMPASSION: Be caring. Practice empathy. Listen actively to understand each other's experiences.

PHILOSOPHY OF CARE: Our commitment to a philosophy of Patient and Family Centred Care is at the heart of everything we do and provides the foundation of our values.





SHA Treaty Land Acknowledgement

Healthy People, Healthy Saskatchewan

We would like to acknowledge that we are gathering on Treaty 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 territory and the Homeland of the Métis.

Recognizing this history is important to our future and our efforts to close the gap in health outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

I pay my respects to the traditional caretakers of this

www.saskhealthauthority.ca/



Treaty Territories and Saskatchewan Health Authority Areas

Depictions of Treaty boundaries are subject to variation. These boundaries are usually not surveyed and are estimated based on written descriptions.

This map displays the Pre-1975 Treaties (Historic Treaties) in colour, as provided by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. The grey lines indicate alternate boundaries compiled from various sources.



The Camp Food Experience



Reflection Question

Can you remember a <u>positive</u> and/or <u>negative</u> experience you had with food growing up?



Relationship With Food



Take a positive and inclusive approach to food and eating

- · Focus on exploring food with neutral exposures and promoting curiosity
- · Avoid activities that sort foods into "healthy" or "unhealthy" categories.

https://healthyschoolsbc.ca/teach-food-first/



Take a positive and inclusive approach to food and eating

- · Embracing that eating looks different to everyone
- Celebrating all the ways that food supports not only our physical health, but also our social, mental, and spiritual well being



Positive Camp Experience (and beyond)

- Small group cooking activities
- Gardening-based activities
- Foraging-based activities
- Recipe cards
- Context behind meal (i.e. chef's fav)
- Special event with a menu
- Traditional/cultural foods applied in a familiar
- Conversation cards at a meal
- Mindful eating activities



"A Good



A "Good Eater..." is a Competent Eater

Eating Attitudes

Have positive attitudes about food and eating

Food Acceptance

Be comfortable with food: able to learn

Internal Regulation

Intuitively eat as much as needed for energy and growth

Food Management Skills

Plan, prepare and eat regular meals and snacks (later)



Division of Responsibility for feeding and eating

- When to eat (e.g. lunch time)
- Where to eat (e.g. at desks or tables)
- What to offer to eat (e.g. food provided in nutrition program or sold in cafeteria/canteen/fundraising, etc.)

Children/Youth Decide

- Whether or not to eat
- · How much to eat
- In what order to eat



Which of the following uses a DoR?

Eat your veggies before you have the cookie Finish your sandwich before you go outside

Sit down while you eat your meal You should try just one bite, you might like it

this lasagna recipe with you, it's my grandma's recipe

Yay! You ate all of the tofu!



Balanced Nutrition



Canada's Food Guide



When it comes to "eating healthy," the pattern of food that a person eats is more important to a healthy diet than focusing on single foods or individual nutrients

Snack Time

- >1 Food Group
- Filling enough for the gap between meals
- Can include "treat" food choices with neutrality





Weight Bias & Stigma



Weight Bias

https://media.ruddcenter.uconn.edu/PDFs/Dis

cussionGuideHomeSchoolVideo.pdf

Key Strategies

Weight Bias at Home and School

REVIEW: KEY STRATEGIES

Be Aware. Be alert to incidences of weight bias, understand your own attitudes, and those of your children and/or students.

Educate Yourself, Understand the multiple complex causes of obesity so you don't make false assumptions about people who are overweight or obese

Avoid "Fat-Talk". Be careful of how you discuss weight in the presence of children. Use sensitive and appropriate language.

Intervene. When you see teasing and bullying happen, intervene to stop the behavior. Encourage children to do the same and support their friends and classmates.

ody types and help children to understand that people of all shapes nd sizes can be successful.

overweight and obese children, where they may feel singled out of excluded.

Advocate Weight Tolerance. Be a role model by enforcing a zerotolerance policy of weight-based teasing.

Emphasize Health, not appearance. Encourage healthy lifestyle habits for all children, regardless of their body size.





