Session 2 – Influencing Systems Obesity-Related Opportunities for Systems Change: Community change

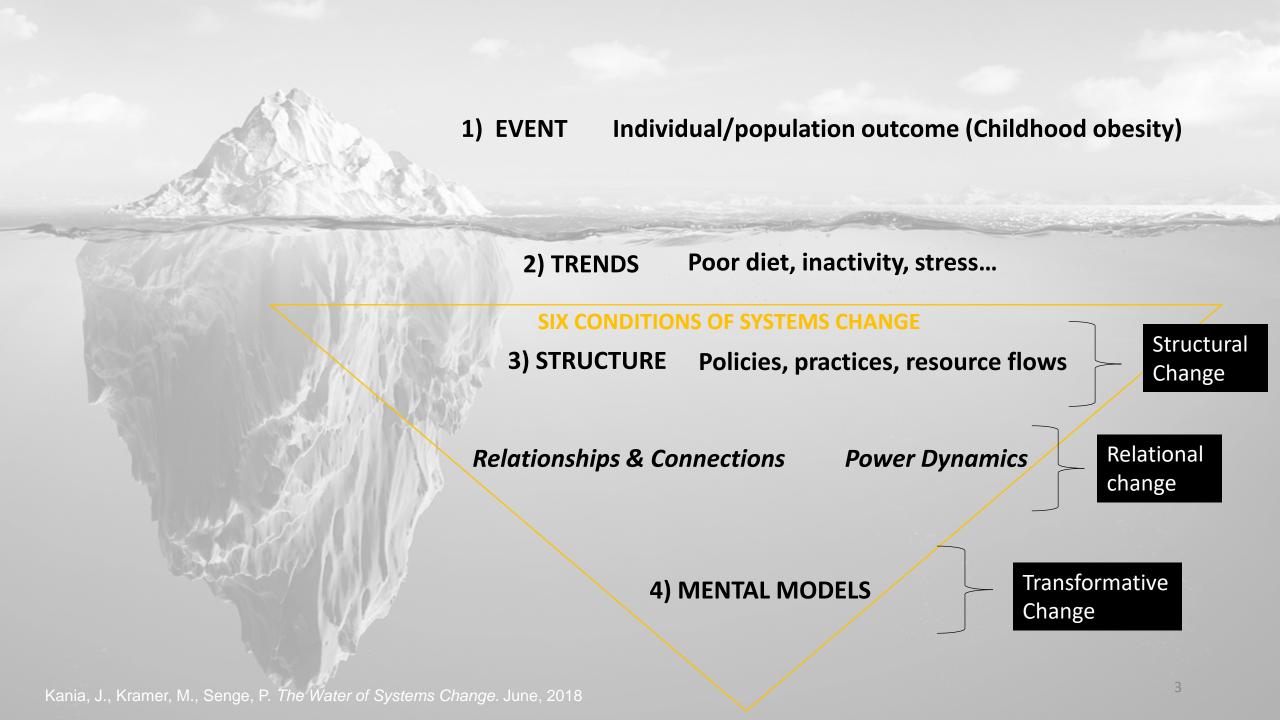
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No conflicts of interest

Nutrition scientist

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Disclosures



Obesity-Related Opportunities for Systems Change: Community change

Structural & Relational & Transformative Change

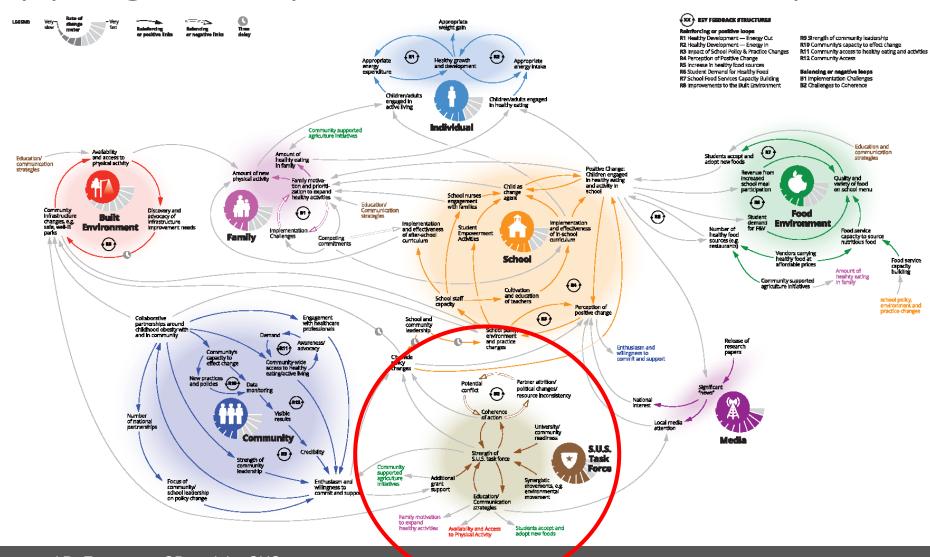
Opportunity #1 Whole-of-community interventions

- Multilevel, multifaceted, and implemented holistically throughout an entire community
- Targets multiple levels of influence and behaviors through policy, practice and resource flows
- Effective and equitable when focused on structural components, when intervention strategies target a variety of contexts, and when there is engagement with the community.

Opportunity #2 Leveraging community coalitions

- Groups of leaders and stakeholders from diverse organizations, settings, and sectors working collectively on a common objective are recommended as a strategic entity to amplify public health prevention efforts
- Observed ability to collaborate, build relationships and community capacity, plan tailored interventions, and diffuse interventions throughout a community
- Allow for sharing of critical information and resources specific to local contexts

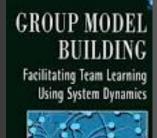
Shape Up Somerville Systems Map Mapping the Dynamics of Community Change



Opportunity #3 Sharing and shifting mental models

Community
Based
System
Dynamics

Springe



Na fight

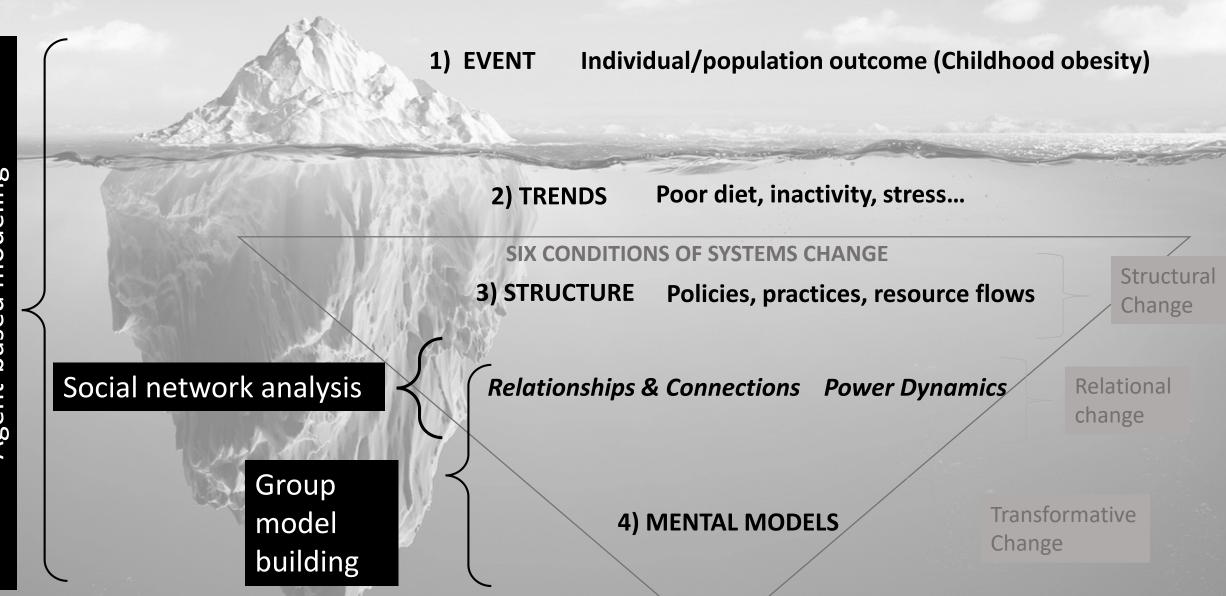
- Community-based Systems Dynamics (CBSD): participatory method for involving communities in the process of understanding and changing systems
 - Allows members to better understand complex systems that influence problems of interest, and to take effective actions to address those problems
 - Helps to equalize power among group members, enabling input from all participants and promoting group cohesion
- Group model building (GMB): participatory methods grounded in CBSD
 - Trained facilitators follow scripted, group activities related to conversations about the structures of systems that yield patterns of behavior over time
 - Allows a group to:
 - Visualize a complex & dynamic system
 - Develop & prioritize action steps
 - Build connections across time & scale
 - Create a community-specific systems model
 - Allows for both qualitative and quantitative modeling

Ongoing research with 5 coalitions across the U.S.

Calancie, L., Fullerton, K., Appel, J.M., Korn, A.R., Hennessy, E., Hovmand, P., Economos, C. (2020). Implementing Group Model Building with the Shape Up Under 5 Community Committee Working to Prevent Early Childhood Obesity in Somerville, MA. *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*

Opportunity #4 Integrating systems science tools

- Systems mapping
 - drove initial hypothesis, expanded into a full mechanistic theory and operationalized using Agent-based Modeling (ABM)
 - gave initial insights into the potential role of social networks
- CBSD/GMB
 - engage coalition stakeholders to elicit and shift their mental models
 - build relationships and connections; equalize power dynamics
 - drive the creation and diffusion of policies, practices and resource flows
- ABM
 - "agents" as community stakeholders
 - situated within a social network that possess attributes such as knowledge (K), engagement (E), and network position (among other attributes)
 - outputs allow for a comparison in real-world trends in K&E over time
- SNA
 - central part of hypothesis represents the pathway by which K&E diffuse





Six conditions of systems change must be addressed

- Obesity research and practice has predominantly focused on only 3 conditions: policies, practices and resource flows
- Research and practice must advance to focus on relationships & connections, power dynamics and mental models

Preventing obesity at the community level demands comprehensive, whole-of-community transformation

 Whole-of-community interventions offer promise especially those that utilize participatory engagement with coalitions

Specific systems modeling techniques are adept at eliciting mental models and building community capacity

 CBSD and GMB bring together cross-sector stakeholders in structured activities that surface diverse perspectives, build consensus, diffuse evidence, and drive coordinated, comprehensive action

Integrating complex systems techniques can yield novel insights

- Blending qualitative and quantitative complex systems methodologies offers novel insights above traditional epidemiological or health promotion approaches
- Allows for rigorous evaluation of the six conditions of systems change





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