USE OF GROUP MODEL BUILDING TO DEVELOP IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD OBESITY PREVENTION

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OVERVIEW

- 1. Background
 - a. Obesity prevention in early childhood
 - b. Group model building (GMB): what, why, and how
- 2. "Shape Up Under 5" case study
- 3. Benefits and challenges
- 4. Implications for D&I research

INTERVENING EARLY

Birth – 5 years

Establishing healthy behaviors \rightarrow healthy weight trajectories

- Feeding/nutrition
- Physical activity
- Screen time
- Sleep

Gap: how can communities implement interventions within naturalistic settings, and with sufficient reach and scale to achieve population-level impact?

GROUP MODEL BUILDING (GMB)

Participatory method grounded in system dynamics involving community stakeholders in the process of externalizing mental models and developing visual models to better understand complex systems

Can facilitate design and adaptation of intervention strategies that take into account the inherent complexities of implementation

Hovmand PS. 2014. Community based system dynamics. Springer, New York, NY.

Vennix J. 1996. Group model building. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Glasgow RE. 2008. What types of evidence are most needed to advance behavioral medicine. Annals of Behavioral Medicine 35: 19-25.

Powell BJ, RS Beidas, CC Lewis, GA Aarons, JC McMillen, EK Proctor, DS Mandell. 2015. Methods to improve the selection and tailoring of implementation strategies. Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research: 1-17. Richardson GP. 2011. Reflections on the foundations of system dynamics. System Dynamics Review 27(3): 219-243.

GMB WITHIN A CBPR CONTEXT

Collaboration and trust



 Identifies leverage points, barriers, and facilitators

 Promotes shared understanding and empowerment

•Bridges disparate priorities and builds consensus



CBPR Conceptual Model, Adapted from Wallerstein et al., 2008 & Wallerstein and Duran, 2010

Glasgow RE. 2008. What types of evidence are most needed to advance behavioral medicine. Annals of Behavioral Medicine 35: 19-25.

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GMB "HOW TO"

Select **activities/scripts** that work toward addressing a common problem of interest

- Scriptapedia
- Sequence of activities and boundary objects
- Divergent versus convergent
- Adaptable to fit context

Roles: room set-up, facilitator, meeting convener, modeler, reflector, debriefer, note takers, process coach

What helps: expertise, practice, and creativity

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Shape Up Somerville Systems Diagram (2002-2005)



Hennessy et al., in preparation

COMPACT

Childhood Obesity Modeling for Prevention and Community Transformation



Using systems science to understand: what interventions work, for whom, and under what circumstance?

- 1. Learn from successful, completed whole-of-community interventions
- Convene a multisector steering committee to design and conduct a new CBPR intervention that promotes healthy weights of young children



SHAPE UP UNDER 5 COMMITTEE





USE OF GMB IN SHAPE UP UNDER 5 COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Meeting theme Objective GMB activity

Meeting theme: Introductions & Setting the Stage

Objective: To establish group expectations for committee involvement and community impact **GMB activity: Hopes & Fears**



Meeting theme: Priority Sharing Objective: To identify early childhood health priorities and connections between them GMB activity: Connection Circles





Meeting theme: Priority Consensus & Intervention Areas Objective: To assess the feasibility and impact of intervention areas GMB activity: Feasibility & Impact Grid



Meeting theme: Early Childhood 9-5-2-1-0 in Action & Committee Roles Objective: To identify potential activities and resources to disseminate a cohesive, whole-ofcommunity obesity prevention campaign GMB activity: Structure Elicitation



Meeting theme: Putting the Committee on the Map

Objective: To show how the role of each committee member connects to the system of promoting healthy weight in early childhood

GMB activity: Causal Loop Diagram



BENEFITS

- •Collaborative, multisector efforts
- Awareness of unique stakeholder roles and connections between them
- •Buy-in to mental models
- •Fit within CBPR principles

CHALLENGES

Evaluation

- •Complexity of models and nonlinear thinking
- •Training, expertise, and facilitation

SUMMARY & IMPLICATIONS

•GMB supports effective development of tailored D&I strategies that meet community needs and priorities

•Can be used over time to address multiple processes and outcomes

 Prioritizes a highly participatory research design with buyin from key stakeholders

•Tool for community-based interventions to tackle complex and dynamic public health problems

THANK YOU!



Shape Up Under 5 committee Shape Up Under 5 research team COMPACT colleagues