

## Workshop

# Modelling tool to assess the effects of local intersectoral action to improve living environments in urban neighbourhoods



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EN SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

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ROH-115211



CHAIRE DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA

**APPROCHES COMMUNAUTAIRES  
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# Workshop framework

## Welcome, objectives, and program

- 1) Plenary presentation (30 minutes)
  - 1) Local intersectoral action in Montréal: Neighbourhood committees
  - 2) Modelling of the production of the effects of local intersectoral action : theoretical foundations
  - 3) Conceptual tool kit and application
- 2) Activity in small groups (40 minutes)
- 3) Plenary discussion (20 minutes)

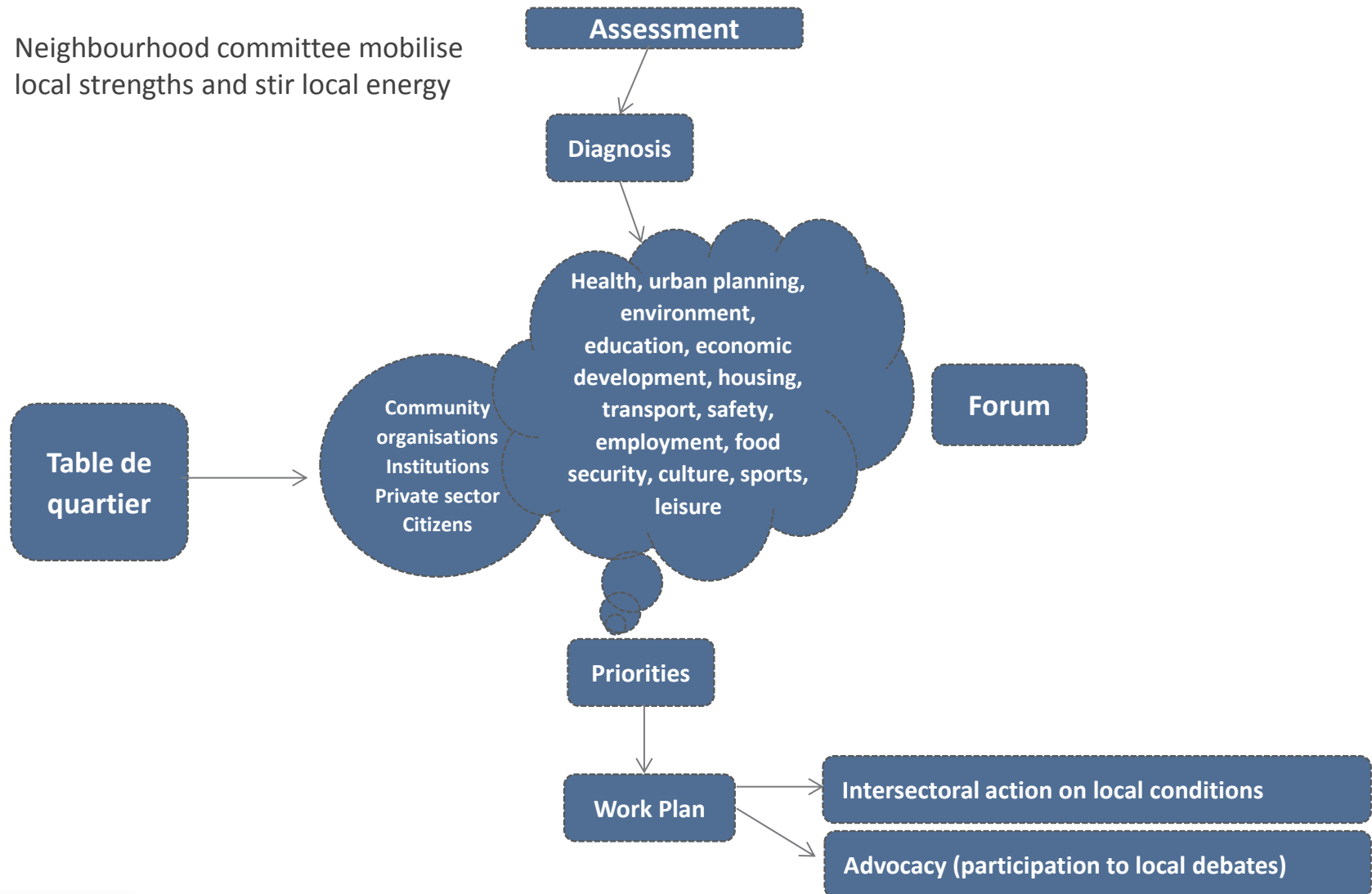
# LOCAL INTERSECTORAL ACTION IN MONTRÉAL: Neighbourhood committees

# Neighbourhood Committees as Action Systems

- Neighbourhood committees are organisations wherein stakeholders from a local neighbourhood meet and address local issues (problem solving)
  - intersectoral and multi-network/all sectors and networks/citizens
- Structured, volunteered, somewhat flat and permanent
- Develop shared, comprehensive vision of local issues based on a needs/asset assessment and diagnoses pertaining to various areas of social development (e.g. diet, transportation, housing)
- Set 5 year priorities an action plan
- Facilitate and coordinate actions that produce local transformations to increase citizens' quality of life

# Neighbourhood committees

Neighbourhood committee mobilise local strengths and stir local energy



**MODELLING OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE EFFECTS OF  
LOCAL INTERSECTORAL ACTION :  
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS**

# Why Actor-Network Theory (ANT)

- Social theory developed by B. Latour and M. Callon to explain innovations
- Recognised usefulness to analyse how change is produced in complex action systems
- Provide theoretical and methodological tools to open the black box of complex interventions

# 3 principles of ANT relevant for PHIR

## Principles of ANT

- Emphasis on processes by which heterogeneous entities get connected in a network rather than on the stabilised form of the network
- All human and non human entities that composed a sociotechnical network have performative capacities with regards to the collective action
- The sociotechnical network and the action (intervention) it supports shape one another

## Relevant for PHIR

- PHI are often produced by groups of actors from diverse domains whose composition is unstable: ANT explains how alliances are formed and dismantled
- ANT takes into account simultaneously the roles of human actors and that of the numerous material and immaterial resources required for interventions
- ANT proposes a mechanism to account for the dynamic nature of PHI



# Two Key Concepts from ANT

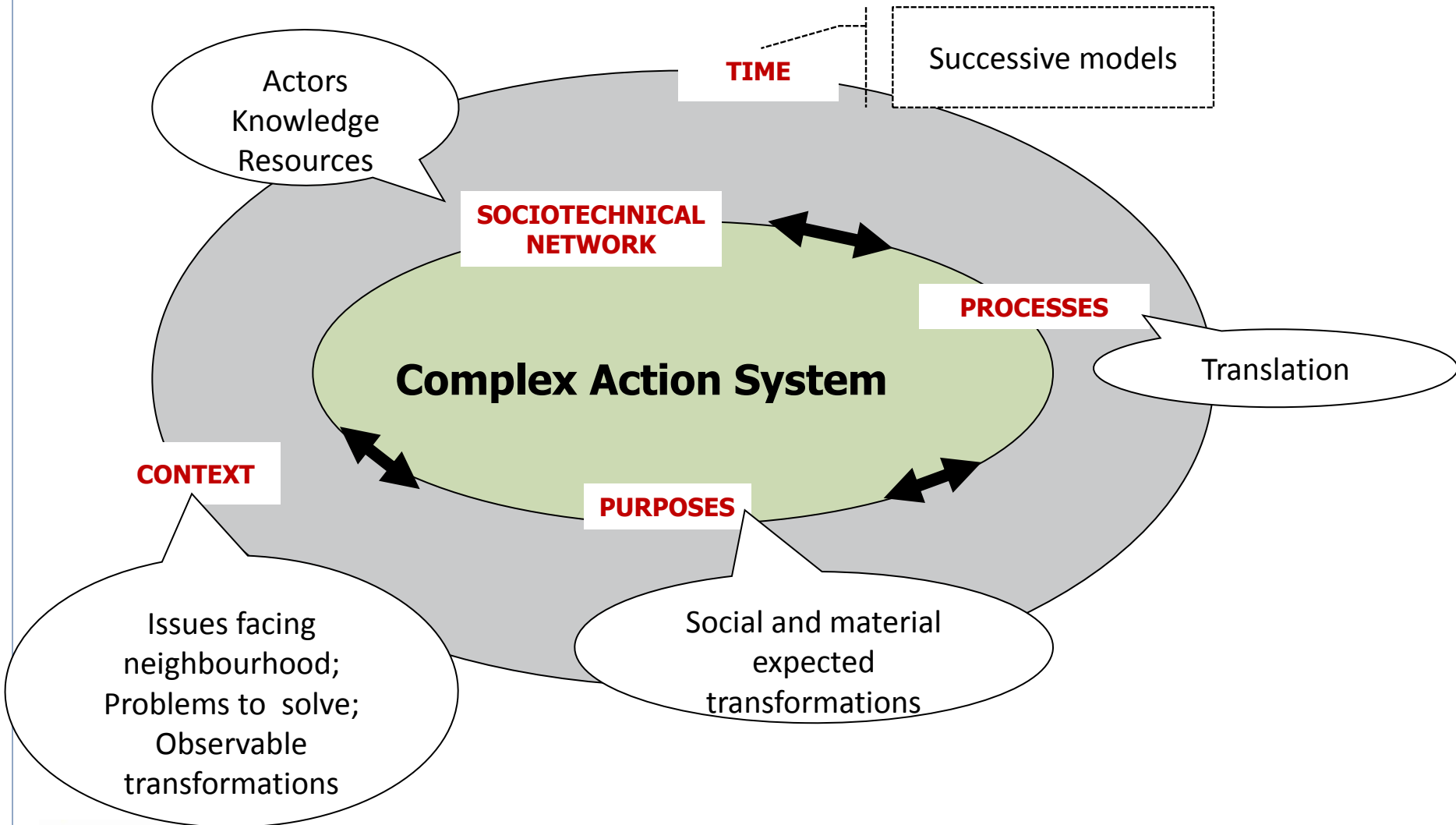
## Sociotechnical Network (structure):

- i. Non hierarchical arrangement of linked (directly or indirectly) human and non-human entities
- ii. Suppose the dynamic alignment of each entity's role and interests vis-à-vis network's shared purposes

## Translation (the work underlying a net-work)

- i. Process of linking disparate entities that form the sociotechnical network of a situation
- ii. Creation, reconfiguration, extension of networks allowing new actors and new roles as system and context evolve

# Modeling of LIA as a system of complex action



# **CONCEPTUAL TOOL KIT AND APPLICATION**

How to use the conceptual tool, illustrated with a case study example

# Modelling of the production of the effects of LIA

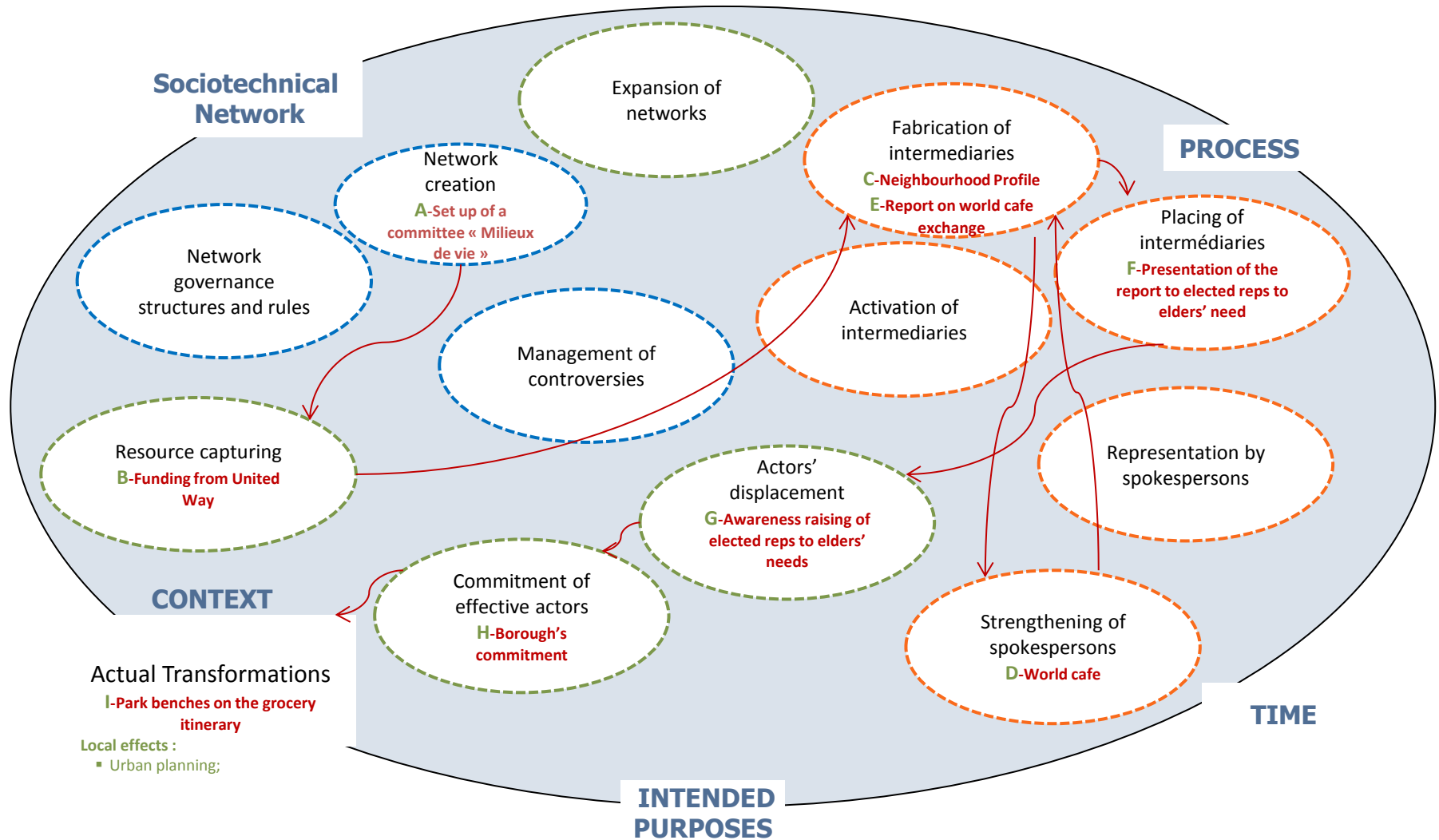
- We are about to propose here a conceptual tool to model the effects of the local intersectoral action process that we can use to link the LIA process to effects of physical or social change in populations' local living conditions.
- In the effects-production process conducted by networks of stakeholders, **transitional results** (TR) are critical operating steps that characterize movement toward end results, that is, effects in terms of actual material or social changes in living environments.
- The process of effects production is a collection of TR, until effects in living environments are achieved.

# Transitional results in the LIA effect producing process

Setup and governance	Representing and influencing	Mobilizing necessary actors and resources
Network creation	Fabrication of intermediaries	Actors' displacement
Network governance structures and rules	Placing of intermediaries	Resource capturing
Management of controversies	Activation of intermediaries	Commitment of effective actors to achieving change
	Representation by spokespersons	Network expansion and strengthening
	Strengthening of spokespersons and intermediaries	

# Example : Chain of transitional results in the production of effects

## Pointe-aux-Trembles Neighbourhood committee (park benches)



# Transitional results in the LIA effect producing process

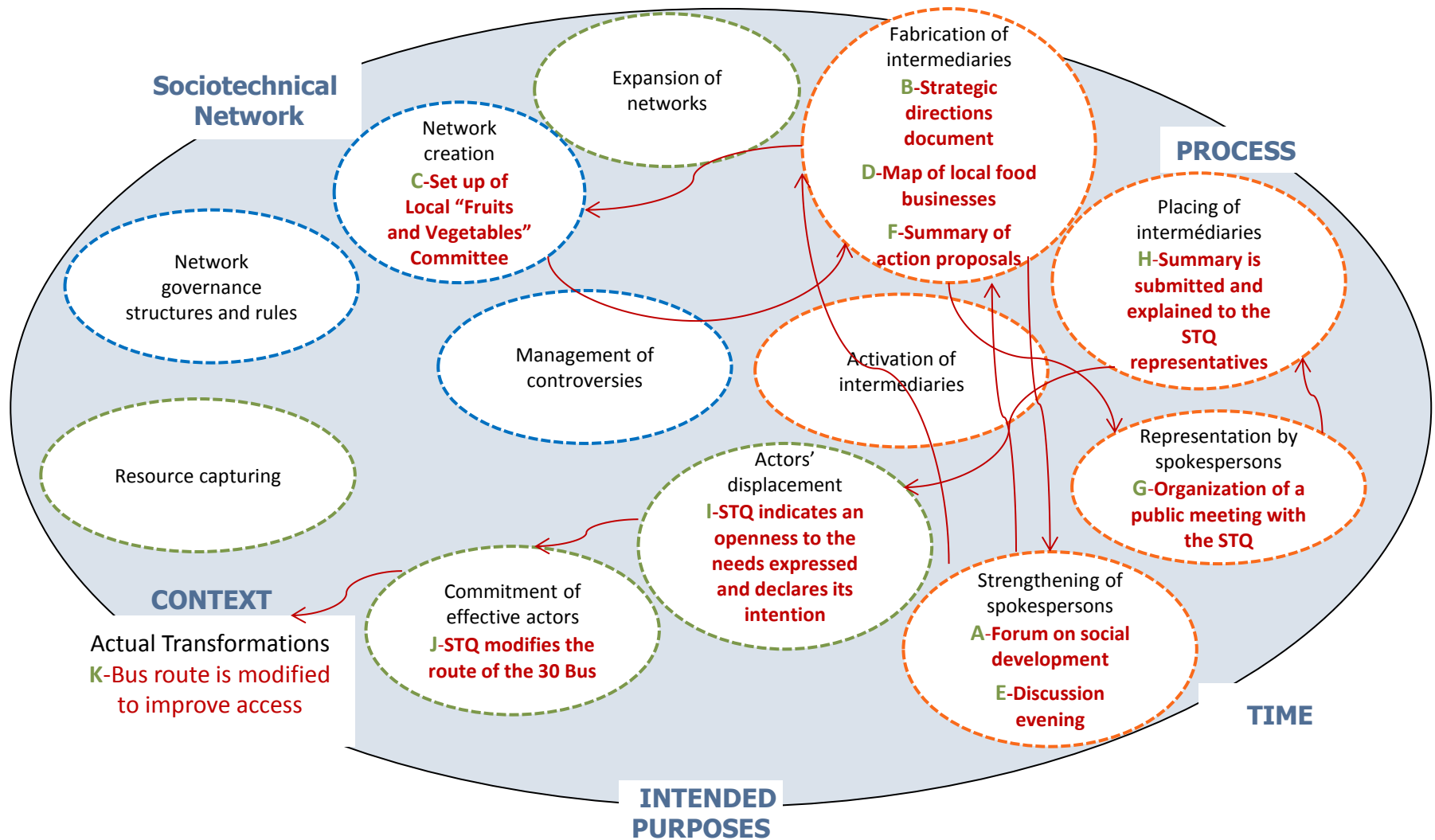
Setup and governance	Representing and influencing	Mobilizing necessary actors and resources
A-Network creation	C-E / Fabrication of intermediaries	G-Actors' displacement
Network governance structures and rules	F-Placing of intermediaries	B-Resource capturing
Management of controversies	Activation of intermediaries	H-Commitment of effective actors to achieving change
	Representation by spokespersons	Network expansion and strengthening
	D-Strengthening of spokespersons and intermediaries	

**ACTIVITY IN SMALL GROUPS  
TRANSITIONAL RESULTS OF LIA :  
YOURS TO MANAGE!**



# Solution Fictional case : Chain of transitional results in the production of effects

## St-Rémi Neighbourhood committee (modifying a bus route to improve access)



## 5) Plenary Discussion

- After having worked on this fictional case, do you find that the idea of chains of transitional results make sense in your practice?
- Do the transitional results (TR) bring to mind any examples in your practice?

## To find out more...

- Bilodeau A. et Potvin L. (2016). Unpacking complexity in public health interventions with the Actor-Network Theory. *Health Promotion International*, 1-9.
- Latour, B. (1989). *La science en action. Introduction à la sociologie des sciences*. Paris : Éditions La Découverte.
- Lefebvre, C., Galarneau, M., Bilodeau, A. et Potvin, L. (2016). Au carrefour de la recherche et de la concertation de quartier : un dispositif de recherche adaptatif pour étudier les effets de l'*Initiative montréalaise de soutien au développement social local*. Dans G. Sénécal (dir.), *Revitalisation urbaine et concertation de quartier* (p. 203-225). Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval.
- Site internet de la CACIS : <http://chairecacis.org/>