Problem framing: implications for partnerships with not-for-profits

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> CPHA Pre-conference, Winnipeg, Manitoba June 7th, 2009





Overview

1- Context: Not-for-profits and NCCHPP

- 2- A political process: problem framing
- 3- Implications for partnerships between HAs and not-for-profit organizations

1- Context

Our mandate and not-for-profits

A one year partnership with 5 not-forprofits

Ongoing or potential partnerships between HAs and not-for-profits to promote healthy public policies

1- Five case studies: public policy influence practices

Not-for-profits in: community economic development (1); environment (2); housing (1); urban revitalization (1)









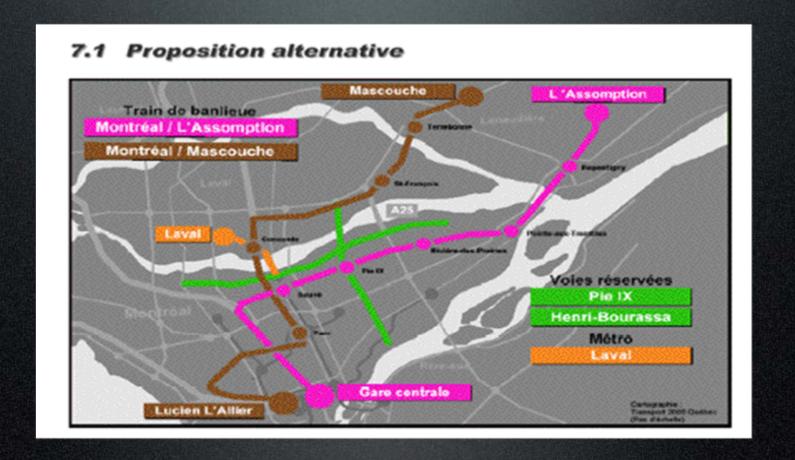
2- A political process: problem framing

Not-for-profits struggle equally to impose their definitions of the problems than they do their proposed solutions

MofT solution:



• Not-for-profit solution



The MofT problem:



The not-for-profit problem:

Les avantages de la proposition alternative sur celle du MTQ sont, à notre avis, évidents :

- En offrant tout simplement une alternative efficace à des gens qui n'en ont actuellement aucune, elle permet une réduction réelle du nombre d'automobilistes circulant actuellement sur le réseau routier. En conséquence, elle permet :
 - une diminution réelle des émissions de gaz à effet de serre
 - une amélioration réelle de la qualité de l'air à Montréal en général et dans l'est de Montréal en particulier

2- Problem framing: definition

• «In our use of the term, framing is a way of selecting, organizing, interpreting, and making sense of a complex reality to provide guideposts for knowing, analyzing, persuading and acting. A frame is a perspective from which an amorphous, illdefined, problematic situation can be made sense of and acted upon.» (Rein, M., Schon, D., 1993, p.146)

3 - Partnership implications

• 1 - Recurrent difficulty of sharing non biomedical frames to conceive of health problems

Spreading the News: Social Determinants of Health Reportage in Canadian Daily Newspapers

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Abstract: As part of a research program called CHAMP (Canadian Health and Media Project) devoted to examining health literacy in Canadian daily newspapers, and operating from a theoretical framework that posits journalism as a practice of representation, this article is based on a series of formal interviews with English-language and French-language health reporters. The interviews sought answers to three central questions about health reportage: how do journalists demarcate such a vast topic as health? where do they find their stories? and to what extent are they familiar with research into the social determinants of health? It concludes that in spite of their dependence upon published scholarly research as a source of news stories, Canadian health reporters overemphasize the roles of the health care system and personal health habits in the production of Canadians' health, and they underemphasize the role of social determinants.

Keywords: Population health; Social determinants of health; health journalism

3 - Partnership implications

- 2 Requires an assessment of how not-for-profits frame problems
- Populations
- Inequalities
- Determinants