

IOWA

Institute for Public Health
Practice, Research and Policy

Tackling Data

Communicating Using the Bite, Snack, Meal Approach

2024



Meet your training team



Anjali Deshpande, PhD, MPH, Clinical Associate Professor, University of Iowa, College of Public Health



Vickie Miene, MS, MA, LMHC, Executive Director, Institute for Public Health Practice, Research and Policy



Abigail Stock, MPH, Admin Services Specialist, Institute for Public Health Practice, Research and Policy

Training provided in partnership with the Institute for Public Health Practice, Research and Policy through a contract from the Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

IOWA

Institute for Public Health Practice, Research and Policy



Data Training Opportunities

Data Basics

Tackling Data

Visualize This

Disaggregate It

Check out our website
to see upcoming
training dates!

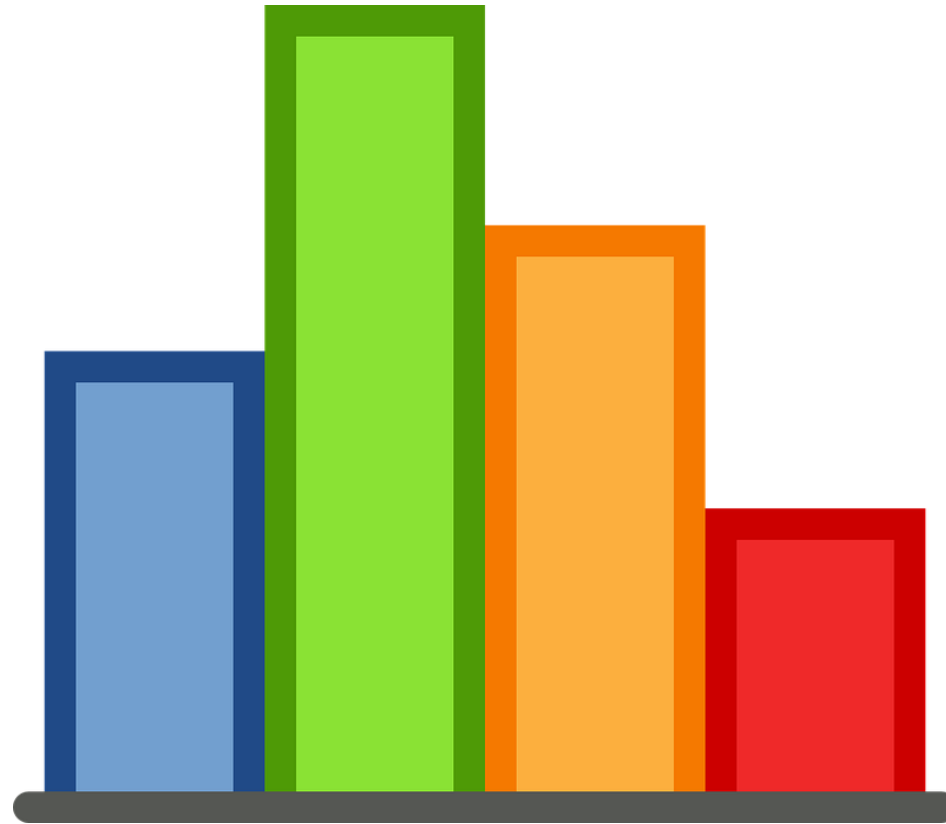


IOWA

Institute for Public Health Practice, Research and Policy



Menti.com



Tackling Data Resources



Training Resources



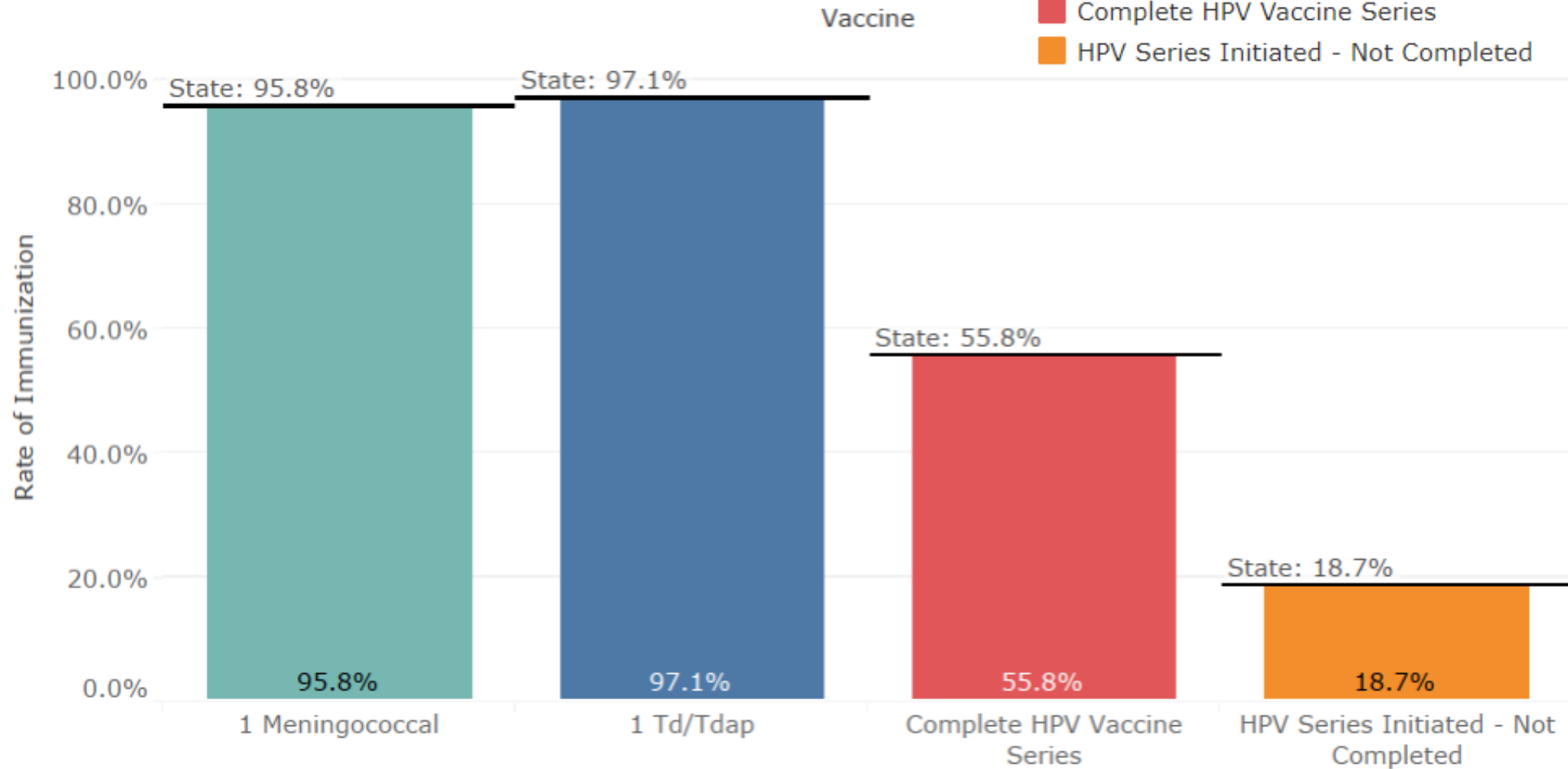
Data Introduction

HPV Vaccine Comparison in 13-15 year olds in All County Iowa - 2023

Census Population

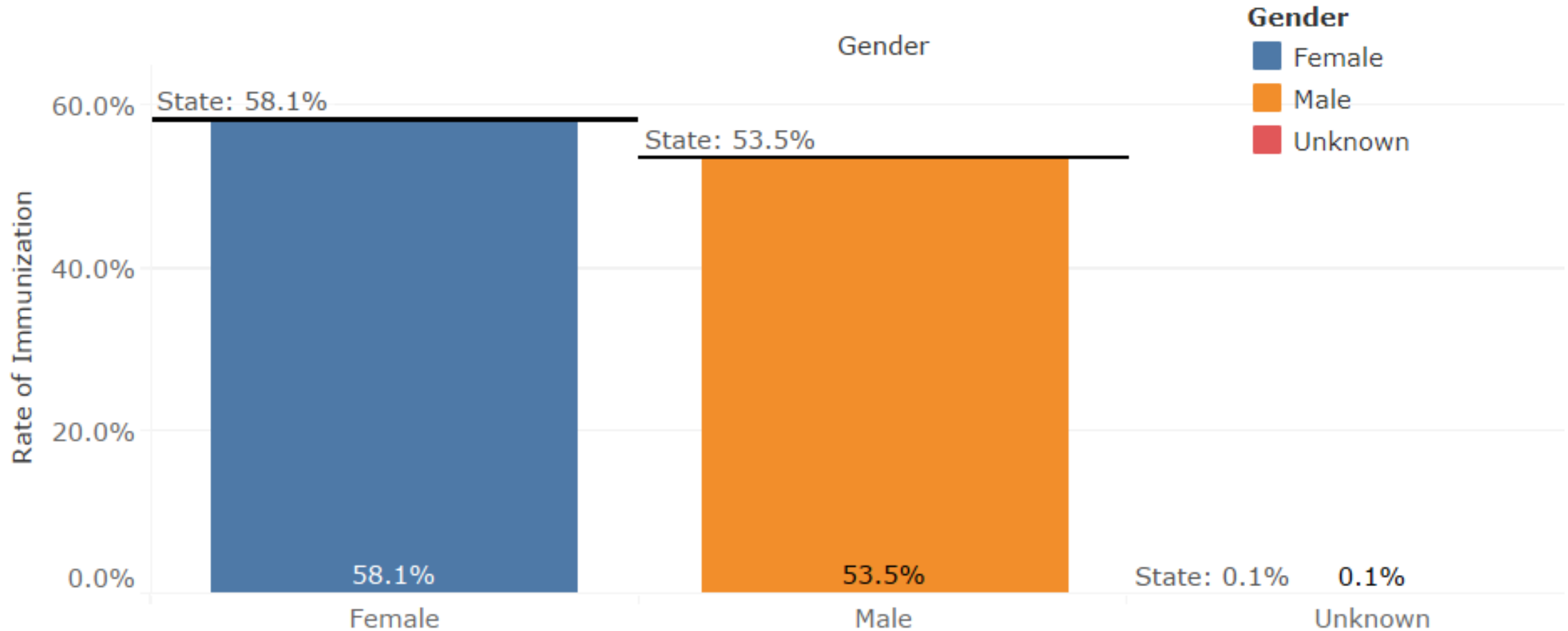
Percent of 13-15 Year Olds with Vaccine listed

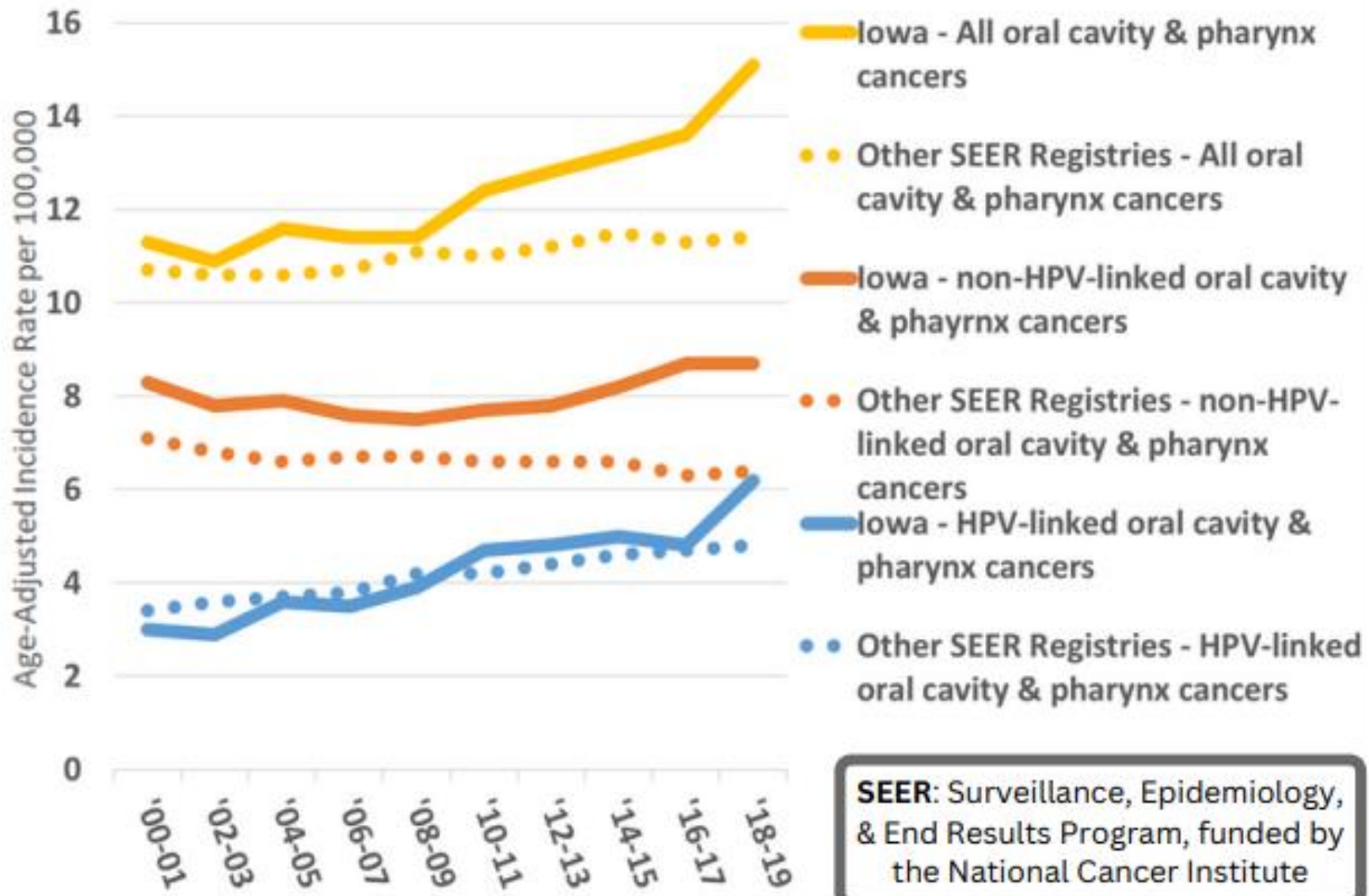
- 1 Meningococcal
- 1 Td/Tdap
- Complete HPV Vaccine Series
- HPV Series Initiated - Not Completed

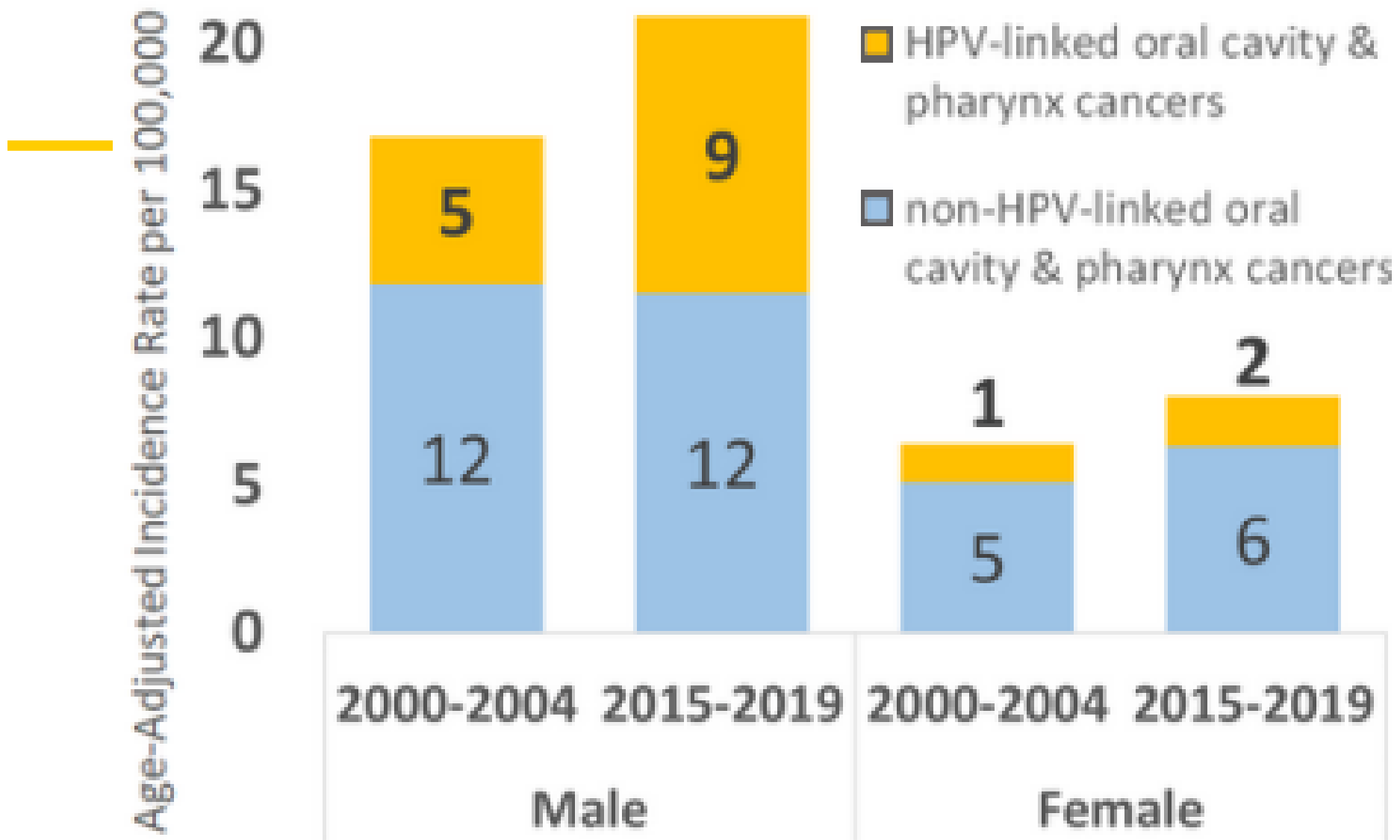


Complete HPV Vaccine Series in 13-15 year olds in All County - 2023 - Census Population

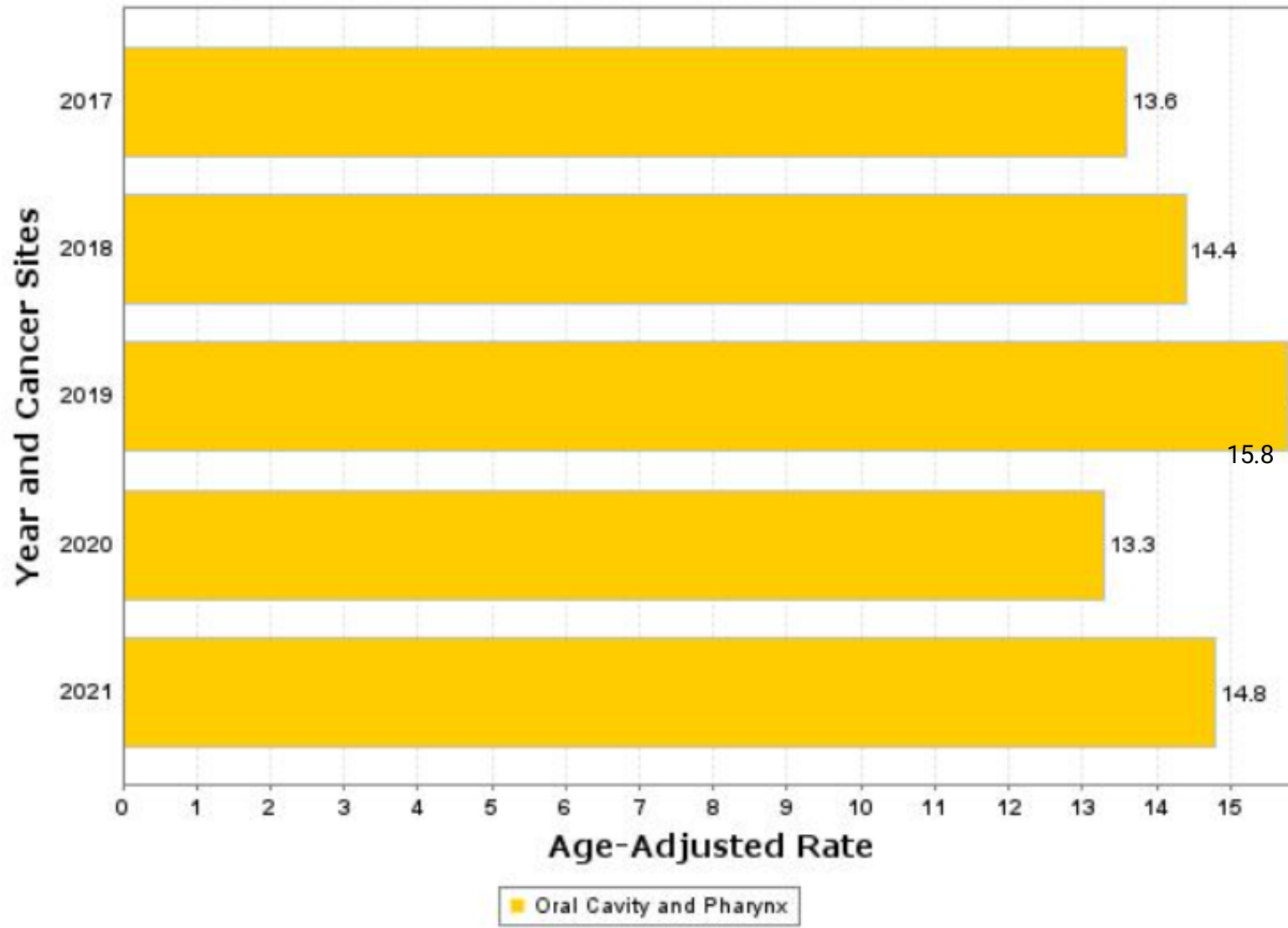
Percent of 13-15 Year Olds with Complete HPV Vaccine Series



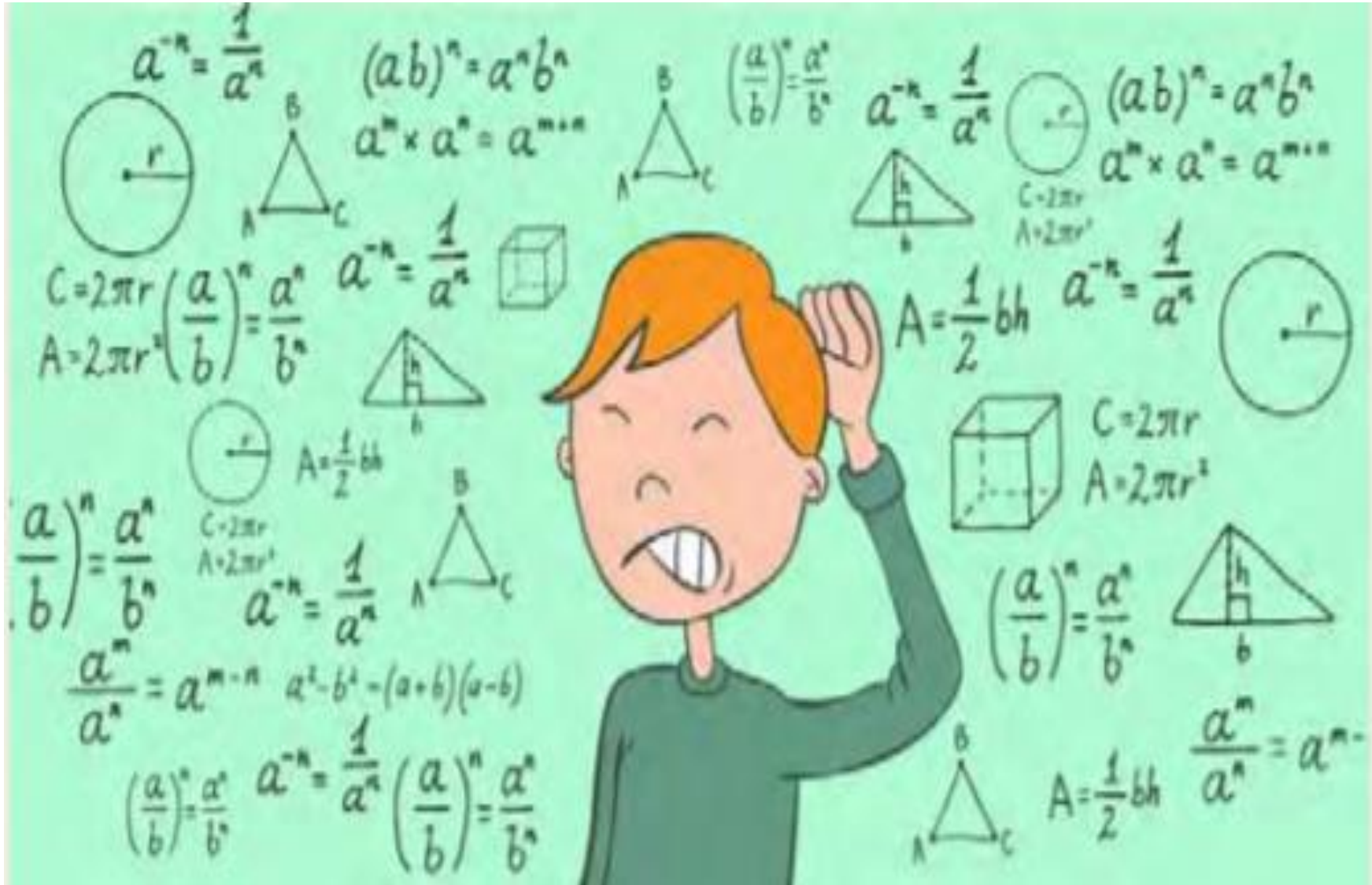




Age-Adjusted Rate By Year and Cancer Sites



Effective Communication



Learning Objectives

1. Understand and appreciate the importance of effective data communication to meet public health challenges.
2. Be aware of the principles of effective data communication as applied to different audiences.
3. Learn to use a Bite, Snack, Meal approach to tell your data story.



Houston, we have a problem...

Leading Cancer Sites ↓	→ Count ↑↓	↔ Population ↑↓	← Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000 ↑↓
Brain and Other Nervous System	22,376	323,405,935	6.3
Breast *	247,506	323,405,935	66.3
Cervix Uteri	12,984	164,162,118	7.7
Colon and Rectum	141,270	323,405,935	37.4
Corpus Uteri	54,930	164,162,118	26.4
Esophagus	17,478	323,405,935	4.4
Gallbladder	4,075	323,405,935	1.1
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	63,639	323,405,935	16.8
Larynx	12,243	323,405,935	3.1
Leukemias	48,082	323,405,935	13.1
Liver	28,254	323,405,935	6.9
Lung and Bronchus	218,229	323,405,935	56.0
Melanoma of the Skin	82,476	323,405,935	22.3
Myeloma	25,286	323,405,935	6.5
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	68,403	323,405,935	18.3
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	45,543	323,405,935	11.7
Ovary	20,418	164,162,118	10.3
Pancreas	49,093	323,405,935	12.7
Prostate	192,443	159,243,817	101.4
Stomach	24,146	323,405,935	6.4
Thyroid	47,755	323,405,935	14.0
Urinary Bladder, invasive and in situ	73,469	323,405,935	19.2

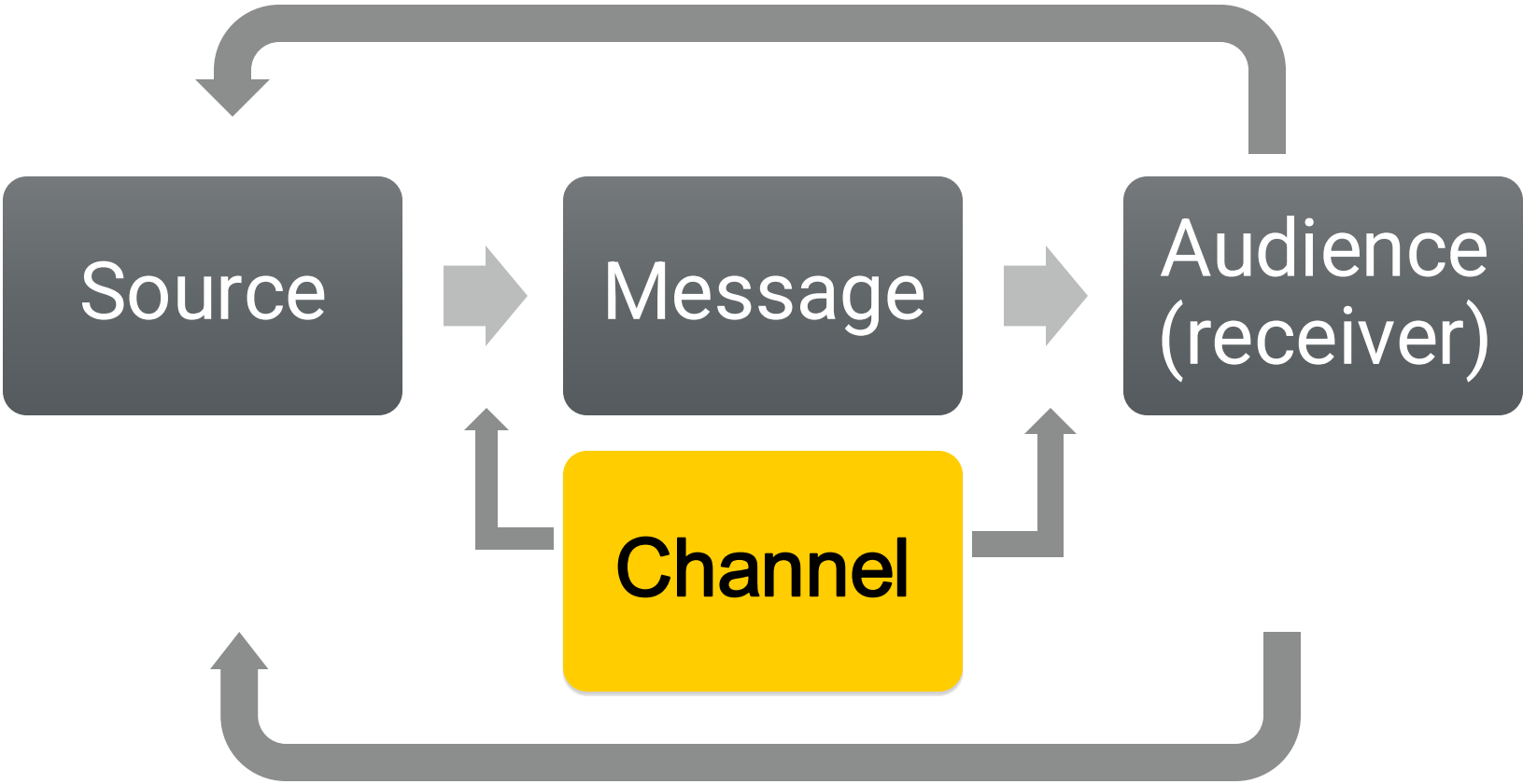


3 Questions to Ask

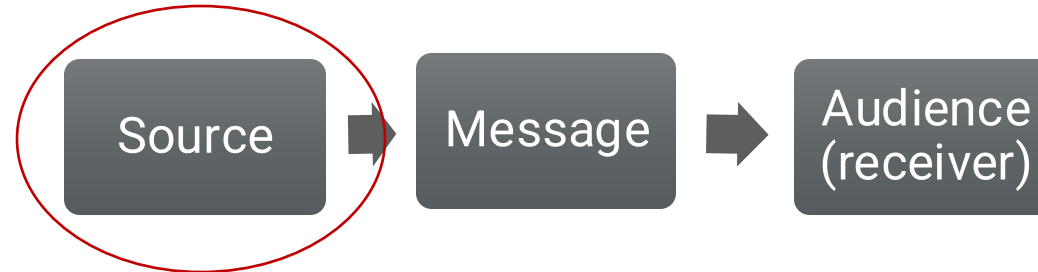
- What is the **purpose** of this communication?
- **Who will use** the information?
- What are the **key messages** for this audience?



Basic communication model



SOURCE: The effective persuader



Seen as

- Delivered by someone trusted
- Unbiased
- Relevant to constituent

Morshed AB, et al. Comparison of Research Framing Preferences and Information Use of State Legislators and Advocates Involved in Cancer Control, United States, 2012-2013. *Prev Chronic Dis.* Feb 02 2017;14:E10.



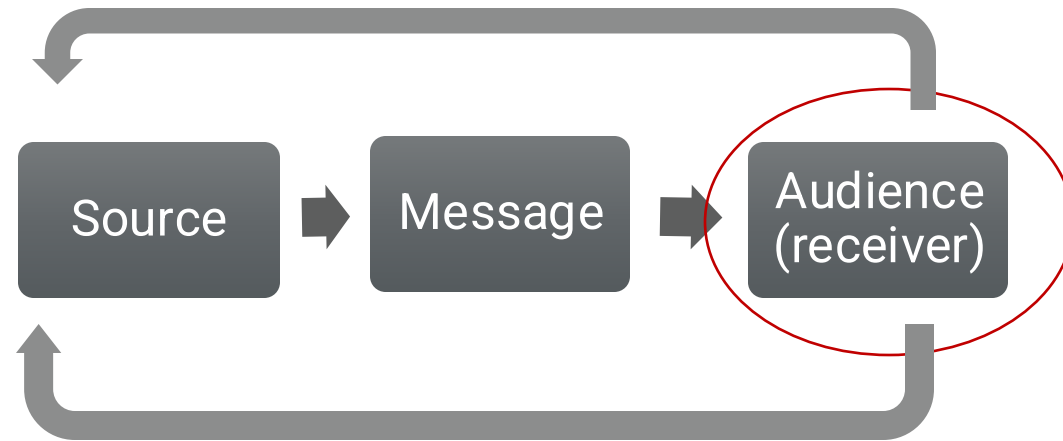
Two key characteristics of the Source

- Credible—how trustworthy is the source?
- Reliable—how consistent is the source?

“Audience is more likely to be influenced by a credible source when they don’t have prior knowledge about an issue, when they do not have prior attitudes about the issue, or when the message is provided only once.”



AUDIENCE



Communicate
for someone.....
not about
something.



AUDIENCE:

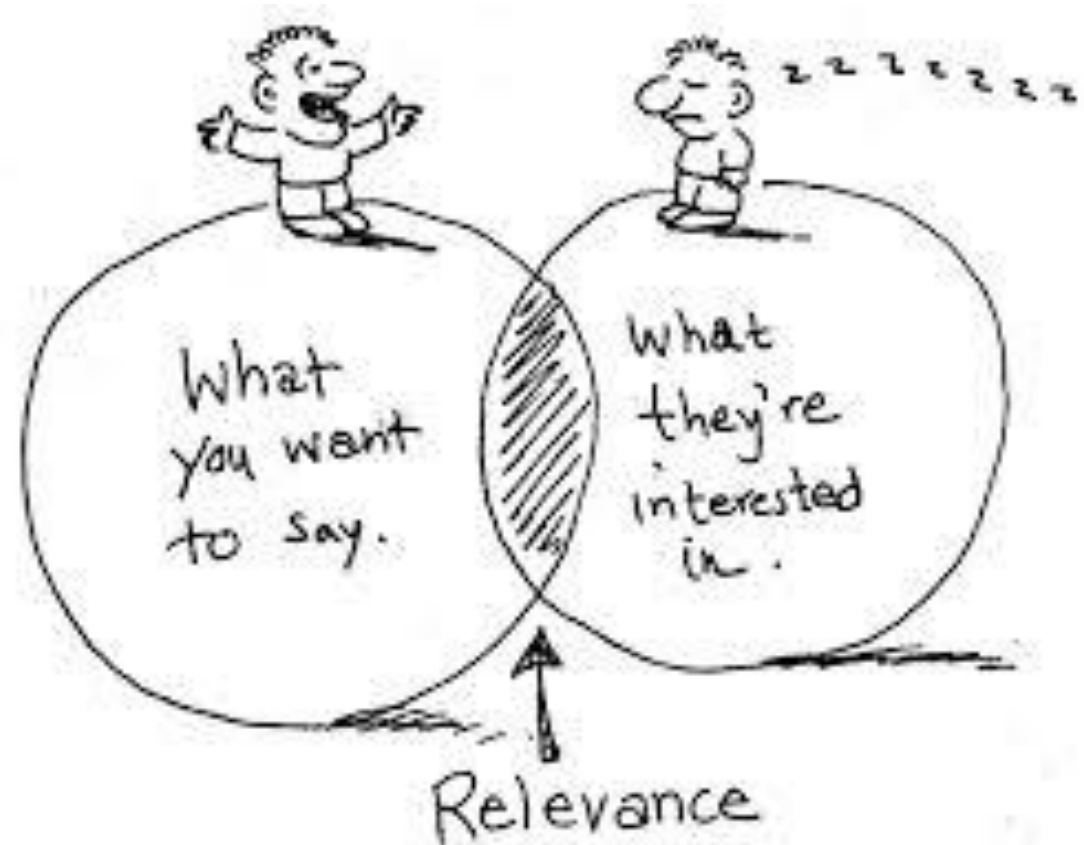
Who are you communicating with?

- Elected Officials
- Legislative Staff
- Agency/Organization Leaders
- Community Groups
- Media
- Other?



Connect with your audience

- Understand your audience/ their current position
- What do they care about?
- What are their information needs?
- Where, when and how do they seek information?
- Focus on interests, not positions



Persuading your audience



- The purpose for most communication in public health, but especially with decision makers, is persuasion.
- To persuade is to:
 - Create, strengthen, or change attitudes or behaviors



MESSAGE



Determine your *objectives*:

- What do you want your audience to **think/believe/know**?
- What do you want your audience to **feel**?
- What do you want your audience to **do**?



MESSAGE: SOCO (Single Overriding Communication Objective)

The change you want to see in your audience as a result of this communication

One audience, one message, one issue

- Define your purpose:
 - We want **[audience]** to **[do what]** in order to **[benefit how]**
- Who is the *main* audience?
- What is the *call to action* (i.e., what you want them to do. Consider what is realistic and doable?)
- What is the *main benefit* of taking action?



SOCO Example

Issue	Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is increasing
New information	Lack of coordinated and comprehensive action to combat AMR has worsened the problem
Change you want SOCO	Comprehensive, coordinated action decreases AMR in next 5 years.



Image: <http://www.who.int/drugresistance/en/>

NOT a SOCO: Resistance to antimicrobials of microbes that cause illness in humans is rapidly increasing

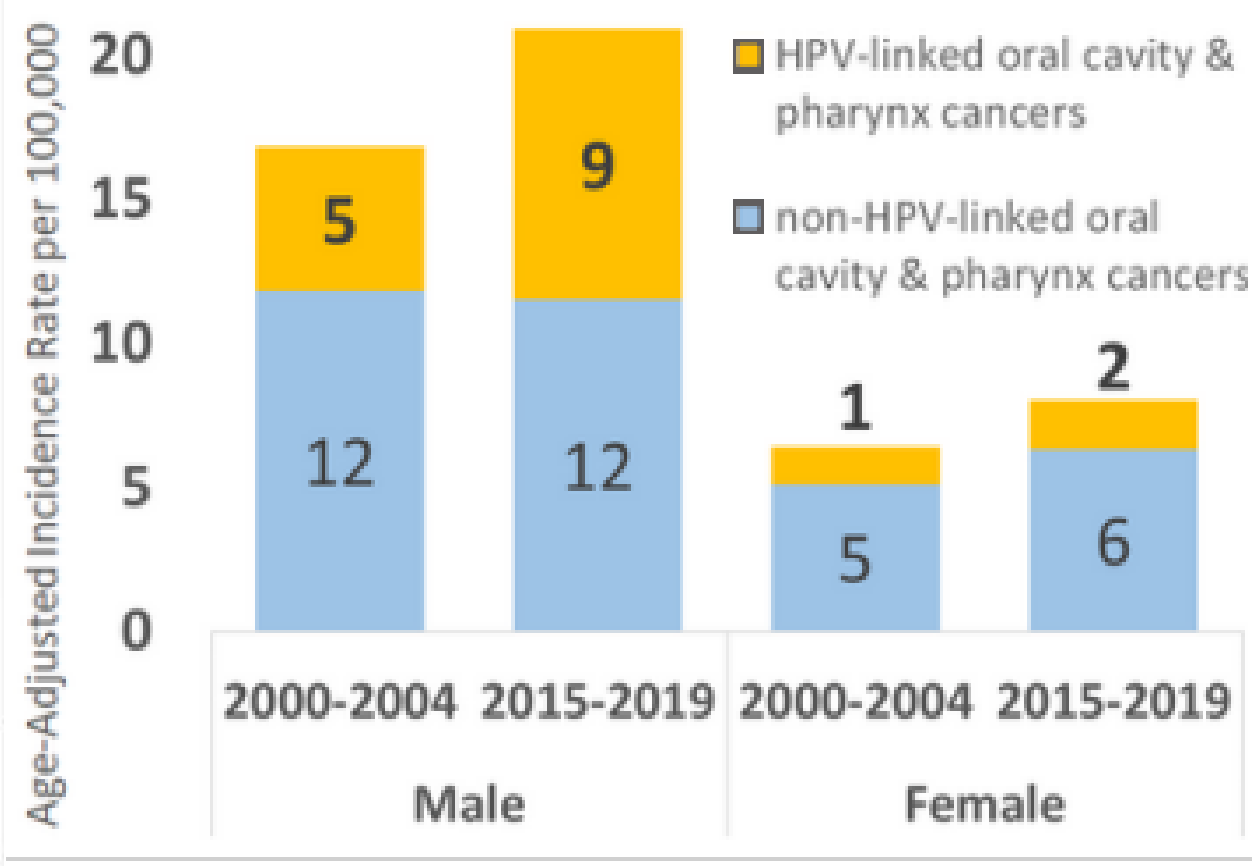
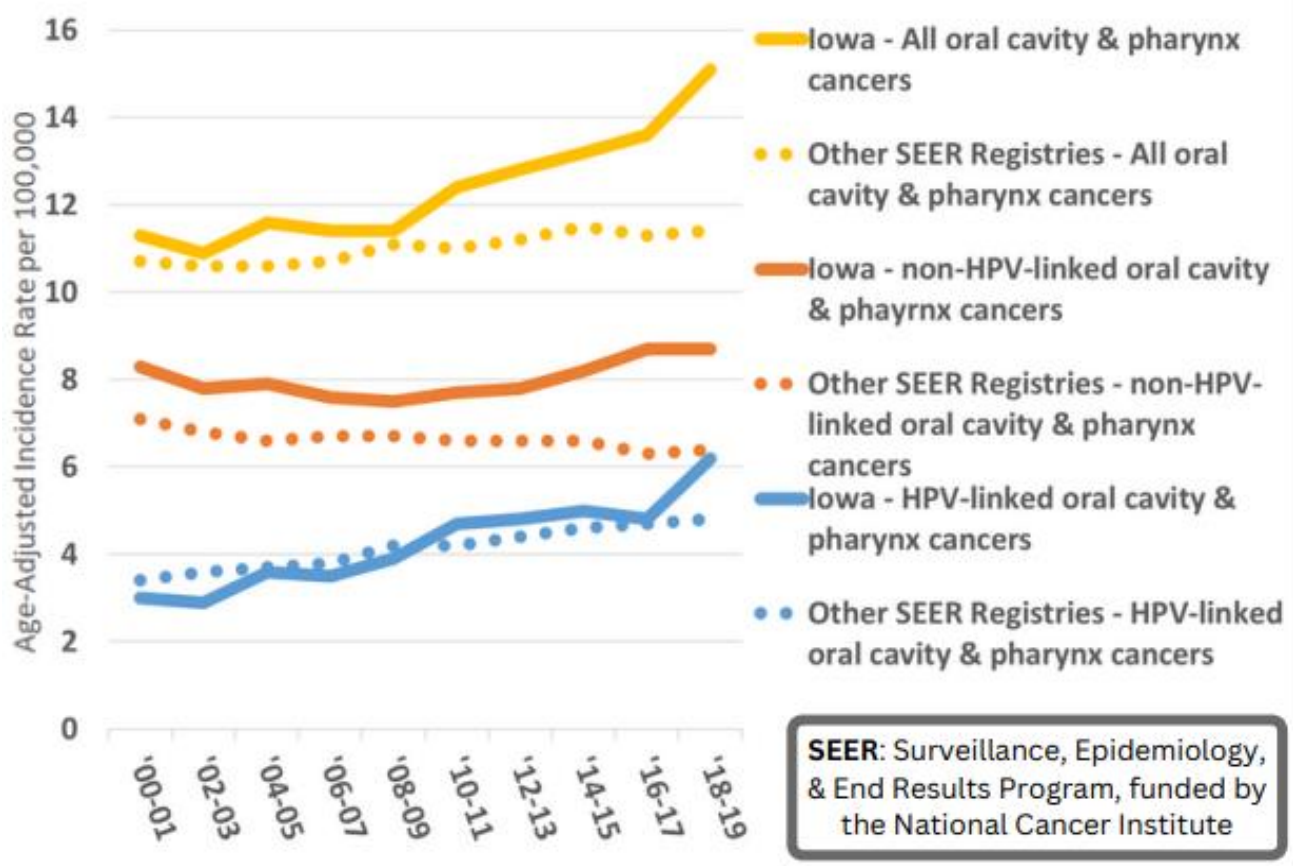
<https://www.who.int/risk-communication/training/Module-D1.pdf?ua=1>



Any Questions?



Large Group Activity – Data Interpretation



Bite, Snack, Meal

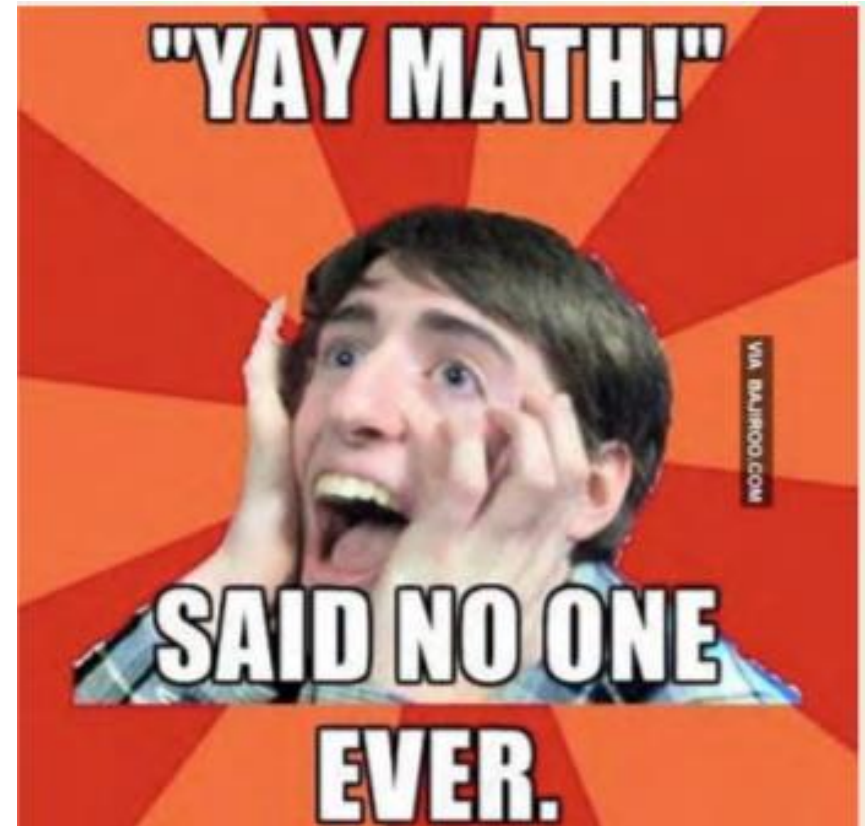
- A method for providing data to a variety of audiences. Some will want just a small piece of information, some will want to know more, and some will want as much information as possible about the topic.
- **Bite:** A headline with a message
- **Snack:** A concise summary that provides enough information for a content overview
- **Meal:** The full array of information you want to provide



Social Math

Using Social Math

- Social math makes large numbers comprehensible and relevant by placing them in a social context that is familiar to the audience.
- Social math is a way of telling a story!



A SNAPSHOT

DIABETES IN THE UNITED STATES

DIABETES

37.3
MILLION

37.3 million
people have
diabetes



That's about 1 in every 10 people



1 IN 5

don't know
they have
diabetes

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Diabetes Statistics Report. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, US Dept of Health and Human Services; 2022.

IOWA

Institute for Public Health Practice, Research and Policy



Social Math Examples

NEVADANS spend **\$8,223*** for every **STUDENT** we **EDUCATE...** ...but up to **\$130,101*** for each **YOUTH** we **INCARCERATE.**

States are spending too much on youth incarceration
Learn more at JusticePolicy.org/StickerShockNV

*U.S. Census Bureau. States Ranked According to Per Pupil Public Elementary Secondary School System Finance. Amounts: Fiscal Year 2012. http://www.census.gov/ipeds/data/schools/sec12_states.xls

*\$36.44 = cost per day in most expensive confinement option (Nevada Youth Training Center, Elko NV), projected FY 2010. Figures courtesy of Steve McBride, Deputy Administrator of Juvenile Services, Nevada State Juvenile Justice Programs Office.

State of California Gun Dealer Comparisons

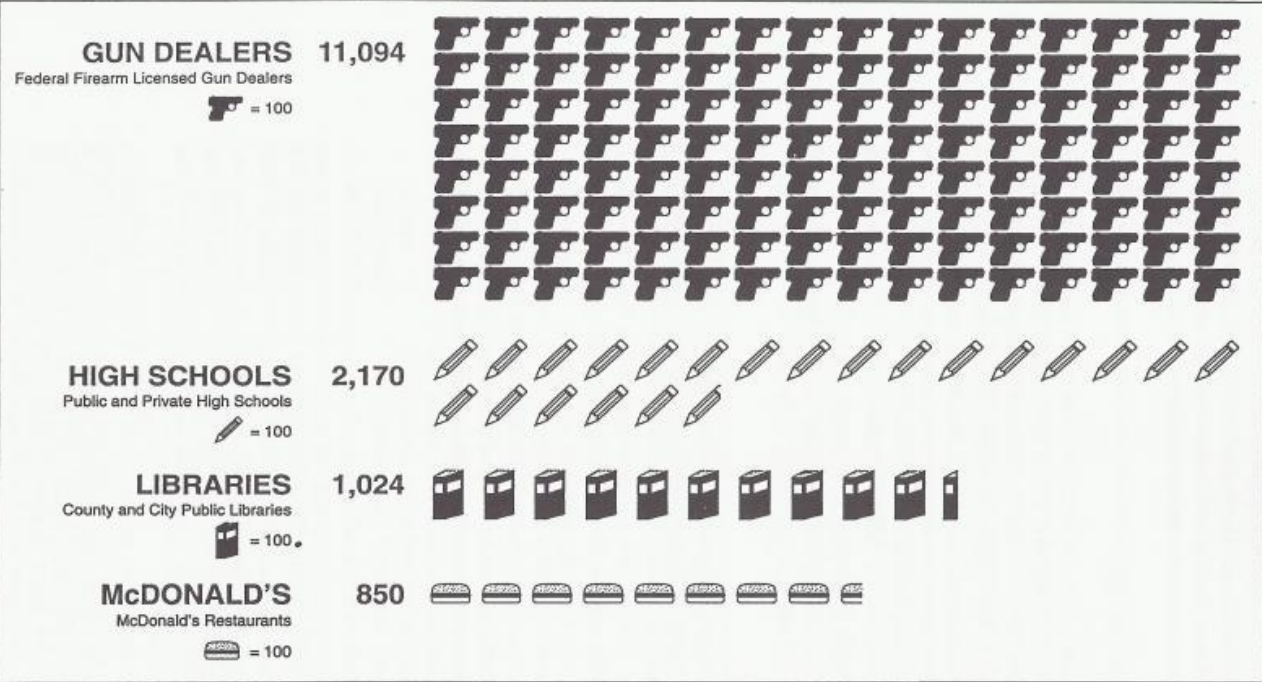
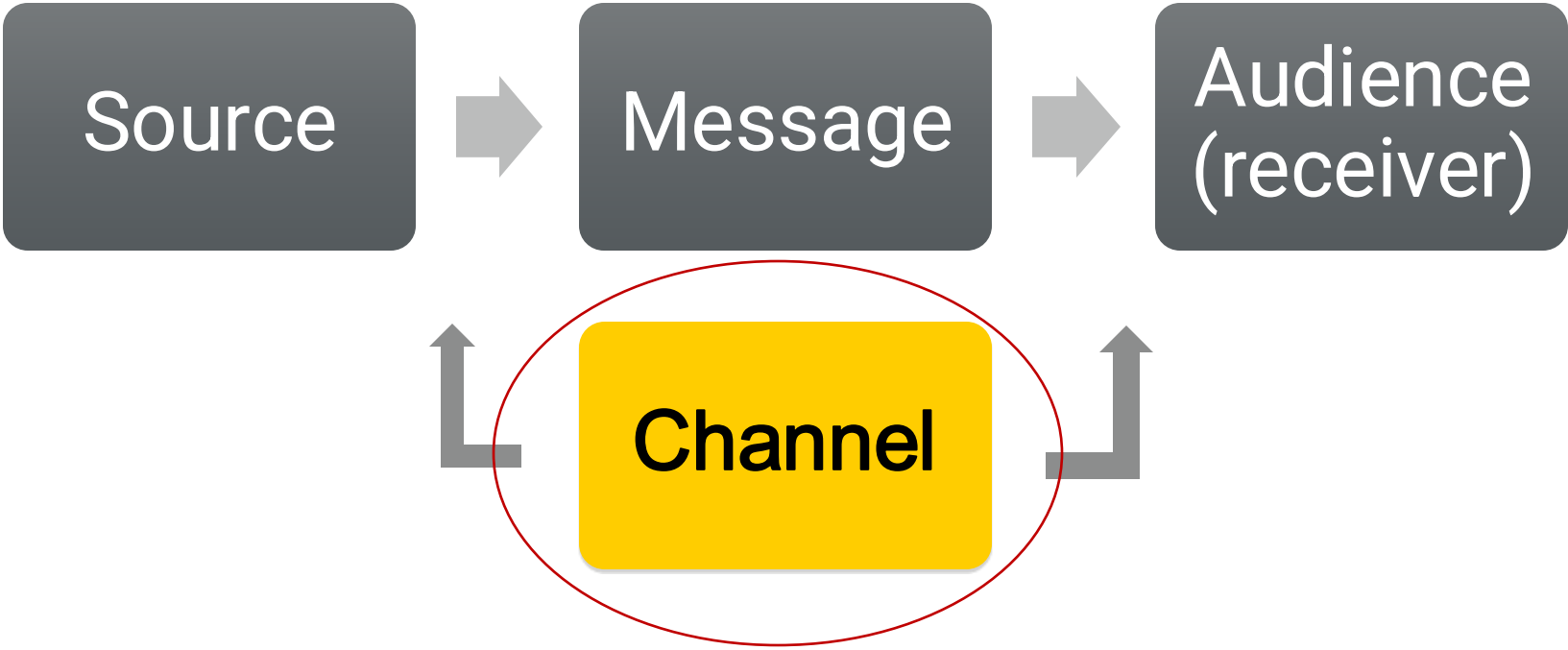


Figure 4.1. A Chart Created by Prevent Handgun Violence Against Kids
SOURCE: Prevent Handgun Violence Against Kids is a public education campaign funded by a grant to Martin & Glantz LLC from The California Wellness Foundation. All statistics are for the State of California. Data on gun dealers: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Jan. 22, 1996; data on high schools: Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, 1994; data on libraries: California State Library, Library Services Bureau, 1994; data on McDonald's: McDonald's Corporate Headquarters, 1996.



What is the most effective channel (method) for reaching my audience?



CHANNEL: Means of communication

- Written (briefs, reports, infographics)
- Internet/email
- Social media, newspaper, television
- Face-to-face (with assistant, family member, physician as channels)
- Legislative testimony
 - 12% of state legislators say testimony is “very influential”
- Stories (may be embedded in any of these)
(The easiest may not be the most effective.)

Moreland-Russell S, et al. "Hearing from all sides" How legislative testimony influences state level policy-makers in the United States. *Int J Health Policy Manag.* Feb 2015;4(2):91-98



How do I decide what data point(s) to use?

- Should I use a Rate? Percentage? Count?
- Should I show disaggregated data? A trend over time?
- You have to know what data you have available, what tells the story best, and what will be most relevant to your audience.



Creating a Good Story with your Data is a Process!

It's about the message—not the software!

What?

BACKGROUND

The issue:
kids have
preconceived bad
notions of science

show student
assignment grades
over course of
quarter to
demonstrate issue

ideas for overcoming
issue, including
pilot program

So What?

Now What?

Describe pilot
program,
goals, etc.

show before &
after survey
feedback to
demonstrate
success of program

RECOMMENDATION

pilot was a success
let's expand going
forward
we need \$\$

When would I use graphics to present my data?

- When you can simplify your data into a couple/few bite size pieces
- When you have limited space/time and want to quickly show the scope of a problem
- When you want to tell a story and you've already gotten their attention!

Check out our Visualize This training!



Using a “Bite, Snack, Meal” Approach to Communicating Data

Bite, Snack, Meal

- A method for providing data to a variety of audiences. Some will want just a small piece of information, some will want to know more, and some will want as much information as possible about the topic.
- **Bite:** A headline with a message
- **Snack:** A concise summary that provides enough information for a content overview
- **Meal:** The full array of information you want to provide



CANCER

Many risk behaviors linked to cancer can be prevented such as excessive drinking, using tobacco products, physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and ultraviolet light exposure. Cancer screening tests can help detect cancer at earlier stages, making treatment easier and improving rates of survival.



486.8

County incidence rate for cancer
(per 100,000 people)

442.3 U.S. avg

National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles, 2016-2020



154.2

County death rate from cancer
(per 100,000 people)

149.4 U.S. avg

National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles, 2016-2020

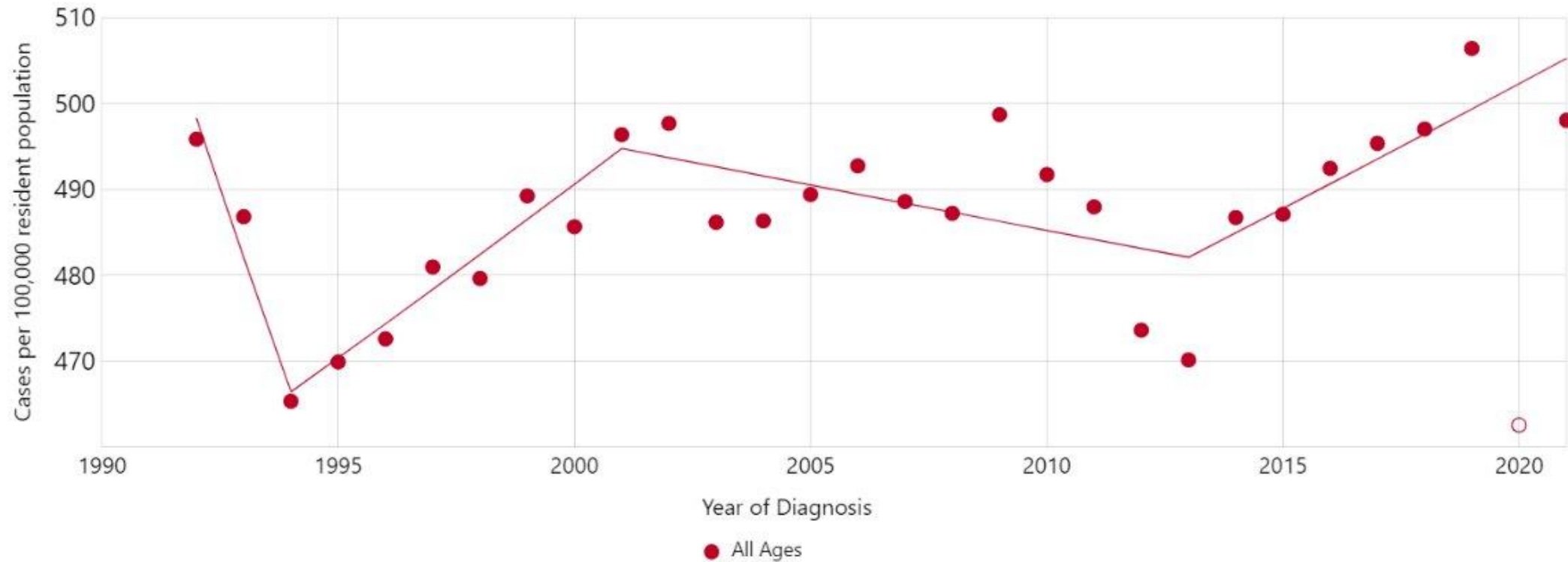


Historical Trends

Incidence, Iowa

All Cancer Sites, All Races (incl Hisp)

Both Sexes, All Ages





Iowa - 2021 Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (BRFSS)

	Consumed 1 or more times per day	Consumed less than 1 time per day
Fruits	58.5%	41.5%
Vegetables	77%	23%



Any Questions?



Small Group Activity

20 minutes



Increase HPV vaccination rates in youth to decrease head and neck cancers in Iowa

Instructions:

- Introduce yourselves!
- **Choose your target audience: Employers, School Administrators, Health Professionals, or Parents.**
- What data points would be of interest to your target audience? Is there any additional information you would want to have?
- Develop your “bite” and “snack” (Bite: A headline with a message; Snack: A concise summary that provides enough information for a content overview)
- Choose one person to share out in large group

A group of people in a meeting room, seen from behind, with several individuals raising their hands. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a professional or educational setting. A yellow banner with the word "Debrief" is overlaid on the image.

Debrief

Our Bite, Snack, Meal Example

- **Bite:** Iowa's incidence rate of oral cavity and pharynx cancer is #1 in the nation, and it is rising faster than all other states.
- **Snack:** Oral cavity and pharynx cancers can be divided into human papillomavirus (HPV)-linked and non-HPV linked cancer types. HPV is thought to be responsible for about 60-70% of oropharyngeal cancers, making vaccination crucial for prevention.
- **Meal:** The HPV vaccination rate among adolescents remains below the national target of 80%, with only about 58.6% of adolescents aged 13-15 years old completing the vaccine series. In Iowa specifically, only 55.8% of 13-15 year olds are fully vaccinated against HPV. Misinformation about the vaccine's safety and necessity contributes to low uptake of this vaccine. Addressing these misconceptions is crucial to increasing vaccine uptake, and subsequently decreasing the rate of oropharyngeal cancer in Iowa.

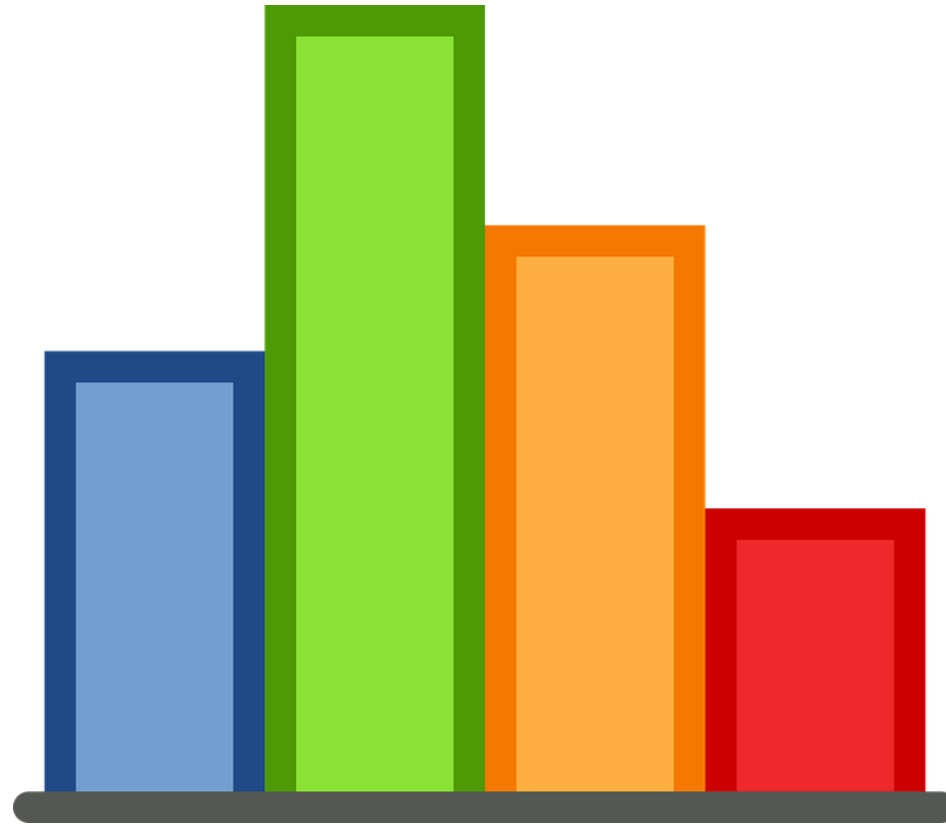


Last thoughts about Data in Public Health

- There is no perfect dataset.
- Use the data to learn about your community/issue (be curious, ask questions)
- You may have to collect some data
- Focus on public health practice—don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good (Voltaire)
- The community should be at the table at all phases of the data life cycle--collection, analysis, interpretation and communication.
- Incorporate equity in your data life cycle (Check out our Disaggregate It training)



Menti.com



Resources

- NCI: Making Data Talk: A Workbook
<https://www.cancer.gov/publications/health-communication/making-data-talk.pdf>
- Using Graphics to Report Evaluation Results
<http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/G3658-13.PDF>
- Yocco and Pulli, Social Math: A method to make complex data meaningful, 2016
- Public Health Reaching Across Sectors (PHRASES) toolkits <https://www.phrases.org/>
- WHO Risk Communication training
<https://www.who.int/risk-communication/training/Module-D1.pdf?ua=1>



IOWA

Thank you!

anjali-deshpande@uiowa.edu

vickie-miene@uiowa.edu

abigail-stock@uiowa.edu

Institute
for Public
Health
Practice,
Research
and Policy

