



Researching Health in Schools: creative ways of presenting data

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Presentation Outline



- Researching health
- School as a setting
- Data types and styles
- Communicating research
- Examples









Researching Health

- Depends on your conceptualisation of health
- Definitions and orientations vary widely
- Individuals, Groups, Organisations
- All depending on your research question
- Clarity from the outset is essential for clarity later on







School as a setting

- Settings as complex, multilayered and range of focii
- Types of schools
- Types of people associated with schools
- •Who is the data from and who is it for?
- •What is the purpose of presenting data on 'health' in 'schools'?







Data types and styles

- Numerical and tex-based data
- Heirarchical or flat?
- Independent or sequential?
- Is there a question to be answered?
- Is there a story to be told?







Some general rules

- Don't be sloppy it's your reputation
- Focus as much as you can and then simplify
- Be honest
- Size matters
- Minimise text, but ensure understandability
- Some disciplines have hard rules on acceptability
- "it's the think, not the ink"



From Avinash Kaushik





Communicating data

- Explain the axes don't assume your audience 'gets it'
- Highlight subsets of data that demonstrate your point
- Dig deeper to unwrap data use sequential slides
- Ensure labels are close to data points
- •Answer the 'why?' questions
- Compliment with energetic delivery

From Hans Rosling, TED talk







Numerical data (1)

- Tables and figures which to use depends on the audience
- Many texts deal with the 'how' or the rules
- Practice with software packages rarely use data analysis packages
- Tables and figures must be interpretable in their own right
- Use for trends or simple comparisons between groups







Numerical data (2)

- Figures and Tables
- Digging deeper into dataset







Trends in positive health behaviours among Irish school children aged 10-17 years

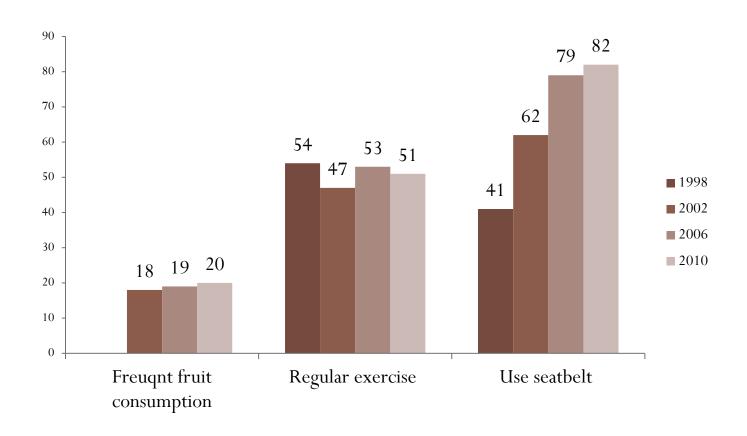








Table 4.16 Percentage of young people who reported they 'always' wear a seatbelt by gender, age group, social class and year, 1998-2010

	1998	2002	2006	2010
Overall	40.8	62.1	79.4	81.6
Girls				
All	45.8	66.2	82.7	84.3
10 to 11	50.6	69.5	88.4	90.1
12 to 14	44.2	66.5	81.5	83.2
15 to 17	45.5	64.2	81.7	83.7
Boys				
All	35.5	56.5	76.3	79.0
10 to 11	38.4	63.1	84.8	82.3
12 to 14	35.6	56.0	76.0	77.4
15 to 17	33.8	53.6	74.7	79.5
Girls				
SC 1-2	46.1	66.7	82.7	84.8
SC 3-4	45.4	65.6	83.8	85.0
SC 5-6	45.4	67.8	82.5	81.5
Boys				
SC 1-2	37.6	56.3	76.6	79.6
SC 3-4	35.1	57.1	77.4	79.9
SC 5-6	31.1	56.1	76.9	77.3





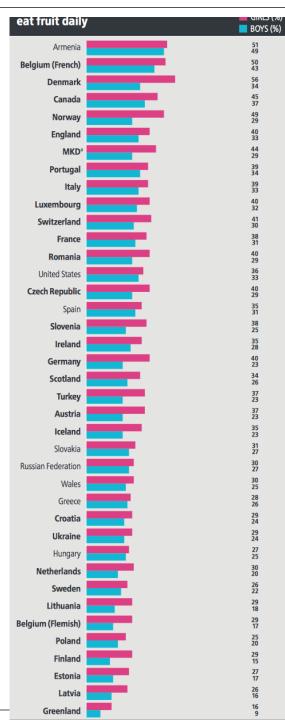


Numerical data (3)

- Too much data?
- Figures and maps
- Colour

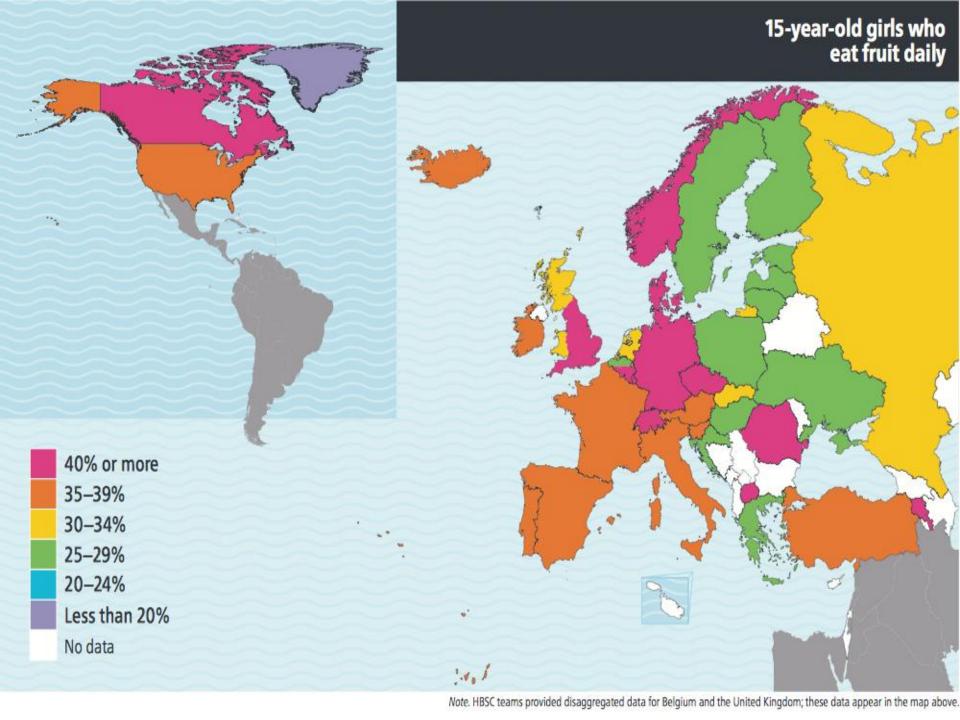


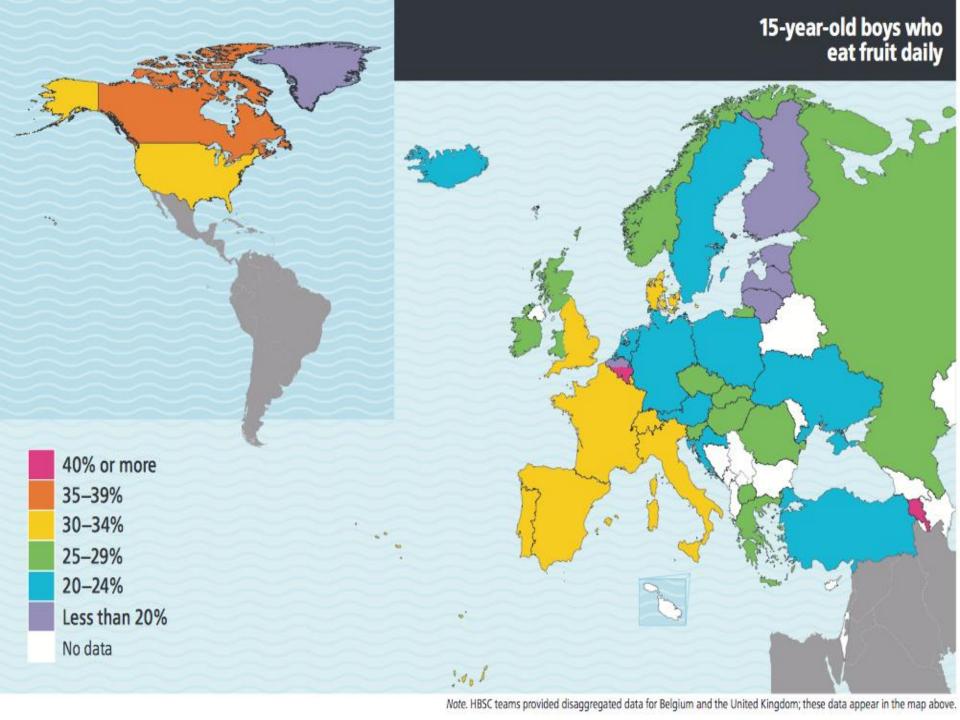


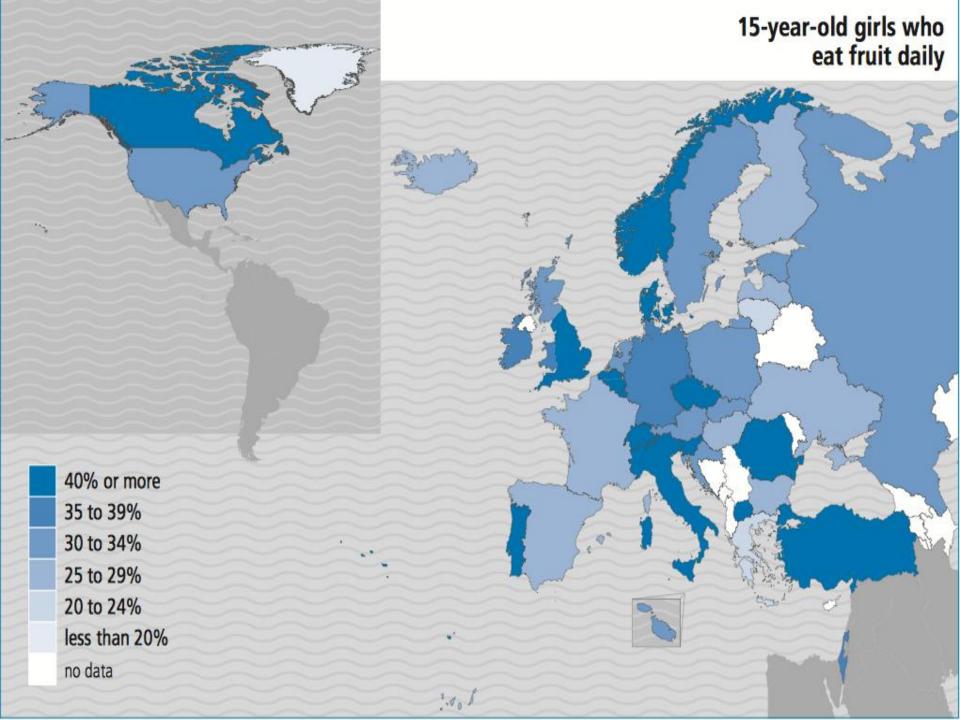


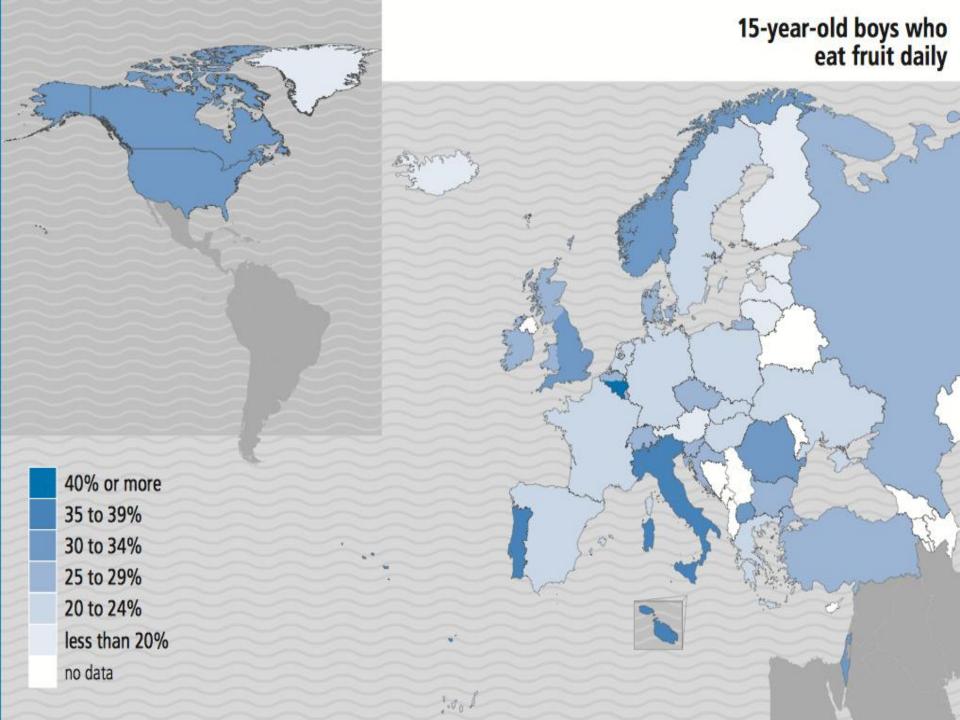
















Text based data

- •Use words?
- •Colour?
- •Shape?
- Order?
- Mirror analysis or mirror the 'story' of the data
- Few rules or guidelines available....







Text based data (2)

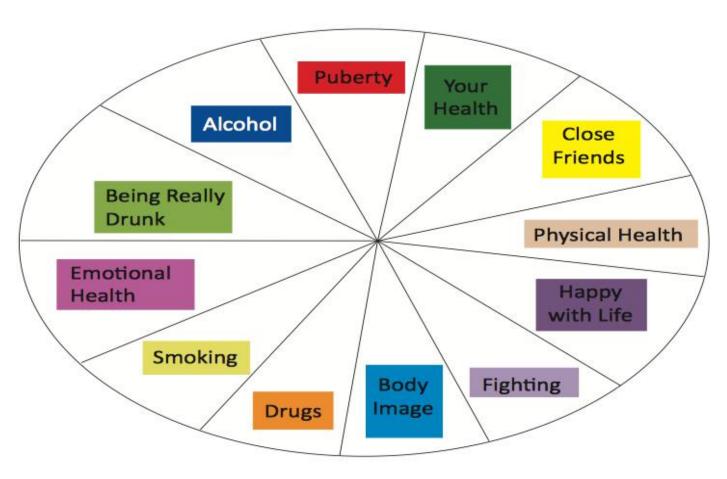
- Researcher developed graphics
- Demonstrating equality
- Complex data (no data reduction)



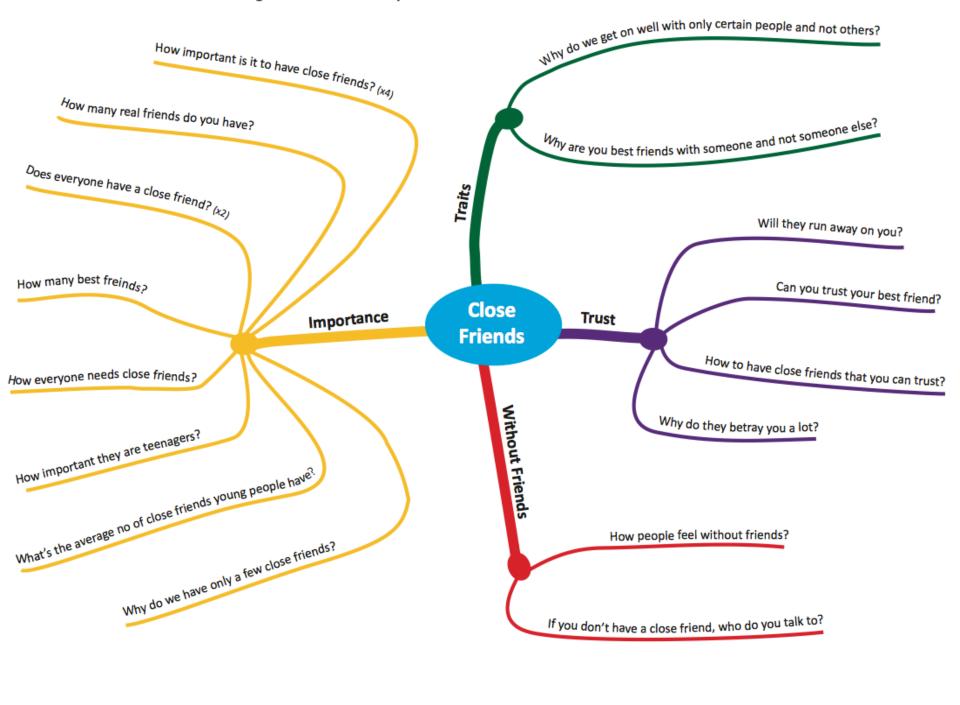




Example of Pizza Chart:







What do you get out of it? What are the effect	What are the dangers? S? Effects later in life? (x6)	What is the legal age?	What age can you drink alcohol?
How do you behave with it (angry, happy)?	Fifects later in life?	At what age is	it safe to drink? When do children start drinking?
item and item item	\ \ \ /		ge do most teenagers start drinking at?
Why does it make people fight? How it affects families.		Aue	How many people drink under 18?
Can drinking alcohol make you stress less?		Age & How Mamy Why is there	How many people get drunk? Pan age limit?
Can you get addicted to alcohol? Why it's so addictive? (x2)		4 8 98	How many different types of alcohol are there?
Could you die from drinking alcohol? (x3) How it affects your body and brain? (x3)	CHECK!	1	What is the best alcohol? What is the worst alcohol? (x2)
high In or			INDIT (NZ)
Why is it so his. Why is it so his. Why is it so his.	Alcol	hol	What is in alcohol? (x^2) How do you make alcohol? (x^2)
How do you know when you have had enough to drink?	uts	u u	hy did people start making it in the first place?
Don't want to know about units. How much is so	Drinking Arnos	₹ Why does	it exist? Why do people $drink_{(x3)}$
How much do people drink on a night out?	Drinking do	Why does	
After how much alcohol can you die?	8	Why like it? (Why people do it - it can kill $you?(x3)$
Is wine supposed to be good to you in small doses? How many litres of alcohol would you need to kill an aver	rage man?		What makes some teenagers drink so much?
How many litres of alcohol would you need to kill all de	anle		Why kids care if they have alcohol?
Should have real stor	ries with young people		Vhy young people think drinking alcohol is cool? (x2)
What do teenagers really think about alcohol?	Arin	B Is it as	Why do some people drink so much?
What do teenagers really think about alcohol? Should you feel uncomfortable if you want to go out with	n friends but you don't want to un	Is it expensive?	How much do people spend on drink a year?





Text based data (3)

Participant developed graphics



Add more facilities

I will make a project which deals with good health

There are not enough toilets, eg 3 urinals & 3 toilets for 150 students





Music of your choice during class intervals

A lot less homework





Encourage internet use

I'll encourage students not to smoke

Let people know about diseases, etc



Mixed Schools

Build pitches where the school was

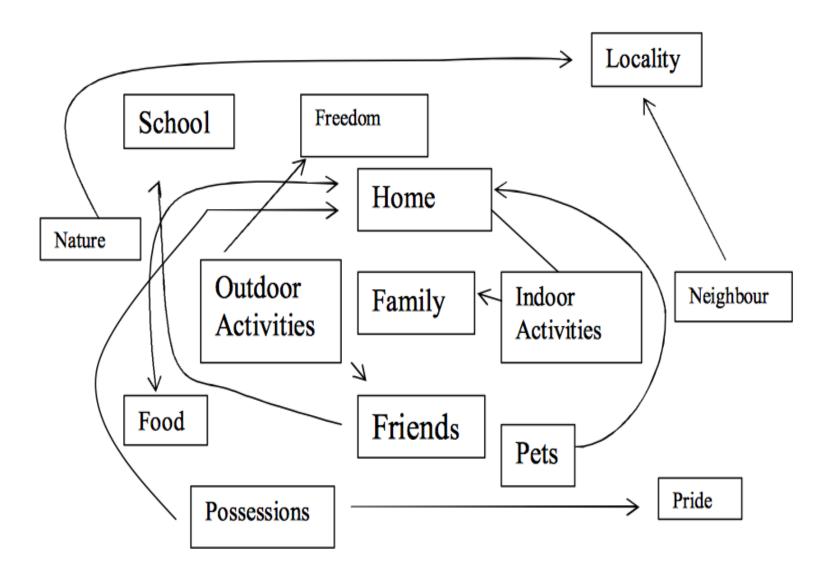
Totally ban smoking in schools - For good this time

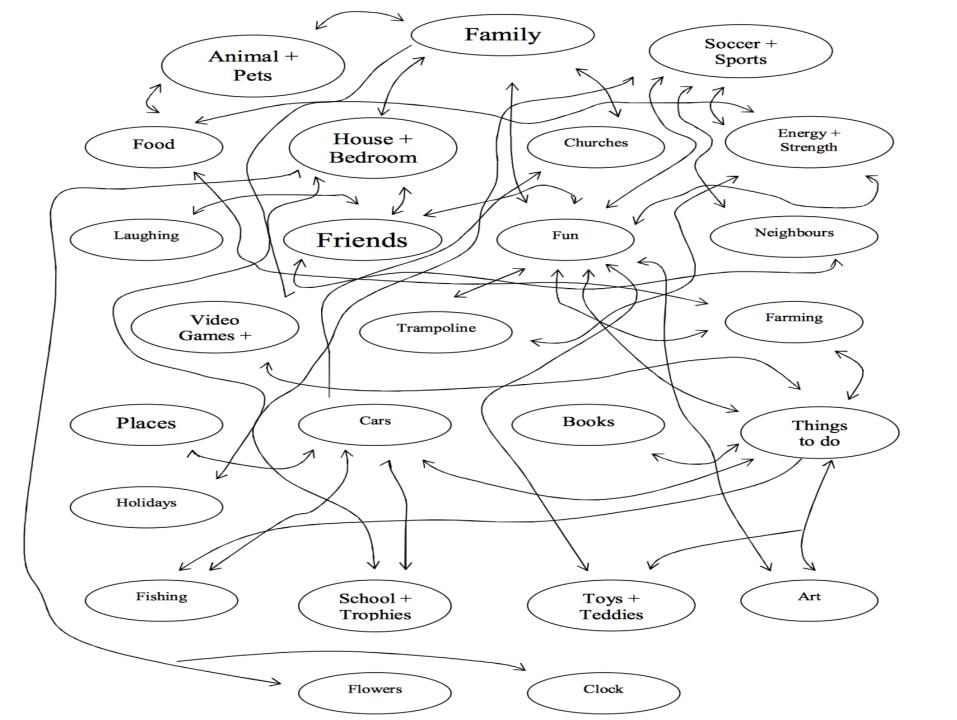
Focus on drugs

Don't down a nagin in one go, you'll get sick

In response to the question 'If it were your job to improve the health of the school. what would you do?' Half of the 83 student participants worked to create this schema.

Figure 1: Teacher's Schema





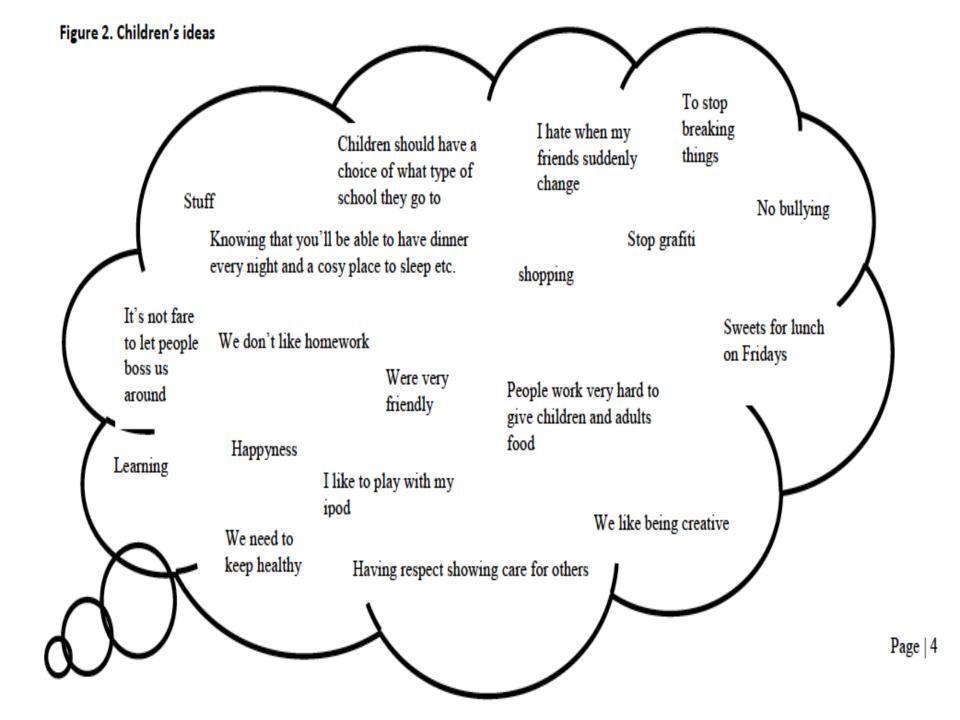


An Roinn Sláinte DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Text based data (4)

- Lists and data reduction
- Colour





re 3. Final Themes

Health of children	Hobbies/Interests	Friends and looking after each other	Familys for children
Being helpful	Feelings	Fun and playing	Learning
Being supported	Do	School	Miscellaneous
Have	Survival	How great we are	Entertainment/Fun
Safety/Protection	Seasons and Celebrations	Your name and where you come from	Bullying and bad behaviour
Safety/Bullying	Environment	Health/Food	Educations





Figure 4. Prioritised Themes

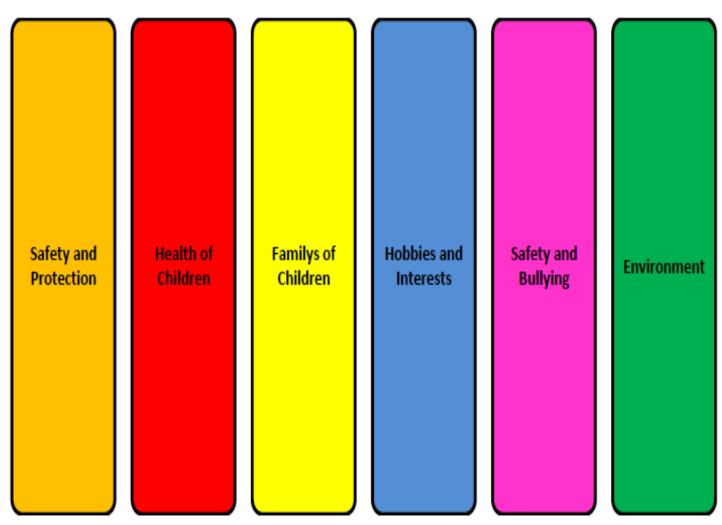






Figure 7. Familys for Children - 17 votes

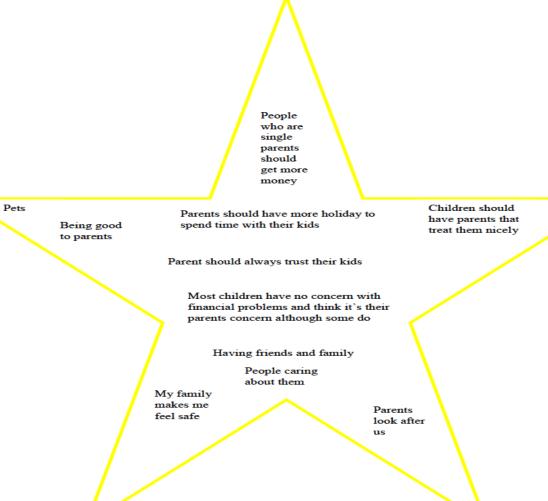




FIGURE 14.

Because not all parents are good so the government can help them.

They feel lonely because they have nobody for their own.

WHY?

Some kids are bullied and need to say it to someone.

> Because every child needs support because if something bad happens they need someone to talk to.

> > Every child needs someone to express their feelings to!

Because every child needs a family.

Because they have a family and suddenly they don't have a family and they can't get them back.

Because some childrens parents have died

Some children have no familys and rely on people to adopt them

Children need adults to help Every child need them with their school support.

work

someone to take care

Every child needs

Every year a load

of children die.

Every child needs a family

Some children familys die when they're young and it's hard for them

> Some parents don't cooperate with adults sometimes

Every child has a right.

Some kids don't have a family to care for them.

Because vou need a family to love you and for you to love.

> If a child doesn't understand something in school they can ask a parent to help them.

> > WHY?

Every child needs a family to love and care for, they sometimes also suffer from child abuse which is very, very cruel!

Some

very

⑻.

lonely

kids are

Every kid needs a family to teach them about the world and make them happy.

WHAT?

FAMILYS

FOR

CHILDREN

Some children have no families and suffer from illneses!

of them

Some children have a parent that neglects them.

> Some adults don't give birth to children and feel very lonely.

Every child needs a family to help them as they grow up.

They die because there is nobody there to feed and take care of them.

Because the only way they can love someone is for someone to adopt them.

Because some parents don't fill up to their responsibility.





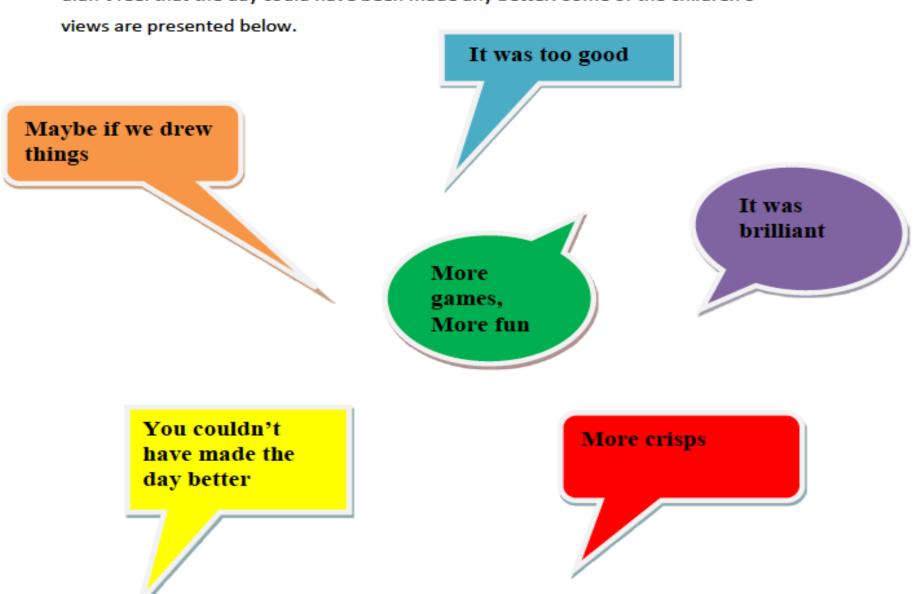
Appendix 1. Space Posters

Poster 1 - 'FAMILYS FOR CHILDREN'





When asked how the day could have been better, some children indicated that more fun activities (such as games and artwork) would have improved the day. Others didn't feel that the day could have been made any better. Some of the children's views are presented below.







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