

Translating Data and Research into Policy *From Analysis to Action*

Hosted by ASTHO and CSTE

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Avenues of Influence

- Take advantage of opportunities
- Respond to requests
- Engage in agenda setting
- Participate in policy formulation



Take advantage of opportunities

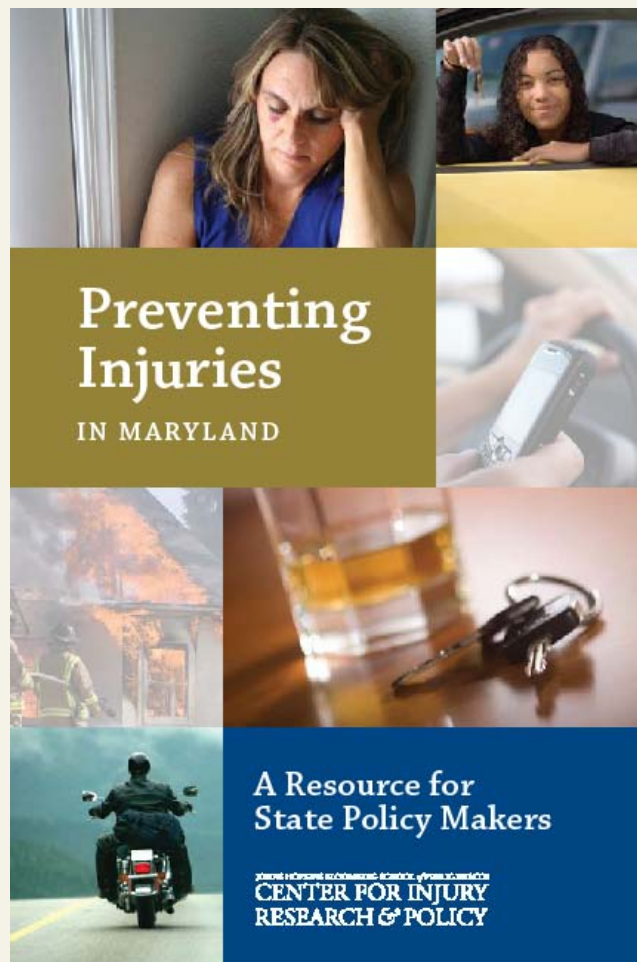
- Examples of opportunities
 - Events related to public health issue of interest
 - Chance meetings
 - Personal/professional interests of policy makers



Respond to Requests

- Requests from policymakers to provide information, testimony.

Agenda Setting: Example of Injury in Maryland



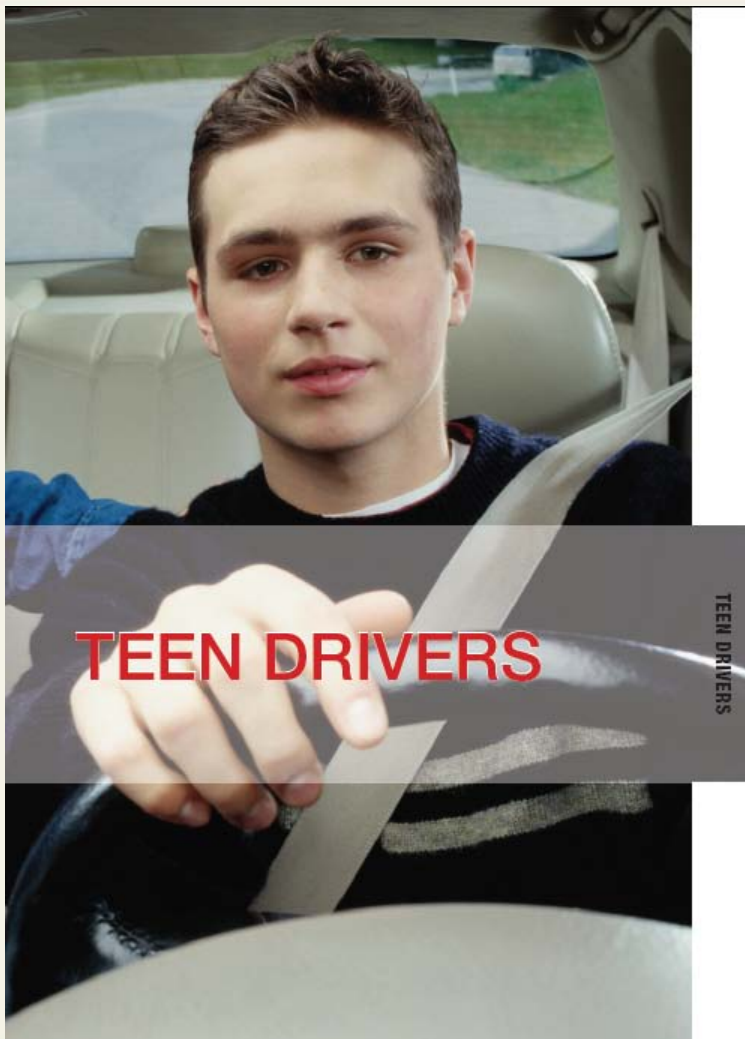


Agenda Setting: Example of Injury in Maryland

Goals of Outreach:

- Raise awareness about the toll of injury in Maryland
- Offer solutions to prevent and reduce the burden of injury in Maryland
- Center for Injury Research and Policy is a resource

Agenda Setting: Example of Injury in Maryland



Strategy:

- Policy guide
- Committee briefing
- Press event

Agenda Setting: Example of Injury in Maryland

BURDEN

- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens, accounting for more than one in three deaths in this age group.¹
- During 1998-2007, 24,655 drivers ages 15-17 were involved in fatal crashes. Of these crashes, 10,388 of the actual drivers were killed.²
- In 2007, 16-to-24 year olds represented one-fourth of all traffic fatalities.³
- In 2006, 1 out of 4 young drivers ages 15-20 killed in crashes had blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) of 0.08 or higher.⁴

HOW DOES THIS AFFECT MARYLAND?

- During 1999-2006, deaths from motor vehicles were the leading cause of death for teens in Maryland.¹
- In 2007, almost 7,500 drivers 20 years old and younger were involved in fatal and injury-causing crashes in Maryland.⁵
- In 2007, alcohol and/or drugs were involved in close to 30 percent of crashes involving young drivers 20 years old and younger.⁵
- In 2007, 19% of fatally injured teen drivers did not use seatbelts.⁵

HOW DO WE ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM?

- Enforcement of underage purchase, possession, and provision laws for youth access to alcohol.⁴
- Strengthen and enforce the state's Graduated Drivers Licensing (GDL) system that contains passenger limits, night restrictions and mandatory practices in Maryland.
- Stronger enforcement of primary seat belt law in Maryland.
- Driver's education on its own has not been demonstrated to reduce crashes among high school drivers.⁶

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Center for Injury Research and Policy at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
www.jhsph.edu/InjuryCenter

Maryland Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Administration
www.mdot.state.md.us/

Choose Safety for Life
www.choosesafetyforlife.com/

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
www.nhtsa.dot.gov/

Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety
www.saferoads.org/

University of Maryland School of Medicine National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems (NSC)
medschool.umaryland.edu/nscfortrauma/default.asp

International Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS)
www.iihs.org/ratings/default.aspx

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1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2003). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (producer). Available from: URL www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars. [Year Month (abbreviated) Day--this is the date you accessed the data].
2. Teen Crashes--everyone is at risk. AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, Feb. 2009. Web. 2 Nov. 2009. www.aaa.com.
3. Department of Transportation. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic Safety Facts 2007. Web. 2 Nov. 2009. www.nhtsa.dot.gov/.
4. "Teen Drivers." National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Web. 2 Nov. 2009. www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/template.MAXIMIZE/menuitem.c18630c94ad8babbf30811060008a0c77a7a9e:portlet.tpnt-4427b997caacf504a8bdba101891ef9a_vw_MX8jvax:portlet.prp.4427b997caacf504a8bdba101891ef9a_viewID=detail_view&itemID=59e8492389274210VgNVCMI0000026d17898RCRD&reviewType=standard.
5. Maryland Department of Transportation. Office of Traffic and Safety. Maryland Traffic Safety Facts 2007. Young Drivers. Maryland Highway Safety Office and National Study Center for Trauma and EMS, 16 Apr. 2009. Web. 2 Nov. 2009. www.medschool.umaryland.edu/NSCforTrauma/.
6. Vernick, JS, Li, G, Opatis, S, MacKenzie, EJ, Baker, SE, Gielen, AC. Effects of high school driver education on motor vehicle crashes, violations, and licensure. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 1999. 16(40-6).



Participate in Policy Formulation: Ways to Engage

- Volunteer with an elected official
 - Annapolis
 - Washington
- Meet with an elected official
- Testify on a bill (rules vary among legislative bodies)



Participate in Policy Formulation: Example of IPV and Guns

Goals of Outreach:

- Raise awareness to variation among laws
- Provide information about status of state laws
- Recommend specific components of good policy
- Establish Center for Gun Policy and Research as a resource

Participate in Policy Formulation: Example of IPV and Guns

REMOVING GUNS FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

An Analysis of State Level Policies
to Prevent Future Abuse



JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Center for Gun Policy and Research

Protecting Health, Saving Lives—Millions at a Time

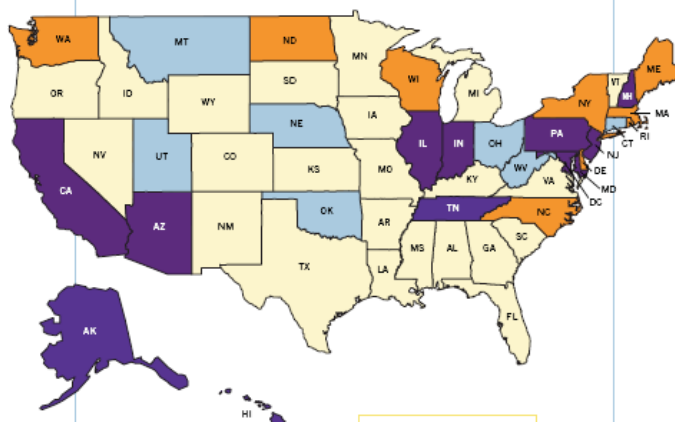
Strategy:

- Summary of state laws
- Distribute
- Make available

Participate in Policy Formulation: Example of IPV and Guns

REMOVING GUNS FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

State-by-State Summary



■ Police Authority
■ Court Authority
■ Police and Court Authority
■ No Authority Granted

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REMOVING GUNS FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

Laws Granting Court Authority to Order Respondents to Surrender Firearms through Protective Orders

Authority: Whether the court is required by law (shall) or has discretionary authority (may) under the law to order firearms removed is noted in this column.

Type of Protective Order: Whether the authority to order guns removed applies to temporary and/or permanent protective orders is noted in this column.

Gun Use or Risk of Use Required: Whether gun use, or perceived risk of gun use is required in order for the court to order firearms removed is noted in this column.

Surrender Responsibility: Whether responsibility for surrendering firearms ordered removed lies with the Respondent and/or law enforcement is noted in this column.

Alabama

Research did not reveal any laws that explicitly grant the court authority to order an accused batterer to surrender firearms through a protective order.

Alaska

Alaska Stat. § 18-66-100(b)(7)

The court may use the protective order to require a respondent to surrender his firearms if the respondent used a firearm during the domestic violence incident. When investigating a domestic violence crime, a law enforcement officer shall inform the victim, both orally and in writing, of the services available to victims of intimate partner violence and the right to petition the court for a protective order that may require the respondent to surrender his firearms.

Authority	Type of Protective Order	Gun Use or Risk of Use Required	Surrender Responsibility
May	Permanent	Yes	Respondent

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3602(S)(4)

As part of an order of protection, the court may prohibit a respondent from possessing or purchasing firearms for the duration of the order if there is a credible threat to the physical safety of the petitioner. A respondent must surrender his firearms to law enforcement immediately upon service of the order, or within 24 hours.

Authority	Type of Protective Order	Gun Use or Risk of Use Required	Surrender Responsibility
May	Permanent	No	Respondent

Arkansas

Research did not reveal any laws that explicitly grant the court authority to order an accused batterer to surrender firearms through a protective order.

■ Police Authority
■ Court Authority
■ Police and Court Authority
■ No Authority Granted

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Audiences to Influence

- Policy makers
- Advocates
- Media
- Other stakeholders



Types of Research that Inform Policy

- Size of the problem
- Scope of the problem
- Populations affected by the problem
- Costs associated with the problem (not limited to dollars)
- What is currently being done about the problem?
- What should we be doing about the problem?
 - What is involved in doing what you recommend?
 - What will be gained by following your recommendation?
- **SIMPLE**



How Research Can Affect Policy

- Generate new ideas
 - Attention to emerging problems
 - Re-define old problems
 - Propose new solutions
- Provide information about solutions under consideration
 - evaluation



Using Research to Inform Policy: Tools and Concepts

Social Math

- An ignition interlock cost less than a beer a day
- A residential sprinkler system costs less to install in a new home than a granite countertop.
- The number of uninsured people in the US is about equal to the populations of California, Oregon and Washington combined.



Using Research to Inform Policy: Tools and Concepts

Synthesis Project of RWJF

- translated
- accessible
- relevant

- Why is this of interest to policymakers?
- What story does the evidence tell?
- What choices does the evidence suggest would be most effective?
- What are the implications for policymakers?



Using Research to Inform Policy: Tools and Concepts

Health Impact Assessment

- A combination of procedures, methods and tools that systematically judges the potential effects of a policy, program or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA identifies appropriate actions to manage those effects.

(IAIA 2006, adapted from world health organization, 1999)

- A practical approach for translating public health research into predictions and practical recommendations that decision-makers can use to ensure that their policies contribute to healthier communities.

*Source: The Health Impact Project,
Pew Charitable Trusts*



Essential skill common across tools and
venues:

WRITING



Tips for Successful Policy Writing

- Characteristics/qualities of good written policy documents:
 - correct
 - concise
 - clear
 - credible
 - primary source material when citing data

Source: Catherine F. Smith, Writing Public Policy



Tips for Successful Policy Writing

- Characteristics/qualities of good written policy documents:
 - active voice (avoid the passive)
 - simplify words, when possible
 - utilize $\Rightarrow$ use
 - formulate $\Rightarrow$ make
 - facilitate $\Rightarrow$ help
 - precise
 - efficient
 - logical
 - multiple sources of support



Tips for Successful Policy Writing

- Style
 - when using data
 - take holiday dinner test
 - easy to read
 - space and layout
 - avoid jargon
 - direct
 - avoid abusive language
- Content
 - Include references
 - Include contact information

Examples of Writing for a Policy Audience: Advertisement

WHILE YOU WERE ON RECESS, NEARLY

**4 MILLION
AMERICANS**

RECEIVED MEDICAL TREATMENT
FOR INJURIES, GENERATING
9 BILLION DOLLARS
IN LIFETIME MEDICAL COSTS.

Injury is one of the most serious, costly and preventable health problems in the U.S. It is the leading cause of death for children. Each day 475 Americans die of injuries from car crashes, falls, assaults, fires and other trauma.

Many injuries can be prevented.

**INCLUDE INJURY PREVENTION IN
HEALTH CARE REFORM
TO SAVE LIVES AND MONEY.**

American Academy of Pediatrics • American Trauma Society • Center for Injury Research and Policy of Nationwide Children's Hospital • Harborview Injury Prevention & Research Center • Home Safety Council • Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy • Medical College of Wisconsin Injury Research Center • Mount Sinai Injury Control Research Center • National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions • National Fire Protection Association • Research!America • Safe Kids USA • Society for Advancement of Violence and Injury Research • State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association • University of Iowa Injury Prevention Research Center • University of North Carolina Injury Prevention Research Center • Washington University Brown Center for Violence and Injury Prevention • West Virginia University Injury Control Research Center

To learn what you can do to put injury prevention in health care reform, visit www.jhsph.edu/InjuryCenter/HealthCareReform





Tips for Successful Policy Writing

- Make the time for edits
 - review draft
 - have others review
 - then review it again



And Remember

- Types of Policy
 - litigation
 - regulation
 - legislation



Where Are We Going?

- Venues for Making Policy
 - within country levels of government
 - corporate
 - global



Final Thought

*The good news is that evidence can matter.
The bad news is that it often does not.*

Julius Court