

Best Processes for Strategic Communication of Program Results

Jeff Niederdeppe

Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Communication

Senior Associate Dean of Faculty Development, Jeb E. Brooks School of Public Policy

Co-Director, Cornell Center for Health Equity (CCHEq)

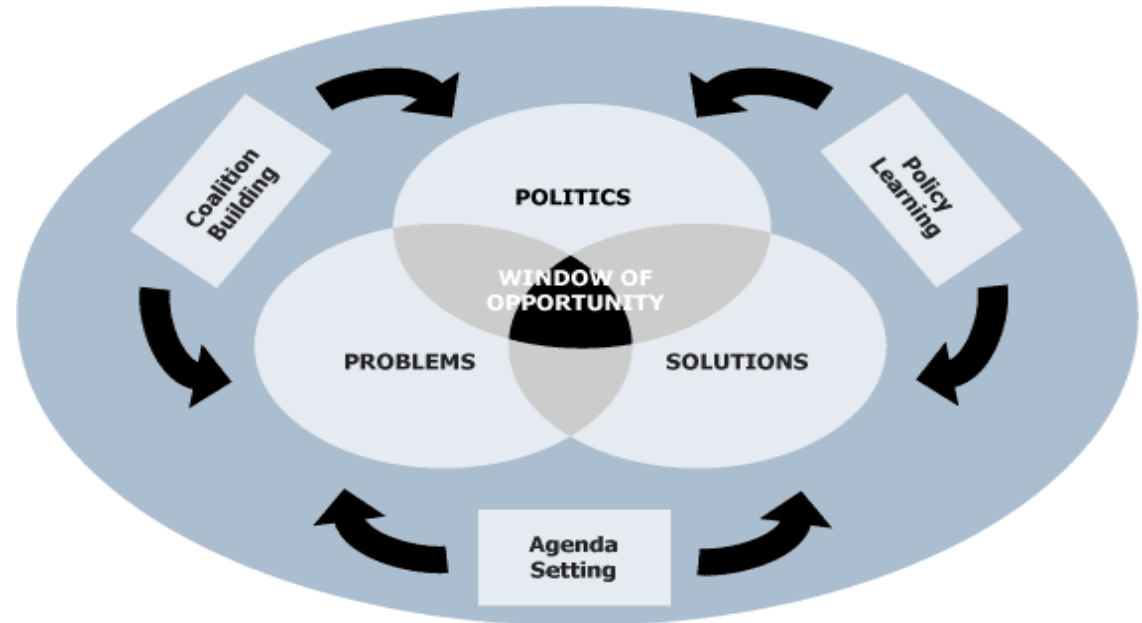
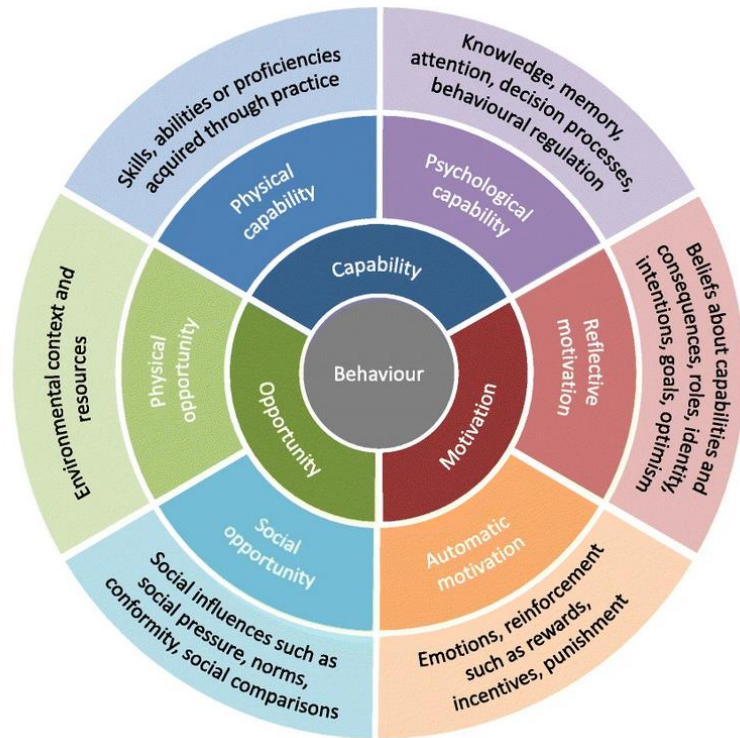
Founding Co-Director, Collaborative on Media and Messaging (COMM)

Key Strategic Questions

1. Why communicate program results?
2. How to communicate program results?
 - To Whom to say it?
 - What to say?
 - When to say it?
 - Where to say it (via what channels)?
 - How to say it (e.g., stories, evidence, figures, statistics)?
3. Is there potential for unintended negative consequences?

Why Communicate Program Results?

The Processes of Changing Behavior, Institutional Practices, and Policies are Complex



A Few of the Ways Evidence Can Inform Practice and Policy

1. Agenda Setting

- This is a problem/program/policy important to discuss

2. Persuasion / Framing / Direct Advocacy

- You should address this issue / fund or support this policy
- This is an important way to think about this problem/program/policy that aligns with your goals/values

3. Coalition Building / Mobilization

- Let's work together on this problem/program/policy

Best Process: Identify Goal and Theory of Change

1. Agenda Setting
 - Broad dissemination, frequent exposure
2. Persuasion / Framing / Direct Advocacy
 - Direct communication with decision-makers or at-risk people
 - Craft messages that align with audience values
3. Coalition Building / Mobilization
 - Identify which people/groups could be engaged, connect with them and/or engage with knowledge brokers who already do

How to Communicate Program Results – To Whom to Say It?

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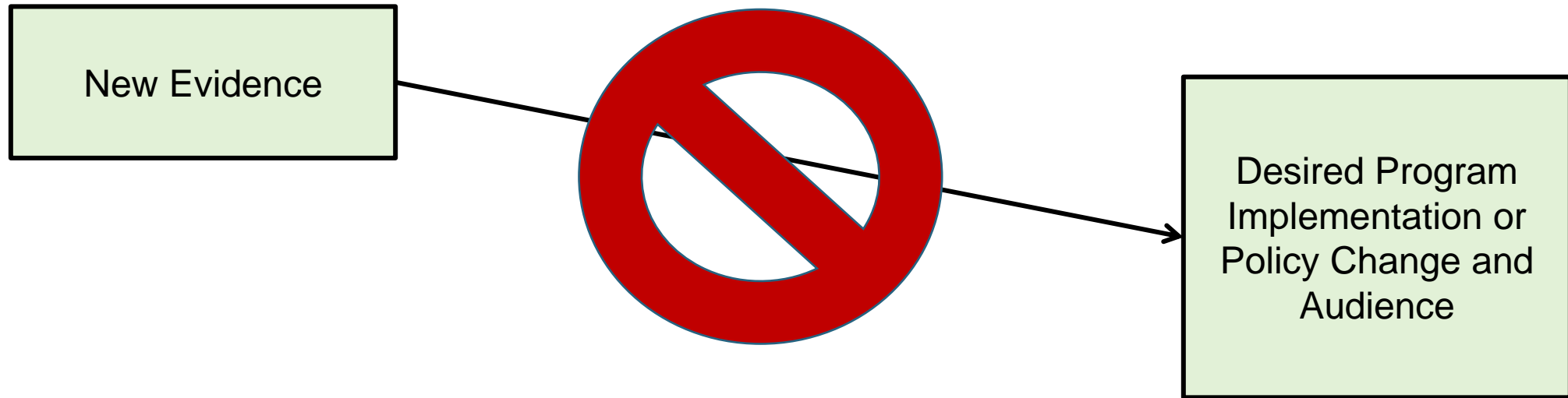
- Depends on goals of dissemination and theory of change
- Successful program dissemination strategists know the values and beliefs of key audiences and craft messages that are tailored to those audiences

How to Communicate Program Results – To Whom to Say It?

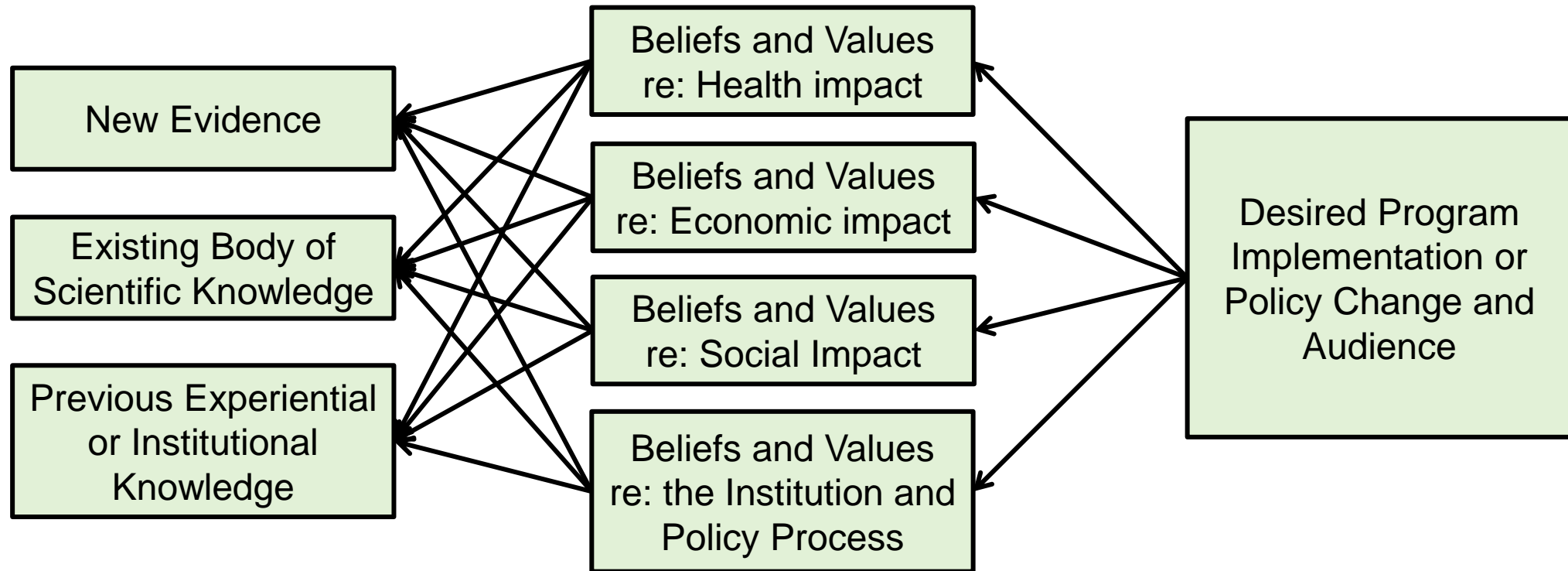
1. Institutional Decision Makers?
 - Persuade those who are opposed or mobilize supporters?
2. General Public?
 - Persuade those who are opposed or mobilize supporters?
3. Practice Communities?
 - Incremental or paradigmatic change? Benefit or harm?
4. Scholarly Communities?
 - Incremental or paradigmatic change?

How to Communicate Program Results – What to Say?

Best Process: Think About the Desired Outcome and Work Backward



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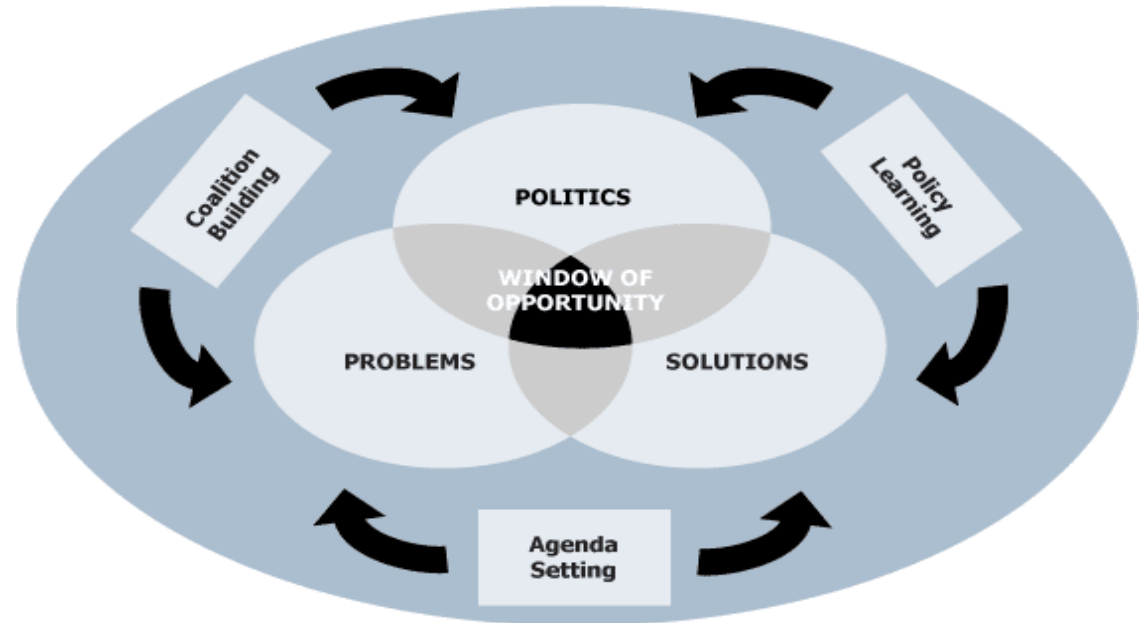
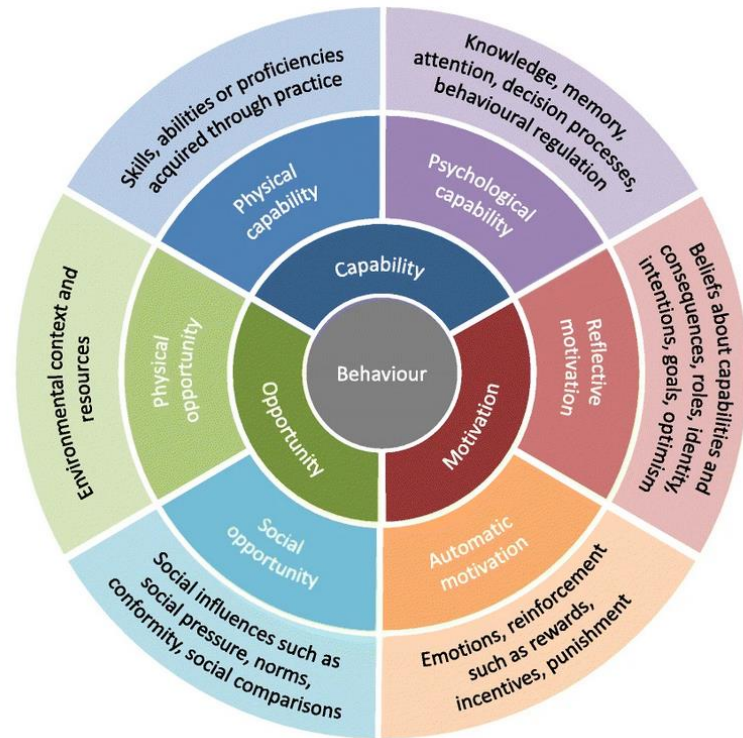


How to Communicate Program Results – When to Say It?

Program Implementation and Evaluation Have Long Time Horizons

Identify Gap in Evidence →
Design Program and Study to Address Gap →
Secure Funding for Program, Implement →
Implement Program and Analyze Study →
Publish Study Results in Journal →
Disseminate Results More Broadly →
Identify Next Gap In Evidence...
(rinse and repeat)

But Process of Changing Behavior, Institutional Practices, and Policies are Complex & Non-Linear



How to Communicate Program Results – When to Say It?

- Need to think about communication strategy from the beginning
 1. Institutional Decision Makers?
 - When they come to you, likely not on your timeline
 2. General Public?
 - Today, if it is relevant and/or newsworthy
 3. Practice Communities?
 - We needed this info yesterday!
 4. Scholarly Communities?
 - Dependent on reviewers, editors, journal backlog, etc...

How to Communicate Program Results – Where to Say It?

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- Go where your audiences are, based on your theory of change
 - Social media? (hyper-targeting, politically polarized)
 - Traditional media? (still relevant for decision-makers)
 - Community gatherings / meetings? (mobilization)
 - Interpersonal conversations? (decision-makers)
 - Webinars and learning sessions? (scholar/practice community)
 - Peer reviewed literature? (scholar/practice community)

How to Communicate Program Results – How to Say It?

How to Communicate Program Results – How to Say It?

- There are many strategies informed by theory and research
 - Personal storytelling (program participants, etc.)
 - Data storytelling (Corbin's presentation)
 - Evidence and argument
 - Inoculating against oppositional arguments
 - Vision, values, and emotions

Best Process: Consider Potential Unintended Negative Consequences

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- First, do no harm
- Unpredictable, but:
 - Werther effect
 - Losing the narrative / frame
 - Priming stereotypes or individual responsibility
 - Catalyzing oppositional forces