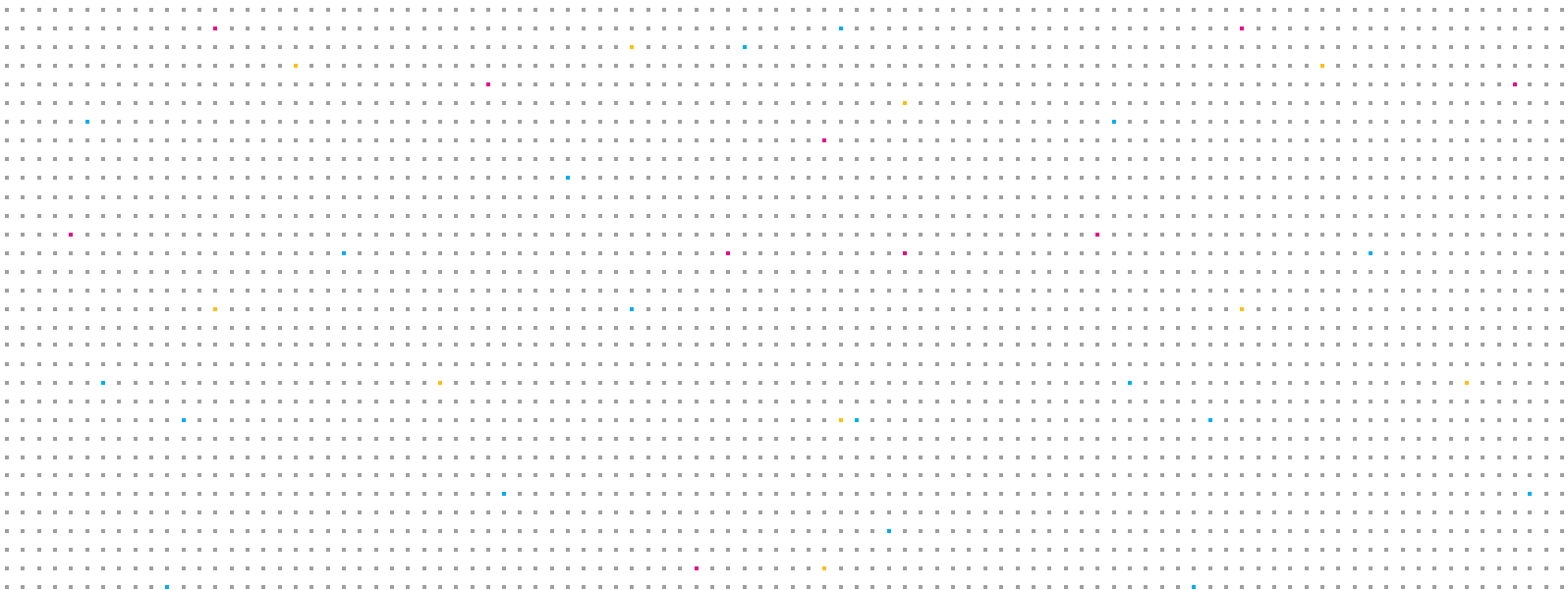# GUITE TO DATA CHATS: CONVENING COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS ABOUT DATA

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Imagine a group of people sitting on a grassy yard on a sunny day having an animated discussion over colorful images and graphics. Picturing such a scene, you might not imagine the exchange was prompted by neighborhood data.

Developed by Data You Can Use (DYCU) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Data Chats are community conversations about data designed to draw out residents' perspectives and interpretations. They are a locally tested model for disseminating important information and engaging community members.

Data Chats center residents' knowledge, community understanding, and experiences as much as quantitative data. DYCU's motto is "no data without stories, no stories without data," and the organization represents Milwaukee in the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP).

From years of experience in cities across the country, we believe that if people have accessible information relevant to their local priorities, they will be better positioned to envision responses, advocate for resources, and participate in solutions to benefit their communities. This is particularly important for communities of color and people with low incomes who have been traditionally excluded from decisionmaking and even harmed by others' use of data about them. Today's researchers and data analysts are realizing the shortcomings of analyzing secondary data in a vacuum and the value of supporting the findings with qualitative experiences. They are also striving to more effectively use data to advance racial equity, not only through the substance of the research but also through the process.

Our network sees a gap in practical and tested guidance on how to bring residents and analysts together with data to explore community priorities. This guide intends to provide encouragement and support to groups interested in bringing data to the people who have the most at stake.

OTHER APPROACHES FOR ENGAGING PEOPLE WITH DATA

DATA WALKS: AN INNOVATIVE WAY TO SHARE DATA WITH COMMUNITIES: Data Walks share key data and findings with community residents and program participants; ensure a more robust analysis and understanding of the data; help inform better programming and policies to address the strengths and needs of a particular community or population; and inspire individual and collective action among community agents.

COMMUNITY VOICE AND POWER SHARING GUIDEBOOK: The guidebook includes practical advice for partnership building, community advisory boards, participatory approaches to surveys, and youth engagement.

PHOTOVOICE: ETHICAL PHOTOGRAPHY FOR SOCIAL CHANGE: Photovoice involves participatory photography, digital storytelling, and self-advocacy projects for socially excluded groups (see this example from Austin, Texas).

WHY HOLD A DATA CHAT?

At its core, a Data Chat is a tool for two-way learning. The structure ensures that researchers are learning as much from the community as the community is from them. Community members engage with quantitative data, examine them in the context of their own experiences, and consider what action they might take in response. Researchers, data analysts, and policymakers also learn from community members' experiences that contextualize, challenge, and shift the understanding of quantitative data. Uncovering where community experience differs from what the data portray will improve the quality of the research.

The conversations generate a deeper, long-term connection and understanding between the data organization and neighbors and partners. They also offer insights on how to present data to different neighborhoods and communities. Any Data Chats organizer must be open to correction and learning from community expertise.

Data Chats are intended to be small, intimate conversations. Unlike Data Walks, these conversations keep all participants in one group, looking at the same data and having a shared conversation. The intimacy of the setting allows the community and the presenters to engage deeply and build relationships. Data Chat organizers should approach the process with the belief that data are for everyone; residents already engage with data on a regular basis, although they may not think of it in exactly those terms.

One important element of a Data Chat is how it offers opportunities for community members to move from participating to taking action, or even receiving training to host a Data Chat for others in their community.

HISTORY OF DATA CHATS

Engaging neighbors in data collection, analysis, and dissemination is central to DYCU's practice. The organization developed many of the approaches now used in Data Chats from sharing data analysis results in their Amani Safety Initiative. Through conversations about the data, residents develop a shared understanding about the many aspects of public safety and set priorities for collective action.

Building on lessons from that process, DYCU brought the Data Chat model to other Milwaukee neighborhoods after the release of PLACES data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. These digests used census tract–level data from PLACES to examine health conditions in Milwaukee neighborhoods. DYCU had already introduced data digests in March 2020 when the pandemic hit, so the Data Chats provided an excellent way to share data on health conditions in the new context of COVID-19.

> "THE AMAZING THING THAT HAPPENED IS THAT THE COMMUNITY REALIZED THAT DATA IS OUR LANGUAGE TOO."
>
> Denisha Tate-McAlister
> Amani Neighborhood Revitalization Team

PLANNING FOR A DATA CHAT

Before building out a Data Chat, consider a few key questions that will help you articulate your goals:

- What is your relationship to the community?
- What topics do you want to include?
- What resources do you need for a Data Chat?
- What actions can the community take after the event?

01 WHAT IS YOUR **RELATIONSHIP** TO THE COMMUNITY?

Reflecting on your connection to the community you plan to engage is an important first step. Data Chats are an appropriate method when you either have a relationship with members of the community or can partner with an organization that does. You may tap into your existing relationships in a neighborhood or build new connections with residents. These ties are essential and should precede any planning for data chats.

Having knowledge of community context and interests is key to planning a successful process, and establishing trust before the event kicks off ensures residents' comfort during the conversation. DYCU originally reached out to their local network for organizational partners connected with neighborhoods. By partnering with these organizations, DYCU was able to tap into existing trust between residents and their partner organizations.

The Data Chats in Milwaukee were focused at the neighborhood level, with participants from the same neighborhood having overlapping interests. However, you can expand the structure to a larger geographic area with a specific group in mind, such as people attending a congregation, participating in a service program, or belonging to a youth group.

02 WHAT **TOPICS** DO YOU WANT TO INCLUDE?

Topics for Data Chats should relate to what is already happening in the community. Data Chats work best when relevant data are available that may otherwise not be disaggregated or shared in a way that is easy to understand by the people most affected. For DYCU, these included indicators from a local community survey and from nationally available census tract–level data (PLACES). The Urban Institute maintains a catalog of small-area data that lists other data sources available nationally.

DYCU focused previous Data Chats on community safety and health indicators, but the format is flexible to fit most topics. If needed, you should do some reconnaissance to determine what topics are of interest, whether through having informal conversations, attending community meetings, or scanning media. Sometimes, an external partner such as a foundation or government official might suggest these topics. In these cases, you should take additional time vetting the data, focus questions, and structure with partners to ensure that the topic is relevant to the community.

03 WHAT **ACTIONS** CAN THE COMMUNITY TAKE AFTER THE EVENT?

Data Chats do not require post-event activities but are structured to encourage future engagement with the topic. Organizers should anticipate actions that participants may want to take after the conversation. These may include leading future chats with other community members, organizing around some of the topics that arose during the conversation, or seeking out additional data. The residents who participated in DYCU's Data Chats planned events with their own networks and pushed for additional COVID-19 testing sites in their neighborhoods. Additionally, the events spawned three requests for Data Chats in other neighborhoods. Providing concrete ways for residents to take on some of these activities is a useful preplanning step. In Milwaukee, for example, residents used the indicator that 37 percent of households do not have a car to fight against the county eliminating the neighborhood's only bus line. With this justification, the county added two new extended routes accessible to the neighborhood.

04 WHAT **RESOURCES** ARE NEEDED FOR A DATA CHAT?

You should verify that you have the staff time and skills needed for a Data Chat to:

- **Connect** with community groups or partners to determine the goals of the event and recruit participants;
- **Plan and produce** the data visuals and other materials for the chat;
- **Identify** the location (whether physical or virtual) and conduct the chat; and
- Do any **follow-up** planned for community engagement.

Other direct costs include compensation for the partner organization(s), honoraria for participants, the amount needed for the chat itself, and any rental fees or refreshments at the event.

SETTING UP A DATA CHAT
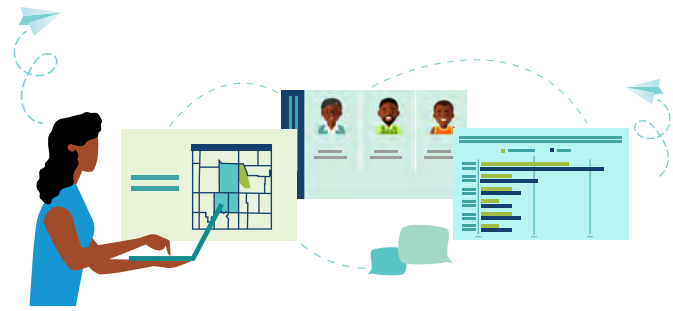
Although Data Chats involve informal discussion, preparation is key to running a smooth event. If you have worked through the planning questions, you have connected with the focus communities, defined a topic, and considered post-event activities.

01 IDENTIFYING **PARTNERS** AND DEFINING ROLES

For DYCU, partnering with community organizations was key to the Data Chats' success. In your city, potential groups may be neighborhood-based (such as community development corporations or resident associations) or citywide groups (such as those that work with young people or adults returning from incarceration). If you do choose to partner, you should jointly and explicitly define roles and determine how each group will be compensated for their time. For example, the partner organizations for DYCU's health chat were responsible for recruiting and compensating participants and confirming the date, time, and platform of the event. Appendix A provides a sample of the agreement used with partners. Other key considerations might include whether translation services are required, both for materials and at the event itself.

02 SELECTING THE **INDICATORS**

Preparing the data and presentation packet is the next step. If you have already engaged a partner group or organization, they should be consulted on the data points that you develop. For example, neighbors expressed a preference that DYCU focus their Data Chats on actionable indicators of health conditions, such as high blood pressure and asthma, instead of a downstream indicator such as life expectancy. In selecting which data to share,

another important consideration is the inclusion of assets and opportunities and avoiding data points that exclusively focus on problems. It is best to begin any conversation with a community's aspirations before describing barriers and challenges. It is more encouraging, for example, to present the share of people in a neighborhood who are engaging in regular physical activity, even though the data source reports the share of people who are not getting regular exercise. This relatively simple flip to a positive framing allows residents to consider what is working and build on these successes, though this tactic may not be appropriate for every indicator. This approach helps counter the common negative narratives that limit thinking around creative solutions, and working with residents to consider what solutions would work in their neighborhoods is at the heart of the Data Chat model.

Disaggregating the data into different geographies is worthwhile so that participants can relate to the places described by the data. But this can be time-consuming and is dependent on the level of specificity provided in the original data sources. It is important to be clear which areas or groups of people are represented in maps or charts, particularly if they do not exactly match the commonly recognized local boundaries.

03 SELECTING THE **LOCATION** OR PLATFORM

Data Chats can happen anywhere. DYCU held them in community centers and in parks, as well as virtually during the months with COVID-19 restrictions. In-person events are best held in a location convenient to the community. If a location does not have audio-visual equipment, you will need to produce hard-copy handouts or laminated cards for people to share.

If you are holding the meeting virtually, you should make sure to provide a dial-in option for people without reliable (or any) internet access. When participants attended by phone, DYCU made sure to rename the person's Zoom profile with their name and described every slide as they went through the presentation.

04 PLANNING THE **ACTIVITIES** AND MATERIALS

All presentation activities and materials should be geared toward opening the door for community expertise. Organizers should emphasize the knowledge participants bring into the space and encourage them to challenge the quantitative data.

Your presentation materials will include any slides you are presenting (as well as hard copies for accessibility if possible), data visualizations, and scripts. Even if audio-visual equipment is available, you may choose to provide hard copies over projecting slides if you think that will elicit more engagement from the group. A sample quiz and worksheet are included in appendix B, and a sample script is available in appendix C. In addition to these items, examples of DYCU's data digests (fact sheets on health conditions) and sample slides are posted on the NNIP website.

The presentation structure should not be a typical academic PowerPoint. DYCU started their events with an activity designed to build connection, while immediately reinforcing the concept that residents have expertise. They asked participants to say how long they have been in the neighborhood and then tallied that number as the total years of experience for that group. This was an empowering way to demonstrate participants' collective expertise and create camaraderie: a great feeling to start the chats!

Partner organizations should review the indicators and materials before the discussion and can help ensure that the materials use plain language, avoiding jargon, acronyms, and dense writing. As a resource for health conversations in particular, the CDC has compiled a set of materials and resources on plain language. Translating the materials into the most commonly spoken languages in the focus community also supports event accessibility. Similarly, the imagery should represent the people in the community to help them see themselves in the data. For people living in Milwaukee's predominately Black Amani neighborhood, for example, DYCU purchased images of Black avatars at different ages rather than white or race-neutral avatars.

Presenters should display the data in engaging formats, and the information should be tactile and interactive. DYCU employed mini "test your knowledge" quizzes throughout their presentations to engage the participants and build mutual understanding about conditions in the community (see appendix figures B.1 through B.4). This is an especially good approach if the participants are a mix of neighbors, city government staff, and nonprofit staff. DYCU also frequently included maps featuring important community landmarks so that people could "see themselves" in the data. They found that people responded to indicators framed as prevalence, such as identifying the number of people out of 10 with a given characteristic, as shown in the sample worksheet in appendix figure B.3. Finally, materials such as the two-page data digests ensured there was an easy takeaway for participants after the event.

05 RECRUITING PARTICIPANTS

In recruiting participants, DYCU recommends working with organizations that have existing strong relationships with community members. This increases the likelihood of a well-attended, successful event, but also builds trust among residents, the partnering organization, and the researchers. Appendix D shows a sample event flyer from Milwaukee. As mentioned above, the topic selected must also be relevant to the community to attract participants.

The ideal size for a Data Chat is somewhere between 7 and 12 people. More people can make it hard to ensure that everyone has a chance to speak, and this is particularly true in a virtual setting. If there are too few people, the conversation may suffer from more limited perspectives on the data. For DYCU's Data Chats, it was the partner organization's responsibility to remind participants about the event and provide incentives for attendance in a way that was consistent with their practice. Generally, residents were offered gift cards for their participation, with the amounts and place of business selected by the partnering organization. The amounts ranged from $25 to $100 and included cash cards and gift cards for gas, groceries, local vendors, or large retailers present in the neighborhood.

06 FACILITATING THE EVENT

Facilitation of a Data Chat is highly interactive and should aim to build trust and comfort with residents. DYCU found it helpful to have the trusted partner open the session and introduce the presenters to the residents. Following the opening, the participant introductions are very important; resist the temptation to rush this process, even if the Data Chat is virtual.

As the facilitators introduced new data, DYCU used short and fun exercises to prompt residents to consider the knowledge they bring to the conversation. Facilitators should prepare for a range of responses to the data. People may learn something new that upsets them, which will require

sensitivity from the facilitator. They may say the data confirm what they already know, in which case the conversation can explore the "why" behind the patterns. Alternatively, participants may question the quality of the data. In one of the DYCU sessions, for example, residents were confident that 50 percent of neighborhood residents having high blood pressure was lower than reality.

Encourage conversation throughout the Data Chat by having some "back pocket" questions ready in case people are quiet. Do not hold comments and questions until the end, and be sure to include interactive options throughout the presentation.

Think carefully about how to close out the session. DYCU let their partner organization wrap up the event, including thanking the residents, letting them know how they would receive their honoraria, and offering opportunities for follow-up.

07 FOLLOWING UP AFTER THE EVENT

Follow-up after the event is incredibly important to offer participants the full value of the Data Chat experience. One of the core benefits to DYCU was deepening their relationships with and understanding of different neighborhoods. Building those relationships requires offering residents multiple ways to stay engaged with your work. It is helpful to identify residents who are particularly interested and engaged and offer support if they want to engage further. DYCU provided training and presentation packets for organizations or residents who wanted to facilitate similar chats with their own networks. DYCU also encouraged participants to check out resources on their website or opportunities to become more involved in other DYCU events such as Data Users Groups and Data Days.

You should also build in time for your team and partner organizations to reflect on how the event went and potential improvements for future chats.

HOST YOUR OWN
DATA CHAT

Researchers and data analysts need more examples of how bringing data to resident conversations can lead to shared understanding and informed action. Data Chats are an engaging, interactive way of exchanging knowledge about a community and can build authentic relationships with residents, particularly if they are engaged early in the process. When done well, both researchers and residents will learn more about the community and come away with a more accurate understanding of the topic that can seed new solutions.

We hope this guide will inspire you to host your own Data Chats and encourage you to iterate on the basic structure, as it foregrounds connections and knowledge that will differ across communities. For a successful Data Chat, it is essential to keep an open mind, not solely about the quantitative data but also about elements such as the presentation style, visuals and graphics, and setting. We welcome feedback as you adapt this model to new community contexts.

ABOUT NATIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS PARTNERSHIP

The National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP) is a learning network, coordinated by the Urban Institute, that connects independent partner organizations in more than 30 cities. Our mission is to ensure all communities have access to data and the skills to use information to advance equity and well-being across neighborhoods. Using their local expertise and data, our partners connect residents, nonprofits, government, and other stakeholders to build a shared understanding of community issues and develop solutions together. For more information, visit www.neighborhoodindicators.org. Data You Can Use is the local NNIP partner in Milwaukee.

ABOUT DATA YOU CAN USE

Data You Can Use (DYCU) is a diverse group of local professionals who help people in the Milwaukee region access data and make it useful in improving community conditions. They connect people who need data to people who have data and assist in accessing, analyzing, translating, interpreting, and presenting data. They help people ask the right questions to get the right data, put it into a local context, present it visually, and put it to work in addressing issues important to you. DYCU subscribes to the principles of the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership and democratize data by building local capacity, sharing best practices, and helping users sort through the data to surface, explain and address issues of concern. This takes technical expertise, knowledge of local context, the ability to convene and collaborate with multiple stakeholders and trust. For more information, see www.datayoucanuse.org.

ABOUT THE URBAN INSTITUTE

The nonprofit Urban Institute is a leading research organization dedicated to developing evidence-based insights that improve people's lives and strengthen communities. For 50 years, Urban has been the trusted source for rigorous analysis of complex social and economic issues; strategic advice to policymakers, philanthropists, and practitioners; and new, promising ideas that expand opportunities for all. Our work inspires effective decisions that advance fairness and enhance the well-being of people and places.

This appendix shares an example agreement outlining the roles and compensation for DYCU and their partners. All appendix materials can also be downloaded at https://www.neighborhoodindicators.org/data-chat-guide-materials.

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LETTER OF AGREEMENT
NEIGHBORHOOD DATA CHATS TO INFORM LOCAL DECISIONS
ON COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Through funding from [source], Data You Can Use will serve as administrative sponsor and fiscal agent. This agreement is entered into by the community-based organization and Data You Can Use. [President Name] will serve as project director. DYCU staff, [name1] and [name2], will serve as project coordinators. Each community-based organization will identify a lead contact who will execute the agreement below.

I, [name of lead contact], representative for [name of organization], agree to participate in "Health Data Chats" in collaboration with DYCU. As the lead contact, it is my responsibility to ensure the following duties are performed adequately:

Primary Duties

1) Communicate with residents the basic concepts for a Data Chat around health digests compiled and presented by DYCU.

2) Coordinate with residents and the DYCU project coordinator around details of the Data Chat, which will be a virtual meeting due to COVID-19. The lead contact must do the following:

   a) Determine the best platform for the meeting (Facebook, Zoom, Google Meets, etc.) based on optimal accessibility and what has been working in the neighborhood. This also includes considering the time and day when neighbors are most likely to meet. A regular standing meeting could work well if it is understood that an hour of focused discussion will be required.

   b) Recruit 7 to 12 neighborhood residents to attend and participate in the Data Chat. Ten participants would be an ideal group size.

   c) Determine how the $2,000 grant award will be allocated. This could include organizational staff time and/or providing incentives for residents' time and expertise. Payment will be made in full upon scheduling confirmation of the Data Chat. A W-9 will be required from the lead organization.

Organization lead contact (signature): .... Date: ....

Agency/organization (name of organization): ....

DYCU project director (signature): .... Date ....

This appendix shares examples of the Data Chat handouts with interactive activities for participants.

CLARKE SQUARE DATA QUIZ — WHAT'S YOUR BEST GUESS

Figure B.1: Sample Data Quiz

Total population	
Total housing units	
Percent Hispanic or Latino	
Number of youth (ages 17 and younger)	
Percent working in service occupations	
Percent of population living below the federal poverty level	
Percent unemployed	
Percent of adults with a high school degree or higher	
Number of locations with a liquor license	
Percent of vacant housing units	
Percent of houses that are owner occupied	
Percent of adults with diabetes	
Households with one of more vehicles available	
Percent of adults with no leisure time for physical activity	

Figure B.2: Data Quiz Answer Key

Total population	2,890
Total housing units	1,014
Percent Hispanic or Latino	68%
Number of youth (ages 17 and younger)	1,106
Percent working in service occupations	27%
Percent of population living below the federal poverty level	42%
Percent unemployed	12%
Percent of adults with a high school degree or higher	58%
Number of locations with a liquor license	6
Percent of vacant housing units	14%
Percent of houses that are owner occupied	23%
Percent of adults with diabetes	14%
Households with one of more vehicles available	66%
Percent of adults with no leisure time for physical activity	38%

Note: The geography in this analysis includes Census tract 158.

Sources: American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2017 were used in this analysis. Data are based on estimates from the American Fact Finder survey conducted by the US Census Bureau. Tables referenced include: B0100, B02001, B15001, B17001, S2001, S2301. Data on diabetes and physical activity comes from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the CDC Foundation, who produce the 500 Cities report. The number of locations with a liquor license is based on city of Milwaukee map data, available at http://www.datayoucanuse.org/maps/Liquor_Licenses_Mapv13019.html.

This appendix shares examples of the Data Chat handouts with interactive activities for participants.

SAMPLE WORKSHEET
This worksheet is for your use only and will not be collected.

Figure B.3: Sample Worksheet in English

High Blood Pressure

Diabetes

Chronic Asthma

Write down the first names of ten people you know who live in the neighborhood:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

If you could make a recommendation to your neighbors about what could be done in the **next six months** what would it be?

After the emergency of the pandemic has passed, what recommendations would you make to improve health conditions in the neighborhood?

This appendix shares examples of the Data Chat handouts with interactive activities for participants.

SAMPLE WORKSHEET
Este documento es solo para usted y no será coleccionado.

Figure B.4: Sample Worksheet in Spanish

Presión Arterial Alta

Diabetes

Asma Crónica

Escriba el primer nombre de diez personas que usted conozca y vivan en el vecindario:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

¿Si usted pudiera hacer una recomendación a sus vecinos sobre lo que se puede hacer en los próximos seis meses, que seria?

Después que haya pasado la emergencia de la pandemia, que recomendaciones usted haria para mejorar las condiciones de salud de su vecindario?

This appendix shares a sample script to accompany the presentation slides available through NNIP.

SAMPLE EVENT SCRIPT FOR DATA CHAT

Slide 1 Title / Logos Introduction	Introduce DYCU presenters. Thank you so much for joining us today. DYCU is delighted to work with [neighborhood partner] to facilitate our conversation today.	**1** Min
Slide 2 Who We Are	My name is [presenter name] and I work with Data You Can Use. We are a small nonprofit organization that works with neighborhood groups to get information that can be helpful in planning and evaluating their programs. Before we get too far, I would like to get a better idea of who is with us today. We have name plates/nametags, so if you can put your first name on that, we will ask each person to give your first name and share how long you have been living in [neighborhood]. ___, can you get us started?	**7** Min
Slide 3 Today's Plan	Today, we will be sharing some data about health in [neighborhood] and learning from you about whether the information seems right. We also want to get your ideas on what could be done in the short term and long term. What you say is confidential, and we would really like to hear from all of you. Any questions before we start?	**2** Min
Slide 4 Local Data	At Data You Can Use, we usually focus on particular areas in Milwaukee, usually a neighborhood. And we look at the data at the census tract level. Here is a map of [neighborhood] and the area we will be talking about today.	**1** Min
Slide 5 How do these relate to COVID-19?	Here is some basic information about [neighborhood]. There are about ___ people and ___ homes, and ___ of these were built before 1939. ___ of people in [neighborhood] work in the service industry and ___ have no access to a car. Does that sound relatively accurate to you? Can you think of examples of how these things might be related to the pandemic — older housing stock, service industry employment, not owning a vehicle?	**5** Min
Slide 6 Age Groups	Let's look at the age of people in the neighborhood. Do you remember early on in the pandemic when people thought COVID-19 affected mostly older people? What difference does age make?	**3** Min
Slide 7 Your Experience Prevalence Exercise	Now, we would like to try an exercise to see if our data are correct. (Hand out worksheet or describe exercise if virtual). These sheets are just for you. No one else will see them. The first thing I would like you to do is list the first name of 10 people you know in the neighborhood. Now on the other side of the worksheet are some things that make people more susceptible to COVID-19. Let's start with asthma. Looking at your list of 10 people, circle an icon for each person you know has asthma and put a question mark on an icon if you do not know. (Talk about the results and ask participants to complete the exercise for the other conditions.)	**5** Min
Slide 8 Worksheet	High blood pressure, diabetes, chronic asthma	**5** Min
Slide 9 Common Conditions?	How do your results compare with what the data show? Discuss.	**3** Min
Slide 10 Comparison with the city of Milwaukee	Here are some other conditions. How does [neighborhood] compare with the city as a whole? How might these conditions connect with COVID-19? COPD- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, inflammation of the lungs. What are some other health conditions connected to COVID-19 (obesity, mental health)?	**5** Min
Slide 11 Mental Health	In some neighborhoods, people are also seeing an effect on their mental health. Nationally, about 2 in 10 people experience a mental health condition. But since the onset of the pandemic, that number has grown to 6 in 10. The coronavirus can bring more stress, anxiety, fear, and social isolation that make it harder for all of us. Are you seeing that here?	**5** Min
Slide 12 Your Advice	If you could make a recommendation to your neighbors in the **next 6 months**, what would it be? Once a vaccine is developed and the emergency has passed, what recommendations would you make to improve health conditions in the neighborhood? Based on the data, what could be done **long term**? (Allow one minute for participants to write down individual responses, then discuss.)	**20** Min
Slide 13 Thank You	Thank you for contributing today. We have learned a lot. We appreciate your ideas. If there is something you think of later and you want to add, please reach out.	**1** Min
Slide 14	Here are other resources for you to learn more and stay engaged with Data You Can Use.	

This appenidx shares a sample recruitment flyer for a Data Chat in a Milwaukee neighborhood.

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SAMPLE EVENT FLYER FOR A DATA CHAT