

An Assessment of Leading Health Indicators in Select General Readership Magazines, 2005-2008

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Abstract

Mass media can play an important role in setting public agenda and stimulating public attention to issues. **Purpose:** To assess health-related articles in select mass-circulating general readership magazines, and identify which of the Leading Health Indicators (LHI) each of them addresses. **Methods:** Four of the top 35 general readership magazines listed in the 2007 Magazine Publishers of America were considered, and included Reader's Digest, Time, Newsweek, and U.S. News and World Report. ProQuest was searched to obtain all health-related articles (n=55) available in these magazines between July 2005 and August 2008. Articles were assessed in regards to LHIs, sources of information, presentation of statistics and risk factors, and citation of prevention measures. **Results:** The most frequent LHIs addressed were overweight and obesity (21.4%) and mental health (19%). The most frequent source of information was experts such as MDs and PhDs (92.9%). Incidence and prevalence of LHIs were frequently presented, while risk factors were presented in less than 25% of the articles. **Conclusion:** Mass media can be a valuable tool for dissemination and stimulation of public attention to high priority public health issues. Enhanced coordination is needed between health educators and members of the press to ensure accurate and universally relevant health information in general readership magazines.

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Introduction

The World Health Organization's Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, presented in 1986, was one of the first efforts to encourage partnerships between the health sector and the mass media in communicating health information to the public. The process of disseminating policy-related information through media, especially where the aim is to promote action, change a policy, or alter the public's view of an issue, is termed media advocacy (Breslow, 2002). Proponents of media advocacy have lobbied for health message exposure and accuracy of information presented. They have also lobbied for the media to bear the responsibility to frame the content of messages, and to advance public policies aimed at advancing health. Despite these efforts, mass media continues to be a source of both hope and frustration in promoting health and wellness to its readers (Grilli, Ramsay, & Minozzi, 2002).

Beyond informing individuals, mass media can play an important role in setting public agenda, as issues reported in the media are more likely to be seen as important and meritorious of public discourse (Frost et al., 1997). Further, the amount of copy space is an important indicator of perceived newsworthiness (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). As such, media advocacy is a powerful tool that can be used to promote an issue in order to influence policymakers and encourage positive social change (Wallack & Dorfman, 1996).

Research spanning the last two decades indicates that mass media plays an important role in people's health. Various media formats (e.g. newspapers, television programming, social media, and the Internet) can influence how health-related information is disseminated, as well as how health behaviors and health information are perceived by consumers. Due to the diversity and proliferation of media delivery

channels, mass media's influences on health have been mixed with both positive and negative outcomes regarding consumer knowledge and attitudes (Maibach, 2007).

Health and the Media

Exposure to media messages has been linked to increased protective health-related outcomes for skin cancer beliefs and behaviors (Hay, Coups, Ford, & DiBoneventura, 2009), cervical cancer screenings (Anderson, Mullins, Siahpush, Spittal, & Wakefield, 2009), health service utilization (Grilli, et al., 2002), and HIV/AIDS testing (Noar, Palmgreen, Chabot, Dobransky, & Zimmerman, 2009). However, exposure to media messages has also been linked to negative outcomes such as the onset of eating disorder behaviors (Martinez-Gonzalez, Gual, Lahortiga, Alonso, Irala-Estevez, & Cervera, 2003), beliefs about the social acceptability of suicide (Phillips, 1974), and negative perceptions of the value of HIV/AIDS testing (Noar et al., 2009). Although it is unclear whether or not utilizing mass media has a positive impact on health perceptions and behaviors, researchers continue to pursue this strategy for message dissemination.

Employment of mass media by researchers is most often done as part of program implementation. In studies where researchers develop the disseminated messages, identify the target population of interest, and control the channels of distribution, the accuracy of the health information tends to be high and often results in positive impacts (Anderson et al., 2009; Hay et al., 2009; Noar et al., 2009). However, research indicates that when mass media sources take it upon themselves to summarize findings of studies, they often report the findings inaccurately, and this is associated with negative health outcomes for the consumer (Martinez-Gonzalez, et al., 2003; Noar et al., 2009). This may, in part, be a result of the media frequently misrepresenting or distorting information about the causes of mortality and associated risk factors. As such the media consumers can develop a skewed perception of health issues and the relative importance of these issues to each individual (Frost, et al., 1997).

Leading Health Indicators (LHIs) in the Media

Numerous health-related topics have been covered in the mass media and have received national and global attention. While reports about global warming, swine flu, HIV/AIDS, and genomics are health-related topics that have been covered in the media, these topics have been focused on due to the fact they are "hot topics". As such, there is a lack of media attention that is afforded to health issues that may not be congruent with these perceived hot topics.

Each decade the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services releases the Healthy People document to guide national health initiatives for the next ten years. Healthy People 2010 included a set of 10 high priority public health issues in the United States called the Leading Health Indicators (LHIs). See Table 1. These same LHIs are the focus for the U.S. for the Healthy People 2020 publication.

Table 1

Leading Health Indicators (LHIs)	
• Physical Activity	• Overweight and Obesity
• Tobacco Use	• Substance Abuse
• Responsible Sexual Behavior	• Mental Health
• Injury and Violence	• Environmental Quality
• Immunization	• Access to Health Care

Note. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Leading Health Indicators. Available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. Accessed September 19, 2008.

Media attention to LHIs infrequently receives the same level of coverage or attention as other health related topics. However, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2000), each LHI is an important health issue by

itself. One's status for each of the indicators depends, to some extent, on the knowledge people have about their health and how to make improvements; choices people make; where and how people live; and the type, amount, and quality of health care people receive (US DHHS, 2000). To realize improvements in LHIs requires both effective private and public sector support. As such, researchers partnering with mass media indicates an opportunity to catalyze positive health-related changes on a national level. Such collaborations can elevate the importance of LHIs in the minds of the general public.

While multiple studies have been conducted to examine the relationship between mass media and health, most of them have been focused on one or two health issues of interest as determined by the researcher (Anderson, et al., 2009; Hornik, Jacobsohn, Orwin, Piesse, & Kalton, 2008; Noar, et al., 2009; Summerlin-Long, Goldstein, Davis, & Shah, 2009; Wallace & Ballard, 2003; Botta, 2003; Grilli, et al., 2002). There is a lack of research examining mass media's coverage of comprehensive lists of health topics that are universally relevant such as the LHIs.

Magazine Readership

While mass media includes various methods of dissemination, the act of reading magazines has characteristics that are unique to the print-media genre. Magazines require the reader's cognitive involvement, and the articles provide in-depth coverage, often give additional information resources, have a long shelf life, and are often archived (Dutta-Bergman, 2004a; Dutta-Bergman, 2004b; Schiavo, 2007; Wright, Sparks, & O'Hair, 2008). Existing health communication research has shown that the print media, specifically magazines, serve as primary health information resources for various segments of the population (Magazine Publishers of America, n.d.; Rogers, 1999).

On average, a magazine reader in the United States is 43.1 years of age, with an annual household income of approximately \$65,000 (Association of Magazine Media, n.d.). The readers of specific magazines are frequently segmented by subjects of interest, sex, gender,

hobbies, professions, race or ethnicity, and age. However, in a study conducted by the Media Management Center at Northwestern University (2004), the top motivators for magazine readers in selecting a publication were the same for males and females, different ethnic and racial groups, and different age groups. Overall, this study found that magazines were chosen because of their perceived value and because consumers perceived that reading the magazine made them smarter. These findings were consistent regardless of whether the magazine consumer was a subscriber, purchased the magazine from a newsstand, or read the magazine at a public location (e.g., a doctor's office or public library).

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to assess health-related articles and their association with the LHIs, in select mass-circulating general readership magazines. Specifically, three research questions were addressed: (1) Which LHIs are most commonly presented in general readership magazines? (2) Which sources of information are most frequently cited in articles regarding LHIs? (3) What information is presented to readers in articles focused on health information corresponding with LHIs? Investigating this topic is important with the increase in magazine readership, the perceived value placed on the information presented in magazines by their readerships, and the extensive reference to LHIs. Further, the answers to these questions are of continual significance to the field of health education and promotion, as there is a growing rift between the research community and the media.

Methods

Design and Procedures

The 2007 Magazine Publishers of America list of leading magazines (by subscription/circulation rates) was used to select magazines in this comprehensive literature review. For the purpose of this study, general readership magazines were defined as those without a specific target audience based on sex, gender, hobby, age, geographic location, or race and ethnicity. In reviewing the top 35 list based on the criteria identified, four magazines were left

among the group: Reader’s Digest (#3 circulation rate; 9.68 million subscribers); Time (#13 circulation rate; 3.37 million subscribers); Newsweek (#17 circulation rate; 3.12 million subscribers); and U.S. News & World Report

(#35 circulation rate; 2.03 million subscribers). The market analyses data for each of these magazines is similar, which supports their comparison for the purpose of this study [See Table 2].

Table 2

Market Analyses Data for Reviewed Magazines				
	Reader’s Digest¹	Time²	Newsweek³	U.S. News & World Report⁴
Sex				
Male	37%	52%	56%	47%
Female	63%	48%	44%	53%
Average Age	54	48.1	49	48.3
Median Household Income	\$60,756	\$73,378	\$94,001	\$69,749
Attended College	61%	71.7%	73%	86%
Graduated College	30%	NA	46%	58%

¹ Reader’s Digest Online Media Kit available at <http://www.rd.com/mediakit/demographics.html>

² Time Media Kit available at <http://www.timemediakit.com/us/index.html>

³ Newsweek and The Daily Beast Media Kit available at http://mediakit.newsweekdailybeast.com/nw_audience.html

⁴ U.S. News & World Report Media Kit available at <http://mediakit.usnews.com/audience/profileonline.php>

The ProQuest database was searched to obtain all articles from these magazines, published between 2005 and 2008. Key words or phrases used in the search strategy aligned with the LHIs and included physical activity; overweight or obesity; tobacco; substance use or abuse; sexual behavior or sexual health; mental health; injury or violence; environmental quality or environment; immunization; and access to health care or health care. In addition to reviewing full-text articles from ProQuest, the hard copy of each magazine from 2005-2008 was reviewed to ensure additional articles were not missing from the ProQuest citation list. To be included in this review, articles were defined as write-ups that had an author, were at least 150 words in length, and were not a part of paid advertisements by

drug companies. While there are no industry standards for article length, researchers chose length to be similar to length limitations put forth for scientific abstracts. With this qualifying characteristic, researchers identified a total of 55 health-related articles for evaluation among the four magazine titles reviewed.

Data Analysis

A content analysis abstraction form was developed by the researchers. This form was used by each researcher to independently collect information from the articles. Data collected from the publications included: sources of information used; incidence/prevalence statistics; risk factors; and prevention measures (primary, secondary, and tertiary). Once each

researcher had independently collected information from the articles, the data were compared for each article to ensure there were no discrepancies in the data.

Leading Health Indicators (LHIs).

Each article was reviewed for discussion of LHIs. Some articles were focused on an LHI issue while others merely presented LHIs as they related to a different health-related topic. For example, an article discussing oral health explained the relationship of tobacco use not as a modifiable risk factor but as a contributing factor to overall oral health.

Sources of information.

The credibility of sources was evaluated through information presented in each article. Researchers searched for expert quotes from MDs or PhDs, research institutions where studies were conducted, government sources, relevant foundations, or references to professional refereed journals.

Incidence/prevalence statistic.

Each article was reviewed for the presentation of statistics relevant to the LHIs. Examples of such epidemiological data included rates based on sex, race/ethnicity, and magnitude of morbidity and mortality.

Risk factor analysis.

Risk factor data was collected for modifiable, non-modifiable, and controversial risk factors. Modifiable risk factors included practices such as sedentary lifestyle, dietary behaviors, cigarette smoking, and excessive alcohol consumption. Non-modifiable risk factors included items such as genetics, sex, race and ethnicity, and age. Controversial risk factors included items or practices that are not generally accepted among health professionals as being influential in the development of a health concern.

Prevention measures.

Prevention behaviors presented in each article were collected by researchers and categorized into primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention measures. Examples of prevention behaviors included regular physical activity (primary

prevention), screenings (secondary prevention) and medications or surgery (tertiary prevention).

Data were entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., 2008). Cross-tabulations, frequencies, and percentages were computed for each category.

Results

Fifty-five articles related to LHI topics were obtained from four magazines reviewed with publication dates between 2005 and 2008. Thirteen (23.6%) articles were published in Reader's Digest, 13 (23.6%) in Time, 11 (20%) in Newsweek, and 18 (32.7%) in U.S. News and World Report. Factual information was presented in 49 (89.1%) of the articles, two articles were anecdotal (3.6%), and the remaining four articles consisted of a combination of factual and anecdotal information. Distribution of publication dates included 5 articles in 2005, 12 articles in 2006, 16 articles in 2007, and 22 articles in 2008.

Each of the ten LHIs was addressed in at least one article with the exception of substance abuse. The most frequent LHIs addressed were overweight and obesity in 21.8% of the articles (n=12) and mental health in 18.2% of the articles (n=10) [See Table 3]. The most commonly reported mental health issue presented was stress in nine of the mental health related articles. Many articles identified more than one source of information with experts (i.e., MDs or PhDs) as the most frequent source of information in 92.7% of the articles. Other sources of information included research institutions (40.0%), government sources (27.3%), refereed journals (23.6%), and foundations (12.7%).

Incidence and prevalence statistics were discussed in a number of the articles (58.2%) with the general magnitude of morbidity and mortality being cited most often. Demographic characteristics discussed included sex (3.6%), age (3.6%), and race or ethnicity (9%). Risk factors were also discussed in several of the articles reviewed. Modifiable risk factors were

Table 3

Leading Health Indicators (LHIs), Sources of Information, and Prevention Measures Presented in Select General Readership Magazines

Content Analysis	n	%
Leading Health Indicators (LHIs) (n=55)		
Physical Activity	9	16.4
Overweight and Obesity	12	21.8
Tobacco Use	3	5.5
Substance Abuse	0	0.0
Responsible Sexual Behavior	2	3.6
Mental Health	10	18.2
Injury and Violence	7	12.7
Environmental Quality	5	9.1
Immunization	3	5.5
Access to Health Care	4	7.3
Sources of Information		
Experts	51	92.7
Research Institutions	22	40.0
Government Sources	15	27.3
Foundations	7	12.7
Refereed Journals	13	23.6
Prevention Measures (n=46)		
Primary Prevention	41	89.1
Secondary Prevention	5	10.9
Tertiary Prevention	8	17.4

presented in 21.8% of the articles (n=12) and non-modifiable risk factors were presented in 14.5% of the articles (n=8). The most commonly mentioned modifiable risk factors included cigarette smoking, sedentary lifestyle, and dietary behaviors.

Prevention measures were discussed in 83.6% (n=46) articles [See Table 3]. Primary prevention measures were most frequently reported in 89.1% (n=41) articles followed by tertiary prevention measures in 17.4% (n=8) articles. The most frequently mentioned primary

prevention measures included dietary modifications and physical activity. However, specific guidelines for either of these prevention measures were presented in only 10 articles. The most frequently mentioned tertiary prevention measure presented was surgery.

Discussion

Magazines play an important role in health information dissemination. However, the results of this study found these four magazines published an average of only 3.4 articles per

year that contained any information regarding at least one of the ten LHIs. Considering the importance of LHIs, and the fact that all four magazines release at least one issue per month, with three of these titles publishing an issue every week, the coverage of major health concerns identified by the U.S. government could be increased.

Sources of information utilized by the authors of the reviewed articles tended to be credible, with many articles citing the information presented. Unfortunately, more than a few instances arose in which the reporting of research findings were inaccurately printed (e.g., review of the cited study did not mirror the data presented in the article) or the expert consulted for the article was an inappropriate source of information. For example, one article had the expert for tobacco cessation as a certified podiatrist. Coordination between health educators and members of the press regarding the interpretation of scientific research can enhance the quality of general readership articles. Additionally, utilization of the most valid and reliable sources of information is necessary to prevent possible confusion among magazine readers, who are likely inundated with numerous other sources of information such as the Internet, friends and family, newspapers, and anecdotal stories.

Statistics regarding incidence and prevalence were not presented in a thorough manner in many of the articles reviewed. While the general magnitude of morbidity and mortality were cited most often, a lack of demographic specificity could have negatively influenced the reader's perceived severity of one of the major health concerns in the United States, or the personal relevance of the issue. This also holds true with the low level of text devoted to modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors. Less than one quarter of the articles identified a risk factor that the reader could address that would reduce their personal risk for a disease or chronic condition. This lack of information in an article could present the reader with an impression of low urgency in addressing the health issue, or could leave the reader believing there is nothing that can be done on their part to address the concern. Failure to present information regarding

modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors goes against the premise of LHIs, as they are selected partially for their ability to motivate behavioral action (US DHHS, 2000). Such action cannot be motivated if one is unaware of what action is to be taken.

Prevention measures, however, were presented in the majority of articles reviewed. These findings are encouraging given that primary prevention measures were the most frequently cited and primary prevention is the best defense against many chronic diseases and conditions. Yet, with the presentation of these prevention measures, it was left to the reader to discern that the lack of participating in various prevention measures (e.g., physical activity) was therefore a modifiable risk factor. Furthermore, the importance of secondary prevention measures (i.e., screenings) did not receive much attention in the articles reviewed. This was surprising in that the two most discussed LHIs were mental health and overweight and obesity. Concerns regarding these two LHIs arise early and various screening methods are available to assist a health care provider and individual with identifying possible problems. With the adoption of the 2010 Affordable Care Act, there is great opportunity for health educators to work with various media outlets, such as magazines, to help readers become more aware of the importance of all levels of prevention and the various resources available to acquire different levels of prevention services.

It appears that reporting of LHIs, a set of ten high-priority public health issues in the United States, in magazines is not consistent. Future coverage of these universal and high-priority areas should provide greater detail when reporting risks and prevention measures. Incidence and prevalence rates of health issues should be presented at a minimum by sex, age, and race/ethnicity. Such detailed coverage will enhance the personal importance of a health issue and may encourage discussions between qualified healthcare professionals and patients.

Limitations

Limitations of this study include the small number of magazines reviewed for health-

related articles. The selection criteria used to identify magazine titles for review resulted in a limited number of publications. However, the total circulation rate for all four magazines reviewed exceeded 18 million readers. Another limitation is that the type of magazines reviewed was not well-balanced, as three out of the four titles were national news weekly publications in which a variety of current topics may be covered, thereby limiting the available print space for health-related content. While the magazine titles reviewed for this study draw a broad readership, the demographics for these publications showed the readership to be older and more affluent than the typical U.S. magazine reader. As such, the generalizability of our findings, due to the similarity of the publications and the populations who choose to read these publications, are limited.

Practice Implications

Magazines are a media source that consumers of various educational levels, income levels, and racial or ethnic backgrounds utilize for information. Magazine Publishers of America (n.d.) reported an increase in the readership of magazines by seven percent from 1997-2006, even with increased access to the Internet, instant messaging, podcasts and satellite radio. While print magazines are still widely circulated (including subscriptions and newsstand dissemination), most publishers have added access to the Internet-version of the magazine

for free to subscribers. This expansion of magazine content to the Internet further increases the potential reach and implications of materials presented to consumers about various health topics.

Health educators should make a concerted effort to work with the popular press to improve the quality and accuracy of health information presented in magazines. While not everyone reads magazines, a large portion of the U.S. society does as evidenced by the highest magazine subscription rate in ten years being reported in 2008 (Association of Magazine Media, n.d.). Additionally, according to data from the Experion Simmons Multi-Media Engagement Study (2010), magazines continue to score significantly higher than TV or the internet in ad receptivity as well as all other engagement dimensions, including trustworthiness and inspirational capacity. A health educator working with article authors for various magazines can bring together the private and public sectors in their efforts to advance the awareness of the these ten high-priority public health issues in the United States. Such efforts may include interviews conducted about one's research, networking with publication personnel, writing columns for various publications (even at a local level), and sending letters to the editor of publications when information is incorrect. Each of these advocacy efforts falls within the professional responsibilities of a health educator.

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