*Adapted from More Race Matters #3- Advancing Better Outcomes for All Children: Reporting Data Using a Racial Equity Lens* [*http://www.aecf.org/resources/more-race-matters-occasional-updates-3/*](http://www.aecf.org/resources/more-race-matters-occasional-updates-3/) *which provides examples for the items on the checklist.*

**Think structural and systems-focused**. These types of indicators help the audience focus on program and policy change. Indicators that are more individualistic may lead the audience to focus on individual or family behavioral changes.

**Think asset-oriented vs. deficit-oriented**. Asset-oriented indicators help reduce the likelihood that individuals and families are stigmatized or blamed for their position.

**Disaggregate data when possible.** Disaggregated data by race and ethnicity should be discussed in a structural frame. Explain to your audience if there are limitations to how you are able disaggregate data.

**Use culturally relevant indicators.** Review whether there are cultural differences that may lead to differences for indicators.

**Use a structural frame for describing disparities data.** Without structural explanations, audiences may default to their own biases or stereotypes about individuals and groups. Structural framing sets up a need for thinking about policies and practice.

**Frame data with shared values.** Deficit-focused indicators may be dramatic and attract attention but they may not help increase problem-solving on the issue.

**Discuss over-arching issues like race upfront.** Position issues like race, class, and neighborhood upfront in publications and presentations because they will provide context for other data presented.

**Bundle solutions with problem descriptions.** Audiences can get fatigued by presentations of disparities. Presenting possible solutions alongside communicates that seeking change is reasonable and better results are possible.

**Use people-first language.** Labeling people or groups reinforces perceived other-ness. Think carefully about the language you use and consult with relevant communities.

**Avoid imagery and charts that mobilize prejudice.** Include images with appropriate representation of communities of color and think about the placement of photos, such as avoiding a photo of people of color next to deficit-based indicators. Think about how charts might over- (or under-) emphasize groups or change.

**Use graphics, images, and quotes to motivate.** For example, quotes can reinforce structural context and values and images can help counter existing stereotypes.