**2022 GEAR Group:**

**Using Data to Promote Equity in Policy and Programming**

***Resources and References Document***

**About NACDD GEAR Groups**

GEAR Groups explore their topic through case presentations, short didactic presentations, and active discussions throughout four 90-minute video conferences. A facilitator and strategist guide each discussion to explore opportunities for improvement through partnerships, promising interventions or policies, data, and evaluation. The 2022 GEAR Groups focused equity as a foundation and community voice at the center.

**About: Using Data to Promote Equity in Policy and Programming**

This GEAR Group explored how the ways in which data are collected and presented often drive the programmatic priorities and policies developed by state health departments. When it comes to how resources are allocated, screenings are made available, and prevention programming is distributed, chronic disease practitioners have a unique opportunity to address and eliminate unintentional bias in the collection and utilization of data that might favor resource rich communities over those that have been historically disenfranchised. This GEAR Group will explore how unintentional bias may show up in state health policy and programming and strategies to address, avoid, and prevent it. Case presentations or proposals explored effective or promising practices that enable state health departments and chronic disease units to take a more equitable path in how data drive policy and programming. Meetings were held in 2022 on June 7, 14, 21, and 28.

**Participating states**

* Iowa
* Maine
* New York
* Oregon
* South Carolina

**Resources and References**

Participants shared the following resources during the four-week GEAR Group in June 2022. The linked articles or resources do not necessarily represent the official views of individual participants, participants’ respective organizations, or NACDD.

**Equitable Surveillance**

1. [Harvard ORARC data collection sheet](https://cdn1.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2102/2020/04/ORARC-Tip-Sheet-Inclusive-Demographic-Data-Collection.pdf)
2. [West Carolina “Designing an Inclusive Survey”](https://affiliate.wcu.edu/cfc/blog/2021/12/08/designing-an-inclusive-survey/)

**Connecting with populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)**

1. [Milken Institute](https://onlinepublichealth.gwu.edu/resources/limited-english-proficiency-health-care-how-to-support/)
2. [NACDD Cancer Program Resources](https://chronicdisease.org/page/cancerprograms/)
3. [Non-English Consumer Health and Patient Education Resources](https://library.weill.cornell.edu/research-support/research-resources/non-english-consumer-health-and-patient-education-resources)

**Demographic Data Collection**

1. [Multiracial Categorization, Identity, and Policy in (Mixed) Racial Formations](https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/epdf/10.1146/annurev-soc-121919-054649)

**Data Visualization**

1. [Building Resilient Inclusive Communities (BRIC)](https://chronicdisease.org/bric/)
2. [Geoda free software mapping tool](https://geodacenter.github.io/)
3. [Community commons mapping tool](https://www.communitycommons.org/)
4. [Create Drive-Time Areas—ArcGIS Online Help | Documentation](https://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-online/analyze/create-drive-time-areas.htm)
5. [CDC Places](https://www.cdc.gov/places/index.html)

**Data Sources**

1. [Airtable food systems indicators- public](https://airtable.com/shrK9MVR7l5BYZ8JS/tblpbEFUEguJxI5Tz/viwny9kF8V0cFRWyk?blocks=hide)
2. [Measuring Obesity- Harvard School of Public Health](https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/obesity-prevention-source/obesity-definition/how-to-measure-body-fatness/)