Data, Information, Policy, Change?

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The need for policy relevant information

Both public policy development and NGO advocacy is hampered by lack of access to disability data / information

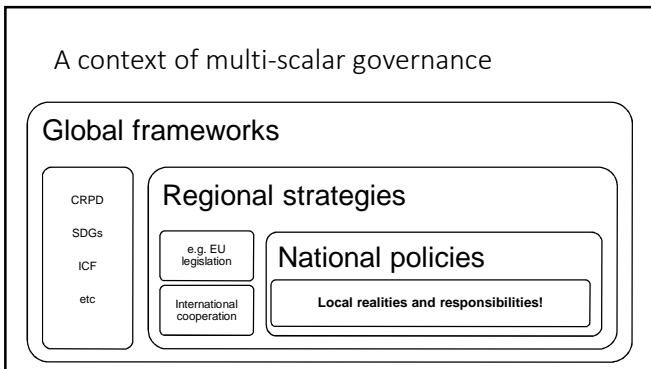| Governments	Civil society
• identify problem areas (areas of inaction or retrogression) • inform the development of more evidence-based provision (allocate resources and efforts) • makes public policy accountable	• expose human rights violations to discussion and challenge • strengthen advocacy arguments for social change • strengthens democracy
Opportunities for cross-national lesson learning and policy transfer	

A context of multi-scalar governance

Global frameworks

CRPD
SDGs
ICF
etc

Regional strategies

e.g. EU legislation

International cooperation

National policies

Local realities and responsibilities!

Transparency and accountability

Potential, principle and pragmatism in concurrent multinational monitoring: disability rights in the European Union (Lawson & Priestley 2013)

- Applicable to both quantitative and qualitative policy evidence
- Limitations of traditional human rights monitoring cycles
- Need for more dynamic methods
- A rights based measurement approach

Proof of concept – institutional adoption

- Wide availability of disability data in EU social surveys
- Harmonised data collection and quality control

- Proposals for the identification and use of indicators (2009)
- Scoping and feasibility testing (ANED)
- Establishment of a Eurostat disability database
- EU FRA projects on CRPD specific indicators (e.g. Article 29)
- Current work on statistical outcome indictors for Article 19

- Discussions with EU Social Protection Committee ISG
- Mainstreaming in the EU SDG indicator framework
- Mainstreaming in the EU 'Social Pillar' Scorecard

Principles…challenges…

- Involvement
- Intersectionality and inclusiveness
- Disabling barriers
- Comparability
- Dissemination

Illustrated by experiences of developing concurrent disability monitoring tools in the EU

Approaches to policy monitoring

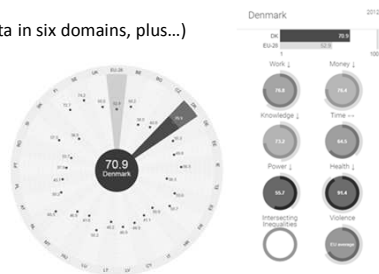|	Consecutive	Concurrent
Hierarchical	Traditional state reporting	**Transnational indicators**
Non-hierarchical	Academics and NGOs	

An example index (EU data visualisation)

<u>Gender Equality Index</u> (data in six domains, plus…)
• Work
• Money
• Knowledge
• Time
• Power
• Health
• Intersecting inequalities
• Violence

Indicators of disability equality (GB example)

<u>Archived version of the original tool</u>
• 'Comparing the life chances of disabled people to non-disabled people'
• 'a starting point in measuring progress towards disability equality'
• A life course approach
• Using public data (mainly from publicly funded social surveys)
• Baseline year with updates
• Selected indicators now an <u>annex to national disability strategy</u> (in spreadsheet form)

Education
Employment
Income
Health & Wellbeing
Choice & Control
Housing
Transport
Social Participation
Friends & Family
Information and Access
Attitudes

Disaggregation: the power of disability mainstreaming

- Example - UK Labour Force Survey (Dataset A08 and statistical release)
- Identifying the 'disability employment gap'
- Parliamentary inquiry
- White Paper

Disability

Government aims to halve disability employment gap in UK

Green paper proposing to help his disabled people into work includes overhaul of fit-to-work assessment - but leaves critics sceptical

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www.disability-europe.net

CRPD — CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Structure → Process → Outcomes

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Units of analysis – disabling barriers

F1 - Full-size buses accessible to disabled people or with low floor wheelchair access

Baseline and Trends Baseline year – 2005/06. Figures from 2011/12 show that 88 per cent of buses are accessible to disabled people or are equipped with low floor wheelchair access.

	Great Britain
2004/05	52%
2005/06	56%
2006/07	64%
2007/08	69%
2008/09	76%
2009/10	81%
2010/11	85%
2011/12	88%

Definition The accessibility of buses is measured by the percentage of vehicles which meet Public Sector Vehicle Accessibility Requirements (PSVAR) or buses that do not meet PSVAR but which have low floor designs, suitable for wheelchair access.

Detailed notes and definitions can be found http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/series/buses/bus-notes-definitions.pdf

Data Source Department for Transport's annual sample survey of PSV bus operators.

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Key concepts

- Evidence-based policy
- Disability mainstreaming
- Social model of disability
- Human rights based approaches
- Multi-level governance
- Concurrent multinational monitoring