Data, Information, Policy, Change?

Professor Mark Priestley

The need for policy relevant information

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governments</th>
<th>Civil society</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• identify problem areas (areas of inaction or retrogression)</td>
<td>• expose human rights violations to discussion and challenge</td>
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<td>• inform the development of more evidence-based provision (allocate resources and efforts)</td>
<td>• strengthen advocacy arguments for social change</td>
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<td>• makes public policy accountable</td>
<td>• strengthens democracy</td>
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<td>Opportunities for cross-national lesson learning and policy transfer</td>
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A context of multi-scalar governance

Global frameworks

Regional strategies

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 indicators 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

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<tr>
<th>Consecutive</th>
<th>Concurrent</th>
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<td>Hierarchical</td>
<td>Traditional state reporting</td>
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<td>Transnational indicators</td>
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<td>Non-hierarchical</td>
<td>Academics and NGOs</td>
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An example index (EU data visualisation)

Gender Equality Index (data in six domains, plus...)
- Work
- Money
- Knowledge
- Time
- Power
- Health
- Intersecting inequalities
- Violence

Indicators of disability equality (GB example)

Archived version of the original tool
- '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 annex to national disability strategy (in spreadsheet form)
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

www.disability-europe.net

Structure
Process
Outcomes

Units of analysis – disabling barriers
Key concepts

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