

# The Use of Administrative Data for Inclusive Policies

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# What are the purposes of data collection?

- Justifying/Motivating policy
- Developing policies
- Monitoring policy implementation
- Evaluating outcomes

Need to align data collection and use with purpose.

Where is administrative data most appropriate?

# Advantage of Administrative Data

- Sustainable
- Timely
- Universal for program recipients
- Less response error in programmatic data
- Ministry owned

# Disadvantages of Administrative Data

- Definition of disability is program based
- Less detail on non-programmatic information
- No data on people not receiving services
- Not representative of population

# Justifying/Motivating Policy

- Is it possible to use administrative data for prevalence and patterns of prevalence? Or for, looking at outcome gaps between those with and without disabilities?
- Generally, NO, because of sources of underrepresentation.
  - Knowledge of program by population
  - Reasons for not choosing to apply
  - Barriers to applying
  - Disability determination criteria

# Data for Policy Development

- Can be used to look at disability gaps within a program
- Can help in determining needs of people with disabilities within a program.
  - Fiji Education Management Information System
- Can determine if there are gaps in program administration
  - Vietnamese disability determinations by gender
  - Sightsaver service referrals

# Monitoring and Evaluation

- Tracking inputs
  - Address inclusion
  - Include people with disabilities as contractors
- Tracking outputs
  - Accessibility
- For evaluation?
  - For process evaluation, administrative data is OK
  - For evaluating impact of outreach programs
  - For outcome evaluation, not appropriate because excludes non-program participants – and often baseline.

# Leveraging Different Data Sources

- If administrative data and survey/census data take same approach to disability measurement, then the two data sources can be used together
- Example: MICS in Fiji uses CFM, and FEMIS is based on CFM so there is a clear relation between children with disabilities out of school identified in MICS, with those in school identified by FEMIS.



# Conclusion

- Data on disability in administrative programs is important for:
  - Examining differences in how programs are reaching people with and without disabilities, or intersectional differences between people with disabilities (e.g. gender)
  - Determining the needs – met and unmet – of people with disabilities within a program
  - Evaluating impact of outreach programs
  - Process evaluation
- Administrative data is not appropriate for:
  - Prevalence and patterns of prevalence
  - Evaluating outcomes of programs

Thank You