



SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR DISABLED CITIZENS

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ROADMAP



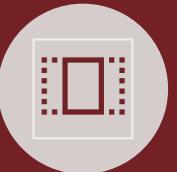
Introduction



Problem Analysis



Theory of Change



Behavioral Aspect
of Solution



Limitations and
Challenges



Feedback and
Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

Background & Significance



BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

26% Adults (certain disability)

19.1% Employment Rate for People with Disabilities

61.8% Employment Rate for People without Disabilities

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Theoretical Complexity

- Equality for people with disabilities
- Self-sufficiency & Social inclusion for people with disabilities
- Principle of Adequacy & Equity

Practical Value

- Policy-makers
- Sustainable Policies & Evaluation

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Problem Description & Strategy for Impact



PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

Problem Statement	Main Causes	Intended Beneficiaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the United States, all U.S. residents with disabilities, compared to U.S. residents without disabilities, are more susceptible to social exclusion in public life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discrimination towards people with disabilities based on the notion of ableism in a meritocratic societyLack of access to public transportationLack of access to and attainment of inclusive educationInadequate regulations and legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Disabled citizens with valid identities in the United States, excluding undocumented disabled people.

STRATEGY FOR IMPACT

Who are we?

- *Administration for Community Living*
- *The Office of Interagency Innovation*



The Program's Name

- *State Grant for Assistive Technology Program (ATP)*

Ultimate Outcome

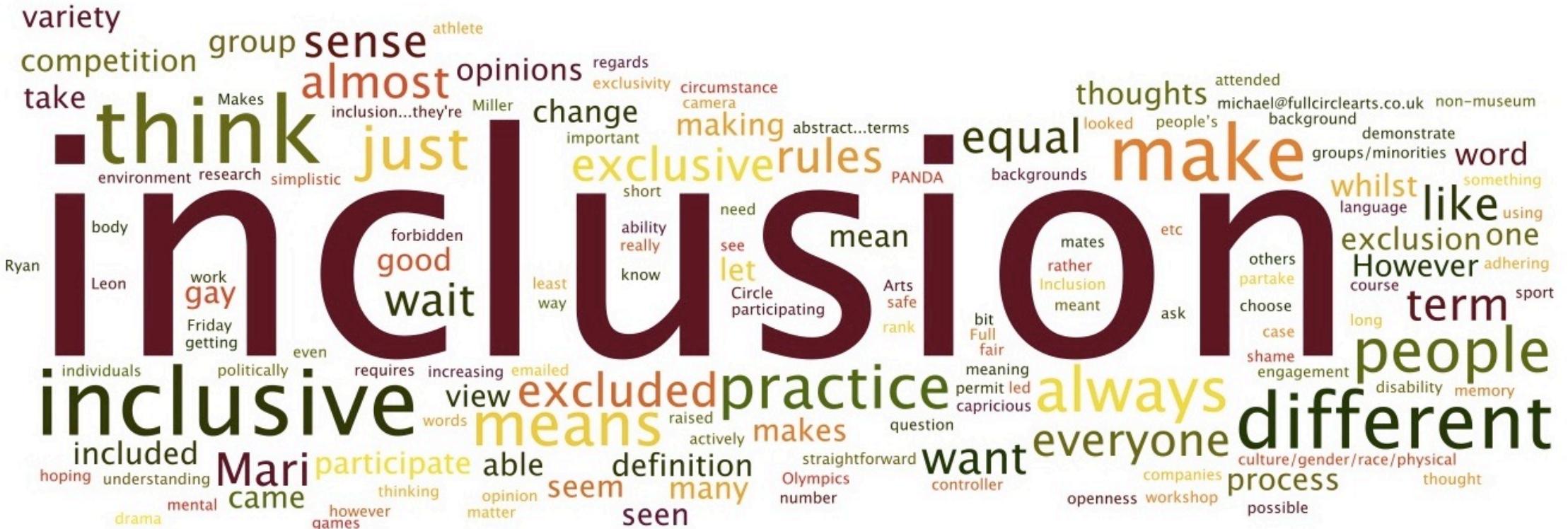
- *The degree of social inclusion for disabled citizens is increased, such as increased accessibility to assistive technology for disabled citizens in the U.S.*

Key Stakeholders and Influences

- *Non-profits with similar aspirations*
- *Families of people with disabilities*
- *Companies that see the disabled community as an opportunity*
- *Companies that disvalue the policy incentives and disabled community*
- *Disabled community*

THEORY OF CHANGE

Policy Advocacy



POLICY ADVOCACY

Significant Activities

- Government grants and subsidies for companies that aim at producing assistive products for disabled citizens

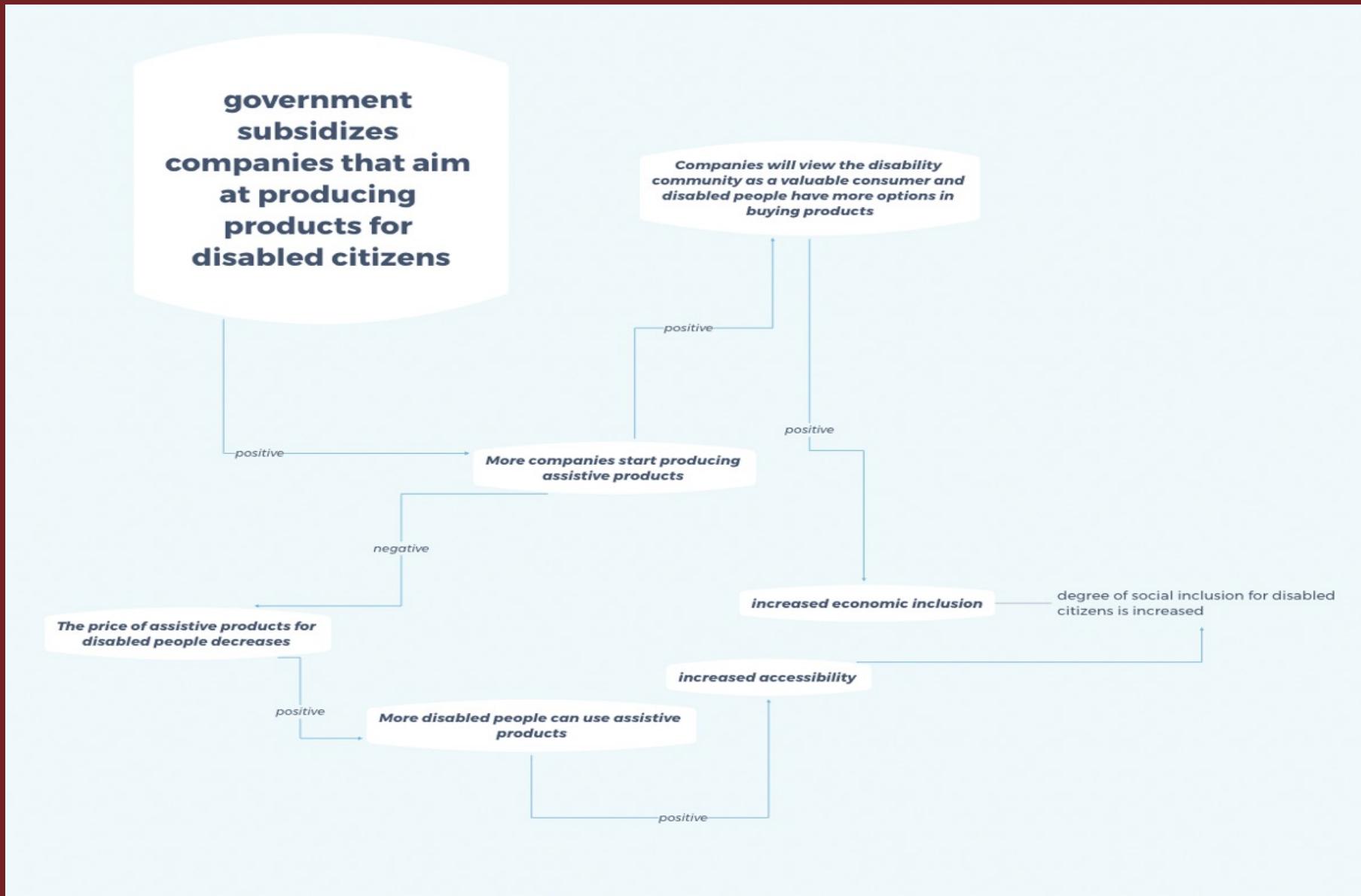
Intermediate Outcomes

- More companies will start producing products that help disabled citizen's mobility, accessibility, and any other assistive devices [availability]
- Companies will view the disability community as a valuable consumer [attitude]
- The increase in supply will lead to a decrease in prices and more disabled people can have accessibility to assistive products with a reasonable prices [accessibility]

Ultimate Outcomes

- The degree of social inclusion for disabled citizens is increased, such as increased accessibility to assistive technology for disabled citizens in the U.S.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THEORY OF CHANGE



BEHAVIORAL ASPECT OF SOLUTION

Target behaviors & Behavior barriers & Mitigation Method



ESSENTIAL ACTORS



NON-PROFITS THAT ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE DISABLED COMMUNITY

Necessary Behaviors:

- *help companies figure out the needs of disabled people [market research]*
- *Promote the products produced by the companies*

Barriers to Behaviors:

- *Limited scope of impact and sustainability of the operating Non-profits*

Mitigation Methods:

- *Non-profits could recruit disabled people as workers and hold fundraising events from philanthropists, charity organizations, and government agencies*

COMPANIES/INDUSTRIES THAT PRODUCE ASSISTIVE PRODUCTS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

Necessary Behaviors:

- *more companies start producing assistive products for these disabled people*
- *produce different variety of products for disabled people*

Barriers to Behaviors:

- *If companies find the production of assistive technology has little profit returns, they may stop making such kinds of products*
- *The incentives may be unattractive for companies*
- *Companies may not actually produce products in accordance with the government's policies*

Mitigation Methods:

- *figure out and provide the correct incentives for companies to comply with the government's policies*
- *Government supervises companies' behaviors*

DISABLED PEOPLE PURCHASING THE PRODUCTS

Necessary Behaviors:

- *Disabled people are willing to purchase different products made by the companies*

Barriers to Behaviors:

- *The products may not cater to their needs*

Mitigation Methods:

- *Industries conduct market research about the needs of disabled people*
- *Government should lower taxes in order to make it easier for companies to produce products for disabled citizens*

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES

Possible Failures & Mitigation Methods



Challenge

PROBLEM WITH THE CAUSAL LINKS

Weakness

- Actors may take advantage of the loopholes in the government's policies

How to mitigate

- Regulations and supervision from the government

INTERNAL PROBLEMS WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

Weakness

- Companies are reluctant to comply with government's policies [non-compliance]

How to mitigate

- Use non-profits & social service institutions to conduct research about the needs of companies and disabled people

EXTERNAL FACTORS OUT OF CONTROL

Weakness

- Influences of adverse public opinions

How to mitigate

- Campaigns, promotions, and publicity on media

UNINTENDED ADVERSE OUTCOME

Weakness

- The concentration of single assistive products for companies
- The monopoly of certain companies

How to mitigate

- Specify the type of products in the government's policies
- Anti-trust laws and regulations

FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION

Feedback & Metric for Ultimate Outcome & Evaluation & Targets



FEEDBACK FOR KEY ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

Companies/Industries that produce assistive products for disabled people

- Cooperate with market research institution to analyze the market landscape, suppliers' profits, and directly collect feedback from the representatives of the companies

Disabled people

- Based on constituents, conduct anonymous survey and poll of the disabled people about the progress and feedback of the program. Face-to-face communication is also a feasible way to get the feedback

Non-profits with similar aspirations

- Conduct interviews and collect surveys from non-profits

EVALUATION TECHNIQUES FOR THE PROGRAM

Before/After Technique

- We will use Before/After evaluation to evaluate the impact of the program. Before the program officially starts, the government agency could cooperate with non-profits to conduct a poll or survey about the status quo. After the program has been implemented for a while [around 1-2 years], the non-profits, researchers, and government agencies should correspondingly collect data and evaluate the impact of the program based on the differences and changes that happened.

Limitations & Challenges of the Technique

- Sign language [another factor] may affect the increase of social inclusion & unnecessary;
- See any factors that will make a difference
- The process of collecting data and conducting surveys may be long-stretched, and it will be difficult for the government to gain an updated opinion about the actual impact of the program. If the direction goes wrong, it may take time for the government agency to realize that. It is also important to eliminate other factors affecting for our program.

Other methods

- Matching → difficult to do matching
- RCT → difficult to implement