Breaking New Ground: Data Sharing, Data Analytics, and Program Evaluation in the States

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Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018

The Bipartisan Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 builds off the work of the U.S. Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking to strengthen data privacy protections, improve secure access to data, and enhance the federal government’s capacity for producing and using evidence.

**Strengthens Privacy Protections**
- Maintains Strong Confidentiality Protections for Sensitive Data. Reauthorizes the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA), an existing law that gives the American public strong privacy safeguards and legal protections for appropriate uses of confidential data.
- Institutes Processes to Assess Data Risks. Strengthens efforts to protect confidentiality while making data accessible for evidence building and transparent to the public by requiring comprehensive risk assessments for certain publicly released data.
- Enhances Public Trust in Data. Improves public trust in statistical activities by explaining language directing certain agencies to establish procedures to protect trust in data activities by appropriately maintaining objectivity, independence, and confidentiality.
- Establishes Consistent Leadership on Key Data Issues. Ensures a senior leader in each agency is responsible for protecting privacy and ensuring confidentiality protections are appropriately applied by existing chief data officers.

**Improves Secure Data Access**
- Encourages Agencies to Make Data Public and Open When Possible. Takes steps to improve the public information about what data government currently holds and make data publicly available when possible and in the public interest.
- Requires Development of Data Inventories. Enables researchers and evaluators to better identify what government-collected data are available by directing agencies to create and maintain data inventories and publicly provide details about these datasets.

**Makes Administrative Records Available for Evidence Building**
- Under a strong set of confidentiality protections, encourages that government data can and should be used to generate evidence about policies and programs, unless otherwise restricted by law.
- Creates a Common Portal for Researcher Access to Restricted Data. Reduces barriers for researchers applying to access government data by establishing a common application system for qualified individuals to access restricted, confidential data for approved projects.
- Facilitates Continuous Feedback about Data Coordination. Promotes the use of data for evidence building by establishing a government advisory committee to review existing coordination and availability of data.

**Enhances Government’s Evidence Capacity**
- Directs Agencies to Develop Evidence Plans. Enables agencies to better prioritize evidence building by requiring that agencies document their key research questions, data needs, and planned activities.
- Prioritizes Evaluation Activities in Agencies. Improves agency capacity to engage in and use program evaluation by establishing evaluation officers in government agencies and requiring agencies to develop written evaluation policies.
- Develops Baseline Information about the Resources Available for Evidence Building. Directs government agencies to periodically assess and report on their capabilities to engage in statistical, evaluation, and policy analysis activities and use the corresponding evidence for day-to-day government operations.

Learn more at bipartisanpolicy.org/evidence
What we did: Share data

Administrative Data Research Facility
What we did: Built capacity and projects

Data
- Businesses
- Workers and jobs
- Geographies

Analysis
- Analytical Design
- Database Management
- Visualization
- Record Linkage
- Machine Learning
  - Basics
  - Text Analysis
  - Prediction
  - Practice
  - Inference
  - Privacy/Confidentiality
  - Ethics

Results
- Trained Staff
- New Products
- New networks
Results: Trained workforce

Over 450 participants from over 100 agencies have completed almost 100 projects
Results: Projects

Outcomes from Transitions in Education and Work: Developing a Scalable Regional Approach

**Summary**

There is enormous interest in building a better understanding of how people transition across different educational and work experiences to sustainable jobs. Transitions of people as they age can be nonlinear and include transitions within and across secondary and post-secondary institutions, as well as the use of government services such as disability services, criminal justice interventions, or workforce development. Individuals can also move across political jurisdictions such as state or county lines, making it incredibly difficult to understand the regular patterns in service utilization. The sheer variation on types of transitions individuals can make and the geographical movement across borders opens up opportunities for governments to intervene in more productive ways. The data sharing across states and agencies also provides increasing possibilities for more efficient and effective utilization of government services among vulnerable populations.

Building a common framework across states requires (i) identifying key issues of interest (ii) bringing together data from many sources across both state and agency lines and (iii) bringing together staff from those agencies. These three activities are necessary to work through the important data and measurement issues that are necessary to build operational metrics for decision-making. This workshop will build on a successful collaborative approach developed by the State of Illinois, New York University’s Coale Initiative, Chapin Hall and Ohio State University that uses an inter-agency and inter-state collaborative, classroom environment to address the issues. It will bring together key stakeholders from the MidWest to develop an operational agenda for the spring of 2019. We expect to discuss how to develop such metrics as:

1. What are the main educational and workforce flows of interest for policy?
2. What data are available?
3. What kind of metrics would be of greatest use to stakeholders?

**Agenda**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00</td>
<td>Coffee and pastries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:30</td>
<td>Welcome and Introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 - 10:00</td>
<td>A National Perspective: Nancy Polsk, Chief Statistician of the United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:45</td>
<td>Identifying issues of interest: Director Jeff Mayes (Illinois Department of Employment Security), Director Anna Hui (Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations), Chancellor John Carey (Ohio Department of Higher Education)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 - 11:15</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 - 11:45</td>
<td>What approach could be used to inform answers: Panel discussion (Julia Lane, Josh Hawley,...)</td>
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• What interventions can Indiana create knowing that bachelor’s graduates with the following characteristics have a higher likelihood of being employed out of state the year after graduation:
  • Earning credentials in engineering, business, computer science, comm/journalism, transportation/materials moving
  • Non-residents
  • Originally from a border state
  • Have graduation dates in quarter 2 (April-June)
  • Asian
Next steps: New cross-state collaborations

Midwest Research Collaborative

Why a Midwest Collaborative?

Our common Midwestern values lead us naturally toward working together. We choose collaboration over going it alone. And what is more natural to the Midwest then data sharing and mutual research.

The Midwest has a vast network of regional activity throughout its agricultural and manufacturing base, as well as its supply chain, infrastructure and in its agile workforce, combined with hundreds of universities and colleges.

A Shared Experience

Linked by industry and innovation, we also share regional challenges: the dynamic, changing evolution of jobs due to AI-driven development within a manufacturing-heavy economy, the effects of trade agreements, an aging population, worker shortages, migration out of rural communities, and the effects of the opioid crisis.

https://ibrc.kelley.iu.edu/midwestcollab.html
Broader Vision
Contact and more information

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