ISSUES IN USING ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS
Overview

- Definition of Administrative Data
- Sources for ...
- Strategies for obtaining ...
- Challenges to accessing...
- Data quality issues with ...
- Legal issues with ...
- Analytic strategies for ...
- Implications of ...
- Publication/Dissemination issues with ...
- Example Uses
- Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy: IDS Resources
Administrative records

What are they?

*Data routinely gathered for operational or business purposes by public or private agencies*

Examples:
Medicaid claims
Vital statistics
School attendance and achievement
Labor and wage data
Common Sources for Justice Research:

- Police incident reports (including geocodes)
- Police (arrests)
- Family court records; Juvenile Probation / Placements
- Corrections (jail and prison)
- Labor and wage data
- Vital records (births/deaths)
- Child welfare (out of home placements)
- School attendance (truanty), achievement, drop-out
Strategies for accessing....

• Legal agreements (MOU’s or DEA’s) between data sharing and data host agencies

• Governing/Advisory Board Oversight

• Partnership with research organizations (colleges/universities) with IRBs and which may be “covered entities”

• Encryption as alternative to identified data

• Develop political support as high up as possible
Challenges to accessing....

- **Legal barriers** – agencies have legal responsibilities for data stewardship

- **Political barriers** – some agencies may not want to cooperate or share with one another (turf issues, fear of transparency)

- **Data barriers** – staff availability and technical abilities; fear of “bad data” being discovered

- **Technical/scientific barriers** – need qualified analysts to conduct the work – not as simple as it may seem.
Data quality issues with....

- Coverage
- Completeness
- Accuracy
- Linkage approaches (deterministic v probabilistic)
- Data audit and validation checks
- Chart reviews
- Challenges with “charges” data in health records
- Know thy datasets.....
Legal issues with…..

- HIPAA, FERPA and the Common Rule
- Identified, Limited and Deidentified datasets
- Data storage and physical security
- Data destruction and certification
- Legal agreements (MOUs and DEAs)
- Accommodations: on-site linkage and analysis; agencies conduct the analysis and return results….
Common Analytic Strategies that Leverage Utility...

- Services utilization measures
- Event history analysis
- Time Series Analysis
- Cost-Offset Analysis
Implications

- Administrative data are the “language” of public agencies – defines and measures their activities/practices

- Agencies and public officials are sensitive to cost data and opportunities for efficiency and cost-savings

- Beware of over-promising – easy to find high cost users (and significant cost-offsets), but they don’t generalize to all cases.

- Need to show nuance – matching service supports and need, so as not to over-utilize and be inefficient
Publication/Dissemination issues

- Public agencies will/should want opportunity to preview results based on their data.

- Good to include agency researchers or analysts as coauthors on reports and papers

- Need to decide before project about auspices of research (academic or agency – affects dissemination rules)

- Need to develop “Executive friendly” versions of results and publications.
Questions
Analytic Approach

- Study focuses on **all** youth who exited child welfare and/or juvenile probation systems between ages of 16 and 21 in LA County.

- Sample divided into three study groups:
  - Juvenile Probation (JP) group
  - Child Welfare (CW) group
  - Crossover group

- Assessed **longitudinal** outcomes in two four year periods:
  - Years 1-4 following exit
  - Years 5-8 following exit
Data Sources

- Exiters
- Child Welfare
- Mental Health
- Health
- Jail
- Probation
- Public Assistance
- Substance Use Tx
- Earnings
- Sec. and Post Sec. Edu.
Outcomes By Domain

Years 5-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>% of Exiters With Service Use</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Welfare</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Assistance</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPH Treatment</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JP Exiter: Blue bars
CW Exiter: Orange bars
Crossover Youth: Green bars
Higher Education Outcomes

- **Some community College**: JP Exiter - 29.7%, CW Exiter - 45.5%, Crossover Youth - 39.1%
- **Transfer ready status**: JP Exiter - 0.3%, CW Exiter - 0.2%
- **Associates degree**: JP Exiter - 0.5%, CW Exiter - 0.6%
- **Some university**: JP Exiter - 0.7, CW Exiter - 1.6
- **Bachelor's degree or higher**: JP Exiter - 0.2, CW Exiter - 0.4
Average Cumulative Cost of Services Use Across Domains in Years 1-4

- **JP Exiter**
- **CW Exiter**
- **Crossover Youth**

- **DPH**
- **Health**
- **Mental Health**
- **Public Welfare**
- **Criminal Justice**
Distribution of Service Costs

Cumulative Cost of Services Use in Years 1-4 (JP Group)

- DPH
- Health
- Mental Health
- Social Services
- Criminal Justice
- Earnings

Cumulative Cost

- $0
- $10,000
- $20,000
- $30,000
- $40,000
- $50,000
- $60,000
- $70,000
- $80,000
- $90,000

1st Quartile
2nd Quartile
3rd Quartile
4th Quartile

Earnings
Implications For Policy & Research

- Sizeable proportions of youth in all three study groups continue to make substantial demands upon public services systems upon reaching adulthood.

- Crossover youth (i.e. those involved in both child welfare and juvenile justice systems)
  - Comprise a particularly vulnerable group of exiters.
  - Warrant specific targeting for outreach and intervention.
Implications For Policy & Research

- Identify heavy services users and provide them with intensive services that facilitate better outcomes and generate net cost savings.

  - Top 25% of service users consumed about 75% of the services used by the study group at an average cost of over $70,000 per person.

  - Identifying youth in this quartile for housing, coordinated health and mental health services, and case management could support successful transitions to adulthood in a cost-effective manner.
Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy: Promoting the future of integrated data systems

Network of integrated data systems (IDS).
  - 10 Sites: 4 States, 6 Large Cities / Counties

Best practices in IDS operations and use.

Establish new sites and develop existing ones.

Fund, execute, and show the value of IDS analyses.
Network of Integrated Data Systems
Example Multi-Site Projects

• Are there links between foster care and later juvenile justice involvement?
  • What practices are most important?

• Do veterans released from incarceration use VA services to promote better outcomes?
  • How can veterans be better connected?

• Do assisted housing programs support better educational outcomes for children?
  • What are the key mediators?
Contact Information

Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy
http://www.aisp.upenn.edu

Dennis Culhane, PhD
Email: Culhane@UPenn.edu
Phone: 215 – 746 – 3245