

Using Linked Administrative Data for Program Evaluation and Management: Selected Examples & Lessons

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ETA Recovery & Reemployment Research Conference
L'Enfant Plaza Hotel
Washington, D.C.
September 15, 2009

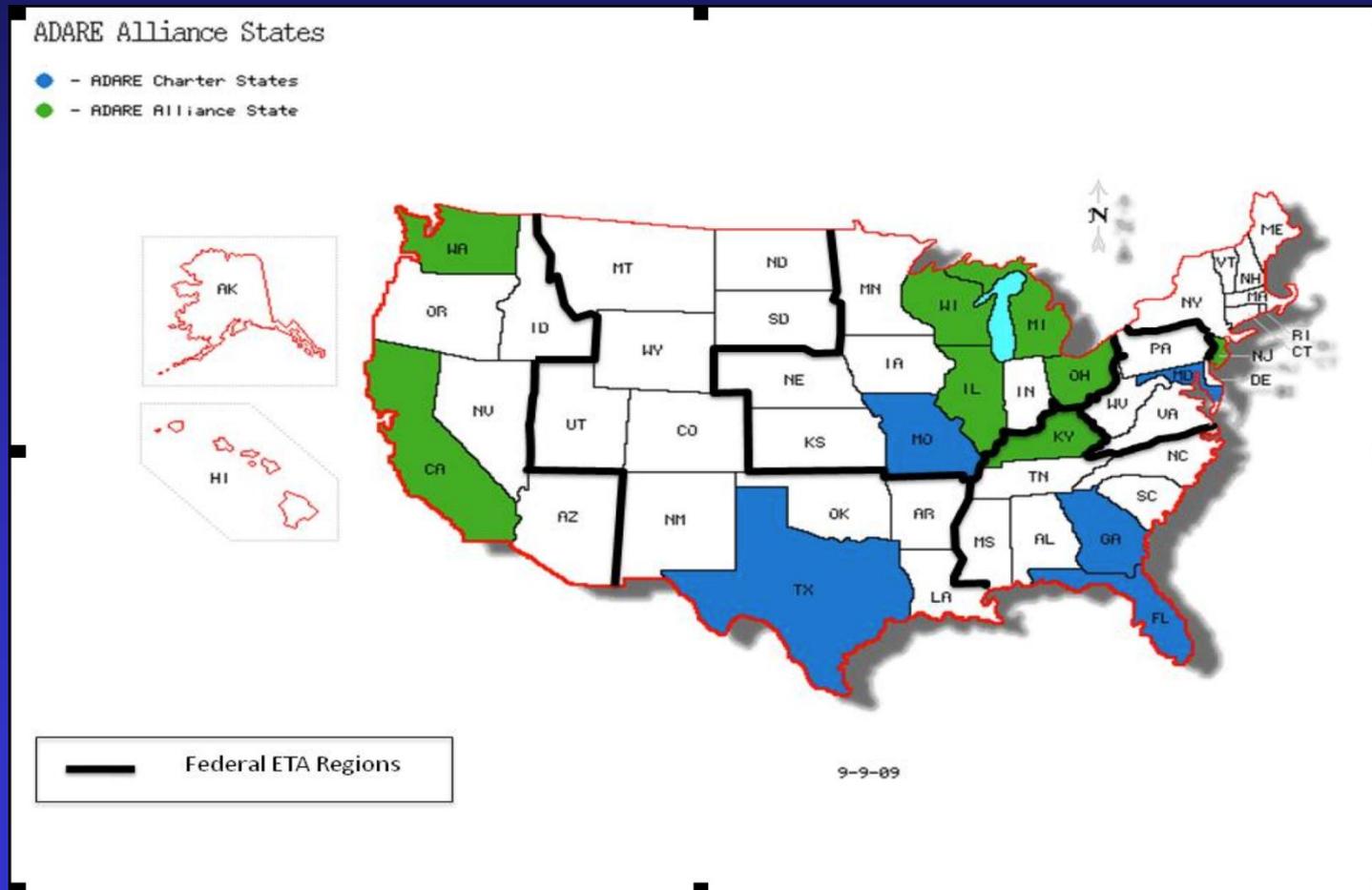


Overview

- ADARE launched in 1998 with 5 charter states (FL, GA, MD, MO & TX) with interest, capacity and expertise to link admin records for research, evaluation and performance management
- Key ADARE features: state/university partnerships; access to broad range of linked workforce and other files; longitudinal, individual-level data
- Most ADARE partners started years earlier: FL & MO in the 70s, MD & TX in the 80s, rest in the 90s
- Over time, ADARE partners have developed trust, credibility, capacity and solid MOUs & DSAs

ADARE Alliance Coverage

ADARE states cover ~50% of U.S. labor force and are in all Federal regions (<http://www.ubalt.edu/jfi/adare/>).



Using Linked Administrative Data

- ADARE partners also engage in related data projects (RMC table).
- Each requires in-depth knowledge of the data, policies & programs, plus quantitative expertise.
- Linked admin data helps researchers and state partners address broad ranging policy and program issues.

Related RMC Projects

- 1985: Texas Welfare-to-work evaluation
- 1989: Research on the feasibility of linking Texas Postsec Ed & UI records
- 1990s-2000s: Texas JOBS, JOBS/FSE&T & TANF reform evaluations
- 1993-95: Longitudinal IL & TX job training outcomes research
- 1998-03: Longitudinal FL & TX CTE participation and outcomes research
- 2001, 2008: TX workforce development ROI estimation
- 2004-09: NCP workforce evaluation
- 2004-05: 7-state WIA net impact estimation
- 2005-13: Texas Student Futures Project

What are earnings impacts for WIA adults and dislocated workers?

Statistically significant earnings impacts found for WIA adults & dislocated workers, male & female, across 7 ADARE states.

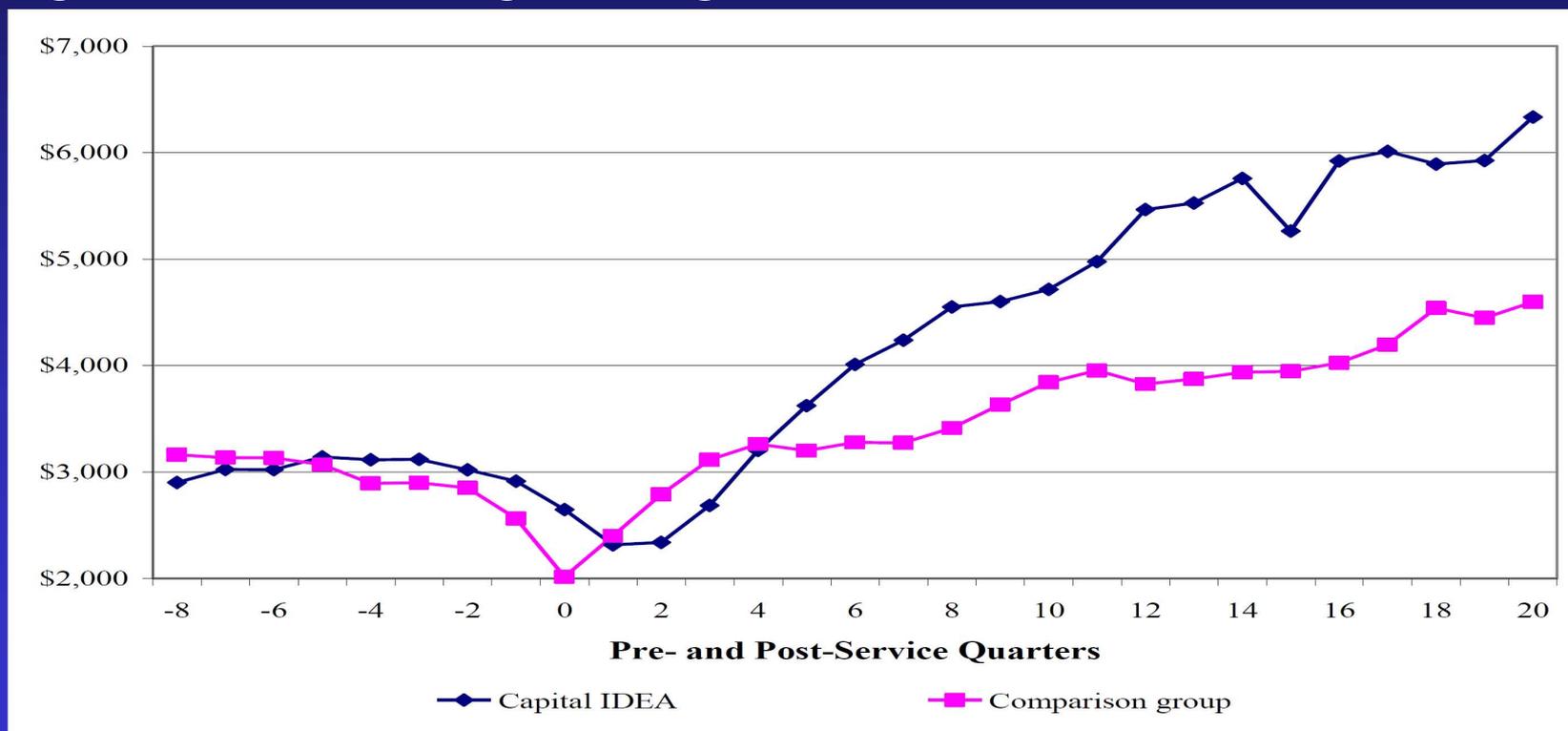
Earnings Impacts of Any WIA Services

	Adults	Dislocated Workers
Overall Impact	\$743** (\$38, n = 98,074)	\$951** (\$47, n = 88,838)
Impact Range among States	\$182** — \$1,230** (\$39 — \$111)	\$221 — \$1,674** (\$120 — \$151)
Impact for Men	\$685** (\$51, n = 41,974)	\$895** (\$65, n = 44,648)
Impact for Women	\$786** (\$54, n = 56,100)	\$1,008** (\$68, n = 44,190)

Note: ** = $p < 0.01$, * = $p < 0.05$. Standard errors in parentheses, followed by total sample sizes.

Do sectoral workforce strategies improve long-term earnings?

Net earnings impacts across all Capital IDEA trainees (75% in healthcare), whether or not employed, were large, statistically significant and long-lasting.



Source: Smith, King and Schroeder, 2008.

Do sectoral workforce strategies affect UI benefit eligibility and receipt?

Capital IDEA participation is also associated with increased UI benefit eligibility ...

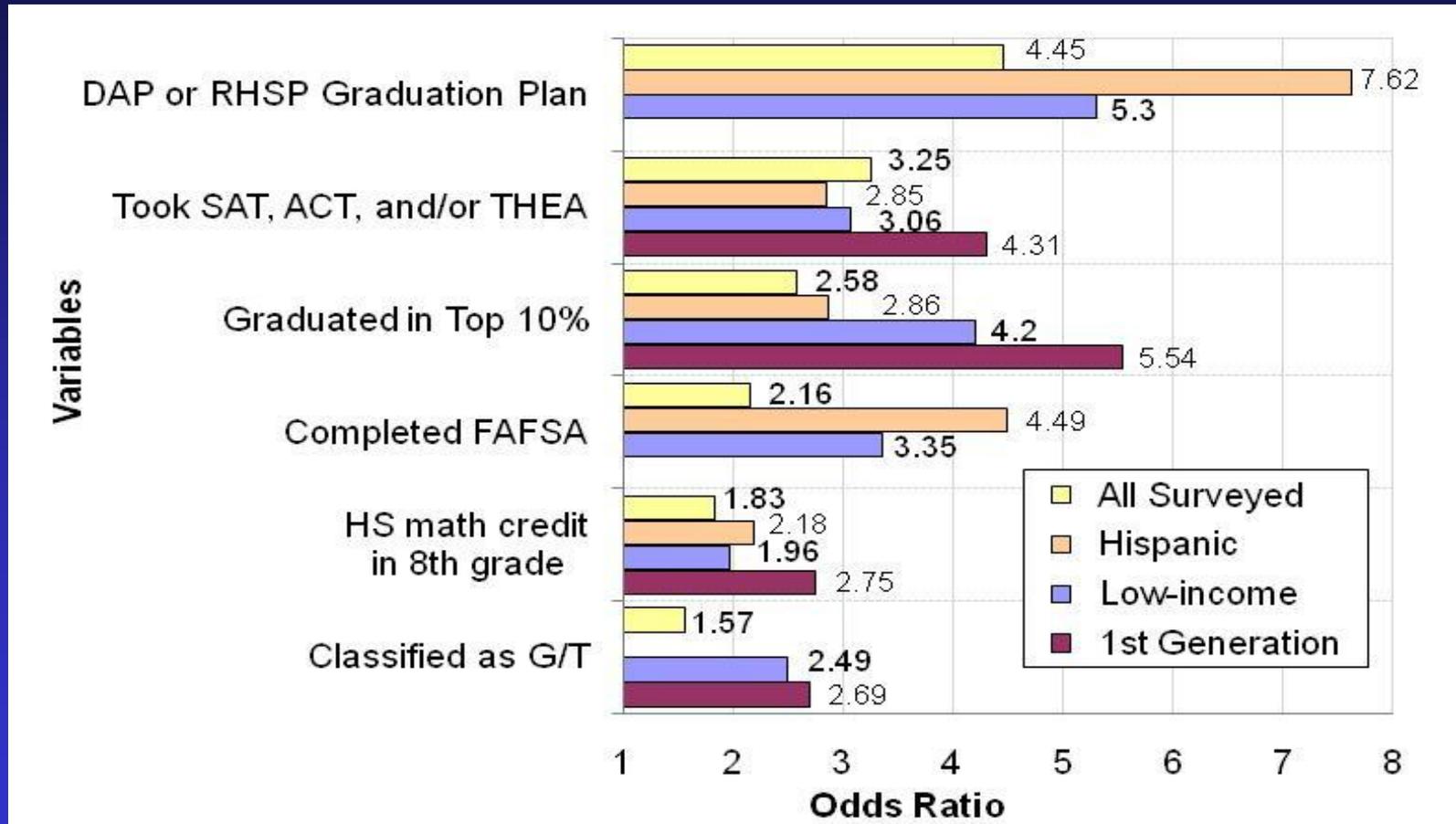
Cohort	Total Participants	Four quarters before service	Last quarter of service	Second quarter after service	Sixth quarter after service	Tenth quarter after service	All quarters after service
2003	184	65.8%	.	.	76.1%	71.2%	73.7%
2004	75	61.0%	.	.	74.7%	73.2%	75.9%
2005	62	63.3%	.	.	82.3%	84.6%	81.7%
Overall	321	64.2%	.	.	76.9%	72.4%	74.9%

... and reduced UI benefit receipt, from 4.9% pre- to just 1.9% post-participation across all cohorts. (Gross, not net effects.)

Source: Smith, King and Schroeder, 2008.

What factors affect direct-to-college enrollment rates for graduates?

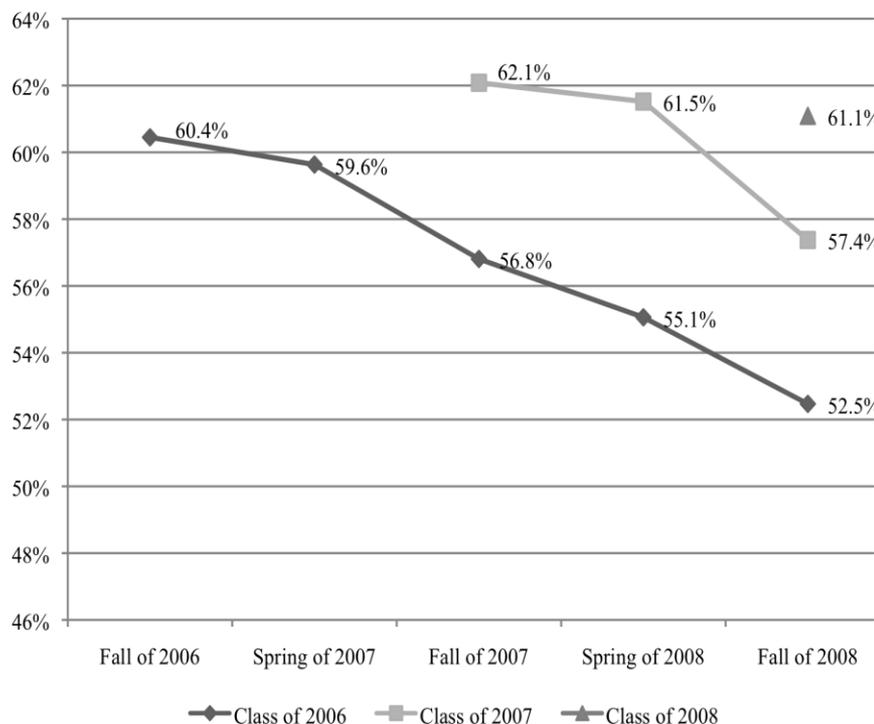
Major Factors Statistically Linked to 4-year Enrollment Odds



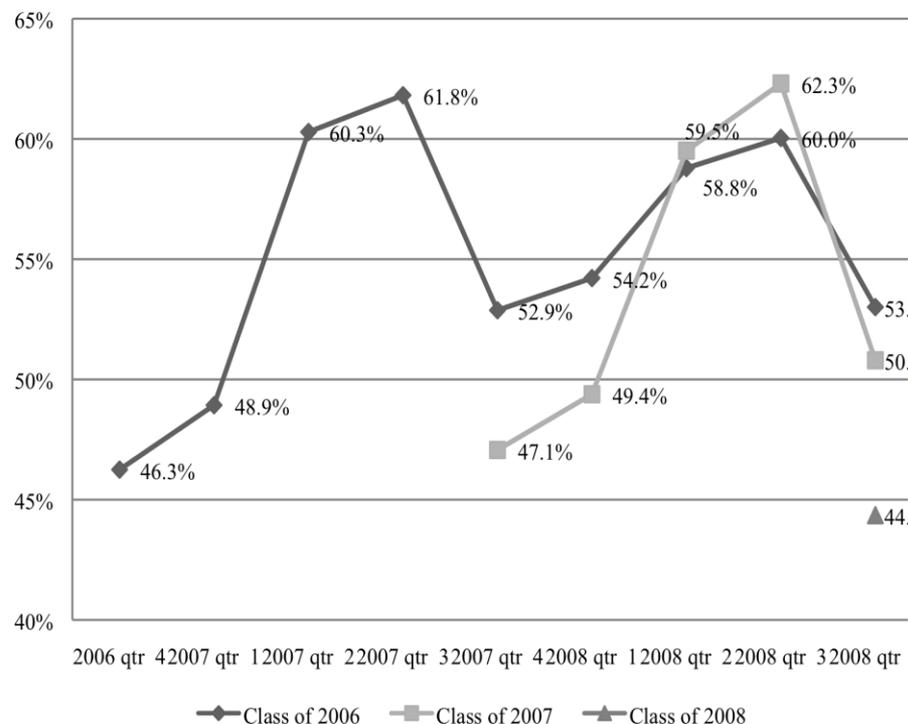
Source: Schexnayder, King et al. 2009.
<http://centexstudentfutures.org/>.

What are key education and work outcomes of graduates over time?

Enrollment Outcomes



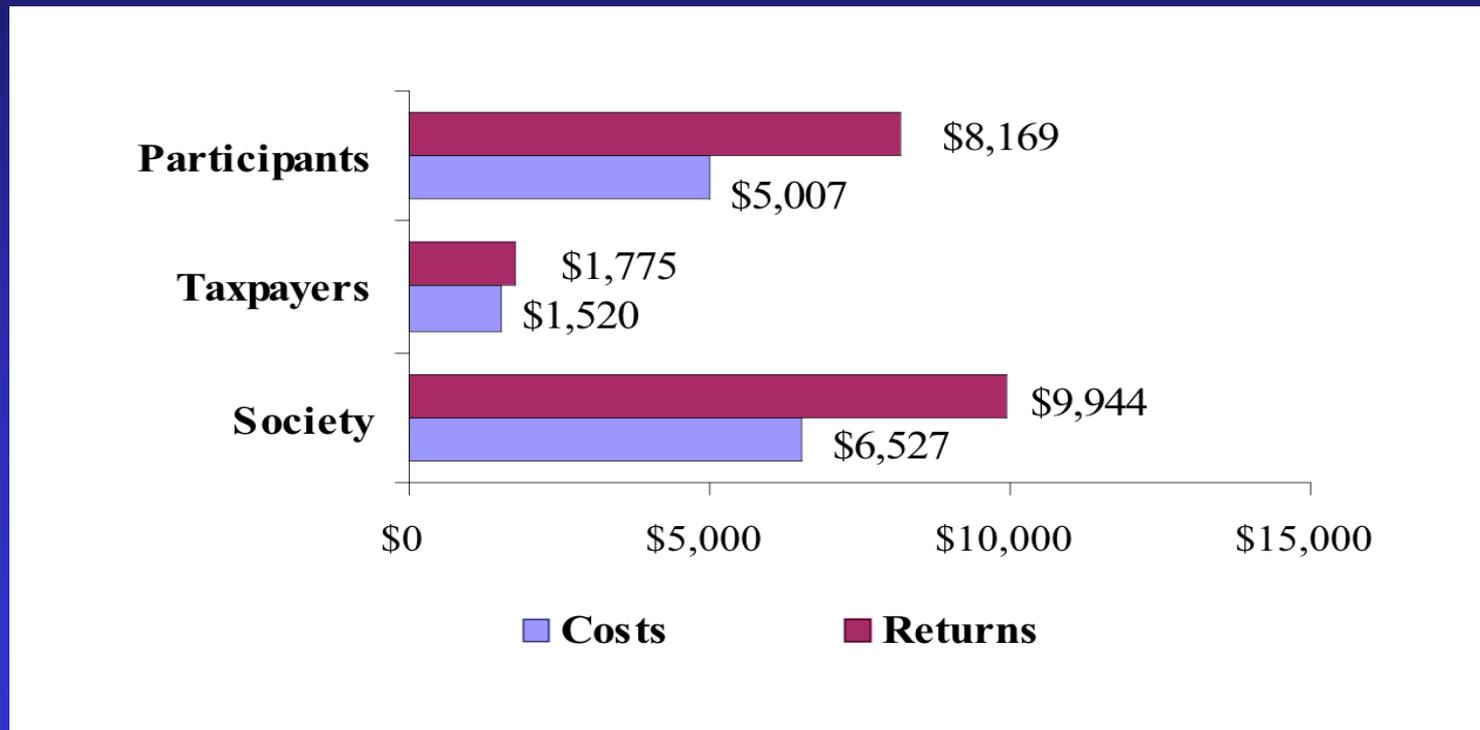
Overall Employment Status, by Graduating Class



Source: Cumpton, Schexnayder & King 2009 (forthcoming).
<http://centexstudentfutures.org/>

Do comprehensive workforce investments yield returns? For whom?

5-year ROI for Texas workforce investments, computed as annualized internal rates of return (IRR), range from 12% for taxpayers to 29% for participants.



Source: King et al. 2008.

Summary & Lessons

- Analysis using linked admin data — workforce, welfare, education and other — continues to inform a broad range of important policy issues, including basic research, sophisticated evaluations and performance management.
- Research based on linked, longitudinal admin data has supported key policy and program changes at the federal, state and local level over several decades.
- ADARE and related projects clearly demonstrate the feasibility and the value of linking data longitudinally within constraints created by FERPA, UI and other regulations.
- University/state partnerships are a major factor behind the success of these efforts. They take time as well as “care and feeding”!