

Making the Connection: Sharing Information and Data While Protecting Privacy of Youth

Tuesday, May 27, 2014



American Institutes for Research®

A project of the Interagency
Working Group on Youth
Programs

FIND
youth
INFO

Webinar Agenda

- **3:00-3:10** Welcome, Introductions, and Overview, *Michelle Boyd, HHS ASPE*
- **3:10 – 3:25** Administrative Data Sharing, *Brett Brown, ACYF*
- **3:25 – 3:35** Performance Partnership Pilots, *Mary Ellen Wiggins, OMB*
- **3:35 – 3:40** Q&A
- **3:40 – 4:10** Re-engaging Youth Through Innovative Dropout Recovery Centers
 - *Robert Sainz, Los Angeles Economic and Workforce Development*
 - *Debra Duardo, Student Health and Human Services, LAUSD*
 - *Apolonio Gonzales, Youth Presenter*
- **4:10 – 4:30** Q&A

Polling Question #1



American Institutes for Research®

A project of the Interagency
Working Group on Youth
Programs

FIND
youth
INFO

In which sector do you work?

- Child welfare
- Defense
- Domestic Violence
- Education
- Homeless
- Hospital-based Care
- Housing
- Juvenile justice
- Labor
- Mental health
- National and Community Service
- National Guard
- Primary care health care
- Specialty health care
- Substance abuse
- Other

Administrative Data Sharing

Brett Brown, Ph.D.

Office of Data Analysis, Research, and Evaluation
(ODARE) ACYF

Reasons to Share Data

- Knowledge building (research, evaluation)
- Performance monitoring, needs assessment
- Coordinate or improve services

Types of Data Shared

- Identifiable individual level data/records
- De-identified individual data
 - At ACYF, includes all AFCARS, NCANDS, NYTD, and RHY data
- Aggregate data (e.g. Tables)

Laws Protecting Confidentiality

- Privacy Act
- HIPAA (health)
- FERPA (education)
- Others (examples)
 - RHYA
 - Uninterrupted Scholars Act
- State laws
- Regulations associated with these laws

Possible Exceptions to Confidentiality

- Statistics
- Research
- Law enforcement

Legal Agreements to Facilitate Data Sharing

- Active Consent
 - Written consent of youth and/or parent
- Data Sharing Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding
 - Between agencies
 - With individual researchers

Federal Encouragement to Promote Data Sharing

- OMB
 - Office of Management and Budget. 2014. Guidance for Providing and Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes. M-14-06.
- ACYF Informational Memo on Data Sharing
 - <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/im1302.pdf>
- Children's Bureau linkage of ACFARS, NYTD, and NCANDS records
- Department of Education: Statewide Longitudinal Educational Systems (SLDS)
- ACF Interoperability Effort
 - Interoperability Toolkit
 - Confidentiality Toolkit (forthcoming)

Non-Federal Efforts to Promote Data Sharing

- Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy (AISP)
 - Culhane, Dennis; Fantuzzo, John; Rouse, Heather; Tam, Vicky' and Lukens, Jonathan. 2010. "Connecting the Dots: The Promise of Integrated Data Systems for Policy Analysis and Systems Reform." Intelligence for Social Policy. University of Pennsylvania.
- National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (Urban Institute)

Polling Question #2



American Institutes for Research®

A project of the Interagency
Working Group on Youth
Programs

FIND
youth
INFO

Have you heard of Performance Partnership Pilots?

- Yes
- No



Performance Partnership Pilots for Disconnected Youth (P3)

Mary Ellen Wiggins
Project Management Co-Lead
Office of Management and Budget

Key Features of FY 2014 Legislative Authority

- Competitive and formula grant programs funded by the Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Act
- Up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots using FY 2014 funds
- Additional flexibility in exchange for significant improvements in educational, employment and other key outcomes
- Agreements with States, Tribes, or local communities

Elements of P3

- Blending funds
- Waivers
- Performance Agreements
- Limitations



Opportunities of P3

- Responds to State and community needs and strengths
- Mobilizes additional resources for Opportunity Agenda
- Supports cost-effective innovations that improve coordination and service delivery
- Uses data and evidence for learning and improvement
- Creates new model for outcome-based accountability

Who are Disconnected Youth?

- *Individuals between the ages of 14 and 24 who are low income and either homeless, in foster care, involved in the juvenile justice system, unemployed, or not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution.*
- Interest in pilots that target very high-need or underserved populations.

Examples of Potential Pilots

- Integrated enrollment and case management organization: assess risk factors in order to better target appropriate services to the highest users of multiple systems.
- Coordinated approach to serving youth involved in multiple systems: create joint performance goals, integrate services for vulnerable youth and their families, and align eligibility requirements that currently lead to service gaps.
- Reducing drug addiction and incarceration: workforce development agency partners with substance-abuse treatment providers and local business that will guarantee part-time or full-time work experiences to recovering addicts.

Performance Measurement & Evaluation

Required for all pilots:

- Outcome measures and interim indicators in education and employment domains
- Additional measures and indicators in other domains (criminal justice, health, well-being) as appropriate
- Reliable administrative data on individuals under these domains
- Cooperation in any Federal evaluation

Performance Measurement & Evaluation

Stronger candidates:

- Establish baselines and comparison groups to measure progress
- Demonstrate expertise to manage pilot using strong data analysis

Strongest candidates:

- Use strategies or interventions shown effective in rigorous evaluation
- Incorporate rigorous impact and process evaluation

Who can apply, and who can be partners?

- State, local and Tribal governments are eligible to apply
- Willing partnerships among State, local and Tribal agencies and systems
- States must be partners in pilots that are financed with funding for a state-administered program
- Non-governmental partners may also be key players in designing and implementing pilots

Polling Question #3



American Institutes for Research®

A project of the Interagency
Working Group on Youth
Programs

FIND
youth
INFO

Are you interested in following up with the Performance Partnership Pilot program?

- Yes
- No

Re-engaging Youth Through Innovative Dropout Recovery Centers:

The Partnership Between LAUSD
and the City of Los Angeles
Economic and Workforce
Development



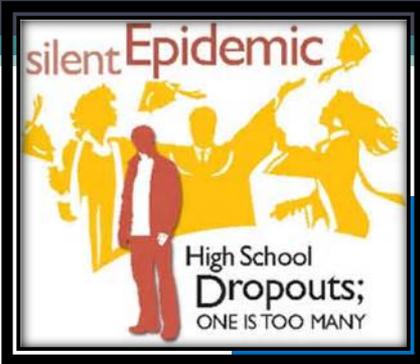
Dropout: A National Problem

- **1.2 million students** did not graduate from high school in 2011
- **lost lifetime earnings** for that class of dropouts alone total **\$154 billion**¹
- 1 in 10 U.S. high schools is a **dropout factory**²

¹Alliance for Excellent Education, The High Cost of High School Dropouts (2011)

²Balfanz and Legters (2004)





15,726

Students in the Class of 2012 and 2013 that dropped out of school

31,727

Students missed more than 10 days of school in the Fall semester of 2013-2014 school year

Our Students

13,794

Homeless Students

8,278

Foster Youth

Dropouts by Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012 Cohort Students	2011-2012 Cohort Dropouts	2011-2012 Cohort Dropouts Rate	2012-2013 Cohort Students	2012-2013 Cohort Dropouts	2012-2013 Cohort Dropouts Rate
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	32,047	6,440	20.1	30,436	5,233	17.2
American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic	178	41	23	166	31	18.7
Asian, Not Hispanic	1,676	146	8.7	1,599	133	8.3
Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic	186	34	18.3	131	26	19.8
Filipino, Not Hispanic	1,123	84	7.5	1,097	88	8
African American, Not Hispanic	4,329	1,070	24.7	3,788	789	20.8
White, Not Hispanic	3,088	650	21	2,735	452	16.5
Two or More Races, Not Hispanic	16	12	75	*	*	0
Not Reported	455	271	59.6	436	226	51.8

Annual Dropouts by Grade

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
2012-2013	626	416	2,726	2,908	3,059	3,862
2011-2012	499	393	2,516	3,079	2,747	4,113

City of Los Angeles

100, 000 Youth between the ages of 16-24

**Out of school
and
Out of work**

1 in 5



Finding a solution

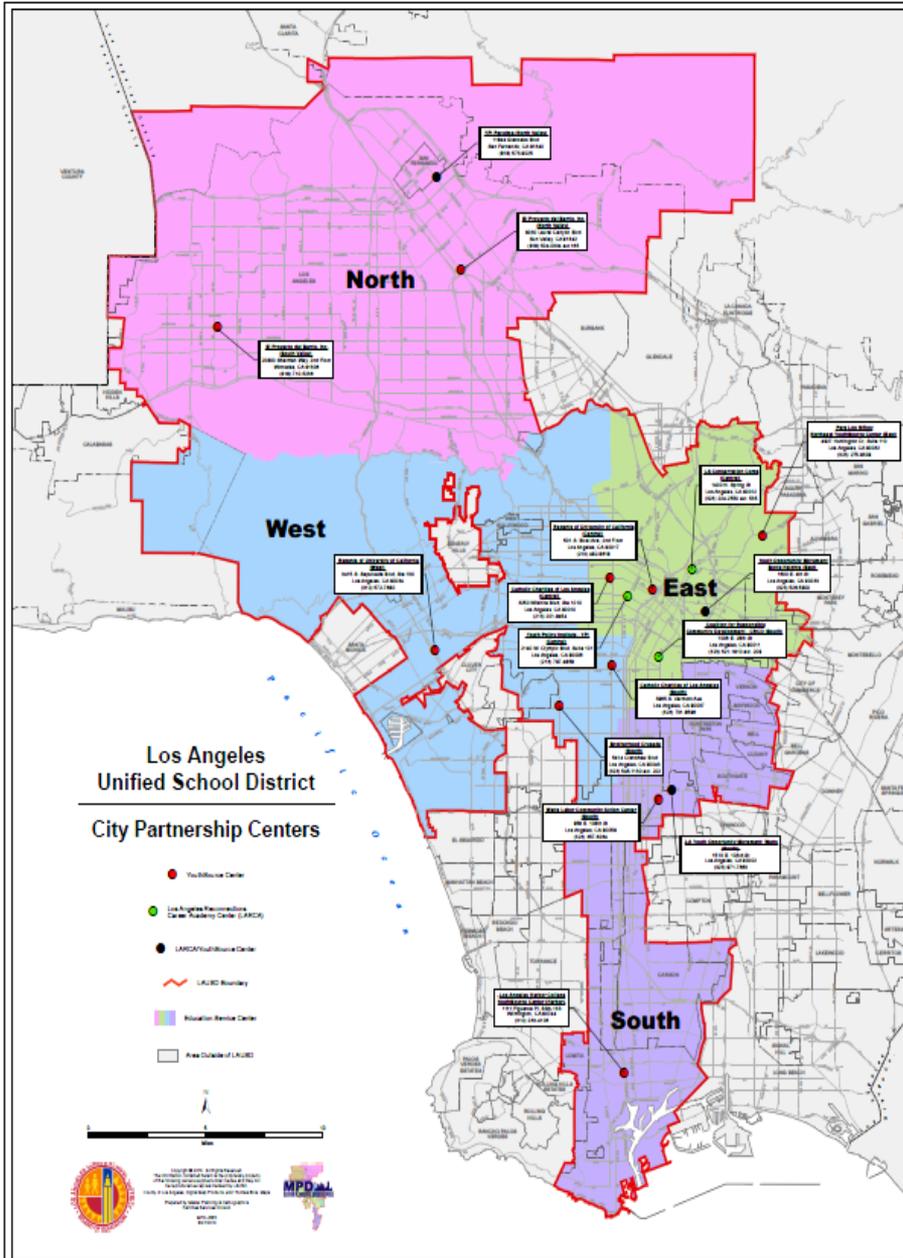
- City of Los Angeles sought collaboration with Pupil Services Dropout Recovery Efforts
- LA EWDD realigned Workforce Investment Funds to serve as a dropout recovery model
- New formula required agencies to serve 70% out of school youth and 30% in school youth.
- Released RFP that included the placement of an LAUSD PSA Counselor at every site

Workforce Innovation Fund

- City was awarded \$12 million to develop a Dropout Recovery and Career Pathways model
 - Los Angeles Reconnections Career Academy
- Addition of 3 PSA Counselors
- Targets students age 16-24
- Career Pathways
 - Health Care
 - Green Technology
 - Construction

City Partnership Program





- 13 Youth Source Centers
- Shared funding for PSA Services
 - 50% LAUSD
 - 50% City of Los Angeles
- 3 LARCA Sites
 - PSA Counselors are 100% Funded by WIF monies

Pupil Services and Attendance Counselor: Education and Experience

- Master's Degree in Social Work, School Counseling, Education
- Pupil Personnel Services Credential specializing in Child Welfare and Attendance
- Registered with the Board of Behavioral Sciences as a Licensed Clinician or on track to become Licensed
- Extensive experience working with high risk students
- Experts in interpreting laws and bulletins related to education, enrollment, attendance policies and pupil records

PSA Counselor Responsibilities: Services

- Outreach
- Direct Services
 - Educational and Psychosocial Assessments
 - Case Management
- Training
- Integration with LAUSD Departments

YouthSource Services

- Youth Employment Services for youth age 16-21
- Work Readiness Training
- Internships
- Job Placement
- Cash for College
- Financial assistance to complete educational goals
 - G.E.D.
 - Adult Education Courses

Data

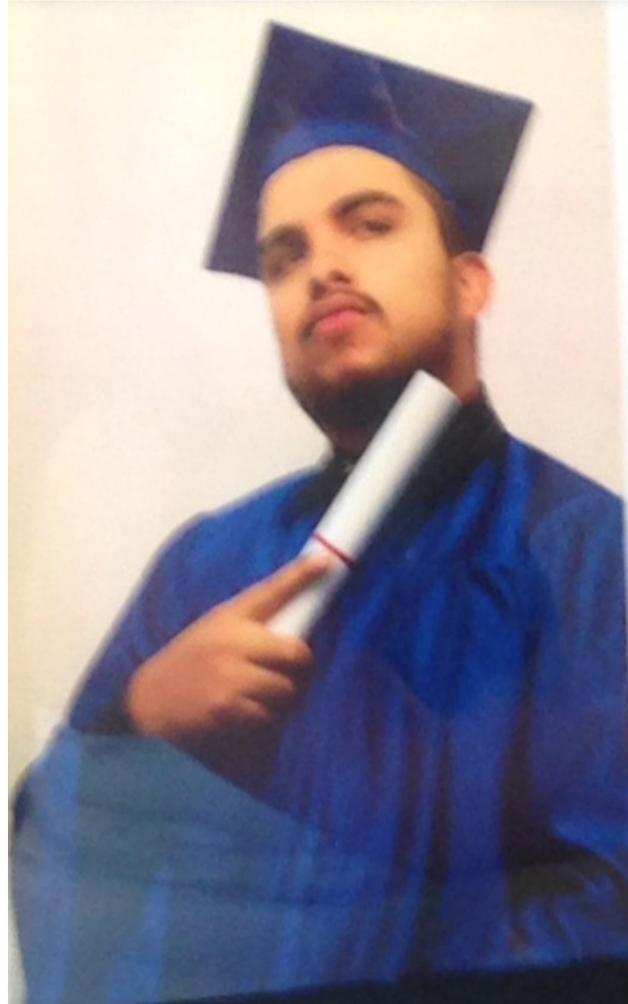
2012-2013

- 5,394 Educational Assessments by PSA Counselor
- 2,910 enrolled in Youth Source System
- 972 high school dropouts were returned to school

2013-2014

- 4,393 Educational Assessments as of 4/30/2014

Apolonio G.



Polling Question #4



American Institutes for Research®

A project of the Interagency
Working Group on Youth
Programs

FIND
youth
INFO

What is the most significant impediment to data sharing:

- 1) Federal laws or statutes such as FERPA, HIPAA, or others
- 2) Local policy
- 3) Local practice
- 4) no impediments

Q & A Session



American Institutes for Research®

A project of the Interagency
Working Group on Youth
Programs

FIND
youth
INFO

We encourage you to provide feedback on today's webinar by sending an email to:

FindYouthInfo@air.org



American Institutes for Research®

