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

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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

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

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

Source: Hollenbeck, Schroeder, King and Huang, 2005
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 …

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

… 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

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

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”!