

# Introduction to Data Sharing & Integration

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Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy

# What we do

**Peer Network**

**Guidance & Standards**

**Training & Consulting**

**Advocacy & Communications**

**Actionable Research**

# AISP'S Role



We are:	We are not:
Data evangelists	Data holders or intermediaries
Connectors, community builders, thought partners, cheerleaders, and data sharing therapists	A vendor or vendor recommender
Focused on ethical data use for policy change	Focused on academic research

## Our approach

Data sharing is as relational  
as it is technical.



We don't just need to integrate data;  
we need to integrate people.

# What are human service data?

## **Administrative data:**

data collected during the routine process of administering programs

but can also be repurposed to support evaluation, analysis, and research.



## MILLION-DOLLAR MURRAY

Why couldn't the homeless man stay in order to shelter them in storage.

BY MALCOLM GLADWELL

Murray was a bear of a man, an  
 are running, his feet full and heavy,  
 and when he fell down—perhaps he  
 did nearly every day—it could take two  
 or three grooves to get him up. He  
 had straight black hair and a thin skin. On  
 the street, they called him Murray. He  
 was missing most of his teeth. He had a  
 wonderful smile. People loved Murray.

Homeless people of New York City, which is  
 so wide through the nation and finally  
 off the half-empty places or liquor left  
 at the gaming tables.

"When we're a man, we could pick  
 him up several times a day," Patrick  
 O'Regan, who is a NYPD cop in Queens,  
 says. "And he's gone on some amazing numbers. He would get

"Murray, you know you love us," and  
 he'd say, "I know"—and go back to  
 counting it up."

"I've been a police officer for fifteen  
 years," O'Regan's partner, Steve Jones,  
 said. "I picked up Murray one whole co-  
 ver. I finally."

Jones and O'Regan played with  
 Murray to get him long. A few years  
 ago, he was assigned to a treatment pro-  
 gram in which he was under the super-  
 vision of a nurse, and he failed. He  
 got a job and worked hard, but then the  
 program ended. "Now he graduated  
 out, he had no one to report to, and he  
 ended that," O'Regan said. "I don't  
 know whether it was his military back-  
 ground. I suspect that it was. He was a  
 good cook. One time, he accidentally



The homeless man "Murray" is a big bear of a man, an are running, his feet full and heavy, and when he fell down—perhaps he did nearly every day—it could take two or three grooves to get him up. Photograph by John G. Gifford.

His chosen drink was vodka. But  
 he called "house pin." On the streets  
 of downtown New York, where he lived, he  
 could buy a two-hundred-and-fifty-  
 million bottle of cheap vodka for a  
 dollar fifty. If he was lucky, he could  
 go for the seven-hundred-and-fifty-  
 million bottle, and if he was lucky he  
 could sleep in what many of the other

picked up, got drunk, then got back  
 out a couple of hours later and start up  
 again. A lot of the guys on the street  
 when he was drinking, they got in ar-  
 rage. They are so miserable about it, so  
 violent, so abusive. Murray was such a  
 character and had such a great sense of  
 humor that he would get past that. Even  
 when he was abusive, he'd say,

savings of over five thousand dollars.  
 Murray got his work seriously. Did ev-  
 erything he was supposed to do. They  
 said, "Congratulations," and put him  
 back on the street. He spent that six  
 thousand in a week or so."

Often, he was as interested in the  
 drink took in the job, and he'd get used  
 to the emergency room in other than

# Million Dollar Murray

Researcher quoted extensively in  
 this article is Dennis Culhane, the  
 co-founder of AISP.

# Don't worry, I'm not going to read this to you.

“In the nineteen-eighties, when homelessness first surfaced as a national issue, the assumption was that the problem fit a normal distribution: that the vast majority of the homeless were in the same state of semi-permanent distress. It was an assumption that bred despair: if there were so many homeless, with so many problems, what could be done to help them? Then, fifteen years ago, a young Boston College graduate student named Dennis Culhane lived in a shelter in Philadelphia for seven weeks as part of the research for his dissertation. A few months later he went back, and was surprised to discover that he couldn't find any of the people he had recently spent so much time with. “It made me realize that most of these people were getting on with their own lives,” he said. **Culhane then put together a database—the first of its kind—to track who was coming in and out of the shelter system. What he discovered profoundly changed the way homelessness is understood.** Homelessness doesn't have a normal distribution, it turned out. It has a power-law distribution. “We found that eighty per cent of the homeless were in and out really quickly,” he said. “In Philadelphia, the most common length of time that someone is homeless is one day. And the second most common length is two days. And they never come back. Anyone who ever has to stay in a shelter involuntarily knows that all you think about is how to make sure you never come back.”

# WHEN PEOPLE HAVE A HOME



They spend **less time** in



hospitals,  
police  
custody  
& shelters

10 people + 10 homes  
6 months

**SAVED**  
**\$668,000**



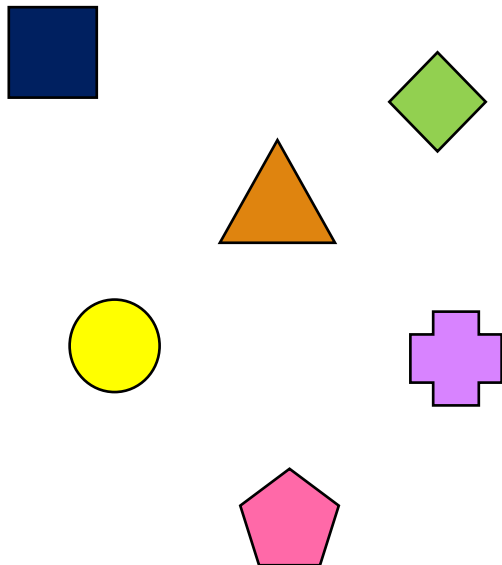
**Housing First**  
**Think about it.**

  
upstream

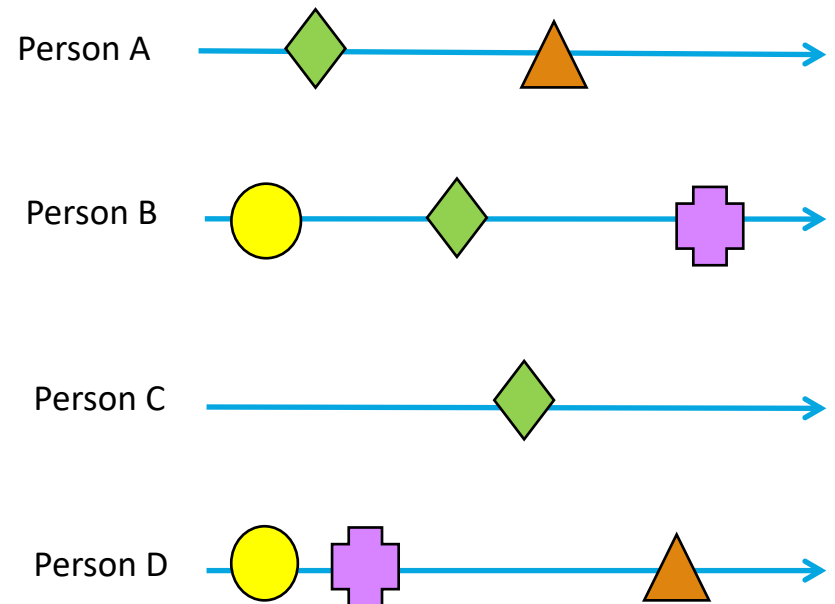


# What is the difference?

## Data sharing



## Data integration



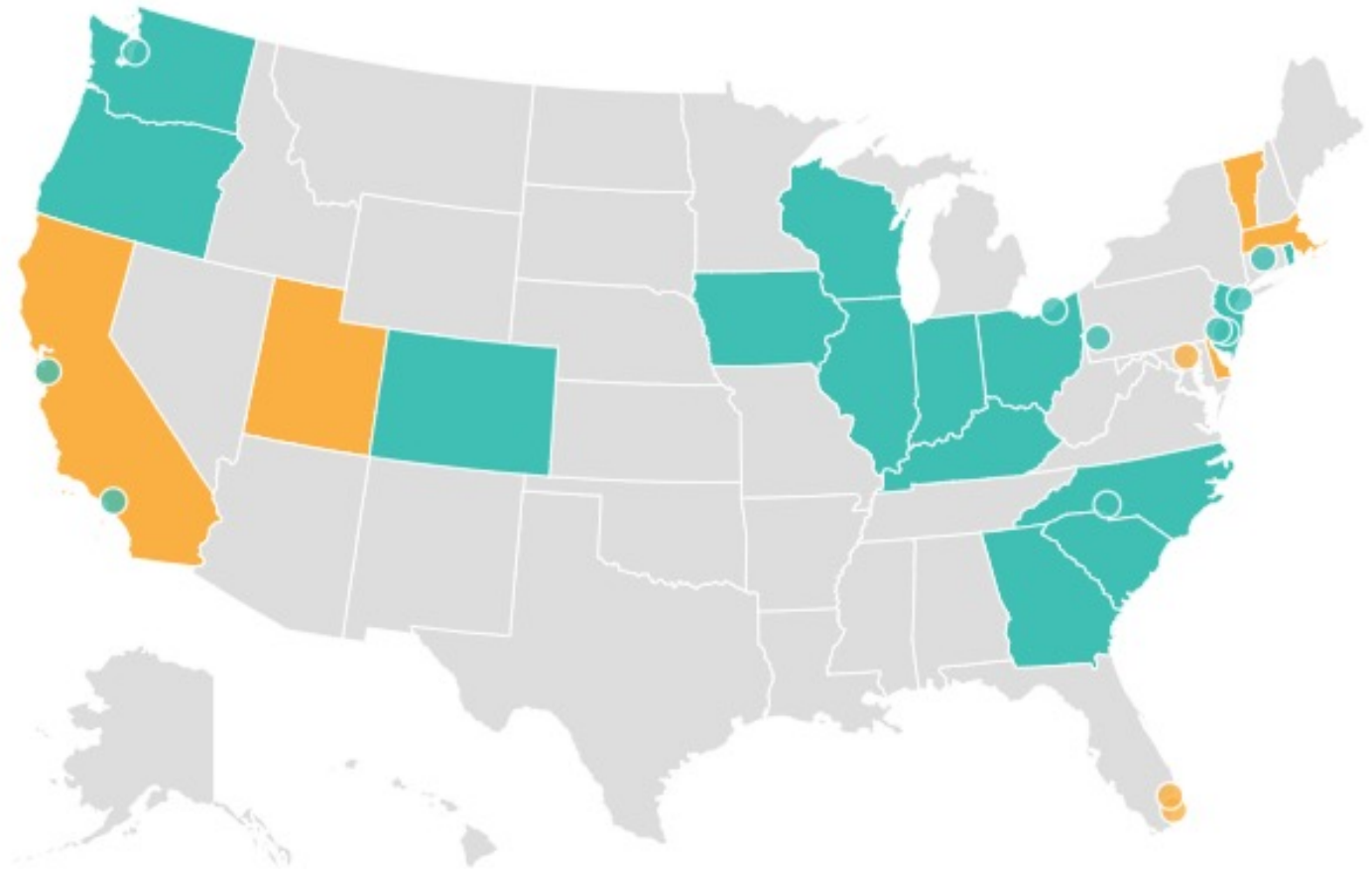
# When we bring data together we can:

- Understand the complex needs of individuals and families
- Allocate resources where they're needed most to improve quality and equity of services
- Measure long-term impacts of policies and programs
- Engage in transparent, shared decision-making about how data should (and should not) be used



# Our Network

Network of ~36 operational state and local integrated data systems



Network Sites



Developing Sites

# Our developmental approach





Usable data

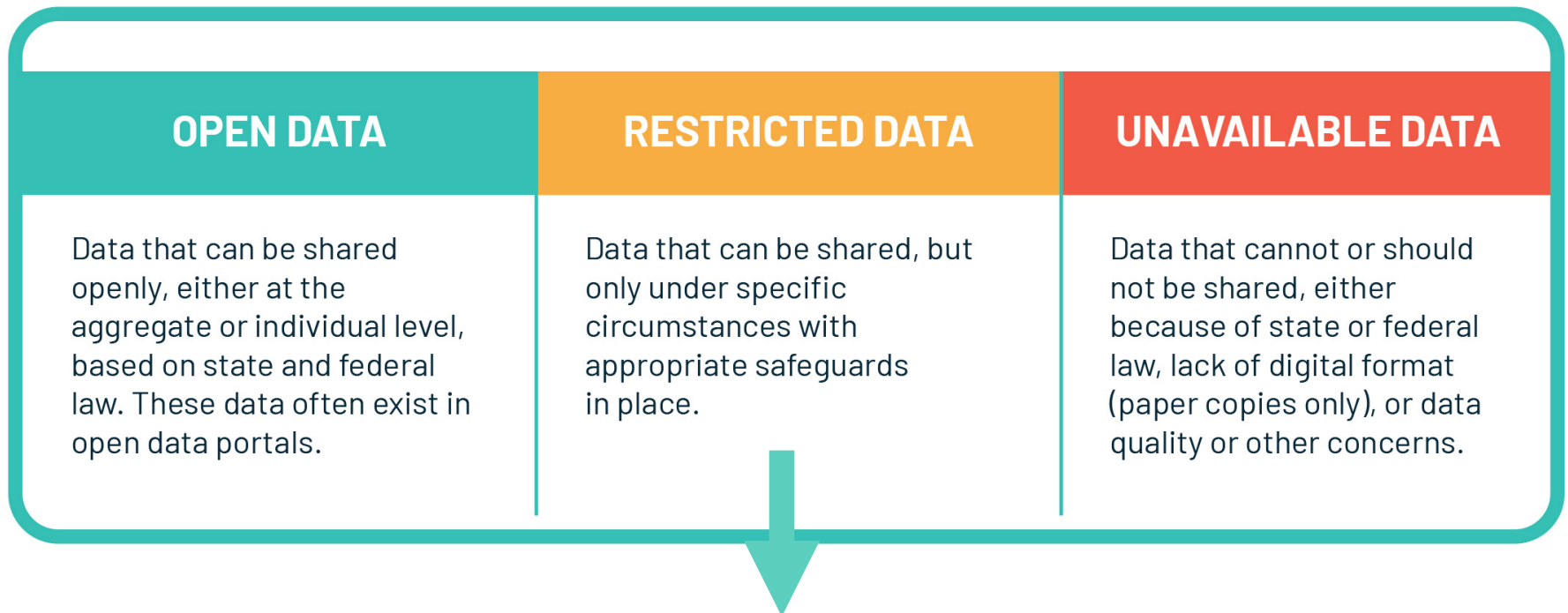
Insights that  
drive change

Governance,  
legal, cleaning,  
linking,  
standardizing

Analysis!



# Data Access



Data used for  
“Million Dollar  
Murray” analysis

# Our Framework

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# The Four Questions



Is it legal?



Is it ethical?



Is it a good idea?



How do we know?  
Who decides?



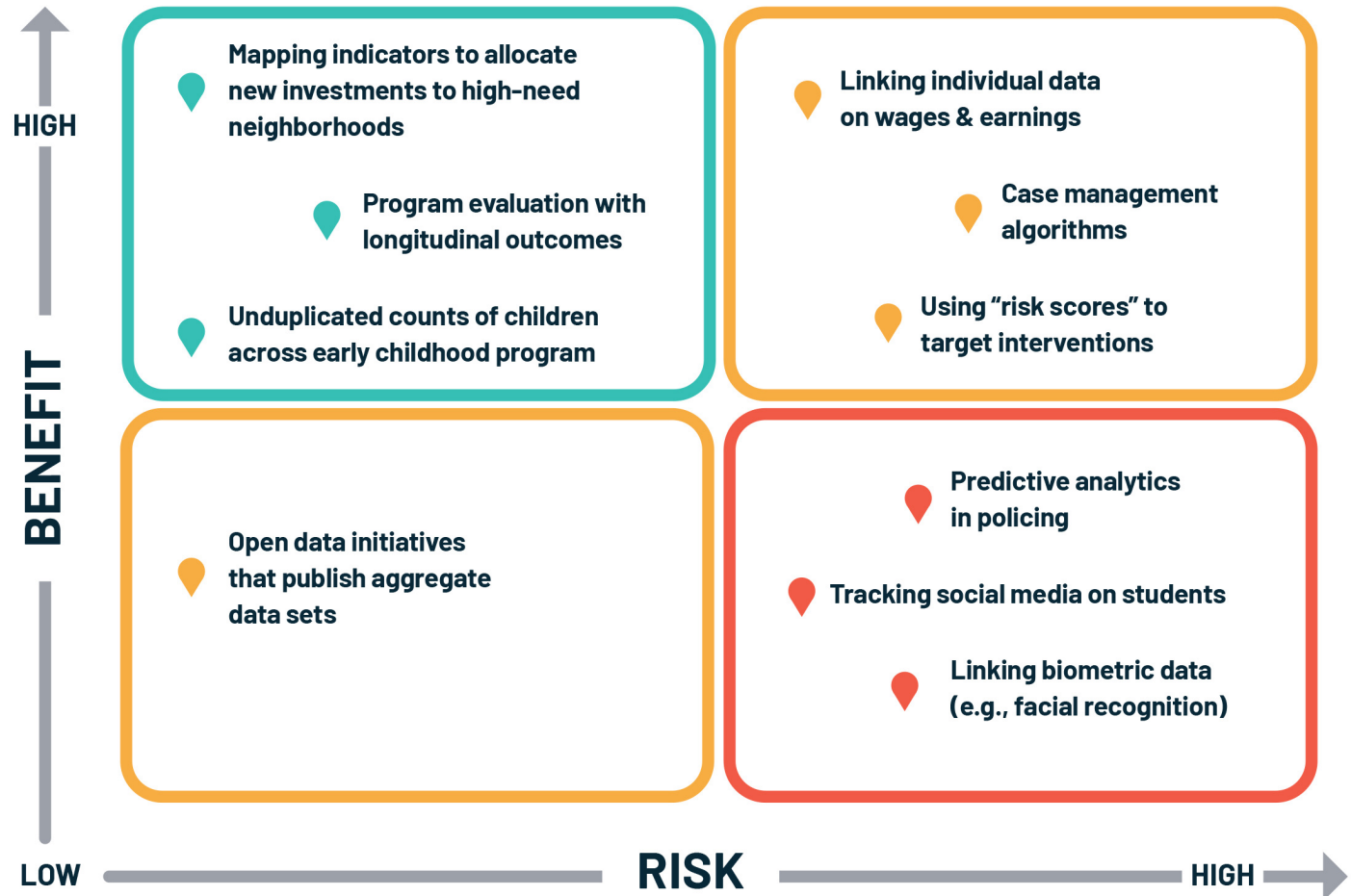
# 1. Is this legal?

## Authority and Access



## 2. Is this ethical?

### Social License, Risk v. Benefit



### 3. Is this a good idea?

#### Data availability, Resources, Action

- Is there available data to answer this question?
- Do we have the resources to respond to the answer?
- Can these data be acted upon?

## 4. How do we know? Who decides?

### Data governance

The people, policies, and procedures that support how data are managed, used, and protected.

Strong and inclusive data governance for cross-sector data sharing and integration should be:

- Purpose-, value-, and principle-driven
- Strategically located
- Collaborative
- Iterative
- Transparent

# Benefit/Risk Matrix



# Data & Violence Prevention

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# Violence Against Women Act

- Federal statute is the main mechanism that provides funding for housing, legal assistance and other supportive measures (ie. this act is the reason that it is usually free to file a restraining/protective order)
- Protects the confidentiality of “personally identifiable information”(PII) collected in connection with services
- Incredibly restrictive

# Data Access

OPEN DATA	RESTRICTED DATA	UNAVAILABLE DATA
Data that can be shared openly, either at the aggregate or individual level, based on state and federal law. These data often exist in open data portals.	Data that can be shared, but only under specific circumstances with appropriate safeguards in place.	Data that cannot or should not be shared, either because of state or federal law, lack of digital format (paper copies only), or data quality or other concerns.



VAWA

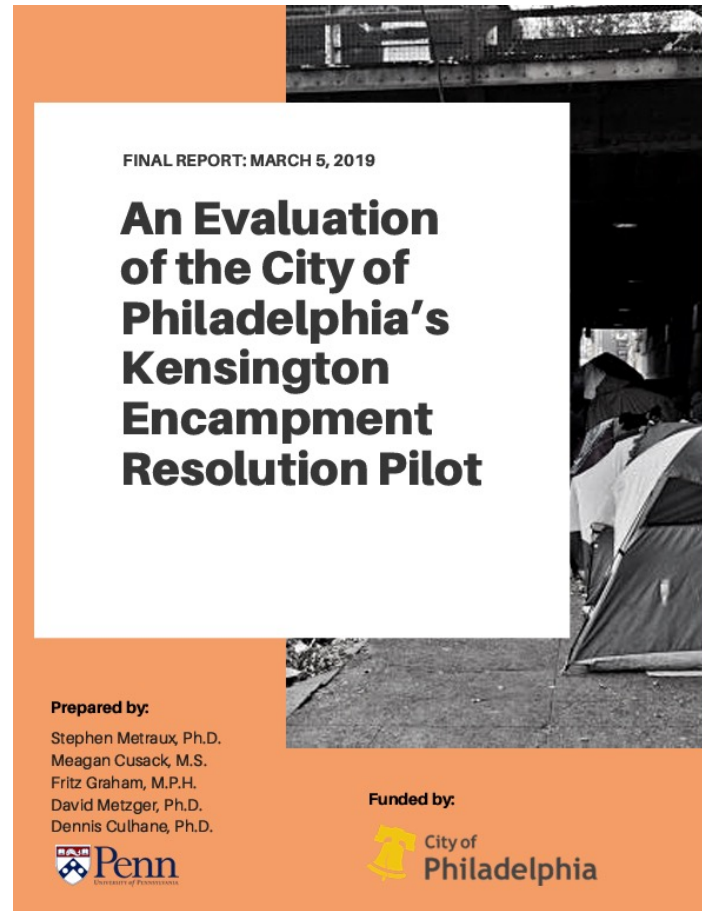


# Violence Against Women Act

Can be shared under very limited circumstances:

- Informed written consent
- Aggregate de-identified
- Judicial or legal process (court order or mandate, subpoena, warrant for limited purposes)

# PROGRAM EVAL: Kensington Encampment Resolution Pilot



# Survey + admin data paint a picture

Homeless Services. In the Outreach Encampment Survey, 57 percent of the respondents indicated having spent time in a Philadelphia homeless shelter. In contrast, Table 5d shows that 38 percent of the people on the BNL had a record of a shelter stay prior to the ERP implementation.<sup>56</sup> That proportion increased substantially after the ERP started, as over half of those on the BNL (98 people or 51.9 percent) used some shelter or temporary housing during the ERP implementation and sustainment periods. Much of this latter proportion reflects use of the navigation and respite centers, although the finding reflects use of any shelter in the City.<sup>57</sup>

**Table 5d. Prevalence of Involvement in Services Provided OHS by People on the BNL (n=189)**

Time Period	Shelter or Temporary Housing	Safe Haven	Journey of Hope	Outreach Services
Pre-ERP (before May 2018)	72 (38.1%)	9 (4.8%)	3 (1.6%)	108 (57.1%)
ERP period (after May 2018)	98 (51.9%)	16 (8.5%)	13 (6.9%)	103 (54.5%)
Lifetime	119 (63.0%)	22 (11.6%)	15 (7.9%)	131 (69.3%)

# Lessons learned

**Table 5k. Engagement in Services for People on the BNL: June 1 and June 26, 2018 (n=192)**

	June 1	June 26
Total on BNL	110 (100%)	192 (100%)
Placements:		
PPP Navigation Center	35 (31.8%)	39 (20.3%)
PPP Respite Center	8 (7.3%)	26 (13.5%)
ODAAAT Respite Center	2 (1.8%)	7 (3.6%)
Drug Detox or Treatment Center	7 (6.4%)	19 (9.9%)
Safe Haven Facility	6 (5.5%)	9 (4.7%)
Recovery Housing	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)
Return Home	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)
VA Housing	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.5%)
Salvation Army	0	1 (0.5%)
No Placements	49 (44.5%)	86 (44.8%)

Note. The 192 names listed in the June 26 report was subsequently unduplicated to 189 names.

**Table 5l. Summary of Placements for People on the BNL: October 15, 2018 (n=189)**

	October 15
Long-term placement or permanent housing	36 (19.0%)
In time-limited placements	19 (10.1%)
Unable to access placement	12 (6.3%)
Contact but no ongoing placement	77 (40.7%)
Unengaged	45 (23.8%)

# Q&A

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# Questions?

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