

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 pay for water to take them to storage.

BY MALCOLM GLAZEBELL

Murray had a heart of a lion, an iron routine, six feet tall and honey-wax, and when he fell down—whether he did nearly every day—it could take two or three grooves (not a job) to get up. He had straight black hair and clear skin. On the street, they called him Cowboy. He was missing most of his teeth. He had a wonderful smile. People loved Murray.

Homeless people of Dumbo did, which is to walk through the narrow and filthy off-the-halfeveny places or lanes left at the parking tables.

"When you're a runner, you could pick him up several times a day," Patrick O'Regan, who is a bicycle repair in downtown Reno, said. "And he's gone on some amazing runners. He would get

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

"I've been a police officer for fifteen years," O'Regan's partner, Steve Johns, said. "I picked up Murray one outside court. I finally."

Johns and O'Regan pleaded with Murray to quit drinking. A few years ago, he was assigned to a treatment program in which he was under the supervision of Steve's street, and he failed. He got a job and worked hard, but then the program ended. "Now he graduated me, he had no one to report to, and he decided that," O'Regan said. "I don't know whether it was his military background. I suspect that it was. He was a good cook. One time, he accompanied



The homeless man 'Cowboy' couldn't pay for water to take them to storage. Photograph by John Goffard.

His chosen drink was vodka. Two he called "vodka pits." On the streets of downtown Reno, when he fell, he could buy a two-foot-tall-and-five-inch-wide bottle of 150-proof vodka for a dollar-fifty. If he was drunk, he could go for the seven-foot-tall-and-five-inch-wide bottle, and if he was broke he could always do what many of the other

picked up, get drunk, then get 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 to argue. They are so incredibly abusive, so violent, so abusive. Murray was such a character and had such a great sense of humor that we would've got past that. Even when he was abusive, we'd say,

savings of over six thousand dollars. Showed up for work religiously. Did everything he was supposed to do. They said, "Congratulations, and you live back on the street. He spent that six thousand in a week or so."

After, he was as interested in the drink back at the job, and he'd get used to the emergency team in either half

Million Dollar Murray

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



Read, [Million Dollar Murray, The New Yorker, 2/13/2006](#)

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

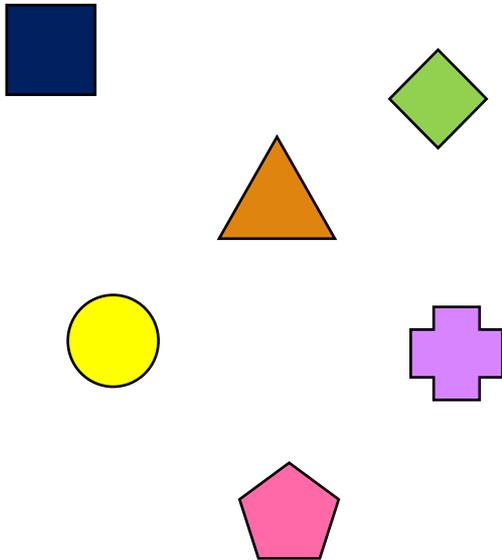


Housing First
Think about it.

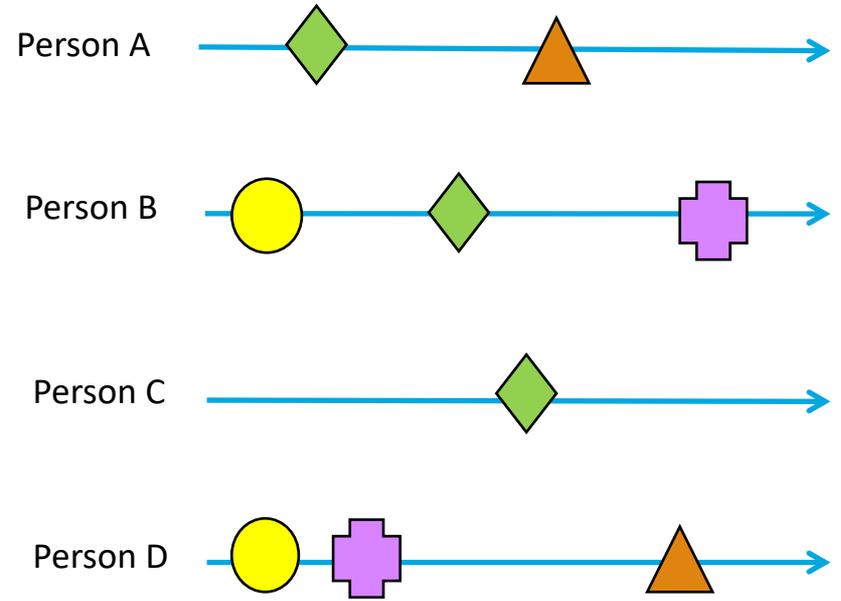

upstream

What is the difference?

Data sharing



Data integration



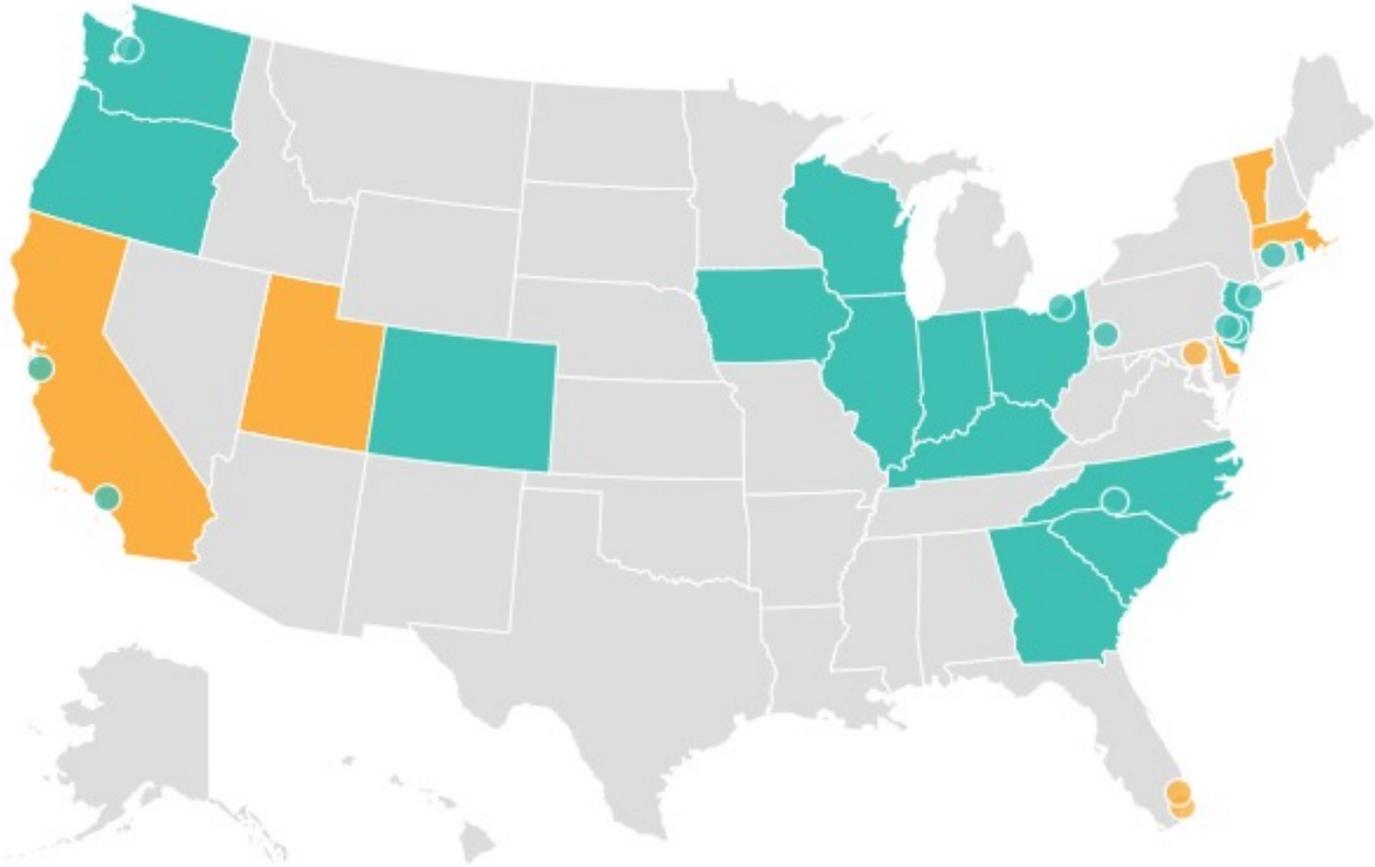
When we bring data together we can:

- 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

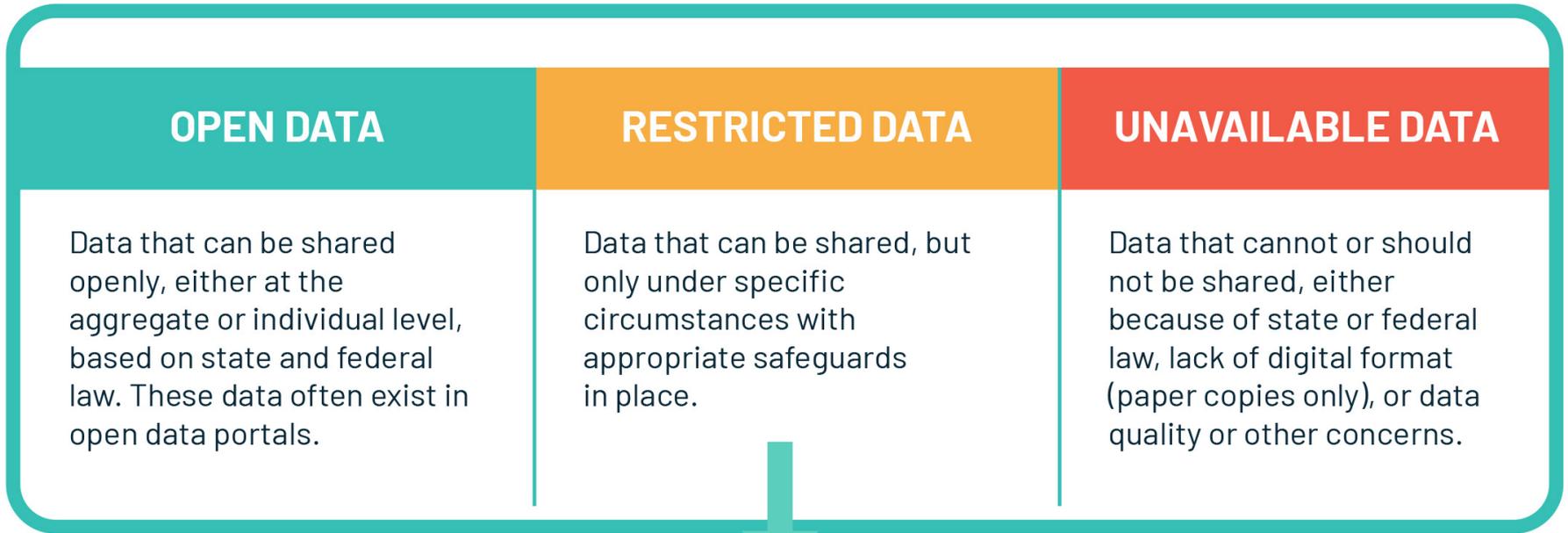
Governance,
legal, cleaning,
linking,
standardizing

Analysis!



We focus on the kale.

Data Access



Data used for
“Million Dollar
Murray” analysis

Our Framework

The Four Questions



Is it legal?



Is it ethical?



Is it a good idea?



How do we know?
Who decides?

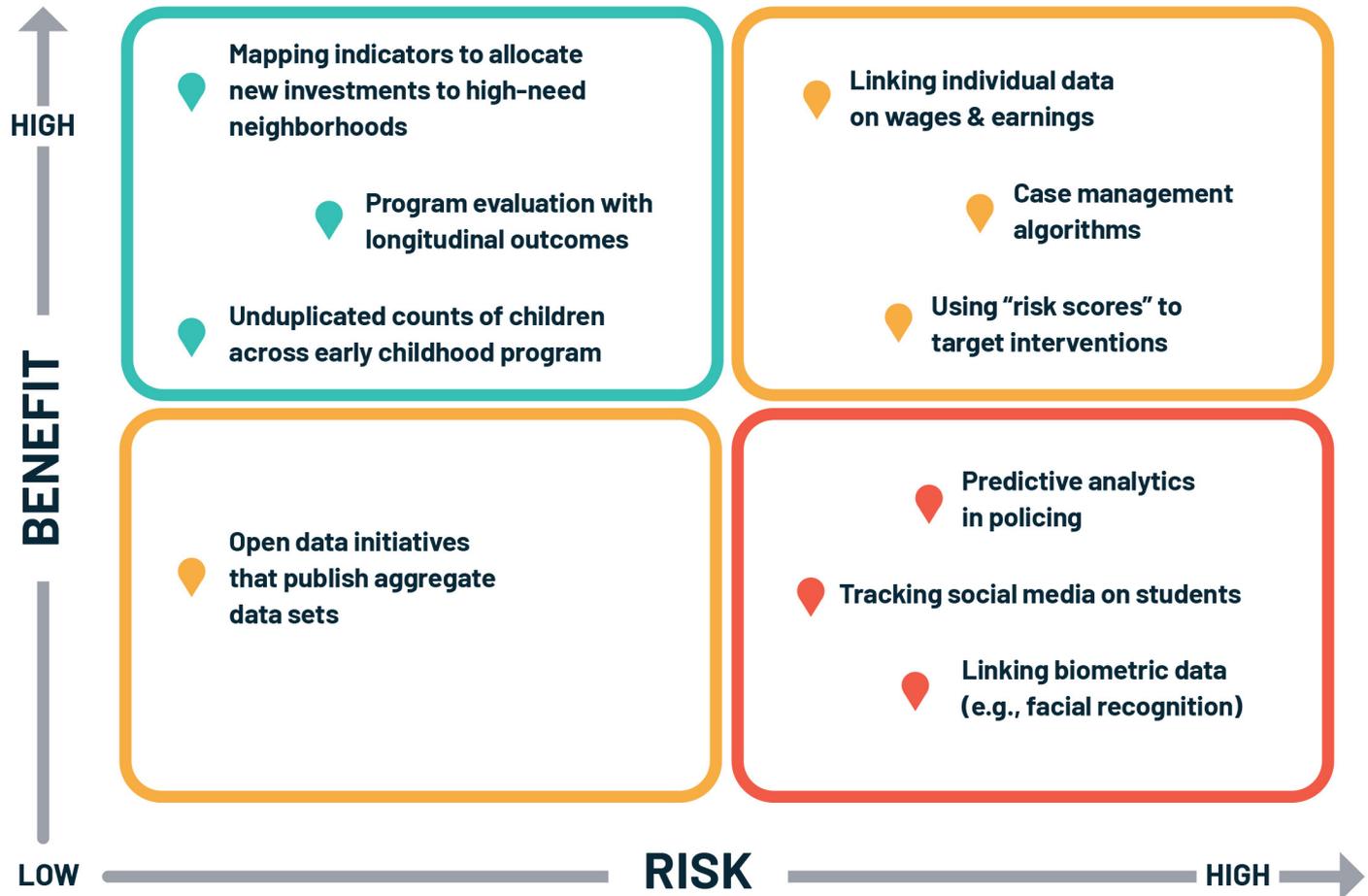
1. Is this legal?

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?

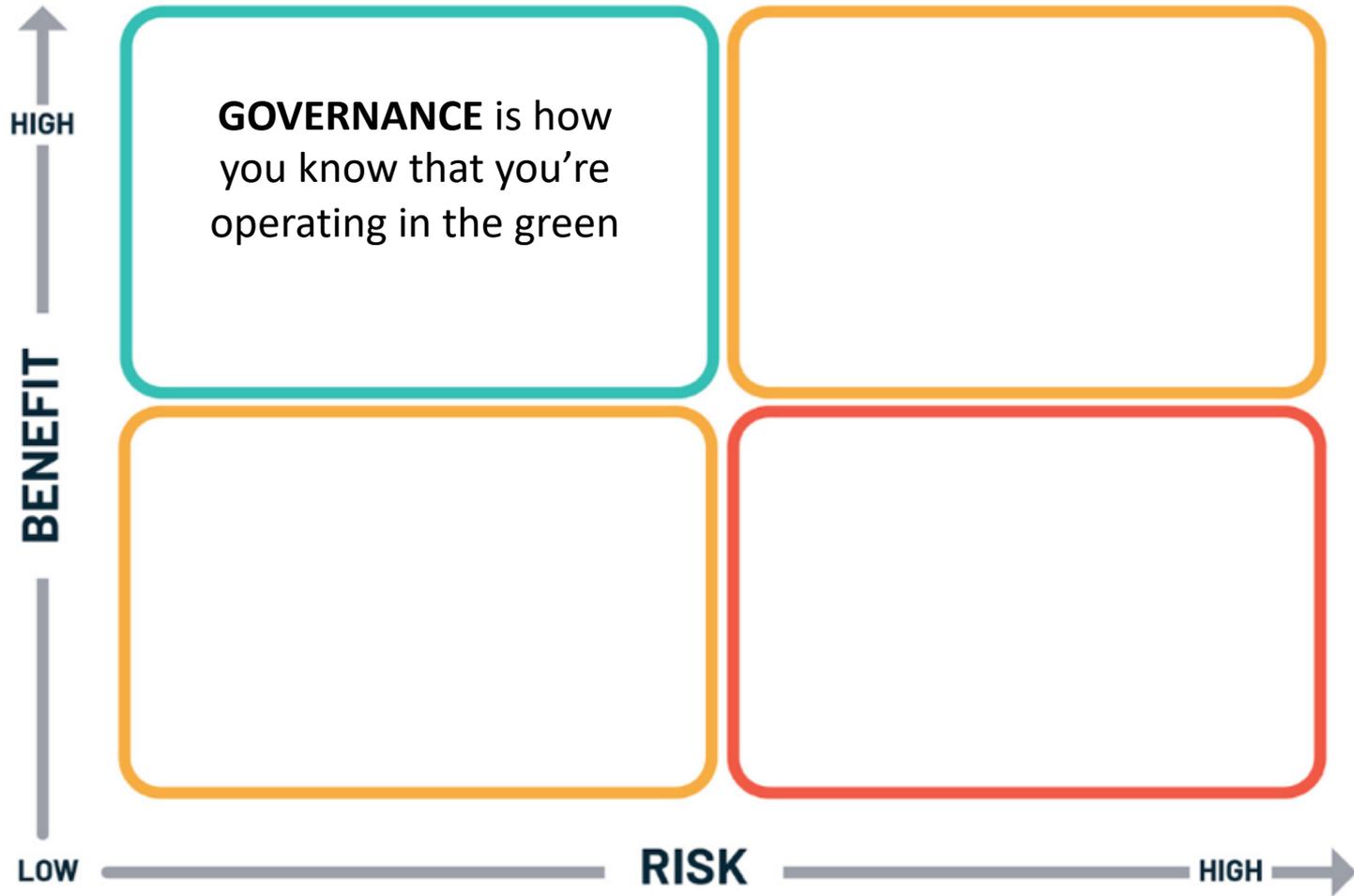
Data governance

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

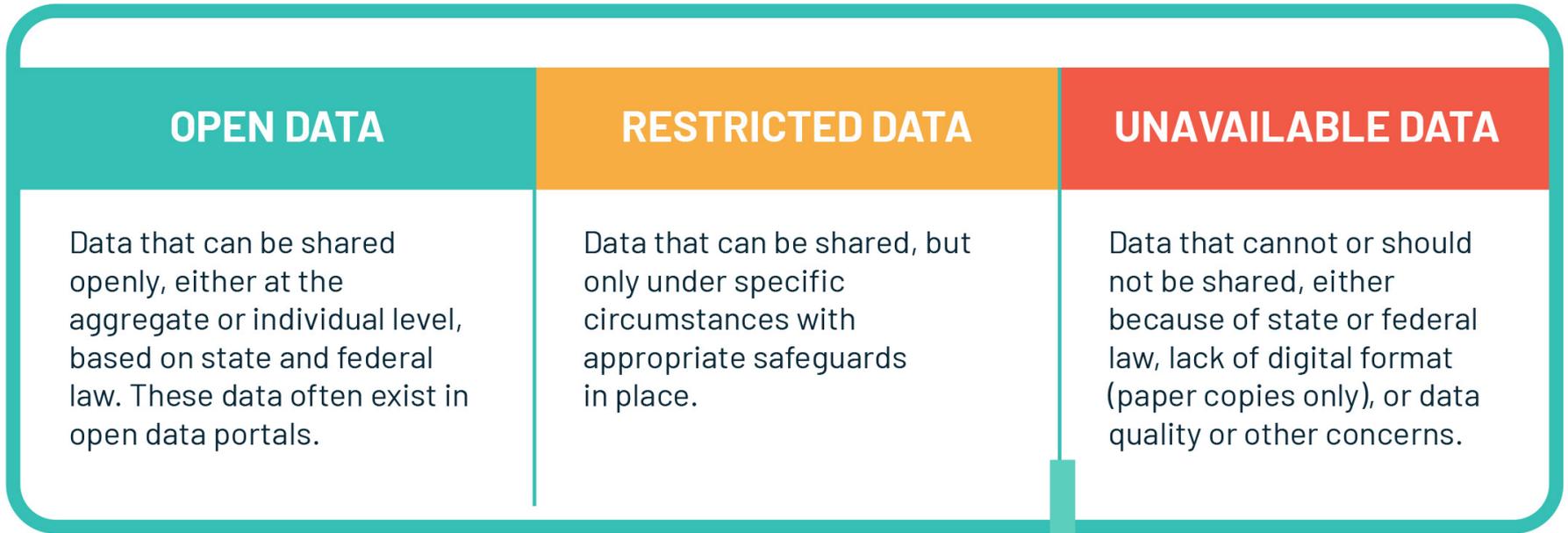


Data & Violence Prevention

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



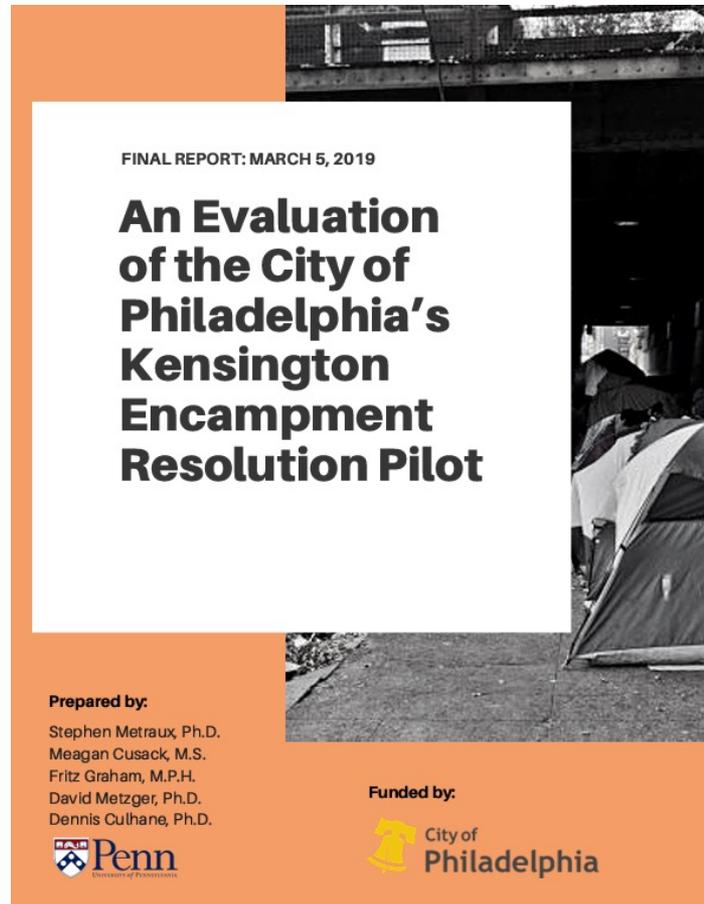
VAWA

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.⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷

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%)
ODAAT 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

Questions?

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