

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROJECT (ADARE)

Presentation of Deliverables

**Room C5320 Conference Room #6
November 9, 2004
Time: 10:30am - 12:30 pm**

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS PRESENTATION

- **What is Administrative Data?**
- **The ADARE project**
 - Brief history since 1998
 - States included
- **WIA Special Populations**
- **WIA Net Impact Estimates for Seven States**
- **Project MEETS**

Administrative Data

- Administrative data are either cumulative or individual level data records compiled by public entities and institutions that detail publicly-funded program participation and outcomes. These data, when compiled in a longitudinal manner, can be used for research, evaluation, and performance management purposes.
- Most states do not have access to longitudinal administrative data that can be used to improve and understand program performance. Specifically, only about a dozen or so states actually do.

USDOL and States Need for Administrative Data

- By linking administrative data sets together through the use of a common identifier, data sets can be created that produce rich analysis.
- Linked administrative data sets provides a low cost method of program analysis, research and evaluation, and performance measurement.
- In most of the states, linked administrative data is used for operational and performance management purposes by state agencies.
- Strict confidentiality procedures are critical to successful use of linked administrative data files.

THE ADARE PROJECT

A BRIEF HISTORY

- **The Administrative Data Research and Evaluation Alliance (ADARE) pairs university and private researchers and state workforce agencies that maintain longitudinal databases comprised of the individual member states WIASRD data, labor exchange data, unemployment insurance wage and benefit records, TANF records, Perkins/Voc ED records, and education records.**
- **ADARE began in 1998 with five state partners**
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Maryland
 - Missouri
 - Texas
- **Illinois was added in 1999**
- **Washington was added in 2001**
- **California and Ohio were added in 2004**
 - **With the addition of CA and OH, the ADARE project covers approximately 43% of the U.S. workforce.**

The ADARE Advantage to States

- Participating ADARE states benefit from ADARE in that they receive expert analysis of their programmatic data for the strategic management of their agency and programs.
- Each state gains access to a network of qualified researchers fully funded to conduct studies of mutual interest that otherwise would be unlikely to occur.
- One successful example of this was a net-impact study conducted by Kevin Hollenbeck, an ADARE partner, of eight workforce programs in Washington State.

WIA TARGETED POPULATIONS

July 2002-June 2003

- Three WIA sub-populations studied
 1. Older workers (age 55 and older)
 2. Individuals with a **recorded** disability
 3. Individuals with **recorded** limited English proficiency
- Nine states (CA, FL, GA, IL, MD, MO, OH, TX and WA)
- Adult and Dislocated Workers—Core, Intensive, and Training Services
- Employment status and earnings amount first quarter after WIA exit

OLDER WORKER HIGHLIGHTS

- 7 percent of WIA Adults and 14 percent of WIA Dislocated Workers exiting in PY 2002 were age 55 or older.
- Delivery of Staff Assisted Core Services only is unrelated to age group for both Adults and Dislocated Workers.
- Older individuals participated in Training Services less often than younger WIA registrants.
- Percent employed in the quarter after WIA exit declines consistently from younger to older age groups within each of the WIA service categories
- There is no clear pattern of quarter after WIA exit quarter median earnings level by age group or service category.

INDIVIDUALS WITH A RECORDED DISABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

- 3 percent of the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker sub-populations have a recorded disability not defined as a substantial impediment to employment.
- 1 percent of these sub-populations have a recorded disability defined as a substantial impediment to employment.
- For the Adult sub-population the presence of either type of recorded disability makes little difference in the delivery of staff-assisted Core, Intensive, and Training services.
- 73 percent of Dislocated Workers with a recorded disability that is a substantial impediment to employment received Training services (compared to a 53 percent share for Adults with a recorded substantial impediment to employment).

INDIVIDUALS WITH A RECORDED DISABILITY HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

- The percent employed in the quarter after WIA exit quarter is higher for those without a recorded disability than for those satisfying either definition of an individual with a recorded disability.
- Dislocated Workers have higher median earnings than Adults in all quarter after WIA exit quarter comparisons by recorded disability status and delivery of Intensive or Training services.

INDIVIDUALS WITH RECORDED LIMITED ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY (LEP) HIGHLIGHTS

- 5 percent of the WIA Adults and 5 percent of the WIA Dislocated Workers are defined as LEP.
- For the Adults, recorded LEP is associated with a lower share of the customers receiving only staff-assisted Core services.
- Within the Adult LEP sub-population, more of those receiving Training services had a least some postsecondary education than their counterparts who received staff-assisted Core or Intensive services.
- Sub-population quarter after WIA exit quarter employment status and median earning amounts are too complex to summarize here (see one-page handout instead).

PERFORMANCE-DRIVEN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, THE WIASRD, AND ABILITY TO TELL THE FULL WIA STORY

- Accurate detection and recording of the presence and severity of a disability as an impediment to employment and earnings opportunity can be costly and have legal consequences for the delivery of services.
- Accurate definition and recording of limited English proficiency can be costly and have legal consequences for the delivery of services.
- The disability and LEP data fields and instructions for the WIASRD are expected to result in an undercount of the presence of these barriers to employment success in the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker populations.
- The WIASRD data fields can also have more serious unintended consequences.