State Data Sharing Initiative

Improved State Administrative Data Sharing: State Practices to Promote Evidence-Based Policymaking for Economic and Workforce Development

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C2ER State Chapter Meeting
Data Sharing Logic

1. Better Data
2. Better Access
3. Better Analysis
4. Better Decisions
5. Better Outcomes
Many states have approved laws requiring regular, rigorous, independent evaluations of tax incentives.
State Data Sharing (SDS) Initiative

Technical Assistance
• 5 multi-agency state initiatives
• Case example dissemination

Data Sharing Tools
• Tax Data Comparison Tool
• Confidentiality Laws & Regulations Database
• Data Sharing Toolkit
# State Data Sharing Initiative

## SDS Technical Assistance Topics

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<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Top Tier</th>
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<th>Lower Tier</th>
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<td>Stakeholder Engagement</td>
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<td>Legal/Cultural Framework</td>
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<td>Implementation</td>
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Based on rankings submitted by SDS States February 15, 2017
## Data Sharing Challenge Areas

### Governance Policy Challenges
- Interpreting legal restrictions
- Establishing effective data governance models
- Managing legislative activity to promote data sharing

### Data Sharing Process Management Challenges
- Streamlining the data sharing process
- Building staff capacity to respond to increasing data sharing requests
- Granting access to business data within administrative records

### Information Technology Challenges
- Finding common identifiers to match different data files
- Establishing appropriate safeguards to protect shared data

### User Understanding and Access Challenges
- Educating public officials on the importance of data sharing
- Informing data users of what data is and is not available
- Establishing data warehouses or hubs to manage data access
WI Survey Highlights

• 75%: Lack of Access Affected My Job

Reasons given when denied access to data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Agency/division practices</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of capacity in information technology systems</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal regulations prohibiting data sharing</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>State statutes prohibiting data sharing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of staff, policies, and procedures to establish data sharing agreements</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of staff or contractors with specific technical expertise needed to share data</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
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WI Survey Highlights

- Changes needed to encourage data sharing

| Change in state statutes prohibiting data sharing | 47.06% |
| Change in federal statutes prohibiting data sharing | 35.29% |
| Clarity in the laws and rules governing data sharing. | 35.29% |
| Improve information technology systems to enable data sharing | 29.41% |
| Appoint staff with the specific technical expertise needed to share data | 23.53% |
| Helping me access data from another agency/division that has data it cannot share. | 23.53% |
| Creation of policies, and procedures to establish data sharing agreements | 17.65% |
| Appoint a “point of contact” within the agency to funnel all data sharing requests | 17.65% |
Advancing Data Sharing

• State leaders need to be educated on the value of administrative data and how it can support more evidence-based policymaking while reducing government costs to evaluate programs.

• Agency leaders and staff need help to understand that (a) sharing data for appropriate purposes and (b) maintaining the highest standards of data confidentiality are not mutually exclusive.

• States need to provide greater visibility to and more resources for agency efforts to streamline the data sharing process.

• States need to establish more structured, transparent policies and procedures for reviewing data sharing requests.
National Data Sharing Initiatives

**Center for Administrative Records Research and Applications**
- **Data:** Federal, state, and third party administrative data
- **Mission:** To enhance Census Bureau operations and extend demographic and socioeconomic research capabilities

**Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS) Grant Program**
- **Data:** Education data; individual student records
- **Mission:** To enhance the ability of states to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, and use education data

**Workforce Data Quality Initiative**
- **Data:** Performance data reported by employment services and training providers
- **Mission:** To help states use their longitudinal data systems to follow individuals through school and into and through their work life
Based on the six rounds of funding, 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa have received at least one SLDS grant.
National Data Sharing Initiatives

**NASWA Labor Market Information Committee Data-Sharing Initiatives**
- **Data:** UI wage record data; driver’s information records
- **Mission:** To streamline the agreement process and make wage record data exchange more efficient; to conduct quasi-experimental evaluations, enhance supply and demand analysis, improve longitudinal data sets, and enhance survey data through addition of demographic information

**Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)**
- **Data:** Longitudinal data captured by K-12 education, postsecondary education, and workforce sectors
- **Mission:** To facilitate resource sharing among the higher education systems of the West

**Local Employment Dynamics**
- **Data:** UI earnings data; QCEW data
- **Mission:** To merge data from workers with data from employers to produce a collection of enhanced labor market statistics
National Data Sharing Initiatives

The Pew Charitable Trusts – Data as a Strategic Asset
• **Mission:** To identify the extent to which states are leveraging their data to inform policy, budgeting, and operational decision-making

Early Childhood Data Collaborative (ECDC)
• **Mission:** To provide tools and resources to encourage data-driven state policy changes and provide a national forum to support the development and use of coordinated state ECE data systems

Data Quality Campaign
• **Mission:** To change the role of data in education

Workforce Data Quality Campaign
• **Mission:** To encourage Congress and federal agencies to strengthen support for strategic data collection, management, and use that protects individual privacy while enabling analysis and research
States are at different levels on open data policy that requires basic government data, such as expenditure information, as well as other agency data, to be published on open data portals in a machine-readable format.
Advancing Data Sharing

The Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking (CEP) was established to develop a strategy for increasing the availability and use of data in order to build evidence about government programs, while protecting privacy and confidentiality.

Read More

The Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking (CEP) was established by the bipartisan Evidence-Based Policymaking Commission Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-140), jointly sponsored by Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) and Senator Patty Murray (D-WA), and signed by President Barack Obama on March 30, 2016. The Act recognizes that better use of existing data may improve how government programs operate. The mission of the Commission is to develop a strategy for increasing the availability and use of data in order to build evidence about government programs, while protecting privacy and confidentiality. Through the course of the Commission’s work, members will study how data, research, and evaluation are currently used to build evidence, and how to strengthen the government’s evidence-building efforts.

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South Carolina – Activities

• SC Data Sharing Committee met 5/2/17
• 14 entities present
• Presented with two (2) recommendations from sub-committee: create new agency/entity or utilize current system
South Carolina – Successes

• Committee agreed to:
  • Utilize current data warehouse but add a Governance Structure (entities to maintain ownership of their data)
  • Draft proposed legislation to add SOC and hours worked to UI system
  • Streamline business reporting
Utah Update - Activities

• Passage of three key pieces of legislation
• Full access to tax records of tax incentive recipients
• In house dashboard launch
Utah Update - Key Legislation Passage

• SB 194 Utah Data Center
• HB 25 Tax Incentive Review Amendments
• HB 96 (2016) Single Sign-On Business Database
• Authorization to Disclose Language
STATE DATA SHARING INITIATIVE

The State Data Sharing Initiative (SDS) seeks to improve public policy program outcomes by enabling evidence-based policymaking through greater sharing of state administrative records in support of rigorous policy analysis and program evaluation. Our efforts, focused on economic and workforce development, could also inform broader policy areas, like education, health, and criminal justice policy.
State Data Sharing Initiative Tools

The State Data Sharing Initiative has developed a suite of tools to help government leaders and researchers more effectively share administrative data in support of evidence-based policymaking.

**Confidentiality Laws & Regulations Database**
Highlights states' legal approaches to protecting and permitting access to administrative microdata

**State Tax Data Comparison Tool**
Identifies data elements in state corporate tax forms that could support program performance evaluation

**State Agency Directory**
Provides contact information for state agencies that collect or may benefit from access to administrative microdata

**Data Sharing Toolkit**
Provides model language for data confidentiality laws, data sharing agreements, and other resources

[LEARN MORE] [LEARN MORE] [LEARN MORE] [LEARN MORE]
# State Tax Data Comparison Tool

## Company Background Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>FEIN</th>
<th>Business Organization Type</th>
<th>NAICS Code</th>
<th>Business Activity Survey or Questionnaire</th>
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## Tax Credit Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Combined Value of All Tax Credits Claimed</th>
<th>Value of Tax Credits Claimed, by Program (on Income Tax Form)</th>
<th>Value of Tax Credits Claimed, by Program (on an Attached Schedule)</th>
<th>Value of Tax Credits Sold</th>
<th>Discount Rate Applied to Tax Credits Sold</th>
<th>Sales Price for Tax Credits Sold</th>
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## General Tax Information

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Gross Income</th>
<th>State Taxable Income</th>
<th>Corporate Tax Owed</th>
<th>Total Property Value, State vs. Everywhere (in Dollars)</th>
<th>Total Property Value, State vs. Everywhere (as a Percentage)</th>
<th>Total Sales, State vs. Everywhere (in Dollars)</th>
<th>Total Sales, State vs. Everywhere (as a Percentage)</th>
<th>Total Wage, State vs. Everywhere (in Dollars)</th>
<th>Total Wage, State vs. Everywhere (as a Percentage)</th>
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## Reported Economic Impact Information

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of New Jobs, Attributable to Program</th>
<th>Average Hourly Wage of New Jobs, Attributable to Program</th>
<th>Gross Wages for New Jobs, Attributable to Program</th>
<th>Job Titles for New Jobs, Attributable to Program</th>
<th>Counties Where New Jobs Were Created, Attributable to Program</th>
<th>Individual State Frequency Count</th>
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Core Elements of Legislation

Statement of Need: Purpose, Data, and Users

• **Research requiring data to develop and evaluate programs**
  - Wide-ranging: education, health, economic development...
  - Restricted to evaluation of incentive and related programs

• **Data must be**
  - Longitudinal
  - Aggregated from multiple sources: centralized
  - Interconnected and de-identified, secure

• **Potential users**
  - Legislative and Executive branches
  - Higher education and K-12
  - Political subdivisions (mainly municipalities)
  - Public requests
Core Elements of Legislation

• Governance Models
  • Create data research center as separate entity and require (fallback: permit) agencies to contribute data – central entity now owns and can manipulate data
  • Permit or mandate data sharing (access) among agencies with originating agencies continuing to own their data
    o Specifies and limits agencies and personnel and prescribes security and safeguarding processes
  • Avoid situation where judicial action (i.e., subpoena) is required to access data
Data Research Center: Necessary Elements

- Funding of Center
- Composition of Board
- Process for determining suitability and priority of requested projects
- Board to determine priority of projects (especially important if public is allowed to make requests)
- Research data to be collected
- Access
- Publication
- Evaluation
MOUs

• Useful whether required legally or just to provide explicit certainty

• Establish procedures, roles and responsibilities

• Set out safeguards for use and maintenance of data

• Specify goals for use and analysis of data: metrics, reporting

• Assess effectiveness of economic development programs and incentives, including performance of individual companies to determine clawbacks and collective performance to assess trends
Important Points to Cover

- Data to be shared and legal authority
- Confidentiality
  - Requirement (statutory)(taxation, education, health, legal)
  - How supplied
  - How stored physically
  - How access is permitted/restricted (personnel included)
  - Sanctions for improper access, use or release
  - Record-keeping of disclosures/compliance
- Costs, administration, term
- Indemnification
State Data Sharing Initiative

Thank You

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