Value of Administrative Data for Measuring School and Residential Mobility and Related Services Use

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Advantages of administrative data

- Wide variety of sources
- *Already collected* (by trained professionals)
- More reliable than self-report
- Directly applicable policy

Disadvantages

- Access challenges (HIPAA, FERPA)
- Scientific challenges: completeness, accuracy, coverage, continuity
Administrative Data for Mobility Research: School and Homelessness data

- Contain key criterion measures:
  - Residential moves (address changes)
  - Homelessness (LEA Homelessness Liaisons’ Reporting and Homeless Management Information Systems – day level shelter use)

  But, initial evidence shows modest crossover between HMIS and Liaisons’ reporting systems

- Important predictor and outcome variables from School records:
  - Daily attendance patterns
  - Achievement
  - School-based health
  - Special education
  - Discipline
Potential of Cross-Agency Administrative Data

- Captures other critical outcomes and systems issues for highly mobile children (e.g., child welfare, delinquency, public assistance, behavioral health, and parents’ services, eg. incarceration)

- Can examine impact of *individual* risk factors (e.g., Fantuzzo’s What’s Behind Being Behind research)

- Capacity to examine *aggregate, multi-level* influences of schools and neighborhoods
Factor Analysis of Neighborhood Risks: Aggregating Point Data with GIS

Individual Events Geocoded

Points Aggregated to Census Tracts
Factor Analysis of Administrative Records across 1,801 Block Groups

Social Stress

Structural Decline

-2 Std. Dev.
-1 Std. Dev.
1 - 2 Std. Dev.
2 - 3 Std. Dev.
> 3 Std. Dev.