

AISP in the News

[Case Western's Poverty Center Involved in Ohio's Two Infant Mortality Research Partnership \(IMRP\) by Using Multi-System Administrative Data](#)

The Center on Urban Poverty and
Community Development at



“Ohio's infant mortality rate is one of the five worst in the country and it is especially bad for African-American children. In order to combat the problem the State of Ohio launched the Infant Mortality Research Partnership (IMRP) earlier this year to fund projects to better inform action. As experts in using multi-system administrative data, the Poverty Center is involved with two IMRP studies. In one, led by Dr. Larry Kleinman at UH Rainbow Babies & Children's Hospital, Poverty Center researchers are conducting analytic modeling work to identify early markers that are predictive of risk for infant death. The second study, led by Dr. Josh Hawley at Ohio State University, uses a systems modeling approach to examine the benefits of interventions like progesterone and safe sleep initiatives to decrease infant deaths. Being able to more effectively predict which pregnant women and babies are at higher risk of infant death and understanding the contributions, potential consequences, and

Additional Information

[Symposium and Webcast on Data-Driven City Planning and Policy on December 5, 2016](#)

[LJAF RFP: Improving the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorders](#) - Proposals are due
12/15/2016.

[LJAF RFP: Low-Cost Randomized Controlled Trials to Drive Effective Social Spending](#)
- Letter of Interest due
12/15/2016.

impact interventions have on infant mortality can make them more effective, hopefully saving lives.”

[WA State - Predicting Homelessness Among Emerging Adults Aging Out of Foster Care](#)



“This study examines risk and protective factors associated with experiencing homelessness in the year after “aging out” of foster care. Using a state-level integrated administrative database, we identified 1,202 emerging adults in Washington State who exited foster care between July 2010 and June 2012. Initial bivariate analyses were conducted to assess the association between candidate predictive factors and an indicator of homelessness in a 12-month follow-up period. After deploying a stepwise regression process, the final logistic regression model included 15 predictive factors. Youth who were parents, who had recently experienced housing instability, or who were African American had approximately twice the odds of experiencing homelessness in the year after exiting foster care. In addition, youth who had experienced disrupted adoptions, had multiple foster care placements (especially in congregate care settings), or had been involved with the juvenile justice system were more likely to become homeless. In contrast, youth were less likely to experience homelessness if they had ever been placed with a relative while in foster care or had a high cumulative grade point average relative to their peers.” Access the [article abstract](#).

Administrative Data in the News

[Ready by 21 National Meeting: Wednesday, March 29, 2017](#)

[European Survey Research Association \(ESRA\) Conference:](#)

[Session Administrative Data](#)

[Linking: Why Not? - Abstracts](#)

due December 4th



[Pay for Success Project Assessment Tool](#)

“The PFS Project Assessment Tool (PAT) helps people answer a fundamental question: What makes for a strong PFS project? It describes core elements of PFS projects, explains why those elements are important, provides a scoring system to help distinguish the strengths and weaknesses of a proposed project, and generates recommendations for improving those weak areas. The PAT is designed for individuals, governments, and organizations working through PFS projects or, even earlier on, simply considering engagement with PFS. Broadly termed “stakeholders”, PAT users include government officials and advisors, public agency leadership, program managers, service providers, and others who are interested in learning whether PFS might work for their community. Completing the PAT also helps build the business case for a proposed project if that project scores well in each area.” Access the [complete article](#).

[University of South Carolina Utilizes Integrated Administrative Data to Improve Criminal Justice Research](#)

“Using integrated administrative data from criminal justice and social service systems can harness information in meaningful ways that transcend traditional “silos” and allow communities to focus collective attention on important social issues that cross systemic boundaries. Despite recent advances in use of integrated administrative data, practical information to promote adoption by new users is lacking. Here we provide an introduction to potential uses of integrated administrative data for criminal justice researchers, including general benefits of using integrated data as well as implications for innovative research design. We describe a case example of data integration through a state data



warehouse for a federally funded project on impact of incarceration on families. The project utilizes data from eight agencies (corrections, juvenile justice, mental health, substance use, social services, health, education, and environmental control) and includes development of an Online Analytical Processing cube. We draw from lessons learned to provide specific recommendations for developing researcher-practitioner partnerships that use integrated administrative data to improve translational criminal justice research and evidence-based practice and policy.” Access the [complete article](#).

[Evidence-Based Policymaking Collaborative's Toolkit on Low-Cost Randomized Controlled Trials](#)



What you need to know about low-cost randomized controlled trials:

- Well-conducted randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are generally the most accurate way to estimate the effectiveness of a program or intervention, but they can be expensive. Low-cost RCTs greatly reduce costs by using existing data and embedding evaluations into existing programs.
- Low-cost RCTs make this type of study affordable for government agencies looking to test new approaches to policy or practice, learn what works, and increase their return on investment.
- Low-cost RCTs can complement traditional RCTs by first identifying effective programs that are then studied using more expensive RCTs.

Access the complete [Toolkit](#).

If you have any questions or comments or comments about the AISP Newsletter or AISP, please contact [Laura Kitson](#).

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