



BSCC CaVIP Technical Assistance Workshop Series



*Workshop 7. Using Secondary Data to
Support BSCC – Part I*

April 24, 2024



Please Note...

- This workshop is being recorded & will be posted on BSCC's website once it becomes available



Zoom Etiquette

Remain on camera
(when possible)

Mute when you are not
talking

**Stay present &
engaged; eliminate
distractions**

Keep chat
conversations
**appropriate & on
topic**

Make sure your **full
name** is displayed

If you have a question,
raise your hand using
the Zoom function at the
bottom of your screen, or
use the chat feature



Agenda

- Introductions
- Project background
- Purpose of today's workshop
- Understanding secondary data
- Literature reviews
- Existing Datasets
- Breakout Activity
- Closing

Introductions





RDA Introductions



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Introductions



- Now we'd like to get to know you better!
 - Please drop in the chat your name, organization, & your role in your program



Community Agreements

- Be present at start of workshop
- Actively participate
- Keep statements respectful, constructive, & relevant to workshop topic
- Be brief & mindful of everyone's time when sharing
- Respect others' thoughts & feelings when they differ from yours

Project Background





Project Goal

- To provide regional technical assistance (TA) for CalVIP Cohort 4 grantees to help build capacity in:
 - Data collection
 - Data entry
 - The development of data-sharing agreements

Workshop Purpose





Workshops 1-6 Recap

- In **Workshop 1** we provided an overview of data quality considerations
- In **Workshop 2** we focused on the best practices in developing data collection instruments & described how to create quality instruments to meet data collection needs
- In **Workshop 3** we discussed capacity building to evaluate your program's efficacy by understanding how to measure client progress through outcome data collection



Workshops 1-6 Recap

- In **Workshop 4** we focused on best practices in streamlining & managing data collection processes at the point of entry
- In **Workshop 5** we reviewed data quality measures, processes for conducting quality assurance checks, & recommendations for data retention & destruction
- In **Workshop 6** we identified data quality monitoring processes & reviewed approaches to staff training & building a data culture



Workshop #7 Objectives

- By the end of this workshop, participants will:
 - Build a repository of work done by other researchers or programs that informs program evaluation efforts.
 - Review & retrieve publicly available datasets that could be relevant for program implementation and/or evaluation.

Secondary Research





What is Secondary Research?

- The process of gathering & analyzing existing data & information that has been collected for a different purpose
- Relies on previously published or recorded information
- Can be accessed from various sources, including academic journals, government publications, industry studies, & online databases



Why Use Secondary Research?

- To better understand the context of your program, evaluation, community, etc.
- To identify areas to address in your program
- To establish a baseline against which to measure your results/impact
- To identify current trends that might impact the results of your program/evaluation



Advantages & Disadvantages of Secondary Research

Advantages

- Saves time & money
- Access to large samples
- Access to high quality data
- Lots of variables available

Disadvantages

- Designed for topics & samples that may not meet your program's needs or interest(s)
- Can be outdated
- Requires knowledge of data quality to comb through volume of data
- May require significant time & research to locate

Examples of Primary Research vs Secondary Research

Topic	Primary Research Examples	Secondary Research Examples
<i>Relationship between greening vacant lots & violent crime</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveys & focus groups to assess residents' perceptions of safety & disorder• Walking interviews around the community to bring participants past study vacant lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Systematic literature review (e.g., Garvin, E. C., et al. (2013). Greening vacant lots to reduce violent crime: A randomised controlled trial. <i>Journal of the International Society for Child & Adolescent Injury Prevention</i>, 19(3), 198–203.• Crime incident data compiled by the Police Department• Bureau of Revision of Taxes & US Postal Service records to identify vacant lots & areas for greening

Literature Review





Literature Review

- A summary of existing knowledge about a specific topic or area of interest
- Can be part of a wider research study or a 'stand-alone' project



How Do I Conduct a Literature Review?

1. Define your research scope
2. Identify the literature
3. Critically analyze the literature
4. Categorize your resources

Evaluating Your Sources

	Scholarly Literature	Grey Literature	Popular Sources
Intent	To share original research, promote scholarly communication, or advance knowledge	To release research quickly or respond to a public issue (possibly not for academic purposes)	To inform, entertain, or persuade on current issues, news, & opinions
Author(s)	Written by scholars/researchers	Written by scholars, government agencies, nonprofits, think tanks	Written by journalists, professionals, non-trained writers
Audience	Published for researchers in the field	Published for professionals, researchers, & policymakers in the field	Published for the general public
Review	Peer-reviewed	Not peer-reviewed	May be reviewed by an editor or copy-editor
Language	Specialized, technical, &/or scientific language	Language appropriate for the specific audience	Written to be understood by the general public
Length	Usually longer than 3-4 pages	Varies, can be a poster/ presentation	Generally brief articles
Structure	Contains specific sections (e.g., Abstract, Methods, Results, Conclusions)	Depending on what type of document, may contain subheadings	May contain subheadings
References	Sources always cited	Sources are typically cited	Sources not often cited (in-text only)
Publisher	Published by commercial scholarly publishers	Various publishers (e.g., government, non-profit organizations, corrections & social services agencies)	Published by commercial publishers
Examples	Scholarly Journals (e.g., <i>Injury Journal</i> , <i>Journal of Crime & Delinquency</i>)	Conference proceedings, technical reports, white papers, government publications, & dissertations & theses	Blogs, magazines, newspapers, & other entertainment sources



Where Do I look for Information for My Literature Review?

- Google Scholar
 - Provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature
 - Can search across many disciplines & sources (e.g., articles, theses, books, abstracts) from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities & other websites

Example: Relationship between greening vacant lots & violent crime

Analysis of Existing Data





Analysis of Existing Data

- Designs can involve the analysis of:
 - Pre-existing quantitative datasets
 - Existing raw qualitative data



Data Access

Open Data

Data that can be shared openly, either at the aggregate or individual level, based on state & federal laws. Often exist in open data portals or repositories.

Restricted Data

Data that can be shared, but only under specific circumstances with appropriate safeguards in place.

Unavailable Data

Data that cannot be shared because of state or federal law, lack of digital format (e.g., paper copies only) or data quality, or other concerns.



Amplify Your Story: Using Open Data for Context + Comparison

Leverage your program's data even more by comparing them with open data

- ✓ Make evidence-based/evidence-informed decisions for your program & organization

- ✓ Uncover new & emerging needs in the community/ies you serve

- ✓ Make meaningful comparisons to understand your organization's impact relative to the bigger picture

- ✓ Demonstrate the need for more funding or gaps around which you could develop & implement new or additional programming



Existing Data Quality Considerations

1. Who collected the data?
2. What was original purpose for collecting the data?
3. When were the data collected?
4. How were the data collected?
5. How were the variables defined?
6. Have data collection methods & variable definitions changed over time?
7. What is the size of the sample?
8. Was the data collection process based on previous research?
9. Are the data collection instruments available?



Existing Data Quality Considerations (continued)

10. In what form is the data available?
11. What are the geographic & demographic limitations of the data?
12. Were there any anomalies or challenges during data collection &, if so, what? How might they impact data quality?
13. What restrictions, including ethical concerns, are there in the use of the data?
14. Is the data in raw form or summarized into higher aggregates?
15. What are the costs, if any, of purchasing the data?



A Point of Reflection

- Qualitative data—go beyond numbers
- Acknowledge, center, & uplift healing & resistance in your data
- Recognize community context, power dynamics, history, etc.



Where Can I Find Open Data?

- [Google Dataset Search](#)
- [U.S. Government's Data.gov](#)
- [California Open Data Portal](#)
- [California Dept. of Justice Open Justice](#)
- [California Policy Lab's Data Roadmap](#)
- [California Dept. of Education's DataQuest](#)

And many more!

Breakout Activities





Breakout Activity #1: Scholarly, Grey, or Popular Literature?

- Answer the questions on the *Breakout #1: Scholarly, Grey, or Popular Literature? Worksheet* to evaluate the source your group was assigned
 - Tip: Use the *Evaluating Your Sources Table* from today's workshop to determine what type of source you have
- Identify a representative to share your group's findings during the debrief



Breakout Activity #2. How Can My Program Use Open Data to Amplify Our Story?

- Think about the range of data you collect about your clients & the communities you serve
- Answer the questions on the *Breakout #2: How Can My Program Use Open Data to Amplify Our Story? Worksheet* to:
 - Brainstorm ways you could leverage your data even more by comparing them with open data in each category of the worksheet
 - Identify open or publicly available data you could use to make these comparisons
- Identify a representative to share your group's ideas during the debrief

Workshop 8 Using Secondary Data to Support BSCC – Part II

Temperature Check





Poll & Discussion

Do you have any experience with data sharing agreements? What about memorandum of understanding (MOU)?

Share out your experiences or what challenges you anticipate encountering with data sharing processes.

Closing



Upcoming BSCC CalVIP TA Workshop Topics & Dates

Title	Date
1. Using best practices in data collection, administration, & entry Part I	Sept. 13, 10:00 am – 12:00 pm PST
2. Using best practices in data collection, administration, & entry Part II	Oct. 19, 11:00 am – 1:00 pm PST
3. Measuring client progress through outcome data	Dec. 6, 10:00 am – 12:00 pm PST
4. Streamlining & managing data collection processes Part I	Jan. 31, 10:00 am – 12:00 pm PST
5. Streamlining & managing data collection processes Part II	Feb. 28, 11:30 am – 1:30 pm PST
6. Monitoring data collection & establishing CQI processes	April 3, 10:00 am – 12:00 pm PST
7. Using secondary data to support BSCC Part I	April 24, 11:30 am – 1:30 pm PST
8. Using secondary data to support BSCC-Part II	May 23, 11:00 am - 1:00 pm PST



Ongoing TA as Requested

Two ways to request TA support from RDA!

1. Via the RDA TA Request Portal—Use your phone to scan the TA Interest Form QR code

or

2. Email RDA_TA@RDAconsulting.com

- Provide your name, agency & program name, & a brief description of your TA needs



TA Interest Form



We want to hear from you!

- Help us improve future BSCC CalVIP TA workshops!
- Use your phone to scan the QR code or click on the link in the chat to provide feedback on today's session



Contact Information



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Thank you!