

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
(NCES)

Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS)
Survey 2017 –2019

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Supporting Statement Part A

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Appendix A – Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) Survey

1. Circumstances Making Collection of Information Necessary

Purpose of this Submission

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), within the U.S. Department of Education, is requesting clearance to formalize the Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) Grant Program Interim Progress Report (IPR), which is intended to provide insight on State and U.S. territory SLDS capacity for automated linking of K-12, teacher, postsecondary, workforce, career and technical education (CTE), adult education, and early childhood data. This new SLDS Survey will be collected annually from State Education Agencies (SEAs), and will help inform NCES ongoing evaluation and targeted technical assistance efforts to enhance the quality of the SLDS Program's support to States regarding systems development, enhancement, and use. This submission is to conduct the annual SLDS Survey from 2017 through 2019.

Legislative Authorization

NCES is authorized to collect this information by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (ESRA 2002; 20 U.S.C., § 9543), which establishes the SLDS Grant Program.

Prior and Related Studies

The SLDS Survey will be the first formal, systematic collection of SLDS system capacity data of its kind. Aspects of these data have been obtained less systematically during regular interactions with SLDS grantees. This new effort will provide better information to meet NCES' quarterly progress reporting regarding State capacity to link and use data, to inform future grant rounds, technical assistance efforts, and public knowledge of State capacity to link and use data.

While States have provided some indication of data linkages and use to NCES program staff through annual reporting, monthly monitoring updates, and State site visits, these data do not provide a comprehensive look at data capacity. Reasons for incomplete data include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Data are collected from States that have active grants, which results in missing data for non-grantee States; and
- 2) Grantee States report primarily on their proposed – and funded – projects. As a result, States might not be discussing the full capacity of their State data systems with program officers, which could lead to an under-reporting of capacity.

While the SLDS program office has attempted to collect more uniform information about data linkages (for example, asking about early learning program data linkages), the efforts have been limited to States with active grants.

External organizations, including the Data Quality Campaign (DQC), have conducted surveys to document data linkage and use capacity at the State level. The DQC data are limited by three factors:

- 1) DQC stopped collecting information about data linkages in 2011, with no replacement data source in place.
- 2) The DQC survey relied on fairly dichotomous measures of data linking (where a yes response indicated that a State had a link in place, and a no response indicated that a State did not have a link in place). States, however, tend to implement linkages more gradually. For example, a State might conduct a pilot in which Pre-K and K-12 data are linked for one Local Education Agency (LEA), or might link data from a limited set of Pre-K sources, such as Head Start or Early Head Start. The proposed NCES measure allows for States to report on the continuum of data linkage and capacity. For example, the proposed SLDS Survey enables States to rate their

own data linkage and use efforts as “Not planned,” “Planned,” “In Progress,” or “Operational.” A State that has established a pilot data linkage process would be deemed “In Progress,” while a universal roll-out would be considered “Operational.”

- 3) The DQC survey produced less public information about how States were matching data (for example, through a manual process or an automated process) and who was matching the data (for example, a State agency or a vendor such as NSC). Such information is quite useful for assessing States’ needs and capacity for data linkages.

2. Purposes and Uses of the SLDS Survey

Since 2005, the U.S. Department of Education has awarded approximately \$721 million in 97 grants to State Education Agencies to enable them to implement and enhance their SLDS systems. The Department now needs a clear and formal means of summarizing and communicating the status of these systems across all States and Territories to: 1) evaluate current needs for further systems development; 2) provide targeted technical assistance to States; and 3) accurately reflect progress on the development and use of statewide longitudinal data systems.

Survey results would inform:

- Future grant rounds for the SLDS grant program and technical assistance support;
- Program offices in the Department of Education, Department of Labor, and Health and Human Services, in addition to external stakeholders;
- State development and support efforts; and
- Public knowledge of State capacity to link and use longitudinal data.

State Information about State capacity for data linkages and use is vital to ensure that program dollars are targeted both for grant funding and for technical assistance development. As federal funding becomes increasingly limited (especially for SLDS infrastructure development as well as for long-term sustainability), we must have a clear sense of SLDS progress across the United States so that federal resources can be utilized and offered most efficiently and effectively. Currently, the SLDS grant program is responsible for providing OMB with up-to-date state capacity indicators on a quarterly basis, with the shortcoming that any changes or updates to these data primarily reflect information from active grantee states only. The report is produced based on continual communication with active grantees that allows the SLDS Program Officers to remain informed of these states’ systems’ capacity, progress, and constraints. Moreover, active grantees are responsible for providing summary reports on at least an annual basis, and this reporting validates assumptions and conversations that take place throughout the year between grantee states and SLDS Program Officers. Reporting for states without active grants has been only ad hoc.

As mentioned previously, there is a growing interest in SLDS capacity across the United States both internally within the Department of Education, among States and U.S. territories, and across agencies with common and shared interests (Department of Labor’s Workforce Data Quality Initiative, for example). The SLDS program regularly responds to questions regarding State capacity for data linking and use, including, for example:

- How many States can link:
 - o teacher preparation programs of teachers to student outcomes for students taught by those teachers (Title II);
 - o K12 and postsecondary data (Performance metric, OPEPD);
 - o K12, postsecondary, and workforce data (Performance metric, OPEPD, Department of Labor, Workforce Data Quality Campaign, White House Workforce Convening);
 - o K12 and early learning data (Performance metric, Early Learning Challenge Technical Assistance,

- Office of Special Education Programs, US Department of Health and Human Services); and
- o How are States using data (Performance metric, US Department of Labor).

States and Territories themselves often seek information about which States are linking and using data and what their processes entail. The SLDS Program facilitates States' efforts to share promising practices with each other. This enables States to more easily collaborate, learn from each other, share resources with each other, and avoid duplicative work.

The SLDS program also receives questions about State capacity from the public, which is interested in learning which data are available at the State level and how the data might be accessed. We plan to generate a set of metrics and use cases showing data-linking and data-use capacity by State, which will enable interested users to quickly ascertain which States have capacity to link data across sectors (for example, which States and Territories can link K12, postsecondary, and workforce data). It will also include some examples of State data use capacity, including, for example, which States are providing feedback reports so that policy makers at the local level have an understanding of how their high school graduates are faring in postsecondary education or the workforce.

3. Appropriate Use of Information Technology

The SLDS Survey will be distributed to SEAs electronically, as an email attachment, by the State's Program Analyst contact (including State's NCES Program Officer on the email). All states have a Program Officer and Analyst contact despite their grant status (including states that do not have active grants). The SLDS Survey was developed using Microsoft Word, so that it can be manipulated online within the MS Word platform, or printed and completed manually. Grantees will include the completed survey as an attachment to an email, sent to the Program Analyst and Program Officer on the original email.

4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

The information collected through the SLDS Survey does not duplicate information requested or collected by any other federal agency. Further, there is no similar current information available on a consistent national basis that could be used or modified for these purposes. Program offices within the US Department of Education often request and report on similar data. Having a single source of information will decrease redundant data collections and improve ED's ability to provide valid and reliable data for internal and external users.

As noted above, a similar but not equivalent survey has been conducted on an annual basis by DQC, a nonprofit organization participating in national effort to bring quality information to education stakeholders. Between 2005 and 2011, DQC surveyed States in an attempt to report their progress towards the building of longitudinal data systems and implementing effective data use. In 2009, DQC launched the 10 State Actions to Ensure Effective Data Use, which document States' capacity to use the data in their systems.

While many of the questions that DQC has asked States to report on in the past parallel those set forth in the proposed SLDS Survey, the transition from data linking to data use in 2011 resulted in losing information about fundamental SLDS capacities. Because DQC has taken a new direction, States are no longer asked to report on the types of questions that can assist us in assessing SLDS progress to-date. It is crucial that these data continue to be collected at the national level to guide future efforts in SLDS development and to provide information about State capacity to link and use education data. NCES plans will use the DQC survey data responses as one of the resource to help us understand changes in State capacity since 2011 and evaluate State SLDS development and data use progress.

5. Minimize Burden

NCES has devised several measures to minimize the response burden for States and Territories participating in the SLDS Survey. Questions have been reviewed by the federal SLDS Program Team and the State Support Team (SST) members, a panel of experts who support the Program by offering technical assistance to States. All SST members have held leadership positions in their respective SEAs. As a result, they are generally aware of the level of burden that the Survey is likely to impose. Each contributor took this into account when providing input in an attempt to consider conflicting SEA responsibilities and demands and to minimize burden.

6. Frequency of Data Collection

The SLDS Survey will be an annual survey that will begin in April 2017. Nationwide, SLDS system capacity changes frequently (ex. Infrastructure enhancements, evolving P20W agency collaborations, State legislation impacts, etc.), so collecting data less often would make the information too obsolete to be useful for targeted technical assistance planning.

7. Special Circumstances of Data Collection

There are no additional circumstances that will require special data collection efforts.

8. Consultants Inside and Outside the Agency

OMB requested that the survey instrument be reviewed by a methodological expert within NCES. SLDS staff asked Dr. Andy Zukerberg, at NCES, to review the instrument. Dr. Zukerberg suggested revising the skip pattern, providing further (but concise) definition of key concepts mentioned, considering shortening the survey in length, and piloting it with a few SEAs. Per recommendations, the skip pattern was revised and enhancements were made to concept definitions and survey instructions prior to piloting.

The SLDS survey was piloted with the Kentucky, Minnesota, and Washington State Project Teams. Each participating SEA was given approximately two weeks to complete the survey with notification that survey completion might require collaboration from other SLDS stakeholders, outside of the immediate project team. Once completed, a debrief teleconference was held to discuss possible improvements, suggestions, and other feedback. In general, pilot participants indicated that they preferred the SLDS Survey over the leading, external survey designed to measure State's progress towards SLDS development and implementation, which by now has not been administered in the past five years. State pilot participants were satisfied with the length of the SLDS survey, stating that while it is somewhat extensive, it is comprehensive in assessing the current state and robustness of SLDS and P20W capacity. Based on the feedback received during the pilot, changes were made to the overall SLDS Survey structure, content, instructions, concept definitions, and language. As a result of the pilot, a comment box was also added to the end of the SLDS Survey so that State respondents could provide any desired clarifications or explanations.

In addition to the internal NCES review and SEA piloting, the following individuals from the SLDS State Support Team reviewed the data collection content and plans:

- from Applied Engineering Management Corporation: Kathy Gosa (SST Lead), Missy Cochenour, Carla Howe, Bill Huennekens, Joyce Popp, Baron Rodriguez, and Jeff Sellers; and
- from Chatis Consulting: Corey Chatis.

Once the SLDS survey is implemented, feedback and suggestions will be solicited and welcomed on an ongoing basis through the following measures:

- Point of contact provided on the survey instrument,
- Point of contact provided on SLDS website once the site reflects data from the SLDS Survey, and
- Opportunity for discussion during monthly SLDS teleconference calls.

Additionally, during the 60-day public comment period announced in the Federal Register published on October 7, 2016 (Vol. 81, No. 195, pp. 69803-69804), NCES received three public comments. A document with copies of the three comments and NCES responses has been added to this submission.

9. Provision of payments or Gifts to Respondents

No payments or gifts will be offered to survey respondents.

10. Assurance of Confidentiality

Data collected through the SLDS Survey are public domain data in their respective districts and States. As such, the data collection does not include a pledge of confidentiality.

11. Sensitive Questions

None of the questions asked during the SLDS Survey are of a sensitive nature.

12. Estimates of Hour Burden for Information Collection

The response burden will vary by State and U.S. territory, with the expectation that on average it will take 2 hours for each SEA to complete the SLDS Survey. Although the expectation is for the Program Director or past Program Director to complete the survey on behalf of the State or U.S. territory, staff turnover and/or level of knowledge and expertise varies by State. For example, respondents from a States that has focused on building a K12 SLDS (as opposed to a P20W) might possess limited (if any) knowledge on workforce and postsecondary system capabilities due to the fact that the workforce system might not be housed in their agency. In such cases, cross-agency communication and collaboration may be required to effectively and successfully complete the SLDS survey. By contrast, a State or U.S. territory with a tenured respondent involved in the implementation of a P20W might be capable to complete the survey independently with greater ease.

Respondent	Number of Respondents (and Responses)	Estimated hours per respondent	Estimated Total Respondent Burden Hours	Estimated Cost Per Burden Hour *	Estimated Total Respondent Cost
States / U.S. Territories	56	2	112	\$47.51 (Manager)	\$5,322

* The mean salary for financial managers (SOC code 113031) working in State government is \$47.51 per hour. The Occupation and Employment Statistics at the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) were accessed on June 9, 2015 SOC code: Standard Occupational Classification code -- see <http://www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm>.

The estimated hours per respondent are based on information directly provided by past state Program Directors who have completed comparable information requests in previous years. The total estimated burden time cost to all state respondents for 112 burden hours is \$5,322.

13. Estimates of Costs

SLDS Survey respondents will not incur any costs for this data collection other than their time to respond.

14. Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

Method for estimating costs: The costs include the projected annual amount of time that Department of Education staff will spend on the survey, separated by labor type. Contracted staff is intended to support pre-collection, collection and analysis, with federal guidance and oversight. A mean salary for financial managers (\$47.51 per hour) was used as the hourly rate.

Estimated Annual Cost of the SLDS Survey to Federal Government for Fiscal Year 2017

Labor Type	Annual Labor Hours	Cost
Collection and Data Entry	50	\$2,375.50
Data Analysis	80	\$3,800.80
Product Development and Publishing	40	\$1,900.40
Total	170	\$8,076.70

Cost: Department of Education staff assigned to SLDS Survey include one-fifth of one FTE (GS15) Program Officer and one-fifth (FTE) of one Program Officer’s (GS12) time. Contracted staff also supporting the SLDS Survey (included in SLDS Contract total) consists of three full-time Program Analysts employed through Applied Engineering Management Corporation.

The Federal Government will incur no additional cost for the implementation of this survey beyond the existing cost of managing the SLDS grant program.

15. Reasons for Changes in Response Burden and Costs

This is a new collection for the federal government. As such, it represents an overall burden increase.

16. Time Schedule for SLDS Survey

Timeline. The SLDS Survey is an annual collection, and the schedule is shown below.

Timeline	SLDS Survey Collection, Processing, and Publication
Early April	Email instructions to SEA respondents
June 15	SEAs are urged to have finished submitting accurate and complete data
July 15	Mandatory final submission date
September (Tuesday following Labor day)	Response by SEA’s to requests for clarification, reconciliation, or other inquiries from NCES. All data issues to be resolved. Close survey submission on Tuesday following Labor Day. No files are accepted after close-out.
October 15	NCES review of files, file documentation, and brief analysis completed. Provisional responses available for internal use but not publication
November 15	Indicator tables and use cases become public, NCES website updated. Current year collection data will be available to assess and respond to ad hoc requests

NCES will generate a set of metrics and use cases showing data-linking and use capacity by State, which will enable interested users to quickly ascertain which States have capacity to link data across sectors, for example, which can link K12, postsecondary, and workforce data, and how they are using these data to inform policy and practice. The anticipation is that these metrics and use cases will be published to the SLDS website. The SLDS grant program is currently responsible for providing updated indicators to OMB on a quarterly basis, so the validity of this reporting will be enhanced as a result of this collection. As data needs evolve, the intention is to post more data publically. The data collected from the SLDS Survey will also be

used to respond to questions from internal and external stakeholders regarding SLDS capacity in the States, and to inform future grant rounds and technical assistance planning.

17. Approval to not Display Expiration Date for OMB Approval

No approval is sought to not display the expiration date of OMB approval.

18. Exceptions to Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

There are no exceptions to the certification for Paperwork Reduction Act submission.