



FINAL REPORT

Building a New Mexican Infrastructure for Data-Informed Decision-Making


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SHARE New Mexico,
a program of New Mexico First

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Share information resources
to support change.



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Foreword

Purpose of this Report

Communities across New Mexico increasingly recognize the usefulness of data for informing decisions around policies and programs. Properly selected, analyzed, and communicated, these data resources can tell a more accurate story about the conditions, experiences, and outcomes of New Mexicans. This report provides an initial investigation of New Mexican resources available to support data-informed decision-making.

About New Mexico First

New Mexico First is a nonprofit statewide public policy organization that advances nonpartisan research and citizen engagement. Our mission is to be a catalyst for positive change by engaging citizens in policy and enabling action. The organization's primary focus areas are education, economy, health, natural resources and good governance.

About the Client

The Thornburg Foundation invests in enduring solutions to help solve problems affecting people and the planet. It primarily funds New Mexico reform efforts in good government, early childhood education, and food and agriculture. It works as catalysts for high impact outcomes using evidence to understand and solve systemic problems, engaging stakeholders to drive policy reform and create meaningful change.

Contributors

This New Mexico First report was prepared by Wendy Wintermute, SHARE Program Director. Our thanks to Lilly Irvin-Vitela, President and Executive Director of New Mexico First, and Heather Balas, Policy Officer, Good Government Reforms, Thornburg Foundation, for their thoughtful review and suggestions. Our thanks also to the survey participants for their insights and recommendations and for the invaluable work they are doing to inform community decision-making in New Mexico.

Introduction

More communities across New Mexico are recognizing the advantage of using data to help make decisions for policies and programs. When the right kind of data are identified, properly analyzed and the results shared with the public, these data resources can help tell a more accurate story about community conditions, experiences and can help chart a path towards achieving community goals. Yet many of these efforts to use data to inform decision making are stymied by a lack of awareness of resources that can inform and support community and statewide efforts.

People want information that explains current contexts: why things are the way they are and who is doing what to make our communities safer, healthier, and more vibrant for all residents. The information should be comprehensive, covering the identified areas of concern, and as accurate and up-to-date as possible. Last and definitely not least, to be “used and useful,” information has to be accessible:

- Physically accessible from different locations (e.g., office, home, on the road)
- Structured and formatted in a way that is easily understandable
- Using language and cultural references that resonate with our diverse community members

It is important to recognize there is no “one-size-fits-all” strategy. If data are to be embraced and used for decision-making in New Mexico’s diverse communities, they need to be responsive to a variety of contexts, concerns and requirements. Interviews with eight New Mexican data centers forms the basis for *an inventory of New Mexican resources* as a first step in making data more available to inform decision-making in our communities.

The interviews with the New Mexico data centers also argue for the increased efficiency, effectiveness and added value provided by *a statewide data-sharing platform* for New Mexico. Building an effective platform would require the capacity to carefully consider and respond to local concerns, resources, values, and cultures. With those caveats in mind, creating, maintaining and sharing a statewide data resource would enable localities to learn and select from a rich menu of data items, methodologies, presentation styles and strategies for engaging the community’s support and participation in a data-informed approach to local decision-making. By managing and sharing data and information in ways that democratize knowledge¹, communities can gain greater tools to co-create stronger and healthier outcomes.

First Step: Inventory of NM Data Resources

[SHARE New Mexico](#), a program of [New Mexico First](#), is a statewide community information website designed to identify, publish and link information, ideas, projects and people who are working for positive change in New Mexico’s communities. SHARE’s role as a “first-stop” for statewide community information and ideas prompted a request by the [Thornburg Foundation](#) to undertake an initial investigation of New Mexican resources available for data-informed decision-making.

Key questions this report poses include:

- Who is currently providing data to inform policies and programs?

¹ Peter Drucker coined the term “democratization of knowledge” in his 1959 book, *The Landmarks of Tomorrow*

- How are these centers collecting and communicating information that can be readily understood and applied to pressing community concerns?
- What models we can learn from and/or adapt to meet specific issues and contexts?

Developing a preliminary inventory of New Mexico resources for data-informed decision-making began with interviewing a select sample of organizations identified by SHARE New Mexico and its community partners. The initial sample of eight data centers (“the centers”) includes those housed in state agencies, nonprofits, private companies, and New Mexico’s two major universities.

The interviews with the centers addressed the following parameters:

- Framing the Questions: Who identifies the questions or concerns that data can help answer?
- Data Functions: How will the data be used, e.g., assessing and improving quality of life for residents, tracking outcomes and improving programs and policies; providing information and ideas for innovation?
- Data Sources: Where might the answers to questions be found, e.g., demographic and administrative data provided by national, state and local agencies, surveys and focus groups of concerned individuals, observations of the environment?
- Data Analysis: Who is testing and interpreting the data, using what methods? How does the analysis address questions such as past and potential future trends, major contributing factors or leverage points to addressing these situations?
- Data Presentation: What are the most effective ways of presenting the data to ensure that it is understandable, meaningful and actionable, e.g., tables, graphs, maps, infographics, indicators and indices, interactive storyboards?
- Data Application: How are the implications of the data for policies and programs identified and by whom? Have these recommendations been implemented, and what are the outcomes?

Interview Overview

The centers include public, non-profit and for-profit organizations.

- Falling Colors (for-profit company)
- Turquoise Door Consulting (for-profit company)
- NM Community Data Collaborative (nonprofit)
- Valencia Community Wellness Council (nonprofit)
- NM Dept. of Health, Indicators Based Information System – IBIS (public agency)
- NMSU Center for Community Analysis (public university)
- UNM ABCNM 360 (public university)
- UNM Cradle to Career Policy Institute (public university)

All the centers reported extensive work with both public agencies and community organizations, with an explicit orientation toward providing their clients or community partners with useful and understandable data to inform decision-making around policies, programs, and resource allocation.

Whose Questions?

All the centers took their instructions from their clients while providing assistance in framing questions and developing methods, indicators, and reporting formats that are most likely to provide answers to

clients' questions. This collaborative approach to inquiry was a common ingredient in developing successful data partnerships.

Data Sources

The centers drew upon a range of publicly available data from national and state agencies. All reported extensive use of U.S. Census data as well as administrative data from state departments. While federal statistics, such as Census data, are publicly available, it often takes a degree of skill to access, find, manage, interpret and report these data in a form amenable to use for decision-making.

Much of New Mexico's state agency data are to be made available to the public, under state legislation and regulations. Many of the centers have executed data-sharing agreements with state agencies, most frequently with the Children, Youth and Family Department, Department of Health, Human Services Department, and Public Education Department. While these data are often the best or sole source of information about New Mexico specific programs, all the centers reported some level of difficulty in accessing, importing, and using these data sets (see section, Challenges, below).

The centers also work with clients under contract or with partnering organizations to collect primary data, often for needs assessments, asset-mapping, and program evaluation. Surveys, interviews, focus groups, community convenings, and, occasionally, observational methods are reportedly in use.

Data Ownership, Confidentiality and Public Access

All eight centers assert an explicit goal to assist communities in data-informed decision-making. Each works with specific clients and community partners to frame questions, select appropriate methodology, and interpret and use the resulting information to assess needs, evaluate programs and policies, and chart a path to the future.

At the same time as prioritizing public access to the data, all the centers are committed to policies and practices to protect the confidentiality of individual and organizational information.

- Data from federal government sources are protected by the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act, (CIPSEA), which establishes uniform protections for information collected for statistical purposes by U.S. statistical agencies, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau.²
- Administrative data from state and other agencies are governed by data-sharing agreements which specify the procedures that must be followed to ensure control and confidentiality of the data. A common requirement, when health information is involved, is compliance with the provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Access Act (HIPAA).³
- When the centers engage in primary data collection, analysis and presentation, they work with their clients and/or sponsoring bodies to institute specific privacy protections and data-sharing policies and procedures. For university-based centers, this includes formal Human Subject Review.

While working with specific clients or community partners, the centers strive to provide public access to as much information as possible, while maintaining requirements for protecting confidentiality. The centers provide this information by posting reports and data dashboards on their websites, by

² U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Public Law 107-347, Title V Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency. Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/bls/cipsea.pdf>

³ U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Summary of the HIPAA Privacy Rule, Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/summary/privacysummary.pdf>

Commented [HB1]: Can these sources be added to the appendix, maybe as a separate section, just listing the state data centers that were not included in the survey? This report draws on a huge amount of information (which is great) but because the info is spread out in different sections (appendix, interview lists, this source list), we the readers are still left with the starting question of who is doing what?

presenting reports to clients and partnering organizations, in community convenings, and at local, state and national conferences. In some cases, the actual data sets are directly accessible by the public, e.g., the NM Community Data Collaborative. When the centers' work with clients under contract often reserves ownership of the data by the clients, the centers encourage and assist clients in making appropriate data and information accessible to the public via the client's own information distribution products and methods.

Usable and Useful Data

The centers all emphasized their commitment to applied research, specifically to working with their clients and community partners to help ensure that the data are accurate, understandable, useful and used in decision-making. Centers choose from among a range of data collection, analysis, and presentation methods, including the standard menu of quantitative and qualitative methods. These include statistical analyses, surveys, interviews, and focus groups, with findings presented in text accompanied by tables, charts and graphs. In addition, the centers report growing the use of several relatively innovative methods. These include:

- **Data Dashboards and Infographics:** Often a picture is worth a thousand words. A data dashboard provides at-a-glance views of key performance indicators to track progress towards objectives or desired outcomes, a visual "progress report" with eye-catching and often interactive graphics. The dashboard is often linked to a database that allows the report to be constantly updated and to display "real-time" status. Several of the centers use Tableau (<https://www.tableau.com/>), one of many commercial dashboard platforms available.
- **Data-mapping:** Graphically mapping data can provide a readily accessible, intuitive understanding of the location and prevalence of both community concerns and resources, as well as the relationship between the two. Overlay maps can, for example, plot childcare centers over the population distribution of young children, assisting in decisions about allocation of childcare resources.
- **Network mapping:** Another kind of map provides a graphic visualization of different types of relations within and between organizations. These maps can reveal patterns of connections and disconnections among organizations and actors, as well as the flow of resources, including information, within a community. The maps can help identify how and where the exchange infrastructure can be improved to support community-wide efforts. Several centers use ArcGIS for network mapping (<https://www.esri.com/en-us/home>), while two of the centers are using the Kumu platform (<https://kumu.io>).
- **Storyboards:** Borrowed from the use of storyboards in plotting out scenes from books, videos, or movies, a data storyboard presents information in related scenes that can bring together infographics, maps, text, pictures, and videos to tell a story about the data.
- **Observations:** While these can be time-consuming and staff intensive, observations can provide data anchored in a specific place and time. UNM's ABQNM360 recently collected data on abandoned properties in a neighborhood by driving around the neighborhood, taking pictures, and recording and mapping addresses. Observational studies in early childhood classrooms can be used to identify effective practices.

Data Sharing

Many of these centers are currently involved in data sharing arrangements, both with state agencies and with each other. Data sharing is considered critical to their mission of providing accurate, up-to-date, and comprehensive information that can capture the many contexts and complexities that inform data

decisions. This effort is not without difficulties, including relational, technological, bureaucratic and at times political challenges that require additional time, energy, and dependable sources of support to successfully address. More than one respondent called for state agencies to take a leading role to convene and work with data partners in the nonprofit and for-profit sectors to develop relationships, platforms, systems, protocol, and sources of funding to support data-sharing efforts across New Mexico.

Challenges

Background research for this project provided a national context for the emerging use of data for decision-making. Both status quo and innovative systems were described and evaluated, and a number of challenges were raised. Many of these challenges were echoed by the centers in their interviews.

Access

Existing legislation and regulations affirm that in New Mexico "Citizens in a democracy have a fundamental right to have access to public records. This right is recognized by the New Mexico Legislature through the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records ... and by the New Mexico Supreme Court, which stated in 1977 that a citizen's right to know is the rule and secrecy is the exception..."⁴

New Mexico's Health Information Systems Statute, amended in 2012, establishes the Department of Health as a state health information clearinghouse for all information related to health, defined in the broadest of terms, including information relating to the social determinants of health. The bill authorizes access across agencies and health providers, provides for the protection of confidential information, mandates the aggregation of this data, and stipulates that "any person may obtain any aggregate data" (Section 24-14A-6).

Despite these mandates, the interviews suggest that the scope of these statutes has not been interpreted or implemented to adequately support or promote the sharing and broad utilization of these public data.

Data Quality and Consistency

As might be expected in a fragmented system of data collection, compilation, and reporting, the data used by public and community-based data centers vary in terms of definitions, collection and analysis methods, and reporting formats. As a result, data are inconsistent in content, structure, and, too often, in quality. This requires each data center to carefully review, clean, and manage data from various sources in order to use the information to answer the variety of questions posed to the centers. This also limits the ability to share data, integrate data from multiple data source to address complex issues, and compare data across time and place to identify factors and trends that might inform decision-making.

Infrastructure

Even when agencies and organizations are committed to building an infrastructure for data-informed decision-making, they may lack the capacity to do so. An effective infrastructure for integrating, sharing and using data includes:

- administrative infrastructure required to manage data-sharing and access requests;

⁴ NM General Services Department, Office of Public Information, Inspection of Public Records Compliance. Retrieved from https://www.generalservices.state.nm.us/Public_Information_Office_1.aspx

- data management infrastructure to ensure the data is accurate, up-to-date and in a usable, sharable structure and format;
- security infrastructure to protect the integrity of the data; and
- an information privacy infrastructure to ensure privacy and confidentiality.⁵

Capacity

Underlying these challenges, and preventing their resolution, are issues of inadequate staffing and funding. While university centers appear able to tap faculty and students as research staff, they report that they are still expected to be self-sustaining units within the university. This expectation puts the university centers in competition with the nonprofit and for-profit centers for a limited pool of funding and adds an additional barrier to those centers who see the advantage in collaborative efforts to share data.

Privacy

A prominent theme in the literature and echoed in the survey responses was the necessity of respecting and protecting individual privacy. Administrative records, surveys (including Census Bureau surveys), observational data and data gathered by cloud-based services, all may contain identifiable personal information. These data can be a critical component in tracking outcomes and assessing the efficacy and costs of policies, programs and treatment. Yet these individual-level data, misused, can hamper an individual's access to employment, housing, voting, social encounters and other services necessary to ensure opportunities to thrive and contribute to one's community.

Currently, in the U.S., a patchwork of federal and state laws and rules, varying across sectors and localities, govern who can collect, compile, and disseminate personal information.⁶ State laws, where they exist, add to this patchwork. During New Mexico's 2019 legislative session, Senator Michael Padilla introduced SB 176, Consumer Information Privacy Act,⁷ which was tabled in committee, leaving New Mexico without a standard for privacy protection.

A growing area of concern for privacy involves data collected, compiled, and distributed by internet or cloud-based services, including search engines, social media platforms, and apps that can now track and record volumes of personal information. Most Americans are unaware of the extent of the personal information about them now tracked and available on the market.⁸ Currently, the United States, unlike European countries, has no standard policies for ensuring the protection of these data.⁹

Moving Forward: Creating a Shared Information Infrastructure

⁵ Commission on Evidence-Based Policy Making White Paper, Barriers to using administrative data for evidence-building (July 2016). Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/mgmt-gpra/barriers_to_using_administrative_data_for_evidence_building.pdf

⁶ Council on Foreign Relations, Reforming the U.S. Approach to Data Protection and Privacy. (January 30, 2018). Retrieved from <https://www.cfr.org/report/reforming-us-approach-data-protection>

⁷ NM Legislature Regular Session 2019. Senate Bill 176, Consumer Information Privacy Act. Retrieved from <https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/19%20Regular/bills/senate/SB0176.pdf>

⁸ Rader, Emilee, Most Americans don't realize what companies can predict from their data. The Conversation (April 19, 2019). Retrieved from <https://theconversation.com/most-americans-dont-realize-what-companies-can-predict-from-their-data-110760>

⁹Council on Foreign Relations, op. cit.

The final question in the interview asked if the centers were interested in exploring a statewide databank or shared platform that can be built, updated, and used by a consortium of data programs. The answer in all cases was an emphatic “yes,” with several noting existing collaborative arrangements with another center (e.g., CCPI and NMSU) or with consortia of users (e.g., NM Community Data Collaborative).

Clearly a nucleus exists in New Mexico of organizations that are actively involved in working with other agencies and community organizations to advance a culture and system to support data-informed decision-making. At the same time, numerous challenges confront these efforts, and the current capacity available to meet these challenges and to sustain and grow these efforts is inadequate.

New Mexico’s Health Information Act directs the Department of Health, in implementing the Health Information System, to facilitate “private and public collaboration, coordinated data collection and sharing and access to appropriate data and information” and to “not duplicate databases that exist in the public sector or databases in the private sector to which it has electronic access.” (Section 24-14-A-3).¹⁰

While this would suggest that the Department of Health and all state agencies contributing to the Health Information System could take the lead in this effort, it is also evident that the state need not nor should not act alone, but in collaboration with other public, private and community-based data centers, such as those identified here. **The aim, as one respondent suggested, is a statewide integrated system that brings together various types of data, across sectors, to create multi-layered perspectives on and potential solutions for the complex issues facing communities.**

A Framework

The accomplishment of this goal will undoubtedly require considerably time, effort, and commitment from multiple agencies, organizations, and actors, across public, private, nonprofit, and philanthropic sectors. We propose the following principles for a framework for a future shared information infrastructure.

- **People-centered:** Put people with their needs and capabilities at the center of understanding and designing programs and policies (human-centered design). People-centered methods and metrics engage community members in real time to measure what is needed, as well as how well policies and programs serve their needs, interests, and activities. Active engagement with the public builds supports for community plans and initiatives, as more people understand how these initiatives impact them.
- **Test and adapt:** Don’t reinvent the wheel. Instead, identify local solutions and resources, experiment to determine what works, for whom, and why, and adapt promising practices and programs to best serve New Mexico’s diverse communities
- **Data-enabled:** Gather, analyze and interpret data from a range of sources and methods to assess risks and assets, monitor progress, and document outcomes.
- **Designed to scale:** From the onset, consider how promising programs and practices can be scaled up. Develop a plan and timetable. Who needs to be involved, when, how and for what purpose?

¹⁰ NM Legislature, 2012 Regular Session, HB 18. Retrieved from <https://www.nmlegis.gov/sessions/12%20Regular/final/HB0018.pdf>

Summary and Recommendations

New Mexico is rich in people, ideas, information, and relationships. We can and should use these assets to build on the common ground around using data in thoughtful, coordinated, culturally appropriate, and strategic ways. When we enable smart decision-making in the private and public sectors to strengthen processes and outcomes for New Mexicans, everyone benefits. Now is the time for action.

The following recommendations are provided to spark the discussion among data producers and users across the state, to design and implement policies, plans, procedures and concrete actions to build and maintain an integrated, comprehensive, up-to-date, transparent and accessible information system for New Mexico.

- Continue to identify and recruit resources that can contribute to a statewide coordinated information infrastructure to inform policy and program decisions.
- Establish and support connections among New Mexico data centers to share information and ideas, challenges, successes, and innovations regarding various sources and methods for data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Convene and coordinate stakeholders across sectors to design and implement a plan to build and support a culture and infrastructure for data-informed decision making in New Mexico.
- Review the adequacy of existing public and private policies regarding data collection, data sharing, and protection of confidentiality and privacy.
- Assess existing data capacities in the public, private and community sectors, and determine additional capacities that are required to build and sustain an effective information system.
- Provide leadership from state government to convene and coordinate stakeholders across sectors to develop an integrated system for gathering and disseminating data that has public policy and planning implications.
- Develop a data dictionary to help data managers and data consumers from the community contextualize and interpret data accurately.
- Build and maintain systems that can allow data to be shared within and between state departments, and develop protocols, structures, and systems to allow for more seamless sharing with community partners of what is designated as public information and data. A number of national resources can augment New Mexican expertise and experience to accomplish this goal (see National Resources section, below).

Data is more than numbers, spreadsheets, and infographics. Data tells a story about both larger trends and unique experiences that New Mexicans face. In New Mexico, our many cultures have enjoyed a long-tradition of storytelling as a strategy to shape and advance our values, beliefs, and ideas in a way that responds to needs. Technology allows us to tell a story with data in ways that can positively and intentionally build from our assets while addressing community and statewide needs more effectively with finite resources.

Appendix A

Interview Summaries

ABCNM 360 for ABQ

Program Name	ABCNM 360 for ABQ, a program of UNM Geospatial and Population Studies
Description	<p>A university-based center.</p> <p>Geospatial and Population Studies provides data-driven research and analysis to support improved public decision making.</p> <p>ABCNM360 is a new program under development to provide neighborhood level data and mapping for Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, eventually expanding to statewide.</p> <p>Vision: Key public policy decisions, at state, national, and international levels, should be data driven and well-informed, leading to genuine improvement in people's lives.</p>
Address	Oñate Hall Bldg No. 156, Suite 116, 303 Girard Blvd. NE Albuquerque, NM 87131
Website	https://gps.unm.edu/
Contact Name, Title	Scott Hughes
Contact Email	shughe58@unm.edu
Contact Phone	505-321-3927
Targeted Topic Areas	Socially actionable data and information to be used by non-governmental organizations, neighborhood groups, government agencies, and concerned citizens to inform policy formation and community resource allocation
What data sources do you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative data at the county and municipal government level; • Census data, decennial and American Community Survey (ACS) • Customized surveys • Focus groups, interviews • Community convenings to identify research questions and inform research design
What data sets do you currently hold?	2010 Census and ACS Bernalillo County Assessor's Office property registry; subset for International District
What data analysis methods do you use:	Mapping uses ARC GIS Public as front-facing platform for people to use
Data Display Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a new website to report and display information in various forms • Shifting to Tableau: more intuitive, easier to use • Developing infographics, short reports for the general public, decision-makers
Do you assist clients in	ABCNM 360 is pursuing affiliate partnership with the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP). One of the guiding principles is that affiliates reach out to local

Program Name	ABCNM 360 for ABQ, a program of UNM Geospatial and Population Studies
interpreting and using data results	groups to help community members access, interpret, and use the data for community determined goals
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	ABCNM 360 does not advocate; rather, it provides the data for groups to inform their advocacy efforts, to further their own goals
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	Public data is available through the various public agencies; other data sets may require data sharing agreements specifying who can gain access to the data and under what conditions. Some information collected by ABCNM 360 will likely have personally identifiable info, but steps to guard confidentiality (encryption, secure servers, etc.) and to present aggregated data that ensures anonymity. The goal is to democratize data and make it widely available for decision-making in crafting and/or modifying policies; allocating resources
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	Reports to client groups; Presentations at conferences (local, national) Data and results will be accessible primarily through access to the website. We envision that groups will generate their own reports, which they will be requested to share
Recent clients	Albuquerque’s International District determined a need to ID need to identify vacant, abandoned properties because of problems associated with these properties, in particular, their involvement in crime. The initial step was a visual survey of the International District, collecting addresses of these properties. Using the Bernalillo County Property Registry, the addresses were extracted, geocoded and mapped, with the results available on the website ABCNM 360’s goal is to have ongoing monitoring track what datasets are being used, how they are being used, and what changes have come about as a consequence of that data use, getting down to the granular level as to neighborhood impact.
How do you determine charges for your work?	For those organizations that have financial means, ABCNM 360 uses a sliding scale. For the most part, neighborhood associations will be served on a gratis basis. If a request comes in that takes very little effort, a fee is unlikely to be charged. A fee structure will determine costs for in-depth studies. GPS and ABCNM 360 is completely dependent on soft money.
Other	There is no current National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP) affiliate in NM. This kind of data is showing up around the internet in disparate locations. Data is out there, but it’s difficult to pull together. The aim is to create a one-stop shop, pulling in various types of data to create a multi-layered perspective on issues facing communities. E.g., lack of immunization of children; does that inform lack of attendance at school? Early childhood education providers: doestheir presence or absence impact neighborhood employment? Things as simple as quality of roads – are there differentials in who is getting funding for road repairs? The challenges facing communities vary across municipalities. What are the factors that inform these decisions,, e.g., quality of street

Program Name	ABCNM 360 for ABQ, a program of UNM Geospatial and Population Studies
	<p>lighting, abandoned properties, issues of crime, economic activity in the area, food deserts.</p> <p>Another big goal is training the populace to use data.</p> <p>Make sure Census 2020 counts everyone. NM had the second lowest response rate in US in 2010 (undercount of 2%)</p>
Are you interested in a statewide databank or shared platform?	<p>Yes, Once we get the kinks out and set up a foundation for the city and county, structured, we can look at logistics for a statewide system. Ideally that's what we want to do (our name includes NM as well as ABC). What data are available, what is the capacity of various counties and municipalities to refresh, update the data – stale data is worse than no data.</p> <p>Because we're using neighborhood level data as our keystone, these can be used in other geographies and also aggregate up to large geographies. Move it upstream from block groups to census tracts to cities, state. The clarity of what is happening at the neighborhood level is lost at upper levels.</p>

Falling Colors

Program Name	Falling Colors
Description	Provides both financial data and technology and data services to support the social determinants of health in NM and a couple of other states. Often these functions are related. Builds custom software to manage behavioral and social health programs, disseminate funds, and collect relevant data. Works with both the State (e.g., Behavioral Health Services Division, Child Youth and Family Division, etc.) and with behavioral health providers on program effectiveness and improvement and making sure contractors are properly reimbursed
Address	125 Lincoln Ave Santa Fe, NM 87501
Website	https://fallingcolors.com/
Contact Name, Title	Jorie Koster-Hale
Contact Email	jorie@fallingcolors.com
Contact Phone	
Targeted Topic Areas	Social determinants of health, especially behavioral health (substance abuse prevention & treatment, housing & homelessness, mental health care, non-Medicaid dollars, child support, child welfare initiatives, critical incidence tracking escalation system.
What data sources do you use?	<p>Administrative data</p> <p>Survey and assessment collection</p> <p>Clinical data (PHI/HIPPA protected)</p>

Program Name	Falling Colors
	<p>Individual level data (core data set collects the same information on all clients, child or adult: demographics, current situation, social supports, behavioral health status, Substance abuse or behavioral health diagnoses)</p> <p>Merge with population/public health level data</p> <p>Financial data: how much was spent on a particular person for a particular goal</p> <p>Outcome data: client satisfaction, clinical indicators, social indicators (in the last 30 days how often did you sleep outside/inside)</p> <p>Working with state to tie billing to outcome data for cost effectiveness reports</p> <p>A couple of studies on how to measure effectiveness for programs targeting social determinants of health. Willing to do some presentations on this.</p>
<p>What data sets do you currently hold?</p>	<p>Data collected in Falling Colors internal systems; can supplement with existing databases. Often check against Medicaid databases to see if folks are qualified.</p> <p>Medicaid is not a very open source, as it turns out. What is available at the moment is enough to check for client qualification, but getting the equivalent data – demographics, clinical information – requires participation by the Medicaid division (this is not currently public data).</p>
<p>What data analysis methods do you use:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive data (frequencies, etc.) • Time Trends • Statistical analysis (e.g., correlation, regression, group difference) • Qualitative (e.g., case studies, content analysis) • Machine learning • Predictive analytics • Artificial Intelligence (AI)
<p>Data Display Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static infographics • Mapping • Dashboards • Storyboards • Formal reports as required • Interactive mapping – favorite is how long in time and distance do client have to travel to reach services • Power Business Intelligence • Custom graphs • Data analytics on AI side, Python R
<p>Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results</p>	<p>Absolutely. Monthly summaries, updates of all data visualizations. Falling Colors provides quite a bit of training on interpretation of data and data visualization, followed by regular data updates. Frequent reports and meetings talk through what’s going on, what Falling Colors is seeing, gaps, trends. Regular workshops on how to understand the data, both financial and clinical, using custom dashboards. Dashboards are available both to individual providers and State agencies, with appropriate data scope.</p>

Program Name	Falling Colors
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	<p>Falling Colors works regularly with the clients to improve their programs both through better understanding and interpretation of their data, and process improvement in data collection & management, and financial tracking.</p> <p>Falling Colors makes policy and program recommendations via regularly meetings with stakeholders on process improvement and strategy, based on data Falling Colors has collected on program efficacy and financial services.</p> <p>Additionally, Falling Colors builds customized software to improve process (for example, critical incident tracking and escalation, or provider payment) with built-in data collection and reporting. This software is regularly updated and enhanced to close data gaps and improve program effectiveness.</p>
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	<p>State and behavioral health providers own the data.</p> <p>Data is not publicly available, except where shared by the state. Almost all is PHI data, and thus not public.</p> <p>What Falling Colors can do and have done are different kinds of aggregation to anonymize the data. Falling Colors has given talks at various conferences, spoken with EPIS, works with BHSD & CYFD chief data officer who has direct access to databases.</p> <p>Governor and Secretaries care about data sharing and transparency. Historically, data has been siloed across departments, but there is increasing collaboration among agencies, integrating data sources, transparency within the state. Now is a good time to push for increased data sharing and transparency.</p>
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports to clients • Conferences, public presentations • Newsletters to clients – business friendly data nuggets • Live, interactive dashboards • Live data feeds to the analytics groups at the State/our clients
Recent clients	<p>Clients are mostly state agencies: CYFD, BHSD are the two largest clients. Also larger nonprofits who administer grants.</p>
How do you determine charges for your work?	<p>Falling Colors offers Financial Services (payor/ASO), Financial Management (financial tracking and invoicing), Software as a Service (custom, cloud-based software), Data as a Service (reports, dashboards, predictive analytics), and Support. Charges for these services are determined on a per project basis, including the overall funds being managed and tracked (if applicable), complexity of software and system design, data reporting complexity, and support load (level of expertise (e.g. Medicaid claim support) and # of users).</p> <p>When possible, Falling Colors offers reduced cost and pro-bono work to projects that are trying to get off the ground or small clients they want support.</p>

Are you interested in a statewide databank or shared platform?	Yes. Very interested in moving in this direction of data being more transparent and publicly available.
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NM Community Data Collaborative

Program Name	NM Community Data Collaborative, a program of the Center for Health Innovation, NM's Public Health Institute
Address	7704 2nd St NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107
Website	https://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html
Contact Name, Title	Tom Scharmen
Contact Email	Thomas.Scharmen@state.nm.us
Contact Phone	(505) 222-6520
Targeted Topic Areas	Public health, very broadly defined, encompassing social determinants of health. Risks and assets addressing various topics of concern, e.g., early childhood, education, etc. Hope to do more with businesses, using the newly acquired file NM Commercial file, with 150,000 entries encompassing businesses and nonprofits, coded per NAICS codes. This has been purchased by DOH and shared with all state departments.
What data sources do you use?	All secondary data; we compile and integrate databases Most frequently used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IBIS • American Community Survey • Bureau of Labor Statistics • Vital records, births & deaths • Health records • USDA – nutrition, food stamps • HUD, HRSA/CMS Very little survey data, except for Youth Risk and Resilience Survey
What data sets do you currently hold?	700 data bases, risks and assets
What data analysis methods do you use?	Most frequently: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive data • Time trends • Geocoding: small areas (subcounty) and aggregate analysis

Program Name	NM Community Data Collaborative, a program of the Center for Health Innovation, NM's Public Health Institute
Data Display Methods	<p>Mapping website with multiple galleries, maps and applications visually presenting small area data for several thousand indicators. The website is open to the public at no charge. Galleries are organized in working groups of datafiles around a particular topic</p> <p>Storyboards: e.g., rural NM perspectives on health care and access; International District urban agriculture map</p> <p>Workgroups allow access to data and tools for collaborating analysts to map makers and map explorers.</p>
Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results?	<p>We offer over 25 workshops and dozens of project specific work/learn sessions to more than 400 people yearly. What are your questions? What do you want to learn? How do you want the data displayed?</p> <p>Mapmaker trainings</p> <p>Map-explorers trainings, to help participants feel comfortable going to NMDCD to find, open, manipulate, extract data from maps; share with others. It's not enough to just give someone a map. They need a data facilitated process to interpret and use the data: What's the story? How do you tell the story? To whom?</p> <p>Graduates of the workshops will be able to help others with participatory, evidence-based decision-making, e.g., Health Councils, legislators</p>
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	<p>Yes. This is done in interactive forums where community groups collectively create a story to facilitate understanding of an issue and decide the steps to be taken using the population data on the maps and tools.</p>
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	<p>Every one of the 708 files/maps is available to anyone. Most have population data as a basis, but administrative data has been sufficiently aggregated across programs and/or geographies to ensure confidentiality.</p> <p>Sometimes data is collected for a particular client, e.g., Con Alma. This is available to the client, because it's not of general interest or a priority for others. Another example may be a health exchange where 5-10 hospitals are sharing electronic medical records which can be aggregated into population-level data.</p> <p>NM Health Information Collaborative includes 9-10 hospitals who have considered how to aggregate these data for community purposes</p>
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to client • Public presentations, conferences, etc. • Publish in newsletter(s) • Publish on website • Post on social media • Publish in journal • Book chapters • National and state conferences

Program Name	NM Community Data Collaborative, a program of the Center for Health Innovation, NM's Public Health Institute
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinars • Website • NM Corps Access to Justice • Facebook
Recent clients	Bernalillo County Health Council, Opioid Council ElleValle, a South Valley community collaborative United Prevention Coalition, Dona Ana County International District Community-Based Crime Reduction International District Urban Agriculture Mesilla Valley Police calls and responses NM Out-of-School Time Network
How do you determine charges for your work?	<p>Two types of projects: 1) Outcomes, population accountability 2) Process, program performance</p> <p>Usually budget 12-15% for evaluation; we'll analyze risks, assets, and outcomes for an additional 6-8%: which then can be used as a baseline for impact assessment.</p> <p>We also provide training for staff capacity to more effectively use data for community constituents.</p> <p>Much is free; grant, some grant support (e.g., from McCune to support their grantees)</p> <p>Costs: software, GIS account, might be 10% of the charge; maintenance & updating – fee for access to the data warehouse. Rethinking their fund development strategy; what's the real cost and value of the data provided?</p>
Are you interested in a statewide databank or shared platform?	Yes!

NM-IBIS

Program Name	NM-Indicator Based Information System (IBIS), a program of NM Department of Health
Description	Web-based data dissemination and query system aimed at making data available for good decision-making for all priority health issues and outcomes. To provide context to data to ensure that it is meaningful, understandable and actionable
Address	1190 S. Saint Francis Drive
City, State, Zip Code	Santa FE, NM 87505
Website	https://ibis.health.state.nm.us
Contact Name, Title	Lois M. Haggard, PhD, Manager, Community Health Assessment Program

Appendix
Building a New Mexico Infrastructure for Data-Informed Decision-Making

Program Name	NM-Indicator Based Information System (IBIS), a program of NM Department of Health
Contact Email	lois.haggard@state.nm.us
Contact Phone	505-827-5274
Targeted Topic Areas	Health outcomes, risk factors, health care system factors and population characteristics
What data sources do you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Data • Administrative Data (hospital and emergency dept) • Surveys (BRFSS, PRAMS, YRRS) • Vital records (birth and deaths) • Cancer incidence • Notifiable diseases • New Mexico population estimates from UNM GPS
What data sets do you currently hold?	See above
What data analysis methods do you use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive data (frequencies, etc.) • Custom dynamic maps for counties, health regions and NM Small Areas. NM 2010 census tracts and state legislative districts (house and senate) also available for some data • Rates and age-adjusted rates • Time Trends, annual, 3-year and 5-year moving
Data Display Methods	Indicator reports (data and public health context). For both indicator reports and query results: Data tables, graphs, maps, story pages
Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results	Upon request and availability. This is a one-person office with limited capabilities for responding to individuals queries and for outreach.
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	Indicator reports often do. We encourage the public health subject matter experts who author those reports to include that information, including relevant evidence-based practices
Who owns the data?	All data on the IBIS website is public data, including data from the American Community Survey.
Is data publicly available?	Data stewards determine who can obtain the actual datasets., e.g., Vital Records steward has responsibility for birth and death certificates. Dan Green has oversight over the YRRS data). Robert Rhatigan, state demographer, provides annual population estimates for census tracts and small areas.

Program Name	NM-Indicator Based Information System (IBIS), a program of NM Department of Health
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	<p>All IBIS data is available to the public via the IBIS website. Sometimes raw datasets are available – through the data stewards.</p> <p>A Video on IBIS home page describes the different parts of IBIS, beginning with indicator reports. There are 200 reports organized in four topic areas, providing multiple data views with breakdowns by geography and population groups. A brief description explains the source and significance of the data and provides comparisons with other jurisdictions</p> <p>IBIS also provides community “snapshots” and “highlights” for counties. Select the “Explore Communities” tab. These reports are to be reconfigured soon.</p> <p>IBIS hosts a quarterly Community Health Assessment Forum on various topics. Email lois.haggard@state.nm.us for more information and to sign-on to these</p>
Recent clients	The world wide web audience. During the last week of August, the IBIS website had 1,500 visits.
How do you determine charges for your work?	None
Additional information you’d like us to share?	This project is on the right track. We need to get this information out to the community.
Are you interested in a statewide databank or shared platform?	Maintain in the loop, although Lois doesn’t have a lot of bandwidth.

NMSU Center for Community Analysis

Program Name	NMSU Center for Community Analysis
Description	University-based research unit assisting nonprofits, government agencies, and individuals with data collection and research, especially early childhood, and health, and general social well-being, economic data.
Address	New Mexico State University P.O. Box 30001, MSC: 311Q 2915 McFie Circle Milton Hall, Suite 185 Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001
Website	https://cca.nmsu.edu/
Contact Name	Erica Surova
Contact Email	surova@nmsu.edu

Program Name	NMSU Center for Community Analysis
Contact Phone	575-646-3352
Targeted Topic Areas	Children & families, education, workforce, health, and general well-being
What data sources do you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sources for demographic and administrative data, primarily NCES, Census, NMPED, NMDOH, CDC Primary data collection includes surveys, focus groups, interviews, observations, community conversations
What data sets do you currently hold?	One of the largest datasets includes early childhood data for Doña Ana County, focusing on access to a range of services, including state-funded childcare, NM PreK, Preschool for Developmentally Delayed, Title I, home visiting, Head Start, etc. Comprehensive data sets on birth to career indicators specific to Dona Ana County, as well as extensive data on academic achievement on local school districts and issues affecting underprivileged/underserved students. Annual updates on all data related to access to early childhood education and care in Dona Ana County and 3-year updates on birth to career initiatives Dona Ana County. We collaborate with NM Community Data Collaborative and UNM Cradle to Career Policy Institute.
What data analysis methods do you use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both quantitative and qualitative analyses Trend analysis Geospatial Analysis Program evaluation
Data Display Methods (e.g., infographics, mapping, Tableau, storyboards)	<p>Primarily Tableau and infographics</p> <p>“We use lots of infographics. We find that to really reach people with different skill sets. It can be a lot easier to grasp.”</p> <p>Handouts for community presentations and for partners: “People like to take away a piece of paper.”</p> <p>Too much information can be overwhelming. Reports take the most important information and put this into infographics and “friendly charts” that people can understand and talk about in a less academic way.</p> <p>Examples on website: Interactive data dashboards; reports & presentations, data snapshots.</p>
Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results (e.g., community workshops, consultation)?	We teach people how to search for and use information. We provide community groups with workshops on program evaluation and identifying indicators and using them to measure community progress. We regularly give data presentations statewide. We are starting a bi-monthly newsletter on interpreting community data.
Do you include data implications for	Yes. This is really the driving purpose behind using for data-informed decision-making, especially for program evaluations. We may make recommendations for improvement,

Program Name	NMSU Center for Community Analysis
policies and programs? Recommendations?	for resource allocation, for state policies, often with Ngage New Mexico and partner organizations across NM working on early childhood education.
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	It depends. Program evaluation clients own their data. But most is publicly available.
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	Publish on website Presentations to partners. Community convenings Starting a newsletter
Recent clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngage NM • Foundation of Southern NM • Resilience Leaders (City of Las Cruces) • Anna Age 8 Institute • The Bridge of Southern NM
How do you determine charges for your work?	Funded by W.K. Kellogg Foundation for early childhood work. Other projects are charged based on costs. Try to keep prices low, because most clients are nonprofits. Will work with nonprofits to help them try to keep prices low and find funding, e.g., by inclusion in a grant. "We don't want to make price a barrier. Do a lot of work we don't get paid for. If someone needs help writing a grant, we just help them."
Additional information you'd like us to share?	"We are dedicated to helping organizations make informed decisions, using not only data that's out there but also data that they are collecting." Working on a shared measurement system with common indicators for Doña Ana County, starting with early childhood. (ECE coalition, Ngage, action networks around goals). This is a major project for this grant cycle.
Are you interested in a statewide databank or shared platform?	This gets a bit tricky, because people count differently; not everyone agrees on same methods of who to count, how to count, how to segment the data, so sometimes the numbers can look different Developed shared measurement indicators for the Success Partnership in Dona Ana. Reports are that the Dept of Health, PED, and CYFD merging data. The ideal situation is that this needs to happen at a state-wide level to capture those children and families who are transient. Some of these are setting up data-sharing agreements with individual data partners, but this involves multiple data requests and considerable data-cleaning. <i>This should be a priority at state level: helping to create an integrated database with accurate and up-to-date data and providing community access with uniform data-sharing agreements.</i>

Turquoise Door Consulting

Program Name	Turquoise Door Consulting
Brief Description	Consulting company
Address	Taos, NM
Website	
Contact Name, Title	Louis Jeantete
Contact Email	louis.jeantete@gmail.com
Contact Phone	
Targeted Topic Areas	Resources for Taos Schools
What data sources do you use?	Primary data collected via survey (SumApp), imported into Kumu for mapping purposes Additional information gathered via interviews and conversations with targeted organizations and individuals
What data sets do you currently hold?	Survey results (see above)
What data analysis methods do you use:	Mapping resource clusters Organizational information, including a broad range of services provided to schools, students and families, including educational services, out-of-school time programs, health, family support services, housing, food, cultural and community events, etc.
Data Display Methods	Mapping resource clusters with potential for organizational relationship mapping
Specific software and platforms used	SumApp for survey data collection https://greaterthansum.com/sumapp/ Kumu for mapping Kumu (https://kumu.io/)
Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results	Working with community partners to help community members understand how to interpret and use information generated by the research
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	Sharing lessons learned and recommending next steps to update, build on and sustain the project

Program Name	Turquoise Door Consulting
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	Decisions have yet to be made about ownership of and access to the research platform and the information generated. The report will be presented to the community, with a release data anticipated in mid-October. Yes
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	Report to client (Taos School Zone) and community Public presentation to community
Recent clients	Taos School Zone
How do you determine charges for your work?	Successful implementation of this kind of network mapping requires considerable time in relationship-building to explain the project, its intent, application and benefits to participating organizations and the larger community and to engage community participating.
Additional information you'd like us to share?	This same methodology can be used to identify individuals, in particular those who have skills on offer to build up organizational and community capacity to develop, implement, lead and sustain community initiatives.
Are you interested in exploring a statewide databank or shared platform?	Yes. This project provides a good entry point to do something unique. Sharing information may involve questions around intellectual property. Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/) helps organizations "legally share knowledge and creativity to build a more equitable, accessible, and innovative world," addressing questions of who owns the data, how is information shared and protected.

UNM Cradle to Career Policy Institute

Program Name	UNM Cradle to Career Policy Institute
Description	University-based research center, providing evaluation and data reporting for education and family and child well-being issues across the lifespan
Address	1909 Las Lomas Rd NE 87106 1 University of New Mexico Albuquerque, NM, 87131
Website	http://ccpi.unm.edu/
Contact Name	Dana Bell
Contact Email	belld@unm.edu
Contact Phone	(505) 277-1170

Program Name	UNM Cradle to Career Policy Institute
Targeted Topic Areas	Children & families, education, workforce development pipeline
What data sources do you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Data • Much administrative data (when available); primarily CYFD, also PED, a little with DOH, school districts • Program specific administrative data • Original data collected via surveys, interviews, focus groups, community convenings. Some observations, e.g., in classrooms.
What data sets do you currently hold?	Multiple years of state early childhood program slots and funding (publicly available data). CCPI has merged a large dataset combining PED and CYFD individual level data to measure child-level outcomes, funded to provide baseline understanding of impacts of state-funded services on student outcomes while the state is building its own cradle to career unique identifier tracking system. CYFD's hope was that the project would serve as pilot for replicated studies using ECIDS. This effort, started under Race to the Top, is ongoing, constrained by staffing limitations and decisions around policies, procedures, oversight.
What data analysis methods do you use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ both quantitative and qualitative methods • Trend analysis (see above re: developing a tracking system) • Much evaluation analysis relies on descriptive statistical analysis; deeper research relies on more sophisticated statistical analyses
Data Display Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary use of Tableau, for dashboards and interactive workbooks that allow exploration of policy/research questions as they arise • Charts and tables • Mapping • Still rather text-heavy, with much descriptive data
Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results?	<p>CCPI makes presentations to clients, at conferences and "to whoever asks."</p> <p>Early childhood results are presented regularly to policy and program staff in early childhood and education. Tableau dashboards and workbooks are presented differently, teaching partners how to use in program improvement.</p> <p>Reports and presentations aim to be very explicit about methods, definitions, etc.</p>
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	Yes. In data and outcomes reporting for state legislature, we always include recommendations that arise from the data and the research base. Especially in program evaluations, reports include recommendations for improvement, for resource allocation, for state policies, working with partnering organizations working on early childhood across NM
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	<p>When possible, reports are made public. Datasets are more closely held.</p> <p>Contracted work often limits data-sharing, especially in program evaluations where the client owns the data. Internal reports contain much more data than is publicly available.</p>

Program Name	UNM Cradle to Career Policy Institute
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	<p>Publish reports on CCPI website and share links with clients/partners for their websites as well</p> <p>Presentations to clients and partnering organizations</p> <p>Community convenings</p> <p>Twitter</p> <p>Academic journal submissions</p>
Recent clients	CYFD, United Way of SF Co., Thornburg Foundation, Santa Fe Community College, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Dept. Workforce Solutions
How do you determine charges for your work?	CCPI is a stand-alone research center, responsible for raising its own revenues to meet costs through contracts and grants. Charges are based on FTE, travel and materials costs, and overhead.
Are you interested in exploring a statewide databank or shared platform?	<p>Currently partnering with several research institutes at UNM (Center for Social Policy, Native American Budget and Policy Institute, Center for Participatory Research, Envision) as well as NMSU's Center for Community Analysis.</p> <p>Many research centers have point-in-time data: data for a particular time, a particular audience, a particular purpose. What is lacking is the ability to create a shared body of data/research that can be used over time, for a diverse audience and for different purposes.</p>

Valencia Community Wellness Council

Program Name	Valencia Community Wellness Council
Brief Description	Provide community needs assessment and planning; a framework for coordination and collaboration; providing information county health profile, check out website. Hub of information from other studies documents.
Address	
Website	https://www.communitywellnesscouncil.org/
Contact Name, Title	Diana Good
Contact Email	DianaE.Good@state.nm.us
Contact Phone	
Targeted Topic Areas	Priority areas selected by the community for the next 3 years: violence prevention, substance misuse, behavioral health, healthy eating/active living. Aligned with Health People 2020 leading indicators.
What data sources do you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data • YRSS

Program Name	Valencia Community Wellness Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IBIS • Community Surveys • NM Community Survey, administered by PIRE for an OSAP grant. • Community convenings • Occasionally use public health data, e.g., for immunizations. • Stories
What data sets do you currently hold?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains Valencia County Services Resource Directory via spreadsheet on the website as well as a searchable asset map • Some survey data is collected but turned over to other agencies for analysis, e.g., Community Survey, Youth Health Literacy. • Tracks Health People 2020 indicators
What data analysis methods do you use:	Qualitative data: community reports, stories, etc.
Data Display Methods	<p>Spreadsheets</p> <p>Asset Mapping</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Displayed on website</p>
Specific software and platforms used	<p>KUMU, a free software mapping program</p> <p>Resource Directory on Excel</p> <p>Youth Services Asset Map from NM CDC</p> <p>Google Sheets for sharing information</p>
Do you assist clients in interpreting and using data results (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations and phone calls to assist people in accessing information • Ongoing training, 1 on 1 assistance for those who want to do their own “fishing” in IBIS, e.g. • Training groups of young people • Once or twice a year, educate policy makers on who we are and what’s up in our county. • All the collaborative members do outreach, training. <p>Committed to training community members to ensure that the information research is “super valuable.”</p>
Do you include data implications for policies and programs? Recommendations?	<p>The CWC doesn’t make recommendations, but the data and information is used by others. Recently, the Valencia County Commission used data from the Wellness Council County Health Profile in a public forum on the current situation regarding a new hospital to inform what we need and do not need in a hospital in Valencia County.</p> <p>CWC operates more in education mode, rather than policy mode. Several members of the collaborative are public employees and must be careful in policy or political arenas.</p>

Program Name	Valencia Community Wellness Council
Who owns the data? Is data publicly available?	All of it is publicly available
How do you disseminate and/or publish your research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media • Public presentations • No newsletter, but lots of emailing • Website is current • Focusing on strategic dissemination of information, e.g., to the County Commission. "Otherwise it just gets buried and forgotten."
Recent clients	"The community is our client."
How do you determine charges for your work?	Free
Are you interested in a statewide databank or shared platform?	Yes.

Appendix B

National Resources

Children's Health and Education Mapping Tool

Leveraging the latest National School-Based Health Care Census data and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology provides an interactive look at the intersection of school-based health centers (SBHCs) and high-need areas. Identify and target geographic areas for new or expanded health services, learn about SBHC characteristics, and help address the inequities that lead to poor health, wellbeing, and student achievement outcomes for children and adolescents.

<http://www.sbh4all.org/resources/mapping-tool/>

Community Commons

A collaborative initiative that exists to serve the healthy communities' movement by helping change-makers advance equitable community health and well-being by connecting those driving change to the best tools, resources, data, and stories to support the work. "We call our site 'The Commons' to promote the notion that all that we create, we share together."

<https://www.communitycommons.org/collections>

Community Indicators Consortium

Supporting communities' efforts to improve quality of life since 2005, CIC has provided resources and tools to help communities and practitioners advance the practice and effective use of community indicators. <https://communityindicators.net/>

Early Childhood Data Collaborative

ECDC's mission is to promote policies and practices that support the development and use of coordinated, longitudinal early care and education state data systems. The ECDC provides 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. <https://www.ecedata.org>

Evidence-Based Policy Collaborative

With support from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, staffed by researchers from the Urban Institute, Brookings Institution, American Enterprise Institute, and Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative, the Evidence-Based Policymaking Collaborative creates tools and host convenings to inform evidence-based policymaking efforts, including the Evidence Toolkit.

<https://www.evidencecollaborative.org/toolkit>.

Health Landscape

An interactive web-based mapping tool that allows health professionals, policy makers, academic researchers, and planners to combine, analyze and display information in ways that promote better understanding of health and the forces that affect it. The tool brings together various sources of health, socio-economic and environmental information in a convenient, central location to help answer questions about and improve health and healthcare. HealthLandscape can be used to create maps from publicly available data sets including regional criminal justice, education, healthcare, and demographic data, allowing users to discover community characteristics and share information with health professionals, policy makers, and legislators. <https://www.sbh4all.org/sbhadb/maps/index.php>

National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership (NNIP)

The Urban Institute and local partners share information and resources to further the development and use of neighborhood information systems in local policymaking and community building.

<https://www.neighborhoodindicators.org/>

Visible Network Labs

This social enterprise is committed to helping people and organizations use network science to increase their capacity to make a positive difference in the world. It provides tools, training, and professional services to help people leverage network data and insights to improve outcomes.

<https://visiblenetworklabs.com/>

PARTNER Networking Platform

Developed and maintained by Visible Network Labs, PARTNER clients can measure and monitor their network's progress, interactions, and changes over time, get access to validated surveys to measure cross-sector systems, and analysis tools to help make sense of data, learn from it, and build strategies.

<https://visiblenetworklabs.com/our-product-solutions/>

U.S. Census Bureau Data and Related Resources

- **Census Academy** is a virtual hub for learning data skills, with “Data Gems,” courses, and webinars pertaining to the data tools and topics that the U.S. Census Bureau has to offer. <https://www.census.gov/academy>
- **Combining** census and survey data with administrative **data** allows the Census Bureau to help other government agencies better understand how their programs are working, and where they could be improved. <https://www.census.gov/about/what/admin-data.html>
- **Data tools and apps** use interactive applications to get statistics from multiple surveys. <https://www.census.gov/data/data-tools.html>
- **Developers** can access Census datasets via APIs. <https://www.census.gov/developers/>
- Browse a library of **infographics & visualizations** on a range of topics. <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations.html>
- Download **software** to display, extract, map, process, and/or tabulate census and survey data. <https://www.census.gov/data/software.html>
- Access and download **data tables** on a number of topics. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables.html>
- **Related sites** include external resources providing more information and assistance. <https://www.census.gov/data/related-sites.html>

