

# Criminal Justice Involvement and Health: Principles for Data Collections and Domains to Consider

Improving Collections of Indicators of Criminal Justice Involvement in  
Population Health Data Programs: A Workshop

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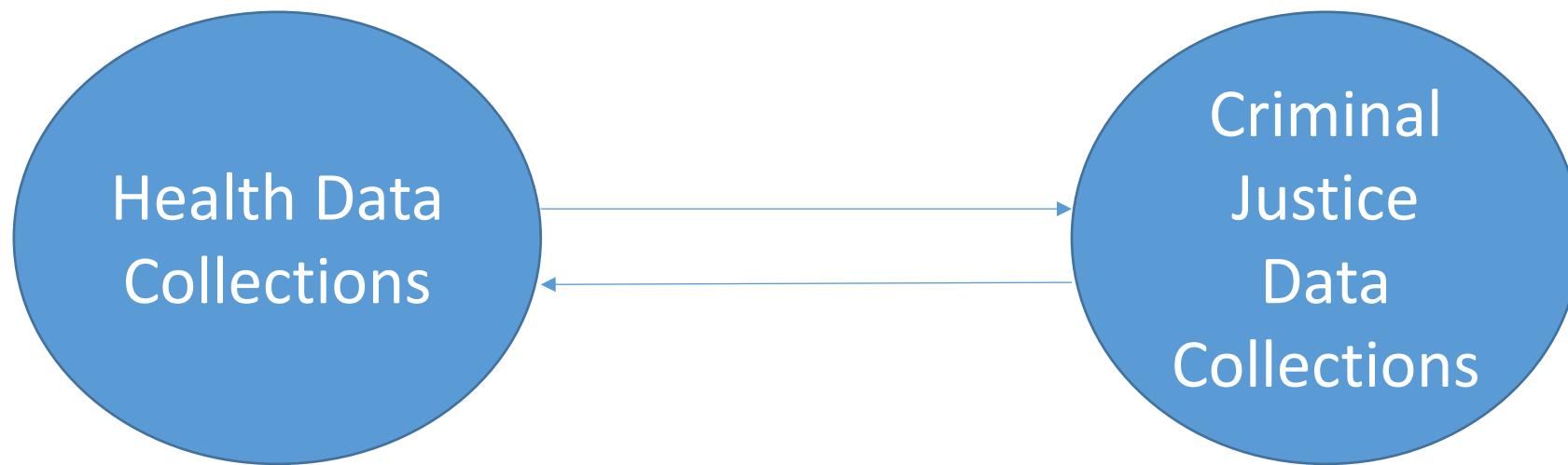
# National Criminal Justice and Health Data

- 1. Why?**
2. Who?
3. What?
4. Where?
5. How

# The problem we are trying to solve

- Criminal justice populations are a “hidden” population in health and public health surveillance and research
- Largely excluded from national health surveys
- Yet at high risk for many important population health outcomes
- Under-counting means:
  - we know little about health care access, service delivery, quality and outcomes
  - may affect our population health estimates for the general population

# The problem we are trying to solve



# Why?

Principle	Definition	Examples
<b>1. Surveillance</b>	Measure prevalence and change over time in common conditions; monitor epidemics and emerging health issues	HIV, tuberculosis, mortality
<b>2. Alignment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide corresponding data to what is available in external populations</li><li>Measure progress towards national health priorities</li></ul>	Cancer screening rates
<b>3. Policy</b>	Address emerging policy questions	Affordable Care Act impacts
<b>4. Equity</b>	Measure variability or disparities by race, ethnicity, gender, geographic location	Differences in death rates by race

# Why?

Principle	Definition	Examples
<b>5. Prevention</b>	Measure delivery of preventive services	Vaccination coverage
<b>6. Patient-centeredness</b>	Measure the provision of care that is “respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values” (IOM)	Patient satisfaction, patient participating in decision-making,
<b>7. Transparency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide information about what care is being provided</li><li>• Allow public participation and collaboration</li><li>• Promote accountability</li></ul>	Treatment access for hepatitis C

# Why?

Principle	Definition	Examples
<b>8. Operations</b>	Provide relevant data to guide CJ health care deliver and operations	Human resources, contracting, health care organization
<b>9. Performance and value</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measure quality of care</li><li>• Determine if care is guideline-concordant</li><li>• Minimize cost of care for optimal health outcomes</li></ul>	Hypertension control, provision of pharmacotherapy for addiction
<b>10. Human rights and legal</b>	Assure that rights are respected, and constitutional or legal mandates are met	Injuries in prisons, complications of restraint use