

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

Ingrid Binswanger, MD, MPH, MS

Institute for Health Research, Kaiser Permanente Colorado

Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Colorado School of
Medicine

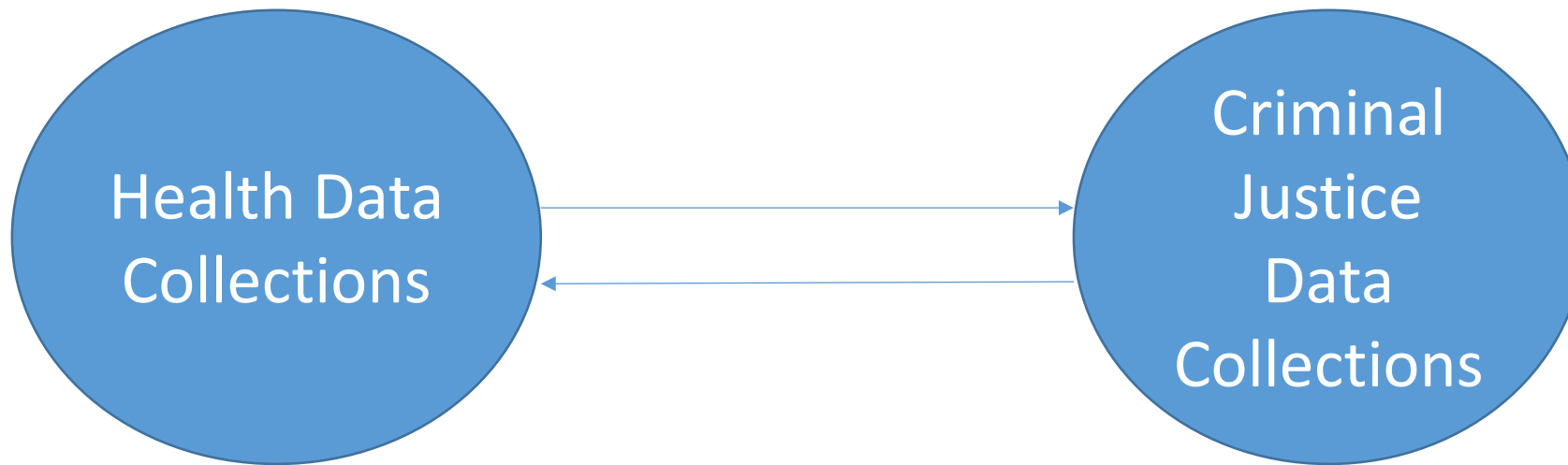
National Criminal Justice and Health Data

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

Why?

| Principle | Definition | Examples |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 5. Prevention | Measure delivery of preventive services | Vaccination coverage |
| 6. Patient-centeredness | 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, |
| 7. Transparency | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide information about what care is being provided• Allow public participation and collaboration• Promote accountability | Treatment access for hepatitis C |

Why?

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