

Justice Health Research and Evaluation Framework

2015–2019

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1 Introduction

Justice Health is committed to strengthening its research and evaluation effort and building Victoria's capacity to rely on credible evidence to guide the design and delivery of prison health services.

Evidence-informed policy and practice are essential to Justice Health fulfilling its role in setting standards for prisoner healthcare; in leading activity across government to improve prisoner health outcomes; and in overseeing innovative and progressive prison health services.

Prisoner Health Profile

There is clear evidence of the poor health profile of those who enter the criminal justice and forensic mental health systems. Just over half the prisoner population has a condition requiring assessment, diagnosis and treatment.

High rates of mental health problems, communicable diseases and acquired brain injuries are common among prison entrants. So too are alcohol misuse, smoking and illicit drug use.

This health profile both reflects and compounds the level of disadvantage – homelessness, unemployment and poor education history – many prisoners experience.

While addressing health needs is an important duty-of-care responsibility, prisoner health gains can have a positive effect on issues that may compromise engagement with prison rehabilitation strategies. Mental health and alcohol and other drug interventions targeting criminogenic needs for example allows strategic alignment of health service activity and offending behaviour frameworks. Underlying health problems can also limit prisoners' ability to work or learn in custody, so effective health treatment has the potential to improve prisoner capacity and capability and, by implication, to help achieve prison rehabilitation goals.

Building an Evidence Base

Evidence about 'what works' in prison health interventions – evidence of what it takes to improve prisoner health status – is less clear than prisoners' poor health profile. Building that evidence base is an area of growing interest because many jurisdictions are trying to manage growing prisoner populations, are dealing with complex prisoner health issues, and are attempting to target prison health strategies according to need, effectiveness and efficiency principles.

Corrections Victoria recently released its Evaluation Framework for 2015–2018 with the goal of facilitating 'timely, high-quality program evaluations to provide a reliable, robust evidence base for decision making by government about future investment in correctional programs'.¹

A Justice Health Research and Evaluation Framework (REF) which takes a similar approach to that of Corrections Victoria complements and is consistent with the ways in which the Department of Justice and Regulation identifies, commissions, manages and supports correctional research and evaluation activity.

This REF has been endorsed by the Justice Health Ministerial Advisory Committee (JHMAC) as a step towards Victoria positioning itself as a leader in correctional healthcare research and evaluation activity.

¹ Department of Justice and Regulation (2015) *Corrections Victoria Evaluation Framework 2015–2018*

2 Document purpose and scope

This document sets out the Justice Health REF and highlights directions for the Justice Health research and evaluation agenda for 2015–2019. It also outlines the concepts and principles Justice Health will apply to research and evaluation, and provides the REF design.

This REF applies to health-related research and evaluation activity in Victorian public and private prisons; to health-related prisoner transition activity – discharge planning and follow-up health support post-release; to prisoner health-related policy and practice for primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare, allied health, dental health, mental health and alcohol and other drug (AOD) services.

It also applies to both Justice Health-commissioned research and evaluation activity, and to the range of research and evaluation activity undertaken by other government departments or external agencies that Justice Health supports and/or prioritises.

3 Definitions – Research and Evaluation

According to the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), 'research...is widely understood to include... investigation undertaken to gain knowledge and understanding'.² The Macquarie Dictionary defines research as 'diligent and systematic inquiry or investigation into a subject in order to discover facts or principles'.³

The Australasian Evaluation Society defines evaluation as 'a term that generally encompasses the systematic collection and analysis of information to make judgements, usually about the effectiveness, efficiency and/or appropriateness of an activity'.⁴

A useful, common understanding of evaluation is inquiry that helps to determine *value* and that is used to assess and/or improve service provision.

Program evaluation uses research methods to gather information, and in the Justice Health context, evidence-based policy and practice will rely on a range of evaluation methods and research evidence from a range of sources depending on the questions that need to be answered⁵.

Applying those definitions to Justice Health

For Justice Health's research and evaluation activity, systematic inquiry underpinned by academic rigour is fundamental to ensuring the organisation has reliable, defensible evidence on which to base policy and practice decisions, and to plan future activity. Those qualities are also important pre-requisites for externally conducted activity Justice Health supports or prioritises.

Systematic inquiry applies to both research and evaluation, and the two approaches should be seen as complementary. However, it is expected that work commissioned by Justice Health as 'research' may differ from 'evaluation' (program evaluation in particular) in some key ways. For example, the questions triggering the work, the purpose of the work and its audience, the timing, or the agencies engaged to do the work, will vary according to whether it is investigative research (discovering facts or principles) or evaluating program processes and outcomes

(effectiveness and efficiency) as a prelude to decisions, or action.

Whether activity has a research or evaluation focus will also depend on the imperatives stimulating that activity. The prisoner health context is dynamic and complex; and there are also many stakeholders in prisoner health – ranging from prisoners and their families to the highest level of government – and particular stakeholder interests or needs may shape research and/or evaluation activity.

² NHMRC, Australian Research Council and Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee *National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research*, revised 2014 (p.6)

³ Macquarie Dictionary online <https://www.macquariedictionary.com.au/> 31 March 2015

⁴ Australasian Evaluation Society, *Guidelines for the Ethical Conduct of Evaluations*, July 2013

⁵ This is consistent with Davies, P et al in "Government as structural context for evaluation" in *The Sage Handbook of Evaluation*, Sage, London, 2013 (p. 180)

4 Context for the Justice Health REF

Evidence and outcomes focus

Effective, high-quality healthcare that meets prisoners' clinical needs is central to the Victorian Government meeting its duty of care obligation to prisoners. Within Justice Health, and across its consultative and advisory structures, there is increasing interest in being able to demonstrate that appropriate care is provided, as well as being able to assess the outcomes of prison healthcare delivery.

Justice Health is also committed to ensuring the links between its health investment and positive changes in prisoner health status are clear. These clear linkages – the evidence that government inputs and activities produce meaningful health outcomes – can also contribute to building societal awareness of the value and importance of prisoner healthcare, both for individuals and for the community. Being able to demonstrate how change occurs and why it is important, can also help offset uninformed and inappropriate assessments of services for the prisoner population, and can strengthen prisoner health advocacy.

It takes accessible and credible evidence to achieve this, as well as collaboration between Justice Health and contracted health service providers to integrate that evidence into current practice and future initiatives. Research and evaluation can

provide the 'platforms to enable opportunities for embedding evidence into practice and support further organisational growth'⁶ and both Justice Health and Corrections Victoria recognise the importance of ensuring interventions for prisoners are well designed, efficiently implemented and effective.

This aligns with a general shift across government away from output reporting and funding, to outcomes-based monitoring and reporting. This shift is also apparent in other jurisdictions. New South Wales, for example, has a Research Strategy designed to 'build its capacity to lead and conduct research about values-based innovative models of care, clinical best practice and health outcomes'⁷.

Opportunities for collaboration

Another key contextual factor in Justice Health's designing and implementing an REF is the range of opportunities for collaboration with, for example, contracted health service providers, state and federal medical health and research agencies, public health agencies, universities and other jurisdictions. Partnerships and alliances can facilitate sourcing agency-held monitoring and reporting data as well as sourcing external funding to help broaden the range of entities involved in building the correctional healthcare evidence

base. Initiating joint projects, getting access to grant or seed funding, or commissioning large-scale projects in which many stakeholders have an interest, can be enabled, or activated, through the REF because it provides a strategic focus for action and a reputable reference point for funding decision-makers.

Justice Health Outcomes Logic

The Justice Health Outcomes Logic model (included as Attachment 1) shows the relationships between the factors driving Justice Health activity, the broad strategic focus areas for that activity, and the anticipated short-, intermediate- and long-term outcomes. This model is designed to show a hypothesised causal sequence from delivery of strategic work to what occurs as a result of that work. This can assist Justice Health maintain its focus on the key important outcomes from high quality, cost-effective prisoner healthcare, and possible research and evaluation priorities.

The Logic Model contextualises 'strengthening the research and evidence base for correctional healthcare' as a key strategic area of activity. It recognises the important role research and evaluation can play, through application, to informing policy and practice, and ultimately increasing the effectiveness of prison healthcare.

⁶ Mind Australia and Melbourne School of Population Health (2011) *Research and Evaluation Framework* (p.4)

⁷ NSW Government, *Justice Health & Forensic Mental Health Network Research Strategy 2014–2017*

5 The Framework

Nine guiding principles underpin the Justice Health REF, and it is designed to operate on three levels. The REF:

- incorporates six key goals the Framework aims to achieve
- includes commissioned or supported external evaluations and commissioned research on a knowledge-building continuum as the REF platforms; and
- is facilitated by a broad set of enablers – governance arrangements, capabilities and resources – for research and evaluation activity.

The Framework aims to facilitate and generate evidence that informs and supports current and emerging, and projected needs, and also facilitates strategic responses.

An important contribution to the Justice Health knowledge and information systems is JCare – the electronic health record management system now operating in all Victorian prisons. JCare significantly broadens the availability of prisoner health information for internal analysis, for external research and evaluation activity (subject to JHREC approval where required) and will become a key enabler for this activity.

Guiding principles for Justice Health's research and evaluation activity

Justice Health recognises there are established principles and norms applying to research and evaluation conduct. The REF principles draw on a number of sources ranging from the Australasian Evaluation Society and the NHMRC to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). The nine principles underpinning the Justice Health REF are as follows:

1

Independence and impartiality are prerequisites for evaluation credibility.

To ensure credibility, program and service evaluation needs to be independent from program policy making, management and delivery. Impartiality contributes to the credibility of evaluation and avoids bias in findings, analyses and conclusions.⁸ Justice Health commits to ensuring agents who are external to, and independent of, programs and services are engaged to conduct evaluations. This is consistent with requirements of the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) Strategic Management Framework for objective evaluation of policies, programs and projects.

⁸ OECD (1991) *Principles for the Evaluation of Development Assistance* (p.6)

The Framework Guiding Principles

2

Research commissioned or undertaken by academic institutions is important activity that should be supported when there is a clear alignment between departmental priorities and those of the researchers.

Tertiary institutions play a significant role in creating and extending knowledge about areas relevant to Justice Health. Many Australian institutions have a criminal justice research program and Justice Health can both add value to, and gain value from, effective strategic alliances with those organisations.

3

Transparent processes will apply to sourcing and engaging research and evaluation partners and those partnerships will be overseen by appropriate governance structures.

Justice Health will comply with DJR procurement processes and use structured governance arrangements to guide decisions about research and evaluation activity.

4

Those engaged in designing, conducting and managing research and evaluation activities need to have core research and evaluation competencies and experience.

Research and evaluation competencies refer to the qualifications, skills and attributes required to conduct robust, rigorous research and evaluation in complex settings. Researchers and evaluators require professional training and competence, and should have professional work experience relevant to the research and/or evaluation requirements.

5

Justice Health's research and evaluation practice will reflect key ethical practice requirements.

The Justice Health research and evaluation activity will reflect the requirements of the NHMRC *National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research 2007* (updated 2014), the *Guidelines for Ethical Conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Research (2003)*, the *Australasian Evaluation Society Guidelines for the Ethical Conduct of Evaluations* (revised 2013) and the ethical standards for research endorsed by the Justice Human Research Ethics Committee (JHREC).

The Framework Guiding Principles

6

Researchers and evaluators need to be sensitive to correctional practices, processes and procedures and act with integrity and honesty in their relationship with all Justice Health stakeholders.

Consistent with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, researchers and evaluators need to operate in accordance with international values⁹ and in ways that recognise the sensitivities associated with correctional health settings and the range of prisoner cultural and social backgrounds.

7

Research and evaluation findings and outcomes will, as far as possible, be disseminated to inform policy and practice development and service delivery.

Justice Health will aim to maximise the benefits from its research and evaluation activity by distributing information, when and wherever possible (allowing for situations where government business requires internal distribution only) to a range of audiences in a variety of forms to ensure broad access, discussion and application.

8

Justice Health may use peer review processes to maintain the quality and validity of research and evaluation reports.

Justice Health is aiming for local and inter-jurisdiction collaboration to operate peer review processes. In practice, this may mean academic research and evaluation partners will review draft documents prior to final acceptance by Justice Health.

9

Prisoners are key stakeholders in the work of Justice Health and need to be included in research and evaluation methodologies.¹⁰

Justice Health wants to ensure that research and evaluation activity that is about prisoners, about programs for prisoners, or about interventions considered for prisoners, incorporates their experiences into the research and evaluation design and implementation as much as possible. This is also consistent with the DTF Strategic Management Framework.

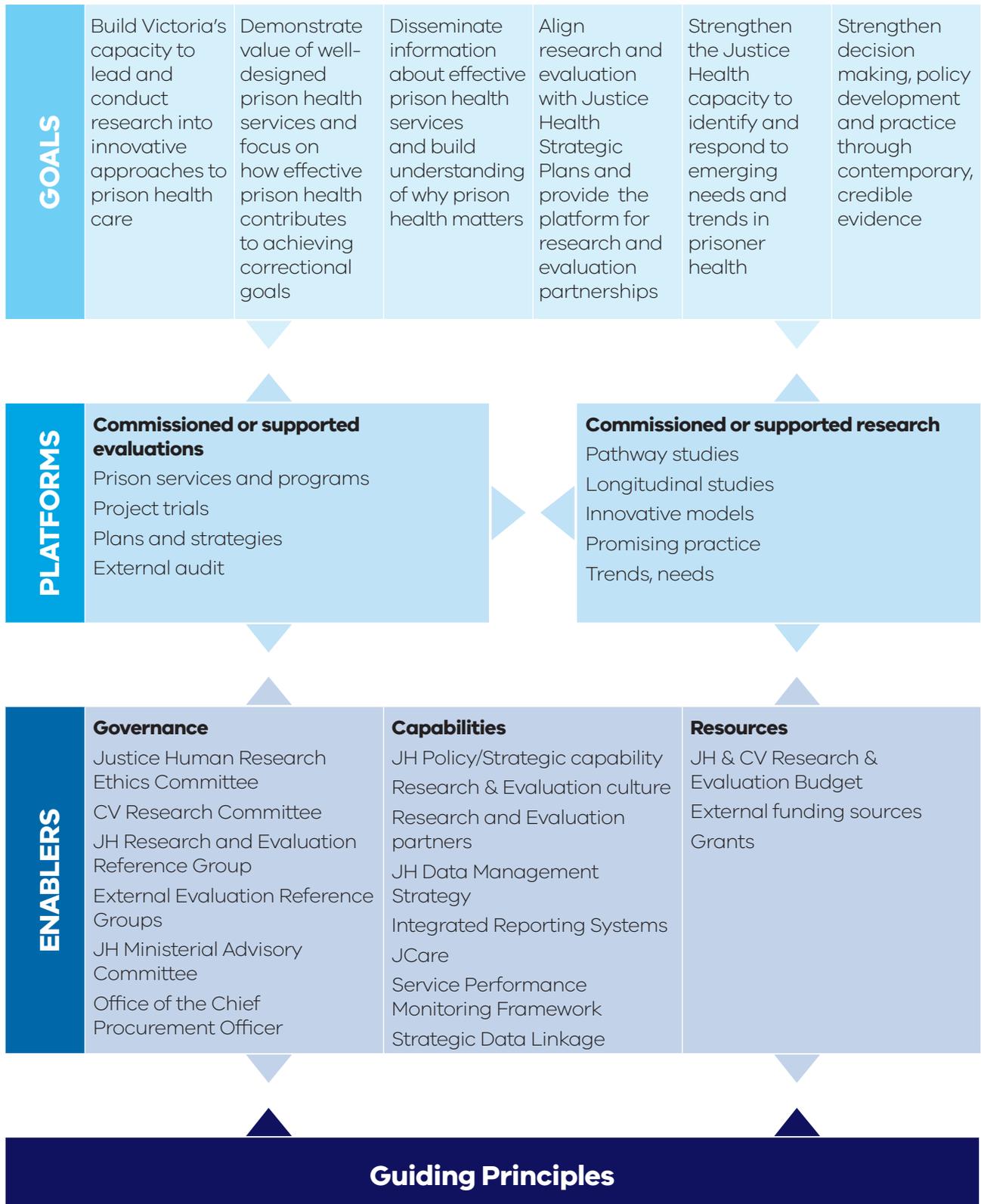
⁹ OECD (1991) *Principles for the Evaluation of Development Assistance* (p.8)

¹⁰ Note that this is good practice included in the UK Medical Research Council publication *Developing and evaluating complex interventions: new guidance* (no date)

Framework design

Figure 1 provides a high-level overview of the Justice Health REF design.¹¹

Figure 1: Justice Health REF Design



¹¹ This Framework representation is based on the South Australia Department for Correctional Services (DCS) Research and Evaluation Framework and is adapted with permission from the DCS. Note that their Framework drew on the Mind Australia Research and Evaluation Framework (2011).

Framework Goals

The Justice Health REF creates a strategic framework for activity that can extend the current knowledge base and enhance the effectiveness of prison health services.

It can also contribute to the prison health system's capacity to anticipate and respond to change and challenges in planned and consistent ways. Justice Health expects that this will lead to better prisoner health outcomes, as well as public health benefits.

The Justice Health REF goals are to:

- build Victoria's capacity to lead and conduct research about innovative approaches to healthcare for a vulnerable and high-risk health population
- demonstrate the value of well-designed and delivered prison health services and bring into focus the role of effective prison health interventions in contributing to broader correctional goals
- broaden the audience for information about effective prisoner health interventions and help build understanding of why prisoner health matters and why prisoner access to community-equivalent healthcare is legitimate and important
- align research and evaluation activity with the Justice Health 2015–2019 Strategic Plan, the Corrections Victoria Evaluation Framework 2015–2018 and provide the platform for effective engagement of, and collaboration with, research and evaluation partners
- strengthen Justice Health's capacity to identify and respond to emerging health needs and trends in prisoner health, and contribute to a cycle of continuous improvement; and

- strengthen decision making and support policy development and operational practice reform by providing other policy makers and service providers with contemporary, credible research and evaluation evidence.

The Framework Platforms

Research and evaluation are complementary foundations for Justice Health's efforts in expanding the evidence base for correctional healthcare, and can be mutually reinforcing.

Research and evaluation exist on a continuum of activity that both contributes to and confirms the organisation's strategic directions. Each activity provides knowledge and understanding that can inform the other. They can both also systematically add to data sets (and through their application highlight data capture and management improvement needs) and help build a cumulative picture of what is working in prisoner health, why and in what circumstances, for whom and where, and what still needs to be explored.

Commissioned External Evaluations

Commissioned external evaluations are those Justice Health uses to assess the performance, value and impact of prison programs and services; to identify the outcomes of program trials and assess the feasibility for extension; to assess the implementation and impact of plans and strategies; or to commission an external audit of systems and processes.

Consistent with the definitions noted earlier, Justice Health evaluations help inform decisions and clarify options. Examples of external evaluation activity are the evaluation of Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) programs and services, and the evaluation of the Aboriginal Social and Emotional Wellbeing Plan.

Both these examples have purpose-designed evaluation frameworks addressing the questions Justice Health and Corrections Victoria identified as the key areas for the evaluations to probe. Evaluation methods, strategies and processes for external evaluations will vary according to what is being evaluated; the underpinning principles will remain constant.

Commissioned or Supported Research

Prisoner pathways investigations or longitudinal studies; exploration of innovative models or promising practices; economic investigation; or analysis of prisoner needs and/or trends are the types of activity covered by Justice Health research. Current research activity of this type supported by Justice Health is the PATH Study investigating exiting prisoners and AOD activity, or the research into hospitalisation and/or recidivism of prisoners who have been part of the Community Intervention Program (CIP).

In the same way that program or service evaluations have unique evaluation frameworks, Justice Health commissioned or supported research activity needs to feature specific study or research design that reflects the research purpose or rationale, and contributes in a meaningful way to building knowledge and understanding of correctional health care.

The Platform Enablers

The enablers support the delivery of the platforms and include a range of governance arrangements; internal Justice Health capabilities and the external capability provided by research and evaluation partners; and resources applied.

Governance

Governance structures focus on providing strategic directions for research and evaluation activity (the Justice Health Ministerial Advisory Committee for example); play an advisory role for specific program and service evaluation (the Evaluation Reference Group for the AOD evaluation for example); and guide procurement (Office of the Chief Procurement Officer).

Governance arrangements can also establish and implement processes to facilitate research and evaluation activities (Corrections Victoria Research Committee and the Justice Human Research Ethics Committee for example).

In addition, the new Justice Health Research and Evaluation Reference Group, which is a multi-disciplinary team from within Justice Health, will oversee Justice Health's monitoring, research and evaluation effort. This group will identify synergies between different platform activities; synthesise findings across the platforms; identify new opportunities or needs; and ensure REF initiatives are incorporated into service planning, policy and practice.

The REF governance arrangements will also facilitate distributing research and evaluation findings wherever possible. This will help ensure the prison health sector and research and evaluation partners know about, and learn, from Justice Health initiatives.

Capabilities

The capability required for the REF exists both within Justice Health and among the partners Justice Health engages to assist with research and evaluation activity. These external relationships provide contemporary academic, sector and community experience and complement the practical correctional system knowledge Justice Health and Corrections Victoria can apply.

The Justice Health Service Performance Monitoring Framework (SPMF) includes its quality systems, monitoring, external accreditation, contract management and complaint management. Each of these produces important qualitative and quantitative data for Justice Health. These elements both reflect and inform Justice Health's focus on:

- developing and implementing health policy, health standards and programs
- coordinating service development and delivery
- assessing the prison-based activity resulting from the application of its policy and standards to ensure adherence to the quality and performance expectations Justice Health has of contracted service providers.

While the primary purpose of the SPMF is monitoring health service provider performance and compliance, it does add an important capability dimension to the REF and will help shape research and evaluation priorities.

Effective data and knowledge management are essential components of the REF, and Justice Health recognises that its monitoring and reporting systems need data management frameworks to ensure that appropriate, high-quality data is collected and analysed at useful intervals. Justice Health is introducing a data management strategy to guide how and what data is collected, and to ensure that data becomes useful information and a key enabler of the REF. This strategy will also facilitate opportunities to collaborate with Corrections Victoria on data system enhancements.

Data linkage opportunities also exist in Victoria through the Victorian node of the National Data Linkage network. The relationship between prison-based health care and sustained health gains post-release is of increasing importance to both

Justice Health and public health agencies. So too is the drive for evidence that these health gains – particularly relating to mental health and alcohol or drug misuse – can influence rates of reoffending and hospitalisation for example. These data linkage opportunities will increasingly feature on Justice Health's research and evaluation agenda.

Resources

High-quality research and evaluation activity require investment. Resourcing options for the REF include dedicated internal budget allocations; external grants and funding from state and federal agencies; or partnerships with not-for-profit and/or private sector agencies. There are many models for partnership funding and these will be explored as the REF is implemented.

Framework outcomes

The main outcomes Justice Health is aiming for from its REF are:

- effectively contributing to the correctional healthcare evidence base and Justice Health being recognised as a valued research partner
- incorporating correctional healthcare evidence into Justice Health policy development and service design to improve prisoner health outcomes
- contracted health and AOD providers, and research partners, integrating that evidence into their practice so that patient care and community health improve
- increasing community and system understanding and recognition of the function and value of prison healthcare, which, in turn extends public and private investment in prison health care
- evaluation evidence informing system improvements; and
- improved data availability, quality and analysis.

6 Possible REF focus areas and priorities

The Justice Health research and evaluation priorities will be developed through a range of collaborative processes including internal consultation, engagement with Corrections Victoria, discussion with providers and internal governance structures (such as the Justice Health Joint Management Committee and the Justice Health Ministerial Advisory Committee).

Possible strategic directions for short- and medium-term research and evaluation focus are:

- AOD policy and practice – quality framework and performance monitoring, standards, reporting and audit
- empowering prisoners to manage their health and sustain prison health gains
- transitional services and continuity of care
- prisoner health outcomes
- prison health workforce development
- innovative and effective new technologies for engaging prisoners and correctional health and other services in research and evaluation
- prison healthcare cost containment.

These areas could be the basis for Justice Health's own research and evaluation, but could also stimulate inter-jurisdictional collaboration on areas of joint or mutual interest. Other focus areas could be:

- areas that other jurisdictions are not investigating (i.e. identifying gaps)
- emerging patient cohort issues (e.g. methamphetamine users or older prisoners)
- issues emerging from Australian Institute of Health and Welfare findings and the National Prisoner Health Data Collection; and
- public health research activity which has implications for prisoner health.

Justice Health will also continue to contribute to National Minimum Datasets and national prison health surveillance such as the National Prison Entrants' Bloodborne Virus Survey.

7 Challenges to Justice Health research and evaluation activity

Researching and evaluating prison health services can encounter a number of practical challenges ranging from difficulties attributing outcomes to data access.¹² Many of these challenges are likely to be alleviated through the application of this Framework and the successful focus on, and achievement of, Justice Health's strategic directions. These challenges need to be factored into prison health research and evaluation design. It is hoped that, over time, these challenges will diminish as researchers and evaluators contribute to finding ways to address them.

Cumulative and combined effects

Prisoners serving a sentence or held on remand may participate in a number of programs and receive services from a range of health providers. For example, many prisoners will receive AOD treatments (both individual and group) as well as mental health (general or specialist mental health) and this can complicate prisoners' recall when they are consulted to assess satisfaction and perceptions.

Just as importantly, it can contribute to a cumulative effect or benefit and make it more challenging to understand the impact of, and outcomes from, prison health interventions.

Treatments for those with chronic health conditions or co-morbidities for example may affect patients in different ways but contribute to similar health outcomes. Prisoners are also likely to be treated by more than one prison health service as they move through their sentence. This highlights the importance of transfer and release discharge planning, preparation, documentation and monitoring for research and evaluation purposes.

Small-scale interventions and sample sizes

Some Justice Health interventions involve a comparatively small sample size. With small sample sizes it can be difficult for evaluators or researchers to determine statistical significance and this can limit the scope to find differences between times and places (before and after treatment and across locations for example) and between patient groups.

Small-scale interventions can also occur within specific contexts or settings, and this can create difficulties for evaluators and researchers interested in generalisability (across other locations) and replication (in other sites). Justice Health research and evaluation activity will reflect the fact that different

contexts and settings will benefit from differing methodologies such as qualitative enquiry for example, for small-scale investigations.

Research and evaluation 'fatigue'

Prisons and prisoners are popular areas for research, and multifarious studies of prison contexts, interventions or effects for example can create operational challenges for correctional services and health service providers.

They can also create practical challenges for prisoners (participating in studies they want to be part of at the expense of structured day activities for example). Notwithstanding the importance of supporting and encouraging research and evaluation, Justice Health will aim to find a balance between supporting and facilitating research of intrinsic and extrinsic value, and operational implications.

Justice Health will also proactively engage with Corrections Victoria to facilitate a shared understanding of what research and evaluation needs to be supported, and why it is of value to both business units. The scope for new technologies (tablet-based technology for example) as streamlined and more attractive data collection and contribution opportunities can be explored here.

¹² These challenges are based on work conducted in 2014 by the Australian Institute of Criminology for Corrections Victoria

Post-release follow up

The difficulties tracking prisoners after their release from prison can make it challenging to reach conclusions about the value and effectiveness of prison health intervention. Measuring change can be compromised by researchers' and evaluators' inability to locate and interview prisoners and those who might also be in a position to assess the change. This is a key issue for research and evaluation design and requires innovative approaches to encourage prisoners to participate in post-release consultation.

Identifying matched and/or comparable groups

Producing estimates of the net impact of interventions by comparing results between randomly assigned control groups and experimental groups is difficult in prison health settings and may involve ethical issues. However, there may be ways to address this challenge by comparing those eligible for interventions but have not participated with those that have (such as those receiving Opioid Substitution Therapy for example).

Alternatively, comparing groups across prison sites or examining differences between prison in-reach and out-posted services (such as dental care or radiology) may address this type of challenge.

Access to data

Having access to reliable and up-to-date data is fundamental to effective research and evaluation, however, there can be a number of challenges obtaining data on the breadth of services and treatment provided to prisoners in a reliable form.

An increasing avenue for research and evaluation insights is data linkage across a number of key Victorian government data sources – Victoria Police, Courts, Corrections Victoria and Department of Health and Human Services for example.

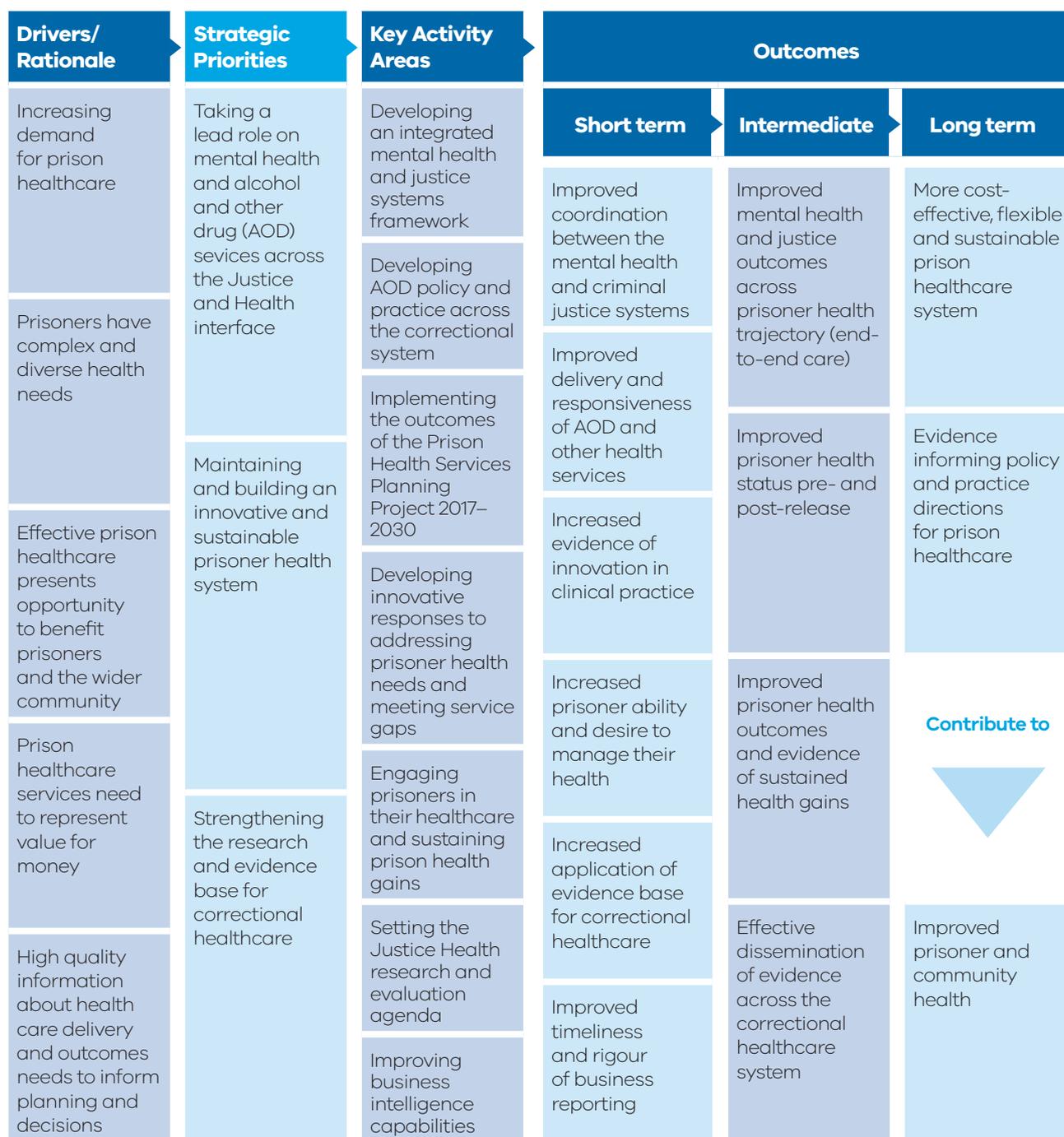
Through continued efforts to streamline data access arrangements and facilitate data linkage it is anticipated that this challenge will diminish and connections between different justice and health systems can be made to demonstrate impact across sectors and settings.

8 Reviewing the Justice Health Research and Evaluation Framework

The Justice Health Research and Evaluation Framework will be reviewed prior to its conclusion in 2019. This review process will be led by the Justice Health Ministerial Advisory Committee.

9 Attachment 1

Justice Health – Outcomes Logic Map



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