

Evidence review: Implementation of  
recommendations arising from  
previous inquiries of relevance to  
the Royal Commission into  
Institutional Responses to Child  
Sexual Abuse

Scoping Review Report  
Attachment A

Parenting Research Centre

Commissioned by the Royal Commission into  
Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse



**Parenting Research Centre**  
*raising children well*

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This document is an attachment to the final report for the project titled 'Implementation of recommendations arising from previous inquiries of relevance to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse'.

Established in 1997, the **Parenting Research Centre** (PRC) is Australia's only national, independent non-profit research, development and implementation specialist organisation with an exclusive focus on parenting and families. The PRC is dedicated to gathering scientific knowledge of effective parenting and developing practical programs to help all parents raise happy, healthy children. The PRC's work focuses on supporting the efforts of practitioners, managers, organisations and governments to effectively and sustainably adopt and implement evidence-informed practices and programs.

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Parenting Research Centre  
Level 5, 232 Victoria Parade  
East Melbourne  
Victoria 3002  
Australia p. + 61 03 8660 3500

Suite 35, Level 3  
8–24 Kippax Street  
Surry Hills NSW 2010  
p. +61 02 8488 5551



**Royal Commission**  
into Institutional Responses  
to Child Sexual Abuse

## Preface

On Friday 11 January 2013, the Governor-General appointed a six-member Royal Commission to inquire into how institutions with a responsibility for children have managed and responded to allegations and instances of child sexual abuse.

The Royal Commission is tasked with investigating where systems have failed to protect children, and making recommendations on how to improve laws, policies and practices to prevent and better respond to child sexual abuse in institutions.

The Royal Commission has developed a comprehensive research program to support its work and to inform its findings and recommendations. The program focuses on eight themes:

1. Why does child sexual abuse occur in institutions?
2. How can child sexual abuse in institutions be prevented?
3. How can child sexual abuse be better identified?
4. How should institutions respond where child sexual abuse has occurred?
5. How should government and statutory authorities respond?
6. What are the treatment and support needs of victims/survivors and their families?
7. What is the history of particular institutions of interest?
8. How do we ensure the Royal Commission has a positive impact?

This research report falls within theme eight.

The research program means the Royal Commission can:

- Obtain relevant background information
- Fill key evidence gaps
- Explore what is known and what works
- Develop recommendations that are informed by evidence and can be implemented, and respond to contemporary issues.

For more information on this program, please visit  
[www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/research](http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/research)

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# 1. Introduction

This report forms part of the project: Developing a methodology for assessing the implementation of recommendations arising from previous inquiries of relevance to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. It describes methods used to conduct the scoping review component of this project and the findings of the scoping review. A scoping review is a rigorous approach to an exploratory project that systematically and rapidly maps the literature available on a specific topic or methodology ([Levac, Colquhoun, & O'Brien, 2010](#)). It entails the systematic selection, collection and summarisation of published work in a broad thematic area. Unlike a systematic review, it does not involve assessing study rigour or bias, or the effectiveness of interventions or approaches being tested, but instead 'scopes out' particular areas of research.

In this project, we used a scoping review to identify the methods used in previous evaluations of the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries and/or commissions.

## 2. Scoping review methodology

### 2.1 Search strategy

Reports evaluating the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries were identified via a systematic search of the following sources:

- electronic bibliographic databases
- selected websites
- reference lists of included evaluations.

#### 2.1.1 Electronic bibliographic database searches

Search terms were developed that were designed to identify relevant evaluations of the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries. We used various terms associated with the word 'inquiry' and terms related to the matters that form part of the current Royal Commission into Child Sexual Abuse. We also added the search term 'evaluation' and limited searches to English, humans, and the years 1993 onwards. The search terms used appear in Box 1.

#### ***Box 1. Search terms used in searches of electronic bibliographic databases.***

inquiry or inquiries or commission or royal commission or investigation

AND

domestic violence OR violence against women OR wife abuse OR spousal abuse OR woman abuse OR intimate partner violence OR aboriginal death OR aboriginal suicide OR child death OR child abuse OR child neglect OR child sexual abuse OR child maltreatment OR child emotional abuse OR aboriginal housing OR remote community housing OR homeless OR aboriginal homelessness OR crisis accommodation OR youth homelessness OR suicide prevention OR youth suicide OR male suicide

AND

evaluation

Search terms were adapted to meet the individual requirements of each electronic bibliographic database. The following electronic bibliographic databases were searched: EMBASE and EMBASE Classic, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, Social Work Abstracts, ERIC, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), Sociological Abstracts, Social Sciences Citation Index Web of Science, and Criminal Justice Abstracts. We also conducted Google searches using the above search terms.

### 2.1.2 Website searches

An extensive list of selected websites relevant to the topic of this review (e.g., government, justice, welfare) were also searched systematically for suitable published and unpublished (grey literature) reports. A list of sites searched appears in Box 2.

#### ***Box 2. Selected websites searched for further published and unpublished reports***

Parliament of Australia listings of inquiries in Australia

[http://www.aph.gov.au/parliamentary\\_business/committees/house\\_of\\_representatives\\_committees?url=inquiries\\_comm.htm](http://www.aph.gov.au/parliamentary_business/committees/house_of_representatives_committees?url=inquiries_comm.htm)

Human Rights Commission <http://www.humanrights.gov.au/>

Closing the Gap <http://www.aihw.gov.au/closingthegap/>

Productivity Commission [http://www.pc.gov.au/publications/by\\_type](http://www.pc.gov.au/publications/by_type)

Child and Family Welfare Association of Australia <http://www.cafwaa.org.au/>

Australian National Audit Office <http://www.anao.gov.au/>

Victorian Ombudsman <http://www.ombudsman.vic.gov.au/www/html/7-home-page.asp>

<http://www.ombudsman.vic.gov.au/www/html/78-the-victorian-ombudsman.asp>

NSW Ombudsman <http://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/>

Commonwealth Ombudsman <http://www.ombudsman.gov.au/>

Ombudsman Western Australia <http://www.ombudsman.wa.gov.au/index.htm>

Ombudsman NT <http://www.ombudsman.nt.gov.au/>

NSW Commission for Children & Young People <http://www.kids.nsw.gov.au/>

Queensland Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian

<http://www.ccypcg.qld.gov.au/index.aspx>

Commissioner for Children and Young People <http://www.ccyp.wa.gov.au/>

Commission for Children and Young People Victoria <http://www.ccyp.vic.gov.au/>

Northern Territory Children's Commission <http://www.childrenscommissioner.nt.gov.au/>

Commissioner for Children, Tasmania <http://www.childcomm.tas.gov.au/>

Commission for Children and Young People ACT

<http://www.hrc.act.gov.au/childrenyoungpeople/>

UK Government <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications>

UK child welfare <a href="http://www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/research/questions/child_protection_system_in_the_uk_wda48949.html">http://www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/research/questions/child_protection_system_in_the_uk_wda48949.html</a>
Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland <a href="http://www.cmc.qld.gov.au/research-and-publications/browse-by-type">http://www.cmc.qld.gov.au/research-and-publications/browse-by-type</a>
Child welfare <a href="http://www.cyf.govt.nz/">http://www.cyf.govt.nz/</a>
Australian Human Rights Commission <a href="http://www.humanrights.gov.au/">http://www.humanrights.gov.au/</a>
National criminal justice research service <a href="https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBSearch.aspx">https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBSearch.aspx</a>
Independent Commission Against Corruption <a href="http://www.icac.nsw.gov.au/publications-and-resources/list-of-all-current-icac-publications">http://www.icac.nsw.gov.au/publications-and-resources/list-of-all-current-icac-publications</a>
WA Corruption and Crime Commission <a href="http://www.ccc.wa.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.ccc.wa.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx</a>
Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse <a href="http://indigenousjustice.gov.au/db/publications/index.html">http://indigenousjustice.gov.au/db/publications/index.html</a>
Australian federal, state, territory websites <a href="http://australia.gov.au/">http://australia.gov.au/</a>
Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse <a href="http://www.adfvc.unsw.edu.au/">http://www.adfvc.unsw.edu.au/</a>
The Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) <a href="http://www.aifs.gov.au">http://www.aifs.gov.au</a>
Child Family Community Australia (CFCA) Information Exchange <a href="http://www.aifs.gov.au/cfca/index.php">http://www.aifs.gov.au/cfca/index.php</a>
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) <a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au/">http://www.aihw.gov.au/</a>
Canadian government <a href="http://www.canada.gc.ca/home.html">http://www.canada.gc.ca/home.html</a>
Canadian child welfare <a href="http://cwrp.ca/">http://cwrp.ca/</a>
NZ government <a href="http://newzealand.govt.nz/">http://newzealand.govt.nz/</a>
Social care institute of excellence <a href="http://www.scie.org.uk/">http://www.scie.org.uk/</a>
Child Welfare information gateway <a href="https://www.childwelfare.gov/">https://www.childwelfare.gov/</a>
Care Quality Commission <a href="http://www.cqc.org.uk/">http://www.cqc.org.uk/</a>

### 2.1.3 Reference lists of included papers

Reference lists of all included reports were checked for other relevant evaluations.

## 2.2 Evaluation selection

### 2.2.1 Screening abstracts found through bibliographic databases

Using our definitions of inquiry, evaluation, recommendation, and implementation a three-person team was trained by the Manager of Knowledge Synthesis to select papers of relevant evaluations. Raters were trained to a minimum of 90% agreement to screen abstracts and identify papers that met these criteria:

Using our definitions of ‘inquiry’, ‘evaluation’, ‘recommendation’ and ‘implementation’, a three-person team was trained by the Manager of Knowledge Synthesis to select papers of relevant evaluations. Raters were trained to a minimum of 90 per cent agreement to screen abstracts and identify papers that met certain criteria.

Papers were only included if they were evaluations of the implementation of inquiry recommendations. Evaluations were not limited by design, and the inquiry could be on any human related topic (that is, not restricted to child sexual abuse).

Papers were excluded if they were not in English, not related to humans (for example, inquiries into animal cruelty) or dated before 1993.

During this screening phase, papers were sorted into one of four groups based on their abstracts: **accept**, when the paper appeared to be relevant; **maybe** relevant, **reject**, when the paper was not relevant; and **of interest** (for relevant systematic reviews, for example).

### 2.2.2 Screening reports identified through grey literature searches

The same people who screened abstracts in the bibliographic database search, searched the selected websites for relevant evaluations. Search functions were used where available, or lists of reports, publications or documents were hand-searched. Titles, abstracts and executive summaries were checked against inclusion criteria and full text of reports that appeared to be suitable were downloaded.

### 2.2.3 Evaluation eligibility

Full text of papers categorised as 'accept' or 'maybe' from bibliographic database searches, as well as full reports from the grey literature searches, were then read separately by one of the four raters to determine if they were eligible for inclusion in the scoping review. The same criteria were used as at the screening phase, but with in-depth reading of each report.

## 2.3 Data extraction

The team of four who determined the eligibility of evaluations, also extracted data from included reports. Data extracted included information about the inquiry (such as jurisdiction, purpose and sector under inquiry), information about the evaluation (such as design, informants, methods used, resources and limitations) and information about the recommendations (such as the target of the recommendations, implementation of the recommendation, barriers to implementation and facilitators of implementation). Data were extracted by individual team members using a data extraction form (see Appendix 1 for a blank data extraction form).

## 2.4 Data analysis

Data were tabulated and frequencies were calculated where appropriate for the quantitative data. Themes were sought in the qualitative data, such as the barriers and facilitators to implementation, limitations of the evaluations and success and extent of implementation. Data were then summarised to form a narrative synthesis of the inquiries, evaluations and implementation of recommendations.



### **3. Scoping review findings**

Using all sources searched, we identified 17 evaluations of the implementation of inquiry recommendations. Figure 1 depicts a flow chart of papers identified in the scoping review. The following section includes details of the reports included, information about the inquiries, evaluation methods used, and the implementation of recommendations. Table 1 outlines the title of the included reports and names of the inquiries.

#### **3.1 Narrative synthesis of reports included in the scoping review**

Completed data extraction forms for each of the 17 reports can be found in Appendix 2. This section includes a summary of data extracted from these reports. This information is also presented in tabulated form in Appendix 3.

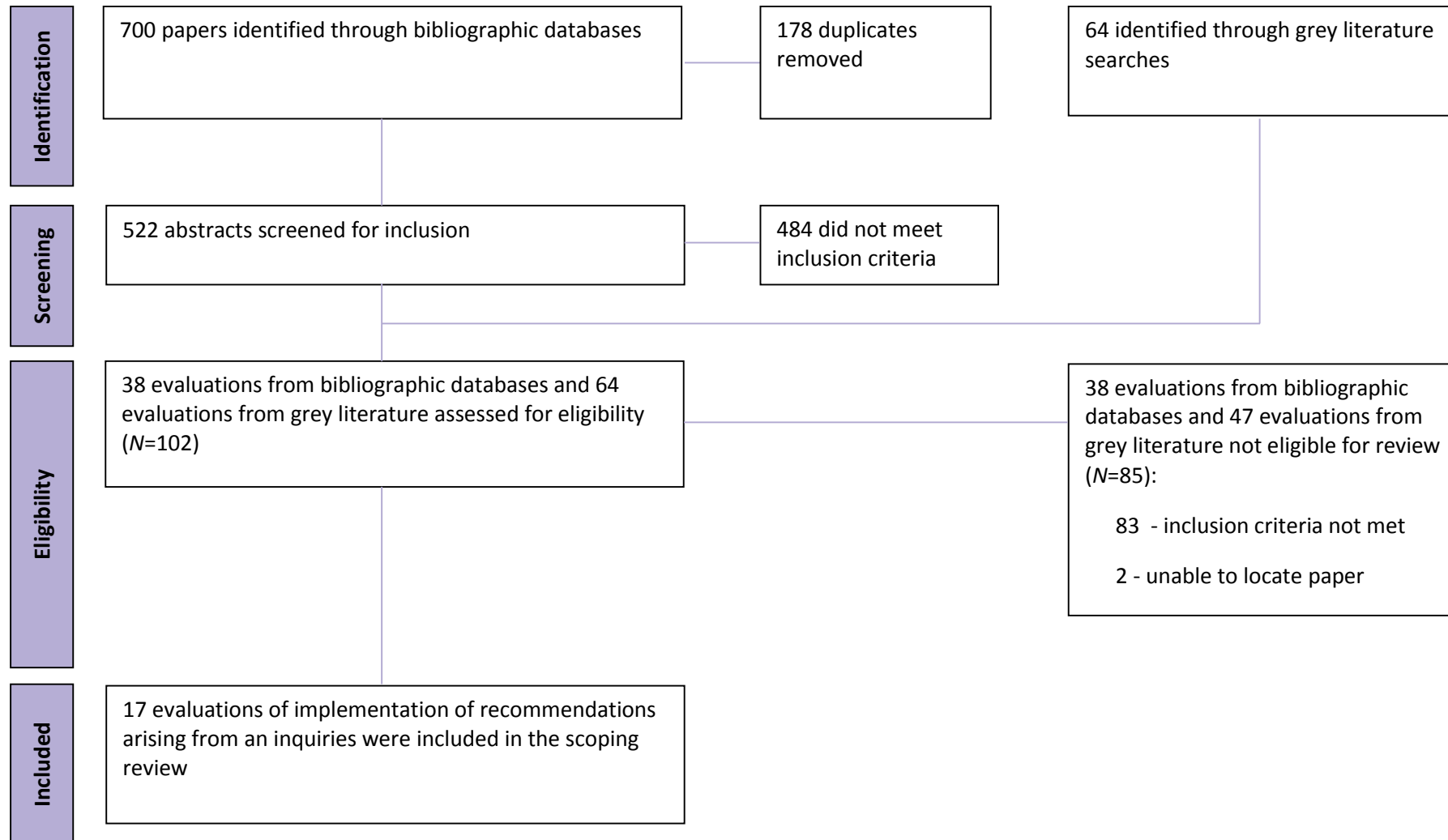
##### **3.1.1 Inquiry details**

Table 1 of Appendix 3 reports details about the inquiries under consideration, including the purpose of the inquiries. All inquiries but two were Australian, with one from England and one from Ireland. Seven of the 15 Australian inquiries were in Queensland, one in Victoria and one in Western Australia. The remaining Australian inquiries were national. Six did not identify who commissioned the inquiries, the remaining were commissioned by government or government departments. The Criminal Justice Commission conducted four of the inquiries, as did the Crime and Misconduct Commission, all of which were conducted in Queensland.

Of the 17 inquiries identified, 10 were found to pertain to more than one sector (see Table 2 of Appendix 3). The greatest proportion of the inquiries related to the area of crime and justice, such as matters related to the police force and people in custody. Five inquiries were about the treatment of Indigenous Australians. There were four inquiries about the welfare sector, in particular, investigations of maltreatment. Two inquiries were into the treatment of people in supported accommodation or Out-of-Home Care. One inquiry each targeted the following sectors: health; disability; defence forces; government; and emergency (bushfire) prevention and response.

Recommendations arising from eight of the inquiries were aimed at legislative change (refer to Table 3 of Appendix 3). Likewise, eight were aimed at broad systemic change, such as whole sector change, while eight targeted one specific organisation. Recommendations arising from three inquiries targeted each of the following levels: multiple organisations with the one sector; multiple organisations within different sectors; and service providers.

**Figure 1** Flow of papers through the scoping review of evaluations of the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries



**Table 1** Reports and inquiries included in the scoping review

Report title	Name of the inquiry
Audit Report: Review into the treatment of women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy
Bushfires Royal Commission Implementation Monitor 2013 Annual Report	2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission
Evaluating taser reforms. A review of Queensland Police Service policy and practice	QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009
How the criminal justice system handles allegations of sexual abuse. A review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Seeking Justice report	Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system
Implementation of Reform Within the Queensland Police Service. The response of the Queensland Police Service to the Fitzgerald Inquiry Recommendations	Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)
Implementation of the Parliamentary resolutions arising from the review by the Parliamentary Service Commissioner of aspects of the Administration of the Parliament. ANAO Audit Report No.51 2005–06	Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)
Indigenous people in policing roles. A follow-up review to the Restoring Order report	Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians Revisited. Report on the progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians Reports	Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians inquiries
Police Research Series Paper 128: Upping the PACE? An evaluation of the recommendations of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry on stops and searches	Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence
Progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the 1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance	1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)

Report title	Name of the inquiry
Reforming Child Protection in Queensland: A review of the implementation of recommendations contained in the CMC's Protecting Children report	Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)
Reports on Aboriginal witnesses and police watchhouses: Status of recommendations	Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts
Reports on Aboriginal witnesses and police watchhouses: Status of recommendations	Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland
Review of the Recommendations of Protecting Our Future: Report of the Working Group on Elder Abuse	Working Group on Elder Abuse
The Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry Report: Review of the implementation of the recommendations. Key findings	Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry
Victorian Implementation Review of the Recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Review report	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 (v1s1)
Western Australia Police Property Management Practices. Report on the progress of recommendations contained in the 2005 Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission	Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police

### 3.1.2 Evaluation methods

General information about the evaluations appears in Table 4 of Appendix 3. Seven of the evaluations were implementation evaluations and two were impact evaluations, while a further eight involved both forms of evaluation. There were eight inquiries commissioned *and* evaluated in Queensland by the Criminal Justice Commission ( $n=4$ ) and the Crime and Misconduct Commission ( $n=4$ ). Only two reports indicated cost of the evaluation (Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry), Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)). Time taken to conduct the evaluations was not indicated in seven reports. Other evaluations took 6 -7 months ( $n=4$ ), 12 months ( $n=1$ ) and 2 years ( $n=2$ ). One report indicated that the evaluation was ongoing. Number of evaluators was not indicated in four reports and unclear in a further three. Five reports indicated that a four-person team was used to conduct the evaluation, while remaining evaluations used two, three, six, seven and ten people.

The majority of the evaluations ( $n=15$ ) used multiple methods to collect information on which to draw conclusions about the implementation of recommendations. The highest proportion of evaluations used invitations for written submissions ( $n=9$ ), followed by document/policy reviews ( $n=8$ ) and discussion/consultation ( $n=8$ ) (refer to Table 2 in this report). Seven of the evaluations each used requests for specific information such as policies and procedures, six used interviews, and five used community consultation, such as public hearings. Analysis of existing quantitative data was used in four and site visits were also used in four evaluations. Surveys ( $n=3$ ), literature reviews ( $n=3$ ), observations of practices ( $n=2$ ) and attending meetings and briefings ( $n=2$ ) were used in few evaluations.

Twelve of the evaluations used multiple informant groups from which to gather data. All of the evaluations relied on information supplied by government departments and nine sought information about implementation from non-government service providers (see Table 3 in this report). Specific communities or groups were informants in six evaluations, while five utilised individual service providers and five received input from individual victims or relatives. Experts or academics were informants in three evaluations and the general public also provided input in three evaluations.

Table 4 in this report provides a matrix indicating which evaluation methods were used to obtain information from which informant group. Each cell contains the number of evaluations that used a given evaluation method with a given informant group. The highest proportion of evaluations involved requests for written submissions from government departments ( $n=7$ ) and requests for specific information from governments departments ( $n=7$ ). Six evaluations involved government document or policy review and five involved discussion or consultation with individual service providers.

**Table 2** Evaluation informants by inquiry

Name of inquiry	Not indicated	Government	Non-government	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)		yes		yes	yes				
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission		yes	yes						
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts		Yes	Yes			yes			
Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry		yes	yes		yes	yes	yes		
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)		Yes							
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities		Yes			Yes	Yes			
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system		Yes	yes						
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence		yes				yes		yes	
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police		Yes							
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians		Yes	Yes				Yes		
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		
QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009		Yes							
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland		Yes	Yes			Yes			
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)		Yes							
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy		Yes			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 ( <i>v1s1</i> )		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Working Group on Elder Abuse		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Total	1	17	9	3	6	5	5	3	2

**Table 3** Evaluation methods by inquiry

Name of inquiry	Survey	Interview	Focus group	Community consultation	Invitation for written submission	Document/policy review	Literature review	Analysis of existing quantitative data	Request for specific information	Observation of practice	Site visits/inspections	Attend meetings	Discussion/consultation	Other
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)				Yes	Yes									
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission					Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland Criminal Courts									Yes					
Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry	Yes	Yes				Yes					Yes			
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)		Yes	Yes			Yes							Yes	
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous Communities	Yes	Yes		Yes					Yes					
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system					Yes	Yes							Yes	
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence		Yes						Yes			Yes			
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police						Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes	
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians				Yes	Yes									
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	Yes			Yes	Yes				Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland									Yes					
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)		Yes			Yes	Yes							Yes	Yes
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes				
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 (v1s1)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes	
QPS-CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	
Working Group on Elder Abuse						Yes		Yes						
Total	4	6	2	5	9	8	2	4	7	2	4	2	8	3

**Table 4** Matrix of evaluation methods used with each informant group

Methods and informants	Not indicated	Government	Non-government	Experts/academics	Specific communities/groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey		1				1	3		
Interview		3			1	2	2	1	
Focus group		1			1				
Community consultation	1	2	2	2	3		1		
Invitation for written submission		7	3	1	1		3	1	
Document/policy review	2	6	1						
Literature review	1	1							
Analysis of existing quantitative data	2	2							
Request for specific information e.g., policies and procedures		7	1			2			
Observation of practice		2							
Site visits		3	1						
Attend meetings		2							
Discussion/consultation	1	3	1			5			
Other		1							



### **3.1.3 Extent of implementation of recommendations**

Reporting of the implementation of recommendations was variable, with different levels of detail provided across reports. Some reports provided general information about implementation, while others gave clear indications about the degree to which each recommendation was implemented and how these conclusions were drawn.

None of the reports indicated that all recommendations had been fully implemented at the time of report release. Twelve indicated that implementation was on track or that most recommendations had been implemented. In five reports, most recommendations had not been implemented. Three reports indicated that government had rejected some recommendations.

Further information about the extent of implementation of recommendations can be found in Table 5 in Appendix 3.

### **3.1.4 Success of implementation of recommendations**

Reports of the success of implementation varied (see Table 5 in Appendix 3). There were seven mentions of progress being made, and four mentions of incomplete or outstanding work required. Three reports indicated that more time was required to allow full implementation or for change to occur. In some cases, a lack of progress was described as a significant failure or lost opportunity ( $n=3$ ). Two reports indicated positive changes as a result of implementation and three indicated little or no change following implementation. Some authors suggested that the recommendations needed to be revised or did not go far enough to bring about change ( $n=3$ ).

### **3.1.5 Relevance of the recommendations to the findings of the inquiry**

Sixteen of the reports provided no indication as to the relevance of the recommendations to the findings of the inquiry. One report, for the JETACAR inquiry, indicated that the recommendations were relevant to the inquiry findings.

### **3.1.6 Barriers and facilitators to implementation**

Table 6 in Appendix 3 lists the barriers to and facilitators of implementation as cited by the report authors. Three reports did not give an indication of barriers to the implementation of the recommendations. Data extracted from the reports were analysed for themes, which are presented in Table 5 in this report.

According to nine of the reports, a lack of resources, such as time, funding and staffing, impeded the implementation of inquiry recommendations. Six reports stated that other reforms or change occurring at the same time were barriers to implementation, while five cited practice and service delivery issues such as the recruitment and retention of staff, and the roles of personnel as barriers to implementation. Four evaluations reported that interagency collaboration issues created a barrier. Additional barriers included the lack of an implementation plan or group to oversee the implementation ( $n=3$ ), a lack of broader systems to support recommendations ( $n=3$ ), the complexity of the organisation or the scale of reform ( $n=1$ ), and organisational culture ( $n=1$ ).

**Table 5** Themes for barriers to implementation

Emerging barrier themes	Number of reports mentioned in
Lack of resources (lack of time, budgetary constraints, lack of human resources and existing workloads); includes one charge of unrealistic timeframes	9
Other reforms happening/considerable change going on, either in one organisation or in a sector. In one case it was a change in political party.	6
Underlying practice/service delivery issues, such as the recruitment and retention of staff, roles of personnel	5
Lack of agreement between key agencies / reliance on another agency	4
The lack of an implementation plan or oversight group	3
Broader system not in place to support recommendations, including government policy and legislation, or other reform needs to happen first	3
Complexity of organisation / scale of reform	1
Organisational culture	1

Twelve reports did not provide information about any factors that facilitated the implementation of recommendations. Factors that supported implementation according to the remaining five reports all related to the establishment of formal implementation processes and structures. Examples included special project teams, regional steering groups, an implementation meeting structure and timely appointment of staff to key implementation roles. Support for change at various levels was also identified as an important factor.

Relationships between specific barriers and/or facilitators to implementation were noted in only three of the reports. Relationships included a link between lack of resources and lack of implementation plan; poor morale and poor communication; poor communication and misunderstandings; lack of oversight committee and poor coordination of responses to recommendations.

### 3.1.7 Limitations of the evaluations

Limitations of the evaluations, as given by the report authors (see Table 5 in Appendix 3), were indicated in only eight reports. Commonly mentioned limitations included inaccuracies or adequacy of existing data ( $n=7$ ) and time and resource constraints which inhibited access to all possible sources of informants/data ( $n=6$ ). Less frequently mentioned limitations were: reliance of government responses to conduct the evaluation ( $n=2$ ); poor survey response rates ( $n=2$ ); resource/time limitations impeding capacity to visit all relevant sites ( $n=2$ ); audit and review team were the same so the evaluation was not wholly independent; and change is long term and therefore not captured during the evaluation period ( $n=1$ ).

## **4. Scoping review discussion**

### **4.1 Summary of the scoping review findings**

The purpose of this scoping review was to identify methods used in previous evaluations of the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries. Using a systematic search methodology, we identified 17 relevant evaluations dated between 1993 and 2013, the majority of which were conducted in Australia and in the area of crime and justice. Most evaluations used a multi-method design and drew on multiple informant groups. All sought government input, with the most commonly used methods being invitations for submissions; discussion or consultation; and document or policy review. Evaluation design was often restricted by lack of time and resource, as well as issues with the inadequacy of existing data as an informant source.

The review found that not all recommendations were adopted and of those that were, only some had been fully implemented. No evaluations reported that all recommendations had been fully implemented, however it should be noted that some of the included reports were interim evaluations and final evaluations had yet to be reported.

The scoping review found that factors that supported implementation related to the establishment of formal implementation processes and structures, such as an implementation oversight group, an implementation plan, and clear roles and responsibilities. The most commonly reported barrier to implementation in the included reports was a lack of resources, followed by the co-occurrence of other reforms or change, and practice or service delivery issues such as staffing.

### **4.2 Limitations of the scoping review**

While this scoping review used considerably more rigorous methods than a standard literature review, there were several limitations. In order to accelerate the review process, we imposed some restrictions: we only included English language papers; we only selected reports published between 1993 and 2013; and we did not contact authors of included reports for further evaluations or to clarify information in the reports. As a result of these necessary limits, some evaluations or data may have been missed in this review. This additional information may have provided us with further information about the implementation of recommendations and, notably, evaluation methodology details. This review revealed that most of the included reports lacked complete methodological information. Unfortunately, this meant that we may not have gained full insight into previous methods used in some relevant evaluations.

Another limitation of the scoping review was that we did not access the original inquiries or recommendations. The included reports generally summarised the inquiry and listed recommendations, however it is possible that reading the original material would have provided further understanding of the background to the included evaluations.

A further limitation of the review process was that we were unable to extract extensive data from all evaluations. This means that some information of relevance to the reader may not be reported here but could be further explored if needed. We are confident, however, that all methodological and key implementation of recommendation information was gathered from the reports.

A final limitation of this scoping review, and of all reviews, is that the information reported here is time-limited. High-quality systematic reviews undergo regular updates to check for new

studies. This review was completed in September 2013 and readers are advised that new evaluations will become available after publication of this report. Some of the included evaluations were interim reports and so final reports may become available at a later date.

### **4.3 Scoping review conclusion**

This scoping review identified 17 reports dated between 1993 and 2013 about the evaluation of the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries. In this report, we have summarised evaluation methods, the reported implementation of recommendations, and barriers to and facilitators of this process. The findings of this scoping review will be used to inform the development of a methodology for assessing the implementation of recommendations arising from inquiries relevant to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

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## 1. Appendix 1: Blank data extraction forms for scoping review

### 1.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	
Date of data extraction	
Author and year	
Full citation of paper	

### 1.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry	

(include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	

### 1.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as...		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> </ul>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

## 1.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	
Evaluation design	
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	
How were evaluation data analysed?	

## 1.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities / groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observations of practice										

Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

## 1.6 Evaluation findings

**Note:** please focus only on **what has been reported** in the document you are extracting from. Avoid any interpretation or analysis of the data.

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?		
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?		
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details		
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?		
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?		

## 1.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2. Appendix 2: Data extraction form for scoping review reports

### 2.1 Data extraction form for the 1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)

#### 2.1.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	MM
Date of data extraction	22/08/13
Author and year	Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee (2013)
Full citation of paper	Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee (2013). Progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the 1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	There was a 2003 progress report. Summarised in the 2013 report so may not need the 2003 one as well



### 2.1.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Australia, Commonwealth
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	The Commonwealth of Australia
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	NA
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	To “review the link between the use of antibiotics in food-producing animals and the emergence and selection of antibiotic resistant bacteria and their spread to humans”(p. 13)
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	NA
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	NA

### 2.1.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	yes	Commonwealth establish a body to monitor use AND "consider further support for research and development in infection control" (p. 87) AND measures to support research into dealing with resistance  Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority publish usage of antibiotics  Aust Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care improve systems in healthcare services AND develop a system of infection control and standards for health care  Dept Health and Ageing investigate mechanism to improve use in general practices  Consider banning use of antibiotics in animals that are considered to be critical for human use
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>	yes	Mandatory reporting of antimicrobials sold by registrants of antimicrobials

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	yes	Independent body for monitoring and reporting antibiotic use
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Other (please describe)</b></p>		

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#### 2.1.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	The Senate
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Senate finance and Public Administration Committee Secretariat
To who was the report/evaluation was delivered?	The Senate
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To review “progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the 1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)” (p. 1)
Evaluation design	An inquiry  Invited submissions to assess the implementation of recommendations and to determine the ongoing relevance of the recommendations
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Requested Nov 2012. Report submitted 7 June 2013
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Four members of the Senate finance and Public Administration Committee Secretariat  Secretary, Principal Research Officer, Research Officer, Admin Officer
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated

Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

### 2.1.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations	yes	Held a public hearing	10		3	9				
Invitation for written submission	yes	Invited submissions from - interested organisations, individuals, government bodies	5		11	26				
Document/policy review										
Literature review										

Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observations of practice										
Site visits/inspection										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

### 2.1.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<p>In part</p> <p>Some recommendations implemented fully, some in part or not at all.</p> <p>Some recommendations were given voluntary status (ie not compulsory for all parties to implement change). Submissions indicate that most were not implemented fully</p> <p>Recommendation areas that were not well implemented – monitoring and surveillance, regulatory controls of antimicrobials,</p>

	<p>Recommendation areas that were implemented better than above – prevention strategies and hygiene,</p> <p>Area that was implemented the best, although not fully – education and research</p> <p>The government accepted only 6 of the 22 recommendations and accepted the intent of a further 3 “but took a different implementation path” (p. 51) to that in the report.</p>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<p><u>Facilitators</u></p>	<p><u>Barriers</u></p> <p><u>According to evaluators (further issues raised by the submitters but the evaluators summed these up)</u></p> <p>Disbanding implementation and advisory committees</p> <p>Creating a new committee that only encompassed human health and not animal health (only half the issue)</p> <p>“Lack of a body to coordinate” (p. 48) consistent, timely, comprehensive “surveillance across both human and animal health and imported products.”(p. 48)</p> <p>“Lack of integration between regulations relating the use of</p>

		<p>antimicrobials by humans and animals.” (p. 71)</p> <p>“Lack of focus in medical and veterinary curricula and ongoing education”(p. 93)</p> <p>Lack of centrally coordinate research facility or agenda</p> <p>Lack of epidemiological information about AMR trends</p> <p>The committee conducting this evaluation considered whether the lack of implementation progress could be due to “recommendations being flawed or no longer” (p. 26) relevant and determined that this is not the case. Submissions indicated that recommendations were highly relevant, and “even more cogent today” (p. 21) and “too far ahead of its time” (p. 21). Recommendations were in line with WHO and other similar programs.</p>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Disbanding of committees impacted the coordination of response to recommendations	



Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Yes
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	<p>Progress has been made, however recommendations were “not sufficiently implemented” (p. 26) “apparent lack of commitment to a response to AMR in Australia to date is of significant concern” (p. 27) “from the evidence received, it is clear that addressing only part of the antibiotic use is not a sufficiently comprehensive approach” (p. 27) “significant failures and many lost opportunities since JETACAR reported” (p. 48).</p> <p>The committee conducting this evaluation considered whether the lack of implementation progress could be due to “recommendations being flawed or no longer relevant” (p. 21) and determined that this is not the case. Submissions indicated that recommendations were highly relevant, and “even more cogent today” (p. 21) and “too far ahead of its time” (p. 21). Recommendations were in line with WHO and other similar programs.</p>
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Not indicated

### 2.1.7 Reviewer's comments

<p>In this report, the evaluation is referred to as an inquiry</p> <p>The committee conducting the evaluation developed a set of recommendations arising from their inquiry</p>
---

## 2.2 Data extraction form for the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission

### 2.2.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	22 August 2013
Author and year	Bushfires Royal Commission Implementation Monitor. 2013.
Full citation of paper	Bushfires Royal Commission Implementation Monitor. Annual Report July 2013.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.2.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Victoria
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Victorian Bush Fires Royal Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Victorian Government
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	n/a
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	In response to the deaths and damage caused by the 2009 'Black Saturday' bush fires.  "To inquire into the preparation and planning before the fires, all aspects of the response to the fires, measures taken relating to utilities and any other matters considered appropriate." (p. 8)
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	n/a
Victim(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	n/a

### 2.2.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federal government</li><li>• The Department of Health</li><li>• Early childhood education</li><li>• The Catholic Church</li></ul>	Yes	Covers many Victorian agencies and ministerial portfolios
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Other (please describe)</b></p>		

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#### 2.2.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Victorian Government (implementation plans were part of the Commission's Terms of Reference)
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Bushfires Royal Commission Implementation Monitor
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	Australian Senate and House of Representatives
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess agencies' progress in implementing actions</li> <li>• Assess the effectiveness of the implementation methods used</li> <li>• Assess efficacy of the implementation actions.</li> </ul>
Evaluation design	See Chapter 5 of the BRCIM Progress Report 2011
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Ongoing
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	1 x Implementation Monitor  1 x Director  1 x Executive Assistant  1 x report editor

Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

## 2.2.5 Evaluation informants and methods

Taken from Chapter 5 of the BRCIM Progress Report 2011:

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individuals victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission	yes	From Commonwealth Govt	Yes							
Document/policy review										
Literature review										

Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	yes	Nov 2010 – June 2011:  Received material from Vic Govt and its agencies relating to implementation (eg emails, reports, letters, maps)	Yes							
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspections	yes	More than 20 site visits (eg to Councils, Control Centres)	yes							
Attend meetings	yes	Observed the weekly meeting of the State Coordination and Management Council Bushfires Sub-Committee  Attended more than 7 agency briefings on specific issues	Yes							
Discussion/consultation	Yes	Nov & Dec 2010:  Consultations with the heads of fire services, departments and agencies implementing the recommendations	Yes	Not indicated						
Other (describe)										





## 2.2.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	Overall good progress made	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some timeframes were overly optimistic, underestimating the complexity of tasks</li> <li>• Some recommendations are 'inextricably bound up' with the Government's broader emergency management reforms, therefore delays have occurred</li> </ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delays in funding for a National Fire Danger Rating have affected implementation</li> <li>• Establishing Neighbourhood Safe Places difficult due to the challenge of "finding suitable locations that meet the stringent safety and other requirements for NFPs" (p. 35)</li> <li>• No community fire refuge has been designated due to reported complexity of building standards etc</li> </ul>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	

What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Agencies made good progress. Some actions are long-term therefore in progress rather than complete. Some areas for concern.
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Not indicated

### 2.2.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.3 Data extraction form for the Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts

### 2.3.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	BD
Date of data extraction	23/08/2013
Author and year	Criminal Justice Commission (1997)
Full citation of paper	Reports on Aboriginal witnesses and police watchhouses: Status of recommendations. Criminal Justice Commission (1997)
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	None

### 2.3.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland, Australia
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Criminal Justice Commission

Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Not indicated
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Not relevant
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	“Concerns raised by the ‘Pinkenba case’ and several other prominent Queensland cases involving Aboriginal people.”(p. 8)
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	Not relevant
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	Not relevant

### 2.3.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act	Yes	Four recommendations targeted legislation (The Evidence Act 1977) including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- amendment to "include a provision that a witness may give evidence-in-chief wholly or partly in narrative form and that a court may direct that evidence be given in this form." (p. 14)</li> <li>- "amendment to include a provision that a party may put a leading question to a witness in cross-examination unless the court disallows the question or directs the witness not to answer it. In determining whether to disallow a question, the court should be required to take into account, among other things, the extent to which the witness's cultural background or use of language may affect his or her answers." (p. 14)</li> <li>- "amendment to require the court, in deciding whether a question is indecent, scandalous, insulting, annoying or offensive under section 21(1) or 21(2), to take account of the witness's cultural background." (p. 15)</li> <li>- "amendment to include a provision that a witness may give evidence about a fact through an interpreter unless the witness can understand and speak the English language sufficiently to enable the witness to understand, and make an adequate reply to, questions that may be put about the fact." (p. 15)</li> </ul>
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg		

<p>Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>	yes	<p>“Establishment of a pilot Aboriginal court liaison officer program”(p. 8)</p> <p>“Increased funding for training of interpreters in Aboriginal languages “(p. 8)</p> <p>“A review by the State Government of funding of Aboriginal legal services, including indigenous women’s legal services”(p. 8)</p> <p>“A review of the law of expert evidence to identify and address barriers to the admission of evidence on cultural and linguistic issues.” (p. 8)</p>
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> </ul>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>  For eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers need to...</li> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>“Tighter controls on the use of leading questions and questions that are inappropriate because of a witness’s cultural background” (p. 8)</p> <p>“Cross-cultural awareness training for lawyers, police prosecutors, judicial officers and court staff, with particular emphasis on gender issues and the use of support persons for witnesses in court” (p. 8)</p> <p>“Ensuring that lawyers have adequate preparation time” (p. 8)</p>
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.3.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Not relevant – (the Criminal Justice Commission has the responsibility to “continually monitor and review” (p. 7) administration of criminal justice as per the <i>Criminal Justice Act, 1989</i> )
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Criminal Justice Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	Not indicated
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To “provide a progress report to Parliament on the responses by the Government” (p. 7) to the report <i>Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland’s Criminal Courts</i>
Evaluation design	Not clear – feedback was sought from relevant agencies



Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not clear – the progress report was published 15 months after the report was tabled in parliament
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Not clear – “the Chairperson of the CJC wrote to all agencies nominated in the recommendations to seek their comments and feedback on the implementation of any of the recommendations.” (p. 8)
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	None given
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

### 2.3.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission										

Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	Yes	<p>Note – no clear indication all agencies/bodies contacted. Participants listed appear are mentioned in the report.</p> <p>All agencies nominated in the recommendations were written to to seek “feedback on the implementation of any recommendations”. (p. 8)</p> <p>“A draft summary of responses was forwarded to agencies to allow</p>	2 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Bureau of ethnic affairs,	1 Legal Aid Queensland,			1, Police commissioner			

		them to check and update the information they had provided. Their responses are detailed under each recommendation, with comment by the CJC where it appears that agencies have not addressed the recommendation.” (p. 8)								
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspection										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

### 2.3.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<p>The original report was tabled in July 1996 and this progress report was published in November 1997. In that time several key agencies "have expressed their support for the recommendations and their intention to implement relevant recommendations as time and resources permit." (p. 40) Many recommendations, however, remain outstanding.</p> <p>"The report made 38 recommendations for legislative and other change." (p. 8) Multiple agencies can be responsible for individual recommendations and thus an exact description of implementation is impossible given the varying responses from each agency. The following is a broad implementation summary of each of the 38 recommendations based on agency responses:</p> <p>Implemented or partly implemented – 6</p> <p>To be implemented or under consideration – 4</p> <p>Not implemented/Not likely to be implemented – 14</p> <p>Unclear/No response for agencies – 14</p> <p>The following recommendations have been implemented or are in the process of implementation:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross cultural training sessions for staff from the ODPP and LAQ;</li> <li>- "Trainee police prosecutor's courses will include a component on aboriginal cultural issues" (p. 9) ;</li> <li>- ODPP to "improve its services to victims of crime particularly in remote and rural areas" (p. 9);</li> <li>- The Evidence Act 1977 is under review by Department of Justice</li> </ul>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>  "The CJC had recommended that the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee (AJAC) would be the most appropriate body to undertake a range of tasks. Since the report was tabled, AJAC has been disbanded and its functions have been absorbed into the Indigenous Advisory Council. There has been no indication from the Government about which body would be the most appropriate to oversee the implementation of the recommendations" (p. 9)
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not relevant	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	

What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Although some recommendations have been addressed, "many other recommendations remain outstanding, particularly in relation to the obvious need for more interpreters who are qualified in Aboriginal languages. Another disappointing omission has been the failure so far to pilot the recommended Aboriginal court liaison officer scheme. While many agencies are constrained by restricted funding, the CJC believes that many of the recommendations could be implemented at a relatively low cost, or by reallocation of existing funding." (p. 9)
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	None

### 2.3.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.4 Data extraction form for the Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry

### 2.4.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	MM
Date of data extraction	22/08/13
Author and year	Carter (2000)
Full citation of paper	Carter, W.C. (2000). The Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry Report: Review of the Implementation of the Recommendations. Key findings.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.4.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry Report ('the Steward Report')
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland, Australia
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Criminal Justice Commission

Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Not indicated
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Basil Stafford Centre
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	Basic Stafford Centre came under allegations of abuse and neglect of its clients (accommodation and care for people with intellectual disabilities, including children). Subsequent report recommended the centre's closure.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	Basic Stafford Centre (alleged institutional cover-up of abuse and neglect)  "Staff of the centre were directly or indirectly implicated in allegations of assault, client abuse and neglect" (p .1)
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	The Centre provided accommodation and care to 122 clients with intellectual disabilities, 17 of these were under 16 years.



### 2.4.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act	yes	Two recommendations targeted legislation (Coroners Act 1958 and Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986)
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	yes	Review of departmental procedures  Departmental investigations  Department employ and train etc staff better
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		

For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>	yes	Investigation of Misconduct by the Department, the police and Criminal Justice Commission
<b>One organisation</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	yes	Closure of the Centre  Benefits of advocacy at the Centre
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>  For eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

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#### 2.4.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Not indicated
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Criminal Justice Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	Not indicated
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	“Recommendation 20 proposed an ongoing liaison between the Department and the Criminal Justice Commission to allow for periodic reviews of the Centre’s operation and the report’s recommendations. “(p. 2)This review was conducted to address recommendation 20 and to review 14 of the recommendations yet to be addressed.
Evaluation design	A review with a “research and prevention” focus (p. 3)  Multimethods (surveys, interview, viewing records). All post inquiry
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Author – WJ Carter QC  Assisted by –

	2 members of the Research and Prevention Division of the Criminal Justice Commission 1 admin support
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated, although percentages of responses to survey questions are indicated

#### 2.4.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities / groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey	yes	<p>Relatives and friends of the current 69 Centre clients</p> <p>Relatives and first of each of the 42 relocated clients</p> <p>All current Centre staff</p>					74 of the 200 current staff response rate (most were not employed at the time of the inquiry)	40 of the 69 response rate for current residents  33% of relocated clients' families response rate		

Interviews	yes	Numerous interviews with relevant staff (management) at the Centre, former and current  “Discussions” with relevant unions (Australian Workers Union, QLD Public Sector Union) (p. 3)				Number not indicated		Number not indicated		
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review	yes	Documents requests from the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care	Number not indicated							
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observations of practice										

Site visits/inspections	yes	Site visits to the Centre complex, the Centre community house and one of the Department's' community-based facility		Not indicated						
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

#### 2.4.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<p>In part:</p> <p>The two recommendations pertaining to legislation have not been implemented (ie no change to legislation)</p> <p>The first recommendation (immediate closure of the Centre) has not been implemented.</p> <p>Unclear from the report if recommendations pertaining to Investigation of Misconduct have been implemented</p> <p>Recommendations about staff – attempts made to improve recruitment but needs review. Improvements to ratio but needs to be checked against client needs. Staff appraisal only occurred in part</p> <p>Staff training. First aid training recommendation has been implemented. Training re hygiene implemented but needs to be ongoing. Ensure</p>

	<p>residential care workers “are better equipped to carry out their work for the benefit of clients”(p. 18) – unclear if met based on information in report.</p> <p>Improvement in medical services (two recommendations)</p> <p>Two recommendations regarding advocacy have been implemented</p> <p>The authors note that 3 recommendations were already implemented prior to the review</p>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u> <p>Changing political parties, as well as public opinion, resulted in the Centre not closing</p> <p>Heavy workload for managers</p> <p>High staff:client ratio</p> <p>Inadequate response to complaints of misconduct already lodged</p> <p>Infrequent meetings between staff and supervisors barrier to monitoring trainees</p> <p>Lack of formal qualifications obtained by residential care officers</p>

		<p>Dissatisfaction among staff with courses available</p> <p>Lack of opportunities for professional development</p>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	<p>It is no longer proposed that the Centre should be closed. Instead, reforms and safeguards have been implemented but it "has not been ignored" with measures taken to improve the culture of the Centre (measures implemented are noted on p9). The closure issue was the topic of a parliamentary debate and "requires close scrutiny" (p. 7) . Number of clients did reduce from 122 to 69, with plans for more to be relocated</p> <p>"current departmental initiatives are directed towards (deinstitutionalisation)....at the same time, there appears to be considerable respect for the views of some parents who prefer their relatives to remain at the Centre" (p. 7)</p> <p>Authors note that although recommendation to improve staff:client ratio has been implemented, the clients remaining at the Centre have higher needs than those that have been relocated. Authors recommend further investigation into ratios</p>	
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	<p>Most staff who were employed before or during the inquiry did not respond to the survey and "this is a serious loss for our review" (p. 4)</p>	



### 2.4.7 Reviewer's comments

There are recommendations that relate to investigation of misconduct by the Dept etc (eg external organisations). However, under the heading of Investigation of Misconduct recomment, the review refers to initiatives taken to improve reporting and investigation of misconduct (eg by staff and centre) and barriers to such. Most of the information seems to be different to the idea of external bodies investigating allegations of misconduct that have occurred

Evaluation does not clearly state – recommendation X was implemented. Relies on % of survey responses and lot and some comments from survey. Talks about what has happened since the inquiry and also what still needs to happen.

## 2.5 Data extraction form for the Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)

### 2.5.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	23 August 2013
Author and year	Criminal Justice Commission. 1994.
Full citation of paper	Implementation of Reform Within the Queensland Police Service. The Response of the Queensland Police Service to the Fitzgerald Inquiry Recommendations. Criminal Justice Commission. August 1994.

## 2.5.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Criminal Justice Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Not indicated
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Queensland Police
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	In 1992 the Commissioner of Police and Minister for Police and Emergency Services requested a review of the structures, operations and management of the QPS. Some overlap between that review's recommendations and those of the Fitzgerald Inquiry.
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	Not indicated
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant	

(not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	
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### 2.5.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act		Not indicated
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federal government</li><li>• The Department of Health</li><li>• Early childhood education</li><li>• The Catholic Church</li></ul>		Not indicated
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		Not indicated

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		Not indicated
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	Yes	Major reform of Queensland Police
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		Not indicated

Other (please describe)		
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#### 2.5.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Criminal Justice Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	Minister for Justice and Attorney-General; Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To “evaluate the extent to which the QPS has moved towards the model envisaged by the Fitzgerald Inquiry.” (p. xiv) Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What did the inquiry recommend?</li> <li>- Why was the recommendation made?</li> <li>- What has QPS done to implement recommendations?</li> <li>- Was QPS response adequate and appropriate?</li> <li>- Where change not made, why not?</li> <li>- How practical were the inquiry’s recommendations?</li> </ul>
Evaluation design	Implementation and Impact evaluation
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Nearly 2 years

How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	3 x staff from the Research & Coordination Division 1 x external consultant 3 x academics from the University of Queensland 3 x staff on writing and publishing the report
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	\$5 million for 1990/91 for police reform process, which was in addition to the running costs of the Fitzgerald Implementation Unit
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

### 2.5.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews	Yes	With QPS officers and civilian personnel (from all ranks, regions and functional areas) and others involved	300 interviews with police							

		in implementation								
Focus groups		Some group discussions without senior officers present	Police							
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review	Yes	Various QPS and CJC files, the Fitzgerald material, QPS internal and external documents	Police							
Literature review	Yes	Draws on reports, books and academic papers about policing								
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observation of practice										



Site visits/inspection										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation	Yes	Informal discussions with police and civilian members of QPS	Police							
Other (describe)										

## 2.5.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	Total of 125 recommendations. There has been substantial reform, and the bulk of recommendations implemented in full or part. Substantial movement towards the model set out by the Inquiry. Several outstanding issues particularly in community policing and related personnel and management changes.	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong public and govt support for reform.</li> <li>• Substantial change in senior management following the Fitzgerald inquiry.</li> </ul>	<u>Barriers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QPS a large, complex organisation .</li> <li>• Resistant to external influences; a military-style structure of conformity rather than change and innovation.</li> <li>• Magnitude and diversity of reforms.</li> <li>• Perception in QPS that the reforms were punitive and imposed from outside.</li> <li>• Budgetary constraints.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many serving members acknowledged the need for change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a political imperative to reform the QPS, and the inquiry was overly optimistic. These led to a rapid pace of change. Speed led to some projects not being systematically planned.</li> <li>• Other reforms also taking place.</li> <li>• Many senior officers fired or resigned, leaving poor morale; the nature of the change not universally accepted.</li> <li>• Continuing daily demands.</li> <li>• Unresolved negotiations over industrial issues blocked change</li> <li>• Some initiatives hampered by government policy (eg allowed mix of personnel).</li> <li>• Recommendations found to be overly optimistic.</li> </ul> <p><b>QPS Management of Implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early patchy communication (including lack of feedback) about changes made many feel that it was tokenistic. Level of knowledge was subsequently widely varied across the QPS.</li> <li>• Inadequate support for staff fearing for their job or career prospects.</li> <li>• Consultation seen as not genuine, with little involvement of the 'rank and file'.</li> <li>• Problems with internal management of the implementation eg lack of necessary expertise, called away to operational demands.</li> <li>• Internal monitoring was a checklist of which recommendations implemented – no attempt to explore whether the underlying problems had been addressed.</li> <li>• Incomplete implementation plans and lack of consultation.</li> </ul>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size of the organisation presented communication difficulties.</li> <li>• Poor morale made it difficult to ensure effective communication.</li> <li>• Poor communication and sell of the reforms led to misunderstanding, rumours and suspicion.</li> </ul>	

Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	QPS is now a more open, accountable and professional organisation (5 years from the Inquiry)
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Impact of some reforms will only become apparent in the long term.

### 2.5.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.6 Data extraction form for the Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)

### 2.6.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	23 August 2013
Author and year	Crime and Misconduct Commission, 2012.
Full citation of paper	Indigenous people in policing roles. A follow-up review to the Restoring Order report. September 2012. Crime and Misconduct Commission.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

## 2.6.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Crime and Misconduct Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Queensland Government
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Queensland Police Service (QPS)
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	Police and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Indigenous communities have had a difficult history. High crime rates and over- or under-policing lead to tensions between police and local people.  Following the death of Cameron Doomadgee in 2007 and rioting against police, Qld Govt asked CMC to conduct an inquiry into issues relating to policing in Indigenous communities.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant	

(not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	
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### 2.6.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		

<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> <b>(sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<b>One organisation</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	Yes	Queensland Police Service
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>  For eg:		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers need to...</li> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.6.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	It was flagged in the inquiry's report.
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	Not indicated
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To review how effectively police stations in Indigenous communities are using, managing and supporting Indigenous people in policing roles.
Evaluation design	Multi-method design.
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	4 x members of the Applied Research & Evaluation area 2 x Indigenous Advisers 1 x secondment from QPS



	Report prepared by the Communications Unit.
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	NVIVO software for a thematic analysis of interview responses. Scale questions and descriptive information analysed using SPSS.

### 2.6.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey	Yes	Online survey went to 141 sworn police in Indigenous communities. Response rate of 16%.	22 police officers							
Interviews	Yes	50 people	12 officers in charge of the police station				17 community			

			(3 by telephone)				members (eg the mayor)			
							21 Indigenous people employed in policing roles			
Focus groups										
Community consultations	Yes	Consultations with people in policing roles and community stakeholders				8 Aboriginal communities 7 Torres Strait Island communities				
Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review										
Literature review	Yes									
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	Yes	Review of QPS policies & procedures, position	yes							

		descriptions, training data etc.								
Observations of practice										
Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

### 2.6.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	Not indicated	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>
	Not indicated	Not indicated
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	

What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	There have been few changes to how the QPS uses, manages and supports Indigenous people in policing roles. The total number of Indigenous people in policing roles has decreased.
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low response rate to online survey</li> <li>• Unable to visit all Indigenous communities under review</li> </ul>

#### 2.6.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.7 Data extraction form for the Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system

### 2.7.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	23 August 2013
Author and year	Crime and Misconduct Commission, 2008.
Full citation of paper	How the criminal justice system handles allegations of sexual abuse. A review of the implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Seeking justice</i> report.   2008. Crime and Misconduct Commission.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.7.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Crime and Misconduct Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Crime and Misconduct Commission (One of the inquiry's recommendations was the Commission review implementation in 2 years' time)
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	The police investigation of swimming coach Scott Volkens, and the QLD Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions' subsequent decision to drop charges, generated public interest in the way the Queensland criminal justice system deals with sexual offences. It led to the Crime and Misconduct Commission's decision "to conduct a broader inquiry into the handling of sexual offence allegations by the Queensland criminal justice system (specifically the Queensland Police Service and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions)." (p. v)
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant	

(not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	
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### 2.7.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act	Yes	Amendments to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1978 (Qld)
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		

<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> <b>(sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>	Yes	The criminal justice system, specifically the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and the Queensland Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP).
<b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<b>One organisation</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>		



For eg:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers need to...</li> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.7.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	The original inquiry recommended the CMC evaluate.
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	Attorney-General and Minister for Justice; Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee.
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	"To review the progress made by the QPS and the ODPP in implementing the recommendations of the <i>Seeking justice</i> report" (p. 3)
Evaluation design	Implementation evaluation, predominantly through document analysis and consultations.
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated

How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	3
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

### 2.7.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission	Yes	"Invited comment from a range of agencies involved in the handling of sexual offences in		yes						

		the criminal justice system in Queensland" (p. 4)								
Document/policy review	Yes	From govt and non-gov agencies	Yes	Yes						
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observations of practice										
Site visits/inspection										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation	Yes	Consultations with key senior representatives from gov and NGOs	10 x Police 6 x ODPP 2 x Legal Aid	Victim support agencies (unspecified number)						
Other (describe)										

## 2.7.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	Good progress has been made. 17 fully implemented, 4 partially implemented, 6 rejected or not yet implemented. Police in particular made inroads with reforms. Office of Director of Public Prosecutions made some inroads.	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<u>Barriers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More time needed</li> <li>• ODPP "undergone several internal reviews" (p. 52) since the inquiry report, and has "been in a constant state of change in recent years." (p. 52)</li> <li>• Some responses from QPS and ODPP were conflicting, suggesting they need to agree on responsibilities..</li> </ul>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Not indicated	
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	The authors note that some changes are "recent and may take time to show effect." (p. 47) "Due to resource limitations, focused consultations mostly in South East Queensland" (p. 4)	

### 2.7.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.8 Data extraction form for the Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence

### 2.8.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	BD
Date of data extraction	23/08/2013
Author and year	Bland, Miller & Quinton
Full citation of paper	Paper 128: Upping the PACE? An evaluation of the recommendations of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry on stops and searches. <i>Nick Bland, Joel Miller and Paul Quinton, 2000</i>
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	None

## 2.8.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence (The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report)
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	England
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Not stated
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Not stated
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not clearly stated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	To inquire into the matters arising from the death of Stephen Lawrence in order to identify the lessons to be learned from the investigation and prosecution of racially motivated crimes.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	Not relevant
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	Those being stopped by police for checks, especially those from minority ethnic communities

### 2.8.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	Yes	Police Services and Police Authorities
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		



<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		

## 2.8.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Home Office, London
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Policing and Reducing Crime Unit (PRC) in the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To pilot recommendation 61 – “police should make a record of all stops and all searches of the public. The record should be given to the person stopped and should include the reason and outcome of the stop and how the person described their ethnic background.” ( <i>p. iii</i> )
Evaluation design	Mixed methods – officer interviews, observations, public interviews and discussion groups, police statistics
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Six months
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Not stated
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	None given

Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not stated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not stated

### 2.8.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews	y	<p>“Interviews with over 100 police officers, supervisors and managers at the beginning and the end of the pilot;</p> <p>In depth interviews with 55 people stopped and searched during the pilot;</p> <p>12 discussion groups with 104 people from the pilot sites” (p. vi)</p>					1, police officers/managers/supervisors		1	
Focus groups										
Community consultations										

Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data		Statistics from police records made during the pilot	Not indicated							
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspection	y	“Over 340 hours of routine patrol work across all sites” (p. vi)	Not indicated							
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

### 2.8.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)
To what extent were the inquiry’s recommendations implemented?	Not relevant – “the report is a pilot evaluation trailing the viability of implementing the recommendations and trailing alternative methods of

	implementing specific elements.” (p. 16). The trial was conducted across five sites covering a range of policing contexts	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>  Difficulties in developing definitions to “cover the range and variation of stop encounters”(p. 47)  “The attempt to create recording rules that balanced the recording requirements of the recommendations with operational practicalities was not entirely successful.”(p. 47)  The requirement to record in ‘fleeting’ cases “was more likely to be seen as an intrusion on their own time, but also on that of the person stopped” ( p. 47) many officers used their discretion to selectively record.  “There was a tension between the provision of information for statistical monitoring purposes and as a basis for accountability, either to the

		<p>person stopped or to a supervising officer" (p. 47)</p> <p>"There was wide variety in the quality of written explanations for the reason and outcome of stops" (p 47)</p> <p>Difficulties recording ethnic origin</p>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?		
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details		
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	<p>"The positive impact of the recommendations is still unlikely, on its own, to tackle sufficiently fairness and public confidence in stops and searches." (p. iii)</p> <p>"Overall, it is clear that the recommendations of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, on their own, are unlikely to produce sufficiently positive outcomes in relation to fairness and community confidence in stops and searches'" (p. xii)</p>	
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?		

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### **2.8.7 Reviewer's comments**

This report is a six month pilot evaluation of changes recommended to police 'stops and searches' processes arising from the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report. It does not report on implementation of recommendations outside the pilot study.



## 2.9 Data extraction form for the Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police

### 2.9.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	22 August 2013
Author and year	Corruption and Crime Commission WA, 2009
Full citation of paper	Western Australia Police Property Management Practices. Report on the progress of recommendations contained in the 2005 Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission. December 2009
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.9.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Western Australia
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission (jointly)
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Not indicated
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Western Australia Police (WAPOL)
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general concerns about WAPOL's property management eg the "disappearance of two sums of money, as well as drugs from WAPOL safekeeping" (p. 13)</li> <li>• a "police officer failed an integrity test conducted by the Commission in relation to the management of property" (p. 13)</li> </ul>
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	

### 2.9.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act	Yes	Changes to 3 pieces of legislation
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	Yes	WA Police – mostly focused on policies and procedures
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		

Other (please describe)		
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#### 2.9.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	The Corruption and Crime Commission (required to monitor recommendations)
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	The Corruption and Crime Commission and the WAPOL Management Audit Unit (jointly)
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of WA Parliament
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To evaluate WAPOL's progress in implementing the recommendations.
Evaluation design	Multi method implementation evaluation
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 x "Coordinator Audit and Review, Management Audit Unit, WAPOL" (p. 13)</li> <li>• 1 x "Principal Consultant, Corruption Prevention, Education and Research, CCC" (p. 13)</li> <li>• 1 x "Graduate Officer, Corruption Prevention, Education and Research, CCC" (p. 13)</li> <li>• 1 x Exhibits Registrar providing informal advice</li> </ul>
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated

Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

## 2.9.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inquiry report &amp; recommendations</li> <li>Previous progress reports</li> </ul> <p>Participant groups not indicated</p>								

Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	Yes	Policies, procedures and reports from WAPOL	From WAPOL							
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)	Yes	Site visits to property management departments	3 sites							
	Yes	Discussions with Superintendent, senior staff	WAPOL							
	Yes	Discussions with property management personnel	3 police stations							

## 2.9.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 finalised</li> <li>• 12 progressing towards finalisation</li> <li>• 1 not able to be addressed</li> <li>• 6 no longer relevant</li> </ul>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>  Couldn't improve the Incident Management System in full because required resources proved to be prohibitive.  Areas of least success are where approaches to the DPP or AG were required. WAPOL acted on them, but no changes made.  Review of long held items required more time.
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	



What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Good progress has been made.
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	<p>Only discussed recommendations with WAPOL, despite some responsibilities being shared with other agencies.</p> <p>New legislation enabling WAPOL to seize cars has significantly impact on WAPOL's property management workload.</p>

#### 2.9.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.10 Data extraction form for the Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians inquiries

### 2.10.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	23 August 2013
Author and year	Senate Community Affairs Committee, 2009.
Full citation of paper	<i>Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians Revisited.</i> Report on the progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians Reports. The Senate, Community Affairs Reference Committee. June 2009.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.10.2 Inquiry details (1)

Name of inquiry	Lost Innocents
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	All Australian jurisdictions
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Senate Community Affairs Committee
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Senator Andrew Murray
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? ( <i>only if clearly stated</i> )	During 1980s and 90s there was growing concern about the welfare of children in institutions. Books published in the 90s led to a growing awareness of children's experiences. There were calls for an independent national inquiry.
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	The inquiry examined child migration to Australia from Britain in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant	

(not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	
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### 2.10.3 Inquiry details (2)

Name of inquiry	Forgotten Australians
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Australia
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Senate Community Affairs Committee
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Senator Andrew Murray
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	During the Lost Innocents inquiry, submissions received from Australian-born children who had been in institutional care. Calls were made for a further inquiry into these children.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant	

(not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	
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#### 2.10.4 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	Yes	Commonwealth Government  States and Territories

<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> <b>(sector = health, education, Indigenous</b> <b>affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<b>One organisation</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>	Yes	Churches and religious agencies

For eg:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers need to...</li> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.10.5 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Australian Senate
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Senate Community Affairs Committee
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	The Senate
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To explore “progress with the implementation of the recommendations” (p. 1) in the reports <i>Lost Innocents</i> and <i>Forgotten Australians</i> .
Evaluation design	Written submissions and hearings
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated

How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Not indicated
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

## 2.10.6 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individuals eg victims	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations		5 days of public hearings in Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra. Teleconferences in Tasmania and South Australia.								



		Participant attendees not indicated								
Invitation for written submission		*Advertised in The Australian and on the Internet: 64 public submissions and 13 confidential submissions received.	11	15				28		
Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

\*Note: numbers in each category are approximate

## 2.10.7 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<p>Progress was made but much work remains to be done on both sets of recommendations.</p> <p><b>Commonwealth Govt on Lost Innocents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonwealth government took action on about 2/3 of the recommendations; some were rejected on the grounds that the govt would take alternative course of action.</li> <li>• Still a substantial need for funding for former child migrants to access specialist services, and to maintain links with overseas agencies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Commonwealth Govt on Forgotten Australians</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some areas of improvement, but implementation has been poor, particularly in areas requiring Commonwealth govt to recognise historical truths and to give a national response that delivers practical services.</li> <li>• Of 39 recommendations, govt rejected over half. Some explicitly and some on the basis that responsibility lies with the States or other agency. Some responses pointed to sufficient existing processes, some recommendations were just not acted upon. some involved a commitment to minor action.</li> </ul> <p><b>State governments action across both inquiries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States have sought to implement some recommendations, but greater action required. States are also underfunding services for care leavers</li> <li>• Implementation inconsistent across States, leading to inequities faced by care leavers</li> </ul> <p><b>Churches and religious agencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor acknowledgement of issues and absence of action</li> </ul>

What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<u>Barriers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refusal to implement</li> <li>• Failure to implement</li> <li>• Partial implementation</li> <li>• Changing circumstances</li> </ul>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Some recommendations need to be revised to achieve the desired outcomes.	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Not indicated	
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Not indicated	

**. Reviewer's comments**

## 2.11 Data extraction form for Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)

### 2.11.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Sarah Hollingworth
Date of data extraction	Started 22/8/13 and finished 27/8/13
Author and year	Crime and Misconduct Commission 2007
Full citation of paper	REFORMING CHILD PROTECTION IN QUEENSLAND: A review of the implementation of recommendations contained in the CMC's <i>Protecting children</i> report
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Two year report into the progress in reforming the Queensland child protection system</i></li><li>• <i>A blueprint for implementing the recommendations of the January 2004 Crime and Misconduct Commission report 'Protecting children: an inquiry into abuse of children in foster care'</i></li></ul>

### 2.11.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Crime and Misconduct Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Queensland Government
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Department of Families
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	<p>a) "To examine any systemic factors contributing to the incidence of any abuse of children in foster care." (p. vii )</p> <p>b) "To examine the suitability of measures to protect children in foster care from abuse. " (p. vii)</p> <p>c) "To make any recommendations as may be considered appropriate in relation to a) and b), including recommendations for any necessary changes to current policies, legislation and practices." (p. vii)</p>
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	Children in foster care

### 2.11.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> be amended to enable the department to intervene where it is suspected that an unborn child may be at risk of harm after birth." (p. 63.)</li> <li>• "The <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> be amended to ensure that it regulates the assessment and approval of all carers." (p. 3)</li> <li>• "Legislation requires the development of a case plan for the care of all children on child protection orders or in the custody of the director-general." (p. 63)</li> <li>• The call for a new government department (the Department of Child Safety), dedicated exclusively to protecting the rights of QLD children, particularly those in foster care</li> </ul>
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dept of Families was incapable of responding to child protection issues. Report proposed that "a new Department of Child Safety be created and that its core functions should relate solely to child protection." (p. 5)</li> <li>• "The need for a more coordinated approach to child protection policy and service development by state government agencies." (p. 5)</li> </ul>

<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> <b>(sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<b>One organisation</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	Yes	Department of Child Safety (formerly Dept of Families)
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>  For eg:		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers need to...</li> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		Staff training in agencies
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.11.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	A review in accordance with the intention expressed in the <i>Protecting children</i> report (final recommendation).
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Crime and Misconduct Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	Queensland Govt
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To “review the implementation of the report’s recommendations” (p. vii)
Evaluation design	<p>A review with a research and evaluation/ report focus</p> <p>Multi-methods (surveys, interview, viewing records). All post inquiry</p>
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated



How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Not indicated
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

### 2.11.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey	Yes	Results of a survey of children in care carried out by The Child Guardian (early 2006)						Children in care – numbers not indicated		
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations	Yes			Indigenous organisations providing child protection						

				services. Numbers not indicated						
Invitation for written submission	Yes	“Invited comment from 108 different entities involved in delivering services to children who fall within the DCS’s jurisdiction, asking each of these entities to make a submission on how the implementation of the <i>Protecting children</i> recommendations had progressed” (p. 2)	Received 30 from a combination of govt and non-govt organisations							
Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	Yes	• Various reports and papers that had “been issued in the last three years by government and	Numbers not indicated							

		non-government agencies on various aspects of the child protection system” (p. 2)  • Requested specific information from the DCS (didn’t specify what this was)								
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings	Yes	“Attended various presentations organised by the DCS on its implementation of certain recommendations” (p. 2)	Numbers not indicated							
Discussion/consultation	yes	Specific stakeholders not indicated, nor numbers								

Other: conducting own research into the operations of the child protection system	Yes	Didn't specify what this was, nor any numbers								
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### 2.11.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<p>110 recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98 implemented</li> <li>• 11 partially implemented</li> <li>• 1 not implemented</li> </ul> <p>(Not implemented:</p> <p><b>"Recommendation 5.18 That the DCS prepare and promulgate a specific policy outlining the requirements for producing and approving ministerial correspondence and briefing material. " (p. 18)</b></p> <p>The January 2006 progress report from DCS reported that a "specific policy outlining the requirements for producing and approving ministerial correspondence and briefing material had been implemented" (p. 70) . However the document "does not establish clear lines of accountability for the preparation of ministerial correspondence as we recommended.") (p. 19)</p>

What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<table> <tr> <th><u>Facilitators</u></th><th><u>Barriers</u></th></tr> <tr> <td> <p>QLD Govt “engaged a consultant to advise on how best to implement” (p. 1) recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Consultant set out a plan of action in a document “ (p. 1) (name included in ‘Papers cited or referenced’ section).</li> <li>• January 2006 CMC “received the <i>Two year report into the progress in reforming the Queensland child protection system</i>, prepared by the Department of Child Safety (DCS).” (p. 1)</li> </ul> </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “There are not yet sufficient community-based Indigenous organisations that can provide effective services to children at risk or to foster carers.” (p. vii)</li> <li>• “The DCS also has problems in recruiting and retaining staff, particularly in remote areas, and this compounds the difficulty of ensuring that their workforce is well trained, committed and experienced.” (p. 7)</li> <li>• Ensuring that staff “comply with legislation and policy becomes very hard when there is a high staff turnover and difficulties in filling vacancies.” (p. 3)</li> <li>• Recommendations to be implemented in stages (as set out in Blueprint plan) because it was</li> </ul> </td></tr> </table>	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>	<p>QLD Govt “engaged a consultant to advise on how best to implement” (p. 1) recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Consultant set out a plan of action in a document “ (p. 1) (name included in ‘Papers cited or referenced’ section).</li> <li>• January 2006 CMC “received the <i>Two year report into the progress in reforming the Queensland child protection system</i>, prepared by the Department of Child Safety (DCS).” (p. 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “There are not yet sufficient community-based Indigenous organisations that can provide effective services to children at risk or to foster carers.” (p. vii)</li> <li>• “The DCS also has problems in recruiting and retaining staff, particularly in remote areas, and this compounds the difficulty of ensuring that their workforce is well trained, committed and experienced.” (p. 7)</li> <li>• Ensuring that staff “comply with legislation and policy becomes very hard when there is a high staff turnover and difficulties in filling vacancies.” (p. 3)</li> <li>• Recommendations to be implemented in stages (as set out in Blueprint plan) because it was</li> </ul>
<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>				
<p>QLD Govt “engaged a consultant to advise on how best to implement” (p. 1) recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Consultant set out a plan of action in a document “ (p. 1) (name included in ‘Papers cited or referenced’ section).</li> <li>• January 2006 CMC “received the <i>Two year report into the progress in reforming the Queensland child protection system</i>, prepared by the Department of Child Safety (DCS).” (p. 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “There are not yet sufficient community-based Indigenous organisations that can provide effective services to children at risk or to foster carers.” (p. vii)</li> <li>• “The DCS also has problems in recruiting and retaining staff, particularly in remote areas, and this compounds the difficulty of ensuring that their workforce is well trained, committed and experienced.” (p. 7)</li> <li>• Ensuring that staff “comply with legislation and policy becomes very hard when there is a high staff turnover and difficulties in filling vacancies.” (p. 3)</li> <li>• Recommendations to be implemented in stages (as set out in Blueprint plan) because it was</li> </ul>				

		"necessary to achieve certain reforms before proceeding with further changes."(p. 1)
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	"The successful implementation of some recommendations is often interlinked, so difficulty in implementing one recommendation may hinder the implementation of several others (For example, some of the recommendations depended on the existence of independent community-based Indigenous organisations operating around the state.)" (p. 3)	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Many of the CMC's recommendations have been implemented through policies instituted by the DCS or by amendments to the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>."(p. vii)</li> <li>• "There is more work to be done to keep pace with community expectations about how Queensland's child protection system should operate."(p. 4)</li> <li>• "Full implementation of the recommendations will take time, and there are some obstacles still to be overcome."(p. vii)</li> <li>• "CMC has continued to receive a few complaints about failures by the DCS to respond to children in need of protection, and" (p. vii) it has "seen evidence to support some of these allegations. However, these appear to be isolated instances, and CMC reports it has no reason to believe that the</li> </ul>	

	complaints indicate any ongoing systemic problems.” (p. vii)
What are the authors’ notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Not indicated

#### 2.11.7 Reviewer’s comments

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## 2.12 Data extraction form for the QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009

### 2.12.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	22 August 2013
Author and year	Crime and Misconduct Commission. 2011.
Full citation of paper	Evaluating Taser reforms. A review of Queensland Police Service policy and practice. Crime and Misconduct Commission. April 2011.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	



### 2.12.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Queensland Police and Crime and Misconduct Commission (jointly)
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Queensland Police
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	To review (initiated by the Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services) the Queensland Police Department's policy, procedures, training and monitoring processes. The review was in response to the death of a man after being tasered by Police in 2009.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	

### 2.12.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federal government</li><li>• The Department of Health</li><li>• Early childhood education</li><li>• The Catholic Church</li></ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	Yes	Queensland Police
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		

Other (please describe)		
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#### 2.12.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Queensland Attorney-General and Minister for Industrial Relations
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Crime and Misconduct Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Minister for Local Government and Special Minister of State</li> <li>• Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</li> <li>• Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee</li> </ul>
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To monitor implementation of recommendations and to evaluate changes in various aspects of police practice
Evaluation design	Both an implementation and impact evaluation. Multi-method including data analysis, document review and consultations.
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not indicated
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	<p>1 x Project Manager and primary author</p> <p>3 x support staff</p> <p>CMC's Communications Unit prepared the report</p>

Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	See Appendices for multiple forms of analysis.

### 2.12.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission	Yes	Requested formal submission from QPS	Police							
Document/policy review	Yes	QPS policies, procedures, training materials and other documents	Police							

		Reviewed complaints data								
Literature review	Yes	Relevant literature reviewed								
Analysis of existing quantitative data	Yes	QPS Taser usage data	Police							
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observation of practice	yes	Observed Taser training and test exercises	3 occasions							
Site visits/inspection										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation	Yes	Consultations with QPS officers	Various within Police							
Other (describe)										

## 2.12.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 implemented, "including all recommendations related to Taser policy and training" (p. xvii)</li> <li>• 3 continuing progress, relating to monitoring and continuous improvement processes</li> </ul>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>  One recommendation was reliant on the release of a Review of the National Guidelines on the Use of Force, by another agency.  6-month trials of recording devices had to be extended because of low Taser deployment numbers.  A research collaboration between QPS and the CMC could not take place due to the CMC undertaking this evaluation.
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not indicated	

What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Good progress, but some areas of concern still remain (eg vulnerable groups; multiple Taser discharges)
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due to time and resource constraints, did not examine all possible sources of information eg CCTV footage or interviews with subjects</li> <li>• could be inaccuracies and incompleteness in the existing data that was analysed</li> <li>• may be inaccuracies in the data downloaded from Tasers</li> <li>• incompetence or insufficient detail in some reports made it difficult to assess incidents reviewed</li> <li>• inaccuracies in some cases relating to whether officers had completed Taser training</li> <li>• relying on information in a complaint file does not enable a detailed understanding of the nature of a complaint, and the files only contain a subjective account of an event.</li> </ul>

### 2.12.7 Reviewer's comments

See Appendix 1 (p.105) for details about which information sources were used to address which evaluation questions.



## 2.13 Data extraction form for the Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland

### 2.13.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	BD
Date of data extraction	23/08/2013
Author and year	Criminal Justice Commission (1997)
Full citation of paper	Reports on Aboriginal witnesses and police watchhouses: Status of recommendations. Criminal Justice Commission (1997)
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	None

### 2.13.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Queensland, Australia
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Criminal Justice Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Not indicated
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Not relevant
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	The Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) “and other agencies had identified problems in many watchhouses.” (p. 25). The report was commissioned to gain a better understanding of the magnitude of the problems. This included: overcrowding, “lengthy stays by prisoners awaiting placement in a prison”(p. 25) and inadequate conditions.
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	Not relevant
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	Not relevant

### 2.13.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act	Yes	Two recommendations targeted legislation:  Corrective Services Act 1988 -  "Enactment of a statutory provision to minimise the length of stay by prisoners in watchhouses" (p. 25)  Bail Act 1980 -  "That the amendments to the Bail Act 1980 recommended by the Queensland Law Reform Commission (1993) be implemented. "(p. 29)
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		

<p><b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>“Reviewing the manner in which fine defaulters are dealt with, to minimise the use of detention in watchhouses or prison” (p. 25)</p> <p>“Introducing initiatives to reduce the need to hold remanded prisoners in watchhouses” (p. 25)</p> <p>“Addressing any concerns that the judiciary may have about the operation of community corrections alternatives to imprisonment” (p. 25)</p> <p>“Publication of information about factors affecting the prison population, such as sentencing data” (p. 25)</p> <p>“Developing strategies for improving medical services to watchhouses, including psychiatric services” (p. 25)</p> <p>“Accelerated replacement and refurbishment of watchhouses across the State” (p. 25)</p>
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		

<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>  For eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>	Yes	“Implementing initiatives to improve watchhouse management practices and the status of watchhouse staff” (p. 25)
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.13.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Not relevant – (the Criminal Justice Commission has the responsibility to continually monitor and review administration of criminal justice as per the <i>Criminal Justice Act, 1989</i> )
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Criminal Justice Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	Not indicated
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	To “provide a progress report to Parliament on the responses by the Government” (p. 7) to the report <i>Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland</i>
Evaluation design	Not clear – feedback was sought from State Government Ministers and “relevant agencies likely to have responsibility for implementing the recommendations”(p. 25)

Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	Not clear – the progress report was published 14 months after the report was tabled in parliament
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Not clear – “Chairperson of the CJC wrote to State Government Ministers and agencies likely to have responsibility for implementing the recommendations to ask them to advise the CJC of any action taken or proposed”(p. 25)
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	None given
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated

### 2.13.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission										
Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	Yes	Note – no clear indication all agencies/bodies contacted. Participants listed appear are mentioned in the report.	Number unclear –  State Government Ministers, Queensland Health, Department of Justice,				1,  Queensland Police Service			

		<p>All agencies nominated in the recommendations were written to to “seek feedback on the implementation of any recommendations.” (p. 8)</p> <p>“A draft summary of responses was forwarded to agencies to allow them to check and update the information they had provided.” (p. 8)</p>									
Observation of practice											
Site visits/inspection											
Attend meetings											



Discussion/consultation										
Other (describe)										

### 2.13.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	Notable progress was made in the year following the tabling of the report in Parliament and the progress report. Thirteen of the 22 recommendations could be considered as substantially implemented. The "implementation of several other recommendations is at an early stage." (p. 38)	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not relevant	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not relevant	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Not indicated	
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	None	

### 2.13.7 Reviewer's comments

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## 2.14 Data extraction form for the Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)

### 2.14.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	MM
Date of data extraction	21/08/13
Author and year	Australian National Audit Office (2006)
Full citation of paper	ANAO Audit Report No.51 2005–06  Implementation of the Parliamentary Resolutions Arising From the <i>Review by the Parliamentary Service Commissioner of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament</i>
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	None

### 2.14.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Australia (national)
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Parliamentary Service Commissioner
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Presiding Officers – the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Parliament of Australia
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Started as a review of security following September 11. Other aspects of Parliament, in addition to security, followed
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	To review the administration of Parliament
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	NA
Victim(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	NA

### 2.14.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>	yes	Recommendations targeted several departments within Parliament, under the following main areas: "security; management and corporate functions; purchasing; amalgamation of the three service departments; independence of the library; and the arrangements to manage the implementation process." (p. 11)

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		

#### 2.14.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Arose out of the advice by the Joint committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA)
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)
To who was the report/evaluation was delivered?	The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	Report on the “implementation status of the parliamentary resolutions and other actions arising out of the six recommendations made in the final PSC Report.” (p. 6) “The audit also broadly examined the impact of implementation of the parliamentary resolutions on aspects of: the level of services provided to the Parliament generally following amalgamation of the three former parliamentary departments into the Dept of Parliamentary Services; and accommodation space within Parliament House.” (p. 7)
Evaluation design	Audit
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	2005-2006
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	2
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Approximately \$260,000
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated. The only word they used was ‘examined’

## 2.14.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual Service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews	yes	<p>“Interviews with key staff members from the Department of the House of Representatives and the Department of the Senate” (p. 25)</p> <p>Interviews with Department of Parliamentary Service Executives</p>	Number not indicated							
Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission	yes	Seeking a submission from Dept of Parliamentary Services	Number not indicated							
Document/policy review	yes	Reviewing Dept of Parliamentary	Number not indicated							



		Services information and files								
		"Analysis of performance information in annual reports of the departments, pre-amalgamation and post-amalgamation" (p.25)								
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Other (describe)	yes	"Requested, via email, comment from Members and Senators in relation to the implementation of recommendations"(p. 25)  Analysis of staffing numbers within the	Number not indicated							

		parliamentary departments								
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## 2.14.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	The audit concluded that 8 of the 9 resolutions arising from the review have been partly or fully implemented	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<p><u>Facilitators</u></p> <p>Quick appointment of Dept of Parliamentary Services Secretary to "champion the initiative" (p. 36) (the amalgamation of 3 parliamentary depts.)</p> <p>"Special project team was established to further the proposal and implement the change managements process for the DPS restructure" (p. 41)</p> <p>"The establishment of the statutory office of the Parliamentary Librarian" (p. 26) as strengthened the independence of the role (note that establishing this office was a</p>	<p><u>Barriers</u></p> <p>"The auditors found that there was no formal consolidated implementation plan or strategy for the implementation of the parliamentary resolutions" (p. 39) (a factor that the auditors consider important in the successful implementation)</p> <p>"Responsibility for the oversights of the project was not specifically allocated to particular individual, or to an amalgamation, or joint implementation team" (p. 40) (as was recommended)</p>

	parliamentary resolution that was different to the recommendation arising from the review)	<p>The dept of parliamentary services cited a shortage of resources to explain why there was no implementation plan</p> <p>Allowing parliamentary departments to choose which financial management systems they used and as a result differing systems were selected. This “has not provided a foundation for the depts. To efficiently move toward a shared services centre in the future.”(p. 44)</p> <p>Delayed appointment of the Librarian is noted when the auditors stated that one of the resolutions has not been implemented</p>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Lack of resources was given as the reason (by govt members, not by auditors) for a lack of implementation plan	
Were the original inquiry’s recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	<p>For the most part</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The auditors did note that the review discussed strategic planning for security but a strategic plan “did not form part of the final parliamentary resolutions.”(p. 26) The auditors consider the development of a strategic plan an important step that would assist with the management of security.</li> </ol>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The “resolutions did not address the issue of security service provision but the review proposed a governance model for parliamentary security” (p. 32) . Although not a resolution (and therefore not a recommendation), the auditors examined if the proposed model had been implemented</li> <li>3. One recommendation was to appoint a dedicated implementation team but this was absent from the parliamentary resolutions</li> <li>4. The review made two recommendations relating to the Senior management coordination group but these “did not form part of the parliamentary resolutions” (p. 26)</li> </ol>
What are the authors’ notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	The audit report contains one recommendation (developed by the auditors) aimed at improving the measurement and reporting of dept of Parliamentary Services service levels. The auditors also identified some aspects of the administration of Parliament that would benefit from further strengthening
What are the authors’ notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Not indicated

#### 2.14.7 Reviewer’s comments

A review was conducted and the reviewers made recommendations. Parliament then developed resolutions, which were implemented. The auditors comment on the review, the recommendations and the resolutions.

## 2.15 Data extraction form for the Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy

### 2.15.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Sarah Hollingworth
Date of data extraction	22/8/13
Author and year	Australian Human Rights Commission (Commissioner Elizabeth Broderick) 2013
Full citation of paper	Audit Report: Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.15.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Australia
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Australian Human Rights Commission
Organisation that commissioned the Inquiry	Department of Defence/ Minister for Defence
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	Australian Defence Force Academy
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	
Reason for/purpose of inquiry  (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	To review the treatment of women in the Australian Defence Force Academy.  To review the effectiveness of cultural change strategies in the ADF
Perpetrator(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant  (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	Women in Australian Defence Force Academy

### 2.15.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg Change to Law or an Act	No	
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	Yes	Needs to be a cultural change in DFA generally
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>	No	

<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Multiple organisations in different sectors</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>	No	
<p><b>One organisation</b></p> <p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>	Yes	ADFA
<p><b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b></p> <p>For eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		



Other (please describe)		
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#### 2.15.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Australian Human Rights Commission (The Review's terms of reference required "an independent audit of the implementation of the recommendations") (p. 1)
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Australian Human Rights Commission
To whom was the report/evaluation was delivered?	Attorney-General (Mark Dreyfus)
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	Audit the "implementation of the recommendations in the Panel's Report by the Australian Defence Force Academy and the Australian Defence Force more broadly" (p. 3)  Make "any further recommendations necessary to advance the treatment of women at the Australian Defence Force Academy and in the Australian Defence Force." (p. 3)
Evaluation design	Audit
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	September 2012 – February 2013 (6 months)
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	Not indicated
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated

Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	
How were evaluation data analysed?	

“Where possible, the Audit triangulated evidence from documentation, qualitative data from focus groups and interviews and, where relevant, its own observations and/or survey data.” (p. 4)

### 2.15.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual Service providers	Individual victim or relatives	Public	Other
Survey	Yes	Results of the 2012 ADFA Unacceptable Behaviour (UB) survey								ADFA undergraduates Specific groups and numbers not indicated
Interviews	Yes	Staff and undergraduates								50 individuals (combination of staff

										and undergraduates)
Focus groups	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undergraduate focus groups</li> <li>• Staff focus groups</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 x ADFA undergraduates groups</li> <li>• 4 x ADFA staff groups. Didn't specify actual numbers</li> </ul>				
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission	Yes	"Advertised through ADFA and the ADF and was placed on the Australian Human Rights Commission website" (p. 14)						Number not indicated		
Document/policy review										
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data										

Request for specific information eg policies & procedures	Yes	" Information regarding relevant policies and practices, including complaints handling, incidents of unacceptable behaviour and attitudes of cadets and officers." (p. 14)	Number not indicated			Number not indicated				
Observation of practice	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attending the Staff Induction and Instructor Preparation Course programs</li> <li>• Observing sessions of Familiarisation Training Program</li> <li>• Observing the Sexual Offences Support Persons Course</li> <li>• Observing the "roll out of elements of the ADFA citizenship package in 2013 e.g. social media and e-safety, equity and diversity and alcohol and drug</li> </ul>								

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>education” (p. 14)</li> <li>• Attending the Ethical Decision Making Seminar</li> </ul>								
Site visits/inspection										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation										
Observation										
A toll-free hotline was also established		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calls from people who “ were unable to, or did not wish to, provide information in writing” (p. 14)</li> </ul>								

## 2.15.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	31 recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 on-track</li> <li>• 14 implemented</li> </ul>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<u>Facilitators</u>  " The implementation of recommendations of the ADFA Report is managed by the Australian Defence College (ADC) Reviews Implementation Team (RIT) in collaboration with ADC and ADFA senior leadership. The RIT works closely with ADFA to support the implementation of recommendations. " (p. 17)  "The RIT meets with the COMDT weekly to provide a written report to COMADC. The Vice Chief of Defence Force is then briefed on key issues arising. On a six monthly basis the COMDT briefs the ADFA working group, which is a subset of the ADC Advisory Board. The COMDT also	<u>Barriers</u>  " The initial duration of the RIT was until the end of June 2013. However, it took some time to staff the RIT, and a considerable period of time was lost due to the staff 'chill' and the lack of response to a call for expressions of interest. The RIT was only fully staffed from February 2012." (p. 18)  " Towards the end of 2012 the RIT and COMDT became concerned about the timeframe and ongoing resourcing of the RIT. An Agendum Paper was tabled at the COSC meeting in December 2012 to this effect. COSC agreed to continue to resource the RIT at current levels until the end of 2014." (p. 18)

	briefs the Chiefs of Service Committee every four months.” (p. 17)	
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?		
Were the original inquiry’s recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details		
What are the authors’ notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “ Audit is confident that the recommendations are being implemented with a view to creating lasting change” (p. 22)</li> <li>• “ ADFA has made significant progress in implementing the Review’s recommendations” (p. 7) , but the Audit reports that “it is premature to make a definitive assessment of the success of implementation or the achievement of outcomes” (p. 16) (given ADF is in the process of cultural change and cultural change takes time).</li> <li>• RIT has “ vigorously pursued the reform agenda and there has been significant progress on the implementation of the recommendations” (p. 21) , but the Audit notes “ if the RIT remains the main driver of implementation and ADFA does not take active ownership, the change process could falter and fade.” (p. 22)</li> </ul>	
What are the authors’ notes about limitations of the evaluation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Audit team was the same as the Review team and, “ given their role in the Review and in the generation of recommendations” (p. 5) , acknowledged the inherent risks of conducting the Audit (they looked at the advantages and disadvantages and, “ on balance, the advantages were assessed to outweigh the risks” ). (p. 5)</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “ As part of its methodology the Audit requested to conduct interviews and focus groups with ADFA staff” (p. 1). Due to the busy time of year there were “ some communication issues which impacted on the Audit team’s access to staff and undergraduates” (p. 1) (issues were resolved).</li> <li>• The Unacceptable Behaviour Survey was revised in 2012 - the results of the survey in 2012 are not comparable to those of the results of the 2011 Review.</li> </ul>
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#### 2.15.7 Reviewer’s comments

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## 2.16 Data extraction form for the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 (v1s1)

### 2.16.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	23 August 2013
Author and year	Implementation Review Team, 2005
Full citation of paper	Victorian Implementation Review of the Recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Review report. An initiative of the Victorian Aboriginal Justice Agreement. Victorian Department of Justice. 2005.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

**Note:** The report has been physically divided into a number of PDF documents. To help with any later checking or need for confirmation I've ended each of the following details with a reference to the relevant PDF document from which it was sourced.

## 2.16.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 ( <i>v1s1</i> )
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	All Australian jurisdictions ( <i>v1s1</i> )
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	n/a A Royal Commission
Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Commonwealth Government
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	n/a
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? ( <i>only if clearly stated</i> )	Not indicated
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	In response to calls by Indigenous advocacy groups and victims' families, and a growing public concern about Indigenous deaths in custody. ( <i>v1s2</i> )  Original purpose was to investigate why, and how, so many Aboriginal people were dying in custody. Terms of reference later amended to take account of social, cultural and legal factors bearing on the deaths. ( <i>v1s2</i> )
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant	

(not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	
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### 2.16.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act		
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	Yes	State, Territory and Commonwealth Governments and non-government agencies across a range of sectors.

<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector</b> <b>(sector = health, education, Indigenous</b> <b>affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>		
<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b>		
<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<b>One organisation</b>		
<p>For eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>		

For eg:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers need to...</li> <li>When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		

#### 2.16.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Victorian Government and the Victorian Aboriginal Justice Forum ( <i>Introduction</i> )
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	Implementation Review Team – 2 independent Chairs and Dept. of Justice support staff. ( <i>Introduction</i> )
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	Not indicated.
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine the progress on how, if and when the depts and agencies implemented the recommendations from the Royal Commission. (<i>Introduction</i>)</li> <li>Provide a response to each of the 339 recommendations, more extensively to those relevant to Victoria. (<i>Introduction</i>)</li> <li>Consider the relevance of recommendations in today's environment and identify new emerging issues. (v1s3)</li> </ul>
Evaluation design	<p>A partnerships approach between the Victorian Govt and the Indigenous community.</p> <p>Three phases:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-consultation and planning</li> <li>2. Community consultation</li> <li>3. Analysis and reporting (v1s3)</li> </ol> <p><i>(see Appendix 3 in v1supplementaryinfo for details)</i></p>
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	12 months
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	<p><b>Implementation Review Team:</b></p> <p>2 x Chairperson</p> <p>1 x Project Manager</p> <p>1 x Assistant Manager</p> <p>2 x Research Officer</p> <p>Also a six-person Steering Committee <i>(Introduction)</i></p>
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	<p>Evaluation criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the policy position on each recommendation?</li> <li>- Who had implementation responsibility, and what actions had been put in place for implementation, and with what funding?</li> <li>- The extent of Indigenous participation in development and delivery of actions.</li> <li>- Compatibility with the Victorian Aboriginal Justice Agreement principles.</li> <li>- Whether opportunities for improvement could be identified. (v1s3)</li> </ul>

	Of statistical data, both trend and comparative analysis. (v1s3)
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### 2.16.5 Evaluation informants and methods (*all from v1s3*)

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individuals victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										
Focus groups										
Community consultations	y	Yes, including pre-consultation discussions with community members to prepare.  Approx 150 consultations/ meetings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Invitation for written submission	y	*Yes, public call for submissions.	8	7				12	5	
Document/policy review	yes	Audit of self-assessment reports from Govt depts, with an opportunity later to review their reports.	Number not reported							

Literature review	y	Identification of best practice principles  Participants not indicated								
Analysis of existing quantitative data	y	Statistical analysis from Census and other ABA survey data.  Administrative data from Govt depts.	Not indicate							
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										
Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation	Yes	Discussion paper released  Participants not indicated								
Other (describe)										

*\*Note: numbers are approximate. See Appendix 4*





## 2.16.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<p>Total of 339 recommendations. According to Victorian Govt depts self-assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40% of recommendations have been fully implemented</li> <li>- 32% partially implemented</li> <li>- 21% not relevant or not responsibility of Vic govt,</li> <li>- 7% no progress. (v1s7)</li> </ul>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<p><u>Facilitators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><u>Barriers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not indicated	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	<p>Inconsistent and unclear language in recommendations eg to consider / to encourage / to support (v1s2)</p> <p>While the Commission was insistent that underlying issues needed to be addressed, in Victoria the Dept of Justice had responsibility for 27% of implementation and the Police had 20%. (v1s7)</p>	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authors conclude that despite considerable effort, no change in the number of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system, and little change in the underlying factors. (v1s2)</li> <li>• "Significant change is needed if the recommendations are to achieve their desired outcomes in Victoria. " (p. 4) (v1s1)</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victorian govt actively addressed the underlying influences that lead to Indigenous people's coming into contact with the criminal justice system (eg education, employment etc) (v1s1)</li> <li>• However, there is a shortfall in the provision of basic human rights and social justice principles. (v1s1)</li> </ul>
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not a wholly independent review: most of the material came from govt depts and agencies, as were the self-assessments. The review team had neither the time nor capacity to check those reports. (s1v7)</li> <li>• The Review decided to prioritise recommendations due to limited resources and the complexity of the issues. Closer attention was paid to those seen as top priority. (v1s3)</li> <li>• Early on there were misunderstandings about the nature of the Review, so a comprehensive communication strategy was developed. (v1s3)</li> <li>• Inadequacy of statistical data in some areas of govt limited the monitoring of progress on a number of Recs. (v1s3)</li> <li>• Statistical info complements self-assessment reports and community responses, but errors can occur in reporting/processing, leading to inaccurate interpretations. Also census data doesn't accurately reflect the true number of Aboriginal people in Australia. (v1s3)</li> <li>• Consultation with some key stakeholders didn't occur due to the timeframe. (v1s3)</li> </ul>

### 2.16.7 Reviewer's comments

#### **Difficulties involved in measuring implementation of recommendations**

- Monitoring implementation on a recommendation-by-recommendation basis is problematic on many fronts:

- It's not ongoing (v1s7)
- It's not independent (v1s7)
- It assumes that all recommendations are of equal significance or importance; Commission gave limited guidance as to which Recs were of greatest priority (v1s3)
- Some Recs were suggestions, others highly specific, others required immediate action. (v1s3)
- Often can't respond to one Rec in isolation of others. (v1s3)
- There are often other reviews, initiatives and evaluations emerging (v1s7)
- Consultation with Aboriginal communities produced generalised assessments rather than focused on particular recommendations. (v1s1)
- Self-assessment reveals nothing about how was achieved, how it was achieved, and what outcomes (v1s7)
- May need a tandem approach that is outcomes-based and whole-of-government (v1s7)
- One submission pointed out the practical difficulties measuring implementation such as how to determine which recs are applicable to which jurisdiction, which depts are responsible for implementation, what to do about recs directed to NGOs and the private sector (v1s2)
- Language used in govt responses can be confusing and inconsistent; often there's an aggregation of Recs according to theme, rather than by Rec – hard to draw conclusions about specific Recs. (v1s2)
- Govts and other agencies have conflicting views of what constitutes implementation. (v1s2)
- No outcome measures from the Royal Commission. (v1s2)
- Definitions of the implementation status of recs have changed over the years. Therefore it's difficult to ascertain whether reported change in implementation status was due to a change in policy, change in categories or real change. (v1s7)
- To monitor implementation there's an assumption that processes and responsibility for implementation has been established. This is generally not the case. There is a lack of processes for allocating responsibility between various govt depts to ensure implementation action is taken (v1s7)

## 2.17 Data extraction form for the Working Group on Elder Abuse

### 2.17.1 Extraction details

Person extracting data	Kate Spalding
Date of data extraction	23 August 2013
Author and year	PA Consulting, 2009
Full citation of paper	PA Consulting. (2009). Review of the Recommendations of <i>Protecting Our Future: Report of the Working Group on Elder Abuse</i> . National Council on Ageing and Older People.
Papers cited or referenced that may be eligible for review	

### 2.17.2 Inquiry details

Name of inquiry	Working Group on Elder Abuse
Inquiry jurisdiction (eg country, state, territory)	Ireland
Organisation that conducted the inquiry	Working Group on Elder Abuse

Organisation that commissioned the inquiry	Minister for Health and Children
Institution under inquiry (if relevant)	n/a
What was the political/economic context behind the inquiry? <i>(only if clearly stated)</i>	Needed to address growing concerns about the prevalence of elder abuse in Ireland.
Reason for/purpose of inquiry (include here basic description of the issue or problem, for eg cover up of sexual abuse)	The Working Group was established “in response to a recommendation made by the National Council of Ageing and Older People in its report Abuse, Neglect and Mistreatment of Older People: An Exploratory Study.” (p. 9) The working group “embarked on a two year programme of work to develop its recommendations. As part of its work programme, it piloted draft policies, procedures and guidelines in two health board areas.” (p. 9)
Perpetrator(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the perpetrator as a group, for eg teacher)	
Victim(s) if relevant (not names of individual, just description of the victim as a group, for eg children in foster care)	Older people

### 2.17.3 Target/level of the inquiry's recommendations

Do any of the inquiry's recommendations target the following (there may be more than one answer)?

	Yes/No	Notes
<b>Legislative change</b>  For eg  Change to Law or an Act	Yes	Strengthening of a number of pieces of legislation.
<b>Broad systemic/systems level/system-wide change</b>  For eg  Change needs to be made to whole sectors such as... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal government</li> <li>• The Department of Health</li> <li>• Early childhood education</li> <li>• The Catholic Church</li> </ul>	Yes	Change required within the broad health and social welfare sectors.
<b>Multiple organisations within the one sector (sector = health, education, Indigenous affairs, child welfare, housing etc)</b>          For eg		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorian schools were investigated and three were identified as needing to change X</li> <li>• Health care facilities in the Barwon region</li> </ul>		
<b>Multiple organisations in difference sectors</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2 health care facilities and 1 school in X region</li> </ul>		
<b>One organisation</b>  For eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Andrews Church on 5<sup>th</sup> Street</li> <li>• Mt Buffalo Library</li> </ul>		
<b>Service providers/practitioners/practice level</b>  For eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers need to...</li> <li>• When taking blood samples, health professionals are required to follow X protocol</li> </ul>		
<b>Other (please describe)</b>		



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#### 2.17.4 Evaluation details

Organisation that commissioned the evaluation	Department of Health and Children requested that the National Council on Ageing and Older People facilitate the evaluation.
Organisation that conducted the evaluation	PA Consulting
To whom was the report/evaluation delivered?	Not indicated
Purpose/aim of the evaluation	<p>Terms of reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To explore what has been accomplished through implementation and what lessons can be learnt.</li> <li>• To “examine how well <i>Protecting Our Future</i> is working as a policy” (p. 13)</li> <li>• To areas not covered in <i>Protecting Our Future</i>, review the roles and functions of existing structures, and make recommendations for change.</li> </ul>
Evaluation design	<p>Implementation and effectiveness evaluation.</p> <p>Phase 1: develop plan</p> <p>Phase 2: Consult with national stakeholders</p> <p>Phase 3: group and one-on-one consultation with regional and local level stakeholders; workshops; data analysis</p> <p>Phase 4: detailed analysis and development of findings</p>

	Phase 5: final draft of the report .
Evaluation timeframe (over how many weeks/months did it take to conduct the evaluation?)	18 months Dec 2008 – Jun 2009
How many people were in the evaluation team? Describe roles and responsibilities where possible	A Steering Group oversaw the review, and met on 7 occasions.
Provide details of evaluation cost if available	Not indicated
Provide details of any other resources used in the evaluation	Not indicated
How were evaluation data analysed?	Not indicated.

#### 2.17.5 Evaluation informants and methods

	Yes/No	Describe	Participants (number of groups or individuals/ please indicate unit of measurement)							
			Government departments	Non-govt service providers	Experts/ academics	Specific communities/ groups	Individual service providers	Individual victims or relatives	Public	Other
Survey										
Interviews										

Focus groups										
Community consultations										
Invitation for written submission	Yes	Some of the organisations consulted also prepared written submissions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Document/policy review	Yes	Review of policy documentation on the implementation process  Participants not indicated								
Literature review										
Analysis of existing quantitative data	Yes	Incidence and management of elder abuse  Participants not indicated								
Request for specific information eg policies & procedures										

Observation of practice										
Site visits/inspections										
Attend meetings										
Discussion/consultation	Yes	Consultations with organisations (approx. 45 in total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
		One-on-one consultations  Participants not indicated								
Other (describe)		Workshops  Details not indicated								

## 2.17.6 Evaluation findings

	Describe (or not indicated)	
To what extent were the inquiry's recommendations implemented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant progress has been made, particularly in the health sector where structures dedicated to reporting and managing elder abuse are in place.</li> <li>• Progress least evident in the area of financial abuse which is a complex, multi-agency issue.</li> </ul>	
What factors affected the implementation of recommendations?	<p><u>Facilitators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of dedicated implementation structures critical to success. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elder Abuse National Implementation Group had 17 members from various sectors. Particular strengths were "its composition and wide ranging membership, and personal commitment by individual members" (<i>p. 35</i>)</li> <li>○ An Office for Older People</li> <li>○ Area Steering Groups</li> <li>○ Dedicated Elder Abuse Officers</li> <li>○ Senior Case Workers to deliver elder abuse services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><u>Barriers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations requiring a multi-agency approach were more challenging.</li> <li>• The health sector was undergoing a major program of change and restructure.</li> <li>• Difficult to ensure that agencies outside the health sector prioritise elder abuse. Some confusion about agencies' roles. Need protocols to guide interagency processes eg streamlining referral pathways for older people.</li> <li>• Stronger commitment at the individual level than the organisation level.</li> <li>• Barriers to interagency engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protecting our Future not enshrined in Government policy or legislation. Agencies therefore have discretion over the priority they give to elder abuse. Progress has relied on commitment of individual organisations.</li> <li>○ Responsibility spread across many organisation with no ownership for progressing recommendations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• "Lapse of time between the recommendations and their implementation" (<i>p. 32</i>) , and changing</li> </ul>

		<p>health structures, led to variations in how the recs ended up being implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Case Worker positions not fully integrated with aged care services, not enough understanding of their role</li> </ul>
Was any relationship reported between those factors identified? If so, what was the relationship?	Not identified	
Were the original inquiry's recommendations found to be relevant to its findings? Y/N. Provide details	Not identified	
What are the authors' notes about the success of the implementation of recommendations?	Not identified	
What are the authors' notes about limitations of the evaluation?	Not identified	

### 2.17.7 Reviewer's comments

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## Appendix 3: Contents

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## Appendix 3: Tabulated data extracted from scoping review reports

*Table 1. Details of the inquiries investigated in the reports included in the scoping review.*

Name of inquiry	Inquiry jurisdiction	Purpose of the inquiry	Inquiry commissioned by	Inquiry conducted by
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)	Commonwealth of Australia	To “review the link between the use of antibiotics in food-producing animals and the emergence and selection of antibiotic resistant bacteria and their spread to humans” (p. 13)	The Commonwealth of Australia	Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission	Victoria, Australia	In response to the deaths and damage caused by the 2009 ‘Black Saturday’ bush fires. To inquire into the causes and circumstances of the fires, the preparation and planning before the fires, the response to the fires, other matters considered appropriate.	Victorian Government	Victorian Bush Fires Royal Commission
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland’s Criminal Courts	Queensland	“Concerns raised by the ‘Pinkenba case’ and several other prominent Queensland cases involving Aboriginal people.” (p. 8)	Not indicated	Criminal Justice Commission
Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry	Queensland, Australia	Basil Stafford Centre (BSC) came under allegations of abuse and neglect of its clients (accommodation and care for people with intellectual disabilities, including children). Subsequent report recommended the centre’s closure	Not indicated	Criminal Justice Commission
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)	Queensland	Not indicated	Not indicated	Criminal Justice Commission
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)	Queensland	Police and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Indigenous communities have had a difficult history. High crime rates and over- or under-policing lead to tensions between police and local people. Following the death of Cameron Doomadgee in 2007 and rioting against police, Qld Govt asked CMC to conduct an inquiry into issues relating to policing in Indigenous communities.	Queensland Government	Crime and Misconduct Commission



Name of inquiry	Inquiry jurisdiction	Purpose of the inquiry	Inquiry commissioned by	Inquiry conducted by
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system	Queensland	The police investigation of swimming coach Scott Volkens, and the QLD Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions' subsequent decision to drop charges, generated public interest in the way the Queensland criminal justice system deals with sexual offences. It led to the Crime and Misconduct Commission's decision to "conduct a broader inquiry into the handling of sexual offence allegations by the Queensland criminal justice system (specifically the Queensland Police Service and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions)."(p. vii)	Crime and Misconduct Commission	Crime and Misconduct Commission
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence	England	To inquire into the matters arising from the death of Stephen Lawrence and to identify the lessons to be learned from the investigation and prosecution of racially motivated crimes.	Not indicated	Not indicated
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police	Western Australia, Australia	To investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general concerns about WAPOL's property management eg "the disappearance of two sums of money, as well as drugs from WAPOL safekeeping" (p. 13)</li> <li>• "a police officer failed an integrity test conducted by the Commission in relation to the management of property" (p. 13)</li> </ul>	Not indicated	Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission (jointly)
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians inquiries	All Australian jurisdictions	To investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child migration to Australia from Britain in 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>• the treatment and care experienced by Australian children in out-of-home care.</li> </ul>	Senator Andrew Murray	Senate Community Affairs Committee
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	Queensland	a) "To examine any systemic factors contributing to the incidence of any abuse of children in foster care." (p. vii) b) "To examine the suitability of measures to protect children in foster care from abuse. (p. vii) c) "To make any recommendations as may be considered appropriate in relation to a) and b), including recommendations	Queensland Government	Crime and Misconduct Commission

Name of inquiry	Inquiry jurisdiction	Purpose of the inquiry	Inquiry commissioned by	Inquiry conducted by
		for any necessary changes to current policies, legislation and practices.” (p. vii )		
QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009	Queensland	Initiated by the Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services, a review in to the Queensland Police Department’s policy, procedures, training and monitoring processes. The review was in response to the death of a man after being tasered by Police in 2009.	Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services	Queensland Police and Crime and Misconduct Commission (jointly)
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland	Queensland, Australia	The Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and other agencies had identified problems in many QLD watchhouses. The report was commissioned to gain a better understanding of the magnitude of the problems. This included: overcrowding, “lengthy stays by prisoners awaiting placement in a prison” (p. 25) and inadequate conditions.	Not indicated	Criminal Justice Commission
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)	Australia (national)	To review the administration of Parliament	Presiding Officers – the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Parliamentary Service Commissioner
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	Australia	To review the treatment of women in the Australian Defence Force Academy. To review the effectiveness of cultural change strategies in the ADF	Department of Defence/ Minister for Defence	Australian Human Rights Commission
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 (v1s1)	All Australian jurisdictions (v1s1)	In response to calls by Indigenous advocacy groups and victims’ families, and a growing public concern about Indigenous deaths in custody. (v1s2) Original purpose was to investigate why, and how, so many Aboriginal people were dying in custody. Terms of reference later amended to take account of social, cultural and legal factors bearing on the deaths. (v1s2)	Commonwealth Government	n/a A Royal Commission

Name of inquiry	Inquiry jurisdiction	Purpose of the inquiry	Inquiry commissioned by	Inquiry conducted by
Working Group on Elder Abuse	Ireland	The Working Group was established “in response to a recommendation made by the National Council of Ageing and Older People in its report Abuse, Neglect and Mistreatment of Older People: An Exploratory Study.” (p. 9) The working group “embarked on a two year programme of work to develop its recommendations. As part of its work programme, it piloted draft policies, procedures and guidelines in two health board areas.” (p. 9)	Minister for Health and Children	Working Group on Elder Abuse

**Table 2. Sectors investigated in the inquiries included in the scoping review.**

Name of inquiry	Multiple sectors	Welfare	Health	Disability	Indigenous	Defence Forces	Accommodation services /out-of-home care	Crime and Justice	Government	Emergency
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)			yes							
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission										yes
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland Criminal Courts	yes				yes			yes		
Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry	yes	yes		yes			yes			
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct								yes		

Name of inquiry	Multiple sectors	Welfare	Health	Disability	Indigenous	Defence Forces	Accommodation services /out-of-home care	Crime and Justice	Government	Emergency
(Fitzgerald Inquiry)										
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous Communities	yes				yes			yes		
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system								yes		
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence								yes		
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in								yes		

Name of inquiry	Multiple sectors	Welfare	Health	Disability	Indigenous	Defence Forces	Accommodation services /out-of-home care	Crime and Justice	Government	Emergency
Western Australia Police										
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians	yes	yes			yes					
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	yes	yes					yes			
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland	yes				yes			yes		
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)									yes	
Review into the Treatment						yes				

Name of inquiry	Multiple sectors	Welfare	Health	Disability	Indigenous	Defence Forces	Accommodation services /out-of-home care	Crime and Justice	Government	Emergency
of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy										
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 (v1s1)	yes				yes			yes		
QPS-CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009								yes		
Working Group on Elder Abuse		yes								
Total	7	4	1	1	5	1	2	9	1	1

**Table 3. Target of the recommendations arising from inquiries included in the scoping review.**

Name of inquiry	Multiple targets	Legislation	Systemic	Multiple organisations within one sector	Multiple organisations within different sectors	One organisation	Service providers
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)	yes		yes		yes	yes	
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission			Yes				
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes
Basil Stafford Centre	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes	
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)						Yes	
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)						Yes	
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the	Yes	Yes			Yes		



Name of inquiry	Multiple targets	Legislation	Systemic	Multiple organisations within one sector	Multiple organisations within different sectors	One organisation	Service providers
criminal justice system							
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence			Yes				
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police	Yes	Yes				Yes	
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians inquiries	Yes		Yes				Yes
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009						Yes	

Name of inquiry	Multiple targets	Legislation	Systemic	Multiple organisations within one sector	Multiple organisations within different sectors	One organisation	Service providers
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)				Yes			
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	Yes		Yes			Yes	
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991 (v1s1)		Yes					
Working Group on Elder Abuse	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Total	10	8	8	3	3	8	3

**Table 4. Details of the evaluations included in the scoping review.**

Name of inquiry	Evaluation commissioned by	Evaluation conducted by	Evaluation delivered to	Number of evaluators	Timeframe of evaluation	Cost of evaluation	Implementation evaluation or impact evaluation or both	Used multiple evaluation methods	Used multiple evaluation informants
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)	The Senate	Senate Finance and Public Administration Committee Secretariat	The Senate	4	7 months	Not indicated	Implementation	yes	yes
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission	Victorian Government (implementation plans were part of the Commission's Terms of Reference)	Bushfires Royal Commission Implementation Monitor	Australian Senate and House of Representatives	4	Ongoing	Not indicated	Both	Yes	No
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts	Not relevant – (the Criminal Justice Commission has the responsibility to continually monitor and review administration of criminal justice as per the <i>Criminal Justice Act, 1989</i> )	Criminal Justice Commission	Not indicated	Not clear - the "Chairperson of the CJC wrote to all agencies nominated in the recommendations to seek their comments and feedback on the implementation	Not clear – the progress report was published 15 months after the report was tabled in parliament	Not indicated	Implementation	No	Yes

Name of inquiry	Evaluation commissioned by	Evaluation conducted by	Evaluation delivered to	Number of evaluators	Timeframe of evaluation	Cost of evaluation	Implementation evaluation or impact evaluation or both	Used multiple evaluation methods	Used multiple evaluation informants
				of any of the recommendations.” (p. 8)					
Basil Stafford Centre Inquiry	Not indicated	Criminal Justice Commission	Not indicated	4	Not indicated	Not indicated	Both	yes	yes
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)	Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee	Criminal Justice Commission	Minister for Justice and Attorney-General; Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Parliamentary Criminal Justice Committee	10	Nearly 2 years	\$5 million for 1990/91 for police reform process, which was in addition to the running costs of the Fitzgerald Implementation Unit	Both	Yes	No
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)	It was flagged in the inquiry’s report.	Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland	Not indicated	7	Not indicated	Not indicated	Impact	Yes	Yes
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system	The original inquiry recommended the CMC evaluate.	Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland	Attorney-General and Minister for Justice; Speaker of the Legislative Assembly;	3	Not indicated	Not indicated	Implementation	yes	yes

Name of inquiry	Evaluation commissioned by	Evaluation conducted by	Evaluation delivered to	Number of evaluators	Timeframe of evaluation	Cost of evaluation	Implementation evaluation or impact evaluation or both	Used multiple evaluation methods	Used multiple evaluation informants
			Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee.						
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence (The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report)	Home Office, London	Policing and Reducing Crime Unit (PRC) in the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate	Not indicated	Not indicated	6 months	Not indicated	Impact	Yes	Yes
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police	The Corruption and Crime Commission (required to monitor recommendations)	Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission (jointly)	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of WA Parliament	4	Not indicated	Not indicated	Implementation	Yes	No
<i>Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians</i>	Australian Senate	Senate Community	The Senate	Not indicated	Not indicated	Not indicated	Implementation	Yes	Yes

Name of inquiry	Evaluation commissioned by	Evaluation conducted by	Evaluation delivered to	Number of evaluators	Timeframe of evaluation	Cost of evaluation	Implementation evaluation or impact evaluation or both	Used multiple evaluation methods	Used multiple evaluation informants
		Affairs Committee							
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	A review in accordance with the intention expressed in the <i>Protecting children</i> report (final recommendation).	Crime and Misconduct Commission	Queensland Govt	Not indicated	Not indicated	Not indicated	Implementation	Yes	Yes
QPS–CMC review of Tasar policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009	Queensland Attorney-General and Minister for Industrial Relations	Crime and Misconduct Commission Queensland	Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Minister for Local Government and Special Minister of State  Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee	4	Not indicated	Not indicated	Both	Yes	Yes
Report on Police	Not relevant – (the Criminal Justice Commission has the	Criminal Justice Commission	Not indicated	Not clear – “Chairperson of the CJC wrote to State	Not clear – the progress report was	Not indicated	Implementation	No	Yes

Name of inquiry	Evaluation commissioned by	Evaluation conducted by	Evaluation delivered to	Number of evaluators	Timeframe of evaluation	Cost of evaluation	Implementation evaluation or impact evaluation or both	Used multiple evaluation methods	Used multiple evaluation informants
Watchhouses in Queensland	responsibility to continually monitor and review administration of criminal justice as per the <i>Criminal Justice Act, 1989</i> )			Government Ministers and agencies likely to have responsibility for implementing the recommendations to ask them to advise the CJC of any action taken or proposed" (p. 25)	published 14 months after the report was tabled in parliament				
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)	Arose out of the advice by the Joint committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA)	Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)	The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives	2	2005-2006	Approximately \$260,000	Both	Yes	No
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	Australian Human Rights Commission (The Review's terms of reference required an independent audit of the implementation of	Australian Human Rights Commission	Attorney-General (Mark Dreyfus)	Not indicated	September 2012 – February 2013 (6 months)	Not indicated	Both	Yes	No

Name of inquiry	Evaluation commissioned by	Evaluation conducted by	Evaluation delivered to	Number of evaluators	Timeframe of evaluation	Cost of evaluation	Implementation evaluation or impact evaluation or both	Used multiple evaluation methods	Used multiple evaluation informants
	the recommendations)								
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991	Victorian Government and the Victorian Aboriginal Justice Forum	Implementation Review Team – 2 independent Chairs and Dept. of Justice support staff.	Not indicated	6	12 months	Not indicated	Both	Yes	Yes
Working Group on Elder Abuse	Department of Health and Children requested that the National Council on Ageing and Older People facilitate the evaluation.	PA Consulting	Not indicated	A Steering Group oversaw the review, and met on 7 occasions.	Dec 2008 – Jun 2009	Not indicated	Both	Yes	Yes
Total							Implementation = 7 Impact = 2 Both = 8	15	12



**Table 5. Implementation of recommendations, limitations of evaluations, and reviewer comments**

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)	In part Some recommendations implemented fully, some in part or not at all. Some recommendations were given voluntary status (ie not compulsory for all parties to implement change). Submissions indicate that most were not implemented fully Recommendation areas that were not well implemented – monitoring and surveillance, regulatory controls of antimicrobials, Recommendation areas that were implemented better than above – prevention strategies and hygiene, Area that was implemented the best, although not fully – education and research The government accepted only 6 of the 22 recommendations and accepted the intent of a further 3 but took a different implementation path to that in the report	Progress has been made, however recommendations were “not sufficiently implemented” (p. 26) “apparent lack of commitment to a response to antimicrobial resistance in Australia to date is of significant concern” (p. 27) “from the evidence received, it is clear that addressing only part of the antibiotic use is not a sufficiently comprehensive approach” (p. 27) “significant failures and many lost opportunities since JETACAR reported” (p. 48)	Not indicated	In this report, the evaluation is referred to as an inquiry. The committee conducting the evaluation developed a set of recommendations arising from their inquiry
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission	Overall good progress made	Agencies made good progress. Some actions are long-term therefore in progress rather than complete. Some areas for concern.	Not indicated	None
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts	The original report was tabled in July 1996 and this progress report was published in November 1997. In that time several key agencies have expressed their support for the recommendations and their intention to implement them as time and resources permit.	Although some recommendations have been addressed, many other recommendations remain outstanding, particularly in relation to the obvious need for more interpreters who are qualified in Aboriginal languages. Another disappointing omission has been the failure so far to pilot the recommended Aboriginal court	Not indicated	None

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
	<p>Many recommendations, however, remain outstanding.</p> <p>The report made 38 recommendations for legislative and other change. Multiple agencies can be responsible for individual recommendations and thus an exact description of implementation is impossible given the varying responses from each agency. The following is a broad implementation summary of each of the 38 recommendations based on agency responses:</p> <p>Implemented or partly implemented – 6  To be implemented or under consideration – 4  Not implemented/Not likely to be implemented – 14  Unclear/No response for agencies – 14</p> <p>The following recommendations have been implemented or are in the process of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross cultural training sessions for staff from the ODPP and LAQ;</li> <li>- "Trainee police prosecutor's courses will include a component on aboriginal cultural issues" (p. 9);</li> <li>- ODPP to "improve its services to victims of crime particularly in remote and rural areas" (p. 9);</li> <li>- The Evidence Act 1977 is under review by Department of Justice</li> </ul>	<p>liaison officer scheme. While many agencies are constrained by restricted funding, the CJC believes that many of the recommendations could be implemented at a relatively low cost, or by reallocation of existing funding.</p>		
Basil Stafford Inquiry	In part:	It is no longer proposed that the Centre should be closed. Instead, reforms and safeguards have been implemented but it "has not been ignored"	Most staff who were employed before or during the inquiry did	There are recommendations that relate to investigation

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
	<p>The two recommendations pertaining to legislation have not been implemented (ie no change to legislation)</p> <p>The first recommendation (immediate closure of the Centre) has not been implemented.</p> <p>Unclear from the report if recommendations pertaining to Investigation of Misconduct have been implemented</p> <p>Recommendations about staff – attempts made to improve recruitment but needs review.</p> <p>Improvements to ratio but needs to be checked against client needs. Staff appraisal only occurred in part</p> <p>Staff training. First aid training recommendation has been implemented. Training re hygiene implemented but needs to be ongoing. Ensure residential care workers are better equipped to carry out their work for the benefit of clients – unclear if met based on information in report but I think not.</p> <p>Improvement in medical services (two recommendations)</p> <p>Two recommendations regarding advocacy have been implemented</p> <p>The authors note that 3 recommendations were already implemented prior to the review</p>	<p>with measures taken to improve the culture of the Centre (measures implemented are noted on p9). The closure issue was the topic of a parliamentary debate and “requires close scrutiny” (p. 7). Number of clients did reduce from 122 to 69, with plans for more to be relocated</p> <p>“current departmental initiatives are director towards (deinstitutionalisation)....at the same time, there appears to be considerable respect for the views of some parents who prefer their relatives to remain at the Centre” (p. 7)</p> <p>Authors note that although recommendation to improve staff/client ratio has been implemented, the clients remaining at the Centre have higher needs than those that have been relocated.</p> <p>Authors recommend further investigation into ratios</p>	<p>not respond to the survey and “this is a serious loss for our review” (p. 4)</p>	<p>of misconduct by the Dept etc (eg external organisations).</p> <p>However, under the heading of Investigation of Misconduct recommendation, the review refers to initiatives taken to improve reporting and investigation of misconduct (eg by staff and centre) and barriers to such. Most of the information seems to be different to the idea of external bodies investigating allegations of misconduct that have occurred.</p> <p>Evaluation does not clearly state – recommendation X was implemented. Relies on % of survey responses and lot and some comments from survey. Talks about what has happened since the inquiry and also what still needs to happen.</p>

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)	Total of 125 recommendations. There has been substantial reform, and the bulk of recommendations implemented in full or part. Substantial movement towards the model set out by the Inquiry. Several outstanding issues particularly in community policing and related personnel and management changes.	QPS is now a more open, accountable and professional organisation (5 years from the Inquiry).	Impact of some reforms will only become apparent in the long term.	
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)	Not indicated	There have been few changes to how the QPS uses, manages and supports Indigenous people in policing roles. The total number of Indigenous people in policing roles has decreased.	Low response rate to online survey. Unable to visit all Indigenous communities under review.	None
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system	Good progress has been made. 17 fully implemented, 4 partially implemented, 6 rejected or not yet implemented. Police in particular made inroads with reforms. Office of Director of Public Prosecutions made some inroads.	Not indicated	The authors note that some changes are recent and may take time to show effect. Due to resource limitations, focused consultations mostly in South East Queensland.	None
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence (The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report)	Not relevant – the report is a pilot evaluation trailing the viability of implementing the recommendations and trailing alternative methods of implementing specific recommendation elements. The trial was conducted across five sites covering a range of policing contexts.	The positive impact of the recommendations is still unlikely, on its own, to tackle sufficiently fairness and public confidence in stops and searches. Overall, it is clear that the recommendations of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, on their own, are “unlikely to produce sufficiently positive outcomes in relation to fairness and community confidence in stops and searches” (p. 12)	Not indicated	This report is a six month pilot evaluation of changes recommended to police ‘stops and searches’ processes arising from the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report. It does not report on implementation of

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				recommendations outside the pilot study.
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 finalised</li> <li>• 12 progressing towards finalisation</li> <li>• 1 not able to be addressed</li> <li>• 6 no longer relevant</li> </ul>	Good progress has been made.	Only discussed recommendations with WAPOL, despite some responsibilities being shared with other agencies. New legislation enabling WAPOL to seize cars has significantly impact on WAPOL's property management workload.	None
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians	<p>Progress was made but much work remains to be done on both sets of recommendations.</p> <p><b>Commonwealth Govt on Lost Innocents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonwealth government took action on about 2/3 of the recommendations; some were rejected on the grounds that the govt would take alternative course of action.</li> <li>• Still a substantial need for funding for former child migrants to access specialist services, and to maintain links with overseas agencies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Commonwealth Govt on Forgotten Australians</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some areas of improvement, but implementation has been poor, particularly in areas requiring Commonwealth govt to recognise historical truths and to give a</li> </ul>	Some recommendations need to be revised to achieve the desired outcomes.	Not indicated	None

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
	<p>national response that delivers practical services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of 39 recommendations, govt rejected over half. Some explicitly and some on the basis that responsibility lies with the States or other agency. Some responses pointed to sufficient existing processes, some recommendations were just not acted upon. some involved a commitment to minor action.</li> </ul> <p><b>State governments action across both inquiries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States have sought to implement some recommendations, but greater action required. States are also underfunding services for care leavers</li> <li>Implementation inconsistent across States, leading to inequities faced by care leavers</li> </ul> <p><b>Churches and religious agencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor acknowledgement of issues and absence of action</li> </ul>			
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	<p>110 recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>98 implemented</li> <li>11 partially implemented</li> <li>1 not implemented</li> </ul> <p>(Not implemented:</p> <p><b>"Recommendation 5.18 That the DCS prepare and promulgate a specific policy outlining the requirements for producing and approving ministerial correspondence and briefing material." (p. 18)</b></p>	<p>Many of the CMC's recommendations have been implemented through policies instituted by the DCS or by amendments to the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>There is more work to be done to keep pace with community expectations about how Queensland's child protection system should operate.</p> <p>"Full implementation of the recommendations will take time, and there are some obstacles still</p>	Not indicated	None

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
	The January 2006 progress report from DCS reported that a specific policy outlining the requirements for producing and approving ministerial correspondence and briefing material had been implemented. However the document does not establish clear lines of accountability for the preparation of ministerial correspondence as we recommended.)	to be overcome." (p. vii) "CMC has continued to receive a few complaints about failures by the DCS to respond to children in need of protection," (p. vii) and it has "seen evidence to support some of these allegations. However, these appear to be isolated instances, and CMC reports it has no reason to believe that the complaints indicate any ongoing systemic problems" (p. vii) "The successful implementation of some recommendations is often interlinked, so difficulty in implementing one recommendation may hinder the implementation of several others (For example, some of the recommendations depended on the existence of independent community-based Indigenous organisations operating around the state.)" (p. 3)		
QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and review practices, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 implemented, including all related to Taser policy and training</li> <li>• 3 continuing progress, relating to monitoring and continuous improvement processes</li> </ul>	Good progress, but some areas of concern still remain (eg vulnerable groups; multiple Taser discharges)	Due to time and resource constraints, did not examine all possible sources of information eg CCTV footage or interviews with subjects. Could be inaccuracies and incompleteness in the existing data that was analysed. May be inaccuracies in the data downloaded from Tasers.	See Appendix 1 (p.105) for details about which information sources were used to address which evaluation questions.

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
			Incompetence or insufficient detail in some reports made it difficult to assess incidents reviewed Inaccuracies in some cases relating to whether officers had completed Taser training. Relying on information in a complaint file does not enable a detailed understanding of the nature of a complaint, and the files only contain a subjective account of an event.	
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland	Notable progress was made in the year following the tabling of the report in Parliament and the progress report. Thirteen of the 22 recommendations could be considered as substantially implemented. The "implementation of several other recommendations is at an early stage." (p. 38)	Not indicated	Not indicated	
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)	The audit concluded that 8 of the 9 resolutions arising from the review have been partly or fully implemented	The audit report contains one recommendation (developed by the auditors) aimed at improving the measurement and reporting of dept of Parliamentary Services service levels. The auditors also identified some aspects of the	Not indicated	A review was conducted and the reviewers made recommendations. Parliament then developed resolutions,



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		administration of Parliament that would benefit from further strengthening		which were implemented. The auditors comment on the review, the recommendations and the resolutions.
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	31 recommendations • 17 on-track • 14 implemented	The "Audit is confident that the recommendations are being implemented with a view to creating lasting change. "(p. 22) "ADFA has made significant progress in implementing the Review's recommendations" (p. 7) , but the Audit reports that "it is premature to make a definitive assessment of the success of implementation or the achievement of outcomes" (p. 16) (given ADF is in the process of cultural change and cultural change takes time). RIT has "vigorously pursued the reform agenda and there has been significant progress on the implementation of the recommendations (p. 21) , but the Audit notes "if the RIT remains the main driver of implementation and ADFA does not take active ownership, the change process could falter and fade." (p. 22)	The Audit team was the same as the Review team and, "given their role in the Review and in the generation of recommendations" (p. 5) , acknowledged the inherent risks of conducting the Audit (they looked at the advantages and disadvantages and, "on balance, the advantages were assessed to outweighed the risks)" (p. 5). "As part of its methodology the Audit requested to conduct interviews and focus groups with ADFA staff." (p. 1) Due to the busy time of year there were "some communication issues	None

Name of inquiry	Extent of the implementation of recommendations	Success of the implementation of recommendations	Limitations of the evaluation	Reviewer's comments
			which impacted on the Audit team's access to staff and undergraduates" (p. 1) (issues were resolved). The Unacceptable Behaviour Survey was revised in 2012- the results of the survey in 2012 are not comparable to those of the results of the 2011 Review.	
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991	Total of 339 recommendations. According to Victorian Govt depts self-assessments: - 40% of recommendations have been fully implemented - 32% partially implemented - 21% not relevant or not responsibility of Vic govt, - 7% no progress. (v1s7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authors conclude that despite considerable effort, no change in the number of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system, and little change in the underlying factors. (v1s2)</li> <li>• Significant change is needed if the recommendations are to achieve their desired outcomes in Victoria. (v1s1)</li> <li>• Victorian govt actively addressed the underlying influences that lead to Indigenous people's coming into contact with the criminal justice system (eg education, employment etc) (v1s1)</li> <li>• However, there is a shortfall in the provision of basic human rights and social justice principles. (v1s1)</li> </ul>	Not a wholly independent review: most of the material came from govt depts and agencies, as were the self-assessments. The review team had neither the time nor capacity to check those reports. (s1v7) The Review decided to prioritise recommendations due to limited resources and the complexity of the issues. Closer attention was paid to those seen as top priority. (v1s3)	None

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			<p>Early on there were misunderstandings about the nature of the Review, so a comprehensive communication strategy was developed. (v1s3)</p> <p>Inadequacy of statistical data in some areas of govt limited the monitoring of progress on a number of Recs. (v1s3)</p> <p>Statistical info complements self-assessment reports and community responses, but errors can occur in reporting/processing, leading to inaccurate interpretations. Also census data doesn't accurately reflect the true number of Aboriginal people in Australia. (v1s3)</p> <p>Consultation with some key stakeholders didn't occur due to the timeframe. (v1s3)</p>	

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Working Group on Elder Abuse	Significant progress has been made, particularly in the health sector where structures dedicated to reporting and managing elder abuse are in place.  Progress least evident in the area of financial abuse which is a complex, multi-agency issue.	Not indicated	Not indicated	None

**Table 6. Barriers and facilitators to implementation and relationships between these**

Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
1999 Joint Expert Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance (JETACAR)	Not indicated	Disbanding implementation and advisory committees Creating a new committee that only encompassed human health and not animal health (only half the issue) Lack of a body to coordinate consistent, timely, comprehensive surveillance across both human and animal health and imported products. Lack of integration between regulations relating the use of antimicrobials by humans and animals Lack of focus in medical and vet curricula and ongoing education Lack of centrally coordinate research facility or agenda Lack of epidemiological information about AMR trends	Disbanding of committees impacted the coordination of response to recommendations
2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission	Not indicated	Some timeframes were overly optimistic, underestimating the complexity of tasks Some recommendations are 'inextricably bound up' with the Government's broader emergency management reforms, therefore delays have occurred Examples: Delays in funding for a National Fire Danger Rating have affected implementation Establishing Neighbourhood Safe Places difficult due to the challenge of finding suitable locations that meet the stringent requirements for NFPs No community fire refuge has been designated due to reported complexity of building standards etc	Not indicated
Aboriginal Witnesses in Queensland's Criminal Courts	Not indicated	The "CJC had recommended that the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee (AJAC) would be the most appropriate body to undertake a range of tasks. Since the report was tabled, AJAC has been disbanded and its functions have been absorbed into the Indigenous Advisory Council. There has been no indication from the Government about which body would be the most appropriate to oversee the implementation of the recommendations." (p. 9)	Not indicated
Basil Stafford Inquiry	Not indicated	Changing political parties, as well as public opinion, resulted in the Centre not closing Heavy workload for managers	Not indicated

Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
		<p>High staff client ratio</p> <p>Inadequate meetings between staff and supervisors was barrier to monitoring trainees</p> <p>Lack of formal qualifications obtained by residential care officers</p> <p>Dissatisfaction among staff with courses available</p> <p>Lack of opportunities for professional development</p>	
<p>Commission of Inquiry into Possible Illegal Activities and Associated Police Misconduct (Fitzgerald Inquiry)</p>	<p>Strong public and govt support for reform.</p> <p>Substantial change in senior management following the Fitzgerald inquiry.</p> <p>Many serving members acknowledged the need for change.</p>	<p>QPS a large, complex organisation .</p> <p>Resistant to external influences; a military-style structure of conformity rather than change and innovation.</p> <p>Magnitude and diversity of reforms.</p> <p>Perception in QPS that the reforms were punitive and imposed from outside.</p> <p>Budgetary constraints.</p> <p>There was a political imperative to reform the QPS, and the inquiry was overly optimistic. These led to a rapid pace of change. Speed led to some projects not being systematically planned.</p> <p>Other reforms also taking place.</p> <p>Many senior officers fired or resigned, leaving poor morale; the nature of the change not universally accepted.</p> <p>Continuing daily demands.</p> <p>Unresolved negotiations over industrial issues blocked change</p> <p>Some initiatives hampered by government policy (eg allowed mix of personnel).</p> <p><b>QPS Management of Implementation:</b></p> <p>Early patchy communication (including lack of feedback) about changes made many feel that it was tokenistic. Level of knowledge was subsequently widely varied across the QPS.</p> <p>Inadequate support for staff fearing for their job or career prospects.</p> <p>Consultation seen as not genuine, with little involvement of the 'rank and file'.</p> <p>Problems with internal management of the implementation eg lack of necessary expertise, called away to operational demands.</p> <p>Internal monitoring was a checklist of which recommendations implemented – no attempt to explore whether the underlying problems had been addressed.</p>	<p>Size of the organisation presented communication difficulties.</p> <p>Poor morale made it difficult to ensure effective communication.</p> <p>Poor communication and sell of the reforms led to misunderstanding, rumours and suspicion.</p>

Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
		Incomplete implementation plans and lack of consultation.	
Inquiry into policing into Indigenous communities (2007-2009)	Not indicated	Not indicated	Not indicated
Inquiry into the handling of sexual offences by the criminal justice system	Not indicated	More time needed ODPP undergone several internal reviews since the inquiry report, and has been in a constant state of change in recent years. Some responses from QPS and ODPP were conflicting, suggesting they need to agree on responsibilities.	Not indicated
Inquiry into the Matters Arising from the Death of Stephen Lawrence (The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report)	Not indicated	Difficulties in developing definitions to “cover the range and variation of stop encounters” (p. 47)  “The attempt to create recording rules that balanced the recording requirements of the recommendations with operational practicalities was not entirely successful” (p. 47)  The requirement to record in ‘fleeting’ cases “was more likely to be seen as an intrusion on their own time, but also on that of the person stopped many officers used their discretion to selectively record.” (p. 47)  “There was a tension between the provision of information for statistical monitoring purposes and as a basis for accountability, either to the person stopped or to a supervising.” (p. 47)  “There was wide variety in the quality of written explanations for the reason and outcome of stops” (p. 47) Difficulties recording ethnic origin	Not indicated

Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
Joint Inquiry by Western Australia Police and the Corruption and Crime Commission into Property Management Practices in Western Australia Police	Not indicated	<p>Couldn't improve the Incident Management System in full because required resources proved to be prohibitive.</p> <p>Areas of least success are where approaches to the DPP or AG were required. WAPOL acted on them, but no changes made.</p> <p>Review of long held items required more time.</p>	Not indicated
Lost Innocents and Forgotten Australians	Not indicated	<p>Refusal to implement</p> <p>Failure to implement</p> <p>Partial implementation</p> <p>Changing circumstances</p>	Not indicated
Protecting Children: An Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Foster Care (January 2004)	<p>QLD Govt engaged a consultant to advise on how best to implement recommendations.</p> <p>Consultant set out a plan of action in a document (name included in 'Papers cited or referenced' section).</p> <p>January 2006 CMC received the <i>Two year report into the progress in reforming the Queensland child protection system</i>, prepared by the Department of Child Safety (DCS).</p>	<p>"There are not yet sufficient community-based Indigenous organisations that can provide effective services to children at risk or to foster carers." (p. vii)</p> <p>"The DCS also has problems in recruiting and retaining staff, particularly in remote areas, and this compounds the difficulty of ensuring that their workforce is well trained, committed and experienced." (p. 7)</p> <p>"Ensuring that staff comply with legislation and policy becomes very hard when there is a high staff turnover and difficulties in filling vacancies." (p. 3)</p> <p>Recommendations to be implemented in stages (as set out in Blueprint plan) because it was "necessary to achieve certain reforms before proceeding with further changes." (p. 1)</p>	
QPS–CMC review of Taser policy, training, and monitoring and	Not indicated	<p>One recommendation was reliant on the release of a Review of the National Guidelines on the Use of Force, by another agency.</p> <p>6-month trials of recording devices had to be extended because of low Taser deployment numbers.</p>	Not indicated



Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
review practices, 2009		A research collaboration between QPS and the CMC could not take place due to the CMC undertaking this evaluation.	
Report on Police Watchhouses in Queensland	Not indicated	Not indicated	Not indicated
Review by the Parliamentary Service Commission of Aspects of the Administration of the Parliament (PSC Review)	Quick appointment of Dept of Parliamentary Services Secretary to “champion the initiative” (the amalgamation of 3 parliamentary depts.) Special project team was established to further the proposal and implement the change managements process for the restructure of the dept of parliamentary services The establishment of the statutory office of the Parliamentary Librarian as strengthened the independence of the role (note that establishing this office was a parliamentary resolution that was different to the recommendation arising from the review)	The auditors found that there was no formal consolidated implementation plan or strategy for the implementation of the resolutions (a factor that the auditors consider important in the successful implementation) Responsibility for the oversights of the project was not specifically allocated to particular individual or a joint implementation team (as was recommended) The dept of parliamentary services cited a shortage of resources to explain why there was no implementation plan Allowing parliamentary departments to choose which financial management systems they used and as a result differing systems were selected. This has not provided a foundation for the depts. To efficiently move toward a shared services centre in the future. Delayed appointment of the Librarian is noted when the auditors stated that one of the resolutions has not been implemented	Lack of resources was given as the reason (by govt members, not by auditors) for a lack of implementation plan
Review into the Treatment of Women at the Australian Defence Force Academy	The implementation of recommendations of the ADFA Report is managed by the Australian Defence College (ADC) Reviews Implementation Team (RIT) in collaboration with ADC and ADFA senior leadership. The RIT works	“The initial duration of the RIT was until the end of June 2013. However, it took some time to staff the RIT, and a considerable period of time was lost due to the staff ‘chill’ and the lack of response to a call for expressions of interest. The RIT was only fully staffed from February 2012.” (p. 18)  “Towards the end of 2012 the RIT and COMDT became concerned about the timeframe and ongoing resourcing of the RIT. An Agendum Paper was tabled at	Not indicated

Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
	<p>closely with ADFA to support the implementation of recommendations. "The RIT meets with the COMDT weekly to provide a written report to COMADC. The Vice Chief of Defence Force is then briefed on key issues arising. On a six monthly basis the COMDT briefs the ADFA working group, which is a subset of the ADC Advisory Board. The COMDT also briefs the Chiefs of Service Committee every four months." (p. 17)</p>	<p>the COSC meeting in December 2012 to this effect. COSC agreed to continue to resource the RIT at current levels until the end of 2014." (p. 18)</p>	
Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 1991	Not indicated	Not indicated	Not indicated
Working Group on Elder Abuse	<p>The establishment of dedicated implementation structures critical to success. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elder Abuse National Implementation Group had 17 members from various sectors. Particular strengths were its composition and wide ranging membership, and personal commitment of individual members.</li> <li>An Office for Older People</li> <li>Area Steering Groups</li> <li>Dedicated Elder Abuse Officers</li> </ul>	<p>Recommendations requiring a multi-agency approach were more challenging. The health sector was undergoing a major program of change and restructure. Difficult to ensure that agencies outside the health sector prioritise elder abuse. Some confusion about agencies' roles. Need protocols to guide interagency processes eg streamlining referral pathways for older people. Stronger commitment at the individual level than the organisation level. Barriers to interagency engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting our Future not enshrined in Government policy or legislation. Agencies therefore have discretion over the priority they give to elder abuse. Progress has relied on commitment of individual organisations.</li> <li>Responsibility spread across many organisation with no ownership for progressing recommendation.</li> </ul> <p>"Lapse of time between the recommendations and their implementation" (p. 32), and changing health structures, led to variations in how the recs ended up being implemented.</p>	Not indicated

Name of inquiry	Factors facilitating implementations	Barriers to implementations	Relationships between any facilitators/barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Case Workers to deliver elder abuse services</li> </ul>	Senior Case Worker positions not fully integrated with aged care services, not enough understanding of their role	