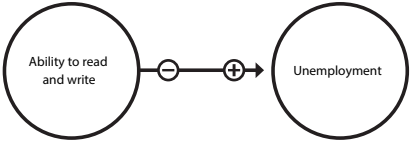System map

Supporting Justice

Version 14| 24.10.2019

This map shows the complex dynamics of working with a person with disability in the criminal justice system in Victoria.

In this map, 'person' or 'person with a disability' is used to refer to people who, because of their disability, illness or impairment, are at risk of becoming entrenched in cycles of disadvantage by a criminal justice system that does not adequately support them or respect their rights. We acknowledge that people with cognitive or neurological disability and people experiencing mental ill-health or distress are particularly at risk.

How to read this map
This map shows causal relationships in the current system; it doesn't show steps in a process.

The large circles on the map represent factors in the system. Factors, such as 'ability to read and write' or 'unemployment', have influence over other factors. This influence is shown by the arrows.

The ⊕ and ⊖ symbols should be read as 'more (likelihood) of factor' and 'less (likelihood) of factor', respectively. For example:

Ability to read and write ⊕——●——⊖ Unemployment

This should be read as "less ability to read and write leads to more likelihood of unemployment."

Key

⊕ More of factor
⊖ Less of factor

● Police
● Support services
● Courts
● Clinical assessment and treatment
● Corrections
● Policy
● Diagnosis
● Stigma and discrimination
● Criminal justice system workers

Centre for Innovative Justice

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Gender discrimination · Systemic racism · Stigmatisation of justice-involved individuals · Intergenerational trauma · Contact with child protection services · Time spent in out of home care · Trust in police · Bail · LGBTIQ discrimination · Regional and post-code discrimination · Overloaded court system · Recording and sharing information about a person's disability support needs · Experience of violence and abuse (including family violence) · Early disengagement or exclusion from schooling · Contact with police · Person is charged · Contact with Courts · Person breaches orders · Availability of court based support services · Prevalence of self-representation · Negative self image or identity · Ability to read and write · Negative peer association · Police inaction, misidentification or other inappropriate response · Person is cautioned or recommended for diversion · Referral to support service · Person's ability to follow an order · Burden on judicial official to assess person's condition and needs · Incidents of antisocial or violent behavior · Homelessness · Unemployment · Fines accrued · Referral to therapeutic court (eg ARC or Drug Court) · Delay · Awareness of Judicial Officers of accused's capacity · Substance abuse · Financial stress · Recidivism · Punitive attitudes towards crime · Mental ill-health · Remand · Community Corrections Order with Justice Plan or Disability Services · Targeted and well-resourced post-release support · Community Correction Order without appropriate supports or justice plan · Custodial sentence · Volume of prisoners with disability · Disability awareness among workers · Use of referral and support pathways for person with disability · Perception that substance abuse has led to disability · Risk posed to other residents in disability accommodation · Proactive worker · Workers knowing what funding or support is available · Person feels vulnerable and unsupported in custody · Person with disability refused supports or exp. market failure · Funding available for clinical assessment and pre-sentence reports · Restrictive responses by prison officers to person's behaviour · Disclosure of justice involvement to support services · Disability services available in custody · Prohibitive costs of assessment and reports · Not receiving supports when they are needed · Receiving the right supports at right time · Involuntary hospital admission · Negative experience with workers · Number of suitable providers · Waiting lists for support services · Diagnosis · Reports available on disability support needs (incl. pre-sentence) · Staff turnover · Frustrated workers · Overloaded service system · Available public, affordable or supported accommodation and housing · Poor service response to dual disability or complex needs · Demand on system workers · Positive relationships from people with disability and workers · Funding for support services (incl. NDIS and DHHS) · Discrimination against person with disability · Disclosure of disability to CJS workers · Trauma informed responses · Service providers struggle to support person with complex needs · Appropriate response from worker · Recognition of the signs of disability · Funding for disability and healthcare in prison · Complexity of health and disability service system · Reactive criminal justice policy · State and federal disagreement around funding · Funding models that do not respond to dual disability or complex needs · Funding and policy changes