



ENHANCING SAFETY:

Family Violence Action Plan for the Victorian Corrections system 2018

VICTORIA
State
Government

Justice
and Regulation

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Purpose

Enhancing Safety: Family Violence Action Plan for the Victorian Corrections system 2018 (the Action Plan) is the first action plan that has been developed to outline the initiatives and programs that will be delivered within the Victorian corrections system in support of *Enhancing Safety: Family Violence Strategy for the Victorian Corrections system 2018–2021* (the Strategy). This document will be reviewed on an annual basis to reflect new areas of focus and subsequent initiatives developed over the four year period of the Strategy.

LANGUAGE IN THIS ACTION PLAN

Family violence

Family violence is defined in section 5 of the Victorian *Family Violence Protection Act 2008*. It involves coercive and abusive behaviours by a perpetrator that are designed to intimidate, humiliate, undermine and isolate, resulting in fear and insecurity. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and emotional violence, and economic abuse and control. The act defines family broadly to include intimate partners, ex-partners, parents, children, siblings or extended family. This definition encompasses the variety of relationships and structures that can make up family units and kinship networks, and the range of ways family violence can be experienced, including through family-like or carer relationships and other interpersonal relationships, and across all genders and sexualities.

Under the Act, family violence also includes behaviour that causes a child to experience, witness or be exposed to the effects of family violence.

Family violence is more broadly defined for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal people as ‘an issue focused around a wide range of physical, emotional, sexual, social, spiritual, cultural, psychological and economic abuses that occur within families, intimate relationships, extended families, kinship networks and communities’ (Department of Victorian Communities, 2003).

Family violence can also be experienced differently by culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities. Social isolation and cultural attitudes can facilitate family violence, and particular forms of family violence—such as forced marriage and dowry-related abuse—can be experienced in some CALD communities (State of Victoria, 2016).

Victim survivors and perpetrators

The term victim survivor has the same meaning as a ‘primary person’ as defined in the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008*. It is used to describe people who have experienced family violence, or are at risk of being subjected to family violence. We recognise that not every person who has experienced or is experiencing family violence identifies with this term. Family violence is only one part of a victim survivor’s life and it does not define who they are. Our use of this term acknowledges the strength and resilience shown by victim survivors who have experienced or currently live with family violence. Other terms that are used in the literature and practice to describe people who have experienced family violence include victim and affected family member.

The term perpetrator is used to describe people who use family violence, whether or not they have been convicted of a family violence offence. A person who has used family violence may be subject to a police report and/or a civil notice or order to prohibit family violence, such as a family violence safety notice or family violence intervention order, in which they may be referred to as a ‘perpetrator’, ‘respondent’ or ‘other party’.

Corrections Victoria recognises that the majority of victim survivors of family violence are female, and the majority of perpetrators are male, but that men may also be victim survivors and women may also be perpetrators. Where possible, this strategy uses gender-neutral language to refer to victim survivors and perpetrators.

Prisoners and offenders

The term prisoner is used to describe people who are held in corrective services custody, whether sentenced or unsentenced (also referred to as remand).

The term offender is used to describe persons who are being managed by Community Correctional Services, including prisoners released onto parole and offenders subject to a supervised court order or reparation order.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Corrections Victoria uses the term Aboriginal to refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The terms 'Koori', 'Koorie' and 'Indigenous' are retained in the names of programs and initiatives and, unless noted otherwise, are inclusive of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Scope

This document includes programs and initiatives that will be delivered by Corrections Victoria and the Regional Services Network. Programs and initiatives delivered in the privately operated prisons will align with the intent of the Strategy, but may not be identical with what is outlined in this Action Plan. The delivery of programs and initiatives across the whole correctional system by Corrections Victoria will be monitored centrally through quarterly reporting, while the delivery of programs and initiatives locally by the Regional Services Network is monitored via region-specific business plans.

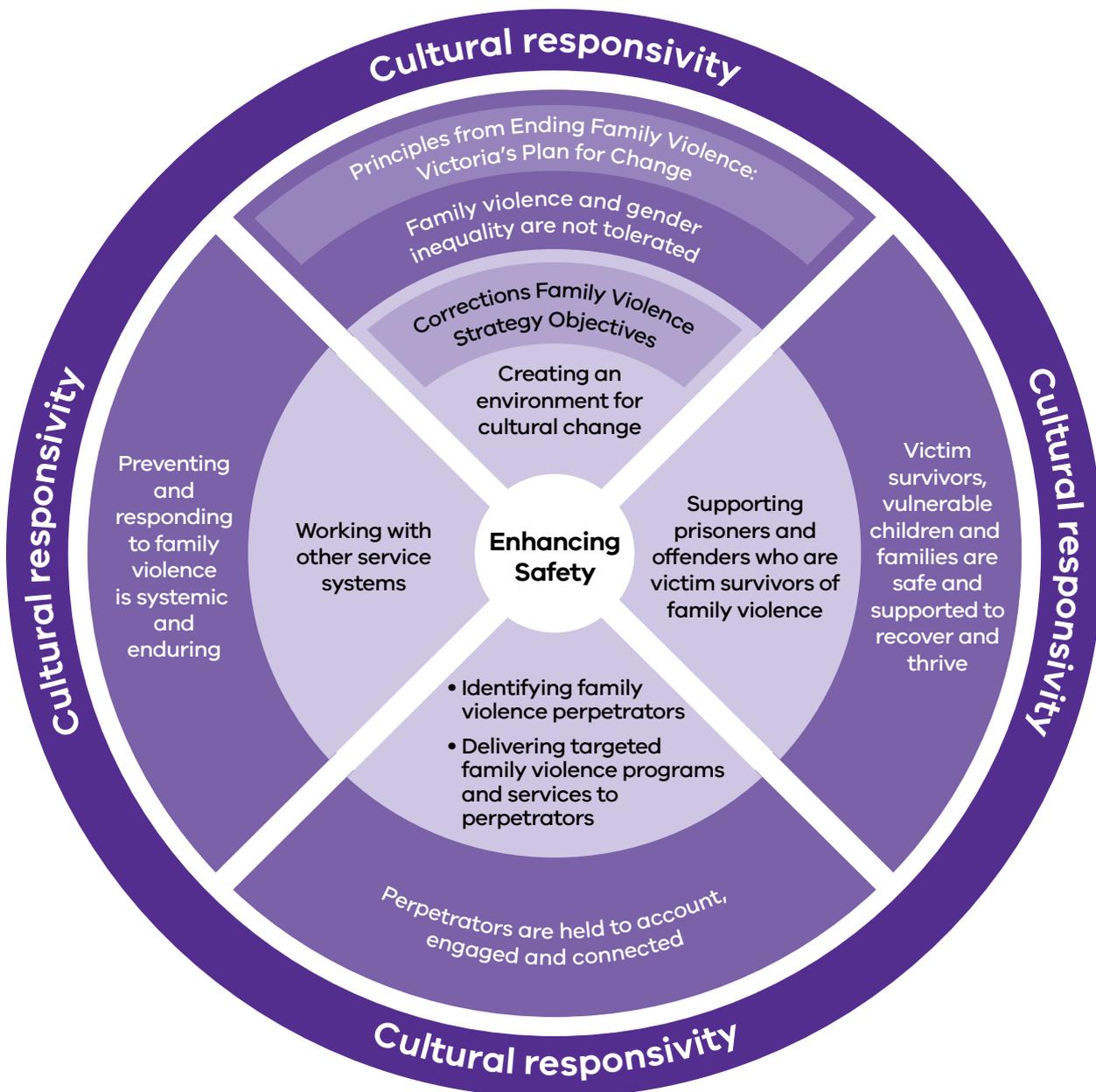
In addition to the programs and initiatives listed in this Action Plan, the Regional Services Network delivers a number of local initiatives such as:

- funding local non-government organisations for activities that align with departmental priorities such as family violence
- developing and maintaining links with community agencies that deal with family violence
- participating in Regional Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committees that facilitate relationships between Community Correctional Services and Aboriginal communities and service providers.

Principles and objectives of the Strategy

This programs and initiatives included in this Action Plan are aligned to the principles and objectives of the Strategy, as outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Family violence strategy principles and objectives



PRINCIPLE 1

Family violence and gender inequality are not tolerated

The Strategy and Action Plan supports the delivery of *Safe and Strong* and *Free from violence* and includes a number of initiatives that focus on raising awareness of family violence and improving gender equality.

A summary of the programs and initiatives being implemented in this Action Plan that are aligned to this principle are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Programs and initiatives to raise awareness of family violence and improve gender equality

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Respectful Relationships program (pilot)</p> <p>The Respectful Relationships program is a psycho-education program to assist prisoners to understand what a respectful relationship is and to develop strategies to enhance respectful relationships.</p> <p>The program seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce participants to the concept of healthy, respectful relationships • assist participants to develop strategies to enhance healthy relationships • facilitate awareness of behaviours that constitute family violence • enable prisoners with a relevant family violence issue to be identified • facilitate further engagement with more intensive offending behaviour programs. <p>An adaptation of the Respectful Relationships program will be piloted with CALD prisoners, in addition to the mainstream program.</p>	<p>Male and female prisoners</p>	<p>Principle 3</p>
<p>Parenting responses</p> <p>The Royal Commission into Family Violence highlighted that parenting can be a strong internal motivator for perpetrators and that Men’s Behaviour Change Programs (MBCPs) often only minimally address fathering issues. Programs to address parenting skills are being developed as part of Corrections Victoria’s wider program suite. Parenting programs contribute to addressing family violence among perpetrators by working with participants to understand and learn healthy parenting strategies and child-parent interactions, which in turn build stronger families and minimise risks of family violence.</p>	<p>Prisoners and offenders</p>	<p>Principle 3</p>

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Cultural Change in Prisons Grants</p> <p>To encourage innovation at a local level, grants have been provided to all prisons (including privately operated prisons) to implement site-specific projects focused on increasing family violence awareness and driving cultural change.</p> <p>Examples of the initiatives to be implemented in prisons include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staff training in family violence awareness, and in how to work with prisoners who use family violence • presentations, education sessions and events to raise awareness of family violence among prisoners • projects to produce artwork that relates to family violence • prison industries production of equipment for women's refuges. 	<p>Prisoners and employees at all prisons</p>	<p>Principle 4</p>
<p>Survey of prisoners' experiences of, and attitudes towards, family violence</p> <p>The survey will utilise questions from existing community surveys and prison-specific questions. It will be conducted on a biennial basis and will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimate the prevalence of family violence victim survivors and perpetrators among prisoners in a manner that is consistent with similar surveys conducted in the community • understand prisoners' attitudes towards family violence in a manner that is consistent with similar surveys conducted in the community • understand access to and uptake of prison based services by both perpetrators and victim survivors • understand prisoners' support (or otherwise) for correctional responses to family violence • measure movements in prisoner populations' experiences and/or attitudes over time • compare prisoners' attitudes and experiences with the broader community (by using standardised questions included in the national study of family violence attitudes). 	<p>All prisoners</p>	<p>Principle 4</p>
<p>Family violence awareness raising</p> <p>Posters and information about family violence displayed in the foyers of Community Correctional Services offices and prison visit centres and reception areas, including targeted communications for Aboriginal prisoners and offenders.</p>	<p>Prisoners and offenders and their families</p>	

PRINCIPLE 2

Victim survivors, vulnerable children and families are safe and supported to recover and thrive

The Strategy and Action Plan includes a number of initiatives that focus on supporting victim survivors of family violence, including children and families, to recover and thrive. Many of these initiatives continue work undertaken to respond to the Royal Commission recommendations and as part of the *Family Violence Service Reform Strategy 2015-16*.

Kaka Wangity Wangin-Mirrie – Aboriginal Cultural Programs Suite

The *Kaka Wangity Wangin-Mirrie – Aboriginal Cultural Programs Suite* is an initiative under the Aboriginal Social and Emotional Wellbeing Plan and is a series of programs delivered in prisons and Community Correctional Services by Aboriginal Community Controlled and Not-For-Profit Organisations. The delivery of the programs commenced in February 2017 and will continue until 31 December 2019. The holistic programs address five priority areas—cultural strengthening, family violence, healing, parenting and women’s programs. These programs provide referral pathways to culturally safe family violence specific service providers and provide cultural support for all family violence programs and services delivered in the Victorian corrections system.

Further detail on the *Kaka Wangity Wangin-Mirrie – Aboriginal Cultural Programs Suite* can be found on the Corrections Victoria public website – www.corrections.vic.gov.au.

A summary of the programs and initiatives being implemented in this Action Plan that are aligned to this principle are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Programs and initiatives to support victim survivors

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Family violence recovery programs</p> <p>Family violence recovery programs are psycho-educational group programs for women who have experienced family violence prior to coming into contact with the corrections system. The programs aim to raise awareness about family violence issues and provide information regarding a range of support services. The programs assist women to identify family violence and the impact it can have, or has had, on their lives.</p> <p>The programs cover topics that support recovery from the family violence experience, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building relationships with children and other family members • self-empowerment • building self-confidence and self-esteem. <p>Current family violence recovery programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of the Dark • Beyond the Violence (pilot). 	Female prisoners and offenders	Principle 1
<p>Specialist Trauma Counselling</p> <p>Victim survivors of family violence often experience complex and multiple types of trauma, including that associated with sexual assault and violence. Addressing trauma associated with victimisation assists women in their effective reintegration into the community and in re-establishing control over their lives. Specialist Trauma Counselling focuses on helping women to recover from sexual assault within the context of family violence, including:</p>	Female prisoners and offenders	

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Specialist Trauma Counselling (cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing symptoms trauma recovery empowerment programs physical therapies. <p>This service is available to all women in prison, and within 12 months of release from prison (sentenced or remand), and women in Community Correctional Services.</p>		
<p>Family Safety Contact Support Service</p> <p>In accordance with internationally recognised best practice for the delivery of family violence perpetrator interventions, ChangeAbout is accompanied by concurrent family safety planning and a support service offered to current and previous partners of program participants, including victim survivors. The Family Safety Contact Support Service is offered and provided through a third party (not the facilitator of the perpetrator intervention). Partners and/or victim survivors consenting to engage in support are contacted at regular intervals throughout the duration of the perpetrator intervention to monitor their safety, wellbeing, and facilitate referrals to ongoing community based supports. Family Safety Contact Support also involves regular contact between support workers or ChangeAbout facilitators to ensure that any emerging or ongoing risks and treatment progress is appropriately incorporated into program content and, where necessary, integrated into Corrections Victoria incident management practices.</p> <p>Further information about ChangeAbout can be found in Table 3 under Principle 3.</p>	Partners and/or victim survivors of participants in ChangeAbout	Principle 3
<p>Aboriginal Prisoner Support Program</p> <p>A need for specialised offender support services has been identified due to the increasing over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in Victorian prisons and the fact that Aboriginal women are substantially more likely to have experienced family violence than non-Aboriginal women.</p> <p>The Prisoner Support Program consists of weekly outreach legal services for Aboriginal women in prison in relation to family violence. This service is proactive and culturally safe and assists women to make choices that will protect their safety and resolve legal issues that are impacting their lives. Djirra provides assistance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victim survivors of family violence through legal advice, referrals, ongoing casework in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intervention orders family law child protection victim survivor's compensation other legal matters arising from family violence. 	Female Aboriginal prisoners	
<p>Review of operational and practice guidelines</p> <p>A review of operational guidelines for prisons is being undertaken to provide guidance to staff when responding to family violence. The review focuses on situations where prisoners have contact with family members in the community, such as when they make telephone calls, send mail and see visitors. The revised guidelines will outline the action that employees should take if they witness or become aware of behaviour that is family violence, when monitoring any of those situations, whether the prisoner is the perpetrator or the victim survivor of family violence.</p> <p>To ensure consistency with the redeveloped Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (see Principle 4), corrections processes and procedures focusing on identifying family violence issues and responding appropriately will be reviewed upon the release of the redeveloped Framework.</p>	Employees in all prisons	Principles 3 and 4

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Women’s System Reform Project</p> <p>The Women’s System Reform Project has been established to consolidate the current work being undertaken by Corrections Victoria relevant to women, and bring together the streams of work and expertise under one project. This project will develop strategies to effectively manage the changing profile and growth in the women’s prison population. This includes future planning around appropriate infrastructure, women’s programs and services as well as an operating model configured to meet the complex needs of the women’s system in Victoria. The impacts of family violence on women prisoners will be considered in all aspects of the project.</p>	<p>Female prisoners</p>	<p>Principles 1, 3 and 4</p>
<p>Parole Suitability Assessments</p> <p>The Royal Commission found that access to safe, stable and affordable housing is central to the wellbeing of victim survivors of family violence and their ability to create a good life for their families. Upon their release from prison, prisoners who are victim survivors of family violence may return to an environment where their safety is at risk. As part of a prisoner’s transition out of prison, Corrections Victoria staff complete Parole Suitability Assessments. Staff consider family violence when providing recommendations regarding housing for those assessments.</p>	<p>Prisoners</p>	
<p>Court Integrated Services Program Remand Outreach Pilot (CROP)</p> <p>Court Services Victoria delivers the CISP (Court Integrated Services Program) Remand Outreach Pilot (CROP) to remand prisoners at the Dame Phyllis Frost Centre (DPFC), Melbourne Assessment Prison (MAP), Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC), Port Phillip Prison and Marngoneet Correctional Centre. CROP workers have established a strong working relationship with Corrections Victoria’s Offender Services Unit (OSU). At DPFC a staff member from the OSU holds the family violence portfolio and works with both remand and sentenced women.</p> <p>Where a prisoner has been identified as a victim survivor of family violence, the CROP staff member will liaise with the OSU to develop adequate safety plans and referrals to family violence service providers. Perpetrators of family violence are also referred to appropriate service providers through CROP.</p> <p>Services utilised by CROP include Safe Steps Family Violence Response Centre and Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria. The CROP staff also have access to housing workers from Women’s Housing who are available four days a week at DPFC.</p>	<p>Remand prisoners</p>	<p>Principle 3</p>
<p>Risk Assessment and Management Panels</p> <p>As part of the Victorian Government’s immediate response to the Royal Commission, roll-out of 18 Risk Assessment and Management Panels (RAMPs) across the state was undertaken. The RAMPs program is a key initiative to improve responses to serious and imminent threats to victim survivors of family violence. Cases referred to RAMPs are assessed by a coordinator on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Community Correctional Services staff participate in local RAMPs, along with Victoria Police, Department of Health and Human Services, and family violence service agencies.</p>	<p>Prisoners and offenders</p>	<p>Principles 3 and 4</p>

PRINCIPLE 3

Perpetrators are held to account, engaged and connected

The Strategy and Action Plan includes a number of initiatives that focus on holding perpetrators to account and engaging them to reduce reoffending. Many of these initiatives continue work undertaken as part of the *Family Violence Service Reform Strategy 2015-16*, while others build upon that work to expand programs to a larger number, or different groups, of perpetrators.

A summary of the programs and initiatives being implemented in this Action Plan that are aligned to this principle are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Programs and initiatives to hold perpetrators to account

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Specialist Family Violence Pathway</p> <p>Within its broader Service Delivery Model, Corrections Victoria operates a Specialist Family Violence Pathway to address family violence perpetration. The Pathway allows the discrete identification of family violence perpetrators, and provides a pathway that targets family violence specific treatment needs. The Specialist Family Violence Pathway extends to perpetrators of family violence who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on remand (unsentenced) • sentenced to a term of imprisonment • subject to a Community Correction Order. <p>The differentiated service response to perpetrators of family violence is shaped by a number of key practice principles, which extend and translate Corrections Victoria's strategic frameworks into an evidence based, targeted, and specialist service response.</p> <p>As family violence does not always result in a criminal offence, and perpetrators of family violence may be in prison for other offences, identifying family violence is complex. Corrections Victoria has adopted criteria for the identification of family violence perpetrators in accordance with the definition of family violence in the <i>Family Violence Protection Act 2008</i>. During their intake process, offenders and prisoners are identified as family violence perpetrators, and therefore suitable for the Specialist Family Violence Pathway, based on these criteria.</p>	Prisoners and offenders	Principle 2
<p>Men's Behaviour Change Programs</p> <p>As part of the Specialist Family Violence Pathway, Corrections Victoria delivers Men's Behaviour Change Programs (MBCPs). The MBCP is a group-based psycho-educational program that aims to improve the safety and welfare of women and children who are suffering from violence in their homes by changing the attitudes and behaviour of men.</p> <p>These programs are compliant with the <i>No to Violence Minimum Standards for Men's Behaviour Change Programs</i>, which are designed to 'ensure that all programs reflect good practice and are safe and effective in working with men who use family violence to change their behaviour' (No to Violence, 2018).</p>	Male prisoners and offenders	Principle 2

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>ChangeAbout</p> <p>As part of the Specialist Family Violence Pathway, Corrections Victoria delivers ChangeAbout to prisoners. The ChangeAbout program is a therapeutic intervention for perpetrators of family violence identified as being at moderate or high risk of reoffending. It seeks to address criminogenic needs related to family violence reoffending.</p> <p>ChangeAbout consists of evidence based modules identified as critical to reducing the risk of family violence. These factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attitudes and beliefs supportive of family violence • emotional abuse and regulation problems • substance abuse • relationship skills. <p>The program aims to reduce recidivism by identifying deficits in these areas and minimising their impact of such, while also focusing effort on developing and strengthening protective factors.</p> <p>The Family Safety Contact Support Service accompanies the delivery of ChangeAbout. Further information on that service can be found in Table 2 under Principle 2.</p>	<p>Male prisoners</p>	<p>Principle 2</p>
<p>Culturally and linguistically diverse perpetrator programs and services</p> <p>The Royal Commission identified that there is a lack of culturally appropriate MBCPs for perpetrators of family violence from CALD communities, particularly for those who do not speak English. Corrections Victoria is developing a number of CALD-specific perpetrator programs and services with specialist community-based providers, to build further capacity within the corrections system to respond to the needs of CALD perpetrators.</p> <p>The response to CALD perpetrators of family violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family violence information sessions • development of resources for CALD perpetrators • piloting the delivery of CALD MBCPs in prison • development of cultural guidelines. 	<p>CALD male offenders</p>	<p>Principle 1 and 2</p>

PRINCIPLE 4

Preventing and responding to family violence is systemic and enduring

The Strategy and Action Plan includes a number of initiatives that focus on embedding appropriate responses to victim survivors and perpetrators of family violence and ensuring that the changes which are introduced are systemic and enduring. Many of these initiatives build on the work undertaken as part of the *Family Violence Service Reform Strategy 2015-16*.

A summary of the programs and initiatives being implemented in this Action Plan that are aligned to this principle are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Programs and initiatives to embed responses to family violence

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Review of family violence victim survivor support programs and services</p> <p>Given the expansion of Out of the Dark and Specialist Trauma Counselling that was undertaken in response to recommendation 184 from the Royal Commission, a review of family violence victim survivor support services will be undertaken. A desktop analysis, literature review and jurisdictional analysis is proposed to determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what programs and services are being offered for family violence victim survivors within Victoria and other jurisdictions • what evidence is there of the effectiveness (or otherwise) of these programs and services • what are the mechanisms of change (program theory) and 'best practice' principles • how do the programs and services offered by Corrections Victoria compare with other jurisdictions and the broader evidence base • what changes (if any) are required to strengthen Corrections Victoria's response to supporting victim survivors of family violence both within prison and under Community Correctional Services supervision • what are the minimum data set requirements to allow Corrections Victoria to evaluate these programs and services in the future. 	Female prisoners and offenders	Principle 2
<p>Identification of opportunities to raise employee capability across the correctional system</p> <p>Corrections Victoria will work with the Family Violence Principal Practitioner to identify opportunities to raise employee capability to enable employees to better understand, initiate and hold conversations about family violence. Methods to be considered include formal training and peer support or advice networks.</p> <p>Corrections Victoria will also raise awareness among employees of family violence-related services which it is appropriate to refer prisoners and offenders who are identified as victim survivors or perpetrators of family violence to.</p>	All employees	Principles 1, 2 and 3

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Employee training and embedding into practice the redeveloped Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (also known as the Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Management Framework or MARAM)</p> <p>Reviews of the Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (also known as the Common Risk Assessment Framework or CRAF) have consistently highlighted the importance of the Framework in building a shared understanding of risk across the system, and identifying gaps and opportunities to redevelop and strengthen the Framework, and further embed it in practice.</p> <p>A redevelopment of the CRAF is currently underway. The new Framework will be comprehensive, set minimum standards and roles and responsibilities for screening, risk identification, assessment and management, information sharing and referral. It will include child-specific risk factors and will reflect the needs of a diverse range of family violence victim survivors, including Aboriginal Victorians and other diverse communities.</p> <p>Corrections Victoria will support the redevelopment of the Framework and provide input on the needs and operating environment of the corrections system to inform the redevelopment work. The corrections system will also support implementation by aligning policies, procedures, practice guidance and tools with the redeveloped Framework. Corrections employees will be in the first tranche of people to receive training about the redeveloped Framework.</p>	<p>All employees</p>	<p>Principles 1, 2 and 3</p>
<p>Employee training in the current Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (also known as the Common Risk Assessment Framework or CRAF)</p> <p>Pending the release of the redeveloped Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework, employees at the Dame Phyllis Frost Centre and Tarrengower Prison, and employees in Community Correctional Services, will continue to be trained in the current Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (also known as the CRAF).</p>	<p>Employees of women's prisons and Community Correctional Services</p>	<p>Principles 1, 2 and 3</p>
<p>Implementation of information sharing scheme and participation in the Central Information Point</p> <p>The Royal Commission identified the crucial role that effective and appropriate sharing of information between organisations in the family violence service system plays in keeping victim survivors safe and holding perpetrators to account.</p> <p>In June 2017, legislation to create a specific family violence information sharing scheme received royal assent. The scheme allows specific organisations to request information from each other to undertake risk assessment and risk management for victim survivors of family violence. This will include the ability to share information about perpetrators without their consent.</p> <p>This model is a significant shift in how information is shared across the service system in response to family violence. Corrections Victoria will work with other business units, departments and agencies to implement the scheme, and will ensure that all corrections employees understand the obligations of the corrections system under the new information sharing scheme.</p> <p>The Central Information Point (CIP) has been identified as a mechanism for the facilitation of information sharing, by bringing together previously separate information from Victoria Police, Courts, Department of Health and Human Services and Corrections Victoria. The CIP will allow prompt access for practitioners in the Support and Safety Hubs (initially five sites) to obtain the critical information they need to strengthen their risk assessment and risk management function.</p> <p>Corrections Victoria will support the introduction of the CIP and will provide the employees needed to staff the CIP.</p>	<p>All employees</p>	<p>Principle 2</p>

Program or initiative	Target group	Other relevant principle/s
<p>Information management and system improvements</p> <p><i>Integrated offender management system</i> An integrated offender management system is required to replace Corrections Victoria's outdated systems and consolidate multiple systems into a single offender view. This system is necessary to ensure that all relevant information about the individual can be viewed to guide their management.</p> <p><i>Flagging of offences committed in the context of family violence</i> The Royal Commission recommended that offences committed in the context of family violence be appropriately 'flagged' through the enhancement of current links between Victoria Police, Courts and Corrections Victoria databases (recommendation 81). Corrections Victoria will work with other organisations to implement this recommendation.</p> <p><i>Electronic notification of information from Victoria Police</i> Corrections Victoria will continue work commenced as part of the <i>Family Violence Service Reform Strategy 2015-16</i> to introduce an information technology solution to allow electronic notification of all family violence related information from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) to Corrections Victoria data systems.</p>	All prisoners and offenders	Principles 2 and 3

Reference material

- Department for Victorian Communities (2003). *Victorian Indigenous Family Violence Task Force. Final Report. December 2003*. Melbourne: The State of Victoria, Department for Victorian Communities.
- No to Violence (2018). *Minimum Standards*. Melbourne: No to Violence. Available at: <http://www.ntv.org.au/training-resources/minimum-standards/> [Accessed 13 February 2018].
- State of Victoria (2016). *Royal Commission into Family Violence: Report and recommendations, Vol. V*, Parliamentary Paper No. 132 (2014-16).

Acronyms	Description
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse
CIP	Central Information Point
CISP	Court Integrated Services Program
CRAF	Common risk assessment framework (officially called the Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework)
CROP	CISP Remand Outreach program
MAP	Melbourne Assessment Prison
MBCP	Men's Behaviour Change Program
MRC	Metropolitan Remand Centre
OSU	Offender Services Unit
RAMP	Risk Assessment and Management Panel



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