



Creating
an inclusive
community
together

Safety, Rights and Justice

Targeted Action Plan *2025 - 2027*

Safety, Rights and Justice Targeted Action Plan

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Introduction

The Department of Social Services (DSS) is the portfolio entity within the Australian Government that will drive the implementation of large-scale reforms across disability and carers programs. Consistent with the vision of Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 (ADS), this reform aims to ensure that 'people with disability can participate as equal members and with equal opportunities in the community to fulfil their potential'. There is a strong focus on ensuring a coordination of governments' efforts across the entire disability service system – reflecting the shared accountability and governance arrangements for supporting all Australians with disability.

ADS is Australia's national disability policy framework. It sets out a plan for continuing to improve the lives of people with disability in Australia between 2021 – 2031. ADS builds on its predecessor, the National Disability Strategy 2010–2020, which saw a range of reforms introduced to better support and include people with disability.

Under the ADS, all governments are working to improve the lives of people with disability. Each state, territory and many local governments have their own disability plan(s) in place to progress the ADS:

- [Australian Capital Territory Disability Strategy 2024-2033](#)
- [Australian Capital Territory Disability Justice Strategy 2019-2029](#)
- [Australian Capital Territory Disability Health Strategy 2023-2033](#)
- [Australian Capital Territory Inclusion Education Strategy 2024-2034](#)
- [New South Wales Disability Inclusion Plan 2021-2025](#)
- [Northern Territory Disability Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032](#)
- [Queensland State Disability Plan 2022-2027](#)
- [South Australia State Disability Inclusion Plan](#)
- [Victoria Inclusive Victoria: State Disability Plan 2022-2026](#)
- [Victoria Accessibility in Action: Disability Action Plan 2022-2026](#)
- [Tasmania's Disability Strategy 2025-2027](#)
- [Western Australia State Disability Strategy 2020-2030](#)
- [Disability Inclusion Action Plan \(alga.com.au\)](#)

Governments have also established Targeted Action Plans (TAPs) under the ADS to make headway in achieving outcomes in specific areas of ADS. TAPs apply an intensive focus over one to three years to achieve specific deliverables, which improve outcomes for people with disability.

Each TAP is commissioned and endorsed by disability ministers and includes a series of targeted and coordinated actions from governments. Actions are based on available evidence and feedback from people with disability on what is important to them. Actions will be implemented in consultation with people with disability.

The **Safety, Rights and Justice TAP** sets out key actions to prevent people with disability from experiencing harm, through well designed and integrated service systems, improved supports for those at risk of harm and appropriate pathways for action if things go wrong. The **Safety, Rights and Justice TAP** is based on the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of people with Disability, and reflects the priorities of the disability community.

The structure of this new TAP has been revised from earlier TAPs. Notable differences include state and territories contributing to national actions to ensure aligned approaches, more focused indicators that focus on demonstrating improvement rather than arbitrary targets to reflect that states and territories may be starting at different baselines and with different levels of resources, and acknowledgement that some actions may be extended or become ongoing services and therefore continue beyond the TAP end date.

The latest set of TAPs are a part of a broader network of disability reforms and actions. The following links highlight a sample of other work being undertaken in this area. Including:

- [United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(UNCRPD\)](#)
- [Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2031](#)
- [National Agreement on Closing the Gap](#)
- [National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2021-2031](#)
- [Disability Sector Strengthening Plan \(DSSP\) – Priority Reform 2 of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap](#)
- [National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021-2030](#)
- [National Principles for Child Safe Organisations](#)
- [National Disability Insurance Scheme \(NDIS\) Quality and Safeguarding Framework](#)
- [Working together to deliver the NDIS | NDIS Review](#)

- [Recommendations from the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability](#)
- [The National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032 | Department of Social Services, Australian Government](#)
- [Working for Women: A Strategy for Gender Equality](#)
- [Australia's Disability Strategy \(ADS\) Review 2024](#)
- [Equity: the Arts and Disability Associated Plan](#)
- [National Disability Advocacy Framework.](#)

Current situation

ADS plays an important role in protecting, promoting and realising the human rights of people with disability.

Despite having the same rights as all other Australians, people with disability do not experience equitable outcomes in the areas of safety and justice. Consultation during the ADS Review process has indicated a strong desire Participants wanted to see action addressing the response of the criminal justice system to people with disability.¹

Key Findings from the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (DRC) have shown that people with disability are significantly over-represented at all stages of the criminal justice system, and are at heightened risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation within it.² While there is more to be understood about the causes behind this, it is clear that the disadvantages people with disability are more likely to experience, and the ineffective responses to them within the criminal justice system, drive these inequitable outcomes.³

Currently, this outcome area has concerning little data available and limited systems in place for collecting it. This issue has been highlighted as requiring urgent attention by Disability Representative Organisations (DROs) to ensure the actions can be well informed and accurately measured.⁴ While information is limited, the studies available already indicate alarming results. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2022 report into the health of people in Australia's prisons indicated that 39 per cent of prison entrants over the age of 18 had a disability, despite only 18 per cent of all Australian's having a disability.⁵ The National Disability Data Asset Pilot reinforced this picture, identifying 48 per cent of adults with custodial contact as people with disability.⁶ DROs have also expressed concern that the many people with disability affected by

multiple forms of discrimination and disadvantage experience particularly ineffective responses to their complex needs and vulnerabilities.⁷

First Nations people with disability are uniquely marginalised in Australia as cultural understandings of inclusion do not align with Western concepts of disability, particularly the focus on individual impairment over collective wellbeing.

For First Nations people, the situation is more dire. In 2022, 33 per cent of adult prisoners were First Nations people, despite representing 3.2 per cent of the population. In youth detention, 61 per cent of the population were First Nations children.⁸ Currently, screening tools and data collection methods do not adequately identify or record the numbers of all Australian prisoners with disability.⁹ The lack of culturally validated screening tools compounds this issue for First Nations people. Despite this, disability rates are higher among First Nations prisoners and diagnosis most often occurs upon entry to prison.¹⁰ As noted during the ADS National Forum (2022), if an effective response to the issues faced by people with disability in the criminal justice system is to be mounted it must also consider the specific needs and circumstances of First Nations people.¹¹

The [*Wiyi Yani U Thangani Report*](#) notes that First Nations women with a cognitive impairment experience one of the highest rates of contact with the criminal justice system compared with other groups. The criminalisation of women due to inadequate social protections and supports is compounded by a lack of appropriate supports within the criminal justice system. Often the symptoms of disability are misinterpreted due to racial stereotypes i.e. thinking people are drunk or drug affected.

With a higher risk of reoffending, people with disability are also at greater risk of experiencing worse outcomes in health, education, employment and housing caused by long-term contact with the criminal justice system.¹² This creates a cyclical effect where early negative experiences initiate a chain of offences and poorer outcomes. In cases involving trauma, current practices have proven particularly inadequate. Poor understanding of trauma in disability often leads to key professionals responding to the associated challenging behaviours with restrictive or inappropriate practices that only serve to exacerbate the trauma.¹³ The reduction or elimination of restrictive practices in general has also been supported by the Australian Federation of Disability Organisations.¹⁴

Interactions with police represent another key area of concern. Consultation with people with disability has shown that, on an individual level, police often respond effectively to their needs; however, other responses and studies indicate systematic deficiencies in the police's ability to respond confidently and effectively to people with disability.¹⁵

Between 2014 and 2018, 17 per cent of people with disability were victims of at least one crime and, in general, are more likely to experience revictimisation. Additionally, women with disability or a long-term health condition are more likely to experience violence than those without across all

types of violence. Most starkly, women with disability were twice as likely to experience violence by a cohabitating partner.

Participants at the ADS National Forum (2022) raised their concerns about violence against women and girls with disability. Forum participants advocated for ADS to work with the [National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children](#) to achieve related outcomes.¹⁶ Forum participants also discussed:

- Working to prevent gender-based violence towards people with disability through school education programs that address ableism and sexism together.
- Encouraging community development activities where women and girls with disability can connect with each other and learn about their rights.
- Ensuring that initiatives to address gender-based violence towards people with disability take a cross-sectoral approach.¹⁷

Unfortunately, many people with disability do not report violent encounters to the police or seek advice or support.¹⁸ When police are engaged, people with disability report negative experiences, such as:

- Not being believed or being misunderstood
- Being told to ignore or avoid abuse
- Having the perpetrator of the crime being believed over them
- Being misidentified as the perpetrator.

In addition to this, whether as victims or perpetrators, people with disability reported a lack of assistance and supports to allow them to meaningfully understand and contribute during interactions with police or within the court system.¹⁹ Improving disability awareness and capacity across the criminal justice and policing sector is a vital step supported by key stakeholder in addressing these issues.²⁰

ADS Advisory Council have been pleased to see legislative reform that supports improving outcomes for people with disability, such as the South Australian Government reforms related to criminalising coercive control, New South Wales Government coercive control criminalisation, and the Queensland Government coercive control reforms, and the impact this will have on people with disability. However, the ADS Advisory Council recognises that there is still much more to be done in justice and law reform.²¹

Involvement of People with Disability

The disability community has been heavily engaged, across a variety of topics, since the launch of ADS. We respect what the disability community has told us.

Development of this TAP would not have been possible without people with disability, their families, carers, DROs and ADS Advisory Council who took part in ADS Forums and other engagement activities.

As part of the ADS Review, we have undertaken a thorough analysis of existing research and consultation reports, collating advice from the disability community into meaningful insights on ADS and TAPs. We have refined this feedback through further engagement with people with disability, DROs, ADS Advisory Council, and other ADS governance groups. We have used what we have learnt and heard to propose changes to ADS and TAPs.

To ensure that community contexts inform each TAP, responsible governments will work in partnership with local government and disability organisations over the course of their implementation. Approaches to this process will be specific to each community and begin before initial action is taken. Through early engagement, the voices of people with disability and their representative organisations will be critical to informing the initial approaches and overall strategy of each TAP.

Continued consultation will remain an essential component throughout implementation, as feedback provided will ensure actions taken best meet the needs of the local communities they are being delivered for. State and territory governments will report on how they engaged with people with disability through the annual TAPs progress report.

Key Outcomes and Objectives

The **Safety, Rights and Justice TAP** is designed to drive progress under the ADS Safety, Rights and Justice Outcome Area and aims to ensure the rights of people with disability are promoted, upheld and protected, and people with disability feel safe and enjoy equality before the law.

This TAP has the following objectives:

- The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability.

- Policies, processes and programs for people with disability promote gender equality and prevent violence against groups of heightened risk, including women and children.
- Policies, processes and programs provide better responses to people with disability who have experienced trauma.

Actions will be implemented with an intersectional and diversity lens. This recognises that a person, or group of people can be affected by multiple forms of discrimination and disadvantage. This can occur due to a person's race, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, impairment, class, religion, age, social origin, and other identity markers. This means that activities taken in line with this TAP should incorporate tailored approaches designed to enable and include people and groups who face intersectional barriers. Actions should also consider how to meet the needs of people with disability in rural and remote locations, First Nations people with disability, people with disability in culturally and linguistically diverse communities, women and girls with disability, people with disability who identify as LGBTIQ+ and young people with disability.

Monitoring and Reporting

Under ADS, all levels of government committed to deliver more comprehensive and visible reporting on how ADS is being implemented and is contributing to better outcomes for people with disability. Improved reporting under ADS aims to ensure accountability and build the evidence base to support the development of policies, services, and programs.

During the development of ADS, people with disability said they wanted reporting to include measures and indicators that could be reported on at the launch of ADS and in the future as new data becomes available. The Australian, state and territory governments are working together to improve data collections and reporting to support what people with disability asked for. For more details on the approach to developing future measures and other data improvement activities, see ADS Data Improvement Plan.

High-level reporting on the TAPs will capture progress updates from the Australian, state, territory, and local governments. This will include reporting on qualitative and quantitative indicators which will allow governments to give progress updates providing different insights on how actions are being implemented and where possible how those actions are providing better outcomes for people with disability. Some of the indicators included in the TAPs will not have data available in the short term or on an annual basis. All governments will continue to work together to improve collection and reporting mechanisms with the aim of being able to report on all of the TAP actions by the end

of the 3-year reporting period. TAPs Progress Reports will report on a financial year basis and will be published by the end of December each year.

National actions

DSS has oversight for the implementation of TAPs. With advice from people with disability, Australian, state and territory governments will work together to implement these actions, ensuring greater coordination and alignment between governments.

ADS outcome: The rights of people with disability are promoted, upheld and protected, and people with disability feel safe and enjoy equality before the law.

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
1. The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability	<p>1.1 State and territories to improve and standardise processes and policies for screening, assessing, and identifying disability in custody consistent, in principle, with recommendations 8.14 - 8.16 of the DRC. Screening, assessing and identifying disability will allow states and territories to respond effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the data so it can be made suitable for linkage to the National Disability Data Asset.</p> <p>1.2 State and territory governments to examine ways to improve support systems to address the complex needs,</p>	<p>Annual measure</p> <p>State and territory government have implemented policies and practices for screening, identification and diagnosis of disability, in respect of people with disability in custody and have used this information to respond effectively to the needs of people with disability.</p> <p>End of period measure</p> <p>Increase in the % of people with disability who received communication supports required to participate when interacting with police or judicial officers at court.</p> <p>Establish disability reporting mechanisms to facilitate the</p>	2025-2027

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
	<p>vulnerabilities and experiences of people with disability interacting with the justice system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish consistent mechanisms to record and track the data of people who have interacted with the justice system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further consideration of the potential implications around data sharing, including screening data, particularly in smaller communities where the data may be inherently identifiable Data collected will adhere to the 'Framework for governance on Indigenous Data'. Enhance supports for frontline workers within justice systems to enable them to better respond to disability. Increase availability of supports that facilitate effective communication between people with disability and police, workers in the court system, and workers in prison and other correctional facilities. 	<p>collection, analysis and publication of intersectional indicators.</p> <p>Percentage of people who accessed independent advocacy programs reporting improved choice and control to make their own decisions (National Disability Advocacy Program).</p>	
2. Policies, processes and programs for people with disability promote gender	2.1 All governments to improve the awareness, resources, availability, and	Annual measure	2025-2027

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
equality and prevent violence against groups at heightened risk, including women and children	provision of interconnected supports for people with disability who are victim-survivors of violence, abuse, or neglect. This should include mapping current systems of support for jurisdictions and the Commonwealth around FDSV.	<p>Progress update on the awareness, resources, availability, and provision of interconnected supports for people with disability who are victim-survivors of violence, abuse, or neglect.</p> <p>End of period measure</p> <p>Conclusion statement on the awareness, resources, availability, and provision of interconnected supports for people with disability who are victim-survivors of violence, abuse, or neglect.</p>	
3. Policies, processes and programs provide better responses to people with disability who have experienced trauma.	3.1 State and territory governments to provide appropriate initial and ongoing training and support in best practice, First Nations informed and culturally competent trauma-informed approaches for existing disability support services within civil and criminal justice systems, police services, and other emergency services.	<p>Annual measure</p> <p>Progress update on the provision of best practice, appropriate initial and ongoing training and support.</p> <p>End of period measure</p> <p>Completion statement on the provision of best practice, appropriate initial and ongoing training and support.</p>	2025-2027

Additional state and territory actions

As part of the development of new TAPs, the Australian government has worked collaboratively with state and territory governments to develop joint streamlined actions for implementation. As part of this collaboration, some state and territory governments chose to add actions specific to their jurisdiction to consider the unique needs of local communities.

New South Wales (NSW)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
People with disability feel and are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	<p>The NSW Ageing and Disability Commission (ADC) will produce information and resources to build the awareness, confidence and capability of the community, frontline workers and service providers to better prevent, identify and respond to coercive control of adults with disability and older people.</p> <p>Resources will include an online training module and webinar targeting frontline workers and service providers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better understand how coercive control presents for adults with disability and older people in their family, home and community - understand safeguarding and other measures that can assist in response to coercive control - understand how they can better prevent, detect and respond to coercive control of adults with disability and older people. <p>Other resources, such as flyers, will be produced including in Easy Read and in community language formats to promote awareness of risk factors and</p>	<p>The community and support services are enabled to better prevent, detect and respond to coercive control of adults with disability and older people.</p> <p>Training and resources are developed and promoted.</p> <p>The ADC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analyse training and resource uptake and feedback - analyse number of calls, reports, actions taken on reports, and outcomes - analyse reports to identify trends or response gaps. 	<p>Training and resources – 2024/25.</p> <p>Work in handling reports – ongoing</p>

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
	<p>signs of coercive control of adults with disability and older people and how to seek support.</p> <p>In handling reports about abuse, neglect and exploitation, the ADC will work with NSW government and non-government agencies, community, and other stakeholders to enable better recognition of risk factors and signs of coercive control of adults with disability and older people and support early action.</p>		
<p>The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability.</p> <p>Specifically:</p> <p>Young people with disability who are involved with Youth Justice NSW (YJNSW) are provided timely, targeted, youth-centric and culturally appropriate interventions and supports.</p>	<p>YJNSW will develop the next Youth Justice Disability Action Plan (YJNSW) in partnership with Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>The new Disability Action Plan will explore opportunities to partner with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCO) with the aim of co-designing culturally safe and inclusive services supporting First Nations young people with disability.</p> <p>To develop the plan, YJNSW will engage with young people with disability and First Nations young people with disability, to identify and develop best practice initiatives which are youth-centric, culturally appropriate, and meet the accessibility needs of young people with disability/low literacy. The plan may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved access to diagnostic assessment and targeted disability support for young people 	<p>As part of co-designing of the new plan, YJNSW will work with ACCOs and Aboriginal stakeholders to develop an evaluation framework with central consideration of Indigenous data governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YJNSW will consider a feedback mechanism to Aboriginal stakeholders on the progress and outcomes of the DAP, that meets communities need for data. The YJNSW Executive Leadership Team and Aboriginal stakeholders will be provided with updates regarding identified outcomes on a 	<p>2025-2026</p>

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
	<p>involved in Early Intervention and Diversion programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring systemic barriers for all young people at risk and identify opportunities to improve timely and consistent outcomes for young people with disability. • Improving data collection requirements for young people with disability. • Exploring opportunities to work with Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) Community Services and Homes NSW to strengthen service provision to shared clients. 	<p>quarterly basis. These updates will include details on outcomes completed, as well as identified barriers to achieving set goals. Recommendations arising from the NDIS Independent Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations from an evaluation of the YJNSW Disability Action Plan 2021-2024 	

Victoria (VIC)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
People with disability feel and are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	Establish a consolidated complaint resolution function in Victoria for regulated social services within the Social Services Regulator under the <i>Social Services Regulation Act 2021 (Vic)</i> .	<p>Legislation introduced in Victoria establish a broad complaints function for social services including State funded disability services.</p> <p>The Victorian Social Services Regulator supports people with disability to make complaints about services they receive and during the complaint resolution process.</p>	Subject to the passage of legislation
	Continue to operationalise the social services regulatory framework under the Social Services Regulator to improve and support the safe delivery of social services, including disability services.	All Department of Families, Fairness and House, Transport Accident Commission and WorkSafe funded disability service providers are invited by the Social Services Regulator to submit their registration under the social service's regulatory framework by the end of June 2025, and are supported to understand and comply with their obligations	2024-2027
	The Victorian Disability Worker Regulation Scheme continues to provide effective oversight of the disability workforce, ensures disability	Disability service providers, workers and users continue to grow their awareness and	2024-2027

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
	workers deliver high quality care, and helps people with disability to feel safe and supported.	<p>understanding of the Disability Worker Regulation Scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of organisations engaged • Number of complaints and notifications lodged with the Commission and Board 	

Tasmania (TAS)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
People with disability feel and are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	Recruiting a new Disability Commissioner/Opening the Office of the Disability Commissioner, or transitioning from the Interim Disability Commissioner to the Disability Commissioner		February 2025
People with disability feel and are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	Implementing the Disability Rights, Inclusion and Safeguarding Act 2024		December 2025/Ongoing

Queensland (QLD)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
Reduction and elimination of the use of restrictive practices	Reform Queensland's restrictive practices authorisation framework – subject to passage of the Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024	Consistent national definitions and authorisation processes in place for the use of restrictive practices in NDIS and state funded disability service settings.	2024-2026
The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability	Develop and implement a youth justice neurodevelopment practice framework and practice standards to appropriately address the needs of young people with disability within the youth justice system.	A developed neurodevelopmental practice framework which is implemented across Youth Justice service delivery.	2024-2026
People with disability feel and are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	In implementing the <i>Coercive control communication framework 2024-27</i> , the Queensland Government will market test and develop tailored, accessible resources, co-designed with representatives of key audience cohorts, including people with disability. (QLD Government response to Recommendation 8 of Hear Her Voice, Report One).	% of people with disability 15 years and above who have experienced violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation compared to people without disability (Personal Safety Survey (PSS)).	Late 2024
The rights of First Nations people with disability are promoted, upheld and protected, so they are safe and enjoy equality before the law.	Review the effectiveness of existing strategies directed to providing and ensuring the cultural safety of First Nations people with disability in criminal justice settings.	The criminal justice system ensures the equitable treatment of people with disability.	2024-2026

South Australia (SA)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
Promote people with disability's wellbeing, dignity, safety, and rights in disability services.	Expand the current Community Visitor Scheme (CVS) to visit people supported by non-government disability support services (including private homes).	<p>Consideration of options to enable the expanded functions of the CVS.</p> <p>Increased number of total annual visitations made by community visitors as part of the CVS.</p>	2025-2026
The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability.	Develop and implement an Enhanced Support Model of care in Kurlana Tapa Youth Justice Centre. The new model of care will be piloted in a newly built 12-bed accommodation unit with design features that better support young people with complex and disability-related needs, such as access to sensory rooms.	Improved access to individual therapeutic and clinical responses for children and young people with complex and disability related needs in custodial environments.	2024-2027
Policies, processes and programs provide better responses to people with disability who have experienced trauma.	Develop and implement a Youth Justice Practice Framework to support consistent and holistic practice across youth justice services, with a key focus on assessment and interventions that recognise and respond to disability and trauma related needs.	Increase Department of Human Services (DHS) Youth Justice staff knowledge, skills and confidence in understanding and responding to young people in contact with the Youth Justice System who have trauma and disability-related needs and embed this across all practice areas.	2024-2027

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
Identify people with disability in the criminal justice system who may be eligible for assistance through the NDIS to support their safe release into the community by enhancing protective factors and reduce reoffending.	Invest in an internal program that connects people with disability in the criminal justice system to access NDIS funding and supports upon release into the community, where appropriate.	<p>Completion of an outcome evaluation to track the success of the program.</p> <p>Increased number of people with disability accessing the NDIS upon release into the community</p>	December 2024 - ongoing

Western Australia (WA)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability.	<p>1.1 Implement reforms provided by the Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023, specifically the provision for communication partners and modified special hearing process.</p> <p>1.2 Fund individual advocacy support services to enable people with disability to exercise their rights.</p>	<p>Number of communication partners engaged by courts, tribunals and legal profession.</p> <p>Number of people with disability supported.</p>	2025-2027
Policies, processes and programs for people with disability promote gender equality and prevent violence against groups at heightened risk, including women and children.	2.1 Review of the Guardianship Administration Act and potential legislative reform.	Number of recommendations are accepted.	2025-2027
Policies, processes and programs provide better responses to people with disability who have experienced trauma.	3.1 Review and update WA Child Protection practice guidance, 'The Guide', in relation to children, young people and parents/carers with disability involved with, or at risk of interfacing with the WA child protection system.	<p>Number of staff trained.</p> <p>Number of internal downloads 'The Guide'.</p>	2025-2027

Northern Territory (NT)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
The criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability.	Develop an internal program that connects people with disability in the criminal justice system to access NDIS funding and supports upon release into the community, where appropriate.	Increase number of people with disability accessing the NDIS upon release into the community.	December 2024 - ongoing

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

TAP Objective	Action	Indicator	Timeframe
People with disability feel and are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	Implement the <i>ACT Disability Strategy 2024-2033</i> , the <i>ACT Disability Health Strategy 2023-2033</i> , the <i>ACT Inclusive Education Strategy 2024-2034</i> , the <i>ACT Disability Justice Strategy 2019-2029</i> , and the <i>Disability Inclusion Act 2024</i> to deliver improved outcomes with and for people with disability in the ACT.	<p>The <i>ACT Disability Strategy First Action Plan (2024-2026)</i>, <i>ACT Disability Health Strategy First Action Plan (2024-2026)</i>, <i>ACT Inclusive Education Strategy First Action Plan (2024-2026)</i> implemented.</p> <p><i>ACT Disability Justice Strategy Second Action Plan (2024-2028)</i> implementation on track.</p> <p><i>Disability Inclusion Act 2024</i> implementation commenced.</p>	2024-2027

Endnotes

- ¹ Department of Social Services (DSS), [National Forum Report: 2-3 November 2022](#), DSS, Australian Government, 2023, accessed 5 March 2023.
- ² Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (Disability Royal Commission), [Final Report- Volume 8: Criminal justice and people with disability](#), Disability Royal Commission, Australian Government, 2023, accessed 21 May 2024.
- ³ Disability Royal Commission, [Final Report- Volume 8: Criminal justice and people with disability](#).
- ⁴ The Department of Social Services (DSS), [Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2023 Implementation Report 2023: 3 December 2021 – 3- June 2023](#), DSS, Australian Government, 2023, accessed 28 May 2024.
- ⁵ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), [The health of people in Australia's prisons: 2022](#), AIHW, Australian Government, 2022, accessed 21 May 2024.
- ⁶ Disability Royal Commission, [Final Report- Volume 8: Criminal justice and people with disability](#).
- ⁷ DSS, [Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2023 Implementation Report 2023: 3 December 2021 – 3- June 2023](#).
- ⁸ Disability Royal Commission, [Final Report- Volume 8: Criminal justice and people with disability](#).
- ⁹ Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability, [Final Report- Volume 3: Nature and extent of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation](#), Disability Royal Commission, Australian Government. 2023, accessed 23 May 2024.
- ¹⁰ Disability Royal Commission, [Final Report- Volume 8: Criminal justice and people with disability](#).
- ¹¹ Department of Social Services (DSS), [National Forum Report 2-3 November 2022: Australia's Disability Strategy](#), DSS, Australian Government, 2023, accessed 5 March 2023.
- ¹² Disability Royal Commission, [Final Report- Volume 3: Nature and extent of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation](#).
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