

# RIGHTS ON SHOW

## Explaining your rights with police

Presenter notes and referral information



February 2018

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## RIGHTS ON SHOW

### Explaining your rights with police

Presenter notes 1: Under arrest?



*February 2018*

### What is RIGHTS ON SHOW?

RIGHTS ON SHOW is a new legal education resource for teaching people their legal rights when dealing with police.

RIGHTS ON SHOW is designed to be accessible to people with intellectual disability and people with cognitive impairment. The resource explains the criminal justice process using pictures to help people absorb visual information. As well, the discussion guides are in easy read format and follow guidelines for accessible English.

RIGHTS ON SHOW can be used by individuals or in group settings. It includes resources to help people run information sessions or group discussions. No prior legal knowledge is required to use this resource.

If a participant raises personal legal issues they are encouraged to seek advice from an appropriate organisation. Referral information is set out on the last page of this guide.

### How to use these notes

**Topic:** Arrest rights, police, and legal advice.

**Resources:** RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit, 1. 'Under arrest' - photo story, easy English factsheet, and presenter notes.

The presenter notes include suggestions on information on how to use these resources when presenting to a community group. The notes include a story summary, questions and answers, key messages, areas for further discussion and referral information.

## Checklist - Preparing to present

- Register for a Train the Trainer session offered by the Legal services Commission via this link.
- Read the easy English factsheets to prepare for your presentation. The factsheet will help you understand the content and may inspire additional questions and activities for your group.
- Talk you your group about their learning needs. This includes more than a discussion about content. You might want to ask about how the group would like the information to be presented and who will be there at the time. Try to identify and deal with any barriers that come up at an early stage.
- Consider how you will handle people sharing personal stories and experiences in group settings. It is a good idea to look at the websites and information provided under 'Possible discussion points and referral information' below. This is so you are prepared if something is disclosed during or after the presentation and you need to make a referral. If relevant, make sure you are aware of your responsibilities as a mandated notifier of child abuse or neglect and incorporate this into any planning and information shared with the group.
- Equipment – make sure you have the tools to show the films. This might include an internet connection and speakers for the audio.
- Safety plan - images have power and can trigger complex responses. Tell the people in advance what these sessions are about and workshop strategies about where people can go if they need some time out from the content or want further support. Reinforce that it's ok just to listen.
- Order copies of the Legal Help Line (1300 366 424) cards and bring them to any session delivered on this topic. The cards are very useful to give to people at information sessions especially when people have personal questions about the law that they wish to address. Also, download and give out copies of the easy English factsheets for each topic.

It's ok if the information session does not go exactly to plan. As long as people have the opportunity to learn the key messages you have made a good start. If there were other issues that came up that prevented the group learning the key messages, consider touching base with us at the Legal Services Commission to discuss: Email: [cle@lsc.sa.gov.au](mailto:cle@lsc.sa.gov.au)

## Running the presentation

Before you begin the information session, introduce yourself, your role and your organisation.

For example, if you work at Legal Services Commission:

*The Commission helps the community in many different ways if they have problems with the law. We provide legal education to people with disability, family carers and disability support workers about their rights and responsibilities.*

Refer to the RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit and its purpose by mentioning these key points:

- The photo stories in RIGHTS ON SHOW have been made to help you learn about your rights with police. This could be as a person who is under arrest and or a person who is the victim or a witness of a crime.
- We will be looking at images of a person under arrest today. This is not a real life – the people in the images are acting. Sometimes people feel uncomfortable when thinking about arrest and police. It's okay to step out of this session if you need to.

Begin with some introductory statements and general questions about the topic:

- Today we are going to show you a photo story about what happens when a person is under arrest in South Australia.
- You may come into contact with police at a police station, at the train station, at your home, when you are driving or on the street. Police are in the community to stop crime and keep people safe.
- Police have certain powers to stop you and ask questions. If a police officer believes you may have broken the law or you are about to, they may ask you questions or arrest you.

## Summarise the photo story

*We are now going to view the photo story 'Under arrest?'*

*In this photo story:*

- Two police officers arrest a person who they think has or is about to break the law.
- Police tell the person his arrest rights.
- Police explain what bail is.
- The person telephones the Legal Help Line and gets free legal advice.

## Show the photo story: 1. Under Arrest?



[vimeo.com/12345](https://vimeo.com/12345)

### Tip!

You can show the story in different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. Or you can watch it without stopping and then watch it again pausing at key moments for discussion.

## Answer these questions after viewing

### When can police arrest you?

- Police can arrest you if they think you have broken the law.
- Also, police can arrest you if they think you are about to break the law.
- Police must make it clear that you are under arrest.

### What does arrest mean?

- Arrest means police stop you and make you go with them.
- You cannot leave.
- Police can put handcuffs on you.
- Police can search you.
- Police must tell you your arrest rights. If you don't understand get police to tell you your rights again.

### What should a person do when under arrest?

- Stay calm and polite.
- Don't fight police or swear at them. Once you are under arrest do not run away.
- If you think the arrest is wrong you can get free legal advice on the telephone.
- If you think the police used too much force you can make a complaint.

### What are your arrest rights?

- Police must tell you that they can record anything you say.
- You can make a telephone call to tell someone that you have been arrested.
- Ask for an interpreter – this is for people who do not speak English.
- You can apply for bail.
- Right to not answer police questions except for those questions about your name, date of birth and address.
- You can also talk to a lawyer for legal advice.

### What do lawyers do for people?

- Lawyer's help people understand the law and solve legal problems.
- You can telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 for free legal advice.

## Emphasise key messages

- Police can arrest you if they think you have or are about to break the law.
- If you are under arrest police must tell you your rights.
- You do not have to answer police questions and you can get free legal advice
- Contact Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 and get free legal advice if you are under arrest.

## Group discussion

- Sometimes, police and investigators do not know that a person has a disability. Is this something police should know? If so how would they find out?
- People who are under arrest can be upset and forget what their rights are. Would you feel confident to ask police to tell you your arrest rights again?
- Who would you telephone to tell them you are under arrest?
- Where would be the best place to talk to a lawyer on the telephone?

## Further questions and referrals

Does anyone have any questions?

You are not expected to be a lawyer to use this resource. If a participant raises personal legal issues, you can provide referral information.

- For legal advice, if you are not a lawyer, people should be referred to the Legal Help Line. Telephone 1300 366 424 or visit a Legal Services Commission office. See: [lsc.sa.gov.au](http://lsc.sa.gov.au) for contacts and locations). The Legal Services Commission is the central referral point for free legal advice in South Australia.
- For legal advice from a private lawyer, the Law Society is the professional association of lawyers in South Australia. Telephone (08) 8229 0200 and ask for a referral to a private lawyer. However, a private lawyer will probably charge fees.
- People who are Aboriginal may telephone the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement on (08) 8113 3777 (24 hours) Free Telephone 1800 643 222 Port Augusta (08) 8113 3788.
- For information about getting legal advice in Auslan: see 'We Can Help' a legal education video by the Legal Services Commission:  
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- Organisations included on the Disability Advocacy Finder are those funded from the Commonwealth or a state or territory government to provide advocacy under individual/systemic models of advocacy. See: [disabilityadvocacyfinder.dss.gov.au](http://disabilityadvocacyfinder.dss.gov.au)

## Acknowledgements

The Legal Services Commission would like to thank the following organisations for appearing in and assisting with this resource.

- South Australia Police
- No Strings Attached Theatre of Disability

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## RIGHTS ON SHOW

### Explaining your rights with police

Presenter notes 2: Get legal advice



*February 2018*

### What is RIGHTS ON SHOW?

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### How to use these notes

**Topic:** Arrest rights, police, and legal advice.

**Resources:** RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit, 2. 'Get legal advice - photo story, easy English factsheet, and presenter notes.

The presenter notes include suggestions on information on how to use these resources when presenting to a community group. The notes include a story summary, questions and answers, key messages, areas for further discussion and referral information.

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- Order copies of the Legal Help Line (1300 366 424) cards and bring them to any session delivered on this topic. The cards are very useful to give to people at information sessions especially when people have personal questions about the law that they wish to address. Also, download and give out copies of the easy English factsheets for each topic.

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Refer to the RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit and its purpose by mentioning these key points:

- The photo stories in RIGHTS ON SHOW have been made to help you learn about your rights with police. This is as a person who is under arrest and a people who are the victim or a witness of a crime.
- We will be looking at images of a person under arrest today. This is not a real life – the people in the images are acting. Sometimes people feel uncomfortable when thinking about arrest and police. It's okay to step out of this session if you need to. Someone will follow up to make sure you are ok (during or after the session, depending on your resources).

Begin with some introductory statements.

- Today we are going to show you a photo story about how to get legal advice when you are under arrest.
- Even if you think you know enough about the law you should still get legal advice.
- You need to tell police you want legal advice and police should arrange this for you.
- Free legal advice usually happens over the telephone.

## Summarise the photo story

*We are now going to view the photo story 'Under arrest?'*

*In this photo story:*

- A person who is under arrest tells the police he wants to get legal advice.
- This person talks to a lawyer on the telephone.

## Summarise the photo story

We are now going to view the photo story 'Under arrest?'

In this photo story:

- A person who is under arrest tells the police he wants to get legal advice.
- This person talks to a lawyer on the telephone.

## Show the photo story: 2. Get Legal Advice



[vimeo.com/album/4833684](https://vimeo.com/album/4833684)

You can show the story in many different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. You could watch once straight through and then watch a second time pausing at significant points for discussion.

### Tip!

You can show the story in different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. Or you can watch it without stopping and then watch it again pausing at key moments for discussion.

## Answer these questions after viewing

### When can you get legal advice?

- Anyone can get legal advice from the Legal Help Line.
- Legal advice is given by a lawyer.
- If you are under arrest you have the right to get legal advice.
- You should get legal advice before you answer police questions.

### What does a lawyer do?

- Your lawyer works for you not police.
- Your lawyer can explain the law to you.
- Your lawyer can tell you whether you have to answer any questions.
- Your lawyer can protect your legal rights.

### How can you get legal advice?

- Tell police if you want legal advice.
- Telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 and get free legal advice.
- The Legal Help Line is open 9am – 4.30pm Monday to Friday. It's not open on weekends.
- If you have been arrested for a serious crime you can get legal advice on the telephone at night time and on weekends. Ask police to telephone a lawyer for you.
- You can also hire a private lawyer for a fee.

## Emphasise key messages

- Telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 and get free legal advice if you are under arrest.
- You have the right to legal advice if you have been arrested.

## Group discussion

- Who could help you talk to a lawyer?
- How would you ask for legal advice?
- Why is it important to get legal advice and not just talk to family and friends?
- What do you think it's important for your lawyer to know? How might you tell them?

## Further questions and referrals

Does anyone have any questions?

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## RIGHTS ON SHOW

### Explaining your rights with police

Presenter notes 3: Police questions



*February 2018*

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### How to use these notes

**Topic:** Police interview, communication support, and legal advice.

**Resources:** RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit, 3. 'Police Questions - photo story, easy English factsheet and presenter notes.

The presenter notes include suggestions on information on how to use these resources when presenting to a community group. The notes include a story summary, questions and answers, key messages, areas for further discussion and referral information.

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- The photo stories in RIGHTS ON SHOW have been made to help you learn about your rights with police. This could be as a person who is under arrest and or a person who is the victim or a witness of a crime.
- We will be looking at images of a person under arrest today. This is not a real life – the people in the images are acting. Sometimes people feel uncomfortable when thinking about arrest and police. It's okay to step out of this session if you need to.

Begin with some introductory statements.

- Today we are going to show you a photo story about a police interview. This is where police might ask an arrested person questions.
- Support is available to people in police interviews. This film will show what these supports are.
- Even if you think you know enough about the law you should still get legal advice.
- You need to tell police you want legal advice and police should arrange this for you.
- Free legal advice usually happens over the telephone.

## Summarise the photo story

We are now going to view the photo story 'Police questions?'

In this photo story:

- Police want to question a person who is under arrest.
- The person under arrest has a right not to answer police questions.
- The person under arrest asks for support.
- There are different types of support available:
  - A support person
  - A lawyer
  - Communication assistance – like allowing a person to use a communication device or using a communication partner
- The person understands that even with assistance they still do not have to answer police questions. This is the case even if they have a support person with them or they have communication assistance.

## Show the photo story: 3. Police Questions



[vimeo.com/album/4833684](https://vimeo.com/album/4833684)

You can show the story in many different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. You could watch once straight through and then watch a second time pausing at significant points for discussion.

### Tip!

You can show the story in different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. Or you can watch it without stopping and then watch it again pausing at key moments for discussion.

## Answer the questions after viewing

### Do you have to answer police questions?

- You have a right not to answer police questions.
- However, if asked, you must tell police your correct name, date of birth and address.
- If police say you must answer certain questions get legal advice first.

### What support is available?

- Legal advice on the telephone.
- You can have a lawyer with you when police ask you questions.
- A support person, this could be your family, friend or a community worker.
- You can use a communication device.
- You can use a communication partner.

### Do you need to answer police questions if you have support?

- It's ok not to answer police questions even if you have help. You can use your right to not answer police questions.

### How will the police tell other people what you said during police questions?

- Police can record the questions they ask and what you say back. They can use a video camera.

### How can you get legal advice?

- You can telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 for free legal advice.

## Emphasise key messages

- You have to tell police your name, date of birth and address but otherwise you have a right to not answer police questions.
- Support is available when police ask you questions. This can be a member of your family, or a friend or a community worker.
- Some people can have communication assistance when police ask questions. This might be a communication assistant or a communication device.
- Telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 and get free legal advice before you answer police questions.

## Group discussion

- Who would you ask to support you when police want to ask questions?
- Would you get legal advice before answering police questions? Why/ Why not?
- Why might a lawyer tell you not to answer police questions? It's important to talk about this with a lawyer.
- Many people think it's rude not to answer police questions, even if you don't have to. What could you say to police if you don't want to answer their questions?
- What would help you to communicate with police?
- Communication partners can help you answer police questions. However, just because one is helping, you can still use your right to silence. How could we explain that to the community?

## Further questions and referrals

Does anyone have any questions?

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## RIGHTS ON SHOW

### Explaining your rights with police

Presenter notes 1: Victim or witness of crime?  
Tell police what happened



*February 2018*

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## How to use these notes

**Topic:** Witness or victim of crime, reporting a crime, and legal advice.

**Resources:** RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit, 1. 'Witness or victim of crime? Tell police what happened' - photo story, easy English factsheet and presenter notes.

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*The Commission helps the community in many different ways if they have problems with the law. We provide legal education to people with disability, family carers and disability support workers about their rights and responsibilities.*

Refer to the RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit and its purpose by mentioning these key points:

- The photo stories in RIGHTS ON SHOW have been made to help you learn about your rights with police. This is as a person who is under arrest and a people who are the victim or a witness of a crime.
- We will be looking at images of a person who has been the victim of a crime today. This is not a real life – the people in the images are acting. Sometimes people feel uncomfortable when thinking about arrest and police. It's okay to step out of this session if you need to. Someone will follow up to make sure you are ok (during or after the session, depending on your resources).

Begin with some introductory statements and general questions about the topic:

- Today we are going to show you a photo story about how to report a crime to police.
- A police officer's job is to investigate crime and help make people safe.
- Witnesses and victims of crime have rights and should be supported to tell police what happened.
- Victims and witnesses have the right to be treated with respect and this includes the right to respectful communication.

## Summarise the photo story

We are now going to view the photo story 'Witness or victim of crime? Tell police what happened'. In this photo story:

- A victim has her bag stolen and is assaulted. A witness sees what happens.
- The victim tells police what happened.
- The witness also tells police what they saw.
- Police listen to what happened.
- Police write down what they are told and give people they talk to a reference number.
- Police will also tell victims and witnesses about their rights.

## Show the photo story: 1. Witness or victim of crime? Tell police what happened



[vimeo.com/album/4833684](https://vimeo.com/album/4833684)

You can show the story in many different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. You could watch once straight through and then watch a second time pausing at significant points for discussion.

### Tip!

You can show the story in different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. Or you can watch it without stopping and then watch it again pausing at key moments for discussion.

## Answer the questions after viewing

### What can victims and witnesses of crime do?

- Report a crime to police.
- Victims can tell police about what happened to them.
- Witnesses can tell police about what they saw or heard.

### How can a person report a crime to police

- If it is an emergency telephone 000.
- If it's not an emergency telephone the Police Assistance Line on 131 444.
- Telephone Crimestoppers (1800 333 000) or go online to [crimestoppers.com.au](http://crimestoppers.com.au)
- Go into a police station.

### Why go into a police station?

- To talk with police 'face to face' and tell them what happened.
- A victim or a witness of a crime can bring a support person.

### What will the police do at the station?

- Police will write down what you tell them and give you a reference number. Police will also tell you your rights as a victim or a witness of crime.
- Lawyer's help people understand the law and solve legal problems.
- You can telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 for free legal advice.

## Emphasise key messages

- If you are the victim or witness of a crime you can tell police what happened.
- There are many ways to tell police what happened. You can telephone, you can go online or you can go into a police station.
- You can have a support person with you when you talk to police.
- Telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 for free legal advice if you want to know more about your rights as a victim or a witness of a crime.

## Group discussion

- How would you prefer to tell police what happened? On the street, on the phone, online or at a police station?
- What is an emergency? (Someone is in danger, someone has been hurt, someone is about to be hurt and they need help right away).
- What is not an emergency?
- What would you do if you are not sure?
- What would you say to the police officer at the station?
- If you didn't want to speak to the officer at the desk, could you ask to speak to someone else?
- You can have a support person with you when you tell police about a crime. Who would you choose as a support person?
- When you tell police what happened they will give you information including a reference number. Where would you keep the reference number and other important papers?

## Further questions and referrals

Does anyone have any questions?

You are not expected to be a lawyer to use this resource. If a participant raises personal legal issues, you can provide referral information.

- For legal advice, if you are not a lawyer, people should be referred to the Legal Help Line by telephoning 1300 366 424 or a Legal Services Commission office. See: [lsc.sa.gov.au](http://lsc.sa.gov.au) for contacts and locations). The Legal Services Commission is the central referral point for free legal advice in South Australia.
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- People who are Aboriginal may telephone Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement on (08) 8113 3777 (24 hours) Free Telephone 1800 643 222 Port Augusta (08) 8113 3788.

- For information about getting legal advice in Auslan: see 'We Can Help' a legal education video by the Legal Services Commission. See: [youtube.com/watch?v=DF1UPAPyWmY&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DF1UPAPyWmY&feature=youtu.be)
- Organisations included on the Disability Advocacy Finder are those funded from the Commonwealth or a state or territory government to provide advocacy under individual/systemic models of advocacy. See: [disabilityadvocacyfinder.dss.gov.au](https://disabilityadvocacyfinder.dss.gov.au)
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## Acknowledgements

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- South Australia Police
- No Strings Attached Theatre of Disability

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## RIGHTS ON SHOW

### Explaining your rights with police

Presenter notes 2: Victim or witness of crime?  
Police investigation



*February 2018*

## What is RIGHTS ON SHOW?

RIGHTS ON SHOW is a new legal education resource for teaching people their legal rights when dealing with police.

RIGHTS ON SHOW is designed to be accessible to people with intellectual disability and people with cognitive impairment. The resource explains the criminal justice process using pictures to help people absorb visual information. As well, the discussion guides are in easy read format and follow guidelines for accessible English.

RIGHTS ON SHOW can be used by individuals or in group settings. It includes resources to help people run information sessions or group discussions. No prior legal knowledge is required to use this resource.

If a participant raises personal legal issues they are encouraged to seek advice from an appropriate organisation. Referral information is set out on the last page of this guide.

## How to use these notes

**Topic:** Witness or victim of crime, reporting a crime, and legal advice.

**Resources:** RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit, 2. 'Witness or victim of crime? Police investigation - photo story, and easy English factsheet and presenter notes.

These notes provide guidelines for a speaker's script and information on how to use these resources when presenting to a community group. The notes include a story summary, questions and answers, key messages, areas for further discussion and referral information.

## Checklist - Preparing to present

- Register for a Train the Trainer session offered by the Legal services Commission via this link.
- Read the easy English factsheets to prepare for your presentation. The factsheet will help you understand the content and may inspire additional questions and activities for your group.
- Talk you your group about their learning needs. This includes more than a discussion about content. You might want to ask about how the group would like the information to be presented and who will be there at the time. Try to identify and deal with any barriers that come up at an early stage.
- Consider how you will handle people sharing personal stories and experiences in group settings. It is a good idea to look at the websites and information provided under 'Possible discussion points and referral information' below. This is so you are prepared if something is disclosed during or after the presentation and you need to make a referral. If relevant, make sure you are aware of your responsibilities as a mandated notifier of child abuse or neglect and incorporate this into any planning and information shared with the group.
- Equipment – make sure you have the tools to show the films. This might include an internet connection and speakers for the audio.
- Safety plan - images have power and can trigger complex responses. Tell the people in advance what these sessions are about and workshop strategies about where people can go if they need some time out from the content or want further support. Reinforce that it's ok just to listen.
- Order copies of the Legal Help Line (1300 366 424) cards and bring them to any session delivered on this topic. The cards are very useful to give to people at information sessions especially when people have personal questions about the law that they wish to address. Also, download and give out copies of the easy English factsheets for each topic.

It's ok if the information session does not go exactly to plan. As long as people have the opportunity to learn the key messages you have made a good start. If there were other issues that came up that prevented the group learning the key messages, consider touching base with us at the Legal Services Commission to discuss: Email: [cle@lsc.sa.gov.au](mailto:cle@lsc.sa.gov.au)

## Introduce yourself and RIGHTS ON SHOW

Before you begin the presentation, introduce yourself, your role and your organisation.

For example, if you work at Legal Services Commission:

*The Commission helps the community in many different ways if they have problems with the law. We provide legal education to people with disability, family carers and disability support workers about their rights and responsibilities.*

Refer to the RIGHTS ON SHOW education kit and its purpose by mentioning these key points:

- The photo stories in RIGHTS ON SHOW have been made to help you learn about your rights with police. This is as a person who is under arrest and a people who are the victim or a witness of a crime.
- We will be looking at images of a person who has been the victim of a crime today. This is not a real life – the people in the images are acting. Sometimes people feel uncomfortable when thinking about arrest and police. It's okay to step out of this session if you need to. Someone will follow up to make sure you are ok (during or after the session, depending on your resources).

Begin with some introductory statements and general questions about the topic:

- Today we are going to show you a photo story about police investigating crime.
- It's the job of police to investigate crime and help make people safe.
- Witnesses and victims of crime have rights and should be supported to tell police what happened.
- Victims and witnesses have the right to be treated with respect and this includes the right to respectful communication.
- The law says some people can have communication assistance when police ask questions. The kind of assistance you can have depends on what is fair for you.

## Summarise the photo story

We are now going to view the photo story 'Witness or victim of crime? Tell police what happened'. In this photo story:

- Police investigate a crime and talk to people.
- Police collect evidence.
- Police will talk to people about what happened. Police will write this down.
- Communication assistance can be used to tell police what happened.
- Police will record what a person tells them using a video camera and can show other people.
- A person who is a victim or a witness can get legal advice about their rights.

## Show the photo story: 2. Witness or victim of crime? Police investigation



[vimeo.com/album/4833684](https://vimeo.com/album/4833684)

You can show the story in many different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. You could watch once straight through and then watch a second time pausing at significant points for discussion.

### Tip!

You can show the story in different ways. You can watch the entire story and then answer questions. Or you can watch it without stopping and then watch it again pausing at key moments for discussion.

## Answer the questions after viewing

### What do police do?

- Police investigate crime.
- Victims and witnesses report crime to police.
- Police try to find out what happened and who did it.

### Why is evidence important?

- In a court case the magistrate, judge or jury will look at the evidence to help them decide what happened.

### What are some of the things police do when investigating?

- When police are investigating they talk to people who know what happened.
- Police try to find evidence about the crime.
- Police might talk to the victim or the witness of a crime.

### How can a person say what happened?

- Police might ask for the victim or a witness to say what happened. Sometimes this can be in writing or it can be a recorded interview using a video camera.
- Sometimes a communication partner can help a person say what happened.
- Sometimes a person can use a communication device to say what happened.
- You can have a support person with you when talking to police.

### What might police do with the video recording?

- Police can show other people the video if they need to know what you said.

## Emphasise key messages

- When a person tells police what happened the police investigate and gather evidence about a crime.
- A person can tell police what happened. This will be recorded by police.
- A person might tell what happened to a special investigator.
- A video camera might be used.
- Sometimes a person might have support when telling police what happened. This can be a support person or it might be communication assistance.
- Telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 for free legal advice if you want to know more about your rights as a victim or a witness of a crime.

## Group discussion

- What is evidence and why is it important? *Evidence is like the pieces of a puzzle and when you put the pieces you find all together you try to see the whole picture of what happened. Evidence can be things – like the stolen bag. Evidence can also be what someone says happened.*
- Can what you say to police be used as evidence? *Yes, anything you say to police can be recorded and might be used as evidence in court.*
- When should police organise for one to be with a person when police get a communication partner to help?
- Why would someone need a communication partner?
- If you think that you or someone else needs a communication partner to tell police what happened – how would you ask for one?
- People might be able to have a communication assistant from their own family, or a friend or a community worker. Is there someone you knew who could help you to communicate when answering police questions?
- Sometimes, police and investigators do not know that a person has a disability. Do you think a person with disability should tell police? How could they do this?
- How can you get legal advice? You can telephone the Legal Help Line on 1300 366 424 for free legal advice.

## Further questions and referrals

Does anyone have any questions?

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