



**NSW Police Force**

## **NSW Police Guidelines**

### **Your rights and what police will do**



**NSW Police Force**



**Easy English**

**July 2013**

## About this book

The NSW government wants to keep people safe.

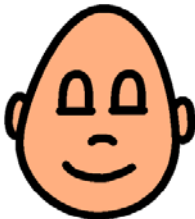
The government wants to stop



- crime
- and**
- bad behaviour.

The NSW Police

- look after victims of crime
- and**
- keep people safe.



NSW Police will work with lots of groups to keep people safe. For example, the NSW Police work with the **Victims Access Line** to support victims.

## Words in this book

There are words in this book that may be hard to read.

The first time you read the words they are in **blue**.

You can read what the words mean on pages

12, 13, 14, 15. You can ask someone to help you.



## Your rights

Rights means you must be treated the same way as every other person.



### 1 Respect

You will be treated well.

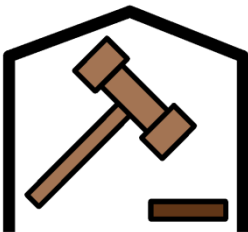


### 2 Services

You will be **told** about what services you can get.

For example,

- counselling
- health.



### 3 Services

You will get services if you need them. For example,

- health
- legal.



### 4 Information about the **investigation**

You can ask police about the investigation.



## 5 Information about the court case

Police will tell you

- when the **accused** has been charged.

For example, a person has been charged with murder

- the date and place of the court **hearing**
- what happened in court. This includes what will happen to the accused
- when charges are **not** laid
- when charges are changed.



## 6 Information about being a **witness**

You will be told what you need to do in court.

You will be told how the court works.

## 7 No contact with the accused

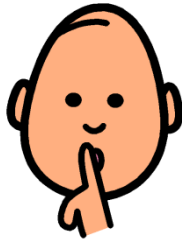
During the court case the accused person can **not**

- talk to you

**or**

- come near you.



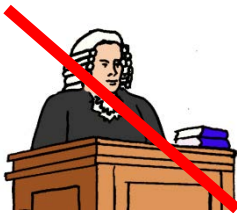


## 8 Your address and phone number will be private

Your address and phone number will be private

**but**

this can change if the court says that your address and phone number **must** be given out.



## 9 Before the trial

You do **not** have to go to the 1st hearing

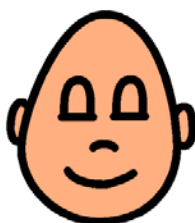
**but**

this can change if the police or court say you **must** go to the hearing.



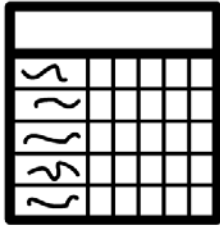
## 10 Return of your **property**

Police will return your property when the police are finished using it.



## 11 Your safety

You need to tell police when the accused applies for **bail** and you feel unsafe.



## 12 Special bail

You will be told about special bail. This means the accused has extra rules to follow. For example, the accused can **not** talk to you or your family.



## 13 Bail

You will get told about bail when you are a victim of

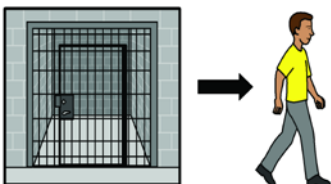
- sexual assault
- or**
- serious violence.

You will be told if the accused gets bail.



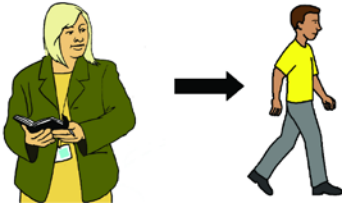
## 14 **Victim Impact Statement**

In some cases you can make a Victim Impact Statement.



## 15 You can ask to be told when the **offender**

- gets out of jail
- has escaped from jail
- is out of jail during the day.



## 16 Parole

You can ask to have a say about the offender getting parole.



## 17 Financial Assistance

If you are a victim of

- sexual assault

or

- serious violence

you may be able to get some money.



## 18 Make a complaint

You can make a complaint.

You can ask police how to make a complaint.



## What will Police do

- 1 Explain to you how they can help you.
- 2 Give you a **Victims Card** when you report a crime to a police officer, face to face.
- 3 Tell you about the Victims Access Line.
- 4 Tell you to talk to police when you need to.
- 5 Make sure you know how the investigation is going.
- 6 Help you stay safe.
- 7 Give you information about being a witness.  
Police will tell you what happens in court.
- 8 Tell you about Victim Impact Statements.
- 9 Police might have your property for evidence in court. Police will look after your property.





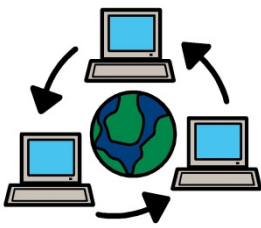
## Fact sheets

More information about what the Police will do.

Read the fact sheets.

- Call Triple Zero in an emergency
- Report a crime to the Police Assistance Line
- Report a crime to Crime Stoppers
- Report a missing person
- Report a crime to local police
- Use the National Relay Service to call Triple Zero in an emergency
- Use the National Relay Service to report a crime to Crime Stoppers
- Use an interpreter to report a crime
- Police response to a crime
- The investigation
- Victims Support
- Going to court
- Witness Assistance Service
- Clean up fingerprints
- Crime scene clean up

- Get your property back
- Access to information
- Making a complaint
- Victim Impact Statements
- Victims Registers
- Victims Support Scheme
- What police do.



Get the fact sheets from

[www.police.nsw.gov.au](http://www.police.nsw.gov.au)

go to community issues

**then**

victims of crime.



## How to give feedback or make a complaint

Read the fact sheet **Make a complaint**.

Go to [www.police.nsw.gov.au](http://www.police.nsw.gov.au)

## Words in this book



### Accused

The accused is the person the police charge with doing the crime.



### Bail

Bail means the person can live in the community **until** they go to court. They have to follow rules. The police will check on the person.



### Hearing

A hearing is when a **magistrate** or judge

- listens to what happened
- and**
- says what will happen next.





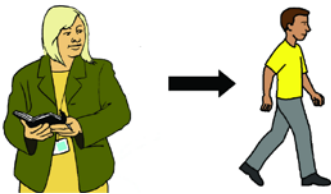
## Investigation

Investigation is working out what happened. The police will collect evidence. Evidence is to help find out what happened. There may be some things police can **not** tell you.



## Magistrate

A magistrate is the person who is in charge of the local court and Children's court. The magistrate decides what will happen for small crimes.



## Parole

Parole is when the person who hurt you is let out of jail. The person has to follow rules. For example, the person must stay away from some people or places. If they break the rules they may go back to jail.



## Property

Property is something that belongs to you.

For example,

- jewellery
- TV
- computer.



## Victim

A victim

- was hurt by another person
- had something stolen or damaged
- had a family member who was killed.



## Victims Access Line

Victims can get information about support services.

For example, counselling.

## Victims Card

The **front** of the Victims Card has contact details for the police officer in charge. For example, name and police station and phone number.

The **back** of the Victims Card has contact details for the Victims Access Line.



## Victim Impact Statement

Your Victim Impact Statement tells the court how the crime has affected you.

You can get help from the Victims Access Line to write your statement.



## Witness

A witness is someone who

- saw a crime
- or**
- heard a crime.

A witness goes to court to answer questions about what they saw or heard.

The Easy English is from information in **Victims of Crime Guidelines for the NSW Police Force response Victims of Crime.**

Scope's Communication Resource Centre wrote the Easy English.

July 2013.

[www.scopevic.org.au](http://www.scopevic.org.au).

To see the original book, contact the NSW Police Force.

Mayer-Johnson LLC says we can use the Picture Communication

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