MAKING A STATEMENT TO POLICE AFTER A SEXUAL ASSAULT



This is an Easy Read information sheet made by WWILD Sexual Violence Prevention Association Inc.



You can ask a worker or someone you trust to help read this information.

Not bold

Some words are in **bold blue** writing.

Bold blue

We will explain what these words mean.

Links are underlined in bright blue.





Sexual assault is a crime.



If it has happened to you, it is not your fault.



This information sheet is about making a **statement** to police about sexual assault with a **93a** interview.



You can click the following link to learn more about sexual assault in:

You deserve to be Safe: A booklet

about sexual assault.

















If you have been sexually assaulted, it is your right:

- To talk to police.
- To not talk to police.
- To get support.
- To get medical care.
- To be treated with respect.
- To be safe.
- To change your mind at any time.

What is a statement?



A **statement** is made in an interview with police where you give details of who, what, when and where the sexual assault happened.



Making a **statement** happens after making a **Sexual Assault Report**.



For more information, see our Easy
Read information sheets on:



- Contacting Policelink After a Sexual Assault
- Online Reporting After a Sexual Assault





Giving a **statement** helps the police with an **investigation**.



An **investigation** is when police look for **evidence**.



Evidence is information that shows that a crime has happened.



A **statement** can be used as **evidence** in a court case.





If police find enough **evidence**, the person who hurt you might:

- Be charged
- Have to go to court



If the police do not find enough

evidence, the person who hurt you

might not be charged or go to

court.



It is a police decision if they will investigate and how they will look for evidence.





It may take a long time for police to investigate.



Most of the time, the police will do an interview to make a written statement.



A written statement is where police write down your words about what happened.



Doing a written statement can be really hard for people with an intellectual disability.





In Queensland, people with an intellectual disability can give a statement by doing a 93a interview.



The **93a interview** is when police record a video of the interview as your **statement**.



The **93a interview** is done by a police officer who has had extra training.



It can help give better **evidence** to police for an **investigation**.



Making a statement to police.



It is your choice if you want to make a **statement** to police.



You can get support to make a statement.

You can decide not to make a statement.



If you make a **statement,** it is your choice to tell the police if you have a disability.





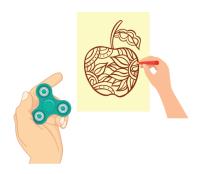
Telling the police about your disability can mean you get a supported **93a interview**.



You can ask a support person to help explain to police about your disability, and ask for a 93a interview.

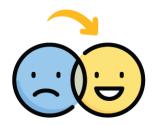


It is best to plan a time for you and police to be ready before you make a **statement**.



On the day, you might need to do something to help you feel calm and relaxed before and after.

Doing a 93a interview might help you.



The **93a interview** can make giving a **statement** to police easier.



You can take breaks when you need to during the interview.

The interview can be recorded at:



The police station



Your home



You can ask to do the **93a**interview at a different place that is safe.



If you need to go to court you may
be able to watch the video
recording to remind you what you
said to police.

Support people and the 93a

interview.



The police might ask you to do the interview on your own.



It is your right to have a support person with you when you do the interview.



A support person cannot answer the questions for you.



A support person should be someone you trust.



Your support person **should not** be:

• A close family member



A partner



• A regular support worker



This is because the support person cannot be:

- The first person you told what happened to you.
- A witness



A witness is:

- Someone who saw what happened to you
- Someone who knows other information about what happened to you.
- A person who you have told about what has happened to you



The police may need to talk to witnesses separately about what happened for their investigation.

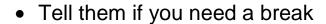
Your rights when making a statement.



Rights are rules to make sure everyone gets what is fair and safe.



When talking to the police you have the right to:





- Tell them if you need more time
- Tell them if you do not understand something



 Ask them to say something in a different way.



What happens after you have made a statement.



The police will tell you what will happen next.



You can call the police if you have any questions after you make a statement.



The police might not be able to talk to you right away.

How to get support



You can call these numbers for help.

1800RESPECT

To speak to someone about sexual assault or domestic violence you can call:

1800 Respect on 1800 737 732

Or

DVCQNNECT

Sexual Assault Helpline on 1800 010 120 from 7.30am till 11:30pm.

To get support as a victim of crime you can call:



VictimConnect on 1300 318 940, or visit www.victimconnect.org.au



WWILD Sexual Violence

Prevention provides support to people with intellectual disability who are victims of crime.

You can call **WWILD** on **07 3262 9877**.



For Legal help you can call:

Women's Legal Service on 1800

957 957

Or



Legal Aid on **1300 651 188**



Remember if you are in danger call 000.

If you have been sexually assaulted it is not your fault. You have a right to be safe and to get support.

