

Telling your story and getting help

Reporting Sexual Offences
Information for Persons who are
16 years and older





Commissioner's foreword

The information that follows has been prepared for current and past survivors of sexual offences to outline what they may expect when making an official report to the Western Australia Police Force.

I recognise that it takes considerable courage for survivors to come forward to speak with the police, whether this be at the time of the offence or many years later.

As the Commissioner of Police I make the following undertakings to all survivors of sexual offences:

-
- You will be **listened to**

 - You will be treated with **dignity and respect**

 - You will be kept **informed** of the progress of your investigation and

 - You will be provided with assistance to **access support services** if you require them.

I applaud the bravery of all survivors of sexual offences and I hope this information will assist you in understanding the police investigation process.

*Col Blanch APM
Commissioner of Police*


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The information in this book is intended to help you if you are considering reporting an offence that has already occurred or you have reported an offence.

This book may contain information some readers might find distressing. Crisis support is available 24 hours a day from Lifeline on 13 11 14.



 You should **seek medical treatment immediately** if you have been injured in any way.

You can go to:

- A hospital emergency department.
- A medical practice or your usual doctor.
- The Sexual Assault Resource Centre.
- A health clinic or nursing post (rural areas).

If you are:

- Over 16 years of age **and**
- No longer in immediate danger **or**
- Have reported a sexual offence **or**
- Thinking about reaching out for help.

This booklet will help you understand what you can expect if you decide to make a report to police about a sexual offence. The information provided will help you understand:

-
- What is a "sexual offence".
-
- That anyone can be a victim of a sexual offence.
-
- How to make a report to police or someone else.
-
- What happens after you make a report.
-
- What support services are available to help.
-

If you need assistance to understand or read this information police will arrange this help for you. Please ask for help at any time.

This booklet might not include all the support information you may need. It does give contact details of some support services that can assist you. Sometimes contact details of support services' change, if this happens we encourage you to reach out to the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime Phone: 1800 428 873 Email: cvoc@justice.wa.gov.au

Immediate assistance, advice and support for sex offence victims, who are **under 16**, is available from:

WA Police: **131 444**

Sexual Assault Resource Centre (13 years +): (08) **6458 1828**
(free call from landlines) **1800 199 888**

Communication assistance:

National Relay Service (NRS) – 24-hour relay call numbers:

Voice Relay Number **1300 555 727**

TTY number **133 677** or **1800 555 677**

SMS relay number **0423 677 767**

NRS Chat call or Captions call – visit

www.infrastructure.gov.au/media-communications-arts/phone/services-people-disability/accesshub/national-relay-service

Translating and Interpreting Services: **13 14 50**

Perth Children's Hospital: (08) **6456 2222**

Your safety

Your safety
is a priority at
all times.

There are many options available to assist with your safety, including processes and orders to stop the suspect from contacting you and advice on safety measures.

Police will provide help and information if you are worried about your safety.

Even if you decide not to participate in an investigation or decide not to make a complaint, police will help you with safety measures.

Restraining orders

If you are harassed or intimidated or your property is threatened and you are concerned this will continue, then you can apply to have a restraining order taken out against the person concerned.

There are two types of restraining orders:

- Violence Restraining Order (VRO) where there is no family relationship between the applicant and the respondent.
- Family Violence Restraining Order (FVRO) for persons in a family relationship.

A restraining order is an instruction of the court ordering the suspect from behaving in a manner that is intimidating or offensive. A restraining order prevents the person from coming near you or your property. It is a criminal offence to disobey the conditions of the restraining order.

Police order

A police order provides a temporary, but instant, level of protection for a person who is being threatened, harassed or intimidated. It is a temporary measure to allow the opportunity for a person to attend court to obtain a restraining order.

It is a criminal offence to breach a police order and if a breach occurs the accused person will be arrested and charged, and faces a similar penalty to that of breaching a restraining order.

You can also get more information on safety here:

[www.police.wa.gov.au/
Crime/Victims-of-crime/
Help-for-victims-of-crime](http://www.police.wa.gov.au/Crime/Victims-of-crime/Help-for-victims-of-crime)





Deciding to make a report

- It is your decision whether you want to report the matter.*
- You can report what happened in many different ways.
- You can report a sexual offence that happened a long time ago.
- Reporting your experience can be hard but it may help you and others.
- If you don't want to report yet, telling someone about your experience and getting information will help you.
- You can access support services at any time and police will help you access these services.



Reporting to police

- Your report will be given to a trained police officer.
- Police will focus on what happened to you and not on your background or actions.
- The police officer can assist you with any questions and concerns.
- You will be listened to, treated with dignity and respect.
- The police officer will keep you informed of the progress of your report.
- You can have someone support you throughout the process.



Investigation

- Police will ask you a lot of questions about what happened and record your account of what occurred.
- You may be asked to be examined by a trained medical professional.
- A medical examination will only occur with your permission.
- Police may collect other evidence.
- You will be offered information about support services.
- Police will give you information and advice about keeping safe.
- Police will investigate in an impartial manner and ensure investigations are conducted thoroughly, efficiently and effectively.



Charges may be determined

- Police will decide if there is enough evidence to charge the suspect.
- Police will explain their decisions to you about charging or not charging a suspect.
- The suspect may be kept in custody or given bail.
- Police and the court will consider your safety when deciding to release the suspect to bail.



Court / resolution starts

- If your case goes to court, Victim Support Service can provide you with a lot of support to help you with the court process.
- Victim Support Service can also discuss referrals for long term support with you.

What you can expect from police

Police will act
with care and
treat you with
respect.



Police will be **considerate** of your safety and wellbeing.



You will be **listened to** and have your culture, identity, accessibility needs, gender and diversity **respected**.



You will have your **report recorded**.



Your views on your willingness to participate in an investigation will be **respected**.



Your access to information, your decision making and your privacy will be **taken seriously**.



You will be given **assistance** to access support services.



You will be given details of a **police contact person**.



Police will **focus on what happened to you** and not on your background or actions.

What is a sexual offence and consent?

It is NEVER OK for someone to force you to take part in any sexual activity without your permission – you can say NO at any time.

Sexual offences

Sexual offences describe a broad range of sexual crimes committed against a person. Sexual offences can include sexual intercourse and indecent assault that occurred without consent. The offence may also involve threats, violence, coercion and deception. **It is the police officer's role to work with you to better understand your experience and work out what type of criminal offence applies.**

Consent

The legal age of consent to sexual activity, for all genders, in Western Australia is 16 years of age. However, it is an offence for a person in a supervisory role (e.g teacher, coach, medical worker, religious leader) to have sexual interactions with a person under 18 years old who is in their care. It is also against the law to take, share or store images and messages of a sexual nature of anyone under the age of 18, even if the person gives consent. For people over 18 years old, consent must be given to take, share or store images and messages of a sexual nature.

Consensual sexual activity is when all people involved are of legal age, agree to engage in sexual activity by choice, and have the freedom and capacity to make that choice. This means agreeing to sexual relations without fear, being tricked, threatened, forced or intimidated. Giving consent is active, not passive. It means freely choosing to agree to sexual activity and also being free to let the person know you have changed your mind about the sexual activity, at ANY time. If someone is unconscious, asleep, intoxicated, drugged, or otherwise unable to agree, they cannot consent.

Reporting sexual offences to police is important



Police understand it can be difficult to report your experience and reporting a sexual offence to police might be a big decision for you to make.

Reporting your experience can be hard but it may help you heal from it. It may also help others who might be at risk by the person who offended against you.

You may be concerned about what will happen if you report to the police. Police will discuss what may occur and what choices you can make if you report the matter to them.

Police understand that victims often delay telling anyone about a sexual offence or feel that they may not be believed. The sooner you report a crime, the easier it is for police to investigate it. The police must investigate the crime to identify the suspect and then decide if charges can be made.

Police officers will listen, without judging, and will treat you with dignity and respect. Your wellbeing and safety are very important to police.

Police can assist you to access support services.

Police will ask a lot of questions that may seem embarrassing or intrusive. These questions are very important to ensure the investigation is thorough and the suspect is brought to justice.

Even if the crime happened a long time ago, or the suspect is deceased, you can report and support services are available for you.

Many free services are available to you regardless of your decision to report to police.

Mandatory Reporting (under 18 years old)

Under WA law, anyone under the age of 18 is considered to be a child. People in some professions are required, by law, to inform the Department of Communities if they are aware of a victim of a sexual offence under 18 years of age. This is called mandatory reporting. The Department of Communities must provide police with a copy of the mandatory report. The police might contact you, however they will not pressure you into making a statement.

How do I report to police or someone else?

You can report what happened to you in many different ways.



If it is an emergency situation or life-threatening call: **Triple Zero (000)**



You can report what happened to you by calling:
Police assistance: 131 444 **Crimestoppers: 1800 333 000**



You can go to your local police station and report what happened. To find the address of your local police station please visit: www.police.wa.gov.au/



If you do not wish to call or see someone face to face, you can make a report online at **Safe2Say** by scanning this QR Code.

Safe2Say is hosted on a network separate to WA Police so you can be confident about your anonymity. No details about your identity can be accessed or recorded unless you choose to provide them.

You may also wish to make a report in writing by emailing:

SexAssaultSquadSMAIL@police.wa.gov.au

This email is monitored during business hours only.



If you are not ready to speak to police, or want to get assistance in reporting to police, there are other places you can contact. You can make contact with police through a support person or organisation, if you prefer such as the:
Sexual Assault Resource Centre: (08) 6458 1828 and speak with a counsellor: (free call from landlines) **1800 199 888**



If you need help to communicate you can use:

- Translating and Interpreting Service: **13 14 50**

- National Relay Service (NRS) – 24-hour relay call numbers:

Voice Relay Number: **1300 555 727**

TTY number: **133 677** or **1800 555 677**

SMS relay number: **0423 677 767**

NRS Chat call or Captions call – visit

www.infrastructure.gov.au/media-communications-arts/phone/services-people-disability/accesshub/national-relay-service

- Disability Advocacy Assistance: **1800 193 331**

- SMSAssist© is a text messaging service for people who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech challenges, which can be used for contacting the WA Police Force and requesting non urgent assistance.

To use SMSAssist© dial: **0403 277 478**

Investigation by police



Your **report will be given to a police officer** who is trained in sexual offence investigations.



This person will be your main point of contact and you will be given the officer's name and contact details.

The officer will assist with questions you may have and, at your discretion, will keep you (or your support person, if you have chosen one) informed of the progress of the investigation.




Police will also assist with putting you in contact with support services.

For most victims, the police investigation can be difficult and overwhelming, and you may feel you need more time to adjust and cope. If you decide not to participate for the time being or stop altogether, this is your choice. Police will work with you and the decisions you make. If you decide to delay your participation, it is important for you to know that you can continue with it later. You will always be in control of how you choose to be involved. However, delays may mean some evidence might not be collected and it may make investigating the offence more difficult.

If the offence means there is a risk to other community members, police may still need to continue with the investigation. If this happens, you will not be forced to give a statement or go to court.

Taking a statement from you about what happened



There are several stages in a police investigation including recording your statement and collecting and examining evidence. This can sometimes take a lot of time.

The statement is a record of everything you can remember about what happened.

If you just want to report the matter or you want more time to think about what you want to do, police do not need to take a statement from you. You are encouraged to give a statement and police will explain why this will help.

When police are taking your statement, they will ask you a lot of questions.

These questions are very important and are asked to assist in investigating the offence. Depending on how you report the offence, police need to make sure they have and understand all the information. This may make you feel like you are repeating the same information. Police officers appreciate and understand that this can be difficult for you.

It is important for you tell police everything you remember, including the smallest of details, trying not to leave anything out.

Your statement is usually recorded in writing and can take several hours and may sometimes require several appointments. Usually this will happen at a police premises but arrangements can be made to take your statement somewhere else if needed.

Your statement is only seen by officers who need to know about it, unless it goes to court. Police will give you a copy of your statement when you have finished.

It is sometimes difficult remembering all the details about the offence. If you see a mistake in the copy of the statement, or if you remember something else, please let the police know as soon as possible.



Forensic medical examination and collecting other evidence



All forensic medical examinations are conducted by trained medical professionals. The need for a forensic medical examination may depend on when the offence occurred, the type of offence and the circumstances.

Forensic medical examinations assist in identifying injuries and collecting evidence that can help the investigation.

If you have been recently sexually assaulted it is important that you do not wash, or eat or drink, as this may make it difficult for the police and medical specialists to collect forensic evidence.

It is also important not to wash your clothes or bedding (if this is where the offence took place) as evidence can be gathered from these items. If possible, please avoid going to the toilet if the offence has just happened.

It is your choice whether you undergo a forensic medical examination. The examination process will be explained to you beforehand and your consent to the examination must be obtained.

A general sexual health consultation can also be conducted to discuss any concerns you may have about your health, the risk of pregnancy (if applicable), sexually transmitted infections and your wellbeing following the offence.

The forensic medical examination is generally conducted at the Sexual Assault Resource Centre (SARC) but examinations can be conducted at other hospitals.

Some frequently asked questions and answers about forensic medical examinations can be found here:

www.kemh.health.wa.gov.au/Other-Services/SARC



The Sexual Assault Resource Centre (SARC) is a free, 24 hour service for people of all sexualities and gender identities, aged 13 years and older, who have experienced sexual assault or abuse recently, or in the past. SARC provides:

- **A 24-hour emergency phone line:** (08) **6458 1828**
(free call from landlines) **1800 199 888**
- **Immediate medical treatment and counselling**
for people who have been recently assaulted/abused
- **Ongoing counselling**
- **Court support**

Collection of other evidence

Police collect all evidence related to the crime and this might include some of your property.

What the police collect will depend on the circumstances of the crime. This evidence is kept very securely. If your phone or computer is collected, it will be returned as soon as possible. Police can provide information to you on how long other items might need to be kept as evidence.

Interviewing witnesses and the suspect



Witnesses and people who can assist the investigation are very important.

Police will speak with these people and interview them to assist in the investigation. If you are reluctant or scared to have police officers speak to your family or friends it is important to know police will respect your privacy and will not reveal any unnecessary information when speaking to them.

Police may interview the person suspected of the offence if they are known or are identified.

If the suspect is charged, bail must be considered. Bail allows the suspect to remain in the community while waiting for the court process to be finalised. Before bail is granted, the court will take precautions for your safety into consideration. This will form part of the restrictions the suspect must comply with as a condition of the bail approval.

If bail is refused the suspect will be kept in custody and brought before the first available court.

Court and victim support



You might be worried about having to talk about what happened to you, or give evidence in court if you report what happened to you.

The court has special arrangements to help and make you more comfortable if you have to give evidence. These arrangements might include using screens in court so you do not have to see the suspect, having a support person with you or giving evidence from another location by video.

The police officer will carefully explain what will happen if the matter goes to court and they will continue to keep you up to date.

Sometime the court process can involve several stages or take quite a long time and this will be explained to you.

For information about going to court and witness assistance in the metropolitan area or regional areas you can also visit:

www.wa.gov.au/service/community-services/counselling-services/court-counselling-and-support-services



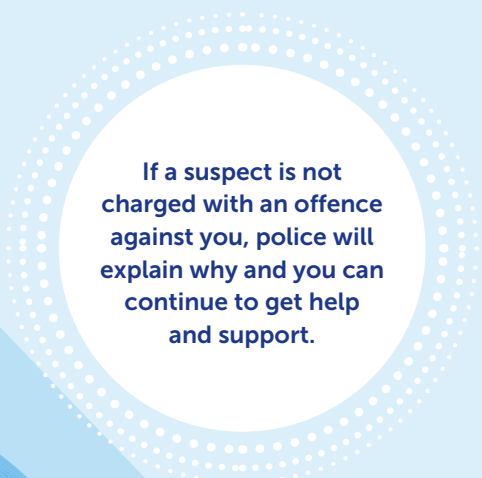
Sometimes an investigation will not go to court

There can be a lot of reasons why a suspect cannot be charged or why your case does not go to court and police will explain these reasons to you.

The decision to charge a person suspected of committing a crime is made after careful consideration of all the information. This decision is made by a person who is specifically trained in matters that may proceed to court.

Sometimes there is not enough evidence to meet the level needed for a criminal prosecution and for the court.

If the matter does not go to court, police, or the prosecutor, will discuss with you how to get continued support.



If a suspect is not charged with an offence against you, police will explain why and you can continue to get help and support.

Frequently asked questions and concerns

■ I feel completely overwhelmed and cannot decide what to do.

It is important for you to get help and support. Even if you do not know whether you want anything to be done about the assault yet, disclosing your experience and getting information will help you.

The Sexual Assault Resource Centre (SARC) services are free. SARC is a confidential independent specialist agency that will provide you with help and information, even if you do not want to report to police. You can contact SARC 24 hours a day/7 days a week on (08) **6458 1828** or **1800 199 888**.

■ What if my partner/friend or a relative did this to me?

Relationships, marriage or commitment ceremonies do not give your partner/friend, or anyone, the right to sexually offend against you or require you to engage in sexual activities. Sexual assault and sexual abuse are crimes, no matter what your relationship is to the person.

■ Will I be judged differently because I identify as non-binary, gender fluid, transgender or as part of the LGBTQIA+ community?

No, people of any sexual orientation or gender identity can be victims of sexual offences. Everyone is entitled to be protected under the law, treated equally, and with respect.

■ How can I prove this happened as I met this person online and I don't have their details?

You do not need to prove this happened, that is the role of the police. The police officer will make enquiries to identify the suspect. Even if you do not have the name or details of the suspect, you should still report the incident to police.

■ Will the police take my report seriously because this happened to me more than once?

Yes. Please tell the police officer so a full picture can be formed about what happened to you. Remember, you are a victim of a sexual offence or repeated sexual offences and, what happened to you was not your fault.

■ **What if I was taking drugs or drinking alcohol when this happened, or I cannot remember what happened?**

Intoxication does not give anyone the right to assault you. You may experience shock, denial, guilt, shame or worry about being judged. Police will listen without judgement and treat you with courtesy and respect.

■ **In my culture or country of birth, what happened to me is not a crime and telling police can have bad impacts on me and my family. Can I still report it?**

Yes. Your culture, place of birth or relationship status does not change your right to choose whether to have sexual activity with any person. In Australia, sexual offences are crimes and punishable by law. Everyone in Australia is required to follow this country's laws and police will investigate. If you require an interpreter to assist you, your police officer can arrange this for you.

The police understand you may have additional concerns because of your cultural background. If you are worried about being shamed or forced into marriage or any other impacts on you, your children, family or community, police will help you and assist you to access further help, information or advocacy if you want this assistance.

■ **I have had consensual sex with the person previously, however I did not want to have sex this time. Can I still report it?**

Yes. Consensual sex is when both parties are of legal age, agree to engage in sexual activity by choice and have the freedom and capacity to make that choice. You can change your mind at any time.

If someone is not able to give consent to sex, regardless of their age, it is a criminal offence to engage in sexual activity with them. If someone is unconscious, asleep, intoxicated, drugged, or otherwise unable to say 'yes', they cannot consent.

■ **I just want to report this, I do not want to do anything else.
Can I still report what happened?**

Yes, you can decide how you want the investigation to proceed. You can report the matter to police for information purposes. The report will be recorded on police systems. You will be given the offence report number if you change your mind about proceeding and the report will be filed.

Please be aware that some incidents may still be investigated if they are deemed to be in the public interest and/or for public safety. Police will tell you, if this is the case.

■ **Will my friends and family find out that I have been assaulted?**

Your report to police will remain confidential. If you have told someone about being assaulted, police might want to talk to that person as a witness. If you are concerned about other people knowing what happened to you, please talk with the police officer about your concerns.

■ **Will the person I am reporting find out?**

Even if you report the incident to police, you have the choice about how you would like the investigation to proceed. The suspect might not be contacted by police if you withdraw your complaint. If the investigation proceeds, police may interview the suspect. If you are worried about your safety, police can give you assistance and advice.

■ **I am a person with a disability, will I be treated differently?**

Anyone can be a victim, including people with a disability. If you are a person living with a neurological, cognitive, psychosocial or physical disability, someone can assist you in reporting the matter to police. You might be asked to go to a police office where you can participate in a video interview to obtain your account. This video interview will be conducted by a specialist interviewer.

■ **What happened to me occurred a long time ago, is it still worth reporting it?**

Yes. There are no timeframes dictating when a report must be made to police in Western Australia, it can occur at any time.

Reporting the matter to police might assist you in getting further support or help. Each case is different and the police will let you know if or how the offence will be investigated.

If you are an adult and were assaulted as a child in an institution you can also get information at:

www.nationalredress.gov.au



■ **The offence occurred in another state in Australia, can I still report it?**

Yes, you can report the incident to WA Police Force, however if the offence occurred in another Australian state or territory, the report might be forwarded to police in that area to investigate.

■ **I am 17 and told my doctor or teacher what happened, why are the police involved?**

Under WA law, anyone under the age of 18 is considered to be a child. People in some professions are required, by law, to inform the Department of Communities if they are aware of a victim of a sexual offence under 18 years old. This is called mandatory reporting. The Department of Communities must provide police with a copy of the mandatory report. The police might contact you, however they will not pressure you into making a statement.

■ **I do not have any injuries or I did not struggle or fight off the suspect**

Many people who are sexually assaulted do not have injuries. Police still investigate and gather other evidence to establish the facts. Freezing up, submitting, not screaming, struggling, or fighting back are all very common responses, and do **not** mean you gave consent. You will not be judged by the police about how you reacted before, during or after the assault.

■ **Can I have someone report for me or be with me when I report?**

Anybody can report an incident but police will still need to ask you to describe what happened to you. A support person or advocate can be very helpful with reporting if someone:

- Is unable to themselves because of an intellectual or physical disability, and/or
- Needs assistance with emotional, communication or language support.

Your support person cannot be someone who will impact the investigation. Police recognise the importance and value of having a support person and will work with you and support persons to help you in reporting.

A support person can help you but police will also work with you to ensure this is what you want and it is not what others want for you. Police can also assist in accessing a more suitable support person, or advocate, if you need help.

■ **I have already reported what happened to police so why do I keep getting asked questions?**

You will have to provide an account to police so the incident can be investigated properly. The police officer might have to ask you a lot of questions, several times, to get information and confirm exactly what happened. You might feel uncomfortable talking about what happened, however it is very important to tell the police officer as much detail as possible.

■ **How can I remain safe? How can I get safety information even if I have not reported to police?**

Information about keeping safe is on page 6. Also, you can get safety information from police at any time.

■ Do I need to have a forensic medical examination?

The need for a forensic examination will depend on when the offence occurred and the circumstances. The purpose of the forensic examination is to search for any evidence relevant to the investigation.

It is your choice whether you undergo a forensic examination.

If you report the incident immediately, there is a better chance of collecting evidence. If you report the incident later, some physical evidence may be lost. More information is available on page 14.

■ I have showered and washed my clothes since it happened.

We understand you might want to shower and wash your clothes after the incident. A forensic examination and specimen collection can still be done if you have showered but try not to wash yourself or your clothes until you have decided whether to report the incident to the police. Forensic evidence may be obtained from you and/or your clothing. This forensic evidence might assist the police investigation.

If you have washed prior to reporting this matter to police, it does not prevent an investigation taking place. If possible, keep any unwashed clothing you were wearing when you were assaulted in a paper bag.

We will discuss what forensic evidence might be available when you report the matter to police.

■ I blame myself for what happened.

This is a very common response but what happened to you was **not your fault**.

Victims often blame themselves as they try to work out how they could have stopped the offender or prevented the assault from happening. This is a normal human response. What happened is not your fault. The offender is entirely responsible for their actions, and had no right to assault you regardless of the situation.

■ Who else can I speak to if I have questions about being a victim of crime?



You can contact the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime by phone: 1800 428 873 or email: cvoc@justice.wa.gov.au or visit the website at www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-justice/commissioner-victims-of-crime

Who else can I speak to?



There are a range of organisations independent of police that you can contact for further information and support. These organisations can support you regardless of your decision to report to police. These support services provide **free** assistance.

Sexual Assault Resource Centre

www.kemh.health.wa.gov.au/other-services/sarc
(08) 6458 1828 or 1800 199 888



Lifeline – Crisis help and support

www.lifelinewa.org.au/
13 1114 (24 hrs)

1800 Respect

www.1800respect.org.au - includes Chat Online (24 hrs) service
1800 737 734 (24 hrs)



Mental Health Emergency Response Line & Rurallink

- 1300 555 788 (Metro) - 1800 676 822 (Peel)
- 1800 552 002 (Rurallink) - 1800 720 101 (TTY)

Indigenous Healing Services and Child Sexual Abuse Therapeutic Services

[www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-communities/
child-sexual-abuse-therapeutic-services-and-indigenous-
healing-services](http://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-communities/child-sexual-abuse-therapeutic-services-and-indigenous-healing-services)



Recovery From Complex Trauma – Blue Knot Foundation

www.blueknot.org.au

The Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime

[www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-justice/
commissioner-victims-of-crime](http://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-justice/commissioner-victims-of-crime)
1800 428 873



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Support (Remote Communities)

Aboriginal Health Council of WA

A map of Regional Health Services can be found at:
www.ahcwa.org.au/member-services/
(08) 9227 1631 (additional) (08) 9228 1099



Men's Support



Mensline Australia
www.mensline.org.au/
1300 789 978

Mens Health and Wellbeing
www.menshealthwa.org.au
0499 076 925



Online directory
www.menshealth.wa.org.au/directory/



REDRESS: For people who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse



National Redress Scheme
www.nationalredress.gov.au
1800 737 377 (Mon-Fri 8am to 5pm except Public Holidays)

SAMSN Survivors and Mates Support Network

(Male survivors of child sexual assault)
www.samsn.org.au
Phone: 1800 472 676



LGBTQIA+ Support



QLife National - phone or online counselling & referral service
[www.qlife.org.au/](http://www qlife.org.au/)
1800 184 527 (Telephone counselling 3pm to 12am, 7 days)

Living Proud - LGBTI Community Services of WA
www.livingproud.org.au/
(08) 9486 9855



People with Disabilities

People with Disabilities WA – advocacy and assistance
www.pwdwa.org/
(08) 9420 7279 or 1800 193 331



Kin (formerly the Ethnic Disability Advocacy Centre)
www.kinadvocacy.org.au
9388 7455 or 1800 659 921

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Community Support

Ishar Multicultural Women's Health Services
www.ishar.org.au/
(08) 9345 5335



Multicultural Women's Advocacy and Support
Email: mwas@whfs.org.au
Phone: (08) 9328 1200



My Blue Sky – help/information on forced marriage
www.mybluesky.org.au/
Phone: (02) 9514 8114
Text: 0481 070 844

Youth Support

Kids Helpline
www.kidshelp.com.au
1800 551 800



Crisis Care Helpline
1800 199 008



eHeadspace
www.headspace.org.au/eheadspace/

More information

Care Package for survivors of sexual trauma (PDF file)

www.kemh.health.wa.gov.au/~//media/HSPs/NMHS/Hospitals/WNHS/Documents/Patients-resources/SARC---Care-Package-for-Survivors-of-Sexual-Trauma.pdf

Open with a PDF reader



Understanding consent

www.healthysexual.com.au/Talk

Victim Support Services

(08) 9425 2850 or 1800 818 988

www.wa.gov.au/service/community-services/counselling-services/court-counselling-and-support-services#victim-support-service



Health Direct

www.healthdirect.gov.au/sexual-assault-and-rape

Victim Treatment Guidelines

www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-justice/commissioner-victims-of-crime/victim-treatment-guidelines-and-how-make-complaint



Complaints

If you believe that police have not treated you fairly or given you the right information, you can make a complaint by:

- **Contacting** any police station or local district police office by telephone, in writing or in person.

- **Writing** to the Superintendent in Charge, Ethical Standards Division, Locked Bag 6, EAST PERTH, WA 6892

- **Calling** the Police Conduct Investigation Unit on 9223 1000

- **Emailing** Police.Complaints@police.wa.gov.au

- **Seeking further information**

at the WA Police Force website at: www.police.wa.gov.au/Police-Direct/Commendations-and-complaints



- **Emailing** the Crime and Corruption Commission reportcorruption@ccc.wa.gov.au

- **Contacting** the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime on 1800428 873 or cvoc@justice.wa.gov.au for breaches of the Victims of Crime guidelines.



You have the right to make a complaint and have your complaint treated fairly and quickly.

Notes or questions you want to ask

Name of the police officer/s you can contact:

Police Report Number:

Phone numbers:

Email addresses:

Support service contact:

Other questions or notes:



Your opinion matters

Your views and opinions are very important to WA Police Force. If you would like to share your ideas on how this information booklet can be improved, WA Police Force would welcome your comments. Your ideas for improvement or positive feedback is appreciated.

Please email your comments to:
sex.crime.division@police.wa.gov.au



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