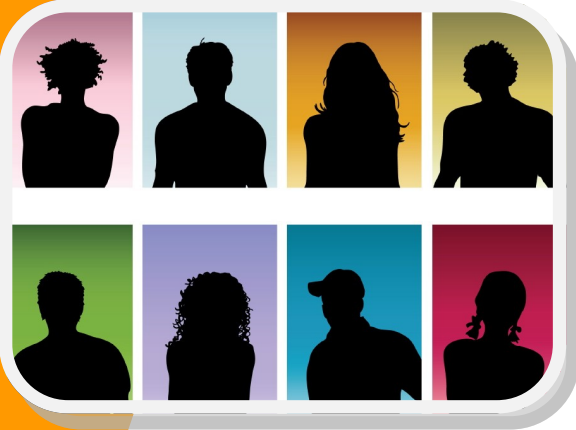


Marginalised young people



Most young people don't get in trouble with the law.
Some do, but there are many reasons why.
Early intervention, prevention and diversion do work.

Is it ok to breach their human rights?

Protect vulnerable young people

New laws have broadened and increased the powers of police and authorised officers without ensuring adequate safeguards.

POWERS	CONCERNS
Move on powers	No obligation to keep written records Monitoring and ensuring consistency of approaches impossible Interstate research suggests disproportionate impact on disadvantaged and marginalised
Stop and search powers	Violates the rights of children No requirement for independent person to be present during searches of children (under 18) Limited recording of searches—impossible to review if working
Police photographing of under 18s	Photographs being taken without full consent at the station and on the street Photos being used for profiling young people
Police questioning on street	Questioning that is beyond power or intimidates Possible targeting and discriminatory practices Potential to escalate from 'bad attitude' to charges
Public Transport Authorised Officers	Minimal training yet substantial powers Reports of being mistreated and lack of respect Potential to escalate from negative interaction to conflict Monitoring of Authorised Officer conduct Young people don't make complaints



recommends...

Increased monitoring, checks and balances for legislation that increases/broadens powers, including the Summary Offences Act, Graffiti Prevention Act and Control of Weapons Act

Protections to ensure young people's rights are maintained and respected.

Establish an independent body to investigate complaints against police.

The legislative requirement for a trained and independent person to be present at every police interview and search of a young person under 18.

Clear law to inform of right to refuse photo and if no consent Magistrate approval required