

## Youth Criminal Justice

### 1 Video: Police searches and arrests

The Federation of Asian Canadian Lawyers (FACL) has published videos explaining legal rights in a number of languages. By doing so, they want to “bridge the gap” between immigrant communities and the law. The videos explain various youth criminal justice issues. By making sure that the videos are informative and easy to understand, FACL hopes to make the issues better understandable for everyone.



- a) Before you watch the video, make sure that you understand the following words and phrases. Check any expressions you are not familiar with using an online dictionary.

aid    counsel    detention    guardian    obligation    opportunity  
 probable    reasonable    search warrant    silence    suspect    to be under arrest  
 to become involved with sth.    to urge sb. to do sth.

- b) Watch the video and fill in suitable words from task 1a.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7GBqPqBxB7o>

The police can search a person in any of the following situations:

- They can search a person when the person is under arrest (1). However, the police must tell the person that they are under arrest and must explain why.
- The police can search if they have a \_\_\_\_\_ (2), or have \_\_\_\_\_ (3) and \_\_\_\_\_ (4) grounds for the search.
- The police can search a person when the police believe the person is the \_\_\_\_\_ (5) they have been looking for. This is called “investigative \_\_\_\_\_ (6)”.

Upon arrest, a young person has three main rights:

- He/She has, one, a right to \_\_\_\_\_ (7).
- Two, a right to legal \_\_\_\_\_ (8).
- Three, a right to contact his/her parents or \_\_\_\_\_ (9).

A person who is arrested by the police has the right to remain silent. They do not have to answer any questions, even if the police \_\_\_\_\_ (10) them to speak.

A person has a right to contact a lawyer or legal aid. He/She must be given a reasonable \_\_\_\_\_ (11) to contact a lawyer or legal \_\_\_\_\_ (12).

The police have an \_\_\_\_\_ (13) to contact the young person’s parent or guardian to inform them that the young person \_\_\_\_\_ (14) with the justice system.

- c) Find out about the situation in your country. Do young people have the same rights or are there differences?
- d) Use the information from the video and from your research to make an information leaflet or a brochure using text processing software. The leaflet should inform young people about their rights when they are confronted by the police. Use visuals and diagrams to make your leaflet easy to understand.

**Key:****1 Video: Police searches and arrests**

b) Watch the video and fill in suitable words from task 1a.

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- The police can search if they have a search warrant (2), or have reasonable (3) and probable (4) grounds for the search.
- The police can search a person when the police believe the person is the suspect (5) they have been looking for. This is called "investigative detention (6)".

Upon arrest, a young person has three main rights:

- He/She has, one, a right to silence (7).
- Two, a right to legal counsel (8).
- Three, a right to contact his/her parents or guardian (9).

A person who is arrested by the police has the right to remain silent. They do not have to answer any questions, even if the police urges (10) them to speak.

A person has a right to contact a lawyer or legal aid. He/She must be given a reasonable opportunity (11) to contact a lawyer or legal aid (12).

The police have an obligation (13) to contact the young person's parent or guardian to inform them that the young person has become involved (14) with the justice system.