



Australian Government

Your future

Information Kit for school leavers



This kit is printed, authorised and distributed with the compliments of:

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A Message from your Senator



Dear future graduate

Graduating from high school is an exciting time – yet can be quite daunting. You are likely to face unique challenges during the transition to adult life – so it's important to have support.

I have produced this kit so young people in our local area can get all the important information they need from one place. It aims to help you make decisions about university and TAFE, offers advice on money, health, work and other common problems you and your friends may experience.

The kit won't answer all your questions, but it will tell you where you need to go to get an answer.

IN THESE PAGES YOU WILL FIND INFORMATION ABOUT:

- School life
- Planning for the future
- Applying for a job
- Rights at work
- Health
- Financial assistance
- Indigenous youth
- Community
- Handy contacts

Young Australians are vital to the future of our great country. You are valued members of the community – with particular needs, issues and life experiences. I will continue to work hard on behalf of young people in Australia.

If you can't find the answers you are looking for, or if you think the *Your Future – Information Kit for School Leavers* could be updated in any way, please email me at Senator.marshall@aph.gov.au.

Please note that I have made all attempts for the information to be accurate. The information is current as at August 2008.

I hope you enjoy reading this kit.

Yours sincerely,

Senator Gavin Marshall

SENATOR FOR VICTORIA

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided.

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School life

In this Section

Rights and responsibilities
 Discipline and punishment
 School uniform
 Bullying at school
 Searches and confiscations

Getting a good education is the key to finding a job you enjoy as an adult. It's important to try to make the most of your time at school.

DO I HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL?

Yes. Education is compulsory from 6 years of age until around the end of Year 10. Your parents or carers have to make sure you go to school.

WHEN CAN I LEAVE?

The rules for each State and Territory are different and sometimes change. These are the current laws for when you can leave school:

Australian Capital Territory

15 years old

New South Wales

15 years old

Northern Territory

15 years old

Queensland

16 years old or completion of Year 10 (whichever is sooner)

South Australia

16 years old

Tasmania

16 years old

Victoria

16 years old

Western Australia

after the calendar year you are 17 years old

Consider all your options carefully. It might be a good idea to consider why you want to leave school. Maybe the problems you are experiencing could be fixed in some other way than you leaving school permanently, such as trying a new school. A good idea is to talk to someone you trust, such as your parents, guardians, friends, a counsellor or teacher to find out what they think.

Leaving school early means you are more likely to be unemployed, less likely to get an interesting job and less likely to earn a decent wage when you do get a job, so it's better to sort out any problems you have at school and finish your education.

CAN I GET PERMISSION FOR TIME OFF?

You may have time off if:

- you are sick;
- you have an infectious illness;
- you have been injured in an accident;
- you have a special family occasion; or,
- there's been a death in the family.

Because the school has to keep a track of whether you attended school or not, your parents/guardians have to let the school know if you are going to be away.

Rights and responsibilities

DO I HAVE RIGHTS AT SCHOOL?

Everyone in Australia has basic human rights, including young people at school, TAFE and university. You have the right to always be treated with respect and dignity by those around you, including your peers and teachers. You have the right to feel safe and to voice your opinions in a constructive way. But having rights doesn't just work in your favour.

If you expect to be treated fairly, you have to treat other people fairly too. You have a responsibility to treat your teachers, other staff and students with respect and in a non-violent way. You also have to obey school rules.

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (SRC)

If your school has a Student Representative Council (SRC), you might want to get involved. SRCs provide an opportunity to express your opinions on how to improve the school in a constructive way.

Discipline and punishment

Every community has rules and schools are no exception. You go to school to get an education. Rules are there so that the school works smoothly and every student can concentrate on learning.

HOW ARE RULES ENFORCED?

There are a number of ways schools can get you to obey the rules. Have a look at your school's guidelines. They can include:

- praising and rewarding good behaviour or good work;
- teaching students the importance of school rules;
- taking away privileges such as going on a school excursion;
- taking time out from class—sending you to wait outside the classroom or principal's office;
- asking your parents/guardians to come to school to talk about the problem;

- making you feel ashamed in front of other students, like making you pick up rubbish in the playground;
- detention or extra homework; or
- in extreme cases, suspension or expulsion from school.

WHAT IF I THINK THE PUNISHMENT IS UNFAIR?

It is possible to question your teacher's decision, but there are ways to go about it. Things you can do include trying to:

- talk to your teacher about it;
- talk to the teacher who is the head of your year, or the school principal;
- ask your parents/guardians for support and get them to discuss the problem with the school principal; or
- get support from your student council.

It's always a good idea to write down your version of what happened as soon after an incident as possible. This will help you to recall what happened more clearly if you have to discuss things later.

Remember – if you treat other students and staff with respect they are more likely to treat you that way too.

School uniform

School rules on uniform vary from school to school.

CAN A SCHOOL MAKE RULES ABOUT MAKE UP, HAIR OR JEWELLERY AND ACCESSORIES?

Yes. The school can make reasonable rules about wearing make up, ear or nose rings, hair length, hairstyle and wearing jewellery and accessories to school.

ARE SCHOOL UNIFORMS COMPULSORY?

Many schools require you to wear a uniform. The uniform requirements are explained by the school in the Student Dress Code Policy. This Policy should outline the acceptable standard

of clothing to be worn by students, including footwear and headwear.

A school can ban you from wearing anything that might be dangerous to yourself, other students or staff. There may also be special rules about certain classes for example, where you are operating machinery, preparing food, or playing sport.

Students cannot be suspended, excluded or cancelled from enrolment for non-compliance with the school's dress code. However, if the student is regularly out of uniform, the school may:

- provide the student with item/s from a bank of clothing/uniforms held at school;
- take action that prevents risk to student or others, or action that maintains normal school operations;
- advise the student's parents/carers of non-compliance and discuss further with parents/carers, representatives of the school and the student to prevent it happening again; and
- implement a course of action including mediation if the student consistently wears inappropriate clothing after discussions have been held with parents/carers.

WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT CHANGING THE UNIFORM POLICY?

Many schools have a Student Representative Council or a Uniform Committee. If you wish to seek a change to the uniform policy you should make comments and suggestions about your uniform to either of these bodies.

Fashions and dress rules are changing in society all the time and there's no reason why your uniform shouldn't change at times as well. In recommending changes though, be aware of the likely costs to other students and their families. Also many schools feel that the uniform is part of the school's tradition and may be reluctant to change their uniform for this reason.

Bullying at school

Australian schools do not condone the violence, abuse or harassment of any students and that includes bullying.

WHAT IS BULLYING?

Bullying is a very serious problem in many schools. Studies show that bullying is quite common in Australia. It can take place in the playground, toilets, going to and from school, in the classroom, and now there's a growing incidence of "cyber bullying", which happens via mobile phones or the internet. Different forms of bullying include:

- pushing or hitting;
- threatening;
- spitting or throwing things;
- humiliation or ridicule;
- spreading rumours and name calling;
- exclusion;
- putting you down either in person and/or via text message or the internet;
- demanding money, food or other things; or
- forcing you to do things that make you feel uncomfortable.

WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT IT?

The best thing to do is tell your teacher, another teacher you trust, your year level coordinator or school counsellor. Teachers do take student complaints seriously and act on them. It can mean that the student who bullies you is given counselling, is put in a special program or put in another class. You could also go to a "buddy" or peer support leader for help if they are available at your school.

Bullying is about power. Bullies feel that they have the power to make you feel bad or make you do things. If you don't speak up, you're just giving them more and more power. Your parents/guardians may also be able to give you some advice about bullying.

Searches and confiscations

Schools make rules about what you can and can't bring to school. They can ban anything that is illegal, dangerous or likely to cause disruption to the smooth running of the school and your education.

WHAT CAN I TAKE TO SCHOOL?

You can take anything to school unless it is:

- dangerous or illegal;
- forbidden by school rules (this can include cigarettes, matches, certain items of jewellery and aerosol cans); or
- likely to cause disruption to the school (such as MP3 players, CD players, mobile phones, a pet snake or a noisy whistle).

CAN I BE SEARCHED?

A teacher doesn't have the right to search your bag without your permission, unless they see some item that is banned by school rules.

CAN A TEACHER SEARCH MY LOCKER WITHOUT MY CONSENT?

Generally your locker is considered school property. This gives teachers the right to search your locker without your consent. However if you have paid money that is non-refundable for the use of the locker, the school has to ask for your consent.

CAN THE SCHOOL CONFISCATE MY PROPERTY?

If a teacher thinks something you have breaks school rules they may confiscate it. However, it should be returned to you at the end of the day, unless it is an item that teachers think is dangerous to you or other students. This can include:

- cigarettes;
- fireworks;
- jewellery with sharp edges; and
- indecent literature such as pornography.

Planning for the future

In this Section

Considering your options and priorities

TAFE/apprenticeships

University

Jobs and work

One of the most challenging issues for young people is deciding what they want to do in the future. There are many options and alternatives available, and it can be difficult to decide what direction you wish to head in after leaving school, whether you leave school early or finish Year 12.

Considering your options

Deciding what you want to do with your life can be very stressful, and it may seem that you have to decide quickly what job you want to do. Remember that there are lots of people who can help you out, and that it's ok to try something, and then change your mind later.

A good idea is to start thinking about the things that interest you, and the things that you enjoy and are good at. You may also have had some work experience in an area that you enjoyed. Once you have done this, you can think about professions that suit these attributes.

For example:

- I like children and enjoyed work experience at a childcare centre = **childcare worker**; or
- I'm interested in health care and helping people, and I enjoyed biology at school = **doctor, nurse or pharmacist**

Once you have thought about a possible profession or area that you are interested in, you need to research how you can get training in that area. This may include a university degree, a TAFE certificate or diploma, an apprenticeship or on-the-job training. Your school careers officer,

teachers, your parents/guardians, Centrelink or the Australian Government Job Guide can help you find out where you can get the training you need.

TAFE/apprenticeships

TAFE courses are a great option to equip you with the skills you need for employment. Courses can be for a few weeks or a few years, and can be taken in conjunction with an apprenticeship.

Unlike university, you do not have to get a particular mark to be accepted into a TAFE course.

To find out what course options are available at TAFE, you can obtain a copy of your local *TAFE Handbook*, which is available at newsagents, TAFE colleges or from your school.

VISIT THE FOLLOWING STATE AND TERRITORY WEBSITES FOR MORE INFORMATION:

New South Wales

131 601 www.tafensw.edu.au

Victoria

131 823 www.otte.vic.gov.au/vetVTI.asp

Queensland

1300 308 233 www.tafe.qld.edu.au

Western Australia

1800 999 167 www.tafe.wa.edu.au

South Australia

1800 882 661 www.tafe.sa.edu.au

Tasmania

1300 655 307 www.tafe.tas.edu.au

Australian Capital Territory

(02) 6207 3100 www.cit.act.edu.au

Northern Territory

(08) 8946 6666 www.cdu.edu.au

AUSTRALIAN APPRENTICESHIPS

The term Australian Apprenticeships covers all traineeships and apprenticeships. An Australian Apprenticeship allows you to do on-the-job training while being paid a wage, and usually also involves doing some study at TAFE (called 'off-the-job' training). The amount of time spent training on and off the job varies depending on the type of apprenticeship you undertake. Check your local TAFE handbook for information.

At the end of your apprenticeship you will be issued with a qualification from the State/Territory Training Authority or relevant industry body. The qualification will be recognised nationally by employers and may be used to go on to further education or training.

You must be at least 15 years of age to do an apprenticeship. An apprenticeship course can be: full-time or part-time; started while still at school; or accessed through a group training arrangement which can involve placements with one or more employers.

The decision to select an apprentice or trainee rests with the employer. To find an employer you could:

- **look in daily and local newspapers** – employers usually start advertising around July of the year before the apprenticeship is available;
- **get in touch with employer groups and associations for the trade in which you are interested;**
- **ask employers directly** – go through the Yellow Pages;
- **check with your careers counsellor at school** – sometimes they are approached

directly by employers, but in any case they will be able to advise you; or

- **contact the Australian Apprenticeships referral line ph. 133 873, Centrelink, a group training company or a member of the Job Network.**

When you begin your apprenticeship or traineeship you sign a formal agreement with your employer, which is lodged with the State or Territory Training Authority. This agreement lists the rights and responsibilities of both you and your employer.

The employer agrees to provide on-the-job training and allows you to go to TAFE or an approved training institution one day a week. You agree to go to all of the classes and on-the-job training. If you are under 18 years of age your parents or guardians must also sign the agreement.

WHAT WILL I BE PAID?

The weekly training wage varies between industries. Junior pay rates still apply in most industries, and rates of pay are set for time spent on the job.

Under the National Training Wage (NTW) Award, training wage rates are being progressively set in each area. The standard rates, as set out in the NTW Award, will apply to all trainees as their employer becomes a party to the Award. Most trainees will be paid under the NTW, which ranges from approximately \$240 to \$630 per week (before tax). The rate you receive depends on your age, how long ago you left school, the level of schooling you have completed and the industry in which you choose to undertake your apprenticeship.

For more detailed information on wage rates, please visit the Workplace Authority website at www.workplaceauthority.gov.au

For more information (see also Handy Contacts):

- phone the Australian Apprenticeships referral line on 133 873 or go to their website at <http://www.australianapprenticeships.gov.au> or

- for information on wider training options go to the National Training Information Service database at www.ntis.gov.au or the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations website at www.deewr.gov.au

University

Most people who wish to enter university need to have completed either Year 12 or a Tertiary Preparation Course at TAFE, however sometimes you can gain special entry or special consideration. Some universities admit students with full or partial credit from the successful completion of a course of study at a TAFE institute. Selection for university is usually based on your performance in Year 12 or a Tertiary Preparation Course. Some courses also involve multiple tests and requirements. You should check the requirements for your course as some assessments must be completed by June the year before you want to start the course. Persons without an undergraduate university qualification may be admitted to a postgraduate program under some circumstances, e.g. if they possess a number of years of relevant industrial experience.

Applying for a university course is a complicated process. The easiest way is to talk to your teachers or careers advisor, but there are also some good websites and organisations which can help you out. Remember, you need to apply around September of the year before you wish to go to university.

The best information you can get is from your State or Territory's university admissions centre. They will also release a handbook around July or August of every year, which has lots of information in it. These are usually available at newsagencies, or you will be given one by your school.

CONTACT THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS FOR ADVICE AND INFORMATION:

New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory
(02) 9752 0200 www.uac.edu.au

Victoria
1300 364 133 www.vtac.edu.au

Queensland
1300 467 822 www.qtac.edu.au

Western Australia
(08) 9318 8000 www.tisc.edu.au

South Australia
1300 138 440 www.satac.edu.au

Tasmania
(03) 6226 2999 www.utas.edu.au

Northern Territory
(08) 8946 6666 www.cdu.edu.au

When choosing your course, consider the following:

- What am I interested in?
- Which program will allow me to study this?
- Where do I want to study?
- Am I prepared to move away from home or to another State or Territory?
- How flexible is my course? Can I change my subjects later, or will I be locked in?
- Which course can I afford to study?

Be flexible and realistic; don't pick a course based on its name or what mark you think you will get. A high-mark course is not necessarily better, or the right course for you.

It is also possible, in most courses, to put off (defer) your study for a year, so that you can work, travel or do something else. You usually have to apply to your university for this after you have been accepted. Contact the university admissions office for help.

The cost of university degrees varies between courses and universities. At the undergraduate level, higher education providers are able to offer two types of places to domestic students:

- Commonwealth supported (previously known as a HECS place)
- Fee-paying (non-Commonwealth supported).

If you are in a Commonwealth supported place, you only make a contribution towards the cost of your education (known as the student contribution) while the Australian Government contributes the majority of the cost.

If you are not Commonwealth supported, you will pay tuition fees which are not subsidised by the Australian Government.

Overseas students are only able to study in an overseas fee-paying place and must pay overseas student fees. Providers must charge overseas student fees at a level sufficient to recover the full costs of delivering their course.

Eligible students have access to deferred payment arrangements through the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP). The HELP scheme consists of three loans:

- HECS-HELP
- FEE-HELP
- OS-HELP (only available to undergraduates).

As well as the HELP scheme, there are a number of Commonwealth and privately funded scholarship opportunities available to eligible students to assist with the costs associated with undertaking higher education.

For more information on the HELP scheme please visit www.goingtouni.gov.au or call the Student Enquiry Line 1800 020 108.

The cost of a degree from each university may vary. Make sure that you check the cost of your degree before enrolling. Each university will publish information about the cost of degrees on the internet, or you can find out through your State/Territory admission office.

If you have problems with the university administration, or with any of your academic staff, make sure you contact your university student organisation for assistance.

Jobs and work

Finding a job can be difficult, so it's important to prepare carefully. Once you have decided on the type of job you want to do, there are a number of places to look for employment:

- Centrelink, which can provide you with information, training, support while job hunting and can match you up with job vacancies. Call into your local Centrelink office, or check the website at www.centrelink.gov.au
- your school careers centre;
- friends and family (they might know someone who has a job available);
- newspaper classifieds/employment sections; and
- community noticeboards or notices in shop windows.

As a young person you may be involved in a range of different types of employment. Usually at school, a lot of people will have a part-time or casual job. The difference between casual and part-time employment is that in part-time work you have rights, including regular hours and sick pay.

Casual employees do not get sick pay unless they have been injured at work and hours can be irregular, but you should be paid a higher hourly rate for being a casual.

The third type of employment is full-time and this involves similar rights to that of a part-time employee and is often permanent. In full-time work, you may also be required to repay any HECS debt that you accrued while studying at university and pay a Medicare levy once you earn over a specific amount of money per year.

You must start repaying your HECS debt when your income is above the minimum repayment threshold for compulsory repayment. For example, for 2008–09, the threshold is reached when a person has an income of \$41,594 per year. The thresholds are adjusted each year to reflect any changes in average weekly earnings.

Compulsory repayments are made through your income tax assessments.

You don't have to provide HELP/HECS information in your tax return. If you have a debt, and your repayment income is above the minimum repayment threshold, the ATO will work out your compulsory repayment and include it on your notice of assessment.

If you are having trouble finding a job, consider talking to a careers advisor or visiting www.careeradviceaustralia.gov.au for more information.

Applying for a job

In this Section

- Resume
- Application forms
- The interview
- Dealing with rejection

Resume

The first thing you need before applying for a job is a resume or curriculum vitae. Your resume should set out any personal information that an employer would want to know. Websites such as www.jobjuice.gov.au provide helpful hints on preparing a resume.

It should be typed on plain A4 paper and can be used at interviews or sent to employers as part of a written job application. It is important because it will be the first impression an employer has of you. Always double-check your spelling and other details. Ask someone to proof-read your resume and job application.

It should include some or all of the following information:

PERSONAL DETAILS

- Full name
- Address
- Contact phone numbers

EDUCATION

- Final school year completed and certificate attained
- Course completed at TAFE, university or other institution

WORK EXPERIENCE AND VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

- Briefly describe previous jobs and the details of any volunteer experience you may have had, listing your most recent first.

INTEREST AND HOBBIES

- List your interests and hobbies.

ATTACHMENTS

- These documents are optional and should usually be included if the job you are applying for has specifically asked for them.

SCHOOL REPORTS

- You could include copies of school reports for at least the last two years.

REFERENCES

- These can be attached written statements or telephone numbers of people who say they would be prepared to speak favourably about you to a prospective employer. Usually having a written reference and asking the referee to be available to talk to anyone wanting to employ you is best.

WORK EXPERIENCE REPORT

- A report or certificate based on school work experience may be available from your school careers adviser.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OR HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

- If you have completed a certificate, include a copy of your certificate, diploma or degree and a copy of your academic record if you have it.

AWARDS/PRIZES

- List any awards or prizes you have won, e.g. sporting awards, community achievements or other school prizes.

EXAMPLES OF YOUR WORK

- If you are applying for a practical job, it is worthwhile to include photographs of work you have done. If applying for jobs requiring artistic ability, compile a portfolio of your work (or photographs of it). You may also consider putting these details onto a website, Microsoft PowerPoint Presentation (or equivalent), or DVD.
- Keep all this information together and make copies of your applications for jobs so that you know what you have told the employer about yourself. Old applications can also be used as a guide for any future applications you make. It is also useful to keep a record of all employers you have approached for work and all the interviews you have attended.

PROOF OF IDENTITY

- You need to provide proof of age and identity. If you don't already have one, you can obtain a copy of your birth certificate from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the State or Territory in which you were born:

New South Wales	1300 655 236
Victoria	1300 369 367
Queensland	1300 366 430
Western Australia	1300 305 021
South Australia	(08) 8204 9599
Tasmania	1300 135 513
Australian Capital Territory	(02) 6207 0460
Northern Territory	(08) 8999 6119

Application forms

With some jobs that you apply for, you will be asked to fill in an application form. Sometimes this will be done instead of writing an application letter. Some employers will send an application form to you, while others will ask you to fill one out while you are waiting for an interview. If a form is sent to you, or you are able to take one and return it later, make a copy of the form to practise on before completing the original.

Don't be too worried about filling out one of these forms. If you have prepared a resume, it will contain most of the information you need.

When filling out an application form, there are some important things to remember:

- read the whole form carefully before you fill anything in and take your time;
- always use a black or blue biro and print in block letters as neatly as you can; and
- answer every question, don't leave blanks. If the question does not apply to you write 'not applicable' or 'N/A'.

When you have finished the form, read it through carefully and check the answers you gave. If you made a mistake, either neatly correct it or, if possible, fill out a new form.

The interview

It may be hard, but try to relax during the interview as much as possible. You should also show some enthusiasm for the company and the type of work you will be expected to do. A person that really wants the job will impress the interviewer.

It will help you to do a bit of homework about the company if you can. Having knowledge of what the company does, how many employees it has, for example, will also make a favourable impression on a prospective employer.

The employer might ask questions similar to the following:

- Why do you think you are suitable for this position?
- Why would you like this job?
- What qualifications do you have for this job?
- Why have you applied for this job?
- What are your strengths/weaknesses?
- Do you work well with others?
- Does future study appeal to you?
- Do you have any career plans?
- Why do you think we should employ you?
- What have you got to offer us?
- What do you know about this organisation?
- Are you a member of any clubs or organisations?

You should think beforehand about your answers to these questions. Recognise your strengths and weaknesses and reassure the interviewer of your willingness to overcome anything negative, to learn new things. You might suggest to the interviewer that if they have any additional questions, they can contact you at a later date. Let them know that you will be available for a second interview if required or even that you would be interested in a slightly different job, if it were available. It often helps to practise your answers before your interview. Ask a friend, teacher or parent to role-play an interview with you.

Dealing with rejection

If you are not successful with your job application, don't panic. Jobs aren't always easy to find, and timing is crucial. It might be that an employer just doesn't have a vacancy at the time you approach them. But, who knows, in another month maybe they will.

You can also ring up and ask for feedback on your resume and interview to better prepare yourself for the next job that you apply for.

Some people have parts of their work or school history that might not impress an employer. First of all, you have to decide if the employer needs to know. If they do, be honest and present the information as positively as you can. Telling an employer is usually better than having them find out accidentally.

Below are two 'bad news' situations and examples of how you could handle them.

■ Left school early

"I didn't do very well during my last year at school. After discussing the situation with my teachers and parents/guardians, I decided that I would be better off leaving school and looking for a job working with my hands because I am good at practical work".

■ Dismissed from your last job

"I had some family problems for a while and this affected my work and as a result I was put off. It is all sorted out now and I want to get back to work as soon as I can".

It's a good idea to be honest and positive at all times.

Rights at work

In this Section

The workplace relations system
 What can you expect from your employer?
 Where to go for help
 What is a union?
 Equal opportunity employment
 Disability rights
 Sex discrimination
 Superannuation
 Occupational health and safety

The workplace relations system

There are significant changes underway to Australia's workplace relations system. The Rudd Government is implementing its policy Forward with Fairness, which will replace the old WorkChoices system.

- From January 2010, all employees will benefit from fair and simple safety net of employment conditions. This is comprised of the National Employment Standards and modern awards.
- Employees will be able to bargain collectively with their employer. Both parties will have to bargain in good faith.
- The new system will ensure that everyone in the workplace is treated fairly and decently, and if things go wrong, matters can be dealt with quickly and effectively. This will include a simpler unfair dismissal system and strong protections for freedom of association, including the freedom to join, or not join, a union.
- An independent umpire – **Fair Work Australia** – will oversee the system and maintain the safety net.

- Strong compliance measures will be in place so that everyone complies with their obligations under the law.
- The Australian Government aims to have one workplace relations system for Australia, instead of different ones in each State or Territory.

What can you expect from your employer?

Your employer has certain responsibilities to you and your co-workers, including the wages and conditions of employment that must be paid and providing a safe workplace.

When you begin work, you agree to provide your labour for an agreed wage. Until the new Forward with Fairness system discussed above is in place (by early 2010), your working conditions could be set out in different ways:

- Depending on your employer, you could be covered by either a Federal or a State award.
- Your workplace might have its own enterprise agreement covering all employees in the workplace.

Your award or agreement will include:

- your job classification;
- the ordinary hours of work;
- the wages you earn, including any allowances;
- extra rates for overtime, shiftwork and working on public holidays;
- your annual leave and personal/sick leave entitlements; and
- what to do if a dispute occurs.

Your employer will take money out of your pay for taxation and depending on the amount you earn, they may also take out money for Medicare, superannuation and HECS/HELP (if you have a HECS debt). Check to see if your employer is willing to deduct money for health fund contributions, insurance payments and union fees.

Your employer is legally obliged to comply with the award/agreement, as well as other legislation, such as laws requiring the employer to pay superannuation on your behalf, and laws requiring the employer to provide a safe workplace.

It is important that you are treated properly and fairly by your employer. Issues which may affect you include not being paid the minimum wage; not getting adequate notice before the cancellation of a shift; not being paid superannuation; not being paid for training or for extra work hours; being asked to perform work that isn't safe; or not getting compensation after being injured at work.

Where to go for help

If you are concerned that you are not being treated fairly, there are a number of sources of help and assistance.

Your trade union will be able to talk to you about the award or agreement which applies to you, answer any questions, and take further action if needed to make sure your employer provides a safe workplace and pays the correct wages and conditions. You can find out more information from the following places:

- The Workplace Ombudsman investigates allegations that employers have done the wrong thing under workplace laws (telephone: **1300 724 200**).
- The Workplace Authority provides advice and assistance about making workplace agreements (telephone: **1300 363 264**).
- The occupational health and safety authority in your State or Territory can provide advice about safe workplaces.
- Community Legal Services such as JobWatch can also help.

What is a union?

Unions are bodies that represent workers to protect their rights, conditions and wages. Many workers become members of unions. If more people from a workplace join a union, the union is more powerful, and the individual workers have better protection.

Unions play an integral role in Australian workplaces. The wages and conditions that you receive in your job have most likely been lobbied for by a union in an industrial relations commission, or directly with your employer.

In many jobs, if a union had not campaigned for better conditions at your workplace, or in your agreement, your wage would be lower and your conditions would be poorer.

Most workplaces have delegates (elected members of the union) who can help you or give you information on joining your specific union.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) is the peak national union body. You can join a union online through the ACTU's website at www.actu.asn.au or by phoning **1300 362 223**.

In NSW, Unions NSW have set up a Working Students Union Network to help young people understand their rights at work and the benefits of joining unions. For more information, please call (02) 9264 1691 or visit www.workingstudents.org.au

Equal opportunity employment

It is important to understand your rights and responsibilities under equal opportunity and anti-discrimination laws in Australia.

You must be treated equally to other staff at your work, regardless of your gender, religion, political opinion, sexual preference, race, age, marital status, whether you are a migrant or not and whether or not you have a physical or intellectual disability. The workplace must promote people according to merit.

The Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) is the administrative body responsible for the implementation of federal human rights and anti-discrimination. Information on the current law, complaints procedures and best practice guidelines are available on the HREOC website at www.hreoc.gov.au or by telephoning **1300 656 419**. Each State and Territory also has an Equal Opportunity Commission or an Anti Discrimination Commission.

For more information about your rights and responsibilities at work, call the ACTU (details above) or visit their Worksite web page at www.worksite.actu.asn.au

Disability rights

The *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* makes disability discrimination unlawful and aims to promote equal opportunity and access for people with disabilities.

Under the Act, individuals can lodge complaints of discrimination and harassment with HREOC (using the details listed above).

Sex discrimination

Since the Hawke Labor Government introduced the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*, sex discrimination and harassment has been unlawful. The Act is principally designed to:

- promote equality between women and men;
- eliminate sexual harassment at work; and

- eliminate discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status or pregnancy.

If you feel you are being unfairly treated at work it is important that you take action to stop it. Sexual discrimination should not be tolerated anywhere, including in the workplace, even if it is your boss who is discriminating against you. It can be difficult to make a complaint, especially if it involves someone senior to you in the workplace, but it is your right to be able to work free of harassment. Make sure that you get some help and know your options.

Talk to a colleague or your boss. You could also contact your union, a lawyer or just talk to your friends about it. If you don't know where to start, you may wish to contact the Workplace Ombudsman on **1300 724 200** or visit the website at www.wo.gov.au for more information or advice.

Superannuation

In 1992 the Labor Government introduced the Superannuation Guarantee. Under the Superannuation Guarantee, your employer has to contribute the equivalent of 9 per cent of your ordinary wages into a superannuation fund for you if you earn more than \$450 a month (before tax). You may also voluntarily contribute to your super fund. It is a way for you to save now so you have more money in your retirement.

Whilst your retirement seems a long way away now, ensuring that your superannuation is maximised means you have to think and act about it now.

Another benefit in contributing to your superannuation is that for every dollar you deposit into your superannuation account, the Government matches your dollar with an extra \$1.50 if you are earning less than \$28,980 per year. That means for every dollar you put into your super (maximum of \$1,500), your super is increasing by \$2.50. This Government co-contribution is reduced when you earn above \$28,980 per year until it

phases out to no Government co-contribution if you earn above \$58,980.

While saving, superannuation is one of the best ways to reduce tax effectively during your working life for your retirement.

If you change jobs then you may have superannuation benefits invested with several superannuation funds. If you're in this situation, it's recommended that you consolidate or roll together your benefits with one superannuation provider.

For more information, please visit the Australian Taxation Office's superannuation website at www.ato.gov.au/super

Occupational health and safety

Workplace health and safety is a significant issue in Australian workplaces. Every year people are killed and many thousands injured on the job. All workers have the right to a safe and healthy work environment.

Workplace health and safety can be confusing and that's why it's important to have sources of advice available when you need it. Sources include:

- your employer;
- National Occupational Health and Safety Commission;
- your union; and
- State and Territory workplace health and safety agencies.

Remember, workplace health and safety is your right and your health is the most important asset you've got.

Health

In this Section

Medicare
 Mental Health
 Sex
 Sexual abuse and domestic violence
 Drugs
 Gambling
 Australian Organ Donor Register

Medicare

A Medicare card gets you free medical care from doctors who bulk-bill and significant refunds for those who don't. You usually need to show your Medicare card every time you go to the doctor, hospital, or get prescription medicine from a chemist.

If you are under 15 years of age and living at home you are probably on your family's Medicare card.

If you are under 15 years of age and live away from home, a guardian, social or youth worker can request a card for you.

If you are over 15 years of age, you can apply at a Medicare office for your own Medicare card. You will need to take your parents'/guardians' card, or two pieces of ID. If a parent wishes to do this on behalf of the young adult, it is necessary for the young adult and the parent to complete the Medicare Copy/Transfer Application Form.

You can also call Medicare on **132 011** or visit www.medicareaustralia.gov.au

Mental health

Maintaining good mental health is just as important as maintaining your physical health. Mental health determines how we think and feel about ourselves and our world. It's about how we manage our everyday lives, like making and

keeping friends, getting along with our family and keeping up with school work and other pressures you might face.

Around 18 per cent of all Australians suffer from mental health problems, so it's not uncommon. If you feel that there are issues at school or at home that are becoming too difficult to manage on your own – you are not alone - there are people you can talk to. This could be your parents/guardians, a school counsellor, or a friend. If you would prefer to talk to someone you don't know, you may wish to call the numbers below and you'll be able to speak to a counsellor confidentially. There are also some great online resources that may be of assistance.

Headspace
www.headspace.org.au

Kids Help Line (for 5 to 25 year olds in Australia)
1800 551 800

Online counselling available at
www.kidshelpline.com.au

Lifeline
131 114

24 hour Crisis Hotline
www.lifeline.com.au

beyondblue
www.beyondblue.org.au

Reach Out!
www.reachout.com.au

Sex

Sex is an issue which many people are embarrassed to talk about, but it's a normal part of life, including for many young people. You may or may not be interested in having sex, but it's important that you know the facts so that you can look after yourself.

The law states that you must be 16 years of age to engage in sexual activity. Some States have different ages of consent for same-sex relationships (that is, lesbian and gay relationships). If you are under 18 years of age, there are also laws about how old your partner may be; these differ from state to state. These laws are designed to stop older people taking advantage of young people.

The most important thing to remember if you are thinking about engaging in sexual activity is to feel comfortable and prepared. You should never feel pressured into doing anything you don't want to, and this includes pressure from your friends (such as comments like "everyone is having sex, why aren't you?" or "no-one is a virgin except you"). Having sex is an individual choice, and you need to make your own decision in your own time about whether you're ready to have sex.

To feel prepared, you should consider what sort of contraception you want to use. Remember that having unprotected sex may lead to unplanned pregnancy or to sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The pill is a common form of contraception for women, but it will not protect you from STIs. So, even if you or your partner is on the pill you should still use a condom and lubricant to avoid disease, especially if you are having sex with a new partner. The most common and easily accessible form of contraception is condoms which you can buy from a chemist or supermarket. Always use a water-based lubricant with condoms. Don't use Vaseline, as it ruins the rubber and may cause your condom to break.

If you have engaged in sexual activity and you think you might be pregnant, or have an STI, it is important that you seek help or advice. Untreated STIs can lead to infertility or other health problems.

If you are 14 years of age or over, doctors have confidentiality agreements which mean they cannot tell anyone what you came to see them about, including your parents/guardians. You need to have your own Medicare card to get access to a bulk-billed consultation. If you don't have a Medicare card, you will have to pay for the consultation which may cost approximately \$50 or more. The most important thing is to get as much information as possible so that you can make an informed decision about your options, or get treatment if you need it.

If you or your partner miss taking the contraceptive pill, or a condom breaks, you or your partner may be pregnant. The 'morning-after pill' is a form of emergency contraception that must be started as soon as possible, and within 72 hours of having unprotected sex. The morning-after pill, also known as Postinor 2, is now available over the counter without a prescription in many pharmacies throughout Australia, and costs approximately \$20.

If you or your partner falls pregnant, make sure you consult with one another about what you think is the best option. Falling pregnant at a young age can be a very difficult and challenging time for any woman.

There are several options to consider and a number of places to go for help in understanding those options. If you do not have a partner, confide in someone you trust. This could be your parents/guardians, a school counsellor, or friend. If you would prefer not to talk to anyone you know about your pregnancy, there are contact details listed below where you can confidentially talk to someone who will be able to help. Of course, your GP would be another option.

The following organisations can give you help and advice about sex and pregnancy:

- Kids Help Line on **1800 551 800** or www.kidshelpline.com.au
- The Family Planning Association on **1300 658 886** or www.fpahealth.org.au
- www.pressurepoint.com.au
- Family Planning Victoria: www.fpv.org.au
- Federal Government's Youth Information site: www.thesource.gov.au

- Marie Stopes International on **1800 003 707** (free call) or visit www.mariestopes.com.au or www.abortionhelp.com.au

If you are over 18 years of age you may marry any person of the opposite sex without the need for permission. However, if you are 16 or 17 years of age you will need to get permission from a court or from your parents/guardians.

Sexual abuse and domestic violence

Sexual and/or physical violence of any kind is intolerable and against the law. If you are being abused by somebody, or you know of anyone who is being abused, seek help.

Levels of sexual abuse and domestic violence are high in Australia, with one in four women experiencing abuse at some point in their lives. Sexual abuse happens to men and women, but more often to women.

There are many people who are highly qualified to help victims of abuse. Please consult the relevant details in the 'Handy Contacts' section of this book for more information.

Drugs

There are many kinds of drugs in Australia, some of them legal for those over 18 years of age, some illegal. All illegal drugs are bad for you, as are many legal drugs if used wrongly or to excess.

Many drugs (including legal drugs like tobacco) are highly addictive. You should think carefully about what you are doing before you come into contact with drugs. You would be better off avoiding all drugs, particularly illegal drugs.

Many drugs contain unidentified poisons, and can cause severe reactions. You should always call an ambulance immediately if you or your friends have a bad reaction to a drug. It is more important to save a life than worry about getting in trouble. The hospital won't call the police.

You should never take drugs because of peer-group-pressure, or to escape feelings of

depression or anxiety. Remember that there can be severe penalties if you are caught taking or carrying drugs. Drugs can be addictive, dangerous to your health and may lead to trouble with the police.

For more information about drugs, try the Australian Government's National Drugs Campaign Youth website at <http://www.drugs.health.gov.au/>

Remember, even if you think you have made a mistake and have started taking drugs, you can always stop. Many people are available to help you stop – you just need to ask for help.

Gambling

Only people aged 18 years and over may gamble, or enter places such as casinos. Even if you are with your parents/guardians you will not be able to enter a casino. Gambling is an issue that affects young people and there are a range of services available for help with problem gambling. You can get help by calling the Kids Help Line on **1800 551 800**.

Australian Organ Donor Register

Registering to be an organ donor means that you could be giving someone the greatest gift of all – the gift of life.

People in end stage organ failure require organ transplantation to survive. There are thousands of people on the organ transplant waiting list.

By registering with the Australian Organ Donor Register, you consent to, in the event of your death, have your organs transplanted to save someone's life. Organ and tissue donation can only take place in very special circumstances and still requires the approval of next of kin.

Every Australian can register their intention to donate organs and tissues for transplantation on the Australian Organ Donor Register. You can register online at <http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au> or by telephoning **132 011**.

Financial assistance

In this Section

Youth Allowance

Will I have to work for the dole?

Non-government assistance

Whether you decide to study, train or look for a job, there may be some kind of financial assistance available to you. Whether it's money for study or subsidies for your employer, application forms have to be completed and lodged quickly otherwise you could miss out on part of your entitlement.

Youth Allowance

Youth Allowance provides assistance for young people who are studying full-time, undertaking a full-time Australian Apprenticeship or training and/or looking for work. It may also provide assistance for young people who are ill or temporarily incapacitated.

Youth Allowance allows young people to stay on the one payment as they move between looking for work, studying, training or undertaking an Australian Apprenticeship as long as obligations are met.

The amount of Youth Allowance you receive depends on whether:

- your, your parents'/guardians' or your partner's income and assets are above a certain amount;
- you are independent;
- you have to live away from your permanent home to study;
- you have a partner; and/or
- you have children.

You can view the different payment rates for Youth Allowance on the Centrelink website at [http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/filestores/co035_0807/\\$file/co035_0807en.pdf](http://www.centrelink.gov.au/internet/internet.nsf/filestores/co035_0807/$file/co035_0807en.pdf)

Call **13 24 90**, visit www.centrelink.gov.au or call into your nearest Centrelink office for more information about Youth Allowance.

Will I have to work for the dole?

Young people may be required to take part in Work for the Dole if they are:

- aged 18 or 19 years, recently completed Year 12, getting the full rate of Youth Allowance, and have been getting payments for three months or more; or
- aged 18 years or over, getting the full rate of Youth Allowance and have been getting payments for six months or more.

Additionally, job seekers aged 18 years and over who get the full (or part) rate of Youth Allowance can volunteer to participate in a Work for the Dole activity.

All Work for the Dole participants get an extra \$20.80 per fortnight. Protective clothing is provided by the project sponsor if it is needed. Essential training, such as occupational health and safety training, is also provided.

For more information on all government payments, phone Centrelink on **132 850** or visit your nearest Centrelink office.

Non-government assistance

There is also assistance from other sources for students. Many universities and other organisations offer scholarships to students continuing study based on excellence or financial need. For more information check out prospective university websites.

Indigenous youth

In this Section

ABSTUDY

Indigenous Youth Leadership Program

Indigenous Youth Mobility Program

Indigenous Tutorial Assistance Scheme

Some special programs exist for Indigenous (Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander) youth in Australia. These are designed to assist Indigenous youth in a variety of areas, from payments to leadership programs to isolated-youth support. For more information about any of the programs, contact your local Federal Member of Parliament.

ABSTUDY - The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Study Scheme

ABSTUDY provides a means-tested living allowance and other supplementary benefits to eligible secondary and tertiary students. Primary students living at home and aged 14 years or more on 1 January in the year of study may also be eligible for assistance. ABSTUDY is delivered by Centrelink.

For more information about ABSTUDY you can go into any Centrelink office or call the Abstudy Hotline on 132 317.

Indigenous Youth Leadership Program (IYLP)

The Indigenous Youth Leadership Program will provide up to 200 Indigenous youth with access to education opportunities at high performing Government and non-Government Schools and up to 50 University places. The Program aims to ensure that Indigenous youth from remote areas receive the educational opportunities and experiences they deserve to take on future leadership roles in their communities.

Students will also receive mentoring, targeted orientation, study tours and practical leadership experiences.

For more information please contact the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) on **1300 363 079** or via email at iylp@dest.gov.au

Indigenous Youth Mobility Program (IYMP)

The Indigenous Youth Mobility Program (IYMP) is providing opportunities for young Indigenous people from remote Australia to move to a major centre to participate in pre-vocational training, Australian Apprenticeships, Certificate Courses and University courses such as those leading to nursing, teaching, accounting and business management qualifications.

For more information go to http://www.dest.gov.au/sectors/indigenous_education/programmes_funding/programme_categories/iymp/

Indigenous Tutorial Assistance Scheme (ITAS)

The Indigenous Tutorial Assistance Scheme will provide targeted tutorial assistance to Indigenous school and tertiary students. It aims to improve the literacy and numeracy attainment of Indigenous students at key points in their schooling.

For more information please contact DEEWR on **1300 363 079**.

Community

In this Section	Tax File Number	Your civil rights
	Managing your finances	Leaving home?
	Enrolling to vote	Renting
	Getting active	Getting connected
	Getting your licence	

Are you thinking of moving out? Getting your own car? Travelling around Australia, or even overseas?

You can do all these things—but you need to get a few things in place first. This section tells you how to go about setting up your life after school.

Tax File Number (TFN)

If you are going to look for work or apply for benefits such as Youth Allowance or HELP, you need to have a Tax File Number (TFN).

HOW DO I GET ONE?

You can apply for a TFN by phoning the Australian Taxation Office on **132 861**, visiting their youth website at <http://www.ato.gov.au/youth/> or by obtaining a copy of the Tax File Number Declaration Form from any newsagent.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I DON'T GET ONE?

If you don't get a TFN, any income or benefit you receive will be taxed at the highest rate. Although you can probably claim this back at the end of the financial year when you lodge your tax return, it's more money out of your pocket.

Managing your finances

Remember:

- before signing something, know your rights. You are not required to sign up to something if you don't want to;
- it's your money – you can manage it any way you want;
- don't get sucked in before agreeing to sign up for any plan. Make sure you read all the information first, and ask a second opinion of a parent or friend; and
- ask questions – don't be embarrassed.

FOCUS ON FEES

Most banks charge fees to use accounts. Look at your statement, or your passbook account to see if you are being charged fees. If you think the fees are incorrect, phone or ask at the branch. Check your options before you sign up. This is especially important for credit cards which can have really high interest fees and charges, especially if you do not pay debt off at the right time. Check credit unions as well, as they often have lower fees and charges.

CHOOSING AN ACCOUNT

Things to take into consideration are:

- What are the charges for each type of account?
- What are the charges for using another bank's ATM?
- Do I earn interest?

- Do I have to pay fees even if I'm under 21 years of age or a full-time student?
- What time is the bank open?
- Do I have to pay more depending on how much money is in my account?
- Where are the nearest ATMs or other branches? Are they near my school, job or places I usually go?
- Do I really want to be able to access all my money all the time or should I put my savings in a 'term deposit'?

WHAT DO I NEED TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT?

- Tax File Number;
- proof of permanent address;
- ID – you will need '100 points' of identification. Check with the bank for details; and
- money – although with many accounts you only need \$1 to open an account.

CREDIT CARDS

Be wary of getting a credit card.

If you need credit card services to use on the internet, first find out if your bank offers visa debit services. This means you will have the use of credit card facilities, but the money comes out of your own bank account – money you already have, rather than money you are borrowing from a bank.

Credit cards can often appear to be a quick and easy way to pay for big expenses, however the interest charged on credit means that in the long term you pay 10 to 18 per cent more for the item you purchase, depending on the interest rate of your credit card.

For instance, if you have a credit card which charges 18 per cent interest and you spend \$1,000 and don't pay back this money for one year, you will have to pay your credit card company or bank back \$1,180 in total – \$180 more than the original cost! The longer you delay your debt, the more money you have to pay.

Saving is the best way to pay for large expenses. If you know you have a large expense coming up, try to put a bit of money away each week in advance. There are lots of savings accounts which allow you to deposit money electronically on the dates you allocate – like pay day.

For more information about financial tips and safety checks, go to the Australian Securities and Investment Commission's (ASIC) FIDO youth web page at <http://fido.asic.gov.au/fido.asf/byheadline/Young%Investor>

Enrolling to vote

It is compulsory for all Australian Citizens over the age of 18 years to enrol to vote, however you do not need to be over 18 years of age in order to enrol. As soon as you turn 17 you can enrol to vote 'provisionally' and that way, you will be able to vote as soon as you turn 18.

This is really important! Decisions like the funding of schools and hospitals, what the government is going to do to help the unemployed, at what age you can drive a car are all made by governments.

You don't need to be 'into politics' to have your say.

HOW DO I ENROL?

The easiest way is to drop into your local post office and pick up a form, or call your local Member of Parliament's office and they can send one out to you.

You can also get a form from the Australian Electoral Commission by phoning **132 326** or visiting their website at www.aec.gov.au

Getting active

How do you spend your spare time?

Getting involved in local community organisations, political parties, advocacy groups and representative organisations is an excellent way to contribute to your community, develop

leadership and organisational skills, meet new people and have fun.

Whether you are interested in the environment, animal rights or poverty, there are numerous groups you can be a part of. Most organisations have websites, so if you're interested in an issue, it might be worth doing an internet search to find out more information about the types of groups that you can participate in around your area first.

Just like voting, joining a political party is a big decision that requires a lot of thought. There are two major parties in Australia and several minor parties. Unlike voting, you do not have to be 18 years of age in order to join a political party so although you will not be able to vote in an election, you can still be involved in a political party under the age of 18. Most political parties allow you to join from the age of 15.

VOLUNTEERING

Most community organisations, advocacy groups and representative organisations operate with very low budgets and primarily on a volunteer basis. This means they do not function without people donating their time to help. Volunteering can give you opportunities to:

- show an employer you're really keen to work;
- be more involved in your community;
- share and broaden your knowledge using your existing skills, or develop new ones;
- work for a cause you think is important;
- meet people, including friends and future employers; and
- have fun!

If you don't know what's on offer, visit www.community.gov.au for information and links on how to get involved in your local community.

Getting your licence

The age you can get your drivers licence depends on the State or Territory you're living in. Talk to your family about this. Can they teach you? Can you save up so that you can pay for lessons?

Also remember to start driving in a quiet street and be mindful of the other traffic. Remember to drive safely. Your life, the lives of your passengers, other drivers and pedestrians are in your hands.

There are different permit requirements for most states. These include the Learner's Licence (L's) and the Probationary Licence (P's).

Don't worry if you don't pass the first time. Not everyone is successful at the first attempt – just keep practising. Contact details for your State or Territory are as follows:

New South Wales

132 213 www.rta.nsw.gov.au

Victoria

131 171 www.vicroads.vic.gov.au

South Australia

131 084 www.transport.sa.gov.au/index.asp

Tasmania

1300 135 513 www.transport.tas.gov.au

Western Australia

131 156 www.dpi.wa.gov.au/licensing

Queensland

132 380 www.transport.qld.gov.au

Northern Territory

1300 654 628 www.nt.gov.au/transport/mvr

Australian Capital Territory

132 281 www.rego.act.gov.au

Your civil rights

Everybody has rights and responsibilities in Australian society and by understanding your rights you will be better able to understand what you can do and what you are required to do. If the police ask, you are required to give them your name and address, however you are not obligated to answer any more questions than those. The police must tell you why they want your name and address, unless you are on public transport, a car or a bike or on licensed premises. Depending on what State you are in and the conditions of your licence, young drivers often need to observe a zero blood alcohol concentration limit. Drinking and driving is a dangerous risk to you, your passengers, other road users and pedestrians. When driving, you may be obliged to give police a sample of your breath at a random breath test (RBT). If your blood alcohol concentration is over the limit – you may be detained and subject to further tests.

The police can search you if you're in any public space and they believe you are carrying illegal drugs, firearms or stolen goods. They can also search any item that you are carrying. If you are female, you may not be physically searched by a male officer. If a police officer believes they have reasonable grounds, they may detain or arrest you. They will inform you that you are to be placed under arrest or detention. Depending on which State or Territory you live in, the police may not be able to question you if you are under 18 years of age and do not have a parent or guardian or independent person present. Similar laws apply to fingerprinting, however these depend on which State you live in. To find out your rights for the State/Territory you live in, try visiting www.lawstuff.org.au

Security guards can ask you to leave an area if you're doing something that's not allowed – such as smoking in a non-smoking area, skating in areas where it is not permitted or breaking any other rule which is set by the owner/operator of a venue. If you refuse to leave a particular area, they may use reasonable force

to remove you from that area. They may not use excessive force or arrest, detain or question you on a suspicion that you have committed an offence. They may arrest you if you are committing an offence – this is called a citizen's arrest – and they may search your bag if you give them permission, but not without your consent. They may not ask you to leave an area based on your age, race, sexual preference, illness or any other discriminatory basis. Railway police and ticket inspectors may ask you for your name and address and you must provide this to them, just as you must give your name and address to the police. They may only detain or arrest you if they believe on reasonable grounds that you will not go to court and they may only use reasonable force.

Leaving home?

If you are thinking about moving out of home, make sure you think carefully, plan and talk to your parents/guardians and friends first.

Remember, once you sign a lease you are locked in to paying rent every week or month to the landlord or the real estate agent. Consider this carefully before you sign anything! Make sure you read any contract or lease agreement carefully before you sign it, so that you know your responsibilities. Before moving out, it's a good idea to work out how much money you have to operate on every fortnight. This will give you a rough idea of how much rent you can afford to pay. A good rule of thumb is you can afford to pay in rent about a third of what you earn, as you will still need money for bills, food and other expenses.

Renting

WHERE TO START LOOKING?

NEWSPAPERS

Look in the classified section under the headings: *To Let* and *Accommodation Vacant*. You could also consider advertising under *Accommodation Wanted* in the newspaper. Saturdays are the most popular day for

advertising accommodation, so get up early to search the papers and make inquiries about opportunities to inspect a property of interest to you. Wednesdays are also a good day. Most papers now have all of their advertised rental properties online. Check your local paper for their website details. If you go to meet a potential flatmate, always take a friend or family member. If you advertise for a flatmate, for safety reasons, never conduct an interview alone.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Although real estate agents generally advertise places in the paper, it's also a good idea to contact them directly. They may have a property 'on their books' which has not yet been advertised, or for which they are unable to find a tenant.

FREE COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS

The local community newspapers are delivered to the majority of homes and they often contain ads for rental accommodation.

COMMUNITY NOTICEBOARDS

Often people advertise on a community noticeboard, especially for share accommodation. There are noticeboards in some supermarkets, shopping centres, universities and TAFEs. Just take down the details in a notebook and call the number given. The other tenants will probably want to meet with you and ask you some questions to see if you are the sort of person that will fit in well with them. Generally when you answer an ad, you will also need to go and look at the property and speak to the real estate agent. The real estate agent usually checks you out before they agree to let you move in. Make sure you go prepared. You will need to have: ID and proof of your employment or income; references from previous landlords (if you've had any); and access to money for a bond and one month's rent in advance.

WHAT TO PAY

To sign a lease, you will have to pay a bond and usually one month's rent in advance. But don't forget the extra costs of having the electricity, gas and telephone connected.

ALWAYS GET RECEIPTS

Landlords or real estate agents must give you receipts. They are very important if disputes arise about payments. Receipts are also important if you need to claim rent assistance. Banks can usually arrange for your rent to be automatically deducted from your bank account and paid to the landlord's nominated account. This saves the hassle of having to go to the landlord each week or fortnight. You need to make sure enough money is in your account or you might be charged a penalty fee. Make sure receipts include the following details: exactly what the payment was for; the amount; the date of payment; the period of time the payment was for; and the premises which the payment refers to.

BONDS

You will need to pay a bond to the landlord or real estate agent before you move into the house or flat. It is held to cover the cost of any unpaid rent or damage which you may cause to the property. A landlord can't charge you more than four weeks rent for a bond.

The landlord or real estate agent has to lodge your bond money with the Rental Bonds Board in your State/Territory. You should then get an Advice of Lodgement Form from the Office of Rental Bonds.

CONDITION OF PREMISES

When you sign a lease, you should also be given a 'Condition of Premises' Report. This lists all the rooms and fittings (such as carpets, curtains, and light fittings) in the property and their condition. The landlord should complete the Condition Report and give you three copies within a day of you moving in. Check the report and write down any disagreements you have about the condition of the property. You then keep a copy for yourself and give the others

back to the landlord. If this is your first time renting—ask someone more experienced to do it with you. Two sets of eyes are better than one. This is really important protection for you. Make sure you write down all the problems there are, like stains on the carpets, cracked windows etc. Most disputes when you get your bond back are caused by disagreements about whether or not damage was caused by you as the tenant. You need to protect yourself as much as possible from such disputes by keeping all the evidence you can. You may even consider taking photos of the property while you are filling in a condition of premises form.

RENT INCREASES

Rent increase rules are different in each State and Territory. Generally your landlord is not able to increase your rent unless they give you a period of notice.

REPAIRS

Often tenants have difficulty getting landlords to make repairs. If your landlord refuses to make repairs, try writing a letter requesting action. If that doesn't work, you can complain to the Agents Board and Real Estate Institute in your State or Territory.

ACCESS AND PRIVACY

Your landlord has certain rights of access, but it's definitely not 'open house'. Your landlord can enter your home to: inspect the property; carry out repairs; or show the property to prospective tenants or buyers, but they must give you reasonable notice they are coming. For more information on renting, call or visit the website of your local Tenants Union (Handy Contact).

Getting connected

THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES

For many people, the first priority when moving into a house is to check whether the essential services are working. These are things like water, electricity, gas (if there is any), telephone and internet. The second thing to do is to make sure that these services are not just connected, but are connected in your name. Otherwise, you may receive bills intended for the previous tenant. Similarly, when you leave, make sure you get these services disconnected, or you will end up paying someone else's bill. There are many options around now when choosing your service providers, so make sure you do your homework and shop around.

GETTING WIRED

Before you move in you should contact the electricity company to arrange for the electricity to be connected. To have electricity connected, you simply need to fill out an application form, provide proof of your identity, and pay the establishment fee. This charge will be added to your first bill.

GETTING THE GAS

To be connected to natural gas (where there is a gas supply but the meter is turned off) you will be charged a deposit. Call your local gas supplier for further information.

Handy contacts

Name/Location	Phone number	Website
Australian Apprenticeships referral line National	133 873	www.australianapprenticeships.gov.au/
Australian Council of Trade Unions National	1300 362 223	www.actu.asn.au and www.worksite.actu.asn.au
Australian Electoral Commission National	132 326	www.aec.gov.au
Australian Organ Donor Register National	1800 777 203	www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/ yourhealth/our_services/aaodr.htm
Australian Job Search National		www.jobsearch.gov.au
Australian Securities and Investment Commission's (ASIC) FIDO youth webpage		http://fido.asic.gov.au/fido.asf/ byheadline/Young%Investor
Australian Tax Office National	132 861 or 131 020	www.ato.gov.au/youth and www.ato.gov.au/super
Beyondblue		www.beyondblue.org.au
Births and Deaths Register New South Wales Victoria Queensland Western Australia South Australia Tasmania Australian Capital Territory Northern Territory	1300 655 236 1300 369 367 1300 366 430 1300 305 021 (08) 8204 9599 1300 135 513 (02) 6207 0460 (08) 8999 6119	
Centrelink National	132 490	www.centrelink.gov.au
Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs National	1300 653 227	www.fahcsia.gov.au
Drug and Alcohol Information Service New South Wales Northern Territory Queensland South Australia Tasmania Victoria	(02) 9361 8000 or 1800 422 599 (08) 8922 8399 (07) 3236 2414 or 1800 177 833 (08) 8363 8618 or 1300 131 340 (03) 6222 7511 or 1800 811 994 (03) 9416 1818 or 1800 888 236	

Name/Location	Phone number	Website
Drug and Alcohol Information Service (cont.) Western Australia Australian Capital Territory	(08) 9442 5000 or 1800 198 024 (02) 6205 4545	
Emergency National	000	
Family Planning Association National	1300 658 886	www.fpahealth.org.au
Greening Australia National	(02) 6202 1600	www.greeningaustralia.org.au
Going to Uni National		www.goingtouni.gov.au
Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission National	1300 656 419	www.hreoc.gov.au
Job Guide National		www.jobguide.deewr.gov.au
Kids Helpline National	1800 551 800	www.kidshelpline.com.au
Lawstuff National		www.lawstuff.org.au
Lifeline (24 Hour Crisis Hotline) National	131 114	www.Lifeline.com.au
Marie Stopes International National	1800 003 707	www.abortionhelp.com.au or www.mariestopes.com.au
Medicare National	132 011	www.medicareaustralia.gov.au
National Drugs Campaign National		www.drugs.health.gov.au/
National Training Information Service Database National		www.ntis.gov.au
National Union of Students (NUS) National	(03) 9650 8908	www.unistudent.com.au
Pressure Point National		www.pressurepoint.com.au
Reach Out National		www.reachout.com.au
Road Traffic Authority New South Wales Victoria South Australia Tasmania	132 213 131 171 131 084 1300 135 513	www.rta.nsw.gov.au www.vicroads.vic.gov.au www.transport.sa.gov.au/index.asp www.transport.tas.gov.au

Name/Location	Phone number	Website
Road Traffic Authority (<i>cont.</i>)		
Western Australia	131 156	www.dpi.wa.gov.au/licensing
Queensland	132 380	www.rtransport.qld.gov.au
Northern Territory	1300 654 628	www.int.gov.au/transport/mvr
Australian Capital Territory	132 281	www.rego.act.gov.au
SEXUAL ASSAULT AND VIOLENCE SERVICES		
Domestic Violence Crisis Service Australian Capital Territory	(02) 6280 0900	
Domestic Violence Line (24 Hour) New South Wales	1800 656 463	
Domestic Violence Crisis Line Northern Territory	1800 019 116	
Domestic Violence Telephone Service Queensland	1800 811 811	
Domestic Violence Crisis Service South Australia	1300 782 200	
Domestic Violence Crisis Service Tasmania	1800 633 937	
Women's Domestic Violence Crisis Service Victoria	1800 015 188	
Crisis Care (24 Hour) Western Australia	(08) 9325 1111 or 1800 199 008	
Rape Crisis Centre Australian Capital Territory	(02) 6247 2525	
Rape Crisis Centre New South Wales	(02) 9819 6565 or 1800 424 017	www.nswrapecrisis.com.au
Sexual Assault Referral Centre Northern Territory	(08) 8951 5884	
Sexual Assault Helpline Queensland	1800 010 120	
Rape & Sexual Assault Service South Australia	1800 817 421	
Sexual Assault Support Service (Yarrow Pl) Tasmania	(03) 6231 1811	
Centre Against Sexual Assault (24 hours) Victoria	1800 806 292	
Sexual Assault and Referral Centre (24 hour Crisis Line) Western Australia	(08) 9340 1820 or 1800 199 888	
TAFE information line		
New South Wales	131 601	www.tafensw.edu.au
Victoria	131 823	www.otte.vic.gov.au/vetVTI.asp
Queensland	1300 308 233	www.tafe.qld.edu.au
Western Australia	1800 999 167	www.tafe.wa.edu.au

Name/Location	Phone number	Website
TAFE information line (<i>cont.</i>)		
South Australia	1800 882 661	www.tafe.sa.edu.au
Tasmania	1300 655 307	www.tafe.tas.edu.au
Australian Capital Territory	(02) 6207 3100	www.cit.act.edu.au
Northern Territory	(08) 8946 6666	www.cdu.edu.au
Telstra		
National	132 200	www.telstra.com
Tenant's Union Advice for renters		
Australian Capital Territory	(02) 6247 2011	www.tenantsact.org.au
New South Wales	1800 251 101	www.tenants.org.au
Northern Territory	(08) 8941 3394	
Queensland	(07) 3257 1108	www.tuq.org.au
Tasmania	1300 652 641	www.tutas.org.au
Victoria	(03) 9416 2577	www.tuv.org.au
Western Australia	1800 621 888	www.taswa.org
Tertiary Admissions Centre		
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	02 9752 0200	www.uac.edu.au
Victoria	1300 364 133	www.vtac.edu.au
Queensland	1300 467 822	www.qtac.edu.au
Western Australia	(08) 9318 8000	www.tisc.edu.au
South Australia	1300 138 440	www.satac.edu.au
Tasmania	(03) 6226 2999	www.utas.edu.au
Northern Territory	(08) 8946 6666	www.cdu.edu.au
Workplace Authority Information Line (information on wages)		
National	1300 363 264	www.workplaceauthority.gov.au
Workplace		
National	1300 363 264	www.workplace.gov.au/workplace
Youth Information site (Federal Government)		
National		www.thesource.gov.au

