

Arriving
and
living
in
Australia



Salisbury College Australia

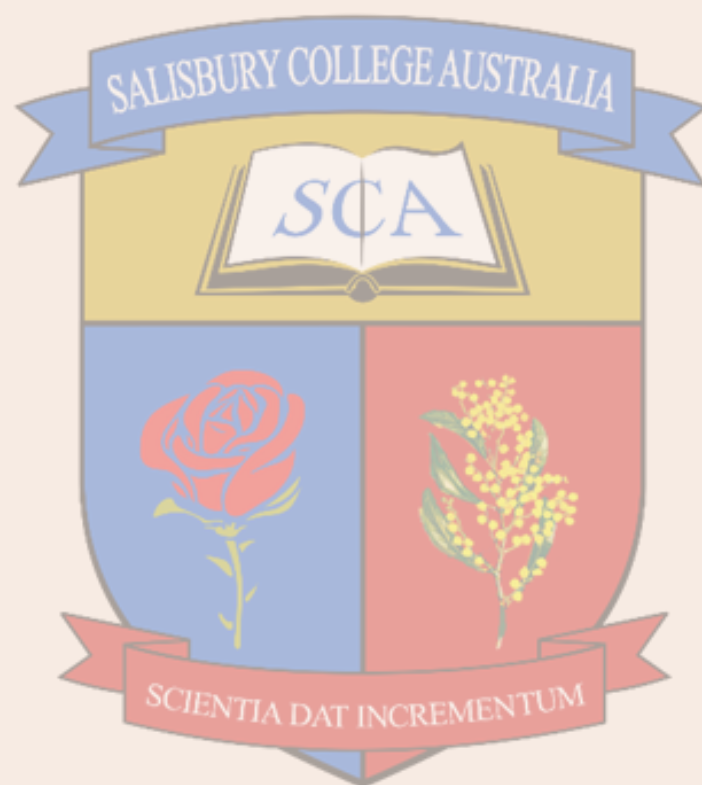




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About Sydney

Sydney, capital of New South Wales and one of Australia's largest cities, is best known for its Harbour bridge and Opera House, beautiful beaches, restaurants and iconic buildings. Salisbury College Australia, is located in Burwood, NSW, which is located 12 minutes from Sydney CBD.

According to the Burwood Council website, Burwood is set to expand its community within the next few years, with many more nightlife, restaurants and eateries in place. Burwood was known to establish Aboriginal settlement many years ago, but now it is home to many cultures and traditions, keeping in line with the multicultural context. Originally when Burwood was introduced, the train system only ran 6 times during the week, but in today's era, it now has over 255 trains running.



Arranging Visas

Most international students wanting to study in Australia require a student visa. Some other visa holders are also eligible to study as international students in Australia. Many students apply for a visa themselves on-line or via the Australian Diplomatic Mission in their country. The visa application process can be complicated and for students from some countries, it may be better to submit an application with the assistance of an accredited agent due to their familiarity and experience in the field. You should check with us for our approved education agents in your country. To apply for a visa, you will need a valid passport, an electronic Confirmation of Enrolment (eCoE) and any other documentation required by the Australian diplomatic post with which you lodge your application. You must ensure to allow enough time for processing between lodging your application and the start of your academic program, as it can be a lengthy process depending on your country of origin.

Department of Home Affairs

The Australian Government's Department of Home Affairs provides comprehensive information about student visa requirements and the application process, as well as application document checklists to assist you with your application.

Visit <http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Stud> for the latest information.



Department of Home Affairs

As well as links from the DIBP website the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website <http://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/our-locations/missions/Pages/our-embassies-and-consulates-overseas.aspx> has a comprehensive list of Australian embassies, high commissions, consulates and representative offices around the world.

Foreign Embassies and Consulates in Australia

Please visit <http://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/pages/foreign-embassies-and-consulates-in-australia.aspx> for the comprehensive list of all the embassies and consulates in Australia.



Migration Agents

A migration agent can assist you in submitting your visa application and communicate with DIBP on your behalf, but please note that you do not need to use a migration agent to lodge any kind of visa application. Education agents promote various Australian education programs and institutions internationally and are a good way for students to apply to study in Australia. Agents are experienced in making international student applications and applying for visas. Most speak both English and the local language so this makes the application process a lot simpler and generally hassle free for students and parents. Most do not charge for their service as they collect a commission from the institution you choose to attend. However, some agents do charge small amounts or offer additional services for which they charge. Please contact Salisbury College Australia for our approved education agents in Australia and around the world or just visit our website for the list of our up to date agents with their contact details.

Please Note: Although able to assist in completing education and visa applications, Education Agents are NOT licensed to provide migration advice.

Visa Conditions

If you are granted a visa, you must abide by its requirements. Failure to comply with these conditions could result in the cancellation of your visa. These conditions include (but are not limited to):

- Complete the course within the duration-specific in the CoE;
- Maintain satisfactory academic progress;
- Maintain approved Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC) while in Australia;
- Remain with the principal education provider for 6 calendar months, unless issued a letter of release from the provider to attend another institution;
- Notify your training provider of your Australian address and any subsequent changes of address within 7 days.



Arranging Travel

You will need to make your travel arrangements to Australia. Please try to arrive at least 1-2 weeks before the start of International Student Orientation to allow enough time for settling in, adjusting to the climate and overcoming jet-lag.

You should fly into Sydney Airport which is the only international airport in Sydney.

Visit <http://www.sydneyairport.com.au/>

Our Burwood campus is located approximately 30 minutes from Sydney International Airport.

Documents

You should prepare a folder of official documents to bring with you to Australia, including:

- Valid passport with Student Visa or Letter of Offer (LOO) issued by SCA;
- Confirmation of Enrolment (eCoE) issued by SCA;
- Receipts of payments (e.g. tuition fees, OSHC, bank statements, etc.);
- Insurance policies;
- Original or certified copies of your academic transcripts and qualifications;
- Other personal identification documents, e.g. birth certificate, ID card, driver's licence;
- Medical records or prescriptions.

What to Bring

Students are often surprised by how strict Australian Customs Services and quarantine can be. If you're in doubt about whether your goods are prohibited or not, declare it anyway on the Incoming Passenger Card which you will receive on the plane. Students have received on the spot fines for not declaring items. Visit the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) homepage <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/>

- Read Arriving in Australia – Declare it!
- And also let your family and friends know “What can't be mailed to Australia?”

Baggage allowances flying into Australia will vary according to your carrier, flight class and country of origin. Please check with your carrier before departure. Economy passengers are permitted 1 x checked luggage (20kg to 30kg depending on the airline) and 1 x carry-on (7kg) for international flights, but only 20kg of checked luggage on domestic flights within Australia. This will significantly limit the number of things you can bring, especially if you will fly within Australia to get to your final destination. Therefore, it is essential to think the packing process through very carefully. You will be able to purchase most things upon arrival in Australia, but the price may be higher than in your country.



Seasonal Considerations

Summer in Australia is from December to February, autumn from March to May, winter from June to August, and spring from September to November. For most of the country, the hottest months, are January and February. If you arrive in June or July, the coldest months of the year, you may need to bring or buy winter clothing and blankets. You may also need to purchase a heating appliance once you arrive.

Clothing

On most campuses, students usually dress informally. Jeans or slacks with t-shirts or blouses, sneakers or “running shoes” are almost standard dress. Shorts are often worn during the summer months and sandals are the most common footwear. It is acceptable for both men and women to wear shorts and sleeveless t-shirts. This is common during the hotter months. A sports coat or suit and tie for men and appropriate dress for women is necessary for some functions such as formal dinners, a graduation ceremony, student dances or balls. For festive occasions, you may want to bring traditional dress and accessories.

Other Items You Might Need to Include (most can also be purchased in Australia):

- alarm clock;
- bath towels, bed sheets, pillow cases;
- dictionary (bilingual);
- small sewing kitmusic CDs or iPod;
- porting equipment;
- toiletries;
- umbrella;
- scientific or graphics calculator;
- camera;
- micro recorder for lectures;
- spare spectacles or contact lenses;
- your optical prescription;
- photos of friends and family;
- swimming costume;
- small gifts from home.



The standard voltage for electrical items in Australia is 240V. Electric plugs have three flat pins one of which is an earth pin. You may need to buy an adaptor or have the plugs changed when you arrive.

Note: In the picture, the red dot indicates that the switch is on and power is flowing through that socket.

Bringing a PC or laptop into Australia may be a little more complicated.



Items owned and used for more than 12 months before arrival are allowed in tax-free. Proof of the date of purchase and purchase price may be required. Computers which are less than 12 months old and over AUD\$400 may attract Goods and Services tax (GST) at a rate of 10%. Consideration is given as to whether or not you intend to export the computer at the conclusion of your studies.

To satisfy the Customs Officer that you will be taking the computer out of Australia you should bring along a statutory declaration (a written declaration witnessed by the certifying authority in your country) stating that the computer is for use during your studies in Australia, and that you intend to take it back with you when you complete your studies.

You may be required to give an undertaking under Section 162 to this effect and provide a cash security to Australia Customs upon arrival.



If you are considering bringing a mobile phone, laptop, or any communication devices we suggest that you visit the Australian Communications and Media Authority www.acma.gov.au before making any purchases. Some students have brought in their laptops with internal modems only to discover that they were unable to use their modem in Australia. Any external or built-in modems must be Austel Approved to function in Australia.

On your flight wear comfortable, layered clothing so that you can make adjustments according to the local weather. Remember – if you are flying from a northern hemisphere winter into the Australian summer it will be very hot so wear light weight clothing underneath, and have a pair of sandals or lighter shoes in your hand luggage if you need cooler footwear. Alternatively, extra clothing may be required on-hand if flying into the Australian winter season.

Before landing in Australia, passengers are given an Incoming Passenger Card to fill in. This is a legal document. You must tick **YES** if you are carrying any food, plant material including wooden souvenirs, or animal products. This includes fruit given to you during your flight. If you have items you don't wish to declare, you can dispose of them in quarantine bins in the airport terminal. Don't be afraid to ask airline staff if you have any questions.

If you are carrying more than AU\$10,000 in cash, you must also declare this on your Incoming Passenger Card. It is **strongly recommended**, however, that you do not carry large sums of cash but arrange for an electronic transfer of funds into your Australian bank account once it has been opened.



Entry into Australia

Australian Immigration

When you first arrive in Australia you will be required to make your way through Australian Immigration (follow the signs for Arriving Passengers as you leave the plane). An Immigration Officer will ask to see your completed Incoming Passenger Card (given to you on the plane) along with your passport and student visa evidence.

The Immigration Officer will check your documents and may ask you a few questions about your plans for your stay in Australia.

Baggage Claim

Once you have passed through the immigration checks you will move to baggage claim (follow the signs) and collect your luggage.

Check that nothing is missing or damaged. If something is missing or damaged go to the Baggage Counter and advise them of your problem. Staff at the Baggage Counter will help you to find your belongings or lodge a claim for damage.



Detector Dogs

You may see a Quarantine Detector Dog at the baggage carousel or while waiting in line to pass through immigration, screening luggage for food, plant material or animal products. If you see a detector dog working close to you, please place your bags on the floor for inspection. These dogs are not dangerous to humans and are trained to detect odours. Sometimes a dog will sit next to your bag if it sniffs a target odour. Sometimes dogs will detect odours left from food you have had in the bag previously.

A quarantine officer may ask about the contents of your bag and check you are not carrying items that present a quarantine risk to Australia.

Australian Customs and Quarantine

Once you have your luggage you will go through Customs. Be careful about what you bring into Australia. Some items you might bring from overseas can carry pests and diseases that Australia doesn't have. You must declare ALL food, meat, fruit, plants, seeds, wooden souvenirs, animal or plant materials or their derivatives. Australia has strict quarantine laws and tough on-the-spot fines. Every piece of luggage is now screened or x-rayed by quarantine officers, detector dog teams and x-ray machines. If you fail to declare or dispose of any quarantine items, or make a false declaration, you will get caught. In addition to on-the-spot fines, you could be prosecuted and fined more than AU\$60,000 and risk 10 years in prison. All international mail is also screened. Some products may require treatment to make them safe.



Items that are restricted because of the risk of pests and disease will be seized and destroyed by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS). For more detailed information about bringing in food, animals, plants, animal or plant materials or their derivatives visit <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/travelling>.

Arrivals Hall

You will be able to leave the restricted area and enter the Arrivals Hall once you have cleared Customs. Here you will find some retail and food outlets along with public telephones, an information booth and money exchange facilities. If you arrive on the weekend, you may like to exchange money here as most banks are not open on Saturdays and Sundays.

Getting from the Airport

Sydney Airport has a reputation around the world for exceptionally high levels of passenger service as well as outstanding facilities for airlines and other aviation-related businesses.



Sydney Airport is conveniently located only 8 kilometres from the city centre and less than 10 kilometres from major tourist attractions.

You can download the map from this weblink <http://www.sydneyairport.com.au/find/airport-maps.aspx>

For more detailed information about all the transportation options from the Sydney Airport visit <http://www.sydneyairport.com.au/go.aspx>

Once you have arrived in Australia, you should then let your family and friends know that you have arrived safely.

It is important ALWAYS to let someone know where you are and how to contact you by phone or by post.

When you first arrive in Australia, you must contact the college on the number below.

You can either pop into the premises, call or email them.

Address: Level 4 and 5, 14 Railway Parade, Burwood - NSW 2134

Phone: 1300 121 888

Fax: 1300 151 888

Website: www.sc.edu.au

Email: info@sc.edu.au





Accessing Money

You should read this section carefully, and discuss the issues raised in this part with the bank or financial institution in your home country before you leave. All banks operate differently, and you should be aware of all fees, charges, ease of access to your funds, and safety of the way in which you will access those funds.

How Much to Bring

You will need to make sure you have enough funds to support you when you first arrive. It is recommended that you have approximately AU\$1500 to AU\$2000 available for the first two to three weeks to pay for temporary accommodation and transport. You should bring most of this money as either Traveller's Cheque or on an international credit card. Traveller's cheque can be cashed at any bank or currency exchange in Australia.

Please note that it is not safe to bring large sums of money with you! Lost credit cards or traveller's cheques can be replaced, but very few travel insurance companies will replace lost or stolen cash. Do not ask someone you have just met to handle your cash for you or to take your cash to make payments for you. Not even someone who may indicate they are studying at the same education institution.

Currency Exchange

Only Australian currency can be used in Australia. If you have not brought some with you, you will need to do so as soon as possible after arrival. You can do this at the airport. Once you have arrived in Sydney, you can also change money at any bank or currency exchanges at Sydney Airport.

Electronic Transfer

You can transfer money into Australia by electronic telegraph or telegraphic transfer at any time. This is a fast option and will take approximately 48 hours, but the bank will charge a fee on every transaction.

ATMs

Automatic Teller Machines are located everywhere (including at the airport), and you can immediately withdraw cash from your overseas bank account at ATMs displaying the Cirrus



Logo (If your ATM card has international access). Check this with your financial institution before leaving home.

All the main international credit cards are accepted in Australia, but you must remember that repayments to many of these cards can only be made in the country where they were issued. Do not rely on being able to get a credit card once you arrive in Australia because this is tough due to credit and identification laws.



Arranging Accommodation

Salisbury College Australia has a contractual agreement with Homestay providers for our students. For further information, please contact Student Services:

Phone: 1300 121 888

Email: homestay@sc.edu.au

Temporary Accommodation Hotels, Motels & Backpackers

The price you pay for accommodation will determine its quality. However, it can be expensive to stay in a good quality motel or hotel for an extended period. Backpacker accommodation is relatively inexpensive, but you may need to bring your pillow and sleeping bag if you choose this option. For more detailed information about Hotels, Motels & Backpackers please visit www.wotif.com.au

Staying with friends or family

If you know someone in Australia, this is an excellent way to settle into life here. Your friends or family can provide advice, support and encouragement in your first days in Australia.

Bringing My Family

Most student visas allow you to bring your family members to Australia as your dependents (check your individual circumstances with the Department of Home Affairs See:

<https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas/bringing-someone/bringing-partner-or-family>

Family members include your partner, and you and your partner's dependent children. Before bringing your spouse or children to Australia, you will have to prove that you can support them financially. The cost of supporting a family in Australia is very high. You may have to consider and discuss many issues with your family. Rather than bringing your family together with you to Australia, some students may find it useful to arrive first, settle into studies, find appropriate accommodation, adjust to living in Australia and then arrange for their family to join them. Before making a decision to bring your family to Australia it is important to consider the following issues:

- The cost of airfares for your family to and from Australia;
- Possible higher rent for a larger home;
- Limited employment opportunities for your spouse;
- Extra costs for food, clothing and other necessities;
- The effect on you and your studies if your family is not happy in Australia;
- Whether your children will adjust to school in Australia;
- Waiting lists for child care centres;
- Whether to come alone to Australia first and arrange things for your family, or to all come at the same time.



Child Care

Finding suitable childcare in Australia requires patience and planning.

Waiting lists for places in most childcare centres are long.

Many schools offer before- and after-school care programs (usually 7:30 am - 8:45 am and 3:30 pm - 6:00 pm). Children who need these programs must be registered with the school.

Woodstock Child Care Centre	Mothers Love Childcare Centre	Burwood Westfield's Child Care Centre
Address: 92 Fitroy Street BURWOOD NSW 2134, Phone: 02 9715 6522	Address: 12 Clarence Street BURWOOD NSW 2134, Phone: 02 9706 4874	Address: 100 Burwood Rd BURWOOD NSW 2134, Phone: 02 9747 5414

Schools

If you would like to bring your children to Australia with you, you must be aware of the following schooling issues:

1. It is an immigration policy that school-age dependants of international students undertake formal schooling while they are in Australia.
2. Children who have their fifth birthday on or before 31 July of that calendar year are eligible to start school. More information please visit:

<http://www.schools.nsw.edu.au/gotoschool/primary/startingschool.php>

3. You will need to provisionally enrol your child in a school before you leave your home country and you will normally have to pay the school fees one semester in advance. The school will issue an electronic Confirmation of Enrolment Form (eCoE) stating the program and its duration, so that you can obtain the appropriate visa for your child.
4. The Diplomatic Mission in your country can tell you which State schools are registered to take international students. Fees are payable by international students at all State schools unless you:

- Are in receipt of sponsorship or scholarships from the Australian Government (e.g. the Australian Development Scholarship, IPRS);
- Hold a higher institution or approved non-government scholarship. These scholarships must be approved by the State government for the dependants to be exempt from school fees.

5. You will be responsible for school fees and other costs including school uniforms, books, excursions and stationery.
 6. When choosing the most appropriate school for your child, it is best to ask questions about the school's curriculum, size, extra-curricular activities and the size of individual classes.
 7. You should also take into consideration the distance from the school to your education institution, the suburb in which you intend to live and the method of transport you plan to use.
- There are two types of schools in Australia – State schools and independent schools.



Living in Sydney (NSW)

In New South Wales you can create a home in cosmopolitan, cultured communities and enjoy some of the highest living standards in the world. You can choose from buzzing beachside suburbs, leafy family neighbourhoods and rural farming towns. NSW is Australia's most multicultural state, where over 200 different languages are spoken and the people are friendly and welcoming. Regardless of where you come from or where you decide to settle, you will find social and support networks with communities from many different backgrounds and religions.



Weather and Seasons

NSW is famous for its warm weather, which is temperate enough for people to enjoy year-round outdoor lifestyles throughout the state. In Sydney, the capital of NSW, there are only 23 days a year when the sun doesn't shine. NSW is home to a wide range of climates from sun-drenched coastal beaches and lush forests to snowy alpine regions and the arid outback desert. Temperatures and rainfall vary from region to region, though are generally mild and welcoming.

Lifestyle

There's more to NSW than just Sydney – beyond the city's borders you will find lively satellite cities and picturesque country towns nestled among vineyards, national forests, snow-swathed mountains, outback desert and sun-drenched beaches.



Services

Calling Emergency Services: 000

In Australia dial 000 from any phone for fire, police or ambulance services. 112 may also be dialed from mobile phones.

Dialing 112 will override key locks on mobile phones and therefore save time. Emergency Services operators answer this number quickly and to save time will say, “Police, Fire, or Ambulance”. If you are unsure of what emergency service you need tell the operator what the emergency is. You will then be connected to the appropriate service to assist. It is wise to think ahead with the most important information which will help them to respond. Where you are; (note street names and the closest intersection), what has happened and to whom; what their condition is. The operator may then ask you to stay on the phone until the emergency services arrive. In life threatening situations the operator may also give you some instructions to assist until the emergency unit arrives. If you are concerned about your English, remain calm and work with the operators who are very experienced with all cultures.

(See also: Health – Emergencies).

Public Telephones

Australia has an extensive network of Public Phones throughout the country. They are easily recognized by the orange and blue Telstra emblem. The cost of local calls is 50 cents (AUD) with most phones accepting coins and prepaid telephone cards. Long distance call charges vary depending on time of day and distance. Sundays are an excellent day to make interstate or international calls due to all day discount rates. Pre-Paid telephone cards offer competitive calling rates to all countries 24 hours per day. Pre-Paid Telephone Cards cost \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 and may be purchased at most news agencies, post offices and convenience stores.





Making Phone Calls within Australia

International phone calls: International access code (0011) + the country code + the area code (if required) + phone number (when adding a country code to a number, any leading 0 on the area code following it is NOT dialed)

Domestic phone calls: Area code + phone number

Area Code

(02): ACT, NSW

(03): VIC, TAS

(07): QLD

(08): SA, WA, NT

Visit www.whitepages.com.au and www.yellowpages.com.au for directories of residential, commercial and government phone numbers in Australia; and for a list of country codes and area codes for international calls.

Calling Australia from Overseas

To contact Australia, first dial the international access code from that country (this will vary in each country), then Australia's country code prefix (61) followed by the area code without the first zero (for instance Sydney would be 2 instead of 02), and then dial the required number. Example: International access number +61 2 XXXX XXXX

Mobile/Cell Phones

Before bringing your mobile phone to Australia check with the Australian Communications and Media Authority www.acma.gov.au to make sure it can operate here. Some countries, such as Japan and the USA, use mobile phone networks that are not available in Australia. If not, you can buy your mobile phone in Australia. Australian telecommunications providers offer a wide range of services which provide a mobile phone within the cost of using that service. There are many differences to the services provided. You should understand what deal you are accepting before signing a contract with a provider. For a comparison of mobile phone plans in Australia see:

<http://www.mobiles.com.au/mobile-phone-plans/>

www.telstra.com

www.virginmobile.com.au

www.optus.com.au

www.vodafone.com.au

(Source: on-line search)





Computer & Internet Access

Many of the above companies will also provide you with internet access. In fact, you may be able to make arrangements with a company where you can get cheaper rates if you have internet and mobile phone through the one service provider. In addition, with providers Telstra and Optus, you could get a packaged deal for your home phone, internet and mobile phone. SCA's campus has dedicated computer labs for students who wish to access to the internet. Students can access to these computers during the operating hours of the campus for study and recreational purposes.

Australia Post

Australia Post is one of our nation's largest communications, logistics and distribution businesses; and is committed to providing high quality mail and parcel services to all people within Australia.

Small Letters

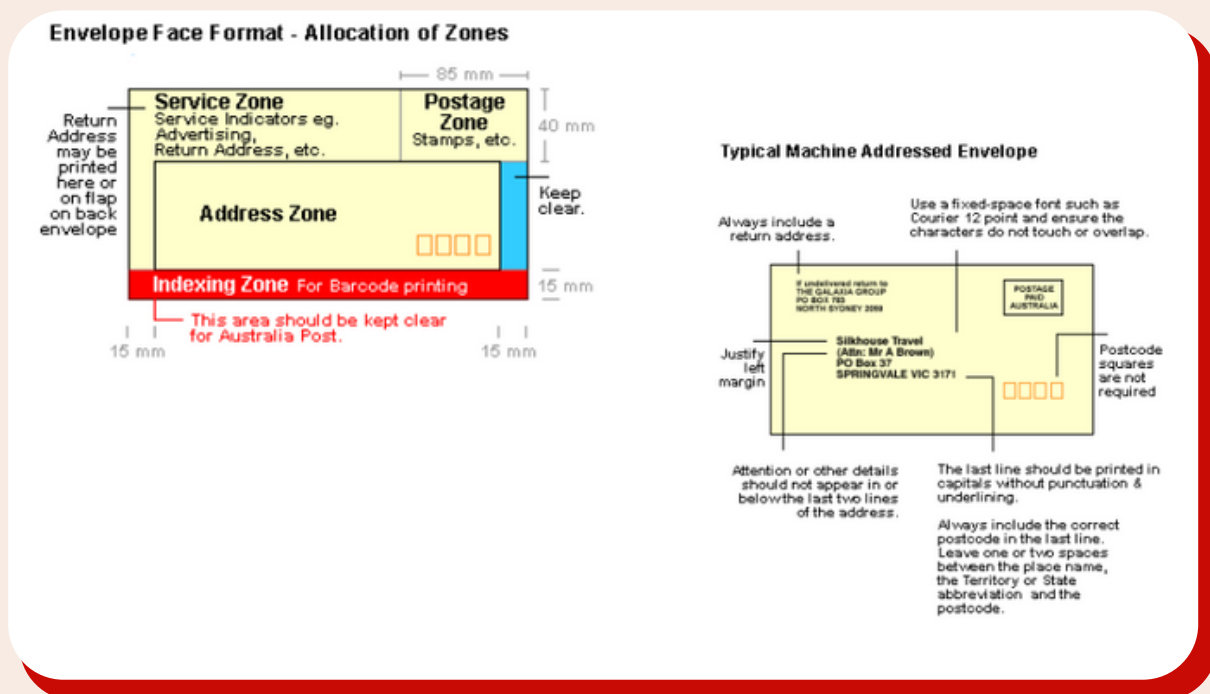
The cost of posting a small letter for distribution in Australia is an AU\$1.00 postage stamp which you affix to the envelope.

A small letter has the following characteristics:

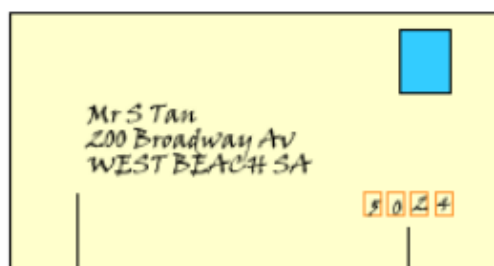
- No larger than 130mm x 240mm;
- No thicker than 5mm;
- Maximum weight 250g.

Australia Post uses advanced letter sorting technology to read the address on each envelope electronically. These machines work best when address formats are structured in a consistent manner. That is why it is necessary to address your mail clearly and correctly.

The information below demonstrates how.



Typical Hand Addressed Envelope



The bottom line should be in CAPITALS and include only the placename or post office of delivery and the State or Territory, in abbreviated form.

Write the destination postcode clearly in the four squares postcode squares.

Do not use the squares when addressing letters for overseas - even if the overseas postal code can fit in the squares.

Support Groups

For a specific support group, please search Burwood's City Council's Community Information Database on: <https://www.burwood.nsw.gov.au/community-services-landing-page.html>

Shopping

Burwood is a major business and retail centre and the shopping capital of Western Sydney. It is home to Burwood Westfield's, one of the largest shopping centres in Australia which receives over 28 million visitors every year.

It is also just 12 minutes away from Sydney CBD, which has one of the best night life's and is home to a fantastic firework display for New Year's.

How to Shop - Bargaining/Haggling

When shopping in Australia, you generally don't bargain or barter (also called haggling) for the price of an item. The displayed price for items is fixed and if Australian GST (Goods & Services Tax) is applicable it will already be included in the displayed price. However, there are exceptions to this rule. There are places and circumstances in which it is perfectly acceptable to barter for the best price possible. These may include: at garage sales, community markets, second hand dealerships, or at electrical goods' stores, furniture shops, or when purchasing a motor vehicle if you are offering to pay in cash, or have seen the item at a competitor store for a better price.

If you are paying by CASH and, if you are buying more than one item, you may have more bargaining power. Begin the bargaining process by asking: "What's the best price you can give me?" Or at a garage sale, you might pick up several items whose combined total is \$50 and say: "I'll offer you \$30 for all of these."

Purchasing an Item

The most common methods of purchasing items are by cash or EFTPOS. EFTPOS (Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale) allows you to use the card attached to your Australian bank account to make purchases and withdraw cash at the same time (at the retailer's discretion) from more than 103,000 merchants across Australia. Just swipe your key card through the EFTPOS card reader, select your account type and enter your PIN number. EFTPOS is available at most supermarkets, petrol stations and retail outlets.

Just look for the EFTPOS sign.



You can choose to make the EFTPOS transaction from your savings account, cheque account or credit card. You receive a printed receipt after each purchase and the transaction appears on your statement.

Yellow Pages

The Yellow Pages are a telephone directory or section of a directory (usually printed on yellow paper) where business products and services are listed alphabetically. They are a GREAT time-saver and very useful when you are looking for specific products or services. “Let your fingers do the walking!” These books may be provided in rental properties, and are available at Post Offices around Australia. www.yellowpages.com.au

Health

The Triple Zero (000) service is the quickest way to get the right emergency service to help you. It should be used to contact Police, Fire or Ambulance services in life threatening or emergency situations only. Emergency 000 lines should not be used for general medical assistance.

Police

In Australia police protect people and properties, detect and prevent crime, and preserve peace for everyone. They are not connected to the military or politics. The police can help you feel safe. In a non-emergency situation, you can contact the local police station directly on: Burwood Police Station: (02) 9745 8499

Fire

The fire brigade extinguishes fires, rescues people from fires in cars and buildings, and helps in situations where gas or chemicals become a danger. As soon as a fire starts call 000 no matter how small or large the fire may be.

Ambulance

Ambulances provide immediate medical attention and emergency transportation to hospital. Dial 000 State Emergency Service The State Emergency Service (SES) is an emergency and rescue service dedicated to providing assistance in natural disasters, rescues, road crashes and extreme weather conditions. It is made up almost entirely of volunteers and operates in all States and Territories in Australia. For emergency assistance in a FLOOD or STORM dial 132 500.

Lifeline

Lifeline’s 13 11 14 service is staffed by trained volunteer telephone counsellors who are ready to take calls 24-hour a day, any day of the week from anywhere in Australia. These volunteers operate from Lifeline Centres in every State and Territory around Australia. Anyone can call Lifeline. The service offers a counselling service that respects everyone’s right to be heard, understood and cared for.



Poisons Information Line

The poisons information line provides the public and health professionals with prompt, up-to-date and appropriate information, and advice to assist in the management of poisonings and suspected poisonings. The seriousness of a poisoning situation is assessed after a detailed history is obtained from the caller. Members of the public may be then given first aid instructions, information on possible symptoms, and advised on the need for assessment by a doctor or referral to hospital. The Australia-wide Poisons Information Centres have a common telephone number: 131 126.

Emergency Translation

For translation service in an emergency situation dial 1300 655 010

Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC)

Overseas student health cover (OSHC) is insurance that provides cover for the costs of medical and hospital care which international students may need while in Australia and is mandatory for international student visa holders. OSHC will also cover the cost of emergency ambulance transport and most prescription drugs.





How do I get OSHC?

You may be or have been asked for an OSHC payment in the education offer package you receive from your chosen education provider, if they have a preferred provider agreement and don't need to complete a formal application form. If not, you may need to complete an Application for OSHC which is available from registered OSHC providers and most educational institutions. Your local education adviser can lodge your OSHC form and payment at time of processing your enrolment to study in Australia. Only Australian health funds that have signed an agreement with the Australian Government can provide OSHC. Most Australian education institutions have a preferred OSHC provider. Depending on the institution you will be attending you will be required to join one of these four registered health funds. You may choose to change your health fund at anytime but will need to abide by the conditions of change of the health fund provider you are leaving.

OSHC Providers

Medibank Private :	www.medibank.com.au
OSHC World care :	www.oshcworldcare.com.au
BUPA OSHC :	www.overseasstudenthealth.com
Australian Health Management :	www.ahm.com.au
NIB :	www.nib.com.au

Students may also take out additional cover in the form of Extra OSHC and students who could not previously access OSHC may now be able to access Optional OSHC. Some students may be exempt from enrolling in the OSHC such as students from countries whose Governments may have Reciprocal Health Agreements for students in Australia. Note: only some reciprocal health agreements cover students in Australia, some will only cover visitors. You should determine if you are eligible before you apply for your visa to come to Australia. If you come to Australia on a visa other than a student visa and undertake a short course of study of three months duration or less you will not be eligible for OSHC. It is wise to purchase travel or private medical insurance in this case.

What am I covered for?

OSHC provides a safety net for medical expenses for international students, similar to that provided to Australians through Medicare. Additionally, OSHC includes access to some private hospitals and day surgeries, ambulance cover and benefits for pharmaceuticals.

How do I use my OSHC card?

If you need to visit a doctor or medical centre, show your card at the end of the visit. You will be charged the doctor's fee and the government fee component of that may be processed by the medical centre. If the medical centre is not able to process the government fee, pay the total amount, keep the receipt and you can claim the government fee back from your OSHC provider.



Types of Health Care in Australia

The Australian healthcare system is mixed. Responsibilities for healthcare are divided between the Federal and State governments, and both the public and the private sectors play a role. Government programs underpin the key aspects of healthcare. Medicare, which is funded out of general tax revenue, pays for hospital and medical services. Medicare covers all Australian citizens, pays the entire cost of treatment in a public hospital, and reimburses for visits to doctors.

Public System

The major provider of healthcare services in Australia is the Public Health System (Medicare). The Public Health System provides a comprehensive free-of-charge healthcare service for all Australian citizens covering both hospital-based and community-based medical services. Public hospitals are owned by the State. One of the problems with such a system is that waiting times in public hospitals can be extensive due to a shortage of healthcare professionals and facilities. See also: Attending an Australian hospital.

Private System

Private hospitals provide about a quarter of all hospital beds in Australia. Private medical practitioners provide most non-bed medical services and perform a large proportion of hospital services alongside salaried doctors. Most dental services are provided by private practitioners. For Australians who take out private health insurance a range of services can be covered, such as access to your own Doctor in a private hospital, and extra services such as dental, optical and physiotherapy.

Attending an Australian

Hospital Few private hospitals have emergency departments, so, in an emergency, most Australians rely on the public hospital system. If you attend an Emergency Department in a hospital you will be attended to immediately by a triage nurse for information about you, your cover, and your current health condition. The triage nurse will determine the urgency of your condition in comparison to others in need in the emergency room and it is likely that you will remain at the emergency room for several hours. Whether you are seen immediately by a Doctor, or have to wait, it is customary to keep you in the emergency room for several hours to monitor your condition before releasing you to go home, or admitting you to hospital in more severe cases. There are extensive waiting times for elective surgeries at public hospitals, e.g. for orthopaedic surgery. One of the attractions of health insurance is the ability to bypass public hospital waiting lists and go through the private system. Private hospitals are very expensive for treatment and hospitalisation. Your OSHC will cover some of the cost of some private hospitals but you will have to pay the difference. Your health insurance (OSHC) covers the total cost of accommodation in a shared ward of a public hospital. It also pays for the 'schedule fee' for the doctor but you will have to pay the difference if the doctor's fee is higher than the 'schedule fee'.



General Practitioners (GPs)

In Australia you do not have to go to a hospital to see a doctor. You can see a doctor (also known as a GP – General Practitioner) in their private practice or medical centre, with part or the entire doctor’s fee being covered by Medicare or OSHC. You must make an appointment to see a GP. It is important to note that some GP surgeries will request full payment from you at the time of consultation and you will need to present the receipt to claim the rebate back from your health cover provider.



Medical Services

What do I do if I'm sick?

Choose a doctor from the list of medical facilities in this handbook or use the Yellow Pages and phone the GP's surgery or medical centre to make an appointment. If you have woken in the morning feeling unwell and would like to see a doctor that day, you will need to phone the doctor's surgery early in the morning (8:00am – 8:30am) for an appointment. Please note however, that it may not be possible to get an appointment on the same day - you may have to wait one or two days before you can see a doctor (in some regional areas of Australia it may be a week or two before you can get an appointment).



Seeing a Doctor

When you attend your appointment, the doctor will ask you questions about your health and may give you a brief physical examination, such as checking your breathing, your throat, ears, etc. The doctor will then offer you some advice regarding management of your illness and may give you a prescription for some medication. If you have had, or need to take time off studies, you will need to get a medical certificate from the doctor to provide to your education provider. If your illness is more serious or the doctor is unsure of a diagnosis, she or he may refer you for further tests e.g.: blood tests or x-rays, or to see a specialist Doctor. It is important to note that if you are dissatisfied with the diagnosis or service of the Doctor you see, you have the right to obtain an opinion from another Doctor.

Public Hospital Waiting Times

If you cannot get an appointment with a GP and want to go to a public hospital to see a doctor, you may find a public hospital which has a general practice clinic attached. If not, and you attend an emergency room to see a Doctor, be prepared to wait a VERY long time. It is not uncommon to wait more than 3 hours, and at some hospitals, you could wait as long as 5-6 hours to see a doctor. It is common practice for a doctor or a nurse to make an initial assessment of your condition when you first arrive to prioritise the emergencies in the hospital. You will be seen as soon as the most critical patients have been attended to. It is also common to remain in the emergency room for some time after a doctor has attended to you before you are instructed you can leave.



Emergency department rules may include keeping you a little longer to observe you and ensure that your condition does not change and it is safe to send you home with the recommended treatment. It is the same for all patients – international students and Australian citizens alike.

Pharmacies

GP surgeries do not have medications to dispense to you. You must take the prescription given to you by the doctor to a Pharmacy or Chemist to obtain the drug. You will need to provide the pharmacy with your OSHC card, your full name and address. You can walk in off the street to any pharmacy/chemist/drug store in Australia and will only have to wait a short while for your prescription medicine to be prepared.

Prescription Medication

Medication prescribed by your doctor is not free. You must pay the pharmacy, and you can claim the cost difference from your OSHC provider. Many pharmacists will offer you the option of having a “generic” brand of medicine. If the prescription medicine the Doctor has prescribed is also made available by a company which produces generic brands at lower prices, this option will be offered to you. It is ONLY offered if the content of the medicine is the same as that prescribed by your Doctor. It will, however, assist you to pay less for your medication.

Over-the-Counter Medication

Pharmacies/chemists also provide a variety of over-the-counter medications useful for treating colds, headaches, allergies and the like which do not require a prescription. Ask the pharmacist on duty for advice regarding the best medication for your symptoms. Ensure that you advise the pharmacist of any other medications you may be taking.

Dental and Optical

Dental and optical health services are not covered by your OSHC unless you take out extra cover. If you need to see a dentist or optometrist, you will need to make an appointment (see the Yellow Pages) and pay the full fee for this service. Interpreter Services We are lucky in Australia to have a variety of healthcare professionals from many different cultural backgrounds, so you may be able to see a doctor who speaks your first language. However, if you are having difficulties communicating with your doctor, the Translation and Interpreter Service (TIS) can be used.

For more information visit www.homeaffairs.gov.au or phone 131 450 Hospitals The closest Hospital to Burwood is the St John of God Burwood Hospital Address: 13 Grantham Street BURWOOD NSW 2134 Phone: (02) 9715 9200

Please visit <http://www.sjog.org.au/hospitals/burwood.aspx> for more information.



General Health

Maintaining good health is of vital importance when studying abroad. While living in another environment is a good way to change a daily routine, it is important for students who are experiencing difficulties in their country (relationship, health, emotional, substance abuse, etc.) not to expect a vacation from their problems. Going abroad is not a “geographic cure” for concerns and problems at home (that is, thinking that you can solve your personal dilemmas by moving from one place to another). Sometimes students feel that a change of venue will help them to move past their current problems. However, living and studying in a foreign environment frequently creates unexpected physical and emotional stress, which can exacerbate otherwise mild disorders. It is important that all students can adjust to potentially dramatic changes in climate, diet, living, and study conditions that may seriously disrupt habitual patterns of behaviour. In particular, if students are concerned about their use of alcohol and other controlled drugs or if they have an emotional or physical health concern, they should address it honestly before making plans to travel and study abroad. (Source: Education Abroad Program, UCLA).

Mental Health

The effects of social isolation, homesickness, accommodation difficulties, unfamiliarity with the culture and language and pressure to achieve can lead to mental health problems for international students. Mental Health & Wellbeing is everyone's business. Achieving and maintaining good mental health and wellbeing lets us live the way we want. We offer all our students with confidential counselling services for additional support. Students are able to use the free SCA Counselling Service for face-to-face sessions or over the telephone. We may refer students for external support to organisations such as Beyond Blue for further professional help.





Physical Health

A big part of staying healthy involves eating healthy foods and getting enough exercise for fitness and relaxation. Nutrition Australia provides some great information about healthy eating, exercise and lifestyle on its website www.nutritionaustralia.org

Exercise – do at least 30mins of moderate exercise a day

Sleep – get at least 8-9 hours of sleep a night

Nutrition – keep a balanced diet remembering to eat lots of vegetables and fruit every day

Binge drinking – limit your consumption of alcohol and avoid binge drinking. Binge drinking describes the habit of drinking to excess when you do drink, with little or no understanding of your limits to accommodate the amount of alcohol in your blood.



Sexual Health

Taking care of your sexual health means more than being free from sexually transmissible infections or diseases (STIs or STDs); it also means taking responsibility for your body, your health, your partner's health and your decisions about sex. Talk freely to your partner to ensure you are both ready for sex. Always use condoms as condoms are the only form of contraception that protects against STIs (Sexually Transmitted Infections) and unplanned pregnancy. But girls should also consider a form of contraception to ensure safety against an unplanned pregnancy. If you have any sexual health concerns consult your GP.



Cost of living

Knowing the average living costs in Australia is an important part of your financial preparation. International students are required to demonstrate and declare that they have genuine access to sufficient funds to be granted a Student Visa.

This includes funds to cover travel, tuition and living expenses.

Students must demonstrate sufficient funds to cover these expenses for themselves and their accompanying family members while staying in Australia.

For your reference, here are some of the costs associated with living and studying in Australia. (All costs are in Australian dollars AUD).

Further information can be found at:

studyaustralia.gov.au

As a guide, the recommended 12-month living cost for a single student is AUD \$24,505.

There are financial requirements students must meet to receive a student visa for Australia and you may need to provide evidence of your ability to cover living costs

All costs are per year in Australian dollars.

To convert to your currency, visit <http://www.xe.com>

The Australian Government provides information and guidance on managing your finances. You can read more at www.moneysmart.gov.au

If you experience financial trouble while in Australia, please talk to our Student Services Officer for assistance.

You can choose to open an account in any Bank, Credit Union or Building Society in Australia.

Do your research to get the best deal. To open a bank account, you will need:

- your passport (with arrival date stamped by Australian immigration);
- student ID card;
- money to deposit into the account (this can be as little as \$10).

Anyone who wishes to open a bank account in Australia must show several pieces of personal identification which are allotted a points system. 100 points of identification are required to establish your identity as the person who will be named in the account. Your passport and proof of your arrival date in Australia will be acceptable as 100 points IF you open an account within six weeks of arrival in Australia. After this time, you will be required to produce additional documentation. As a student, you will be able to open an account with special student benefits. Many banks have 'Student Accounts' which contain no or minimal fees for transactions that might normally be attached to regular savings accounts.





You will also require the student ID card from your institution to prove you are a student and should have access to the benefits offered by a student bank account.

Most people in Australia enjoy the convenience of Internet banking and/or Telephone banking, which enables them to manage their money, pay bills, etc. from home. At the time, you are setting up your account you can request these services from your bank.

Most bank branches are open from Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm (except on public holidays). Some branches have extended trading hours during the week and may be open Saturdays (check with your individual bank). ATMs remain open 24 hours a day. However, you should be aware of your personal safety if accessing cash from an ATM at night in quiet areas where there are not a lot of people around.

Bank fees are the price you pay for the products and services that banks offer. Different banks charge different fees for different products and services, and the best way to find out what fees apply is simply to ask your bank. Any fees that apply to your accounts are fully disclosed in information leaflets and terms and conditions that your bank can provide before you open your account. Some banks waive some fees if you are a full-time student.

The way you do your banking may also affect the fees that apply for example: internet banking rather than walking into a branch. If you don't understand any fee which has been charged, contact your bank.

Accessing Money from My Account

Bank accounts offer lots of options for accessing your money. Some of the most popular options are described below:

- **ATMs (Automatic Telling Machines)**
ATMs can be used to withdraw cash from an account by using the ATM card which is available with most bank accounts. You can also use ATMs to get an account balance and transfer money into other accounts. Some ATMs also allow you to deposit cash and cheques into your account. Using the ATMs of your bank will generally cost less money than if you use another bank's ATMs. Fees for using ATMs can vary between banks and between accounts. See also: Using an ATM.
- **Eftpos: 'Electronic Funds Transfer at Point Of Sale'**, terminals can be found where goods or services are sold, for example, supermarkets, restaurants, doctors' surgeries and gymnasiums.





You can pay for goods and make payments through EFTPOS using your ATM card, rather than paying with cash. At some stores, when you use EFTPOS you can also withdraw cash from your account at the same time. You should be aware that there are some retailers put limits on how much money can be withdrawn which may be dependent on the amount which is spent in the store. When paying by EFTPOS, you also use your PIN to access your account. The same rules apply about keeping the PIN confidential and never handing it over to anyone. Be careful no-one is looking over your shoulder when you enter your PIN.

Telephone Banking

You can use telephone banking to transfer payments to and from accounts, get your account balances, get recent transaction information and pay bills. You will need to register to use telephone banking and will then be given a password or an identification number that allows you to access your accounts over the phone. It's important never to give your password to anyone else.

Internet Banking

Internet banking allows you to view and check your accounts, review recent transactions, apply for loans and credit cards, or transfer money and pay bills – all on-line. Most banks offer Internet banking facilities, but you will need to register with your bank to gain access. You will then be given a password that allows you to use your accounts on-line. Never give this password to anyone else. There are security issues that need to be considered when using Internet banking. It is recommended that you install and keep up-to-date anti-virus software and a firewall, update security patches and be suspicious of emails requesting you to hand over confidential information such as your Internet banking login password. Your bank will never ask you for this information, especially in an email. Also, many banks publish security guides on their websites and this provides valuable information on precautions that you can take to protect your information on-line. If you are unsure about any approach that appears to be from your bank to provide personal information. Refuse to provide that information until you can attend your nearest branch to discuss the request over the counter with bank staff. There is no charge for discussing your banking options at a branch.

Over-the-Counter Service

You can also go into a branch of your bank and, with the assistance of bank staff, conduct transactions including withdrawals, deposits, transfers, and account balance checks. If you do not have a branch close by, you may be able to visit an agency of your branch, such as an Australia Post outlet, to conduct certain transactions. Bear in mind that over-the-counter transactions usually incur higher fees than electronic transactions.

Paying Bills

Most bank accounts offer lots of easy options for paying bills. Transaction accounts with cheque book facilities allow you to pay bills by cheque, and most transaction accounts and savings accounts allow you to pay bills electronically (e.g., using facilities such as telephone



banking, Internet banking) and using direct debits. A note of caution on direct debits – they are a convenient way to pay everyday bills, but always make sure you’ve got enough money in your account to cover the cost of the debit. If your pay or allowance goes into your account on a certain date, make sure your direct debit payments are scheduled to come out of your account after your pay goes in, or you might end up with an overdrawn account or a dishonoured payment – both can cost you money.

Account Statements

Most banks will provide regular statements for your accounts (just how regular can depend on the type of account). On request, banks will provide statements on a deposit account at more frequent intervals, but this may attract a fee. Bank statements are your record of everything that has happened in your account over a given period – the withdrawals, deposits and transfers that were made, and any bank fees and government taxes you were charged. Telephone and Internet banking can make it easy to check your statements, and some banks even offer ‘mini statements’ through their own ATMs. Check your statements regularly to make sure you’ve got enough money in your account to cover your expenses and keep track of your spending, as well as make sure that all transactions made in your account are legitimate. Refer to your statements to see what fees you are paying on your bank accounts and why, and to see whether a few simple changes to your banking habits could help you to reduce the fees you pay (for example, using your own bank’s ATMs instead of other banks’ ATMs). (Source: Australian Bankers’ Association Inc.).

Using an ATM

You will be given a PIN (Personal Identification Number) which you will enter into the ATM to access your account. It is the key to your account and it is important that you never tell anyone your PIN. A bank or reputable business will never ask you for your PIN. If anyone does, be suspicious, don’t hand it over and report the incident to the bank and the police. Be careful no-one is looking over your shoulder when you enter your PIN. These general rules should be followed for ATM safety, especially at night:

Minimise your time at the ATM by having your card ready when you approach the machine;

- Take a look around as you approach the ATM and if there's anything suspicious, don't use the machine at that time (report any suspicions to the police);
- If you don't feel comfortable using a particular ATM, consider continuing on to another branch or using off-street ATMs;
- Do remember that EFTPOS can be used to withdraw cash at many other places, like supermarkets and service stations;
- If you simply want to check your account balance or transfer funds between accounts, telephone or Internet banking can be used instead of an ATM.

If your ATM or credit card is lost or stolen (or if your PIN has been revealed to another person), notify your bank immediately. This will enable your bank to put a stop on your card immediately so that no one else can use it and get access to your money.



Safety When Carrying Money

The first and fundamental rule of safety when carry money is: “Don’t carry large amounts of cash!”

The second is: “Don’t advertise the fact that you are carrying money!”

- Divide your cash into different locations on your person (front pocket, coat pocket, shoes, etc.).
- Keep your wallet in one of your front pockets at all times.
- Do not carry cash in a backpack or back pocket.
- Sew a small money pocket into the cuff of a trouser, sleeve of a shirt or even a bra.
- Divide your bank/credit cards and keep them in separate locations.
- Do not place money or valuables in lockers.
- Be very careful how you carry your handbag, and never leave it open for someone to slip their hand inside.



Working in Australia

If you have been granted your student visa, you will receive permission to work. This is also apply to any family member travelling with you on your student visa. You are not permitted to start work until you have commenced your course of study and also you can work up to 40 hours per fortnight during the term and unlimited hours when your course is not in session. Your family members are not allowed to work until you begin the scheduled course. Family members are allowed to work up to 40 hours a fortnight at all times after your course has commenced.

Further information about student visa conditions can be found it:

<http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/stud/more/visa-conditions-students>





Finding Work

You may find it difficult to find work in Australia as you will be joining the general Australian population in your search; therefore, you should not rely on income from employment when budgeting to pay for living expenses. There is no guarantee that employment companies will find work for you. There are many different ways to find a job in Australia: Newspapers, University Job Boards and try these online companies:

- www.seek.com.au
- www.careerone.com.au
- www.mycareer.com.au
- www.jobsinoz.com.au
- www.jobsearch.com.au
- www.indeed.com.au

Earning an Income

Taxes Taxes are managed through the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The tax you pay depends on how much you earn.

You must obtain a Tax File Number to be able to work in Australia. A tax file number (TFN) is your unique reference number to our tax system. When you start work, your employer will ask you to complete a tax file number declaration form. If you do not provide a TFN your employment will be taxed at the highest personal income tax rate, which will mean less money in your wages each week. You can apply for your TFN online at www.ato.gov.au, or phone 13 28 61, 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday. For the ATO translating and interpreter service phone: 13 14 50.

If you pay too much tax you are entitled to a refund. To get a refund you will need to lodge a tax return. You can lodge online using e-tax (free), by mailing a paper tax return, or by paying a registered tax agent to complete and lodge the return for you. If you lodge by e-tax your refund will normally be issued within 14 days.

- Lodge online using e-tax at www.ato.gov.au
- For a registered tax agent visit www.tpb.gov.au
- Tax returns are lodged at the end of the Australian tax year – (1 July to 30 June).

Superannuation

If your monthly wage is more than AU\$450, your employer must contribute an additional sum equal to 9.5% of your wage into a superannuation (pension) account for you. In most cases, you can access your contributions when you leave Australia permanently, although the contributions will be taxed. To check your eligibility to claim your superannuation and to apply for your payment, visit: www.ato.gov.au/departaustralia

You will need to provide the details of your superannuation fund. (Source: Australian Taxation Office).



Laws and Safety in Australia

One of the reasons we have such a wonderful lifestyle in Australia is due to our representative democracy, the separation of powers, and our respect for the rule of law. We have a lot of laws in Australia and as a result, society runs smoothly. In being granted a visa to study in Australia, you signed a document (Australian Values Statement Temporary) agreeing to respect Australian values and obey the laws of Australia for the duration of your stay. Failure to comply with the laws of this land (including State and Territory laws) could result in a fine or the cancellation of your visa and possible deportation back home. If you are convicted of a serious crime, it could result in imprisonment. Nobody wants this to happen.

If you do break the law are arrested and need to attend a court appearance you will need legal representation to negotiate Australia's complex legal system.

Legal Aid NSW helps people with their legal problems. It is a free legal service and they provide free face-to-face advice on most legal issues. They also have interpreters in many languages. Ph: 1300 888 529, W: www.legalaidsnsw.gov.au

Redfern Legal Centre

This independent, non-profit community centre dedicated to promoting social justice and human rights. They offer free legal advice, referral and casework to international students anywhere in NSW. Ph: (02) 9698 7277, W: www.rlc.org.au

Child Protection Laws

The Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 (the Act) establishes the legislative framework governing child wellbeing and providing child protection and out-of-home care services in NSW. This section provides a summary of the legislative framework that supports child protection and child wellbeing in NSW, including the Keep Them Safe reforms. The Keep Them Safe website provides a helpful overview of the recent legislative changes.





Jurisdiction	Legislation
Australian Capital Territory (Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services) <i>http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/</i>	Principal Acts: Children and Young People Act 1999 (ACT) Other relevant Acts: Adoption Act 1993 (ACT) Human Rights Act 2004 (ACT) Human Rights Commission Act 2005 (ACT) Public Advocate Act 2005 (ACT) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)
New South Wales (Department of Community Services) <i>http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au</i>	Principal Acts: Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 Other relevant Acts: Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Amendment (Parental Responsibility Contracts) Act 2006 (NSW) Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 (NSW) Crimes Act 1900 (NSW) Commission for Children and Young People Act 1998 (NSW) The Ombudsman Act 1974 (NSW) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)
Northern Territory (Family and Children's Services, Department of Health and Community Services) <i>http://www.nt.gov.au/lant/parliamentary-business/hansard.shtml</i>	Principal Acts: Community Welfare Act 1983 (NT) Care and Protection of Children Draft Act (NT) (currently before Cabinet) Other relevant Acts: Information Act 2006 (NT) Disability Services Act 2004 (NT) Criminal Code Act 2006 (NT) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)
Queensland (Department of Child Safety) <i>http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm</i>	Principal Acts: Child Protection Act 1999 Other relevant Acts: Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000 (Qld) Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 (Qld) Public Health Act 2005 (Qld) Adoption of Children Act 1964 (Qld) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)



Jurisdiction	Legislation
South Australia (Families SA; Department for Families and Communities) http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/index.aspx	Principal Acts: Children's Protection Act 1993 (SA) Other relevant Acts/Legislation: Young Offenders Act 1994 (SA) Adoption Act 1988 (SA) Children's Protection Regulations 2006 (SA) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth) Family and Community Services Act 1972 (SA)
Tasmania (Department of Health and Human Services) http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/index.w3p	Principal Acts: Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1997 (Tas) Other relevant Acts: The Family Violence Act 2004 (Tas) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)
Victoria (Children Protection and Juvenile Justice Branch; Department of Human Services) https://services.dhhs.vic.gov.au/children-protection	Principal Acts: Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic) Other relevant Acts: Working with Children Act (Vic) Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 (Vic) The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)
Western Australia (Department for Community Development, now the Department for Child Protection) http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_132_homepage.html	Principal Acts: Children and Community Services Act 2004 (WA) Other relevant Acts: Working with Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004 (WA) Family Court Act 1997 (WA) Adoption Act 1994 (WA) Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)

Home Security

House-breaking is one of the most common crimes. Most house break-ins appear to be crimes of opportunity with entry gained through an open or unlocked window or door. Most intruders are looking for (and often find) a house left open or unlocked where they can get what they want with ease and make a quick getaway.



Internet Safety & Security

SCA provides computers and a computer lab fully equipped with fast-speed internet during the business hours of the campus. Students could also have access to Wifi around the campus. Please contact Student Services for Wifi setup. Please read 'Acceptable Use of Computers' policy available from students services and on the SCA's website. Internet cafes are located in most major cities or book a computer at a community library.

The internet has now become an essential business, social, entertainment and educational resource for most Australians. The increasing level of economic transactions on the internet is making it the focus of criminal activities. It is important that internet users protect themselves from falling prey to these activities. The following tips list some simple precautions you can take to minimise the chances of becoming a victim of online criminals.

1. Install anti-virus and other security software, such as anti-spyware and anti-spam software. Use and update this software regularly.
2. Regularly download and install the latest security patches for your computer software, including your web browser. Use automatic software security updates where possible.
3. Use a firewall and make sure it is turned on. Firewalls help prevent unauthorised access to, and communications from, your computer.
4. Delete suspect emails immediately. Don't open these emails.
5. Don't click on links in suspect emails. Visiting websites through clicking on links in suspect emails may result in malware (malicious software), such as a 'trojan', being downloaded to your computer. This is a commonly used and effective means of compromising your computer.
6. Only open an attachment to an email where the sender and the contents of the attachment are known to you.
7. Don't download files or applications from suspect websites. The file or application could be malware. Sometimes the malware may even be falsely represented as e-security software designed to protect you.
8. Use long and random passwords for any application that provides access to your personal identity information, including logging onto your computer. Don't use dictionary words as a password. Ideally, the password should be eight or more characters in length. Change passwords regularly.
9. Use a limited permission account for browsing the web, creating documents, reading email, and playing games. If your operating system allows you to create a limited permission account, this can prevent malicious code from being installed onto your computer. A 'limited permission' account is an account that does not have 'Administrator' status.

(Source: Australian Communications and Media Authority)



Personal Safety

When you are out and about it is important to be alert and aware of your personal safety. If you are going out at night remember:

- Think ahead - consider how you are going to get home - what about pre-booking a taxi or arranging transport with a friend or family member?
- Never hitch-hike.
- Make sure that you stay with your party and that someone knows where you are at all times.
- Make sure you have enough money to get home or to phone.
- Keep away from trouble - if you see any trouble or suspect that it might be about to start - move away from the scene if you can. The best thing you can do is to alert the police and keep away.
- Walk purposely and try to appear confident. Be wary of casual requests from strangers, like someone asking for a cigarette or change - they could have ulterior motives.
- Try not to carry your wallet in your back trouser pocket where it is vulnerable and in clear view.
- If you are socialising in a public place never leave your drink unattended. Read about Drink Spiking under 'Alcohol, Smoking and Drugs'.

If you are out and about:

- Be alert to your surroundings and the people around you, especially if you are alone or it is dark;
- Whenever possible, travel with a friend or as part of a group
- Stay in well-lit areas as much as possible;
- Walk confidently and at a steady pace;
- Make eye contact with people when walking - let them know that you have noticed their presence;
- Do not respond to conversation from strangers on the street or in a car - continue walking;
- Be aware of your surroundings, and avoid using personal stereos or radios - you might not hear trouble approaching;
- Always keep your briefcase or bag in view and close to your body;
- Be discrete with your cash or mobile phones;
- When going to your car or home, have your keys in your hand and easily accessible;
- Consider carrying a personal attack alarm;
- If you do not have a mobile phone, make sure that you have a phone card or change to make a phone call, but remember - emergency 000 calls are free of charge. (Source: Australian Federal Police).



Public Transport Safety

Travelling on public transport should be a safe and comfortable experience. Numerous security measures have been adopted to maximise the safety of travellers including: security officers, police, guards, help points, good lighting and security cameras. Most drivers also have two-way radios and can call for assistance.

Buses

- Waiting for a bus:
- Avoid isolated bus stops;
- Stand away from the curb until the bus arrives;
- Don't open your purse or wallet while boarding the bus - have your money/pass already in hand;
- At night, wait in well-lit areas and near other people;
- Check timetables to avoid long waits.

Trains

Many of the same safety tips when travelling by bus apply for trains. In addition:

- Most suburban trains have security cameras installed or emergency alarms that will activate the cameras;
- Carriages nearest the drivers are always left open and lit
- Try not to become isolated. If you find yourself left in a carriage on your own or with only one other person you may feel more comfortable to move to another carriage with other people or closer to the driver.



Taxis

Travelling by taxi is generally quite a safe method of public transport. To increase your confidence when travelling by taxi, consider the following suggestions:

- Phone for a taxi in preference to hailing one on the street. A record is kept by taxi companies of all bookings made
- You are entitled to choose the taxi/taxi driver of your preference. If a driver makes you feel uncomfortable you are within your rights to select another taxi
- Sit wherever you feel most comfortable. This may mean travelling in the back seat of the taxi;
- Specify to the driver the route you wish to take to reach your destination. Speak up if the driver takes a different route to the one you have specified or are familiar with
- Take note of the Taxi Company and fleet number. This will help in identifying the taxi if required. If you are walking a friend to catch a taxi, consider letting the driver know that you have noted these details e.g., "Look after my friend, Mr./Ms. Yellow Cab No.436".



Road Rules

If you are going to drive in Australia, no matter whether you are an experienced driver and have an international drivers' licence or not, **YOU MUST KNOW THE ROAD RULES** before you attempt to drive (even 10metres)! Many lives are lost on Australian roads every year and international visitors are at high risk! If you come from a country where you drive on the opposite side of the road to Australia it is sometimes helpful to have a companion drive with you to ensure you both take note of traffic conditions and signs until you are more familiar with driving on the left side of the road. A handy tip is not to think of it as the other side of the road, but to think that the “white line” (or centre dividing line on the road) is on your side as the driver, just as it is in all countries. It is recommended that you take one or two driving lessons in Australia before you begin to drive here on your own.

Any motor vehicle you own must be registered before you drive it on the road. You must register it in your name and provide the State car registration board with your driver's licence details and your residential address in Australia.

It is recommended that you have car insurance if you own a car, this will protect you if you have an accident that is your fault as it will help pay for any damage you may have caused to your car or another car.

There are very obvious reasons for having speeding and traffic rules. The risk of being involved in an accident increases with the speed a vehicle is being driven because there is less time to react, less control of the vehicle and the distance needed to stop is longer. The higher the speed a vehicle is travelling when it hits a pedestrian, the greater the chance of a fatality occurring. Speed kills.

The use of mobile phones when driving is dangerous, against the law if it's not hands-free, and potentially fatal. This applies to sending or receiving text messages as well as calls. Operating a mobile phone while driving makes you nine times more likely to be killed in a collision. Police actively target the use of mobile phones by motorists. Fines are considerable and demerit points penalties do apply. You should be aware of how to legally use a mobile phone while driving.

The Demerit Points Scheme is a national program that allocates penalty points (demerits) for a range of driving offences. The scheme is designed to encourage safe and responsible driving. Along with financial penalties, demerit points provide a strong incentive to drive within the law.

Different offences have a different number of demerit points. A complete list of all offences, demerit points and fines can be downloaded from the related links section. (Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW)





Licence Requirements

In most States/Territories of Australia if you hold a current driver licence from another country, you are allowed to drive on your overseas licence as long as:

- You remain a temporary overseas visitor;
- Your overseas licence remains current;
- You have not been disqualified from driving in that State or elsewhere and You have not had your licence suspended or cancelled or your visiting driver privileges withdrawn;
- Most overseas visitors are not required to obtain an Australian licence if you comply with these conditions and can continue to prove your genuine visitor status to State Police if required.

Note: If you are a licence holder from New Zealand, you must obtain an Australian driver licence within three months of residing in Australia or you must stop driving.

When driving in NSW you must carry your overseas driver licence. Your licence must be written in English or, if the licence is not in English, you must either carry an English translation or an International Driving Permit. An International Driving Permit is not a license to drive. It should still be accompanied by a current driving license.

If you are a temporary overseas visitor and you wish to obtain an Australian licence seek advice from your local Police Station or visit <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/> (Source: Roads and Maritime Services, NSW)

Drinking Alcohol and Driving

If you are going to drink alcohol, don't drive. If you are going to drive, don't drink alcohol. Anything else is a risk, not only to you, but also to other motorists and pedestrians. Alcohol is involved in about one-third of all serious motor vehicle accidents. As the level of alcohol increases in your body, you have more risk of being involved in an accident.

Driving with a blood-alcohol content above the legal limit is dangerous to others as well as yourself and severe legal penalties apply. If you are above the prescribed blood alcohol content level, as the level of alcohol in your body increases, so does the severity of your fine and/or jail term.

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Levels

The blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is the amount of alcohol in the bloodstream. A BAC of 0.05 means you have 0.05 grams of alcohol in every 100ml of your blood. As the liver metabolises alcohol at around one standard drink per hour, the BAC level drops unless more alcohol is consumed. BAC is measured with a breathalyser, or by analysing a sample of blood.

Legal BAC Limits: This table shows the BAC limits for all licence classes. You must stay below these limits.

Drugs, legal and illegal

It is illegal to drive, attempt to drive or instruct a learner while affected by drugs.

Police will arrest you if they suspect you are driving while impaired by drugs. You will be taken to a hospital to give samples of blood and urine for drug testing. In the event of a crash where someone is admitted to hospital, blood samples are taken which may be tested for drugs.



Medicines and over-the-counter drugs

Many prescription and some over-the-counter medicines may make you unfit to drive. They can affect your concentration, mood, coordination and reactions as a driver.

Do not drive while taking medicines with a warning label that tells you not to drive.

Medicines that affect driving:

- Some pain killers;
- Medicines for blood pressure, nausea, allergies, inflammations and fungal infections;
- Tranquillisers, sedatives and sleeping pills;
- Some diet pills;
- Some cold and flu medicines;

Read the labels and information provided with the medication. Don't drive if you take a medicine that can affect your driving skills. Never take someone else's prescription medication as you don't know how it might affect you. Ask the doctor or chemist about driving when using the medication.



Factors Affecting your BAC

The more you drink, the higher your BAC. But two people who drink the same amount might register quite different BACs. There are many factors that will affect this, including:

Licence class	BAC
Learner (L)	zero
Provisional (P1, P2)	zero
Full licence (car or rider)	under 0.05
Public passenger vehicle drivers – bus, taxi etc	under 0.02
Coach or heavy vehicle (over 13.9 tonnes GVM or GCM) driver	under 0.02
Dangerous goods vehicle driver	under 0.02

- Body size: A smaller person will have a higher BAC than a larger person because the alcohol is concentrated in a smaller body mass.
- Empty stomach: Someone with an empty stomach will reach a higher BAC sooner than someone who has just eaten a meal. Food in the stomach slows down the rate at which alcohol passes into the bloodstream.
- Body fat: People with a lot of body fat tend to have higher BACs because alcohol is not absorbed into fatty tissue, so alcohol is concentrated in a smaller body mass.
- Women: After drinking the same amount of alcohol, a woman will almost always have a higher BAC than a male.

Because of all these variable factors, counting the number of standard drinks you consume can only give a rough guide to your BAC. For more detailed information about alcohol and how it affects you, please see the Australian Drug Foundation website: www.druginfo.adf.org.au

Drinking Limits Advice

To stay below 0.05 BAC, drivers are advised to limit their drinking to:

- For men: No more than two standard drinks in the first hour and no more than one standard drink every hour after that.



- For women: No more than one standard drink in the first hour and no more than one every hour after that.

Random Breath Testing (RBT)

Random breath testing of drivers for blood alcohol levels and drug use is common at any time of the day or night. Police officers have the right to stop any vehicle at any time and require the driver to supply samples for screening. Any person driving a motor vehicle is required by law to have less than a specified amount of alcohol in their blood. If a driver exceeds the level which applies to them the driver has committed an offence.

Increased Risk of an Accident

It is safest not to drink alcohol at all if you are going to drive. The more alcohol you have in your body, the more risk you have of being involved in an accident.

- At 0.05% Blood Alcohol Content (BAC), your risk of being involved in a road accident is double that of a 0.00% reading.
- At 0.1% BAC your risk is more than seven times as high of being involved in a road accident, than at 0.00%.
- At 0.15% your risk increases to 25 times that of driving at 0.00%.

DO NOT DRINK & DRIVE! (Source: Australian Federal Police)



Alcohol, Smoking & Drugs

Alcohol

Alcohol use is legal for those aged 18 years or over. There are laws governing how alcohol may be used in each State and Territory of Australia. There are now new alcohol laws in place for NSW – visit <http://www.nsw.gov.au/newlaws> for further information.

Standard Drinks

The use of standard drinks can help people to monitor their alcohol consumption and exercise control over the amount they drink. Different types of alcoholic drinks contain different amounts of pure alcohol. A standard drink is defined as one that contains 10 grams of pure alcohol. These are all equal to approximately one standard drink: A middy of beer (285ml) = a nip (30ml) of spirits = a small glass (100ml) of wine = a small glass (60ml) of fortified wine such as sherry.



A middy of beer 285 ml

A nip (30ml) of spirits

A small glass (100ml)
of wine

A small glass (60ml)
of fortified wine such as sherry

Please keep in mind:

- Some hotels don't serve standard drinks - they might be bigger. Large wine glasses can hold two standard drinks - or even more!
- Drinks served at home often contain more alcohol than a standard drink.
- Cocktails can contain as many as five or six standard drinks, depending on the recipe.
- Pre-mixed bottled drinks often contain more alcohol than a standard drink.

Smoking

Australian law makes it an offence to sell or supply tobacco products to a person under the age of 18 years. It is illegal for anyone under 18 to purchase tobacco products. There are also a number of laws regulating and restricting the advertising, promotion and packaging of tobacco products. Regulations have been introduced to restrict smoking in public areas such as shopping centres, hotels, restaurants and dining areas, and in some workplaces.



Drugs

Each State and Territory has laws governing the manufacture, possession, distribution and use of drugs, both legal and illegal. Drug laws in Australia distinguish between those who use drugs and those who supply or traffic drugs. The Federal Customs Act covers the importing of drugs, while each State has laws governing the manufacture, possession, distribution and use of drugs, both legal and illegal.

DANGER: Drink Spiking! Whether you are drinking alcohol or not, keep your drink close to you and watch it at all times.

Drink spiking (putting extra alcohol or other drugs into a person's drink without their knowledge) is an unfortunate risk to people who are out trying to have a good time. Drink spiking can happen to anyone: male or female, young or old whether they are drinking alcohol or not. Never accept an open container of drink if you did not see it being poured and if you suspect you or your friends have had a drink spiked, call 000 (zero zero zero) immediately to report it and get help.

(Source: Australian Drug Foundation)

Hitchhiking

A person who waves at unknown drivers from the side of the road to request a ride with a driver further along the road is called a Hitch-hiker. Hitchhiking is illegal in Queensland and Victoria. Elsewhere in Australia it is illegal to hitchhike on motorways (where pedestrians are prohibited and where cars are not allowed to stop). Some travel companies promote hitchhiking as an inexpensive means of travelling around Australia.

HOWEVER: Many crimes have been committed against innocent hitchhikers including violent personal crimes and abductions. You do not know anything about the person whose car you get into. Our advice to you is: **DON'T HITCHHIKE!** It simply is not worth the risk.

Avoiding Dangerous Areas and Activities It is important to always be alert and aware of your surroundings and to avoid dangerous areas and activities, particularly at night. A public place can vary through the course of the day. It may be used by different groups of people at different times. It may be busy at certain times and isolated at others. It may be different during the day than it is at night. These differences can have a very different impact on the way you feel when you are in them. For example: The street outside a hotel in the morning is likely to be used by people going to and from work or shopping. At night however, the people most likely to be on the street are hotel patrons. Alcohol consumption has now become a factor in these places, and for many (particularly for women), some areas may become less safe. A shopping mall during the day has lots of different people using it. Once it closes, it is often isolated and usually dark. A school between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm is usually lively and active. After 5 pm or during school holidays however, it may be isolated or dominated by particular groups of people. Being in a place when it is busy is very different from when the place is isolated. There is often no reason to be afraid, But – be alert, be aware, and be careful.



Making new friends

There is no magic trick to making friends. And if you are in a foreign culture it can seem more difficult than usual to find people who you really “get along” with. Be kind to yourself - remember that making friends takes time. If you make the most of social opportunities during your life in Australia, just as you would back home, it will be quicker and easier for you to fit in, make friends and feel at home. However, you meet people, remember to be careful. When you meet someone new, be cautious until you get to know the person better and feel you can trust him or her. If a stranger starts talking to you, they are probably just being friendly. But be safe, and don’t give them any of your personal details like your full name, your phone number or your address. With people, you don’t know well; always arrange to meet them in a public place, like a café or a park, instead of inviting them to your home or going to theirs, until you feel you have built a relationship with them, know more about them and feel comfortable with them. Many international students spend time socialising with other students and people from their own country and culture while they’re in Australia. These people can make you feel accepted and you may be able to communicate much more easily with them than you can with the locals, particularly when you have just arrived. When everything around you is new and different, it can feel like a big relief to find people from your own country and cultural background. But remember, you need to be careful at first, until you get to know them better, just as you should with anyone else. Even though you may feel like you have a lot in common, remain cautious until you feel you know them reasonably well and can trust them. Crimes against international students are sometimes committed by people from their own culture. If you have any concerns or questions about someone you have met, or want to talk to someone about Australian mannerisms and communication “norms” (widely acceptable behaviour), make an appointment to talk it over with your International Student Advisor.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is a criminal offence. It includes sexual harassment, unwanted touching, indecent assault and penetration of any kind. It is important to remember that it can happen to anyone and at any time but certain precautions may make it more difficult for a possible perpetrator:

- When socialising, be smart. Drink in a way that leaves you in control. Leaving drinks unattended leaves them open to being spiked quite easily.
- Walk with confidence and purpose.
- Avoid lonely or dark places.
- Be wary of strangers, whether they are on foot, in cars or at parties.
- Be aware of the people around you.
- Respect your intuition.
- If placed in a situation where you feel uncomfortable say "No!" loudly and with conviction.



What do I do if I am assaulted?

It is very difficult to tell someone that you have been sexually assaulted. It is important to remember that sexual assault is a serious crime and can happen to people regardless of their gender or sexuality. Your first point of contact, should be the Police or your closest Sexual Assault Service. If this happens in the campus, please immediately contact one of SCA's staff to assist you.

1. From a public phone or mobile phone, ring the police on 000.
2. Do not wash, shower, change clothes or clean up in any way until after talking to the police and going to the hospital. You could destroy vital evidence. Don't drink alcohol or take tranquillisers or other drugs as you will have to give a clear account of what has happened. Try to remember everything you can about your attacker.
3. Remember, you are the victim. You have nothing to feel guilty or ashamed about. Police officers are aware that a person who has been assaulted, sexually or otherwise, is likely to be suffering from emotional shock. They will do all they can to make things as easy as possible for you. It is likely they will provide a female police officer for a female victim. If not, you have the right to request one. You can also ask the police to contact a friend, family member, interpreter or religious adviser to be in attendance with you when you are dealing with the circumstances surrounding the report of assault.
4. You may speak to our student Welfare officer at any time or contact the NSW Rape Crisis Center 24/7 on 1800 424 017.

Social Activities

The City of Sydney welcomes international students as part of Sydney's global talent hub. Sydney has always attracted people from many cultures and there are now over 35,000 international students studying here. International students enhance Sydney's vibrancy and liveability through contributing to our city's cultural diversity. The international student community also plays an important role to grow and strengthen Sydney's global connections – today and in the future. Check out the City of Sydney page for international students for what's happening on the social scene.

What is Schoolies Week?

If you are an international student attending high school in Australia you will hear a lot of talk about "Schoolies Week" which refers to the Australian tradition of high-school graduates (known as "Schoolies" or "Leavers") having week-long holidays following the end of their final exams in late November and early December. Official schoolies events, which are drug and alcohol free, are held at many schoolies destinations, they include concerts, dances and parties. For all official events, attendees are required to be a registered schoolie and present schoolie ID on entry. This schoolies ID, which at some locations includes a photo, is given to schoolies upon registering, which requires the presentation of current school ID and incurs a small fee. At many destinations, the official events are held in fenced-off areas or in nightclubs to prevent the infiltration of toolies ("too old for schoolies", which are associated with the targeting of drunk teenagers for sex) and to maintain crowd control.



Some events are free while others (often those held at nightclubs) incur an entry fee.

If you are a school leaver and choose to be a part of schoolies celebrations, here are some good safety tips to keep in mind: Celebrate but watch your friends:

- Stay with friends and don't take chances. Remember there is safety in numbers.
- Plan ahead with your friends. Work out how you will share costs and how you will look out for each other.
- Book your own accommodation - don't expect that you can just stay with friends.
- Know where you are staying and how to get there.
- Before you go out, have a plan for getting home and tell someone where you are going. • Negotiate a designated driver at the beginning of the evening and support them in their decision not to drink. During the week, take turns to be the designated driver.
- Stay clear of a driver who has been drinking or using drugs.
- Ask an official volunteer to walk you home if you are alone — don't walk home at night alone.
- Always keep enough money for a phone call, taxi or public transport.
- Stranger danger still exists for adults — don't accept lifts from anyone you don't know, and don't stay at a stranger's place.
- Don't swim at night and don't swim at all if you are intoxicated or using drugs. (Source: Queensland Government Schoolies Week)

Arrive early

Australian education providers will provide an International Student Orientation before the commencement of classes and often before commencing local students attend an orientation. It is a requirement of the ESOS (Education Services for Overseas Students) Act 2001.



Staff who run the orientation work hard to ensure that you as a student will be well equipped to achieve the best possible success in your studies. If you read through the pre-departure, arrival, and orientation manuals which the institution provides for you, you will see that there is a lot of information for you to understand and consider as you move through your studies. Although the manual will outline what you need to know, it is impossible to understand and recall everything. Once you are concentrating on your studies, you will feel less stressed if you are already comfortable with the institution, its staff and its services.

Arriving early to attend orientation gives you the chance to, see and talk to the most important people you will need to know at the institution, enroll early which will help you to get your student card early, you will need your student card to open bank accounts, borrow books from the library, and more, meet and get advice from your Academic or Course Advisor, meet representatives of Student Associations, Clubs, and Mentors.



Meet other International students who may share your classes, share your concerns or fears. Knowing another face on campus as you become more comfortable with the routines can really help you avoid any feelings of isolation, find your way around the public transport/ City/ to and from your accommodation, feel as though you already know some of the things local students know before you get to meet them at orientation activities later.

Students should refer to the SCA policy and procedures - Standard 8 of the National Code – Complaints and Appeals policy. This is available on SCA website.

For a full list of mandatory and discretionary student visa conditions please visit <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Stud/More/Visa-conditions/visa-conditions-students>

ESOS Legislative Framework

The Education Services for Overseas Students Act 2000, or ESOS Act, establishes legislative requirements and standards for the quality assurance of education and training institutions offering courses to international students who are in Australia on a student visa. ESOS also provides tuition fee protection for international students. Fact sheets for students and providers are now available on the Department of Education and Training website. international student on the fact sheet provided by Australian Government – Department of Education and Training (Click here to access the fact sheet or alternatively visit <https://docs.education.gov.au/node/39586>)

Satisfactory Course Progress

Students should refer to the SCA's policy - Standard 10 of the National Code – Course progress policy and procedure. Please be aware that satisfactory course progress is a mandatory requirement for all Salisbury College Australia's courses. International students are required to maintain satisfactory course progress throughout their enrolment (this is also one of the student visa condition 8202).

ELICOS

For satisfactory course progress, students are expected to gain 50% for course progress. We do have an intervention strategy in place to assist our students to ensure that they do satisfy requirements for satisfactory course progress. For further information regarding this policy please refer to our website: www.sc.edu.au

VET

Students that do not successfully complete or demonstrate competency in at least 50% of the unit requirements in any given term are deemed as making 'unsatisfactory course progress'. Students who are making 'unsatisfactory course progress' for the first time will be subject to SCA's intervention strategy. Intervention strategy will generally be activated within the first four weeks of the following term. Early Intervention strategies are in place for students, to assist them to gain a satisfactory course progress For further information, this policy is available on our website: www.sc.edu.au



Attendance

SCA will monitor your attendance on a weekly basis to support SCA's attendance policy. ELICOS students must attain 80% attendance at all times while enrolled at Salisbury College Australia. For further details regarding our compulsory policies and procedures please visit our website: www.sc.edu.au

Current Address Details

Students on an International Student Visa no longer need to keep DIBP informed of their home address in Australia, as DIBP will check these details with your education provider if required. Therefore, you **MUST** maintain a current residential address on your student file **AT ALL TIMES**. International students must notify their residential address in Australia within 7 days of arriving in Australia to their registered provider.

International students must also notify their change of address within 7 days to their registered providers while enrolled in the course.

Adjusting to Life in Australia

While living and studying abroad may be an exciting adventure, it can also present a range of challenges. Having decided to study and live in Australia you will be undertaking adjustments in many areas of your life including cultural, social and academic.

It is also important to remember that while these changes are occurring you will be embarking upon a new semester of study (for many of you in a different language) and be away from your usual supports, networks and resources. Adjustment to a new country and culture is a process that occurs gradually and takes time.

The values, beliefs, traditions and customs of your home country may vary greatly from those in Australia and adapting to the Australian way of life may take some time.

This advice may help: Listen, observe and ask questions

Adjustment to a new culture and way of life takes time. Allow yourself time to observe those around you and patterns of both verbal and non-verbal communication.

Don't be afraid to ask questions if there are things you do not understand as this will reduce the chance of confusion or misunderstandings.

Become involved

Make an effort to meet people and become involved in groups both on campus and in the wider community. Maintain an attitude of openness to new situations and experiences. Establishing friendships and joining groups is the best way to experience and learn about Australian culture and will certainly mean you have a richer and more enjoyable time here.



Try to maintain a sense of perspective

When confronted with difficulties remind yourself that living and studying abroad is a challenge and it is normal to feel stressed, overwhelmed and out of your depth at times. Try to recall or make a list of the reasons you initially wanted to study abroad in the first place. Also, listing positive events or changes within yourself that have occurred since you arrived may also assist with getting things in perspective.

Maintain some of the routines and rituals you may have had in your home country

This can include small things such as continuing to drink a certain type of coffee or tea or eating specific foods. It may also include maintaining involvement in bigger events such as celebrating a national day in your country of origin with a group of friends.

Keep lines of communication open with those at home

Communicating with those at home regularly about your experiences of study and life in Australia, through emails, telephones and letters, is vital. Not only does it help to keep you connected with important social supports, it also assists your friends and family to understand your experiences which will smooth the transition when you return home.

Sense of humour

Importantly, remember that living in a different culture means you will inevitably find yourself in a range of unusual and often confusing situations.

Being able to laugh in these situations will remind you that it takes time to understand different cultures and that it is ok to make mistakes.

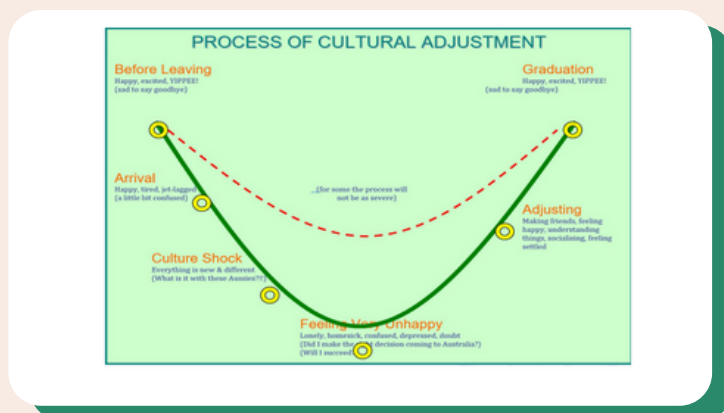
Ask for help

Don't be afraid to ask for assistance or support if you need it. In addition to the Counselling Service there are many organisations set up on campus to ensure you have a successful and enjoyable time in Australia.



Culture Shock

Is the feeling of being out of place in an unfamiliar environment. The initial excitement of moving to a new country often subsides when different cultural expectations challenge you to attend to daily responses and behaviours previously taken for granted. The potential stress of dealing with these persistent challenges can result in feelings of hostility and frustration with your host country as well as a profound longing for home.



Overcoming Culture Shock

Once you realise you have culture shock, getting over it and moving on to better adjustment with the host culture will depend on you. It is you who must take some positive steps to feel better, and the sooner you take them, the better!

1. **Recognition:** First, you should remember that culture shock is a normal part of your adjustment and that you may have some of the symptoms. Some of your reactions may not be normal for you; you may be more emotional or more sensitive, or lose your sense of humour. Recognising your culture shock symptoms will help you learn about yourself as you work your way through it.
2. **Be objective:** Second, try to analyse objectively the differences you are finding between your home and your host country. Look for the reasons your host country does things differently. Remember that host customs and norms are (mostly) logical to them, just as your customs and norms at home are logical to you!
3. **Set goals:** Third, set some goals for yourself to redevelop your feeling of control in your life. These should be small tasks that you can accomplish each day. For example, if you do not feel like leaving your room, plan a short activity each day that will get you out. Go to a post office or store to buy something, ride a bus or go to a sports event. If you feel that language is your problem, set daily goals to learn more: study fifteen minutes a day; learn five new words a day; learn one new expression each day; watch a TV program in your new language for 30 minutes. Each goal that you achieve will give you more and more self-confidence that you can cope.
4. **Share your feelings:** Fourth, find local friends who are sympathetic and understanding. Talk to them about your feelings and specific situations. They can help you understand ideas from their cultural point of view. (Source: Rotary International Youth Exchange).



Australia Culture

Greeting People

When meeting someone for the first time, it is usual to shake the person's right hand with your right hand. People who do not know each other generally do not kiss or hug when meeting. When you first meet someone, it is polite not to talk about personal matters. Many Australians look at the eyes of the people they are talking with. They consider this a sign of respect, and an indication that they are listening. Do not stare at the person for a long time. You can address a new acquaintance using their title and family name. You may use their first name when they ask you to or use it in the introduction. In the workplace and among friends, most Australians tend to be informal and call each other by their first names.

Clothing Customs

The types of clothing that people wear reflect the diversity in our society just as much as the variation in climate. There are no laws or rules on clothing, but you must wear certain clothing for work situations. Most workplaces have dress standards. Outside of the work situation, clothing is an individual choice; many people dress for comfort, for the social situation or the weather. Clubs, movie theatres and other places require patrons to be in neat, clean clothes and appropriate footwear.

Many Australians live close to the beach and the sea. On hot days, they may wear little clothing on the beach and surrounds. This does not mean that people who dress to go to the beach or swimming have low moral standards. It means that this is what we accept on and near our beaches. People from other countries can choose to wear their national dress. They may be religious or customary items and include monks' robe, a burqa, a hijab or a turban. As a tolerant society with people from many different cultures, clothing is a part of cultural beliefs and practices that is encouraged.

Polite Behaviour

'Please' and 'thank you' are words that are very helpful when dealing with other people, and buying goods or services. When asked if you would like something, like a cup of tea, it is polite to say, 'Yes please', or just 'please' if you would like it, or 'no, thank you' if you do not. When you receive something, it is polite to thank the person by saying 'thank you'. Australians tend to think that people who do not say 'please' or 'thank you' are being rude. Using these words will help in building a good relationship. Sometimes a sensitive issue may come up in conversation. Not to talk may seem rude. It is more polite to say 'sorry, it is too hard to explain' than to ignore a question. Australians often say, 'Excuse me' to get a person's attention and 'sorry' if we bump into them. We also say, 'Excuse me' or 'pardon me' if we burp or belch in public or a person's home. You should always try to be on time for meetings and other visits. If you realise you are going to be late, try to contact the person to let them know.



This is very important for visits to professionals as you may be charged money for being late or if you miss the appointment without notifying them before the appointment time.

Most Australians blow their noses into a handkerchief or tissue, not onto the footpath. This is also true for spitting.

Many people will also say, 'Bless you' when you sneeze. This phrase has no religious intent.

Australian Slang

Much common word usage or 'slang' may seem strange to people new to Australia. Slang words start from many different sources. Some words are shortened versions of longer words. Many were expressions already used by migrants who came from the north of England. If you are unsure what an expression means, it is all right to ask the person who said it to explain. Some common expressions are:

- Bring a plate - when you are invited to a party and asked to 'bring a plate', this means to bring a dish of food to share with your host and other guests. Take the food to the party in any type of dish, not just a plate, and it is usually ready to serve. This is common for communal gatherings such as for school, work or a club. If you are unsure what to bring, you can ask the host.
- BYO - when an invitation to a party says 'BYO', this means 'bring your own' drink. If you do not drink alcohol, it is acceptable to bring juice, soft drink or soda, or water. Some restaurants are BYO. You can bring your own wine to these, although there is usually a charge for providing and cleaning glasses called 'corkage'.
- Arvo - This is short for afternoon. 'Drop by this arvo,' means please come and visit this afternoon.
- Fortnight - This term describes a period of two weeks.
- Barbeque, BBQ, barbie - outdoor cooking, usually of meat or seafood over a grill or hotplate using gas or coals. The host serves the meat with salads and bread rolls. It is common for a guest, when invited to a BBQ, to ask if they should bring anything.
- Snag - The raw type sausages usually cooked at a BBQ. They can be made of pork, beef or chicken.
- Chook - The term chook means a chicken, usually a hen.
- Loo or dunny - These are slang terms for toilet. If you are a guest in someone's house for the first time, it is usually polite to ask permission to use his or her toilet. 'May I use your toilet please?' Some people ask, 'Where's the loo?'
- To be crook - to be sick or ill.
- Flat out - busy.
- Bloke - a man. Sometimes if you ask for help, you may get an answer to 'see that bloke over there'.
- How ya goin? 'How are you going?' means how are you, or how do you do? It does not mean what form of transport you are taking. Sometimes it can sound like 'ow-ya-goin-mate'.

For more information on Australian slang visit: <https://www.studiesinaustralia.com/studying-in-australia/living-in-australia/aussie-slan>



Responding to an Invitation

- What could I be invited to? If you get an invitation to lunch, dinner, barbeque, party, wedding, birthday, or any type of event you will usually respond with a letter or phone call. The midday meal is called lunch, and the evening meal is called dinner or 'tea'. 'Tea' can also mean a cup of tea or 'cuppa'. If invited for tea, the time of the event is a good sign of whether your host means dinner or just a cup of tea. An invitation to tea, for anytime after 6pm (1800 hours) usually means dinner.
- How are invitations made? Invitations can be written or spoken. Written ones usually ask for RSVP, (which is *repondez s'il vous plait* in French) and means please reply. You should reply whether you intend to go or not. The invitation will tell you how to reply and when the reply is expected. Your host may be specific about how many people are invited. If your host invites the whole family, you should tell your host how many people would go. Usually a family is the parents and their children.
- What if I do accept an invitation? When you accept an invitation to a meal, it is also usual to tell the host what you cannot eat. It is perfectly okay to say that you are a vegetarian and do not eat meat or that you are Muslim or Jewish and do not eat pork. It is not polite to arrive late and you should make a telephone call to your host to explain if you are going to be late.
- What if I cannot accept an invitation? You may not always be able to accept an invitation. The best way to refuse is to say, 'thank you, unfortunately I/we have other plans at that time'. To say that you are too busy may seem extremely rude, even if it is true. Once you accept an invitation, you should only cancel if something arises where you cannot go. You should also explain the reason to your host. To cancel because you got a better invitation from somewhere else can seem very rude, and can affect new friendships. Sometimes it is best not to accept an invitation right away and to ask your host whether they would mind if you check your plans and reply to them later.

(Source: Department of Home Affairs)

Tipping

Tipping is not generally expected or practiced in Australia. This is because throughout Australia, service industry staff are covered by minimum wage laws and therefore do not rely on tips for their income. However, it is acceptable to leave a small amount (perhaps 10%) should you feel you have received exceptional service.

Public Holidays & Special Celebrations:

Australians hold certain days each year as special days of national meaning. We may recognise the day with a holiday for everyone or we can celebrate the day as a nation with special events. Most States and Territories observe some of the public holidays on the same date. They have others on different dates or have some days that only their State or Territory celebrates. In larger cities, most shops, restaurants and public transport continue to operate on public holidays. In smaller towns, most shops and restaurants close.

New Year

Australians love to celebrate New Year. There are festivals, celebrations and parties all over the country to welcome in the New Year. Sydney Harbour and Sydney Harbour Bridge have become synonymous with New Year celebrations in Australia the fireworks display is considered to be one of the best in the world. January 1 is a public holiday.



Australia Day

Australia Day, January 26, is the day we as a people and place celebrate our nationhood. The day is a public holiday. The day marks the founding of the first settlement in our nation by European people.

Easter

Easter commemorates the resurrection (return to life) of Jesus Christ following his death by crucifixion. It is the most significant event of the Christian calendar. In addition to its religious significance, Easter in Australia is enjoyed as a four-day holiday weekend starting on Good Friday and ending on Easter Monday. This extra-long weekend is an opportunity for Australians to take a mini holiday, or get together with family and friends. Easter often coincides with school holidays, so many people with school aged children incorporate Easter into a longer family holiday. Easter is the busiest time for domestic air travel in Australia, and a very popular time for gatherings such as weddings and christenings.

Easter Traditions

- **Shrove Tuesday or Pancake Day:** Shrove Tuesday is the last day before Lent. In earlier days there were many foods that observant Christians would not eat during Lent such as meat and fish, eggs, and milky foods.



So that no food was wasted, families would have a feast on the shroving Tuesday, and eat up all the foods that wouldn't last the forty days of Lent without going off. Pancakes became associated with Shrove Tuesday because they were a dish that could use up perishable foodstuffs such as eggs, fats and milk, with just the addition of flour. Many Australian groups and communities make and share pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. Selling pancakes to raise money for charity is also a popular activity.

- **Hot Cross Buns:** Hot cross buns are sweet, spiced buns made with dried fruit and leavened with yeast. A cross, the symbol of Christ, is placed on top of the buns, either with pastry or a simple mixture of flour and water. The buns are traditionally eaten on Good Friday; however in Australia they are available in bakeries and stores many weeks before Easter. A recent variation on the traditional fruit bun has become popular in Australia. A chocolate version is made with the same spiced mixture, but cocoa is added to the dough and chocolate chips replace the dried fruit.
- **Easter Eggs:** Eggs, symbolising new life, have long been associated with the Easter festival. Chocolate Easter eggs are a favourite part of Easter in Australia. Some families and community groups organise Easter egg hunts for children in parks and recreational areas. Easter eggs are traditionally eaten on Easter Sunday, however stores start stocking Easter treats well before the Easter holiday period.
- **The Easter Bunny:** Early on Easter Sunday morning, the Easter Bunny 'delivers' chocolate Easter eggs to children in Australia, as he does in many parts of the world. The rabbit and the hare have long been associated with fertility, and have therefore been associated with spring and spring festivals. The rabbit as a symbol of Easter seems to have originated in Germany where it was first recorded in writings in the 16th century. The first edible Easter bunnies, made from sugared pastry, were made in Germany in the 19th century.

ANZAC Day

Anzac Day is on April 25 the day the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landed at Gallipoli in Turkey in 1915 during World War 1. This day is set apart to hold dear the memory of those who fought for our nation and those who lost their life to war. The day is a public holiday. We remember with ceremonies, wreath laying and military parades. You will find that many towns have an ANZAC Day parade and ceremony culminating in the laying of memorial wreaths at a monument or war memorial. These services can be very moving and a wonderful way of experiencing some Australian National pride, as the memories of our fallen soldiers are commemorated. Many Australians attend the National War Memorial in Canberra, or a War Memorial in one of the Capital Cities around Australia for either the traditional “Dawn Service”, which commemorates the landing of the ANZACS at Gallipoli in the dark and dawning of that day, or another service usually commencing around mid-morning with a parade of returned armed forces representing all Australians who have fought in war. As Australia is such a multi-cultural country, these days it is common to see many other countries also represented in these parades. ANZAC Day is the only day of the year where it may also be possible to attend an RSL (Returned Servicemen’s League) Club to experience a traditional game of “TWO-UP”.



A game of chance played by the ANZACS where money is waged on the toss of three coins for a resulting combination of 2 out of 3 being either heads or tails. RSL clubs are crammed with returned soldiers and their families and friends on this day, the atmosphere is one of “mate-ship” and friendliness to all and the experience of a game of two-up is a memorable one.

Labor Day

Labor Day is celebrated on different dates throughout Australia. As elsewhere in the world, Labor Day originated in Australia as a means of giving ‘working people’ a day off and recognising the roots of trade unionist movements and workers’ rights.

Queen’s Birthday

The Queen's Birthday holiday celebrates the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II who is not only Queen of the United Kingdom but also Queen of Australia, where the Queen's Birthday is a public holiday celebrated on a Monday but on different dates. Having the Queen's Birthday on a Monday, results in a three-day long weekend.

Melbourne Cup Day

The Melbourne Cup is a 2-mile international horse race run on the first Tuesday of November each year attracting the finest racehorses from around the world. Known as the “race that stops a Nation” due to a Public Holiday being declared in metropolitan Melbourne in its home State of Victoria, and most of the nation whether at work, school or home, stopping to watch the race broadcast on television. In other places, and mainly in the workplace, many people have a celebratory “Cup Day Breakfast”, lunch, party or barbeque to celebrate Melbourne Cup. It is traditional to run a “Cup Sweep” where everyone wagers an amount per horse to create a total prize pool. The names of the horses entering the race are drawn and matched one by one to the list of people wagering money. After the race is won, the prize pool is divided into amounts for 1st, 2nd, & 3rd, and usually a small amount for last place, or horses scratched due to injury just before the race. The Melbourne Cup forms part of the “Spring Racing Carnival” which attracts celebrities from around the world. Women dress in their best outfits; hats are definitely the order of the day, gentlemen in suits of all sorts, and assorted other costumes. It’s a very colourful time to be in Melbourne.

Christmas

Christmas is celebrated in Australia on 25 December. Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus is 'the son of God', the Messiah sent from Heaven to save the world. The heat of early summer in Australia has an impact on the way that Australians celebrate Christmas and our English heritage also has an impact on some northern hemisphere Christmas traditions which are followed. In the weeks leading up to Christmas houses are decorated; greetings cards sent out; carols sung; Christmas trees installed in homes, schools and public places; and children delight in anticipating a visit from Santa Claus.



On Christmas Day family and friends gather to exchange gifts and enjoy special Christmas food. Australians are as likely to eat freshly caught seafood outdoors at a barbeque, as to have a traditional roast dinner around a dining table. Many Australians spend Christmas out of doors, going to the beach for the day, or heading to camping grounds for a longer break over the Christmas holiday period. There are often places which have developed an international reputation for overseas visitors to spend Christmas Day in Australia.

One such example is for visitors who are in Sydney at Christmas time to go to Bondi Beach where up to 40,000 people visit on Christmas Day. Carols by Candlelight have become a huge Christmas tradition in Australia. Carols by Candlelight events today range from huge gatherings, which are televised live throughout the country, to smaller local community and church events. Christmas in Australia is also associated with two major sporting events:

- The Boxing Day Test: December 26 is the opening day of the traditional 'Boxing Day Test' at the MCG (Melbourne Cricket Ground) between the Australian Cricket Team and an international touring side. It is the most anticipated cricket match each year in world cricket, and tickets are usually sold out months in advance.
- The Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race: the “Sydney-to-Hobart” is Australia’s most prestigious yachting race and on the calendar of international yacht racing, and begins 26 December in beautiful Sydney Harbour. (Source: Australian Government – Culture and Recreation Portal).





Home Fire Safety

International students are increasingly appearing in statistics related to fire incidents and deaths in Australia. Sadly, most of these fires are preventable. You can take some simple steps to reduce the risk of fire in your accommodation. Follow the fire safety tips below to help you reduce the chance of fire in your accommodation:

Smoke Alarms

When you are sleeping you cannot smell smoke. Smoke alarms save lives. They wake you and alert you to the danger from smoke and fire. You **MUST** have a smoke alarm where you live, it is the law. All homes must have a smoke alarm on each level. Landlords are legally responsible for installation of alarms in rental properties. Tenants are responsible for testing and maintaining alarms. If you live on campus there will be a smoke alarm in your room. If you live off campus in a house or flat there must be a smoke alarm outside your bedroom. Look after your smoke alarm, it can save your life.

- Test your smoke alarm monthly by pressing the test button.
- DON'T remove the battery
- DON'T take the smoke alarm down
- DON'T cover the smoke alarm
- Replace the battery in your smoke alarm yearly.
- Regularly vacuum over and around your smoke alarm to remove dust and debris to keep it clean.
- If there is no smoke alarm or it does not work report it to your landlord.

Electricity

The safe use of electricity assists in preventing house fires.

- Improper use of power boards and double adaptors can lead to fires. A double adaptor or a powerboard plugged into another double adaptor or powerboard creates a danger of overloading the system. For safety, use a single extension cord rather than joining shorter cords. Leaving an extension cord coiled while in use or placing a cord under floor coverings can cause overheating;
- Be careful to keep electrical appliances away from water. A hair dryer takes time to cool down. For safety, allow this to happen on a inflammable surface before storing it;
- Computers, monitors and TVs can overheat and cause fires even when not in use. They should be turned off after each session. Good air circulation is necessary around TVs and videos. TVs should be turned off at the set, not only with the remote control;
- Light globes can become very hot. It is dangerous to cover a lamp with any type of fabric. To dim a lamp it is recommended that a lower wattage globe is used.

Heaters

It's nice to keep yourself warm in the cooler weather, but remember heaters are a major cause of house fires.

- Read and follow the operating instructions for your heater.
- All clothes and curtains should be at least one metre from the heater.

- Turn off all heaters before you leave your room or go to bed.
- Before you go to bed at night or leave your home, ensure heaters are turned off at their power source and fires are extinguished.



Candles, Oil Burners and Cigarettes

They can all be dangerous fire hazards.

- Do not smoke in bed.
- Dampen cigarette butts before putting them in the rubbish.
- Make sure your candles are on properly designed candle holders.
- Don't leave your room when a candle or oil burner is alight.
- Don't go to sleep when a candle or oil burner is alight.
- Do not put candles or oil burners near windows; be careful, curtains can catch fire easily.

Cooking

Most house fires start in the kitchen.

- Prepare food only in the kitchen.
 - Always stay in the kitchen while food is cooking.
 - Hot oils and fats catch fire easily.
- DO NOT use water to put out an oil fire.
– Use a dry powder extinguisher, fire blanket or saucepan lid to extinguish, “If Safe To Do So”.
- Turn off the cooking appliance before you leave the room or go to bed.



Plan Your Escape

In a Fire

1. Get down on the floor. Crawl to the door.
2. Get out of your room.
3. Close the door. This prevents smoke and fire from spreading
4. Alert others.
5. When outside stay out.
6. Call 000.

(Source: Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Melbourne. www.mfb.vic.gov.au)

Sun Safety

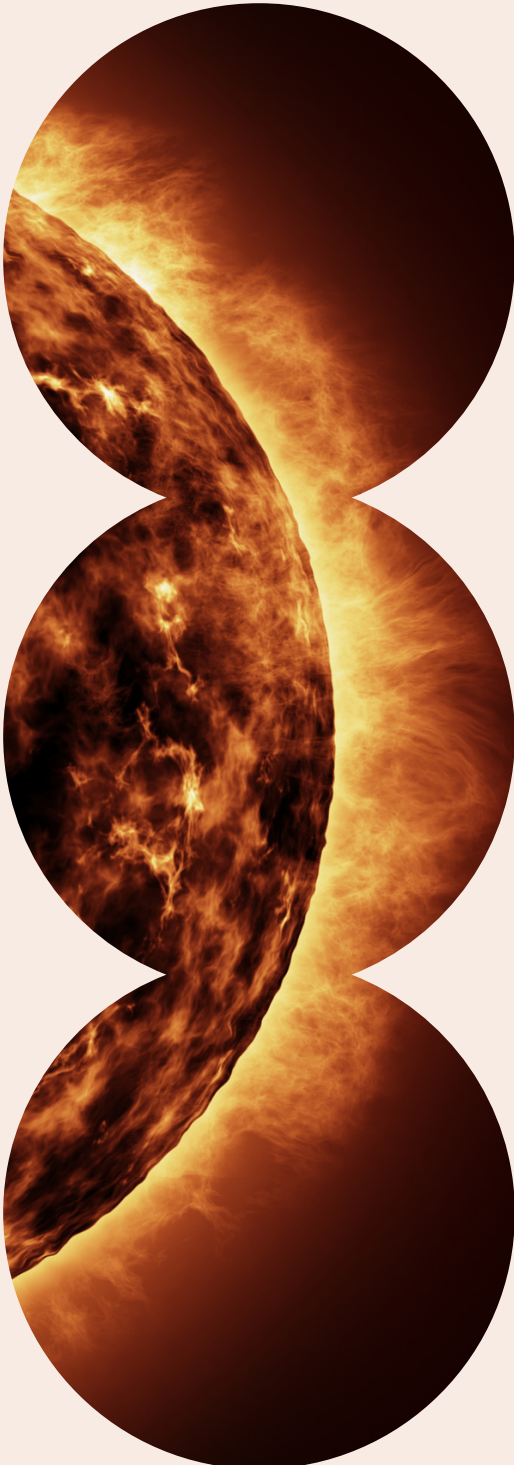
Australia has the highest rate of skin cancer in the world. In fact, one in every two Australians will be diagnosed with skin cancer at some point during their lifetime. The good news is, it can be prevented. By minimising your exposure to the sun's damaging ultraviolet radiation (UVR), you can protect your skin and prevent the development of skin cancer.

Sun Protection

Skin cancer and skin damage are caused by being exposed to the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation (UVR). The key to preventing skin cancer is to protect your skin from the sun by practising sun safe behaviours.

There are six simple steps you can follow to reduce your risk of skin cancer and protect your skin:

- Minimise your time in the sun between 10am and 3pm;
- Seek shade;
- Wear suitable clothing that provides good sun protection;
- Choose a broad brim, legionnaire-style or bucket-style hat that will protect your face, neck and ears;
- Wear UV protective sunglasses;
- Apply SPF 30+ broad spectrum, water-resistant sunscreen 20 minutes before you go out into the sun.





Beach Safety

Understanding the ocean is very important - the more you know about how waves, wind and tides affect conditions in the water, the better able you are to keep yourself safe, or even rescue others, from danger. Recognising danger signs and awareness of surf conditions is an essential part of lifesaving.

Remember the F-L-A-G-S and Stay Safe

F Find the flags and swim between them - the red and yellow flags mark the safest place to swim at the beach.

L Look at the safety signs - they help you identify potential dangers and daily conditions at the beach.

A Ask a surf lifesaver for some good advice - surf conditions can change quickly so talk to a surf lifesaver or lifeguard before entering the water.

G Get a friend to swim with you - so you can look out for each other's safety and get help if needed. Children should always be supervised by an adult. **S** Stick your hand up for help - if you get into trouble in the water, stay calm, and raise your arm to signal for help. Float with a current or rip - don't try and swim against it.

And remember – **NEVER**

Never swim at unpatrolled beaches

Never swim at night

Never swim under the influence of alcohol

Never run and dive into the water

Never swim directly after a meal

The Surf Environment - Rips

A rip is a strong current running out to sea. Rips are the cause of most rescues performed at beaches. A rip usually occurs when a channel forms between the shore and a sandbar, and large waves have built up water which then returns to sea, causing a drag effect. The larger the surf the stronger the rip. Rips are dangerous as they can carry a weak or tired swimmer out into deep water.

Identifying a Rip

The following features will alert you to the presence of a rip:

- darker colour, indicating deeper water;
- murky brown water caused by sand stirred up off the bottom;
- smoother surface with much smaller waves, alongside white water (broken waves);
- waves breaking further out to sea on both sides of the rip;
- debris floating out to sea;
- a rippled look, when the water around is generally calm.



Surf Skills

Escaping from a rip

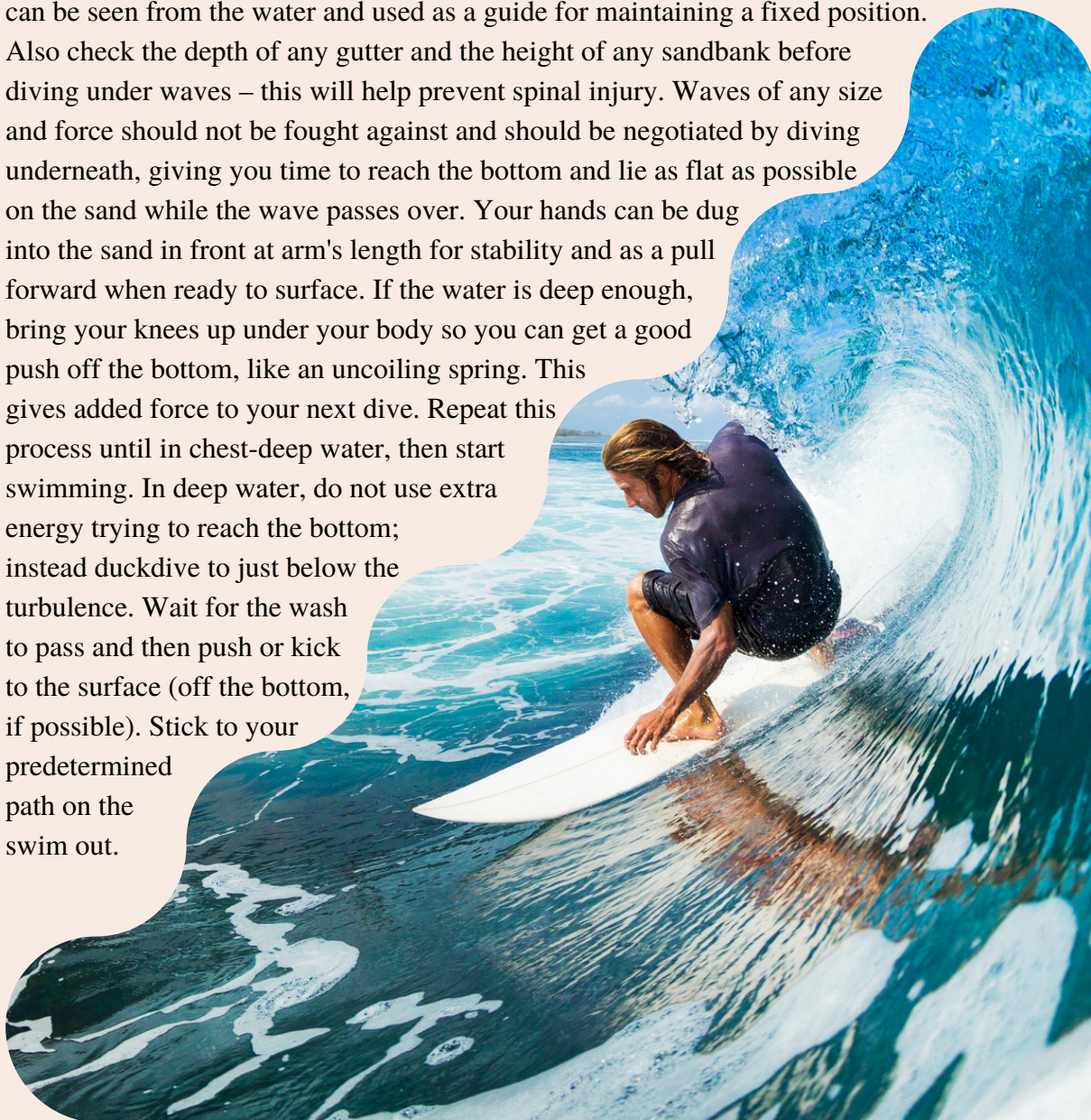
If you are caught in a rip:

- Don't Panic - stay calm
- If you are a strong swimmer, swim at a 45 degree angle across the rip and in the same direction as the current until you reach the breaking wave zone, then return to shore;
- If you are a weak or tired swimmer, float with the current, don't fight it. Swim parallel to the shore for about 30 - 40m until you reach the breaking wave zone, then swim back to shore or signal for help.
- Remember to stay calm and conserve your energy.

Negotiating the Surf

Before entering the surf, always make note of a landmark such as a building or headland that can be seen from the water and used as a guide for maintaining a fixed position.

Also check the depth of any gutter and the height of any sandbank before diving under waves – this will help prevent spinal injury. Waves of any size and force should not be fought against and should be negotiated by diving underneath, giving you time to reach the bottom and lie as flat as possible on the sand while the wave passes over. Your hands can be dug into the sand in front at arm's length for stability and as a pull forward when ready to surface. If the water is deep enough, bring your knees up under your body so you can get a good push off the bottom, like an uncoiling spring. This gives added force to your next dive. Repeat this process until in chest-deep water, then start swimming. In deep water, do not use extra energy trying to reach the bottom; instead duckdive to just below the turbulence. Wait for the wash to pass and then push or kick to the surface (off the bottom, if possible). Stick to your predetermined path on the swim out.





Bush & Outback Safety

Australia has many extraordinary and beautiful places to explore. If you are going on a trip, travel with other people, make sure someone knows where you are at all times and stay on a road or a walking track.

In the Bush

Be prepared if you plan some time in our bushland. Plan your hike. Always tell someone where you are going and what time you expect to return. Let them know when you return safely.

- Check the weather forecast and be prepared for unexpected changes in weather.
- Check the length and degree of difficulty of your planned walk. Consider using a local guide when taking long or difficult walks.
- When walking or exploring outdoors drink plenty of water (allow at least one litre of water per hour of walking). Wear sturdy shoes and socks, a hat, sunscreen lotion, comfortable clothing and insect repellent. Other handy items for long bushwalks include food, warm clothing, first aid supplies, a torch and a map.
- Never walk alone. Read maps and signs carefully. Stay on the track and stay behind safety barriers.
- Never dive into a rock-pool, creek, lake or river. Stay away from cliff edges and waterfalls.
- Do not feed or play with native animals. You might get bitten or scratched.
- Limit your use of fire. Use a fuel stove for cooking and wear thermal clothing to keep warm. Never leave fires unattended or unconfined.
- Visit the ranger station or park information centre to obtain details on the best places to visit and any additional safety tips for that park.





In the outback

Australia's outback is vast. Our remote wilderness areas have few towns and facilities, often with large distances between them, so be aware and plan your trip.

- When planning each day of travel spend some time to calculate how long it will take to drive between destinations. Be realistic about how far you can drive in a day.
- Inform family and friends or the local police of your travel plans. The local police can also provide helpful advice on facilities and road conditions.
- Always carry a current road map.
- Make sure your vehicle is in good working order and has been serviced recently.
- Use a four-wheel drive vehicle on unsealed roads in remote areas. Take extra care when driving these vehicles. For example, drive at reduced speeds on unsealed roads.
- Always carry a spare tyre, tools and water. If travelling to remote areas off major highways take extra food, water, fuel and tyre. Do not overload your vehicle and never carry spare fuel inside an enclosed vehicle.
- If you have trouble with your vehicle, don't leave your vehicle because it will provide you with shade and protection from the heat. Wait for help to come to you.
- Hire appropriate emergency communication equipment, such as a satellite phone or an Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon device (EPIRB).
- Obey road closure signs and stay on recognised routes.
- Fires in desert and bush areas can spread very quickly. If required, be prepared to evacuate the area immediately.
- Australian wildlife and livestock often graze on the roadside and can stray onto the road. Be very careful when driving at sunrise, sunset and at night, when animals are most active. If an animal crosses in front of you brake gently, do not swerve wildly to avoid it.
- During daylight hours always drive with your headlights on low beam, as outback conditions can make it difficult to see oncoming vehicles. (Source: Visit Victoria. com).





Storm Safety

Storms can happen anywhere and at any time of the year. Storms are more common during storm season – from October to the end of April, but it is important to be aware all year round. Severe storms can cause major damage. They may be accompanied by torrential rain, strong winds, large hailstones, loud thunder and lightning. Storms can cause flash flooding, unroof buildings, and damage trees and powerlines. You can also be indirectly affected by storms even if your property is not damaged; such as losing power, or access roads being cut. The SES is responsible for managing the clean-up and helping people during and after a storm.

During a storm, there are some things you can do to stay safe:

- Stay indoors and away from windows.
- Unplug sensitive electrical devices like computers, televisions and video recorders.
- Listen to your radio for weather updates.
- Don't use a landline telephone during an electrical storm.

If you are caught outside during storm:

- Get inside a vehicle or building if possible.
- If no shelter is available, crouch down, with your feet close together and head tucked in.
- If in a group – spread out, keeping people several metres apart.



Dangerous Animals & Plants

Australia is home to a variety of native animals. Even if they seem friendly to you, do not touch or feed them - they are not used to close contact with humans and may hurt you.

If you are visiting any of Australia's beautiful parks or forests:

- Be wary of animals in their natural habitat. Stay well back from goannas, crocodiles, snakes, dingoes, cassowaries, and also wild pigs, cattle, horses and buffaloes. People have been seriously injured or killed by wild animals. Be very careful about approaching any injured animal, such as kangaroos or possums. They are likely to bite and scratch if you attempt to touch or move them.
- Never feed or play with wildlife. Native animals are by nature timid, however, having been provided food from people, may become aggressive in pursuit of food. You may get bitten or scratched. In addition, human foods may be harmful to native animals.

In the warm waters of Tropical Queensland:

- Take care to avoid marine stingers.
- Do not enter water where crocodiles may live.



Bites and Stings

The majority of insects in Australia are not harmful to humans. Some insects bite and sting if they are threatened so it is best to avoid touching them if you want to avoid being stung or bitten.

The Australia-wide Poisons Information Centres have a common telephone number: 131 126. Some people are allergic to certain insect bites or venom. In the case of an allergic reaction to bites or stings, medical attention should be sought immediately. Call a doctor or hospital for guidance, or 000.

Anaphylaxis – allergic reactions

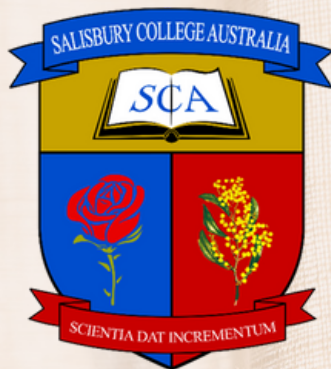
Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction that can occur in sensitive individuals from exposure to any chemicals foreign to the body, including bites and stings, plants, or medications. Parts of the body, for example the face or throat swell up so much that the patient can't breathe. In severe cases the patient may go into shock within a few minutes and the heart can stop. For any patient who shows signs of anaphylaxis, call 000 for an ambulance, and have the patient taken immediately to the emergency department of the nearest hospital.



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- Education Queensland International
- Queensland University of Technology
- Southbank Institute of Technology
- Study Queensland
- Study Victoria
- TAFE NSW
- TAFE Queensland
- TAFE South Australia
- University of Adelaide
- University of Melbourne
- University of New South Wales
- University of Queensland
- University of South Australia
- University of Sydney
- University of Tasmania
- University of Wollongong



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