

Labour Market Assistance Outcomes

Year ending June 2001

This report contains information about placements, commencements and post labour market assistance outcomes achieved for Job Network services and other programmes managed by the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB).

Main features

Outcomes

The positive outcomes (employment and/or education/training) rate achieved in the year to end June 2001, three months after leaving assistance were:

- 45% for Intensive Assistance;
- 52% for Job Search Training;
- 71% for Job Matching;
- 85% for New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS);
- 35% for Work for the Dole;
- 61% for Indigenous Employment Programme Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP);
- 72% for Indigenous Employment Programme Wage Assistance; and
- 48% for Return to Work.

Job Vacancies

In the year to end June 2001, nearly 757,000 vacancies were notified on the Australian Job Search database.

Job Placements

In the year to end June 2001, nearly 320,000 job seekers were placed into Job Matching vacancies. These include placements for those receiving other services, such as Intensive Assistance.

Commencements

In the year to end June 2001, commencements by job seekers in the various types of labour market assistance included:

- 278,600 in Intensive Assistance;
- 74,800 in Job Search Training;
- 6,500 in NEIS;
- 6,400 in the Indigenous Employment Programme including STEP projects and Wage Assistance;
- 52,700 in Work for the Dole;
- 3,900 in Return to Work; and
- 20,200 in the Community Support Programme.

Income Support

In the year to end June 2001, the number of job seekers in receipt of Newstart or Youth Allowance (Other) increased by over 9,700 to around 665,700 job seekers. While the number of job seekers who were long term recipients (ie on allowances for 12 months or more) decreased by nearly 27,000, the number of short term recipients increased by over 36,700.

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Time periods used in this report

The Department's Post Programme Monitoring (PPM) Survey measures outcomes achieved by job seekers three months after they exit labour market assistance. This report contains outcomes data for job seekers who exited assistance in the 12 months to 31 March 2001 and their post assistance outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001.

Intensive Assistance post assistance outcomes should not be confused with *paid interim* or *paid final* outcomes. Post assistance outcomes are *all* employment and education outcomes while paid outcomes relate to a subset of employment and education outcomes where Job Network members receive payment for outcomes.

Commencement and placement data, derived from DEWRSB and Centrelink administrative systems, relate to job seekers who were placed in a job or commenced assistance between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001 and 1 July 1999 and 30 June 2000.

Special Articles relate to different time periods as specified.

Special articles

From time to time special articles are included that examine topical issues related to labour market assistance. They are designed to examine issues not regularly addressed in this report. The special articles are:

- Post Programme Monitoring Methodology
- Factors influencing Intensive Assistance employment outcomes

More information.....

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Section 1: Labour Market Assistance Outcomes

Post assistance labour market outcomes

Table 1.1 shows labour market outcomes and further assistance levels of all job seekers three months after leaving the various types of employment assistance. Job seekers are categorised as employed, unemployed, not in the labour force or in further

assistance. Care should be taken when comparing outcomes for current services with labour market programmes operating before the introduction of Job Network, where outcome rates were affected by *excluding* those who proceeded to further labour market programme assistance. The Technical Notes at the end of this report discuss this issue further.

Table 1.1: Post assistance labour market outcomes year to end June 2001

Labour market assistance	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Not in the Labour Force (%)	Further Assistance ¹ (%)	Exits (number)
Intensive Assistance ²	38.6	39.7	14.1	7.6	245,704
Funding level A ³	43.6	36.1	12.6	7.7	167,629
Funding level B ³	28.3	47.1	17.1	7.5	78,075
Job Search Training ²	43.2	44.5	5.4	6.9	69,743
Job Matching ⁴	65.8	29.3	4.9	na	239,067
Job Network Eligible (JNE) ⁵	61.2	34.7	4.2	na	146,177
Job Matching Only (JMO) ⁶	73.5	20.3	6.2	na	92,890
NEIS ²	82.9	10.5	6.1	0.5	6,784
SEDS ²	31.4	31.9	12.9	23.9	994
Work for the Dole ²	25.3	45.1	8.6	21.0	28,445
IEP - STEP ²	53.2	38.6	8.2	0.1	2,892
IEP - Wage Assistance ²	67.6	27.8	4.5	0.2	2,006
Return to Work	31.7	45.9	21.0	1.4	2,478

1. Further assistance includes commencements in DEWRSB funded labour market assistance and DETYA programmes New Apprenticeships, Literacy and Numeracy and Advanced English for Migrants. Further assistance is not measured for Job Matching and job seekers who do not achieve an employment outcome are treated as either unemployed or not in the labour force.
 2. Post assistance outcomes are measured three months after the job seeker ceases assistance and relate to job seekers who ceased Intensive Assistance, Job Search Training, NEIS, Self Employment Development Scheme (SEDS), Work for the Dole, Return to Work Programme, Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP) Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP) and IEP Wage Assistance between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.
 3. The funding level refers to the level of disadvantage as defined by the Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) with B being the most disadvantaged.
 4. Post assistance outcomes for Job Matching relate to job seekers who were placed in a job between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001. For job seekers who achieved a Job Matching placement within three months of leaving labour market assistance such as Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole, the outcome is excluded from Job Matching but included under the programme or service they participated in.
 5. Includes Job Network Eligible (JNE) job seekers who may be eligible for all Job Network services.
 6. Includes Job Matching Only (JMO) job seekers who are only eligible for Job Matching services.
- na - not applicable.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Post assistance employment and positive outcomes

Table 1.2 shows job seekers' shares of full-time and part-time employment, education/training and positive outcomes three months after leaving different types of labour market assistance.

Education and training outcomes include job seekers who are studying at a secondary school or college, TAFE, business college or university three months after ceasing labour market assistance.

Table 1.2: Post assistance employment and positive outcomes year to end June 2001

	Full-time Employed (%)	Part-time Employed (%)	Total Employed (%)	Education & Training (%)	Positive Outcomes ¹ (%)	Exits (number)
Labour market assistance						
Intensive Assistance ²	16.3	22.3	38.6	7.7	44.6	245,704
Funding level A ³	18.8	24.8	43.6	8.0	49.9	167,629
Funding level B ³	11.1	17.2	28.3	7.2	34.6	78,075
Job Search Training ²	21.5	21.6	43.2	12.9	52.1	69,743
Job Matching ⁴	38.4	27.4	65.8	11.8	70.5	239,067
Job Network Eligible (JNE) ⁵	36.3	24.9	61.2	10.7	66.0	146,177
Job Matching Only (JMO) ⁶	41.9	31.6	73.5	13.6	78.0	92,890
NEIS ²	52.1	30.8	82.9	7.5	85.1	6,784
SEDS ²	12.7	18.7	31.4	10.0	38.7	994
Work for the Dole ²	12.1	13.3	25.3	12.6	35.1	28,445
IEP - STEP ²	35.6	17.6	53.2	21.8	61.2	2,892
IEP - Wage Assistance ²	53.1	14.5	67.6	17.8	71.5	2,006
Return to Work	4.4	27.3	31.7	20.2	48.4	2,478

1. Positive outcomes include employed and education/training outcomes. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employed and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome.
2. Post assistance outcomes are measured three months after participants leave assistance and relate to job seekers who ceased Intensive Assistance, Job Search Training, NEIS, Self Employment Development Scheme (SEDS), Work for the Dole, Return to Work Programme or Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP) Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP) and IEP Wage Assistance between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.
3. The funding level refers to the level of disadvantage as defined by the Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) with B being the most disadvantaged.
4. Post assistance outcomes for Job Matching relate to job seekers who were placed in a job between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001. For job seekers who achieved a Job Matching placement within three months of leaving labour market assistance such as Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole, the outcome is excluded from Job Matching but included under the programme or service they participated in.
5. Includes Job Network Eligible (JNE) job seekers who may be eligible for all Job Network services.
6. Includes Job Matching Only (JMO) job seekers who are only eligible for Job Matching services.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Intensive Assistance

Table 1.3 shows post assistance outcomes for Intensive Assistance participants who exited between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and the outcomes they achieved three months later to 30 June 2001. For the first time, outcomes information by educational attainment is included in this report. Educational attainment refers to the highest level obtained.

For example if job seekers did not complete Year 12 they would be included in the Year 10 category. Employment outcomes have risen slightly compared with those reported in the March 2001 report despite a deterioration in labour market conditions towards the end of the period. This is because the March 2001 data included the transition period to the second Job Network contract and outcomes were particularly low at the time of the transition.

Table 1.3: Intensive Assistance: Post assistance outcomes year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	Employment (%)	Education & Training (%)	Positive Outcomes ² (%)	Exits (number)
Funding level³				
A	43.6	8.0	49.9	167,629
B	28.3	7.2	34.6	78,075
Age group (years)				
15 to 20	37.4	13.2	48.5	28,042
21 to 24	38.6	11.3	47.7	28,222
25 to 34	40.6	8.6	47.4	62,264
35 to 44	40.1	8.0	46.6	54,642
45 or more	37.7	5.5	42.3	72,534
Duration on income support (months)				
0 to less than 6	45.5	8.3	52.2	70,594
6 to less than 12	40.6	8.9	47.9	28,811
12 to less than 24	39.7	9.4	47.3	39,943
24 to less than 36	37.7	7.6	44.0	36,163
36 or more	31.3	6.0	36.3	70,193
Educational attainment				
Less than Year 10	32.3	5.4	37.0	74,190
Year 10 or 11	40.2	6.5	45.5	99,367
Year 12	43.4	11.2	52.4	37,649
Post Secondary	42.0	11.2	51.0	34,498
Gender				
Male	37.2	6.2	42.4	170,003
Female	41.4	10.8	49.9	75,701
Equity groups⁴				
Disability	31.0	6.1	36.0	39,733
Indigenous	25.8	9.5	34.0	15,250
Non-English-speaking background	37.5	11.5	47.4	52,785
Sole parents	35.3	12.1	44.9	10,912
Total	38.6	7.7	44.6	245,704

1. Job seekers who exited Intensive Assistance between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and achieved outcomes by 30 June 2001.
2. Positive outcomes include employed and education/training outcomes. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employed and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.
3. The funding level refers to the level of disadvantage as defined by the Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI), with funding level B being the most disadvantaged.
4. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Job Search Training

Table 1.4 shows post assistance outcomes for Job Search Training participants who exited assistance

between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and the outcomes they achieved three months later, up to 30 June 2001.

Table 1.4: Job Search Training: Post assistance outcomes year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	Employment (%)	Education & Training (%)	Positive Outcomes ² (%)	Exits (number)
Age group (years)				
15 to 20	43.6	19.3	56.2	11,856
21 to 24	48.7	17.3	59.4	12,785
25 to 34	45.5	12.2	52.9	20,909
35 to 44	40.6	10.7	47.4	14,768
45 or more	38.8	8.4	44.4	9,425
Duration on income support (months)				
0 to less than 6	44.8	13.0	52.9	42,713
6 to less than 12	40.8	12.1	48.6	13,925
12 to less than 24	42.0	12.8	49.9	8,483
24 to less than 36	38.4	16.3	49.0	3,356
36 or more	35.3	8.1	40.2	1,266
Educational attainment				
Less than Year 10	31.0	4.5	34.3	1,231
Year 10 or 11	39.8	8.9	45.9	24,473
Year 12	44.7	16.3	55.0	18,608
Post Secondary	45.6	14.4	54.3	25,431
Gender				
Male	40.1	11.2	47.5	45,966
Female	48.6	16.0	58.1	23,777
Equity groups³				
Disability	35.7	10.1	42.7	4,144
Indigenous	27.4	12.2	37.5	576
Non-English-speaking background	39.4	16.7	51.1	8,180
Sole Parents	37.2	14.5	46.5	1,583
Total	43.2	12.9	52.1	69,743

1. Job seekers who ceased Job Search Training between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001.
2. Positive outcomes include employed and education/training outcomes. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employed and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.
3. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Job Matching

Table 1.5 shows the employment outcomes achieved by job seekers who were placed in an eligible job

between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved three months later, up to 30 June 2001.

Table 1.5: Job Matching: Post assistance outcomes to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	Employment (%)	Education & Training (%)	Positive Outcomes ² (%)	Placements ³ (number)
Age group (years)				
15 to 20	65.8	20.9	74.6	55,874
21 to 24	66.9	14.5	72.2	39,351
25 to 34	64.7	9.9	68.4	66,687
35 to 44	67.2	8.4	70.2	44,224
45 or more	64.9	7.2	68.4	32,931
Duration on income support (months)³				
0 to less than 6	67.3	10.9	71.5	82,619
6 to less than 12	61.1	12.6	67.8	16,032
12 to less than 24	55.1	11.3	60.1	15,779
24 to less than 36	55.3	11.1	61.0	12,760
36 or more	45.3	7.4	50.3	18,987
Educational attainment³				
Less than Year 10	50.2	6.8	54.2	26,889
Year 10 or 11	58.3	8.6	62.6	58,385
Year 12	69.0	13.9	74.3	29,905
Post Secondary	65.8	12.3	71.1	25,396
Unknown	74.4	24.2	82.5	5,602
Gender				
Male	61.3	9.0	65.3	145,078
Female	71.4	15.3	77.0	93,989
Equity groups³				
Disability	48.5	8.5	53.6	15,297
Indigenous	49.0	7.9	55.0	5,204
Non-English-speaking background	59.2	12.3	65.2	15,417
Sole Parents	58.5	9.4	62.5	4,754
Job Network Eligible (JNE)⁴	61.2	10.7	66.0	146,177
Job Matching Only (JMO)⁵	73.5	13.6	78.0	92,890
Total	65.8	11.8	70.5	239,067

1. Job Matching outcomes are for job seekers placed in an eligible Job Matching job between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001. For job seekers who achieved a Job Matching placement within three months of leaving labour market assistance such as apprenticeships and traineeships, Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole, the outcome is excluded from Job Matching but included under the programme or service they participated in. Job Matching outcomes are derived from a sample survey of 10% of job seekers placed in Job Matching vacancies.
2. Positive outcomes include employed and education/training outcomes. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employed and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.
3. Outcomes refer to Job Network Eligible (JNE) job seekers only as educational attainment and equity group details are not recorded for Job Matching Only (JMO) and JMO job seekers are not on income support. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.
4. Includes Job Network Eligible (JNE) job seekers who may be eligible for other Job Network services.
5. Includes Job Matching Only (JMO) job seekers who are only eligible for Job Matching services.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

New Enterprise Incentive Scheme

Table 1.6 shows the post assistance outcomes achieved by those who left the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS) in the 12 months up to end March 2001 and outcomes achieved three months later, up to 30 June 2001.

Traditionally NEIS has always experienced higher outcomes compared to other types of labour market assistance. This is due in part to the careful selection of viable businesses by NEIS providers prior to the commencement in assistance, as well as the characteristics of job seekers involved.

Table 1.6: New Enterprise Incentive Scheme: Post assistance outcomes year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	Employment			Education & Training (%)	Positive Outcomes ³ (%)	Exits (number)
	Self Employed ² (%)	Employed (%)	Total Employed (%)			
Age Group (years)						
20 or less	na	na	na	na	na	na
21 to 24	64.2	19.3	83.5	11.6	88.6	600
25 to 34	71.9	13.3	85.3	8.5	87.6	2,334
35 to 44	72.8	11.4	84.2	6.2	85.8	2,235
45 or more	67.2	11.6	78.8	7.1	80.9	1,615
Unemployment duration						
0 to less than 6	72.2	13.6	85.8	7.9	88.0	3,266
6 to less than 12	70.3	13.7	84.1	6.9	86.4	1,184
12 to less than 24	70.7	11.7	82.4	7.7	84.1	1,125
24 to less than 36	62.5	11.9	74.3	7.3	77.8	484
36 or more	65.9	7.7	73.6	6.3	75.8	725
Educational attainment						
Less than Year 10	68.7	7.6	76.3	4.5	78.7	566
Year 10 or 11	69.3	12.5	81.8	5.9	84.0	1,830
Year 12	68.4	13.8	82.2	8.7	84.6	1,219
Post Secondary	71.8	13.0	84.8	8.4	86.9	3,169
Gender						
Males	72.2	13.0	85.1	5.9	86.7	3,847
Females	68.0	12.1	80.1	9.5	83.0	2,937
Equity Groups⁴						
Disability	68.6	10.2	78.8	8.8	82.4	751
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-English-speaking background	68.7	12.0	80.7	6.7	82.6	1,036
Sole Parents	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	70.3	12.6	82.9	7.5	84.9	6,784

1. Job seekers who left NEIS placements between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001.

2. Includes a small proportion of participants who are self employed but in a business not set up under NEIS.

3. Positive outcomes include employed and education/training outcomes. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employed and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.

4. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

na Not available as the estimate is based on a small number of known outcomes.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Work for the Dole

The Work for the Dole (WfD) Programme aims to develop the work habits of participants through involving them in quality projects that are of value to the community. Employment outcomes are not part of the programme's immediate objectives but are included here as they demonstrate the success of work experience and increased job search activity. Outcomes relate to WfD participants referred to Community Workplace Coordinators (CWC).

Job seekers are now required to participate in WfD for up to six months over a twelve month period. This

means that job seekers can participate in a number of projects with different CWC's before completing their placement.

For the purposes of PPM, job seekers are surveyed whenever they have a break between CWC placements of more than 3 months and in relation to their last CWC placement in the twelve month period.

Job seekers aged 35 years or more who participate in Work for the Dole are volunteers.

Table 1.7: Work for the Dole: Post assistance outcomes year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	Employment (%)	Education & Training (%)	Positive Outcomes ² (%)	Exits (number)
Age group (years)				
20 or less	27.5	18.2	42.6	6,323
21 to 24	27.4	14.4	38.4	9,337
25 to 34	22.4	9.4	29.3	11,748
35 to 44	27.1	7.3	32.6	706
45 or more	25.1	4.5	28.0	331
Duration on income support (months)				
0 to less than 6	34.7	16.7	46.9	3,192
6 to less than 12	31.6	17.2	45.1	3,633
12 to less than 24	30.1	13.4	40.1	6,054
24 to less than 36	26.6	15.2	38.8	6,099
36 or more	16.4	7.7	22.4	9,467
Educational attainment				
Less than Year 10	15.3	6.4	20.8	5,776
Year 10 or 11	21.7	8.5	29.0	11,345
Year 12	30.5	18.7	44.7	7,104
Post Secondary	35.6	18.4	48.4	4,220
Gender				
Males	23.5	10.5	31.9	19,819
Females	28.7	16.7	41.1	8,626
Equity groups³				
Disability	18.1	9.6	26.3	3,535
Indigenous	10.8	11.4	21.1	1,279
Non-English-speaking background	26.1	17.6	40.8	2,421
Sole Parents	4.8	8.5	12.1	438
Total	25.3	12.6	35.1	28,445

1. Job seekers who left a Work for the Dole project between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001.

2. Positive outcomes include employed and education/training outcomes. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employed and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.

3. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Section 2: Access to and Participation in Labour Market Assistance

Type of labour market assistance

Table 2.1 shows the commencements in Job Network services and other types of labour market assistance during 2000 and 2001. The table also shows the proportion of commencements by job seekers who had been receiving income support [Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other)] for 12 months or more (ie long term unemployed).

In the year to end June 2000, commencements in Work for the Dole are based on individual projects.

In the year to end June 2001 commencements are based on new programme requirements including the introduction of Community Work Coordinators (CWCs) and job seekers being required to participate in WfD for up to six months over a twelve month period. This means that job seekers can participate in a number of different WfD projects and with different CWCs before completing their placement. A new commencement is recorded each time a job seeker starts with a CWC.

Table 2.1: Participation by type of labour market assistance in each of the past two years¹

Labour market assistance	Year to end June 2000		Year to end June 2001	
	Commencements (number)	Proportion of long term recipients ² (%)	Commencements (number)	Proportion of long term recipients ² (%)
Intensive Assistance	324,490	61.7	278,560	57.3
Job Search Training	56,108	24.4	74,834	15.6
Job Matching ³	295,535	27.8	319,590	25.5
Job Network Eligible (JNE)	220,208	31.8	201,104	36.0
Job Matching Only (JMO)	75,327	na	114,727	na
NEIS	6,642	na	6,476	na
Self Employment Development Scheme	na	na	1,316	60.8
Work for the Dole	38,352	79.1	52,667	77.0
IEP - STEP	2,673	40.3	4,068	31.7
IEP - Wage Assistance	1,631	46.1	2,302	39.1
Community Support Programme	7,249	76.4	20,207	66.0
Return to Work ⁴	810	na	3,852	1.7

1. Commencement or placement of job seekers in labour market assistance funded by DEWRSB for the two financial years of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

2. The proportion of job seekers who have been registered as unemployed for twelve months or more and have been receiving income support including Newstart, Youth Allowance (Other) or other types of income support.

3. Job Matching total is greater than the sum of JNE and JMO as it includes commencements in apprenticeships and traineeships. Job Network Eligible (JNE) are job seekers who may be eligible for all Job Network services. Job Matching Only (JMO) are job seekers who are only eligible for Job Matching services.

4. Return to Work Programme commenced in February 2000 and many participants are not on income support.

na – not available.

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems. Community Support Programme commencements provided by Centrelink.

Access to Job Matching

Access to services and programmes by job seekers with different characteristics will depend on their eligibility and on their assessed capacity to benefit from the assistance provided. To ensure equity of access for job seekers with different characteristics, the proportion in assistance is compared to their proportion of the eligible population.

Job seekers with particular characteristics may be under-represented in some types of assistance but over-represented in others. Hence, it is important to look at all types of assistance in assessing equity of assistance. For example, while indigenous job seekers may be under-represented in some types of assistance, other more specific programmes are directed towards addressing their particular needs.

Table 2.2 shows, for a range of job seeker characteristics for Job Network Eligible job seekers, the proportion that were eligible for services on 30 June 2001 and the proportion that received a placement under Job Matching in the year to end June 2001. For example, 31% of those on all income support types for less than six months accounted for nearly half of all Job Matching placements during this time period.

This is shown for all income support types and separately for those on the activity tested payments Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other). All income support types include some job seekers who are not subject to the activity test and volunteer to participate in Job Network services.

Table 2.2: Access to Job Matching by JNE job seeker characteristics year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	All income support types		Newstart/Youth Allowance (Other)	
	Eligibility for Job Matching ² (%)	Placement in Job Matching ² (%)	Eligibility for Job Matching ³ (%)	Placement in Job Matching ³ (%)
Age group (years)				
15 to 20	28.6	26.1	12.5	19.2
21 to 24	12.0	17.2	15.6	18.2
25 to 34	21.8	26.3	26.8	29.4
35 to 44	17.3	17.0	21.5	18.0
45 or more	20.3	13.4	23.6	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Duration on income support (months)				
0 to less than 6	30.9	48.8	29.7	41.5
6 to less than 12	17.4	15.1	15.1	16.3
12 to less than 24	15.7	12.1	15.3	13.6
24 to less than 36	13.7	7.8	10.4	9.1
36 or more	22.3	16.1	29.4	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational attainment				
Less than Year 10	31.1	22.9	25.3	20.1
Year 10 or 11	34.6	40.1	34.1	41.8
Year 12	17.4	21.0	21.0	20.7
Post secondary	16.9	16.0	19.6	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender				
Male	63.1	60.4	69.4	67.9
Female	36.9	39.6	30.6	32.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Equity groups⁴				
Disability	17.5	7.6	19.2	10.7
Indigenous	5.3	2.9	5.8	3.6
Non-English-speaking background	12.9	8.7	15.2	10.9
Sole parents	3.9	1.8	na	na

1. Placements in Job Matching vacancies between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

2. Includes job seekers registered with Centrelink as unemployed and in receipt of the activity tested allowances Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) or other types of income support payments not subject to activity test requirements at 30 June 2001.

3. Job seekers in receipt of Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) at 30 June 2001.

4. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

na – not applicable

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Access to Job Search Training

Table 2.3 shows, for a range of job seeker characteristics, the proportion of the population that were eligible for Job Search Training compared to the proportion commencing Job Search Training. This is shown for all income support categories and separately for those on the activity tested payments Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other).

All income support types include job seekers who are not subject to the activity test and volunteer to participate in Job Network services.

Only those job seekers assessed as eligible for Job Search Training under the Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) have been included in the eligible population.

Over 51% of those on all income support types for less than six months accounted for nearly 63% of all Job Search Training commencements in the year to end June 2001.

Table 2.3: Access to Job Search Training by job seeker characteristics year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	All income support categories		Newstart/Youth Allowance (Other)	
	Eligibility for Job Search Training ² (%)	Commencement in Job Search Training ² (%)	Eligibility for Job Search Training ³ (%)	Commencement in Job Search Training ³ (%)
Age group (years)				
15 to 20	28.0	16.4	17.2	14.8
21 to 24	19.3	18.4	22.8	19.1
25 to 34	26.4	30.5	30.5	31.2
35 to 44	16.7	21.4	19.0	21.4
45 or more	9.6	13.3	10.5	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Duration on income support (months)				
0 to less than 6	51.2	62.5	29.7	62.6
6 to less than 12	21.3	21.8	15.1	21.8
12 to less than 24	13.7	10.6	15.3	10.4
24 to less than 36	5.3	3.2	10.4	3.3
36 or more	8.4	1.9	29.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational attainment				
Less than Year 10	9.1	1.9	25.3	1.9
Year 10 or 11	34.4	35.4	34.1	35.2
Year 12	27.7	26.7	21.0	26.4
Post secondary	28.9	36.0	19.6	36.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender				
Male	62.6	68.1	66.7	69.1
Female	37.4	31.9	33.3	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Equity groups⁴				
Disability	7.1	5.3	7.8	5.4
Indigenous	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
Non-English-speaking background	7.4	10.5	7.9	10.4
Sole parents	3.3	1.0	na	na

1. Commencement of job seekers in Job Search Training between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

2. Includes job seekers registered with Centrelink as unemployed and in receipt of the activity tested allowances Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) or other types of income support payments not subject to activity test requirements at 30 June 2001.

3. Job seekers in receipt of Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) at 30 June 2001.

4. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

na – not applicable

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Access to Intensive Assistance

Table 2.4 shows, for a range of job seeker characteristics, the proportion of the population eligible for Intensive Assistance compared with the proportion commencing Intensive Assistance. This is shown for all income support categories and separately for those on the activity tested payments Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other).

Those on income support include job seekers who are not subject to the activity test and volunteer to participate in Job Network services.

As with Job Search Training, only those assessed as eligible for Intensive Assistance under the Job Seeker

Classification Instrument (JSCI) have been included in the eligible population.

For example, over 14% of all income support types of less than six months accounted for nearly 32% of all Intensive Assistance commencements in the year to end June 2001.

Job seekers assessed as having higher levels of disadvantage may be under-represented in Intensive Assistance but are able to access the Community Support Programme and programmes administered by the Department of Family and Community Services for people with disabilities. This is reflected in the lower levels of access of job seekers with a disability and those in receipt of income support for 3 years or more.

Table 2.4: Access to Intensive Assistance by job seeker characteristics year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	All income support categories		Newstart/Youth Allowance (Other)	
	Eligibility for Intensive Assistance ² (%)	Commencement in Intensive Assistance ² (%)	Eligibility for Intensive Assistance ³ (%)	Commencement in Intensive Assistance ³ (%)
Age group (years)				
15 to 20	13.3	12.4	10.2	11.4
21 to 24	11.1	11.2	11.8	11.6
25 to 34	23.8	24.6	24.7	24.7
35 to 44	21.1	22.5	22.5	22.2
45 or more	30.6	29.4	30.7	30.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Duration on income support (months)				
0 to less than 6	14.2	31.9	13.9	30.5
6 to less than 12	12.9	10.8	11.1	10.8
12 to less than 24	16.0	13.1	15.7	13.1
24 to less than 36	21.6	11.6	13.8	11.7
36 or more	35.4	32.7	45.5	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational attainment				
Less than Year 10	34.3	30.7	34.4	30.8
Year 10 or 11	40.4	41.4	35.1	41.2
Year 12	13.4	14.9	17.9	14.9
Post secondary	11.9	13.0	12.5	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender				
Male	67.8	70.7	71.2	72.1
Female	32.8	29.3	28.8	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Equity groups⁴				
Disability	19.9	14.4	20.4	14.4
Indigenous	8.2	7.0	7.8	6.9
Non-English-speaking background	18.8	20.7	19.3	20.7
Sole parents	3.5	1.7	na	na

1. Commencement of job seekers in Intensive Assistance between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

2. Includes job seekers registered with Centrelink as unemployed and in receipt of the activity tested allowances Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) or other types of income support payments not subject to activity test requirements at 30 June 2001.

3. Job seekers in receipt of Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) at 30 June 2001.

4. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

na – not applicable

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Participation in Work for the Dole

Table 2.5 shows, for a range of job seeker characteristics, the proportion in the eligible population and the proportion commencing Work for the Dole. This is shown only for those on the activity tested payments Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other).

Job seekers aged 35 years or more on Newstart Allowance may volunteer to participate in Work for

the Dole.

Job seekers are required to participate in WfD for up to six months over a twelve month period. This means that job seekers can participate in a number of different WfD projects and with different CWCs before completing their placement. Each time a job seeker starts with a CWC, a new commencement is recorded

Table 2.5: Access to Work for the Dole by job seeker characteristics year to end June 2001¹

Job seeker characteristics	Eligibility for Work for Dole ² (%)	Commencement in Work for the Dole (%)
Age group (years)		
15 to 20	12.5	22.9
21 to 24	15.6	33.6
25 to 34	26.8	40.4
35 to 44	21.5	1.9
45 or more	23.6	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Duration on income support (months)		
0 to less than 6	29.7	8.3
6 to less than 12	15.1	14.1
12 to less than 24	15.3	22.9
24 to less than 36	10.4	20.0
36 or more	29.4	34.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Educational attainment		
Less than Year 10	25.3	19.1
Year 10 or 11	34.1	38.8
Year 12	21.0	27.6
Post secondary	19.6	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Gender		
Male	69.4	70.8
Female	30.6	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Equity groups³		
Disability	19.2	11.6
Indigenous	5.8	3.2
Non-English-speaking background	15.2	8.0
Sole parents	na	na

1. Commencement of job seekers in Work for the Dole between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

2. Job seekers receiving Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) as at 30 June 2001.

3. Equity groups are not mutually exclusive.

na – not applicable.

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Section 3: Participation and Outcomes by Region

Participation in labour market assistance by region

This section presents data on participation by job seekers in labour market assistance for the DEWRSB Labour Market Regions used during the second contract period for Job Network. A map of DEWRSB regions is included in the Technical Notes of this report.

Reporting at a regional level is restricted to the main types of Job Network assistance and Work for the Dole.

Table 3.1 provides details of placements in Job Matching jobs and commencements in Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole.

The number of placements and commencements in the various types of labour market assistance will depend on the size of the region, labour market conditions and the relative disadvantage of job seekers in the region.

Table 3.1: Commencements in labour market assistance by region year to end June 2001¹

DEWRSB Region	Job Matching (JNE) ² (Number)	Job Search Training (Number)	Intensive Assistance (Number)	Work for the Dole (Number)
Sydney	25,596	13,995	44,456	6,528
Hunter and North Coast	10,692	4,502	23,552	3,462
Illawarra and SE NSW	5,238	2,689	7,575	1,883
Western NSW	8,759	1,864	7,848	1,620
Riverina	3,572	857	2,952	636
New South Wales	53,857	23,907	86,383	14,129
Melbourne	29,565	11,149	43,721	9,196
Eastern Victoria	7,113	1,813	8,183	1,229
Western Victoria	10,822	3,246	14,451	1,946
Victoria	47,500	16,208	66,355	12,371
Brisbane	30,496	12,048	35,847	9,707
Southern Queensland	9,484	1,926	10,192	1,662
Central and Northern QLD	14,261	3,813	13,364	2,840
Queensland	54,241	17,787	59,403	14,209
Perth	10,853	5,915	17,371	3,683
South Western Australia	2,999	876	3,536	812
Greater Western Australia	2,295	468	3,243	408
Western Australia	16,147	7,259	24,150	4,903
Adelaide	11,976	4,549	18,900	3,775
South Australia Country	7,795	1,256	7,473	1,035
South Australia	19,771	5,805	26,373	4,810
Tasmania	5,568	2,080	10,991	1,236
Northern Territory	2,394	562	2,464	261
Australian Capital Territory	1,626	1,226	2,441	748
Australia	201,104	74,834	278,560	52,667

1. Commencement or placement in labour market assistance between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

2. Job Matching for JNE job seeker placements are included while JMO job seeker placements have been excluded.

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Job Matching placements by region

Table 3.2 shows the number of vacancies notified on the Australian Job Search (AJS) database for the month of June 2001 by DEWRSB region, State and Territory and nationally.

In addition to the 56,635 new vacancies lodged on the AJS, some vacancies lodged in the preceding month remained active during June.

In total, Job Network members listed over 756,706 job vacancies on the Australian Job Search database in the year to end June 2001.

Also shown are Job Matching placements for both Job Network eligible (JNE) and Job Matching only (JMO) job seekers in each region in the year to end June 2001. JMOs accounted for over one-third of all Job Matching placements.

Table 3.2: Job Matching placements by region year to end June 2001

DEWRSB Region	Vacancies notified on AJS in June 2001 ¹ (Number)	Job Matching ² (number)			Share of placements filled by JMO clients (%)
		JNE ³	JMO ⁴	Total ⁵	
Sydney	11,308	25,596	15,597	41,477	37.6
Hunter and North Coast	2,694	10,692	4,391	15,372	28.6
Illawarra and SE NSW	1,330	5,238	3,035	8,408	36.1
Western NSW	1,777	8,759	7,410	16,312	45.4
Riverina	933	3,572	2,907	6,608	44.0
New South Wales	18,042	53,857	33,340	88,177	37.8
Melbourne	8,955	29,565	14,602	44,912	32.5
Eastern Victoria	1,544	7,113	5,299	12,523	42.3
Western Victoria	2,538	10,822	6,585	17,722	37.2
Victoria	13,037	47,500	26,486	75,157	35.2
Brisbane	8,371	30,496	16,009	46,966	34.1
Southern Queensland	2,313	9,484	5,600	15,214	36.8
Central and Northern QLD	4,040	14,261	9,791	24,157	40.5
Queensland	14,724	54,241	31,400	86,337	36.4
Perth	3,084	10,853	5,028	16,013	31.4
South Western Australia	589	2,999	2,038	5,095	40.0
Greater Western Australia	940	2,295	2,968	5,279	56.2
Western Australia	4,613	16,147	10,034	26,387	38.0
Adelaide	2,450	11,976	4,206	16,507	25.5
South Australia Country	1,443	7,795	4,175	12,123	34.4
South Australia	3,893	19,771	8,381	28,630	29.3
Tasmania	889	5,568	2,241	7,985	28.1
Northern Territory	827	2,394	1,950	4,357	44.8
Australian Capital Territory	610	1,626	895	2,570	34.8
Australia	56,635	201,104	114,727	319,590	35.9

1. Vacancies notified on the Australian Job Search database for the month of June 2001.

2. Placements in eligible Job Matching vacancies between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

3. Job Network Eligible (JNE) job seekers who may be eligible for all Job Network services.

4. Job Matching Only (JMO) are job seekers who are eligible only for Job Matching services.

5. Total is greater than the sum of JNE and JMO placements as this figure includes apprenticeships and traineeships.

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Labour market assistance by region

Table 3.3 shows the proportion of Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) recipients as at June 2001 compared to the proportion of Job Matching job placements for Job Network eligible job seekers and

commencements in Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole. This is provided on a DEWRSB regional and State and Territory basis.

Table 3.3: Comparison of labour market assistance by region year to end June 2001¹

DEWRSB Region	Newstart/ Youth Allowance (Other) recipients ² (%)	Job Matching (JNE) ³ (%)	Job Search Training (%)	Intensive Assistance (%)	Work for the Dole (%)
Sydney	14.5	12.7	18.7	16.0	12.4
Hunter and North Coast	8.1	5.3	6.0	8.5	6.6
Illawarra and SE NSW	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.6
Western NSW	2.9	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.1
Riverina	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
New South Wales	29.8	26.8	31.9	31.0	26.8
Melbourne	15.6	14.7	14.9	15.7	17.5
Eastern Victoria	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.9	2.3
Western Victoria	4.2	5.4	4.3	5.2	3.7
Victoria	22.3	23.6	21.7	23.8	23.5
Brisbane	14.3	15.2	16.1	12.9	18.4
Southern Queensland	3.1	4.7	2.6	3.7	3.2
Central and Northern QLD	5.2	7.1	5.1	4.8	5.4
Queensland	22.6	27.0	23.8	21.3	27.0
Perth	7.0	5.4	7.9	6.2	7.0
South Western Australia	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5
Greater Western Australia	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.8
Western Australia	9.9	8.0	9.7	8.7	9.3
Adelaide	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.2
South Australia Country	2.4	3.9	1.7	2.7	2.0
South Australia	8.8	9.8	7.8	9.5	9.1
Tasmania	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.9	2.3
Northern Territory	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5
Australian Capital Territory	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.4
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Commencement or placement of job seekers in labour market assistance between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001.

2. Job Seekers receiving Newstart or Youth Allowance (Other) as at 30 June 2001.

3. Includes Job Network Eligible (JNE) job seekers who may be eligible for all Job Network services and excludes Job Matching Only (JMO) job seekers who are only eligible for Job Matching services.

Source: DEWRSB administrative systems.

Employment outcomes by region

Table 3.4 shows unsubsidised employment outcomes for job seekers who ceased assistance between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and achieved by 30 June 2001. Employment outcomes are for Job Matching, Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole.

Job Matching includes Job Network Eligible and Job Matching Only job seekers. Outcomes are presented on a DEWRSB regional, State and Territory and national basis.

Table 3.4: Regional labour market post assistance employment outcomes year to end June 2001¹

DEWRSB Region	Job Matching (%) ²	Job Search Training ³ (%)	Intensive Assistance ³ (%)	Work for the Dole ³ (%)
Sydney	66.2	41.5	36.5	24.9
Hunter and North Coast	64.7	39.7	35.7	19.1
Illawarra and SE NSW	71.7	45.5	35.5	20.4
Western NSW	61.9	38.4	32.1	25.3
Riverina	62.7	47.1	34.4	25.3
New South Wales	65.6	41.5	35.8	22.8
Melbourne	65.1	43.4	40.2	30.4
Eastern Victoria	67.0	43.6	38.9	27.3
Western Victoria	69.2	47.4	43.6	22.7
Victoria	66.4	44.2	40.8	28.4
Brisbane	66.8	42.8	39.7	27.8
Southern Queensland	67.3	44.1	37.0	23.1
Central and Northern QLD	66.2	44.5	39.6	23.6
Queensland	66.7	43.3	39.2	26.3
Perth	66.7	43.3	41.7	23.1
South Western Australia	63.2	39.5	40.9	22.1
Greater Western Australia	64.8	53.2	33.0	27.7
Western Australia	65.7	43.5	40.3	23.4
Adelaide	62.9	43.5	38.9	25.7
South Australia Country	60.5	44.7	39.2	25.8
South Australia	61.8	43.8	39.1	25.8
Tasmania	65.8	43.8	40.2	16.4
Northern Territory	54.9	40.9	28.7	16.9
Australian Capital Territory	79.5	51.4	40.8	30.0
Australia	65.8	43.2	38.6	25.3

1. Employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to a Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.
2. Job Matching outcomes are for job seekers placed in an eligible Job Matching job between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001. For job seekers who achieved a Job Matching placement within three months of leaving labour market assistance such as Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance and Work for the Dole, the outcome is excluded from Job Matching but included under the programme or service they participated in. Outcomes for apprenticeships and traineeships are excluded.
3. Post assistance employment outcomes relate to job seekers who ceased Intensive Assistance, Job Search Training or Work for the Dole between 1 April 2000 and 31 March 2001 and outcomes achieved by 30 June 2001.

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted three months after job seekers cease assistance.

Section 4: Impact on Income Support Recipients

Number of income support recipients¹

An important goal of employment assistance is to reduce or remove employment barriers experienced by job seekers so they can compete effectively for jobs. Higher levels of employment assistance are provided to the most disadvantaged job seekers.

While this report focuses mainly on the outcomes achieved by individual forms of assistance, it is also important to note that other factors, such as administrative changes and economic conditions, also have a significant impact on the number of income support recipients.

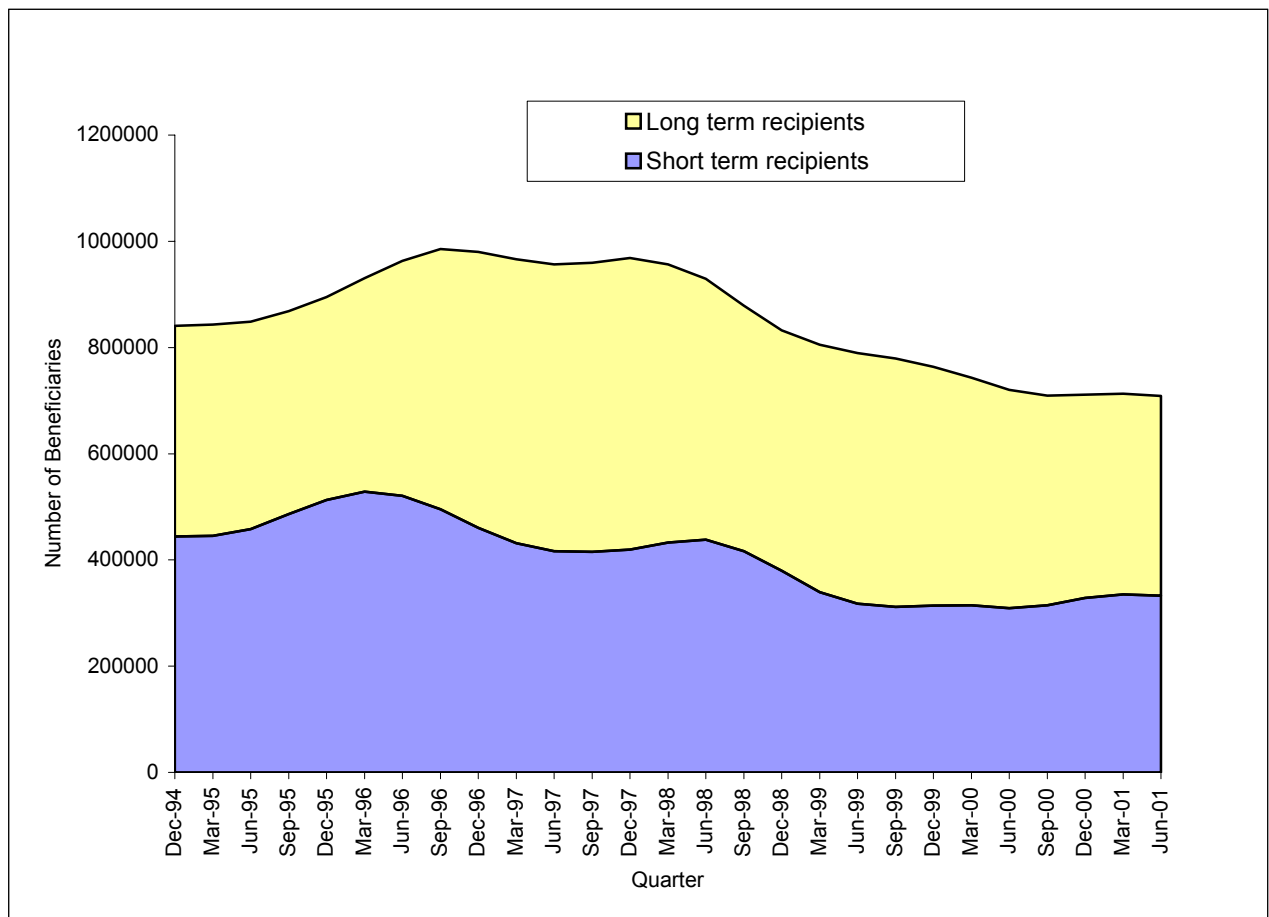
Figure 4.1 shows the trend over time in the number of short and long term income support recipients. Many long term recipients (in receipt of Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) for 12 months or more) will have

had a job at some time over the last 12 months. These job seekers are reclassified as short term recipients only if they remain totally off benefits for a continuous period of more than 13 weeks.

Hence, long term recipients should not be confused with the long term unemployed as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The long term unemployed are people currently looking for work who have not had a full-time job that lasted for 2 weeks or more in the last year.

Data from the Department of Family and Community Services show that in the 12 months to the end of June 2001, the number of people in receipt of Newstart or Youth Allowance (Other) increased by over 9,700 to around 665,700 job seekers. While the number of job seekers who were long term recipients decreased by nearly 27,000, the number of short term recipients increased by over 36,700.

Figure 4.1: Number of Income Support Recipients



Source: Trend series based on data from DEWRSB administrative system.

1. Figures quoted in the text are from the Department of Family and Community Services: "Labour Market and Related Payments a monthly profile, June 2001".

HOW DOES THE POST PROGRAMME MONITORING SURVEY OPERATE?

Article 1
June 2001

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Special Articles are published on an ad-hoc basis. They are designed to provide analysis of specific issues not regularly covered in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes Report.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- The PPM survey has been in operation for over a decade.
- It is the Government's main tool for monitoring the outcomes of the assistance provided to the unemployed.

WHAT DOES THE PPM SURVEY DO?

The Post Programme Monitoring (PPM) survey gathers data from job seekers on their labour market status following participation in selected programmes and services. The survey has been in operation for over a decade and is reviewed on a regular basis. When the Job Network was introduced the survey was updated to incorporate information on the quality of employment services. The PPM survey is the Government's main tool for monitoring the outcomes of the assistance provided to the unemployed.

WHO USES THE PPM SURVEY?

Survey results are available in a number of publications on the website of the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) and can be utilised by anyone interested in labour market services. In particular, survey results contribute to the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes quarterly reports, departmental net impact studies, the Job Network evaluations, Job Network member performance ratings and annual departmental reports. The Government, various Commonwealth departments, academics, the Job Network, Community Work Coordinators, job seekers and other labour market service stakeholders such as the Australian Council of Social Services and the National Employment Services Association regularly use PPM survey results.

WHICH SERVICES ARE MONITORED?

The PPM survey gathers outcomes data relating to all the main forms of assistance provided by DEWRSB and selected programmes funded by the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA). Data are also available for a range of labour market programmes that operated prior to the introduction of the Job Network. Current labour market services included in the PPM survey are listed below.

Job Network & Mutual Obligation	Other DEWRSB services	DETYA programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEP¹ Structured Training and Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Apprenticeships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Search Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEP¹ Wage Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy and Numeracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Matching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return to Work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Corps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Enterprise Incentive Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Support Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced English for Migrants Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work for the Dole (Mutual Obligation) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self Employment Development Scheme 		

1. Indigenous Employment Programme

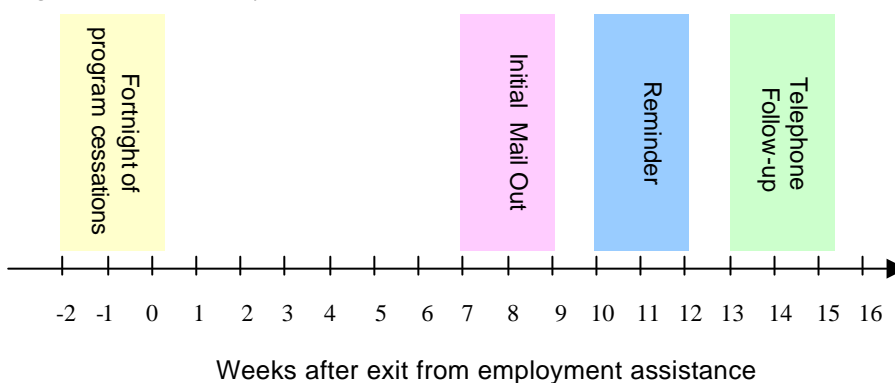
HOW DOES THE SURVEY OPERATE?

The aim of the PPM survey is to obtain the labour market and education status of job seekers three months after they exit assistance. Every two weeks, survey forms are sent to clients who exited assistance in the fortnight ending 60 days previously and who are not engaged in further assistance at the time of the survey. After another three weeks, reminder forms are sent to those clients who have not responded to the initial mail out. Telephone follow-up interviews are conducted approximately two weeks after the reminder letters are disseminated.

In the past outcomes have been measured at three, six and twelve months after exit from assistance. Measurement at three months represents a good balance between the need to provide performance data in a timely manner and the requirement to allow job seekers sufficient time to search for a job.

A random sample of 10% of Job Matching clients is selected for the PPM survey. All other services involve a complete enumeration. However, from October 2001 a 25% sample will be introduced for both Intensive Assistance and Job Matching. Reliable outcomes estimates will continue to be available even at levels of disaggregation such as DEWRSB regional

Figure 1: PPM Survey timeline



WHAT QUESTIONS ARE ASKED?

Questionnaires vary depending on the client group and the type of assistance. The standard questionnaire used for Intensive Assistance and Job Search Training asks jobseekers if they:

- are in full or part-time education or training (excluding DEWRSB funded services);
- are employed in a full or part-time job;
- are employed on a permanent, seasonal, temporary, casual or self-employed basis;
- are looking for work;
- have had any employment since leaving assistance; and
- are satisfied with key aspects of service provided by their Job Network member.

Indigenous job seekers receive questionnaires that include an additional question to determine whether employment is with a Community Development Employment Project (CDEP). This allows the Department to track movement from DEWRSB funded assistance to CDEP.

Questionnaires for services other than Intensive Assistance and Job Search Training incorporate extra questions that relate specifically to those services. For example, the Job Matching questionnaire collects additional information about the client's job including the source of the job vacancy and the occupation title.

From time to time PPM questionnaires are adjusted and/or sent to job seekers who have not recently received assistance in order for special evaluations such as net impact studies and longitudinal analyses to be carried out.

WHAT OUTCOMES ARE REQUESTED MOST OFTEN?

The outcomes most requested are employment, education/training and positive outcomes.

Employment Outcomes: From a group of job seekers who participated in a program, the percentage who are in employment three months after exiting.

Education/Training Outcomes: From a group of job seekers who participated in a program, the percentage who are in education or training three months after exiting.

Positive Outcomes: From a group of job seekers who participated in a program, the percentage who are either in employment and/or in education or training three months after exiting.

When questionnaires are used for special evaluations, other data is collected that often includes occupation type and weekly income for employed respondents.

HOW ARE OUTCOMES ESTIMATES CALCULATED?

In general outcomes are estimated using minimum variance unbiased linear estimators that are based on simple random sampling. Put simply, the sample proportion of employed job seekers is used as an estimate of the total proportion of employed job seekers. This is true for all services other than Intensive Assistance.

For Intensive Assistance estimates, administrative data are used to supplement PPM results in order to increase accuracy. Under contractual arrangements Intensive Assistance providers receive payments if clients are placed into employment or education/training and remain employed/studying for a period of 13 weeks. Coincidentally, the PPM survey reflects clients' labour market status 13 weeks after exit and so 'paid outcomes' can be used as a substitute for survey responses. Where an Intensive Assistance client achieves a paid outcome this outcome is used to contribute to PPM outcomes estimates. Clients who achieve paid outcomes are surveyed nine months after placement in order to assess the sustainability of paid outcomes.

WHAT ABOUT JOBSEEKERS WHO MOVE FROM ONE TYPE OF ASSISTANCE TO ANOTHER?

After exiting one placement of employment assistance some jobseekers enter a second placement of assistance within three months. These jobseekers are said to have progressed to 'further assistance'. Until 1998 jobseekers who continued into further assistance did not contribute to the calculation of PPM outcomes. When the proportion of participants progressing to further assistance was relatively high, this methodology had the effect of inflating employment outcomes.

In 1998 PPM methodology was updated so that all participants of employment assistance, including those who progress to further assistance, *do* contribute to the calculation of PPM outcomes.

Table A in this quarterly report provides a comparison of PPM outcomes calculated under the old and new methods. It shows that the same data on Job Search Training with 5.3% of further assistance clients, yields a 40% employment estimate under the old method and a 37.9% estimate under the new method. The new methodology provides a more comprehensive picture of what happens to all programme participants and is consistent with the manner in which *cost per employment outcome* is measured in Departmental evaluations. When comparing PPM outcomes across the two time periods it is important to take into consideration the impact of the change in methodology.

JOBSEEKER QUOTE FROM THE JOB SEARCH TRAINING PPM SURVEY:

“Thank you for giving me this chance to do the survey and please don’t disregard this letter, because this is positive feedback from one extremely happy person, who now has the confidence and self esteem that I never ever

WHAT ARE THE RESPONSE RATES?

For Intensive Assistance, recent response rates for each of the three stages of the PPM survey have been around 34.2% for the initial mail out, 17.4% for the reminder and 5.2% for telephone follow-up. This represents a response rate to the survey of 56.8%. Response rates and known outcomes rates for all programs monitored by the PPM survey are shown in Table 1.

Response rates do vary for particular client groups. Indigenous clients have a considerably lower survey response rate for Intensive Assistance of 30.0% that is made up from response rates of 17.0% at initial mail out, 10.9% for the reminder and 2.1% for telephone follow-up.

Non-response bias is examined via cross-classification of PPM results with administrative unemployment benefits data. Clients who leave unemployment benefits are less likely to respond to the PPM survey than clients who are still in receipt of income support. Analyses show that employment outcomes are understated by around three percentage points due to this non-response bias. However, the non-response bias does not affect the relative ranking of programs in terms of outcomes levels.

Table 1: Response rates for programs and services monitored by the PPM survey¹

Employment Service	Exits	Further Assistance	Paid Outcomes	Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Known Outcomes Rate
IA	245,704	18,740	51,112	170,442	56.8	67.8
JM ²	239067	0	Not Applicable	23474	45.7	4.5
JST	69,743	4,840	Not Applicable	64,504	60.6	63.0
NEIS ³	6,784	34	Not Applicable	5,534	65.9	54.3
WfD	28,445	5,966	Not Applicable	22,061	45.7	56.4
IEP - STEP ³	2,892	3	Not Applicable	2,146	24.5	18.3
IEP - WA ³	2,006	3	Not Applicable	1,749	34.3	30.1
RtW ³	2,478	36	Not Applicable	2,380	66.6	65.4
SEDS	994	237	Not Applicable	755	60.4	69.8

1. Response rates are for exits in the period 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001.
2. Job Matching known outcomes are low because a 10% random sample is conducted for this service.
3. Known outcomes rates are lower than response rates for these services because not all those who exit are sent a questionnaire. While a full enumeration is attempted for these programs, missing information, late data entry and administrative restrictions mean that some individuals will not be selected for the PPM survey.

HOW ACCURATE ARE ESTIMATES?

As with all other data gathered through sample surveys, PPM survey estimates are subject to sampling error. An explicit estimate of the standard error of any particular estimated outcome depends on the time period used, the number of responses and the outcome level. In general PPM outcomes estimates have standard errors of less than 0.5 percentage points at the national level. Thus, actual outcomes fall within 1 percentage point of outcomes estimates with 95% confidence. With disaggregation, the sampling error can be expected to increase.

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WHAT'S DRIVING THE CHANGE IN INTENSIVE ASSISTANCE OUTCOMES?

Article 2
June 2001

SPECIAL ARTICLES

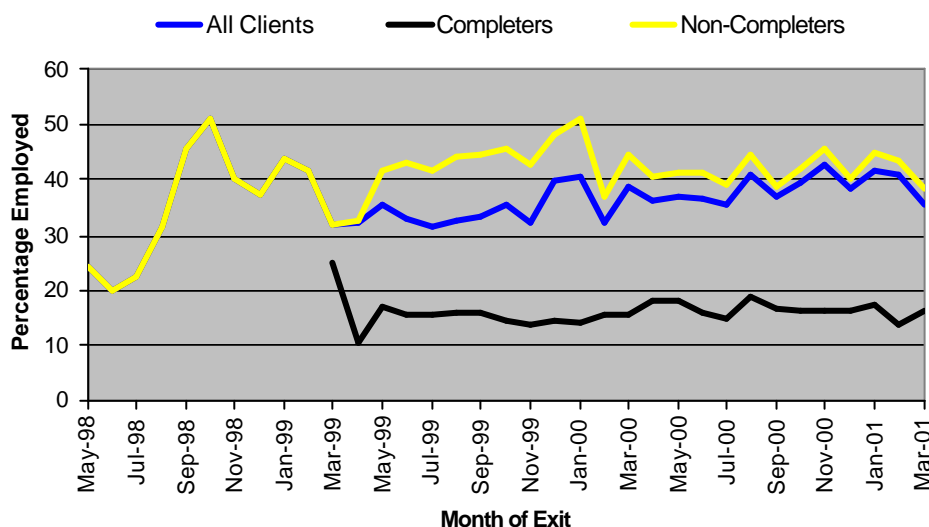
Special Articles are published on an ad-hoc basis. They are designed to provide analysis of specific issues not regularly covered in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes Report.

INTRODUCTION

More than 600,000 job seekers have been provided with Intensive Assistance (IA) since the Job Network began in May 1998. Since then the Post Program Monitoring survey has been collecting information on the employment status of job seekers three months after they exit assistance. In this article, employment outcomes are examined for job seekers who exited assistance in each of the months from May 1998 to March 2001. This series of outcomes is shown in Figure 1.

The key influence on employment outcomes and the type of jobs found is the state of the economy. However, estimates of outcomes are also influenced by: the performance of Job Network members; the changing profile of clients; adjustments to the Job Network (such as the second tender); seasonal factors; and, as for all sample based surveys, sampling error. With respect to sampling error, generally speaking, each monthly estimate of the percentage of employed job seekers can be expected (with 95 per cent) confidence to lie within 1.8 percentage points of the true value.

Figure 1: **Employment Outcomes of Intensive Assistance Clients**



ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Negative economic growth was experienced in the last quarter of 2000. Although some economists predicted a recession, growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) resumed from the first quarter of 2001. General economic trends have a key impact on employment and income support figures. Typically income support figures react to economic changes within approximately six months. The economic slowdown in late 2000 contributed to the increase in income support numbers (as measured by the Department of Family and Community Services) over recent months. A direct effect of this on IA outcomes is more difficult to discern. This is partly because of the length of the IA program (up to 12 months, extendable) and partly due to other factors such as job seeker mix and exit profile and adjustments to the Job Network.

POINTS OF INTEREST

While economic conditions have a large impact on IA employment outcomes, other factors are also highly influential:

- job seeker mix
- exit profile
- adjustments to the market
- seasonal factors
- provider performance

JOB SEEKER MIX

Client mix has a large impact on program outcomes. Figures in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes quarterly reports show that generally speaking, less disadvantaged¹ clients get higher outcomes. The length of time a job seeker spends in IA is also highly correlated with their level of disadvantage, with less disadvantaged clients leaving (or 'exiting') assistance more quickly. This is reflected in Figure 1 which shows that those who complete their IA placement (usually around 12 months) have much lower outcomes than those who exit earlier (i.e. non-completers).

JOB SEEKER EXIT PROFILE

Job seekers who exit IA in any particular month can be grouped according to the length of time spent in assistance. The profile of clients exiting assistance, in terms of their length in assistance, explains much of the movement in employment outcomes.

Intensive Assistance was introduced in May 1998 at which time many job seekers became eligible for assistance. Thus, exits prior to May 1999 have an over-representation of clients who left assistance early (prior to receiving the full 12 months of assistance). As noted above, job seekers who exit early usually do so because they become employed. Non-completers therefore achieve higher employment outcomes, on average, than completers (see Figure 1). Most of those who commenced in IA early in the Job Network and who completed their placement exited between May and November 1999. These job seekers had low outcomes and because of the predominance of these clients exiting in this period overall outcomes were lower (see Figure 1).

THE SECOND JOB NETWORK TENDER

The introduction of the second Job Network market around March 2000 also had an impact on IA employment outcomes. Towards the end of the first market, many clients were receiving assistance with Job Network members who did not continue to provide services past February 2000. When the market transition occurred most of these clients were transferred to other continuing IA providers within a couple of months with few achieving employment outcomes. As a consequence employment outcomes fell in February 2000.

SEASONAL FACTORS

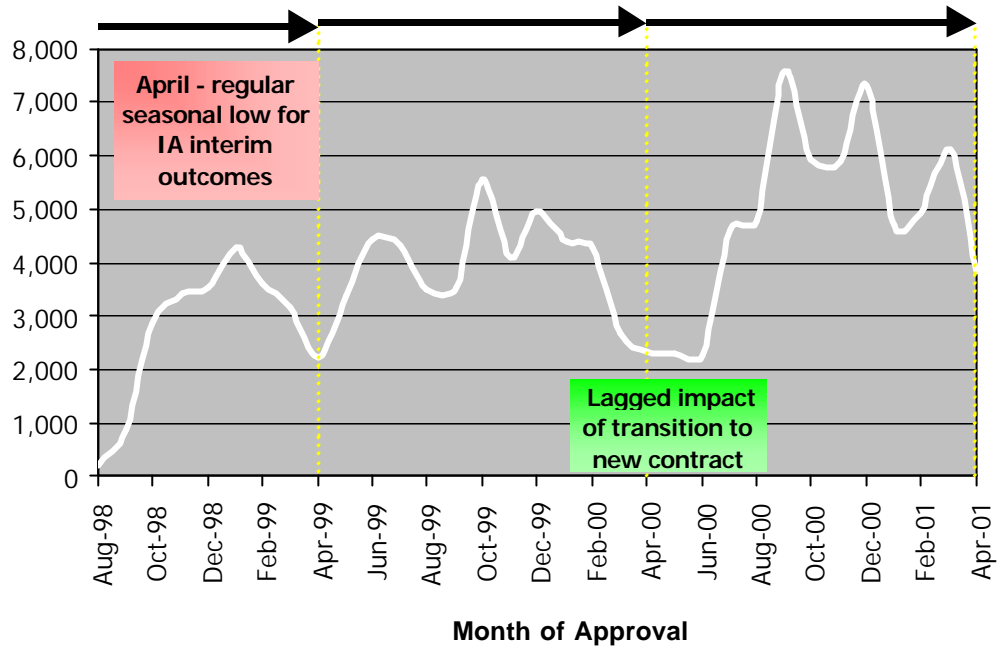
In shorter and less complex forms of labour market assistance, such as Job Search Training, seasonal effects are usually evident. Outcomes tend to fall at December, for example, as a result of the Christmas period. Such seasonality also occurs in IA although the effects cannot be seen in Figure 1 because the pattern is obscured by the factors discussed in the previous paragraphs. However, in Figure 2 seasonality *is* shown clearly in a time series of interim outcomes.

Intensive Assistance providers become eligible for Interim outcome payments when a job seeker is placed into full-time education or employment for a period of 13 consecutive weeks. The seasonal dip at April each year in Figure 2 shows the effect of the Christmas period on IA outcomes. Job seekers who achieve interim outcomes exit 13 weeks after they are placed into employment or education. As a result the seasonal troughs occur at April rather than December.

1. Disadvantage as measured by the Job Seeker Classification Instrument

Figure 2:

Intensive Assistance Interim Outcomes



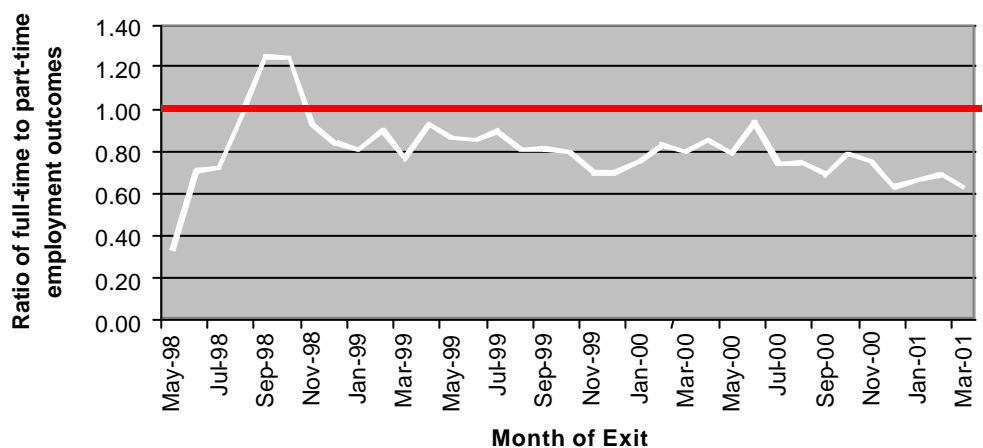
JOB NETWORK MEMBER PERFORMANCE

The precise relationship between the performance of Job Network’s Intensive Assistance providers and IA outcomes is difficult to reveal. This relationship is better examined via net impact studies that compare the outcomes of IA clients with those of similar job seekers who do not receive assistance. Net impact studies control for factors such as client mix and local labour market conditions that obscure the effects in raw employment outcomes. A paper discussing the net impact of Intensive Assistance is available at www.dewrsb.gov.au/employment/publications/JobNetworkEval/Net_Impact.

FULL AND PART-TIME JOBS

Figure 3:

Trends in Full-time and Part-time Employment Outcomes for Intensive Assistance



The ratio of full-time to part-time employment outcomes is shown in Figure 3. Excluding the start-up period over the first six to nine months, the trend is consistent with ABS employment data that show a decline in the number of some full-time categories of lower skilled jobs in 1999 and 2000 and relative growth in lower skilled part-time positions.

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Data sources

The Department uses a number of data sources to determine the outcomes achieved by job seekers during and after they have ceased labour market assistance.

Post Programme Monitoring (PPM) surveys have been undertaken since 1987 and used to assess the employment and education status of former programme participants three months after they exit assistance. The PPM survey attempts a full enumeration of all former programme participants except in the case of Job Matching where a sample of around 10% of job placements are followed up. Job seekers who leave employment assistance and then proceed to another employment assistance place before selection in the PPM survey, are excluded from the survey. For monitoring purposes these job seekers are considered to be in further assistance.

The overall response rate for the PPM survey, at around 60%, provides outcomes estimates that are generally accurate to within plus or minus 1 percentage point at the National level.

DEWRSB administrative systems record details of placements, commencements and paid outcomes for labour market assistance.

The PPM outcomes for Intensive Assistance are derived from two sources - DEWRSB administrative systems and the PPM survey. The administrative system provides information on the primary and secondary paid interim outcomes for job seekers three months after their placement into a job. The PPM survey provides the employment and training status of job seekers three months after they exited assistance without having achieved a paid interim outcome. The addition of the paid interim and PPM survey outcomes data for unpaid exits provides the labour force status for participants at the three month point in time and is comparable to measurements for other types of employment assistance.

Post Programme Monitoring Outcomes

PPM Measures of Outcomes

Table A below provides a summary of PPM Outcomes under current employment assistance (Job Network), mutual obligation arrangements (Work for the Dole) and a range of previous labour market programmes that operated in the mid-1990s (under the *Working Nation* banner). There are three measures of Outcomes rates:

- *employment* (the proportion of participants who achieved an employment outcome compared to all those who left assistance);
- *education and/or training* (the proportion of participants who achieved an education and/or training outcome compared to all those who left assistance); and
- *'positive' outcomes* (the proportion of participants who achieved an employment or education and training outcome compared to all those who left assistance).

Methodology for Measuring Outcomes Rates

In calculating PPM outcomes rates, a decision has to be made about the treatment of those participants who left the programme and went on to further assistance: whether they are included or excluded from the measure of outcomes:

- under past PPM methodology, this group was *excluded* from the measure. It is evident, however, that this resulted in higher outcomes rates when there was a high rate of churning between programmes (as reflected in the figures for "Further Assistance" in Table A);
- an improved methodology has been adopted that *includes* all participants who went on to further assistance. This provides a more comprehensive picture of what has happened to all participants in programmes.
 - this methodology is consistent with how the *cost per employment outcome* from programmes has always been measured in the Department's evaluations of labour market programmes.

Measures provided under the new methodology are set out in the final three right-hand columns of Table A. The previous estimates, based on the old method, are in the left-hand columns for comparative purposes only.

Table A: PPM Outcomes (3 months) (%): Old and New Methods

	Old Method			Further Assistance	New Method		
	Employment outcomes	Education & Training Outcomes	Positive Outcomes ¹		Employment outcomes	Education & Training Outcomes	Positive Outcomes ²
Job Network³							
Job Search Training	40.0	13.2	48.9	5.3	37.9	12.5	46.3
Intensive Assistance	35.9	7.9	42.4	2.6	35.0	7.7	41.3
NEIS	81.8	8.9	84.1	0.0	81.8	8.9	84.1
Work for the Dole³	32.9	13.3	42.8	16.6	27.4	11.1	35.7
Working Nation⁴							
Job Clubs	36.4	10.8	43.8	31.7	24.9	7.4	29.9
Working Nation⁵	35.1	12.4	44.3	22.0	27.4	9.7	34.6
Job Skills	31.9	8.9	37.8	11.7	28.1	7.8	33.4
JobTrain	33.7	12.3	42.7	30.0	23.6	8.6	29.9
JobStart	52.8	6.4	56.3	8.5	48.3	5.9	51.5
LEAP	25.8	10.3	33.7	13.1	22.4	8.9	29.3
New Work Opportunities	21.0	5.2	24.8	14.8	17.9	4.4	21.1
SkillShare	36.9	14.0	47.0	17.8	30.3	11.5	38.6
Special Intervention	21.4	20.7	39.4	38.7	13.1	12.7	24.2

1. The proportion of participants that achieved an employment and/or education/ training outcome *excluding* those who went onto further assistance.

2. The proportion of participants that achieved an employment and/or education/ training outcome *including* those who went onto further assistance.

3. Outcomes achieved in the 1999-2000 financial year.

4. This relates to the Working Nation programme, Job Clubs, which is similar to Job Search Training: outcomes for 1995-96 financial year.

5. Working Nation programmes replaced by Intensive Assistance: outcomes are for 1995-96 financial year. The results show the weighted average for the seven programmes and for each programme

Source: The Post Programme Monitoring Survey conducted 3 months after job seekers cease assistance and DEWRSB administrative systems.

Labour Market Assistance

Intensive Assistance: provides individually tailored assistance for up to two years to eligible job seekers who are more disadvantaged in the labour market, to prepare for, and obtain, sustainable employment. The level of funding is based on the job seekers' level of disadvantage. There are two funding levels, A and B.

Job seekers who transferred to a new provider as a result of the second contract period are treated as a new commencement but as the job seekers period of assistance has not been completed, they are included in the PPM survey.

Job Search Training: provides training for three weeks in job search techniques (such as résumé preparation, interview techniques and presentation skills) to give unemployed people the skills and confidence to seek and obtain employment.

Job Matching: delivers labour exchange services to job seekers including canvassing for jobs and matching and placing suitable unemployed people to these jobs, as well as preparing résumés for job seekers.

New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS): provides support and training for eligible job seekers who wish to pursue the option of self-employment.

Work for the Dole: provides assistance for job seekers to develop work habits, generic work skills and gain work experience by participating in community projects and activities for up to 26 weeks over a 12 month period.

Indigenous Employment Programme: replaced the Training for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders Programme (TAP) and has several components. It includes Wage Assistance which is a wage subsidy paid to employers over 26 weeks providing on-going employment. In Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP) employers in the private sector and regional and community based employment sponsor organisations provide at least 5 jobs, generally involving accredited training, usually a traineeship, to participants for a minimum period of 12 months.

Community Support Programme: helps disadvantaged job seekers access counselling, stable accommodation, alcohol or drug rehabilitation and other activities addressing significant needs.

Participation is voluntary and assistance can be for up to two years.

Return to Work Programme: helps job seekers who have been absent for two years or more due to unpaid caring responsibilities increase their skills and confidence so they can re-enter the work force.

Self-Employment Development Scheme (SEDS): allow job seekers to undertake approved activities to develop self-employment opportunities for three months. The business viability is assessed by a NEIS Managing agent and approved by Centrelink.

Definitions

Australian Job Search: Lists all vacancies notified to the Job Network and provides information on Job Network members. Is available in Centrelink and Job Network member offices and the DEWRSB Internet site.

Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP): administered by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission - a scheme generally providing opportunities for part time work paid at the equivalent of unemployment allowances to residents of indigenous communities in remote locations. Positive and employment outcomes exclude indigenous job seekers who return to a CDEP after leaving labour market assistance.

Community Work Coordinators: are contracted to develop Work for the Dole projects/activities and manage the placement of eligible job seekers into those projects/activities.

Educational attainment: refers to the highest educational level completed by job seekers. If a job seeker did not complete Year 12 then they will be included in the Year 10 category.

Eligible vacancy: is a job vacancy listed on the Australian Job Search database that are eligible for a payment under Job Matching.

Further Assistance: includes job seekers who proceed to another DEWRSB or DETYA funded employment assistance within three months of exiting other employment assistance. It includes commencements in Job Search Training, Intensive Assistance, New Apprenticeships, NEIS, Work for the Dole, Green Corps, Advanced English for Migrants Programme (AEMP) and IEP - STEP and IEP - Wage Assistance. Job Matching is not regarded as further assistance.

Income support recipients: includes job seekers registered with Centrelink as unemployed and in receipt of Newstart Allowance (NSA) or job seekers aged 15 to 24 not in full-time education and in receipt of Youth Allowance (YA).

Job Matching Only (JMO): Job seekers, irrespective of income support who are eligible for Job Matching Only services but not eligible for other Job Network services. JMOs can renew their registration as

unemployed every three months with either Centrelink or Job Network members.

Job Matching placements: include placements provided under Job Matching and job placements under Intensive Assistance.

Job Network Eligible (JNE): Job seekers who are receiving income support payments, and young people not in full-time study irrespective of income support. CDEP participants are eligible for Job Matching services. These people may be eligible for other Job Network services, subject to eligibility requirements.

Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI): a measurement of a job seeker's relative disadvantage in obtaining employment and is used to determine the level of labour market assistance required.

Long term recipients: Job seekers who have been registered with Centrelink as unemployed for 12 months or more and receiving income support.

NESB: migrants from a Non-English-speaking background.

Outcomes qualifying for a claim for payment: Intensive Assistance or Job Search Training outcomes where the conditions for a claim for a paid outcome have been met. An actual claim may or may not have been made. This has not been included in this report.

Placed, awaiting an outcome: Placement of an Intensive Assistance or Job Search Training job seeker in employment or study but where the 13 week paid outcome mark has yet to be reached. This has not been included in this report.

Paid Interim Outcomes: Intensive Assistance outcomes where a claim for payment has been approved after placement of a job seeker in employment or study for 13 weeks. This has not been included in this report.

Paid Final Outcomes: Intensive Assistance outcomes where a claim for payment has been approved after placement of a job seeker in employment or study for 26 weeks. This has not been included in this report.

Post Assistance Off-Income Support Outcomes: refers to the proportion of Newstart or Youth Allowance (Other) recipients who were off Newstart or Youth Allowance (Other) or any other type allowance recorded on the Integrated Employment System three months after leaving assistance. Job seekers who move from Newstart or Youth Allowance (Other) to income support payments not recorded on the Integrated Employment System, such as the Community Employment Development Projects (CDEP), age pension or any other pension where the job seekers is not registered with Centrelink as looking for work, are counted as off-benefit outcomes.

Short Term Recipients: are job seekers who have been registered with Centrelink as unemployed for less than 12 months and in receipt of income support.

Unpaid exits: Exits from Intensive Assistance that do not involve a paid outcome.

Very Long Term Recipients: are job seekers who have been registered with Centrelink as unemployed and in receipt of income support for 24 months or more unless otherwise stated.

Work for the Dole commencement: Job seekers are required to participate in WfD for up to six months over a 12-month period. This means that job seekers

can participate in a number of different WfD projects and with different CWCs before completing their placement. Each time a job seeker starts with a CWC, a new commencement is recorded.

Work for the Dole exit: For the purposes of PPM, job seekers are surveyed whenever they have a break between CWC placements of more than 3 months and in relation to their last CWC placement in the 12 month period.

Regional Coverage

Regions used in this report are based on the 19 tender regions for the second Job Network contract period.

DEWRSB labour market regions

