



Australian Government
Department of Education,
Skills and Employment

Employment Services Outcomes Report (jobactive)

JULY 2018 – JUNE 2019

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The document must be attributed as the *Employment Services Outcomes Report*.

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KEY OBSERVATIONS – JULY 2018 TO JUNE 2019

47.7 per cent of people participating in jobactive in the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 were in employment three months later. Post-participation employment rates vary by Stream:

- ▶ 57.7 per cent for Stream A participants
- ▶ 42.1 per cent for Stream B participants
- ▶ 26.9 per cent for Stream C participants.

Of the participants who were employed:

- ▶ 46.7 per cent were in full-time employment and 53.3 per cent were in part-time employment
- ▶ 53.7 per cent were in casual employment.

Employment rates differ between participants who have exited and those who remain in jobactive:

- ▶ 62.0 per cent for participants who have exited jobactive
- ▶ 38.1 per cent for participants still in jobactive.

From 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, around 313,000 job placements were recorded with:

- ▶ 65.9 per cent leading to a paid four-week outcome
- ▶ 59.1 per cent leading to a paid 12-week outcome
- ▶ 42.8 per cent leading to a paid 26-week outcome.

Survey data demonstrates that during the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

- ▶ 31.8 per cent of participants were employed three months after exiting a training activity
- ▶ 23.6 per cent of participants were employed three months after exiting a Work for the Dole activity
- ▶ 22.9 per cent of participants were employed three months after exiting a voluntary work activity.

Participants reported that participation in Work for the Dole improved their soft skills:

- ▶ 79.5 per cent reported it improved their ability to adapt to a new environment
- ▶ 76.2 per cent reported it improved their desire to find a job
- ▶ 75.6 per cent reported it improved their understanding of the workplace
- ▶ 75.2 per cent reported it improved their ability to work with others
- ▶ 74.6 per cent reported it improved their communication skills.



What is jobactive?

jobactive is the Australian Government's largest program focused on helping Australians into work. It is an employment program that connects participants to employers and is delivered in around 1700 locations across Australia. jobactive began on 1 July 2015 and replaced the previous employment services program, Job Services Australia.

The Department of Education, Skills and Employment monitors what happens to participants in jobactive through Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) surveys. These surveys measure a range of items such as a participant's labour market status and their satisfaction with various aspects of employment services.

This report describes the experiences of participants in jobactive using information from the department's administration databases and the PPM surveys.



jobactive

The Government, through the Department of Education, Skills and Employment, contracts organisations across Australia to directly assist people into sustainable employment through the jobactive program. These organisations are called providers.

Providers help jobactive participants by providing assistance and advice to help progress them on their journey towards employment.

Providers do this by helping participants:

- ▶ meet their participation requirements
- ▶ overcome personal barriers
- ▶ get work experience
- ▶ undertake training courses
- ▶ prepare résumés and learn interview techniques
- ▶ with advice on how to look for work
- ▶ connect with employers.

Providers deliver assistance to participants based on individual needs and streams. Assistance includes:

- ▶ support to find and keep a job
- ▶ help with overcoming vocational and non-vocational barriers to employment
- ▶ support and advice on how to meet mutual obligation requirements.





Services and assistance delivered to participants



jobactive providers help participants to

Find and keep a job

- ▶ Develop a Job Plan
- ▶ Develop and write a résumé
- ▶ Prepare for job interviews
- ▶ Gain access to computers
- ▶ Get referrals to job vacancies
- ▶ Develop skills needed by local employers
- ▶ Access wage subsidies

Overcome vocational and non-vocational barriers

- ▶ Provide work-related items, professional services, relevant training and support for participants
- ▶ Provide additional intensive support services such as counselling, homeless services, mental health services, and other medical treatments

Meet participation obligations

- ▶ Look for up to 20 jobs per month
- ▶ Attend regular appointments
- ▶ Undertake activities that will help develop skills needed by local employers



Beginning in jobactive

HOW DO YOU BECOME A PART OF JOBACTIVE?

Generally, a participant will start in jobactive when they first apply for income support (such as Job Seeker Payment). Some income support payments have conditions and a participant has to participate in jobactive to meet them.

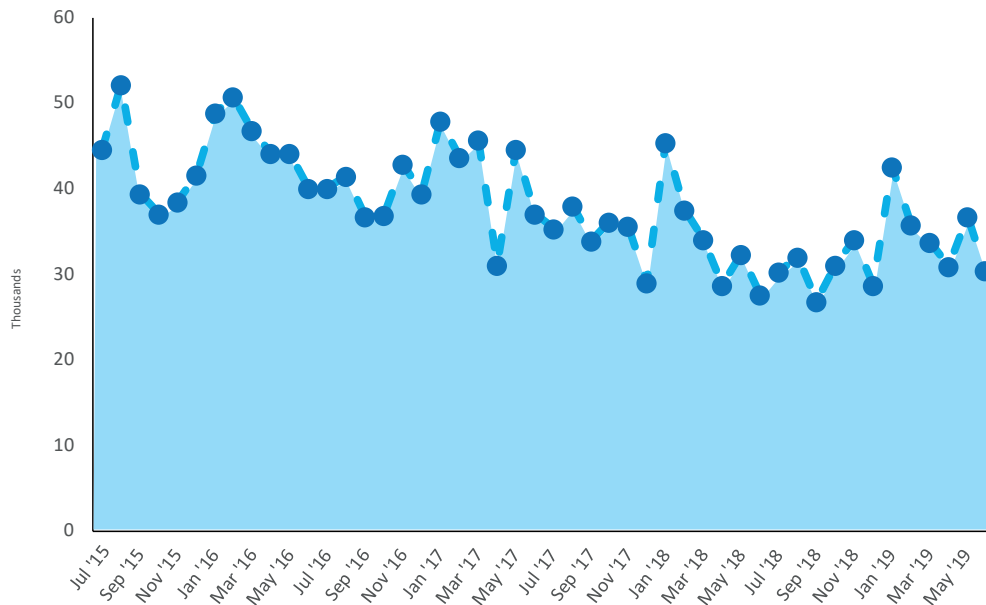
Some participants may not have to participate in jobactive, but may volunteer.

A participant will start in jobactive by attending an initial appointment with their jobactive provider. The participant and the provider will agree on a Job Plan — a road map for the participant to progress towards employment.

Around 390,000 people across Australia commenced in jobactive in the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

There is usually an increase in commencements early in the year, as many people leave school or university and enter the job market.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS COMMENCING IN JOBACTIVE BY MONTH



Data as at 31 December 2019



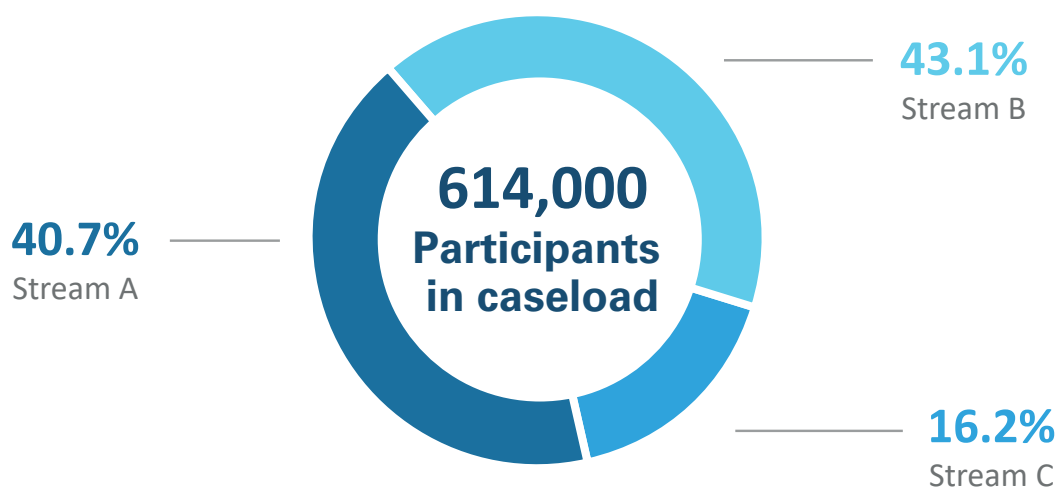
jobactive tailors assistance to the individual

Under jobactive the Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) is used to determine a job seeker's eligibility for Stream A and Stream B. The JSCI questionnaire assesses a participant's individual circumstances that may affect their path to employment such as location, educational level and English language skills. The JSCI (also known as the Job Seeker Snapshot when delivered online) is initially conducted by Services Australia, or self administered by the participant, upon entry to employment services.

The JSCI also identifies participants who have multiple or complex circumstances that may require an additional Employment Services Assessment (ESAt). An ESAt is required before a participant can be referred to Stream C or other Government programs such as Disability Employment Services, which is administered by the Department of Social Services.

On 30 June 2019 there were around 614,000 participants in jobactive:

- ▶ **Stream A** participants are the most job ready. They comprised 40.7 per cent of participants in jobactive. Volunteer participants receive services through Stream A.
- ▶ **Stream B** participants face some barriers to employment (for example, language barriers), and require their provider to play a greater role to help them become job ready. Stream B participants made up 43.1 per cent of all participants.
- ▶ The most disadvantaged participants identified through the ESAt are assisted through **Stream C**, comprising 16.2 per cent of jobactive participants. Stream C participants have multiple and complex barriers that need to be addressed so that they can take up and retain a job. These may include physical and/or mental health issues or low capacity to work.



Data as at 30 June 2019

Getting a job

A key component of jobactive is placing participants into employment. When a participant finds a job, whether on their own or with assistance from their provider, that job is called a job placement.

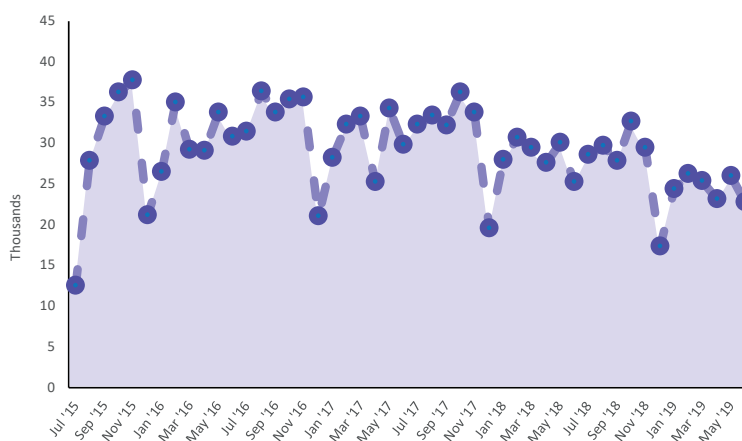
Providers receive fees, called outcome payments, paid by the Department of Education, Skills and Employment, for helping a participant into a job. There are three main types of outcome fees:

- ▶ If a participant finds a job, remains employed for four weeks and reduces their income support payments by at least 60 per cent, the provider receives a four-week outcome payment.
- ▶ The provider receives a 12-week outcome payment if the participant remains employed for 12 weeks and continues to have reduced their income support payments by at least 60 per cent.
- ▶ Finally, a provider receives a 26-week outcome payment if the participant remains employed for 26 weeks and reduces their reliance on income support by 100 per cent.

Outcomes for job seekers with a Partial Work Capacity or who are Principal Carer Parents will take into account their part-time requirements.

Around 313,000 job placements were recorded in jobactive in the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. Placement patterns are generally seasonal, with the highest number recorded in spring with a dip around December.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PLACED IN A JOB BY MONTH

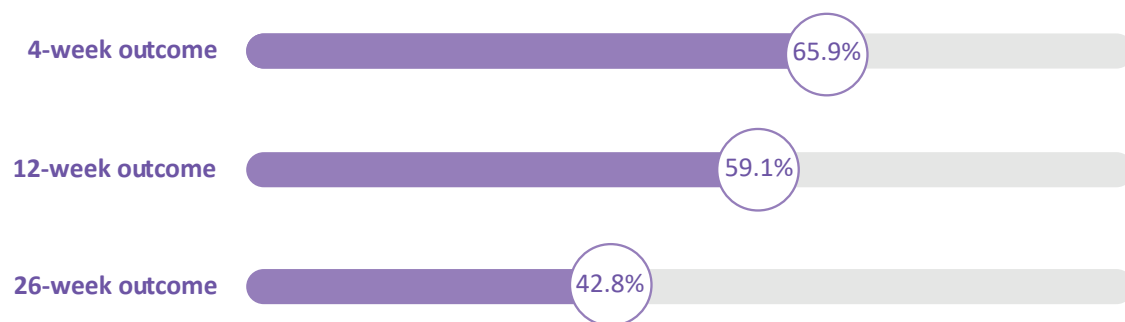


Data as at 31 December 2019

KEEPING A JOB — PAID OUTCOMES

The rate at which job placements convert to paid outcomes is a measure of sustainable employment. In the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

- ▶ 65.9 per cent of job placements led to a 60 per cent reduction in income support and a paid four-week outcome
- ▶ 59.1 per cent of job placements led to a 60 per cent reduction in income support and a paid 12-week outcome
- ▶ 42.8 per cent of job placements led to a 100 per cent income support reduction and a paid 26-week outcome.



82.2%
Employment three months
post job placement

59.1%
12-week
Outcome



KEEPING A JOB

Conversion rates and paid outcomes are not the only indication a jobactive participant is employed. The PPM Job Placement survey contacts participants three months after commencing in a job placement.

Survey results show 82.2 per cent of participants were in employment three months after a job placement was recorded by their provider.

This is higher than the 12-week conversion rate, as employment may be in a different job or in a job that does not meet the conditions for a paid outcome. For example, the employment may be temporary or have insufficient hours to reduce the reliance on income support by at least 60 per cent.



Work for the Dole and other activities

Not all participants go straight into employment. Some undertake mutual obligation activities to get them closer to work. These activities aim to improve participants' soft skills.

Work for the Dole activities are aimed at developing skills and empowering participants through work experience and teamwork, while also giving back to the community that supports them. Other mutual obligation activities may include part-time work, vocational training or work experience placements.

ACTIVITIES

Between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019, there were around 869,000 commencements in activities.

The majority of activity commencements recorded were for part-time and casual employment, representing 55.0 per cent of total commencements.

Around one in seven commencements were in accredited education and training activities and one in eight were in Work for the Dole activities.

Part-time/Casual Paid Employment



Accredited Education and Training (Vocational)



Work for the Dole



Other



Note: Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.



PARTICIPATION IN WORK FOR THE DOLE HAS A POSITIVE IMPACT ON SOFT SKILLS

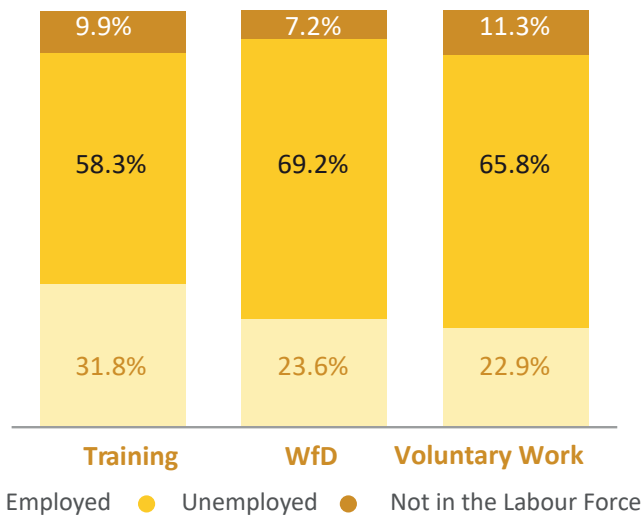
Participants reported that their soft skills improved as a result of taking part in a Work for the Dole activity.

The most commonly improved soft skills are shown in the graph opposite. For example, 79.5 per cent of participants reported an improvement in their ability to adapt to a new environment.

EMPLOYMENT FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES

Survey data shows that during the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

- ▶ 31.8 per cent of participants were employed three months after they exited a training activity
- ▶ 23.6 per cent of participants were employed three months after they exited a Work for the Dole activity
- ▶ 22.9 per cent of participants were employed three months after they exited a voluntary work activity.



Note: Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

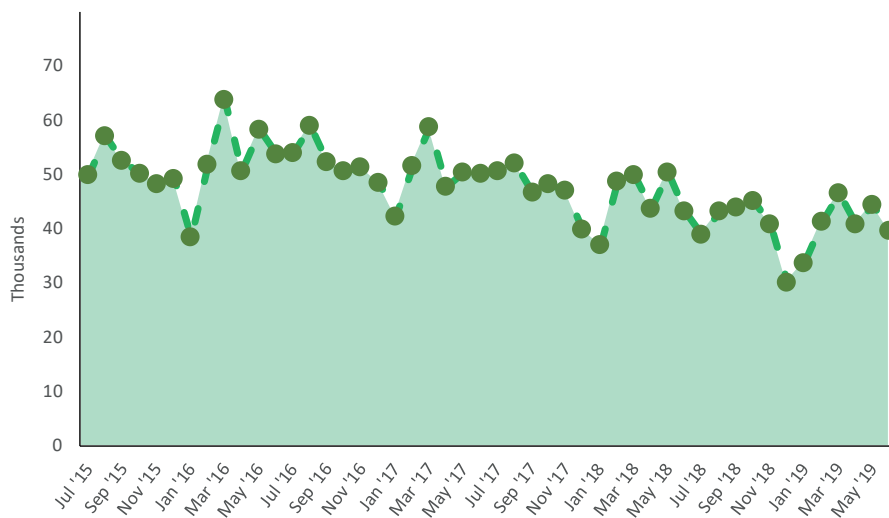
Leaving jobactive

Participants exit the jobactive program when they leave income support, or when they stay on income support but are no longer required to take part in employment services.

PROGRAM EXITS BY MONTH

Around 488,000 participants exited the jobactive program during the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Program exits tend to be seasonal. There is a spike in exits around March every year, which could be attributed to school and university leavers, who commenced, late in the previous year, finding employment or returning to full-time study.



Note: Includes exits where the contract referral placement end date is between the period.

Data as at 31 December 2019



Employment following jobactive assistance

EMPLOYMENT FOLLOWING JOBACTIVE ASSISTANCE

The Department of Education, Skills and Employment measures whether participants have moved into employment following assistance in jobactive through the PPM Streams Labour Force survey. The department surveys a sample of participants three months after they have taken part in jobactive.

JOBACTIVE EMPLOYMENT RATES

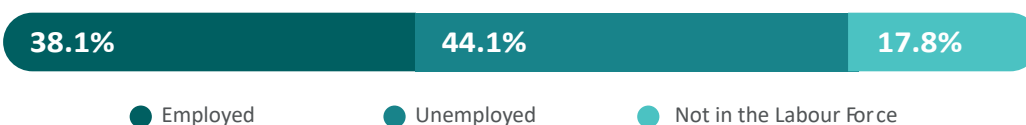
Exited jobactive

- ▶ A sample of participants who exited jobactive were surveyed three months later. 62.0 per cent of participants who exited jobactive in the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 were in employment three months after exiting.



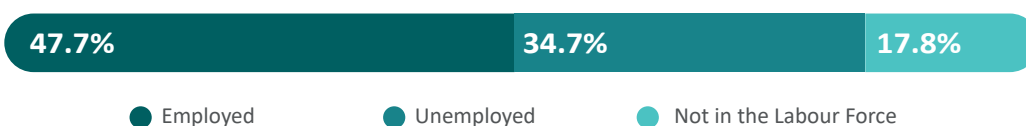
Remained in jobactive

- ▶ A sample of participants still in jobactive at the end of a given month were surveyed three months later. 38.1 per cent of participants who remained in jobactive in the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 were employed three months later.



Overall jobactive

- ▶ These populations are combined to produce an overall figure for jobactive participants. 47.7 per cent of participants in jobactive during the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 were employed three months later.

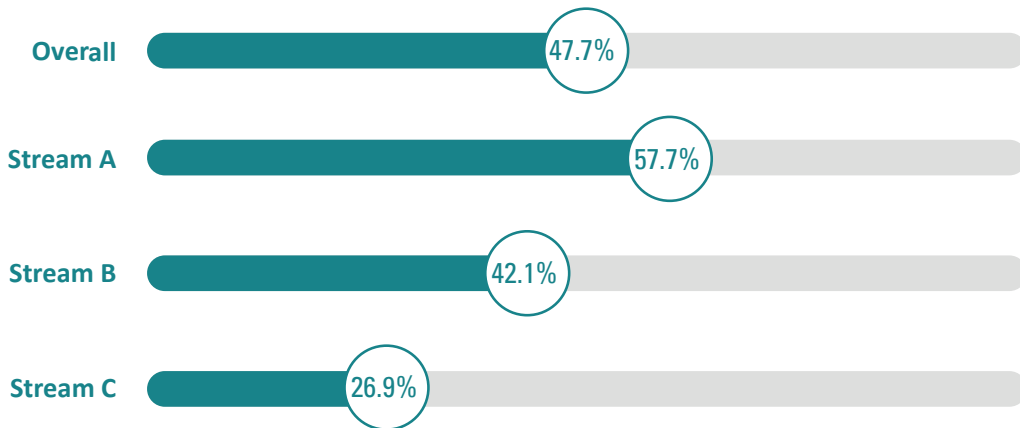


Note: Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

JOBACTIVE EMPLOYMENT RATES BY STREAM

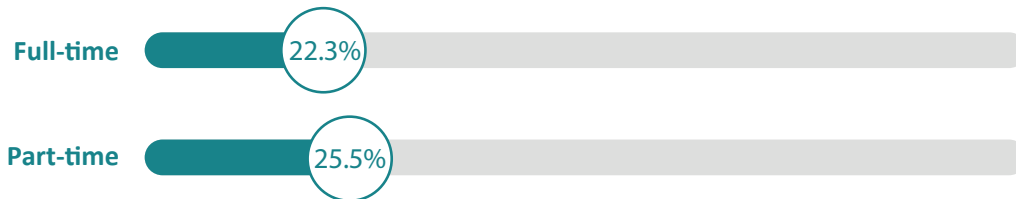
Stream A participants tend to have a higher employment rate as they are the most 'job ready', with 57.7 per cent employed three months after participating in jobactive.

Stream C has the lowest employment rate of the three streams, with 26.9 per cent of participants employed three months after participation in jobactive.



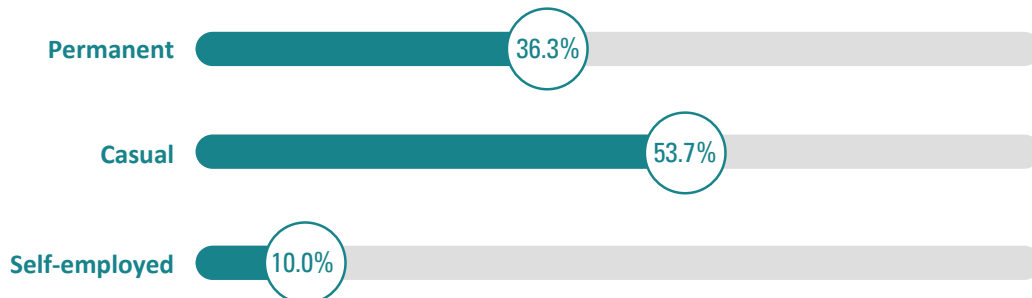
EMPLOYMENT TYPE

For jobactive participants part-time and full-time employment rates are roughly similar with 25.5 per cent of participants employed part time and 22.3 per cent employed full time.



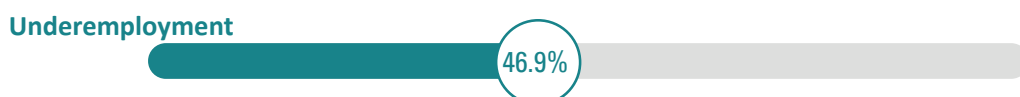
For participants who were employed:

- ▶ 53.3 per cent were in employment part time and 46.7 per cent full time
- ▶ 53.7 per cent of were in casual employment



Note: Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

For participants who were employed, 46.9 per cent would prefer to work more hours – (underemployed).

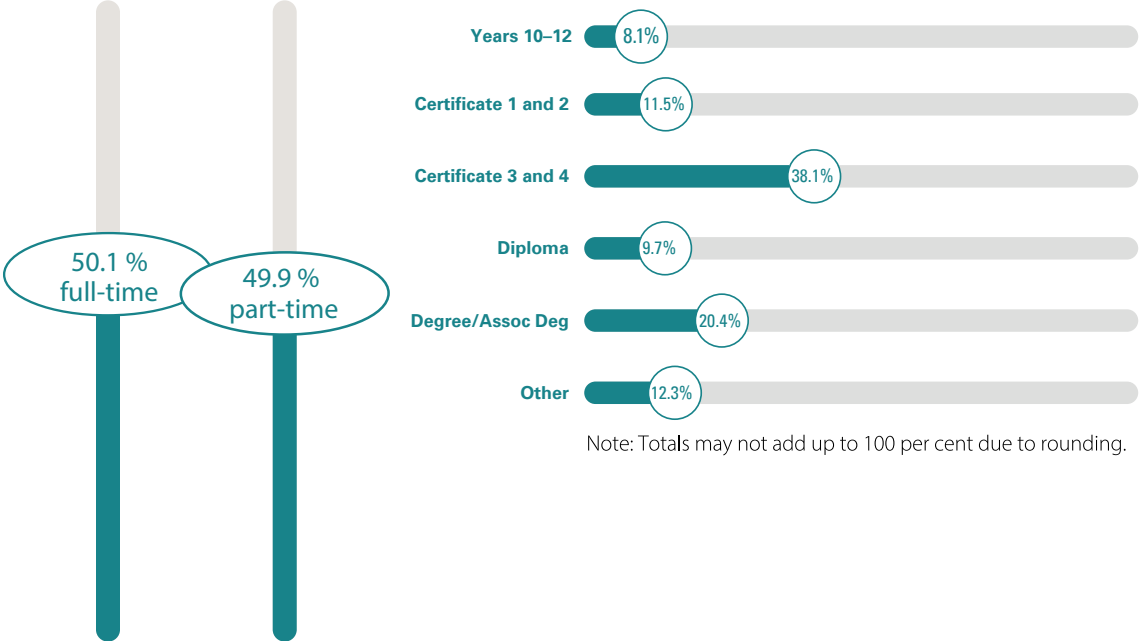


JOBACTIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Many participants decide to take up education or training to improve their employability. More than one in seven participants were undertaking study three months after participating in jobactive. There was little difference between Streams — 15.2 per cent of Stream A participants, 15.1 per cent of Stream B participants, and 15.6 per cent of Stream C participants were studying three months later.

STUDY TYPE

jobactive participants study full time or part time, and at the certificate or university level.



OUTCOME MEASURES AND DEFINITIONS

Employment: A participant is considered employed if they indicate that they work one or more hours on average per week. The employment rate is the proportion of total participants who are employed.

Unemployed: Participants are considered unemployed when they respond that they are not employed but are seeking work. The unemployment rate is unemployed participants as a proportion of all participants.

Not In the Labour Force (NILF): Participants are considered Not In the Labour Force (NILF) when they indicate that they are not working and are not looking for work. The NILF rate is NILF participants as a proportion of all participants.

Job placement: A job placement occurs when a participant finds a job, either on their own or with assistance from their provider.

Provider: A jobactive provider is an organisation contracted through the Department of Education, Skills and Employment to provide employment services to local employers and participants, including helping participants to find and keep a job and employers to meet their recruitment needs.

Paid outcome: A paid outcome is when a provider receives a payment from the Department of Education, Skills and Employment for helping a participant into a job, where the participant stays in the job for a certain period of time and reduces their reliance on income support payments.

Employed full time: Participants are considered to be in full-time employment when they work 35 or more hours per week. The full-time employment rate refers to full-time employed participants as a proportion of all participants.

Employed part time: A participant is considered to be in part-time employment when they work less than 35 hours per week. The part-time employment rate refers to part-time employed participants as a proportion of all participants.

Underemployment: The underemployment rate refers to employed participants who would like to work more hours, as a proportion of all employed participants (this includes both employees and self-employed participants).

Streams Labour Force survey: This survey asks selected participants about their employment and education status, whether they are looking for work, and whether their jobactive provider assisted them in finding a job, three months after participation in jobactive. A sample of participants are selected if they have exited jobactive or are on the jobactive caseload at the end of a month. They are surveyed three months later.

Streams Skills and Satisfaction survey: Selected participants are asked whether they received services from their provider and about their level of satisfaction with service provision. A sample of participants are selected if they have exited jobactive or are on the jobactive caseload at the end of a month. They are surveyed three months later.

Job Placement survey: This survey asks a sample of participants who have a recorded job placement about their current employment and education status and whether they are looking for work. The survey is conducted three months after the participant has commenced in their job placement.

Activities Labour Force Status survey: This survey asks a sample of participants who have participated in an approved activity (e.g. Work for the Dole) about their employment and education status, whether they are looking for work, and whether they have used the skills gained from participation in an activity in finding a job. The survey is conducted three months after a participant has exited an approved activity.

Activities Skills and Satisfaction survey: This survey asks a sample of participants who have participated in an approved activity about their level of satisfaction with the activity and about improvements in their soft skills as a result of participating in the activity. The survey is conducted six weeks after a participant has started an approved activity.

