



Australian Government

Labour Market Assistance Outcomes

Jobs, Land and Economy Programme (JLEP)

March 2016

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For more information on Labour Market Assistance Outcomes please email ppmsurvey@employment.gov.au

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1. Labour Market Assistance Outcomes – Jobs, Land and Economy Programme Overview

This publication presents the employment and education outcomes of job seekers participating in the Indigenous employment initiatives under the Jobs, Land and Economy Programme (JLEP) for the 12 months to March 2016. Outcomes in this publication relate to job seekers who were assisted between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015 with outcomes measured between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016. The Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP) operated prior to the JLEP.

The key information on employment and education outcomes is based on survey responses collected through the Department of Employment's Post-Programme Monitoring Survey, which is conducted around three months after job seekers have been assisted in employment services.

The outcomes refer to the labour market and education status of job seekers at the time they are surveyed.

- An employment outcome is achieved when a job seeker indicates they are doing paid work.
- An education/training outcome is achieved when a job seeker indicates they are studying or training.
- A positive outcome is achieved when a job seeker indicates they are doing paid work and/or studying/training.

Key Observations – March 2016

- The outcomes for JLEP show that in the 12 months to March 2016, 65.9 per cent of JLEP participants who undertook employment related activities were in employment three months after the activity; a fall of 3.3 percentage points from the March 2015 results.
- Employment outcomes for JLEP Participants who were aged 21 to 24 years and who undertook employment related activities have risen 2.3 percentage points for the 12 months to March 2016, up from 63.5 per cent in March 2015.
- Participant satisfaction with overall quality of service remains high. Participants undertaking employment related activities showed a 0.1 percentage point fall of those who were very satisfied or satisfied to 80.4 per cent in the 12 months to March 2016.

Table 1.1 – JLEP labour market outcomes, March 2016

	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Not in the labour force (%)	Education & training (%)	Positive outcomes (%)
Employment Related Activities	65.9	25.8	8.4	39.8	76.1
Other Activities	55.5	38.7	5.7	30.3	65.9

This table refers to outcomes for job seekers who participated in employment assistance in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 1.2 – IEP labour market outcomes, March 2015

	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Not in the labour force (%)	Education & training (%)	Positive outcomes (%)
Employment Related Activities	69.2	22.4	8.4	31.1	77.0
Other Activities	48.6	44.4	7.0	32.8	65.2

This table refers to outcomes for job seekers who participated in employment assistance in the 12 months to December 2014, with outcomes measured around three months later.

Table 1.3 – IEP and JLEP employment outcomes, March 2014 to March 2016

	Mar 2014 (%)	Jun 2014 (%)	Sep 2014 (%)	Dec 2014 (%)	Mar 2015 (%)	Jun 2015 (%)	Sep 2015 (%)	Dec 2015 (%)	Mar 2016 (%)
Employment Assistance									
Employment Related Activities	65.7	65.0	67.1	66.9	69.2	69.3	68.9	67.8	65.9
Other Activities	50.0	51.3	47.8	48.4	48.6	50.9	53.3	55.8	55.5

Table 1.4 – IEP and JLEP education and training outcomes, March 2014 to March 2016

	Mar 2014 (%)	Jun 2014 (%)	Sep 2014 (%)	Dec 2014 (%)	Mar 2015 (%)	Jun 2015 (%)	Sep 2015 (%)	Dec 2015 (%)	Mar 2016 (%)
Employment Assistance									
Employment Related Activities	35.9	35.7	36.6	36.0	31.1	33.3	32.1	34.8	39.8
Other Activities	41.7	42.1	38.2	38.3	32.8	30.5	29.8	29.4	30.3

Table 1.5 – IEP and JLEP positive outcomes, March 2014 to March 2016

	Mar 2014 (%)	Jun 2014 (%)	Sep 2014 (%)	Dec 2014 (%)	Mar 2015 (%)	Jun 2015 (%)	Sep 2015 (%)	Dec 2015 (%)	Mar 2016 (%)
Employment Assistance									
Employment Related Activities	75.6	75.6	78.4	77.8	77.0	77.2	76.7	76.0	76.1
Other Activities	69.6	70.2	66.9	67.8	65.2	65.1	66.7	66.8	65.9

Table 1.6 – JLEP employment outcomes, March 2016

	Permanent employee (%)	Casual, temporary or seasonal employee (%)	Self-employed (%)	Employed, seeking more work (%)	Full-time employed, seeking more work (%)	Part-time employed, seeking more work (%)	Employed & studying (%)
Employment Related Activities	54.5	n.p.	n.p.	39.0	8.4	30.4	44.9
Other Activities	n.p.	51.7	n.p.	47.7	13.9	33.8	35.8

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to employment outcomes for job seekers who participated in employment assistance in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 1.7 – IEP employment outcomes, March 2015

	Permanent employee (%)	Casual, temporary or seasonal employee (%)	Self-employed (%)	Employed, seeking more work (%)	Full-time employed, seeking more work (%)	Part-time employed, seeking more work (%)	Employed & studying (%)
Employment Related Activities	61.0	n.p.	n.p.	35.4	10.1	24.9	33.8
Other Activities	n.p.	51.4	n.p.	50.8	10.0	40.3	33.3

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to employment outcomes for job seekers who participated in employment assistance in the 12 months to December 2014, with outcomes measured around three months later.

Table 1.8 – JLEP education outcomes, March 2016

	Studying full-time (%)	Studying part-time (%)	Studying at Year 10, 11 or 12 level (%)	Studying at certificate level (%)	Studying at diploma level or higher (%)	Studying at 'other' or unspecified level (%)
Employment Related Activities	57.0	43.0	21.4	51.8	21.3	5.5
Other Activities	59.4	40.6	12.1	45.9	28.7	13.3

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to education outcomes for job seekers who participated in employment assistance in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 1.9 – IEP education outcomes, March 2015

	Studying full-time (%)	Studying part-time (%)	Studying at Year 10, 11 or 12 level (%)	Studying at certificate level (%)	Studying at diploma level or higher (%)	Studying at 'other' or unspecified level (%)
Employment Related Activities	55.1	44.9	19.1	53.7	19.9	7.3
Other Activities	67.8	32.2	n.p.	50.2	29.6	n.p.

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to education outcomes for job seekers who participated in employment assistance in the 12 months to December 2014, with outcomes measured around three months later.

2. JLEP Detailed Outcomes

Table 2.1 – JLEP employment related activities outcomes, March 2016

	Employed full-time (%)	Employed part-time (%)	Employed total (%)	Unemployed (%)	Not in the labour force (%)	Education & training (%)	Positive outcomes (%)
Aged 15 to 20 years	31.4	34.9	66.3	24.8	8.9	56.4	81.1
Aged 21 to 24 years	45.1	20.7	65.8	n.p	n.p	30.3	72.5
Aged 25 to 34 years	41.1	25.2	66.4	n.p	n.p	31.4	73.1
Aged 35 to 49 years	29.1	32.0	61.1	30.7	8.2	13.9	64.9
Aged 50 or more years	41.7	34.1	75.8	n.p	n.p	n.p	79.6
Unemployed 0 to less than 6 months	38.2	29.0	67.3	24.9	7.9	41.4	79.9
Unemployed 6 to less than 12 months	34.2	29.4	63.6	n.p	n.p	33.7	73.5
Unemployed 12 to less than 24 months	39.3	23.6	62.9	n.p	n.p	28.1	69.6
Unemployed 24 to less than 36 months	35.7	34.0	69.7	n.p	n.p	31.9	76.0
Unemployed 36 or more months	39.4	26.7	66.0	23.4	10.6	24.2	69.8
Less than Year 10 educated	n.p	n.p	50.7	n.p	n.p	n.p	54.3
Year 10 or 11 educated	37.4	25.3	62.7	28.4	8.9	22.3	68.7
Year 12 educated	34.0	25.8	59.9	n.p	n.p	42.1	72.7
University educated	42.1	29.5	71.6	n.p	n.p	n.p	73.5
Vocational educated	43.5	27.1	70.6	n.p	n.p	29.4	77.2
Males	38.5	24.6	63.0	31.0	5.9	34.2	71.9
Females	30.6	38.1	68.7	20.7	10.6	45.0	80.2
People with Disability	28.1	32.7	60.8	n.p	n.p	23.9	67.2
Sole Parents	32.0	39.0	71.0	n.p	n.p	33.7	80.3
Newstart Allowance recipients	18.8	39.2	57.9	n.p	n.p	15.2	60.6
Youth Allowance (other) recipients	24.5	29.3	53.8	n.p	n.p	21.7	61.2
Parenting Payment recipients	27.6	40.5	68.0	n.p	n.p	41.2	84.6
Not on income support	39.5	29.9	69.4	23.1	7.5	47.2	80.9
TOTAL	34.1	31.8	65.9	25.8	8.4	39.8	76.1

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to outcomes for job seekers who participated in JLEP Employment Related Activities in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

The job seeker characteristics refer to the job seekers' circumstances at the commencement of assistance.

Outcomes for job seekers on other income support types are not reported separately but included in the overall total.

Table 2.2 – JLEP other activities outcomes, March 2016

	Employed full-time (%)	Employed part-time (%)	Employed total (%)	Unemployed (%)	Not in the labour force (%)	Education & training (%)	Positive outcomes (%)
Aged 15 to 20 years	24.8	34.8	59.6	n.p	n.p	40.7	74.0
Aged 21 to 24 years	36.0	26.8	62.9	n.p	n.p	36.6	71.7
Aged 25 to 34 years	36.6	18.5	55.1	n.p	n.p	23.3	62.6
Aged 35 to 49 years	22.0	26.2	48.1	n.p	n.p	n.p	51.1
Aged 50 or more years	n.p	n.p	49.1	n.p	n.p	n.p	54.8
Unemployed 0 to less than 6 months	28.5	29.2	57.7	n.p	n.p	25.9	68.9
Unemployed 6 to less than 12 months	22.3	31.0	53.3	n.p	n.p	26.1	58.9
Unemployed 12 to less than 24 months	23.7	23.0	46.8	n.p	n.p	25.1	58.4
Unemployed 24 to less than 36 months	n.p	n.p	46.2	n.p	n.p	29.6	61.1
Unemployed 36 or more months	32.3	23.3	55.6	n.p	n.p	22.5	58.7
Less than Year 10 educated	n.p	n.p	41.9	n.p	n.p	n.p	54.1
Year 10 or 11 educated	19.2	24.9	44.1	n.p	n.p	16.8	50.2
Year 12 educated	29.6	28.5	58.1	n.p	n.p	31.8	66.8
University educated	n.p	n.p	62.1	n.p	n.p	n.p	78.5
Vocational educated	29.8	28.1	57.9	n.p	n.p	22.2	63.7
Males	30.1	23.4	53.6	n.p	n.p	24.6	62.1
Females	22.4	35.0	57.4	35.9	6.7	36.0	69.5
People with Disability	18.0	21.1	39.1	n.p	n.p	16.4	46.6
Sole Parents	n.p	n.p	52.5	n.p	n.p	27.8	60.9
Newstart Allowance recipients	20.5	24.0	44.5	n.p	n.p	14.3	50.8
Youth Allowance (other) recipients	19.7	28.8	48.5	n.p	n.p	30.3	60.2
Parenting Payment recipients	n.p	n.p	49.4	n.p	n.p	n.p	57.5
Not on income support	34.2	37.1	71.3	n.p	n.p	44.9	85.0
TOTAL	26.1	29.5	55.5	38.7	5.7	30.3	65.9

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to outcomes for job seekers who exited from other JLEP activities in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

The job seeker characteristics refer to the job seekers' circumstances at the commencement of assistance.

Outcomes for job seekers on other income support types are not reported separately but included in the overall total.

Table 2.3 – JLEP employment outcomes by state/territory, March 2016

	Employment Related Activities (%)	Other Activities (%)
New South Wales and ACT	68.7	60.9
Victoria	70.6	52.1
Queensland	64.4	52.7
Western Australia	53.7	56.5
South Australia	65.3	61.9
Tasmania	77.0	53.6
Northern Territory	66.0	n.p
Australia	65.9	55.5

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to outcomes for job seekers who participated in JLEP Employment Related Activities in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 2.4 – JLEP positive outcomes by state/territory, March 2016

	Employment Related Activities (%)	Other Activities (%)
New South Wales and ACT	80.1	74.0
Victoria	81.6	62.7
Queensland	73.4	65.6
Western Australia	63.6	57.7
South Australia	74.2	65.8
Tasmania	84.5	59.1
Northern Territory	71.7	n.p
Australia	76.1	65.9

Not published (n.p.) indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers.

This table refers to outcomes for job seekers who participated in JLEP Employment Related Activities in the 12 months to December 2015, with outcomes measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

3. Job Seeker Satisfaction

These results refer to job seekers' level of satisfaction with their employment services provider and the various aspects of the assistance received.

Table 3.1 – JLEP job seeker satisfaction with the help suited to circumstances, March 2016

	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied (%)	Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied (%)
Employment Related Activities	76.2	14.8	9.0
Other Activities	74.9	17.2	7.8

This table refers to job seekers who participated in JLEP in the 12 months to December 2015, with satisfaction levels measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 3.2 – JLEP job seeker satisfaction with provider consideration of individual needs, March 2016

	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied (%)	Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied (%)
Employment Related Activities	84.5	8.9	6.6
Other Activities	85.3	9.8	4.9

This table refers to job seekers who participated in JLEP in the 12 months to December 2015, with satisfaction levels measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 3.3 – JLEP job seeker satisfaction with staff treatment of job seeker with respect, March 2016

	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied (%)	Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied (%)
Employment Related Activities	85.6	7.9	6.5
Other Activities	89.3	7.7	3.0

This table refers to job seekers who participated in JLEP in the 12 months to December 2015, with satisfaction levels measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

Table 3.4 – JLEP job seeker satisfaction with overall quality of service, March 2016

	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied (%)	Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied (%)
Employment Related Activities	80.4	11.0	8.6
Other Activities	83.5	11.9	4.7

This table refers to job seekers who participated in JLEP in the 12 months to December 2015, with satisfaction levels measured around three months later. See the 'Sampling, In-scope populations and Results' section on page 13 for further details.

4. Further Information

Outcome Measures and Definitions

Outcome Measures

Labour market outcomes

- **Employed full-time:** The full-time employment rate is those working 35 or more hours per week as a proportion of all job seekers.
- **Employed part-time:** The part-time employment rate is those working less than 35 hours per week as a proportion of all job seekers.
- **Employment:** An employment outcome is achieved when a job seeker indicates they are employed. The employment outcome rate is the employed job seekers as a proportion of all job seekers.
- **Unemployed:** Job seekers are considered unemployed when they respond that they are not employed but are seeking employment. The unemployed outcome rate is the unemployed job seekers as a proportion of all job seekers.
- **Not in the Labour Force (NILF):** Job seekers are considered not in the labour force when they respond that they are not working and are not looking for employment. The NILF outcome rate is NILF job seekers as a proportion of all job seekers.
- **Education/training:** An education/training outcome is achieved when a job seeker indicates they are training or studying. The education/training outcome rate is the job seekers who are studying as a proportion of all job seekers.
- **Positive outcome:** Recorded where a job seeker has achieved either an employment and/or education outcome. Positive outcomes are less than the sum of employment and education/training outcomes because some job seekers achieve both an employment and an education outcome. The positive outcome rate is the job seekers who are employed, working, and/or studying as a proportion of all job seekers.

Employment outcomes

- **Permanent employees:** Proportion of employed job seekers working in permanent jobs where they receive paid sick and holiday leave.
- **Casual, temporary or seasonal employees:** Proportion of employed job seekers who identify their job as casual, seasonal or temporary.
- **Self-employed:** Proportion of employed job seekers who are not employees but work for themselves.
- **Employed, seeking more work:** Proportion of employed job seekers who indicated that 'considering their current situation, they would like to work more hours' (includes both employees and self-employed job seekers).
- **Full-time employed, seeking more work:** Proportion of employed job seekers who are working full-time and who indicated that 'considering their current situation, they would like to work more hours' (includes both employees and self-employed job seekers).
- **Part-time employed, seeking more work:** Proportion of employed job seekers who are working part-time and who indicated that 'considering their current situation, they would like to work more hours' (includes both employees and self-employed job seekers).
- **Employed and studying:** Proportion of employed job seekers who are both working and studying.

Education outcomes

- **Studying at a diploma level or higher:** Proportion of studying job seekers who are studying to gain a diploma, advanced diploma, associate degree or degree level.
- **Studying at a year 10, 11 or 12 level:** Proportion of studying job seekers who are studying year 10, 11 or 12.
- **Studying at a certificate level:** Proportion of studying job seekers who are studying to gain a Certificate (I, II, III or IV).
- **Study at 'other' or unspecified level:** Proportion of studying job seekers either not in one of the above categories or did not provide the necessary detail.

Definitions

Duration of unemployment: The time (in months) that a job seeker was registered as unemployed when they commenced their phase of employment assistance.

Educational attainment: The highest level of education attained. Post-secondary education is further split into university and vocational educated.

Income support types: The type of income support at their commencement of their phase of employment assistance. The main income support types are Newstart, Youth Allowance (other), Parenting Payment Single, Parenting Payment Partnered and Disability Support Pension.

Equity groups: These groups are not mutually exclusive and a job seeker could be part of more than one group:

- **Disability:** Job seekers who either through their Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) assessment assessed as having a disability or medical condition or in receipt of Disability Support Pension (DSP) when they commenced their phase of assistance.
- **CALD:** Job seekers from a culturally and linguistically diverse background, as identified by their country of birth.
- **Sole parents:** Job seekers who either through their JSCI assessment or initial interview indicated that they are a sole parent or a recipient of Parent Payment Single when they commenced their phase of assistance.

Not published (n.p.): Indicates that sufficient data was not available to produce a reliable estimate for the particular group of job seekers. Survey results are based on a stratified sample of the in-scope population and the derived estimates may differ from those that would have been produced if the entire population had been surveyed. Therefore, when publishing the survey results, only the estimates that are considered as representative and robust are reported. This involves calculating the Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) for each derived estimate¹ (i.e. proportions) and suppressing the reporting of those with RSEs greater than 25 per cent. This ensures the accurate interpretation of survey results, especially when making comparisons across time periods and demographic groups.

Response rate: The overall response rate for the surveys featured in this report is 16.3 per cent.

Reference period: Outcomes in this publication relate to job seekers who were assisted between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015 with outcomes measured between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2015.

¹ Relative Standard Error (RSE) = Standard Error as a fraction of the value of the estimate. RSE is chosen over Standard Error to measure the robustness of estimates because while the latter expressed as a number indicates the extent to which the survey estimates are likely to deviate from the true population, RSE expressed as a percentage allows comparisons across populations.

Survey and Technical Information

Data Sources

The two main data sources used to determine the outcomes achieved by job seekers during and after a period of labour market assistance are:

- The Post-Programme Monitoring (PPM) survey; and
- Administrative data sourced from the Department of Employment's Employment Services System (ESS).

The PPM survey has been undertaken by the Department on an ongoing basis since 1987 and is used to determine the labour market and education status of job seekers who participated in employment services. The ESS records details of commencements, job placements and paid outcomes from labour market assistance, while the PPM survey captures additional information from job seekers not already held in administrative systems.

Survey Instruments

The PPM survey applies a mixed methodology approach to the collection of survey responses. An initial mail-based or web-based survey is sent to job seekers around eight weeks after they reach a surveying point (the surveying points are set out below). If the job seeker does not respond to the initial invitation within three weeks they will be sent a reminder mail-based survey. If after three weeks following they still have not responded then a telephone follow-up contact is attempted (over a two week period). Through this mixed communication medium, multiple attempts are made to collect a response from each surveyed job seeker.

Programmes Surveyed

This Labour Market Assistance Outcomes publication reports the outcomes for the employment initiatives within the Jobs, Land and Economy Programme (JLEP) under the Indigenous Advancement Strategy. Other Labour Market Assistance Outcomes reports are also available for Job Services Australia and Disability Employment Services (see <http://employment.gov.au/labour-market-assistance-outcomes-reports>). A number of surveys tailored to the job seekers' employment assistance in JLEP are used in measuring these outcomes. These surveys include:

- Cadetships
- Apprenticeships/Traineeships
- General
- Wage Subsidy & Job placement

Survey Points

The PPM survey is conducted around three months after job seekers become in-scope for having their outcomes measured. Survey points will vary between and within employment programmes.

A job seeker will be in-scope for JLEP Cadetships PPM survey if they:

- exit a period of JLEP Cadetships where they will receive a survey three months after exiting.

A job seeker will be recorded as being in-scope for JLEP Apprenticeships/Traineeships PPM survey if they:

- exit a period of JLEP Apprenticeships/Traineeships where they will receive a survey three months after exiting.

A job seeker will be recorded as being in-scope for JLEP Wage Subsidy or Job Placement PPM survey if they:

- exit a period of JLEP Wage Subsidy. If a job seeker has reached a point where they have reached 26 weeks after their commencement date then that date will be used as a proxy exit date if there is no exit date populated.

A job seeker will be recorded as being in-scope for JLEP General PPM survey if they:

- exit a period of JLEP General.

Sampling, In-scope populations and Results

Sampling

For each of the different elements of JLEP, the following strata are used with a census approach undertaken:

- Full-rate Newstart Allowance or Youth Allowance (other) and non-Allowance Youth
- Not on income support or part-rate Newstart Allowance or Youth Allowance (other)
- Disability Support Pension
- Parenting Payment
- Other income support types

In-scope population

Employment Related activities – job seekers are counted in the ‘in-scope population’ for JLEP employment related activities if, during the reference period, they exited from an JLEP employment related activity, or they reached six months participation in an JLEP employment related activity. Job seekers can potentially be counted in the ‘In-scope population’ more than once in the reference period (e.g. if they reached six months participation in JLEP and also exited JLEP in the same reference period). The in-scope population therefore differs to straight counts of participation or commencement in JLEP that may be shown in other Departmental publications and reports.

Other activities – job seekers are counted in the ‘in-scope population’ for other JLEP activities if, during the reference period, they exited from other JLEP activities.

For further information on results included in this report, please email ppmsurvey@employment.gov.au.

Results

Employment Related activities – the results presented in this report for JLEP employment related activities are based on the outcomes of job seekers who exited from an JLEP employment related activity, or reached six months participation in an JLEP employment related activity.

Other activities – the results presented in this report for other JLEP activities are based on the outcomes of job seekers who exited from other JLEP activities during the reference period.

Comparing results

Caution is urged when comparing the results reported for JLEP with other complementary programmes under the previous employment services contract. Various factors such as different eligibility and access criteria and labour market conditions should be considered when making such comparisons.

Caution is also urged when comparing results reported for Job Services Australia, Disability Employment Services and JLEP. Different survey points, instruments and sampling methodologies should be considered when making comparisons between employment programmes.

Data reported in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report under the Jobs, Land and Economy Programme remains directly comparable to that reported for the Indigenous Employment Programme.

Jobs, Land and Economy Programme Description

The [Jobs, Land and Economy Programme \(JLEP\)](#) was introduced on 1 July 2014 as part of the Australian Government's [Indigenous Advancement Strategy](#). The JLEP supports adults into work, fosters Indigenous business and assists Indigenous people to generate economic and social benefits from the effective use of their land. The Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP) operated prior to the JLEP.

Indigenous employment initiatives included in the scope of this Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report include: Vocational Training & Employment Centres, the Employment Parity Initiative, cadetships, wage subsidies, apprenticeships and traineeships, as well as other funding that is tailored to the needs of employers and Indigenous businesses. The Community Development Programme is not included in the scope of this report.

Employment related activities: These activities have a strong job or employment focus, including cadetships, traineeships, apprenticeships and job placements.

Other activities: These activities do not involve a paid employment placement (for example training and development courses).