# Job Seeker Compliance Data - December Quarter 2016

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### . Number of job seekers

As at 31 December 2016	ember 2016					a S	
Active job seekers	seekers		Other job seekers	ekers			Total job seekers
		Temporary exemption	Temporary exemption Reduced work capacity Approved activity	Approved activity	Sub-Total	otal	
No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	No.
663,049	73%	110,776	32,207	107,479	250,462	27%	913,511

'Reduced work capacity' or are undertaking an 'Approved activity' - refer to 'Glossary' for further explanation of these terms. 'Total job seekers' comprises 'Active job seekers' who currently need to use employment services (i.e. jobactive, Disability Employment Services (DES), the Community Development Programme (CDP) or the Transition to Work (TTW) Service), as well as 'Other job seekers' who have a 'Temporary exemption',

this report. Note: As TTW participants are not subject to the same job seeker compliance framework as other activity tested job seekers they are not included elsewhere in

# Job seekers with a Vulnerability Indicator

AS at 31 December 2010	
109,390	Number of job seekers with a Vulnerability Indicator
12%	% of all job seekers

# Attendance at Appointments

# 3a. Attendance at Appointments with employment services providers

	October to 31 December 2010		
2,217,861	No.	attended	Appointments
69%	%		ents
11%	%	Valid reason	
15%	%	Valid reason Invalid reason	Appointme
5%	%	Discretion	Appointments not attended
988,006	No.	Total	ed
31%	%		
3,205,867	N <sub>o</sub>	Appointments	Total

# <u>3b.</u> Attendance at Re-engagement Appointments with employment services providers

284,190 87%	No.	I October to 31 December 2016	Appointments
2%	%	Valid reason	Ap
11%	%	Invalid reason	pointments not attended
42,514	No.	ed Total	
%81	%	<u>a</u>	
326,704	No.	Appointments	Total

This table includes re-engagement appointments where reconnection was required following a missed appointment with an employment services provider.

The "not attended" result of "Discretion" is not available to employment services providers for this type of appointment.

# Income Support payment suspensions for non-attendance at appointments/activities

This table is a count of all participation payment suspensions applied as a result of providers submitting.		l October to 31 December 2016
ment suspensions applied as a result	378,043	Number of income support payment suspensions for job seekers missing appointment with their provider
t of providers submitting:	410	Number of income support payment suspensions for job seekers missing an appointment with a third party
	28,998	Number of income support payment suspensions for job seekers following disengagement from an activity
	407,451	Total Income Support Payment Suspensions

I his table is a count of all participation payment suspensions applied as a result of providers submitting:

- Non-Attendance Reports for non-attendance at a provider appointment (see note to Table 5); or
- Participation Reports for non-attendance at a third party appointment (such as an initial appointment with a Work for the Dole Host or Skills for Employment and Education provider) or disengagement from an activity.

Where an income support payment suspension has started it will continue until it is lifted, which is usually when a job seeker attends the appointment.

# Numbers of Non-Attendance Reports, Participation Reports and Provider Appointment Reports

Ġ

	I October to 3 I December 2016
459,447	Number of Non-Attendance Reports
70.3%	Number of Non-Attendance Reports as a % of non-attended appointments without a valid reason
170,627	Number of Participation Reports and Provider Appointment Reports

seeker fails to attend a provider appointment without giving prior notice of a valid reason. Non-Attendance Reports may be used by providers, after first attempting to contact the job seeker, to report to the Department of Human Services where a job

Services to investigate whether a participation failure has occurred place until the job seeker attends a re-engagement appointment. Submission of a Non-Attendance Report by a provider does not require the Department of Human Once received by the Department of Human Services, a Non-Attendance Report will trigger an income support payment suspension which will generally remain in

i.e. 'Valid Reason'). provider appointments not attended during the quarter (excluding where the provider considered the job seeker had a reasonable excuse for their non-attendance -"Number of Non-Attendance Reports as a % of non-attended appointments" is the number of submitted Non-Attendance Reports as a proportion of the number of

Participation Reports which are directly submitted by providers to the Department of Human Services for investigation). Participation Reports for Connection, Reconnection, No Show No Pay and Serious Failures for refusing to accept or commence in a suitable job (i.e. those Services to investigate whether a 'Non-Attendance Failure' should be applied. In the above table, Provider Appointment Reports have been grouped with Provider Appointment Reports were introduced on I July 2015. A provider submits a Provider Appointment Report when they want the Department of Human

not expressed "as a % of non-attended appointments" Participation Reports can also be submitted for non-appointment related reasons. As such, the number of Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports is

# <u>ი</u> Reasons for providers reporting non-compliance to the Department of Human Services

476,719	No.	October to 31 December 2016 appointment	Failure to attend provider	
76%	%		ovider	Main reasons
125,633	No.	activity	Failure to attend	sons
20%	%	end		
602,352	No.	Total for main reasons		
96%	%	27	reasons	
4%	%	reasons	Other	2
630,074	No.	reasons	l otal for all	T-4-16

This table includes a count of all Non-Attendance Reports, Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports

# Department of Human Services responses to Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports

# 7a. Department of Human Services responses to Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports

	October to 31 December 2010	
93,588	No.	Participation Failure imposed (Applied)
55%	%	imposed
77,039	No.	Participation Failure (Rejected
45%	%	n Failure not imposed Rejected)
170,627	Z <sub>o</sub>	Total reports

resulting in a penalty this table because they do not result in a Participation Failure under the compliance framework and simply delay a job seeker's income support payment rather than participation failure can be applied. For this reason, Non-Attendance Reports, which are used to report non-attendance at provider appointments, are not included in Department of Human Services is not required to determine whether or not the job seeker had a reasonable excuse for their non-attendance because no also used to report non-compliance and can be found to be invalid (for example, the job seeker was not on payment at the time of their non-attendance), the reasonable excuse for their failure to attend an appointment or had a reasonable excuse but was unable to give prior notice. Although Non-Attendance Reports are Participation Reports and Provider Appointment Reports are rejected if the Department of Human Services determines that the job seeker gave prior notice of a

commencing in employment services. Tables 9 and 10a include Serious Failures for persistent non-compliance as well as UNPPs. Payment Periods (UNPPs) are also excluded from the table as the majority of UNPPs are initiated by the Department of Human Services prior to the job seeker submitted for Serious Failures due to persistent non-compliance as these are determined following a Comprehensive Compliance Assessment. Unemployment Non No Pay, and Serious Failures for refusing to accept or commence in a suitable job. Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports are not directly that are reported via a Provider Appointment Report or Participation Report from a provider; that is, Non-Attendance Failures, Connection, Reconnection, No Show Figures for "Participation Failure imposed" may differ from figures for "No. of Participation Failures" in Tables 9 and 10a because the above table only includes failures

# 7b. attendance Participation Failures applied by the Department of Human Services due to unacceptable reasons given by job seekers for non-

%	No.	I October to 31 December 2016
14.5%	13,531	Job seeker error
12.3%	11,542	Manageable or unproven medical issue
25.5%	23,848	Job seeker chose not to participate
2.7%	2,535	Job seeker denied being notified
4.3%	4,038	Foreseeable or unacceptable activity prevented compliance
6.3%	5,886	Personal matter
3.4%	3,198	Transport difficulties - insufficient to prevent compliance
<u>^</u>  %	679	Cultural/ language issues
<b>^</b>  %	29	Job seeker considered work offered was unsuitable
<1%	353	No reason offered
<u>~</u>  %	201	Reason not recorded
29.6%	27,748	Reasonable excuse but no prior notice
100%	93,588	TOTAL

employers or for non-attendance at activities. failure. Reasons are recorded where the failure is for non-attendance at appointments with the Department of Human Services, third party appointments, with This table breaks down the data included in the "Participation Failure imposed' column of the previous overview table by the reason the job seeker gave for their

job seeker's reason for non-attendance is not sought or recorded by the Department of Human Services Participation Failure under the compliance framework and simply delay a job seeker's income support payment rather than resulting in a penalty. Because of this, the Non-Attendance Reports, which are used to report non-attendance at provider appointments, are not included in this table because they do not result in a

seeker did not impact sufficiently on the job seeker's capacity to attend the appointment or activity at the scheduled time or there is no evidence to support the job circumstances of each case. In these instances, the Department of Human Services' decision-maker has determined that the circumstances described by the job excuses that job seekers provided to the Department of Human Services and which the Department of Human Services did not accept as reasonable in the specific circumstances affected their ability to comply or to give prior notice of their inability to comply for each incidence of non-attendance. This table gives the types of seeker's reason for non-attendance or failure to give prior notice. The Department of Human Services is required under legislation to determine each case on its merits and to consider whether or not the job seeker's personal

# 7c. Department of Human Services' reasons for applying Provider Appointment Reports or Participation Reports

		I October to 31 December 2016	
27,748	No.	Prior notice not given - reasonable excuse	Prior
29%	%	otice not asonable use	r notice of
45,023	No.	Prior notice not given - no reasonable excuse	reasonable o
48%	%	tice not - no • excuse	excuse for I
1,495	No.	Prior notice given bu reasonable excuse	Prior notice of reasonable excuse for non-attendance required
2%	%	iven but no excuse	required
19,322	No.	Prior notice not relevant – no reasonable excuse	
21%	%	ot relevant – le excuse	
93,588	No.	Total Applied	3

expect them to do so. If they fail to do so, a penalty may be applied regardless of the reason for non-attendance. Job seekers can therefore have penalties applied Where a job seeker is unable to attend an appointment or activity they must give prior notice of their reason for not being able to attend, where it is reasonable to

- they failed to give prior notice of a reasonable excuse for not attending an appointment or activity;
- they gave prior notice but their excuse was not accepted by the Department of Human Services as reasonable; or
- where there was no requirement to give prior notice (because the failure did not relate to attendance for example, a failure to enter into a Job Plan) but the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for their action.

than result in a penalty. Because of this, whether or not the job seeker had a reasonable excuse is not investigated or recorded by the Department of Human this table because they do not result in a Participation Failure under the compliance framework. Instead they delay a job seeker's income support payment rather Non-Attendance Reports, which are used to report non-attendance at provider appointments (which constitute the bulk of appointment types) are not included in

should be applied. for the job seeker's non-attendance. The Department of Human Services will investigate the job seeker's non-compliance and determine if a Non-Attendance Failure Since I July 2015, a provider will submit a Provider Appointment Report if they want to recommend to the Department of Human Services that a penalty be applied

Note: Discrepancies may occur between the sum of component percentages and the total percentage, due to rounding

# 7d. Department of Human Services' reasons for rejecting Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports

		I October to		
41,465	No.		reasonable excuse	Job seeker had
54%	%	8	excuse	er had
13%	%	requirements	Nature of	
9%	%	requirements	Notifying	Procedural errors relating to:
24%	%	Appointment Reports and Participation Reports	Submitting Provider	relating to:
35,574	No.		errors	Total procedural
46%	%		a	
77,039	No.		Rejections	Total

result in a penalty. Because of this, whether or not the job seeker had a reasonable excuse is not investigated or recorded by the Department of Human Services. this table because they do not result in a Participation Failure under the compliance framework. Instead they delay a job seeker's income support payment rather than Non-Attendance Reports, which are used to report non-attendance at provider appointments where no prior notice of a valid reason was given, are not included in

# Department of Human Services' reasons for rejecting Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports: Reasonable Excuse

	31 December	l October to
8.1%	%	Medical reason – A
11.2%	%	Medical reason – B
11.1%	%	Other acceptable activity
8.7%	%	Personal crisis
4.3%	%	Caring responsibilities
1.7%	%	Homelessness
2.0%	%	Transport difficulties
2.5%	%	Cultural/language issues
4.2%	%	Other
54%	%	Total rejections for reasonable excuse
41,465	No.	ions for excuse

excuse" percentage, rather than adding up to 100%. Discrepancies may occur between the sum of component percentages and the total percentage, due to rounding. Percentages in this table represent the proportion of all Provider Appointment Reports and Participation Reports rejected. Each row equals the "Total reasonable

# Number of Compliance Reports Submitted per job seeker over past 12 months (as at 31 December 2016)

Ö

Total	5+	4	3	2	-	0	Number of PRs, NARs or PARs per job seeker
913,511	145,285	34,157	46,547	71,165	134,593	481,764	Number of all job seekers
100%	15.90%	3.74%	5.10%	7.79%	14.73%	52.74%	% of all job seekers
100%	72%	7%	7%	7%	7%	N/A	% of PRs, NARs or PARs

reported, either through a Participation Report, Non-Attendance Report and/or Provider Appointment Report, on one or multiple occasions This table shows the number and percentage of job seekers who have not been reported for non-compliance and the number and percentage that have been

Report being submitted by a provider. When a Provider Appointment Report is submitted, the preceding Non-Attendance Report is not counted in the table above. A Provider Appointment Report must be preceded by a Non-Attendance Report; however, every Non-Attendance Report may not result in a Provider Appointment

number of Participation Reports, Provider Appointment Reports and/or Non-Attendance Reports over the preceding twelve months. "No. of all job seekers" and "% of all job seekers" indicates the total number and proportion of all job seekers as at 31 December 2016 who received the specified

particular cohort of job seekers at 31 December 2016 during the preceding twelve month period (e.g. 69 per cent of all compliance reports submitted between Reports, Provider Appointment Reports and/or Non-Attendance Reports during the previous 12 months) "% of PRs, NARs, PARs" indicates the percentage of Participation Reports, Provider Appointment Reports and Non-Attendance Reports submitted in relation to each I January 2016 and 31 December 2016 were submitted in relation to those job seekers who, as at 31 December 2016, had received five or more Participation

# Number of Participation Failures Applied

9

103,039	Number of Participation Failures I October 2016 to 31 December 2016
90,729	Number of Participation Failures October 2016 to 31 December 2016  Number of job seekers with a Participation Failure Applied in past 12 months, as at 31 December 2016  Number of Participation Failure  % of activity tested job seekers at 31 December 2016 2016 with a Participation Failure in past 12 months
9.9%	lure % of activity tested job seekers at 31 December 2016 with a Participation Failure in past 12 months

persistent non-compliance or failing to accept or commence in a suitable job. "Number of Participation Failures" shown include applied Connection, Reconnection, No Show No Pay failures, Non-Attendance failures, and Serious Failures for

on the job seeker's record and this may or may not result in the application of a financial penalty, depending on the failure type. determined under social security law that the job seeker did not have a reasonable excuse. The Department of Human Services then records the Participation Failure Participation Failures are applied where the Department of Human Services has assessed a Participation Report or a Provider Appointment Report and has

support payment suspension). Unemployment Non Payment Periods (UNPPs) are also excluded from the table as the majority of UNPPs are initiated by the not consider reasonable excuse before actioning Non-Attendance Reports and they do not result in the application of a Participation Failure or penalty (only income Department of Human Services prior to a job seeker commencing in employment services. Non-Attendance Reports, like Participation Reports, are a mechanism for providers to report non-compliance. However, the Department of Human Services does

not include Serious Failures for persistent non-compliance. Figures for "Number of Participation Failures" during the quarter above may differ from the figures for "Participation Failures imposed" in Table 7, as Table 7 does

one Participation Failure applied over the preceding twelve months. "Number of job seekers with a Participation Failure applied in past 12 months" indicates the total number of job seekers as at 31 December 2016 who had at least

proportion of all activity tested job seekers at that point in time (i.e. 31 December 2016). The "% of job seekers with a Participation Failure applied" figure gives the "No. of job seekers with a Participation Failure applied in past 12 months" figure as a

# 10. Types of Participation Failures

# 10a. Types of Participation Failures

		December 2016	October to 31
	15,694	No.	Connection Failures
	15%	%	ction
	3,575	No.	Reconnection Failures
	3%	%	ection
	9,175	Z o	Non-Attendance Failures
	9%	%	ınce Failures
8	64,805	No.	No Show No Pay Failures
	63%	%	lo Pay
	9,790	No.	Serious Failures
	10%	%	lures
	103,039	No.	Total Failures

services. For further explanation of the various failure types refer to the Glossary. Periods (UNPPs) are excluded as the majority of UNPPs are initiated by the Department of Human Services prior to the job seeker commencing in employment refusing to accept or commence a suitable job, and for persistent non-compliance following a Comprehensive Compliance Assessment. Unemployment Non Payment "Total Failures" above includes applied Connection failures, Reconnection failures, Non-Attendance failures, No Show No Pay failures, and Serious Failures for

# 10b. Types of Participation Failures: Serious Failures

^			I October to 31 December 2016
	9,451	Z <sub>o</sub> .	Persistent non-compliance
	97%	%	1-compliance
	197	No.	Refused
	2%	%	Refused Suitable Job
	142	No.	Did Not Comm Job
	1%	%	Did Not Commence Suitable Job
	9,790	No.	Total Serious Failures

assist decision makers in deciding whether a job seeker has been persistently non-compliant. their activity test requirements. A number of matters, set out in the Social Security (Administration) (Persistent Non-compliance) (Employment) Determination 2015 (No. 1), The Department of Human Services undertake a Comprehensive Compliance Assessment before determining if a job seeker has persistently failed to comply with

# 11. Outcomes of Comprehensive Compliance Assessments

		I October to 31 December 2016	
9,451	No.	imposed for persistent non-compliance	Serious Failure
44%	%	id for it non- ance	Failure nenalty)
599	No.	JSCI updated – referral for ESAt	Furthe
91	No.	JSCI updated – eligible for higher stream	Further assessment/assistance
690	No.	Total	tance
3%	%	-	
9,297	No.	Other Outcomes	No chan Pr
1,898	No.	No Outcomes	o change in Employment Services Programme or Stream
11,195 53%	Z <sub>o</sub> .	Total	ent Servio
53%	%	<u>ài</u>	ces
21,336	No.	Overall Total	

outcome is highest within the Hierarchy below. For example, where a CCA recommends both referral for an Employment Services Assessment (ESAt) and another intervention, the CCA would be counted under JSCI- Referral for ESAt. Note: A Comprehensive Compliance Assessment (CCA) can result in multiple outcomes but in the above table each CCA is counted only once under whichever

The Outcome Hierarchy is:

- Serious Failure
- JSCI Referral for ESAt
- JSCI Eligible for higher stream
- Other Outcomes
- . No Outcomes

# 12. Sanctions for Serious Failures

		December 2016		
616	No.		Non-payment Period	
6%	%		t Period	
9,120	No.	Complian		Seri
93%	%	Compliance Activity	Financial Penalty waived	Serious Failures
54	No.	Financial Hardship	nalty waived	¥
1%	%	Hardship		
9,790		Total		

Assessment. "Serious Failures" shown are for refusing to accept or commence a suitable job, and for persistent non-compliance following a Comprehensive Compliance

# Financial Penalties, Connection Failures, Income Support Payment Suspensions and CCAs by Gender

Non Payment Periods (Serious and UNPPs)	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Voluntary unemployment – UNPP	898	7.49%	476	3.97%	1,374	11.46%	3,021	11.80%
Unemployment due to misconduct – UNPP	641	5.34%	189	1.58%	830	6.92%	1,887	7.37%
Persistent non-compliance – Serious	6,108	50.93%	3,343	27.87%	9,451	78.80%	20,022	78.22%
Did not commence suitable work – Serious	*	*	<20	N/A	142	1.18%	289	1.13%
Refused a suitable job – Serious	*	*	*	*	197	1.64%	378	1.48%
Sub Total NPPs	7,928	66.10%	4,066	33.90%	11,994	100.00%	25,597	100.00%

#### (Table 13 cont'd)

# October to 31 December 2016

Sub Total Short Term Financial Penalties 51,032	Inappropriate presentation or conduct at job interview (NSNP)	Inappropriate conduct in a Job Plan activity (NSNP)  210	Failure to attend job interview (NSNP) 403	Failure to attend activity specified in a Job Plan (NSNP) 41,638	Other failures to comply with a reconnection 144 requirement that resulted in a financial penalty ^	Appointment related failures – Provider (NAF 8,572 and Reconnection) and DHS (Reconnection)	Short Term Financial Penalties (Non-Attendance, Reconnection and NSNP)
65.80%	0.08%	0.27%	0.52%	53.69%	0.19%	11.05%	Male %
26,523	27	71	166	22,225	36	3,998	Female
34.20%	0.03%	0.09%	0.21%	28.66%	0.05%	5.16%	Female %
77,555	92	281	569	63,863	180	12,570	Total
100.00%	0.12%	0.36%	0.73%	82.35%	0.23%	16.21%	Total %
168,192	236	648	1,132	139,991	292	25,893	Financial YTD
100.00%	0.14%	0.39%	0.67%	83.23%	0.17%	15.39%	Financial YTD%

\*For example, issue of Employment Contact Certificates and some Job Plan failures (Reconnection).

## I October to 31 December 2016

	Total Financial Penalties
58,960	Male
65.84%	Male %
30,589	Female
34.16%	Female %
89,549	Total
100.00%	Total %
193,789	Financial YTD
100.00%	Financial YTD%

leaves this job without a reasonable excuse, or is dismissed for misconduct within the first six months, may be subject to a non-payment penalty period of Unemployment non-payment periods are generally for eight weeks. However, a person who has received Relocation Assistance to take up a job and voluntarily 12 weeks. This penalty may also be applied if the job seeker accepts the job and relocates but does not commence employment.

Appointment related failures comprise of financial penalties for non-attendance at a provider or Department of Human Services (including Comprehensive Compliance Assessment) appointment.

Reconnection failures for not entering into a Job Plan can be applied when a job seeker does not attend an appointment with their Provider then refuses to enter into a Job Plan at their re-engagement appointment. This refusal represents the job seekers first refusal to enter into a Job Plan.

(Table 13 cont'd)
I October to 31 December 2016

Connection Failures	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Failure to attend third party appointment^	252	1.61%	138	0.88%	390	2.49%	840	2.57%
Failure to attend CCA appointment	3,191	20.33%	1,655	10.55%	4,846	30.88%	9,601	29.32%
Failure to comply with Job Search requirement in a Job Plan	7,358	46.88%	2,734	17.42%	10,092	64.30%	21,348	65.20%
Failure to enter a Job Plan with provider or Department of Human Services	189	1.20%	61	0.39%	250	1.59%	612	1.87%
Failure to attend Department of Human Services appointment	65	0.41%	51	0.32%	1116	0.74%	341	1.04%
Total	11,055	70.44%	4,639	29.56%	15,694	100.00%	32,742	100.00%

Failure to attend an initial appointment with a third party, such as Work for the Dole host organisation, can result in a Connection Failure.

consider the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for non-attendance at the appointment. suspension rather than a Connection Failure. Providers can recommend to the Department of Human Services that a financial penalty be applied where they Non-attendance at employment services provider appointments is reported through a Non-Attendance Report and results in an income support payment

(Table 13 cont'd)
I October to 31 December 2016

Income Support payment suspensions	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Income support payment suspension - non-attendance at appointment	237,786	58.36%	140,667	34.52%	378,453	92.88%	808,710	92.43%
Income support payment suspension — disengagement from activity	18,565	4.56%	10,433	2.56%	28,998	7.12%	66,207	7.57%
Total Income Support payment suspensions	256,351	62.92%	151,100	37.08%	407,451	100.00%	874,917	100.00%

they wish to discuss this with the job seeker. Income support payment suspensions are applied when a job seeker fails to attend an appointment with their employment services provider and a Non-Attendance Report is submitted, or when a job seeker disengages from an activity and their provider indicates on a No Show No Pay Participation Report that

Finalised Comprehensive Compliance Assessment Outcome	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
JSCI updated – referral for ESAt	394	1.85%	205	0.96%	599	2.81%	1,244	2.84%
JSCI updated — eligible for higher stream	53	0.25%	38	0.18%	91	0.43%	212	0.48%
Persistent non-compliance (Serious Failure)	6,108	28.63%	3,343	15.67%	9,451	44.30%	20,022	45.67%
Other outcomes	6,025	28.24%	3,272	15.34%	9,297	43.57%	18,432	42.05%
No outcomes	1,325	6.21%	573	2.69%	1,898	8.90%	3,927	8.96%
Total	13,905	65.17%	7,431	34.83%	21,336	100.00%	43,837	100.00%

4 I October to 31 December 2016 Financial Penalties, Connection Failures, Income Support Payment Suspensions and CCAs by Indigenous Status

Non Payment Periods (Serious and UNPPs)	Indigenous	Indigenous %	Non Indigenous	Non Indigenous %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Voluntary unemployment- UNPP	215	1.79%	1,159	9.66%	1,374	11.46%	3,021	11.80%
Unemployment due to misconduct – UNPP	90	0.75%	740	6.17%	830	6.92%	1,887	7.37%
Persistent non-compliance - Serious	7,908	65.93%	1,543	12.86%	9,451	78.80%	20,022	78.22%
Did not commence suitable work - Serious	<20	N/A	*	*	142	1.18%	289	1.13%
Refused a suitable job - Serious	<20	N/A	*	*	197	1.64%	378	1.48%
Sub Total NPPs	8,247	68.76%	3,747	31.24%	11,994	100.00%	25,597	100.00%
				,				

Short Term Financial Penalties (Non-	Indigenous	Indigenous	Non	Z	Total	Total %	Financial	Tipo no
Attendance, Reconnection and NSNP)	C	%0	Indigenous	Indigenous %		. 0	YTD	YTD%
Appointment related failures – Provider (NAF and	7 000	10000	2 772					
Reconnection) and DHS (Reconnection)	3,800	4.90%	8,770	11.31%	12,5/0	16.21%	25,893	15.39%
Other failures to comply with a reconnection	+	+						
requirement that resulted in a financial penalty^	÷	÷	÷	*	180	0.23%	292	0.17%
Failure to attend activity specified in a Job Plan (NSNP)	40,525	52.25%	23,338	30.09%	63,863	82.35%	139,991	83.23%
			,					
Failure to attend job interview (NSNP)	75	0.10%	494	0.64%	569	0.73%	1,132	0.67%
Inappropriate conduct in a Job Plan activity (NSNP)	46	0.06%	235	0.30%	281	0.36%	648	0.39%
Inappropriate presentation or conduct at job interview (NSNP)	<20	N/A	*	*	92	0.12%	236	0.14%
Sub Total Short Term Financial Penalties	44,492	57.37%	33,063	42.63%	77,555	100.00%	168,192	100.00%

<sup>^</sup>For example, issue of Employment Contact Certificates and some Job Plan failures (Reconnection).

#### (Table 14 cont'd)

# October to 31 December 2016

1		Total Financial Penalties
	52,739	Indigenous
made Haman	58.89%	Indigenous   Indigenous   %
	36,810	Non Non Indigenous %
Las marainad B	41.11%	Non Indigenous %
alastian Assis	89,549	Total
tonce to toler .	100.0%	Total %
in a lab and	193,789	Financial YTD
it	100.00%	Financial YTD%

leaves this job without a reasonable excuse, or is dismissed for misconduct within the first six months, may be subject to a non-payment penalty period of Unemployment non-payment periods are generally for eight weeks. However, a person who has received Relocation Assistance to take up a job and voluntarily 12 weeks. This penalty may also be applied if the job seeker accepts the job and relocates but does not commence employment.

Compliance Assessment) appointment. Appointment related failures comprise of financial penalties for non-attendance at a provider or Department of Human Services (including Comprehensive

into a Job Plan at their re-engagement appointment. This refusal represents the job seekers first refusal to enter into a Job Plan. Reconnection failures for not entering into a Job Plan can be applied when a job seeker does not attend an appointment with their Provider then refuses to enter

### October to 31 December 2016

Connection Failures	Indigenous	Indigenous %	Non Indigenous	Non Indigenous %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Failure to attend third party appointment ^	85	0.54%	305	1.94%	390	2.49%	840	2.57%
Failure to attend CCA appointment	3,421	21.80%	1,425	9.08%	4,846	30.88%	9,601	29.32%
Failure to comply with Job Search requirement in a Job Plan	1,995	12.71%	8,097	51.59%	10,092	64.30%	21,348	65.20%
Failure to enter a Job Plan with provider or the Department of Human Services	<20	N/A	*	*	248	1.58%	610	1.86%
Failure to attend Department of Human Services appointment	<20	N/A	*	*	118	0.75%	343	1.05%
Total	5,529	35.23%	10,165	64.77%	15,694	100.00%	32,742	100.00%
Failure to attend an initial appointment with a third party, such as Work for the Dole host organisation.	arty, such as W	ork for the Dol	e host organisat		can result in a Connection Failure.	on Failure		

-allure to attend an initial appointment with a third party, such as evork for the Dole nost organisation, can result in a Connection Failure

suspension rather than a Connection Failure. Providers can recommend to the Department of Human Services that a financial penalty be applied where they consider the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for non-attendance at the appointment. Non-attendance at employment services provider appointments is reported through a Non-Attendance Report and results in an income support payment

#### (Table 14 cont'd)

# I October to 3 I December 2016

Income support payment suspensions	Indigenous Indigenous %	Indigenous %	Non Indigenous	Non Indigenous %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Income support payment suspension – non-attendance at appointment	72,094	17.69%	306,359	75.19%	378,453	92.88%	808,710	92.43%
Income support payment suspension – disengagement from activity	13,136	3.22%	15,862	3.89%	28,998	7.12%	66,207	7.57%
Total Income Support payment suspensions	85,230	20.92%	322,221	79.08%	407,451	100.00%	874,917	100.00%
Income control to the	-							

they wish to discuss this with the job seeker. Attendance Report is submitted, or when a job seeker disengages from an activity and their provider indicates on a No Show No Pay Participation Report that Income support payment suspensions are applied when a job seeker fails to attend an appointment with their employment services provider and a Non-

Finalised CCA Outcome	Indigenous	Indigenous %	Non Indigenous	Non Indigenous %	Total	Total %	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
JSCI updated – referral for ESAt	202	0.95%	397	1.86%	599	2.81%	1,244	2.84%
JSCI updated – eligible for higher stream	20	0.09%	71	0.33%	91	0.43%	212	0.48%
Persistent non-compliance (Serious Failure)	7,908	37.06%	1,543	7.23%	9,451	44.30%	20,022	45.67%
Other outcomes	5,639	26.43%	3,658	17.14%	9,297	43.57%	18,432	42.05%
No outcomes	1,018	4.77%	880	4.12%	1,898	8.90%	3,927	8.96%
Total	14,787	69.31%	6,549	30.69%	21,336	100.00%	43,837	100.00%

15. I October to 31 December 2016 Financial Penalties, Connection Failures, Income Support Payment Suspensions and CCAs by Age Group

Non Payment Periods (Serious and UNPPs)	Under 21	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 54	55 +	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Voluntary unemployment – UNPP	119	587	287	296	85	1,374	3,021	11.80%
Unemployment due to misconduct – UNPP	43	294	222	223	48	830	1,887	7.37%
Persistent non-compliance – Serious	657	4,548	2,750	1,458	38	9,451	20,022	78.22%
Did not commence suitable work – Serious	<20	69	31	24	<20	142	289	1.13%
Refused a suitable job – Serious	<20	68	45	54	<20	197	378	1.48%
Sub Total NPPs	847	5,566	3,335	2,055	191	11,994	25,597	100.00%

## I October to 31 December 2016

	2	2	!	:	1	•	!	!
Short Term Financial Penalties (Non-Attendance, Reconnection and NSNP)	Under 21	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 54	55 +	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Appointment related failures – Provider (NAF and Reconnection) and DHS (Reconnection)	2,226	5,576	2,933	1,688	147	12,570	25,893	15.39%
Other failures to comply with a reconnection requirement that resulted in a financial penalty ^	<20	Ξ	33	<20	<20	180	292	0.17%
Failure to attend activity specified in a Job Plan (NSNP)	6,672	27,544	17,184	11,591	872	63,863	139,991	83.23%
Failure to attend job interview (NSNP)	87	*	121	88	<20	569	1,132	0.67%
Inappropriate conduct in a Job Plan activity (NSNP)	31	93	53	18	23	281	648	0.39%
Inappropriate presentation or conduct at job interview (NSNP)	<20	<20	21	*	<20	92	236	0.14%
Sub Total Short Term Financial Penalties	9,037	33,600	20,345	13,502	1,071	77,555	168,192	100.00%

^For example, issue of Employment Contact Certificates and some Job Plan failures (Reconnection).

#### (Table 15 cont'd)

# October to 31 December 2016

	193,789	89,549	1,262	15,557	23,680	39,166	9,884	
YTD%	YTD							Total Financial Penalties
Financia	Financial	Total	55 +	41 - 54	31 - 40	21 - 30	Under 21	

Unemployment non-payment periods are generally for eight weeks. However, a person who has received Relocation Assistance to take up a job and voluntarily leaves this job without a reasonable excuse, or is dismissed for misconduct within the first six months, may be subject to a non-payment penalty period of 12 weeks. This penalty may also be applied if the job seeker accepts the job and relocates but does not commence employment.

Compliance Assessment) appointment. Appointment related failures comprise of financial penalties for non-attendance at a provider or Department of Human Services (including Comprehensive

into a Job Plan at their re-engagement appointment. This refusal represents the job seekers first refusal to enter into a Job Plan. Reconnection failures for not entering into a Job Plan can be applied when a job seeker does not attend an appointment with their Provider then refuses to enter

# October to 31 December 2016

Connection Failures	Under 21	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 54	55 +	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Failure to attend third party appointment^	*	159	99	61	<20	390	840	2.57%
Failure to attend CCA appointment	941	2,083	1,115	671	36	4,846	9,601	29.32%
Failure to comply with Job Search requirement in a Job Plan	1,375	4,263	2,273	1,789	392	10,092	21,348	65.20%
Failure to enter a Job Plan with provider or the Department of Human Services	<20	63	47	89	*	248	610	1.86%
Failure to attend Department of Human Services appointment	<20	33	36	38	<20	118	343	1.05%
Total	2,395	6,601	3,570	2,648	480	15,694	32,742	100.00%

Failure to attend an initial appointment with a third party, such as Work for the Dole host organisation, can result in a Connection Failure.

consider the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for non-attendance at the appointment. suspension rather than a Connection Failure. Providers can recommend to the Department of Human Services that a financial penalty be applied where they ^Non-attendance at employment services provider appointments is reported through a Non-Attendance Report and results in an income support payment

(Table I5 cont'd)

# October to 31 December 2016

Income Support Payment Suspensions	Under 21 21 - 30	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 54	55 +	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Income Support Payment Suspension – non-attendance at appointment	49,578	140,151	95,589	77,740	15,395	378,453	808,710	92.43%
Income Support Payment Suspension – disengagement from activity	2,987	11,168	7,853	6,297	693	28,998	66,207	7.57%
Total Income Support Payment Suspensions	52,565	151,319	103,442	84,037	16,088	407,451	874,917	100.00%

they wish to discuss this with the job seeker. Attendance Report is submitted, or when a job seeker disengages from an activity and their provider indicates on a No Show No Pay Participation Report that Income support payment suspensions are applied when a job seeker fails to attend an appointment with their employment services provider and a Non-

Finalised CCA Outcome	Under 21	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 54	55 +	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
JSCI updated - referral for ESAt	133	235	*	*	<20	599	1,244	2.84%
JSCI updated - eligible for higher stream	27	37	<20	<20	<20	91	212	0.48%
Persistent non-compliance (Serious Failure)	657	4,548	2,750	1,458	38	9,451	20,022	45.67%
Other outcomes	1,261	3,907	2,375	1644	110	9,297	18,432	42.05%
No outcomes	67	868	560	363	40	1,898	3,927	8.96%
Total	2,145	9,595	5,827	3,575	194	21,336	43,837	100.00%
					5			

6. I October to 31 December 2016 Financial Penalties, Connection Failures, Income Support Payment Suspensions and CCAs by Allowance Types

Non Payment Periods (Serious Failure and UNPP)	NSA^	YAL	PPS	Not on allowance	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Voluntary unemployment – UNPP	297	*	<20	1,010	1,374	3,021	11.80%
Unemployment due to misconduct – UNPP	136	*	<20	660	830	1,887	7.37%
Persistent non-compliance — Serious	8,297	1,029	125	0	9,451	20,022	78.22%
Did not commence suitable work – Serious	116	26	0	0	142	289	1.13%
Refused a suitable job – Serious	171	*	<20	0	197	378	1.48%
Sub Total NPPs	9,017	1,173	134	1,670	11,994	25,597	100.00%

<sup>^</sup> Due to the small number of Activity Tested recipients of Special Benefit (SpB), these job seekers are included under the Newstart Allowance (NSA) column in Table 16.

Short Term Financial Penalties (Non-Attendance, Reconnection and NSNP)	NSA	YAL	PPS	Not on allowance	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Appointment related failures – Provider (NAF and Reconnection) and DHS (Reconnection)	9,145	3,188	237	0	12,570	25,893	15.39%
Other failures to comply with a reconnection requirement that resulted in a financial penalty^	152	28	0	0	180	292	0.17%
Failure to attend activity specified in a Job Plan (NSNP)	52,830	9,941	1,092	0	63,863	139,991	83.23%
Failure to attend job interview (NSNP)	435	*	<20	0	569	1,132	0.67%
Inappropriate conduct in a Job Plan activity (NSNP)	227	*	<20	0	281	648	0.39%
Inappropriate presentation or conduct at job interview (NSNP)	87	*	<20	0	92	236	0.14%
Sub Total Short Term Financial Penalties	62,876	13,340	1,339	0	77,555	168,192	100.00%

<sup>^</sup>For example, issue of Employment Contact Certificates and some Job Plan failures (Reconnection).

#### (Table 16 cont'd)

# I October to 31 December 2016

	Total Financial Penalties
71,893	NSA
14,513	YAL
1,473	PPS
1,670	Not on allowance
89,549	Total
193,789	Financial YTD
100.00%	Financial YTD%

leaves this job without a reasonable excuse, or is dismissed for misconduct within the first six months, may be subject to a non-payment penalty period of Unemployment non-payment periods are generally for eight weeks. However, a person who has received Relocation Assistance to take up a job and voluntarily 12 weeks. This penalty may also be applied if the job seeker accepts the job and relocates but does not commence employment.

Compliance Assessment) appointment. Appointment related failures comprise of financial penalties for non-attendance at a provider or Department of Human Services (including Comprehensive

Reconnection failures for not entering into a Job Plan can be applied when a job seeker does not attend an appointment with their Provider then refuses to enter into a Job Plan at their re-engagement appointment. This refusal represents the job seekers first refusal to enter into a Job Plan.

## October to 31 December 2016

Connection Failures	NSA	YAL	PPS	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Failure to attend third party appointment^	295	*	<20	390	840	2.57%
Failure to attend CCA appointment	3,395	1,395	56	4,846	9,601	29.32%
Failure to comply with Job Search requirement in a Job Plan	8,101	1,991	0	10,092	21,348	65.20%
Failure to enter a Job Plan with provider or the Department of Human Services	221	*	<20	248	019	1.86%
Failure to attend Department of Human Services appointment	107	<20	<20	118	343	1.05%
Total	12,119	3,499	76	15,694	32,742	100.00%

Failure to attend an initial appointment with a third party, such as Work for the Dole host organisation, can result in a Connection Failure.

consider the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for non-attendance at the appointment. suspension rather than a Connection Failure. Providers can recommend to the Department of Human Services that a financial penalty be applied where they Non-attendance at employment services provider appointments is reported through a Non-Attendance Report and results in an income support payment

#### (Table 16 cont'd)

# l October to 31 December 2016

Income Support payment suspensions	NSA	YAL	PPS	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Income support payment suspension - non-attendance at appointment	303,381	64,427	10,645	378,453	808,710	92.43%
Income support payment suspension – disengagement from activity	24,369	3,967	662	28,998	66,207	7.57%
Total Income Support payment suspensions	327,750	68,394	11,307	407,451	874,917	100.00%

they wish to discuss this with the job seeker. Attendance Report is submitted, or when a job seeker disengages from an activity and their provider indicates on a No Show No Pay Participation Report that Income support payment suspensions are applied when a job seeker fails to attend an appointment with their employment services provider and a Non-

Finalised CCA Outcome	NSA	YAL	PPS	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
JSCI updated - referral for ESAt	424	*	<20	599	1,244	2.84%
JSCI updated - eligible for higher stream	48	*	<20	16	212	0.48%
Persistent non-compliance (Serious Failure)	8,297	1,029	125	9,451	20,022	45.67%
Other outcomes	7,438	1,731	. 128	9,297	18,432	42.05%
No outcomes	1,760	90	48	1,898	3,927	8.96%
Total	17,967	3,062	307	21,336	43,837	100.00%

# 17. Financial Penalties, Connection Failures, Income Support Payment Suspensions and CCAs by Employment Services

# I October to 31 December 2016

Non Payment Periods (Serious and UNPPs)	jobactive Stream A	jobactive Stream B	jobactive Stream C	DES	CDP	Not in Employment Services	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Voluntary unemployment – UNPP	430	128	68	41	37	670	1,374	3,021	11.80%
Unemployment due to misconduct – UNPP	260	60	35	*	<20	442	830	1,887	7.37%
Persistent non-compliance — Serious	*	965	467	<20	7,550	0	9,451	20,022	78.22%
Did not commence suitable work – Serious	*	46	26	<20	<20	0	142	289	1.13%
Refused a suitable job — Serious	62	67	36	32	0	0	197	378	1.48%
Sub Total NPPs	1,258	1,266	632	125	7,601	1,112	11,994	25,597	100.00%

S	Ina <sub>i</sub>	lna	Fail	(Na Fail	Oth	App	D &
Sub Total Short Term Financial Penalties	Inappropriate presentation or conduct at job interview (NSNP)	Inappropriate conduct in a Job Plan activity (NSNP)	Failure to attend job interview (NSNP)	Failure to attend activity specified in a Job Plan (NSNP)	Other failures to comply with a reconnection requirement that resulted in a financial penalty^	Appointment related failures – Provider (NAF and Reconnection) and DHS (Reconnection)	Short Term Financial Penalties (Non-Attendance, Reconnection and NSNP)
11,271	24	59	187	7,380	78	3,543	jobactive Stream A
17,659	36	80	186	12,692	59	4,606	jobactive Stream B
11,806	<20	*	134	8,306	40	3,212	jobactive Stream C
764	<20	28	62	377	<20	278	DES
36,055	0	<20	0	35,108	<20	931	CDP
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not in Employment Services
77,555	92	281	569	63,863	180	12,570	Total
168,192	236	648	1,132	139,991	292	25,893	Financial YTD
100.00%	0.14%	0.39%	0.67%	83.23%	0.17%	15.39%	Financial YTD%

<sup>^</sup>For example, issue of Employment Contact Certificates and some Job Plan failures (Reconnection).

#### (Table 17 cont'd)

# I October to 31 December 2016

		Total Financial Penalties
	12,529	jobactive Stream A
	18,925	jobactive jobactive Stream A Stream B Stream C
-	12,438	jobactive Stream C
-	889	DES
	43,656	CDP
•	1,112	Not in Employment Services
	89,549	Total
	193,789	Financial Financia YTD YTD%
	100.00%	Financial YTD%

leaves this job without a reasonable excuse, or is dismissed for misconduct within the first six months, may be subject to a non-payment penalty period of Unemployment non-payment periods are generally for eight weeks. However, a person who has received Relocation Assistance to take up a job and voluntarily 12 weeks. This penalty may also be applied if the job seeker accepts the job and relocates but does not commence employment.

Compliance Assessment) appointment. Appointment related failures comprise of financial penalties for non-attendance at a provider or Department of Human Services (including Comprehensive

into a Job Plan at their re-engagement appointment. This refusal represents the job seekers first refusal to enter into a Job Plan Reconnection failures for not entering into a Job Plan can be applied when a job seeker does not attend an appointment with their Provider then refuses to enter

## October to 31 December 2016

Connection Failures	jobactive Stream A	jobactive Stream B	jobactive Stream C	DES	CDP	Total	Financial YTD	Financial YTD%
Failure to attend third party appointment	99	142	86	*	<20	390	840	2.57%
Failure to attend CCA appointment	431	851	620	26	2,918	4,846	9,601	29.32%
Failure to comply with Job Search requirement in a Job Plan	4,441	3,283	2,066	*	<20	10,092	21,348	65.20%
Failure to enter a Job Plan with provider or the Department of Human Services	62	83	63	*	<20	248	019	1.86%
Failure to attend Department of Human Services appointment	37	27	35	*	<20	118	343	1.05%
Total	5,070	4,386	2,882	408	2,948	15,694	32,742	100.00%
					)			

Failure to attend an initial appointment with a third party, such as Work for the Dole host organisation, can result in a Connection Failure

suspension rather than a Connection Failure. Providers can recommend to the Department of Human Services that a financial penalty be applied where they consider the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for non-attendance at the appointment. Non-attendance at employment services provider appointments is reported through a Non-Attendance Report and results in an income support payment

#### (Table 17 cont'd)

# I October to 31 December 2016

Income Support payment suspensions	jobactive Stream A	jobactive Stream B	jobactive Stream C	DES	CDP	Total	Financial Financia YTD YTD%	Financial YTD%
Income support payment suspension - non- attendance at appointment	137,429	121,471	81,538	25,037	12,978	378,453	808,710	92.43%
Income support payment suspension — disengagement from activity	5,188	7,969	5,672	278	9,891	28,998	66,207	7.57%
Total Income Support payment suspensions	142,617	129,440	87,210	25,315	22,869	407,451	407,451 874,917	100.00%

they wish to discuss this with the job seeker. Attendance Report is submitted, or when a job seeker disengages from an activity and their provider indicates on a No Show No Pay Participation Report that Income support payment suspensions are applied when a job seeker fails to attend an appointment with their employment services provider and a Non-

#### Glossary

job ready; and looking for work. mutual obligation requirements for income support through activities such as: attending provider appointments; undertaking activities to help them become more Active job seekers - job seekers on activity-tested income support payments that are currently active in employment services. These job seekers meet their

employment services for the period they are doing a sufficient amount of approved activity or activities education, for a specified period (e.g. Principal Carer Parents undertaking 30 hours a fortnight of paid work and/or study). These job seekers do not have to use Approved activity – job seekers fully meeting their activity test requirements through doing a sufficient amount of approved activities, such as part-time work or

with the requirement (for example, caring for a sick dependant or relative) Caring responsibilities - means that the Department of Human Services determined the job seeker had caring responsibilities preventing them from complying

conducted where a job seeker has: Comprehensive Compliance Assessment (CCA) - must be conducted before a job seeker can have a penalty applied for persistent non-compliance. A CCA is

- three (3) applied failures as a result of failing to attend an appointment, enter into a Job Plan or satisfactorily meet their Job Search Requirement within a six month period; or
- three (3) days of applied No Show No Pay penalties, within a six month period.

activity test requirements to determine why the job seeker is failing to meet their requirements. A CCA can also be requested at any time by either an employment services provider or the Department of Human Services if a job seeker is failing to meet their

typically of 25 hours Compliance Activity - the non-payment period was waived due to the job seeker agreeing to undertake a Compliance Activity involving weekly participation

Connection Failures occur when a job seeker, without reasonable excuse:

- services provider) does not attend an initial appointment with a third party provider (e.g. a Work for the Dole host organisation or training provider – not an employment
- refuses to enter into a Job Plan;
- fails to meet a job search requirement in their Job Plan.

Job seekers do not incur financial penalties if they have a Connection Failure applied

requirements and determining failures. Cultural / language issues - means that the Department of Human Services has determined cultural diversity, language, literacy or numeracy issues prevented the job seeker from being able to understand or comply with the requirement. The impact of these factors must be considered by decision-makers in setting

booking a new appointment for the job seeker). decided not to submit a Non-Attendance Report to the Department of Human Services and are instead using another method to re-engage the job seeker (e.g. Discretion - means that the provider considers the job seeker did not have a reasonable excuse for not attending the appointment but they have nonetheless

Explanatory Notes - this document can be found on the Department of Employment website and provides further information on job seeker compliance

Failure to attend activity - means failure to attend an activity specified as a compulsory term in a Job Plan

assets below a specified amount. Financial Hardship - means that the non-payment period was waived due to the job seeker being unable to undertake a Compliance Activity and having liquid

a job interview. A reconnection penalty can be applied for failing to attend a reconnection appointment, or for failing to return a satisfactory Job Seeker Diary. Financial Penalties - a job seeker can incur a non-payment period for persistent and wilful non-compliance or for refusing an offer of suitable work, for voluntarily leaving work or being dismissed for misconduct. A No Show No Pay penalty can be applied for failing to attend activities within the Job Plan, or for failing to attend

believe the other activity occurred. In the case of a job seeker claiming to have been working, it may mean that the job seeker did not provide evidence to verify requirement, such as a legal commitment (e.g. attending court), attending a job interview or working. If a failure is applied in these circumstances it means the Foreseeable or unacceptable activity prevented compliance - the job seeker claimed to have been undertaking other acceptable activities at the time of the this or declare any earnings decision-maker was not satisfied that the timing of the other activity would have prevented attendance at the appointment or activity or the decision maker did not

Homelessness - means that the Department of Human Services determined a job seeker's homelessness prevented the job seeker from being able to comply with

advises the Department of Human Services that a job seeker has disengaged from an activity. As payment is restored once the job seeker attends a reengagement excuse when it was reasonable to expect them to do so appointment, payment suspension is not a failure or financial penalty under the compliance framework. A failure and/or penalty may be separately applied where the Department of Human Services determines that the job seeker had no reasonable excuse for their non-attendance or failed to give prior notice of a reasonable Income Support Payment suspensions - are applied when a job seeker fails to attend an appointment with their employment provider or when a provider

updated to a 'discretion' result. Services. Where the Non-Attendance Report is not successfully submitted to the Department of Human Services, the 'invalid' reason result will be automatically to make contact with the job seeker. If a provider records a result of 'invalid reason', they will submit a Non-Attendance Report to the Department of Human Invalid reason - means that the provider considers the job seeker did not have a reasonable excuse for not attending the appointment, or they have been unable

seeker, because the job seeker did not see value in attending or because they indicated that they did not care whether they attended or not **Job seeker chose not to participate** - the job seeker did not want to attend an appointment or activity because the time was not convenient for the job

enable them to do the work conditions relating to wages and conditions and that the job seeker had the skills to do the work or would have been given appropriate training by the employer to Human Services decision-makers are required under social security law to ensure, among other things, that the prospective job met the applicable statutory job, did not think they would have the necessary skills or did not think it would pay enough. Before applying a failure in these circumstances, the Department of Job seeker considered work offered was unsuitable - the job seeker failed to attend a job interview because, for example, they did not like the prospective

had occurred and found no reason to accept the job seeker's explanation. the job seeker was properly notified of their requirement before a failure can be applied. In these cases, the Department of Human Services was satisfied that this Job seeker denied being notified - the job seeker believed they were not notified of the requirement. The Department of Human Services must be satisfied that

**Job seeker error** - the job seeker got the time or date of a requirement wrong, they slept in or forgot to attend

with the requirement and therefore a Participation Failure should not be applied Job seeker had reasonable excuse - means that the Department of Human Services determined the job seeker had a reasonable excuse for failing to comply

stream of service in the jobactive system JSCI - Eligible for higher stream - means a job seeker had their JSCI updated and the outcome of the JSCI was for the job seeker to be referred to a higher

Services Assessment. Employment Services Assessments superseded Job Capacity Assessments from 1 October 2011. JSCI - Referral for ESAt - means a job seeker had their JSCI updated and the outcome of the JSCI was for the job seeker to be referred to an Employment

to substance or alcohol use or mental health issues but where the decision-maker has determined that in this instance the person's condition would not have prevented compliance was manageable and should not have prevented attendance at the time of the appointment or activity. This category also covers situations where the excuse relates reasonable. This will generally be because the job seeker did not appear ill or provide evidence of their illness, or where evidence was provided but the condition Manageable or unproven medical issue - the job seeker indicated a medical condition prevented their attendance, but their explanation was not accepted as

provided evidence of the medical condition or it was not considered reasonable or necessary for the job seeker to attend a doctor but the job seeker did not provide specific evidence relating to this particular incident. Included in this category are instances where the job seeker had previously Medical reason A - means that the Department of Human Services determined a medical reason prevented the job seeker from complying with the requirement

and the job seeker provided specific evidence relating to the particular incident Medical reason B - means that the Department of Human Services determined a medical reason prevented the job seeker from complying with the requirement

attendance required an unreasonable travel distance or where a job did not meet minimum work conditions or enable a job seeker to arrange or access childcare. reasonable or appropriate to the circumstances of the job seeker. This includes, for example, where a job seeker was referred to an unsuitable activity, where Nature of requirements - means that the Department of Human Services determined the requirement with which the job seeker did not comply was not

support payment for each business day for the day the job seeker was notified until the day the job seeker attends reasonable excuse if it was reasonable to expect them to do so. A Non-Attendance Failure results in a loss of one-tenth of the job seeker's fortnightly income Non-Attendance Failure - is applied when a job seeker has no reasonable excuse for not attending their initial appointment or fails to give prior notice of a

Attendance Report replaced the Connection Failure Participation Report which was used to report this type of non-attendance from 1 July 2014 Non-Attendance Report - is submitted by an employment services provider when a job seeker fails to attend a regular provider appointment.

they may not recommend any particular action. Programme or Stream. CCAs in this category can recommend one or more outcomes that can be undertaken or arranged by the job seeker's current provider or No change in Employment Services Program or Stream - means there has been no recommendation to change the job seeker's Employment Services

intervention but that there were insufficient grounds to determine that the job seeker had been persistently and deliberately non-compliant. Department of Human Services specialist officer who conducted the CCA found that the job seeker had no barriers to participation that warranted a specific sort of No Outcomes - there were no outcomes or other action recommended by the Department of Human Services as part of the CCA. This means that the

No reason offered - the job seeker did not offer a reason for their non-attendance.

fortnightly income support payment for every day they do not participate and did not have a reasonable excuse. appropriately at a job interview with a prospective employer. Following an investigation by DHS into the non-compliance, the job seeker may lose one-tenth of their No Show No Pay Failure - may be applied if the job seeker has failed to either attend or behave appropriately at an activity in the Job Plan, or attend or behave

was not given enough time to meet their requirement. This includes, for example, instances where mail may have gone astray or the job seeker had no permanent Notifying requirements - means that the Department of Human Services determined the job seeker did not receive notification, was not notified correctly or residence for mail to be sent to

Number of job seekers with a Vulnerability Indicator - means job seekers who, at the end of the quarter, had one or more Vulnerability Indicators on their

complying (for example, a police restriction, community service order or legal appointment) Other - includes all other Participation Reports or Provider Appointment Reports rejected on the grounds that the job seeker had a reasonable excuse for not

to meet the requirement (for example, undertaking paid work, attending an interview, etc.) Other acceptable activity - means that the Department of Human Services determined the job seeker was participating in an activity that made it acceptable not

are undertaking an 'Approved activity'. These job seekers can use employment services voluntarily, but are not required to do so Other job seekers – job seekers that do not currently have to use employment services because they have a 'Temporary exemption', 'Reduced work capacity' or

vocational activities designed to help the job seeker to become more job-ready (e.g. a referral for housing assistance or literacy and numeracy training) be undertaken or arranged by the job seeker's current provider. These include suggested changes to the job seeker's Job Plan to include any vocational or non-Other Outcomes - includes any sort of recommended outcome that does not involve a change of Employment Services Programme or Stream and can therefore

Personal crisis - means that the Department of Human Services determined a personal crisis prevented the job seeker from complying with the requirement (for example, a bereavement of a family member)

decision-maker found that they did not do so in these instances. following the death of a friend, relative or pet. While such circumstances can impact on a job seeker's capacity to comply, the Department of Human Services Personal matter - the job seeker indicated that they had personal relationship issues, caring responsibilities, difficulties with accommodation or bereavement

the Department of Human Services that a financial penalty be applied Provider Appointment Report - is submitted by providers when they want a job seeker's income support payment suspension to remain and to recommend to

be applied, it is not recorded in a way which can be easily extracted for the purposes of this data Reason not recorded - are failures that are not attendance-related. While the job seeker's reason for non-compliance must be considered before the failure can

inability to attend an appointment when it would have been reasonable to expect them to do so Reasonable excuse but no prior notice - the job seeker had a reasonable excuse for not attending their appointment but failed to give prior notice of their

appointment or if the provider reports to DHS that a job seeker fails to meet another reconnection requirement without a reasonable excuse. A Reconnection Reconnection Failure - may be applied as a result of a provider submitting a Provider Appointment Report (PAR) for non-attendance at a Re-engagement Failure results in loss of payment from the date of the failure until the day the job seeker meets a further reconnection requirement.

services, and are able to fully satisfy their activity test requirements through a quarterly interview with the Department of Human Services Reduced work capacity - job seekers with an assessed temporary or partial reduced work capacity of 0-14 hours a week do not have to be in employment

barriers to participation beyond their control) compliance (can only be applied following a Comprehensive Compliance Assessment to ensure that the job seeker's behaviour is not the result of unidentified Serious Failure - may be applied for either refusing a suitable job offer, failing to commence in a suitable job (after having accepted it); or persistent and wilful non-

Submitting PRs/PARs - means that the Department of Human Services rejected the Participation Report or Provider Appointment Report on the grounds that it payments; it was submitted for a requirement not contained in the Job Plan; or the report was filled out incorrectly containing the wrong code or date of incident. was not valid. This includes, for example, where the report was submitted for a period during which the job seeker had an exemption or was not receiving any

or other circumstances beyond their control (e.g. temporary medical incapacity). Job seekers do not have to use employment services for the duration of their their requirements. Exemptions are granted if the job seeker does not have the capacity to undertake mutual obligation requirements due to the impact of personal exemption. Temporary exemption - job seekers can be granted an exemption by the Department of Human Services, for a specified period of time, from complying with

2011 may refer to Centrelink instead of the Department of Human Services. The Department of Human Services – From 1 July 2011, Centrelink became part of the Department of Human Services. Data releases dated prior to 1 July

or are undertaking an 'Approved activity'. Development Programme (CDP) or the Transition to Work (TTW) Service), as well as 'Other job seekers' who have a 'Temporary exemption', 'Reduced work capacity' pension). It comprises 'Active job seekers' who currently need to use employment services (i.e. jobactive, Disability Employment Services (DES), the Community Total job seekers - are all people receiving an income support payment with mutual obligation requirements (but excluding recipients of Disability Support

with the requirement (for example, a car breaking down or public transport services being cancelled or disrupted). Transport difficulties - means that the Department of Human Services determined unforeseeable transport difficulties prevented the job seeker from complying

Valid reason - means that the provider considers the job seeker had a reasonable excuse for not attending the appointment

capacity to comply with activity test requirements, although it does not exempt a job seeker from these requirements Vulnerability - means that a job seeker has a diagnosed condition or personal circumstance (e.g. homelessness, mental illness) that may currently impact on their

#### Notes

- period I/10/2016 31/12/016 inclusive) and not under review, revoked or otherwise overturned as at 13 February 2017. This lag is to allow for reviews and appeals 1. The above tables show all compliance actions that were applied or finalised during the second quarter of the 2016 - 17 financial year (i.e. applied/finalised in the
- withdrew the Participation Report. time of the failure, a Comprehensive Compliance Assessment had been triggered at the time of the failure, the job seeker's record was cancelled or the provider The tables in Part B exclude failures that were submitted and subsequently rejected due to the job seeker not being in receipt of income support payment at the
- (NSA), Youth Allowance (YAL) & Parenting Payment Single (PPS). 3. The Allowance Type breakdown refers to the payment type that a job seeker was in receipt of at the time of the compliance action i.e. Newstart Allowance
- derived through totals or other values. 4. Where very small numbers of compliance actions (less than 20) of a particular type occur, the actual number is not published. An \* is used where the <20 can be
- Many of the tables include financial year to date figures. However, there are some tables that do not include financial year to date figures due to the way the data
- This data was extracted by the Department of Social Services, sourcing information through the Employment Business Intelligence Warehouse