

New Public Management and the Rule of Economic Incentives: Australian Welfare-to-work from Job Market Signalling Perspective

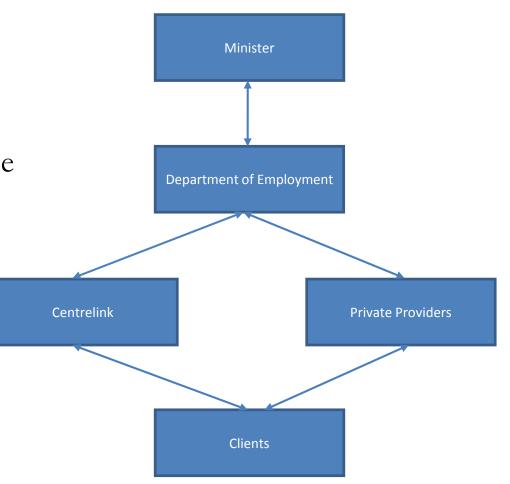


Dr Phuc Nguyen



Australian employment services system

- Fully contracted out service delivery by 2003
- Individual/tailor made service
- Double activation
 - Jobseeker activation
 - Provider activation







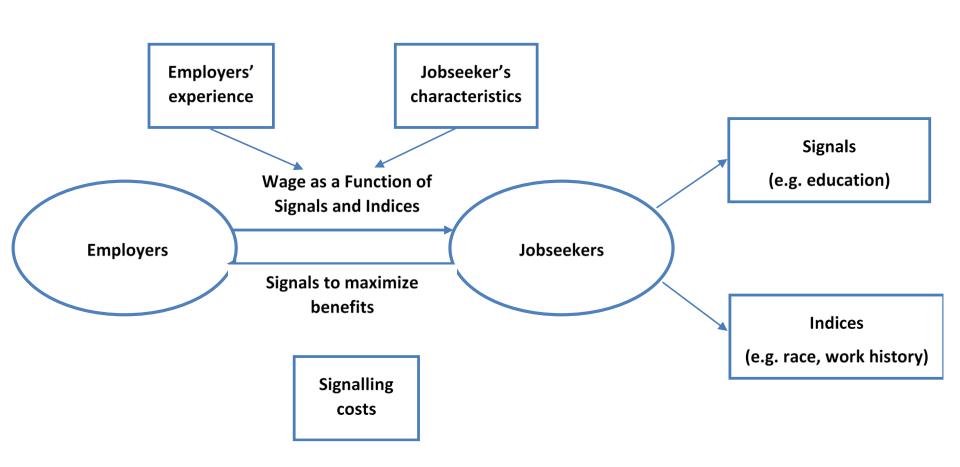




- Surveys (1998, 2008 and 2012)
- Focus groups in Melbourne and Sydney in 2012

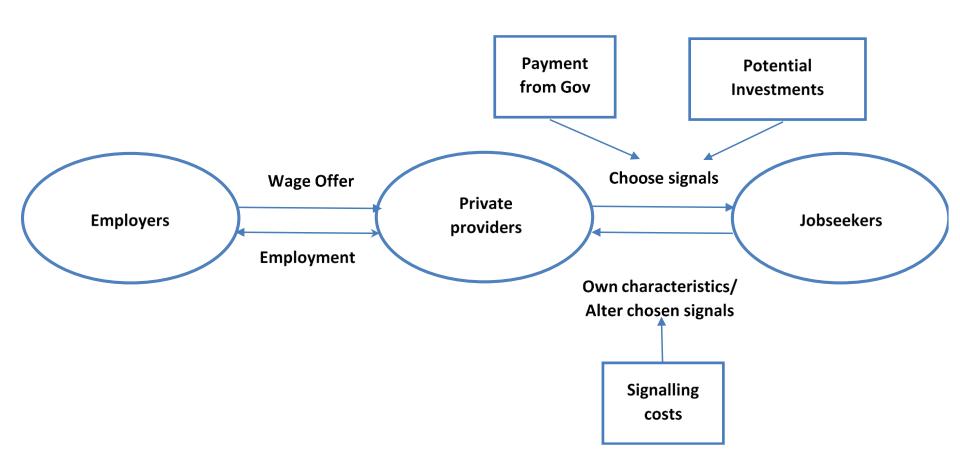
	1998	2008	2012
Respondents	625	1512	1265
Response rates	56.00%	44.40%	45.16%

Job marketing signalling model

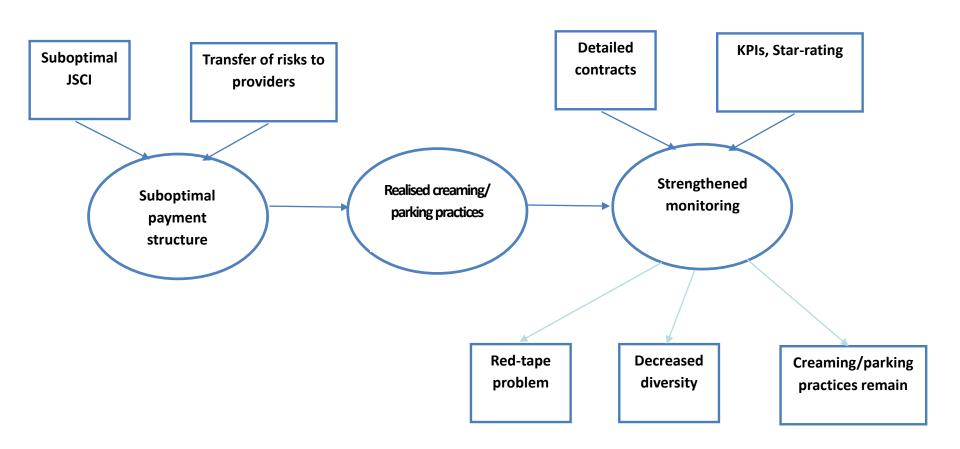


Job marketing signalling model

How does this work in a quasi-market?



Findings: Provider Activation



Findings: Provider Activation

• Commonwealth of Australia 2015: 68

Senator CAMERON: There are two issues here. One is that if the economy declines – . . . The pressure is on the job service providers?

Mr Hehir /*DOE respondent*] : That is correct.

Senator CAMERON: Just because of the main activities in the economy? Mr Hehir: . . . yes.

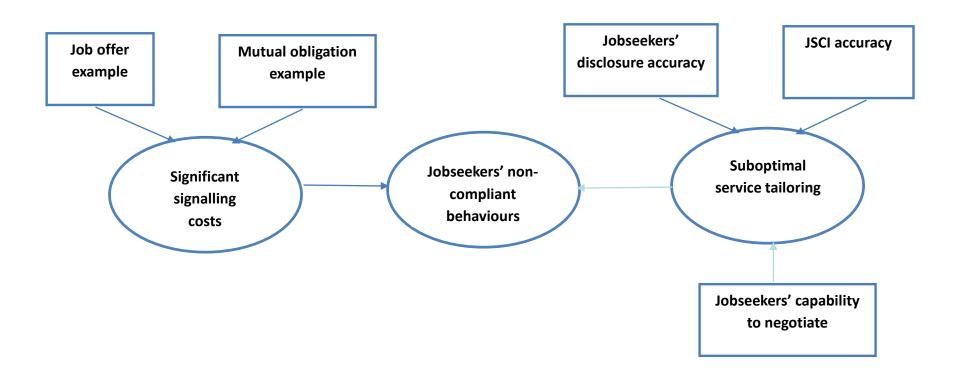
Senator CAMERON: Have any of the providers raised with you the sustainability of this type of payment structure?

Mr Hehir: No. They have been aware of it. . .

- 'JSA' operates on 3,000 A4 pages of rules/guidelines and 146 different types of outcomes'.
- I have been in industry a long time and never have I seen so much government red tape . . . The government . . . state they are trying to reduce the red tape . . . , but they actually do the reverse. . . .'



Findings: Jobseeker Activation



Findings: Jobseeker Activation

- Jobseekers' signalling costs:
 - Job offer:

```
Benefits = Wage – (unemployment benefit + concessions on services + family time, etc...)
```

- Mutual obligations:

Benefits = Benefits withheld - (time + cost to comply)

• Jobseekers' disclosure:

Jobseekers, especially the highly disadvantaged with complex barriers, 'commonly find it very overwhelming and challenging to disclose personal information to the Department'.

(Queensland Council of Social Service, 2013: 9)

• Jobseekers' actual capability to negotiate:

We are talking about people that are 18. Some ...would have just left school .. are going to be negotiating with . . . provider They are going to be expected to be able to negotiate that? (Commonwealth of Australia 2015, 97)

Conclusions

- Imperfect provider payment mechanism the payments for providers are aggregated by categories that do not reflect actual costs at the individual jobseeker level
- The current framework does not fully account for the costs to be incurred with more demanding cases problematic jobseeker activation
- Service tailoring is compromised due to technical and regulatory changes; some are, and some are not under the control of the Department

Discussion and Future Directions

• For more information about our research visit our webpage at: http://ssps.unimelb.edu.au/research/employment-services-research-projects