

# 6 Interstate comparisons

## 6.1 Agency sites

The larger States, not surprisingly, had more open employment agency sites than the smaller States and Territories—the four largest States having over 90% of the sites. The number of staff per site (combining both paid and unpaid staff) was fairly consistent across all States and Territories; the majority of sites (189 of 228 or 83%) had between one and ten staff members (Table 6.1).

For more information about agency sites see Chapter 2.

**Table 6.1: Number of staff<sup>(a)</sup> per agency site by State, 1995**

State	1–3	3.1–5	5.1–10	10.1–15	>15	Unknown	Total N	Total %
New South Wales	24	17	17	8	4	1	71	31.1
Victoria	6	13	28	6	3	—	56	24.6
Queensland	13	10	24	3	3	1	54	23.7
Western Australia	3	6	12	4	3	—	28	12.3
South Australia	2	1	2	2	—	—	7	3.1
Tasmania	1	3	.	—	—	—	4	1.8
Australian Capital Territory	.	1	3	—	1	—	5	2.2
Northern Territory	2	.	1	—	—	—	3	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Staff includes both paid and unpaid staff members.

## 6.2 Clients

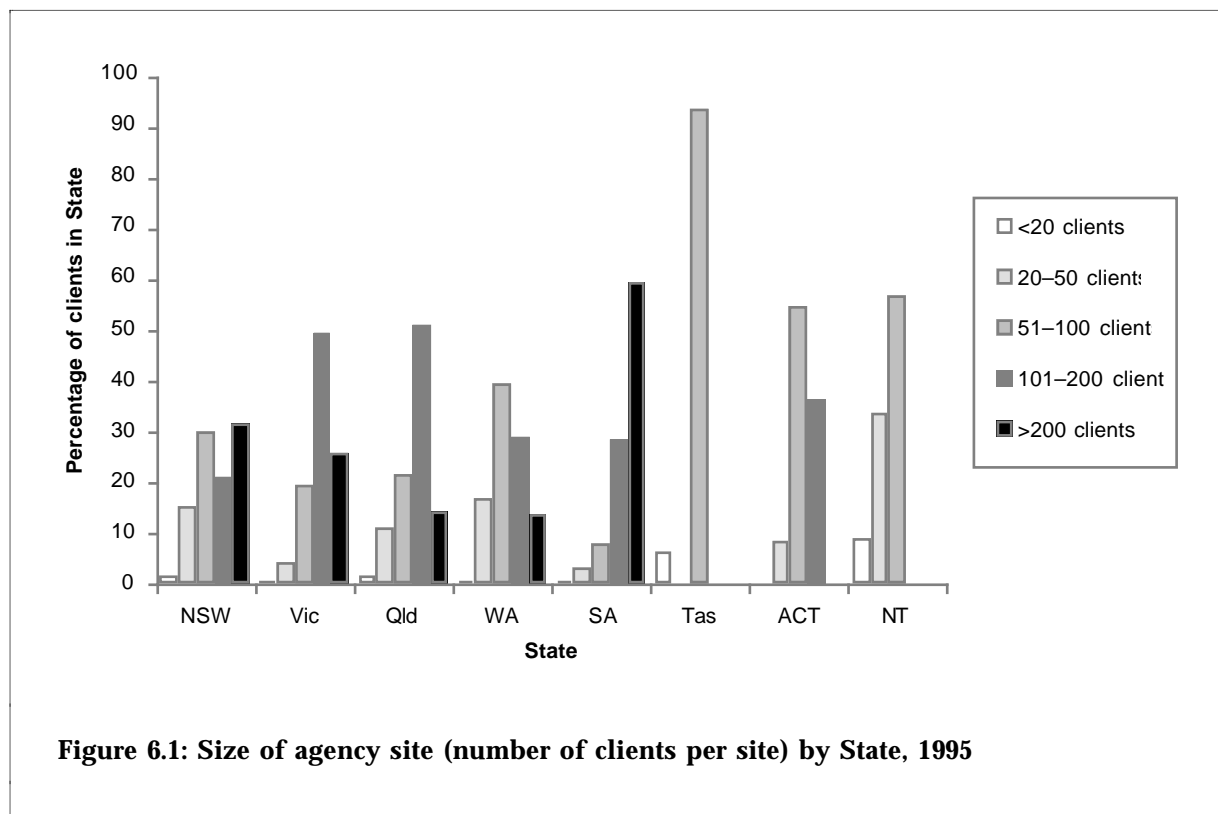
Information about clients has already been presented in Chapter 3. This chapter examines client characteristics by State.

Comparing the percentage of clients per State to the percentage of sites per State (Table 6.1 above), generally the percentage of sites in a particular State or Territory was roughly equal to the percentage of clients in that State or Territory. The main exception to this was Victoria where approximately 24% of open employment sites assisted 31% of the total clients.

Table 6.2 illustrates the relationship between the number of clients and the size of agency site by State (see also Figure 6.1). Approximately one-third of clients in New South Wales had attended sites with between 51 and 100 clients and an additional one-third attended sites with greater than 200 clients. Both Victoria and Queensland had approximately half of their clients attending sites with between 101 and 200 clients. Clients in Western Australia were most likely to have attended sites with between 51 and 100 clients (40%). The majority of clients in South Australia had attended sites with greater than 200 clients. Most clients in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory, and the Northern Territory attended sites with between 51 and 100 clients.

**Table 6.2: Number of clients by State and size of agency site, 1995**

State	Size of site (number of clients per site)										All	
	<20		20–50		51–100		101–200		>200			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	79	1.5	814	15.6	1,575	30.1	1,099	21.0	1,657	31.7	5,224	100.0
Victoria	30	0.5	232	4.1	1,113	19.5	2,835	49.7	1,490	26.1	5,700	100.0
Queensland	73	1.8	447	11.0	881	21.8	2,069	51.1	579	14.3	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	14	0.7	350	16.8	826	39.6	609	29.2	288	13.8	2,087	100.0
South Australia	7	0.9	23	3.1	59	8.0	209	28.4	439	59.6	737	100.0
Tasmania	17	6.6	—	—	240	93.4	—	—	—	—	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	33	8.8	205	54.7	137	36.5	—	—	375	100.0
Northern Territory	9	9.2	33	33.7	56	57.1	—	—	—	—	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

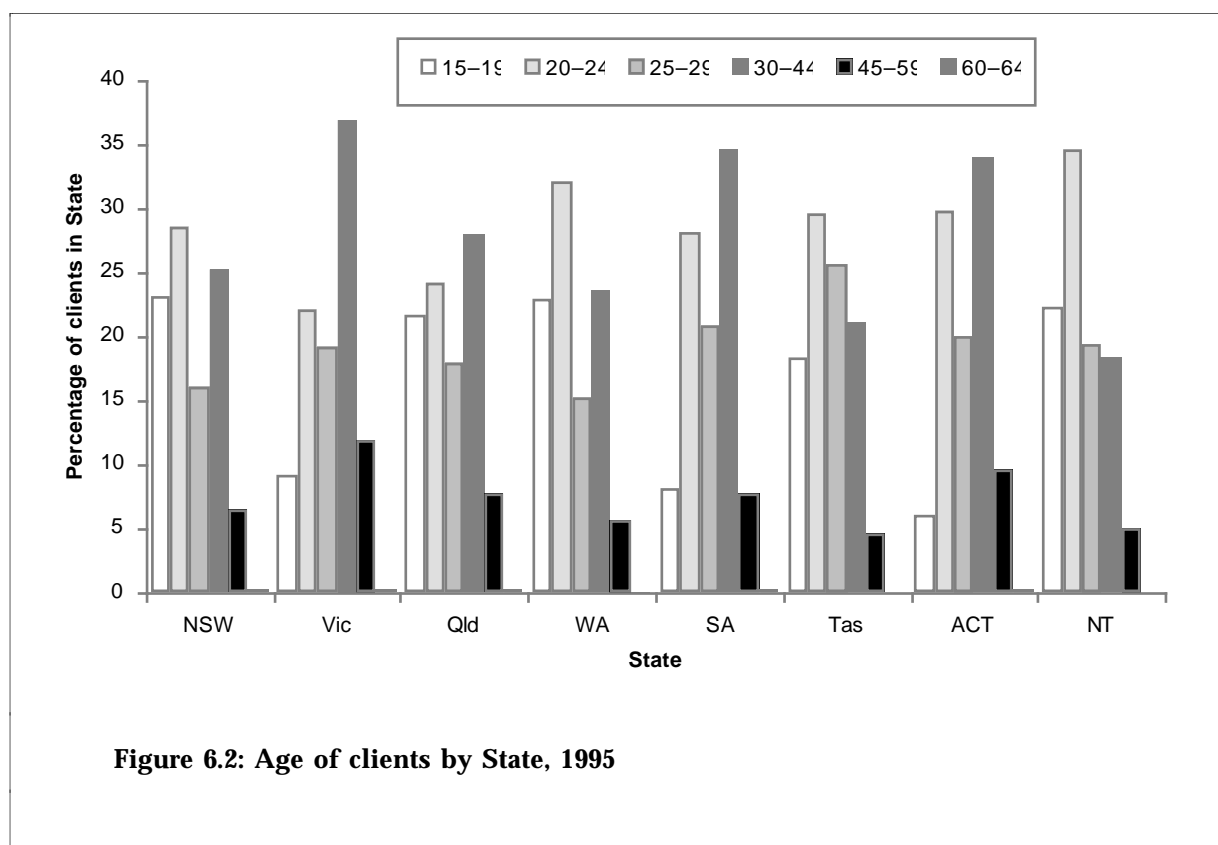


Males predominated as open employment clients with a national average of 64%. All States approximated this two-thirds male and one-third female distribution, except the two Territories (i.e. the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory), where the distribution of males and females was more even, with approximately 56% of clients male and 44% female.

**Table 6.3: Clients: sex by State, 1995**

State	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	3,209	61.4	2,015	38.6	5,224	100.0
Victoria	3,694	64.8	2,006	35.2	5,700	100.0
Queensland	2,659	65.7	1,390	34.3	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	1,386	66.4	701	33.6	2,087	100.0
South Australia	450	61.1	287	38.9	737	100.0
Tasmania	173	67.3	84	32.7	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	212	56.5	163	43.5	375	100.0
Northern Territory	54	55.1	44	44.9	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Of the 18,527 clients receiving support from open employment services in 1995, approximately one-third were between the ages of 30 and 44 years, one-quarter between the ages of 20 and 24 years, and one-fifth in both the 15 to 19 and the 25 to 29 age groups (Table 6.4, Figure 6.2). Some of the States and Territories deviated from this national pattern. New South Wales had more clients in the 15 to 19 age group than the national average. Victoria had fewer clients in the 15 to 19 age group and more clients in the 30-44 age group. Western Australia had more clients in the 15 to 19 and the 20 to 24 age group. South Australia mirrored the pattern in Victoria. Tasmania had more clients in the 25 to 29 age group and fewer in the 30 to 44 age group. The Australian Capital Territory had fewer clients in the 15 to 19 age group compared with the national average. The Northern Territory had more clients in the 20 to 24 age group and fewer in the 30 to 44 age group.



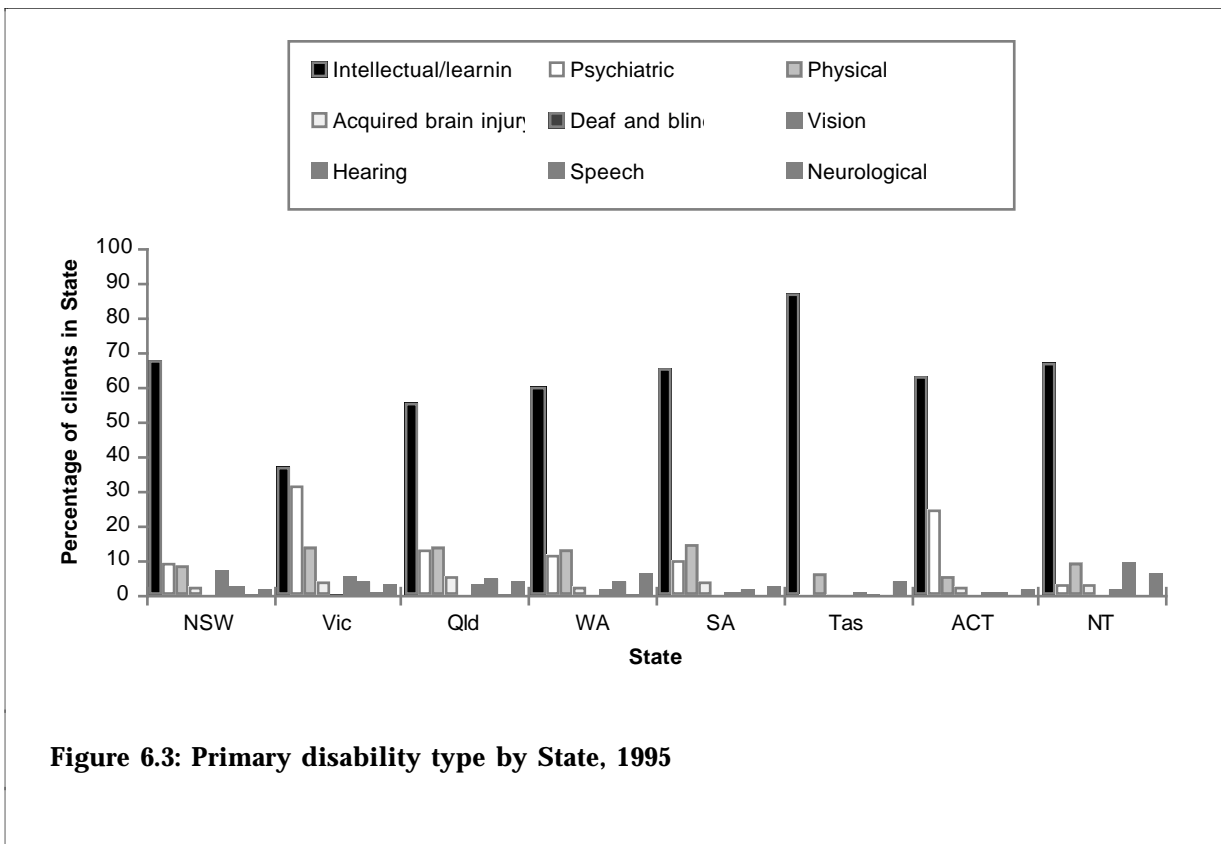
**Figure 6.2: Age of clients by State, 1995**

**Table 6.4: Clients: age by State, 1995**

State	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-44		45-59		60-64		All <sup>(a)</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	1,206	23.1	1,491	28.5	843	16.1	1,319	25.2	336	6.4	10	0.2	5,224	100.0
Victoria	531	9.3	1,260	22.1	1,090	19.1	2,105	36.9	684	12.0	13	0.2	5,700	100.0
Queensland	879	21.7	981	24.2	723	17.9	1,131	27.9	316	7.8	8	0.2	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	479	23.0	672	32.2	318	15.2	492	23.6	119	5.7	2	0.1	2,087	100.0
South Australia	60	8.1	208	28.2	153	20.8	255	34.6	57	7.7	2	0.3	737	100.0
Tasmania	47	18.3	76	29.6	66	25.7	54	21.0	12	4.7	—	—	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	23	6.1	112	29.9	75	20.0	127	33.9	36	9.6	1	0.3	375	100.0
Northern Territory	22	22.4	34	34.7	19	19.4	18	18.4	5	5.1	—	—	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes 5 clients aged 65-69 and 52 clients of unknown age.

As discussed in Chapter 3, the distribution of primary disability types indicated that approximately half of the clients had an intellectual/learning disability type, 17% had a psychiatric disability, 12% a physical disability, and the other disability types accounted for the remaining 13% (Table 3.2). Examining the three largest primary disability groups, the percentage of clients in each group varied greatly across the States and Territories (Table 6.5, Figure 6.3). The percentage of clients with primary disability type 'intellectual/learning' ranged from 37% in Victoria to 87% in Tasmania. The percentage of clients with the primary disability type 'psychiatric' also varied greatly, with a low of 9% in New South Wales to a high of 32% in Victoria.



**Figure 6.3: Primary disability type by State, 1995**

**Table 6.5: Clients: primary disability type by State, 1995**

State	Intellectual/ learning		Physical		Acquired brain injury		Deaf and blind		Vision	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	3,524	67.5	447	8.6	132	2.5	.	.	380	7.3
Victoria	2,129	37.4	814	14.3	208	3.6	14	0.2	304	5.3
Queensland	2,249	55.5	550	13.6	215	5.3	5	0.1	119	2.9
Western Australia	1,248	59.8	269	12.9	56	2.7	1	0.0	42	2.0
South Australia	486	65.9	107	14.5	27	3.7	.	.	8	1.1
Tasmania	224	87.2	16	6.2	1	0.4	.	.	3	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	238	63.5	20	5.3	10	2.7	.	.	4	1.1
Northern Territory	66	67.3	9	9.2	3	3.1	.	.	2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>4.7</b>

State	Hearing		Speech		Psychiatric		Neurological		All <sup>(a)</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	138	2.6	11	0.2	478	9.2	104	2.0	5,224	100.0
Victoria	237	4.2	34	0.6	1,794	31.5	166	2.9	5,700	100.0
Queensland	184	4.5	11	0.3	541	13.4	175	4.3	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	82	3.9	6	0.3	248	11.9	133	6.4	2,087	100.0
South Australia	15	2.0	1	0.1	74	10.0	19	2.6	737	100.0
Tasmania	1	0.4	.	.	1	0.4	11	4.3	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	3	0.8	.	.	94	25.1	6	1.6	375	100.0
Northern Territory	9	9.2	.	.	3	3.1	6	6.1	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes 12 clients for whom primary disability type was not specified.

Of the total 18,527 clients, 83% had a primary disability type that was not episodic in nature (Table 6.6). The proportion of clients with an episodic primary disability differed across the States and Territories. Victoria had the highest percentage of clients (28%) with episodic primary disabilities and Tasmania the lowest (5%). This largely reflects the pattern for clients with a psychiatric disability because the two were strongly associated (see Section 4.7).

**Table 6.6: Clients: episodic nature of primary disability by State, 1995**

State	Episodic		Not episodic		All <sup>(a)</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	542	10.4	4,678	89.5	4	5,224
Victoria	1,611	28.3	4,089	71.7	.	5,700
Queensland	564	13.9	3,485	86.1	.	4,049
Western Australia	304	14.6	1,783	85.4	.	2,087
South Australia	91	12.3	646	87.7	.	737
Tasmania	13	5.1	244	94.9	.	257
Australian Capital Territory	86	22.9	289	77.1	.	375
Northern Territory	10	10.2	88	89.8	.	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18,527</b>

(a) Includes 4 clients for whom episodic nature of primary disability was not specified.

The majority of clients (77%) had no other significant disability in addition to their primary disability (Table 6.7). This pattern was different in various States and Territories. Tasmania had the lowest percentage of clients with another significant disability (17%) and the Northern Territory the highest (32%).

**Table 6.7: Clients: other disability by State, 1995**

State	Other disability		No other disability		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	1,201	23.0	4,023	77.0	5,224	100.0
Victoria	1,113	19.5	4,587	80.5	5,700	100.0
Queensland	1,140	28.2	2,909	71.8	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	517	24.8	1,570	75.2	2,087	100.0
South Australia	141	19.1	596	80.9	737	100.0
Tasmania	43	16.7	214	83.3	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	65	17.3	310	82.7	375	100.0
Northern Territory	31	31.6	67	68.4	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>14,276</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Over two-thirds of clients required either no or occasional assistance with activities of daily living in the areas of self-care, mobility, and/or verbal communication (ADL assistance). The pattern for the frequency of ADL assistance required varied across the States and Territories. For the 6,955 (38%) clients that required no ADL assistance, the percentage ranged from a low of 9% in the Australian Capital Territory, to a high of 91% in Tasmania (Table 6.8).

An average of 34% of clients nationally required occasional ADL assistance, ranging from 4% in Tasmania to 60% in South Australia. Nationally, the average for clients who required frequent ADL assistance was 21%, with a range from 2% in Tasmania to 28% in the Australian Capital Territory.

**Table 6.8: Clients: frequency of assistance required for activities of daily living<sup>(a)</sup> by State, 1995**

State	Not at all		Occasionally		Frequently		Continually		All <sup>(b)</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	2,573	49.3	1,339	25.6	1,011	19.4	297	5.7	5,224	100.0
Victoria	1,879	33.0	1,994	35.0	1,279	22.4	545	9.6	5,700	100.0
Queensland	1,621	40.0	877	21.7	923	22.8	628	15.5	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	437	20.9	838	40.2	514	24.6	298	14.3	2,087	100.0
South Australia	137	18.6	444	60.2	109	14.8	46	6.2	737	100.0
Tasmania	234	91.1	11	4.3	4	1.6	8	3.1	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	32	8.5	183	48.8	103	27.5	57	15.2	375	100.0
Northern Territory	52	53.1	23	23.5	18	18.4	5	5.1	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Frequency of assistance required by the person in their overall situation, due to their condition, in one or more of the areas of self-care (bathing, dressing, eating and/or toileting), mobility (around home or away from home) and verbal communication (called 'level of support required' in the NIMS data dictionary).

(b) Includes 12 clients for whom primary disability type was not specified.

Open employment agencies record the preferred language for each of their clients. This information was used to ascertain the number of clients from non-English-speaking backgrounds. For the 1,021 (5.5%) clients with a preferred spoken language other than English, the Northern Territory had the highest percentage (8%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.4%).

**Table 6.9: Clients: non-English-speaking background by State, 1995**

State	Non-English-speaking background					
	Yes <sup>(a)</sup>		No		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	371	7.1	4,853	92.9	5,224	100.0
Victoria	427	7.5	5,273	92.5	5,700	100.0
Queensland	132	3.3	3,917	96.7	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	58	2.8	2,029	97.2	2,087	100.0
South Australia	15	2.0	722	98.0	737	100.0
Tasmania	1	0.4	256	99.6	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	9	2.4	366	97.6	375	100.0
Northern Territory	8	8.2	90	91.8	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>17,506</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Preferred spoken language other than English.

There was a total of 360 (2%) clients of Indigenous origin. The major deviation from the national average was in the Northern Territory where 11% (11 from 98) of clients were of Indigenous origin.

**Table 6.10: Clients: Indigenous origin by State, 1995**

State	None		Aboriginal		Torres Strait Islander		South Sea Islander		Not known		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	New South Wales	4,837	92.6	81	1.6	2	0.0	11	0.2	293	5.5	5,224
Victoria	5,067	88.9	33	0.6	3	0.1	2	0.0	595	10.4	5,700	100.0
Queensland	3,657	90.3	104	2.6	4	0.1	23	0.6	261	6.4	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	1,852	88.7	61	2.9	1	0.0	6	0.3	167	8.0	2,087	100.0
South Australia	728	98.8	9	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	737	100.0
Tasmania	190	73.9	6	2.3	—	—	—	—	61	23.7	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	367	97.9	3	0.8	—	—	—	—	5	1.3	375	100.0
Northern Territory	87	88.8	9	9.2	—	—	2	2.0	—	—	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,785</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.3 Client jobs

The distribution of industry types for the 11,527 jobs for which clients received support during 1995 has been discussed in Section 3.2. The proportions of jobs in each of the three largest industry groups (i.e. manufacturing, retail, and health and community service), did not vary markedly for most of the States and Territories. The biggest differences were for the manufacturing industry; nationally, 16% of jobs were in this industry, but the percentage ranged from a high of 34% in South Australia to a low of 4% in the Australian Capital Territory.

**Table 6.11: Client jobs: industry type by State, 1995**

State	Agriculture/ forestry/ fishing		Mining		Manu- facturing		Electricity/ gas/water		Construction		Wholesale		Retail	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	116	4.2	1	0.0	411	14.8	11	0.4	51	1.8	109	3.9	428	15.4
Victoria	284	8.2	5	0.1	577	16.7	12	0.3	41	1.2	110	3.2	398	11.5
Queensland	167	6.5	4	0.2	458	17.9	10	0.4	46	1.8	78	3.1	312	12.2
Western Australia	94	5.2	12	0.7	221	12.1	6	0.3	30	1.6	116	6.4	261	14.3
South Australia	16	4.0	1	0.3	134	33.8	3	0.8	3	0.8	3	0.8	65	16.4
Tasmania	23	15.2	1	0.7	19	12.6	—	—	3	2.0	—	—	13	8.6
Australian Capital Territory	6	2.2	—	—	10	3.6	1	0.4	3	1.1	3	1.1	38	13.9
Northern Territory	3	2.9	—	—	6	5.7	—	—	1	1.0	8	7.6	11	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>13.2</b>

State	Clothing/ textiles/ footwear		Hospitality		Fast food		Transport/ storage		Comm- unication services		Finance/ insurance		Property/ business services	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	30	1.1	301	10.8	175	6.3	82	3.0	60	2.2	38	1.4	99	3.6
Victoria	85	2.5	174	5.0	129	3.7	72	2.1	81	2.3	33	1.0	157	4.5
Queensland	21	0.8	262	10.3	146	5.7	47	1.8	41	1.6	8	0.3	124	4.9
Western Australia	16	0.9	107	5.9	96	5.3	28	1.5	11	0.6	11	0.6	50	2.7
South Australia	7	1.8	27	6.8	22	5.5	4	1.0	6	1.5	3	0.8	3	0.8
Tasmania	—	—	17	11.3	11	7.3	5	3.3	1	0.7	—	—	—	—
Australian Capital Territory	8	2.9	28	10.2	3	1.1	3	1.1	3	1.1	2	0.7	7	2.6
Northern Territory	—	—	21	20.0	7	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>3.9</b>

State	Government / defence		Education		Health/ community services		Cultural/ recreation services		Personal and other services		Other <sup>(a)</sup>		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	118	4.3	72	2.6	263	9.5	78	2.8	121	4.4	211	7.6	2,775	100.0
Victoria	115	3.3	99	2.9	314	9.1	62	1.8	291	8.4	413	12.0	3,452	100.0
Queensland	86	3.4	70	2.7	200	7.8	53	2.1	116	4.5	306	12.0	2,555	100.0
Western Australia	123	6.8	58	3.2	137	7.5	34	1.9	150	8.2	259	14.2	1,820	100.0
South Australia	6	1.5	14	3.5	52	13.1	3	0.8	5	1.3	20	5.0	397	100.0
Tasmania	10	6.6	5	3.3	17	11.3	2	1.3	5	3.3	19	12.6	151	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	106	38.7	10	3.6	19	6.9	1	0.4	4	1.5	19	6.9	274	100.0
Northern Territory	17	16.2	1	1.0	14	13.3	—	—	—	—	9	8.6	105	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes 57 jobs in Western Australian for which industry type was not recorded.



The distribution of occupation types of jobs that were supported during 1995 has also been discussed in Section 3.2. Examining the three largest occupation groups (i.e. labourers/workers, clerks, and sales/personal service staff), it is evident that the percentage of jobs in each group varies widely across the States and Territories (Table 6.12). For the percentage of jobs in the 'labourers/workers' occupation group the national average was 65%, but State figures ranged from 82% in Tasmania to 47% in the Australian Capital Territory. In regard to the occupation group 'sales/personal service staff', only New South Wales (16%) differed from the national average of 11%. The national average for the occupation group 'clerks' was 12%; both Queensland (8%) and Tasmania (3%) had relatively fewer jobs in this group and the Australian Capital Territory (38%) had many more.

**Table 6.12: Client jobs: occupation group by State, 1995**

State	Managers		Professionals		Para-professionals		Trade s- persons		Clerks	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	4	0.1	30	1.1	40	1.4	198	7.1	367	13.2
Victoria	12	0.3	88	2.5	71	2.1	241	7.0	455	13.2
Queensland	6	0.2	29	1.1	20	0.8	163	6.4	197	7.7
Western Australia	2	0.1	9	0.5	20	1.1	133	7.3	237	13.0
South Australia	6	1.5	21	5.3	8	2.0	12	3.0	35	8.8
Tasmania	1	0.7	1	0.7	—	—	1	0.7	5	3.3
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	1	0.4	3	1.1	9	3.3	104	38.0
Northern Territory	—	—	2	1.9	1	1.0	—	—	15	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>12.3</b>

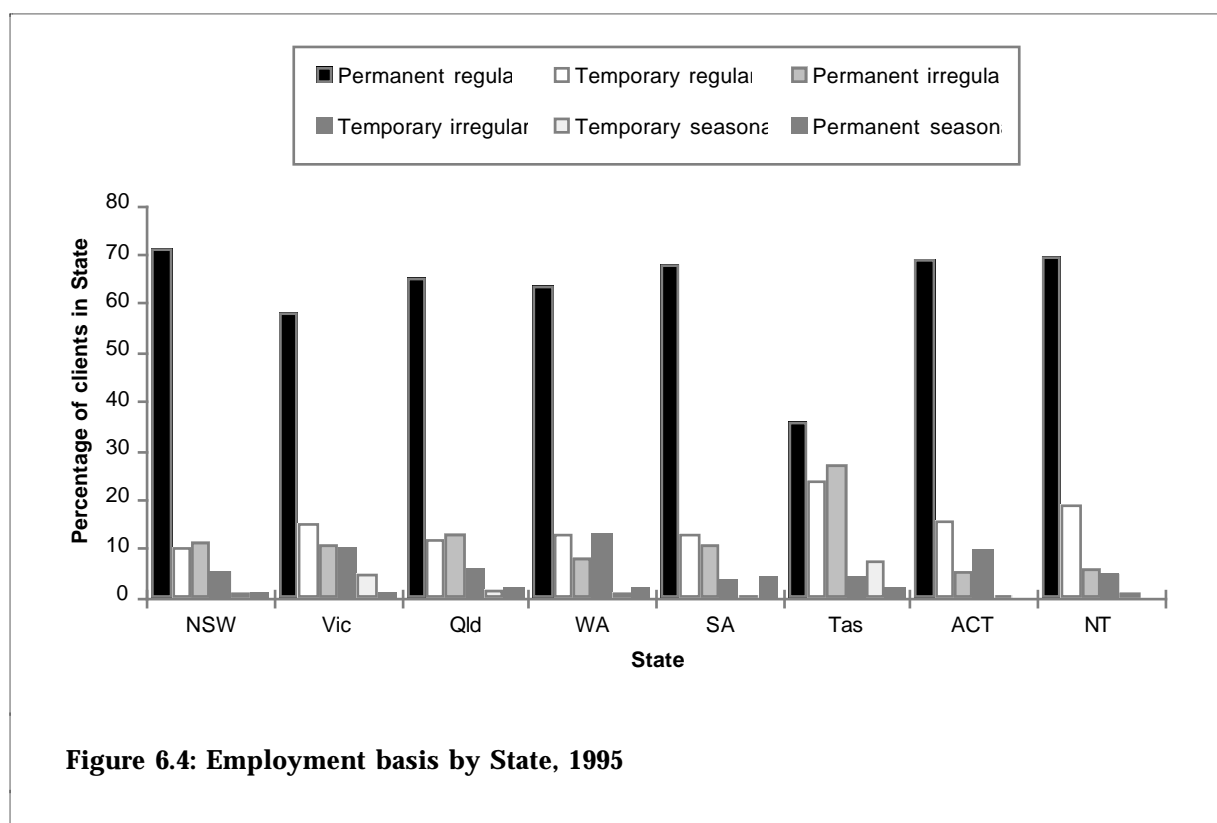
  

State	Sales/ personal service staff		Machine operators/ drivers		Labourers/ workers		Not recorded		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	444	16.0	45	1.6	1,629	58.7	18	0.6	2,775	100.0
Victoria	346	10.0	62	1.8	2,177	63.1	—	—	3,452	100.0
Queensland	231	9.0	32	1.3	1,877	73.5	—	—	2,555	100.0
Western Australia	164	9.0	35	1.9	1,220	67.0	—	—	1,820	100.0
South Australia	35	8.8	4	1.0	276	69.5	—	—	397	100.0
Tasmania	18	11.9	2	1.3	123	81.5	—	—	151	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	25	9.1	3	1.1	129	47.1	—	—	274	100.0
Northern Territory	9	8.6	1	1.0	77	73.3	—	—	105	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The employment basis of jobs varied across the States and Territories (Table 6.13, Figure 6.4). The national average for permanent regular employment was 64%. The range was from 36% in Tasmania to 71% in New South Wales. For temporary regular jobs the national average was 13%, with both Tasmania (24%) and the Northern Territory (19%) reporting higher percentages. The national average for permanent irregular jobs was 11%. Both the Territories had lower percentages (i.e. the Australian Capital Territory with 6% and the Northern Territory with 6%). Tasmania had a higher percentage (27%) of its jobs falling into the permanent irregular category.

**Table 6.13: Client jobs: employment basis by State, 1995**

State	Permanent regular		Temporary regular		Permanent irregular		Temporary irregular		Seasonal		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	1,977	71.2	286	10.3	316	11.4	152	5.5	44	1.5	2,775	100.0
Victoria	2,008	58.2	514	14.9	366	10.6	359	10.4	205	5.9	3,452	100.0
Queensland	1,672	65.4	307	12.0	333	13.0	147	5.8	96	3.8	2,555	100.0
Western Australia	1,153	63.4	233	12.8	147	8.1	235	12.9	52	2.9	1,820	100.0
South Australia	269	67.8	52	13.1	43	10.8	15	3.8	18	4.5	397	100.0
Tasmania	54	35.8	36	23.8	41	27.2	6	4.0	14	9.3	151	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	189	69.0	43	15.7	15	5.5	26	9.5	1	0.4	274	100.0
Northern Territory	73	69.5	20	19.0	6	5.7	5	4.8	1	1.0	105	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Figure 6.4: Employment basis by State, 1995**

Hourly wage rates varied from State to State (Table 6.14, Figure 6.5). The mean hourly wage varied from \$8.26 in Western Australia to \$10.33 in the Northern Territory. The minimum hourly wage ranged from \$0.45 in Victoria to \$3.10 in Tasmania, and the maximum hourly wage from \$23.40 in the Australian Capital Territory to \$66.67 in New South Wales. Of the 11,529 jobs that had received support during 1995, 226 jobs either did not record a wage or recorded incorrect wage details.

**Table 6.14: Client jobs: mean, minimum and maximum hourly wage rates by State, 1995**

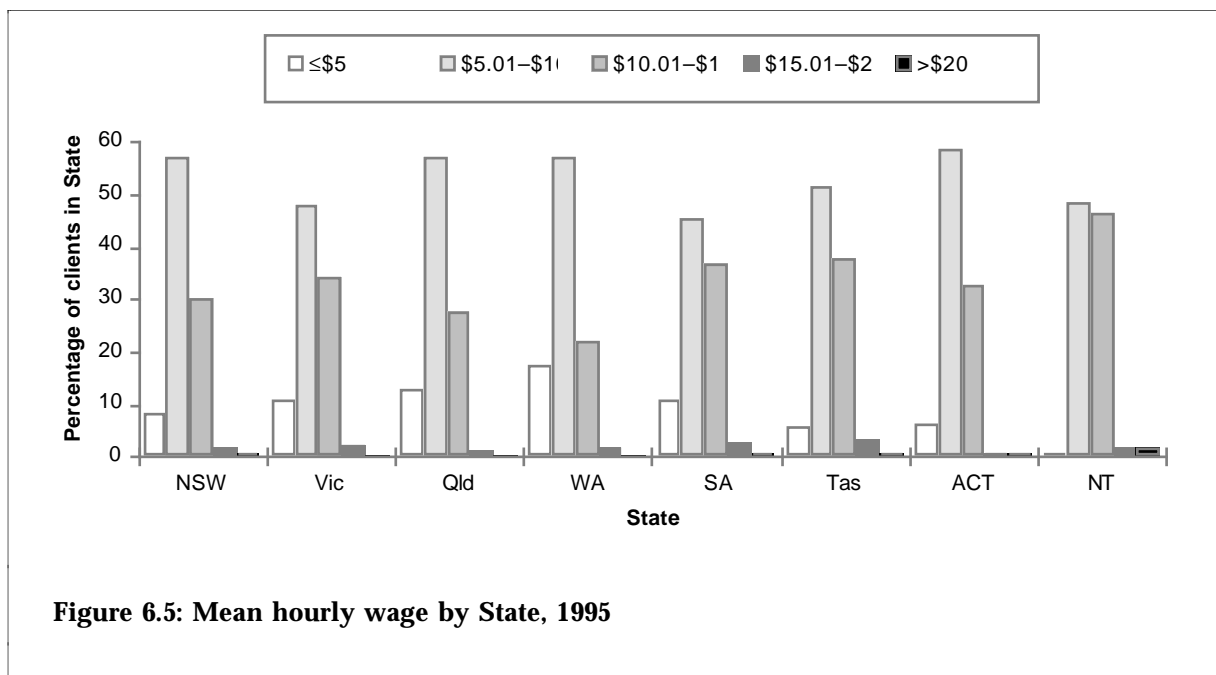
State	Number of jobs	Mean (\$)	Minimum (\$)	Maximum (\$)
New South Wales	2,742	9.05	0.95	66.67
Victoria	3,318	9.26	0.45	50.00
Queensland	2,535	8.65	1.13	46.50
Western Australia	1,794	8.26	0.63	50.00
South Australia	386	9.64	0.94	27.79
Tasmania	150	9.78	3.10	25.00
Australian Capital Territory	273	9.03	1.29	23.40
Northern Territory	105	10.33	2.00	24.27

When the mean hourly wages were grouped into categories (see Table 6.15 and Figure 6.5), over 50% of jobs had a mean hourly wage of \$5.01 to \$10.00 and approximately a third between \$10.01 and \$15.00. Examining the distribution of mean hourly wages across the States and Territories it is evident that they did not vary very much, apart from the lowest wages. On average, 12% of jobs nationally had a mean hourly wage of less than or equal to \$5.00. Western Australia (18%) had more jobs in this category than other States or Territories, and Tasmania (6%) , the Australian Capital Territory (7%) and the Northern Territory (1%) fewer.

**Table 6.15: Client jobs: hourly wage ranges by State, 1995**

State	≤\$5		\$5.01–\$10		\$10.01–\$15		\$15.01–\$20		>\$20		All <sup>(a)</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	239	8.6	1,592	57.4	845	30.5	50	1.8	16	0.6	2,775	100.0
Victoria	380	11.0	1,667	48.3	1,188	34.4	72	2.1	11	0.3	3,452	100.0
Queensland	326	12.8	1,459	57.1	707	27.7	34	1.3	9	0.4	2,555	100.0
Western Australia	318	17.5	1,039	57.1	402	22.1	31	1.7	4	0.2	1,820	100.0
South Australia	44	11.1	181	45.6	146	36.8	11	2.8	4	1.0	397	100.0
Tasmania	9	6.0	78	51.7	57	37.7	5	3.3	1	0.7	151	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	18	6.6	161	58.8	90	32.8	2	0.7	2	0.7	274	100.0
Northern Territory	1	1.0	51	48.6	49	46.7	2	1.9	2	1.9	105	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes 226 jobs for which the hourly wage is unknown.



## 6.4 Client support

The support time attributed directly to the 18,527 clients during 1995 totalled 1,109,195 hours. When the total support hours for each State and Territory were divided by the corresponding number of clients, large variations were apparent. Nationally, the mean amount of support per client during 1995 was 60 hours (Table 6.16). The mean hours of support per client ranged from 42 hours in Victoria to 106 hours in Western Australia.

**Table 6.16: Client direct support hours given<sup>(a)</sup> by State by number of clients**

State	Sum in hours	Number of clients	Mean support hours per client
New South Wales	268,770	5,224	51
Victoria	239,763	5,700	42
Queensland	258,706	4,049	64
Western Australia	220,721	2,087	106
South Australia	67,828	737	92
Tasmania	13,643	257	53
Australian Capital Territory	32,424	375	86
Northern Territory	7,341	98	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109,195</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>60</b>

(a) An additional 611,653 hours were spent on tasks such as general administration, general job search and travel, not attributed to individual clients.

When the total support hours during 1995 for each State and Territory was divided by the corresponding number of jobs, again large variations were apparent (Table 6.17). For Australia, the mean amount of support during 1995 was 96 hours per job. The mean hours of support per job ranged from 69 hours in Victoria to 171 hours in South Australia.

**Table 6.17: Client direct support hours given<sup>(a)</sup> by State by number of jobs, 1995**

State	Sum in hours	Number of jobs	Mean support hours per job
New South Wales	268,770	2,775	97
Victoria	239,763	3,452	69
Queensland	258,706	2,555	101
Western Australia	220,721	1,820	121
South Australia	67,828	397	171
Tasmania	13,643	151	90
Australian Capital Territory	32,424	274	118
Northern Territory	7,341	105	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,109,195</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>96</b>

(a) An additional 611,653 hours were spent on tasks such as general administration, general job search and travel, not attributed to individual clients.

From Tables 6.16 and 6.17 it is evident that the pattern by State and Territory for client support depended somewhat upon the denominator used. In Table 6.16, where support hours were divided by the number of clients, Victoria and New South Wales had the lowest average support hours, and Western Australia and South Australia the highest. However, when support hours were divided by the number of jobs (Table 6.17) the average support hours showed a slightly different State and Territory pattern. Victoria and the Northern Territory had the lowest support hours per job, and Western Australia and South Australia had the highest.

For more information about support given to clients see Chapter 5.

## 6.5 Type of service

For each client, the type of funding they receive is recorded. For a description of the various funding types (i.e. CETP, ISJ and Supported Wage System) see Section 2.4). Nationally, 67% of clients required CETP services (Table 6.18). The percentages for the States and Territories varied greatly and ranged from only 24% in South Australia to 88% in the Northern Territory. Approximately one-quarter of the open employment clients required ISJ services. Again, this percentage varied, with a low of 7% in Tasmania and a high of 63% in the Australian Capital Territory. The Supported Wage System accounted for a very small number of clients (1%), with the main deviation from the national average being South Australia where 16% of clients accessed this system.

**Table 6.18: Type of client funding by State, 1995**

State	CETP		ISJ		Other		Supported Wage System		Unknown		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
New South Wales	3,605	69.0	1,355	25.9	234	4.5	27	0.5	3	0.1	5,224	100.0
Victoria	3,942	69.2	1,361	23.9	231	4.1	63	1.1	103	1.8	5,700	100.0
Queensland	2,707	66.9	1,018	25.1	307	7.6	17	0.4	—	—	4,049	100.0
Western Australia	1,525	73.1	342	16.4	209	10.0	11	0.5	—	—	2,087	100.0
South Australia	175	23.7	271	36.8	173	23.5	117	15.9	1	0.1	737	100.0
Tasmania	217	84.4	17	6.6	19	7.4	4	1.6	—	—	257	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	137	36.5	237	63.2	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	375	100.0
Northern Territory	86	87.8	11	11.2	1	1.0	—	—	—	—	98	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.6 Conclusion

There are interstate variations in many of the variables tabulated in this chapter. As analysed in Chapters 4 and 5, most of these variables were associated with variation in client job experience and in the amount of support received by the client. Therefore, it is not surprising that job experience and support themselves varied among States.

However, multivariate analyses showed that there was highly statistically significant interstate variation in job experience (Chapter 4) and support (Chapter 5), even allowing for other factors. This suggests that there are characteristics of States not included in the NIMS system (e.g. economic indicators), and that these characteristics are associated with both job experience and the support provided by agencies to clients.