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# INTRODUCTION

## Ministry of Social Policy

### Statistical Report

Over the last year, the former Department of Social Welfare went through the final stages of its devolution to three stand-alone organisations:

- Department of Work and Income established 1 October 1998
- The Ministry of Social Policy established 1 October 1999
- The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services established 1 October 1999.

These changes were the completion of an approximately 10-year evolution in the formulation and delivery of social services in New Zealand. Over this decade, the Department of Social Welfare played an enormous role in helping people move from welfare to well-being. However, the need for strong, stand-alone, social service delivery agencies supported by an independent, equally strong, highly focused policy organisation had been apparent for some time.

The changes finalised in 1999 put such a structure in place. Although this report contains statistical information covering the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, the Department of Work and Income had only been operational for the nine months spanning 1 October 1998 to June 1999. The statistics in this report reflect this period and also the previous three months of 1 July to 30 September 1998 when Income Support was still a business unit of the Department of Social Welfare.

The information contained in the report will be of value to anyone working in the social services sector in a policy, research or service delivery capacity. The Ministry of Social Policy is grateful for the assistance of the Department of Work and Income and Child, Youth and Family in the production of the 1999 Statistical Report.

#### The operational services covered by this report are:

##### Department of Work and Income

The Department of Work and Income provides a range of programmes and services to people seeking work, as well as income services, student allowances and student loans, and services to employers. The Department also works in partnership with communities to help maximise opportunities for employment, self-sufficiency and positive activity.

##### Department of Child, Youth and Family Services

Provides statutory services for children and young people who need care or protection, break the law, or are involved in adoption processes. Child, Youth and Family also approves and contracts with community organisations to provide social services for children, young people and their families.

To provide an overview for this report, Table 1 below shows annual expenditure for the Department of Social Welfare and for the Department of Work and Income as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product for the years 1991 to 1999.

This proportion has fallen from 14% of GDP to 12% of GDP since the early 1990s. Spending on age-related income support (Guaranteed Retirement Income, National Superannuation and New Zealand Superannuation) has fallen steadily as a proportion of GDP since 1991.

The changes reflect growth in GDP, and a fall in the number of people receiving age-related income support.

**Table 1** **Gross Domestic Product and Department of Social Welfare/  
Department of Work and Income Expenditure**  
1991–1999

Year Ended 30 Jun	Non-Departmental Expenditure			Departmental Expenditure		
	Gross Domestic Product <sup>1</sup> (\$m)	New Zealand Super- annuation <sup>2</sup> (\$m)	All Other Payments <sup>2,3</sup> (\$m)	Revenue and Receipts <sup>4</sup> (\$m)	Net Operating Expenses <sup>5</sup> (\$m)	Net Capital Expenses <sup>6</sup> (\$m)
1991	72,137	5,173	4,458	245	465	35
1992	72,276	5,482	4,296	311	509	24
1993	74,578	5,118	4,752	263	470	28
1994	80,824	5,037	4,754	274	471	26
1995	86,556	4,982	4,917	290	449	36
1996	91,461	5,051	5,119	245	463	42
1997	95,149	5,102	5,546	259	468	30
1998	98,253	5,106	5,947	317	473	28
1999	98,900	5,064	6,343	356	740	67

#### Expenditure as Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

1991	7.2	6.2	0.3	0.6	0.05
1992	7.6	5.9	0.4	0.7	0.03
1993	6.9	6.4	0.4	0.6	0.04
1994	6.2	5.9	0.3	0.6	0.03
1995	5.8	5.7	0.3	0.5	0.04
1996	5.5	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.05
1997	5.4	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.03
1998	5.2	6.1	0.3	0.5	0.02
1999	5.1	6.4	0.4	0.7	0.07

1 New Zealand Institute of Economic Research actuals for year ended 31 March.

2 All figures include income tax. Years 1992–1999 are actuals for year ended 30 June. Excludes supplementary payments.

3 Years 1992–1999 include Vote: War Pensions and Vote: Senior Citizens expenditure

4 Years 1992–1999 are actuals for year ended 30 June.

5 All figures are actuals for year ended 30 June and include:

1) the cost (excluding GST) of producing outputs; less  
2) receipts from the supply of outputs to other parties.

6 All figures are actuals for the year ended 30 June and include:

1) cash applied to the purchase of fixed assets; less  
2) receipts from the sale of fixed assets.

# Department of Work and Income

This report summarises statistical information in seven sections. *Section A* provides information about changes to work services and income services in the past year.

*Section B* covers statistics about people registered as unemployed.

*Section C* provides information about work services that aim to help move people into ongoing and unsubsidised employment.

General information about income services is provided in *Section D*.

*Section E* covers the main income services.

Supplementary income services are detailed in *Section F*.

*Section G* contains information about Department of Work and Income services such as Community Services Cards and debt management.



## Section A

### Changes to Income Services and Work Services 1 July 1998 – 30 June 1999

#### One-stop shop for Work Services and Income Services

The Department of Work and Income introduced a “one-stop shop” for work services and income services. This involves job seekers being assigned to one case manager who ensures that the job seeker receives both work services and income services. Specialist “Super Centres” were also opened to provide services to people receiving New Zealand Superannuation.

#### Changes to Work Services

New work services were introduced which aim at ensuring that the Department of Work and Income is able to:

- respond to local labour markets;
- meet the emerging needs of job seekers, employers and communities;
- trial new types of work services; and
- promote learning and awareness of best practice in the design and delivery of work services.

These work services are collectively referred to as “New Initiatives” services, and cover a range of national and regional initiatives.

Work services are outlined in more detail in Section C and in the Appendix to this report.

## Changes to Income Services

Between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 1999, the changes to income services begun in 1997 by the Department of Social Welfare continued. The changes in the twelve months to 30 June 1999 consisted of:

- *changes to the work testing regime associated with particular income services; and*
- *changes to the income services regime.*

These changes are outlined further below and in Sections D, E and F of this report.

## Changes to Work Testing

Changes to work testing include:

- *Wherever practicable, placing on Community Work job seekers who have been registered as unemployed for more than 6 months;*
- *the work testing of people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit or Widows Benefit; and*
- *the work testing of partners of people receiving a Community Wage, the Invalids Benefit or the Emergency Benefit.*

## Changes to the Income Services Regime

On 1 October 1998, a number of existing income services were combined into a single income entitlement programme – the Community Wage. The income services replaced by the Community Wage were:

- *Unemployment Benefit;*
- *Training Benefit; and*
- *Sickness Benefit.*

The Community Wage is divided into three main categories:

- *Community Wage – Job Seeker;*
- *Community Wage – Training; and*
- *Community Wage – Sickness.*

Each main category of the Community Wage can be received as a core income service or as an emergency income service. Students who are unable to find employment over the summer vacation are a key group receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker as an emergency income service.

More information about specific income services available is provided in Sections E and F of this report.

In February 1999, the Domestic Purposes Benefit (DPB) became more work focused. Changes to the administration of this income service require:

- *those with no children or with children aged 14 or older to seek full-time work;*
- *those with children aged 6–13 to seek part-time work; and*
- *those with children aged under 6 to:*
  - 1) *attend an annual mandatory interview to plan their entry to the labour market; and*
  - 2) *participate (if directed to do so) in an approved work or training activity once their youngest child turns five.*

## Section B The Registered Unemployed

### Introduction

The registered unemployed consist of those who are recorded as unemployed with the Work Services offices of the Department of Work and Income. These include:

- *most people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker;*
- *those receiving work-testable benefits (eg. Domestic Purposes Benefit); and*
- *work-testable partners of people who are receiving the Community Wage, Emergency Benefit and Invalids Benefit.*

The official measure of unemployment is derived from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), which is undertaken quarterly by Statistics New Zealand. The HLFS is consistent with International Labour Organisation definitions, which are the accepted international standard definitions of unemployment. According to the HLFS, seasonally adjusted unemployment was 7.0 percent (131,000) in June 1999, which was slightly lower than the 7.2 percent (142,000) recorded in June 1998.

Please note that the number of registered unemployed reported here:

- *is an administrative measure of unemployment only, rather than an official one; and*
- *is based on a different definition of unemployment to that used in the Household Labour Force Survey.*

The number of registered unemployed differs significantly from the number of people counted by the Household Labour Force Survey as unemployed. This is because the number of registered unemployed includes the following groups who are not counted as unemployed by the HLFS:

- *people working on a temporary, casual or part-time basis but seeking full-time work;*
- *people who are not actively seeking work (frequently due to domestic or medical considerations) but who are required to register as unemployed to receive income services. For example, this may include:*
  - *people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit; and*
  - *spouses of people receiving the Invalids Benefit or Community Wage – Sickness.*

### Overall Registered Unemployment Trends

In the twelve months to 30 June 1999, the number of registered unemployed increased by 12.7%, from 189,756 to 213,760. This represents slower growth than the 16.7% increase in the 12 months to 30 June 1998.

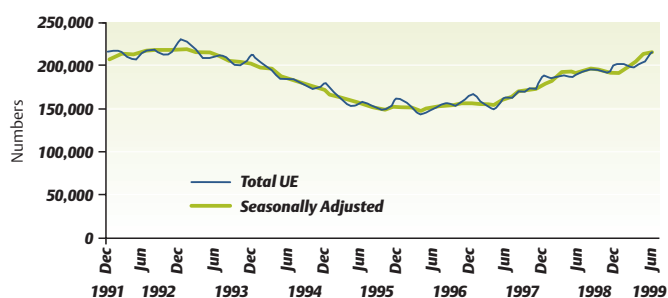
The extension of work-test criteria has contributed to the increase in the number of people registered as unemployed. The impact of the extension of work testing was particularly evident in the quarter 1 April – 30 June 1999. During this quarter, the new work-testing regime added around 10,000 people to the registered unemployed. This represents around two-thirds of the total increase in the registered unemployed over that quarter.

The work-tested people added to the register since 1 February 1999 include:

- *people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit; and*
- *the partners of people receiving the Community Wage, Emergency Benefit and Invalids Benefit.*

Figure 1 below shows the trend in the number of registered unemployed (excluding vacation workers).

Figure 1 Trend in Number of Registered Unemployed



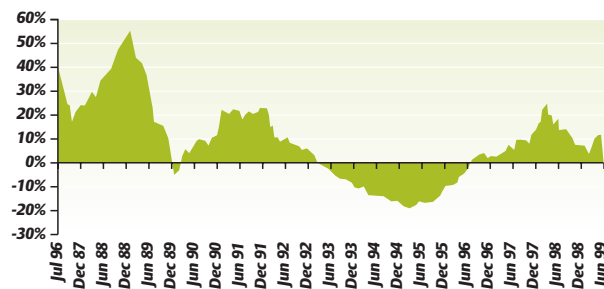
Annual change in the number of registered unemployed has shown a cyclic pattern over recent years.

Economic changes have an important role in the growth of the number of people registered as unemployed. The annual rate of increase over the past year, however, also reflects in part the impact of ongoing administrative changes that began at the beginning of 1998 and continued through:

- *the establishment of the Department of Work and Income; and*
- *the extension of work testing.*

Figure 2 below shows the annual change in the number of people registered as unemployed (excluding vacation workers).

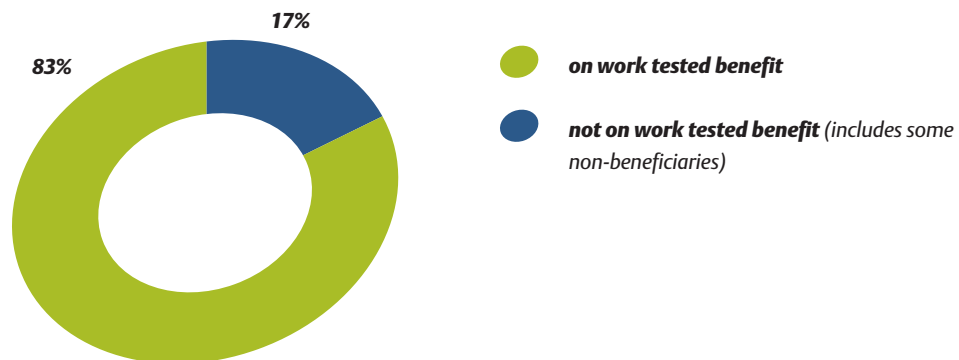
**Figure 2 Annual Change in the Number of Registered Unemployed**



### Work Testing of the Registered Unemployed

Figure 3 below shows that people who are not subject to work testing made up around a sixth of the registered unemployed at 30 June 1999.

**Figure 3 Proportion of Registered Unemployed who are Work Tested as at 30 June 1999**



## Income Services Received by the Registered Unemployed

Most people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker are obliged to register as unemployed. Since the extension of work-test eligibility criteria, increasing numbers of other people must also register as unemployed, including:

- *people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit or Widows Benefit; and*
- *partners of people receiving a Community Wage, the Invalids Benefit or the Emergency Benefit.*

Table 2 below shows the income services received by people registered as unemployed.

**Table 2** **Income Services Received by People Registered as Unemployed**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Main Income Service Received	Registered as Unemployed	Not Registered as Unemployed	Total
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>1</sup>	151,806	12,724	164,530
Domestic Purposes Benefit/Widows Benefit <sup>2</sup>	19,357	99,923	119,280
Community Wage – Training	4,274	399	4,673
Community Wage – Sickness	1,879	31,143	33,022
Invalids Benefit	268	51,016	51,284
Other income support <sup>3</sup>	36	14,061	14,097
New Zealand Superannuation/Veterans Pension (qualified recipients only)	17	383,984	384,001
<b>Total Income Service Customers</b>	<b>177,637</b>	<b>593,250</b>	<b>770,887</b>
Spouse/partner of person receiving Community Wage or other income service	15,929	56,580	72,509
Not in receipt of income service <sup>4</sup>	19,398	0	19,398
Low income earners <sup>5</sup>	796	24,497	25,293
Spouse/partner of person receiving New Zealand Superannuation/Veterans Pension	0	134,463	134,463
<b>Total Assisted Customers</b>	<b>213,760</b>	<b>808,790</b>	<b>1,022,550</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes customers receiving Independent Youth Benefit, Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency) and Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency Student). Customers receiving Community Wage – Job Seeker but not registered as unemployed are those exempted from work testing (eg.. people aged 55 or over).

<sup>2</sup> Includes customers receiving Emergency Maintenance Allowance, Domestic Purposes Benefit – Woman Alone, and Widows Benefit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Transitional Retirement Benefit, Orphans Benefit, and Unsupported Childs Benefit.

<sup>4</sup> These customers are either:

1) people who have sought assistance finding work but do not meet the criteria for the Community Wage – Job Seeker (eg.. they are currently working); or

2) in the process of being lapsed from the register following cessation of income services.

Half of this group have never received income services, and half have received income services previously.

<sup>5</sup> These customers are not receiving main income services but are receiving supplementary income services (eg.. Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance).

## Length of time people are Registered as Unemployed

A person who has been registered as unemployed for more than six months is classified as “**long-term unemployed**” by the Department of Work and Income. A number of measures have been undertaken to reduce the number of people who are long-term unemployed. These include the involvement of the long-term unemployed in a range of activities aimed at maintaining and increasing their work skills and their motivation to find paid work (eg.. delivering Community Work services to the long-term unemployed).

Please note that the period over which a person is registered as unemployed is calculated differently from the period over which a person has received income services. The period over which a person has been registered as unemployed is unaffected by spells off the register of less than three months. In contrast, the period over which a person has received income services only reflects the length of the current spell on the current benefit.



For example, if a person who had been registered as unemployed for six months left the register for one month (eg. for a short-term job) then re-enrolled as unemployed, the Department of Work and Income would treat that person as already having been unemployed for six months before they re-enrolled. This aims to ensure that people who have difficulty obtaining ongoing employment are recognised by the Department of Work and Income.

This is quite different from the situation of a person who receives the Community Wage – Job Seeker for six months, ceases receiving this income service for a month because they have a job, then reapplies for the Community Wage – Job Seeker. In this case, the Department of Work and Income would only record the latest period when that person was receiving the income service. This period would start at zero days at the date when the person reapplied for the Community Wage – Job Seeker.

Table 3 below shows changes in the numbers of long-term unemployed over the period 1 July 1998–30 June 1999.

**Table 3** Trends in the Length of Time People are Registered as Unemployed  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Duration	June 30 1998		June 30 1999		12 Month Change	
	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
Under 6 Months	83,020	43.8	90,717	42.4	7,697	+9.3%
6 Months Plus	106,624	56.3	123,039	57.6	16,415	+15.4%
Two Years Plus	25,907	13.7	35,941	16.8	10,034	+38.7%
Four Years Plus	10,292	5.4	10,105	4.7	-187	-1.8%
Ten Years Plus	1,141	0.6	1,421	0.7	280	+24.5%
<b>Total Register</b>	<b>189,756<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>213,760<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>24,004</b>	<b>+12.7%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes one person with no information recorded on time registered as unemployed.

<sup>3</sup> Includes four people with no information recorded on time registered as unemployed.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1999:

- the number of long-term unemployed (ie. people registered as unemployed for at least 6 months) rose by 15.4%;
- the number of people unemployed for over two years rose by 39%;
- the number of people unemployed for over four years fell by 2%; and
- the number of people unemployed for over 10 years rose by 25%.

As at 30 June 1999:

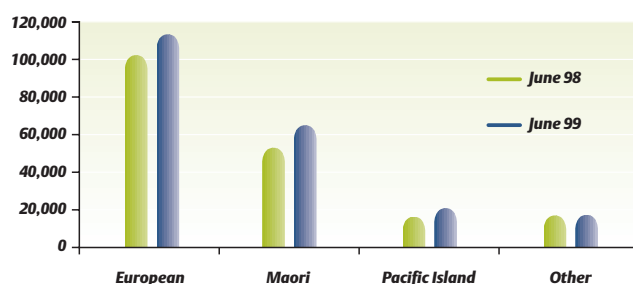
- the long-term unemployed comprised just over half (58%) of the people registered as unemployed;
- people registered as unemployed for two years or more comprised 17% of the people registered as unemployed; and
- people registered as unemployed for four years or more comprised 5% of the registered unemployed.

### Ethnicity of People Registered as Unemployed

Changes in socio-economic factors will affect the proportion of people registered as unemployed who identify with particular ethnic groups. During the last two years, changes in the ethnic composition of the registered unemployed will also reflect the impact of enhancements to the ethnic classification system used by the New Zealand Employment Service since the beginning of 1998. Please note that the method of ethnic classification used for people receiving work services differs slightly from the one used for people receiving income services.

Figure 4 below shows changes in the ethnic composition of the registered unemployed over the 12 months to 30 June 1999. Please note that this data includes only people for whom ethnicity is known. The proportion of people registered as unemployed for whom ethnicity is known has risen significantly over recent years.

**Figure 4 Ethnic Identification of People Registered as Unemployed**  
as at June 30 1998 and June 30 1999



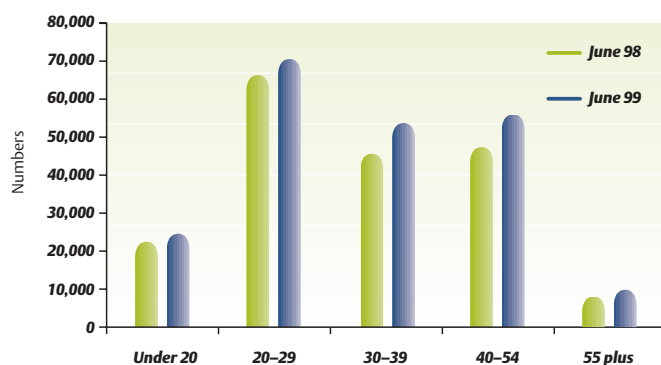
In the period 1 July 1998–30 June 1999:

- Europeans remained the largest group among people registered as unemployed, comprising just over half of the registered unemployed (54% at 30 June 1998 and 53% at 30 June 1999);
- Maori continued to represent just under a third of people registered as unemployed (28% at 30 June 1998 and 30% at 30 June 1999);
- Pacific Islands people comprised just under 10% of people registered as unemployed (8% at 30 June 1998 and 9% at 30 June 1999);
- “Other” ethnic groups (eg.. Africans, Asians) comprised just under 10% of people registered as unemployed (9% at 30 June 1998 and 8% at 30 June 1999).

### Age of the Registered Unemployed

Figure 5 below outlines trends over the 12 months to 30 June 1999 in the ages of people registered as unemployed.

**Figure 5 Ages of People Registered as Unemployed**  
as at 30 June 1998 and 30 June 1999



In the 12 months to 30 June 1999:

- 20–29 year olds comprised around a third of people registered as unemployed (35% at 30 June 1998 and 33% at 30 June 1999);
- 30–39 year olds comprised around a quarter of the people registered as unemployed (24% at 30 June 1998 and 25% at 30 June 1999);
- 40–54 year olds comprised around a quarter of the people registered as unemployed (25% at 30 June 1998 and 26% at 30 June 1999);
- people aged under 20 comprised around 10% of people registered as unemployed (12% at 30 June 1998 and 11% at 30 June 1999); and
- people aged 55 or over comprised around 5% of people registered as unemployed (4% at 30 June 1998 and 5% at 30 June 1999).

Overall, people aged under 30 years comprised 44% of the registered unemployed at 30 June 1999, down from 47% at 30 June 1998. People aged 30 or over comprised 56% of the registered unemployed at 30 June 1999, up from 53% at 30 June 1998.

### Gender of the Registered Unemployed

In the 12 months to 30 June 1999, males continued to make up the majority of the registered unemployed. During this period, however, the proportion of the registered unemployed who were male fell from 64% to 59%.

This change may be attributable to the increase in people receiving work-tested income services other than the Community Wage – Job Seeker. These people are predominantly female.

### Regional Distribution of the Registered Unemployed

Table 4 below shows the regional distribution of the registered unemployed at 30 June 1998 and 30 June 1999. Changes over the 12 months to 30 June 1999 in the numbers of registered unemployed in each region are also shown.

Regions in the upper North Island accounted for the majority of the growth in the number of people registered unemployed between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 1999. South Island regions have experienced less growth in the number of people registered as unemployed than New Zealand overall.

**Table 4** Regional Distribution of the Registered Unemployed  
as at 30 June 1999 and annual changes from 30 June 1998

Duration	June 30 1998		June 30 1999		12 Month Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern	10,883	5.7	12,083	5.7	1,200	11.0
Auckland North	15,529	8.0	17,416	8.1	2,157	14.1
Auckland Central	16,113	8.5	17,743	8.3	1,630	10.1
Auckland South	18,538	9.8	22,158	10.4	3,620	19.5
Waikato	12,903	6.8	15,250	7.1	2,347	18.2
Bay of Plenty	18,120	9.5	20,747	9.7	2,627	14.5
East Coast	12,261	6.5	13,963	6.5	1,702	13.9
Taranaki	11,967	6.3	13,414	6.4	1,447	12.1
Central	11,397	6.0	13,110	6.1	1,713	15.0
Wellington	15,641	8.2	17,745	8.3	2,104	13.5
Nelson	9,102	4.8	9,796	4.6	694	7.6
Canterbury	19,522	10.3	21,478	10.0	1,956	10.0
Southern	18,050	9.5	18,854	8.8	804	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189,756</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>213,760<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,004</b>	<b>12.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 3 people with no region recorded

### Work Services

Work services offered by the Department of Work and Income aim to move people into ongoing and unsubsidised employment. A range of work services is available to assist people with different needs.

The eligibility criteria for work services, and brief descriptions of the work services available, are set out below.

### Eligibility

All job seekers (ie. everyone seeking work services) are eligible to receive most work products and services. The Department of Work and Income does, however, focus resources on job seekers who:

- *face the greatest barriers to achieving independence through paid employment; and*
- *are most likely to benefit from the assistance.*

Eligibility for expensive interventions is restricted to job seekers who are:

- *receiving income services; and*
- *long-term unemployed (registered as unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *either:*
  - 1) *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed; or*
  - 2) *disadvantaged in the local labour market.*

Decisions on which work service to provide to a job seeker involve assessing whether:

- *the job seeker will gain relevant work experience, skills or an improved work ethic;*
- *the activities undertaken:*
  - 1) *address the job seeker's employment barriers; and*
  - 2) *are aligned with the job seeker's customer plan and job choices;*
- *the work service is cost-effective in meeting the job seeker's needs and will work best for them;*
- *the content of training or placements is appropriate to the job seeker; and*
- *the job seeker will have the opportunity to continue their search for work.*

### Work Service Descriptions

The work services available fit into the following categories:

- *Information, Job Search Assistance and Work Confidence;*
- *Work Experience;*
- *Work Transition Grants;*
- *Wage Subsidies;*
- *Skills Training;*
- *Self-Employment Assistance; and*
- *New Initiatives.*

Each service category, and the uptake of services in the category during the 12 months to 30 June 1999, is described briefly below.

More detailed descriptions of individual work services are given in the Appendix to this report.

### Information, Job Search Assistance and Work Confidence

These services aim to assist job seekers to obtain employment by providing:

- *motivation and confidence in seeking paid work;*
- *information on job search techniques; and*
- *resources which assist the job seeker's job search.*

Eligibility to receive these services is not restricted.

The services in this category focus on:

- *the provision of information about vacancies;*
- *job search skills; and*
- *the job seeker's motivation, self-esteem and confidence.*

The services in this category, and the number of job seekers who started receiving each service in the 12 months to June 1999, are listed in Table 5 below.

**Table 5** **Number of Job Seekers Starting Information, Work Search Assistance and Work Confidence Services**  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Service	Number
Careers Advice	835
CV Seminar	1,043
Job Action Workshops	22
Job Club	748
Job Search Seminar	1,045
Transition to Work Seminar	20
Commissioned Youth Action Training	299
Hikoi Ki Pae Rangī	804
Limited Service Volunteer	191
Maori Youth	172
Outward Bound	73
Residential Motivational Training	159
Tane Atawhai	313
Tama Tane O Le Pasifika	150
Wahine Ahuru	423
Wahine Pakari	64
Youth Service Corps	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,372</b>

### Work Experience

These services aim to assist job seekers into employment by developing or maintaining their self-esteem, motivation, work discipline, work ethic and dignity.

Eligibility to receive these services is not restricted.

These services focus on providing job seekers with unpaid experience in a workplace or in a situation resembling work.

The services in this category, and the number of job seekers who started receiving each service in the 12 months to June 1999, are shown in Table 6 below.

**Table 6** **Number of Job Seekers Starting Work Experience Services**  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Service	Number
Community Task Force/Community Work	23,560
Job Introduction	25
Job Link	316
New Zealand Conservation Corps	166
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,067</b>

## Work Transition Grants

These services aim to assist job seekers into employment by removing small financial barriers that prevent them from making the transition to unsubsidised employment.

Eligibility to receive these services is restricted to job seekers who:

- *have a specific job interview or job offer; and*
- *are unable to meet these costs themselves.*

The services in this category focus on assisting job seekers to meet the relatively minor costs associated with applying for or taking up a specific vacancy. The number of job seekers who received these grants in the 12 months to 30 June 1999, are shown in Table 7 below.

**Table 7** Number of Job Seekers Starting Work Transition Grants  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Service	Number
Work Start	7,469
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,469</b>

## Wage Subsidies

These services aim to assist job seekers to find employment by improving their confidence, work experience, work ethic and work-related skills.

Eligibility to receive these services is restricted to job seekers who are:

- *18 years of age or older; and*
- *dependent or partly dependent on income services; and*
- *long-term unemployed (registered for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed (including those disadvantaged in the local labour market).*

In addition, staff providing these services must first ensure that:

- *job seekers moving into subsidised employment must not replace existing employees; and*
- *subsidised employment by one company must not lead to job losses in other companies.*

These services focus on providing employers with an incentive to give job seekers work experience that develops their confidence, work ethics and skills.

The services in this category, and the number of job seekers starting each service in the 12 months to 30 June 1999, are shown in Table 8 below.

**Table 8** Number of Job Seekers Starting Wage Subsidies  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Service	Number
Job Connection	872
Job Plus	12,165
Job Plus Maori Assets	339
Task Force Green	4,199
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,575</b>

## Skills Training

These services aim to assist job seekers to find employment by improving their job-related skills.

Eligibility to receive these services is restricted to job seekers who are:

- *Aged 18 years or over; and*
- *dependent or partly dependent on income services; and*
- *long-term unemployed (registered as unemployed for 26 weeks or more); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed (including those disadvantaged in the local labour market).*

The services in this category focus on providing job seekers with work-related skills.

The services in this category, and the number of job seekers starting each service in the 12 months to 30 June 1999, are shown in Table 9 below:

**Table 9** **Number of Job Seekers Starting Skills Training**  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Service	Number
Job Plus Training Pre-employment	1,012
Job Plus Training on the Job	552
Targeted Training	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,660</b>

## Self-Employment Assistance

These services aim to provide job seekers with the requisite skills and financial resources to successfully move them into self-employment.

Eligibility to receive these services is restricted to job seekers who are:

- *aged 18 years or over; and*
- *receiving income services; and*
- *long-term unemployed (registered as unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed (including those disadvantaged in the local labour market).*

The services in this category focus on addressing barriers to job seekers moving into self-employment.

The services in this category, and the number of job seekers who started to received each service in the 12 months to June 1999, are shown in Table 10 below.

**Table 10** **Number of Job Seekers Starting Self-Employment Assistance**  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

Service	Number
Enterprise Allowance	763
Enterprise Allowance Capitalisation	955
Business Training and Advice Grant	4,866
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,584</b>

## New Initiatives

This category covers initiatives which aim to ensure that the Department of Work and Income is able to:

- *respond to local labour markets;*
- *meet the emerging needs of job seekers, employers and communities;*
- *trial new types of products and services; and*
- *promote learning and awareness of best practice in the design and delivery of work services.*

Everyone receiving income services and/or work services from the Department of Work and Income is eligible to be involved in these initiatives. These initiatives are, however, focused on people receiving income services.

Initiatives in this category:

- *increase the responsiveness of the Department of Work and Income to emerging market needs and opportunities (ie. needs of both people available for work and people needing work done);*
- *enable the Department of Work and Income to informally pilot and test new work services which are not addressed by specific Cabinet guidelines;*
- *allow the Department of Work and Income to trial exceptions to the existing Cabinet guidelines.*

The services in this category, and the number of people starting these services in the 12 months to 30 June 1999, are shown in Table 11 below.

**Table 11** **Number of People Starting New Initiatives Services**  
1 July 1998–30 June 1999

<b>Service</b>	<b>Number</b>
Self-Employment Regional Initiative	128
Pre-Employment Job Search Regional Initiatives	446
Support Services Regional Initiative	256
TIA Funded Training	1
Vocation Training Regional Initiative	507
Work Experience Regional Initiative	6
Work Track Trial	316
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,660</b>



## Section D General Information on Income Services

### Use of Income Support Services

A total of 871,656 people relied on income services as their main source of income at some time during the 1998/99 fiscal year. This is an increase of 34,140 over the previous year.

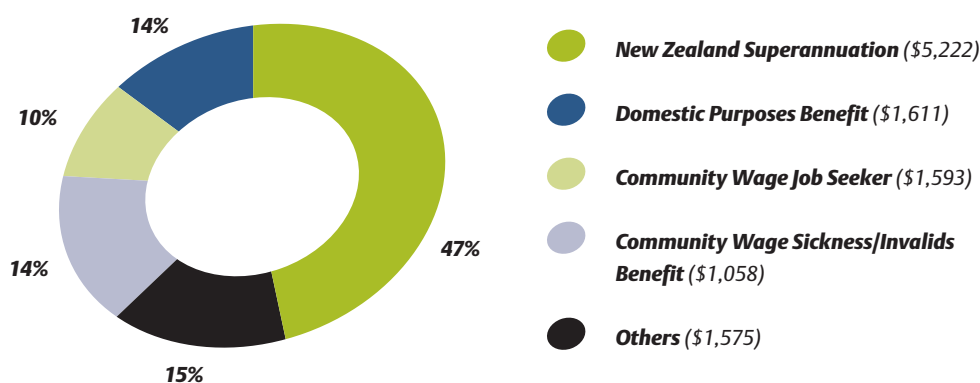
A recent trend of increased unemployment resulting from slowing economic growth has continued in the 1998/99 year. The number of people receiving unemployment-related income services has risen steadily in the last two years following a period of declining numbers.

The number of people receiving other income-tested income services has fallen in the year to 30 June 1999. This is mainly due to lower numbers of people receiving Community Wage – Sickness, Community Wage – Training and the Domestic Purposes Benefit.

The number of people receiving New Zealand Superannuation has decreased and is expected to continue to do so until the age of eligibility reaches 65 in 2001.

Figure 6 below shows how income service expenditure by the Department of Work and Income is spread across various income services. The main recipients of income services are those receiving New Zealand Superannuation, followed by those receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit and the Community Wage – Job Seeker.

Figure 6 Distribution of Income Support Expenditure



- 1 Expenditure on New Zealand Superannuation is gross of income tax. Other expenditure is net of income tax. Income tax paid by the Department of Work and Income New Zealand on behalf of income services recipients is included in 'Other' expenditure.
- 2 Community Wage – Job Seeker excludes Independent Youth Benefit.

At the beginning of 1999, the Department of Work and Income took over the payment of Student Allowances from the Ministry of Education. Expenditure on these allowances totalled \$175.5 million in the 1998/99 fiscal year, and was a key contributor to the growth of expenditure on "Other" income services compared with previous years.

Though New Zealand Superannuation accounts for nearly half of the total amount spent on income services, it takes relatively little staff time to administer. Conversely, staff spend over half their time administering the Community Wage – Job Seeker and the associated income service advances and expenditure on supplementary income services. These payments, however, represent only 14.4% of expenditure on income services.

At 30 June 1999, 1.3 million adults and children lived in households which were either dependent on income services or in which some income service instalments were received.

Table 12 provides additional information about expenditure on different income services.

**Table 12** **Summary of Income Service Statistics – Numbers Receiving Income Services and Expenditure**  
Year ending 30 June 1999

	Number <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure <sup>2</sup> \$(000)
<b>Vote: Social Welfare</b>		
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>3</sup>	164,530	1,620,031
Community Wage – Training	4,673	68,035
Community Wage – Sickness	33,022	403,708
Invalids Benefit	51,284	654,432
Domestic Purposes Benefit <sup>4</sup>	110,067	1,610,910
Orphans Benefit/Unsupported Childs Benefit	5,408	32,152
Widows Benefit	9,213	93,235
Transitional Retirement Benefit	8,689	105,412
New Zealand Superannuation <sup>5</sup>	440,054	5,221,501
Veterans Pension	7,159	72,645
Tax on income tested benefits <sup>6</sup>	—	687,133
Other income support		487,334
<b>TOTAL income support</b>	<b>834,099</b>	<b>11,056,528</b>
<b>Vote: War Pensions</b>		
War pensions <sup>7</sup>	24,816	102,438

<sup>1</sup> The numbers of people receiving income services include people receiving the related emergency income service..

<sup>2</sup> Expenditure on income services includes the following supplementary income services paid to people receiving the main income services: Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance, Tenure Protection Allowance, Special Transfer Allowance, Training Incentive Allowance, Special Benefit, and non-recoverable Special Needs Grant. The expenditure figures exclude income service advances and recoverable Special Needs Grants, which are now recorded as capital contributions.

<sup>3</sup> Community Wage – Job Seeker numbers include customers receiving Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seekers Allowance, and Emergency Benefit.

<sup>4</sup> Domestic Purposes Benefit numbers include sole parents, women alone, those caring for sick or infirm people, and people receiving Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

<sup>5</sup> Gross payment, including tax.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes tax on New Zealand Superannuation.

<sup>7</sup> War Pensions are not taxed. War Pensions are paid from Vote: War Pensions. Recipients of War Pensions may, however, also receive income services under Vote: Social Welfare.

The above table does not include the 25,293 low-income earners who access supplementary income services, such as Accommodation Supplement, without receiving one of the main income services listed.

**Table 13** Historical Summary<sup>1</sup> – Numbers of People Receiving Income Services  
1940–1999

Year <sup>2</sup>	Unemployment <sup>3</sup> (Community Wage)	Indep -endent Youth	Training (Community Wage)	Sickness (Community Wage)	Invalids	Miners	Domestic Purposes	Widows	Orphans & Unsup -ported Childs	Family <sup>5</sup>	Trans -itional Retirement <sup>6</sup>	NZ Superan -nuation <sup>4</sup>	Veterans Pensions	War Pensions <sup>7</sup>
1940	4,053			2,565	11,811	988		10,174	330	11,053		93,262		33,485
1945	198			4,233	12,205	783		10,965	421	24,251		158,332		54,083
1950	12			4,931	9,476	636		14,198	366	254,920		186,512		56,398
1955	19			4,277	8,110	481		12,197	300	298,370		199,236		56,497
1960	312			4,064	8,024	353		13,049	277	343,193		204,036		59,676
1965	208			4,681	7,951	184		14,529	316	376,824		214,659		57,576
1970	983			5,876	8,342	98		15,663	315	408,397		241,772		51,698
1975	2,894			7,830	9,414	45	17,231	16,738	376	452,389		289,348		46,920
1980	20,850			7,504	15,647	21	37,040	16,120	413	460,897		405,834		39,296
1981	35,666			7,104	16,961	16	39,412	15,416	388	461,211		418,901		38,007
1982	32,596			7,177	17,891	16	43,447	14,737	365	459,994		430,175		35,968
1983	50,744			7,669	18,757	16	48,121	14,125	362	460,798		441,789		34,115
1984	50,136			9,452	20,187	13	53,144	13,921	384	460,382		451,128		32,727
1985	38,419			9,627	21,464	11	56,548	13,557	365	455,961		459,813		31,537
1986	42,405			9,517	21,993	10	62,570	13,304	364	455,330		465,079		30,648
1987	63,922			11,116	23,087	10	69,146	13,019	496	450,072		473,401		29,681
1988	86,782			13,132	24,379	9	74,862	12,862	1,537	436,066		479,985		29,536
1989	123,565			16,021	26,260	7	85,615	13,026	2,993	437,287		485,962		28,346
1990	139,625		9,453	19,511	27,824	6	94,823	12,676	5,239	446,373		495,500	3,428	25,424
1991	150,721	2,538	7,483	20,147	30,746	3	97,000	10,989	2,931			506,047	3,130	25,571
1992	166,685	3,682	7,857	24,093	31,831	1	96,722	9,873	3,135			504,561	5,393	25,516
1993	165,975	4,364	10,897	28,729	34,957		96,335	10,259	3,539			488,893	6,117	25,568
1994	153,869	3,313	12,834	31,535	37,030		100,256	9,012	4,093		6,540	477,400	6,278	25,811
1995	136,496	2,891	11,665	34,037	39,686		104,027	9,007	4,280		7,327	469,239	6,380	25,748
1996	131,288	2,845	11,389	33,386	42,450		108,789	9,047	4,662		7,870	459,901	6,559	25,639
1997	138,074	2,554	11,567	34,371	46,099		112,395	9,174	4,816		7,958	452,759	7,045	25,576
1998	151,897	2,877	7,915	35,172	49,419		113,029	9,361	5,076		8,152	447,487	7,131	25,264
<b>1999</b>	<b>161,049</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>33,022</b>	<b>51,284</b>		<b>110,067</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>5,408</b>		<b>8,689</b>	<b>440,054</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>24,756</b>

- 1 An historical summary of the number of people receiving income services prior to 1940 is included in the 1990 Official Year Book, page 210. Since 1975, the number of people receiving emergency income services has been included in figures for the main income services.
- 2 Prior to 1990, the year ended 31 March; from 1990 onwards, the year ended 30 June.
- 3 Includes 55 Plus Benefit. From 1991 includes Job Search Allowance. From 1998 includes Young Job Seekers Allowance and Emergency Benefit. From 1 October 1998 consider as Community Wage–Job Seekers.
- 4 Up to 1975, superannuation and age-related income services are combined. From 1976 Superannuation and age-related income services were replaced by National Superannuation. For the period 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1992 this income service was called Guaranteed Retirement Income. Between 1 April 1992 and 31 March 1994 it was known as National Superannuation, and from 1 April 1994 onward it has been known as New Zealand Superannuation. The age of eligibility was raised to 61 on 1 April 1992, and is now being raised progressively to 65. This table excludes non qualified spouse numbers.
- 5 The Family Benefit was paid without a means test from 1 April 1946 and was abolished from 1 April 1991. Ongoing problems with data and programs used to extract the statistics relating to Family Benefit has meant that these statistics are of uncertain accuracy.
- 6 The Transitional Retirement Benefit was introduced on 1 April 1994.
- 7 War Pensions are funded from Vote: War Pensions.

**Table 14** Historical Summary – Expenditure on Main Income Services<sup>1</sup>  
1940–1999 (\$ 000)

Year <sup>2</sup>	Unemployment <sup>3</sup> (Community Wage)	Independent Youth	Training (Community Wage)	Sickness (Community Wage)	Invalids	Miners	Domestic Purposes	Widows	Orphans & Unsupported Childs	Family <sup>5</sup>	Transitional Retirement <sup>6</sup>	NZ Superannuation <sup>4</sup>	Veterans Pensions	War Pensions <sup>7</sup>
1940	869			418	1,884	185		1,572	30	505		13,036		4,286
1945	56			704	2,145	149		1,971	47	2,810		18,974		8,405
1950	21			2,017	2,795	240		4,320	62	29,702		34,627		10,517
1955	11			2,554	3,233	257		5,329	58	36,358		58,002		15,860
1960	380			3,439	4,237	226		7,832	79	63,584		85,502		22,939
1965	197			3,914	4,830	153		10,215	110	65,925		110,314		27,862
1970	1,465			6,073	6,093	99		13,742	150	73,318		155,822		30,929
1975	5,155			15,887	13,665	84	30,156	27,967	381	153,175		365,803		49,944
1980	66,077			33,236	40,924	76	169,449	53,342	778	220,854		1,334,115		92,529
1981	118,757			38,553	49,580	68	198,053	57,815	865	306,773		1,556,518		93,427
1982	156,429			43,529	60,454	72	252,654	62,164	943	297,705		1,895,845		93,346
1983	195,218			52,355	79,074	95	333,617	73,954	1,114	293,044		2,418,930		99,999
1984	315,849			62,212	87,410	78	380,836	71,295	1,186	289,689		2,526,031		90,599
1985	274,689			72,550	105,724	72	460,385	78,495	1,004	284,167		2,743,512		95,438
1986	290,462			91,762	133,287	76	603,878	89,338	1,281	281,957		3,341,211		93,766
1987	459,685			124,292	159,823	74	709,568	94,732	1,700	273,248		3,650,165		97,048
1988	672,694			159,850	196,051	69	808,787	104,170	6,174	290,556		3,986,544		102,594
1989	987,275			197,745	226,304	72	962,871	106,062	14,074	25,445		4,314,259		102,245
1990	1,235,056		56,460	229,568	260,751	68	1,136,718	114,888	24,742	284,444		4,774,676	1,147	103,770
1991	1,401,628		81,696	248,672	289,212	39	1,207,856	106,070	20,697	222,996		5,173,859	29,639	83,312
1992	1,445,248		74,546	239,415	348,810	14	1,161,191	85,468	15,080			5,514,482	33,331	88,994
1993	1,560,669		78,236	284,597	372,786		1,159,737	84,977	16,473			5,315,899	47,793	87,295
1994	1,498,545	23,145	92,502	329,995	422,324		1,228,054	86,665	19,185		17,385	5,102,551	54,660	90,687
1995	1,313,682	18,636	93,584	352,167	463,598		1,300,173	81,258	20,557		79,167	5,083,119	57,217	91,050
1996	1,276,540	17,984	96,973	378,850	494,849		1,440,122	85,008	22,929		90,698	5,170,506	60,612	94,946
1997	1,370,882	17,402	97,406	406,164	555,200		1,563,488	91,249	26,870		96,819	5,102,392	62,384	101,024
1998	1,475,937	20,764	97,264	434,956	622,157		1,654,035	93,931	29,831		99,875	5,259,198	70,414	103,018
<b>1999</b>	<b>1,593,421</b>	<b>26,610</b>	<b>68,035</b>	<b>403,708</b>	<b>654,432</b>		<b>1,610,910</b>	<b>93,235</b>	<b>32,152</b>		<b>105,412</b>	<b>5,221,501</b>	<b>72,645</b>	<b>102,438</b>

<sup>1</sup> An historical summary of expenditure on income services prior to 1940 is included in the 1990 Official Year Book, page 210. Since 1975 expenditure on emergency income services has been included in expenditure on the related main income services.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1990, the year ended 31 March; from 1990 onwards, the year ended 30 June.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 55 Plus Benefit. From 1991 includes Job Search Allowance. From 1998 includes Young Job Seekers Allowance and Emergency Benefit. From 1 October 1998, consider as Community Wage – Job Seekers.

<sup>4</sup> Up to 1975, superannuation and age-related income services were combined. From 1976 superannuation and age-related income services were replaced by National Superannuation. For the period 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1992 this income service was called Guaranteed Retirement Income. From 1 April 1992 – 31 March 1994 it was known as National Superannuation, and from 1 April 1994 it has been known as New Zealand Superannuation. The age of eligibility was raised to 61 on 1 April 1992, and is now being raised progressively to 65.

<sup>5</sup> The Family Benefit was paid without a means test from 1 April 1946, and was abolished from 1 April 1991. Ongoing problems with data and programmes used to extract the statistics related to Family Benefit has meant that these figures are of uncertain accuracy.

<sup>6</sup> The Transitional Retirement Benefit was introduced on 1 April 1994.

<sup>7</sup> War Pensions are funded from Vote: War Pensions.

**Table 15** Summary of Statistics on Income Services  
1998/99 Compared with 1997/98

	Commun -ity Wage (Job Seeker) <sup>1</sup>	Indepen -dent Youth Benefit	Commun -ity Wage (Training)	Commun -ity Wage (Sickness)	Invalids Benefit	Domestic Purposes Benefit	Widows Benefit	Orphans & Unsup -ported	Transitional Retirement Benefit	NZ Superan -nuation <sup>2</sup>	Veterans Pensions
<b>Applications received in year to:</b>											
30 June 1998	290,741	8,934	28,861	48,869	11,595	47,336	2,377	3,939	5,113	19,010 <sup>3</sup>	639 <sup>3</sup>
30 June 1999	279,320	8,872	18,242	40,512	10,219	43,967	2,288	4,007	5,173	15,913 <sup>3</sup>	609 <sup>3</sup>
Benefits granted in year to:											
30 June 1998	244,272	4,711	27,703	42,601	9,309	42,889	2,117	2,671	4,364	17,562 <sup>3</sup>	571 <sup>3</sup>
30 June 1999	244,883	4,697	17,597	34,897	8,161	39,658	2,028	2,909	4,501	14,685 <sup>3</sup>	527 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Applications declined in year to:</b>											
30 June 1998	46,039	4,068	1,239	6,382	2,403	4,499	267	1,301	761	1,357 <sup>3</sup>	65 <sup>3</sup>
30 June 1999	41,038	4,096	637	5,484	2,075	4,300	251	1,094	671	1,097 <sup>3</sup>	81 <sup>3</sup>
Benefits in force at:											
30 June 1998	151,897	2,877	7,915	35,172	49,419	113,029	9,361	5,076	8,152	447,487 <sup>4</sup>	7,131 <sup>4</sup>
30 June 1999	161,049	3,481	4,673	33,022	51,284	110,067	9,213	5,408	8,689	440,054 <sup>4</sup>	7,159 <sup>4</sup>
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	9,152	604	-3,242	-2,150	1,865	-2,962	-148	332	537	-7,433	28
<b>Dependent spouses included in benefits at:</b>											
30 June 1998	32,536	—	954	8,506	9,593	—	—	—	3,515	21,700 <sup>5</sup>	149 <sup>5</sup>
30 June 1999	34,892	—	601	7,583	9,818	—	—	—	3,803	21,306 <sup>5</sup>	168 <sup>5</sup>
Benefits with dependent children at:											
30 June 1998	30,628	—	1,050	6,380	5,999	108,030	2,602	5,066	255	489	6
30 June 1999	32,233	—	679	5,980	6,185	104,437	2,451	5,381	259	531	9
<b>Dependent children included in benefits at:</b>											
30 June 1998	59,597	—	2,025	12,202	10,288	191,302	4,505	6,351	364	661	12
30 June 1999	62,596	—	1,349	11,530	10,541	186,063	4,249	6,852	350	716	20
Expenditure 1997-98 \$(000) <sup>6,7</sup>	1,475,937	20,764	97,264	434,956	622,157	1,654,035	93,931	29,831	99,875	5,259,198	70,414
Expenditure 1998-99 \$(000) <sup>6,7</sup>	1,593,421	26,610	68,035	403,708	654,432	1,610,910	93,235	32,152	105,412	5,221,501	72,645

<sup>1</sup> Community Wage – Job Seeker includes Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency), Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency– Student), Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

<sup>2</sup> Previously called National Superannuation or Guaranteed Retirement Income. The age of eligibility was raised to 61 in 1992 and is now being progressively raised to 65.

<sup>3</sup> Applications processed include dependent spouse applications.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes non-qualified spouse numbers.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes non-qualified spouse numbers.

<sup>6</sup> Based on accrual accounts. Includes expenditure on Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance, Tenure Protection Allowance, Special Transfer Allowance, Training Incentive Allowance, Special Benefit, and non-recoverable Special Needs Grant supplements. Excludes income service advances and recoverable Special Needs Grants, which are now recorded as capital contributions.

<sup>7</sup> All expenditure figures are net of taxation except for New Zealand Superannuation which is gross.

## Structure of Families Dependent on Income Services

The following tables show the characteristics of families with children where income services are received.

Information on family size and composition is not always required from:

- *people receiving New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension; or*
- *low income families receiving supplementary assistance.*

The following tables include the information available about low income families, and about the families of people receiving Veterans Pension and New Zealand Superannuation. Please note, however, that information about these families may be less accurate than information about the families of people receiving other income services.

Table 16 below shows the number of families with children who are receiving income services. Sole parents head nearly three-quarters of families with children.

**Table 16** **Composition of Families With Children**

Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Benefit <sup>1</sup>	Sole Parents		Couples	Not Specified	Total
	Men	Women			
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>2</sup>	4,043	4,454	23,736		32,233
Community Wage – Training	82	77	520		679
Community Wage – Sickness	532	991	4,457		5,980
Invalids Benefit	616	1,833	3,756		6,185
Domestic Purposes Benefit	9,234	95,203			104,437
Orphans Benefit/Unsupported Childs Benefit <sup>3</sup>				5,381	5,381
Widows Benefit		2,451			2,451
Transitional Retirement Benefit	21	75	163		259
New Zealand Superannuation	124	407			531
Veterans Pension	2	7			9
Low income families receiving supplementary assistance	592	5,223	12,260		18,075
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,246</b>	<b>110,701</b>	<b>44,892</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>176,220</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

<sup>1</sup> People receiving emergency income services are included with people receiving the core income service.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

<sup>3</sup> Unsupported Childs Benefit and Orphans Benefit are paid to the principal caregiver. Information on the family composition is not always available.

Table 17 shows the ages of dependent children covered by income service instalments. Nearly two-thirds of dependent children covered by income service instalments are aged nine or under.

**Table 17** **Ages of Dependent Children** of People Receiving Income Support by Income Support Service  
At 30 June 1999

Income Services <sup>1</sup>	Number of children in age group				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 Plus	
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>2</sup>	19,741	19,268	15,849	7,738	62,596
Community Wage – Training	456	414	328	151	1,349
Community Wage – Sickness	2,890	3,339	3,331	1,970	11,530
Invalids Benefit	1,893	2,943	3,540	2,165	10,541
Domestic Purposes Benefit	62,012	61,187	45,266	17,598	186,063
Orphans Benefit/Unsupported					
Childs Benefit	859	1,844	2,495	1,654	6,852
Widows Benefit	371	1,095	1,589	1,194	4,249
Transitional Retirement Benefit	28	72	142	108	350
New Zealand Superannuation <sup>3</sup>	45	134	266	271	716
Veterans Pension <sup>3</sup>	3	4	4	9	20
Low income families receiving supplementary assistance <sup>3</sup>	11,749	11,998	8,917	4,088	36,742
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,047</b>	<b>102,288</b>	<b>81,727</b>	<b>36,946</b>	<b>321,008</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

1 People receiving emergency income services are included with people receiving the core income service.

2 Includes Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

3 This data may be less accurate than that for people receiving other income services.

Table 18 below shows the numbers of children in families dependent on income services as at 30 June 1999. One to three children is the norm for families dependent on income services. Very few families have six or more children.

**Table 18** **Number of Children per Family Receiving Income Services**  
Numbers Current at 30 June 1999

Income Services <sup>1</sup>	Number of Dependent Children						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>2</sup>	15,051	9,188	4,692	2,066	793	443	32,233
Community Wage – Training	314	178	116	42	20	9	679
Community Wage – Sickness	2,990	1,612	836	410	130	92	5,980
Invalids Benefit	3,430	1,698	697	244	70	46	6,185
Domestic Purposes Benefit	51,234	33,211	13,856	4,401	1,315	420	104,437
Orphans Benefit/Unsupported							
Childs Benefit <sup>3</sup>	4,283	821	206	49	19	3	5,381
Widows Benefit	1,298	719	288	105	27	14	2,451
Transitional Retirement Benefit	189	51	17	2			259
New Zealand Superannuation <sup>4</sup>	409	89	17	8	5	3	531
Veterans Pension <sup>4</sup>	3	3	2		1		9
Low income families receiving supplementary assistance <sup>4</sup>	6,994	6,197	3,043	1,258	384	199	18,075
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,105</b>	<b>53,767</b>	<b>23,770</b>	<b>8,585</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>176,220</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

1 People receiving emergency income services are included under the relevant main income services.

2 Includes Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

3 Unsupported Childs Benefit and Orphans Benefit are paid to the principal caregiver. Information on the family composition is not always available.

4 This information may be less accurate than for other income support services.

## Income of People Receiving Income Services

Entitlement to an income-tested income service may be reduced if the person has income from another source.

From 1 July 1996, people receiving income-tested income services have been able to earn up to \$80 per week before their income service instalments are reduced. In addition, income over \$80 per week is abated at a lower rate for the Domestic Purposes Benefit, Widows Benefit or Invalids Benefit than for the Community Wage – Job Seeker or Community Wage – Sickness. This aims to give those less able to take up full-time employment an incentive to take up part-time employment.

In addition to the \$80 per week above:

- *people receiving Invalids Benefit can earn an additional \$20 per week from personal earnings without having their income service instalments reduced. Special conditions apply for people receiving the Invalids Benefit because of blindness;*
- *people receiving the Widows Benefit or Domestic Purposes Benefit– Sole Parent who are paying for childcare can earn an additional \$20 per week (before tax) before their income service instalments are reduced.*

Some people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit/Widows Benefit are required to seek full-time work because they have no dependent children or their youngest child is aged 14 or over. From 1 February 1999, these people have had any additional income abated under the same regime as people receiving the Community Wage.

As long as an under-age spouse is not included in their payment, people receiving New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pensions are not subject to the same abatement rules as people receiving income-tested income services.

Some supplementary income services (eg.. Accommodation Supplement) are reduced when people receive other income. This may occur even if the amount earned is too low to affect their main income service instalments.

Prior to the abatement rate changes made on 1 July 1996, 12.8% of people receiving income services reported other income. Since 1 July 1996, the proportion of people receiving income services who reported other income has increased steadily each year, reaching 15.2% at 30 June 1997, 18.4% at 30 June 1998 and 20.4% as at 30 June 1999.

In the 1998/9 year, 20% of people receiving income services declared some level of additional income. Of those reporting additional income, nearly two-thirds (63%) reported less than \$50 per week additional income. This is insufficient to result in any abatement of their income support.



Table 19 below shows the number of people receiving income services who reported other income. The levels of other income shown correspond to the current Department of Work and Income abatement regime.

**Table 19** Income Services with Other Reported Income

Gross income per week as at 30 June 1999

Income Services <sup>1</sup>	Under \$50	\$50–\$59	\$60–\$79	\$80–\$119	\$120–\$159	\$160–\$179 <sup>2</sup>	\$180 & over <sup>2</sup>	Total	Percent of people reporting other income
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>3</sup>	28,231	1,147	2,368	4,083	2,540	908	4,082	43,359	25.6%
Community Wage – Training	330	35	53	79	39	6	58	600	0.4%
Community Wage – Sickness	3,484	338	550	871	509	206	1,214	7,172	4.2%
Invalids Benefit	5,876	595	795	1,196	597	219	1,406	10,684	6.3%
Domestic Purposes Benefit	9,245	1,541	2,997	4,838	2,574	982	4,548	26,725	15.8%
Orphans Benefit	122	5	6	3	1	0	0	137	0.1%
Widows Benefit	1,653	249	378	568	335	113	444	3,740	2.2%
Transitional Retirement Benefit	2,405	269	445	544	261	104	599	4,627	2.7%
New Zealand Superannuation <sup>4</sup>	54,553	3,125	4,243	4,258	1,774	453	1,967	70,373	41.6%
Veterans Pension	1,049	46	62	63	22	11	38	1,291	0.8%
<b>TOTAL<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>107,106</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>16,566</b>	<b>8,670</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>14,372</b>	<b>169,050</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Percent of people reporting other income</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

<sup>1</sup> People receiving emergency income services have been included under the relevant main income service.

<sup>2</sup> The category \$160 and over has been split into \$160 – \$180 and \$180 and over, to reflect income abatement changes which came into effect on 1 July 1996.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Independent Youth Benefit and Young Job Seeker Allowance.

<sup>4</sup> People receiving New Zealand Superannuation are not required to declare income unless they are receiving an income-related supplement.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes low income earners not receiving a main income service but receiving a supplementary income service (in most cases, Accommodation Supplement).

## Ethnicity of People Receiving Income Services

Table 20 below shows the ethnicity of people receiving particular income services. The percentages indicate the ethnic composition of people receiving each income service.

The recording of ethnicity data has received increasing operational emphasis over recent years. Among people receiving income services which may be paid over a long period of time (eg., Invalids Benefit, Widows Benefit, Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Childs Benefit), a large amount of ethnicity data is missing. This makes the ethnicity breakdown for these income services unreliable.

**Table 20 Ethnicity of People Receiving Each Income Service**  
Numbers current as at 30 June 1999

Ethnicity	Invalids Benefit	Widows Benefit	Unsuppor- ted Childs Benefit/ Orphans Benefit	Transi- tional Retire- ment Benefit	Commun- ity Wage Job Seeker	Commun- ity Wage Training	Domestic Purposes Benefit	Commun- ity Wage Sickness	Indepen- dent Youth Benefit	Non- Bene- ficiaries	Total
Unspecified <sup>1</sup>	16,930	2,552	1,162	597	13,521	277	14,264	3,752	110	2,691	55,856
%	33.0	27.8	21.6	6.9	8.5	6.3	13.1	11.7	3.2	10.7	13.7
NZ Maori	7,605	1,746	2,108	917	42,074	1,777	35,615	6,464	1,448	2,945	102,699
%	14.8	19.0	39.2	10.5	26.4	40.2	32.6	20.2	42.5	11.7	25.1
NZ European	23,228	3,690	1,512	5,996	69,187	1,712	45,711	16,647	1,513	12,195	181,391
%	45.3	40.2	28.1	68.9	43.3	38.7	41.9	51.9	44.5	48.4	44.4
Other European	1,292	323	95	756	4,807	78	2,336	1,089	56	1,070	11,902
%	2.5	3.5	1.8	8.7	3.0	1.8	2.1	3.4	1.7	4.3	2.9
Samoan	758	322	191	119	7,234	171	3,982	1,121	66	1,799	15,763
%	1.5	3.5	3.6	1.4	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	1.9	7.1	3.9
Cook Island Maori	431	105	114	76	3,027	111	2,441	526	62	413	7,306
%	0.8	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8
Niuean	127	55	27	35	766	13	721	139	21	170	2,074
%	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Tokelauan	40	23	8	6	447	13	237	46	5	51	876
%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tongan	178	79	65	31	2,291	45	975	363	18	644	4,689
%	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	2.6	1.1
Chinese	113	47	3	48	5,066	36	480	341	4	1,118	7,256
%	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	4.4	1.8
Indian	131	65	3	27	2,762	23	355	464	8	606	4,444
%	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.4	1.1
Other	451	173	96	93	8,487	164	2,061	1,104	93	1,492	14,214
%	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	5.3	3.7	1.9	3.4	2.7	5.9	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,284</b>	<b>9,180</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>159,669</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>109,178</b>	<b>32,056</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>25,194</b>	<b>408,470</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity information is not available in the SWIFTT data.

## Income Service Payment Rates

The standard weekly rates of main income services were increased from 1 April 1999, in order to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index over the previous year. The rates current from 1 April 1999 are listed in Table 21 below. Rates for New Zealand Superannuation are listed in Table 22 following.

Please note that:

- many of the income services are paid fortnightly, at double the amount shown;
- these rates are maximum rates unless stated otherwise, and the amount a person actually receives can depend on their income from other sources;
- each partner of a married couple receives a half of the main income service instalment.

**Table 21** Weekly Payment Rates for Taxable Income Tested Income Services<sup>1</sup>  
At 1 April 1999

Income Services	Status	None	Children <sup>2</sup>	
			1 child	2 or more
Community Wage– Job Seeker	Married, each	\$123.23	\$130.95	\$130.95
	Single, 25+	\$147.89	\$211.82	\$231.09
	Single, 18–24	\$123.23	\$211.82	\$231.09
	Single 18–19 (Living at Home)	\$95.58		
Independent Youth Benefit		\$123.23		
Community Wage – Training	Married, each	\$123.23	\$130.95	\$130.95
	Single 25+	\$147.89	\$211.82	\$231.09
	Single, 18–24	\$123.23	\$211.82	\$231.09
	Single, 18–19 (Living at Home)	\$95.58		
Community Wage –Sickness	Married, 25+	\$123.23	\$130.95	\$130.95
	Single, 25+	\$147.89	\$211.82	\$231.09
	Single, 18–24	\$123.23	\$211.82	\$231.09
	Single 18–19 (Living at Home)	\$98.58		
Invalids <sup>3</sup>	Single 16–17 <sup>4</sup>	\$121.77		
	Married, each	\$154.04	\$154.04	\$154.04
	Single, 18+	\$184.55	\$242.83	\$260.76
Domestic Purposes <sup>3</sup>	Single, 16–17	\$149.59		
	Sole parent Woman alone	\$154.04	\$211.82	\$231.09
Domestic Purposes– caring for sick and infirm <sup>3,5</sup>	Single, 18+	\$184.85		
	Single, 16–17	\$149.59		
	Sole Parent		\$242.83	\$260.76
	Half married rate	\$154.04		
Emergency Maintenance Allowance	Age 16–17 (Living at Home)	\$98.58		
	Age 16–17 (Away from Home)		\$211.82	\$231.09
	18 or over		\$211.82	\$231.09
Widows <sup>3</sup>		\$154.04	\$211.82	\$231.09
Transitional retirement <sup>3</sup>	Married, each	\$154.04	\$154.04	\$154.04
	Single	\$184.85	\$184.85	\$184.85

<sup>1</sup> Payments are shown as the net amount set by regulations. Tax at the "M" rate is calculated retrospectively and paid to the Inland Revenue Department.

<sup>2</sup> Rates shown are exclusive of Family Support payments. People receiving income services who have children qualify for Family Support, funded by the Inland Revenue Department. See Table 23 for rates of Family Support.

<sup>3</sup> Some recipients are paid weekly, others are paid fortnightly at double the indicated rates.

<sup>4</sup> Applies to those granted prior to 1 January 1998.

<sup>5</sup> Only the caregiver receives payment. Paid fortnightly at double the indicated rates.

Payments of New Zealand Superannuation and Veterans Pension are generally not made on an income-tested basis unless the payments also cover an under-age spouse. Payments are not affected by the number of children (if any), though recipients may qualify for the Family Support programme operated by the Inland Revenue Department.

Table 22 shows rates payable for New Zealand Superannuation as at 1 April 1999.

**Table 22** **Payment Rates for New Zealand Superannuation And Veterans Pension**<sup>1,2</sup>  
At 1 April 1999

Status	Tax at "M"	Tax at "STC"
Married, per person, both qualify	\$162.79	\$151.82
Married, per person, only one qualifies <sup>3</sup>	\$155.21	\$144.29
Single, living alone	\$212.69	\$201.72
Single, living with others	\$195.84	\$184.87

*1 All amounts shown are weekly rates. New Zealand Superannuation and Veterans Pension payments are made fortnightly at double the indicated rates.*

*2 Rates shown are exclusive of family support payments (if any), paid by Inland Revenue Department.*

*3 Where one partner is under the qualifying age, or does not meet residency requirements, the amount paid is income tested. The qualified spouse can opt to receive the Married rate where only one partner qualifies. All other rates are not income tested.*

In addition to the main types of income services listed above, there are a number of additional payments available to assist people with specific needs.

These supplements are available to:

- 1) people receiving one of the main income services listed above; and*
- 2) others who qualify on low income or disability grounds.*

In some cases the payment may be less than the amount shown because it is related to the costs incurred or because other income is taken into account.

Table 23 below shows weekly rates for a selection of the main types of supplementary income services available.

**Table 23** **Payment Rates** for Non-Taxable Supplementary Income Services<sup>1</sup>  
Rates as at 1 April 1999

Income Services	Status	Rate <sup>2</sup>
Orphans and Unsupported Childs Benefit (per child)	Age 14+	\$102.68
	Age 10–13	\$94.98
	Age 5–9	\$87.27
	Age up to 4	\$71.86
Accommodation Supplement (maximum amounts) <sup>3</sup>	Living in Auckland	\$150.00
	Living in Wellington	\$100.00
	Living elsewhere in New Zealand	\$75.00
Training Incentive Allowance	Maximum rate	\$75.00
Disability Allowance	Maximum amount	\$43.39
Child Disability Allowance	Fixed rate	\$32.70
Childcare Subsidy	Maximum amount	\$69.90
Special Benefit	Rate depends on circumstances No maximum rate	
Family Support <sup>4</sup>	First child or only child 15 years or under	\$47.00
	Second or subsequent child 0–12 years	\$32.00
	Second or subsequent child 13–15 years	\$40.00
	Child 16 years and over	\$60.00

<sup>1</sup> This is a selection of the more common types of these income services. In general these income services may be received in combination with some income-tested main income services (including New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension). They may also be available to low income earners.

<sup>2</sup> Weekly amounts. These payments are usually made fortnightly at double the indicated rates.

<sup>3</sup> Per family.

<sup>4</sup> Administered by the Inland Revenue Department, but payments may be made through Work and Income New Zealand. Payments under this programme are not included in the expenditures reported in this publication.

### Income Services paid at the “At Home” Rate

From 1 July 1998, income services paid to single people aged under 20 years who were living at home with their parents were paid at the “At Home” rate. This rate is 80% of the rate at which income services are payable to people under 20 living away from home.

The “At Home” rate does not apply to income services for which eligibility depends on the recipient living away from home. Income services where the “At Home” rate does not apply are:

- *Invalids Benefit;*
- *Domestic Purposes Benefit (apart from the Emergency Maintenance Allowance); and*
- *Independent Youth Benefit.*

At 30 June 1999, a total of 10,986 people received an income service paid at the “At Home” rate. Of these, 99% were aged 18–19 years. This reflects the fact that the minimum age of eligibility for most income services is 18 years.

Table 24 below shows the number of people receiving each income service at the “At Home” rate as at 30 June 1999. The Community Wage – Job Seeker is received by around two-thirds of people receiving income services paid at the “At Home” rate.

**Table 24** **Main Income Services** received at the “At Home” rate  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Income Services	16–17 years	18–19 years	Total
Emergency Maintenance Allowance	72	335	407
Community Wage – Sickness	0	375	375
Community Wage – Sickness (Emergency)	34	302	336
Community Wage – Job Seeker	0	7,542	7,542
Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency)	0	47	47
Community Wage – Training	0	1,341	1,341
Community Wage – Training (Emergency)	0	6	6
Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency – Student)	0	888	888
Emergency Benefit	3	41	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>10,986</b>

### Income Services for Unemployed People

The main income services currently available for unemployed people are described below. Following this, the main income services for unemployed people which were available until 1 October 1998 are described.

#### Community Wage – Job Seeker

The Community Wage – Job Seeker is payable to people available for and actively seeking full-time work who:

- *Are aged 18 years or over; or*
- *Are aged 16 years or over, and married with dependent children.*

Residential and income tests apply. People aged 55 or over may apply for an exemption from work testing after six months on the Community Wage – Job Seeker.

#### Independent Youth Benefit

The Independent Youth Benefit is available to 16 or 17 year old people who for some serious reason:

- *cannot live with their parents; and*
- *cannot get financial support from parents or anyone else; and*
- *are either:*
  - a) unemployed and actively looking for work; or*
  - b) a full-time trainee in an approved training course; or*
  - c) enrolled in secondary school; or*
  - d) temporarily unable to work through sickness, injury or pregnancy.*

Residency tests apply. If the young person's relationship with their parents has broken down, they will usually be asked to meet a Special Educational Services psychologist. From 1 January 1998, Independent Youth Benefit was no longer available to 16–17 year olds who moved in search of work.

The Independent Youth Benefit can be paid to young people without parental or other support who are in a range of circumstances. The majority of people receiving the Independent Youth Benefit, however, are unemployed and seeking work.

#### Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency)

The Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency) can be paid to people who do not meet all the statutory criteria for the Community Wage – Job Seeker but have not been successful in supporting themselves through paid employment.

The most significant group within this category are full-time tertiary students who are unable to secure employment over the summer vacation. To be eligible, students must:

- *have received a Student Allowance during the academic year; or*
- *be entitled to receive a Student Allowance during the next academic year; or*
- *have exceptional circumstances.*

Other groups of unemployed people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency) are refugees and immigrants, the marginally employable, and those who have had to cease employment to care for the aged or for sick partners.

#### Prior Eligibility

Prior to 1 October 1998, the main income services available for job seekers, and the eligibility criteria for each, were as follows:

- *Standard Unemployment Benefit – payable to unemployed persons who are:*
  - 1) aged 18 years and over (or 16 years and over if married with dependent children);*
  - 2) able and willing to undertake suitable work; and*
  - 3) actively seeking employment.*
- *55 Plus Benefit – this was payable to persons aged 55 or over on the same basis as Unemployment Benefit. Maintaining registration with the New Zealand Employment Service was no longer mandatory after 6 months.*
- *Independent Youth Benefit – eligibility criteria as for the current Independent Youth Benefit.*

- **Young Job Seekers Allowance** – payable for the first 13 weeks of their unemployment to job seekers who are:
  - 1) single and aged 18–24; or
  - 2) married with dependent children and aged 16–17.
- **Emergency Unemployment Benefit** – paid to people who did not meet all the eligibility criteria for the Unemployment Benefit but who were not successful in supporting themselves through paid employment.

### Trends

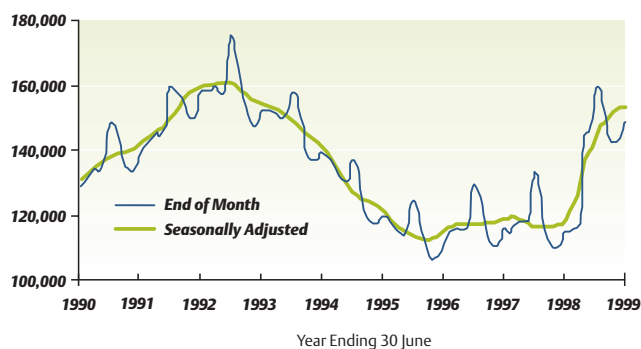
Trends in the numbers receiving the standard Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker are the main influence on trends in the number of unemployed people receiving main income services.

At 30 June 1999, people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker accounted for 85% of all unemployed people receiving income services.

Figure 7 below shows trends in the number of people receiving:

- the standard Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker (as a main or emergency income service);
- the 55 Plus Benefit;
- the Emergency Benefit; and
- the Young Job Seekers Allowance.

**Figure 7** **Trend in number of Job Seekers receiving Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker**  
Years to 30 June



The overall trend in the number of unemployed people receiving the Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker closely follows economic trends. Since mid-1996, the number of unemployed people receiving these income services has increased, reflecting a slowdown in the economy. This increase has accelerated in the 1997/98 and 1998/99 years.

The annual seasonal pattern reflects such things as:

- *pressure in the job market during the summer vacation as students look for work;*
- *transfers from Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training over the long vacation; and*
- *the seasonal nature of employment in areas with strong agricultural or horticultural economies, where less work is available in winter.*



Table 25 shows the number of applications and approvals for all main income services for unemployed persons in the year to 30 June 1999.

**Table 25** **Applications for Income Services by Unemployed Persons**  
Year to 30 June 1999

	<b>Independent Youth Benefit</b>	<b>55 Plus Benefit</b>	<b>Community Wage – Job (Emergency Students)</b>	<b>Community Wage – Job Seekers</b>	<b>Young Job- Seekers Allowance</b>	<b>Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency)</b>
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	8,872	2,320	25,521	223,237	21,073	4,314
Applications granted	4,697	1,952	22,026	191,935	18,397	3,176
Applications declined	4,096	434	3,434	29,898	3,479	1,075

Source: Monthly management reports.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and applications declined do not sum to the numbers received because of small timing differences in the application process.

**Table 26 Trends in Numbers of People receiving Main Income Services**  
Numbers current at end of month

Quarter ending	Standard Unemployment Community Wage Job Seekers	55 Plus Benefit <sup>1</sup>	Young Job Seekers Allowance	Job Search Allowance	Community Wage Job Seekers (Emergency)	Community Wage Training (Emergency)	Independent Youth Benefit	Community Job Seeker (Emergency Students)	Emergency Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Emergency Benefit <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>
Sep-89	121,817	4,586						1	6,027		132,431
Dec-89	133,739	4,722						8,891	6,018		153,370
Mar-90	124,951	4,750						13	5,836		135,550
Jun-90	128,548	4,938						2	6,137		139,625
Sep-90	133,685	5,194						2	6,142		145,023
Dec-90	147,826	5,377		172			170	12,582	6,269		172,396
Mar-91	134,773	5,659		411			1,855	23	5,685		148,406
Jun-91	138,697	5,866		387			2,538	9	5,762		153,259
Sep-91	145,047	6,208		305			2,796	6	6,063		160,425
Dec-91	159,779	6,459		610			3,547	15,528	6,655		192,578
Mar-92	150,253	6,491		224			3,469	126	6,161		166,724
Jun-92	153,105	7,062		252			3,682	13	6,253		170,367
Sep-92	157,520	7,744		211			4,001	11	6,724		176,211
Dec-92	175,360	8,247		487			4,676	21,961	7,029		217,760
Mar-93	151,038	8,585		102			4,003	212	6,944		170,884
Jun-93	150,359	8,707		184			4,285	24	6,780		170,339
Sep-93	151,317	9,196		222			4,304	14	7,018		172,071
Dec-93	157,841	9,052		596			3,619	23,035	7,268		201,411
Mar-94	139,552	7,692		182			3,104	83	6,805		157,418
Jun-94	139,426	7,161		257			3,313	13	7,012		157,182
Sep-94	133,445	7,005		258			3,257	19	7,687		151,671
Dec-94	136,896	7,664		556			3,017	22,282	7,666		178,081
Mar-95	119,311	7,969		157			2,740	96	7,761		138,034
Jun-95	119,895	8,258		227			2,891	17	8,099		139,387
Sep-95	115,027	8,942		229			2,811	19	8,455		135,483
Dec-95	124,622	9,069		602			3,199	23,085	9,763		170,340
Mar-96	107,330	9,479		163			2,782	114	9,563		129,431
Jun-96	111,270	9,561		173			2,845	160	10,124		134,133
Sep-96	115,829	10,216		223			2,716	19	9,967		138,970
Dec-96	129,073	10,191		605			2,783	24,754	11,133		178,539
Mar-97	112,489	10,575		158			2,419	185	10,137		135,963
Jun-97	116,230	10,852		220			2,554	51	10,721		140,628
Sep-97	117,775	11,741		204			2,591	42	10,629		142,982
Dec-97	132,642	11,933		415			2,482	27,188	11,406		186,766
Mar-98	122,684	12,432	11,880	1			2,654	129	10,694		148,594
Jun-98	128,240	12,651	13,577	—			2,877	42	10,964		154,774
Sep-98	117,385	13,552	13,704	—			3,248	15	11,136	—	159,040
Dec-98	159,344	4	—	—	1,052	1	3,105	15,977	—	10,799	190,282
Mar-99	143,783	3	—	—	1,591	50	3,223	106	—	10,246	159,002
Jun-99	148,573	2	—	—	2,131	31	3,481	69	—	10,274	164,561

- <sup>1</sup> The 55 Plus Benefit was superseded by the Community Wage – Job Seeker on 1 October 1998. A small number of people had not been transferred to other income services at 30 June 1999.
- <sup>2</sup> The Emergency Unemployment Benefit was superseded by the Emergency Benefit and the Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency) from 1 October 1998.
- <sup>3</sup> Although the Emergency Benefit is granted in a range of situations, a large majority of the people receiving it are unemployed. People transferred to the Emergency Benefit on 1 October 1998 are being moved to other income services as their situation either changes or is clarified further.
- <sup>4</sup> This figure differs from the number of registered unemployed because work-tested people receiving other income services (eg.. Domestic Purposes Benefit, Community Wage Sickness) are excluded from the above table. The above table also includes a small number of people receiving the Emergency Benefit who are not registered as unemployed. Additionally, unemployed people aged 55 or over need not remain registered as unemployed after 6 months in order to continue receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker.

Table 27 shows that the typical person receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker at 30 June 1999 is male, unmarried, and aged between 20 and 39 years. On the other hand, more women than men receive the Independent Youth Benefit.

**Table 27** **Demographic Characteristics** of People Receiving Community Wage – Job Seeker  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

STANDARD COMMUNITY WAGE – JOB SEEKER							
Age Group	Women			Men			TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total	
16–19	177	6,571	6,748	423	8,333	8,756	15,504
20–29	956	14,215	15,171	4,645	31,723	36,368	51,539
30–39	1,184	5,506	6,690	7,914	17,343	25,257	31,947
40–49	821	5,715	6,536	6,026	10,150	16,176	22,712
50–59	656	5,365	6,021	5,547	7,148	12,695	18,716
60+	190	1,704	1,894	2,654	2,337	4,991	6,885
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>39,076</b>	<b>43,060</b>	<b>27,209</b>	<b>77,034</b>	<b>104,243</b>	<b>147,303</b>

COMMUNITY WAGE – JOB SEEKER (EMERGENCY)							
Age Group	Women			Men			TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total	
16–19	2	51	53	2	61	63	116
20–29	18	172	190	53	328	381	571
30–39	72	147	219	244	278	522	741
40–49	33	83	116	156	88	244	360
50–59	28	83	111	79	25	104	215
60+	5	33	38	41	7	48	86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>2,089</b>

COMMUNITY WAGE – JOB SEEKER (EMERGENCY STUDENT)							
Age Group	Women			Men			TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total	
16–19	0	7	7	0	10	10	17
20–29	0	11	11	0	12	12	23
30–39	1	3	4	5	4	9	13
40–49	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
50–59	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>58</b>

INDEPENDENT YOUTH BENEFIT			
Age Group	Women	Men	Total
16	522	409	931
17	1,089	929	2,018
18	213	241	454
19	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>3,404</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. Numbers may differ from those in the trends table because of different timing of extracts.

### Work Test Status

Following the changes to the work-testing regime on 1 October 1998, partners of people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker had increased work-related responsibilities. These responsibilities depend on their family situation.

Table 28 below gives reasons why partners of people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker (as a core or emergency benefit) have been exempted from work testing or had their work test deferred when they have no children or their youngest child is aged 14 years or over.

Age or illness are the most common grounds for exemption or deferral. Around 40 percent of the partners of job seekers receiving the core Community Wage – Job Seeker at 30 June 1999 were not subject to work testing at that date. This compared with a large majority of the partners of people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency).

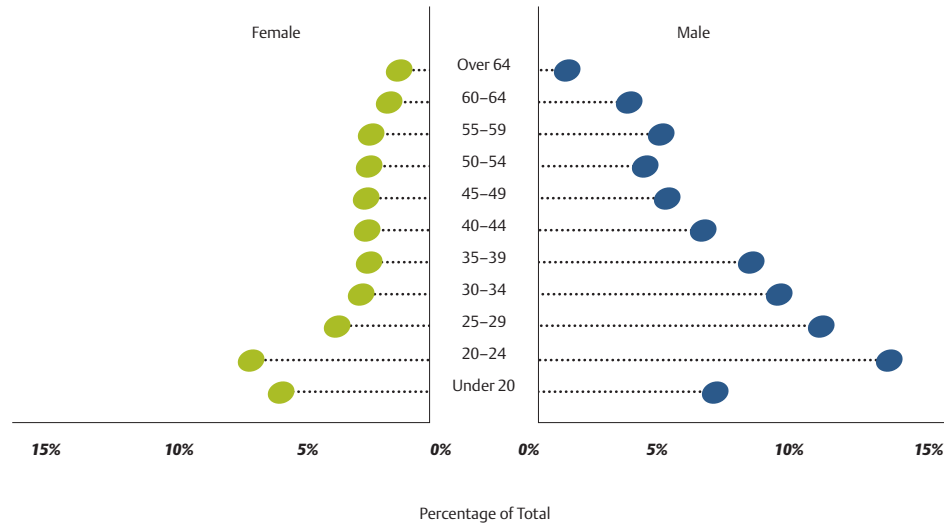
**Table 28** **Reasons the Partners of People receiving Community Wage – Job Seeker are not subject to work testing (for couples where youngest child 14+ or no children)**  
Benefits current at 30 June 1999

Reason for Exemption/Deferral	Community Wage – Job Seeker	Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency)
Child has special needs	38	1
Caring for ill/disabled person full time	126	20
Would qualify for Community Wage – Sickness or Invalids Benefit	1077	98
Undertaking 15 hrs or more work or training per week (already meeting requirements made by work test)	14	
Undertaking 30 hrs or more work or training per week (already meeting requirements made by work test)	801	14
Supporting child under seven years for whom Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit is paid	26	
Supporting child under 14 years for whom Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit is paid	24	
Involved in approved study – tertiary (deferral only)	58	3
Involved in approved study – secondary school (deferral only)	22	
Involved in approved training – employment related (deferral only)	53	1
Caring for a child under 7 years	58	7
Caring for a child under 14 years	24	
Aged 55 or over	1923	1408
Pregnant with no Community Wage – Sickness eligibility	86	4
In transition to work test (deferral only)	1	
<b>TOTAL not subject to work test</b>	<b>4331</b> <b>40.69%</b>	<b>1556</b> <b>88.36%</b>
<b>TOTAL Work Tested</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>TOTAL Spouses with no children or youngest child 14+</b>	<b>10,645</b>	<b>1,761</b>

### Demographics

As can be seen in Figure 8 below, the typical person receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker at 30 June 1999 is young and male.

**Figure 8** Gender and Age of People Receiving Community Wage – Job Seeker  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999



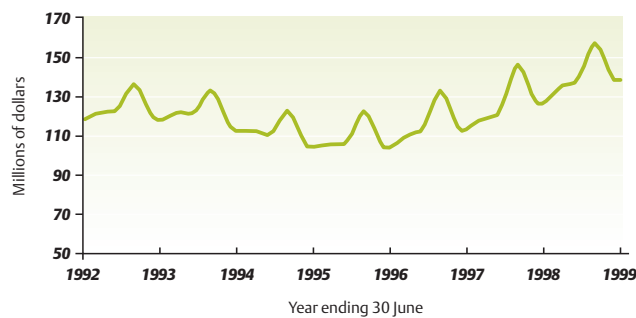
### Expenditure

Expenditure on the Community Wage – Job Seeker tends to change in line with changes in the growth rate of the economy. The continued growth in expenditure for the 1997/98 and 1998/99 years reflects the impact of economic recession on the already weak domestic economy.

The strong seasonal pattern shown by total expenditure in the summer reflects the increase in tertiary student job seekers over this period. The weaker winter seasonal increase reflects the increase in agricultural sector job seekers.

Figure 9 shows monthly expenditure on the standard Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker (excluding Independent Youth Benefit but including Emergency Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency), Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency Student), 55 Plus Benefit, Emergency Benefit and Young Job Seeker Allowance). This expenditure is adjusted to a 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure shown is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the main income services listed above.

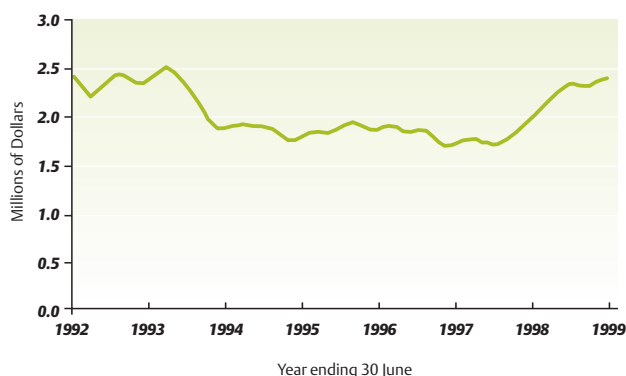
**Figure 9** Monthly Expenditure on Unemployment Benefit/Community Wage – Job Seeker



Expenditure on the Independent Youth Benefit has risen considerably in the 1998/9 fiscal year. This is due in part due to the restriction placed on the eligibility of 16 and 17 year olds for other income services.

Figure 10 below shows monthly expenditure on Independent Youth Benefit adjusted to a standard 30 day month then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to young people receiving the Independent Youth Benefit.

**Figure 10** Monthly Expenditure on Independent Youth Benefit



### Community Wage – Training

The Community Wage – Training is available to full-time trainees on approved training courses who are:

- 1) aged 18 or over; or
- 2) aged 16–17 years and living with a partner and dependent children.

Income and residential qualifications apply.

People receiving the Community Wage – Training may continue to receive it over the Christmas break if:

- 1) their course continues after Christmas; and
- 2) the break over Christmas is no longer than four weeks.

People whose course takes a break longer than four weeks must enrol for the Community Wage – Job Seeker.

#### Prior Eligibility

Prior to 1 October 1998, the Training Benefit was available to people 16 years or over undertaking approved employment-related training.

#### Trends

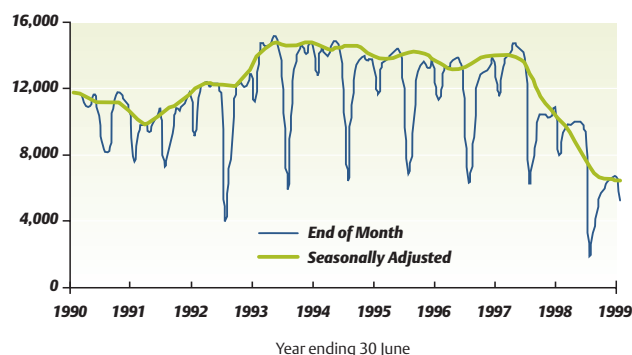
The fact that many courses end in the middle or at the end of the year means that the number of people receiving the Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training varies considerably through the year.

Since January 1998, 16–17 year olds have not been eligible for the Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training. This is a major contributor to the fall in the number of people receiving these income services over the last two years.

Please note, however, that an error in the SWIFTT system was discovered in December 1999. This error resulted in undercounting of the number of people receiving the Community Wage – Training, and therefore the expenditure on this benefit, since 1 October 1998. A correction to this error had not been made when the data provided in this section was finalised, so data in this section reflects that error.

Figure 11 shows trends in the number of people receiving the Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training.

**Figure 11 Trends in Number of People** Receiving Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training  
Years to 30 June



**Table 29 Applications** for Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training<sup>1</sup>  
For Years ended 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>2</sup>	31,934	43,725	41,090	36,515	35,503	33,374	28,861	18242
Applications granted	30,034	41,378	38,898	33,897	33,842	31,956	27,703	17597
Applications declined	2,334	2,531	2,366	2,563	1,648	1,418	1,239	637

Source: Monthly management reports.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Community Wage Emergency Training Benefits

<sup>2</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.

Table 30 shows seasonal trends in the number of people receiving Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training. The falls in the June and December quarters of each year reflect the effect of courses finishing or people moving to Community Wage – Job Seeker because the course has taken a break of longer than four weeks.

**Table 30 Trends in Numbers** receiving Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training  
Numbers current at end of quarter

Year	September	December	March	June
1990/91	10,879	8,233	11,774	7,483
1991/92	9,397	7,405	9,934	7,857
1992/93	11,526	4,175	12,158	10,987
1993/94	15,054	6,115	14,552	12,834
1994/95	14,740	6,411	13,968	11,655
1995/96	14,224	6,850	13,649	11,389
1996/97	13,792	6,236	13,070	11,567
1997/98	14,800	6,536	10,447	7,915
1998/99	9,990	2,113	5,994	4,673

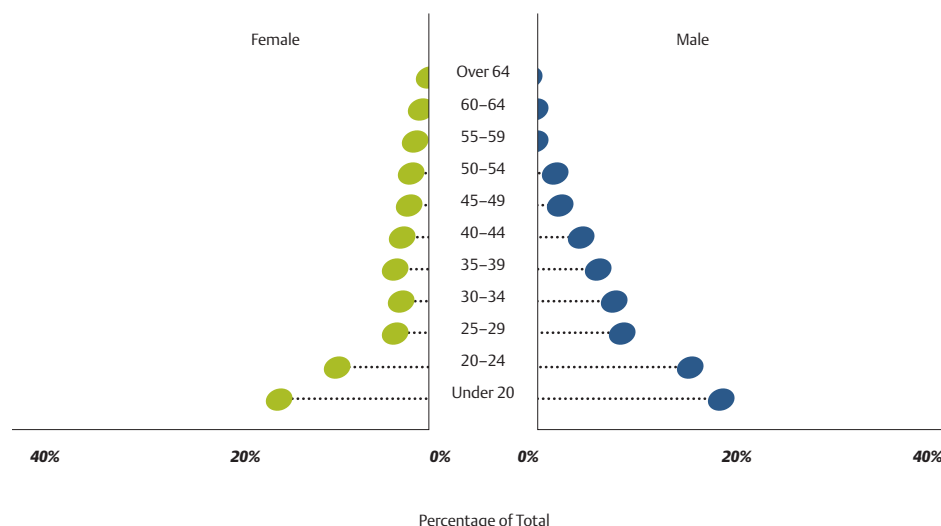
Source: Monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter weekly reports.

### Demographics

Figure 12 below shows that people receiving the Community Wage – Training tend to be young, and are somewhat more likely to be male than female.

**Figure 12** Age and Gender of People Receiving Community Wage – Training

Numbers current at 30 June 1999



**Table 31** Age, Gender and Marital Status of People Receiving Community Wage – Training

Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age group	Females			Males			Total
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total	Total
15-19	13	610	623	32	761	793	1,416
20-29	25	493	518	149	876	1,025	1,543
30-39	37	196	233	182	415	597	830
40-49	24	160	184	100	190	290	474
50-59	5	54	59	39	53	92	151
60+	0	1	1	1	4	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>4,420</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. Numbers are lower than those in the trends table because of different timing of the extracts.

### Expenditure

Seasonal variations in expenditure on Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training represent fluctuations in the number of people receiving these income services as courses commence or conclude. Most courses close over Christmas and New Year resulting in a seasonal trough over this period.

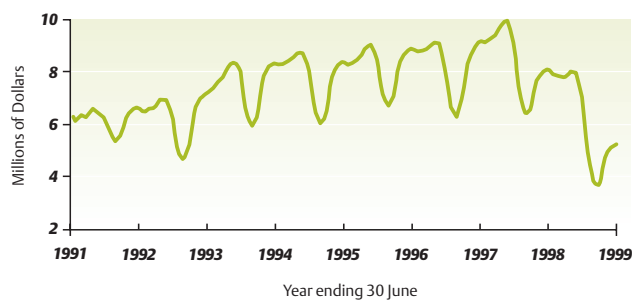
A rise in the number of job seekers will often lead to an increase in demand for training courses, which may affect the numbers of people receiving Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training.

The restriction of the Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training to customers aged 18 or over from 1 January 1998 has led to a sustained fall in expenditure over earlier years. In 1997/98, people aged 16-17 years constituted around 40% of those receiving the Training Benefit.



Figure 13 shows monthly expenditure on the Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training.

**Figure 13** Monthly Expenditure on Training Benefit/Community Wage – Training



### Training Incentive Allowance

The Training Incentive Allowance aims to assist people undertaking training or studies which will:

- *develop their skills; and*
- *improve their prospects of gaining sustainable paid employment.*

The Training Incentive Allowance contributes toward fees, course costs and associated costs faced by trainees/students. The Allowance may be paid as a lump sum, an ongoing entitlement, or a combination of the two.

In the 1998/99 fiscal year, many students/trainees were required to make a contribution to their fees and course costs. Assistance with this contribution was available through the student loan scheme. The Training Incentive Allowance contributes up to \$75 per week, or \$3,000 per year.

#### Eligibility

Training Incentive Allowance is paid to people receiving Domestic Purposes Benefit, Widows Benefit, Emergency Maintenance Allowance or Invalids Benefit.

#### Expenditure

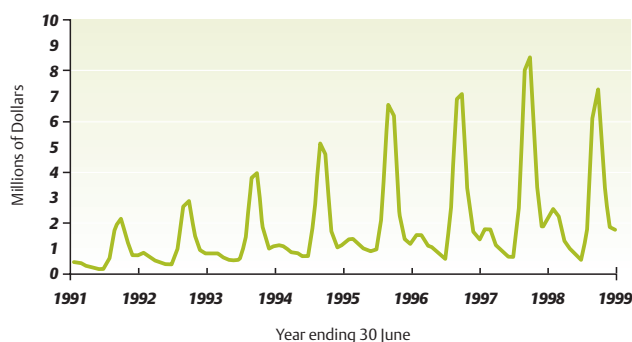
Up until 1997/98, expenditure on the Training Incentive Allowance had been increasing at a steady rate. In 1998/99, however, expenditure dropped below 1997/98 levels. This reflects a range of administrative changes including:

- *tightening objectives;*
- *introduction of co-payment for fees and course costs;*
- *exclusion of people who had completed a degree in the last five years.*
- *exclusions of TOPS and Department of Work and Income courses; and*
- *exclusion of private training establishment courses outside the NZQA accreditation framework.*

Most Training Incentive Allowance payments are made at the beginning of the year to cover tuition fees, leading to peaks in expenditure at this time.

Figure 14 shows monthly expenditure on Training Incentive Allowance smoothed using a two-month moving average.

Figure 14 Monthly Expenditure on Training Incentive Allowance



### Community Wage – Sickness

From 1 October 1998, the Community Wage – Sickness has been payable to people who:

- are temporarily unable to work full time through illness, injury or being at least 26 weeks pregnant; or
- are in employment but losing earnings through sickness or injury; and
- are aged 18 or over (or aged 16 or over and living with a partner and dependent child).

Income and residency tests apply.

People who do not meet the above criteria but who are temporarily unable to support themselves through illness or injury may be granted a Community Wage – Sickness (Emergency).

#### Prior Eligibility

Prior to 1 October 1998, Sickness Benefits were payable to persons 18 years or over (16 years or over until 1 January 1998), who were temporarily incapacitated for work, and had thereby suffered a loss of earnings.

Applicants who did not meet all eligibility requirements may have been granted an Emergency Sickness Benefit because of hardship.

#### Trends

The number of people receiving the Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness increased steadily between 1991 and 1995. It fluctuated slightly in 1995 due to the review of Sickness Benefit and Invalids Benefits, but continued to increase until 1997/98.

Administrative changes which may have had a particularly marked impact on the growth of numbers of people on this benefit are:

- the introduction on 1 September 1995 of approved medical reviewers for people receiving the Sickness Benefit, and a review (beginning at the same date) of all people receiving the Invalids Benefit; and
- the alignment of rates for Sickness Benefit with the lower Unemployment Benefits rate from 1 July 1998.

Figure 15 below shows the trend in the number of people receiving the Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness.

**Figure 15 Trends in Number of People receiving Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness**  
Years to 30 June

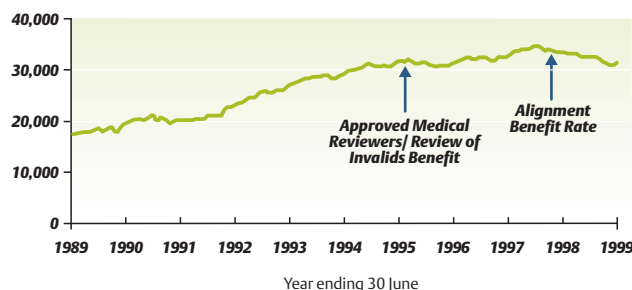


Table 32 below suggests a small seasonal drop in numbers receiving the Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness in the March quarter. This fall tends to be recovered in the following quarters. This may reflect seasonal patterns in the exposure of people to factors which lead to illness or injury.

**Table 32 Numbers receiving Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness**  
Numbers current at end of quarter

Financial Year	Current at end of Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1990/91	20,610	21,163	20,049	20,147
1991/92	20,107	21,044	21,835	24,093
1992/93	26,331	28,175	27,593	28,729
1993/94	30,317	30,966	30,703	31,535
1994/95	32,515	33,031	32,997	34,037
1995/96	33,559	33,745	32,882	33,386
1996/97	34,214	34,505	33,423	34,371
1997/98	35,799	36,418	35,905	35,172
1998/99	34,790	34,075	33,190	33,022

Source: Monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter weekly reports.

**Table 33 Applications for Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness**  
Years to 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	31,029	41,486	42,949	49,897	51,767	51,102	48,869	40,512
Applications granted	27,130	36,960	37,685	42,534	45,159	44,736	42,601	34,897
Applications declined	4,561	5,147	5,613	7,201	6,475	6,338	6,382	5,484

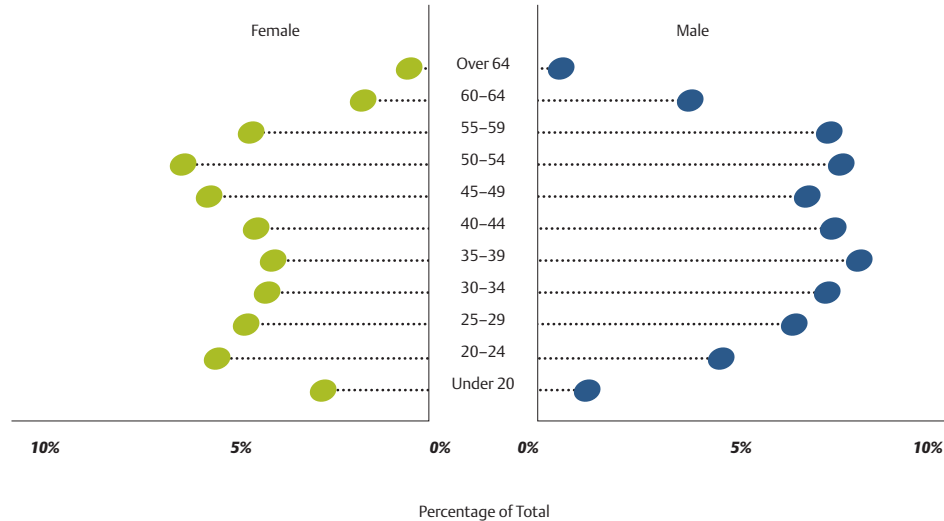
Source: Monthly management reports.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.

### Demographics

Figure 16 below shows that men receiving the Community Wage – Sickness are spread evenly from ages 20 to 59. For women, the under 20 and the 20 to 24 age groups are augmented by the inclusion of Community Wage – Sickness (Emergency) for pregnant single women.

**Figure 16** Age and Gender of People Receiving Community Wage – Sickness  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999



**Table 34** Gender, Age and Marital Status of People Receiving Community Wage – Sickness  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age group	Women		Total	Men		Total	Total
	Married	Unmarried		Married	Unmarried		
15-19	58	758	816	14	343	357	1,172
20-29	352	2,713	3,065	360	3,015	3,375	6,440
30-39	411	2,066	2,477	1,166	3,536	4,702	7,179
40-49	394	2,650	3,044	1,566	2,799	4,365	7,409
50-59	450	2,836	3,286	2,070	2,527	4,597	7,883
60+	108	548	654	745	571	1,316	1,970
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>11,571</b>	<b>13,342</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>18,712</b>	<b>32,054</b>

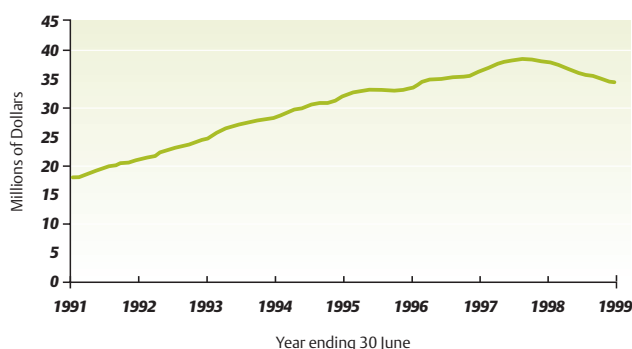
Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. Numbers are lower than in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.

### Expenditure

Expenditure on the Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness is driven largely by the number of people receiving these income services. The falling off in expenditure on the Community Wage – Sickness in the 1998/99 fiscal year in part reflects the fall off in numbers receiving these income services.

Figure 17 shows monthly expenditure on the Sickness Benefit/Community Wage – Sickness adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Sickness Benefit / Community Wage – Sickness.

**Figure 17** Monthly Expenditure on Sickness Benefit/ Community Wage – Sickness



### Invalids Benefit

From 1 September 1998, Invalids Benefit has been payable to people who are 16 years or over who have a medical condition or disability which:

- *is expected to last at least two years; and*
- *means they cannot regularly work more than 15 hours per week in open employment.*

People with a permanent and specified level of restriction of their sight are also eligible for the Invalids Benefit.

A residential qualification and income test must also be met.

### Prior Eligibility

Prior to 1 September 1998, the Invalids Benefit was payable to people aged 16 years or over who:

- *were permanently and severely restricted in their capacity to work due to a disability or to total blindness; and*
- *met residential qualifications.*

### Trends

The number of people receiving Invalids Benefits has risen steadily since 1991.

Over the year from September 1995, the medical entitlement of everyone receiving an Invalids Benefit was reviewed, to ensure that they were in receipt of the most appropriate income service. This review does not appear to have made an impact on the number of people receiving Invalids Benefit.

**Figure 18** Trends in the Number of People Receiving the Invalids Benefit  
Years to June 30

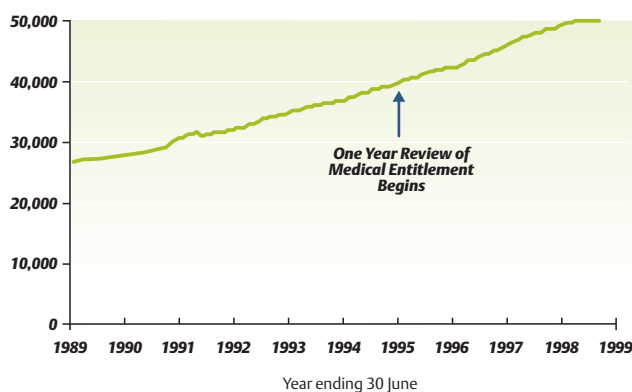


Table 35 below shows a steady increase in the number of people receiving Invalids Benefit with little seasonal fluctuation. This may reflect the long-term nature of the disabilities/illnesses faced by people receiving the Invalids Benefit.

**Table 35 Trends in the Number of People Receiving Invalids Benefit**

Numbers current at end of quarter

Financial Year	Current at end of Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	27,363	27,309	27,550	27,824
1990/91	28,246	28,531	29,118	30,746
1991/92	31,452	31,350	31,692	31,831
1992/93	32,837	34,027	34,451	34,957
1993/94	35,717	36,255	36,611	37,030
1994/95	37,749	38,537	39,128	39,686
1995/96	40,631	41,460	41,980	42,450
1996/97	43,402	44,340	45,094	46,099
1997/98	47,007	48,185	48,716	49,419
1998/99	49,910	50,180	50,528	51,284

Source: Quarterly reports to June 1990. Monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter fortnightly reports.

**Table 36 Applications for Invalids Benefit**

For the year ended 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	5,790	7,060	7,558	9,527	9,920	12,288	11,595	10,219
Applications granted	5,210	5,217	5,225	6,132	6,932	9,709	9,309	8,161
Applications declined	1,539	1,993	2,550	3,307	2,827	2,607	2,403	2,075

Source: Quarterly reports to June 1990. Monthly management reports thereafter.

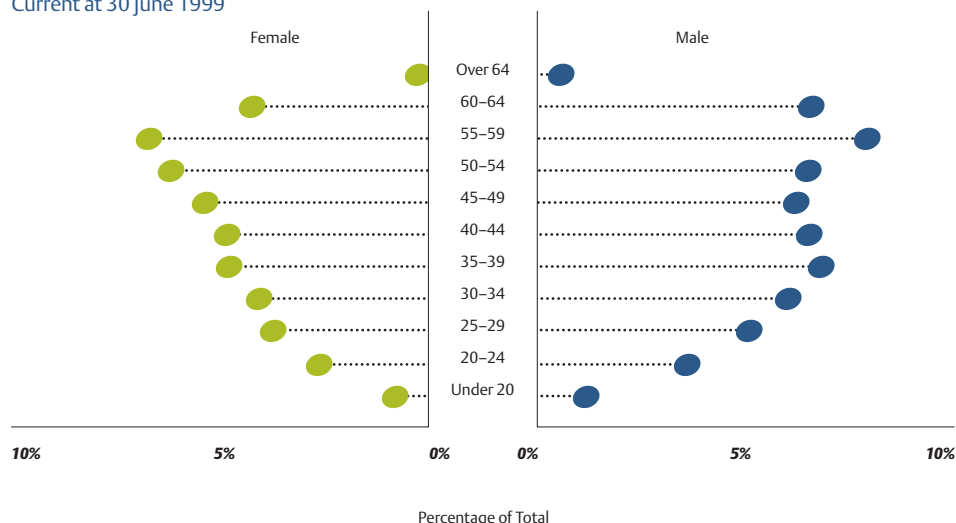
- Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.
- From November 1996, people receiving the Invalids Benefit had the opportunity to move from fortnightly to weekly payments. This process resulted in a higher count of applications received and applications granted.

### Demographics

Figure 19 below shows that people receiving the Invalids Benefit tend to be concentrated in the older age groups, and are slightly more likely to be male than female.

**Figure 19 Age and Gender of People Receiving Invalids Benefit**

Current at 30 June 1999



**Table 37 Gender, Marital Status and Age of People Receiving Invalids Benefit**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age Group	Women			Men			Total	Percentage
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total		
15-19	2	719	721	3	1,042	1,045	1,766	3.44%
20-29	190	2,739	2,929	220	3,868	4,088	7,017	13.68%
30-39	541	3,900	4,441	857	5,402	6,259	10,700	20.87%
40-49	751	4,458	5,209	1,418	4,976	6,394	11,603	22.63%
50-59	994	5,560	6,554	2,844	4,534	7,378	13,932	27.17%
60 & over	252	2,212	2,464	1,870	1,930	3,800	6,264	12.21%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>19,588</b>	<b>22,318</b>	<b>7,212</b>	<b>21,752</b>	<b>28,964</b>	<b>51,282</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. Numbers differ from those in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.

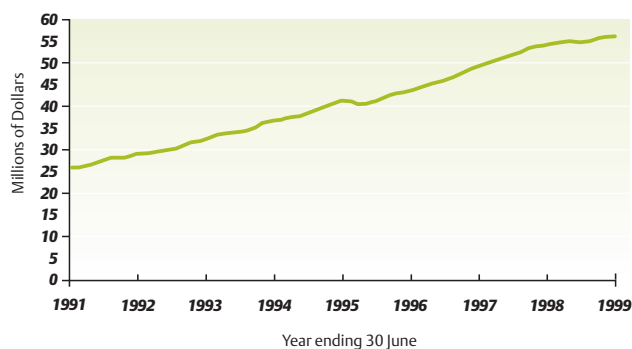
### Expenditure

Expenditure on Invalids Benefit has risen steadily since 1991, apart from a slight dip in mid 1995. This may have been related to the announcement of the Sickness Benefit/Invalids Benefit review that was due to start later that year.

The increase in expenditure slowed somewhat in 1998/99, which may be due in part to the changes to eligibility criteria for the Invalids Benefit.

Figure 20 shows monthly Invalids Benefit expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Invalids Benefit.

**Figure 20 Monthly Expenditure on Invalids Benefit**



### Domestic Purposes Benefit

The Domestic Purposes Benefit is payable to:

- *sole parents – single people 18 or over, or people aged 16–17 who have been legally married, who:*
  - a) are the parents of a dependent child under 18 who lives with them; and*
  - b) are not living with the other parent or another partner.*
- *women alone – unsupported women without dependent children who became alone or lost the support of a partner after turning 50 and after:*
  - a) caring for dependent children for at least 15 years; or*
  - b) caring full-time for a sick or frail relative for at least five years; or*
  - c) being supported by their partner for at least five years.*
- *people caring for the sick or infirm – people who are aged over 16 and caring for someone (other than a partner or dependent child) who would otherwise be in hospital.*

The Emergency Maintenance Allowance is available to people who do not meet the eligibility criteria for the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole Parents but are alone and caring for children.

### Prior Eligibility

As above.

### Trends

The benefit rate changes in 1991, and a benefit amnesty in 1993, each appear to have temporarily halted the increase in the number of people receiving a Domestic Purposes Benefit. The number of people on this benefit, however, rose steadily between 1994 and 1998 before falling off in 1998/9.

The strengthening of the work testing regime in February 1998 may have contributed to the falling off in the number of people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit from early 1998.

**Figure 21 Domestic Purposes Benefit**  
Numbers Current

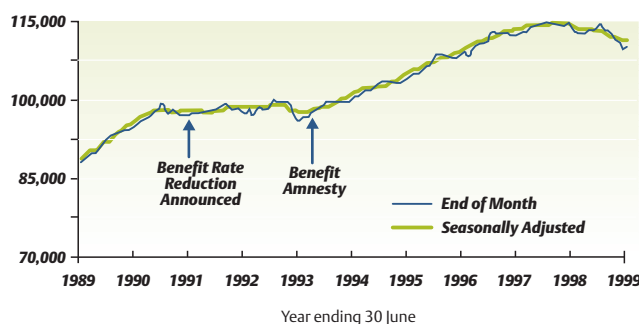


Table 38 below suggests that the number of people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit has shown a small seasonal decrease in the middle of each year since 1991.

**Table 38 Domestic Purposes Benefit Trends**  
Current benefits

Financial Year	Current at end of Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	89,939	92,508	93,950	94,823
1990/91	96,635	99,286	97,381	97,000
1991/92	97,271	99,088	98,788	96,722
1992/93	97,880	100,159	99,488	96,335
1993/94	97,919	99,952	99,450	100,256
1994/95	101,713	103,523	102,980	104,027
1995/96	105,652	108,627	107,955	108,789
1996/97	110,305	112,843	112,931	112,395
1997/98	113,745	114,799	114,533	113,029
1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	112,935	114,137	111,612	110,067

Source: Quarterly reports to June 1990. Monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter fortnightly reports.

<sup>1</sup> These figures exclude people whose Domestic Purposes Benefit was suspended during the month. Suspended income services may be reinstated within a short period once people are again in compliance with work test and other requirements.



**Table 39 Applications for Domestic Purposes Benefit**  
For the year ended 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	36,828	39,446	42,948	45,530	44,926	51,012	47,336	43,967
Applications granted	30,641	33,939	37,041	38,655	40,058	46,120	42,889	39,658
Applications declined	5,272	5,908	6,375	6,762	4,759	4,865	4,499	4,300

Source: Monthly management reports.

- <sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.
- <sup>2</sup> From November 1996, people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit had the opportunity to move from fortnightly to weekly payments. This process resulted in a higher count of applications received and applications granted.

Table 40 below shows trends in the number of people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit and the number of children covered by the Domestic Purposes Benefit payments to sole parents. The number of sole parents receiving the DPB and the number of children dependent on sole parents has increased steadily to 1996/97, remained about stable in 1997/98 and declined in 1998/99. In contrast, the number of people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit because they were caring for sick or infirm people has risen steadily since 1991/92. The number of women alone receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit has remained relatively stable.

**Table 40 Domestic Purposes Benefit by Benefit Category**  
At 30 June

	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1993 <sup>2</sup>	1994 <sup>3</sup>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sole parents	90,935	92,610	96,709	100,378	104,466	107,629	107,987	104,175
Number of children <sup>4</sup>	154,439	157,283	165,600	173,621	183,085	189,059	191,308	186,063
Women alone	2,452	2,775	2,426	2,636	2,803	2,930	2,944	2,834
Caring for sick or infirm	833	955	1,111	1,282	1,528	1,730	1,921	2,169

- <sup>1</sup> Current at 31 July.
- <sup>2</sup> Current at 4 July.
- <sup>3</sup> Current at 3 July.
- <sup>4</sup> Number of children dependent on sole parents.

### Demographics

Figure 22 below shows that the typical Domestic Purposes Benefit client is a woman in the 25 to 39 age group. Less than 9% of clients are men, and they tend to be slightly older.

**Figure 22 Age and Gender of People Receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit**  
Benefits current at 30 June 1999

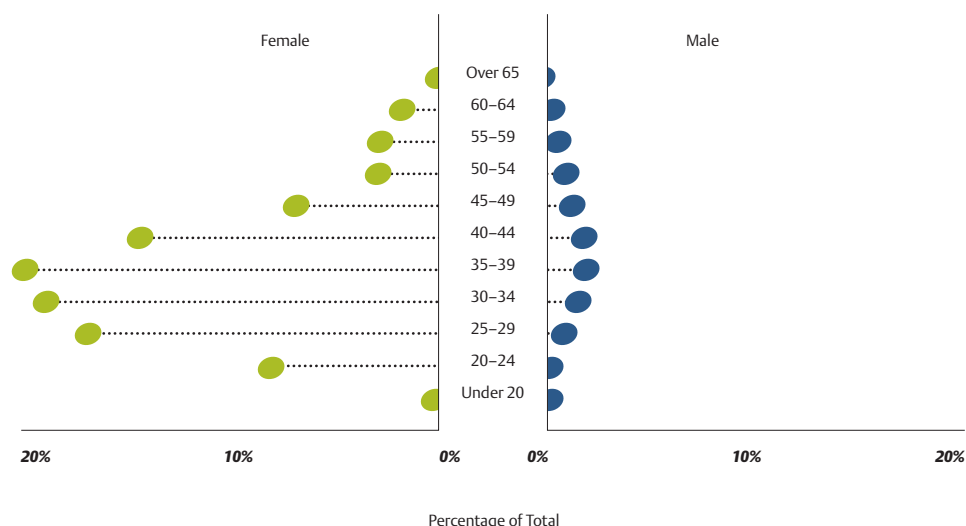


Table 41 below breaks down the number of people receiving different types of Domestic Purposes Benefit by age and marital status. Around a third of sole parents receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit are single (ie. never been married), and only three percent are aged under 20 years. People receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Caring for Sick or Infirm are in a wide range of domestic situations and are represented in all age groups.

**Table 41** Age and Domestic Status of People Receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit by Benefit Type  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

	Age						NA	Total
	<20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+		
<b>Sole Parent</b>								
Defacto spouse deceased	1	16	56	32	15	5		125
Divorced		95	1,241	1,467	258	10		3,071
Married			2	2				4
Not known		1	1	1				3
Partner deceased	2	36	198	309	121	27		693
Separated	367	9,127	19,914	11,474	1,586	99	1	42,568
Separated from defacto	605	8,886	9,290	2,940	326	14		22,061
Single	2,506	19,361	10,870	2,589	304	20		35,650
<b>TOTAL Sole Parent</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>37,522</b>	<b>41,572</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104,175</b>
<b>Woman Alone</b>								
Defacto spouse deceased					7	11		18
Divorced					151	120		271
Partner deceased					48	31		79
Separated					1,298	687		1,985
Separated from defacto					131	60		191
Single					201	89		290
<b>TOTAL Woman Alone</b>					<b>1,836</b>	<b>998</b>		<b>2,834</b>
<b>Care for Sick or Infirm</b>								
Defacto spouse deceased						1		1
Divorced			4	33	55	12		104
Living defacto		3	8	5	5			21
Married	1	4	19	30	46	1		101
Married care of the sick/infirm				2	2			4
Not known					1			1
Partner deceased			1	17	68	24		110
Separated	2	23	65	190	166	20	1	467
Separated from defacto		15	35	40	22	1		113
Single	35	246	265	284	354	63		1,247
<b>TOTAL Care for Sick or Infirm</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,169</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>37,813</b>	<b>41,969</b>	<b>19,415</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>109,178</b>

Table 42 below shows the number of people receiving different types of Domestic Purposes Benefit, along with their gender and the number of dependent children they have. Two-thirds of single people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole Parent have one child, compared with just over one-third of other people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole Parent. People receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Women Alone or the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Caring for the Sick and Infirm tend to have fewer dependent children than people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole Parent.

**Table 42 Gender of People Receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit By Benefit Type and Number of Dependent Children**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

	Sex	Number of dependent children							Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
<b>Sole Parent<sup>1</sup></b>									
Single	F	19	22,053	8,008	2,271	525	109	22	33,007
	M	5	2,024	481	112	16	5	0	2,643
Living apart from partner	F	35	21,896	21,559	10,302	3,516	1,102	378	58,788
	M	10	3,110	1,769	684	203	60	9	5,845
Divorced	F	1	1,359	974	326	89	18	6	2,773
	M	0	185	87	25	1	0	0	298
Partner deceased	F	0	180	129	53	19	5	2	388
	M	1	206	137	59	16	9	2	430
Unknown	F	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL Sole Parent</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45,489</b>	<b>30,671</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>94,958</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9,217</b>
<b>Woman Alone</b>									
Single	F	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
Living apart from partner	F	2,175	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,176
Divorced	F	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	271
Partner deceased	F	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
<b>TOTAL Woman Alone</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,834</b>
<b>Care for Sick or Infirm</b>									
Single	F	657	71	16	5	0	0	1	750
	M	483	10	1	3	0	0	0	497
Living apart from partner	F	378	110	37	14	14	7	0	560
	M	126	11	4	1	0	0	0	142
Divorced	F	78	7	3	0	0	0	0	88
	M	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Partner deceased	F	89	9	3	1	0	0	0	102
	M	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Unknown	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Married care of the sick/infirm	M	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL Care for Sick or Infirm</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,505</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>Number of children included</b>									
Sole Parent		0	51,015	66,290	41,496	17,540	6,540	2,653	185,534
Woman Alone <sup>2</sup>		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Care for Sick or Infirm		0	219	130	72	64	35	7	527

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. Numbers differ from those in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.

1 People in the sole parent categories who are without children are in transition, either where children have just left their custody or where they are about to enter it.

2 Some people in the Woman Alone category may be in transition to or from Sole Parent status.

## Work Test Exemptions

Table 43 gives reasons why people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit have been exempted from work testing or have had their work test deferred when they have no children or a youngest child aged 14 years or over.

Nearly three-quarters of people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Women Alone who have no children or an oldest child aged over 14 are exempted from work testing or have had work tests deferred. This compares with under half of people receiving other types of Domestic Purposes Benefit. The most common reasons for exemptions or deferrals differ between types of benefit, as follows:

- For sole parents: *part-time work or training;*
- For people caring for the sick or infirm: *caring full-time for an ill or disabled person;*
- For women alone: *caring for a child aged under 14.*

**Table 43** Reasons People Receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefits are not subject to work testing (youngest child 14+ or no children)

Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Employment Status	Sole Parent <sup>1</sup>	Caring for Sick & Infirm	Woman Alone
<b>Reason Not Subject to Work Test</b>			
Child has special needs	217	9	1
Caring for ill/disabled person full time	81	41	24
Client would qualify for Community Wage – Sickness or Invalids Benefit	601	11	237
Undertaking 15 hours or more work or training a week (already meeting requirements of work test)	1,218	10	115
Undertaking 30 hours or more work or training a week (already meeting requirements of work test)	372	—	26
Caring for a child under seven years for whom Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit is Paid	21	—	9
Caring for a child under 14 years for whom Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit is Paid	26	—	1
Involved in approved study – tertiary (deferral only)	5	—	
Involved in approved study – employment related training (deferral only)	8	—	
Caring for a child under 7 yrs	31	—	3
Caring for a child under 14 yrs	88	4	1
Aged 55 or over	78	15	800
Pregnant with no Community Wage – Sickness Eligibility	9	1	2
In transition to Work Test (deferral only)	4	—	1
<b>TOTAL Not Work Tested</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,220</b>
	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL Work Tested</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>470</b>
	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL People with no children or youngest child 14+</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,690</b>

<sup>1</sup> includes 29 people receiving Emergency Maintenance Allowance

### Expenditure

Expenditure on Domestic Purposes Benefit has fallen in the 1998/99 year. As in earlier years, expenditure on the Domestic Purposes Benefit shows a small peak in the latter part of the fiscal year. This peak results in part from Training Incentive Allowance payments and benefit advances at the start of the school/academic year to people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit.

Figure 23 shows Domestic Purposes Benefit expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit.

Figure 23 Monthly Expenditure on Domestic Purposes Benefit



### Orphans Benefit/Unsupported Childs Benefit

Orphans Benefit is paid to the principal caregiver of a child whose natural or adoptive parents cannot support the child because they:

- are deceased; or
- suffer from serious long-term illness or incapacity which means they cannot care for the child; or
- cannot be found.

Unsupported Childs Benefit is paid to the principal caregiver of a child whose natural, adoptive, or step parents are, because of a family breakdown, unable to:

- care for the child; or
- provide for the child's support.

### Prior Eligibility

As above.

### Trends

The number of people receiving Orphans Benefit or Unsupported Childs Benefit increased rapidly until September 1990, then fell after the introduction of new assessment procedures and the requirement that liable parents pay contributions in respect of unsupported children.

Since early 1992 the number of people receiving these income services has increased steadily, due to continued growth in the number of people receiving the Unsupported Childs Benefit. In the 1998/99 fiscal year, the increase total numbers receiving these income services accelerated, and the Orphans Benefit component showed a slight increase for the first time since 1995. This may reflect a movement of people from Child, Youth and Family subsidies to the Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit following the equalisation of assistance with boarding and accommodation costs. During the 1998/99 year, this applied to young people aged 16–17.

Figure 24 below shows trends in the total number of people receiving Orphans Benefit or Unsupported Childs Benefit. Trends in the number of people receiving Orphans Benefit are also shown separately.

**Figure 24** Numbers of People Receiving Orphans Benefit or Unsupported Childs Benefit

Years to June 30

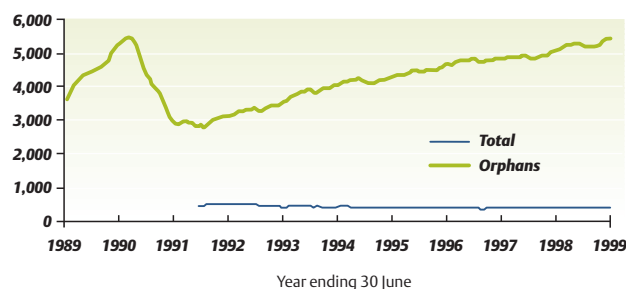


Table 44 shows a steady increase in the number of people receiving the Orphans Benefit/Unsupported Childs Benefit, with little seasonal variation.

**Table 44** Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Childs Benefit Trends

Numbers current at end of quarters

Financial Year	Current at end of Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	4,171	4,450	4,699	5,239
1990/91	5,439	4,358	3,803	2,931
1991/92	2,995	2,869	2,979	3,135
1992/93	3,271	3,326	3,401	3,539
1993/94	3,779	3,852	3,934	4,093
1994/95	4,207	4,166	4,155	4,280
1995/96	4,411	4,457	4,466	4,662
1996/97	4,762	4,816	4,766	4,816
1997/98	4,901	4,893	4,910	5,076
1998/99	5,213	5,221	5,240	5,408

Source: Quarterly reports to June 1990. Monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter fortnightly reports.

**Table 45** Applications for Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Childs Benefit

Year ending 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	3,178	3,464	4,537	4,588	4,533	4,221	3,939	4,007
Applications granted	1,675	2,139	2,790	2,704	2,950	2,867	2,671	2,909
Applications declined	1,255	1,358	1,851	1,848	1,511	1,373	1,301	1,094

Source: Monthly management reports.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.

<sup>2</sup> From November 1996, people receiving the Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Childs Benefit had the opportunity to move from fortnightly to weekly payments. This process results in higher counts of applications received and applications granted.

Table 46 shows the ages of children covered by the Unsupported Childs Benefit or the Orphans Benefit. Nearly two-thirds (61%) of these children are aged 10 years or over.

**Table 46** **Ages of Children** covered by Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Childs Benefit

Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age Group	Orphans	Unsupported Childs	Total
0-4	25	834	859
5-9	96	1,748	1,844
10-14	206	2,289	2,495
14 & Over	187	1,467	1,654
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>514</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>6,852</b>

Source: SWIFT data as at 30 June 1999.

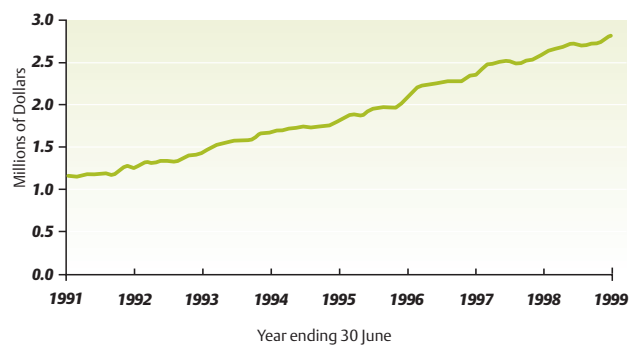
<sup>1</sup> An Orphans Benefit or an Unsupported Childs Benefit may include two or more children, each counted individually in this table. Thus the total number of children is greater than the total number of recipients reported in the trend table.

### Expenditure

Combined expenditure on the Orphans Benefit and the Unsupported Child Benefit continues to show steady growth.

Figure 25 below shows combined monthly Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Child Benefit expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a two-month moving average. The expenditure data includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Orphans Benefit or the Unsupported Childs Benefit.

**Figure 25** **Monthly Expenditure** on Orphans Benefit and Unsupported Childs Benefit



### Widows Benefit

Widows Benefit is payable to women who are living on their own or with dependent children after being widowed. Residency qualifications and income tests apply.

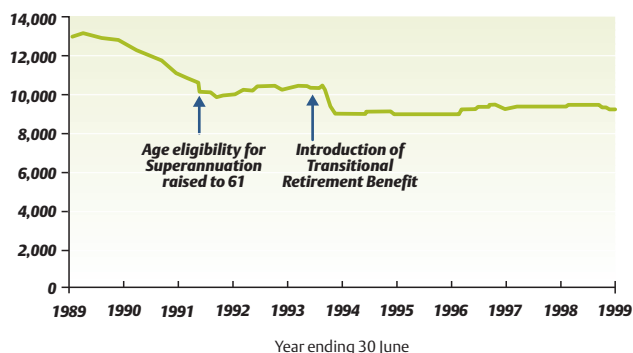
### Prior Eligibility

As above.

### Trends

The long-term downward trend in the number of people receiving the Widows Benefit was arrested when the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation was increased. The number of people receiving the Widows Benefit then remained fairly constant until some transferred to the Transitional Retirement Benefit introduced in April 1994. Since then, the number of people receiving the Widows Benefit has remained steady at about 9,000.

**Figure 26 Trends in Numbers of People Receiving Widows Benefit**  
Years to 30 June



**Table 47 Trends in Number of People Receiving Widows Benefits**  
Number at end of quarter

Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	13,127	12,953	12,847	12,676
1990/91	12,295	12,074	11,652	10,989
1991/92	10,742	10,052	9,930	9,873
1992/93	10,168	10,503	10,453	10,259
1993/94	10,432	10,354	9,527 <sup>1</sup>	9,012
1994/95	9,072	9,076	9,122	9,007
1995/96	9,016	9,026	9,034	9,047
1996/97	9,251	9,317	9,460	9,174
1997/98	9,386	9,213	9,401	9,361
1998/99	9,469	9,454	9,385	9,213

Source: Quarterly reports to June 1990. Monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter fortnightly reports.  
1 Numbers at end of quarter were reduced because of transfers to Transitional Retirement Benefit.

**Table 48 Applications for Widows Benefits**  
For the year ended 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	2,020	2,345	2,336	2,295	2,309	2,461	2,377	2,288
Applications granted	1,704	1,999	1,953	1,860	1,996	2,167	2,117	2,028
Applications declined	336	356	434	424	301	297	267	251

Source: Monthly management reports.

- 1 Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.
- 2 From November 1996, people receiving the Widows Benefit had the opportunity to move from fortnightly to weekly payments. This process results in a higher count of applications received and applications granted.



Table 49 shows trends in the number of people receiving Widows Benefit who have and do not have dependent children. The number of people receiving Widows Benefit who have children has fallen steadily since 1992, along with the number of dependent children involved. The number of people without dependent children who are receiving the Widows Benefit, however, has fluctuated but remained relatively stable.

**Table 49** Number of People Receiving Widows Benefit With and Without Dependent Children  
Numbers current at June 30

	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1993 <sup>2</sup>	1994 <sup>3</sup>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
With dependent children	3,185	3,131	2,934	2,785	2,664	2,604	2,602	2,451
Number of children	5,307	5,206	4,906	4,741	4,477	4,463	4,505	4,249
Without dependent children	6,532	7,146	6,069	6,238	6,379	6,547	6,758	6,729
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,717</b>	<b>10,277</b>	<b>9,003</b>	<b>9,023</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>9,151</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>9,180</b>

1 As at 31 July.

2 As at 4 July.

3 As at 3 July.

### Demographics

Figure 27 shows that the typical person receiving the Widows Benefit is a woman in the 55 to 59 age group. The Widows Benefit is restricted to women.

**Figure 27** Age and Gender of People receiving Widows Benefit  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

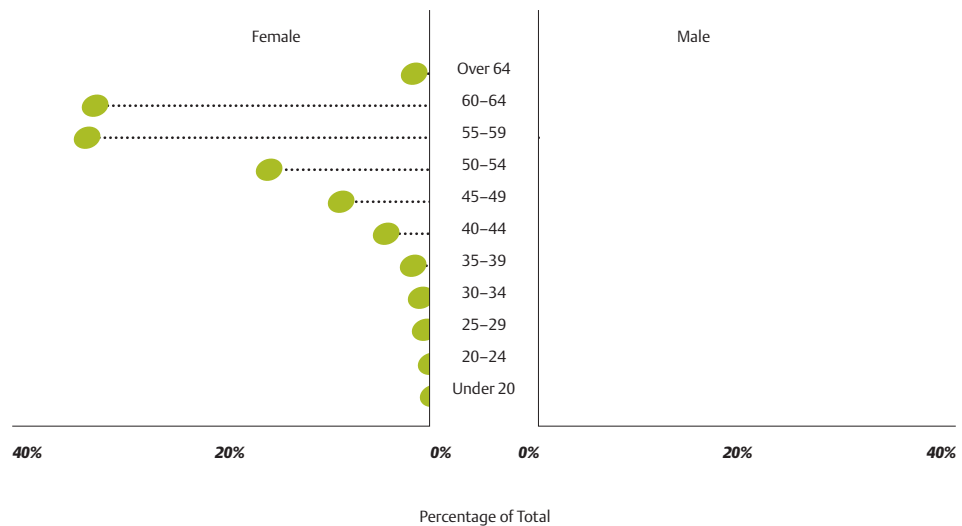


Table 50 below shows that the majority of people receiving the Widows Benefit who were aged under 50 had dependent children. Only a minority of those aged 50 or over had dependent children.

**Table 50** Age and Number of Dependent Children of People Receiving Widows Benefit

Numbers current as at 30 June 1999

Age Group	Number of Dependent Children								Total
	Nil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 plus	
Under 25	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	14
25–29	2	16	23	8	2	3	0	0	54
30–34	2	41	69	23	13	3	0	0	151
35–39	3	72	145	69	36	12	2	3	342
40–44	78	165	167	90	27	7	3	3	540
45–49	389	267	135	51	14	1	2	1	860
50–54	1,061	259	80	22	5	1	0	0	1,428
55–59	2,571	257	59	17	4	0	0	0	2,908
60 & Over	2,621	214	34	8	4	0	0	0	2,881
Unspecified	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,729</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9,180</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. The total differs from the number in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.

### Work Test Status

Table 51 below gives the reasons why women receiving the Widows Benefit have been exempted from work testing or had their work test deferred when they have no children or their youngest child is aged 14 years or over.

At 30 June 1999, nearly three-quarters of women receiving the Widows Benefit were not subject to work testing. Age (ie. being 55 or over) was the most common reason these clients were not subject to work testing.

**Table 51** Reasons People Receiving Widows Benefit are not subject to Work Testing (youngest child 14+ or no children)

Numbers at 30 June 1999

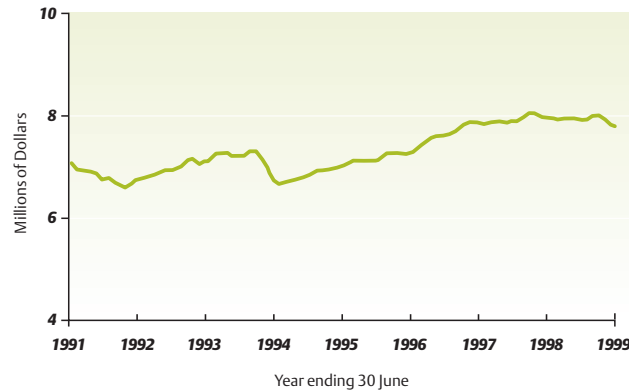
Reasons Person Not Subject to Work Testing	Number
Child has special needs	23
Caring for ill/disabled person full time	91
Person would qualify for Sickness Benefit/Invalids Benefit	699
Undertaking 15 hours or more work /training per week (already meeting work test requirements)	361
Undertaking 30 hours or more work /training per week (already meeting work test requirements)	91
Caring for a child under 7 years for whom Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit is paid	6
Caring for a child under 14 years for whom Unsupported Childs Benefit/Orphans Benefit is paid	12
Involved in approved study – tertiary (deferral only)	2
Involved in approved study – employment-related training (deferral only)	1
Caring for a child under 7 years	16
Caring for a child under 14 years	11
Aged 55 or over	1,930
Pregnant with no eligibility for Community Wage – Sickness	6
In transition to Work Test (deferral only)	1
Person subject to portability provisions	6
Not Subject to Work Testing	3,256 (71.1%)
Work Tested	1,325 (28.9%)
<b>TOTAL with no children or youngest child 14+</b>	<b>4,581</b>

### Expenditure

Expenditure on Widows Benefit has remained steady in the 1997/98 and 1998/99 fiscal years, after rising steadily since 1993/94.

Figure 28 shows monthly Widows Benefit expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. The figures shown are net of taxation and include expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Widows Benefit.

Figure 28 Monthly Expenditure on Widows Benefit



### Transitional Retirement Benefit

The Transitional Retirement Benefit provides income to people who:

- are retired or have low incomes; and
- have not yet reached the qualifying age for New Zealand Superannuation.

### Eligibility

The age of eligibility for the Transitional Retirement Benefit is being raised in step with the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation, and rises three months every six months. At 30 June 1998, the qualifying age for Transitional Retirement Benefit was 62 years, and at 30 June 1999 62.5 years.

The Transitional Retirement Benefit is income tested, and residential qualifications must also be met.

### Prior Eligibility

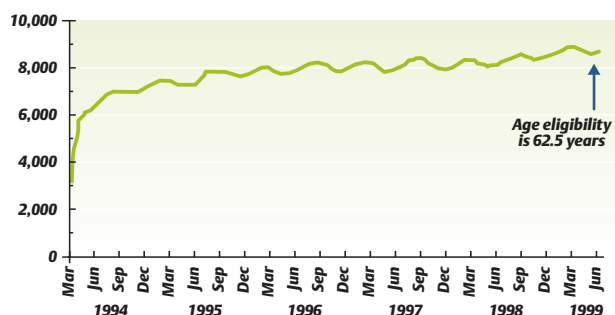
As above. At the introduction of the Transitional Retirement Benefit on 1 April 1994, the age of eligibility was 60 years.

### Trends

Initially, take-up of the Transitional Retirement Benefit was lower than expected, followed by a rapid increase as people became aware of their entitlement. Following this introductory phase, growth in the number of people receiving Transitional Retirement Benefit became slower. This is reflected in an upwards trend in numbers which now appears to have stabilised. Numbers peak in the September and March quarters, as the changed age of eligibility qualifies new groups of people for the Transitional Retirement Benefit.

Figure 29 shows trends in the number of people receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit.

**Figure 29 Trends in Numbers of People Receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit**  
Numbers current at end of quarter



**Table 52 Trends in Numbers Receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit**  
Numbers current at end of quarter

Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1994/95	6,965	7,146	7,457	7,327
1995/96	7,874	7,668	7,928	7,870
1996/97	8,218	7,956	8,199	7,958
1997/98	8,415	7,964	8,347	8,152
1998/99	8,599	8,481	8,918	8,689

Source: Fortnightly reports.

**Table 53 Applications for Transitional Retirement Benefit**  
For the year ended 30 June

	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	9,058	5,456	5,127	5,039	5,113	5,173
Applications granted	7,489	4,112	4,174	4,176	4,364	4,501
Applications declined	1,561	1,318	924	862	761	671

Source: Monthly management reports.

- <sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.
- <sup>2</sup> From November 1996, people receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit had the opportunity to move from fortnightly to weekly payments. This process results in a higher count of applications received and applications granted.

Table 54 shows the gender, marital status and age of people receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit. People receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit were slightly more likely to be male than female. Five-sixths of women receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit are unmarried, while two-thirds of men receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit are married.

**Table 54** Gender, Marital Status and Age of People Receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit

Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age Group	Women			Men			Total
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total	
62	156	916	1,072	875	393	1,268	2,340
63 & over	382	2,338	2,720	2,394	1,247	3,641	6,361
Total	538	3,254	3,792	3,269	1,640	4,909	8,701

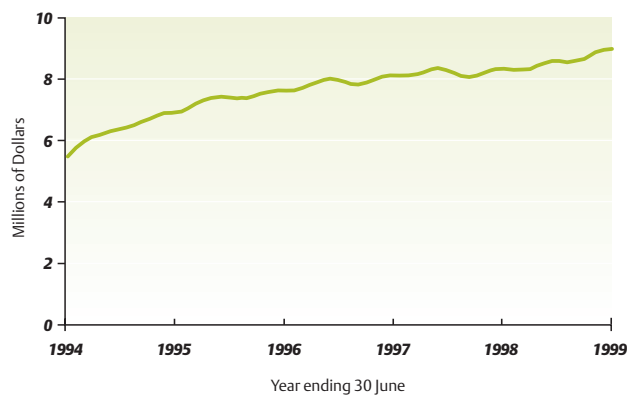
Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. The total differs from the number in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.

### Expenditure

Expenditure on the Transitional Retirement Benefit has grown steadily since 1994, but at a slower rate during the last three fiscal years. This is due to a slowing in the growth of the number of people receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit.

Figure 30 shows monthly expenditure on the Transitional Retirement Benefit adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three-month moving average. Expenditure is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Transitional Retirement Benefit.

**Figure 30** Monthly Expenditure on Transitional Retirement Benefit



## New Zealand Superannuation

New Zealand Superannuation provides a source of income to people who have reached the qualifying age and meet a residential qualification. The qualifying age is related to the date of birth of the applicant.

New Zealand Superannuation payments are subject to normal taxation.

On 1 April 1992 the qualifying age was increased from 60 years to 61 years. From 1 April 1993 the age qualification is being increased in increments. It will reach 65 by April 2001.

### Non-Qualified Spouses

If the applicant is a married person whose spouse does not meet the qualifying age or does not qualify for New Zealand Superannuation for some other reason, there are two options available:

- *The qualified spouse only may receive payment at half the married couple rate of New Zealand Superannuation;*
- *Both the qualified and the non-qualified spouse may receive the non-qualified spouse rate of New Zealand Superannuation, subject to the normal social security income test.*

### Living Alone Payment

This is a higher rate of payment available to people receiving New Zealand Superannuation or a Veterans Pension who:

- *live alone or with children they support; or*
- *married people whose partner is in hospital or a rest home.*

### Prior Eligibility

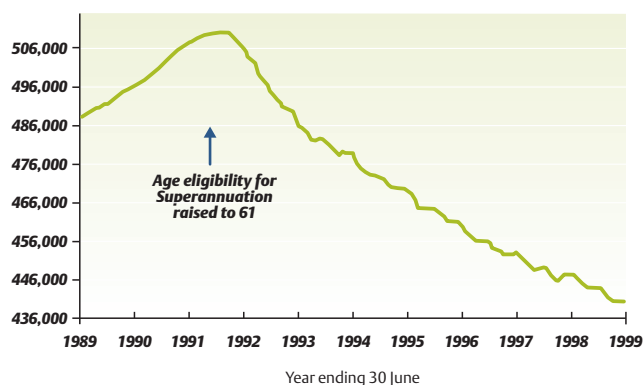
As above.

### Trends

Historically, the number of people receiving New Zealand Superannuation has grown with the number of people who have reached the qualifying age. From 1 April 1992, the age of eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation has gradually increased, and will continue to do so until it reaches 65 in April 2001. While the age of eligibility is rising, the number of people receiving New Zealand Superannuation has declined. This is because the number of people taking up New Zealand Superannuation is lower than the number ceasing to receive it.

During the year to June 1998, this downward trend was temporarily reversed. This was due to a large number of people applying for New Zealand Superannuation in April 1998 following the removal of the superannuation surcharge. However the overall downward trend associated with a rising age of eligibility continued through 1998/99.

Figure 31 Trends in the Number of People Receiving New Zealand Superannuation



**Table 55 Trends in the Number of People Receiving New Zealand Superannuation<sup>1</sup>**  
Numbers current at end of quarter

Financial Year	Benefits current at end of Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	489,213	490,983	493,715	495,500
1990/91	497,961	500,152	503,832	506,507
1991/92	508,141	509,129	509,358	504,561
1992/93	498,913	494,084	489,838	488,893 <sup>2</sup>
1993/94	481,664	481,490	478,421	477,400
1994/95	472,967	472,279	469,317	469,239
1995/96	464,178	463,936	460,810	459,901
1996/97	455,297	455,415	452,493	452,759
1997/98	448,446	448,408	445,638	447,487
1998/99	443,704	443,577	440,126	440,054

Source: Quarterly and monthly management reports to June 1993. Thereafter fortnightly reports.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers exclude under-age spouses.

<sup>2</sup> As at 17 June 1993. At 30 June the records were being transferred from one system to another so an accurate count was not available on that day.

**Table 56 Applications for New Zealand Superannuation**  
Year ending 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	28,276 <sup>2</sup>	12,860 <sup>2</sup>	22,580	21,912	22,983	18,018	19,010	15,913
Applications granted	21,681	12,509	19,664	18,591	20,441	16,176	17,562	14,685
Applications declined <sup>3</sup>			3,457	3,266	2,461	1,734	1,357	1,097

Source: Up to June 1993, quarterly management information reports. From July 1993 monthly management reports.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.

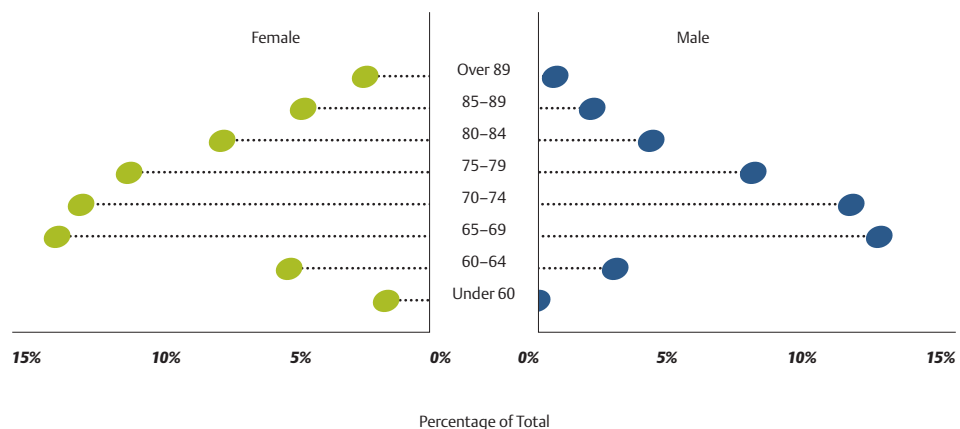
<sup>2</sup> Applications processed. Numbers were low because the age of eligibility was raised to 61.

<sup>3</sup> Information on declined applications is not available prior to the 1993/94 financial year.

### Demographics

Figure 32 shows that women are predominant among people aged 75 or over who are receiving New Zealand Superannuation. Those aged below 62.5 are spouses included on income-tested criteria.

**Figure 32 Age and Gender of People receiving New Zealand Superannuation**



Numbers current at 30 June 1999

**Table 57 Gender, Age and Marital Status of People Receiving New Zealand Superannuation by Payment Category**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age Group	Single Men		Married Men		Total Men
	Receiving Normal Rate	Living Alone Payments	Normal Rate	With Non-Qualified Spouse <sup>1</sup>	
0-59			1	1	2
60-64	784	1,712	6,205	3,032	11,733
60-69	4,869	8,832	34,764	11,496	59,961
70-74	4,594	8,508	35,851	3,913	52,866
75-79	3,660	6,819	24,533	1,070	36,082
80-84	2,686	4,356	11,974	200	19,216
85-89	2,005	2,493	4,797	43	9,338
90 & Over	1,242	875	1,106	12	3,235
Unspecified		4		4	
<b>TOTAL MEN</b>	<b>19,840</b>	<b>33,595</b>	<b>119,235</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>192,437</b>

Age Group	Single Women		Married Women		Total Women	Total Men & Women
	Receiving Normal Rate	Living Alone Payments	Normal Rate	With Non-Qualified Spouse <sup>1</sup>		
0-59		1	4	5	7	
60-64	1,116	2,785	7,407	409	11,717	23,450
65-69	7,168	16,886	36,986	915	61,955	121,916
70-74	7,622	21,266	29,176	254	58,318	111,184
75-79	8,320	23,044	18,477	66	49,907	85,989
80-84	8,608	18,167	7,755	26	34,556	53,772
85-89	8,083	10,390	2,321	4	20,798	30,136
90 & Over	6,415	3,431	437	10,283	13,518	
Unspecified	3	1	5	9	13	
<b>TOTAL WOMEN</b>	<b>47,336</b>	<b>95,970</b>	<b>102,568</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>247,548</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>67,176</b>	<b>129,565</b>	<b>221,803</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>439,985</b>

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. The total differs from the number in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.  
1 Married people with a non-qualified spouse, receiving New Zealand Superannuation at the full married rate subject to an income test.

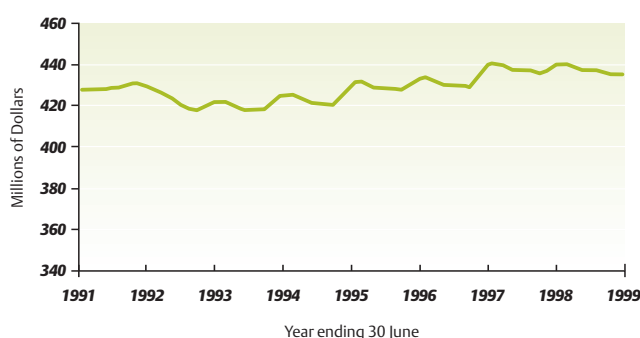


### Expenditure

Expenditure on New Zealand Superannuation for the year to June 1999 was slightly higher than for the year to June 1998. This was partly due to an increase in the weekly rate of New Zealand Superannuation from 1 April 1999.

Figure 33 shows monthly New Zealand Superannuation expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a three- month moving average. The expenditure shown is gross of taxation, and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving New Zealand Superannuation.

Figure 33 Monthly Expenditure on New Zealand Superannuation



### Veterans Pension

Veterans Pension was introduced from 1 April 1990 and replaced the former War Veterans Allowance, War Service Pension and Economic Pension.

Veterans Pension is not income tested but is taxable. The rates of payment are the same as for New Zealand Superannuation.

Because widows of veterans are entitled to continue to receive the pension, there are slightly more women than men receiving this pension.

### Eligibility

To qualify for Veterans Pension a person must be an ex-service person who served during a war or emergency, and either:

- has reached the qualifying age for New Zealand Superannuation and qualifies for a War Disablement Pension of at least 70%; or
- has not reached the qualifying age but is unable to work for a substantial period because of a disability from any cause.

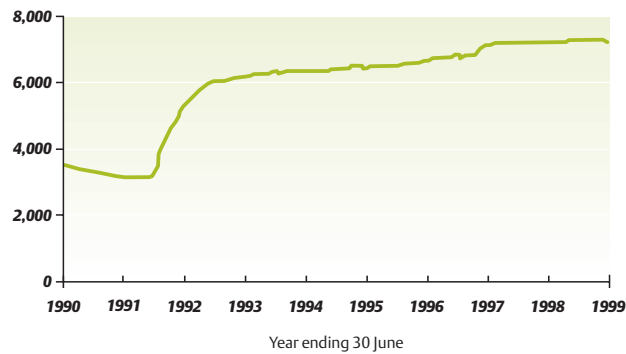
### Prior Eligibility

As above.

### Trends

The number of people receiving a Veterans Pensions increased significantly in 1991/92. This may in part reflect a policy change which allowed some of the veterans receiving New Zealand Superannuation to transfer to a Veterans Pension. The slight increase in numbers receiving a Veterans Pension in April 1997 may in part reflect a change in the criteria for War Pensions which increased the number eligible for a Veterans Pension.

**Figure 34 Trends in the Number of People Receiving a Veterans Pension**



**Table 58 Trends in the Number of People Receiving Veterans Pensions**  
Numbers at end of quarter

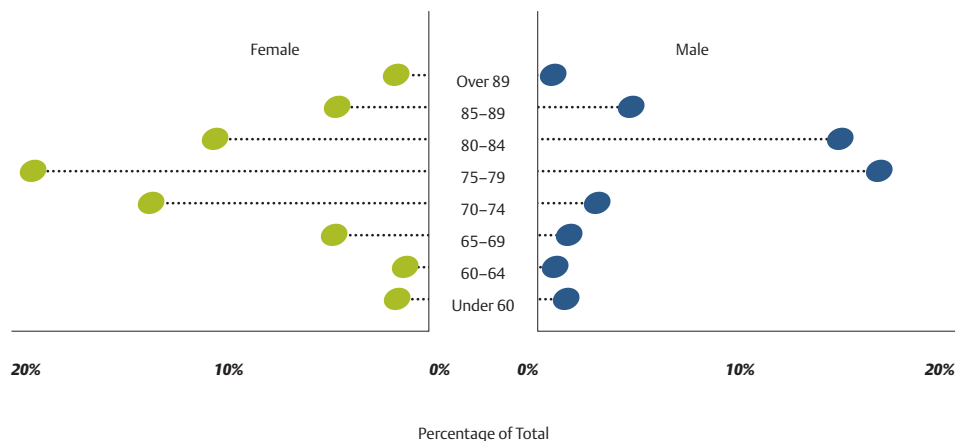
Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1990/91	3,130			
1991/92	3,087	3,173	4,499	5,393
1992/93	5,736	5,935	6,107	6,117
1993/94	6,190	6,229	6,263	6,278
1994/95	6,294	6,332	6,383	6,380
1995/96	6,431	6,488	6,494	6,559
1996/97	6,640	6,702	6,704	7,045
1997/98	7,117	7,147	7,138	7,131
1998/99	7,151	7,221	7,207	7,159

Source: Quarterly reports to June 1993. Thereafter fortnightly reports.

### Demographics

Figure 35 shows that the typical male receiving the Veterans Pension is in the 75 to 84 age group. Most females receiving the Veterans Pension are wives or widows of veterans (and tend to be some years younger). Those aged below 62.5 are spouses included on income-tested criteria, or younger veterans unable to work because of their disabilities.

**Figure 35 Age and Gender of People Receiving Veterans Pensions**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999



**Table 59 Gender, Age and Marital Status of People Receiving Veterans Pensions by Payment Category**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Age Group	Single Men		Married Men		Total Men
	Normal Rate	Receiving Living Alone Payments	Normal Rate	With Non - Qualified Spouse	
0-59	17	23	31	45	116
60-64	8	17	17	22	64
65-69	10	21	53	33	117
70-74	20	43	141	17	221
75-79	93	192	906	33	1,224
80-84	99	207	761	16	1,083
85-89	59	76	196	4	335
90+	24	19	28	0	71
<b>TOTAL MEN</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3,231</b>

Age Group	Single Women		Married Women		Total Women	Total Men & Women
	Normal Rate	Receiving Living Alone Payments	Normal Rate	With Non Qualified Spouse		
0-59	1	1	0	0	2	118
60-64	2	3	18	0	23	87
65-69	29	78	215	0	322	439
70-74	79	312	596	0	987	1,208
75-79	141	495	765	0	1,401	2,625
80-84	133	302	331	0	766	1,849
85-89	114	123	74	0	311	646
90+	76	35	6	0	117	188
<b>TOTAL WOMEN</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>7,160</b>	<b>7,160</b>

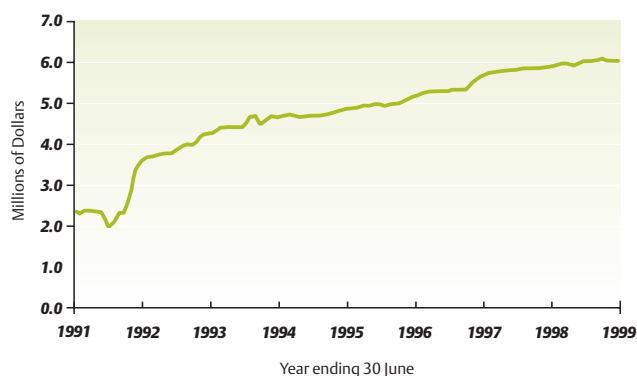
Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999. The total differs from the number in the trends table because of the different timing of the extracts.

### Expenditure

Veterans Pension expenditure has continued to rise steadily since 1992. This is in part a result of increased numbers of people receiving the Veterans Pension.

Figure 36 below shows monthly Veterans Pension expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a two-month moving average. Expenditure shown is net of taxation and includes expenditure on supplementary income services provided to people receiving the Veterans Pension.

Figure 36 Monthly Expenditure on Veterans Pension



### War Pensions

The War Pensions Act 1954 and the War Pensions Regulations 1956 provide war disability pensions and a variety of concessions for people who served in the armed forces. Most War Pensions currently paid are paid to people who served in the Second World War or to their surviving spouses. War Disability Pensions are a charge on Vote: War Pensions.

#### Eligibility

To receive a War Pension, a person must:

- *have served:*
  - 1) *with the armed forces in New Zealand prior to 1974; or*
  - 2) *overseas in a designated war or emergency at any time; and*
- *have a disability which is either due to or aggravated by war service.*

Decisions on eligibility for War Disability Pensions are made by the War Pension Claims Panels. Each panel comprises a New Zealand Returned Services Association nominee and an employee of the New Zealand Income Support Service or the Department of Work and Income.

Tests of the level of disability and residential qualifications apply.

#### Prior Eligibility

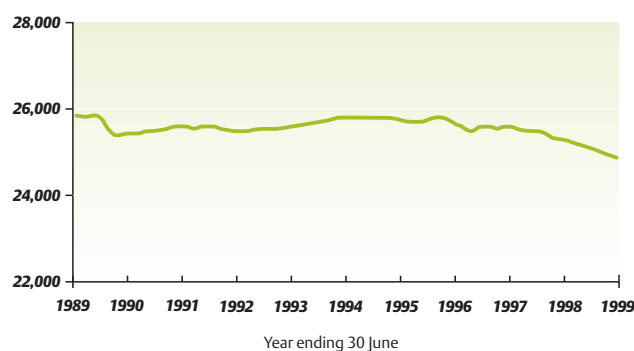
As above.

#### Trends

The number of people receiving War Pensions has declined slowly since 1994. The rate at which this number has declined has accelerated since 1997. The decline in numbers receiving War Pensions can be expected to continue, due to mortality outweighing the number of new applicants.

The majority of the new War Pension applications received are from those who served in World War II and relate to war service-related hearing losses. There is also increased interest in War Pensions from regular force ex-servicemen with service prior to 1974.

**Figure 37 Trends in the Number of People Receiving War Pensions**



**Table 60 Trends in the Number of People Receiving War Pensions<sup>1</sup>**  
Numbers at end of quarter

Financial Year	Current at end of Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	25,795	25,829	25,412	25,422
1990/91	25,405	25,489	25,519	25,569
1991/92	25,525	25,582	25,539	25,512
1992/93 <sup>2</sup>	25,483	25,528	25,552	25,568
1993/94	25,625	25,704	25,765	25,811
1994/95	25,774	25,807	25,783	25,748
1995/96	25,700	25,744	25,759	25,639
1996/97	25,512	25,596	25,551	25,576
1997/98	25,503	25,451	25,335	25,264
1998/99	25,147	25,076	24,935	24,756

Source: Monthly reports.

<sup>1</sup> From the 1992/93 financial year the total also includes Police pensions, special annuities (Vote: Social Welfare) and Section 55 pensions.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

**Table 61 Applications for War Pensions**  
For the year ended 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>1</sup>	1996 <sup>1</sup>	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>
Applications received	1,664	2,142	1,964	1,559	1,524	1,255	1,065	1,025
Review applications				2,577	3,059	2,713	1,292	1,176
Applications granted	1,337	1,475	1,638					
Applications declined	322	323	368					

Source: Quarterly reports to 1991, 1992 to 1994 monthly reports. In 1995 district returns of applications registered were used because these more accurately reflect the workload.

<sup>1</sup> All numbers from district returns are based on individuals. Any individual may have made more than one application. District returns do not provide granted and declined information.

**Table 62** **Number and Annual Value of War Pensions Received**  
Year ending 30 June 1999

Type of Pension	Current Pensions	Annual Value <sup>1</sup> \$'000
War Disablement	20,458	65,761
Dependents <sup>2</sup>	4,250	23,906
Police <sup>3</sup>	35	117
Other <sup>4</sup>	13	78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,756</b>	<b>89,862</b>

Source: Monthly reports.

1 Estimated from fortnightly payments at the end of June, multiplied by 26. War Pension payments are relatively constant throughout the year.

2 The majority of these pensions are paid to surviving spouses.

3 Includes one pension paid to a surviving spouse.

4 Includes 12 special annuities and two section 55 pensions.

**Table 63** **Type and Origin of War Pensions**  
Numbers current at 30 June

Type	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Disablement Pensions</b>								
World War 1	63	49	37	23	16	12	6	3
World War 2	18,608	18,551	18,657	18,511	18,254	18,007	17,527	16,356
UN Forces <sup>1</sup>	399	409	428	449	470	483	503	644
Vietnam War	477	513	563	595	620	654	702	926
Other	1,848	1,882	1,905	2,023	2,113	2,201	2,300	2,574
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,395</b>	<b>21,404</b>	<b>21,590</b>	<b>21,601</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>21,357</b>	<b>21,038</b>	<b>20,503</b>
<b>Dependent Pensions</b>								
World War I	551	465	411	346	296	254	212	177
World War II	3,491	3,565	3,671	3,713	3,774	3,860	3,900	3,955
UN Forces <sup>1</sup>	15	18	21	20	21	25	26	28
Vietnam War	4	6	9	12	14	18	20	22
Other	60	61	59	56	61	62	68	71
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>4,115</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>4,253</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,516</b>	<b>25,519</b>	<b>25,761</b>	<b>25,748</b>	<b>25,639</b>	<b>25,576</b>	<b>25,264</b>	<b>24,756</b>

Source: Monthly reports.

1 Includes pensions for:  
service in Korea between 23 Aug 1950 and 27 Jul 1953  
service in the Gulf conflict from 20 Dec 1990 to 13 Apr 1991  
service in Angola from 14 Oct 1992 to 6 Mar 1993; and  
service with the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia from 23 March 1992 onwards.

**Table 64** Annual Expenditure on War Pensions  
Years to 30 June

Expense Category	1991/92 \$'000	1992/93 \$'000	1993/94 \$'000	1994/95 \$'000	1995/96 \$'000	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
War Pensions	85,232	80,052	82,665	83,644	86,734	91,564	95,493	94,959
Blinded Serviceman Trust Board <sup>1</sup>		45	43	41	20	0	0	0
Medical Treatment <sup>1</sup>		4,638	6,074	5,972	6,868	8,402	7,167	7,049
Concessions Negotiated <sup>2</sup>	85	93	91	94	88	83	0	0
Interest concessions; land and buildings <sup>3</sup>	3,677	2,467	1,814	1,299	1,236	975	736	429
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88,994</b>	<b>87,295</b>	<b>90,687</b>	<b>91,050</b>	<b>94,946</b>	<b>101,024</b>	<b>103,018</b>	<b>102,438</b>

<sup>1</sup> Previously included with War Pension expenditure. The Board ceased to exist from 31 December 1995.

<sup>2</sup> War Pensions Allowances and Concessions are included in War Pensions from 1997/98.

<sup>3</sup> Previously called Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

### Expenditure

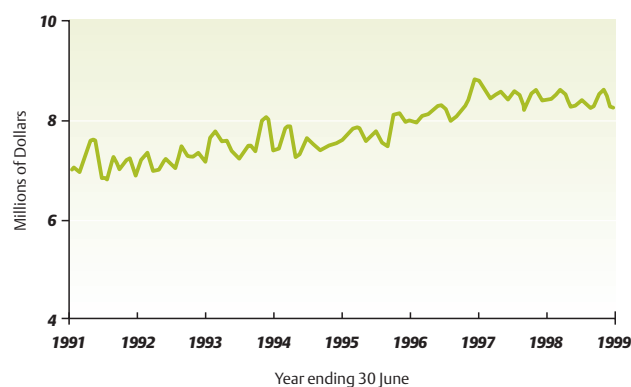
The rise in total expenditure up until 1997/98 reflects:

- Consumer Price Index adjustments; and
- specific policy changes. An example is the Hearing Review 1996, which resulted in higher payments to a number of people receiving War Pensions for hearing loss.

Expenditure fluctuates due to the 'lumpy' nature of medical payments and of payments made to veterans living in Australia. Expenditure decreased slightly in 1998/99, in part reflecting a decrease in the number of people receiving War Pensions.

Figure 38 shows monthly War Pensions expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 38** Monthly Expenditure on War Pensions



## Social Security Agreements

New Zealand currently has social security agreements with Australia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Greece, Canada and the Republic of Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey, and Denmark. There is also a special portability arrangement with the countries of the Pacific. An Agreement was signed with Italy in June 1998 but has not yet come into effect.

### **Australia**

Persons going to Australia can use their periods of residence in New Zealand to help them qualify for an Australian pension. Conversely, periods of residence in Australia will assist persons coming to live in New Zealand to qualify for New Zealand income services. Under the Agreement between New Zealand and Australia, each government will reimburse the other for a portion of the costs of providing income services to their respective citizens living in the other country.

At 30 June 1999, New Zealand was reimbursing Australia for 16,858 reimbursable cases. Australia was reimbursing New Zealand for 279 reimbursable cases.

### **United Kingdom**

Persons going to the United Kingdom can use their periods of residence in New Zealand to help them qualify for a United Kingdom pension. Persons coming from the United Kingdom can use periods of United Kingdom residence to help them qualify for a New Zealand income service. In addition, UK pensions are paid to New Zealand residents under UK domestic law.

There are 32,473 persons receiving United Kingdom pensions in New Zealand as at 1 February 2000.

### **The Netherlands**

Since 1 February 1992, persons who have lived in New Zealand for more than 10 years may, under the terms of the Agreement, qualify for New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Invalids Benefit, Widows Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefit for widowers while they are living in the Netherlands. The rates of payment of these income services are determined in accordance with the length of residence in New Zealand. Anyone arriving in New Zealand from the Netherlands may use periods of residence or contributions made in the Netherlands to meet the residence criteria for New Zealand income services within the scope of the Agreement. A person who has made a limited amount of insurance contributions in the Netherlands may use New Zealand residence to help them qualify for a pension from the Netherlands.

At 1 February 2000, there were 1,492 persons receiving Netherlands pensions in New Zealand. There were two people receiving Invalids Benefit, three people receiving Widows Benefit and 794 people receiving New Zealand Superannuation in the Netherlands.

### **The Republic of Ireland**

This Agreement came into force on 1 March 1994. The Agreement allows payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Widows Benefit, Invalids Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit for widowers and Orphans Benefit to former New Zealand residents who have lived or intend to live in the Republic of Ireland for more than 26 weeks. The rate of payment is based on whole months of residence since age 20. The Agreement also allows payment of analogous Irish benefits to qualifying New Zealand residents. Persons coming to live in New Zealand from the Irish Republic may use periods of Irish insurance to assist them to meet the residence criteria for New Zealand income services.

At 1 February 2000, there was one person receiving Widows Benefit, and 79 people receiving New Zealand Superannuation in the Republic of Ireland. There were 37 Irish pensions being paid in New Zealand.

### **Greece (The Hellenic Republic)**

The Agreement came into force on 1 April 1994. Under the Agreement, former New Zealand residents who live or intend to live in Greece may qualify for payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Widows Benefit, Invalids Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefits for widowers. The rate of payment is based on whole years of New Zealand residence since age 20. Orphans Benefits and funeral grants are also payable at the full New Zealand rate. Persons arriving in New Zealand from Greece will be entitled to use periods of Greek insurance to qualify for New Zealand income services within the scope of the Agreement. Periods of residence in New Zealand will also assist persons who have made limited Greek insurance contributions to qualify for a Greek pension.

At 1 February 2000, there was one person receiving a Widows Benefit, one receiving an Invalids Benefit, and 161 people receiving New Zealand Superannuation in Greece and 12 Greek pensions granted to a New Zealand resident under the Agreement.



### Canada

The Agreement with Canada came into force on May 1997. Under the Agreement, former New Zealand residents who live or intend to live in Canada may qualify for payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Widows Benefit, Invalids Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefit for widowers. The rate of payment is based on whole months of New Zealand residence since age 20. Anyone arriving in New Zealand from Canada may use periods of residence or contributions made in Canada to meet the residence criteria for New Zealand income services within the scope of the Agreement. Periods of residence in New Zealand will also assist persons who have made limited contributions to the Canadian scheme, or who have insufficient periods of Canadian residence, to qualify for a Canadian pension.

At 1 February 2000, there were 220 New Zealand income services/pensions being paid in Canada. There were 95 Canadian pensions being paid in New Zealand.

### Denmark

The Agreement with Denmark came into force on 1 October 1997. Under the Agreement, former New Zealand residents who live or intend to live in Denmark may qualify for payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Widows Benefit, Invalids Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefit for Widowers. The rate of payment is based on whole months of New Zealand residence since age 20. Anyone arriving in New Zealand from Denmark may use periods of residence or contributions made in Denmark to meet the residence criteria for New Zealand income services within the scope of the Agreement. Periods of residence in New Zealand will also assist persons who have made limited contributions to the Danish scheme, or who have insufficient periods of Danish residence, to qualify for a Danish pension.

At 1 February 2000, there were 11 New Zealand income services/pensions being paid in Denmark. There were six pensions being paid in New Zealand.

### Jersey and Guernsey

The Agreement came into force on 1 April 1995. Under the Agreement, former New Zealand residents who live or intend to live in Jersey or Guernsey may qualify for payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pensions, Widows Benefit, Invalids Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefit for widowers, and Community Wage – Sickness. The rate of payment is based on whole years of New Zealand residence since age 20. Persons coming to New Zealand who have made contributions to the Jersey or Guernsey social insurance schemes will be able to use those periods of insurance to qualify for New Zealand income services within the scope of the Agreement, Community Wage – Sickness included. Periods of residence in New Zealand will also assist persons who have made limited contributions to the Jersey or Guernsey schemes to qualify for pensions under them.

At 1 February 2000, there were 38 people receiving New Zealand Superannuation, and one Widows Benefit being paid in Jersey/Guernsey. There were 67 Jersey and Guernsey pensions being paid in New Zealand.

## Payments Overseas Under Social Security Agreements

Table 65 shows the number of people who are receiving payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Widows Benefit and Invalids Benefit under the social security agreements, while residing in another country.

Table 65 **New Zealand Payments to Persons Living Overseas<sup>1</sup>**

Country of Reciprocity	New Zealand Superannuation	Veterans Pension	Widows Benefit	Invalids Benefit	Total
Canada	218		2		220
Greece	161		1	1	163
Jersey & Guernsey	38		1		39
Ireland	79		2		81
Netherlands	794		3	3	800
Denmark	20			2	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,310</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,325</b>

<sup>1</sup> Some may only be part pensions.

### Recipients in New Zealand

Table 66 shows the numbers of people who qualify for payment of New Zealand Superannuation, Veterans Pension, Widows Benefit and Invalids Benefit under the social security agreements because residency or social security insurance contributions from another country is taken into account.

In addition to the people described above, there are also people living in New Zealand who receive a reduced rate of New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension because they receive an overseas pension. Table 67 shows the numbers of these people.

**Table 66** New Zealand Payments to Persons Living in New Zealand and Qualified under Social Security Agreements<sup>1</sup>

Country of Reciprocity	New Zealand Superannuation	Veterans Pension	Widows Benefit	Domestic Purposes Benefit	Invalids Benefit	Total
Australia	808	7	4	12	33	864
Canada	95		2	0	2	99
Denmark	9		1		2	12
Greece	124		1		1	126
Jersey & Guernsey	44		1	0	1	46
Ireland	68		2	0	2	72
Netherlands	503		4	0	7	514
United Kingdom	3,016	12	3	0	20	3,051
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4,784</b>

<sup>1</sup> As at 30 June 1998

**Table 67** Residents from Overseas Receiving Reduced Superannuation Payments Who also receive pensions paid into New Zealand from countries with which New Zealand has a Social Security Agreement<sup>1</sup>

Country of Reciprocity	No. of Pensions Paid
Australia <sup>2</sup>	
Canada	95
Netherlands	1,492
Ireland	37
Greece	12
Jersey	44
Guernsey	23
United Kingdom	32,473
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,176</b>

<sup>1</sup> As at 30 June 1998.

<sup>2</sup> From 1 January 1995, Australia stopped paying pensions to residents of New Zealand. However, Australia reimburses New Zealand for benefits paid to former Australians with less than 10 years working life in New Zealand.

### **Payment Overseas – General Portability**

Under the general portability provision, persons eligible to receive New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension in their own right may receive 50% of their payment while they are living outside New Zealand, provided that they are not living in a country which has a social security agreement with New Zealand.

New Zealand citizens living in the Netherlands, Canada, Denmark, Greece or Ireland can receive the pensions specified in the respective Agreements. New Zealand has an Agreement with the United Kingdom and Australia, under which each country pays domestic benefits to the citizens of the other, while they are residing in the host country; though New Zealand now reimburses Australia for some of the cost of pensions paid to persons who have recently arrived in Australia from New Zealand.

### **The Special Portability Arrangement with Pacific Countries**

Persons leaving New Zealand to reside in a Pacific country, can receive a rate of New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension based on their New Zealand residence since the age of 20 years. Persons with ten years New Zealand residence since the age of 20 years, receive 50% of New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension. Persons with more than 10 years, but less than 20 years residence, are entitled to an additional 5% of New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension for each year of residence over 10 years. At the date of application they must be both ordinarily resident in New Zealand and intending to live in the islands for 52 weeks or more.

Pacific countries include American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Island, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

New Zealand is currently paying 268 payments under Special Portability arrangements.

### **Trends**

The take-up of the payment overseas programme has largely been from single persons returning to the country of their birth. The principal destinations are Europe and North America.

Table 68 shows the total number of payments made overseas under the special and general portability provision and those made under the social security agreements. The table excludes Australia and the United Kingdom because people in these countries are paid by the respective 'host country' under the Agreements.

**Table 68** **New Zealand Superannuation and Veterans Pension Paid Overseas<sup>1</sup>**  
At end of financial year

Year	New Zealand Superannuation	Veterans Pension	Total
1990	34		34
1991	142		142
1992	165		165
1993 <sup>2</sup>	614	1	615
1994	843		843
1995	1,099		1,099
1996	1,036		1,036
1997	2,638	1	2,639
1998	3,371	1	3,372
1999	1,600	1	1,601

<sup>1</sup> Total payments under general and special portability provisions and under social security agreements (excluding Australia and the United Kingdom).

<sup>2</sup> As at 4 July 1993.

## Section F Supplementary Income Services

### Introduction

Under the Social Security Act (1964) and its amendments, the Department of Work and Income makes a number of supplementary income services available both to people receiving core income services and to other people. Supplements are available to assist with accommodation, childcare, and disability related costs. The Training Incentive Allowance, discussed earlier with Community Wage – Training, is a supplement aimed at assisting with training. Other supplements are available to meet special, unusual, emergency, or immediate needs.

Supplementary payments made under the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 are described briefly in the following sections. From 1 July 1995 these have been transferred to Vote: Health.

### Accommodation Supplement

Accommodation Supplement assists people with limited income and limited cash assets to pay accommodation costs above a threshold. Assistance is available to pay rent, board or costs of home ownership. Accommodation Supplement replaced Accommodation Benefit on 1 July 1993.

Housing costs must be over a stated minimum, and income and asset tests must be met. The Supplement pays 70% of rent or mortgage costs over an entry threshold, up to a maximum which varies according to region. Sixty-two percent of boarding costs over the relevant entry threshold are covered, up to the regional maximum.

#### Prior Eligibility

As above.

#### Trends

Fluctuations in the number of people receiving accommodation assistance during the year can be linked with seasonal and long-term changes. These changes are mainly in the numbers of people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker or the Domestic Purposes Benefit.

**Table 69** Number of People Receiving Accommodation Assistance<sup>1</sup>  
Numbers at end of quarter

Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	99,801	112,546	108,533	106,408
1990/91	108,347	116,944	106,369	112,658
1991/92	120,899	128,154	137,179	140,356
1992/93	145,337	163,042	156,118	150,669 <sup>2</sup>
1993/94	186,835	212,545	225,248	251,505
1994/95	256,764	270,088	260,284	266,275
1995/96	267,425	291,647	274,377	280,369
1996/97	289,151	311,477	290,003	297,134
1997/98	302,597	325,780	308,671	311,618
1998/99	318,026	332,336	315,935	318,189

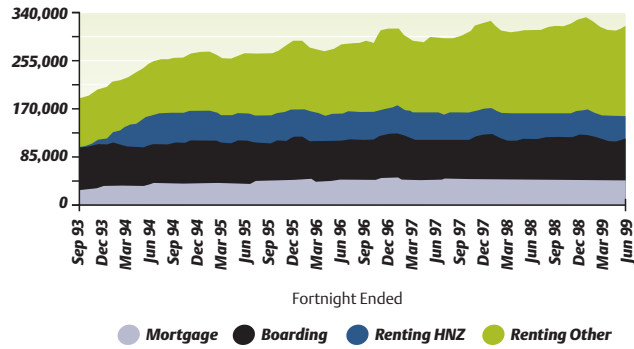
Source: Quarterly reports to 1991; monthly reports to June 1993; fortnightly reports thereafter.

<sup>1</sup> Accommodation Benefit up to 1992/9s3, Accommodation Supplement thereafter.

<sup>2</sup> As at 31 May 1993. Accommodation Benefits were in the process of being converted to Accommodation Supplements at the end of June 1993.

Figure 39 below shows that people renting from landlords other than Housing New Zealand (HNZ) account for a large and increasing proportion of those receiving the Accommodation Supplement. Increases in numbers renting from landlords other than Housing New Zealand appear to be driving increases in overall numbers receiving the Accommodation Supplement.

**Figure 39 Accommodation Supplement**  
Numbers current at end of quarter

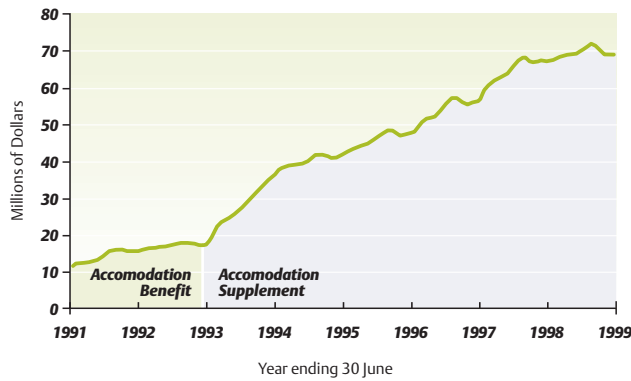


**Expenditure**

Expenditure on the Accommodation Supplement has levelled off in 1998/99 after increasing steadily since 1992/93. The one-off increase in the rate of expenditure growth from July – September 1997 reflects the increase in subsidy to 70% of housing costs above the threshold.

Figure 40 shows expenditure on accommodation assistance (ie. Accommodation Supplement or Accommodation Benefit) adjusted to a standard 30-day month and smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 40 Monthly Expenditure on Accommodation Assistance**



**Table 70 Annual Expenditure on Accommodation Assistance<sup>1</sup>**

	1991/92 \$'000	1992/93 \$'000	1993/94 \$'000	1994/95 \$'000	1995/96 \$'000	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
Expenditure	180,115	210,834	351,319	491,437	561,794	661,559	792,708	843,295

<sup>1</sup> Accommodation Benefit to 30 June 1993. Subsequently Accommodation Supplement.

**Table 71 Applications for Accommodation Assistance**

For the year ended 30 June

	1992 <sup>1</sup>	1993	1994 <sup>2</sup>	1995 <sup>3</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999
Applications <sup>4</sup> received	181,161	284,885	420,815	331,799	355,104	374,253	392,171	383,243
Applications granted	142,081	237,351	299,539	285,869	301,494	314,459	324,229	321,577
Applications declined	33,526	48,687	105,736	47,262	52,817	59,628	68,332	61,526

Source: Monthly reports with manual returns for people receiving age-related income services to June 1993, monthly reports based on weekly extracts to August 1993, fortnightly reports thereafter.

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete data for November and December 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Accommodation Supplement. Figures for previous years relate to Accommodation Benefit. In 1993/94 the Housing New Zealand third round rent review process required people to apply well in advance of the date of entitlement, resulting in significant timing differences for processing applications. During the year the method of reporting changed and the period covered is 1 July 1993 to 31 August 1993 and 4 September 1993 to 8 July 1994.

<sup>3</sup> Figures revised.

<sup>4</sup> Number of application granted and declined do not sum to the number of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.

Table 72 shows that, among both people receiving main income services and low income earners, private rental arrangements account for around three-quarters of people receiving Accommodation Supplement.

**Table 72 Type of Accommodation for which Accommodation Supplement is Paid**  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Type of Accommodation	Recipients of main income services	Low Income Earners	All
<b>Renters</b>			
Housing New Zealand	38,929	3,735	42,664
Te Puni Kokiri	11	0	11
Council	3,694	62	3,756
Residential Home	3,915	306	4,221
New Zealand Housing Corporation	1	0	1
Other	136,498	11,545	148,043
<b>All Renters</b>	<b>183,048</b>	<b>15,648</b>	<b>198,696</b>
<b>Boarders</b>	<b>70,923</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>71,311</b>
<b>Mortgagors</b>			
New Zealand Housing Corporation	3,958	142	4,100
Housing New Zealand	6	0	6
Te Puni Kokiri	0	0	0
Council	1	0	1
Residential Home	3,565	732	4,297
Other	33,262	6,512	39,774
<b>All Mortgagors</b>	<b>40,792</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>48,178</b>
<b>Not Classified</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>294,767</b>	<b>23,422</b>	<b>318,189</b>

Source: Fortnightly report for 30 June 1999

Table 73 shows that people receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker comprise just over a third of people receiving the Accommodation Supplement. People receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit comprise just under a third of people receiving the Accommodation Supplement, but receive the highest average rate of Accommodation Supplement.

**Table 73** **Main Income Services** Received by People Receiving Accommodation Supplements  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Main Income Services <sup>1</sup>	Number	Average Weekly Value(\$)
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>2</sup>	118,366	40.96
Community Wage – Training	4,611	32.53
Community Wage – Sickness	23,842	48.33
Invalids Benefit	27,579	41.62
Domestic Purposes Benefit	92,006	63.15
Widows Benefit	3,469	52.55
Transitional Retirement Benefit	2,034	39.57
New Zealand Superannuation	23,094	39.63
Veterans Pension	347	36.91
Low income families receiving supplementary assistance	23,753	56.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>319,101</b>	<b>49.03</b>

Source: Monthly report for 30 June 1999.

<sup>1</sup> People receiving emergency income services have been included in the numbers of people receiving the relevant main income service.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

### Tenure Protection Allowance

Tenure Protection Allowance is paid to selected tenants in Housing New Zealand or Te Puni Kokiri housing who would face difficulty if they were expected to move to other accommodation. Tenure Protection Allowance is set at the difference between:

- the actual market rent payable; and
- the average rent for a household of the same size in the same region.

About 90% of those receiving the Tenure Protection Allowance do so under the special criteria for persons aged 65 years or over set up at 1 October 1992.

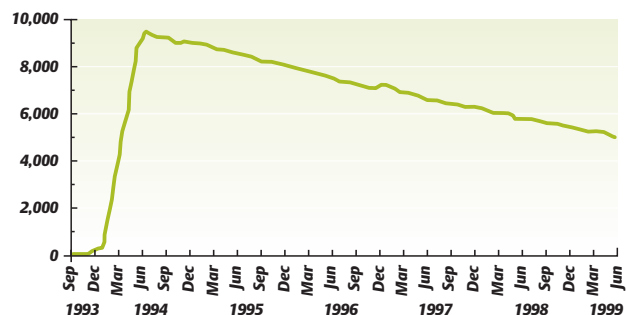
### Trends

Table 74 shows that the total number of people receiving the Tenure Protection Allowance has fallen steadily since September 1994. This fall mainly reflects movements to other accommodation (which automatically ends eligibility) and mortality rates. The trend is expected to continue.

**Table 74** **Trends in the Number of People** Receiving Tenure Protection Allowance  
Numbers at end of quarter

Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1993/94	45	264	4,182	9,406
1994/95	9,426	9,058	8,796	8,588
1995/96	8,283	8,083	7,830	7,553
1996/97	7,268	7,274	6,946	6,672
1997/98	6,470	6,307	6,088	5,858
1998/99	5,700	5,480	5,323	5,104

**Figure 41 Trends** in the Number of People Receiving the Tenure Protection Allowance  
Numbers at end of quarter.



**Expenditure**

The steady fall in expenditure since 1995 reflects mortality rates as well as reviews.

Figure 42 shows expenditure on Tenure Protection Allowance (combined with expenditure on Special Transfer Allowance from October 1996) adjusted to a standard 30 day month and smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 42 Monthly Expenditure** on Tenure Protection Allowance/Special Transfer Allowance



**Special Transfer Allowance**

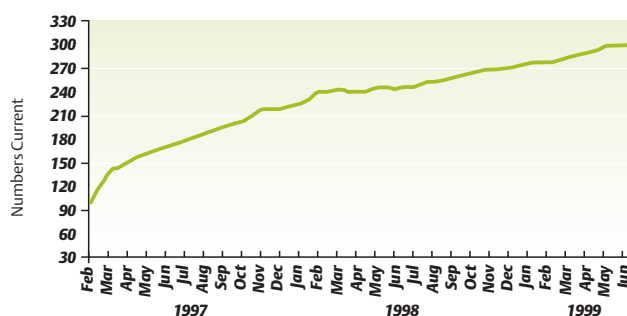
Special Transfer Allowance was introduced on 1 October 1996 to provide ongoing assistance to those who previously qualified for Tenure Protection Allowance but lost that entitlement when they moved.

**Trends**

The number of people receiving a Special Transfer Allowance has increased steadily since it was introduced, apart from a halt in the increase around March 1998. There were 308 recipients at the end of June 1999.



**Figure 43** Numbers of People Receiving Special Transfer Allowance  
Numbers at end of month



### Childcare/OSCAR Subsidy

The Childcare Subsidy programme provides financial assistance to low income families with dependent children. There are two types of subsidy available:

- the Childcare Subsidy for children under 5 years (or under 6 if the caregiver receives a Child Disability Allowance for their child); and
- OSCAR (Out of School Care and Recreation) Subsidy, to pay for the care of children between 5–13 years.

The Childcare Subsidy provides assistance with the cost of licensed childcare, family day care projects and chartered Te Kohanga Reo.

A policy change in July 1993 restricted the Childcare Subsidy for those people not in education, training or employment to a maximum of nine hours per week. This applied to new applicants from that date and was extended to existing recipients from early 1994.

OSCAR provides assistance with the cost of approved out-of-school care and holiday programmes.

#### Prior Eligibility

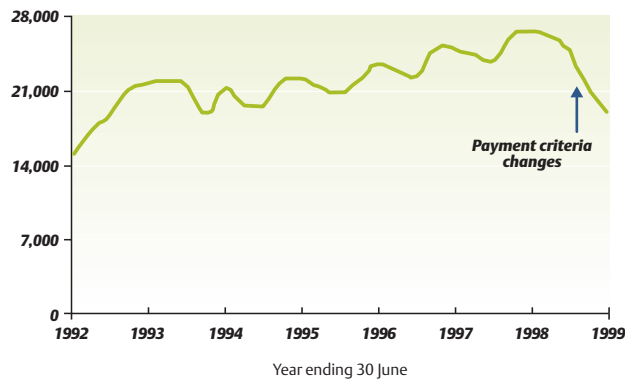
As above.

#### Trends

At the end of June 1999, there were 18,843 people receiving a Childcare Subsidy and 318 receiving the OSCAR subsidy. These subsidies related to a total of 22,026 children under the Childcare Subsidy and 594 children under the OSCAR subsidy.

Figure 44 shows that the number of people receiving Childcare/OSCAR subsidies rose steadily from early 1994 until the end of the 1997/98 fiscal year, but has decreased sharply in the 1998/99 fiscal year. This fall in part reflects changes in the payment criteria.

**Figure 44** Trend in Number of People Receiving Childcare Subsidy



Note: Prior to February 1999, payments were made manually and some of the children were recorded on the system though payments were not made in respect of them. Thus numbers reported prior to February 1999 over-estimate the actual number for whom payment was being made. Additionally there have been some initial implementation problems that may also affect reported numbers.

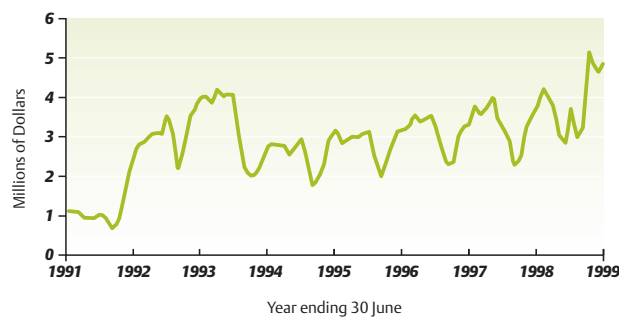
### Expenditure

Following the implementation in July 1993 of a nine hours per week maximum care for people not in education, training or employment, expenditure stabilised initially but has trended upward in the last three years. As from April 1996, Childcare Subsidies/OSCAR payments have been adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

In February 1999, the payment system was changed from a manual system based on invoices to automated weekly payments. Overlap of these payment systems during the transition period caused artificially high payments.

Figure 45 shows Childcare Subsidy expenditure smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 45** Monthly Expenditure on Childcare Subsidy



**Table 75** **Number of Approved Applications** for Childcare Subsidy  
Year ending 30 June

	1993	1994 <sup>1</sup>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Full time	13,508	5,727					
Part time	12,563	19,577					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,071</b>	<b>25,304</b>	<b>33,388</b>	<b>34,787</b>	<b>40,865</b>	<b>40,420<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>42,132<sup>3</sup></b>

Source: To 1994; four weekly reports. After 1995 a more accurate source was identified for the total grants in the monthly downloads of the SWIFFT database; but this does not provide a breakdown into full time and part time.

1 At 27 June 1994. Eligibility criteria for full time care changed in July 1993, taking effect in October 1993 and January 1994.

2 Renewals are not included.

3 Excluding OSCAR subsidy

**Table 76** **Annual Expenditure** on Childcare Subsidy  
Year ending 30 June

	1991/92 \$'000	1992/93 \$'000	1993/94 \$'000	1994/95 \$'000	1995/96 \$'000	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
Expenditure	15,733	38,619	38,093	31,986	34,281	37,603	40,291	47,781

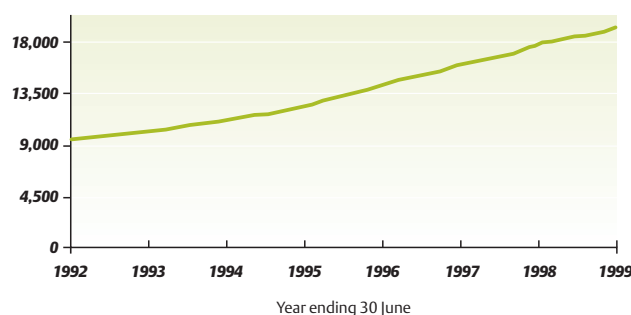
### Child Disability Allowance

The Child Disability Allowance is a fortnightly payment that can be made to the parent or guardian of a seriously disabled child who lives at home and requires constant care and attention. This allowance is not means tested.

#### Trends

At the end of June 1999, 19,291 current Child Disability Allowances were paid to parents of disabled children. The number of Child Disability Allowances paid has increased steadily since its introduction. This may be due to increased community awareness of the Allowance rather than economic or demographic conditions.

**Figure 46** **Number of People** Receiving Child Disability Allowance  
Numbers at 30 June



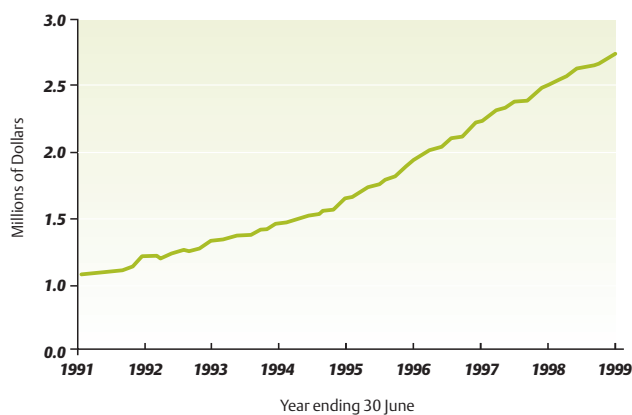
#### Expenditure

Expenditure on the Child Disability Allowance has grown steadily due to the rising numbers in force. Factors which will continue to contribute to a positive growth rate for expenditure will be:

- the eligibility for Childcare Subsidy for parents claiming Child Disability Allowance; and
- improved and/or increased identification of eligible medical conditions.

Figure 47 shows monthly Child Disability Allowance expenditure adjusted to a standard 30 day month and then smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 47** Monthly Expenditure on Child Disability Allowance



**Table 77** Numbers of Children for Whom Child Disability Allowance is Paid  
Year ending 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Current number of children	9,342	10,230	11,087	12,321	14,059	15,941	17,598	19,291
Applications granted in a year <sup>1</sup>	1,843	1,844	2,083	2,711	3,499	3,958	3,632	3,817
Weekly rate payable	\$ 28	\$ 29	\$ 30	\$ 31	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 33	\$ 33

Source: From September 1990 – monthly downloads of SWIFT database. After 1995 the method of counting was changed, resulting in a slight apparent additional increase in numbers of grants.

<sup>1</sup> Renewals are not included.

**Table 78** Annual Expenditure on Child Disability Allowance  
Year ending 30 June

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenditure	13,495	15,120	16,783	18,653	21,735	25,642	28,957	32,133

### Disability Allowance

Disability Allowance reimburses people for actual and ongoing regular costs that they incur because they have a disability or a personal health need. It only covers costs which are not funded, subsidised or otherwise covered by other agencies.

Disability Allowance is payable to people who have:

- a disability which:
  - 1) means they require on-going help with normal living tasks or on-going health care; and
  - 2) is likely to last at least 6 months; and
- extra on-going costs directly related to their disability.

An income test also applies.

People receiving ACC support for extra costs related to their disability cannot receive the Disability Allowance.

Over 45% of those receiving Disability Allowance are also receiving New Zealand Superannuation.

### Prior Eligibility

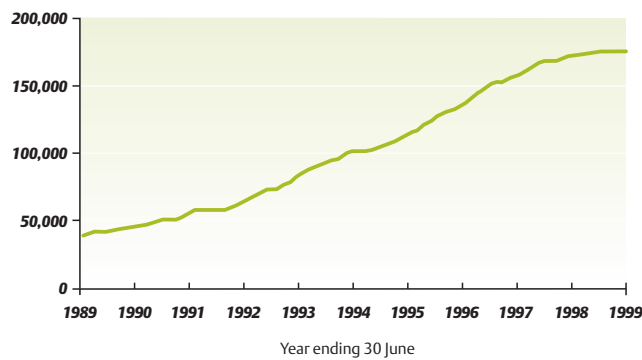
As above.

### Trends

The upward trend in the number of Disability Allowance recipients was steady until 1997/98, apart from a short halt in 1994/95. This halt was due to a policy change on 1 July 1994 to revise the definition of valid reasons for Disability Allowance.

Numbers of current Disability Allowances have levelled off during the 1998/99 fiscal year.

**Figure 48** Numbers of People Receiving the Disability Allowance  
Numbers at 30 June



**Table 79** Applications for Disability Allowance  
Year ending 30 June

	1992 <sup>2</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1</sup>	28,572	51,938	66,331	67,857	88,232	102,765	84,643	80,400
Applications granted	25,160	47,343	61,138	60,740	76,536	88,078	72,505	69,239
Applications declined	2,874	4,394	5,822	7,441	10,977	13,281	10,707	9,655
Numbers as at 30 June	63,385	83,277	101,475	113,249	137,319	158,557	171,962	176,121

Source: Manual returns to September 1991. From December 1991 to June 1994 monthly reports, including manual returns for people receiving New Zealand Superannuation to June 1993. Fortnightly reports from July 1994.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process.

<sup>2</sup> December data not available.

Table 80 below shows that nearly half of the people receiving Disability Allowance are also receiving New Zealand Superannuation, and just under a fifth are receiving the Invalids Benefit.

**Table 80** **Main Income Service** Received by People Receiving Disability Allowances  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Main Income Service <sup>1</sup>	Number	Average Weekly Value(\$)
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>2</sup>	9,278	15.72
Community Wage – Training	267	15.16
Community Wage – Sickness	14,951	18.88
Invalids Benefit	38,006	23.65
Domestic Purposes Benefit	22,350	17.38
Orphans Benefit	199	14.48
Widows Benefit	2,257	17.83
Transitional Retirement Benefit	3,027	15.33
New Zealand Superannuation	79,322	22.52
Veterans Pension	1,862	23.69
Low income earners not receiving a main income service	3,138	21.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174,657</b>	<b>21.23</b>

Source: Numbers – fortnightly report; Average – monthly report on supplementary income services.

1 People receiving emergency income support have been included in the numbers of people receiving the relevant main income service

2 Includes Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

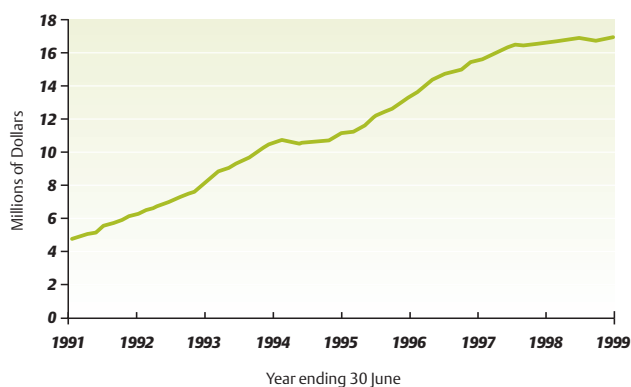
**Table 81** **Annual Expenditure** on Disability Allowance  
Year ending 30 June

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenditure	88,226	115,858	130,712	149,314	178,797	198,397	204,011

### Expenditure

Figure 49 below shows monthly Disability Allowance expenditure adjusted to a 30 day month and then smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 49** **Monthly Expenditure** on Disability Allowance



## Special Benefit

Special Benefit may be paid to:

- *people receiving income services; and*
- *other people who:*
  - 1) *do not have enough income to meet ongoing essential expenses; and*
  - 2) *are in individual circumstances which warrant a payment being made.*

In July 1995, about 1900 people receiving 'maximised' Special Benefits to cover institutional boarding costs had their costs transferred to Vote: Health.

### Prior Eligibility

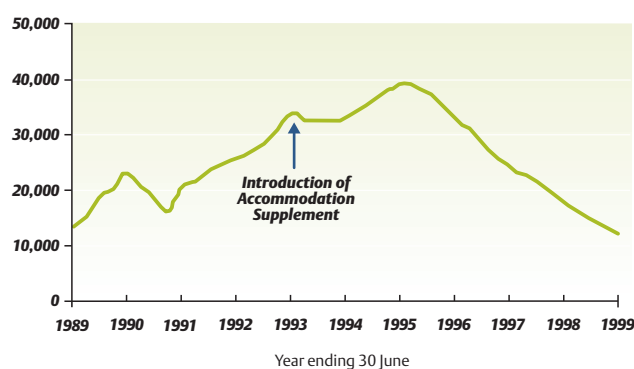
As above.

### Trends

The upward trend in the number of people receiving Special Benefits peaked in late 1995, and has declined since. Over 40% of those currently receiving Special Benefit are also receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit.

**Figure 50** Number of People Receiving the Special Benefit

Numbers current



**Table 82** Annual Expenditure on Special Benefit

Year ending 30 June

Year	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenditure	64,187	67,518	82,811	86,792	74,332	59,641	43,703

**Table 83** Number of Applications for Special Benefit

Year ending 30 June

Year	1992 <sup>4</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Applications received <sup>1,2</sup>			61,369	60,378	55,017	38,959	28,339	21,049
Applications granted <sup>3</sup>	27,512	41,056	40,831	44,449	42,562	30,275	21,789	16,109
Applications declined	17,901	22,458	21,074	15,959	12,470	8,750	6,667	4,989
Number Special Benefits paid at 30 June	25,619	34,131	33,542	39,143	32,882	24,287	18,072	12,189

Source: From December 1991 to June 1994 monthly reports, including manual returns for people receiving New Zealand Superannuation to June 1993. Fortnightly reports from July 1994.

1 Number of applications received do not sum to the number of applications granted and declined because of small timing differences in the application process.

2 Not available prior to the 1993/94 financial year.

3 Includes lump sum and continuing grants. Numbers of applications granted and declined do not sum to the numbers of applications received because of small timing differences in the application process, and because some applicants receive both lump sum and continuing grants.

4 November and December 1991 data not available.

Table 84 below shows that people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit account for 40% of people receiving the Special Benefit.

**Table 84** Main Income Services Received by People Receiving Special Benefit  
Numbers current at 30 June 1999

Main Income Service <sup>1</sup>	Number	Average Weekly Value (\$) <sup>3</sup>
Community Wage – Job Seeker <sup>2</sup>	2,235	51.58
Community Wage – Training	42	46.29
Community Wage – Sickness	1,361	51.73
Invalids Benefit	2,574	50.41
Domestic Purposes Benefit	4,881	49.38
Widows Benefit	246	44.25
Transitional Retirement Benefit	63	40.18
New Zealand Superannuation	249	38.48
Veterans Pension	3	47.83
Low income earners not receiving a main benefit	430	66.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>50.47</b>

Source: Numbers – fortnightly report; Average – monthly report on supplementary benefits.

<sup>1</sup> People receiving emergency income services have been included in the number of people receiving the relevant main income service.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Independent Youth Benefit, Young Job Seeker Allowance and Emergency Benefit.

<sup>3</sup> Average rate calculated from SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

### Expenditure

Expenditure has followed a similar trend to the numbers, with the decrease in numbers and expenditure primarily due to a more careful application of the regulations.

The surge in expenditure in April 1995 resulted from higher rates of Special Benefit being implemented. In July 1995, the transfer of 'maximised' payments to Vote: Health offset the April increase.

Figure 51 shows expenditure on Special Benefit adjusted to a standard 30 day month and smoothed using a two-month moving average.

**Figure 51** Monthly Expenditure on Special Benefit





## Special Needs Grants

Special Needs Grants are ad hoc payments made to those who have an immediate need or an emergency and have no other way of paying for what they need. Some grants have to be repaid.

Grants are available to people who are not receiving income services as well as to those who are. Since 1 July 1996, however, only recoverable grants can be made to people not receiving income services. These are made under the Recoverable Assistance Programme.

### Prior Eligibility

As above.

### Trends

The number of Special Needs Grants made is affected by frequent changes in policy and procedures as well as seasonal influences. Figure 52 shows that the number of Special Needs Grants made has consistently fallen since 1995/96 and shows considerably less fluctuation than in earlier years.

Figure 52 Special Needs Grants

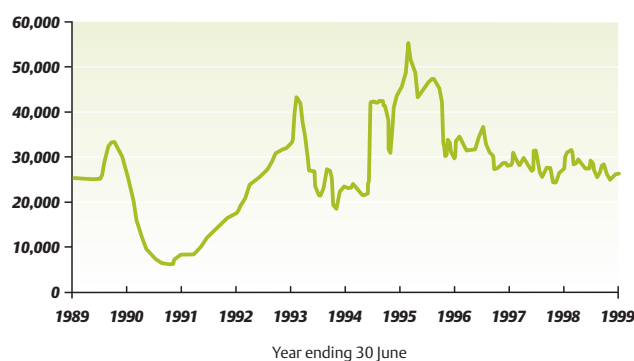


Table 85 Trends in Number of Special Needs Grants  
Numbers in quarter

Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1989/90	76,076	76,595	99,831	77,912
1990/91	35,956	21,172	18,704	25,602
1991/92	26,303	not available	47,903	51,911
1992/93	72,207	78,897	93,215	99,991
1993/94	119,287	74,458	73,353	63,418
1994/95	69,262	84,761	125,076	117,181
1995/96	150,764	133,973	138,105	93,832
1996/97	98,080	99,784	90,720	84,535
1997/98	88,302	87,698	80,101	78,042
1998/99	89,165	84,453	80,791	76,719

Source: Manual returns to September 1991. January 1992 to June 1993, monthly downloads of SWIFT database with manual returns for people receiving New Zealand Superannuation. Thereafter monthly management reports.

Table 86 below shows the income services received by people receiving a Special Needs Grant. People receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit and the Community Wage – Job Seeker each accounted for a third of the Special Needs Grants issued (by number and by value). Two-thirds of Special Needs Grants were used for food; these accounted for about half the total outlay on Special Needs Grants in the 1998/99 fiscal year.

**Table 86** **Number and Amount of Special Needs Grants<sup>1</sup>**  
year ended 30 June 1999

Main Income Service	Number	Amount (\$)
Invalids Benefit	26,635	2,860,462
Widows Benefit	2,893	316,054
Orphans Benefit/Unsupported Childs Benefit	187	19,542
Transitional Retirement Benefit	704	73,677
Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency)	1,405	338,754
Community Wage – Training (Emergency)	39	5,795
New Zealand Superannuation	5,852	696,508
Veterans Pension	32	4,038
Community Wage – Sickness	30,225	3,304,955
Community Wage – Job Seeker	108,567	12,926,094
Community Wage – Training	4,586	525,177
Domestic Purposes Benefit	123,540	14,476,176
Low income families receiving supplementary assistance	26,459	5,577,575
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>331,124</b>	<b>41,124,807</b>
<b>Special needs grants paid by reason for grant :</b>		
Released prisoners (Steps to Freedom)	10,674	3,599,701
Striking workers	7,909	619,416
Rural sector	46	33,275
Medical, in rest home (non-RHS, non-CSC holder)	40,666	9,075,347
School uniforms	10,106	1,836,745
Accommodation	1,005	341,823
Electricity and gas	389	61,687
Food	225,452	20,221,775
Clothing	444	57,957
Funeral and tangihanga	170	18,059
Stranded Travel	2,341	136,303
Fire loss, burglary	80	10,763
Beds, tables, chairs	124	35,198
Other	31,718	5,076,760

Source: Monthly management report.

<sup>1</sup> Figures exclude Recoverable Assistance Programme payments.

<sup>2</sup> Amounts shown are as at the time of grant approval. Because of timing differences between approval and payment of some grants the amounts shown do not reconcile to annual expenditure.

### Expenditure

Since October 1995, when advances on income services were made available to everyone receiving income services, expenditure on recoverable Special Needs Grants has been relatively small. The Recoverable Assistance Programme became available to people who were not receiving income services from July 1996. This programme was designed to replace most recoverable Special Needs Grants to people not receiving income services.

Expenditure on Special Needs Grants has remained at a similar level for the last three fiscal years. Several policy changes have contributed to the continuation of low expenditure levels, including

- the transfer of funding for a portion of Transition to Work to Vote: Employment;
- the transfer of funding for recoverable Special Needs Grants for people who are not receiving income services to the Recoverable Assistance Programme;
- the increase in July 1996, October 1996 and July 1997 of maximum Accommodation Supplement rates and increase in Accommodation Supplement subsidy rates from 65% to 70% in July 1997;
- the increase in July 1996, July 1997 and (in some cases) January 1998 of Family Support rates; and
- more effective customer management practices, including mandatory budget advice for some customers.

Figure 53 shows monthly expenditure on Special Needs Grants (both recoverable and non-recoverable) smoothed using a two-month moving average.

Figure 53 Monthly Expenditure on Special Needs Grants



### Recoverable Assistance Programme

The Recoverable Assistance Programme was introduced from 1 July 1996, to provide recoverable assistance to low income earners not receiving income services. A peak is observed each February, coinciding with the commencement of the school/academic year.

### Eligibility

Any low income earner may apply for assistance with household expenses under the Recoverable Assistance Programme.

Income tests apply.

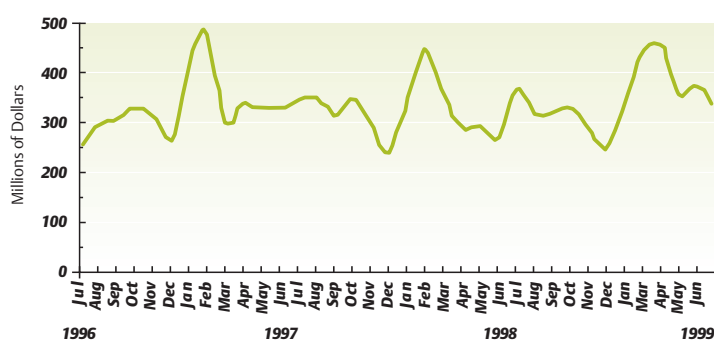
### Prior Eligibility

As above.

**Table 87 Trends in Numbers of Recoverable Assistance Programme Grants**  
Numbers of grants during quarter

Financial Year	Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1996/97	859	918	1,208	994
1997/98	1,018	885	1,149	857
1998/99	1,010	865	1,247	1,068

**Figure 54 Trends in Numbers of Recoverable Assistance Programmes Grants by Month**



### Income Service Advances

Advance payments of instalments of income services are made to enable people receiving income services to meet their immediate and essential needs. The advance is recovered from subsequent instalments of income services.

Since 9 October 1995, income service advances of up to six weeks have been available to everyone receiving income services. Prior to this, advances were only granted to people who were expected to receive income services for a long time (ie. people receiving Invalids Benefit, Widows Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Orphans Benefit, and people who had received the Community Wage – Sickness for longer than six months). People receiving New Zealand Superannuation or the Veterans Pension could be granted advances for a limited range of health-related categories.

### Trends

Demand for income service advances is similar to the demand for Special Needs Grants, and is similarly affected by frequent changes in policy and seasonal effects.

The number of income service advances has increased substantially since October 1995, when:

- *income service advances were extended to everyone receiving income services and*
- *most recoverable Special Needs Grants to people receiving income services were reclassified as income services advances.*

**Figure 55** Trends in Numbers of Income Service Advances



Table 88 shows a peak in the number of income service advances in the March quarter of every year since 1995/96. This reflects in part advances that are made to assist with the expenses associated with the start of the school/academic year.

**Table 88** Trends in Numbers of Income Service Advances  
Numbers granted in financial year

Financial Year	Total Grants During Quarter			
	September	December	March	June
1991/92			35,501	38,416
1992/93	46,087	44,945	61,666	59,681
1993/94	64,099	42,219	38,305	42,232
1994/95	37,458	31,049	55,401	53,460
1995/96	55,822	72,303	108,341	87,393
1996/97	86,976	72,766	90,207	76,072
1997/98	75,099	63,316	77,690	63,948
1998/99	68,184	57,634	72,825	59,582

Source: Monthly management reports.

Note: Excludes New Zealand Superannuation and Veterans Pension advances prior to the September 1993 quarter.

Table 89 shows that people receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole Parent accounted for nearly half of those receiving income service advances, and for nearly half the expenditure on such advances. People receiving the Community Wage – Job Seeker accounted for around a quarter of those receiving income service advances, and received about a quarter of the income service advance expenditure. Just over a third of income service advances, and nearly half of all income service advance expenditure, were for accommodation expenses.

**Table 8g** **Main Income Service Received by Number and Value of Income Support Advances**

Advances in year ended 30 June 1999

Main Benefit	Number <sup>1</sup>	Amount (\$) <sup>2</sup>
Invalids Benefit	28,030	7,517,189
Widows Benefit	2,965	851,455
Orphans Benefit	59	10,022
Unsupported Childs Benefit	1,068	169,217
Transitional Retirement Benefit	916	294,486
Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency)	861	273,801
Community Wage – Training (Emergency)	26	9,066
New Zealand Superannuation	6,913	2,556,014
Veterans Pension	62	27,352
Emergency Maintenance Allowance	1,729	572,281
Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole Parent	120,025	36,423,252
Domestic Purposes Benefit – Woman Alone	689	209,047
Domestic Purposes Benefit – Caring for Sick or Infirm	883	270,106
Community Wage – Sickness	26,521	7,137,620
Community Wage – Sickness (Emergency)	1,130	326,786
Independent Youth Benefit	2,705	550,279
Community Wage – Job Seeker	77,770	21,327,478
Community Wage – Job Seeker (Emergency Student)	369	90,791
Community Wage – Training	6,719	1,727,834
Emergency Benefit	5,299	1,708,530
Low income person not receiving income support	643	227,057
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>285,382</b>	<b>82,279,662</b>
<b>Income service advances by reason for advance:</b>		
Re-establishment Grants	92	34,391
Accommodation	102,489	39,344,445
Benefit Stand Downs	23,787	3,109,136
Rural sector	4	724
Other	22,619	5,588,704
Medical	32,293	11,140,462
Electricity and gas	31,091	5,911,953
Food	469	83,250
Clothing	18,866	2,368,038
Furniture and appliances	46,518	13,880,533
Funeral and Tangihanga	3,219	378,051
Emergency travel	2,443	182,166
Fire, loss and burglary	1,456	252,763
Educational	36	5,045

Source: SWIFTT data as at 30 June 1999.

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown are as at the time of grant approval.

<sup>2</sup> Because of timing differences between approval and payment of some advances the amounts shown do not reconcile to annual expenditure.

### Expenditure

Figure 56 shows monthly expenditure on income service advances (including Recoverable Assistance Programme expenditure but excluding recoverable Special Needs Grants). The expenditure figures are smoothed using a two-month moving average.

Figure 56 Monthly Expenditure on Income Service Advances



### Community Services Card

The Community Services Card is an entitlement card which people on low incomes or receiving income services may use to obtain discounts on:

- *doctors' fees; and*
- *prescriptions.*

A new application type for families not claiming Family Support from the Inland Revenue Department was introduced from 1 February 1994. Prior to this, only those families receiving Family Support were able to apply for the Community Services Card. Families not receiving Family Support are indicated as 'Families' in the following tables.

The income limits for families with dependent children increased on 1 July 1998. New income limits for families with more than six children were introduced.

The Community Services Card regulations were amended from 1 February 1999. From this date, families with children receiving Child Disability Allowance could include that child in their application for the Community Services Card.

People receiving income-tested income services, Veterans Pensions and the Residential Care Subsidy automatically receive a card (and subsequent replacement cards), so they do not have to complete application forms.

Card renewal for more than 80% of people receiving New Zealand Superannuation has been automated since 1 January 1996.

**Table 90 Applications for new and renewed Community Service Cards**  
Years to 30 June

Type/Year	Low Income/ Students	Family Support	New Zealand Superannuation	Families	Total
<b>New Cards</b>					
1996/97	66,656	56,642	19,711	22,864	165,873
1997/98	61,995	55,113	14,877	17,996	149,981
1998/99	60,070	48,852	12,544	17,209	138,675
<b>Renewals</b>					
1996/97	58,820	0	21,674	16,580	97,164
1997/98	60,107	0	14,322	12,999	87,428
1998/99	61,337	0	14,696	11,550	87,583

Table 91 shows that the total number of Community Services Cards issued has declined gradually since 1994/95. A peak in issues in the September quarter has been evident for the last four years.

**Table 91 Community Services Cards Issued<sup>1</sup>**

Quarter Ended	Group 1	Group 2 <sup>2</sup>	Total
30 September 1993	348,152	12,572	369,724
31 December 1993	401,760	658	402,418
31 March 1994	408,720		408,720
30 June 1994	402,419		402,419
30 September 1994	473,016		473,016
31 December 1994	538,408		538,408
31 March 1995	407,888		407,888
30 June 1995	330,897		330,897
30 September 1995	405,284		405,284
31 December 1995	366,094		366,094
31 March 1996	412,133		412,133
30 June 1996	340,796		340,796
30 September 1996	447,412		447,412
31 December 1996	377,578		377,578
31 March 1997	351,503		351,503
30 June 1997	335,758		335,758
30 September 1997	415,414		415,414
31 December 1997	368,695		368,695
31 March 1998	365,138		365,138
30 June 1998	335,758		335,758
30 September 1998	400,286		400,286
31 December 1998	368,204		368,204
31 March 1999	379,152		379,152
30 June 1999	312,236		312,236

<sup>1</sup> This table shows the total number of cards manufactured during a quarter.

<sup>2</sup> From 1 July 1993, Family Support Group 2 was discontinued. People holding a Group 2 card were subsidised at Group 1 levels from this date.

A total of 1,132,787 cards were issued through the 12 months to 30 June 1999. In some instances, however, this included the issue of renewal cards to an individual over the period.



Table 92 shows that the total number of people with Community Services Cards has trended upward since 1993. Low income people, people in residential care and families without Family Support account for much of this increase.

Overall, however, people receiving means tested income support or New Zealand Superannuation have consistently accounted for a large majority of the people with Community Services Cards.

**Table 92** Current Community Services Cards on issue

Numbers current at end of quarter

Quarter ended	Low income <sup>1</sup>	Family Support <sup>2</sup>	War Pension	Students	Means Tested Income Services <sup>3</sup>	New Zealand Super	Residential Care Subsidy	Families	Total
30 Sep 93	26,936	54,970	7,505	46,781	501,989	293,364	7,872		939,417
31 Dec 93	25,586	78,165	7,583	45,362	516,029	294,916	7,310		974,933
31 Mar 94	26,537	89,624	6,759	43,897	501,639	328,258	6,544	4,213	1,007,471
30 Jun 94	31,582	109,980	6,753	50,592	492,148	337,270	6,472	7,071	1,041,868
30 Sep 94	34,811	125,125	6,705	49,233	486,267	344,585	1,854	6,730	1,055,310
31 Dec 94	39,865	89,212	6,646	49,483	498,106	343,912	3,304	9,142	1,039,570
31 Mar 95	40,272	108,607	6,363	50,437	486,060	336,930	6,005	14,374	1,049,051
30 Jun 95	38,678	122,109	6,260	51,627	476,784	333,933	8,300	19,365	1,057,116
30 Sep 95	39,127	132,410	6,213	51,249	468,170	329,008	11,439	22,230	1,059,846
31 Dec 95	41,803	96,696	6,178	52,641	480,337	323,229	14,199	23,521	1,038,604
31 Mar 96	41,965	108,303	6,194	50,260	473,724	324,385	16,012	24,236	1,045,079
30 Jun 96	51,327	122,528	6,175	43,123	472,389	325,233	17,465	26,234	1,064,474
30 Sep 96	63,326	79,798	6,161	36,019	475,381	327,524	18,098	29,409	1,035,716
31 Dec 96	69,748	97,087	6,165	31,592	494,787	326,857	18,092	33,912	1,078,276
31 Mar 97	75,181	108,315	6,041	17,801	488,361	325,865	17,701	35,025	1,074,290
30 Jun 97	82,181	122,430	5,983	15,436	486,273	328,827	17,563	34,846	1,093,539
30 Sep 97	88,632	87,885	5,881	13,354	490,760	331,191	17,286	32,749	1,067,738
31 Dec 97	93,192	104,273	5,812	11,070	513,853	330,956	17,152	35,303	1,111,738
31 Mar 98	99,376	118,716	5,806	5,282	503,325	328,886	17,560	35,024	1,113,975
30 Jun 98	100,751	133,776	5,800	3,875	507,270	327,959	17,800	34,475	1,131,706
30 Sep 98	105,712	144,552	5,796		508,799	325,479	18,127	33,263	1,141,728
31 Dec 98	107,469	109,899	5,816		525,283	323,903	18,606	32,758	1,123,734
31 Mar 99	107,720	121,707	5,738		521,882	323,215	18,753	32,813	1,131,828
30 Jun 99	106,748	126,253	5,659		517,863	323,311	18,981	33,972	1,132,787

1 From 1 July 1998 'Low income' includes students receiving the Tertiary Living Allowance/ Student Allowance who are granted the Community Services Card as low income earners. Tertiary students do not automatically receive the Community Services Card.

2 'Family Support' includes both Group 1 and Group 2 Family Support recipients, who have both been subsidised at Group 1 Family Support levels since 1 July 1993.

3 'Means tested income service' includes students receiving the Community Wage – Job seeker (Emergency Student) benefit or the Emergency Unemployment Benefit.

Please note that the number of people receiving means-tested income services does not correspond with the above numbers of these people issued with a Community Services Card. This is because the above numbers include:

- spouses of people receiving means-tested income services; and
- people who ceased receiving means-tested income services less than 12 months previously. Cards covering the 12 months after a person ceases receiving means-tested income services are issued automatically.

Please note also that the number of people receiving New Zealand Superannuation does not correspond with the number of New Zealand Superannuitants issued with a Community Services Card shown above. This is because income tests for the Community Services Card exclude some people who receive New Zealand Superannuation from receiving a Community Services Card.

## Section G Information on Additional Services

### Debt Management

Current and previous recipients of income services may have debts which are the result of:

- *accidental or deliberate income overpayments;*
- *benefit advances, loans, recoverable grants; or*
- *outstanding debts from programmes such as the Liable Parent Contribution Scheme and collection of Maintenance Agreement payments.*

People who are currently receiving income services may repay such debt by way of an offset against payments of the income services they receive. Debtors no longer in receipt of income support services may repay their debts by way of:

- *lump sums;*
- *regular cash or cheque contributions;*
- *automatic payments;*
- *bank deductions; or*
- *wage deductions.*

Payments through any manual method may be made at all Post Shops.

During the 12 months from 1 July 1998–30 June 1999, the volume of new debt has increased significantly. The following factors have contributed to this increase:

- *the detection of high levels of benefit crime debt; and*
- *the transfer to the Department of Work and Income New Zealand of:*
  - 1) *the Work Debt portfolio (from the Employment Service); and*
  - 2) *the Student Allowance portfolio (from the Ministry of Education).*

Debt recovery has also increased as a result of:

- *having more debt to collect;*
- *a focus on early debt recovery; and*
- *key performance indicators driving improvements in debt recovery.*

Table 93 Debt Establishment and Recovery

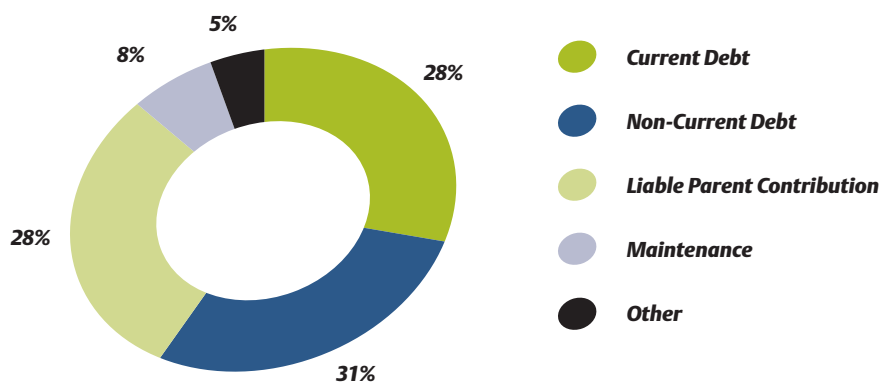
Financial Year	New Debt Established (\$m)	Debt Repaid or Adjusted on Review (\$m)	Outstanding Debt at 30 June (\$m)
1994/95	227.0	229.9	722.1
1995/96	254.7	259.7	717.1
1996/97	248.9	261.4	705.7
1997/98	287.8	270.6	723.0
1998/99	325.8	279.3	770.6

**Table 94** **Number of Debtors with Open Debts by Category**  
for financial year ending 30 June

Financial Year	Income Service Debtors		Other Debtors				Total Debtors <sup>1</sup>
	Current Clients <sup>2</sup>	Non-Current Clients <sup>3</sup>	Liabe Parent Contributions <sup>4</sup>	Total Maintenance <sup>5</sup>	Student Allowances <sup>6</sup>	Work Debt <sup>7</sup>	
1993/94	185,000	150,000	79,000	17,000	0	0	431,000
1994/95	165,000	147,000	68,000	17,000	0	0	397,000
1995/96	143,000	105,000	48,000	16,000	0	0	312,000
1996/97	152,000	107,473	42,000	14,000	0	0	315,473
1997/98	150,170	100,697	37,979	13,743	0	0	302,589
1998/99	152,703	104,936	34,718	11,011	3,317	570	307,255

- 1 The total number of debtors may be overstated because of double-counting where a person has more than one type of debt.
- 2 Debtors who are currently receiving income services from the Department of Work and Income and have had advances, loans or overpayments of income services.
- 3 Debtors who are no longer receiving income services from the Department of Work and Income but who have had advances, loans or overpayments of income services.
- 4 This scheme ended in 1992. The number represents liable parents with arrears of payments.
- 5 Administration of maintenance orders and registered agreements ended in 1992. The number represents maintenance debtors with arrears of payments.
- 6 Debtors who have received overpayments of Student Allowance. Prior to 1 January 1999, the Ministry of Education administered Student Allowance debt.
- 7 Debtors who have received overpayment of employment-related grants and allowances. Prior to October 1998, the New Zealand Employment Service administered work debt.

**Figure 57** **Composition of Total Debt**  
at 30 June 1999



## Benefit Crime Investigation

The Benefit Crime Unit controls Department of Work and Income investigations into benefit crime. This group is responsible for proactively minimising the incidence and amount of benefit crime. This is achieved through the following strategies:

- *deterrence; prevention; detection; resolution; and sanction.*

During the year to 30 June 1999, the Benefit Crime Unit has undertaken three initiatives to control benefit crime. These were:

- *information matching and reporting;*
- *accepting and investigating allegations from the public; and*
- *file reviews in local areas.*

Table 95 shows trends in Benefit Crime statistics since the 1995/96 financial year. Information is provided for different information sources and combined for all sources of information.

**Note** The New Zealand Statistical Association and the Government Statistician have expressed concerns regarding aspects of benefit crime statistics and the inferences that may be drawn from them. System limitations mean that no information is available on the value of overpayments identified through Benefit Crime activities which are not the result of fraud, and it is not possible to examine all the cases in a more detailed categorisation. Table 95, provides information available within these limitations.

**Table 95** Trends in Benefit Crime Statistics by Source of Information

Years ended 30 June

Source of Information		Year	Positive Matches Reviewed	Investigations Undertaken	Fraudulent Overpayments Identified <sup>1</sup>	No Fraudulent Activity Identified	Non Fraudulent Overpayment Identified (as included in D1) <sup>4</sup>
Information Matching Programmes <sup>2</sup>	Number of Cases	1995/96	113,337	61,988	38,267	23,721	
		1996/97	172,163	46,625	26,242	20,383	
		1997/98	154,962	56,815	32,636	24,179	
		1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	147,617	68,641	30,993	37,648	
Information Matching Programmes <sup>2</sup>	Value of Overpayments	1995/96	n.a.	n.a.	\$28,862,000	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1996/97	n.a.	n.a.	\$20,653,381	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1997/98	n.a.	n.a.	\$32,386,485	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	\$33,942,545	not available <sup>4</sup>	
Area Crime Investigators	Number of Cases	1995/96	n.a.	38,694	14,989	23,705	
		1996/97	n.a.	33,043	9,779	23,264	
		1997/98	n.a.	49,060	12,772	36,288	
		1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	52,706	14,326	38,380	
Area Crime Investigators	Value of Overpayments	1995/96	n.a.	n.a.	\$36,803,000	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1996/97	n.a.	n.a.	\$42,744,616	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1997/98	n.a.	n.a.	\$69,557,331	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	\$86,785,211	not available <sup>4</sup>	
Crime Total	Number of Cases	1995/96	n.a.	100,682	53,256	47,426	
		1996/97	n.a.	79,668	36,021	43,647	
		1997/98	n.a.	105,875	45,408	60,467	
		1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	121,347	45,319	76,028	
Crime Total	Value of Overpayments	1995/96	n.a.	n.a.	\$65,665,000	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1996/97	n.a.	n.a.	\$63,397,997	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1997/98	n.a.	n.a.	\$101,943,816	not available <sup>4</sup>	
		1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	\$120,727,756	not available <sup>4</sup>	
Non Fraudulent Overpayments	Value of Overpayments	1995/96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		\$66,765,377
		1996/97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		\$74,760,286
		1997/98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		\$80,627,389
		1998/99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		\$100,193,295

<sup>1</sup> Fraudulent overpayments are overpayments which are judged by the Benefit Crime Unit to be fraud as defined by the 1986 Report of the Ministerial Review into Benefit Fraud and Abuse viz. payments involving intentional misrepresentation of facts for the purpose of obtaining unauthorised benefits. This includes either the provision of incorrect facts or a failure to provide correct facts when circumstances change.

<sup>2</sup> The table has been expanded to reflect the impact of Data Matching operations

<sup>3</sup> The 1998/99 year includes 3 months as part of the Income Support Service of the Department of Social Welfare, and 9 months as part of the Department of Work and Income.

<sup>4</sup> This Output Class is not required to report on the value of non fraudulent overpayments. These are reported in Output Class D1. The value of non fraudulent overpayment identified and shown in the right hand column will include non fraudulent overpayments identified as a result of Benefit Crime activities. However, system limitations mean that it is not possible to ascribe a value to the amount or proportion of non fraudulent overpayment that arose from Benefit Crime activities. Non fraudulent overpayment includes all overpayments exclusive of fraudulent overpayments, recoverable special needs grants and advance payments of benefit.

<sup>5</sup> n.a. means "not applicable"

### Job Search Assistance and Work Confidence

**Seminars presented in modules** aim to provide job seekers with information that enables them to:

- *take up employment opportunities; or*
- *become work ready.*

The seminars consist of short-term programmes providing information on job search techniques, skills and resources that can be used to assist with job searching.

The seminars may be contracted out, and can be up to two weeks in duration.

The seminars may include:

- *Careers advice;*
- *Development of a curriculum vitae;*
- *Job search;*
- *Orientation; and*
- *Transition to work.*

Job Club (providing ongoing support to job seekers) and Job Wise (focused on providing assistance to those registered as unemployed for 52 weeks or more) are also available.

**Commissioned Youth Action Training** aims to provide skills, motivation and confidence needed to assist young job seekers to become ready for work.

Courses are contracted regionally, and have a maximum duration of 6 weeks.

**Maori Youth** programmes aim to:

- *increase the self-esteem and self-management of young Maori job seekers (primarily through training in tikanga Maori);*
- *instil work habits; and*
- *help participants identify appropriate training and career options.*

Courses are contracted regionally.

**Residential Motivational Training (including Limited Service Volunteers courses and Outward Bound courses).** These services aim to use intensive training programmes through focusing on:

- *training in outdoor activities and general life skills;*
- *building up self-esteem, discipline, confidence, and initiative through participation in residentially-based outdoor education.*

Courses other than Limited Service Volunteers and Outward Bound are contracted regionally. Courses have a maximum duration of six weeks.

**Work Confidence for Sole Parents (including Hikoi Ki Pae Rangi).** These services aim to provide motivation, skills and confidence for sole parents entering or re-entering the workforce.

Courses are contracted regionally.

**Work Confidence for Maori Men (includes Tane Atawhai).** These services aim to develop confidence and skills to seek work and enter or re-enter the workforce. This is achieved through taking into account the holistic well-being of participants. Seminars are delivered from a basis of tikanga Maori.

Courses are contracted regionally and have a maximum duration of 6 weeks.

**Work Confidence for Pacific Islanders (includes Tama Tane O Le Pacifika).** These courses aim to provide job seekers with improved job search information and techniques which enable them to make informed employment-related decisions. The courses take place within a Pacific Islands context. Wherever possible, job seekers from one language/cultural background train together.

### Work Experience

**Community Task Force/Community Work** offers unpaid work experience in a workplace or work-type environment. The Cabinet has stated that Community Work :

- *must be of benefit to the community and/or environment;*
- *should only be used when it is the most appropriate and cost-effective way of moving the job seeker toward work;*
- *should assist job seekers into unsubsidised employment;*
- *should not result in private benefit to sponsor organisations;*
- *should not result in the substitution and/or displacement of current or future workers; and*
- *should not result in dependency of job seekers or sponsors on Community Work.*

### Work Transition Grants

**Work Start** can be used to:

- *meet the relatively minor costs associated with applying for or taking up a specific vacancy; or*
- *provide finance to bridge the gap between income services ceasing and wages starting.*

The job concerned must be for at least 15 hours per week, quotes for costs being covered must be supplied, and income and asset tests apply.

### Wage Subsidies

**Job Connection** aims to assist job seekers registered as unemployed for more than four years to secure employment. It does this by providing a wage subsidy that addresses their disadvantage in the local labour market.

Employers are selected on the basis that they can provide a supportive work environment, supervision and opportunities for skill development. Opportunities provided must be:

- *full time; and*
- *no longer than one year in duration.*

Job seekers must:

- *have been registered as unemployed for four years or more; and*
- *be at risk of remaining unemployed for some time in the future.*

**Job Plus/Job Plus Maori Assets** aims to offer subsidies that, in duration and amount, directly reflect the job seeker's disadvantage in the local labour market.

To be eligible, job seekers must be:

- *long-term unemployed (ie. registered unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed.*

To attract a subsidy, jobs must be:

- *permanent (ie. longer than the subsidy period); and*
- *full time.*

Job Plus Maori Assets is exclusively for the use of Maori groups, organisations and businesses involved in either:

- *developing Maori assets in multiple ownership; or*
- *delivering community-based services in Maori communities.*

**Task Force Green** involves a temporary wage subsidy to sponsors completing fixed-term community or environmental projects. Task Force Green aims to provide a subsidy that addresses the job seekers disadvantage in the local labour market. A secondary aim of the programme is to benefit local communities and the environment through work that would not otherwise get done.

Job seekers must be:

- *long-term unemployed (ie. registered as unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed.*

Task Force Green projects must:

- *be of benefit to the community or the environment;*
- *be non-commercial and additional to the normal work of the sponsor;*
- *not displace existing staff or contractors;*
- *be full time (35–40 hours per week) and project-based; and*
- *not exceed:*
  - 1) *26 weeks duration for job seekers registered as unemployed for under four years; and*
  - 2) *52 weeks for job seekers registered as unemployed for over four years.*

## Skills Training

**Job Plus Pre-employment Training/Job Plus Training** on the job involves training which is:

- *linked to an actual or likely paid vacancy;*
- *linked to the National Qualifications Framework;*
- *closely linked to the job seeker's customer plan; and*
- *not usually provided to employees.*

Training courses over six weeks long must not duplicate existing training the job seeker could otherwise participate in, and must not distort the local training market (eg.. by costing more than the average regional training cost). Training can cost a maximum of \$250 per job seeker per full-time week for up to 12 weeks.

job seekers receiving Skills Training must be:

- *long-term unemployed (ie. registered as unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed.*

**Targeted Training** involves regionally contracted training targeted at helping job seekers overcome barriers that are specific to their local labour market.

Targeted training can only be initiated by a business case to the relevant Regional Commissioner. Training must be:

- *closely linked to a client plan;*
- *structured;*
- *only used when there is a high likelihood of the trainees obtaining ongoing and unsubsidised work.*

Training courses over six weeks long must not duplicate existing training the job seeker could otherwise participate in, and must not distort the local training market (eg.. by costing more than the average regional training cost).

Training courses over four weeks long should be linked to the New Zealand Qualifications Authority framework.

People receiving Targeted Training must be:

- *long-term unemployed (ie. registered as unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed.*

## Self-Employment Assistance

**Enterprise Allowance/Enterprise Allowance Capitalisation** aims to provide last-resort funding to job seekers aiming to move out of unemployment by setting up their own business.

The Enterprise Allowance is delivered as a weekly subsidy (of up to \$214 per week) available for up to 52 weeks. Up to \$5,000 of the Enterprise Allowance can be capitalised to cover initial costs of setting up a business. A pro rata subsidy is available for those wanting to take up part-time self-employment of 15–30 hours per week.

The capitalised Enterprise Allowance cannot be used to cover any ongoing costs of the business.

Job seekers receiving the Enterprise Allowance (as a subsidy or capitalised) must be:

- *long-term unemployed (ie. registered as unemployed for at least 26 weeks); or*
- *at risk of becoming long-term unemployed.*

If applying for a grant or subsidy the job seeker must:

- *submit a business plan, and have this plan vetted and assessed as viable by an approved vetting agency;*
- *submit a mid-project financial report.*

To apply for the grant the job seeker must

- *invest \$1,000 into the business (\$500 for a part-time work tested beneficiary);*
- *have obtained quotes for goods/services to be purchased with the grant.*

**The Business Training and Advice Grant** is available to job seekers entering or investigating self-employment. It aims to assist the job seeker to:

- *make an informed decision about whether or not it is feasible for them to become self-employed; and/or*
- *improve their ability to administer and manage the development and ongoing activity of a business.*

The grant pays for:

- *business skills training;*
- *development of a business plan; and/or*
- *advice during start-up (eg.. business courses, independent vetting, mid-project financial reports).*

A maximum grant of \$600 per job seeker per project is available.

Job seekers are encouraged to seek out and make use of free business training and advice in the community.

## New Initiatives

This group of services covers one-off projects which focus on achieving employment outcomes and increasing the independence of job seekers. These projects involve informal piloting and testing of new work services developed by sites/regions or other areas of Work and Income New Zealand.

Projects must be:

- *aimed at a group of job seekers rather than an individual;*
- *based on a business case approved by the Regional Commissioner; and*
- *evaluated and monitored in a way appropriate to the scale of the project.*

Any job seekers receiving work services from Work and Income New Zealand may be involved in a project.

Projects begun under these criteria since 1 October 1998 and 30 June 1999 are:

- *a Self-Employment Regional Initiative*
- *a Pre-Employment Job Search Regional Initiative*
- *a Support Services Regional Initiative*
- *Training Incentive Allowance-Funded Training*
- *a Vocation Training Regional Initiative*
- *a Work Experience Regional Initiative*
- *a Work Track Trial.*





# Department of Child, Youth and Family Services Summary

The Children, Young Persons and Their Families Agency (CYPFA) came into being on 1 January 1999.

It integrated the service delivery functions of the Children, Young Persons and their Families Service (CYPFS) and the contracting and approval functions of the New Zealand Community Funding Agency (NZCFA).

The Children, Young Persons and Their Families Agency became a stand-alone entity, the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services, on 1 October 1999.

Child, Youth and Family's statutory service role is defined by the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989, the Guardianship Act 1968, the Adoption Act 1955, the Adult Adoption Information Act 1985 and the Adoption (Intercountry) Act 1997.

The Statistical Report for the period ending 30 June 1999 is categorised into five sections as follows:

- **Prevention Services**
- **Social Work Services to Children, Young People and Their Families**
- **Family Group Conference Services**
- **Adoption Services**
- **Approval and Contracting with Service Providers.**

## Section A Prevention Services

The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services has a responsibility, under section 7 of the CYP&F Act, to inform and educate the public and improve the capacity of families to meet their care, control and support responsibilities.

### Promotion and Education Services

An awareness programme was initiated in May 1995 called Breaking the Cycle, which focused on the prevention of child abuse. The first stage of this programme aimed to raise awareness of emotional and verbal abuse, and ran for eight weeks during May–July 1995 and five weeks during November–December 1995.



### ‘Breaking the Cycle’

The second stage dealt with physical abuse and ran for eight weeks during April–May 1996. During June–September 1997, for two six-week periods, ‘*Breaking the Cycle*’ revisited the issues of emotional and verbal abuse with a new campaign to motivate parents and caregivers to change their behaviour. The campaign focused on particular behaviours: fighting and arguing in front of children, and verbally abusing children. This was the first time a change in behaviour was a specific programme objective.

The ‘*Breaking the Cycle*’ campaign was evaluated by Colmar-Brunton Research in September 1996 and October 1997. The results of this evaluation are given in Table 96 below.

Table 96 Results of **Breaking the Cycle** campaign for 1996/97 and 1997/98

Evaluation measures	Physical abuse	Emotional/verbal abuse	Alternatives to Smacking
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Awareness	89%	79%	72%
Changing behaviour	—	16%	—
Campaign 0800 calls	3,806	6,495	2,396

Source: Results from the Colmar-Brunton Evaluation completed in 1997/98

### ‘Alternatives to Smacking’

In September 1998, the ‘*Alternatives to Smacking*’ campaign was launched. The main objectives were to raise awareness of the alternatives to smacking and to promote the message that there are better alternatives for disciplining children. The campaign included television advertising and a range of targeted radio advertisements produced in Maori, English and Pacific Islands languages which aired on community and iwi radio stations. A publication ‘*Parenting without Hitting*’ was produced in five languages and distributed via a freephone line to parents and caregivers.

### ‘Neglect Prevention Programme’

In May 1999 a three-year *Neglect Prevention Programme* was launched, aimed at raising public awareness and increasing community and professional recognition of neglect. Television and radio advertising focused on the dangers of leaving children unsupervised and on the long-term effects when parents fail to provide for the basic needs of their child. Parenting pamphlets and advice were available through a freephone line that operated alongside periods of television advertising.

A comprehensive education kit with associated resources was also produced and disseminated through a national programme of educational workshops and seminars aimed at community workers and professionals.

Benchmark research was undertaken to provide the basis against which to monitor attitudinal and behavioural shifts as a result of the neglect campaign. The methodology included face-to-face interviews with parents and caregivers and telephone interviews with the general public. The research, outlined in Table 97, shows that there was a high awareness of neglect but a poorer understanding of its consequences and seriousness.

**Table 97** Benchmark Research into Perceptions of Neglect

	Parents & Caregivers	General Public
<b>Perceptions of neglect:</b>		
• Identify emotional neglect	72%	55%
• Identify physical neglect	84%	62%
• Identify supervisory neglect	47%	—
<b>Size and seriousness of problem:</b>		
• Think 20–25% of children neglected	70%	47%
• Think neglect is a serious problem	81%	75%
• Think neglect is an extremely serious problem	33%	8%
<b>Perceived effects of neglect:</b>		
• Emotional deprivation	81%	53%
• Child becomes abusive	64%	48%
• Child does not fulfil potential	52%	34%

### Information resources

Child, Youth and Family produces and distributes a wide range of resources including pamphlets, videos, posters and booklets about its services, good parenting practices and child abuse prevention.

**Table 98** Information resources distributed

	1997/98	1998/99
Information resources distributed	289,984	277,492

**Table 99** Community Liaison Visits and their success rate

	1997/98		1998/99	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Community liaison social worker visits to schools	2,000	2,277	3,500	3,030
Visits judged as being successful	90%	94%	90%	98%

The volume of community liaison social worker visits has decreased 14% against the requirement in the Purchase Agreement standard. Each school and organisation visited by a community liaison social worker was offered the opportunity to evaluate the visit in terms of effectiveness in raising awareness about the recognition and reporting of abuse, and the well-being of children and families. CYPFA exceeded the minimum required quality standard in both fiscal years.

## Section B Social Work Services to Children, Young People and Their Families

### Care and Protection

**Table 100** Breakdown of Care and Protection Notifications for the years 1996/97, 1997/98 and 1998/99

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>
Care and Protection notifications received	23,246	23,652	27,218
C&P notifications for further investigation	18,467	18,252	21,931
Critical – immediate response time (same day)	2,585	2,659	3,481
Very urgent (same day + one calendar day)	1,976	1,976	2,593
Urgent (same day + six calendar days)	7,645	7,221	9,291
Low urgency (same day + 27 calendar days)	6,184	6,610	6,702

<sup>1</sup> Figures supplied differ slightly from those reported in the Department of Social Welfare's Annual Report due to post-30 June 1999 accrual of data.

Table 100 gives a breakdown of the number of care and protection notifications received and the number assessed as requiring further investigation and action by a social worker. All cases accepted for investigation are assigned a criticality rating or 'response category' at time of intake.

In the 1998/99 year, 27,218 notifications were received, of which 21,931 required further investigation involving children and young people under the age of 17 years. Of these, some form or multiple forms of abuse and neglect were substantiated for 2,808 children ages 0–6 years and 3,392 young people aged 7–16 years\*.

After investigation the findings are classified and recorded under the following categories:

- *physical abuse*
- *sexual abuse*
- *emotional abuse*
- *neglect*
- *self-harm behaviour*
- *problem behaviour/relationship difficulty*
- *not found.*

**Table 101** Abuse and Neglect Notifications – Investigation Findings Ages 0–17<sup>1</sup>

	1997/98	%	1998/99	%
Physical abuse	1,775	11.8%	1,660	8%
Sexual abuse	1,242	8.2%	1,375	6.7%
Emotional abuse	1,474	9.8%	1,414	6.9%
Neglect	2,156	14.3%	2,260	11%
Self harm/suicidal	194	1.3%	115	0.6%
Behavioural/relationship difficulties	3,134	20.7%	4,088	19.8%
Not found	5,131	33.9%	9,543	46.3%

<sup>1</sup> Some investigations where a notification was received for 1998/99 may still be awaiting a finding at the time this data was extracted.

\* Abuse types combined (physical, sexual and emotional). The number of children and young people reported refers to distinct clients. There is sometimes more than one finding of abuse and neglect relating to each child.

It is noted that while there was a big increase in notifications in 1998/99, there was also an increase in the number of 'non-substantiations,' i.e. notifications for which there is no substantiated abuse or neglect findings.

When on investigation it is decided that Child, Youth and Family needs to remain involved with a child or family, direct services may be provided through:

- *family/whanau agreements*
- *care agreements*
- *family group conference plans*
- *Court plans.*

### Family/Whanau Agreements

A family/whanau agreement provides social services to a child and the family to ensure the care and protection needs of the child are addressed. The emphasis of this intervention is on working with the family/whanau using their strengths and resources to ensure the child is protected and cared for. Such an agreement may be in force for up to three months, must be formally reviewed, and may be renewed for one further three-month period.

Table 102 **Family/Whanau Agreements (FWAs)**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Number of FWAs signed	3,204	2,137	1,924	2,762

### Management of Care and Protection Plans and Court Plans

The CYP&F Act provides for a range of plans, agreements and orders relating to the care, custody and guardianship of children and young persons. Child, Youth and Family uses these plans to provide care for the children while working towards their return to parents, family or whanau.

Table 103 **Management of Care and Protection Plans and Court Plans**

Plans and orders	Completed during year		In force during year	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
FGC plan s29	1,576	1,546	1,249	1,282
Counselling order s74	15	19	24	27
Custody pending determination s78	955	1,049	665	704
Service order s86	281	228	740	807
Restraining order s87	46	83	203	257
Interim restraining order s88	—	44	—	82
Support order s91	305	355	652	696
Interim support order S92	—	22	—	12
Custody order s101	814	826	2,595	3,096
Interim custody order s102	178	206	165	191
Guardianship order – sole/additional s110	136	102	1,930	478
Guardianship order – sole/additional s110 (s2)b	—	360	—	1,713
Temporary care agreement	—	130	—	50
Extended care agreement s140	249	226	176	203
Extended care agreement disabled s141	—	19	—	67
Agreement with controlling authorities for disabled s142	6	0	53	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>9,668</b>

## Emergency Actions Carried out

The CYP&F Act provides measures for securing the safety of a child through warrant action by social workers or the police, or for temporary care agreements with parents to provide immediate care for a child while longer-term solutions are explored.

**Table 104** Emergency Actions Carried Out

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Place-of-safety warrant	339	364	390	383
Warrant to remove child or young person	—	31	27	27
Search without a warrant	32	45	61	89
Unaccompanied child or young person	376	377	393	502
Temporary care agreement	1,568	1,669	1,709	1,793
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,794</b>

### Care Services

There are two main placement options used in New Zealand for children and young persons requiring out-of-family care. These are either based in a home (i.e. extended family, caregivers, family home, special purpose family, specialist or group homes) or a residential care centre (i.e. short- or extended-term, local or national residences).

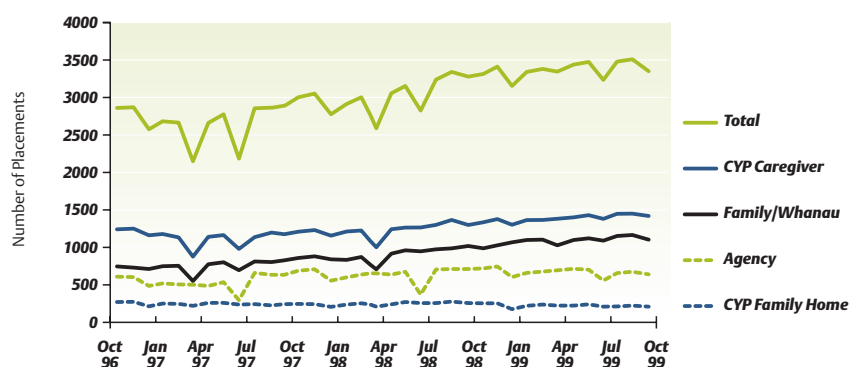
International research indicates that family-based placements are more effective than other forms of placement as children and young people are more likely to return to their usual caregivers and are less likely to be re-abused if they access family-based care rather than non-kin-based care. (Child, Youth and Family internal report, *Care Services Project: Summary Report and Recommendations*, November 1999.)

The CYP&F Act 1989 shifted the emphasis away from the longer term extended care placements towards restoring usual caregiving arrangements. Where alternative placements are necessary, emphasis is put on making a placement, wherever possible, within the child's extended family or community.

### Home-based Care

In 1998/99 there were approximately 3,350 children and young persons in foster care at any given time. (Child, Youth and Family internal report, *Care Services Project: Summary Report and Recommendations*, November 1999.)

**Figure 58** CYP<sup>1</sup> in Placements Summary  
(excluding placements with Iwi and Residences)



<sup>1</sup> Children and young persons.

In 1998/99, 6,973 distinct children and young persons were placed in foster care compared with 6,457 in 1997/98. (CYPFA internal report, *Children and Young Persons in Care Summary Report*, Business Information Unit, September 1999.)

### Admission to Residential Care – National Residences

The Department provides residential care services for children and young people in Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

In 1999, the new Youth Justice Lower North Residential Centre in Palmerston North (LNRC) was opened. This coincided with the completion of statutory processes for the Epuni Residential Centre in Wellington. Construction of a new Care and Protection Residential Centre at the Epuni site was scheduled to begin in November 1999.

**Table 105 Admission to National Residences<sup>1</sup>**

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Number of admissions	712	923	1,054	1,510	1,337	1,050	989	810

<sup>1</sup> Figures relate to number of admissions, not discrete client numbers.

## Section C Family Group Conference Services

### Care and Protection Family Group Conferences (C&P FGCs)

Care and Protection Family Group Conferences bring together, in a statutorily defined forum, members of the family, whanau or family group with professionals and others, to consider the needs of the child and to agree to decisions, recommendations or plans to address the child's care or protection needs. Family Group Conferences facilitate participation and resolution of care and protection issues which often avoid the need for Court involvement. In line with professional practice and the principles of the CYP&F Act, the least intrusive method that is appropriate and consistent with meeting the care or protection needs of a child will be used to intervene in the lives of a family. Plans formulated by an FGC must be reviewed, either by reconvening the FGC or by a less formal process.

**Table 106 Care and Protection Family Group Conferences (FGCs)**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Number of referrals accepted/directed	3,779	3,645	3,311 <sup>1</sup>	3,323
Number of FGCs which reached agreement on decisions	4,333	3,274	2,809 <sup>1</sup>	2,929

<sup>1</sup> Figures supplied differ slightly from those reported in the DSW Annual Report due to post-30 June 1999 accrual of data.

### Youth Justice Family Group Conferences (YJ FGCs)

Youth Justice Family Group Conferences are convened to address offending by children and young people. They bring together, in a statutorily defined forum, members of the family or whanau with the law enforcement officer and the victims to agree on how the young person will be held accountable, and to agree on appropriate intervention plans. The effort is directed towards diverting the young person from the formal Court system, where appropriate.

**Table 107 Youth Justice Family Group Conferences**

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Number of referrals accepted/directed	6,785	6,205 <sup>1</sup>	6,279
Number of FGCs which reached agreement on decisions	5,720	5,109 <sup>1</sup>	5,132

<sup>1</sup> Figures supplied differ slightly from those reported in the DSW Annual Report due to post-30 June 1999 accrual of data.



## Management of Youth Justice Plans and Court Plans

Table 108 shows the predominance of the family group conference plans over Court plans as a means of managing work with young people who come to the notice of the Department through the youth justice provisions of the CYP&F Act.

**Table 108** Management of Youth Justice Family Group Conference Plans and Court Plans

Plans and orders	Completed during year		
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
FGC plans	3,159	3,359	3,505
Supervision order s283(k)	382	512	555
Community work order s298	107	164	141
Supervision with activity order s307	77	138	166
Supervision with residence s311	129	131	105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>4,472</b>

## Section D Adoption Services

The Adoption Information and Services Unit (AISU) of Child, Youth and Family is responsible for statutory adoption services.

### Adoption Assessment and Placement Services

The local and intercountry adoption services include education, preparation and assessment of prospective adoptive applicants, counselling of birthparents, approval of placements, supervision and reporting to the NZ Family Court\*. Post-adoption services for birth and adoptive families when requested are also provided. The Chief Executive now undertakes the responsibility of the Central Authority under the Adoption (Intercountry) Act 1997.

Intercountry adoptions by New Zealand citizens in overseas Courts (under Section 17 of the Adoption Act 1955) are reported on by the Department of Internal Affairs Citizenship Division and are not included in Table 109.

**Table 109** Children Placed for Adoption

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Final adoption court orders made	369	683	640	540	661	645	518
<b>Adoptions reported on by CYPFA:</b>							
Adoptions by:							
Strangers	113	183	124	114	131	125	122
One parent and spouse	129	221	240	169	179	174	122
Relatives	76	151	146	177	163	116	111
Close friends <sup>1</sup>	9	8	25	18	—	—	—
Foster parents	15	24	12	6	28	13	15
Intercountry adoption under NZ legislation <sup>2</sup>					70	102	53
<b>TOTAL adoptions handled/reported on by CYPFA at 30 June</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>423</b>

<sup>1</sup> This category of adoption is no longer identified separately and is no longer reported – now included in the 'strangers' reporting figure.  
<sup>2</sup> A new reporting category relating to intercountry adoptions effected in New Zealand under New Zealand legislation.

\* Child, Youth and Family is not required to report on all adoption proposals before the NZ Family Court. Adoption Orders made where there is no involvement of the Department are predominately step-parent adoptions.

## Adult Adoption Information Services

The Adult Adoption Information Act (AAI Act) 1985 has been in existence for 13 years and a large proportion of the people entitled to apply for information under the provisions of the AAI Act have now done so.

The Department's Adult Adoption Information Services comprise the provision of information and counselling, including for those receiving copies of their original birth certificate, and mediation to birth parents and adult adopted people.

Since 1997 there have been no significant changes to this volume of work.

- *In the past year 287 adult adopted people have applied for copies of their personal information held on their adoption file.*
- *A further 925 requests were made for non-identifying information from adoption files under the provisions of the Official Information Act.*

**Table 110** Services provided to implement the Adult Adoption Information Act 1985

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
<b>Adult Information</b>				
Birthparents placing vetoes <sup>*</sup>	126	60	22	15
Birthparents renewing vetoes <sup>*</sup>	351	77	19	11
Birthparents removing vetoes <sup>*</sup>	10	2	6	1
Adopted people placing vetoes <sup>*</sup>	17	30	22	8
Adopted people renewing vetoes <sup>*</sup>	51	13	4	5
Adopted people removing vetoes <sup>*</sup>	17	0	2	3
Birthparents requesting identifying information	650	572	450	392
Applications for a copy of original birth certificate <sup>*</sup>	1,580	1,925	1,446	1,356

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Office of the Registrar-General

**Table 111** Intercountry Adoptions

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Applicants attending Intercountry day	231	183	118
Intercountry adoption into NZ by relative <sup>1</sup>	60	89	47
Intercountry adoption into NZ by non-relative <sup>1</sup>	10	13	6
Initial enquiries received	440	482	461
Home study assessment reports completed	73	100	77
Progress reports to home country completed	46	145	201

<sup>1</sup> Figures refer only to those adoptions where the Department has been asked to report to the New Zealand Family Court.

There continues to be an increase in the number of post-placement reports provided to the authorities in the child's country of origin.

## Section E Approval and Contracting with Service Providers

The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services is also responsible for the approval and contract management of social services, which include the allocation, delivery and ongoing management of funding and support to iwi- and community-based social and welfare services, in accordance with Government policies and criteria.

Each year up to 1,400 service providers are contracted to provide a variety of social services from non-department output classes (NDOC) such as: Child and Youth support and rehabilitation, counselling and therapy, coordinated family services, family/whanau home-based support, family/whanau life skill development, residential care, training in the CYP&F Act, emergency accommodation and short-term supported accommodation, general advice and information, community housing, refuge and support for the social services.

**Table 112 Services to Families in Need of Support**

	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
Coordinated Family Services	1,592	1,839	2,958
Residential/Care	17,404	18,957	7,220
Counselling/Therapy	14,512	14,925	15,510
Family/Whanau Life Skills Development	7,641	7,667	7,672
Family/Whanau Home-Based Support	7,938	8,177	8,016
Child and Youth Support and Rehabilitation	4,897	5,580	5,246
Training for CYP & F Act	528	387	383
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,512</b>	<b>57,532</b>	<b>47,005</b>

**Table 113 Disability Services**

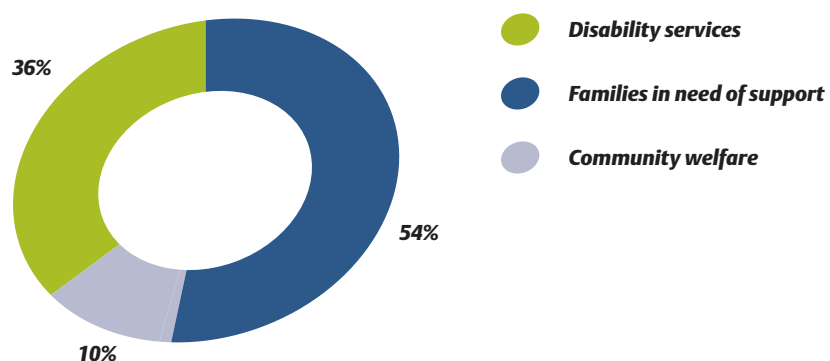
	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
Employment Placement <sup>1</sup>	8,820	0	0
Employment Support	14,297	14,873	12,054
Daily Activities: Rehabilitation	15,634	16,094	16,078
Vocational Training	3,843	4,239	3,410
Self-Employment Grants <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0
Training Support and Self Help <sup>1</sup>	1,957	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,551</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>31,542</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Department of Work and Income from 1 July 1998

**Table 114 Services to promote Community Welfare**

	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
General Advice and Information	3,271	3,249	3,271
Emergency Accommodation	1,186	1,170	1,186
Refuge	4,594	4,637	4,628
Community Housing	75	128	82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,126</b>	<b>9,184</b>	<b>9,167</b>
<b>TOTAL NDOC EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>108,189</b>	<b>101,922</b>	<b>87,714</b>

**Table 115** Total NDOC expenditure



**Table 116** Other (NDOE)

	1996/97 \$'000	1997/98 \$'000	1998/99 \$'000
Contingency and Innovations Fund	211	360	347
IHC Assistance	693	579	398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>745</b>



# Human Resources Summary

**Table 117** **Permanent & Fixed Tenure** Employee Numbers  
by Business Unit 1992–1999  
Current at 30 June

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Business Unit Head count*</b>								
Income Support	4,762	4,653	4,641	4,128	4,146	3,632	3,557	—
Children, Young Persons & Their Families Service	1,478	1,900	1,759	1,890	1,988	1,859	1,897	—
NZ Community Funding Agency	70	137	136	124	113	109	104	—
Social Policy Agency	75	104	108	98	85	93	102	126
Tritec Unit <sup>1</sup>	271	338	155	95	105	107	—	—
Corporate Office	448	371	241	184	183	180	138	89
Department of Work & Income NZ <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,082
Children, Young Persons & Their Families Agency <sup>3,4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,118

1 The Tritec Unit was sold to EDS NZ Limited on 1 July 1997. The Tritec staff head count for 1998 is therefore no longer a component of the Departmental staff head count.

2 Income Support was merged with NZ Employment Service & Community Employment Group on 1 October 1998 to form the Department of Work & Income. The Income Support staff head count for 1999 onwards is therefore no longer a component of these statistics.

3 Children, Young Persons & Their Families Service merged with NZ Community Funding Agency on 1 January 1999 to form Children, Young Persons & Their Families Agency. The Children, Young Persons & Their Families Service staff head count for 1999 onwards is therefore no longer a component of these statistics.

4 NZ Community Funding Agency merged with Children, Young Persons & Their Families Service on 1 January 1999 to form Children, Young Persons & Their Families Agency. The NZ Community Funding Agency staff head count for 1999 onwards is therefore no longer a component of these statistics.

\* Staff head counts are taken from the Six-Monthly Staffing (up until 1998) and Yearly Employment Survey (from 1999) prepared for State Services Commission.

**Table 118 Permanent and Fixed Tenure Employee Numbers by Employment Contract 1999**  
Current at 30 June

### Children, Young Persons & Their Families Agency

	Individual Contract		Collective Contract		Expired Collective		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Open Term (Employees with an on-going expectation of employment)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	0	30	0	0	3	92	125
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	3	11	0	0	8	46	68
Full Time	129	237	0	0	387	1005	1758
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>1951</b>
FTEs <sup>1</sup>	131.3	252.7	0	0	384.4	1043.9	1812.2
<b>Fixed Term (Employees with limited tenure. Excludes casual staff)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	4	24	0	0	3	5	36
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	4	4	0	0	0	5	13
Full Time	18	59	0	0	10	31	118
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>167</b>
FTEs	21.9	74.5	0	0	11.6	37.1	145.1
<b>Total (Open term + Fixed term)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	4	54	0	0	6	97	161
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	7	15	0	0	8	51	81
Full Time	147	296	0	0	397	1036	1876
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>2118</b>
FTEs	153.2	327.2	0	0	396.0	1081.0	1957.3

### Corporate Office

	Individual Contract		Collective Contract		Expired Collective		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Open Term (Employees with an on-going expectation of employment)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Full Time	27	14	0	0	11	17	69
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>
FTEs <sup>1</sup>	27.5	15.7	0	0	11.0	18.3	72.5
<b>Fixed Term (Employees with limited tenure. Excludes casual staff)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Full Time	3	8	0	0	0	0	11
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>
FTEs	3.0	9.8	0	0	0	0	12.8
<b>Total (Open term + Fixed term)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	1	4	0	0	0	1	6
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Full Time	30	22	0	0	11	17	80
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>89</b>
FTEs	30.5	25.5	0	0	11.0	18.3	85.3

## Social Policy Agency

	Individual Contract		Collective Contract		Expired Collective		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Open Term (Employees with an on-going expectation of employment)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	0	3	0	0	2	5	10
Full Time	19	27	0	0	11	35	92
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>105</b>
FTEs <sup>1</sup>	19.4	29.5	0	0	12.6	39.9	101.3
<b>Fixed Term (Employees with limited tenure. Excludes casual staff)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Full Time	9	9	0	0	0	0	18
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>
FTEs	9.8	10.4	0	0	0	0	20.2
<b>Total (Open term + Fixed term)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	1	4	0	0	2	5	12
Full Time	28	36	0	0	11	35	110
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>126</b>
FTEs	29.2	39.8	0	0	12.6	39.9	121.4

## Department of Work and Income

	Individual Contract		Collective Contract		Expired Collective		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Open Term (Employees with an on-going expectation of employment)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	8	98	0	0	5	120	231
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	1	51	0	0	3	70	125
Full Time	778	1,766	0	0	452	1,293	4,289
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>4,645</b>
FTEs <sup>1</sup>	783.0	1,864.5	0	0	457.3	1,418.2	4,523.0
<b>Fixed Term (Employees with limited tenure. Excludes casual staff)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	7	50	0	0	0	1	58
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	4	29	0	0	0	0	33
Full Time	86	252	0	0	1	7	346
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>437</b>
FTEs	92.5	300.3	0	0	1.0	7.6	401.4
<b>Total (Open term + Fixed term)</b>							
Part Time (less than 30 hrs)	15	148	0	0	5	121	289
Part Time (30 hrs or more)	5	80	0	0	3	70	158
Full Time	864	2,018	0	0	453	1300	4,635
<b>TOTAL head count</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>5,082</b>
FTEs	875.5	2,164.8	0	0	458.3	1,425.8	4,924.4

<sup>1</sup> FTE (Full-time equivalent) is the proportion of full time hours worked, eg.. 1 full-time employee equals 1 FTE, an employee working 60% of full-time hours equals 0.6 of an FTE.

Staff head counts & employment contract coverage figures are from the Yearly Employment Survey prepared for State Services Commission.



**Table 119 Permanent Staff Turnover by Business Unit 1994–1999**

Current at 30 June

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
<b>Business Unit</b>					
Children, Young Persons & Their Families Agency	—	—	—	—	12.3%
Children, Young Persons & Their Families Service	16.7%	11.5%	11.9%	12.4%	—
Corporate Office	14.1%	16.1%	33.9%	41.3%	12.7%
Income Support	20.0%	14.5%	21.4%	18.1%	—
NZ Community Funding Agency	21.0%	19.4%	16.1%	18.0%	—
Social Policy Agency	6.8%	12.4%	22.8%	12.1%	19.8%
Tritec Unit	91.2%	22.5%	17.9%	—	—
Department of Work & Income NZ	—	—	—	—	13.6%

\* Turnover rates are for permanent staff only (no fixed term employees are counted) and are taken from consolidated DSW Board Reports (up until 1998) or supplied from the individual Departments (from 1999).

