



Ministry of Social Development

Social Outcomes Modelling 2019 - Results
Report

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Wellington

Level 3, 166 Featherston Street
Wellington 6011
P +64 4 974 5562

Sydney

Level 22, 45 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000
P +61 2 9249 2900
P +61 2 9249 2999

Melbourne

Level 27, 459 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
P +61 3 9658 2333
P +61 3 9658 2344

ACN 087 047 809
ABN 29 087 047 809
www.taylorfry.com.au

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Introduction

1 Key highlights

Inside this chapter

This chapter discusses some of the key insights from the report for management's consideration.

1.1 Introduction

What does this report cover?

This report covers the results of the Ministry of Social Development's (MSD) modelling of social outcomes for all New Zealanders aged 16 and over. The model estimates each person's pathway across a range of social outcomes over each quarter in the future. In addition to estimating potential outcomes for the current population, the model also estimates outcomes for those entering the population over the next 10 years. This includes children as they turn 16 and migrants. More detail can be found in the technical report¹.

The results include a range of current social outcomes at the date of the modelling projection (30 June 2019) and a similar range of projected social outcomes. The current outcomes are a summarised view of current and historical data. The projected outcomes are a summarised view of the model projections. When referring to estimated average future years on main benefit, this is based on the average number of years a group of people are estimated to spend on main benefits from their current age to when they turn 65.

How is the report structured?

- **Chapter 2** provides a guide to interpreting this report
- **Chapter 3** provides Covid-19 scenario analysis (see section 1.2 for more detail)
- **Chapter 4** summarises the main results for the benefit system and public housing
- **Chapters 5 to 18** show results for specific population groups, comparing them to a comparison group with an equivalent age, gender and ethnicity distribution.

The population groups have been selected in consultation with MSD. However, the full set of modelling results covers the future lifetimes of all New Zealanders aged 16 and over, and can be used to create similar chapters for any reasonably sized population group of interest. The report covers only a fraction of the information contained within the full set of modelling outputs.

Have the impacts of Covid-19 been included?

Most results in this report are based on data and modelling before Covid-19 started to impact labour market conditions in New Zealand. As a result, they provide an important pre-Covid-19 baseline to:

- Compare against actual experience
- Quantify the impact of Covid-19 on the benefit system.

The insights derived from this pre-Covid-19 baseline remain highly relevant. In particular, the relativities between the population and comparison groups in chapter 5 onwards quantify significant differences in wellbeing outcomes. Future years' reports may comment on whether Covid-19 has widened these gaps, and the impact of operational and policy decisions made in response to Covid-19.

¹ Social Outcomes Modelling 2019 – Technical Report

Recognising the significant impact of Covid-19, we have used the modelling to perform scenario analysis of Covid-19. This is covered in chapter 3.

1.2 Covid-19 scenario analysis

Our Covid-19 scenario analysis estimates the impact on the benefit system will likely last for at least five years.

The economic impact from the Covid-19 pandemic has already resulted in higher unemployment and financial hardship in New Zealand. Benefit system entry and exit rates and movement between benefit categories are likely to be materially different to pre-Covid-19 levels.

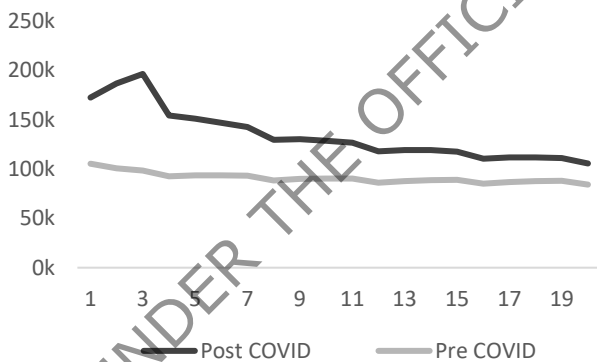
As a result, MSD have asked us to use the modelling to explore a Covid-19 scenario benchmarked to Treasury’s Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) 2020. Our understanding of the dynamics of the benefit system (including a review of benefit dynamics following the Global Financial Crisis) suggests:

- Large numbers of new clients are highly likely to enter the benefit system, most of whom would otherwise have a relatively low need for benefit system support. These types of clients have a high likelihood of exiting the system when labour market conditions improve.
- The likelihood of clients already in the benefit system exiting is highly likely to reduce. As a result, their need for long-term financial support will increase.

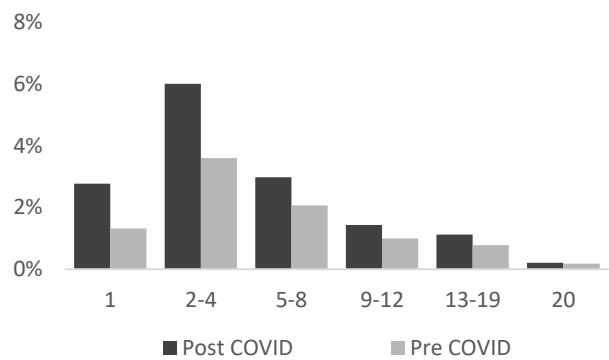
The charts below compare two scenarios:

- Pre-Covid – the pre-Covid-19 baseline projections based on assumptions set using pre-Covid data
- Post-Covid – The post-Covid-19 projection based on updated data to 31 May 2020 and assumptions consistent with BEFU 2020.

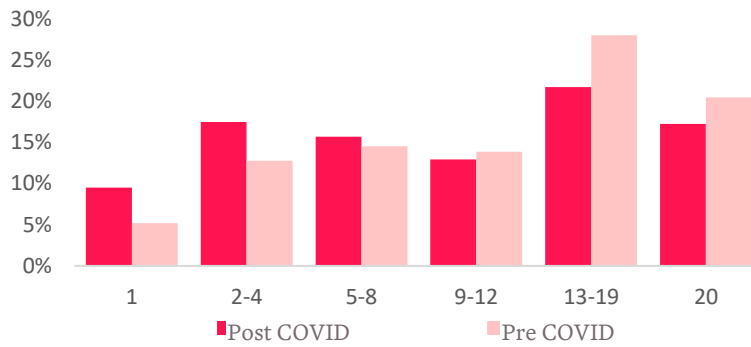
JS-WR client numbers by quarters from projection date



Quarters on JS-WR over 5 years from projection date - % of working-age population



New JS-WR clients - Total quarters out of work over 5 years from projection date



In a recession it becomes increasingly important to be able to distinguish between clients who will exit the system of their own accord and those that need support to exit. The modelling output from this scenario can be used to inform triaging of clients.

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1.3 Core results – Future years on benefit and in public housing

We estimate large increases in projected future time on main benefits for people to age 65, and in public housing over their lifetime.

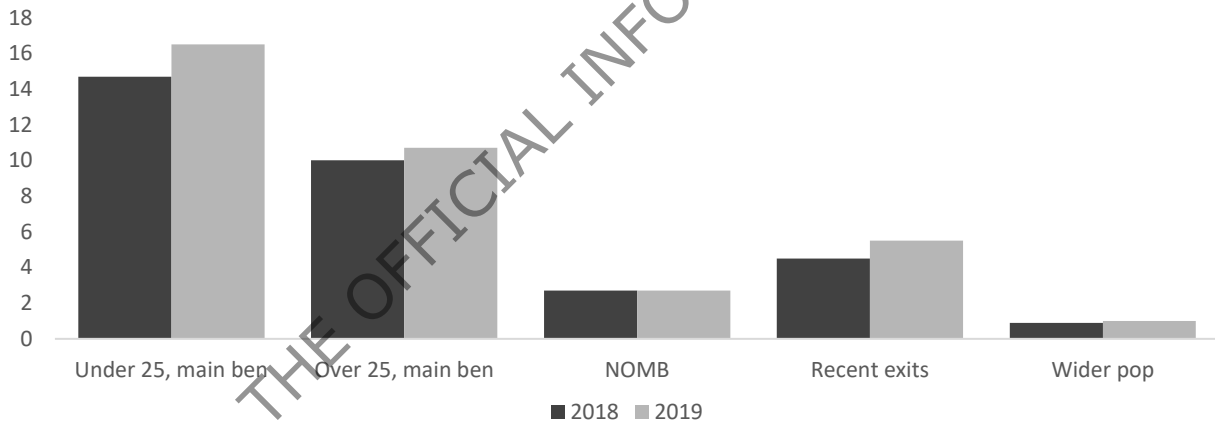
Comparing 2018 to 2019 modelling results, projected future time on main benefits and in public housing has increased materially for most population segments. This has been driven by the following factors:

- Changes in observed experience:
 - Lower observed rates of people exiting benefits
 - Higher observed rates of previous beneficiaries returning to the benefit system
 - Higher observed entry rates for people who have not received a benefit before
 - Lower observed rates of people exiting public housing.
- An increase in the number of public houses and average number of people in a public household, which effectively increases the likelihood of any person being in public housing in the future.

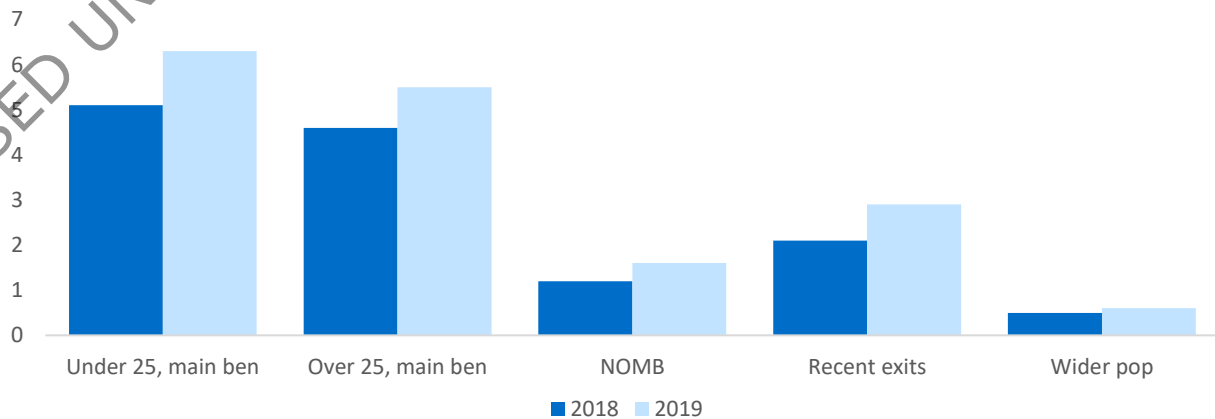
There has also been an increase due to updated data sources.

The changes in observed experience are before the effects of Covid-19. Comparisons of projected future time on main benefit and in public housing allowing for Covid-19 are not straightforward, as related changes are not expected to perpetuate. They are explored in chapter 3.

Average future years on main benefits to age 65



Average future years in public housing



1.4 Indicators of resilience

The modelling shows a significant decrease in the likelihood of poor outcomes for people with at least one indicator of resilience.

We have used the modelling to quantify the relationship between indicators of resilience and the likelihood of people experiencing poor outcomes in the future.

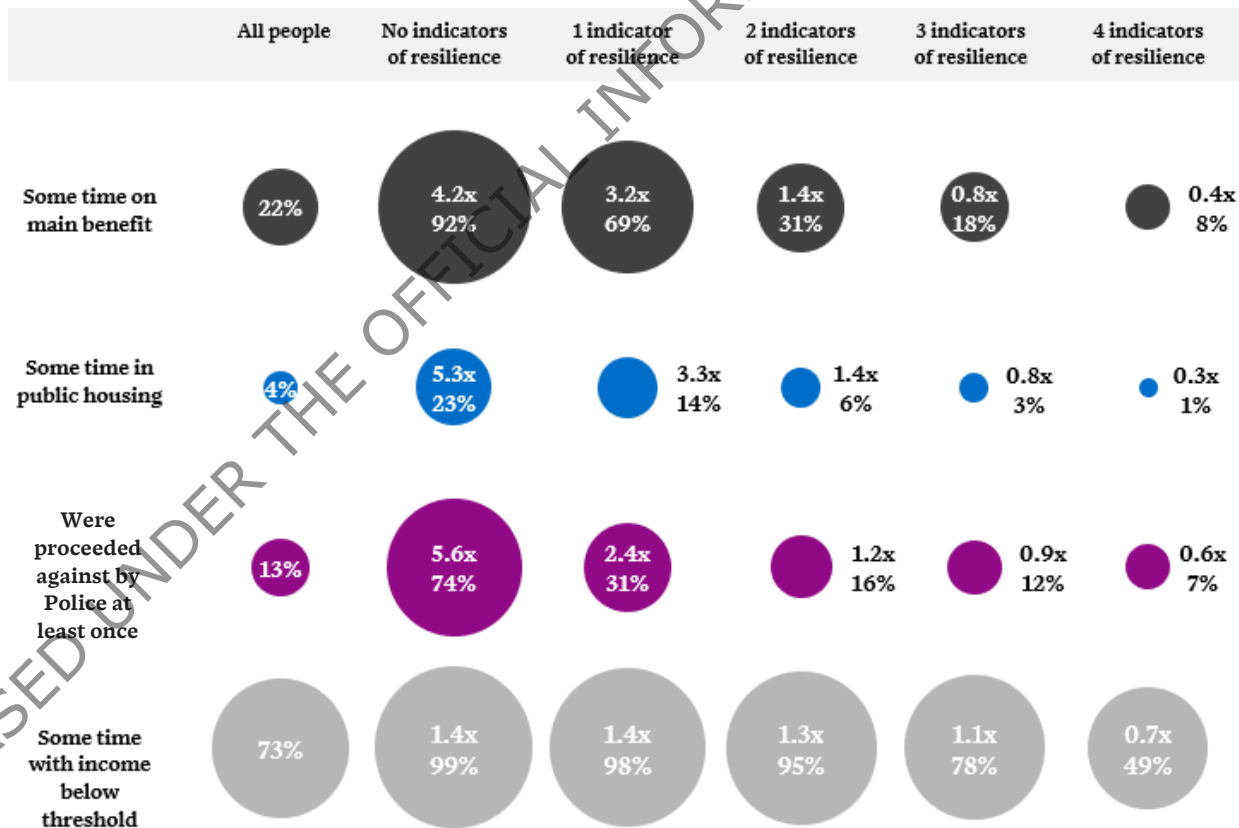
The four indicators considered are:

- No mental health-related support in the last year
- Were not proceeded against by Police in the last three years
- Earned income in the quarter to 30 June 2019
- Earned over \$12.5k in income in a quarter in the last three years.

For reference, around 2,160, 000 people have three or more of these indicators of resilience (68.4% of the working-age population).

The area of the circles reflects the percentage of people in each group projected to experience the outcome at some time in the next 10 years. The multipliers are relative to the 'All people aged 16-64' group. All groups have been scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distributions to enable appropriate comparisons.

Projection of outcomes over the next 10 years by number of resilience factors – Aged 16-64



The significant decrease in likelihood is apparent even when considering one indicator of resilience. For example, the likelihood of being proceeded against by Police is 74% for the group with no indicators of resilience and 31% for the group with one indicator of resilience.

1.5 Mental health

Main benefit clients are projected to access mental health-related supports, particularly specialist mental health services, significantly more than other people.

Many JS-HCD and SLP clients are accessing those benefits for mental health-related reasons. Mental health-related support use amongst other main benefit clients is also much higher than for non-beneficiaries.

The charts and table below are for JS-WR clients. The comparison group is all people who are not in the benefit system, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution:

- The top-left chart shows the proportion of people by level of highest mental health-related support use in the last five years. Not only have more JS-WR clients than their comparison group accessed mental health-related supports, but the average level of support use is higher. For example, 28% of JS-WR clients have accessed specialised mental health services (labelled PRIMHD in the chart), compared to 9% of the comparison group.
- The top-right chart shows the total projected number of quarters accessing mental health-related supports over the next 10 years. The average is much higher for JS-WR clients.
- The table shows the proportion of people with different indicators of risk among JS-WR clients who are projected to access mental health-related supports in every quarter over the next 10 years (i.e. the people circled in the top right hand chart). 83% of this group have three or more risk factors, highlighting correlation and concentration of indicators of risk.

JS-WR - Mental health-related support use highest level in last 5 years



JS-WR - Total quarters using mental health-related supports in next 10 years - Distribution



Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Proceeded against by Police in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
94%	15%	32%	70%	35%	100%	83%

Chapter 15 defines a population group as ‘all people aged 16-64 who utilised mental health-related supports in each of the four quarters to 30 June 2019’. There are about 272,000 people in this group (8.6% of the working-age population). They are projected to:

- Spend significantly more time out of work
- Spend more time with total income (inc. government transfers) below a minimum wage threshold

- Be much more likely to be proceeded against by Police
- Have higher levels of self-reported loneliness and lower levels of reported life satisfaction.

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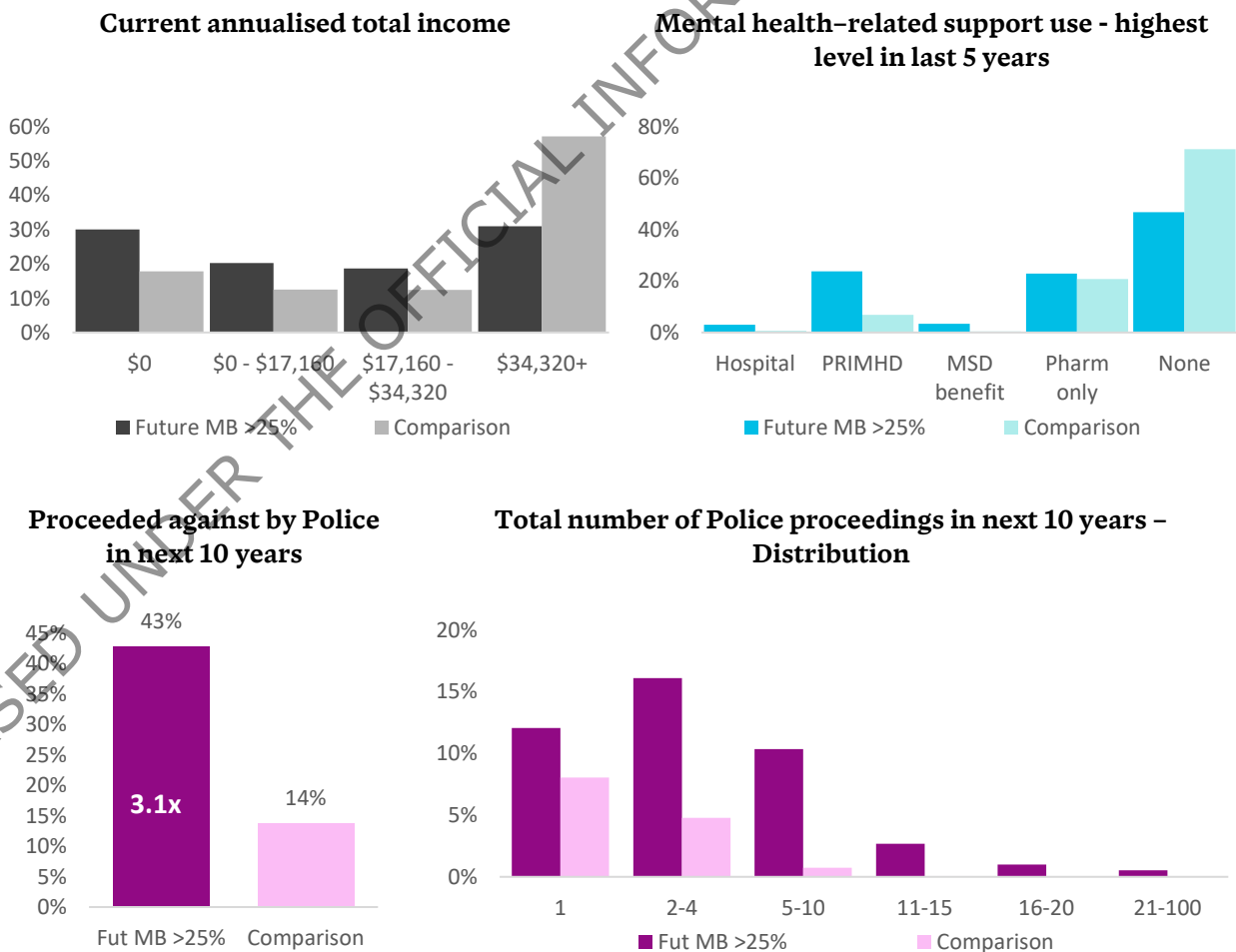
1.6 Current non-beneficiaries projected to spend more than 25% of the next 10 years on main benefits

Many of the current non-beneficiaries who are projected to spend more than 25% of the next 10 years on main benefit have identifiable indicators of risk and are estimated to experience other poor outcomes.

Understanding which new clients are, and are not, likely to spend a material amount of time on benefit will help with triaging. In our 2018 results report we highlighted current non-beneficiaries who are projected to spend more than 25% of the next 10 years on main benefit.

There are around 97,300 people in this group (3.1% of the working-age population). The comparison group in this instance is current non-beneficiaries who are projected to spend less than 5% of the next 10 years on main benefit (including those projected to spend no time on main benefit):

- The top two charts below show this group’s current total incomes are much lower than the comparison group, and their recent use of mental health–related supports is much higher. ‘Total income’ includes benefits, Working for Families payments and the effective boost to income from Income-Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) on public housing. Projected total incomes are also much lower, with 90% of the group projected to spend more than half of the next 10 years with total income below a minimum wage threshold (30% for the comparison group).
- The bottom two charts show that this group are 3.1x more likely than the comparison group to be proceeded against by Police in the next 10 years.

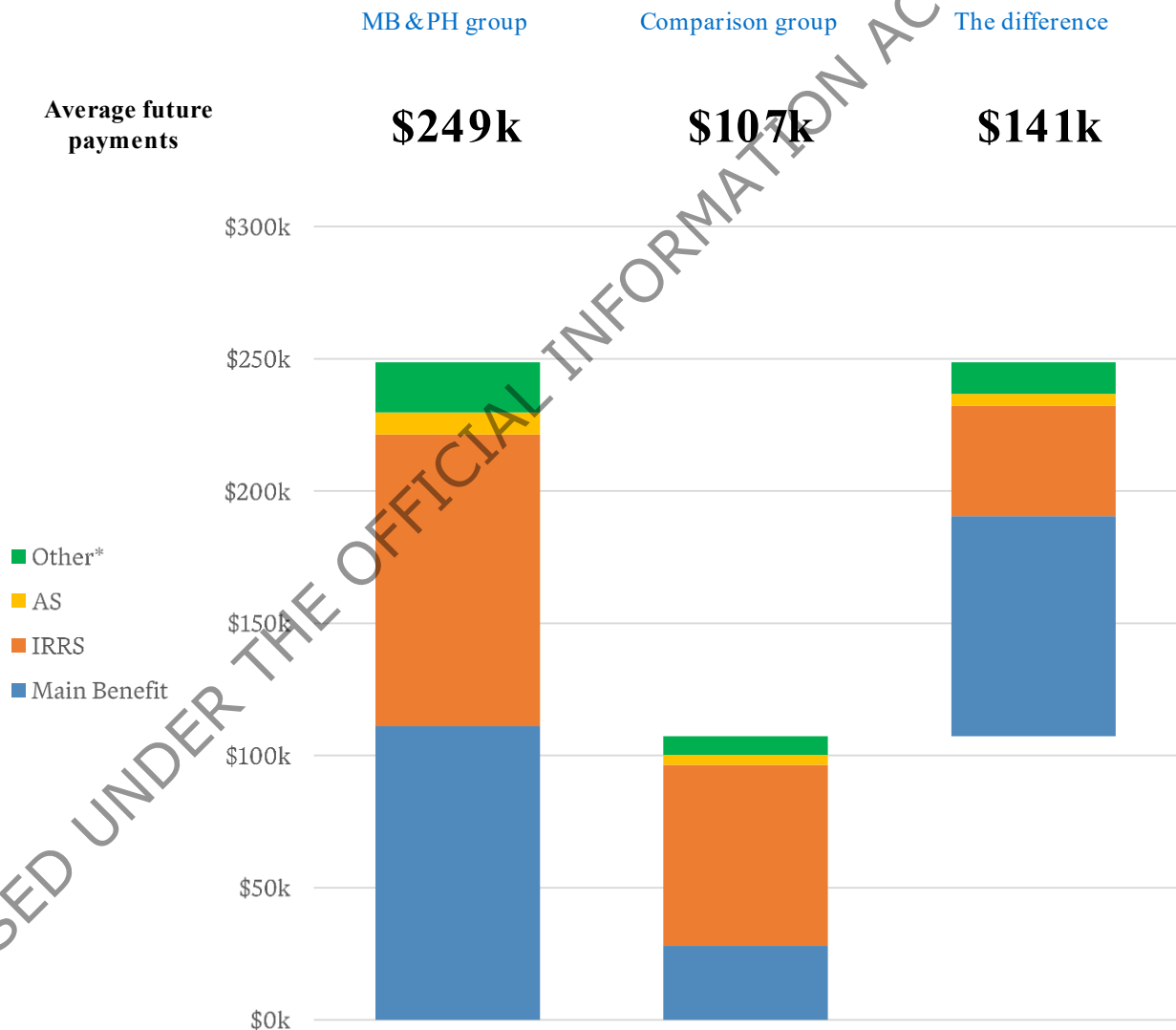


1.7 Main benefit clients in public housing

The modelling shows that main benefit clients in public housing are projected to receive, or benefit from, nearly 2.5x more benefit and public housing related payments over their lifetimes than other public housing tenants.

There are about 48,700 people in this group (1.5% of the working-age population). The comparison group in this instance is public housing tenants not receiving a main benefit (excluding pensioners).

The difference in average future payments stems from differences in future benefit payments, which would likely stop for people who are eligible to receive the New Zealand Super when they reach 65 years old, and future IRRS payments, which continue over a person's lifetime. The difference in future IRRS payments is mainly due to lower IRRS levels (as opposed to lower projected future time in public housing). Despite less apparent financial vulnerability, the comparison group do not exit public housing at a materially higher rate than those on a main benefit. Note that 35% of main benefit clients in public housing are receiving SLP.



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

1.8 Residual Global Financial Crisis impact

The modelling suggests minimal long-term differences in outcomes for people who left school during the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) compared to people who left school in better economic times pre-GFC.

Youth unemployment rates were very high during the GFC (25%+ for under 20-year-olds in the labour force). Youth also appear to be disproportionately impacted by Covid-19-related labour market effects.

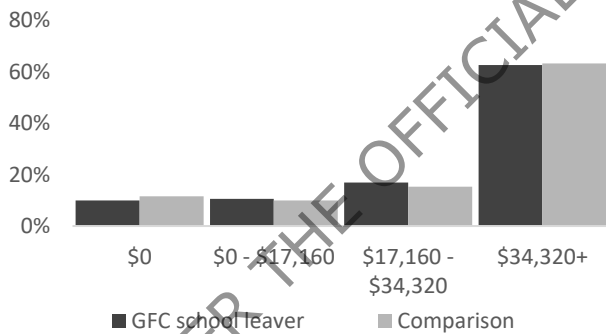
People exiting mainstream schooling during the GFC faced a tough labour market. While lots of school leavers moved into tertiary education, many entered the labour force. During the GFC, some were unable to find employment and transitioned into the benefit system. Previous conversations with MSD have suggested that there may be a long-term GFC-related impact for school leavers at this time. The hypothesis was that entering the labour market during the GFC had a long-term impact on their future employment prospects and other outcomes.

We have considered people who turned 18 in 2008. There are around 148,500 people in our current modelling population in this group (4.7% of the current working-age population). From historical lows in 2007, the unemployment rate started increasing noticeably through 2008. The comparison group is all people who turned 18 in 2003, scaled to have the same gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group. Most of the comparison group would have completed their education and entered the labour market in the strong labour market conditions preceding the GFC.

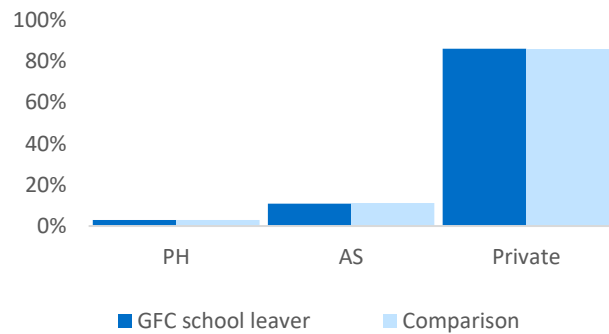
On almost all measures, current and projected outcomes over the next 10 years for the two groups are very similar. Even if this group may have experienced poorer outcomes than the comparison group between the GFC and now, 10+ years on from the GFC their future outcomes appear unaffected.

This is an important finding, given the current likelihood of a deep recession and people exiting education into a tough labour market. The age difference between groups impacts the comparison.

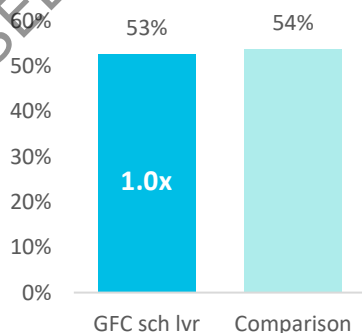
Current annualised total income



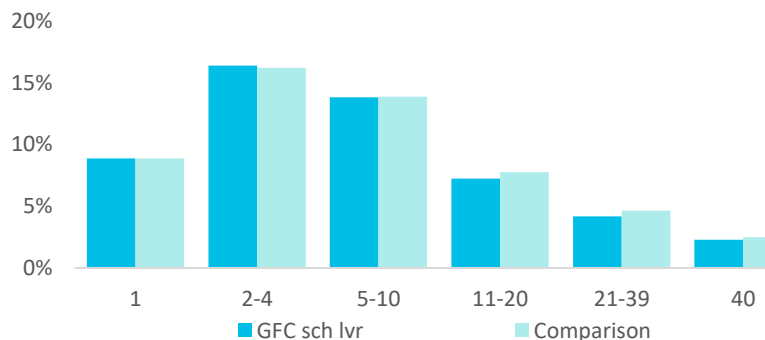
Current housing status



Some use of mental health-related supports in next 10 years



Total quarters using mental health-related supports in next 10 years - Distribution



2 Guide to this report

Inside this chapter

This chapter acts as a guide to the report, explaining how results have been constructed, how charts should be interpreted and how outcomes are defined.

This is the results report for the Ministry of Social Development's (MSD) modelling of social outcomes for New Zealand resident adults aged 16 and over. The purpose of this report is to present the results from the 2019 modelling.

Status of this report

This is the final version of the report. It supersedes all prior versions.

2.1 Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on the welfare and public housing systems. The impact of the pandemic on the economy will likely result in higher unemployment and financial hardship over the short to medium term. There has been, and there is likely to continue to be, higher volumes of new entrants to the benefit system and lower exit rates. Demand for public housing and the Accommodation Supplement are likely to increase. Normal patterns of movement between benefit types and public housing support are likely to be disrupted significantly.

Most of the results in this report are based on data prior to the coronavirus outbreak with assumptions based on data up to 30 June 2019. Results should be viewed as a 'baseline' estimate of what would have happened in the absence of the pandemic. This 'baseline' can be compared with actual outcomes to help assess the impact of the pandemic.

We have conducted scenario analysis to estimate potential impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Results from this analysis are covered in chapter 3.

2.2 Key terms and acronyms

Please see Appendix A for definitions of common acronyms and terms used in this report.

2.3 Navigating this report

2.3.1 Core results

Section 4 - Core pre-Covid-19 baseline results gives an overview of the expected welfare and public housing lifetime support required for the New Zealand resident population aged 16 and over.

The population has been broken down into groups of similar people, or segments. Segments are stable groupings of individuals that are mutually exclusive; each individual belongs to one and only one segment at any given time. This is particularly useful to give insight into different patterns of lifetime benefit/housing support receipt and risk/resilience factors. Separate segmentation structures are used for welfare and public housing.

2.3.1.1 Welfare segments

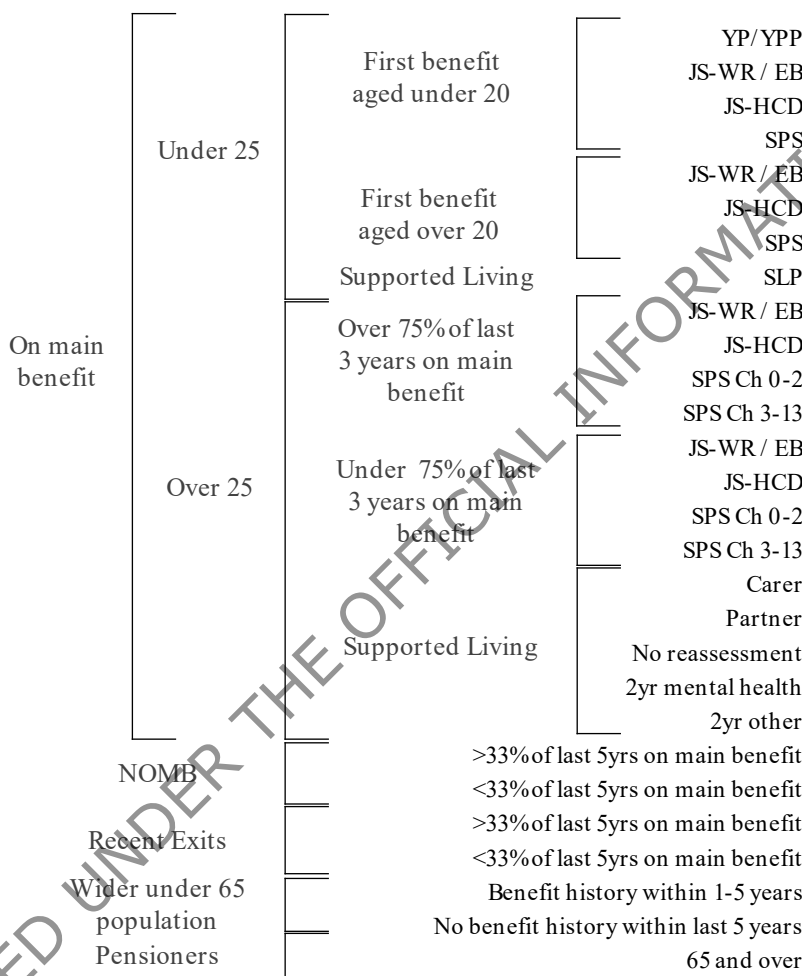
The welfare segments are unchanged from the 2018 reporting.

The welfare segmentation breaks the population down into individuals currently supported by main benefits, those supported by supplementary and orphans' benefits (Not On Main Benefits; NOMB), those recently on main benefits, pensioners, and the rest of the population. Further partitioning is based on factors that explain variation in lifetime benefit support.

Note that:

- Ch 0-2 and Ch 3-13 refer to the age of the youngest child in the household
- No reassessment refers to SLP clients who do not have a set eligibility reassessment period
- 2yr mental health refers to SLP clients who have a 2-year eligibility reassessment period and whose primary incapacity code is mental health-related
- 2yr other refers to SLP clients who have a 2-year eligibility reassessment period and whose primary incapacity code is not mental health-related.

Figure 2.1 – Welfare segments



2.3.1.2 Public housing segments

The public housing segments are unchanged from the 2018 reporting.

Households are assigned to a household segment based on the status of the primary tenant. Segments are based on public housing system status, proximity to the private market, whether there are children in the household, and benefit status.

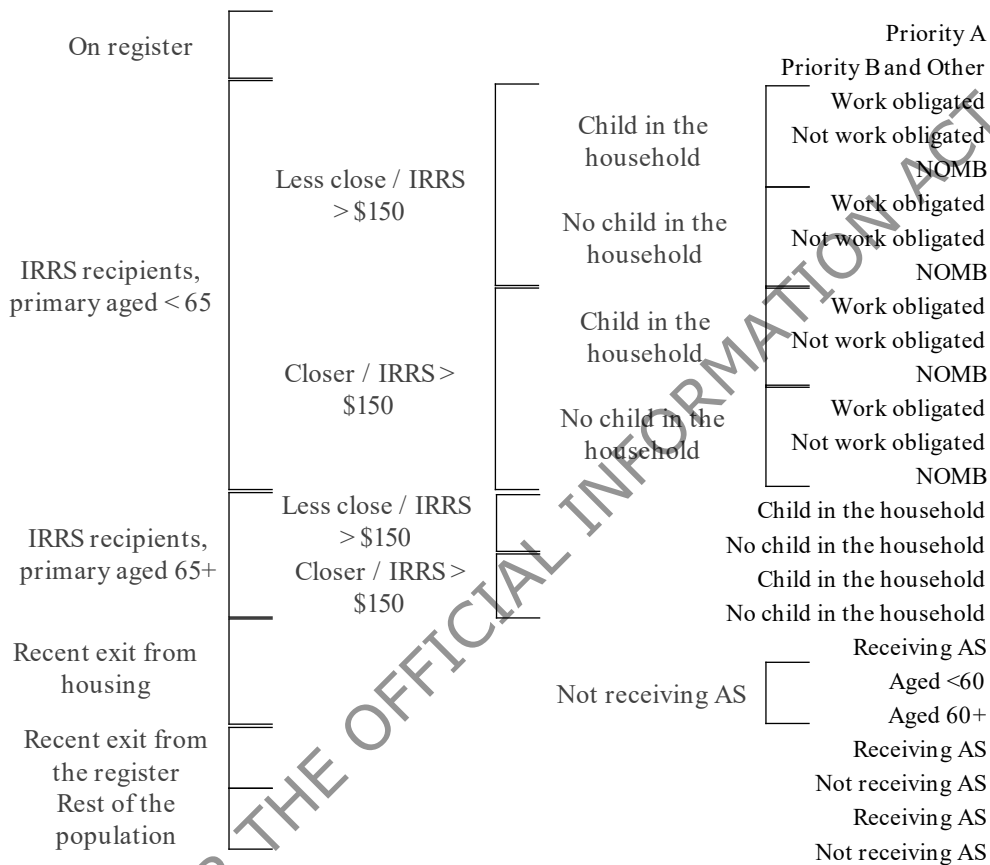
We use 'closer to the (private rental) market' to describe clients with an Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) less than or equal to \$150 per week. Conversely, we describe those with IRRS above this level as

‘further from the (private rental) market’. A client may be in receipt of a main benefit with work requirements (namely Jobseeker Work-ready, Emergency Benefit and Sole Parent Support with youngest child at least three years old), in receipt of a main benefit without work requirements (any other main benefit such as Supported Living Payment), or not on a main benefit. Recent exit segments are split on whether people receive Accommodation Supplement (AS).

The rest of the population is subdivided based on receipt of the AS.

Note that Priority A refers to households who have been assessed as at risk and Priority B refers to households who have been assessed as having a serious housing need. For avoidance of doubt, Priority A is considered higher priority than Priority B.

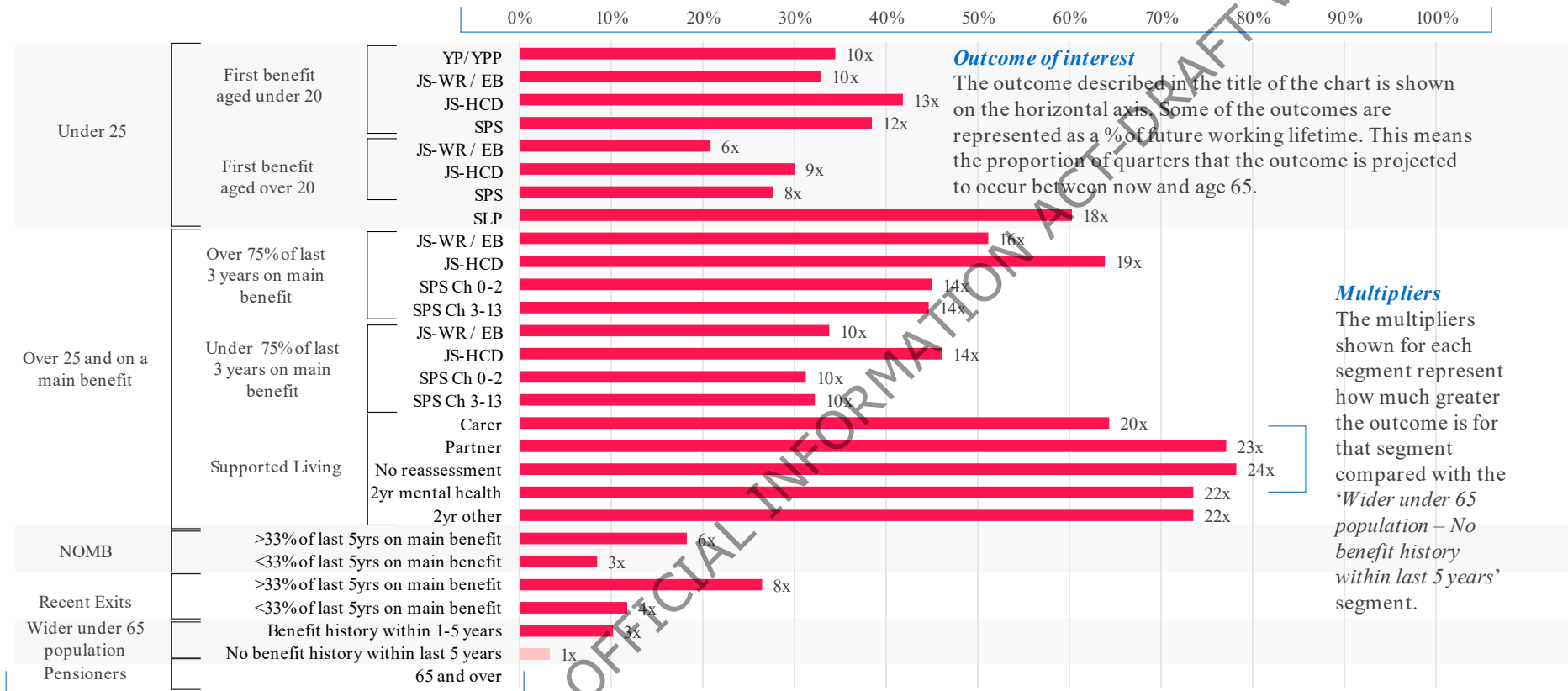
Figure 2.2 – Public housing segments



2.3.1.3 Interpreting results charts

The charts shown in chapter 4 have the same structure. The chart on the following page provides guidance on how to interpret these charts.

Figure 2.3 – Example results chart



Outcome of interest
 The outcome described in the title of the chart is shown on the horizontal axis. Some of the outcomes are represented as a % of future working lifetime. This means the proportion of quarters that the outcome is projected to occur between now and age 65.

Multipliers
 The multipliers shown for each segment represent how much greater the outcome is for that segment compared with the 'Wider under 65 population – No benefit history within last 5 years' segment.

Segments

Results are split using the segmentation structure for prior benefit system and public housing reporting.

2.3.2 Cohorts of interest

Sections 5 to 18 provide results for cohorts of interest. Each section describes the current and estimated outcomes for a specific cohort. The sections follow a similar structure to allow for comparisons between different cohorts.

2.3.2.1 Outcomes

Current outcomes include measures based on administrative data and the General Social Survey (GSS). Administrative measures are recorded as at 30 June 2019. Measures based on the GSS are sourced from the latest survey available in the IDI, which was collected in 2018. For some cohorts of interest, there are not enough people included in the GSS to present the GSS measures.

Table 2.1 – Current outcomes

Outcome	Source	Description
1st trimester maternity registration	Admin	Of the people who were pregnant in the five years up to June 2019, what proportion registered in their first trimester.
Ability to be yourself	GSS	How easy or hard is it for you to be yourself in New Zealand?
Acute hospitalisation in last five years	Admin	An unplanned admission on the day of presentation at a publicly funded healthcare facility in the five years to 30 June 2019.
Annualised earned income	Admin	Taxable income in the June 2019 quarter earned from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wages & salaries ▪ ACC weekly compensation ▪ Student Allowance ▪ Withholding payments ▪ Paid parental leave ▪ Self-employment, partnership and company income The amount is then annualised by multiplying by 4.
Annualised total income	Admin	Income in the June 2019 quarter received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Earned income ▪ Working for Families Tax Credits ▪ Benefit payments ▪ IRRS The amount is then annualised by multiplying by 4.
Benefit Status	Admin	What, if any, was the individual's main benefit received in the June 2019 quarter.
Diabetes prevalence	Admin	The percentage of people who at some point up to 30 June 2019 were diagnosed with diabetes.

Outcome	Source	Description
Employment status	Admin	Whether someone is employed, defined by having earned income in the quarter equivalent to greater than the minimum wage for 20 hours per week.
Family wellbeing	GSS	Where zero means extremely badly and 10 means extremely well, how would you rate how your family is doing these days?
Highest education level achieved	Admin	The highest NZQF level of any qualifications completed per person up to 30 June 2019 for those under-30 ² .
Highest justice interaction in last five years	Admin	In the five years to June 2019 what was the highest justice interaction level per person. Defined in order as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Custodial sentence 2. Community sentence 3. Proceeded against by Police 4. None
Housing Status	Admin	The housing status for the June 2019 quarter per person: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PH if in any public housing in the quarter 2. Otherwise, AS if received AS 3. Otherwise, private (i.e. not in public housing or receiving AS)
Job satisfaction	GSS	Please think about the last four weeks in your job. How do you feel about your job?
Life satisfaction	GSS	Where zero is completely dissatisfied, and 10 is completely satisfied, how do you feel about your life as a whole?
Material Wellbeing Index	GSS	A score derived from a set of nine questions relating to respondents' non-income material wellbeing. Described as "the actual day-to-day living conditions of households in terms of the basics of food, clothing, accommodation, heating, and transport, and more widely in terms of their ability to maintain or replace broken household appliances, purchase desirable nonessentials, cope with unexpected demands on the household budget, and so on".

² NZQF levels range from the equivalent of NCEA Level 1 to Level 10 for a PhD. These levels are further defined here: <https://www2.nzqa.govt.nz/qualifications-and-standards/about-new-zealand-qualifications-credentials-framework/>

Outcome	Source	Description
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last five years	Admin	<p>The highest level of any mental health-related support use in the five years to June 2019 per person. The highest level is prioritised as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If discharged from hospital for a mental health event then hospital 2. Otherwise, if received mental health specialist services then PRIMHD 3. Otherwise, if received SLP-HCD or JS-HCD with mental health listed as the primary incapacity then MSD benefit 4. Otherwise, if prescribed pharmaceuticals that are mental health-related then Pharm only 5. None
Perceived health	GSS	In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?
Perceived safety	GSS	<p>Thinking about crime, how safe or unsafe do you feel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At home by yourself at night? ▪ Walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? ▪ Waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains at night? ▪ Using the internet for online transactions?
Poor housing quality	GSS	<p>If any of the following is true:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the answer to “how would you describe the condition of your house or flat?” is “immediate repairs and maintenance needed” or “immediate and extensive repairs and maintenance needed” 2. If the answer to “does your house or flat have no problem, a minor problem, or a major problem with dampness or mould?” is “major problem” 3. If the answer to “in winter, is your house or flat colder than you would like?” is “yes – always”
Self-reported loneliness	GSS	In the last four weeks, how much of the time have you felt lonely?
Social support – how easy to seek support	GSS	Suppose you felt a bit down or a bit depressed and wanted to talk with someone about it. How easy would it be to talk to someone?
Victimisation	GSS	In the last 12 months, were any crimes committed against you?

Projected outcomes are based on outputs from the 2019 model. The model projects individual's outcomes from 30 June 2019 until death. Except for chapters 3 and 4, outcomes reported are over the first 10 years of the projection. Chapter 3 shows results over the first five years of the projection. Chapter 4 shows results on a future lifetime basis.

At the end of each chapter from chapter 5 onwards, lifetime benefit and IRRS payments are shown. Payments have been inflated using average weekly earnings and discounted back to 30 June 2019 using Treasury risk-free discount rates. IRRS payments have been adjusted for expected market rent inflation.

2.3.2.2 Future outcomes

Future outcomes are defined in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 – Future outcomes

Outcome	Definition
% who enrol in tertiary education	The percentage of a defined population who enrol in tertiary education over a defined time period
At least one acute hospitalisation	Whether someone has at least one acute hospitalisation over a defined time period
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation	Whether someone has at least one mental health-related hospitalisation over a defined time period
Were proceeded against by Police	Whether someone was proceeded against by Police over a defined period of time
Experience time out of work	Whether someone is not employed for at least a quarter over a defined time period
Serve at least one custodial sentence	Whether someone serves at least one custodial sentence over a defined time period
Serve at least one community sentence	Whether someone serves at least one community sentence over a defined time period
Some time in public housing	Whether someone lives in public housing at some point over a defined time period
Some time on main benefit	Whether someone receives a main benefit at some point over a defined time period
Some time with income (or total income) below threshold	Whether someone has total income below threshold for at least a quarter over a defined time period
Some use of mental health-related supports	Whether someone utilises mental health-related supports at least once over a defined time period

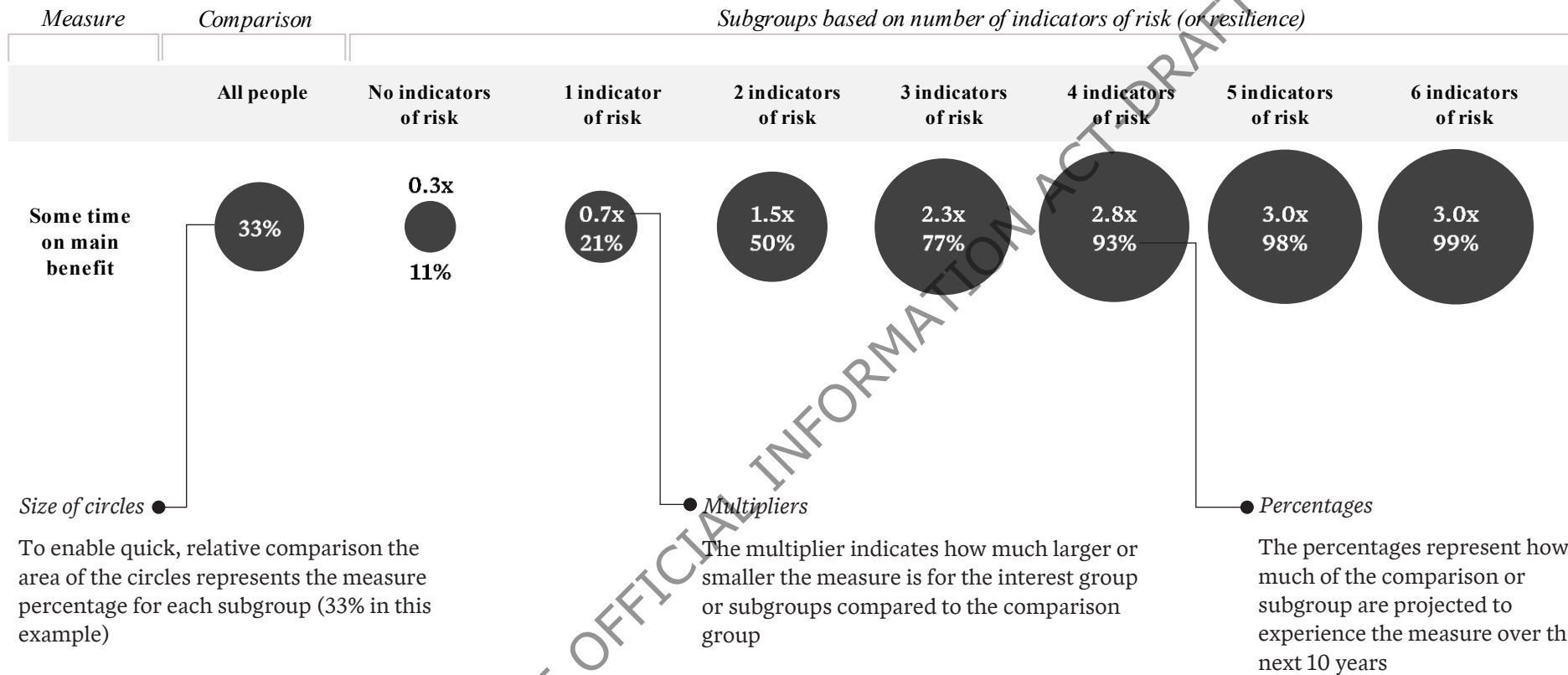
2.3.2.3 Comparison group

Outcomes in chapters 5 onwards are measured against a comparison group that does not have the trait(s) associated with the specific population group. For example, the cohort of interest in chapter 5 is individuals that display three or more defined indicators of risk. The comparison group for this cohort is individuals displaying none of the defined indicators of risk. The comparison group is reweighted to have the same demographic profile (age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution) as the cohort of interest. The exception to this is chapter 17, where the comparison group necessarily does not have the same age distribution.

Chapters 5 and 6 include outcomes for groups closely related to the primary cohort of interest. The chart on the following page provides guidance on how to interpret the bubble charts used for this analysis.

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Figure 2.4 – Example bubble chart



2.4 Wellbeing framework

This project is guided by a wellbeing framework. The framework is set out in the following tables. It was devised in consultation with MSD and a range of other social sector stakeholders. Several of the indicators are projected by the model. To the extent of its coverage, it represents a model of people's future wellbeing based on this framework. This framework may be revised as MSD further develops its framing for wellbeing.

There is a conceptual distinction between population and subpopulation indicators. Subpopulation indicators relate to outcomes that MSD has some ability to influence directly. Improvements in these should lead to improvement in population indicators for MSD's key populations of interest (relative to the general population). MSD has more influence in some wellbeing domains than others.

The domains of the framework mirror the Treasury's Living Standards Framework of current wellbeing. The Time use, Civil engagement & governance and Environment domains are outside the direct remit of MSD and HUD; this report does not consider these domains.

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	Jobs & Earnings	Income & Consumption	Housing
<i>Description</i>	Everybody has access to meaningful employment	Households have the economic resources to afford the necessities of life	All New Zealanders have access to affordable, warm and dry housing
<i>Population indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and employment rates^(a) Job satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household income^(a) Income inequality Material wellbeing index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing affordability^(a) Rooms per person^(a) Housing quality Stability of housing^(a) School enrolment & changes
<i>Subpopulation indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained employment exits for job seekers^(a) Effectiveness of certain work programmes Rates of finding employment for unemployed tenants^(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income following exit from welfare and/or housing^(a) Household income adequacy for subgroups on benefits or in housing^(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding and underuse^(a) Unmet demand for public housing (known/unknown)^(a) Time to house on register^(a)

Notes:

(a) Measures wholly or partially covering the indicator are projected in the 2019 model.

	Health	Knowledge & Skills	Safety & Security
<i>Description</i>	People have the capacity to stay well and recover well	Everybody has the education and skills needed to participate in society	New Zealanders feel safe and live free from victimisation and abuse
<i>Population indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceived health ▪ Mental health-related hospital admissions^(a) ▪ Diabetes prevalence ▪ Acute hospitalisations^(a) ▪ 1st trimester maternity registrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational attainment on leaving school^(a) ▪ Post-school enrolment^(a) ▪ Post-school completion^(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime rates (violent assault, property, domestic violence) ▪ Child protection reports and interventions^(a) ▪ Perceived safety ▪ Victimisation ▪ Police proceedings^(a) ▪ Corrections sentences^(a)
<i>Subpopulation indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment outcomes for those with partial capacity to work^(a) ▪ Employment outcomes for those accessing mental health-related support^(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education-related benefit exits^(a) ▪ Improvement in Jobseeker skills ▪ Educational achievement for children of clients ▪ Outcomes post-study support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment & housing outcomes for those with criminal history^(a)

Notes:

(a) Measures wholly or partially covering the indicator are projected in the 2019 model.

	Cultural Identity	Social Connections	Subjective Wellbeing
<i>Description</i>	People feel accepted as they are and can freely identify with their culture or place	Everybody feels socially connected to others	People are satisfied with the quality of their life
<i>Population indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to be yourself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social supports among family, friends and whānau Self-reported engagement and loneliness Volunteering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal life satisfaction Family wellbeing
<i>Subpopulation indicators</i>	<i>No subpopulation indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household change-related benefit system entries/exits^(a) Clients who access mental health-related supports and live alone^(a) Community investment effectiveness 	<i>No subpopulation indicators</i>

Notes:

(a) Measures wholly or partially covering the indicator are projected in the 2019 model.

2.5 Limitations and reliances

In preparing this report we have relied on data and other information provided in the IDI without audit or independent verification. We have carried out checks of reasonableness and consistency. Any known material discrepancies in the data should be reported to us so that we can consider whether this report should be amended accordingly.

There is an inherent limitation on the accuracy of estimates in this report caused by the fundamental uncertainty of attempting to predict the future. In our opinion, we have used techniques and assumptions that are appropriate, and the conclusions in reporting of results are reasonable, based on available information. However, it should be recognised that the outcomes people experience can be expected to differ from our projections.

It is also worth noting that the outcomes we project are inherently complex in nature. As a simplification of reality, a model will always have limitations.

The estimation of outcomes and associated cashflows for both the current population and future entrants is subject to influences whose effects cannot be determined with accuracy. Consequently, it is a virtual certainty that the ultimate experience will depart from any estimate, but the extent of this departure is subject to uncertainty. If potential outcomes and their relative likelihood were expressed as a probability distribution, we would consider our estimates to be the mean of that distribution. In particular, the estimates provided in this report contain no deliberate bias towards over or under-estimation.

For a more expansive discussion of the limitations of the projection model, please refer to the technical report³.

2.5.1 IDI disclaimer

The results in this pack are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), managed by Statistics New Zealand.

The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in this sheet are those of the author(s), not Statistics NZ, or the Ministry of Social Development.

Access to the anonymised data used in this study was provided by Statistics NZ under the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, household, business, or organisation, and the results in this report have been confidentialised to protect these groups from identification and to keep their data safe.

Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security, and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative and survey data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the Privacy Impact Assessment for the Integrated Data Infrastructure available from www.stats.govt.nz.

The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Statistics NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994. This tax data must be used only for statistical purposes, and no individual information may be published or disclosed in any other form, or provided to Inland Revenue for administrative or regulatory purposes.

Any person who has had access to the unit record data has certified that they have been shown, have read, and have understood section 81 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, which relates to secrecy. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

³ Social Outcomes Modelling 2019 – Technical Report

3 Covid-19 scenario analysis

Inside this chapter

This chapter reports on specific use of the modelling for Covid-19 scenario analysis. Chapters 4 onwards explore the pre-Covid-19 baseline results.

The Covid-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on the welfare system. The economic impact of the pandemic is expected to result in higher unemployment and financial hardship over the short to medium term. There has been, and there is likely to continue to be, higher volumes of new entrants to the benefit system and lower exit rates. Historical patterns of movement between benefit categories are likely to be disrupted.

Other chapters in this report are based on data prior to the coronavirus outbreak with assumptions set based on data up to 30 June 2019. In this chapter we report on using the model to perform Covid-19 scenario analysis. Specifically, how the benefit system is projected to change through a possible Covid-19 related recession. We focus on:

- The likely outcomes for new people who enter the benefit system
- How likely outcomes change for people who were already in the benefit system
- How likely outcomes change for young people.

The Covid-19 scenario uses Treasury's Budget and Fiscal Update (BEFU) 2020 unemployment rate forecast. This chapter compares results from this modelling scenario with results from our pre-Covid-19 baseline projection.

We explain our methodology for generating the Covid-19 scenario in section 3.6.

3.1 Considerations

Sections 3.2 to 3.5 set out results of the Covid-19 scenario analysis. Given the dynamic nature of the Covid-19 situation and its effects on labour market conditions, further work may be valuable to:

- Monitor how actual experience tracks relative to the modelled Covid-19 scenario. We suggest monitoring:
 - Benefit counts
 - Rates of benefit system entry into different benefit categories, split by time since last on benefit
 - Rates of benefit system exit for new clients who entered the benefit system after, say, 1 March 2020
 - Rates of benefit system exit for longer-term clients e.g. those who entered the system before 1 July 2019
 - Rates of transfer between JS-WR and JS-HCD, split by duration on benefit.
- Use the Covid-19 scenario modelling output to identify clients who are likely to exit the benefit system quickly once labour market conditions improve. A segmentation exercise may be beneficial. This would inform triaging of clients and optimise streaming to case management services and employment assistance programmes.
- Consider alternative scenarios. For example, if Treasury's Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Update (PREFU) 2020 is materially different to BEFU 2020.

3.2 Benefit counts

During a recession, the dynamics of the benefit system change significantly:

- New people enter the system, particularly into JS-WR. Ordinarily, most of these new people would otherwise sustain employment and have relatively little need for benefit system support. As unemployment rises an increasing number enter the system. Equally, as economic recovery builds and unemployment decreases, these people are often the first to exit the system i.e. their financial support needs tend to be temporary. Young people are over-represented in this group.
- People in the benefit system before the recession find it increasingly hard to find employment and exit the benefit system.

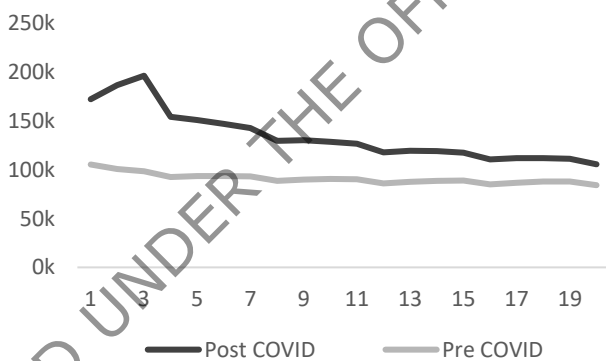
The number of benefit system clients increase and the range of people in the system broadens.

The following set of charts illustrates these points. The charts on the left-hand side show projected numbers of people receiving each main benefit category over the 20 quarters (i.e. five years) from the date of projection. The 'Post COVID' line represents the Covid-19 scenario we have developed. The start date for this projection is 30 June 2020. The 'Pre COVID' line represents the Pre-Covid-19 baseline projection (on which the other chapters in this report are based). The start date for this projection is 30 June 2019. The charts on the right-hand side show what proportion of the 20 quarters from the date of projection people are projected to spend in different main benefit categories.

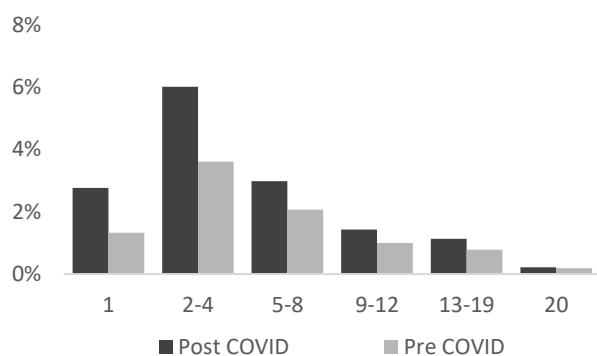
The most significant effects are on JS-WR. Projected client numbers in the Covid-19 scenario rise sharply and decrease sharply, broadly reflecting changes in labour market conditions. A much higher proportion of working-age people are projected to spend a relatively short amount of time on JS-WR in the post-Covid-19 scenario.

The effects on other benefit categories in the post-Covid-19 scenario are more muted. This does not mean that greater differences to the pre-Covid-19 baseline will not emerge. But in this scenario, they are contained to small differences in new clients and some increase associated with transfers from JS-WR (given a higher number of JS-WR clients).

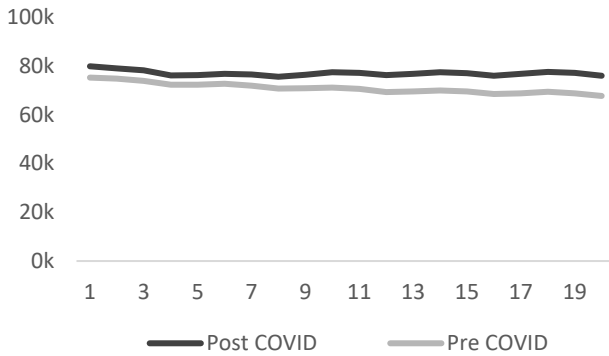
JS-WR client numbers – 20 quarter projection



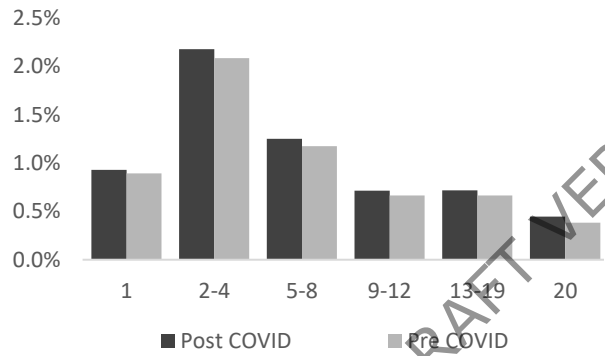
Quarters on JS-WR - % of working-age population – 20 quarter projection



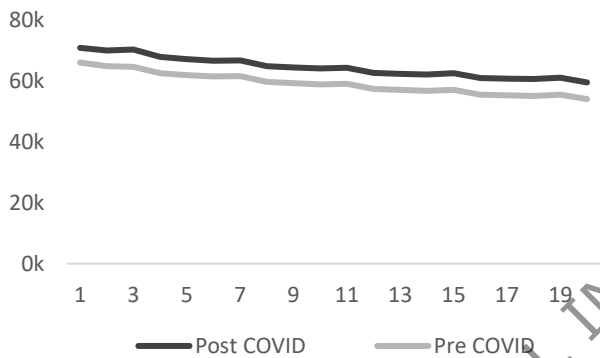
JS-HCD client numbers – 20 quarter projection



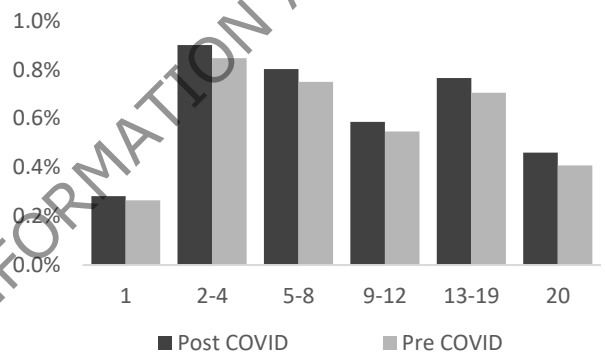
Quarters on JS-HCD - % of working-age population – 20 quarter projection



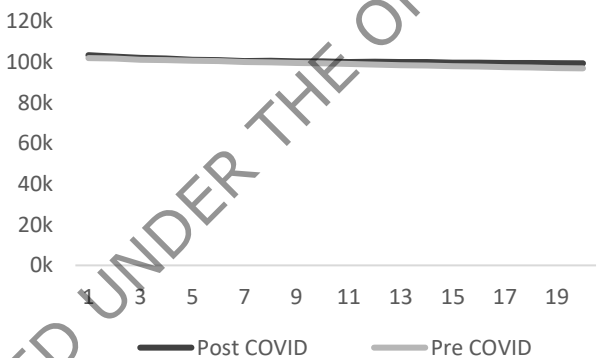
SPS client numbers – 20 quarter projection



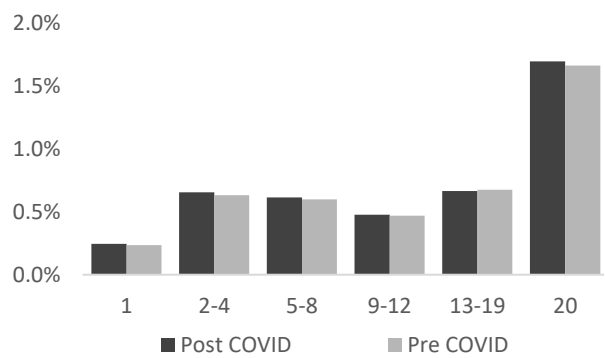
Quarters on SPS - % of working-age population – 20 quarter projection



SLP client numbers – 20 quarter projection



Quarters on SLP - % of working-age population – 20 quarter projection



3.3 New JS-WR clients

To focus on new JS-WR clients, we have looked at people in the Covid-19 scenario who come on to JS-WR in the quarter preceding the projection date and were still on JS-WR at the projection date – ‘New JS-WR’. These have been compared to people in the pre-Covid-19 baseline who come on to JS-WR in the quarter preceding the projection date and were still on JS-WR at the projection date – ‘Comparison’.

We have looked at their projected outcomes over the five years after the projection date in the charts below. The change in dynamics is evident across all outcomes. Despite poorer labour market conditions in the Covid-19 scenario, the new JS-WR clients are projected to spend less time on benefit and have better income outcomes. This reflects the fact that most of the incremental new JS-WR clients in this scenario have relatively few barriers to employment once the labour market improves.

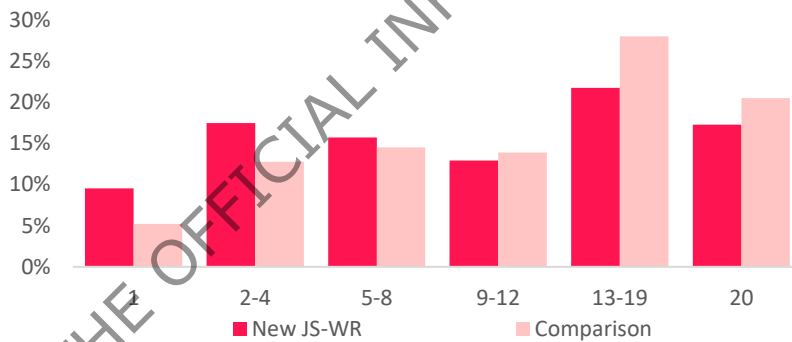
Projected average benefit and IRRS payments over the next five years are nearly 50% lower in the Covid-19 scenario, albeit total payments across all clients increase significantly with the increase in client numbers.

3.3.1 Social outcomes over next 20 quarters (i.e. five years)

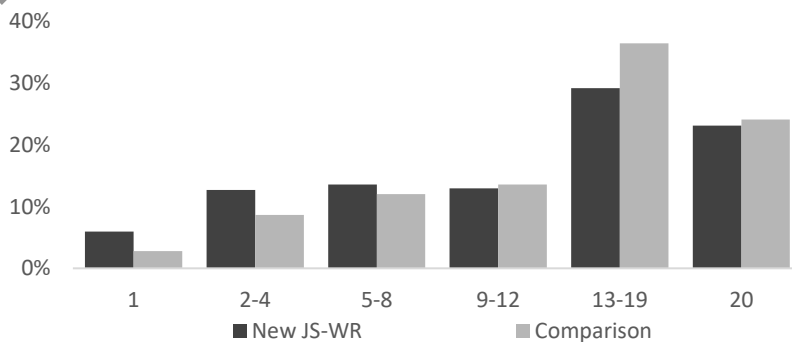
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



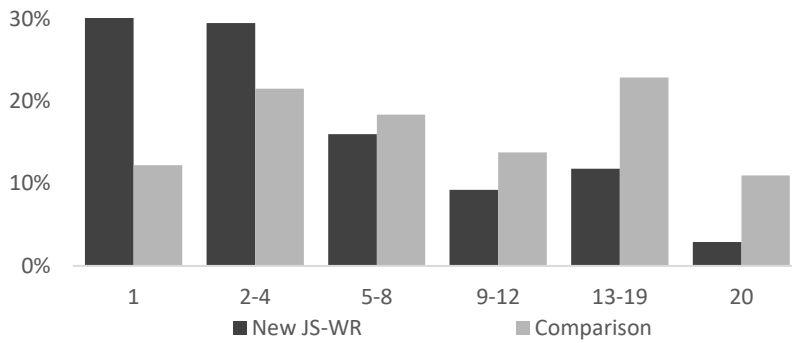
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



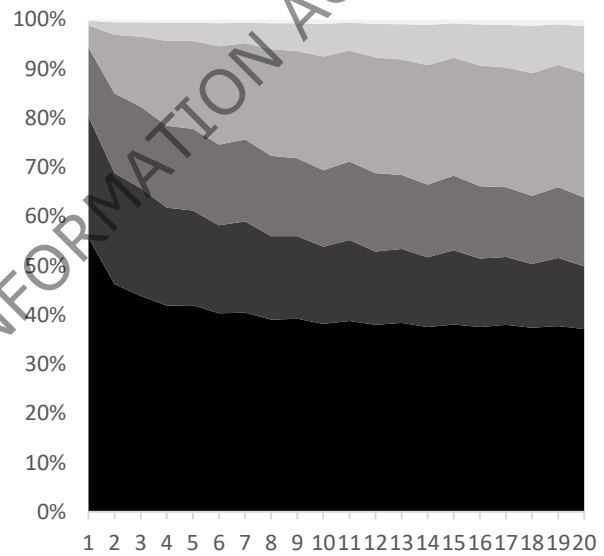
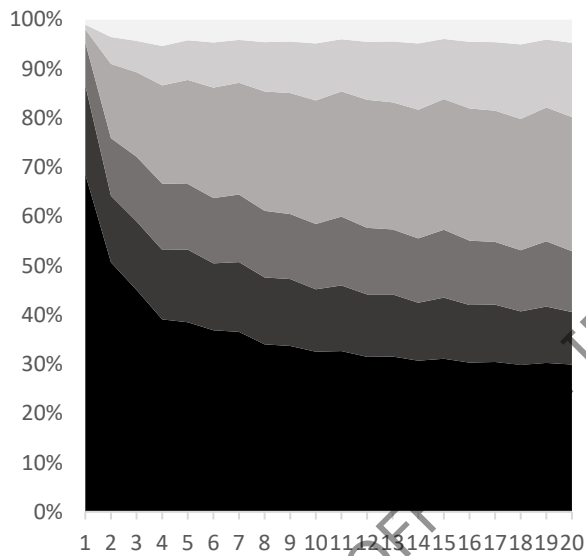
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



Earned income band – 20 quarter projection - Distribution

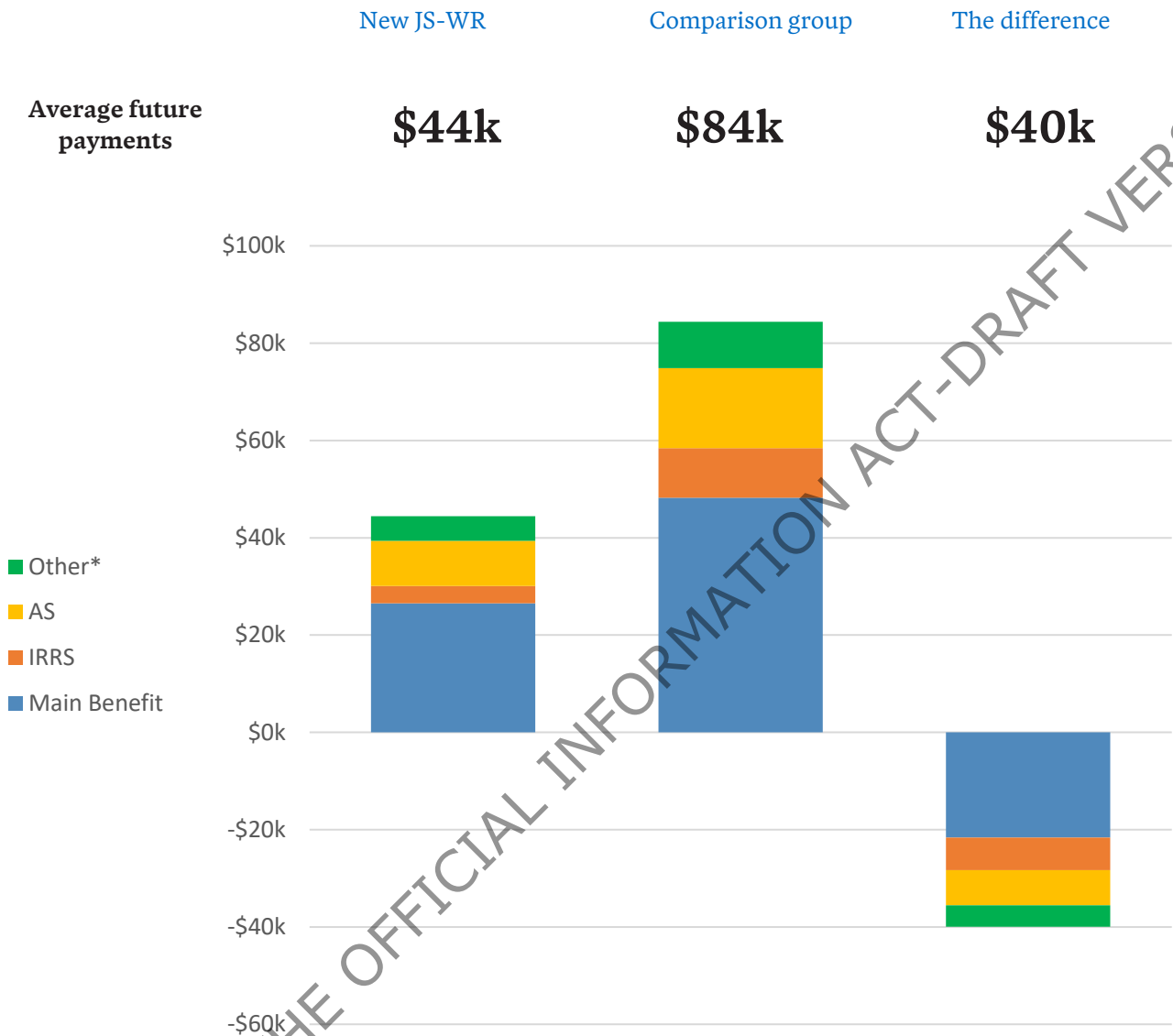
New JS-WR

Comparison



\$0
 \$0 - \$17,160
 \$17,160 - \$34,320
 \$34,320-\$60k
 \$60k-\$100k
 \$100k+

3.3.2 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next five years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

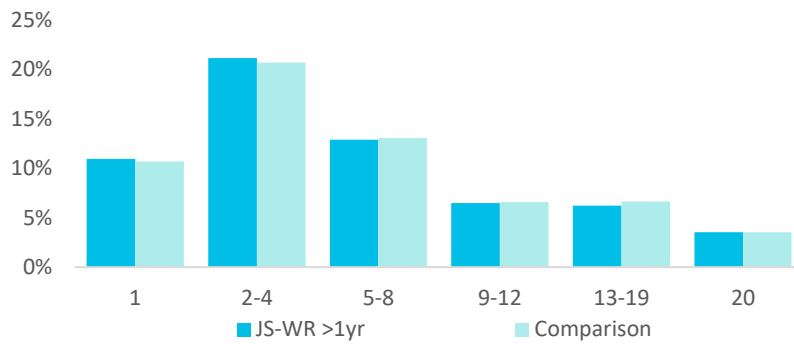
3.4 JS-WR clients with more than one year current duration on JS-WR

To focus on JS-WR clients who were already in the benefit system when Covid-19 started to impact New Zealand, we have looked at people in the Covid-19 scenario who had been on JS-WR for at least four quarters at the projection date (30 June 2020) – ‘JS-WR >1yr’. These have been compared to people in the pre-Covid-19 baseline who had been on JS-WR for at least four quarters at the projection date (30 June 2019)– ‘Comparison’.

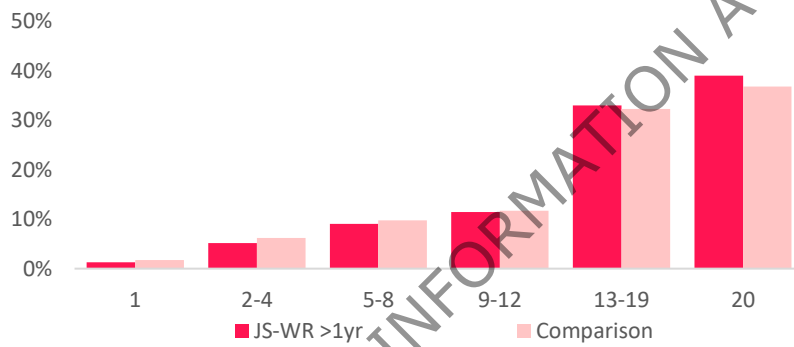
In this comparison the differences are less material than for new JS-WR clients, but still perceivable. Projected time out of work and time on benefit increase marginally in the Covid-19 scenario i.e. projected outcomes are worse compared to the pre-Covid-19 baseline.

3.4.1 Social outcomes over next 20 quarters (ie five years)

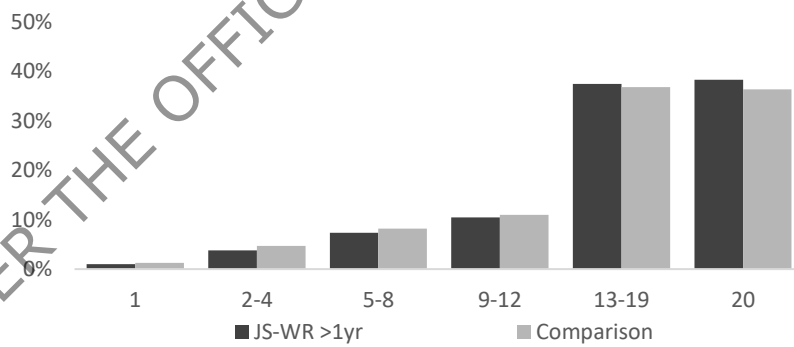
Total quarters using mental health-related supports- Distribution



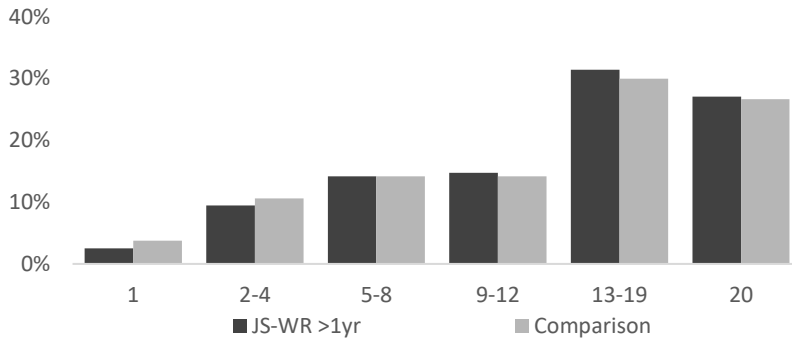
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



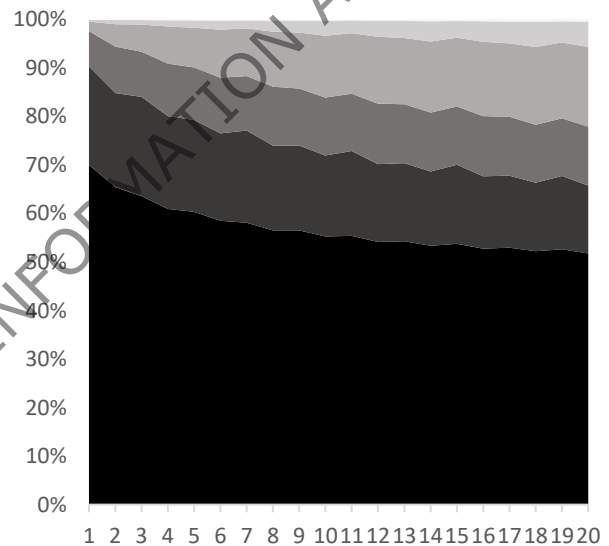
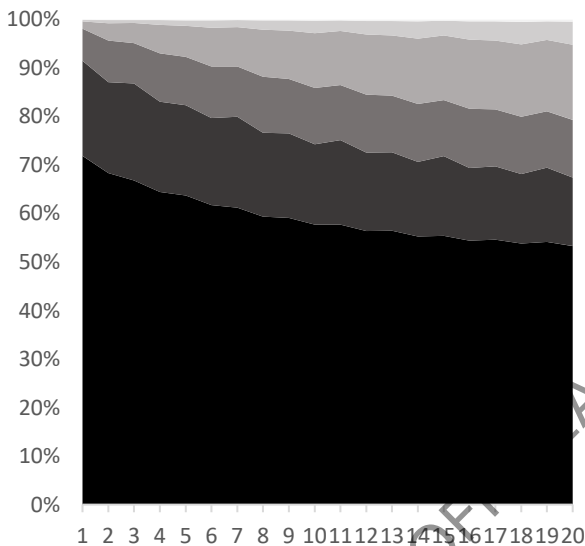
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



Earned income band – 20 quarter projection - Distribution

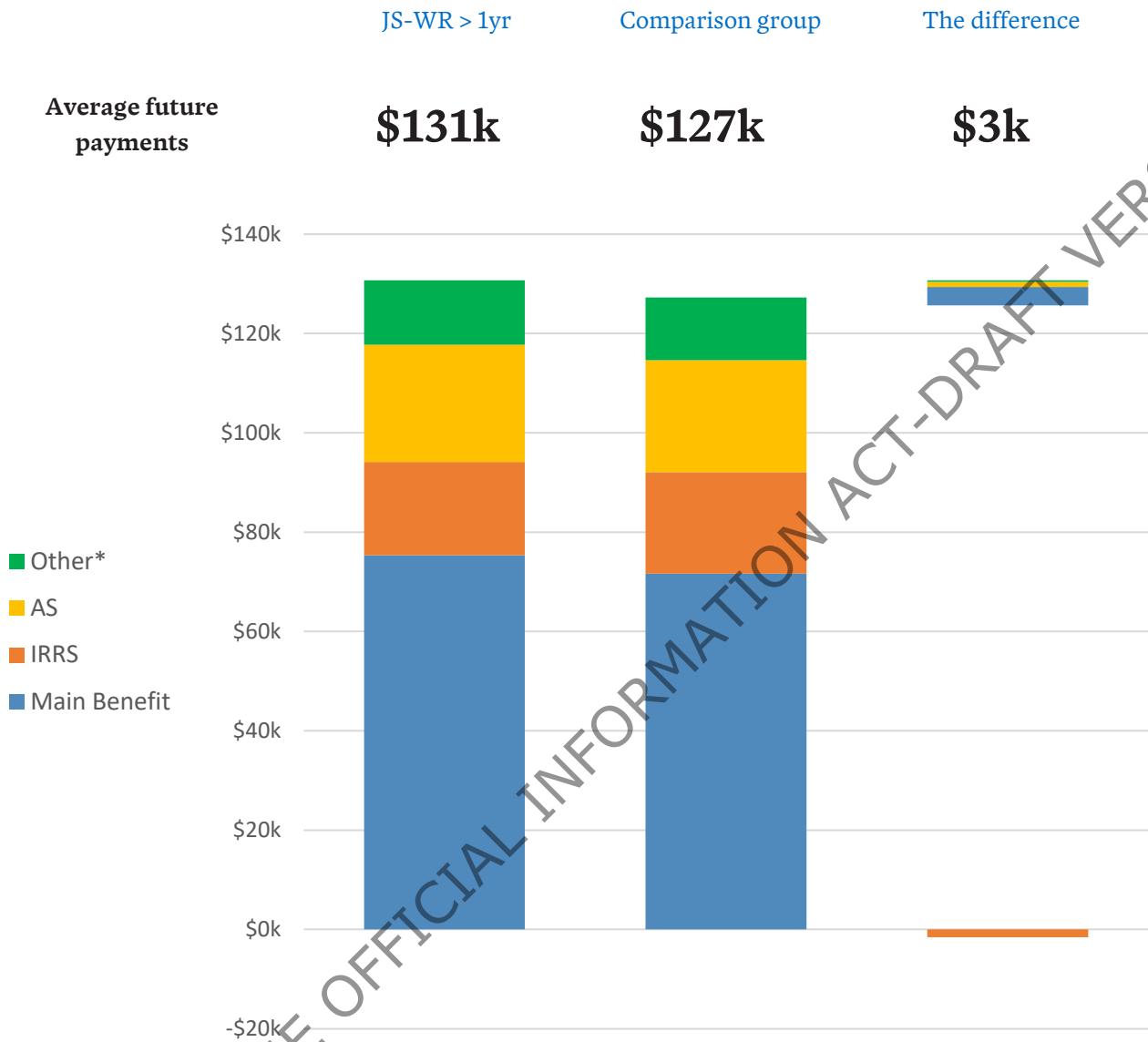
JS-WR > 1yr

Comparison



■ \$0 ■ \$0 - \$17,160 ■ \$17,160 - \$34,320 ■ \$34,320 - \$60k ■ \$60k - \$100k ■ \$100k+

3.4.2 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next five years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

3.5 All under 25-year-olds

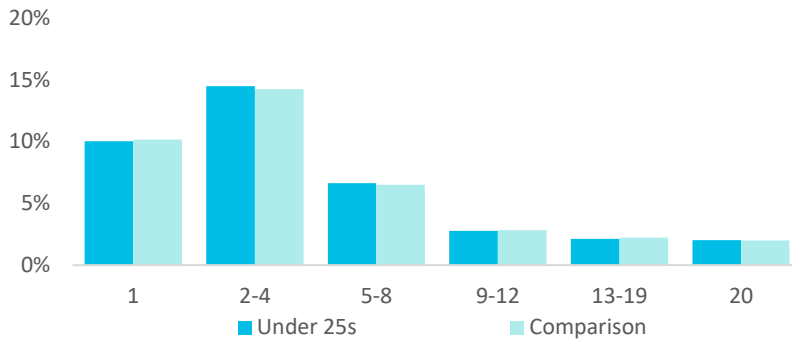
To focus on young people, we have looked at all under 25-year-olds (i.e., 16-24 year olds; regardless of whether they were on benefit or not) in the Covid-19 scenario ('Under 25s') and the pre-Covid-19 baseline ('Comparison').

When considering a broad population group like this, rather than the benefit specific groups considered in section 3.3 and section 3.4, differences in outcomes are less perceivable. Even in a recession, most workable people retain employment even if their sense of job security decreases.

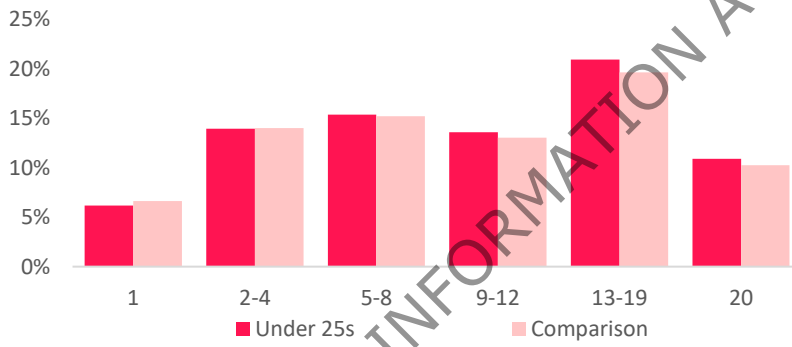
In the 5-year projection charts below we see some increased benefit receipt and related time out of work, but for this full population group this has a relatively small impact on their projected earned income profile over the next five years.

3.5.1 Social outcomes over next 20 quarters (i.e. five years)

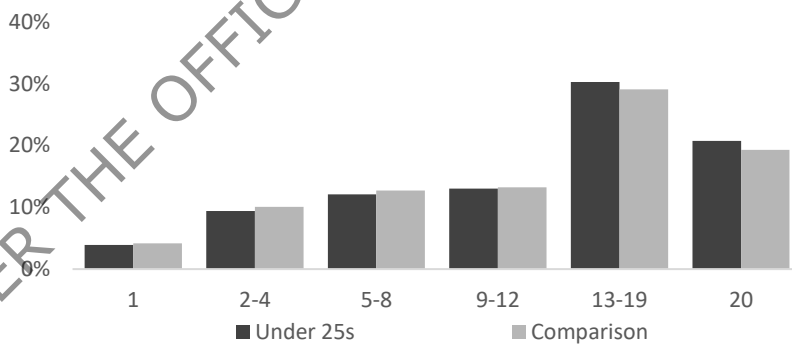
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



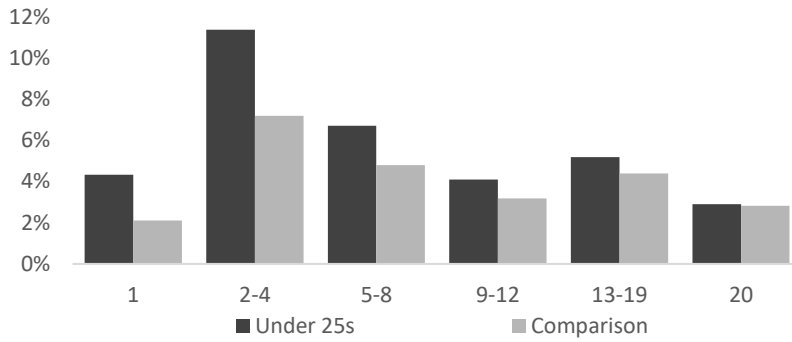
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



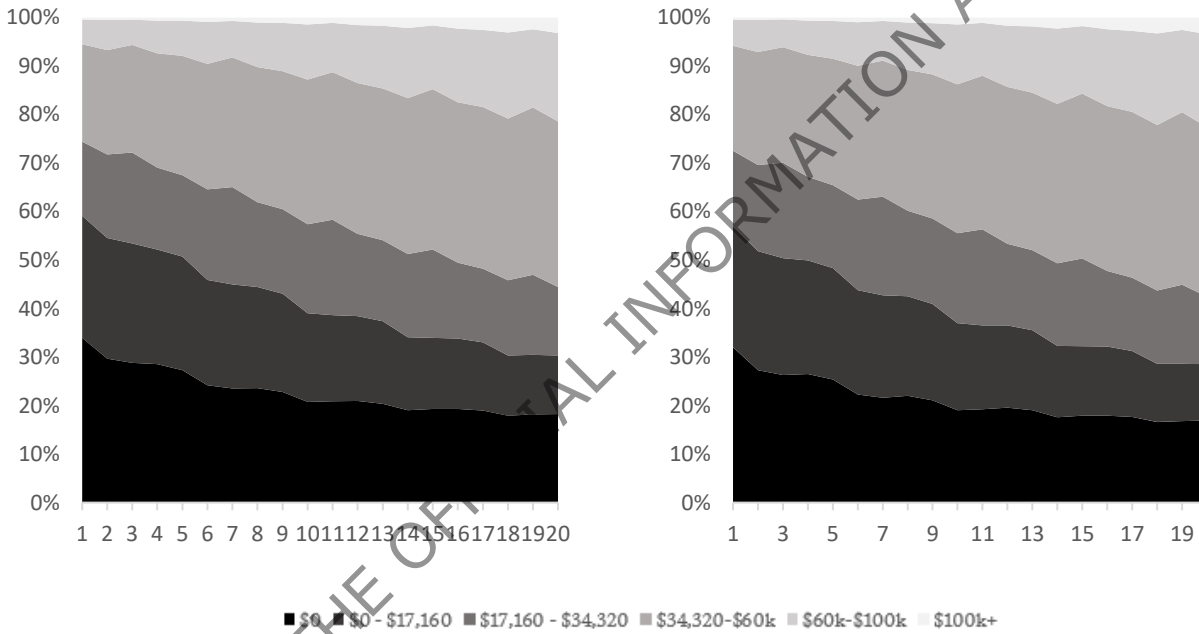
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



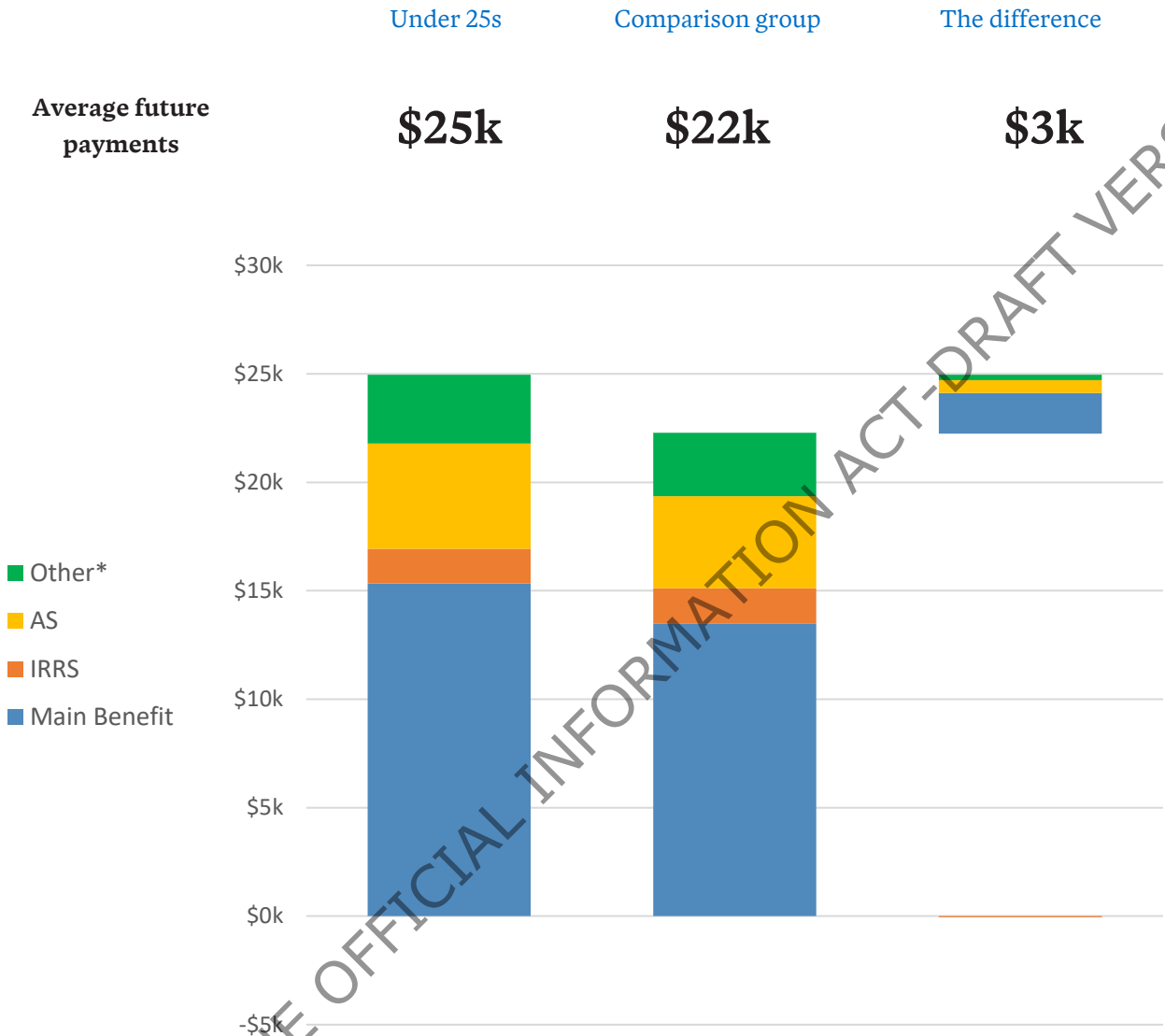
Earned income band – 20 quarter projection - Distribution

Under 25s

Comparison



3.5.2 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next five years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

3.6 Methodology

Our methodology has the following three steps:

3.6.1 Step 1 – Adjust the data

The social outcomes modelling is performed in Stats NZ’s Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). The data in the IDI is lagged and there is not sufficient data covering the Covid-19 period to use yet. Therefore, we have used the data from our baseline modelling (as at 30 June 2019) as if it were at 30 June 2020 and adjusted it as follows:

- We obtained benefit system data from MSD covering the period up to 31 May 2020. The data contained counts of people in each benefit category for each month end, split by gender, age band, MSD region and duration on benefit. The data also contained benefit grants data for each benefit category for each month, split by age, MSD region and time since last on benefit.
- The data was analysed to draw conclusions about how the benefit system had changed between 30 June 2019 and 31 May 2020. We then adjusted the benefit status of some people in the 30 June 2019 IDI data so that benefit counts were consistent with the 31 May 2020 data including splits by gender, age band, MSD region, duration on benefit and time since last on benefit.

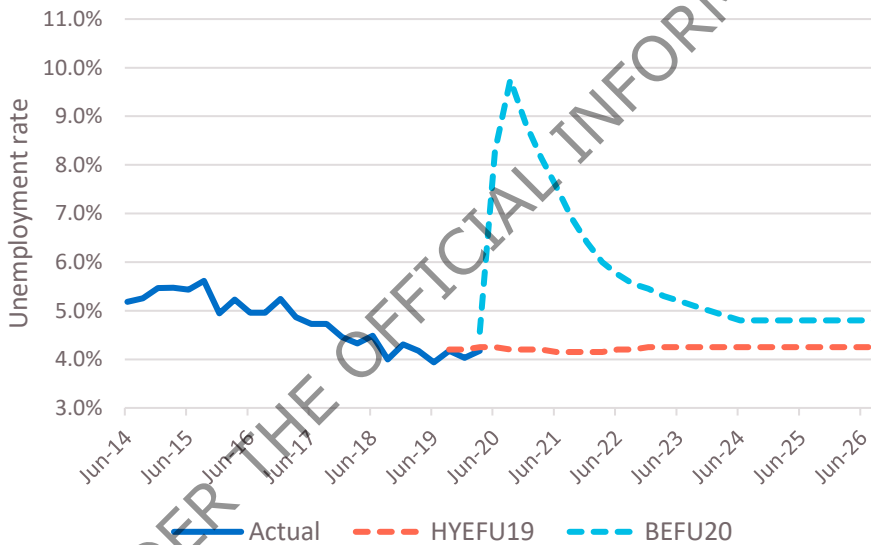
The resulting dataset has been used as the basis for the scenario analysis.

3.6.2 Step 2 – Update unemployment rate assumptions

The pre-Covid-19 baseline unemployment rate assumptions were derived from Treasury’s Half-year Economic and Fiscal Update (HYEFU) 2019. HYEFU 2019 was set well before Covid-19 impacted New Zealand. BEFU 2020 was released in mid-May and contains Covid-19 related forecasts. We have used the main unemployment rate forecast in BEFU 2020 for this scenario analysis. We are aware that Treasury’s Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Update (PREFU) 2020 will be released shortly and Treasury’s forecasts may have changed from BEFU 2020. Once PREFU 2020 is available, changes should be considered and the scenario analysis potentially updated.

The following charts show the differences in forecasts.

Figure 3.1 – National unemployment rate



Treasury does not provide a forecast of regional unemployment rates. Previously we developed a methodology to produce a forecast for these rates and have used broadly the same methodology here. A description of the methodology can be found in the technical report⁴. Charts for regional rates are on the next page.

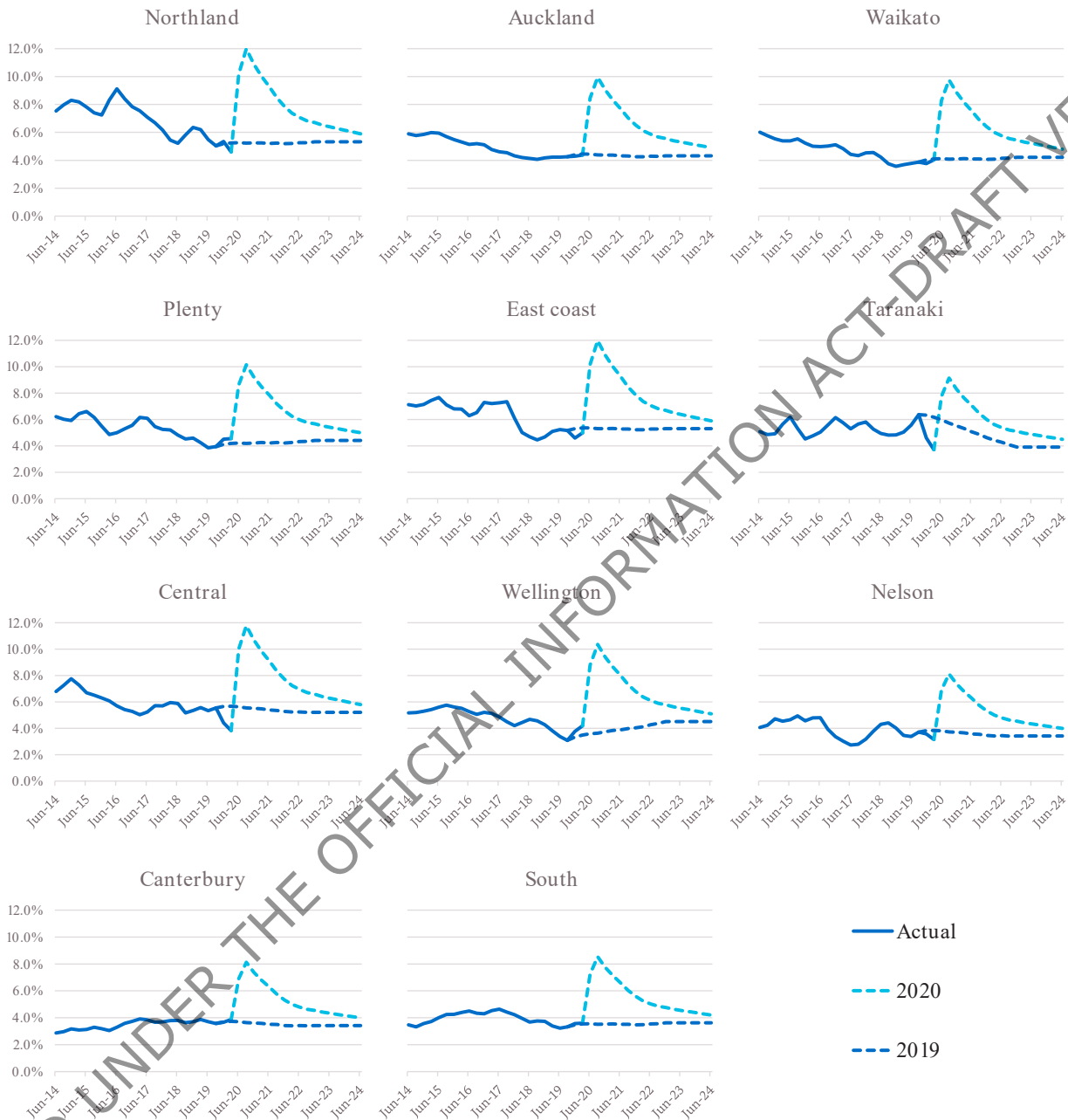
We are aware that Covid-19 has so far had a disproportionate effect on some industries (e.g. tourism). We might expect the unemployment rate to be higher in regions where those industries are prevalent. However, current available data does not yet support this theory. Statistics NZ’s Covid-19 data portal⁵ shows filled jobs by region up to and including May 2020, with no obvious pattern between regions

⁴ Social Outcomes Modelling 2019 – Technical Report

⁵ www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/covid-19-data-portal

exposed to industries such as tourism and the level of reduction in filled jobs. The picture is likely to be complicated by movement of people between regions, workers from overseas and government assistance such as wage subsidies.

Figure 3.2 – Unemployment rates per MSD region



3.6.3 Step 3 – Adjust benefit system transition models

A range of sub-models govern the estimated transitions of people between benefit states i.e. entry to and exit from the benefit system and transfers between benefit categories. The unemployment rate assumptions influence these transition models. However, given the severity of the scenario being considered, we have made further adjustments to these models. These adjustments have been partly informed by analysis of how transition rates changed through the GFC period. Particular care was given to the sub-models determining transition rates out of each benefit category. In a recovery phase, a much higher proportion will exit the benefit system rather than transfer to another benefit category. Unlike

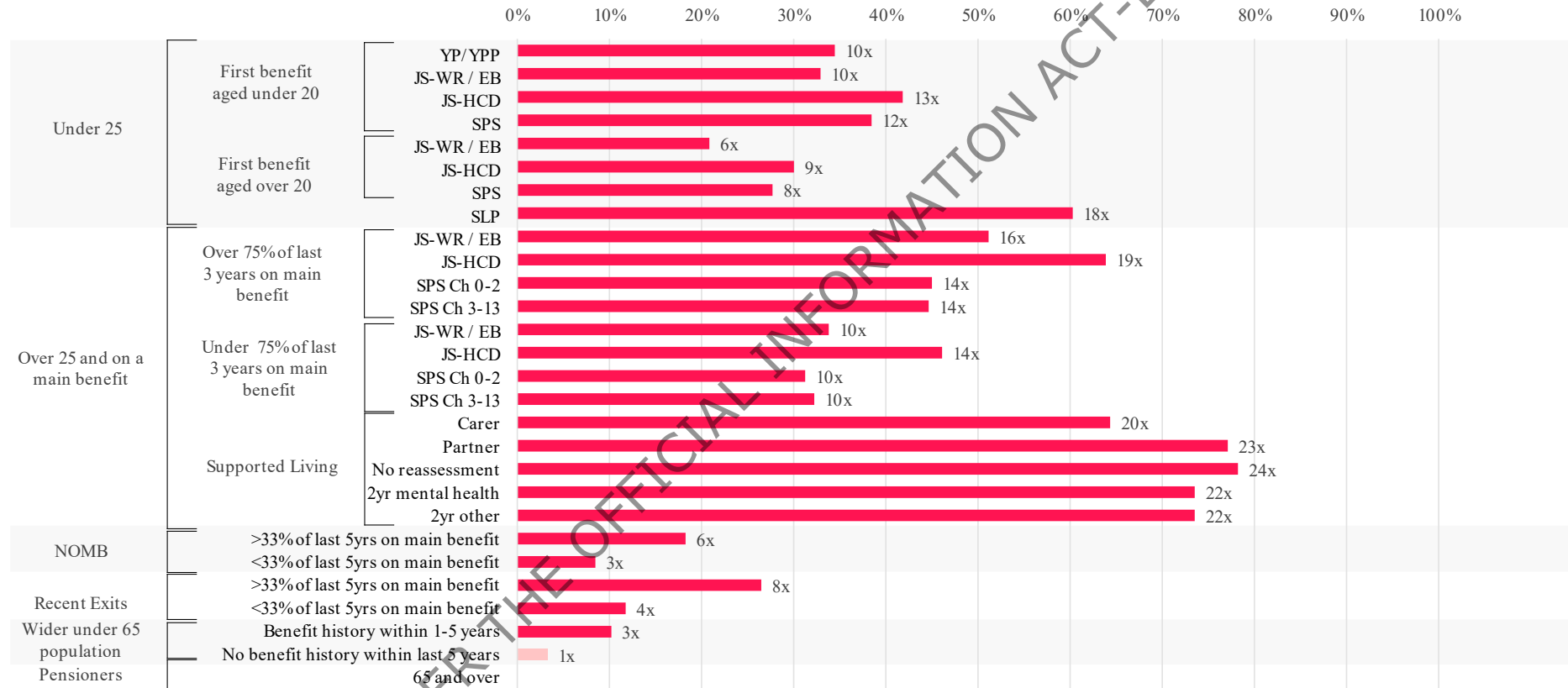
during the GFC, BEFU forecasts a relatively quick recovery in the unemployment rate from a forecast peak of 9.75% in Q3 2020.

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4 Core pre-Covid-19 baseline results

4.1 Benefit system segmentation

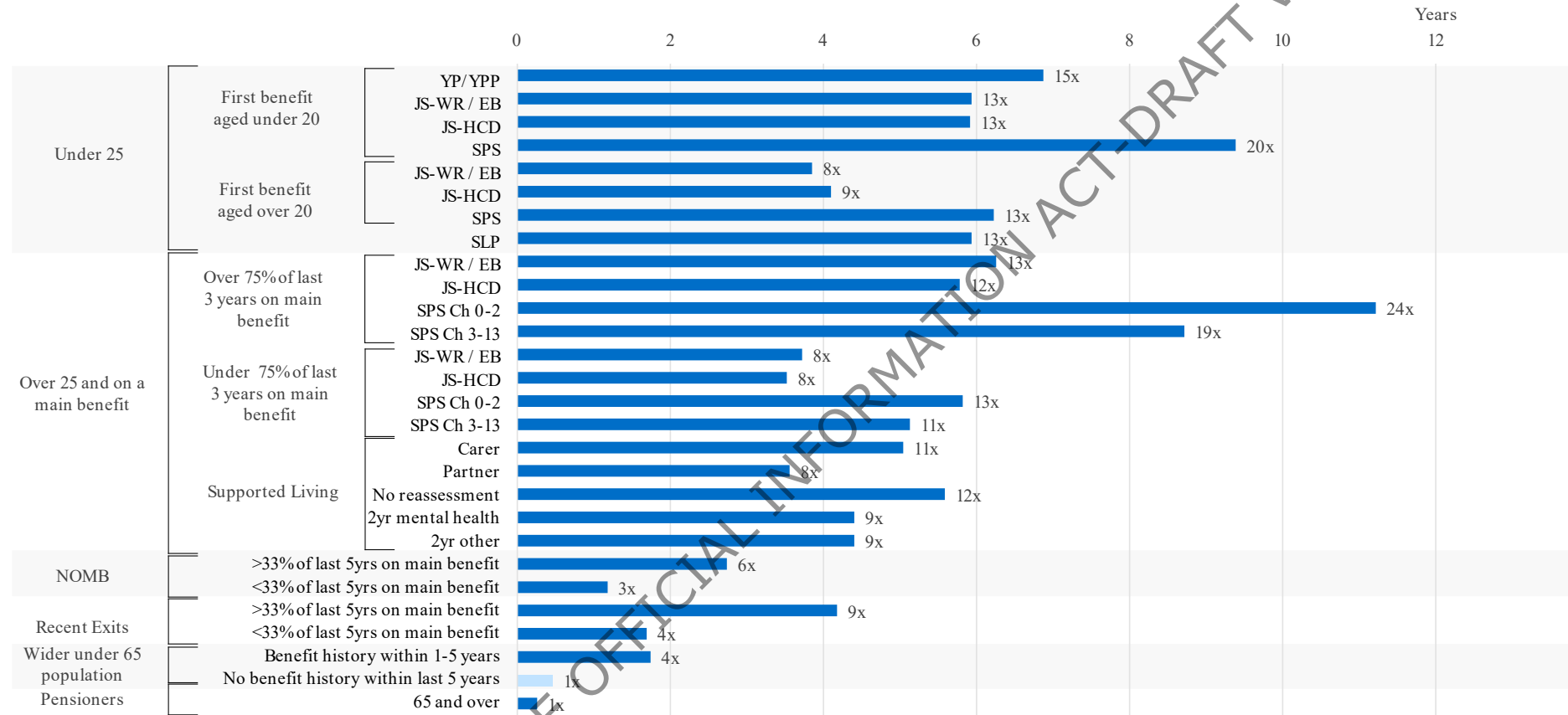
Figure 4.1 – % of future lifetime on main benefits before age 65



Measured as the number of quarters in which a person is projected to receive a main benefit divided by the number of quarters to age 65.

Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Wider under 65 population – No benefit history within last 5 years' segment.

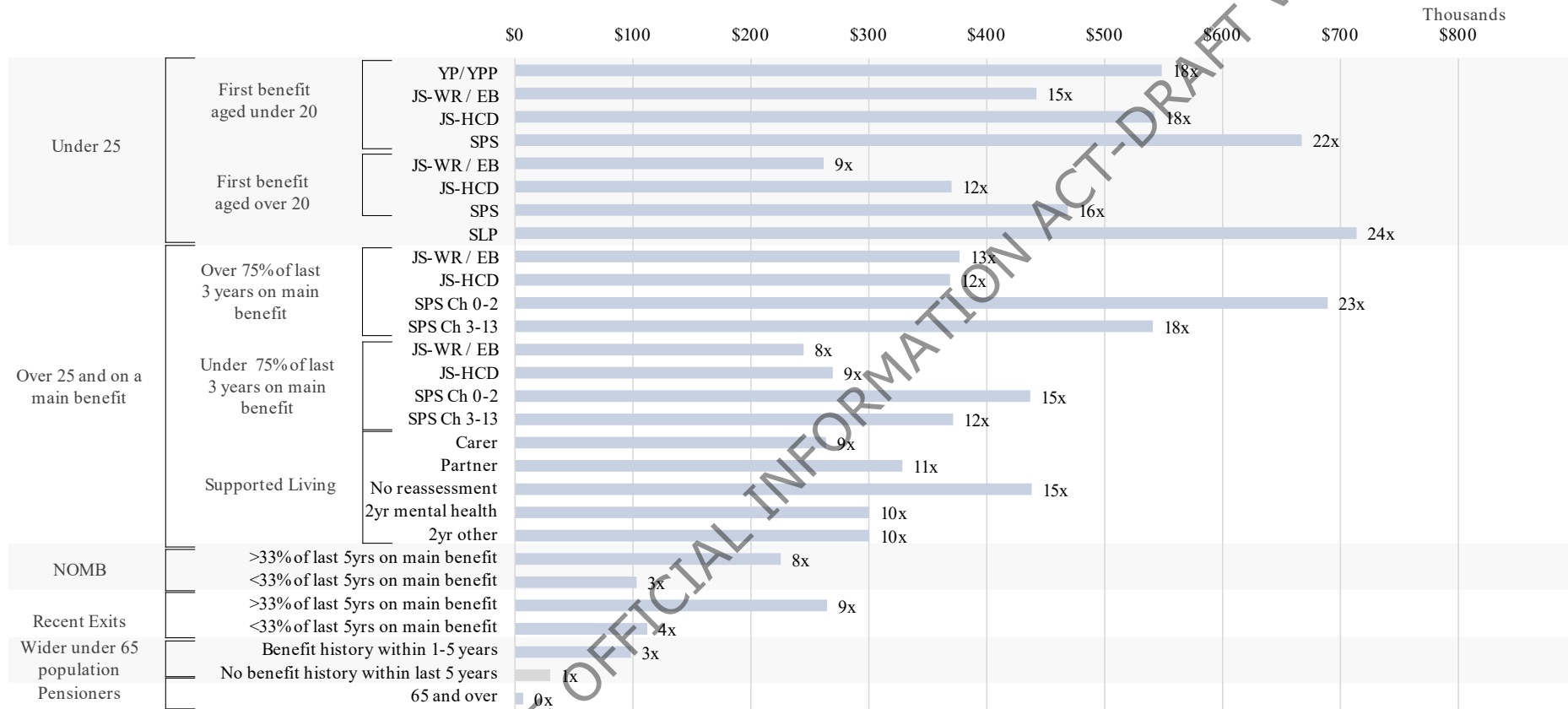
Figure 4.2 – Average future years in public housing



Measured as the number of quarters in which a person is projected to be in public housing divided by four to annualise.

Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Wider under 65 population – No benefit history within last 5 years' segment.

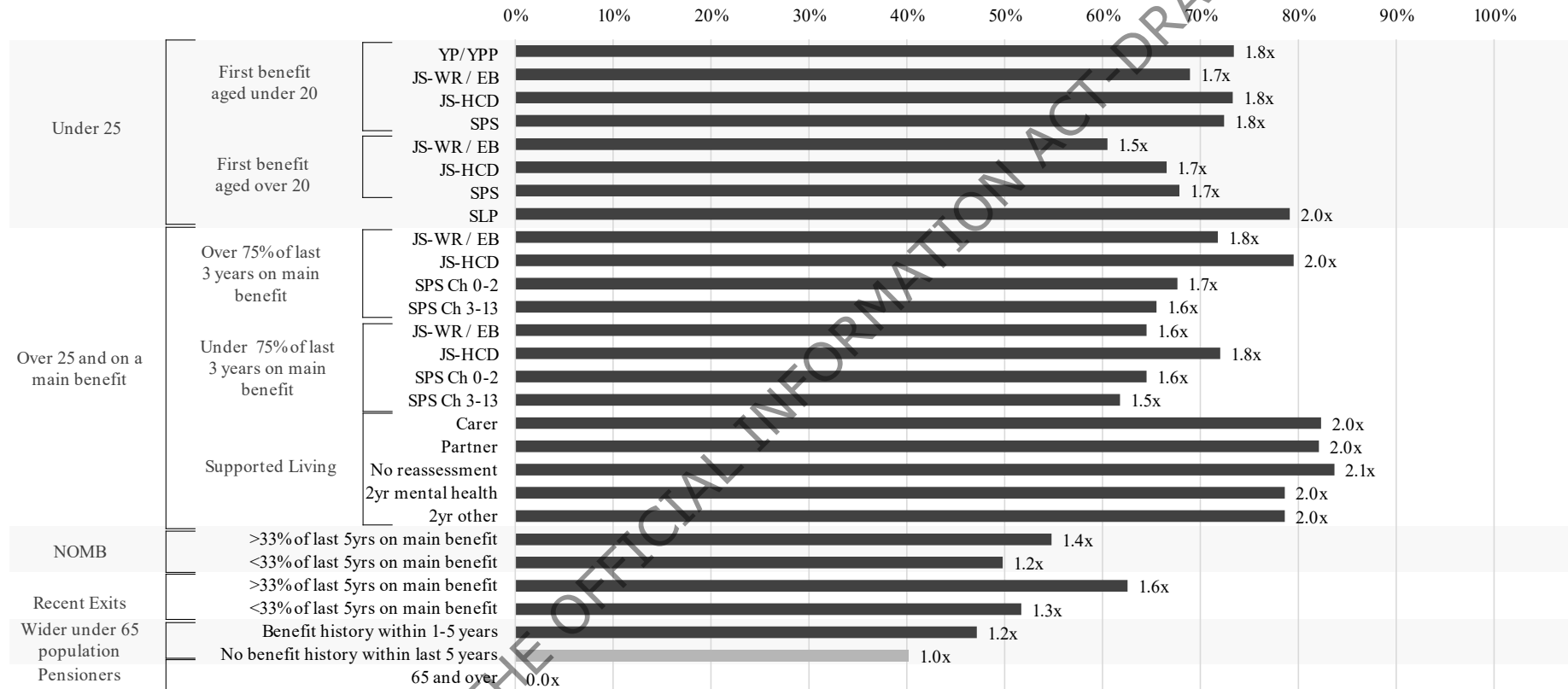
Figure 4.3 – Average future payments – for main benefits and public housing



Note: Projected payments are inflated and discounted.

Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Wider under 65 population – No benefit history within last 5 years' segment.

Figure 4.4 – % of future lifetime before age 65, receiving income below income threshold



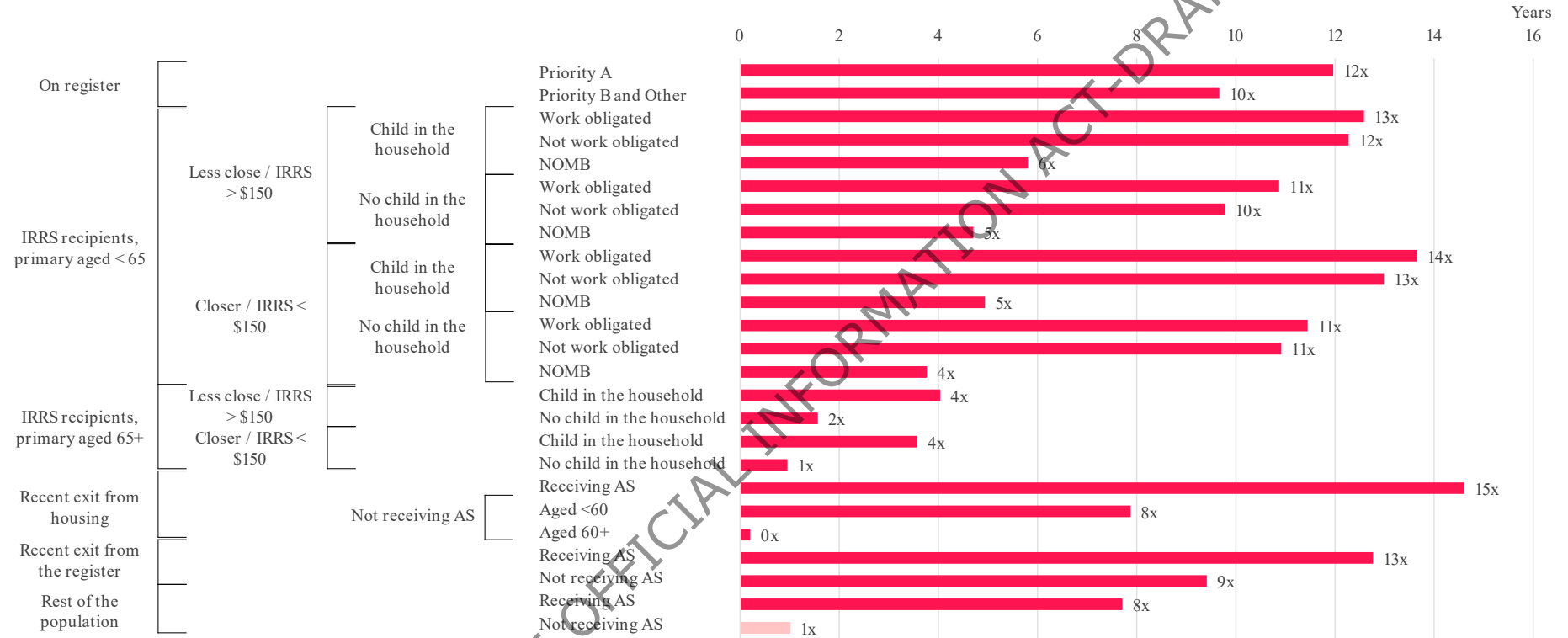
Measured as the number of quarters in which a person is projected to have income less than the income threshold divided by the number of quarters to age 65.

Note: Income includes earned income, benefits, Working for Families Tax Credits and the effective boost to income from IRRS. The income threshold is based on 52 weeks at 40 hours per week at the minimum wage (increased with AWE) - \$36,816 p.a. in 2019.

Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Wider under 65 population - No benefit history within last 5 years' segment.

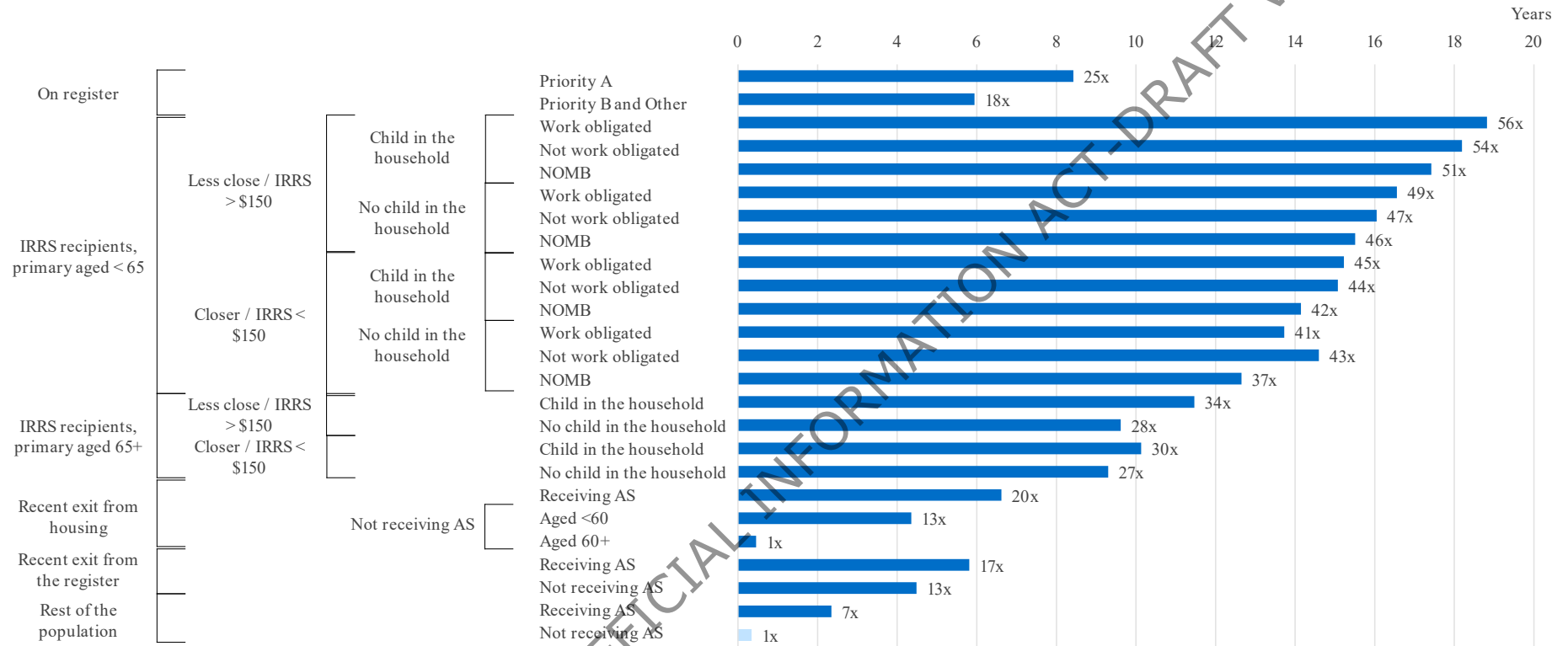
4.2 Public housing segmentation

Figure 4.5 – Average future years before age 65 on main benefit



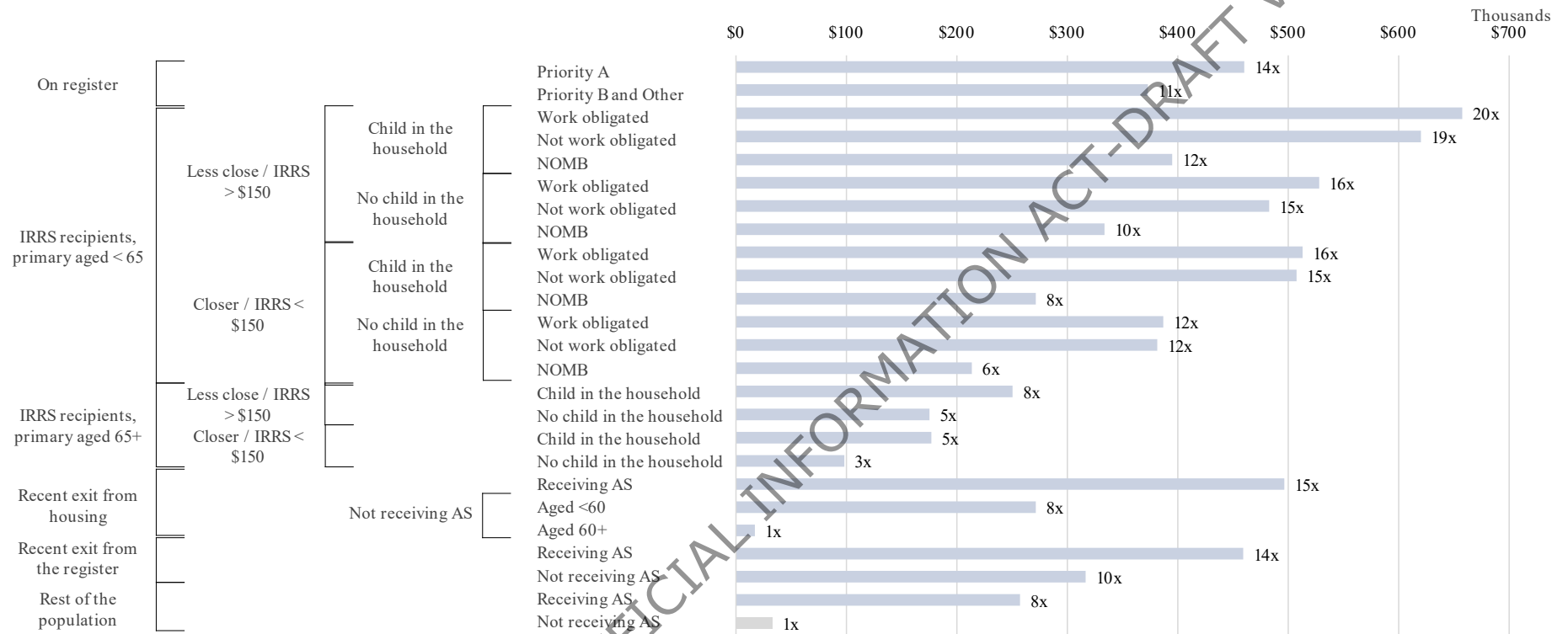
Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Rest of the population – Not receiving AS' segment.

Figure 4.6 – Average future years in public housing



Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Rest of the population - Not receiving AS' segment.

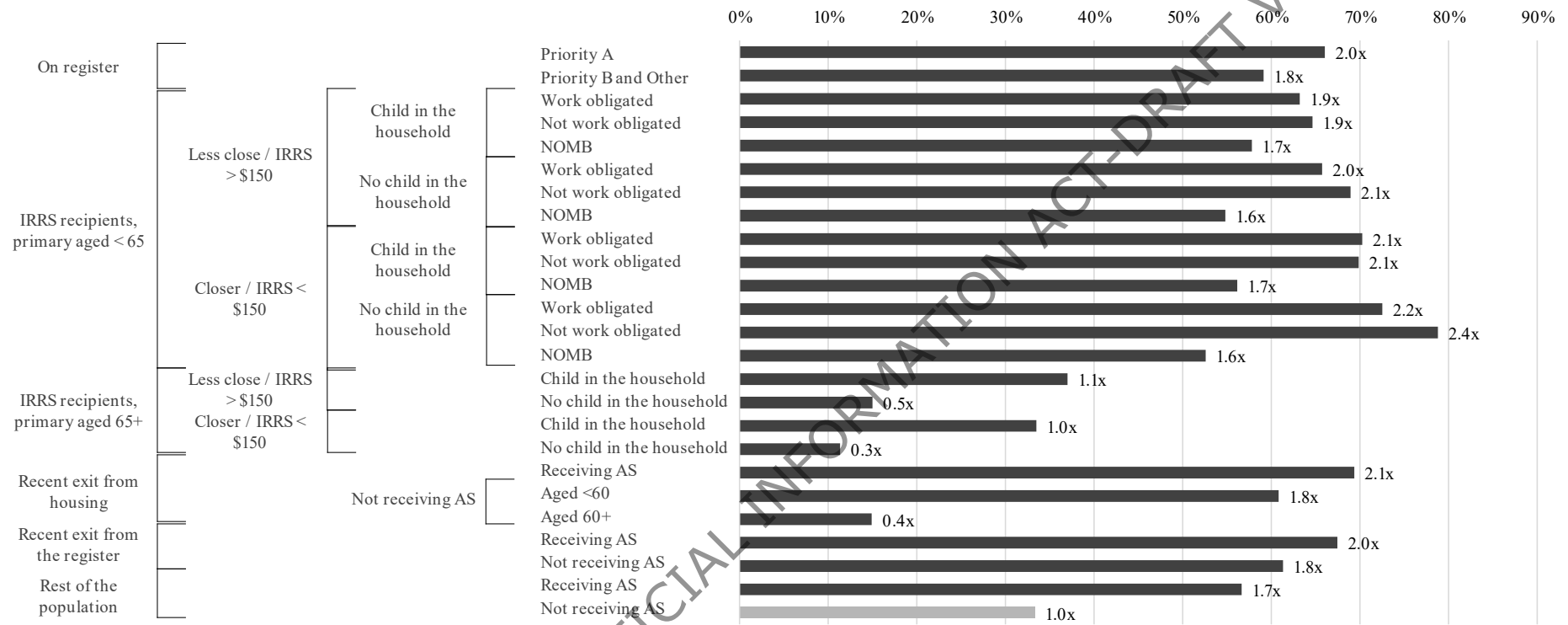
Figure 4.7 – Average future payments – for main benefits and public housing



Note: Projected payments are inflated and discounted.

Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Rest of the population – Not receiving AS' segment.

Figure 4.8 – % of future lifetime before age 65, receiving income below income threshold



Measured as the number of quarters in which a person is projected to have income less than the income threshold divided by the number of quarters to age 65.

Note: Income includes earned income, benefits, Working for Families Tax Credits and the effective boost to income from IRRS. The income threshold is based on 52 weeks at 40 hours per week at the minimum wage (increased with AWE) - \$36,816 p.a. in 2019.

Note: The multipliers in this chart are relative to the 'Rest of the population – Not receiving AS' segment.

4.3 2018 vs. 2019 results

Segment			2018					2019				
			Ave. age	Benefit system		Public housing		Ave. age	Benefit system		Public housing	
				Ave. future yrs on main benefit ⁶	Ave. future benefit payments	Ave. future yrs in public housing	Ave. future housing payments		Ave. future yrs on main benefit ⁶	Ave. future benefit payments	Ave. future yrs in public housing	Ave. future housing payments
Under 25	First benefit aged under 20	YP/YPP	17.4	14.5	230	6.1	112	17.5	16.4	350	6.9	199
		JS-WR/EB	20.9	13.0	180	4.8	89	20.9	14.5	278	5.9	164
		JS-HCD	21.4	15.1	221	4.7	96	21.4	18.3	362	5.9	180
		SPS	22.3	14.6	286	7.8	157	22.3	16.4	397	9.4	270
	First benefit aged over 20	JS-WR/EB	22.5	7.0	94	2.6	47	22.5	8.9	160	3.9	102
		JS-HCD	22.6	9.8	143	2.6	58	22.7	12.7	243	4.1	127
		SPS	23.1	10.2	211	4.9	107	23.1	11.6	280	6.2	189
	SLP	21.1	24.2	353	5.0	99	21.1	26.4	549	5.9	165	
25 and over, and on a main benefit	Over 75% of last 3 yrs on main benefit	JS-WR/EB	43.7	10.5	166	5.3	108	43.3	11.1	207	6.3	170
		JS-HCD	47.8	9.7	166	4.8	108	47.8	11.0	205	5.8	164
		SPS Ch 0-2	31.0	14.3	285	9.1	191	31.1	15.3	369	11.2	320
		SPS Ch 3-13	37.5	11.6	233	7.1	160	37.5	12.3	283	8.7	258
	Under 75% of last 3 yrs on main benefit	JS-WR/EB	41.3	7.2	106	2.9	62	41.3	8.0	139	3.7	106
		JS-HCD	45.8	7.4	121	2.7	65	45.7	8.9	160	3.5	110
		SPS Ch 0-2	31.3	9.1	197	4.5	110	31.7	10.4	247	5.8	190
		SPS Ch 3-13	37.5	8.0	166	4.1	102	37.4	8.9	200	5.1	171
	SLP	Carer	47.4	9.6	188	6.0	130	47.6	10.4	230	7.4	198
		Partner	51.6	7.5	124	4.1	68	51.7	8.6	157	5.0	107
		No reassessment	49.5	11.7	201	3.3	69	49.8	11.7	234	3.6	94
		2yr mental health	46.8	13.5	244	4.8	101	47.1	14.0	291	5.6	147
		2yr other	52.8	8.6	166	3.9	83	52.8	9.0	186	4.4	115
NOMB	>33% of last 5 yrs on main ben	40.2	4.5	113	2.1	59	40.5	4.5	128	2.7	97	
	<33% of last 5 yrs on main ben	40.4	2.1	53	0.8	33	40.5	2.1	48	1.2	55	
Recent Exits	>33% of last 5 yrs on main ben	34.8	6.5	97	3.2	62	34.9	8.0	152	4.2	113	
	<33% of last 5 yrs on main ben	37.0	2.6	40	1.1	24	37.0	3.3	62	1.7	50	
Wider Population	Ben history within 1-5 yrs	38.6	2.1	32	1.2	23	38.7	2.7	52	1.7	47	
	No ben history within last 5 yrs	40.2	0.8	15	0.4	12	39.8	0.8	16	0.5	14	
Pensioners	65 and over	75.0	0.0	2	0.2	5	75.1	0.0	0	0.3	7	

⁶ Average future years on main benefit before age 65.

Year-on-year, modelling results have changed significantly. There are several key drivers of this:

- Observed experience has changed materially and been reflected in the modelling. In particular:
 - Lower observed rates of people exiting main benefits
 - Increased observed rates of previous beneficiaries returning to the benefit system
 - Increased observed entry rates for people who have not received a benefit before
 - Lower observed rates of people exiting public housing.
- 2019 results include benefit payments not included in 2018 results. Namely:
 - Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants
 - Winter Energy Payment
- Payment increases to benefit types (including Accommodation Supplement) as part of the 2018 Families Package were incorporated in the modelling for the first time in 2019.
- The number of public houses has increased, as has the future supply pipeline forecast. All else being equal, more public houses means more households in public housing. The average number of people in a household in public housing or on the register has also increased.
- For 2019, benefit payments are indexed in line with growth in Average Weekly Earnings (AWE). This reflects a legislated change in how most benefit payments are indexed. Previously they were indexed in line with the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).
- 2019 is the first year the models have been refitted in the IDI and data in the IDI differs to that outside of the IDI in several areas. Most notably public housing data, where it appears there is better linking of data records. This has led to lower observed rates of people exiting public housing than implied by the data used outside of the IDI in prior years.
- Discount rates used to assess the present value of future payments have decreased significantly. The change is approximately 1% in discount rates across the full future time horizon. Sensitivity analysis in the technical report⁷ shows that a 1% decrease in discount rates equates to about a:
 - 14% increase in discounted future benefit payments to age 65
 - 20% increase in discounted future lifetime housing payments.

⁷ Social Outcomes Modelling 2019 – Technical Report

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B

People with high or low
service use

5 Clients with multiple indicators of risk

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All people aged 16-64 at 30 June 2019 who have three or more of the following indicators of risk:

- Mental health-related support use in the last year
- Lived in public housing in the last three years
- Experienced at least one Police proceeding in the last three years
- Zero earned income in the quarter to 30 June 2019
- At least one acute hospitalisation in the last three years
- Received a main benefit in the last three years.

5.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people who do not have any of the indicators of risk listed above, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

5.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18% of people with three or more indicators of risk are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with less than 0.1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 77% of people with three or more indicators of risk have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 26% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People with three or more indicators of risk are 39x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 63% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 80% of people with three or more indicators of risk used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 18% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 38% of people with three or more indicators of risk are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 41% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40% of people with three or more indicators of risk are projected to be proceeded against by Police in the next 10 years. This compares with 10% for the comparison group.

5.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for people with three or more indicators of risk are **\$135k**. This is 20.9x more than the comparison group.

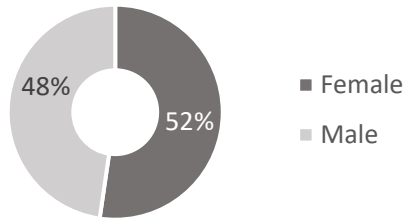
5.2 About this population group

Number in group

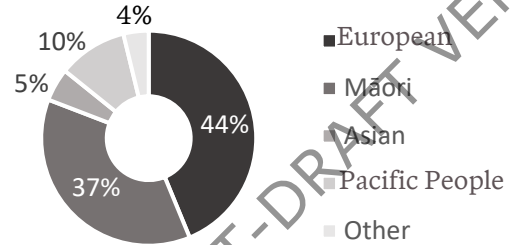
**Around
314,700**

(10.0% of working-age population)

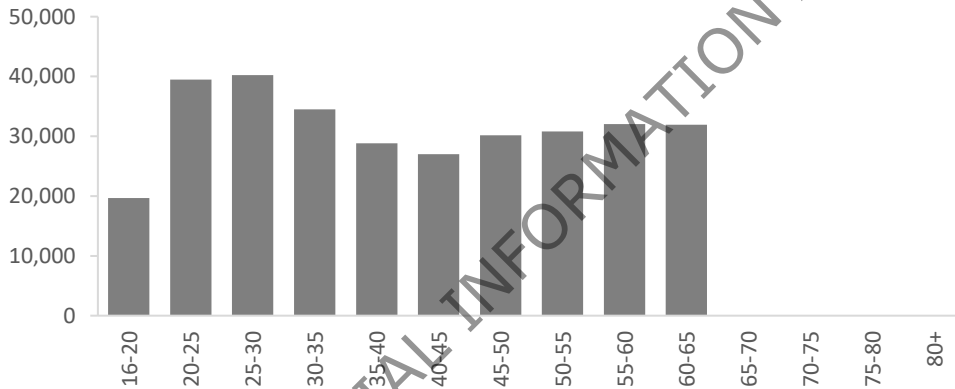
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

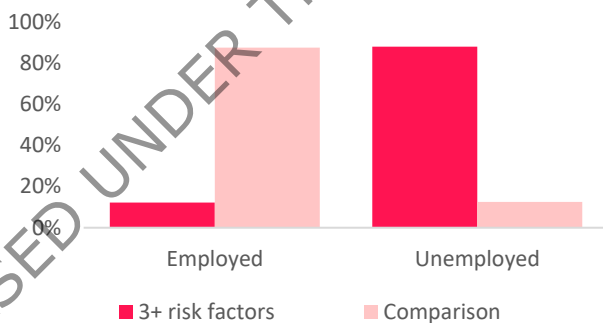


Distribution of age



5.3 Current social outcomes

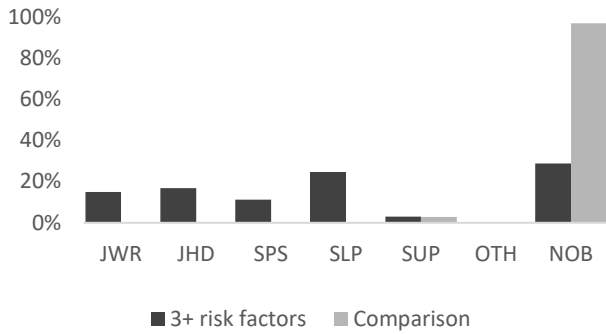
Employment status



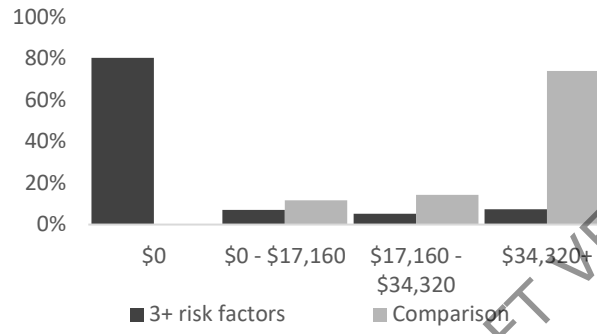
Job satisfaction



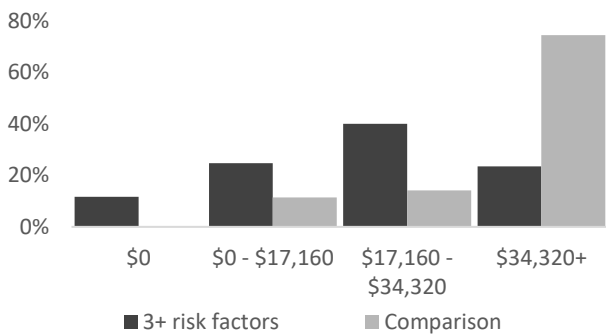
Benefit status



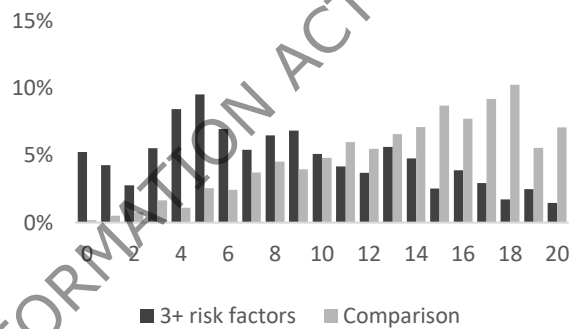
Annualised earned income



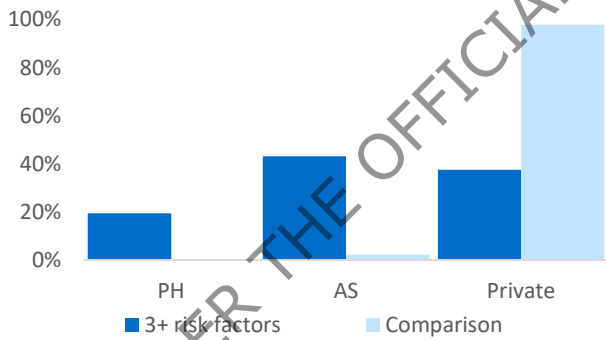
Annualised total income



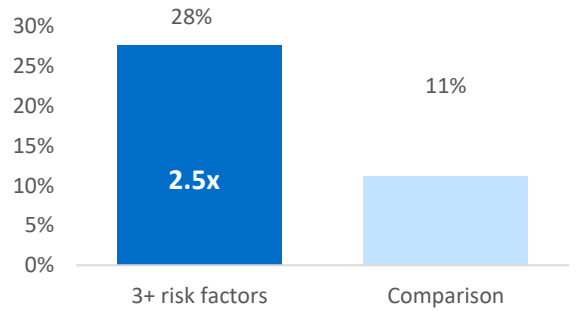
Material Wellbeing Index



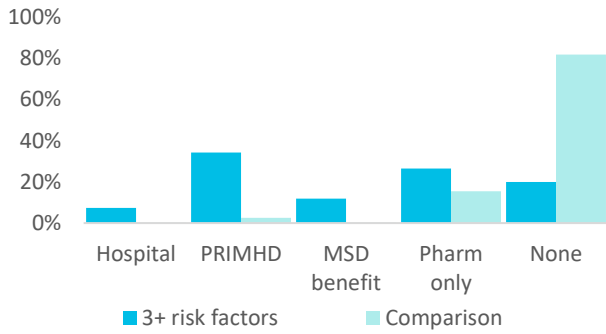
Housing status



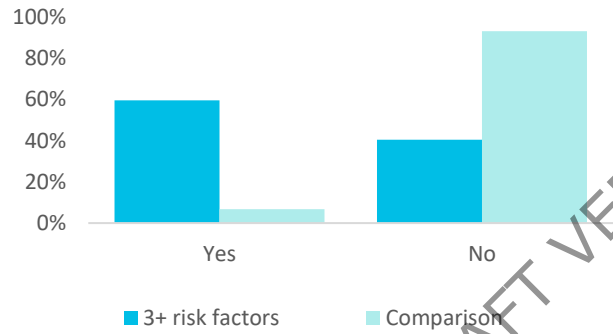
Poor housing quality



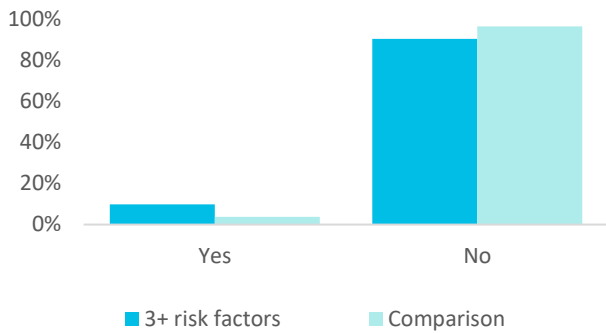
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



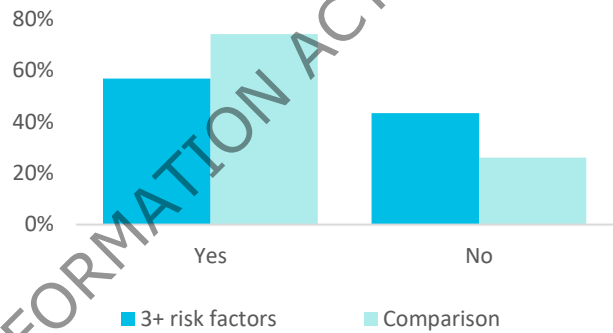
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



Diabetes prevalence



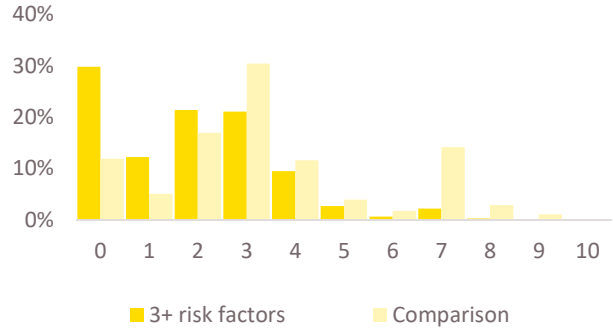
1st trimester maternity registration



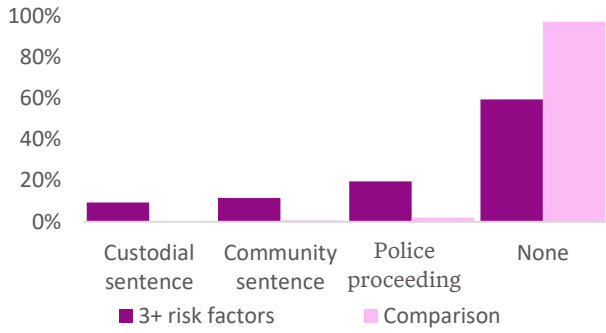
Perceived health



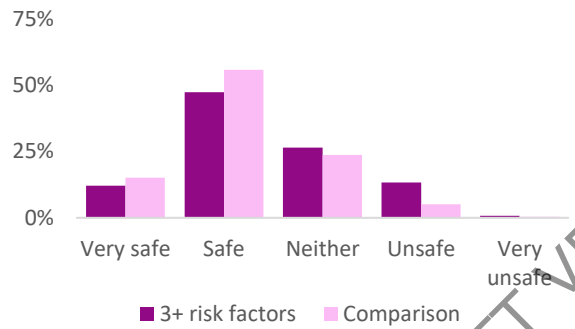
Highest education level achieved



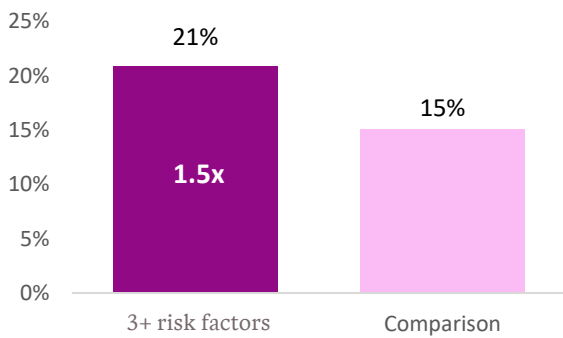
Highest justice interaction in last 5 years



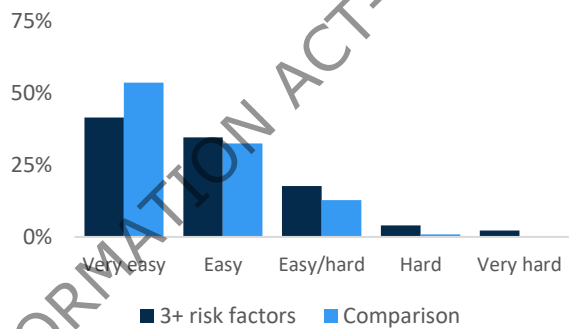
Perceived safety



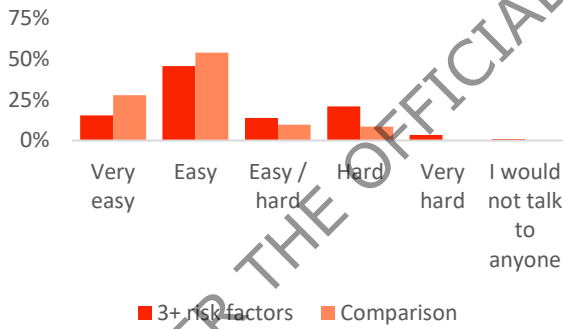
Victimisation



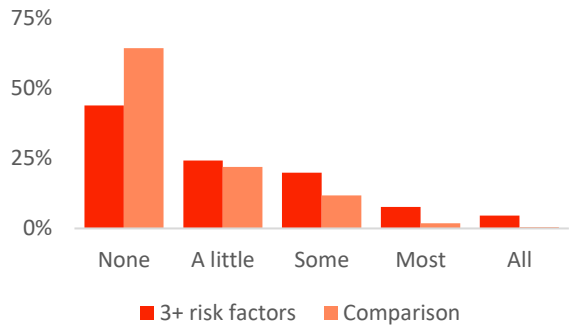
Ability to be yourself



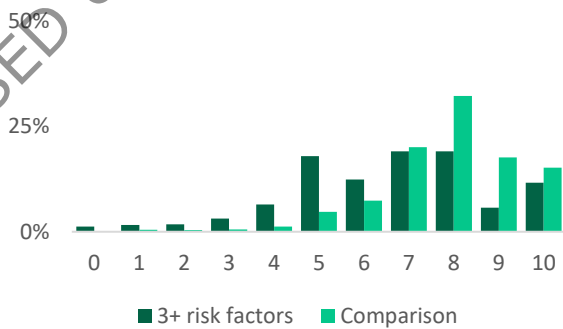
Social support



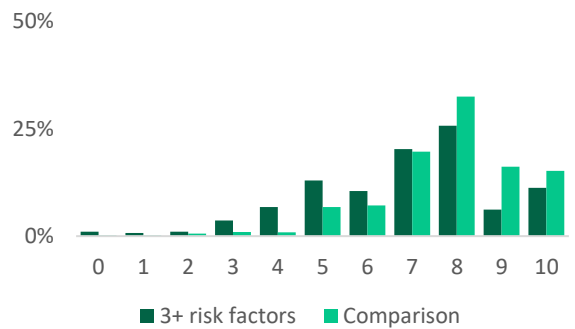
Self-reported loneliness



Life satisfaction

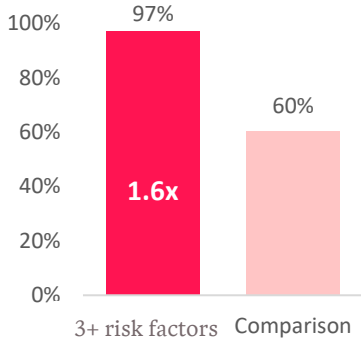


Family wellbeing

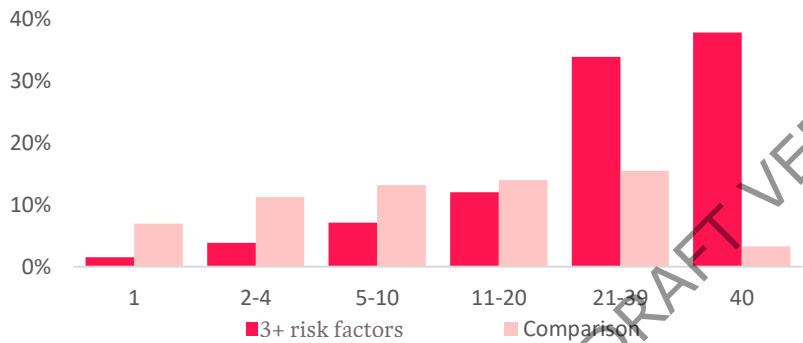


5.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



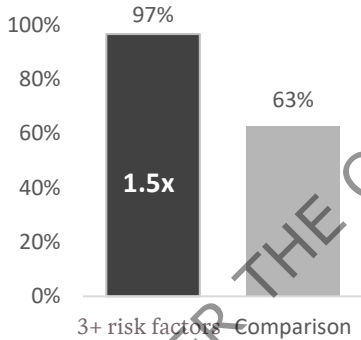
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



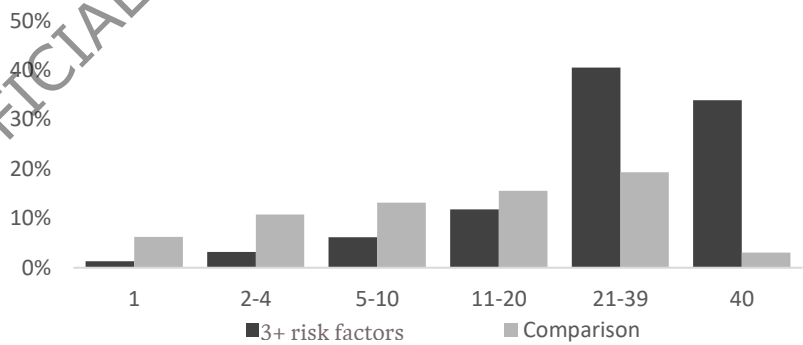
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
77%	25%	22%	96%	46%	91%	100%

Some time with total income below threshold



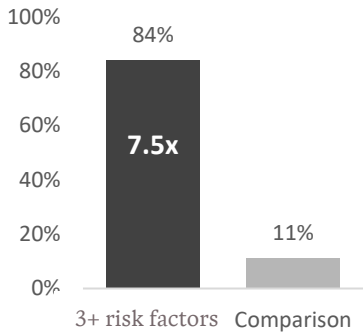
Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



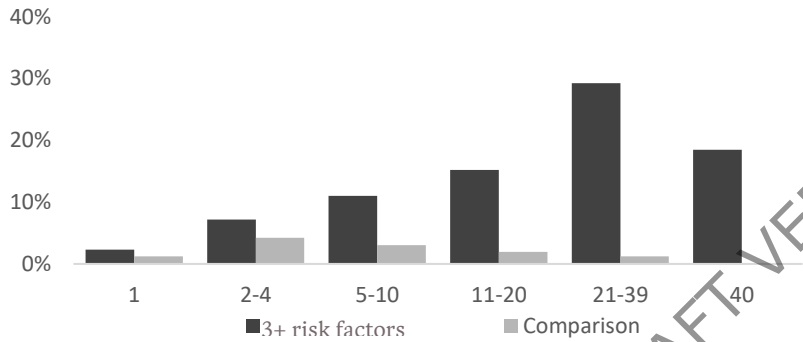
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
80%	17%	23%	96%	44%	90%	100%

Some time on main benefit



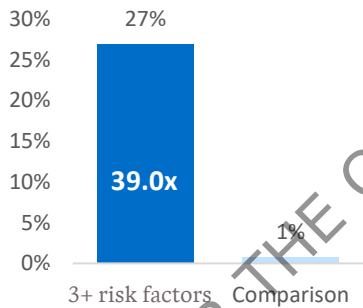
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



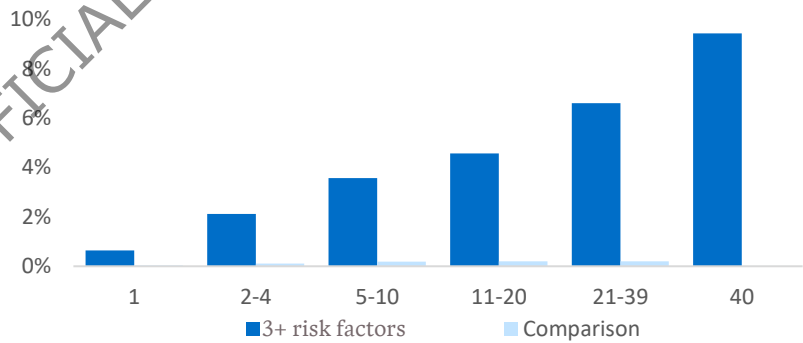
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
80%	27%	25%	94%	41%	100%	100%

Some time in public housing



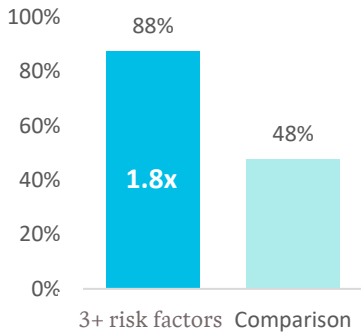
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



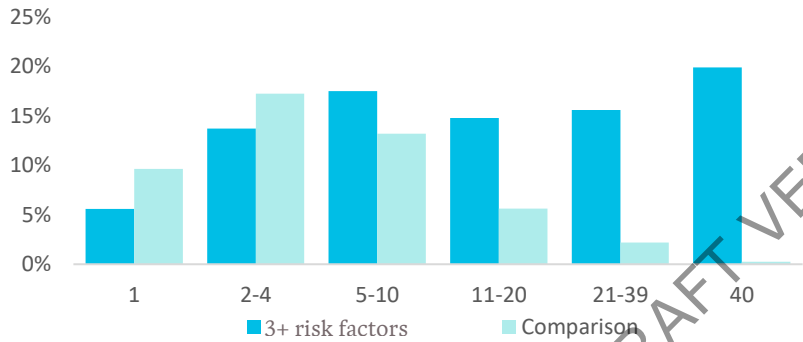
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
49%	99%	21%	82%	43%	93%	100%

Some use of mental health-related supports



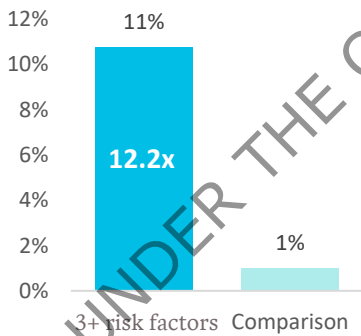
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



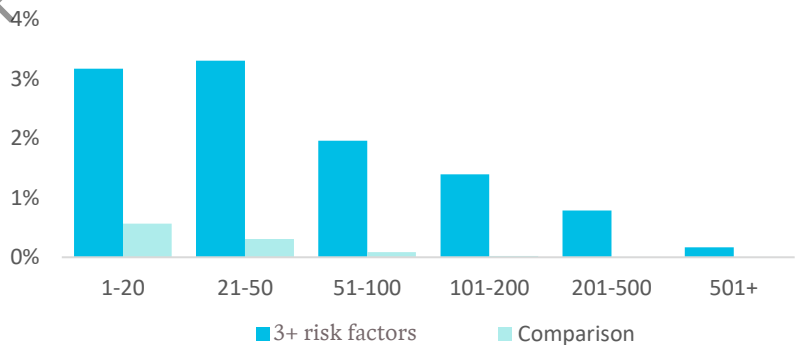
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
99%	17%	20%	91%	39%	95%	100%

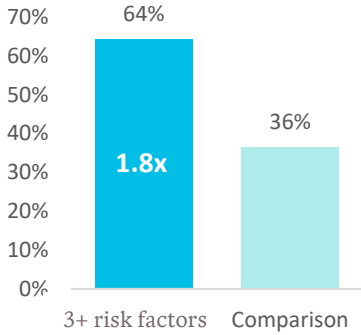
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



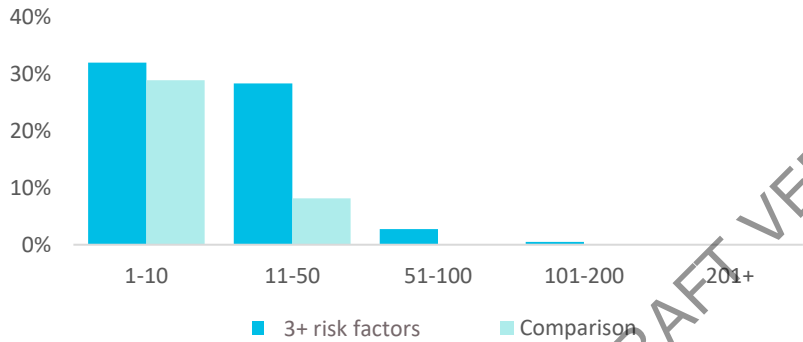
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



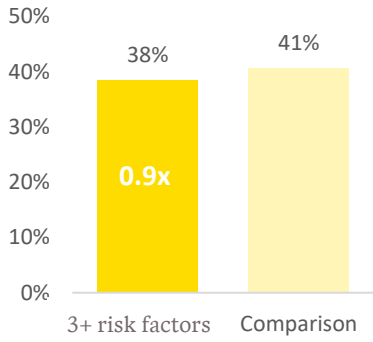
At least one acute hospitalisation



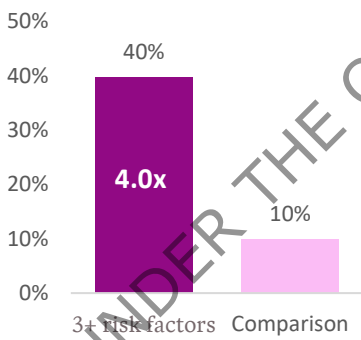
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



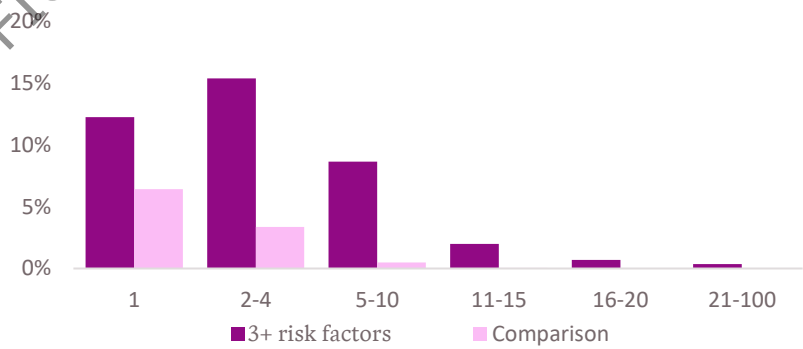
% who enrol in tertiary education



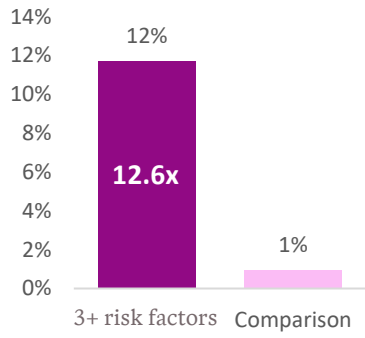
Proceeded against by Police at least once



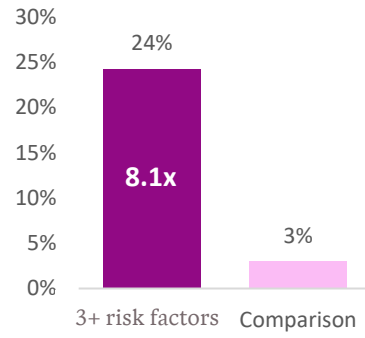
Total number of Police proceedings against - Distribution



Serve at least one custodial sentence

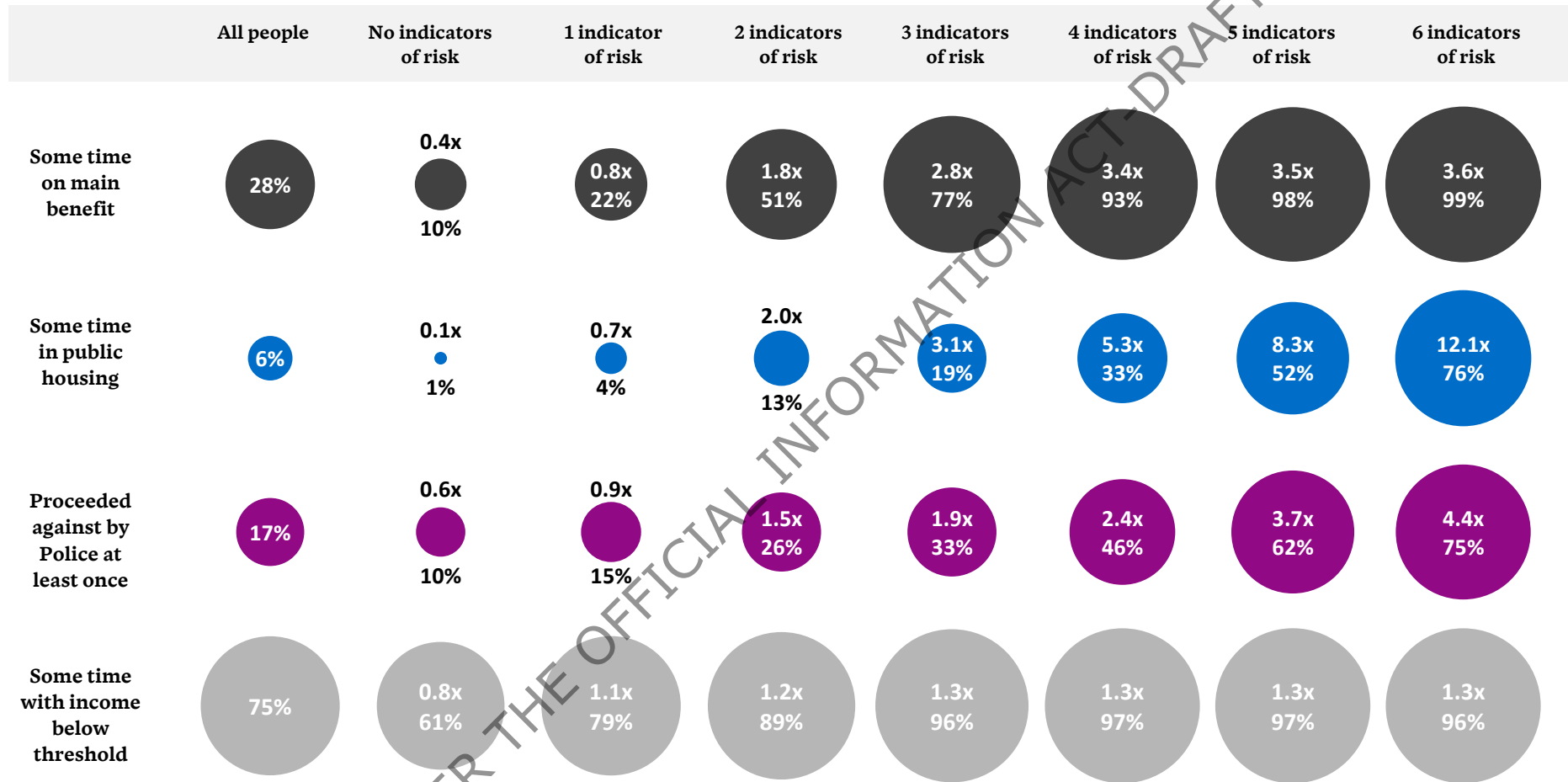


Serve at least one community sentence



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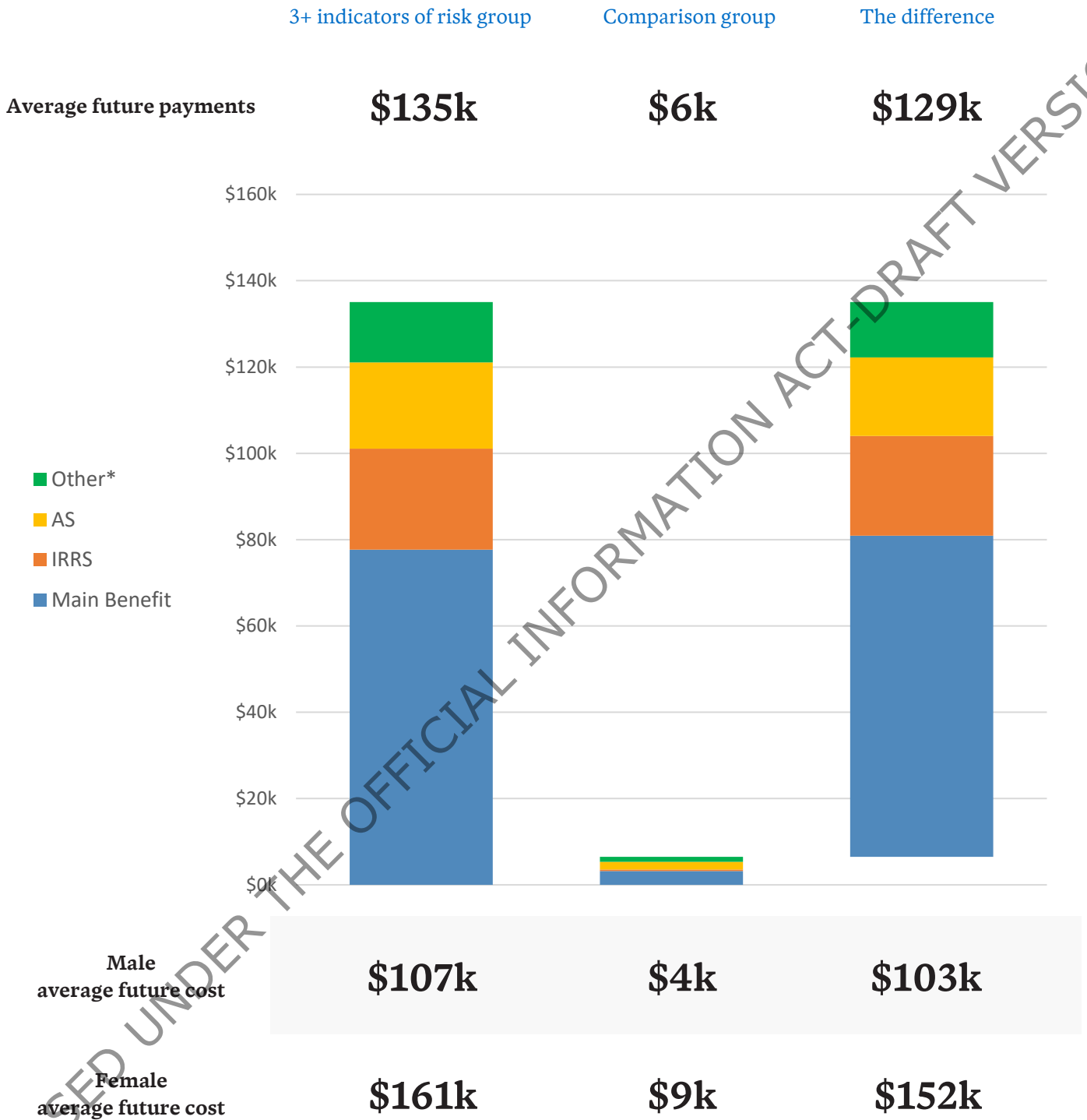
5.5 Variation in social outcomes over the next 10 years by number of indicators of risk – Aged 16-64



Note 1: Indicators of risk are mental health-related support use in the last year, lived in public housing in the last three years, being proceeded against by Police in the last three years, zero earned income in the quarter to 30 June 2019, at least one acute hospitalisation in the last three years, and received a main benefit in the last three years.

Note 2: All groupings in this chart are scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group in this chapter i.e. people with three or more of the indicators of risk listed in Note 1.

5.6 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

6 Clients with multiple resilience factors

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All people aged 16-64 at 30 June 2019 who have three or more of the following resilience factors:

- No mental health-related support use in the last year
- Experienced no Police proceedings in the last three years
- Earned income in the quarter to 30 June 2019
- Earned over \$50k in annualised income in a quarter in the last three years.

6.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people who do not have any of the resilience factors listed above, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

6.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than 1% of people with three or more resilience factors are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with 23% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 26% of people with three or more resilience factors have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40 hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 87% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People with three or more resilience factors are 0.1x as likely as the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 5% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 27% of people with three or more resilience factors have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 97% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 37% of people with three or more resilience factors are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 33% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9% of people with three or more resilience factors are projected to be proceeded against by Police in the next 10 years. This compares with 61% for the comparison group.

6.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for people with three or more resilience factors are **\$9k**. This is 0.06x the average payments of the comparison group.

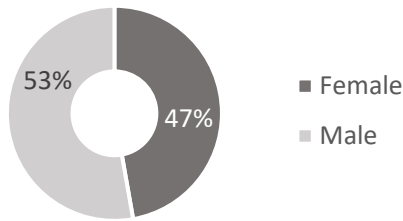
6.2 About this population group

Number in group

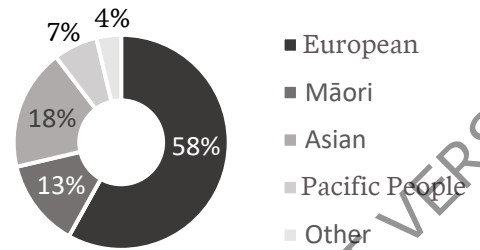
**Around
2,160,000**

(68.4% of working-age population)

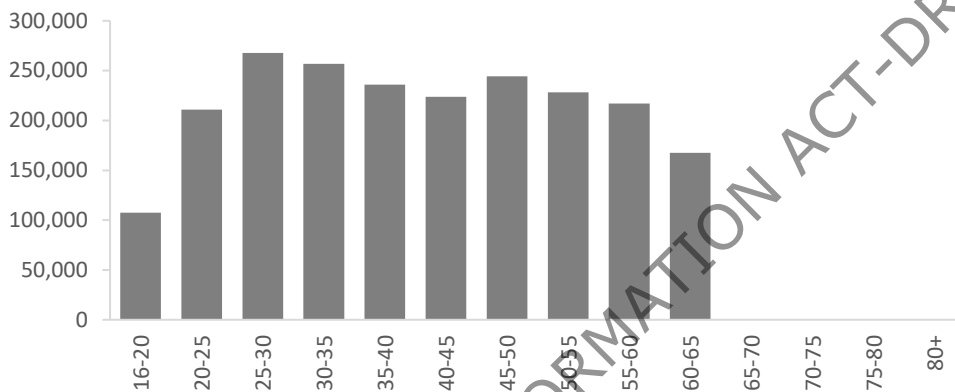
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

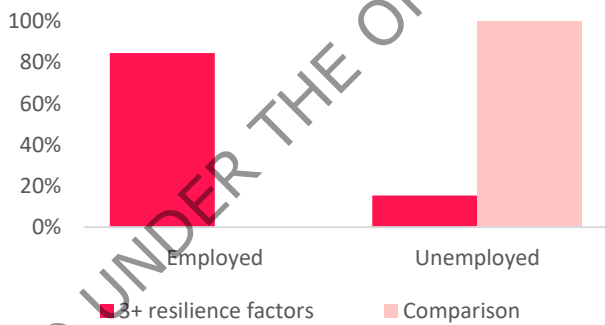


Age distribution

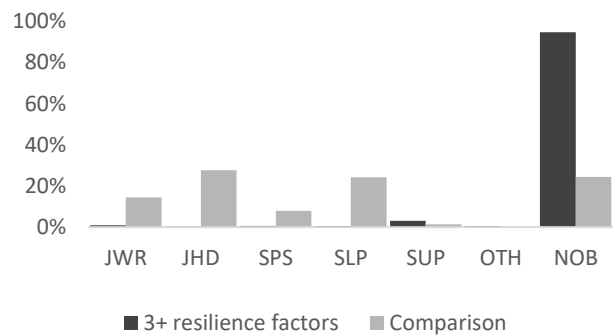


6.3 Current social outcomes

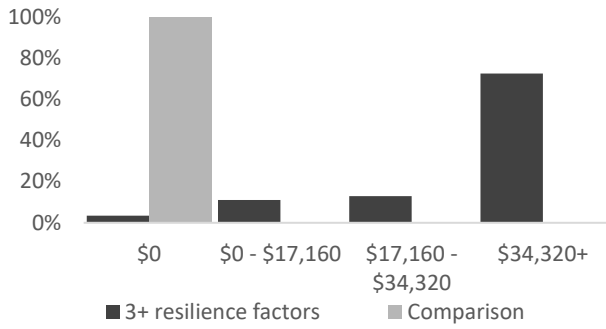
Employment status



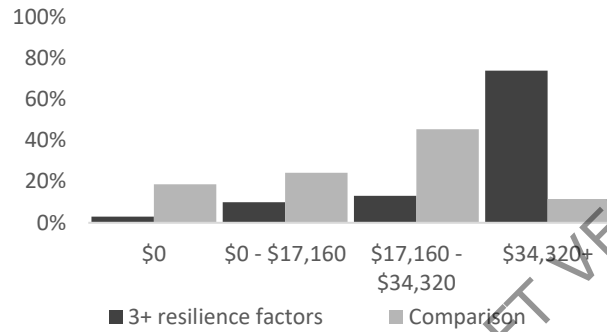
Benefit status



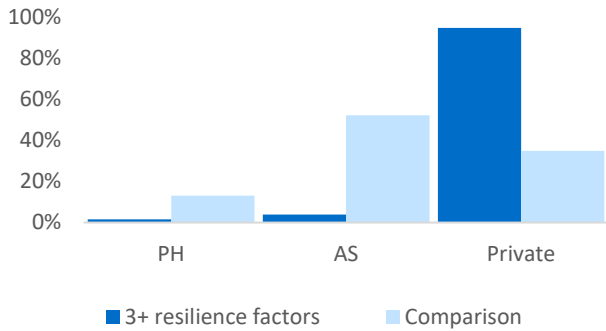
Annualised earned income



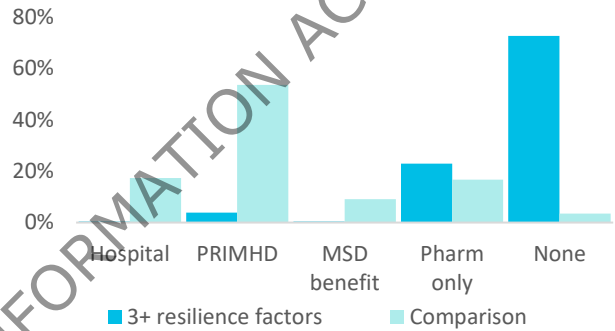
Annualised total income



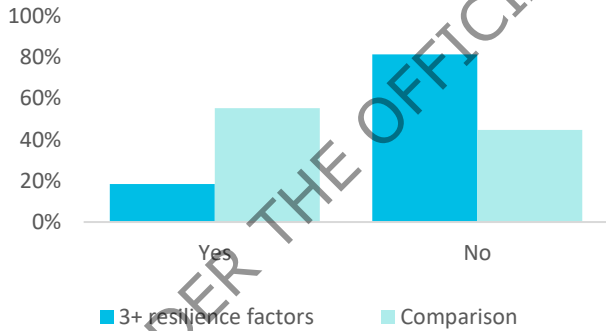
Housing status



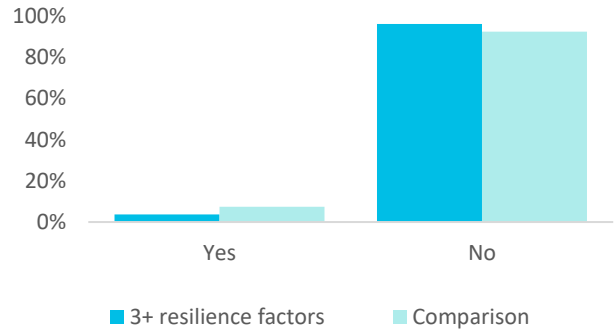
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



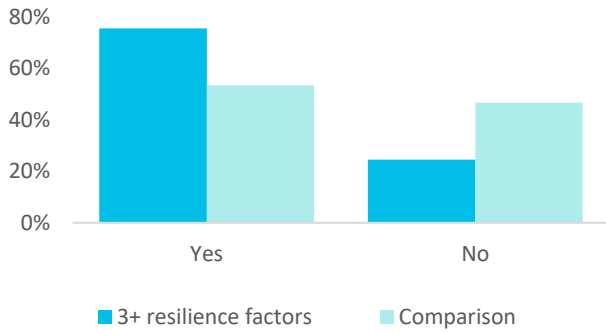
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



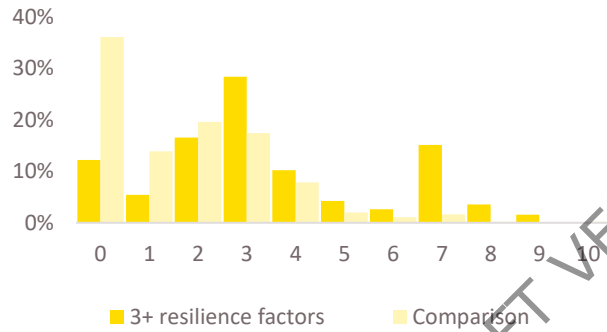
Diabetes prevalence



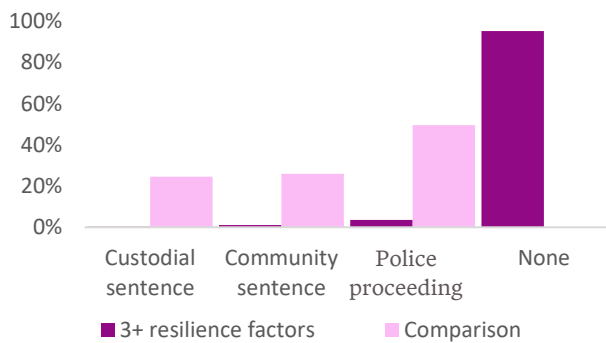
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

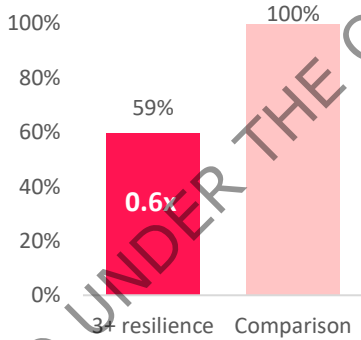


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

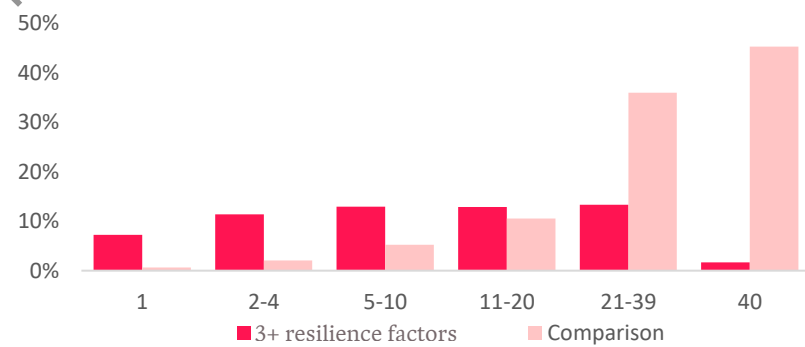


6.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



Total quarters out of work - Distribution



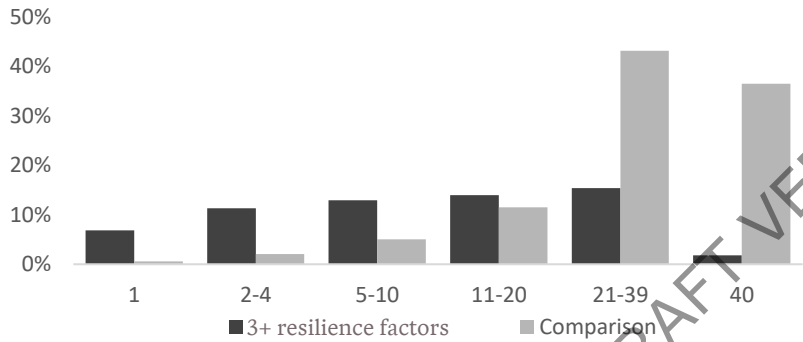
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

Indicator	Percentage (%)
MH-related support use in last year	4%
In PH in last 3 years	4%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	1%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	54%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	15%
MB receipt in last 3 years	19%
3 or more indicators of risk	4%

Some time with total income below threshold



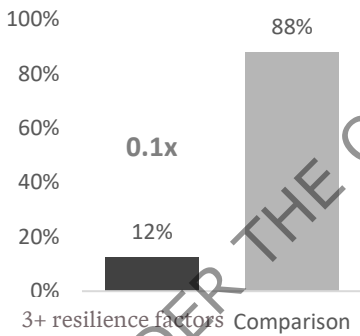
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



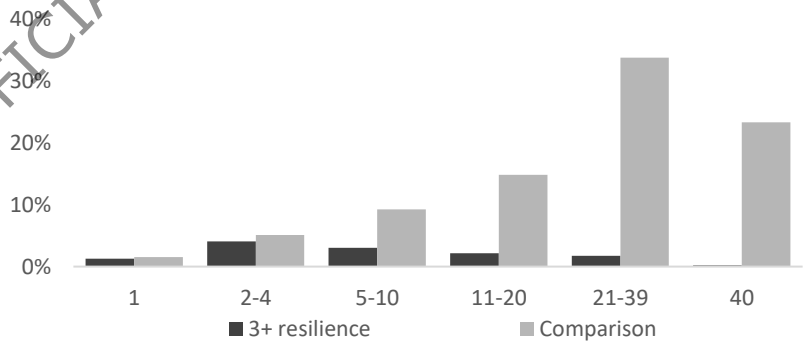
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
5%	4%	1%	38%	14%	19%	3%

Some time on main benefit



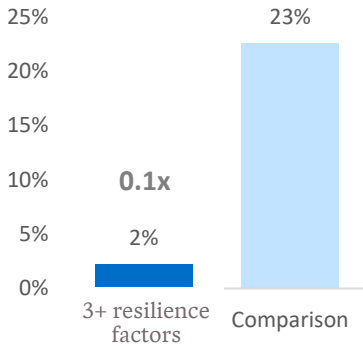
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



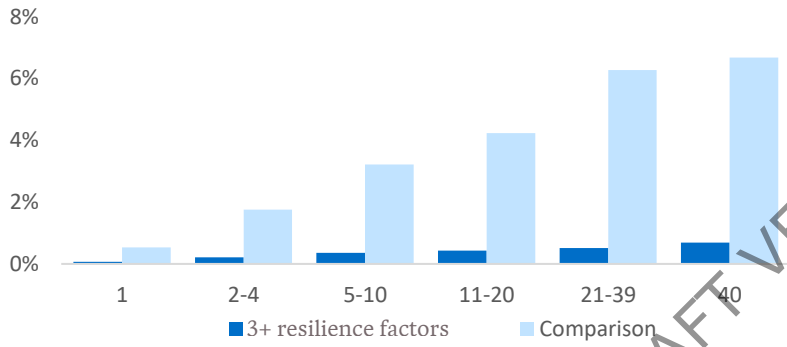
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
10%	21%	2%	13%	26%	93%	15%

Some time in public housing



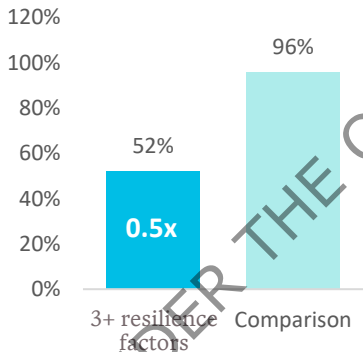
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



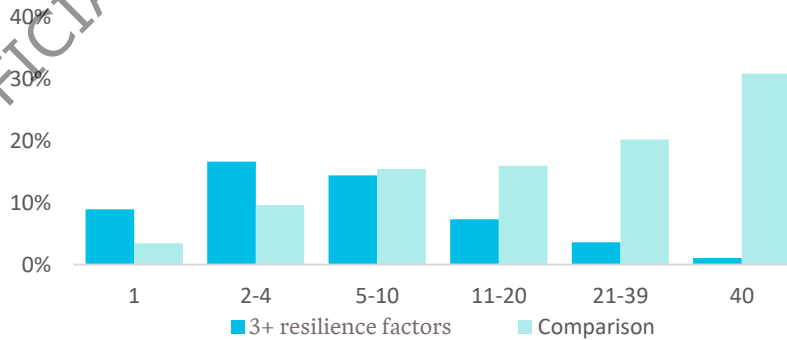
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
6%	99%	4%	3%	22%	42%	17%

Some use of mental health-related supports



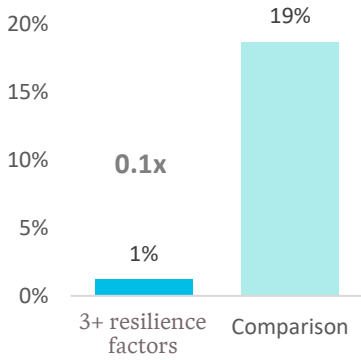
Total quarters using mental health-related supports- Distribution



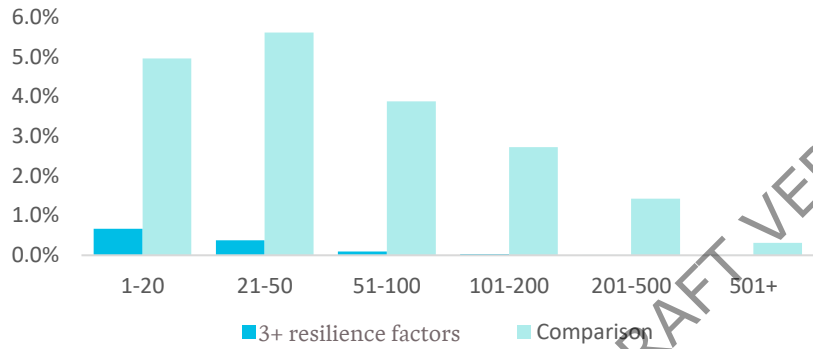
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
95%	1%	0%	0%	23%	10%	4%

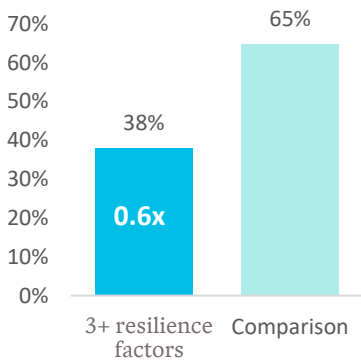
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



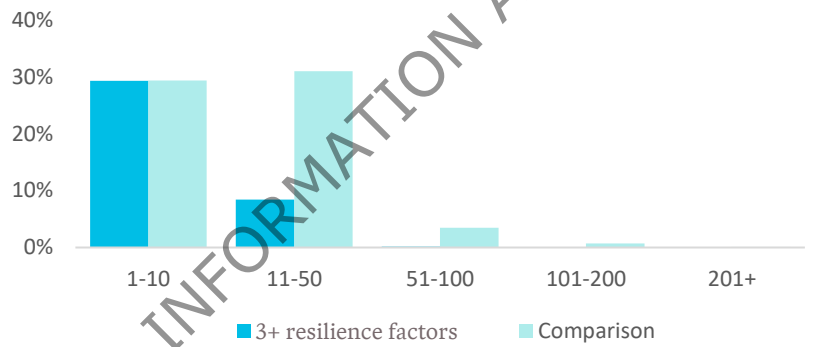
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



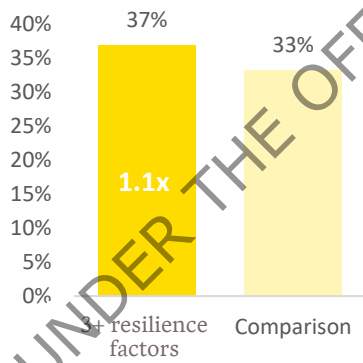
At least one acute hospitalisation



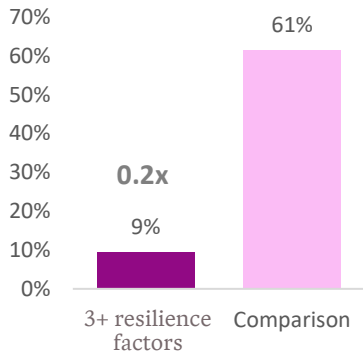
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



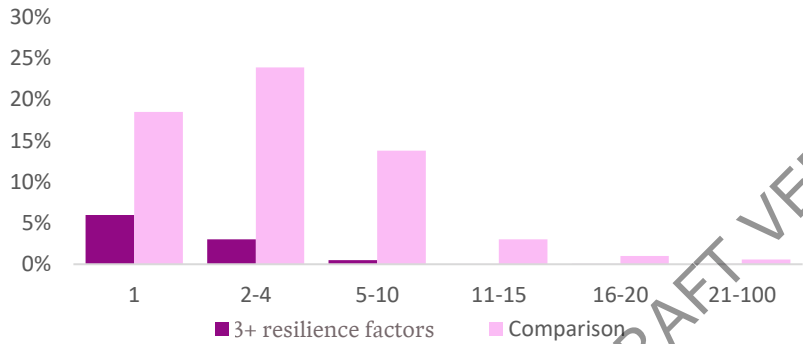
% who enrol in tertiary education



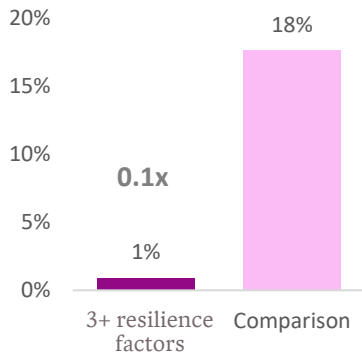
Proceeded against by Police at least once



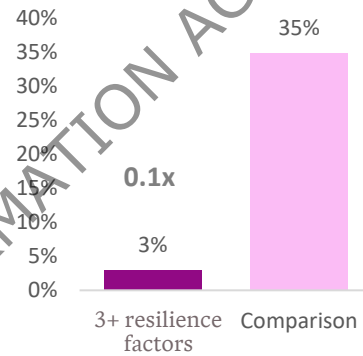
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



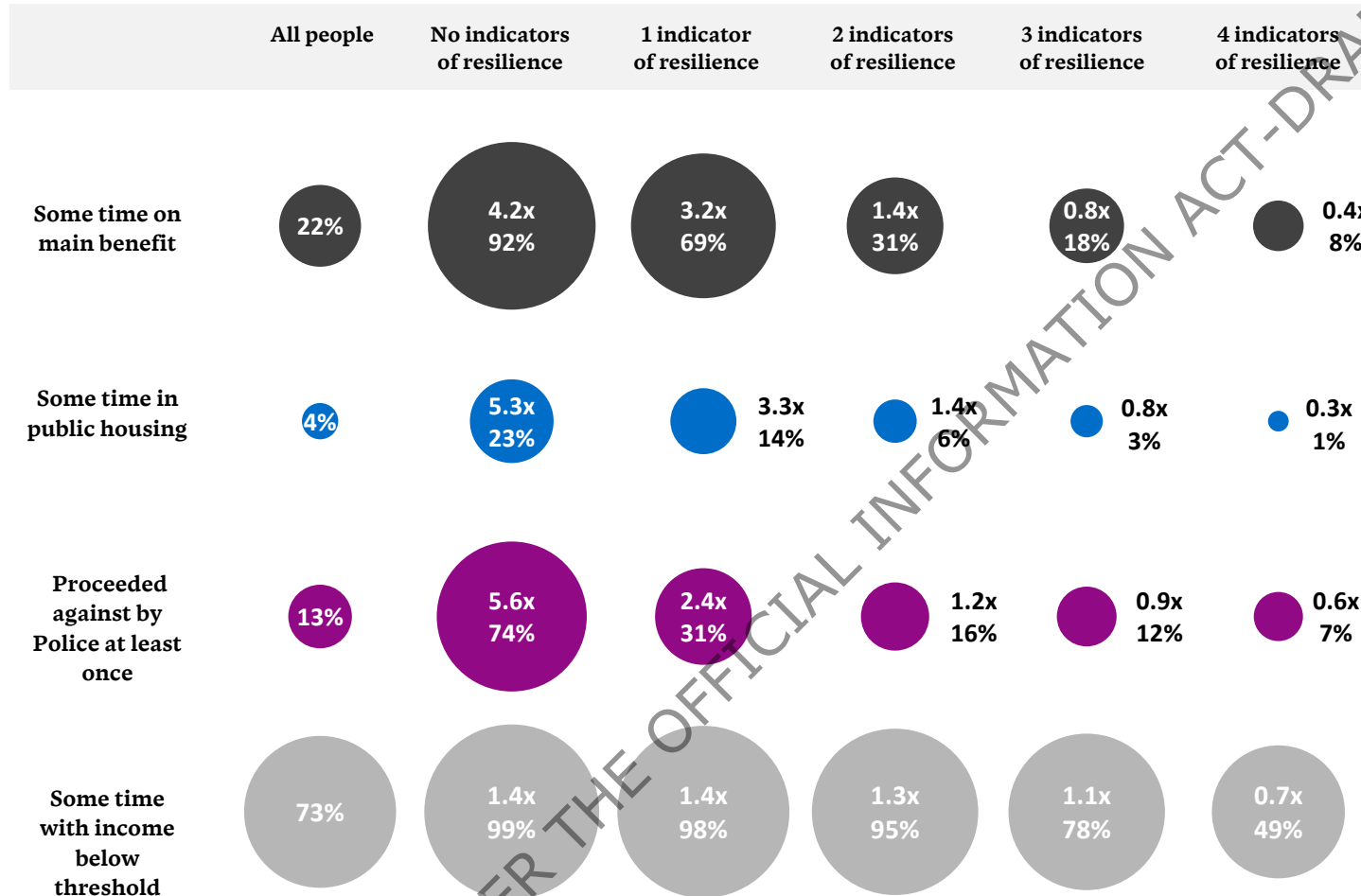
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



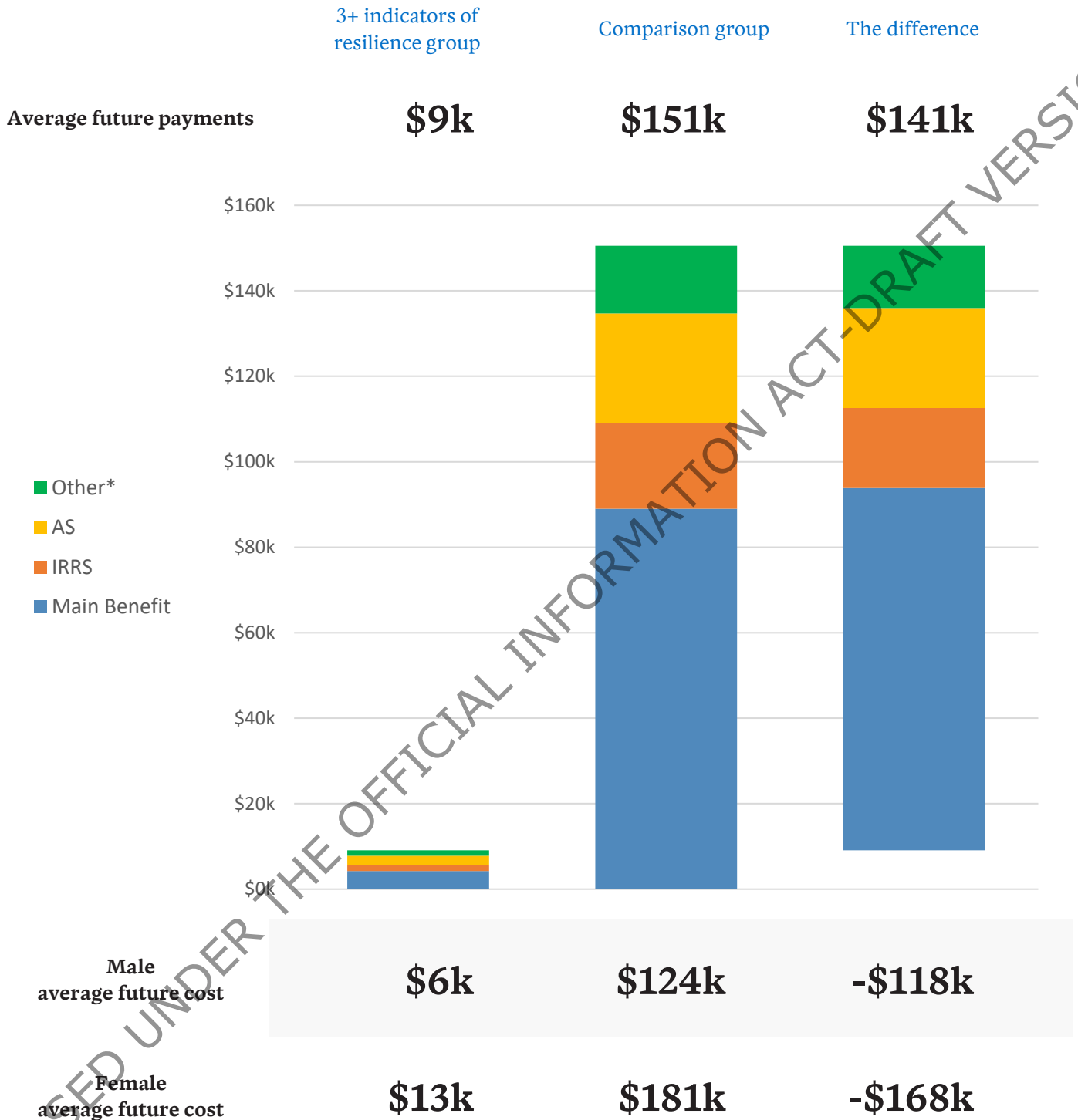
6.5 Variation in social outcomes over the next 10 years by number of indicators of resilience – Aged 16-64



Note 1: Indicators of resilience are no mental health-related support use in the last year, experience no Police proceedings in the last three years, earned income in the quarter to 30 June 2019, earned over \$50k in annualised income in a quarter in the last three years.

Note 2: All groupings in this chart are scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group in this chapter i.e. people with three or more of the indicators of resilience listed in Note 1.

6.6 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

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Core population groups

7 Main benefit clients

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 16-64 in receipt of a main benefit at 30 June 2019.

7.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not in the benefit system, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

7.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23% of main benefit clients are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with less than 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% of main benefit clients have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 40% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main benefit clients are 5.8x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 80% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% of main benefit clients have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 34% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% of main benefit clients are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 39% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35% of main benefit clients are projected to be proceeded against by Police in the next 10 years. This compares with 13% for the comparison group.

7.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for people with three or more indicators of risk are **\$156k**. This is 11.9x more than the comparison group.

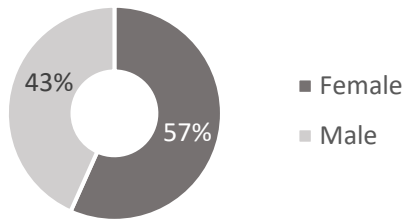
7.2 About this population group

Number in group

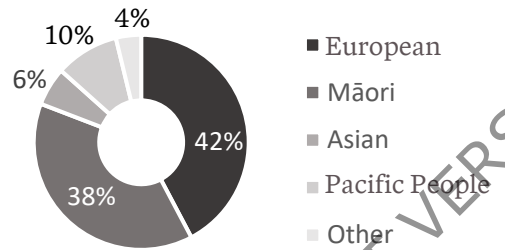
**Around
320,000**

(10.1% of working-age population)

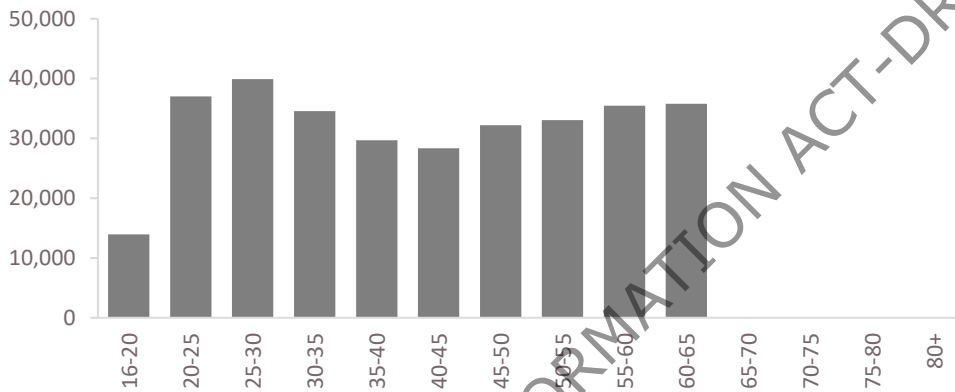
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

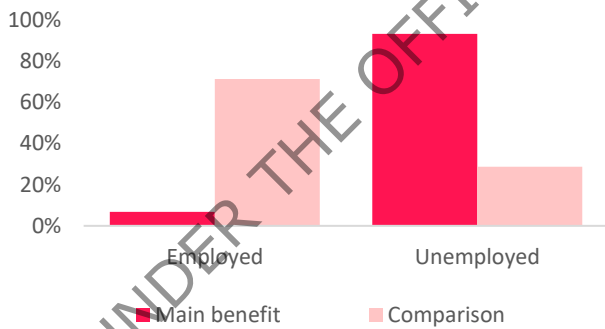


Age distribution

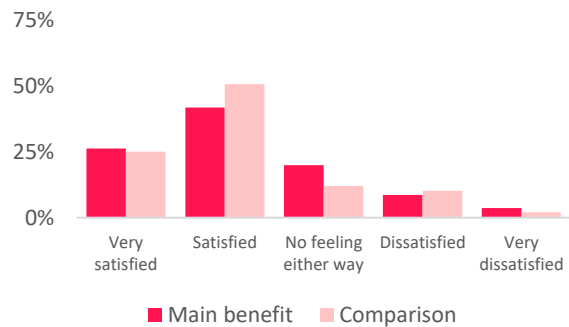


7.3 Current social outcomes

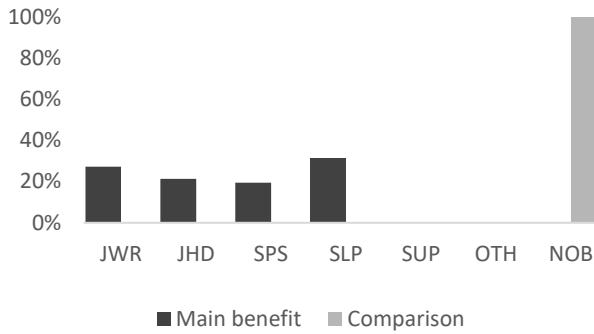
Employment status



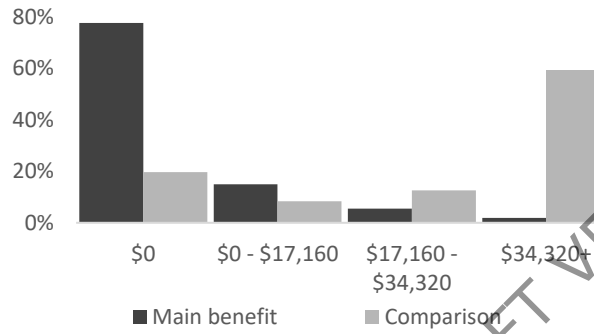
Job satisfaction



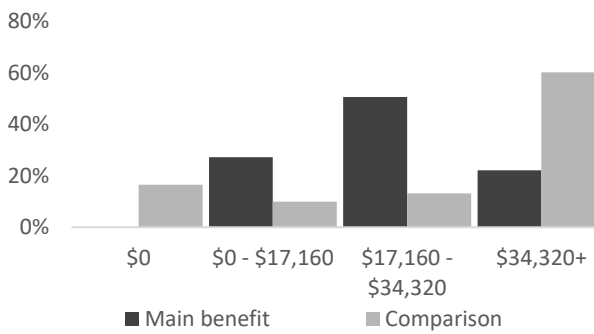
Benefit status



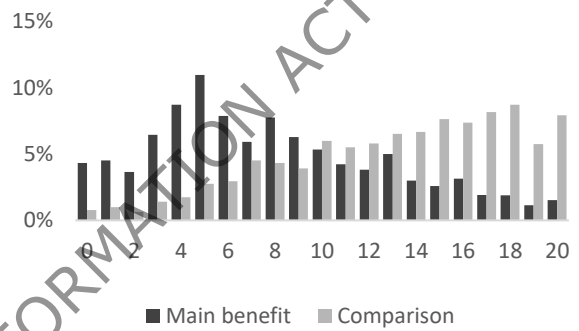
Annualised earned income



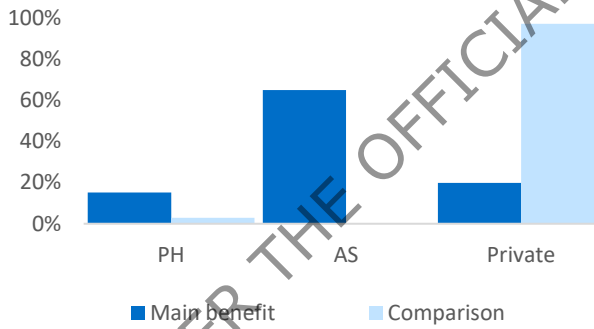
Annualised total income



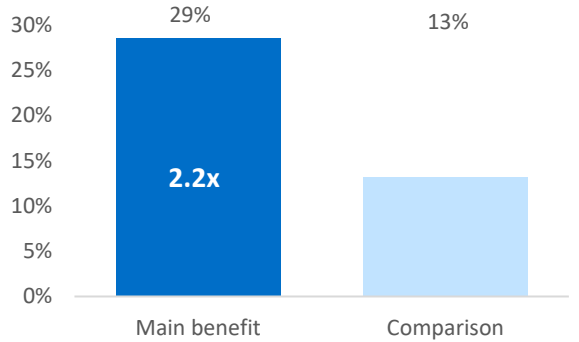
Material Wellbeing Index



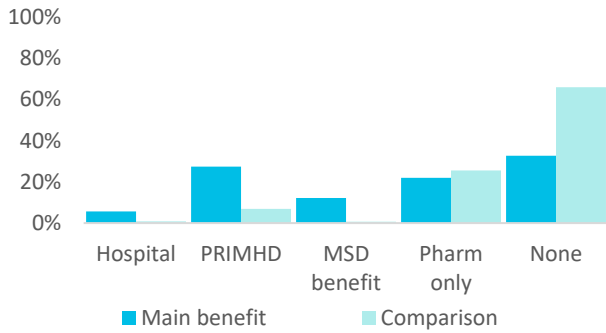
Housing status



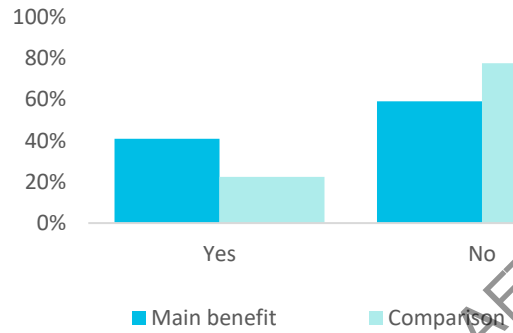
Poor housing quality



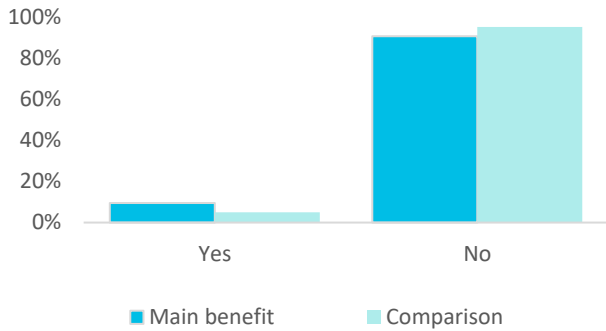
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



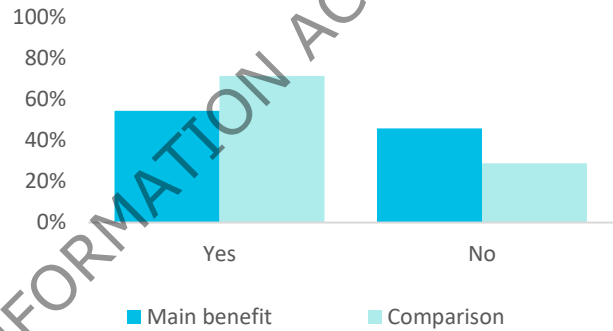
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



Diabetes prevalence



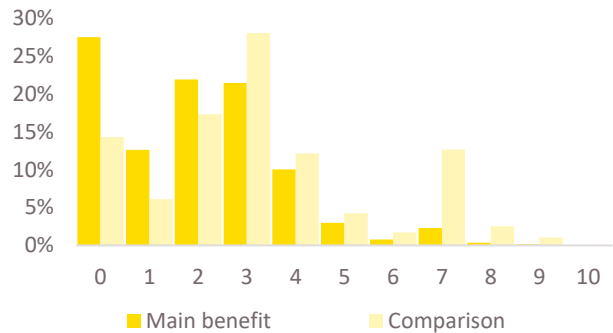
1st trimester maternity registration



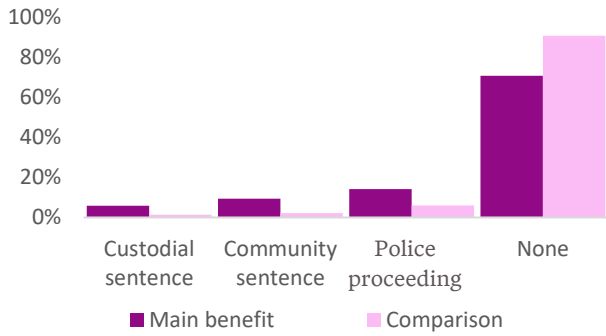
Perceived health



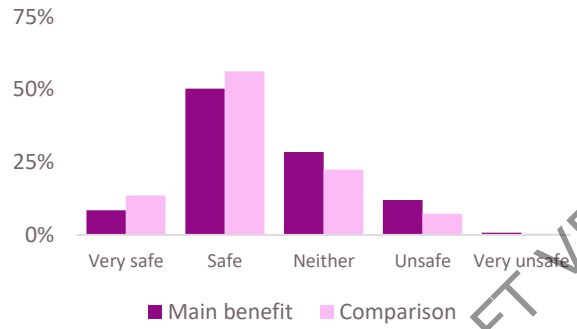
Highest education level achieved



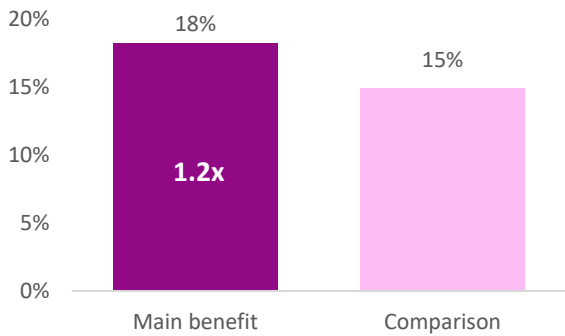
Highest justice interaction in last 5 years



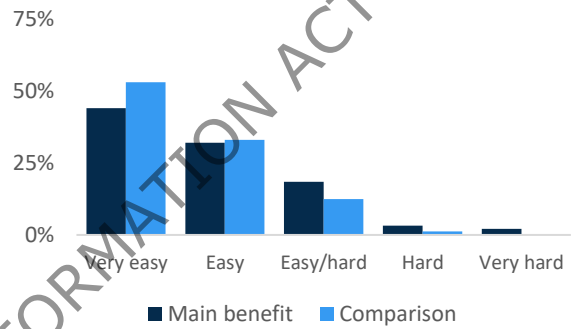
Perceived safety



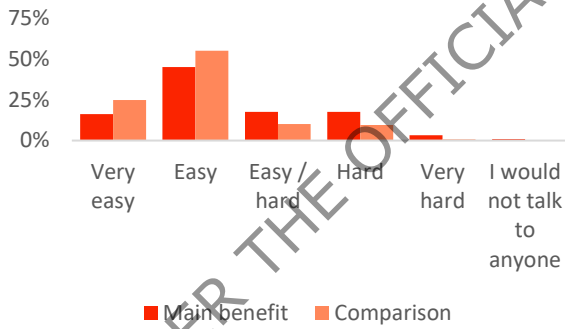
Victim of crime in last year



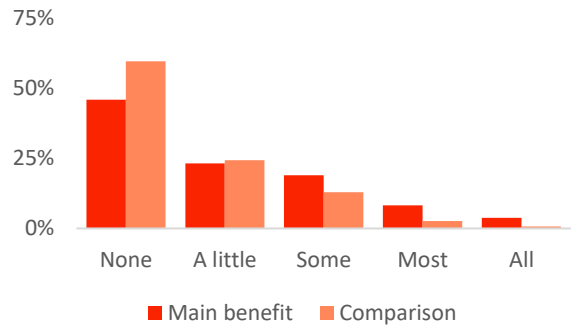
Ability to be yourself



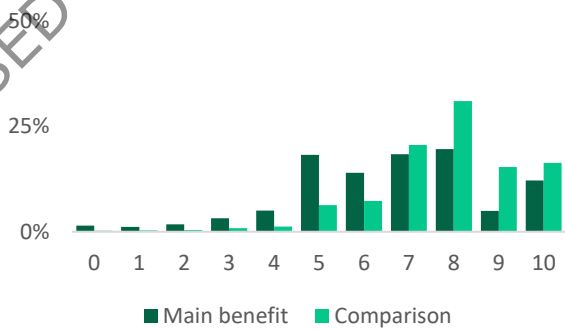
Social support



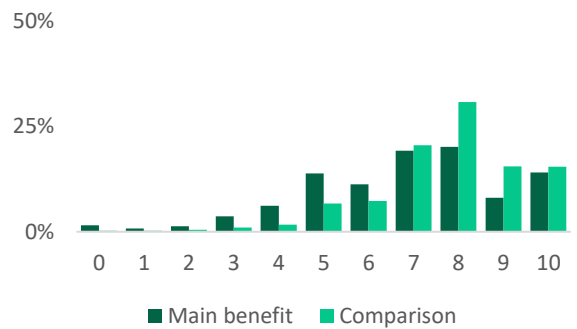
Self-reported loneliness



Life satisfaction

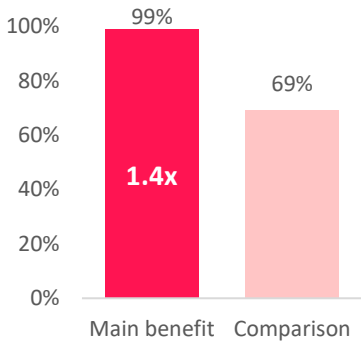


Family wellbeing

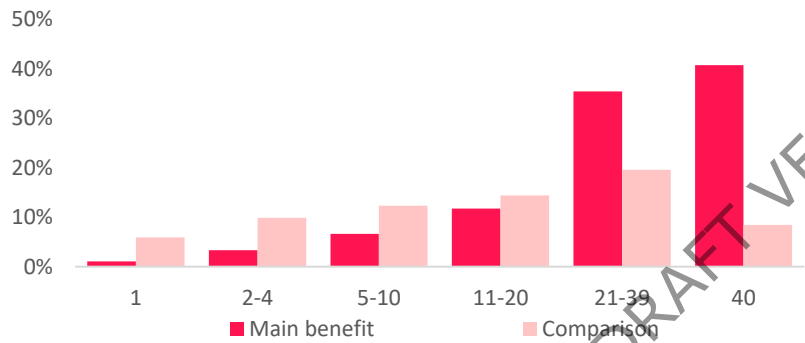


7.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



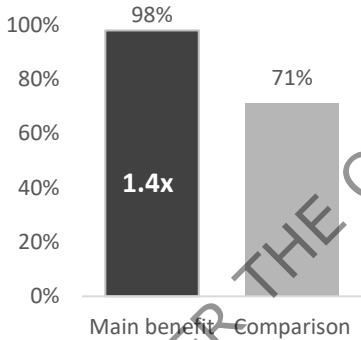
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



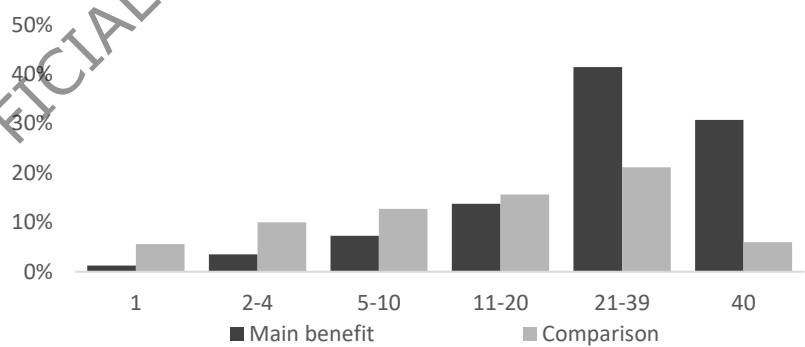
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
62%	21%	16%	92%	33%	100%	77%

Some time with total income below threshold



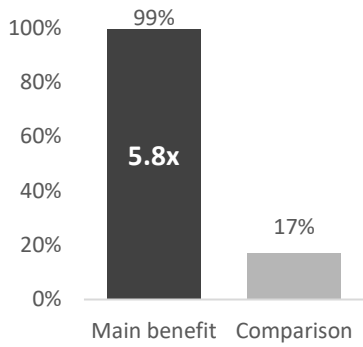
Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



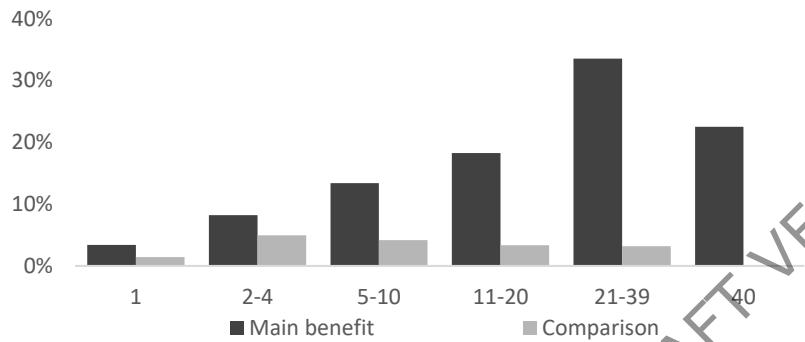
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
64%	12%	15%	92%	30%	100%	74%

Some time on main benefit



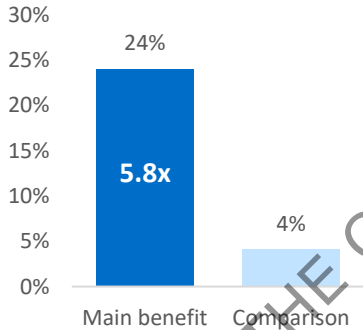
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



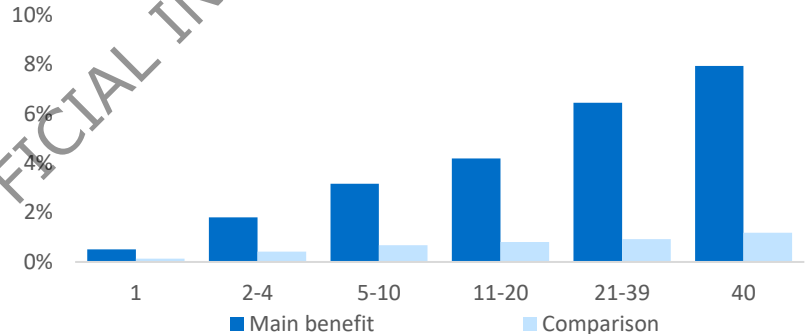
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
67%	22%	20%	88%	33%	100%	79%

Some time in public housing



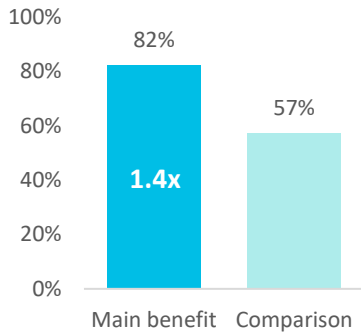
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



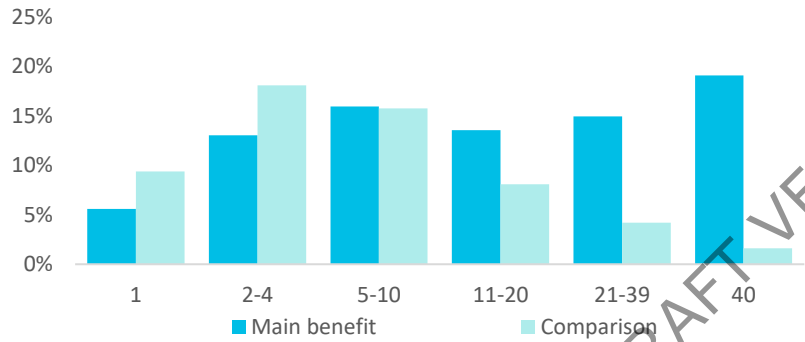
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
47%	98%	19%	84%	37%	100%	93%

Some use of mental health-related supports



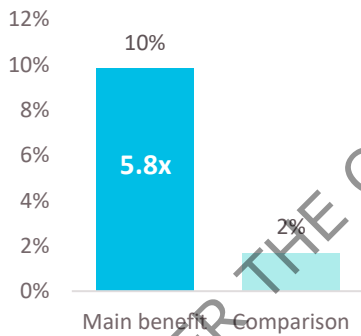
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



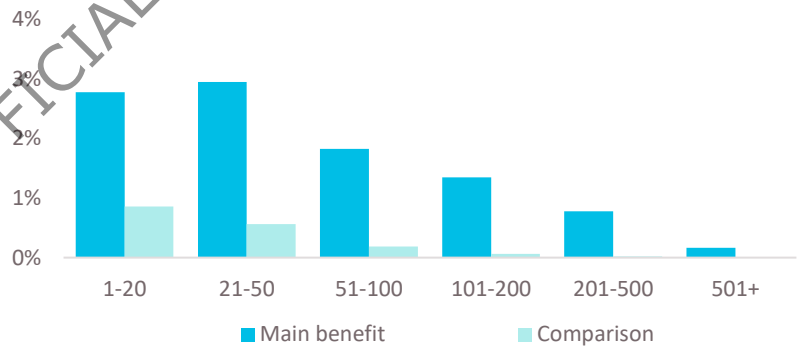
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
98%	17%	17%	87%	32%	100%	92%

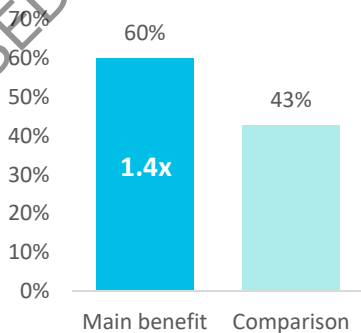
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



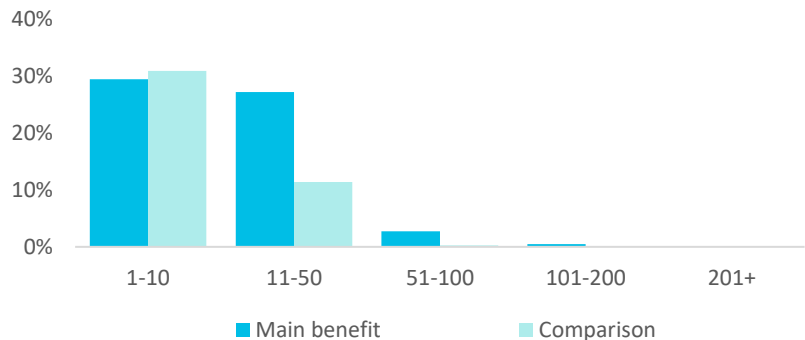
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



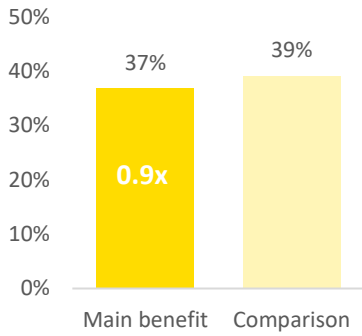
At least one acute hospitalisation



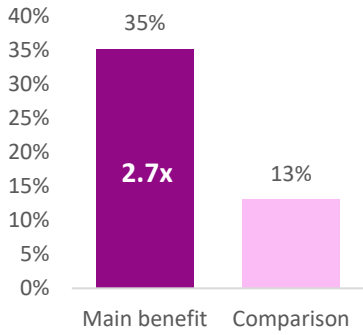
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



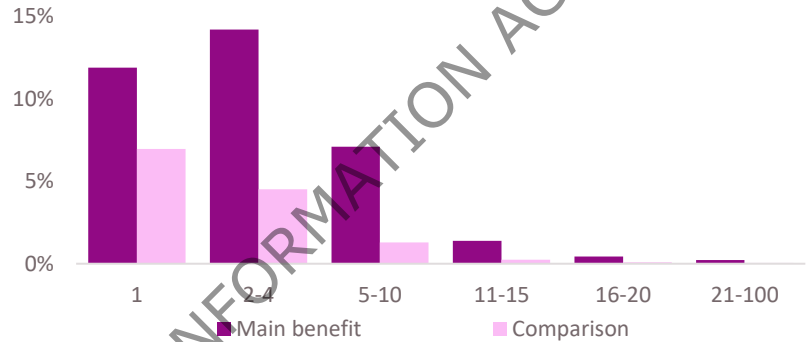
% who enrol in tertiary education



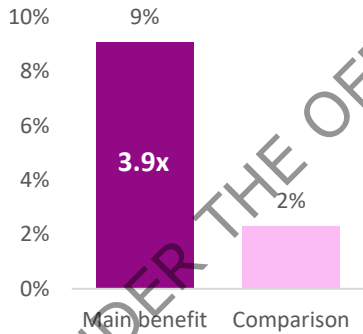
Proceeded against by Police at least once



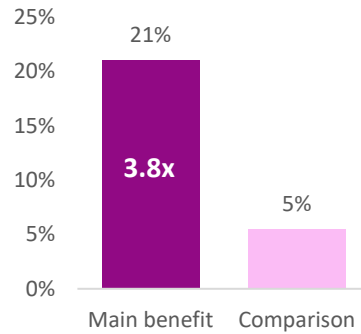
Total number of Police proceedings against - Distribution



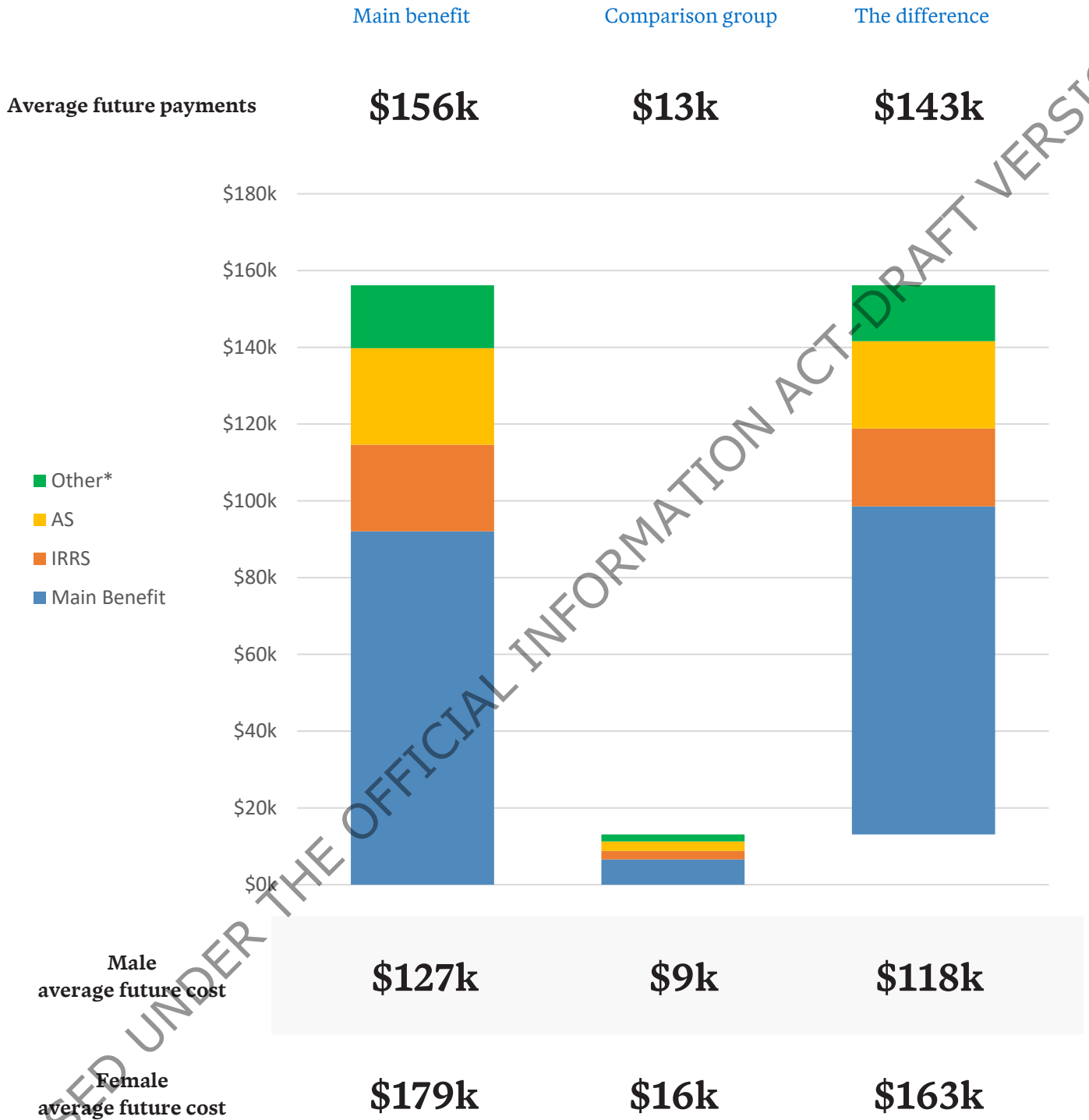
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



7.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

8 Working-age public housing tenants

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 16-64 in public housing at 30 June 2019.

8.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not in public housing, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

8.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% of public housing tenants aged 16-64 are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with 3% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% of public housing tenants aged 16-64 have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 51% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4% of the comparison group are projected to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46% of public housing tenants aged 16-64 have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 33% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44% of public housing tenants aged 16-64 are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 45% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31% of public housing tenants aged 16-64 are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 19% for the comparison group.

8.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for public housing tenants aged 16-64 are **\$159k**. This is 4.7x more than the comparison group.

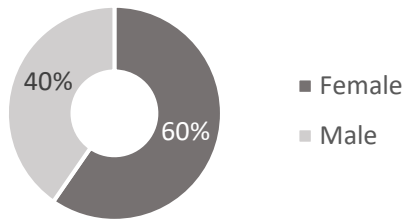
8.2 About this population group

Number in group

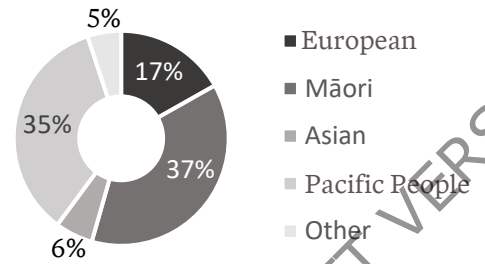
**Around
100,900**

(3.2% of working-age population)

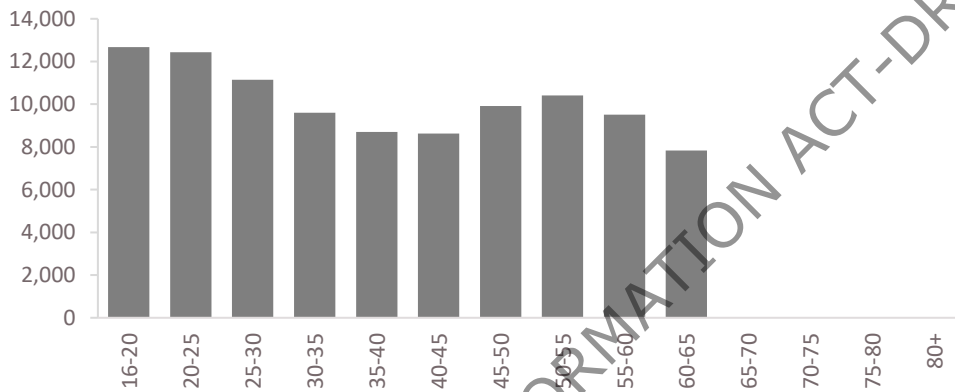
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

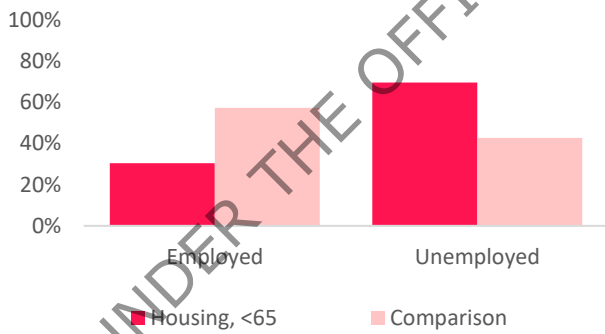


Age distribution

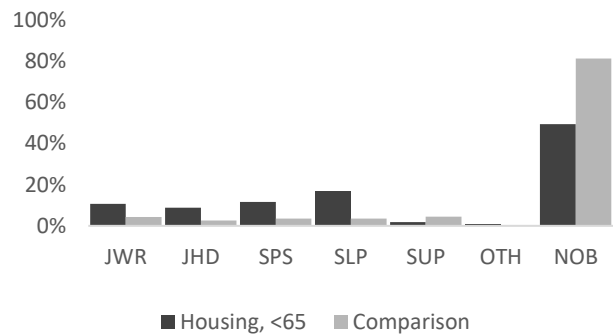


8.3 Current social outcomes

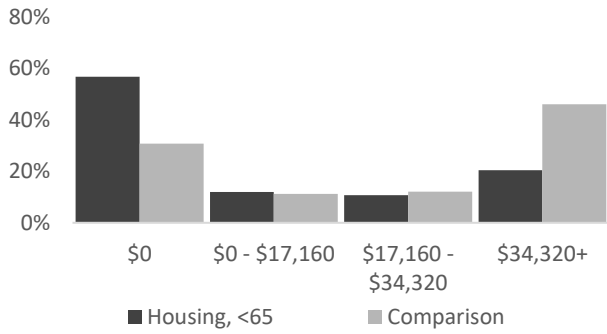
Employment status



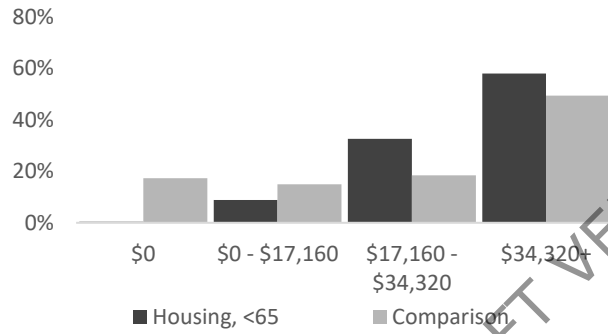
Benefit status



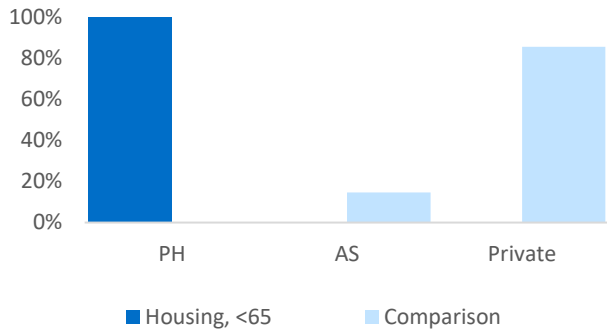
Annualised earned income



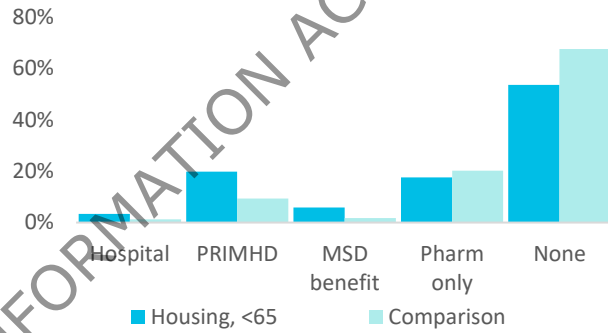
Annualised total income



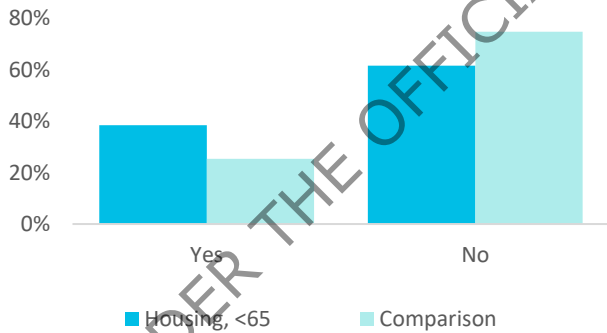
Housing status



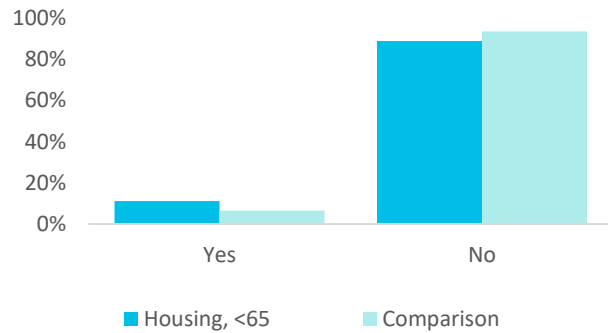
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



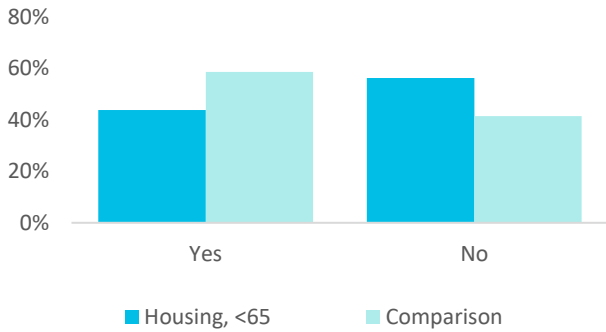
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



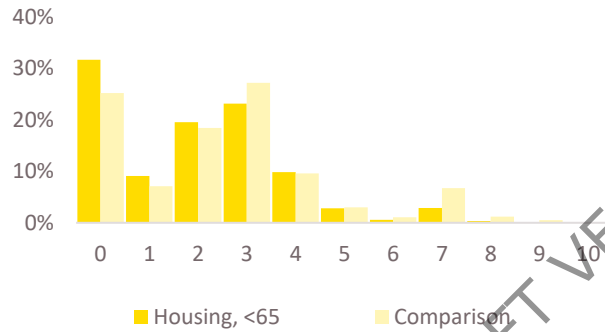
Diabetes prevalence



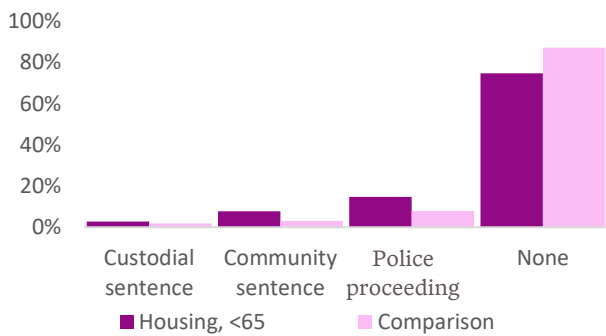
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

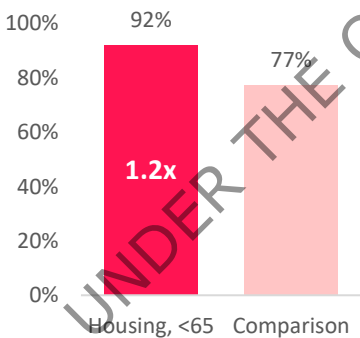


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

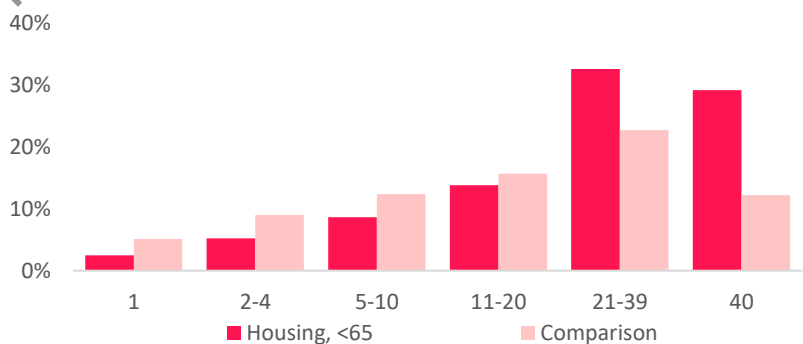


8.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



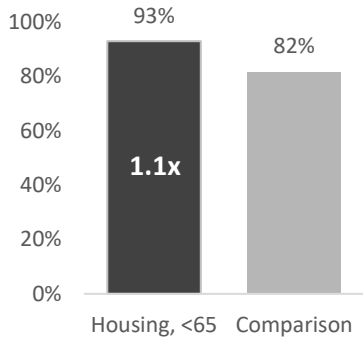
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



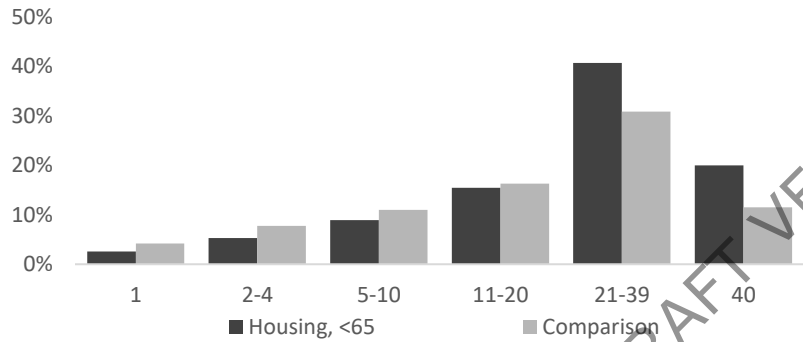
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
49%	100%	17%	93%	36%	86%	89%

Some time with total income below threshold



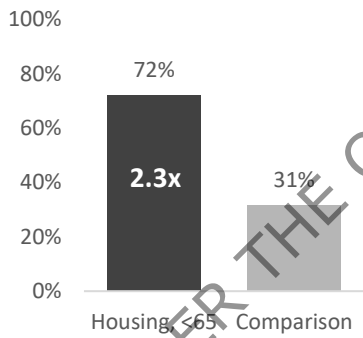
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



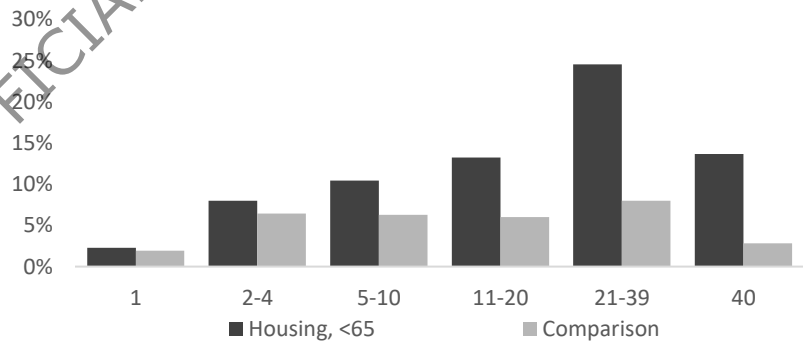
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
43%	100%	15%	91%	30%	70%	78%

Some time on main benefit



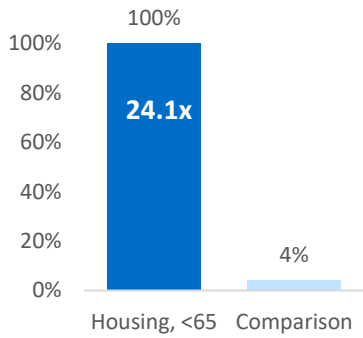
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



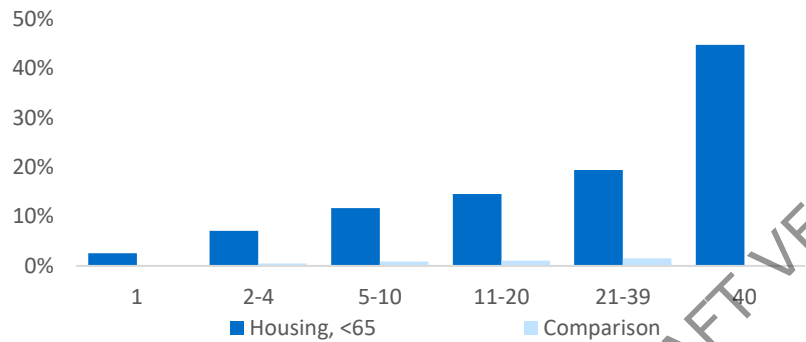
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
58%	100%	23%	89%	39%	100%	97%

Some time in public housing



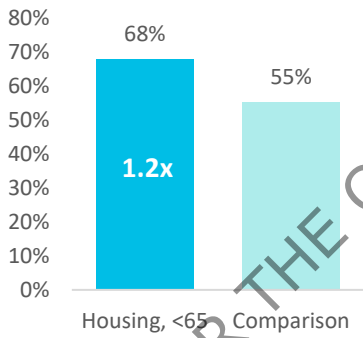
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



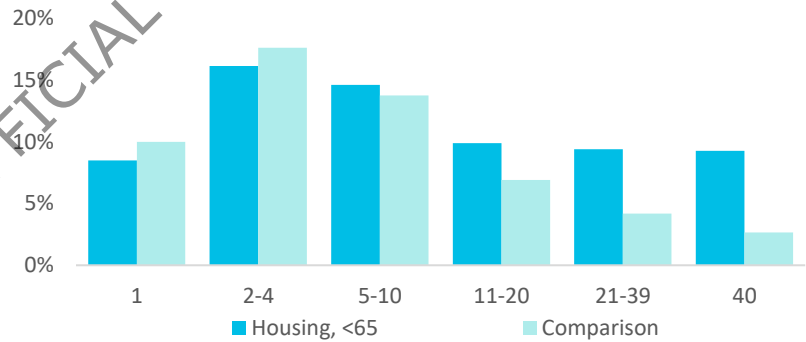
Risk factors amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

Risk Factor	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	33%
In PH in last 3 years	100%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	15%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	59%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	31%
ME receipt in last 3 years	69%
3 or more indicators of risk	65%

Some use of mental health-related supports



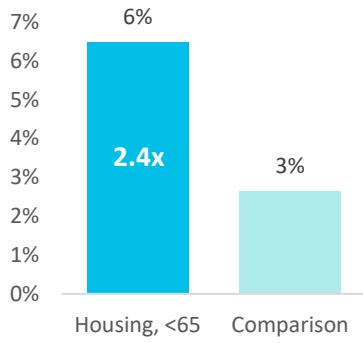
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



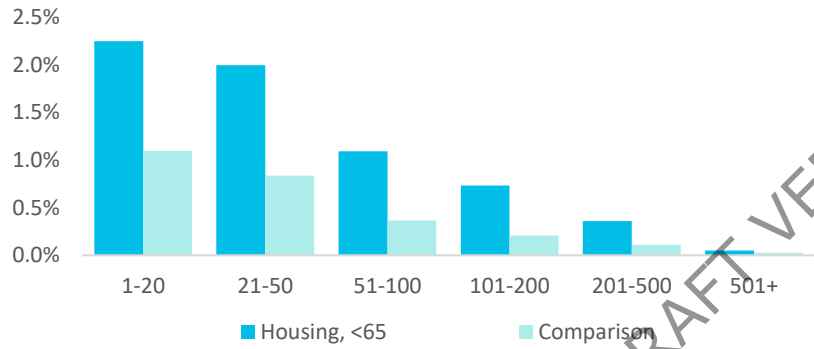
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

Risk Factor	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	97%
In PH in last 3 years	100%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	20%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	87%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	39%
MB receipt in last 3 years	97%
3 or more indicators of risk	98%

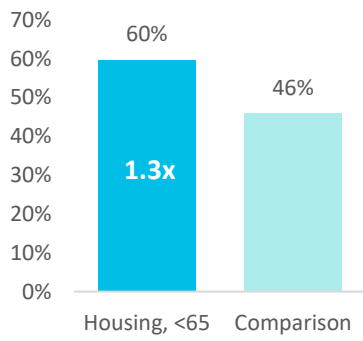
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



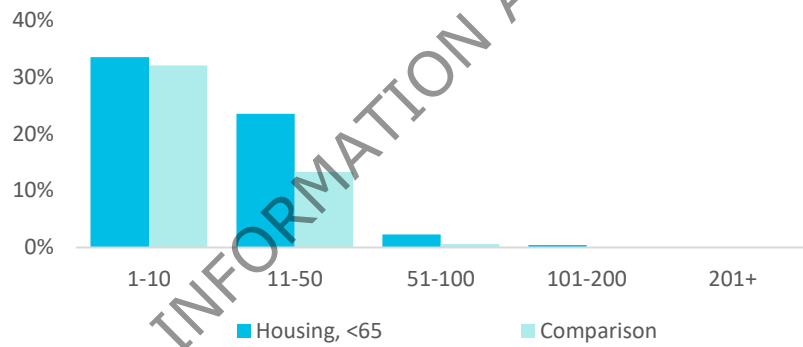
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



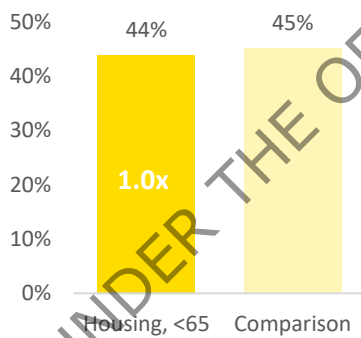
At least one acute hospitalisation



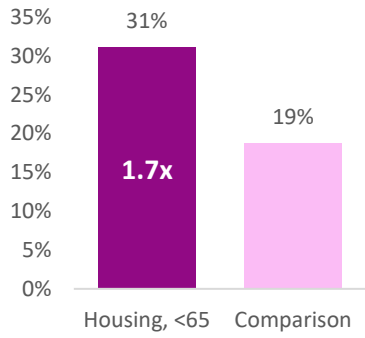
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



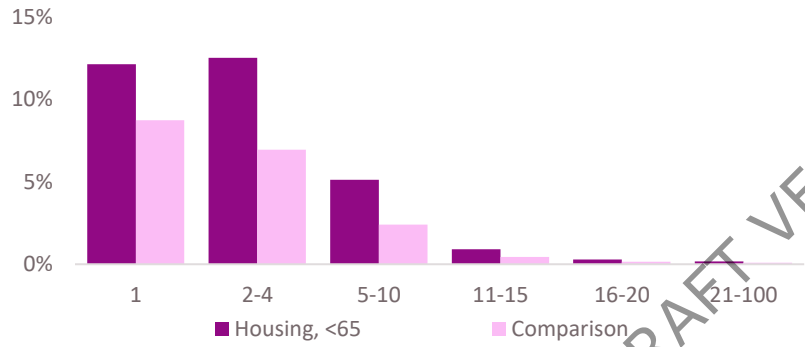
% who enrol in tertiary education



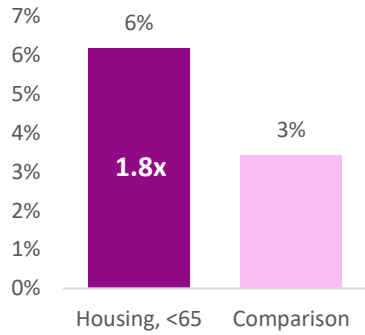
Proceeded against by Police at least once



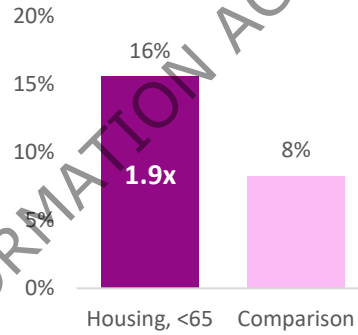
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



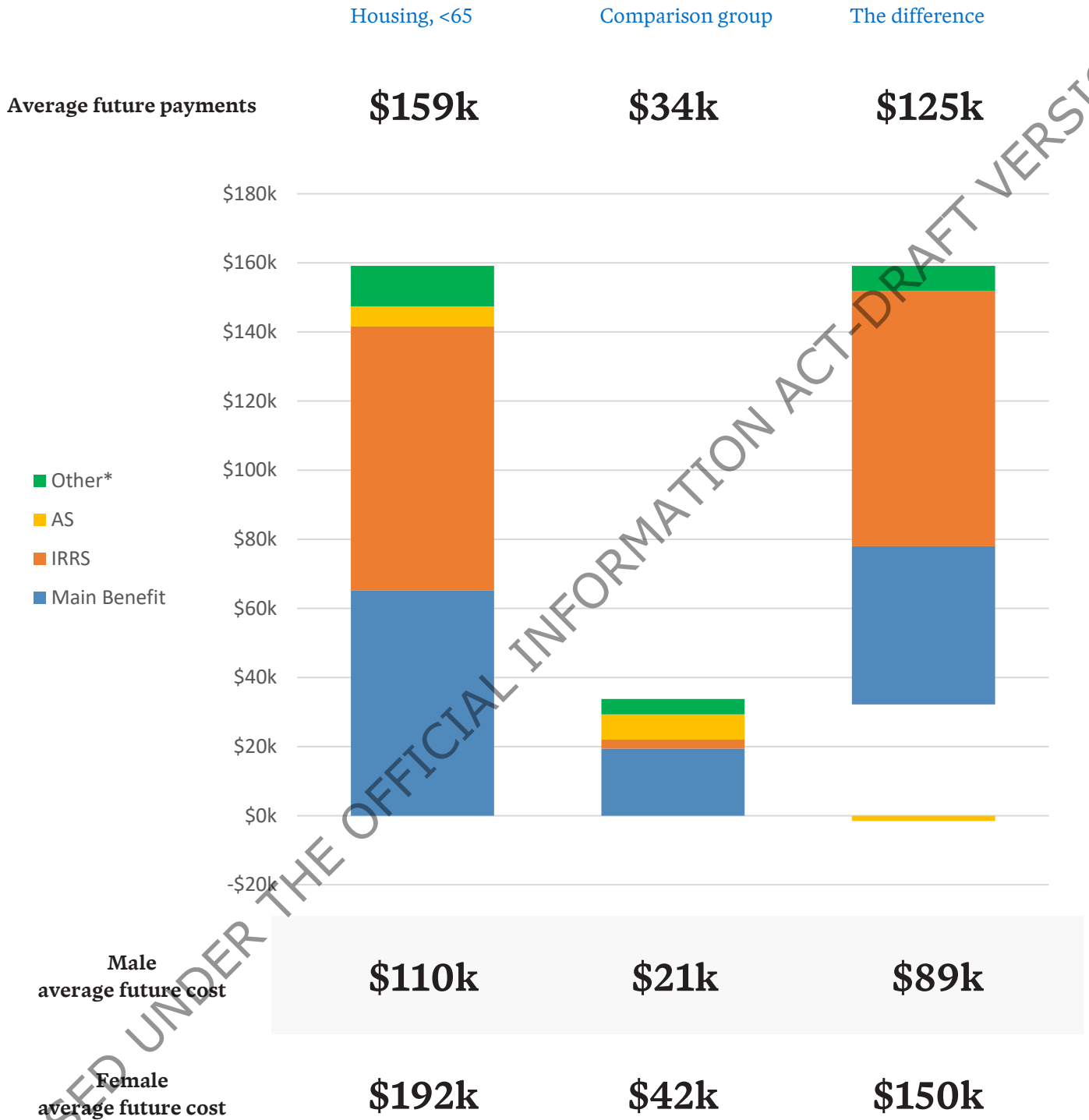
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



8.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

9 Over 65-year-old public housing tenants

9.1 Summary by domain

9.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 65+ in public housing at 30 June 2019.

9.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people age 65+ who are not in public housing, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

9.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those aged 65+ are not projected to receive a main benefit.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24% of public housing tenants aged 65+ have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 81% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% of the comparison group are projected to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47% of public housing tenants aged 65+ have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 38% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tertiary education enrolment is not projected for those aged 65+.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police proceedings are not projected for those aged 65+.

9.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

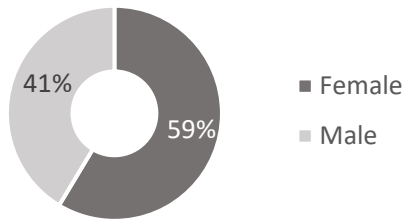
Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for public housing tenants aged 65+ are **\$95k**. This is 23.2x more than the comparison group.

9.2 About this population group

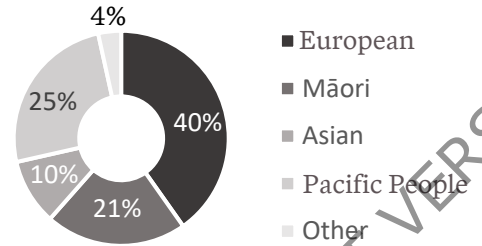
Number in group

**Around
18,100**
(2.4% of the pension population)

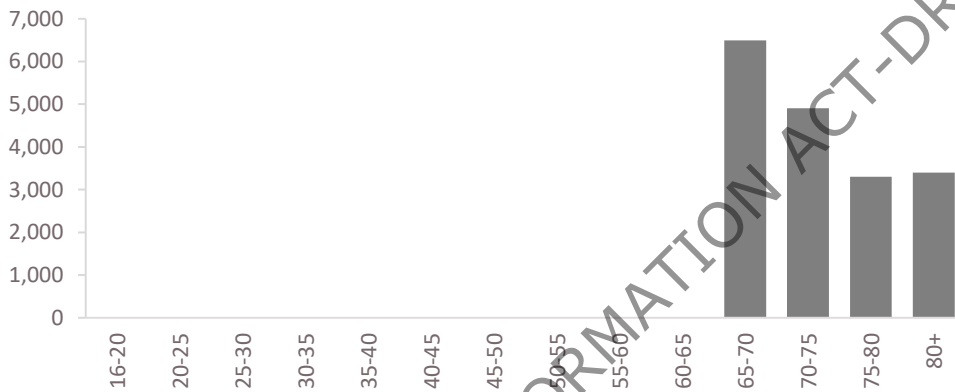
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

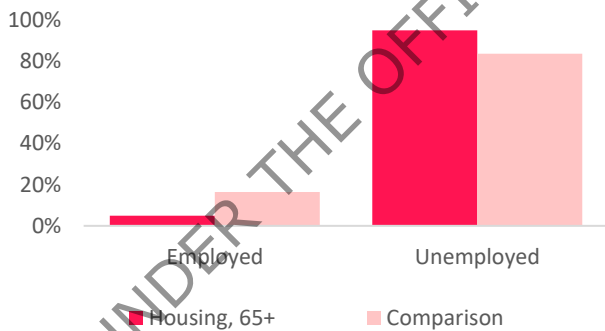


Age distribution



9.3 Current social outcomes

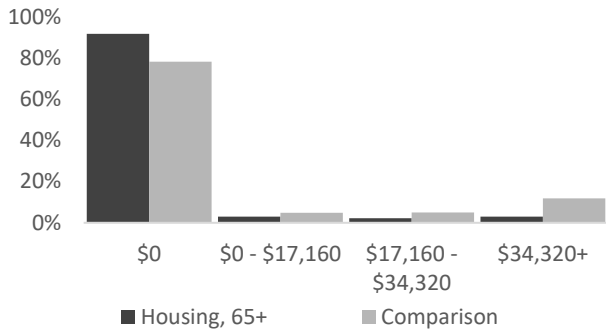
Employment status



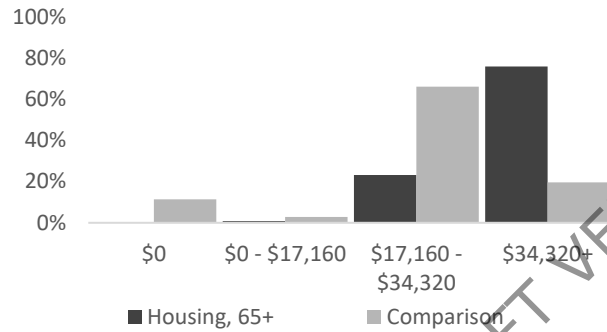
Benefit status

Not Applicable to Over 65s

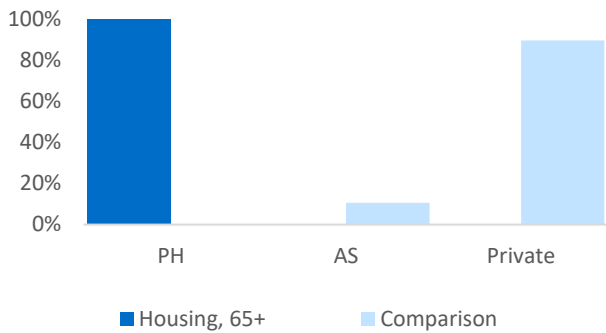
Annualised earned income



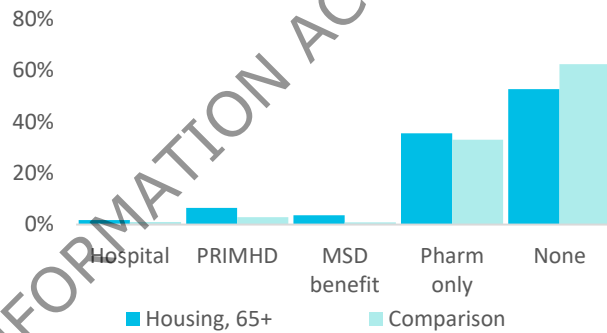
Annualised total income



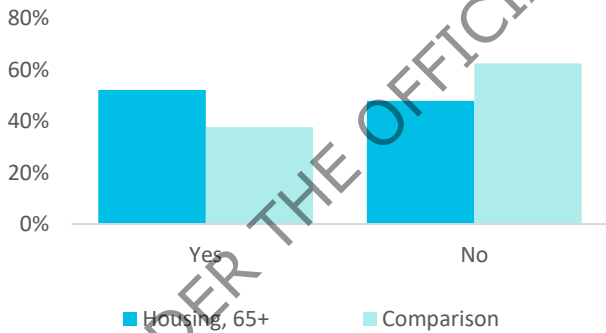
Housing status



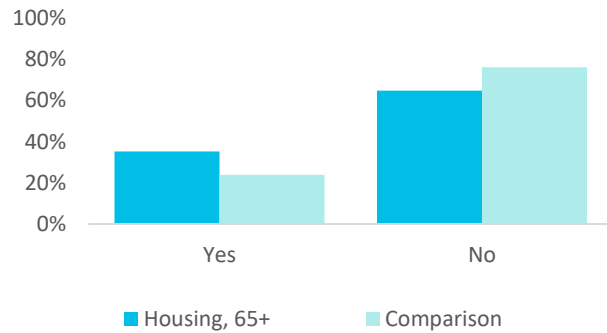
Highest level of mental health-related support use in the last 5 years



Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



Diabetes prevalence



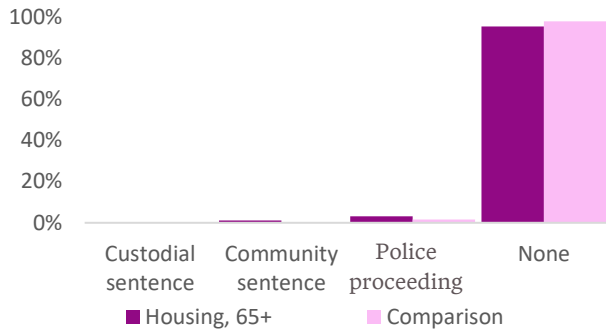
1st trimester maternity registration

Not Applicable to Over 65s

Highest education level achieved

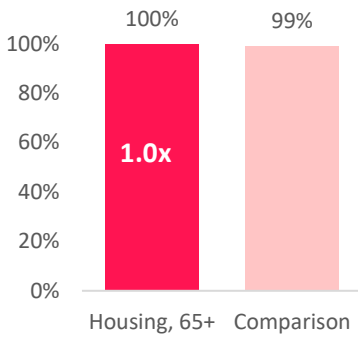
Not Applicable to Over 65s

Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

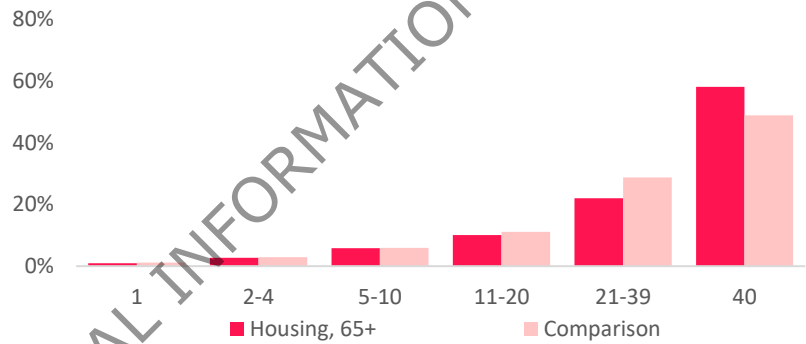


9.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



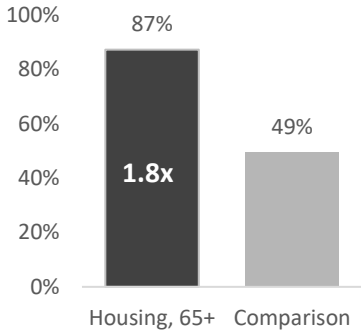
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



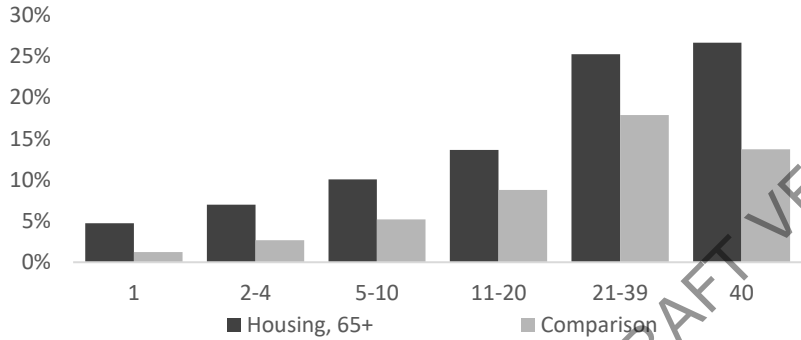
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
36%	100%	3%	96%	42%	19%	64%

Some time with total income below threshold



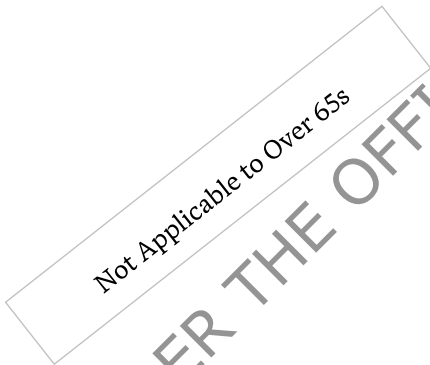
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



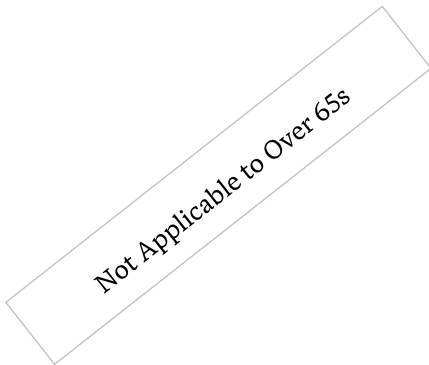
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
31%	100%	2%	98%	40%	15%	60%

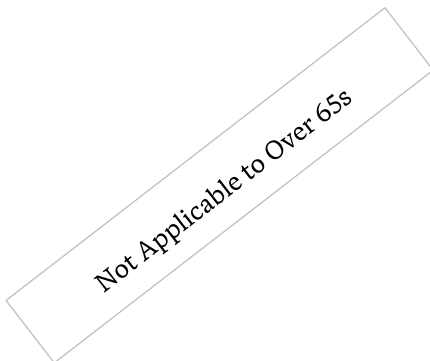
Some time on main benefit



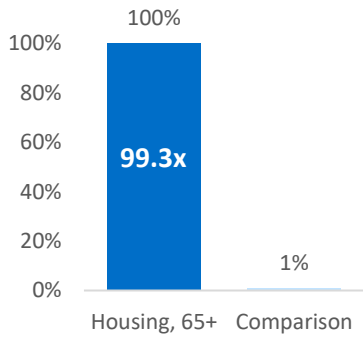
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



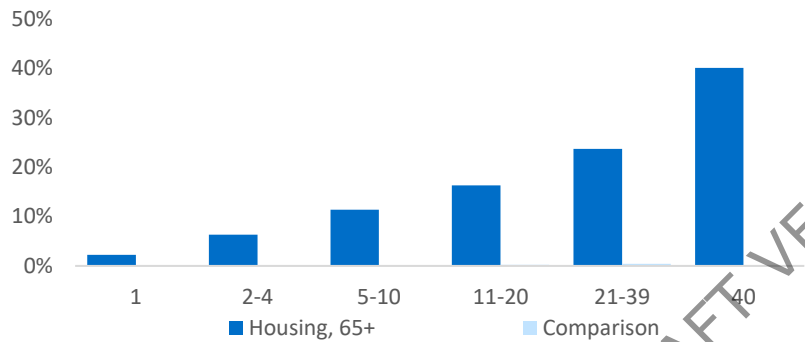
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit



Some time in public housing



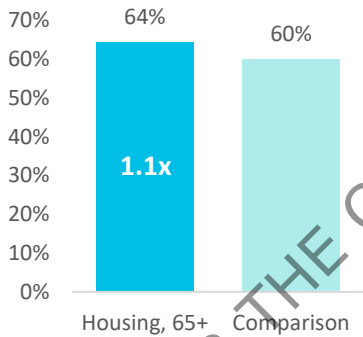
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



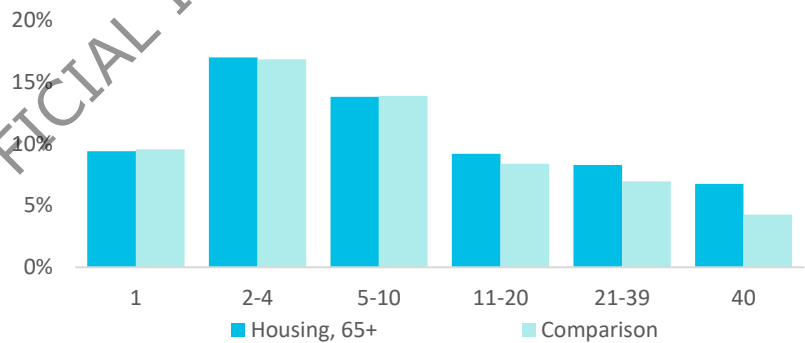
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
34%	100%	3%	90%	40%	21%	61%

Some use of mental health-related supports



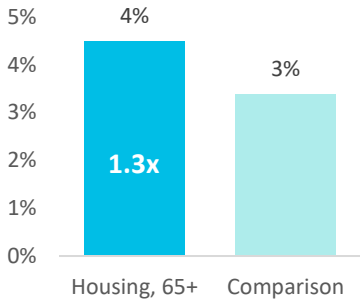
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



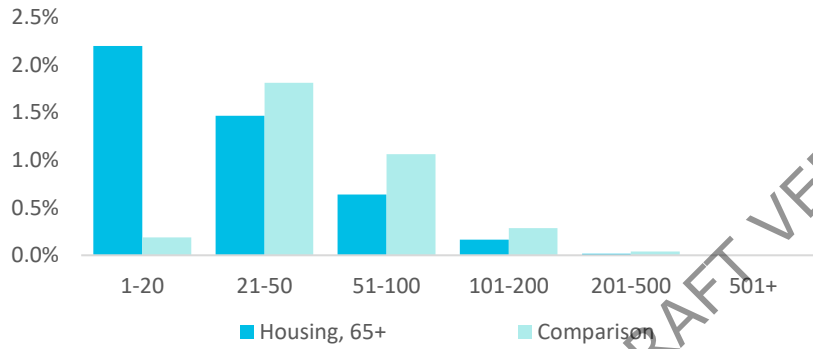
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
99%	100%	3%	95%	53%	26%	97%

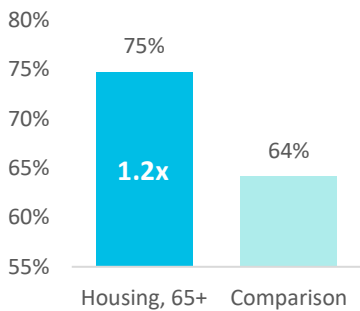
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



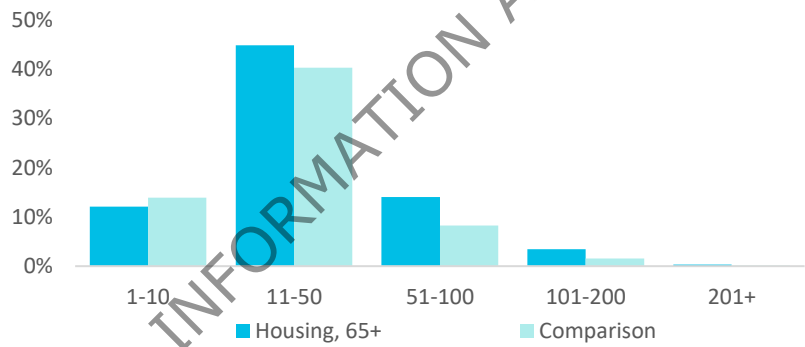
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



At least one acute hospitalisation



Total acute hospital days - Distribution



% who enrol in tertiary education

Not Modelled for Over 65s

Proceeded against by Police at least once

Not Modelled for Over 65s

Total number of Police proceedings against - Distribution

Not Modelled for Over 65s

Serve at least one custodial sentence

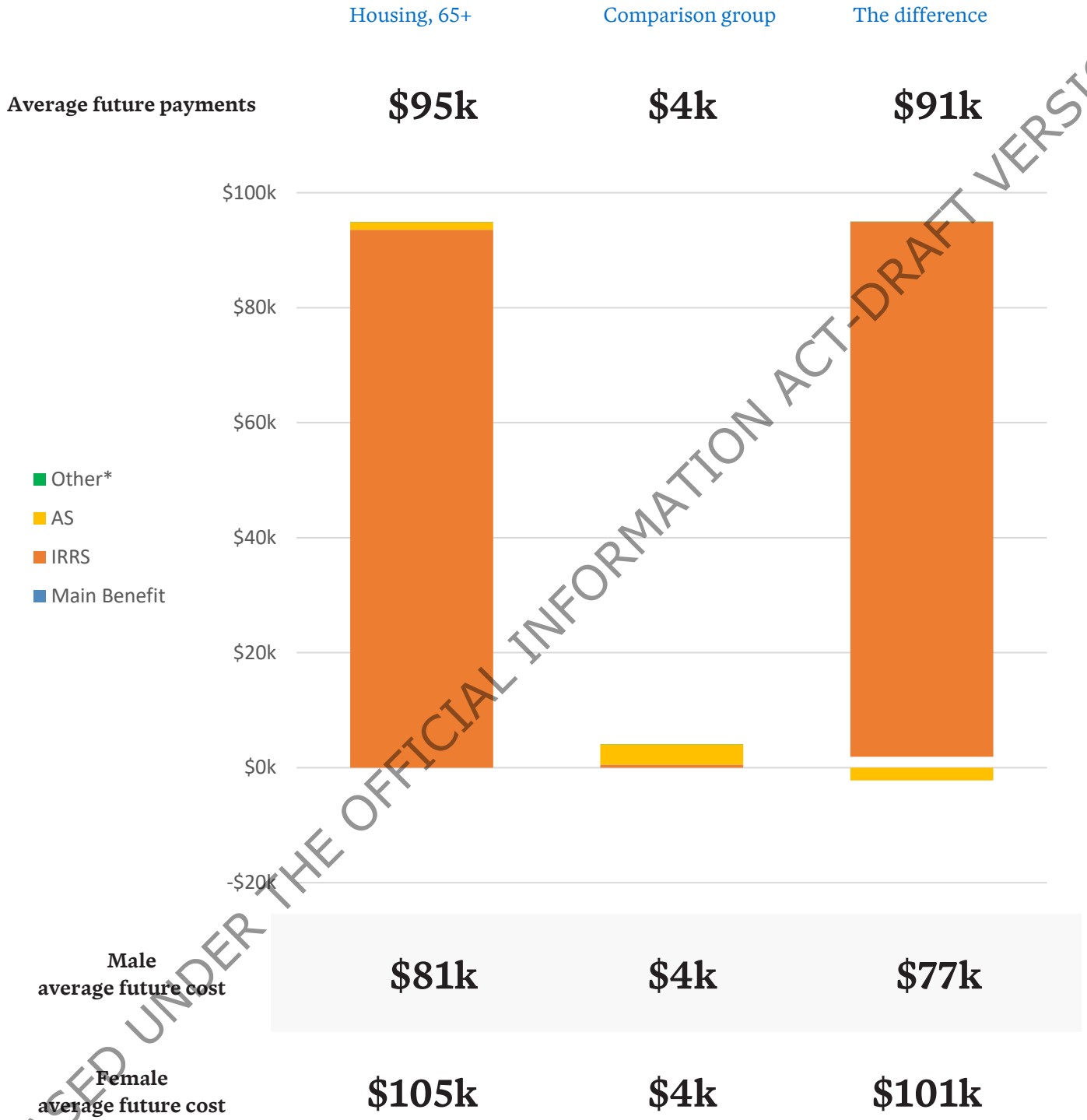
Not Applicable to Over 65s

Serve at least one community sentence

Not Applicable to Over 65s

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9.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

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Main benefit groups

10 JobSeeker Support– Work-ready

10.1 Summary

10.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All people aged 16-64 receiving the JS-WR benefit in the quarter ended 30 June 2019.

10.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people who are not in the benefit system, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

10.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9% of JS-WR clients are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with less than 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% of JS-WR clients have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40 hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 42% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JS-WR clients are 4.3x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 85% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% of JS-WR clients have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 32% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of JS-WR clients are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 46% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47% of JS-WR clients are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 19% for the comparison group.

10.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for JS-WR clients are **\$110k**. This is 7.7x more than the comparison group.

10.2 About this population group

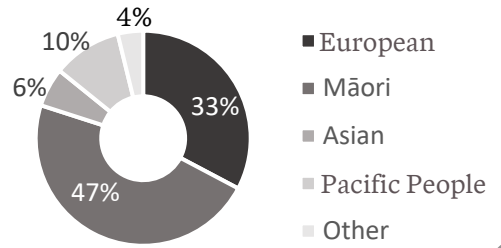
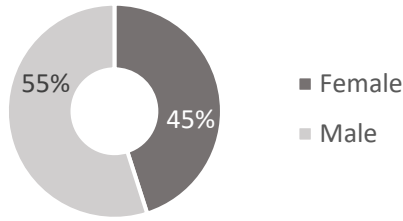
Number in group

Gender

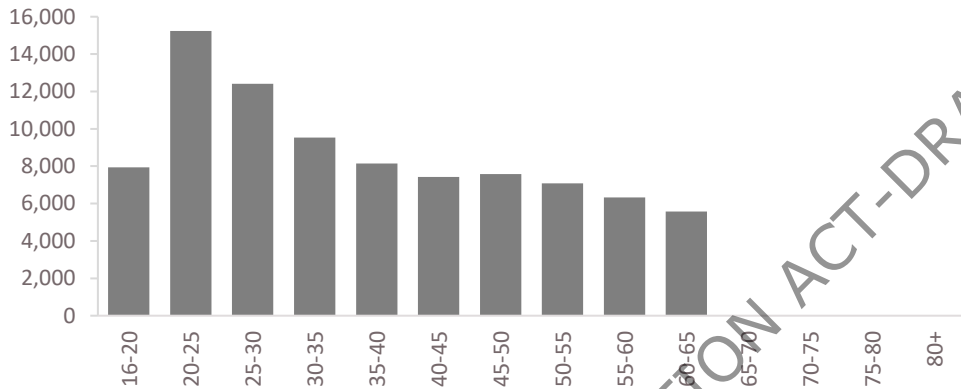
Prioritised ethnic group

**Around
87,200**

(2.8% of working-age population)

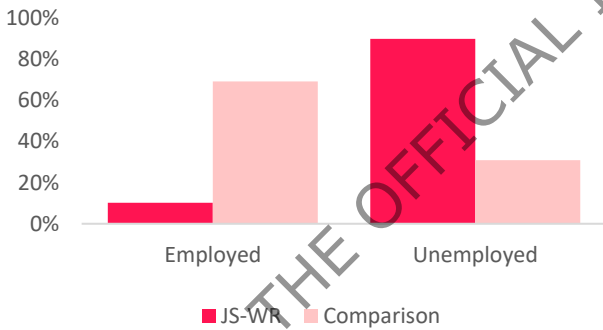


Age distribution



10.3 Current social outcomes

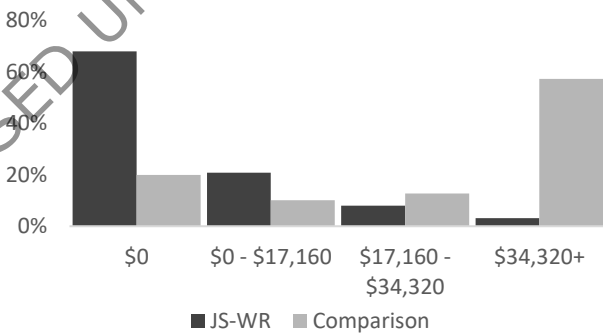
Employment status



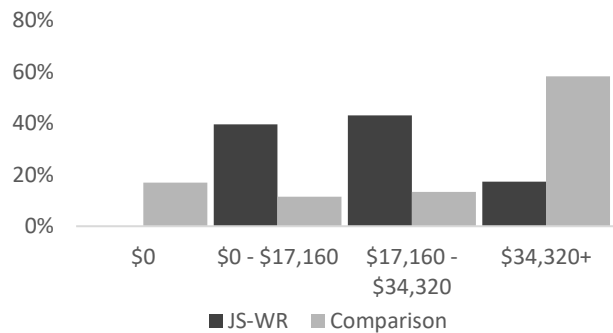
Benefit status



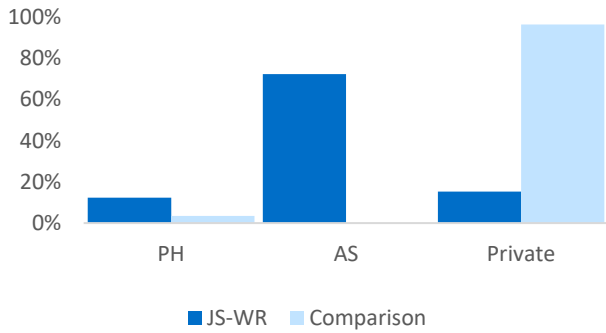
Annualised earned income



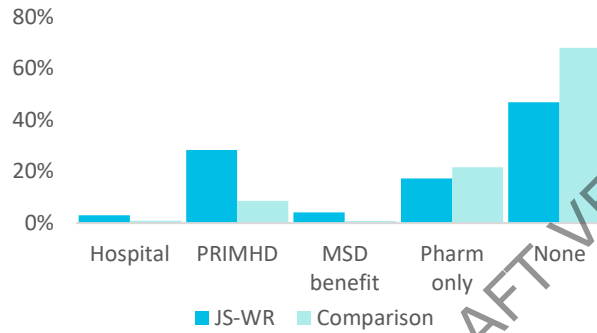
Annualised total income



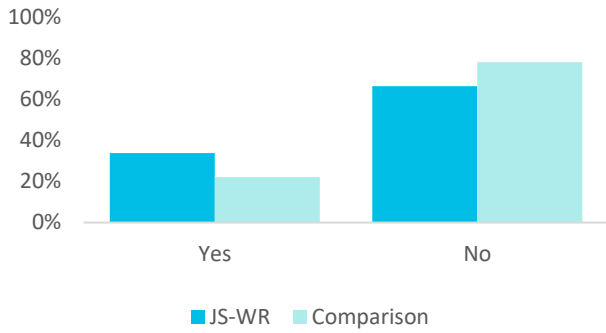
Housing status



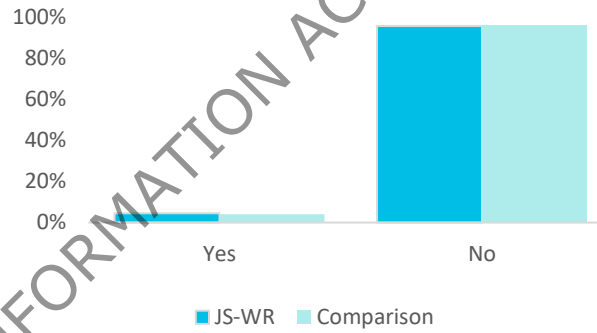
Highest level of mental health-related support use in the last 5 years



Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



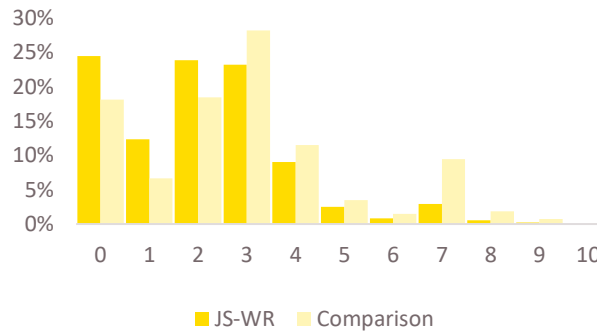
Diabetes prevalence



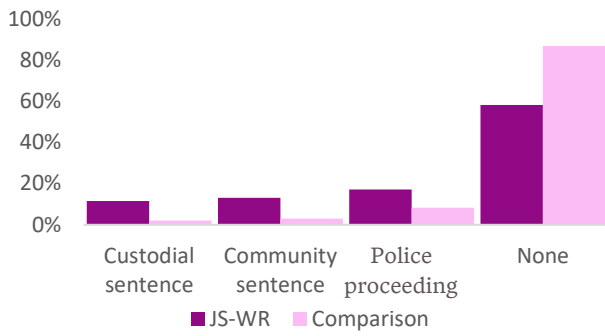
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

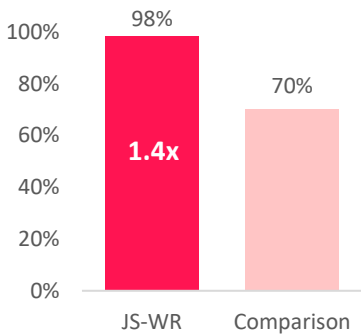


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

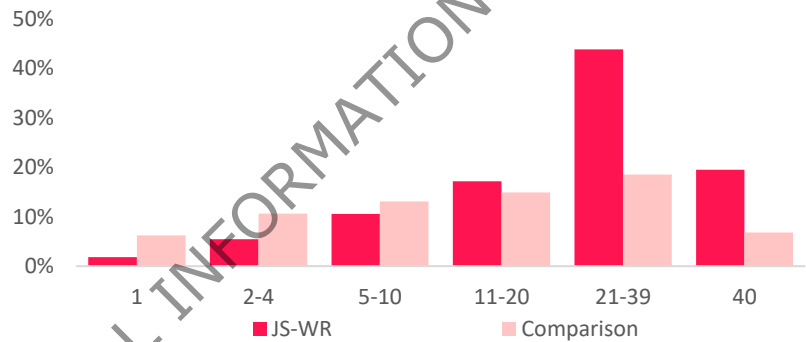


10.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



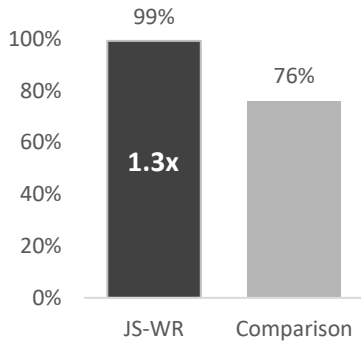
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



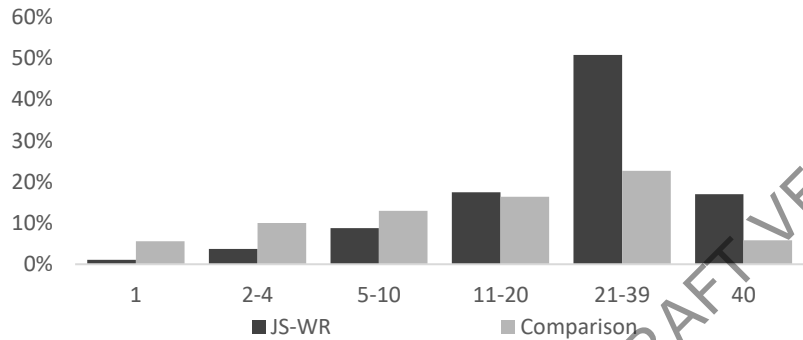
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
32%	21%	27%	88%	25%	100%	60%

Some time with total income below threshold



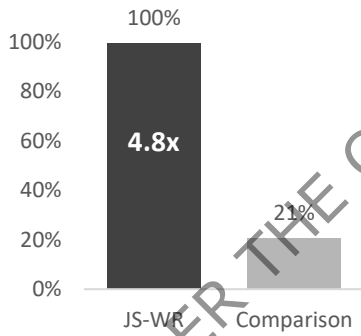
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



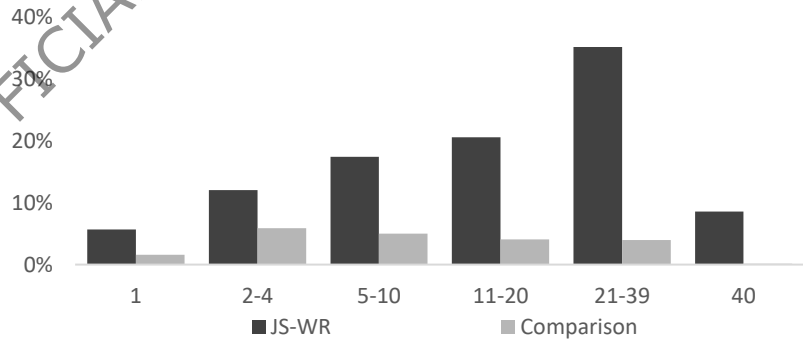
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
32%	13%	27%	85%	23%	100%	55%

Some time on main benefit



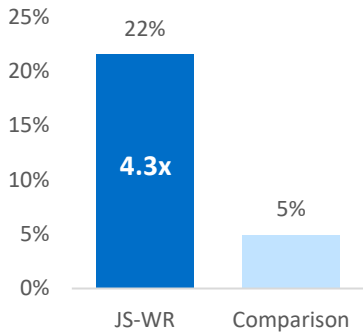
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



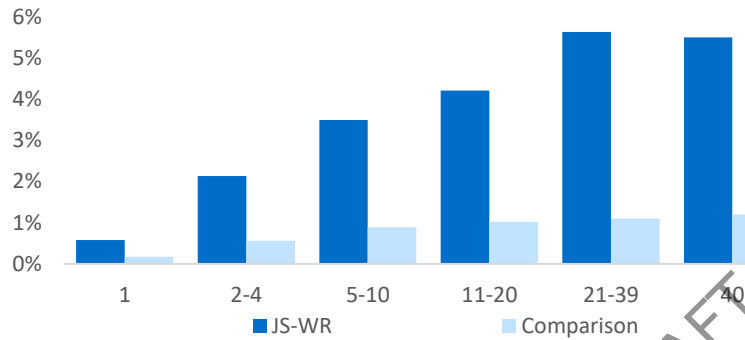
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
36%	25%	36%	82%	30%	100%	67%

Some time in public housing



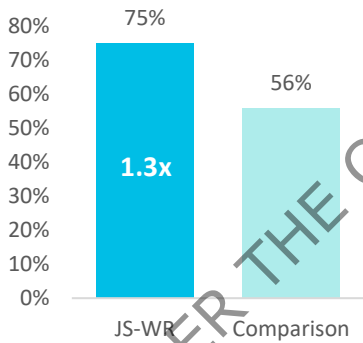
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



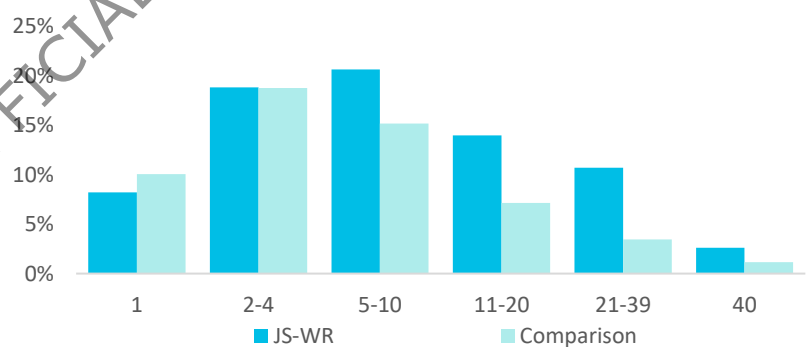
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
26%	97%	25%	74%	29%	100%	87%

Some use of mental health-related supports



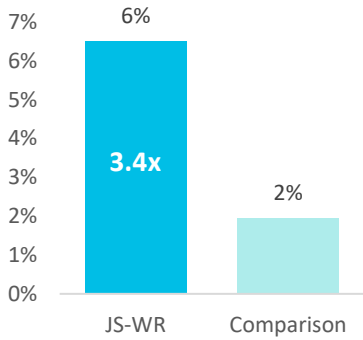
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



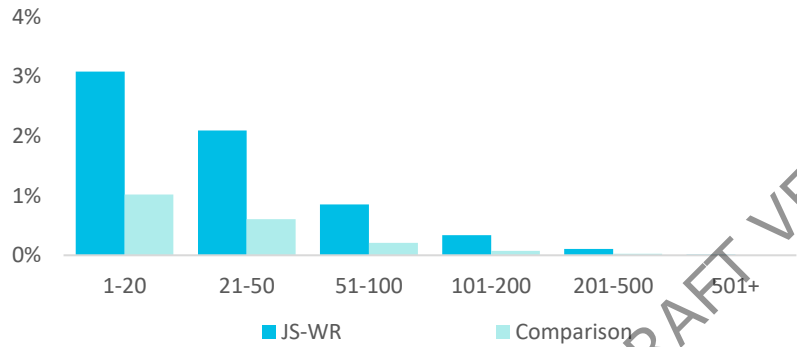
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
94%	15%	32%	70%	35%	100%	83%

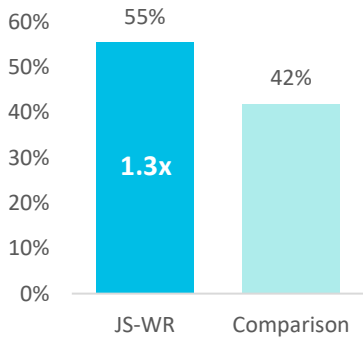
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



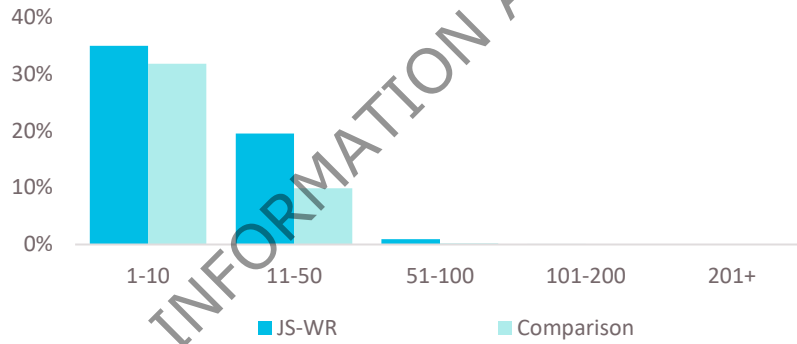
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



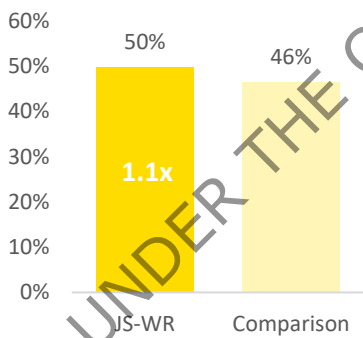
At least one acute hospitalisation



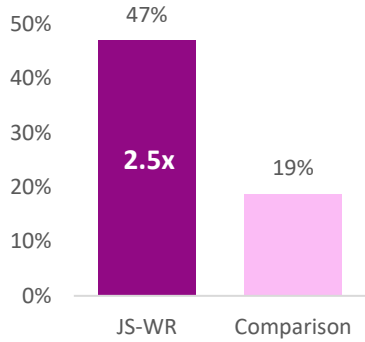
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



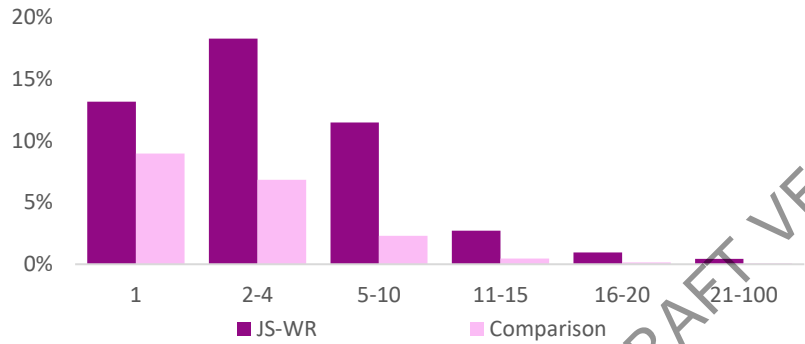
% who enrol in tertiary education



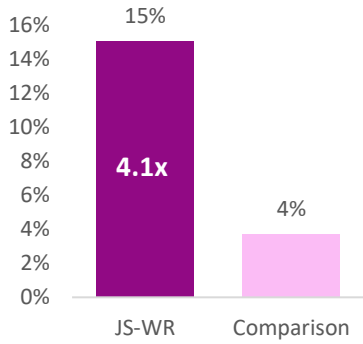
Proceeded against by Police at least once



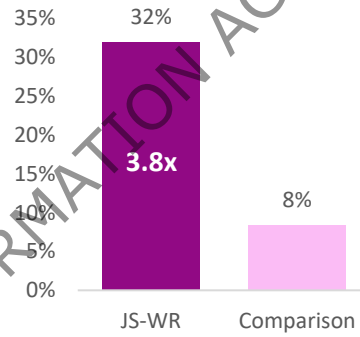
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



Serve at least one custodial sentence

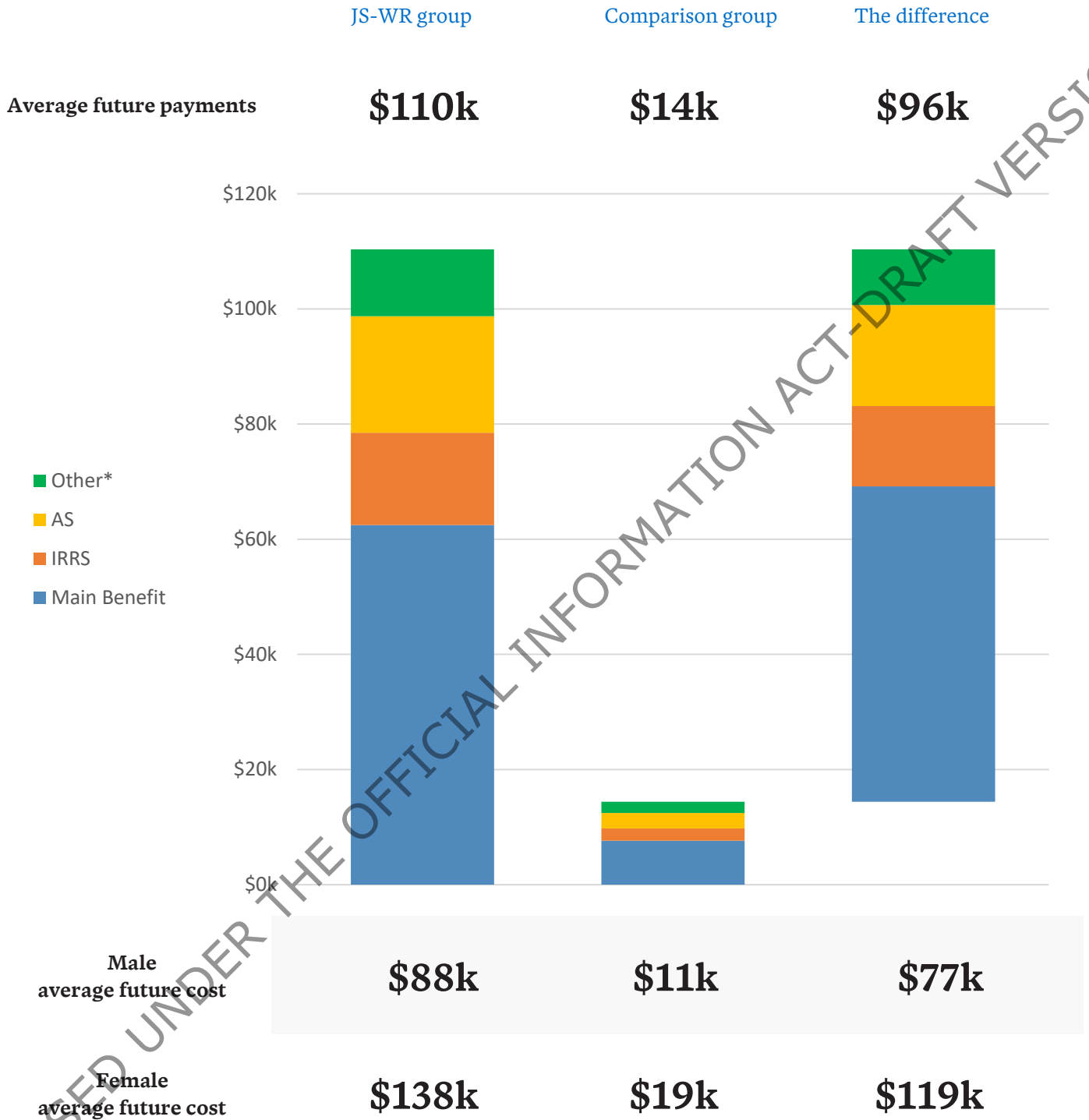


Serve at least one community sentence



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10.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

11 JobSeeker Support– Health conditions and disabilities

11.1 Summary

11.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 16-64 receiving the JS-HCD benefit in the quarter ended 30 June 2019.

11.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not on benefit, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

11.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21% of JS-HCD clients are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with less than 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of JS-HCD clients have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 38% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JS-HCD clients are 6.5x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 85% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82% of JS-HCD clients have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 34% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31% of JS-HCD clients are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 35% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38% of JS-HCD clients are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 12% for the comparison group.

11.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for JS-HCD clients are **\$146k**. This is 13.3x more than the comparison group.

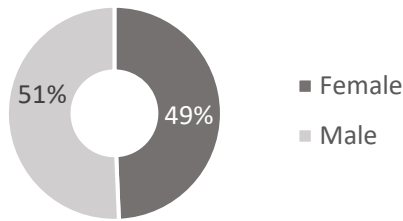
11.2 About this population group

Number in group

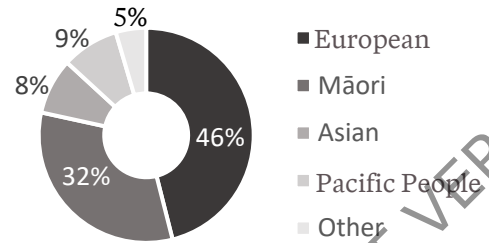
**Around
68,300**

(2.2% of working-age population)

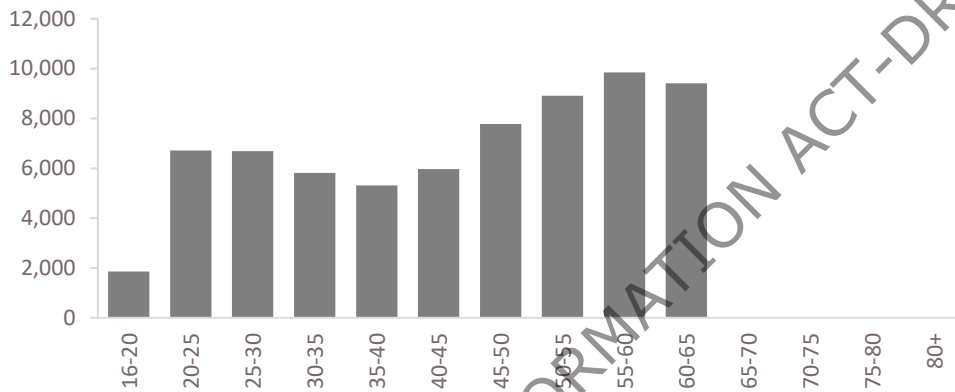
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

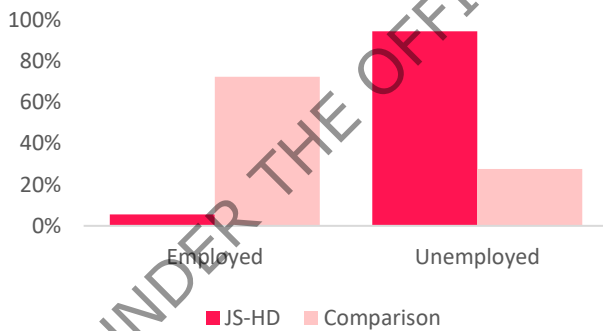


Age distribution

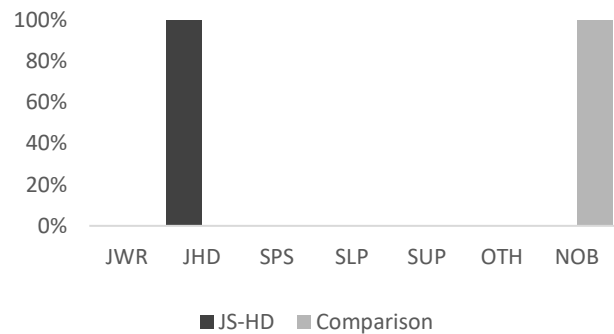


11.3 Current social outcomes

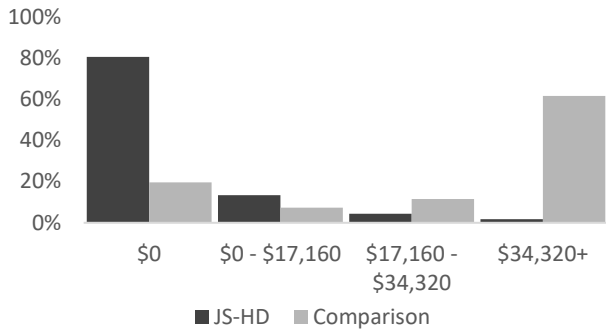
Employment status



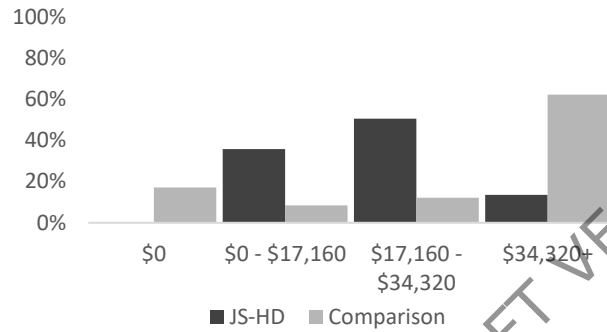
Benefit status



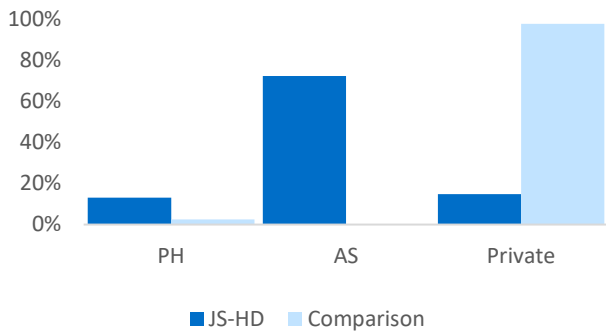
Annualised earned income



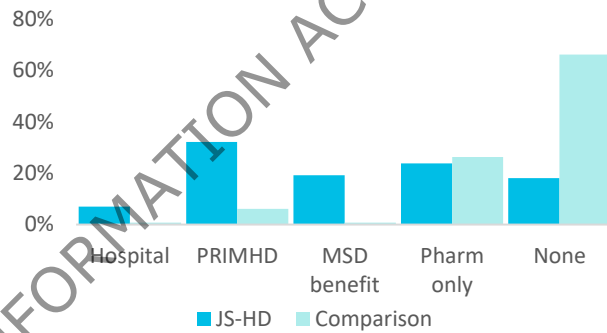
Annualised total income



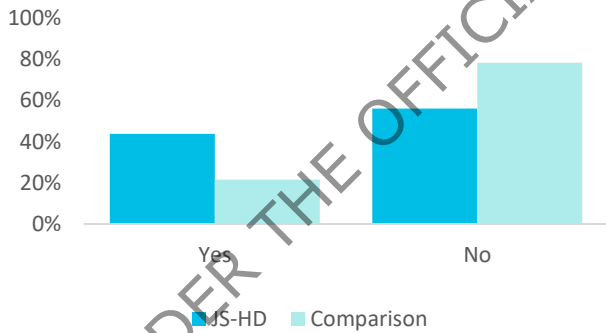
Housing status



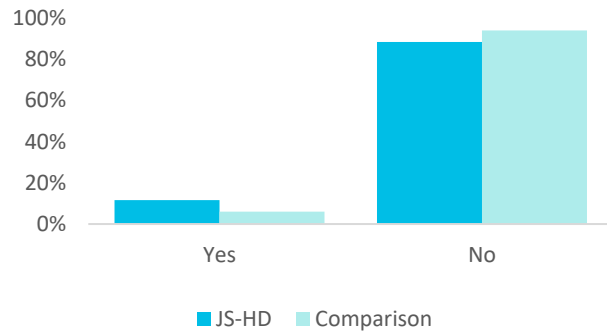
Highest level of mental health-related support use in the last 5 years



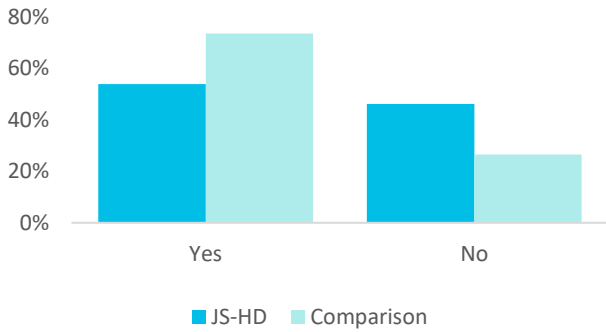
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



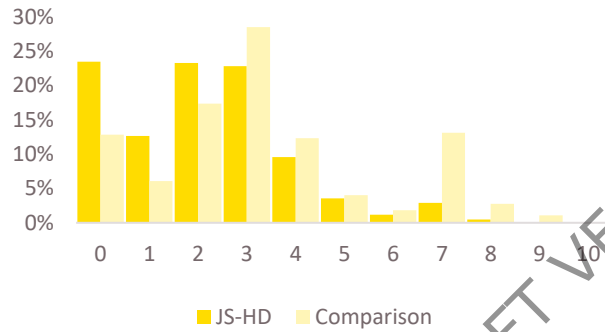
Diabetes prevalence



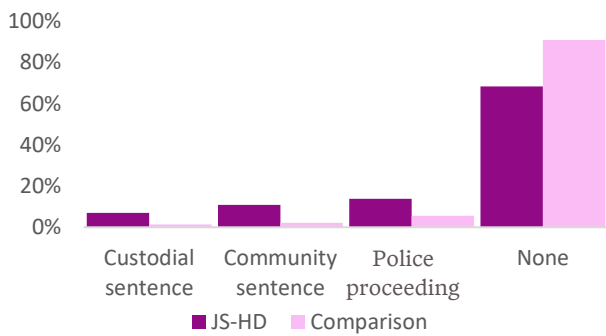
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

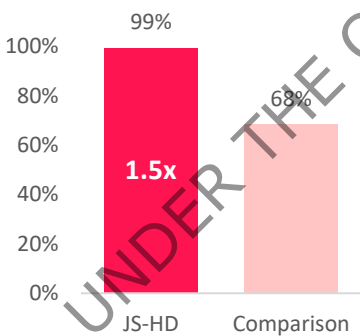


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

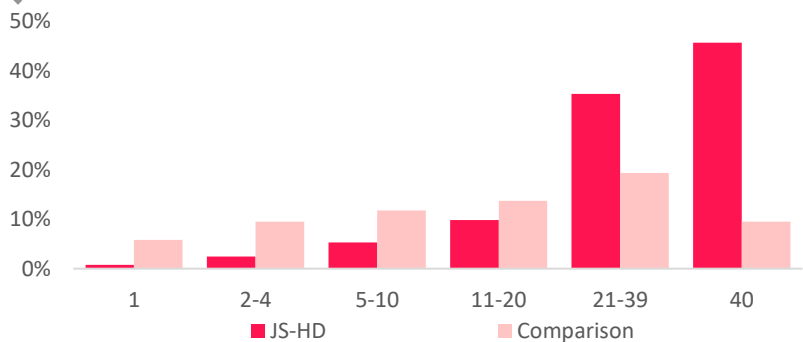


11.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



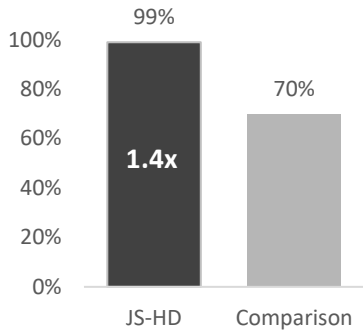
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



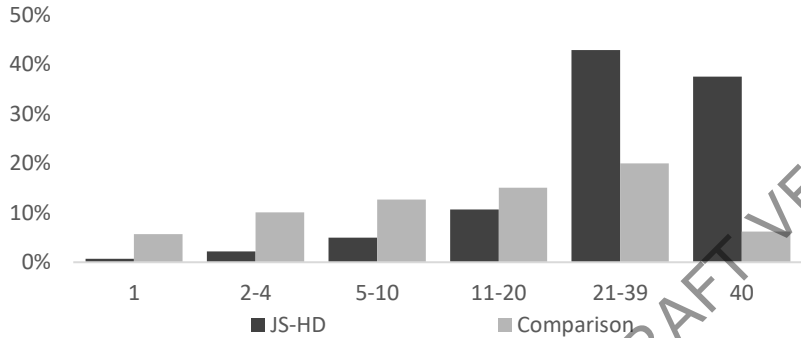
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

Indicator	Percentage (%)
MH-related support use in last year	71%
In PH in last 3 years	19%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	20%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	91%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	33%
MB receipt in last 3 years	100%
3 or more indicators of risk	81%

Some time with total income below threshold



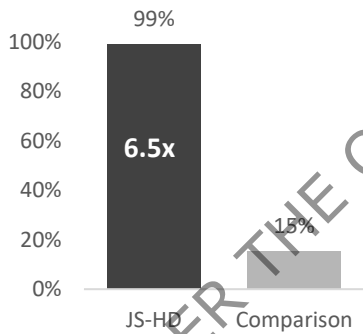
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



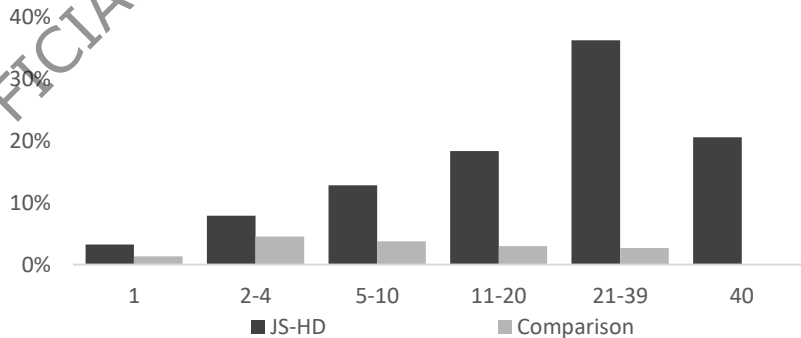
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
71%	11%	20%	90%	32%	100%	79%

Some time on main benefit



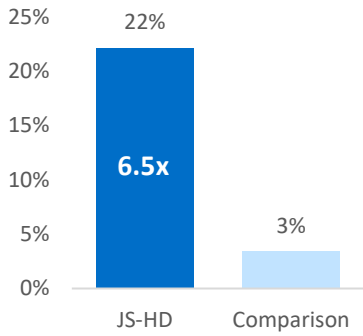
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



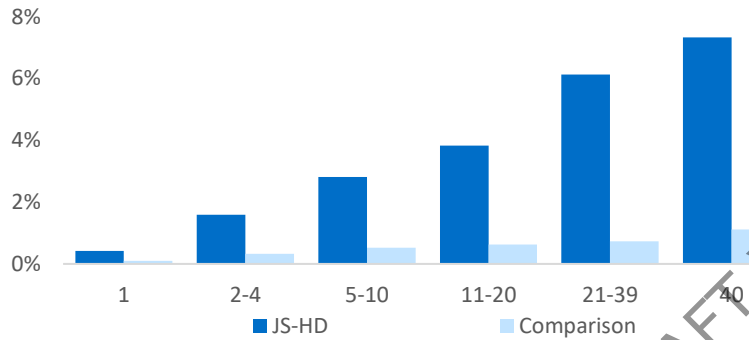
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
80%	20%	27%	88%	35%	100%	86%

Some time in public housing



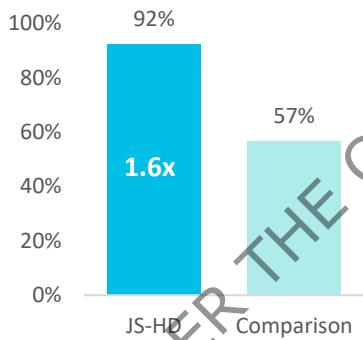
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



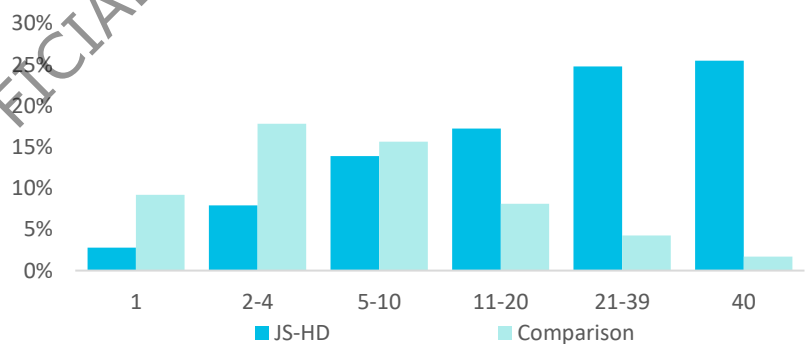
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
61%	98%	18%	86%	38%	100%	96%

Some use of mental health-related supports



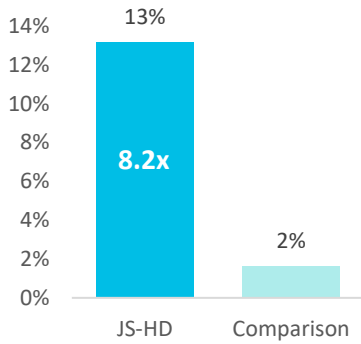
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



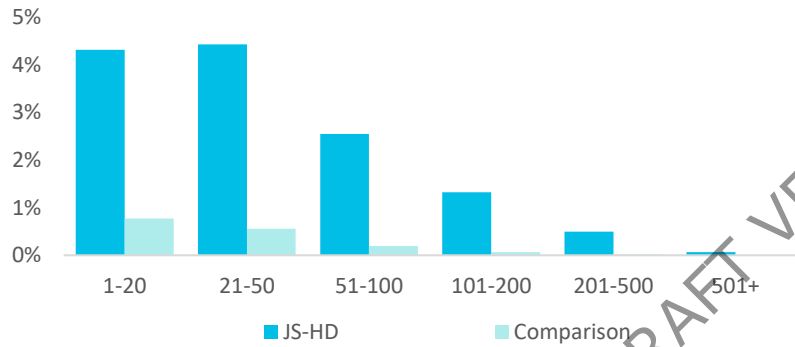
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health services

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
98%	15%	25%	84%	33%	100%	91%

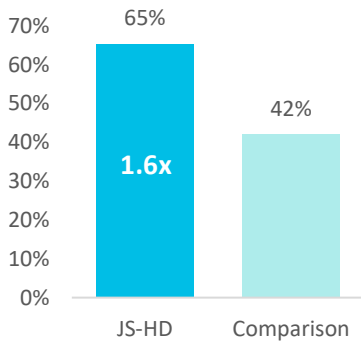
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



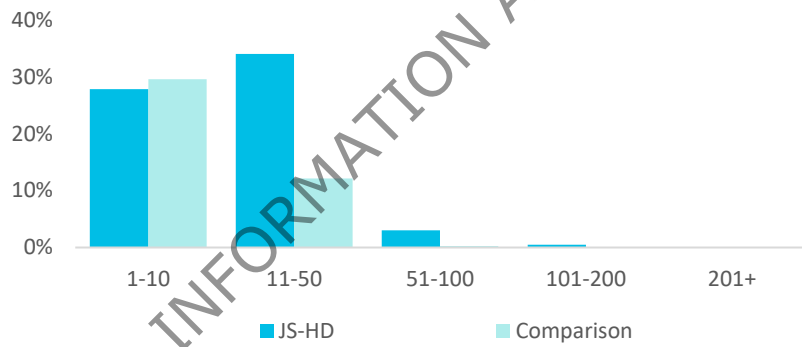
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



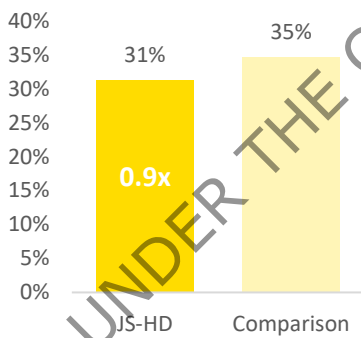
At least one acute hospitalisation



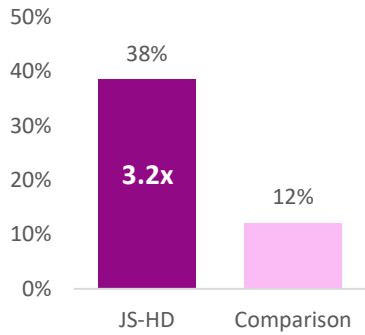
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



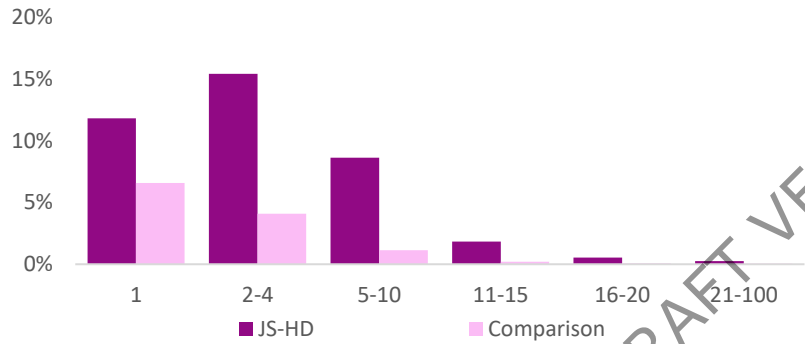
% who enrol in tertiary education



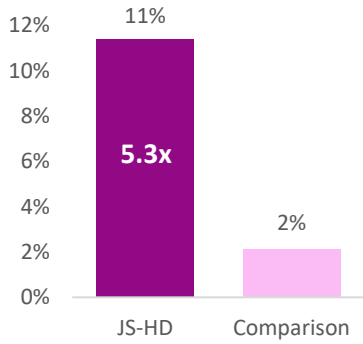
Proceeded against by Police at least once



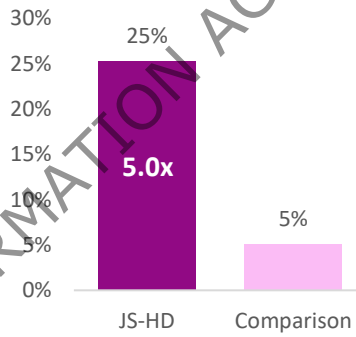
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



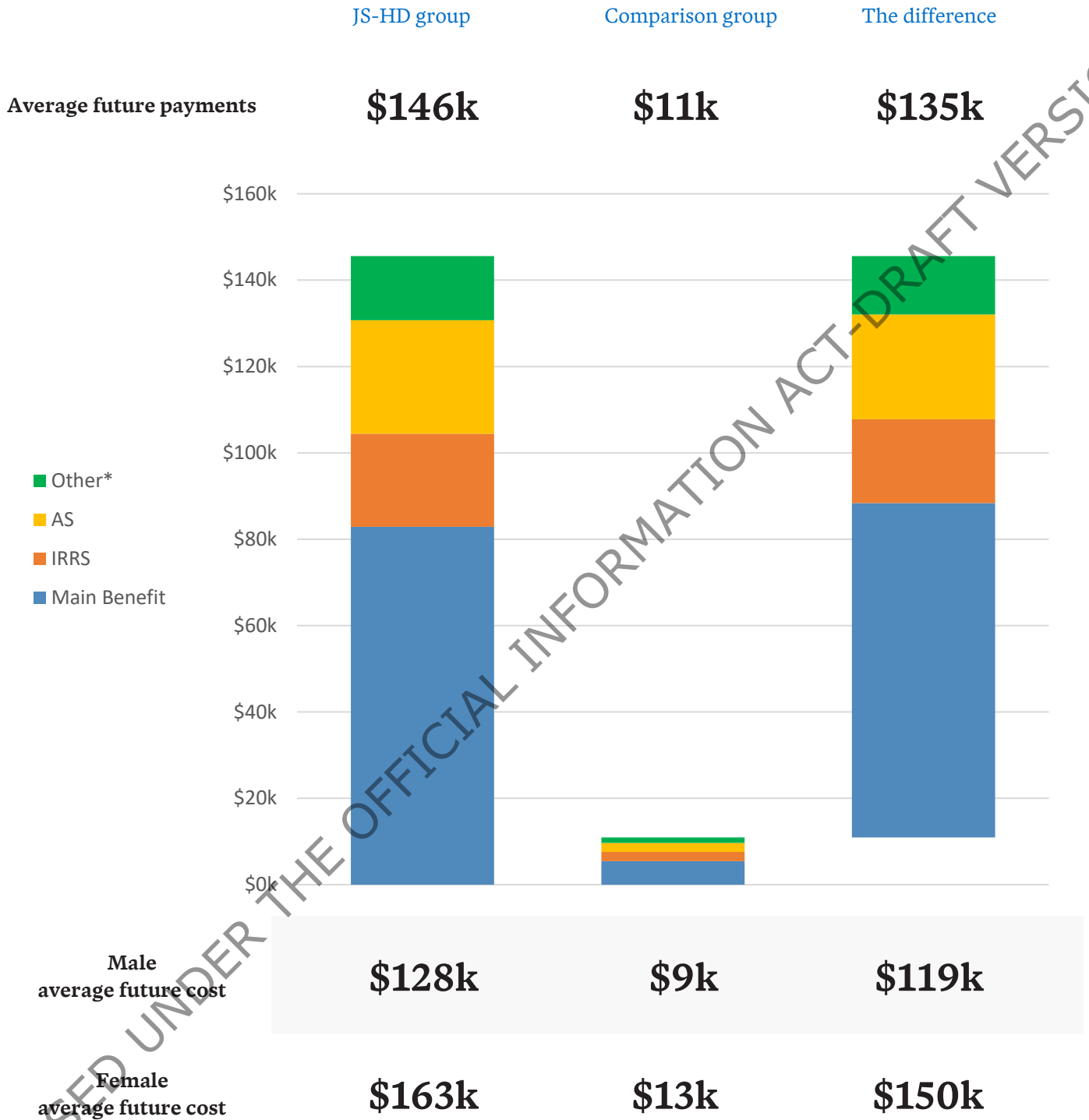
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



11.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

12 Sole Parent Support

12.1 Summary

12.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 16-64 receiving the Sole Parent Support benefit in the quarter ended 30 June 2019.

12.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not on benefit, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

12.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17% of SPS clients are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with less than 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of SPS clients have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 43% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPS clients are 5.5x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 88% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54% of SPS clients have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 34% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56% of SPS clients are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 50% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38% of SPS clients are projected be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 12% for the comparison group.

12.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for SPS clients are **\$205k**. This is 10.6x more than the comparison group.

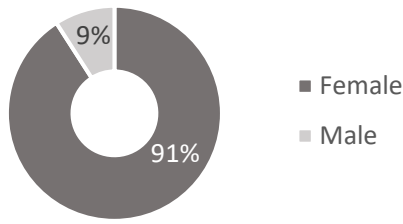
12.2 About this population group

Number in group

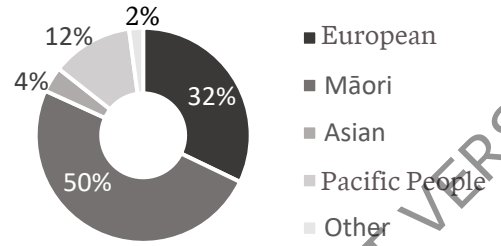
**Around
62,300**

(2.0% of working-age population)

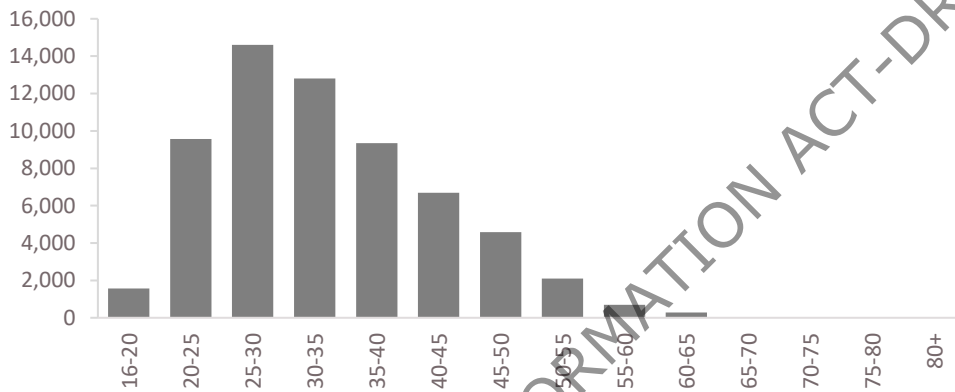
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

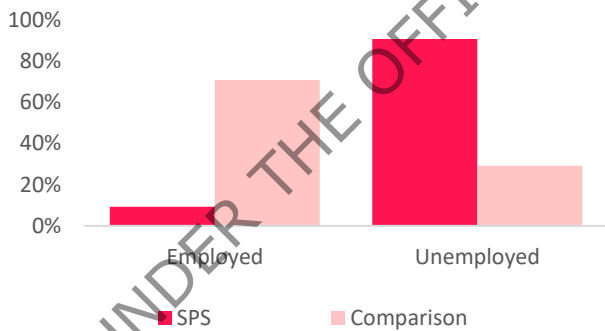


Age distribution

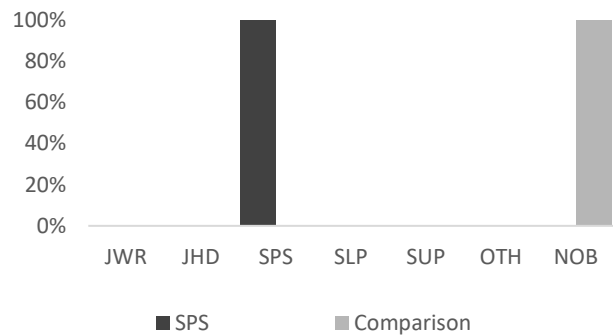


12.3 Current social outcomes

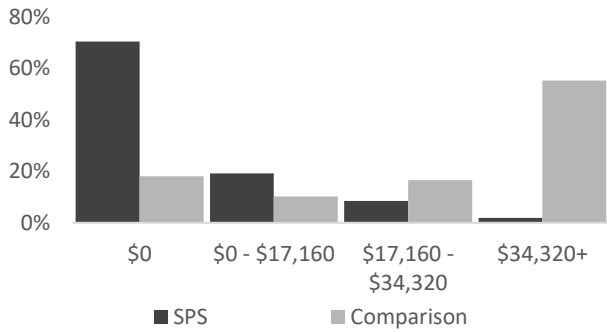
Employment status



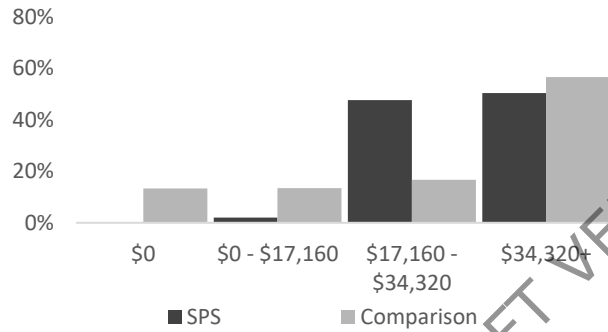
Benefit status



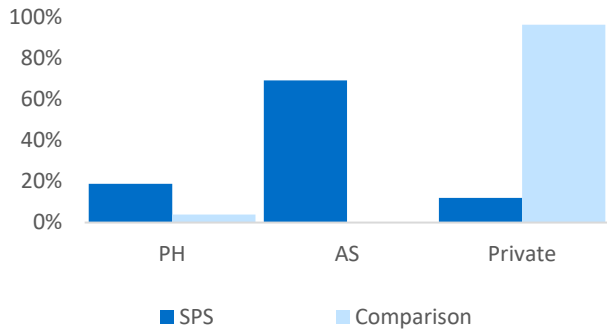
Annualised earned income



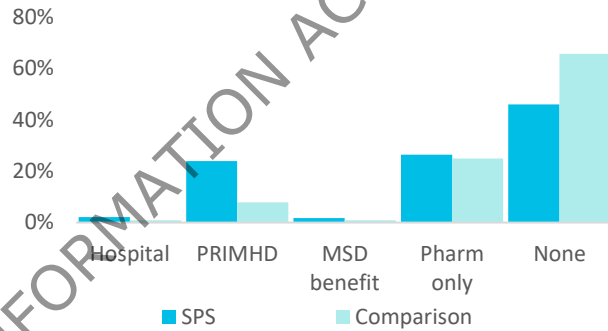
Annualised total income



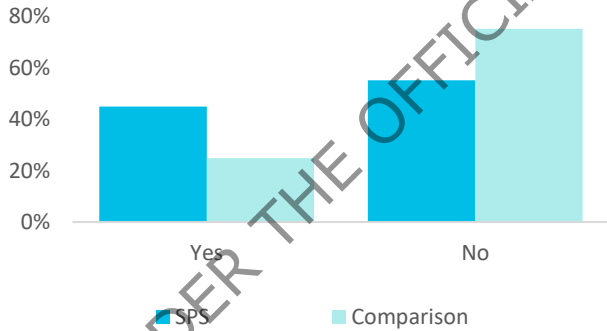
Housing status



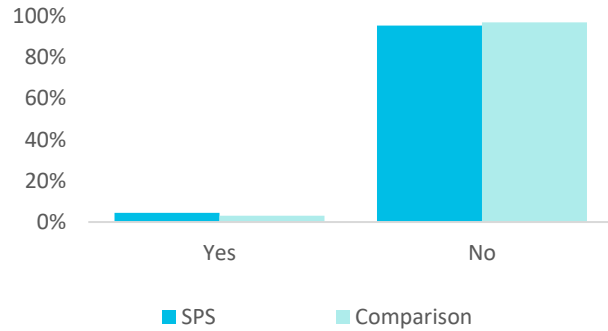
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



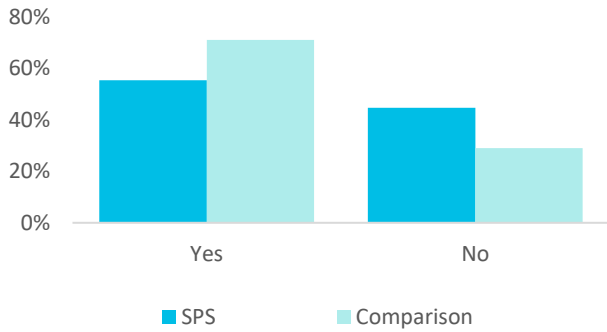
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



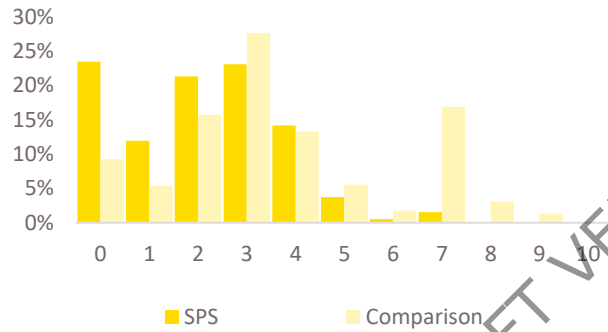
Diabetes prevalence



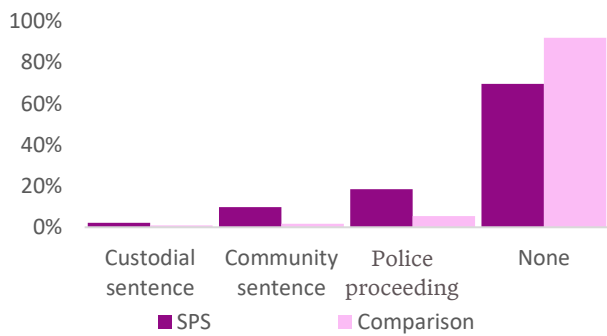
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

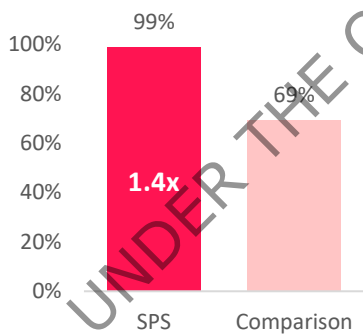


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

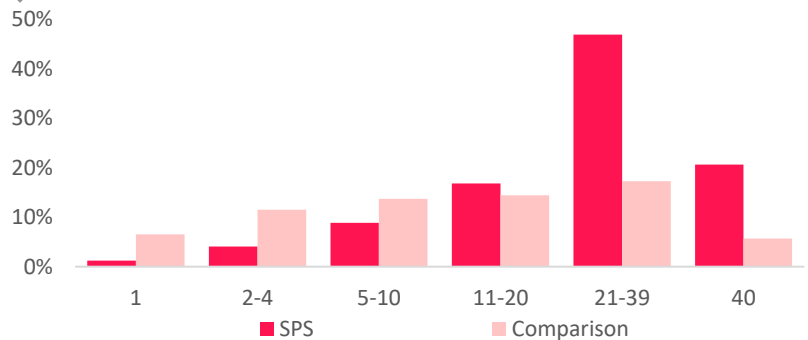


12.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



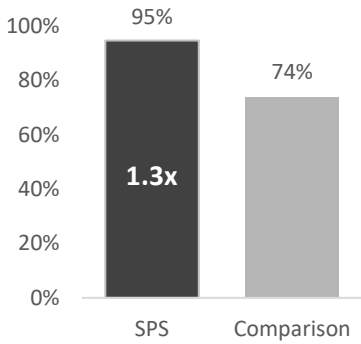
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



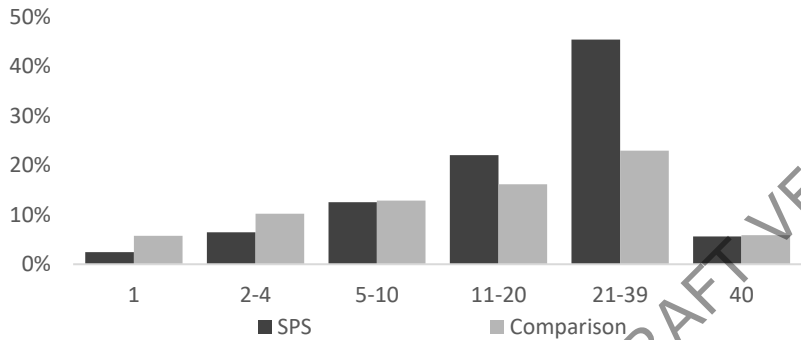
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
32%	30%	23%	90%	36%	100%	69%

Some time with total income below threshold



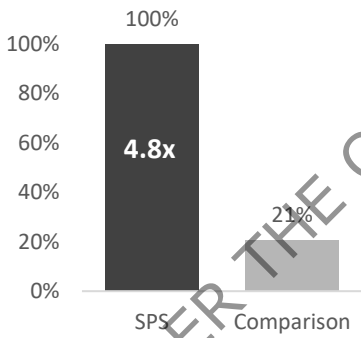
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



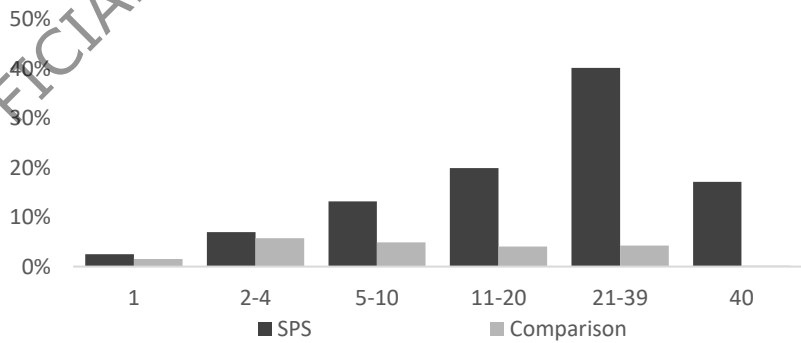
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
30%	11%	21%	93%	33%	100%	60%

Some time on main benefit



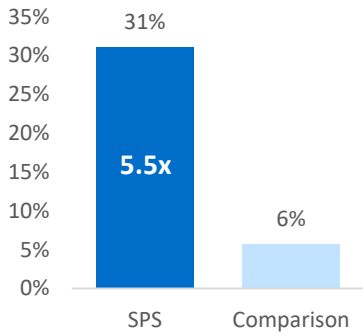
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



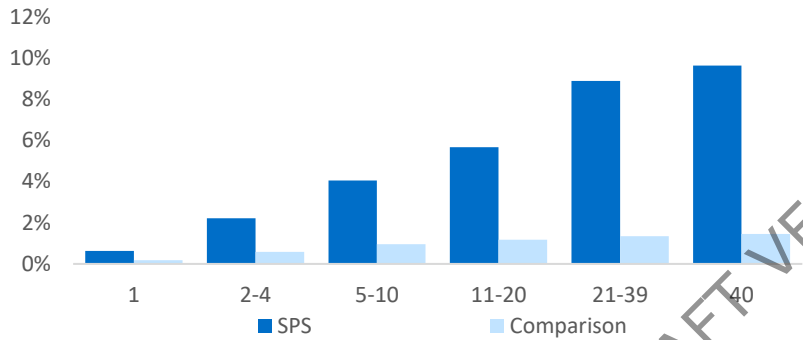
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
33%	33%	25%	85%	36%	100%	69%

Some time in public housing



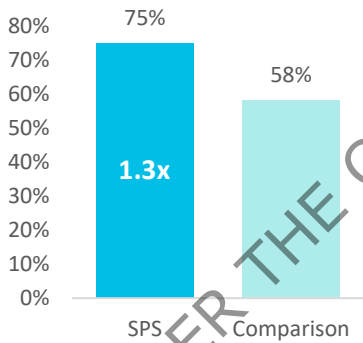
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



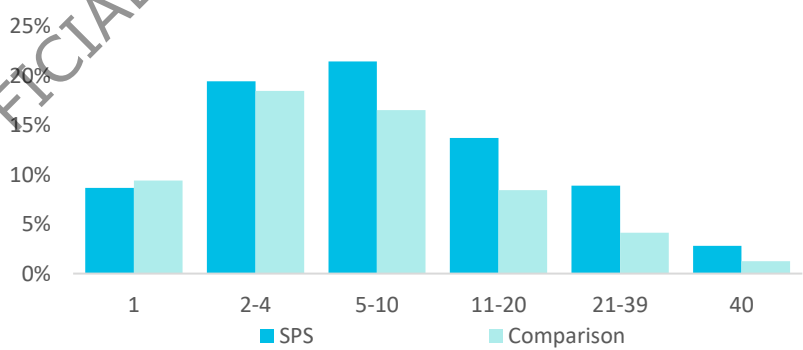
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
26%	97%	24%	77%	36%	100%	89%

Some use of mental health-related supports



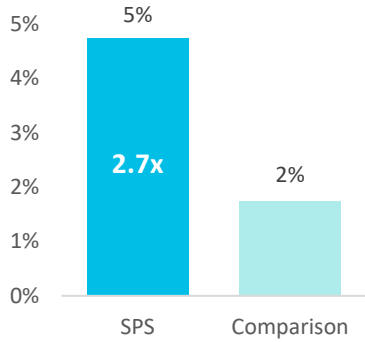
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



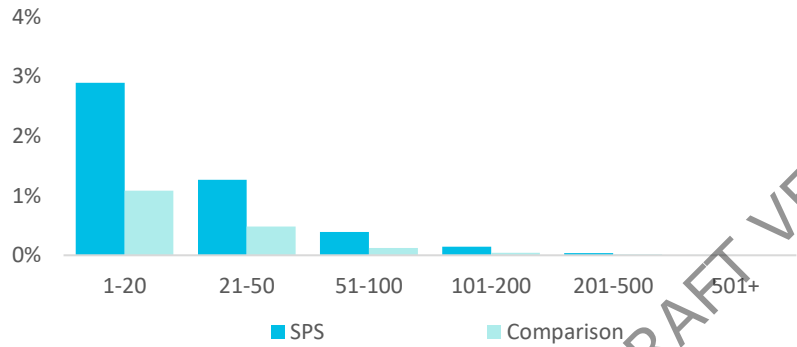
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
97%	16%	20%	72%	40%	100%	85%

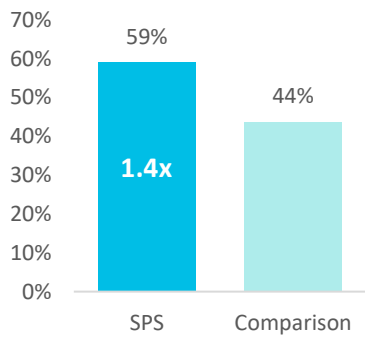
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



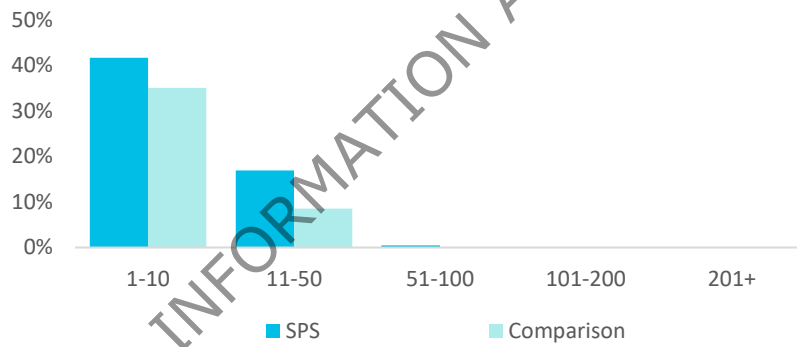
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



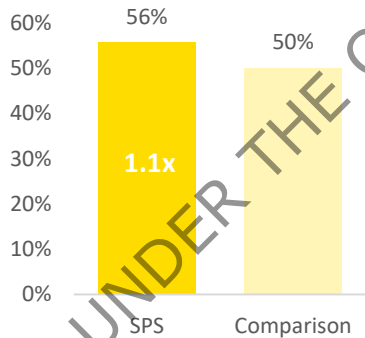
At least one acute hospitalisation



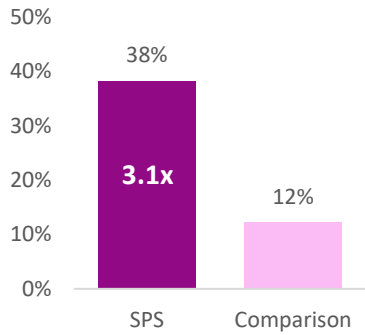
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



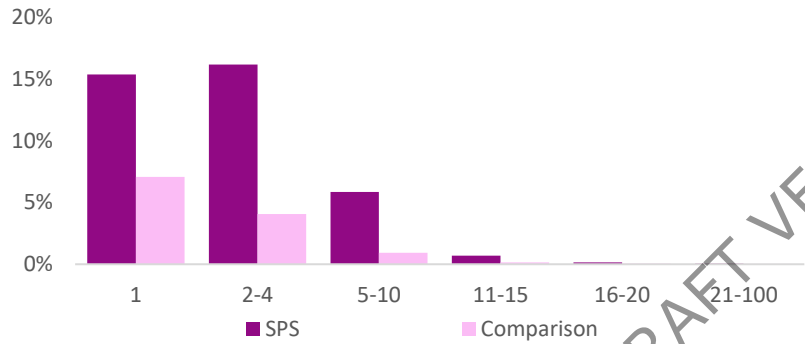
% who enrol in tertiary education



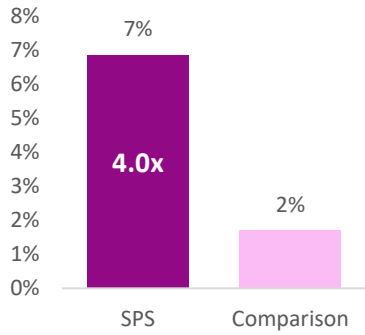
Proceeded against by Police at least once



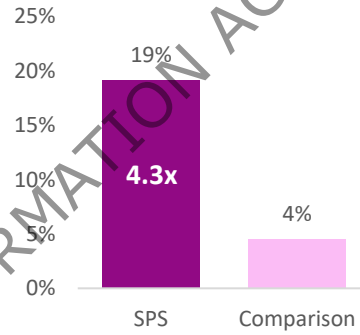
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



Serve at least one custodial sentence

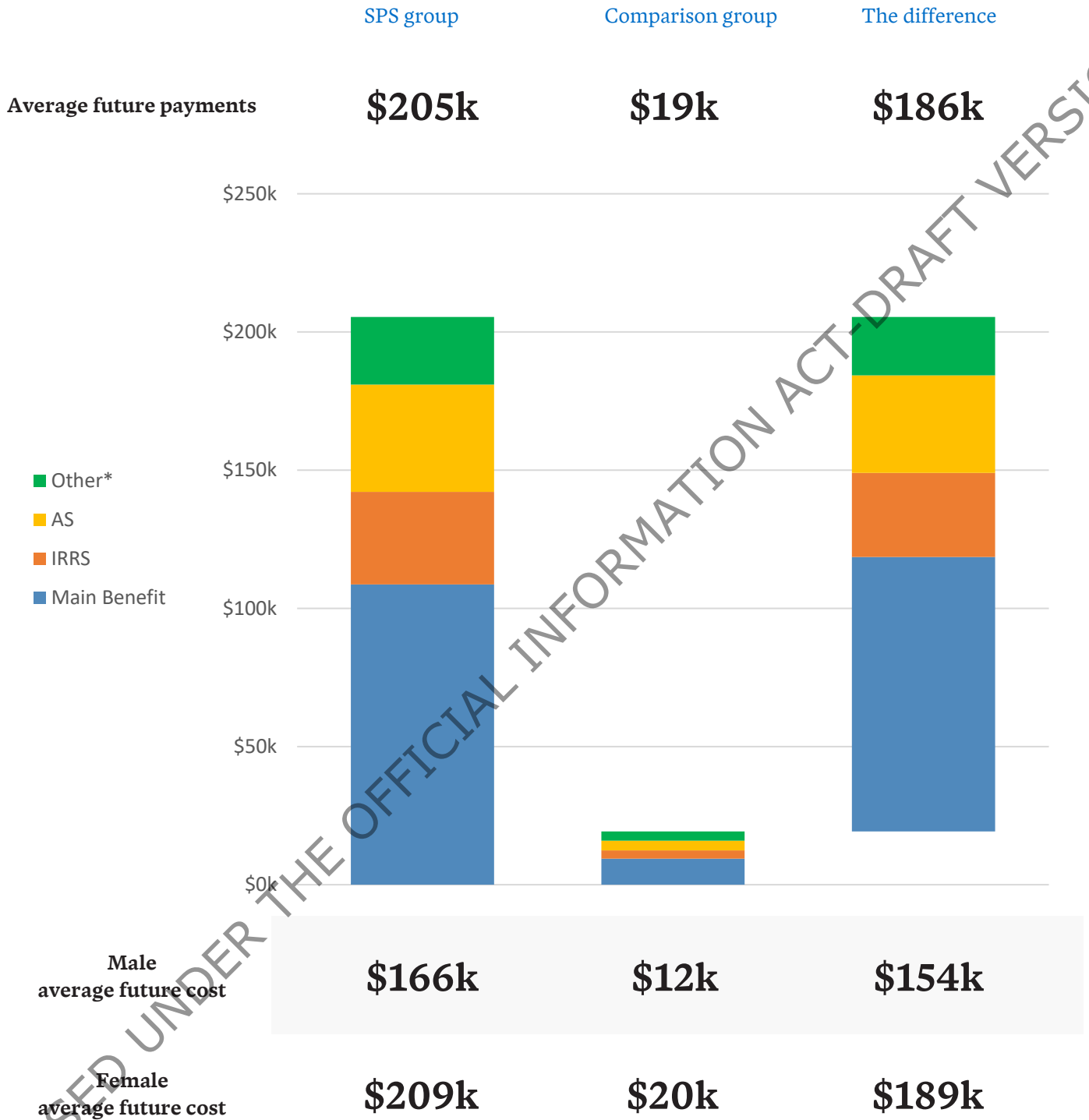


Serve at least one community sentence



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12.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

13 Supported Living Payment

13.1 Summary

13.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 16-64 receiving the Supported Living Payment (SLP) benefit in the quarter ended 30 June 2019. When referring to SLP clients in this section we mean SLP-HCD clients i.e. not including SLP carers.

13.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not on benefit, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

13.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of SLP clients are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with less than 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% of SLP clients have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 37% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLP clients are 7.8x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 68% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% of SLP clients have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 36% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% of SLP clients are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 29% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21% of SLP clients are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 10% for the comparison group.

13.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for SLP clients are **\$174k**. This is 18.1x more than the comparison group.

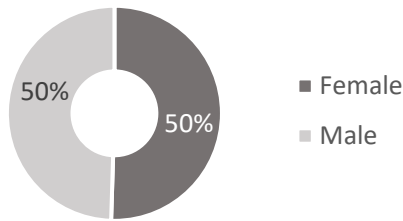
13.2 About this population group

Number in group

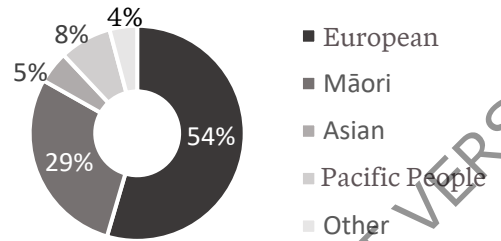
**Around
100,800**

(3.2% of working-age population)

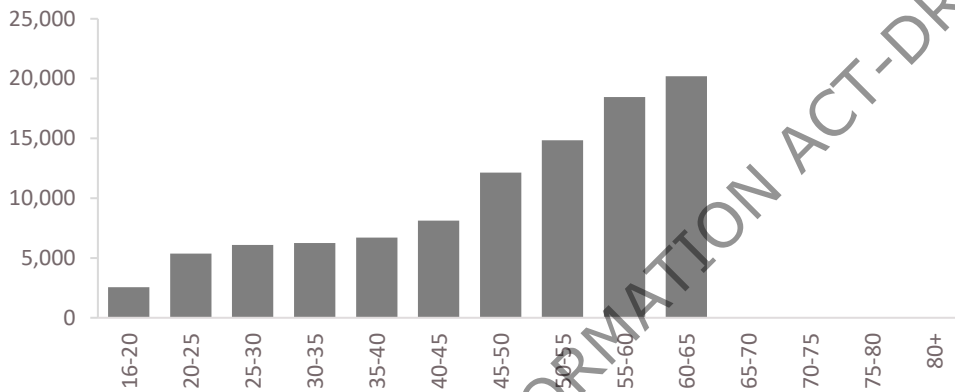
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

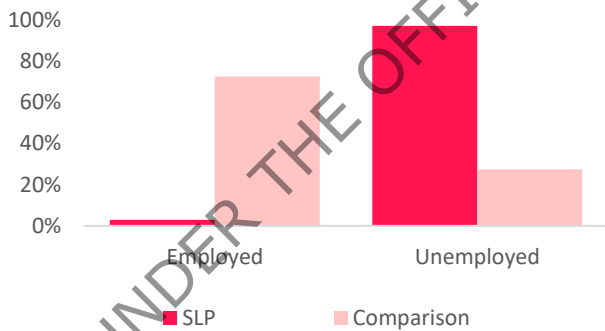


Age distribution

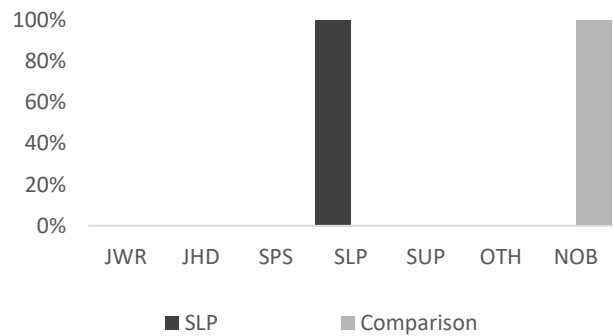


13.3 Current social outcomes

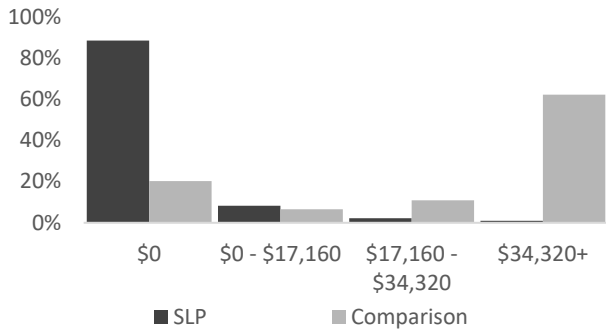
Employment status



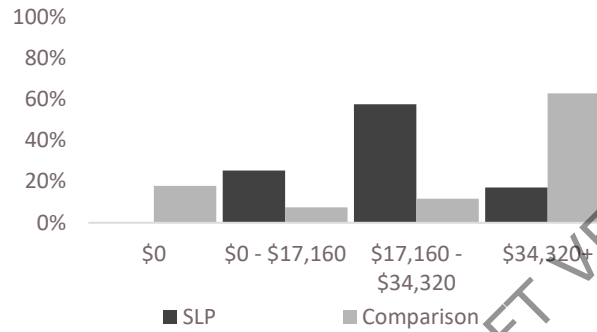
Benefit status



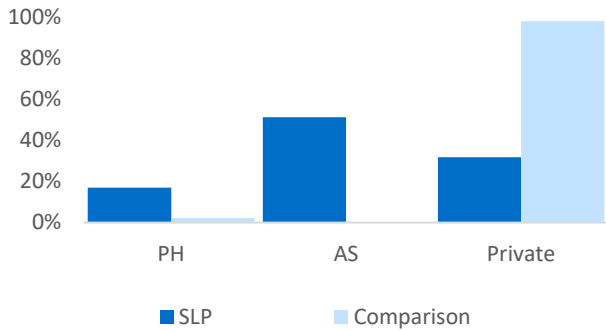
Annualised earned income



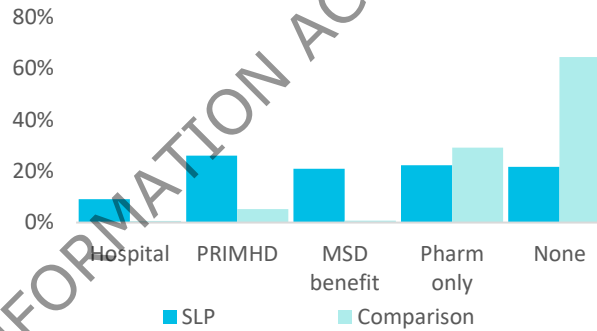
Annualised total income



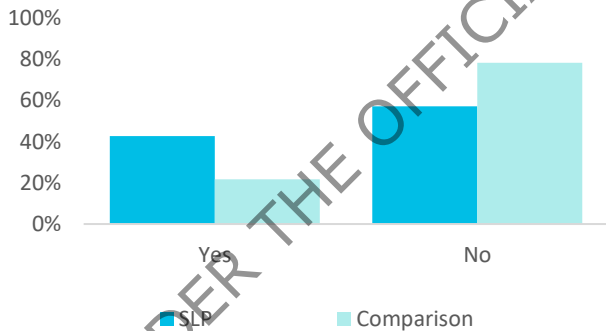
Housing status



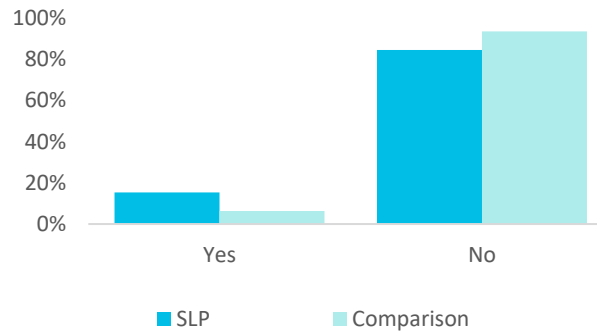
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



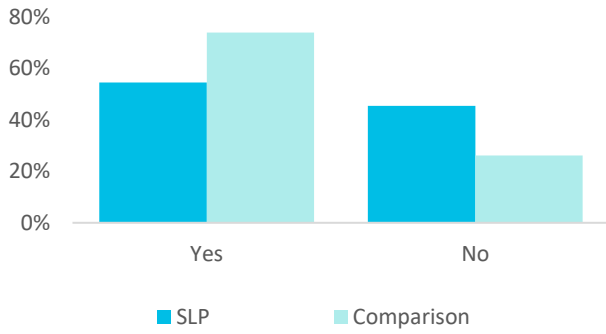
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



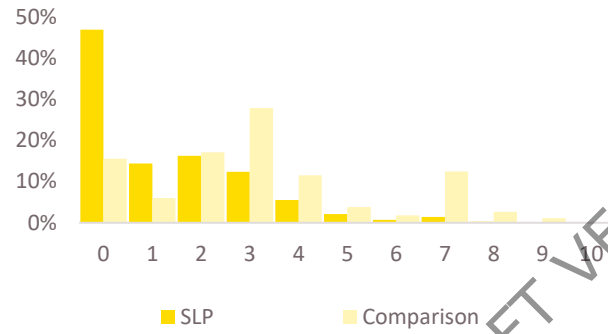
Diabetes prevalence



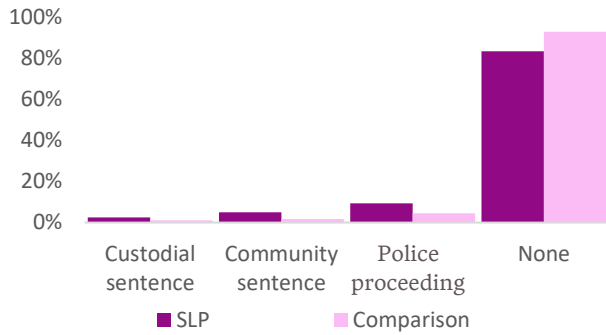
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved



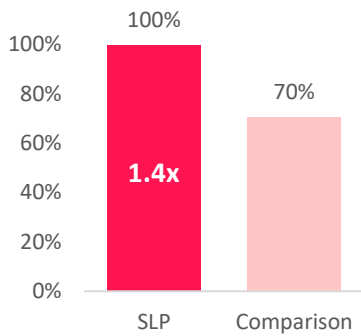
Highest justice interaction in last 5 years



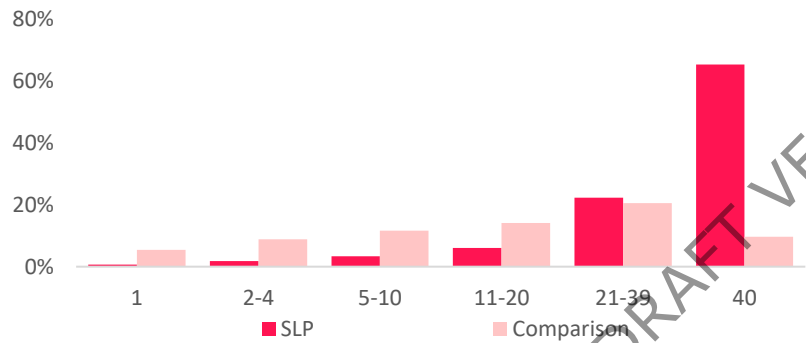
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13.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



Total quarters out of work - Distribution



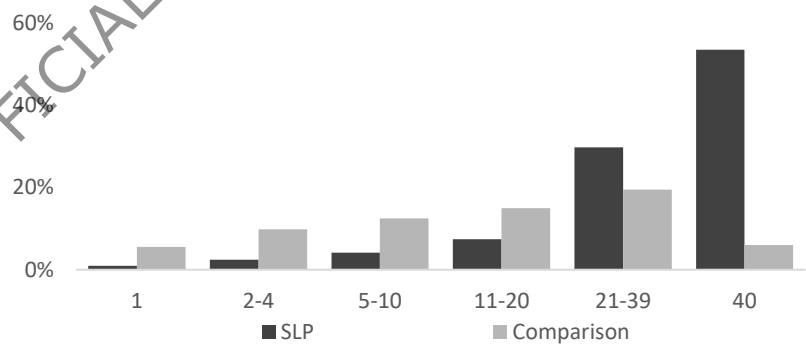
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
72%	20%	11%	94%	34%	100%	81%

Some time with total income below threshold



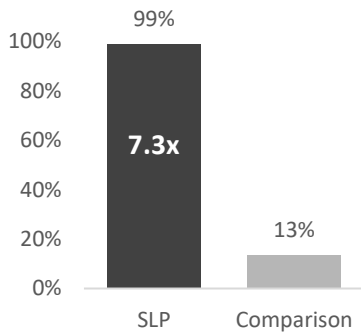
Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



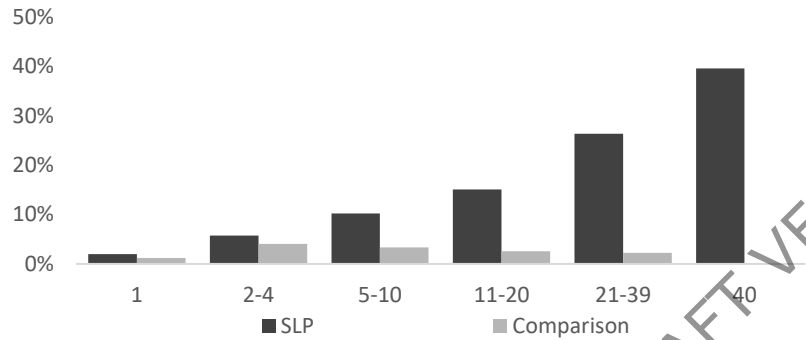
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
72%	12%	10%	94%	31%	100%	79%

Some time on main benefit



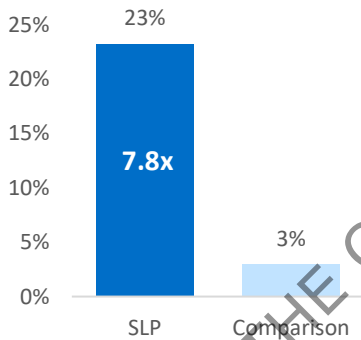
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



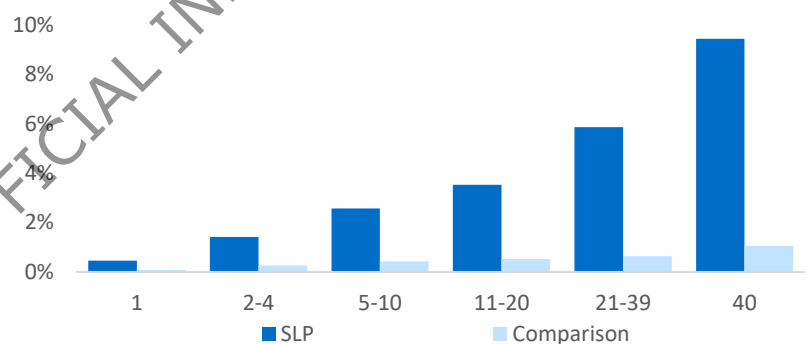
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
77%	20%	13%	90%	32%	100%	82%

Some time in public housing



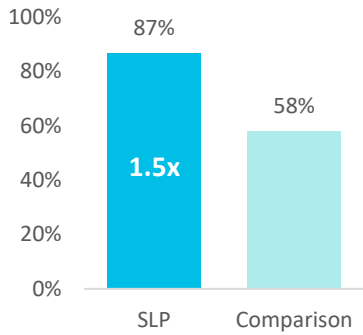
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



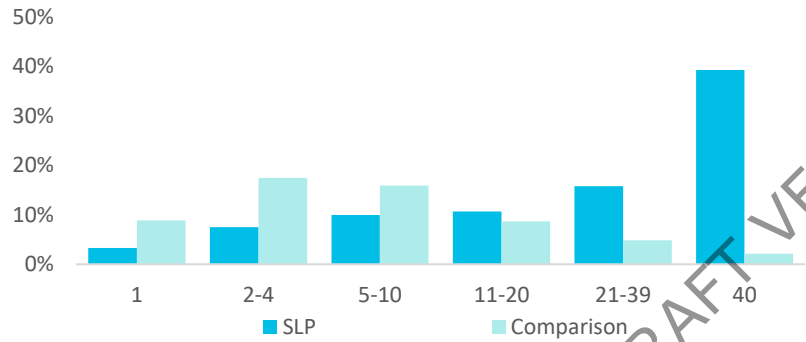
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
65%	99%	13%	91%	41%	100%	97%

Some use of mental health-related supports



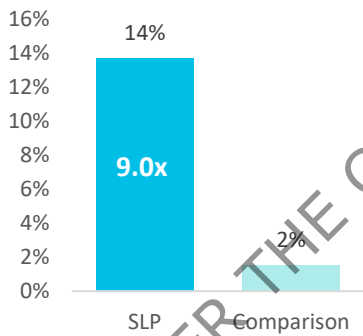
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



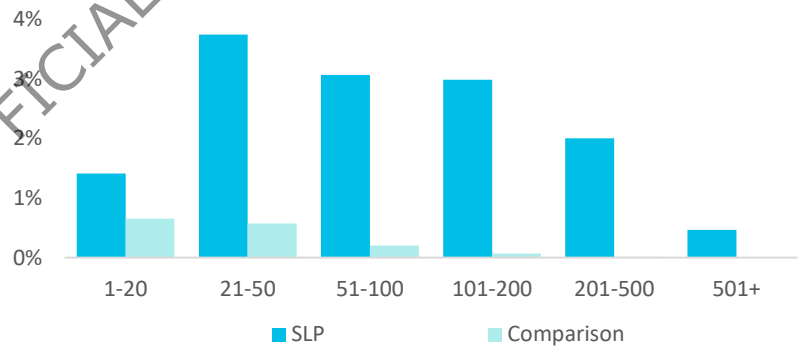
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
98%	18%	13%	90%	31%	100%	93%

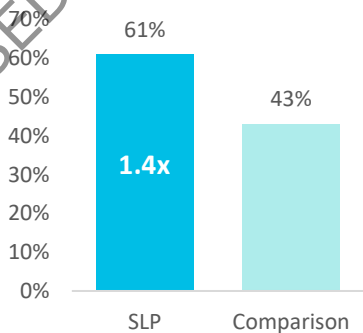
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



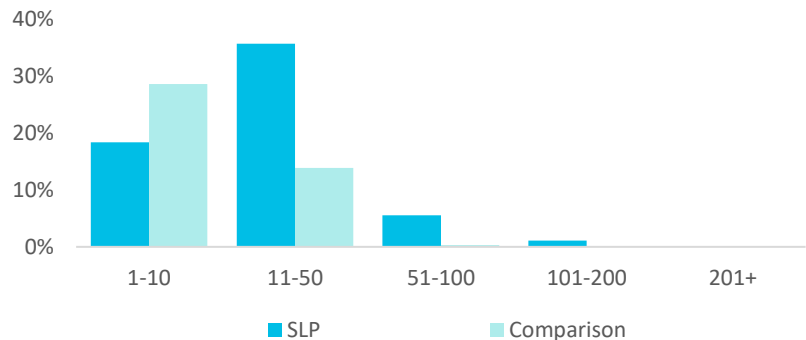
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



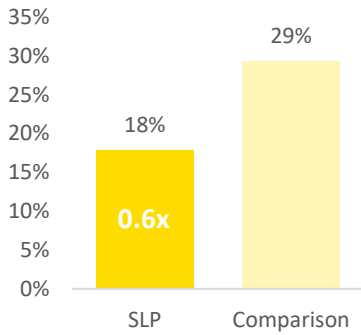
At least one acute hospitalisation



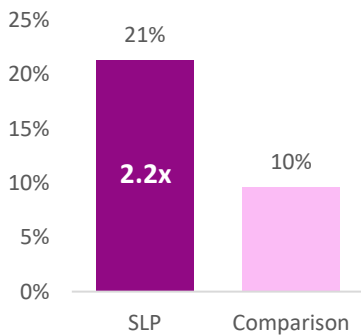
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



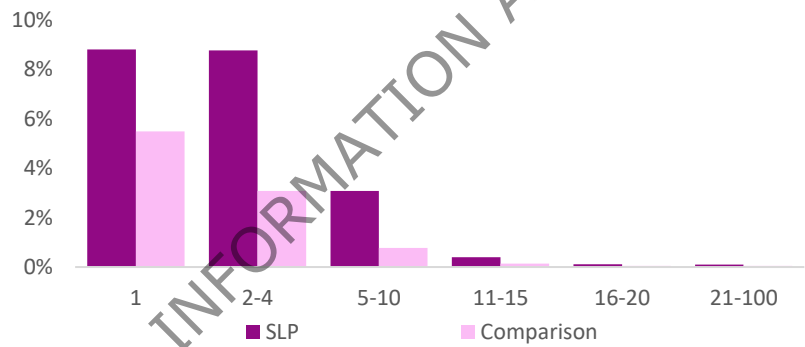
% who enrol in tertiary education



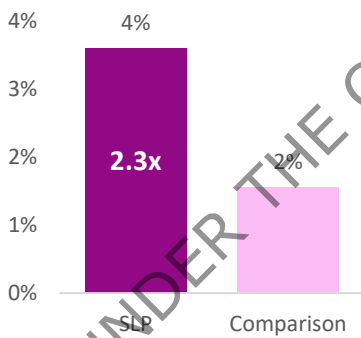
Proceeded against by Police at least once



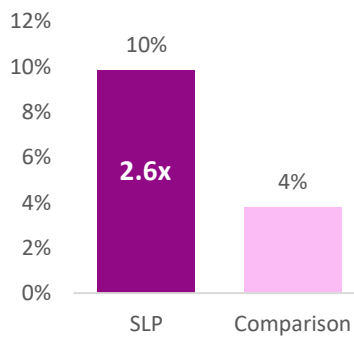
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



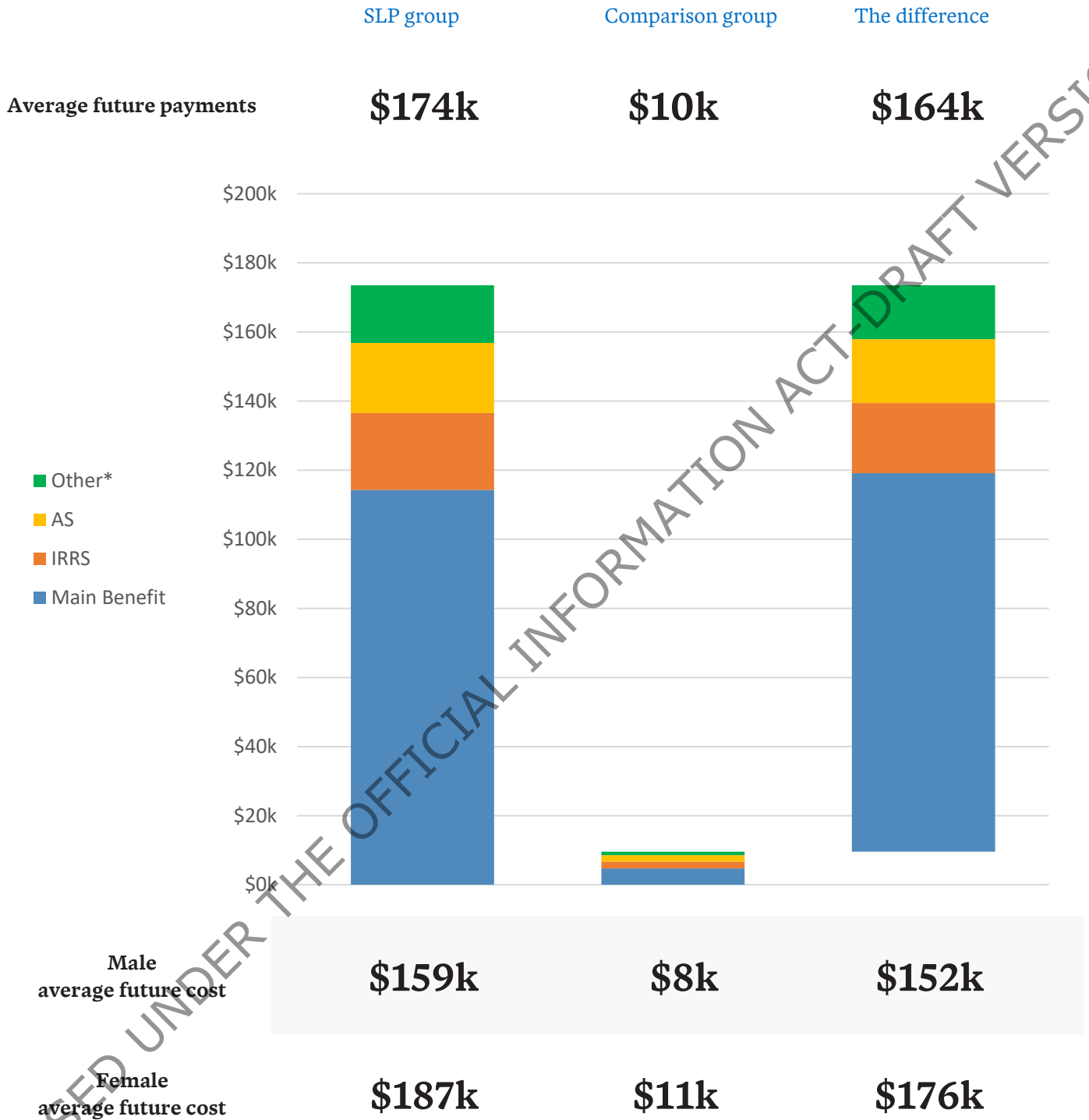
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



13.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

14 Youth benefits

14.1 Summary

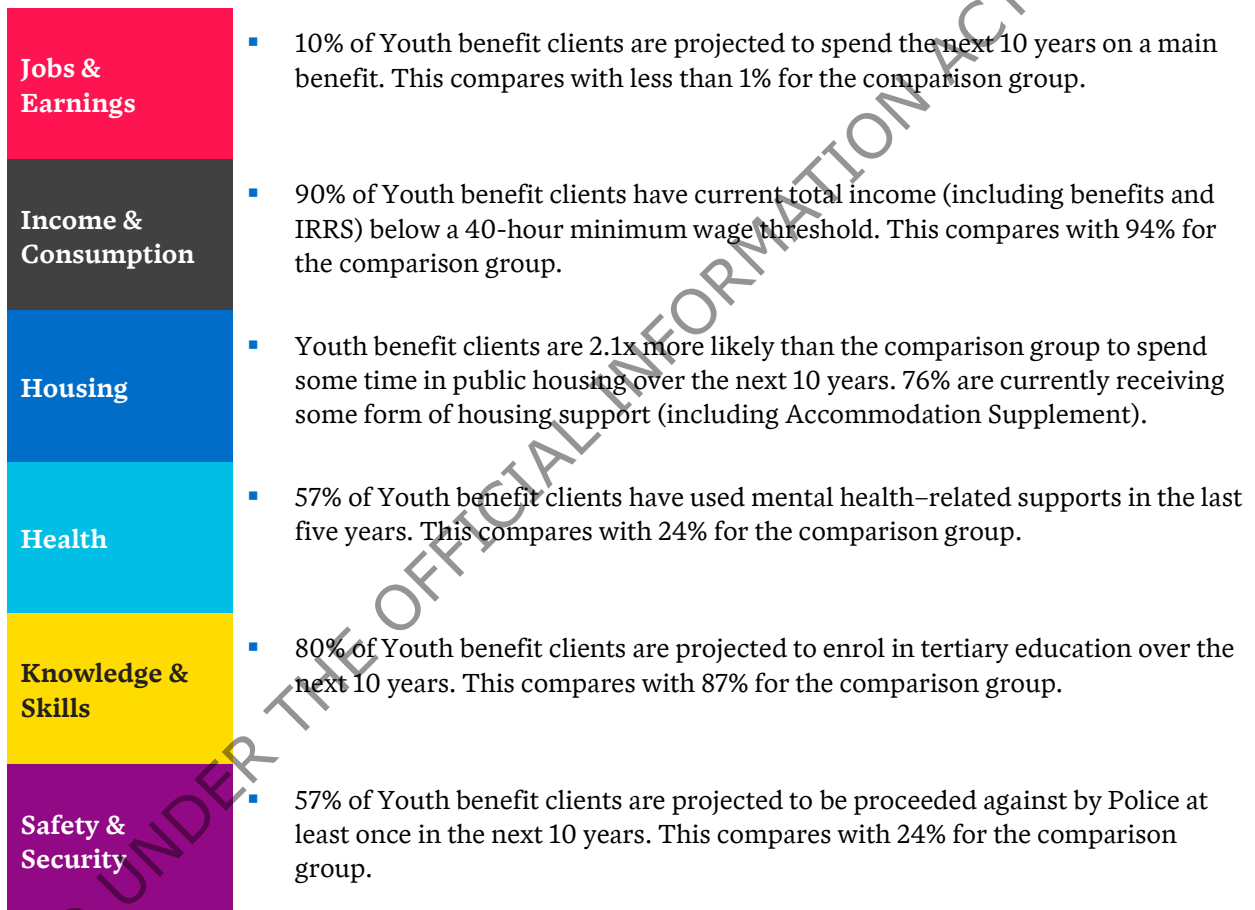
14.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients receiving the Youth Payment benefit or the Young Parent Payment benefit in the quarter ended 30 June 2019.

14.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people who are not on benefit, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

14.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?



14.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for Youth benefit clients are **\$131k**. This is 4.9x more than the comparison group.

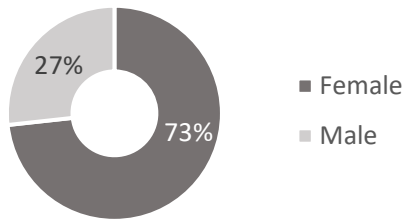
14.2 About this population group

Number in group

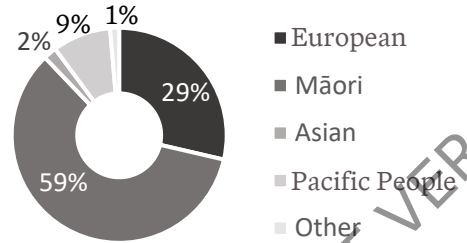
**Around
2,100**

(0.1% of working-age population)

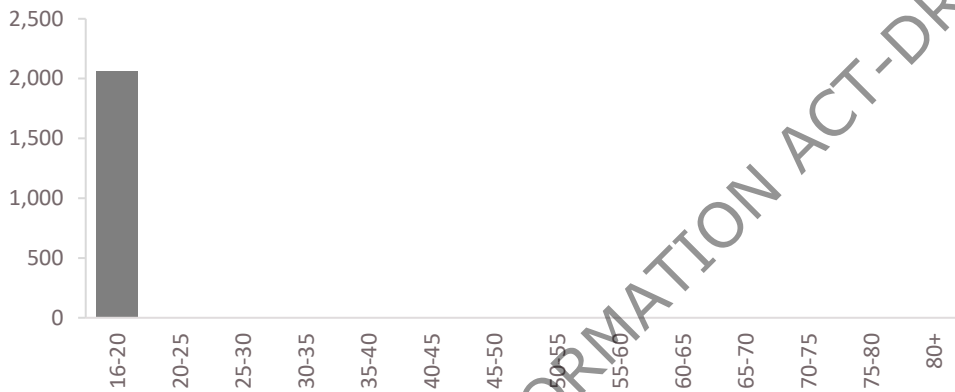
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

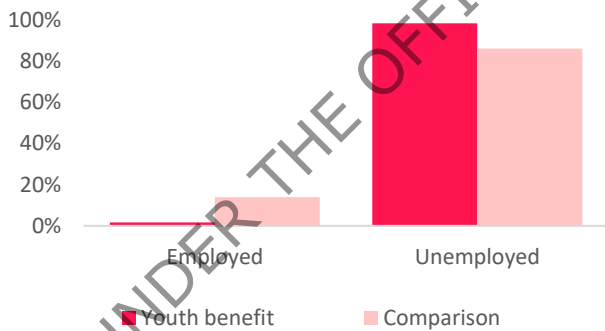


Age distribution

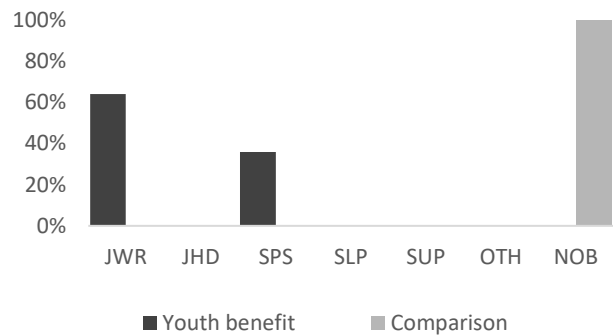


14.3 Current social outcomes

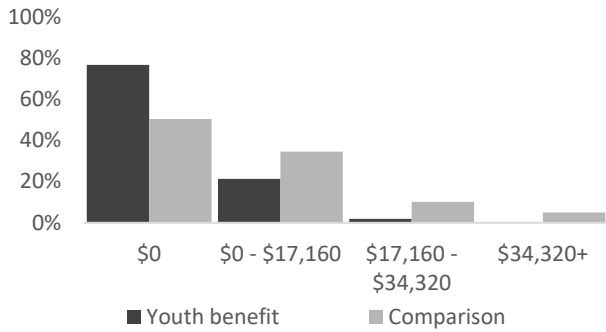
Employment status



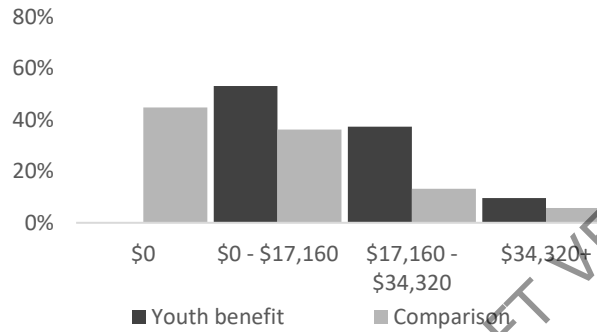
Benefit status



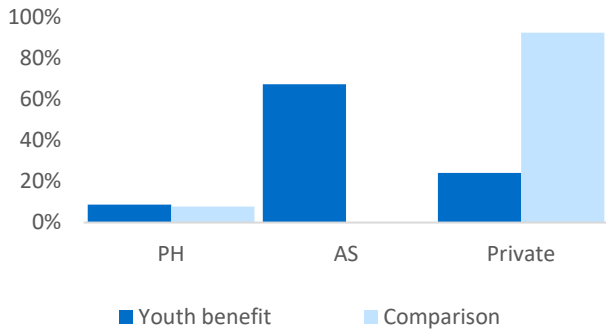
Annualised earned income



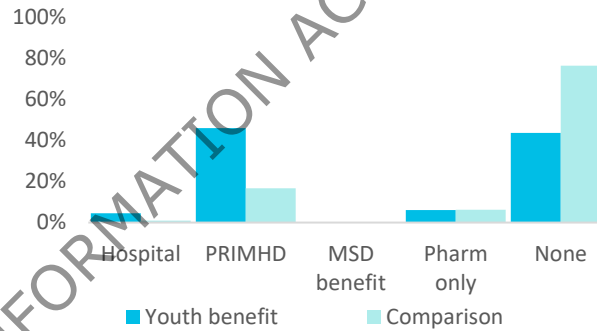
Annualised total income



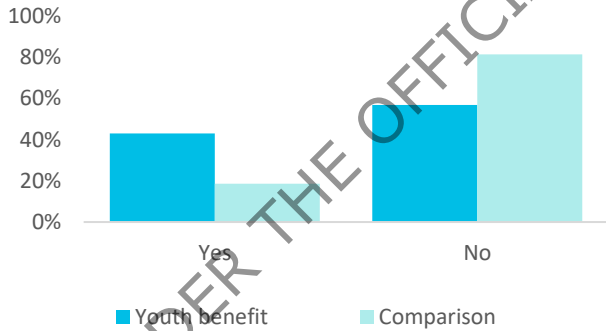
Housing status



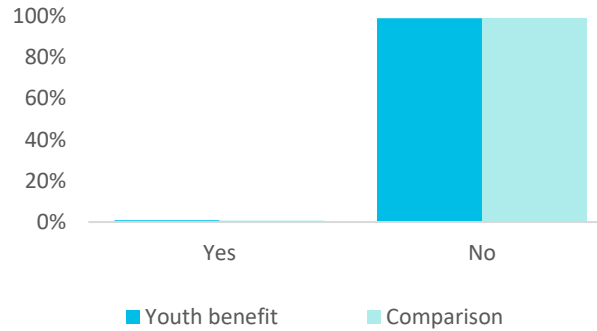
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



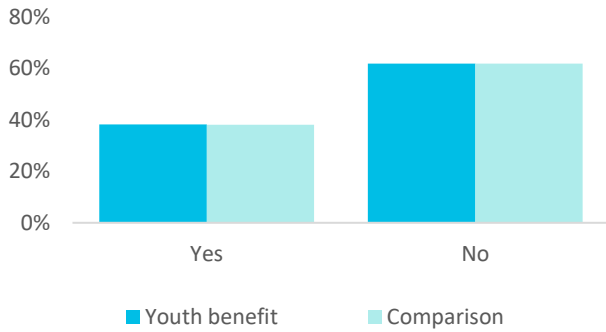
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



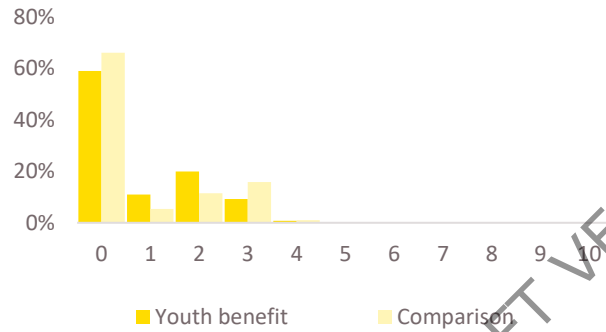
Diabetes prevalence



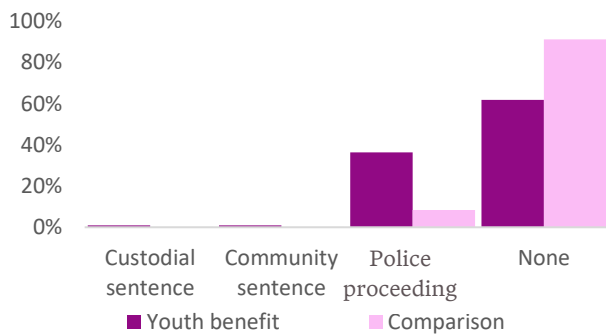
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved



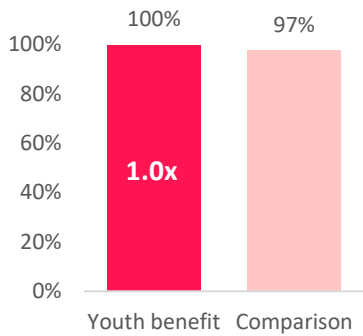
Highest justice interaction in last 5 years



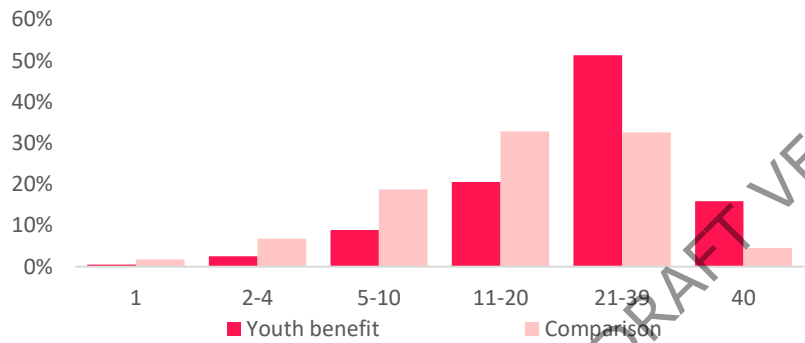
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14.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



Total quarters out of work - Distribution



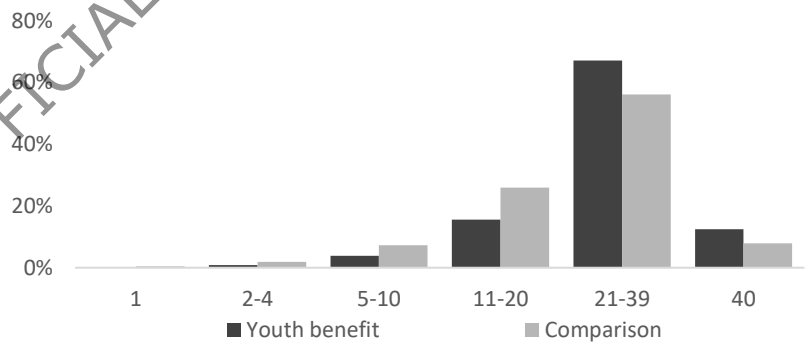
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
35%	35%	36%	90%	47%	100%	77%

Some time with total income below threshold



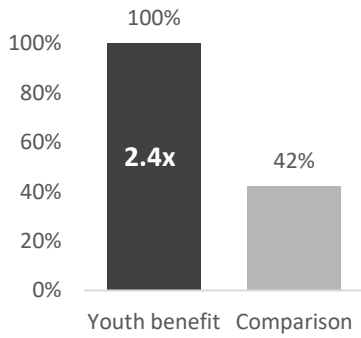
Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



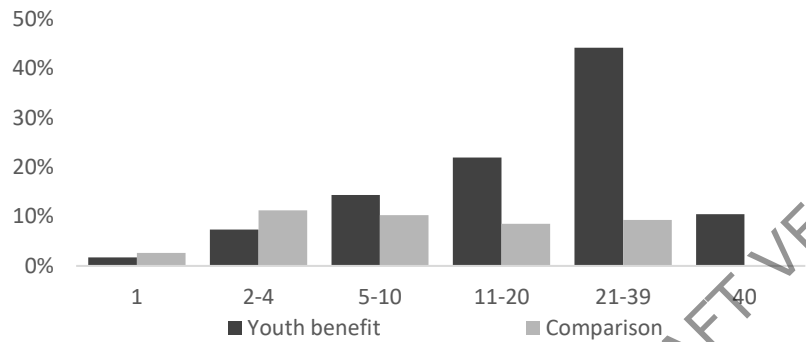
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
37%	28%	36%	85%	38%	100%	71%

Some time on main benefit



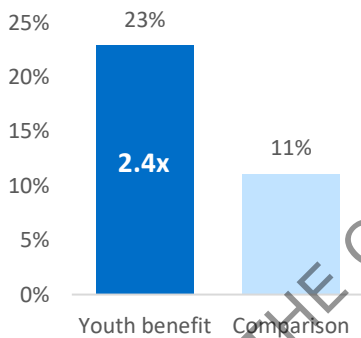
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



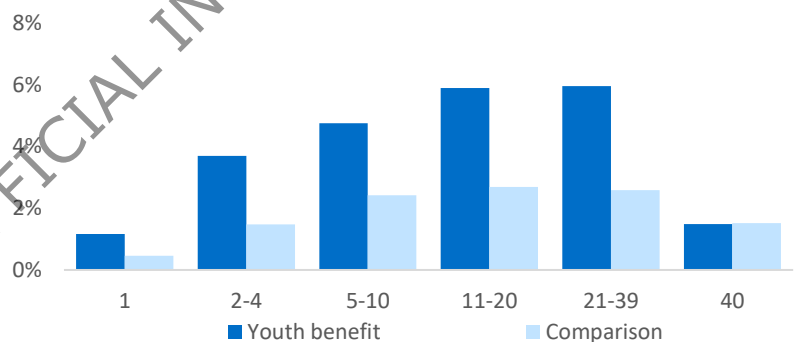
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
33%	39%	34%	89%	45%	100%	76%

Some time in public housing



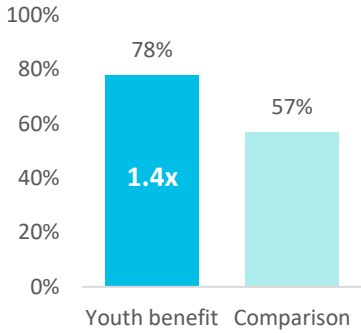
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



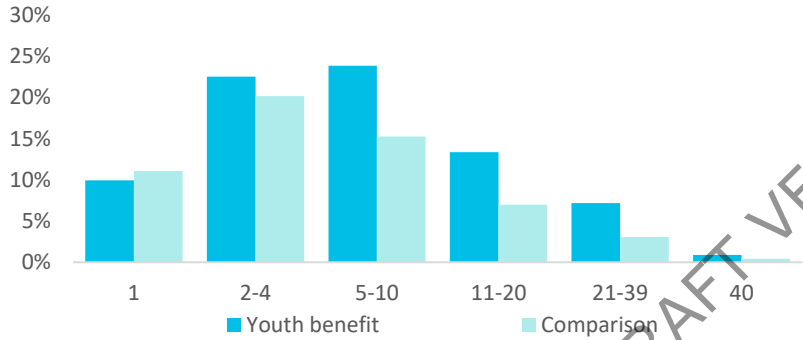
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
31%	94%	21%	88%	48%	100%	95%

Some use of mental health-related supports



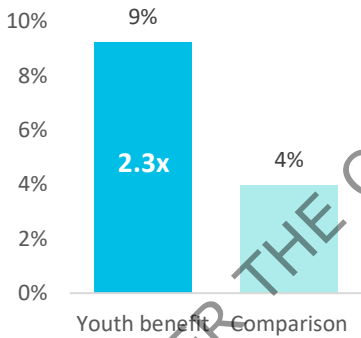
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



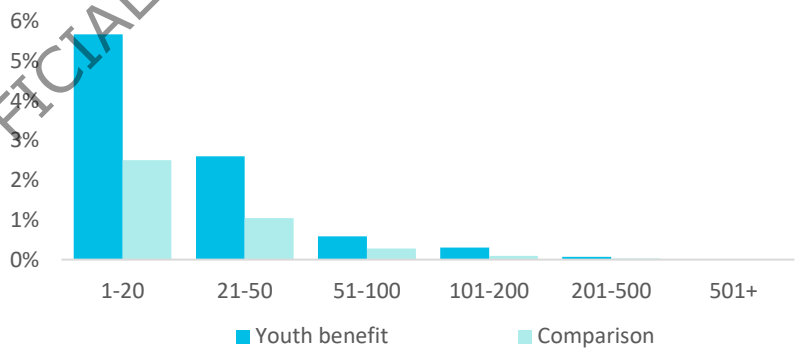
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
97%	22%	37%	71%	43%	100%	83%

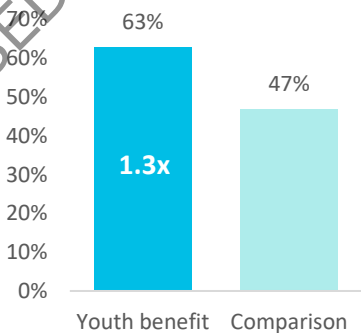
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



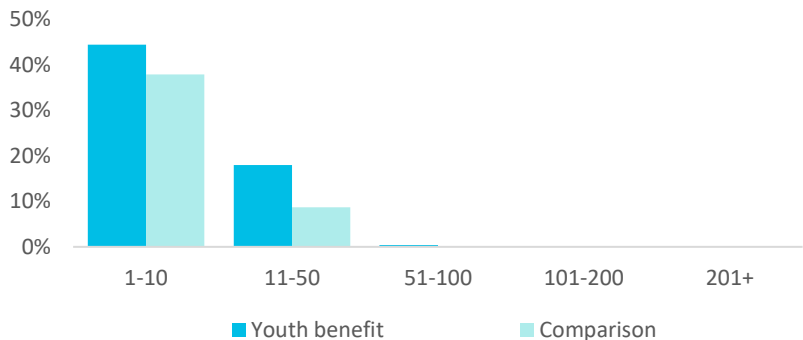
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



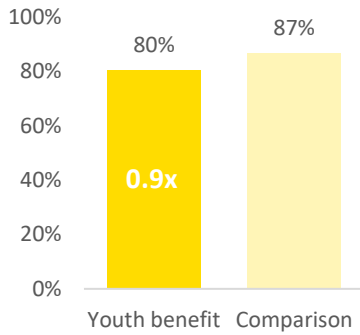
At least one acute hospitalisation



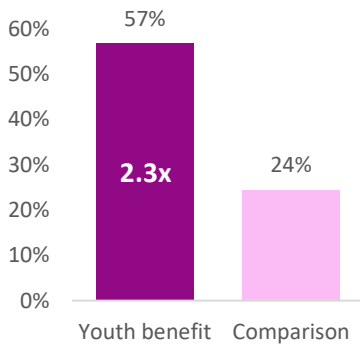
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



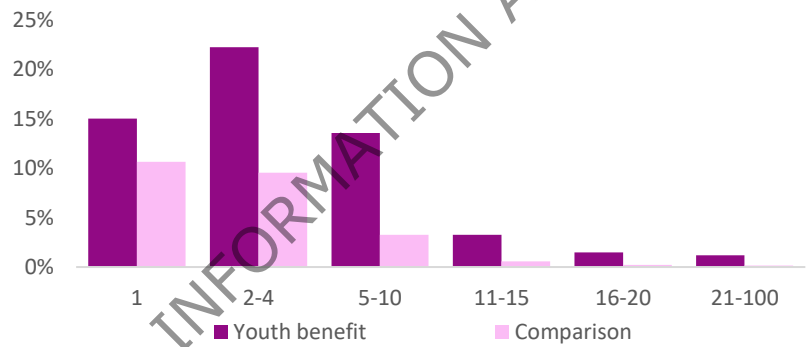
% who enrol in tertiary education



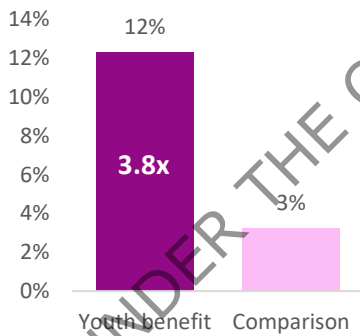
Proceeded against by Police at least once



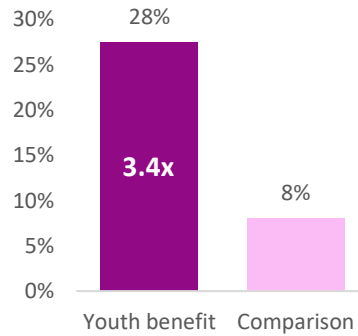
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



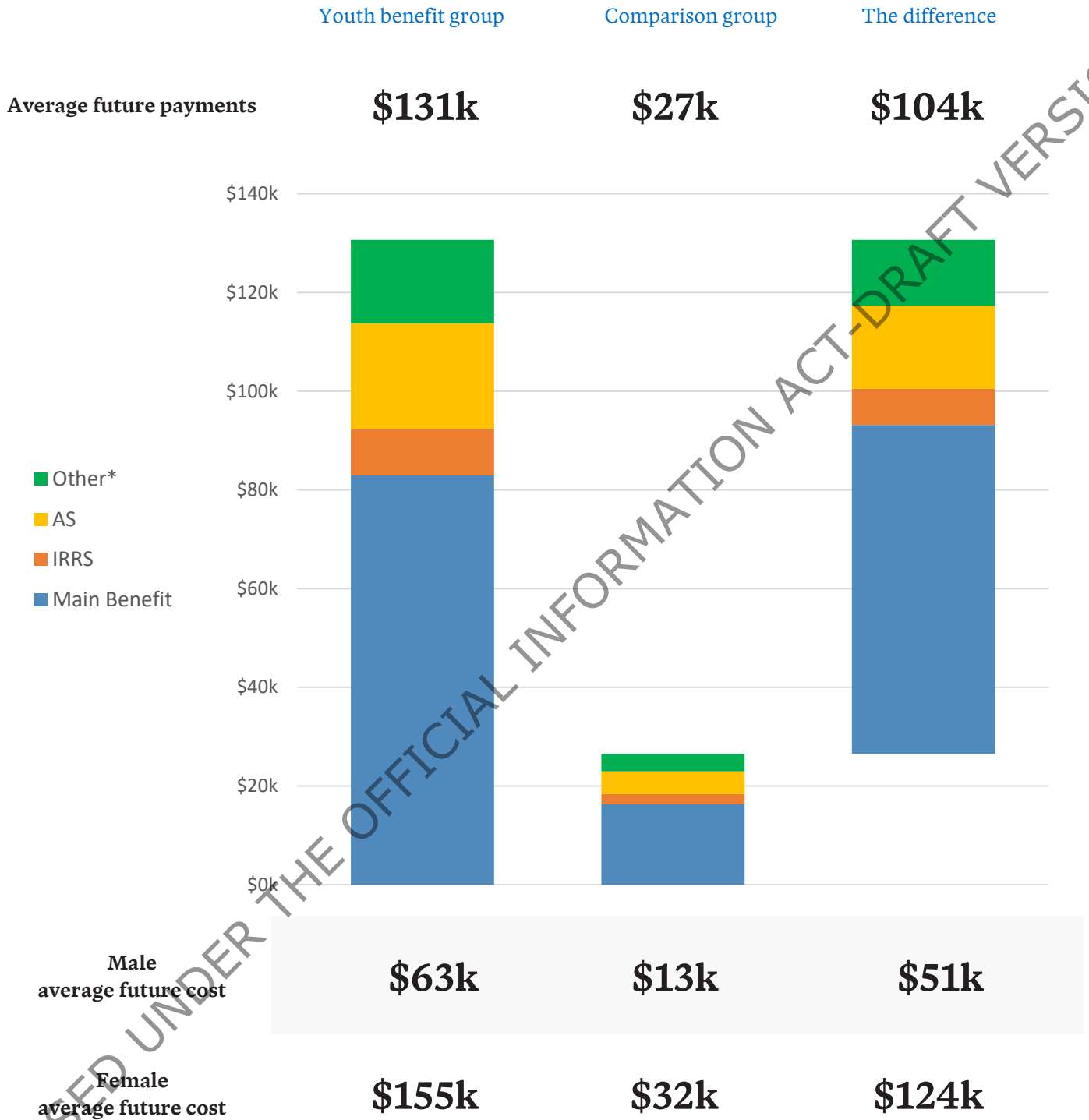
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



14.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

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Groups of interest

15 People using mental health–related supports

15.1 Summary

15.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All people aged 16-64 who used mental health–related supports in each quarter in the year to 30 June 2019.

15.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people who did not use mental health–related supports in the year ended 30 June 2019, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

15.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% of the population group are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59% of the population group have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 40% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population group are 3.3x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 33% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the population group have used mental health–related supports in the last five years. This compares with 23% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of the population group are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 32% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21% of the population group are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 9% for the comparison group.

15.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for the population group are **\$78k**. This is 4.5x more than the comparison group.

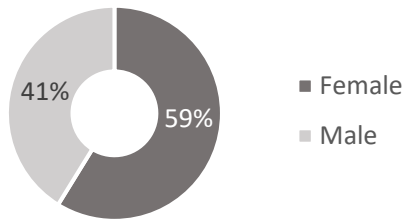
15.2 About this population group

Number in group

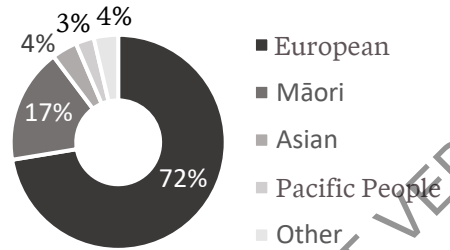
**Around
271,800**

(8.6% of working-age population)

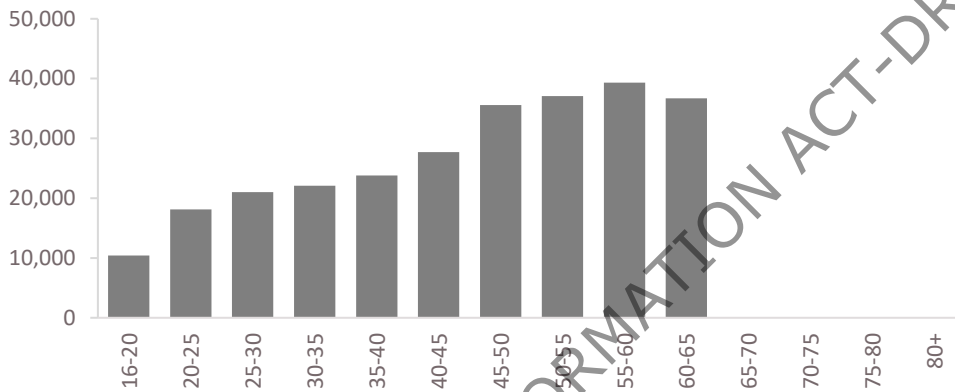
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

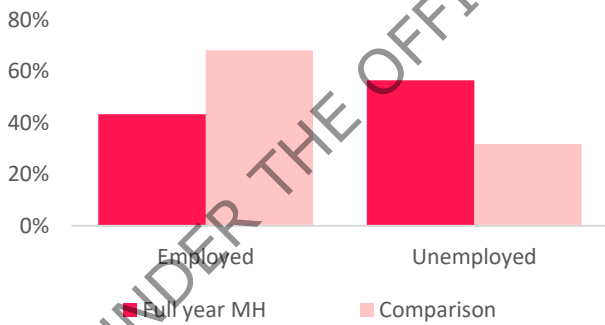


Age distribution

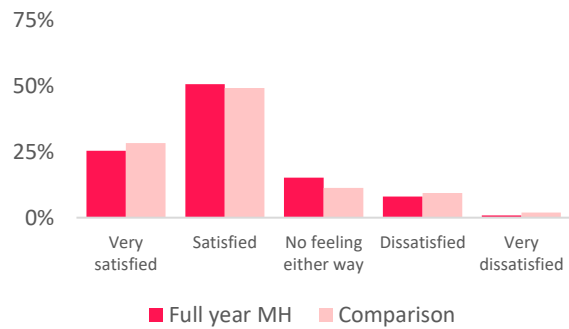


15.3 Current social outcomes

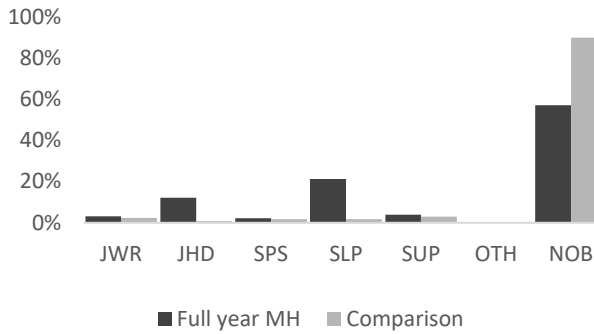
Employment status



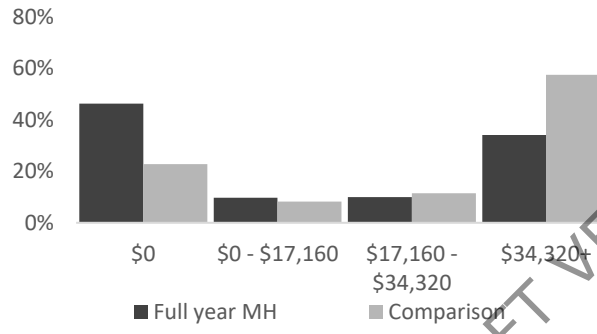
Job satisfaction



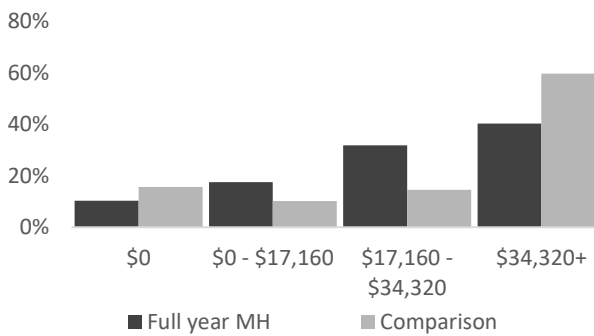
Benefit status



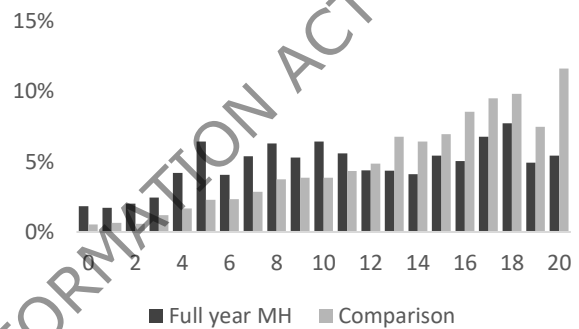
Annualised earned income



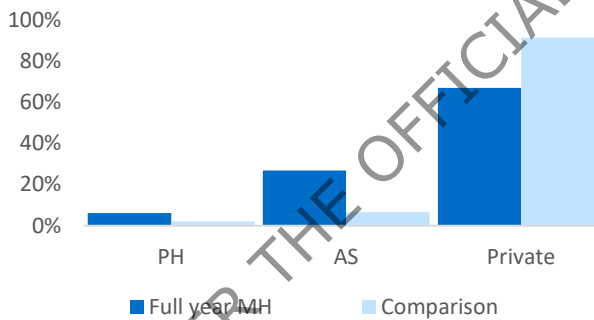
Annualised total income



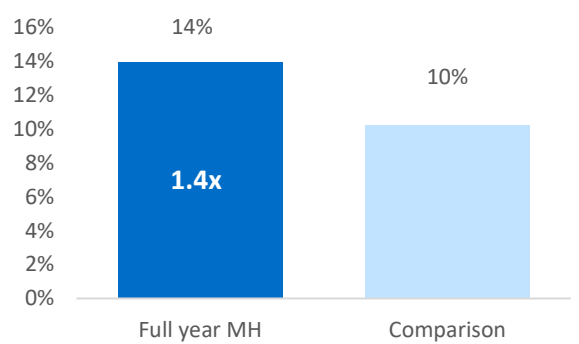
Material Wellbeing Index



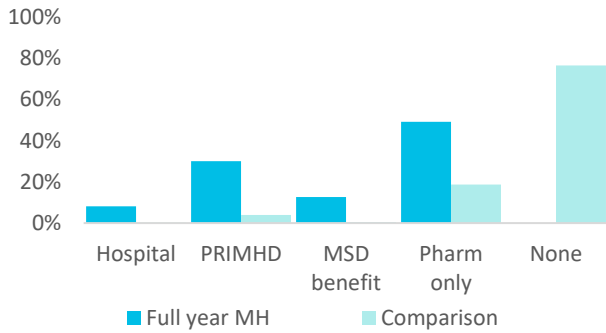
Housing status



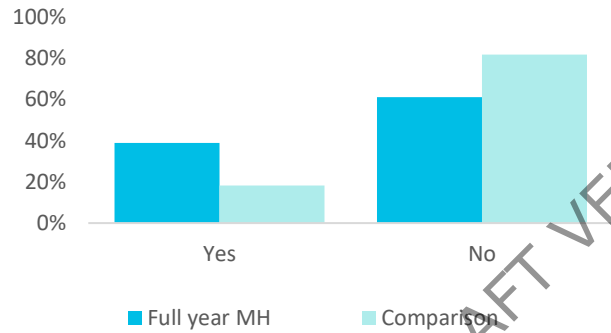
Poor housing quality



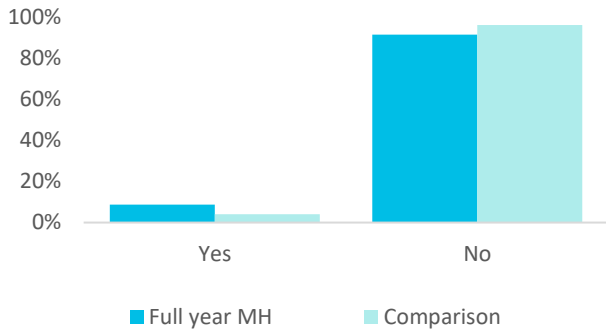
Highest level of mental health-related support use in the last 5 years



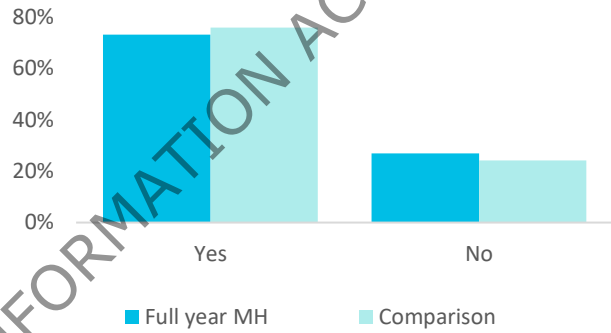
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



Diabetes prevalence



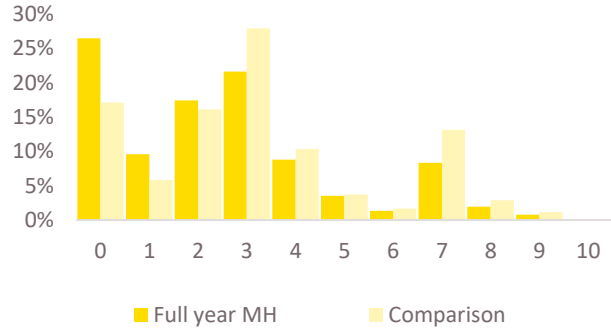
1st trimester maternity registration



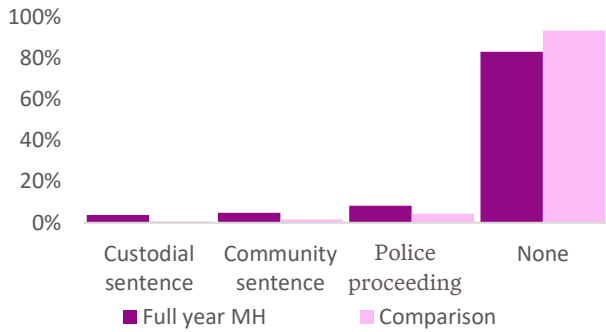
Perceived health



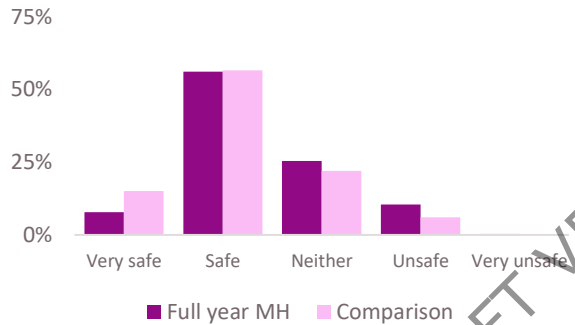
Education level



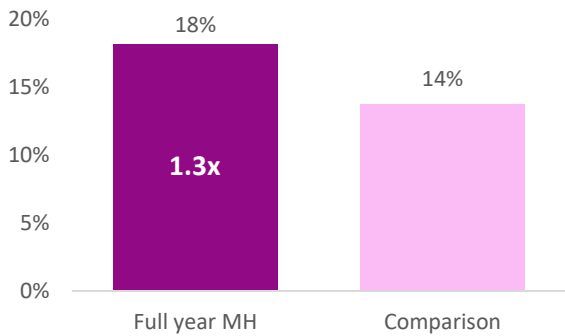
Highest justice interaction in last 5 years



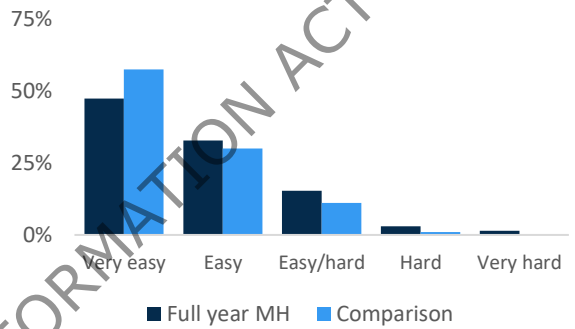
Perceived safety



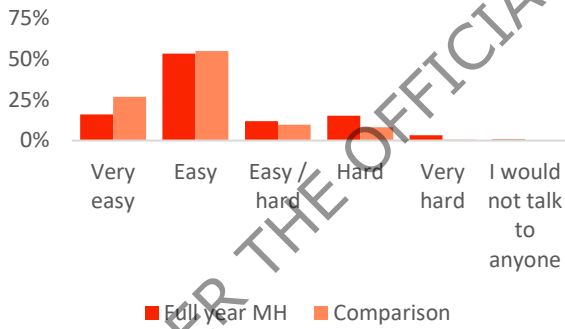
Victim of crime in last year



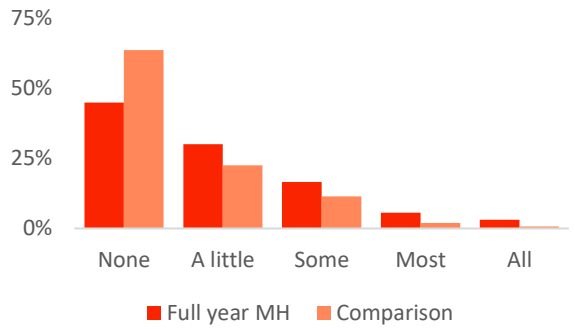
Ability to be yourself



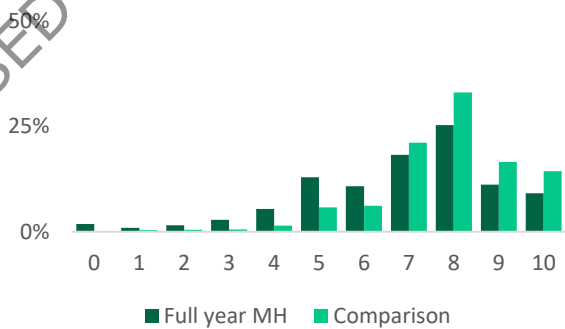
Social support – how easy to seek support



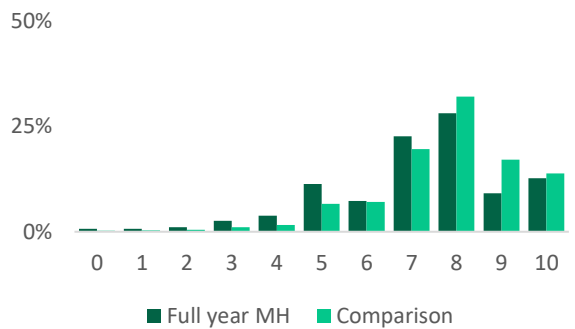
Self-reported loneliness



Life satisfaction

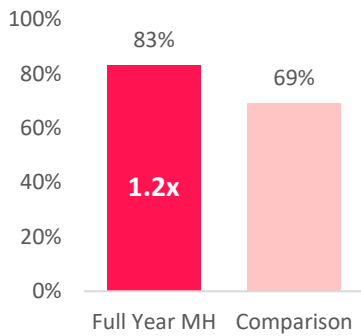


Family wellbeing

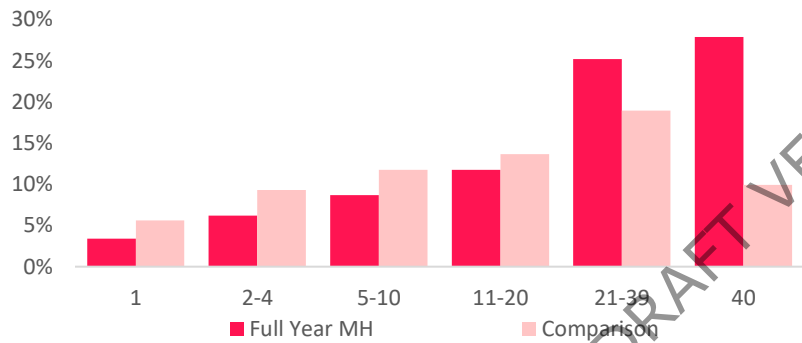


15.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



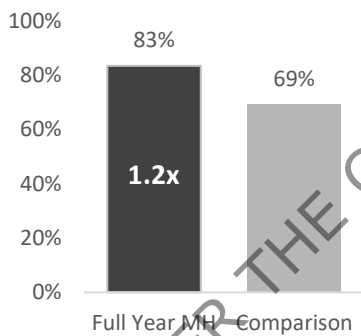
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



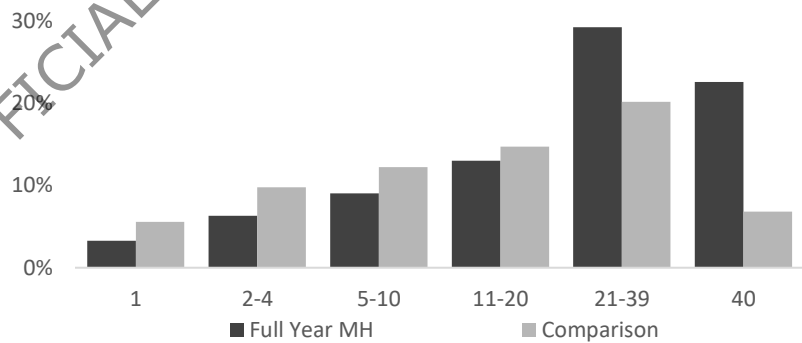
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
100%	15%	15%	92%	33%	81%	84%

Some time with total income below threshold



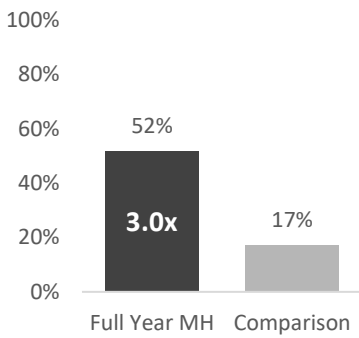
Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



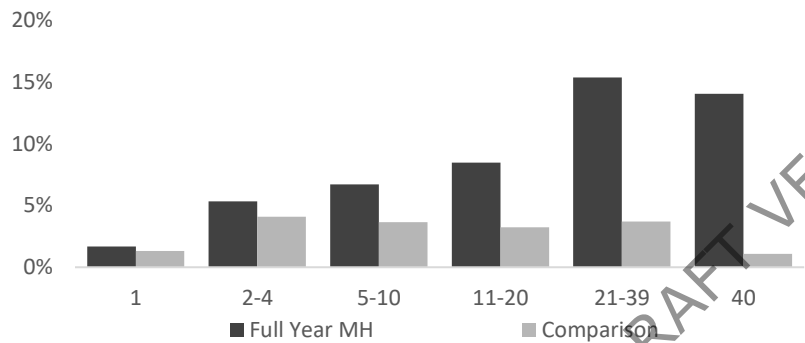
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
100%	9%	15%	89%	32%	84%	84%

Some time on main benefit



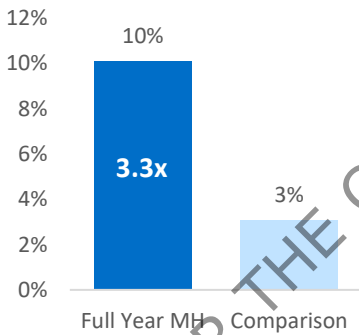
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



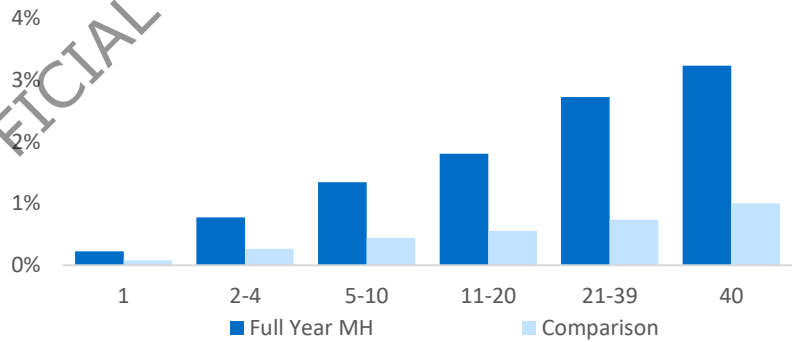
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

Indicator	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	100%
In PH in last 3 years	18%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	19%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	90%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	33%
MB receipt in last 3 years	100%
3 or more indicators of risk	94%

Some time in public housing



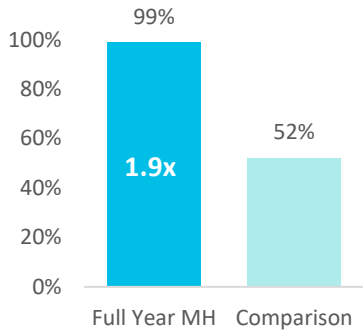
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



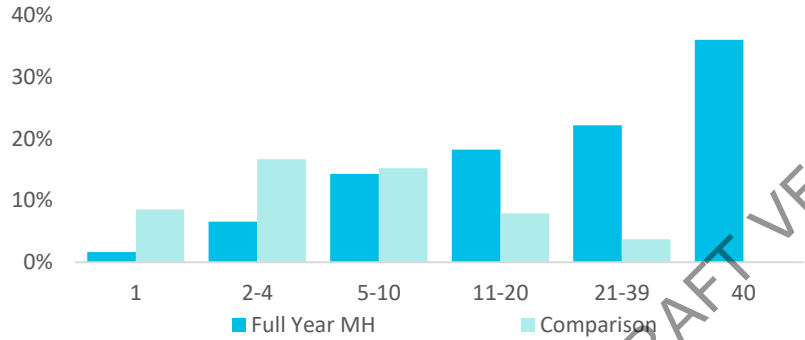
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

Indicator	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	100%
In PH in last 3 years	98%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	19%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	84%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	41%
MB receipt in last 3 years	94%
3 or more indicators of risk	98%

Some use of mental health-related supports



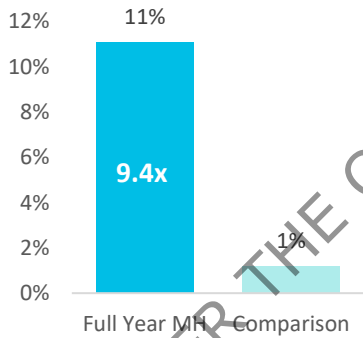
Total quarters using mental health-related supports- Distribution



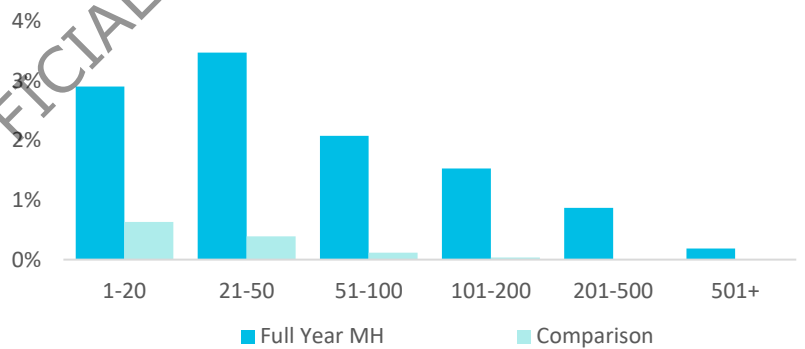
Risk factors amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
100%	10%	12%	60%	30%	63%	60%

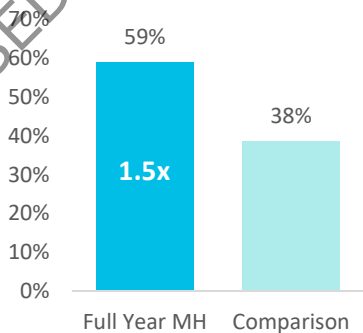
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



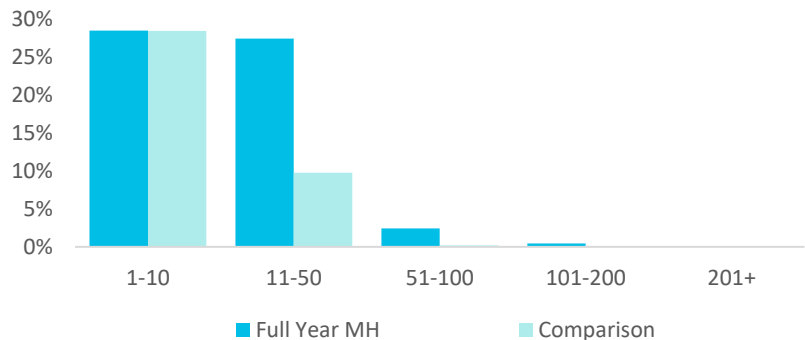
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



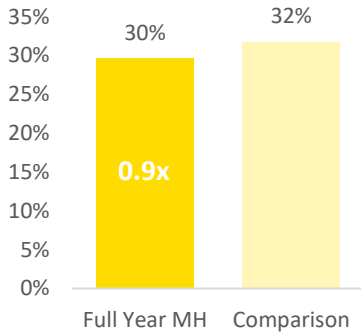
At least one acute hospitalisation



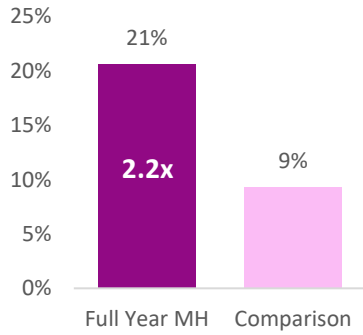
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



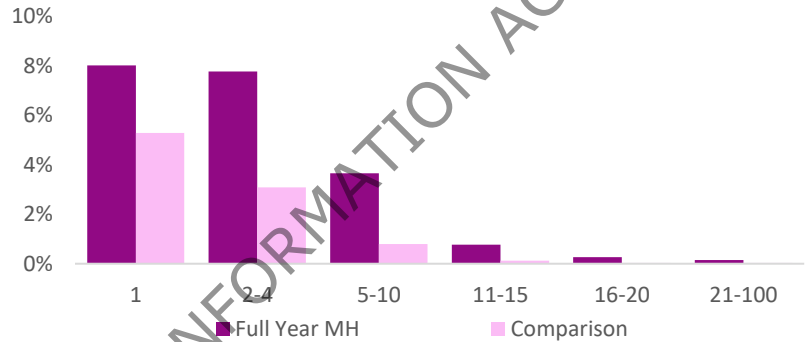
% who enrol in tertiary education



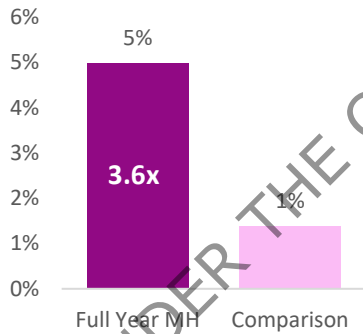
Proceeded against by Police at least once



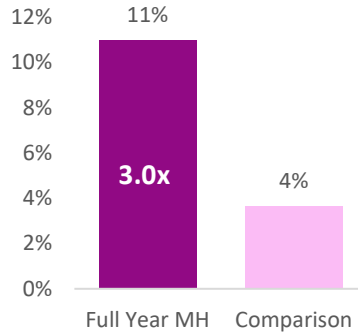
Total number of Police proceedings against - Distribution



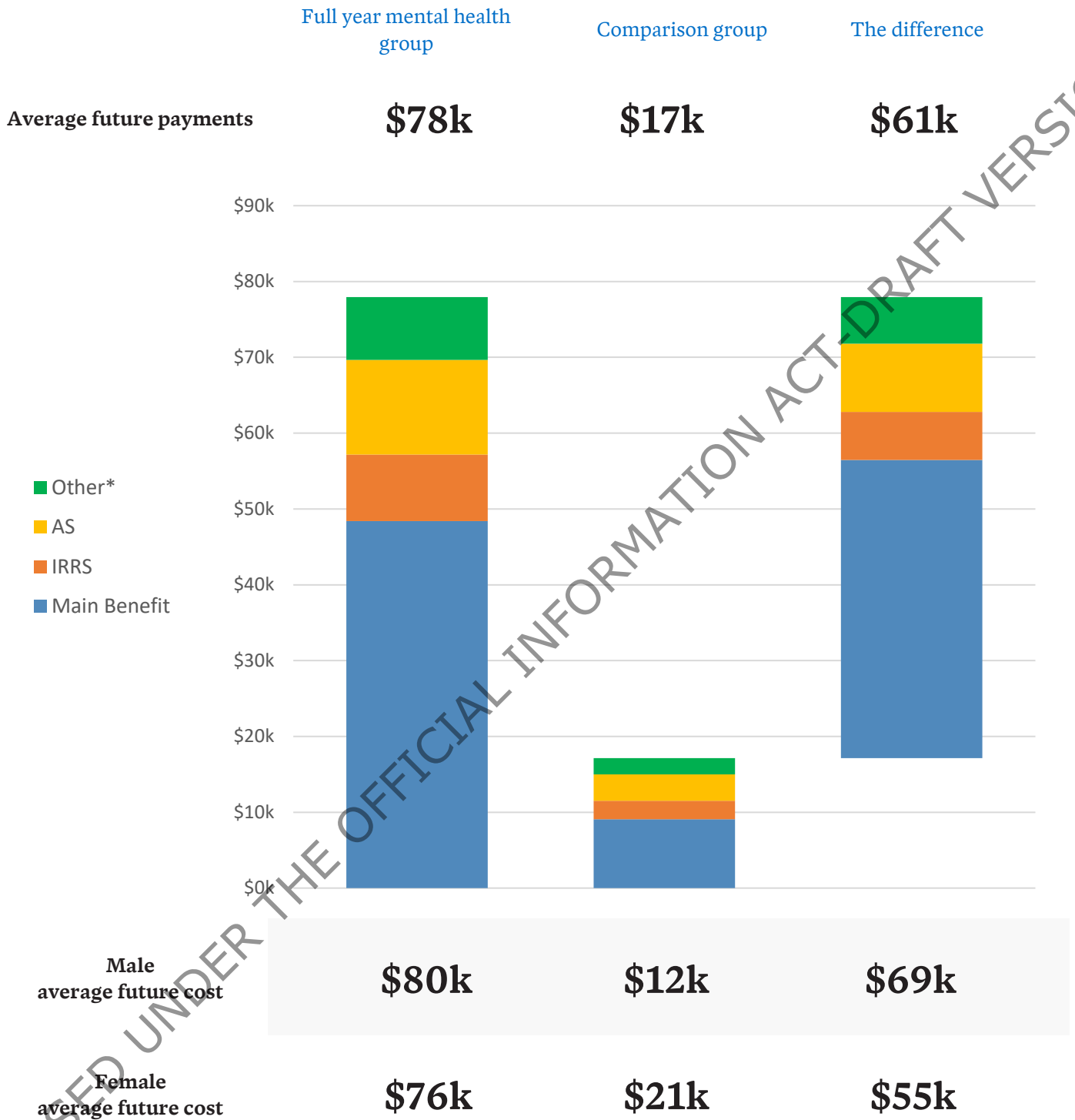
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



15.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

16 Main benefit clients in public housing

16.1 Summary

16.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

All clients aged 16-64 receiving a main benefit and in public housing in the quarter ended 30 June 2019.

16.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not on benefit but are in public housing, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

16.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28% of the population group are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41% of the population group have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 32% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population group are as likely as the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 100% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64% of the population group have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 41% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36% of the population group are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 41% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36% of the population group are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 20% for the comparison group.

16.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for the population group are **\$249k**. This is 2.3x more than the comparison group.

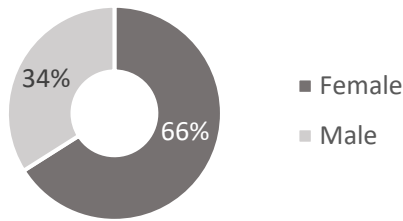
16.2 About this population group

Number in group

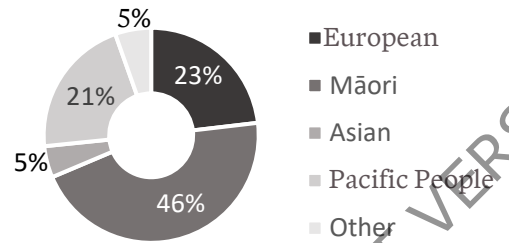
**Around
48,700**

(1.5% of working-age population)

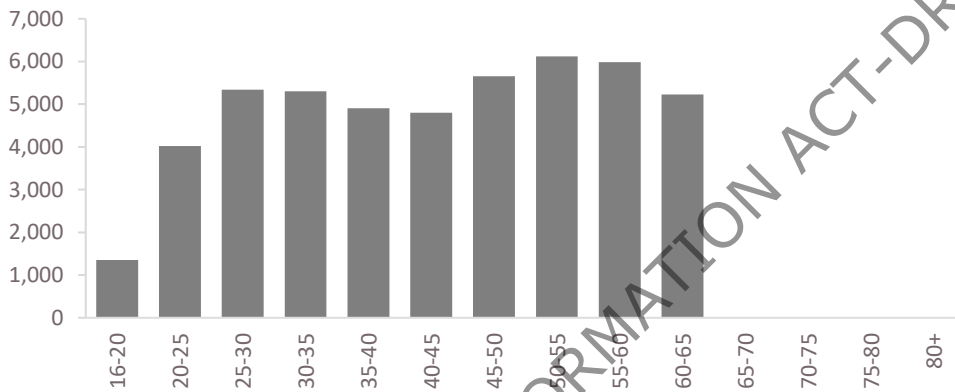
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

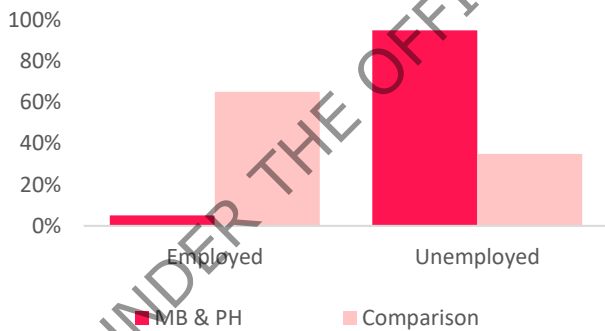


Age distribution

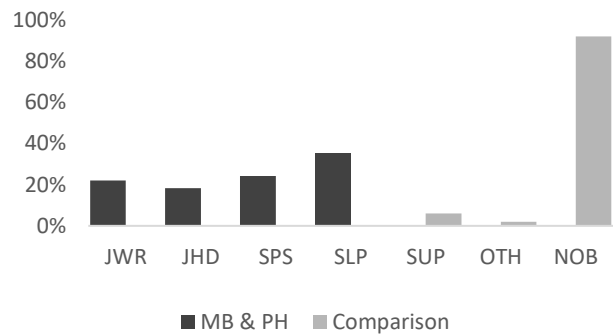


16.3 Current social outcomes

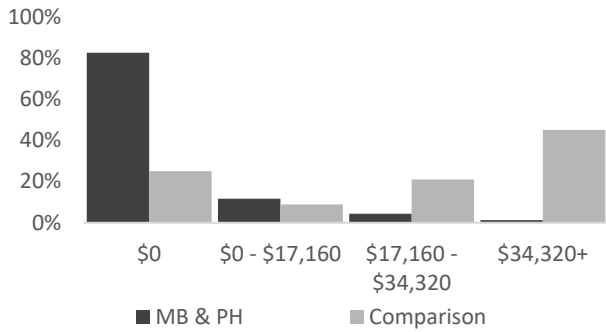
Employment status



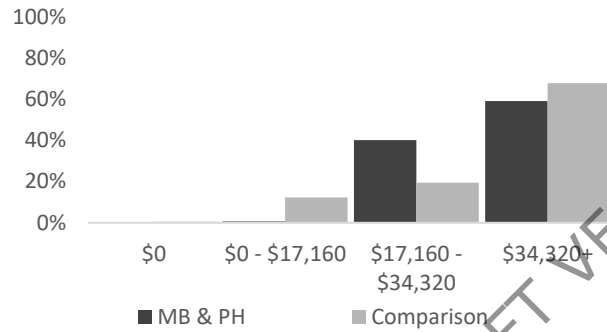
Benefit status



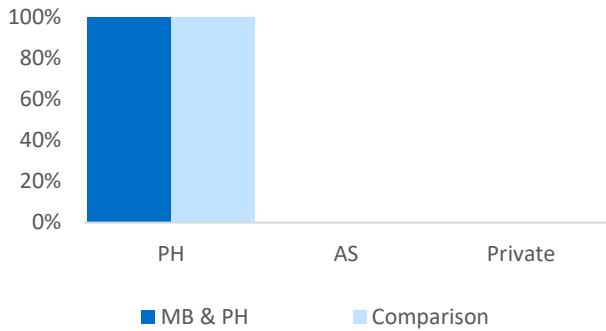
Annualised earned income



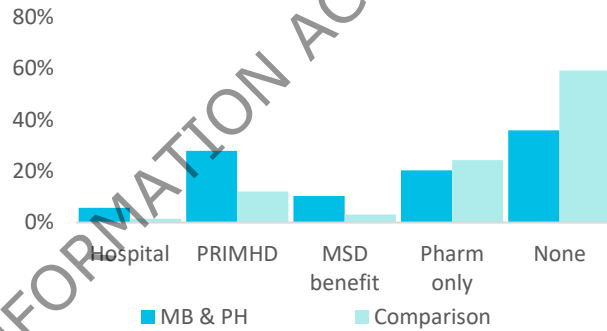
Annualised total income



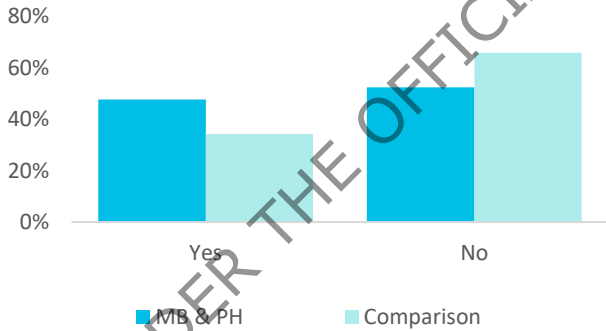
Housing status



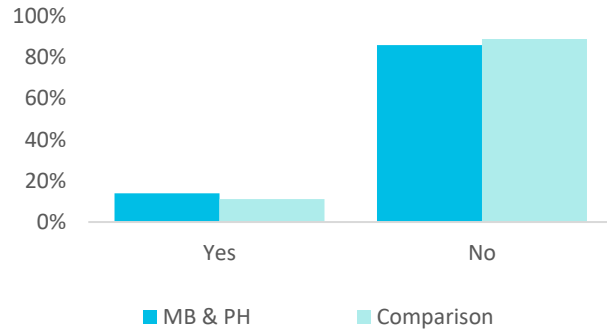
Highest level of mental health-related support use in the last 5 years



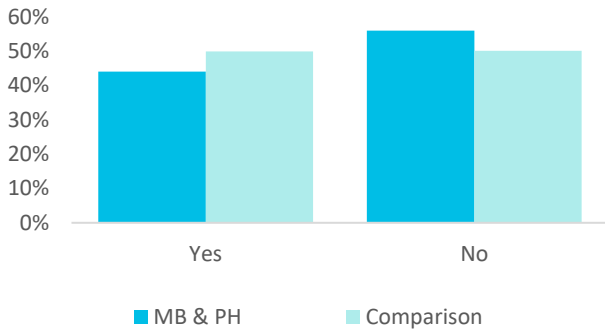
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



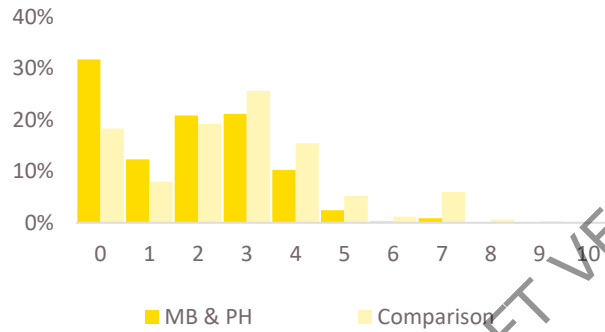
Diabetes prevalence



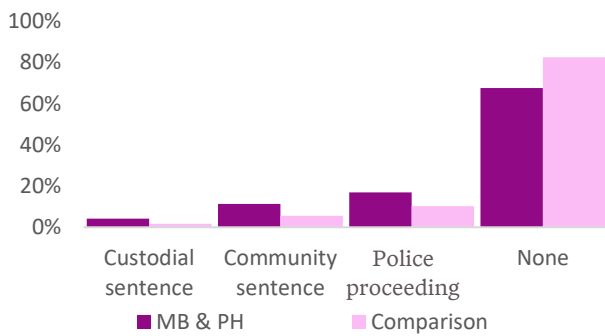
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

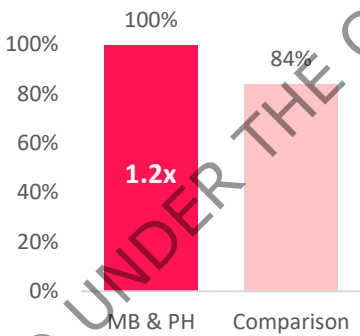


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

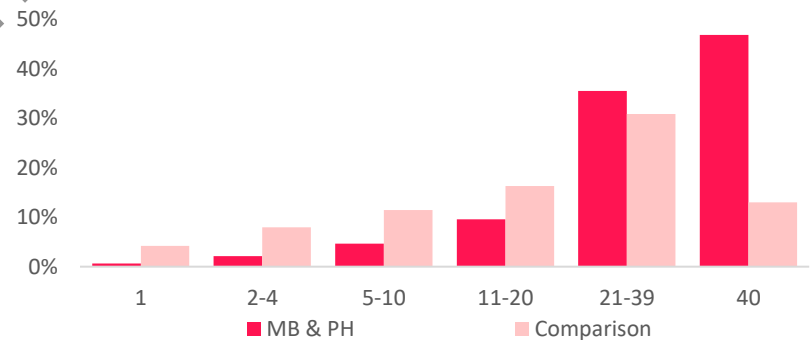


16.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



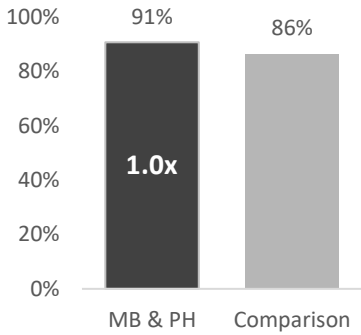
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



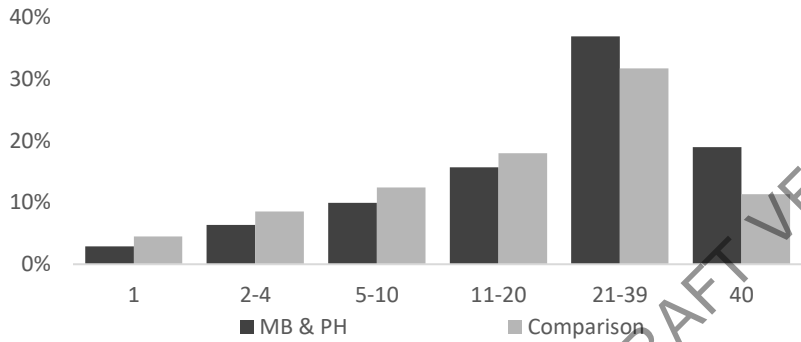
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

Indicator	Percentage (%)
MH-related support use in last year	57%
In PH in last 3 years	100%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	18%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	93%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	39%
MB receipt in last 3 years	100%
3 or more indicators of risk	98%

Some time with total income below threshold



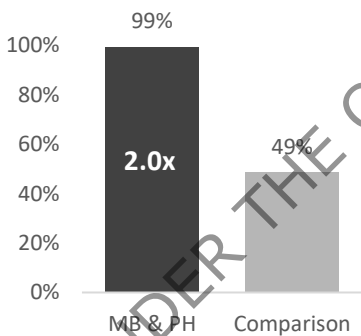
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



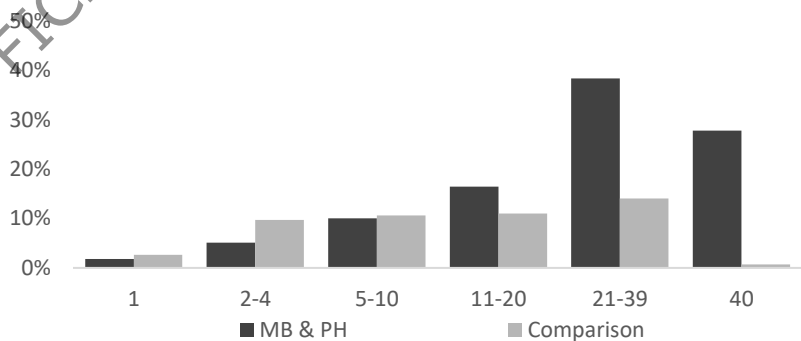
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
60%	100%	18%	95%	35%	100%	98%

Some time on main benefit



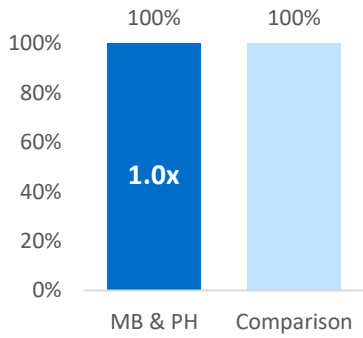
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



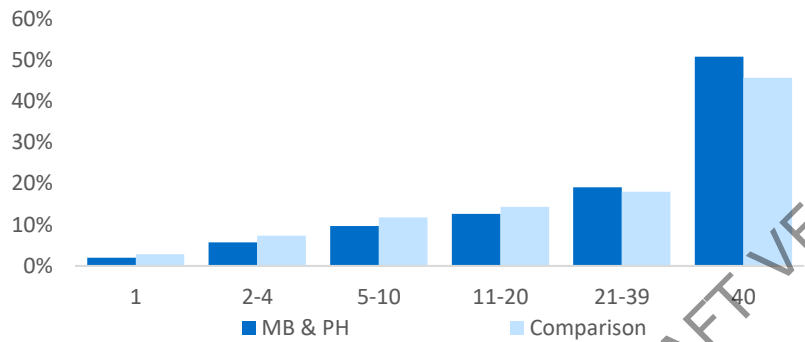
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
59%	100%	23%	90%	39%	100%	97%

Some time in public housing



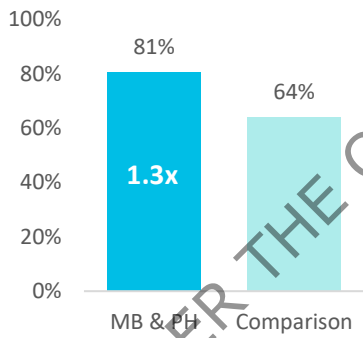
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



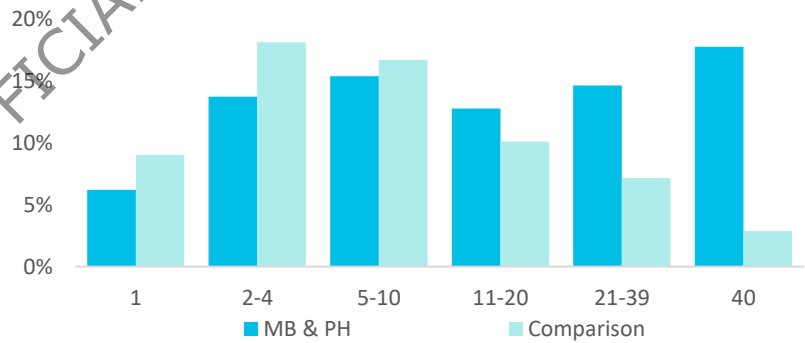
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
47%	100%	19%	84%	37%	100%	94%

Some use of mental-related supports



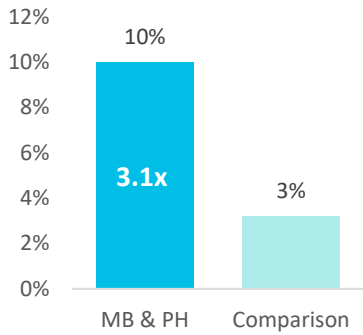
Total quarters using mental health-related supports- Distribution



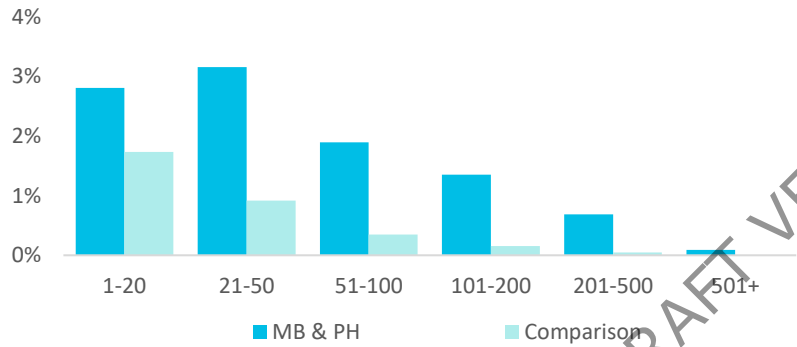
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
97%	100%	21%	91%	39%	100%	100%

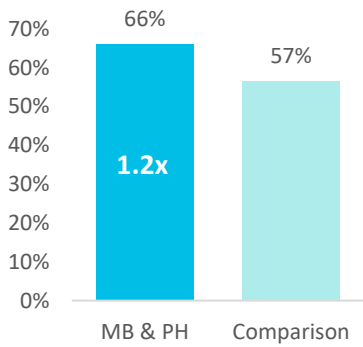
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



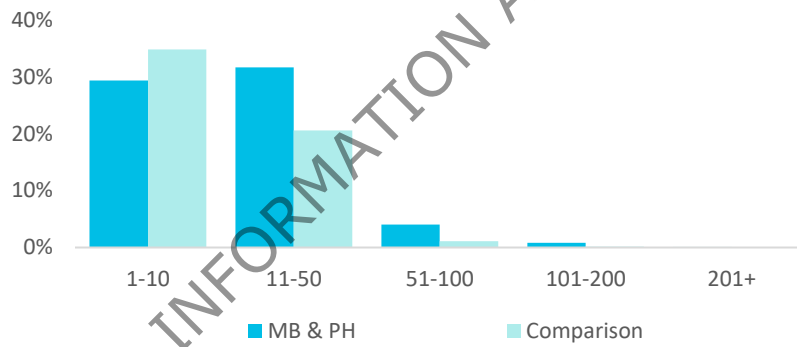
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



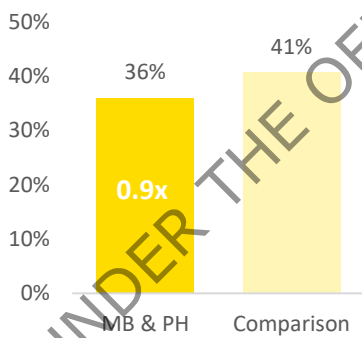
At least one acute hospitalisation



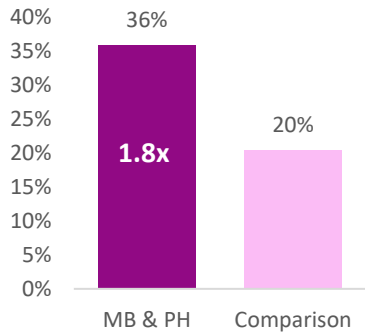
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



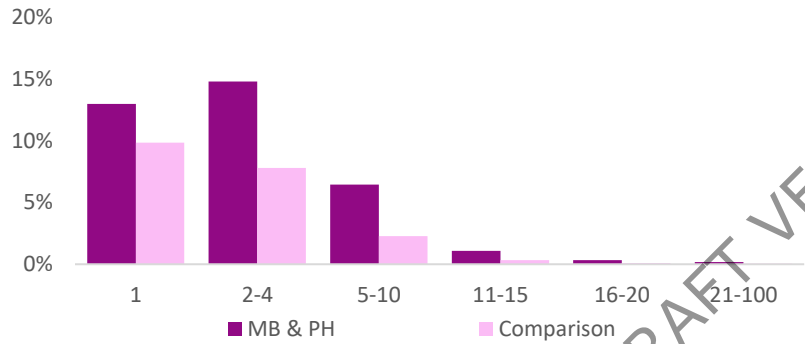
% who enrol in tertiary education



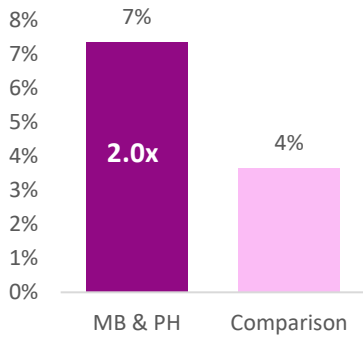
Proceeded against by Police at least once



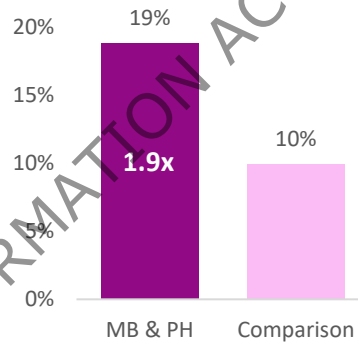
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



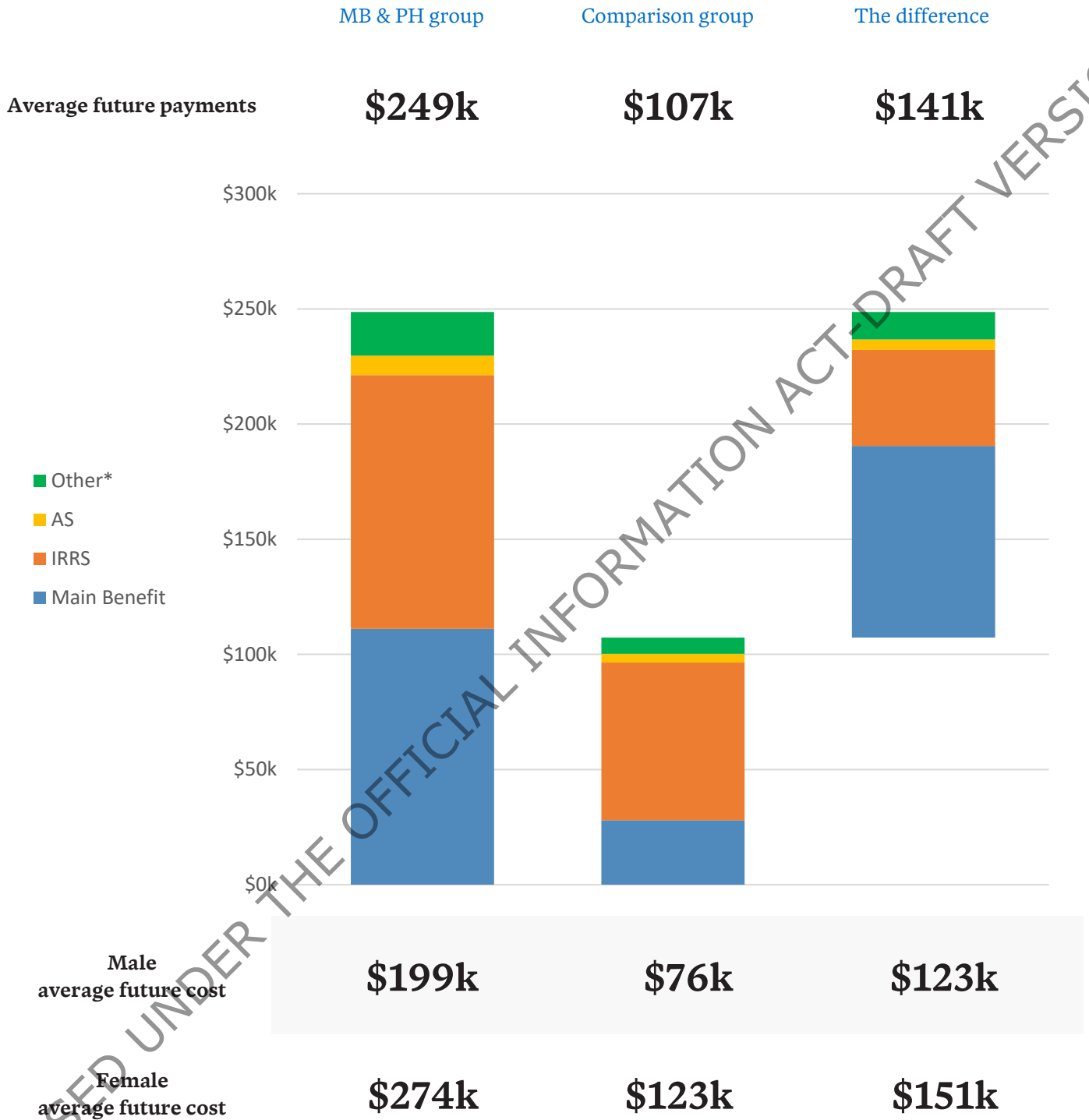
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



16.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

17 People leaving school at the start of the GFC

17.1 Summary

17.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

People who were born between 1 Jan 1990 and 31 December 1991 and would have been of school leaver age at the start of the GFC.

17.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people born between 1 Jan 1985 and 31 December 1986, scaled to have the same gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

17.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% of the population group are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares with 3% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% of the population group have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 37% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population group are 1.1x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 14% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of the population group have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 32% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46% of the population group are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 41% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of the population group are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 16% for the comparison group.

17.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for the population group are **\$28k**. This is broadly the same as the comparison group.

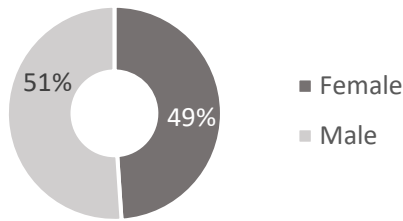
17.2 About this population group

Number in group

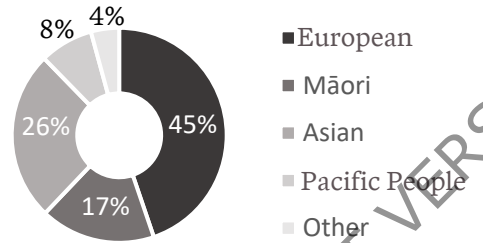
**Around
148,500**

(4.7% of working-age population)

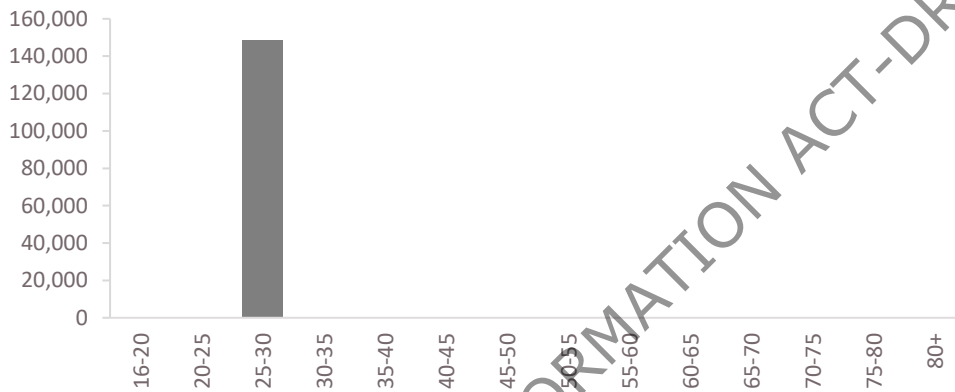
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

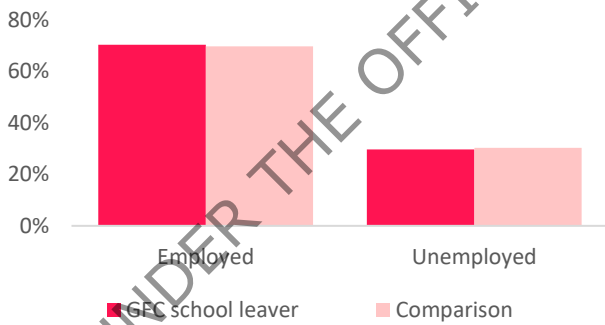


Age distribution

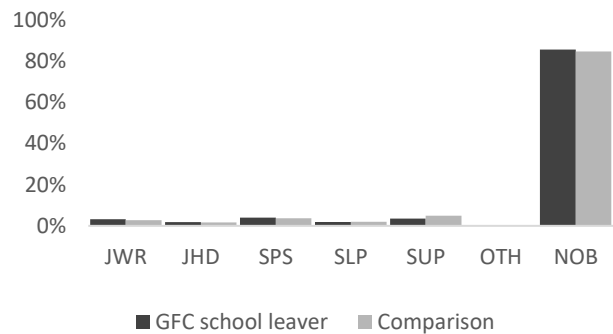


17.3 Current social outcomes

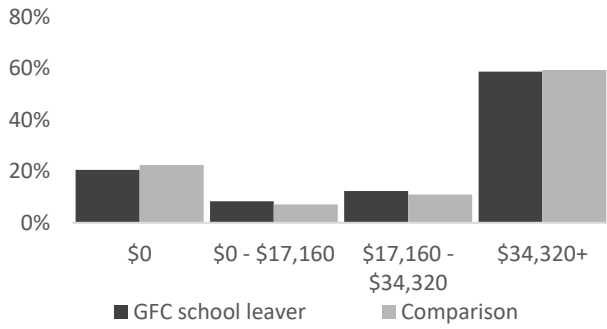
Employment status



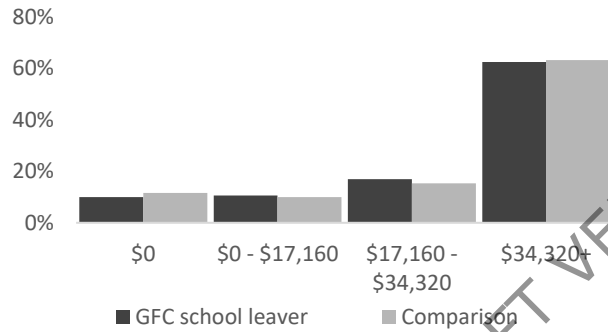
Benefit status



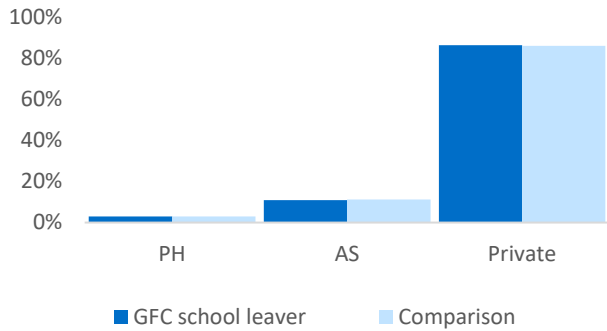
Annualised earned income



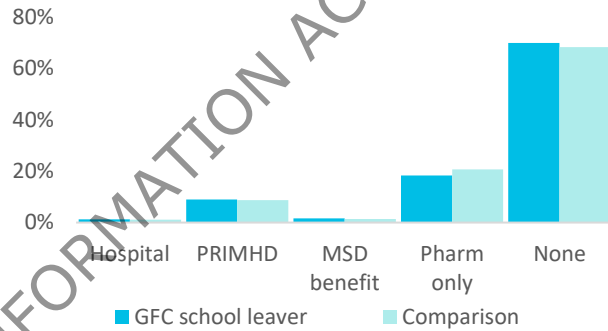
Annualised total income



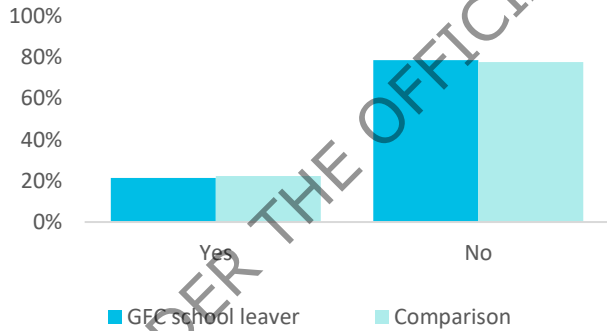
Housing status



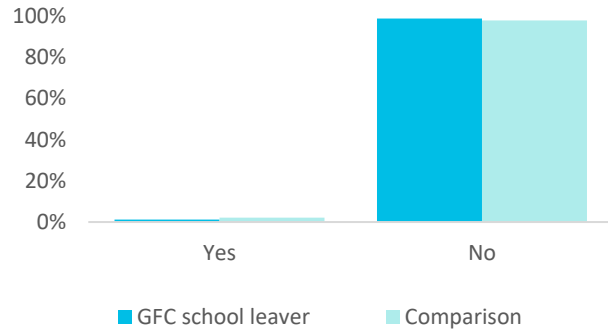
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



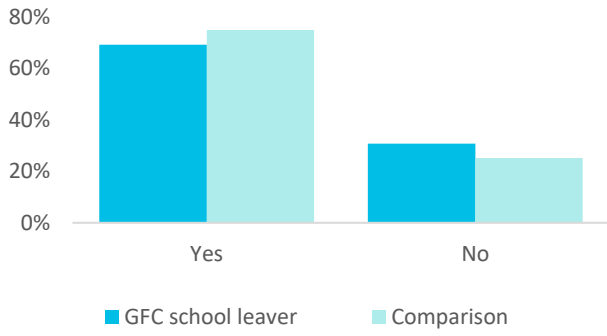
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



Diabetes prevalence



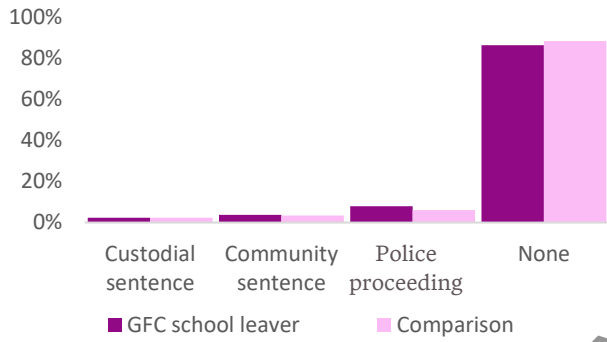
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

Not available for this group

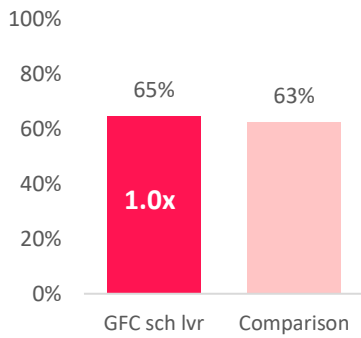
Highest justice interaction in last 5 years



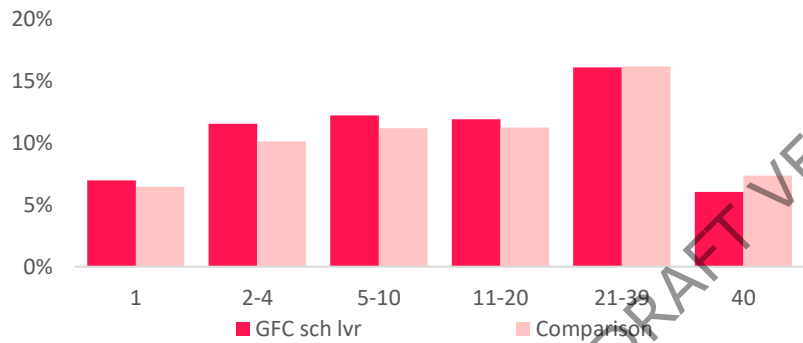
RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT-DRAFT VERSION

17.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



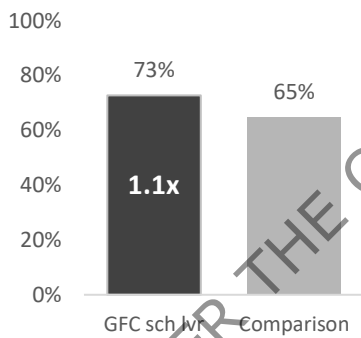
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



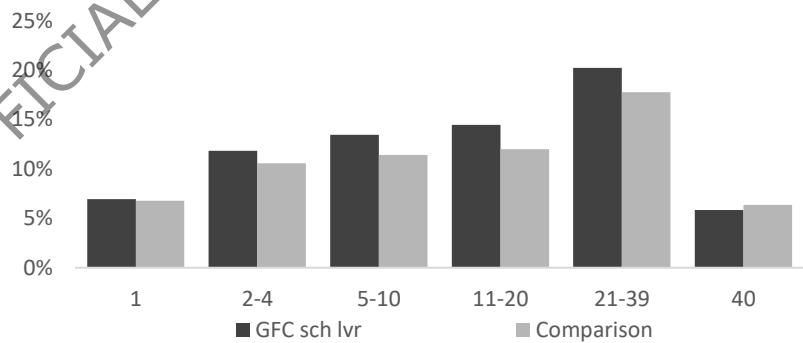
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
36%	13%	18%	89%	24%	54%	45%

Some time with total income below threshold



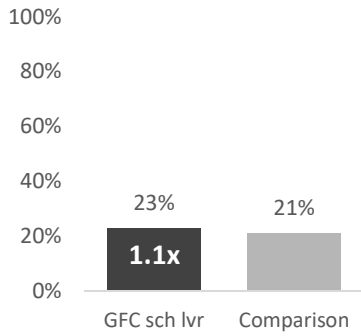
Total quarters of total income below threshold - Distribution



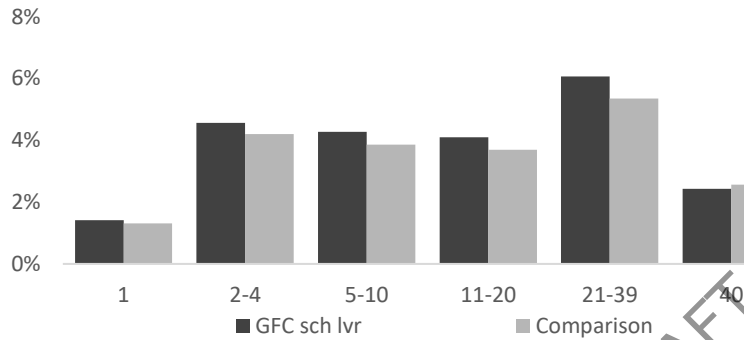
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
34%	8%	15%	84%	20%	42%	35%

Some time on main benefit



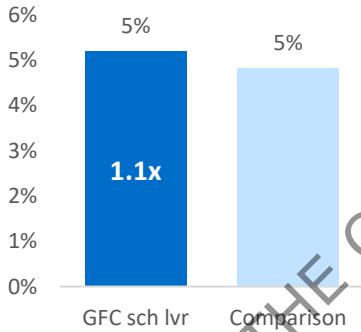
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



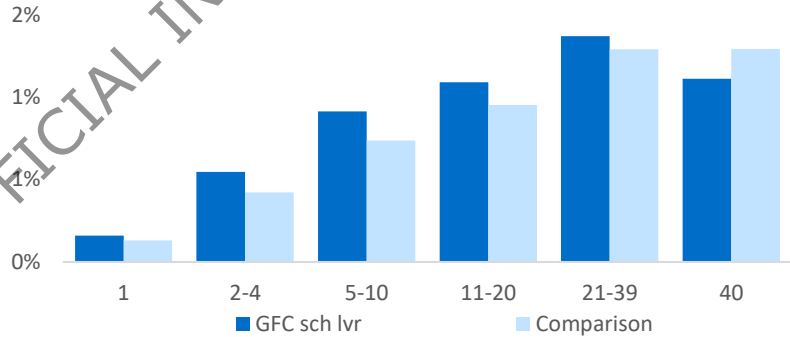
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

Indicator	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	62%
In PH in last 3 years	23%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	25%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	85%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	34%
MB receipt in last 3 years	99%
3 or more indicators of risk	79%

Some time in public housing



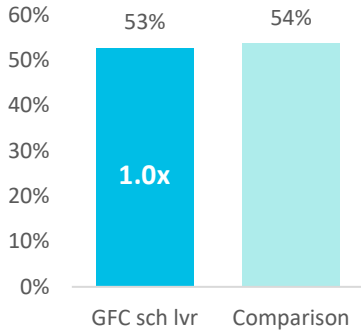
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



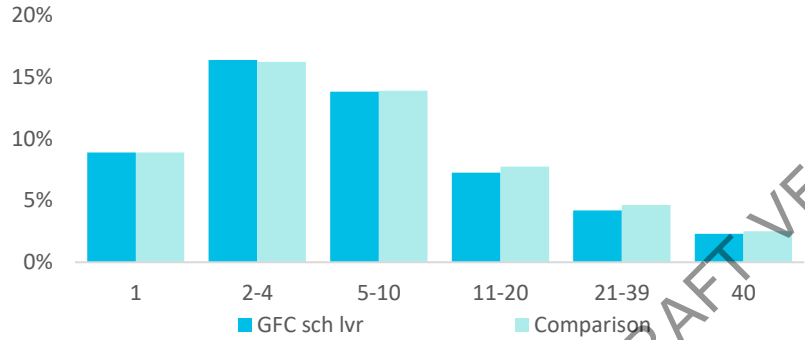
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

Indicator	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	25%
In PH in last 3 years	98%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	23%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	56%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	33%
MB receipt in last 3 years	73%
3 or more indicators of risk	65%

Some use of mental health-related supports



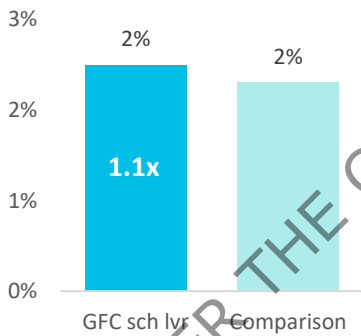
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



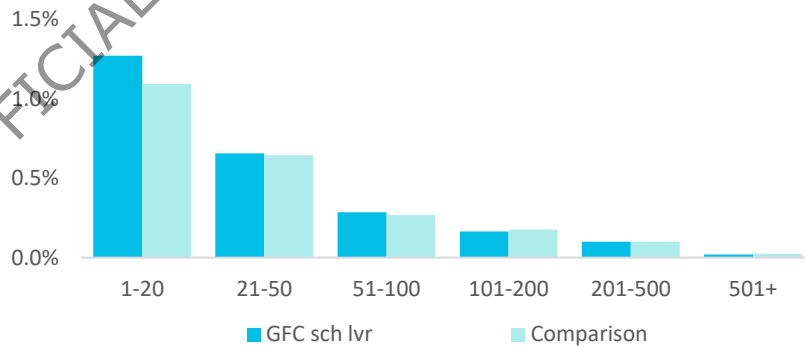
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

Indicator	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	95%
In PH in last 3 years	9%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	19%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	60%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	29%
MB receipt in last 3 years	74%
3 or more indicators of risk	66%

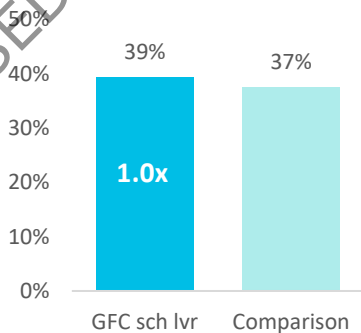
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



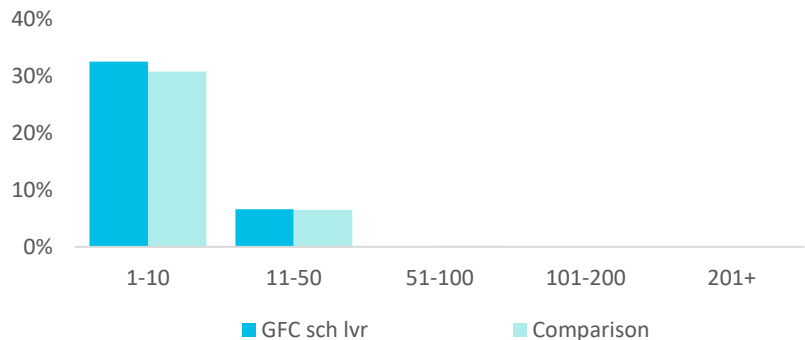
Total mental health-related hospital days - Distribution



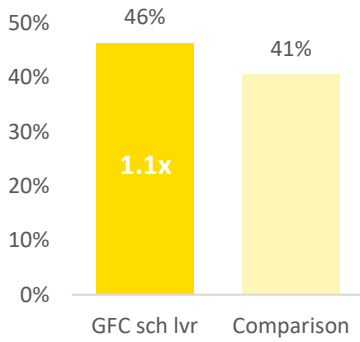
At least one acute hospitalisation



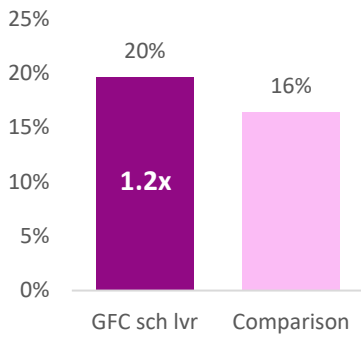
Total acute hospital days - Distribution



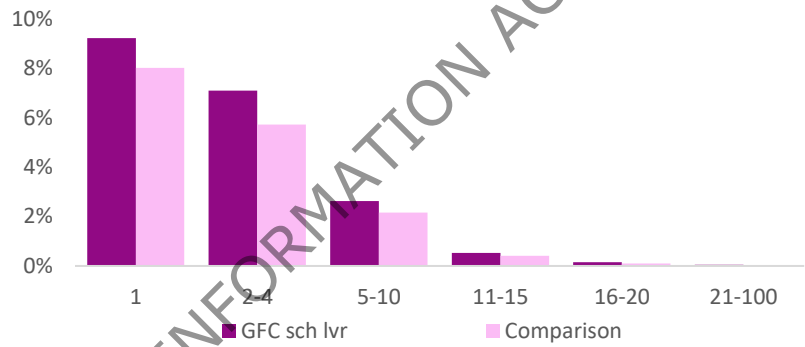
% who enrol in tertiary education



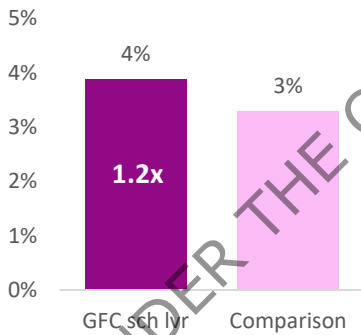
Proceeded against by Police at least once



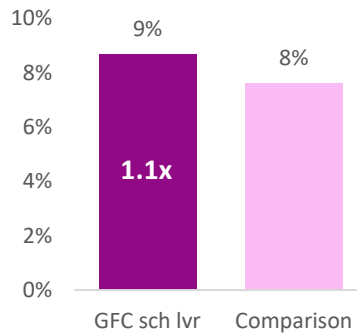
Total number of Police proceedings against - Distribution



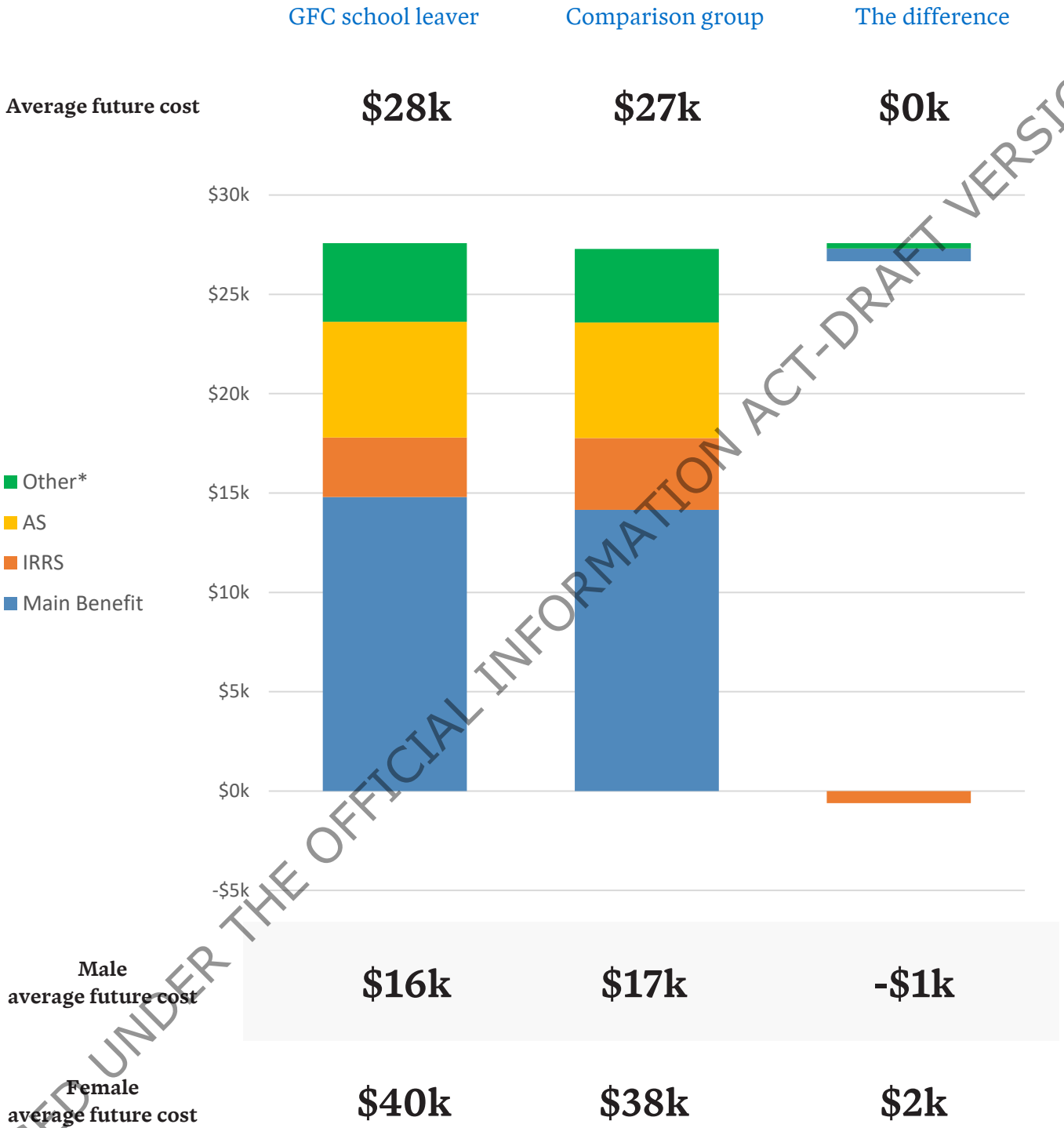
Serve at least one custodial sentence



Serve at least one community sentence



17.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

18 Current non-beneficiaries projected to spend more than 25% of the next 10 years on main benefit

18.1 Summary

18.1.1 Who is included in this population group?

People who are currently not receiving a benefit but are projected to spend more than 25% of the next 10 years on main benefit.

18.1.2 Who is included in the comparison group?

All people aged 16-64 who are not currently receiving a benefit and are projected to spend less than 5% of the next 10 years on main benefit, scaled to have the same age, gender and prioritised ethnic group distribution as the population group.

18.1.3 What are their current and projected social outcomes?

Jobs & Earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% of the population group are projected to spend the next 10 years on a main benefit. This compares to less than 1% for the comparison group.
Income & Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62% of the population group have current total income (including benefits and IRRS) below a 40-hour minimum wage threshold. This compares with 44% for the comparison group.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People in the population group are 6.4x more likely than the comparison group to spend some time in public housing over the next 10 years. 10% are currently receiving some form of housing support (including Accommodation Supplement).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% of the population group have used mental health-related supports in the last five years. This compares with 29% for the comparison group.
Knowledge & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51% of the population group are projected to enrol in tertiary education over the next 10 years. This compares with 49% for the comparison group.
Safety & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43% of the population group are projected to be proceeded against by Police at least once in the next 10 years. This compares with 14% for the comparison group.

18.1.4 What are their projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years?

Average projected future payments over the next 10 years for the population group are **\$128k**. This is 52x more than the comparison group.

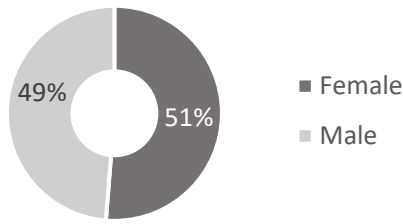
18.2 About this population group

Number in group

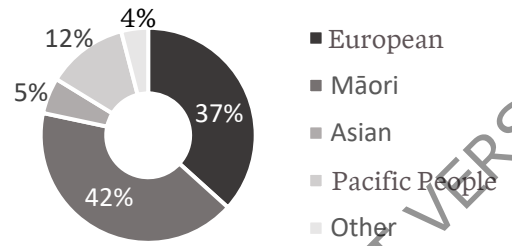
**Around
97,300**

(3.1% of working-age population)

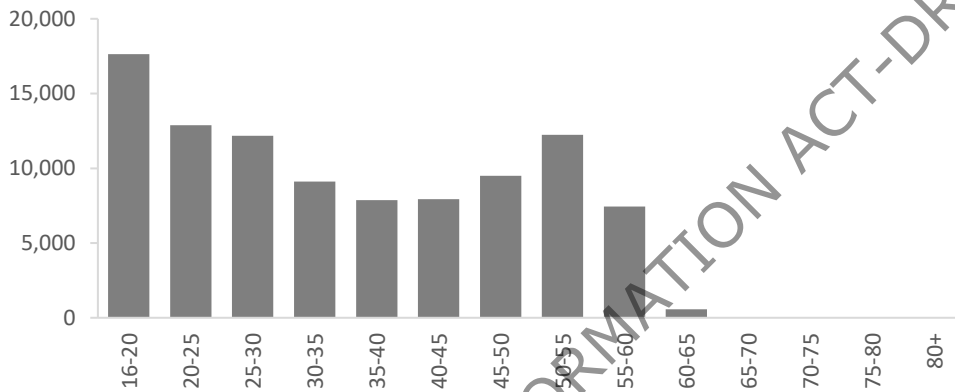
Gender



Prioritised ethnic group

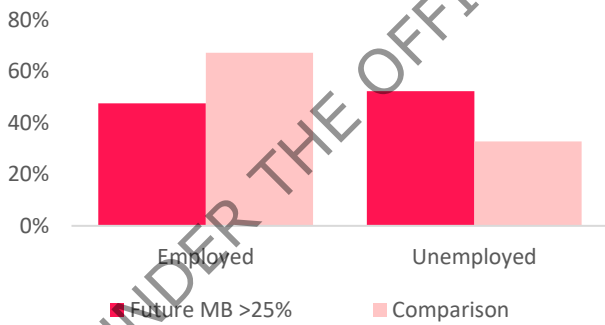


Age distribution

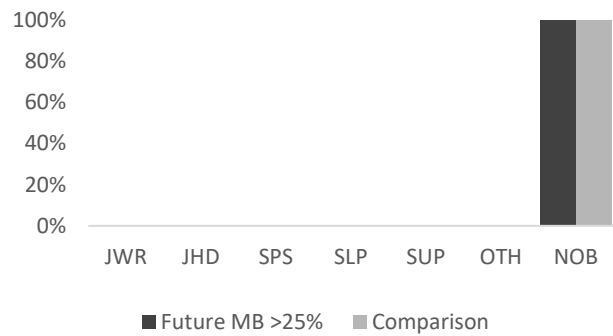


18.3 Current social outcomes

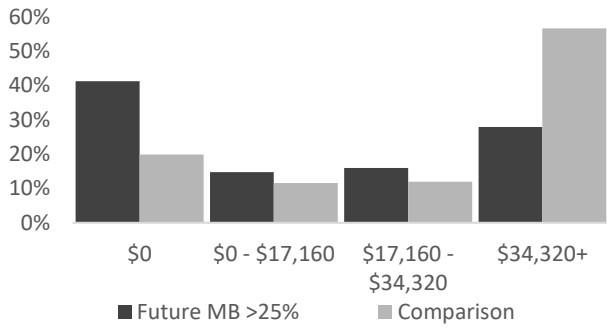
Employment status



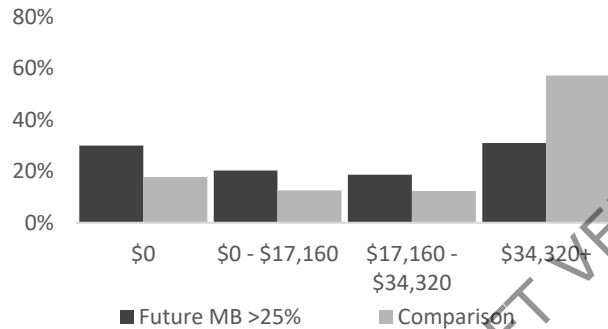
Benefit status



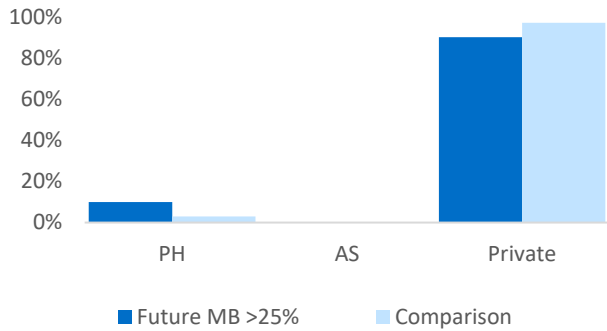
Annualised earned income



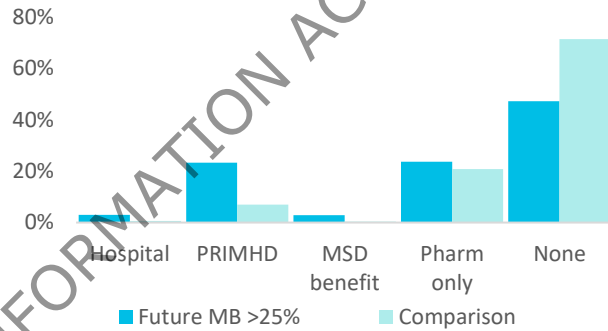
Annualised total income



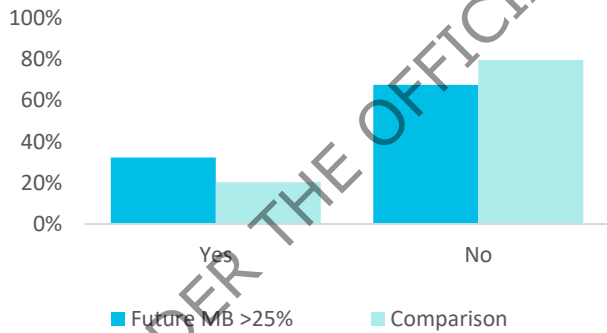
Housing status



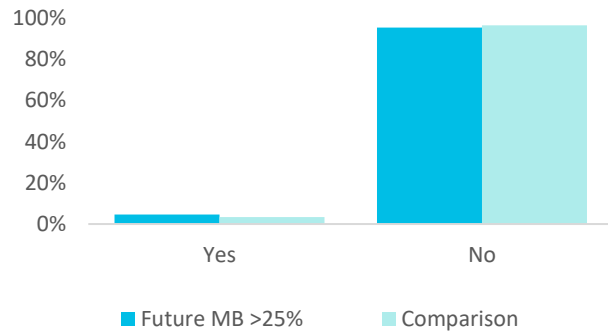
Highest level of mental health-related support use in last 5 years



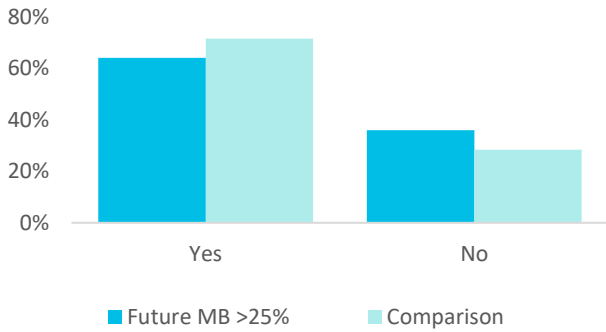
Acute hospitalisation in last 5 years



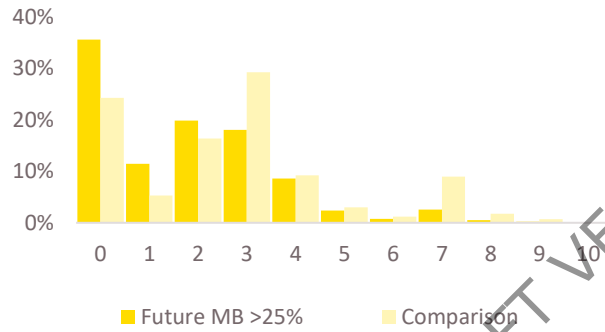
Diabetes prevalence



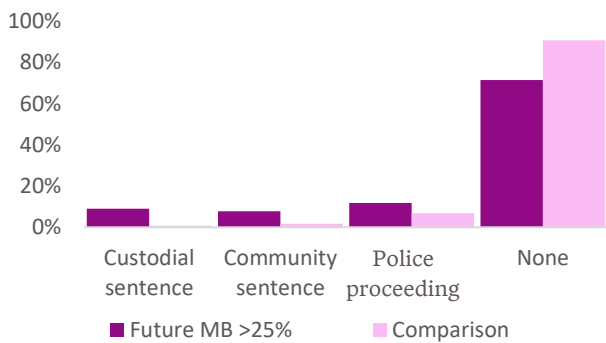
1st trimester maternity registration



Highest education level achieved

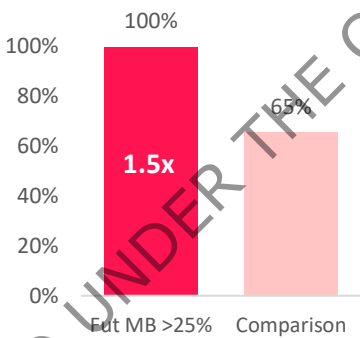


Highest justice interaction in last 5 years

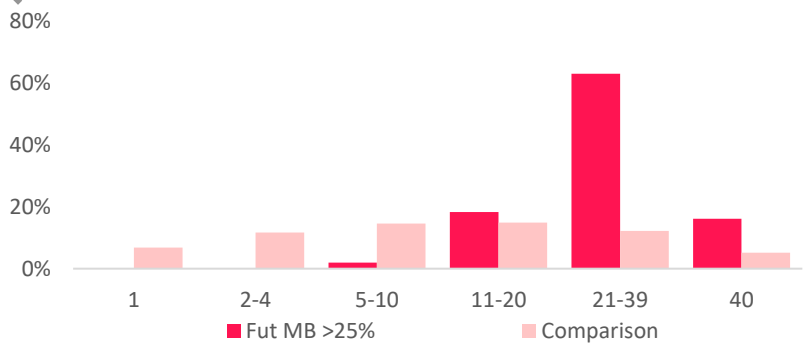


18.4 Social outcomes over next 10 years

Experience time out of work



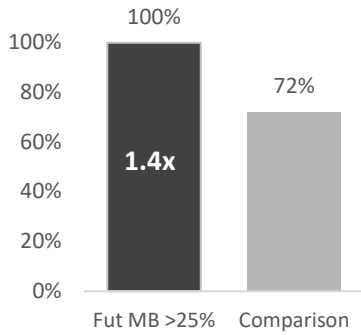
Total quarters out of work - Distribution



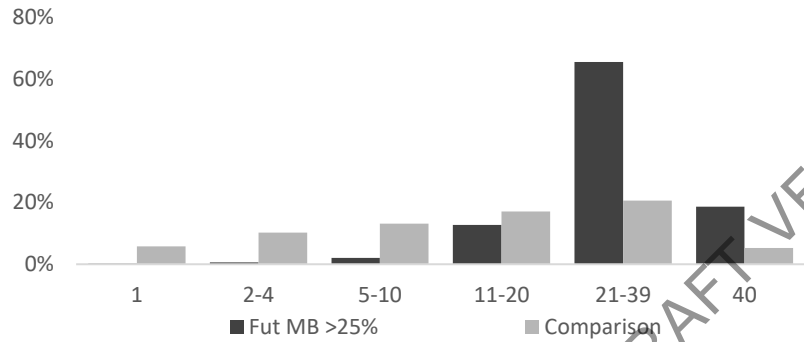
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters out of work

Indicator	Percentage
MH-related support use in last year	34%
In PH in last 3 years	15%
Police proceeding in last 3 years	20%
Zero income in June 19 quarter	83%
Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	24%
MB receipt in last 3 years	35%
3 or more indicators of risk	34%

Some time with total income below threshold



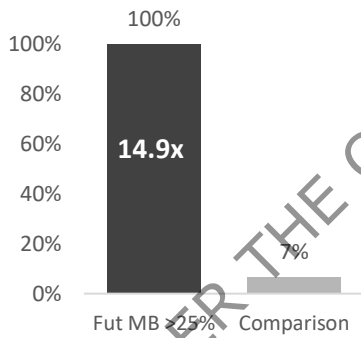
Total quarters of total income below threshold – Distribution



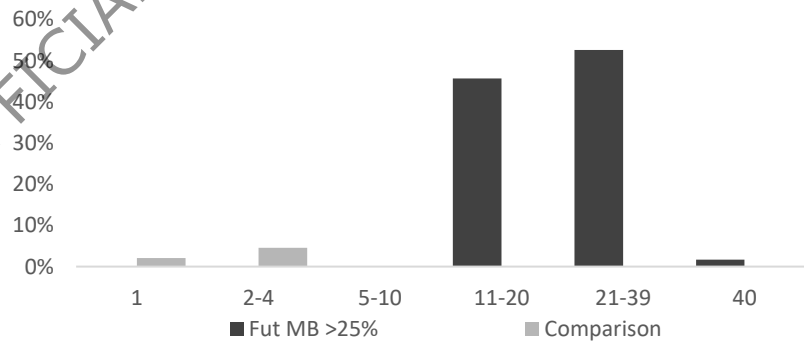
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters with total income below threshold

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
35%	11%	20%	72%	22%	32%	29%

Some time on main benefit



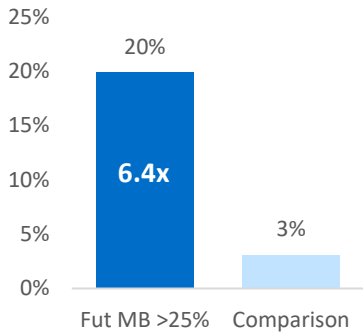
Total quarters on a main benefit - Distribution



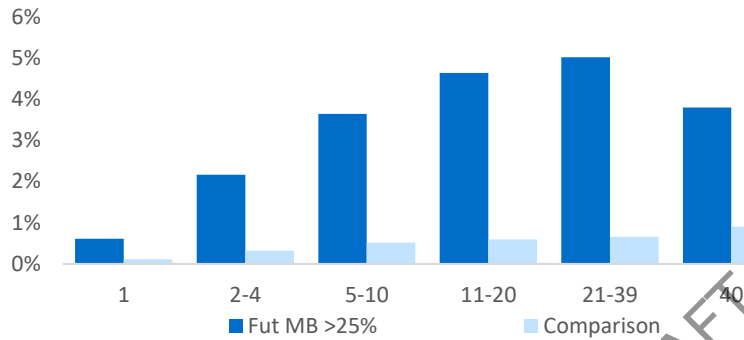
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters on main benefit

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
49%	18%	27%	52%	32%	65%	46%

Some time in public housing



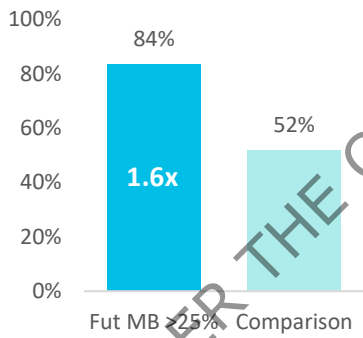
Total quarters in public housing - Distribution



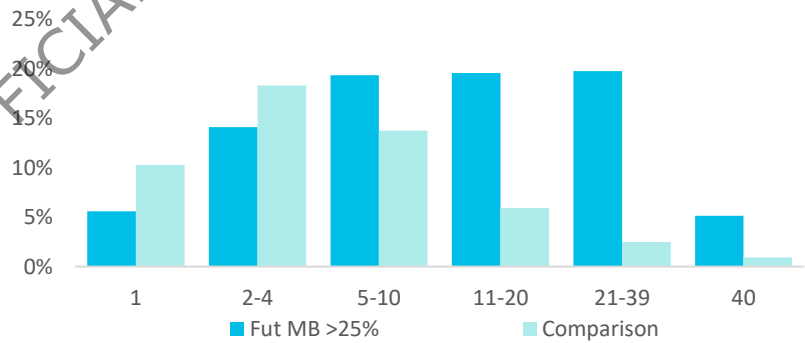
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters in public housing

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
24%	99%	15%	36%	29%	52%	47%

Some use of mental health-related supports



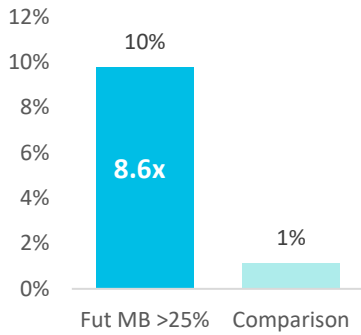
Total quarters using mental health-related supports - Distribution



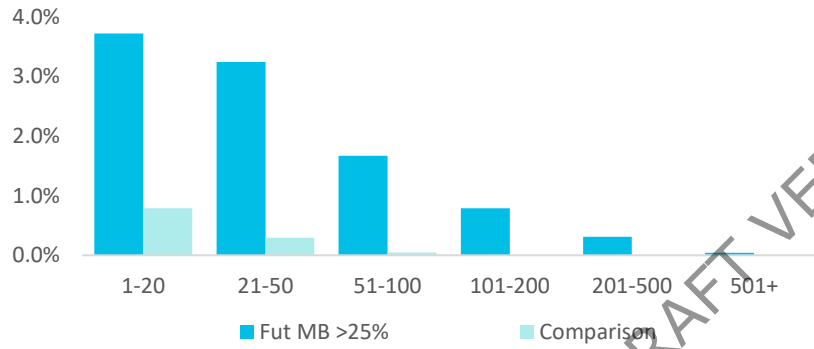
Indicators of risk amongst those in population group projected to spend 40 quarters using mental health-related supports

MH-related support use in last year	In PH in last 3 years	Police proceeding in last 3 years	Zero income in June 19 quarter	Acute hospitalisation in last 3 years	MB receipt in last 3 years	3 or more indicators of risk
94%	8%	19%	37%	33%	46%	41%

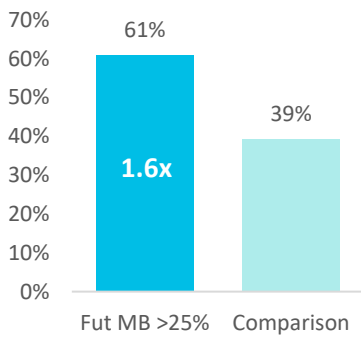
At least one mental health-related hospitalisation



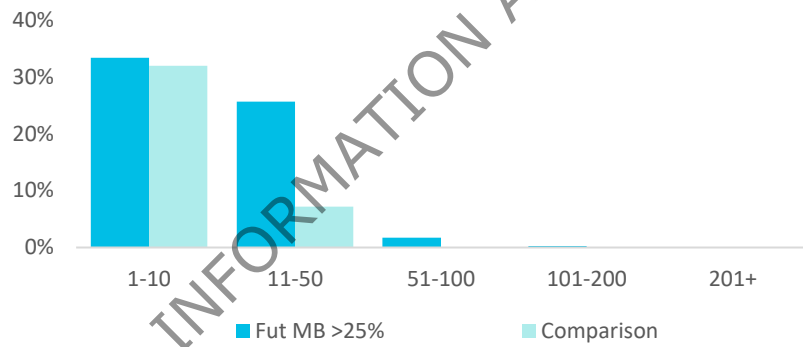
Total mental health-related hospital days – Distribution



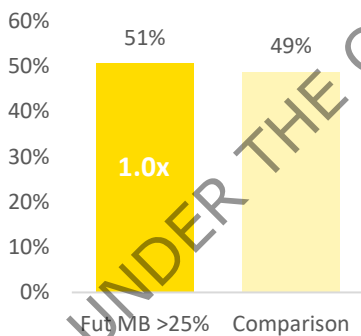
At least one acute hospitalisation



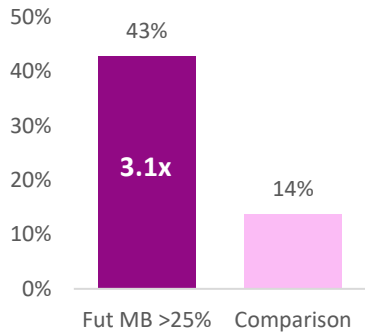
Total acute hospital days – Distribution



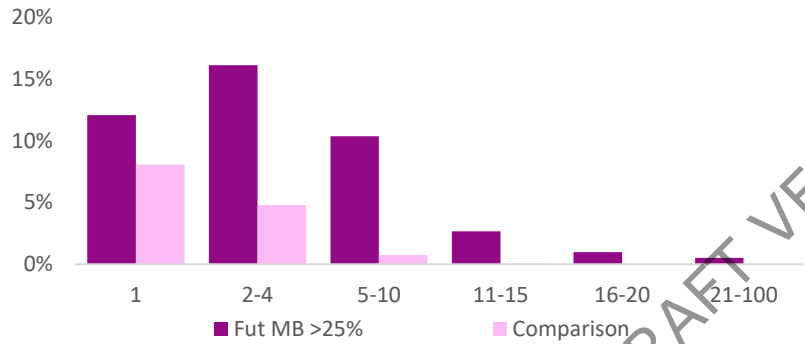
% who enrol in tertiary education



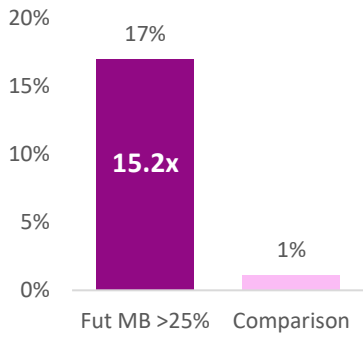
Proceeded against by Police at least once



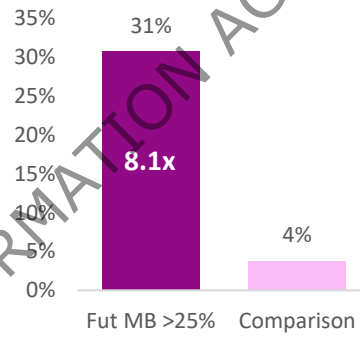
Total number of Police proceedings against – Distribution



Serve at least one custodial sentence

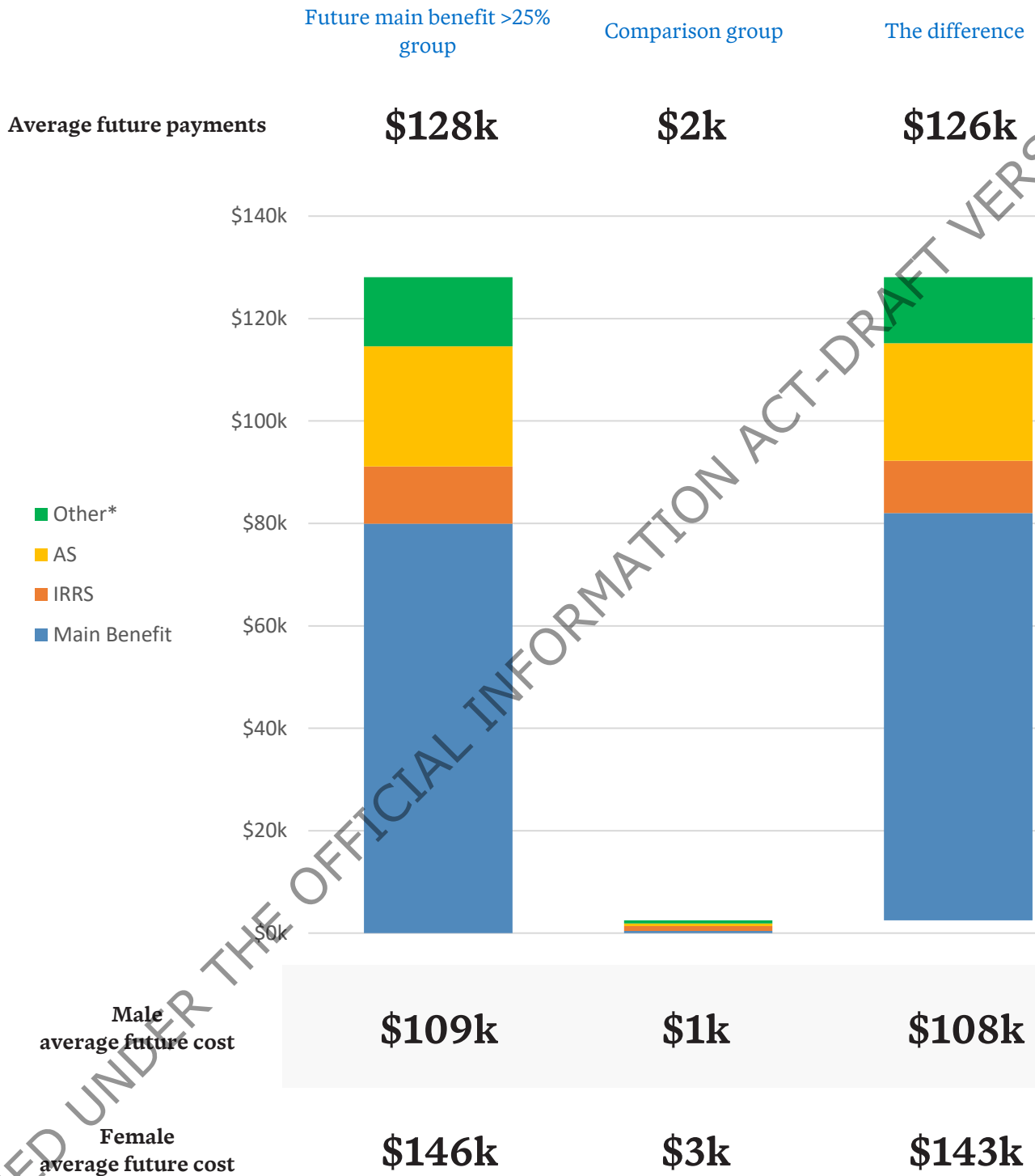


Serve at least one community sentence



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18.5 Projected benefit and IRRS payments over the next 10 years



*includes: Disability Allowance, Orphan Benefits, Childcare Subsidy, Child Disability Allowance, Emergency Benefit, Hardship payments, Winter Energy Payment and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

Appendix A Glossary

The following table gives definitions for common acronyms and terms used in this report.

Term	Definition
1 st trimester maternity registration	Of the people who were pregnant in the five years up to June 2019, what proportion registered in their first trimester.
Acute hospitalisation	An acute hospitalisation is an unplanned admission on the day of presentation at a publicly funded healthcare facility. Admission may have been from the Emergency or Outpatient Departments of the healthcare facility or a transfer from another facility.
Annualised earned income	<p>Taxable income in the June 2019 quarter earned from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wages & Salaries - ACC weekly compensation - Student Allowance - Withholding payments - Paid parental leave - Self-employed, partnership and company income <p>The amount is then annualised by multiplying by 4.</p>
Annualised total income	<p>Income in the June 2019 quarter received from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earned income - Working for Families Tax Credits - Benefit payments - IRRS <p>The amount is then annualised by multiplying by 4.</p>
AS	Accommodation Supplement (and related assistance)
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
BEFU	Budget Economic and Fiscal Update – Treasury’s budget forecasts
BEN	Receiving a Main Benefit, this includes Jobseeker support, Sole Parent Support, Supported Living Payment, Young Parent Payment and Youth Payment.
Community sentence	Community sentences managed by Corrections. Excludes sentences due to driving offences.
CPI	Consumer price index
Custodial sentence	Time spent in prison or on remand
Diabetes prevalence	The percentage of people who at some point up to 30 June 2019 were diagnosed with diabetes

Term	Definition
EB	Emergency Benefit (included in Jobseeker Support – Work-ready reporting in this report)
Education level	New Zealand Qualification Framework level, for more information see https://www.nzqa.govt.nz/studying-in-new-zealand/understand-nz-quals/ . This measure is only available for people under the age of 30 as enrolment and attainment information in the IDI are incomplete for people above the age of 30.
Employment status	Whether someone is employed defined by having earned income in the quarter of greater than the minimum wage for 20 hours per week
Experience time out of work	Whether someone is not employed for at least a quarter
GSS	General Social Survey
HCD	Health condition, disability (sub-set of both Jobseeker Support clients with reduced work obligations and Supported Living Payment clients)
Hospital days	The number of days spent in a publicly funded hospital as an inpatient or an outpatient
HUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
HYEFU	Half-year Economic and Fiscal Update – Treasury’s half-year forecasts
IDI	Integrated Data Infrastructure – research database containing microdata about people and households from a range of government agencies, surveys and non-government organisations
Income below threshold	Whether someone’s income in the quarter is less than the minimum wage for 40 hours per week. The base rate used is the 2019 rate of \$17.70 per hour.
IRR	Income Related Rent – IRR is calculated based on a client’s assessable income and their household type. Public housing providers (Kāinga Ora and Community Housing Providers) then charge this rate as rent to the client (Market Rent = IRR + IRRS). If the calculated rate of IRR is higher than the market rent for the property, the housing provider will charge no more than the market rate as rent for the property.
IRRS	Income Related Rent Subsidy – a top up payment to housing providers to bridge the difference between the income-related rent a client pays and the market rent of the property. Market Rent = IRR + IRRS.
JS	Jobseeker Support – new benefit type introduced July 2013 (replaces Unemployment Benefit and Sickness Benefit, and partially replaces Domestic Purposes benefit). We sometimes refer to people receiving JS as Jobseekers, or JS.
Market Rent	The average level of rent being paid for similar properties in the same area. Market Rent = IRR + IRRS.

Term	Definition
MB	Main Benefits include the following benefit types: Emergency Benefit (EB), Jobseeker Support (JS), Supported Living Payment (SLP) and Sole Parent Support (SPS).
Mental health-related supports	Mental health and addiction events as defined by the Social Wellbeing Agency. Source code for definition available at https://github.com/nz-social-investment-agency/mha_data_definition . Note also, the MH acronym is used throughout the report to mean Mental Health.
Mental health-related hospitalisation	Discharge from a publicly funded hospital where the hospitalisation is related to mental health or substance abuse
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
NOB	Not supported by a main or supplementary benefit (in a given calendar quarter)
NOMB	Not supported by a main benefit (in a given calendar quarter) but still receiving some benefit system support – a supplementary benefit or OB
NZQF	New Zealand Qualifications Framework
Offence/Offending leading to Police proceedings	An offence or offending reported to the Police, who then took out proceedings against the individual
OTH	Other benefit, referring to those clients not on a key benefit, including supplementary assistance, but not including JS-SH (student hardship), childcare subsidy, employment interventions and hardship benefits
PH	Public Housing – clients are considered in public housing if they reside in a property managed by Kāinga Ora or a Community Housing Provider. They may be paying income-related rent or market rent.
PRIMHD	The Ministry of Health’s single national mental health and addiction information collection of service activity and outcomes data for health consumers.
Prioritised ethnic group	Ethnicity is based on the SNZ source ranked ethnicity. Where a person has multiple ethnicities, a single ethnicity is chosen based on the following prioritisation: Māori, Pacific People, Asian, Other, New Zealand European.
Private	Not in a public house and not receiving Accommodation Supplement
Recent exit	Recent housing or register exit – a client who is currently not in a public housing place or on the register but has been in the last 12 months. Recent benefit system exit – a client who is currently not receiving a benefit but has been in the last 12 months.
SLP	Supported Living Payment – new benefit type introduced July 2013 (replaces Invalid’s Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefit – Care of the Sick and Infirm)

Term	Definition
Some time	Occurring at some point in a defined time period. Used in the context of projected social outcomes.
SPS	Sole Parent Support – new benefit type introduced July 2013 (partially replaces Domestic Purposes benefit). We sometimes refer to people receiving SPS as Sole Parents, or SP.
SUP	Supplementary benefit only (in a given calendar quarter).
Tenant	Clients are sometimes referred to as tenants where they reside in a property managed by Kāinga Ora or a Community Housing Provider. They may be paying income-related rent or market rent.
Tertiary education	Education at a tertiary provider or industry training provider.
Working-age population	People aged 16 – 64 years old.
WR	Work-ready (sub-set of Jobseeker Support clients with work obligations).
YP	Youth Payment
YPP	Young Parent Payment

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