



Report

Date: 10 December 2020

Security Level: BUDGET – SENSITIVE

REP/20/11/1154

To: Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance
Hon Dr Megan Woods, Minister of Housing
Hon Carmel Sepuloni, Minister for Social Development and Employment
Hon David Parker, Minister of Revenue
Hon Meka Whaitiri, Minister for Veterans

Joint Ministers' Report: 2020 Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update of Benefit Forecasts for Vote Social Development

Purpose of the report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to:
 - obtain legal authority, through Ministerial approval, for changes to the expected level of spending for demand driven Benefits or Related Expenses and Capital Expenditure appropriations within Vote Social Development, as part of the Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update (HYEFU) 2020
 - explain expected trends in benefit payments for HYEFU 2020 and the key changes since the Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Update (PREFU) 2020.
- 2 This report compares the changes in forecasts from PREFU 2020 approved by joint Ministers on 12 August 2020¹. However, because the general election for 2020 was delayed, there was a later finalised update to the approved PREFU 2020 forecast. This was to ensure MSD forecasts remain consistent with Treasury's forecast and publication date.

¹ Joint Ministers' Report 2020 Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Update of Benefit Forecasts for Vote Social Development
REP/20/7/795.

Executive summary

- 3 We expect fewer working-age beneficiaries than forecast at PREFU 2020. This is mostly because we expect fewer people on Jobseeker Support (JS) at HYEFU 2020.
- 4 The number of people on JS has been lower than expected at PREFU 2020 because:
 - the number of people who received the COVID-19 Income Relief Payment (CIRP) was much lower
 - of the people that received CIRP, a smaller proportion than expected moved from CIRP to JS
 - we did not have the expected number of people come onto JS or CIRP when the Wage Subsidies ended, likely reflecting better labour market conditions.
- 5 At HYEFU 2020, expenditure is expected to be \$390 million (0.3 percent) higher over the next four years (to 2023/24) than forecast at PREFU 2020.
- 6 The increase in expenditure has mostly been driven by an increase in spending for New Zealand Superannuation (NZS), which is largely offset by a downward revision to JS.
- 7 Wages are now expected to be higher than previously forecast, resulting in a large upward revision to NZS expenditure.
- 8 The risks at HYEFU 2020 relate to the economic uncertainties around moving between alert levels, any subsequent policy actions and international economic trends.
- 9 Our next forecast update will be at the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update 2021 (BEFU), which will likely be finalised around April 2021 and published in May 2021.

Recommended actions

10 It is recommended that you:

- a) **note** that the forecasts are mid-point estimates of what we expect actual expenditure to be;
- b) **note** that the forecasts in this report use benefit information available as at 19 November 2020 and Treasury's macroeconomic forecasts finalised on 13 November 2020;
- c) **note** that PREFU 2020 refers to the spending approved by joint Ministers on 12 August 2020. The PREFU 2020 spending that was approved is different to the update that was finalised because further updates were made once the election date was deferred (for more detail see Appendix 2);
- d) **note** that Appendix 1 shows the demand-driven changes requiring approval by joint Ministers since PREFU 2020 by appropriation and Appendix 3 shows the annual forecast expenditure at HYEPU 2020;
- e) **note** that under the current fiscal management approach the net impact of changes to forecasts has a corresponding impact on the budget operating balance through the in-year revisions process;
- f) **note** that MSD and Treasury have agreed to include a technical change that incorporates some of the expected impact of a new survey methodology for the Quarterly Employment Survey from April 2022 used for the calculation of New Zealand Superannuation of \$586m;
- g) **note** that the forecast will be published on the Ministry of Social Development website on 16 December 2020 (the same day as Treasury publish their HYEPU 2020 forecast) for easy accessibility;

- h) **approve** the changes to appropriations set out in Appendix 1 to give effect to the HYEPU 2020 forecast update for changes in demand-driven appropriations within Vote Social Development;
- i) **agree** to send a copy of the report to the Associate Minister for Social Development and Employment;

Yes / No

Minister for Social Development and Employment

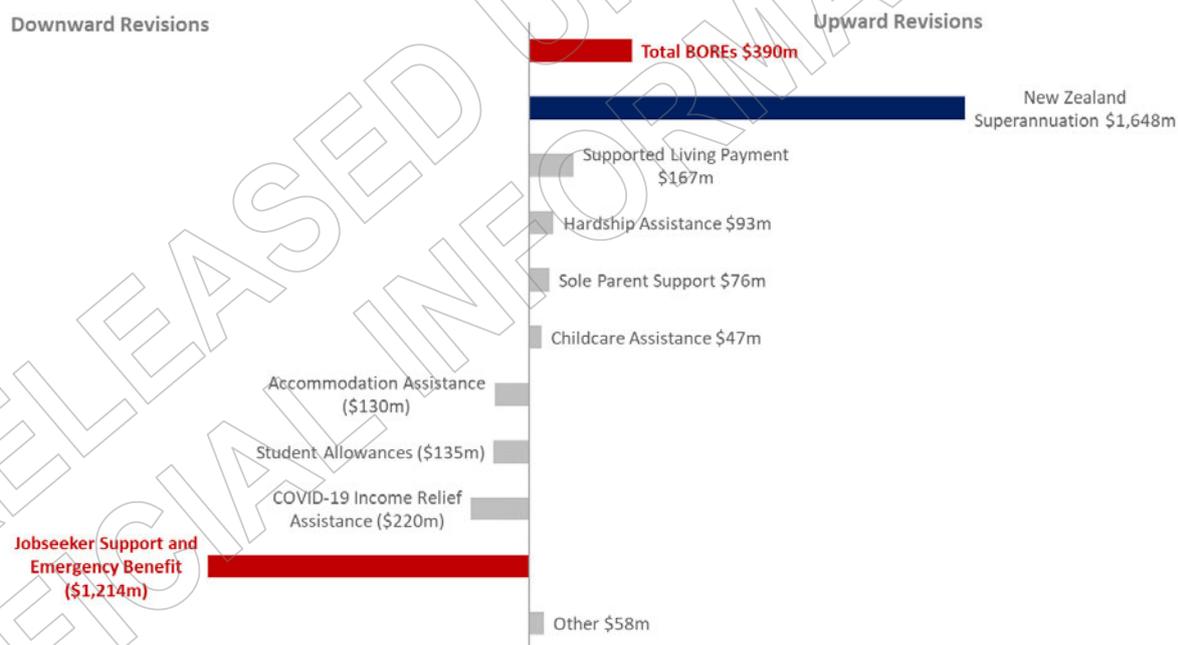
- j) **agree** that the proposed changes to appropriations in Appendix 1 for 2020/21 be included in the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates and that, in the interim, the increases be met from Imprest Supply.

Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Hon Carmel Sepuloni Minister for Social Development and Employment	Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	Hon Dr Megan Woods Minister of Housing	Hon David Parker Minister of Revenue	Hon Meka Whaitiri Minister for Veterans
<hr/> Fleur McLaren General Manager System Performance Ministry of Social Development		<hr/> Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance Approval for all appropriations		
<hr/> Date		<hr/> Date		
<hr/> Hon Dr Megan Woods Minister of Housing Approval for Accommodation Assistance		<hr/> Hon Carmel Sepuloni Minister for Social Development and Employment Approval for all appropriations except Accommodation Assistance, Veteran's Pension and Student Loans		
<hr/> Date		<hr/> Date		
<hr/> Hon David Parker Minister of Revenue Approval for Student Loans		<hr/> Hon Meka Whaitiri Minister for Veterans Approval for Veteran's Pension		
<hr/> Date		<hr/> Date		

We expect fewer working-age beneficiaries but this is offset by stronger wage growth which contributes to higher spending, mainly for New Zealand Superannuation

- 11 Mostly, the largest changes in spending since PREFU 2020 are (see Figure 1):
 - an upward revision to NZS because of higher wages
 - a fall in the number of people receiving JS because there have been fewer people than expected and economic conditions are expected to be better than at PREFU 2020.
- 12 Stronger wage growth also increases expenditure on all main benefits such as the Supported Living Payment.
- 13 Expenditure including policy changes over the next four years is expected to be \$390 million (0.3 percent) higher than previously forecast at PREFU 2020.
- 14 Recent economic indicators have put the New Zealand economy in a stronger position than forecast at PREFU 2020, particularly for wage growth and economic activity.

Figure 1 – At HYEFU 2020 there has been an upward revision to the expected level of spending over four years (including policy) to June 2024

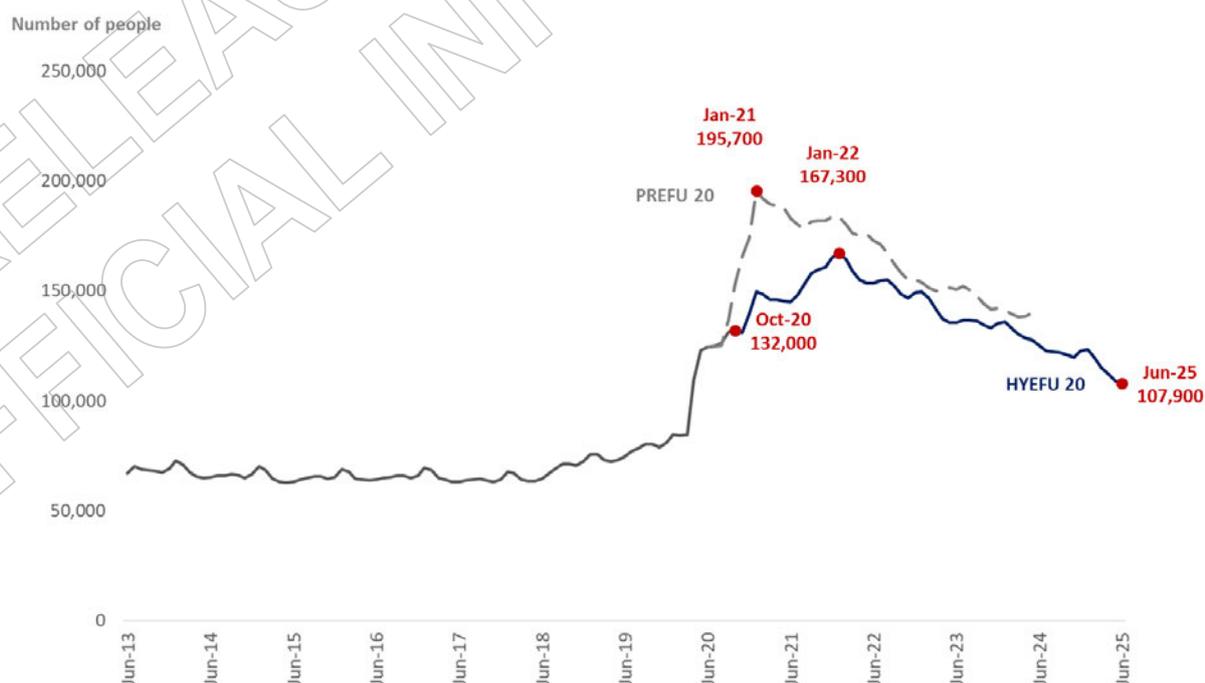


- 15 We use Treasury’s macroeconomic outlook to directly inform our forecasts as economic and labour market conditions provide an indication of how easily people can find work.
- 16 Since PREFU 2020, both economic growth and labour market data were better than expected. This means the short-term outlook for HYEFU 2020 is better than at PREFU 2020. However, border restrictions are still assumed to remain in place, constraining economic activity and employment throughout 2021 before a further recovery occurs in 2022 and beyond.

The peak in the number of people receiving Jobseeker Support is expected to be lower and later than at PREFU 2020

- 17 At the peak, the number of people receiving JS Work Ready is expected to be around 167,300 people in January 2022, compared to around 195,700 people in January 2021 forecast at PREFU 2020.
- 18 JS has the largest decrease in expected spending from PREFU 2020. Expenditure is \$1,214 million (8.0 percent) lower at HYEFU 2020 over the next four years.
- 19 Lower expenditure is mostly because there are fewer people expected to come on JS Work Ready than previously expected (see Figure 2).
 - The number of people going onto the CIRP has been much lower than expected at PREFU 2020.
 - Of the people that did receive CIRP, a substantially lower proportion moved from CIRP to JS when their 12-week CIRP entitlement ended than was expected.
 - When Wage Subsidy support was completed, we anticipated that there would be a large number of people coming onto JS. This did not happen and likely reflects better labour market conditions.
 - Economic activity has been better than anticipated since PREFU 2020.
 - About \$232 million (19 percent) of the total four-year reduction is a policy impact where some JS recipients will move to Sole Parent Support following the removal of the subsequent child policy. There will be an equivalent increase in expenditure for Sole Parent Support.

Figure 2: The number of people receiving Jobseeker Support Work Ready is lower than forecast at PREFU 2020



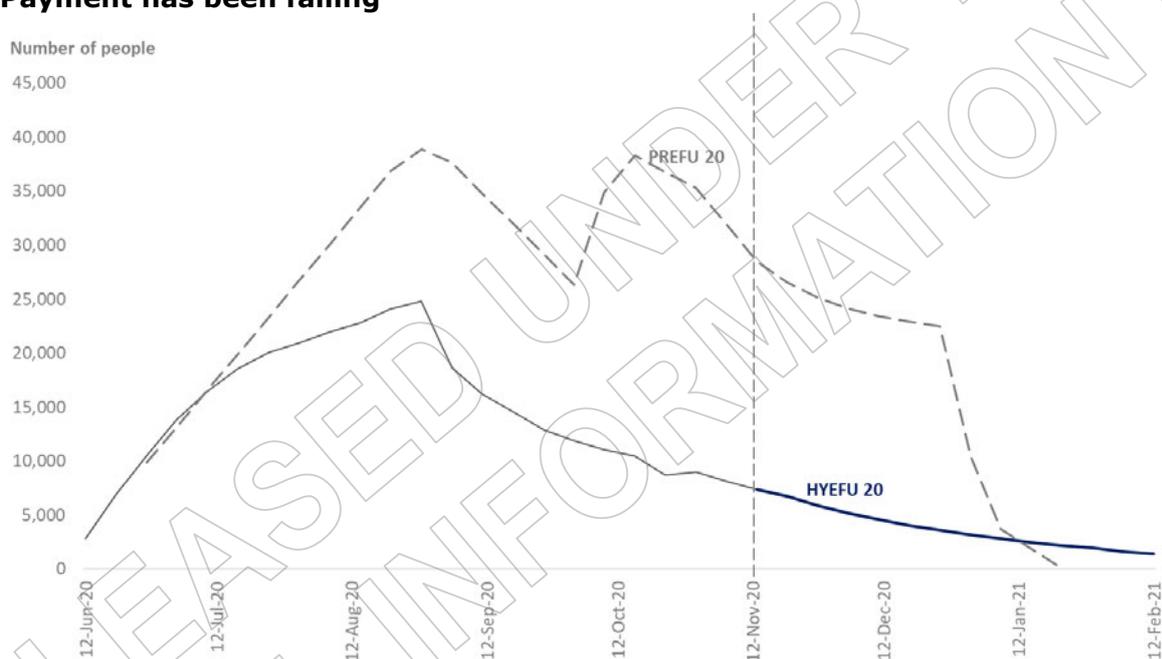
- 20 The number of people on JS is expected to rise from October 2020 to January 2022 (See Appendix 4). This is because consumer spending is expected to be lower, and some firms will find that demand will not return to pre-COVID levels. Economic and labour market conditions drive the ease at which people are able to live and work, which can indicate the level of income support people may need.

21 MSD has maintained a strong focus on supporting people into employment. Proactive employment engagements have been steadily increasing since July 2019, and since April 2020, exits into employment have been increasing despite challenging circumstances.

The number of people receiving the COVID-19 Income Relief Payment has been lower than previously anticipated

22 At PREFU 2020, a second period of growth in the number of people coming onto the CIRP was expected from October 2020 as the Wage Subsidies were completed. Instead, the number of CIRP recipients continued falling in October 2020 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 – The weekly number of people receiving the COVID-19 Income Relief Payment has been falling



23 The number of people transferring from CIRP to JS after the 12-week payment ended has also been much lower than expected.

24 There will be no more applications for CIRP. The last day to apply was on 13 November 2020 and so the number of people on CIRP is now expected to decrease gradually until February 2021.

25 As part of MSD's current work programme, we will be investigating the outcomes of former CIRP clients. This analysis requires the use of Statistics New Zealand's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

We expect the number of people receiving Sole Parent Support to rise over the next two years

26 Excluding the policy change, the number of people on Sole Parent Support (SPS) is expected to be slightly lower than PREFU 2020, reflecting a slightly stronger labour market over the next year than expected at PREFU 2020.

27 However, the number of people on SPS is expected to grow because:

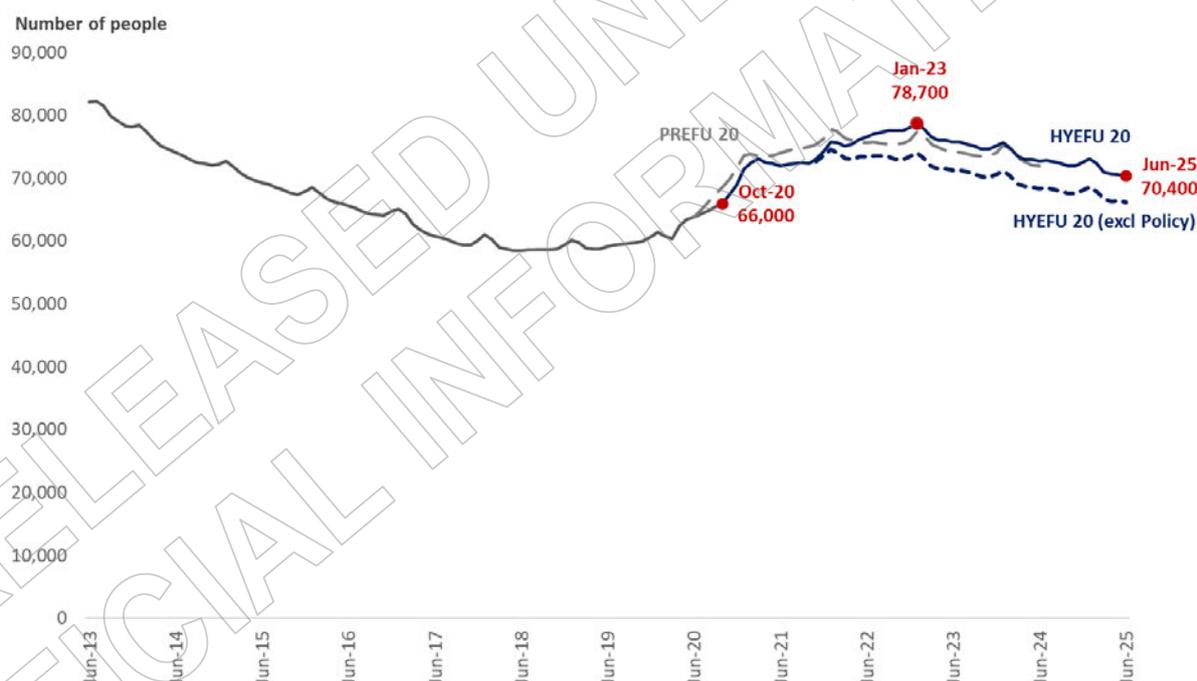
- the proportion of sole parents in employment is expected to fall in the next two quarters as the labour market softens

- there may be a greater chance of relationship breakdowns during and after an economic downturn, leading to growth in the number of sole parent families².

Policy change means the number people on Sole Parent Support is expected to be higher than PREFU 2020 from November 2020

- 28 HYEFU 2020 incorporates the Welfare Overhaul: Removing the Subsequent Child policy, which increases eligibility for SPS. Some sole parents receiving JS Work Ready will become eligible for SPS from November 2021 (see Figure 1).
- 29 It is estimated that around 4,500 people will transfer to SPS from JS Work Ready by November 2022.
- 30 The policy impact adds \$232 million over four years to total spending and results in a total upward change of \$76 million from an initial downward revision of \$156 million. There will also be an equivalent decrease in expenditure to JS Work Ready.

Figure 4 – The removal of the Subsequent Child policy will mean the number of people receiving Sole Parent Support is expected to be higher at HYEFU 2020 from around the middle of 2022

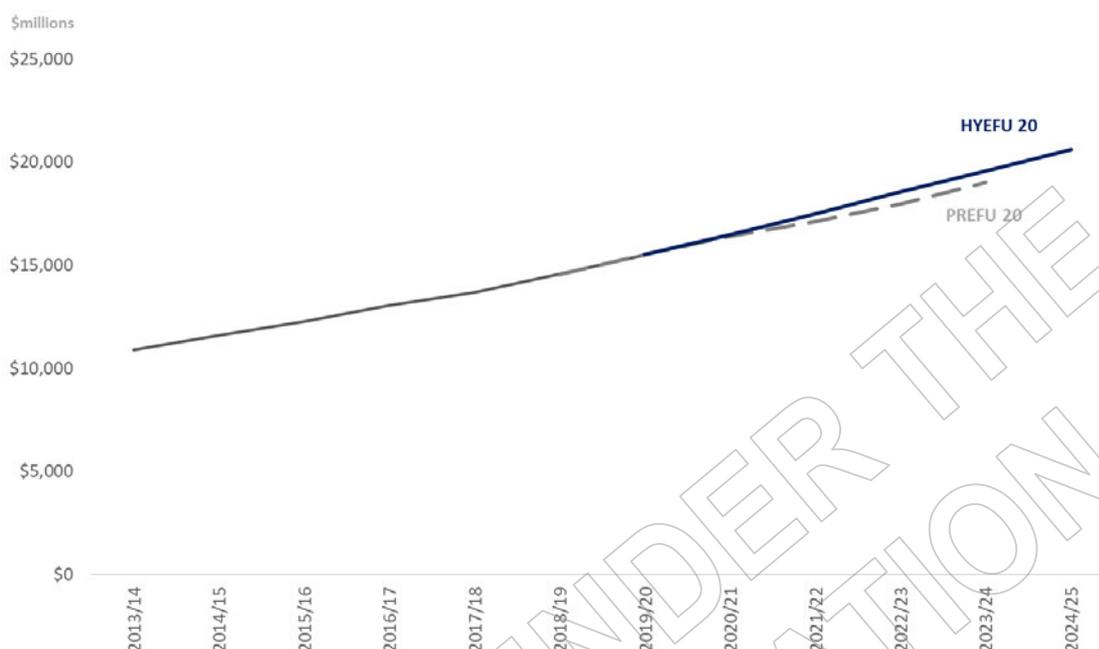


Small changes in wages have large effects on New Zealand Superannuation spending because of the large number of people who receive it

- 31 NZS expenditure is expected to be \$1.648 billion (2.3 percent) higher than PREFU 2020 over the next four years (see Figure 5).

² Following the impacts of the Global Financial Crisis, we saw growth in the number of sole parent families.

Figure 5 – The New Zealand Superannuation annual expenditure forecast has been revised up at HYEFU 2020



32 The increase in NZS expenditure is because:

- of an upward revision to Treasury’s average wage forecast resulting in an increase of \$771 million over four years
- MSD and Treasury agreed to incorporate some of the expected impact of a technical change to the Quarterly Employment Survey methodology³ used in the calculation of the NZS payment rates of \$586 million.

33 There has also been an upward revision to the expected number of people on NZS, which increases expenditure by \$321 million over four years, because of:

- growth in the number of people over recent months being higher than usual
- the impact of Statistics New Zealand revisions to population estimates.

The risks at HYEFU 2020 relate to the economic uncertainties within New Zealand and internationally

34 There are still uncertainties around the COVID-19 pandemic and related disruptions. Specifically, the likelihood of community transmission and any subsequent effects of shifting between alert levels on the economy and policy actions.

35 Subsequent policy and fiscal stimulus in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can significantly affect the number of people receiving main benefits.

36 Facing the largest risk are the JS and SPS forecasts, as they are the main benefit payments directly impacted by weakening economic and labour market conditions. The New Zealand economic recovery will depend on both domestic and international conditions, and policy decisions.

³ Produced by Statistics New Zealand

- 37 Changes to supplementary assistance, such as Accommodation Assistance and Hardship Assistance, also carry significant risk. This is because costs such as rents and the need for urgent assistance can change rapidly.
- 38 There are still uncertainties around when the border restrictions will be lifted, and assumptions about this are key to Treasury's macroeconomic forecast.

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Appendix 1: Changes to appropriations requiring approval

All changes to Vote Social Development Benefit or Related Expenses require approval.

Vote Social Development - Changes in Benefits or Related Expenses	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 (\$000)	Four Year Total to 2023/24
					(see footnote 5)	
Accommodation Assistance ¹	(83,949)	(54,784)	1,646	7,314	14,507	(129,773)
Childcare Assistance	11,127	12,830	11,984	11,207	14,192	47,148
COVID-19 Income Relief Assistance	(220,337)	-	-	-	-	(220,337)
Disability Assistance ²	(2,244)	779	4,133	4,653	4,667	7,321
Family Start/NGO Awards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardship Assistance ³	(27,521)	15,163	48,342	57,121	80,519	93,105
Jobseeker Support and Emergency Benefit	(396,693)	(327,964)	(234,268)	(254,645)	(407,010)	(1,213,570)
New Zealand Superannuation	76,512	374,179	616,862	580,217	1,624,193	1,647,770
NZ Beneficiaries Stranded Overseas	30,916	-	-	-	-	30,916
Orphan's/Unsupported Child's Benefit	(1,309)	68	743	736	20,217	238
Sole Parent Support	(22,195)	(7,054)	63,573	41,296	17,791	75,620
Special Circumstance Assistance	500	368	359	336	574	1,563
Student Allowances	(20,123)	(52,155)	(41,861)	(21,065)	(24,694)	(135,204)
Study Scholarships and Awards ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supported Living Payment	15,349	59,343	55,064	37,678	91,141	167,434
Transitional Assistance	(202)	-	-	-	-	(202)
Veteran's Pension	3,761	7,765	9,923	10,099	3,660	31,548
Work Assistance	160	(26)	(23)	(23)	10	88
Youth Payment and Young Parent Payment	1,658	3,047	3,017	2,750	5,680	10,472
Winter Energy Payment	(6,875)	(10,057)	(3,627)	(3,733)	(1,441)	(24,292)
TOTAL BENEFITS	(641,465)	21,502	535,867	473,941	1,444,006	389,845
SUB-TOTAL excluding NZS and VP	(721,738)	(360,442)	(90,918)	(116,375)	(183,847)	(1,289,473)

1 This consists of Accommodation Supplement, Emergency Housing SNGs and Special Transfer Allowance

2 This consists of Child Disability Allowance and Disability Allowance

3 This consists of Special Benefit, Special Needs Grants, Temporary Additional Support, Temporary Accommodation Assistance, and Christchurch Response payment

4 This consists of Scholarship and NQF/NCEA Awards, and TeachNZ Scholarships

5 The additional year is the change from 2024/25 HYEPU less 2023/24 BEFU

Vote Social Development - Changes in Capital Expenditure	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 (\$000)	Four Year Total to 2023/24
					(see footnote 5)	
Recoverable Assistance	(38,045)	(14,299)	12,058	14,786	15,726	(25,500)
Student Loans	(95,268)	(143,181)	(118,975)	(56,792)	(59,445)	(414,216)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	(133,313)	(157,480)	(106,917)	(42,006)	(43,719)	(439,716)

Vote Social Development: Non-departmental Other Expenses	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 (\$000)	Four Year Total to 2023/24
Reimbursement of Income Related Rent Overpayments	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(368)
Total	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(368)

Vote Social Development - Changes in Non-departmental other expense - Debt Write off Provision for Social Benefit Debt	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 (\$000)	Four Year Total to 2023/24
					(see footnote 5)	
Debt Write-downs	17,857	17,928	17,928	17,928	17,927	71,641
Total Change	17,857	17,928	17,928	17,928	17,927	71,641

Appendix 2: Forecast reconciliation from PREFU 2020 as approved by Ministers to HYEFU 2020

40 The HYEFU 2020 incorporates the additional change to the PREFU 2020 along with new information since then. This is summarised below and shows the following:

- the additional change to PREFU 2020 that had previously been approved by joint Ministers
- the change from the final PREFU 2020 to the HYEFU 2020
- the combined change that equates to the total revision in HYEFU 2020.

41 Table A shows the additional change to the PREFU 2020 that had been approved by joint Ministers on 12 August 2020.

42 Table B shows the change from the final PREFU 2020 to the HYEFU 2020.

43 The combined change in tables A and B equals the total revision as summarised in Appendix 1.

	Late adjustment from Approved PREFU 20 to Final PREFU 20					Change from the Final PREFU 20 to HYEFU 20					
	Table A					Table B					
Vote Social Development - Changes in Benefits or Related Expenses	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Four Year Total Change	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Four Year Total Change	Four Year Total Change
	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)
Accommodation Assistance	(14,142)	12,318	26,135	27,933	52,244	(69,807)	(67,102)	(24,489)	(20,619)	(182,017)	(129,773)
Childcare Assistance	6,238	6,856	7,209	7,365	27,668	4,889	5,974	4,775	3,842	19,480	47,148
COVID-19 Income Relief Assistance	(2,473)	-	-	-	(2,473)	(217,864)	-	-	-	(217,864)	(220,337)
Disability Assistance	921	2,889	3,563	3,477	10,850	(3,165)	(2,110)	570	1,176	(3,529)	7,321
Employment Related Training Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Start/NGO Awards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardship Assistance	1,182	14,681	21,921	24,087	61,871	(28,703)	482	26,421	33,034	31,234	93,105
Jobseeker Support and Emergency Benefit	20,212	171,469	221,624	224,605	637,910	(416,905)	(499,433)	(455,892)	(479,250)	(1,851,480)	(1,213,570)
New Zealand Superannuation	12,639	(2,653)	(9,481)	(7,246)	(6,741)	63,873	376,832	626,343	587,463	1,654,511	1,647,770
NZ Beneficiaries Stranded Overseas	(1,589)	-	-	-	(1,589)	32,505	-	-	-	32,505	30,916
Orphan's/Unsupported Child's Benefit	348	1,074	1,666	1,768	4,856	(1,657)	(1,006)	(923)	(1,032)	(4,618)	238
Sole Parent Support	(24,839)	(23,916)	(4,999)	7,071	(46,683)	2,644	16,862	68,572	34,225	122,303	75,620
Special Circumstance Assistance	59	21	21	20	121	441	347	338	316	1,442	1,563
Student Allowances	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(20,123)	(52,154)	(41,860)	(21,064)	(135,201)	(135,204)
Study Scholarships and Awards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supported Living Payment	(995)	(7,140)	(7,925)	(7,616)	(23,676)	16,344	66,483	62,989	45,294	191,110	167,434
Transition to Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional Assistance	(51)	-	-	-	(51)	(151)	-	-	-	(151)	(202)
Veteran's Pension	281	1,216	1,999	2,845	6,341	3,480	6,549	7,924	7,254	25,207	31,548
Winter Energy Payment	1,544	5,307	8,660	8,188	23,699	(8,419)	(15,364)	(12,287)	(11,921)	(47,991)	(24,292)
Work Assistance	(73)	9	12	12	(40)	233	(35)	(35)	(35)	128	88
Youth Payment and Young Parent Payment	(37)	(65)	(85)	(72)	(259)	1,695	3,112	3,102	2,822	10,731	10,472
Total	(775)	182,065	270,319	292,436	744,045	(640,690)	(160,563)	265,548	181,505	(354,200)	389,845

Vote Social Development - Changes in Capital Expenditure	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Four Year Total Change	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Four Year Total Change	Four Year Total Change
	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)
Recoverable Assistance	(934)	8,256	13,371	14,324	35,017	(37,111)	(22,555)	(1,313)	462	(60,517)	(25,500)
Student Loans	-	-	-	-	-	(95,268)	(143,181)	(118,975)	(56,792)	(414,216)	(414,216)
Total	(934)	8,256	13,371	14,324	35,017	(132,379)	(165,736)	(120,288)	(56,330)	(474,733)	(439,716)

Appendix 3: Total expenditure

Vote Social Development - Benefits or Related Expenses	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 and Outyears (\$000)	Five Year Total to 2024/25
Accommodation Assistance ¹	2,354,132	2,529,525	2,575,731	2,604,293	2,611,486	12,675,167
Childcare Assistance	154,720	157,711	158,608	159,562	162,547	793,148
COVID-19 Income Relief Assistance	202,498	0	0	0	0	202,498
Disability Assistance ²	407,495	414,718	416,939	418,959	418,973	2,077,084
Family Start/NGO Awards	705	705	705	705	705	3,525
Hardship Assistance ³	532,047	656,948	711,663	740,363	763,761	3,404,782
Jobseeker Support and Emergency Benefit	3,355,061	3,676,658	3,513,662	3,402,258	3,249,893	17,197,532
New Zealand Superannuation	16,489,853	17,484,031	18,583,668	19,580,589	20,624,565	92,762,706
NZ Beneficiaries Stranded Overseas	47,997	0	0	0	0	47,997
Orphan's/Unsupported Child's Benefit	293,954	328,276	358,803	380,524	400,005	1,761,562
Sole Parent Support	1,506,747	1,644,425	1,745,188	1,724,429	1,700,924	8,321,713
Special Circumstance Assistance	11,652	11,762	11,923	12,107	12,345	59,789
Student Allowances	603,612	630,749	635,349	631,198	627,569	3,128,477
Study Scholarships and Awards ⁴	25,667	23,167	20,426	20,426	20,426	110,112
Supported Living Payment	1,805,956	1,883,403	1,949,125	2,011,290	2,064,753	9,714,527
Transitional Assistance	448	500	500	500	500	2,448
Veteran's Pension	138,733	131,397	124,412	117,265	110,826	622,633
Work Assistance	2,623	2,450	2,480	2,522	2,555	12,630
Youth Payment and Young Parent Payment	62,269	62,648	63,479	66,285	69,215	323,896
Winter Energy Payment	819,623	542,580	551,500	554,187	556,479	3,024,369
TOTAL BENEFITS	28,815,792	30,181,653	31,424,161	32,427,462	33,397,527	156,246,595
SUB-TOTAL excluding NZS and VP	12,187,206	12,566,225	12,716,081	12,729,608	12,662,136	62,861,256

1 This consists of Accommodation Supplement, Emergency Housing SNGs and Special Transfer Allowance

2 This consists of Child Disability Allowance and Disability Allowance

3 This consists of Special Benefit, Special Needs Grants, Temporary Additional Support, Temporary Accommodation Assistance, and Christchurch Response payment

4 This consists of Scholarship and NQF/NCEA Awards, and TeachNZ Scholarships

Vote Social Development - Capital Expenditure	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 and Outyears (\$000)	Five Year Total to 2024/25
Recoverable Assistance	383,704	476,631	505,105	509,121	510,061	2,384,622
Student Loans	1,594,851	1,610,642	1,630,457	1,624,615	1,621,962	8,082,527
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,978,555	2,087,273	2,135,562	2,133,736	2,132,023	10,467,149

Vote Social Development: Non-departmental Other Expenses	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 and Outyears (\$000)	Five Year Total to 2024/25
Reimbursement of Income Related Rent Overpayments	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	20,850
Total	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	4,170	20,850

Appendix 4: Supplementary Figures

Figure 6 – The number of people receiving Jobseeker Support (Work Ready and Health Condition or Disability) is lower than forecast at PREFU 2020

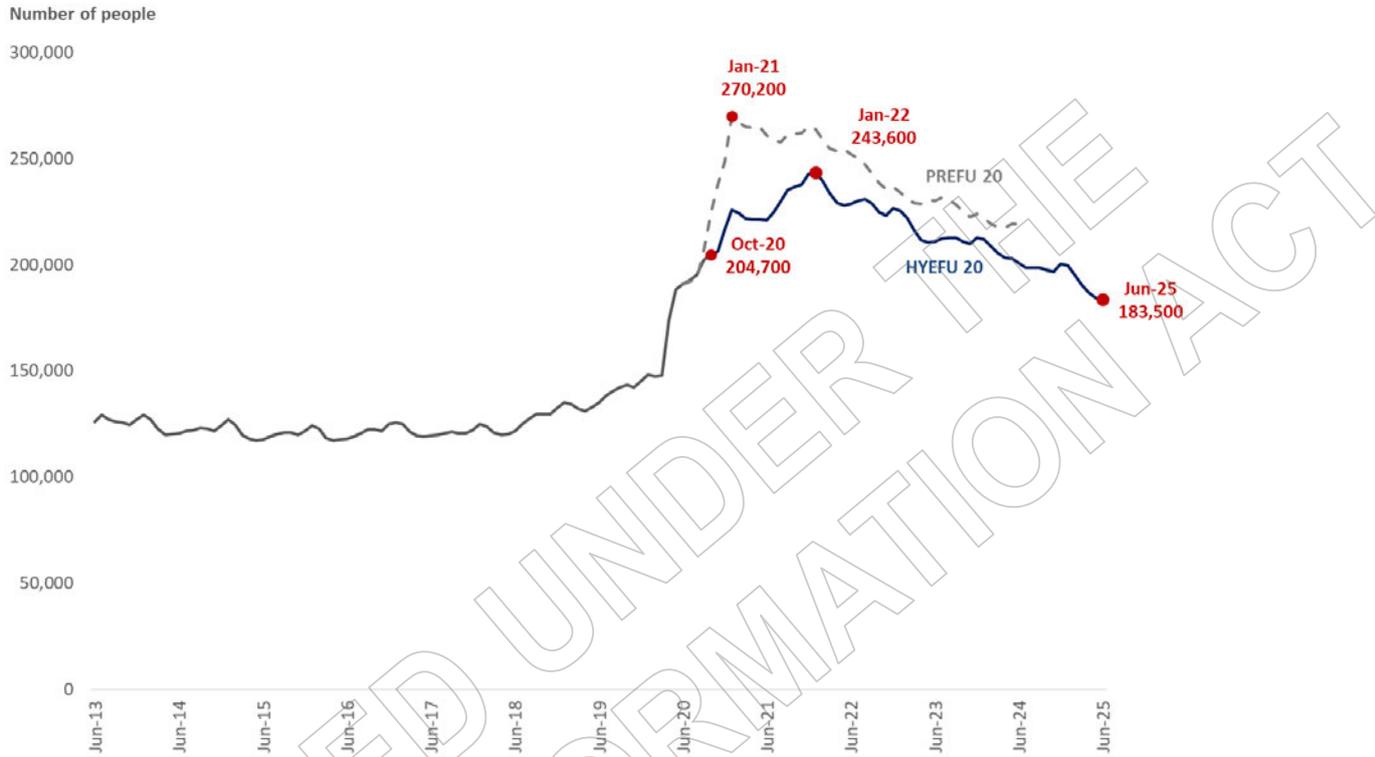
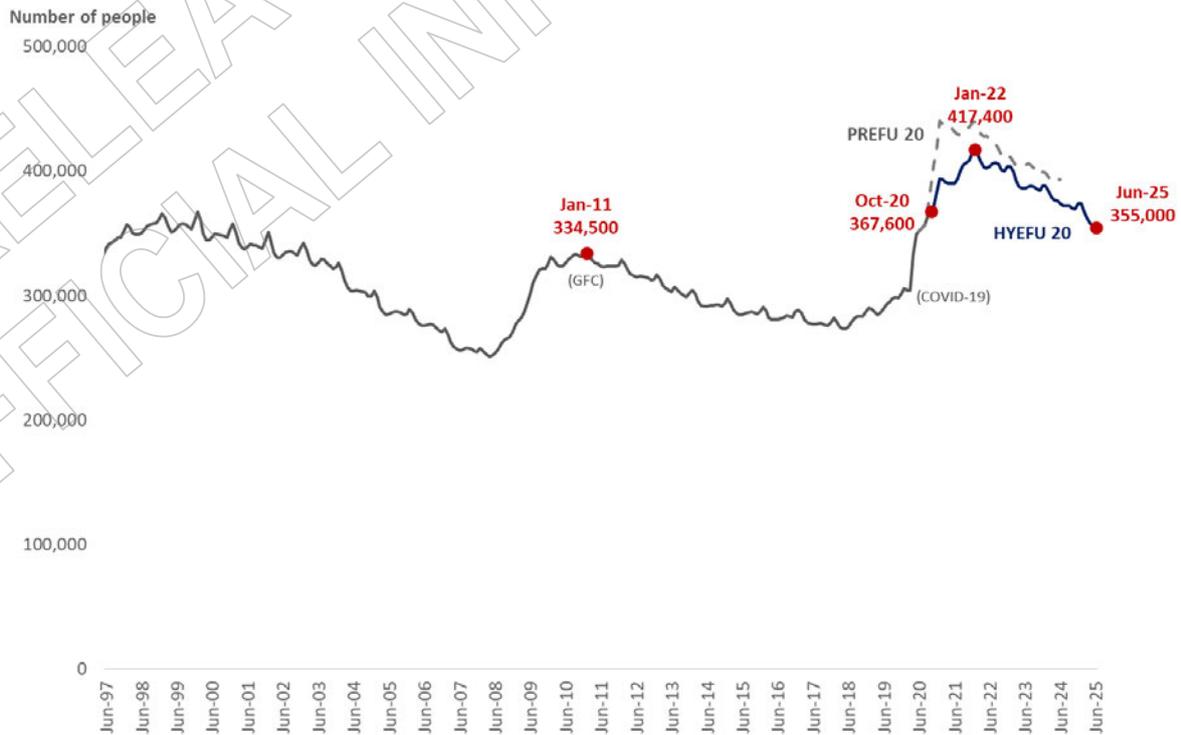


Figure 7 – The number of people on working-age benefits is expected to peak in January 2022, which is lower and later than the peak at PREFU 2020



REP/20/11/1154

File ref: A12880857

Author: Out of scope, Graduate Analyst, Forecasting and Costing-System Performance

Responsible manager: Maria Guerra, Manager, Forecasting and Costing-System Performance

RELEASED UNDER THE
OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT