



# **Benefit Fact Sheets Snapshot September 2024 Quarter**

# In the Benefit Fact Sheets Snapshot

The Benefit Fact Sheets provide a high-level view of trends in benefit receipt.

The Benefit Fact Sheets are published quarterly and contain information on income support provided by the Ministry.

For technical information about the Benefit Fact Sheets, like how we protect our clients' confidentiality, please see:

[www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/2024/bfs-t1-stats-information-sep-24.pdf](http://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/2024/bfs-t1-stats-information-sep-24.pdf)

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# Main benefit assistance

## Main benefits

At the end of September 2024, **391,224 people** were receiving a main benefit. This was up 29,130 or 8.0 percent when compared to September 2023.

The proportion of the working-age population receiving a main benefit increased to **12.0 percent**, up 0.7 percentage points from September 2023.

Figure 1a: Number and proportion of people receiving a main benefit at the end of the last six September quarters.

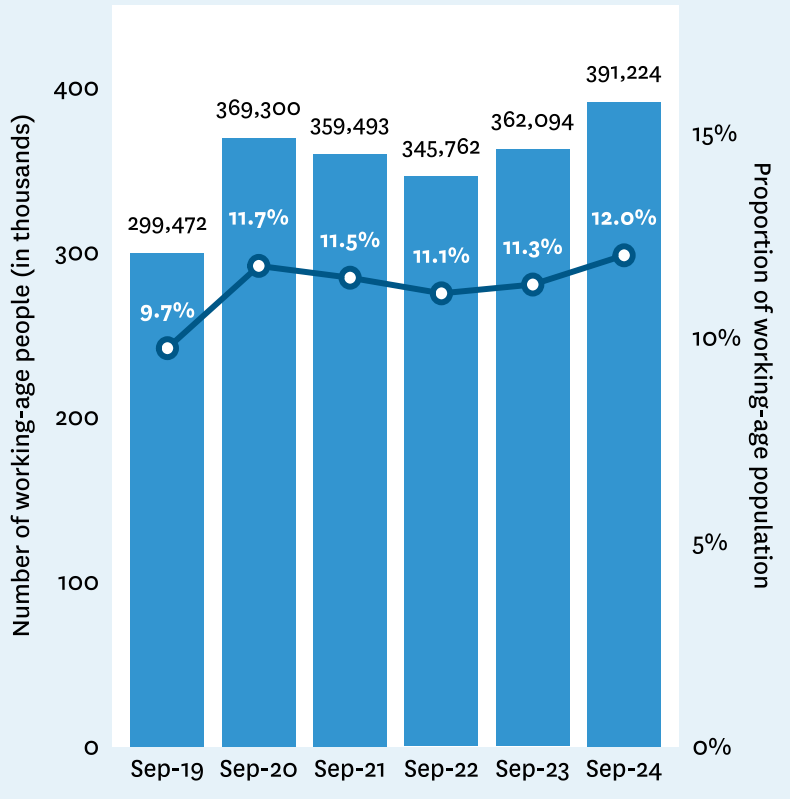
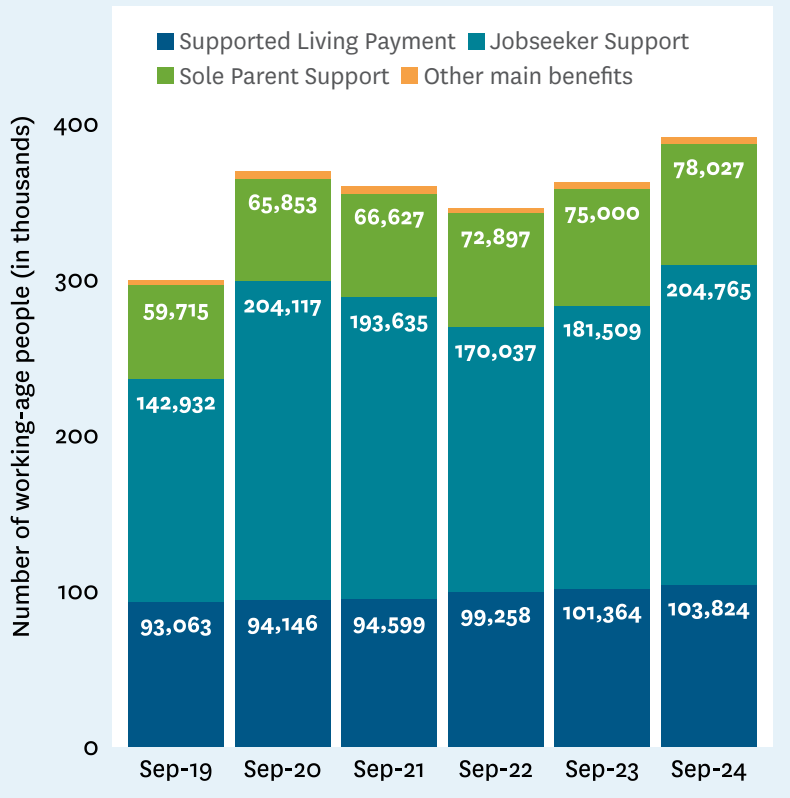


Figure 1b: Number of people receiving a main benefit by benefit type at the end of the last six September quarters.



In Figure 1b, other main benefits include:

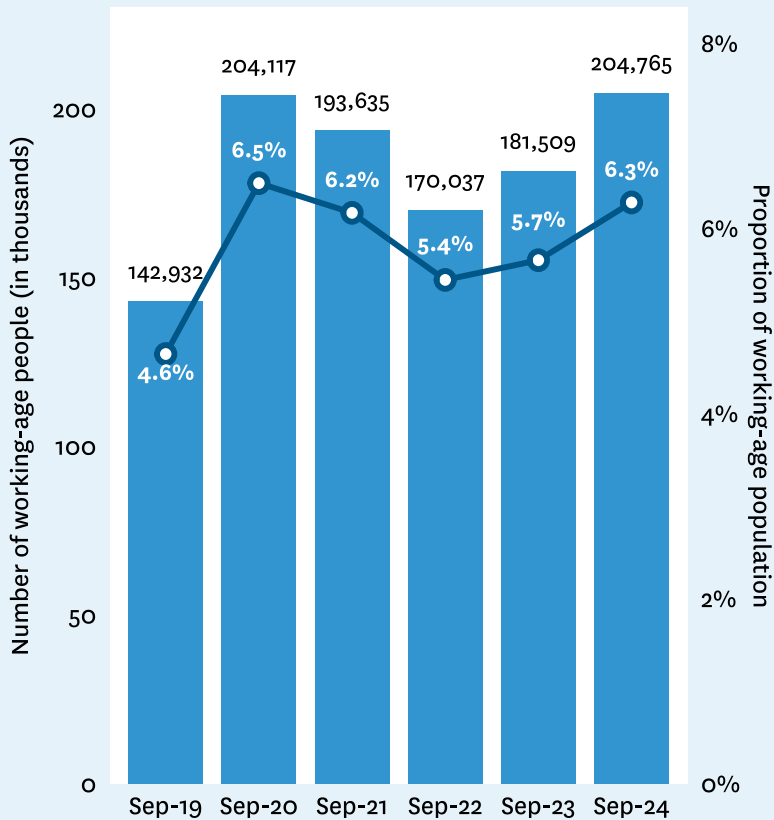
- Youth Payment and Young Parent Payment
- Emergency Benefit
- Emergency Maintenance Allowance
- Jobseeker Support Student Hardship

# Jobseeker Support

At the end of September 2024, **204,765 people** were receiving Jobseeker Support. This was up 23,256 or 12.8 percent when compared to September 2023.

The proportion of the working-age population receiving this benefit increased to **6.3 percent**, up 0.6 percentage points from September 2023.

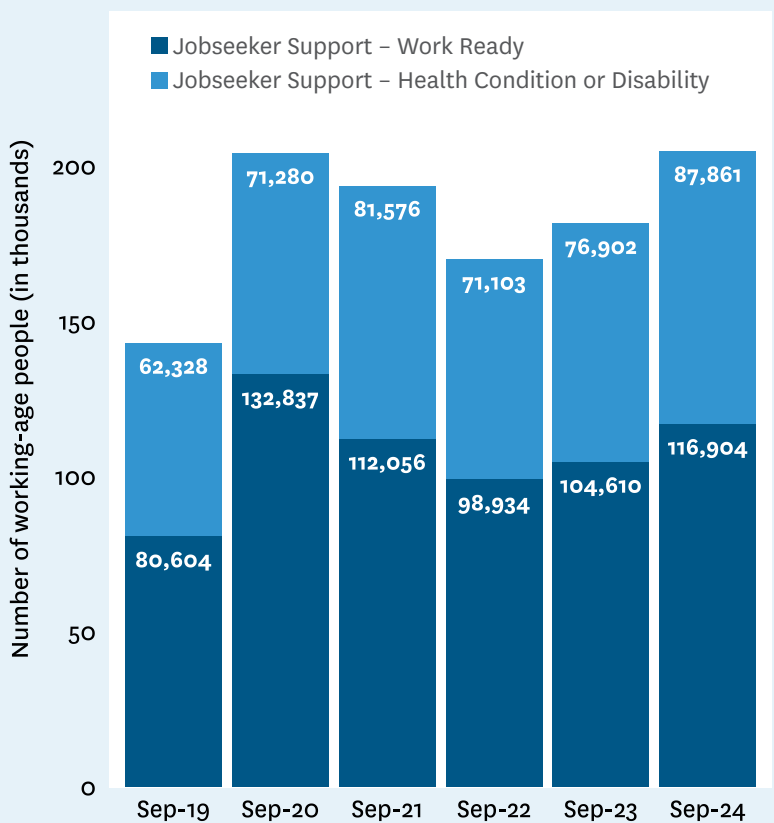
Figure 2a: Number and proportion of people receiving Jobseeker Support at the end of the last six September quarters.



At the end of September 2024, **116,904 people** were receiving Jobseeker Support – Work Ready. This was up 12,294 or 11.8 percent when compared to September 2023.

At the end of September 2024, **87,861 people** were receiving Jobseeker Support – Health Condition or Disability. This was up 10,959 or 14.3 percent when compared to September 2023.

Figure 2b: Number of people receiving Jobseeker Support by benefit type at the end of the last six September quarters.



Jobseeker Support is for people who are actively looking for or preparing for work. It includes people with part-time work obligations and those who cannot look for work at the moment (e.g. those with a health condition, injury, or disability).



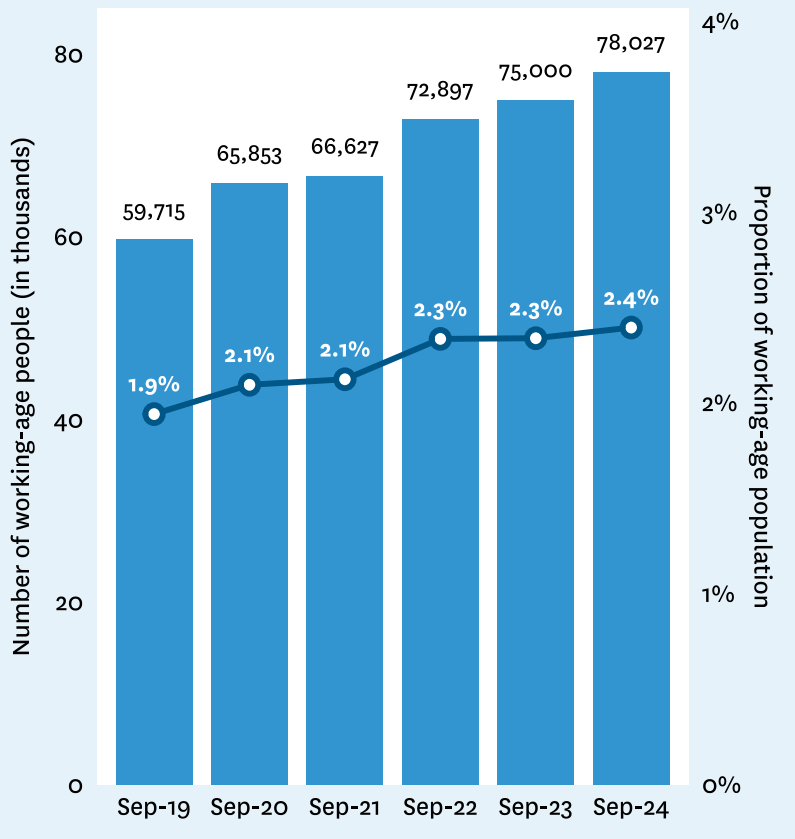
# Sole Parent Support

At the end of September 2024, **78,027 people** were receiving Sole Parent Support. This was up 3,027 or 4.0 percent when compared to September 2023.

The proportion of the working-age population receiving this benefit is **2.4 percent**, up 0.1 percentage points from September 2023.

Sole Parent Support is for single parents with at least one dependent child under 14 years.

Figure 3: Number and proportion of people receiving Sole Parent Support at the end of the last six September quarters.



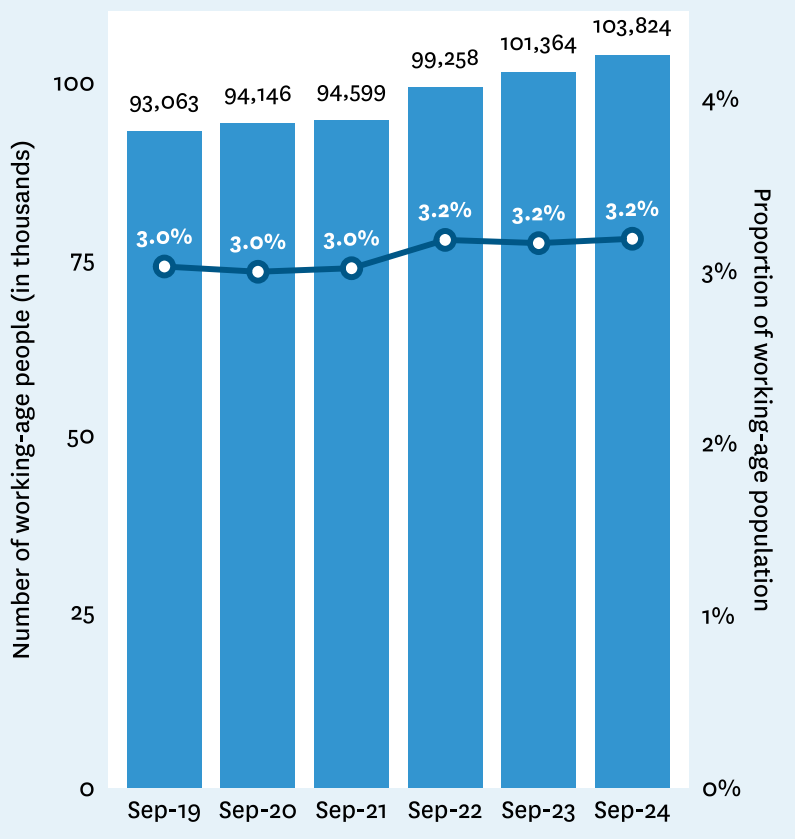
# Supported Living Payment

At the end of September 2024, **103,824 people** were receiving Supported Living Payment. This was up 2,460 or 2.4 percent when compared to September 2023.

The proportion of the working-age population receiving this benefit is **3.2 percent**. The same as this time last year (September 2023).

Supported Living Payment is for people who have, or care for someone with, a health condition, injury or disability that limits their ability to work.

Figure 4: Number and proportion of people receiving Supported Living Payment at the end of the last six September quarters.



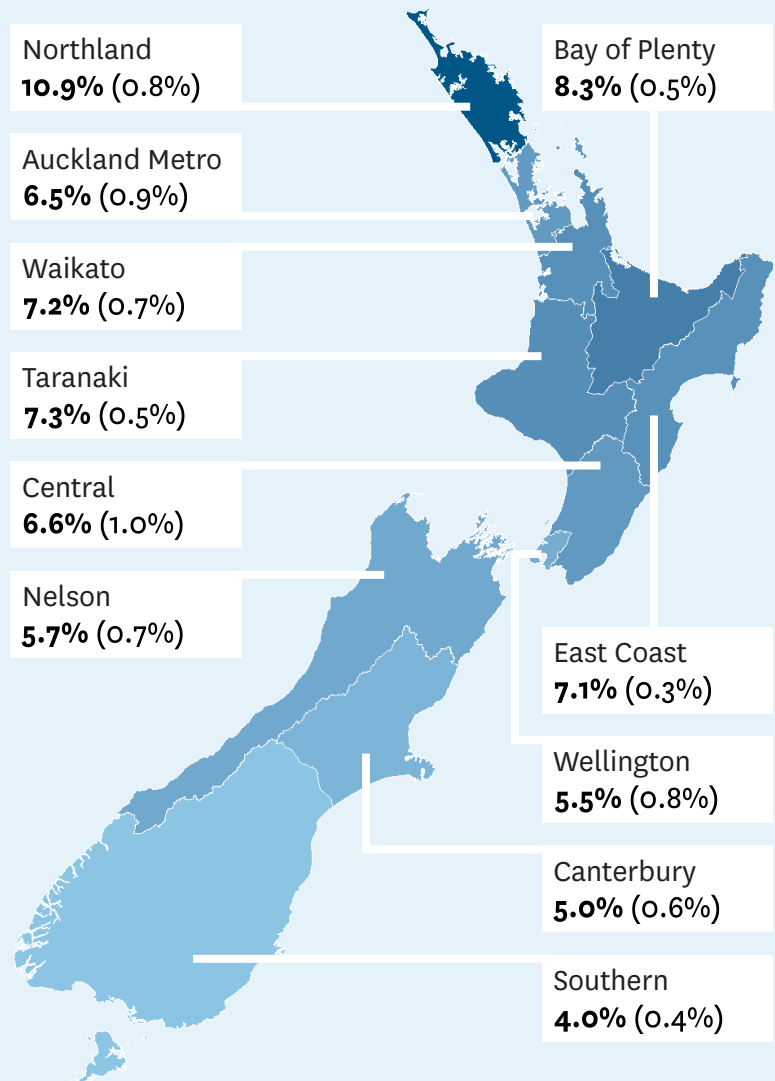
# Regional distribution of Jobseeker Support

Between September 2023 and September 2024, the proportion of the working-age population receiving Jobseeker Support increased in all regions.

The largest percentage point increase was seen in Auckland Metro (0.9 percent).

At the end of September 2024, Northland had the highest proportion receiving Jobseeker Support, at 10.9 percent.

Figure 5: Regional distribution of Jobseeker Support as a proportion of the population by Work and Income region, as at September 2024.



Figures in labels refer to 'working-age population proportion' and 'percentage point change' respectively. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal point. As a result, a percentage point change may be displayed as zero.

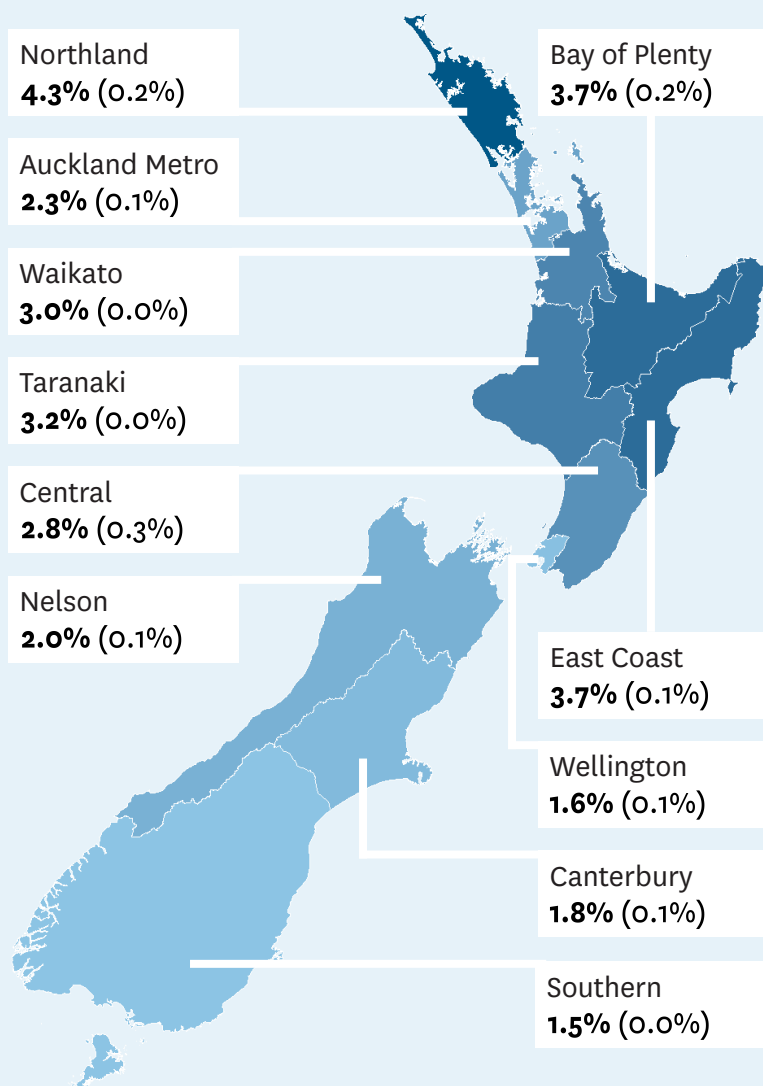
# Regional distribution of Sole Parent Support

Between September 2023 and September 2024, the proportion of the working-age population receiving Sole Parent Support remained the same or increased slightly in most regions.

The largest percentage point increase were seen in Central (0.2 percent).

At the end of September 2024, Northland had the highest proportion receiving Sole Parent Support, at 4.2 percent.

Figure 6: Regional distribution of Sole Parent Support as a proportion of the population by Work and Income region, as at September 2024.



Figures in labels refer to 'working-age population proportion' and 'percentage point change' respectively. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal point. As a result, a percentage point change may be displayed as zero.

# Main benefit grants and cancellations

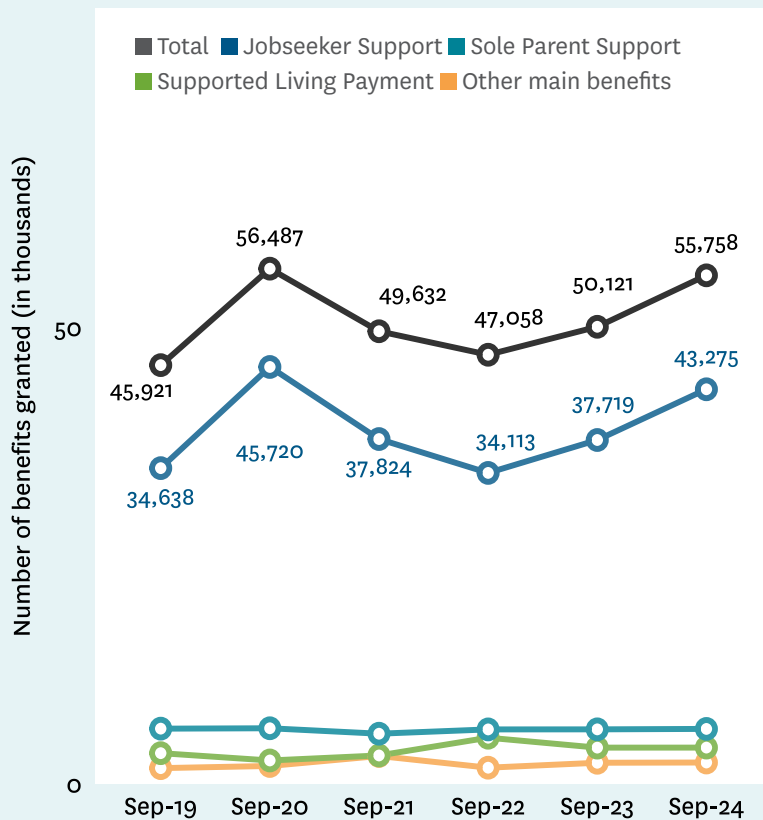
## Main benefit grants

There were **55,758 main benefits granted** in the September 2024 quarter, an increase of 5,637 or 11.2 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

There were **43,275 Jobseeker Support grants** in the September 2024 quarter, an increase of 5,556 or 14.7 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

A main benefit grant is the formal acceptance of entitlement to a main benefit.

Figure 7: Number of main benefits granted during the last six September quarters.





# Main benefit cancellations

There were **44,316 main benefit cancellations** in the September 2024 quarter, an increase of 5,655 or 14.6 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

There were **18,516 exits into work** in the September 2024 quarter, an increase of 2,082 or 12.7 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

Figure 8a: Number of main benefit cancellations by benefit type during the last six September quarters.

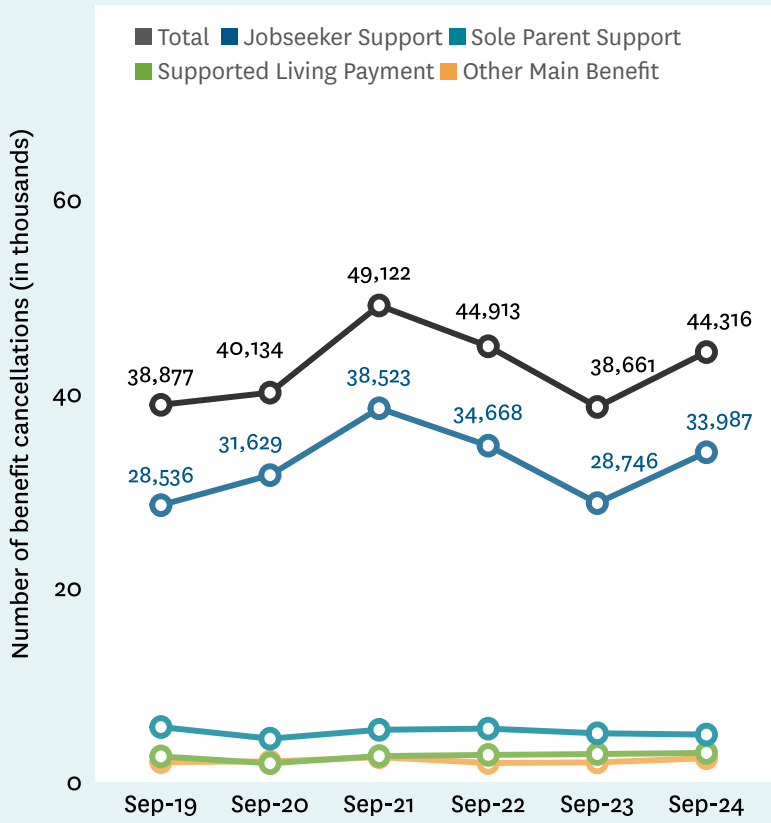
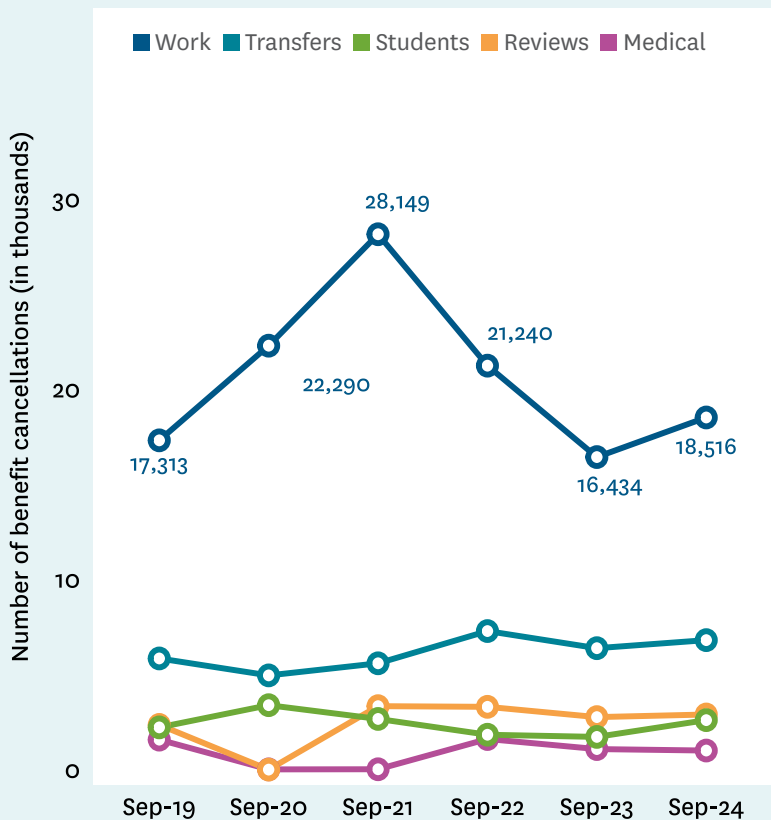


Figure 8b: Number of main benefit cancellations by selected reasons during the last six September quarters.



A main benefit cancellation is the formal process that ends the entitlement to a main benefit.

# Benefit sanctions

The number of sanctions issued during the September 2024 quarter was **14,409**, an increase of 8,232 or 133.3 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

A sanction is a reduction in a person's benefit that may occur if they do not fulfil their work obligations. Not everyone who does not fulfil their obligations gets sanctioned; if benefit recipients re-comply or provide additional information, the sanction can be overturned.

During the September 2024 quarter, the main reasons for unfulfilled work obligation sanctions were **clients not attending appointments** including seminar appointments (9,366 sanctions) and **failing to prepare for work** (3,681 sanctions).

Figure 9a: Number of sanctions for unfulfilled work obligations during the last six September quarters.

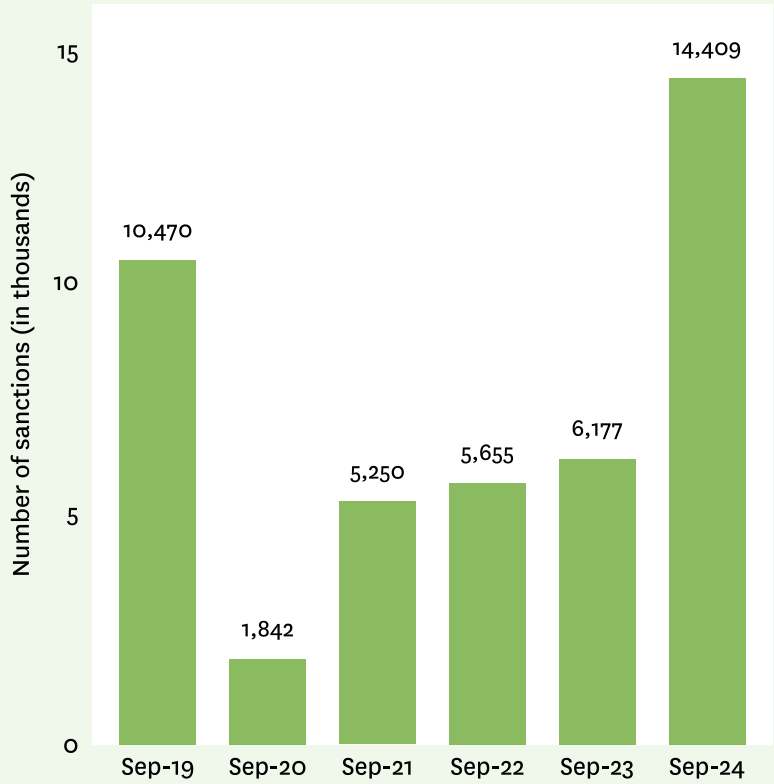
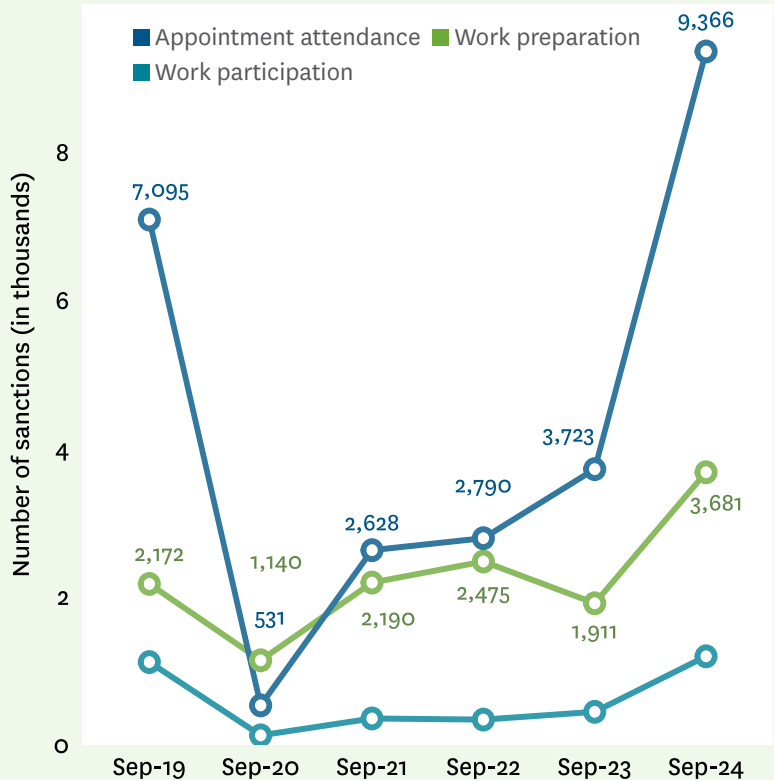


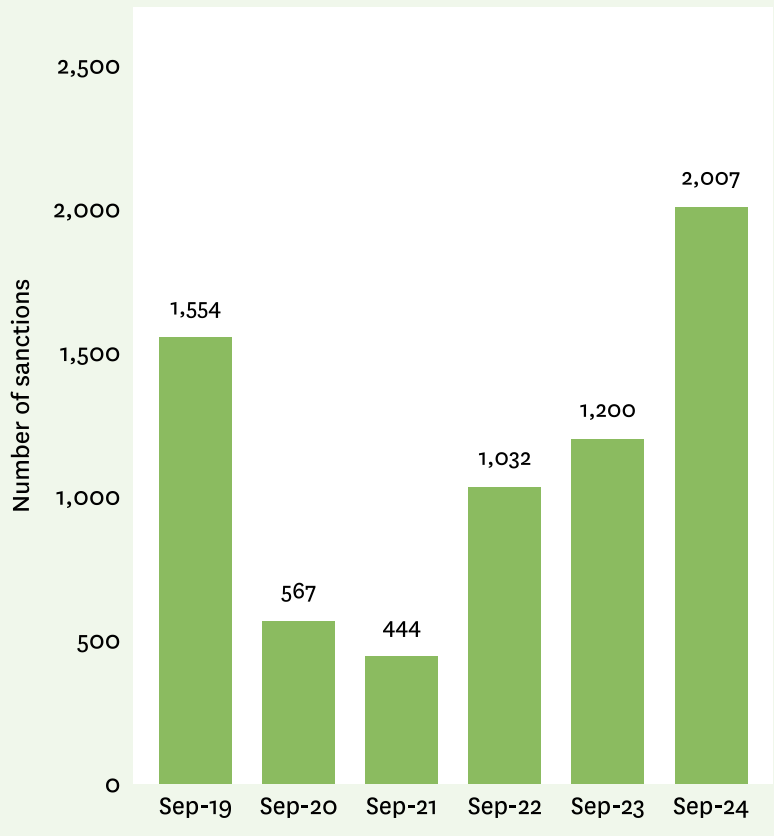
Figure 9b: Number of sanctions for unfulfilled work obligations by reason during the last six September quarters.



At the end of September 2024, there were **2,007** graduated sanctions in place, an increase of 807 or 67.3 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

Sanctions can affect benefit recipients in a number of ways, depending on their circumstances and the number of times they have had a sanction over the last 12 months. There are three types of sanctions: graduated (i.e. percentage reduction in benefit amount), suspended, or cancelled.

**Figure 9c: Number of graduated sanctions in place at the end of the last six September quarters.**



# Supplementary assistance

Between the end of September 2023 and the end of September 2024:

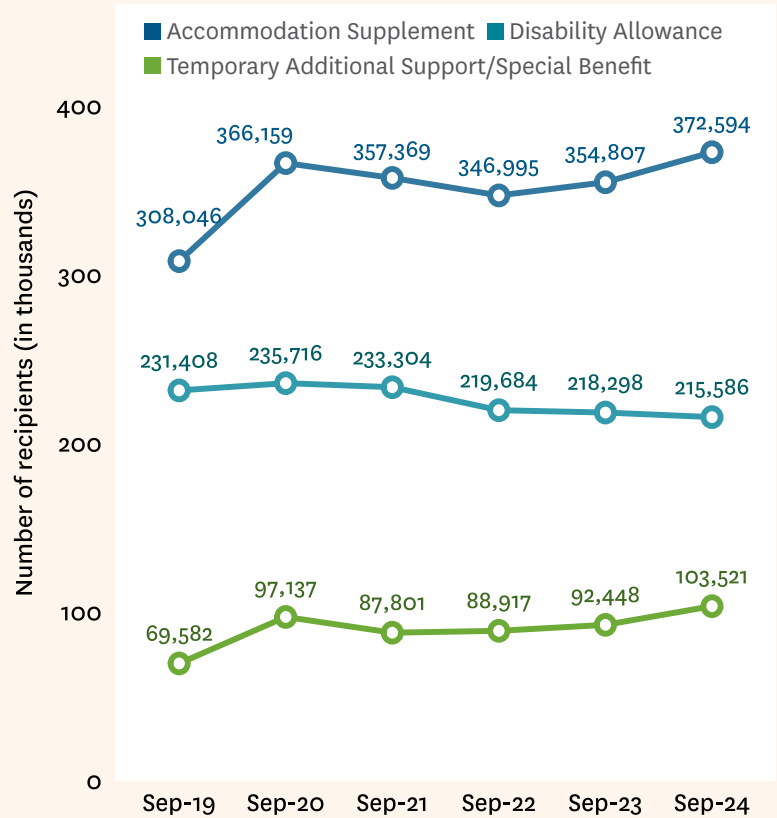
- the number of people receiving Accommodation Supplement increased by **17,787** or 5.0 percent
- the number of people receiving Disability Allowance decreased by **2,712** or 1.2 percent
- the number of people receiving Temporary Additional Support/Special Benefit increased by **11,073** or 12.0 percent.

The Accommodation Supplement assists people on low incomes with their rent, board, or the cost of owning a home.

The Disability Allowance assists people who have on-going costs because of a disability.

Temporary Additional Support helps people to cover essential living costs that cannot be met from their income or other resources.

Figure 10: Number of recipients of supplementary assistance at the end of the last six September quarters.



# Hardship assistance

## Total hardship assistance

During the September 2024 quarter, there were **572,871** hardship assistance payments, worth **\$202.9 million**.

Compared with the September 2023 quarter, the number of hardship assistance payments was 10.4 percent lower, and the value of hardship payments was 21.4 percent lower.

Figure 11a: Number of hardship payments provided during the quarter for the last six September quarters, by type of assistance.

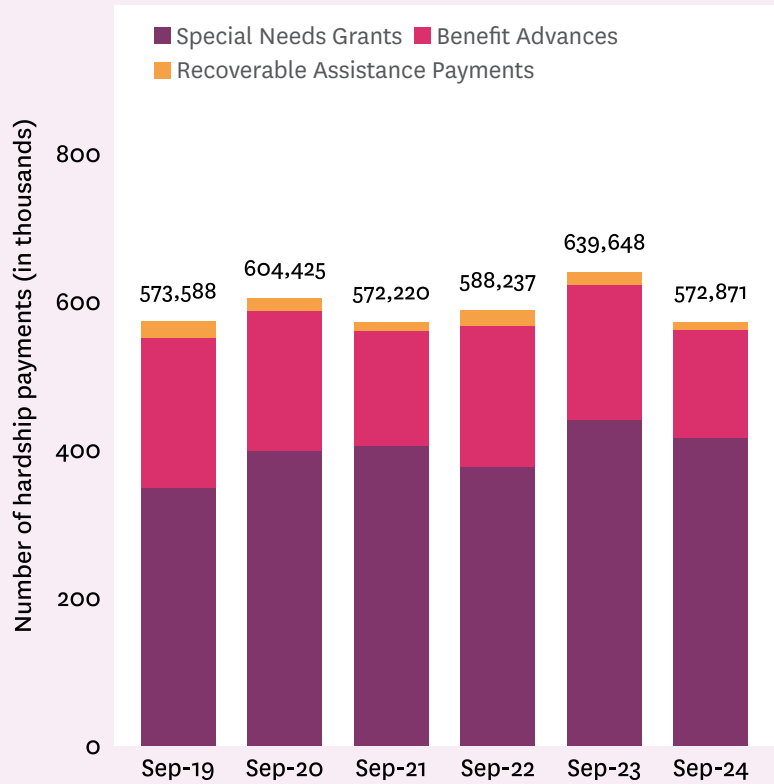
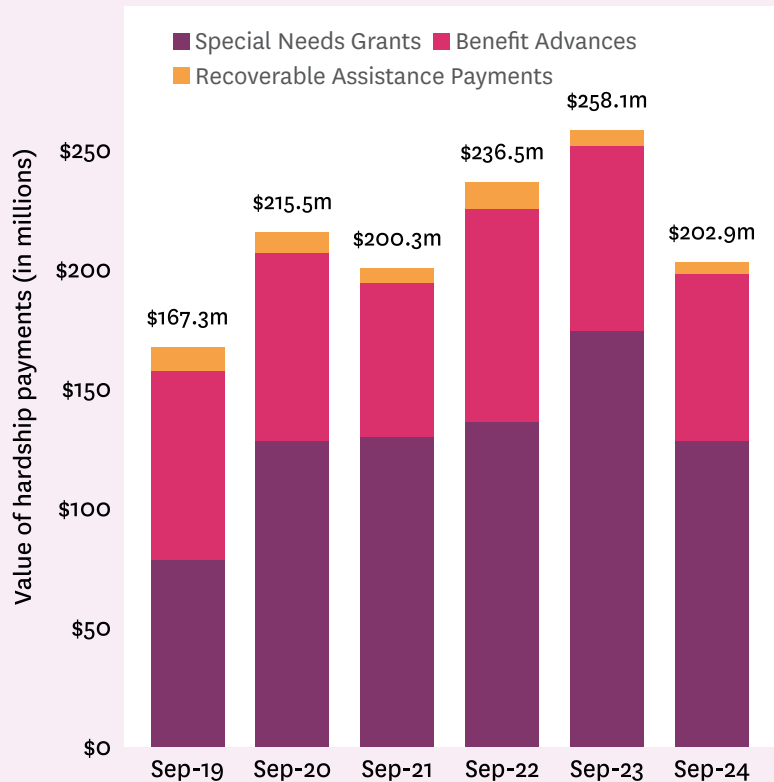


Figure 11b: Value of hardship payments provided during the quarter for the last six September quarters, by type of assistance.



Hardship assistance includes, but is not limited to: Special Needs Grants, Benefit Advances, and Recoverable Assistance Payments. These forms of assistance are designed to help people who have immediate needs.



# Reasons for hardship assistance

Two key types of hardship assistance are Special Needs Grants for food and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

There were **322,395** Special Needs Grants for food during the September 2024 quarter, down 16,827 or 5.0 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

The value of these grants was **\$32.6 million**, down 10.8 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

There were **11,415** Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants during the September 2024 quarter, down 14,451 or 55.9 percent from the September 2023 quarter. The value of these grants was **\$36.0 million**, down 59.2 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

Figure 12a: Number of Hardship provided during the last six September quarters by selected reason.

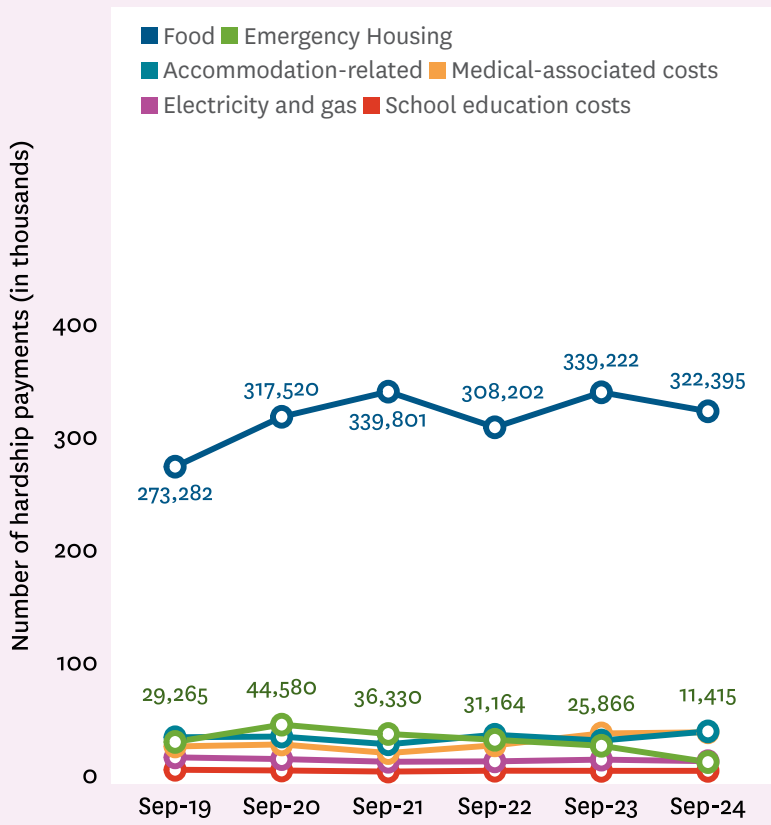
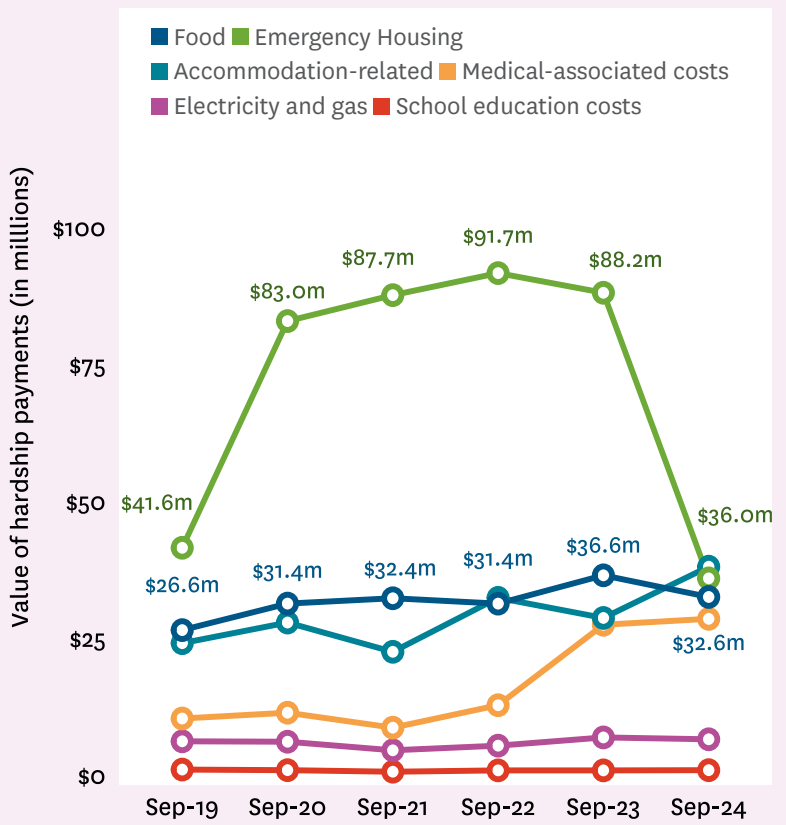


Figure 12b: Value of Special Needs Grants provided during the last six September quarters by selected reason.

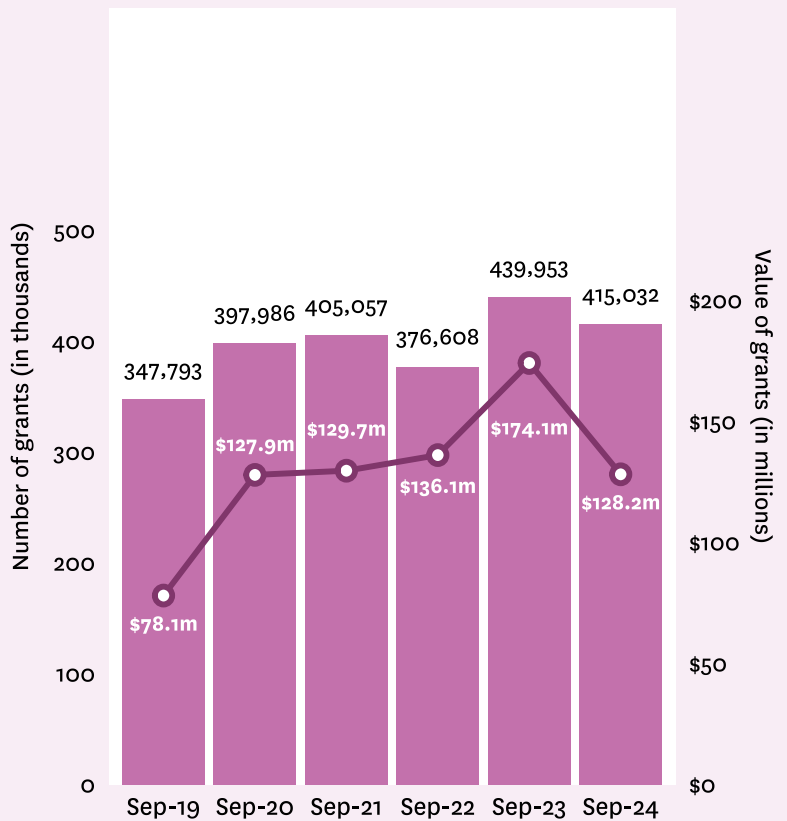


# Special Needs Grants

There were **415,032** Special Needs Grants in the September 2024 quarter, down 5.7 percent from the September 2023 quarter. The value of these grants was **\$128.2 million**, down 26.4 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

A Special Needs Grant provides a non-taxable, one-off recoverable or non-recoverable payment to help people meet immediate needs. A person does not need to be receiving a main benefit to be eligible for a Special Needs Grant.

Figure 13: Number and value of Special Needs Grants provided during the last six September quarters.



# Benefit Advances

There were **147,171** Benefit Advances provided during the September 2024 quarter, down 19.4 percent from the September 2023 quarter. The value of these grants was **\$69.5 million**, down 9.9 percent from the September 2023 quarter.

A Benefit Advance can be up to six weeks of a benefit recipient's net entitlement, and is recovered from subsequent payments of benefit. People not receiving a main benefit may instead receive Recoverable Assistance Payments.

Figure 14: Number and value of Benefit Advances provided during the last six September quarters.

