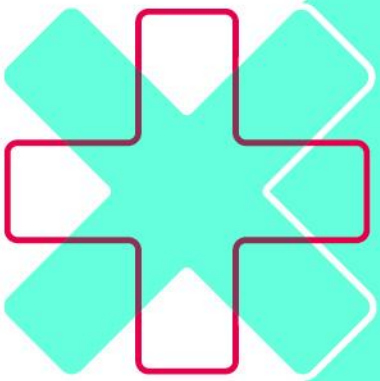
MARTIN JENKINS

EASTERN BAY OF PLENTY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Final Report

Labour Market Update 2016

October 2016



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PREFACE

This report has been prepared for Toi EDA by Jason Leung-Wai and Tim Borren from MartinJenkins (Martin, Jenkins & Associates Limited).

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INTRODUCTION

This report is an update of an earlier labour market analysis of the Ōpōtiki district that was undertaken in 2014 to support the workforce development project. This update includes the latest available information. It also expands the analysis to include Whakatāne, Kawerau, and the Eastern Bay of Plenty region. Finally, it includes a new section on youth labour analysis and current programmes delivered or funded by Work and Income in each of the three districts.

The analysis for each of the districts has been broken down into the five areas discussed below.

School leavers

A key source of potential workforce is school leavers. There are a number of programmes focused on supporting school leavers into local employment.

This section identifies schools providing secondary level education in the three districts and shows their decile level, total roll, Māori roll, and secondary student roll. It also shows the change in secondary school roll by district from 2000 to 2015.

Additionally, the section looks at destinations of school leavers at the end of 2015 in relation to tertiary endeavours.

Population and projections

This section provides a brief overview of the current, historical and projected populations in each district and the Eastern Bay of Plenty sub-region. Population and projections are taken from three Statistics NZ sources including census data, subnational population estimates and subnational population projections.

Labour force

This section provides some context about the population and labour force in the Ōpōtiki, Kawerau and Whakatāne districts and the Eastern Bay of Plenty sub-region. Numbers are from the 2013 census, so are slightly dated. However, they are useful to provide some context and insights into the labour-force in each of the districts.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary data is available from the Ministry of Social Development (MSD). The publicly released online data is quarterly and the website currently provides data for three quarters. Data is disaggregated for the three main benefit types – jobseeker, sole parent and supported living. Gender, ethnicity, age-group and duration are consistent across the three. Each benefit type also has a benefit-specific category as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Categories available for the three main benefit types

Jobseeker	Sole Parent	Supported Living
Gender (F,M)	Gender (F,M)	Gender (F,M)
Ethnicity (Māori, NZ European, All other ethnicities/unspecified)	Ethnicity (Māori, NZ European, All other ethnicities/unspecified)	Ethnicity (Māori, NZ European, All other ethnicities/unspecified)
Age-group (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64)	Age-group (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64)	Age-group (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64)
Duration (< 1yr, >1yr)	Duration (< 1yr, >1yr)	Duration (< 1yr, >1yr)
Subcategory (JS Work Ready related, JS HC&D related)	Caring for a dependent child (<5yrs, 5-13yrs, other/unspecified)	Sub-category (SLP-HCD, SLP – carers)
Incapacity for HCD (psychological or psychiatric conditions, musculoskeletal system disorder, accident, cardiovascular disorders, all other conditions/unspecified		Incapacity for HCD (psychological or psychiatric conditions, intellectual disability, musculoskeletal system disorder, nervous system disorder, cardiovascular disorders, all other conditions/unspecified

Source: MSD benefits data

Notes: downloaded from www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/

Further breakdowns, as well as trend data back to March 2011, was available through a custom order from MSD. This included a combined beneficiary population by age-group, obligation to seek work, full-time work obligated clients by age, and benefit cancellation for the reason “obtained work”.

Youth summary

This section provides more detail on the youth cohort (16–20) on a benefit and the current work and income services for this cohort. Work and Income services are either contracted out to external providers or delivered in house through the Work Services (work brokers) and Labour Market Team.[1]

This information was provided by MSD and is slightly more recent in that it relates to September 2016.

[1] The Work Services and Labour Market teams work closely with employers to place young people into employment.

Case management and profiling young people into work - i.e. work brokers interview young people who are deemed as work ready and then promote them specifically to selected employers. They also match youth to jobs that employers advise them that they have available.

Limited Services Volunteers (LSV) - They are running a concerted effort to encourage young people who might not be quite work ready but who are willing to experience LSV, and use this to staircase them into work. Once again on their return they would be provided with support and profiled to prospective employers.

Industry Partnerships – in partnership with industry, where there are guaranteed employment opportunities linked in with the arrangement, the work brokers are able to fund groups of their clients from all age bands to be prepared with industry specific and identified training, licences, etc. By doing so they can provide individuals with the specific skills an industry requires, before they are employed.

SCHOOL LEAVERS

A key source of potential workforce is school leavers. There are a number of programmes focused on supporting school leavers into local employment, particularly in smaller settlements such as in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

Secondary schools in the Eastern Bay of Plenty

There are fourteen schools providing secondary level education in the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Three are in the Ōpōtiki District, one is in the Kawerau District, and ten are in the Whakatāne District. The majority of the schools are decile 1, which is the most socially deprived decile. Ōpōtiki has one decile 1 and two decile 2 schools. Tarawera High School in Kawerau is decile 1. Four of the ten schools in Whakatāne are not decile 1. These four schools account for over 90 percent of secondary students in Whakatāne.

The secondary schools in the Eastern Bay of Plenty, the number of students, Māori roll and decile level are shown in Table 2.

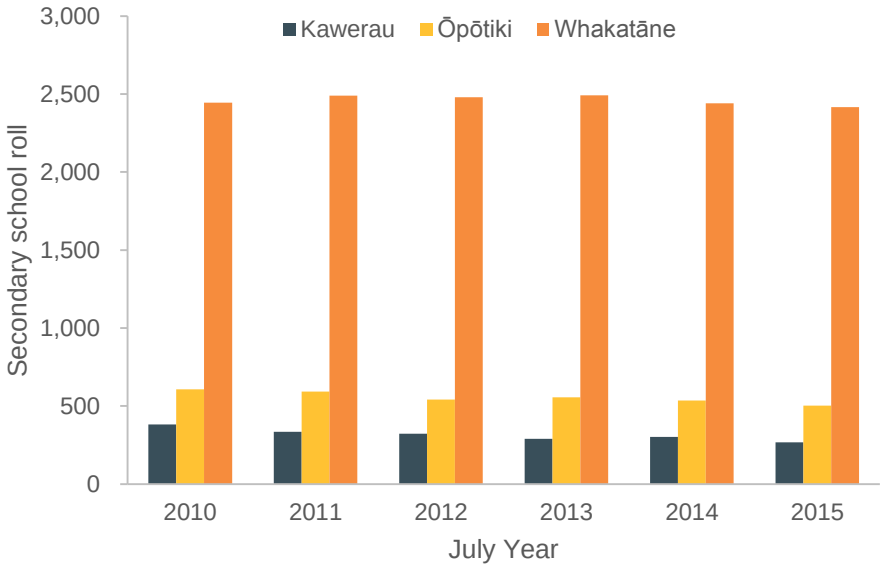
Table 2. Secondary school rolls and ethnicity in the Eastern Bay of Plenty, 1 July 2015

Ōpōtiki	Kawerau	Whakatāne
Ōpōtiki College (452 students, 384 Māori, decile 2) **Te Whānau a Apanui Area School** (81 students, 79 Māori, 35 secondary students, decile 1) **Te Kura Mana Māori o Whangaparaoa** (51 students, 51 Māori, 15 secondary students, decile 2)	**Tarawera High School** (438 students, 368 Māori, 268 secondary students, decile 1)	**Trident High School** (1,198 students, 637 Māori, decile 4) **Whakatāne High School** (785 students, 434 Māori, decile 4) **Edgecumbe College** (236 students, 167 Māori, decile 3) **Murupara Area School** (326 students, 313 Māori, 93 secondary students, decile 1) **Rangitaiki Independent School** (49 students, 9 Māori, 16 secondary students, decile 7) **Te Kura Māori a Rohe o Waiohau** (30 students, 30 Māori, 8 secondary students, decile 1) **Te Kura Toitu o Te Whaiti nui a Toi** (30 students, 30 Māori, 5 secondary students, decile 1) **Te Wharekura o Ruatoki** (153 students, 153 Māori, 50 secondary students, decile 1) **TKK Motuhake o Tawhiuau** (92 students, 89 Māori, 19 secondary students, Decile 1) **TKKM o Huiarau** (62 students, 62 Māori, 7 secondary students, decile 1)

Source: Ministry of Education

The number of students in secondary schools (year 9 to 13) is declining. In 2015 there were 3,187 secondary students studying in the Eastern Bay of Plenty. This was down from 3,434 in 2010. The number of secondary students in the region has been falling by 1.5 percent annually. Secondary students by district from 2010 to 2015 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Secondary students by district, 2010–2015



Source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts,

Whakatāne has the greatest number of secondary students (2,417), followed by Ōpōtiki (502) then Kawerau (268).The drop in secondary student numbers has been greatest in Kawerau, where secondary school student rolls have been declining by 6.8 percent each year from 2010 to 2015. In Ōpōtiki, the decline has been by 3.8 percent annually. In Whakatāne, the decline has been slight, at 0.2 percent annually.

Destination of school leavers

Table 3 shows the destination of school leavers at December 2015, based on the last school they attended.

Table 3. School leavers by enrolled tertiary destination level at the end of 2015

	Not Enrolled in Tertiary (Employment, full time caring, NEETs etc)	Enrolled L1-L3 (Foundation Qual including NCEA or Equivalent)	Enrolled L4-L7 (National/NZ Certificates, Diplomas, Non-Degree L7)	Enrolled L7 or above (Bachelors Degree, Honours, Masters. Doctorates)	Total
Opotiki	63	35	22	**7**	127
Kawerau	24	23	10	**6**	63
Whakatane	207	98	86	**105**	496
Eastern Bay of Plenty	**294**	**156**	**118**	**118**	**686**

Source: Ministry of Education

Of the 686 students that left school at the end of 2015, 294 or 43 percent are not enrolled in tertiary education. This is higher in Ōpōtiki (50 percent) and lowest in Kawerau (38 percent) while Whakatāne is close to the Eastern Bay of Plenty average at 42 percent. Note that this also includes school leavers that are employed.

At an absolute level, Whakatāne accounts for about 70 percent of school leavers not enrolled in tertiary level education.

A total of 156 school leavers are enrolled in foundation qualifications. In Kawerau, about 37 percent of school leavers are enrolled while in Whakatāne, about 20 percent are enrolled in L1-L3 study.

Twenty-one percent of Whakatāne school leavers are enrolled in L7 or above tertiary education compared to only 6 percent of Ōpōtiki school leavers and 10 percent of Kawerau school leavers.

ŌPŌTIKI

The analysis looks at population, labour force, beneficiaries and youth statistics in the Ōpōtiki district. The section includes extracts from the earlier report prepared in 2014, to indicate trend.

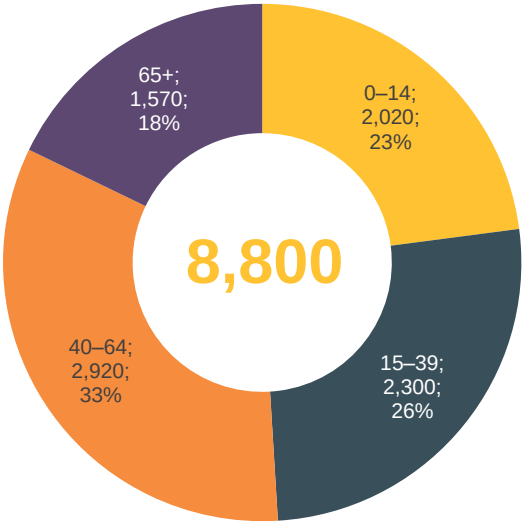
Population and projections

This section provides a brief overview of the current, historical and projected population in the Ōpōtiki district.

Population

Figure 2 shows the population in Ōpōtiki as at June 2015 broken down by age-group.

Figure 2. Population estimate, Ōpōtiki, June 2015



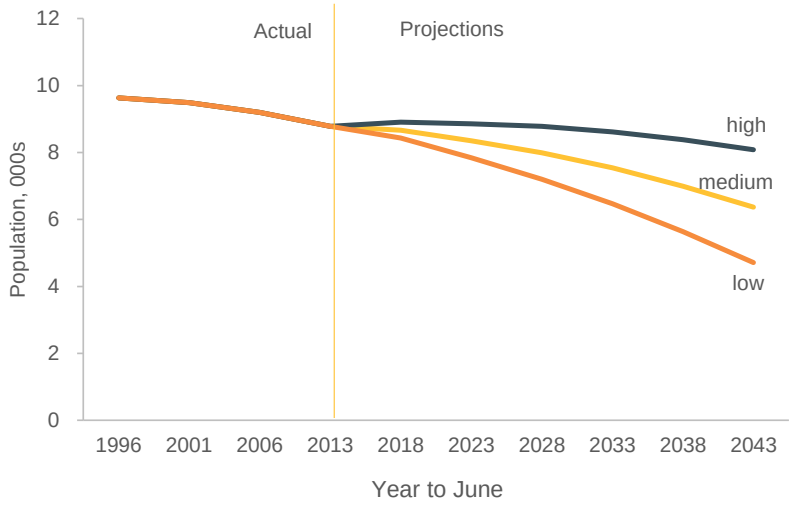
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates 2015

As at 30 June 2015, Ōpōtiki had an estimated population of 8,800 people. About a quarter (23 percent) are under the age of 15, and about a fifth (18 percent) are over the age of 65. About 60 percent of the population is aged between 15 and 64.

Population trend and projections

The Ōpōtiki population has been declining since 1996, when there were 9,630 residents. Over the last 12 years, the population has been falling by about 0.65 percent each year. The population change from 1996 to 2013 and population projections to 2043 are shown in (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Population projections to 2043 (2013 base), Ōpōtiki



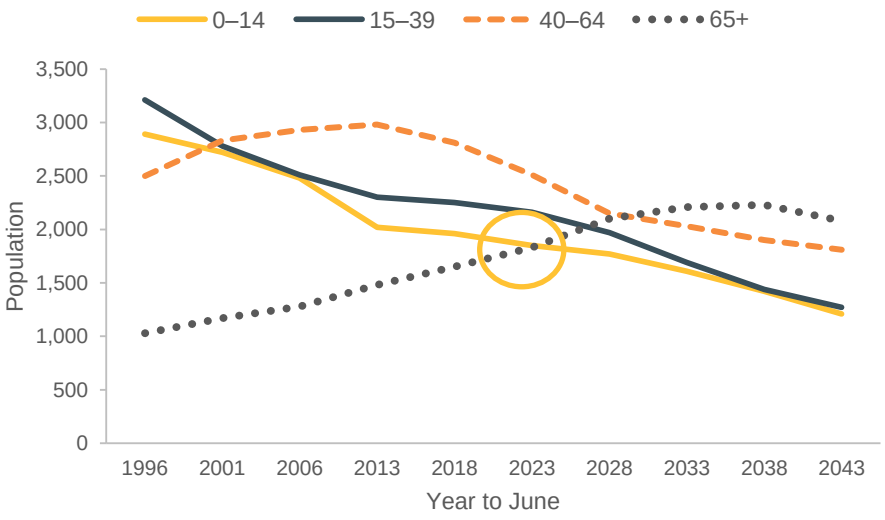
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

According to the Statistics New Zealand population projections, the Ōpōtiki population will decline under the high, medium and low projections. The projections suggest that the Ōpōtiki district will have a resident population of between 8,860 (high) and 6,380 (low) by 2043.

The current population estimate of 8,800 (for 2015) suggests an increase since 2013, which is more in line with the high projection.

The Ōpōtiki population is ageing with all population growth occurring in the 65+ age-group (Figure 4).

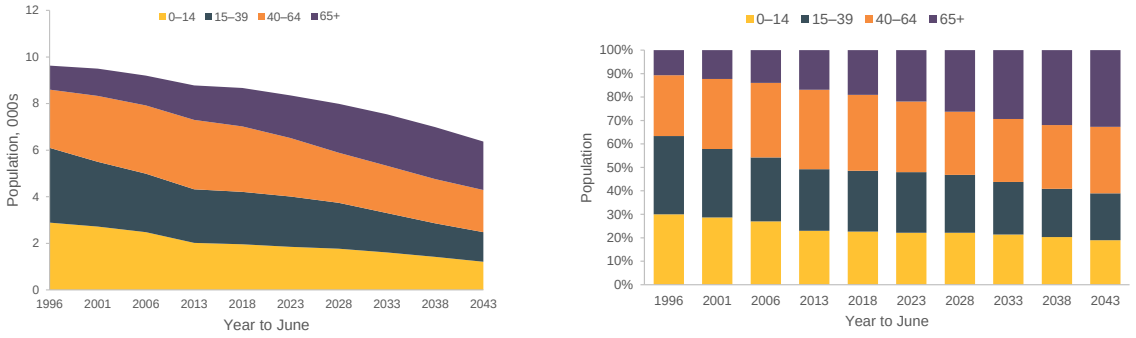
Figure 4. Population and projections by age-group, Ōpōtiki, 1996–2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

By 2023, there will be more people over the age of 65 than under the age of 15. The median age increases from 41 years in 2013 to 51 years in 2043. This pattern impacts on the share of population by age-group (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Population and projections by age-group, Ōpōtiki, 1996–2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2043
Note: Medium projection

The 0–14 age-group declines from 23 percent of the population in 2013 to 19 percent in 2043. The over 65 age-group increases from 17 percent of the population in 2013 to 31 percent in 2043. The greatest drop is in the 15–39 and 40–64 age-groups, which both decline by 6 percent between 2013 and 2043.

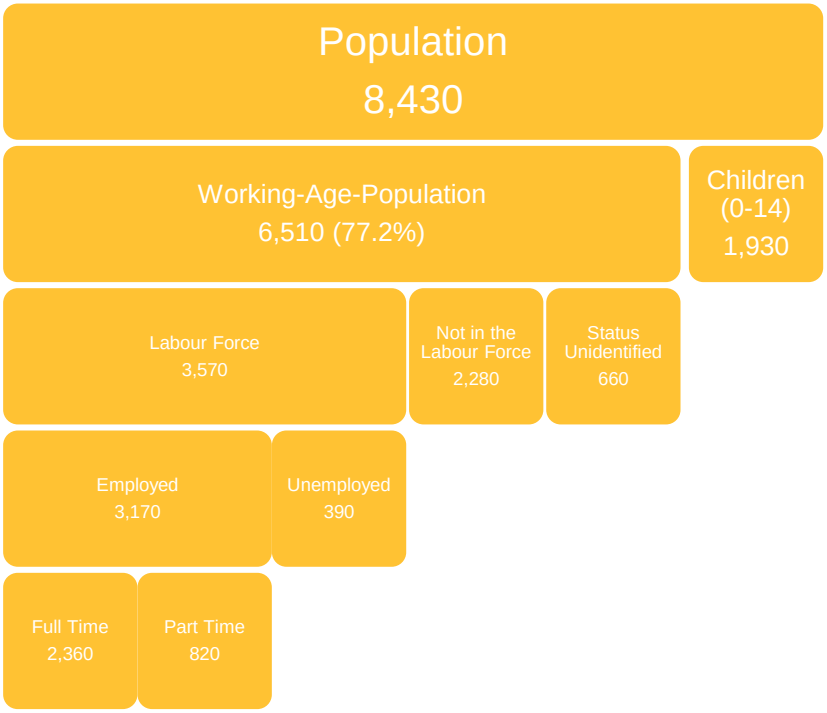
Labour force

This section sets out the current population and labour force status, employment status and source of income in the Ōpōtiki district. Note that this is census data and so is as at March 2013. It is most useful to look at the relationships rather than the quantums.

Population and labour force status

Figure 6 presents the hierarchy of Ōpōtiki's population and labour force.

Figure 6. Population and Labour Force Status, Ōpōtiki, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Due to rounding, some of the numbers do not add up.

In 2013, there were 8,430 people living in Ōpōtiki. Of these, 6,510 people were of working-age (over the age of 15) with the remaining 1,930 residents being children. Of the 6,510 people of working-age, the labour force status could be identified for 5,850 individuals. Of these 5,850 people of working-age, 2,280 were not in the labour force[2] (a participation rate of 61.1 percent).

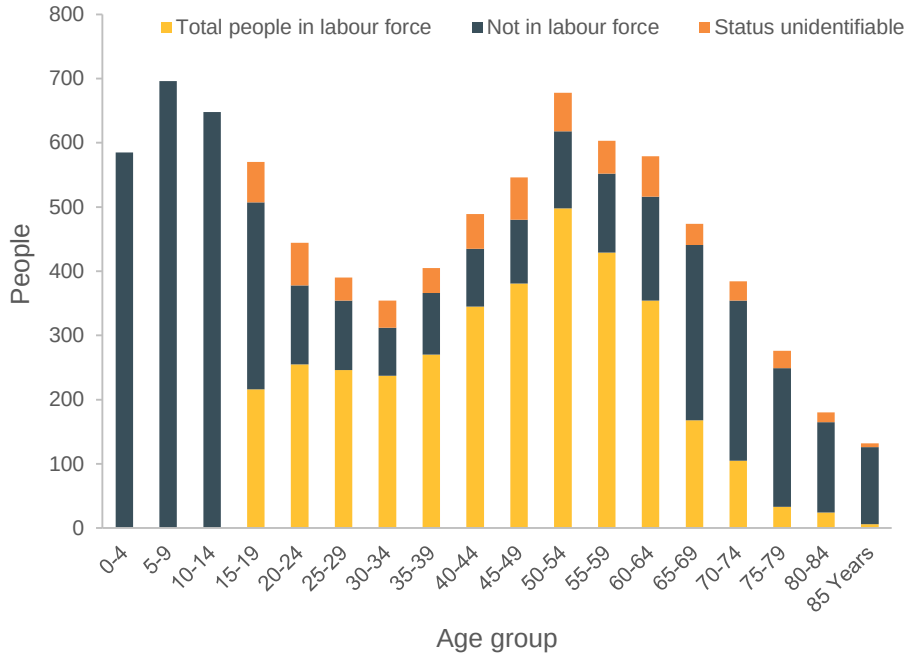
Of the 3,570 people in the labour force[3] 390 were unemployed[4] (an unemployment rate of 10.9 percent). Of the 3,170 people that were employed[5], 2,360 (74 percent) were in full-time employment.

The labour force (third row in the above figure) is explored in more detail below.

Population in the labour force by age-group

Figure 7 shows the population broken down by labour force status and by age-group.

Figure 7. Population in/not in the labour force by age-group, Ōpōtiki, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

2 Not in the Labour force - any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who: are retired, have personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare, attend educational institutions, are permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities, are not actively seeking work.

3 Labour force - Members of the working-age population who are classified as employed or unemployed.

4 Unemployed - all people in the working-age population who are without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

5 Employed – works for one hour or more for pay or profit or works without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative.

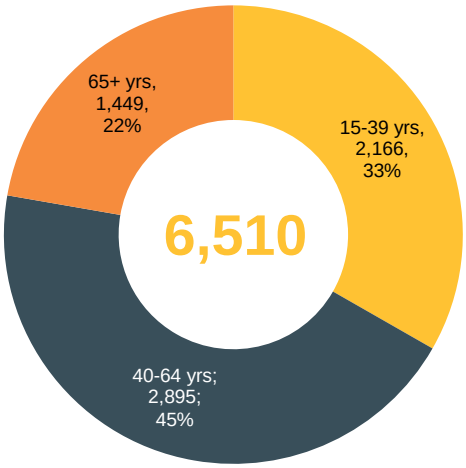
As noted above, the Ōpōtiki labour force participation rate was 61.1 percent in 2013. Highest participation rate is in the 50–54 age-group, with relatively high participation across the 30–54 age-groups.

Working-age population

Working-age population is the total population aged over 15. The Ōpōtiki region had a working-age population of 6,510 in March 2013, accounting for about 77 percent of the population.

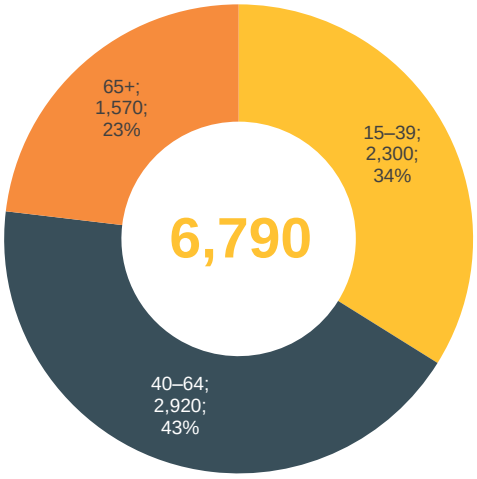
Figure 8. Working-age population, Ōpōtiki, March 2013 and June 2015

March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

June 2015



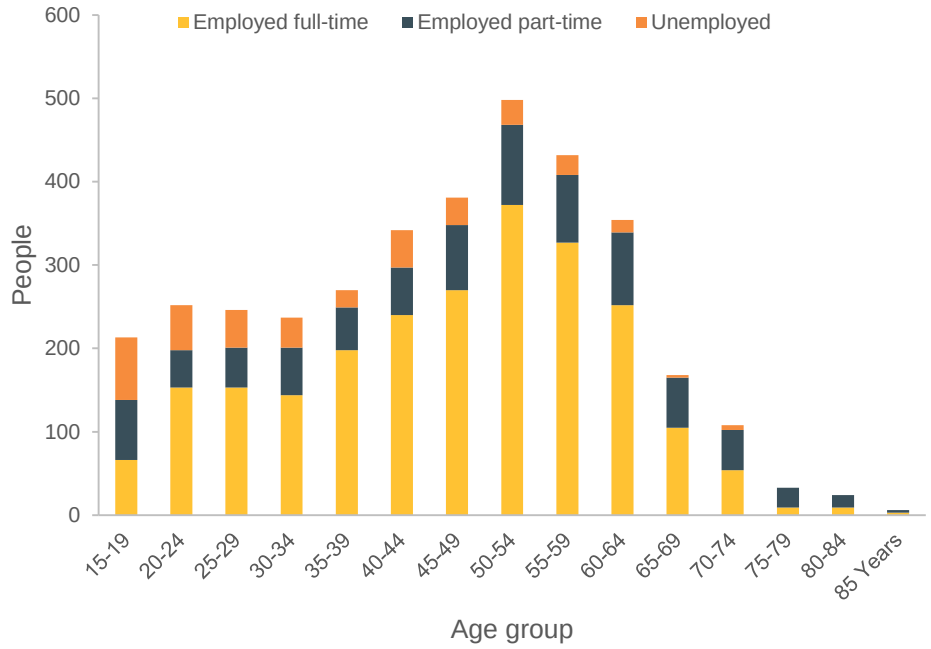
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational population estimates June 2015

By June 2015, the working-age population had increased to 6,790. While population has increased in all three groups, the largest increases have been in the 15–39 and the 65+ age groups.

Labour force status by age-group

Of the 3,570 people in the labour force in 2013, 3,170 were employed with the remaining 390 being unemployed (an unemployment rate of 10.9 percent). Of the 3,170 employed, 2,360 were employed full-time, while 820 were employed part-time, an employment rate of 54 percent.[6] This is shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Labour force status by age-group, Ōpōtiki, 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

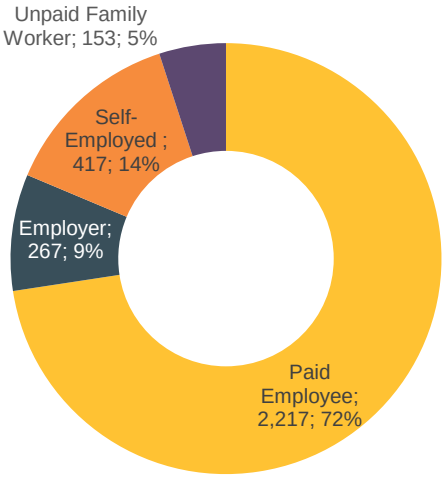
Full time employment is most likely in the 55–59 age-group, but all age-groups from 35 to 64 have between 70 and 76 percent of the labour force employed full time. An interesting observation is the hollowing out of the labour force generally in the 25 to 40 age-groups, as shown in Figure 9.

[6] Full-time/part-time status: full-time workers are those who usually work 30 hours or more per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Employment status

In 2013, there were 3,170 employed people in the Ōpōtiki district. The employment status of these employed people is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Employment status, Ōpōtiki, March 2013



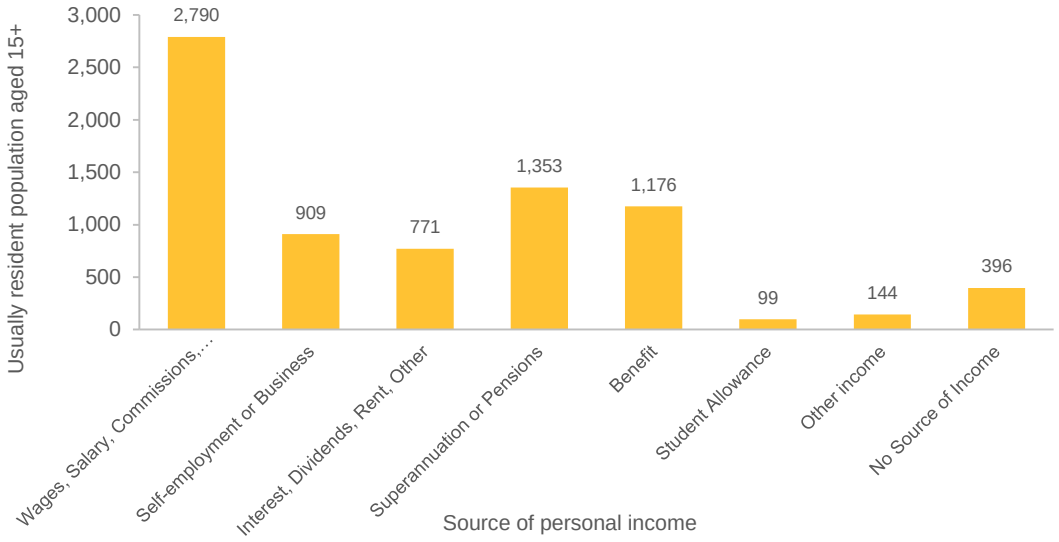
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

The majority of people employed in Ōpōtiki are paid employees (72 percent). The next largest group is self-employed and without employees (14 percent) followed by employers (9 percent). Five percent of employed are unpaid family workers.

Source of income

Source of income identifies how the population earns income. The breakdown is shown in Figure 11. Individuals can earn income from more than one source.

Figure 11. Source of income, Ōpōtiki, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Note: People can identify more than one source of income

The majority of people in Ōpōtiki, 2,790, earn an income through wages, salaries, commissions or bonuses, i.e. an employee. A further 909 people are self-employed or own their own business, while 10 percent of people earn income from investments.

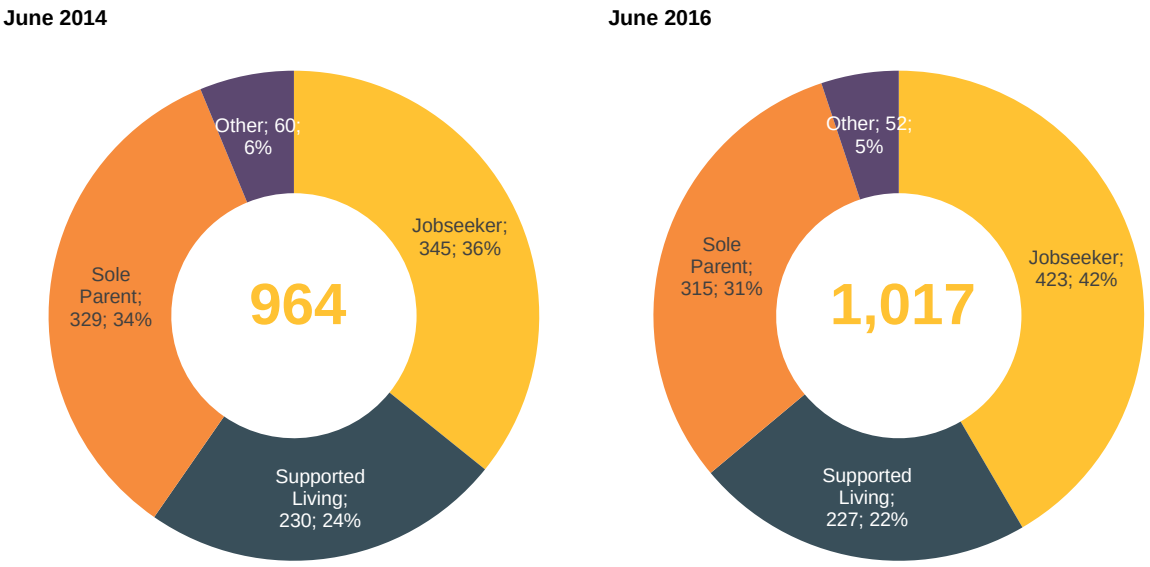
1,353 people are on superannuation or pensions, while 1,176 are on benefits. Close to 400 people have no source of income.

Beneficiaries

By benefit type

In June 2016 there were 1,017 people of working age receiving a benefit (from MSD) in Ōpōtiki. This is higher than the 938 beneficiaries in June 2015 and the 964 beneficiaries in June 2014. The breakdown of beneficiaries by benefit type is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Ōpōtiki, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

Note: the totals are by service centre, which is different from the district totals discussed earlier.

Of the 1,017 beneficiaries, 423 were on the jobseeker benefit (42 percent) and 315 (31 percent) were on sole parent support. A further 227 (22 percent) were on a supported living benefit[7].

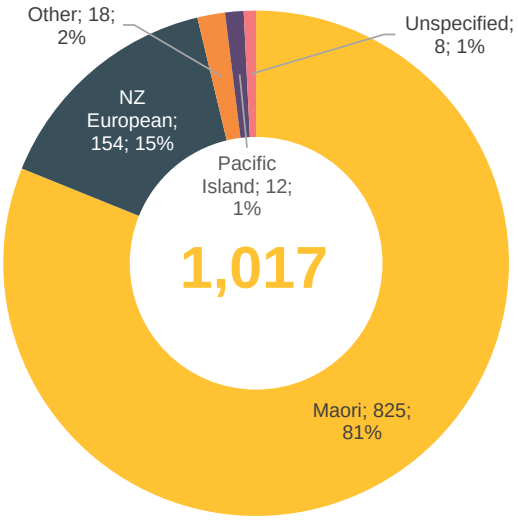
The increase over the previous year is a result of an increase in the number of jobseekers, from 343 in June 2014. Beneficiaries in other benefit types have stayed relatively constant.

By ethnicity

Of the 1,017 beneficiaries, 825 (81 percent) were Māori and 154 (15 percent) were NZ European (Figure 13).

[7] The Supported Living Benefit is assistance for people who have, or are caring for someone with a health condition, injury or disability.

Figure 13. Beneficiaries by ethnicity, Ōpōtiki, June 2016

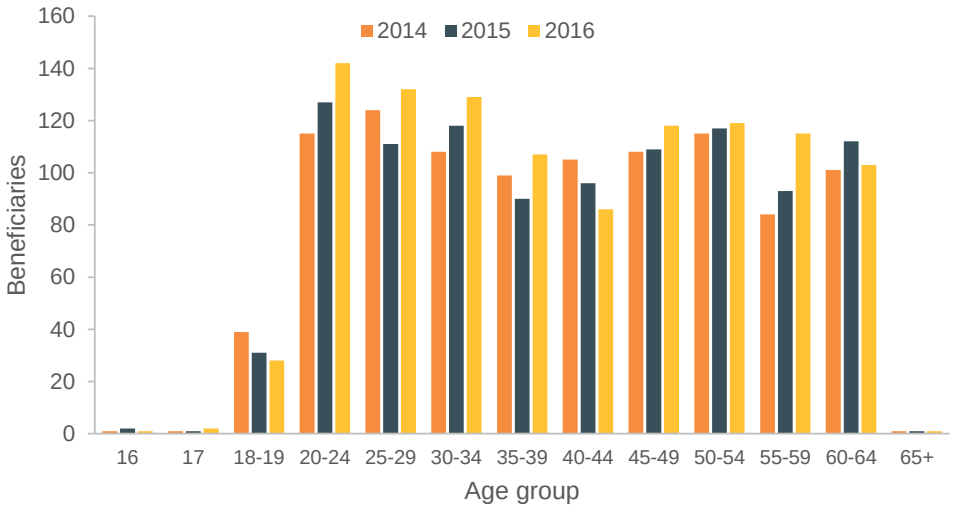


Source: MSD, Custom order

By age

Beneficiaries are spread relatively evenly across the age-groups (apart from the under 20 age-groups), although the number of beneficiaries is slightly higher in the younger age-groups and there is a drop-off in the 35–39 and 40–44 age-groups (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Beneficiaries by age-group, Ōpōtiki service centre, June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

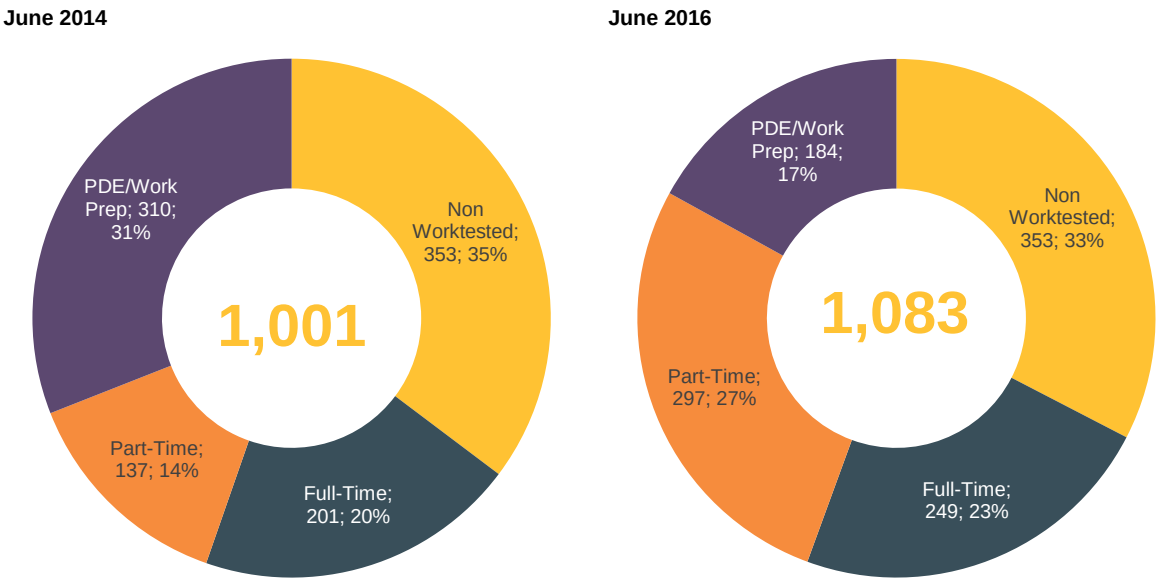
Note: as at 30 June

There has been a noticeable drop in beneficiaries in the 18–19 and 40–44 age groups. Conversely there have been increases in the 20–24 to the 35–39 age groups and then again in the 55–59 age group.

By obligation to seek work

Of all beneficiaries, only a certain proportion is available for work. Beneficiaries are broken down into four sub-categories as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Beneficiaries by obligation to seek work, Ōpōtiki service centre, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

Note: the totals are by service centre, which is different from the district totals discussed earlier.

In June 2016, of the 1,083 people on a benefit in Ōpōtiki, 353 (33 percent) are not work tested[8]. Of those that are work tested, 249 (23 percent) are capable of full-time work and a further 297 (27 percent) are capable of part-time work. A further 184 (29 percent) are not ready for work and are being managed (PDE/Work Prep).

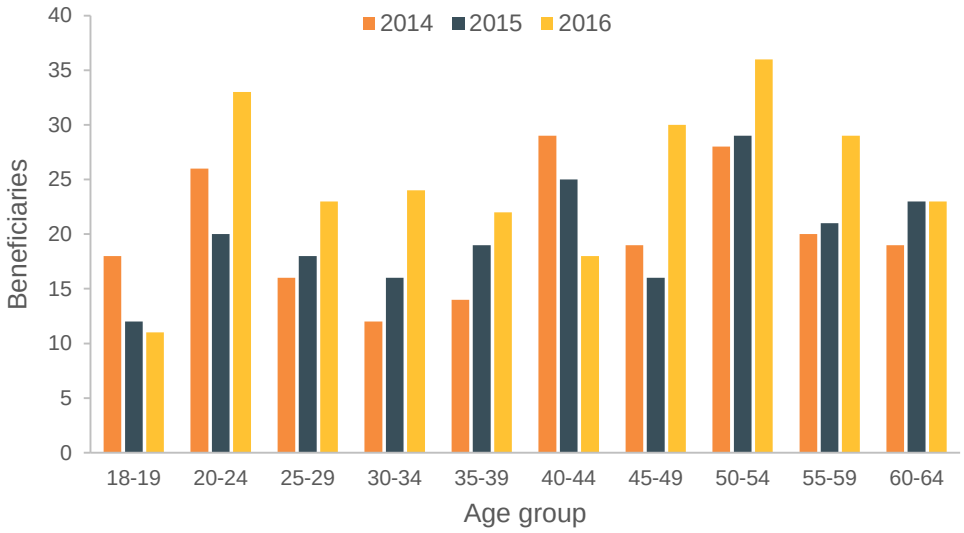
Compared to June 2014, a similar proportion are not work tested. However, a significantly higher proportion of those not ready for work and being managed (PDE/Work Prep) have been moved to the capable of part-time work category.

[8] Non-Worktested beneficiaries may be exempted from the work test on a range of grounds, including health issues and caring responsibilities.

Obligation to seek full-time work by age-group

Unlike the age profile of all beneficiaries, of the 249 people obliged to seek full-time work, the largest number of people are in the 20–24 age-group followed by the 50–54 age-group. The next largest groups are the 45–49 and the 55–59 age-groups. There are relatively fewer people in the four age-groups between 25 and 44 (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Beneficiaries obliged to seek full-time work by age-group, Ōpōtiki service centre, June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

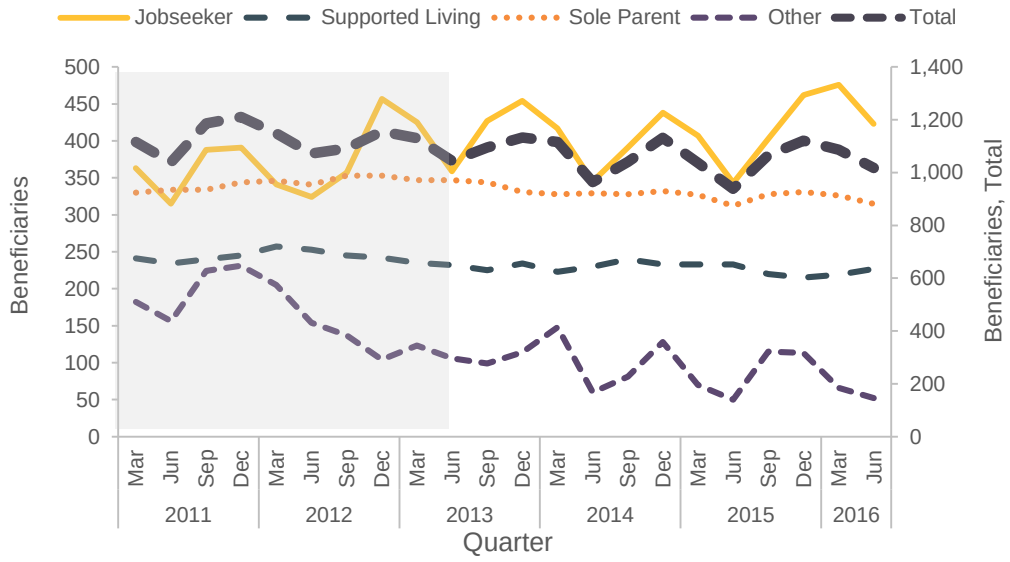
Note: as at 30 June

Most age groups have seen an increase apart from the 18–19 and the 40–44 age groups.

Beneficiary trends

Beneficiary trends by type from 2011 to June 2016[9] are shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Ōpōtiki, 2011–2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

The number of beneficiaries increased by 3.5 percent in the year to June 2016. However, over the last 3 years, beneficiary numbers have declined by 1 percent each year.

There was a 12 percent jump in jobseeker beneficiaries in the year to June 2016. However, the increase over the last 2 and 3 years has been about 3.5 percent per year.

The number of sole parent beneficiaries has stayed relatively stable over the year to June 2016, although on average it has been falling by 2.4 percent per year over the last 3 years.

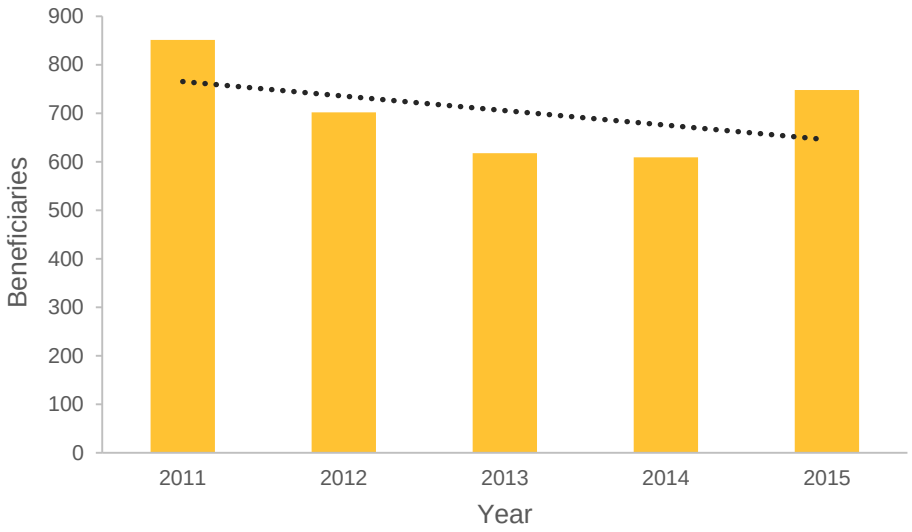
Beneficiaries on a supported living benefit was the only group that saw a decline in numbers in the year to June 2016, reducing by 6.2 percent. Over the last 3 years, beneficiaries on supported living have been reducing by 2.6 percent each year.

[9] Beneficiary categories changed in 2013. Beneficiaries before this are estimates only based on assigning previous benefits data into the new benefit categories. The numbers are not official MSD calculations and should not be quoted as such.

Benefit cancellations

A goal is to move people off benefits and into work. Those who have cancelled their benefit citing the reason “obtained work” has been declining since 2011 (Figure 18). However, there has been a jump in 2015, where 748 beneficiaries cancelled benefits and moved into work.

Figure 18. Benefit cancellation for the reason “obtained work”, Ōpōtiki service centre, 2011–2015



Source: MSD, Custom order

MSD has also indicated that 20 clients had their benefit cancelled in 2015 for failing to meet their obligations. This is down from 31 clients in 2014. Before a benefit is cancelled the client’s benefit is suspended to give them time to re-comply with their obligations. Most clients who are suspended for obligation failure do re-comply and have their benefit resumed.

Jobseeker support

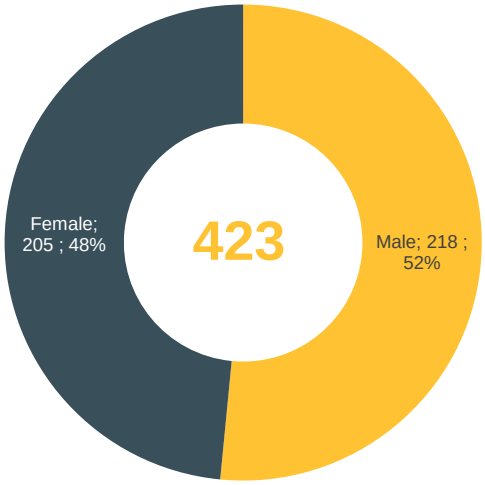
Jobseeker support is the benefit for people who can usually work full-time. It includes people who can't look for work at the moment, for example because they have a health condition, injury or disability.

Gender

In June 2016 there were 423 people in Ōpōtiki on a jobseeker support benefit. This is up from the 343 people on a jobseeker support benefit in June 2015. There is a relatively even split between females and males on jobseeker support (Figure 19).

In June 2014, males accounted for a slightly higher proportion of jobseeker beneficiaries, at 57 percent.

Figure 19. Jobseeker support by gender, Ōpōtiki, June 2016



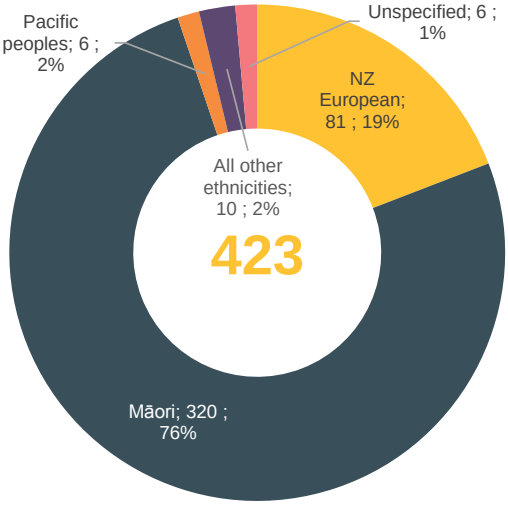
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Jobseeker support by ethnicity

Figure 20 shows jobseeker beneficiaries broken down by ethnic group.

By ethnicity, the vast majority, 76 percent, were Māori. NZ European accounted for a further 19 percent. The remaining 4 percent were of other ethnicities while 1 percent of beneficiaries didn't specify their ethnicity.

Figure 20. Jobseeker support by ethnicity, Ōpōtiki, June 2016

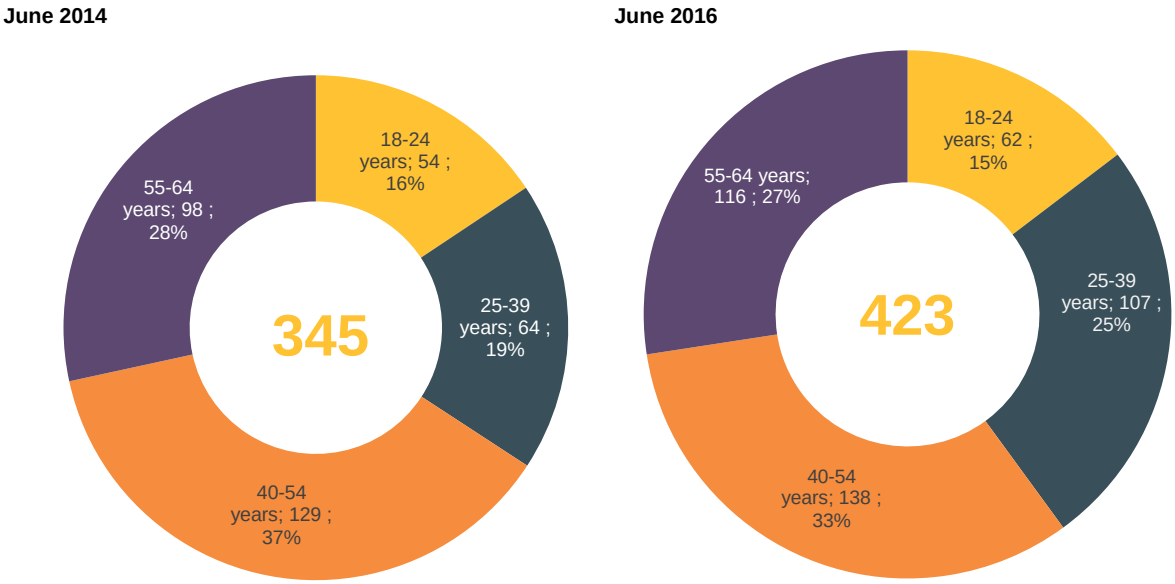


Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Jobseeker support by age-group

Figure 21 breaks down jobseeker beneficiaries by broad age-group. By age-group, the largest was the 40–54 age-group, which accounted for a third of jobseeker beneficiaries.[10] This was followed by the 55–64 and the 25–39 age-groups on 27 percent and 25 percent respectively. The 18–24 age-group made up the smallest proportion (15 percent).

Figure 21. Jobseeker support by age-group, Ōpōtiki, June 2016



Source: MSD Territorial Authority Data Tables

The number of jobseeker beneficiaries has increased in all age groups. The big increase in beneficiaries is in the 25-39 age group, which account for 25 percent of jobseeker beneficiaries in June 2016 compared to 19 percent in June 2014.

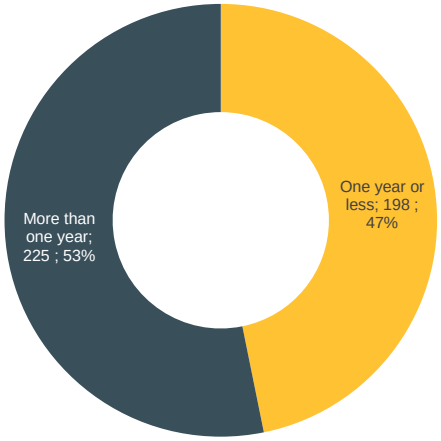
[10] These numbers vary from the earlier analysis as they are by service centre rather than by district.

Jobseeker support by length of time on benefit

Figure 22 shows that there is an even split between people who had been on a jobseeker support benefit for less than a year and those that had been on a jobseeker support benefit for more than a year.[11]

Just under half (47 percent) of those on a jobseeker benefit in Ōpōtiki have been on the benefit for less than 1 year.

Figure 22. Jobseeker support by length of time, Ōpōtiki, June 2016



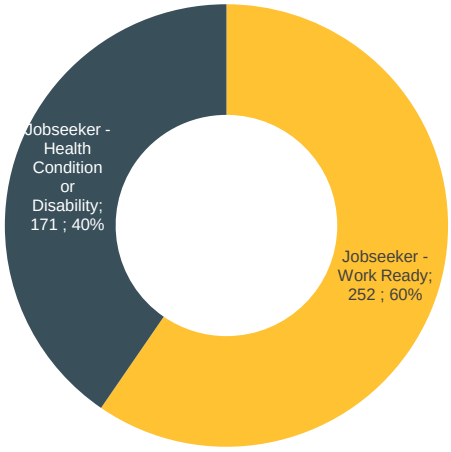
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Work-readiness

Figure 23 breaks those on a jobseeker benefit between those that are ready for work and those that have a health condition or disability that needs to be addressed before they can work.

About 60 percent of people on Jobseeker support (252) were work ready.[12]

Figure 23. Jobseeker support by work readiness, Ōpōtiki, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

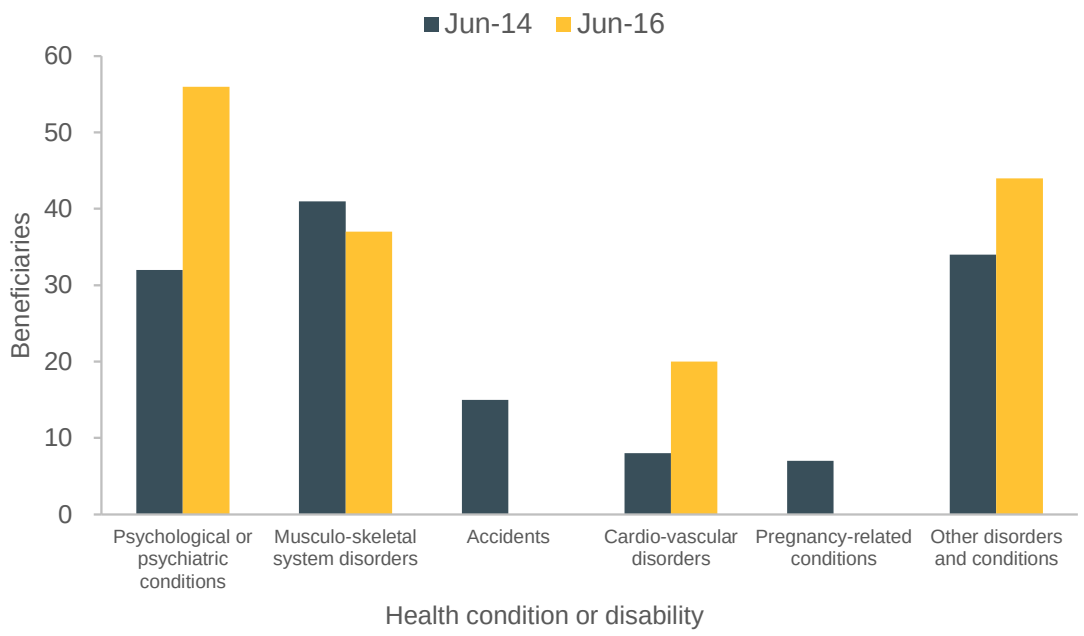
[11] The Jobseeker benefit was established in July 2012.

[12] This figure is not the same as the beneficiary population obliged to seek full-time work in the previous section as it only considers those beneficiaries receiving Jobseeker support.

Jobseeker support - health conditions

Of those that were not work ready, the top reasons in June 2016 were musculoskeletal system disorder and psychological or psychiatric conditions (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Jobseeker support by health condition & disability, Ōpōtiki, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

The two top reasons for not being work ready have swapped between June 2014 and June 2016. There has been a significant increase in the number people with psychological or psychiatric conditions as well as cardio-vascular disorders.

Youth

This section provides more detail on the youth cohort (16–20) on a benefit and the current work and income services for this cohort. This information was provided by MSD.

Snapshot of young people on a benefit

Currently there are 69 clients, or spouses of clients aged 20 or less receiving benefits in Ōpōtiki. The breakdown by age and benefit is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Young people on a benefit, Ōpōtiki, September 2016

Age	Ōpōtiki				
	Jobseeker	Supported living	Sole Parent Support	Other Benefit	Total
16		1			**1**
17	1	2			**3**
18	8	1			**9**
19	17		9	3	**29**
20	13	3	7	4	**27**
Total	**39**	**7**	**16**	**7**	**69**

Source: MSD, Custom order

Note: Data is for September 2016. Other benefit includes child care support, UCB, EMA, EB and YPP/YP yet to be referred.

The 69 young clients currently on benefit are linked to the support of 28 children. Helping these clients to move towards independent and successful lives will improve the living situation and outcomes for these children.

Ethnicity

Of the 69 young clients in Ōpōtiki, 54 identify as New Zealand Maori, or 78 percent.[13] Pākehā constitute 12 percent of the clients. 10 percent of the clients identify as other ethnicities.

Educational attainment

Of the 69 young people currently receiving beneficiary assistance:

- 38 are recorded as having no formal qualifications
- 5 have insufficient credits to achieve NCEA Level 1
- 11 have NCEA level 1

[13] At the last census the Māori population of Ōpōtiki was recorded at 54 percent, indicating that a youth engaged in the social welfare system is 46 percent more likely to be Māori than would be expected.

- 6 have NCEA level 2.

This equates to 60 young people, or 87 percent of the group.

The remaining young people have a mix of higher level qualifications, ranging from NCEA level 3 through to trade qualifications and University degrees.

Health status and ability to work

Of the client group:

- 7 are expected to be unlikely to be able to engage in employment in the next 2 years (SLP)
- 6 are currently exempt from work obligations due to short term health conditions.

In addition, 26 clients currently care for children aged less than 5 years. Childcare and other considerations will impact on their availability for employment.

Work and Income services for young people

Contracted services

Youth services

Work and Income has contracted services to provide targeted assistance to the youngest clients, and to youth at risk of becoming engaged in the social welfare system.

Three categories of youth are currently engaged with in Ōpōtiki by Whakatau Whānaunga Trust Bay of Plenty on behalf of MSD. These are:

- NEET – clients aged 16 or 17, disengaged from employment education and training. There are currently 32 clients in this service.
- YPP – Young Parent Payment clients are aged 16 to 18 and have at least one dependent child. There are currently 6 young people engaged in this service in Ōpōtiki.
- YP – Youth Payment clients are aged 16 to 17, have no children and are either not supported by their parents, or are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship. There are currently 7 young people engaged in this service in Ōpōtiki.

Note these 45 young people are in addition to the 69 clients identified above as being in receipt of beneficiary assistance.

Other contracts

Work and Income also contracts other providers to provide employment preparation/training and employment placement programmes. These are available to young people, though are not specifically for young people.

Summary

The Ōpōtiki population is projected to decline to 2043, although latest estimates suggest that the population is tracking just below the high projection (which forecasts growth to 2018 before slow decline).

The population in the Ōpōtiki district is ageing and possibly declining. Projections to 2043 suggest a declining workforce. For example, in 2015, there were 5,220 people aged between 15 and 65, accounting for 59 percent of the population. By 2043, there is projected to be only 3,080 people aged between 15 and 65, accounting for 48 percent of the population.

According to the 2013 census Ōpōtiki had a relatively low labour force participation rate (working-age population in the labour force) of 61 percent. At the same time it had a relatively high unemployment rate.

In June 2016, there were 1,017 beneficiaries in Ōpōtiki. The largest number of beneficiaries were in the 20-24 age-group, followed by the 25–29 and 30–34 age-groups. People between the ages of 20 and 34 made up 40 percent of beneficiaries.

Of beneficiaries, 546 were obliged to seek either full or part-time work, and a further 184 were being prepared to seek work. 423 beneficiaries were on Jobseeker Support and 252 of those were ready for work. The largest groups of people obliged to seek full-time work were in the 20-24 and the 45 to 59 age-groups.

The number of beneficiaries in the Jobseeker category has increased by over 10 percent in the year to June 2016, and has been increasing over the last 3 years.

A key issue is the hollowing out of the population in the 25 to 40 age-groups.

There are 69 youth receiving benefits and a further 45 engaged in youth services. Of the beneficiaries 87 percent have less than NCEA level 2 qualification and 78 percent are Māori. Benefits are linked to the support of 28 children of which 26 are aged less than 5 years.

On a positive note, Ōpōtiki has a relatively high number of young people (although the 0–4 age-group is lower than the 5-9 age-group). There is an opportunity to try to retain and train these people going forward.

KAWERAU

The analysis looks at population, labour force, beneficiaries and youth statistics in the Kawerau district.

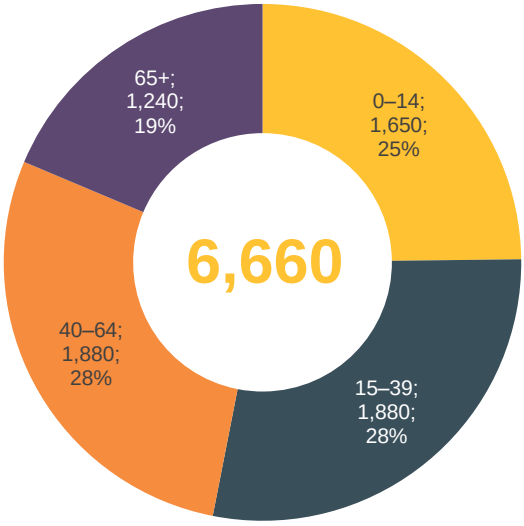
Population and projections

This section provides a brief overview of the current, historical and projected populations in the Kawerau district.

Population

Figure 25 shows the population in Kawerau as at June 2015 broken down by age-group.

Figure 25. Population estimate, Kawerau, June 2015



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates 2015

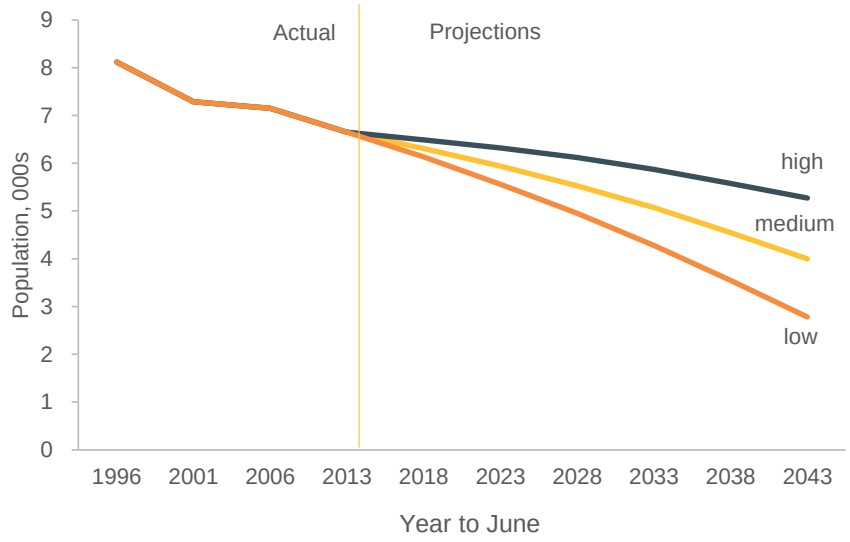
As at 30 June 2015, Kawerau had an estimated population of 6,660 people. A quarter (25 percent) are under the age of 15, and about a fifth (19 percent) are over the age of 65. The 15–39 and the 40–64 age-groups are similar in size accounting or 28 percent of the population each.

Population trend and projections

The Kawerau population has been declining since 1996, when there were 8,120 residents. Over the last 12 years, the population has been falling by about 0.8 percent each year. However, over the last 7 years, the population decline has been at 1.0 percent each year.

The population change from 1996 to 2013 and population projections to 2043 are shown in (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Population projections to 2043 (2013 base), Kawerau



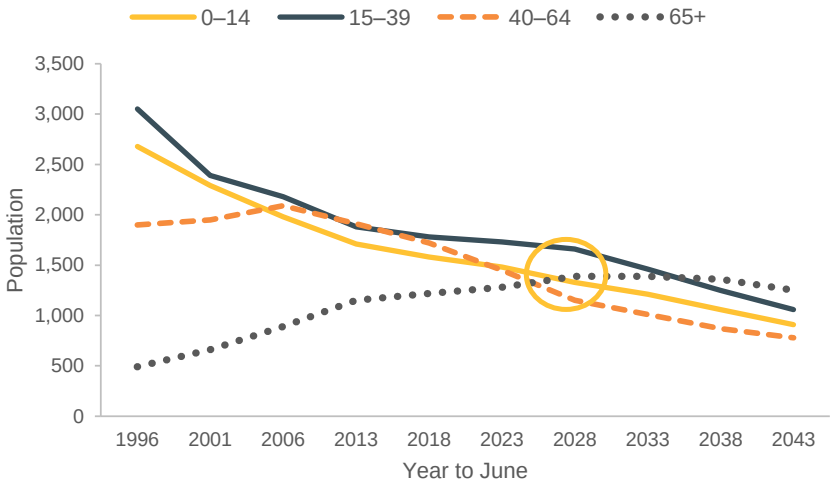
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

According to the Statistics New Zealand population projections, the Kawerau population is expected to decline under the high, medium and low projections. The projections suggest that Kawerau will have a resident population of between 5,270(high) and 2,780 (low) by 2043.

The current population estimate of 6,600 (for 2015) suggests an increase from 2013, which is above the high projection.

The Kawerau population is ageing with all population growth projected to occur in the 65+ age-group (Figure 27).

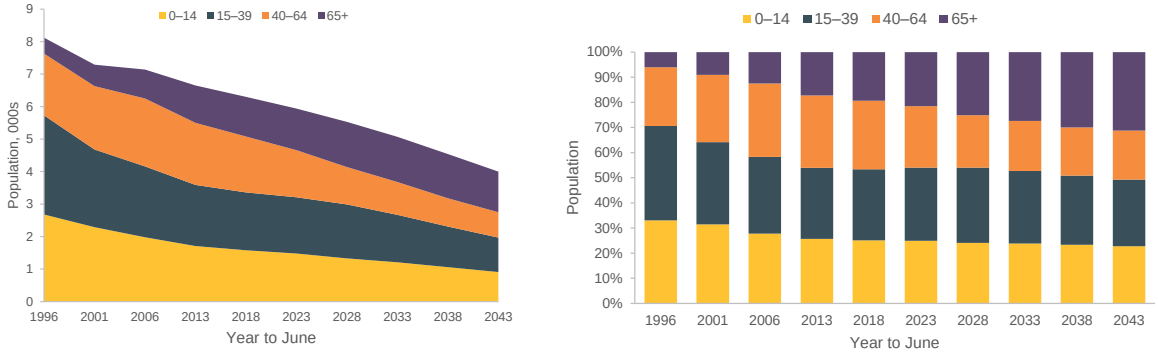
Figure 27. Population and projections by age-group, Kawerau, 1996–2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

By 2028, there will be more people over the age of 65 than under the age of 15. The median age increases from 36 years in 2013 to 41 years in 2043. This pattern impacts on the share of population by age-group (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Population and projections by age-group, Kawerau, 1996–2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2043
Note: Medium projection

The 0-14 age-group declines from 26 percent of the population in 2013 to 23 percent in 2043. The over 65 age-group increases from 17 percent of the population in 2013 to 31 percent in 2043. There is a large drop-off in the 40–64 age-group, from 29 percent of the population in 2013 to 20 percent in 2043.

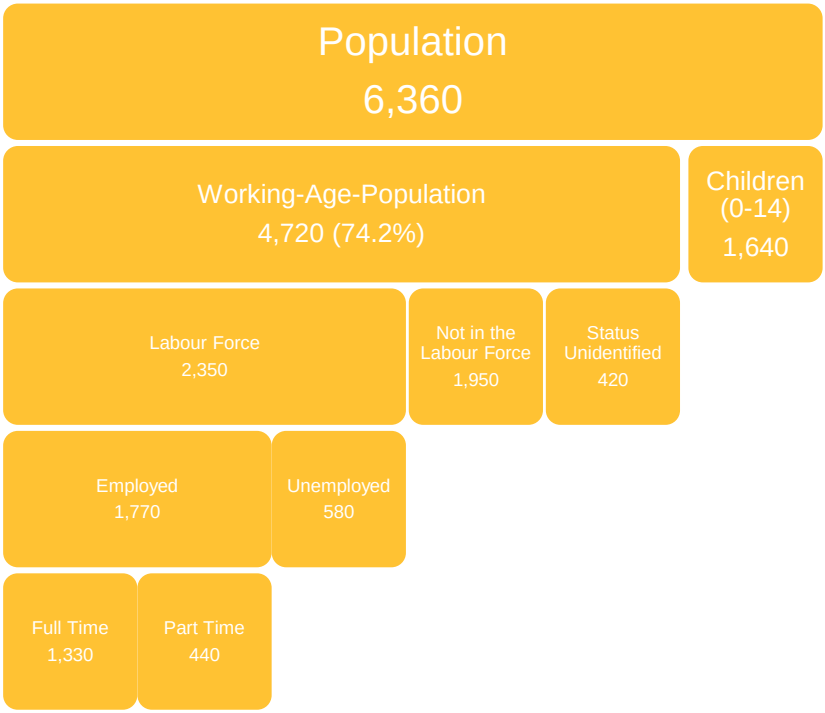
Labour force

This section sets out the current population and labour force status, employment status and source of income of the population in the Kawerau district. Note that this is census data and so is as at March 2013. It is most useful to look at the relationships rather than the quantums.

Population and labour force status

Figure 29 presents the hierarchy of Kawerau's population and labour force.

Figure 29. Population and Labour Force Status, Kawerau, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Due to rounding, some of the numbers do not add up.

In 2013, there were 6,360 people living in Kawerau. Of these, 4,720 people were of working-age (over the age of 15) with the remaining 1,640 residents being children. Of the 4,720 working-age people, the labour force status could be identified for 4,300 individuals. Of these 4,300 people of working-age, 1,950 were not in the labour force[14], giving a participation rate of 54.7 percent.

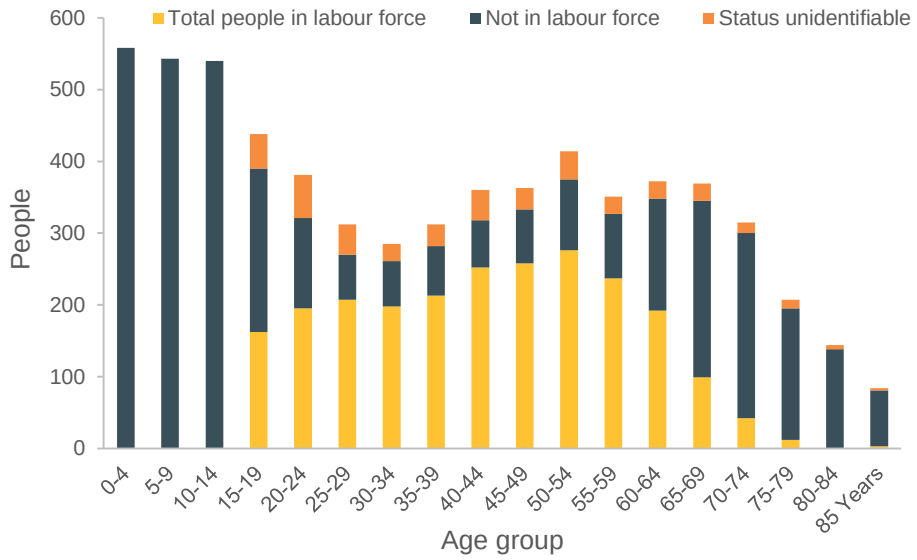
Of the 2,350 people in the labour force[15] 580 were unemployed[16] (an unemployment rate of 24.7 percent). Of the 1,770 people that were employed[17], 1,330 (75 percent) were in full-time employment.

The labour force (third row in the above figure) is explored in more detail below.

Population in the labour force by age-group

Figure 30 shows the population broken down by labour force status and by age-group.

Figure 30. Population in the labour force by age-group, Kawerau, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

As noted above, the Kawerau labour force participation rate was 54.7 percent in 2013. The highest participation rate is in the 40–44 age-group, with relatively high participation across the 25–54 age-groups.

14 Not in the Labour force - any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who: are retired, have personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare, attend educational institutions, are permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities, are not actively seeking work.

15 Labour force - Members of the working-age population who are classified as employed or unemployed.

16 Unemployed - all people in the working-age population who are without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

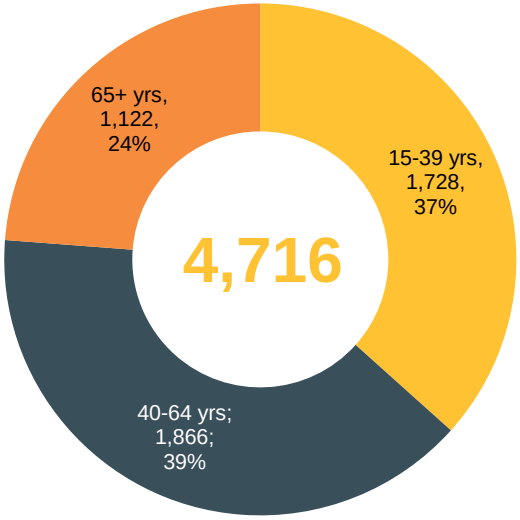
17 Employed – works for one hour or more for pay or profit or works without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative.

Working-age population

Working-age population is the total population aged over 15. Kawerau had a working-age population of 4,716 in March 2013, accounting for about 77 percent of the population.

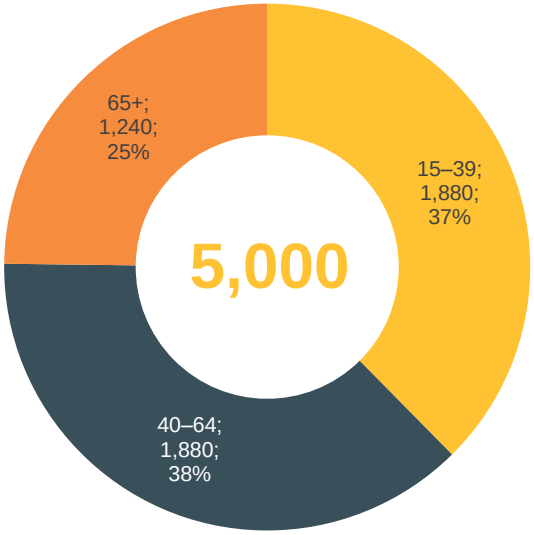
Figure 31. Working-age population, Kawerau, March 2013 and June 2015

March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

June 2015



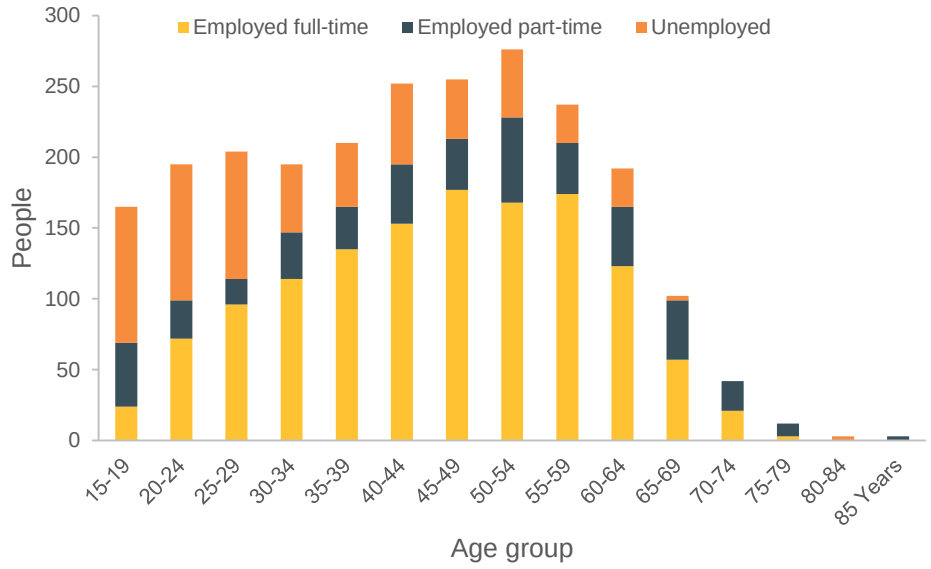
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational population estimates June 2015

By June 2015, the working-age population is estimated to have increased to 5,000. The proportions in each age-group have not changed to any great extent.

Labour force status by age-group

Of the 2,350 people in the labour force, 1,770 were employed with the remaining 580 being unemployed (an unemployment rate of 24.7 percent). Of the 1,770 employed, 1,330 were employed full-time, while 440 were employed part-time an employment rate of 41 percent.[18] This is shown in Figure 32.

Figure 32. Labour force status by age-group, Kawerau, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Unemployment rates for 15 to 29 year olds are significantly higher in Kawerau compared to the Eastern Bay of Plenty as a whole. 58 percent of 15–19 year olds in the labour force were unemployed, while 49 percent of 20–24 year olds and 44 percent of 25–29 year olds, were unemployed in 2013. Full time employment is most likely in the 55–59 age-group, followed by the 45–49 age-group.

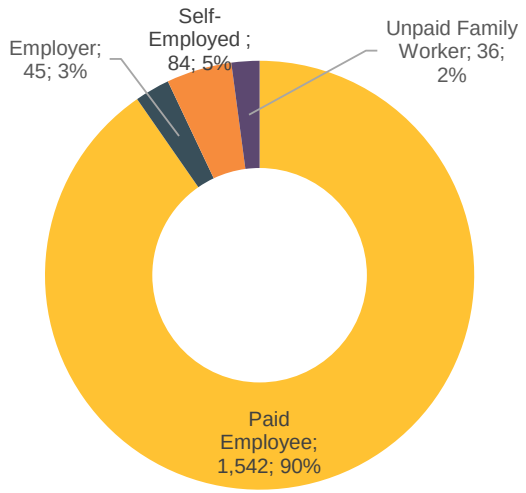
There is a slight dip in the labour force in the 30–34 and the 35–39 age-groups.

[18] Full-time/part-time status: full-time workers are those who usually work 30 hours or more per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Employment status

In 2013, there were 1,770 employed people in the Kawerau district. The employment status of these employed people is shown in Figure 33.

Figure 33. Employment status, Kawerau, March 2013



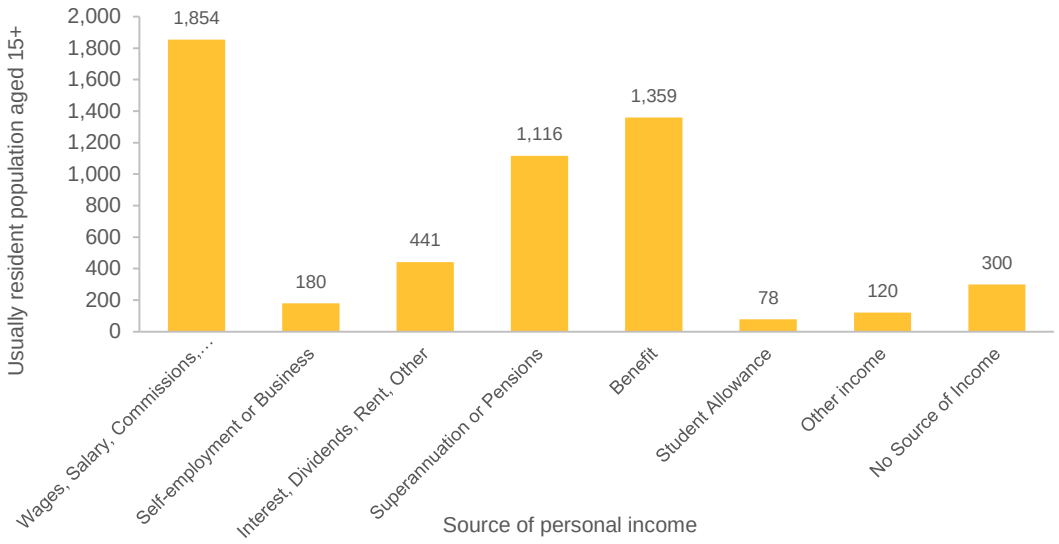
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

The majority of people employed in Kawerau are paid employees (90 percent). The next largest group is self-employed and without employees (5 percent) followed by employers (3 percent).

Source of Income

Source of income identifies how the population earns income. The breakdown is shown in Figure 34. Individuals can earn income from more than one source.

Figure 34. Source of income, Kawerau, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

The majority of people in Kawerau, 1,854, earn an income through wages, salaries, commissions or bonuses, i.e. an employee. A further 180 people are self-employed or own their own business, while 9 percent of people earn income from investments.

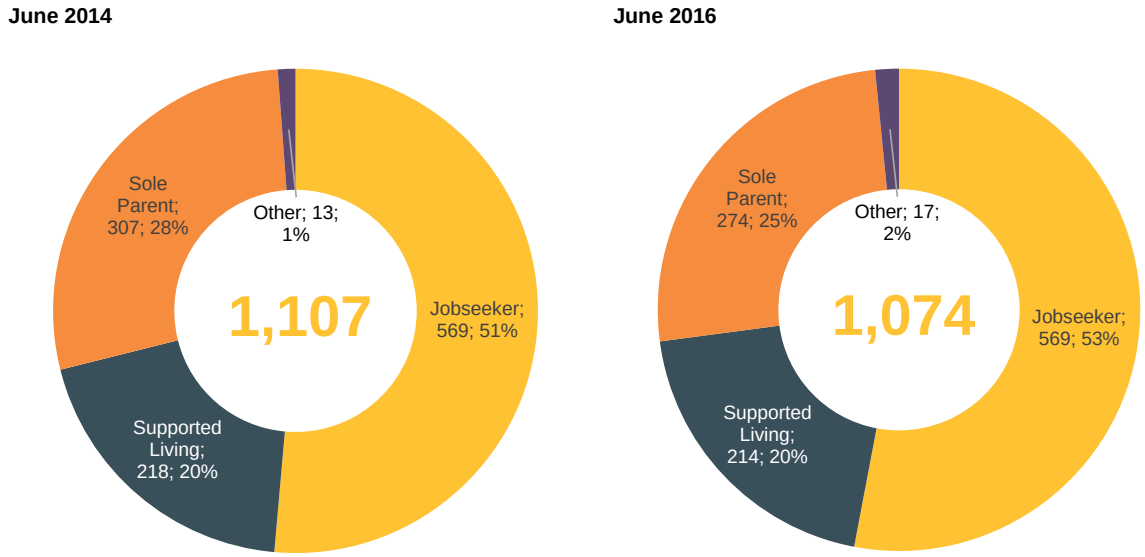
1,116 people are on superannuation or pensions, while 1,359 are on benefits. 300 people have no source of income.

Beneficiaries

By benefit type

In June 2016 there were 1,074 people receiving a benefit (from MSD) in Kawerau. The breakdown of beneficiaries by benefit type is shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Kawerau, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

Of the 1,074 beneficiaries, 569 were on the jobseeker benefit (53 percent) and 274 (25 percent) were on sole parent support. A further 214 (20 percent) were on a supported living benefit[19].

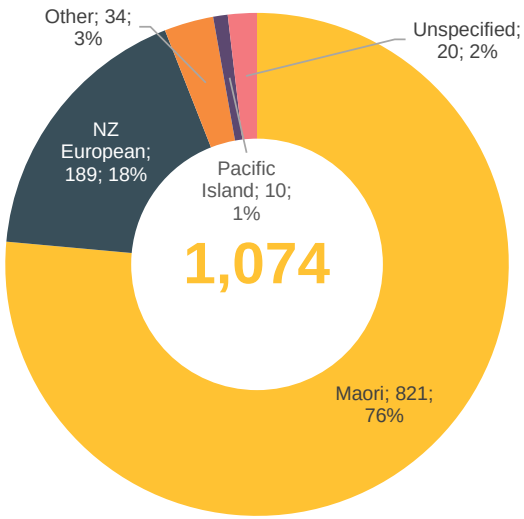
The number of people on a benefit has fallen from 1,107 in June 2014. The major change has been in the sole parent benefit, where there were 307 beneficiaries in June 2014.

By ethnicity

Of the 1,074 beneficiaries, 821 (76 percent) were Māori and 189 (18 percent) were NZ European (Figure 36).

[19] The Supported Living Benefit is assistance for people who have, or are caring for someone with a health condition, injury or disability.

Figure 36. Beneficiaries by ethnicity, Kawerau, June 2016

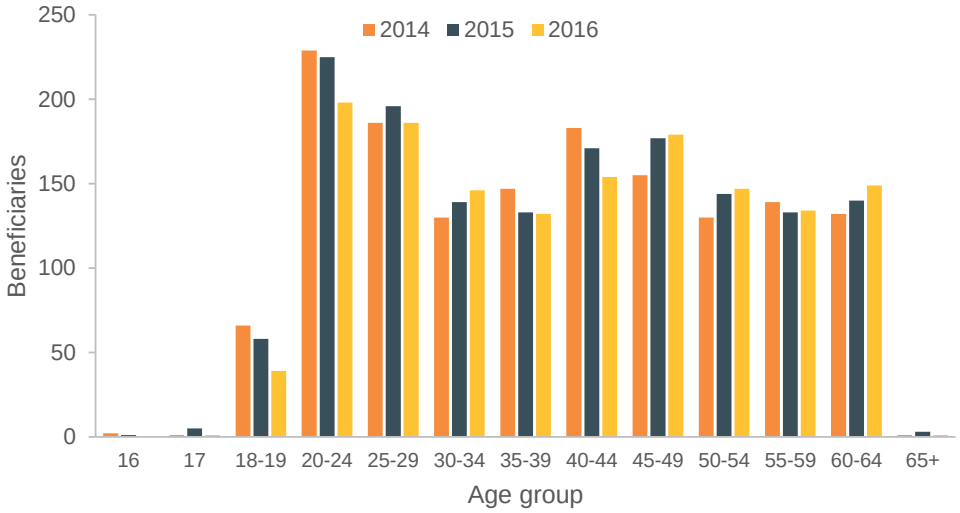


Source: MSD, Custom order

By age

Beneficiaries are spread relatively evenly across the age-groups (apart from the under 20 age-groups), although the number of beneficiaries is slightly higher in the younger age-groups and there is a drop-off in the 30–44 age-groups (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Beneficiaries by age-group, Kawerau service centre, June 2016

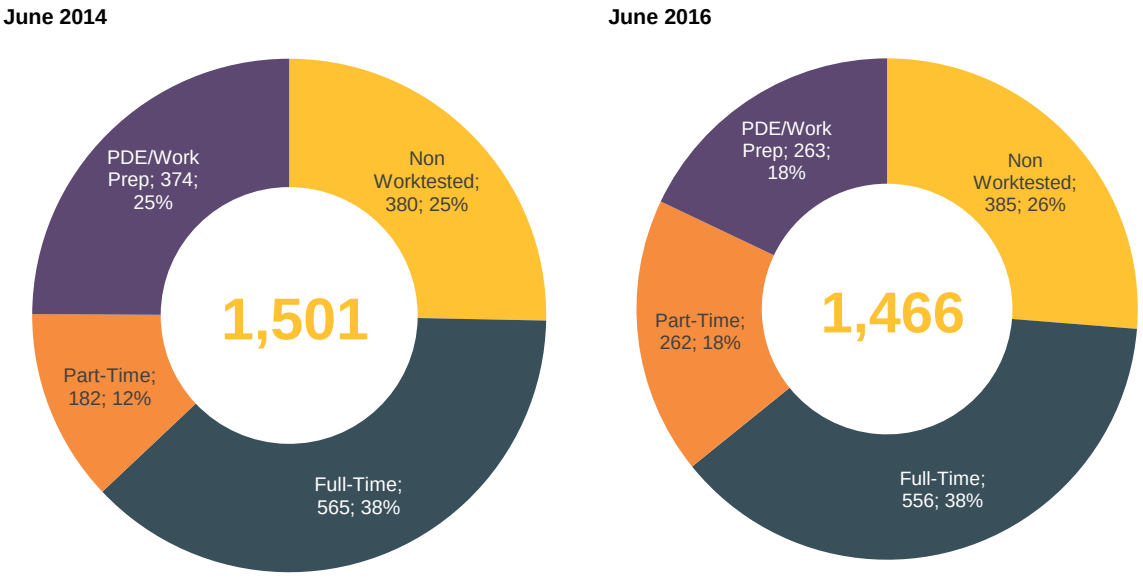


Source: MSD, Custom order

By obligation to seek work

Of all beneficiaries, only a certain proportion are available for work. Beneficiaries are broken down into four sub-categories as shown in Figure 38.

Figure 38. Beneficiaries by obligation to seek work, Kawerau service centre, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

In June 2016, 26 percent of beneficiaries from the Kawerau service centre are not work tested[20]. 38 percent are capable of full-time work and a further 18 percent are capable of part-time work. 18 percent are not ready for work and are being managed (PDE/Work Prep).

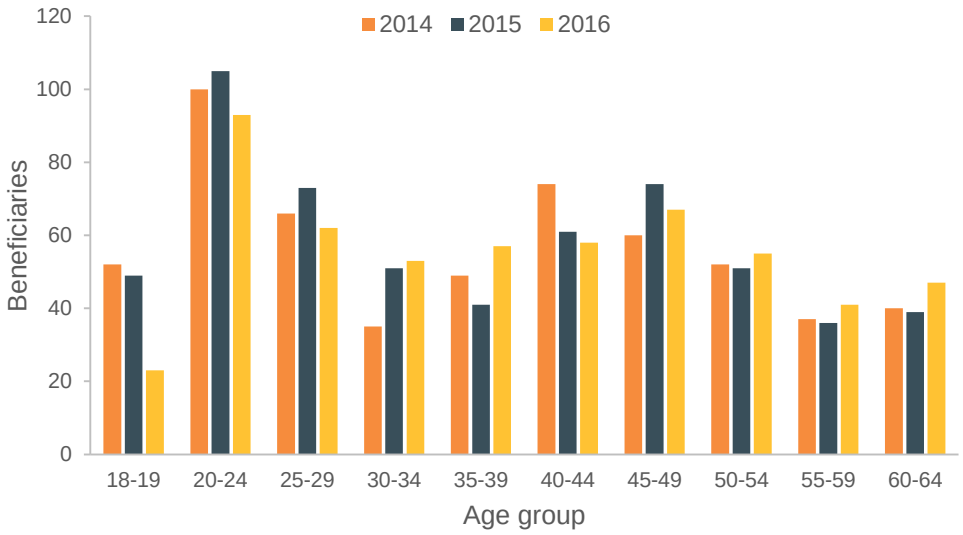
Over the last 2 years, there has been a decline in all sub-categories apart from the part-time category. A large number of beneficiaries have been shifted from PDE/Work Prep to capable for part-time work.

[20] Non-Worktested beneficiaries may be exempted from the work test on a range of grounds, including health issues and caring responsibilities.

Obligation to seek full-time work by age-group

Unlike the age profile of all beneficiaries, of the 556 people obliged to seek full-time work, the largest number of people are in the 20–24 age-group followed by the 45–49 age-group. The next largest groups are the 25–29 and the 40–44 age-groups. (Figure 39).

Figure 39. Beneficiaries obliged to seek full-time work by age-group, Kawerau service centre, June 2016



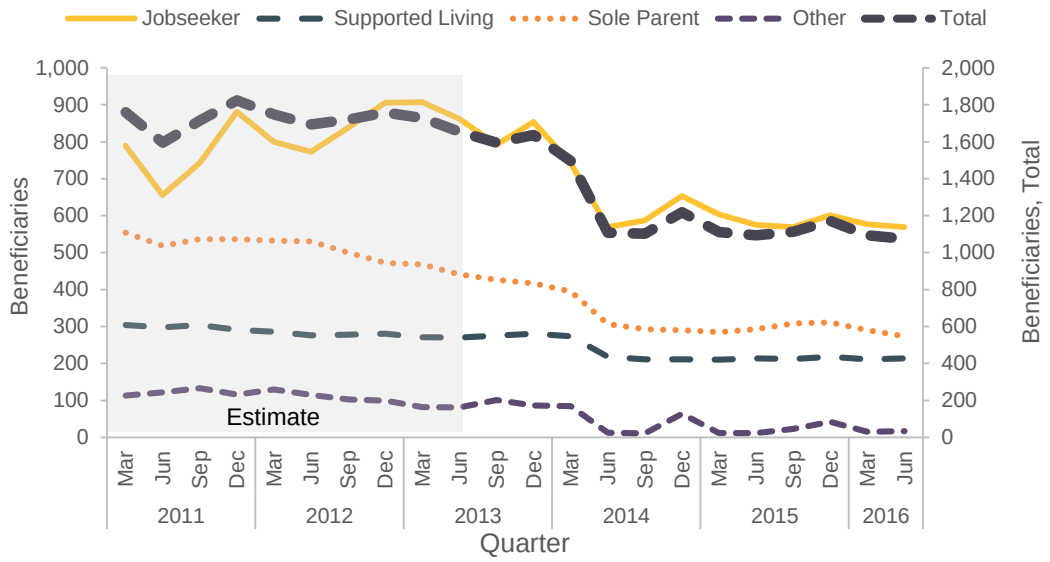
Source: MSD, Custom order

There has been a sharp decline in beneficiaries obliged to seek full-time work in the 18–19 age group as well as in the next two age-groups. All the other age-groups have seen an increase in beneficiaries obliged to seek full-time work apart from the 40–44 age group.

Beneficiary trends

Beneficiary trends by type from 2011 to June 2016[21] are shown in Figure 40.

Figure 40. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Kawerau, 2011–2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

The number of beneficiaries decreased by 1.6 percent in the year to June 2016. Over the last 3 years, beneficiary numbers have declined by 13.4 percent each year.

There was a 4 percent drop in jobseeker beneficiaries in the year to June 2016. The number of jobseeker beneficiaries has fallen 13 percent per year on average over the last 3 years.

The number of sole parent beneficiaries rose 1.9 percent over the year to June 2016, although on average it has been falling by 14.3 percent per year over the last 3 years.

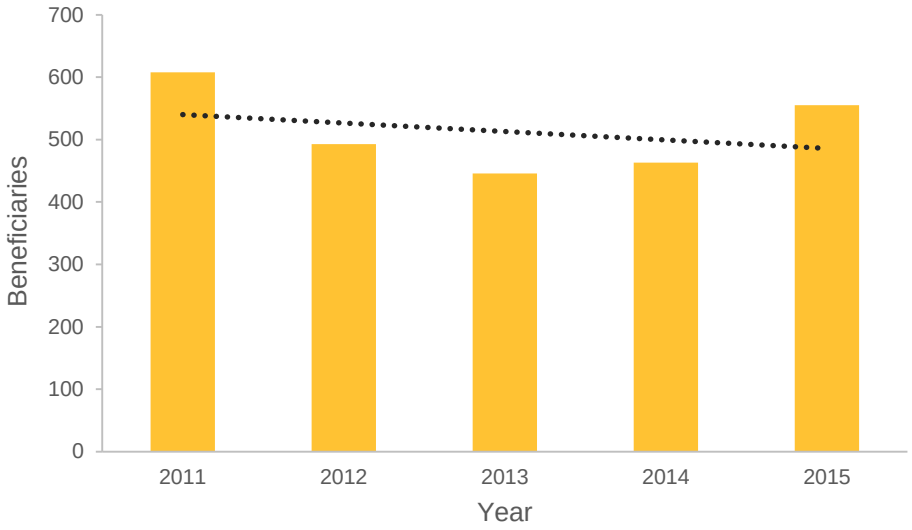
Beneficiaries on a supported living benefit grew by 1 percent over the year to June 2016. Over the last 3 years, beneficiaries on supported living have been reducing by 8 percent each year.

Benefit cancelations

A goal is to move people off benefits and into work. Those who have cancelled their benefit citing the reason “obtained work” has been declining since 2011 (Figure 41). However there has been a jump in 2015, where 555 beneficiaries cancelled benefits and moved into work.

[21] Beneficiary categories changed in 2013. Beneficiaries before this are estimates only based on assigning previous benefits data into the new benefit categories. The numbers are not official MSD calculations and should not be quoted as such.

Figure 41. Benefit cancellation for the reason "obtained work", Kawerau service centre, 2011–2015



Source: MSD, Custom order

MSD has indicated that 42 clients had their benefit cancelled in 2015 for failing to meet their obligations. This is down slightly from 50 in 2014. Before a benefit is cancelled the client's benefit is suspended to give them time to re-comply with their obligations. Most clients who are suspended for obligation failure do re-comply and have their benefit resumed.

Jobseeker support

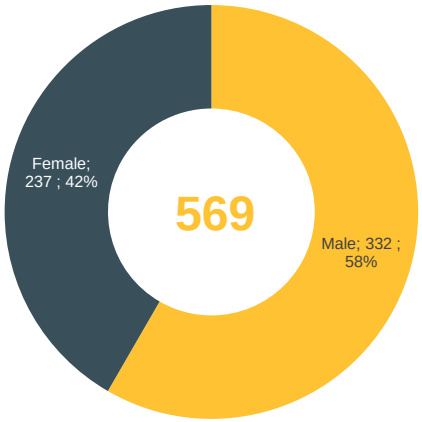
Jobseeker support is the benefit for people who can usually work full-time. It includes people who can't look for work at the moment, for example because they have a health condition, injury or disability.

In June 2016 there were 569 people in Kawerau on a Jobseeker support benefit[22]. This is the same number of beneficiaries in June 2014.

Gender

There are roughly 3 males on jobseeker support for every 2 females in Kawerau (Figure 42).

Figure 42. Jobseeker support by gender, Kawerau, June 2016



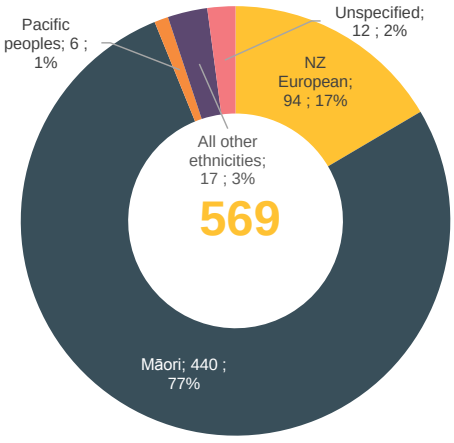
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Jobseeker support by ethnicity

Figure 43 shows jobseeker beneficiaries broken down by ethnic group.

By ethnicity, the vast majority, 77 percent, were Māori. NZ European accounted for a further 17 percent. The remaining six percent were either of other ethnicities or were unspecified.

Figure 43. Jobseeker support by ethnicity, Kawerau, June 2016



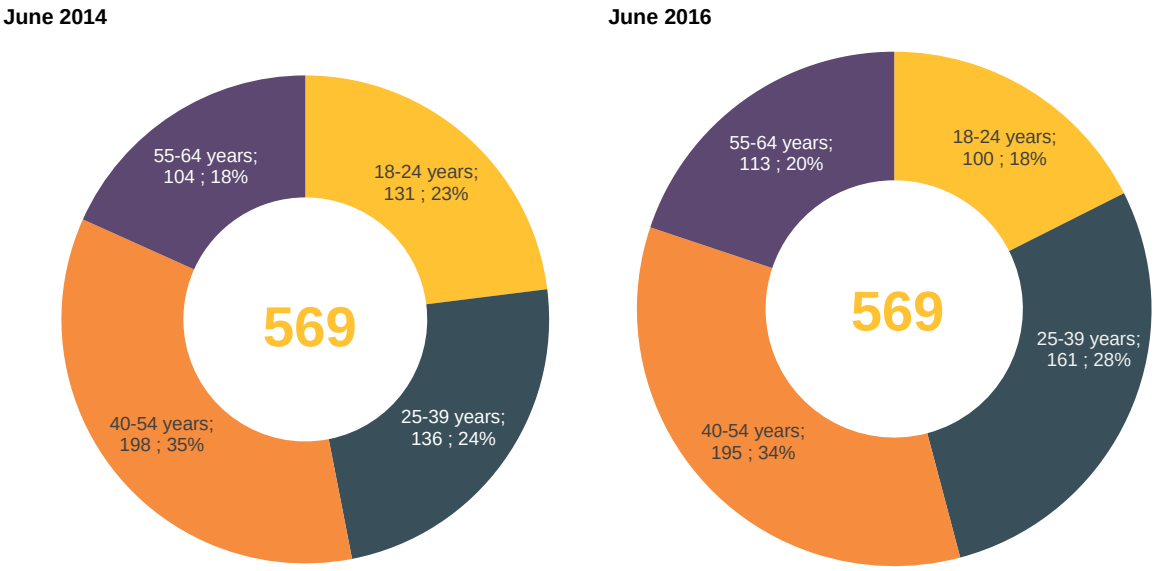
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

[22] These numbers may from the earlier analysis in that they are at the district level whereas the earlier figures were by service centre.

Jobseeker support by age-group

Figure 44 breaks down jobseeker beneficiaries by broad age-group. By age-group, the largest was the 40–54 age-group, which accounted for a third or jobseeker beneficiaries. This was followed by the 25–39 age-groups on 28 percent. The 18–24 age-group made up the smallest proportion (18 percent).

Figure 44. Jobseeker support by age-group, Kawerau, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

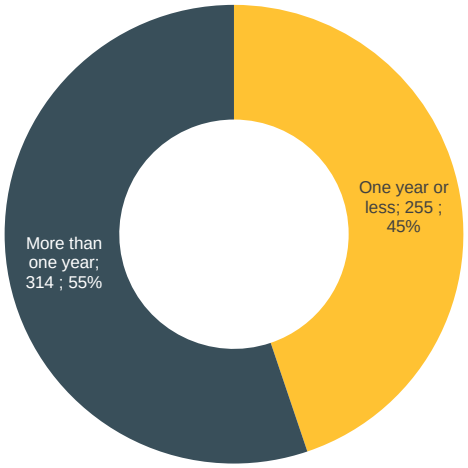
There has been a marked decline over the last 2 years in the number of jobseekers in the 18–24 age-group. There were increases in the 25–39 and the 65+ age-groups.

Jobseeker support by length of time on benefit

Figure 45 shows that there is a relatively even split between people who had been on a jobseeker support benefit for less than a year and those that had been on a jobseeker support benefit for more than a year.[23]

Just under half (45 percent) of those on a jobseeker benefit in Kawerau have been on the benefit for less than 1 year.

Figure 45. Jobseeker support by length of time, Kawerau, June 2016



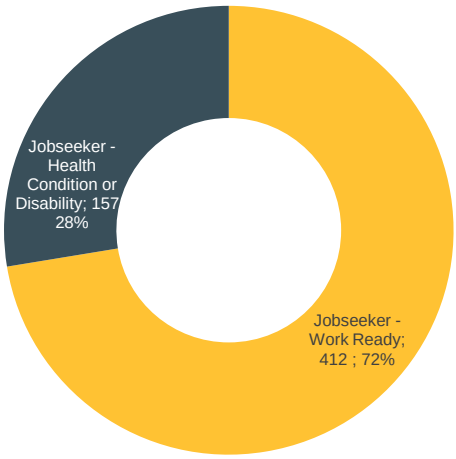
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Work-readiness

Figure 46 breaks down those on a jobseeker benefit into those that are ready for work and those that have a health condition or disability that needs to be addressed before they can work.

About 70 percent of people on jobseeker support (412) were work ready.[24]

Figure 46. Jobseeker support by work readiness, Kawerau, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

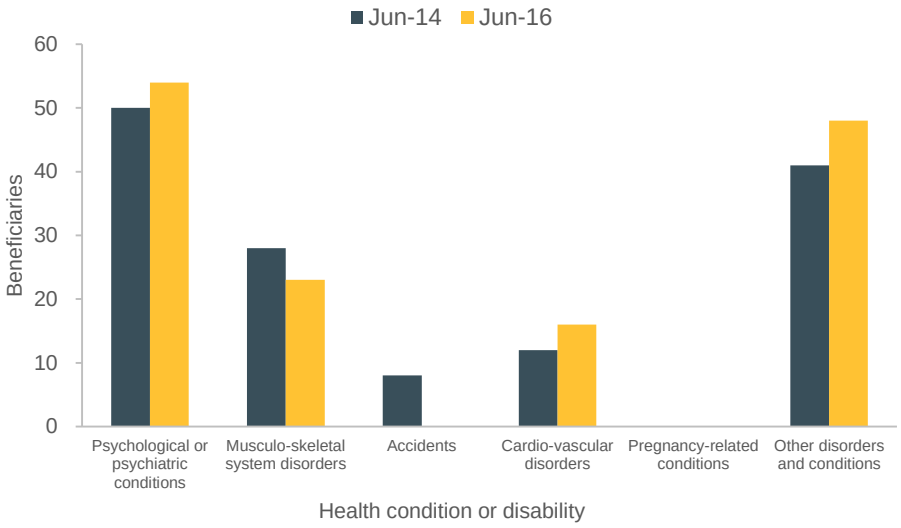
[23] The Jobseeker benefit was established in July 2012.

[24] This figure is not the same as the beneficiary population obliged to seek full-time work in the previous section as it only considers those beneficiaries receiving Jobseeker support.

Jobseeker support - health conditions

Of those that were not work ready, the top reasons were psychological or psychiatric conditions and musculoskeletal system disorder (Figure 47).

Figure 47. Jobseeker support by health condition & disability, Kawerau, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Similar to Ōpōtiki there has been an increase in those with psychological or psychiatric conditions and a drop in those with musculo-skeletal system disorders.

Youth

This section provides more detail on the youth cohort (16–20) on a benefit and the current work and income services for this cohort. This information was provided by MSD.

Snapshot of young people on a benefit

Currently there are 91 clients, or spouses of clients aged 20 or less receiving benefits in Kawerau. The breakdown by age and benefit is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Young people on a benefit, Kawerau, September 2016

Age	Kawerau				
	Jobseeker	Supported living	Sole Parent Support	Other Benefit	Total
16					**0**
17					**0**
18	19	8		2	**29**
19	27		1	2	**30**
20	25	2	5		**32**
Total	**71**	**10**	**6**	**4**	**91**

Source: MSD, Custom order

Note: Data is for September 2016. Other benefit includes child care support, UCB, EMA, EB and Young Parent Payment/Youth Payment yet to be referred.

The 91 clients currently on benefit are linked to the support of 14 children.

Ethnicity

Of the 91 clients in Kawerau, 64 identify as New Zealand Maori, or 71 percent.[25] Pākehā constitute 8 percent of the clients. Other ethnicities constitute 20 percent of the clients.

Educational attainment

Of the 91 young people currently receiving beneficiary assistance:

- 48 are recorded as having no formal qualifications
- 7 have insufficient credits to achieve NCEA Level 1
- 6 have NCEA level 1

[25] At the last census the Māori population of Kawerau was recorded at 54 percent, indicating that a youth engaged in the social welfare system is 31 percent more likely to be Māori than would be expected.

- 14 have NCEA level 2.

This equates to 75 young people, or 82 percent of the group.

The remaining young people have a mix of higher level qualifications, ranging from NCEA level 3 through to trade qualifications and University degrees.

Health status and ability to work

Of the client group:

- 10 are expected to be unlikely to be able to engage in employment in the next 2 years (SLP)
- 9 are currently exempt from work obligations due to short term health conditions.

In addition, 8 clients currently care for children aged less than 5 years. Childcare and other considerations will impact on their availability for employment.

Work and Income services for young people

Contracted services

Youth services

Work and Income has contracted services to provide targeted assistance to the youngest clients, and to youth at risk of becoming engaged in the social welfare system.

Three categories of youth are currently engaged with in Kawerau by Kawerau Youth Care Centre Trust on behalf of MSD. These categories are:

- NEET – clients aged 16 or 17, disengaged from employment education and training. There are currently 53 clients in this service.
- YPP – Young Parent Payment clients are aged 16 to 18 and have at least one dependent child. There are currently 10 young people engaged in this service in Kawerau.
- YP – Youth Payment clients are aged 16 to 17, have no children and are either not supported by their parents, or are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship. There are currently 10 young people engaged in this service in Kawerau.

Note these 73 young people are in addition to the 91 clients identified above as being in receipt of beneficiary assistance.

Other contracts

Work and Income also contracts other providers to provide employment preparation/training and employment placement programmes. These are available to young people, though are not specifically for young people.

Summary

The Kawerau population had been declining in the seven years prior to 2013, but the 2015 estimate suggests an increase of almost 300 people since 2013. This is above even the “high” growth scenario projection by Statistics New Zealand.

Kawerau’s population is ageing, with people over 65 years of age expected to outnumber people under the age of 15 by 2028. In 2015, 56 percent of the population were between 15 and 64 years of age, whereas this is projected to fall to 46 percent by 2043.

According to the 2013 census, Kawerau had a low labour force participation rate (working-age-population in the labour force) of 55 percent. This was lower than that of the Eastern Bay of Plenty region, which was 63 percent. Kawerau also had the highest unemployment rate in the Eastern Bay of Plenty region, at 25 percent. The unemployment rates in the 15-29 age-group were especially high. In 2013, 58 percent of 15–19 year olds in the labour force were unemployed, while 49 percent of the 20–24 age-group and 44 percent of the 25–29 age-group were unemployed.

In June 2016, there were 1,074 beneficiaries in Kawerau: 569 (53 percent) on jobseeker support, 274 (25 percent) on the sole parent benefit and 214 (20 percent) on the supported living benefit. Of these, 818 were obliged to seek full or part-time work, and a further 263 were being prepared to seek work. Of those on jobseeker support, 412 were ready for work. The largest group of people obliged to seek full-time work were in the 20–24 age-group.

The number of beneficiaries in the Jobseeker category decreased by 1.6 percent in the year to June 2016 and has declined 13 percent per annum over the last 3 years.

Kawerau is experiencing the same “hollowing-out” of the population (and hence labour force) as seen regionally, in the 20–39 year old age-groups.

There are 91 youth receiving benefits and a further 73 engaged in youth services. Of the beneficiaries 82 percent have less than NCEA level 2 qualification and 71 percent are Māori. Benefits are linked to the support of 14 children of which 8 are aged less than 5 years.

WHAKATĀNE

The analysis looks at population, labour force, beneficiaries and youth statistics in the Whakatāne district.

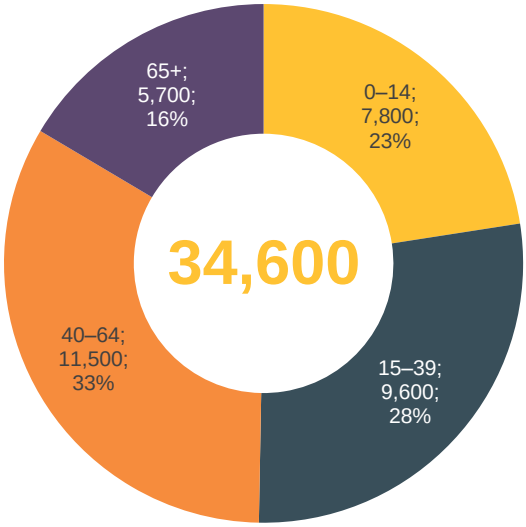
Population and projections

This section provides a brief overview of the current, historical and projected populations in the Whakatāne district.

Population

Figure 48 shows the population in Whakatāne as at June 2015 broken down by age-group.

Figure 48. Population estimate, Whakatāne, June 2015



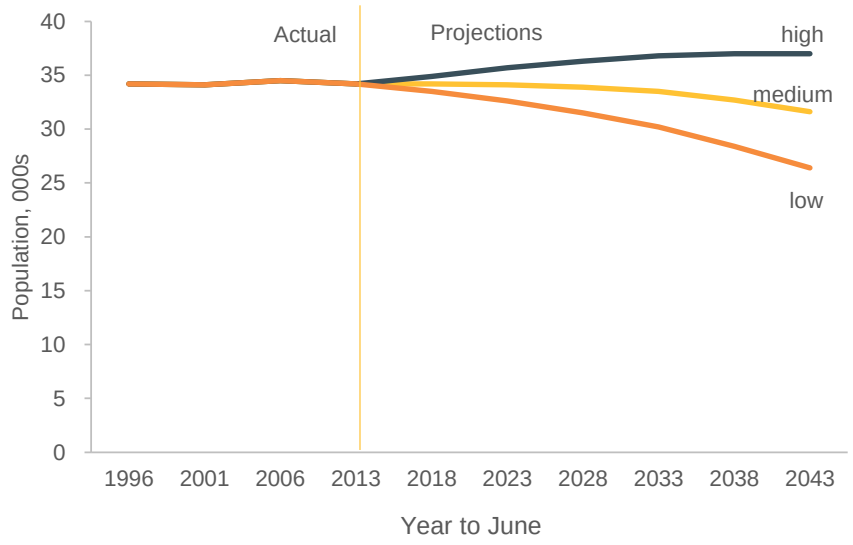
As at 30 June 2015, Whakatāne had an estimated population of 34,600 people. Just under a quarter (23 percent) were under the age of 15, and just over a fifth (16 percent) were over the age of 65. The 15–39 age-group accounted for 28 percent of the population and the 40–64 age-group accounted for a third (33 percent) of the population.

Population trend and projections

The Whakatāne population increased slightly between 2001 and 2006, but then declined again to 2013. Between 2001 and 2013 there has been a slight decline in population of 0.1 percent per year.

The population change from 1996 to 2013 and population projections to 2043 are shown in (Figure 49).

Figure 49. Population projections to 2043 (2013 base), Whakatāne



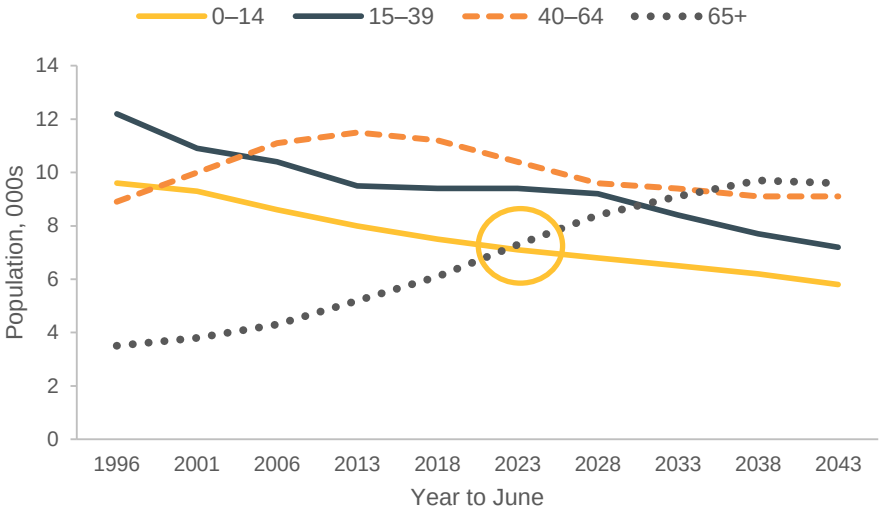
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

According to the Statistics New Zealand population projections, the Whakatāne population will be between 37,000 (high) and 26,000 (low) by 2043.

The 2015 estimate of 34,600 is higher than the medium projection and lower than the high projection for 2018, suggesting that the population is growing somewhere between the medium and high projections.

The Whakatāne population is ageing with all population growth projected to occur in the 65+ age-group (Figure 50).

Figure 50. Population and projections by age-group, Whakatāne, 1996–2043

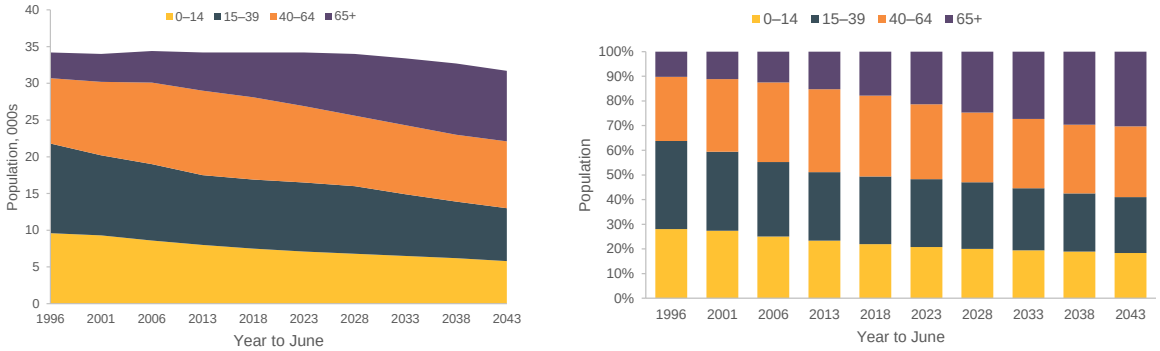


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

By 2023, there will be more people over the age of 65 than under the age of 15. The median age increases from 41 years in 2013 to 51 years in 2043. Interestingly, the 40–64 age-group had been increasing to 2013. We will not know whether this pattern continues until the next census.

This pattern impacts on the share of population by age-group (Figure 51).

Figure 51. Population and projections by age-group, Whakatāne, 1996–2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2043
Note: Medium projection

The 0-14 age-group declines from 23 percent of the population in 2013 to 18 percent in 2043. The over 65 age-group doubles, from 15 percent of the population in 2013 to 30 percent in 2043.

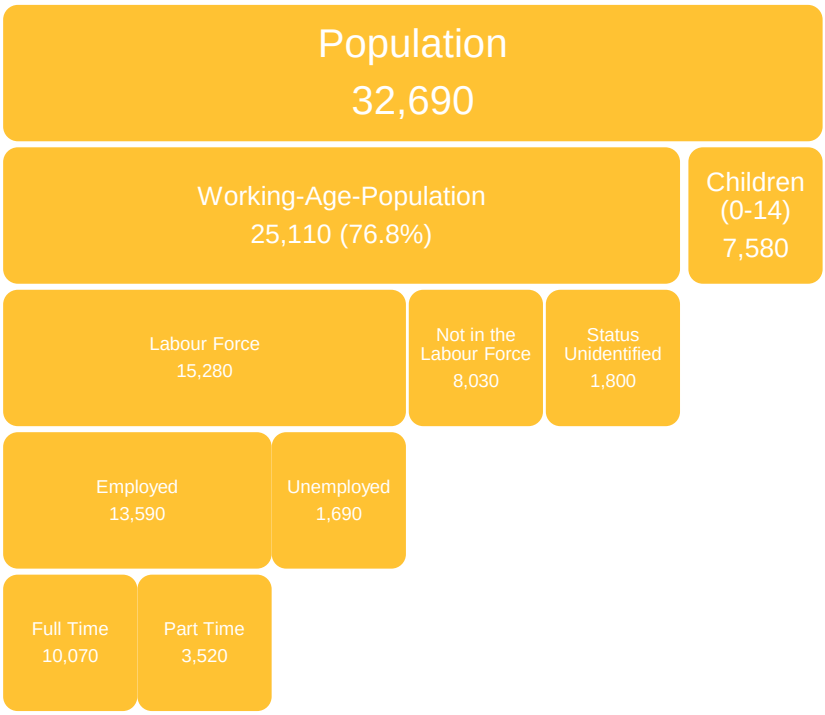
Labour force

This section sets out the current population and labour force status, employment status and source of income of the population in the Whakatāne district.

Population and labour force status

Figure 52 presents the hierarchy of Whakatane's population and labour force.

Figure 52. Population and Labour Force Status, Whakatāne, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Due to rounding, some of the numbers do not add up

In 2013, there were 32,690 people living in Whakatāne. Of these, 25,110 people were of working-age (over the age of 15) with the remaining 7,580 residents being children. Of the 25,110 people of working-age, the labour force status could be identified for 23,310 individuals. Of these 23,310 people of working-age, 8,030 were not in the labour force[26] (a participation rate of 65.6 percent).

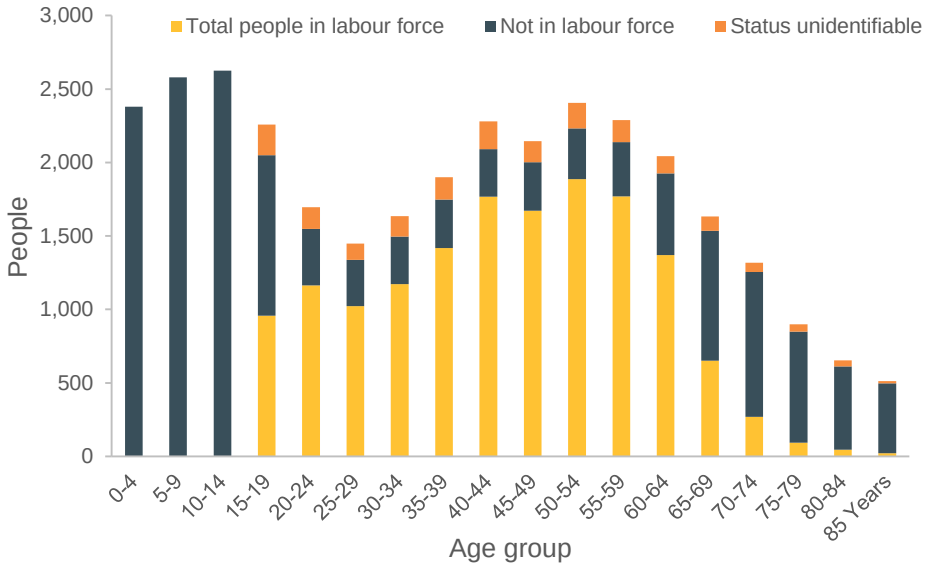
[26] Not in the Labour force - any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who: are retired, have personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare, attend educational institutions, are permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities, are not actively seeking work.

Of the 15,280 people in the labour force[27] 1,690 were unemployed[28] (an unemployment rate of 11 percent). Of the 13,590 people that were employed[29], 10,070 (74 percent) were in full-time employment.

The labour force (third row in the above figure) is explored in more detail below.

Population in the labour force by age-group

Figure 53. Population in the labour force by age-group, Whakatāne, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

As noted above, the Whakatāne labour force participation rate was 65.6 percent in 2013. The highest participation rate is in the 40–44 and the 50–54 age-group, with relatively high participation across the 35–59 age-groups.

27 Labour force - Members of the working-age population who are classified as employed or unemployed.

28 Unemployed - all people in the working-age population who are without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

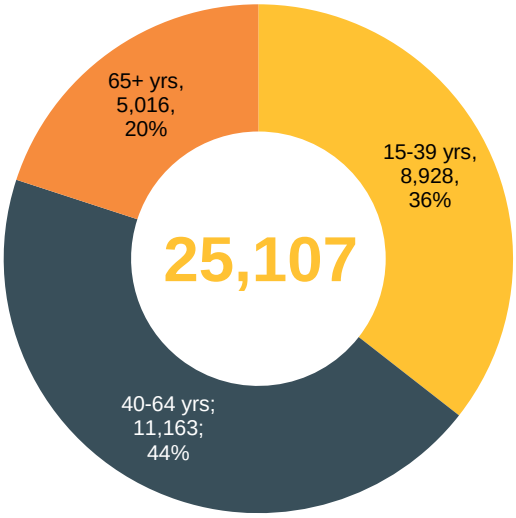
29 Employed – works for one hour or more for pay or profit or works without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative.

Working-age population

Working-age population is the total population aged over 15. Whakatāne had a working-age population of 25,107 in March 2013, accounting for about 77 percent of the population.

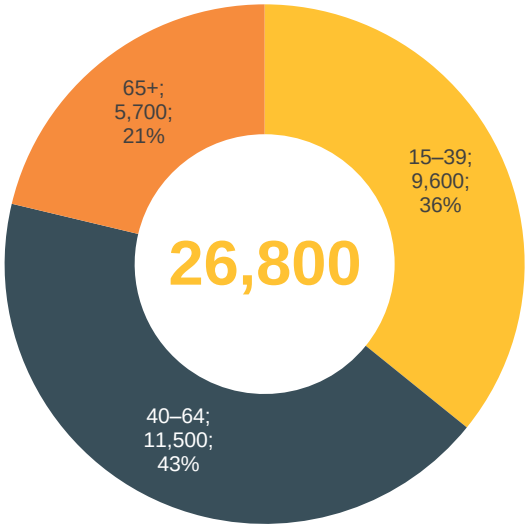
Figure 54. Working-age population, Whakatāne, March 2013 and June 2015

March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

June 2015



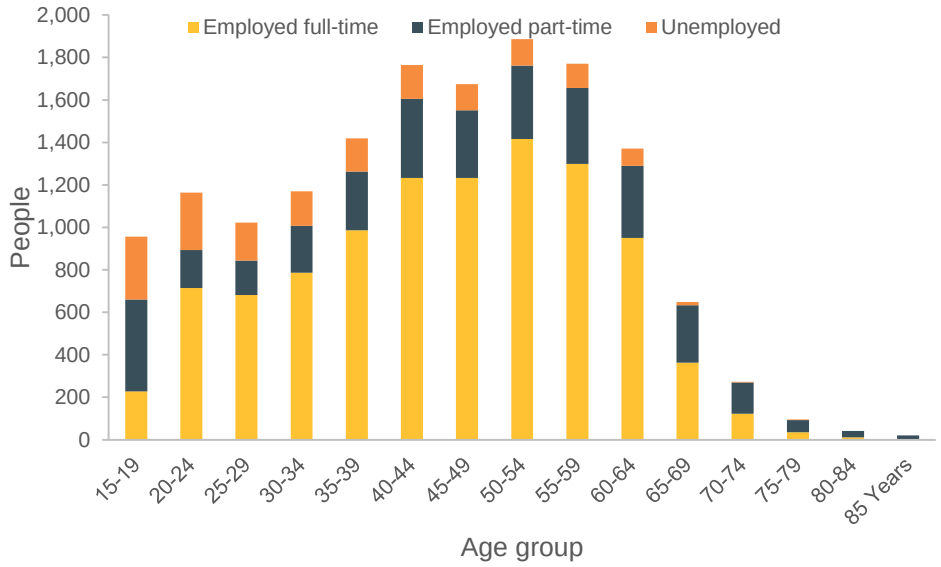
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational population estimates June 2015

By June 2015, the working-age population had increased to 26,800. Over the last 2 years, the number of people aged 65+ has increased at the fastest rate.

Labour force status by age-group

Of the 15,280 people in the labour force, 13,590 were employed. Of those employed, 10,070 were employed full-time, while 3,520 were employed part-time an employment rate of 58 percent.[30] This is shown in Figure 55.

Figure 55. Labour force status by age-group, Whakatāne, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

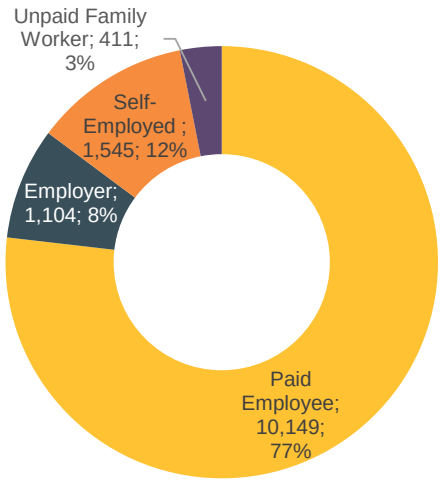
31 percent of 15–19 year olds in the labour force were unemployed, as were 23 percent of 20–24 year olds in 2013. Full time employment is most likely in the 50–54 age-groups. There is a dip in the 25–29 age-group and then again in the 45–49 age group.

[30] Full-time/part-time status: full-time workers are those who usually work 30 hours or more per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Employment status

In 2013, there were 13,590 employed people in the Whakatāne district. The employment status of these employed people is shown in Figure 56.

Figure 56. Employment status, Whakatāne, March 2013



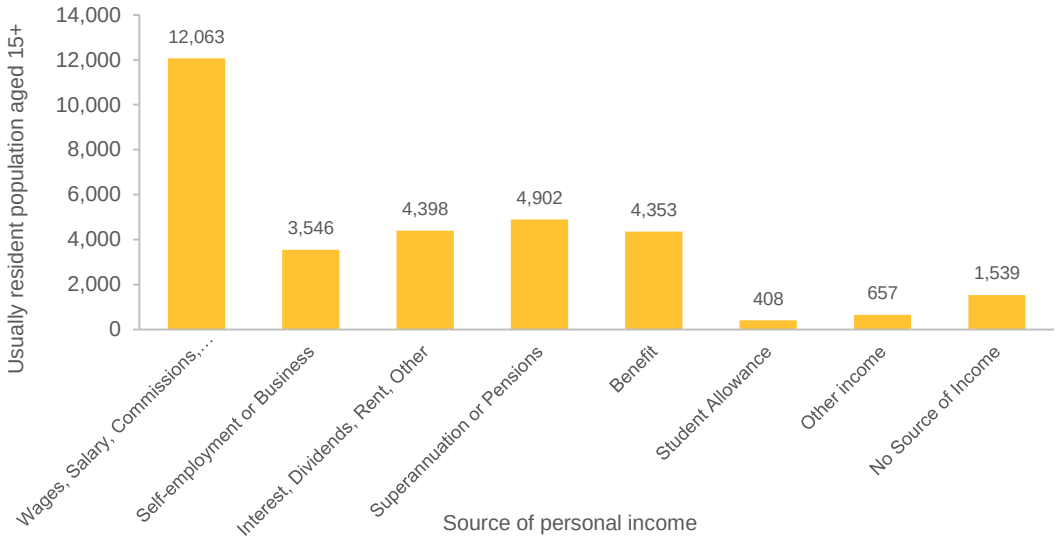
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

The majority of people employed in Whakatāne are paid employees (77 percent). The next largest group is self-employed and without employees (12 percent) followed by employers (8 percent).

Source of income

Source of income identifies how the population earns income. The breakdown is shown in Figure 57. Individuals can earn income from more than one source.

Figure 57. Source of income, Whakatāne, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Note: People can identify more than one source of income

The majority of people in Whakatāne, 12,063, earn an income through wages, salaries, commissions or bonuses, i.e. an employee. A further 3,546 people are self-employed or own their own business, while 14 percent of people earn income from investments.

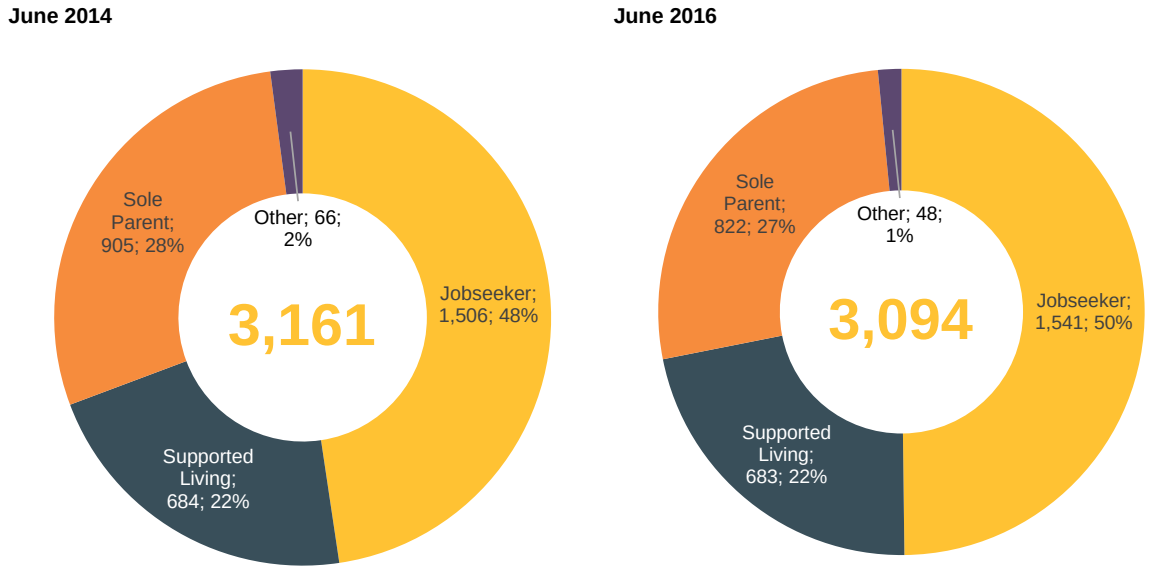
4,902 people are on superannuation or pensions, while 4,353 are on benefits. 1,539 people have no source of income.

Beneficiaries

By benefit type

In June 2016 there were 3,094 people receiving a benefit (from MSD) in Whakatāne. The breakdown of beneficiaries by benefit type is shown in Figure 58.

Figure 58. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Whakatāne, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

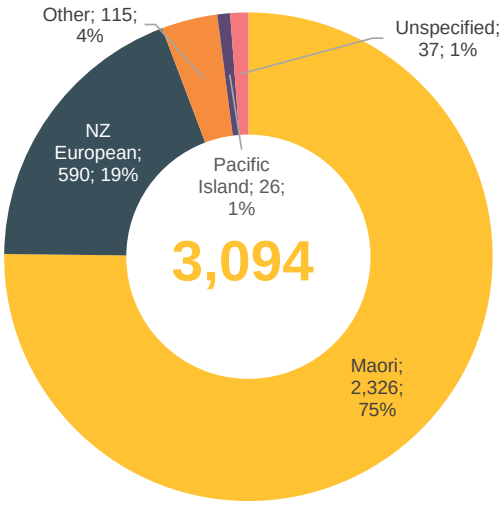
Of the 3,094 beneficiaries, 1,541 were on the jobseeker benefit (50 percent) and 822 (27 percent) were on sole parent support. A further 683 (22 percent) were on a supported living benefit[31]. Over the last 2 years there has been a decline in all benefit types apart from jobseeker.

By ethnicity

Of the 3,094 beneficiaries, 2,326 (75 percent) were Māori and 590 (19 percent) were NZ European (Figure 59).

[31] The Supported Living Benefit is assistance for people who have, or are caring for someone with a health condition, injury or disability.

Figure 59. Beneficiaries by ethnicity, Whakatāne, June 2016

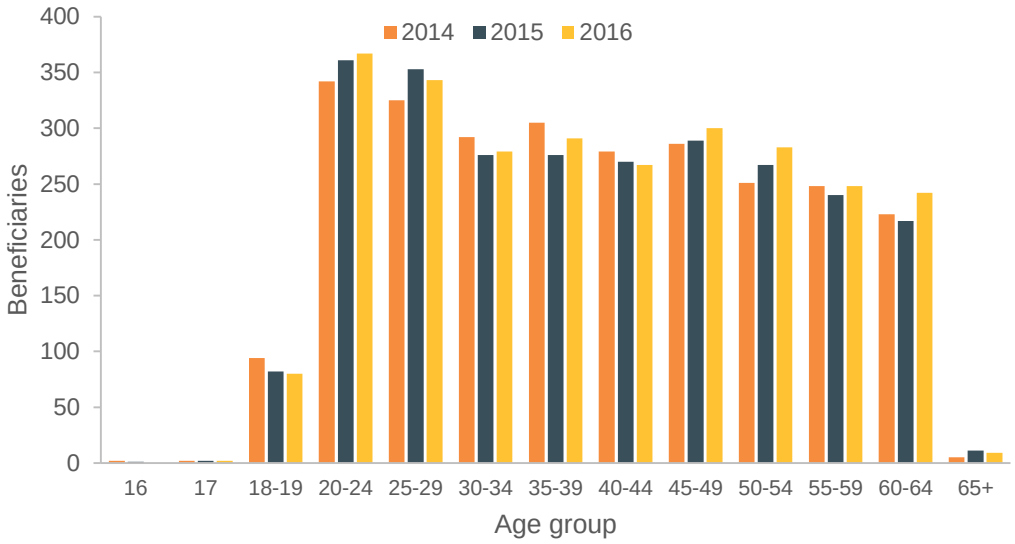


Source: MSD, Custom order

By age

Beneficiaries are spread relatively evenly across the age-groups (apart from the under 20 age-groups), although the number of beneficiaries is slightly higher in the 20–29 age-groups (Figure 60).

Figure 60. Beneficiaries by age-group, Whakatāne service centre, June 2016



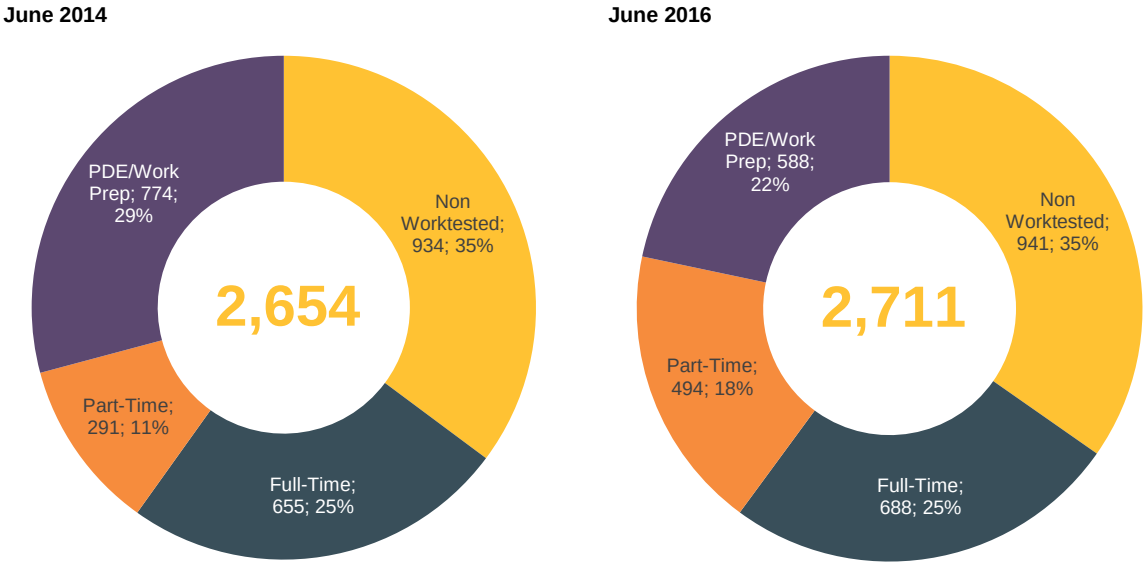
Source: MSD, Custom order

Over the last 2 years there has been a fall in the number of beneficiaries in the 18–19, 30–34, 35–39 and 40–44 age groups. All the other age-groups has seen the number of beneficiaries increase.

By obligation to seek work

Of all beneficiaries, only a certain proportion is available for work. Beneficiaries are broken down into four sub-categories as shown in Figure 61.

Figure 61. Beneficiaries by obligation to seek work, Whakatāne service centre, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

Of the 2,711 people collecting a benefit through the Whakatāne service centre in June 2016, 941 (35 percent) are not work tested[32]. Of those that are work tested, 688 (25 percent) are capable of full-time work and a further 494 (18 percent) are capable of part-time work. A further 588 (22 percent) are not ready for work and are being managed (PDE/Work Prep).

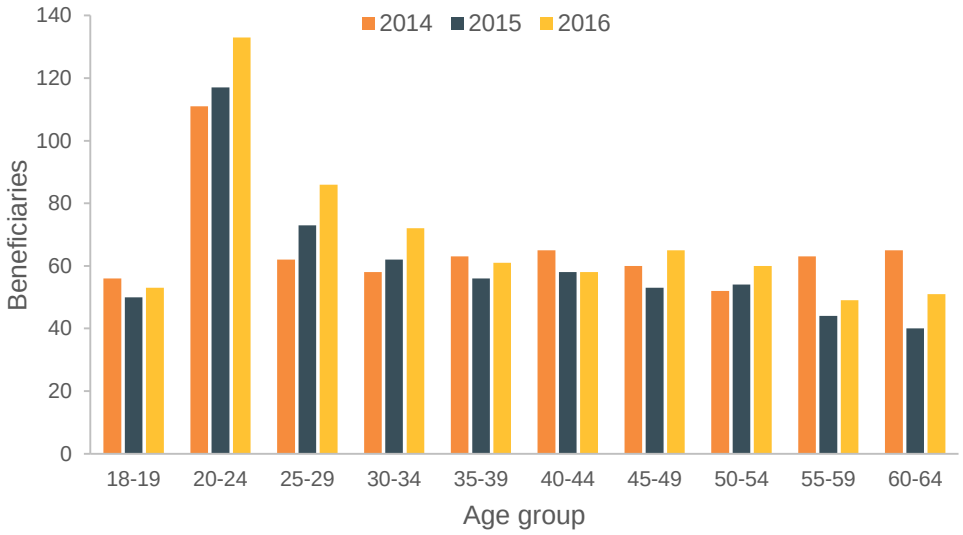
The number of beneficiaries has increased in all categories apart from PDE/Work Prep. The majority of the shift appears to be to the part-time category.

[32] Non-Worktested beneficiaries may be exempted from the work test on a range of grounds, including health issues and caring responsibilities.

Obligation to seek full-time work by age-group

Unlike the age profile of all beneficiaries, of the 688 people obliged to seek full-time work, the largest number of people are in the 20–24 age-group, followed by the 25–29 age-group (Figure 62).

Figure 62. Beneficiaries obliged to seek full-time work by age-group, Whakatāne service centre, June 2016



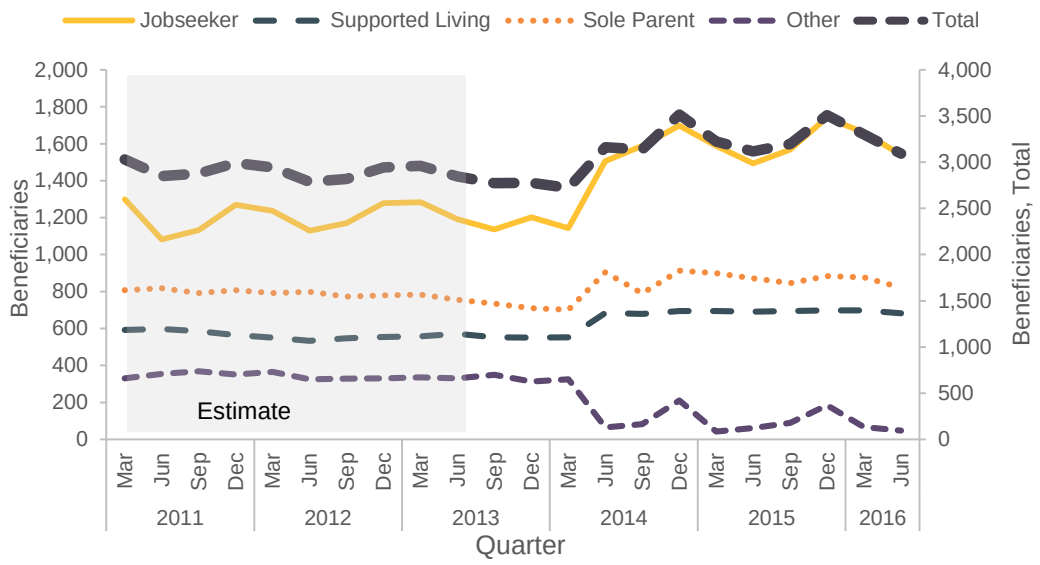
Source: MSD, Custom order

There were declines in five of the ten age-groups – 18–19, 35–39, 40–44, 55–59 and 60–64. There were relatively large increases in the 20–24 and the 25–29 age groups.

Beneficiary trends

Beneficiary trends by type from 2011 to June 2016[33] are shown in Figure 63.

Figure 63. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Whakatāne, 2011–2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

The number of beneficiaries increased by 0.8 percent in the year to June 2016. Over the last 3 years, beneficiary numbers have grown by 4.2 percent each year.

There was a 2.3 percent jump in jobseeker beneficiaries in the year to June 2016. However, the increase over the last 3 years has been almost 10 percent per year.

The number of sole parent beneficiaries has declined 1.4 percent over the year to June 2016, although on average it has been increasing by 3.5 percent per year over the last 3 years.

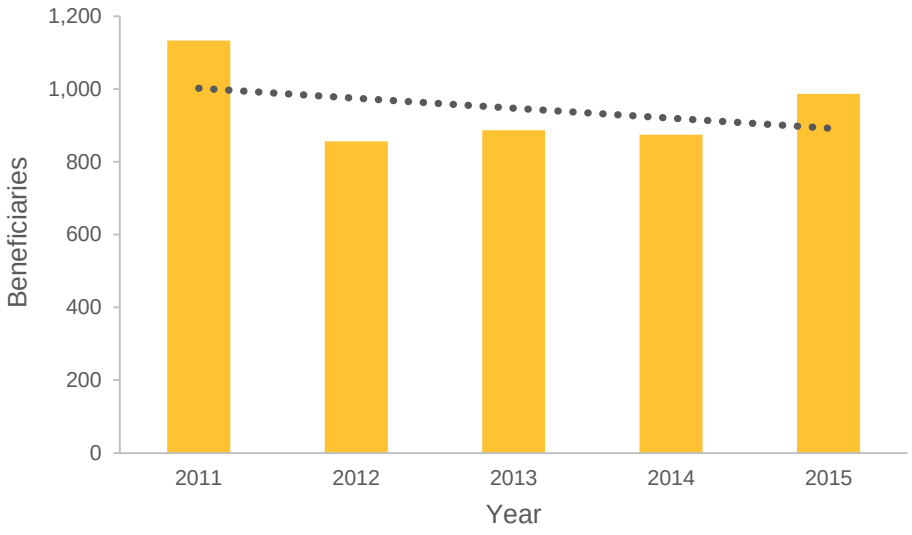
Beneficiaries on a supported living benefit was relatively stable in the year to June 2016. Over the last 3 years, beneficiaries on supported living have increased 7.6 percent each year.

[33] Beneficiary categories changed in 2013. Beneficiaries before this are estimates only based on assigning previous benefits data into the new benefit categories. The numbers are not official MSD calculations and should not be quoted as such.

Benefit cancelations

A goal is to move people off benefits and into work. Those who have cancelled their benefit citing the reason “obtained work” has been declining since 2011 (Figure 64). However, there has been a jump in 2015, where 987 beneficiaries cancelled benefits and moved into work.

Figure 64. Benefit cancellation for the reason “obtained work”, Whakatāne service centre, 2011–2015



Source: MSD, Custom order

MSD has also indicated that 105 clients had their benefit cancelled in 2015 for failing to meet their obligations. There were a similar number in 2014 (111). Before a benefit is cancelled the client’s benefit is suspended to give them time to re-comply with their obligations. Most clients who are suspended for obligation failure do re-comply and have their benefit resumed.

Jobseeker support

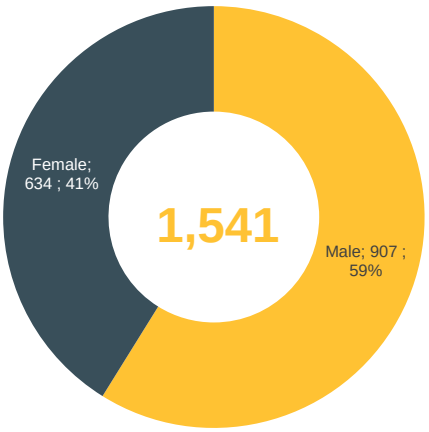
Jobseeker support is the benefit for people who can usually work full-time. It includes people who can't look for work at the moment, for example because they have a health condition, injury or disability.

Gender

In June 2016 there were 1,541 people in Whakatāne on a Jobseeker support benefit.[34]

Almost 60 percent of those on jobseeker support in Whakatāne were male as at June 2016 (Figure 65).

Figure 65. Jobseeker support by gender, Whakatāne, June 2016



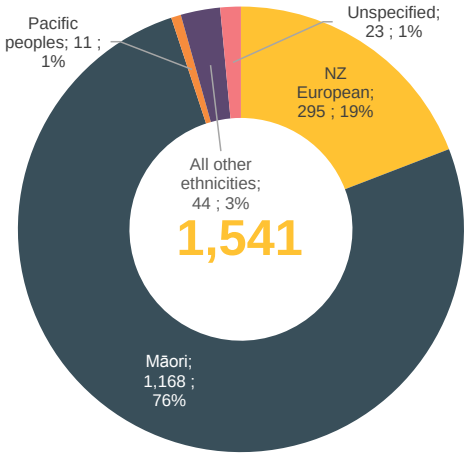
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Jobseeker support by ethnicity

Figure 66 shows jobseeker beneficiaries broken down by ethnic group.

By ethnicity, just over three-quarters were Māori. NZ European accounted for a further 19 percent. The remaining five percent were either of other ethnicity or were unspecified.

Figure 66. Jobseeker support by ethnicity, Whakatāne, June 2016



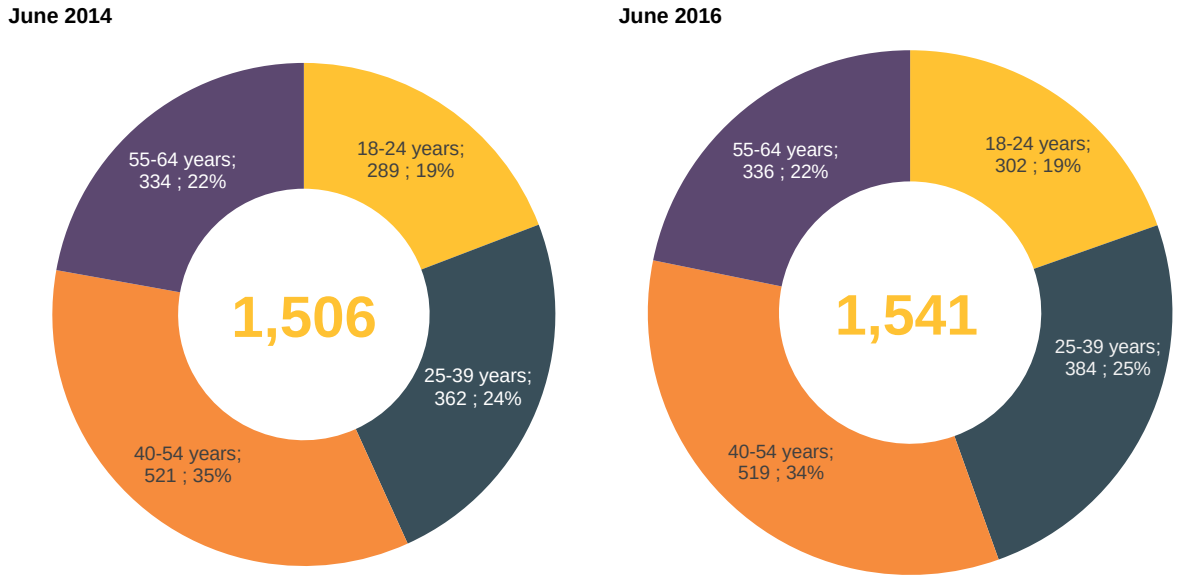
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

[34] These numbers may from the earlier analysis in that they are at the district level whereas the earlier figures were by service centre.

Jobseeker support by age-group

Figure 67 breaks down jobseeker beneficiaries by broad age-group. By age-group, the largest was the 40–54 age-group, which accounted for a third or jobseeker beneficiaries. This was followed by the 25–39 and the 55–64 age-groups on 25 percent and 22 percent respectively. The 18–24 age-group made up the smallest proportion (19 percent).

Figure 67. Jobseeker support by age-group, Whakatāne, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

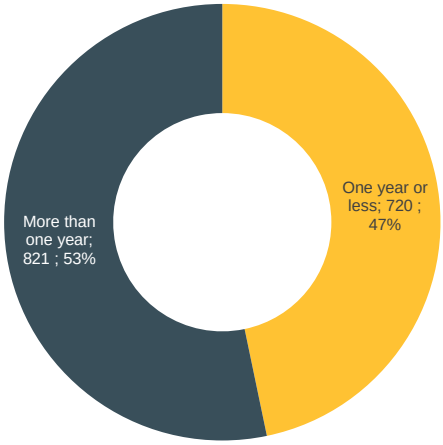
Over the last 2 years, most of the increase in jobseeker support beneficiaries has been in the 18–24 and the 25–39 year age-groups.

Jobseeker support by length of time on benefit

Figure 68 shows that there is a relatively even split between people who had been on a jobseeker support benefit for less than a year and those that had been on a jobseeker support benefit for more than a year.[35]

Just under half (47 percent) of those on a jobseeker benefit in Whakatāne have been on the benefit for less than 1 year.

Figure 68. Jobseeker support by length of time, Whakatāne, June 2016



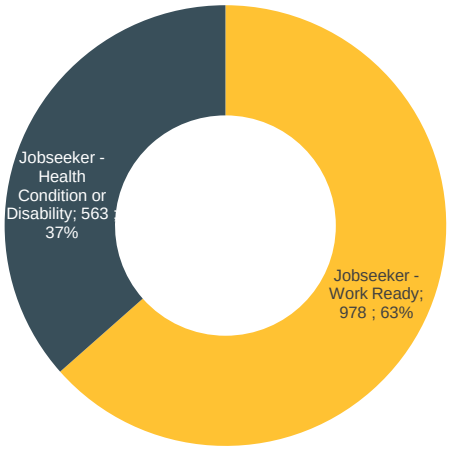
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Work-readiness

Figure 69 breaks down those on a jobseeker benefit into those that are ready for work and those that have a health condition or disability that needs to be addressed before they can work.

63 percent of people on jobseeker support (978) were work ready.[36]

Figure 69. Jobseeker support by work readiness, Whakatāne, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

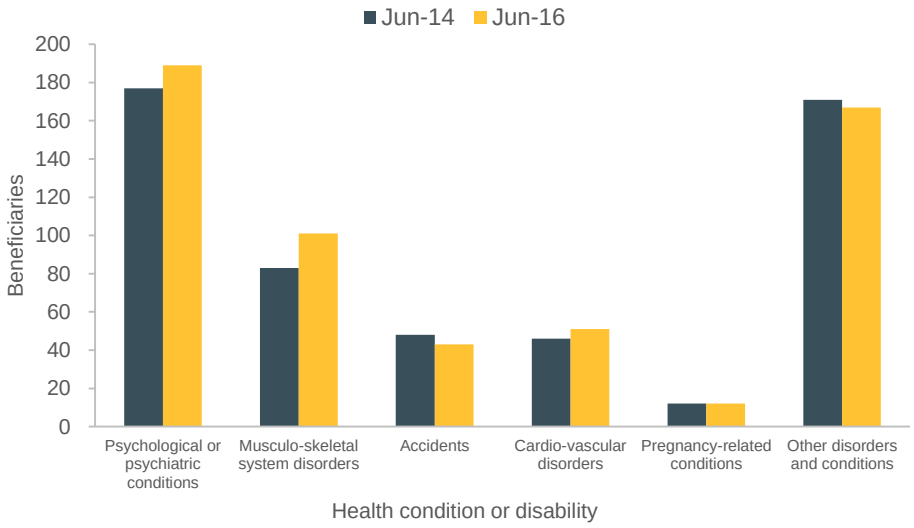
[35] The Jobseeker benefit was established in July 2012.

[36] This figure is not the same as the beneficiary population obliged to seek full-time work in the previous section as it only considers those beneficiaries receiving Jobseeker support.

Jobseeker support - health conditions

Of those that were not work ready, the top reasons were psychological or psychiatric conditions and musculoskeletal system disorder (Figure 70).

Figure 70. Jobseeker support by health condition & disability, Whakatāne, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

There has been an increase in three of the health conditions and categories, psychological or psychiatric conditions, musculo-skeletal system disorders, and cardio-vascular disorders.

Youth

This section provides more detail on the youth cohort (16–20) on a benefit and the current work and income services for this cohort. This information was provided by MSD.

Snapshot of young people on a benefit

Currently there are 151 clients, or spouses of clients aged 20 or less receiving benefits in Whakatāne. The breakdown by age and benefit is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Young people on a benefit, Whakatāne, September 2016

Age	Whakatāne				
	Jobseeker	Supported living	Sole Parent Support	Other Benefit	Total
16	0	0	0	0	**0**
17		1	0	0	**1**
18	23	4	0	1	**28**
19	44	6	5	2	**57**
20	41	6	13	5	**65**
Total	**108**	**17**	**18**	**8**	**151**

Source: MSD, Custom order

Note: Data is for September 2016. Other benefit includes child care support, UCB, EMA, EB and Young Parent Payment/Youth Payment yet to be referred.

The 151 clients currently on benefit are linked to the support of 32 children.

Ethnicity

Of the 151 clients in Whakatāne, 111 identify as New Zealand Maori, or 74 percent.[37] Pākehā constitute 17 percent of the clients. Other ethnicities constitute 10 percent of the clients.

Educational attainment

Of the 151 young people currently receiving beneficiary assistance:

- 67 are recorded as having no formal qualifications
- 13 have insufficient credits to achieve NCEA Level 1
- 16 have NCEA level 1

[37] At the last census the Māori population of Whakatāne was recorded at 40 percent, indicating that a youth engaged in the social welfare system is nearly twice more likely to be Māori than would be expected.

- 28 have NCEA level 2.

This equates to 124 young people, or 82 percent of the group.

The remaining young people have a mix of higher level qualifications, ranging from NCEA level 3 through to trade qualifications and University degrees.

Health status and ability to work

Of the client group:

- 17 are expected to be unlikely to be able to engage in employment in the next 2 years (SLP)
- 18 are currently exempt from work obligations due to short term health conditions.

In addition, 22 clients currently care for children aged less than 5 years. Childcare and other considerations will impact on their availability for employment.

Work and Income services for young people

Contracted services

Youth services

Work and Income has contracted services to provide targeted assistance to the youngest clients, and to youth at risk of becoming engaged in the social welfare system.

Three categories of youth are currently engaged with in Whakatāne by WERA Aotearoa Charitable Trust on behalf of MSD. These are:

- NEET – clients aged 16 or 17, disengaged from employment education and training. There are currently 228 clients in this service.
- YPP – Young Parent Payment clients are aged 16 to 18 and have at least one dependent child. There are currently 37 young people engaged in this service in Whakatāne.
- YP – Youth Payment clients are aged 16 to 17, have no children and are either not supported by their parents, or are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship. There are currently 47 young people engaged in this service in Whakatāne.

Note these 312 young people are in addition to the 151 clients identified above as being in receipt of beneficiary assistance.

Other contracts

Work and Income also contracts other providers to provide employment preparation/training and employment placement programmes. These are available to young people, though are not specifically for young people.

Summary

Whakatāne's population remained fairly stable between 1996 and 2013, and 2015 estimates suggest it has grown by almost 2,000 people since 2013. This is between the medium- and high-growth scenarios projected by Statistics New Zealand.

The population of Whakatāne is ageing, with people over 65 years of age expected to outnumber people under the age of 15 by 2023. In 2015, 61 percent of the population were between 15 and 64 years of age, whereas this is projected to fall to 51 percent by 2043.

According to the 2013 census, Whakatāne had a relatively low labour force participation rate (working-age population in the labour force) of 65.6 percent. This was above that of the Eastern Bay of Plenty region, which was 63 percent, but below the national average of 69 percent. Whakatāne also had a relatively high unemployment rate of 11 percent.

In June 2016, there were 3,094 beneficiaries in Whakatāne: 1,541 (50 percent) on jobseeker support, 822 (27 percent) on the sole parent benefit and 683 (22 percent) on the supported living benefit. Of these, 1,182 were obliged to seek full- or part-time work, and a further 588 were being prepared to seek work. Of those on jobseeker support, 978 were ready for work. The largest group of people obliged to seek full-time work were in the 20–24 age-group.

The number of beneficiaries in the Jobseeker category increased by 2 percent in the year to June 2016 and has increased almost 10 percent per annum over the last 3 years.

Whakatāne is experiencing a "hollowing-out" of the labour force in the 20–39 year old age-groups. It does, however, have a relatively large number of youth.

There are 151 youth receiving benefits and a further 312 engaged in youth services. Of the beneficiaries 82 percent have less than NCEA level 2 qualification and 74 percent are Māori. Benefits are linked to the support of 32 children of which 22 are aged less than 5 years.

EASTERN BAY OF PLENTY

The analysis looks at population, labour force, beneficiaries and youth statistics in the Eastern Bay of Plenty sub-region.

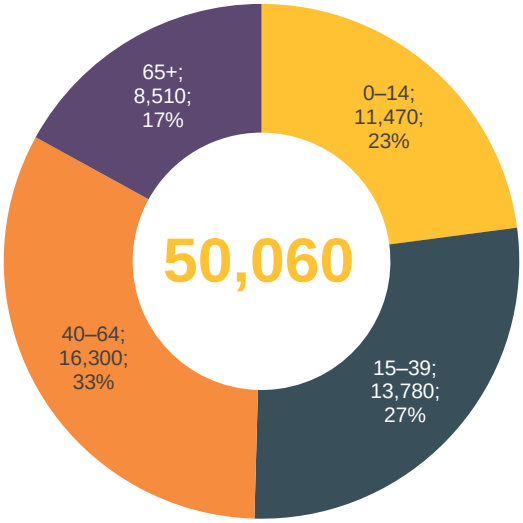
Population and projections

This section provides a brief overview of the current, historical and projected populations in the Eastern Bay of Plenty sub-region.

Population

Figure 71 shows the population in Eastern Bay of Plenty as at June 2015, broken down by age-group.

Figure 71. Population estimate, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2015



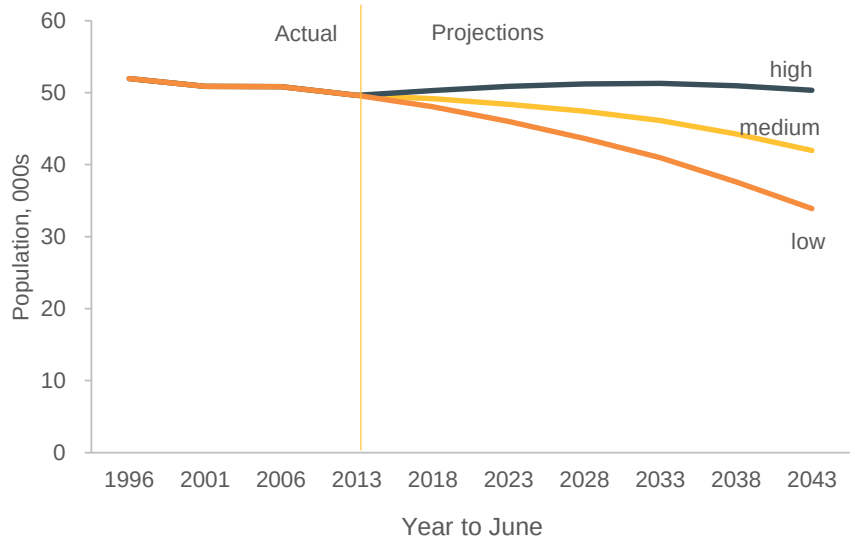
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates 2015

As at 30 June 2015, the Eastern Bay of Plenty had an estimated population of 50,060 people. Just under a quarter (23 percent) and 17 percent were over the age of 65. The 15–39 age-group accounted for 27 percent of the population and the 40–64 age-group accounted for a third (33 percent) of the population.

Population trend and projections

The Eastern Bay of Plenty population decreased only slightly between 2001 and 2006, but then at a faster rate between 2006 and 2013 (-0.35 percent). The population change from 1996 to 2013 and population projections to 2043 are shown in (Figure 72).

Figure 72. Population projections to 2043 (2013 base), Eastern Bay of Plenty



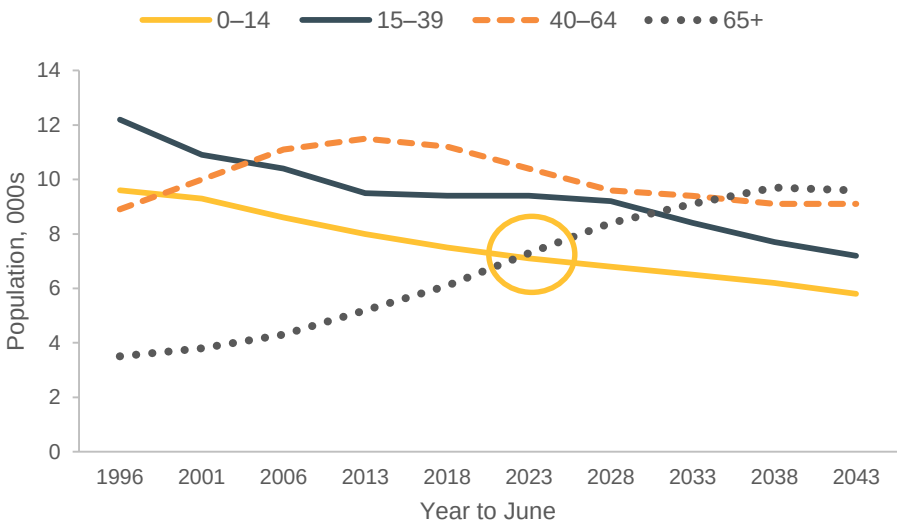
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

According to the Statistics New Zealand population projections, the Eastern Bay of Plenty population will decline under the medium and low projections. The projections suggest that the Eastern Bay of Plenty region will have a resident population of between 50,350 (high) and 33,890 (low) by 2043.

The 2015 estimate of 50,060 is up on the medium projection and lower than the high projection for 2018 suggesting that the population is growing somewhere between the medium and high projections.

The Eastern Bay of Plenty population is ageing with all population growth projected to occur in the 65+ age-group (Figure 73).

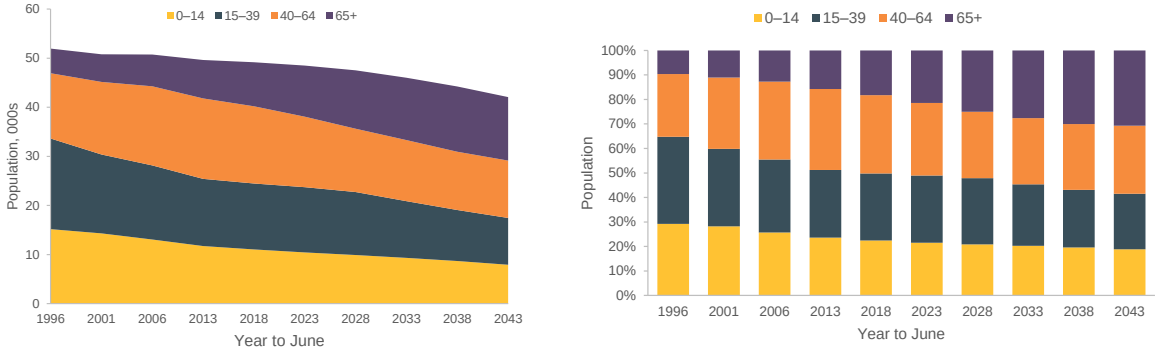
Figure 73. Population and projections by age-group Eastern Bay of Plenty, 1996 to 2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)-2043

By 2023, there will be more people over the age of 65 than under the age of 15. This pattern impacts on the share of population by age-group (Figure 74).

Figure 74. Population and projections by age-group, Eastern Bay of Plenty, 1996-2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census, Subnational Population Projections: 2013 (base)–2043
Note: Medium projection

The 0-14 age-group declines from 24 percent of the population in 2013 to 19 percent in 2043. The over 65 age-group close to doubles, from 16 percent of the population in 2013 to 31 percent in 2043.

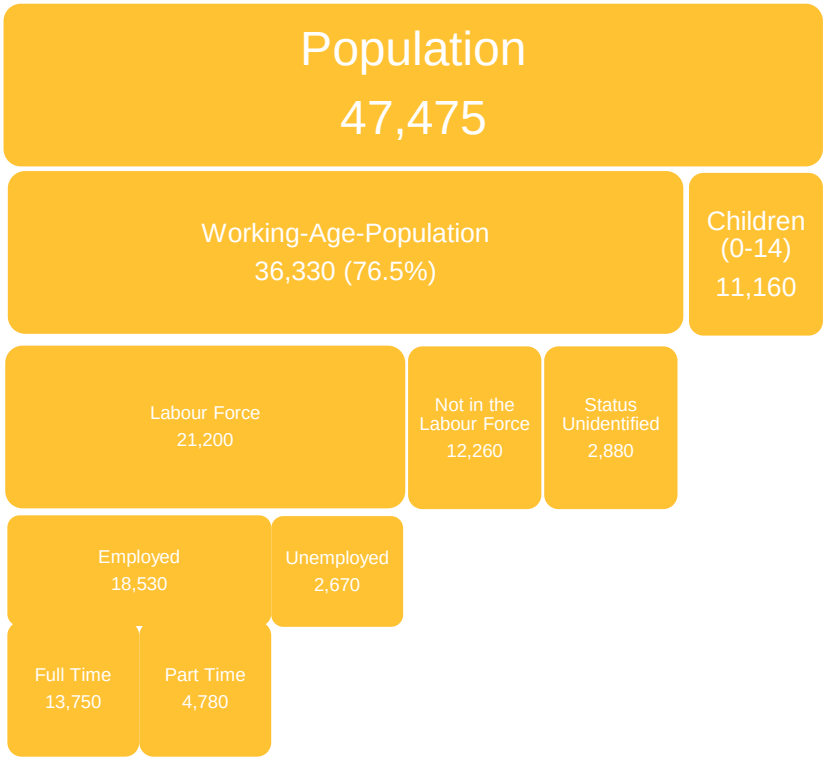
Labour force

This section sets out the current population and labour force status, employment status and source of income of the population in the Eastern Bay of Plenty region. Note that this is census data and so is as at March 2013. It is most useful to look at the relationships rather than the quantums.

Population and labour force status

Figure 75 presents the hierarchy of Eastern Bay of Plenty's population and labour force.

Figure 75. Population and Labour Force Status, Eastern Bay of Plenty, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Due to rounding, some of the numbers do not add up.

In 2013, there were 47,475 people living in Eastern Bay of Plenty. Of these, 36,330 people were of working-age (over the age of 15) with the remaining 11,160 residents being children. Of the 36,330 people of working-age, the labour force status could be identified for 33,460 individuals. Of these, 12,260 were not in the labour force[38] (giving a participation rate of 63.4 percent).

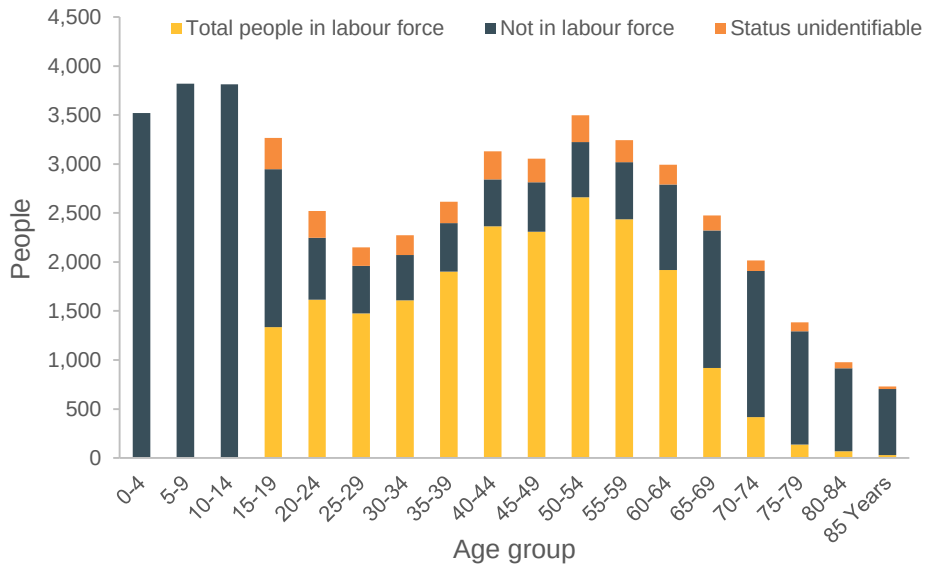
Of the 21,200 people in the labour force[39], 2,670 were unemployed[40] (an unemployment rate of 12.6 percent). Of the 18,530 people that were employed[41], 13,750 (74 percent) were in full-time employment.

The labour force (third row in the above figure) is explored in more detail below.

Population in the labour force by age-group

Figure 76 shows the population broken down by labour force status and age-group.

Figure 76. Population in the labour force by age-group, Eastern Bay of Plenty, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

38 Not in the Labour force - any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who: are retired, have personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare, attend educational institutions, are permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities, are not actively seeking work.

39 Labour force - Members of the working-age population who are classified as employed or unemployed.

40 Unemployed - all people in the working-age population who are without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

41 Employed – works for one hour or more for pay or profit or works without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative.

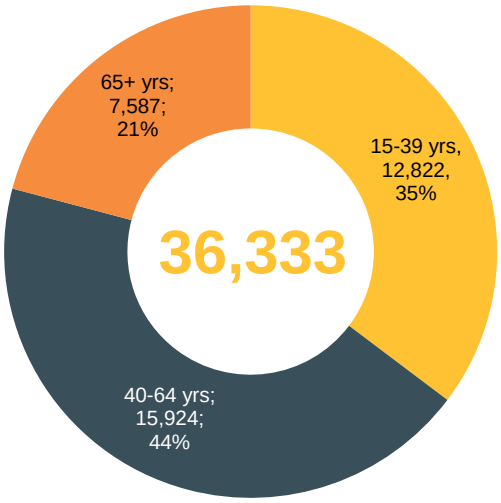
As noted above, the Eastern Bay of Plenty labour force participation rate was 63.4 percent in 2013. Highest participation rate is in the 40–44 age-group, with relatively high participation across the 35–59 age-groups.

Working-age population

Working-age population is the total population aged over 15. Eastern Bay of Plenty had a working-age population of 36,333 in March 2013, accounting for about 77 percent of the population.

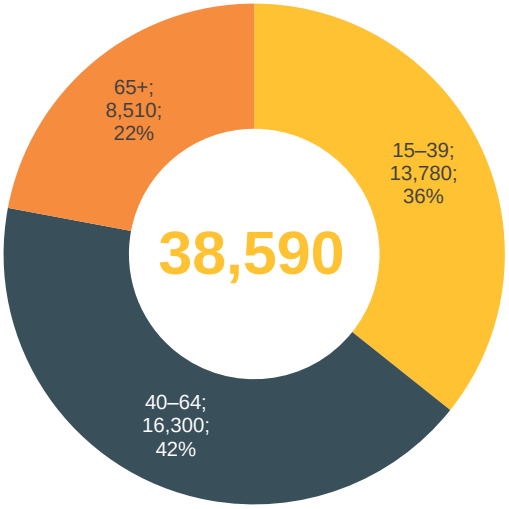
Figure 77. Working-age population, Eastern Bay of Plenty, March 2013 and June 2015

March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

June 2015



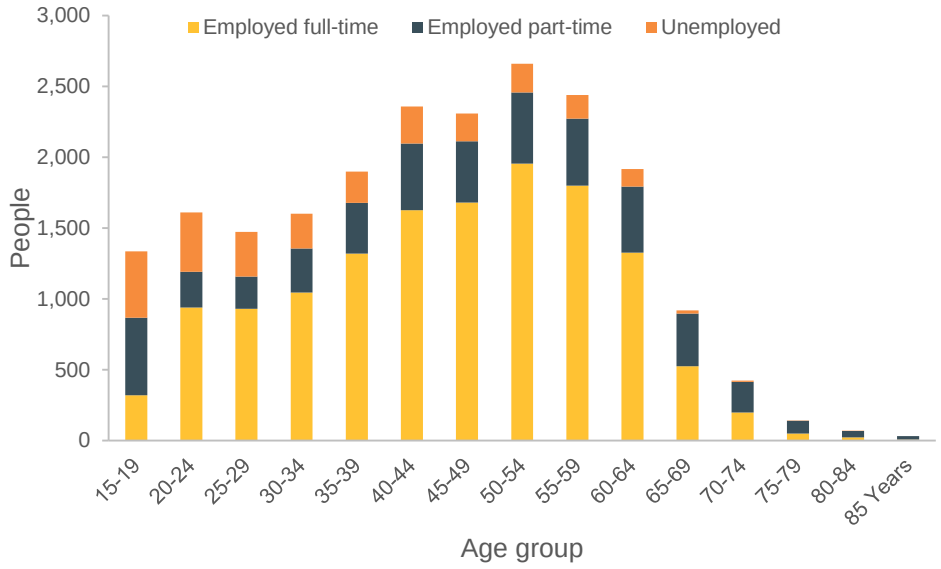
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational population estimates June 2015

By June 2015, the working-age population had increased to 38,590. While growth has occurred across each of the three groups, the greatest relative growth has been in the younger and older age-groups.

Labour force status by age-group

Of the 21,200 people in the labour force, 18,530 were employed with the remaining 2,670 being unemployed (an unemployment rate of 12.6 percent). Of the 18,530 employed, 13,750 were employed full-time, while 4,780 were employed part-time, giving an employment rate of 55 percent.[42] This is shown in Figure 78.

Figure 78. Labour force status by age-group, Eastern Bay of Plenty, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

In the Eastern Bay of Plenty region 35 percent of 15–19 year olds in the labour force were unemployed, as were 26 percent of 20–24 year olds and 21 percent of the 25–29 age-group.

Full time employment is most likely in the 55–59 age-group, followed closely by the 50–54 age-group. There are two dips in the labour force, firstly in the 25–29 age-group, and then a slight decline in the 45–49 age group.

[42] Full-time/part-time status: full-time workers are those who usually work 30 hours or more per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

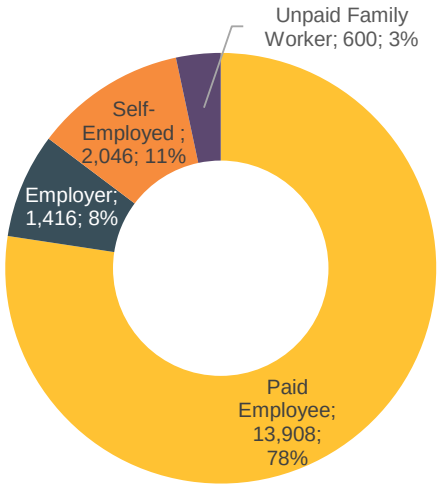
Employment status

In 2013, there were 18,530 employed people in the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Employed is broken down by age and full-time and part-time employment. Employment is also broken down by employment status, occupation and industry.

As noted in Figure 75, of the 18,530 people that were employed, 13,750 were employed in full-time positions and 4,780 were employed in part-time positions.

Employed can be broken into four status groups as shown in Figure 79.

Figure 79. Employment status, Eastern Bay of Plenty, March 2013

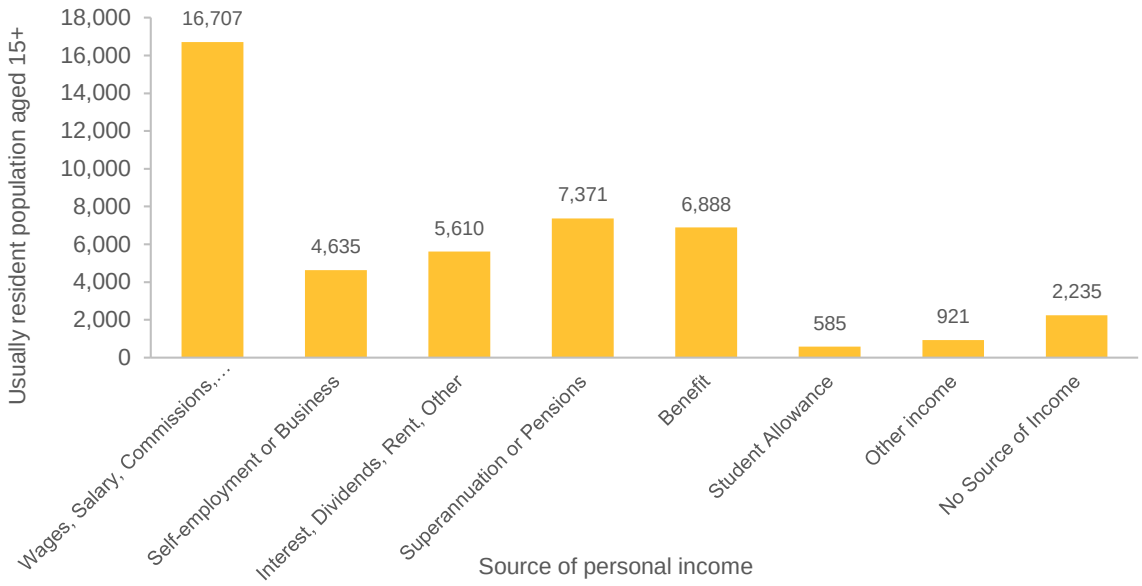


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

The majority of people employed in Eastern Bay of Plenty are paid employees (78 percent). The next largest group is self-employed and without employees (11 percent) followed by employers (8 percent).

Source of income

Figure 80. Source of income, Eastern Bay of Plenty, March 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Note: People can identify more than one source of income

The majority of people in Eastern Bay of Plenty, 16,707, earn an income through wages, salaries, commissions or bonuses, i.e. an employee. A further 4,635 people are self-employed or own their own business, while 12 percent of people earn income from investments.

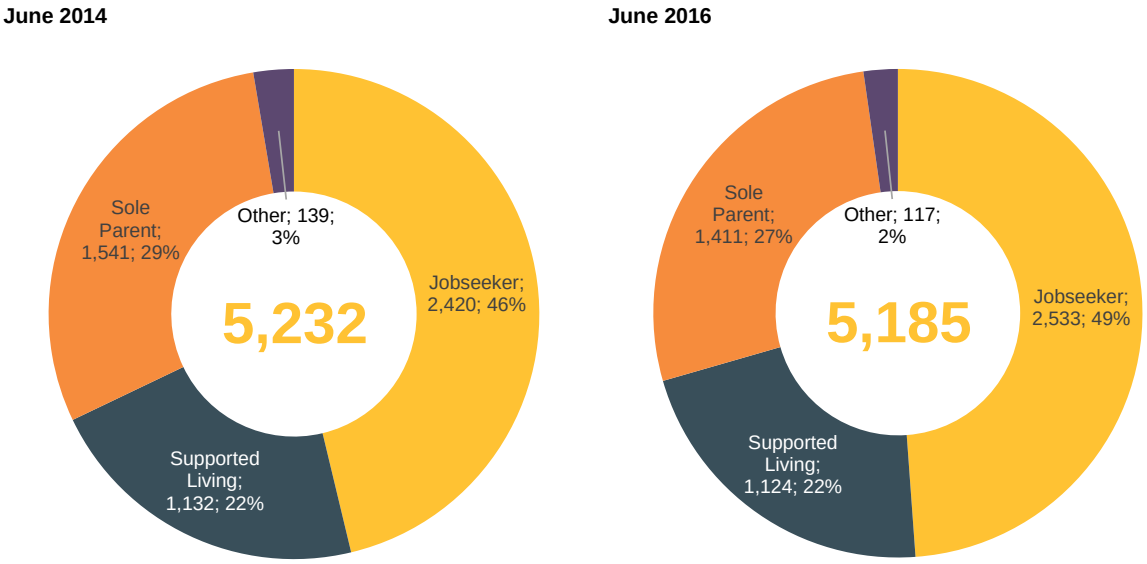
7,371 people are on superannuation or pensions, while 6,888 are on benefits. 2,235 people have no source of income.

Beneficiaries

By benefit type

In June 2016 there were 5,185 people receiving a benefit (from MSD) in Eastern Bay of Plenty. The breakdown of beneficiaries by benefit type is shown in Figure 81.

Figure 81. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2014 and June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

Jobseeker is the only benefit type that has seen an increase over the last 2 years. There has been a large fall in sole parent beneficiaries over the same period.

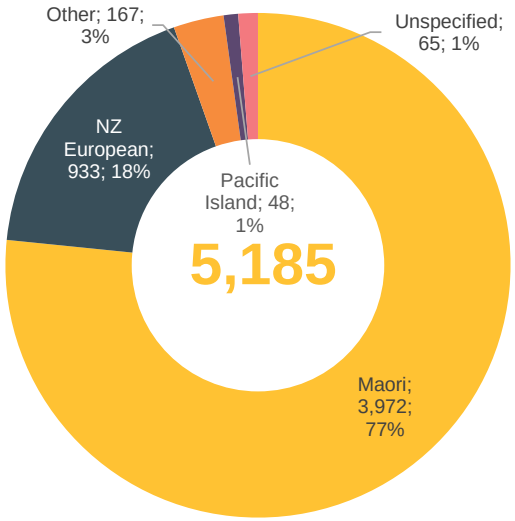
There were 2,533 on the jobseeker benefit (49 percent) and 1,411 (27 percent) on sole parent support. A further 1,124 (22 percent) were on a supported living benefit[43].

By ethnicity

Of the 5,185 beneficiaries, 3,972 (77 percent) were Māori and 933 (18 percent) were NZ European (Figure 82).

[43] The Supported Living Benefit is assistance for people who have, or are caring for someone with a health condition, injury or disability.

Figure 82. Beneficiaries by ethnicity, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016

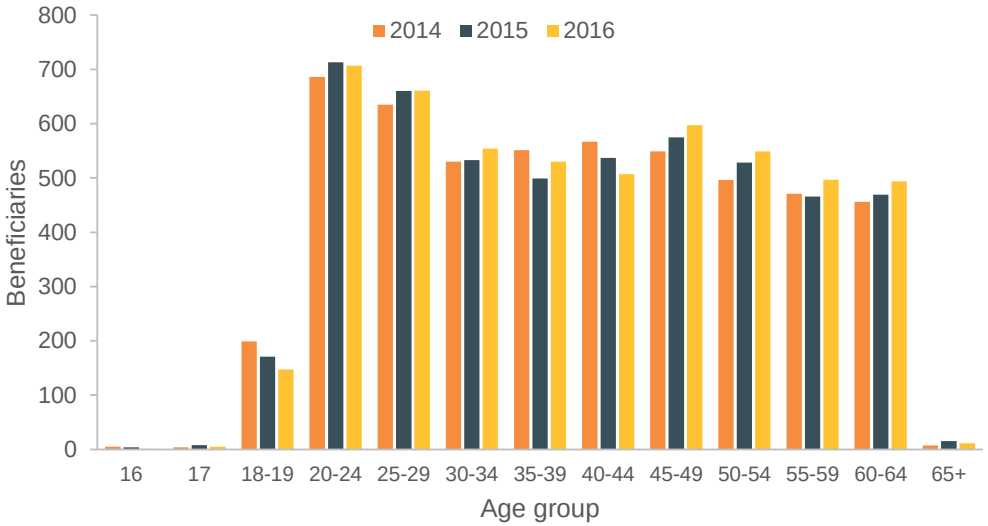


Source: MSD, Custom order

By age

There are a higher number of beneficiaries in the 20–29 age-groups and a slight peak in the 45–49 age-group. (Figure 83).

Figure 83. Beneficiaries by age-group, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



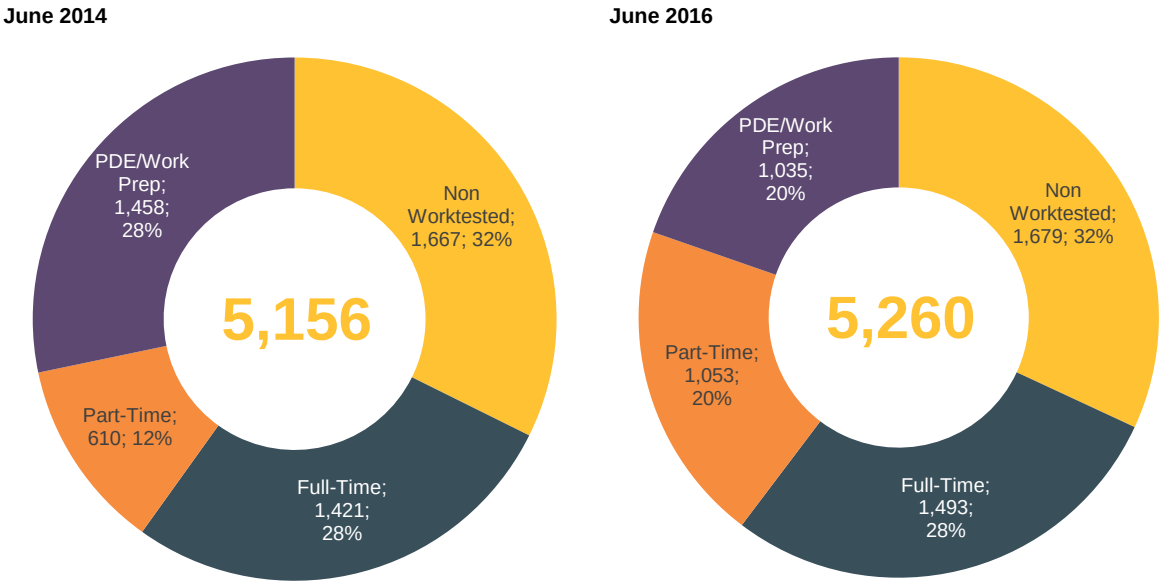
Source: MSD, Custom order

The largest falls in the number of beneficiaries over the last 2 years has been in the 40–44, the 18–19 and the 35–39 age groups. There were increases in all age groups above 45.

By obligation to seek work

Of all beneficiaries, only a certain proportion is available for work. Beneficiaries are broken down into four sub-categories as shown in Figure 84.

Figure 84. Beneficiaries by obligation to seek work, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

Of the 5,185 people on a benefit in Eastern Bay of Plenty, 1,679 (32 percent) are not work tested[44]. Of those that are work tested, 1,493 (28 percent) are capable of full-time work and a further 1,053 (20 percent) are capable of part-time work. A further 1,035 (20 percent) are not ready for work and are being managed (PDE/Work Prep).

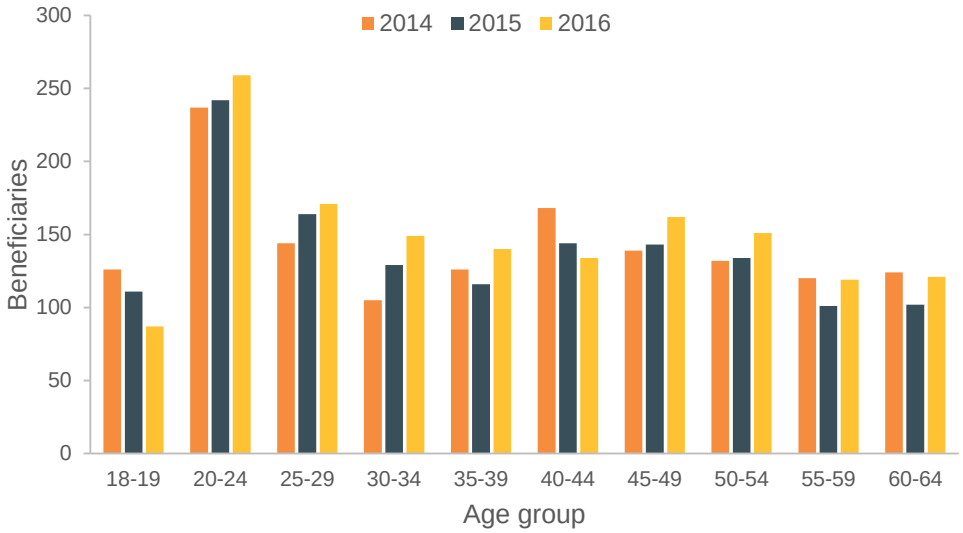
Over the last 2 years there has been a big shift of beneficiaries from PDE/Work Prep to part-time.

[44] Non-Worktested beneficiaries may be exempted from the work test on a range of grounds, including health issues and caring responsibilities.

Obligation to seek full-time work by age-group

Unlike the age profile of all beneficiaries, of the 1,493 people obliged to seek full-time work, there is a larger proportion in the 20–24 age-group, followed by the 25–29 age-group. (Figure 85).

Figure 85. Beneficiaries obliged to seek full-time work by age-group, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



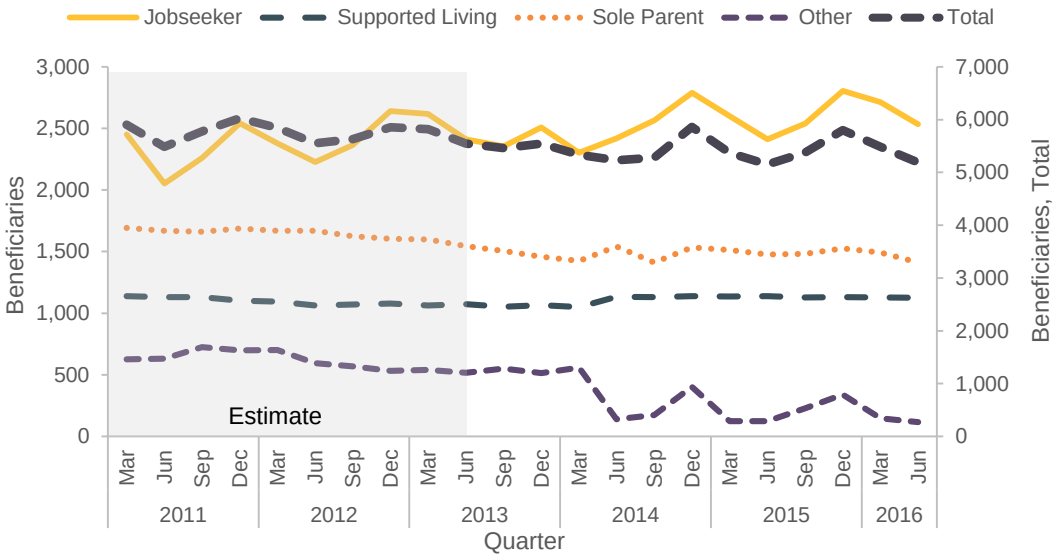
Source: MSD, Custom order

Over the last 2 years there has been a marked drop in beneficiary numbers in two age groups – 18–19 and 40–44.

Beneficiary trends

Beneficiary trends by type from 2011 to June 2016[45] are shown in Figure 86.

Figure 86. Beneficiaries by benefit type, Eastern Bay of Plenty, 2011–2016



Source: MSD, Custom order

The number of beneficiaries increased by 0.8 percent in the year to June 2016. However, over the last 3 years, beneficiary numbers have declined by 1.5 percent each year.

There was a 2 percent increase in jobseeker beneficiaries in the year to June 2016. Similarly, the increase over the last 3 years has been about 1.8 percent per year.

The number of sole parent beneficiaries has stayed relatively stable over the year to June 2016, although on average it has been falling by 2.5 percent per year over the last 3 years.

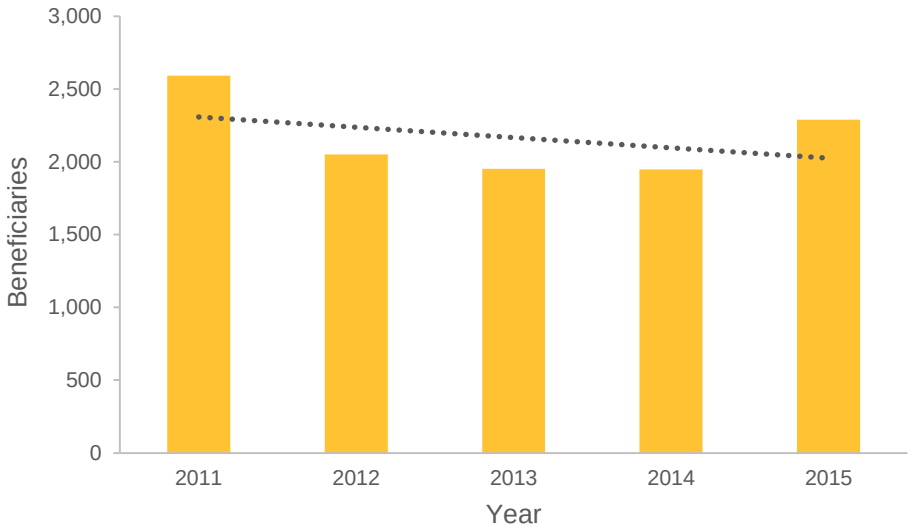
Beneficiaries on a supported living benefit declined 0.7 percent in the year to June 2016. Over the last 3 years, beneficiaries on supported living have increased by 1.7 percent each year.

[45] Beneficiary categories changed in 2013. Beneficiaries before this are estimates only based on assigning previous benefits data into the new benefit categories. The numbers are not official MSD calculations and should not be quoted as such.

Benefit cancelations

A goal is to move people off benefits and into work. Those who have cancelled their benefit citing the reason “obtained work” has been declining since 2011 (Figure 87). However, there has been a jump in 2015, where 2,290 beneficiaries cancelled benefits and moved into work.

Figure 87. Benefit cancellation for the reason “obtained work”, Eastern Bay of Plenty, 2011–2015



Source: MSD, Custom order

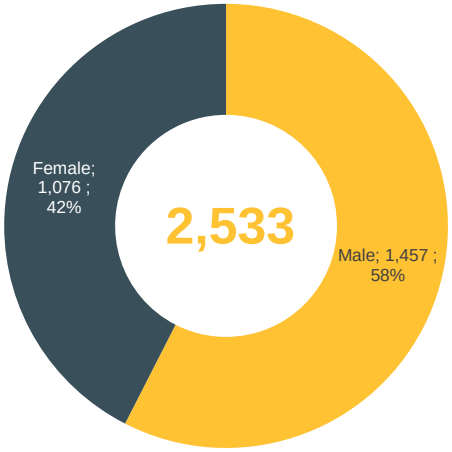
MSD has also indicated that 167 clients had their benefit cancelled in 2015 for failing to meet their obligations. This is down from 192 clients in 2014. Before a benefit is cancelled the client’s benefit is suspended to give them time to re-comply with their obligations. Most clients who are suspended for obligation failure do re-comply and have their benefit resumed.

Jobseeker support

Jobseeker support is the benefit for people who can usually work full-time. It includes people who can't look for work at the moment, for example because they have a health condition, injury or disability.

Jobseeker Support is split into Jobseeker Support – Work Ready; and Jobseeker support – Health Condition or Disability (HCD). MSD breaks Jobseeker Support – HCD into a number of incapacity groups including – psychological or psychiatric condition, musculo-skeletal system disorders, accidents, cardio-vascular disorders, pregnancy-related conditions, and other disorders and conditions.

Figure 88. Jobseeker support by gender, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Gender

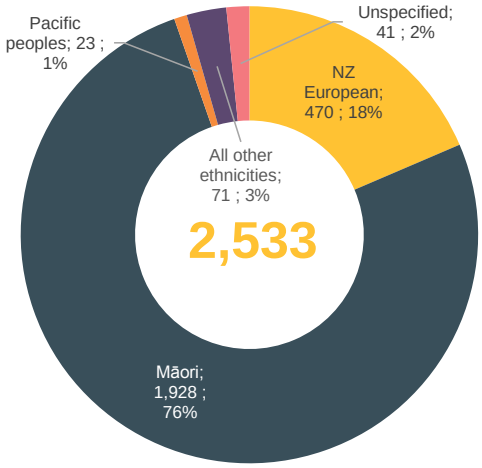
In June 2016 there were 2,533 people in Eastern Bay of Plenty on a Jobseeker support benefit.[46] Almost 60 percent of those on jobseeker support are males. (Figure 88).

Jobseeker support by ethnicity

Figure 89 shows jobseeker beneficiaries broken down by ethnic group.

By ethnicity, the vast majority, 76 percent, were Māori. NZ European accounted for a further 18 percent. The remaining six percent were either of other ethnicities or were unspecified.

Figure 89. Jobseeker support by ethnicity, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



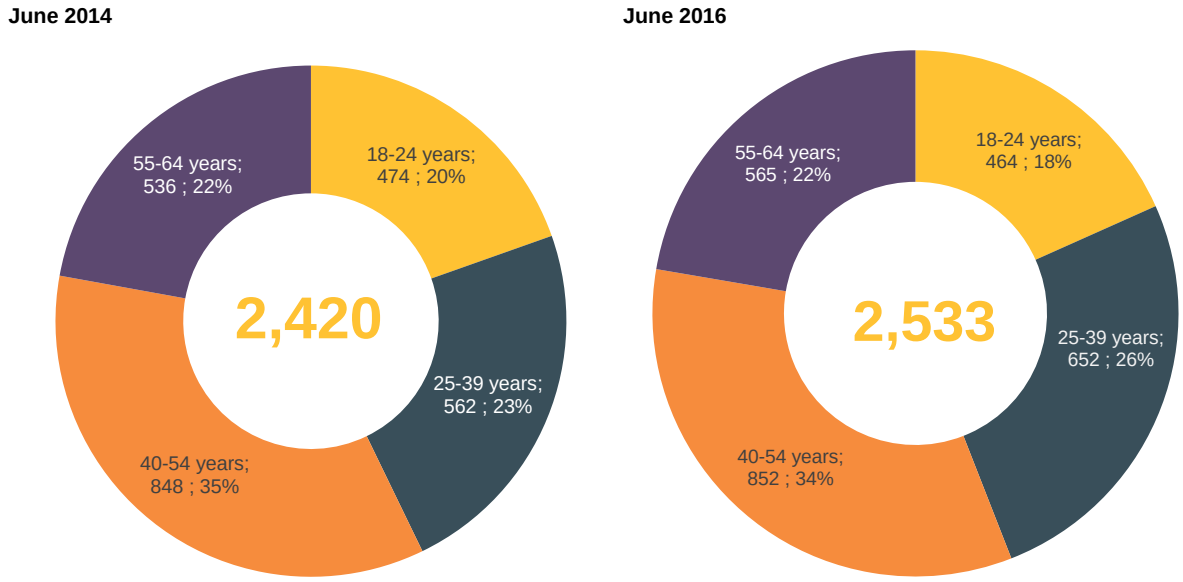
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

[46] These numbers may from the earlier analysis in that they are at the district level whereas the earlier figures were by service centre.

Jobseeker support by age-group

Figure 90 breaks down jobseeker beneficiaries by broad age-group. By age-group, the largest was the 40–54 age-group, which accounted for a third or jobseeker beneficiaries. This was followed by the 25–39 and the 55–64 age-groups on 26 percent and 22 percent respectively. The 18–24 age-group made up the smallest proportion (18 percent).

Figure 90. Jobseeker support by age-group, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

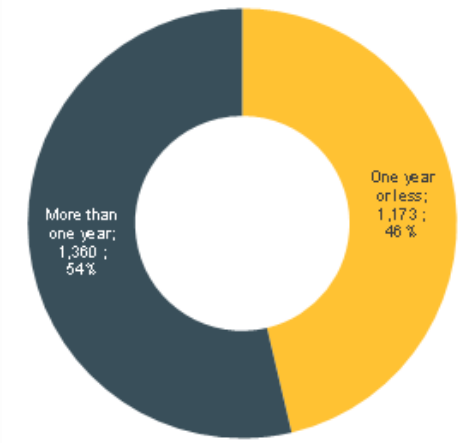
Over the last 2 years there has been an absolute increase in all groups apart from the 18–24 age-group. The greatest increase has been in the 25–39 age-group, which has increased by 16 percent and now accounts for 26 percent of jobseekers.

Jobseeker support by length of time on benefit

Figure 91 shows that there is an relatively even split between people who had been on a jobseeker support benefit for less than a year and those that had been on a jobseeker support benefit for more than a year.[47]

Just under half (46 percent) of those on a jobseeker benefit in Eastern Bay of Plenty have been on the benefit for less than 1 year.

Figure 91. Jobseeker support by length of time, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



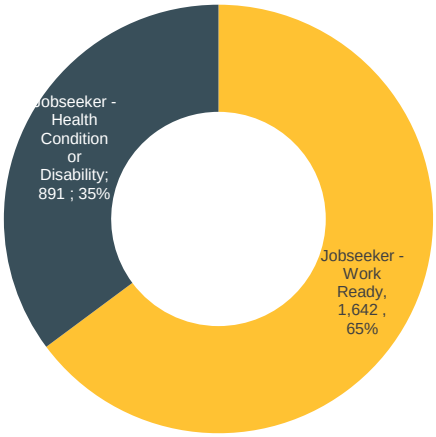
Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Work-readiness

Figure 92 breaks down those on a jobseeker benefit into those that are ready for work and those that have a health condition or disability that needs to be addressed before they can work.

65 percent of people on jobseeker support (1,642) were work ready.[48]

Figure 92. Jobseeker support by work readiness, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

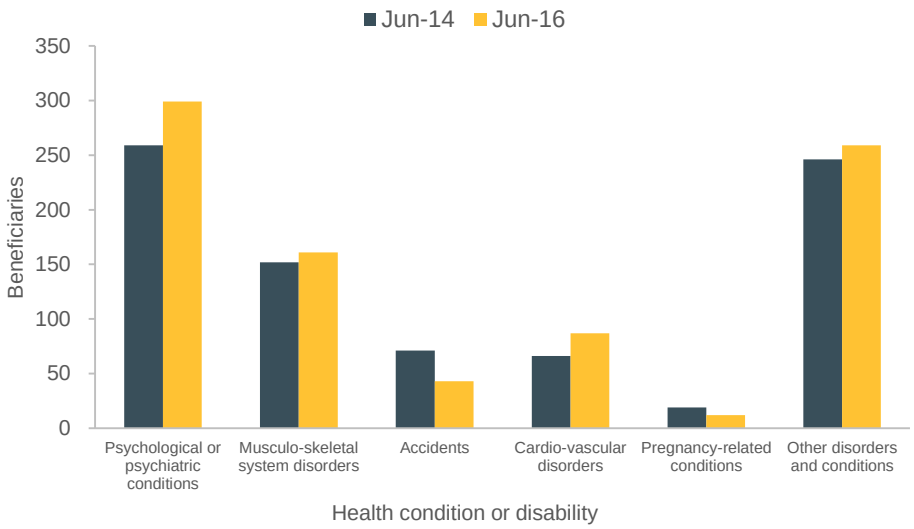
[47] The Jobseeker benefit was established in July 2012.

[48] This figure is not the same as the beneficiary population obliged to seek full-time work in the previous section as it only considers those beneficiaries receiving Jobseeker support.

Jobseeker support - health conditions

Of those that were not work ready, the top reasons were psychological or psychiatric conditions and musculoskeletal system disorder (Figure 93).

Figure 93. Jobseeker support by health condition & disability, Eastern Bay of Plenty, June 2016



Source: MSD, Territorial Authority Data Tables

Over the last 2 years, there was an increase in the number of beneficiaries in all groups apart from accidents and pregnancy-related conditions.

Youth

This section provides more detail on the youth cohort (16–20) on a benefit and the current work and income services for this cohort. This information was provided by MSD.

Snapshot of young people on a benefit

Currently there are 311 clients, or spouses of clients aged 20 or less receiving benefits in Eastern Bay of Plenty. The breakdown by age and benefit is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Young people on a benefit, Eastern Bay of Plenty, September 2016

Age	Eastern BoP				
	Jobseeker	Supported living	Sole Parent Support	Other Benefit	Total
16	0	1	0	0	**1**
17	1	3	0	0	**4**
18	50	13	0	3	**66**
19	88	6	15	7	**116**
20	79	11	25	9	**124**
Total	**218**	**34**	**40**	**19**	**311**

Source: MSD, Custom order

Note: Data is for September 2016. Other benefit includes child care support, UCB, EMA, EB and Young Parent Payment/Youth Payment yet to be referred.

The 151 clients currently on benefit are linked to the support of 74 children.

Ethnicity

Of the 311 clients in Eastern Bay of Plenty, 153 identify as New Zealand Māori, or 74 percent.[49] Pākehā constitute 13 percent of the clients. Other ethnicities also constitute 13 percent of the clients.

Educational attainment

Of the 311 young people currently receiving beneficiary assistance:

- 153 are recorded as having no formal qualifications
- 25 have insufficient credits to achieve NCEA Level 1
- 33 have NCEA level 1

[49] At the last census the Māori population of Eastern Bay of Plenty was recorded at 49 percent, indicating that a youth engaged in the social welfare system is 50 percent more likely to be Māori than would be expected.

- 48 have NCEA level 2.

This equates to 259 young people, or 83 percent of the group.

The remaining young people have a mix of higher level qualifications, ranging from NCEA level 3 through to trade qualifications and University degrees.

Health status and ability to work

Of the client group:

- 34 are expected to be unlikely to be able to engage in employment in the next 2 years (SLP)
- 33 are currently exempt from work obligations due to short term health conditions.

In addition, 56 clients currently care for children aged less than 5 years. Childcare and other considerations will impact on their availability for employment.

Work and Income services for young people

Contracted services

Youth services

Work and Income has contracted services to provide targeted assistance to the youngest clients, and to youth at risk of becoming engaged in the social welfare system.

Three categories of youth are currently managed by other agencies on behalf of MSD. These categories are:

- NEET – clients aged 16 or 17, disengaged from employment education and training. There are currently 313 clients in this service.
- YPP – Young Parent Payment clients are aged 16 to 18 and have at least one dependent child. There are currently 53 young people engaged in this service in Eastern Bay of Plenty.
- YP – Youth Payment clients are aged 16 to 17, have no children and are either not supported by their parents, or are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship. There are currently 64 young people engaged in this service in Eastern Bay of Plenty.

Note these 430 young people are in addition to the 311 clients identified above as being in receipt of beneficiary assistance.

Other contracts

Work and Income also contracts other providers to provide employment preparation/training and employment placement programmes. These are available to young people, though are not specifically for young people.

Summary

The Eastern Bay of Plenty population declined slightly between 1996 and 2013, but the 2015 estimate suggests population has increased by about 2,500 people since 2013. This is between the medium- and high-growth scenarios projected by Statistics New Zealand.

Eastern Bay of Plenty's population is ageing, with people over 65 years of age expected to outnumber people under the age of 15 by 2038. In 2015, 60 percent of the population were between 15 and 64 years of age in 2013, whereas this is projected to fall to 50 percent by 2043.

According to the 2013 census, Eastern Bay of Plenty had a labour force participation rate (working-age-population in the labour force) of 63 percent, slightly lower than the national rate of 67 percent. Unemployment in the Eastern Bay of Plenty was almost 13 percent, well above the 7 percent nationally. Unemployment rates in the 15-29 age-group were especially high. 35 percent of 15–19 year olds in the labour force were unemployed, while 26 percent of the 20–24 age-group and 21 percent of the 25–29 age-group were unemployed.

In June 2016, there were 5,185 beneficiaries in Eastern Bay of Plenty. Of these, 2,533 (49 percent) were on jobseeker support, 1,411 (27 percent) were on the sole parent benefit and 1,124 (22 percent) were on the supported living benefit. Of those on a benefit, 2,546 were obliged to seek full or part-time work, and a further 1,035 were being prepared to seek work. Of those on jobseeker support, 1,642 were ready for work. The largest group of people obliged to seek full-time work were in the 20–24 age-group.

The number of beneficiaries in the Jobseeker category increased by 2 percent in the year to June 2016 and has increased 1.8 percent per year over the last 3 years.

Eastern Bay of Plenty is experiencing a "hollowing-out" of the population (and hence labour force) in the 20–39 year old age-groups.

On a positive note, estimates suggest the Eastern Bay of Plenty region's population has grown since 2013 and there are a relatively large number of young people (under 15), which provides an opportunity for the region to try to retain and train these people in the future.

There are 311 youth receiving benefits and a further 430 engaged in youth services. Of the beneficiaries, 83 percent have less than NCEA level 2 qualification and 74 percent are Māori. Benefits are linked to the support of 74 children of which 56 are aged less than 5 years.