# **The Treasury**

# **Budget 2017 Information Release**

# **Release Document July 2017**

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Key to sections of the Official Information Act 1982 under which information has been withheld.

Certain information in this document has been withheld under one or more of the following sections of the Official Information Act, as applicable:

[1]	to prevent prejudice to the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the government	6(a)
[4]	to prevent prejudice to the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial	6(c)
[11]	to damage seriously the economy of New Zealand by disclosing prematurely decisions to change or continue government economic or financial policies relating to the entering into of overseas trade agreements.	6(e)(vi)
[23]	to protect the privacy of natural persons, including deceased people	9(2)(a)
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[29]	to avoid prejudice to the substantial economic interests of New Zealand	9(2)(d)
[31]	to maintain the current constitutional conventions protecting collective and individual ministerial responsibility	9(2)(f)(ii)
[33]	to maintain the current constitutional conventions protecting the confidentiality of advice tendered by ministers and officials	9(2)(f)(iv)
[34]	to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions	9(2)(g)(i)
[36]	to maintain legal professional privilege	9(2)(h)
[37]	to enable the Crown to carry out commercial activities without disadvantages or prejudice	9(2)(i)
[38]	to enable the Crown to negotiate without disadvantage or prejudice	9(2)(j)
[39]	to prevent the disclosure of official information for improper gain or improper advantage	9(2)(k)

[40] Not in scope

In preparing this Information Release, the Treasury has considered the public interest considerations in section 9(1) and section 18 of the Official Information Act.

# **Template 3: Cost Benefit Analysis Template**

# **Section A Descriptive Information**

Vote	Social Development (Youth Appropriation)
Responsible Minister	Minister for Youth
Initiative title	Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives

Funding Sought (\$m)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21 & outyears	TOTAL
Operating	-	\$1.5m	\$1.5m	\$1.5m	\$1.5m	\$6.0m
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-

# **Problem Definition**

A description of the problem or opportunity that this proposal seeks to address, and the counterfactual.

This proposal is a cost-effective opportunity to continue the momentum built by recent government investment in youth enterprise initiatives, including incorporating financial capability. Through Budget 2014 MYD, in partnership with agencies and provider organisations, invested \$2.5m to establish a range of successful youth enterprise initiatives. To date this initial investment has shown to effectively increase client's business enterprise skills, including improving financial acumen, and support the development of for-profit and social enterprise initiatives. (Outcome information detailed in the related Budget Initiative Summary template for Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives).

Growing evidence shows there are limited youth-focused enterprise education and development opportunities across New Zealand. (Cabinet paper Social Enterprise and Social Finance: A path to growth). Equipping young people with entrepreneurial knowledge and capability develops transferable skills for employment and increases personal financial literacy and capability.

Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives offers an opportunity to fund innovative, targeted programmes and delivery methods designed to break poverty cycles and improve lifelong outcomes for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, including young people not effectively engaged through mainstream schooling models and students at Teen Parent Units.

Youth focused enterprise initiatives can also be positioned to complement and add value to initiatives such as Youth Services and Youth Guarantee by offering additional opportunities, for example introducing learning in self-employed business development to youth guarantee students and young parents) or those who are NEET.

# **Initiative Description**

A description of what the initiative will provide or produce and how this will address the problem or opportunity.

The Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives will purchase youth development opportunities through know and reputable youthfocused enterprise education programme providers. The proposed funding will extend development, leadership, support and mentoring in the area of business studies, social enterprise learning, including financial capability. Examples of opportunities include initiatives which:

- reduce the barriers for young people from disadvantage backgrounds (EG teen parents, Maori and Pacifica students) to access enterprise education
- increase the availability of targeted opportunities which support young people from disadvantage backgrounds to develop business initiatives.

It is anticipated the annual investment (\$1.5m) will deliver approximately 5,000 new youth development opportunities, of medium to high intensity (programmes engaging participants for 3 to 12 months), per year to support successful youth enterprise initiatives designed to:

engage young people at risk of disengaging from education and learning

- give young people life-changing opportunities and boost social mobility/social inclusion
- build young people's capability and resilience
- equip young people with skills and experiences to support future New Zealand.

To ensure cost-effectiveness and a joined-up government approach MYD is proposing to work with:

- the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (and the Commission for Financial Capability) to ensure financial capability is a key part of funded initiatives
- Work and Income to ensure both Youth Services and those on YPP and/or youth beneficiaries have access to appropriate enterprise development initiatives
- Ministry of Education to ensure youth guarantee students have access to appropriate enterprise development initiatives.

Outcomes include developing client's enterprise and financial knowledge and their creative, problem solving and interaction skills, with a focus on funding initiatives targeted at young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

# Alternative Options Considered

A possible alternative option would be to cease current investment in youth development opportunities focused on leadership, volunteering or mentoring and redirect available funding specifically to support youth-focused enterprise education. This option is unlikely to achieve government's priority to increase youth development opportunities for more young people. [SOC-15-MIN-0034.01 refers] and/or boost skills and employment.

# Section B Impact Analysis

## Impact Analysis

An explanation of who is impacted (winners and losers), what the impacts are (costs and benefits), and when the impacts will be realised and for how long. The impacts should be quantified and monetised if possible.

Youth enterprise initiatives are targeted at young people either in school, community or workplace settings with a focus on those from disadvantaged communities, including teen parents, and Maori and Pacifica students). The proposed investment (\$1.5m per year) will deliver approximately 5,000 new youth development opportunities per year.

At an average investment of \$300.00 per youth development opportunity, MYD anticipants achieving the following impacts:

- 85% of participants increasing their capability, resilience and well-being
- 85% of clients improving their capacity and capability to positively contribute to their communities.

Direct flow on benefits include:

- young people who prefer a hands-on learning experience are more likely to achieve academically (Ministry of Education)
- improved financial capability and enterprise acumen is likely to lead to increased new business development (Ministry for Business Innovation and Employment)
- increased problem-solving, presentation, team-work and communication skills are more likely to support young people to secure employment opportunities (Ministry of Social Development).

Flow-on benefits which are more challenging to quantify include young people from disadvantaged communities:

- having improved skills to avoid/manage debt
- · being supported and encouraged to consider developing their own business enterprise
- benefiting from having negotiation skills, problem-solving skills, leadership skills.

It is estimated impacts will be realised from 3 to 6 months from completion of specific programmes and continue to benefit over a period of 2 to 3 years. Some impacts (life-changing experiences) will benefit clients over their working life (50 years).

	INTERVETION LOGIC N	IAP
	PATICIPANT	COMMUNITY
OUTCOMES	<ul> <li>acquire and/or improved enterprise/financial literacy skills and knowledge</li> <li>acquire and/or improved skills in enterprise/financial literacy decision- making</li> <li>acquire and/or improved decision- making skills/confidence in decision- making</li> <li>increase their capability, resilience and well-being</li> <li>improve their capacity and capability to positively contribute to their communities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>engaging young people at risk of disengaging from education and learning</li> <li>young people from disadvantaged communities accessing youth development opportunities</li> <li>equipping young people with skills and experiences to support future New Zealand</li> <li>increasing social mobility and social inclusion of young people</li> </ul>
OUTPUTS	<ul> <li>Initiatives budget</li> <li>Delivery of 10,000 enterprise education and opportunities through contracted providers</li> <li>Implementation of Expanding Youth Enterp</li> <li>Delivery of feedback and development wor active learning</li> <li>Participants and providers provide feedback outcomes</li> <li>Reporting of client-level identifying information</li> </ul>	orise Initiatives outcomes framework kshops to continual improve initiatives through
ACTIVITIES	<ul> <li>investment at key population groups and lo community outcomes</li> <li>Develop appropriate criteria, application an funding process</li> <li>Contacting and funding of providers organi</li> <li>Promotion and recruitment of programme p</li> <li>Collation and analysis of quarterly client an</li> <li>Continual improvement and development or and agencies</li> <li>Evaluation of key initiatives against the Exp framework</li> </ul>	rates of unemployment to effectively target ocations to lift individual, whanau and ad assessment processes for contestable sations participants and contributors

INPUTS	<ul> <li>Funding from Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives</li> <li>Provider and agency expertise developing and delivering youth-focused enterprise education and financial literacy initiatives, including a robust outcomes framework</li> <li>Agency time and investment to secure effective initiatives targeted at identified communities</li> <li>Time and effort to participate in initiatives from young people, youth development, education and business sectors</li> </ul>
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Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives aligns with government's direction and intention for agencies and providers to deliver co-ordinated high-quality cost-effective social services. Taking a social investment approach Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiatives will target funding and services that demonstrate impact to priority groups from disadvantaged communities. The intention of the youth enterprise initiatives is to:

- increase educational attainment, with a focus on young people from disadvantaged backgrounds
- enable young people to gain transferable skills and successfully transition to employment
- support young people develop pro-social attitudes and behaviours, and contribute to their communities.

Initial analysis indicates a positive return on investment (supported by International research and evidence, see: Developing High-Potential Youth Program: A Return on Investment Study for U.S. programs, The Goldman Sachs Foundation 2009).

MYD is aware further analysis is required to be undertaken to confirm a robust and appropriate matrix of Impacts and Outcomes. The current cost benefit analysis is limited by the available New Zealand evidence, however the counterfactual option of "do nothing" is likely to continue to:

- see disaffected young people disengaging from education and learning
- limit opportunities for leadership and business development for young people from low socio-economic backgrounds
- limit options for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to realise their own social mobility
- perpetuate cycles of disadvantage and increase disparity.

# **Impact Summary Table**

All monetised and non-monetised impacts should be listed.

Impact Summary Table (Please add and delete rows for impacts as appropriate, and colour code evidence base)

Impacts - Identify and list			Evidence
\$m present value, for monetised impacts	1 2	(quantify if possible, and use ranges where appropriate)	certainty <sup>1</sup>

Estimated impact on key outo	Estimated impact on key outcomes									
Increased employment outcomes	2 Percent age points	-	Expect 2% of participants to enter employment, at minimum wage, after one year. This is relative to counterfactual of no employment for these individuals. The success rate is a best-guess estimate based on anecdotal information and/or experience from similar overseas programmes. The New Zealand context is to be assessed. Assumes various low-level employment scenarios and 25% success rate for 2% of the target population	Medium						
Reduced rate of education truancy	5 Percent age points	-	Expect 5% of participants to improve rate of attendance at school and/or continue in education (and make a more informed choice of tertiary education). The success rate is based on New Zealand based anecdotal information. The Integrated Data Infrastructure will support improved collection and analysis of long term impacts.	Medium						
Clients increasing their capability, resilience and well- being	85 Percent age points	-	Based on current client reported outcomes participating in youth development opportunities	High						
Clients improving their capacity and capability to positively contribute to their communities	85 Percent age points	-	Based on current client reported outcomes participating in youth development opportunities	High						

Cost of the Initiative	_			_
Fiscal operating costs of the initiative	(6.0)	-	Annual operating expenditure of \$1.5 million for 4 years.	High
Government Benefits/(Costs)				
Increased employment outcomes	\$2.8m		If 2% of participants enter employment there is likely to be a \$2.87m net saving on potential job seeker support over a four year period (calculated at net weekly rate \$140.08 as at 1/4/2016)	Low
Reduced rate of education truancy	Unknow n			Medium
Voluntary contribution to their communities	\$2.4m		Based on target population contributing a minimum of 10 hours voluntary contribution (calculated at \$12.20 current starting out wage)	Low
Wider Societal Benefits/(Cost	s)			-
Improved engagement and contribution to communities	Unknow n		Based on current client reported outcomes participating in youth development opportunities	Medium
Increased aspiration and improved confidence and self- esteem	Unknow n		Based on current client reported outcomes participating in youth development opportunities	Medium
				Low
Total Quantified Wider Societal Impact				Low
Net Present Value of Total Quantified Societal Impacts		-		Low

Rate your level of confidence in the assumptions and evidence as high (green) if based on significant research and evaluations that is applicable, medium (amber) if based on reasonable evidence and data, or low (red) if there is little relevant evidence. Colour the rating box for each impact.

# Section C Conclusions

# Conclusions

# What is being recommended and why?

Known information indicates support for the initiative.

Reported outcomes and anecdotal information indicates the impact of youth-focused enterprise and financial literacy initiatives lead to longer term impacts on individuals and communities and have the potential to demonstrate economic returns. Improved collection of data and use of the integrated data infrastructure is likely to improve evaluation and cost benefit analysis for the initiative.

Further analysis, across the board range of target cohort, could provide estimated overall benefits against the known \$1.5 million annual initiative costs.

Overall Ratings									
Value for Money <sup>2</sup>	Strategic Alignment <sup>3</sup>								
3 medium/break even confident of monetised and unquantified impacts	3 Some alignment with government strategic direction and priorities, and cross-government action								
Rating from 0-5. Consider monetised and unquantified impacts and evidence base.	Rating from 0-5. Consider alignment with government strategic direction and priorities, and cross-government action.								
5 High value / return confident, 4 High/medium likely, 3 medium/break even confident, 2 medium/break even likely, 1 2 low/break even unclear, 0 no returns / value loss	5 Strong alignment, 4 High alignment, 3 Some alignment, 2 Limited alignment, 1 Low alignment, 0 No alignment								

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For guidance on Value for Money ratings see section 3.2.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For guidance on Strategic alignment ratings see section 3.1.5

# Summary of monetised results [only fill this out if you have monetised costs and benefits]

Fill this table out with the NPV, benefit cost ratio and return on investment for your initiative. These can all be calculated with the information you included in the summary table above, and is available in the CBAx Output Summary (NB totals can vary due to rounding). We ask you to present all these measures, because they each provide a different perspective.

Use ranges for values where appropriate	Discount Rate				
	8% real (default)	4% real (sensitivity)			
Net Present Value (NPV) <sup>4</sup>					
Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) <sup>5</sup>	9.6				
Return on Investment (ROI) – Societal Total <sup>6</sup>	9.6				
Return on Investment (ROI) – Government <sup>7</sup>	1.8				

#### **Supporting Evidence**

# ie, the bibliography

The final evaluation report for Personal Financial Management Education at Teen Parent Units (Malatest International)

The Draft Final Report: Evaluation of the South Auckland Sorted Schools Cluster (SASS) Initiative (Malatest International)

Developing High-Potential Youth Program: A Return on Investment Study for U.S. programs (The Goldman Sachs Foundation 2009)

#### **Ex-post Impact Evaluation Plan**

How will you evaluate (after the programme has been rolled out) what the effect of the programme was, particularly on the impacts listed in Section B?<sup>8</sup>

Data collection will include reporting on:

- enterprise capability skills and knowledge
- skills in enterprise capability decision-making
- decision-making skills/confidence in decision-making
- their capability, resilience and well-being
- their capacity and capability to positively contribute to their communities

Date collection will also include client level information (name/age/ethnicity/gender/disability/disadvantage)

MYD is seeking to undertake impact evaluation, based on pre and post programme assessment surveys and post programme follow-up on selected initiatives at 3 and/or 6 and/or 12 month periods.

<sup>7</sup> Return on Investment (ROI) – Government – Calculate the ROI by dividing the discounted net change in impact for the government by the discounted cost of the initiative. This measures the discounted net marginal (fiscal) benefits to the government.

<sup>8</sup> More information on this impact evaluation plan is available in the budget guidance Section 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Net Present Value (NPV) - The NPV is the sum of the discounted benefits, less the sum of the discounted costs (relative to the counterfactual). This gives a dollar value representing the marginal impact on the collective living standards of all New Zealanders of the initiative, in today's dollar terms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) - The BCR is the ratio of total discounted benefits to the total discounted costs. A proposal with a BCR greater than 1.0 has a positive impact, because the benefits exceed the costs. The BCR is the same as the Return on Investment Societal Total, unless there are negative impacts in addition to the fiscal cost of the initiative. All negative impacts are included in the denominator for the BCR measure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Return on Investment (ROI) - Societal Total - Calculate the ROI by dividing the discounted net change in wider societal impact, including benefits to government, by the discounted cost of the initiative. This can be interpreted as the impact for New Zealanders per dollar the government spends on the initiative, eg, for every \$1 the government spends on this programme, New Zealanders receive benefits of \$3.

MYD will work with the Social Impact Unit and iMSD to ensure programme evaluation is robust

Evaluation will consist of:

3-12 month client follow-up to confirm sustained outcomes and matching client level data across government agencies post programme intervention

# Appendix 2 CBAx Outputs Summary

# Outputs Summary

	ails							_			Summary metrics	
Respondent n		Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiati	tives								Return on Investment, Societal Total (50y) 9.6	Net econor
ntervention de Start year Period for ana	etails	Extend youth development, leaders 2017 50 Years					s, social en 50,000 6%	terprise le	arning ar	d financia		Initiative
Net benefit s	summary										Word summary/comment field	
ategory			5-Year NPV 1 \$m	l0-Year NPV \$m	50-Year NPV \$m	2017	2018	2017 (\$m) 2019	2020	2021	This is an area to explain key modelling assumptions or anything important individuals looking at the model should know.	
otal marginal	limpact		40	93	233	0	6	11	16	16		
otal cost of in			(7)	(11)		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
let economic	benefits		34	81	208	(1)	4	9	15	15		
ost summai	rv											
ost categor					50-Year NPV \$m	2017	Unit: 2 2018	2017 (\$m) 2019	2020	2021		
scal cost of	initiative				ψm							
		Operating expenses Capital expenses			(24)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
		Total fiscal cost of initiative			(24)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
pact sumn			5-Year NPV 1	0-Year NPV	50-Year NPV	2017	Unit: 2 2018	2017 (\$m) 2019	2020	2021	Charts	
	Evidence Qu	uality	5-fear NFV 1 \$m	\$m	\$0-fear NPV \$m	_017	2010	_013	_010		Cumulative net benefit	Margina
pact 1	Medium	Education and social sector cost of truancy	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	800	2
bact 2	Medium	25% of Average annual income - NCEA level 1 or equivalent	28	64	160	-	4	7	11	11	700	
bact 3		25% of Income tax and ACC levy: Average annual income - NCEA level 1 or equivalent	6	13	32	-	1	1	2	2		(
	Low	100% of Minimum wage									600 a	(
act 4	Low	annualised after tax (100% of annual wages)	5	12	30	-	1	1	2	2	500 500	
	2011	100% of Income tax and ACC									<u>ل</u> 400	(real)
bact 5	Low	levy: Average annual income - NCEA level 2 or equivalent	1	3	8	-	0	0	1	1		\$million
oact 6 oact 7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	<b>ራ</b> (1
oact 8 oact 9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	(1
oact 10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			(
pact 11 pact 12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	(
bact 13 bact 14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
pact 15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	(*
pact 16 pact 17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
oact 18		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100	(*
pact 19		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2017 2022 2027 2032 2037 2042 2047 2052 2057 2062	
pact 20		-	-			-	-	-	-	-		Post-interest
pact 22 pact 23		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		- FOSt-III
bact 23		1	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-		
pact 25		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NPV of economic impact across sectors	
pact 26 pact 27		-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	200	
pact 28		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	_
bact 29 bact 30		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	
bact 31		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A 140	
bact 32 bact 33		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1</u> 20	_
bact 33		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 100	_
act 35		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 30 4 60	
oact 36 oact 37		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b> 60	
pact 38		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	40	_
pact 39		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
pact 40 pact 41		-	-	-	-	-	-		-			_
pact 42 pact 43		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CATESTON DEMOSTRANT JASSE HOUSE HOUSES POLE FILMER REMOVE FILMER FILMER	
pact 44		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cale Cale to the transferred to	
ipact 45		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Social -	
pact 46		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-		
pact 47 pact 48		-										
ipact 47 Ipact 48 Ipact 49 Ipact 50		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

nic benefit per cohort member (50y)	\$ 833
NPV costs per cohort member (50y)	\$ 97

l impact of intervention

2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	2042	2047	2052	2057	2062
ention	impact	Marg	inal impa	ict of inte	rvention	Pre-i	nterventi	on impac	rt

# Outputs Summary Alt

Proposal de	tails										Summary metrics	
		Emerica Verita Esternica Isitisti										
espondent i tervention o		Expanding Youth Enterprise Initiati Extend youth development, leaders	hip, support and m					prise lea	rning and	l financial		Г
art year eriod for ar	nalysis	2017 50 Years	Total population o Discount rate	ver 50 Year	s	2	250,000 3%				Return on Investment, Government only (50y) 1.8	
Net benefit	summary										Word summary/comment field	
ategory			5-Year NPV 10 \$m	-Year NPV \$m	50-Year NPV \$m	2017	2018	017 (\$m) 2019	2020	2021	This is an area to explain key modelling assumptions or anything important individuals looking at the model should know.	
otal margina	al impact		44	. 109	392	0	6	11	16	16	***************	
otal costs			(7)	(13)	(39)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
let economi	c benefits		37	96	352	(1)	4	9	15	15		
Cost summa	ary											
Cost catego	ory				50-Year NPV \$m	2017	Unit: 20 2018	017 (\$m) 2019	2020	2021		
Fiscal cost o	f initiative				ψm							
		Operating expenses Capital expenses			(39)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
		Total fiscal cost of initiative			(39)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
mpact sumi	mary				50 X NDV	0047		017 (\$m)		0001	Charts	
	Evidence Q		5-Year NPV 10 \$m	sm	50-Year NPV \$m	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Cumulative net benefit	Marg
Impact 1	Medium		1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0		
mpact 2	Medium		30	75	270	-	4	7	11	11	800	
mpact 3	1	25% of Income tax and ACC levy: Average annual income - NCEA level 1 or equivalent	6	15	54	-	1	1	2	2	700	
mpact 4	Low	100% of Minimum wage annualised after tax (100% of	6	14	50	-	1	1	2	2	600	
-	Low	annual wages) 100% of Income tax and ACC									ີ ຄົ ອີງ 500	
mpact 5 mpact 6	Low	levy: Average annual income - NCEA level 2 or equivalent	-	4	- 13	-	0	0	1	1		Ŧ
mpact 7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	j j
mpact 8 mpact 9 mpact 10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	Ū
mpact 11		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	200	
mpact 12 mpact 13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
mpact 14 mpact 15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
mpact 16 mpact 17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
mpact 18 mpact 19		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100	
Impact 20 Impact 21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2017 2022 2027 2032 2037 2042 2047 2052 2057 2062	
Impact 22 Impact 23		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Post-
Impact 24		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 25 Impact 26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NPV of economic impact across sectors	
Impact 27 Impact 28		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 29		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 30 Impact 31		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	300	
Impact 32 Impact 33		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>50</sup>	-
Impact 34		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 35 Impact 36		-		-		-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 37		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 y y 150 6 4 100	-
Impact 38 Impact 39		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>2</u> 100	-
Impact 40		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		50	
Impact 41 Impact 42		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 43		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 44 Impact 45		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	corectore responses selve water wasers patter france reserve carcator privat	
Impact 46		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Conception see the trans and the transfer and the conception and the conception of t	
Impact 47 Impact 48		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SOC.	
Impact 49		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 50		- Total:	- 44	- 109	- 392	- 0	- 6	- 11	- 16	- 16		
				103	532	v	Ŭ		10			

2

(2) (4) (6) \$m (real) (8) (10) (12) (14) (16)

Net economic benefit per cohort member (50y)	\$ 1,410
Initiative NPV costs per cohort member (50y)	\$ 157

#### rginal impact of intervention

	-											1
	(2)											
	(4)											
	(6)											
\$m (real)	(8)											
	(10)	-1										
	(12)	-										
	(14)											
	(16)											
	(18) 20											
	20	017	2022	2 20	)27	2032	2037	2042	2047	2052	2057	2062

Post-intervention impact Marginal impact of intervention Pre-intervention impact