DCJ Benefits Database

Standard values for Human Services Cost-Benefit Analysis ('CBA')

Family and Community Services Insights, Analysis and Research (FACSIAR)

July 2024



The DCJ Benefits Database enables more robust cost-benefit analysis to support business decisions and program evaluation



This Document is designed for CBA practitioners.

DCJ needs to be able to quantifiably demonstrate the value of the services it funds and delivers through cost-benefit analysis (CBA).

- CBA allows comparability of benefits using a common unit of measure (i.e., dollars).
- CBA helps make decisions on whether money is well spent, which is important as Government does not have infinite resources and there are competing objectives and claims to funding.
- CBA helps explain early indication of impact, notwithstanding that in the human services space change can be intergenerational.

The DCJ Benefits Database enables implementation of NSW Treasury CBA Guidelines.

- High-quality CBA is critical for the success of business cases in achieving funding. Going forward, the standard expected by NSW Treasury is increasing and all business cases will need to better demonstrate return on investment. CBA is the process by which return is demonstrated. This also applies to ex-post economic evaluation which must include a CBA as per NSW Treasury guidelines.
- The DCJ Benefits Database helps all organisations conducting CBA comply with Treasury Guidelines as well as maintain consistency across the sector.

While quantifying benefits can be difficult, a practical rather than purist approach was taken to do so. Ultimately the aim of the benefit database is to reduce the impost of CBA and achieve consistency in benefit valuation.

- Quantified dollar benefits for human services are inherently difficult to calculate due to the often intangible and ambiguous nature of benefits and uncertainty around attribution. Historically, benefits have either been ignored, addressed in a cursory fashion, or is done inconsistently e.g., what is counted as a benefit is subjectively decided by the author of the CBA.
- Many competing methodological approaches exist for determining estimates, some of which are at odds with one another. DCJ specific guidance, in the form of this document, is necessary to ensure consistency and comparability when valuing benefits and that the adopted valuation methods stand up to reasonable scrutiny.
- An iterative approach to estimating benefits in the DCJ Benefit Database is taken. That is, as better data and new estimation techniques are available, benefits values will be updated or revised. The benefit values in this document are updated annually.

The benefits approach can be broadly applied and links to other relevant frameworks and guidance within the NSW Government



Focuses on the value of success as 'benefits'

The value of a success is separate from the question of attribution. The benefits calculation approach focuses on the former.

Maps to the Human Services Outcomes Framework and program logic approach

Linked to other core work within the NSW Government for consistency of approach.

Values classified by benefit category e.g., avoided cost

Providing a framework to help explain relevance of identified benefits in the CBA.

Benefits determined for each service stream and backed by evidence and defensible logic

To help quickly navigate to the relevant benefits that the user can be confident has been determined to a consistent, high-quality standard and employing defensible logic.

Modular approach for broad application

Benefits are determined with sufficient granularity to allow application to broad range of programs and interventions.

Applicable to both business cases (ex-ante analysis) and economic evaluation (ex-post)

Benefits can be used in CBA before implementation i.e., business cases, or after implementation i.e., economic evaluation.

Iterative, continuous improvement approach

Benefits are revised as more information and better techniques become available.

Consistent with Treasury Guidelines, DCJ CBA Guide and DCJ Unit Costs

The DCJ Benefit Database approach helps meet Treasury requirements and enables practitioners to approach CBA in consistent way.

The aim is to demonstrate the value of human services investment in dollar terms consistently across the NSW Government and as robustly as possible



- The DCJ Benefit Database benefits classification approach identifies four benefit categories that should be considered for inclusion in CBA: 'cost savings', 'avoided costs', 'broader economic benefits' and 'qualitative benefits'. The latter are benefits which are noted in a CBA but for practical purposes, cannot be quantified with an acceptable degree of reasonableness. As we move across the below categories from left to right, benefits are increasingly less tangible and more difficult to measure, thus less relevant for CBA, which focuses on tangible and quantified benefits.
- Benefit categories are broken down in this way to allow decision makers greater flexibility in interpreting the CBA. For example, in some cases, costs savings and avoided costs might be the most useful. For other purposes it may be more relevant to also consider broader economic benefits as well, particularly when comparing across similar programs. The focus of the benefit database is 'avoided costs' and 'broader economic benefits'. 'Cost savings' will generally be specific to an initiative and 'qualitative' benefits are by definition not quantified in CBA. All benefits in the benefit database are classified by their benefit type.

Usefulness for CBA

Cost savings

Costs that were certain / planned but not incurred because of program, intervention or change

E.g., Replacing software licenses (\$1m allocated) with free software results in a cost saving of \$1m

Avoided costs

Costs that could be incurred directly by government but have not incurred because of the program, intervention or change of trajectory in service usage. These costs are probable but less certain than cost savings.

E.g., An early-intervention program may help to avoid costs associated with entry into out-of-home care (OOHC).

Broader economic benefits

Quantifiable benefits other than cost savings or avoided costs, typically relating to client or community benefits. These can be externalities or direct private benefits. They tend to be harder to attribute than cost savings or avoided costs.

E.g., Sustained stable housing, increased participation in the workforce, increased school attendance.

Qualitative (unquantified) benefits

Benefits that are difficult to value or attribute a quantified value as they are less tangible and/or difficult to measure

E.g., Greater social inclusion is intangible. It is difficult to both measure as well as give a dollar value on this benefit. It should be noted in a CBA where applicable, even if not quantified

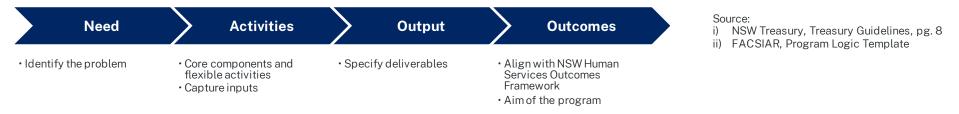
Difficulty of measurement

The benefits selected from the benefits database should be identified as being relevant from a program's Program Logic



- Program logics or logic models help to communicate how the proposed program activities will link to the aims of the program. It includes a summary of the research evidence for program effectiveness and a clear mechanism of change for how the program activities will achieve the desired benefits and outcomes. This theory of change helps explain why benefits are attributable to the program. This helps to define who is relevant to the program i.e., who is involved in program delivery and who is the beneficiary. Benefits from the database should only be included in a CBA where there is a connection to the program logic.
- Often program design thinks about the end outcomes being sought for clients. In the human services space, many of these outcomes cannot be achieved or realised for many years into the future, possibly generations.
 - A typical program logic links activities to output to **outcomes** (see Figure 1). In the human services context, outcomes are client outcomes that are aligned with the Outcomes Framework.
 - These are the ultimate aims of the program and often take many years to achieve and rely on other factors outside of the program, which can make them difficult to measure and attribute to the program.

Figure 1: Typical Program Logic



- Consequently, the program logic can be helpful for showing 'intermediate outcomes' or impacts which are more readily observable and measurable.

 Often, it is these intermediate outcomes or impacts which need to be measured and quantified benefits applied.
 - In the human services context, it is sometimes more helpful to look at **intermediate outcomes**, these are preconditions to the attainment of client outcomes that occur in the shorter term and are more capable of being directly linked to interventions. E.g., an intermediate outcome of a child protection program might be a reduction in children entering out-of-home care. This can be measured and tracked in the year or two after the intervention, which makes it more plausibly attributed to a specific program. These intermediate outcomes should be determined from the mechanism of change (see next page for an example).

The 'unit' of benefit needs to be determined before benefits can be quantified



- The "benefit unit" is important to determine explicitly as it allows for scaling of benefits for different program size or take up. It also provides clarity on how to interpret values in the benefit database. Accurately aligning the benefit units to a cost-benefit analysis is an essential step. In instances where this cannot be achieved, then the benefit database cannot be used.
- The DCJ Benefit Database "benefit unit" can be broken into two parts:
 - Base unit this is the unit per success
 - Temporal unit this captures the duration of the benefit
- This allows for determining a benefit value applicable to the duration of the service / program or a per annum basis depending on the service.

Base unit

How is the value of success denominated (irrespective of time)?

Examples:

- Full-time-equivalent (FTE)
- Households
- Person
- Dwelling
- Consultation



Temporal unit

How long does the success last for?

Examples:

- Hour
- Episode
- Dav
- Year / annum

Benefit unit

How is success measured over time?

Examples:

- per FTE per hour
- per dwelling per episode
- per person per day
- per person per episode
- per person per annum
- per household per year
- per consultation per episode

Attributing successes to the program

The determination of the benefit unit also requires consideration of attribution. Only those successes that can be attributed to the program or change (as guided by the program logic) should be considered relevant.

Is it still a benefit if there is a waitlist for the program?

It is important to distinguish between economic benefits and financial benefits. Where there is a waitlist, redirecting one client away from the service, thus an avoided cost will not necessarily result in a financial saving for DCJ as another person from the waitlist will fill that place. For CBA, the avoided cost is a relevant economic benefit.

Benefits Database - Corporate (CO)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Total number of benefit values populated: 112

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
CO1	Corporate	Multiple	Improved labour efficiency - Community Services Frontline services	per FTE per hour	\$207	16
CO3	Corporate	Housing	Relocating a single social housing resident from underutilised 4- or more bedroom dwelling to 1-bedroom dwelling	per dwelling over 5 years	\$38,073	17
CO4	Corporate	Multiple	Avoiding a community consultation session from improved relationship with the general community	per consultation per episode	\$1,580	18
CO5	Corporate	Multiple	Improved labour efficiency – Frontline Housing Client Service Officer	per FTE per hour	\$175	19
C07	Corporate	Housing	Detection of an undisclosed adult resident in social housing	per dwelling over 5 years	\$19,953	20
C08	Corporate	Housing	Relocating a single social housing resident from underutilised 2-bedroom dwelling to 1-bedroom dwelling	per dwelling over 5 years	\$6,124	21
CO9	Corporate	Housing	Relocating a single social housing resident from underutilised 3-bedroom dwelling to 1-bedroom dwelling	per dwelling over 5 years	\$25,027	22
CO10	Corporate	Housing	Client does not need to contact the Housing Contact Centre for repairs and maintenance	per dwelling per episode	\$44	23

Benefits Database – Economic (EC)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
EC1	Economic	Housing	An unemployed social housing tenant finds full-time work	per person per episode	\$5,281	24
EC2	Economic	Housing	An unemployed social housing tenant finds part-time work	per person per episode	\$2,779	25
EC4	Economic	Multiple	Avoided cost to government of a delay in criminal court of a person remanded in custody awaiting trial, who is found not guilty	per person per day	\$245	26
EC5	Economic	Multiple	Avoided cost of delay in criminal court, for those released on bail	per person per day	\$20	27
EC9	Economic	Multiple	Client avoids a delay in resolving rental tenancy disputes at the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)	per dwelling per day	\$82	28
EC10	Economic	Multiple	Client avoids a delay in resolving residential homes construction disputes at the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)	per dwelling per day	\$195	29
EC11	Economic	Multiple	Avoided personal cost of delay in criminal court, for those held in prison awaiting trial, who are found not guilty	per person per day	\$173	30

Benefits Database - Education (ED)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
ED1	Education	Multiple	Client avoids the need for special support in primary education	per person per annum	\$5,485	31
ED3	Education	Multiple	Client achieves NAPLAN National Minimum Standard	per person per lifetime	\$195,779	32
ED4	Education	Multiple	Client avoids the need for special support in secondary education	per person per annum	\$4,310	33
ED5	Education	Multiple	Improved expected income retraining a mature worker to a Tertiary Certificate III or IV level	per person per lifetime	\$205,674	34
ED9	Education	Multiple	Client increases school attendance in Year 7 from below 80% to over 80%	per person per episode	\$54,818	35
ED10	Education	Multiple	Expected income with a School Certificate (Year 10), compared to just completing Year 9	per person per lifetime	\$361,704	36
ED11	Education	Multiple	Expected income with a Higher School Certificate (Year 12), compared to just completing Year 10	per person per lifetime	\$391,558	37
ED12	Education	Multiple	Expected income with a Tertiary Certificate (Certificate III or IV), compared to just completing Year 12	per person per lifetime	\$322,370	38
ED13	Education	Multiple	Expected income with a Diploma or Advanced Diploma, compared to just completing Year 12	per person per lifetime	\$454,416	39
ED14	Education	Multiple	Expected income with a Bachelor degree or above, compared to just completing Year 12	per person per lifetime	\$929,407	40
ED17	Education	Multiple	Child avoids grade repetition - primary	per person per annum	\$22,505	41
ED18	Education	Multiple	Child avoids grade repetition - secondary	per person per lifetime	\$26,495	42

Benefits Database - Health (HE)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
HE1	Health	Multiple	Client avoids being admitted to hospital as a result of intervention	per person per episode	\$5,766	43
HE7	Health	CP/OOHC	Child avoids being born with low birth weight	per person per lifetime	\$145,695	44
HE8	Health	CP/OOHC	Avoided case of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)	per person per lifetime	\$76,971	45
HE9	Health	Multiple	Client with chronic health condition (e.g., diabetes) is able to access treatment	per person per annum	\$1,469	46
HE10	Health	Multiple	Client with mental health (MH) condition is able to access treatment	per person per annum	\$4,547	47
HE11	Health	Multiple	Client avoids or overcomes moderate alcohol use disorder for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$237,164	48
HE12	Health	Multiple	Client avoids complications from diabetes as a result of intervention	per person per annum	\$9,886	49
HE13	Health	Multiple	Client avoids or overcomes moderate to severe cannabis dependence for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$169,131	50
HE14	Health	Multiple	Client avoids or overcomes moderate to severe amphetamine dependence for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$309,013	51
HE15	Health	Multiple	Client avoids or overcomes moderate to severe opioid dependence for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$230,170	52
HE16	Health	Multiple	Client overcomes mild alcohol use disorder for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$149,420	53
HE17	Health	Multiple	Client overcomes mild cannabis use for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$24,797	54
HE18	Health	Multiple	Client overcomes mild amphetamine use for 12 months	per person per lifetime	\$50,231	55
HE19	Health	Multiple	Obese client avoids being admitted to hospital as a result of intervention	per person per episode	\$7,496	56
HE21	Health	Multiple	Avoided ambulance call-out	per vehicle per episode	\$1,067	57

Benefits Database - Health (HE)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
HE24	Health	Housing	A client recovering from mental health concerns can reside in social housing while receiving support	per person per day	\$993	58
HE26	Health	Multiple	Avoided emergency department presentation - admitted	per person per episode	\$1,340	59
HE27	Health	Multiple	Avoided emergency department presentation - non-admitted	per person per episode	\$790	60
HE30	Health	Multiple	Avoided ambulatory mental health services	per person per day	\$328	61
HE31	Health	Multiple	Client avoids receiving opioid treatments	per person per quarter	\$293	62
HE32	Health	Multiple	Avoided hospital costs for assault victims, sexual offence victims and murder victims (aged 16 years and over)	per person per annum	\$10,838	63
HE33	Health	Multiple	Child avoids or overcomes anxiety	per person per annum	\$314	64
HE34	Health	Multiple	Child avoids or overcomes depression	per person per annum	\$555	65
HE35	Health	Multiple	Child avoids or overcomes being overweight	per person per annum	\$78	66
HE36	Health	Multiple	Child avoids or overcomes being obese	per person per annum	\$127	67

Benefits Database - Home (HO)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23, unless otherwise indicated

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
H01	Home	Housing	Tenant avoids eviction in social housing	per household per episode	\$27,552	68
H06	Home	Housing	Senior clients can live at home with support and avoid going into residential care	per person per annum	\$82,490	69
Н07	Home	Housing	Client positively exits social housing to private rental with low-level Private Rental Assistance (PRA) support	per person per episode	\$33,159	70
Н08	Home	Housing	Homeless client in long term accommodation receiving multiple Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) services is assigned a social housing dwelling	per person per episode	\$10,039	71
Н09	Home	Housing	Client exits from the social housing waitlist and no longer requires a service	per person per episode	\$10,645	72
HO10	Home	Housing	Client receiving low-level Private Rental Assistance (PRA) support in private market becomes independent	per person per episode	\$5,028	73
HO16	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids entering crisis accommodation (small to medium refuge)	per household per episode	\$25,448	74
H017	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids entering crisis accommodation (large refuge)	per household per episode	\$12,778	75
H018	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids receiving Specialist Homelessness Services case management support	per household per episode	\$1,673	76
HO19	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids receiving Specialist Homelessness Services minor engagement services	per household per episode	\$334	77
H021	Home	Housing	Client exits social housing positively and no longer requires housing services	per person per lifetime	\$38,187	78
H022	Home	Multiple	Social housing client experiences improved customer satisfaction with tenancy management services	per person per annum	\$225	79
H023	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids rough sleeping	per person per night	\$34 (FY24\$)	80
H024	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids couch surfing	per person per night	\$27 (FY24\$)	81
H025	Home	Homelessness	Client avoids living in an overcrowded dwelling	per person per night	\$3 (FY24\$)	82

Benefits Database - Safety (SA)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
SA3	Safety	Multiple	Avoided police call-out to a client's residence or community	per person per episode	\$387	83
SA4	Safety	Multiple	Avoided domestic and family violence (DFV) prosecution	per person per episode	\$2,782	84
SA5	Safety	Multiple	Prevented fatality due to chance	per person per lifetime	\$5,400,000	85
SA6	Safety	CP/OOHC	Client avoids incident of substantiated child abuse or incident of substantiated child abuse prevented	per person per lifetime	\$44,102	86
SA7	Safety	Multiple	Client avoids intimate partner violence (IPV) resulting in apprehended violence order (AVO) or homelessness	per person per episode	\$6,068	87
SA8	Safety	Multiple	Child avoids exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) resulting in police charge, apprehended violence order (AVO) or homelessness	per person per episode	\$1,256	88
SA9	Safety	CP/OOHC	Reduced trauma resulting in incident of ROSH being either avoided or prevented	per person per episode	\$5,275	89
SA19	Safety	CP/OOHC	A client who is the subject of a ROSH report is not re-reported at ROSH in the following year	per person per lifetime	\$10,583	90
SA20	Safety	CP/OOHC	A client deemed as in need of care and protection avoids entering in OOHC	per person per lifetime	\$331,118	91
SA21	Safety	CP/OOHC	A client in OOHC successfully transitioned to Guardianship	per person per lifetime	\$266,127	92
SA22	Safety	CP/OOHC	A client in OOHC is successfully restored with their family	per person per lifetime	\$376,143	93
SA26	Safety	CP/OOHC	Client avoids a placement breakdown or negative placement change	per person per lifetime	\$12,437	94
SA28	Safety	Multiple	Avoided Local Court prosecution	per person per episode	\$4,681	95
SA29	Safety	Multiple	Avoided District Court prosecution	per person per episode	\$28,472	96
SA30	Safety	Multiple	Avoided Supreme Court prosecution	per person per episode	\$300,638	97

Benefits Database - Safety (SA)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
SA31	Safety	Multiple	Avoided youth custody stay	per person per day	\$2,759	98
SA33	Safety	Multiple	Avoided Youth Justice Conference	per person per episode	\$964	99
SA34	Safety	Multiple	Avoided youth community corrections or parole (by not entering custody stay)	per person per day	\$343	100
SA35	Safety	Multiple	Avoided adult custody stay - open facility	per person per day	\$397	101
SA36	Safety	Multiple	Avoided adult custody stay - secure facility	per person per day	\$452	102
SA37	Safety	CP/OOHC	Maternal age increases from 16 to 19 years	per person per lifetime	\$197,941	103
SA38	Safety	CP/OOHC	Maternal age increases from 19 to 22 years	per person per lifetime	\$184,745	104
SA39	Safety	CP/OOHC	Maternal age increases from 22 to 26 years	per person per lifetime	\$118,765	105
SA40	Safety	Multiple	Avoided community supervision (adult)	per person per day	\$37	106
SA41	Safety	Multiple	Avoided a youth caution from police	per person per caution	\$507	107
SA42	Safety	Multiple	Avoided Local Court prosecution (youth)	per person per finalisation	\$6,329	108
SA43	Safety	Multiple	Avoided Children's Court prosecution	per person per finalisation	\$6,244	109
SA44	Safety	Multiple	Avoided District Court prosecution (youth)	per person per finalisation	\$27,330	110
SA45	Safety	Multiple	Avoided Supreme Court prosecution (youth)	per person per finalisation	\$294,767	111
SA46	Safety	Multiple	Client avoids becoming a victim of assault	per person per episode	\$13,360	112
SA47	Safety	Multiple	Client avoids becoming a victim of a sexual offence	per person per annum	\$39,241	113
SA48	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of victim compensation awards for sexual offence incident	per person per incident	\$37,593	114

Benefits Database - Safety (SA)



Benefit values as at FY2022/23

Item	Domain	Outcome Group	Outcome	Benefit Unit	Benefit Value	Page
SA49	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of victim compensation awards for an assault incident	per person per incident	\$18,365	115
SA50	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of arrest for robbery	per arrest per annum	\$7,450	116
SA51	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of arrest for murder	per arrest per annum	\$28,372	117
SA52	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of arrest for assault	per arrest per annum	\$3,507	118
SA53	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of arrest for sex offences	per arrest per annum	\$15,317	119
SA54	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of arrest for drug offences	per arrest per annum	\$985	120
SA55	Safety	Multiple	$\frac{\text{A voided cost of arrest for non-violent offences (break and enter, theft, motor vehicle}{\underline{\text{theft})}}$	per arrest per annum	\$1,010	121
SA58	Safety	Multiple	Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – Supreme Court	per room per annum	\$14,612	122
SA59	Safety	Multiple	Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – District Court	per room per annum	\$57,578	123
SA60	Safety	Multiple	Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – Local Court	per room per annum	\$83,696	124
SA61	Safety	Multiple	Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – Children's Court	per room per annum	\$16,936	125
SA62	Safety	Multiple	Avoided police cost per criminal incident	per incident per episode	\$6,030	126
SA63	Safety	Multiple	Avoided cost of NSW Drug Court program	per person per episode	\$32,148	127

Improved labour efficiency – Community Services Frontline services

\$207

ID

Item CO1

Domain Corporate

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Some initiatives will improve the efficiency of frontline operations and mean that less time is required to perform frontline functions to the same standard. This is a direct benefit to DCJ. As DCJ community services are rationed, improved productivity means DCJ can provide services to more clients without recruiting more staff. Benefit values for this outcome are adapted from the FACSIAR Economics costing work.

Benefit Value Benefit Unit Benefit Type

per FTE per hour Avoided costs

Step Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	e Escalation Rate	Current Value
A Casework per hour - CP CSC	Fully loaded casework cost (C2)	\$207	per FTE	2023	CPI	100%	\$207

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F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$207

References

Step Source

Ref 46: FACSIAR Unit Costing Manual 2022/23

Relocating a single social housing resident from underutilised 4- or more bedroom dwelling to 1-bedroom dwelling

NSW GOVERNMENT

Item CO3 C

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Domain Corporate

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Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

A large portion of the social housing dwelling stock is under-utilised. Often this is because household profiles change (such as when children get older and move out of home) and a dwelling is no longer appropriate for the remaining residents and too large leading to under-occupancy. This benefit captures the value to DCJ of when a single (or couple tenant) is voluntarily re-located from a 4-or more bedroom to a 1-bedroom dwelling, thereby making the larger dwelling available to a larger household.

Benefit Value	\$38,073
Benefit Unit	per dwelling over 5 years
Benefit Type	Cost savings

St	ep Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
A	Average rent for 4+ bedroom public housing	Average weekly rent in public housing	\$245	per dwelling	2016	СРІ	123%	\$300
E	Average rent for 1-bedroom or Studio i public housing	n 48 weeks x average weekly rent	\$102	per dwelling	2016	СРІ	123%	\$125
C	Difference in rent	A - B	\$175	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$175
	Number of weeks per annum for rent	Allow for turnover or bad debt	48.00	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	48
E	Difference in rent per annum	CxD	\$8,415	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$8,415
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1	5%	\$8,415
					2024	Year 2	5%	\$7,995
					2025	Year 3	5%	\$7,595
					2026	Year 4	5%	\$7,215
					2027	Year 5	5%	\$6,854
						NPV over 5 years		\$38,073

References

Step Source

A Ref 3: Extract from FACSIAR Analysis 2016_018

Avoiding a community consultation session from improved relationship with the general community

\$1,580

ID Item Domain 4 CO4 Corporate

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Ongoing engagement with the community helps us to build good relationship with our clients and stakeholders in the neighbourhood, which may result in less consultation required when new initiatives are announced. This measure demonstrates the benefit of avoiding one community consultation because of good ongoing relationship with our clients and stakeholders.

Benefit Value Benefit Unit Benefit Type

per consultation per episode

Avoided costs

Step Description		Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	Α	Manager, cost per hour (Grade 11/12)	Hourly rate incl employment cost	\$144	per FTE	2023	WPI	100%	\$144
	В	Senior Officer, cost per hour (Grade 9/10)	Hourly rate incl employment cost	\$122	per FTE	2023	WPI	100%	\$122
	С	Officer, cost per hour (Grade 7/8)	Hourly rate incl employment cost	\$107	per FTE	2023	WPI	100%	\$107
	D	Cost to prepare and deliver consultation	1xA + 3xB + 10xC	\$1,580	per consultation	2023	NA	100%	\$1,580
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F	Discounted value over 5 years	Di	iscount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$1.580

References

Step Source

Ref 4b: Crown Employees (Public Sector - Salaries 2022) Award

Ref 4b: Crown Employees (Public Sector - Salaries 2022) Award

Ref 4b: Crown Employees (Public Sector - Salaries 2022) Award

Improved labour efficiency – Frontline Housing Client Service Officer

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain5CO5Corporate

Outcome Group: Multiple
Description: Some initial

Some initiatives will improve the efficiency of frontline operations and mean that less time is required to perform frontline functions to the same standard. This is a direct benefit to DCJ. As DCJ housing services are

rationed, improved productivity means DCJ can provide services to more clients without recruiting more staff.

Benefit values for this outcome are adapted from the FACSIAR Economics costing work.

Benefit Value	\$175
Benefit Unit	per FTE per houi
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Client Service per hour - Housing CSO	Fully loaded client service cost (C2)	\$175	per FTE	2023	СЫ	100%	\$175
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$175

References

Step Source

A Ref 46: FACSIAR Unit Costing Manual 2022/23

Detection of an undisclosed adult resident in social housing

ID Item Domain C07

Corporate

\$19,953

Benefit Value Benefit Unit Benefit Type

per dwelling over 5 years

Cost savings

Outcome Group: Housing **Description:** Social housing rents are typically determined based on the income of the household - notionally, 25% of

household income. DCJ relies on tenants to disclose changes in household members because this changes the rent payable. Deliberate non-disclosure of household members to avoid rent increases is fraud and undermines the financial sustainability of the social housing system. This benefit captures the value to DCJ of initiatives such as amnesties and fraud investigations which successfully uncover undisclosed residents and result in

additional rent payable.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Expected fortnightly income of an undeclared occupant	JobSeeker Payment - Single, no children	\$678	per dwelling	2023	СРІ	100%	\$678
В	Public Housing rent policy - % income collectible as rent		0.25	per dwelling	2021	NA	100%	0.25
С	Rent collectable from undeclared occupant	AxB	\$170	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$170
D	Number of fortnights per annum		26.00	NA	2023	NA	100%	26.00
E	Rent collectable from undeclared occupant per annum	CxD	\$4,410	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$4,410
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1	5%	\$4,410
					2024	Year 2	5%	\$4,190
					2025	Year 3	5%	\$3,980
					2026	Year 4	5%	\$3,781
					2027	Year 5	5%	\$3,592
						NPV over 5 years		\$19,953

References

Step Source

Ref 47: Department of Social Services - Social Security Rates Indexation

Ref 52: NSW Community Housing Rent Policy 2021

Relocating a single social housing resident from underutilised 2-bedroom dwelling to 1-bedroom dwelling

ID Domain Item C08

8

Corporate

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

A large portion of the social housing dwelling stock is under-utilised. Often this is because household profiles change (such as when children get older and move out of home) and a dwelling is no longer appropriate for the remaining residents and too large leading to under-occupancy. This benefit captures the value to DCJ of when a single (or couple tenant) is voluntarily re-located from a 2-bedroom to a 1-bedroom dwelling, thereby making the larger dwelling available to a larger household.

Benefit Value \$6,124 per dwelling over 5 years **Benefit Unit Benefit Type** Cost savings

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Average rent for 2-bedroom public housing	Average weekly rent in public housing	\$125	per dwelling	2016	СРІ	123%	\$153
В	Average rent for 1 bedroom or Studio in public housing	1 48 weeks x average weekly rent	\$102	per dwelling	2016	СРІ	123%	\$125
С	Difference in rent	A - B	\$28	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$28
D	Number of weeks per annum for rent	Allow for turnover or bad debt	48.00	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	48.00
E	Difference in rent per annum	CxD	\$1,353	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$1,353
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1	5%	\$1,354
					2024	Year 2	5%	\$1,286
					2025	Year 3	5%	\$1,222
					2026	Year 4	5%	\$1,161
					2027	Year 5	5%	\$1,103
						NPV over 5 years	;	\$6,124

References

Step Source

Ref 3: Extract from FACSIAR Analysis 2016_018

Relocating a single social housing resident from underutilised 3-bedroom dwelling to 1-bedroom dwelling

Domain Item C09

ID

9

Corporate

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

A large portion of the social housing dwelling stock is under-utilised. Often this is because household profiles change (such as when children get older and move out of home) and a dwelling is no longer appropriate for the remaining residents and too large leading to under-occupancy. This benefit captures the value to DCJ of when a single (or couple tenant) is voluntarily re-located from a 3-bedroom to a 1-bedroom dwelling, thereby making the larger dwelling available to a larger household.

Benefit Value	\$25,027
Benefit Unit	per dwelling over 5 years
Benefit Type	Cost savings

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Average rent for 3-bedroom public housing	Average weekly rent in public housing	\$196	per dwelling	2016	CPI	123%	\$240
В	Average rent for 1-bedroom or studio in public housing	Average weekly rent in public housing	\$102	per dwelling	2016	CPI	123%	\$125
С	Difference in rent	A - B	\$115	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$115
D	Number of weeks per annum for rent	Allow for turnover or bad debt	48.00	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	48.00
Е	Difference in rent per annum	CxD	\$5,532	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$5,532
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1	5%	\$5,532
					2024	Year 2	5%	\$5,255
					2025	Year 3	5%	\$4,992
					2026	Year 4	5%	\$4,743
					2027	Year 5	5%	\$4,505
						NPV over 5 years	;	\$25,027

References

Step Source

Ref 3: Extract from FACSIAR analysis 2016_018

Client does not need to contact the Housing Contact Centre for repairs and maintenance



ID Domain Item 10 CO10 Corporate

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

Initiatives that improve the way repairs and maintenance are managed and communicated to the public housing tenant may result in a reduction of calls to the Housing Contact Centre. This frees resources that could be made available for other tenancy management activities.

Benefit Value Benefit Unit Benefit Type

per dwelling per episode

Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Client service per hour - Housing CSO	Fully loaded client service cost (C2)	\$175	per FTE	2023	CPI	100%	\$175
В	Hours per maintenance request	15 minutes per call	0.25	per dwelling	2019	NA	100%	0.25
С	Cost saving per avoided call	AxB	\$44	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$44
D								

F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$44

References

Step Source

Ref 46: FACSIAR Unit Costing Manual 2022/23,

FACSIAR assumption

An unemployed social housing tenant finds full-time work

ID Item Domain 13 EC1

Economic

\$5,281

Outcome Group: Housing **Description:**

The overwhelming share of social housing residents rely on income support for income. For people with the capacity to leave social housing, obtaining meaningful employment is often a precursor. Employment also translates into increased rents payable under the social housing income-based rent model. This benefit captures the financial benefit to DCJ of a tenant obtaining full time employment (from a base of unemployment)

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

Benefit Value

per person per episode Cost savings

and thereby paying higher rent. We assume that eligibility is not affected by employment.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	National minimum wage	Hourly rate per person	\$21.38	per person	2023	WPI	100%	\$21.38
В	Number of hours employed per week	Full time work	38.00	per person	2023	NA	100%	38.00
С	Expected length of an employment episode	Among public housing tenants	26.00	per person	2023	NA	100%	26.00
D	% income as rent	Public Housing Rent Policy	0.25	per person	2021	NA	100%	0.25
Е	Expected rent from employment	AxBxCxD	\$5,281	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$5,281
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$5,281

References

Step Source

Ref 30: Fair Work Commission - National Minimum Wage Order 2022

FACSIAR assumption

Ref 53: Public Housing Rent Policy

An unemployed social housing tenant finds part-time work

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$2,779

ID Item 14 EC2

NPV over 5 years

Domain Economic

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

The overwhelming share of social housing residents rely on income support for income. For people with the capacity to leave social housing, obtaining meaningful employment is often a precursor. Employment also translates into increased rents payable under the social housing income-based rent model. This benefit captures the financial benefit to DCJ of a tenant obtaining full time employment (from a base of unemployment)

and thereby paying higher rent.

Benefit Value	\$2,779
Benefit Unit	per person per episode
Benefit Type	Cost savings

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	National minimum wage	Hourly rate per person	\$21.38	per person	2023	WPI	100%	\$21.38
В	Number of hours employed per week	Part-time work	20.00	per person	2023	NA	100%	20.00
С	Expected length of an employment episode	Among public housing tenants	26.00	per person	2023	NA	100%	26.00
D	% income as rent	Public Housing Rent Policy	0.25	per person	2021	NA	100%	0.25
E	Expected rent from employment	AxBxCxD	\$2,779	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$2,779
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		

References

Step Source

A Ref 30: Fair Work Commission - National Minimum Wage Order 2022

C FACSIAR assumption

D Ref 53: Public Housing Rent Policy

Avoided cost to government of a delay in criminal court of a person remanded in custody awaiting trial, who is found not guilty



IDItemDomain162EC4Economic

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: This is the avoided cost to government of keeping a person on remand in prison, who is

This is the avoided cost to government of keeping a person on remand in prison, who is subsequently found not guilty. The median length of time that individuals who are eventually acquitted spend on remand was 217 days in Local Court cases, 526 days for District Court cases and approximately 1 year for Supreme Court cases.

Benefit Value \$245
Benefit Unit per person per day
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost to State keeping remanded person in prison		\$218	per person	2021	СРІ	112%	\$245
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$245

References

Step Source

A Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 17

Avoided cost of delay in criminal court, for those released on bail

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain163EC5Economic

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: This avo

This avoided cost is to the person, rather than to the government. The cost of reporting to the police station once per week is \$6.50 per day per defendant released on bail. This assumes average earnings of \$42.79 per hour, plus 5 kms of private vehicle operating costs to get to the nearest police station at 54 cents per km. It also includes additional legal costs of \$11.66 per day per defendant. This assumes a lawyer will spend an additional hour per defendant per month of delay.

Benefit Value	\$20
Benefit Unit	per person per da
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefit

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided cost to person	Average police, legal and private vehicle operating costs applied	\$18	per person	2021	CPI	112%	\$20
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	•	\$20

References

Step Source

A Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 17

Client avoids a delay in resolving rental tenancy disputes at the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)



Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Description: The benefit of a client avoiding a delay at NCAT pertaining to rental tenancy disputes is based on the median weekly rent of a dwelling in NSW. An NCAT delay could mean that a landlord cannot evict a tenant for not

paying rent or that a tenant may not get the use of their property due to repairs and maintenance works not being carried out by the landlord. This benefit accrues to the individual, rather than the government.

Benefit Value	\$82
Benefit Unit	per dwelling per day
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Domain

Item

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation Sept 2022 qtr: \$550	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Median weekly rent of a dwelling in NSW, FY2022/23	Dec 2022 qtr: \$550 Mar 2023 qtr: \$590 Jun 2023 qtr: \$600 (550+550+590+600)/4	\$573	per dwelling	2023	СЫ	100%	\$573
В	Median daily rent	A/7	\$82	per dwelling	2023	NA	100%	\$82
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$82

References

Step Source

Ref 73: Department of Communities and Justice (2023) - Rent and Sales Report dashboard

Client avoids a delay in resolving residential homes construction disputes at the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT)



EC10 168 Economic **Benefit Value** Outcome Group: Multiple **Description:**

The benefit of a client avoiding a delay at NCAT pertaining to construction disputes is estimated to be the holding costs of a property plus the opportunity costs of development. The median value of a new dwelling in NSW was \$720,000 in 2021. This benefit accrues to the individual, rather than the government.

Benefit Type

Item

ID

Benefit Unit

Broader	economic	benefits

per dwelling per day

Domain

_		Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Combined holding costs of property and opportunity costs of development	5% ROI assumed for opportunity cost	\$174	per dwelling	2021	СРІ	112%	\$195
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$195

References

Step Source

Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 17

Avoided personal cost of delay in criminal court, for those held in prison awaiting trial, who are found not guilty



Outcome Group	p: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$173
Description:	The broader economic benefit to the individual covers personal costs such as loss of wages while in prison,	Benefit Unit	per person per day
	reduction in employability when they leave prison, loss of leisure time, inability to care for children, etc. This is		

estimated at the level of minimum wage of \$154 per day.

Benefit Unit	per person per day
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Domain

Economic

Item

EC11

ID

177

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Estimated personal costs while individual is held in prison on remand awaiting trial and not found guilty	Includes loss of wages, reduced employability prospects, inability to care for children. Estimated to be equivalent to minimum wage	\$154	per person	2021	СРІ	112%	\$173
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$173

References

Step Source

Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg 17

Client avoids the need for special support in primary education



Outcome Grou	o: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$5,485
Description:	Children with a disability require additional educational supports. Programs that alleviate the need for this	Benefit Unit	per person per annum
additional support at school can result in an avoided cost to	additional support at school can result in an avoided cost to government.	Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

16

Item

ED1

Domain

Education

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Additional government funding for primary student with disability	Supplementary (low) support, combined Commonwealth and state contribution	\$5,485	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$5,485
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$5,485

References

Step Source

A Ref 6: Department of Education (2023)- Schooling Resource Standard

Client achieves NAPLAN National Minimum Standard

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Multiple Benefit Value \$195,779

Description: A significant proportion of children receiving DCJ services do not meet at least one of the NAPLAN minimum standards. It is less likely that these children will complete Year 12. This measure demonstrates the value of a program that results in uplifting the NAPLAN results of the client to at least meet the minimum standard.

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

ltem

Domain

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Likelihood of completing Year 12	National Minimum Standard not met	0.30	per person	2018	NA	100%	0.30
В	Likelihood of completing Year 12	National Minimum Standard met	0.80	per person	2018	NA	100%	0.80
С	Difference in expected completion rate	e B - A	0.50	per person	2018	NA	100%	0.50
D	Difference in lifetime earnings Year 10 to Year 12	From ED11	\$391,558	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$391,558
E	Expected increase in lifetime earning	D x C	\$195,779	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$195,779
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	;	\$195,779

References

Step Source

A FACSIAR assumption

B FACSIAR assumption

D See ED11 for further details

Client avoids the need for special support in secondary education



Outcome Group	o: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$4,310
Description:	Children with a disability require additional educational supports. Programs that alleviate the need for this	Benefit Unit	per person per annum
addition	additional support at school can result in an avoided cost to government	Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

Item

ED4

Domain

Education

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Additional government funding for secondary student with disability	Supplementary (low) support, combined Commonwealth and state contribution	\$4,310	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$4,310
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$4,310

References

Step Source

A Ref 6: Department of Education (2023) - Schooling Resource Standard

Improved expected income retraining a mature worker to a Tertiary Certificate III or IV level

	步
NS BOVERN	W

Benefit Value \$205,674 **Outcome Group: Multiple Description:**

This benefit measures the discounted lifetime earning of a mature worker retraining by completing a Tertiary

Certificate III or IV compared to just completing year 12.

Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

ltem

ED5

Domain

Education

ID

20

Year of

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Expected benefit	Takes into account increased likelihood of finding work (From ED12 A+D)	\$16,918	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$17,963
В	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 17 years (age 50 to 67), discounted at 5% p.a.	11.45	NA	2023	NA	100%	11.45
С	Expected benefit in lifetime earning	AxB	\$205,674	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$205,674
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$205,674

References

Step Source

See ED12 Step A+D

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis", recalculated using 5% discount rate

Client increases school attendance in Year 7 from below 80% to over 80%

Benefit Value Outcome Group: Multiple Description:

attainment.

Mattiple	Delietit vatue	Ψ0-T,010
	Benefit Unit	per person per episode
complete Year 12. This measure demonstrates the benefit of improving school attendance at Year 7 by	D T	5 1 6
comparing the lifetime earning of having a School Certificate vs a Higher School Certificate in their education	Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

ID

24

ltem

ED9

Domain

Education

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Likelihood of completing Year 12	Attendance <80% in Year 7	0.54	per person	2018	NA	100%	0.54
В	Likelihood of completing Year 12	Attendance >80% in Year 7	0.68	per person	2018	NA	100%	0.68
С	Difference in expected completion rate	e B - A	0.14	per person	2018	NA	100%	0.14
D	Difference in lifetime earnings Year 10 to Year 12	From ED11	\$391,558	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$391,558
E	Expected increase in lifetime earning	D x C	\$54,818	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$54,818
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	•	\$54,818

References

Step Source

Ref 8: The Smith Family Research Report March 2018, pg. 8

Ref 8a: Hancock, Shepherd, Lawrence & Zubrick (2013), pg. 35

See ED11 for further details

Expected income with a School Certificate (Year 10), compared to just completing Year 9

ID Item 25 ED10

Domain Education

\$361,704

per person per lifetime

Outcome Group: Multiple Individuals with higher educational attainment generally earn a higher income. This benefit measures the discounted lifetime earning of completing year 10 as opposed to just year 9.

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

Benefit Value

Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Income differential per year	Difference in average income of employed persons whose highest level of school is year 10 vs year 9.	\$15,859	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$16,838
В	Increase in likelihood of employment	Difference in employment rate of persons whose highest level of school is year 10 vs year 9.	0.046	NA	2021	NA	100%	0.046
С	Average income of persons whose highest level of school is year 10		\$64,311	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$68,283
D	Value of increase in likelihood of employment	BxC	\$3,156	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$3,156
E	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 47 years (age 20 to age 67), discounted by 5% p.a.	18.09	per person	2023	NA	100%	18.09
F	Overall benefit of completing Year 10	(A+D) x E	\$361,709	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$361,709
G	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$361,704

References

Description:

Step Source

Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder В

Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis", recalculated using 5% discount rate

Expected income with a Higher School Certificate (Year 12), compared to just completing Year 10

ID Item Domain 26 ED11

Education

\$391,558

Outcome Group: Multiple Individuals with higher educational attainment generally earn a higher income. This benefit measures the discounted lifetime earning of completing HSC Year 12 compared to just completing Year 10.

Benefit Unit

Benefit Value

Benefit Type

per person per lifetime Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Income differential per year	Difference in average income of employed persons whose highest level of school is year 12 vs year 10.	\$19,652	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$20,866
В	Increase in likelihood of employment	Difference in employment rate of persons whose highest level of school is year 12 vs year 10.	0.0087	NA	2021	NA	100%	0.0087
С	Average income of persons whose highest level of school is year 12		\$83,963	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$89,149
D	Value of increase in likelihood of employment	BxC	\$779	per person	2023	WPI	100%	\$779
E	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 47 years (age 20 to age 67), discounted by 5% p.a.	18.09	per person	2023	NA	100%	18.09
F	Benefit of completing year 12 in addition to year 10	(A+D) x E	\$391,558	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$391,558
G	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$391,558

References

Description:

Step Source

Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

В Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

C Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis", recalculated using 5% discount rate

Expected income with a Tertiary Certificate (Certificate III or IV), compared to just completing Year 12

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain27ED12Education

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: Individuals with higher educational attainment generally earn a higher income. This benefit measures the discounted lifetime earning of completing a Tertiary Certificate III or IV compared to just completing year 12.

Benefit Value \$322,370
Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Income differential per year	Difference in average income of employed persons who have completed a Tertiary Certificate vs those who have completed year 12 only.	\$14,612	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$15,515
В	Increase in likelihood of employment	Difference in employment rate of persons who have completed a Tertiary Certificate vs those who have completed year 12 only.	0.031	NA	2021	NA	100%	0.031
С	Average income of persons whose highest level of education is a tertiary certificate.		\$70,055	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$74,382
D	Value of increase in likelihood of employment	BxC	\$2,306	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$2,306
Ε	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 47 years (age 20 to age 67), discounted by 5% p.a.	18.09	per person	2023	NA	100%	18.09
F	Benefit of completing tertiary certificate	(A+D) x E	\$322,370	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$322,370
G	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$322,370

References

Step Source

- A Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder
- B Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder
- C Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder
- E Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis", recalculated using 5% discount rate

Expected income with a Diploma or Advanced Diploma, compared to just completing Year 12

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$454,416

IDItemDomain28ED13Education

Benefit Value

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: Individuals with higher educational attainment generally earn a higher income. This benefit measures the

discounted lifetime earning of completing a Diploma or Advanced Diploma compared to just completing year 12.

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Income differential per year	Difference in average income of employed persons who have completed a Diploma or Advanced Diploma vs those who have completed year 12 only.	\$21,504	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$22,832
В	Increase in likelihood of employment	Difference in employment rate of persons who have completed a Diploma or Advanced Diploma vs those who have completed year 12 only.	0.028	NA	2021	NA	100%	0.028
С	Average income of persons whose highest level of education is a Diploma or Advanced Diploma.		\$76,946	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$81,699
D	Value of increase in likelihood of employment	BxC	\$2,288	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$2,288
E	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 47 years (age 20 to age 67), discounted by 5% p.a.	18.09	per person	2023	NA	100%	18.09
F	Benefit of completing Diploma or Advanced Diploma	(A+D) x E	\$454,416	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$454,416
G	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$454,416

References

Step Source

A Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

B Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

C Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

E Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis", recalculated using 5% discount rate

Expected income with a Bachelor degree or above, compared to just completing Year 12

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Description: Individuals with higher educational attainment generally earn a higher income. This benefit measures the discounted lifetime earning of completing a Bachelor degree or above compared to just completing year 12.

Benefit Value \$929,407

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime

Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Domain

Item

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
A	Income differential per year	Difference in average income of employed persons who have completed a Bachelor degree and above vs those who have completed year 12 only.	\$44,877	per person	Source Value 2021	WPI	106%	\$47,649
В	Increase in likelihood of employment	Difference in employment rate of persons who have completed a Bachelor degree and above vs those who have completed year 12 only.	0.035	NA	2021	NA	100%	0.035
С	Average income of persons who have completed Bachelor degree or above		\$100,319	per person	2021	WPI	106%	\$106,515
D	Value of increase in likelihood of employment	BxC	\$3,728	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$3,728
E	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 47 years (age 20 to age 67), discounted by 5% p.a.	18.09	per person	2023	NA	100%	18.09
F	Benefit of completing Bachelor degree or above	(A+D) x E	\$929,407	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$929,407
G	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$929,407

References

Step Source

A Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

B Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

C Ref 20: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census TableBuilder

E Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis", recalculated using 5% discount rate

Child avoids grade repetition – primary

					ID 140	Item ED17	Domain Education	NSW GOVERNMENT
Outco	ome Group: Multiple				Benefit Value			\$22,505
Descr	when students repeat a grade, it represents a cost to government. Conseque to avoid repeating a grade can result in a benefit to government. This benefit to government.				Benefit Unit		per pe	erson per episode
		can result in a benefit to government. The er student per year in NSW government p		on the average	Benefit Type			Avoided costs
	goronmont oxponantaro p	o. cracent per year in the it get chimient p	on the second se					
Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	e Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Real total government recurrent expenditure per FTE student in NSW government primary school	Combined NSW and Commonwealth expenditure	\$21,111	per person	2022	СЫ	107%	\$22,505
В								
С								
D								

20	024	Year 2
20	025	Year 3
20	026	Year 4

2027 Year 5 NPV over 5 years \$22,505

Year 1

2023

Discount Rate Discounted Value

References

Ε

Step Source

A Ref 44: ROGS 2024 - Table 4A.29

Discounted value over 5 years

Child avoids grade repetition – secondary

						ID 141	Item ED18	Domain Education	NSW GOVERNMENT
Ou	utcome Group	Multiple				Benefit Value			\$26,495
De	escription:	When students repeat a grade, it represents a cost to government. Consequently, programs that help students to avoid repeating a grade can result in a benefit to government. This benefit is based on the average				Benefit Unit		per pe	erson per episode
			per student per year in NSW government secondary schools.		Benefit Type			Avoided costs	
S	tep Descripti	on	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	A expenditu	government recurrent ure per FTE student in NSW ent secondary school	Combined NSW and Commonwealth expenditure	\$24,854	per person	2022	СРІ	107%	\$26,495
	В								
	С								
	D								
	E								
	F Discount	ed value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
						2023	Year 1		
						2024	Year 2		

2025

2026

2027

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5
NPV over 5 years

\$26,495

References

Step Source

A Ref 44: ROGS 2024 - Table 4A.29

Client avoids being admitted to hospital as a result of intervention



ID Item Domain 41 HE1 Health

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Some initiatives (such as wraparound and casework-style services) to improve support to vulnerable people can improve access to primary healthcare. This can have the direct benefit of addressing health problems early and thereby avoiding more expensive treatment. This benefit, measured per day, is applicable to when it can be demonstrated that an initiative has resulted in fewer hospitalisation days as compared to a comparison group.

Benefit Value	\$5,766
Benefit Unit	per person per episode
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	One unit of hospital service, acute patient	Major hospital, all types average	\$5,568	per person	2022	PPI - Medical	104%	\$5,766
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$5,766

References

Step Source

Ref 9: AIHW Admitted patient care 2021-22 7 Costs and funding, Table 7.4

Child avoids being born with low birth weight

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description: This captures the benefit accruing to the individual over their lifetime from avoiding a low birth weight that may per person per lifetime

Benefit Value \$145,695

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime

Unit

Value

otherwise have led to poor health outcomes and a loss of quality of life.

Assumption/Operation

Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Domain

Health

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

Item

HE7

ID

47

Year of

-					Source value			
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.11	NA	1990	NA	100%	0.11
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 81 years (birth to age 81), discounted by 5% p.a.	19.65	NA	2023	NA	100%	19.65
D	AxBxC		\$145,695	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$145,695
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	3	\$145,695

References

Step Source

Step Description

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Avoided case of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$76,971

\$76,971

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Value

Description: This captures the benefit to the client. The World Health Organisation has three weights for FAS. The

Assumption/Operation

'moderate' weight has been applied as the default mid-point.

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Domain

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

Item

NPV over 5 years

ID

Year of

Source Value

Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight	Moderate FAS	0.056	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.056
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 81 years (birth to age 81), discounted by 5% p.a.	19.65	NA	2023	NA	100%	19.65
D	AxBxC		\$76,971	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$76,971
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		

Unit

References

Step Source

Step Description

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client with chronic health condition (e.g., diabetes) is able to access treatment

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$1,469

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Value

Description: This captures the benefit to the client as opposed to the government. This is an annual benefit and is suited to

Assumption/Operation

program benefits which are recurrent.

Benefit Unit per person per annum

Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Domain

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

Item

ID

Year of

этер	Description	Assumption/Operation	value	Onit	Source Value	Escatation Type	Escalation Rate	Current value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.021	NA	2004	NA	100%	0.021
С	Time period (T)		1.00	NA	2023	NA	100%	1.00
D	AxBxC		\$1,469	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$1,469
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$1,469

Unit

References

Step Source

Sten Description

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client with mental health (MH) condition is able to access treatment

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$4,547

ID

50

Description: This captures the benefit to the client as opposed to the government. This is an annual benefit and is suited to program benefits which are recurrent. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) carries a weight of 0.129 (untreated) and 0.08 (treated). For panic disorders, the values are 0.173 and 0.091 respectively. Many DCJ

program benefits which are recurrent. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) carries a weight of 0.129
(untreated) and 0.08 (treated). For panic disorders, the values are 0.173 and 0.091 respectively. Many DCJ
clients have difficulty accessing services. These two conditions are chosen as representative of the suite of MH
conditions afflicting DCJ clients with a reasonable prospect of treatment. The average of the difference is
selected.

Benefit Value \$4,547

Benefit Unit per person per annum

Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Domain

Health

Item

HE10

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.065	NA	2004	NA	100%	0.065
С	Time period (T)		1.00	NA	2023	NA	100%	1.00
D	AxBxC		\$4,547	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$4,547
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value

F Di	scounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$4,547

References

Step Source

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client avoids or overcomes moderate alcohol use disorder for 12 months

This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in

sobriety (in other words overcomes moderate alcohol use disorder for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study

(Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time

ID Item Domain 51 HE11

Health

\$237,164

Benefit Value Benefit Unit

Benefit Type

per person per lifetime Broader economic benefits

period of 9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of individuals relapsing.

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	СЫ	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.37	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.37
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 5% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$237,164	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$237,164
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$237,164

References

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

В Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client avoids complications from diabetes as a result of intervention

Benefit Value \$9.886 Outcome Group: Multiple **Description:** Initiatives that improve access to primary healthcare can reduce the risk that individuals with diabetes go on to **Benefit Unit** per person per annum

develop complications through early detection and intervention. This is an avoided cost to government of providing the more complex healthcare that individuals who do develop complications will require.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Health

For elektron Tomas For elektron Data - Occurrent Value

Item

HE12

ID

52

Year of

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Health cost for diabetes with complication	Total direct cost	\$9,628	per person	2005	СРІ	161%	\$15,507
В	Health cost for diabetes with no complication	Total direct cost	\$3,490	per person	2005	СРІ	161%	\$5,621
С	A - B	Total direct cost	\$9,886	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$9,886
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	5	\$9,886

References

Step Source

Ref 10: Lee et al. (2013) "The cost of diabetes in adults in Australia"

Ref 10: Lee et al. (2013) "The cost of diabetes in adults in Australia"

Client avoids or overcomes moderate to severe cannabis dependence for 12 months

ID Item Domain 53 HE13

> Year 5 NPV over 5 years

2027

Health

\$169.131

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in sobriety (in other words overcomes moderate to severe cannabis dependence for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study (Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time period of 9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of individuals relapsing.

Benefit Value	\$169,131
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.27	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.27
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 5% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$169,131	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$169,131
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		

References

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

В Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client avoids or overcomes moderate to severe amphetamine dependence for 12 months

\$309.013

ID Item Domain 54 HE14

Health

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in sobriety (in other words overcomes moderate to severe amphetamine dependence for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study (Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time period of 9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of individuals relapsing.

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

Benefit Value

per person per lifetime Broader economic benefits

Ste	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.49	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.49
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 5% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$309,013	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$309,013
_								

F Discount	value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$309,013

References

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights В

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client avoids or overcomes moderate to severe opioid dependence for 12 months

\$230.170

ID Item Domain 55 HE15 Health

Year 4

Year 5 NPV over 5 years

2026

2027

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in sobriety (in other words overcomes moderate to severe opioid dependence for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study (Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time period of 9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of individuals relapsing.

Benefit Value	\$230,170
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.36	NA	2010	NA	100%	0.36
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 5% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$230,170	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$230,170
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		

References

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Ref 23: Salomon et al (2013) "Disability weights for the Global Burden of Disease 2013 study" В

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client overcomes mild alcohol use disorder for 12 months

56 HE16 Health \$149,420

Domain

Item

Benefit Value

per person per lifetime

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

ID

Broader economic benefits

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in sobriety (in other words overcomes mild alcohol use disorder for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study (Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time period of 9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of

individuals relapsing.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.24	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.24
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 5% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$149,420	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$149,420
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$149,420

References

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

В Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client overcomes mild cannabis use for 12 months

ID Item Domain HE17 57 Health

Outcome Group: Multiple This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in

sobriety (in other words overcomes mild cannabis use for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study (Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time period of

9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of

individuals relapsing.

Benefit Value	\$24,797
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.039	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.039
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 3% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$24,797	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$24,797
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years				2023	Year 1	Discount Rate	Discounted Value

F	Discounted value over 5 years			Discount Rate Discounted Value
		2023	Year 1	
		2024	Year 2	
		2025	Year 3	
		2026	Year 4	
		2027	Year 5	
			NPV over 5 years	\$24.797

References

Description:

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

В Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Client overcomes mild amphetamine use for 12 months

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain58HE18Health

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: This is the

This is the lifetime benefit accruing to the individual from successfully achieving an episode of 12 months in sobriety (in other words overcomes mild amphetamine dependence for 12 months). An 8-year longitudinal study (Dennis et al. 2007) found that among those who achieve a year of sobriety, less than half will relapse. The time period of 9.09 years is derived from halving the discounted lifetime period of 18.19 years to account for 50% of individuals relapsing.

Benefit Value \$50,231
Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight		0.079	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.079
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 48 years (age 34 to 82), discounted by 5% p.a., then halved to account for 50% relapse rate.	9.09	NA	2023	NA	100%	9.09
D	AxBxC		\$50,231	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$50,231
Ε								
-	Discounted value over Every						Discount Data	D!

F Dis	counted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Di	scounted Value
	2023	Year 1		
	2024	Year 2		
	2025	Year 3		
	2026	Year 4		
	2027	Year 5		
		NPV over 5 years		\$50,231

References

Step Source

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 23b: Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 Disability Weights

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Obese client avoids being admitted to hospital as a result of intervention

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Multiple 59 HE19 Health GOVERNMENT

Benefit Value \$7,496

Description: It is well known that obesity causes additional health costs. This benefit can be applied to initiatives where it can be demonstrated that the initiatives has resulted in reduction in BMI from the obese (>30) to healthy weight

range (19-25) against a comparison group.

Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost of hospitalisation	see HE1	\$5,568	per person	2022	PPI - Medical	104%	\$5,766
В	% higher medical cost for obesity patient		0.30	per person	2019	NA	100%	0.30
С	Cost of hospitalisation for obesity patient	A x (1 + B)	\$7,496	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$7,496
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$7,496

References

Step Source

A Ref 9: AIHW Admitted patient care 2021-22 7 Costs and funding, Table 7.4

B Ref 11: Australian Medical Association, Diabetes, pg. 4

Avoided ambulance call-out

\$1,067

61 HE21 Health **Benefit Value Outcome Group: Multiple Description:** This is the average cost to government of an ambulance call-out in NSW i.e. per vehicle. An incident is an event per vehicle per episode **Benefit Unit**

that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond. An ambulance response is a vehicle or vehicles

sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single incident.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

ID

Year of

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Total expenditure on ambulance services	Excludes user cost of capital for land, interest on borrowings and payroll tax.	\$1,474,710,000	NA	2023	СРІ	100%	\$1,474,710,000
В	Total ambulance responses	One vehicle per response	1,382,550	NA	2023	NA	100%	1,382,550
С	Average cost of ambulance call-out	A/B	\$1,067	per consultation	2023	NA	100%	\$1,067
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$1,067

References

Step Source

Ref 42: ROGS 2024 Table 11A.11

Ref 42: ROGS 2024 Table 11A.4

A client recovering from mental health concerns can reside in social housing while receiving support

ID Item Domain 64 HE24 Health

Benefit Value Benefit Unit

per person per day

Recovering mental health clients going through the maintenance phase may be able to reside outside a mental

health facility with appropriate support and achieve better outcomes. This benefit reflects the additional costs **Benefit Type** Avoided costs required of government to admit a client into a mental health facility for therapy, instead of providing therapy in

a community setting.

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Average cost in admitted setting, NSW	Phase: consolidating gain; per day	\$972	per person	2015	PPI - Medical	114%	\$1,113
В	Average cost in community setting, NSW	Phase: consolidating gain; per day	\$67	per person	2015	PPI - Medical	114%	\$77
С	Average rental subsidy in public housing	Average weekly subsidy, rebated	\$256	per dwelling	2020	СЫ	117%	\$299
D	A - (B + C/7)	Assumed 1 support per week	\$993	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$993
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value

F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$993

References

Step Source

Ref 17: Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, Mental Health Costing Study, Table 5.7

Ref 17: Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, Mental Health Costing Study, Table 5.8

С Ref 33: FACS 2018_19 Social Housing Data Supplement, Table 1.2

Avoided emergency department presentation – admitted

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$1,340

IDItemDomain134HE26Health

Benefit Value

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: Average cost to

Average cost to government per emergency department presentation (admitted). This is the cost per emergency department presentation where the patient is admitted to hospital upon presentation. It does not

include the cost of subsequent days in hospital.

Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Average cost per emergency department presentation (admitted)		\$1,257	per person	2022	СРІ	107%	\$1,340
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$1,340

References

Step Source

A Ref 41: ROGS 2024 Table 12A.54

Avoided emergency department presentation – non-admitted



Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: Average cost to government per emergency department presentation (non-admitted). This is the cost per emergency department presentation where the patient is discharged from the emergency department.

Benefit Value \$790

Benefit Unit per person per episode Person per episode Avoided costs

ID

135

Item

HE27

Domain

Health

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Average cost per emergency department presentation (non-admitted)		\$741	per person	2022	СЫ	107%	\$790
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$790

References

Step Source

A Ref 41: ROGS 2024 Table 12A.54

Avoided ambulatory mental health services

K	Y	1
GOV	SV	N ENT

Outcome Group: Multiple
Description: The avoided cost to government of ambulatory mental health services per person, per treatment day.

Benefit Value
Benefit Unit
Benefit Unit
Benefit Type
Avoided costs

ID

150

Item

HE30

Domain

Health

Ste	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost per day ambulatory mental health treatment	1	\$308	per person	2022	СРІ	107%	\$328
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$328

References

Step Source

A Ref 54: ROGS 2024 Table 13A.42

Client avoids receiving opioid treatments

\$293

ltem 151 HE31

NPV over 5 years

Domain Health

Outcome Group: Multiple Description: This is the avoided cost to government of providing opioid treatments to clients.

Benefit Unit

ID

per person per quarter

Benefit Type

Benefit Value

Avoided costs

\$293

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Annual Expenditure Opioid Programs		\$22,014,797	NA	2019	CPI	116%	\$25,452,828
В	No. Unique People in programs		24,290	NA	2019	NA	100%	24,290
С	A/B - Average Cost per Person		\$1,048	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$1,048
D	Scaling Factor		1.12	NA	2019	NA	100%	1.12
Ε	(C x D)/4 - Quarterly Cost Opioid Program per person		\$293	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$293
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		

References

Step Source

NSW Health, Ref 55: DCJ Internal Cost

Avoided hospital costs for assault victims, sexual offence victims and murder victims (aged 16 years and over)



\$10,838

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Description: The avoided hospital costs (Emergency Department (ED) presentation and hospital admission) per assault

victim, sexual offence victim and murder victim.

Benefit Unit per person per annum
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	The avoided hospital costs (ED presentation, and hospital admission) per assault victim, sexual offence victim and murder victim		\$8,023	per person	2011	СЫ	135%	\$10,838
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$10,838

References

Step Source

A Ref 50: Estimating Crime Victim Costs for NSW, Treasury, pg 11

Child avoids or overcomes anxiety

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

NSW GOVERNMENT

180	HE33	Health	GOVERNMENT
Benefit Value			\$314

Domain

Item

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

ID

per person per annum Avoided costs

Children with mental disorders have higher healthcare usage. This benefit measures the increased Medicare cost (Medicare Benefits Schedule and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) that government incurs from children aged 4-17 who have been diagnosed with anxiety in the last 12 months. It is the difference between average Medicare expenditure in the last 12 months on a child with anxiety and a child without any mental disorder.

9	Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	e Escalation Rate	Current Value
	Α	Average Medicare expenditure on a child with Anxiety Disorder		\$514	per person	2014	СРІ	126%	\$650
	В	Average Medicare expenditure on a child without any mental disorder.		\$266	per person	2014	СРІ	126%	\$336
	С	A-B		\$314	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$314
	n								

F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$314

References

Step Source

A Ref 67: Khang-Dao Le et al. (2021) "The cost of Medicare-funded medical and pharmaceutical services for mental disorders in children and adolescents in Australia"

B Ref 67: Khang-Dao Le et al. (2021) "The cost of Medicare-funded medical and pharmaceutical services for mental disorders in children and adolescents in Australia"

Child avoids or overcomes depression

ID Item Domain HE34 181 Health

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Children with mental disorders have higher healthcare usage. This benefit measures the increased Medicare cost (Medicare Benefits Schedule and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) that government incurs from children aged 4-17 who have been diagnosed with depression in the last 12 months. It is the difference between average Medicare expenditure in the last 12 months on a child with depression and a child without any mental disorder.

Benefit Value	\$555
Benefit Unit	per person per annum
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

,	Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	Α	Average Medicare expenditure on a child with Major Depressive Disorder		\$705	per person	2014	CPI	126%	\$891
	В	Average Medicare expenditure on a child without any mental disorder.		\$266	per person	2014	СРІ	126%	\$336
	С	A-B		\$555	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$555
	D								

F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$555

References

Ε

Step Source

Ref 67: Khang-Dao Le et al. (2021) "The cost of Medicare-funded medical and pharmaceutical services for mental disorders in children and adolescents in Australia"

Ref 67: Khang-Dao Le et al. (2021) "The cost of Medicare-funded medical and pharmaceutical services for mental disorders in children and adolescents in Australia"

Child avoids or overcomes being overweight

ID 182

Item HE35 **Domain** Health

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Children who are overweight or obese have higher healthcare usage. This benefit measures the increased Medicare Cost (Medicare Benefits Schedule and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) that government incurs from children aged 6-13 who are overweight. It is the difference between predicted Medicare expenditure on an

overweight child and a child of normal weight. This benefit only includes avoided acute care costs and does not

factor in higher long term healthcare costs from childhood obesity.

Benefit Value	\$78
Benefit Unit	per person per annum
Renefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Difference in Medicare expenditure on an overweight child vs normal weight child		\$ 63	per person	2015	СЫ	124%	\$78
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$78

References

Step Source

Ref 68: Black N et al. (2018) "The health care costs of childhood obesity in Australia: An instrumental variables approach"

Child avoids or overcomes being obese

Domain Health

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Children who are overweight or obese have higher healthcare usage. This benefit measures the increased Medicare Cost (Medicare Benefits Schedule and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) that government incurs from children aged 6-13 who are obese. It is the difference between predicted Medicare expenditure on an obese child and a child of normal weight. This benefit only includes avoided acute care costs and does not factor in higher long term healthcare costs from childhood obesity.

Benefit Value	\$127
Benefit Unit	per person per annum
Renefit Type	Avoided costs

Item

HE36

ID

183

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Difference in Medicare expenditure on an obese child vs normal weight child		\$103	per person	2015	CPI	124%	\$127
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$127

References

Step Source

Ref 68: Black N et al. (2018) "The health care costs of childhood obesity in Australia: An instrumental variables approach"

Tenant avoids eviction in social housing

Item Domain H01 Home

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

Typically when a social housing tenant is evicted from their accommodation, they have nowhere to go and would require support such as temporary accommodation and homelessness support. These clients are also expected to re-apply for social housing. This measure demonstrates the value to helping the tenants to sustain their tenancy and avoid cycling between homelessness and social housing.

Benefit Value per household per episode **Benefit Unit Benefit Type**

ID

66

Avoided costs

\$27,552

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ Legal - litigation	C2 cost	\$16,517	per household	2022	NA	100%	\$16,517
В	Client Service per hour - Housing CSO	Fully loaded client service cost (C2)	\$175	per FTE	2023	NA	100%	\$175
С	Cost of eviction and re-housing	A + 35 x B	\$22,642	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$22,642
D	Temporary Accommodation	C2 cost	\$2,455	per household	2023	CPI	100%	\$2,455
E	Total cost per eviction and re-housing	C + 2 x D	\$27,552	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$27,552
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$27,552

References

Step Source

Ref 46b: FACSIAR Unit Costing Manual 2021/22

Ref 46: FACSIAR Unit Costing Manual 2022/23

C **FACSIAR** assumption

Ref 46: FACSIAR Unit Costing Manual 2022/23

FACSIAR assumption

Senior clients can live at home with support and avoid going into residential aged care

K	Y	1
GOV	S\ ERNM	N ENT

Outcome Group: Housing

Description: Programs that support seniors to continue living in their own home means that they do not have to move into residential aged care. This measure shows the avoided cost to government of providing aged care if appropriate

Benefit Value

S82,490

Benefit Unit

per person per annum

supports enable seniors to live in their own home.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Home

Item

H06

ID

71

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Basic care subsidy for residential aged care	Weighted average of: ACFI (July to Sept, 92 days) - Highest level of need AN-ACC (Oct to June, 273 days) - non- palliative, least remote category	\$226	per person	2023	СЫ	100%	\$226
В	Subsidy per year	A x 365 days	\$82,490	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$82,490
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$82,490

References

Step Source

A Ref 19b: Department of Health and Aged Care - Aged Care Subsidies and Supplements as at 1 July 2022, as at 1 October 2022

Client positively exits social housing to private rental with low-level Private Rental Assistance (PRA) support

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain72H07Home

Outcome Group:HousingBenefit Value\$33,159Description:This benefit reflects a positive exit from social housing whereby the client is partially self-sufficient by rentingBenefit Unitper person per episode

in the private market with the help of PRA.

Benefit Tv

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for client in social housing	Average across clients with social housing as the highest level of need	\$35,916	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$41,525
В	DCJ liability for client receiving low- level PRA support	Average across clients with low level PRA as the highest level of need	\$7,236	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$8,366
С	A-B		\$33,159	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$33,159
D								
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$33,159

References

Step Source

A Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

B Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

Homeless client in long term accommodation receiving multiple Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) services is assigned a social housing dwelling



\$10,039

Outcome Group: Housing Benefit Value

Description: This captures the benefit of assigning a homeless person to a social housing dwelling reflecting a shift to a

lower level of service i.e., lower liability.

Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for client receiving high level of SHS services	Average across clients with SHS as the highest level of need	\$44,599	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$51,564
В	DCJ liability for client in social housing	Average across clients with social housing as the highest level of need	\$35,916	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$41,525
С	A-B		\$10,039	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$10,039
D								
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$10,039

References

Step Source

A Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

B Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

Client exits from the social housing waitlist and no longer requires a service



\$10,645

\$10,645

Outcome Group: Housing Benefit Value

This benefit captures a positive exit from the social housing waitlist where the client is self-sufficient and no

longer requires housing assistance.

Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

NPV over 5 years

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for client on the waitlist	Average across clients with wait list as the highest level of need	\$12,094	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$13,983
В	DCJ liability for client previously knowr to DCJ but not receiving any housing services	n Average across clients previously known to Housing but not receiving housing services Years 1-11	\$2,887	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$3,338
С	A-B		\$10,645	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$10,645
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		

References

Description:

Step Source

A Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

B Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

Client receiving low-level Private Rental Assistance (PRA) support in private market becomes independent

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Housing Benefit Value

Description: This captures the benefit of a client that was receiving low level PRA support in the private market becoming

self-sufficient and no longer requiring housing assistance.

Benefit Value \$5,028
Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Item

Domain

ID

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for client receiving low level PRA support	Average across clients with low level PRA as the highest level of need	\$7,236	per person	2019	СЫ	116%	\$8,366
В	DCJ liability for client previously known to DCJ but not receiving any housing services	Average across clients previously known to Housing but not receiving housing services Years 1-11	\$2,887	per person	2019	СЫ	116%	\$3,338
С	A-B		\$5,028	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$5,028
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$5,028

References

Step Source

A Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

B Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

Client avoids entering crisis accommodation (small to medium refuge)

Item Domain H016 Home

\$25.448

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description:

Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) provide crisis accommodation to households or individuals who are homeless. Where an initiative prevents a household at risk of being homeless from requiring this support (i.e., the household remains in their home or supported through other social housing products), this benefit represents the avoided cost to government of providing crisis accommodation in a small to medium refuge to a household. A small-to-medium refuge is a refuge with 14 or less accommodation units, where an

accommodation unit refers to a bedroom or dwelling suitable for one household.

Benefit Value	\$25,448
Benefit Unit	per household per episode
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

81

2027

Year 5 NPV over 5 years

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Small to medium refuge, annual unit cost net of tenant contribution	C2 cost	\$99,876	per household	2023	CPI	100%	\$99,876
В	Average service duration (days)		93	per household	2022	NA	100%	93
С	Cost per household per service period	A x (B/365)	\$25,448	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$25,448
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		

References

Step Source

Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

Client avoids entering crisis accommodation (large refuge)

Item Domain H017 Home

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description:

Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) provide crisis accommodation to households or individuals who are homeless. Where an initiative prevents a household at risk of being homeless from requiring this support (i.e., the household remains in their home or supported through other social housing products), this benefit represents the avoided cost to government of providing crisis accommodation in a large refuge to a household. A large refuge is a refuge with 15 or more accommodation units, where an accommodation unit refers to a bedroom or dwelling suitable for one household.

Benefit Value	\$12,778
Benefit Unit	per household per episode
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

82

S	Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	Α	Large refuge, annual unit cost net of tenant contribution	C2 cost	\$50,152	per household	2023	СРІ	100%	\$50,152
	В	Average service duration (days)		93	per household	2022	NA	100%	93
	С	Cost per household per service period	I A x (B/365)	\$12,778	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$12,778

Ε

F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$12,778

References

Step Source

Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

Client avoids receiving Specialist Homelessness Services case management support

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$1,673

IDItemDomain83H018Home

NPV over 5 years

lome c

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description: Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) provide case management support to clients who are homeless or at

risk of homelessness. Where an initiative prevents a client from needing SHS case management, this represents the avoided cost to government of providing SHS case management services to a household. This benefit refers to case management support with a service duration of more than one day and excludes

provision of SHS accommodation (crisis accommodation or transitional housing).

Benefit Value	\$1,673
Benefit Unit	per household per episode
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Non-Accommodation Case Management (NACM), annual unit cost	C2 cost	\$5,816	per household	2023	СЫ	100%	\$5,816
В	Average service duration (days)		105	NA	2022	NA	100%	105
С	Cost per household per service period	A x (B/365)	\$1,673	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$1,673
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		

References

Step Source

A Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

B Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

Client avoids receiving Specialist Homelessness Services minor engagement services

ID Item Domain 84 H019

Home

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description: Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) provide minor engagement support to clients who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Where an initiative prevents a client from needing SHS minor engagement services, this

represents the avoided cost to government of providing minor engagement support to a household. This benefit refers to support with a service duration of one day or less and excludes provision of SHS

accommodation (crisis accommodation or transitional housing).

Benefit Value	\$334
Benefit Unit	per household per episode
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Minor engagement, annual unit cost	C2 cost	\$334	per household	2023	CPI	100%	\$334
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$334

References

Step Source

Ref 13b: FACSIAR (2023) Specialist Homelessness Services - Development of Unit Costs

Client exits social housing positively and no longer requires housing services



\$38,187

\$38,187

Outcome Group: Housing Benefit Value

Description: This measure captures the value of support that can now be redirected to other clients with the need for social

housing when a client is able to exit social housing positively.

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

Year 5

NPV over 5 years

ID

2027

_	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	e Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for client in social housing	Average across clients with social housing as the highest level of need	\$35,916	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$41,525
В	DCJ liability for client previously known to DCJ but not receiving any housing services	A Average across clients previously known to Housing but not receiving housing services Years 1-11	\$2,887	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$3,338
С	A-B		\$38,187	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$38,187
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		

References

Step Source

A Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

B Ref 49: FACSIAR Economics - Housing and Homelessness Investment Model (HHIM) Report

Social housing client experiences improved customer satisfaction with tenancy management services

ID Item Domain 178 H022 Home

Outcome Group: Housing

Description:

Some initiatives aim to improve customer experience for recipients of social housing, including initiatives to improve satisfaction with social housing tenancy management. This is a broader economic benefit accruing to the individual (i.e., a household) for satisfaction with their tenancy management provider as opposed to being unsatisfied or indifferent. This benefit captures the willingness to pay per household for improved day-to-day experience with tenancy management for people living in social housing.

Benefit Value	\$225
Benefit Unit	per household per annum
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Average social housing rent per week		\$154	per household	2021	CPI	112%	\$173
В	2.5% premium for improved customer experience	r	0.025	per household	2022	NA	100%	0.025
С	Willingness to pay for improved customer experience per week	AxB	\$4.32	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$4.32
D	Number of weeks in a year		52.00	NA	2023	NA	100%	52.00
Ε	Willingness to pay for improved customer experience per annum	CxD	\$225	per household	2023	NA	100%	\$225
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 year	s	\$225

References

Step Source

FACSIAR Economics Analysis of Public Housing tenants rent as at 30 June 2021

Ref 58: Valuation of improved customer satisfaction in social housing for Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Client avoids rough sleeping

Item Domain
H023 Home GOVERNMEN

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description:

This is the benefit accruing to an individual from avoiding rough sleeping by being housed appropriately in stable accommodation. Rough sleeping is the most severe and visible form of homelessness and includes individuals who are street sleeping, sleeping in parks, squatting, staying in cars or living in improvised dwellings. It corresponds to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) homelessness operational group of "persons living in improvised buildings, tents or sleeping out". This benefit value is based on the estimated net present cost of constructing a new 1-bedroom public housing dwelling and providing a tenancy to a single individual over 25 years. It represents the amount that government, in the absence of any fiscal constraints, is willing to pay to house a rough sleeper.

Benefit Value	\$34 (FY24\$)
Benefit Unit	per person per night
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

ID

185

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Net present cost of a new 1-bedroom public housing dwelling	25-year asset life	\$311,491	per dwelling	2024	CPI	100%	\$311,491
В	Daily cost of a new 1-bedroom public housing dwelling	A / 25 / 365.25	\$34	per dwelling	2024	NA	100%	\$34
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	3	\$34

References

Step Source

A Ref 72: FACSIAR Economics (2024) Valuation of reducing homelessness for Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Client avoids couch surfing

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain186H024Home

lome

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description: This is the benefit

This is the benefit accruing to an individual from avoiding couch surfing by being housed appropriately in stable accommodation. Couch surfing is a form of secondary homelessness where an individual temporarily stays with a friend or relative and has no fixed address. It corresponds to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) homelessness operational group of "persons staying temporarily with other households". This cohort is

demographically different to rough sleepers and likewise requires different supports to transition into stable housing. As such, a separate benefit value has been deduced which is based on the couch surfer moving into a

house share arrangement.

Benefit Value	\$27 (FY24\$)
Benefit Unit	per person per night
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

S	tep	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	Α	Daily cost to house share	Rent data taken at the first quartile of the December 2023 DCJ Rent and Sales Report. Rent assumed to be split equally across all residents (equal to the number of rooms). The individual assumed to be indifferent between 2, 3 or 4-bedroom dwellings.	\$27	per person	2024	СРІ	100%	\$27
	В								
	С								
	D								
	E								
	F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
						2023	Year 1		
						2024	Year 2		
						2025	Year 3		
						2026	Year 4		
						2027	Year 5		
							NPV over 5 years		\$27

References

Step Source

A Ref 72: FACSIAR Economics (2024) Valuation of reducing homelessness for Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Client avoids living in an overcrowded dwelling

Item Domain
HO25 Home GOVERNMEN

Outcome Group: Homelessness

Description:

This is the benefit accruing to an individual from being rehoused in an appropriately sized dwelling from an overcrowded dwelling. The Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is the measure used to determine the number of bedrooms required by a household. A dwelling is considered overcrowded when the household needs one or more additional bedrooms to meet CNOS. Where a household is rehoused in an appropriately sized dwelling, this benefit should be applied to all residents. This benefit value is based on the marginal cost of a bedroom, in both the private rental market and public housing system, divided by the number of expected residents at each dwelling size.

Benefit Value	\$3 (FY24\$
Benefit Unit	per person per nigh
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

ID

187

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost of one additional bedroom, split across all residents		\$3	per person	2024	СРІ	100%	\$3
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 year	s	\$3

References

Step Source

A Ref 72: FACSIAR Economics (2024) Valuation of reducing homelessness for Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Avoided police call-out to a client's residence or community

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$193

\$387

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Value

\$193

Support programs that promote better safety can result in an avoided police intervention. This measure shows

the avoided cost to government of providing a police intervention for an episode.

Assumption/Operation

Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

100%

Item

CPI

ID

Year of

Source Value

2023

^	Labour Cost of Folice Service per flour	ocivice required at short notice	\$100	PCITIE	2020	011	10070	\$100
В	No. of hours per incident	DCJ assumption	2.00	per person	2023	NA	100%	2.00
С	Police cost per incident	AxB	\$387	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$387
D								
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	s	\$387

Unit

per FTE

References

Description:

Step Description

Step Source

A Ref 36: NSW Police Force Cost Recovery and User Fees and Charges, Line 8

A Labour cost of Police service per hour Service required at short notice

Avoided domestic and family violence (DFV) prosecution

NSW GOVERNMENT

per person per episode

\$2,782

\$2,782

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Description: A DFV incident that involves a police call-out will often also result in a court proceeding. This measure values the cost to government of a police intervention, as well as the court proceeding for a DFV prosecution.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5
NPV over 5 years

ID

Benefit Unit

2025

2026

2027

St	tep Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
4		2 hours of service, short notice	\$387	per FTE	2023	CPI	100%	\$387
ı	Police interview, report, and witness at court	10 hours of service, planned	\$1,272	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$1,272
(C Court proceeding cost per finalisation	Children's court excl payroll tax	\$1,123	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$1,123
ı	Total cost per episode	A + B + C	\$2,782	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$2,782
ı	E							
ı	F Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate I	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		

References

Step Source

A Ref 36: NSW Police Force Cost Recovery and User Fees and Charges, Line 8

B Ref 36: NSW Police Force Cost Recovery and User Fees and Charges, Line 2

C Ref 38: ROGS 2024 Table 7A.33

Prevented fatality due to chance

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group	Multiple	Benefit Value	\$5,400,000
Description:	The value of a statistical life (VSL) is an estimate of the value society places on reducing the risk of dying among groups of individuals who do not expect to die. Where a program prevents an improbable fatality from	Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
	occurring, the VSL represents the broader economic benefit accruing to that individual from avoiding death.	Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

ID

92

ltem

SA5

Domain

Safety

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Value of statistical life		\$5,400,000	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$5,400,000
В								
С								
D								
E								

F Discounted value over 5 years			Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$5,400,000

References

Step Source

A Ref 72: Office of Impact Analysis (2023) - Value of a statistical life

Client avoids incident of substantiated child abuse or incident of substantiated child abuse prevented

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain93SA6Safety

Outcome Group:CP/OOHCBenefit Value\$44,102Description:This benefit reflects the pain, suffering and trauma resulting from substantiated child abuse. It applies toBenefit Unitper person per lifetime

children with a substantiated instance of child abuse only. It does not apply to children at ROSH or in OOHC.

Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight	Disability weight of PTSD	0.11	NA	2004	NA	100%	0.11
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 69 years (age 12 to 81), discounted by 5% p.a.	19.37	NA	2023	NA	100%	19.37
D	Applicable proportion of benefit population		0.31	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.31
E	AxBxCxD		\$44,102	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$44,102
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$44,102

References

Step Source

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

D Ref 24: Widom (1999) Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Abused and Neglected Children Grown Up

Client avoids intimate partner violence (IPV) resulting in an apprehended violence order (AVO) or homelessness



\$6.068

94 SA7 Safety **Benefit Value** Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: This is the cost of pain and suffering for each incident of IPV that results in needing crisis accommodation or an

AVO. It includes both post-traumatic stress disorder and soft tissue injury.

Benefit Unit per person per episode **Benefit Type** Broader economic benefits

Domain

Item

ID

Year of

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	For PTSD, QALY equivalence weight x time (T) x applicable population	0.105 x 1.25 x 0.6	0.079	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.08
С	For soft tissue injury, QALY equivalence weight x time (T) x applicable population	0.064 x 0.125 x 1	0.008	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.008
D	A x B + A x C		\$6,068	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$6,068
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	•	\$6,068

References

Step Source

- Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"
- Ref 25: Symes et al (2018) "Establishing Concurrent ...", Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update, Ref 23: Salo mon et al (2013) "Disability weights ..."
- Ref 25: Symes et al (2018) "Establishing Concurrent ...", Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update, Ref 23: Salo mon et al (2013) "Disability weights ..."

Child avoids exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) resulting in police charge, apprehended violence order (AVO) or homelessness

ID Item Domain 95 SA8

Year 4

Year 5 NPV over 5 years

2026

2027

Safety

\$1,256

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the cost of pain and suffering a child incurs from witnessing an IPV incident that results in needing crisis accommodation or an AVO, but where the ROSH threshold is not met. A child living in a household where they are exposed to domestic and family violence (DFV), although not directly assaulted themselves, experiences stress and anxiety from the situation. This is equated to exposure to moderate anxiety. This is distinct from substantiated child abuse where DFV was a contributing factor.

Benefit Value \$1,256 **Benefit Unit** per person per episode **Benefit Type** Broader economic benefits

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight	Disability weight for moderate anxiety	0.13	NA	2004	NA	100%	0.13
С	Time period (T)		0.50	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.50
	Applicable proportion of benefit population		0.27	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.27
E	AxBxCxD		\$1,256	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$1,256
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		

References

Step Source

- Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"
- Ref 23: Salomon et al (2013) "Disability weights for the Global Burden of Disease 2013 study"
- Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"
- Ref 26: Jouriles et al (2017) "Police Involvement in Intimate Partner Violence and Children's Anxiety Symptoms"

Reduced trauma resulting in incident of ROSH being either avoided or prevented

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description: This is the cost of pain and suffering from each incident of trauma that results in ROSH. Post-traumatic stress

Repetit Unit per person per episode

This is the cost of pain and suffering from each incident of trauma that results in ROSH. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a known potential consequence of child abuse. This pertains to the injury suffered by the

child who is subject to abuse. PTSD carries a disability weight of 0.105.

Benefit Unit per person per episode
Benefit Type Broader economic benefits

Domain

Safety

Item

SA9

ID

96

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)		\$60,500	per person	2019	СЫ	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY equivalence weight	Disability weight for PTSD	0.11	NA	2004	NA	100%	0.11
С	Time period (T)	Benefit realised for 69 years (age 12 to 81), discounted by 5 p.a.	19.37	NA	2023	NA	100%	19.37
D	Applicable proportion of benefit population		0.04	NA	2019	NA	100%	0.04
E	AxBxCxD		\$5,275	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$5,275
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$5,275

References

Step Source

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

B Ref 22: WHO (2004) Global Burden of Disease 2004 Update

C Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

D DCJ Administrative data 2017/18; Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

A client who is the subject of a ROSH report is not re-reported at ROSH in the following year

NSW GOVERNMENT

IDItemDomain106SA19Safety

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description:

A key aspect of work in child protection is to ensure that children reported to be at ROSH are assessed in a timely manner, and that safety measures are in place to prevent the child from further risk of harm. This measures the value of casework that prevents the child from further risk of harm, resulting in no ROSH re-

reports for the same child in the following year.

Benefit Value	\$10,583
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Ste	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for a child with a single ROSH	Average across all age groups	\$10,943	per person	2020	CPI	117%	\$12,784
В	DCJ liability for a child with 2-3 ROSH reports	Average across all age groups	\$20,002	per person	2020	СРІ	117%	\$23,368
С	B - A		\$10,583	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$10,583
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		

F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$10.583

References

Step Source

A Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

B Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

A client deemed as in need of care and protection avoids entering in OOHC

\$331,118

ID Item Domain 107 SA20 Safety

Year 5

NPV over 5 years

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description:

DCJ delivers a range of early intervention programs to assist families where the child is deemed as in need of care and protection. Support to help preserve the family where appropriate includes parenting skills training, counselling and other support. This measures the value of avoided liability by successfully preventing a child

Benefit Value Benefit Unit Benefit Type

2027

per person per lifetime

\$331,118

Avoided costs

from entering into OOHC.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	e Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for a child when entering OOHC	Average across all age groups	\$334,711	per person	2021	СРІ	112%	\$375,639
В	DCJ liability for a child in need of care	Average across all age groups	\$39,670	per person	2021	CPI	112%	\$44,521
С	A - B		\$331,118	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$331,118
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		

References

Step Source

Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

A client in OOHC successfully transitioned to Guardianship

NSW GOVERNMENT

per person per lifetime

108 SA21 Safety GOVERNMENT

Benefit Value \$266,127

Benefit Unit

Year of

ID

Description: One of the positive exit pathways for clients in OOHC is transition to Guardianship. This measures the avoided

liability from successfully transitioning a client from OOHC into Guardianship.

Assumption/Operation

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Item

Domain

Foodstion Type Foodstion Date Current Value

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for a child in OOHC	Average across all age groups	\$338,862	per person	2021	CPI	112%	\$380,297
В	DCJ liability for a child in Guardianship Care	Average across all age groups	\$101,731	per person	2021	СРІ	112%	\$114,170
С	A - B		\$266,127	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$266,127
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$266,127

1164

Value

References

Step Source

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Cton Description

A Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

B Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

A client in OOHC is successfully restored with their family

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC SA22 Safety GOVERNMENT

Benefit Value \$376,143

Value

One of the positive exit pathways for clients in OOHC be restored with their family. This measures the avoided

liability from successfully restoring a client to their family.

Assumption/Operation

Benefit Unit per person per lifetime
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

Item

ID

Year of

	• • •				Source Value			
Α	DCJ liability for a child in OOHC	Average across all age groups	\$338,862	per person	2021	CPI	112%	\$380,297
В	DCJ liability for a child not in need of care	Average across Not In Child Protection Y1-Y11	\$3,702	per person	2021	СРІ	112%	\$4,155
С	A - B		\$376,143	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$376,143
D								
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$376,143

Unit

References

Description:

Step Description

Step Source

A Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

B Ref 48: FACSIAR Child Protection Investment Model 2020/21 (Appendix G)

Client avoids a placement breakdown or negative placement change

NSW GOVERNMENT

into long term instability. This measures the avoided liability from successfully preventing a negative

placement change over their remaining years spent in the child protection system.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Safety

ltem

SA26

ID

123

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	DCJ liability for a client with zero negative placement changes	Average across all age groups	\$195,003	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$225,457
В	DCJ liability for a client with three negative placement changes	Average across all age groups	\$227,273	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$262,767
С	Cost of a Negative Placement Change	Three negative placement changes will occur in total. C = (B-A) / 3	\$12,437	NA	2023	NA	100%	\$12,437
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$12,437

References

Step Source

A Ref 45: FACSIAR - The Cost of Placement Instability

B Ref 45: FACSIAR - The Cost of Placement Instability

Avoided Local Court prosecution

\$4,681

125 SA28 Safety **Benefit Value** \$4,681 **Outcome Group: Multiple Description: Benefit Unit** per person per episode

This is the avoided cost to government of a Local Court prosecution. The cost is per criminal finalisation and encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) costs and police costs.

Avoided costs **Benefit Type**

Domain

ltem

Year 5 NPV over 5 years

ID

2027

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Court Cost		\$741	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$741
В	ODPP	ODPP Local Court costs spread across all Local Court finalisations	\$400	per person	2023	СЫ	100%	\$400
С	Police Cost		\$3,062	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$3,540
D	Cost of Local Court prosecution	A+B+C	\$4,681	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$4,681
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		

References

Step Source

Ref 38: ROGS 2024 Table 7A.34

Ref 55b: ODPP Unit Cost

Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) "The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)"

Avoided District Court prosecution

per person per episode

\$28,472

Benefit Value \$28,472 **Outcome Group: Multiple** Description:

This is the avoided cost to government of a District Court prosecution. The cost is per criminal finalisation and encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) costs and police costs.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Safety

ltem

SA29

NPV over 5 years

ID

126

Year of

Benefit Unit

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Court Cost		\$13,631	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$13,631
В	ODPP		\$11,302	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$11,302
С	Police Cost		\$3,061	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$3,539
D	Cost of District Court prosecution	A+B+C	\$28,472	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$28,472
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		

References

Step Source

Ref 38: ROGS 2024 Table 7A.34

В Ref 55b: ODPP Unit Cost

Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) "The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)"

Avoided Supreme Court prosecution

NSW GOVERNMENT

\$300,638

Outcome Group:MultipleBenefit Value\$300,638Description:This is the avoided cost to government of a Supreme Court prosecution. The cost is per criminal finalisation andBenefit Unitper person per episode

encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) costs and police costs.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Safety

Item

SA30

Year 5
NPV over 5 years

ID

127

2027

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Court Cost		\$57,094	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$57,094
В	ODPP		\$240,005	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$240,005
С	Police Cost		\$3,061	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$3,539
D	Cost of Supreme Court prosecution	A+B+C	\$300,638	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$300,638
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		

References

Step Source

A Ref 38: ROGS 2024 Table 7A.34

B Ref 55b: ODPP Unit Cost

C Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) "The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)"

Avoided youth custody stay

ltem **Domain** 128 SA31 Safety

ID

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the avoided cost to government of a young person under detention-based supervision (Youth Justice Centres). This is defined as recurrent expenditure on detention based supervision per day, divided by the average daily number of young people subject to detention based supervision. Recurrent expenditure per day is calculated as annual recurrent expenditure divided by 365.25 and the average daily number of young people is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends under supervision during the year (irrespective of age) and dividing this total by the number of days in the same year. This is based on current capacity - it does not anticipate the cost of capacity expansion.

Benefit Value	\$2,759
Benefit Unit	per person per day
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision		\$2,759	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$2,759
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	•	\$2,759

References

Step Source

Ref 39: ROGS 2024 Table 17A.21

Avoided Youth Justice Conference

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group	: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$964
Description:	This is the avoided cost to government of a young person participating in a Youth Justice Conference. This is	Benefit Unit	per person per episode
calculated as the total recurrent expenditure on group conferencing divided by the number of concluded group conferences.		Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

130

Item

SA33

Domain

Safety

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost per group conference		\$964	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$964
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$964

References

Step Source

A Ref 39: ROGS 2024 Table 17A.22

Avoided youth community corrections or parole (by not entering custody stay)



IDItemDomain131SA34Safety

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description: This is the avoided cost to government of a young person entering custody and being placed in youth community corrections or parole. This is defined as recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision per day, divided by the average daily number of young people subject to community based supervision. Recurrent

expenditure per day is calculated as annual recurrent expenditure divided by 365.25 and the average daily number of young people is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends under supervision during the year (irrespective of age) and dividing this total by the number of days in the same year.

Benefit Value	\$343
Benefit Unit	per person per day
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

\$ Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision		\$343	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$343
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$343

References

Step Source

A Ref 39: ROGS 2024 Table 17A.20

Avoided adult custody stay - open facility

NSW GOVERNMENT

 ID
 Item

 132
 SA35

Domain Safety

Facilities Time Facilities Data - Occurrent Value

ty **G**

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

Ot --- D ----!--t!--

An open facility is a custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists. This avoided cost is based on the net operating expenditure per prisoner per day at an open facility and an average capital

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

Benefit Value

Year of

per person per day Avoided costs

cost per prisoner per day across all facilities.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day in open / periodic detention facility		\$257	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$257
В	Total capital costs per prisoner per day		\$140	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$140
С	Total costs per prisoner per day	A+B	\$397	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$397
D								
Ε								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$397

References

Step Source

A Ref 40: ROGS 2024 Table 8A.19

B Ref 40: ROGS 2024 Table 8A.19

Avoided adult custody stay – secure facility

133 SA36 Safety

Domain

ltem

ID

Outcome Group	Multiple	Benefit Value	\$452
Description:	A secure custodial facility is where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier. This avoided cost is based on the net operating expenditure per prisoner per day at	Benefit Unit	per person per day
	an open facility and an average capital cost per prisoner per day across all facilities.	Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day in secure detention facility		\$313	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$313
В	Total capital costs per prisoner per day	,	\$140	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$140
С	Total costs per prisoner per day	A+B	\$452	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$452
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	;	\$452

References

Step Source

Ref 40: ROGS 2024 - Table 8A.19

Ref 40: ROGS 2024 - Table 8A.19

Maternal age increases from 16 to 19 years

Item Domain SA37 Safety

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description:

Maternal age is a large risk factor for greater costs. Service use declines as maternal age increases. Future use of NSW services can be as much as 3.9 times higher (for a person born to a mother 16-18 years) when maternal age is below 26 years. Service use can be reduced by delayed pregnancies (i.e. increase maternal age) and avoided pregnancies to at risk mothers. This benefit is the reduction in service use over a lifetime as when maternal age increases from 16 to 19 years old. It compares against maternal age of 26 years old as base comparison.

Benefit Value	\$197,941
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

137

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Future cost of service use of person <25 years old in NSW		\$143,000	per person	2017	CPI	120%	\$171,549
В	Maternal age risk factor 16-18 y.o. compared to 26 y.o.	(Risk factor 16-18 y.o.)/ (Risk factor 26- 29 y.o.)	3.92	NA	2017	NA	100%	3.92
С	Maternal age risk factor 19-21 y.o. compared to 26 y.o.	(Risk factor 19-21 y.o.)/ (Risk factor 26- 29 y.o.)	2.77	NA	2017	NA	100%	2.77
D	Difference in service use of child as maternal age increases from 16 to 19 years old	B x A - C x A	\$197,941	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$197,941

_			
F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
		2023 Ye	ear 1
		2024 Ye	ear 2
		2025 Ye	ear 3
		2026 Ye	ear 4
		2027 Ye	ear 5
		NPV ov	ver 5 years \$197 941

References

Step Source

Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 50

Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 51

Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 51

Maternal age increases from 19 to 22 years

Item Domain SA38 Safety

\$184,745

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description:

Maternal age is a large risk factor for greater costs. Service use declines as maternal age increases. Future use of NSW services can be as much as 3.9 times higher (for a person born to a mother 16-18 years) when maternal age is below 26 years. Service use can be reduced by delayed pregnancies (i.e., increase maternal age) and avoided pregnancies to at risk mothers. This benefit is the reduction in service use over a lifetime as when maternal age increases from 19 to 22 years old. It compares against maternal age of 26 years old as base comparison.

Benefit Value	\$184,745
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

138

2027

Year 5 NPV over 5 years

S	tep	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	Α	Future cost of service use of person <25 years old in NSW		\$143,000	per person	2017	СРІ	120%	\$171,549
	В	Maternal age risk factor 19-21 y.o. compared to 26 y.o.	(Risk factor 19-21 y.o.)/ (Risk factor 26- 29 y.o.)	2.77	NA	2017	NA	100%	2.77
	С	Maternal age risk factor 22-25 y.o. compared to 26 y.o.	(Risk factor 22-25 y.o.)/ (Risk factor 26- 29 y.o.)	1.69	NA	2017	NA	100%	1.69
	D	Difference in service use of child as maternal age increases from 16 to 19 years old	B x A - C x A	\$184,745	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$184,745

_						
F	Discounted value over 5 years			Discount Rate	Discounted Va	lue
		2023	Year 1			
		2024	Year 2			
		2025	Year 3			
		2026	Year 4			
		2026	Year 4			

References

Step Source

Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 50

Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 51

Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 51

Maternal age increases from 22 to 26 years

Item Domain **SA39** Safety

Outcome Group: CP/OOHC

Description:

Maternal age is a large risk factor for greater costs. Service use declines as maternal age increases. Future use of NSW services can be as much as 3.9 times higher (for a person born to a mother 16-18 years) when maternal age is below 26 years. Service use can be reduced by delayed pregnancies (i.e., increase maternal age) and avoided pregnancies to at risk mothers. This benefit is the reduction in service use over a lifetime as when maternal age increases from 22 to 26 years old. It compares against maternal age of 26 years old as base comparison.

Benefit Value	\$118,765
Benefit Unit	per person per lifetime
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

139

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Future cost of service use of person <25 years old in NSW		\$143,000	per person	2017	СРІ	120%	\$171,549
В	Maternal age risk factor 22-25 y.o. compared to 26 y.o.	(Risk factor 22-25 y.o.)/ (Risk factor 26- 29 y.o.)	1.69	NA	2017	NA	100%	1.69
С	Maternal age risk factor 26-29 y.o. compared to 26 y.o.	(Risk factor 26-29 y.o.)/ (Risk factor 26-29 y.o.)	1.00	NA	2017	NA	100%	1.00
D	Difference in service use of child as maternal age increases from 16 to 19 years old	B x A - C x A	\$118,765	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$118,765

_			
F	Discounted value over 5 years		Discount Rate Discounted Value
	2023	Year 1	
	2024	Year 2	
	2025	Year 3	
	2026	Year 4	
	2027	Year 5	
		NPV over 5 years	\$118,765

References

Step Source

- Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 50
- Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 51
- Ref 43: Forecasting Future Outcomes 2018 Insights Report, pg. 51

Avoided community supervision (adult)

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GOV	ERNM	ENT

Outcome Group: Multiple
This is the avoided cost to government of an adult under community-based supervision per person per day

Benefit Value

Benefit Unit
Benefit Unit
Benefit Type

Avoided costs

ID

144

Item

SA40

Domain

Safety

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost per person per day adult community supervision		\$32	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$37
В								
С								
D								
Е								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
	·				2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$37

References

Step Source

A Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

Avoided a youth caution from police

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Description: A youth caution is a diversionary response available to young people aged 10-16. It involves police issuing a warning at the time of the offence and a formal record being made of the event. This is the avoided cost to

government of issuing a youth caution.

Benefit Unit per person per caution
Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

Item

ID

	government or recurring a	,						
Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Hours per caution		5.20	per person	2019	NA	100%	5.20
В	Police Officer Hourly Rate		\$89	per FTE	2023	WPI	110%	\$97
С	Cost of Youth Caution	AxB	\$507	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$507
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$507

References

Step Source

A Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) "The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)"

B Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

Avoided Local Court prosecution (youth)

Item **Domain** SA42 146 Safety

ID

Year of

Source Value

0010

Outcome Group: Multiple Description: This is the avoided cost to government of a Local Court prosecution where a case involves a young person. The

Assumption/Operation

cost is per criminal finalisation and encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

(ODPP) costs and police costs.

Benefit Value	\$6,329
Benefit Unit	per person per finalisation
Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

Α	Court Cost		\$925	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$1,069
В	ODPP	ODPP Local Court costs spread across all Local Court finalisations	\$400	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$400
С	Police Cost		\$4,203	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$4,859
D	Local Court finalisation cost (youth)	A+B+C	\$6,329	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$6,329
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 year	s	\$6,329

Value

ĊΩΩΓ

Unit

References

Step Source

Step Description

Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

Ref 56: ODPP Unit Cost

Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) "The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)"

Avoided Children's Court prosecution

K	Y	1
GOV	S\ ERNM	N ENT

Outcome Group	: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$6,244
Description:	This is the avoided cost to government of a Children's Court prosecution where a case involves a young person. The cost is per criminal finalisation and encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Benefit Unit	per person per finalisation
	(ODPP) costs and police costs.	Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

147

Item

SA43

Domain

Safety

(ODPP) costs and police costs.

Ste	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Court Cost		\$868	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$1,004
В	ODPP	ODPP Children's Court costs spread across all Children's Court finalisations	\$382	per person	2023	СРІ	100%	\$382
С	Police Cost		\$4,202	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$4,858
D	Children's Court finalisation cost (youth)	A+B+C	\$6,244	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$6,244
E								

F	Discounted value over 5 years			Discount Rate Discounted Value
		2023	Year 1	
		2024	Year 2	
		2025	Year 3	
		2026	Year 4	
		2027	Year 5	
			NPV over 5 years	\$6.244

References

Step Source

Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

Ref 55b: ODPP Unit Cost

Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) "The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)"

Avoided District Court prosecution (youth)

Domain

Safety **Benefit Value Outcome Group: Multiple**

Value

Description: This is the avoided cost to government of a District Court prosecution where a case involves a young person. The cost is per criminal finalisation and encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Assumption/Operation

(ODPP) costs and police costs.

\$27,330 per person per finalisation **Benefit Unit Benefit Type** Avoided costs

Escalation Type Escalation Rate Current Value

Item

SA44

ID

148

Year of

Source Value

Α	Court Cost	\$9,660	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$11,169
В	ODPP	\$11,302	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$11,302
С	Police Cost	\$4,203	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$4,859
D	District Court finalisation cost (youth) A+B+C	\$27,330	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$27,330
Е							
F	Discounted value over 5 years					Discount Rate	Discounted Value
				2023	Year 1		
				2024	Year 2		
				2025	Year 3		
				2026	Year 4		
				2027	Year 5		
					NPV over 5 years		\$27,330

Unit

References

Step Source

Step Description

Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

В Ref 55b: ODPP Unit Cost

Ref 56: Allard, T., Smith, C., Dennison, S., Chrzanowski, A. (2013) 'The monetary cost of offender trajectories: Findings from Queensland (Australia)'

Avoided Supreme Court prosecution (youth)

NSW GOVERNMENT

per person per finalisation

\$294,767

Outcome Group: Multiple

Benefit Value

Benefit Value

Description: This is the avoided cost to government of a Supreme Court prosecution where a case involves a young person. The cost is per criminal finalisation and encompasses court costs, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

(ODPP) costs and police costs.

Benefit Type Avoided costs

Domain

ltem

ID

Benefit Unit

Year of

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Court Cost		\$43,162	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$49,903
В	ODPP		\$240,005	per person	2023	CPI	100%	\$240,005
С	Police Cost		\$4,203	per person	2019	CPI	116%	\$4,859
D	Supreme Court finalisation cost (yout	h) A+B+C	\$294,767	per person	2023	СЫ	100%	\$294,767
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$294,767

References

Step Source

A Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

B Ref 55b: ODPP Unit Cost

C Ref 55: DCJ Internal Unit Cost

Client avoids becoming a victim of an assault

K	Y	1
GOV	S\ ERNM	N ENT

Outcome Group: Multiple
Description: The benefit to an individual who avoids becoming the victim of an assault. This benefit pertains to the pain and Benefit Unit per person per episode

suffering as a result of experiencing assault.

Delietit Offit	per person per episode
Benefit Type	Broader economic benefits

Domain

Safety

Item

SA46

ID

152

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year Anchor Value		\$60,500	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY Loss Estimate for Assault		0.19	per person	2019	NA	100%	0.19
С	The benefit to an individual avoiding an assault incident	AxB	\$13,360	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$13,360
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$13,360

References

Step Source

A Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis" pg. 9

B Ref 50: Estimating Crime Victim Costs for NSW, Treasury, pg. 13

Client avoids becoming a victim of a sexual offence

K	Y	1
GOV	S\ ERNM	N ENT

Benefit Value \$39,241 **Outcome Group: Multiple** Description: The benefit to an individual who avoids becoming the victim of sexual offence. This benefit pertains to the pain

and suffering as a result of experiencing sexual assault.

Benefit Unit per person per episode **Benefit Type** Broader economic benefits

Domain

Safety

Item

SA47

ID

153

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Quality Adjusted Life Year Anchor Value		\$60,500	per person	2019	СРІ	116%	\$69,948
В	QALY Loss Estimate for sexual offence		0.56	per person	2019	NA	100%	0.56
С	The benefit to an individual avoiding a sexual offence incident	АхВ	\$39,241	per person	2023	NA	100%	\$39,241
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	;	\$39.241

References

Step Source

Ref 21: FACSIAR (2020) "Non-market valuation approaches for cost-benefit analysis"

Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, pg 13

Avoided cost of victim compensation awards for sexual offence incident

NSW GOVERNMENT	Domain Safety	Item SA48	
\$37,593			

ID 154

Outcome Group	: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$37,593
Description: The avoided cost to government of victim compensation award to a victim of a sexual offence incident.		Benefit Unit	per person per incident
		Benefit Type	Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided cost of victim compensation awards for sexual offence incident		\$28,195	per person	2012	CPI	133%	\$37,593
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	•	\$37,593

References

Step Source

A Ref 50: Estimating Crime Victim Costs for NSW, Treasury, pg. 16

Avoided cost of victim compensation awards for an assault incident



Benefit Value \$18,365 **Outcome Group: Multiple Description:** The avoided cost to government of victim compensation award to a victim of an assault incident. This is based per person per incident **Benefit Unit** on the NSW Victims Compensation Tribunal's average victim compensation awards for assault offence **Benefit Type** Avoided costs

ID

155

Item

SA49

Domain

Safety

incidents.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided cost of victim compensation awards for an assault incident		\$13,774	per person	2012	CPI	133%	\$18,365
В								

D Ε

C

F	Discounted value over 5 years			Discount Rate	Discounted Value
		2023	Year 1		
		2024	Year 2		
		2025	Year 3		
		2026	Year 4		
		2027	Year 5		
		1	NPV over 5 years		\$18,365

References

Step Source

Ref 50: Estimating Crime Victim Costs for NSW, Treasury, pg. 16

Avoided cost of arrest for robbery

Domain Safety	NSW GOVERNMENT
	\$7,450
per ar	rest per annum
	A ! al a al a a a 4 a

Outcome Group:	Multiple
Description:	The avoided cost of a robbery arrest to government (police). This does not include any prosecution or court

costs.

The avoided cost of a robbery arrest to government (police). This does not include any prosecution or cour

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

ID

156

Benefit Value

ltem

SA50

Avoided costs

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	The avoided cost of a robbery arrest to government (police))	\$5,515	per arrest	2011	СРІ	135%	\$7,450
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	S	\$7,450

References

Step Source

A Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, Appendix B, pg. 12

Avoided cost of arrest for murder

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

ID 157	Item SA51	Domain Safety	NSW GOVERNMENT
Benefit Value			\$28,372
Benefit Unit		per a	rrest per annum
Benefit Type			Avoided costs

Step		Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	The avoided cost of a murder arrest to government (police)		\$21,004	per arrest	2011	CPI	135%	\$28,372
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$28,372

References

Step Source

A Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, Appendix B, pg. 12

The avoided cost of a murder arrest to government (police). This does not include any prosecution or court

Avoided cost of arrest for assault

						ID 158	Item SA52	Domain Safety	GOVERNMENT
Outco	ome Group	: Multiple				Benefit Value			\$3,507
Descr	ription:		ault arrest to government (police). ⁻	This does not include any p	prosecution or court	Benefit Unit		per	arrest per annum
		costs.				Benefit Type			Avoided costs
Step	Descripti		Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α		ed cost of an assault arrest to ent (police)		\$2,596	per arrest	2011	CPI	135%	\$3,507
В									
С									
D									
Ε									
F	Discount	ed value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
						2023	Year 1		
						2024	Year 2		
						2025	Year 3		
						2026	Year 4		

2027

Year 5
NPV over 5 years

\$3,507

References

Step Source

A Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, Appendix B, pg. 12

Avoided cost of arrest for sex offences

						159	SA53	Safety	GOVERNMENT
Outco	me Group:	Multiple				Benefit Value			\$15,317
Descr	iption:		offence arrest to government (police).	This does not include any	y prosecution or court	Benefit Unit		per	arrest per annum
		costs.				Benefit Type			Avoided costs
Step	Description	on	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α		ed cost of a sex offence government (police)		\$11,339	per arrest	2011	СРІ	135%	\$15,317
В									
С									
D									
Ε									
F	Discounte	ed value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
						2023	Year 1		
						2024	Year 2		
						2025	Year 3		
						2026	Year 4		
						2027	Year 5		
							NPV over 5 years		\$15.317

ID

Item

Domain

References Step Source

A Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, Appendix B, pg. 12

Avoided cost of arrest for drug offences

						160	SA54	Safety	GOVERNMENT
Outcon	ne Group:	Multiple				Benefit Value			\$985
Descri	otion:	_	offence arrest to government (police)). This does not include an	y prosecution or court	Benefit Unit		per	arrest per annum
		costs.				Benefit Type			Avoided costs
	Description		Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	The avoide arrest to g	ed cost of a drug offence overnment (police)		\$729	per arrest	2011	CPI	135%	\$985
В		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
С									
D									
Е									
F	Discounte	ed value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
						2023	Year 1		
						2024	Year 2		
						2025	Year 3		
						2026	Year 4		
						2027	Year 5		
							NPV over 5 years	•	\$985

ID

Item

Domain

References Step Source

A Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, Appendix B, pg. 12

Avoided cost of arrest for non-violent offences (break and enter, theft, motor vehicle theft)

K	X	3	}	/
GOV	ER	S\ NM	N IEN	T

Outcome Group	o: Multiple	Benefit Value	\$1,010
Description: The avoided cost of a non-violent offence arrest (break and enter, theft, motor vehicle theft) to		Benefit Unit	per arrest per annum
	(police). This does not include any prosecution or court costs.	Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

161

Item

SA55

Domain

Safety

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	The avoided cost of a non-violent offence arrest (break and enter, theft, motor vehicle theft) to government (police)		\$748	per arrest	2011	СРІ	135%	\$1,010
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$1,010

References

Step Source

A Ref 51: Marginal Analysis: Estimating Criminal Justice System Marginal Costs, Appendix B, pg. 12

Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – Supreme Court



\$14,612

 ID
 Item
 Domain

 171
 SA58
 Safety

Benefit Value

Year 1

Outcome Group: Multiple

(15 days).

Description:AVL facilities in court allow for a reduction in in-person appearances in court, saving travel time and costs for the government. The cost of round trip from custody to the court was \$868 in 2021. This is multiplied by the average reduction of days a defendant is transferred per court room fitted out with AVL in the Supreme Court

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

2023

per room per annum Avoided costs

Ste	p Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided transport costs due to AVL facilities – Supreme Court		\$13,020	per room	2021	СРІ	112%	\$14,612
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value

	NPV over 5 years	\$14,612
2027	Year 5	
2026	Year 4	
2025	Year 3	
2024	Year 2	

References

Step Source

A Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 38

Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – District Court



\$57,578

Item SA59 **Domain** Safety

y GOVERN

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

AVL facilities in court allow for a reduction in in-person appearances in court, saving travel time and costs for the government. The cost of round trip from custody to the court was \$868 in 2021. This is multiplied by the average reduction of days a defendant is transferred per court room fitted out with AVL in the District Court (59).

Benefit Value
Benefit Unit
Benefit Type

ID

172

per room per annum Avoided costs

days).

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided transport costs due to AVL facilities – District Court		\$51,305	per room	2021	СЫ	112%	\$57,578
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	;	\$57,578

References

Step Source

A Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 38

Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – Local Court



\$83,696

ID Item Domain
173 SA60 Safety

Benefit Value

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

AVL facilities in court allow for a reduction in in-person appearances in court, saving travel time and costs for the government. The cost of round trip from custody to the court was \$868 in 2021. This is multiplied by the average reduction of days a defendant is transferred per court room fitted out with AVL in the Local Court (86).

Benefit Unit Benefit Type per room per annum Avoided costs

a	а	У	S)

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided transport costs due to AVL facilities – Local Court		\$74,577	per room	2021	СРІ	112%	\$83,696
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years	3	\$83,696

References

Step Source

A Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 38

Avoided transport costs due to Audio Visual Link (AVL) infrastructure built into court rooms – Children's Court



\$16,936

IDItemDomain174SA61Safety

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

AVL facilities in court allow for a reduction in in-person appearances in court, saving travel time and costs for the government. The cost of round trip from custody to the court was \$868 in 2021. This is multiplied by the average reduction of days a defendant is transferred per court room fitted out with AVL in the Children's Court

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

Benefit Value

per room per annum Avoided costs

11	7	_1		1	ı
(I	7	а	a١	/S	١.

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Avoided transport costs due to AVL facilities – Children's Court		\$15,091	per room	2021	СРІ	112%	\$16,936
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1		
					2024	Year 2		
					2025	Year 3		
					2026	Year 4		
					2027	Year 5		
						NPV over 5 years		\$16,936

References

Step Source

A Ref 57: Courts Infrastructure Benefits Catalogue 2021, pg. 38

Avoided police cost per criminal incident

benefits to avoid double counting.

Item Domain SA62 Safety

Outcome Group: Multiple

Description:

This is the avoided cost to government (NSW Police Force) of a criminal incident. This is calculated by dividing the expenditure of NSW Police attributable to work directly relating to crime by the number of recorded criminal incidents. Caution needs to be used when using this benefit with other police and criminal justice

Benefit Unit Benefit Type

Benefit Value

ID

175

per incident per episode

\$6,030

Avoided costs

S	tep Description Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
	A Net recurrent expenditure of NSW Police	\$4,752,400,000	NA	2023	CPI	100%	\$4,752,400,000
	B Police work not relating directly to crime	0.20	NA	2012	NA	100%	0.20
	C Number of recorded criminal incidents in NSW in FY2023	630,460	NA	2023	NA	100%	630,460
	D Police cost per incident A x (1-B)/C	\$6,030	NA	2023	CPI	100%	\$6,030
	F						

F	Discounted value over 5 years			Discount Rate D	iscounted Value
		2023	Year 1	5%	
		2024	Year 2	5%	
		2025	Year 3	5%	
		2026	Year 4	5%	
		2027	Year 5	5%	
			NPV over 5 vears	s	\$6.030

References

Step Source

Ref 69: ROGS 2024 Table 6A.1

В Ref 70: Smith et al. 2014. Counting the costs of crime in Australia A 2011 estimate

Ref 71: BOCSAR Recorded Criminal Incident by month - All of NSW

Avoided cost of NSW Drug Court program

NSW GOVERNMENT

Outcome Group: Multiple		Benefit Value	\$32,148
Description:	This is the avoided cost to government of a participant in the NSW Drug Court program. This includes court costs only: pre-program costs, report-back costs and termination/graduation costs and excludes urinalysis.	Benefit Unit	per person per episode
		Benefit Type	Avoided costs

ID

179

Item

SA63

Domain

Safety

Step	Description	Assumption/Operation	Value	Unit	Year of Source Value	Escalation Type	Escalation Rate	Current Value
Α	Cost of NSW Drug Court program per person		\$22,000	per person	2008	CPI	146%	\$32,148
В								
С								
D								
E								
F	Discounted value over 5 years						Discount Rate	Discounted Value
					2023	Year 1	5%	
					2024	Year 2	5%	
					2025	Year 3	5%	
					2026	Year 4	5%	
					2027	Year 5	5%	
						NPV over 5 years	5	\$32,148

References

Step Source

A Ref 60: Goodall et al. (2008) "The costs of NSW Drug Court"