
Report prepared for the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The fiscal impact of the Parent Visa category - analytical tables

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Disclaimer

The results in this paper are not official statistics; they have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) managed by Statistics NZ. The opinions, findings, recommendations and conclusions expressed in this paper are those of the author(s). Statistics NZ and Sapere Research Group take no responsibility for any omissions or errors in the information contained here. Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics NZ in accordance with security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, business or organisation. The results in this paper have been confidentialised to protect individual people and businesses from identification. Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the Privacy Impact Assessment for the IDI available from www.stats.govt.nz. The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Statistics NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994. This tax data must be used only for statistical purposes, and no individual information may be published or disclosed in any other form, or provided to Inland Revenue for administrative or regulatory purposes. Any person who has had access to the unit-record data has certified that they have been shown, have read, and have understood section 81 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, which relates to privacy and confidentiality. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the Integrated Data Infrastructure prototype for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

1. Introduction

Sapere was commissioned to produce analytical output to support the Ministry of Business and Innovation's (MBIE) briefings to the Minister of Immigration on immigration policy.¹ The analytical output was produced using the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI); this report presents that analytical output.

The work has two stages. The first stage involved identifying people who arrived in New Zealand on Parent Visas in the year to November 2011 and year to June 2013 years and to provide information on:

- their demographics and propensity to stay in New Zealand;
- their benefit uptake (i.e. unemployment, accommodation supplement etc);
- their use of health care;
- their income and tax paid;
- the income of their sponsor; and
- the propensity of their sponsor to stay in New Zealand.

The second stage involved providing equivalent estimates for other selected visa categories, namely: Entrepreneurs, Investors, and Skilled Work, and those in the Uncapped Family Stream (Partners), Pacific Access/Samoan Quota, Resident Religious Workers² and (various) Refugee categories. The aim was to allow comparisons with the first Parent Visa cohort.

The structure of this report reflects the commissioning of this work. It begins by discussing the net fiscal benefit of two Parent Visa cohorts, and then provides some comparisons with other selected visa categories. The bulk of the report comprises the analytical output of this work, in the form of tables and charts, with supporting commentary that provides key observations and any caveats. Interpreting the results for policy purposes was beyond the brief for this work.

Finally, it should be noted that the costs presented in this report represent a best effort in the time available with the information available. The fast turnaround required for purpose of briefing the Minister of Immigration meant taking the data reasonably at face value.³ As a next step, MBIE is scoping more detailed research into the fiscal costs and benefits of migrants and that work may be able to spend more time to resolve some of the issues identified in this report.

¹ This is a revised version of the initial paper.

² Owing to the small sample – about 42 people – we were required to suppress the results for this visa category.

³ One example is the pharmacy data is known to have duplicates owing to the credit, resubmit and reversal process; Social Investment Unit (2017) note the Ministry of Health is unable to resolve this currently. A second is we use case weights to generate costs for mental health and age and disability inpatient events; the Ministry use an alternative system for this.

2. Parent Visa cohort description

2.1 Demographics of the cohorts

This report looks at the fiscal impact of two cohorts of Parent Visa recipients – a baseline cohort that arrived on any Parent Visa between 1 December 2010 and 30 November 2011 (the “November 2011 cohort”) and a cohort that arrived on a Parent - Tier One or Two Visa between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013 (the “June 2013 cohort”). The July 2013 cohort is smaller than November 2011 cohort (4,011 compared to 720) and was subject to stricter entry criteria particularly around sponsor income. We only focus on the Parent - Tier One or Two holders in the later cohort so we can be sure the new rules (as at May 2012) were applied to them.⁴

The June 2013 cohort appears to be slightly older on average, with proportionally more members in the 60-64 and the 65 and over age groups (see Table 1). The majority of November 2011 cohort come from China, Great Britain and India. This is also true of the July 2013 cohort arrivals but also there are also a significant number of arrivals from South Africa.

Note throughout the document “s” means suppressed in the tables. This means either a count of people in a given cell is below six or the dollar value would be based on a sample of 20 or fewer. All numbers are randomly rounded to base three.

Table 1 Age distribution of cohorts

| | November 2011 cohort | June 2013 cohort |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 0-24 | 4% | s |
| 25-39 | 2% | s |
| 40-59 | 39% | 35% |
| 60-64 | 24% | 29% |
| 65 and over | 30% | 36% |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

⁴ This is because the application lodgement date that determines of the policy applied is not available in the IDI. Therefore we cannot tell the criteria under which some other types of Parent Visa applications have been assessed.

Table 2 Nationality of Parent Visa holder (top 10 nationalities)

| | November 2011 cohort | June 2013 cohort |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| China | 48% | 44% |
| Great Britain | 12% | 23% |
| India | 10% | 5% |
| Fiji | 9% | 5% |
| South Africa | 5% | 13% |
| Cambodia | 3% | s |
| Philippines | 1% | s |
| South Korea | 1% | s |
| Samoa | 1% | s |
| Tonga | 1% | s |
| Vietnam | s | s |

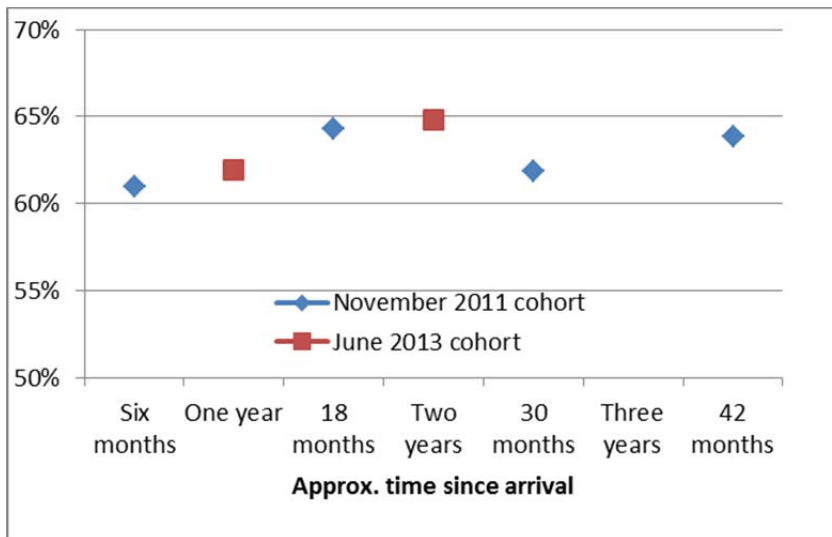
Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

2.2 Retention in New Zealand

One research question related to the proportion of Parent Visa holders that stay on in New Zealand. Statistics New Zealand identifies a “June population” each year based on whether a person appears in selected datasets.⁵ The latest June year population available is for 2015 June year, which means that there are only two observations for the June 2013 cohort. However, Figure 5 shows that the proportion of the June 2013 cohort still in New Zealand after two years is in line with that observed for the November 2011 cohort, i.e. approximately 60-65 per cent.

⁵ Still in New Zealand is defined as being in the New Zealand resident population as identified in the IDI. This resident population is formed by looking at the ACC, tax, health and education data; more information is available in Gibb *et al.* (2016).

Figure 1 Proportion of cohort still in NZ



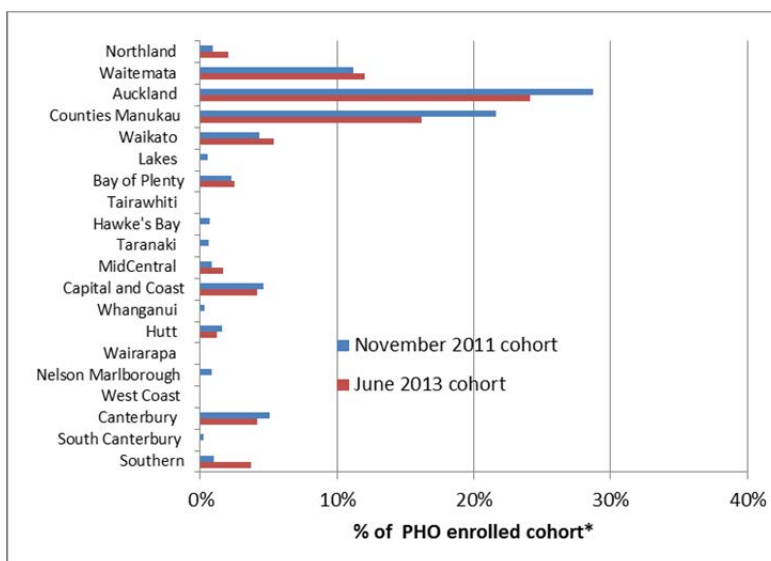
*"Approx. time since arrival" is measured as the difference between the end of the cohort arrival period and the 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 June years (then rounding the nearest half year). This means we report on the June 2013 cohort one year, two years post arrival, but on the November 2011 cohort six months, 18 months post arrival etc.

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

2.3 Settlement patterns

The DHB of the PHO that people on the Parent Visa are currently enrolled with can be used as an indicator of settlement locations. Given PHO enrolment is between 80 and 86 per cent for each cohort, the pattern reported here will likely be close to the pattern for the whole cohort. As might be expected, Auckland locations dominate (i.e. Auckland, Waitemata, Counties Manukau DHBs), as do DHBs containing other large urban centres – Waikato (Hamilton), Capital and Coast (Wellington) and Canterbury (Christchurch).

Figure 2 DHB of current PHO enrolment



Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculation

3. Fiscal costs

3.1 Truncation issues

The brief was to measure fiscal costs and benefits zero-to-two years post arrival and two-to-five years post arrival (the periods of interest). Measurement of costs and benefits up to five years post arrival for the June 2013 cohort is not possible yet as five years post arrival will occur in 2018. Even for the earlier cohort, delays in the latest data being uploaded into the IDI means that the data for the five years post arrival may not be complete. The second column of Table 3 shows the latest observation in each of the key datasets used (under the June 2017 refresh of the IDI). The third and fourth column shows what this implies for the length of time available to examine each cost or benefit for that cohort, on average.⁶

Table 3 Approximate end date of dataset in June 2017 refresh

| Dataset | Last data point in latest IDI refresh | Approx. max. length – Nov 2011 cohort (years) | Approx. max. length – June 2013 cohort (years) |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Inpatients | June 2016 | 5.00 | 3.50 |
| Outpatients | June 2015 | 4.00 | 2.50 |
| Pharmaceuticals | March 2016 | 4.75 | 3.25 |
| Lab. tests | March 2016 | 4.75 | 3.25 |
| ACC | June 2016 | 5.00 | 3.50 |
| First tier benefits | February 2017 | >5.00 | 4.25 |
| Accommodation supplement | February 2017 | >5.00 | 4.25 |
| Income variables (including NZ Superannuation) | 2016 Calendar year | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| PHO | December 2016 | - | - |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

⁶ This is calculated by taking the middle month of the cohort arrival span (i.e. May 2011 for the November 2011 cohort and December 2012 for the June 2013 cohort) and calculating the difference (rounded to the nearest quarter of a year) between this and the last observation for the dataset in the IDI.

A number of metrics are used to report the fiscal impacts, namely:

- the number of distinct users (or claimants or earners) and their prevalence in the cohort;
- the total amount in monetary terms either received from, or paid to, government by the cohort (hereafter “the total amount”) in June 2017 dollars (i.e. inflation adjusted);
- the average rate per user/claimant/earner –; and
- the average rate per cohort member.

For the period two-to-five years post arrival, a comparison of (1) the total amount and (2) the average rate per user and cohort member between cohorts is misleading as the November 2011 cohort has had a longer period for the costs/benefits to accumulate.

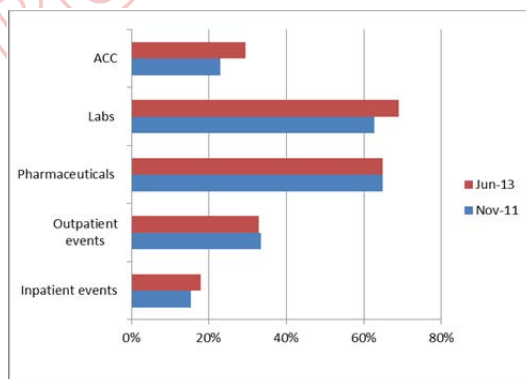
3.2 Health costs

In the first two years post arrival (the only situation where the prevalence numbers can be reliably compared), the two cohorts are similar in terms of use (prevalence). In the first two years post arrival, the cost per user per year is similar between the cohorts across the health services examined with the exception of ACC. ACC payments (both medical and compensated income) are significantly per higher user in the first two years for the November 2011 cohort. However, this metric can be affected by a few very high cost individuals and this may explain the difference here.

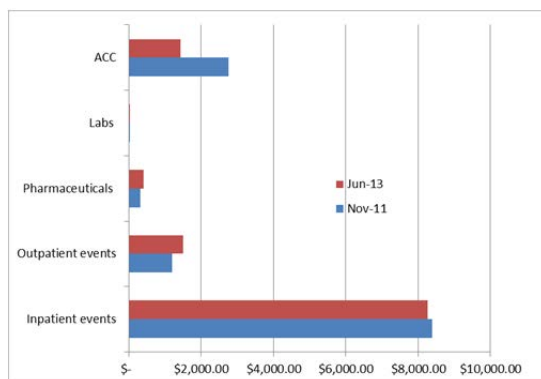
The current rate of enrolment with a GP practice is similar between the cohorts. Around 86 per cent of people in November 2011 cohort were enrolled in a PHO as December 2016; the equivalent number for the June 2013 cohort is 81 per cent.

Figure 3 Cohort comparison: health use zero to two years post arrival

Prevalence



Cost per user



Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 4 Health costs – November 2011 cohort

| Activity | Time period post arrival | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Inpatient events | Total | 1269 | 15.4 | 32% | \$ 12,123 | \$ 3,838 |
| | 0-2 years | 612 | 5.1 | 15% | \$ 8,393 | \$ 1,281 |
| | 2-5 years* | 930 | 10.2 | 23% | \$ 11,020 | \$ 2,556 |
| Outpatient events | Total | 2019 | 4.2 | 50% | \$ 2,058 | \$ 1,037 |
| | 0-2 years | 1338 | 1.6 | 33% | \$ 1,178 | \$ 393 |
| | 2-5 years* | 1584 | 2.6 | 40% | \$ 1,628 | \$ 643 |
| Pharmaceuticals | Total | 3204 | 2.4 | 80% | \$ 757 | \$ 605 |
| | 0-2 years | 2598 | 0.8 | 65% | \$ 322 | \$ 209 |
| | 2-5 years* | 2922 | 1.6 | 73% | \$ 544 | \$ 396 |
| Labs | Total | 3213 | 0.1 | 80% | \$ 40 | \$ 32 |
| | 0-2 years | 2511 | 0.1 | 63% | \$ 26 | \$ 16 |
| | 2-5 years* | 2835 | 0.1 | 71% | \$ 22 | \$ 16 |
| ACC | Total | 1620 | 3.9 | 40% | \$ 2,417 | \$ 977 |
| | 0-2 years | 921 | 2.5 | 23% | \$ 2,762 | \$ 635 |
| | 2-5 years* | 1179 | 1.4 | 29% | \$ 1,163 | \$ 342 |

*or until the end of available data whatever comes first

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 5 Health costs - June 2013 cohort

| Activity | Time period post arrival | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$ 000, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Inpatient events | Total | 204 | 2058.3 | 28% | \$ 10,090 | \$ 2,851 |
| | 0-2 years | 129 | 1065.9 | 18% | \$ 8,263 | \$ 1,476 |
| | 2-5 years* | 117 | 992.4 | 16% | \$ 8,482 | \$ 1,375 |
| Outpatient events | Total | 249 | 412.6 | 34% | \$ 1,657 | \$ 571 |
| | 0-2 years | 237 | 357.0 | 33% | \$ 1,506 | \$ 494 |
| | 2-5 years* | 75 | 55.6 | 10% | \$ 741 | \$ 77 |
| Pharmaceuticals | Total | 528 | 352.2 | 73% | \$ 667 | \$ 488 |
| | 0-2 years | 468 | 187.1 | 65% | \$ 400 | \$ 259 |
| | 2-5 years* | 423 | 165.1 | 59% | \$ 390 | \$ 229 |
| Labs | Total | 543 | 14.9 | 75% | \$ 27 | \$ 21 |
| | 0-2 years | 498 | 10.6 | 69% | \$ 21 | \$ 15 |
| | 2-5 years* | 381 | 4.3 | 53% | \$ 11 | \$ 6 |
| ACC | Total | 267 | 400.9 | 37% | \$ 1,501 | \$ 555 |
| | 0-2 years | 213 | 305.6 | 30% | \$ 1,435 | \$ 423 |
| | 2-5 years* | 123 | 95.3 | 17% | \$ 775 | \$ 132 |

*or until the end of available data whatever comes first

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

3.3 Benefit use

This section explores the uptake and the cost of the Accommodation Supplement/Benefit and so-called “first tier benefits”. The first tier benefits are:⁸

- Unemployment Benefit and related benefits, including Independent Youth Benefit;
- Invalid’s Benefit;
- Sickness Benefit and related benefits;
- Domestic Purposes Benefit – Sole parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance;
- Domestic Purposes Benefit – Care of Sick and Infirm;
- Emergency Benefit;
- Unsupported Child and Orphan Benefit; and
- Widow’s Benefit and Domestic Purposes Benefit – Woman Alone.

There are couple of key observations from Table 6 and Table 7. These are:

- The low use of the Accommodation Supplement/Benefit and first tier benefits by both parent cohorts in the first two years post arrival.
- The continuation of the low benefit use in the period post two years after arrival of the June 2013 cohort, but the tick up in benefit use by the November 2011 cohort.

Table 6 Selected benefit use – November 2011 cohort

| Activity | Time period post arrival | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per claimant | Rate per cohort member |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Accommodation supplement/benefit | Total | 1395 | 7.8 | 35% | \$ 5,595 | \$ 1,947 |
| | 0-2 years | 429 | 1.3 | 11% | \$ 2,980 | \$ 319 |
| | 2-5 years* | 1341 | 6.5 | 33% | \$ 4,867 | \$ 1,628 |
| | Total | 1329 | 22.2 | 33% | \$ 16,698 | \$ 5,535 |
| First tier benefit use | 0-2 years | 129 | 1.2 | 3% | \$ 9,569 | \$ 308 |
| | 2-5 years* | 1317 | 21.0 | 33% | \$ 15,913 | \$ 5,227 |

*or until the end of available data whatever comes first

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 7 Selected benefit use - June 2013 cohort

| Activity | Time period post arrival | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$, June 17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per claimant | Rate per cohort member |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Accommodation supplement/benefit | Total | 39 | s | 5% | s | s |
| | 0-2 years | 15 | s | 2% | s | s |
| | 2-5 years* | 39 | \$ 122,874 | 5% | \$ 3,150.62 | \$ 170.19 |
| First tier benefit use | Total | 30 | s | 4% | s | s |
| | 0-2 years | 9 | s | 1% | s | s |
| | 2-5 years* | 30 | \$ 265,643 | 4% | \$ 8,854.78 | \$ 367.93 |

*or until the end of available data whatever comes first

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

⁸ See Taylor Fry (2011), *Actuarial valuation of the New Zealand benefit system for working age adults as at 30 June 2011*, report for MSD and Treasury.

Table 8 breaks out the use of tier one benefits by the two Parent Visa cohorts into their most prevalent types in the period zero to five years post arrival. Consistent with the results presented above, very few of the June 2013 cohort are using any of the different benefit types (the values need to be suppressed owing to the low number). The Job Seeker and Emergency Benefit are the most commonly accessed benefits among the November 2011 cohort.

An examination of the benefit claims for the two cohorts within two years post arrival shows that around two-thirds of the claims are for the 'Emergency Benefit' while the remainder relate to the 'Unemployment' and 'Sickness' benefits.

Table 8 Use of tier one benefits

| Benefit type | November 2011 cohort | June 2013 cohort |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| Job Seeker (including job seeker student hardship) | 20% | s |
| Emergency Benefit | 15% | s |
| Sickness Benefit (including hardship) | 3% | s |
| Supported Living Payment | 3% | s |
| Unemployment (including hardship) | 1% | s |

Source: Statistics NZ, Sapere calculations

3.4 Income and tax

Tax data can be used to look at the average level, and selected sources, of income. The focus here is on using the complete annual tax data from the nearest relevant tax or calendar year as a proxy for the year post arrival. For the November 2011 cohort, for example, data from the 2014 calendar year is used as the proxy for income one year post arrival.⁹

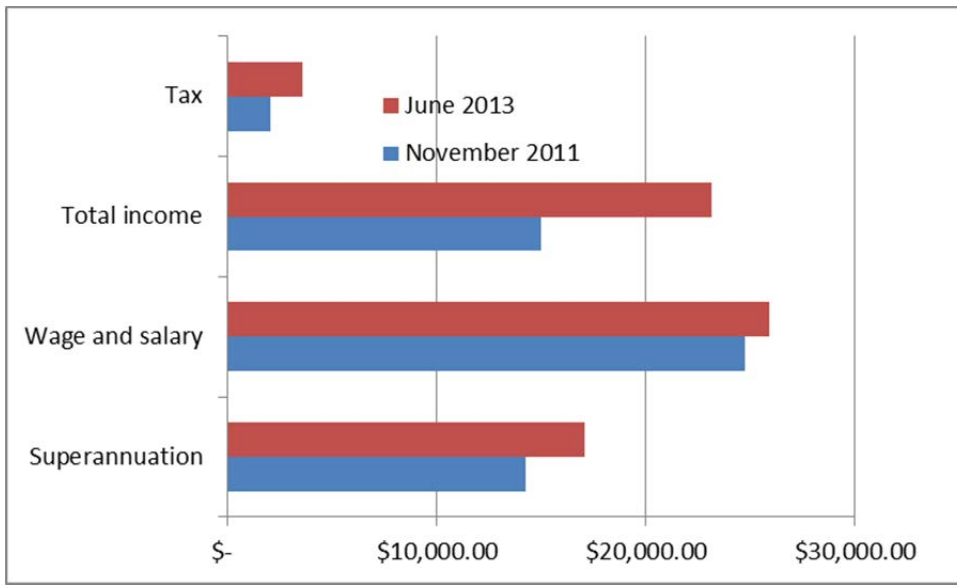
The results show that the two cohorts have similar use of superannuation at around 3-6 per cent. In the first year post arrival, wage earners in the June 2013 cohort are earning a higher rate than the November 2011 cohort even after adjusting for inflation, although the prevalence of work is similar between the cohorts.

⁹ The alternative is to use the monthly tax data to derive unique years post arrival for each cohort member.

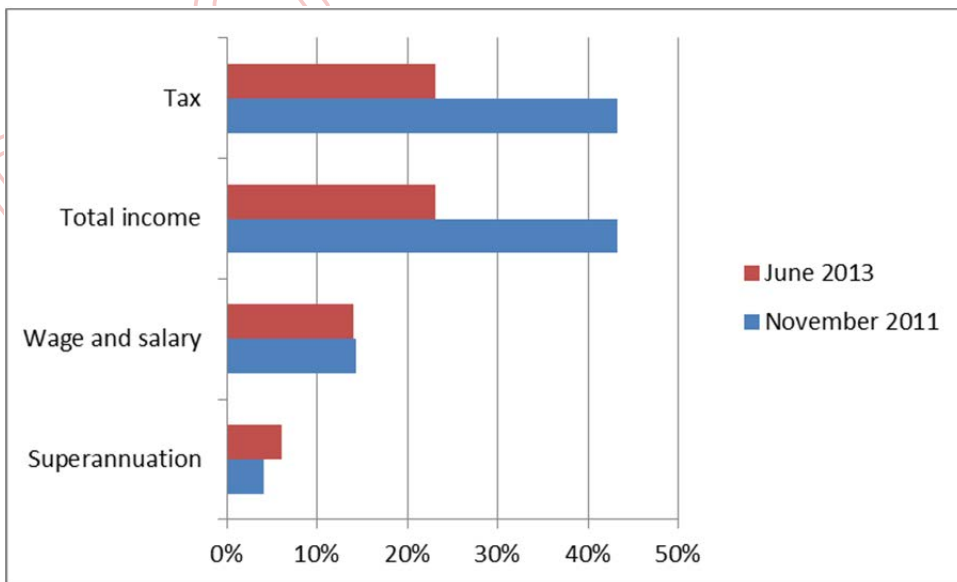
The November 2011 cohort has a higher percentage of people earning some income in year two or three than the June 2013 cohort but a lower average income (consistent with this cohort's higher benefit uptake).¹⁰

Figure 4 Cohort comparison: Income three years post arrival

Average income per earner



Prevalence by source



Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

¹⁰ We see the benefit effect in year two as well here as some people who arrived early in the November 2011 year (e.g. December 2010) will be eligible for the benefit in December 2012 (i.e. year two).

Table 9 Income by source and tax - November 2013 cohort

| | Years post arrival* | Distinct people | Prevalence | Total income (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Rate per earner | Rate per cohort member |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Superannuation | Year 1 | 99 | 2% | \$ 1.1 | \$ 10,614 | \$ 262 |
| | Year 2 | 132 | 3% | \$ 1.8 | \$ 13,411 | \$ 442 |
| | Year 3 | 162 | 4% | \$ 2.3 | \$ 14,246 | \$ 576 |
| | Year 4 | 195 | 5% | \$ 3.1 | \$ 15,766 | \$ 767 |
| | Year 5 | 225 | 6% | \$ 3.5 | \$ 15,460 | \$ 868 |
| Wage and salary | Year 1 | 630 | 16% | \$ 11.4 | \$ 18,050 | \$ 2,836 |
| | Year 2 | 636 | 16% | \$ 13.7 | \$ 21,506 | \$ 3,412 |
| | Year 3 | 570 | 14% | \$ 14.1 | \$ 24,749 | \$ 3,519 |
| | Year 4 | 549 | 14% | \$ 15.3 | \$ 27,950 | \$ 3,827 |
| | Year 5 | 531 | 13% | \$ 15.3 | \$ 28,745 | \$ 3,807 |
| Total income | Year 1 | 816 | 20% | \$ 13.6 | \$ 16,674 | \$ 3,394 |
| | Year 2 | 1404 | 35% | \$ 20.0 | \$ 14,276 | \$ 5,000 |
| | Year 3 | 1731 | 43% | \$ 26.0 | \$ 15,012 | \$ 6,482 |
| | Year 4 | 1896 | 47% | \$ 30.8 | \$ 16,239 | \$ 7,680 |
| | Year 5 | 1953 | 49% | \$ 30.7 | \$ 15,696 | \$ 7,647 |
| Tax | Year 1 | 816 | 20% | \$ 1.9 | \$ 2,300 | \$ 468 |
| | Year 2 | 1404 | 35% | \$ 2.8 | \$ 2,004 | \$ 702 |
| | Year 3 | 1731 | 43% | \$ 3.5 | \$ 2,034 | \$ 878 |
| | Year 4 | 1896 | 47% | \$ 4.3 | \$ 2,244 | \$ 1,061 |
| | Year 5 | 1953 | 49% | \$ 4.2 | \$ 2,160 | \$ 1,052 |

* As approximated by the calendar year post i.e. year one is the 2012 Calendar year

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 10 Income by source and tax - June 2013 cohort

| | Years post arrival* | Distinct people | Prevalence | Total income (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Rate per earner | Rate per cohort member |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Superannuation | Year 1 | 21 | 3% | \$ 0.2 | \$ 11,502 | \$ 335 |
| | Year 2 | 27 | 4% | \$ 0.5 | \$ 19,459 | \$ 728 |
| | Year 3 | 42 | 6% | \$ 0.7 | \$ 17,073 | \$ 993 |
| | | | | 0% | | \$ - |
| Wage and salary | Year 1 | 87 | 12% | \$ 1.8 | \$ 21,257 | \$ 2,561 |
| | Year 2 | 111 | 15% | \$ 2.4 | \$ 21,457 | \$ 3,299 |
| | Year 3 | 99 | 14% | \$ 2.6 | \$ 25,931 | \$ 3,556 |
| | | | | | | \$ - |
| Total income | Year 1 | 120 | 17% | \$ 2.3 | \$ 19,440 | \$ 3,231 |
| | Year 2 | 159 | 22% | \$ 3.4 | \$ 21,137 | \$ 4,655 |
| | Year 3 | 165 | 23% | \$ 3.8 | \$ 23,155 | \$ 5,292 |
| | | | | | | |
| Tax | Year 1 | 120 | 17% | \$ 0.4 | \$ 3,260 | \$ 542 |
| | Year 2 | 159 | 22% | \$ 0.5 | \$ 3,168 | \$ 698 |
| | Year 3 | 165 | 23% | \$ 0.6 | \$ 3,601 | \$ 823 |
| | | | | | | |

* As approximated by the March year post i.e. year one is the 2014 March year

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

4. Understanding the sponsor’s situation

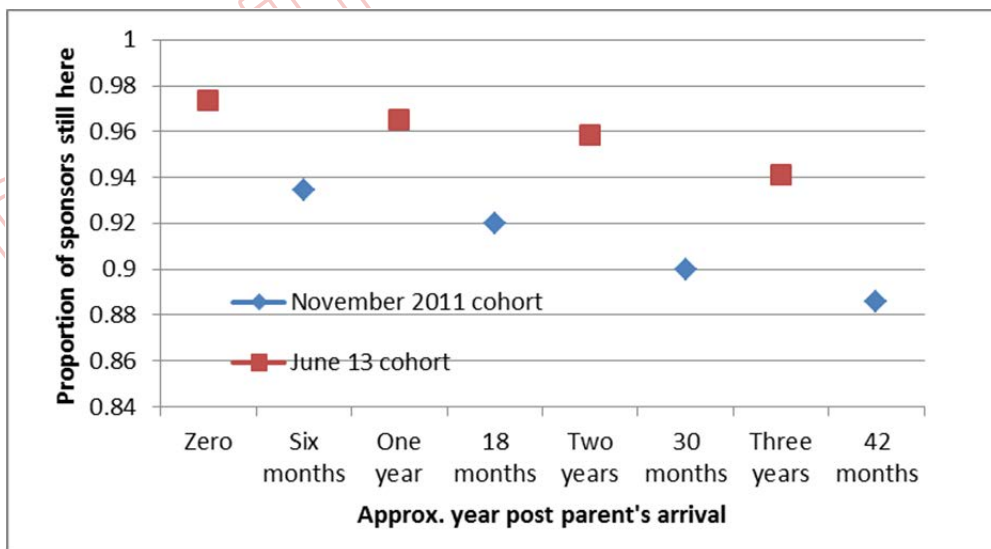
4.1 Introduction and matching

The characteristics of the sponsors of the Parent Visa holder were also investigated, in particular, the percentage of sponsors remaining in New Zealand and their income. The analysis has been able to match nearly 100 per cent of parents to their sponsors for both cohorts. All percentages reported below are of the matched sample. For clarity, in the situation where one child sponsors two parents, the sponsor is counted once.

4.2 Proportion of sponsors remaining

Statistics New Zealand’s June year populations are again used to track the percentage of sponsors that remain in New Zealand. The results show that, for each cohort, a high percentage of the sponsors remains in New Zealand. Further the June 2013 cohort of Parent tier one and two visa holders appears to have a slightly higher sponsor retention rate than the November 2011 cohort.

Figure 5 Proportion of sponsors remaining in New Zealand



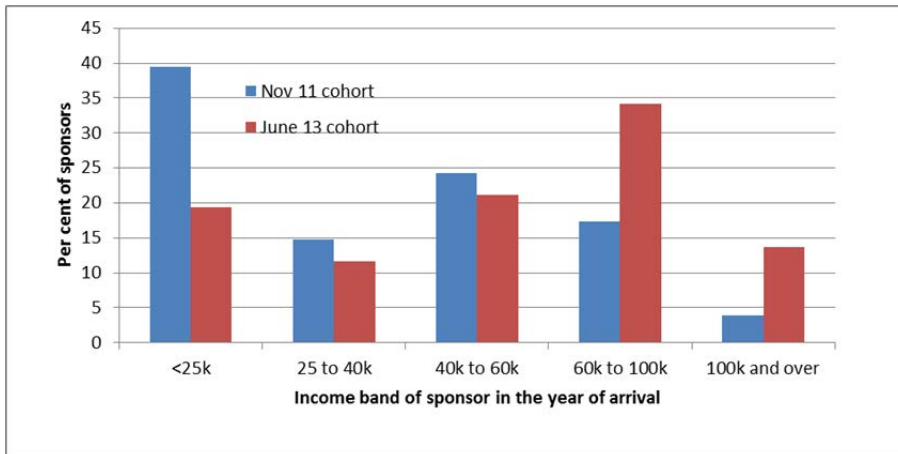
**Approx. time since arrival is measured as the difference between the end of the cohort arrival period and the 2012, 2013, 2014 June years (then rounding the nearest half year).*

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

4.3 Sponsor's income in the year of arrival

Figure 6 shows the sponsors of the June 2013 cohort are more likely to be in higher income bands than those sponsoring the November 2011 cohort. The income bands are not inflation adjusted and so the difference may be slightly overstated, although not enough to change the conclusion. Comparing sponsor income in June 2017 terms (i.e. inflation adjusted), the mean and median incomes for June 2013 cohort are \$68,151 and \$64,016 respectively, compared with \$48,750 and \$45,928 for the November 2011 cohort.

Figure 6 Sponsor's income bands



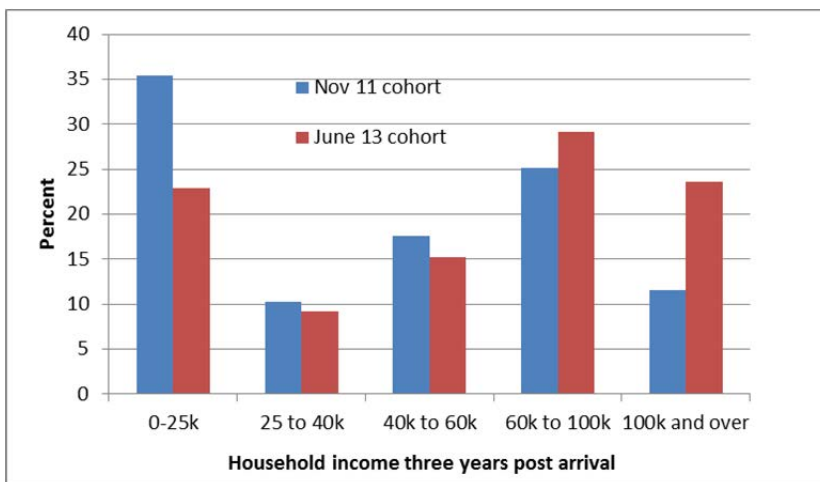
Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

4.4 Household income

Three years post arrival, the June 2013 cohort generally has a higher household income. In 2017 dollar terms (i.e. inflation adjusted) the June 2013 cohort has a mean and median household income of \$78,171 and \$66,503 respectively, whilst the equivalent numbers for the November 2011 cohort are \$53,411 and \$48,123.

Figure 7 "Household" income distribution

Three years post arrival; Household defined as sharing an application ID



Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculation

5. Comparisons with other visa categories

5.1 Introduction

The next stage involved providing equivalent estimates for other selected visa categories (set out in the table below) to allow comparisons with the first Parent Visa cohort. The visa cohorts examined are those who arrived between 1 December 2010 and 30 November 2011. This is to allow comparability with the first of the Parent Visa cohorts. In Appendix 1 we outline how certain visa types correspond to visa sub streams.

Table 11 Other visas examined

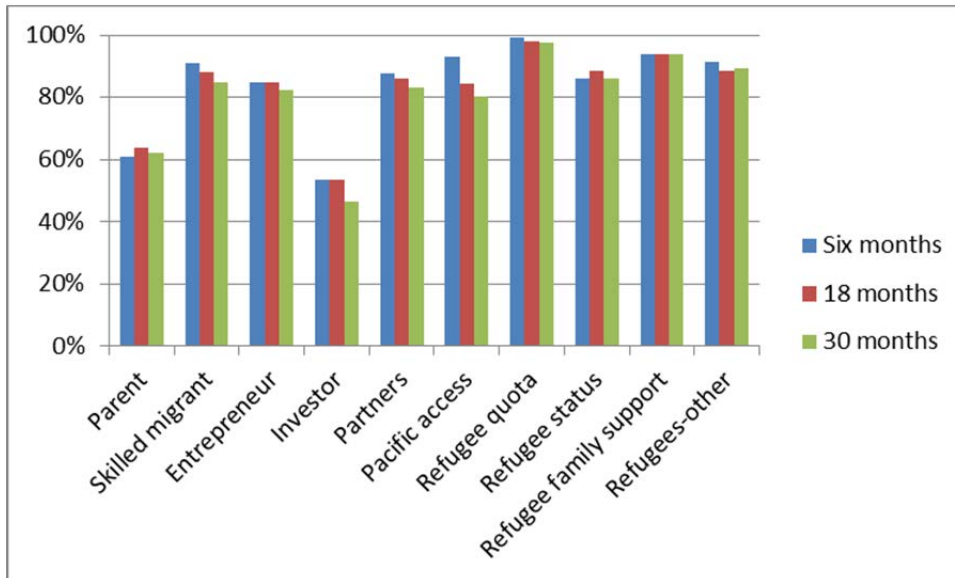
| | SKILL | 9,564 | | RQ | 498 |
|--|-------|-------|--|----|-----|
| | ENT | 120 | | RS | 129 |
| | INV | 45 | | RF | 147 |
| | UCP | 9,210 | | RO | 420 |
| | PAQ | 1,416 | | | |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculation

5.2 Still in New Zealand

Figure 8 below shows the percentage of each visa type in New Zealand after six, eighteen and thirty months. Most visas have a retention rate in the 80-100 per cent range; the exceptions being parents and entrepreneurs where the retention rate is much lower.

Figure 8 Percentage of visa cohort still in NZ

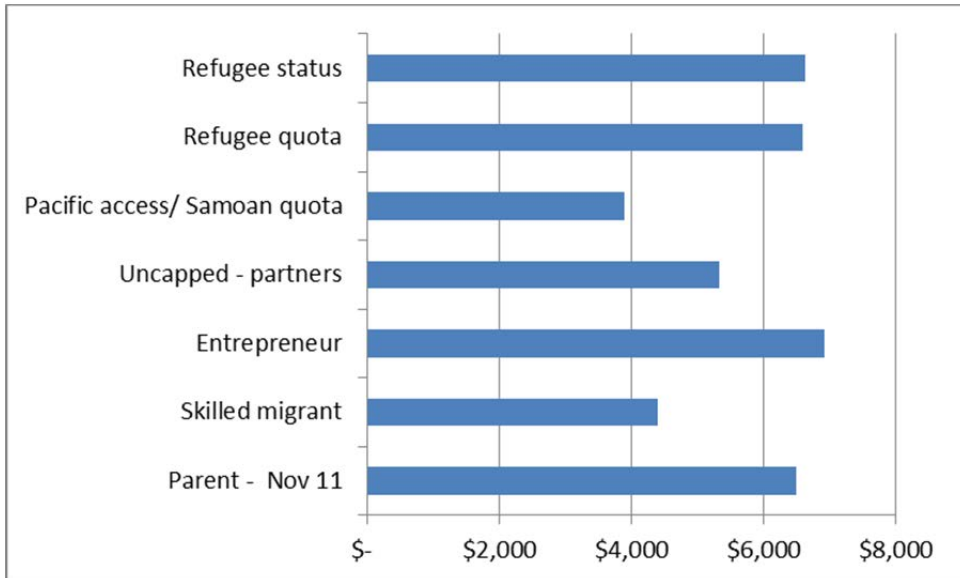


Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

5.3 Health costs

The tables below summarise average health costs by visa category for the two periods of interest (i.e. zero-to-two years post arrival and two-to-five years post arrival). A more detailed breakdown by health service type is available in Appendix 2. The numbers in some of the smaller visa categories such as “Entrepreneur” and “Refugee status” and “Refugee other” are quite volatile (i.e. change between periods) and may reflect one or two people with high costs. Across the two periods, those in the “Skilled migrant” and “Pacific access/Samoan quota” categories have the lowest health costs (see Figure 9). It is possible that age is a driving factor behind this – those in the “Skilled migrant” and “Pacific access/Samoan quota” categories are likely to be younger with around 85 per cent of these cohorts being under 40.

Figure 9 Health costs per cohort member: 0 to 5 years post arrival



Not all health datasets have data for the full five years post arrival. The outpatient (non-admitted events) dataset in particular only has events upto around four years post arrival.

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 12 Summary of health costs – cost per cohort member

First two year

| Visa | Inpatients | Outpatients | Labs | Pharms | ACC | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | \$ 1,281 | \$ 396 | \$ 16 | \$ 209 | \$ 635 | \$ 2,537 |
| Skilled migrant | \$ 675 | \$ 265 | \$ 15 | \$ 110 | \$ 575 | \$ 1,641 |
| Entrepreneur | \$ 1,185 | \$ 411 | \$ 12 | \$ 198 | \$ 527 | \$ 2,334 |
| Investor | s | s | \$ 18 | \$ 61 | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | \$ 1,190 | \$ 420 | \$ 24 | \$ 155 | \$ 387 | \$ 2,176 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | \$ 1,004 | \$ 351 | \$ 8 | \$ 48 | \$ 283 | \$ 1,695 |
| Refugee quota | \$ 1,510 | \$ 1,140 | \$ 19 | \$ 347 | \$ 91 | \$ 3,107 |
| Refugee status | \$ 815 | \$ 555 | \$ 11 | \$ 211 | \$ 835 | \$ 2,428 |
| Refugee family support | s | \$ 583 | \$ 6 | \$ 108 | \$ 85 | s |
| Refugees-other | s | \$ 1,053 | \$ 17 | \$ 332 | \$ 434 | s |

Post two years

| Visa | Inpatients | Outpatients | Labs | Pharms | ACC | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------|--------|----------|----------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | \$ 2,556 | \$ 648 | \$ 16 | \$ 396 | \$ 342 | \$ 3,959 |
| Skilled migrant | \$ 1,349 | \$ 377 | \$ 16 | \$ 166 | \$ 860 | \$ 2,768 |
| Entrepreneur | \$ 2,130 | \$ 524 | \$ 6 | \$ 234 | \$ 1,694 | \$ 4,588 |
| Investor | s | s | \$ 8 | \$ 36 | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | \$ 1,837 | \$ 499 | \$ 23 | \$ 239 | \$ 554 | \$ 3,152 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | \$ 1,269 | \$ 333 | \$ 7 | \$ 46 | \$ 546 | \$ 2,202 |
| Refugee quota | \$ 1,969 | \$ 708 | \$ 17 | \$ 536 | \$ 260 | \$ 3,491 |
| Refugee status | \$ 2,209 | \$ 804 | \$ 19 | \$ 408 | \$ 756 | \$ 4,197 |
| Refugee family support | \$ 1,364 | \$ 591 | \$ 13 | \$ 80 | \$ 516 | \$ 2,565 |
| Refugees-other | s | \$ 681 | \$ 5 | \$ 238 | \$ 205 | s |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

5.4 Benefit costs

In the first two years post arrival, refugees make substantial use of first tier benefits with the other visa categories reporting low usage. Following completion of the two-year stand down period, there is a substantial increase in use by parents, whereas the other categories are reasonably stable in their usage.

Table 13 First tier benefits

First two years post arrival

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 129 | \$ 1.2 | 3% | \$ 9,569 | \$ 308 |
| Skilled migrant | 165 | \$ 0.7 | 2% | \$ 4,203 | \$ 73 |
| Entrepreneur | s | s | s | s | s |
| Investor | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 831 | \$ 5.7 | 9% | \$ 6,819 | \$ 615 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 183 | \$ 1.0 | 13% | \$ 5,611 | \$ 726 |
| Refugee quota | 279 | \$ 4.6 | 56% | \$ 16,315 | \$ 9,159 |
| Refugee status | 57 | \$ 0.8 | 45% | \$ 13,640 | \$ 6,074 |
| Refugee family support | 78 | \$ 1.0 | 53% | \$ 13,418 | \$ 7,120 |
| Refugees-other | 96 | \$ 1.5 | 22% | \$ 15,255 | \$ 3,430 |

Two to five years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 1317 | \$ 21.0 | 33% | \$ 15,913 | \$ 5,227 |
| Skilled migrant | 456 | \$ 2.5 | 5% | \$ 5,420 | \$ 258 |
| Entrepreneur | 9 | s | 8% | s | s |
| Investor | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 981 | \$ 11.6 | 11% | \$ 11,805 | \$ 1,258 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 246 | \$ 2.3 | 17% | \$ 9,268 | \$ 1,612 |
| Refugee quota | 273 | \$ 5.0 | 55% | \$ 18,484 | \$ 10,153 |
| Refugee status | 54 | \$ 0.9 | 42% | \$ 16,812 | \$ 7,093 |
| Refugee family support | 90 | \$ 1.3 | 61% | \$ 14,851 | \$ 9,093 |
| Refugees-other | 105 | \$ 2.3 | 25% | \$ 22,259 | \$ 5,474 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 14 Accommodation Supplement and benefit

First two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 429 | \$ 1.3 | 11% | \$ 2,980 | \$ 319 |
| Skilled migrant | 945 | \$ 2.9 | 10% | \$ 3,039 | \$ 300 |
| Entrepreneur | 12 | s | 10% | s | s |
| Investor | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 1428 | \$ 4.1 | 16% | \$ 2,897 | \$ 449 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 372 | \$ 1.2 | 26% | \$ 3,329 | \$ 876 |
| Refugee quota | 99 | \$ 0.4 | 20% | \$ 3,713 | \$ 740 |
| Refugee status | 57 | \$ 0.3 | 45% | \$ 4,660 | \$ 2,075 |
| Refugee family support | 48 | \$ 0.2 | 33% | \$ 3,617 | \$ 1,181 |
| Refugees-other | 99 | \$ 0.4 | 23% | \$ 4,269 | \$ 990 |

Two to five years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 1341 | \$ 6.5 | 33% | \$ 4,867 | \$ 1,628 |
| Skilled migrant | 1308 | \$ 6.3 | 14% | \$ 4,789 | \$ 655 |
| Entrepreneur | 15 | s | 13% | s | s |
| Investor | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 1656 | \$ 8.3 | 18% | \$ 5,019 | \$ 902 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 402 | \$ 1.8 | 28% | \$ 4,454 | \$ 1,266 |
| Refugee quota | 126 | \$ 0.6 | 25% | \$ 5,102 | \$ 1,293 |
| Refugee status | 51 | \$ 0.5 | 40% | \$ 9,908 | \$ 3,948 |
| Refugee family support | 51 | \$ 0.4 | 35% | \$ 7,473 | \$ 2,593 |
| Refugees-other | 120 | \$ 0.7 | 28% | \$ 6,138 | \$ 1,725 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

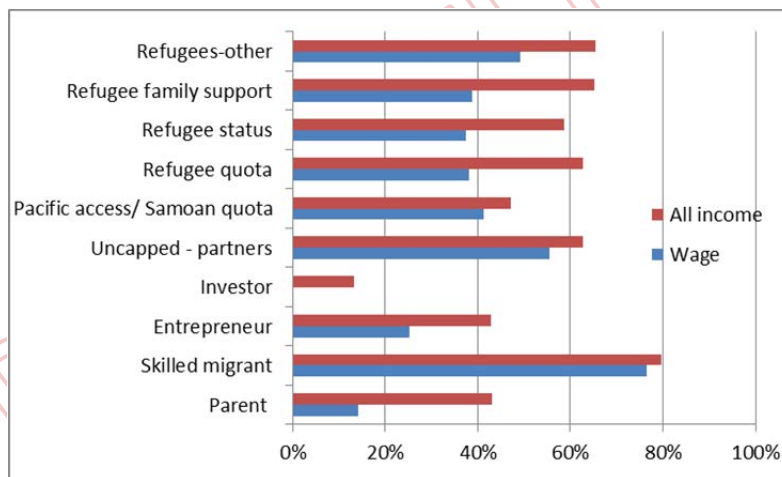
5.5 Income and Tax

The key results are as follows.

- As might be expected, skilled migrants have the highest income, reflecting their higher average wage and salary incomes.
- A relatively low percentage of members of the parent and entrepreneur cohorts are earning wage and salary income; this reflects their lower retention in the country.
- There is a significant gap between the prevalence of all income earners and wage salary income earners for the refugee categories. This gap is suggestive that many are getting their income solely from benefits.
- The average income of the entrepreneur category is relatively low. This may be reflective of people on an entrepreneur visa structuring their affairs to avoid tax or paying tax in other jurisdictions.

Note that owing to IDI confidentiality requirements, results in the investor categories are suppressed much of the time.

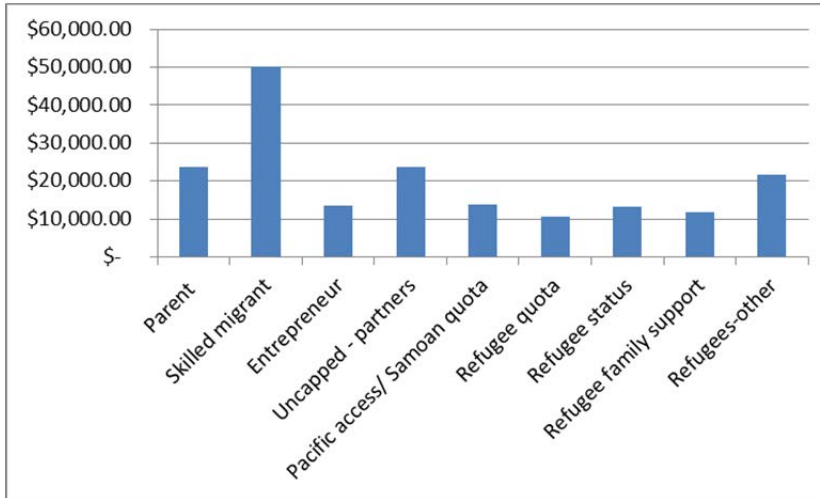
Figure 10 Prevalence of income earners by source: Three years post arrival



Investor Visa wage and salary earners need to be suppressed

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Figure 11 Total income in year three post arrival



Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculation

Table 15 Wage and Salary income

| Visa | Year | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per earner | Rate per cohort member |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 2012 | 630 | \$ 11.4 | 16% | \$ 18,050 | \$ 2,836 |
| | 2013 | 636 | \$ 13.7 | 16% | \$ 21,506 | \$ 3,412 |
| | 2014 | 570 | \$ 14.1 | 14% | \$ 24,749 | \$ 3,519 |
| | 2015 | 549 | \$ 15.3 | 14% | \$ 27,950 | \$ 3,827 |
| | 2016 | 531 | \$ 15.3 | 13% | \$ 28,745 | \$ 3,807 |
| Skilled migrant | 2012 | 8286 | \$ 483.7 | 87% | \$ 58,370 | \$ 50,570 |
| | 2013 | 7851 | \$ 478.7 | 82% | \$ 60,970 | \$ 50,050 |
| | 2014 | 7317 | \$ 462.0 | 77% | \$ 63,141 | \$ 48,306 |
| | 2015 | 6936 | \$ 459.7 | 73% | \$ 66,273 | \$ 48,063 |
| | 2016 | 6741 | \$ 463.8 | 70% | \$ 68,798 | \$ 48,491 |
| Entrepreneur | 2012 | 24 | \$ 0.7 | 20% | \$ 30,996 | \$ 6,251 |
| | 2013 | 27 | \$ 1.0 | 23% | \$ 37,942 | \$ 8,609 |
| | 2014 | 30 | \$ 1.1 | 25% | \$ 36,182 | \$ 9,121 |
| | 2015 | 30 | \$ 1.1 | 25% | \$ 38,165 | \$ 9,621 |
| | 2016 | 27 | \$ 1.2 | 23% | \$ 46,268 | \$ 10,498 |
| Investor | 2012 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2013 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2014 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2015 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2016 | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 2012 | 5478 | \$ 189.5 | 59% | \$ 34,594 | \$ 20,579 |
| | 2013 | 5337 | \$ 197.1 | 58% | \$ 36,937 | \$ 21,406 |
| | 2014 | 5115 | \$ 200.6 | 56% | \$ 39,220 | \$ 21,784 |
| | 2015 | 5016 | \$ 208.6 | 54% | \$ 41,582 | \$ 22,649 |
| | 2016 | 4962 | \$ 219.4 | 54% | \$ 44,223 | \$ 23,828 |

| Visa | Year | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 2012 | 618 | \$ 16.6 | 44% | \$ 26,886 | \$ 11,751 |
| | 2013 | 612 | \$ 17.9 | 43% | \$ 29,194 | \$ 12,636 |
| | 2014 | 585 | \$ 17.8 | 41% | \$ 30,441 | \$ 12,594 |
| | 2015 | 591 | \$ 18.8 | 42% | \$ 31,819 | \$ 13,299 |
| | 2016 | 594 | \$ 20.2 | 42% | \$ 33,997 | \$ 14,282 |
| Refugee quota | 2012 | 111 | \$ 0.8 | 22% | \$ 7,348 | \$ 1,641 |
| | 2013 | 165 | \$ 2.0 | 33% | \$ 12,372 | \$ 4,107 |
| | 2014 | 189 | \$ 2.8 | 38% | \$ 14,823 | \$ 5,637 |
| | 2015 | 210 | \$ 3.9 | 42% | \$ 18,667 | \$ 7,888 |
| | 2016 | 219 | \$ 4.6 | 44% | \$ 20,903 | \$ 9,211 |
| Refugee status | 2012 | 45 | \$ 1.0 | 35% | \$ 21,684 | \$ 7,623 |
| | 2013 | 45 | \$ 1.2 | 35% | \$ 26,081 | \$ 9,169 |
| | 2014 | 48 | \$ 1.2 | 38% | \$ 24,330 | \$ 9,124 |
| | 2015 | 54 | \$ 1.4 | 42% | \$ 25,527 | \$ 10,769 |
| | 2016 | 54 | \$ 1.5 | 42% | \$ 28,336 | \$ 11,954 |
| Refugee family support | 2012 | 42 | \$ 0.5 | 29% | \$ 13,001 | \$ 3,715 |
| | 2013 | 48 | \$ 0.7 | 33% | \$ 14,301 | \$ 4,670 |
| | 2014 | 57 | \$ 1.1 | 39% | \$ 18,485 | \$ 7,168 |
| | 2015 | 60 | \$ 1.1 | 41% | \$ 18,704 | \$ 7,634 |
| | 2016 | 66 | \$ 1.4 | 45% | \$ 20,613 | \$ 9,255 |
| Refugee - other | 2012 | 204 | \$ 7.0 | 48% | \$ 34,211 | \$ 16,344 |
| | 2013 | 210 | \$ 7.4 | 49% | \$ 35,251 | \$ 17,336 |
| | 2014 | 210 | \$ 7.8 | 49% | \$ 37,262 | \$ 18,325 |
| | 2015 | 207 | \$ 8.3 | 48% | \$ 40,127 | \$ 19,453 |
| | 2016 | 207 | \$ 8.5 | 48% | \$ 41,010 | \$ 19,881 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Figure 12 Total income

| Visa | Year | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per earner | Rate per cohort member |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 2012 | 816 | \$ 13.6 | 20% | \$ 16,674 | \$ 3,394 |
| | 2013 | 1404 | \$ 20.0 | 35% | \$ 14,276 | \$ 5,000 |
| | 2014 | 1731 | \$ 26.0 | 43% | \$ 15,012 | \$ 6,482 |
| | 2015 | 1896 | \$ 30.8 | 47% | \$ 16,239 | \$ 7,680 |
| | 2016 | 1953 | \$ 30.7 | 49% | \$ 15,696 | \$ 7,647 |
| Skilled migrant | 2012 | 8451 | \$ 497.2 | 88% | \$ 58,836 | \$ 51,989 |
| | 2013 | 8076 | \$ 494.8 | 84% | \$ 61,269 | \$ 51,736 |
| | 2014 | 7626 | \$ 478.9 | 80% | \$ 62,799 | \$ 50,074 |
| | 2015 | 7308 | \$ 480.8 | 76% | \$ 65,794 | \$ 50,274 |
| | 2016 | 7119 | \$ 486.8 | 74% | \$ 68,384 | \$ 50,902 |
| Entrepreneur | 2012 | 42 | \$ 1.2 | 35% | \$ 29,417 | \$ 10,382 |
| | 2013 | 48 | \$ 1.5 | 40% | \$ 31,338 | \$ 12,641 |
| | 2014 | 51 | \$ 1.6 | 43% | \$ 31,223 | \$ 13,381 |
| | 2015 | 51 | \$ 1.6 | 43% | \$ 32,147 | \$ 13,777 |
| | 2016 | 45 | \$ 1.7 | 38% | \$ 37,542 | \$ 14,197 |
| Investor | 2012 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2013 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2014 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2015 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2016 | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 2012 | 5970 | \$ 200.5 | 65% | \$ 33,591 | \$ 21,776 |
| | 2013 | 5928 | \$ 211.9 | 64% | \$ 35,749 | \$ 23,012 |
| | 2014 | 5784 | \$ 217.8 | 63% | \$ 37,662 | \$ 23,655 |
| | 2015 | 5694 | \$ 226.4 | 62% | \$ 39,753 | \$ 24,580 |
| | 2016 | 5646 | \$ 239.3 | 61% | \$ 42,378 | \$ 25,982 |

| Visa | Year | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 2012 | 678 | \$ 17.9 | 48% | \$ 26,333 | \$ 12,626 |
| | 2013 | 684 | \$ 19.4 | 48% | \$ 28,365 | \$ 13,721 |
| | 2014 | 666 | \$ 19.6 | 47% | \$ 29,387 | \$ 13,841 |
| | 2015 | 678 | \$ 20.9 | 48% | \$ 30,866 | \$ 14,800 |
| | 2016 | 675 | \$ 22.4 | 48% | \$ 33,141 | \$ 15,821 |
| Refugee quota | 2012 | 264 | \$ 3.2 | 53% | \$ 12,021 | \$ 6,386 |
| | 2013 | 303 | \$ 4.5 | 61% | \$ 14,997 | \$ 9,143 |
| | 2014 | 312 | \$ 5.3 | 63% | \$ 16,865 | \$ 10,588 |
| | 2015 | 321 | \$ 6.3 | 65% | \$ 19,738 | \$ 12,749 |
| | 2016 | 321 | \$ 6.8 | 65% | \$ 21,115 | \$ 13,638 |
| Refugee status | 2012 | 78 | \$ 1.6 | 61% | \$ 19,947 | \$ 12,155 |
| | 2013 | 78 | \$ 1.8 | 61% | \$ 22,449 | \$ 13,680 |
| | 2014 | 75 | \$ 1.7 | 59% | \$ 22,465 | \$ 13,163 |
| | 2015 | 78 | \$ 1.9 | 61% | \$ 23,962 | \$ 14,602 |
| | 2016 | 75 | \$ 2.0 | 59% | \$ 26,016 | \$ 15,244 |
| Refugee family support | 2012 | 84 | \$ 1.3 | 57% | \$ 15,622 | \$ 8,927 |
| | 2013 | 93 | \$ 1.5 | 63% | \$ 16,156 | \$ 10,221 |
| | 2014 | 96 | \$ 1.7 | 65% | \$ 18,220 | \$ 11,899 |
| | 2015 | 105 | \$ 1.8 | 71% | \$ 17,033 | \$ 12,167 |
| | 2016 | 99 | \$ 2.0 | 67% | \$ 20,083 | \$ 13,526 |
| Refugee - other | 2012 | 258 | \$ 8.7 | 60% | \$ 33,729 | \$ 20,379 |
| | 2013 | 273 | \$ 8.7 | 64% | \$ 32,035 | \$ 20,482 |
| | 2014 | 279 | \$ 9.2 | 65% | \$ 33,101 | \$ 21,628 |
| | 2015 | 273 | \$ 10.0 | 64% | \$ 36,699 | \$ 23,463 |
| | 2016 | 285 | \$ 10.2 | 67% | \$ 35,723 | \$ 23,843 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Figure 13 Tax

| Visa | Year | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per earner | Rate per cohort member |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Parent | 2012 | 816 | \$ 1.9 | 20% | \$ 2,300 | \$ 468 |
| | 2013 | 1404 | \$ 2.8 | 35% | \$ 2,004 | \$ 702 |
| | 2014 | 1731 | \$ 3.5 | 43% | \$ 2,034 | \$ 878 |
| | 2015 | 1896 | \$ 4.3 | 47% | \$ 2,244 | \$ 1,061 |
| | 2016 | 1953 | \$ 4.2 | 49% | \$ 2,160 | \$ 1,052 |
| Skilled migrant | 2012 | 8451 | \$ 102.0 | 88% | \$ 12,071 | \$ 10,666 |
| | 2013 | 8076 | \$ 104.3 | 84% | \$ 12,920 | \$ 10,910 |
| | 2014 | 7626 | \$ 103.6 | 80% | \$ 13,583 | \$ 10,831 |
| | 2015 | 7308 | \$ 106.3 | 76% | \$ 14,544 | \$ 11,113 |
| | 2016 | 7119 | \$ 109.6 | 74% | \$ 15,395 | \$ 11,459 |
| Entrepreneur | 2012 | 42 | \$ 0.2 | 35% | \$ 4,810 | \$ 1,698 |
| | 2013 | 48 | \$ 0.3 | 40% | \$ 5,399 | \$ 2,178 |
| | 2014 | 51 | \$ 0.3 | 43% | \$ 5,683 | \$ 2,436 |
| | 2015 | 51 | \$ 0.3 | 43% | \$ 5,746 | \$ 2,463 |
| | 2016 | 45 | \$ 0.3 | 38% | \$ 7,264 | \$ 2,747 |
| Investor | 2012 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2013 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2014 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2015 | s | s | s | s | s |
| | 2016 | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 2012 | 5970 | \$ 33.9 | 65% | \$ 5,674 | \$ 3,678 |
| | 2013 | 5928 | \$ 37.1 | 64% | \$ 6,258 | \$ 4,028 |
| | 2014 | 5784 | \$ 39.5 | 63% | \$ 6,827 | \$ 4,288 |
| | 2015 | 5694 | \$ 42.0 | 62% | \$ 7,380 | \$ 4,563 |
| | 2016 | 5646 | \$ 45.5 | 61% | \$ 8,065 | \$ 4,944 |

| Visa | Year | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June 17 dollars) | Prevalance | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 2012 | 678 | \$ 2.5 | 48% | \$ 3,678 | \$ 1,763 |
| | 2013 | 684 | \$ 2.8 | 48% | \$ 4,081 | \$ 1,974 |
| | 2014 | 666 | \$ 2.9 | 47% | \$ 4,358 | \$ 2,053 |
| | 2015 | 678 | \$ 3.2 | 48% | \$ 4,751 | \$ 2,278 |
| | 2016 | 675 | \$ 3.5 | 48% | \$ 5,244 | \$ 2,503 |
| Refugee quota | 2012 | 264 | \$ 0.4 | 53% | \$ 1,426 | \$ 758 |
| | 2013 | 303 | \$ 0.6 | 61% | \$ 1,879 | \$ 1,145 |
| | 2014 | 312 | \$ 0.7 | 63% | \$ 2,161 | \$ 1,357 |
| | 2015 | 321 | \$ 0.8 | 65% | \$ 2,606 | \$ 1,683 |
| | 2016 | 321 | \$ 0.9 | 65% | \$ 2,813 | \$ 1,817 |
| Refugee status | 2012 | 78 | \$ 0.2 | 61% | \$ 2,614 | \$ 1,593 |
| | 2013 | 78 | \$ 0.3 | 61% | \$ 3,237 | \$ 1,972 |
| | 2014 | 75 | \$ 0.3 | 59% | \$ 3,375 | \$ 1,978 |
| | 2015 | 78 | \$ 0.3 | 61% | \$ 3,711 | \$ 2,262 |
| | 2016 | 75 | \$ 0.3 | 59% | \$ 3,834 | \$ 2,246 |
| Refugee family support | 2012 | 84 | \$ 0.2 | 57% | \$ 1,938 | \$ 1,107 |
| | 2013 | 93 | \$ 0.2 | 63% | \$ 2,029 | \$ 1,283 |
| | 2014 | 96 | \$ 0.2 | 65% | \$ 2,374 | \$ 1,550 |
| | 2015 | 105 | \$ 0.2 | 71% | \$ 2,280 | \$ 1,629 |
| | 2016 | 99 | \$ 0.3 | 67% | \$ 2,722 | \$ 1,833 |
| Refugee - other | 2012 | 258 | \$ 1.6 | 60% | \$ 6,012 | \$ 3,632 |
| | 2013 | 273 | \$ 1.5 | 64% | \$ 5,531 | \$ 3,536 |
| | 2014 | 279 | \$ 1.6 | 65% | \$ 5,737 | \$ 3,749 |
| | 2015 | 273 | \$ 1.8 | 64% | \$ 6,567 | \$ 4,199 |
| | 2016 | 285 | \$ 1.9 | 67% | \$ 6,528 | \$ 4,357 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Appendix 1 Schema for visa categories

The table below shows how specific sub streams are allocated to the visa categories used in this report. The “short name” is the category short names used earlier in Table 11. Note our “Refugee-other” category is any other refugee visa not allocated to RF, RQ or RS. This schema was supplied by MBIE. In practice, owing to the small (i.e. below the required suppression levels) counts, the RF category is made up of people from the Refugee Family Support substream, while the RS category is made of people from 1995 Refugee status substream.

| Short name | Substream | Short name | Substream |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---|
| PAQ | 2002 PAC RESIDENCE KIRIBATI | RF | 2002 REFUGEE FAMILY SPONSORED |
| PAQ | 2002 PAC RESIDENCE TONGA | RF | 2003 REFUGEE FAMILY SPONSORED |
| PAQ | 2002 PAC RESIDENCE TUVALU | RF | 2004 REFUGEE FAMILY QUOTA |
| PAQ | 2003 PAC RESIDENCE FIJI | RF | 2005 REFUGEE FAMILY QUOTA |
| PAQ | 2003 PAC RESIDENCE KIRIBATI | RF | 2006 REFUGEE FAMILY QUOTA |
| PAQ | 2003 PAC RESIDENCE KIRIBATI | RF | REFUGEE FAMILY SUPPORT |
| PAQ | 2003 PAC RESIDENCE TONGA | RF | REFUGEE FAMILY SUPPORT TIER 1 |
| PAQ | 2003 PAC RESIDENCE TUVALU | RF | REFUGEE FAMILY SUPPORT TIER 2 |
| PAQ | 2004 PAC RESIDENCE FIJI | RQ | REFUGEE EMERGENCY |
| PAQ | 2004 PAC RESIDENCE KIRIBATI | RQ | REFUGEE FAMILY |
| PAQ | 2004 PAC RESIDENCE TONGA | RQ | REFUGEE MEDICAL |
| PAQ | 2004 PAC RESIDENCE TUVALU | RQ | REFUGEE PROTECTION |
| PAQ | 2005 PAC RESIDENCE FIJI | RQ | REFUGEE QUOTA |
| PAQ | 2005 PAC RESIDENCE KIRIBATI | RQ | REFUGEE QUOTA FAMILY REUNIFICATION |
| PAQ | 2005 PAC RESIDENCE TONGA | RQ | REFUGEE WOMEN AT RISK |
| PAQ | 2005 PAC RESIDENCE TUVALU | RQ | UNHCR FAMILY REUNIFICATION |
| PAQ | 2005 SAMOAN QUOTA | RQ | UNHCR LEGAL AND PHYSICAL PROTECTION NEEDS |
| PAQ | 2006 PAC FIJI | RQ | UNHCR MEDICAL/DISABLED |
| PAQ | 2006 PAC KIRIBATI | RQ | UNHCR WOMEN AT RISK |
| PAQ | 2006 PAC TONGA | RS | 1995 REFUGEE STATUS |
| PAQ | PAC RESIDUAL PLACES | RS | REFUGEE AND PROTECTION |
| PAQ | PAC TONGA 2007-16 | RS | REFUGEE MINISTERIAL DIRECTIVE |
| PAQ | PAC TUVALU 2007-15 | UCP | 1991 FAMILY DE FACTO |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA | UCP | 1991 FAMILY MARRIAGE |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2004 | UCP | 1991 FAMILY SAME SEX DE-FACTO |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2006 | UCP | 1995 FAMILY DE FACTO |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2007 | UCP | 1995 FAMILY MARRIAGE |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2008 | UCP | 1995 FAMILY SAME SEX DE-FACTO |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2009 | UCP | OCTOBER 2000 TRANSITIONAL POLICY - DEFACTO TO NZ CIT/RES |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2010 | UCP | OCTOBER 2000 TRANSITIONAL POLICY - MARRIAGE TO NZ CIT/RES |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2011 | UCP | PARTNERSHIP |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2012 | UCP | PARTNERSHIP - PARTNER OF AN EXPATRIATE |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2013 | UCP | PARTNERSHIP DEFERRAL |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2014 | | |
| PAQ | SAMOAN QUOTA 2015 | | |
| PAQ | SAMOAN RESIDUAL PLACES | | |
| PAQ | SPECIAL SQ AND PAC PLACES | | |
| PAQ | 2006 PAC TUVALU | | |
| PAQ | PAC FIJI 2015 | | |
| PAQ | PAC FIJI 2016 | | |
| PAQ | PAC KIRIBATI 2007-2015 | | |

Source: MBIE

Appendix 2 Health costs for selected other visas – further breakdown

Table 16 Inpatient costs

First two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 612 | \$ 5.1 | 15% | \$ 8,393 | \$ 1,281 |
| Skilled migrant | 1263 | \$ 6.5 | 13% | \$ 5,114 | \$ 675 |
| Entrepreneur | 27 | \$ 0.1 | 23% | \$ 5,224 | \$ 1,185 |
| Investor | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 2124 | \$ 11.0 | 23% | \$ 5,158 | \$ 1,190 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 291 | \$ 1.4 | 21% | \$ 4,878 | \$ 1,004 |
| Refugee quota | 147 | \$ 0.8 | 30% | \$ 5,105 | \$ 1,510 |
| Refugee status | 21 | \$ 0.1 | 16% | \$ 4,965 | \$ 815 |
| Refugee family support | 15 | s | 10% | s | s |
| Refugees-other | 96 | \$ 1.1 | 22% | \$ 11,092 | \$ 2,494 |

Post two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 930 | \$ 10.2 | 23% | \$ 11,020 | \$ 2,556 |
| Skilled migrant | 1938 | \$ 12.9 | 20% | \$ 6,657 | \$ 1,349 |
| Entrepreneur | 27 | \$ 0.3 | 23% | \$ 9,386 | \$ 2,130 |
| Investor | s | s | s | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 2643 | \$ 16.9 | 29% | \$ 6,399 | \$ 1,837 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 321 | \$ 1.8 | 23% | \$ 5,590 | \$ 1,269 |
| Refugee quota | 156 | \$ 1.0 | 31% | \$ 6,274 | \$ 1,969 |
| Refugee status | 33 | \$ 0.2 | 26% | \$ 5,289 | \$ 1,364 |
| Refugee family support | 27 | \$ 0.2 | 18% | \$ 6,659 | \$ 1,223 |
| Refugees-other | 105 | \$ 0.9 | 25% | \$ 8,984 | \$ 2,209 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 17 Outpatient costs

First two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 1338 | \$ 1.6 | 33% | \$ 1,187 | \$ 396 |
| Skilled migrant | 2523 | \$ 2.5 | 26% | \$ 1,005 | \$ 265 |
| Entrepreneur | 36 | \$ 0.0 | 30% | \$ 1,358 | \$ 411 |
| Investor | 9 | \$ 0.0 | 20% | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| Uncapped - partners | 3210 | \$ 3.9 | 35% | \$ 1,206 | \$ 420 |
| Pacific access/Samoan quota | 513 | \$ 0.5 | 36% | \$ 969 | \$ 351 |
| Refugee quota | 384 | \$ 0.6 | 77% | \$ 1,476 | \$ 1,140 |
| Refugee status | 60 | \$ 0.1 | 47% | \$ 1,184 | \$ 555 |
| Refugee family support | 57 | \$ 0.1 | 39% | \$ 1,503 | \$ 583 |
| Refugees-other | 168 | \$ 0.4 | 39% | \$ 2,676 | \$ 1,053 |

Post two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 1584 | \$ 2.6 | 40% | \$ 1,640 | \$ 648 |
| Skilled migrant | 2892 | \$ 3.6 | 30% | \$ 1,245 | \$ 377 |
| Entrepreneur | 45 | \$ 0.1 | 38% | \$ 1,385 | \$ 524 |
| Investor | 0 | \$ 0.0 | 0% | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| Uncapped - partners | 3267 | \$ 4.6 | 35% | \$ 1,406 | \$ 499 |
| Pacific access/Samoan quota | 495 | \$ 0.5 | 35% | \$ 952 | \$ 333 |
| Refugee quota | 249 | \$ 0.4 | 50% | \$ 1,413 | \$ 708 |
| Refugee status | 54 | \$ 0.1 | 42% | \$ 1,402 | \$ 591 |
| Refugee family support | 69 | \$ 0.1 | 47% | \$ 1,451 | \$ 681 |
| Refugees-other | 180 | \$ 0.3 | 42% | \$ 1,908 | \$ 804 |

Source: Statistics NZ; Sapere calculations

Table 18 Laboratory tests

First two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$, June 17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 2511 | \$ 65,592 | 63% | \$ 26 | \$ 16 |
| Skilled migrant | 4587 | \$ 144,718 | 48% | \$ 32 | \$ 15 |
| Entrepreneur | 75 | \$ 1,445 | 63% | \$ 19 | \$ 12 |
| Investor | 21 | \$ 817 | 47% | \$ 39 | \$ 18 |
| Uncapped - partners | 5379 | \$ 223,647 | 58% | \$ 42 | \$ 24 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 582 | \$ 11,610 | 41% | \$ 20 | \$ 8 |
| Refugee quota | 288 | \$ 9,638 | 58% | \$ 33 | \$ 19 |
| Refugee status | 60 | \$ 1,445 | 47% | \$ 24 | \$ 11 |
| Refugee family support | 81 | \$ 946 | 55% | \$ 12 | \$ 6 |
| Refugees-other | 252 | \$ 7,115 | 59% | \$ 28 | \$ 17 |

Post two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$, June 17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 2835 | \$ 63,206 | 71% | \$ 22 | \$ 16 |
| Skilled migrant | 5964 | \$ 157,681 | 62% | \$ 26 | \$ 16 |
| Entrepreneur | 81 | \$ 734 | 68% | \$ 9 | \$ 6 |
| Investor | 27 | \$ 367 | 60% | \$ 14 | \$ 8 |
| Uncapped - partners | 6198 | \$ 214,417 | 67% | \$ 35 | \$ 23 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 807 | \$ 9,849 | 57% | \$ 12 | \$ 7 |
| Refugee quota | 333 | \$ 8,477 | 67% | \$ 25 | \$ 17 |
| Refugee status | 81 | \$ 1,668 | 63% | \$ 21 | \$ 13 |
| Refugee family support | 93 | \$ 731 | 63% | \$ 8 | \$ 5 |
| Refugees-other | 285 | \$ 8,164 | 67% | \$ 29 | \$ 19 |

Source: Sapere calculations; Statistics New Zealand

Table 19 Pharmaceuticals

First two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 2598 | \$ 837,257.7 | 65% | \$ 322 | \$ 209 |
| Skilled migrant | 5931 | \$ 1,053,050.6 | 62% | \$ 178 | \$ 110 |
| Entrepreneur | 72 | \$ 23,606.2 | 61% | \$ 328 | \$ 198 |
| Investor | 21 | \$ 2,754.8 | 47% | \$ 131 | \$ 61 |
| Uncapped - partners | 6414 | \$ 1,429,461.0 | 70% | \$ 223 | \$ 155 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 1011 | \$ 68,512.6 | 71% | \$ 68 | \$ 48 |
| Refugee quota | 465 | \$ 172,357.3 | 94% | \$ 371 | \$ 347 |
| Refugee status | 87 | \$ 27,029.8 | 68% | \$ 311 | \$ 211 |
| Refugee family support | 96 | \$ 15,949.3 | 65% | \$ 166 | \$ 108 |
| Refugees-other | 318 | \$ 141,910.2 | 74% | \$ 446 | \$ 332 |

Post two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 2922 | \$ 1.6 | 73% | \$ 544 | \$ 396 |
| Skilled migrant | 7041 | \$ 1.6 | 74% | \$ 225 | \$ 166 |
| Entrepreneur | 90 | \$ 0.0 | 76% | \$ 310 | \$ 234 |
| Investor | 30 | \$ 0.0 | 67% | \$ 54 | \$ 36 |
| Uncapped - partners | 7071 | \$ 2.2 | 77% | \$ 311 | \$ 239 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 1044 | \$ 0.1 | 74% | \$ 62 | \$ 46 |
| Refugee quota | 414 | \$ 0.3 | 83% | \$ 644 | \$ 536 |
| Refugee status | 99 | \$ 0.0 | 77% | \$ 104 | \$ 80 |
| Refugee family support | 123 | \$ 0.0 | 84% | \$ 284 | \$ 238 |
| Refugees-other | 330 | \$ 0.2 | 77% | \$ 528 | \$ 408 |

Source: Sapere calculations; Statistics NZ

Table 20 ACC

First two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 921 | \$ 2.5 | 23% | \$ 2,762 | \$ 635 |
| Skilled migrant | 3211 | \$ 5.5 | 34% | \$ 1,711 | \$ 575 |
| Entrepreneur | 42 | \$ 0.1 | 35% | \$ 1,495 | \$ 527 |
| Investor | 12 | s | 27% | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 2724 | \$ 3.6 | 30% | \$ 1,307 | \$ 387 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 501 | \$ 0.4 | 35% | \$ 800 | \$ 283 |
| Refugee quota | 114 | \$ 0.0 | 23% | \$ 395 | \$ 91 |
| Refugee status | 39 | \$ 0.1 | 30% | \$ 2,742 | \$ 835 |
| Refugee family support | 42 | \$ 0.0 | 29% | \$ 297 | \$ 85 |
| Refugees-other | 132 | \$ 0.2 | 31% | \$ 1,404 | \$ 434 |

Post two years

| Visa | Distinct claimants | Total costs (\$m, June '17 dollars) | Prevalence | Rate per user | Rate per cohort member |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Parent - Nov 11 | 1179 | \$ 1.4 | 29% | \$ 1,163 | \$ 342 |
| Skilled migrant | 3900 | \$ 8.2 | 41% | \$ 2,110 | \$ 860 |
| Entrepreneur | 57 | \$ 0.2 | 48% | \$ 3,537 | \$ 1,694 |
| Investor | 15 | s | 33% | s | s |
| Uncapped - partners | 3327 | \$ 5.1 | 36% | \$ 1,534 | \$ 554 |
| Pacific access/ Samoan quota | 561 | \$ 0.8 | 40% | \$ 1,377 | \$ 546 |
| Refugee quota | 171 | \$ 0.1 | 34% | \$ 756 | \$ 260 |
| Refugee status | 48 | \$ 0.1 | 38% | \$ 1,377 | \$ 516 |
| Refugee family support | 42 | \$ 0.0 | 29% | \$ 719 | \$ 205 |
| Refugees-other | 162 | \$ 0.3 | 38% | \$ 1,993 | \$ 756 |

Source: Sapere calculations; Statistics NZ

6. References

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