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**Fiscal Impacts of Migrants to
New Zealand**

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Report to:

The New Zealand Immigration Service

**FISCAL IMPACTS OF MIGRANTS
TO NEW ZEALAND**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- this report presents the findings of an exploratory project aimed at assessing the *fiscal* impacts of migrants to New Zealand.
- for the purposes of this study, all persons not born in New Zealand are defined as migrants. Students here on a students permit and temporary workers here on work permits are therefore included within the migrant population, as well as permanent residents.
- the estimates presented in this report have been derived using a range of data. Principal sources of information used include the 1996 Census, the 1998 Income Supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey, as well as detailed expenditure information from various Ministries and Government Departments.
- the impact of migrants is divided into three groups according to their length of residence in New Zealand - viz: less than 5 years, 5 to 15 years and more than 15 years. Disaggregation of impacts according to the region of birth of migrants is also presented.
- the population of migrants is estimated at nearly 657 thousand persons, of which over half (343 thousand) have been in New Zealand for more than 15 years. In comparison the NZ-born population numbers 3.06 million.
- within the limitations outlined in the body of this report, the *fiscal* impact of migrants is found to be dominated by their impact on income tax revenue. It is estimated (and listed in Table 4.1) that migrants contributed \$3.44bn in terms of government income tax revenue in the fiscal year ended June 1998. This compares with \$13.79bn for the NZ-born population.
- on an age-adjusted per-capita basis (Table 4.3), each migrant aged between 18-64 on average contributed over \$7,500 in income tax revenue in the June 1998 year. This compares with \$7,600 for the corresponding NZ-born population.
- precise estimates for the impact of migrants on GST and excise duties is hampered by the difficulty in defining a migrant household. This difficulty becomes more pronounced the longer the length of residence of the migrant - due to the increased probability of a household having a NZ-born partner.
- taking into account this problem of definition, migrants' impact on GST and excise duties for the June 1998 fiscal year is estimated to be in the range of \$1.1bn to \$1.6bn, with the corresponding range for the NZ-born population being \$5.0bn to \$5.5bn (Tables A8 and A20).
- allowing for health, education and national superannuation benefit, as well as WINZ main, supplementary and emergency benefits and student

allowances, the migrant population is estimated (listed in Table 4.1) to have accounted for nearly \$3.4bn of government expenditure. The comparable figure for the NZ-born population is \$14.8bn.

- on an age-adjusted per-capita basis (Table 4.3), each migrant aged between 18-64 accounted for approximately \$7,400 of spending on the above categories of government expenditure. This compares with \$8,200 for each NZ-born individual in the 18-64 age group.
- these numbers, whether looked at in aggregate or in per-capita terms, clearly illustrate the over-riding importance of the respective groups' impacts on income tax revenue.
- drawing distinctions within the migrant population on the basis of their length of residence in New Zealand, reveals a higher per-capita contribution to income tax by those who arrived more than 15 years ago. Conversely, the per-capita impact on income tax is lower for more recent migrants (see Table 4.3).
- as to the limitations of this study, note the focus is on the impact of migrants on the finances of the central government; ie estimation of the impact of migrants on local authority revenues and/or services is not included.
- furthermore, no allowance has been incorporated for the indirect effects that may be attributable to migrants. In particular, the additional impact on employment numbers (whether positive or negative) arising from the economic activity of migrants was beyond the parameters of this study.
- additionally note, the measurements here relate only to the effects of the gross migration inflow. Specifically, no account of impact of New Zealanders leaving the country is estimated.
- having established, in an exploratory manner the nature and scope of the overall *fiscal* impact, we suggest the more beneficial next step in analysing the impact of migrants would be in moving from a *fiscal* focus to an *economic* focus. Issues worthy of note here include the economy-wide impacts of migrants on employment creation, as well as their impact on the balance of payments through both direct migrant transfers as well their indirect impact on import demand.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared in line with the requirements of the New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) Research Brief dated 16 April 1999 and Business and Economic Research Limited's (BERL) subsequent Proposal dated 23 April.

An initial meeting was held with the Working Group on 5 May which noted several issues for discussion. Subsequently a Project Plan (dated 20 May) was prepared, providing the framework for the analysis.

1.1 Objectives

As stated in the Plan, the principal objective of this project is the development of a cost/benefit accounting model which looks at the fiscal impact when comparing overseas born and New Zealand born resident populations.

1.2 Limitations

In meeting this objective we note the exploratory nature of this project and wish to identify the following aspects :

- i) the study concerns the impacts of gross inward migration, not of net migration flows.
- ii) the distinction which was drawn in the Research Brief between fiscal and economic impacts. The study is aimed only at capturing impacts on government fiscal revenues and expenditures. Economic benefits/costs (eg job creation, congestion costs) will not be addressed.
- iii) the estimates will not allow for life-cycle impacts of migrant characteristics.

The other objectives of this project are as listed in the Research Brief and in our Proposal :

identify the availability and applicability of information sources which would enable development of a more comprehensive model in the future.

assess the feasibility, value and likely costs of undertaking suggested further work, especially modelling of the fiscal impacts of migrants.

The next section provides a discussion of the methodology adopted for this study, including definitions of appropriate terms and data availability and precision. Section 3.0 contains a brief overview of the composition of the

migrant population, while section 4.0 presents the principal findings of the study, discussing the impact of the accumulated migrant population - or the "stock" of migrants. The details in this section are distinguished by length of residence as well as by region of birth. This is followed in section 5.0 by a calculation of the impact of an "average annual flow" of migrants. Section 6.0 provides some concluding comments. Detailed tables are attached in the data appendix.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

There are two terms that need to be defined explicitly for the purposes of this study.

2.1 Migrants

Firstly, a migrant is defined as a person who was born overseas. Amongst the main data-sets used for this study (detailed later) there are a number of instances where a person's country of birth has not been stated. The numbers in this group are pro-rata allocated across the two categories (migrant and New Zealand-born) in order both to preserve the migrant-to-domestic-born ratio and to maintain consistency with nation-wide totals.

Estimates for individual items of income and expenditure are detailed in section 4.0. In most cases these estimates are calculated on an individual basis. This is clearly appropriate in calculating income tax contributions - for example - given that the New Zealand (NZ) income tax system assesses (in the main) tax on personal incomes.

There are instances, however, where the household forms the better unit of account. In this study we calculate GST and excise duty impacts on the basis of the household's expenditure profiles, rather than translate household expenditure patterns into individual spending. The definition of a migrant household, however, is not as clear. The alternatives here are:

- (a) where the occupier is identified as born overseas.
- (b) where both the occupier and spouse identify themselves as born overseas.
- (c) where either the occupier or spouse identify themselves as born overseas.

Of these definitions, (c) will in general overestimate the number of migrant households as it will include those households that have NZ-born partners. This overestimation is likely to be more pronounced the longer the migrants have resided in New Zealand. On the other hand, adopting (a) or (b) is likely to under-estimate the impact of migrants as the impact of migrants with NZ-born partners will not be captured. Again, this is likely to have a greater influence as the length of residence in New Zealand increases.

In light of these comments, it is clear that none of the above definitions will provide a precise measure of the impact of migrants. Given this, we adopt definition (c) in the estimates below to obtain a benchmark, but also provide an

alternative set of impact estimates using definition (a) as an indication of the likely range for the "true" impact. It should be stressed that this issue of *definition of a migrant household* is only relevant in assessing impacts where the household is the better unit of account - in this study this relates to the estimates for GST and excise duty impacts only, as discussed below.

2.2 Fiscal impact

Secondly, we need to define the fiscal impact. In noting the exploratory nature of this study, the fiscal effects presented in the analysis below are limited to the following items of the central government's budget:

a) impact on government revenues as a consequence of increased immigrants in the form of:

- i) income tax receipts - being direct tax on individuals (excluding fringe benefit tax) and withholding tax on resident interest and dividend income.
- ii) GST receipts.
- iii) excise taxes on petrol, alcohol and tobacco products.

b) impact on government spending as a consequence of increased immigrants in the form of:

- i) education expenditure - in the early childhood, primary & secondary and tertiary sectors.
- ii) health expenditure.
- iii) welfare transfers - on the main types of benefits.
- iv) student allowances.
- v) national superannuation.

In identifying these categories, we are limiting ourselves to the direct monetary impacts on the government's operating budget. We do not allow for the indirect revenues or expenditures that may arise due to the participation of migrants within the New Zealand economy. For example, income tax revenues would increase if migrant employers created additional jobs. On the other hand, additional unemployment benefits would need to be paid if migrants were displacing New Zealand-born workers in employment. No allowance, or indeed study, of either of these "indirect" effects are captured by this project.

Proper analysis of these effects would require an economic assessment of migrants' impact - not the accounting analysis that is explicitly adopted here. Clearly, were it to be undertaken, such an overall study would encompass an economy-wide modelling of the participation of migrants and domestic-born in all the sectors of the economy - viz: as producers, consumers, investors, savers, exporters, importers, employers and employees - as well as taxpayers and expenditure recipients.

In modelling the fiscal impacts, we have assumed that migrants exhibit expenditure characteristics (eg in the consumption of government services) similar to those born in NZ, within the same age and income category. Vernez and McCarthy (1996) found that the use of public services is generally not affected by immigration status. This is consistent with other studies that find economic behaviour of migrants (eg in employment and labour force participation rates and consumption patterns) rapidly become statistically indistinguishable from those of the domestic-born population. For example, see Poot, Nana and Philpott (1988) for NZ evidence and Norman and Meikle (1985) for the Australian case.

Findings based on this assumption are clearly more robust the longer the duration of residence of the migrants in question. Analysis in Winkelmann and Winkelmann (1998), however, suggests that such an assumption may be worthy of further investigation - especially in light of the changing composition of recent migrant inflows into New Zealand - noting that recent Asian and Pacific Island migrants may not "catch-up" in the same manner displayed by previous migrants.

A final point that should be noted in the definition of the fiscal impact, is the distinction between government's current and capital (or infrastructure) expenditure. Clearly, we traverse into "congestion" issues if we include capital expenditures. This would bring forth questions like, for example, what level of migration triggers a need for additional hospitals to be established? These aspects are, furthermore, likely to have a regional dimension. This study, given its limitation to direct fiscal impacts, can not address such questions.

In other words, we adopt the view that we are attempting to measure the marginal costs and benefits attributable to migrants. This implies that infrastructure costs (like the establishment of hospitals) are regarded as "sunk costs" and so are not attributable to any migrant group. Admittedly, such an approach will underestimate the cost of migrants in that, *ideally*, a proportionate allocation of future infrastructure costs should be identified. In the data obtained from Ministries, we suspect there is likely to be a mixture of current and capital expenditures making such allocations difficult to say the least.

In defence of our approach, we again stress that "congestion" issues should really be viewed within an overall economic analysis, rather than the fiscal impact which is the subject of this study. Furthermore, we could also argue that gross inflows of migrants can in general be viewed as replacing the population lost through the gross outflows. In doing so and incorporating the impacts of these gross outflows, there is an argument that these "congestion" issues would indeed be small.

2.3 Disaggregation

Division of the impact of migrants is undertaken into three groups according to length of residence in New Zealand - viz : less than 5 years, 5 to 15 years and more than 15 years. In addition a division according to the region of birth of the migrant is presented according to 7 main regions - viz : Australia, Pacific Islands, UK & Ireland, Europe & North America, Asia, Other and Not specified.

Principal data sources employed for this analysis, applied as described below, were the 1996 Census, and the 1998 Income Supplement of the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). In addition, Household Expenditure Survey (HES) data was used to determine expenditure profiles; and health, education and benefits expenditure data was obtained from the Ministries of Education and Health and Work and Income New Zealand (WINZ).

In the analysis below we present two measures of the fiscal impacts of migrants.

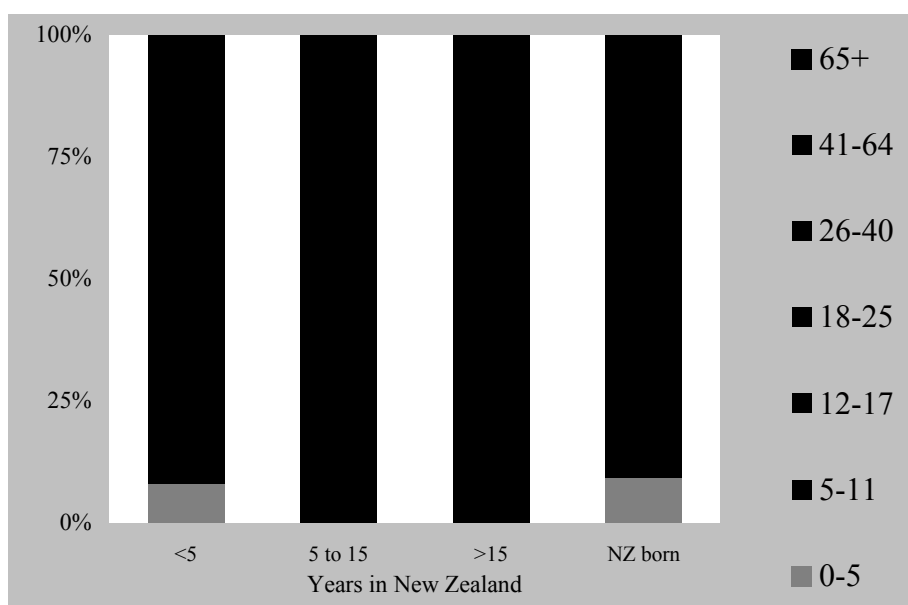
Firstly, we calculate the effect of the accumulated migrant population - or the effect of the stock of migrants. This measures the fiscal impact of all persons born overseas - but now resident in NZ. Secondly, we determined the "annual average" effect or the effect of the annual "flow" of immigrants. This captures the effect of the gross inflow of a single year of migrants. For this measure, we use an annual inflow of 38,000 as representing an "average" year - down from the recent highs of 50 to 60,000 plus.

3.0 THE STOCK OF MIGRANTS

As at the 1996 census there were over 611 thousand persons who identified themselves as born overseas compared to over 2.85 million New Zealand-born individuals. Of the overseas-born, nearly half (300 thousand) have been resident in New Zealand for more than 15 years, while less than a quarter (141 thousand) entered New Zealand within the last five years. Of this latter group of recent immigrants, over 40% (61 thousand) identify their country of birth as within Asia. In contrast, of those having arrived in New Zealand over 15 years ago nearly 60% (172 thousand) list either the UK or Ireland as their country of birth.

Also of significance is the noticeably large proportion in the 26-40 age group in the "recent migrant" stock¹ (as well as for the migrant category with 5 to 15 years in NZ) in comparison to the New Zealand-born population. This distinction is one of the features responsible for the differing fiscal impacts of the migrant population in general compared to the NZ-born, but more specifically when observing the effect of the recent migrants.

Figure 3.1 Age composition of migrant population



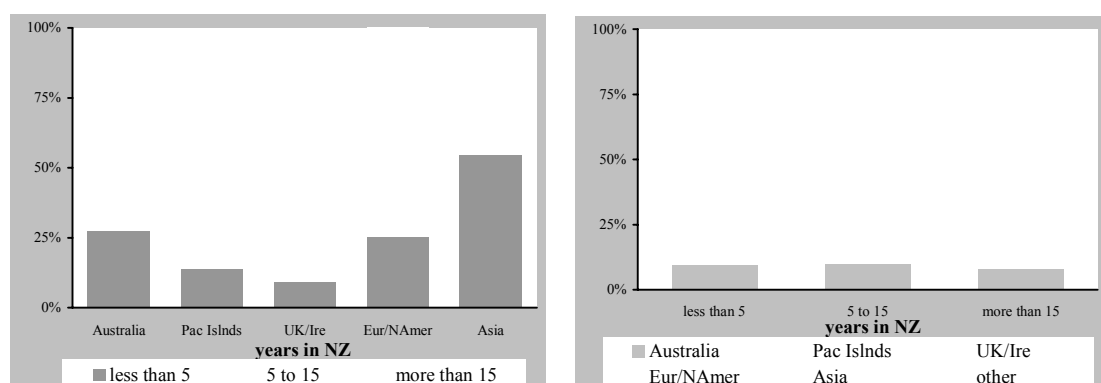
Source : Statistics NZ 1996 Census figures

¹ Overseas-born with less than 5 years in New Zealand.

In particular, inspecting less than 5 years in NZ category alone, we note the following points. Of those from Australia, 24% were aged 26 to 40. Equivalent figures for other regions of birth were : 22% for those from the Pacific Islands; 30% for the Asia region; and 38% and 44% for the Europe/North American and the UK/Ireland groups, respectively. The corresponding proportion for the NZ-born population is 23%. Tables in the data appendix attached provide a categorisation of the migrant population by age, by sex, by region of birth as well as by years in New Zealand.

Figure 3.2

Composition of migrant categories



Source : Statistics New Zealand 1996 Census

Figure 3.2 illustrates the changing structure of the migrant population. The predominance of migrants born in UK or Ireland exhibited in those with more than 15 years in New Zealand is in stark contrast to the make-up of more recent migrants. In particular, the largest proportion of those arriving in the last 5 years is accounted by the Asia region of birth category.

Furthermore, it is noticeable that only a small proportion of migrants from the Pacific Islands are in the less than 5 years in NZ category.

4.0 THE FISCAL IMPACT OF MIGRANTS

Table 4.1 below summarises the estimated impact of those born overseas on the fiscal items previously identified.

Table 4.1 Summary of fiscal impacts

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL		Overseas born : years in NZ		
			less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15
	1997/98 \$m				
	GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
13785	Income tax	3439.0	557	717	2165
3533	Gst	1158.8	210	250	699
1440	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	466.1	84	100	281
18758	Income tax, GST & excises	5064.0	851	1067	3146
	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
264	Early childhood educ	12.8	13	0	0
2201	Prim'y & sec'y schools	272.4	140	122	11
889	Tertiary institutions	168.4	89	69	10
3354	EDUCATION	453.7	242	191	21
4409	HEALTH	1059.2	171	172	715
3945	NATIONAL SUPER	1161.0	0	38	1123
793	Unemployment benefit	201.8	50	50	102
1074	Domestic Purposes benefit	150.2	41	42	67
232	Sickness benefit	48.4	10	11	28
270	Invalids benefit	42.0	8	8	26
467	Supplementary benefits	128.6	32	30	67
0	Emergency benefits	75.8	70	6	0
2837	WINZ	646.8	209	147	290
270	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	74.2	33	23	19
14815	Education, Health, NS, Stdtd allows, Benefits	3394.9	655	571	2169
3944	NET IMPACT (*)	1669.0	195	496	977

* = allowing for impacts on revenue and expenditure categories as explicitly identified in the table *only*

The middle columns of figures listed in Table 4.1 are for the total impact of all overseas born, as calculated for the 1997/98 fiscal year ended June, and are expressed in \$m. The three right-hand columns disaggregates these totals into the three length of residence categories as identified. The comparable figures for the NZ-born population are provided in the left-hand column of the table.

Note that the "net impacts" listed in the table are calculated from the government revenue and expenditure items explicitly identified in the table only.

In general terms migrants contributed over \$5bn to government revenue, principally in the form of income taxes. In the categories identified, the persons born overseas accounted for nearly \$3.4bn of expenditure, of which over \$1bn was in each of the areas of health and national superannuation.

4.1 Income tax

Estimates for income tax were calculated using both Census and HLFS Income Survey numbers. In both instances, numbers in each personal annual income band, distinguished by country of birth and length of residence in New Zealand were obtained. Rates from the income tax scales for the relevant years were applied to these incomes. This calculated tax revenue from individuals, disaggregated by region of birth and years in NZ. A similar method was used to obtain an estimate for the tax revenue from the New Zealand-born population. In using tax scales this method does ignore the impact some of the tax rebates claimed by individuals. However, the largest rebate (ie the Low Income Rebate) was included in these calculations, in the sense that the 15 cents in the \$ rate for annual incomes less than \$9,500 was explicitly incorporated.

Using the 1996 Census data, this method successfully estimated a total of income tax revenue within 4% of the actual tax-take in the 1995/96 tax year. A similar degree of accuracy was obtained using HLFS Income Survey data, for the 1997/98 fiscal year. Furthermore, the shares of the various migrant categories (ie the region of birth and length of residence classification) in the total tax take from these two different sources of data are very similar. As a consequence, we were satisfied as to the integrity of the data from either source. The numbers for the 1997/98 year listed in Table 4.1 were derived using the HLFS data, but supplemented with information from the 1996 Census to enable the desired finer classification for regions of birth and length of residence.

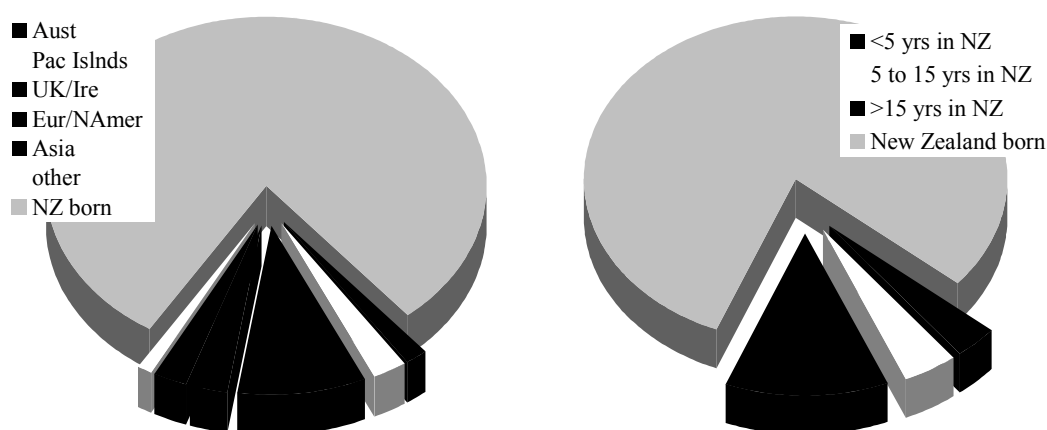
It is clear from Table 4.1, that for the total of all overseas born as well as for the New Zealand born, the impact on income tax revenue is by far the largest of the items explicitly identified. Indeed, this is also the case for each of the three length of residence categories sub-categories of the migrant population.

Furthermore, it is noticeable that the contributions to income tax receipts are as large as, if not larger than, the total of the spending - in the expenditure categories identified - attributed to each of these sub-groups of the population. A reliable estimate of the income tax contributions is, therefore, a pre-requisite in providing a robust measure of the fiscal impact of migrants. In this regard,

the concurrence in the estimates provided through the two data sources (HLFS and Census numbers) is reassuring.

Figure 4.1 illustrates the share of migrants in the income tax revenue to be nearly a fifth of the total. Within the migrant population the biggest slices are accounted for by those born in the UK or Ireland, and by those resident in NZ for more than 15 years.

Figure 4.1 Shares in income tax by country of birth and length of residence



Source : BERL calculations : Table A8

4.2 GST and excise taxes

These estimates were derived from household income data (differentiated by region of birth of occupier/spouse) from the 1996 Census and the application of expenditure profiles from the 1998 HES.

The small sample size of the HES provided difficulties in providing robust estimates of expenditure patterns by household type by household income, as was initially planned. The estimates provided in this paper, revert to differentiating expenditure patterns by household income alone - it being felt that this was the principal variable distinguishing expenditure profiles. Average weekly expenditure excluding the zero-GST housing items were obtained and the GST rate applied accordingly.

HES petrol, tobacco and alcohol weekly expenditures were used to determine shares of migrant households as well as NZ-born households in total expenditure on these items. These shares were applied to allocate the total excise revenue across the migrant and NZ-born categories. This allocation method was used to overcome the under-reporting (in aggregate) of

expenditure on these items (especially tobacco & alcohol) provided by HES data.

As noted in section 2.1 previously, for this purpose migrant household's were defined as ones where either the occupier or the spouse was born overseas. This definition goes some way towards explaining the higher proportion of GST and excises accounted for by migrants, compared to our income estimates. Adopting an alternative definition of a migrant household of one where the occupier is born overseas would on the other hand underestimate the effect of migrants - more so in the 15 year or more resident in NZ category. We provide in the data appendix a set of tables² calculating the impact of migrants on GST and excise taxes using this alternative definition of a migrant household. These calculations reduce the migrants contribution to GST by \$350m to \$804m. The estimate for excise taxes is reduced \$146m to \$320m.

4.3 Education and Health

Age-specific education expenditure data obtained from the Ministry of Education was applied to the age profile of each of the migrant categories. Expenditure covered by this data included operating grants, salary costs and external costs. External costs includes central administration services provided by the Ministry as well as the Education Review Office, support services such as the Special Education Service, and the provision of buildings but excludes the capital charge on state school property.

Then, information from Census data recording the numbers identified as having received some income from student allowances was used to proxy the shares of the various population groups (for each region of birth) in the consumption of tertiary education services. These shares were used to allocate total tertiary expenditure across the different regions of birth and length of residence categories.

Age-specific health expenditure data was obtained from the Ministry of Health. This expenditure data covered all Departmental and non-Departmental outputs. Included in these expenditures are the Personal and Disability Support Services purchased by the Health Funding Authority (HFA). These incorporate the provision of hospital (and other health) services across all of the four previously constituted Regional Health Authorities. The management of health and disability funding as well as the purchase of public health services administered by the Ministry (eg health education and promotion, the prevention and control of communicable diseases) are also included.

This data was applied to the age profile of each of the migrant categories to derive the estimates listed in Table 4.1 above for the fiscal year ended June 1998.

² see Tables A20 through to A31.

4.4 Benefits and student allowances

WINZ data on benefit expenditure to migrants form the basis of the estimates for the main items of benefit expenditure. Unemployment benefit includes the Standard Unemployment benefit, the 55+ Unemployment benefit, Emergency Unemployment benefit, Job Search Allowance and the Independent Youth Benefit.

The allocation across the various migrant categories was determined using 1996 Census information on the numbers (converted into shares in the total) of those reporting having received some income from these respective sources.

Total expenditure on student allowances was similarly allocated using Census data on numbers amongst the various migrant groupings receiving student allowances.

Supplementary benefits (only for those receiving a main benefit) consist of the Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance, Special Benefit and Special Needs Grant. Amongst these, the Accommodation Supplement is by far the greatest component of expenditure (over \$100m of the \$128m).

Emergency benefits represent expenditure for persons unable to access a standard benefit because they do not possess sufficient New Zealand residency. Of all persons receiving an Emergency Benefit due to reasons of insufficient residence, 18% have immigrated within the past 3 months, while 39% have been resident for 2 years or more.

Tables in the data appendix provide further detail.

Total expenditure on national superannuation is allocated to the various migrant categories from the shares in the numbers receiving some income from this source as identified in the 1996 Census. In this regard we note the ten-year residency criterion for receipt of national superannuation. As a result, we suspect that a portion of the Census numbers claiming receipt of income from this source erroneously include other types of superannuation income. On the other hand, there are numerous inter-governmental agreements which provide for migrants' superannuation to be remitted from abroad by their birth country, but received by the migrant through the NZ government. In line with the exploratory nature of this study, we have made no adjustments for these matters.

4.5 Length of residence in NZ

The last three columns in Table 4.1 indicate that the bulk of the contribution of migrants is accounted for by those resident in New Zealand for more than 15 years. Of the composition of this contribution, a larger proportion of health expenditure, in contrast to the lower proportion of education expenditure in the "more than 15 years" category, is clearly evident. There are three aspects to this difference.

Firstly, there is the age structure of these categories. In particular, the "more than 15 years in NZ" category has, by definition no under-15 year-olds. Consequently the composition of this category is skewed to include a higher than otherwise proportion in the older age-groups.

Secondly, health expenditures are higher in the older groups - a direct result of the higher incidence of cancer, cardiac and other illnesses in these groups.

Thirdly, education expenditures follow an inverse relationship to age. In addition, the absence of under-15 year-olds from the "more than 15 years in NZ" category, is principally responsible for low impact on education expenditure for this group of migrants.

4.6 Per capita impacts

Table 4.2 Per-capita fiscal impact summary

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL		Overseas born : years in NZ		
			less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15
	1997/98 \$ per head				
	GOVERNMENT REVENUE				
4507	Income tax	5236.4	3441	4727	6308
1155	Gst	1764.5	1296	1645	2038
471	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	709.7	521	662	820
6133	Income tax, GST & excises	7710.6	5258	7033	9166
	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				
86	Early childhood educ	19.5	79	0	0
720	Prim'y & sec'y schools	414.8	864	801	32
291	Tertiary institutions	256.5	550	458	29
1097	EDUCATION	690.8	1493	1259	61
1442	HEALTH	1612.8	1060	1136	2084
1290	NATIONAL SUPER	1767.8	0	249	3273
259	Unemployment benefit	307.3	307	331	297
351	Domestic Purposes benefit	228.7	252	278	196
76	Sickness benefit	73.8	61	71	81
88	Invalids benefit	64.0	47	56	76
153	Supplementary benefits	195.8	196	196	196
0	Emergency benefits	115.4	432	39	0
927	WINZ	984.9	1294	970	846
88	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	113.0	203	151	54
4843	Education, Health, NS, Std't allows, Benefits	5169.3	4050	3764	6318
1289	NET IMPACT (*)	2541.3	1208	3269	2848
3059	Population (000)	656.8	162	152	343

- = allowing for impacts on revenue and expenditure categories as explicitly identified in the table *only*

Translating the fiscal impacts into per-capita figures result in estimates as listed in Table 4.2. That is, the figures in Table 4.2 are equivalent to those in Table 4.1 divided by the number of persons in each of the relevant categories³.

Inspecting these numbers, the contrast between the fiscal contribution of "recent" migrants and those who arrived 15 years ago is reinforced.

A principal reason behind this is, again, the absence of "children" from this latter category. Consequently, there is a proportionate predominance of

³ The number of persons in each of the relevant categories is given in the last row of Table 4.2.

working-age persons in this category compared to the "recent" migrants category. This difference is reflected in the per-capita impact on income tax being substantially lower for those with less than 5 years in NZ.

In comparison to the NZ-born population, it is noticeable that the per-capita impact of the total migrant population is higher in terms of income tax, GST & excises. On the other hand, it is lower in terms of education expenditure but almost the same in terms of their impact on WINZ benefit payments.

As noted previously, however, the impact of migrants on GST and excise revenue, is likely to have been over-estimated due to the definition of a migrant household. This effect is most pronounced in the "more than 15 years in NZ" category, an aspect confirmed by the numbers in Table 4.2. Adopting the alternative definition of a migrant household⁴ (which, however, is likely to under-estimate their impact), the per-capita impact on GST reduces by \$540 to \$1224. This is slightly below the estimate for the impact of the NZ-born population which rises to \$1271 (see Table A21). The impact on excise duties declines by \$220 to \$487. Detailed tables are provided in the data appendix.

In comparing the per-capita estimates with those for the NZ-born, we should note the effect of the differing age structures of the various population groups. A more correct analysis would adjust for the age-composition effects. A simple form of this adjustment is to estimate the per-capita impacts on the basis of those aged 18-64.

4.7 Age-adjusted per capita impacts

Table 4.3 presents the per-capita impact estimates adjusted for these age profiles. That is, the figures in Table 4.3 are equivalent to those in Table 4.1 divided by the number of persons aged 18-64 in each of the relevant categories⁵. In particular, note that these figures do not exclude the revenue and/or expenditure attributable to the under-18s and the over 65s. Rather, they express all these impacts on a comparable "per-adult-of-working-age" basis.

⁴ Where the migrant status of a household is defined according to the status of the occupier only.

⁵ The number of persons aged 18-64 in each of the categories is given in the last row of Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Age-adjusted per-capita fiscal impact of migrants

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL		Overseas born : years in NZ		
			less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64 yos					
GOVERNMENT REVENUE					
7628	Income tax	7523.9	5449	6543	8827
1955	Gst	2535.3	2053	2277	2852
797	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	1019.7	826	916	1147
10380	Income tax, GST & excises	11079.0	8328	9735	12825
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE					
146	Early childhood educ	28.0	125	0	0
1218	Prim'y & sec'y schools	596.1	1369	1109	45
492	Tertiary institutions	368.5	871	634	41
1856	EDUCATION	992.6	2365	1742	86
2440	HEALTH	2317.4	1679	1572	2917
2183	NATIONAL SUPER	2540.1	0	345	4579
439	Unemployment benefit	441.5	486	458	416
594	Domestic Purposes benefit	328.6	400	385	274
128	Sickness benefit	106.0	97	98	114
150	Invalids benefit	92.0	74	77	106
259	Supplementary benefits	281.3	310	271	274
0	Emergency benefits	165.8	684	54	0
1570	WINZ	1415.1	2049	1343	1183
149	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	162.4	322	209	75
8198	Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	7427.5	6414	5211	8840
2182	NET IMPACT (*)	3651.5	1914	4525	3985
1807	Population aged 18-64 (000)	457	102	110	245

* = allowing for impacts on revenue and expenditure categories as explicitly identified in the table *only*

Observe, for example, the comparison between the per-capita impacts on income tax revenue of the overseas born versus that of the NZ-born. Table 4.2 showed the per-capita impact as \$5236 from the overseas born compared to \$4507 for NZ-born. This comparison however, can not be attributed to different employment or income characteristics of the two population groups, but rather to their different age structure. Specifically, as illustrated in Figure 3.1, the NZ-born population has a higher proportion of those "not-of-working-age" and consequently a lower proportion of "working-age", compared to that for the migrant population. This feature ensures that the recorded per-capita impact will always be higher for the migrant population even if both groups had identical employment and income characteristics.

Adjusting for the different age-structures allows a more informed comparison. Hence from Table 4.3, we observe that for each NZ-born individual in the 18-64 year-old age group, the impact on government income tax revenue was \$7628. This compares with \$7523 for each overseas-born individual in the 18-64 age group.

Furthermore the numbers in Table 4.3 illustrate the lower contribution to taxes and larger impact on benefit expenditure of the recent migrants in comparison to later migrants. This observation also holds when comparing recent migrants to the impact of the NZ-born population. The reasons for these differences can indeed be attributed to the differing employment and income propensities of the respective groups of the population. The absence of national superannuation expenditure on the "less than 5 years in NZ category" however, results in the overall net impact (given the revenue and spending items listed) of recent migrants being not dissimilar to the NZ-born grouping.

The alternative definition of a migrant household (see Table A22) reduces these age-adjusted per-capita estimates of GST impact by \$622 for migrants with less than 5 years in NZ, and by \$886 for migrants with more than 15 years in NZ. Overall, the net impact of all migrants as tabulated, reduces to \$2554 compared to \$2460 for the NZ-born.

4.8 Region of birth

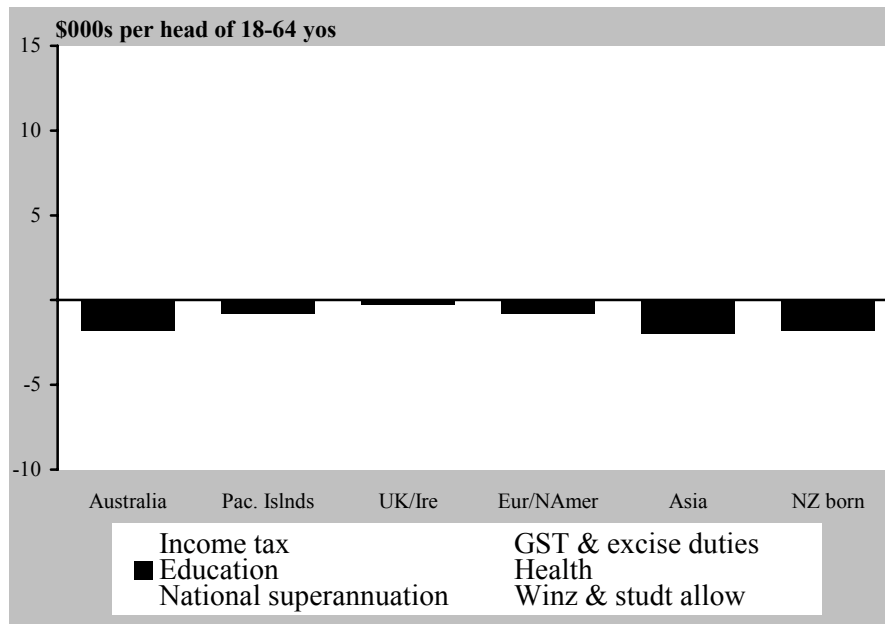
Detailed estimates of the fiscal impact according to region of birth show that of the \$1.67bn net fiscal impact of the migrant population, nearly half (\$840m) is accounted for by those born in the UK or Ireland, followed by over \$230m from European and North American-born persons and over \$205m from those born in the Pacific Island.

Again, by far the biggest impact arises from revenue from income tax. Indeed, contributions from this one category alone exceed the spending total on the expenditure items identified for all the migrant "region of birth" areas except Asia and Pacific Islands.

On an age-adjusted per-capita basis, again the impact of the individual population categories on income tax revenue is by far the most important. Figure 4.2 illustrates the similarity between the impacts of the Australian-born migrants and the NZ-born. The impact of those born in Europe/North America is also similar, while the larger impact on national superannuation is noticeable for those born in the UK & Ireland region.

The smaller per-capita impacts on income taxes for the Pacific Island-born and the Asian-born groups is also noticeable. For both of these groups however, this effect is balanced by a lower impact on the expenditures identified.

Figure 4.2 Age-adjusted per-capita fiscal impacts by region of birth



5.0 FISCAL IMPACT OF AVERAGE ANNUAL MIGRANT FLOW

Over the past decade New Zealand has experienced a gross inflow of migrants averaging approximately 55,000 to 60,000 per year. To calculate an average annual fiscal impact, the estimates relating to "recent" migrants (ie those with less than 5 years in New Zealand) are applied.

Firstly, looking in detail at the less than 5 year category, Table 5.1 shows the positive contribution from those born in Australia, the UK & Ireland and Europe & North America. On the other hand, per-capita spending on the expenditure categories identified on those born in the Pacific Islands and Asia regions are greater than their contributions to tax revenue.

Table 5.1 Per-capita impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth							
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	3440.7	3466	2208	6174	4643	2304	3908	2855
Gst	1296.3	1100	1253	1927	1575	1036	1373	1252
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	521.4	443	504	775	633	417	552	503
Income tax, GST & excises	5258.5	5009	3965	8876	6851	3756	5833	4610
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	79.1	219	74	97	88	40	71	160
Prim'y & sec'y schools	864.3	1070	874	557	702	941	983	879
Tertiary institutions	549.8	202	610	178	367	833	403	377
EDUCATION	1493.1	1491	1558	832	1158	1814	1457	1417
HEALTH	1059.9	941	1114	1167	1073	1049	1001	1058
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	306.6	124	412	125	399	314	508	329
Domestic Purposes benefit	252.5	288	697	235	227	171	227	415
Sickness benefit	61.0	52	223	52	41	36	72	60
Invalids benefit	46.9	82	87	45	35	37	41	0
Supplementary benefits	195.6	192	452	151	190	154	224	230
Emergency benefits	431.6	370	937	304	447	357	536	518
WINZ	1294.0	1108	2808	912	1339	1070	1607	1552
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	203.0	74	225	66	136	308	149	139
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	4050.1	3614	5705	2977	3706	4240	4214	4166
NET IMPACT (*)	1208.4	1395	-1740	5899	3145	-484	1620	444
Population (000)	162	16	14	24	21	70	16	1

* = allowing for impacts on revenue and expenditure categories as explicitly identified in the table *only*

In both of these latter cases the per-capita contribution to tax revenue is noticeably less than that of the other recent migrants. This is clearly related to the composition of these groups of migrants. In particular over 55% of recent migrants from both the UK & Ireland and the Europe & North America groups fall into the 26-64 age band. In contrast, the respective figure for the Asian and

Pacific Island groups are 47% and 35% respectively. Accordingly their per-capita incomes are lower and so, consequently, are their contributions to tax revenues. In addition, per-capita expenditure on benefits on Pacific Island recent migrants group are higher than other groups, while that for education on the Asian group is also higher than the average.

Table 5.2 Age-adjusted per-capita impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth							
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	5449.3	8333	3508	9089	6942	3481	6485	5385
Gst	2053.1	2646	1991	2837	2355	1565	2278	2361
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	825.8	1064	801	1141	947	630	916	950
Income tax, GST & excises	8328.2	12043	6301	13067	10244	5676	9679	8695
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	125.2	528	118	143	132	60	118	302
Prim'y & sec'y schools	1368.8	2572	1390	820	1050	1422	1631	1658
Tertiary institutions	870.7	485	969	262	549	1259	668	712
EDUCATION	2364.8	3584	2477	1225	1731	2741	2417	2672
HEALTH	1678.6	2262	1770	1718	1604	1585	1661	1996
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	485.6	298	655	184	597	475	842	621
Domestic Purposes benefit	399.8	692	1108	346	340	258	377	782
Sickness benefit	96.6	125	354	76	62	55	119	114
Invalids benefit	74.2	198	138	67	52	56	67	0
Supplementary benefits	309.7	461	718	223	284	233	372	433
Emergency benefits	683.5	889	1489	448	668	539	890	977
WINZ	2049.5	2664	4462	1343	2003	1616	2667	2927
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	321.5	179	358	97	203	465	247	263
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	6414.4	8689	9066	4383	5541	6408	6992	7859
NET IMPACT (*)	1913.8	3354	-2766	8684	4703	-732	2687	837
Population aged 18-64 (000)	102	7	9	16	14	46	10	1

* = allowing for impacts on revenue and expenditure categories as explicitly identified in the table *only*

On an age-adjusted basis, the larger impact on income tax receipts of recent migrants from the Australia, UK/Ireland and Europe/North America regions is even more pronounced. Similar comments apply to the smaller impact of recent migrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands. It is pertinent to note however, the convergence to the NZ-born average (as given in Table 4.3) as migrants' length of residence in New Zealand increases. This convergence of migrants' attributes to the domestic-born has been noted by many international studies. As mentioned previously however, the relevance of these findings to the more recent migrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands however, has been questioned and is clearly a matter central to the issue of migrants' overall impact on New Zealand.

Table 5.3 Annual fiscal impact of average migrant inflow of 38,000 per annum

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL		Overseas born : region of birth					
		Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other
1997/98 \$m							
GOVERNMENT REVENUE							
Income tax	140.8	22	6	45	20	28	19
Gst	50.8	7	3	14	7	13	7
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	20.4	3	1	6	3	5	3
Income tax, GST & excises	212.1	32	11	64	30	46	28
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE							
Early childhood educ	3.5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	32.8	7	2	4	3	12	5
Tertiary institutions	18.1	1	2	1	2	10	2
EDUCATION	54.4	10	4	6	5	22	7
HEALTH	40.1	6	3	8	5	13	5
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	10.9	1	1	1	2	4	2
Domestic Purposes benefit	9.7	2	2	2	1	2	1
Sickness benefit	2.3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Invalids benefit	1.9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Supplementary benefits	7.4	1	1	1	1	2	1
Emergency benefits	16.1	2	3	2	2	4	3
WINZ	48.4	7	8	7	6	13	8
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	6.7	0	1	0	1	4	1
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	149.6	23	16	22	16	52	20
NET IMPACT (*)	62.5	9	-5	43	14	-6	8
Population (000)	38	6	3	7	4	12	5

* = allowing for impacts on revenue and expenditure categories as explicitly identified in the table *only*

Applying these per-capita estimates to an "average" annual flow of 38,000, with a composition consistent with recent figures - eg nearly 12,000 from Asia - yields an annual contribution to tax revenue of over \$200m. On the other hand, nearly \$150m is spent on the expenditure categories identified, leaving a net annual positive fiscal impact of over \$60m. Note that this method may over-estimate the impact on benefit expenditure given the two-year residency criterion now required to access the main benefits. This restriction is not reflected in the above table, which uses the "less than 5 years residence" grouping to reflect the impact of *recent* migrants. On the other hand though, while newly-arrived migrants may be now unable to access the main benefits, they may consequently result in a greater impact on emergency benefit expenditure than is reflected in the above estimates.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER WORK

Within the limitations of this exploratory project as noted earlier, the fiscal impact of migrants is dominated by their impact on income tax revenue. In many cases this impact overwhelms the estimated impacts on the other categories of central government's revenue and expenditure identified by this study. In this regard, two separate sources of information - HLFS and the Census - both provide reassuringly similar estimates for migrants' impact on income tax revenue.

On the other hand, the largest degree of imprecision is in our estimates for the impact of migrants on GST and excise duties. Given that the best unit of account for private expenditure is the household rather than the individual, a problem arises from the difficulty in defining a migrant household. This difficulty becomes more pronounced the longer the length of residence of the migrant - due to the increased probability of a household having a NZ-born partner. Further compounding the problem here, is the small sample-size of the HES which does not allow household expenditure estimates sufficiently disaggregated by income and household type.

We draw attention to a couple of aspects which have not been incorporated in the fiscal impacts estimated by this project.

Firstly, note that the focus here has been the impact of migrants on the finances of the central government. In particular, we do not venture into estimating the impact of migrants on local authority revenues and/or services.

Secondly, also not included in the estimates are the impacts on ancillary social services such as CYPFA, justice, corrections, police etc. Again the issue here is to identify those expenditures that are "sunk or infrastructure costs" (ie would occur irrespective of the size of the migrant population) and those that are marginal costs attributable to migrants. This aspect is also related to the capital versus current spending issue. Ideally, an economic "depreciation allowance" should be attributed to the various migrant groupings (as well as the NZ-born group) to capture their "use" of infrastructure and the requirement for such expenditure in the future.

This latter point raises the whole issue of an economic assessment of the impact of migrants on New Zealand, contrasting with the fiscal accounting estimates presented by this study.

In particular, these estimates make no allowance for the indirect effects that may be attributable to migrants. For example, there are some who argue that migrants are "taking jobs away from New Zealanders". Others argue to the contrary - that migrants make a positive economic contribution in the sense of creating additional jobs. This can occur through migrants acting as employers directly, and/or through employment generation as a result of their demand for goods and services. This latter argument is supported by many international

studies; eg Poot et al (1988) for the NZ case, Norman & Meikle (1985) for Australian evidence, and the major US Rand Study (Smith and Edmonston (1997). The impact on income tax figures presented in this report make no allowance for any additional impact on jobs (whether positive or negative) arising from the economic activity of migrants.

In a similar vein, any potential impact on corporate tax revenue due to migrants has not been allowed for in our numbers. Additionally, we make no calculations of the effect of migrants on the balance of payments - whether through migrants transferring funds overseas, or through their demands for imported goods and services.

It is probably pertinent to re-state the measurements here relate only to the effects of the gross migration inflow. Specifically, no account of impact of New Zealanders leaving the country is estimated.

In terms of future work, we would identify the impact on GST and excise duties as being the main area requiring additional analysis in order to improve the robustness of these measures. However, the noted overall importance of the income tax effect is clear and unlikely, we believe, to alter in any further advancement in the precision of these estimates.

We therefore suggest that, given the limitations of an analysis of the focusing solely on the fiscal impact of migrants, such additional precision may not provide any greater understanding of the effect of migrants on New Zealand.

Having established, in an exploratory manner the nature and scope of the overall fiscal impact, the more beneficial step in analysing the impact of migrants would be in moving from a fiscal focus to an economic focus.

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DATA APPENDIX

- Table A1 Age and sex profile of migrant population.
- Table A2 WINZ Expenditure for Migrants, 1997/98, Main Benefits only.
- Table A3 WINZ Expenditure for Migrants, 1997/98, Main Supplementary Benefits only.
- Table A4 WINZ Customers with Insufficient Residence by benefit type.
- Table A5 Fiscal impact of migrant population in 1997/98.
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- Table A30 Fiscal impact of migrants with more than 15 years in NZ, assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only, 1997/98 \$ per head.
- Table A31 Fiscal impact of migrants with more than years in NZ, assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only, 1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64 year olds.

Table A32 Annual fiscal impact of average migrant gross inflow of 38,000,
1997/98\$m.

Table A1(1)**Age and sex profile of migrant population**

Country of birth	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
Years in NZ	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15
Males by age														
0-5	1584	498	1077	840	1293	540	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-11	1917	690	1335	1317	3507	1365	126	1944	1305	1104	657	1107	261	117
12-17	585	807	618	711	5328	891	72	2004	2244	1746	1002	2103	474	120
18-25	537	1506	678	885	4962	723	87	567	2397	1254	696	2421	348	102
26-40	1500	1332	4668	3186	7800	2487	153	987	8199	4011	2217	6063	1041	258
41-64	657	726	1926	1782	5091	1212	75	783	2727	4602	2337	3969	738	138
65+	45	222	342	171	561	87	15	60	477	906	132	372	48	18
Total	6825	5784	10641	8892	28542	7299	633	6342	17349	13623	7044	16035	2910	759
Females by age														
0-5	1479	423	981	771	1164	471	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-11	1857	684	1248	1167	3201	1248	105	1902	1182	1020	651	1065	267	99
12-17	540	942	534	795	4866	837	51	1989	2223	1545	942	1911	441	99
18-25	750	1839	894	987	6336	702	102	585	3063	1257	747	2325	336	99
26-40	1806	1410	4602	3747	10659	2367	183	1527	9744	4473	2757	7575	936	321
41-64	498	963	1410	1518	5730	957	84	693	2847	3501	2001	4623	642	144
65+	48	306	555	207	783	123	21	93	858	1416	198	597	87	39
Total	6978	6564	10218	9189	32736	6711	645	6780	19920	13212	7305	18096	2709	801
Totals (M+F) by age														
0-5	3063	924	2055	1611	2457	1011	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-11	3774	1374	2583	2487	6705	2616	228	3843	2487	2124	1308	2175	525	219
12-17	1125	1749	1149	1506	10197	1728	126	3990	4467	3294	1947	4014	912	219
18-25	1287	3345	1572	1869	11298	1425	186	1152	5460	2508	1443	4743	684	201
26-40	3303	2742	9273	6933	18459	4854	333	2511	17946	8484	4977	13638	1980	582
41-64	1155	1689	3336	3300	10821	2169	159	1476	5574	8106	4338	8595	1380	285
65+	93	525	894	378	1341	207	36	150	1332	2319	333	966	132	60
Total	13803	12348	20862	18081	61275	14007	1278	13122	37269	26835	14346	34131	5619	1560

Table A1(2)**Age and sex profile of migrant population**

Country of birth	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other
Years in NZ	>15	>15	>15	>15	>15	>15	>15	not spec	not spec	not spec	not spec	not spec	not spec

Males by age													
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	285	84	54	87	27
5-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	417	111	84	195	45
12-17	261	147	264	105	111	21	33	258	489	141	96	351	54
18-25	1578	1260	2772	768	612	345	135	267	930	471	330	642	96
26-40	2211	5022	13587	2502	1620	978	372	381	2025	1113	549	801	177
41-64	4434	10197	43212	10197	4170	1611	867	369	1599	1482	702	597	102
65+	1947	1518	26388	7143	1413	522	537	186	357	1218	357	168	39
Total	10431	18147	86223	20712	7923	3480	1947	1881	6105	4623	2163	2832	534

Females by age													
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	279	69	48	87	21
5-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	435	99	84	159	42
12-17	267	171	222	87	126	24	21	261	462	129	117	285	39
18-25	1581	1332	2589	753	561	345	129	273	915	408	309	861	87
26-40	2490	5994	13656	2442	1767	1023	396	339	1680	957	411	879	135
41-64	5952	10227	39876	8604	4272	1794	702	420	1587	1272	510	672	93
65+	2940	1944	30294	6021	1689	747	633	360	501	1932	351	279	63
Total	13230	19668	86637	17907	8412	3933	1875	2112	5853	4866	1830	3222	477

Totals (M+F) by age													
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	561	153	99	177	48
5-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	849	213	162	348	90
12-17	528	318	489	186	234	48	54	513	948	270	210	633	90
18-25	3159	2592	5361	1521	1173	687	264	540	1851	882	642	1503	180
26-40	4701	11019	27243	4941	3384	2004	768	720	3711	2070	963	1683	312
41-64	10386	20427	83088	18804	8439	3405	1569	786	3183	2754	1209	1269	195
65+	4887	3459	56682	13164	3105	1272	1176	549	852	3153	705	441	93
Total	23661	37815	172860	38616	16335	7413	3828	3996	11955	9492	3990	6057	1008

Table A1(3)

Age and sex profile of migrant population

Country of birth	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	Ovs born	Ovs born	Ovs born	Ovs born	Ovs born	New Zealand	Not specified	Total
years in NZ	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	<5	5 to 15	>15	not spec	Total	Total	not spec	Total

Males by age															
0-5	1707	783	1164	894	1386	567	111	5946	0	0	663	6609	134472	3030	144114
5-11	4161	2412	2550	2058	4803	1668	243	10254	6495	0	1146	17895	174828	9642	202365
12-17	3105	3687	2772	1914	7893	1437	225	9012	9693	942	1380	21024	132705	8139	161877
18-25	2952	6096	5175	2673	8637	1509	324	9372	7785	7470	2733	27360	175074	11985	214416
26-40	5076	16581	23379	8454	16281	4683	783	21120	22776	26292	5049	75240	317322	20886	413448
41-64	6240	15249	51222	15018	13821	3666	1080	11469	15294	74688	4842	106305	332193	20628	459123
65+	2235	2568	28857	7800	2511	693	570	1437	2013	39468	2322	45237	128175	8703	182115
Total	25479	47379	115113	38811	55332	14220	3339	68613	64062	148863	18138	299676	1394775	83013	1777461

Females by age															
0-5	1623	702	1047	819	1251	492	96	5382	0	0	651	6033	126618	2838	135489
5-11	4074	2298	2373	1899	4422	1563	204	9513	6186	0	1131	16833	167412	8424	192666
12-17	3054	3798	2427	1941	7188	1338	171	8562	9150	918	1287	19914	127632	6555	154104
18-25	3186	7152	5148	2796	10080	1470	330	11610	8412	7290	2859	30165	176688	9969	216819
26-40	6159	18828	23688	9357	20880	4464	900	24771	27333	27768	4401	84279	334566	18099	436944
41-64	7563	15624	46062	12636	15297	3483	930	11163	14451	71427	4551	101586	344169	18513	464271
65+	3444	3603	34194	6777	3342	1020	693	2046	3288	44268	3483	53085	176349	11118	240552
Total	29103	52008	114939	36225	62466	13827	3321	73044	68823	151662	18366	311895	1453434	75516	1840842

Totals (M+F) by age															
0-5	3330	1488	2208	1713	2634	1059	207	11331	0	0	1311	12642	261090	5874	279600
5-11	8238	4710	4920	3957	9228	3231	447	19767	12681	0	2283	34734	342240	18063	395034
12-17	6159	7488	5199	3852	15081	2778	399	17577	18843	1857	2673	40947	260340	14691	315978
18-25	6138	13245	10320	5472	18717	2979	651	20982	16191	14757	5589	57519	351762	21954	431235
26-40	11235	35409	47064	17811	37164	9147	1683	45891	50118	54060	9447	159513	651888	38985	850395
41-64	13803	30876	97284	27654	29118	7152	2013	22629	29754	146118	9396	207891	676362	39141	923391
65+	5682	6171	63051	14574	5850	1710	1272	3480	5292	83745	5796	98310	304524	19827	422667
Total	54582	99387	230049	75036	117798	28047	6666	141654	132882	300528	36495	611559	2848209	158532	3618300

Table A2 WINZ Expenditure for Migrants, 1997/98, Main Benefits only

Age	Benefit type								Total
	Standard Unemployment	55+ Unemployment	Emergency Unemployment	Job Search Allowance	Independent Youth	Sickness	Invalids	Domestic Purposes	
Migrants less than 5 years in New Zealand									
18-25	13,304,790	0	489,487	3,547,089	1,040,984	2,259,578	1,335,329	10,587,832	32,565,089
26-40	20,676,828	0	1,326,100	1,237,823	0	4,703,297	3,598,670	25,926,166	57,468,884
41-64	5,452,463	1,409,335	544,218	0	0	2,786,271	2,437,311	4,256,755	16,886,352
65+	18,849	332,869	224,969	0	0	113,863	209,838	70,331	970,718
Total	39,452,930	1,742,204	2,584,773	4,784,912	1,040,984	9,863,009	7,581,148	40,841,084	107,891,044
Migrants with 5 to 15 years in New Zealand									
18-25	10,266,793	0	377,718	2,737,152	803,288	1,743,629	1,030,422	8,170,222	25,129,223
26-40	22,578,409	0	1,448,058	1,351,661	0	5,135,845	3,929,628	28,310,513	62,754,114
41-64	7,169,233	1,853,081	715,571	0	0	3,663,560	3,204,726	5,597,043	22,203,214
65+	28,713	507,064	342,698	0	0	173,449	319,650	107,136	1,478,710
Total	40,043,149	2,360,145	2,884,045	4,088,813	803,288	10,716,483	8,484,426	42,184,913	111,565,261
Migrants with more than 15 years in New Zealand									
18-25	9,357,487	0	344,264	2,494,728	732,142	1,589,200	939,160	7,446,604	22,903,585
26-40	24,354,300	0	1,561,954	1,457,976	0	5,539,801	4,238,710	30,537,259	67,689,999
41-64	35,207,165	9,100,237	3,514,076	0	0	17,991,265	15,737,991	27,486,343	109,037,078
65+	454,375	8,024,208	5,423,140	0	0	2,744,798	5,058,404	1,695,408	23,400,333
Total	69,373,328	17,124,444	10,843,435	3,952,704	732,142	27,865,064	25,974,265	67,165,613	223,030,995

Table A3**WINZ Expenditure for Migrants, 1997/98, Main Supplementary Benefits only****Supplementary Assistance Annualised \$ Totals**

	Unemployment	Sickness	Invalids	Domestic Purposes	Total
Migrants with less than 5 years in New Zealand					
Accommodation supplement	8,289,867	2,381,686	2,237,547	12,224,172	25,133,272
Disability allowance	266,624	612,657	1,806,906	901,124	3,587,312
Special benefit	308,790	208,392	301,621	794,891	1,613,694
Special needs grant	469,965	136,126	104,846	590,244	1,301,180
Total	9,335,246	3,338,861	4,450,920	14,510,432	31,635,459
Migrants with 5 to 15 years in New Zealand					
Accommodation supplement	7,781,026	2,235,496	2,100,204	11,473,840	23,590,565
Disability allowance	250,259	575,051	1,695,996	845,812	3,367,119
Special benefit	289,836	195,601	283,108	746,099	1,514,644
Special needs grant	441,118	127,770	98,410	554,014	1,221,312
Total	8,762,238	3,133,919	4,177,718	13,619,766	29,693,641
Migrants with more than 15 years in New Zealand					
Accommodation supplement	17,618,617	5,061,845	4,755,503	25,980,275	53,416,239
Disability allowance	566,662	1,302,092	3,840,253	1,915,177	7,624,185
Special benefit	656,278	442,900	641,042	1,689,397	3,429,617
Special needs grant	998,825	289,311	222,830	1,254,457	2,765,424
Total	19,840,382	7,096,148	9,459,628	30,839,306	67,235,465

Table A4 **WINZ Customers with Insufficient Residence by benefit type**

Benefit Type	Number	%	Rate	Ann Exp (\$)
Community Wage (Emergency Job Seeker)	1,323	14%	150.59	10,359,990
Community Wage (Emergency Training)	41	0%	150.59	321,058
Emergency Maintenance Allowance	420	4%	150.59	3,288,886
Invalids Benefit	1	0%	150.59	7,831
DPB	21	0%	150.59	164,444
Community Wage (Sickness)	205	2%	150.59	1,605,289
Community Wage (Emergency Sickness)	338	3%	150.59	2,646,770
Community Wage (Training)	23	0%	150.59	180,106
Community Wage (Job Seeker)	927	10%	150.59	7,259,040
Emergency Benefit	6,376	66%	150.59	49,928,416
Total	9,675	100%		75,761,829

Note 90% receive a benefit at approx. the rate of a Community Wage (Unemployment Benefit)

Rate used is the Estimated Average Rate \$ 150.59

Table A5

Fiscal impact of migrant population in 1997/98

\$m

Impact on revenue	impact on spending
Net fiscal impact	

Region of birth		Years in NZ						ALL MIGRANTS	
		less than 5		between 5 and 15		more than 15			
Australia		79	57	65	57	246	150	390	264
		22		8		96		126	
Pacific Islands		56	80	248	176	331	200	635	457
		-25		71		131		178	
UK & Ireland		211	71	306	113	1852	1345	2370	1528
		141		194		507		841	
Europe & North America		141	77	138	53	397	313	676	443
		65		85		84		234	
Asia		263	297	241	142	188	92	693	531
		-34		99		97		162	
Other		93	67	57	23	95	40	245	130
		26		34		55		115	
Not specified		7	6	11	7	37	29	55	41
		1		5		9		14	
ALL MIGRANTS		851	655	1067	571	3146	2169	5064	3395
		195		496		977		1669	
								18758	14815
								New Zealand Born	
								3944	

Per-capita fiscal impact of migrant population in 1997/98

\$ per head of population in each category

impact on revenue	impact on spending
net fiscal impact	

Region of birth		Years in NZ						ALL MIGRANTS	
		less than 5		between 5 and 15		more than 15			
Australia		5009	3614	4351	3804	9104	5567	6753	4577
		1395		547		3536		2177	
Pacific Islands		3965	5705	5820	4142	7671	4638	6358	4577
		-1740		1678		3033		1781	
UK & Ireland		8876	2977	9999	3685	9380	6811	9408	6068
		5899		6315		2569		3340	
Europe & North America		6851	3706	8433	3234	8993	7099	8335	5455
		3145		5200		1894		2880	
Asia		3756	4240	6193	3651	10093	4907	5427	4158
		-484		2542		5187		1269	
Other		5833	4214	8921	3582	11202	4729	7947	4224
		1620		5340		6473		3723	
Not specified		4610	4166	6266	3730	8490	6539	7226	5427
		444		2536		1951		1799	
ALL MIGRANTS		5258	4050	7033	3764	9166	6318	7711	5169
		1208		3269		2848		2541	
New Zealand Born								6133	4843
								1289	

Table A7

Age-adjusted per-capita fiscal impact of migrant population in 1997/98

\$ per head of population aged 18-64 in each category

impact on revenue	impact on spending
net fiscal impact	

		Years in NZ						ALL MIGRANTS	
		less than 5		between 5 and 15		more than 15			
Region of birth	Australia	12043	8689	11116	9719	11814	7225	11736	7954
		3354		1397		4589		3782	
	Pacific Islands	6301	9066	7489	5330	8528	5156	7858	5657
		-2766		2159		3372		2201	
	UK & Ireland	13067	4383	14060	5181	14025	10183	13938	8990
		8684		8879		3842		4948	
	Europe & North America	10244	5541	11254	4315	13755	10857	12313	8058
		4703		6938		2897		4255	
	Asia	5676	6408	7840	4623	12695	6171	7534	5772
		-732		3218		6524		1762	
	Other	9679	6992	12404	4980	13631	5754	11568	6148
		2687		7424		7877		5420	
	Not specified	8695	7859	9158	5451	12504	9631	11088	8328
		837		3707		2874		2761	
ALL MIGRANTS		8328	6414	9735	5211	12825	8840	11079	7427
		1914		4525		3985		3651	
								10380	8198
								New Zealand Born	
								2182	

Table A8

Fiscal impact of total migrant population

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : years in NZ			Overseas born : region of birth							
		less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$m												
GOVERNMENT REVENUE												
13785	Income tax	3439.0	557	717	2165	269	404	1644	465	453	168	35
3533	Gst	1158.8	210	250	699	86	165	517	151	171	55	14
1440	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	466.1	84	100	281	35	66	208	61	69	22	6
18758	Income tax, GST & excises	5064.0	851	1067	3146	390	635	2370	676	693	245	55
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE												
264	Early childhood educ	12.8	13	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	1	0
2201	Prim'y & sec'y schools	272.4	140	122	11	49	42	37	28	92	22	3
889	Tertiary institutions	168.4	89	69	10	9	25	17	16	89	11	1
3354	EDUCATION	453.7	242	191	21	61	68	56	46	183	34	5
4409	HEALTH	1059.2	171	172	715	77	127	513	141	151	37	13
3945	NATIONAL SUPER	1161.0	0	38	1123	67	48	789	181	45	18	13
793	Unemployment benefit	201.8	50	50	102	14	60	49	22	41	13	3
1074	Domestic Purposes benefit	150.2	41	42	67	14	58	37	13	20	6	3
232	Sickness benefit	48.4	10	11	28	4	17	14	4	6	2	1
270	Invalids benefit	42.0	8	8	26	5	10	16	5	5	1	1
467	Supplementary benefits	128.6	32	30	67	11	42	35	12	19	6	2
0	Emergency benefits	75.8	70	6	0	6	16	8	10	26	9	1
2837	WINZ	646.8	209	147	290	54	203	159	66	118	37	10
270	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	74.2	33	23	19	6	11	12	8	33	5	1
14815	Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	3394.9	655	571	2169	264	457	1528	443	531	130	41
3944	NET IMPACT (*)	1669.0	195	496	977	126	178	841	234	162	115	14

Table A9

Fiscal impact of total migrant population

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : years in NZ			Overseas born : region of birth							
		less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head												
GOVERNMENT REVENUE												
4507	Income tax	5236.4	3441	4727	6308	4663	4045	6527	5729	3550	5451	4658
1155	Gst	1764.5	1296	1645	2038	1491	1650	2054	1859	1338	1780	1831
471	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	709.7	521	662	820	600	664	826	748	538	716	736
6133	Income tax, GST & excises	7710.6	5258	7033	9166	6753	6358	9408	8335	5427	7947	7226
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE												
86	Early childhood educ	19.5	79	0	0	60	10	9	22	22	37	31
720	Prim'y & sec'y schools	414.8	864	801	32	842	419	149	347	718	701	422
291	Tertiary institutions	256.5	550	458	29	156	254	66	203	697	348	178
1097	EDUCATION	690.8	1493	1259	61	1058	683	223	572	1437	1086	630
1442	HEALTH	1612.8	1060	1136	2084	1328	1275	2036	1742	1181	1214	1704
1290	NATIONAL SUPER	1767.8	0	249	3273	1155	478	3133	2236	353	574	1738
259	Unemployment benefit	307.3	307	331	297	250	600	194	269	323	415	366
351	Domestic Purposes benefit	228.7	252	278	196	241	578	147	157	159	191	337
76	Sickness benefit	73.8	61	71	81	65	172	57	53	46	73	105
88	Invalids benefit	64.0	47	56	76	80	95	62	60	43	46	75
153	Supplementary benefits	195.8	196	196	196	198	423	139	152	153	194	263
0	Emergency benefits	115.4	432	39	0	107	163	32	119	205	284	109
927	WINZ	984.9	1294	970	846	940	2031	630	810	928	1203	1256
88	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	113.0	203	151	54	96	110	46	96	259	147	99
4843	Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	5169.3	4050	3764	6318	4577	4577	6068	5455	4158	4224	5427
1289	NET IMPACT (*)	2541.3	1208	3269	2848	2177	1781	3340	2880	1269	3723	1799
3059	Population (000)	656.8	162	152	343	58	100	252	81	128	31	8

Table A10

Fiscal impact of total migrant population

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL		Overseas born : years in NZ			Overseas born : region of birth						
			less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64 yos												
GOVERNMENT REVENUE												
7628	Income tax	7523.9	5449	6543	8827	8103	4999	9671	8463	4928	7935	7149
1955	Gst	2535.3	2053	2277	2852	2591	2039	3043	2746	1858	2591	2810
797	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	1019.7	826	916	1147	1042	820	1224	1104	747	1042	1130
10380	Income tax, GST & excises	11079.0	8328	9735	12825	11736	7858	13938	12313	7534	11568	11088
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE												
146	Early childhood educ	28.0	125	0	0	104	13	14	33	30	54	47
1218	Prim'y & sec'y schools	596.1	1369	1109	45	1463	517	220	512	997	1021	647
492	Tertiary institutions	368.5	871	634	41	271	313	97	300	968	506	273
1856	EDUCATION	992.6	2365	1742	86	1838	844	331	845	1995	1581	967
2440	HEALTH	2317.4	1679	1572	2917	2308	1575	3016	2573	1640	1767	2615
2183	NATIONAL SUPER	2540.1	0	345	4579	2007	591	4641	3302	490	836	2667
439	Unemployment benefit	441.5	486	458	416	434	742	287	397	448	604	561
594	Domestic Purposes benefit	328.6	400	385	274	419	715	218	232	220	278	518
128	Sickness benefit	106.0	97	98	114	113	213	84	79	63	106	162
150	Invalids benefit	92.0	74	77	106	138	118	91	89	59	67	115
259	Supplementary benefits	281.3	310	271	274	345	523	206	224	212	282	404
0	Emergency benefits	165.8	684	54	0	185	201	47	176	285	413	167
1570	WINZ	1415.1	2049	1343	1183	1634	2511	933	1196	1288	1751	1927
149	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	162.4	322	209	75	167	136	68	142	359	214	151
8198	Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	7427.5	6414	5211	8840	7954	5657	8990	8058	5772	6148	8328
2182	NET IMPACT (*)	3651.5	1914	4525	3985	3782	2201	4948	4255	1762	5420	2761
1807	Population aged 18-64 (000)	457	102	110	245	33	81	170	55	92	21	5

Table A11

Fiscal impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ

	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
		Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	556.6	55	31	147	96	161	63	4
Gst	209.7	17	18	46	33	72	22	2
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	84.3	7	7	18	13	29	9	1
Income tax, GST & excises	850.7	79	56	211	141	263	93	7
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	12.8	3	1	2	2	3	1	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	139.8	17	12	13	15	66	16	1
Tertiary institutions	88.9	3	9	4	8	58	6	1
EDUCATION	241.6	23	22	20	24	127	23	2
HEALTH	171.5	15	16	28	22	73	16	2
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	49.6	2	6	3	8	22	8	0
Domestic Purposes benefit	40.8	5	10	6	5	12	4	1
Sickness benefit	9.9	1	3	1	1	3	1	0
Invalids benefit	7.6	1	1	1	1	3	1	0
Supplementary benefits	31.6	3	6	4	4	11	4	0
Emergency benefits	69.8	6	13	7	9	25	9	1
WINZ	209.3	17	40	22	28	75	26	2
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	32.8	1	3	2	3	22	2	0
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	655.2	57	80	71	77	297	67	6
NET IMPACT (*)	195.5	22	-25	141	65	-34	26	1

Table A12

Fiscal impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth							
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	3440.7	3466	2208	6174	4643	2304	3908	2855
Gst	1296.3	1100	1253	1927	1575	1036	1373	1252
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	521.4	443	504	775	633	417	552	503
Income tax, GST & excises	5258.5	5009	3965	8876	6851	3756	5833	4610
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	79.1	219	74	97	88	40	71	160
Prim'y & sec'y schools	864.3	1070	874	557	702	941	983	879
Tertiary institutions	549.8	202	610	178	367	833	403	377
EDUCATION	1493.1	1491	1558	832	1158	1814	1457	1417
HEALTH	1059.9	941	1114	1167	1073	1049	1001	1058
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	306.6	124	412	125	399	314	508	329
Domestic Purposes benefit	252.5	288	697	235	227	171	227	415
Sickness benefit	61.0	52	223	52	41	36	72	60
Invalids benefit	46.9	82	87	45	35	37	41	0
Supplementary benefits	195.6	192	452	151	190	154	224	230
Emergency benefits	431.6	370	937	304	447	357	536	518
WINZ	1294.0	1108	2808	912	1339	1070	1607	1552
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	203.0	74	225	66	136	308	149	139
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	4050.1	3614	5705	2977	3706	4240	4214	4166
NET IMPACT (*)	1208.4	1395	-1740	5899	3145	-484	1620	444
Population (000)	162	16	14	24	21	70	16	1

Table A13

Fiscal impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth							
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	5449.3	8333	3508	9089	6942	3481	6485	5385
Gst	2053.1	2646	1991	2837	2355	1565	2278	2361
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	825.8	1064	801	1141	947	630	916	950
Income tax, GST & excises	8328.2	12043	6301	13067	10244	5676	9679	8695
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	125.2	528	118	143	132	60	118	302
Prim'y & sec'y schools	1368.8	2572	1390	820	1050	1422	1631	1658
Tertiary institutions	870.7	485	969	262	549	1259	668	712
EDUCATION	2364.8	3584	2477	1225	1731	2741	2417	2672
HEALTH	1678.6	2262	1770	1718	1604	1585	1661	1996
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	485.6	298	655	184	597	475	842	621
Domestic Purposes benefit	399.8	692	1108	346	340	258	377	782
Sickness benefit	96.6	125	354	76	62	55	119	114
Invalids benefit	74.2	198	138	67	52	56	67	0
Supplementary benefits	309.7	461	718	223	284	233	372	433
Emergency benefits	683.5	889	1489	448	668	539	890	977
WINZ	2049.5	2664	4462	1343	2003	1616	2667	2927
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	321.5	179	358	97	203	465	247	263
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	6414.4	8689	9066	4383	5541	6408	6992	7859
NET IMPACT (*)	1913.8	3354	-2766	8684	4703	-732	2687	837
Population aged 18-64 (000)	102	7	9	16	14	46	10	1

Table A14

Fiscal impact of migrants with 5 to 15 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m							
GOVERNMENT REVENUE							
Income tax	717.3						
Gst	249.6						
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	100.4						
Income tax, GST & excises	1067.3						
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE							
Early childhood educ	0.0						
Prim'y & sec'y schools	121.5						
Tertiary institutions	69.5						
EDUCATION	191.0						
HEALTH	172.3						
NATIONAL SUPER	37.8						
Unemployment benefit	50.2						
Domestic Purposes benefit	42.2						
Sickness benefit	10.7						
Invalids benefit	8.5						
Supplementary benefits	29.7						
Emergency benefits	6.0						
WINZ	147.2						
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	22.9						
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	571.3						
NET IMPACT (*)	496.1						

Table A15

Fiscal impact of migrants with 5 to 15 years in NZ

	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
		Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	4726.6	2977	3652	6961	5826	4148	6179	3990
Gst	1644.9	979	1546	2167	1859	1458	1955	1623
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	661.6	394	622	871	748	587	786	653
Income tax, GST & excises	7033.0	4351	5820	9999	8433	6193	8921	6266
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	800.8	1926	647	681	763	629	869	921
Tertiary institutions	457.9	282	356	273	462	763	593	347
EDUCATION	1258.7	2208	1004	954	1224	1392	1462	1269
HEALTH	1135.6	844	1136	1322	1098	1128	1077	1100
NATIONAL SUPER	249.1	103	125	770	117	111	115	228
Unemployment benefit	330.7	142	557	155	209	349	308	323
Domestic Purposes benefit	278.0	171	578	158	180	146	151	311
Sickness benefit	70.6	33	133	39	46	51	69	83
Invalids benefit	55.9	65	65	58	50	46	34	53
Supplementary benefits	195.7	122	355	118	133	146	140	207
Emergency benefits	39.4	23	71	22	26	31	30	41
WINZ	970.2	555	1760	549	643	770	733	1019
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	150.6	93	117	90	152	251	195	114
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	3764.3	3804	4142	3685	3234	3651	3582	3730
NET IMPACT (*)	3268.7	547	1678	6315	5200	2542	5340	2536
Population (000)	152	15	43	31	16	39	6	2

Table A16

Fiscal impact of migrants with 5 to 15 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth							
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	6542.7	7608	4700	9788	7775	5252	8592	5832
Gst	2276.9	2502	1990	3046	2481	1846	2719	2372
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	915.8	1006	800	1225	998	743	1093	954
Income tax, GST & excises	9735.3	11116	7489	14060	11254	7840	12404	9158
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	1108.5	4921	833	958	1018	797	1209	1347
Tertiary institutions	633.8	722	459	384	616	966	824	507
EDUCATION	1742.3	5643	1292	1342	1634	1762	2033	1854
HEALTH	1572.0	2157	1462	1858	1465	1428	1497	1608
NATIONAL SUPER	344.9	264	160	1082	156	140	160	333
Unemployment benefit	457.7	362	717	217	278	442	429	472
Domestic Purposes benefit	384.8	437	744	222	240	184	210	455
Sickness benefit	97.7	84	171	54	61	65	96	122
Invalids benefit	77.4	167	84	81	67	58	48	78
Supplementary benefits	270.8	311	457	166	177	185	194	303
Emergency benefits	54.5	58	92	31	35	40	41	60
WINZ	1343.0	1418	2265	772	858	974	1019	1490
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	208.5	237	151	126	203	318	271	167
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	5210.6	9719	5330	5181	4315	4623	4980	5451
NET IMPACT (*)	4524.7	1397	2159	8879	6938	3218	7424	3707
Population aged 18-64 (000)	110	6	33	22	12	31	5	1

Table A17

Fiscal impact of migrants with more than 15 years in NZ

	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
		Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m								
GOVERNMENT REVENUE								
Income tax	2165.1	170	217	1284	273	130	66	24
Gst	699.5	54	81	405	88	41	20	9
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	281.3	22	33	163	35	17	8	4
		<hr/>						
Income tax, GST & excises	3146.0	246	331	1852	397	188	95	37
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE								
Early childhood educ	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	11.1	3	2	3	1	1	0	0
Tertiary institutions	10.0	2	2	4	1	1	0	0
		<hr/>						
EDUCATION	21.1	5	3	7	2	2	1	0
HEALTH	715.4	49	63	444	101	33	15	9
NATIONAL SUPER	1123.2	65	42	766	179	41	17	13
Unemployment benefit	102.0	10	30	41	10	6	3	2
Domestic Purposes benefit	67.2	7	23	27	5	3	1	1
Sickness benefit	27.9	2	8	12	3	1	1	1
Invalids benefit	26.0	2	6	13	3	1	1	0
Supplementary benefits	67.2	7	21	28	6	3	1	1
Emergency benefits	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<hr/>						
WINZ	290.3	29	88	120	28	14	7	5
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	18.5	3	3	7	2	2	1	0
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	2168.5	150	200	1345	313	92	40	29
		<hr/>						
NET IMPACT (*)	977.4	96	131	507	84	97	55	9

Table A19

Fiscal impact of migrants with more than 15 years in NZ

OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos							
GOVERNMENT REVENUE							
Income tax	8826.5						
Gst	2851.6						
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	1146.9						
Income tax, GST & excises	12825.0						
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE							
Early childhood educ	0.0						
Prim'y & sec'y schools	45.2						
Tertiary institutions	40.8						
EDUCATION	86.0						
HEALTH	2916.6						
NATIONAL SUPER	4578.9						
Unemployment benefit	415.9						
Domestic Purposes benefit	273.8						
Sickness benefit	113.6						
Invalids benefit	105.9						
Supplementary benefits	274.1						
Emergency benefits	0.0						
WINZ	1183.3						
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	75.5						
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	8840.3						
NET IMPACT (*)	3984.7						
Population aged 18-64 (000)	245						

Table A20

Fiscal impact of total migrant population (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : years in NZ			Overseas born : region of birth						
			less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m												
GOVERNMENT REVENUE												
13785	Income tax	3439.0	557	717	2165	269	404	1644	465	453	168	35
3889	Gst	803.7	146	175	482	62	102	369	107	114	41	9
1586	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	319.9	58	70	192	25	40	147	43	45	16	4
19260	Income tax, GST & excises	4562.6	761	962	2839	356	546	2160	615	612	226	48
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE												
264	Early childhood educ	12.8	13	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	1	0
2201	Prim'y & sec'y schools	272.4	140	122	11	49	42	37	28	92	22	3
889	Tertiary institutions	168.4	89	69	10	9	25	17	16	89	11	1
3354	EDUCATION	453.7	242	191	21	61	68	56	46	183	34	5
4409	HEALTH	1059.2	171	172	715	77	127	513	141	151	37	13
3945	NATIONAL SUPER	1161.0	0	38	1123	67	48	789	181	45	18	13
793	Unemployment benefit	201.8	50	50	102	14	60	49	22	41	13	3
1074	Domestic Purposes benefit	150.2	41	42	67	14	58	37	13	20	6	3
232	Sickness benefit	48.4	10	11	28	4	17	14	4	6	2	1
270	Invalids benefit	42.0	8	8	26	5	10	16	5	5	1	1
467	Supplementary benefits	128.6	32	30	67	11	42	35	12	19	6	2
0	Emergency benefits	75.8	70	6	0	6	16	8	10	26	9	1
2837	WINZ	646.8	209	147	290	54	203	159	66	118	37	10
270	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	74.2	33	23	19	6	11	12	8	33	5	1
14815	Education, Health, NS, Std't allows, Benefits	3394.9	655	571	2169	264	457	1528	443	531	130	41
4445	NET IMPACT (*)	1167.7	106	391	671	91	89	632	172	81	96	7

Fiscal impact of total migrant population (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

Table A21

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : years in NZ			Overseas born : region of birth						
			less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head												
GOVERNMENT REVENUE												
4507	Income tax	5236.4	3441	4727	6308	4663	4045	6527	5729	3550	5451	4658
1271	Gst	1223.8	904	1154	1405	1067	1017	1466	1322	890	1340	1190
519	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	487.0	360	459	559	425	405	583	526	354	533	474
6297	Income tax, GST & excises	6947.2	4704	6340	8273	6154	5467	8577	7576	4794	7324	6322
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE												
86	Early childhood educ	19.5	79	0	0	60	10	9	22	22	37	31
720	Prim'y & sec'y schools	414.8	864	801	32	842	419	149	347	718	701	422
291	Tertiary institutions	256.5	550	458	29	156	254	66	203	697	348	178
1097	EDUCATION	690.8	1493	1259	61	1058	683	223	572	1437	1086	630
1442	HEALTH	1612.8	1060	1136	2084	1328	1275	2036	1742	1181	1214	1704
1290	NATIONAL SUPER	1767.8	0	249	3273	1155	478	3133	2236	353	574	1738
259	Unemployment benefit	307.3	307	331	297	250	600	194	269	323	415	366
351	Domestic Purposes benefit	228.7	252	278	196	241	578	147	157	159	191	337
76	Sickness benefit	73.8	61	71	81	65	172	57	53	46	73	105
88	Invalids benefit	64.0	47	56	76	80	95	62	60	43	46	75
153	Supplementary benefits	195.8	196	196	196	198	423	139	152	153	194	263
0	Emergency benefits	115.4	432	39	0	107	163	32	119	205	284	109
927	WINZ	984.9	1294	970	846	940	2031	630	810	928	1203	1256
88	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	113.0	203	151	54	96	110	46	96	259	147	99
4843	Education, Health, NS, Std't allows, Benefits	5169.3	4050	3764	6318	4577	4577	6068	5455	4158	4224	5427
1453	NET IMPACT (*)	1778.0	654	2576	1955	1578	889	2509	2122	636	3100	896
3059	Population (000)	656.8	162	152	343	58	100	252	81	128	31	8

Table A22

Fiscal impact of total migrant population (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

NZ born	OVERSEAS BORN TOTAL	Overseas born : years in NZ			Overseas born : region of birth							
		less than 5	between 5 and 15	more than 15	Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified	
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos												
GOVERNMENT REVENUE												
7628	Income tax	752	5449	6543	8827	8103	4999	9671	8463	4928	7935	7149
		3.9										
2152	Gst	175	1431	1598	1966	1854	1257	2172	1953	1235	1950	1826
		8.4										
878	Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	699	570	636	783	738	500	864	777	492	776	7
		.8										
10657	Income tax, GST & excises	9982.2	7450	8777	11575	10695	6756	12708	11192	6655	10661	9702
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE												
146	Early childhood educ	28.0	125	0	0	104	13	14	33	30	54	47
1218	Prim'y & sec'y schools	596.1	1369	1109	45	1463	517	220	512	997	1021	647
492	Tertiary institutions	368.5	871	634	41	271	313	97	300	968	506	273
1856	EDUCATION	992	2365	1742	86	1838	844	331	845	1995	1581	967
		.6										
2440	HEALTH	231	1679	1572	2917	2308	1575	3016	2573	1640	1767	2615
		7.4										
2183	NATIONAL SUPER	254	0	345	4579	2007	591	4641	3302	490	836	2667
		0.1										
439	Unemployment benefit	441.5	486	458	416	434	742	287	397	448	604	561
594	Domestic Purposes benefit	328.6	400	385	274	419	715	218	232	220	278	518
128	Sickness benefit	106.0	97	98	114	113	213	84	79	63	106	162
150	Invalids benefit	92.0	74	77	106	138	118	91	89	59	67	115
259	Supplementary benefits	281.3	310	271	274	345	523	206	224	212	282	404
0	Emergency benefits	165.8	684	54	0	185	201	47	176	285	413	167
1570	WINZ	141	2049	1343	1183	1634	2511	933	1196	1288	1751	1927
		5.1										
149	STUDENT ALLOWANCES	162	322	209	75	167	136	68	142	359	214	151
		.4										
8198	Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits	7427.5	6414	5211	8840	7954	5657	8990	8058	5772	6148	8328
2460	NET IMPACT (*)	2554.7	1036	3566	2735	2742	1099	3718	3134	883	4513	1374
1807	Population aged 18-64 (000)	457	102	110	245	33	81	170	55	92	21	5

Table A23

Fiscal impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	556.6		55	31	147	96	161	63	4
Gst	146.2		13	10	36	24	45	16	1
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	58.2		5	4	14	10	18	6	0
Income tax, GST & excises		761.0	73	46	197	130	224	85	6
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	12.8		3	1	2	2	3	1	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	139.8		17	12	13	15	66	16	1
Tertiary institutions	88.9		3	9	4	8	58	6	1
EDUCATION		241.6	23	22	20	24	127	23	2
HEALTH		171.5	15	16	28	22	73	16	2
NATIONAL SUPER		0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	49.6		2	6	3	8	22	8	0
Domestic Purposes benefit	40.8		5	10	6	5	12	4	1
Sickness benefit	9.9		1	3	1	1	3	1	0
Invalids benefit	7.6		1	1	1	1	3	1	0
Supplementary benefits	31.6		3	6	4	4	11	4	0
Emergency benefits	69.8		6	13	7	9	25	9	1
WINZ		209.3	17	40	22	28	75	26	2
STUDENT ALLOWANCES		32.8	1	3	2	3	22	2	0
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		655.2	57	80	71	77	297	67	6
NET IMPACT (*)		105.8	16	-35	126	53	-72	18	0

Table A24

Fiscal impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	3440.7		3466	2208	6174	4643	2304	3908	2855
Gst	903.7		848	736	1504	1167	644	1014	834
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	359.6		338	293	598	464	256	404	332
Income tax, GST & excises		4704.1	4652	3237	8276	6274	3204	5326	4020
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	79.1		219	74	97	88	40	71	160
Prim'y & sec'y schools	864.3		1070	874	557	702	941	983	879
Tertiary institutions	549.8		202	610	178	367	833	403	377
EDUCATION	1493.1		1491	1558	832	1158	1814	1457	1417
HEALTH	1059.9		941	1114	1167	1073	1049	1001	1058
NATIONAL SUPER	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	306.6		124	412	125	399	314	508	329
Domestic Purposes benefit	252.5		288	697	235	227	171	227	415
Sickness benefit	61.0		52	223	52	41	36	72	60
Invalids benefit	46.9		82	87	45	35	37	41	0
Supplementary benefits	195.6		192	452	151	190	154	224	230
Emergency benefits	431.6		370	937	304	447	357	536	518
WINZ	1294.0		1108	2808	912	1339	1070	1607	1552
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	203.0		74	225	66	136	308	149	139
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		4050.1	3614	5705	2977	3706	4240	4214	4166
NET IMPACT (*)		654.0	1038	-2468	5299	2568	-1036	1113	-146
Population (000)		162	16	14	24	21	70	16	1

Table A25

Fiscal impact of migrants with less than 5 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	5449.3		8333	3508	9089	6942	3481	6485	5385
Gst	1431.3		2040	1170	2214	1744	974	1683	1572
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	569.6		812	466	881	694	387	670	626
Income tax, GST & excises		7450.2	11184	5144	12184	9380	4842	8838	7583
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	125.2		528	118	143	132	60	118	302
Prim'y & sec'y schools	1368.8		2572	1390	820	1050	1422	1631	1658
Tertiary institutions	870.7		485	969	262	549	1259	668	712
EDUCATION		2364.8	3584	2477	1225	1731	2741	2417	2672
HEALTH		1678.6	2262	1770	1718	1604	1585	1661	1996
NATIONAL SUPER		0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment benefit	485.6		298	655	184	597	475	842	621
Domestic Purposes benefit	399.8		692	1108	346	340	258	377	782
Sickness benefit	96.6		125	354	76	62	55	119	114
Invalids benefit	74.2		198	138	67	52	56	67	0
Supplementary benefits	309.7		461	718	223	284	233	372	433
Emergency benefits	683.5		889	1489	448	668	539	890	977
WINZ		2049.5	2664	4462	1343	2003	1616	2667	2927
STUDENT ALLOWANCES		321.5	179	358	97	203	465	247	263
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		6414.4	8689	9066	4383	5541	6408	6992	7859
NET IMPACT (*)		1035.8	2495	-3922	7801	3839	-1566	1846	-276
Population aged 18-64 (000)		102	7	9	16	14	46	10	1

Table A26

Fiscal impact of migrants with 5 to 15 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax		717.3	45	155	213	95	162	40	7
Gst		175.2	11	40	52	23	38	10	2
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises		69.7	4	16	21	9	15	4	1
Income tax, GST & excises		962.2	60	211	285	128	215	53	10
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	121.5		29	28	21	12	25	6	2
Tertiary institutions	69.5		4	15	8	8	30	4	1
EDUCATION		191.0	33	43	29	20	54	9	2
HEALTH		172.3	13	48	41	18	44	7	2
NATIONAL SUPER		37.8	2	5	24	2	4	1	0
Unemployment benefit	50.2		2	24	5	3	14	2	1
Domestic Purposes benefit	42.2		3	25	5	3	6	1	1
Sickness benefit	10.7		0	6	1	1	2	0	0
Invalids benefit	8.5		1	3	2	1	2	0	0
Supplementary benefits	29.7		2	15	4	2	6	1	0
Emergency benefits	6.0		0	3	1	0	1	0	0
WINZ		147.2	8	75	17	11	30	5	2
STUDENT ALLOWANCES		22.9	1	5	3	2	10	1	0
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		571.3	57	176	113	53	142	23	7
NET IMPACT (*)		391.0	3	35	172	75	73	30	3

Table A27

Fiscal impact of migrants with 5 to 15 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	4726.6		2977	3652	6961	5826	4148	6179	3990
Gst	1154.5		714	941	1682	1400	984	1514	1070
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	459.4		284	374	669	557	392	602	426
Income tax, GST & excises		6340.5	3976	4967	9313	7783	5523	8296	5486
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	800.8		1926	647	681	763	629	869	921
Tertiary institutions	457.9		282	356	273	462	763	593	347
EDUCATION	1258.7		2208	1004	954	1224	1392	1462	1269
HEALTH	1135.6		844	1136	1322	1098	1128	1077	1100
NATIONAL SUPER	249.1		103	125	770	117	111	115	228
Unemployment benefit	330.7		142	557	155	209	349	308	323
Domestic Purposes benefit	278.0		171	578	158	180	146	151	311
Sickness benefit	70.6		33	133	39	46	51	69	83
Invalids benefit	55.9		65	65	58	50	46	34	53
Supplementary benefits	195.7		122	355	118	133	146	140	207
Emergency benefits	39.4		23	71	22	26	31	30	41
WINZ	970.2		555	1760	549	643	770	733	1019
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	150.6		93	117	90	152	251	195	114
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		3764.3	3804	4142	3685	3234	3651	3582	3730
NET IMPACT (*)		2576.2	173	825	5628	4550	1872	4714	1756
Population (000)		152	15	43	31	16	39	6	2

Table A28

Fiscal impact of migrants with 5 to 15 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	6542.7		7608	4700	9788	7775	5252	8592	5832
Gst	1598.0		1826	1210	2365	1868	1246	2105	1564
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	635.9		727	482	941	743	496	838	622
Income tax, GST & excises		8776.7	10160	6392	13094	10386	6993	11535	8018
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	1108.5		4921	833	958	1018	797	1209	1347
Tertiary institutions	633.8		722	459	384	616	966	824	507
EDUCATION		1742.3	5643	1292	1342	1634	1762	2033	1854
HEALTH		1572.0	2157	1462	1858	1465	1428	1497	1608
NATIONAL SUPER		344.9	264	160	1082	156	140	160	333
Unemployment benefit	457.7		362	717	217	278	442	429	472
Domestic Purposes benefit	384.8		437	744	222	240	184	210	455
Sickness benefit	97.7		84	171	54	61	65	96	122
Invalids benefit	77.4		167	84	81	67	58	48	78
Supplementary benefits	270.8		311	457	166	177	185	194	303
Emergency benefits	54.5		58	92	31	35	40	41	60
WINZ		1343.0	1418	2265	772	858	974	1019	1490
STUDENT ALLOWANCES		208.5	237	151	126	203	318	271	167
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		5210.6	9719	5330	5181	4315	4623	4980	5451
NET IMPACT (*)		3566.0	441	1061	7914	6071	2370	6555	2567
Population aged 18-64 (000)		110	6	33	22	12	31	5	1

Table A29

Fiscal impact of migrants with more than 15 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$m									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	2165.1		170	217	1284	273	130	66	24
Gst	482.3		38	51	282	60	30	15	6
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	191.9		15	20	112	24	12	6	2
Income tax, GST & excises		2839.4	223	289	1678	358	172	88	32
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	11.1		3	2	3	1	1	0	0
Tertiary institutions	10.0		2	2	4	1	1	0	0
EDUCATION		21.1	5	3	7	2	2	1	0
HEALTH		715.4	49	63	444	101	33	15	9
NATIONAL SUPER		1123.2	65	42	766	179	41	17	13
Unemployment benefit	102.0		10	30	41	10	6	3	2
Domestic Purposes benefit	67.2		7	23	27	5	3	1	1
Sickness benefit	27.9		2	8	12	3	1	1	1
Invalids benefit	26.0		2	6	13	3	1	1	0
Supplementary benefits	67.2		7	21	28	6	3	1	1
Emergency benefits	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINZ		290.3	29	88	120	28	14	7	5
STUDENT ALLOWANCES		18.5	3	3	7	2	2	1	0
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		2168.5	150	200	1345	313	92	40	29
NET IMPACT (*)		670.9	72	89	333	45	81	48	4

Table A30

Fiscal impact of migrants with more than 15 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	6308.3		6297	5032	6503	6201	6976	7813	5533
Gst	1405.3		1390	1184	1428	1365	1614	1822	1358
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	559.3		553	471	568	543	642	725	541
Income tax, GST & excises		8272.9	8239	6688	8499	8110	9232	10360	7432
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	32.3		108	44	17	25	66	42	65
Tertiary institutions	29.2		59	36	20	30	49	58	43
EDUCATION	61.5		167	80	36	56	116	100	108
HEALTH	2084.5		1822	1464	2251	2294	1787	1719	2166
NATIONAL SUPER	3272.6		2412	983	3878	4069	2185	2007	2933
Unemployment benefit	297.3		383	704	208	230	300	322	395
Domestic Purposes benefit	195.7		253	540	135	116	141	153	322
Sickness benefit	81.2		90	194	60	62	68	78	129
Invalids benefit	75.7		86	127	64	75	57	66	109
Supplementary benefits	195.9		245	481	141	141	161	177	298
Emergency benefits	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINZ	845.7		1056	2045	609	624	728	796	1254
STUDENT ALLOWANCES	53.9		110	66	37	56	91	107	79
Education, Health, NS, Std allows, Benefits		6318.2	5567	4638	6811	7099	4907	4729	6539
NET IMPACT (*)		1954.8	2672	2050	1688	1011	4325	5632	893
Population (000)		343	27	43	197	44	19	8	4

Table A31

Fiscal impact of migrants with more than 15 years in NZ (assuming migrant households identified by occupier status only)

	OVERSEAS BORN	TOTAL	Overseas born : region of birth						
			Australia	Pacific Islands	The United Kingdom and Ireland	Europe and North America	Asia	Other	Not specified
1997/98 \$ per head of 18-64yos									
GOVERNMENT REVENUE									
Income tax	8826.5		8171	5594	9723	9484	8775	9507	8149
Gst	1966.3		1803	1317	2135	2088	2030	2218	2000
Petrol, alcohol & tobacco excises	782.5		718	524	850	831	808	883	796
Income tax, GST & excises		11575.4	10692	7435	12708	12403	11612	12607	10945
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE									
Early childhood educ	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prim'y & sec'y schools	45.2		140	49	25	39	83	51	96
Tertiary institutions	40.8		77	40	30	47	62	71	63
EDUCATION		86.0	217	89	54	86	146	122	158
HEALTH		2916.6	2364	1627	3366	3508	2248	2092	3190
NATIONAL SUPER		4578.9	3131	1093	5798	6224	2748	2442	4320
Unemployment benefit	415.9		497	782	312	351	378	392	582
Domestic Purposes benefit	273.8		328	600	201	177	177	186	475
Sickness benefit	113.6		117	215	90	94	86	95	191
Invalids benefit	105.9		112	142	96	115	72	81	161
Supplementary benefits	274.1		317	534	211	216	203	215	438
Emergency benefits	0.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINZ		1183.3	1370	2274	910	954	915	968	1847
STUDENT ALLOWANCES		75.5	143	73	55	86	115	130	116
Education, Health, NS, Stdt allows, Benefits		8840.3	7225	5156	10183	10857	6171	5754	9631
NET IMPACT (*)		2735.1	3467	2279	2525	1546	5441	6853	1315
Population aged 18-64 (000)		245	21	39	132	29	15	7	3

