



Hot Off The Press

LATEST STATISTICS FROM STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND

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External Migration

February 2007

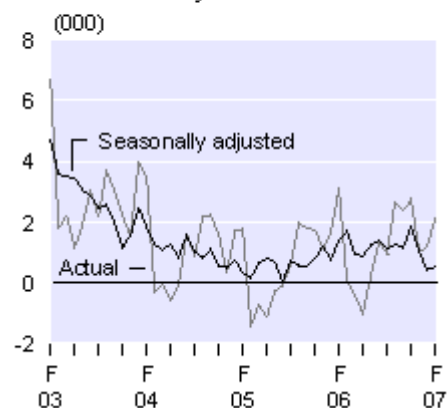
Highlights

- Visitor arrivals (267,600) were up 6 percent on February 2006.
- There were more visitor arrivals from China (up 6,500), and Australia (up 4,200).

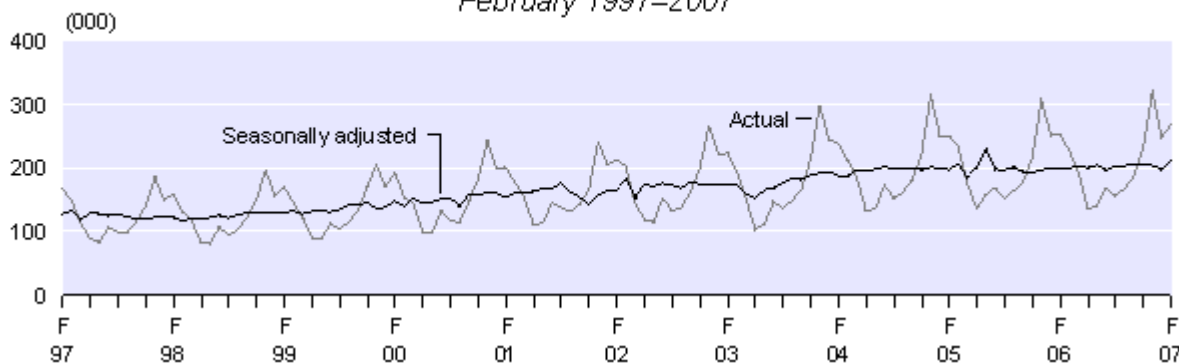
On a seasonally adjusted basis:

- Visitor arrivals increased 7 percent between January and February 2007.
- Overseas trips by New Zealand residents were down 1 percent.
- Permanent and long-term arrivals exceeded departures by 500.

Monthly Net Permanent and Long-term Migration
February 2003–2007



Monthly Visitor Arrivals
February 1997–2007



Dallas Welch
Acting Government Statistician

20 March 2007
Cat 33.900 Set 06/07 – 142

There is a companion Media Release published – [External Migration: February 2007](#).

Commentary

Visitor arrivals

There were 267,600 short-term overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand in February 2007, a record for any February month. This was an increase of 15,100 (6 percent) on the previous high of 252,400 in February 2006.

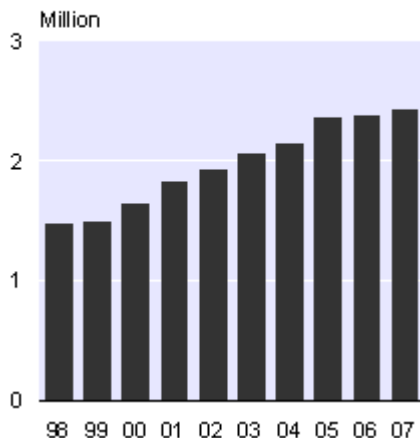
Seasonally adjusted visitor arrivals increased by 7 percent between January and February 2007. This follows a 3 percent decrease between December 2006 and January 2007.

The number of intended stay days for all visitor arrivals in February 2007 was 5.96 million, up on 5.84 million stay days the previous February. The average length of stay was 22 days in February 2007, down from 23 days in 2006.

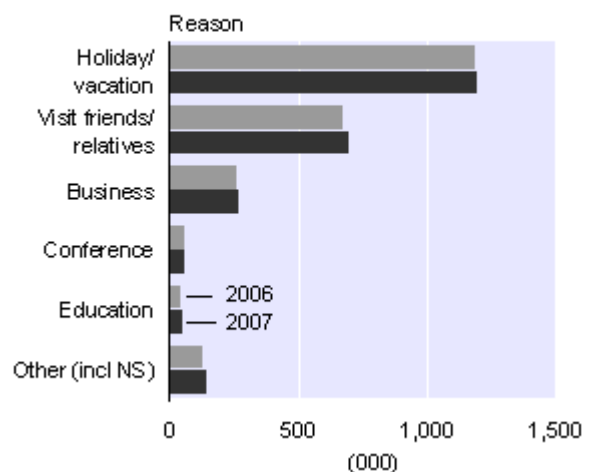
During the year ended February 2007, there were 2.433 million visitor arrivals, up 47,000 (2 percent) on the February 2006 year. This is the highest number of visitor arrivals for any 12-month period. Half the visitors were on holiday (1.201 million), 29 percent (697,000) were visiting friends and relatives, 11 percent (268,400) were on business, 2 percent (57,900) came for a conference, and a further 2 percent (51,900) came for education.

Compared with the February 2006 year, there were more arrivals to visit friends and relatives (up 17,800 or 3 percent), for a holiday (up 13,100 or 1 percent), for business (up 5,400 or 2 percent) and for education (up 3,300 or 7 percent). Arrivals for conferences and conventions were down by 900 (2 percent).

Annual Visitor Arrivals
Year ended February



Visitor Arrivals by Reason
Year ended February



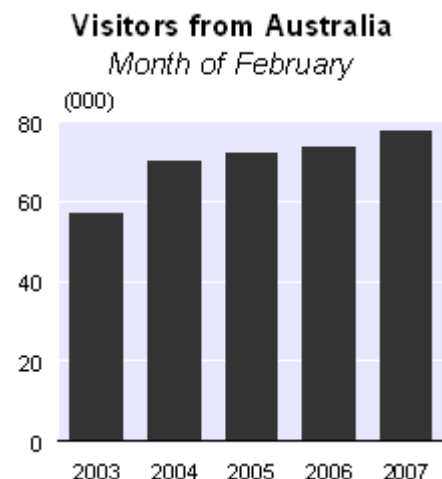
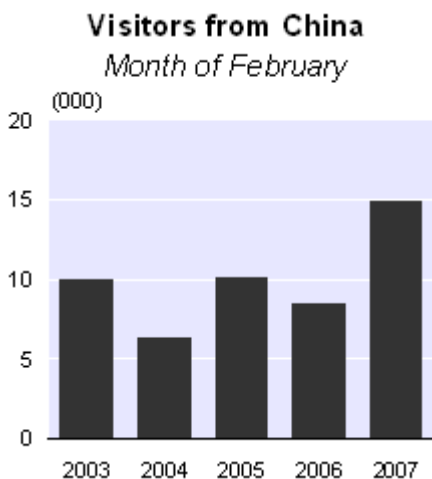
Note: Provisional international travel statistics, including weekly and four-weekly visitor arrival data, are available on the Statistics New Zealand website: www.stats.govt.nz. This data is updated each week with the most recently available information on visitor arrivals from 10 major source countries.

Visitors by source country

Visitor arrivals from the People's Republic of China (China) increased by 6,500 (76 percent) in February 2007, compared with February 2006. The increase was partly due to the timing of Chinese New Year. This fell on 29 January in 2006, but did not occur until 18 February in 2007. Combining January and February 2007 (to remove the effect of the change in timing of Chinese New Year), visitor arrivals from China still increased by 42 percent compared with the same months in 2006.

Visitor arrivals from Hong Kong and Taiwan are also influenced by the timing of Chinese New Year. Visitor arrivals were up 1,900 from each country in February 2007, compared with February 2006. However, these increases offset decreases of similar amounts in January 2007, compared with January 2006.

Increases in visitor arrivals were also recorded from Australia (up 4,200 or 6 percent) and the United Kingdom (up 2,000 or 4 percent) in February 2007, compared with the same month of the previous year. However, there were fewer visitor arrivals from Japan (down 1,800 or 12 percent) and Korea (down 1,200 or 13 percent). This is the 20th consecutive month of declining arrivals from Japan (when compared with the same month of the previous year).



In the year ended February 2007, there were more visitors from Oceania (up 37,100 or 4 percent), the Americas (up 13,800 or 5 percent) and Asia (up 1,300 or less than 1 percent) compared with the February 2006 year. Europe (down 3,400 or 1 percent) provided fewer visitors. The countries providing the largest increases in visitor arrivals in the February 2007 year were Australia (up 30,000 or 3 percent), China (up 24,700 or 28 percent), the United States (up 5,900 or 3 percent), Korea (up 4,200 or 4 percent) and Canada (up 3,400 or 8 percent).

Annual visitor arrivals from China surpassed Korea in February 2007, making China the fifth-largest source country after Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan.

In the February 2007 year, there were fewer visitors from Japan (down 22,000 or 14 percent), the United Kingdom (down 10,100 or 3 percent) and Malaysia (down 3,800 or 16 percent). The decrease from the United Kingdom is due to the large number of visitors who arrived as supporters of the British and Lions Rugby Tour in June and July 2005.

Note: Detailed visitor data will be available in the February 2007 edition of the Statistics NZ publication *International Visitor Arrivals to New Zealand*, which can be ordered via the Statistics NZ website: www.stats.govt.nz.

New Zealand resident departures

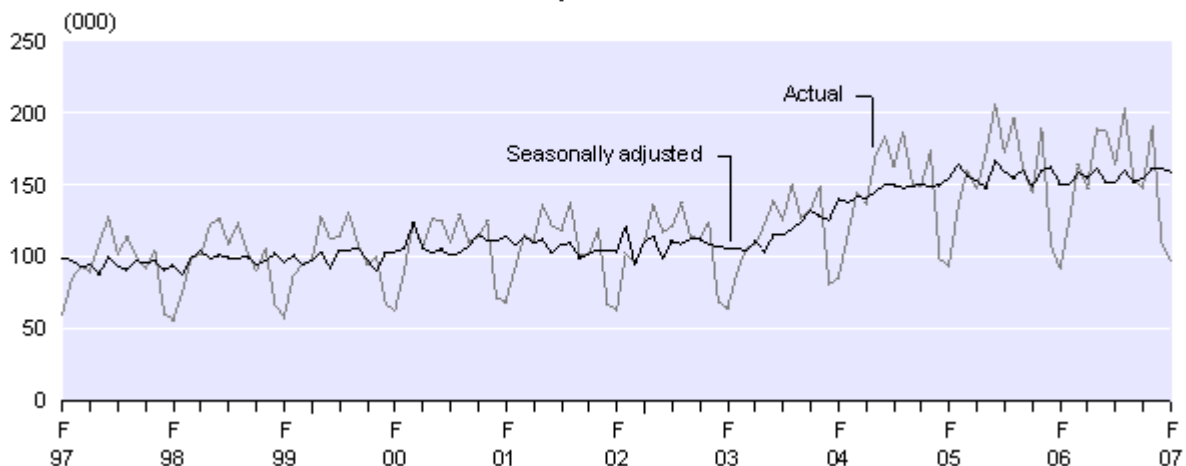
New Zealand residents departed on 96,300 short-term overseas trips in February 2007, an increase of 5,200 (6 percent) on February 2006. This is a record for a February month, surpassing the 93,500 departures in February 2005.

In February 2007, there were more trips to Australia (up 2,100 or 4 percent), China (up 1,100 or 47 percent), the United Kingdom (up 900 or 41 percent), India (up 500 or 37 percent) and the Cook Islands (up 500 or 38 percent). The increase in trips to China was due to China-born New Zealand residents travelling back for Chinese New Year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, New Zealand resident departures decreased by 1 percent between January and February 2007. This series increased by 4 percent between November and December 2006, and was virtually unchanged between December 2006 and January 2007.

The number of intended days away for resident departures was up 14 percent, to 1.86 million days in February 2007 from 1.63 million days in February 2006. The average intended length of absence was 19 days, up from 18 days in 2006.

Monthly New Zealand Resident Short-term Departures
February 1997–2007

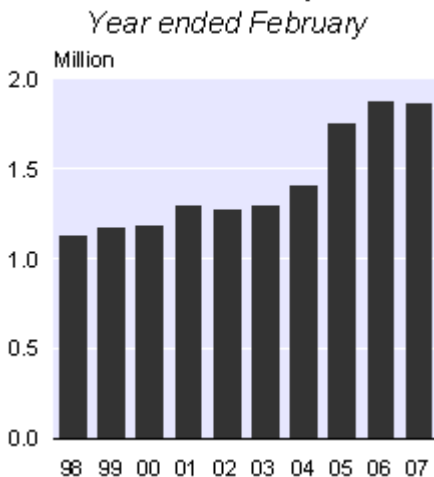


In the year ended February 2007, there were 1.870 million resident departures, down 8,900 (less than 1 percent) from the February 2006 year. Cheaper airfares and increased competition between airlines resulted in more departures to a number of Pacific island countries, including Samoa (up 5,800 or 22 percent), Tonga (up 3,300 or 28 percent), the Cook Islands (up 2,800 or 6 percent) and Vanuatu (up 1,800 or 24 percent). There were fewer trips to Fiji (down 3,400 or 3 percent) due to political unrest in that country.

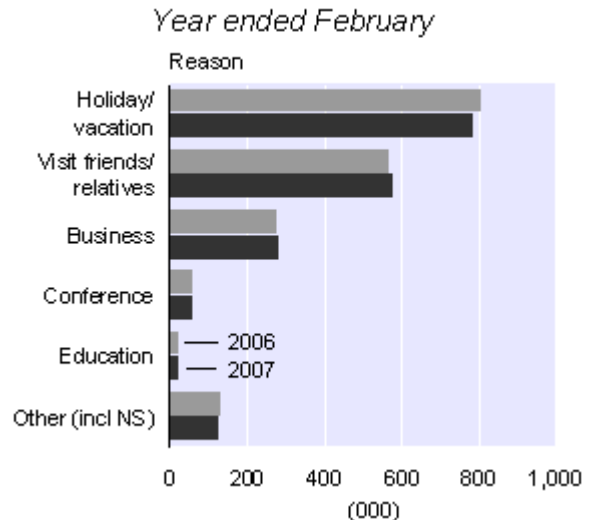
There were also more trips to the United Kingdom (up 4,500 or 5 percent), India (up 3,300 or 16 percent) and Thailand (up 2,400 or 9 percent) in the February 2007 year, but fewer trips to Australia (down 11,900 or 1 percent) and the United States (down 3,600 or 4 percent).

There were more trips to visit friends and relatives (up 10,600 or 2 percent), for business (up 4,200 or 2 percent) and to attend a conference (up 2,400 or 4 percent) in the February 2007 year. Trips for education fell by 500 (2 percent), and holiday departures by 21,400 (3 percent) compared with the February 2006 year.

Annual Resident Departures



Resident Departures by Reason



Note: Provisional international travel statistics, including weekly and four-weekly resident departure data, are available on the Statistics NZ website: www.stats.govt.nz. This data is updated each week with the most recently available information on resident departures to 10 major destination countries.

Permanent and long-term migration

Definition

Permanent and long-term (PLT) arrivals include people who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more. Included in the former group are people with New Zealand residency, as well as students and holders of work permits. PLT departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

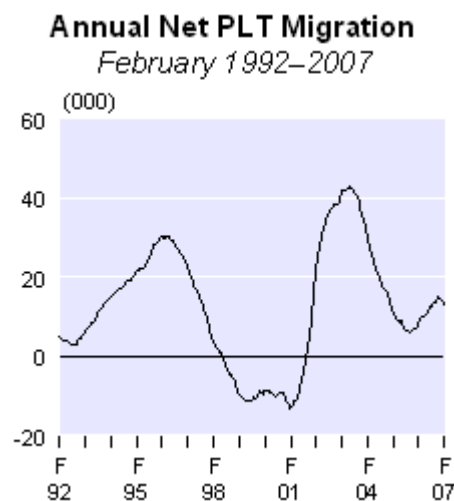
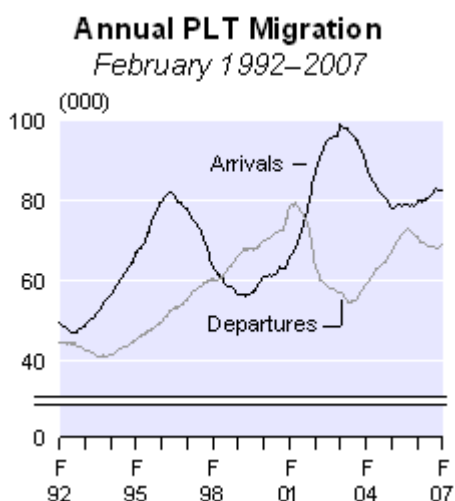
Analysis

PLT arrivals exceeded departures by 2,100 in February 2007, compared with 3,100 more arrivals than departures in February 2006. The smaller excess of arrivals resulted from 300 fewer non-New Zealand citizen arrivals and 600 more New Zealand citizen departures. New Zealand citizen arrivals and non-New Zealand citizen departures were unchanged.

In February 2007, there was a net outflow of 2,500 PLT migrants to Australia, up on 1,900 in February 2006. Net inflows of PLT migrants were recorded from the United Kingdom (600), India (500) and Malaysia (400) in February 2007.

The seasonally adjusted series recorded a net PLT inflow of 500 in February 2007, up on 400 in January 2007 but down from 1,000 in December 2006.

In the year ended February 2007, there were 82,500 PLT arrivals, up 3,000 (4 percent) on the February 2006 year. Over the same period, PLT departures decreased by 1,800 (3 percent) to 69,300. As a result, net PLT migration was 13,200 in the February 2007 year, compared with 8,300 in the February 2006 year. Annual net PLT migration had reached 14,800 in the year ended November 2006, but has since eased.



Major changes in PLT flows have been experienced during the last 15 years. Annual PLT arrivals peaked in the July 1996 year (82,000) and the February 2003 year (98,700), and were lowest in the August 1992 year (47,200). Annual PLT departures peaked in the May 2001 year (79,300) and the October 2005 year (73,000), and were lowest in the December 1993 year (41,100).

As a result of the variation in PLT arrivals and departures, annual net PLT migration has fluctuated significantly. Over the last 15 years, annual net PLT migration has ranged between a net outflow of 13,200 in the February 2001 year and a net inflow of 42,500 in the May 2003 year. Annual net PLT migration inflows have been experienced for most of the last 15 years, with net outflows only experienced during 1998–2001.

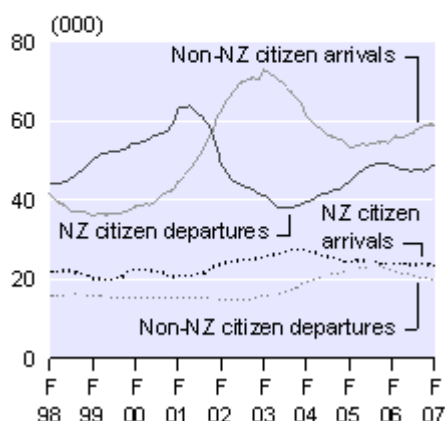
In the February 2007 year, non-New Zealand citizen arrivals were up 3,500, non-New Zealand citizen departures were down 2,000, New Zealand citizen departures were up 100, and New Zealand citizen arrivals were down 500. Changes in non-New Zealand citizen departures are often related to changes in non-New Zealand citizen arrivals a few years earlier. Similarly, changes in New Zealand citizen arrivals are often related to changes in New Zealand citizen departures a few years earlier.

There was a net outflow of 25,100 New Zealand citizens in the year ended February 2007. There was a net inflow of 38,300 non-New Zealand citizens over the same period, the highest for a February year since 2004. In the last 10 February years, the highest net inflow of non-New Zealand citizens was 56,800 in 2003.

Annual PLT Migration

By citizenship

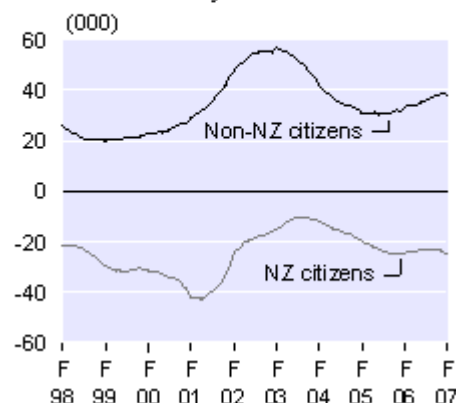
February 1998–2007



Annual Net PLT Migration

By citizenship

February 1998–2007



In the year ended February 2007, there was a net PLT inflow of 10,500 from the United Kingdom, up on 10,000 in the February 2006 year. The Philippines has become the second-largest source of net PLT migration to New Zealand, increasing from a net inflow of 500 in 2005 to 900 in 2006 and 2,600 in the February 2007 year. There were also net inflows from India (2,400) and Fiji (2,200) in the February 2007 year.

The net PLT outflow to Australia was 22,200 in the February 2007 year, up on 21,100 in the February 2006 year. This is the highest net PLT outflow to Australia in a February year since the net loss of 31,500 in 2001.

Split PLT data

Statistics NZ began separately identifying permanent arrivals from long-term arrivals in July 2003 (departing migrants are also separately identified). Within the long-term group, a further distinction is made between overseas visitors coming to stay in New Zealand for 12 months or more (long-term overseas visitors) and New Zealand residents returning after an overseas stay of 12 months or more (long-term New Zealand residents).

The classification of a person as a permanent or long-term migrant depends on that person's responses to the questions on the arrival and departure cards. Both cards require completion of one of two sections, depending on whether or not the person feels that they live or have lived in New Zealand. The choice of which section to complete is up to the individual, and the answer may result in a person being misclassified – usually as a permanent migrant instead of a long-term migrant.

Of the 8,500 PLT arrivals in February 2007, there were 2,400 permanent migrants and 4,800 long-term visitors. A further 1,300 arrivals were returning long-term New Zealand residents.

For more information on the separate identification of PLT migrants, including data quality issues, see the [External Migration: September 2003](#) Hot Off The Press.

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Technical notes

Nature of data

The statistics in this release are based on final external migration counts for the month of February 2007. They relate to the number of movements of travellers, rather than to the number of travellers – that is, the multiple movements of individual people during a given reference period are each counted separately.

Data for country groupings

As of December 2000, the country groupings used in this release are consistent with the New Zealand Standard Classification of Countries 1999 (NZSCC 1999). Prior to this date, country groupings were based on the NZSCC 1995. The following changes have resulted:

1. The Americas region (which includes Northern America, Central America, the Caribbean and South America) replaces Northern America. As a result, countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean are no longer included in the 'Other' category in Tables 6–10.
2. Minor revisions have been made to some other regions.

New Zealand resident short-term departures

The commentaries relating to New Zealand resident short-term departures are based on the data for the country of main destination – that is, the country where each departing person intended to spend most of his or her time while away from New Zealand.

Changes in migrant category

In the preparation of migration statistics, the classification of each passenger is primarily determined by the passenger's response, on the arrival or departure card, to the question on intended or actual length of stay/absence. If the person's intention changes later during the trip, then they may also change their migrant category. For example, if a person comes to New Zealand with the declared intention of settling permanently, but in fact returns overseas after a few months, then that person is classified as a permanent and long-term (PLT) migrant on arrival, but is later classified as a short-term visitor on departure. This is known as migration category jumping. Data users should recognise the limitations inherent in the information supplied by travellers.

Sampling accuracy

The statistics for short-term passenger movements by country (ie arrivals by country of last permanent residence and departures by country of main destination) are derived from a systematic random sample taken each month from arrival and departure cards, and are therefore subject to sampling errors. However, total counts for short-term arrivals and departures of overseas visitors and New Zealand residents are actual counts, which are not subject to sampling errors. Figures for PLT arrivals and departures are also actual counts and have no sampling errors.

INFOS database

All series in Tables 1–5 are available through the INFOS database, using the series identifiers shown. The series in Tables 1, 2 and 3 are available back to January 1960 and the seasonally adjusted series in Tables 4 and 5 are available back to January 1982. The seasonally adjusted migration series were all revised when new seasonal adjustment procedures were introduced in August 1998. Likewise, the seasonally adjusted figures, from January 1996 onwards, are now updated monthly.

Seasonally adjusted series

The purpose of seasonally adjusting a time series is to measure and remove the varying seasonal components (caused by regular events such as holidays) in the series. This makes the data for adjacent months more comparable. The X-12-ARIMA computer program is now used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates of migration. In addition, the seasonally adjusted figures are subject to revision each month. The size of these revisions is expected to be minimal, with the largest revisions occurring in the months immediately prior to the current month.

The change to a four-term school year in 1996 resulted in changes to the seasonal patterns of the New Zealand resident arrivals and departures series. As a result, the seasonal adjustment for the two series was unsatisfactory. To overcome this, a two-stage procedure was introduced in August 1998. The series prior to 1996 were seasonally adjusted separately and the values fixed, while the series from January 1996 onwards are now seasonally adjusted each month and revised if appropriate. Further information on the seasonally adjusted migration series, including information on the revision procedures, can be obtained from the Statistical Methods Business Unit, Statistics New Zealand, Christchurch, phone 03 964 8700, fax 03 964 8791.

New migration processing system

To capture survey information more efficiently, Statistics NZ is developing new processing systems that incorporate scanning and image recognition technology. A new migration processing system using this technology was first used to process the arrival and departure cards for June 2004. A key difference between the new and previous systems is that there is now no need to manually enter the passport number for each traveller. In addition, classing (as overseas visitors, New Zealand residents or PLT migrants) and capture of the information required for the migration sample are done automatically for the majority of the cards. Those cards that cannot be classed (or are classed as PLT) and those with fields that cannot be recognised are manually processed using the card image. It is expected that operator intervention should only be required for approximately one-tenth of the cards. The new system, designed to capture the same information as previously captured, is used only for the production of statistics.

It is expected that data captured using the new system will be largely consistent with previous data. Users need to be aware of the changes to the processing system when comparing data for June 2004 onwards with data for earlier periods.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the Technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Next release ...

External Migration: March 2007 will be released on 20 April 2007.

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Tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel 97 format. If you do not have access to Excel 97 or higher, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

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Table 1

Arrivals by Class
February 1997–2007

Period	Short-term arrivals		Permanent and long-term arrivals ⁽³⁾	All arrivals
	Overseas visitors ⁽¹⁾	NZ residents ⁽²⁾		
<i>Series ref: EMI</i>	<i>S1AAA</i>	<i>S1ACA</i>	<i>S1AE</i>	<i>S1AZA</i>
Month of February				
1997	166,180	61,250	6,890	234,320
1998	158,390	69,760	5,710	233,860
1999	169,080	70,050	4,950	244,080
2000	192,860	74,480	5,760	273,090
2001	199,790	80,760	7,160	287,720
2002	212,230	74,200	9,060	295,480
2003	222,200	82,190	11,540	315,930
2004	238,030	108,770	9,140	355,940
2005	250,070	116,460	8,120	374,650
2006	252,430	128,870	8,880	390,180
2007	267,570	123,080	8,540	399,180
Year ended February				
1997	1,543,470	1,089,550	77,890	2,710,910
1998	1,483,520	1,127,630	63,880	2,675,030
1999	1,502,630	1,181,640	56,530	2,740,800
2000	1,644,280	1,202,730	61,030	2,908,040
2001	1,824,380	1,298,850	65,470	3,188,690
2002	1,929,200	1,294,840	86,310	3,310,360
2003	2,071,070	1,316,740	98,720	3,486,540
2004	2,145,530	1,430,900	89,120	3,665,560
2005	2,365,310	1,776,110	78,240	4,219,660
2006	2,385,930	1,896,780	79,420	4,362,130
2007	2,432,890	1,874,340	82,460	4,389,690

(1) Intended length of stay in New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(2) Actual length of absence from New Zealand was less than 12 months.

(3) Permanent and long-term arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more.

Note: Data is independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 2

Departures by Class
February 1997–2007

Period	Short-term departures		Permanent and long-term departures ⁽³⁾	All departures
	Overseas visitors ⁽¹⁾	NZ residents ⁽²⁾		
<i>Series ref: EMI</i>	S2AAA	S2ACA	S2AE	S2AZA
Month of February				
1997	161,020	58,820	4,630	224,480
1998	161,810	55,710	4,890	222,410
1999	164,870	57,210	5,440	227,520
2000	184,910	61,830	5,800	252,530
2001	194,160	68,310	8,640	271,100
2002	205,240	62,510	4,870	272,620
2003	213,090	63,920	4,850	281,860
2004	236,940	84,620	5,700	327,260
2005	246,980	93,540	6,350	346,860
2006	245,510	91,120	5,790	342,420
2007	251,460	96,330	6,420	354,220
Year ended February				
1997	1,521,450	1,106,260	55,300	2,683,010
1998	1,479,160	1,125,800	60,350	2,665,310
1999	1,509,670	1,174,630	66,160	2,750,460
2000	1,637,140	1,189,770	70,040	2,896,950
2001	1,820,020	1,294,520	78,680	3,193,220
2002	1,913,400	1,276,800	64,320	3,254,520
2003	2,054,140	1,297,030	57,170	3,408,330
2004	2,162,800	1,407,430	59,040	3,629,270
2005	2,386,610	1,759,510	67,110	4,213,230
2006	2,388,780	1,879,270	71,140	4,339,200
2007	2,430,090	1,870,400	69,300	4,369,800

(1) Actual length of stay in New Zealand was less than 12 months.

(2) Intended length of absence from New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(3) Permanent and long-term departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

Note: Data is independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 3

Net Migration
February 1997–2007

Period	Net gain or loss from total migration	Net gain or loss from permanent and long-term migration ⁽¹⁾
<i>Series ref: EMI</i>	S3ZA	S3E
Month of February		
1997	9,840	2,260
1998	11,450	820
1999	16,560	-490
2000	20,560	-40
2001	16,610	-1,470
2002	22,860	4,180
2003	34,070	6,690
2004	28,690	3,440
2005	27,780	1,760
2006	47,760	3,080
2007	44,960	2,120
Year ended February		
1997	27,900	22,590
1998	9,720	3,530
1999	-9,670	-9,640
2000	11,100	-9,010
2001	-4,530	-13,210
2002	55,840	21,990
2003	78,210	41,560
2004	36,280	30,080
2005	6,430	11,130
2006	22,940	8,270
2007	19,890	13,150

(1) Permanent and long-term arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more. Permanent and long-term departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

Note:

- (a) Data is independently rounded to the nearest 10.
- (b) Net gain or loss from migration is calculated by subtracting departures from arrivals.
- (c) A minus sign indicates an excess of departures over arrivals.

Table 4

Arrivals, Seasonally Adjusted⁽¹⁾
February 2006–2007

Month	Short-term arrivals		Permanent and long-term arrivals ⁽⁴⁾	All arrivals
	Overseas visitors ⁽²⁾	NZ residents ⁽³⁾		
<i>Series ref: EMI</i>	<i>S12AS</i>	<i>S12CS</i>	<i>S12ES</i>	<i>S12ZS</i>
2006 Feb	198,370	165,670	6,860	370,900
Mar	199,320	144,110	7,110	350,550
Apr	202,810	159,760	6,690	369,260
May	200,000	154,940	6,790	361,730
Jun	203,410	155,440	6,970	365,830
Jul	196,310	159,300	7,000	362,610
Aug	203,070	149,170	7,030	359,270
Sep	202,700	154,310	7,210	364,220
Oct	205,570	160,690	7,110	373,380
Nov	206,380	158,850	7,110	372,340
Dec	203,520	155,540	6,610	365,670
2007 Jan	197,440	160,170	6,500	364,110
Feb	210,300	157,600	6,590	374,500

(1) All data has been revised (refer to Technical notes of this release).

(2) Intended length of stay in New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(3) Actual length of absence from New Zealand was less than 12 months.

(4) Permanent and long-term arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more.

Note: Data is independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 5

Departures, Seasonally Adjusted⁽¹⁾
February 2006–2007

Month	Short-term departures		Permanent and long-term departures ⁽⁴⁾	All departures
	Overseas visitors ⁽²⁾	NZ residents ⁽³⁾		
<i>Series ref: EMI</i>	<i>S22AS</i>	<i>S22CS</i>	<i>S22ES</i>	<i>S22ZS</i>
2006 Feb	199,090	150,080	5,470	354,640
Mar	204,390	149,550	5,410	359,360
Apr	203,210	157,570	5,770	366,550
May	202,300	154,490	5,910	362,700
Jun	198,780	160,910	5,750	365,440
Jul	195,830	151,500	5,610	352,940
Aug	201,680	151,530	5,910	359,120
Sep	200,670	159,190	5,950	365,800
Oct	205,960	151,830	5,980	363,770
Nov	204,990	153,650	5,260	363,900
Dec	205,570	160,390	5,580	371,540
2007 Jan	201,020	161,110	6,090	368,220
Feb	203,430	158,870	6,070	368,370

(1) All data has been revised (refer to Technical notes of this release).

(2) Actual length of stay in New Zealand was less than 12 months.

(3) Intended length of absence from New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(4) Permanent and long-term departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

Note: Data is independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 6

Overseas Visitor Arrivals⁽¹⁾
By country of last permanent residence

Country of last permanent residence	Month of February			Year ended February			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	80,278	83,666	87,561	966,584	989,455	1,026,580	3,895	4.7	37,125	3.8
Australia	72,490	73,832	77,993	865,140	877,081	907,071	4,161	5.6	29,990	3.4
Cook Islands	616	814	851	8,836	10,498	10,526	37	4.5	28	0.3
Fiji	1,518	1,716	1,426	17,813	20,836	22,044	-290	-16.9	1,208	5.8
French Polynesia	1,078	1,892	1,058	16,866	17,790	16,304	-834	-44.1	-1,486	-8.4
New Caledonia	924	990	1,173	10,110	10,463	11,375	183	18.5	912	8.7
Samoa	968	1,276	1,495	14,452	16,734	17,546	219	17.2	812	4.9
Tonga	748	770	920	10,523	10,269	11,957	150	19.5	1,688	16.4
Asia	52,316	44,418	52,440	529,266	512,812	514,108	8,022	18.1	1,296	0.3
China, PR	10,098	8,470	14,927	85,622	88,224	112,961	6,457	76.2	24,737	28.0
Hong Kong (SAR)	4,312	1,760	3,680	26,984	25,476	23,614	1,920	109.1	-1,862	-7.3
India	1,298	1,364	1,541	16,042	17,808	20,476	177	13.0	2,668	15.0
Indonesia	462	396	437	7,839	7,180	6,922	41	10.4	-258	-3.6
Japan	15,444	15,114	13,340	165,150	153,719	131,731	-1,774	-11.7	-21,988	-14.3
Korea, Republic of	11,154	9,746	8,510	112,250	106,945	111,101	-1,236	-12.7	4,156	3.9
Malaysia	1,518	1,210	1,311	23,745	23,576	19,733	101	8.3	-3,843	-16.3
Philippines	616	462	621	5,336	6,078	7,228	159	34.4	1,150	18.9
Singapore	2,486	1,760	2,047	32,715	29,609	27,767	287	16.3	-1,842	-6.2
Taiwan	3,388	2,398	4,347	27,113	28,581	27,808	1,949	81.3	-773	-2.7
Thailand	968	1,276	1,104	20,038	19,219	17,876	-172	-13.5	-1,343	-7.0
Europe	73,590	77,594	80,063	487,835	518,610	515,242	2,469	3.2	-3,368	-0.6
Austria	858	880	1,012	6,360	6,438	6,395	132	15.0	-43	-0.7
Belgium	726	660	644	4,731	4,345	4,626	-16	-2.4	281	6.5
Denmark	2,024	2,332	2,323	9,443	9,962	10,845	-9	-0.4	883	8.9
France	1,936	2,420	2,530	16,123	17,772	19,017	110	4.5	1,245	7.0
Germany	9,394	9,548	9,545	56,484	57,745	59,066	-3	0.0	1,321	2.3
Ireland	1,782	1,914	2,185	17,908	21,635	19,898	271	14.2	-1,737	-8.0
Italy	770	858	805	7,371	7,658	8,027	-53	-6.2	369	4.8
Netherlands	4,312	4,312	4,186	26,069	26,297	27,288	-126	-2.9	991	3.8
Norway	594	638	529	3,998	3,935	3,773	-109	-17.1	-162	-4.1
Spain	484	594	667	6,246	7,115	8,291	73	12.3	1,176	16.5
Sweden	2,288	2,046	1,886	12,844	12,447	11,772	-160	-7.8	-675	-5.4
Switzerland	2,090	1,782	1,932	15,056	13,981	14,550	150	8.4	569	4.1
United Kingdom	44,308	47,124	49,105	287,472	310,158	300,029	1,981	4.2	-10,129	-3.3
Americas	33,924	38,698	38,548	278,009	281,018	294,840	-150	-0.4	13,822	4.9
Argentina	264	352	391	2,690	3,415	4,248	39	11.1	833	24.4
Brazil	550	748	828	6,143	7,553	9,121	80	10.7	1,568	20.8
Canada	6,292	6,908	7,245	41,135	43,116	46,496	337	4.9	3,380	7.8
Chile	264	286	299	2,357	2,977	4,134	13	4.5	1,157	38.9
United States of America	25,916	29,898	29,210	219,196	218,187	224,087	-688	-2.3	5,900	2.7
Other⁽³⁾	7,282	6,798	7,475	84,765	69,304	70,339	677	10.0	1,035	1.5
Israel	1,056	990	943	6,889	6,641	5,870	-47	-4.7	-771	-11.6
South Africa	1,562	1,738	1,932	15,730	17,585	18,582	194	11.2	997	5.7
United Arab Emirates	242	264	322	4,250	4,343	4,435	58	22.0	92	2.1
Total⁽⁴⁾	250,070	252,431	267,569	2,365,310	2,385,932	2,432,893	15,138	6.0	46,961	2.0

(1) Intended length of stay in New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(2) Minus sign denotes a decrease.

(3) Includes not stated.

(4) These totals are actual counts and may differ from the sum of individual figures for different countries that are derived from samples.

Table 7

New Zealand Resident Short-term Departures⁽¹⁾
By country of main destination

Country of main destination	Month of February			Year ended February			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	61,204	59,956	62,937	1,092,314	1,166,044	1,167,399	2,981	5.0	1,355	0.1
Australia	53,924	51,454	53,568	892,593	944,801	932,903	2,114	4.1	-11,898	-1.3
Cook Islands	884	1,248	1,728	32,707	43,270	46,065	480	38.5	2,795	6.5
Fiji	3,562	4,004	3,618	102,445	108,800	105,382	-386	-9.6	-3,418	-3.1
French Polynesia	104	260	324	5,258	5,694	5,704	64	24.6	10	0.2
Norfolk Island	494	546	513	8,349	7,195	7,275	-33	-6.0	80	1.1
Samoa	1,066	1,378	1,701	21,346	26,037	31,788	323	23.4	5,751	22.1
Tonga	468	598	594	11,435	11,704	15,035	-4	-0.7	3,331	28.5
Vanuatu	208	182	270	7,065	7,559	9,382	88	48.4	1,823	24.1
Asia	11,414	11,440	13,473	213,154	234,546	235,945	2,033	17.8	1,399	0.6
China, PR	2,340	2,236	3,294	47,264	51,232	51,540	1,058	47.3	308	0.6
Hong Kong (SAR)	1,170	1,222	783	18,693	19,701	17,939	-439	-35.9	-1,762	-8.9
India	1,300	1,378	1,890	17,399	21,073	24,366	512	37.2	3,293	15.6
Indonesia	520	260	432	13,401	12,643	11,107	172	66.2	-1,536	-12.1
Japan	754	806	864	18,176	18,779	17,300	58	7.2	-1,479	-7.9
Korea, Republic of	598	546	702	14,293	15,839	15,265	156	28.6	-574	-3.6
Malaysia	1,248	754	1,107	14,289	17,596	16,452	353	46.8	-1,144	-6.5
Philippines	312	494	459	5,949	6,641	6,951	-35	-7.1	310	4.7
Singapore	832	832	567	14,437	14,614	16,475	-265	-31.9	1,861	12.7
Taiwan	572	624	891	12,763	12,343	11,491	267	42.8	-852	-6.9
Thailand	858	1,456	1,485	22,445	26,752	29,171	29	2.0	2,419	9.0
Viet Nam	260	260	594	4,820	6,291	6,814	334	128.5	523	8.3
Europe	4,160	3,926	4,617	137,697	149,926	160,642	691	17.6	10,716	7.1
France	338	234	270	10,611	10,672	11,772	36	15.4	1,100	10.3
Germany	260	546	351	7,935	8,749	10,024	-195	-35.7	1,275	14.6
Italy	234	260	135	9,215	9,481	11,310	-125	-48.1	1,829	19.3
United Kingdom	2,158	2,158	3,051	79,183	86,068	90,579	893	41.4	4,511	5.2
Americas	5,278	5,174	4,752	104,201	116,018	114,940	-422	-8.2	-1,078	-0.9
Canada	676	832	810	14,269	16,022	16,363	-22	-2.6	341	2.1
United States of America	4,212	3,770	3,402	81,613	90,529	86,950	-368	-9.8	-3,579	-4.0
Other⁽³⁾	11,128	10,452	10,287	209,248	208,982	188,894	-165	-1.6	-20,088	-9.6
South Africa	572	676	621	11,728	11,704	12,829	-55	-8.1	1,125	9.6
United Arab Emirates	182	468	270	2,552	3,571	3,980	-198	-42.3	409	11.5
Total⁽⁴⁾	93,535	91,116	96,331	1,759,506	1,879,272	1,870,405	5,215	5.7	-8,867	-0.5

(1) New Zealand resident departures for an intended period of less than 12 months.

(2) Minus sign denotes a decrease.

(3) Includes not stated.

(4) These totals are actual counts and may differ from the sum of individual figures for different countries that are derived from samples.

Table 8

Permanent and Long-term Arrivals⁽¹⁾
By country of last permanent residence

Country of last permanent residence	Month of February			Year ended February			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	2,046	2,077	2,086	19,218	19,823	19,372	9	0.4	-451	-2.3
Australia	1,193	1,241	1,313	14,015	13,373	13,237	72	5.8	-136	-1.0
Cook Islands	59	60	57	313	440	366	-3	-5.0	-74	-16.8
Fiji	323	335	263	2,306	2,755	2,515	-72	-21.5	-240	-8.7
Samoa	224	208	267	1,149	1,698	1,635	59	28.4	-63	-3.7
Tonga	139	91	91	819	863	916	0	0.0	53	6.1
Asia	2,578	3,025	3,034	19,573	17,717	20,987	9	0.3	3,270	18.5
China, PR	837	839	559	4,999	3,936	4,071	-280	-33.4	135	3.4
Hong Kong (SAR)	79	101	79	650	545	630	-22	-21.8	85	15.6
India	367	425	579	2,791	2,616	3,008	154	36.2	392	15.0
Indonesia	41	43	54	268	293	287	11	25.6	-6	-2.0
Japan	228	284	256	3,774	3,449	3,135	-28	-9.9	-314	-9.1
Korea, Republic of	222	293	343	2,019	1,739	2,017	50	17.1	278	16.0
Malaysia	404	395	467	1,142	1,095	1,535	72	18.2	440	40.2
Philippines	51	153	254	601	1,063	2,713	101	66.0	1,650	155.2
Singapore	75	84	58	602	567	596	-26	-31.0	29	5.1
Taiwan	84	95	67	649	706	808	-28	-29.5	102	14.4
Thailand	64	124	167	592	577	1,009	43	34.7	432	74.9
Europe	2,211	2,185	2,091	27,498	29,525	29,881	-94	-4.3	356	1.2
France	44	69	76	652	744	815	7	10.1	71	9.5
Germany	199	233	261	1,659	2,123	2,328	28	12.0	205	9.7
Ireland	109	90	82	1,443	1,341	1,217	-8	-8.9	-124	-9.2
Netherlands	56	33	35	616	702	767	2	6.1	65	9.3
United Kingdom	1,578	1,537	1,411	20,842	22,239	22,297	-126	-8.2	58	0.3
Americas	555	635	654	5,783	6,120	6,468	19	3.0	348	5.7
Argentina	13	41	36	111	231	277	-5	-12.2	46	19.9
Canada	135	118	144	1,545	1,513	1,611	26	22.0	98	6.5
Chile	27	45	47	183	248	396	2	4.4	148	59.7
United States of America	328	343	345	3,510	3,671	3,689	2	0.6	18	0.5
Other⁽³⁾	725	953	673	6,170	6,233	5,748	-280	-29.4	-485	-7.8
South Africa	133	132	145	1,369	1,510	1,948	13	9.8	438	29.0
United Arab Emirates	36	22	37	398	323	256	15	68.2	-67	-20.7
Total	8,115	8,875	8,538	78,242	79,418	82,456	-337	-3.8	3,038	3.8

(1) Permanent and long-term arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more.

(2) Minus sign denotes a decrease.

(3) Includes not stated.

Table 9

Permanent and Long-term Departures⁽¹⁾
By country of next permanent residence

Country of next permanent residence	Month of February			Year ended February			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	3,615	3,328	3,998	32,417	36,503	37,098	670	20.1	595	1.6
Australia	3,418	3,158	3,853	30,338	34,504	35,412	695	22.0	908	2.6
Cook Islands	35	28	21	376	413	322	-7	-25.0	-91	-22.0
Fiji	27	29	18	439	388	294	-11	-37.9	-94	-24.2
Samoa	57	46	37	485	496	442	-9	-19.6	-54	-10.9
Tonga	23	27	35	251	251	213	8	29.6	-38	-15.1
Asia	1,050	788	737	11,780	10,539	9,029	-51	-6.5	-1,510	-14.3
China, PR	288	148	203	3,418	2,824	2,456	55	37.2	-368	-13.0
Hong Kong (SAR)	43	39	30	501	474	456	-9	-23.1	-18	-3.8
India	54	61	36	595	631	604	-25	-41.0	-27	-4.3
Indonesia	21	13	22	220	260	212	9	69.2	-48	-18.5
Japan	119	100	100	1,807	1,778	1,431	0	0.0	-347	-19.5
Korea, Republic of	314	223	175	2,953	2,353	1,758	-48	-21.5	-595	-25.3
Malaysia	47	40	34	456	445	463	-6	-15.0	18	4.0
Philippines	8	12	9	127	140	128	-3	-25.0	-12	-8.6
Singapore	17	21	36	304	316	409	15	71.4	93	29.4
Taiwan	47	42	30	409	377	320	-12	-28.6	-57	-15.1
Thailand	42	33	26	466	381	361	-7	-21.2	-20	-5.2
Europe	1,123	1,078	1,127	15,463	16,197	15,604	49	4.5	-593	-3.7
France	20	22	34	440	501	465	12	54.5	-36	-7.2
Germany	41	61	59	560	708	744	-2	-3.3	36	5.1
Ireland	64	74	68	834	934	962	-6	-8.1	28	3.0
Netherlands	17	13	18	250	264	269	5	38.5	5	1.9
United Kingdom	865	807	828	11,985	12,226	11,760	21	2.6	-466	-3.8
Americas	349	358	311	4,195	4,921	4,723	-47	-13.1	-198	-4.0
Argentina	9	14	13	79	93	92	-1	-7.1	-1	-1.1
Canada	93	73	97	1,261	1,455	1,491	24	32.9	36	2.5
Chile	19	16	20	108	123	129	4	25.0	6	4.9
United States of America	181	196	154	2,358	2,800	2,559	-42	-21.4	-241	-8.6
Other⁽³⁾	214	242	249	3,256	2,984	2,851	7	2.9	-133	-4.5
South Africa	18	42	33	360	359	360	-9	-21.4	1	0.3
United Arab Emirates	19	43	33	223	344	452	-10	-23.3	108	31.4
Total	6,351	5,794	6,422	67,111	71,144	69,305	628	10.8	-1,839	-2.6

(1) Permanent and long-term departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

(2) Minus sign denotes a decrease.

(3) Includes not stated.

Table 10

Net Permanent and Long-term Migration⁽¹⁾
By country of last/next permanent residence

Country of last/next permanent residence	Month of February ⁽²⁾			Year ended February ⁽²⁾			Change from 2006 ⁽³⁾	
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month	Year
Oceania	-1,569	-1,251	-1,912	-13,199	-16,680	-17,726	-661	-1,046
Australia	-2,225	-1,917	-2,540	-16,323	-21,131	-22,175	-623	-1,044
Cook Islands	24	32	36	-63	27	44	4	17
Fiji	296	306	245	1,867	2,367	2,221	-61	-146
Samoa	167	162	230	664	1,202	1,193	68	-9
Tonga	116	64	56	568	612	703	-8	91
Asia	1,528	2,237	2,297	7,793	7,178	11,958	60	4,780
China, PR	549	691	356	1,581	1,112	1,615	-335	503
Hong Kong (SAR)	36	62	49	149	71	174	-13	103
India	313	364	543	2,196	1,985	2,404	179	419
Indonesia	20	30	32	48	33	75	2	42
Japan	109	184	156	1,967	1,671	1,704	-28	33
Korea, Republic of	-92	70	168	-934	-614	259	98	873
Malaysia	357	355	433	686	650	1,072	78	422
Philippines	43	141	245	474	923	2,585	104	1,662
Singapore	58	63	22	298	251	187	-41	-64
Taiwan	37	53	37	240	329	488	-16	159
Thailand	22	91	141	126	196	648	50	452
Europe	1,088	1,107	964	12,035	13,328	14,277	-143	949
France	24	47	42	212	243	350	-5	107
Germany	158	172	202	1,099	1,415	1,584	30	169
Ireland	45	16	14	609	407	255	-2	-152
Netherlands	39	20	17	366	438	498	-3	60
United Kingdom	713	730	583	8,857	10,013	10,537	-147	524
Americas	206	277	343	1,588	1,199	1,745	66	546
Argentina	4	27	23	32	138	185	-4	47
Canada	42	45	47	284	58	120	2	62
Chile	8	29	27	75	125	267	-2	142
United States of America	147	147	191	1,152	871	1,130	44	259
Other⁽⁴⁾	511	711	424	2,914	3,249	2,897	-287	-352
South Africa	115	90	112	1,009	1,151	1,588	22	437
United Arab Emirates	17	-21	4	175	-21	-196	25	-175
Total	1,764	3,081	2,116	11,131	8,274	13,151	-965	4,877

(1) Net permanent and long-term migration is derived by subtracting permanent and long-term departures from permanent and long-term arrivals. Permanent and long-term arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more. Permanent and long-term departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

(2) Minus sign indicates an excess of departures over arrivals.

(3) Minus sign denotes a decrease.

(4) Includes not stated.

Table 11

Permanent and Long-term Migration
By country of citizenship

Period	Country of citizenship								
	New Zealand			Non-New Zealand			Total		
	Arrivals ⁽¹⁾	Departures ⁽²⁾	Net ⁽³⁾	Arrivals ⁽¹⁾	Departures ⁽²⁾	Net ⁽³⁾	Arrivals ⁽¹⁾	Departures ⁽²⁾	Net ⁽³⁾
Month of February									
1997	1,670	3,597	-1,927	5,220	1,035	4,185	6,890	4,632	2,258
1998	1,776	3,686	-1,910	3,933	1,202	2,731	5,709	4,888	821
1999	1,366	4,383	-3,017	3,582	1,054	2,528	4,948	5,437	-489
2000	1,535	4,586	-3,051	4,223	1,209	3,014	5,758	5,795	-37
2001	1,491	7,551	-6,060	5,673	1,084	4,589	7,164	8,635	-1,471
2002	1,875	3,811	-1,936	7,181	1,063	6,118	9,056	4,874	4,182
2003	2,232	3,529	-1,297	9,309	1,320	7,989	11,541	4,849	6,692
2004	2,040	4,012	-1,972	7,100	1,687	5,413	9,140	5,699	3,441
2005	2,010	4,509	-2,499	6,105	1,842	4,263	8,115	6,351	1,764
2006	1,967	4,219	-2,252	6,908	1,575	5,333	8,875	5,794	3,081
2007	1,948	4,811	-2,863	6,590	1,611	4,979	8,538	6,422	2,116
Year ended February									
1997	22,614	41,522	-18,908	55,276	13,781	41,495	77,890	55,303	22,587
1998	22,279	44,308	-22,029	41,603	16,041	25,562	63,882	60,349	3,533
1999	20,410	50,028	-29,618	36,116	16,137	19,979	56,526	66,165	-9,639
2000	22,741	54,414	-31,673	38,289	15,622	22,667	61,030	70,036	-9,006
2001	21,047	63,110	-42,063	44,420	15,571	28,849	65,467	78,681	-13,214
2002	24,091	49,279	-25,188	62,223	15,043	47,180	86,314	64,322	21,992
2003	25,900	41,104	-15,204	72,823	16,062	56,761	98,723	57,166	41,557
2004	27,539	39,483	-11,944	61,581	19,562	42,019	89,120	59,045	30,075
2005	24,736	44,568	-19,832	53,506	22,543	30,963	78,242	67,111	11,131
2006	24,252	48,765	-24,513	55,166	22,379	32,787	79,418	71,144	8,274
2007	23,764	48,889	-25,125	58,692	20,416	38,276	82,456	69,305	13,151

(1) Permanent and long-term arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more.

(2) Permanent and long-term departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more.

(3) A minus sign indicates an excess of departures over arrivals.