

Embargoed until 10:45am – 20 June 2007

External Migration

May 2007

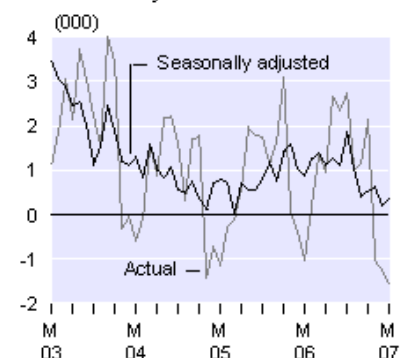
Highlights

- **Visitor arrivals (140,800) were up 4 percent** on May 2006 (135,300).
- **New Zealand resident departures (171,300) were up 16 percent** on May 2006 (147,900).
- **Trips to Australia were up 12,300 (17 percent)** on May 2006.

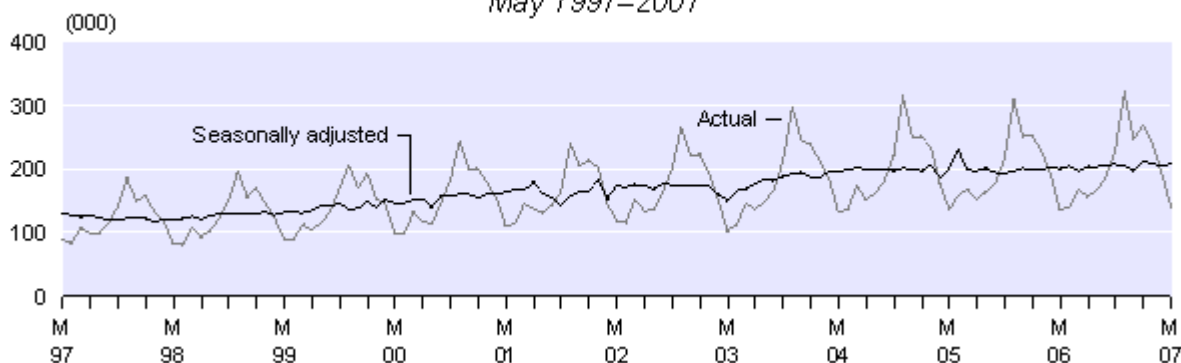
On a seasonally adjusted basis:

- **Visitor arrivals rose 2 percent** between April and May 2007.
- **Overseas trips by New Zealand residents rose 11 percent.**
- **Permanent and long-term arrivals exceeded departures by 400.**

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



Monthly Visitor Arrivals
May 1997–2007



Geoff Bascand
Government Statistician

20 June 2007
Cat 33.900 Set 06/07 – 195

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

Commentary

Visitor arrivals

There were 140,800 short-term overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand in May 2007, an increase of 5,500 (4 percent) on May 2006.

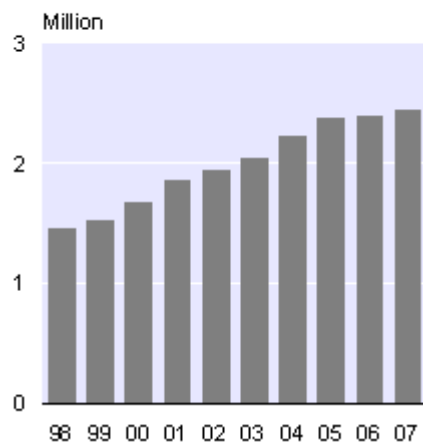
Seasonally adjusted visitor arrivals increased by 2 percent between April and May 2007. This series has generally been increasing since November 2005.

The number of intended stay days for all visitor arrivals in May 2007 was 2.39 million, down less than 1 percent on the 2.40 million intended stay days in May 2006. The average length of stay was 17 days in May 2007, down 1 day from the previous May.

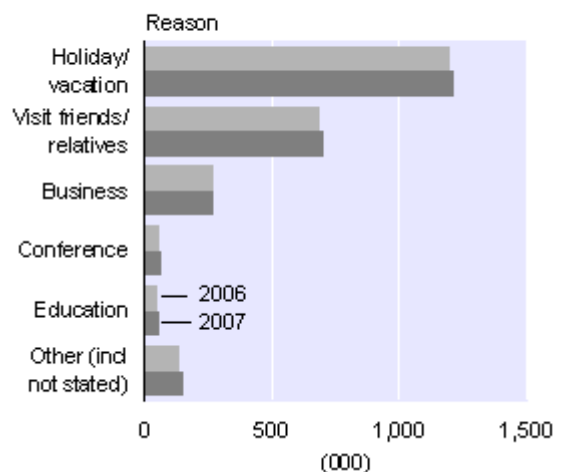
During the May 2007 year, there were 2.452 million visitor arrivals, up 56,900 (2 percent) on the May 2006 year. Half of these visitors were on holiday (1.210 million), 29 percent (700,600) were visiting friends and relatives, 11 percent (271,100) were on business, 2 percent (60,900) came for a conference, and a further 2 percent (53,400) came for educational purposes.

There were more arrivals for each purpose compared with the May 2006 year. The biggest increase was in arrivals for a holiday (up 20,300 or 2 percent), followed by arrivals to visit friends and relatives (up 16,800 or 2 percent), arrivals for business (up 7,000 or 3 percent), education (up 4,500 or 9 percent) and conferences and conventions (up 3,800 or 7 percent).

Annual Visitor Arrivals
Year ended May



Visitor Arrivals by Reason
Year ended May

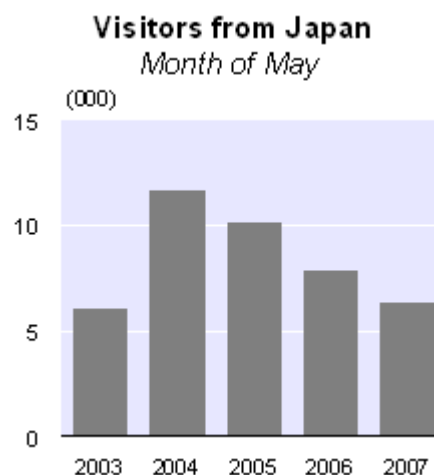


Note: Provisional international travel statistics, including weekly and four-weekly visitor arrival data, are available on the Statistics New Zealand website: www.stats.govt.nz. This data is updated each week with the most recently available information on visitor arrivals from 10 major source countries.

Visitors by source country

There were 57,900 visitor arrivals from Australia in May 2007, an increase of 2,700 (5 percent) on May 2006. Visitors from the state of Victoria increased by 1,800 (15 percent) and visitors from Queensland increased by 1,700 (13 percent). Of the visitor arrivals from Australia, 20,700 came to visit friends and relatives, up 2,500 (14 percent) on the previous May. Another 16,500 arrived for a holiday (up 1,300 or 8 percent), while 15,200 arrived for business (down 200 or 1 percent).

Visitor arrivals also increased from Thailand (up 600 or 36 percent) and the United States (up 500 or 4 percent) in May 2007. However, the 11,600 visitor arrivals from the United States were still below the 12,400 arrivals in May 2005. There were fewer visitor arrivals from Japan (down 1,500 or 19 percent) in May 2007, the 23rd consecutive month of declining arrivals from that country (when compared with the same month of the previous year).



In the year ended May 2007, there were more visitors from Oceania (up 39,900 or 4 percent), the Americas (up 9,000 or 3 percent), Asia (up 5,900 or 1 percent) and Europe (up 900 or less than 1 percent) when compared with the May 2006 year.

The countries providing the largest increases in visitor arrivals in the May 2007 year were Australia (up 34,300 or 4 percent) and China (up 18,800 or 19 percent). Visitor arrivals from China have increased by about 100,000 in the past decade, from just 16,700 in the May 1997 year to 115,300 in the May 2007 year. There were also increases in arrivals from Korea (up 5,000 or 5 percent), Canada (up 3,400 or 8 percent), India (up 2,200 or 12 percent), and South Africa (up 2,100 or 12 percent) in the May 2007 year.

Visitor arrivals from Japan numbered 127,800 in the May 2007 year, down 19,800 (13 percent) from the previous year. May year visitor arrivals from Japan peaked at 165,800 in 2003.

Visitors from the United Kingdom were down by 7,500 (2 percent) in the May 2007 year. However, the comparison is affected by the large number of visitors from the United Kingdom who arrived as supporters of the British and Irish Lions rugby tour of New Zealand in the May 2006 year. The 301,900 visitors from the United Kingdom in the year ended May 2007 still surpassed the 291,500 visitors in the year ended May 2005.

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

New Zealand resident departures

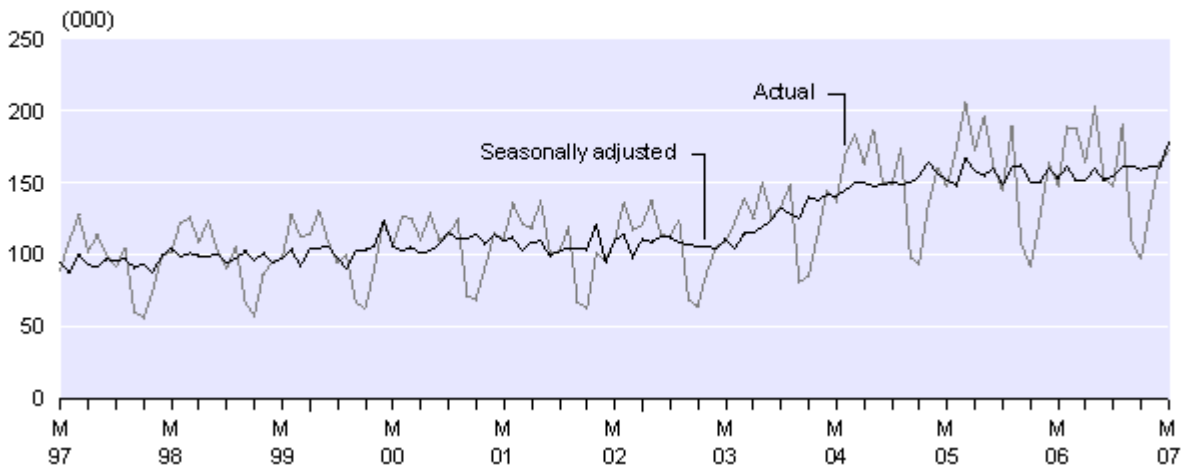
New Zealand residents departed on 171,300 short-term overseas trips in May 2007, up 23,400 (16 percent) on the 147,900 departures in May 2006. This is a record number of departures for the month of May, and the largest monthly increase since December 2004 (when compared with the same month of the previous year).

Trips to Australia increased from 71,200 in May 2006 to 83,500 in May 2007, an increase of 12,300 (17 percent). The Pacific island destinations of the Cook Islands (up 1,200 or 35 percent) and Samoa (up 700 or 34 percent) continued to gain in popularity, but departures to Fiji (down 800 or 9 percent) continued to be affected by the political situation in that country. The Louis Vuitton Cup yachting regatta in Valencia contributed to a doubling of trips to Spain, up from 700 in May 2006 to 1,400 in May 2007. There were also more trips to the United States (up 1,000 or 13 percent), the United Kingdom (up 800 or 7 percent) and China (up 900 or 34 percent) in May 2007.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, New Zealand resident departures increased by 11 percent between April and May 2007. The May 2007 figure of 177,400 easily surpassed the previous high for this series of 166,000 in July 2005.

Compared with May 2006, the number of intended days away for resident departures was up 12 percent to 3.63 million days in May 2007. The average intended length of absence was 21 days, down from 22 days in May 2006.

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



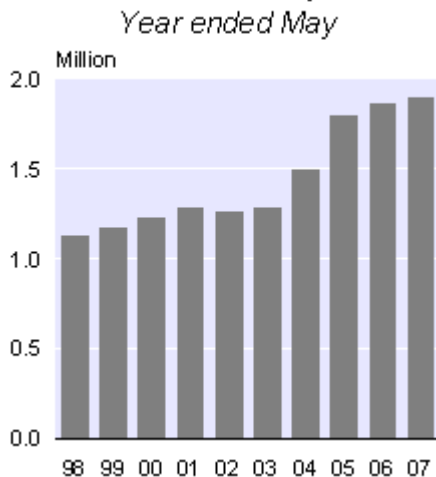
In the May 2007 year, there were 1.904 million resident departures, up 31,400 (2 percent) on the May 2006 year. The largest increase was in departures to Australia (up 10,200 or 1 percent). Australia was the destination for half of the New Zealand residents departing on short-term trips in the May 2007 year.

Cheaper airfares and increased competition between airlines flying to Pacific islands resulted in more departures to a number of Pacific island countries, including Samoa (up 5,500 or 20 percent), the Cook Islands (up 4,300 or 10 percent), Tonga (up 3,000 or 24 percent), Vanuatu (up 2,000 or 25 percent) and New Caledonia (up 1,700 or 27 percent). However, there were fewer departures to Fiji (down 5,000 or 5 percent).

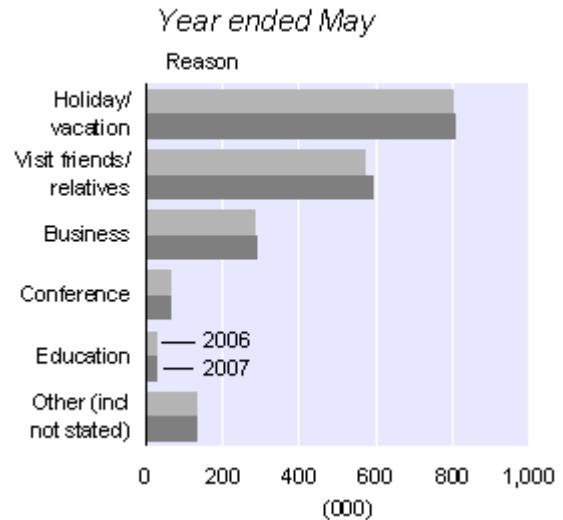
There were also more trips to India (up 4,100 or 19 percent), China (up 3,300 or 6 percent) and Thailand (up 1,700 or 6 percent), and to a number of countries in Europe including the United Kingdom (up 2,800 or 3 percent), Spain (up 1,600 or 37 percent), France (up 1,500 or 14 percent) and Germany (up 1,400 or 16 percent).

In the May 2007 year, most of the increase in trips by New Zealand residents was for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives (up 21,200 or 4 percent). There were also more trips for business (up 6,000 or 2 percent), for a holiday (up 3,600 or less than 1 percent) and to attend a conference (up 2,300 or 4 percent). Trips for education fell by 600 (2 percent) compared with the May 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.

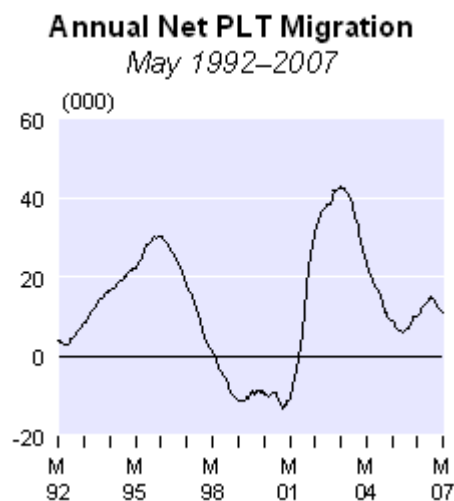
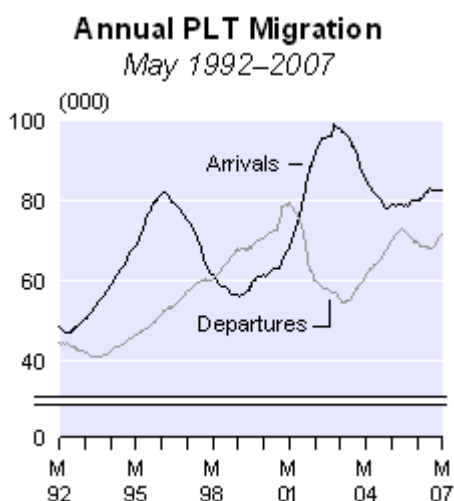
Analysis

PLT departures exceeded arrivals by 1,600 in May 2007, compared with an excess of 1,000 departures over arrivals in May 2006. The increased excess of departures was mainly due to 500 more New Zealand citizen departures to Australia.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, there was a net PLT inflow of 400 in May 2007, up on 200 in April 2007. This series had been above 1,000 for the June to December 2006 months.

In May 2007, there was a net outflow of 2,200 PLT migrants to Australia, up on the outflow of 1,800 in May 2006. There was also a net outflow of 400 to the United Kingdom, and net inflows from India, the Philippines, Fiji (all 200), and South Africa (100).

In the year ended May 2007, there were 82,400 PLT arrivals, up 2,500 (3 percent) on the May 2006 year. Over the same period there were 71,700 PLT departures, up 2,000 (3 percent). As a result, net PLT migration was 10,700 in the May 2007 year, up from 10,200 in the May 2006 year. Annual net PLT migration had reached 14,800 in the year ended November 2006, but has since eased.



The net PLT migration gain in the year ended May 2007 (10,700) is close to the annual average of 12,200 recorded for the December years 1990–2006. A similar average net PLT inflow of 13,000 per year was experienced during 1950–1975. However, the 1976–1989 period was generally one of net PLT migration outflows, due to the end of the assisted passage scheme for immigrants in 1975, tighter immigration policies and difficult economic conditions in New Zealand. The average net PLT outflow per year was 16,900 over this period.

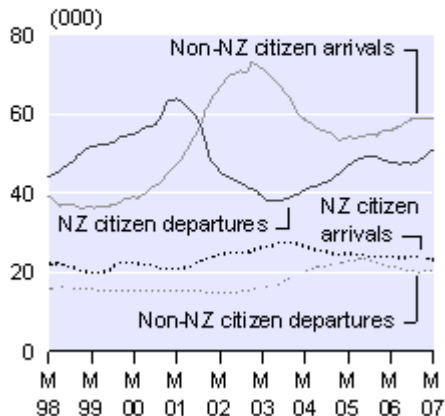
Compared with migration, natural increase (the excess of live births over deaths) is generally a larger and more consistent contributor to population change. Natural increase averaged almost 33,000 per year in the December years 1950–2006, including about 30,000 per year during 1990–2006.

In the May 2007 year, PLT arrivals of non-New Zealand citizens were up 3,200 and PLT arrivals of New Zealand citizens were down 600. There were 3,200 more PLT departures of New Zealand citizens and 1,200 fewer PLT departures of non-New Zealand citizens. 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 27,700 New Zealand citizens in the year ended May 2007, the highest in a May year since the net outflow of 42,700 New Zealand citizens in 2001. Non-New Zealand citizens recorded a net inflow of 38,300 in the May 2007 year, which is the highest since the peak of 55,000 in the May 2003 year.

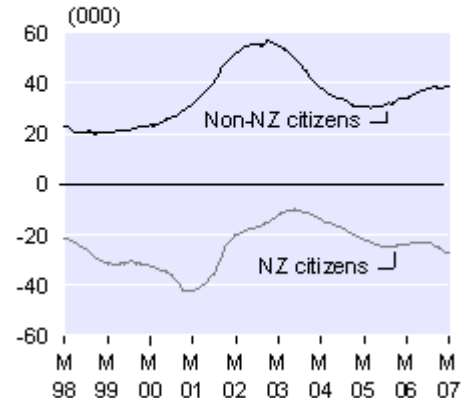
Annual PLT Migration

By citizenship
May 1998–2007



Annual Net PLT Migration

By citizenship
May 1998–2007



In the year ended May 2007, there was a net PLT inflow of 9,700 from the United Kingdom, below the net PLT inflow of 10,400 recorded in the May 2006 year. The Philippines was the second largest source of net PLT migration to New Zealand in the May 2007 year, increasing from a net inflow of 600 in 2005, to 1,200 in 2006, and 3,000 in 2007. There were also net inflows from India (2,700) and Fiji (2,300) in the May 2007 year.

The net PLT outflow to Australia was 24,500 in the May 2007 year, compared with 20,400 in the May 2006 year. The highest net outflow to Australia in the past decade was 31,800 in the May 2001 year.

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 5,100 PLT arrivals in May 2007, there were 2,000 permanent migrants and 2,000 long-term visitors. A further 1,000 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](#).

New INFOS series

Until now, subscribers to INFOS have been unable to extract data on departures of New Zealand citizens by country of next permanent residence. This data has now been made available in a new series within the EMI family. The S2F series, which is similar to the S1G series for arrivals, includes departures by class (permanent and long-term, and total), country of next permanent residence and nationality (New Zealand and total).

Tourism and Migration 2006

Tourism and Migration 2006 is an annual update of a number of the tables contained in the *Tourism and Migration 2000* reference report. The update contains detailed statistics on a December year basis up to 2006 on a range of topics, including overseas visitors, overseas trips by New Zealand residents, tourist expenditure, permanent and long-term migration, immigration permits, New Zealand's migrant population, and internal migration.

For technical information contact:
Ian Richards or Nick Thomson
Christchurch 03 964 8700
Email: demography@stats.govt.nz

Technical notes

Nature of data

The statistics in this release are based on final external migration counts for the month of May 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.

Copyright

Information obtained from Statistics NZ may be freely used, reproduced, or quoted unless otherwise specified. In all cases Statistics NZ must be acknowledged as the source.

Liability

While care has been used in processing, analysing and extracting information, Statistics NZ gives no warranty that the information supplied is free from error. Statistics NZ shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use, directly or indirectly, of any information, product or service.

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: June 2007 will be released on 20 July 2007.

Statistics New Zealand: The first source of independent information for your key decisions.

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.

List of tables

1. Arrivals by class, May 1997–2007
2. Departures by class, May 1997–2007
3. Net migration, May 1997–2007
4. Arrivals, seasonally adjusted, May 2006–2007
5. Departures, seasonally adjusted, May 2006–2007
6. Overseas visitor arrivals, by country of last permanent residence
7. New Zealand resident short-term departures, by country of main destination
8. Permanent and long-term arrivals, by country of last permanent residence
9. Permanent and long-term departures, by country of next permanent residence
10. Net permanent and long-term migration, by country of last/next permanent residence
11. Permanent and long-term migration, by country of citizenship

Table 1

Arrivals by Class
May 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 May				
1997	87,840	71,950	4,360	164,140
1998	81,380	84,470	3,780	169,620
1999	89,770	85,440	3,580	178,790
2000	99,070	99,340	3,770	202,170
2001	110,940	99,130	4,620	214,680
2002	118,200	92,900	5,920	217,020
2003	102,740	93,580	5,770	202,090
2004	132,720	128,150	4,760	265,620
2005	135,710	146,150	5,060	286,920
2006	135,280	139,850	5,040	280,170
2007	140,760	152,560	5,050	298,370
Year ended May				
1997	1,545,670	1,100,810	75,080	2,721,560
1998	1,461,550	1,135,760	61,470	2,658,780
1999	1,531,790	1,189,100	56,530	2,777,430
2000	1,683,320	1,243,110	61,520	2,987,940
2001	1,869,710	1,300,690	68,210	3,238,620
2002	1,952,790	1,280,580	91,180	3,324,540
2003	2,053,510	1,318,650	98,000	3,470,160
2004	2,227,360	1,518,770	85,180	3,831,310
2005	2,381,030	1,822,170	78,810	4,282,010
2006	2,395,260	1,884,420	79,910	4,359,590
2007	2,452,190	1,902,570	82,430	4,437,180

(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
May 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 May				
1997	101,360	89,260	5,590	196,220
1998	97,710	101,000	5,980	204,680
1999	106,520	96,540	6,420	209,470
2000	122,320	106,210	6,580	235,110
2001	129,170	110,040	7,140	246,360
2002	134,010	109,280	5,280	248,560
2003	124,890	108,340	4,630	237,860
2004	157,540	136,820	5,350	299,710
2005	156,470	146,650	6,200	309,320
2006	159,780	147,930	6,060	313,780
2007	163,140	171,350	6,620	341,100
Year ended May				
1997	1,527,750	1,118,090	57,570	2,703,410
1998	1,462,500	1,135,630	60,420	2,658,550
1999	1,539,270	1,176,520	67,880	2,783,670
2000	1,689,920	1,232,120	70,580	2,992,610
2001	1,860,860	1,290,320	79,330	3,230,510
2002	1,935,750	1,267,300	59,950	3,263,010
2003	2,056,720	1,292,220	55,460	3,404,400
2004	2,249,570	1,500,860	61,200	3,811,630
2005	2,398,040	1,806,390	70,010	4,274,440
2006	2,405,600	1,872,150	69,720	4,347,470
2007	2,450,430	1,903,540	71,750	4,425,720

(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
May 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>	<i>S3ZA</i>	<i>S3E</i>
Month of May		
1997	-32,080	-1,230
1998	-35,060	-2,200
1999	-30,690	-2,850
2000	-32,940	-2,810
2001	-31,680	-2,520
2002	-31,540	640
2003	-35,770	1,140
2004	-34,080	-590
2005	-22,400	-1,140
2006	-33,600	-1,020
2007	-42,730	-1,560
Year ended May		
1997	18,150	17,520
1998	220	1,060
1999	-6,240	-11,340
2000	-4,670	-9,060
2001	8,100	-11,110
2002	61,540	31,230
2003	65,760	42,540
2004	19,680	23,980
2005	7,570	8,800
2006	12,120	10,190
2007	11,470	10,680

(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⁾
May 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 May	199,610	153,150	6,790	359,550
Jun	203,710	155,310	6,990	366,000
Jul	196,510	159,540	7,000	363,040
Aug	203,240	149,240	7,010	359,490
Sep	202,830	154,440	7,180	364,450
Oct	205,730	160,990	7,080	373,810
Nov	206,600	159,150	7,090	372,830
Dec	203,750	155,360	6,610	365,720
2007 Jan	197,650	160,710	6,530	364,890
Feb	210,610	158,420	6,660	375,690
Mar	208,430	159,110	7,090	374,630
Apr	203,980	163,280	6,600	373,870
May	207,610	165,900	6,800	380,310

(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⁾
May 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 May	202,520	153,200	5,910	361,640
Jun	199,010	160,820	5,740	365,560
Jul	196,060	150,680	5,600	352,340
Aug	201,770	151,190	5,900	358,860
Sep	200,760	159,260	5,940	365,960
Oct	206,160	151,690	5,970	363,820
Nov	205,340	153,880	5,230	364,460
Dec	206,180	160,980	5,590	372,760
2007 Jan	201,890	161,000	6,120	369,020
Feb	204,840	158,670	6,130	369,640
Mar	209,220	161,000	6,480	376,690
Apr	207,120	160,080	6,410	373,610
May	206,720	177,450	6,440	390,610

(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 May			Year ended May			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	60,895	64,005	66,510	975,139	996,545	1,036,457	2,505	3.9	39,912	4.0
Australia	53,124	55,267	57,924	869,988	881,644	915,933	2,657	4.8	34,289	3.9
Cook Islands	779	816	792	9,213	10,531	10,632	-24	-2.9	101	1.0
Fiji	1,596	1,700	1,422	18,878	21,626	21,523	-278	-16.4	-103	-0.5
French Polynesia	1,026	1,054	990	17,718	17,974	16,410	-64	-6.1	-1,564	-8.7
New Caledonia	684	850	972	10,263	10,814	11,577	122	14.4	763	7.1
Samoa	1,102	1,275	1,080	14,825	16,830	17,533	-195	-15.3	703	4.2
Tonga	703	969	954	10,523	10,771	12,311	-15	-1.5	1,540	14.3
Asia	35,036	34,867	34,632	529,018	512,114	518,001	-235	-0.7	5,887	1.1
China, PR	5,130	7,990	7,686	83,860	96,494	115,261	-304	-3.8	18,767	19.4
Hong Kong (SAR)	1,368	1,292	1,224	27,154	25,210	23,267	-68	-5.3	-1,943	-7.7
India	2,736	3,485	3,600	16,821	18,860	21,038	115	3.3	2,178	11.5
Indonesia	304	289	414	7,841	7,000	7,461	125	43.3	461	6.6
Japan	10,203	7,854	6,354	161,583	147,547	127,787	-1,500	-19.1	-19,760	-13.4
Korea, Republic of	6,935	6,307	6,228	113,446	107,216	112,169	-79	-1.3	4,953	4.6
Malaysia	2,508	2,040	1,980	24,766	21,834	20,309	-60	-2.9	-1,525	-7.0
Philippines	532	646	972	5,583	6,259	7,977	326	50.5	1,718	27.4
Singapore	2,071	1,785	1,908	32,599	28,839	27,951	123	6.9	-888	-3.1
Taiwan	1,311	1,292	1,566	28,213	28,759	27,974	274	21.2	-785	-2.7
Thailand	1,520	1,564	2,124	20,639	17,794	19,526	560	35.8	1,732	9.7
Europe	19,171	18,343	19,422	494,128	518,340	519,275	1,079	5.9	935	0.2
Austria	228	170	216	6,890	6,110	6,501	46	27.1	391	6.4
Denmark	209	272	270	9,382	9,984	11,026	-2	-0.7	1,042	10.4
France	703	833	990	16,371	18,003	19,178	157	18.8	1,175	6.5
Germany	1,558	1,547	1,728	57,243	58,043	58,925	181	11.7	882	1.5
Ireland	1,064	918	1,026	18,332	21,509	20,458	108	11.8	-1,051	-4.9
Italy	247	306	360	7,320	7,851	7,959	54	17.6	108	1.4
Netherlands	627	612	594	26,027	26,473	27,405	-18	-2.9	932	3.5
Spain	266	357	360	6,480	7,404	8,310	3	0.8	906	12.2
Sweden	361	391	324	12,952	12,337	11,921	-67	-17.1	-416	-3.4
Switzerland	399	425	414	14,776	14,046	14,666	-11	-2.6	620	4.4
United Kingdom	11,818	11,050	11,268	291,476	309,402	301,869	218	2.0	-7,533	-2.4
Americas	15,314	14,161	14,994	280,651	285,926	294,919	833	5.9	8,993	3.1
Brazil	361	476	630	6,328	8,013	9,648	154	32.4	1,635	20.4
Canada	1,900	1,785	1,926	41,826	43,508	46,914	141	7.9	3,406	7.8
United States of America	12,445	11,101	11,592	220,764	221,422	223,275	491	4.4	1,853	0.8
Other⁽³⁾	3,819	3,604	4,572	78,672	67,329	74,339	968	26.9	7,010	10.4
Israel	152	136	162	6,836	6,435	6,044	26	19.1	-391	-6.1
South Africa	893	969	1,134	15,907	17,741	19,877	165	17.0	2,136	12.0
Total⁽⁴⁾	135,708	135,279	140,755	2,381,034	2,395,259	2,452,187	5,476	4.0	56,928	2.4

(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 May			Year ended May			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	86,618	89,208	103,180	1,117,895	1,165,120	1,188,133	13,972	15.7	23,013	2.0
Australia	70,679	71,211	83,512	914,885	938,435	948,651	12,301	17.3	10,216	1.1
Cook Islands	3,128	3,318	4,488	35,362	43,772	48,041	1,170	35.3	4,269	9.8
Fiji	8,073	8,904	8,140	102,291	110,026	104,989	-764	-8.6	-5,037	-4.6
French Polynesia	483	399	506	5,279	5,883	5,860	107	26.8	-23	-0.4
New Caledonia	230	441	550	5,562	6,155	7,836	109	24.7	1,681	27.3
Norfolk Island	805	777	726	8,622	7,283	7,173	-51	-6.6	-110	-1.5
Samoa	1,679	2,079	2,794	22,070	27,743	33,291	715	34.4	5,548	20.0
Tonga	805	1,050	1,320	11,459	12,532	15,557	270	25.7	3,025	24.1
Vanuatu	391	651	660	6,909	7,867	9,871	9	1.4	2,004	25.5
Asia	13,248	13,776	16,148	219,540	234,760	241,602	2,372	17.2	6,842	2.9
China, PR	2,576	2,667	3,586	49,281	51,013	54,320	919	34.5	3,307	6.5
Hong Kong (SAR)	1,150	1,113	1,452	19,269	19,093	18,397	339	30.5	-696	-3.6
India	966	798	1,100	18,250	21,044	25,099	302	37.8	4,055	19.3
Indonesia	782	819	814	13,588	12,247	11,303	-5	-0.6	-944	-7.7
Japan	1,449	1,197	1,628	18,509	18,121	18,170	431	36.0	49	0.3
Korea, Republic of	943	714	770	15,342	15,330	15,074	56	7.8	-256	-1.7
Malaysia	874	1,113	990	14,913	17,753	16,591	-123	-11.1	-1,162	-6.5
Philippines	552	420	682	5,931	6,739	7,315	262	62.4	576	8.5
Singapore	1,127	1,323	946	14,540	15,263	15,723	-377	-28.5	460	3.0
Taiwan	736	630	616	12,241	12,296	11,166	-14	-2.2	-1,130	-9.2
Thailand	1,449	1,974	2,156	22,932	28,029	29,714	182	9.2	1,685	6.0
Viet Nam	276	441	594	5,032	6,770	7,234	153	34.7	464	6.9
Europe	19,182	20,202	23,276	138,111	152,123	163,217	3,074	15.2	11,094	7.3
France	1,564	1,323	1,716	10,604	10,509	12,014	393	29.7	1,505	14.3
Germany	851	945	1,144	7,437	8,874	10,272	199	21.1	1,398	15.8
Ireland	391	630	704	4,077	4,850	5,250	74	11.7	400	8.2
Italy	1,702	1,617	1,804	8,873	10,226	10,905	187	11.6	679	6.6
Netherlands	989	1,176	1,232	5,359	6,073	5,897	56	4.8	-176	-2.9
Spain	483	651	1,364	3,261	4,413	6,045	713	109.5	1,632	37.0
United Kingdom	10,902	11,235	12,012	79,287	87,211	89,993	777	6.9	2,782	3.2
Americas	11,960	10,773	11,594	110,534	113,986	116,253	821	7.6	2,267	2.0
Canada	1,518	1,974	1,804	14,562	16,331	16,340	-170	-8.6	9	0.1
United States of America	9,706	7,938	8,976	87,289	87,745	87,840	1,038	13.1	95	0.1
Other⁽³⁾	15,249	13,881	16,896	216,672	202,988	191,743	3,015	21.7	-11,245	-5.5
South Africa	644	609	770	12,025	11,918	12,667	161	26.4	749	6.3
Total⁽⁴⁾	146,651	147,929	171,348	1,806,394	1,872,154	1,903,540	23,419	15.8	31,386	1.7

(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 May			Year ended May			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	1,423	1,357	1,359	19,561	19,614	19,293	2	0.1	-321	-1.6
Australia	920	958	1,047	13,749	13,426	13,260	89	9.3	-166	-1.2
Fiji	191	143	179	2,480	2,709	2,602	36	25.2	-107	-3.9
Samoa	150	91	64	1,350	1,520	1,602	-27	-29.7	82	5.4
Tonga	92	96	17	958	811	851	-79	-82.3	40	4.9
Asia	1,147	1,275	1,338	18,841	18,275	21,579	63	4.9	3,304	18.1
China, PR	204	219	186	4,673	4,038	4,004	-33	-15.1	-34	-0.8
Hong Kong (SAR)	29	26	27	628	558	659	1	3.8	101	18.1
India	241	188	295	2,735	2,581	3,334	107	56.9	753	29.2
Japan	268	249	176	3,678	3,343	2,868	-73	-29.3	-475	-14.2
Korea, Republic of	94	76	128	1,904	1,790	2,121	52	68.4	331	18.5
Malaysia	34	103	50	1,117	1,212	1,518	-53	-51.5	306	25.2
Philippines	72	156	253	690	1,337	3,075	97	62.2	1,738	130.0
Singapore	24	27	37	567	555	638	10	37.0	83	15.0
Taiwan	50	52	41	673	759	841	-11	-21.2	82	10.8
Thailand	36	74	50	594	686	979	-24	-32.4	293	42.7
Europe	1,667	1,703	1,463	28,341	29,621	29,122	-240	-14.1	-499	-1.7
France	43	29	63	652	745	853	34	117.2	108	14.5
Germany	65	83	108	1,740	2,121	2,371	25	30.1	250	11.8
Ireland	98	83	73	1,495	1,274	1,196	-10	-12.0	-78	-6.1
Netherlands	42	48	32	629	705	721	-16	-33.3	16	2.3
United Kingdom	1,278	1,352	1,088	21,512	22,393	21,547	-264	-19.5	-846	-3.8
Americas	357	377	450	5,843	6,367	6,487	73	19.4	120	1.9
Argentina	10	25	42	132	284	329	17	68.0	45	15.8
Canada	95	88	106	1,556	1,519	1,607	18	20.5	88	5.8
Chile	15	36	35	187	326	433	-1	-2.8	107	32.8
United States of America	219	197	227	3,530	3,749	3,625	30	15.2	-124	-3.3
Other⁽³⁾	466	329	443	6,224	6,037	5,947	114	34.7	-90	-1.5
South Africa	115	147	166	1,352	1,657	1,966	19	12.9	309	18.6
United Arab Emirates	9	10	20	347	326	250	10	100.0	-76	-23.3
Total	5,060	5,041	5,053	78,810	79,914	82,428	12	0.2	2,514	3.1

(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 May			Year ended May			Change from 2006 ⁽²⁾			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month		Year	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oceania	2,855	2,850	3,366	34,699	35,752	39,346	516	18.1	3,594	10.1
Australia	2,723	2,713	3,249	32,596	33,787	37,713	536	19.8	3,926	11.6
Fiji	28	29	27	408	393	281	-2	-6.9	-112	-28.5
Samoa	34	31	35	535	472	436	4	12.9	-36	-7.6
Tonga	14	18	16	243	272	192	-2	-11.1	-80	-29.4
Asia	707	621	633	11,843	10,223	8,985	12	1.9	-1,238	-12.1
China, PR	190	187	213	3,378	2,762	2,437	26	13.9	-325	-11.8
Hong Kong (SAR)	47	40	31	501	472	438	-9	-22.5	-34	-7.2
India	47	43	46	635	611	640	3	7.0	29	4.7
Japan	151	95	116	1,848	1,581	1,443	21	22.1	-138	-8.7
Korea, Republic of	104	69	82	2,921	2,306	1,756	13	18.8	-550	-23.9
Malaysia	26	33	19	453	441	447	-14	-42.4	6	1.4
Philippines	9	14	11	115	143	118	-3	-21.4	-25	-17.5
Singapore	22	8	18	310	309	430	10	125.0	121	39.2
Taiwan	23	36	25	406	388	297	-11	-30.6	-91	-23.5
Thailand	32	33	25	463	410	361	-8	-24.2	-49	-12.0
Europe	1,933	1,947	1,927	15,883	16,040	15,715	-20	-1.0	-325	-2.0
France	53	58	44	485	510	445	-14	-24.1	-65	-12.7
Germany	52	46	78	553	743	779	32	69.6	36	4.8
Ireland	116	115	106	888	985	900	-9	-7.8	-85	-8.6
Netherlands	28	41	29	264	265	298	-12	-29.3	33	12.5
United Kingdom	1,554	1,527	1,511	12,217	11,997	11,879	-16	-1.0	-118	-1.0
Americas	420	434	407	4,451	4,888	4,681	-27	-6.2	-207	-4.2
Argentina	0	3	14	81	91	106	11	366.7	15	16.5
Canada	125	160	152	1,322	1,490	1,497	-8	-5.0	7	0.5
Chile	20	9	13	124	107	135	4	44.4	28	26.2
United States of America	240	230	191	2,505	2,738	2,496	-39	-17.0	-242	-8.8
Other⁽³⁾	286	213	284	3,135	2,819	3,019	71	33.3	200	7.1
South Africa	30	29	24	378	358	353	-5	-17.2	-5	-1.4
United Arab Emirates	22	21	65	238	362	526	44	209.5	164	45.3
Total	6,201	6,065	6,617	70,011	69,722	71,746	552	9.1	2,024	2.9

(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 May ⁽²⁾			Year ended May ⁽²⁾			Change from 2006 ⁽³⁾	
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	Month	Year
Oceania	-1,432	-1,493	-2,007	-15,138	-16,138	-20,053	-514	-3,915
Australia	-1,803	-1,755	-2,202	-18,847	-20,361	-24,453	-447	-4,092
Fiji	163	114	152	2,072	2,316	2,321	38	5
Samoa	116	60	29	815	1,048	1,166	-31	118
Tonga	78	78	1	715	539	659	-77	120
Asia	440	654	705	6,998	8,052	12,594	51	4,542
China, PR	14	32	-27	1,295	1,276	1,567	-59	291
Hong Kong (SAR)	-18	-14	-4	127	86	221	10	135
India	194	145	249	2,100	1,970	2,694	104	724
Japan	117	154	60	1,830	1,762	1,425	-94	-337
Korea, Republic of	-10	7	46	-1,017	-516	365	39	881
Malaysia	8	70	31	664	771	1,071	-39	300
Philippines	63	142	242	575	1,194	2,957	100	1,763
Singapore	2	19	19	257	246	208	0	-38
Taiwan	27	16	16	267	371	544	0	173
Thailand	4	41	25	131	276	618	-16	342
Europe	-266	-244	-464	12,458	13,581	13,407	-220	-174
France	-10	-29	19	167	235	408	48	173
Germany	13	37	30	1,187	1,378	1,592	-7	214
Ireland	-18	-32	-33	607	289	296	-1	7
Netherlands	14	7	3	365	440	423	-4	-17
United Kingdom	-276	-175	-423	9,295	10,396	9,668	-248	-728
Americas	-63	-57	43	1,392	1,479	1,806	100	327
Argentina	10	22	28	51	193	223	6	30
Canada	-30	-72	-46	234	29	110	26	81
Chile	-5	27	22	63	219	298	-5	79
United States of America	-21	-33	36	1,025	1,011	1,129	69	118
Other⁽⁴⁾	180	116	159	3,089	3,218	2,928	43	-290
South Africa	85	118	142	974	1,299	1,613	24	314
United Arab Emirates	-13	-11	-45	109	-36	-276	-34	-240
Total	-1,141	-1,024	-1,564	8,799	10,192	10,682	-540	490

(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 May									
1997	1,339	4,316	-2,977	3,022	1,278	1,744	4,361	5,594	-1,233
1998	1,454	4,630	-3,176	2,322	1,345	977	3,776	5,975	-2,199
1999	1,252	5,111	-3,859	2,323	1,310	1,013	3,575	6,421	-2,846
2000	1,267	5,334	-4,067	2,500	1,241	1,259	3,767	6,575	-2,808
2001	1,247	5,894	-4,647	3,375	1,250	2,125	4,622	7,144	-2,522
2002	1,518	4,074	-2,556	4,402	1,202	3,200	5,920	5,276	644
2003	1,755	3,359	-1,604	4,013	1,271	2,742	5,768	4,630	1,138
2004	1,434	3,733	-2,299	3,327	1,619	1,708	4,761	5,352	-591
2005	1,437	4,451	-3,014	3,623	1,750	1,873	5,060	6,201	-1,141
2006	1,426	4,344	-2,918	3,615	1,721	1,894	5,041	6,065	-1,024
2007	1,421	4,870	-3,449	3,632	1,747	1,885	5,053	6,617	-1,564
Year ended May									
1997	22,484	43,062	-20,578	52,598	14,505	38,093	75,082	57,567	17,515
1998	22,361	44,254	-21,893	39,111	16,162	22,949	61,472	60,416	1,056
1999	20,170	51,849	-31,679	36,364	16,028	20,336	56,534	67,877	-11,343
2000	22,648	55,008	-32,360	38,869	15,572	23,297	61,517	70,580	-9,063
2001	21,128	63,830	-42,702	47,086	15,498	31,588	68,214	79,328	-11,114
2002	24,812	45,017	-20,205	66,370	14,934	51,436	91,182	59,951	31,231
2003	26,622	39,042	-12,420	71,380	16,419	54,961	98,002	55,461	42,541
2004	26,649	40,734	-14,085	58,531	20,463	38,068	85,180	61,197	23,983
2005	24,920	46,957	-22,037	53,890	23,054	30,836	78,810	70,011	8,799
2006	24,104	47,878	-23,774	55,810	21,844	33,966	79,914	69,722	10,192
2007	23,461	51,114	-27,653	58,967	20,632	38,335	82,428	71,746	10,682

(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.