

International Travel and Migration: October 2014

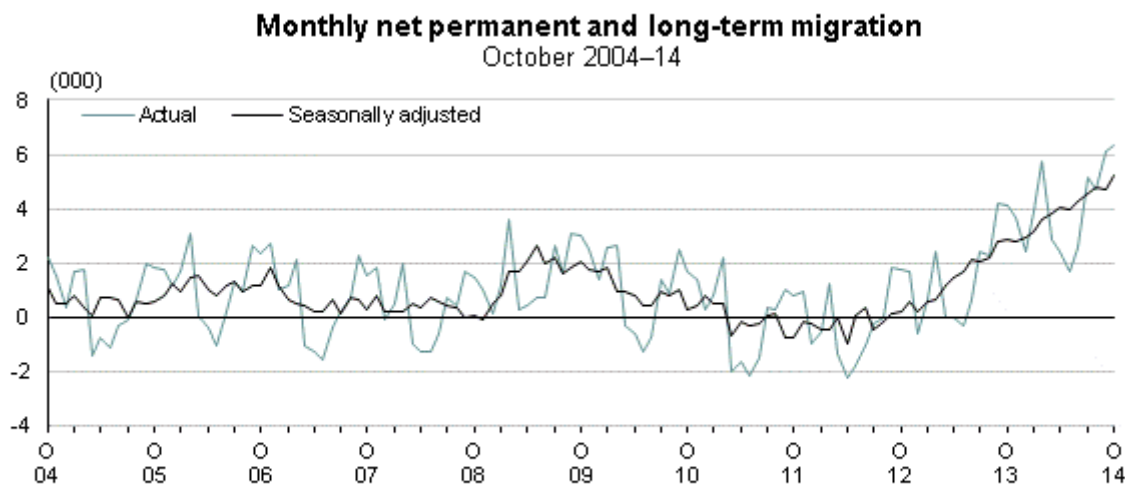
Embargoed until 10:45am – 24 November 2014

Key facts

In October 2014 compared with October 2013:

- Visitor arrivals (210,600) were up 15,600. The biggest changes were in arrivals from:
 - China (up 6,000)
 - Australia (up 4,400)
 - the United States (up 2,100)
 - Japan (up 1,100).
- Overseas trips by New Zealand residents (207,000) were up 13,200. The biggest changes were in departures to:
 - Australia (up 8,100)
 - the United States (up 3,800)
 - Fiji (up 1,200).

In October 2014, seasonally adjusted figures showed a net gain of 5,200 migrants.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

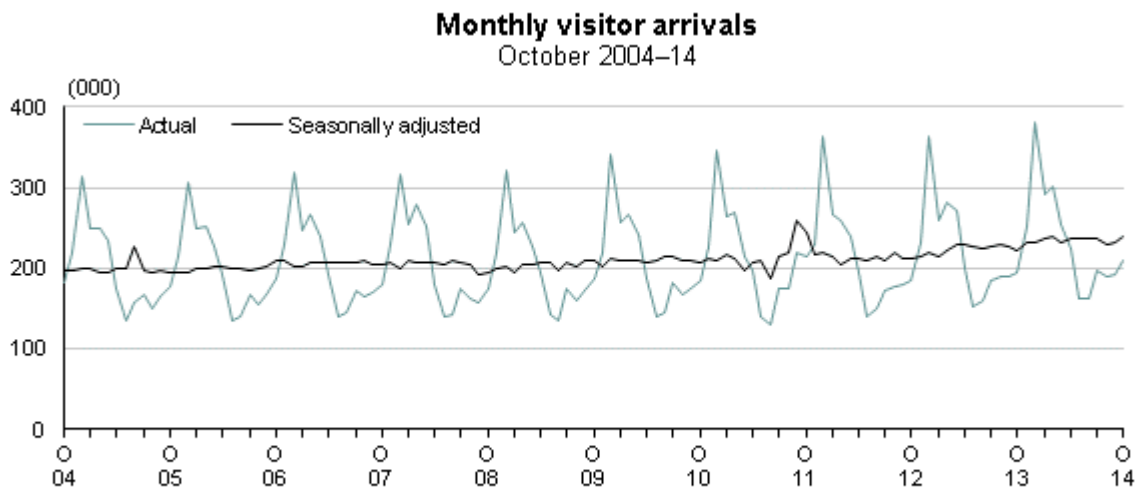
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Commentary

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More visitor arrivals in October

Overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand numbered 210,600 in October 2014, up 8 percent from October 2013 (195,000). The latest figure was the second highest for an October month, after October 2011 (215,900), which was boosted by people arriving for the Rugby World Cup.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Visitor arrivals by country of residence

The biggest changes in visitors by country of residence between October 2013 and October 2014 were in arrivals from:

- China (up 6,000)
- Australia (up 4,400)
- the United States (up 2,100)
- Japan (up 1,100).

Arrivals from China numbered 19,600 in October 2014 – the highest-ever figure for an October month. Last October's figure (13,600) may have been lower because China introduced a new tourism law in October 2013 that affected the type and price of tour packages. Fewer people may have travelled in October 2013 once the new law took effect.

Visitors from the Chinese province of Shanghai were up 800 in October 2014 compared with October 2013. Visitor numbers from the Jiangsu and Beijing provinces each increased 600, and visitors from the Sichuan province were up 500.

Visitor arrivals by travel purpose

The biggest changes in visitors by travel purpose between October 2013 and October 2014 were in arrivals for:

- holidays (up 12,300)
- visiting friends and relatives (up 3,200).

China contributed the greatest increase in holiday visitors (up 5,300), followed by the United States (up 2,000), and Australia (up 1,600). Australia had the largest increase in arrivals to visit friends and relatives (up 3,600).

Annual visitor arrivals continue to increase

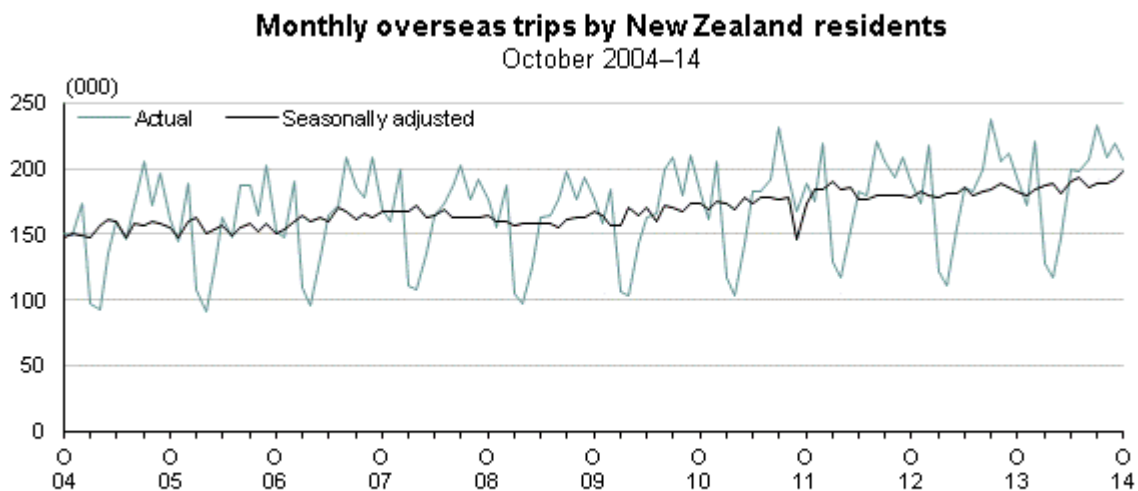
Visitor arrivals to New Zealand numbered 2.82 million in the October 2014 year. This was 5 percent higher than in the October 2013 year (2.68 million).

Compared with the October 2013 year, the biggest annual increases were from Australia (up 40,300), the United States (up 23,600), China (up 14,200), and Germany (up 10,200). Singapore, India, and Japan recorded the next-biggest increases.

For more detailed data about visitor arrivals, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

New Zealand travellers take more trips in October

New Zealand resident travellers departed on 207,000 overseas trips in October 2014, up 7 percent from October 2013 (193,800). This is the highest-ever number of New Zealand traveller departures for an October month. The previous October high was in 2013.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Overseas trips by country of main destination

The biggest changes in overseas trips by country of main destination (where the person will spend the most time) between October 2013 and October 2014 were in trips to:

- Australia (up 8,100)
- the United States (up 3,800)
- Fiji (up 1,200).

New Zealand travellers take 3 percent more trips in October year

Trips by New Zealand residents in the October 2014 year (2.26 million) were up 3 percent from the October 2013 year (2.19 million).

Around half of all trips by New Zealand residents in the October 2014 year were to Australia (1.09 million). The next most-visited destinations were the United States (160,300), Fiji (127,500), the United Kingdom (102,200), the Cook Islands (76,800), and China (76,500).

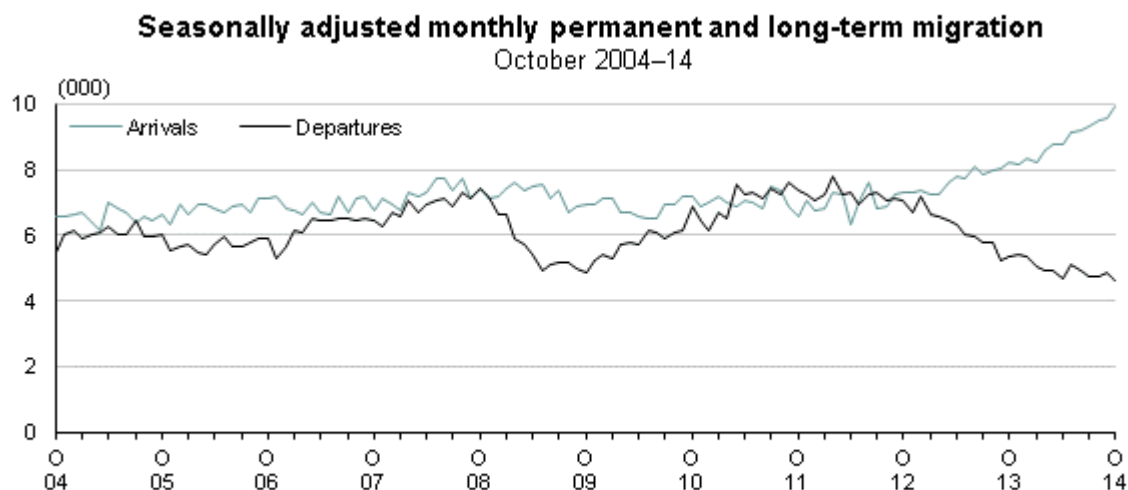
For more detailed data on overseas trips by New Zealand residents, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Monthly net migration continues to break records

Seasonally adjusted permanent and long-term (PLT) migration figures showed a net gain (more arrivals than departures) of 5,200 migrants in October 2014. This surpasses the previous high, recorded in August 2014 (4,800). Before 2014, the last peak was in February 2003 (4,700).

Net migration has increased in most months over the past year. The difference between the net gains recorded in October 2013 (2,900) and October 2014 was mainly due to more arrivals of non-New Zealand citizens (up 1,500).

The seasonally adjusted net loss of 100 migrants to Australia in October 2014 was similar to figures in the last few months, and lower than the loss of 900 in October 2013. The highest-ever net loss to Australia was 4,300 in February 2001, just before an immigration policy change that restricted access to welfare benefits for New Zealand citizens arriving after that date. The most-recent net gain of migrants from Australia occurred in June 1991.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Annual net inflow increases to 47,700 migrants

The unadjusted figures for the October 2014 year showed New Zealand's highest-ever net gain of 47,700 migrants. Until the August 2014 year (43,500), the high was 42,500 in the May 2003 year. Over the last 20 years (December 1994–2013 years), New Zealand's annual net inflow of migrants has averaged 11,700.

The highest-ever net gain of migrants was driven by both more arrivals and fewer departures of permanent and long-term migrants. Migrant arrivals reached a new high of 107,200 in the October 2014 year, up 16 percent from the October 2013 year (92,100). Migrant departures numbered 59,500, down 20 percent from the previous year (74,700).

PLT migration by country of residence

The increase in migrant arrivals between the October 2013 and 2014 years was led by India (up 4,200), Australia (up 4,200), China (up 1,700), and the Philippines (up 1,100). The increase in arrivals from Australia included 3,200 more New Zealand citizens, and 1,000 more non-New Zealand citizens.

The fall in migrant departures was primarily due to fewer departures of New Zealand citizens to Australia (down 13,300). Migrant departures to Australia in the October 2014 year (28,000) were the lowest since the September 2004 year (28,000).

The net loss of 5,300 people to Australia in the October 2014 year was well down from the net losses of 23,500 in the October 2013 year and 39,300 in the October 2012 year. The latest figure is the smallest net loss to Australia since the October 1994 year (5,300).

New Zealand recorded net gains of migrants from most other countries in the October 2014 year, led by:

- India (9,500)
- China (7,200)
- the United Kingdom (5,300)
- the Philippines (3,400).

PLT migrant arrivals by visa type

The biggest changes in migrant arrivals by visa type between the October 2013 and 2014 years were:

- student visas (up 6,900)
- New Zealand and Australian citizens (up 3,300)
- work visas (up 3,200).

Most of the increase in migrants arriving on student visas was from India (up 4,100). Migrants arriving from India have been New Zealand's biggest source of PLT arrivals on student visas since the January 2008 year. Before that, China was the biggest source of PLT migrants on student visas.

PLT migration by New Zealand region

Nearly all regions had a net gain of migrants in the October 2014 year, led by Auckland (21,800), Canterbury (5,700), Waikato (1,500), Otago (1,300), and Wellington (1,200).

More arrivals and fewer departures drove the net gains in these regions. Migration in Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago increased mainly because of more arrivals. In contrast, fewer departures from Waikato and Wellington drove increases in these regions. Wellington in particular had a greater fall in departures (down 1,400) than increase in arrivals (up 100), compared with the October 2013 year.

For more detailed data about permanent and long-term migration, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About the international travel and migration statistics

International travel and migration statistics count passengers arriving into and departing from New Zealand. Passengers are split into one of three passenger types: overseas visitors, New Zealand-resident travellers, and permanent and long-term migrants.

Arrivals and departures of overseas visitors and New Zealand-resident travellers are key indicators of tourism and travel. Permanent and long-term migration is a component of New Zealand's population change, along with births and deaths. Migration affects the composition of the population as well as population size.

More definitions

Citizenship: determined from the country that issued the passport the person uses when arriving or departing. A person may hold passports from more than one country.

Country of main destination: the country where a New Zealand-resident traveller will spend the most time while overseas. Departure cards do not ask travellers which other countries they intend to visit on the same trip.

Country of residence: this is the country where the person last lived or will next live for 12 months or more.

New Zealand region: the area in New Zealand containing the residential or contact address stated on a passenger's arrival or departure card. Regional council areas are approximated by grouping territorial authority (city and district council) areas. Where a territorial authority area is split across regional council areas, it is fully included in the region that most of its population lives in.

New Zealand-resident travellers: people who live in New Zealand and are travelling overseas for less than 12 months.

Overseas visitors: people who live overseas and are visiting New Zealand for less than 12 months.

Passenger type: each passenger is classed as an overseas visitor, a New Zealand-resident traveller, or a permanent and long-term migrant. Passenger type is not related to legal permanent residence in a country or the visa type a person holds. It is based on the time spent in and out of New Zealand. This is primarily determined from responses on the arrival and departure cards to questions about how long the person is in or away from New Zealand, and where they are living for 12 months or more.

Permanent and long-term arrivals: people from overseas arriving to live in New Zealand for 12 months or more (including permanently), and New Zealanders returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Permanent and long-term departures: New Zealanders departing for an absence of 12 months or more (including permanently), and people from overseas who are departing after a stay of 12 months or more in New Zealand.

Travel purpose: the main purpose for the visit to New Zealand or trip overseas. Categories are holiday, visiting friends and relatives, business, conferences and conventions, education, and other.

Visa type: the type of immigration visa held or granted on arrival in New Zealand. People may change their visa type later while still in New Zealand.

Related links

Upcoming releases

International Travel and Migration: November 2014 will be released on 19 December 2014.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form. You can also subscribe to receive International Visitor Arrivals to New Zealand, and our weekly provisional international travel statistics.

[The release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

[International Travel and Migration](#) has links to past releases.

Related information

Information about international travel

[International Visitor Arrivals to New Zealand](#) contains detailed tables about the number and characteristics of visitor arrivals. It is released two working days after each International Travel and Migration information release.

[Provisional international travel statistics](#) provide the latest weekly and four-weekly figures for visitor arrivals and New Zealand-resident traveller departures, including figures for 10 major source and destination countries. These are released weekly, usually at 2pm on a Friday.

[International travel and migration articles](#) are occasional publications that provide analyses of selected topics.

Statistics NZ's [Tourism](#) web page lists tourism-related data sources, such as the Accommodation Survey and the Tourism Satellite Account.

[Tourism research and data](#) from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment includes results from the International Visitor Survey, Domestic Travel Survey, and tourism forecasts.

[Tourism New Zealand](#) provides guides to New Zealand's key tourism markets, which include the outlook for future months.

Information about international migration

[International travel and migration articles](#) are occasional publications that provide analyses of selected topics.

Statistics NZ's [Migration](#) web page lists migration-related data sources, such as the Longitudinal Immigration Survey.

Labour and Immigration Research Centre, part of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, publishes research reports and information about the immigration research programme.

Immigration New Zealand statistics include application and approval numbers for the main immigration visa types.

Data quality

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Period-specific information

Upcoming changes to occupation classification

A new version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) is now available. We will use this new version as of our next release, *International Travel and Migration: November 2014*.

At the same time we will change how we categorise nurses. Currently we record many nurses at a lower skill level on the classification, as 'enrolled' nurses. As of our next release, we will classify them to a higher skill level, recognising they are more often 'registered' nurses.

General information

Data source

International travel and migration statistics are based on electronic arrival and departure records for each international passenger, supplied to Statistics NZ by the New Zealand Customs Service. These electronic records include flight and passport details, such as date of travel, date of birth, sex, and country of citizenship.

The New Zealand Customs Service also supplies Statistics NZ with arrival and departure cards completed by passengers. Additional detail such as country of residence and travel purpose is captured from these cards and added to the information from electronic records.

Immigration New Zealand owns the arrival and departure cards, which are used to administer numerous New Zealand laws in addition to producing statistics. Statistics NZ only captures information from the cards for statistical purposes, and passes the cards to Immigration New Zealand after it has captured the data.

See the [arrival card](#) (PDF, 84kb). See the [departure card](#). These are for reference only.

Accuracy of the data

Data collection

Statistics NZ scans every arrival and departure card, and uses image recognition technology to automatically recognise and code responses. Processing staff then manually capture any required information not captured automatically – as automated software cannot clearly recognise every response.

The imaging system automatically determines all of the information required for around 9 in every 10 cards, meaning about 1 million records are completed manually each year.

Some response fields are required from every card. These include passport number and birth date, which are used to match each card with the corresponding electronic record containing flight and passport details. Some fields are only required for certain passenger types, or for a sample of passengers.

Changes in recorded passenger intentions

Statistics NZ processes all arrivals and departures and allocates them to one of three passenger types: overseas visitors, New Zealand-resident travellers, and permanent and long-term migrants.

A person may change their intentions after their arrival or departure, which may mean the recorded passenger type becomes incorrect. Statistics NZ does not revise published statistics for such changes, but advises that the published figures remain a good indicator of trends in permanent and long-term migration.

The difference between all arrivals and all departures does not accurately reflect permanent and long-term migration after accounting for changes in intention. The difference between all arrivals and all departures is also influenced by changes in the number of short-term travellers temporarily in and out of New Zealand. For example, an overseas visitor in New Zealand has arrived and not departed, and therefore contributes +1 to the difference, despite not being a permanent and long-term migrant. Short-term travellers account for over 98 percent of all passengers, and the number in or out of New Zealand varies greatly throughout the year and between years. As a result, short-term travellers can have a substantial effect on the difference between all arrivals and all departures.

Sampling

Some fields are only collected for a sample of passengers. Data from the sample is used to estimate the characteristics of the full population. This still provides a good picture of the characteristics of travellers, while greatly decreasing the time and cost of capturing the data.

All figures for permanent and long-term migrants are actual counts (not derived from a sample). Arrival and departure totals for overseas visitors and New Zealand-resident travellers are also actual counts. More detailed data for overseas visitors and New Zealand-resident travellers, such as figures by country or travel purpose, are derived from a sample.

The sample ratios currently used are:

- Overseas visitor arrivals: 1 in 16
- Overseas visitor departures: 1 in 26
- New Zealand-resident traveller arrivals: 1 in 26
- New Zealand-resident traveller departures: 1 in 20.

Figures derived from a sample may contain sample error (a difference from the actual figure). Small numbers are more likely to contain a large sample error as a percentage of the actual figure, and should be used with caution.

Seasonally adjusted and trend series

The purpose of seasonally adjusting a time series is to measure and remove the varying seasonal components in the series (for example, there are more visitor arrivals during the New Zealand summer, due to the warmer weather and longer daylight hours). This makes the data for adjacent periods more comparable.

The seasonal adjustment process for international travel and migration statistics uses Statistics NZ's standard seasonal adjustment package, X-13ARIMA-SEATS, with enhancements that allow Statistics NZ to specify and adjust additional calendar effects. These include the number and type of trading days in the month (as more people generally arrive and depart on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday), and holiday periods, which have important effects on travel but can occur in different months each year (eg Easter can be in March or April).

Both monthly and quarterly seasonally adjusted series are available. The quarterly series are adjusted independently of the adjustments made to the monthly series. Hence, quarterly figures may not equal the sum of monthly seasonally adjusted figures.

Seasonally adjusted and trend data back to January 1996 is subject to revision each period. The size of these revisions is expected to be minimal, with the largest revisions occurring in the periods immediately before the current month or quarter. Data before January 1996 is not revised. This cut-off is used because of the change to a four-term school year in 1996, which resulted in changes to the seasonal patterns of the New Zealand-resident traveller series.

Interpreting the data

Passenger counts

The statistics in this release relate to the number of passenger movements to and from New Zealand, rather than to the number of people – that is, the multiple movements of individual people during a given reference period are each counted separately. For example, a New Zealand resident making five business trips overseas within a year would be counted as five arrivals and five departures.

Timing of published data

Final international travel and migration statistics: released approximately three weeks after the end of the reference month. This delay is longer for December and January data due to the peak travel period coinciding with the Christmas and New Year holidays.

New Zealand and overseas port data: becomes available two working days after the international travel and migration release.

Provisional international travel statistics: normally released at 2pm every Friday on the [Provisional international travel statistics](#) web page. These show the latest weekly and four-weekly figures for visitor arrivals and New Zealand-resident traveller departures, including figures for 10 major source and destination countries. No further data is available until the monthly release of final statistics.

Confidentiality

Statistics NZ releases statistics derived from arriving and departing passenger records. It does not release the records of individual passengers.

More information

[International travel and migration](#) in DataInfo+ has more information. [DataInfo+](#) is the main source of information about our statistical activities and data.

Statistics in this release have been produced in accordance with the [Official Statistics System principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics](#) for quality. They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality.

Liability

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information in this publication, Statistics NZ gives no warranty it is error-free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

Timing

Our information releases are delivered electronically by third parties. Delivery may be delayed by circumstances outside our control. Statistics NZ does not accept responsibility for any such delay.

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. International travel and migration, by direction and passenger type, actual counts
2. International travel and migration, by direction and passenger type, seasonally adjusted and trend series
3. Overseas visitor arrivals, by country of last permanent residence
4. Overseas visitor arrivals, by travel purpose and country of last permanent residence
5. New Zealand-resident traveller departures, by country of main destination
6. Permanent and long-term arrivals, by country of last permanent residence
7. Permanent and long-term departures, by country of next permanent residence
8. Net permanent and long-term migration, by country of last/next permanent residence
9. Permanent and long-term migration, by citizenship, actual counts
10. Permanent and long-term migration, by citizenship, seasonally adjusted series
11. Permanent and long-term migration, by New Zealand region
12. Permanent and long-term arrivals, by visa type and country of last permanent residence

Access more data on Infoshare

Infoshare allows you to organise data in the way that best meets your needs. You can view the resulting tables onscreen or download them.

Use Infoshare

For this release, select the following categories from the Infoshare homepage:

Subject category: **Tourism**

Group: **International Travel and Migration**