

International Travel and Migration: April 2015

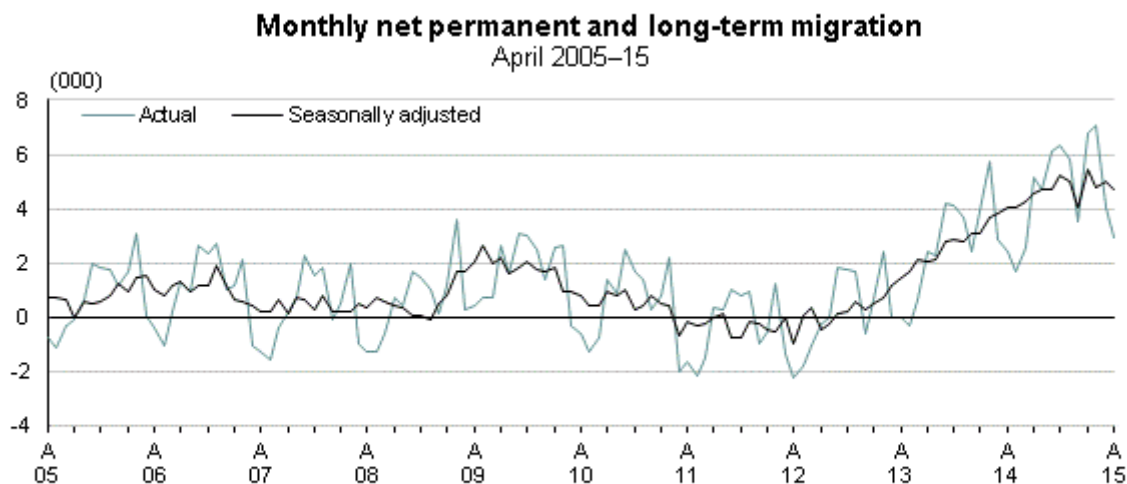
Embargoed until 10:45am – 21 May 2015

Key facts

In April 2015 compared with April 2014:

- Visitor arrivals (238,000) were up 13,800. The biggest changes were in arrivals from:
 - China (up 6,600)
 - the United States (up 2,800)
 - India (up 1,300)
 - Japan (up 1,100)
 - Thailand (up 1,000)
 - United Kingdom (down 1,700).
- Overseas trips by New Zealand residents (202,300) were up 3,100. The biggest changes were in departures to:
 - New Caledonia (up 1,300)
 - Australia (up 1,000)
 - the United Kingdom (down 2,100).

In April 2015, seasonally adjusted figures showed a net gain of 4,700 migrants.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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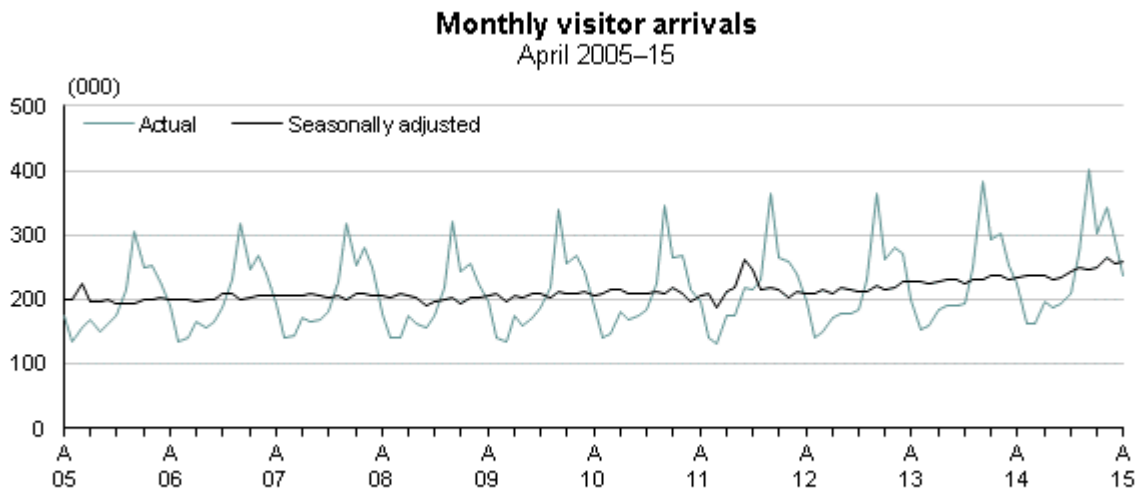
Commentary

- [More visitors in April, despite earlier holidays](#)
- [Annual visitors from China top 300,000](#)
- [New Zealand residents take more trips to New Caledonia](#)
- [Annual trips by New Zealand residents up 4 percent](#)
- [First monthly net gain of migrants from Australia since 1991](#)
- [Highest-ever annual inflow of 56,800 migrants](#)

More visitors in April, despite earlier holidays

Overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand numbered 238,000 in April 2015, a record high for an April month.

Due to the timing of Easter and school holidays, holiday travel occurred in both March and April in 2015. Holiday travel in 2014 was more concentrated in April. Despite the earlier holidays, visitor arrivals in April 2015 were up 6 percent from April 2014.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Visitor arrivals by country of residence

The biggest changes in visitors by country of residence between April 2014 and April 2015 were in arrivals from:

- China (up 6,600)
- the United States (up 2,800)
- India (up 1,300)
- Japan (up 1,100)
- Thailand (up 1,000)
- the United Kingdom (down 1,700).

In April 2015, visitors from China numbered 31,000 – the highest-ever for an April month. Visitor arrivals from China have increased in most months over the past few years.

Visitors from the United States (16,900) were the highest for an April month since 2007, just before the Global Financial Crisis.

The decrease in visitors from the United Kingdom was mainly due to the earlier timing of Easter and school holidays this year. Combining March and April, the number of visitors in 2015 was up 2,100 from 2014.

Visitor arrivals by travel purpose

The biggest changes in visitors by travel purpose between April 2014 and April 2015 were in arrivals for:

- holidays (up 10,500)
- business (up 3,000).

China and the United States contributed the biggest increases in holiday arrivals (up 5,600 and 2,100, respectively). Australia contributed the biggest increase in business arrivals (up 1,400).

Annual visitors from China top 300,000

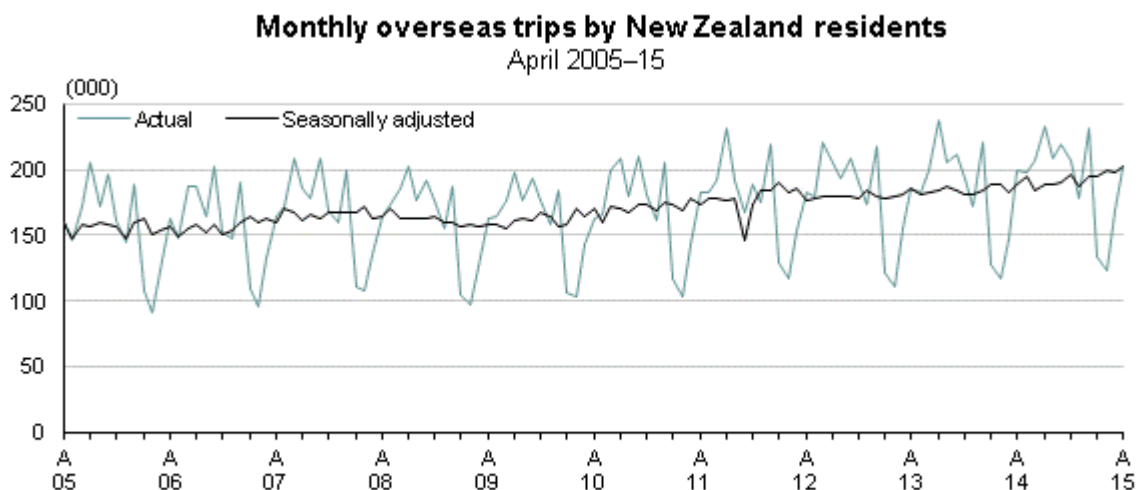
Visitor arrivals to New Zealand numbered 2.96 million in the April 2015 year, the highest-ever annual total. The latest figure was 7 percent higher than the April 2014 year.

Annual visitor arrivals from China exceeded 300,000 for the first time. China is New Zealand's second biggest source country for visitors, after Australia. The 302,100 visitor arrivals from China in the April 2015 year were up 26 percent from the previous year. Most of this increase was holidaymakers.

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

New Zealand residents take more trips to New Caledonia

New Zealand-resident travellers departed on 202,300 overseas trips in April 2015, up 2 percent from April 2014.



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 April 2014 and April 2015 were in trips to:

- New Caledonia (up 1,300)
- Australia (up 1,000)
- the United Kingdom (down 2,100).

Trips to New Caledonia tripled, from 600 in April 2014 to 1,900 in April 2015, because of an increase in sea cruises from Auckland to New Caledonia.

The decrease in trips to the United Kingdom was mainly due to fewer trips to visit friends and relatives (down 1,800).

Annual trips by New Zealand residents up 4 percent

Overseas trips by New Zealand residents in the April 2015 year (2.31 million) reached a record high, with 4 percent more trips than in the April 2014 year.

Around half of all trips by New Zealand residents in the April 2015 year were to Australia. The next most-visited destinations were the United States, Fiji, the United Kingdom, China, and the Cook Islands.

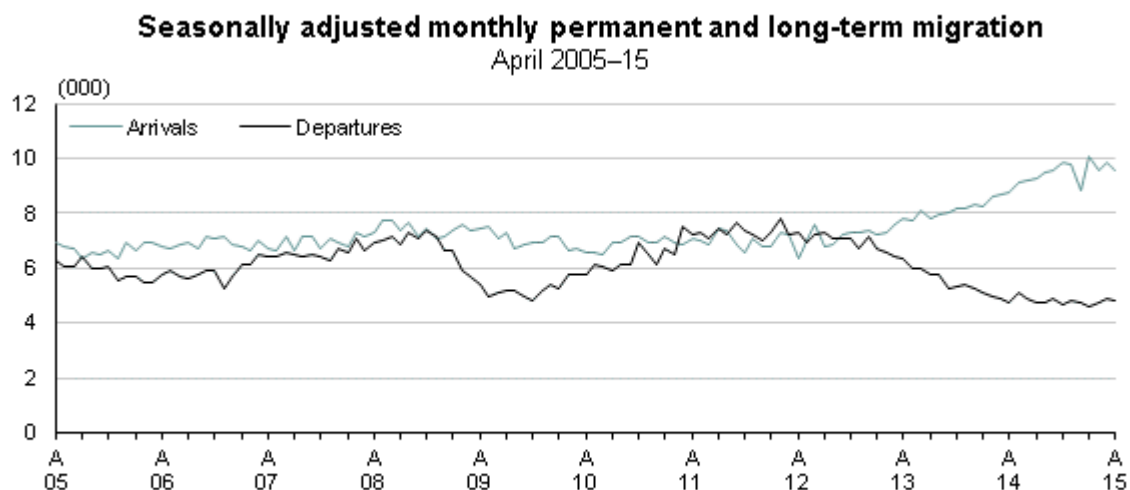
For more detailed data on overseas trips by New Zealand residents, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

First monthly net gain of migrants from Australia since 1991

Seasonally adjusted permanent and long-term (PLT) migration figures showed a net gain (more arrivals than departures) of 4,700 migrants in April 2015. Net migration has been fluctuating around this level for the past six months.

From September 2012 to October 2014, net migration was positive and mostly increasing. This was mainly due to fewer New Zealand citizens leaving for Australia, and more non-New Zealand citizens arriving.

New Zealand had a net inflow of 100 migrants from Australia in April 2015. This was the first time New Zealand has had positive net migration from Australia since 1991. Since the series began (in 1982), the highest-ever net inflow from Australia was 400 migrants in both July and August 1983.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Highest-ever annual inflow of 56,800 migrants

Unadjusted figures showed a record net gain of 56,800 migrants in the April 2015 year, well above the net gains of 34,400 in the April 2014 year and 4,800 in the April 2013 year.

The increased net gain of migrants in the April 2015 year was driven by both more arrivals and fewer departures. Migrant arrivals reached a new high of 114,400, up 16 percent from the April 2014 year. Migrant departures numbered 57,600, down 11 percent.

PLT migration by country of residence

The increase in migrant arrivals between the April 2014 and April 2015 years was led by India, Australia, China, the Philippines, and France. The increase in arrivals from Australia was both New Zealand citizens and non-New Zealand citizens.

The fall in migrant departures was mainly due to fewer departures of New Zealand citizens to Australia. Departures of New Zealand citizens to Australia have more than halved in the last two years from 45,700 in the April 2013 year to 22,300 in the April 2015 year.

The net loss of 1,900 people to Australia in the April 2015 year was well down from the net losses of 11,100 in the April 2014 year and 34,100 in the April 2013 year. The latest figure is the smallest net loss to Australia since 1992.

New Zealand recorded net gains of migrants from most other countries in the April 2015 year, led by:

- India (12,200)
- China (7,800)
- the United Kingdom (4,600)
- the Philippines (4,000).

PLT migrant arrivals by visa type

The biggest changes in migrant arrivals by visa type between the April 2014 and April 2015 years were:

- student visas (up 8,500)
- work visas (up 3,900)
- New Zealand and Australian citizens (up 2,100).

Most of the increase in migrants arriving on student visas was from India (up 5,200), China (up 1,000), and the Philippines (up 500). Student arrivals accounted for about three-quarters of all migrants from India, half of all migrants from China, and about one-third of all migrants from the Philippines.

Increases in work visa arrivals were led by France (up 1,000) and the Philippines (up 600). The United Kingdom remains the biggest source of migrants on work visas. Arrivals on work visas include working holidaymakers.

PLT migration by New Zealand region

All regions had a net gain of international migrants in the April 2015 year, led by Auckland (26,100), Canterbury (6,200), and Waikato (2,200).

Just over half of all migrants who stated an address on their arrival card were moving to the Auckland region (51 percent). Of those who stated an address on their departure card, 42 percent were migrating from the Auckland region. In comparison, the Auckland region is home to 34 percent of New Zealand's population (at 30 June 2014).

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

Next release

International Travel and Migration: May 2015 will be released on 22 June 2015.

[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 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.

[Cruise New Zealand data](#) has figures on cruise ship visits and cruise passengers. This includes passengers considered to be 'in transit' by the Immigration Act 2009, who are not included in international travel and migration statistics.

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

Period-specific information

- [More historic data available in Infoshare](#)

General information

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Period-specific information

More historic data available in Infoshare

We have extended several International Travel and Migration (ITM) tables in [Infoshare](#), by adding historic data previously only found in books. ITM tables are found under 'Tourism' in Infoshare.

ITM series that have been extended:

- Short-term NZ traveller departures by EVERY country of main dest and purpose
- Visitor arrivals by EVERY country of residence and purpose
- Total passenger movements by travel mode
- Permanent & long-term migration by EVERY country of residence and citizenship
- Permanent & long-term migration by ctry of residence, citizenship and birthplace
- Permanent and long-term migration key series

See [Infoshare – changes by date](#) for more information about the historic data we have added.

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. Statistics NZ captures additional detail such as country of residence and travel purpose from these cards, and adds it 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 [Alternative methods for measuring permanent and long-term migration](#) article has more detail about the effect of intention changes.

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**

Next release

International Travel and Migration: May 2015 will be released on 22 June 2015.