

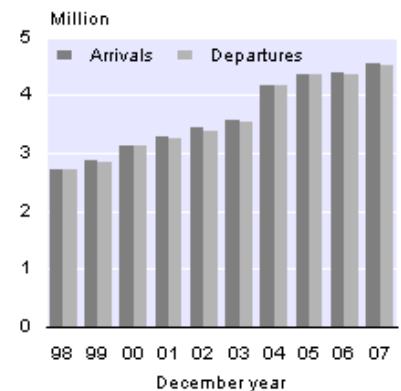
Embargoed until 11:50am – 18 February 2008

External Migration: December 2007 year

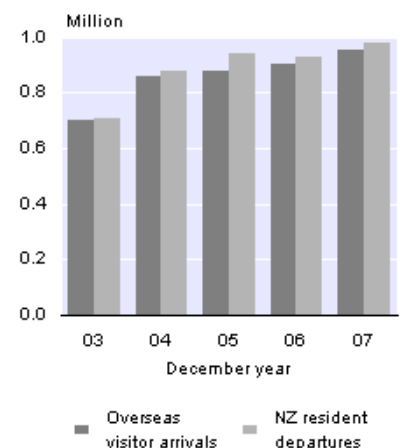
Highlights

- In 2007, total passenger arrivals and departures numbered 9.06 million, up 4 percent from 2006.
- Auckland airport accounted for 71 percent of all international passenger movements.
- Between 2003 and 2007, Australia (up 248,000), China (up 54,800) and the United Kingdom (up 27,900) contributed the majority of the increase in visitor arrivals.
- In 2007, 80 percent of all visitor arrivals were from the top ten source countries.
- New Zealand residents took more short-term trips to all major destinations except Fiji (down 8,800).
- Half of all short-term trips by New Zealand residents were to Australia.
- New Zealand recorded a net inflow of 5,500 permanent and long-term migrants, down from 14,600 in 2006.
- There were net permanent and long-term inflows to Auckland (6,400), Canterbury (700), Otago (200) and Marlborough (100).

Arrivals and Departures
1998–2007



Short-term Trips To and From Australia
2003–2007



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19 February 2008
ISSN 1178-0266

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

Commentary

International arrivals and departures

There were 9.06 million international passenger movements in the year ended December 2007, up from 8.73 million in 2006. The increase of 323,500 (4 percent) was higher than the increase of 44,700 in 2006, but well below the record increase of 1.21 million in 2004. The 2004 increase was helped by additional air capacity and cheaper airfares, particularly on trans-Tasman routes. International arrivals (4.53 million) and departures (4.52 million) both reached all-time highs in 2007.

Passenger movements have increased by almost two million since 2003, from 7.12 million. Almost two-thirds of the increase was due to more short-term overseas trips by New Zealand residents.

In 2007, overseas visitors accounted for 54 percent of all passenger movements to and from New Zealand. New Zealand residents on short-term trips accounted for another 44 percent, while the remaining 2 percent were permanent and long-term migrants.

International arrivals and departures by port

Auckland airport accounted for 71 percent of international passenger movements to and from New Zealand in 2007. Another 18 percent travelled through Christchurch airport, and 7 percent through Wellington airport. The remaining 4 percent travelled through other airports (including Hamilton, Palmerston North, Dunedin and Queenstown) or seaports.

International travellers through Queenstown airport trebled in number between 2003 and 2007, from 19,300 to 58,000. However, it remained the least frequented of the seven New Zealand airports with regular international flights, and accounted for less than 1 percent of all international travellers to and from New Zealand. Auckland airport (up 1.18 million or 22 percent), Wellington airport (up 146,300 or 33 percent) and Christchurch airport (up 567,600 or 54 percent) also recorded increases in international passengers between 2003 and 2007. Over this period, international passenger numbers through Hamilton, Palmerston North and Dunedin peaked in 2005, then declined in 2006 and 2007.

Almost 60 percent of international travellers to or from New Zealand embarked or disembarked at an Australian airport. Of the 9.06 million passenger movements to and from New Zealand in 2007, Sydney accounted for 2.23 million, Brisbane for 1.39 million and Melbourne for 1.12 million. These were followed by Singapore (532,200), Los Angeles (457,800), Hong Kong (377,100) and Nadi (339,500).

Overseas visitor arrivals

There were 2.47 million overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand in 2007, up 44,100 (2 percent) from 2006. Compared with the same months of the previous year, increases were recorded from February through to September 2007, but decreases were recorded in January and during the last three months of the year.

The following three sections examine trends in overseas visitor arrivals, highlighting country of last permanent residence, reason for travel and intended length of stay in New Zealand.

Visitors by source

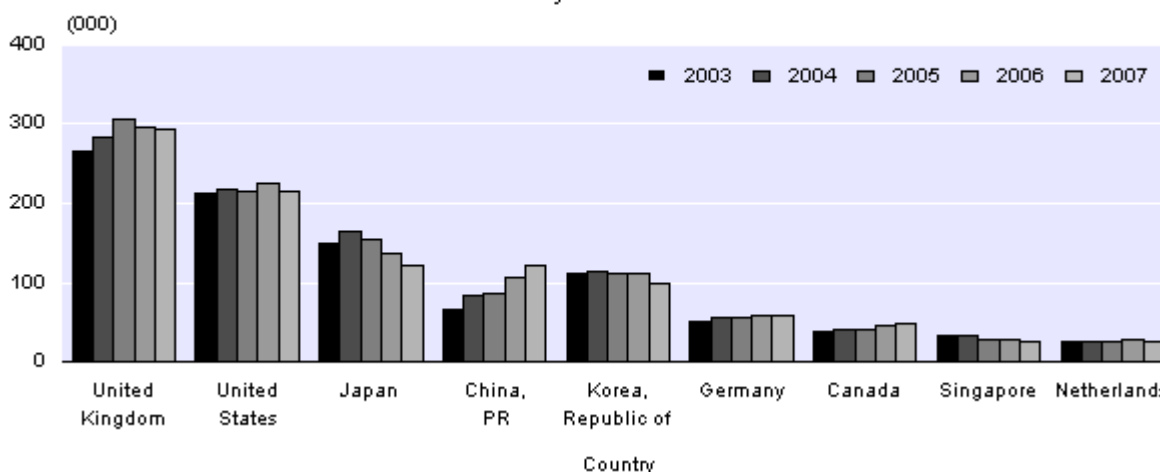
In 2007, notable increases in visitor arrivals were only recorded from Australia (up 46,700 or 5 percent) and China (up 15,100 or 14 percent), when compared with 2006. These were partly offset by decreases from Japan (down 14,700 or 11 percent), Korea (down 11,900 or 11 percent) and the United States (down 9,600 or 4 percent). The 121,700 visitor arrivals from Japan in 2007 were well down from the December year peak of 173,600 in 2002.

Between 2003 and 2007, Australia (up 248,000 or 35 percent), China (up 54,800 or 83 percent) and the United Kingdom (up 27,900 or 11 percent) contributed the majority of the increase in total visitor arrivals (up 359,500 or 17 percent).

In 2007, 80 percent of all visitor arrivals were from the top ten source countries, with Australia alone contributing 39 percent. Australia contributed over half of all visitor arrivals to New Zealand in 1979, but by 1995 and 1996 this proportion had decreased to 29 percent. Since then, the share of visitors from Australia has generally increased.

Visitor arrivals from China reached 120,800 in 2007, compared with less than 10,000 annually before 1996 and less than 1,000 annually before 1985. China became New Zealand's fifth largest source of visitor arrivals in 2007 (surpassing Korea) and is likely to surpass Japan to become the fourth largest source of visitors early in 2008.

Visitor Arrivals by Country of Residence, Excluding Australia
December year 2003–2007



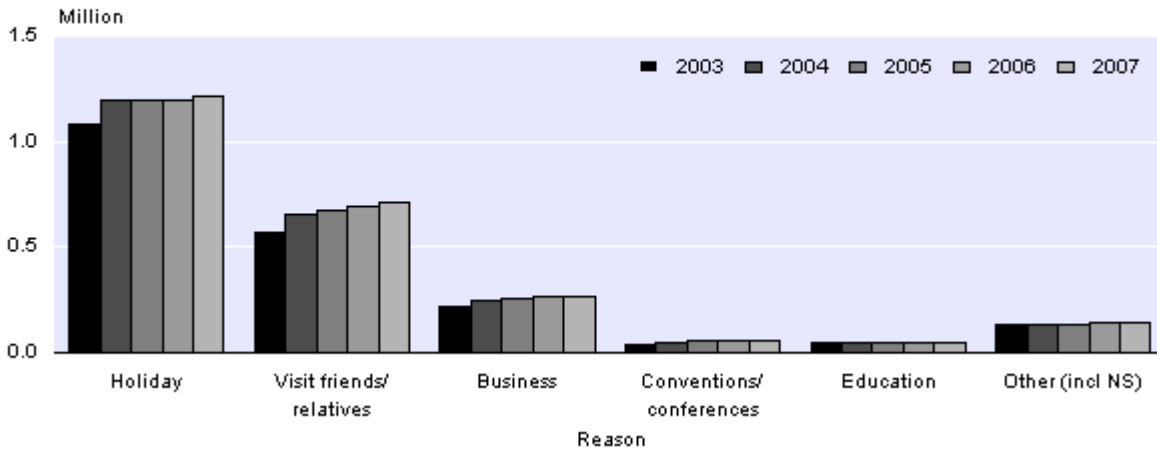
Visitors by reason for travel

Compared with 2006, arrivals to visit friends and relatives (up 22,800 or 3 percent) contributed the largest increase in visitor arrivals in 2007. Holiday arrivals increased 15,500 (1 percent) while business visitors decreased 2,200 (1 percent).

A holiday remained the most common reason for travel to New Zealand, accounting for 49 percent (1.21 million) of all visitors in 2007. However, the share of visitors arriving for a holiday has generally decreased from 58 percent in 1994. Arrivals to visit friends and relatives accounted for 29 percent (713,000) of all visitor arrivals in 2007, up from 21 percent in 1994. Business visitors accounted for a further 11 percent (267,900) of all visitor arrivals, a proportion that has remained relatively stable during the last two decades.

The changes in the reason for travel distribution are partly due to changes in the source countries of visitor arrivals. About 60 percent of visitor arrivals from Asia, Europe and the Americas in 2007 were for holiday reasons. However, only 38 percent of visitors from Oceania arrived for a holiday, with 36 percent visiting friends and relatives and 16 percent arriving for business.

Visitor Arrivals by Reason for Travel
December year 2003–2007

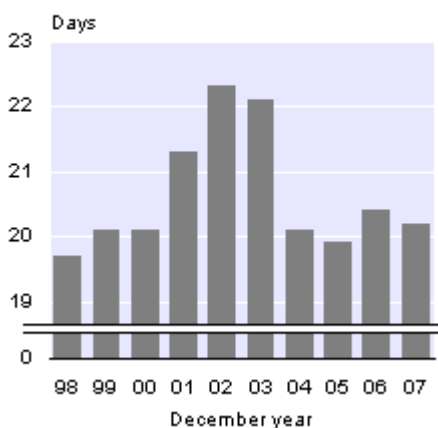


Visitors by length of stay

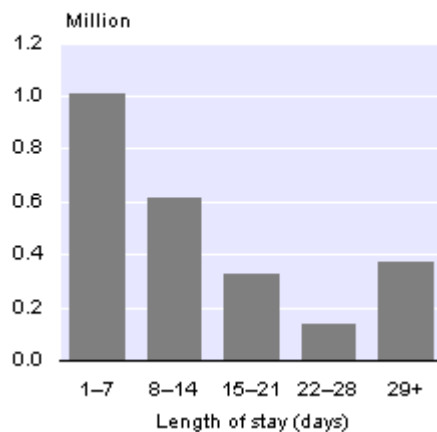
The average intended length of stay of visitor arrivals was 20 days in 2007, the same as the previous three years but below the 22 days recorded in 2002 and 2003. Average length of stay during 2001–03 was boosted by high numbers of overseas students, who tended to stay longer than other visitors. The subsequent decrease in average length of stay in 2004 was mainly due to a large increase in short-staying Australian visitors.

In 2007, 41 percent of visitors stayed a week or less, and another 25 percent stayed between one and two weeks. Just 15 percent of visitors stayed for more than four weeks. Between 2003 and 2007, those staying a week or less (up 252,800 or 33 percent) accounted for the majority of the increase in visitor arrivals. In contrast, there was no change in the number of visitors staying more than four weeks.

Average Stay of Visitor Arrivals
1998–2007



Visitor Arrivals by Length of Stay
December 2007 year



New Zealand resident departures

In 2007, New Zealand residents departed on 1.98 million short-term overseas trips, up 116,400 (6 percent) from 2006. This more than offset the 8,000 fewer trips by New Zealand residents in 2006, compared with 2005. Between 2003 and 2007, trips by New Zealand residents increased 605,800 (44 percent). The biggest annual increase of 358,800 occurred in 2004.

The following three sections present a brief analysis of the trends in short-term departures of New Zealand residents, highlighting country of main destination, reason for travel and length of absence from New Zealand.

Resident departures by main destination

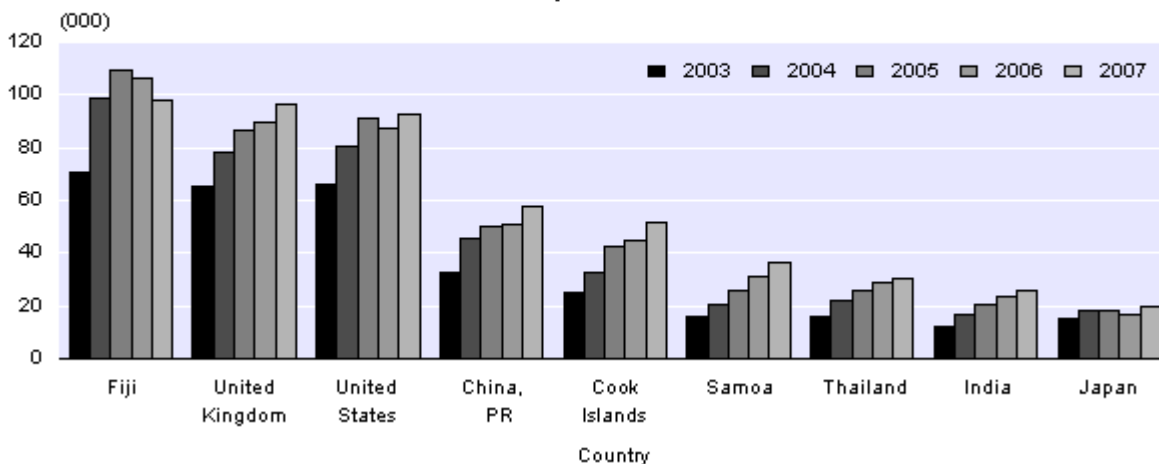
Increases in New Zealand resident departures were recorded for all major destinations in 2007, except Fiji, compared with 2006. Trips to Australia increased 48,500 (5 percent), while there were between 5,400 and 6,700 more trips each to China, the United Kingdom, the Cook Islands, Samoa and the United States. The 8,800 (8 percent) fewer trips to Fiji were mainly due to the political situation in that country.

Australia was by far the most common destination for New Zealand residents on short-term overseas trips, with 977,900 stating Australia as the country they would spend the most time in while overseas. This accounted for 49 percent of all New Zealand resident departures in 2007, slightly down from 52 percent in 2003. Despite a decrease in trips, Fiji was still the second most popular destination in 2007. Trips to Fiji (97,400) were just ahead of trips to the United Kingdom (96,000) and the United States (92,400). Each of these three countries was the destination for about 5 percent of New Zealand resident departures.

New Zealand residents returning temporarily to their country of birth accounted for a high proportion of departures to China and India (both 61 percent), the United Kingdom (38 percent) and Samoa (35 percent). However, the proportion of travellers to China and Samoa who were born in those countries has dropped since 2003 (from 78 percent and 47 percent, respectively). During that time, these two countries have become increasingly popular destinations for New Zealand residents from all countries of birth.

New Zealand Resident Departures by Country of Main Destination, Excluding Australia

December year 2003–2007



Resident departures by reason for travel

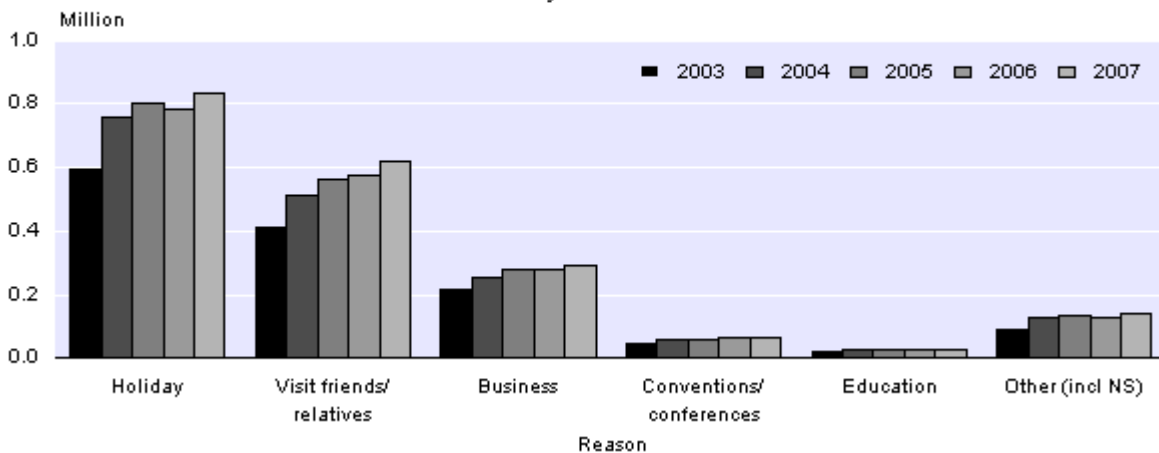
In 2007, a holiday was the main reason for travel for 42 percent (836,700) of New Zealand resident departures. Holiday trips were up 52,700 (7 percent) from 2006 and, together with trips to visit friends and relatives (up 44,800 or 8 percent), accounted for the majority of the increase in resident departures.

Despite the 2007 increase, the share of departures for holiday reasons has been gradually declining over the past two decades. In contrast, the share of travellers visiting friends and relatives has been increasing, to over 31 percent (621,100) in 2007. Business travellers (289,200) accounted for another 15 percent of resident departures.

Reasons for travel varied markedly by country. Holiday trips accounted for the majority of departures to the Cook Islands (78 percent), Fiji (67 percent) and Thailand (66 percent), but only one-quarter of trips to India and Japan. Visiting friends and relatives was the main reason for over half of the trips to India and the United Kingdom.

New Zealand Resident Departures by Reason for Travel

December year 2003–2007



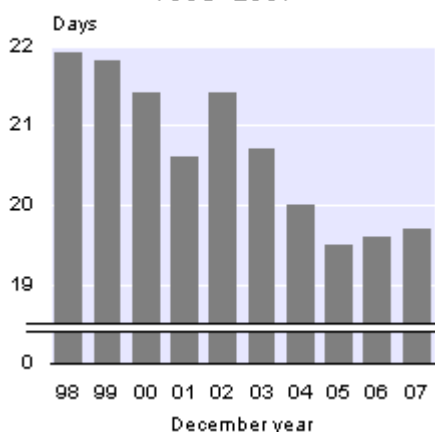
Resident departures by length of absence

The average length of absence of New Zealand residents who departed on short-term trips was 20 days in 2007. The average absence has generally decreased over the last 25 years as overseas travel has become easier and more affordable. In the early 1980s, the average absence was about 30 days.

In 2007, two-thirds of all New Zealand resident departures were for an intended absence of 14 days or less, while 18 percent intended an absence of over four weeks. Trips over shorter distances were generally shorter in length, with 83 percent of trips to Oceania for 14 days or less, whereas 56 percent of trips to Europe were for longer than four weeks.

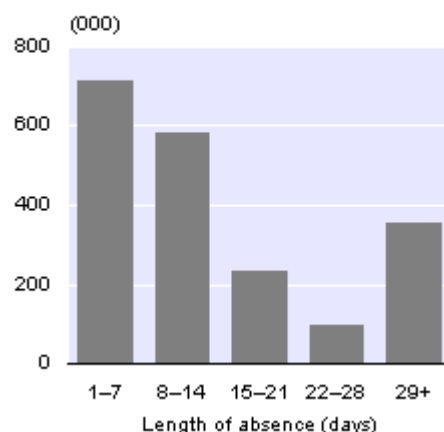
Average Absence of Residents

1998–2007



Residents by Length of Absence

December 2007 year



Permanent and long-term migration

In 2007, there were 82,600 permanent and long-term (PLT) arrivals to New Zealand, down 200 from the previous year. PLT departures numbered 77,100, up 9,000 (13 percent) from 2006 and the highest 12 month total since the August 2001 year.

There was a net inflow of 5,500 PLT migrants in 2007, down from 14,600 in 2006. This is the smallest net inflow since the November 2001 year (4,900), but is still well above the net migration outflows (departures exceeding arrivals) of up to 13,200 experienced during the July 1998 to September 2001 years.

The following four sections present a brief analysis of trends in New Zealand's PLT migration by country of last or next permanent residence, age group, occupation and New Zealand region.

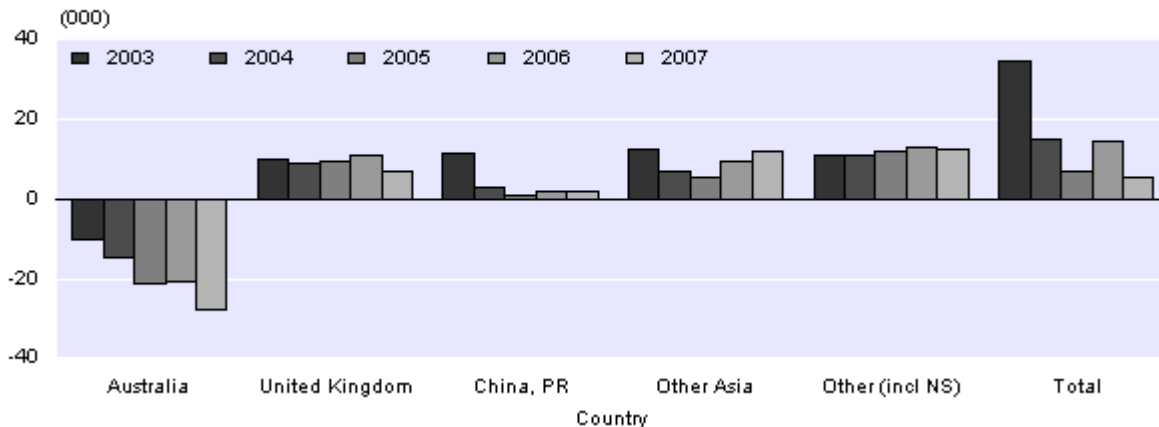
Permanent and long-term migration by country

The decrease in net PLT migration in 2007 was mainly due to an increase in PLT departures to Australia, from 34,000 in 2006 to 41,600 in 2007. PLT arrivals from Australia numbered 13,600 in 2007, resulting in a net PLT outflow of 28,000 across the Tasman. This is still below the peak net outflows to Australia of 33,400 in the December 1979 year, 33,700 in the January 1989 year, and 31,800 in the May 2001 year.

Net PLT migration inflows from other countries in 2007 more than offset the net outflow to Australia. The largest net inflow, of 7,100, was from the United Kingdom, resulting from 19,400 arrivals and 12,300 departures. In 2006, the net inflow from the United Kingdom was 10,900. The United Kingdom was New Zealand's leading net source of migrants during 2004–07.

Collectively, countries in Asia contributed a net inflow of 13,600 migrants in 2007. This was led by India (3,600), the Philippines (3,200) and China (1,800). Migration from Asia became more prevalent from the mid-1980s, enabled by changes to New Zealand's immigration policies. The net inflow from Asia increased from 1,500 in 1985 to a peak of 22,100 in 1995, before falling back to 10,200 in 1998. An influx of long-term overseas students, as well as increasing arrivals for residence, saw the net inflow from Asia increase again to 31,300 in 2002. The net inflow from Asia then fell to 6,800 in 2005 before recovering to the 2007 level. Much of the decrease from the 2002 peak was due to the net inflow from China falling from 14,700 in that year to 1,100 in 2005.

Net Permanent and Long-term Migration by Country 2003–2007

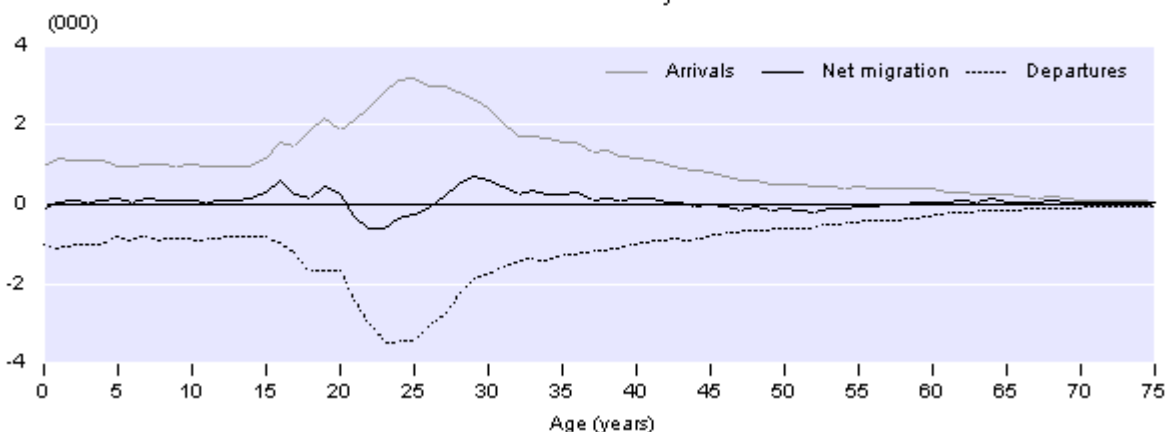


Permanent and long-term migration by age

The most common ages of both PLT arrivals and PLT departures in 2007 were 18–31 years. Reasons for the importance of these ages include long-term overseas students, and the availability of working holiday visas for both people coming to New Zealand and New Zealanders heading overseas (particularly to the United Kingdom). Just 13 percent of PLT arrivals and 14 percent of PLT departures were aged 45 years and over in 2007, compared with 44 percent of short-term travellers.

In 2007, net PLT outflows were recorded for ages 21–26 years and 44–58 years. The former corresponds with both the main ages for New Zealand citizen departures and the ages when many overseas students depart New Zealand after a long-term stay. The highest net migration inflows were experienced at ages 16, 19 and 28–31 years. Overseas student arrivals contributed to the gains at ages 16 and 19 years. People arriving for working holidays, as well as New Zealanders returning after working holidays, were important contributors to the inflows at 28–31 years of age.

Permanent and Long-term Migration by Age December 2007 year



Permanent and long-term migration by occupation

Of the PLT migrants in 2007, 46 percent of arrivals and 39 percent of departures did not have an occupation. This includes people who state a response such as child, student, housewife or retired. Three-quarters of those without an occupation were aged 25 years or younger.

In addition, 7 percent of PLT migrants did not state a valid response. A further 13 percent stated an occupation (eg designer, analyst) which was not detailed enough to be coded to a specific occupation category. This limits the potential value of occupation-based analysis.

In 2007, there was a net outflow of 3,100 people who stated an occupation, compared with a net inflow of 3,900 in 2006. This is the first time since 2001 that there has been a net outflow of people who have stated an occupation.

There was a net inflow of 700 professionals in 2007 but net outflows in all other occupation groups. These were led by net outflows of plant and machine operators (800), managers (800) and trades workers (700). The gain of professionals is influenced by New Zealand's immigration policies, which target certain occupations as well as highly skilled and educated immigrants. Departures tend to be more spread across occupation groups than arrivals because there is little restriction on New Zealand citizens moving to Australia – by far the largest departure flow.

Permanent and long-term migration by New Zealand region

Auckland (6,400), Canterbury (700), Otago (200) and Marlborough (100) recorded net PLT inflows in 2007. The largest net outflow was from the Bay of Plenty (1,200), followed by Manawatu-Wanganui (700), Waikato (600) and Wellington (500). Both Manawatu-Wanganui and Wellington recorded net PLT inflows in 2006.

During 2003, when New Zealand experienced a very high net migration inflow, all regions recorded net inflows. This was led by 17,800 to Auckland and 4,100 to Canterbury. Compared with 2003, there were more departures from all regions in 2007, while all regions except Marlborough and Northland also recorded fewer arrivals.

Of non-New Zealand citizen migrants in 2007 who stated an address, about half were arriving into or departing from Auckland. This compared with just over one-third of New Zealand citizens.

Tourism and Migration 2006

Tourism and Migration 2006, the annual update of a number of tables contained in the *Tourism and Migration 2000* reference report, was released in June 2007. The update contains statistics on a December year basis up to 2006 on a range of topics, but does not include commentary or analysis. Tables updated since the 2000 report include overseas visitors, overseas trips by New Zealanders, tourist expenditure, permanent and long-term migration, and immigration permits. The *Tourism and Migration 2006* report can be found on the Statistics NZ website. *Tourism and Migration 2007*, which will include December 2007 year data, will be released by June 2008.

International travel and migration articles

From time to time, Statistics NZ releases articles on selected international travel and migration topics. Articles released in the past year include:

- [Permanent and long-term migration from the Philippines](#)
- [Comparison of visitor arrivals to New Zealand with visitor arrivals to Australia](#)
- [Estimates of short-term travellers in and out of New Zealand](#)

All articles, including those from previous years, can be found on the [International travel and migration articles](#) page of the Statistics NZ website.

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Technical notes

Nature of data

The statistics in this release are based on final external migration counts. 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 earlier versions of the NZSCC.

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 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.

Migration processing system

The current migration processing system, which incorporates scanning and image recognition technology, was first used to process the June 2004 arrival and departure cards. 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. Operator intervention is only required for approximately one-tenth of the cards. The system is used only for the production of statistics.

Users should be aware of the changes to the processing system when comparing data for June 2004 onwards with data for earlier periods.

More information

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

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Timing

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

Next release ...

External Migration: January 2008 will be released on 28 February 2008.

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Tables

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

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Table 1

International Arrivals, Departures and Net Migration by Class

Class	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Arrivals							
Short-term overseas visitor ⁽¹⁾	2,106,229	2,347,672	2,382,950	2,421,561	2,465,680	359,451	17.1
Short-term New Zealand resident ⁽²⁾	1,381,900	1,738,727	1,879,759	1,877,292	1,983,537	601,637	43.5
Permanent and long-term migrant ⁽³⁾	92,660	80,479	78,963	82,732	82,572	-10,088	-10.9
All classes	3,580,789	4,166,878	4,341,672	4,381,585	4,531,789	951,000	26.6
Departures							
Short-term overseas visitor ⁽¹⁾	2,102,794	2,359,687	2,402,252	2,418,948	2,466,850	364,056	17.3
Short-term New Zealand resident ⁽²⁾	1,374,408	1,733,210	1,871,801	1,863,784	1,980,215	605,807	44.1
Permanent and long-term migrant ⁽⁴⁾	57,754	65,371	71,992	68,123	77,081	19,327	33.5
All classes	3,534,956	4,158,268	4,346,045	4,350,855	4,524,146	989,190	28.0
Net migration⁽⁵⁾							
Permanent and long-term	34,906	15,108	6,971	14,609	5,491	-29,415	...
All classes	45,833	8,610	-4,373	30,730	7,643	-38,190	...

(1) Length of stay in New Zealand less than 12 months.

(2) Length of absence from New Zealand 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.

(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.

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

Symbol:

... not applicable

External Migration: December 2007 year

Table 2

International Arrivals and Departures by New Zealand Airport

New Zealand airport ⁽¹⁾	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Arrivals							
Auckland	2,639,841	2,972,644	3,062,922	3,102,371	3,214,764	574,923	21.8
Hamilton	54,970	56,550	56,584	54,992	49,461	-5,509	-10.0
Palmerston North	36,538	43,585	44,148	41,726	35,166	-1,372	-3.8
Wellington	228,409	281,015	287,818	287,654	298,062	69,653	30.5
Christchurch	540,328	714,525	770,063	777,334	817,237	276,909	51.2
Dunedin	39,998	45,388	48,912	39,854	37,716	-2,282	-5.7
Queenstown	10,091	13,429	21,071	27,032	29,916	19,825	196.5
Other airports	762	817	605	637	532	-230	-30.2
All airports	3,550,937	4,127,953	4,292,123	4,331,600	4,482,854	931,917	26.2
Departures							
Auckland	2,645,686	3,029,603	3,111,310	3,117,244	3,247,999	602,313	22.8
Hamilton	54,731	55,841	56,797	54,225	48,587	-6,144	-11.2
Palmerston North	37,502	44,504	46,457	41,859	35,392	-2,110	-5.6
Wellington	220,704	275,799	290,899	281,750	297,394	76,690	34.7
Christchurch	502,081	671,376	739,868	750,486	792,801	290,720	57.9
Dunedin	38,486	44,965	48,285	39,892	37,334	-1,152	-3.0
Queenstown	9,194	12,129	19,034	25,172	28,056	18,862	205.2
Other airports	631	685	399	577	591	-40	-6.3
All airports	3,509,015	4,134,902	4,313,049	4,311,205	4,488,154	979,139	27.9
Total							
Auckland	5,285,527	6,002,247	6,174,232	6,219,615	6,462,763	1,177,236	22.3
Hamilton	109,701	112,391	113,381	109,217	98,048	-11,653	-10.6
Palmerston North	74,040	88,089	90,605	83,585	70,558	-3,482	-4.7
Wellington	449,113	556,814	578,717	569,404	595,456	146,343	32.6
Christchurch	1,042,409	1,385,901	1,509,931	1,527,820	1,610,038	567,629	54.5
Dunedin	78,484	90,353	97,197	79,746	75,050	-3,434	-4.4
Queenstown	19,285	25,558	40,105	52,204	57,972	38,687	200.6
Other airports	1,393	1,502	1,004	1,214	1,123	-270	-19.4
All airports	7,059,952	8,262,855	8,605,172	8,642,805	8,971,008	1,911,056	27.1

(1) The New Zealand airport where a passenger passed through the Customs clearance.

Note: Figures are derived from a sample of arrivals and departures.

Table 3

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

Region/country of last permanent residence	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Number							
Region							
Oceania	799,171	957,097	985,179	1,023,367	1,073,218	274,047	34.3
Asia	489,580	529,516	519,560	512,084	502,422	12,842	2.6
Europe	453,903	481,154	513,257	508,753	510,175	56,272	12.4
Americas	266,723	276,198	276,214	295,176	290,431	23,708	8.9
Other ⁽²⁾	95,043	90,188	71,319	69,508	79,038	-16,005	-16.8
Top ten source countries	1,659,568	1,876,376	1,906,428	1,938,375	1,961,141	301,573	18.2
Australia	702,162	855,933	874,738	903,504	950,206	248,044	35.3
United Kingdom	264,819	283,700	306,815	294,812	292,717	27,898	10.5
United States of America	211,624	218,345	214,507	225,629	216,027	4,403	2.1
Japan	150,851	165,023	154,925	136,401	121,652	-29,199	-19.4
China, PR	65,989	84,368	87,850	105,716	120,804	54,815	83.1
Korea, Republic of	112,658	113,908	112,005	111,361	99,453	-13,205	-11.7
Germany	52,534	55,736	57,549	59,353	59,765	7,231	13.8
Canada	39,940	40,602	42,182	45,955	47,792	7,852	19.7
Singapore	32,603	32,920	29,735	28,168	26,836	-5,767	-17.7
Netherlands	26,388	25,841	26,122	27,476	25,889	-499	-1.9
All countries⁽³⁾	2,106,229	2,347,672	2,382,950	2,421,561	2,465,680	359,451	17.1
Percentage of total visitors							
Region							
Oceania	38.0	41.0	41.6	42.5	43.7	5.7	...
Asia	23.3	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.5	-2.8	...
Europe	21.6	20.6	21.7	21.1	20.8	-0.8	...
Americas	12.7	11.8	11.7	12.3	11.8	-0.8	...
Other ⁽²⁾	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	-1.3	...
Top ten source countries	78.9	80.4	80.6	80.5	79.9	1.0	...
Australia	33.4	36.7	37.0	37.5	38.7	5.3	...
United Kingdom	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.2	11.9	-0.7	...
United States of America	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.4	8.8	-1.3	...
Japan	7.2	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.0	-2.2	...
China, PR	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.9	1.8	...
Korea, Republic of	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.1	-1.3	...
Germany	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	-0.1	...
Canada	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	...
Singapore	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	-0.5	...
Netherlands	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.2	...

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

(2) Includes not stated.

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

Symbol:

... not applicable

Table 4

Overseas Visitor Arrivals⁽¹⁾
By reason for travel

Main reason for travel	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Holiday	1,083,686	1,190,443	1,192,001	1,195,492	1,211,040	127,354	11.8
Visit friends/relatives	572,493	659,970	673,572	690,200	712,954	140,461	24.5
Business	217,560	248,821	259,171	270,089	267,875	50,315	23.1
Conventions/conferences	44,253	53,692	59,330	57,705	61,888	17,635	39.9
Education ⁽²⁾	48,401	49,215	48,072	51,271	53,928	5,527	11.4
Other ⁽³⁾	138,027	132,012	133,383	144,131	147,599	9,572	6.9
Total all reasons⁽⁴⁾	2,106,229	2,347,672	2,382,950	2,421,561	2,465,680	359,451	17.1

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

(2) Education/medical for 2003 and 2004, and solely education for 2005 onwards.

(3) Includes not stated.

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

Table 5

Overseas Visitor Arrivals⁽¹⁾
By length of stay

Length of stay (days)	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
1–7	755,544	913,032	973,647	983,481	1,008,300	252,756	33.5
8–14	559,667	611,416	589,720	602,763	614,861	55,194	9.9
15–21	305,193	327,776	319,797	328,003	326,213	21,020	6.9
22–28	114,360	114,490	130,100	130,749	136,153	21,793	19.1
29 and over	369,656	367,439	352,265	363,892	369,757	101	0.0
Total all lengths of stay⁽²⁾	2,106,229	2,347,672	2,382,950	2,421,561	2,465,680	359,451	17.1
Average	22.1	20.1	19.9	20.4	20.2	-1.9	-8.5
Median	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.7	-0.8	-7.7

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

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

Table 6

New Zealand Resident Departures⁽¹⁾
By region/country of main destination

Region/country of main destination	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Number							
Region							
Oceania	858,866	1,075,074	1,161,274	1,162,752	1,222,473	363,607	42.3
Asia	165,572	210,505	231,511	235,216	250,077	84,505	51.0
Europe	108,856	136,253	149,713	159,729	177,105	68,249	62.7
Americas	83,820	102,958	115,882	115,110	122,155	38,335	45.7
Other ⁽²⁾	156,518	205,517	209,694	188,521	205,822	49,304	31.5
Top ten main destinations	1,031,131	1,294,038	1,411,581	1,409,343	1,486,419	455,288	44.2
Australia	710,443	880,286	941,151	929,361	977,866	267,423	37.6
Fiji	70,608	98,752	109,006	106,246	97,434	26,826	38.0
United Kingdom	65,300	78,143	86,377	89,332	95,975	30,675	47.0
United States of America	66,203	80,448	90,803	87,012	92,384	26,181	39.5
China, PR	33,038	45,679	50,406	51,202	57,926	24,888	75.3
Cook Islands	25,163	32,494	42,519	45,181	51,643	26,480	105.2
Samoa	16,093	20,354	25,899	31,327	36,727	20,634	128.2
Thailand	15,961	22,286	25,899	29,080	30,611	14,650	91.8
India	12,710	16,992	20,869	23,516	25,978	13,268	104.4
Japan	15,612	18,604	18,652	17,086	19,875	4,263	27.3
All countries⁽³⁾	1,374,408	1,733,210	1,871,801	1,863,784	1,980,215	605,807	44.1
Percentage of total resident departures							
Region							
Oceania	62.5	62.1	62.2	62.5	61.8	-0.7	...
Asia	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.6	0.5	...
Europe	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	1.1	...
Americas	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.1	...
Other ⁽²⁾	11.4	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.4	-1.0	...
Top ten main destinations	75.1	74.8	75.6	75.7	75.2	0.1	...
Australia	51.7	50.9	50.4	49.9	49.4	-2.3	...
Fiji	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.9	-0.2	...
United Kingdom	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	0.1	...
United States of America	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	-0.1	...
China, PR	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	0.5	...
Cook Islands	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.8	...
Samoa	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.7	...
Thailand	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	...
India	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	...
Japan	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	-0.1	...

(1) Length of absence from New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(2) Includes not stated.

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

Symbol:

... not applicable

Table 7

New Zealand Resident Departures⁽¹⁾
By reason for travel

Main reason for travel	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Holiday	595,599	756,176	804,574	783,984	836,662	241,063	40.5
Visit friends/relatives	409,173	509,694	565,699	576,262	621,066	211,893	51.8
Business	213,999	252,390	276,507	282,221	289,195	75,196	35.1
Conventions/conferences	45,060	57,223	60,995	63,199	64,816	19,756	43.8
Education ⁽²⁾	21,342	25,622	25,072	24,776	25,470	4,128	19.3
Other ⁽³⁾	88,459	129,202	135,227	130,886	140,423	51,964	58.7
Total all reasons⁽⁴⁾	1,374,408	1,733,210	1,871,801	1,863,784	1,980,215	605,807	44.1

(1) Length of absence from New Zealand is less than 12 months.

(2) Education/medical for 2003 and 2004, and solely education for 2005 onwards.

(3) Includes not stated.

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

Table 8

New Zealand Resident Departures⁽¹⁾
By length of absence

Length of absence (days)	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
1–7	468,091	616,861	668,770	661,504	711,570	243,479	52.0
8–14	409,698	523,832	569,933	560,160	578,707	169,009	41.3
15–21	172,901	206,552	215,264	219,639	232,190	59,289	34.3
22–28	69,309	77,828	89,780	94,411	99,338	30,029	43.3
29 and over	253,633	305,234	324,327	325,614	355,827	102,194	40.3
Total all lengths of absence⁽²⁾	1,374,408	1,733,210	1,871,801	1,863,784	1,980,215	605,807	44.1
Average	20.7	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.7	-1.1	-5.1
Median	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	-0.3	-2.8

(1) Length of absence from New Zealand is less than 12 months.

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

Table 9

Permanent and Long-term Migration
By region/country of last or next permanent residence

Region/country of last or next permanent residence	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Arrivals⁽¹⁾							
Region							
Oceania	19,261	19,112	19,933	19,499	19,548	287	1.5
Asia	33,166	21,287	17,706	20,487	22,939	-10,227	-30.8
Europe	27,370	27,478	29,182	30,262	26,888	-482	-1.8
Americas	5,713	5,683	6,068	6,422	6,550	837	14.7
Other ⁽²⁾	7,150	6,919	6,074	6,062	6,647	-503	-7.0
Top ten source countries							
United Kingdom	21,317	20,981	22,013	22,695	19,381	-1,936	-9.1
Australia	14,344	14,216	13,389	13,306	13,636	-708	-4.9
India	5,269	3,052	2,569	2,743	4,232	-1,037	-19.7
China, PR	13,253	6,143	4,102	4,271	4,207	-9,046	-68.3
United States of America	3,573	3,451	3,674	3,636	3,540	-33	-0.9
Philippines	893	597	844	2,533	3,374	2,481	277.8
Fiji	2,258	2,117	2,808	2,590	2,786	528	23.4
Japan	4,096	3,802	3,471	3,192	2,659	-1,437	-35.1
Germany	1,171	1,562	2,080	2,283	2,447	1,276	109.0
South Africa	1,882	1,391	1,492	1,850	2,127	245	13.0
All countries	92,660	80,479	78,963	82,732	82,572	-10,088	-10.9
Departures⁽³⁾							
Region							
Oceania	26,469	30,931	36,817	35,790	43,436	16,967	64.1
Asia	9,409	11,500	10,886	9,104	9,306	-103	-1.1
Europe	14,557	15,353	16,399	15,627	16,448	1,891	13.0
Americas	4,064	4,148	4,947	4,758	4,769	705	17.3
Other ⁽²⁾	3,255	3,439	2,943	2,844	3,122	-133	-4.1
Top ten destination countries							
Australia	24,569	28,938	34,766	34,015	41,634	17,065	69.5
United Kingdom	11,203	11,962	12,430	11,760	12,276	1,073	9.6
United States of America	2,393	2,331	2,800	2,596	2,494	101	4.2
China, PR	1,988	3,319	2,986	2,443	2,391	403	20.3
Korea, Republic of	2,434	2,884	2,492	1,825	1,861	-573	-23.5
Canada	1,222	1,247	1,485	1,440	1,542	320	26.2
Japan	1,907	1,836	1,826	1,404	1,440	-467	-24.5
Ireland	916	791	943	970	898	-18	-2.0
Germany	531	584	653	773	797	266	50.1
India	414	603	622	618	656	242	58.5
All countries	57,754	65,371	71,992	68,123	77,081	19,327	33.5

For footnotes, see end of table

Table 9
continued

Permanent and Long-term Migration
By region/country of last or next permanent residence

Region/country of last or next permanent residence	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Net migration⁽⁴⁾							
Region							
Oceania	-7,208	-11,819	-16,884	-16,291	-23,888	-16,680	...
Asia	23,757	9,787	6,820	11,383	13,633	-10,124	...
Europe	12,813	12,125	12,783	14,635	10,440	-2,373	...
Americas	1,649	1,535	1,121	1,664	1,781	132	...
Other ⁽²⁾	3,895	3,480	3,131	3,218	3,525	-370	...
Ten largest net flows by country							
Australia	-10,225	-14,722	-21,377	-20,709	-27,998	-17,773	...
United Kingdom	10,114	9,019	9,583	10,935	7,105	-3,009	...
India	4,855	2,449	1,947	2,125	3,576	-1,279	...
Philippines	763	459	717	2,399	3,226	2,463	...
Fiji	1,897	1,719	2,399	2,257	2,510	613	...
China, PR	11,265	2,824	1,116	1,828	1,816	-9,449	...
South Africa	1,582	1,013	1,161	1,470	1,797	215	...
Germany	640	978	1,427	1,510	1,650	1,010	...
Japan	2,189	1,966	1,645	1,788	1,219	-970	...
Malaysia	893	629	663	951	1,048	155	...
All countries	34,906	15,108	6,971	14,609	5,491	-29,415	...

(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) Includes not stated.

(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.

(4) Arrivals minus departures. A minus sign denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Table 10

Permanent and Long-term Migration⁽¹⁾
By age group

Age group (years)	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Arrivals							
0–4	5,335	4,938	5,138	5,328	5,381	46	0.9
5–9	5,418	4,695	4,743	4,990	4,869	-549	-10.1
10–14	5,524	4,778	4,788	4,848	4,754	-770	-13.9
15–19	10,990	8,330	7,540	7,740	8,178	-2,812	-25.6
20–24	14,543	12,023	11,474	11,940	12,369	-2,174	-14.9
25–29	15,751	14,238	13,826	14,736	14,578	-1,173	-7.4
30–34	11,456	9,944	9,588	9,974	9,554	-1,902	-16.6
35–39	7,724	6,559	6,661	7,129	6,979	-745	-9.6
40–44	5,672	4,909	5,065	5,380	5,022	-650	-11.5
45–49	3,495	3,218	3,210	3,254	3,155	-340	-9.7
50–54	2,296	2,171	2,192	2,185	2,228	-68	-3.0
55–59	1,648	1,733	1,717	1,865	1,997	349	21.2
60–64	1,149	1,158	1,231	1,389	1,506	357	31.1
65 and over	1,659	1,785	1,790	1,974	2,002	343	20.7
Total	92,660	80,479	78,963	82,732	82,572	-10,088	-10.9
Departures							
0–4	3,180	3,858	4,604	4,448	5,204	2,024	63.6
5–9	2,934	3,540	4,043	3,786	4,340	1,406	47.9
10–14	3,253	3,757	4,122	3,574	4,289	1,036	31.8
15–19	5,171	5,749	6,224	5,675	6,438	1,267	24.5
20–24	12,042	13,603	14,076	13,130	13,972	1,930	16.0
25–29	10,645	11,803	12,716	11,968	13,538	2,893	27.2
30–34	5,816	6,488	7,064	6,963	7,632	1,816	31.2
35–39	3,967	4,576	5,238	5,147	6,055	2,088	52.6
40–44	3,151	3,615	4,130	4,075	4,673	1,522	48.3
45–49	2,287	2,607	3,027	3,073	3,613	1,326	58.0
50–54	1,895	2,088	2,463	2,445	2,853	958	50.6
55–59	1,287	1,595	1,842	1,736	2,031	744	57.8
60–64	817	839	1,003	904	1,108	291	35.6
65 and over	1,309	1,253	1,440	1,199	1,335	26	2.0
Total	57,754	65,371	71,992	68,123	77,081	19,327	33.5
Net migration⁽²⁾							
0–4	2,155	1,080	534	880	177	-1,978	...
5–9	2,484	1,155	700	1,204	529	-1,955	...
10–14	2,271	1,021	666	1,274	465	-1,806	...
15–19	5,819	2,581	1,316	2,065	1,740	-4,079	...
20–24	2,501	-1,580	-2,602	-1,190	-1,603	-4,104	...
25–29	5,106	2,435	1,110	2,768	1,040	-4,066	...
30–34	5,640	3,456	2,524	3,011	1,922	-3,718	...
35–39	3,757	1,983	1,423	1,982	924	-2,833	...
40–44	2,521	1,294	935	1,305	349	-2,172	...
45–49	1,208	611	183	181	-458	-1,666	...
50–54	401	83	-271	-260	-625	-1,026	...
55–59	361	138	-125	129	-34	-395	...
60–64	332	319	228	485	398	66	...
65 and over	350	532	350	775	667	317	...
Total	34,906	15,108	6,971	14,609	5,491	-29,415	...

(1) For a definition of permanent and long-term migration, see table 9.

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

Symbol:

... not applicable

Table 11

Permanent and Long-term Migration⁽¹⁾
By occupation group

Occupation group	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Arrivals							
Legislators, administrators and managers	3,334	2,944	2,970	2,981	2,814	-520	-15.6
Professionals	9,688	9,292	9,374	9,945	9,335	-353	-3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	4,849	4,164	3,712	3,904	3,762	-1,087	-22.4
Clerks	3,497	2,682	2,471	2,427	2,118	-1,379	-39.4
Service and sales workers	3,819	3,635	3,790	4,322	4,191	372	9.7
Agriculture and fishery workers	988	877	1,034	970	1,138	150	15.2
Trades workers	2,661	2,684	2,886	2,855	2,739	78	2.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,018	1,051	1,055	1,177	1,101	83	8.2
Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	700	588	665	641	617	-83	-11.9
Occupation unidentifiable or illegible	9,465	8,966	10,311	11,171	10,778	1,313	13.9
Total occupations	40,019	36,883	38,268	40,393	38,593	-1,426	-3.6
Not applicable ⁽³⁾	44,647	37,291	34,929	36,159	37,902	-6,745	-15.1
Not stated	7,994	6,305	5,766	6,180	6,077	-1,917	-24.0
Total	92,660	80,479	78,963	82,732	82,572	-10,088	-10.9
Departures							
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,436	2,619	3,005	3,013	3,630	1,194	49.0
Professionals	7,310	7,536	7,867	7,851	8,613	1,303	17.8
Technicians and associate professionals	3,976	4,042	3,797	3,823	4,311	335	8.4
Clerks	2,469	2,243	2,224	2,244	2,530	61	2.5
Service and sales workers	3,532	3,982	4,420	4,410	4,763	1,231	34.9
Agriculture and fishery workers	964	1,025	1,102	1,128	1,156	192	19.9
Trades workers	2,183	2,326	2,730	2,844	3,447	1,264	57.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,150	1,371	1,693	1,631	1,919	769	66.9
Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	812	834	1,035	938	1,141	329	40.5
Occupation unidentifiable or illegible	5,224	6,874	9,239	8,644	10,175	4,951	94.8
Total occupations	30,056	32,852	37,112	36,526	41,685	11,629	38.7
Not applicable ⁽³⁾	24,052	28,029	29,987	27,045	30,298	6,246	26.0
Not stated	3,646	4,490	4,893	4,552	5,098	1,452	39.8
Total	57,754	65,371	71,992	68,123	77,081	19,327	33.5
Net migration⁽⁴⁾							
Legislators, administrators and managers	898	325	-35	-32	-816	-1,714	...
Professionals	2,378	1,756	1,507	2,094	722	-1,656	...
Technicians and associate professionals	873	122	-85	81	-549	-1,422	...
Clerks	1,028	439	247	183	-412	-1,440	...
Service and sales workers	287	-347	-630	-88	-572	-859	...
Agriculture and fishery workers	24	-148	-68	-158	-18	-42	...
Trades workers	478	358	156	11	-708	-1,186	...
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-132	-320	-638	-454	-818	-686	...
Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	-112	-246	-370	-297	-524	-412	...
Occupation unidentifiable or illegible	4,241	2,092	1,072	2,527	603	-3,638	...
Total occupations	9,963	4,031	1,156	3,867	-3,092	-13,055	...
Not applicable ⁽³⁾	20,595	9,262	4,942	9,114	7,604	-12,991	...
Not stated	4,348	1,815	873	1,628	979	-3,369	...
Total	34,906	15,108	6,971	14,609	5,491	-29,415	...

(1) For a definition of permanent and long-term migration, see table 9.

(2) Includes labourers and related elementary service workers.

(3) Includes responses such as child, student, retired and housewife.

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

Symbol:

... not applicable

Table 12

Permanent and Long-term Migration⁽¹⁾
By New Zealand region of residence

Region of residence ⁽²⁾	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Arrivals							
Northland	1,493	1,535	1,546	1,411	1,577	84	5.6
Auckland	38,251	31,966	31,037	33,111	32,805	-5,446	-14.2
Waikato	5,368	4,914	4,903	4,998	5,116	-252	-4.7
Bay of Plenty	3,357	3,217	3,065	3,266	3,355	-2	-0.1
Gisborne	429	354	412	396	370	-59	-13.8
Hawke's Bay	1,682	1,654	1,660	1,678	1,675	-7	-0.4
Taranaki	1,320	1,108	1,203	1,180	1,315	-5	-0.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	3,017	2,776	2,656	2,815	2,593	-424	-14.1
Wellington	7,824	7,364	7,443	8,169	7,801	-23	-0.3
Tasman and Nelson	1,251	1,088	1,169	1,182	1,143	-108	-8.6
Marlborough	469	502	477	499	669	200	42.6
West Coast	280	252	293	318	265	-15	-5.4
Canterbury	10,392	9,425	9,338	9,451	9,387	-1,005	-9.7
Otago	3,122	3,100	3,107	3,031	3,075	-47	-1.5
Southland	979	876	841	852	950	-29	-3.0
Other ⁽³⁾	13,426	10,348	9,813	10,375	10,476	-2,950	-22.0
Total	92,660	80,479	78,963	82,732	82,572	-10,088	-10.9
Departures							
Northland	1,319	1,626	1,814	1,688	2,029	710	53.8
Auckland	20,450	22,467	24,685	23,305	26,400	5,950	29.1
Waikato	3,966	4,680	5,339	5,082	5,687	1,721	43.4
Bay of Plenty	3,120	3,637	4,211	4,038	4,586	1,466	47.0
Gisborne	339	468	544	519	593	254	74.9
Hawke's Bay	1,631	1,851	2,043	1,882	2,165	534	32.7
Taranaki	1,067	1,181	1,265	1,185	1,408	341	32.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	2,470	2,643	2,837	2,715	3,254	784	31.7
Wellington	6,167	6,744	7,480	7,134	8,309	2,142	34.7
Tasman and Nelson	895	986	1,121	1,207	1,214	319	35.6
Marlborough	384	453	511	532	541	157	40.9
West Coast	232	274	316	266	341	109	47.0
Canterbury	6,284	7,204	8,043	7,458	8,642	2,358	37.5
Otago	2,104	2,427	2,682	2,753	2,873	769	36.5
Southland	767	914	972	933	1,128	361	47.1
Other ⁽³⁾	6,559	7,816	8,129	7,426	7,911	1,352	20.6
Total	57,754	65,371	71,992	68,123	77,081	19,327	33.5

For footnotes, see end of table

Table 12
continued

Permanent and Long-term Migration⁽¹⁾
By New Zealand region of residence

Region of residence ⁽²⁾	Year ended December					Change 2003–2007	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Net migration⁽⁴⁾							
Northland	174	-91	-268	-277	-452	-626	...
Auckland	17,801	9,499	6,352	9,806	6,405	-11,396	...
Waikato	1,402	234	-436	-84	-571	-1,973	...
Bay of Plenty	237	-420	-1,146	-772	-1,231	-1,468	...
Gisborne	90	-114	-132	-123	-223	-313	...
Hawke's Bay	51	-197	-383	-204	-490	-541	...
Taranaki	253	-73	-62	-5	-93	-346	...
Manawatu-Wanganui	547	133	-181	100	-661	-1,208	...
Wellington	1,657	620	-37	1,035	-508	-2,165	...
Tasman and Nelson	356	102	48	-25	-71	-427	...
Marlborough	85	49	-34	-33	128	43	...
West Coast	48	-22	-23	52	-76	-124	...
Canterbury	4,108	2,221	1,295	1,993	745	-3,363	...
Otago	1,018	673	425	278	202	-816	...
Southland	212	-38	-131	-81	-178	-390	...
Other ⁽³⁾	6,867	2,532	1,684	2,949	2,565	-4,302	...
Total	34,906	15,108	6,971	14,609	5,491	-29,415	...

(1) For a definition of permanent and long-term migration, see table 9.

(2) Regions have been approximated by grouping territorial authorities.

(3) Includes not stated and Chatham Islands Territory.

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

Symbol:

... not applicable