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Government of Samoa

SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

2010

This release recapitulates Samoa’s International Arrival Statistics for the calendar year 2010, with the provision of crucial statistical information’s on international migration statistics.

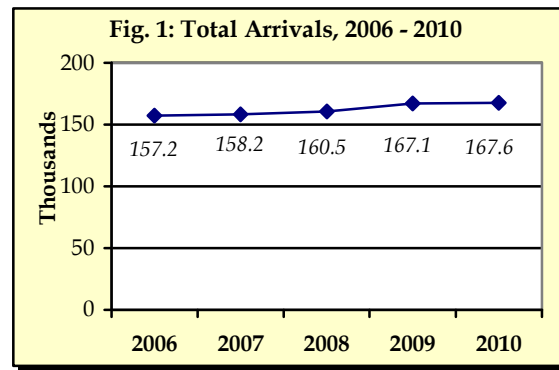
International Migration Statistics are collected solely to satisfy three core requirements: (a) provision of data to the government of Samoa on the number of characteristics of migrants (both immigrants and emigrants) for planners and policy makers; (b) to allow the Bureau to compile inter censal population estimates and (c) to refine statistics on visitors arrival.

The source documents used for the compilation of statistics on International Migration are the Migration Arrival and Departure forms completed by all incoming and outgoing travelers at the ports of arrival and departure, namely the Apia and Satitua Wharfs, and Fagalii and Faleolo International Airports.

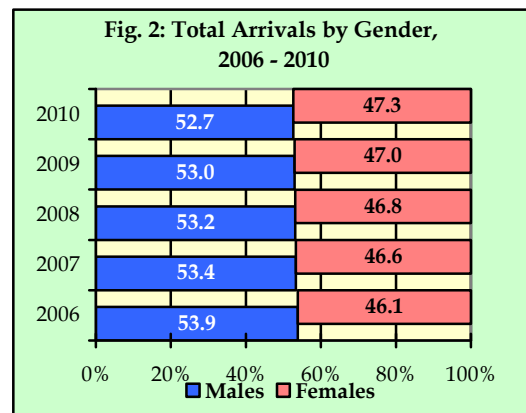
“A. ARRIVALS”

A1. TOTAL ARRIVALS

During the reference period, a total of 167,591 migrants (Table 1) arrived in Samoa. This indicates a trivial increase of 0.3 percent compared to the same period of 2009 (167,119) and an increase of 4.4 percent when compared to the same period of 2008 (160,511). This is illustrated below in Fig. 1. Moreover, Air being the most preferred mode of travel to Samoa constituting 96.7 percent while the remaining 3.1 percent is represented by Sea.



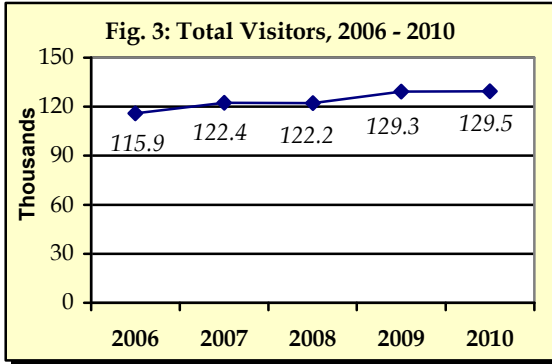
Arrivals by gender (Table 2) disclosed that males recorded over half of the travelers with 52.7 percent (88,382) while their female counterpart constitutes the remaining 47.3 percent (79,209). This is similar to 2009 where males recorded 53.0 percent while females round up the remaining 47.0 percent. (Refer Fig. 2). Furthermore, the majority age for inbound travelers to Samoa in 2010 ranges from 20 – 64 years.



A2. TOTAL VISITORS

During the reference period, a total of 129,500 Visitors (including transit) entered our shores (Table 2). This indicates a mere increase of 0.2 percent when compared to the same period of 2009 in contrast to a 6.0 percent increase when compared with 2008. Refer Fig. 3.

Additionally, males represent 51.8 percent (67,074) of this total while females constitute the remaining 48.2 percent (62,426).

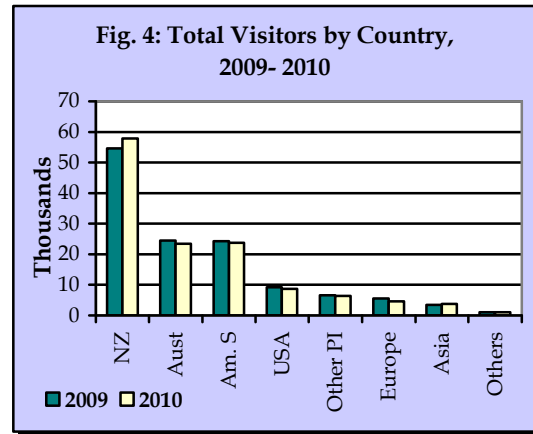


A3. VISITOR COMPOSITION

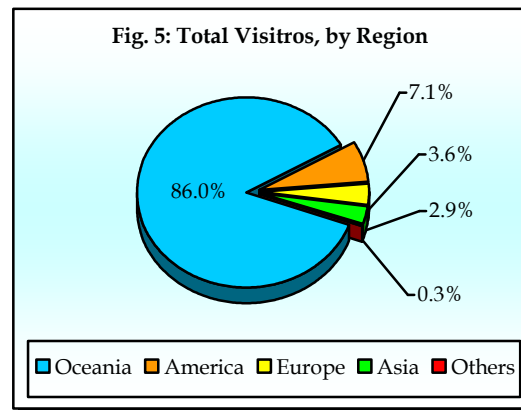
A3.1 Country of Usual Residence

The majority of visitors (Tables 3 & 4) from principal source markets namely New Zealand, American Samoa, Australia and the United States of America constitute 87.8 or 113,647 of all visitors visiting Samoa in the calendar year 2010.

New Zealand was the dominant country in visitors' arrival (Tables 3 & 4) during the reference period with 57,837 inbound travelers, depicting an increase of 6.0 percent over 2009. This is followed by American Samoa with a total of 23,737 inbound travelers, a decrease of 2.3 percent over 2009. Australia followed next with 23,415 travelers, also a decrease of 4.4 percent over 2009. The United States of America came in fourth with 8,658 travelers, a decrease of 6.4 percent over 2009. This is graphically portrayed in Fig. 4.



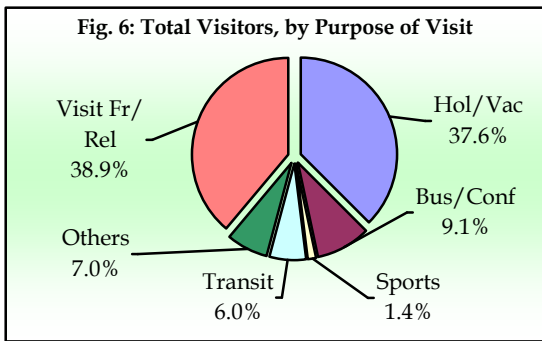
Of Total Visitors by region, Oceania is the leading region represented by 86.0 percent (111,370 visitors) followed by the American region with 7.1 percent (9,238 visitors). The European region is next with 3.6 percent (4,647 visitors), Asia with 2.9 percent (3,802 visitors) and the remaining 0.3 percent (443 visitors) is constituted by other regions as graphically illustrated in Fig. 5.



A3.2 Purpose of Visit

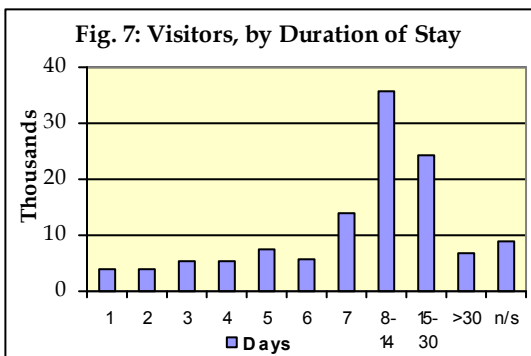
By purpose of visit, 38.9 (50,405) of total visitors visit our shores visiting friends/ relatives, where the majority came from New Zealand with 44.7 percent. Those visitors on holiday/ vacation followed next with 37.6 percent (48,730) of which 52.2

percent came from New Zealand alone. Those entering our shores for Business/Conference recorded 9.1 percent (11,738) where the majority of which came from New Zealand with 41.7 percent. Transit travelers bound for other destinations registered 6.0 percent (7,724) of which 34.0 percent came from American Samoa. Sports constitute 1.4 percent (1,804) of which 34.3 percent also came from New Zealand. Those that were here for other purposes make up the remaining 7.0 percent. This is graphically illustrated in Fig. 6.

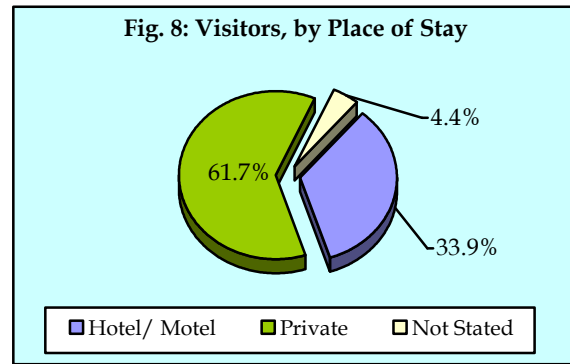


A3.3 Duration and Place of Stay

As tabulated in Table 6, the trend of visitors' duration of stay (excluding transit) in Samoa ranges from a week to a month. Fig. 7 shows the distribution of visitors' duration of stay in 2010.

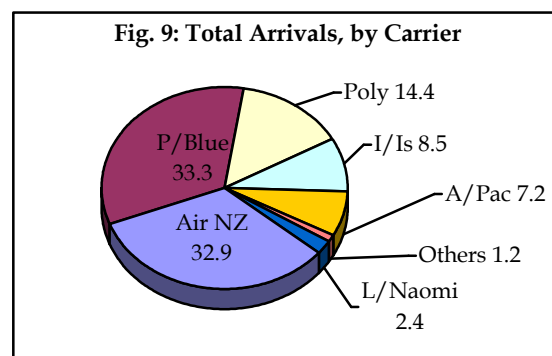


Furthermore, the majority of visitors (75164) prefer to stay with private accommodations or families/ relatives compared to those that have a preference for hotel/ motels (41,255). Those visitors who did not wish to state their place of stay accounted for the remaining 5,357 visitors. Refer Fig. 8.



A4. CARRIER

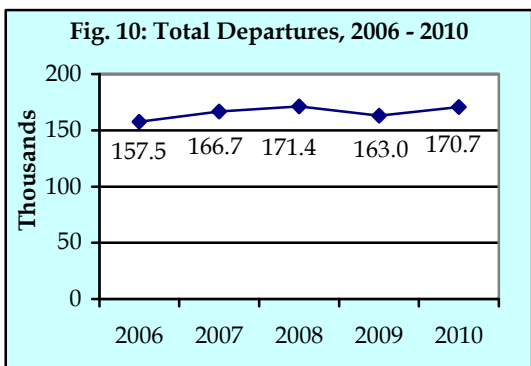
Table 5 reveals Poly Blue as the main carrier for all those visiting Samoa for the calendar year 2010 with 55,875 passengers (33.3 percent) followed by Air New Zealand with 55,159 passengers (32.9 percent). Next is Polynesian with 24,091 (14.4 percent) then by Inter Island Airways with 14,270 (8.5 percent). Fig. 9 portrays a more graphical presentation of all carriers during the reference period.



“B. DEPARTURES”

B1. TOTAL DEPARTURES

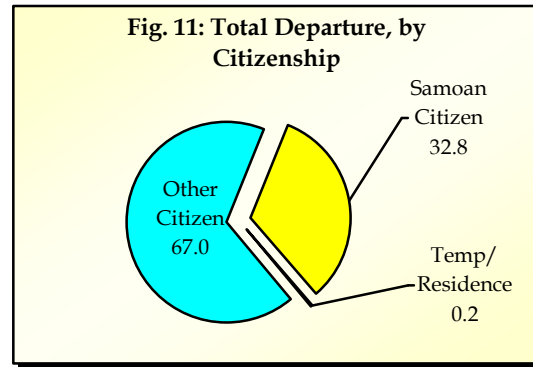
In the calendar year 2010, a total of 170,719 emigrants (Table 7) left our shores. This indicates an increase of 4.7 percent when compared to the same period of 2009 (163,035) and a marginal decrease of 0.4 percent when compared to the same period of 2008 (171,390). This is graphically illustrated in Fig. 10. By gender, males represent 53.3 percent (90,957) of total departures while females make up the remaining 46.7 percent (79,762).



B2. TOTAL DEPARTURE COMPOSITION

B2.1 Total Departure by Citizenship

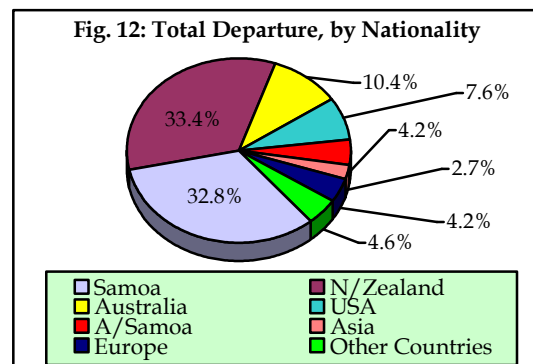
As depicted in Table 7, Other Citizen constitutes 67.0 percent (114,313) of total departures (170,719) and Samoan citizens constitute 32.8 percent (56,064) while temporary residence makes up the remaining 0.2 percent (342). Refer Fig. 11.



B2.2 Total Departure by Nationality

The majority of emigrants (Table 7) specifically from Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, the United States of America and American Samoa make up 88.5 percent (151,055) of total departures during the reference period.

For total departures, New Zealand was the leading nationality exhibiting 33.4 percent (56,988) followed by Samoa with 32.8 percent (55,960) then by Australia with 10.4 percent (17,823). America is next with 7.6 percent (13,043) then by American Samoa with 4.2 percent (7,241). An overall picture of departure by nationality is portrayed in Fig. 12 below.

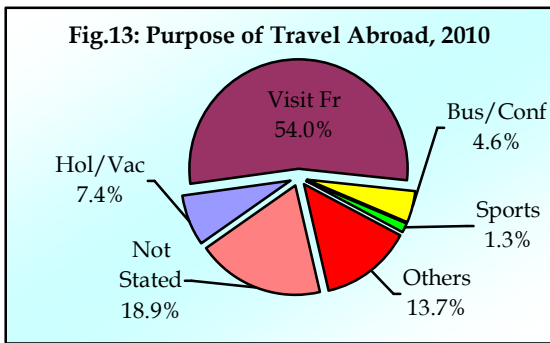


B3. SAMOA CITIZEN

B3.1 Purpose of Travel of Abroad

During the calendar year 2010, a total of 56,064 (Table 8) Samoans left our shores, representing 32.8 percent of total departures. Of this total, 54.7 percent (30,656) were males and the remaining 45.3 percent (25,408) were females.

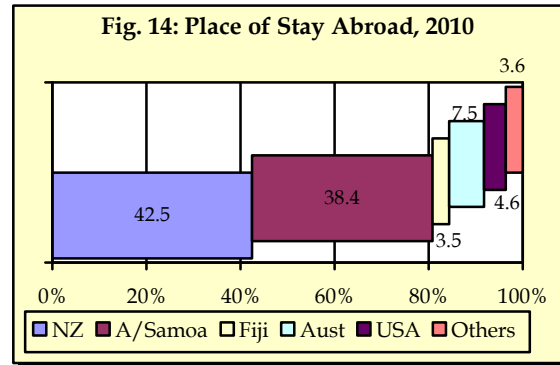
By purpose of travel, just over half or 54.0 percent (30,278) of Samoan emigrants traveled overseas to visit friends/ relatives while 7.4 percent (4,176) left on holiday/ vacation. Additionally, those that left for business/ conference and sporting activities constitute 4.6 percent (2,601) and 1.3 percent (744) respectively. 13.7 percent (7,652) of Samoan emigrants revealed that they left our shores for other purposes while 18.9 percent (10,613) did not state their purpose of travel abroad. This is graphically depicted in Fig. 13.



B3.2 Place of Stay Abroad

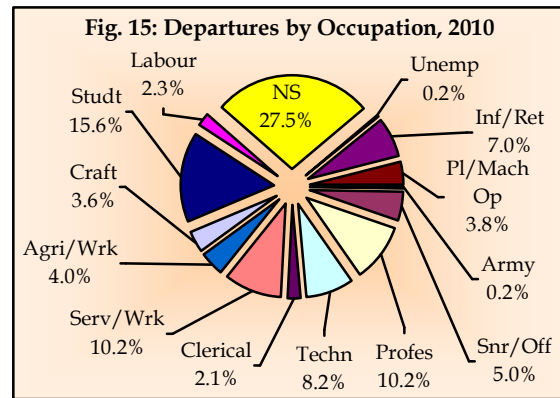
The majority of Samoans leaving our shores travel to New Zealand as indicated by 42.5 percent (23,826) in Table 9, which is then followed by American Samoa with 38.4 percent (21,503).

Australia comes in as the third main place of stay abroad yielding 7.5 percent (4,187), followed The United States of America and Fiji with 4.6 percent (2,567) and 3.5 percent (1,953) respectively. Fig. 14 depicts a graphical impression of the main place of stay abroad by Samoa Citizens.



B3.3 Departures by Occupation

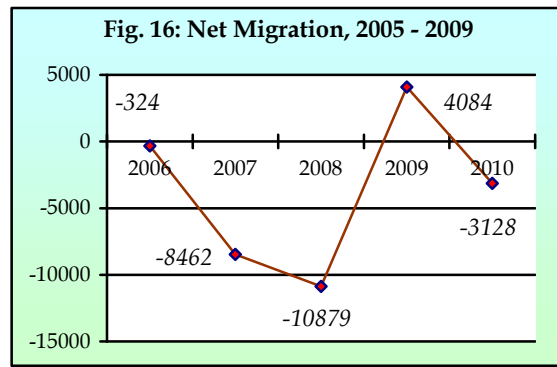
As depicted in Table 10, the majority of emigrants are students, yielding 15.6 percent (8,740) followed by professionals and service workers (5,715 and 5,704 respectively) with 10.2 percent. Next are technicians with 8.2 percent (4,618) then infant/ retirees with 7.0 percent (3,928). A detail graphical analysis of departures by occupation is presented in Fig. 15.



“C. NET MIGRATION”

During the reference period, net migration stood at -3128 (Table 1) implying that out going travelers (departure) was greater than the number of in coming travelers (arrival). This shows a colossal decrease of 176.6 percent when compared to the same period of 2009.

Between 2006 and 2010, the most significant change occurred in 2008 where net migration stood at -10,879 while the less significant change occurred in 2006 where net migration stood at -324. Fig. 16 below gives the natural changes in international migration from 2005 – 2009.



The attached tables, Tables 1- 10, will provide readers with a more tabulated analysis of international migration during the reference period.

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