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File Ref: IAS Q3/11

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Arrival Statistics THIRD QUARTER 2011

Summary:

This release summarizes Samoa's International Arrival Statistics for the third quarter (July-September) of 2011.

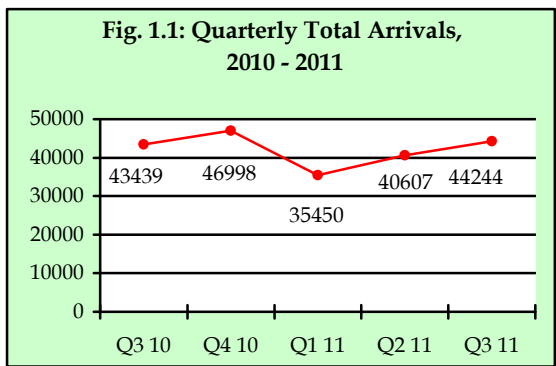
The source documents used for the compilation of statistics on international migration are the Immigration Arrival and Departure forms completed by all incoming and outgoing travelers at ports of arrival and departure. The four ports of entry for international travel to Samoa are: (i) Apia Wharf (ii) Satitua Wharf (1) (iii) Faleolo and (iv) Fagalii (2) International Airports.

Additionally, Air being the most preferred mode of travel to Samoa, accounting for 96.9 percent (42,889) of total arrivals, while those that traveled by sea accounted for the remaining 3.1 percent (1,355). (Refer Fig. 1.2).

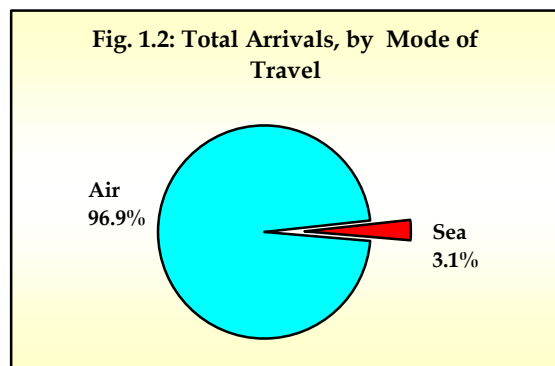
1. ARRIVALS

1.1 TOTAL ARRIVALS

The total International Arrival Statistics recorded during the reference period (table 1) reveals an increase of 9.0 percent when compared to the previous quarter (April - June) and a trivial decrease of 1.8 percent over the corresponding quarter of July - September 2010. (Refer Fig. 1.1).

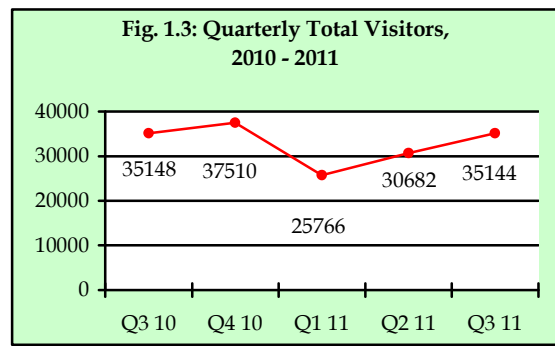


(1): Satitua wharf started operating on November 11th 2010.
 (2): Fagalii Airport re-opened on July 1st 2009.



1.2 TOTAL VISITORS

Of total arrivals, Overall Visitors numbering 35,144 for the quarter under review illustrates an increase of 14.5 percent over the previous quarter and depicts no change when compared to the corresponding quarter of July - September 2010. (Refer Fig. 1.3).

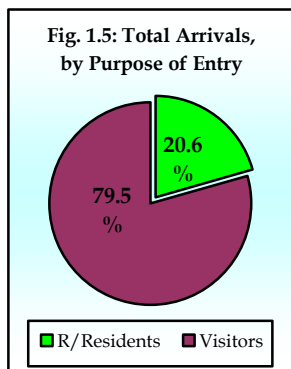
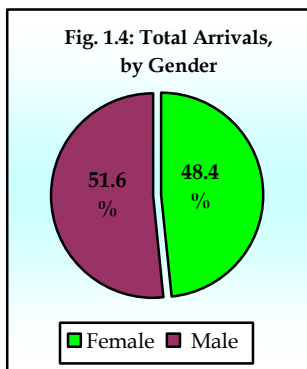


Considering 98.1 percent of total visitors arrived by air carrier, those that traveled by sea carrier round up the remaining 1.9 percent. Visitors' share of 79.4 percent of total arrivals is slightly higher than the 75.6 percent reported in the previous quarter but marginally lower than the 80.9 percent reported in the same quarter of 2010.

I.3 TOTAL ARRIVALS BY GENDER

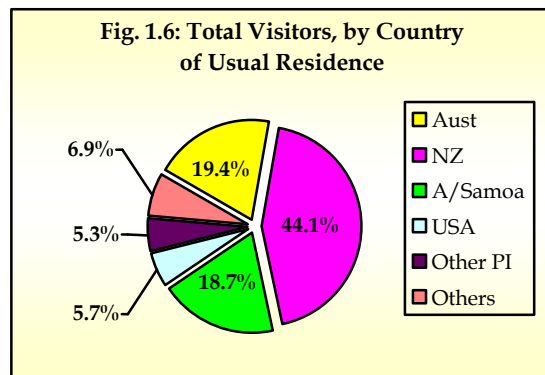
During the quarter under review, total arrivals by age and gender (Table 2) discloses that males recorded just over half of the traveling public at 51.6 percent (marginally lower than the 53.7 percent reported in the previous quarter) while their female counterpart constitute the remaining 48.4 percent (slightly higher than the 46.3 percent reported in the previous quarter). (Refer Fig. 1.4).

Of all arrival travelers, overall visitors (including transients) registered 39.9 percent (17,684) for males while females had 39.4 percent (17,460). Returning residents recorded 11.6 percent (5,154) for males while females had 8.9 percent (3,945). (Refer Fig. 1.5). The majority age for inbound travelers to Samoa from July - September 2011 ranges from 15 years to 64 years.

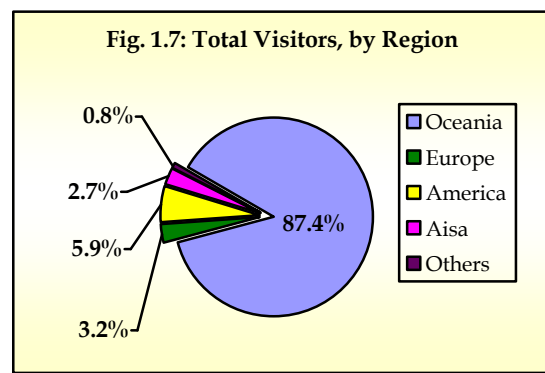


I.4 VISITORS ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

New Zealand still remains as the leading country in visitors' arrival by country of usual residence (Table 3) accounting for 44.1 of total visitors with 15,498. Australia followed in with a distant 19.4 percent share (6,829) which is then trailed by American Samoa with 18.7 percent (6,568) while the United States of America anchored the principal source markets with a far-off share of 5.7 percent (2,009). (Refer Fig. 1.6).



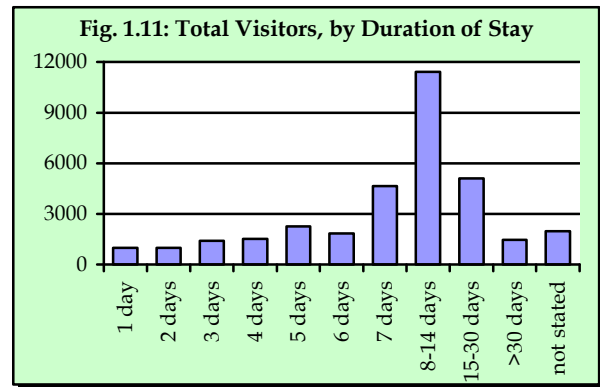
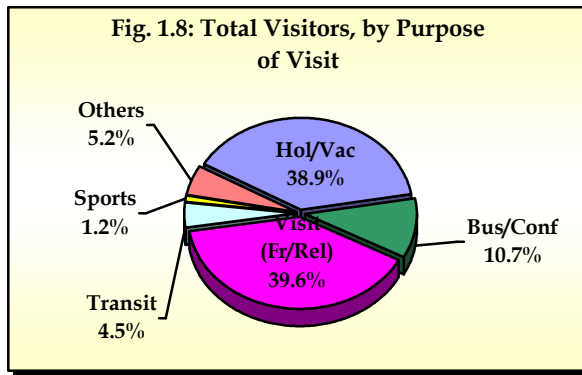
By region, the Oceanic Region portrays the highest share of total visitors with 87.4 percent followed by America and Europe with 5.9 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. The Asian region exhibits the lowest share with only 2.7 percent (Refer Fig. 1.7).



I.5 VISITORS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT

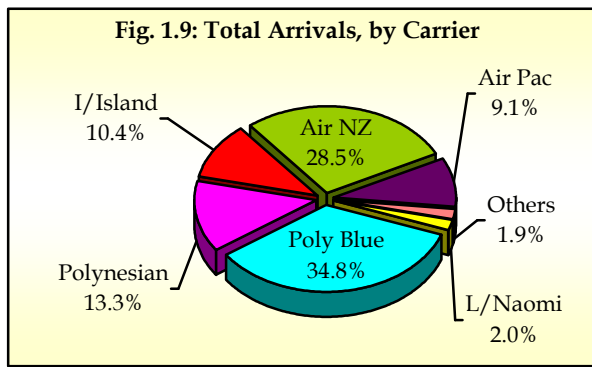
As depicted in Table 4, New Zealand, American Samoa, Australia, and the United States of America constitute 87.9 percent of all visitors visiting Samoa while other countries round up the remaining 12.1 percent during the reference period.

Furthermore, 39.6 percent (13,918) of all visitors entered our shores to Visit Friends/ Relatives while those that were here on Holiday/ Vacation accounted for 38.9 percent (13,666) of all visitors. Those that were here for Business and Conference registered 10.7 percent (3,744) while those who entered our shores for sports recorded 1.2 percent (419). Transients bound for other destination and those who were here for other purposes registered 4.5 percent (1,580) and 5.2 percent (1,817) respectively. (Refer Fig. 1.8).



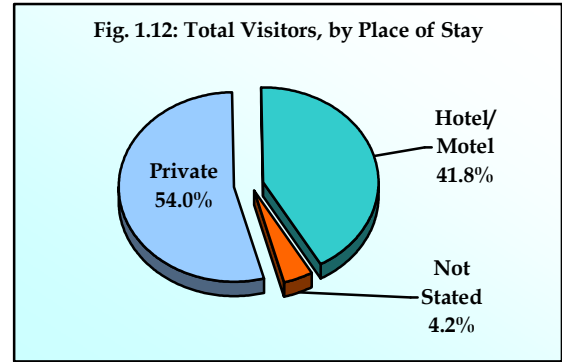
1.6 CARRIER

As tabulated in Table 5, Poly Blue leads the way for arrival by carriers' during the reference period with a 34.8 percent share (15,395 passengers) followed by Air New Zealand with a share of 28.5 percent (12,629 passengers) while Polynesian Airlines brought in a distant 13.3 percent (5,877) of total arrivals. Inter Island recorded a 10.4 percent share (4,584) followed by Air Pacific with 9.1 percent (4,021). Lady Naomi registered a 2.0 percent share (907) while other carriers round up the remaining 1.9 percent (831). (Refer Fig 1.9).



1.7 VISITORS DURATION/ PLACE OF STAY

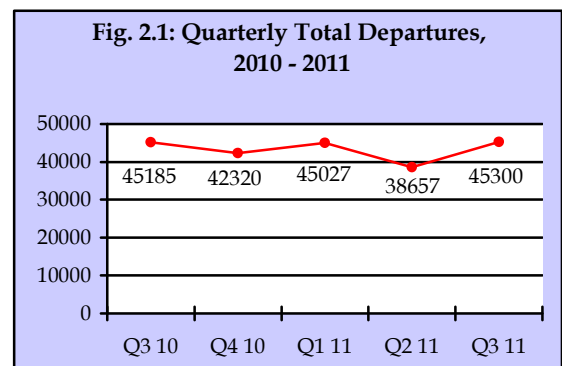
The usual trend of visitor's duration of stay in Samoa (Table 6) is a week up to a month. (Refer Fig. 1.11). In addition to this, 54.0 percent (18,137) of visitors reported staying with private accommodations or families/ relatives while 41.8 percent (14,029) stayed in hotels/ motels. (Refer Fig. 1.12).



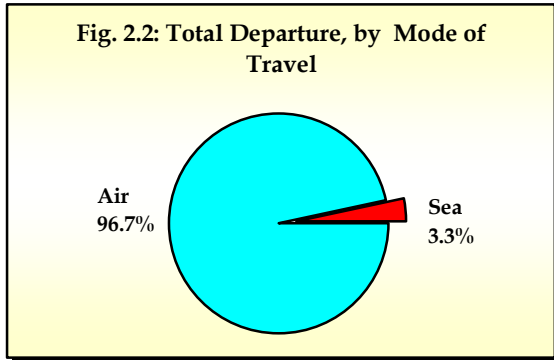
2. DEPARTURES

2.1 TOTAL DEPARTURES

The total International Departure Statistics recorded during the reference period (table 1) reveals an increase of 17.2 percent compared to the previous quarter (April - June 2011) and a marginal increase of 0.3 percent over the corresponding quarter of July - September 2010. (Refer Fig. 2.1).

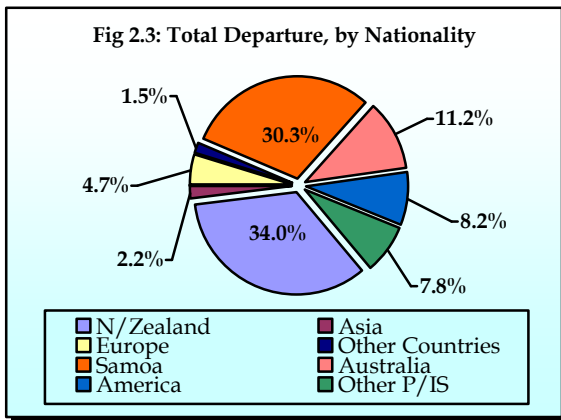


Furthermore, Air being the most preferred mode of travel away from Samoa, accounting for 96.7 percent (43,784) of total departures, while those that traveled by sea accounted for the remaining 3.3 percent (1,516). (Refer Fig. 2.2).



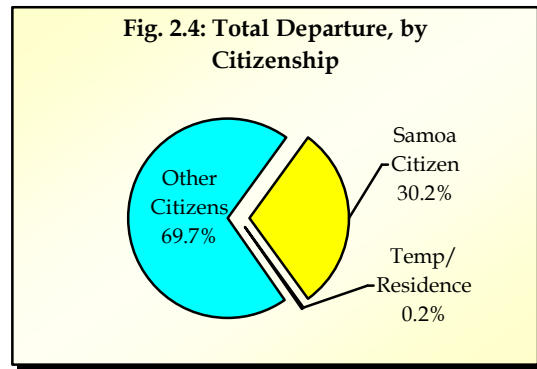
2.2 TOTAL DEPARTURE BY NATIONALITY

The majority of emigrants (Table 7) specifically from Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States of America accounted for 83.7 percent (37,959) of total departures during the reference period. Fig. 2.3 below provides a more detailed graphical analysis of total departure by nationality.



2.3 TOTAL DEPARTURE BY CITIZENSHIP

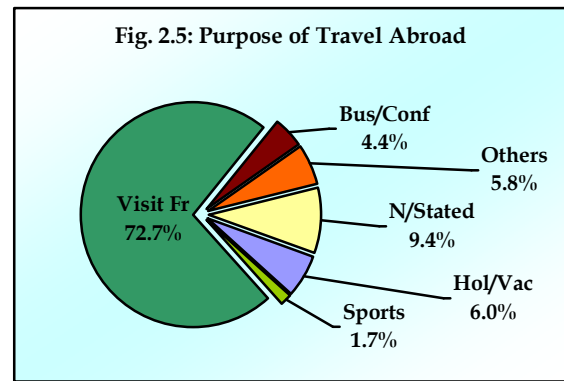
As tabulated in Table 7, Other Citizens make up 69.7 percent (31,553) of total departures during the reference period while Samoa Citizen constitutes 30.2 percent (13,671). Temporary Residence makes up the remaining 0.2 percent (76) of total departures. (Refer Fig. 2.4).



2.4 PURPOSE OF TRAVEL ABROAD

During the reference period, a total of 13,671 (Table 8) Samoan citizens left our shores for overseas countries. Of this total, 54.3 percent (7,418) were males and the remaining 45.7 percent (6,253) were females.

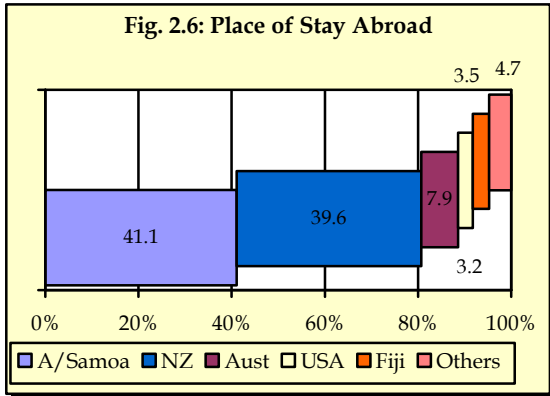
By purpose of travel abroad, 72.7 percent (9,937) of Samoan migrants traveled overseas to visit friends/relatives while 6.0 percent (818) left for holiday/vacation. Furthermore, those that traveled for business/ conference and sporting activities constituted 4.4 percent (605) and 1.7 percent (233) respectively. Those that left our shores for other purposes reported 5.8 percent (799) while the remaining 9.4 (1,279) is represented by those Samoan citizens who did not wish to reveal their purpose of travel abroad. This is graphically depicted in Fig. 2.5.



2.5 PLACE OF STAY ABROAD

The majority of Samoans leaving our shores traveled to American Samoa as indicated by 41.1 percent (5,615) in Table 9, which is then closely followed by New Zealand with 39.6 percent (5,411). Australia comes in as the third main place of stay abroad yielding a distant 7.9 percent (1,079), followed by Fiji and The United States with 3.5 percent (485) and 3.2 percent (443) respectively.

Fig. 2.6 portrays a graphical impression of the main place of stay abroad by Samoa Citizens.



2.6 DEPARTURE BY OCCUPATION

As depicted in Table 10, the majority of Samoans leaving our shores were students, yielding 14.2 percent (1,943) followed by professionals with 10.7 percent (1,496) then by service workers reporting 9.8 percent (1,342). A more comprehensive graphical analysis of departures by occupation for Samoa citizens is exhibited in Fig. 2.7.

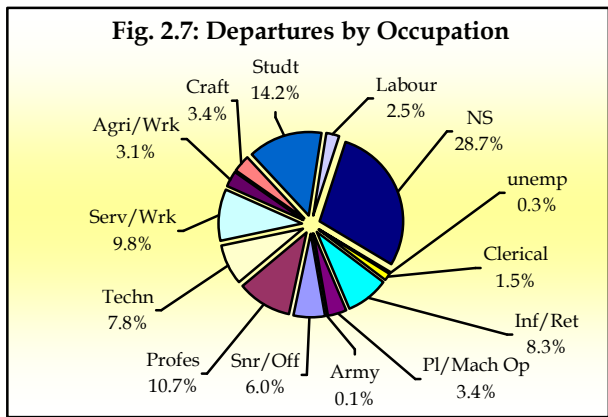
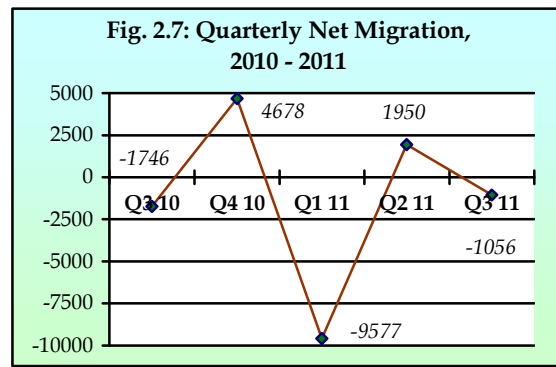


Table 10 further reveals that the majority of people departing our shores have either completed or are currently attending Secondary Education level, yielding 35.5 percent.

3. NET MIGRATION

During the reference period, net migration stood at -1,056 (Table 1) implying that there were more out-going travelers (departures) than in-coming travelers (arrivals). This shows an increase of 39.5 percent when compared to the same period of 2010 where net migration stood at -1,746.

As presented in Fig. 2.7, the most significant change in net migration occurred during the first quarter of 2011 with -9,560 travelers. On the contrary, the less significant change occurred during the third quarter of 2011 where net migration stood at -1,056.



The attached tables, Tables 1-10, will provide readers with a more detailed tabulated analysis of international migration for the third quarter of 2011.

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