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GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

# SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## International Arrival Statistics FIRST QUARTER 2011

### Summary:

This release summarizes Samoa's International Arrival Statistics for the first quarter (January-March) of 2011.

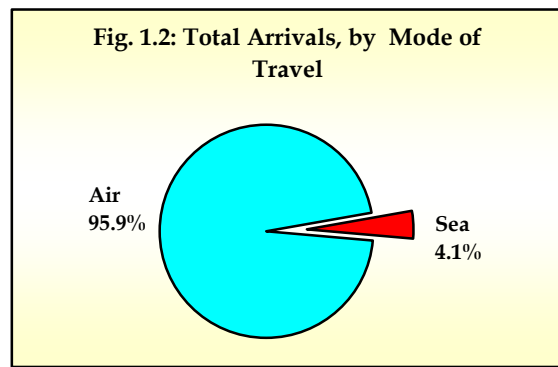
The source documents used for the compilation of statistics on international migration are the Immigration Arrival and Departure forms completed by all incoming and outgoing travelers at ports of arrival and departure. The four ports of entry for international travel to Samoa are: (i) Apia Wharf (ii)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

Additionally, Air being the most preferred mode of travel to Samoa, accounting for 95.9 percent (34,010) of total arrivals, while those that traveled by sea accounted for the remaining 4.1 percent (1,440). (Refer Fig. 1.2).

### 1. ARRIVALS

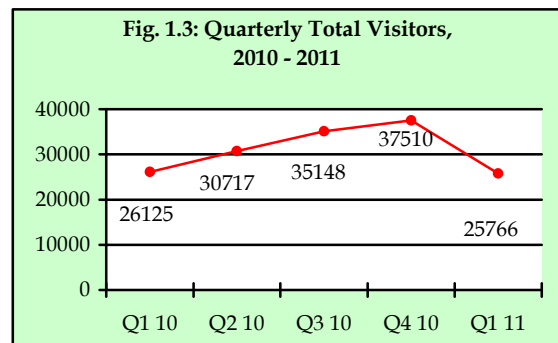
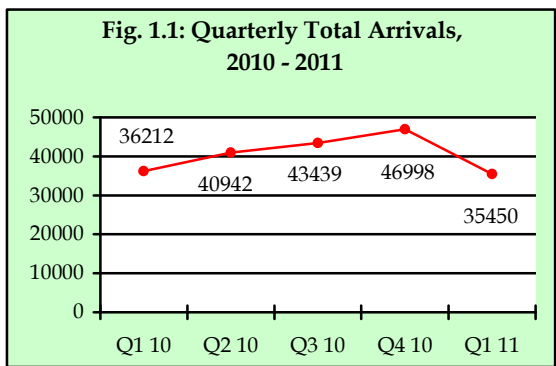
#### 1.1 TOTAL ARRIVALS

The total International Arrival Statistics recorded during the reference period (table 1) reveals a decrease of 24.6 percent when compared to the previous quarter (October-December) and a decrease of 2.1 percent over the corresponding quarter of January – March 2010. (Refer Fig. 1.1).



#### 1.2 TOTAL VISITORS

Of total arrivals, Overall Visitors numbering 25,766 for the quarter under review illustrates a decrease of 31.3 percent over the previous quarter and a decrease of 1.4 percent over the corresponding quarter of January – March 2010. (Refer Fig. 1.3).



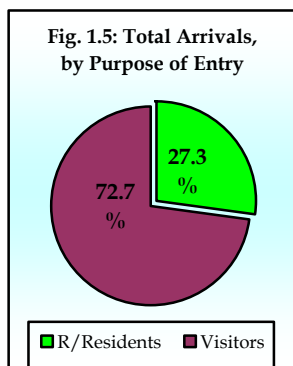
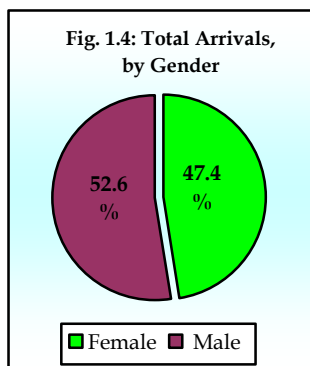
(1): Satittoa wharf started operating on November 11<sup>th</sup> 2010.  
 (2): Fagalii Airport re-opened on July 1st 2009.

Considering 96.9 percent of total visitors arrived by air carrier, those that traveled by sea carrier round up the remaining 3.1 percent. Visitors' share of 72.7 percent of total arrivals is much lower than the 79.8 percent reported in the previous quarter but slightly higher than the 72.1 percent reported in the same quarter of 2010.

### **1.3 TOTAL ARRIVALS BY GENDER**

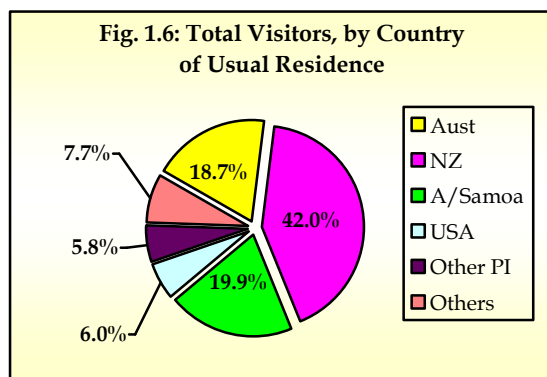
During the quarter under review, total arrivals by age and gender (Table 2) discloses that males recorded just over half of the traveling public at 52.6 percent (slightly higher than the 51.3 percent reported in the previous quarter) while their female counterparts constitute the remaining 47.4 percent (slightly lower than the 48.7 percent reported in the previous quarter). (Refer Fig. 1.4).

Of all arrival travelers, overall visitors (including transients) registered 38.0 percent (13,463) for males while females had 34.7 percent (12,303). Returning residents recorded 14.6 percent (5,172) for males while females had 12.7 percent (4,512). (Refer Fig. 1.5). The majority age for inbound travelers to Samoa from January - March 2011 ranges from 15 years to 64 years.

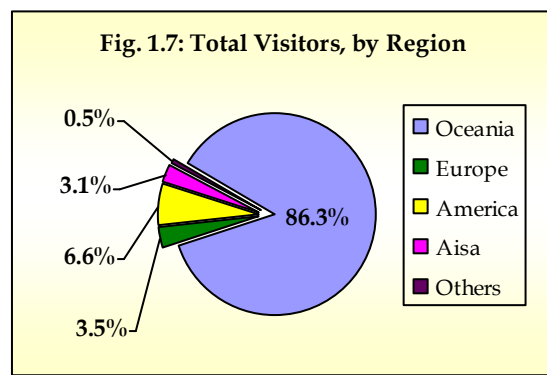


### **1.4 VISITORS ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE**

New Zealand still remains as the leading country in visitors' arrival by country of usual residence (Table 3) accounting for 42.0 of total visitors with 10,826. American Samoa followed in with a distant 19.9 percent share (5,117) which is then closely trailed by Australia with 18.7 percent (4,818) while the United States of America anchored the principal source markets with a distant share of 6.0 percent (1,534). (Refer Fig. 1.6).



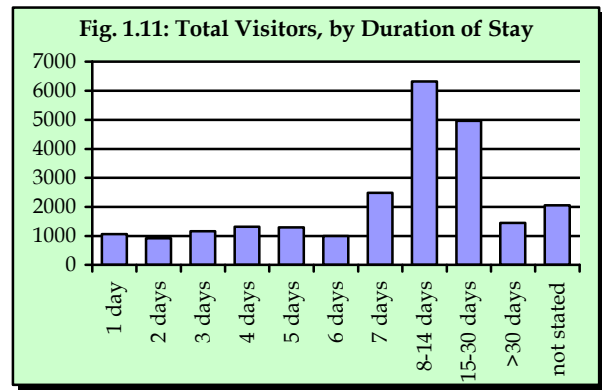
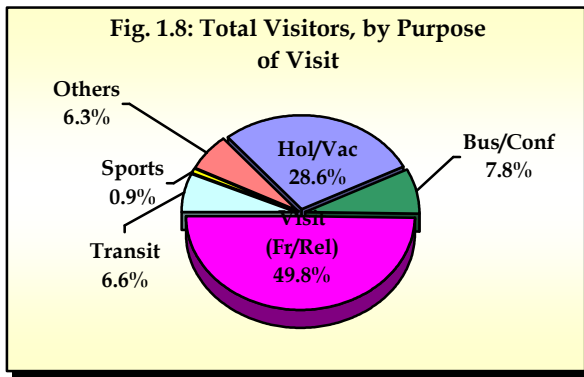
By region, the Oceanic Region portrays the highest share of total visitors with 86.3 percent followed by America and Europe with 6.6 percent and 3.5 percent respectively. The Asian region exhibits the lowest share with only 3.1 percent (Refer Fig. 1.7).



### **1.5 VISITORS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT**

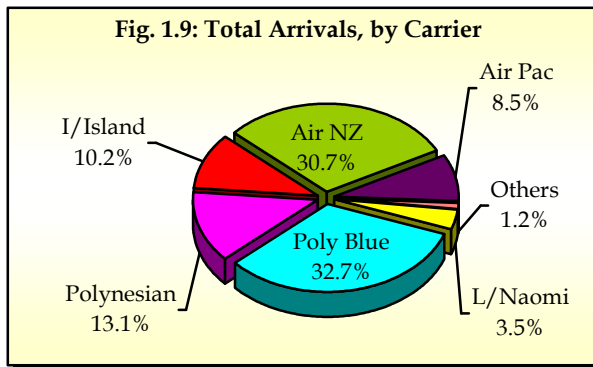
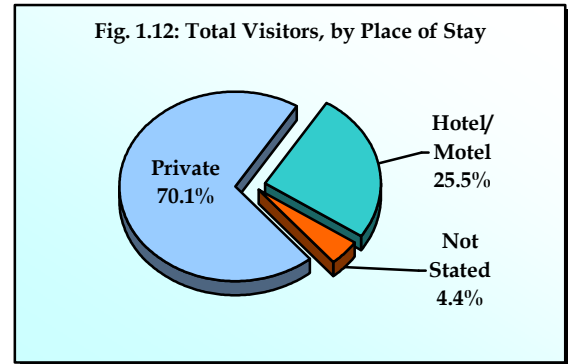
As depicted in Table 4, New Zealand, American Samoa, Australia, and the United States of America constitute 86.6 percent of all visitors visiting Samoa while other countries round up the remaining 13.5 percent during the reference period.

Furthermore, almost half or 49.8 percent (12,822) of all visitors entered our shores to Visit Friends/Relatives while those that were here on Holiday/Vacation accounted for 28.6 percent (7,371) of all visitors. Those that were here for Business and Conference registered 7.8 percent (1,997) while those who entered our shores for sports recorded 0.9 percent (236). Transients bound for other destination and those who were here for other purposes registered 6.6 percent (1,699) and 6.3 percent (1,641) 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 32.7 percent share (11,594 passengers) followed by Air New Zealand with a share of 30.7 percent (10,891 passengers) while Polynesian Airlines brought in a distant 13.1 percent (4,661) of total arrivals. Inter Island recorded a 10.2 percent share (3,620) followed by Air Pacific with 8.5 percent (3,007). Lady Naomi registered a 3.5 percent share (1,246) while other carriers round up the remaining 1.2 percent (431). (Refer Fig 1.9).



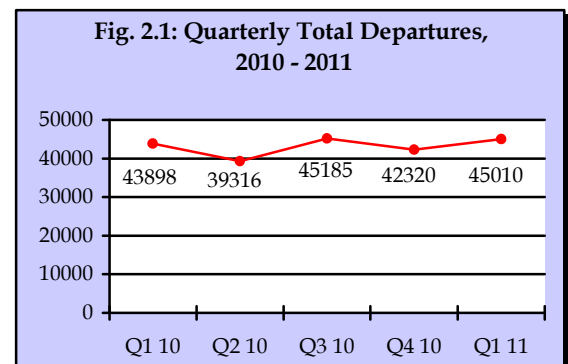
## 2. DEPARTURES

### 2.1 TOTAL DEPARTURES

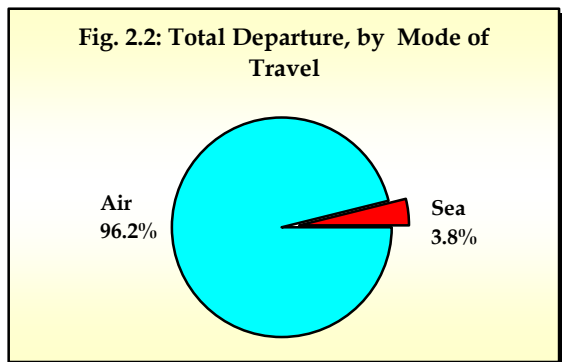
The total International Departure Statistics recorded during the reference period (table 1) reveals an increase of 6.4 percent compared to the previous quarter (October - December 2010) and an increase of 2.5 percent over the corresponding quarter of January - March 2010. (Refer Fig. 2.1).

## 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, 70.1 percent (16,862) of visitors reported staying with private accommodations or families/ relatives while 25.5 percent (6,140) stayed in hotels/ motels. (Refer Fig. 1.12).

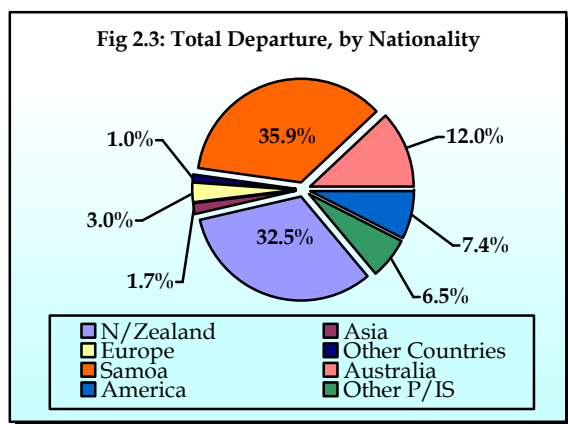


Furthermore, Air being the most preferred mode of travel away from Samoa, accounting for 96.2 percent (43,290) of total departures, while those that traveled by sea accounted for the remaining 3.8 percent (1,720). (Refer Fig. 2.2).



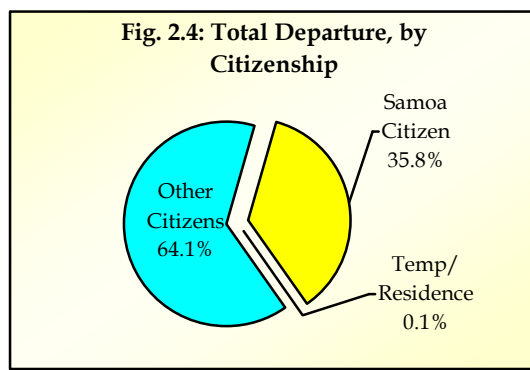
### 2.2 TOTAL DEPARTURE BY NATIONALITY

The majority of emigrants (Table 7) specifically from Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States of America accounted for 87.4 percent (39,351) 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

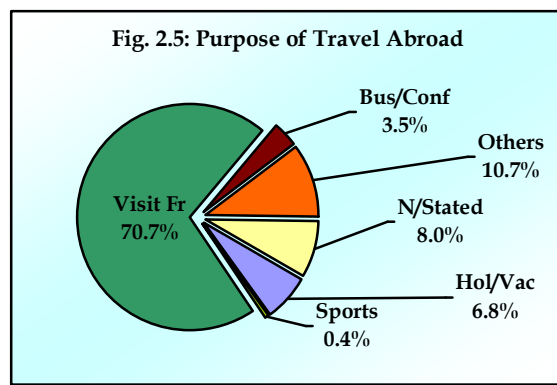
As tabulated in Table 7, Other Citizens make up 64.1 percent (28,855) of total departures during the reference period while Samoa Citizen constitutes 35.8 percent (16,093). Temporary Residence makes up the remaining 0.1 percent (62) of total departures. (Refer Fig. 2.4).



### 2.4 PURPOSE OF TRAVEL ABROAD

During the reference period, a total of 16,093 (Table 8) Samoa citizens left our shores for overseas countries. Of this total, 55.3 percent (8,898) were males and the remaining 44.7 percent (7,195) were females.

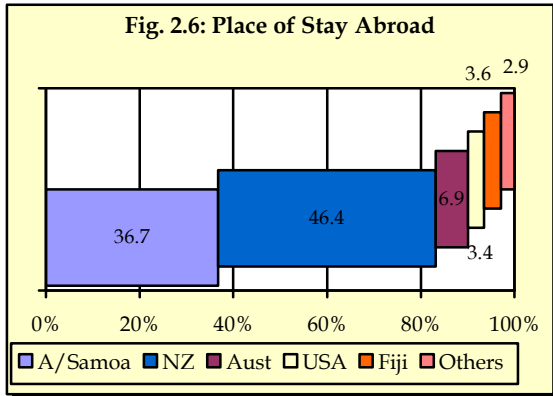
By purpose of travel abroad, 70.7 percent (11,371) of Samoan migrants traveled overseas to visit friends/relatives while 6.8 percent (1,095) left for holiday/vacation. Furthermore, those that traveled for business/conference and sporting activities constituted 3.5 percent (582) and 0.4 percent (61) respectively. Those that left our shores for other purposes reported 10.7 percent (1,717) while the remaining 8.0 (1,287) 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 New Zealand as indicated by 46.4 percent (7,465) in Table 9, which is then followed by American Samoa with 36.7 percent (5,899). Australia comes in as the third main place of stay abroad yielding 6.9 percent (1,118), followed by Fiji and The United States with 3.6 percent (582) and 3.4 percent (550) 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 17.2 percent (2,762) followed by professionals with 9.2 percent (1,486) then by service workers reporting 9.1 percent (1,466). A more comprehensive graphical analysis of departures by occupation for Samoa citizens is exhibited in Fig. 2.7.

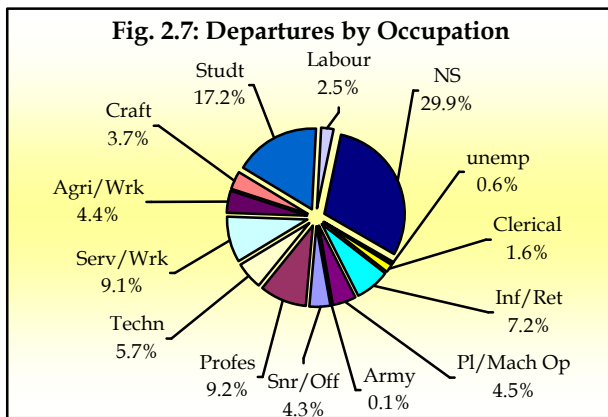
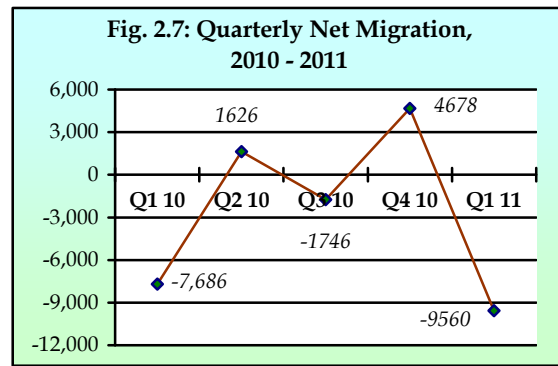


Table 10 further revealed that the majority of Samoa Citizens departing our shores have either completed or are currently attending Secondary Education level, yielding 37.8 percent.

## 3. NET MIGRATION

During the reference period, net migration stood at -9560 (Table 1) implying that there were more out-going travelers (departures) than in-coming travelers (arrivals). This shows an immense decrease of 24.4 percent when compared to the same period of 2010 where net migration stood at -7,686.

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 second quarter of 2010 with a net migration of 1,626 travelers.



The attached tables, Tables 1-10, will provide readers with a more detailed tabulated analysis of international migration for the final quarter of 2010.

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