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File Ref: IAS Q2/09

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA  
**SAMOA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

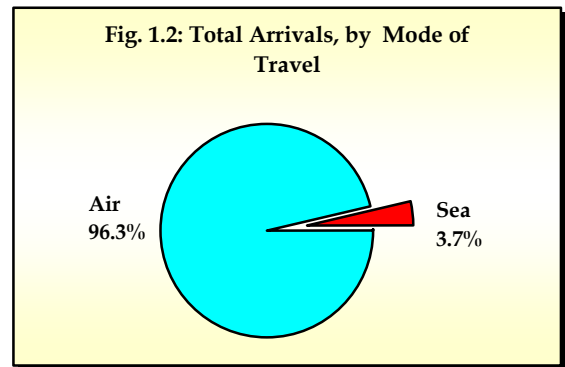
**International Arrival Statistics  
SECOND QUARTER 2009**

**Summary:**

This release summarizes Samoa's International Arrival Statistics for the second quarter (April – May) of 2009.

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 two ports of entry for international travel to Samoa are: (i) Apia Wharf, and (ii) Faleolo International Airport.

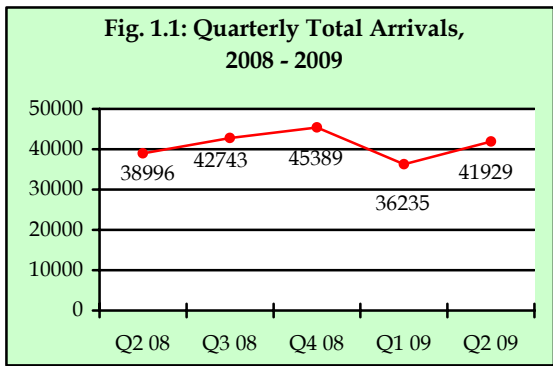
sea accounted for the remaining 3.2 percent (1,548). (Refer Fig. 1.2).



**1. ARRIVALS**

**1.1 TOTAL ARRIVALS**

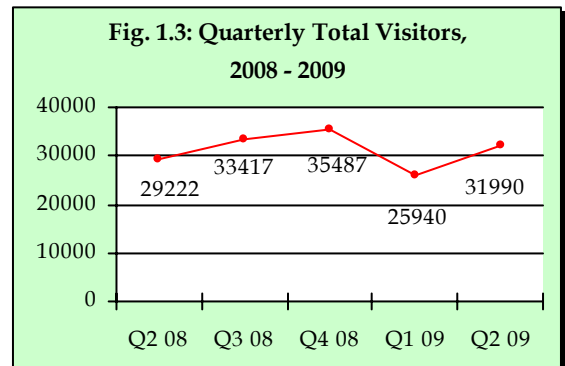
The total International Arrival Statistics recorded during the reference period (table 1) reveals an increase of 15.7 percent compared to the previous quarter (Jan - March 2009) and a 7.5 percent increase over the corresponding quarter of April – June 2008. (Refer Fig. 1.1).



Additionally, Air being the most preferred mode of travel to Samoa, accounting for 96.3 percent (40,381) of total arrivals, while those that traveled by

**1.2 TOTAL VISITORS**

Of the total arrivals, Overall Visitors numbering 31,990 for the quarter under review illustrates an immense increase of 23.3 percent over the previous quarter and an increase of 9.5 percent over the corresponding quarter of April – June 2008. (Refer Fig. 1.3).



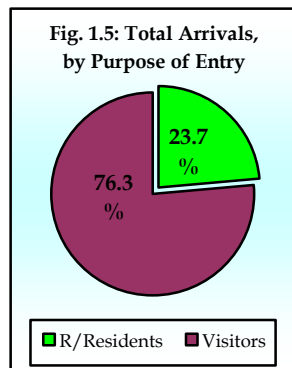
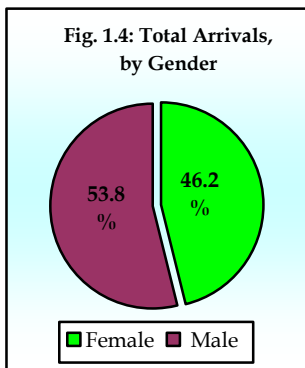
Considering 98.7 percent of total visitors arrived by air carrier, those traveled by sea carrier round up the remaining 1.3 percent. Visitors' share of 76.3

percent or 31,990 travelers of total arrivals is slightly higher than the 74.9 percent or 29,222 travelers reported in the same period of 2008.

### **I.3 TOTAL ARRIVALS BY GENDER**

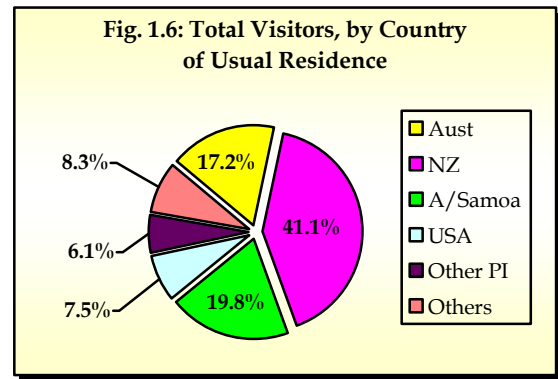
During the quarter under review, total arrivals by age and gender (Table 2) discloses that males recorded just over half of the traveling public at 53.8 percent (similar to April – June 2008) while their female counterparts constitute the remaining 46.2 percent (similar to April – June 2008). (Refer Fig. 1.4).

Of all arrival travelers, overall visitors (including transients) registered 39.7 percent (16,646) for males while females had 36.6 percent (15,344). Returning residents recorded 14.1 percent (5,902) for males while females had 9.6 percent (4,037). (Refer Fig. 1.5). The majority age for inbound travelers to Samoa from April – June 2009 ranges from 20 years to 64 years.

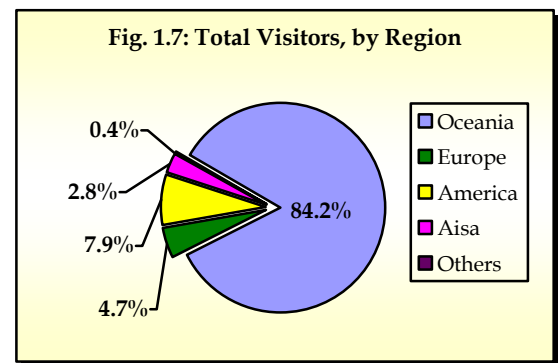


### **I.4 VISITORS ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE**

New Zealand was the leading country in visitors' arrival by country of usual residence (Table 3) with a 41.2 percent share (13,169). American Samoa followed in with a 19.8 percent share (6,335) which is then slightly trailed by Australia with 17.2 percent (5,503) while the United States of America anchored the principal source markets with a share of 7.5 percent (2,385). (Refer Fig. 1.6).



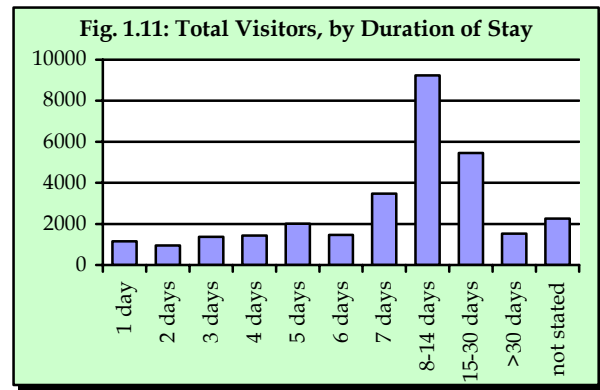
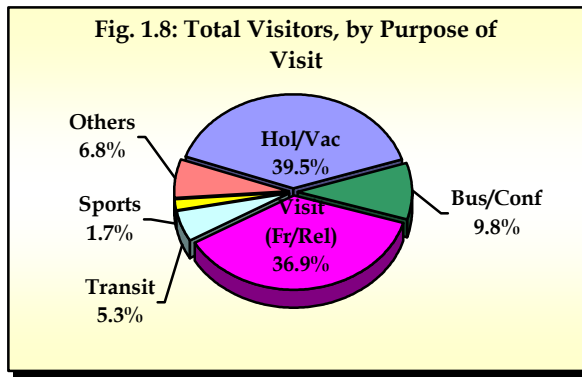
By region, the Oceanic Region portrays the highest share of total visitors with 84.2 percent followed by America and Europe with 7.9 percent and 4.7 percent respectively. The Asian region exhibits the lowest share with only 2.8 percent (Refer Fig. 1.7).



### **I.5 VISITORS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT**

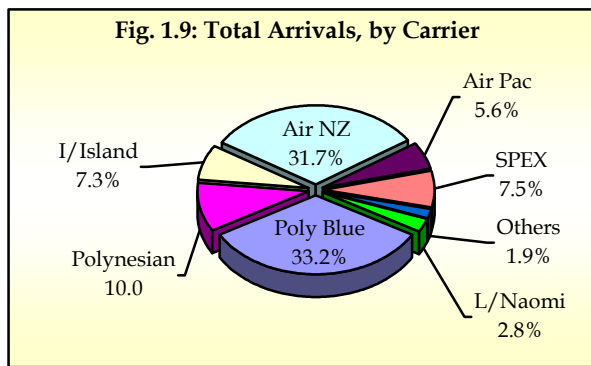
New Zealand, American Samoa, Australia, and the United States of America constitute 85.7 percent of all visitors visiting Samoa (Table 4) during the reference period.

Furthermore, 36.9 percent (11,816) of all visitors entered our shores to visit friends/ relatives while those that were here on holiday/ vacation accounted for 39.5 percent (12,652) of all visitors. Business and Conference registered 9.8 percent (3,139) while those who were here for sports recorded 1.7 percent (538). Transients bound for other destination and those who were here for other purposes registered 5.3 percent (1,681) and 6.8 percent (2,164) respectively. (Refer Fig. 1.8).



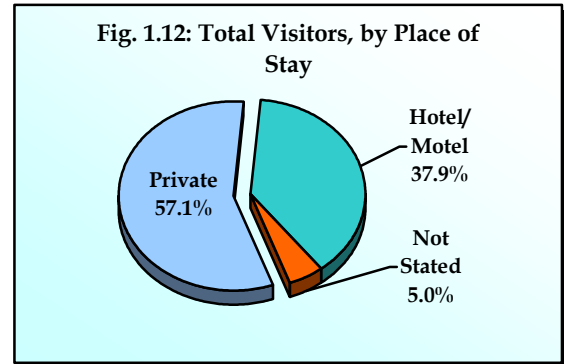
## 1.6 CARRIER

As tabulated in Table 5, Poly Blue leads the way for arrival by carriers' during the reference period with a 33.2 percent share (13,913 passengers) then followed by Air New Zealand with a share of 31.7 percent (13,292 passengers). Polynesian Airlines brought in 10.0 percent (4,192) of total arrivals while South Pacific Express had a share of 7.5 percent (3,128). Inter Island recorded a 7.3 percent share (3,081) followed by Air Pacific with 5.6 percent (2,345). Lady Naomi registered a 2.8 percent share (1,159) while other carriers round up the remaining 1.9 percent (808). (Refer Fig 1.9).



## 1.7 VISITORS DURATION/ PLACE OF STAY

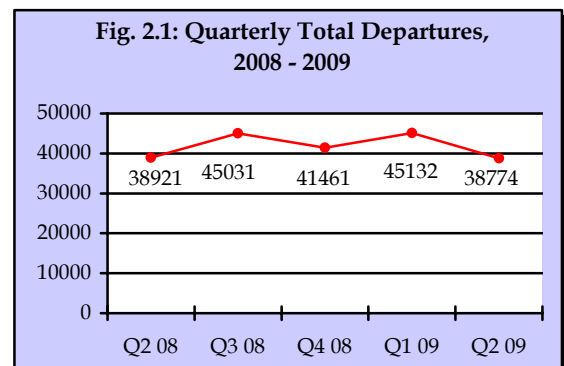
The usual trend of visitor's duration of stay in Samoa (Table 6) is a week up to a month. (Refer Fig. 1.11). In addition to this, 57.0 percent (17,288) of visitors reported staying with private accommodations or families/ relatives while 37.9 percent (11,499) stayed in hotels/ motels. (Refer Fig. 1.12).



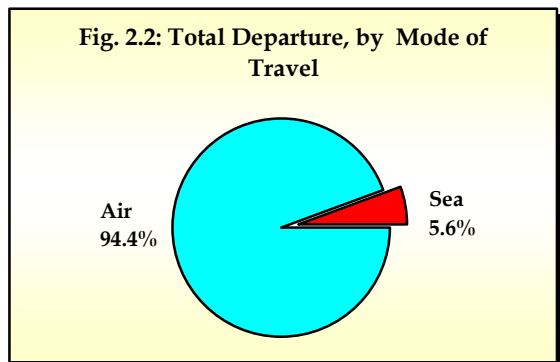
## 2. DEPARTURES

### 2.1 TOTAL DEPARTURES

The total International Departure Statistics recorded during the reference period (table 1) reveals a decrease of 14.1 percent compared to the previous quarter (Jan - March 2009) and a mere 0.4 percent decrease over the corresponding quarter of April - June 2008. (Refer Fig. 2.1).

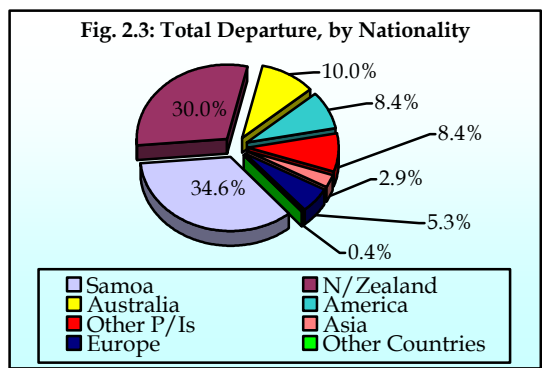


Furthermore, Air being the most preferred mode of travel away from Samoa, accounting for 94.4 percent (36,599) of total departures, while those that traveled by sea accounted for the remaining 5.6 percent (2,175). (Refer Fig. 2.2).



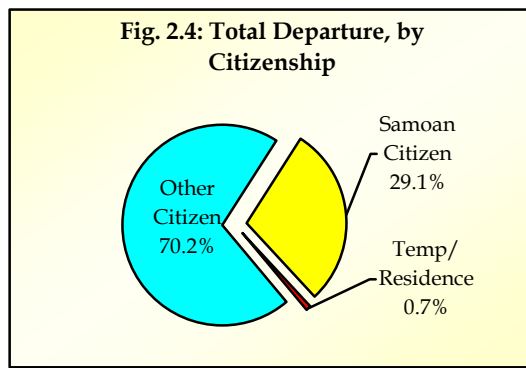
## 2.2 TOTAL DEPARTURE BY NATIONALITY

The majority of emigrants (Table 7) specifically from Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, and the United States of America accounted for 82.6 percent (32,044) 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

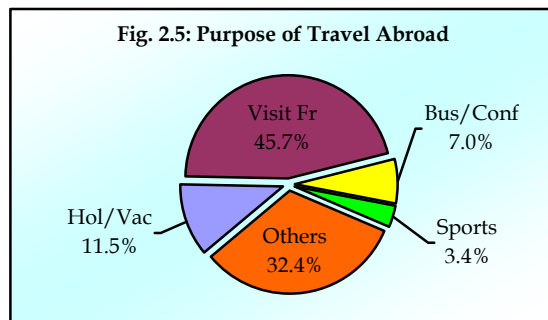
As portrayed in Table 7, Other Citizen constitutes 70.2 percent (27,203) to total departures during the reference period while Samoan citizens constitute 29.1 percent (11,300). Temporary residence makes up the remaining 0.7 percent (1,162) of total departures. Refer Fig. 2.4.



## 2.4 PURPOSE OF TRAVEL ABROAD

During the reference period, a total of 11,300 (Table 8) Samoan citizens left our shores for overseas countries. Of this total, 56.0 percent (6,327) were males and the remaining 44.0 percent (4,973) were females.

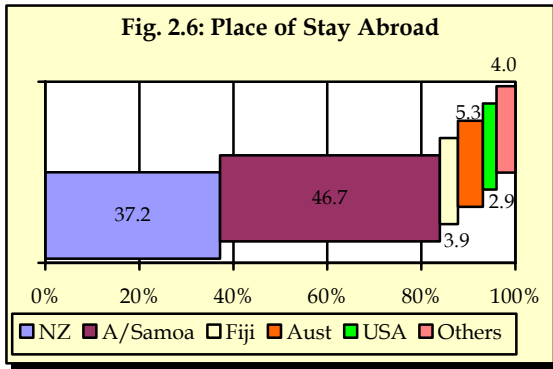
By purpose of travel abroad, 45.7 percent (5,159) of Samoan migrants traveled overseas to visit friends/relatives while 11.5 percent (1,297) left for holiday/vacation. Furthermore, those that traveled for business/conference and sporting activities constitute 7.0 percent (792) and 3.4 percent (388) respectively. The remaining 32.4 percent (3,664) is represented by those Samoans who traveled overseas for other purposes. This is graphically depicted in Fig. 2.5.



## 2.5 PLACE OF STAY ABROAD

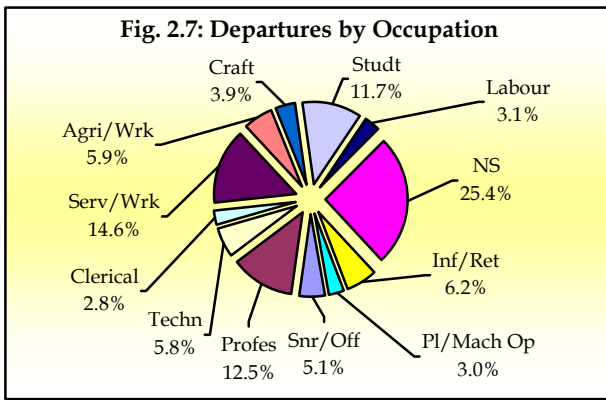
The majority of Samoans leaving our shores traveled to American Samoa as indicated by 46.7 percent (5,281) in Table 9, which is then closely followed by New Zealand with 37.2 percent (4,202). Australia comes in as the third main place of stay abroad yielding 5.3 percent (600), followed by Fiji and The United States of America with 3.9 percent (446) and 2.9 percent (331) respectively.

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



### 2.6 DEPARTURE BY OCCUPATION

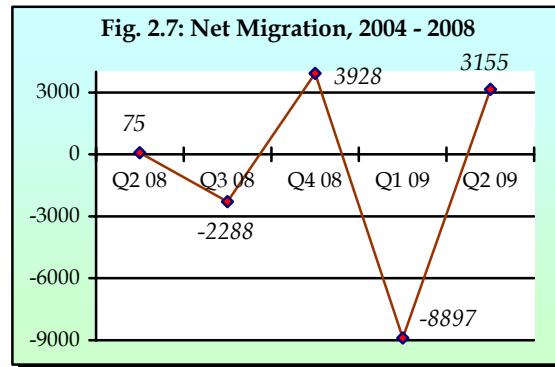
As depicted in Table 10, the majority of Samoans leaving our shores are service workers, yielding 14.6 percent (1,653) followed by professionals with 12.5 percent (1,410) then by students with 11.7 percent (1,323). Followed next is infant/retirees with 6.2 percent (697) then agricultural workers with 5.9 percent (664). A more comprehensive graphical analysis of departures by occupation for Samoan citizens is exhibited in Fig. 2.7.



### 3. NET MIGRATION

During the reference period, net migration stood at 3,155 (Table 1) implying that in-coming travelers (arrivals) were far greater than out-going travelers (departure). This shows a substantial increase of 4,106.7 percent when compared to the same period of 2008.

As presented in Fig. 2.7, the most significant change in net migration occurred during the first quarter of 2009 with -8897 travelers. On the contrary, the less significant change occurred during the second quarter of 2008 with a net migration of only 75 travelers.



The attached tables, Tables 1- 10, will provide readers with a more tabulated analysis of international migration for the second quarter of 2009.

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