



# Environmental Health Indicators for New Zealand

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EHI #5

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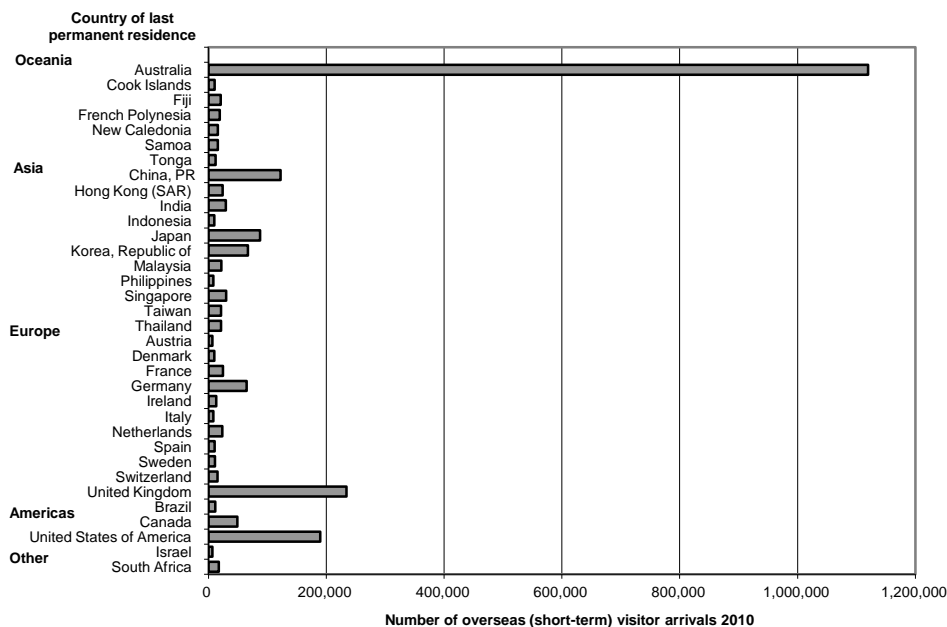
## NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS PASSENGER ARRIVALS TO NEW ZEALAND, BY LAST COUNTRY PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 2010

The number of people entering New Zealand is relevant to environmental health for a number of reasons. An increase in the number of people entering New Zealand can lead to an increased biosecurity risk, by increasing the potential for the introduction of pests and disease into the country.

Furthermore, tourists to New Zealand place an increased pressure on the environment, by placing additional pressure on local infrastructure and services. Tourism can also have benefits, such as encouraging economic activity, which can lead to increased funding of environmental programmes.

The data take into account international air and sea passengers. The international airports in New Zealand are: Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Queenstown. The major seaports are: Auckland, Tauranga, Napier, Wellington, Christchurch (Lyttelton), Nelson and Dunedin.

**Figure 1:**  
NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS PASSENGER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 2010



Notes: 'Short-term' means a length of stay of less than 12 months. Year to 31 December.  
Source: Statistics New Zealand (2010) – International Travel and Migration.

## NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS PASSENGER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE Current situation

Figure 1 shows that in 2010, the main countries of origin for visitors' were: Australia, United Kingdom and the United States of America. Additionally, there were over 120,000 visitors from China, approximately 88,000 from Japan (over 78,000 in 2009) and approximately 67,000 visitors from Korea (53,000 in 2009).

### References

- Statistics New Zealand: International Travel and Migration, December 2010.