



Environmental Health Indicators for New Zealand

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NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS PASSENGER ARRIVALS TO NEW ZEALAND, BY LAST COUNTRY PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 2012

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 at the at Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Queenstown international airports and the major seaports of Auckland, Tauranga, Napier, Wellington, Christchurch (Lyttelton), Nelson and Dunedin.

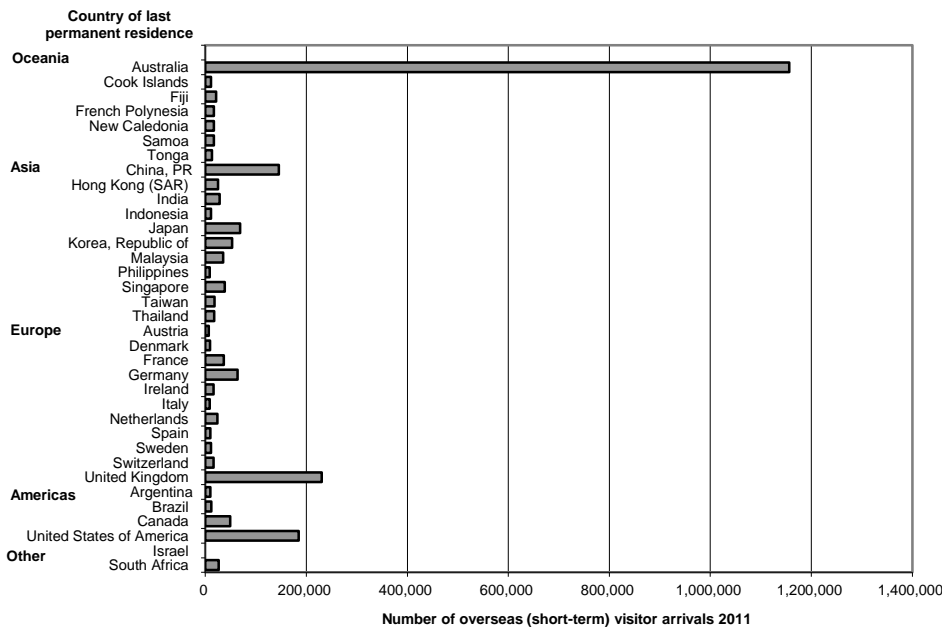
NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS PASSENGER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE

Current situation

Figure 1 shows that in 2011, the main countries of origin for visitors' were: Australia, United Kingdom and the United States of America. Additionally, there were approximately 146,000 visitors from China, 69,000 from Japan (over 87,000 in 2010) and 53,000 visitors from Korea (67,000 in 2010).

Figure 1:

NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS PASSENGER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 2011



Notes: 'Short-term' means a length of stay of less than 12 months. Year to 31 December.
 Source: Statistics New Zealand (2012c)

References

- Statistics New Zealand 2012c.