

Estimating resident/non-resident flows from national/foreign flows in airports

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Measuring flows of travellers/visitors

- Consideration to the following information to be collected
 - Demographic data
 - Country of nationality
 - Country of residence
 - Date of arrival
 - Duration of trip
 - Frequency of trip
 - Purpose of trip
 - Form of accommodation

Data Sources

- Administrative sources
 - Border controls
 - Overseas Arrival and Departure (OAD) statistics
 - Airline data
- Survey data
 - International Visitor Survey (IVS)
 - National Visitor Survey (NVS)
- Partner country data
- Other Organisations
 - Government Departments
 - Department of Immigration And Citizenship (DIAC)
 - Tourism bodies
 - Tourism Research Australia (TRA)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures data

- information is compiled from incoming and outgoing passenger cards, completed at the airport of international arrival/departure
- includes whether the person is a resident or not and whether they are arriving or departing
- Some arrivals and departures are excluded:
 - Air and ships' crew
 - Transit passengers
 - Passengers on round trip pleasure cruises
 - Unauthorised arrivals

OADs categories of movement

Permanent movement

Permanent arrival

Permanent departure

Long term movement

Long term resident returning

Long term visitor arrival

Long term resident departure

Long term visitor departure

Short term movement

Short term resident returning

Short term visitor arrival

Short term resident departure

Short term visitor departure

Passenger cards

- Most information is compiled from incoming and outgoing passenger cards, completed at the airport of international arrival/departure
- The information collected includes:
 - Main reason for travel, e.g. Business, Holiday, Education
 - Duration of stay
 - Age
 - Country of citizenship
 - Country of residence

Impact of changes to passenger card processing

- Changes to the processing method or to the passenger cards themselves can create temporary issues
- Processing difficulties can lead to delays

Data quality challenges

- Passenger card data reflects intention rather than actual behaviour
- Passenger card data is self reported and the questions may be misunderstood or unanswered
- Large number of arrivals and departures – only a sample of short term visit passenger cards is used

Duration of Stay

- Data from the Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS), using passport and visa information from DIAC has enabled more accurate estimates of short-term versus long-term arrivals – many passengers indicating one year exactly
- Imputation is used to allocate the one year stay passengers between long term and short term more realistically
- Trans-Tasman Agreement - New Zealand citizens are not required to have a visa to travel to Australia and vice versa and the information on their passenger card is only an intention

Destination or origin country

- Not stated categories are minimised by imputing for non-response on passenger cards, where possible
 - Country of embarkation/disembarkation can be used
 - Responses on other cards from the same sub-group can be used (e.g. donor impute)



Thank you!