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:
  o Main reason for travel, e.g. Business, Holiday, Education
  o Duration of stay
  o Age
  o Country of citizenship
  o 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!