

## Reforming Travel & Tourism Statistics

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### Presentation Outline

1. Travel and Tourism Statistics ('as is')

2. Travel and Tourism Transformation ('to be')

# The International Passenger Survey (IPS)

- Face-to-face survey that is conducted in airports and ports for passengers arriving and departing the UK.
- Approximately 285,000 interviews take place each year in major air, sea and rail ports.
- The survey has run (almost) consistently since 1961, until it was paused March to December 2020 due to COVID-19.
- IPS operation employs around 200 field staff across the UK.
- Costs £5.8 million per year to run; this includes staff salaries, as well as paying for offices and locations within the ports.

### Who uses the IPS data?

Tourism policy – DCMS, Devolved Administrations, National Tourist **Boards** 

Tourism planning and analysis – Industry, Local Authorities, National Tourist Boards, Academia

**Migration** – primary source prior to the move to use administrative data. Still used in the short-term for measuring British Nationals.

National Accounts – expenditure used in Trade, Balance of Payments, Household Expenditure, **CPI & Environmental Accounts** 

**Tourism Satellite Account** – produced by ONS on behalf of Department for Culture Media and Sport

# Travel and Tourism Reform Project (TTRP)

The Office for Statistical Regulation (OSR) conducted a <u>compliance check</u> of ONS travel and tourism statistics in 2019 and in response, ONS carried out a full review of travel and tourism statistics.

The aims of the review were to:

- Understand the needs of our users in T&T statistics
- Recommend how T&T statistics should be transformed
- Agree an implementation plan to deliver the transformation

As a result of the review, the Travel and Tourism Reform Project was commenced. This project aims to deliver more efficient, accurate and coherent T&T statistics.

A <u>final report</u> from the review was published that outlined plans to transform the way we collect T&T data.

## TTRP New Design

#### From 1 July 2024:

- Harmonising the new IPS departures survey with Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).
- Stopping IPS arrivals and using the Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS) for UK resident data.

#### Longer-term ambition:

• To use administrative data (e.g. Advanced Passenger Information). This is currently in the explorative phase.

#### New T&T Design

Working in partnership with NISRA, CAA and Visits
Britain/Scotland/Wales
Larger departures sample

#### Current Approach

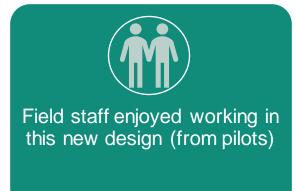
Not joined up with other T&T Surveys
Sample size is too small for low level estimates
High cost
Imbalance in arrivals data

## New departures design: harmonising with the CAA

- The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) currently runs their own <u>departures passenger survey</u> in UK airports. Due to a large overlap, the IPS and CAA surveys will be harmonised from July 2024.
- IPS data will be collected at departure gates for selected flights (whereas the current methodology is a random sample of all passengers who are interviewed before or after security) which is similar to how CAA operates.









## New arrivals design

UK Residents tourism data is changing on the IPS

There will now be two sources of UK Residents expenditure, since face-to-face Arrivals will be stopping



IPS Departures Survey collects predeparture spend (At the gate)



Great British Tourism Survey & Great British Day Visits Survey collect post-departure spend (Online HH survey)



- · Regression models will be derived from the online HH survey data
- The models will predict an <u>average</u> post-departure spend for people who have returned from an overseas trip in a particular month, with similar characteristics (nights, destination, purpose).
- These characteristics (including month of departure) will also be collected on the larger IPS Departures survey interviewing UK residents about <u>spend so far</u> before they depart.

#### **UK Departure case X**

#### **UK 'Arrivals' data**

Total spend for IPS case X

- Spain
- 7 nights
- Holiday
- July
- Pre-departure spend = £1000



- Spain
- 7 nights
- Holiday
- July
- Modelled avg post-departure spend = £250



£1000 + £250 = £1250

## Administrative Data: Longer-Term Ambition

### API data

- 1. Number of trips
- 2. Length of trip
- 3. Nationality
- 4. Mode of travel

#### **HOBID**

- 1. Number of trips
- 2. Length of trip
- 3. Nationality
- 4. Mode of travel
- 5. Purpose?

### Visa card

- 1. Expenditure
- 2. Expenditure by LAD/Towns visited
- 3. Residency
- 4. Purpose?

### **Short Term Lets**

- 1. 2/8 accommodation types
- 2. LAU stayed in
- 3. Group size
- 4. Length of stay
- 5. Residency

#### 02

- 1. No of arrivals
- 2. No. of departures
- 3. Towns visited
- 4. Mode of travel
- 5. Residency

- . Number of trips to the UK
- 2. Purpose of visit
- 3. Length of trip
- 4. Expenditure on trip and spend by UK LAD
- 5. Origin of overseas residents
- 6. Nationality
- 7. Mode of travel
- 8. Towns visited
- 9. Traveller numbers



### Thank you.

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Mailbox: <u>Travel.and.Tourism@ons.gov.uk</u>

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