

Fall-Winter 2001-02 Secondary Arrival Report

Prepared for the

**State of Alaska, Department of
Community and Economic Development**

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Prepared by

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- Personnel at Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, Fairbanks International Airport, and Juneau International Airport
- Management of Alaska Airlines
- U.S. Customs Officials—in Anchorage and at the highway border stations on the Alcan, Klondike, and Haines Highways
- Personnel of the Alaska Marine Highway System
- Personnel at Alaska Cruise Line Agencies and Northwest Cruiseship Association

Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviations

AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System
AVSP	Alaska Visitors Statistics Program
DCED	State of Alaska, Department of Community and Economic Development
RAS	Random Arrival Survey
SAR	Secondary Arrival Report
VFR	Visiting Friends and Relatives
VOS	Visitor Opinion Survey

Definitions

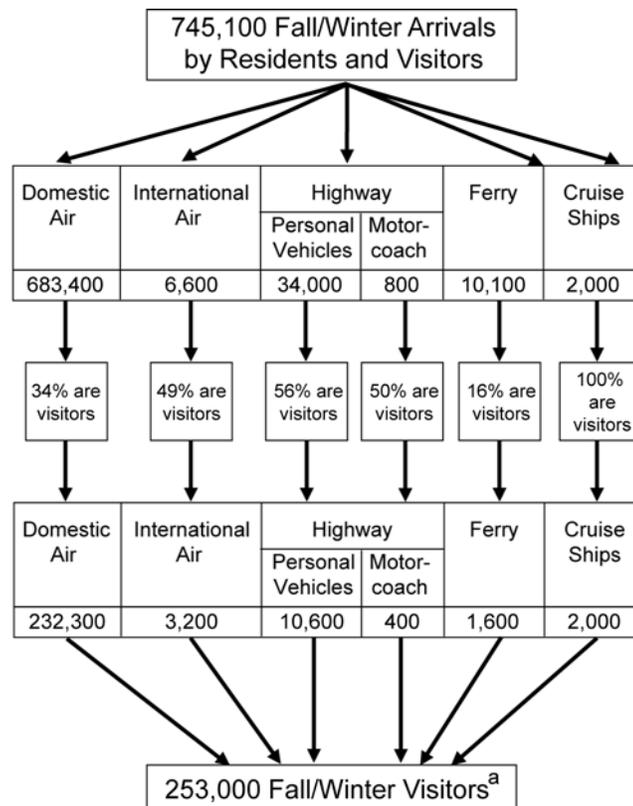
Business Only	One of the categories in “purpose of trip” for visitors traveling to Alaska. A purpose of trip category that describes those visiting Alaska, but for business only reasons.
Business / Pleasure	The purpose of trip category for those traveling to Alaska for a mixture of business and pleasure reasons.
Random Arrival Survey	Survey conducted with visitors, by way of an intercept interview, as visitors first arrive in Alaska.
Secondary Arrival Report(s)	Arrival reports that are prepared in non-survey years. These reports are based on visitor counts conducted in survey years.
Total Arrivals	All arrivals to the State of Alaska – arrivals made by residents and visitors combined.
Vacation and Pleasure	The purpose of trip category to describe those visitors traveling primarily for vacation or pleasure.
Visiting Friends and Relatives	The purpose of trip category for those visiting friends and relatives who live in Alaska.
Visitors	Non-residents traveling to Alaska. The major visitor categories are vacation and pleasure, visiting friends and relatives, business and pleasure, and business only.
Visitor Percentage(s)	The portion of total arrivals for a given mode of entry that are visitors
Visitor Tallies	Counts conducted by surveyors to determine the portion of people that are visitors on randomly selected boats, planes, and cars.

Executive Summary

The Alaska Visitors Statistics Program (AVSP) is a significant visitor industry research project conducted by the State of Alaska providing information on the number of visitors, general demographic and other characteristics of the visitor population, visitor expenditures, activities, and opinions.

This secondary arrival report (SAR) presents information on the number of total arrivals and visitor arrivals to the State of Alaska during Fall-Winter 2001-02 (October 1, 2001 through April 30, 2002). "Total Arrivals" include arrivals of both residents and visitors combined. "Visitor Arrivals" include all non-residents traveling to Alaska. Estimates of visitor arrivals are based on total arrival data and visitor counts conducted in the most recent AVSP survey year. No surveys were conducted during Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Figure ES - 1. Total Arrivals, Visitor Percentages, and Visitor Arrivals
Fall-Winter 2001-02**



^a Totals include arrivals from "Other" category (drivers and passengers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers).

Total Arrivals

Fall-Winter 2001-02 arrivals via domestic air, highway-personal vehicles, highway-motorcoach, and international air are down from Fall-Winter 2000-01. Total arrivals for domestic air decreased approximately 1 percent while international air arrivals decreased 31 percent.

Domestic air arrivals accounted for about 92 percent of total arrivals during Fall-Winter. The one percent decrease in domestic air translates into a loss of approximately 8,100 total arrivals while the 31 percent decrease in international air translates into a loss of about 2,900 total arrivals. Ferry arrivals were up 6 percent from 9,500 in Fall-Winter 2000-01 to 10,100 in Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Table ES - 1. Trends in Total Arrivals (Residents and Visitors)
by Mode of Entry
Fall-Winter 1993-94 to 2001-02**

Mode	AVSP III	Secondary Arrival Reports (SAR)					AVSP IV	SAR
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 ^a	2000-01	2001-02
Cruise Ship	na	na	na	1,500	100	200	200	2,000^b
Domestic Air	506,200	540,400	522,300	588,000	528,400	551,900	691,500	683,400
Ferry	12,600	10,100	10,700	9,600	7,500	9,500	9,500	10,100
Highway – personal vehicle	29,500	31,300	31,300	30,600	36,100	32,800	34,800	34,000
Highway – Motorcoach	600	500	500	500	500	900	1,300	800
International Air	7,500	9,300	12,100	10,800	9,200	11,100	9,500	6,600
Other ^c	21,200	25,500	34,100	26,700	26,500	20,700	7,700	8,100
Total	577,700	617,100	612,900	667,700	608,400	627,200	754,600	745,100

Note: Column and row totals may not be equal due to rounding.

^a No secondary arrival report was conducted in 1999-00.

^b The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

^c “Other” category includes some domestic air arrivals in 1995-1999, but for 2000-01 and 2001-02 includes only drivers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers.

Visitor Arrivals

Domestic air arrivals decreased approximately 1 percent between Fall-Winter 2000-01 and Fall-Winter 2001-02 resulting in a decrease of 1,700 visitors. International air visitor arrivals decreased about 32 percent, which translates into a decrease of 1,500 visitors compared to the previous year.

In terms of both total arrivals and visitor arrivals to Alaska, it is difficult to sort out the after-effects of the terrorism attacks of September 11, 2001 from other factors affecting domestic and international travel prior to September 11, 2001. But in any event, if the apparent linear trend that began in 1993-94 had continued, the State could have expected approximately 239,000 visitors in 2001-02 instead of the 232,300 estimated visitors that arrived. If the apparent growth rate of approximately 11 percent annually for the previous two years had continued, the State could have expected approximately 260,000 visitors arriving by domestic air in Fall-Winter 2001-02—an additional 25,700 visitors.

**Table ES - 2. Trends in Visitor Arrivals
by Mode of Entry
Fall-Winter 1993-94 to 2001-02**

Mode	AVSP III	Secondary Arrival Reports (SAR)					AVSP IV	SAR
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 ^a	2000-01	2001-02
Cruise Ship	0	0	0	1,500	100	200	200	2,000 ^b
Domestic Air	167,100	172,100	177,600	202,900	181,500	189,600	234,000	232,300
Ferry	4,100	3,400	3,600	3,200	2,500	3,100	1,500	1,600
Highway – personal vehicle	8,600	10,600	11,300	10,100	12,400	11,300	10,800	10,600
Highway – Motorcoach	na	na	na	na	na	na	700	400
International Air	3,600	4,500	5,900	5,200	4,400	5,300	4,700	3,200
Other ^c	7,000	na	9,700	7,600	8,700	6,800	2,500	2,800
Total	190,500	190,600	208,100	230,500	209,600	216,300	254,500	253,000

Notes:

na = category not used in that survey year

Column and row totals may not be equal due to rounding.

Numbers rounded to the nearest 100.

^a No secondary arrival report was conducted in 1999-00.

^b The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

^c "Other" category includes some domestic air arrivals in 1995-1999, but for 2000-01 and 2001-02 includes only drivers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers.

**Table ES - 3. Number and Percent Change in Visitor Arrivals
Fall-Winter 2000-01 and 2001-02**

Entry Mode	Number for Fall-Winter 2000-01	Number for Fall-Winter 2001-02	Number Change	Percent Change
Cruise Ship	200	2,000	1,800	900 ^a
Domestic Air	234,000	232,300	-1,700	-1
Ferry	1,500	1,600	100	7
Highway – Personal Vehicle	10,800	10,600	-200	-2
Highway – Motorcoach	700	400	-300	-43
International Air	4,700	3,200	-1,500	-32
Other	2,500	2,800	300	12
Total	254,500	253,000	-1,500	-1

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest 100.

Column and row totals may not equal total due to rounding.

^a The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

Arrivals by Trip Purpose

Visitors to Alaska are categorized by five trip purposes: "Business Only," "Business and Pleasure," "Vacation and Pleasure," "Visiting Friends and Relatives," and "Other." In the Fall-Winter season, 43 percent of visitors to Alaska are traveling for "Business." Another 12 percent of visitors, "Business and Pleasure," travel to Alaska for a mixture of business and pleasure reasons. The "Other" category includes drivers and passengers in commercial vehicles. Estimates of arrivals for Fall-Winter 2001-02 by trip purpose are based on survey data from the most recent AVSP survey year (2000-01). No surveys were conducted during Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Table ES - 4. Trends in Visitor Arrivals
by Trip Purpose
Fall-Winter, 1996-97 to-2001-02**

Purpose	Secondary Arrival Count Reports (SAR)			AVSP IV	(SAR)
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 ^a	2000-01	2001-02
Business Only	116,500	104,200	107,700	111,000	110,300
Business and Pleasure	23,900	22,000	22,700	30,000	29,800
Vacation and Pleasure	33,700	31,100	31,500	45,000	44,700
Visiting Friends and Relatives	51,000	47,300	49,200	64,000	64,000
Other	5,400	5,000	5,200	4,500	4,300
Total	230,500	209,600	216,300	254,500	253,000

^a No Secondary Arrival Report in 1999-00.

Factors Affecting Total and Visitor Arrivals

Several factors contributed to the declines in total and visitor arrivals during Fall-Winter 2001-02. The terrorist attacks on the Pentagon and World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 caused a short-term shut down of the travel industry. For example, the Ted Stevens International Airport was closed from September 11 until limited passenger service resumed on September 13. However, in terms of total and visitor arrivals to Alaska, it is difficult to sort out the after effects of the terrorism attacks from other factors affecting domestic and international travel prior to September 11, 2001. Some of the factors that may have attributed to the decrease in arrivals for Fall-Winter 2001-02 include:

- Global economic slowdown
- Continued stagnation of Japanese economy
- Downturn in business travel
- Recession in U.S.
- Loss of consumer confidence in safety and security
- Reduction in airline capacity
- Reduction in the appeal of air travel due to problems related to heightened security, increased travel times, and delays

1 Introduction

The Alaska Visitors Statistics Program (AVSP) is a significant visitor industry research project conducted by the State of Alaska that began in 1985. The AVSP is nationally recognized as one of the most sophisticated tourism surveys in the nation. The AVSP provides the State of Alaska and the visitor industry with important, useful data on visitors to Alaska. These data include information on the number of visitors, general demographic and other characteristics of the visitor population, as well as information on visitor expenditures, activities, and opinions. The most recent AVSP, AVSP IV, was carried out October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001. Previous AVSP studies were conducted in 1985-86, 1989-90, and 1993-94. Changes and improvements in methodology have been made with each AVSP and explanations of these changes and the methodology used can be found in all AVSP IV reports.¹

This report begins with a brief introduction to the AVSP and a discussion of the methodology used to prepare secondary arrival reports. The second section presents trends on total arrivals, which include both residents and visitors. The third section presents arrival trends for visitors to Alaska. Visitors include all non-residents traveling to Alaska. Visitors are counted at their first point of entry into the state unless otherwise noted.

Total arrival data are collected throughout the season for each mode of arrival. Data come directly from the agency responsible for monitoring a particular mode of travel or the entity that provides the service. For example, the U.S. Customs Service monitors all vehicles and people that cross the border into Alaska on highways, and the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) keeps track of the passengers on AMHS ferries.

Total arrival data can be collected annually for each mode of arrival, but visitor percentages can only be estimated and updated in AVSP survey years from the tallies and surveys conducted as part of the study effort. In between AVSP survey years, arrival data are collected and estimates are made about visitors to Alaska using visitor percentages derived in AVSP survey years. The arrival data are presented in secondary arrival reports. Each report covers one season.

- Fall-Winter Season—October 1 through April 30
- Summer Season—May 1 through September 30

This secondary arrival report covers Fall-Winter October 1, 2001 through April 30, 2002. A second report will present data from Summer May 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002.

Table 1 summarizes the sources of data for arrival counts and Table 2 shows the weighted visitor percentages for the two most recent AVSP survey years. These percentages have remained stable except for ferry travel, which shows a decrease in the percent of visitors relative to total arrivals. The weighted percentages of visitors derived from tallies in AVSP IV are used in this report to estimate the number of visitors by mode of arrival and by purpose of trip.

¹ *Alaska Visitor Arrivals Fall-Winter 2000-01, Alaska Visitor Expenditures and Opinions Fall-Winter 2000-01, Alaska Visitor Arrivals Summer 2001, and Alaska Visitor Expenditures and Opinions Summer 2001* available at <http://www.dced.state.ak.us/cbd/toubus>.

**Table 1. Sources of Data for Arrival Counts
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

Mode of Arrival	Source of Data for Arrival Counts
Cruise Ship	Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska and Northwest Cruiseship Association
Domestic Air	
Airlines with interstate and intrastate service	Airlines
Airlines without intrastate service	Airports (deplanement data for each airline)
Ferry	Alaska Marine Highway System
Highway	U.S Customs and Immigration Office, Anchorage Area Port Senior Inspector and border stations
International Air	Airports (deplanement data for each airline)

**Table 2. Percentage of Arrivals
that are Visitors by Mode
Fall-Winter - AVSP Survey Years 1993-94 and 2000-01**

Mode of Entry	1993-94	2000-01
Cruise Ship	100	100
Domestic Air	33.0	34
Ferry	32.6	16
Highway – Personal Vehicle	29.2	31
Highway – Motorcoach ^a	No sample	No sample
International Air	48.1	49
Other ^b	No sample	No sample
Total Arrivals	33.0	34

^a Not a sampled mode of arrival. Motorcoaches were not surveyed. The estimate of the percent of visitors comes from discussions with U.S. Customs officials, American Bus Association Alaska representatives, and the manager at the Visitors Center in Tok as part of AVSP IV survey effort.

^b Not a sampled mode of arrival. Overall visitor percentage of 34 percent was used to estimate visitor arrivals.

2 Total Arrivals (Residents and Visitors Combined)

Table 3 shows trends in total arrivals including both residents and visitors by mode of entry for Fall-Winter 1993-94 and all intervening years for which arrival data are readily available. The State did not conduct an arrival count in 1999-2000. Arrivals via domestic air, highway—personal vehicles, highway—motorcoach, and international air are down from Fall-Winter 2000-01. Total arrivals for domestic air decreased approximately 1 percent while international air arrivals decreased 31 percent (Table 4). The 1 percent decrease in domestic air translates into a loss of approximately 8,100 total arrivals while the 31 percent decrease in international air translates into a loss of about 2,900 total arrivals. Ferry arrivals were up 6 percent from 9,500 in Fall-Winter 2000-01 to 10,100 in Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Table 3. Trends in Total Arrivals (Residents and Visitors)
by Mode of Entry
Fall-Winter 1993-94 to 2001-02**

Mode	AVSP III	Secondary Arrival Reports (SAR)					AVSP IV	SAR
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 ^a	2000-01	2001-02
Cruise Ship	na	na	na	1,500	100	200	200	2,000^b
Domestic Air	506,200	540,400	522,300	588,000	528,400	551,900	691,500	683,400
Ferry	12,600	10,100	10,700	9,600	7,500	9,500	9,500	10,100
Highway – personal vehicle	29,500	31,300	31,300	30,600	36,100	32,800	34,800	34,000
Highway – Motorcoach	600	500	500	500	500	900	1,300	800
International Air	7,500	9,300	12,100	10,800	9,200	11,100	9,500	6,600
Other ^c	21,200	25,500	34,100	26,700	26,500	20,700	7,700	8,100
Total	577,700	617,100	612,900	667,700	608,400	627,200	754,600	745,100

Note: Column and row totals may not be equal due to rounding.

^a No secondary arrival report was conducted in 1999-00.

^b The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

^c “Other” category includes some domestic air arrivals in 1995-1999, but for 2000-01 and 2001-02 includes only drivers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers.

Several factors contributed to the declines in both total arrivals and visitor arrivals during Fall-Winter 2001-02. The terrorist attacks on the Pentagon and World Trade Center on September 11, 2001 caused a short-term collapse of the travel industry. For example, the Ted Stevens International Airport was closed September 11 until limited passenger service began on September 13. Some of the long-term effects of the terrorist attacks felt during the Fall-Winter period covered by this report include:

- Loss of consumer confidence in safety and security
- Reduction in airline capacity
- Reduction in the appeal of air travel due to problems related to heightened security, increased travel times, and delays

However, it is difficult to sort out the after effects of the terrorism attacks from other factors affecting domestic and international travel in operation prior to September 11, 2001, such as:

- Global economic slowdown
- Continued stagnation of Japanese economy
- Downturn in business travel
- Recession in U.S.—the U.S. stock market was in its second year of decline

Figure 1 shows percent of arrivals by mode of entry. In the Fall-Winter season, domestic air is the dominant mode of arrival accounting for 92 percent of total arrivals. The domestic airline industries were experiencing a serious slump before September 11, 2001 and predicting a gloomy picture for the fourth quarter of 2001, in part, because of a national downturn in business travel.

In Alaska, Delta Airlines made its last flight from Fairbanks on October 31, 2001 and has no plans to return. Financial losses combined with the effects of the terrorist attacks on air travel led to a 16 percent reduction in Delta’s system-wide operations.²

**Figure 1. Percent of Total Arrivals (Residents and Visitors)
by Mode of Entry
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

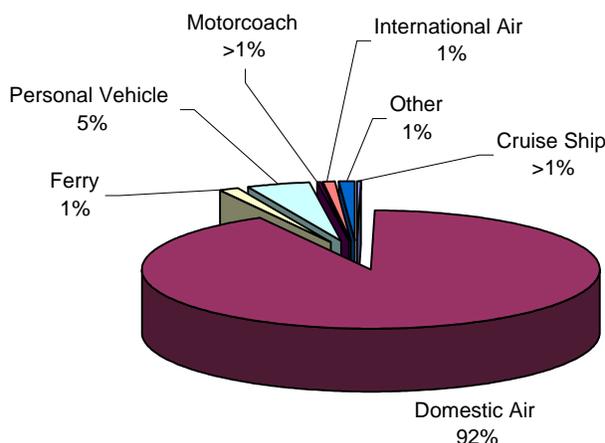


Table 4 shows the number and percent of change in total arrivals for visitors and residents combined between Fall-Winter 2000-01 and 2001-02. There is a dramatic but not unexpected decline in international air arrivals. The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

² “Delta Makes Last Flight Out of Fairbanks.” *Alaska Journal of Commerce*, November 12, 2001.

**Table 4. Number and Percent Change in Total Arrivals (Residents and Visitors)
by Mode of Entry
Fall-Winter 2000-01 and 2001-02**

Entry Mode	Number for Fall-Winter 2000-01	Number for Fall-Winter 2001-02	Number Change	Percent Change
Cruise Ship	200	2,000	1,800	900 ^a
Domestic Air	691,600	683,400	-8,100	-1
Ferry	9,500	10,100	600	6
Highway – Personal Vehicle	34,800	34,000	-800	-2
Highway – Motorcoach	1,300	800	-500	-38
International Air	9,600	6,600	-2,900	-31
Other	7,700	8,100	400	5
Total	754,600	745,100	-9,500	-1

Notes:

Rounded to nearest 100.

Columns may not add up to totals due to rounding.

^a The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

Table 5 shows the total number of residents and visitors (combined) entering Alaska, by mode of entry and by month for Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Table 5. Total Arrivals (Residents and Visitors Combined)
by Mode of Entry and by Month
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

Mode	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2002	Apr. 2002	Season Total
Cruise Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000 ^a	2,000
Domestic Air	91,000	93,500	100,700	102,700	84,300	108,800	102,400	683,400
Ferry	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,700	2,200	10,100
Highway— Personal Vehicle	5,300	4,100	3,100	4,000	3,400	6,400	7,800	34,000
Highway— Motorcoach	100	100	>100	100	100	200	200	800
International Air	700	800	864	1,300	900	1,300	700	6,600
Other	1,200	1,100	979	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,600	8,100
Total	99,800	100,900	106,800	110,300	91,000	119,500	116,800	745,100

Note: Column and row totals may not be equal due to rounding.

^a One cruise ship with over 2,000 passengers called at Juneau in April on a repositioning trip.

3 Visitor Arrivals

3.1 Statistical Weights and Visitor Percentages

Visitor arrivals are based on tallies conducted by surveyors at all AVSP survey locations throughout Fall-Winter 2000-01. When conducting tallies, surveyors ask travelers at the border stations, as they deplane, as they disembark a ship, and in certain locations where they embark, whether they are a resident of Alaska returning home or a visitor to the State. These tallies are then weighted to reflect the amount of sampling that was conducted in each location, the total number of arrivals at the different points of entry, the number of people traveling by different modes, and other factors.

Statistical weights are calculated for each mode of arrival based on the number of tallies conducted, the relative number of people traveling by that mode at different times of the season, and other factors. Additional information about the methodology can be found in the AVSP IV reports.

3.2 Visitor Percentages

Figure 2 shows the ratios between residents and visitors by mode of entry as determined in AVSP IV. The visitor percentages derived from the survey and tallies conducted as part of AVSP IV are used to estimate the number of visitors in Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Figure 2. Visitor/Resident Arrival Composition
Percent by Mode of Entry
AVSP IV, Fall-Winter 2000-01**

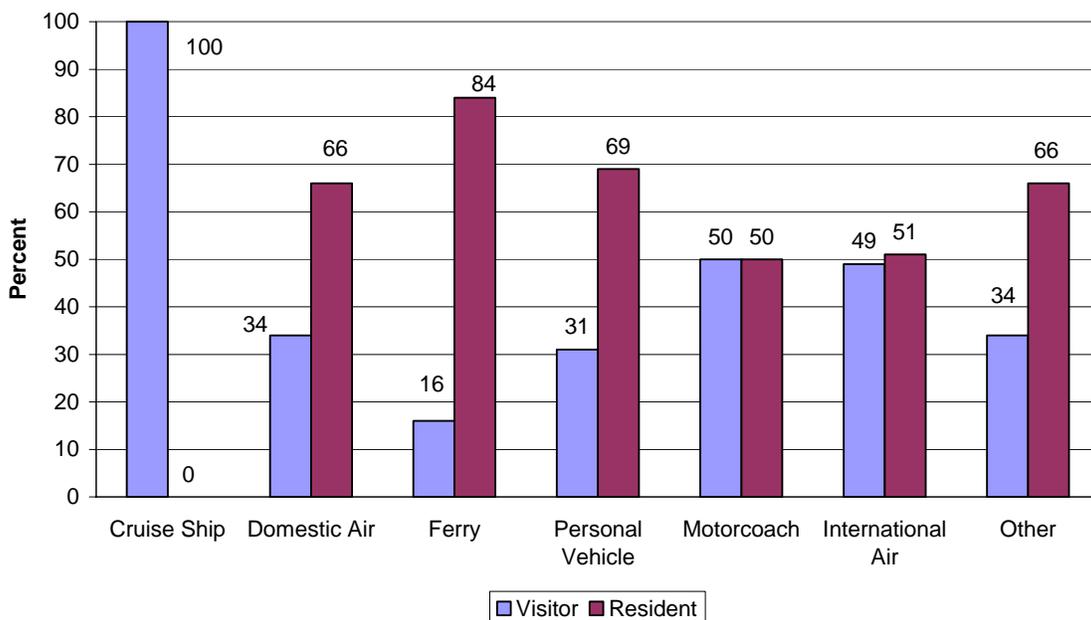
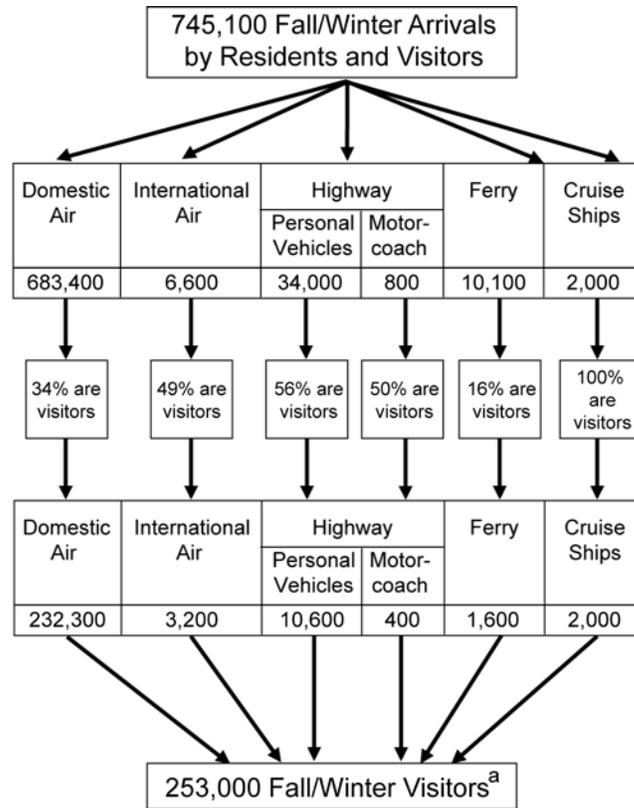


Figure 3 provides a graphical representation of the process for estimating visitor arrivals from total arrival data and the visitor percentages derived in AVSP survey years.

**Figure 3. Total Arrivals, Visitor Percentages, and Visitor Arrivals
Fall-Winter 2001-02**



^a Totals include arrivals from "Other" category (drivers and passengers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers).

3.3 Trends in Visitor Arrivals

Table 6 shows trends in visitor arrivals by mode of arrival for Fall-Winter 1993-94 through Fall-Winter 2001-02. Table 7 shows the change in visitor arrivals by arrival mode between Fall-Winter 2000-01 reported in AVSP IV and Fall-Winter 2001-02 reported in this SAR. Domestic air visitor arrivals decreased about one percent between Fall-Winter 2000-01 and Fall-Winter 2001-02.

Visitor arrivals by international air experienced a 32 percent decline between Fall-Winter 2000-01 and Fall-Winter 2001-02. Part of this decline can be attributed to stricter security measures resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. New rules required airlines inbound from a foreign destination to have all luggage offloaded and rechecked before proceeding to their next destination. Several international airlines decided to overfly Anchorage rather than comply with these regulations because of the additional time and costs involved with compliance. These restrictions were lifted by March 2002.

International air visitor arrivals were also affected by a decrease in the number of Japanese visitors to view the aurora borealis. Telephone interviews were conducted by Northern Economics in April 2002 with three Japanese tour operators who market package trips for visitors from Japan to Fairbanks,

Alaska. These four operators reported major declines in the number of clients in Fall-Winter 2001-02 as compared to Fall-Winter 2000-01. The estimated number of clients for these three tour operators dropped from around 5,300 in Fall-Winter 2000-01 to approximately 2,950 in Fall-Winter 2001-02.

**Table 6. Trends in Total Visitor Arrivals
by Mode of Arrival
1993-94 to 2001-02**

Mode	AVSP III	Secondary Arrival Reports (SAR)					AVSP IV	SAR
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 ^a	2000-01	2001-02
Cruise Ship	0	0	0	1,500	100	200	200	2,000^b
Domestic Air	167,100	172,100	177,600	202,900	181,500	189,600	234,000	232,300
Ferry	4,100	3,400	3,600	3,200	2,500	3,100	1,500	1,600
Highway – personal vehicle	8,600	10,600	11,300	10,100	12,400	11,300	10,800	10,600
Highway – Motorcoach	na	na	na	na	na	na	700	400
International Air	3,610	4,500	5,900	5,200	4,400	5,300	4,700	3,200
Other ^c	7,000	Na	9,700	7,600	8,700	6,800	2,500	2,800
Total	190,500	190,600	208,100	230,500	209,600	216,300	254,500	253,000

na = category not used in that survey year

Column totals may not equal row totals due to rounding.

^a No secondary arrival study was conducted in 1999-00.

^b The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

^c "Other" category includes domestic air arrivals in 1995-1999, but for 2000-01 and 2001-02 includes only drivers and passengers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers.

**Table 7. Number and Percent Change in Visitor Arrivals
by Mode of Entry
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

Entry Mode	Number for Fall-Winter 2000-01	Number for Fall-Winter 2001-02	Number Change	Percent Change
Cruise Ship	200	2,000	1,800	900 ^a
Domestic Air	234,000	232,300	-1,700	-1
Ferry	1,500	1,600	100	7
Highway – Personal Vehicle	10,800	10,600	-200	-2
Highway – Motorcoach	700	400	-300	-43
International Air	4,700	3,200	-1,500	-32
Other	2,500	2,800	300	12
Total	254,500	253,000	-1,500	-1

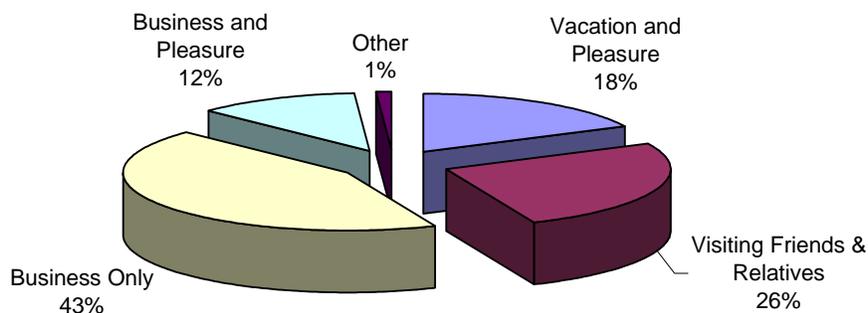
^a The substantial increase in cruise arrivals is due to one ship with over 2,000 passengers that called at Juneau in April 2002.

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, travel to the U.S. from Japan dropped off more than 50 percent after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. On April 19, 2002, the United States and Japan signed a bilateral agreement calling for the creation of a tourism expansion council to increase the number of tourists to both countries by 20 percent over the next five years.³

3.4 Arrivals by Trip Purpose

Figure 4 presents the percent of Fall-Winter 2001-02 visitor arrivals by trip purpose as determined in AVSP IV. According to the survey information collected in AVSP IV, “Business Only” travel accounts for 43 percent of all visitors in the Fall-Winter season. The “Business and Pleasure” category accounts for another 12 percent of visitor arrivals. “Visiting Friends and Relatives” accounts for 26 percent of visitor arrivals in the Fall-Winter season, followed by “Vacation and Pleasure” visitors at 18 percent.

**Figure 4. Percent of Visitors Arrivals by Trip Purpose
Fall-Winter 2001-02**



³ Bonnie Harris and Mark Magnier. “U.S., Japan Sign Accord to Boost Travel Industries.” *Los Angeles Times*, April 22, 2002.

Business travel is a significant portion of the Fall-Winter season in Alaska. Business travel was experiencing a noticeable downturn in the United States before the terrorism attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001; however, this downturn was exacerbated by the attacks. Several factors affected business travel especially in the first weeks and months after the terrorism attacks:

- Overall economy downturn and corporate cutbacks
- Inconvenience and uncertainty caused by increased security measures
- Drop in consumer confidence

Figure 5 and Table 8 show the same information in different formats—trends in visitor arrivals by trip purpose. The decrease in the number of “Business Only” travelers in Alaska between Fall-Winter 2000-01 and Fall-Winter 2001-02 was approximately 700 individuals.

Figure 5. Trends in Visitor Arrivals by Trip Purpose, Fall-Winter 1993-94 to 2001-02

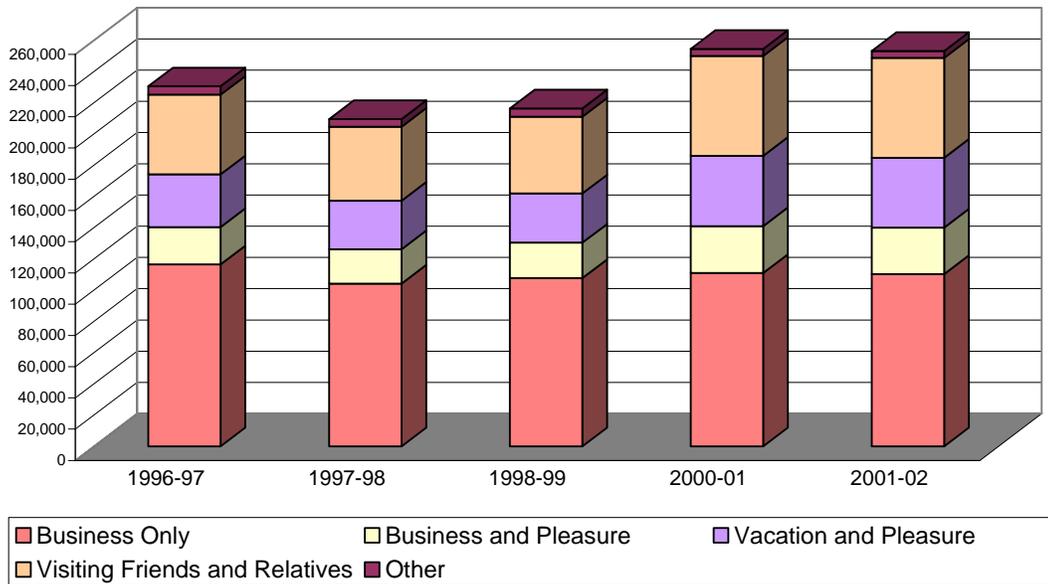


Table 8. Trends in Visitor Arrivals by Trip Purpose, Fall-Winter 1993-94 to 2001-02

Trip Purpose	Secondary Arrival Count Reports (SAR)			AVSP IV	(SAR)
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99^a	2000-01	2001-02
Business Only	116,500	104,200	107,700	111,000	110,300
Business and Pleasure	23,900	22,000	22,700	30,000	29,800
Vacation and Pleasure	33,700	31,100	31,500	45,000	44,700
Visiting Friends and Relatives	51,000	47,300	49,200	64,000	64,000
Other ^b	5,400	5,000	5,200	4,500	4,300
Total	230,500	209,600	216,300	254,500	253,000

^a No secondary arrival study was conducted in 1999-00.

^b "Other" category for 1996-1999 included arrivals at minor points of entry and seasonal workers. "Other" category for 2000-2002 includes drivers and passengers of commercial vehicles, pedestrians, and snowmobilers.

Appendix A—Support Data

Table A-1 shows the number of personal vehicle arrivals at the Alcan, Poker Creek, Haines, and Skagway border stations by month. The counts in this table have not been adjusted for double counting. Figure A-1 shows the same information graphically.

**Table A-1. Number of Personal Vehicle Arrivals at Border Stations by Month
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

Border Station	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
Alcan	4,046	2,641	1,735	2,059	1,939	2,602	4,274	19,296
Poker Creek	127	0	0	0	204	339	0	670
Haines	2,642	1,755	1,438	1,668	1,234	1,958	2,286	12,981
Skagway	2,101	1,412	1,050	1,557	1,413	3,292	3,550	14,375
Total	8,916	5,808	4,223	5,284	4,790	8,191	10,110	47,322

Sources: U.S. Customs, Anchorage office.

**Figure A-1. Number of Personal Vehicle Arrivals at Border Stations by Month
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

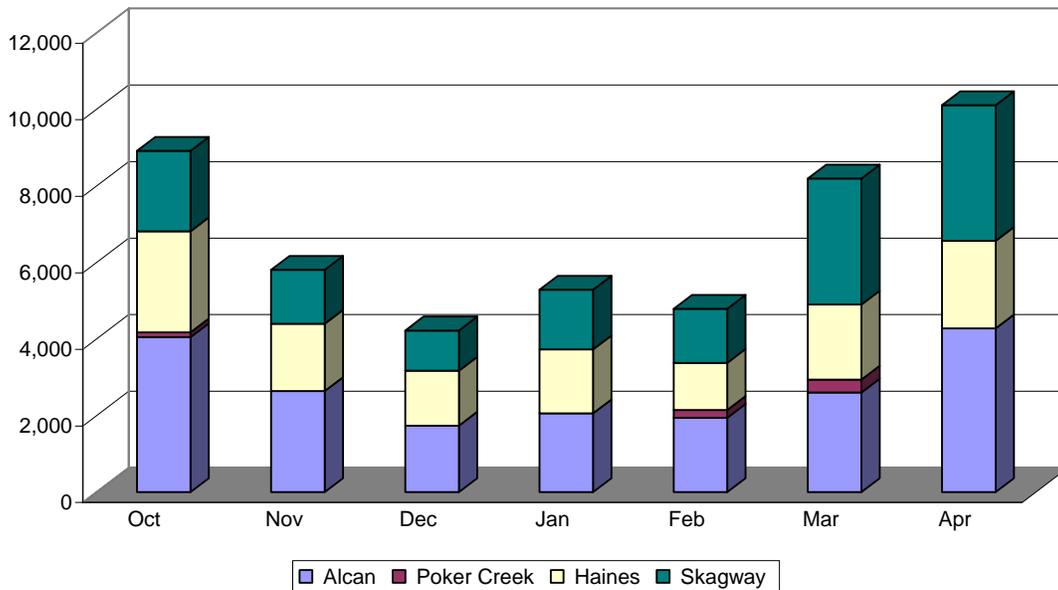


Table A-2 contains a compilation of the data as received from U.S. Customs in Anchorage. These numbers are useful if the reader wants to know how many individuals cross a border at a particular point.

**Table A-2. U. S. Customs Arrival Data by Border Crossing and by Month
Before Adjustments for Double Counting
Fall-Winter 2001-02**

Border Crossing	Commercial Vehicle	Bus	Private Vehicle	Pedestrian
Alcan (Tok/Beaver Creek)				
October	922	42	4,046	0
November	881	44	2,641	0
December	795	18	1,735	2
January	786	21	2,059	0
February	977	62	1,939	1
March	861	9	2,602	0
April	1,256	61	4,274	0
Total	6,478	257	19,296	3
Dalton Cache (Haines)				
October	72	38	2,642	7
November	74	51	1,755	9
December	63	26	1,438	19
January	52	25	1,668	12
February	66	24	1,234	11
March	80	60	1,958	29
April	118	20	2,286	16
Total	525	244	12,981	103
Poker Creek (Taylor Hwy)				
October	52	0	127	1
November	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0
January	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	204	0
March	0	0	339	0
April	0	0	0	0
Total	52	0	670	1
Skagway (Klondike Hwy)				
October	162	20	2,101	0
November	106	3	1,412	0
December	100	4	1,050	0
January	138	42	1,557	0
February	97	44	1,413	0
March	194	127	3,292	0
April	182	81	3,550	0
Total	979	321	14,375	0
Grand Total	8,034	822	47,322	107

Source: U.S. Customs, Anchorage office.