

# Airline Outlook 2020

What does the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak mean for tourism to the United States and where is the next growth?

# Summary

- Decreasing Chinese tourists may bring down US airline growth
- Because of the disease profile, the COVID-19 may bring more uncertainty to tourism than SARS, and the airline industry may be slower to recover
- Indian tourists might be the rising market to watch for airline companies



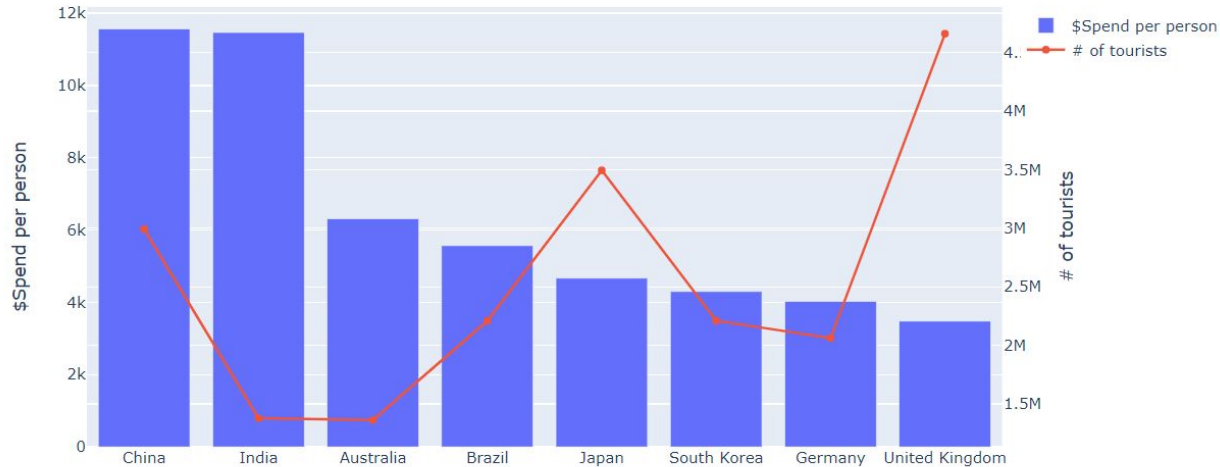


**Decreasing** Chinese tourists  
may **bring down** US airline growth

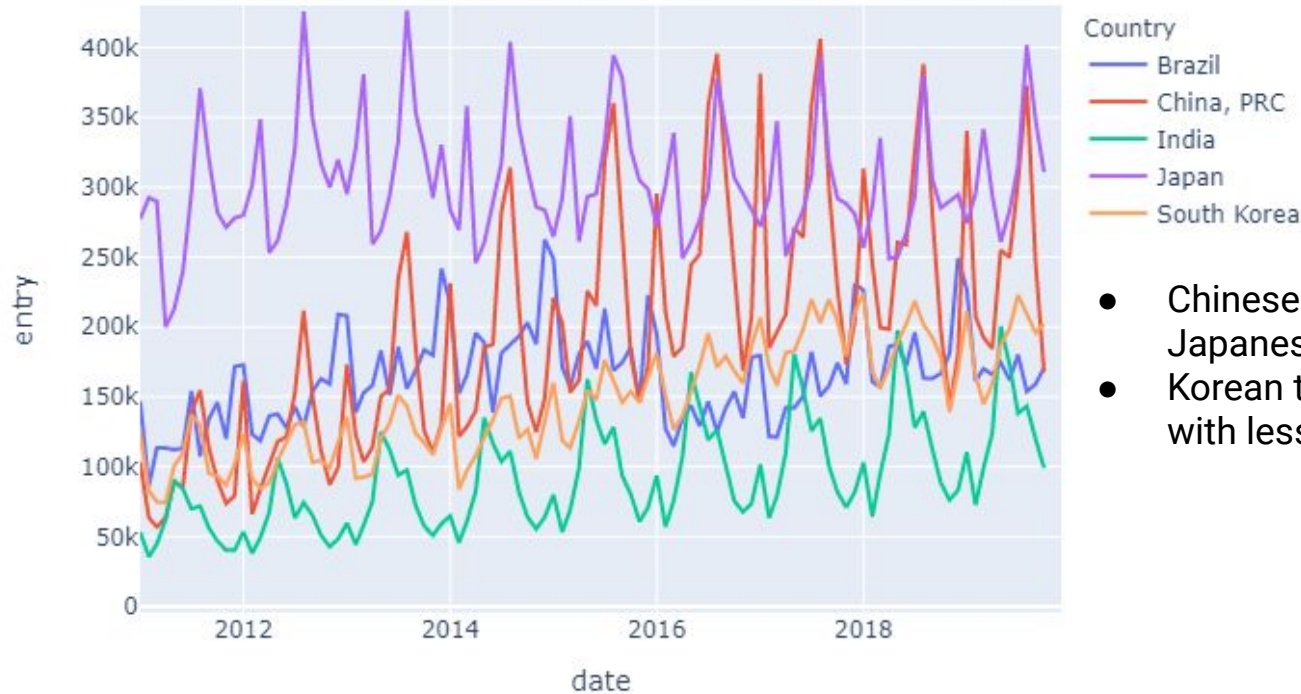
# Chinese travellers play an important role in tourism money spent in the United States

**Tourism Revenue =**  
**Number of Tourists**  
**\***  
**Average Money Spent**

2018 Average \$Spend on tourism in US by country

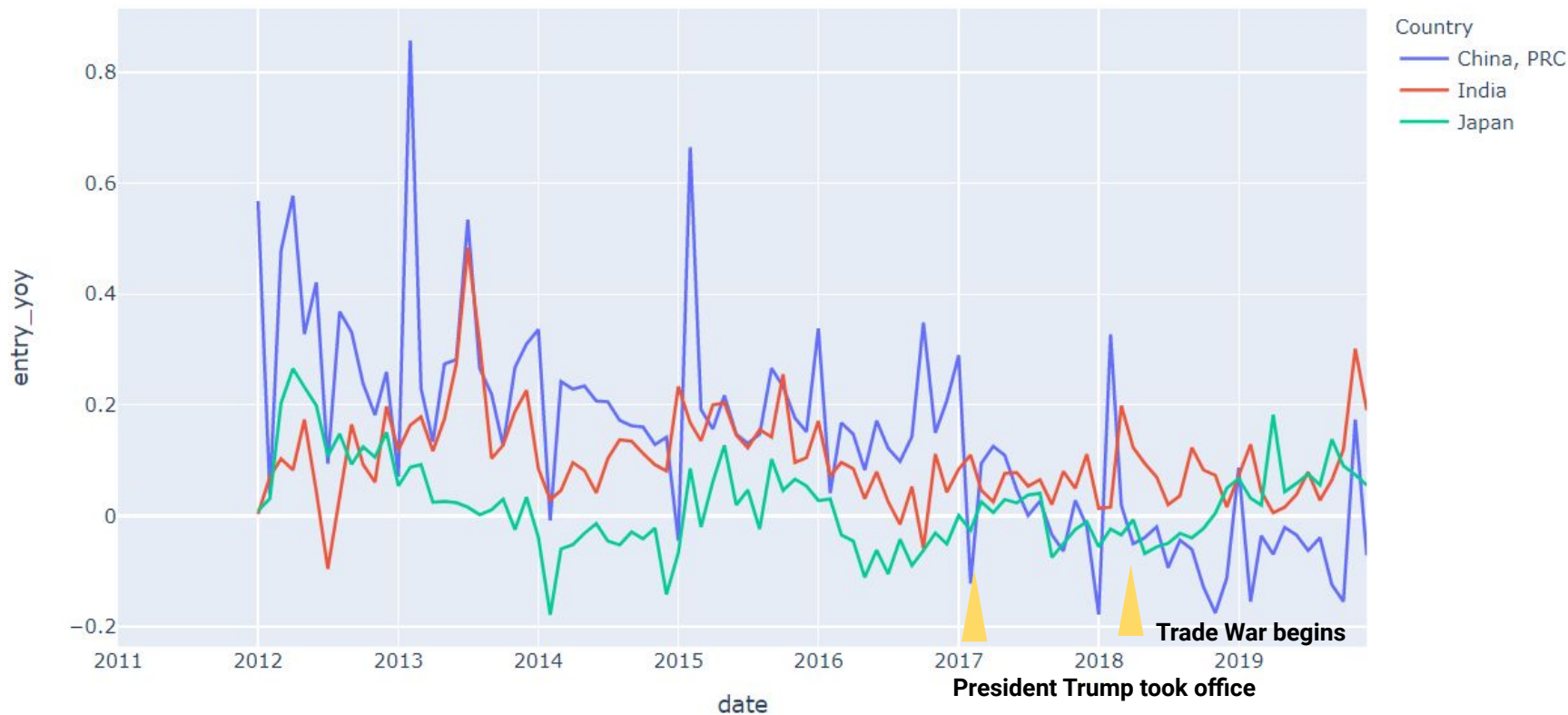


# East Asian countries travelling to the United States show similar seasonal pattern



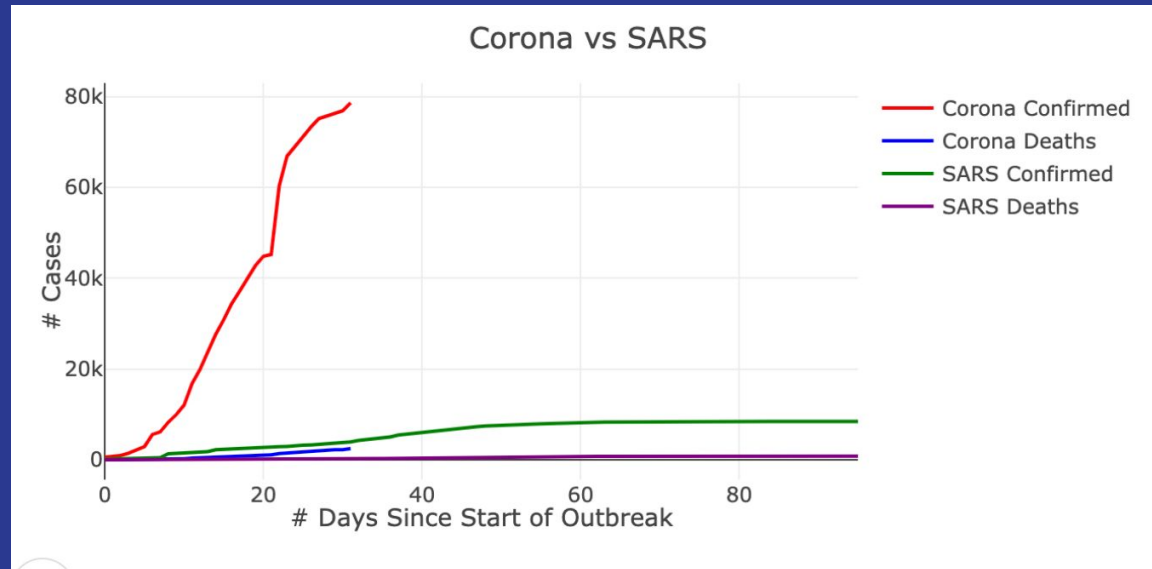
- Chinese tourists are catching up with Japanese tourists in number
- Korean tourists show steady growth with less seasonal volatility

# Chinese tourism began decreasing after President Trump took office and the situation worsened after trade war began

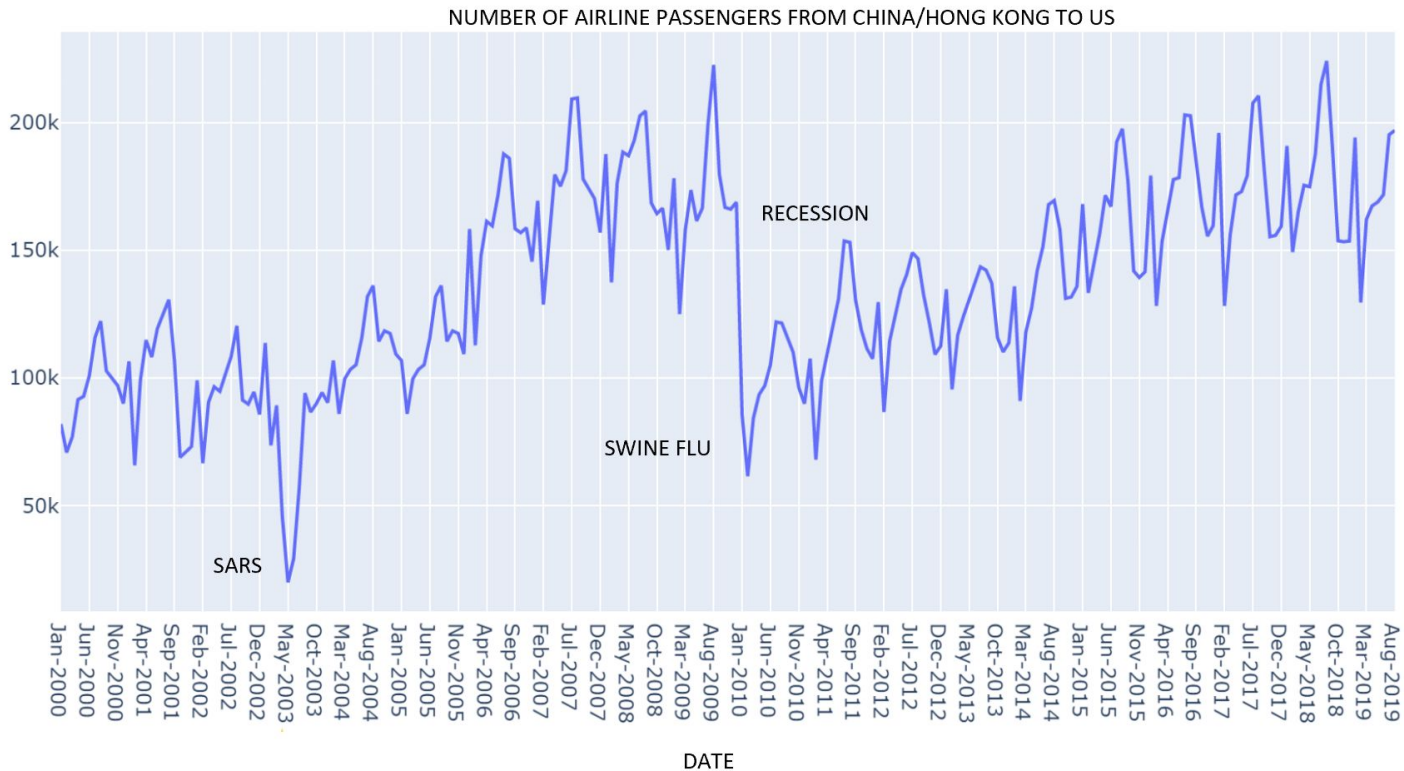


# COVID-19 may bring more uncertainty to tourism than SARS did in 2003

The number of cases of COVID-19 is much higher than the 2003 SARS outbreak



20 years of inbound flight data shows us that similar diseases have caused a drop in tourism from China, but that tourism rates recovered by the following summer

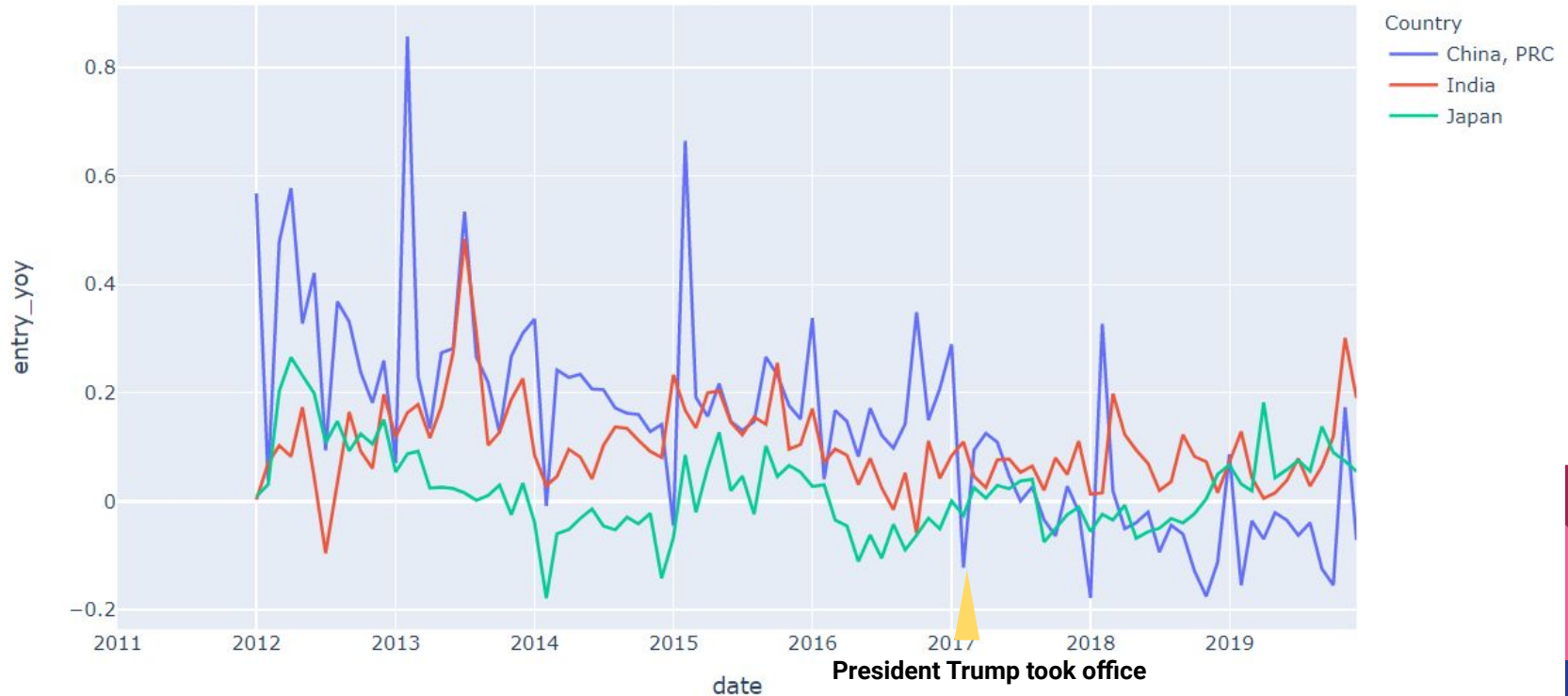






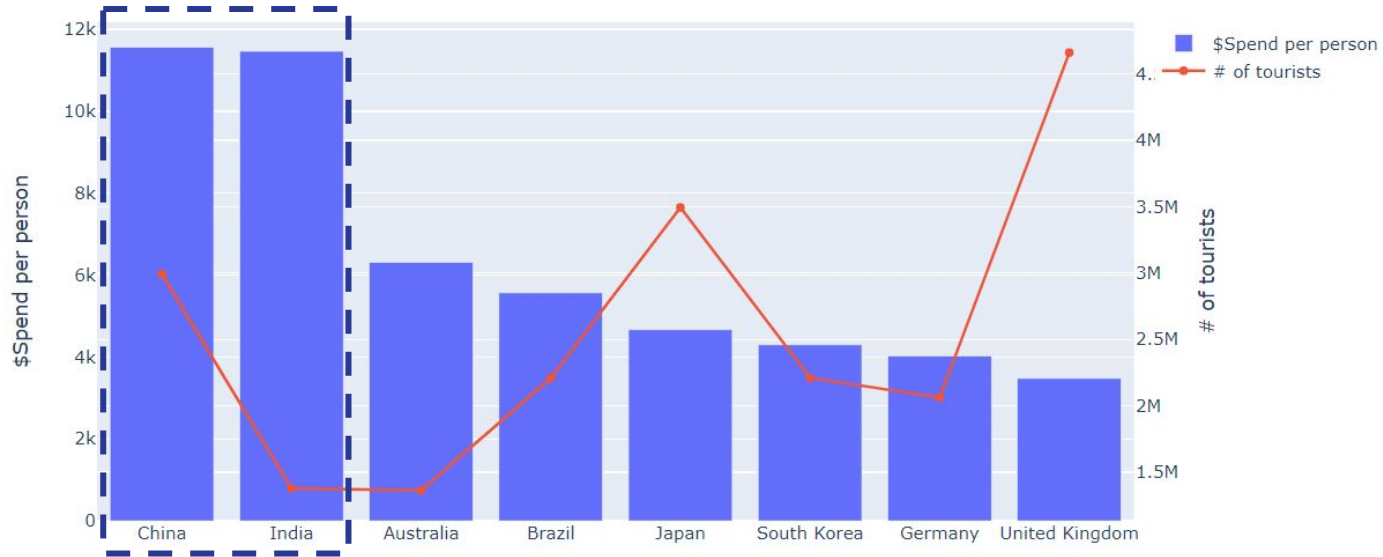
Indian tourism may be the rising market to watch for airline companies

- Indian tourism has shown strong growth over the past 7 years
- Chinese tourism began to decrease in 2017



# With growing tourists and a similar high spending on tourism, India might be the next growth driver for US airlines

2018 Average \$Spend on tourism in US by country



## Very few passengers travelling from India to the United States are brought here by US airline companies

	Direct flight Duration	Direct Passengers to US by US airlines	Tourist Entry to US	Serve Rate by US Airlines
<b>India</b>	15h 0min (DEL-EWR)	171,285	1.38 Million	<b>0.124</b>
<b>China</b>	14h 55min (PVG-EWR)	1,611,061	2.99 Million	<b>0.539</b>

# Major Airline coverage in India-US flights is low

## Direct flights from India to USA

Flights	Air India	United Airlines	Delta Airlines
JFK to Delhi	YES	YES	NO
JFK to Mumbai	YES	YES	YES
SFO to Bangalore	YES	NO	NO
IAD to Delhi	YES	NO	NO
SFO to Delhi	YES	NO	NO
ORD to Delhi	YES	NO	NO
EWR to Delhi	YES	NO	NO
EWR to Mumbai	YES	NO	NO

# Source and Reference:

Airline Database: [Bureau of Transportation Statistics](#)

NTTO: [National Travel and Tourism Office](#)




# Data Summaries & Method Descriptions

## **BTS Data**

We scraped 20 years of air carrier statistics from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Once these datasets were downloaded, we cleaned each in R to select for only flights that originated in China or Hong Kong and arrived in the United States. These datasets were transformed into a more workable configuration in and flights with fewer than one passenger were dropped. We then ran a for loop that summed the total number of passengers coming in to the United States from Hong Kong and China per month for each year of data and added them to a new dataframe. These 20 dataframes were combined and a time series plot was created using plotly for Python.

## **Ports of Entry**

We focused on visualizing the year over year percent change of foreign arrivals by ports of entry. The top 10 most visited ports of entry in the United States were selected for the purpose of data visualization. The dataset was a subset of the 'Final COR Port of Entry' provided by Fidelity. It was converted into a dataframe using pandas in Python. Then, we used Plotly to turn the percent changes into bar chart. Finally, the codes were integrated into dash for the dashboard.



# GitHub

Public on github for further contribution! :)

[https://github.com/acjin21/brown\\_datathon20.git](https://github.com/acjin21/brown_datathon20.git)

# Thank you!

