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**CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS
OF ALL INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS
AND DEPARTURES**

A Technical Report



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NOTE

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PREFACE

At its nineteenth session, in 1976, the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, recognizing the growing importance of statistics of population movements within and across national boundaries, took several measures to advance this field. In particular, the Commission adopted revised recommendations on international migration statistics 1/ and provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism 2/ and requested, *inter alia*, to prepare, with the assistance of a consultant, draft guidelines on consolidated statistics of all arrivals and departures and to convene an expert group to consider them and other aspects of a programme aimed at providing countries with further technical guidance in this field of statistics.

Pursuant to the Commission's request, the present report addresses the conceptual issues concerning the consolidation of statistics of all international arrivals and departures and the statistical treatment of certain special categories of international travellers. An earlier draft of the report, was prepared by Ms. Ellen Percy Kraly, serving as a consultant to the United Nations. It was presented to the Expert Group on Improvement of International Migration Statistics that was convened in New York from 21 to 25 September 1981, for its consideration and comments. The Expert Group, emphasizing the need to co-ordinate relevant statistical activities among national administrative and statistical agencies, favoured the development of a consolidated statistical system and suggested several modifications which are included in this revised report.

The publication consists of three chapters, in addition to an introduction. Chapter I summarizes briefly the existing systems of international migration and tourism statistics and the possible treatment of special categories (that is, refugees, students, seasonal workers, etc.) in the two systems. Chapter II discusses the rationale for integrating statistics for all international arrivals and departures as well as describes the information requirements and methods for consolidating these statistics. The last chapter is devoted specifically to the proper identification and standard treatment of various special categories of travellers in a consolidated system including appropriate methods of data collection. In addition, several specimen international arrival and departure cards are shown in an appendix.

1/ The recommendations and the provisional guidelines are presented in the two publications referred to in paragraph 1 of the report. See also footnotes 1 and 2 of chapter I.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 60.

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INTRODUCTION

1. International population movements, or international arrivals and departures, are of various types. They include, for example, immigrants, emigrants, tourists, refugees, students, diplomats, business people, border workers, nomads and so on. A clear-cut identification, measurement and classification of population movements across national boundaries, while useful for important studies and policy measures, has not been easy and poses a variety of problems. The two publications, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration 1/ and Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism 2/ that were previously published by the United Nations, address the problems of concepts, definition and classification in detail and provide a set of long-term goals towards which national statistical efforts in this field should aim. In efforts to accomplish the long-term goals, however, a number of practical issues arise concerning, particularly, the treatment and classification of several special types or categories of arrivals and departures.

2. Some examples of the categories in question are students, refugees and certain types of short-term international travellers. The Meeting on Migration Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians has particularly drawn attention to the difficulties involved in the treatment of several groups, for example, persons who work in a foreign country during the week and return to their own country for the weekend and whose families remain in the home country. 3/ In implementing the provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics and the recommendations on international migration statistics, it is important that all such special categories are uniformly treated in both sets of statistics. However, unless a set of standard practices is developed on the basis of the recommendations and the provisional guidelines, the treatment of special categories is difficult to resolve on a uniform basis.

3. In this connection, it may be recalled that the United Nations Statistical Commission, in adopting the recommendations on international migration statistics at its nineteenth session (1976), emphasized a consolidation of statistics of all international arrivals and departures. 4/ A consolidated scheme would help resolve, through a set of standard practices, many practical issues relating to the treatment of special categories and to account in a consistent and uniform manner all population movements. This in turn could improve the usefulness and international comparability of both international migration and international tourism statistics.

4. The present report, therefore, sets out the main aspects and methods of consolidating statistics of all international arrivals and departures and provides guidance on the uniform treatment of special categories of travellers for use by national statistical offices and others concerned with the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics on international arrivals and departures. Towards this objective, the report also identifies a number of special categories of population movements and discusses their principal characteristics that should be taken into account in establishing standard practices for inclusion in international migration or tourism statistics.

5. In focusing on a consolidated system of statistics of international arrivals and departures, the orientation of the present report is directed to the co-ordination of statistical concepts and classifications that are set forth in the

aforementioned publications. Further, the report is designed to serve as a springboard for national discussions on the one hand, of relevant technical issues in implementing the recommendations on international migration statistics and the provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics, and on the other hand, of ways of consolidating statistics of migration and tourism as a valuable instrument for effective implementation and improvement of both data systems.

I. PRESENT SYSTEM OF STATISTICS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

6. The very nature of international population movements underscores the need for definitions and classifications of various types of international travellers that are common to both sending and receiving countries. Therefore, the importance of internationally agreed upon standard concepts and definitions of international population movements has repeatedly been stressed since the late nineteenth century. For example, the International Statistical Institute, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations have each made substantial contributions to the development of international standards in this area. 5/

7. In 1953, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted recommendations on international migration statistics that emphasized the need for international comparability of statistics on immigration and emigration. 6/ The Statistical Commission urged the revision of those recommendations in 1972, when it had become clear that few countries had adopted the 1953 recommendations on the statistics of international migration. Countries continued to collect and publish data consistent solely with national administrative or legal requirements concerning residency and immigration status, while data on emigration were either completely lacking or were derived from administrative sources. Moreover, patterns and volume of international travel had changed markedly since the 1953 recommendations were adopted. For example, the volume of international tourism and persons participating in international business, exchange programmes etc., had also increased dramatically with the multifold expansion of air travel. In addition, the movements of refugees had become a significant component of international arrivals and departures in all regions. These trends and changes in international population movements necessitated a review of concepts of international migration in general and those implicit in the 1953 recommendations. Accordingly, on the basis of a detailed study 7/ of national practices in this field, the Statistical Commission, at its nineteenth session in 1976, adopted, as noted earlier, the revised recommendations on statistics of international migration. The recommendations include appropriate concepts definitions and classifications of international migrants and immigrant stock for statistical purposes. The objective of these recommendations is to encourage Governments to collect, tabulate, and disseminate appropriate statistics on international migrants that will be of use for national purposes and will be as comparable as possible internationally. International comparability also enhances the usefulness of the statistics to all Governments because, for the time being, many countries of heavy emigration will probably have to rely on the immigration statistics of receiving countries for information about their emigrants.

8. At the same time, there has been increased national and international attention to the development of uniform statistics of international tourism. International tourism has increased steadily throughout the world in recent decades. In 1976, the World Tourism Organization reported approximately 220 million arrivals or visitors among reporting nations. 8/ Consequently, national earnings from international tourism have increased multifold while expenses related to residents' travel abroad have had serious impact on national balance of payments. For these and other reasons, the collection of international tourism statistics assumes vital importance in the development of tourism and transport at national and international levels.

9. The improvement of international tourism statistics for both national purposes and international comparability has been emphasized by several international

organizations and bodies, including the World Tourism Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In 1976, the Statistical Commission adopted provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism including tourist accommodation and expenditure statistics, methods of data collection, and illustrative tabulations of tourism statistics.

10. The recommendations on statistics of international migration and the provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics focus in fact on complementary statistical systems. Various categories of international travellers are defined according to the same statistical criteria in the two systems. Most importantly, international travel status is defined statistically on the basis of prior presence in or absence from the country of arrival or departure, the length of stay and the purpose of travel avoiding thereby the "usual" residence approach as well as other administrative or legal definitions. Further, the statistical orientation extended to definitions and classifications of international population movements is also more conducive than hitherto to the goal of promoting harmonization with related statistics, as, for example, labour force statistics and national accounts and balances.

A. Concepts and categories of international arrivals and departures

11. The recommendations on statistics of international migration and the provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics together attempt to account for all categories of persons crossing international borders. Moreover, the definitions of major categories of international arrivals and departures are consistent between the two statistical systems. Thus, travellers classified as tourists for business, according to the provisional guidelines on tourism statistics, will not include short-term immigrants as defined according to the recommendations on migration statistics. Both statistical systems adopt common criteria concerning the length of presence in or absence from the countries of arrival or departure to determine the residence status. This information is combined with the purpose of travel and the length of stay to classify persons into major categories of international arrivals and departures.

12. The major categories of international arrivals and departures (or international travellers) are shown in table 1, and are for statistical purposes distinguished in terms of a uniform period of continuous presence in or absence from a country. The key period recommended is one full year.^{9/} Thus, residents are defined as persons who have continuously stayed in a given country for more than one year. Accordingly, the returning residents are persons who have been away from the home country or country of residence for one year or less and will include, for instance, short-term emigrants returning, visitors returning from trips abroad, border workers returning after work, certain nomads, and diplomatic and military personnel. Residents departing will include long-term emigrants, visitors going abroad, border workers departing for work, certain nomads, refugees, and diplomatic and military personnel. Non-residents are defined as persons who have never lived continuously in the country for more than one year or who have been absent from the country for more than one year since the last stay of more than one year. Non-residents arriving will thus include long-term immigrants, short-term immigrants, visitors, certain nomads, border crossers entering to work, persons in transit, refugees and diplomatic and military personnel. Departing non-residents will include short-term immigrants departing after work, visitors, certain nomads, border workers leaving after work, persons in transit, refugees and diplomatic and military personnel.

Table 1. Major categories of arrivals and departures

Category	Arrivals	Category	Departures
	NON-RESIDENTS		RESIDENTS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Long-term immigrants</u> 2. <u>Short-term immigrants</u> 3. <u>Visitors from abroad a/</u> 4. <u>Nomads b/</u> 5. <u>Border workers entering to work</u> 6. <u>Persons in transit c/</u> 7. <u>Refugees</u> 8. <u>Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of a foreign country coming to their duty station abroad</u> 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Long-term emigrants</u> 2. <u>Short-term emigrants</u> 3. <u>Persons visiting abroad a/</u> 4. <u>Nomads b/</u> 5. <u>Border workers departing for work</u> 6. (not relevant) 7. <u>Refugees</u> 8. <u>Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of the country departing to their duty station abroad</u>
	RESIDENTS		NON-RESIDENTS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <u>Short-term emigrants returning</u> 10. <u>Persons returning from visits abroad</u> 11. <u>Nomads b/</u> 12. <u>Border workers returning after work</u> 13. (not relevant) 14. (not relevant) 15. <u>Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of the country returning from their duty station abroad</u> 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <u>Short-term immigrants departing</u> 10. <u>Foreign visitors departing</u> 11. <u>Nomads b/</u> 12. <u>Border workers departing after work</u> 13. <u>Persons in transit c/</u> 14. <u>Refugees</u> 15. <u>Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of a foreign country departing from their duty station abroad</u>

a/ An illustrative classification of visitors from abroad and of persons visiting abroad by purpose of the visit is presented in annex I of Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6); also see figure 1.

b/ Nomads have been included as both residents and non-residents among arrivals and departures because their resident status is sometimes in question and they may be considered as residents by more than one country.

c/ Persons who have arrived on national territory but have not formally entered the country through passport control, for example, air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of their air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark.

13. The categories of international travellers which are recommended to be included in a system of international migration statistics are long-term immigrants and emigrants, short-term immigrants and emigrants, and nomads. In addition, short-term emigrants returning are recommended to be included in immigration statistics and short-term immigrants departing are to be included in emigration statistics. 10/ In the words of the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration:

"In a way, arrivals and departures of nomads can be likened to those of short-term migrants and border workers, with some entering and departing at fairly fixed intervals during the year and remaining in the country for substantial periods of time, while other, because of their proximity to a border, cross and recross with great frequency for short periods of time. For purposes of international migration statistics, the major difference between nomads, on the one hand, and short-term migrants and border workers, on the other, probably is an economic difference, with nomads constituting part of the subsistence economy and hence not being remunerated in the sense in which the term is applied to short-term migrants. The difference may tend to fade with the passage of time as nomads begin to enter more into the market economy, even if only on a part-time basis. For the present, however, the distinction should be maintained because of this difference and because it provides the opportunity of obtaining indications of changes in the migratory and economic habits of nomads. It would be extremely unrealistic, however, to recommend the collection of statistics of nomads who enter frequently during the course of a year." 11/

The international migration statistics recommendations, therefore, conclude that only those nomads whose arrivals may be at roughly the same rate as those of short-term migrants should be included in the latter concept. They also point out that the identification of the nomads cannot be standardized at this time because of the variations in migratory patterns, so that the definitions of nomads arriving or departing are necessarily very general. These definitions are subject to refinement by the countries concerned on the basis of their knowledge of the migratory patterns of the nomads.

14. Visitors, border workers, refugees, persons in transit and diplomatic and military personnel are excluded from the recommended system of international migration statistics. Accordingly, the categories which constitute international migration are italicized in table 1.

15. The system of tourism statistics according to the provisional guidelines, focuses on international visitors consisting of the two categories of (1) tourists and (2) excursionists. Tourists are non-residents visiting a country for one year or less who spend at least one night in the country visited. Excursionists are persons who visit the country of arrival during the day and who do not use the country's accommodations to sleep at night. This category includes visitors who arrive and depart from the country on the same day and visitors who spend more than one day in the country but who return to sleep each night on the transportation carrier. 12/

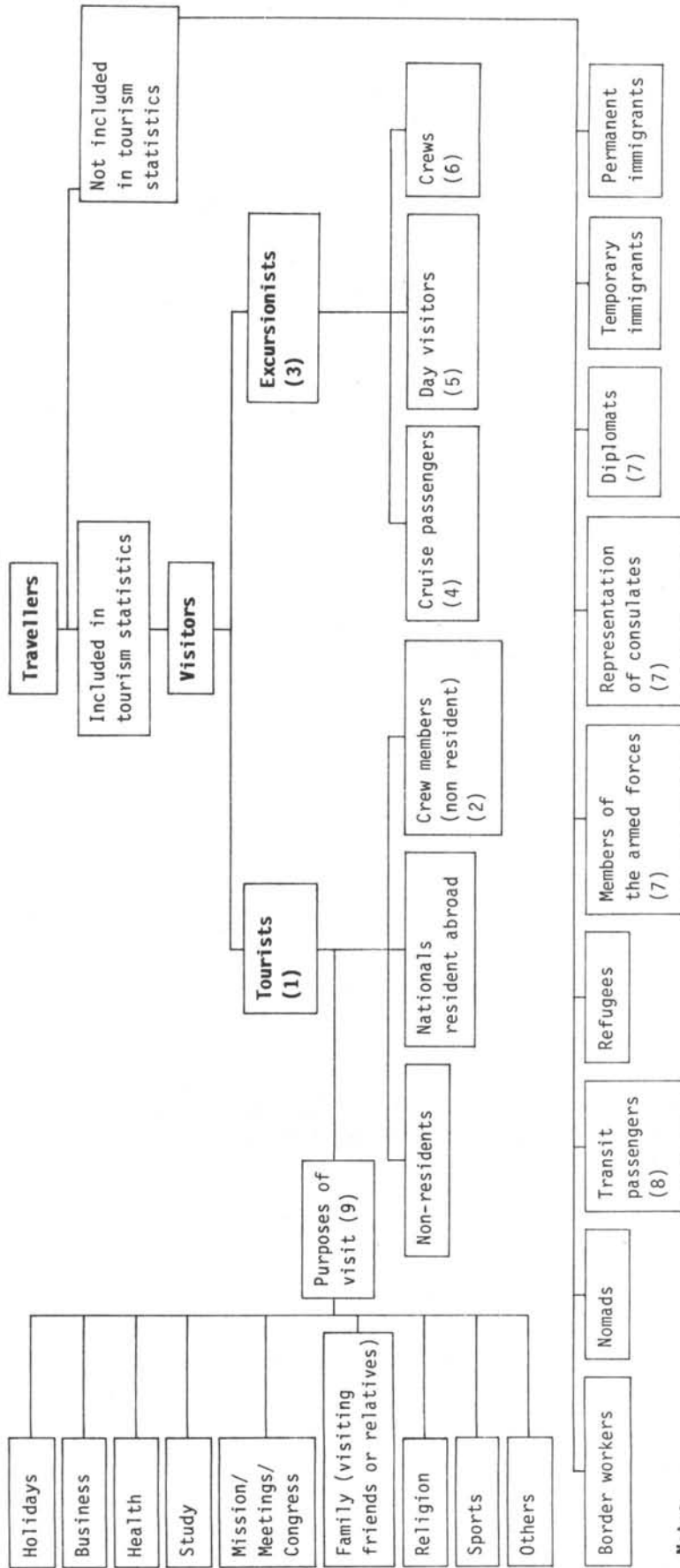
16. It is further recommended that information on appropriate social and demographic characteristics be collected for all the above-mentioned categories of travellers and, in this connection, a programme of basic tabulations has been set forth in both the recommendations on international migration statistics and the

provisional guidelines for the statistics of international tourism, for the purpose of publication and exchange of migration statistics between country of arrival and country of departure. The illustrative tabulations on international migration deal with major categories of international migrants classified according to social and demographic characteristics including age, sex, marital status, country of residence, country of birth and economic activity status. 13/

17. The provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism focus on tourists and excursionists for identification and tabulation. Figure 1 presents an enlarged scheme for the classification of international arrivals and departures (or international travellers) by taking account of the aforementioned provisional guidelines. 14/ A national programme of classification and tabulations has also been developed in the provisional guidelines for international visitors arriving and departing from a country. The tabulations refer to tourists and excursionists classified according to age, sex, place of usual address, purpose of visit, occupation, means of transport and length of stay. 15/

Figure 1

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAVELLERS



Notes

- 1) Visitors who spend at least one night in the country visited.
- 2) Foreign air or ship crews docked or in lay-over and who used the accommodation establishments of the country visited.
- 3) Visitors who do not spend at least one night in the country visited although they may visit the country during one day or more and return to their ship or train to sleep.
- 4) Normally included in excursionists. Separate classification of these visitors is nevertheless preferable.
- 5) Visitors who come and leave the same day.
- 6) Crews who are not residents of the country visited and who stay in the country for the day.
- 7) When they travel from their country of origin to the duty station and vice versa.
- 8) Who do not leave the transit area of the airport or the port. In certain countries transit may involve a stay of one day or more. In this case, they should be included in the visitor statistics.
- 9) Main purposes of visit as defined by the Rome Conference (1963).

Source: World Travel Organization, World Travel Statistics Vol.31 (1977), p.4

B. Special categories of international arrivals and departures

18. Discussions concerning the statistics of international migration and of international tourism also focused on special categories of international travellers that give rise to special problems with respect to identification, classification or inclusion in relevant tabulations. The concepts and definitions of categories of international travellers implicit in the systems recommended for both international migration statistics and international tourism statistics should be the basis for identifying all categories of arrivals and departures whether or not special problems are involved. However, additional guidance in dealing with these special problem categories is useful, particularly to ensure consistent treatment in the related systems of international migration and international tourism statistics.

19. As stated earlier, the Meeting on Migration Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians pointed out several categories of international travellers which pose problems for identification and uniform treatment. ^{16/} Temporary foreign workers in a country present several statistical dilemmas. The treatment of seasonal, contract and border workers is also particularly problematic. For example, the Meeting, as indicated earlier in paragraph 2, referred to persons who work in a foreign country during the week and return to their country of origin for the weekend and whose families remain in the home country. Such persons should be classified as short-term immigrants to the country of employment if the United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics are applied. It is, however, not unlikely that they are treated as long-term immigrants or border-workers by countries. Moreover, border-workers who return to the home country daily are not, as recommended, always excluded from international migration statistics. There is, therefore, a need for clarification and additional specifications. In this connection, standard criteria concerning the length of stay in the country of employment with specific reference to such categories should be established in order that workers who frequently cross international borders be treated uniformly.

20. The statistical treatment of seasonal and contract workers present similar problems. Information on the volume of movement and destination for work of seasonal or contract labour may be important to countries of arrival for purposes of social and economic planning and development. These persons may be classified as long- or short-term immigrants depending on the length of stay and thus constitute another special category of international travellers presenting problems for identification. The Meeting on Migration Statistics noted varying rules followed for accounting of seasonal workers in population registers. European countries differ in the residency criteria applied to identify alien workers.

21. Even the statistical definition contained in the United Nations recommendations may present, at times, problems for the classification of international travellers. Long-term emigrants from a country may not remain in any country of arrival long enough to establish residence, according to the statistical criterion of length of stay, of more than one year. Here, the requirement of "continuous" presence or absence from a country for statistical classification may pose problems in measurement. Again, the Meeting on Migration Statistics, referred in paragraph 2, noted as difficult for identification, those persons who go abroad to work in a foreign country for several years, with or without their families, and who return frequently to their home country on holidays or for other reasons. These travellers have significant social and economic impact both on the "foreign"

country and on the "home" country, such that appropriate identification within international migration and tourism statistics is warranted for detailed studies and analysis.

22. The impact of foreign students on both the country of arrival and of departure is such that this category should be given special attention and highlighted in international migration and tourism statistics. This category may present serious problems for classification because study may be combined with part-time work within the country of arrival or, after arrival, extended beyond one year. For example, persons admitted to the United States on student visas are permitted to work for remuneration up to 20 hours per week. The visa, however, is awarded on the basis of student status in an approved educational programme.

23. Refugees are another important category of international population movements but are generally defined on the basis of legal, social and political criteria. According to United Nations instruments, a refugee is defined at present as a person who:

"Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it". (General Assembly resolutions 429 (V) of 14 December 1950 and 2198 (XXI) of 16 December 1966).

However, it is often difficult to apply this definition accurately in identifying refugees in international migration and tourism statistics. Problems arise both because the definition itself is subject to different interpretations at different times and places and because administrative difficulties that countries of asylum often face when dealing with massive movements of refugees. For these reasons it is important to involve experienced statisticians in consultations on the information to be collected to implement the general definition of refugees in a consistent manner. Information on the length of stay and the activity in country(ies) of asylum is useful for various policies and programmes. The long- and short-term impact of refugee movements on countries of arrival and of sojourn is also appropriate for analysis.

24. The United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration and provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics regard refugees as a separate category of international travellers, distinct from that of migrants and tourists. Several countries, however, do not treat them as a separate category and instead count them in migration statistics. Because the latter approach differs from that of the United Nations recommendations, it may be useful to discuss the conceptualization of refugees within a consolidated system of international arrival and departure statistics. A uniform approach and statistical treatment of this category is essential and would immensely benefit the analysis of programmes and policies concerning refugees and of international population movements.

25. The ECE Meeting on Migration Statistics also recognized the difficulties in uniform treatment of dependants of members of the armed forces of foreign countries in international migration and tourism statistics. The problem of the identification and classification of military dependants, however, is only a

specific example of a general issue relating to the treatment of dependants. Persons may be classified as dependants within a category of the family or household head even though intended purposes of travel and length of stay of the dependants may be different from those of the family or household head. This has been shown to happen administratively in the processing of aliens admitted to the United States and Canada. ^{17/} International travel statistics may, without proper classification of dependant travellers on an individual basis, fail to present true migration or tourism trends and patterns. The problem is particularly acute in the case of dependent adult travellers.

26. Another category which poses a serious problem and often does not figure in migration and/or tourism statistics are persons moving across national boundaries without official papers or documents for entry or exit, in particular, illegal migrants. In this regard, the statistical treatment of apprehended illegal or undocumented migrants and deportees present an important issue which also requires attention in future work.

27. To summarize, several categories of international travellers pose special problems for uniform identification and classification by all countries. It would be desirable to move toward the uniform statistical treatment of the following special categories:

- (a) Temporary foreign workers;
- (i) Seasonal workers;
- (ii) Contract workers;
- (iii) Border workers;
- (b) Foreign students;
- (c) Refugees;
- (d) Dependants;
- (e) Illegal migrants/deportees.

28. Clearly, the above list of special categories of international arrivals and departures should be considered open-ended. As patterns of international travel change, additional categories may require critical attention for uniform treatment in world tourism and migration statistics. To this end, further research including information on travel and migration behaviour, is necessary to devise appropriate and efficient methods of data collection particularly for special categories of international travellers. An initial step may lie in the consolidation of statistics of all international arrivals and departures. Moreover, consolidation, as an instrument to deal with, inter alia, the special categories may also achieve substantial efficiency in methods of data collection, compilation and publication.

II. CONSOLIDATION OF STATISTICS OF ALL INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

A. Rationale

29. The collection of international migration and tourism statistics based on a consolidated system, has the advantage of ensuring proper and consistent implementation of the recommendations of international migration statistics and the provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism and enhancing the quality of both migration and tourism statistics. The development of a consolidated system is also useful for anticipating those categories of travellers which may pose special problems for precise identification by agencies collecting either migration or tourism statistics and would aid the uniform treatment of those special categories.

30. Further, a consolidated system of measurement of all international arrivals to and departures from a country will lead to improved co-ordination of statistics of international migration and tourism. Specific methods of data collection relevant for both migration and tourism are discussed below. The development of statistical concepts and definitions of a consolidated system should be founded naturally on the rationale of the recommendations on statistics of international migration and the provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism, that is, residence is defined on the basis of continuous presence in the country for more than one year, while major categories of travellers are based on the length of stay and activity in the country of destination or purpose of visit. The perspective of demographic accounts implicit in a consolidated system of statistics of international population movements is consistent with the framework for integration of social and demographic statistics. The framework for integration of social and demographic statistics distinguishes international migrants as "individuals whose displacement is intended to be more or less permanent and who, therefore, become normal residents of the country", and visitors as "individuals whose displacement is intended to be temporary and who remain, therefore, normal residents of the country from which they are temporarily absent". ^{18/} The United Nations system of national accounts does not include foreign visitors in the country for less than one year as residents of the country.

31. A consolidation of statistics of international migration and tourism is shown in figure 2 which depicts various categories of travellers according to the classifying criteria of length of stay and activity within the country or purpose of visit. Listed vertically below, the major statistical concepts are selected special categories of travellers discussed above, including temporary workers, students, refugees, and dependants.

32. Residents and non-residents are distinguished for arrivals and departures on the basis of prior presence in and absence from a country. Four broad categories of residents arriving are identified: short-term emigrants returning; visitors returning; nomads; and diplomatic and consular representatives and military personnel. ^{19/} Short-term emigrants returning and nomads are to be included in international migration statistics, although border workers returning are excluded from the general category of short-term emigrants. Residents who are returning from visits abroad are included in statistics of international tourism. This category may include refugees repatriated and residents in transit. By international convention, movements of diplomatic, consular and military personnel are treated as a special category in international travel statistics.

Figure 2

CONSOLIDATION OF STATISTICS OF ALL INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

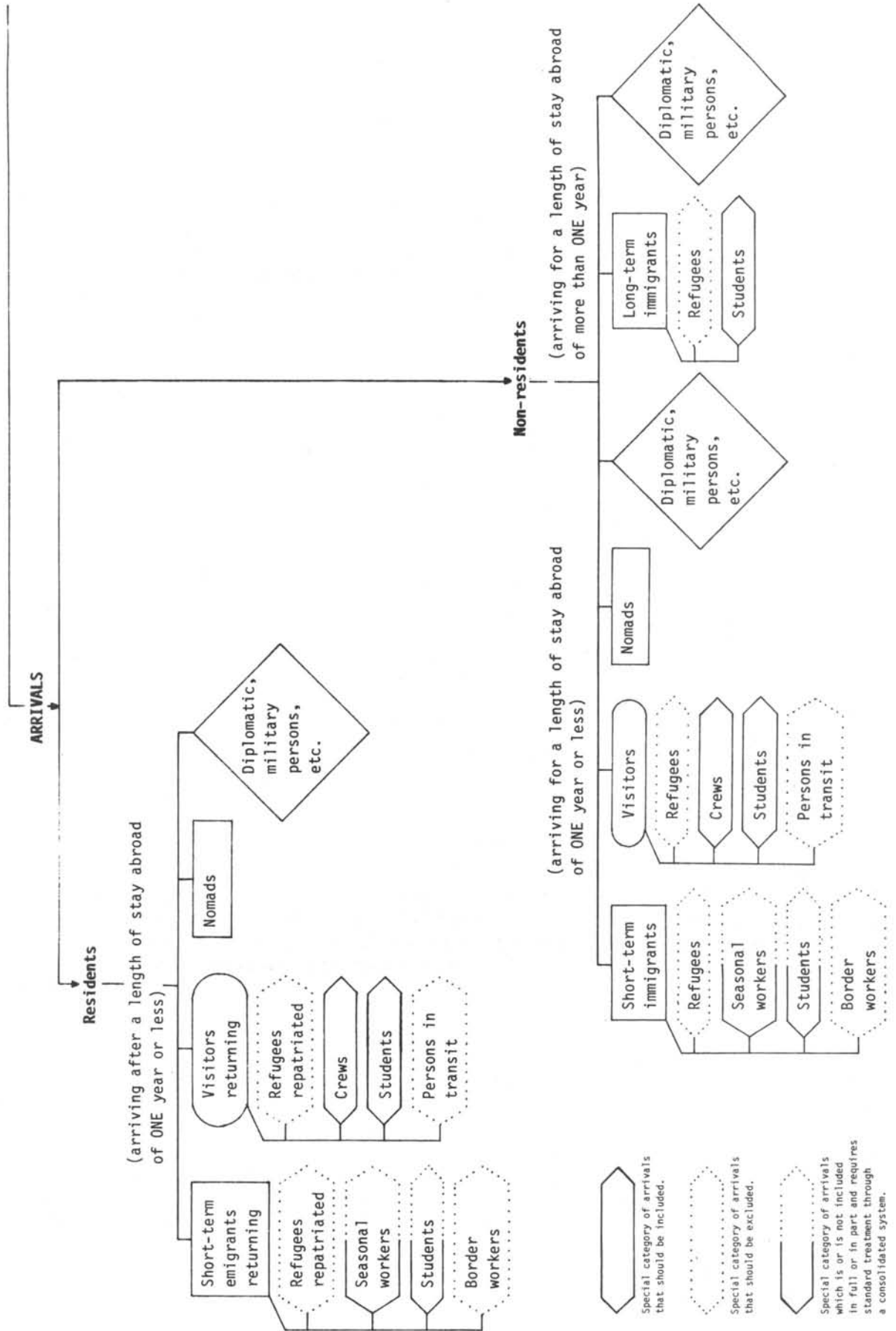
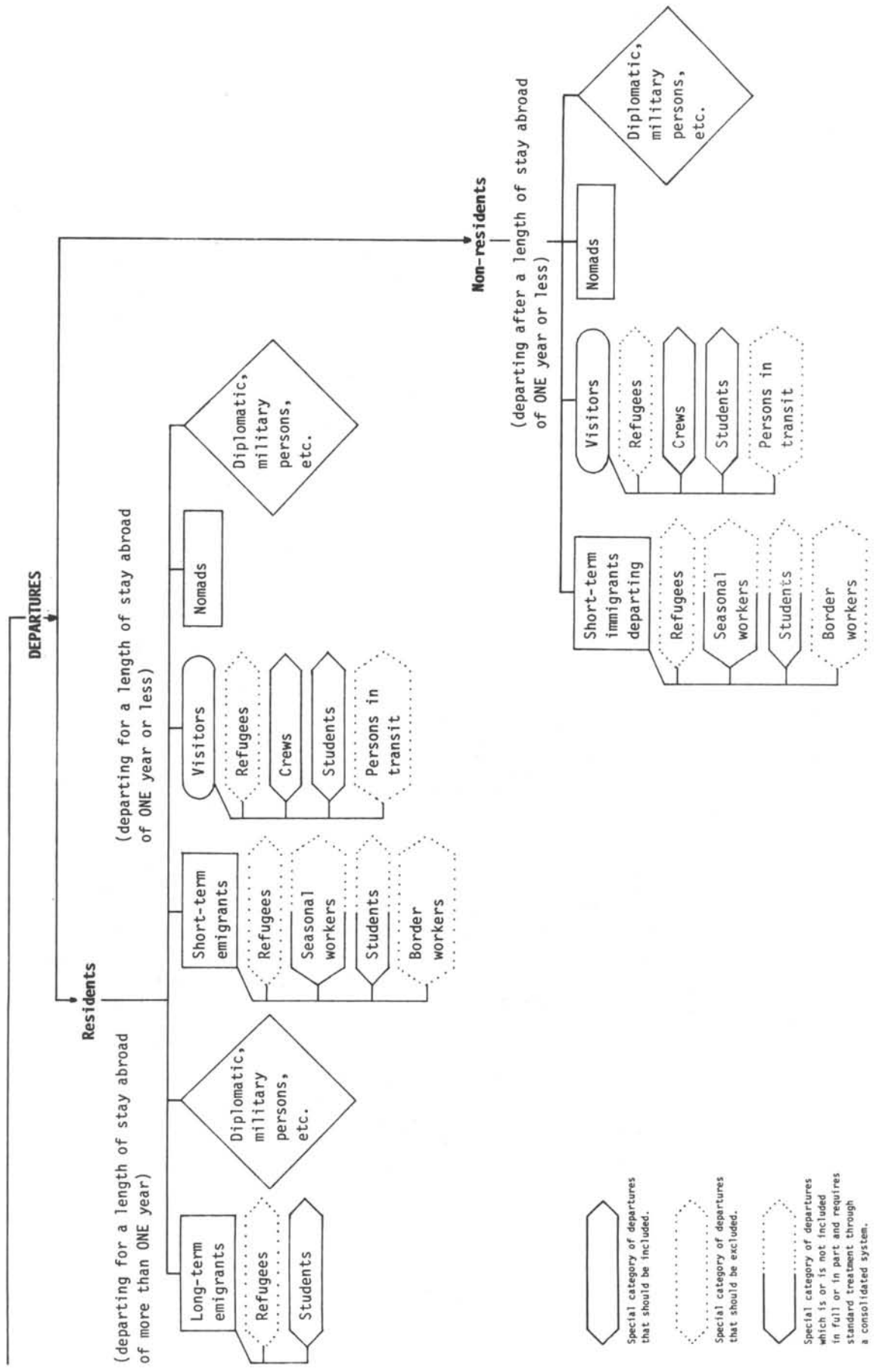


Figure 2 (cont.)

CONSOLIDATION OF STATISTICS OF ALL INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



33. Non-resident arrivals include the categories of long-term immigrants, short-term immigrants and nomads which are to be included in international migration statistics, the category of visitors which is to be included in tourism statistics, and the category of diplomatic, consular and military personnel. The provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism disaggregate further the non-resident visitors arriving, according to the length of stay, to identify excursionists and tourists. Certain special categories of travellers, which would fall into the general category of non-resident visitors if the criteria concerning the length of stay and the purpose of visit were strictly applied, are excluded from tourism statistics. These categories are border-workers, persons in transit, and non-resident crew. Similarly, refugees are excluded from recommended international migration statistics.

34. Residents departing from a country include three major categories of migrants: long-term emigrants, short-term emigrants and nomads. Tourism statistics include residents departing for visits abroad; the distinction between tourists and excursionists is not important for this category of departures. The distinction in tourism statistics is to be made, however, for non-resident visitors departing.

35. It should be underscored that the residence status of some international travellers may be difficult to determine given frequent short-term movements. This special category of travellers would be considered either resident or non-resident depending on how continuous the length of stay in a country is operationally defined.

36. The scheme of conceptualization presented in figure 2 is useful in noting the statistical characteristics of special categories of international travellers. The scheme also indicates whether those categories are included in the recommended systems of international migration and tourism statistics, respectively, and, if they are included, whether they are identified. For example, documentation on international travel statistics describes students as a special category of international travellers worthy of identification within national statistics. Students would be included in the category of long-term immigrants if their length of stay in the country of arrival was more than one year. Students would not be identified within this major category, however, because the identifying criterion between long-term immigrants and other categories of arrivals is solely the length of stay. Some students who work may also be included but not identified as students within the category of short-term immigrants arriving or departing if the person's employment status takes priority in administrative or statistical processing. The category of excursionists will include but not identify persons who visit a country to study for a day.

37. The scheme also indicates the inclusion or exclusion of special categories in international migration or tourism statistics. For instance, refugees are excluded from both international migration and tourism in spite of the fact that they may possess the same statistical characteristics as long- or short-term immigrants. For example, refugees travelling from country of temporary asylum to the country of permanent resettlement may be eligible to be classified by the country of departure as long-term emigrants, or short-term immigrants departing if the refugee worked in the country of temporary asylum. Documentation of refugee characteristics including country of flight and asylum may be useful for analysis of the patterns of refugee movements and resettlement. On the other hand, repatriated refugees are not identified in either migration or tourism statistics and will be lost as a special category of international travellers.

38. Crew members are another example of the coverage of special category of travellers in the two statistical systems concerning international population movements. Non-resident crew members are included in international tourism statistics as sub-categories of either tourists or excursionists.

39. A major implication of the consolidated scheme is the need for collecting information on residence status, length of stay and purpose of visit for all arrivals and departures, including members of special categories of international travellers. Such special categories may be defined in terms of either statistical criteria such as border and seasonal workers or political or administrative criteria such as refugees and students. Certain special categories require identification by all sending and receiving countries, for example, refugees, students and so on. In this regard, there is need for further discussion to standardize the list of special categories for identification by all countries in a system of consolidated statistics of international arrivals and departures. The list of special categories must take into account the policy needs of both the countries of arrival and departure.

B. Information required for classification of travellers in a system of consolidated statistics of all international arrivals and departures

40. The identification of categories of arrivals and departures presented in figure 2 requires information referring to three areas for classification: (a) residency status, (b) length of stay and (c) purpose of travel. Further items of information have been recommended to document the social and economic characteristics of international migrants and visitors. ^{20/} For example, residents returning from travel abroad are distinguished from non-residents on the basis of absence from the country of arrival and prior presence in the country of arrival. Categories of arriving residents are distinguished according to purpose of the travel abroad. Non-residents arriving are classified according to two items of information including length of stay in country of arrival and purpose of travel. Similarly, information to classify departing residents includes length of stay away from country of residence and purpose of travel abroad. Non-residents departing from a country are classified on the basis of length of stay and activity in or purpose of visit abroad.

41. Unfortunately, information on the international travel behaviour of residents is not generally recognized as important for national policy analysis and planning. Similarly, information on the length of stay away from the country of departure of non-residents is not usually considered for collection in either statistical system. This represents an omission of information of the travel behaviour of visitors and short-term migrants. The statistical conceptualization implicit in the international systems of travel statistics focuses on travel events rather than travel behaviour. The latter emphasis would be reflected in data on mobility or migration histories of international travellers to measure the propensity of various categories of travellers to subsequently travel. Information on travel behaviour may be relevant in identifying special groups of international travellers such as seasonal workers. Similarly, information on purpose of prior travel may be useful in the treatment of special category of travellers.

42. Country of residence is defined as the last country in which the person has resided continuously for more than one year. This information can be directly

taken from population registers or can be asked of respondents at frontier control points or in a field inquiry. 21/ A critical problem with the use of population registers for the statistical measurement of residence arises from varying criteria used by countries for determining the eligibility for inclusion in the register. In some countries, seasonal workers returning temporarily to their home country are deleted from population registers of the country in which they are working, while in other countries, only permanent moves result in being removed from the register.

43. Similarly, information on length of stay can be obtained from population registers in the country of arrival. Registers can be useful in determining length of absence from a country if record linkage is feasible. Field inquiries rely on self-reporting of either actual or intended length of stay. Network or multiplicity surveys obtain information concerning absent household or family members by remaining household members or relatives. 22/ Border control relies on respondents' intentions concerning the length of presence in or absence from the country.

44. The recommendations on statistics of international migration use employment status in country of arrival to differentiate short-term migrants from other visitors. The provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism specify the need for information on purpose of visit for visitors, both tourists and excursionists. The suggested categories of purpose are given in figure 1. 23/ Integration of the identification criteria that are applied in international migration and tourism statistics will be necessary in a system of consolidated statistics of international population movements, particularly for distinguishing the special categories.

45. An illustrative form to be filled out by persons entering a country on commercial passenger vessels is presented in figure 3. This form is designed to classify arrivals according to international migration status. The form could be readily modified to accommodate classification according to visitor status as well. For example, item number 6 referring to intended length of stay could be revised to identify excursionists. Similarly, the list of precoded reasons for travel could be lengthened to include the suggested purposes of travel. These modifications would not significantly complicate the questionnaire but rather would result in a sound basis for detailed classification of arrivals into migration, tourism and other categories.

Figure 3

Persons Entering (Name of Country) on Commercial Passenger Vessels

The information set out on this card must be completed by, or for, every person entering (name of country of arrival). A separate card must be completed by, or on behalf of, every person entering () and surrendered to the Immigration/Customs Officer at the port of entry. (This information is utilized to ...).

1. Name of person:	Port Date Stamp (to be stamped by Immigration or Customs Officers)
2. Date of birth: _____ 3. Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
4. Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed, separated or divorced	
5. Country where you last stayed more than one year:	
FOREIGN RESIDENTS* ONLY	
6. Intended length of stay in (): _____ Years, _____ Months, _____ Days, OR <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent	FOR OFFICIAL USE LTI STI (NRBW) OTH
7. Principal reason for entering (): _____ Check ONE box only. <input type="checkbox"/> a To work at an occupation remunerated from within (). <input type="checkbox"/> b To accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee. <input type="checkbox"/> c Entering as a non-resident border worker). <input type="checkbox"/> d Entering for any other purpose.	
8. Have you ever lived in () before? <input type="checkbox"/> a No (Go to Q.13). <input type="checkbox"/> b Yes, for _____ Years, _____ Months, _____ Days.	
9. How long has it been since you last moved away from ()? _____ Years, _____ Months, _____ Days. (Go to Q.13).	
RESIDENTS* OF () ONLY	
10. Duration of absence from (): _____ Months, _____ Days.	FOR OFFICIAL USE STER (RBW) OTH
11. Main countries you stayed in during your absence:	
12. Principal reason for leaving (country of arrival): Check ONE box only. <input type="checkbox"/> a To work abroad at an occupation remunerated from a country outside (). <input type="checkbox"/> b To accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee. <input type="checkbox"/> c To work abroad as a non-resident border worker). <input type="checkbox"/> d Left () for any other purpose.	
ALL PERSONS ARRIVING	
13. Address in () through which you may be contacted:**	
14. Signature: _____	

* For purposes of this form, a person's country of residence is the last country in which he/she has resided continuously for more than one year.
**Persons entering () as a tourist, or returning to () after leaving for purposes of vacationing abroad, need not respond to Question 13.

Source: "Considerations for the development of a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistics of international migration" (ESA/STAT/AC.12/2), September 1981.

C. Methods for consolidation of statistics of all international arrivals and departures

1. Strategies for data collection within a consolidated system of statistics

46. Any consolidated system of statistics of international travel implies the importance of collecting statistical information on all arrivals and departures and their unambiguous identification by major categories. The importance of obtaining detailed statistical information on special categories of travellers has also been stressed and will be discussed more fully below. Data are needed first to identify categories of international travellers, and second to describe them according to social and economic characteristics. ^{24/} The items necessary for identification of travel status do not vary for migrants and visitors. Thus, information on residence, length of stay and purpose of travel is necessary to identify the major categories of international migrants, tourists and excursionists. This complementarity of requisite information for identification of international migration and tourism has important implications for strategies concerning appropriate and economical methods of data collection under a consolidated system.

47. Data on international population movements are, for the most part, derived from administrative files maintained conforming to national policies on residence, immigration and emigration, tourism, foreign workers, foreign students, international exchange programmes etc. Methods of data collection for groups of international travellers often vary according to administrative rules, regulations and programme resources. For example, aliens entering most countries are required to apply for entry visas. Information collected may vary according to the type of visa applied for by the alien. Nationals returning to their own country are often required to submit very little information concerning travel abroad. National policies on emigration, or travel abroad, are usually less explicit than policies concerning entry. Documentation of departures may refer to very narrowly defined groups of travellers such as deportees, or temporary foreign workers.

48. At present, several administrative records of different departments serve as the source of information. Hence, the suggestion that information needed to identify categories of arrivals and departures be collected by a single national statistical agency would not be practical in a number of countries. Nevertheless, one possible national strategy for the collection of data for identification of travellers is to incorporate the requisite items into the existing vehicles of data collection within the nation and to apply standard definitions and procedures established possibly by a national co-ordinating body with a view to achieve the needed consolidation of statistics.

49. This approach, where it is feasible, has the advantage of relative economy by capitalizing on existing bureaucratic structures and administrative reporting systems. Information necessary for national administrative procedures and programmes concerning international travel would continue to be collected along with the information needed to prepare statistical compilations. Reliance on existing administrative forms and questionnaires may increase costs depending on whether or not the items already being collected complement the information needed for statistical identification and compilation. The extent to which additional information is needed for purely statistical purposes will in large part depend on the extent to which co-ordination is achieved and the agencies involved adopt common, or at least harmonized, definitions and classifications. The need for data

on additional items also involves further resources for data processing and very importantly, data analysis. Further efforts within the existing administrative structure would be necessary for interpretation of data on international movements and for exchange of information among data collection agencies and with those national offices and organizations whose policies and programmes are concerned with the various aspects of international population movements. Finally, administrative data sources may fail to account for all international arrivals and departures to and from a country. Omission within the national statistical system is likely to occur disproportionately for various categories of international travellers.

50. A second possible national strategy for the development of a consolidated system of statistics on international movements is the collection of data for identification of categories of travellers for statistical purposes only. That is, data could be collected independently from administrative programmes concerning international entry and exit or registration of the population. While data might be collected at the same point of contact as the administrative data, such as at the border or at the time of registration, the questionnaire or interview would be administered for statistical purposes only. The operation could be the duty of one or more of the agencies involved, including the national statistical office. One agency could be responsible for the complete processing of information on international movements, to and from the country, or individual agencies could be responsible for specific components of the statistical process, such as, collection of data, evaluation of data and quality control, processing, analysis, and interpretation of data, and transmission of information to the relevant national and international users.

51. The second strategy is, in one sense, an ideal one. However, the creation of a statistical programme on international population movements distinct from administrative programmes, in which data are generated as by-product, may depend on the volume and role of international population movements in national development. The resources required for this purely statistical approach would not be available in most countries, unless issues related to international population movements were of considerable national importance.

52. Accordingly, a practical approach to the development of a consolidated system of international travel statistics may lie in a combination of the two strategies described above. Towards this goal, countries should evaluate the statistics on international population movements currently collected whether through administrative, statistical or research programmes, in light of the principles and requirements of a consolidated system of international migration and tourism statistics. An inventory of statistics of international travellers would indicate, first, those items of information necessary for statistical identification of travellers which are currently collected, as well as any needed changes in the information collected. Second, the inventory would reveal border points (airports, seaports etc.) at which international arrivals and departures are not well documented. The need for the development of additional programmes of data collection would thus be indicated. Feasibility of extending the statistical coverage of international travellers could also be assessed. Estimates of the volume and characteristics of international movements omitted from national statistical sources could be made. In sum, the inventory of national statistical practices would be essential for the development of a consolidated system of statistics utilizing the existing administrative statistical infrastructure. 25/

2. National administrative practices concerning international travel statistics 26/

53. National procedures for border control should be carefully evaluated to identify first the categories of travellers whose entry and exit are not documented in existing statistical systems. Second, the capacity of national administrative and statistical systems should be assessed for the coverage of all arrivals and departures. An examination of arrival and departure forms in use in selected countries is a good way to begin this review and illustrates the types of information collected by national administrative departments. Several such forms are reproduced in the annex.

54. A review of arrival and departure forms used by countries indicates both the variety of information collected and the fact that some of the items necessary for statistical identification of categories of international travellers are often included on existing forms. For example, most arrival forms record the date of arrival, place of departure, means of travel, and purpose of trip. Purpose of travel is often presented in terms of a list of reasons on both arrival and departure forms, although the reasons for travel listed vary greatly among countries. For example, the list for Malaysia includes the following purposes of travel: employment, leisure, education, business, official transit and other purposes (for arrivals only). Seychelles specifies three reasons for travel: business, holiday, transit and other. Papua New Guinea provides a list of eight purposes. Nigeria leaves the purpose of entry and exit completely open-ended. Most countries ask basic social demographic information on both arrival and departure forms including age, sex, date of birth, nationality or citizenship, occupation, marital status and characteristics of household members accompanying the traveller.

55. Arrival and departure forms vary widely, however, on certain topics which are important for distinguishing categories of travellers according to statistical criteria. Residence is defined in very different ways but usually on the basis of administrative criteria such as citizenship and type of passport. Very few countries identify residents according to statistical information on the length of presence in or of absence from the country. 27/ The arrival and departure forms of Papua New Guinea and Western Samoa do record the country of stay of 12 months or more for arrivals and the length of stay in Papua New Guinea or Western Samoa for departures. Information on intended length of stay in and absence from the country is sometimes included on arrival and departure forms. Very few forms record length of absence from the home country for returning "residents". The arrival forms for Seychelles, Papua New Guinea and Western Samoa are notable exceptions.

56. The arrival and departure forms presented in the appendix, illustrate the variable content of forms distributed at points of frontier control. The administrative procedure for the distribution of arrival and departure forms, is another important aspect of national statistical practices at ports of entry and exit. The completion of arrival and departure forms is required of all persons crossing the national borders in some countries, while in other countries certain groups of travellers are excluded from statistical documentation at the border. 28/ The administration of such a form by the United States is a good illustration of how administrative procedures affect the total coverage in light of the border control activities.

57. The Arrival/Departure Record (form I-94) presented in the annex is very brief compared to other arrival/departure forms presented for illustrative purposes. This form is distributed on all arriving air-and sea vessels except certain direct flights from Canada. One copy of the completed form is submitted upon admission and the second copy is returned to officials at the time of departure. All passengers, except United States citizens, are required to complete the form, although aliens arriving as "immigrants" or "permanent residents" complete only a part of the form. Forms submitted by new permanent resident aliens are not statistically processed by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Certain aliens admitted over land borders are not required to complete the Arrival/Departure Record form (I-94). Canadians travelling to the United States for either business or pleasure, that is, non-immigrants, are admitted for up to six months without any documentation and do not complete form I-94. Similarly, Mexicans who have been issued border-crossing cards 29/ will not complete the form at each entry. Non-immigrants with multiple entry documents arriving by sea and air will complete the form at each time of arrival. Two groups of travellers, namely, refugees and alien crew members, complete special arrival/departure records. However, the information from these forms is not processed with the other arrival/departure records. Thus, the Arrival/Departure Record is not submitted by all persons arriving in the United States. Moreover, not all of the forms which are submitted, are considered statistically.

58. In addition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, an officer from the United States Customs Service and the Agricultural Research Service inspects all passengers arriving at major points of entry. Thus, all persons including United States citizens, are inspected upon entry by at least one federal official so that the administrative infrastructure does exist for the collection of information for all arrivals or a sample of arrivals. Similar administrative intervention could also occur upon departure.

3. Data collection issues of a consolidated system of statistics

59. The approach to the development of a consolidated system of statistics on international arrivals and departures presented in paragraph 52 represents a feasible and immediate strategy for national governments, albeit phased in character. The inventory of national statistical resources would indicate first, the extent of revision necessary in existing administrative forms and research schedules to identify and separately classify international migrants and tourists, and second, categories of travellers not covered in national statistical programmes. Improvement of existing national statistical programmes could be given high priority and a number of specific issues related to the collection and processing of data would need to be taken into account. Some of these issues are discussed in the following paragraphs.

60. The recommendations on statistics of international migration describe the advantages and disadvantages of three methods of data collection: border control, population registers and field inquiries. Only one of these methods is particularly appropriate for the collection of data on international visitors, that is, border or frontier control. Travellers whose length of stay is of extremely short duration, such as tourists and excursionists, are not likely to be enumerated in field inquiries or eligible for inclusion in population registers, although in a number of countries tourists spending one or more nights in a hotel or other place of public accommodation are covered by special administrative record

systems. Therefore, methods of data collection through border control assume great importance for a consolidated system of international travel statistics and countries should accordingly devote attention to development or modification of methods to collect necessary information on arrivals and departures at points of entry and exit, respectively.

61. Further, the development of national arrival/departure forms, collecting internationally agreed on standard items of information to identify categories of international travellers, would also significantly contribute to the availability of comparable statistics both for tourism and international migration. As discussed above, many countries use some kind of arrival/departure form. The forms often record relevant information for the statistical identification of travellers and require only limited modification. Arrival/departure forms should also record those characteristics which are suggested for international visitors such as age, sex, occupation and means of transportation.

62. Increases in the volume of international travel have caused many nations to attempt to simplify procedures regulating entry and exit. For this reason, countries may wish to relieve most travellers from the burden of form-filling. In these circumstances the use of sampling, where information is sought from only a small fraction of all travellers, is particularly attractive. Several approaches to sampling arrivals and departures are feasible. First, arrival/departure forms can be distributed to a probability sample of travellers. However, since long-term immigrants and emigrants often represent a very small proportion of the total flow of international travel to and from countries, estimates for these categories may be subject to very large sampling errors unless the sample is designed to minimize this problem. A second approach would rely on initial screening of travellers at some point in the process of entry or exit in order to identify broad categories of travellers using criteria such as the length of stay or the purpose of travel. In this way, more detailed information could be collected for a sample stratified according to categories of travel.

63. Another approach to sampling arrivals and departures could be combined with either of the above two. A sample of arrival/departure forms could be modified to include additional items necessary for statistical identification while the remainder of the forms would record only the requisite administrative information.

64. Each of these approaches to sampling travellers at the border offers advantages and disadvantages for both the collection of data for the identification of groups of travellers and the administration of policies concerning entry and exit. Evaluation of these approaches requires further study and discussion by appropriate experts in the light of national needs and circumstances. To ensure that all issues are adequately examined, it would be important to involve persons expert in the country's tourism and migration administrative procedures, sampling experts and experts in data collection and data processing. Countries must also determine those categories of travellers which fall outside the border control system and then develop the means of collecting statistical information for these persons at exit or entry.

65. Economy in the design of the arrival/departure form 30/ is important in extending the statistical system to those categories of international travellers previously excluded. Other ways to expedite the process of entry and exit should be explored as well. For example, countries can explore the use of arrival/

departure forms (or that part of the forms containing statistical information) which can be mailed back to the appropriate national agency by the respondent.

66. As described above, the arrival/departure forms need to include, items both for the identification of categories of international arrivals and departures and for obtaining information on selected social and economic characteristics of migrants, tourists etc. Arrival/departure forms may also include items needed to identify those special categories of international travellers for which there is national or international concern such as refugees, students or seasonal workers. The statistical treatment of special categories will be discussed in more detail in chapter III.

67. The departure form is the basic source of data for the identification of categories of international departures and of their socio-economic characteristics. Although sampling of departures at the border may permit the use of a more detailed questionnaire for collecting comprehensive data, such detailed social and economic information is best obtained through population registers or field inquiries. (However, some categories of tourists and probably all excursionists would not be eligible for registration nor be completely covered by field inquiries.) The use of population registers and field inquiries to collect characteristics of long- and short-term emigrants returning is particularly appropriate. ^{31/} The collection of information on characteristics of international arrivals by receiving countries may also be an important source of data on long- and short-term emigrants, and short-term immigrants departing from a country. Countries should thus examine various approaches including possible bilateral and multilateral arrangements for gathering information for identifying these categories and obtaining information on their social and economic characteristics in the light of availability of resources and maintenance of required standards concerning the quality of data.

68. In any consolidated system, the need for proper evaluation of statistics should be incorporated in data collection programmes. An important area of evaluation is the assessment of quality of data referring to intended length of stay and intended purpose of travel. The data on intentions collected at border control points is a critical element in identifying all international arrivals and departures according to major categories of travellers. Special studies need to be carried out periodically to evaluate the reliability of data on intentions in measuring population movements. Such studies may be designed in a variety of ways such as sample surveys for the follow-up of migrants or the record linkage of arrival and departure forms. The problems of evaluation of data and data collection programmes is an area in which continuing national work is needed.

69. A final issue regarding the development of a consolidated statistical system concerns the processing of data on international arrivals and departures. Countries should consider designating a central office for integration, analysis and dissemination of statistics of all international population movements to and from the country. The responsibilities of such an office should also include co-ordination as regards concepts, definitions, classifications, coding and sampling schemes to be used in data collection. The statistical co-ordination is particularly important in countries where statistics on international arrivals and departures are collected through a variety of administrative programmes. It is also important for special categories of international travellers which may be covered in more than one programme of data collection. Further, the integration of programmes of data processing may itself contribute to the process of consolidating statistics of all international arrivals and departures.

III. STATISTICS CONCERNING SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

70. The conceptualization of international travel presented in figure 2 distinguishes, for statistical purposes, certain special categories of travellers. The figure also indicates which special categories are to be included or identified in either international migration or international tourism statistics. Some categories such as refugees may possess a variety of statistical characteristics depending on the conditions of travel and are excluded from both systems of statistics. Other categories may be included in both systems of statistics but identified in only one system. For example, students are identified according to purpose of visit in statistics of international tourism; students whose length of stay is more than one year, are statistically classified as long-term migrants but are not identified as students. Groups like border workers possess the statistical characteristics of short-term migrants, but are excluded from international migration statistics. Clearly, a national system of international travel statistics must have the capacity to measure the volume and patterns of international population movements as well as to identify special categories of travellers which are relevant for national policy-making. Thus, special categories of international travellers are a subset of all international arrivals and departures and should adequately be documented within a consolidated system of statistics on international population movements.

A. Characteristics of special categories of international travellers

71. Some of the problems associated with the statistical treatment of special categories of international travellers, were discussed above in paragraphs 18 to 28. The proper identification of the various special categories of international travellers is important for data improvement and policy analysis. For example, the stream of nationals or citizens returning is often difficult to delineate. Similarly, the identification of seasonal workers among short-term immigrants requires relatively detailed information on mobility behaviour in previous years. The movements of refugees requires information on reasons for flight, conditions of asylum and intentions or experiences concerning resettlement or repatriation. Information on border crossers is useful for analysis of trends in national balance of payments. Clearly, statistical and social and demographic characteristics vary widely among special categories of international travellers posing problems for co-ordinated treatment in national statistical accounts.

72. The collection of information on special categories of international travellers in a consolidated system of statistics of international arrivals and departures therefore requires additional efforts and resources by national administrative and statistical offices. Accordingly, countries should identify those special categories of international migrants or visitors which are particularly important in light of their specific national needs and programmes. For example, students need to be identified among long-term immigrants and emigrants by those countries in which there is great concern for the international flow of highly trained personnel and the utilization of national educational resources. Countries may also want to identify those special categories of international travellers which are of bilateral or multilateral concern. International concern is acute in regard to the movements of refugees. The flow of seasonal labour between countries may be of interest to both sending and receiving countries. Similarly, the international movements of corporate

managerial and senior professional staff may be significant and require specific identification in some countries. There is a continuous need for review of emerging special categories of travellers which are of importance for policy-making and which in addition pose problems for identification and standard treatment in migration and tourism statistics.

1. Items useful for identification of special categories of international arrivals and departures

73. In addition to the length of stay criterion, the social and economic characteristics of special categories of international travellers may be useful items of information for their precise identification. Also useful for identification purposes is information concerning certain detailed aspects of international mobility and purpose of travel. This point can be illustrated by considering different categories of international travellers.

74. Seasonal or contract workers are likely to be classified as short-term migrants if the length of the "season" or contract is for one year or less. However, the seasonal pattern of foreign labour flows is of growing interest to both sending and receiving countries. In this context, two approaches to the measurement of seasonal labour movements may be considered. First, seasonal workers may be identified on the basis of characteristics of individuals including past migratory experience and/or intentions concerning recurring migration to the country of employment. This approach identifies seasonal migrants, that is, persons who have migrated or intend to migrate repeatedly for purposes of short-term work. Criteria would have to be established concerning the number or frequency of migrations in, say, a year, length of absence etc., to distinguish a seasonal worker. If this approach is used, information may also be sought on place and nature of employment within the sending and receiving country in order to relate workers to places or industries which generate seasonal work.

75. A second approach is to identify seasonal workers on the basis of present international recommendations as short-term immigrants, emigrants, irrespective of the frequency or season of movement in one year or less. Additional characteristics of seasonal workers (or short-term migrants) which may be useful for analysis include characteristics of persons accompanying the migrant and of persons remaining at home, income in country of arrival, and remittances to home. Specific characteristics to be collected for identification or analysis purposes must ultimately be decided on the basis of needs of countries in light of the international recommendations.

76. Border crossers are, at least in theory, a special group of short-term migrants who enter the country of employment daily and return each night to the country of departure. It has been recommended that this group of international travellers be excluded from statistics of international migration. Identification of this group of travellers is consistent with identification of the general category of short-term migrants. The items on purpose of visit and length of stay will indicate border workers among the border crossers. Additional items on place and type of employment and frequency of the commute could serve to characterize the population of border workers.

77. Foreign students are generally identified in statistics of international visitors. Students whose length of stay is longer than one year should be included

in international migration statistics as long-term migrants. Recommendations on international migration statistics do not, however, identify sub-categories of long-term migrants. The identification of students within the category of long-term migrants requires a question on purpose of travel. Thus, purpose of travel should be asked of all travellers and not just for persons whose length of stay is one year or less. Foreign students may also combine part-time study with full-time work (or full-time study and part-time work). It may thus be appropriate to ask a specific question about plans for study in the country of arrival. Additionally, information on the course of study, educational institution and method of payment may be useful items for the administration of foreign students exchange, programmes and policies.

78. Refugees can usually be identified by purpose of visit when this question is asked of all arrivals. It may also be necessary to collect information on other countries of asylum and length of stay. A question on intentions concerning country of resettlement or repatriation may also be a useful item for studies on refugee movements.

2. Methods of data collection for special categories of international arrivals and departures

79. Methods of data collection will vary according to the characteristics and purpose of travel of special categories of international travellers. For example, information on border crossers will primarily be collected through border control. Seasonal workers can be documented through border control and, depending on administrative criteria for registration, in population registers. A survey of places or sectors of employment of seasonal workers may be a useful method of data collection for this group. Like short-term migrants and other categories of visitors, students can be identified through border control. Information on students who are long-term migrants can be documented through border control, population registers or field inquiries. In particular, administrative records on students maintained by educational institutions may also be a source of information on foreign students.

80. Questions concerning refugee status can be asked at the border control and in population registers and field inquiries. It is likely, however, that programmes for resettlement of refugees may serve as an important means of collecting data on refugees. Biographical data collected by resettlement agencies for placement of refugees may also serve as a source of data. The characteristics of refugee movements often pose special problems for the collection of statistics. Frequently a relatively large number of refugees enter a country in a comparatively short period of time. In these circumstances, the normal border control procedures, along with their data-gathering components, collapse or are relaxed substantially. As a result some attention must be given to providing for the collection of needed information either in the resettlement programme or by other means and the integration of these data with those collected normally at border crossings.

81. An important consideration in the development of methods of data collection for special categories of international travellers is again the use of sampling. Collection of data for samples of arrivals and departures can reduce the burden of data collection for all, while both increasing the items of information collected and improving their quality. Particular use can be made of national field inquiries for special categories falling within the category of long-term

immigrants. Depending on the needs and circumstances of specific countries, national sample surveys might include questions to identify refugees and immigrant students and to measure all international movements of nationals.

B. Methods for uniform statistical treatment of special categories of international travellers

82. The foregoing discussion suggests that, while the diversity of characteristics of special categories of international travellers poses problems for identification, there does exist a basis for the development of methods for uniform statistical treatment of these groups. The development of standard international practices in this area of statistics first requires, however, international consensus concerning those special categories of travellers that should be distinguished and treated separately within international travel statistics. Such a distinction of special categories of travellers should be useful for on the one hand, national plans, programmes and policy formulation and, on the other hand, bilateral and multilateral studies of population movements. For the latter purpose, internationally agreed on definitions of special categories of travellers are particularly needed. For example, international statistics on the exchange of foreign students are most useful if they refer to persons with the same educational characteristics such as full or part-time courses of study. Likewise, information on seasonal workers is most useful if based on the general statistical definition recommended for identifying short-term migrants.

83. Whether the use is for national compilation or for international comparisons, the development of uniform statistical treatment of special categories in national statistics must begin with discussions concerning the choice of special categories, their definitions and the characteristics of each category to be documented. Experts from relevant national ministries, such as labour, education, interior, foreign affairs, as well as appropriate social scientists from universities and research institutions, should be included in discussions with national statisticians. An important background for such discussions is the availability of a body of cross-tabulations and analyses of available data providing insights into current patterns. Since only a limited amount of data may be available at the outset, the process may well be a long one extending over several years. At first, the special categories may be defined in relatively broad terms but as time goes on and more data and experience become available, it will be possible to develop more precise definitions that are, at the same time, more useful from a policy viewpoint and statistically more reliable.

84. The type of information necessary for identification of various special categories of international travellers has implications for the items required to identify international migrants and other categories of visitors in a consolidated system of statistics of international population movements. Such a system requires the documentation of the statistical characteristics of all arrivals and departures and also other social or economic characteristics, particularly those of special categories in order to classify all travellers according to major concepts of international migration and travel. The recording of the mobility characteristics of members of some special categories is also necessary for a comprehensive analysis of seasonal and related population movements.

85. The basic information necessary to identify virtually all special categories of travellers can be obtained from three sets of key items: (a) presence in or

absence from a country; (b) length of stay, and (c) purpose of travel. These sets of items are provided for in either the recommendations for international migration statistics or the provisional guidelines on tourism statistics or in both documents. Thus, the identification of special categories is based on agreed principles for identification of international migrants and visitors. Uniform statistical treatment of these categories will, however, require some modifications and consolidation of the existing international standards and sources of statistics of international migration and international tourism. Methods of uniform statistical identification can be illustrated for several of the special categories of travellers which have been discussed thus far.

86. All arriving and departing persons should be asked about their purpose of travel. If this is done, the reason for travel will also be available for long-term migrants and will help to delineate students whose length of stay is greater than one year. Students might then be asked questions concerning course of study, employment status, and method of payment.

87. If reasons for travel includes an indicator of refugee status, persons identified as refugees can then be asked about resettlement and repatriation, conditions of flight, and family and household characteristics. Such an indicator might be either a specific category or an open-ended category which lists refugee as one of the possible examples.

88. It is important that length of stay be measured in such a way as to identify persons whose stay is of durations other than "more than one year", "one year or less" or "less than one day". These three units serve to identify long-term migrants, short-term migrants or tourists and excursionists, respectively, but are not adequate for the identification of border crossers or seasonal workers. One simple way of obtaining data needed to generate these three durations as well as any others of interest is to collect information on date of arrival and date of departure for all travellers; in fact, most arrival and departure forms do collect such information. Information on length of stay is further combined with purpose of travel to identify short-term migrants and border workers. Further items on recurring travel for work, location and type of employment etc., can then be asked to identify and document border crossers and seasonal workers.

89. The inclusion of special categories of international travellers in a consolidated system of statistics of international arrivals and departures does present operational problems in regard to the expansion of the information required for the identification and complete statistical accounting of all population movements. (The collection of data on daily border crossers is an extreme case in point.) For these reasons, countries may wish to consider incorporating sampling in the development of a consolidated statistical system including special categories of international travellers. Similarly, utilization of new sources of data may be worthwhile and relevant in respect of one or more special categories. Surveys of seasonal labour migration and the use of administrative records on work-permits issued, and on admissions of foreign students are some examples of potential data sources.

IV. CONCLUSION

90. The present publication points out the importance of integrating the two main systems of statistics concerning world population movements, that of international migration statistics and international tourism statistics. The goal of this integration is a consolidated system of all international arrivals and departures, which can provide as efficiently and reliably as possible, comparable data needed on all aspects of international travel. Further, a consolidated system is considered useful for ensuring a clear-cut treatment of several special categories of international population movements, for example, foreign students, refugees, temporary foreign workers etc., which are now arbitrarily included in say, the international migration statistics of some countries and excluded in others. In view of the diverse practices affecting the scope and completeness of national statistics concerning international migration and tourism, a consolidated system is also seen as contributing to the uniform statistical treatment of all arrivals and departures, including special categories among them. As a result, the quality and international comparability of both migration and world tourism statistics would be enhanced.

91. For the purpose of development of a consolidated system, it is important to identify the types of information basically required for clear identification of various categories. In this respect, the report, basing itself on the existing recommendations on international migration statistics and the provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics, underlines the necessity for collecting information on (a) presence in or absence from a country; (b) the length of stay and (c) the purpose of travel for all international arrivals and departures as well as on selected socio-economic characteristics of travellers.

92. A number of administrative agencies deal with population movements and collect presently to a varying degree, the above-mentioned information. At least initially, it is important to explore and utilize existing administrative forms and instruments of data collection by coding and tabulating information already being collected. In time, the results of these tabulations considered in light of user needs may suggest suitable modifications and the redesigning of international arrival and departure cards now in use. In the context of existing data sources, it is further important to review current national practices including concepts and classifications, and harmonize them as part of the development of a consolidated system of statistics of international population movements. Other aspects of the development of a consolidated system concern statistical and administrative organizations, including a co-ordination machinery, integrated data processing and evaluation, and analysis of emerging patterns of international population movements.

Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6.

3/ See United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians, "Meeting on Migration Statistics: report of meeting held at Geneva, 15-19 January 1979" (CES/AC.42/10), paras. 8-11. See also "Strategy for implementation of recommendations on international migration statistics - Report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.3/549), paras. 33-35.

Notes (continued)

4/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), paras. 56-60.

5/ For a thorough discussion of the history of these efforts, see Ellen Percy Kraly, Systems of International Migration Statistics: The United States as a National Case Study (Doctoral Dissertation, Fordham University, 1979), pp. 20-52.

6/ International Migration Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.XVII.10).

7/ "National practices in the definition, collection and compilation of statistics of international migration" (ST/ESA/STAT/80/Rev.1).

8/ World Tourism Organization, World Travel Statistics, 1976.

9/ See footnote 1/, p. 5.

10/ For a discussion of definitions, problems and methods of enumerating nomads, see United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, "Study on special techniques for enumerating nomads in African censuses and surveys" (E/CN.14/CAS.10/16 of 10 June 1977).

11/ Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18), paras. 7-19.

12/ For discussion of the length of stay of visitors, see footnote 2/, paras. 3.4-3.6.

13/ See footnote 1/, chaps. III and IV.

14/ This scheme is adapted from the World Travel Organization, World Travel Statistics, vol. 31, 1977, p. 4. The provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics do indicate the collection of information on purpose of visit for both tourists and excursionists.

15/ See footnote 2/, paras. 3.15-3.21.

16/ See footnote 3/.

17/ See Monica Boyd, "Occupation of female immigrants and North American immigration statistics", International Migration Review, vol. 10 (spring 1976), pp. 73-80.

18/ Towards a System of Social Demographic Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XVII.8), para. 10.5.

19/ It is recommended that dependants be classified according to the category of international travel of the household head. Problems associated with this practice are raised in paragraph 25 of the present report.

20/ The recommendations on statistics of international migration indicate that the following items be collected for various categories of migrants: age;

Notes (continued)

sex; marital status; country of last stay of more than one year; country of birth and/or citizenship; educational attainment; country in which education at the third level was received; economic status and occupation in country of previous residence; and current occupation. The provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism suggest that the following characteristics of travellers be collected: means of transport; place of usual address or destination; age; sex; and occupation or other status. See footnote 2/, paras. 3.8 to 3.14.

21/ "Considerations for the development of a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistics of international migration" (ESA/STAT/AC.12/2), chap. III.

22/ Monroe G. Sirken "Household Surveys with Multiplicity", Jornal of the American Statistical Association, March 1970, vol. 54, pp. 257-266; and International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Indirect Procedures for Estimating Migration, IUSSP, Liege, Belgium, 1981.

23/ The list shown in figure 1 differs slightly from the purposes recommended by the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, Rome 1963. The Rome Conference defined the following purposes of visit: holidays, business, health, study, missions or meetings, visits to family, religion, sports and others.

24/ Within a phased national programme of international migration statistics the collection of data to identify migrants is given first priority, and the collection of data on the characteristics of migrants is given second priority. See footnote 20/.

25/ For national case studies concerning the collection of data on international migration, see National Data Sources and Programmes for Implementing the United Nations Recommendations on International Migration Statistics (forthcoming publication).

26/ See footnote 7/.

27/ Ibid., tables I and II.

28/ Ibid., table III.

29/ Mexicans may be issued border crossing cards for purposes of business or pleasure for a stay of 72 hours and destination within 25 miles of the Mexican border. A border visitor permit is issued to Mexicans for visits of 3 to 15 days in southwestern states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

30/ See annex. For more examples of arrival/departure forms, see "International arrival and departure cards of selected countries" (ESA/STAT/AC.12/5), September 1981.

31/ If data on characteristics are collected through field inquires such as sample surveys, then the addition of a question on place of stay within the country should be introduced to the arrival form. This item, place of stay, would be useful in the designing of sample for a detailed survey of international migrants or other surveys intended to compare characteristics of residents with those of immigrants.

ANNEX

International arrival and departure cards of
selected countries 1/

1/ The international arrival and departure cards are extracted from the files of the Statistical Office solely as examples of the various types and styles used by countries for collecting information on international movement of population.

TARJETA DE ENTRADA - ENTRY CARD

Fecha de entrada - Entry date

Dia [][] Day	Mes [][] Month	Año [][] Year	[][][][]
----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	--------------

Apellidos y nombres completos-Full name (Last name first)

Hombre [][] Male	Mujer [][] Female	Soltero)a [][] Single	Casado(a) [][] Married	Edad en años cumplidos [][][][] Age at last birthday
--------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

Nacionalidad - Nationality

Profesion u oficio actual - Job or profession

Pais de procedencia - Country of origin

Finalidad del viaje - Reason for trip

Recreacion Eventos Negocios Otro Especifique - Specify

[][] Recreation	[][] Events	[][] Business	[][] Other
----------------------	------------------	--------------------	-----------------

Direccion prevista en Colombia - Intended address in Colombia

Ciudad
City

[][][][]

Pasaporte ot documentp de viaje - Passport or travel documents

Numero - Number Lugar de expedicion - Place of issue

Solamente para residentes en el exterior - For residents living abroad only

Clase de visa - Kind of visa Lugar de expedicion - Place of issue

Solamente para residentes en-Colombia ----- Fecha de salida de Colombia-Exit date from Colombia

Only for residents in Colombia

Dia [][] Day	Mes [][] Month	Año [][] Year
----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

MALAYSIA

Full Name (Please underline Surname)
Mr/Mrs/Miss

Full Name (Please underline Surname)
Mr/Mrs/Miss

Airline Co. and Flight No./Ship/Vehicle No./Rail

1. You are permitted to stay only for the period and for the purpose indicated below
2. DO NOT remove this form from your passport
3. You are required to surrender this form to the Immigration Office/Post at the time of your departure.

Birth Day Month Year Country of Birth

Occupation Nationality/Citizenship

Permanent place of residence (City and Country)

Passport No. Place of issue Date of issue

Visa No. Place of issue Date of issue

Length of stay intended Place of Embarkation

Purpose of Entry
 Employment Leisure Education Business
 Others (please specify) Official
 Transit to

Address during stay

Children accompanying Signature
 Male Female Total
 Date:

[Empty box]

ADDITIONAL DATA FOR STATISTICAL USE ONLY

Accommodation during stay
 Hotel Residence of Friends/Relatives
 Other Accommodation (please describe)

First visit to Malaysia? Travelling on Group Tour?
 Yes No Yes No

FOR OFFICIAL USE		
Ref. No.		
Expiry date of stay		
Purpose of stay <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Official <input type="checkbox"/> Transit to		
DEPARTURE RECORD		
Children accompanying:		Date
Male	Female	Total
By Ship	Name of Vessel	Port of departure
By Air	Flight No.	Airport
By Road/ Rail	Name of Border Post	

Full Name (Please underline Surname)
Mr/Mrs/Miss

[Empty box]

ARRIVAL CARD

USE BLOCK CAPITALS		*DELETE WHERE NOT APPLICABLE		FOR OFFICIAL USE
SURNAME	*Mr. Mrs. Miss	PORT OF ARRIVAL		REFERENCE NO.
OTHER NAMES IN FULL		PORT OF EMBARKATION		SEX
DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NAME OF VESSEL		REASON
NATIONALITY		ADDRESS IN NIGERIA		PORT
OCCUPATION				CONDITION
NAME OF EMPLOYER		ADDRESS OVERSEAS		NATIONALITY
REASON FOR ENTRY				OCCUPATION
PASSPORT NO.	DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE			COUNTRY
WHETHER PREVIOUSLY IN NIGERIA *YES/NO		SIGNATURE		DATE

DEPARTURE CARD

USE BLOCK CAPITALS		*DELETE WHERE NOT APPLICABLE		FOR OFFICIAL USE
SURNAME	*Mr. Mrs. Miss	PORT OF DEPARTURE		REFERENCE NO.
OTHER NAMES IN FULL		PORT OF DISEMBARKATION		SEX
DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NAME OF VESSEL		REASON
NATIONALITY		ADDRESS IN NIGERIA		PORT
OCCUPATION				CONDITION
NAME OF EMPLOYER		ADDRESS OVERSEAS		NATIONALITY
REASON FOR EXIT				OCCUPATION
PASSPORT NO.	DATE OF ISSUE			COUNTRY
PLACE OF ISSUE		SIGNATURE		DATE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INCOMING PASSENGER CARD

(The completion of this card is required by the Migration Regulations 1964.)

Name of Vessel/Aircraft Registration _____
 Arrival in Port _____ Date _____

1. Name
 Family Name in BLOCK Given Names Letters
 (Note-If a married woman, show below given names of husband)

2. Last port of call before entering TPNG _____

3. Nationality (if British specify country of citizenship) _____

4. Country of Birth _____ 5. Date of Birth _____

PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX THUS (-/)

6. Sex Male Female
 7. Marital Status Never Married Widowed
 Now Married Divorced

8. Usual Occupation _____

9. Country where you last resided for 12 months or more (if Australia specify State) _____

10. Intended address in Papua and New Guinea _____

11. Purpose of Arrival (Complete either Section A or B as appropriate)

A

B

If you are visiting for a period of LESS THAN 12 MONTHS is your purpose mainly---
 (a) short term employment
 (b) business or official visit
 (c) student visiting parents
 (d) student to attend school, university, etc. in TPNG
 (e) to seek medical attention
 (f) visiting friends/relatives
 (g) other holidaying
 (h) other including passengers in transit through TPNG
 How long do you intend to stay _____ months or _____ weeks or _____ days or _____ hours

If your intention is to stay 12 MONTHS OR MORE are you--
 (i) a TPNG resident returning?
 (if so how long have you been absent?) _____ months or _____ weeks or _____ days
 (j) an intending resident?

(Passenger's Signature) (Migration Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

(The completion of this card is required by the Migration Regulations 1964.)

Name of Vessel/Aircraft Registration _____
 Departure from port _____ Date _____

1. Name
 Family name in BLOCK Given Names letters
 (Note-if a married woman, show below given names of husband)

2. Intended Port of Disembarkation _____

3. Nationality (if British specify country of citizenship) _____

4. Country of Birth _____ 5. Date of Birth _____

PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX THUS (/)

6. Sex Male Female
 7. Marital Status Never Married Widowed
 Now Married Divorced

8. Usual Occupation _____

9. Last address in TPNG _____

10. Reason for departure (complete either Section A or B as appropriate)

A

B

If you visited Papua and New Guinea for LESS THAN 12 MONTHS are you--
 (a) a tourist or holiday maker
 (b) leaving after short term employment
 (c) leaving after business or official trip
 (d) a resident of TPNG proceeding overseas for school, university, etc., study
 (e) other (including passengers in transit through TPNG)
 How long did you stay in TPNG? _____ months or _____ weeks or _____ days or _____ hours

If you have resided or intend to reside 12 MONTHS OR MORE in Papua and New Guinea are you --
 (f) a resident departing permanently
 (g) a resident proceeding on leave
 (h) a resident departing on business
 (i) a resident proceeding overseas for school, university, etc., study
 (j) a resident seeking medical treatment
 (k) other?

(Passenger's Signature) (Migration Officer)

**ENTRY
(AIR)**

SEYCHELLES

22152

Give completed card to immigration officer on arrival*
Visitors complete only this side; others both sides

1. SURNAME (FAMILY NAME) _____
2. CHRISTIAN (OR GIVEN NAMES) _____
3. PASSPORT NUMBER _____ DATE OF ISSUE _____
PLACE OF ISSUE _____
4. SEX (Tick one): MALE FEMALE
5. AGE (Years) _____ 6. NATIONALITY _____
7. COMING FROM WHICH COUNTRY? _____

8. OTHER PERSONS TRAVELLING ON THE SAME PASSPORT:
(List their ages and sex (M or F); names are not required)

Age	Sex	Age	Sex
(i) _____	_____	(iv) _____	_____
(ii) _____	_____	(v) _____	_____
(iii) _____	_____	(vi) _____	_____

VISITORS: See Slip Below
OTHERS: Returning Residents (Permanent or temporary) and New Immigrants: See over.

*Tourists on recognized inclusive tours should give this portion of the card to their hotel manager within 24 hours of arrival.

**VISITORS
DEPARTURE
SLIP**

Visitors should keep this slip to be completed and handed in on departure; it is valid as a departure card for only 4 weeks.

22152

1. TYPE OF VISITOR (Tick one)
Holiday Business In Transit Other
If 'Other' describe _____
2. LENGTH OF STAY IN SEYCHELLES _____
3. DATE OF DEPARTURE _____
4. LEAVING BY (Tick one): SEA AIR

Note: (i) If this slip is lost a Departure card must be completed
(ii) If visitors wish to extend their stay beyond the period shown on their Visitors Pass they must report to the Immigration Officer at Queens Building

SEYCHELLES

This side need only be completed by returning residents (both permanent and temporary residents) and by new immigrants.

9. OCCUPATION _____

10. ADDRESS IN SEYCHELLES _____

11. RETURNING RESIDENTS ONLY: DATE OF LAST DEPARTURE FROM SEYCHELLES _____

12. NEW IMMIGRANTS ONLY: EXPECTED LENGTH OF STAY IN SEYCHELLES: Tick one:

Less than Six Months	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------	--------------------------

Six Months But Less Than 1 Year	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------------	--------------------------

One Year Or More	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------	--------------------------

Signature _____ Date _____

DEPARTURE SEYCHELLES
(AIR)

Give completed card to immigration officer or airline/travel agent before departure.

1. SURNAME
(FAMILY NAME) _____
2. CHRISTIAN (OR GIVEN) NAMES _____
3. PASSPORT NUMBER _____ DATE OF ISSUE _____
PLACE OF ISSUE _____
4. SEX (tick one): MALE FEMALE
5. AGE (Years) _____ 6. NATIONALITY _____
7. GOING TO WHICH COUNTRY? _____
8. DATE OF DEPARTURE _____
9. OTHER PERSONS TRAVELLING ON THE SAME PASSPORT
(List their ages and sex (M or F): names are not required).

	Age	Sex	Age	Sex
(i) _____	_____	_____	(iv) _____	_____
(ii) _____	_____	_____	(v) _____	_____
(iii) _____	_____	_____	(vi) _____	_____

Please Turn Over

VISITORS

10. TYPE OF VISITOR (Tick one)

HOLIDAY	BUSINESS	IN TRANSIT	OTHER
---------	----------	------------	-------

If "OTHER" give details _____

10. LENGTH OF STAY IN SEYCHELLES _____
RESIDENTS (Temporary or Permanent)

11. OCCUPATION _____

12. IS DEPARTURE (Tick one)

FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR	FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE BUT NOT PERMA- NENT	PERMANENT
------------------------------	---	-----------

IF PERMANENT STATE:--

- (i) COUNTRY OF BIRTH _____
- (ii) LENGTH OF STAY IN SEYCHELLES _____

Signed _____

Date _____

SOMALIA

DICHIARAZIONE DI INGRESSO IN SOMALIA

Declaration for temporary or permanent entry to Somalia

قرار عمن الدخول الصومال

- 1 - Cognome e nome (in stampatello) الاسم واللقب
Name and surname (block letters)
- 2 - Nazionalita الجنسية
Nationality
- 3 - Data di nascita تاريخ الولادة
Date of birth
- 4 - Luogo di nascita محل الولادة
Place and country of birth
- 5 - Professione مهنة
Occupation
- 6 - Provenienza القادمين
Arrived from
- 7 - Ultima residenza permanente آخر عنوان للإقامة الدائمة
Last permanent residence
- 8 - Indirizzo in Somalia العنوان في صوماليا
Address in Somalia
- 9 - Indirizzo della residenza originaria عنوان الإقامة في البلد الاصل
Address original residence
- 10 - Generalita' dei coniugi che viaggiano registrati su اسماء افراد العائلة المسافرين والمذكورين في جواز السفر
passaporto del dichiarante
To be completed for all dependents travelling
on the passport of the entrant

Nr. No. رقم	Nome Name الاسم	Eta' Age العمر	Lungo di nascita Place of birth محل الولادة	Parentele Relationship صلة القرابة
1
2
3
4

- 11 - Passaporto o lasciapassare nr. رقم الوثيقة او جواز السفر
Passport or Entry Permit
منح من تاريخ

Rilasciato da
Issued by
il
Date of Issue

- 12 - Motivo del soggiorno in Somalia الغاية من الإقامة بالصومال
Purpose of journey to Somalia
- 13 - Presumibile durata del soggiorno in Somalia المدة المطلوبة للإقامة بالصومال
Expected duration of stay in Somalia
- 14 - Data di arrivo in Somalia تاريخ الوصول الى الصومال
Date of arrival
- 15 - Mezzo di trasporto (nave-aereo-automezzo)
Mean of transport used (Ship-a/c-motor vehicle) (سيارة - طائرة - باخرة)
- 17 - Armi portate al seguito
Weapons brought with

Tipo
Type
الاسلحة المحمولة

Matricola
Serial n.
رقمها

Marcà
Trade mark
علامتها

Calibro
Caliber
قياسها

Serial No. _____

To be filled in by EMBARKING PASSENGERS
A completer par les voyageurs embarquement

CEYLON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION-EMBARKATION CARD
Immigration et Emigration De Ceylan-Carte D'Embarquement

1. (Please print) Mr. _____
(Priere d'ecrire M. Surname/Nom
en majuscules)

Mrs. _____
Mme (Given Name/Prenom)

Miss _____
Mlle (Maiden Name/Nom de
Jeune Fille)

2. Nationality) _____ 3. Occupation)
Nationalite) _____ Profesion) _____

Number of	Place of issue	Date of issue
Numero du	Lieu de la delivrance	Deate de la delivrance

4. Passport) _____
Passeport) _____

	/	/	
day	month	year	
jour	mois	annee	

5. Address in Ceylon)
Adresse a Ceylan) _____

6. Port of embarkation)
Port de debarquement) _____

7. Purpose of travel
(Ceylong passport holders only) _____

Signature

Serial No.) _____

To be filled in by Disembarking Passengers
A compléter par les voyageurs débarquement

CEYLON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION DISEMBARKATION CARD
Immigration et Emigration De Ceylan-Carte de Debarquement

1. (Please print) Mr. _____
(Priere d'ecrire M. en majuscules) } (Surname/Nom)

Mrs. _____
Mme } (Given Name/Prénom)

Miss _____
Mlle } (Maiden Name/Nom de Jeune Fille)

2. *Date of birth } _____/_____/_____
Date de Naissance } day month year } 3. *Place of birth _____
jour mois annee } Lieu de Naissance

4. Nationality } _____
Nationalite } _____

5. Occupation _____
Profession _____

Number of Place of issue Date of issue
Numero du Lieu de la delivrance Date de la delivrance

6. (a) Passport } _____
Passeport } _____

day month year
jour mois annee

(b) Visa _____

7. Permanent Address } _____
Domicile } _____

8. Address in Ceylon } _____
Adresse au Ceylan } _____

9. Purpose of visit } _____
Motif de la visite } _____

10. Duration of stay _____
Durée de séjour _____

11. Port of Embarkation } _____
Port d'Embarquement } _____

Need not be filled by Ceylon
Passport holders

Signature _____

A Nonimmigrant Alien Who
 Accepts Unauthorized
 Employment Is Subject
 To Deportation

 Surrender this copy
 When Leaving
 The United States
 SEE REVERSE

 FORM
 I-94

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY. Press Firmly- Both Copies Must be Legible (Do Not Use Pencil) All passengers except U.S. Citizens complete this form. Immigrants and Permanent Resident Aliens complete top four lines only.

- Foreign Visitors: Give Address Where You Can be Located.
- To be Completed Only for Arrival in U.S.

THIS FORM REQUIRED BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (Do not Fold)

Family Name (Capital Letters)			First Name	Middle	Initial
Country of Citizenship		Passport or Alien Registration Number		Permit Number	
United States Address (Number, Street, City and State)					
Airline and Flight No. or Vessel of Arrival			Passenger Boarded at		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence					
Month, Day and Year of Birth					
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth					
Visa Issued at					
STAPLE HERE Month, Day and Year Visa Issued					

IMPORTANT NOTICE

- A NONIMMIGRANT ALIEN WHO ACCEPTS UNAUTHORIZED EMPLOYMENT IS SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION.
 - Retain this permit in your possession except when required to submit same to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
 - You are permitted to remain in the U.S. for the time indicated.
 - To remain past this period, without permission from immigration authorities is a violation of law.
- WHEN YOU LEAVE THE UNITED STATES
- By sea or air, surrender this permit to transportation line.
 - Over Canadian border, surrender this permit to Canadian Immigration Officer.
 - Over Mexican border, surrender this permit to United States Immigration Officer.

RECORD OF EXTENSIONS

To _____ Office _____

DEPARTURE RECORD

Port: _____

Date: _____

Carrier: _____

To: (Country of disembarkation)
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 Immigration and Naturalization Service