

MEDSTAT Programme

Adapting border card systems
in the Mediterranean region
to measure international
migration and international
tourism: new initiatives
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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2006

ISBN 92-79-01528-1
ISSN 1725-065X

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**MEDSTAT – Migration
International migration statistics**

***Adapting border card systems in the Mediterranean region
to measure international migration and international tourism:
new initiatives and technical guidelines***

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*The views expressed herein are those of the authors. Therefore they do not reflect
any official opinion of the European Commission.*

* Lebanon and Syria: paragraphs produced by Ibrahim Ali.
Jordan: paragraphs produced by Samir Farid.

Acknowledgements

This document is the result of a work that was carried out over a long time span in close collaboration with the MED-Migr National Co-ordinators: Hassan Souaber (Algeria), Mohamed Al-Assaf (Jordan), Nader Keyrouz (Lebanon), Said Chahoua (Morocco), Sumaya Saad-El-Deen (Syria), and Habib Fourati (Tunisia); with officers of the Ministry of the Interior: Ali Cheniki AND Rabah Boucenna (Algeria), Mekhaimer Abu-Gamous and Atef Hashem and Sobhi Moussa Al-Abadi (Jordan), Jameel Al-Said (Lebanon), M’hamed Naïm El Khatib and Thami Belcaid (Morocco), Hani Ismaeel and Fakhri Abdun (Syria) and Chedly Berber (Tunisia); the Directors of the Central Statistical Offices: Mohamed Boumati (Algeria), Maral Guidanian-Tutelian (Lebanon), Hassan Shakhathreh (Jordan), Abdelaziz Maalemi (Morocco), Ibrahim Ali (Syria), Khelifa Ben-Fkih (Tunisia); and with the MED-Tour National co-ordinators: Bedria Derkouche (Algeria), Abdelwadoud Matouk (Jordan), Nader Keyrouz (Lebanon), Aniss Cherkaoui and Maria Benabdennbi (Morocco), Abdelhamid Rajeh (Syria), Younes Kamoun and Ridha Benzarti (Tunisia). We owe thanks to them as well as to many other officers and executives involved in this work within the National Statistical Institutes, the Ministries of the Interior and the Ministries of Tourism. Despite their very busy schedules, they did not spare any efforts in carrying out all the work needed for the success of the project of which this report presents the results. We take this occasion to thank all.

We would also like to thank the staff at CESD-Roma responsible for the implementation and the technical co-ordination of the project and Eurostat for the supervision of the MED-Migr Sub-programme, last but not least, Samia Kouider, for performing the onerous task involved by the technical co-ordination of the work on which this document is based, as well as for writing the section on the background of MED-Migr.

Table of contents

<i>Executive summary</i>	7
1 Background	11
2 Introduction: statistics in international migration and tourism	11
3 International recommendations	13
3.1 <i>Migration statistics</i>	13
3.1.1 <i>Definitions</i>	13
3.1.2 <i>Classification of travellers</i>	13
3.1.3 <i>Identifying migrants at the border</i>	14
3.1.4 <i>Characteristics of migrants</i>	19
3.2 <i>Tourism statistics</i>	20
3.2.1 <i>Definitions</i>	20
3.2.2 <i>Measuring inbound and outbound tourism</i>	21
3.2.3 <i>Other relevant variables for tourism statistics</i>	22
4 Current border card systems and available border statistics	23
4.1 <i>Algeria</i>	23
4.1.1 <i>Data collection and processing procedures</i>	23
4.1.2 <i>Contents of border cards</i>	23
4.1.3 <i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	23
4.2 <i>Jordan</i>	24
4.2.1 <i>Data collection and processing procedures</i>	24
4.2.2 <i>Contents of border cards</i>	25
4.2.3 <i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	25
4.3 <i>Lebanon</i>	25
4.3.1 <i>Data collection and processing procedures</i>	25
4.3.2 <i>Contents of border cards</i>	25
4.3.3 <i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	25
4.4 <i>Morocco</i>	26
4.4.1 <i>Data collection and processing procedures</i>	26
4.4.2 <i>Contents of border cards</i>	26
4.4.3 <i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	26
4.5 <i>Syria</i>	27
4.5.1 <i>Data collection and processing procedures</i>	27
4.5.2 <i>Contents of border cards</i>	27
4.5.3 <i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	27
4.6 <i>Tunisia</i>	27
4.6.1 <i>Data collection and processing procedures</i>	27
4.6.2 <i>Contents of border cards</i>	28
4.6.3 <i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	28
5 Recent developments in border card data collection systems: MED-Migr initiatives	28
5.1 <i>Pilot studies</i>	28
5.1.1 <i>Jordan</i>	29
5.1.2 <i>Morocco</i>	31
5.1.3 <i>Syria</i>	32
5.2 <i>Non-pilot countries</i>	34
5.2.1 <i>Algeria</i>	34
5.2.2 <i>Lebanon</i>	35
5.2.3 <i>Tunisia</i>	35

6	Recommendations	35
6.1	<i>Data collection and processing</i>	35
6.1.1	<i>Jordan</i>	36
6.1.2	<i>Morocco</i>	36
6.1.3	<i>Syria</i>	37
6.2	<i>Production and dissemination of statistics</i>	37
6.3	<i>Integration of data sources</i>	38
7	References	39
8	Annexes	41
8.1	<i>Table: Information on border cards in the project countries, arrival cards and departures card</i>	41
8.2	<i>Existing border cards</i>	43
8.2.1	<i>Algeria</i>	43
8.2.2	<i>Jordan</i>	45
8.2.3	<i>Lebanon</i>	46
8.3	<i>Border cards in selected other countries: Australia, New Zealand, Singapore</i>	47
8.3.1	<i>Australia</i>	47
8.3.2	<i>New Zealand</i>	49
8.3.3	<i>Singapore</i>	49
8.4	<i>Overview of available statistics</i>	52
8.4.1	<i>Algeria</i>	52
8.4.2	<i>Jordan</i>	52
8.4.3	<i>Lebanon</i>	52
8.4.4	<i>Morocco</i>	52
8.4.5	<i>Syria</i>	53
8.4.6	<i>Tunisia</i>	53
8.5	<i>UN recommendations on international migration statistics: definitions of the categories included in the revised taxonomy of international outflows according to entry status established by receiving state</i>	55
8.6	<i>Recommendations on tourism statistics: definitions and classifications</i>	57
8.7	<i>Pilot border cards</i>	59
8.7.1	<i>Jordan</i>	59
8.7.2	<i>Morocco</i>	61
8.7.3	<i>Syria</i>	63
8.8	<i>Adapted cards</i>	64
8.8.1	<i>Algeria</i>	64
8.8.2	<i>Lebanon</i>	65
8.8.3	<i>Syria</i>	67
8.8.4	<i>Morocco (proposal under discussion)</i>	68
8.9	<i>Recommendations: tabulations</i>	69
8.9.1	<i>UN Recommendations for tables on international migration</i>	69
8.9.2	<i>Tables for Eurostat database</i>	70

Executive summary

Background and purpose (section 1)

This report describes the results of the work carried out within the framework of the MEDSTAT/MED-Migr programme, on the enhancement of statistics on international migration and international tourism based on existing border card systems.

Many of the participating countries in the Mediterranean region operate a system of border cards, for administrative and security purposes. Where a border card system is already in existence for administrative purposes, an extension of that system for purposes of migration and/or tourism statistics may be effectuated with relatively limited effort and cost.

The exploitation of border cards systems for statistical use was one of the main actions carried out under MED-Migr 1 and has been developed in synergy with MED-Tour, the MEDSTAT sub-programme on tourism statistics. Countries opting to participate in this action were Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia.¹

Although some general statistics are produced from the border card systems in most countries, at the beginning of the project none allowed for the derivation of statistics on migration or tourism. Nevertheless, in many Mediterranean countries, the border card system is currently the principal existing source for measuring general inflows and outflows.

The goals of this phase of the MED-migr project on border card systems were:

- to study the existing systems of border data collection, data processing and production and dissemination of statistics,
- to propose adaptations of the existing systems, taking into account goals of harmonisation and international comparability, and furthermore without interfering in security matters, and respecting national priorities and laws,
- to enhance inter-institutional collaboration,
- to test adapted cards, and data collection and processing procedures in pilot tests, and
- to make recommendations for future action.

Existing border card systems and available statistics (section 4)

The three participating Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia), and Lebanon require all travellers, both nationals and foreigners, to complete border cards, upon both arrival and departure. Jordan has a computerised system for all arrivals and departures (the use of paper cards has been phased out in 10 of the 13 border posts). But in Syria only non-Syrian Arabs and foreigners are required to fill out border cards.

Most of the countries concerned now have fully computerised data entry at the borders, for administrative purposes. However, statistics are often still produced manually, and are therefore limited and not easy to adapt to changing user needs. Furthermore, although all border card systems contain data relevant for both administrative and statistical purposes (such as nationality, place of birth, sex, date of birth, etc.), most systems lack crucial data needed to derive migration and tourism statistics, in particular information on (intended) duration of stay, purpose of visit, and in some cases on country of usual residence.

Given that existing border card systems do not allow for the distinction of migrants or tourists specifically, statistics are mostly limited to the total number of arrivals and departures, at best distinguished by nationality and residency status of the traveller.

¹ The other six Mediterranean partners, that were not active in the border card project are: Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Malta, the Palestinian Authority, and Turkey.

Towards the adaptation of cards: international recommendations (section 3)

In order to improve the potential of border card systems for statistics on migration and tourism, within the framework of the MED-Migr project proposals were prepared to add crucial variables to the existing cards, to slightly adapt wording, use pre-coding of variables, etc. In all countries, this was done in close collaboration between the authorities concerned: in particular the Ministry of the Interior (as the main responsible organisation), the Central Statistical Office, and the Ministry of Tourism.

As a major goal was to work towards statistics that are harmonised and internationally comparable, international recommendations on migration and tourism statistics were taken as guiding principles for the proposals to adapt data collection systems. Furthermore, proposals for revised cards were developed based on the principle that existing cards and existing procedures should be altered as little as possible, and that additional data collection was to be kept to a minimum, given the high costs involved. In general, this meant that basic information on intended duration of stay, purpose of visit, and sometimes other information, such as country of usual residence, or sex was added to the test card, while pre-coding was applied to facilitate data processing.

Pilot studies (section 5)

The decision about the countries to be selected for the pilots depended mainly on the feasibility of carrying out the pilot successfully within the limited time available. In particular, a strong commitment to inter-institutional co-operation within the country to improve the border card system that is already in existence was considered essential. The countries which accepted to carry out the pilot studies were Morocco, Syria, and Jordan.

Although harmonisation of data was an important guiding principle, different cards were tested in the three pilot countries. The largest difference in this respect was between Jordan and Syria on the one hand, both of which tested a so-called 'integrated' card (combining data collection for administrative and statistical purposes), designed to minimise the burden for the traveller and minimise data entry, but requiring an adaptation of existing data entry systems and procedures; and Morocco on the other hand, which tested a card with a detachable stub, allowing for separate data entry for administrative and statistical purposes.

Actual field work for the pilots was carried out in 2002. In all cases, there was close collaboration between the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Tourism and, where relevant, other authorities involved in security, administration and/or the production of statistics. Sample sizes were around 10,000 in Morocco and Syria, and 12,000 in Jordan, and in each country two or three important land, air, and/or sea border posts were chosen for the test.

In all three countries, for the purpose of the pilot, data entry was carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics, using IMPS software. In this respect, pre-coding of items is preferred, as it considerably facilitates data entry.

The main conclusions from the tests were the following:

- the pilots using an integrated card (Jordan, Syria) showed a higher completion rate of the cards than the pilot using a detachable statistical stub (Morocco);
- the questions on intended duration of stay and purpose of stay were less well completed than the other questions. This may be attributed to non-familiarity with these new questions, including confusion about who was required to answer these questions, a lack of time (especially among one-day excursionists), and refusal;
- a higher non-response among nationals of the country than among foreign citizens;
- as expected, tourists form a much larger group among the travellers than both long- and short-term migrants.

These findings suggest, not unexpectedly, that statistics based on the border card system will probably produce more reliable figures on tourism than on migration. As far as migration statistics are concerned, they will probably provide a reasonable impression of legal migration (professionals, marriage and family reunification, study, etc.) but also suffer from underestimation due to the following:

- undocumented travellers avoiding the border posts;
- travellers who will overstay their short-term visa or permits, whether intentionally or not;
- travellers who are effectively changing their country of residence but are also frequent travellers (and therefore may report short durations of stay).

Although the visa has a duration of two years, it should be noticed that some country nationals may obtain a permit valid for ten years. This is the case of Tunisian, French and Moroccan citizens.

Conclusions and recommendations: data collection and processing (sections 5 and 6)

Jordan: the recommendation is to add to the computerised border record the four items piloted, in order to meet international recommendations for migration and tourism statistics, namely: country of birth, country of current residence, intended duration of stay, and occupation. These four items should also be added to the traditional border card still in use in three border posts, until these posts are covered by the national computerised system. It is to be expected that response rates would be much higher than those obtained in the pilot study, especially in view of the fact that, under the computerised system, information is gathered and entered by the border police. The Ministry of Interior, in principal, has no objections to the addition of these questions to border cards and to adapting the border card system in Jordan to meet international recommendations to measure international migration and tourism. However, a decision to adapt the border card system in the way suggested above would have important financial implications. The cost associated with the modification of the computerised border card system would be substantial. The current system, therefore, could be modified only when sufficient funding is made available.

Morocco: for both budgetary reasons and reasons of data quality, an integrated system (i.e., joint data collection and data processing for administrative and statistical purposes) is undoubtedly preferable. But given the important financial implications of such an integration for the data collection authority, this could only be envisaged if the financial means to support the additional data processing form part of the plans. At the same time, such a system would allow the data collecting authority to fully computerise its manual production of statistics. Towards the end of 2002, considering the results of the border card pilot, the Direction de la Statistique, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Tourism decided to draft a renewed proposal for an integrated border card. A committee consisting of representatives of the authorities concerned will be set up to study the possibilities for the adoption of such a card.

Syria: the card tested in Syria was slightly further adapted, based on the pilot experience. The new card then was adopted and distributed for use starting the beginning of 2003. As the border card system does not cover the movement of Syrians, further work remains on the feasibility of optical passport reading in combination with additional questioning (as tested in the pilot study in Syria) for the production of statistics.

Algeria and Lebanon: considerable progress was made in adapting border card systems. Fruitful co-operation between the authorities concerned has been set up, and this has resulted in proposals to adapt the existing cards, with a view to harmonisation and international comparability. In *Algeria*, an adapted card, including items on duration of stay, purpose of visit, and sex of the traveller has been issued by the Ministry of the Interior in August 2002. The new cards imply still important future work on data processing systems, and on improving the potential of the computerised administrative system to incorporate the production of statistics, in particular because pre-coding has not been incorporated in the new cards. In *Lebanon*, the Central Administration of Statistics and the Ministry of the Interior agreed to add reason of entry/exit to the existing card, and there are plans to start using the new cards early in 2003.

Tunisia: an adapted version of the border card was proposed. Considerable work remains for the future in further enhancing inter-institutional collaboration, and assessing the options for adopting a revised card and for the production of statistics.

Conclusions and recommendations: production and dissemination of statistics (section 6)

With the adapted data collection, tables may be produced on both migrants and tourists, depending on the requirements for policy planners within the country. In addition, some of the tables as recommended by the United Nations and/or the European Union may be produced. The reliability of such data is likely to be higher for tourism than for migration statistics.

Lessons learned and future steps

Several of the participating countries have set up inter-institutional committees or a regular series of meetings, to adapt their border card systems (Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria), and some have already adopted revised cards that open the possibility for the production of statistics on migration and tourism (Algeria, Syria), while other countries are seriously considering adaptation of their systems.

Thus, the MED-Migr border card activities have surely contributed to increase the awareness of the Mediterranean counterparts (National Statistical Institutes, Ministries of Interior-General Directorates for Public Security) that the border data collection system is particularly useful for the following objectives:

- good management and monitoring of entry/exit flows;
- production of statistics on flows of tourists, visitors, migrants, and other existing international typologies to meet various users needs such as national policy makers, National Statistical Systems, neighbouring countries, economical sectors, international organisations, and European and Mediterranean partners, etc.

Nevertheless, to reach these goals, human and financial resources should be provided in several countries in order to develop the I.T. hardware and software capacities in order to:

- link all borders (air, sea and land) to a main central server and database;
- computerise data entry and data collection and link individual entry/exit;
- cover movement of both nationals and non-nationals for providing emigration data.

1 - Background

The present study was carried out within the framework of the MEDSTAT programme, in particular its sub-programme on international migration statistics (MED-Migr). The Mediterranean partners participating in the programme agreed amongst others that their border card systems were to be exploited and enhanced to measure immigration and emigration. This was consequently one of the main actions carried out under MED-Migr 1 and has been developed in synergy with MED-Tour, the MEDSTAT sub-programme on tourism statistics.

The detailed work plan adopted by the participating countries in January 2001 consisted of experts' missions, meetings/workshops and pilot studies. The decision about the countries to be selected for the pilots depended mainly on the feasibility of carrying out the pilot successfully within the limited time available. In particular, a strong commitment to inter-institutional co-operation within the country to improve the border card system that is already in existence was considered essential.

Since the regulation of circulation of people and border control lies within the competence of the states, and given the heterogeneity of situations and the sensitivity of this issue, the main objective of this phase of MED-Migr was to *encourage the use of harmonised and International standards variables*, which could accommodate statistical demands without interfering in security matters and in the respect of the national priorities and laws. Changes or improvements in either the physical support (the border card), the data collection, data entry and data processing have been, and should be in the future, fully discussed and agreed upon with the Ministry of Interior, the competent Institution.

Although each step achieved in the implementation of the work plan was closely linked to the political, ² financial, and administrative circumstances, the MED-Migr sub-programme could exert a limited influence over some administrative procedures pertaining to the border card systems in recommending some changes to the border card itself in term of contents, especially in those countries (Morocco, Syria, and Jordan) where pilot tests have been carried out and an integrated and pre-coded pilot card (for both administrative and statistical use) was the option officially approved (Jordan and Syria).

The present report is organised as follows. After an introductory section on migration and tourism statistics (section 2), the international recommendations with regard to statistics on international migration and on international tourism are summarised in section 3. The current state of affairs on border data collection and the production and dissemination of statistics on international migration and international tourism in the countries participating in the project is describe in section 4. A description and evaluation of the adaptation process under way in the various countries forms the focus of section 5, whereby special attention is given to the three pilot countries – Jordan, Morocco, and Syria - that have tested potential adaptations. Section 6 completes the main body of the report with a series of recommendations on border data collection and the production and dissemination of statistics based on it.

2 - Introduction: statistics in international migration and tourism

Statistics on international migration and on international tourism may be derived from various sources. The source discussed in this report concerns data collection at the border, at the time of travellers' entry into and/or departure from the country. Where a border card system is already in existence for administrative purposes, an extension of that system for purposes of migration and/or tourism statistics may be effectuated with relatively limited effort and cost. Nevertheless, given the high cost of data collection from all passengers by border control systems, if these are to be used to gather international migration and tourism statistics, an effort needs to be made to distinguish between international migrants, tourists, and other travellers at the time of data collection so that the gathering of information can be targeted more effectively and the resources available can be spent on recording data of better quality (see e.g., Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1997).

The data collected through border systems may provide inputs for planners and policy makers, as well as for marketing purposes. Although the detail of the information is limited, it may be made available at the level of small areas, given the high coverage of data collection. Furthermore, border information may be combined with

² Activities with Egypt and the Palestinian Authority could not be implemented for security matters due to the situation in the sub-region.

data from other sources, such as censuses, labour force surveys, tourism expenditure surveys, etc., to produce a broad picture of migration and tourism. In addition, the border data may serve as a sample frame for surveys on for instance tourism.

The collection of statistics at the border can be based on administrative or statistical criteria. According to the former, the status of persons arriving and departing is established on the basis of documentary evidence (passports, visas, residence permits and so forth). The use of statistical criteria requires the recording of information that is gathered by means of standardised forms filled in by arriving and departing passengers (UN, 1998, p. 23).

Data may be collected at arrival and/or upon departure of travellers. In some countries all travellers have to fill in a card, in others only specific categories, e.g. foreign citizens or temporary visitors. Some countries use duplicate forms. In that case, foreigners (or non-residents) hand in one copy of the form to immigration authorities upon arrival and return the duplicate at the time of departure. Citizens (or residents) fill out duplicate forms at the time of departure, submitting the first to immigration authorities as they leave the country and handing in the second when they return. Provided the second form is stamped with the date on which the first part was removed as well as with the date on which the second form is handed in, an accurate assessment of actual length of stay or absence of the persons returning the forms can be obtained. In order to allow for the measurement of migration, it is crucial that this procedure is combined with information on the country of usual residence (UN, 1998, p. 24). Countries such as Singapore and Syria for instance use duplicate forms (Singapore has one form with a detachable stub, Syria uses two separate forms). Another option (Eurostat, 2000, p. 187) is to use two sheets, one of which is a carbon copy; while the original is handed in upon arrival the carbon copy is kept in the passport until departure.

An analysis of matched data may provide useful information on the functioning of the data-collection system, on the likelihood that travellers overstay their visas, and the actual extent of long-term migration. However, the results will depend on the degree of success in matching the forms and on the extent to which duplicate forms are retrieved (UN, 1998, p. 24).

Data collection by means of border cards has the advantage of reflecting actual moves with a high degree of accuracy in terms of timing, mode of transport and place (Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1997, pp. 136-137; also UN, 1998, p. 23). However, to the extent that people enter a country or depart from it without passing through the official border posts, there will be underestimation of travel in general, and of migration in particular.

Apart from its advantages, the border card system has a number of drawbacks too. Firstly, as the aim is to avoid any hindrance to visitor flows by filling in official forms, border cards can provide only limited information.

Secondly, if there is minimal verification of the forms filled in by the travellers, the reliability of the information gathered may be low. On the other hand, if the information is checked by the border control authorities against other documentary evidence, the independence of the statistical information from administrative considerations may be compromised. In any case, it is unlikely that foreigners requested to report their intended length of stay would state that it is longer than that allowed by the visa or permit they hold, and this may affect their statistical classification as migrants versus other travellers (Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1997, p. 138; UN, 1998, p. 23). The same may apply to the purpose of the visit: someone holding a tourist visa is unlikely to report that the purpose of the visit is actually work/employment.

Thirdly, not all the collected information is recorded or eventually processed. In addition, the data may not be available in a useful form, e.g. as an electronic database.

A number of strategies have been used to reduce the data-collection load at the border and/or the data-processing load. For instance, some countries collect data from a representative sample of the passengers only. Other countries collect data only from certain categories of passengers, such as foreigners, or temporary visitors. Countries with long land borders sometimes limit themselves to collecting data from passengers at air- and seaports only (Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1997, p. 137; UN, 1998, p. 23). Furthermore, sampling the forms collected may reduce the burden on data processing.

3 - International recommendations³

3.1 - Migration statistics

In order to enhance comparability between countries, as well as to help devise country-specific strategies to improve the quality and comparability of available data, the United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration adopted in 1976 have been revised in 1998. In these revised recommendations, the concept of changing country of usual residence is the key factor in distinguishing migrants from other travellers (UN, 1998, p. 25). Both the 1976 and the 1998 recommendations require that questions be asked from travellers on their intended stay in (or absence from) the country of arrival (or departure), and on their previous presence in it (UN, 1998, p. 23). In this section the main aspects of the recent UN recommendations are summarised, in so far as relevant for data collection and statistics based on border cards.

3.1.1 - Definitions

According to the most recent set of recommendations by the UN, an *international migrant* is defined as “any person who changes his or her country of usual residence”. The *country of usual residence* is the country in which the person lives, that is, the country where the person has a place to live where he/she normally spends the daily period of rest (UN, 1998, p. 9). The concept of country of usual residence is also used to determine who is a ‘visitor’ for purposes of international tourism statistics. According to the recommendations on tourism statistics (UN/WTO, 1994), “a person is considered a *resident* in a country if he/she: (a) has lived there for most of the past 12 months, or (b) has lived there for a shorter period but intends to return to live there within 12 months” (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 24; also UN, 1998, p. 9).

Duration of stay is a crucial factor in determining a person’s status as a traveller. A “*long-term migrant* is a person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least 12 months, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the new country of usual residence. A *short-term migrant* is a person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than 12 months except in cases where the movement is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. For purposes of migration statistics, the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it” (UN, 1998, p. 10).

Thus, the purpose of stay is important in distinguishing between categories of travellers, in particular short-term migrants and *international visitors*. For the definition of the latter we refer to section 3.2.1.

3.1.2 - Classification of travellers

The UN devised a fairly detailed taxonomy of international inflows and outflows (see table 3.1 and annex 8.5), outlining the categories of travellers for which data collection is recommended. The taxonomy is constructed irrespective of data collection procedures. It lists 19 categories of travellers, most of whom are classified based on information on citizenship, residence-status, intended duration of stay, and purpose of visit. For some categories, however, additional information would be needed on type of work (in particular, categories 1, 6, 7, 8, 12).

Due to ambiguity about their usual place of residence, several groups are usually excluded from statistics on international migration: border workers (category 1), members of the diplomatic and consular forces and their dependants, members of the armed forces stationed outside their country of citizenship (and their dependants), and nomads (categories 6, 7, and 8 respectively). Also transit travellers (category 1) are not-relevant for migration statistics. Categories 3, 4 and 5 are relevant for international tourism, while categories 9 through 18 are relevant for international migration statistics.

All travellers should be assigned to only one category, according to their main purpose of admission or departure.

³ Based on: J.J. Schoorl and L. Ruiz (2001), Towards adapting the border card system in the Maghreb region: integrating migration and tourism statistics. Paper prepared for the MED-Migr Workshop on administrative and statistical sources for migration statistics, Paris, 25-27 April 2001.

3.1.3 - Identifying migrants at the border

Basically, four groups of arrivals can be distinguished, depending on travellers' (intended) duration of stay in the country and the duration of their prior absence from the country; see table 3.2 (Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1997, pp. 139-140):

1. commuters or short-term movers: persons who have been absent from the country for a short time only (less than t months), and who now intend to stay in the country for a short time only too.
2. returning insiders: persons who have been absent from the country for a short time only and who now return, intending to stay in the country for a longer period (at least t months). *Returning tourists* fall into this category, but also persons returning from business trips, and e.g. those who have tried to gain access to another country but who have been refused;
3. arriving outsiders: persons who have been absent from the country for at least t months and who arrive in the country with the intention to stay for a short time only. In this category we find (*foreign*) *tourists* and other short-term travellers, such as persons on business trips;
4. outsiders settling: persons who have been absent from the country for at least t months and who enter the country with the intention to stay at least t months. It is this latter category that is labelled '*(long-term) immigrants*'. These immigrants may be foreigners who come to settle in the country, or citizens who have worked/lived abroad and now return to resettle back home.

Table 3.1: Revised taxonomy of international inflows and outflows according to entry status established by receiving state

CITIZENS		FOREIGNERS		CITIZENS	
OUTFLOWS		INFLOWS		INFLOWS	
1.	Border workers departing daily or weekly to work in a neighbouring country	Foreign border workers entering daily or weekly to work	Foreign border workers departing daily or weekly to go home		Border workers returning daily or weekly to their home
2.	Departing citizens in transit	Arriving foreigners in transit	Departing foreigners in transit		Arriving citizens in transit
3.	Departing excursionists	Arriving foreign excursionists	Departing foreign excursionists		Returning excursionists
4.	Departing tourists	Arriving foreign tourists	Departing foreign tourists		Returning tourists
5.	Departing business travellers	Arriving foreign business travellers	Departing foreign business travellers		Returning business travellers
6.	Departing diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)	Arriving foreign diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)	Departing foreign diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)		Returning diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)
7.	Departing military personnel (plus their dependants)	Arriving foreign military personnel (plus their dependants)	Departing foreign military personnel (plus their dependants)		Returning military personnel (plus their dependants)
8.	Nomads	Nomads	Nomads		Nomads

Table 3.1: continued

CITIZENS	FOREIGNERS		CITIZENS
OUTFLOWS	INFLOWS	OUTFLOWS	INFLOWS
9. Citizens departing to study abroad (plus their dependants)	Arriving foreigners admitted as students (plus their dependants, if allowed)	Departing foreign students (plus their dependants)	Citizens returning from studying abroad (plus their dependants)
10. Citizens departing to be trained abroad (plus their dependants)	Arriving foreigners admitted as trainees (plus their dependants, if allowed)	Departing foreign trainees (plus their dependants)	Citizens returning from being trained abroad (plus their dependants)
11. Citizens departing to work abroad (plus their dependants)	Arriving foreigners admitted as migrant workers (plus their dependants, if allowed)	Departing foreign migrant workers (plus their dependants)	Citizens returning from working abroad (plus their dependants)
12. Citizens departing to work in an international organization abroad (plus their dependants and employees)	Arriving foreigners admitted as international civil servants (plus their dependants and employees)	Departing foreign international civil servants (plus their dependants and employees)	Citizens returning after having worked in an international organization abroad (plus their dependants and employees)
13. Citizens departing to establish themselves in a country where they have the right to free establishment	Arriving foreigners having the right to free establishment	Foreigners departing after having exercised their right to free establishment	Citizens returning from a country where they exercised their right to free establishment
14. Citizens departing to settle abroad	Arriving foreigners admitted for settlement without limits on duration of stay	Foreign settlers departing	Citizens returning after having settled abroad
15. Citizens departing to form a family or join their immediate relatives abroad	Arriving foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification	Departing foreigners originally admitted for family formation or reunification	Citizens returning after having migrated for family formation or reunification
16. Citizens departing to seek asylum	Foreigners admitted as refugees	Departing refugees	Repatriating refugees
17. Citizens departing to seek asylum	Foreigners seeking asylum	Departing former asylum-seekers (not granted refugee status)	Returning former asylum-seekers
18. Citizens departing without the necessary admission permits	Foreigners whose entry is not sanctioned	Departed foreigners	Citizens being deported from abroad

Note: The categories presented in the present table should in no way be construed as providing a definition of international migrants. The taxonomy presented in this table is to serve as an analytical tool for the discussion of different data-collection systems yielding information on international migration flows. The relevant definitions of long-term and short-term international migrants are presented in box 1.

Source: United Nations, 1998, pp. 11-12.

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Table 3.2 Schematic classification of arrivals and departures by duration of absence from and presence in a given country

Arrivals

Intended duration of stay in country of arrival	Duration of past absence	
	less than t months	t months or longer
less than t months	commuters	'outsiders' arriving
t months or longer	'insiders' returning	'outsiders' settling

Departures

Duration of stay in country of departure	Intended duration of stay abroad	
	less than t months	t months or longer
less than t months	commuters	'outsiders' departing
t months or longer	'insiders' departing	'insiders' emigrating

Source: Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1997, p. 139

For departures, the categories are analogous:

1. commuters: having spent a short time in the country only, they intend to stay abroad for a short time only as well;
2. departing insiders: those who have lived in the country for at least t months and intend to stay away for a short period only; *tourists* going on holiday abroad are among them;
3. departing outsiders: persons who have been in the country for a short period and who intend to stay abroad for at least t months. (*Foreign*) *tourists* returning to their country fall into this category, as well as other short-term visitors;
4. emigrating insiders: persons who have stayed in the country for at least t months and who intend to stay abroad for at least t months. These qualify as '*long-term* emigrants'.

Thus, insiders are persons who have been living in a country for at least t months, in other words, long-term residents (whether citizens of that country or not). The United Nations recommend 12 months as the cut-off point for time t. Other time limits could be used, but it is essential to use the same time limits to distinguish the various categories of arriving and departing persons.

With only the information on intended duration of stay, it is not possible to distinguish between returning insiders and settling outsiders (arrivals), and between departing outsiders and emigrating insiders (departures). In that case, migration flows cannot be defined properly. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish 'insiders' from 'outsiders'. This can be done in two ways: either by asking about the duration of the past stay abroad (arrivals) or of the past stay in the country (departures), or – less precise but generally requiring less cumbersome questioning - by asking about the country of residence or of usual residence, a solution that is often opted for.

From the discussion above, and taking into account the requirements of the UN-taxonomy of travellers (table 3.1), it appears that, at a minimum, the following information is crucial to identify migrants:

1. (intended) duration of stay;
2. country of (usual) residence;
3. country of citizenship;
4. purpose of stay.

These are among the variables recommended for data collection by the UN, which are presented in tables 3.3a/b below. Note that the recommendations refer to migrants only, and that they are not necessarily compatible with border card information asked from all travellers, migrant or not.

Table 3.3a: UN recommendations on information to be recorded for arriving migrants

All categories of arriving migrants	Citizens	Foreigners
Country of citizenship		
Sex		
Date of birth		
Date of arrival		
Intended duration of stay		
Previous country of usual residence		
Country of birth		
Marital status		
Expected location of place of usual residence in receiving country (address)		
Educational attainment*		
	Duration of stay in previous country of usual residence	Type of visa or permit
	Purpose of stay abroad	Duration of validity of current visa or permit
	<i>Those who worked abroad:</i>	<i>Those allowed to work in the receiving country:</i>
	Occupation in previous country of usual residence*	Occupation in previous country of usual residence*
	Industry of employer in previous country of usual residence*	Industry of employer in previous country of usual residence*
	Status in employment in previous country of usual residence*	Status in employment in previous country of usual residence*
		Occupation in receiving country*
		Industry of employer in receiving country*
		Status in employment in receiving country*

*: Optional information.

Source: UN, 1998, pp. 63-64.

(Intended) duration of stay

(Intended) duration of stay in the country of destination is one of the key items of information necessary to distinguish migrants from other travellers, and long-term migrants from short-term ones. Border card systems rely heavily on intended duration of stay as indicated by the traveller. In the case of foreigners, declared intentions may be checked against the validity of visas or permits (although it will be rare that someone will write down an intention that overstates the duration of a permit or visa). For arriving citizens, information on intended duration of stay in their own country provides the only means of identifying incoming long-term migrants on a prospective basis (UN, 1998, p. 67). If duplicate forms are used, actual duration of stay may be established through matching the cards, provided that errors due to matching or coverage problems are low.

The likely length of stay in the country of arrival may also be inferred from information on the *duration of validity of current visa or permit* (to be asked from arriving foreigners only). Furthermore, the *expiration date of the current visa or permit* (to be asked from departing foreigners only) provides an indication if a foreigner is likely to return to stay in the country of departure within a year of current departure.

Information on duration of stay in the country of departure is used to establish whether the departing migrant foreigner's stay in the country was shorter than a year or not. The question may focus on the duration of stay per se or on the date of first arrival.

Table 3.3b: UN recommendations on information to be recorded for departing migrants

All categories of departing migrants	Citizens	Foreigners
Country of citizenship		
Sex		
Date of birth		
Date of departure		
Intended duration of stay abroad		
Future country of usual residence		
Country of birth		
Marital status		
Location of place of usual residence in country of departure (address)		
Educational attainment*		
	Purpose of stay abroad	Type of visa or permit
		Expiration date of current visa or permit
		Duration of stay in country of departure (date of arrival)
	<i>Those intending to work abroad:</i>	<i>Those who worked in the country of departure:</i>
	Occupation in country of departure*	Occupation in country of departure*
	Industry of employer in country of departure*	Industry of employer in country of departure*
	Status in employment in country of departure*	Status in employment in country of departure*
	Occupation in future country of usual residence*	
	Industry of employer in future country of usual residence*	
	Status in employment in future country of usual residence*	

*: Optional information.

Source: UN, 1998, pp. 65-66.

In sum, there are various options for recording duration of stay:

1. Asking the traveller to fill in intended duration of stay, and code afterwards
2. Asking the traveller to fill in intended duration of stay, in precoded answers, for which the UN then recommend:
 - less than three months
 - at least three months but less than one year
 - one year or more, but a limited duration
 - an unlimited duration
 - uncertain or unknown duration
3. Inferring expected duration of stay from the permit or visa.

Country of usual residence

Implementation of the UN recommendations would require questions establishing the traveller's country of usual residence, that is, the country where the migrant lived during the year preceding his or her arrival in the receiving country. The UN suggest to do this by establishing in which country the traveller has last lived for a period of at least 12 months.

For instance: a person arriving in country A would be asked:

1. In which countries have you been living during the past 12 months?
 - Country A [Go to 5]
 - Country B [Go to 5]
 - Two or more countries [Continue]
1. Where are you living now (up until this trip)?
2. Will you complete 12 months in [country mentioned in Q2]
 - Yes [Go to 5] No [Continue]
1. Which is the country you have lived in for 12 months or longer?
2. How long do you plan to stay in country A?
 - Less than 3 months
 - 3 months or more but less than one year
 - One year or more

A similar set of questions would have to be posed to persons departing, except that question 5 would inquire about the intended length of absence from the country of departure (UN, 1998, pp. 23, 26).

The use of the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (UN, 1996b) is recommended (UN, 1998, p. 67). However, consistency of coding practices within a country may be an important consideration to opt for another classification.

Country of citizenship

A traveller may have dual citizenship, but usually only the one corresponding to the passport presented by the traveller is recorded. In order to avoid confusion, the country should be listed, rather than an adjective (that is: 'United States of America', instead of 'American').

Purpose of stay

Information on the purpose of stay is one of the means by which the various categories of travellers listed in the taxonomy (see table 3.1) may – at least partially - be identified. The UN strongly recommends that international migrant foreigners are classified according to the reason for their admission as established by the receiving state. The intentions, desires or expectations of the migrant foreigner involved should not be the basis for classification (UN, 1998, p. 32). Departing citizens may be classified either according to the formal reasons for their admission by the receiving state, or according to their own stated purpose of stay abroad. For border card systems the latter is clearly more practical.

In addition, according to the UN recommendations, arriving/returning citizens should be asked about the purpose of their past stay abroad as well, if possible to be checked against supporting documents.

Another way of identifying the relevant migrant category is to record information on the *type of visa or permit* (arriving and departing foreigners only). If no visa or permit is required from the traveller, the information should be asked from the travellers themselves.

3.1.4 - Characteristics of migrants

In addition to the data necessary to distinguish migrants from other travellers described in section 3.1.3, the UN recommendations include other variables to be recorded (see tables 3.3a/b), for every arriving and departing international migrant (irrespective of citizenship), by category (purpose of stay). In particular, this concerns information on sex, date of birth, date of arrival/departure, country of birth, address, as well as information on education and occupation and employment (UN, 1998, pp. 64-71). These are briefly discussed below.

Information on *sex* should be recorded explicitly; not be derived from names or other circumstantial evidence. Easily checked against passport.

Date of birth is one of the items that may be easily checked from the passport presented by the traveller.

Information on the *date of arrival/departure* is needed for data compilation; if both are available (matched cards, actual duration of stay in the country/abroad may be calculated.

The UN recommends that information on *country of birth* be obtained in accordance with the national boundaries existing at the time of data collection. In the context of border data collection, where this is an impractical request, it is preferable to record the name of the country of birth as it existed at the time of birth, and make corrections as appropriate at the time of data entry.

According to the UN recommendations, *marital status* is to be asked from all migrants 15 years and over. Requested codes (minimally) are: never-married, married, separated or divorced, widowed.

(Expected) location of place of usual residence in country of arrival/departure: address, or locality plus province/state/department.

Educational attainment is recommended by the UN as an optional variable only. This type of information is difficult to collect, due to the large differences world-wide in educational systems. There are two more or less universal measures: either asking the number of years of schooling completed (<6 years, 6-8, 9-11, 12-15, 16 or more), or alternatively asking the highest level of education completed (precoded, at least the following categories: primary, secondary, technical school, university). The UN expresses a preferences for the first measure.

Duration of stay in previous country of usual residence (returning/arriving citizens only): duration of stay should be measured in terms of the time elapsed (in years and/or months) since the migrant first established a place of usual residence in the previous country of usual residence.

Finally, some data collection on *occupation, industry, and employment-status* is recommended. As recording and processing of this type of data is difficult, the UN labels it optional information. Coding using international classifications is recommended.

3.2 - Tourism statistics

Following up on a set of provisional recommendations dating back to 1976, the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1993 adopted the recommendations contained in a report of the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) on tourism statistics; at the same time, the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) was adopted as a provisional classification for use by countries. Both were published by the UN and WTO in a joint publication in 1994.

These recommendations aim at simplicity and clarity, world-wide practical applicability, and consistency with international standards and classifications in related areas such as demography, transportation, business, international migration, balance of payments, national accounts, etc., to the maximum extent possible (UN/WTO, 1994, p. 3):

Comparable recommendations were published by the European Communities in 1998 (Eurostat, 1998). These recommendations were the result of co-operation between Eurostat, the OECD and WTO, and take into account the UN/WTO recommendations mentioned above.

3.2.1 - Definitions

According to the recommendations, “*tourism* comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes” (UN/WTO, 1994, paras. 9-10).

Three forms of tourism can be distinguished (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 11): domestic tourism, involving residents of a given country travelling only within the country; *inbound tourism*, involving non-residents travelling in the given country; and *outbound tourism*, involving residents travelling in another country. Obviously, only the latter two are relevant for international travel; data for both forms may be collected by means of border cards.

UN/WTO defines the general concept of *international traveller* as “any person on a trip outside his/her own coun-

try of residence (irrespective of the purpose of travel and means of transport used, and even though s/he may be travelling on foot)” (UN/WTO, 1994, paras. 15, 16).

For the purpose of tourism statistics (international) travellers are subdivided into ‘(international) visitors’ and ‘other (international) travellers’. As all types of travellers engaged in tourism are described as visitors, the latter term represents the basic concept for the whole system of tourism: an *international visitor* is “any person who travels to another country than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.” (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 29; also cited in UN, 1998, p. 9). The concept includes *tourists (overnight visitors)*, that is visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited; and *same-day visitors*, who do not spend the night in such accommodation (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 30). Cruise passengers and crew members are included in the latter category (see annex 8.6).

Excluded from the concept of tourism are five categories of international travellers (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 31), tying in with the categories distinguished in the UN-taxonomy on international travellers as described in section 3.1.2:

1. persons entering or leaving a country as migrants, including dependants accompanying or joining them;
2. border workers, residing near the border in one country and working in another;
3. diplomats, consular officers and members of the armed forces when travelling from their country of origin to the country of their assignment or vice versa, including household servants and dependants accompanying or joining them;
4. persons travelling as refugees or nomads;
5. persons in transit who do not formally enter the country through passport control, such as air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark. This category includes passengers transferred directly between airports or other terminals. Other passengers in transit through a country are classified as visitors.

3.2.2 - Measuring inbound and outbound tourism

As follows from the definition of the (international) visitor given above, three key elements are necessary to distinguish them from other travellers: usual environment/usual country of residence; length of stay; and purpose of trip (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 21):

1. the trip should be to a place other than that of the usual environment, which would exclude more or less regular trips between the place in which the person carries out his/her work or study and the place in which s/he has his/her domicile;
2. the stay in the place visited should not last more than 12 consecutive months, beyond which the visitor would become a resident of the place (from the statistical standpoint);
3. the main purpose of the visit should be other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, which would exclude migratory movements for work purposes.

Each will be discussed in turn.

Country of usual residence

The country of usual residence is one of the key criteria to determine whether a person arriving in a country is a visitor or falls into the category of ‘other travellers’. For purposes of international tourism statistics, “a person is considered to be a resident in a country if the person: (a) has lived for most of the past year (12 months) in that country, or (b) Has lived in that country for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country.” (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 24).

Note that in this case, *nationality* is not a relevant criterion. “Foreign nationals residing in a country are assimilated with other residents for the purpose of domestic and outbound tourism statistics, while nationals of a country residing abroad who return to their home country on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors (...)”

(UN/WTO, 1994, para. 23). In other words, a traveller is considered either an international or domestic visitor on the basis of his/her residence, not of his/her nationality. It may well be, however (especially in the case of countries characterised by large-scale emigration), that travellers qualifying as visitors are foreigners in the country of departure and citizens of the country of destination. Thus, UN/WTO recognises that for international visitors, it may be of interest to collect data on nationality in addition to country of residence (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 54).

Duration of stay

The duration of stay or trip is the second key criterion to statistically distinguish between migrants and visitors, and between tourists and same-day visitors (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 47). According to the UN/WTO recommendations, the duration of a visit should be measured in the following units: the number of hours for same-day visits, and the number of nights for overnight visits.⁴ The slightly different concepts of ‘duration of stay’ and ‘duration of trip’ are used for inbound tourism and outbound travel respectively (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 49).

Purpose of visit

The third key item to identify tourists is the purpose of visit. It is recommended to collect data on the main purpose of visit defined as “the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.” For many purposes (for instance to estimate the demand for services), asking about the secondary purpose of the visit may be important as well, e.g., combined leisure and business, combined visiting friends and relatives and recreation (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 43).

The classification recommended by UN/WTO serves for both inbound and outbound tourism, and is designed to provide information for planning, marketing and promotion purposes (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 44). A more detailed description of the activities included within each major purpose category is included in annex 8.6.

1. leisure, recreation and holidays;
2. visiting friends and relatives;
3. business and professional;
4. health treatment;
5. religion/pilgrimages;
6. other.

3.2.3 - Other relevant variables for tourism statistics

Apart from the three key variables discussed above, there are several others for which data collection is recommended by UN/WTO. In so far as they might have potential relevance for data collection by means of border cards, they are discussed below.

In order to determine the most recent *origin-destination* flows among ports of entry, recording the last port of embarkation (for arriving passengers) and the next port of disembarkation (for departing passengers) is considered useful (Eurostat, 2000, pp. 72, 187). This information is usually asked on border cards, but it is not listed as a separate recommendation by UN/WTO (1994) or Eurostat (1998).

As the *means of transport* used by the visitor has a strong bearing on visitor behaviour and expenditure and, for international tourism in particular, this information is important for planning the national transport system, it is recommended that all countries classify the statistical results of tourism according to the means of transport used (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 58).

For tourism statistics, the means of transport refers to “the means used by a visitor to travel from his/her place of usual residence to the places visited.” UN/WTO provides a classification in three major groups (air, waterway and land) as well as a more detailed one in 11 subcategories (see annex 8.6). Where several modes of transport are used, the main mode may be recorded, followed by any minor modes (UN/WTO, 1994, paras. 59-62).

⁴ UN/WTO includes a proposal for a specific classification of durations of tourist visits (para. 51).

There is no universally accepted definition of *tourism accommodation* but, as UN/WTO (1994, para. 64) suggest, it may be regarded as any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides overnight accommodation for tourists. The concept is divided into two main categories: collective and private tourism establishments, with a number of subdivisions. The classification is included in annex 8.6.

Regarding the country of usual residence and on registration of country of origin and destination, UN/WTO recommends to use identical *geographical classifications* of countries, for instance based on the ‘UN standard country or area codes for statistical use’ (UN/WTO, 1994, paras. 53, 56).

In addition, each country should develop a classification system of important cities, resorts, and regions of destination, as tourism statistics are particularly relevant at the small area level. In this respect, comparability with other data sources (e.g., census and labour force statistics) is worth aiming at (UN/WTO, 1994, para. 57).

4 - Current border card systems and available border statistics

4.1 - Algeria

4.1.1 - Data collection and processing procedures

Since 1962, information is collected from all travellers at the border, both upon arrival and at departure, under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Collectivités Locales), general Directorate of National Security (Direction Générale de la Sécurité Nationale, DGSN). The border cards are centrally produced and have a standard format and content. They have to be filled in by each traveller having a passport. Information for children travelling on the passport of a parent is filled in on the card of the parent. The completed cards are checked the data against information from the passport by the border police (Bourchachen, 1999; Mokhtari, 2000).

The 43 border posts are organised into seven regional centres (sièges régionales). The cards are transferred from the border posts to four centres (Algiers, Constantine, Oran, and Souk Ahras) where they are processed for administrative purposes, in a computerised system. All cards pertaining to foreigners are processed in this way. The cards relating to Algerian nationals remain locally, for later reference if needed, whereby the larger border posts process the data in computerised systems and the smaller border posts use the actual cards for administrative referral.

4.1.2 - Contents of border cards

A copy of the border cards is included in annex 8.2. Annex table 8.1 provides an overview of the information collected in the project countries concerned.

Part of the key variables required to distinguish between (long- and short-term) migrants and tourists are not available on the border cards for Algeria: (intended) duration of stay, and purpose of stay. The information on permanent address might perhaps be interpreted as a proxy for country of usual residence.

4.1.3 - Production and dissemination of statistics

Statistical tables are produced manually by the border posts. All local tables are assembled at DGSN, Direction de la Police Frontalière (DPF), Service Fichiers, which then produces monthly tables for the country as a whole. In principle, there are three types of tables. One covers the number of arrivals and the number of departures by country of nationality and by type of visit (tourists, residents, international co-operation visitors (‘coopérants’), and travellers on business visits or on mission). Other tables provide information by sex, residence-status, port of entry, number of minors (ages under 15), etc.

The information on purpose of visit is derived from the information on the visa stamped into the passport, and probably additional questions asked by the border official in cases where no visa is required. The group of ‘coopérants’ refers to persons working in Algeria on governmental/international contracts/exchanges (e.g., teachers); ‘residents’ include foreigners working in Algeria privately, or for private companies.

The monthly tables are transmitted to the Central Bureau of Statistics (Office Nationale des Statistiques, ONS) and to the Ministry of Tourism. Since 1996 ONS does not actually publish information from the tables received directly, although some of the information received via the Ministry of Tourism appears in the Statistical Yearbook (see annex 8.4). Re-introducing the tables produced earlier would improve data dissemination. Nevertheless, no statistics on long-term migration can be derived from the current border card system.

The data on arrivals of visitors at the borders transmitted monthly by DGSN to the Ministry of Tourism concern the number of arrivals and departures per month, of foreigners by nationality and of Algerian citizens, by mode of transport, by border post, by reason for visit. Departures of Algerian citizens are also available by country of destination (the latter based on possibly ambiguous information provided by the traveller, as it may refer to the final destination or to the transit destination).

Bourchachen (1999) reports that until July 1996, DGSN monthly transmitted statistics to ONS), on the following:

- monthly number of arrivals and departures, in comparison to the month before;
- detailed tables, by amongst others means of transportation, nationality, residence-status.

However, these data were not published regularly by ONS. In particular, publication by the combination of residence-status and nationality is lacking.

The Ministry of Tourism publishes a periodical report, including both tables and analyses (in Arabic). The report is disseminated to the internal and external services of the Ministry of Tourism, to other governmental organisations and, on demand, to others. The Ministry disposes of the following tables (Derkouche, 2000; CESD/Eurostat, 2001):

- monthly and annual number of arrivals and departures by nationality;
- total number of arrivals (published in the Statistical Yearbook, ONS)

In 2001 the number of arrivals was 901.4 thousand and the number of departures 1.19 million, including accompanying children, implying figures at present considerably lower than in other Maghreb countries such as Tunisia and Morocco.

4.2 - Jordan

4.2.1 - Data collection and processing procedures

Border information in Jordan has been collected since 1973, at 13 border posts, from all travellers upon arrival and departure, under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Public Security (GDPS), Ministry of Interior.

Up to 1995, the border cards were centrally produced and had a standard format and content. The cards had to be filled in by each traveller having a passport. Information on children travelling on the passport of a parent was filled in on the card of the parent. The border police checked the information provided by the traveller against the passport.

In 1995, the use of border cards was phased out in 10 out of a total of 13 border posts in the country, and a new computerised system was introduced. Under this new system, a computerised border record is assigned to each traveller having a passport, and information needed for administrative and security purposes is entered into a computerised system directly at the border, by the border police.

In the 10 border posts using this system, the local computers are connected directly to GDPS central computer. In the remaining 3 border posts, where border cards are still in use, information provided on the cards is entered, at a later stage, into local computers which are connected to GDPS.

Information is processed centrally at GDPS central computer, where daily, weekly, and monthly statistics are produced for internal use. Detailed tabulations on numbers of arrivals and departures are supplied each quarter and

annually to the Department of Statistics (DOS), Ministry of Tourism (MOT), Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Interior.

4.2.2 - Contents of border cards

Both the computerised border records (used in 10 border posts) and the border cards (used in the remaining 3 border posts) have a standard format and content, (see Annex table 8.1 which provides an overview of the information collected in Jordan).

Information on most of the key variables required to distinguish between (long and short-term) migrants and tourists is not collected on the border cards for Jordan: country of birth, country of usual residence, and (intended) duration of stay.

4.2.3 - Production and dissemination of statistics

The tables produced by GDPS are transmitted to DOS and MOT every quarter and annually. Various tabulations are published by DOS in the annual statistical yearbook, and by MOT in the annual tourism yearbook. Statistics on numbers of arrivals and departures are available by month of arrival/departure, nationality, border post and (by definition) mode of transport.

In 2001, a total of 5.2 million persons entered the country, while the number of departures amounted to 4.5 million. The distribution of arrivals/departures by nationality in 2001 was as follows:

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
Arab countries (including Jordan)	87.6	88.0
Asian countries	6.6	6.4
European countries	3.9	3.7
Other countries	1.9	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0

4.3 - Lebanon

4.3.1 - Data collection and processing procedures

In Lebanon, there are three, computerised, border points. The Ministry of Interior uses both arrival and departure cards, which have to be filled in by foreigners, Arabs, and Lebanese. Administrative data are entered into computers at the borders, producing an administrative data base that covers all the needs of the Ministry of the Interior. Although the border cards contain plenty of information that serves both administrative and statistical purposes, the information actually processed for statistical purposes is very limited and covers only the number of arrivals and departures by nationality each month.

4.3.2 - Contents of border cards

In addition to data that serve administrative purposes, the arrival and departure cards include data important for statistics, such as date of birth, nationality, occupation, and place of residence (see annex 8.2). However, the cards do not include information that is vital for obtaining migration and tourism statistics such as original nationality (i.e., nationality at birth), purpose of visit, and expected duration of stay.

4.3.3 - Production and dissemination of statistics

The Ministry of the Interior provides the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) with monthly information on the number of arrivals and departures by nationality; CAS in turn includes these data in its annual statistical publications. According to these, the number of arrivals and departures in 2000 amounted to 2.97 million and 3.25 million respectively. Given that all border points are computerised, potentially more statistics could be obtained from the border cards; nevertheless, statistics on migration and tourism would remain limited as the cards lack information on purpose and (expected) duration of stay.

4.4 - Morocco

4.4.1 - Data collection and processing procedures

Border information in Morocco is collected since 1962, at the 46 border posts, from all arriving and departing travellers except transit passengers, passengers on intra-country flights and crews (Cherkaoui, 2000). Furthermore, children travelling on the passport of a parent do not have to fill out a card, although there is no statement on the card informing the traveller of this exception. Information on these children is added to the parent's border card directly by the border official. The Border Police (Police des Frontières) completes the information provided by the traveller and checks it against the passport.

The data are processed locally, at each individual border post, separately for administrative purposes and for statistical purposes. The administrative system is fully computerised, and involves direct data-entry by the border official of information provided by the traveller on the card, into a national network. Information available for each individual includes such items as the personal admission number and other personal information including name, passport details and addresses, the person's history of arrivals and departures (dates and points of entry and exit), date and place of birth, sex, nationality, profession, as well as some information that does not appear on the cards (e.g., information on double citizenship).

4.4.2 - Contents of border cards

There is no single standard card in use in Morocco (see also Bouchachen, 1999, p. 21). This is due to the fact that the printing of cards is left to the airline and shipping companies, and there are no legal rules governing the border card data collection system. Nevertheless, most cards have only slight differences between them. A copy of the border cards used at the main border post of Mohamed V airport in Casablanca is included in annex 8.2. Coverage of the cards is described in annex table 8.1.

Most of the key variables required to distinguish between (long- and short-term) migrants and tourists are not available on the border cards for Morocco: (intended) duration of stay, country of (usual) residence, and purpose of stay.

4.4.3 - Production and dissemination of statistics

The statistical system is a manual one. At the border posts, information from the cards is transferred to monthly overview sheets; on these sheets space is reserved for listing the total number of arrivals and departures for that month by nationality, residence-status, sex (for those 15 years of age or over), children under 15, and, for arrivals, if the visit is of a temporary or a permanent nature. The latter are categorised in workers versus those with another occupation. For departing residents, the sheet provides for the recording of permanent versus temporary departures (Bouchachen, 1999; Guerreiro Bremón (1999)). The manual system of production of statistics is prone to errors, and the Ministry of Interior's DGSN is in favour of modernising the system.

The tables are forwarded on a monthly basis to the General Directorate on National Security (Direction Général de la Sureté Nationale, DGSN) at the Ministry of the Interior (Bouchachen, 1999). In turn, DGSN transmits data to the Direction de la Statistique and to the Ministry of Tourism, both of which include tables derived from them in their annual publications. Statistics on the number of arrivals and departures are available by residence status (in Morocco or abroad) and nationality. Further detail is provided by information on mode of transport, border post, and month. No data are available that allow for a distinction of long-term migrants (see annex 8.4).

In 2001, a total of 2.2 million non-resident foreigners entered the country, and 2.0 million non-resident Moroccans. Adding another 1.8 million arrivals of resident Moroccans, and 0.06 million resident foreigners, the total number of arrivals amounts to 6.1 million. Non-resident foreigner departures numbered 2.2 million in 2001, while the number of departures of non-resident Moroccans was 1.9 million. Adding 1.7 million departures by resident Moroccans and 0.07 million departures by resident foreigners, the total number of departures is 6.0 million.

4.5 - Syria

4.5.1 - Data collection and processing procedures

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for collecting and providing administrative information at Syria's 24 border points. Data are collected using arrival and departure cards. Until 1995 this was done for Syrians, Arabs, and foreigners. Since then, the use of arrival and departure cards has been restricted to non-Syrian Arabs and foreigners only.

Up to the beginning of 2003, two cards for arrivals and departures were used: one for foreigners, the other for non-Syrian Arabs. There is no card for the Syrians. All foreign and non-Syrian Arab arrivals have to fill arrival and departure cards. At arrival, cards are filled in two copies; one copy is left with the border authorities while the other copy is left with the passenger to be submitted to the border authorities at departure.

Since 1995, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) has started to implement an integrated project for computerisation of border centres and linking them with the main station at MOI. So far, there is no data entry but data are written down manually in specific records.

4.5.2 - Contents of border cards

A copy of the current border cards is attached (see annex 8.2). Arrival and departure cards include data on the person's name, age, nationality, passport number, occupation and others. These cards do not include data that allow for the measurement of international migration and tourism. Accordingly, we can conclude that the currently existing card fulfils administrative needs only and not statistical requirements, particularly those related to international migration, tourism and others.

4.5.3 - Production and dissemination of statistics

The Ministry of Interior provides the Ministry of Tourism with monthly statistics on the number of arrivals of foreigners and non-Syrian Arabs, per border centre by nationality and means of transport, and provides CBS with the number departing per month. Then, the Ministry of Tourism provides CBS with these data, which are published in the annual Statistical Abstract (see annex 8.4). Published tables cover foreigners and Arabs by nationality, per month. In addition, data are available on the number of Syrians requesting an exit visa, by country of destination. With the available data, international migration cannot be measured whether on long or short term. Moreover, without actual migration data on Syrians, it is not possible to have an idea about the number of migrant Syrians.

Official statistics indicate that number of arrival/departures of non-Syrian Arabs and foreigners rises to 3.01 million in 2000 ⁵.

4.6 - Tunisia

4.6.1 - Data collection and processing procedures

Tunisia collects information at the 37 border posts from all travellers, including children travelling on the passport of a parent. The same version of the card is used both at entry into and at departure from the country. Non-residents entering the country have to fill out both the main body of the card and a detachable stub, which remains in the passport for the duration of the visit, as a temporary identity card, and is taken in by the border police when the visitor leaves the country. It appears that different airlines use different versions of the card. This should generally pose no problem to the extent that all relevant administrative information is present on the card, but it would cause difficulties if the system is to be used for statistical purposes as well.

The information needed for administrative and security purposes is entered into a computerised system directly at the border, by the border police (Police des Frontières). For statistical purposes, cards are processed centrally, manually, at the Direction des Frontières et des Etrangers (DFE), where monthly statistics are produced, for internal use. Not all of the information on the cards is processed.

⁵ The ministry of tourism estimates that among arrivals/departures of foreigners and Arabs, the number of tourists reached 2.68 million in 2000 (statistical Abstract 2001).

4.6.2 - Contents of border cards

A copy of the border card is included in annex 8.2. Data on the card cover the usual (see annex table 8.1), but information on (intended) duration of stay and purpose of visit, necessary to measure migration and tourism, is lacking. The question on 'address' may perhaps serve to represent place of usual residence.

4.6.3 - Production and dissemination of statistics

The tables produced by DFE are regularly transmitted to INS, who publishes annual data in the statistical yearbook, and to the Ministry of Tourism which publishes data in the tourism yearbook. Statistics on the number of arrivals and departures are available by residence status (in Tunisia or abroad) and nationality. Further detail is provided by information on month of arrival, mode of transport and border post. No data are available that allow for a distinction of long-term migrants; and few tables distinguish between resident and non-resident Tunisians (see annex 8.4).

In his MED-Tour report on Tunisia, De Lemos (1999) remarks that reliability of the information is not considered vital from the point of view of police control, and is unsatisfactory for statistical purposes inasmuch the conceptual framework involved is not clear. Bouchachen (1999, p. 33) remarks that the data on departures seem less reliable than those on arrivals, but that the INS and the Directorate of Borders and Foreigners (Direction des Frontières et des Etrangers, DFE) work together to improve the quality of these data.

In 2001, a total of 5.4 million non-resident foreigners entered the country, and 0.6 million non-resident Tunisians. Adding another 1.0 million arrivals of resident Tunisians, the total number of arrivals amounts to 7.0 million. Non-resident foreigner departures also numbered 5.4 million in 2001, departures of non-resident Tunisians numbered 0.6 million, and departures of resident Tunisians 1.1 million, making a total of 7.1 million.

5 - Recent developments in border card data collection systems: MED-Migr initiatives

5.1 - Pilot studies

5.1.1 - Jordan

Within the framework of the MEDSTAT/MED-Migr project, and in collaboration with General Department of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Tourism and Jordan Tourism Board, a pilot study was carried out, to test procedures for adapting the border card system to allow for the measurement of international migration and tourism.

A test card was developed, based on the following principles:

- two cards (in different colour) were to be used: one for entry and one for departure, for all travellers, citizens and foreigners;
- the cards are pre-coded in order to facilitate data entry;
- each card is in two languages: Arabic, printed on one side of the card, and English, printed on the other side.

Four items were added to the existing cards in order to meet international recommendations for migration and tourism statistics, namely;

- country of birth;
- country of current residence;
- (intended) duration of stay;
- occupation.

The new question on duration of stay, in addition to the question on purpose of visit, are administered to *all* arriving passengers, but only to departing passengers *residing* in Jordan.

The question on purpose of visit has eight coding categories:

1. tourism;
2. visiting relatives;
3. business/conference;
4. work;
5. study;
6. health treatment;
7. for entry card: transit (passing through Jordan and going on to another country);
for departure card: permanent return;
8. other.

Responses to the question on intended duration of stay are pre-coded into the following categories:

- less than 24 hours (entry card only);
- days/months/years;
- indefinite (departure card only).

Three major border posts were chosen for the test: Queen Alia airport (the main international airport) in Amman, Jaber land border post (with Syria), and Aqaba port. Based on data for 2001, the arrival and departure cards to be completed in each of these three border posts were distributed in the following way:

Border post	Departure card	Arrival card	Total
Queen Alia Airport-Amman	2,400	2,400	4,800
Jaber (land) border	2,500	2,500	5,000
Aqaba port	1,100	1,100	2,200
Total	6,000	6,000	12,000

The test was carried out during 25 August-3 September 2002. Time management was top priority for the Directorate of Public Security, whose main concern was to avoid having long queues at border points, which create problems both to travellers and police officers. On the other hand it was important to include in the pilot travellers from various origins and language groups. Therefore the pilot cards were handed over to every fourth traveller, and this procedure was followed until the supply had run out.

During the test, fieldwork was monitored, and this included both observation and interviews with travellers and border officials. The Department of Statistics processed the data, using IMPS software for data entry and SPSS for tabulations.

The test has provided a wealth of information. The results show an overall response rate of 83 percent, the rate being lowest in Jaber land border, 75 percent, rising to 89 percent and 90 percent in Queen Alia airport and Aqaba port, respectively. Response rates were slightly lower among arriving passengers (82 percent) than among departing ones (85 percent). Detailed results, however, show that at Queen Alia airport, the completion rate was much higher among arriving passengers (96 percent) than among those departing (82 percent). Another large discrepancy, but in the opposite direction, is shown for Jaber land border; the completion rate was much lower among arriving passengers (65 percent) than among those departing (85 percent). At Aqaba port, the completion rate was identical among both arriving and departing passengers (90 percent).

These lower than expected recovery rates, particularly among passengers arriving at Jaber land border, appear to be due to various causes.

- First, a number of passengers collect spare cards for future trips.
- Secondly, a relatively high proportion of cards is wasted, because some passengers take additional card(s) in case they make an error filling in the card, or because they take a number of cards equivalent to the number of

persons accompanying them and not the number of *passports* they hold. This was a problem especially among arrivals at Jaber land border, where only 1,616 cards were collected out of a total of 2,500 distributed.

- Thirdly, cards were distributed in packs of 100 to border officers boarding the shuttle boats arriving at Aqaba from the Egyptian port of Nuweiba, and it is apparent that unused cards were discarded.

Virtually all passengers ticked the box indicating their sex. About 95 percent of passengers provided their year of birth, while the proportion providing the complete date of birth (day/month/year) was lower at 85 percent. The questions on nationality, country of birth, and country of current residence, crucial for measurement of migration and tourism, were also filled in by virtually all passengers.

The picture, however, was different with regard to the questions on intended duration of stay and purpose of visit. This was partly related not to the questions themselves but to some confusion about who should respond to them: upon arrival all travellers, and upon departure only those who do reside in Jordan. Even so, few departing passengers filled in the two questions when they did not need to. But too many did not fill in an answer when, given their residence status, they should have done.

The question on duration of stay was unpopular equally amongst arriving non-residents and departing residents, with about one-third of passengers failing to give a response. Response to the question on the purpose of visit was higher, but here arriving non-residents were somehow more compliant (82 percent) than departing residents (76 percent).

Among arriving passengers, who are not residing in Jordan, non-response to both questions was much higher among Jordanian citizens than among nationals of other countries. But among departing passengers, who stated Jordan as their country of current residence, non-response to both questions was much higher among foreign passengers than among Jordanian citizens.

The high non-response to these two questions may be attributed to the following:

- confusion about who should answer these questions (due mainly to confusion about the concept of current residence);
- lack of time/interest (especially for one-day excursionists);
- refusal to answer.

Among arriving non-resident passengers, about one-third stated their intended duration of stay in Jordan as 'less than 24 hours', and about 37 percent were categorised as 'transit' passengers, in the sense that they arrived in Jordan, usually by land or sea, with the intention of travelling by land through Jordan towards another country. This group of 'transit' passengers represented about 68 percent of arrivals at Aqaba port, and 50 percent at Jaber land border, but only 11 percent at Queen Alia airport. About 18 percent of arriving non-residents stated 'tourism' as the reason of visit, over 11 percent gave 'visiting relatives' as the reason of their trip, and only 5 percent specified work as the reason.

Among departing passengers residing in Jordan, about one-third stated 'tourism' as the reason of travelling, 17 percent gave 'work' as reason, and 15 percent said they were travelling to visit relatives.

When the information necessary to measure migration and tourism is considered together, we find that among non-resident arriving passengers, only 63 percent provided information on nationality, country of current residence, purpose of visit, and intended duration of stay, the percentage being lowest (53 percent) in Jaber border post, higher (62 percent) in Aqaba port, and highest in Queen Alia airport (71 percent). Similarly, the percentage of resident departing passengers who provided information on these four items was low, only 64 percent.

All in all, as expected, tourists formed the largest group of travellers, while the number of both short-term and long-term migrants found was relatively small. The results suggest that statistics based on the border card system will probably produce more reliable figures on tourism than on migration. As far as migration statistics are concerned, they will probably provide a reasonable impression of legal migration (professionals, marriage and family reunification, study, etc.).

5.1.2 - Morocco

Within the framework of the MEDSTAT-programme (synergy MED-Migr and MED-Tour), and in collaboration between DGSN, the Direction de la Statistique and the Ministry of Tourism, a pilot study was carried out, to test procedures for adapting the border card system to allow for the measurement of international migration and tourism (for an evaluation of the pilot study, see Chahoua and Schoorl, 2002).

A test border card was developed, based on the following principles:

- no essential changes in the information required for administrative purposes;
- addition of minimum information needed to measure migration and tourism;
- separation of data processing between DGSN and the Direction de la Statistique.

The latter requirement resulted in a rather large card, containing necessarily partially duplicative questions (see Chahoua and Schoorl, 2002). The left-hand side of the card contains the questions currently asked for administrative purposes on the regular card, while the detachable right-hand side contains the questions to be used for statistical purposes (see annex 8.7). The new questions on intended duration of stay and purpose of the visit are only asked from travellers who do not reside in Morocco, upon their arrival, and from travellers residing in Morocco, upon their departure.

Two locations were chosen for the test: Mohamed V airport of Casablanca, and Tanger port, both major border posts. The test was carried out in co-operation with the border police officials at the two pilot locations, and with Royal Air Maroc, l'Office National des Aéroports (ONDA) and l'Office de l'Exploitation des Ports. For the pilot, 9,900 cards were distributed, and the test was carried out at the end of February 2002. During the test, field work was monitored, and interviews were carried out with travellers, border officials and port and airport organisations. The Direction de la Statistique processed the data, using IMPS software.

The test provided a wealth of information on passenger compliance with an adapted border card based on the principle of separate data collection and data processing⁶, and allow for a number of comments, some following from the design of the card, others from its contents.

The choice for a design with a detachable statistical part, which followed from the need at DGSN for separate data-processing by DGSN and DS caused complaints about the length of the card and the duplication of questions. Furthermore, although the majority of the travellers completed both parts of the card, 25 percent did not fill in the statistical part of the card at all. From the monitoring interviews and the analysis of the cards it may be

⁶ The recovery rate of the cards itself was rather low: 65 percent in Tanger, and just 47 percent at Mohamed V airport, due to various causes mostly unrelated to the test. But among the cards that were recovered, a fairly large number was left empty by the traveller, especially at the airport (46 percent of the recovered cards). In Tanger, the situation was less problematic, although here too, 11 percent of the travellers left the statistical part of the card blank.

If travellers decided to fill in the statistical part of the card, they generally complied relatively well in filling in the duplicative section, where part of the questions asked for administrative purposes on the left-hand side of the card, were repeated. Response rates were slightly higher among arriving passengers than among departing ones, and for most questions there were only small differences between Moroccan and foreign citizens. Lowest response was found on date of arrival/departure and sex (the latter perhaps related to its pre-coded nature). Furthermore, a small number of travellers confused the date of arrival/departure with the date of birth. The question on country of residence, crucial for measurement of migration and tourism, was filled in by a large majority of the travellers, but still for 11 percent of the arrivals and 14 percent of the departures there was no response.

The new questions of duration of and motive for the visit posed more problems. This was partly related not to the questions themselves but to some confusion about who should respond to them: upon arrivals only those travellers who do not reside in Morocco, and upon departure only those who do reside there. Even so, few travellers filled in the two questions when they did not need to. But too many did not fill in an answer when, given their residence status, they should have done so. Non-response to both questions was higher among Moroccan citizens than among foreign citizens.

The question on duration of the visit was particularly unpopular, most so among departing residents, and then especially among residents departing via Tanger port. Response to the question on the motive for the visit was considerably higher, and here too arriving non-residents were more compliant than departing residents. Nevertheless, non-response on motive for the visit was too high, from the point of view of production of reliable statistics.

Based on the response, travellers were categorised as excursionists (one day), short-term tourists (less than 3 months), long-term tourists (between 3 and 12 months), short-term migrants (3-12 months) or long-term migrants (one year or longer). Not all travellers could be classified properly, due to missing information on duration, motive, or country of residence, while in some cases the information provided on duration and motive was ambiguous. Nevertheless, as expected, tourists formed the largest group and, equally expected, the number of both short-term and long-term migrants found was small, as even in countries characterised by high immigration or emigration, actual migration flows are dwarfed by the daily flow of business- and/or tourist traffic (see Chahoua and Schoorl, 2002).

deduced that there are several causes for this ‘full’ non-response, some related to the general complaint that the card is too long:

- a refusal to fill in the questions for statistics;
- a perceived lack of time to complete all the questions; this is most pertinent for ‘excursionists’, that is, those who come for a visit of less than one day;
- the use of three languages and space reserved for coding give the right-hand part of the card a crowded look, increasing the impression that ‘too many’ questions are asked;
- even so, many travellers know neither of these three languages; by them, the card may be perceived as too much of a burden;
- an interpretation of the heading of the right-hand part of the card, ‘Direction de la Statistique’, as ‘*reserved for the Direction de la Statistique*’, and therefore leaving it to DS to fill in that part of the card; this interpretation may have been reinforced by the fact that the perforation between the left-hand and right-hand sections of the cards was hardly visible;
- halfway the right-hand part of the card, the text ‘for residents only’ (on the departure card), or ‘for non-residents only’ (on the arrival card) caused some passengers to think that the whole right-hand section was not intended for them, as they did not belong to that category;
- unfamiliarity with the new card.

Some travellers did complete only part of the questions in the statistical section (partial non-response), or filled in more than requested:

- the top half of the statistical section is an almost complete duplication of the left-hand part of the card; many passengers left these questions unanswered either because they did not understand the reason for this duplication or because they did not want to answer to the same questions twice (nevertheless, those travellers who took pains to fill in the card, did reply to most questions in this section). Again, the lack of visibility of the perforation may have added to the confusion;
- the texts ‘for residents only’ (departure card) and ‘for non-residents only’ (arrival card) were not clear to all travellers;
- the distinction between Moroccan citizens and foreign citizens in the question on purpose of visit was not well understood by some.

Based on the pilot evaluation, a number of further adaptations should be made, in order to reduce non-response and to improve the quality of response. Even with such adaptations, it is important to realise that the card system will most likely produce more reliable statistics on tourism than on migration. As far as migration statistics are concerned, they will probably provide a reasonable impression of legal migration (professionals, marriage and family reunification, study, etc.) but also suffer from underestimation due to the following:

- undocumented travellers avoiding the border posts;
- travellers who will overstay their short-term visa or permits, whether intentionally or not;
- travellers who are effectively changing their country of residence but are also frequent travellers (and therefore may report short durations of stay).

5.1.3 - Syria

In the framework of MED-Migr project of the Mediterranean countries 2000-2002, Syria was selected as a pilot country for the group of countries that include Turkey, Lebanon, the Palestinian National Authority, and Syria. The pilot exercise was implemented in Syria for improving the arrival/ departure card to allow for the measurement of international migration outflows and inflows as well as tourism statistics. Within this context, a committee consisting of members from CBS, MOI and MOT and other related ministries was formed to enhance the border card system including arrival/departure cards for the purpose of producing statistics on international migration and related topics. The committee worked on reviewing the existing border card, and a new proposal card for arrivals and departures was prepared. To the proposed card, a number of questions added to meet with national needs and serve measurement of migration flows and international tourism along Syrian borders. This

proposal conformed to international recommendations pertaining to migration and tourism statistics including recommendations on harmonisation and international comparability. At the same time, the MOI continued the process of providing all 24 border centres with computers and linking them with the main station; this operation was completed by the beginning of 2002.

The existing border card serves administrative needs. A review of the card by the authorities concerned resulted in the addition of several items, such as 'expected duration of visit', 'reason for visit', 'country of usual residence', and 'original nationality'. The resulting proposed card is included in annex 8.7.

The pilot exercise in which the new card was tested, covered arrivals from foreigners and non-Syrian Arabs only. Regarding Syrians, a small sample was selected and three questions were addressed to departing Syrians. As passport information on Syrians will be optically read in the future, the border officers record answers in a separate statement. The questions were:

- expected duration of stay abroad;
- reason for leaving;
- country of destination.

The test was implemented in three border centres; International Damascus airport, which is among the main border centres for arriving foreigners and non-Syrian Arabs, Dara'a and Naseeb border centres, in the south, both main road border centres for arriving Arabs particularly from the Gulf countries. Naseeb border centre was selected as a test for the Syrians. In total, ten thousand cards were used for the test.

The fieldwork started at March 7, 2002 and lasted for two weeks. Fieldwork was monitored at the border centres in co-operation between CBS and MOI. The MOI, represented by the Migration and Passport Administration and the Border Centre Administration, had given all care and attention to this work and provided all tools and needs required for the implementation of the exercise.

At the beginning of April, CBS received 7,820 cards for non-Syrian Arabs and foreigners, and 134 cards for departing Syrians. Training for data entry staff was done. ISCO was used for coding occupation, while citizenship codes were used for country coding, and IMPS for data entry. The operation of data entry was completed by the end of April 2002.

Overall, 79 percent of the total number of distributed cards were recovered. The values vary from one centre to another, figures rise to 75 percent in the airport, 91 percent in Naseeb and 70 percent in Daraa'. Of the recovered cards, the percentage completed is very high (99 percent) in all border centres. Out of the 7,866 recovered cards, only 46 cards were not completed; 23 cards at the airport, 14 cards in Naseeb and 9 cards in Daraa'. Overall, the percentage of recovered and filled cards amounts to 78 percent; this might be considered high. The reason that some distributed cards were not filled or completed can be attributed to the difficulty that some passengers had faced in filling items of the new card in addition to the existing card that must be filled as well.

Response rates for arriving non-Syrian Arabs and foreigners were calculated for 7,820 cards; and for Syrian departing were calculated for 134 cards. The response rate for the majority of the items was high, particularly those regarding administrative information. Overall, they rise to 100 percent for sex, 98 percent for country of birth, 91 percent for date of birth, and 98 percent for nationality. They were also high in the various border centres covered by the pilot test.

Regarding the statistical information, the response rate was high for country of usual residence (94 percent). Yet it decreased for the remaining items to 66 percent for profession, 49 percent for accommodation, 64 percent for expected duration of stay, and only 37 percent for purpose of visit. Besides, differences were observed along border centres. Around two third of travellers at the airport filled in answers on expected duration of stay, while 67 percent did so in Naseeb, and almost 77 percent in Daraa'. Almost the same values were recorded for the question on the purpose of visit in the various border centres. As for Syrians, 134 cards were filled; in addition to the

answers recorded on the three questions. Response rates were as follows: 100 percent on the question of purpose for leaving, 100 percent on the question on country of destination, and 99 percent on the question of expected duration of stay abroad.

Of all travellers, 34 percent came as tourists. As for long-term migrants, 1.2 percent of travellers reported a duration of more than 12 months. The number of cases was rather small; figures rise to 11 cases among Syrians, 44 among non-Syrian Arabs and 39 among foreigners. The percentage of Syrians reporting long-term migration possibly reflects return migrants, since the test was carried out for foreigners and non-Syrian Arabs.

The supervisory team observation from the fieldwork recommends the following:

- replace the phrase ‘last name’ by ‘surname’ and remove it to first item;
- move item ‘sex’ and place it after item ‘date of birth’;
- replace ‘usual country of residence’ by ‘current country of residence’;
- classifications of means of transport, plain, car, train, ship, and other;
- classification of type of accommodation: hotel, rented apartment, private apartment, relatives and friends, and other;
- adding ‘business/conference’ to classifications of question on main reason of visit, and replace ‘visit’ with ‘other’;
- adding a question on accompanying persons at the end of the card;
- write items in the French language as well, beside the English and Arabic languages;
- using one face of the card based on resolution of the MOI.

CBS, MOI, MOT and other concerned ministries carefully studied above needs and they were taken into consideration when the border card was put in its final form (see annex 8.8). Thus, the following items were added:

- original nationality;
- country of birth;
- country of usual residence;
- expected duration of stay;
- purpose of visit.

The ministry of Interior has printed 3 million of the new cards as a first step; the new cards were distributed and applied as of the beginning of 2003.

The improvement of the border card system in Syria, particularly that pertaining to computerisation of border centres and modification of border entry/exit card should make it possible in the future to obtain reliable information on tourism and the migration of foreigners (non-Syrians).

5.2 - Non-pilot countries

5.2.1 - Algeria

There is continuous and fruitful co-operation between the Ministry of Tourism, ONS, and DGSN/Ministry of the Interior on improvement of statistics, in particular those on tourism and, more recently, on migration. Within the framework of the MED-Migr and MED-Tour synergy, an adapted version of the border card was developed, which involved mainly the addition of the crucial information on (intended) duration of stay and purpose of the visit, as well as whether the traveller is male or female. Furthermore, it was proposed to pre-code some of the answers, and to adapt the formulation of some of the questions, to reduce ambiguity and/or to adapt the questions for joint administrative and statistical usage. As in the other countries, the main goal was to conform as closely to the current card as possible, and to keep the number of changes and additions to a minimum, so as not to aggravate the burden on the border officials nor on procedures of data-entry.

Nevertheless, DGSN prefers still fewer changes and in fact proposed to only add the two crucial questions, but to dismiss the notion of pre-coded answers and other changes. The card based on the latter proposal, still being an important step in the potential improvement of migration and tourism statistics, has been issued for use by the Ministry of the Interior starting August 2002.

Nevertheless, cards based on either proposal will imply considerable future work on data processing systems, and more particularly, on the potential of the computerised administrative system to incorporate the production of statistics.

5.2.2 - Lebanon

Within the framework of the MED-Migr project, the Lebanese Ministry of Interior in co-ordination with the Central Administration of Statistics has agreed to take the necessary measures to improve the border card system in use in Lebanon, so as to meet the needs of data users, and to enable the measurement of international migration and tourism in accordance with international standards.

Within this context, a proposal for revised cards which comply with international recommendations was submitted in 2002 to Central Administration of Statistics and the Ministry of the Interior (see Annex 8.7). The following items were added to the cards:

- reason of the entry/exit;
- expected duration of stay;
- original nationality;
- country of usual residence.

The Central Administration of Statistics and the Ministry of the Interior agreed to add reason of entry/exit and are planning to use the proposed entry and exit cards (Annex 8.7) starting from January 2003. Both institutions are fully committed to use and exploit the border cards system to obtain reliable data on inflows and outflows for the purpose of migration and tourism statistics and in accordance with international recommendations.

5.2.3 - Tunisia

In co-operation between INS, the Ministry of Tourism and to some extent the Ministry of the Interior, and within the framework of the MED-Migr and MED-Tour synergy, an adapted version of the border card was proposed. The adapted version mainly involved the addition of the crucial information on (intended) duration of stay and purpose of the visit. Furthermore, it was proposed to pre-code some of the answers, and to adapt the formulation of some of the questions, to reduce ambiguity and/or to adapt the questions for joint administrative and statistical usage.

As in other countries, the main goal was to conform as closely to the current card as possible, and to keep the number of changes and additions to a minimum, so as not to aggravate the burden on the border officials nor on procedures of data-entry. As non-resident foreign visitors are required to fill out both a main card and a detachable stub that is to be kept in the passport as a temporary identity card, the addition of another detachable stub for statistical purposes was not considered practical.

Considerable work remains for the future in further enhancing inter-institutional collaboration, and assessing the options for adaptations of the cards and of the production of statistics.

6 - Recommendations

6.1 - Data collection and processing

The border card pilots were carried out in three countries, Jordan, Morocco, and Syria. Nevertheless, in several other countries, including Algeria, Lebanon, and the Palestinian National Authority, considerable efforts were put both into enhancing collaboration between the ministries concerned and the statistical office, and into the adaptation of the border card systems. Future work for the countries who decided to revise the cards lies especially in the

field of data processing. The recommendations in the following sections are based on each of the pilot countries' experiences.

6.1.1 - Jordan

As previously mentioned, the use of border cards was phased out in 10 out of a total of 13 border posts in the country, and a new computerised system was introduced. Under this system, a computerised border record is assigned to each traveller having a passport, and information is entered directly at the border, by the border police. In the remaining three border posts, where traditional border cards are still in use, the cards have to be filled in by each traveller having a passport.

Based on the evaluation of the pilot results, the main recommendation to make is to add to the computerised border record the four items added to the exiting card for the pilot study, in order to meet international recommendations for migration and tourism statistics, namely: country of birth, country of current residence, intended duration of stay, and occupation. These four items should also be added to the traditional border card still in use in three border posts, until these posts are covered by the national computerised system. It is to be expected that response rates would be much higher than those obtained in the pilot study, especially in view of the fact that, under the computerised system, information is gathered and entered by the border police.

The Ministry of Interior, in principle, has no objections to the addition of these questions to border cards and to adapting the border card system in Jordan to meet international recommendations to measure international migration and tourism.

However, a decision to adapt the border card system in the way suggested above would have important financial implications. The cost associated with the modification of the computerised border card system would be substantial. The current system, therefore, could be modified only when sufficient funding is made available.

6.1.2 - Morocco

Based on the evaluation of the tests, there are a number of recommendations to make, mostly on the lay-out and content of the card, and on data processing. Future choices by the authorities concerned should weigh the need for (reliable) statistics and the role of the border card system therein against the costs involved.

Assuming a card system based on separate data collection and data processing, as was the guiding principle of the test in *Morocco*, it is of the highest importance to reduce the burden perceived and experienced by the traveller, and to eliminate as much as possible potential sources of confusion⁷:

- improving the visibility of the perforation of the card, to help travellers understand the reason for duplicative questions;
- changing the heading of the right-hand part of the card, and adding the sub-heading 'to be completed by all travellers', so as to reduce the risk that travellers think this section is none of their concern and will be completed by the Bureau of Statistics;
- changing the sub-heading 'residents only' (departure card) and 'non-residents only' (arrival card) to eliminate confusion about residency status;
- using pre-coded questions where possible but eliminating the code boxes for questions that need coding during data processing (as too often the code boxes were used by travellers who, obligingly, used the space to fill in abbreviations of country names);
- asking year of birth only instead of the full date of birth (in order to reduce overall work load and use of space, as well as the risk of confusion between date of arrival/departure and date of birth);
- perhaps changing 'country of usual residence' to 'in which country do you live' or even just 'country of residence'.
- revise the lay-out of the card to reduce the appearance of congestion;
- considering to print the Arabic version of the card (both administrative and statistical parts) on the front side

⁷ Part of these recommendations obviously also apply to an integrated version of the card.

of the card, with French and English on the back side. This reduces both the congested outlook and would reduce unnecessary waste of cards by those who now use the empty back part as note paper;

However, these adaptations to a card with a detachable stub are unlikely to reduce non-response to acceptable levels, especially in view of the non-obligatory character of the cards. Furthermore, the duplication of data entry, the higher cost of the cards, and the costs for card transportation all add to a formidable budget. Thus, for both budgetary reasons and reasons of data quality, an integrated system (i.e., joint data collection and data processing for administrative and statistical purposes) is undoubtedly preferable. But given the important financial implications of such an integration for the data collection authority, this too could only be envisaged if the financial means to support the additional data processing form part of the plans. At the same time, such a system would allow the data collecting authority to fully computerise its manual production of statistics.

An alternative method of reducing the burden for travellers but maintaining the possibility of separate data processing, is to introduce a carbon-copy card, which requires only one series of answers from the respondent. In that case, privacy should be guarded by preventing carbon-copying of personal information. However, the cost associated with such cards is substantial.

Regarding data processing, the test in Morocco showed that separate data entry for statistical purposes using available and user-friendly software poses no technical problems. To reduce costs of coding prior to data entry, the use of pre-coded cards is preferred. Costs of data entry could be reduced substantially by integrating data entry for administrative and statistical purposes; however, procedures to test this option formed no part of the current pilot in Morocco. The use of scanners has not been tested either, partly because of the cost (material and expertise) involved, but mainly due to the expected problems with multi-lingual cards.

Towards the end of 2002, considering the results of the border card pilot, the Direction de la Statistique, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Tourism decided (December 2002) to draft a renewed proposal for an integrated border card. A committee consisting of representatives of the authorities concerned will be set up to study the possibilities for the adoption of such a card. A draft version of the integrated cards is included in annex 8.8. They are not yet finalised and their status at present is that of a proposal in discussion.

6.1.3 - Syria

Regarding the pilot exercise in Syria, the following adaptations were recommended:

- replace the phrase 'last name' by 'surname' and remove it to first item;
- move item 'sex' and place it after item 'date of birth';
- replace 'usual country of residence' by 'current country of residence';
- classifications of means of transport, plain, car, train, ship, and other;
- classification of type of accommodation: hotel, rented apartment, private apartment, relatives and friends, and other;
- adding 'business/conference' to classifications of question on main reason of visit, and replace 'visit' with 'other';
- adding a question on accompanying persons at the end of the card;
- write items in the French language as well, beside the English and Arabic languages;
- using one face of the card based on resolution of the MOI.

The above adaptations were put into effect following the evaluation of the Syrian pilot exercise, and the adapted cards were distributed for use starting the beginning of 2003.

6.2 - Production and dissemination of statistics

The countries produce and disseminate a number of tables, usually in publications of the Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Tourism. In so far as the data allow for production of some additional tables, their dissemination might be encouraged. For instance, tables by sex, and age groups, and/or more detail on nationalities are potentially possible, although the manual systems of data processing may often be prohibitive.

However, whatever tables based on the current border card systems are produced, they only provide an estimate of the number of tourists, and give no information at all on the number of migrants.

With an adapted data collection (including questions on duration and purpose of the visit, and including the crucial question on residency status), tables may be produced on both migrants and tourists, depending on the requirements for policy planners within the country. In addition, some of the tables as recommended by the United Nations may be produced; a list of these tables is included in annex 8.9. Furthermore, the annex includes the list of table currently requested by Eurostat, for their European and Mediterranean data base on migration statistics.

Given the fact that many of the countries concerned are characterised by strong emigration and by return migration, additional tables on returning citizens by country of birth (and for instance, sex, age group, previous country of residence), may serve planning purposes.

Based on the information on border cards relating to residency status, purpose of stay and intended duration of stay, tourists, short-term migrants and long-term migrants may be distinguished, whereby 'non-resident' means non-resident in the country of arrival for arriving travellers, and non-resident in the country of departure for departing travellers (see table 6.1).

Tables including age or age group may be produced either on exact ages, that is the age reached by the traveller on the day of arrival/departure, or on age reached by the end of the year. The latter is of course the only possibility if only the year of birth is asked and/or coded, or in cases where data on day and month of birth are faulty or have many missing cases.

Coding of data relating to specific countries (country of residence, of nationality, of birth, of origin/destination) should preferably use international code lists, such as ISO, or correspond to coding used within the country for other large data bases, such as for instance the census or major surveys.

6.3 - Integration of data sources

Migration and tourism statistics from border cards form but one source among several. Another option is to derive immigration statistics (on foreigners) from residence or work permit registers. Emigration statistics (on citizens) may be available from sources abroad, especially in cases where migration takes places primarily to a few major destinations. Furthermore, major sources for migrant stock data are censuses and large-scale surveys. For tourism statistics, important other sources are tourism expenditure surveys, and hotel registration data.

In what way may sources be combined to enhance data availability and data use? Given that data on migration, and to a lesser extent, tourism, are still scarce in many of the countries concerned, it is perhaps too early to speculate on the options for source integration. Nevertheless, some examples: border data collection systems, if they allow for the measurement of tourism and migration, may serve as sample frames for targeted surveys on migration and tourism. Furthermore, work or residence permit registers, which can often only produce inflow statistics by themselves, may benefit from a link with border data systems, to estimate stocks as well.

Table 6.1: Potential classification of tourists and migrants from border card information

Category of traveller	Purpose of visit	Intended duration of visit
Arriving residents	All	All
Arriving non-residents:		
- Excursionists	Holidays, visit to friends/relatives, business/conference, (other)	Less than 1 day ^a
- Tourists	Holidays, visit to friends/relatives, business/conference, (other)	At least 1 day but less than 1 year
- Short-term migrants	Work, study, family reunion/marriage	From 3 months to up to 1 year
- Long-term migrants	Work, study, family reunion/marriage, permanent return	1 year or longer ^b
Departing residents:		
- Excursionists	Holidays, visit to friends/relatives, business/conference, (other)	Less than 1 day ^a
- Tourists	Holidays, visit to friends/relatives, business/conference, (other)	At least 1 day but less than 1 year
- Short-term migrants	Work, study, family reunion/marriage	From 3 months to up to 1 year
- Long-term migrants	Work, study, family reunion/marriage, permanent return	1 year or longer ^b
Departing non-residents	All	All

a) Actually, the recommendation is 'not spending the night', but this would require an additional question on the border card.

b) If possible, a distinction between '1 year or longer, but with a known limitation' and 'unlimited duration' is recommended.

7 - References

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8 - Annexes

8.1 - Table

Table 8.1: information on border cards in the project countries, arrival cards and departure cards

Arrival cards	Algeria	Jordan	Morocco	Lebanon	Syria	Tunisia
Coverage	<i>Adults^a</i> <i>All travellers</i>	<i>Adults^b</i> <i>Foreigners</i>	<i>Adults^c</i> <i>All travellers</i>	<i>Adults</i> <i>Foreigners</i>	<i>Adults</i> <i>Foreigners</i>	<i>All</i> <i>All travellers</i>
Information relevant for statistics						
- Date of arrival	-	X	X ^d	-	X	-
- Means of transportation	X	X	X	-	X	-
- Date of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Place of birth	X	-	X	X	-	X
- Nationality	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Profession	X	-	X	X	X	X
- Permanent address (pa) / address (a)	X(pa)	-	X ^e	-	-	X(a)
- Address during stay (ds) / in country (ic)	X(ds)	X (ic)	X(ic) ^e	-	-	X(ic) ^e
- Type of accommodation	-	-	-	X	-	-
- Coming from	X	X	X	X	-	X
- Going to	-	-	X	-	-	X
- Purpose of stay	-	-	-	-	X	-
- Port of entry	-	-	-	-	X	-
Personal information						
- Family name	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Woman's maiden name	X	X	X	-	-	X
- Given names	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Father's name	-	-	-	X	X	-
- Passport number	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Date of issue of passport	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Place of issue of passport	X	X	X	X	X	X

- a) Plus for each accompanying child (i.e., travelling on the same passport as the accompanying adult): date and place of birth, names.
b) Number of accompanying persons.
c) Only on detachable stub for non-residents (non-resident visitor's card).
d) Not included on all cards observed.
e) Address in Morocco is asked on airport card; some other cards ask for 'address'.

Table 8.1 continued

Departure cards	Algeria	Jordan	Morocco	Lebanon	Syria	Tunisia
<i>Coverage</i>	<i>Adults^a</i> <i>All travellers</i>	<i>Adults^b</i> <i>Foreigners</i>	<i>Adults^c</i> <i>All travellers</i>	<i>Adults</i> <i>Foreigners</i>	<i>Adults</i> <i>Foreigners</i>	<i>All</i> <i>All travellers</i>
Information relevant for statistics						
- Date of departure	-	X	X ^d	-	X	-
- Means of transportation	X	X	X	-	X	-
- Date of birth	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Place of birth	X	-	X	X	-	X
- Nationality	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Profession	X	-	X	X	X	X
- Permanent address (pa) / address (a)	X(pa)	-	X ^e	-	-	X(a)
- Address in country (ic)		-	X(ic) ^e	-	-	X(ic) ^e
- Type of accommodation	-	X	-	X ^g	-	-
- Going to	X	-	X	X	-	X
- Coming from	-	-	X	-	-	X
- Purpose of stay	-	-	-	-	X ^f	-
- Port of exit	-	-	-	-	X	-
<i>Personal information</i>						
- Family name	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Woman's maiden name	X	X	X	-	-	X
- Given names	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Father's name	-	-	-	X	X	-
- Passport number	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Date of issue of passport	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Place of issue of passport	X	X	X	X	X	X

- a) Plus for each accompanying child (i.e., travelling on the same passport as the accompanying adult): date and place of birth, names.
- b) Number of accompanying persons.
- c) Only on detachable stub for non-residents (non-resident visitor's card).
- d) Not included on all cards observed.
- e) Address in Morocco is asked on airport card; some other cards ask for 'address'.
- f) Purpose of stay in Syria.
- g) Type of accommodation in Lebanon.

SORTIE خروج	
رحنة	Vol / Bateau
بالخرة	
NOM	اللقب
Nom de jeune fille	اللقب الأصلي للسيدة
Prénoms	الاسم
Date de Naissance	تاريخ الميلاد
Lieu de Naissance	مكان الميلاد
Nationalité	الجنسية
Profession	المهنة
Adresse permanente	السكن
Passeport N°	رقم جواز السفر
Délicré le	الصافر بتاريخ
A	ب
Destination	المقصد (العنوان بالضبط)
<p>معلقة يجب ايراد اللقب واسماء الاطفال وتواريخ وأماكن ميلادهم في الملف</p> <p>N.B. Il y a lieu de mentionner les, Nom Prénoms date et lieu de naissance des Enfants au verso.</p>	

الأولاد	
<p>ENFANTS :</p> <p>(الاسم اللقب تاريخ ومكان الألباد)</p> <p>(Nom Prénoms - date - lieu de naissance).</p>	
<p>قائمة خاصة بالمصلحة</p> <p>Cadre réservé au Service</p>	
<p>بازر رقم 129 - 54-55</p>	

8.2.3 - Lebanon

-STRANGERS -FOREIGNERS		ENTREE - ENTRY		Entry/Exit Write Clearly		بطاقة دخول اللبنانيين والعرب (تكتب بعد واضح)	
Prénoms First name	Nom Family name					الإسم :	لقب :
Prénoms Du père Father's name	Date De Naissance Date Of Birth					إسم الأب :	تاريخ الميلاد :
Nationalité Nationality	Lieu De Naissance Place Of Birth					مكان الميلاد :	رقم الوثيقة :
N° Du Pass Passport N°	Lieu De Délivrance Place Of Issue					مكان الاصدار :	تاريخ الاصدار :
Date De Délivrance Date Of Issue	Date D'Expiration Expiry Date					صلاحيتها :	الجنسية :
Venant De Coming From	Profession Occupation					سبب الزيارة :	مكانه من :
Adresse Au Liban		Adresse In Lebanon				العنوان في لبنان :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Autre Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Maison Privée Private Home		<input type="checkbox"/> Appartement Furnished Apt		<input type="checkbox"/> Hôtel Hotel	
Réservez A L'administration		For Official Use Only				<input type="checkbox"/> فندق Hotel <input type="checkbox"/> شقة مفروشة Furnished Apt <input type="checkbox"/> منزل خاص Private Home <input type="checkbox"/> مختلف Other	
		للاستعمال الرسمي				للاستعمال الرسمي	
		<input type="checkbox"/> حوز عائلي Family <input type="checkbox"/> رسمي Official <input type="checkbox"/> مرور Passport <input type="checkbox"/> وثيقة Document <input type="checkbox"/> اسم متجنس Pseudonym				<input type="checkbox"/> حوز عائلي Family <input type="checkbox"/> رسمي Official <input type="checkbox"/> مرور Passport <input type="checkbox"/> وثيقة Document <input type="checkbox"/> اسم متجنس Pseudonym	
<input type="checkbox"/> أولاد Children <input type="checkbox"/> زوج Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> مع مجموعة With Group		العدد :		<input type="checkbox"/> أولاد Children <input type="checkbox"/> زوج Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> مع مجموعة With Group		العدد :	
		-1				-1	
		-2				-2	
		-3				-3	

-STRANGERS -FOREIGNERS		SORTIE - EXIT		Exit/Exitment Write Clearly		بطاقة مغادرة اللبنانيين و العرب (تكتب بعد واضح)	
Prénoms First name	Nom Family name					الإسم :	لقب :
Prénoms Du père Father's name	Date De Naissance Date Of Birth					إسم الأب :	تاريخ الميلاد :
Nationalité Nationality	Lieu De Naissance Place Of Birth					مكان الميلاد :	رقم الوثيقة :
N° Du Pass Passport N°	Lieu De Délivrance Place Of Issue					مكان الاصدار :	تاريخ الاصدار :
Date De Délivrance Date Of Issue	Date D'Expiration Expiry Date					صلاحيتها :	الجنسية :
Aller A Going To	Profession Occupation					مغادر إلى :	العنوان في لبنان :
Adresse Au Liban		Adresse In Lebanon				العنوان في لبنان :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Autre Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Maison Privée Private Home		<input type="checkbox"/> Appartement Furnished Apt		<input type="checkbox"/> Hôtel Hotel	
Réservez A L'administration		For Official Use Only				<input type="checkbox"/> فندق Hotel <input type="checkbox"/> شقة مفروشة Furnished Apt <input type="checkbox"/> منزل خاص Private Home <input type="checkbox"/> مختلف Other	
		للاستعمال الرسمي				للاستعمال الرسمي	
		<input type="checkbox"/> حوز عائلي Family <input type="checkbox"/> رسمي Official <input type="checkbox"/> مرور Passport <input type="checkbox"/> وثيقة Document <input type="checkbox"/> اسم متجنس Pseudonym				<input type="checkbox"/> حوز عائلي Family <input type="checkbox"/> رسمي Official <input type="checkbox"/> مرور Passport <input type="checkbox"/> وثيقة Document <input type="checkbox"/> اسم متجنس Pseudonym	
<input type="checkbox"/> أولاد Children <input type="checkbox"/> زوج Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> مع مجموعة With Group		العدد :		<input type="checkbox"/> أولاد Children <input type="checkbox"/> زوج Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> مع مجموعة With Group		العدد :	
		-1				-1	
		-2				-2	
		-3				-3	

8.3 - Border cards in selected other countries: Australia, New Zealand, Singapore

8.3.1 - Australia

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship?

▶ What is your usual occupation?

▶ Nationality as shown on passport

▶ Date of birth: Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

▶ PLEASE AND ANSWER A OR B OR C

A Migrating permanently to Australia

B Visitor or temporary entrant

▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia: Years _____ Months _____ Days _____ OR _____

▶ Your country of residence: _____

▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only):
 Convention/conference Employment Holiday
 Business Education Other
 Visiting friends or relatives Exhibition

C Resident returning to Australia

▶ Country where you spent most time abroad: _____

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.

Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.

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Incoming passenger card • Australia

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

▶ Family/surname: _____

▶ Given names: _____

▶ Passport number: _____

▶ Flight number or name of ship: _____

▶ Intended address in Australia: _____
State: _____

▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes No

▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:

Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes No

Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes No

DECLARATION
The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.

YOUR SIGNATURE _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

TURN OVER THE CARD English

YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION - IF UNSURE, Yes

▶ Are you bringing into Australia:

1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes No
2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes No
3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes No
4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes No
5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes No
6. Food of any type - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked - anything you can eat or cook? Yes No
7. Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes No
8. Animals, parts of animals and products in contact with animals including equipment, eggs, biological specimens, birds, fish, insects, coral, shells, bees, bee products, pet food? Yes No
9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes No
- ▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes No
- ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes No

Outgoing passenger card • Australia

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

PLEASE AND ANSWER D OR E OR F

D Visitor or temporary entrant departing

City or State where you spent most time

E Australian resident departing temporarily

In which State do you live?

NSW	Vic	Qld
SA	WA	Tas
NT	ACT	Other

Intended length of stay overseas

Years	Months	Days
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

OR

Country where you will spend most time abroad

Main reason for overseas travel (X one only):

Conversion/conference	1	Employment	5
Business	2	Education	6
Visiting friends or relatives	3	Exhibition	7
Holiday	4	Other	8

F Australian resident departing permanently

In which State did you live?

NSW	Vic
Qld	SA
WA	Tas
NT	ACT
	Other

What is your country of future residence?

Date of birth: Day Month Year

DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.

YOUR SIGNATURE

TURN OVER THE CARD

English

Are you taking out of Australia AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes No

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD, ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.

Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorized by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.

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8.3.2 - New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND PASSENGER ARRIVAL CARD

1 flight number/ name of ship _____
 passport number _____
 nationality as shown on passport _____
 family name _____
 given or first names _____
 date of birth day _____ month _____ year _____
 occupation or job _____
 full contact or residential address in New Zealand _____
 country you were born in _____
 overseas port where you boarded THIS aircraft / ship _____

2a Answer this section if you live in New Zealand. Otherwise go to '2b'.
 • How long have you been away from New Zealand? years _____ months _____ days _____
 • Which country did you spend most time in while overseas? _____
 • What was the MAIN reason for your trip?
 business education/medical other
 • Which country will you mostly live in for the next 12 months?
 NZ other

2b Answer this section if you DO NOT live in New Zealand.
 • How long do you intend to stay in New Zealand? years _____ months _____ days _____
 permanently or _____
 • If you are not staying permanently what is your MAIN reason for coming to New Zealand?
 visiting friends or relatives business holiday/vacation
 conference/convention education/medical other
 • Where did you last live for 12 months or more? country _____
 state, province or prefecture _____ zip or postal code _____

November 1999 **Please turn over for more questions and to sign**

TEAR OFF THE CARD BEFORE HANDING IN • TEAR OFF THE CARD BEFORE HANDING IN

3 Are you bringing into New Zealand: **See the Quarantine Notes** yes no
 • food of any kind? _____
 • animals or animal products* including: meat, honey, leathers, skins, eggs, dairy products, wool, bone, or cultures? _____
 • plants or plant products* including: fruit, vegetables, flowers or foliage, seeds, bulbs, wood, bamboo, cane, or straw? _____
 • other items* including: used tents, spiked sporting shoes/bouts, equipment used with animals, soil or water? _____
 • in the past 30 days have you been on a farm or forest outside NZ? _____

4 Are you bringing into New Zealand: **See the Customs Notes** yes no
 • goods that may be prohibited or restricted? _____
 • goods over the personal concession for alcohol and tobacco products? _____
 • goods over the NZ\$700 personal concession, or for business or commercial use, or carried on behalf of other persons? _____
 • NZ\$10,000 or more, or the equivalent in foreign currency? _____

5 If you are using a NZ passport, go to 7. **See the Immigration Notes**
 Otherwise apply for one of these.
 I apply for:
 visitor's permit residence permit work permit
 exemption from holding a permit student permit limited purpose permit
You must leave NZ before expiry of your permit, or face removal.

6 I am a New Zealand Citizen using a foreign passport - see go to 7
 I hold a New Zealand Returning Resident's Visa - see go to 7
 Other → Please answer this: Have you ever been sentenced to 12 months or more in prison; or been deported or removed from any country? yes no

7 I declare that the information I have given is true, correct and complete.
 signature _____ date _____

Privacy The information in this card is used for border security, data matching, immigration, statistical, and certain other purposes authorised by law. The Privacy Act 1990 provides you with rights of access to, and correction of, personal information held in readily retrievable form (see Privacy Statement).

8.3.3 - Singapore

IRR 27		IRR 27		IRR 27	
Full Name as it appears in passport / travel document (BLOCK LETTERS)		Place of Residence City _____ State _____ Country _____		Full name as in passport / travel document (BLOCK LETTERS)	
Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		Last City / Port of Embarkation Before Singapore _____ Next City / Port of Disembarkation After Singapore _____		Date of Birth (DD-MM-YYYY) ____/____/____	
Passport Number _____		Travelling on * <input type="checkbox"/> Group Package <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Group Package <input type="checkbox"/> Others		Tick if Malaysian <input type="checkbox"/> Nationality _____	
Place of Issue _____ Date of Expiry _____ Country of Birth _____		Purpose Of Entry * <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Company meeting / Company paid holiday / Exhibition / Convention <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Business & Pleasure <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Visit Friends / Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Others		Identity Card Number (for MALAYSIAN only) _____	
Occupation _____ Date of Birth (DD-MM-YYYY) _____		Accommodation* <input type="checkbox"/> Not Required <input type="checkbox"/> Own Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residence of Friend/Relative		Passport Number _____	
Nationality _____		First Trip To Singapore? - <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Have you ever used a passport under different name to enter Singapore? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Identity Card Number (for MALAYSIAN only) _____ Tick if Malaysian <input type="checkbox"/>		Have you been to Africa or South America during the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Number of children travelling on parent's passport (Please complete one card for each child)	
Address In Singapore _____ Length of Stay _____ Days		Have you ever used a passport under different name to enter Singapore? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
Flight No/Vessel Name/Vehicle No _____		Have you ever been prohibited from entering Singapore? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		OFFICE USE ONLY	
OFFICE USE ONLY 14 30		Signature _____		F _____	
* Please tick (if appropriate box)				012-673-130-2	

8.4 - Overview of available statistics

8.4.1 - Algeria

- Ministère du Tourisme, *Rapport sur le tourisme, 2000*. Alger, 2001 (en Arabe)
- Office National des Statistiques, *Annuaire Statistique de l'Algérie*:
 - Arrivées aux frontières des voyageurs en provenance de l'étranger par pays de nationalité (incl. Algériens résidents à l'étranger)
 - Nombre d'entrées de voyageurs en Algérie par mode de transport
 - Evolution des arrivées des Maghrébins en Algérie
- Office National des Statistiques, *Série 'Données Statistiques'*, no. 228, Démographie Algérienne 1995: Evolution des mouvements aux frontières des nationaux résidents, par année, 1990-1995
- Office National des Statistiques, *Série 'Données Statistiques'*, no. 234, Démographie Algérienne: Mouvements aux frontières des nationaux résidents et non-résidents, par trimestre (4e trimestre 1994 et 1995)

8.4.2 - Jordan

- Department of Statistics, *Annual Statistical Yearbook*:
 - Number of arrivals by nationality and quarters of the year
 - Number of departures by nationality and quarters of the year
 - Number of arrivals by nationality, border post, and month of arrival
 - Number of departures by nationality, border post, and month of departure
 - Number of arrivals, Arabs and non-Arabs, by month of arrival
 - Number of departure, Arabs and non-Arabs, by month of departure
- Ministry of Tourism, *Annual Statistical Yearbook*:
 - Hotels statistics (numbers of hotels, rooms, beds, employees)
 - Tourism statistics (numbers of rooms, beds, travel agencies, rented cars, riding animals, oriental souvenir stores, tourist guides, tourist transportation, tourist restaurants)
 - Nights spent by Arab and non-Arab guests by hotel class
 - Nights spent by Arab and non-Arab guests by month
 - Employment in tourism activities by type of activity
 - Classified hotels by location
 - Unclassified hotels by location

8.4.3 - Lebanon

- Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Bulletin*:
 - Number of arrivals by nationality, per month
 - Number of departures by nationality, per month

8.4.4 - Morocco

- Ministère de la Prévision Economique et du Plan, Direction de la Statistique, *Annuaire Statistique du Maroc*:
 - Voyageurs contrôlés aux frontières marocaines: entrants et sortants par voie de transport et poste frontière
 - Voyageurs contrôlés aux frontières marocaines: entrants et sortants selon la domiciliation (au Maroc/hors du Maroc), la nationalité et le voie de transport
 - Entrées des touristes de séjour selon la nationalité (incl. Marocains résidents à l'étranger)
 - Touristes selon la nationalité et la voie de transport: entrants et sortants
 - Résidents au Maroc partant pour le tourisme à l'étranger, par nationalité et voie de transport
 - Passagers en croisière touristique, par poste frontière
 - Entrées et sorties des touristes, par sexe et domiciliation (au Maroc/hors du Maroc)
- Ministère du Tourisme, Royaume du Maroc, *Le Secteur Touristique; Statistiques [année]*:
 - Mouvements des passagers internationaux: entrants et sortants par voie de transport et poste frontière
 - Saisonnalité des mouvements des passagers internationaux: entrants et sortants
 - Sorties des nationaux et des résidents étrangers au Maroc par poste frontière

- Evolution de la saisonnalité des sorties à l'étranger des nationaux et des résidents étrangers au Maroc
- Evolution des arrivées des non-résidents par poste frontière
- Saisonnalité des arrivées des non-résidents par type de visiteurs (tourisme récepteur, Marocains résident à l'étranger, croisiéristes)
- Saisonnalité des arrivées des résidents Marocains à l'étranger
- Evolution par nationalité des arrivées des croisiéristes
- Arrivées des non-résidents par poste frontière
- Evolution des arrivées de touristes étrangers de séjour par poste frontière
- Evolution des arrivées de touristes étrangers par nationalité et par voie
- Saisonnalité des arrivées des touristes étrangers de séjour par mode de transport

8.4.5 - Syria

- Central Bureau of Statistics, *Annual Statistical Abstract*:
 - Arab arrivals by nationality
 - Foreign arrivals by nationality
 - Arab arrivals by nationality and means of transport
 - Foreign arrivals by nationality and means of transport
 - Arrivals (Arab and Foreigners) by centres & months
 - Estimates of arrivals (Arab and Foreigners) by visiting cause and nationality
 - Arab guests by nationality
 - Foreign guests by nationality
 - Arab guests by nationality and hotels class
 - Foreign guests by nationality and hotels class
 - Arab guests by months and Mohafazat
 - Foreign guest by months and Mohafazat
 - Syrian guest by months and Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by Arab and Foreign guests by hotel class
 - Nights spent by Arab guests by nationality
 - Nights spent by foreign guests by nationality
 - Nights spent by Arab guests by nationality and hotel class
 - Nights spent by foreign guests by nationality and hotel class
 - Nights spent by (Arabs – foreigners – Syrians) guests by hotel class and Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by Arab guests by hotel class, Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by foreign guests by hotel class , Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by Syrian guests by hotel class , Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by Arab guests by months and Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by foreign guests by months and Mohafazat
 - Nights spent by Syrian guests by months and Mohafazat
 - Syrian departures to Arab countries by visa and destination
 - Syrian departures to foreign countries by visa and destination
 - Nights spent by Arab guests by nationality and hotel class

8.4.6 - Tunisia

- Institut National de la Statistique, *Annuaire Statistique de la Tunisie*:
 - Entrées des voyageurs non-résidents par nationalité et par mois
 - Entrées des voyageurs non-résidents par nationalité, par mois et par voie de transport
 - Entrées des voyageurs par statut de résidence (résident, non-résident) et nationalité
 - Evolution des entrées des voyageurs non-résidents par voie de transport et poste frontière
 - Sorties des voyageurs non-résidents par nationalité et par mois
 - Sorties des voyageurs non-résidents par nationalité, par mois et par voie de transport
 - Sorties des voyageurs non-résidents par voie de transport et poste frontière
 - Sorties des voyageurs par statut de résidence (résident, non-résident) et nationalité
 - Entrées des Tunisiens par voie de transport et poste frontière

- Sorties des Tunisiens par pays de destination et par voie de transport
- Mouvement des croisières maritimes par nationalité par port d'entrée

- Ministère du Tourisme, des Loisirs et de l'Artisanat ; Office National du Tourisme Tunisien, *Le Tourisme Tunisien en Chiffres [année]*:
 - Entrées des non-résidents par nationalité
 - Entrées des non-résidents par nationalité et par mois
 - Entrées des non-résidents par nationalité et par saison touristique
 - Entrées des non-résidents par saison touristique
 - Entrées des non-résidents par nationalité et par moyen de transport
 - Entrées mensuelles des non-résidents par mode de transport
 - Entrées des scandinaves par nationalité
 - Entrées de moyen-orientaux par nationalité
 - Entrées mensuelles des scandinaves
 - Entrées mensuelles de moyen-orientaux
 - Mouvements des Tunisiens
 - Sorties des Tunisiens par pays de destination et par mode de transport
 - Sortie des Tunisiens par mois et par moyen de transport
 - Sorties mensuelles des résidents par moyen de transport

8.5 - UN recommendations on international migration statistics: definitions of the categories included in the revised taxonomy of international outflows according to entry status established by receiving state

A. Categories of transients not relevant for international migration

1. *Citizens departing as border workers* → *Foreign border workers*: Foreign persons granted the permission to be employed on a continuous basis in the receiving country provided they depart at regular and short intervals (daily or weekly) from that country.
2. (a) *Citizens in transit*: Persons who arrive in their own country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination.
(b) *Foreigners in transit*: Foreign persons who arrive in the receiving country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination.

B. Categories relevant for international tourism

3. *Citizens departing as excursionists* → *Foreign excursionists* (also called 'same-day visitors'): Foreign persons who visit the receiving country for a day without spending the night in a collective or private accommodation within the country visited. This category includes cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board as well as crew members who do not spend the night in the country. It also includes residents of border areas who visit the neighbouring country during the day to shop, visit friends or relatives, seek medical treatment or participate in leisure activities.
4. *Citizens departing as tourists* → *Foreign tourists*: Foreign persons admitted under tourist visas (if required) for purposes of leisure, recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, health or medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage. They must spend at least a night in a collective or private accommodation in the receiving country and their duration of stay must not surpass 12 months.
5. *Citizens departing as business travellers* → *Foreign business travellers*: Foreign persons granted the permission to engage in business or professional activities that are not remunerated from within the country of arrival. Their length of stay is restricted and cannot surpass 12 months.

C. Categories traditionally excluded from international migration statistics

6. *Citizens departing with the status of diplomatic or consular personnel or as dependants and employees of that personnel* → *Foreign diplomatic and consular personnel plus their dependants and employees*: Foreigners admitted under diplomatic visas or permits. Their dependants and domestic employees, if admitted, are also included in this category.
7. *Citizens departing with the status of military personnel or as dependants or employees of that personnel* → *Foreign military personnel plus their dependants and employees*: A category encompassing all foreign military servicemen, officials and advisers together with their dependants and domestic employees stationed in the country of arrival for a limited period.
8. *Nomads*: Persons without a fixed place of residence who move from one site to another, generally according to well-established patterns of territorial mobility. When their trajectory involves crossing current international boundaries they become part of the international flows of people. Some nomads may be stateless persons because, lacking a fixed place of residence, they may not be recognised as citizens by any of the countries through which they pass.

D. Categories relevant for the compilation of international migration statistics

9. *Citizens departing to study abroad* → *Foreign students*: Foreigners admitted under special permits or visas allowing them to undertake a specific course of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country. If their dependants are admitted, they are also included in this category.
10. *Citizens departing to be trained abroad* → *Foreign trainees*: Foreigners admitted under special permits or visas allowing them to undertake training that is remunerated from within the receiving country. If their dependants are admitted, they are also included in this category.

11. *Citizens departing to work abroad* → *Foreign migrant workers*: Foreigners admitted by the receiving State for the specific purpose of exercising an economic activity remunerated from within the receiving country. Their length of stay is usually restricted as is the type of employment they can hold. Their dependants, if admitted, are also included in this category.
 12. *Citizens departing to work for an international organisation abroad* → *Foreigners admitted as international civil servants*: Foreigners admitted under special visas or residence permits as employees of international organisations located in the territory of the receiving country. If their dependants and employees are admitted, they are also included in this category.
 13. *Citizens departing to exercise their right to free establishment* → *Foreigners having the right of free establishment*: Foreign persons who have the right to establish residence in the receiving country because of special treaties or agreements between their country of citizenship and the receiving country. Their dependants, if admitted, are included in this category.
 14. *Citizens departing to settle abroad* → *Foreigners admitted for settlement*: Foreign persons granted the permission to reside in the receiving country without limitations regarding duration of stay or exercise of an economic activity. Their dependants, if admitted, are also included in this category.
 15. *Citizens departing to form a family or join immediate relatives abroad* → *Foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification*: This category includes the foreign fiancé(e)s and foreign adopted children of citizens, the foreign fiancé(e)s of other foreigners already residing in the receiving country, and all foreign persons allowed to join their immediate relatives already established in the receiving country.
 16. *Citizens departing to seek asylum* → *Refugees*: Foreign persons granted refugee status either at the time of admission or before admission. This category therefore includes foreign persons granted refugee status while abroad and entering to be resettled in the receiving country as well as persons granted refugee status on a group basis upon arrival in the country. In some cases, refugee status may be granted when the persons involved are still in their country of origin through ‘in-country processing’ of requests for asylum. Refugee status may be granted on the basis of the 1951 Convention^a relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol^b, other pertinent regional instruments, or humanitarian considerations.
- E. Other categories relevant for the measurement of international migration but encompassing persons whose duration of stay in the receiving country is uncertain
17. *Citizens departing to seek asylum* → *Foreigners seeking asylum*: A category that encompasses both persons who are eventually allowed to file an application for asylum (asylum-seekers proper) and those who do not enter the asylum adjudication system formally but are nevertheless granted the permission to stay until they can return safely to their countries of origin (in other words, foreigners granted temporary protected status).
 18. *Citizens departing without the admission documents required by the country of destination* → *Foreigners whose entry or stay is not sanctioned*: This category includes foreigners who violate the rules of admission of the receiving country and are deportable, as well as foreign persons attempting to seek asylum but who are not allowed to file an application and are not permitted to stay in the receiving country on any other grounds.

^a United Nations, 1957, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

^b Ibid., 1967, vol. 606, No. 8791.

Source: United Nations, 1998, pp. 13-15.

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8.6 - Recommendations on tourism statistics: definitions and classifications ⁸

37. For statistical purposes, the term ‘international same-day visitor’ describes an international visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes:
- (a) Cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train;
 - (b) Crew members who do not spend the night in the country of destination; this group also includes crews of warships on a courtesy visit to a port in the country of destination, and who spend the night on board ship and rot at the destination.
45. [Regarding classification of purpose of visit:] For information and guidance to countries, the following types of activities are included under each of the major groups:
1. Leisure, recreation and holidays: sight-seeing, shopping, attending sporting and cultural events, recreation and cultural activities, non-professional active sports, trekking and mountaineering, use of beaches, cruises, gambling, rest and recreation for armed forces, summer camp, honeymooning, etc.;
 2. Visiting friends and relatives: visits to relatives or friends, home leave, attending funerals, care of invalids;
 3. Business and professional: installing equipment, inspection, purchases, sales for foreign enterprises; attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; employer incentive tours; giving lectures or concerts; programming tourist travel, contracting of accommodation and transport, working as guides and other tourism professionals; participation in professional sports activities; government missions: including diplomatic, military or international organisation personnel, except when stationed on duty in the country visited; paid study, education and research, such as university sabbatical leave; language, professional or other special courses in connection with and supported by visitor’s business or profession;
 4. Health treatment: spas, fitness, thalasso-therapy, health resorts and other treatments and cures;
 5. Religion/pilgrimages: attending religious events, pilgrimages;
 6. Other: aircraft and ship crews on public carriers, transit and other or unknown activities.
62. [...] Standard classification of means of transport:

Major groups	Minor groups
1. Air	1.1. Scheduled flights 1.2. Non-scheduled flights 1.3. Other services
2. Waterway	2.1. Passenger lines and ferries 2.2. Cruise 2.3. Other
3. Land	3.1. Railway 3.2. Motor coach or bus and other public road transport 3.2.1. Scheduled (e.g., regular services) ⁹ 3.2.2. Non-scheduled (e.g., touring) ¹⁰ 3.3. Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons) 3.4. Vehicle rental 3.5. Other means of land transport

⁸ Source is UN/WTO, 1994, unless otherwise stated. The paragraph numbers refer to those in the text of the UN/WTO recommendations.

⁹ Eurostat, 1998, p.54.

¹⁰ Ibid.

75. [...] Standard classification of tourism accommodation

Major groups	Minor groups	Unit groups	
1. Collective tourism establishments	1.1. Hotels and similar establishments	1.1.1. Hotels 1.1.2. Similar establishments	
	1.2. Specialised establishments	1.2.1. Health establishments 1.2.2. Work and holiday camps 1.2.3. Public means of transport 1.2.4. Conference centres	
		1.3. Other collective establishments	1.3.1. Holiday dwellings 1.3.2. Tourist campsites 1.3.3. Other collective establishments
2. Private tourism accommodation			2.1. Private tourism accommodation
			2.1.1. Owned dwellings
	2.1.2. Rented rooms in family homes		
	2.1.3. Dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies		
	2.1.4. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends		
	2.1.5. Other private accommodation		

Definitions and descriptions of the various types of establishments are given in UN/WTO, 1994, pp.16-17.

Source: UN/WTO, 1994.

8.7 - Pilot border cards

8.7.1 - Jordan

1	Entry Post	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Ministry of Interior Public Security		
ENTRY CARD				
Full name:				
Sex:	1- Male	2- Female		
Date of birth:	Day	Mont h	Year	
Country of birth:			
Nationality:			
Country of current residence :			
Occupation:			
Passport No.				
Date of issue :	Day	Mont h	Year	
No. of accompanied persons :				
Coming from:			
Purpose of visit:	1- Tourism	2- Visiting relatives	3- Business/ Conference	4- Work
	5- Study	6- Treatment	7- Transit	8- Other
Intended duration of stay:	Less than 24 hours	Days	Months	Years

8.7.2 - Morocco

<p>ROYAUME DU MAROC DIRECTION GENERALE DE SURETE NATIONALE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بطاقة نزول CARTE DE DEBARQUEMENT ARRIVAL CARD</p> <p style="text-align: right;">المملكة المغربية الإدارة العامة للأمن الوطني</p> <p>DATE _____ N° VOL / N° VEHICULE _____</p> <p>NOM _____ الإسم العائلي Name SEXE / Sex (أنثى) <input type="checkbox"/> (ذكر) <input type="checkbox"/> الجنس Sex NOM DE JEUNE FILLE _____ الإسم ما قبل الزواج Maiden name PRENOM _____ الإسم الشخصي Given name DATE DE NAISSANCE _____ تاريخ الميلاد Date of birth LIEU DE NAISSANCE _____ مكان الميلاد Place of birth PAYS DE NATIONALITE _____ الجنسية Country of nationality PROFESSION _____ المهنة Occupation PASSEPORT NO _____ رقم الجواز Passport No. DELIVRE LE _____ تاريخ تسليمه Date issued A: _____ On _____ ADRESSE AU MAROC _____ العنوان بالمغرب Address in Morocco PROVENANCE _____ البلد القادم منه Coming from</p> <p style="text-align: right;">مخصص للإدارة</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIRECTION DE LA STATISTIQUE</p> <p>Poste frontière _____</p> <p>DATE / Date / التاريخ _____ JOUR / day / اليوم MOIS / month / الشهر ANNEE / year / السنة SEXE / Sex / الجنس M (ذكر) <input type="checkbox"/> F (أنثى) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DATE DE NAISSANCE / تاريخ الميلاد _____ Date of birth JOUR / day / اليوم MOIS / month / الشهر ANNEE / year / السنة</p> <p>PAYS DE NAISSANCE / Country of birth : _____ بلد الميلاد _____</p> <p>PAYS DE NATIONALITE / Country of nationality : _____ بلد الجنسية _____</p> <p>PAYS DE DEPART / Country of departure : _____ البلد القادم منه _____</p> <p>PAYS DE RESIDENCE HABITUELLE : _____ بلد السكن الاعتيادية _____ Country of usual residence</p> <p>NOMBRE D'ENFANTS VOYAGANT SUR VOTRE PASSEPORT _____ Number of children travelling on your passport M (ذكر) _____ عدد الأطفال بنفس الجواز F (أنثى) _____</p> <p>NON-RESIDENTS SEULEMENT / Non-residents only / خاص بغير المقيمين</p> <p>COMBIEN DE JOURS OU MOIS OU ANNEES VOUS PREVOYEZ SEJOURNER AU MAROC ? (NOTEZ "00" SI MOINS DE 24 HEURES / كم هي المدة التي تترون قضاها بالمغرب ? How many days or months or years you intend to stay in Morocco ?</p> <p>_____ JOURS / jours / أيام NOTEZ "00" SI MOINS DE 24 HEURES / شعبنا "00" إذا كانت المدة أقل من 24 ساعة / Write "00" if less than 24 hours) OU / or / أو _____ MOIS / months / الشهور OU / or / أو _____ ANNEES / years / السنوات</p> <p>MOTIF PRINCIPAL DU VOYAGE / Main reason for visit : MAROCAINS / Moroccan / المغربي (علامة واحدة / X only one) ETRANGERS / Foreigners / الأجنبي (علامة واحدة / X only one)</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>VACANCES / Holidays / عطلة <input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td>TOURISME / Tourism / سياحة <input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VISITE FAMILIALE / AMIS / Visiting relatives / Friends / زيارة العائلة / الأصدقاء <input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td>AFFAIRES / CONFERENCE / Business / conference / أعمال / مؤتمرات <input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RETOUR DEFINITIF / Permanent Return / رجوع نهائي <input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td>TRAVAIL / Work / عمل <input type="checkbox"/> 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUTRE / Other / آخر <input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td>ETUDES / Education / دراسة <input type="checkbox"/> 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>AUTRE / Other / آخر <input type="checkbox"/> 9</td> </tr> </table>	VACANCES / Holidays / عطلة <input type="checkbox"/> 1	TOURISME / Tourism / سياحة <input type="checkbox"/> 5	VISITE FAMILIALE / AMIS / Visiting relatives / Friends / زيارة العائلة / الأصدقاء <input type="checkbox"/> 2	AFFAIRES / CONFERENCE / Business / conference / أعمال / مؤتمرات <input type="checkbox"/> 6	RETOUR DEFINITIF / Permanent Return / رجوع نهائي <input type="checkbox"/> 3	TRAVAIL / Work / عمل <input type="checkbox"/> 7	AUTRE / Other / آخر <input type="checkbox"/> 4	ETUDES / Education / دراسة <input type="checkbox"/> 8		AUTRE / Other / آخر <input type="checkbox"/> 9
VACANCES / Holidays / عطلة <input type="checkbox"/> 1	TOURISME / Tourism / سياحة <input type="checkbox"/> 5										
VISITE FAMILIALE / AMIS / Visiting relatives / Friends / زيارة العائلة / الأصدقاء <input type="checkbox"/> 2	AFFAIRES / CONFERENCE / Business / conference / أعمال / مؤتمرات <input type="checkbox"/> 6										
RETOUR DEFINITIF / Permanent Return / رجوع نهائي <input type="checkbox"/> 3	TRAVAIL / Work / عمل <input type="checkbox"/> 7										
AUTRE / Other / آخر <input type="checkbox"/> 4	ETUDES / Education / دراسة <input type="checkbox"/> 8										
	AUTRE / Other / آخر <input type="checkbox"/> 9										

8.7.3 - Syria

Syrian Arab Republic Ministry of Interior Department of Migration and Passports Entry /Exit Card For Arab & Foreigners	الجمهورية العربية السورية وزارة الداخلية إدارة الهجرة و الجوازات بطاقة دخول / مغادرة للأجانب
PILOT CARD	
First name.....	الاسم :
Sex: female <input type="checkbox"/> أنثى male <input type="checkbox"/> ذكر	الجنس
Last name.....	الشهرة :
Father's name :.....	اسم الأب:
Mother's name :.....	اسم الأم:
Date of birth(day/month/year) _____ (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)	تاريخ الميلاد
Country of birth:.....	اسم بلد الميلاد :
Nationality:.....	الجنسية:
Original nationality	الجنسية الأصلية:
Country of usual residence	بلد الإقامة المعتادة:
Profession:.....	المهنة:
Travel document.....	نوع وثيقة السفر
Passport no.or Identity card no. _____	رقم جواز السفر أو رقم وثيقة السفر
place of issuing: _____	مكان وتاريخ الإصدار :
Mean of transport	واسطة النقل
Nationality of mean of transport.....	جنسية واسطة النقل:
Vessel name.....	رقم الرحلة: _____
Train.....	رقم السيارة _____
Address in Syria:.....	العنوان في سوريا:
Accommodation.....	نوع السكن :
Expected duration of stay in Syria	المدة المتوقعة للإقامة في سوريا:
Less than 24 hours <input type="checkbox"/> أقل من ٢٤ ساعة	
If more than 24 hours (Specify)	إذا كانت المدة أكثر من ٢٤ ساعة حدد المدة
Years _____ Months _____	بالأيام _____
Days _____	بالأشهر _____
Main reason for coming	السبب الرئيسي للقادم :
Health <input type="checkbox"/> صحة	Education <input type="checkbox"/> تعليم
Tourism <input type="checkbox"/> سياحة	work <input type="checkbox"/> عمل
Visit <input type="checkbox"/> زيارة	
Signature:	التوقيع :
Signature of employer:	توقيع الموظف والخاتم :

8.8 - Adapted cards

8.8.1 - Algeria

Departure card (comparable card for arrivals)

SORTIE Embarkment card		خروج	
Sexe	M <input type="checkbox"/>	ذكر	F <input type="checkbox"/>
			أنثى
Air, Terre, Mer بحر			
Nom / Name :		اللقب :	
Nom de jeune fille :		اللقب الأصلي للسيدة :	
Maiden name :			
Prénom/Surname :		الإسم :	
Date et lieu de Naissance :		تاريخ و مكان الميلاد :	
Date and place of birth :			
Nationalité/ Nationality :		الجنسية :	
Profession/ Occupation :		المهنة :	
Adresse permanente :		مكان الإقامة :	
permanent adress :			
Passeport N° :		رقم جواز السفر :	
Passeport number :			
Date et lieu d'émission :		تاريخ و مكان إصداره :	
Date and Place of issue :			
Motif et durée de séjour :		سبب و مدة الإقامة :	
Reason and period of stay :			
Destination :		الإتجاه :	
Allant à :		المقصد (العنوان بالضبط) :	
Going to :			
ملحوظة : يجب إبراز القاب و أسماء الأطفال وتواريخ و أماكن ميلادهم في الخلف			
N.B. il ya lieu de mentionner les noms, prénoms, dates et lieux de naissance des enfants au verso			

Republic of Lebanon	الجمهورية اللبنانية
Ministry of Interior	وزارة الداخلية
Exit Card	بطاقة مغادرة

First name.....	الأسم :
Sex: male <input type="checkbox"/> female <input type="checkbox"/>	الجنس ذكر <input type="checkbox"/> أنثى <input type="checkbox"/>
Last name:.....	الشهرة :
Father's name :.....	اسم الأب :
Mother's name :.....	اسم الأم :
Date of birth(day /month / year):	تاريخ الميلاد (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)
Country of birth:	اسم بلد الميلاد :
Present Nationality :	الجنسية الحالية :
Original nationality	الجنسية الأصلية :
Country of usual residence	بلد الإقامة المعتادة :
Profession:	المهنة :
Country of ddstination.....	البلد المغادر إليها :
Travel document	نوع وثيقة السفر :
Passport Nbr or Identity card Nbr	رقم جواز السفر أو رقم وثيقة السفر :
place of issuing:	مكان وتاريخ الإصدار :
Expiry Date	صلاحية وثيقة السفر
Number of travelers on your passport <input type="checkbox"/> إنث <input type="checkbox"/> ذكر <input type="checkbox"/> أطفال <input type="checkbox"/> الزوجة	عدد المسافرين على جوازك: الزوجة <input type="checkbox"/> Wife <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Child
Mean of transport	واسطة النقل
Entended duration of stay abroad	المدة المتوقعة للإقامة في الخارج :
Main reason for visit <input type="checkbox"/> الأخرى <input type="checkbox"/> مؤتمر <input type="checkbox"/> تعليم <input type="checkbox"/> صحة <input type="checkbox"/> عمل <input type="checkbox"/> سياحة	السبب الرئيسي للزيارة : سياحة <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Work <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> conference <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Signature:	التوقيع :
Signature of employer:	توقيع الموظف والخالتم :

8.8.3 - Syria

Syrian Arab Republic Ministry of Interior Department of Migration and Passports Entry /Exit Card For Arab & Foreigners	الجمهورية العربية السورية وزارة الداخلية إدارة الهجرة و الجوازات بطاقة دخول / مغادرة للأجانب والعرب
Surname/Nom..... : النسبة	
First name/prénoms..... : الاسم	
Father's name/Nom du père : اسم الأب	
Mother's name/ Nom du mère..... : اسم الأم	
Date of birth(day/month/year) تاريخ الميلاد (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)
Date de naissance (jour/mois/année)	
Sex/ Sexe female/ femelle <input type="checkbox"/> أنثى male/ mâle <input type="checkbox"/> ذكر الجنس	
Country of birth:..... : بلد الميلاد	
Pays de naissance	
Nationality/Nationalité..... : الجنسية	
Original nationality : الجنسية الأصلية	
Nationalité d'origine	
Country of usual residence : بلد الإقامة الحالية	
Pays de résidence habituelle	
Profession:..... : المهنة	
Travel document : نوع وثيقة السفر	
Genre du document de voyage	
Passport no.or Identity card no. رقم جواز السفر أو رقم وثيقة السفر
No du Passeport ou No decarte d'identité	
Date & place of issuing: : مكان وتاريخ الإصدار
Date et lieu d'émission	
Mean of transport / Moyen de transport : وسيلة النقل	
train/ train <input type="checkbox"/> قطار ship/ navire <input type="checkbox"/> سفينة car/ voiture <input type="checkbox"/> سيارة plain/ avion <input type="checkbox"/> طائرة	
Nationality of mean of transport..... : جنسية وسيلة النقل	
Nationalité utiliséé dans le transport	
Ship name/ Nom du navire..... : اسم السفينة Flight No/No du voyage..... رقم الرحلة:.....	
Train/ le train..... : رقم القطار Car No/ No de voiture رقم السيارة	
Address in Syria:..... : العنوان في سوريا	
Adresse en Syrie	
Accommodation : نوع السكن	
apartment private/ appartement particuliet <input type="checkbox"/> شقة خاصة hotel/ hotel <input type="checkbox"/> فندق	
Expected duration of stay in Syria : المدة المتوقعة للإقامة في سوريا	
Durée de sejour prévu à Syrie	
Less than 24 hours /moins de 24 heures <input type="checkbox"/> أقل من ٢٤ ساعة	
If more than 24 hours (Specify) : إذا كانت المدة أكثر من ٢٤ ساعة حدد المدة	
Si plus de 24 herures nombre de	
Years/ années : بالأيام	
Months/moins : بالشهر	
Main reason for coming /motif principal du voyage : السبب الرئيسي للزيارة	
Health/sante <input type="checkbox"/> صحة Education/etudes <input type="checkbox"/> تعليم Tourism/tourisme <input type="checkbox"/> سياحة	
other/autre <input type="checkbox"/> أخرى conference/conference <input type="checkbox"/> مؤتمر work/travail <input type="checkbox"/> عمل	
Accompanying person/Accompagnateurs, trices : المرافقون	
female/ femelle <input type="checkbox"/> بنت male/mâle <input type="checkbox"/> ذكور	
Signature/ Signature: : التوقيع	
Signature of employer/ Signature du fonctionnaire et le cachet :..... : توقيع الموظف والخاتم	

8.8.4 - Morocco (proposal under discussion)

ROYAUME DE MAROC الاتحاد المغربي للشباب DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE NATIONALE		ROYAUME DE MAROC الاتحاد المغربي للشباب DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA STATISTIQUE NATIONALE	
DATE DE NAISSANCE: _____ SEXE: <input type="checkbox"/> M (م) <input type="checkbox"/> F (ت) N° de passeport: _____ DATE DE PASSAGE: _____ PAYS DE NAISSANCE: _____ PAYS DE NATIONALITÉ: _____ PROFESSION: _____ PASSAPORT N°: _____ DÉPARTÉMENT: _____ ADRESSE ACTUELLE: _____ PAYS DE RÉSIDENCE: _____ PAYS DE RÉSIDENCE GÉNÉRALE: _____ NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS VISIBLES: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2		DATE DE NAISSANCE: _____ SEXE: <input type="checkbox"/> M (م) <input type="checkbox"/> F (ت) N° de passeport: _____ DATE DE PASSAGE: _____ PAYS DE NAISSANCE: _____ PAYS DE NATIONALITÉ: _____ PROFESSION: _____ PASSAPORT N°: _____ DÉPARTÉMENT: _____ ADRESSE ACTUELLE: _____ PAYS DE RÉSIDENCE: _____ PAYS DE RÉSIDENCE GÉNÉRALE: _____ NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS VISIBLES: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
RECHERCHER LES SOUS-ÉLÉMENTS AU MAROC COULEUR DES CHEVEUX: <input type="checkbox"/> MARROCAINS 1 (عربية) <input type="checkbox"/> ÉTRANGERS 2 (أجنبية) DURÉE DE SÉJOUR: <input type="checkbox"/> MOINS DE 24 HEURES <input type="checkbox"/> ENTRE 24 HEURES ET 24 JOURS <input type="checkbox"/> PLUS DE 24 JOURS MOTIF DE SÉJOUR: <input type="checkbox"/> VISITE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAVAIL <input type="checkbox"/> ÉTUDES <input type="checkbox"/> AUTRES MOTIF DE SÉJOUR: <input type="checkbox"/> VISITE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAVAIL <input type="checkbox"/> ÉTUDES <input type="checkbox"/> AUTRES		RECHERCHER LES SOUS-ÉLÉMENTS AU MAROC COULEUR DES CHEVEUX: <input type="checkbox"/> MARROCAINS 1 (عربية) <input type="checkbox"/> ÉTRANGERS 2 (أجنبية) DURÉE DE SÉJOUR: <input type="checkbox"/> MOINS DE 24 HEURES <input type="checkbox"/> ENTRE 24 HEURES ET 24 JOURS <input type="checkbox"/> PLUS DE 24 JOURS MOTIF DE SÉJOUR: <input type="checkbox"/> VISITE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAVAIL <input type="checkbox"/> ÉTUDES <input type="checkbox"/> AUTRES MOTIF DE SÉJOUR: <input type="checkbox"/> VISITE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAVAIL <input type="checkbox"/> ÉTUDES <input type="checkbox"/> AUTRES	
RESERVE A L'ADMINISTRATION		RESERVE A L'ADMINISTRATION	

8.9 - Recommendations: tabulations

8.9.1 - UN Recommendations for tables on international migration ¹¹

Immigration

1. Number of incoming migrants by sex and country of citizenship
2. Number of incoming migrants by sex and country of birth
3. Number of incoming migrants by sex and previous country of usual residence
4. Number of incoming migrants by sex, age group and country of citizenship
5. Number of incoming migrants by sex, age group and country of birth
6. Number of incoming migrants by sex, age group and previous country of usual residence
9. Number of incoming migrants by sex, single calendar year of birth and citizenship (citizens/foreigners)
12. Number of incoming migrants by sex, citizenship (citizens/foreigners) and expected location of usual residence in the receiving country ¹²
15. Number of returning citizens by sex, age group and previous country of usual residence
25. Foreigners by sex, age group and duration of validity of current visa or permit ¹³
26. Foreigners by sex, age group and type of visa or permit ¹⁴
27. Foreigners by sex, age group, country of citizenship and type of visa or permit ¹⁵
28. Foreigners by sex, age group, country of citizenship and duration of validity of current visa or permit ¹⁶

Emigration

1. Number of departing migrants by sex and country of citizenship
2. Number of departing migrants by sex and country of birth
3. Number of departing migrants by sex and future country of usual residence ¹⁷
4. Number of departing migrants by sex, age group and country of citizenship
5. Number of departing migrants by sex, age group and country of birth
6. Number of departing migrants by sex, age group and future country of usual residence
9. Number of departing migrants by sex, single calendar year of birth and citizenship (citizens/foreigners)
12. Number of departing migrants by sex, citizenship (citizens/foreigners) and location of place of usual residence in country of departure ¹⁸
14. Number of emigrating citizens by sex, age group and future country of usual residence
15. Number of emigrating citizens by sex, age group and purpose of stay abroad
16. Number of emigrating citizens by sex, age group and intended duration of stay abroad
17. Number of emigrating citizens by sex, future country of usual residence and purpose of stay abroad
18. Number of emigrating citizens by sex, future country of usual residence and intended duration of stay abroad
19. Number of emigrating citizens by sex, purpose of stay abroad and intended duration of stay abroad
31. Foreigners departing by sex, age group and expiration date of current visa or permit
32. Foreigners departing by sex, age group, country of citizenship and type of visa or permit
33. Foreigners departing by sex, age group, country of citizenship and expiration date of current visa or permit

¹¹ Source: United Nations, 1998, pp. 72-75. High priority tables, according to the UN recommendations, are printed in bold face, low priority tables in italics. Numbering of tables corresponds to the UN-list of recommended tables.

¹² If the card includes a question on 'address in the receiving country', the table may be approximated.

¹³ Or: intended duration of stay.

¹⁴ Or: purpose of stay.

¹⁵ Or: purpose of stay.

¹⁶ Or: intended duration of stay.

¹⁷ Future country of usual residence: may only be roughly approximated, based on the question on destination.

¹⁸ If the card includes a question on 'address in the country of departure'.

8.9.2 - Tables for Eurostat data base ¹⁹*Table 1 Major categories of inflows and outflows*

Var 1: movement (departure, arrival)
 Var 2: types ²⁰ (various categories)

Table 2 Long-term immigration by country of last residence and sex

Var 1: sex (both sexes, males, females)
 Var 2: country of last residence (all country detail)

Table 3a Long-term immigration by citizenship and age - Both sexes

Var 1: age (Total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+)
 Var 2: citizenship (all country detail)

Table 3b Long-term immigration by citizenship and age - Males

Var 1: age (Total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+)
 Var 2: citizenship (all country detail)

Table 3c Long-term immigration by citizenship and age - Females

Var 1: age (Total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+)
 Var 2: citizenship (all country detail)

Table 4 Long-term emigration by country of next residence ²¹ and sex

Var 1: sex (both sexes, males, females)
 Var 2: country of next residence (all country detail)

Table 5a Long-term emigration by citizenship and age - Both sexes

Var 1: age (Total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+)
 Var 2: citizenship (all country detail)

Table 5b Long-term emigration by citizenship and age - Males

Var 1: age (Total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+)
 Var 2: citizenship (all country detail)

Table 5c Long-term emigration by citizenship and age - Females

Var 1: age (Total, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85+, 65+)
 Var 2: citizenship (all country detail)

¹⁹ Numbering of tables corresponds to Eurostat's regular questionnaires to countries supplying data.

²⁰ For a definition of the categories included in this table see Table 3.1.

²¹ Future country of usual residence: may only be roughly approximated, based on the question on destination.