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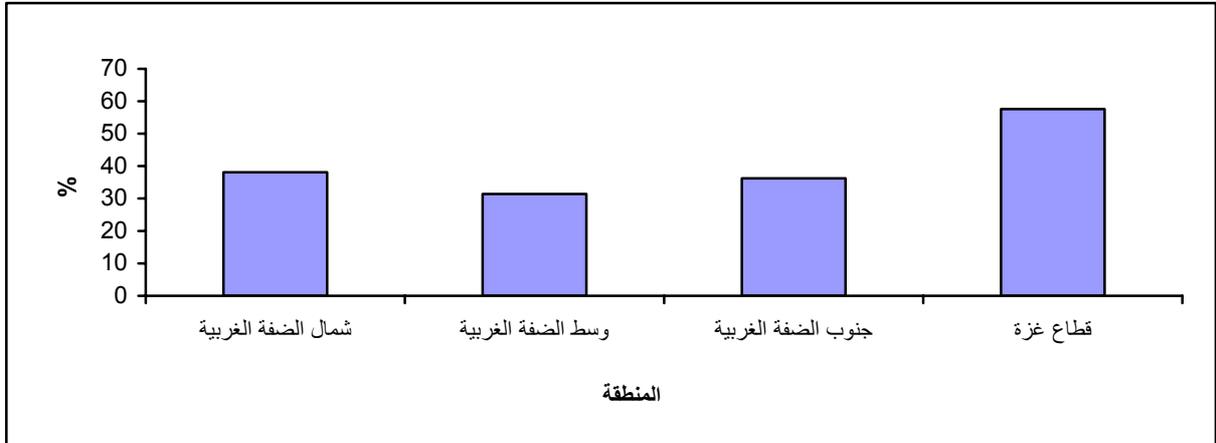
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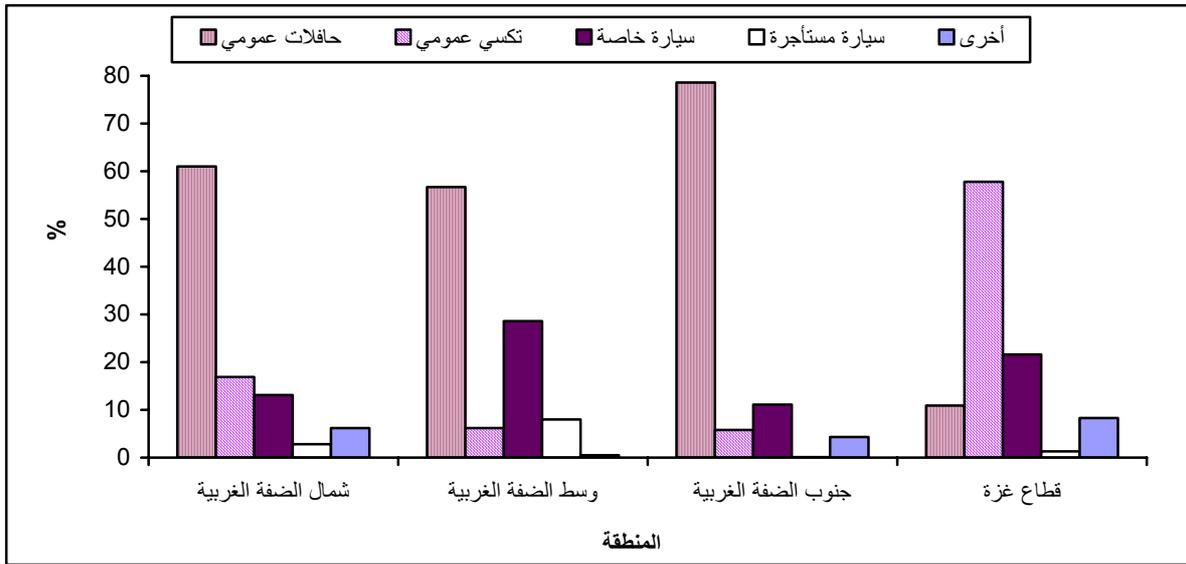
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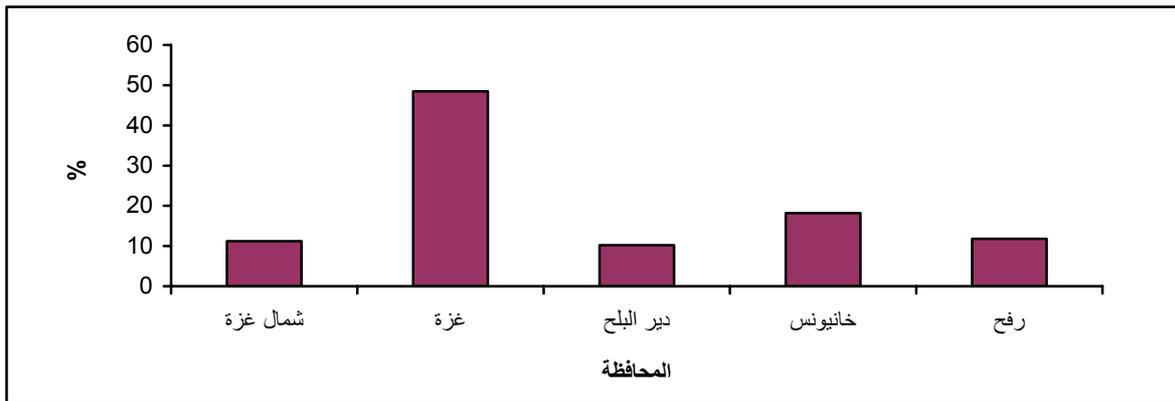
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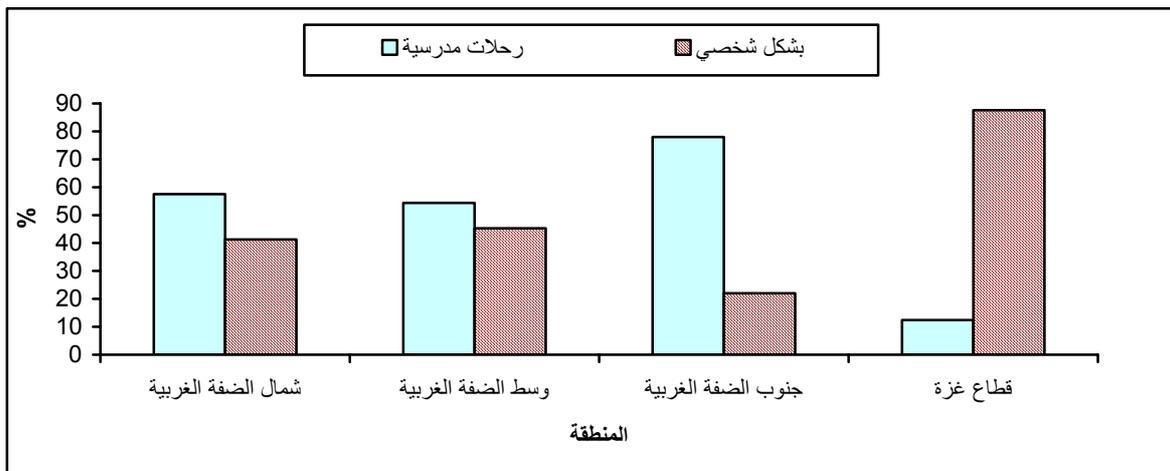
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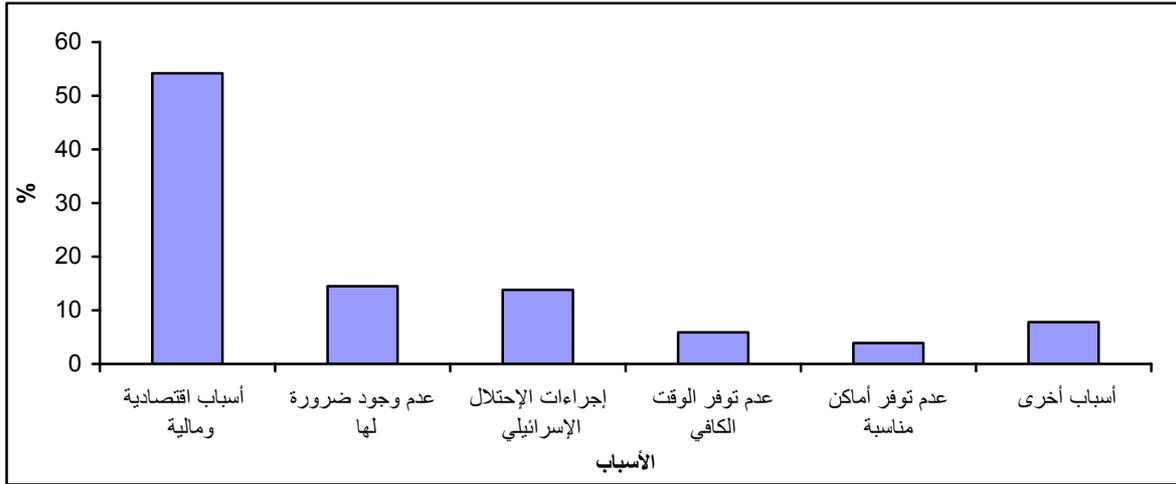
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40.56	35.73	0.03	1.23	38.12	نسبة مئوية	نفذت رحلات	شمال الضفة
64.27	59.44	0.02	1.23	61.88	نسبة مئوية	لم تنفذ رحلات	
34.39	28.51	0.05	1.50	31.37	نسبة مئوية	نفذت رحلات	وسط الضفة
71.49	65.61	0.02	1.50	68.63	نسبة مئوية	لم تنفذ رحلات	
38.99	33.43	0.04	1.42	36.16	نسبة مئوية	نفذت رحلات	جنوب الضفة
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# Tables

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**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Conducting Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory and Region, 2006**

Conducting Trips	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Conducted	57.6	36.2	31.4	38.1	35.5	42.7	
Not Conducted	42.4	63.8	68.6	61.9	64.5	57.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 2: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Means of Transportation and Region, 2006**

Means of Transportation	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Public Transport	11.0	78.7	56.7	61.0	64.7	40.9	
Taxi	57.8	5.8	6.2	16.9	10.9	31.7	
Private Car	21.6	11.1	28.6	13.1	16.8	18.9	
Rented Car	1.3	0.1	8.0	2.8	3.5	2.5	
Other	8.3	4.3	0.5	6.2	4.1	6.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 3: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Destination of Trip and Region, 2006**

Destination of Trip	Region					
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	
Jenin	-	0.3	0.5	11.4	<b>5.4</b>	
Tulkarm	-	-	1.4	35.5	<b>16.4</b>	
Nablus	-	0.2	1.1	28.7	<b>13.3</b>	
Qalqilya	-	-	0.9	10.3	<b>4.9</b>	
Salfit	-	-	-	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	-	1.6	24.0	5.8	<b>9.7</b>	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	-	44.7	62.7	7.4	<b>32.9</b>	
Jerusalem	-	1.3	5.6	0.6	<b>2.2</b>	
Bethlehem	-	13.6	3.4	-	<b>4.6</b>	
Hebron	-	38.3	0.4	-	<b>10.5</b>	
North Gaza	<b>11.2</b>	-	-	-	-	
Gaza	<b>48.6</b>	-	-	-	-	
Deir El-Balah	<b>10.2</b>	-	-	-	-	
Khan Younis	<b>18.2</b>	-	-	-	-	
Rafah	<b>11.8</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 4: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by the Way of Organization Trip and Region, 2006**

Way of Organization Trip	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Personal Arrangements	87.6	22.0	45.3	41.3	37.1	59.4	
Schools Trips	12.4	78.0	54.4	57.5	62.3	40.2	
Tourist Agency	-	-	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 5: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by type of Trip and Region, 2006**

Type of Trip	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Same day Trip	99.5	99.7	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.3	
Over night Trip	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 6: Average Expenditure of the Palestinian Household on the Domestic Tourism Trip by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2006  
(Value in US\$)**

Type of Expenditure	Region					
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory
Food and Drinks	6.6	10.3	18.3	10.3	12.1	9.7
Shopping	3.3	9.9	4.8	9.9	4.4	4.1
Transportations and Telecommunications	3.5	11.0	17.4	11.0	12.2	8.4
Entertainments	3.4	1.2	1.7	5.8	2.9	3.0
Other Expenditures	2.8	0.7	2.9	17.0	2.0	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>

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**Table 7: Percentage change of Total Expenditure of the Palestinian Household on the Domestic Tourism Trip by Type of Expenditure and Region in 2006 compared with 2005**

Type of Expenditure	Region		
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestinian Territory
Food and Drinks	-43.6	-17.1	-26.5
Shopping	-49.2	-10.2	-22.6
Transportations and Telecommunications	-40.7	-4.7	-14.3
Entertainments	-29.2	-43.1	-40.0
Other Expenditures	-47.2	-23.1	-7.4
<b>Percentage change of Total</b>	<b>-42.7</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-23.1</b>

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**Table 8: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Category of Expenditure (In US \$) During the Domestic Tourism Trip in the Palestinian Territory and Region, 2006**

Expenditure Category In US \$	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
0 – 10	42.0	29.9	9.7	27.1	23.0	31.5	10 – 0
11 – 20	40.2	41.3	19.0	33.3	31.4	35.4	20 – 11
21 – 30	13.8	13.8	19.7	14.9	16.0	15.0	30 - 21
31 – 40	2.8	7.6	10.6	10.0	9.5	6.5	40 – 31
41 And Above	1.2	7.4	41.0	14.7	20.1	11.6	فأعلى 41
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 9: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Category of the Number of Hours and Region, 2006**

Category Number of Hours	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
1 - 6	<b>84.9</b>	29.9	30.8	45.8	<b>37.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	6 – 1
7 - 12	<b>14.8</b>	69.2	66.1	52.9	<b>61.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	12 – 7
13 And Above	<b>0.3</b>	0.9	3.1	1.3	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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**Table 10 :Percentage Distribution of Available Services in Visited Places in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Service**

Type of Service	Available Services			
	Total	Not Available	Available	
Restaurants & Parks	100	28.0	72.0	
Coffee Shops	100	44.0	56.0	
Swimming Pools	100	62.0	38.0	
Hotels	100	94.6	5.4	
Commercial Shops	100	53.5	46.5	
Health Utilities	100	21.5	78.5	
Museums	100	94.3	5.7	
Tourism Guides	100	98.1	1.9	

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**Table 11: Percentage Distribution of the Available Restaurants in the Visited Places in the Palestinian Territory by Level of Satisfaction of Service and Region, 2006**

Satisfaction Level of Service	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Very good	11.6	47.2	45.2	49.1	47.5	37.1	
Good	70.5	43.0	47.2	42.7	44.0	51.7	
Accepted	16.9	8.5	5.7	7.1	7.1	9.9	
Bad	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	المجموع

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**Table 12: Percentage Distribution of the Available Swimming Pools in the Visited Places in the Palestinian Territory by Level of Satisfaction of Service and Region, 2006**

Satisfaction Level of Service	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Very good	6.1	42.9	29.4	44.1	40.4	29.4	
Good	74.8	43.8	64.1	47.8	50.1	58.0	
Accepted	17.7	11.7	5.0	7.8	8.5	11.5	
Bad	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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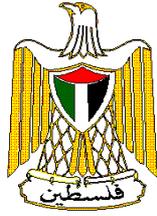
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**Table 13: Percentage Distribution of the Available Health Utilities in the Visited Places in the Palestinian Territory by Level of Satisfaction of Service and Region, 2006**

Satisfaction Level of Service	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Very good	0.6	23.9	8.4	31.8	23.1	15.8	
Good	33.2	40.3	38.0	37.4	38.3	36.6	
Accepted	45.2	28.1	34.9	20.1	26.4	32.6	
Bad	21.0	7.7	18.7	10.7	12.1	15.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 14: Percentage Distribution of the Households that did not Conduct Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Reason and Region, 2006**

Reason	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	North of West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Economic & Financial Reason	56.9	58.0	47.4	55.3	53.4	54.2	
Not Necessity	21.4	9.7	9.9	15.9	12.3	14.5	
Israeli Measurements	0.7	13.2	18.2	20.9	17.9	13.8	
Not Enough Time	1.2	8.7	9.1	5.0	7.3	5.9	
Not Available Places	2.0	4.6	9.0	0.6	4.5	3.9	
Other Reasons	17.8	5.8	6.4	2.3	4.6	7.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	



**Palestinian National Authority**  
**Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Domestic Tourism Survey 2006**  
**Main Results**

**June, 2007**

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## Population, Housing and Establishment Census –2007

## **Acknowledgement**

**The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics would like to thank all Palestinian Households who responded to the survey instrument, for their understanding during the fieldwork, which was truly remarkable.**

**The funding for this Survey (Domestic Tourism Survey 2006) was provided by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), and the Core Funding Group (CFG) for 2007. CFG member include Representative Office of Norway to PNA; Representative Office of Netherlands to PNA; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).**

**On this occasion, the PCBS extends special thanks to the members of the Core Funding Group (CFG) who contributed in funding this survey for this support**

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- **Dissemination Standard**  
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- **Final Review**  
Saleh Al-Kafri
- **Overall Supervision**  
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## **Preface**

Tourism statistics is considered one of the traditional and important fields of official statistics. These statistics serve as an important input in the economic and market analysis of tourism sector in Palestine.

Palestinian Territory is considered attractive area for tourists due to the presence of many religious and historical resorts for all nations. Tourism sector is considered one of the leading sectors in the Palestinian economy, which is supposed to have significant contribution to the GDP. Therefore, PCBS established a statistical programme to supervise and implement the production of reliable and timely statistics on the main indicators of tourism activity. This programme has started in 1995 through conducting the hotel survey in order to provide periodic data on accommodation statistics.

PCBS is pleased to introduce this report on the domestic tourism survey 2006, as an additional component of tourism statistics programme beside the outbound and inbound tourism. The main objective of the domestic tourism survey is to provide basic information on domestic tourism in the Palestinian Territory.

This report provides statistical data on domestic tourism, including the expenditure during the trip and tourist resorts, trips conducted by households, and the available facilities and services in the resorts visited by the Palestinian households in 2006.

PCBS hopes that this report will provide national governmental organizations, the non-governmental organizations, and the research institutions in the Palestinian Territory with statistical data needed for planning and developing tourism sector in Palestine.

**June, 2007**

**Luay Shabaneh, PH.D  
President**

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## Executive Summary

Results reveal that 42.7% from the Palestinian households were conducted a visit inside the Palestinian Territory during the year 2006.

The main characteristics of these domestic trips are:

- The results of the survey indicate that 42.7% of the Palestinian households conducted domestic trips during the year 2006, of which 35.5% in the West Bank, and 57.6% in Gaza Strip.
- About 40.9% of the households used the public buses to reach to their destinations.
- In the West Bank 32.9% of the households that conducted trips where visited Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorate, while 16.4% visited Tulkarm governorate, and 13.3% visited Nablus governorate.
- In Gaza Strip 48.6% of the households that conducted visited Gaza governorate, while 18.2% visited Khanyounis governorate.
- 59.4% of the trips conducted by the households had been organized by themselves, and 40.2% had been organized by Schools.
- Most of the domestic trips in the Palestinian Territory are same day visiting by 99.3%.
- The average of expenditure on the domestic tourism trip by the Palestinian household was 27.7 US\$.
- The results show that 78.5% of visited places in the Palestinian Territory were health facilities, and 72.0% were restaurants and gardens.
- The main reason for not conducting trips during 2006 is the bad economic situation in the Palestinian Territory by 54.2%.

## Chapter One

### Introduction

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) conducted a Domestic Tourism Survey, which aims at producing a comprehensive data base on all domestic tourism activities in Palestine. The ultimate goal is to compile and maintain data on domestic tourism activities. In this survey, PCBS hopes eventually to be able to produce statistics regularly on the basic indicators recommended and adopted by World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the European Union (EU). In the mean time, this initiative in the present format aims to fill the existing gaps on the basic statistics of the domestic tourism, which might help to provide data necessary for policy making to promote this important sector in Palestine.

This survey reflects the data for the year 2006, and it may provide us main data about the domestic tourism expenditure which is related to the overnight-stay tourists.

#### 1.1 Objectives of the Survey:

The survey provided data on:

- Conducting domestic tourism trips
- The length of stay of the trips.
- Destination of tourism trips
- Means of transportations during the trip
- Organizing the trip
- Expenditure during the trip

#### 1.2 Report Structure:

This report comprises five chapters:

- The first chapter presents the background of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2006 and the objectives of the survey
- The second chapter presents the main definitions used in the report.
- The third chapter exhibits the main findings of Domestic Tourism Survey.
- The fourth chapter discusses the methodology used in this survey.
- The fifth chapter presents the quality of the data of the survey.



## Chapter Two

### Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and their definitions are based on international recommendations in the fields of tourism and economic statistics, while taking into account the particular aspects of the Palestinian Territory:

<b>Domestic tourism:</b>	This is defined as comprising the activities of residents of a given area traveling only within that area, but outside their usual environment.
<b>Tourism Trip:</b>	The activities of person(s) traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment.
<b>Purpose of Visit:</b>	The purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place. For many purposes, the secondary purposes is also important and worth including in a survey, for example leisure and business, combined visiting friends and relatives and recreation
<b>Duration of Visit:</b>	The number of hours for same-day visits, and nights for staying visits
<b>Means of Passenger Transport:</b>	Refers to the means used by a visitor to travel from his/her place of residence to the places visited outside his/her usual environment.
<b>Tourism Expenditure:</b>	The total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination
<b>Tourism Agency:</b>	Establishment engaged in doing business for tourist travel services and related activities (e.g. transport accommodation catering, entertainment, sightseeing) and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product (called a package tour).
<b>Tourism Guide:</b>	A person who guide the tourists to the tourism seats and region, and he has an ability to speak many languages.
<b>North of West Bank:</b>	Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqiliya, Salfit governorates, and Tubas district.
<b>Middle of West Bank:</b>	Ramallah and Al-Bereh, Jericho and Al-Aghwar, and Jerusalem governorates
<b>South of West Bank:</b>	Bethlehem and Hebron governorates
<b>Gaza Strip:</b>	North Gaza, Gaza, Deir El-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah governorates
<b>(-):</b>	Nil



## Main Findings

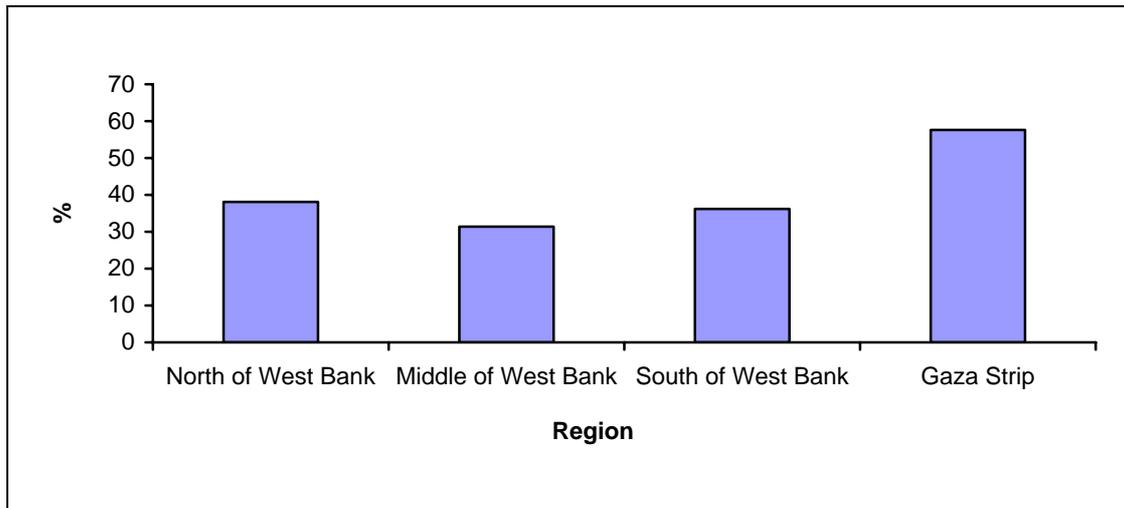
This section presents the main findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey for the Palestinian households during the year 2006, which demonstrate the nature of trips and activities of those households inside of the Palestinian Territory.

The aim of the survey is to identify some indicators related to the attitudes of Palestinian households inside of the Palestinian Territory during the trip, such as expenditures, mode of consumption, destination, average length of stay, the activities of those households during domestic trips, in addition to the reasons for other households not conducting domestic trips.

### 3.1 Conducting Domestic Tourism Trips:

The results of the survey indicate that 42.7% of the Palestinian households or member of it conducted domestic visits inside the Palestinian Territory during the year 2006, while 57.3% did not. The households that conducted trips are distributed by region as follows: 38.1% from North of West Bank, and 31.4% from Middle of West Bank, and 36.2% in South of West Bank while in Gaza Strip 57.6% conducted trips.

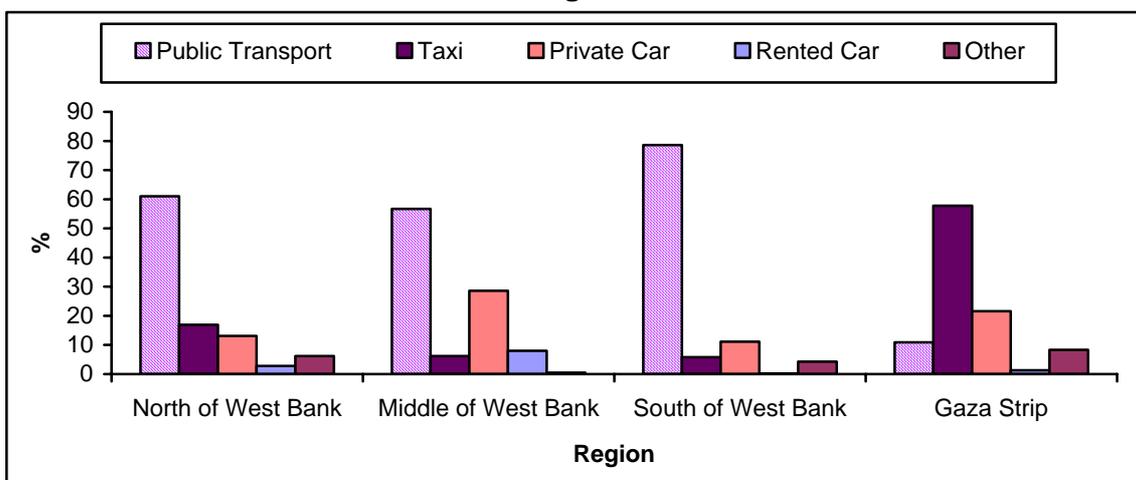
**Figure (1): Percentage Distribution of the Households by Conducting Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory and Region, 2006**



### 3.2 Means of Transportations:

The results show that 40.9% of traveled households in the Palestinian Territory used public buses to reach their destinations, and 31.7% used a taxi, while 2.5% used rented cars and 18.9% used their own cars.

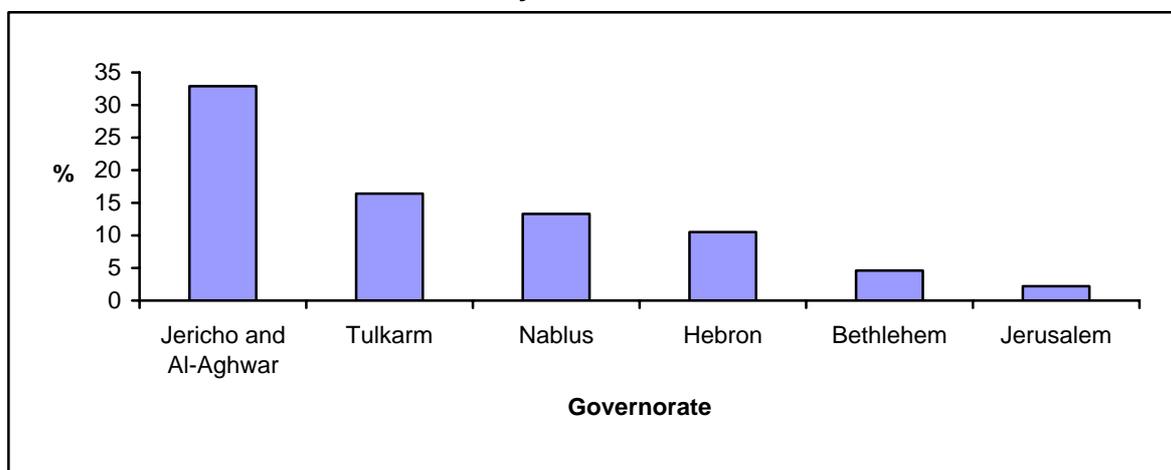
**Figure (2): Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Means of Transportation and Region 2006**



### 3.3 Destination of Trips in the West Bank:

The results indicate that the main destination governorate was Jericho and Al-Aghwar in the West Bank 32.9% of the domestic travelers visited Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorate, whereas 13.3% of the households traveled to Nablus governorate, and 16.4% of the households traveled to Tulkarm governorate.

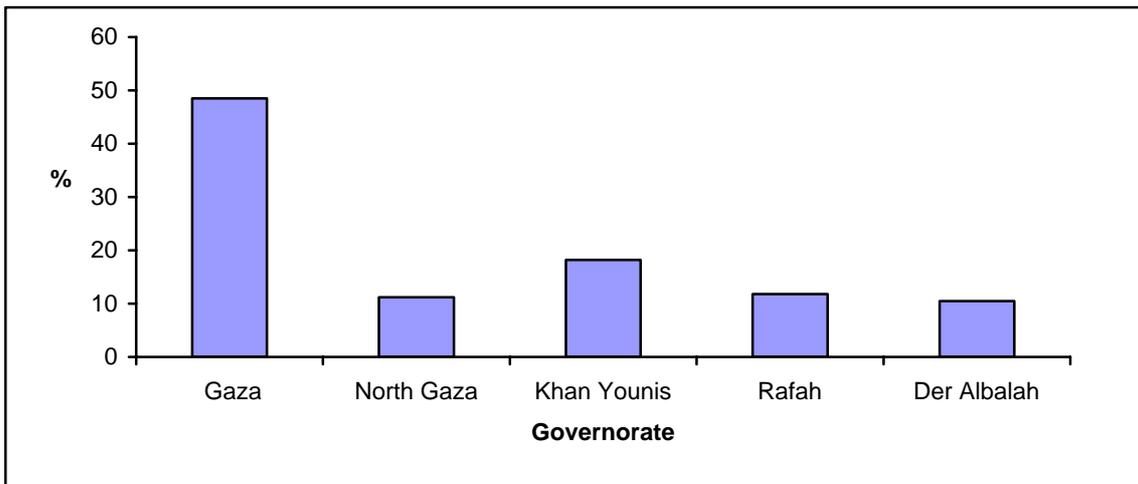
**Figure (3): Percentage Distribution of the Domestic Tourism Trips in the West Bank by Main Destination, 2006**



### 3.4 Destination of Trips in Gaza Strip:

For Gaza Strip 48.6% of all traveled households visited Gaza governorate in 2006. The percentage of households that traveled to Khanyounis governorate was 18.2%, and to Rafah governorate was 11.8%.

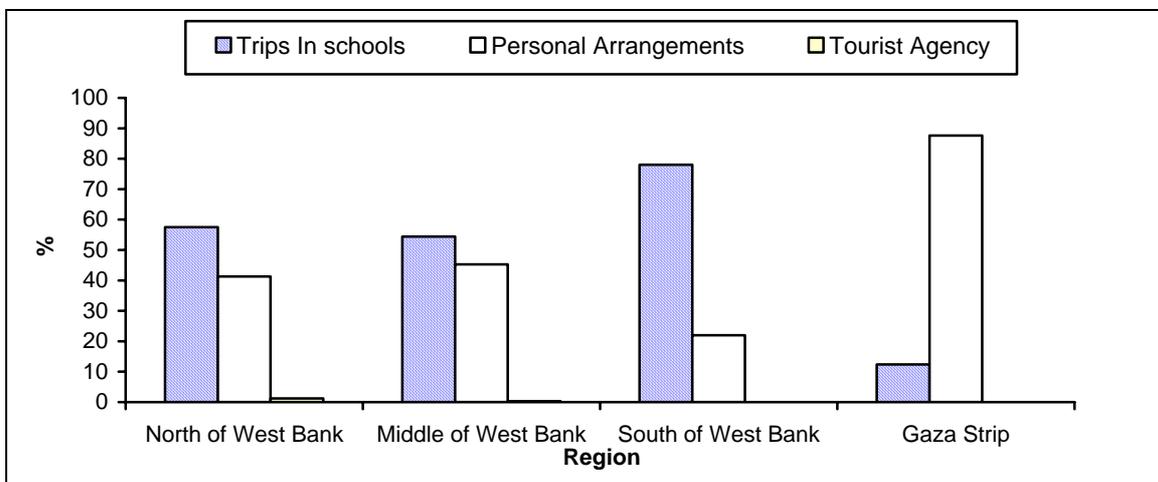
**Figure (4): Percentage Distribution of the Domestic Tourism Trips in Gaza Strip by Main Destination, 2006**



### 3.5 Organizing Trip

The results indicate that 59.4% of the domestic trips conducted by the households in the Palestinian Territory were organized by themselves, and 40.2% of them were organized their trips by Schools and similar enterprises, while 0.4% of the trips were organized by tourist agencies.

**Figure (5): Percentage Distribution of the Households that Conducted Domestic Trips in the Palestinian Territory by the Way of Organization of the Trip and Region, 2006**



### 3.6 Length of Stay in the Visited Places:

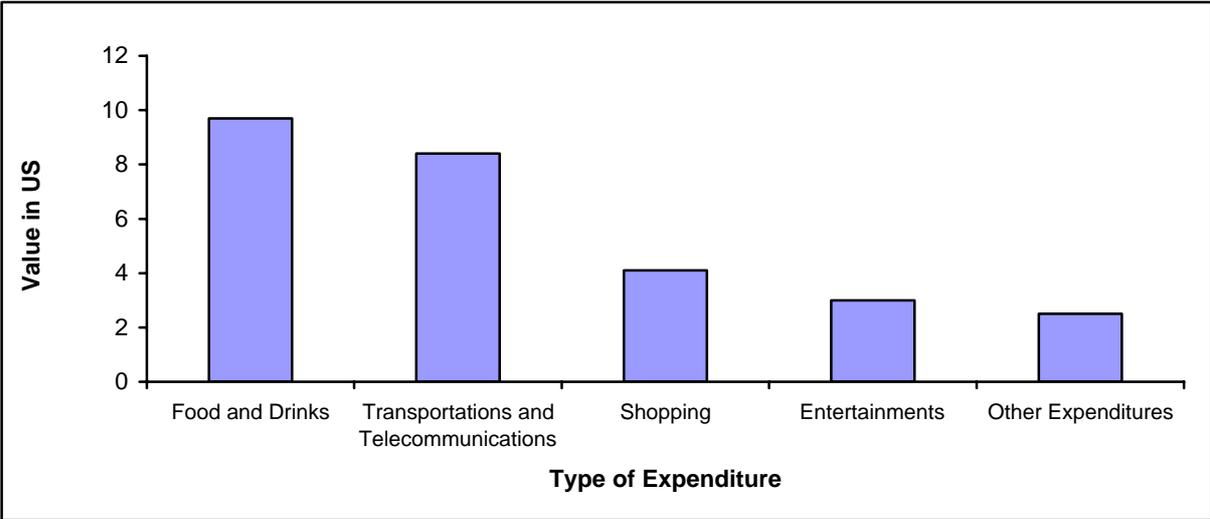
The results of the survey indicate that 99.3% from the households did not remain overnight in their visit places, and 0.7% from traveled households in the Palestinian Territory stay at least one night in visited places. This percentage is distributed between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as 0.9% and 0.5% respectively.

**3.7 Expenditure During Trip:**

The average expenditure for domestic tourism trip by the Palestinian household was US\$27.7 while expenditure by households of the West Bank was 33.6 US\$ compared to 19.6 US\$ for households of Gaza Strip.

The distribution of expenditure according to the mode of the household’s consumption during the trip showed that the consumption of food and drink was 9.7 US\$, 8.4 US\$ was consumed on transportation and telecommunications, while the cost on shopping was 4.1 US\$, and 3.0 US\$ was spent on sport, culture and welfare activities, while the other consumptions cost about 2.5 US\$.

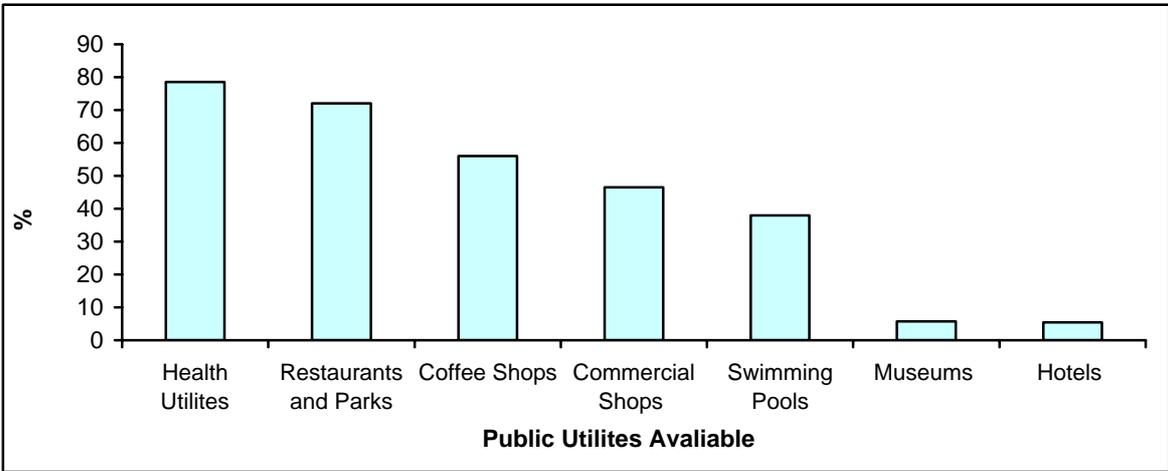
**Figure (6): Average Expenditure of the Household During the Domestic Trip in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Expenditure, 2006 (Value in US\$)**



**3.8 Type of Public Utilities and Services in Visited Place:**

The results show that 78.5% of visited places in the Palestinian Territory were health facilities, and 72.0% were restaurants and gardens, 38.0% were available swimming pools, and 5.4% were hotels.

**Figure (7): Distribution of Public Utilities and Services in the Visited Places in the Palestinian Territory, 2006**



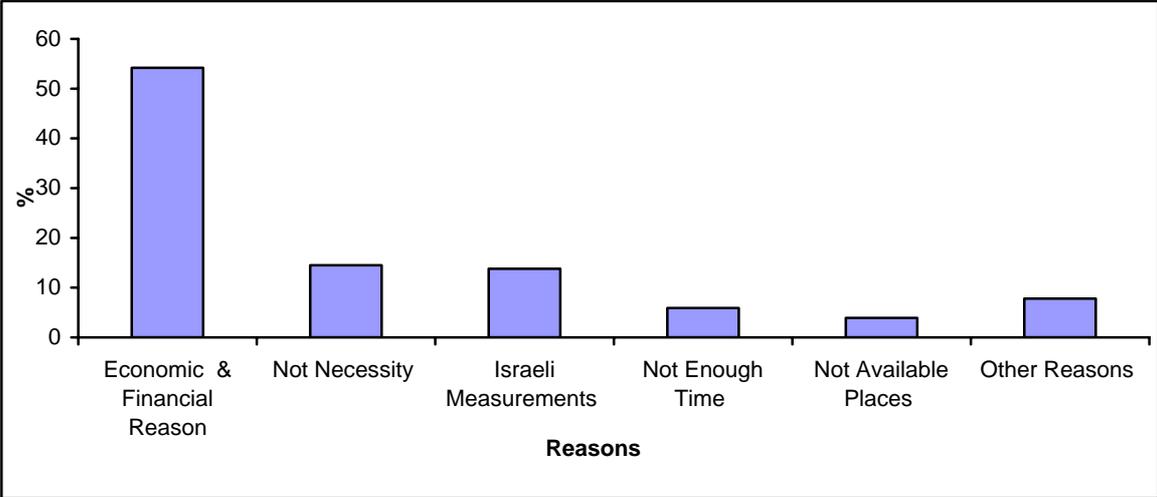
**3.9 Level of Services in Visited Places:**

The results indicate that for 37.1% of restaurants in visited places services in the Palestinian Territory are very good and for 51.7% of them they are good; the results show 15.8% of health utilities are very good and 36.6% of them are good.

**3.10 The Reasons of not Conducting Domestic Tourism Trips:**

The results show that 57.3% of the Palestinian households did not conduct any trip during year 2006. For 54.2% the reason for not conducting any trip is the bad economic situation in the Palestinian Territory, and 14.5% there was no necessity to make a domestic trip, and finally 13.8% because of Israeli Measurements.

**Figure (8): Percentage Distribution of the Households That not Conduct Domestic Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Reason, 2006**





## Chapter Four

### Methodology

#### 4.1 Survey's Questionnaire

The domestic Tourism survey questionnaire was designed in accordance with similar country experience and with international standards and recommendations for the most important indicators, taking into account the special situation of the Palestinian Territory.

#### 4.2 Sample and Frame

The sample is a two-stage stratified cluster random sample.

##### Target Population

All the Palestinian households living within the Palestinian Territory.

##### Sampling Frame

Sampling frame is a master sample from the Population, Housing and Establishment Census 1997. It consists of a list of enumeration areas, which were used as PSU's in the first stage of selection.

##### Sampling Design

The sample of this survey is a sub-sample of Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample. The total sample of LFS is about 7,552 households distributed over 13 weeks. The sample of the domestic Tourism Survey occupies 13 weeks of the first quarter 2007 of LFS.

##### Stratification:

In designing the sample of LFS, four levels of stratification were made:

1. Stratification by governorate.
2. Stratification by place of residence which comprises:  
(a) Urban      (b) Rural      (c) Refugee camps
3. Stratification by locality size.
4. Stratification by classifying localities, excluding governorate capitals, into three strata based on the ownership of households within these localities of durable goods.

##### Sample Unit:

In the first stage, the sampling units are the enumerator areas (clusters) in the master sample. In the second stage, the sampling units are the households.

#### 4.3 Fieldwork

##### 1. Training Fieldworkers

Fieldworkers were trained on the main skills before the start of data collection. The interviewers were trained on the domestic Tourism Survey, by implementing the training course in Ramallah for West Bank trainees, and in Gaza for Gaza Strip trainees. Instructions for filling the questionnaire were made available for the interviewers. The training provides the participant with aims and definitions of the different indicators and expressions of the survey and how to fill in the questionnaire.

## **2. Data Collection**

Field work started on 04/01/2007 and lasted until 30/03/2007. Field work teams were distributed to all districts proportional to the sample size of each governorate. The field work team consisted of 24 members including one field work coordinator, 4 supervisors, 4 editors and 15 interviewers.

During the field working, there is 7,552 households had been visited in the Palestinian Territory, the end results for the interview become as following:

6,495	complete questionnaire
124	traveling family
75	housing unit not existed
221	cases no body in the house
124	objection cases
374	housing unit abandoned
43	household can't give data
96	other cases

## **4.4 Data Processing**

The data processing stage consisted of the following operations:

1. Editing and coding before data entry: All questionnaires were edited and coded in the office using the same instructions adopted for editing in the field.
2. Data entry: At this stage, data was entered into the computer using a data entered template written in Access. The data entry program was prepared to satisfy a number of requirements such as:
  - Duplication of the questionnaires on the computer screen.
  - Logical and consistency check of data entered.
  - Possibility for internal editing of question answers.
  - Maintaining a minimum of digital data entry and fieldwork errors.
  - User friendly handling.
  - Possibility of transferring data into another format to be used and analyzed using other statistical analytic systems such as SPSS.

## **Weight Calculation and the Estimation**

Because the sampling weight counteractive with the percentage sample from the frame, and as this ratio different from the percentage sample for the society in reference period, therefore the weight was adjusted to show number of population in 2006. And the weight was adjusted to make the distribution of people in the sample by region, sort, and structure age become identical to this distribution on census 1997. Finally, weight were adjusted to compensate for incomplete cases that occur during data collecting.

## Data Quality

### 5.1 Accuracy of the Data

#### 1. Statistical Errors

Data of Domestic Tourism survey affected by statistical errors due to use the sample, Therefore, the emergence of certain differences from the real values expect obtained through surveys. It had been calculated variation of the most important indicators exists and the facility with the report. And the dissemination levels of the data were particularized at the regional level in the West Bank (North, Middle, South) and Gaza Strip, due to the sample design and the variance calculations for the different indicators.

#### 2. Non-Statistical Errors

Non-statistical errors are probable in all stages of the project, during data collection or processing. This is referred to as non-response errors, response errors, interviewing errors, and data entry errors. To avoid errors and reduce their effects, great efforts were made to train the fieldworkers intensively. They were trained in how to carry out the interview, what to discuss and what to avoid, carrying out a pilot survey and practical and theoretical training during the training course.

Also data entry staff was trained on the entry program that was examined before starting the data entry process. To have a fair idea about the situation and to limit obstacles, there was continuous contact with the fieldwork team through regular visits to the field and regular meetings with them during the different field visits. Problems faced by fieldworkers were discussed to clarify any issues.

### 5.2 Comparison of the Data

Some comparisons were applied to data with the data of the previous annual report of Domestic Tourism survey of the year 2005, which indicate that there were reasonable matching between the two reports.

### 5.3 Technical Notes

These errors are due to non-response cases as well as the implementation of surveys. In this survey, these errors emerged because of (a) the special situation of the questionnaire itself which depends on type of estimation (b) diversity of sources (e.g. the interviewers, respondent, editors, coders, data entry operator ...etc).

The sources of these errors can be summarized in:

- Some of the households were not in their houses and the interviewers couldn't meet them.
- Some of the households did not show attention toward the questionnaire.
- Some errors occurred due to the way the questions were asked by interviewers.
- Misunderstood of the questions by the respondents.
- Answering the questions related to consumption by making estimations.

### Summary of Variance Calculation for the Main Indicator

Region	Variables	Estimate		Standard Error	C.V %	95% Confidence Interval	
		Unit	Value			Lower	Upper
Palestinian Territory	Conducted a Trip	%	42.72	0.66	0.02	41.44	44.01
	Did not Conducted	%	57.28	0.66	0.01	55.99	58.56
North of West Bank	Conducted a Trip	%	38.12	1.23	0.03	35.73	40.56
	Did not Conducted	%	61.88	1.23	0.02	59.44	64.27
Middle of West Bank	Conducted a Trip	%	31.37	1.50	0.05	28.51	34.39
	Did not Conducted	%	68.63	1.50	0.02	65.61	71.49
South of West Bank	Conducted a Trip	%	36.16	1.42	0.04	33.43	38.99
	Did not Conducted	%	63.84	1.42	0.02	61.01	66.57
Gaza Strip	Conducted a Trip	%	57.56	1.14	0.02	55.31	59.79
	Did not Conducted	%	42.44	1.14	0.03	40.21	44.69

## **References**

1. United Nations, 1994. Recommendations on Tourism Statistics. New York.
2. World Tourism Organization 1999. Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), The Conceptual Framework. Madrid - Spain.