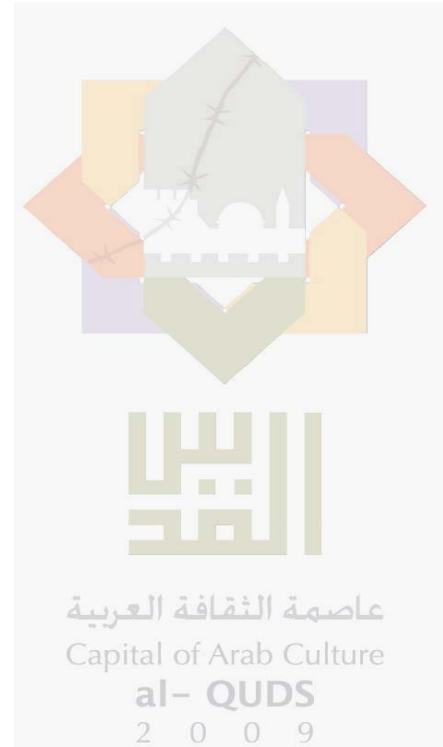
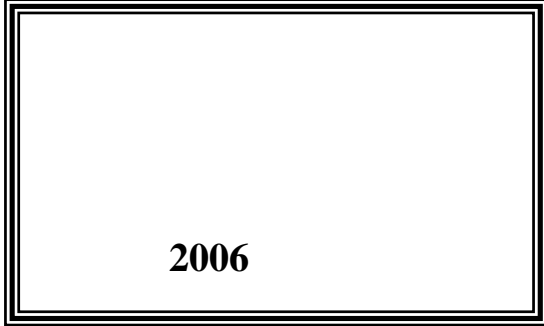


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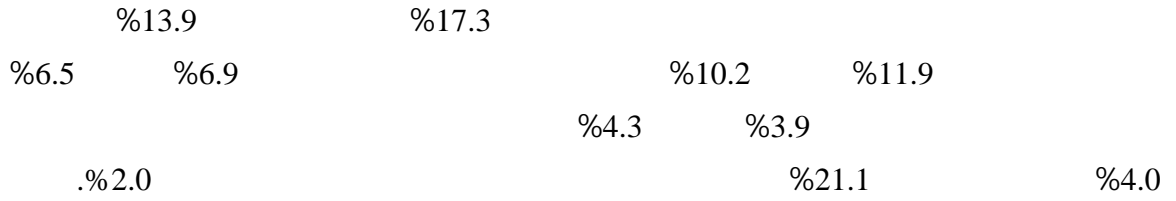
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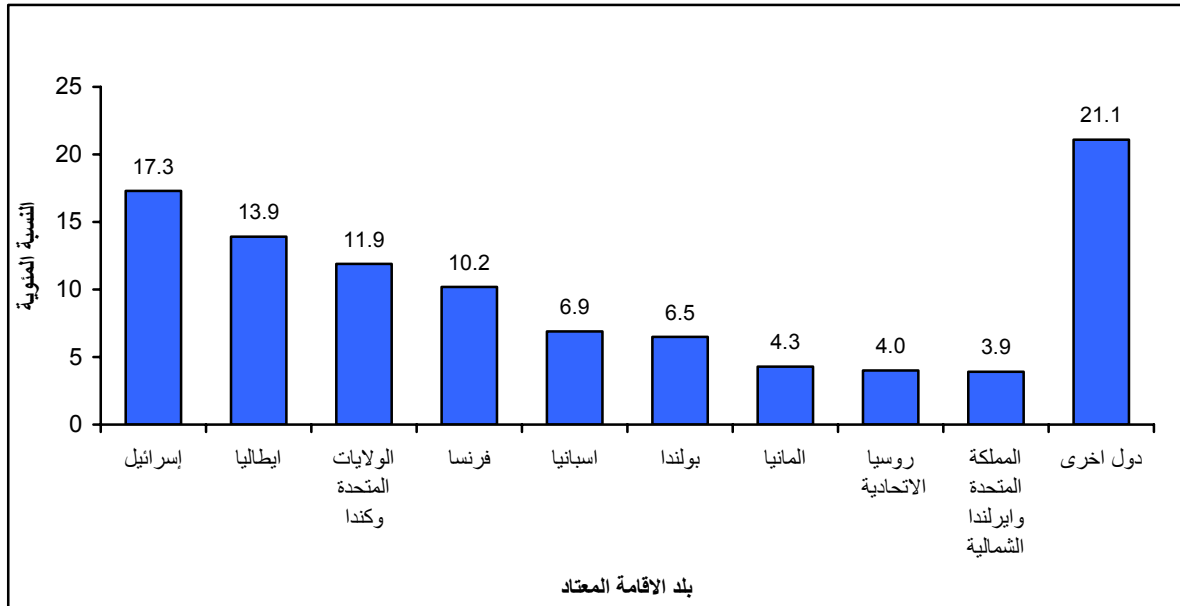
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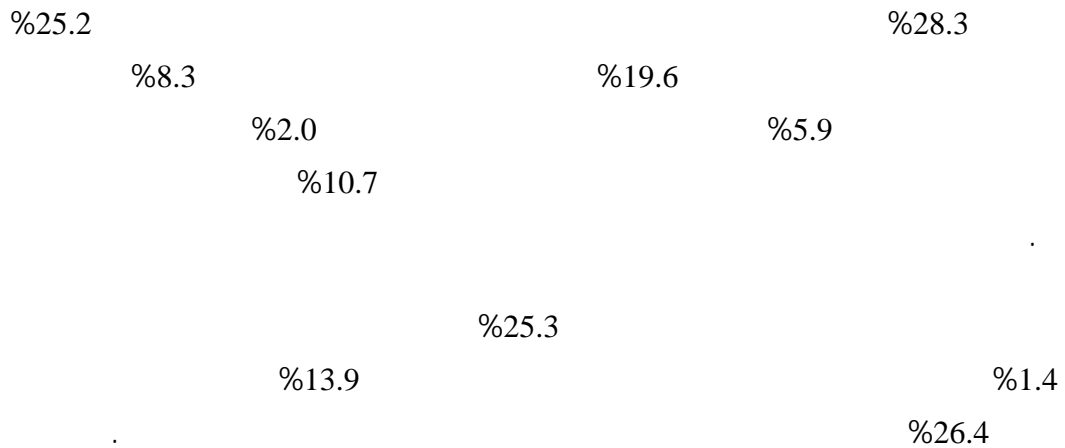


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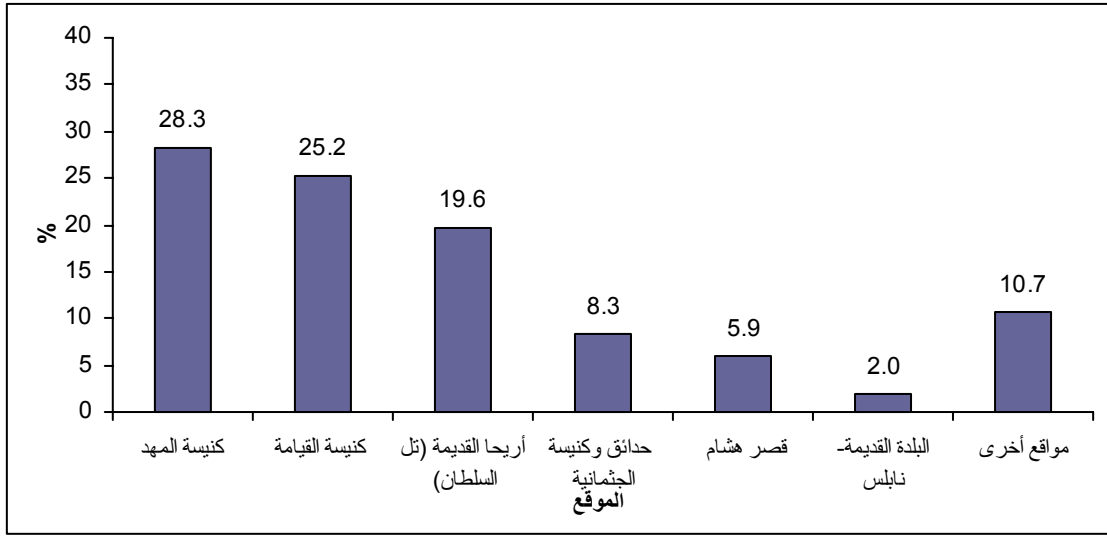


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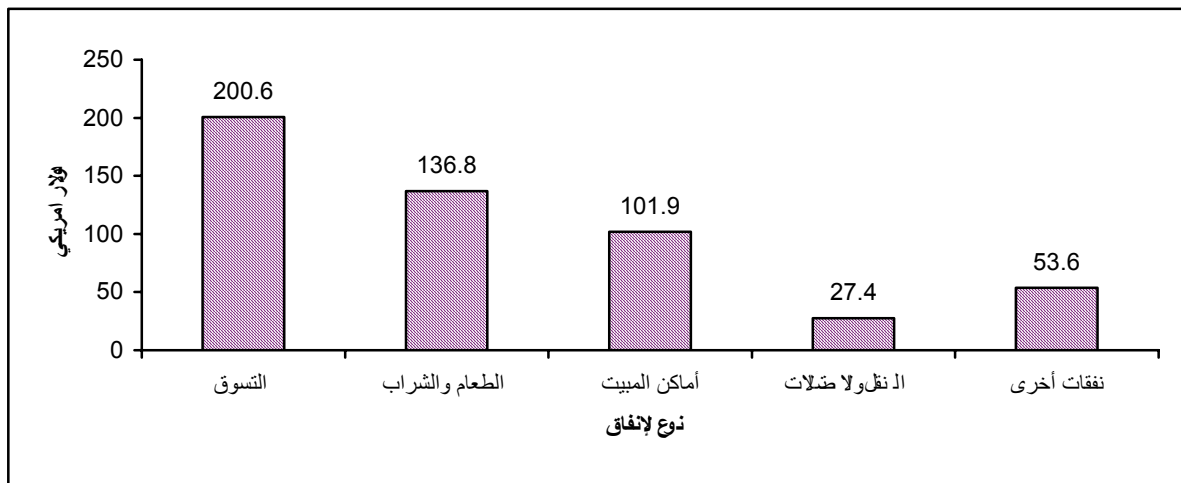
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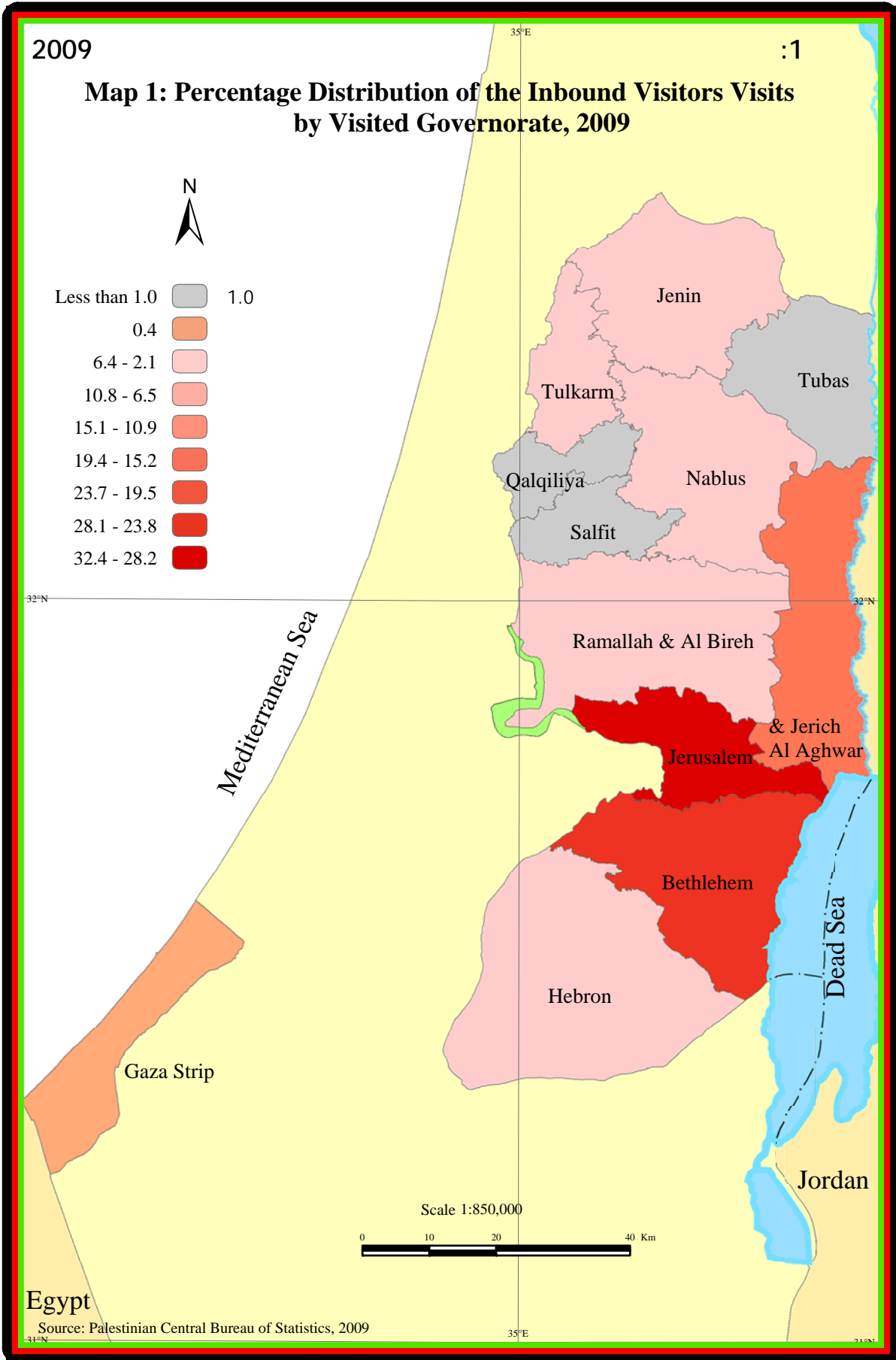
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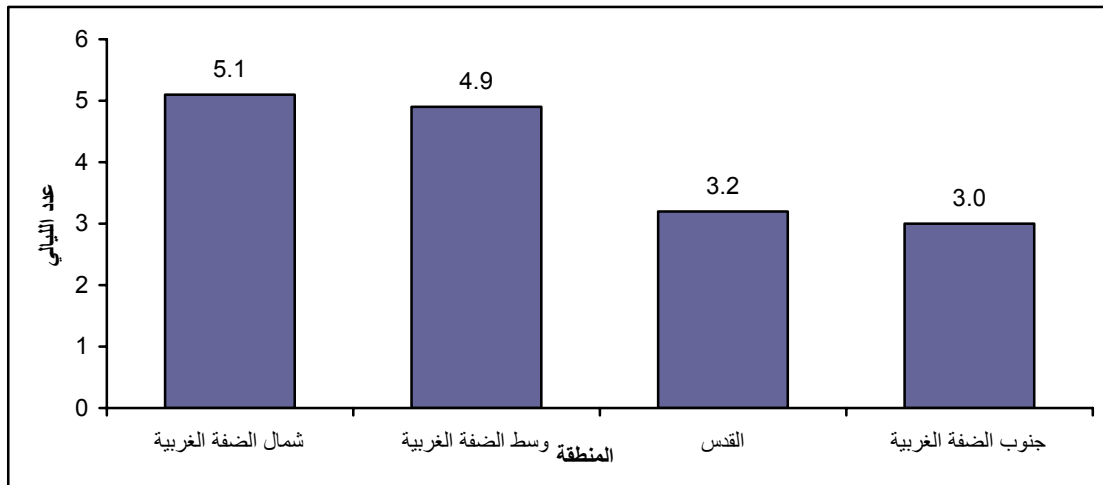
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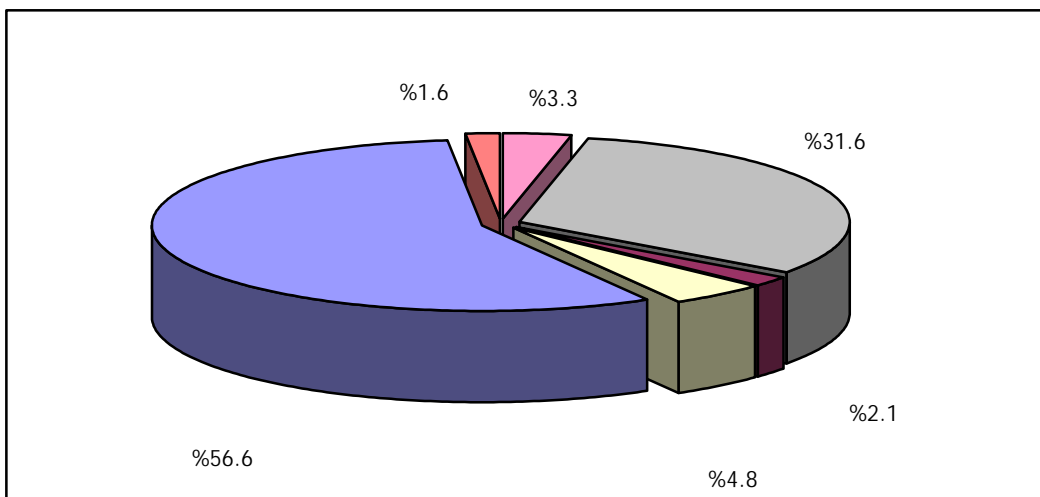
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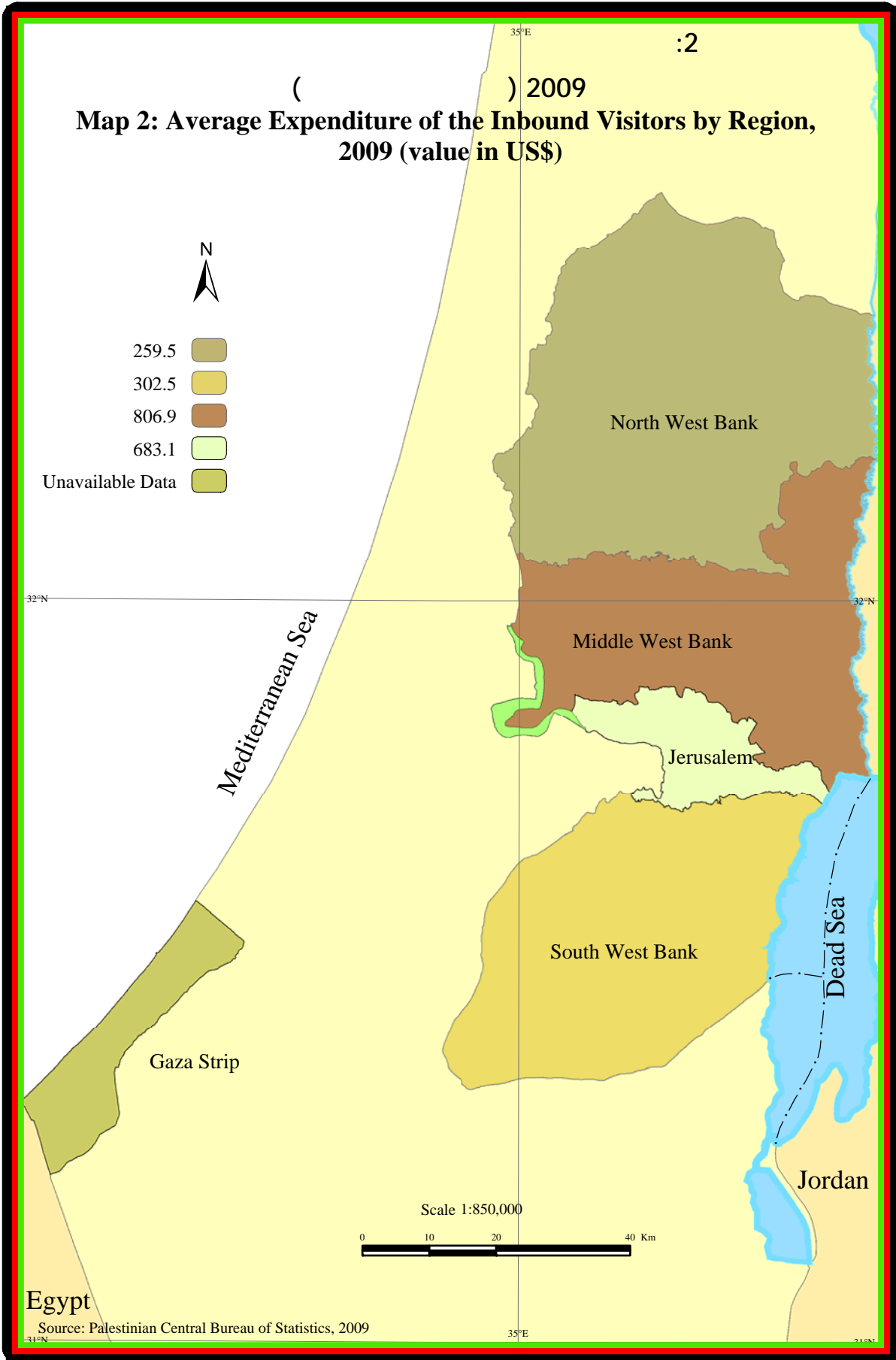
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Tables

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Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Most Frequent Nationality of Inbound Visitors by Country of Residence and Region, 2009

Country of Residents	Region					
	South West Bank	Jerusalem	Middle West Bank	North West Bank	West Bank	
Israel	3.2	15.4	6.9	82.3	17.3	
Italy	16.8	11.0	19.6	2.4	13.9	
U.S.A & Canada	11.8	11.0	17.1	3.1	11.9	
France	13.8	8.5	10.7	5.2	10.2	
Spain	14.2	2.9	6.3	1.7	6.9	
Poland	7.7	7.9	5.5	1.4	6.5	
U.K and Northern Ireland	5.8	2.6	4.2	1.4	3.9	
Germany	4.2	7.3	1.7	1.4	4.3	
Russian Federation	2.2	9.8	0.3	0.0	4.0	
Other Countries	20.3	23.6	27.7	1.1	21.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

2009

:2

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Tourist Sites Visitors by the Indented Governorate to be visited, 2009

Governorate	Tourist Sites							
	Other Site	- Old City- Nablus	Church and Gardens of Gethsemane	Church of the Holy Sepulchre	Church of the Nativity	() Old Jericho (Tell Al Sultan)	- Hisham's Palace- Jericho	
Jenin	35.8	4.2	0.0	0.6	2.7	2.0	2.9	
Tulkarm	22.1	4.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	
Nablus	5.8	100	0.0	1.2	4.5	3.9	5.2	
Ramallah & Al- Bireh	5.3	22.1	0.0	5.5	9.5	7.6	11.5	
Jericho & Al- Aghwar	2.9	9.5	53.5	22.5	22.1	100	100	
Bethlehem	9.9	16.8	45.8	57.9	100	37.2	32.4	
Jerusalem	9.4	23.2	100	100	49.3	38.4	33.4	
Hebron	7.5	8.4	0.7	9.7	8.6	7.1	11.0	
Gaza Strip	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	
Other Govs.	0.8	6.3	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	
Total*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*

*: The total does not include the proportion of visitors to the site within the governorate.

2009

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Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors by Country of Residence and the Site Visited, 2009

Country of Residents	المجموع Total	Tourist Site						
		Other Site	- Old City- Nablus	Church and Gardens of Gethsemane	Church of the Holy Sepulchre	Church of the Nativity	() Old Jericho (Tell Al Sultan)	- Hisham's Palace-Jericho
Israel	100	52.4	5.5	0.0	29.7	2.3	9.2	0.9
Italy	100	2.9	0.0	0.0	26.4	34.8	28.7	7.2
U.S.A & Canada	100	1.8	3.0	6.7	24.2	27.6	26.6	10.1
France	100	5.0	2.0	3.9	23.8	38.7	22.7	3.9
Spain	100	2.3	0.6	0.0	13.8	60.3	14.4	8.6
Poland	100	2.4	0.0	13.6	27.2	35.2	21.0	0.6
UK and Northern Ireland	100	0.9	3.7	18.5	38.9	27.8	8.3	1.9
Germany	100	0.0	0.0	70.0	12.0	16.0	2.0	0.0
Russian Federation	100	1.0	4.1	0.0	23.7	43.3	18.6	9.3
Other Countries	100	0.3	0.6	12.7	24.8	28.0	23.9	9.7
Total Average	100	10.7	2.0	8.3	25.2	28.3	19.6	5.9

2009

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Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors Visits by Country of Residence and Governorate, 2009

Governorate	المجموع Total	Country of Residents									
		Other Countries	Russian Federation	Germany	U.K and Northern Ireland	Poland	Spain	France	U.S.A & Canada	Italy	Israel
Jenin	3.4	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.9	4.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	24.7
Tulkarm	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	18.1
Nablus	3.2	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	1.6	5.7
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	5.2	6.6	4.2	4.1	6.2	1.9	7.6	6.9	5.7	2.5	3.3
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	19.3	21.5	39.1	10.5	15.9	20.7	19.3	16.4	17.7	22.8	9.2
Bethlehem	27.6	28.6	12.9	32.6	30.8	37.1	26.0	31.1	29.7	31.2	5.3
Jerusalem	32.4	31.9	42.9	39.7	34.1	36.9	25.7	33.0	32.0	32.3	30.0
Hebron	5.3	6.0	0.9	6.4	8.7	1.6	7.9	4.1	6.5	4.6	3.3
Gaza Strip	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other Govs.	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2009

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Table 5: Percentage Distribution of the Main Tourist Sites by Past Visits, 2009

Tourist Sites	المجموع Total	First Visit	Visited before	
Hisham's Palace-Jericho	100	74.7	25.3	-
Old Jericho (Tell Al Sultan)	100	78.4	21.6	()
Church of the Nativity	100	86.1	13.9	
Church of the Holy Sepulcher	100	70.2	29.8	
Church and Gardens of Gethsemane	100	98.6	1.4	
Old City-Nablus	100	50.0	50.0	-
Other Site	100	23.6	76.4	
Total Average	100	73.6	26.4	

() 2009

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Table 6: Average Expenditure of the Inbound Visitors by Number of the Entourage and Destination, 2009 (value in US\$)

Number of Entourage	Destination		
	Palestinian Territory Only	Palestinian Territory & Other Countries	
Without Attendants	447.2	957.9	
One Person	667.0	1486.1	
Tow Persons	726.3	1496.9	
Three Persons	645.0	1247.1	
Four Persons and more	645.3	1194.6	
Total Average	553.6	1160.7	

() 2009

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Table 7: Average Expenditure of Inbound Visitors by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2009 (value in US\$)

Type of Expenditure	Region					
	South West Bank	Jerusalem	Middle West Bank	North West Bank	West Bank	
Food and Drinks	67.3	186.1	189.9	54.2	136.8	
Accommodations	76.5	81.5	191.4	28.1	101.9	
Transportations and Telecommunications	8.6	28.9	57.1	4.9	27.4	
Shopping	88.3	318.9	207.5	129.1	200.6	
Other Expenditures	22.4	54.7	105.9	15.0	53.6	
Total Average	302.5	683.1	806.9	259.5	553.6	

Table 8: Average Expenditure of Inbound Visitors by Main Purpose of Visit and Destination, 2009 (value in US\$)

Purpose of Visit	Destination	
	Palestinian Territory Only	Palestinian Territory & Other Countries
Recreation and Leisure	525.8	1095.6
Visiting R/F	818.9	1524.4
Professional	777.0	1293.6
Pilgrimage	533.7	1203.7
Training	468.1	903.2
Other	742.4	1386.7
Total Average	553.6	1160.7

2009

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Table 9: Average Length of Stay of Inbound Visitors by Number of Entourage and Destination, 2009

Number of Entourage	Destination	
	Palestinian Territory Only	Palestinian Territory & Other Countries
Without Attendants	3.9	8.3
One Person	4.3	8.6
Two Persons	3.0	7.9
Three Persons	4.4	7.0
Four Persons and more	3.1	5.0
Total Average	3.8	7.8

2009

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Table 10: Average Length of Stay of Inbound Visitors by Region and Destination, 2009

Region	Destination	
	Palestinian Territory Only	Palestinian Territory & Other Countries
West Bank	3.8	7.8
North West Bank	5.1	5.5
Middle West Bank	4.9	9.3
Jerusalem	3.2	7.0
South West Bank	3.0	8.5

2009

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Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors by Main Purpose of Visit and Region, 2009

Purpose of Visit	Region				
	South West Bank	Jerusalem	Middle West Bank	North West Bank	West Bank
Recreation and Leisure	47.4	56.3	51.6	92.1	56.6
Visiting R/F	6.0	3.2	7.1	1.7	4.8
Professional	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.0	2.1
Pilgrimage	38.2	34.3	34.2	1.0	31.6
Training	1.5	2.7	1.1	0.0	1.6
Other	4.5	1.4	4.1	4.2	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

جدول 12: التوزيع النسبي للزوار الوافدين حسب الغرض الرئيسي من الزيارة وفئات العمر، 2009
Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors by Main Purpose of Visit and Age Group, 2009

Purpose of Visit	Total	Age Group			
		+65	64-45	44-25	24-15
Recreation and Leisure	56.6	54.4	50.7	58.8	58.4
Visiting R/F	4.8	4.0	3.9	5.8	4.2
Professional	2.1	0.0	2.6	2.2	1.4
Pilgrimage	31.6	38.4	39.9	28.6	27.5
Training	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.6
Other	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

2009

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Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors by Number of Entourage and Region, 2009

Number of Entourage	Region				
	South West Bank	Jerusalem	Middle West Bank	North West Bank	West Bank
Without Attendants	54.8	49.0	51.6	65.6	53.3
One Person	19.4	17.8	19.3	10.4	17.8
Tow Persons	16.5	13.5	8.3	7.6	12.4
Three Persons	6.1	4.3	7.2	4.9	5.6
Four Persons and more	3.2	15.4	13.6	11.5	10.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

2009

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Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors by Length of Stay and Region, 2009

Length of Stay/ Night	Region					/
	South West Bank	Jerusalem	Middle West Bank	North West Bank	West Bank	
Less than one night	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	
1-3	83.4	70.7	62.7	85.1	74.0	3-1
4-7	7.3	24.9	20.8	5.9	16.5	7-4
8-28	8.5	4.2	8.8	3.5	6.5	28-8
29-91	0.7	0.1	3.4	5.2	1.7	91-29
92-364	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	364-92
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

2009 ,

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Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Inbound Visitors by Age Group and Region, 2009

Age Group	Region					
	South West Bank	Jerusalem	Middle West Bank	North West Bank	West Bank	
15-24	21.5	18.6	17.5	27.1	20.2	24-15
25-44	54.1	47.7	50.5	50.3	50.6	44-25
45-64	22.1	25.1	27.6	19.8	24.2	64-45
65+	2.3	8.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	+65
Total	100	100	100	100	100	



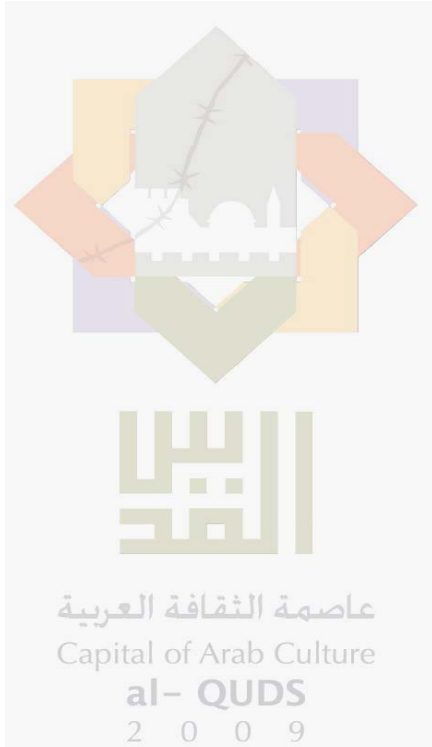
**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Inbound Visitors Survey, 2009
Main Results**

November, 2009

Cover Price (4) US\$

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.
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Remarks for users

Due to the Israeli siege imposed on the Gaza, the inbound visitors survey was conducted in the West Bank only.

Preface

We are pleased to publish this specialized statistical report on the tourism sector, which is in line with our efforts toward creating and establishing the National Statistical System and providing the necessary statistical information to Palestinian planners, policy-makers and decision-makers in tourism.

World attention has increased concerning the need to provide statistical data within the household sector regarding tourism. Providing such data will assist policy making and legislation and reduce the pressure on tourism. As in the rest of the world, attention has greatly increased in Palestine to provide such data after many years of neglect regarding tourism, marked by the absence of standards and regulations during the period of the Israeli occupation.

This report is one of a series of scheduled reports to be published by PCBS on tourism according to the sub-master plan for the Tourism Statistical Department, as one of the tools for describing the status of tourism in the Palestinian Territory. The aim of this report is to provide reliable data on the situation of tourism in the Palestinian Territory.

This report presents statistical data on expenditures by the tourist sites visitors. The main objective of the report is to provide basic statistics on various aspects of inbound tourism, including the conduct of Inbound Visitors, sites visited, length of stay, purpose of the visit, type of expenditure during the visit and other related indicators.

November, 2009

Ola Awad
Acting of PCBS President

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Executive Summary

PCBS carried out a specialized survey for inbound visitors, using a sample of tourist site visitors in the West Bank. The main results are:

- 17.3% of inbound visitors to the West Bank were from Israel, and 13.9% from Italy, while 11.9% were from the United States and Canada.
- The proportion of visitors to religious sites in Bethlehem and Jerusalem was 61.8%, while 19.6% visited the Tel el-Sultan in Jericho, 5.9% visited Hisham's Palace in Jericho, and 10.7% of the visitors visited other sites, such as markets and local entertainment
- Most visited areas in the West Bank were the Jerusalem Governorate with 32.4%, followed by Bethlehem, and Jericho and the Jordan Valley with 27.6% and 19.3% respectively.
- The average visitor stay during the trip was 7.8 nights, of which 3.8 nights are spent within the Palestinian territories.
- Average expenditure during the entire trip by the visitor and entourage was US\$1160.7, of which US\$ 553.6 was spent inside the West Bank.
- Results show that 56.6% of the main objective of the inbound visitors was coming for recreation, followed by religious purposes for 31.6%, and visiting relatives and friends for 4.8%.
- The percentage of visitor arrivals from the age group 44-25 years was 50.6%, followed by visitors from the category 45-64 years at 24.2%.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

PCBS conducted the Inbound Visitors Survey with the aim of producing a comprehensive database on all tourism activities in the Palestinian Territory. The ultimate goal is to compile and maintain data on internal tourism activity. With this exercise, PCBS hopes eventually to be able to produce statistics on a regular basis regarding the basic indicators recommended and adopted by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the European Union (EU). In the meantime, this initiative in the present format aims to fill existing gaps on the basic statistics regarding internal tourism, which might help to provide the data necessary for making policies to promote this important sector in the Palestinian Territory.

This survey reflects the data for the year 2009, and provides us with the main data about the inbound visitor and his/her behavior during the visit, such as the expenditures, main purpose of the visit, which is related to overnight-stay tourists.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The survey provided data on:

- The characteristics of visitors
- The characteristics of the visit
- The length of stay of the visit
- The amount and mode of expenditure during the visit

1.3 Report Structure

This report comprises five chapters:

- The first chapter presents the background of the Inbound Visitors Survey 2009, 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 the Inbound Visitors Survey.
- The fourth chapter discusses the methodology used in this survey.
- The fifth chapter presents the quality of the data of the survey.

This chapter shows the main results of the Inbound Visitors Survey for the Palestinian Territory during the year 2009, which reflect the characteristics and the activities of those visitors inside the Palestinian Territory.

The aim of the survey is to identify some indicators related to the Inbound Visitors, their country at the time of the visit, and data such as expenditures, mode of consumption, average length of stay, most sites visited by them, and purpose of the visit.

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:

The Visitor:

Any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is the other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

The Purpose of the Visit:

The purpose to which it out of the tourists or visiting a place of habitual residence, where this might be the purpose of the goals of entertainment, religious or visit relatives and friends, medical, educational or official business or other purposes.

Length of Stay:

The number of nights accommodation for overnight guests in hotels in the Palestinian Territory.

Tourism Expenditure:

The total expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination, inside the visited country.

Country of Resident:

Country of residence is usually the person queried or intends to reside for a year or more, and may be registered in his passport attributed to the country, it might be different.

Tourist Site:

A physical or cultural feature of a particular place that individual travelers or tourists perceive as capable of meeting one or more of their specific leisure-related needs. Such features may be ambient in nature (eg. climate, culture, vegetation or scenery), or they may be specific to a location, such as a theatre performance, a museum or places of worship.

North of West Bank Region:

Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Tubas governorates.

Middle of West Bank Region:

Ramallah and Al-Bireh, Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorates.

Jerusalem Region:

Jerusalem governorate.

South of West Bank Region:

Bethlehem and Hebron governorates.

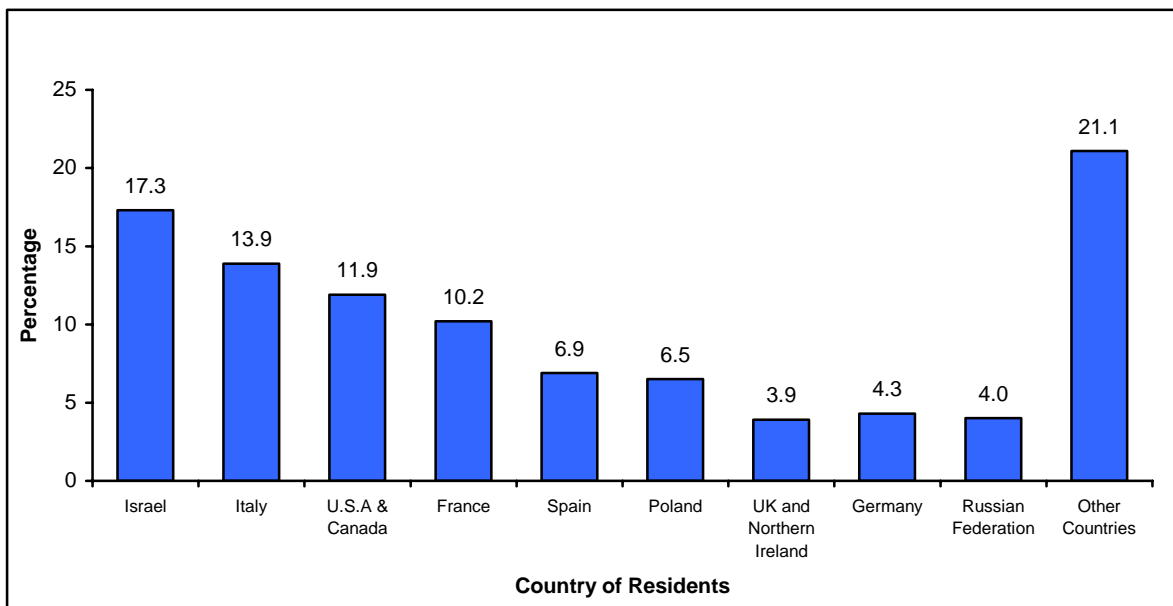
Main Findings

This chapter presents a summary of the most important indicators of the basic statistical survey of Inbound Visitors to the West Bank during the year 2009.

3.1 Residence of Visitors

The survey results indicate that the distribution of visitor arrivals to the West Bank by country of residence was as follows: Israel, 17.3%; Italy, 13.9%; the United States and Canada, 11.9%; France, 10.2%; Spain, 6.9%; Poland, 6.5%; the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 3.9%; Germany, 4.3%; Russian Federation, 4.0%; and 21.1% from other countries.

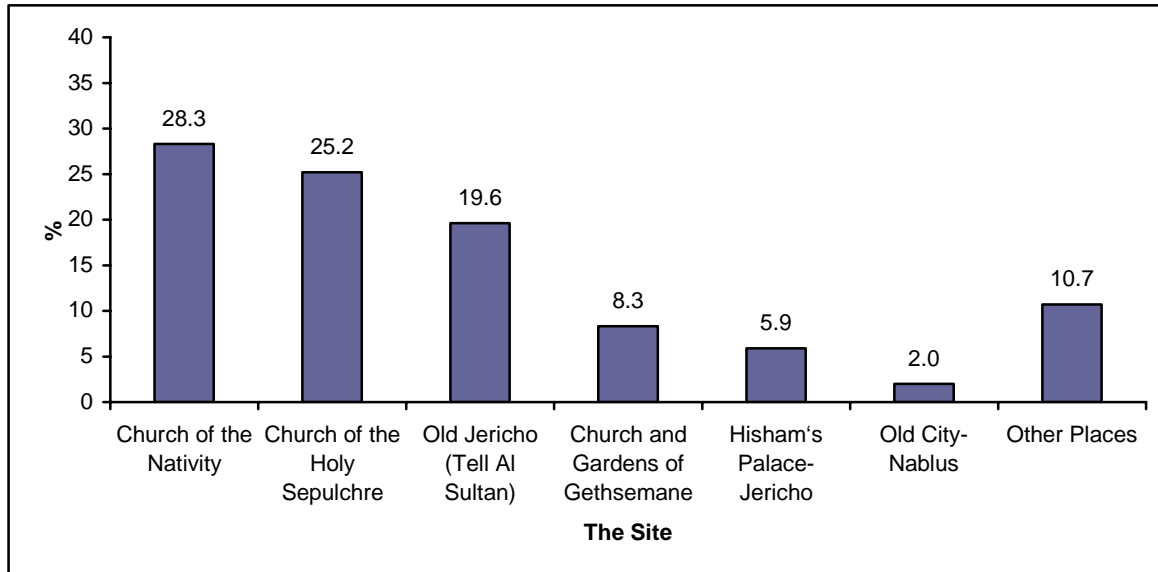
Figure (1): Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Country of Residents, 2009



3.2 Distribution of Visitors by Sites

The survey results indicate that 28.3% of visitors coming to the West Bank visited the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, and 25.2% of them visited the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, while 19.6% visited Old Jericho (Tell Al Sultan), 8.3% of them visited the Church and Gardens of Gethsemane in Jerusalem, 5.9% of them visited Hisham's Palace in Jericho and 2.0% visited the Old City of Nablus. As for other sites and places including markets in downtowns, and local entertainment, this represented 10.7% of the total visitor arrivals to the West Bank.

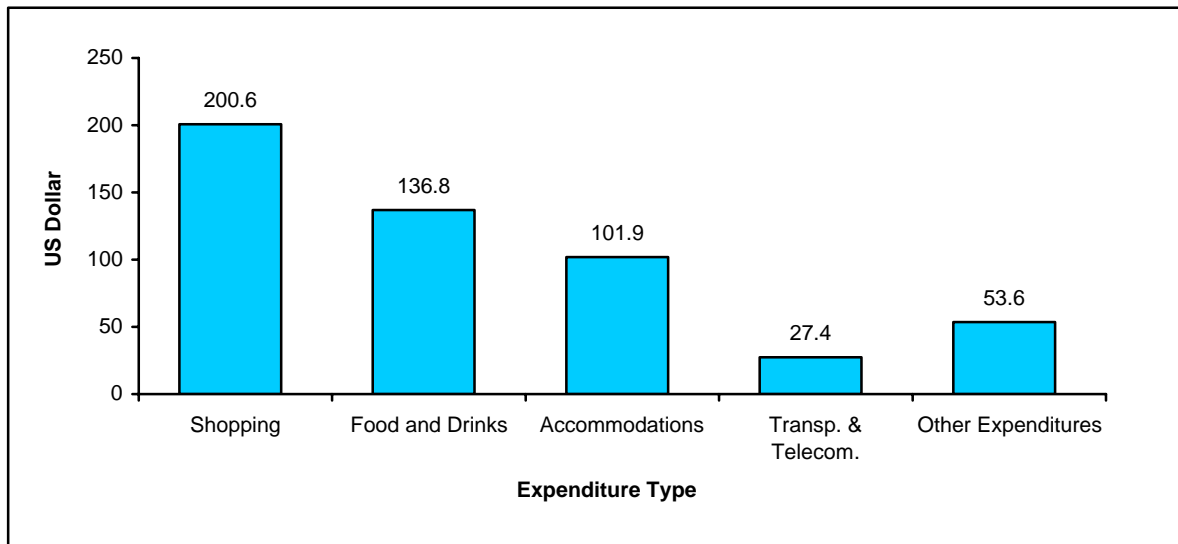
Figure (2): Percentage Distribution of Visitors by the Site Visited, 2009



3.3 Expenditure during the Visit

The average expenditure during the entire trip by the visitor and his entourage was US\$ 1160.7, of which US\$ 553.6 was spent inside the West Bank, distributed as US\$ 200.6 for shopping, US \$ 136,8 for food and drink, \$101.9 for accommodation, US \$ 27.4 for transport and communication, and US\$ 53.6 for other expenditures.

Figure (3): Average Expenditure During the Visit to the Palestinian Territory by Type of Expenditure, 2009 (value in US\$)



Chapter Four

Methodology

This chapter presents the scientific methodology used in planning and implementation, including the design of the basic research tools and methods of collection, processing and analysis of data on the subject of study.

4.1 Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was the main tool for gathering information, so it must conform to the technical specifications of the field work phase, and should meet the requirements of data processing and analysis. The questionnaire was designed after considering the methodologies and the recommendations of the United Nations on tourism statistics and taking into account the specificities of the Palestinian community in this aspect.

Target population

The target population for this study was all guests in hotels in the West Bank, whether resident or non resident, in 2009.

4.2 Sampling Frame

Framework was created under the preview of visitor arrivals in 2008, and the frame is a list of arrivals by nationality, month, and the governorate. The preview window consists of the tourist sites in the north, central, and south of the West Bank, and Jerusalem, and regions where a police officer is at each site of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and/or a tour guide accompanied the visitors.

Sample size

The sample size was estimated to be about 2500 visitors distributed among the West Bank sites and attractions.

Sample survey design

This sample survey is a stratified random sample of visitors in the Palestinian territory and units are the areas in the West Bank (including regions: north, central, and south, and Jerusalem). A different sample of visitors at each site was selected depending on the number of visitors during the previous year 2008.

Distribution of the sample

The distributed sample of visitors to tourist sites frequented by visitors in a manner proportional to the number of visitors to sites during the previous year 2008.

Publishing Levels

- 1 - First level: country of residence of the visitor
- 2 - Second level: (North, Central, South) of West Bank, and Jerusalem.

Chapter Five

Data Quality

The concept of data quality consists of many aspects starting from the planning to the survey and on to the publishing method and data analysis. The main principles of statistical quality are accuracy, comparability, and data quality assurance procedures.

5.1 Accuracy

This includes examination of the accuracy of the data in the survey and different aspects of the errors highlighted by the use of the statistical sample, as well as non-statistical errors due to the work crew surveying tools, in addition to response rates in the survey and the most important influences on the estimates. This section includes the following:

1. Statistical Errors

These are errors resulting from a study (sample) of the society and not all units of society. This survey was implemented on the basis of the sample and therefore data errors could affect the survey results due to the use of a statistical sample rather than a comprehensive inventory of units in the community study, and certainly the emergence of differences. The values that we expect to be real are obtained through censuses. Calculations can have differences in the related variables.

2. Non-Statistical Errors

The data collection process is characterized by privacy, as a result of the nature of the subject, so that the questioning process is subject to greater potential for errors. This is because the answers to many questions are subjective and depends on the assessment of the person, and is therefore affected by the researcher's degree of awareness during the questioning and other circumstances.

5.2 Technical Notes

- Data on tourist spending is estimated data and remains subject to the discretion under examination and therefore differences can be seen when compared with other sources.
- Data relied on the Tourist and Antiquities Police and/or a tour guide at the site for the translation process between the field worker and the visitors; this method will lead to increase in the quality of the data.