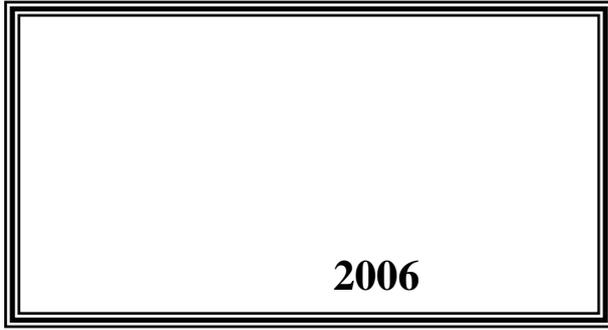


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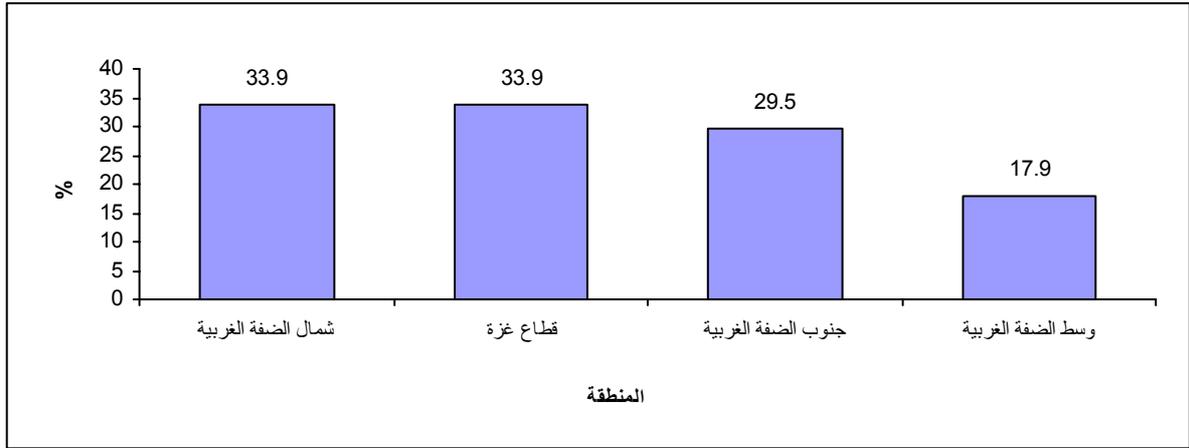
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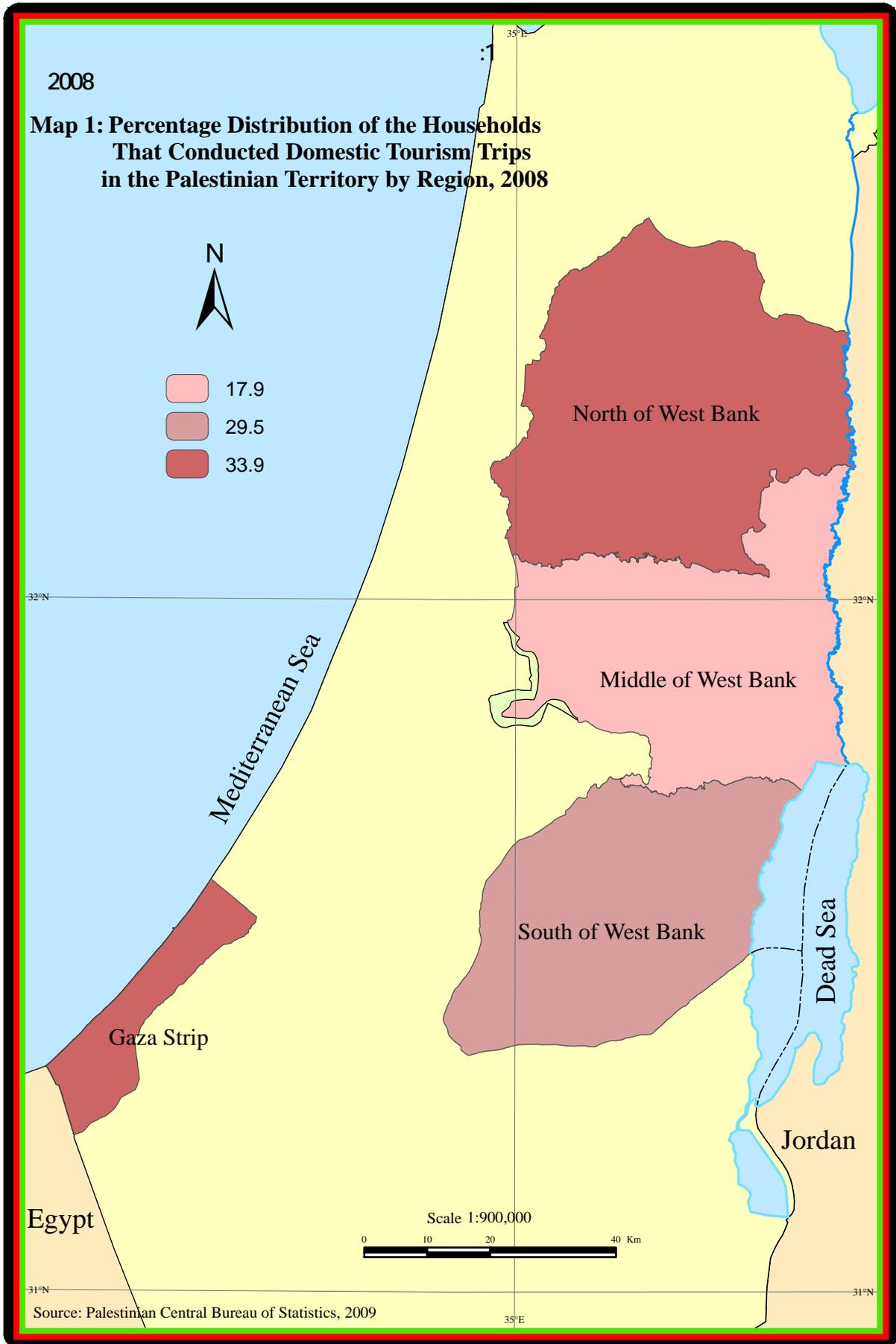
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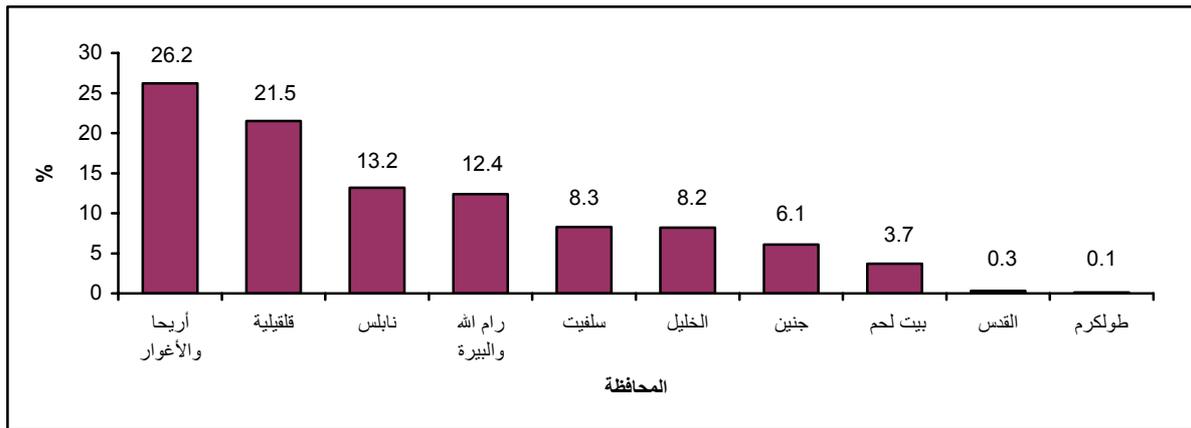
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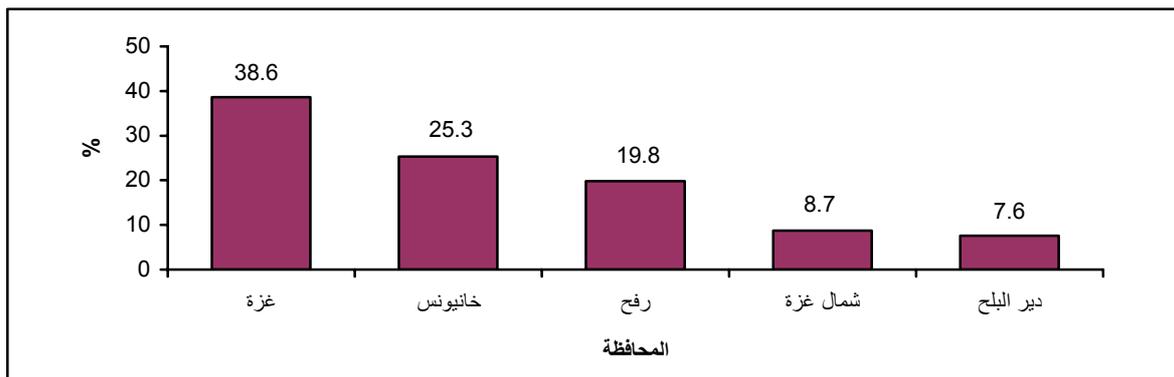
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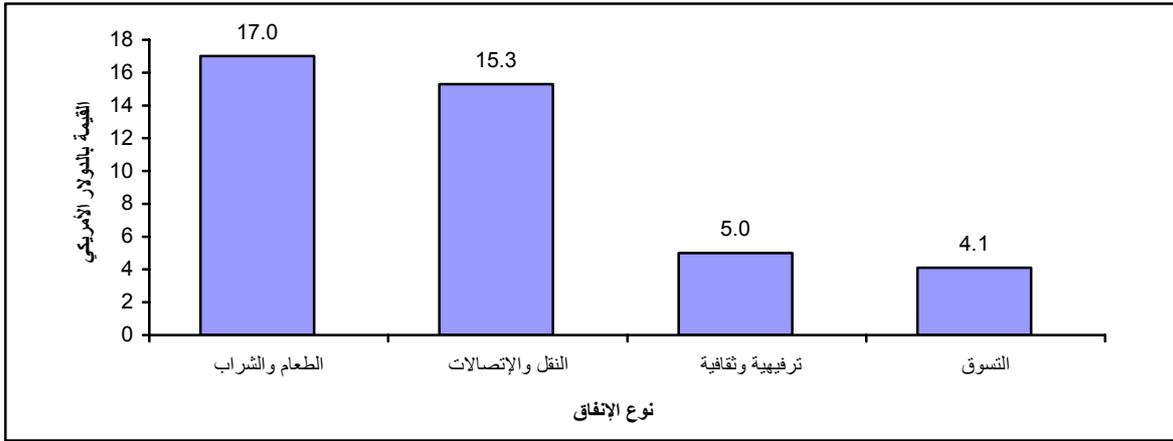
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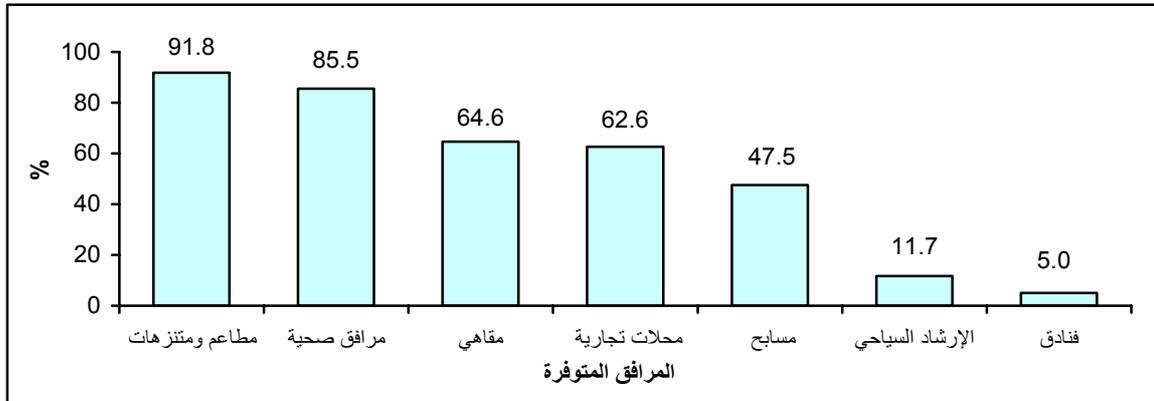
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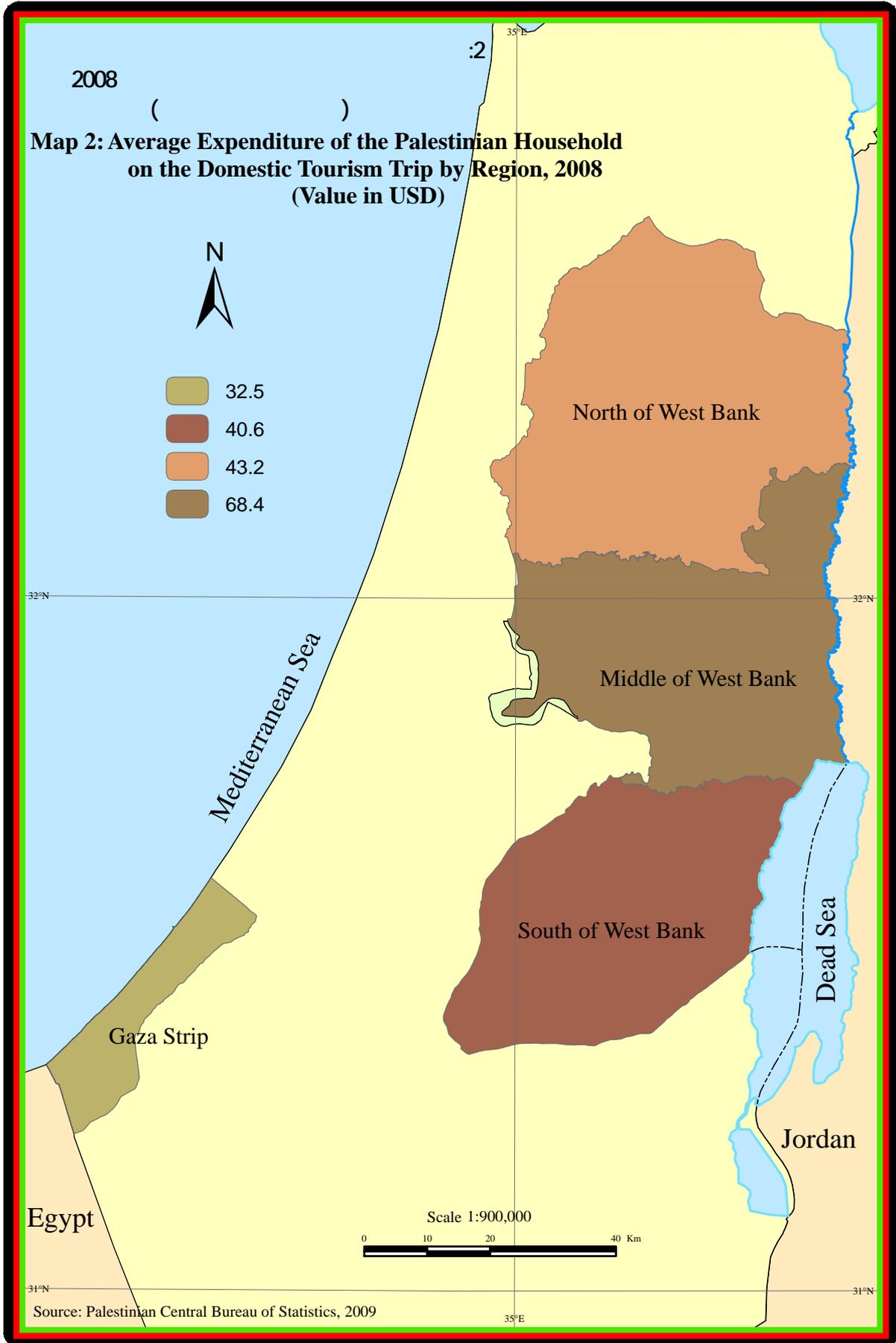
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68.9	63.2	0.022	1.5	66.1			
20.8	15.4	0.076	1.4	17.9			
84.6	79.2	0.017	1.4	82.1			
32.7	26.5	0.053	1.6	29.5			
73.5	67.3	0.022	1.6	70.5			
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Tables

2008

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Table 1: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory and Region, 2008

Conducting Trips	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Conducted Trips	33.9	29.5	17.9	33.9	27.8	29.8	
Not conducted	66.1	70.5	82.1	66.1	72.2	70.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2008

:2

Table2: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism in the Palestinian Territory by the Objective of Trip and Region, 2008

Objective of Trip	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Entertainments	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.4	99.5	99.6	
Work or official business	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

2008

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Table 3: Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism in the Palestinian Territory by Number of Trips and Region, 2008

Number of Trips	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
1	25,723	18,806	13,179	34,971	66,956	92,679	1
2	20,969	11,113	6,709	15,402	33,224	54,193	2
3	11,759	2,595	1,844	5,975	10,414	22,173	3
4	3,933	2,118	845	1,679	4,642	8,575	4
5	4,505	1,183	465	396	2,044	6,549	5
6	1,575	196	82	408	686	2,261	6
7	560	296	187	0	483	1,043	7
8	1,157	204	0	0	204	1,361	8
9	158	92	163	263	518	676	9
10	2,231	0	0	309	309	2,540	10
More Than 10	1,753	151	445	144	740	2,493	أكثر من 10
Total	74,323	36,754	23,919	59,547	120,220	194,543	

2008

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Table 4: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism Trips in the Palestinian Territory by Destination of Trip and Region, 2008

Destination of Trip	Region					
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	
Jenin	0.0	0.8	1.6	11.3	6.1	
Tulkarm	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Nablus	0.0	0.4	12.6	21.4	13.2	
Qalqilya	0.0	1.8	9.0	38.5	21.5	
Salfit	0.0	0.0	11.4	12.3	8.3	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	0.0	21.0	12.0	7.2	12.4	
Jericho and Al-Aghwar	0.0	40.7	49.5	8.1	26.2	
Jerusalem	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	
Bethlehem	0.0	10.1	2.2	0.3	3.7	
Hebron	0.0	25.1	1.5	0.4	8.2	
North Gaza	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gaza	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deir El-Balah	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Khan Younis	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rafah	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

*2008

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Table 5: Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism in the Palestinian Territory by Number of duration Days and Region, 2008*

Number of Days	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
1	350	36,001	23,464	58,908	118,373	118,723	1
2	123	480	163	137	780	903	2
3	63	0	45	170	215	278	3
4	37	0	0	37	37	74	4
5+	229	0	45	294	339	568	+ 5
Total	802	36,481	23,717	59,546	119,744	120,546	

*: The number of **Households** here is just families, which lasted more than 12 hours in the trip.

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2008

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Table 6: Percentage Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism in the Palestinian Territory by the Way of Organization and Region, 2008

Way of Organization Visit	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
By Household	100	100	99.7	100	99.9	99.9	
Travel Agency	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Table 7: Average Expenditure of the Palestinian Household on the Domestic Tourism Trip by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2008 (Value in US\$)

Type of Expenditure	Region						
	Gaza Strip	South of the West Bank	Middle of the West Bank	North of the West Bank	West Bank	Palestinian Territory	
Food and Drinks	17.4	14.8	23.1	15.5	16.8	17.0	
Transp. & Telecom.	10.1	19.6	25.7	15.3	18.6	15.3	
Entertainments	2.2	4.6	11.7	6.5	6.9	5.0	
Shopping	2.8	1.6	7.8	6.0	4.9	4.1	
Total	32.5	40.6	68.3	43.3	47.2	41.4	

2008

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Table 8 :Percentage Distribution of Available Services in the Visited Areas in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Service, 2008

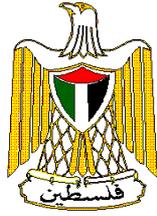
Type of Service	Available Services			
	Total	Not Available	Available	
Restaurants & Parks	100	8.2	91.8	
Basic health facilities	100	14.5	85.5	
Swimming Pools	100	52.5	47.5	
Hotels	100	95.0	5.0	
Commercial Shops	100	37.4	62.6	
Coffee Shops	100	35.4	64.6	
Tourism Guides	100	88.3	11.7	

2008

:9

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Satisfaction of Available Services in the Visited Areas in the Palestinian Territory by Service, 2008

Satisfaction Level of Service	Service						
Very good	23.7	20.2	29.3	38.5	25.6	37.6	
Good	71.9	46.4	61.5	50.5	63.7	55.3	
Accepted	3.1	24.9	8.5	9.9	9.8	6.6	
Bad	1.2	6.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	
Very Bad	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع



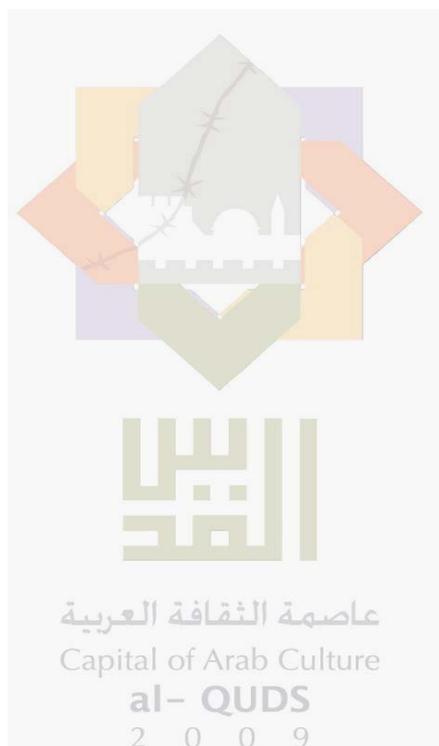
Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Domestic Tourism Survey 2008
Main Results

July, 2009

Cover Price (3) US\$

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TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)



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The funding for the Domestic Tourism survey 2008 was provided by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the Core Funding Group (CFG) for 2009. CFG members include the Representative Office of Norway to the PNA; the Representative Office of Netherlands to PNA; and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

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On this occasion, PCBS extends special thanks to the members of the CFG and the EU for their support.

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Preface

Tourism statistics has been considered traditionally as one of the important fields of official statistics, serving as an important input into the economic and market analysis of the tourism sector in Palestine.

The Palestinian Territory is an attractive area for tourists due to the presence of many religious and historical sites valued by many nations. The tourism sector is considered one of the leading sectors in the Palestinian economy, makes a significant contribution to the GDP. For this reason, 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 began in 1995 with the implementation of the hotel survey in order to provide periodic data on accommodation statistics.

PCBS is pleased to introduce this report on the Domestic Tourism Survey 2008 as an additional component of tourism statistics on 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 expenditure during trips and to tourist resorts, trips conducted by households, and the available facilities and services in the resorts visited by the Palestinian households in 2008.

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

July, 2009

**Ola Awad
Acting President of PCBS**

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Executive Summary

PCBS conducted the survey of specialized of domestic tourism 2008, a household survey of a sample of the Palestinian community of 6,523 Palestinian households, the survey has covered all of the Palestinian Territory, where the main results were as follows:

- The results of the survey indicate that 29.8% of the Palestinian households took domestic trips during the year 2008, of which 27.8% in the West Bank, and 33.9% in Gaza Strip.
- The results show that the number of the households that took domestic tourism trips was 194,543 households, of which 120,220 households in West Bank and 74,323 in Gaza Strip.
- In the West Bank 26.2% of the households that took trips visited Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorate, while 21.5% visited Qalqilya governorate, and 13.2% visited Nablus governorate.
- In Gaza Strip 38.6% of the households that took trips visited Gaza governorate, while 25.3% visited Khan Younis governorate.
- 99.9% of the trips taken by the households were self organized, and 0.1% were organized by Travel Agencies.
- The average expenditure on a domestic tourism trip by the Palestinian household was US\$41.4. with US\$ 47.2 in the West Bank and US\$ 32.5 in Gaza Strip.
- The results indicate that 85.5% of visited areas in the Palestinian Territory have basic health facilities, and 91.8% have restaurants and parks.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

PCBS conducted a Domestic Tourism Survey, which aimed to produce a comprehensive data base on all domestic tourism activities in Palestine. The ultimate goal is to compile and maintain data on domestic tourism activities. Through this survey, PCBS hopes to be able eventually, to produce regular statistics on 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 the existing gaps on basic statistics of domestic tourism, and may help to provide the data necessary for policy making to promote this important sector in Palestine.

This survey reflects data for the year 2008; it provides the main data about domestic tourism expenditure which is related to the overnight-stay tourists.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The aim of this survey is to provide data for important indicators on the activity of the domestic tourism and the pattern of movement of Palestinian households in the Palestinian Territory, where the survey data will be an important reference for decision-makers in the development of tourism Sector

The survey provided data on:

- Percentage of Palestinian Households that traveled for domestic tourism.
- Methods of trip organization and destination
- Expenditure during the trip.
- Type and level of services provided in the visited areas

1.3 Report Structure

This report consists of five chapters:

- The first chapter presents the background of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2008 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 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:

Domestic Tourism:

This is defined as comprising the activities of residents of a given area regarding travel within that area only, but outside their usual environment.

Tourism Trip:

The activities of person(s) traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment.

Purpose of Visit:

The purpose of the trip without which the trip would not have taken place. For many trips, the secondary purpose is also important and worth including in a survey, for example, leisure and business, combined visiting friends and relatives and recreation.

Duration of Visit:

The number of hours for same-day visits, and nights for longer visits

Tourism Expenditure:

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

Tourism Agency:

Establishment engaged in doing business for tourist travel services and related activities (e.g., transport, accommodation, catering, entertainment, sightseeing) and sales to them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product (called a package tour).

Tourism Guide:

A person who guides the tourists to the tourism sites and regions, and has an ability to speak many languages.

North of the West Bank:

Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqilya, Salfit, and Tubas governorates

Middle of the West Bank:

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

South of the West Bank:

Bethlehem and Hebron governorates

Gaza Strip:

North Gaza, Gaza, Deir El-Balah, Khan Younis and Rafah governorates

Main Findings

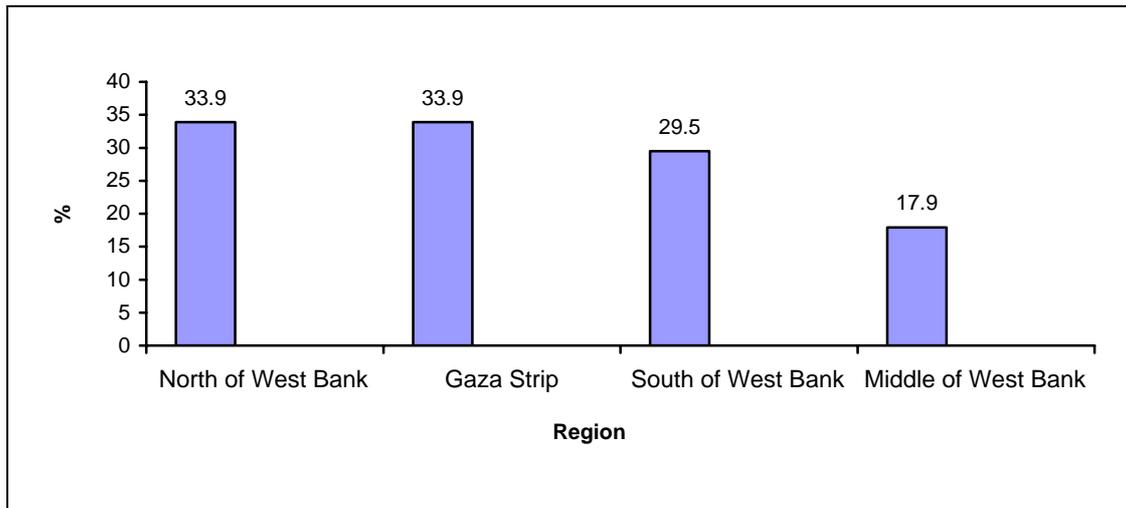
This section presents the main findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey for Palestinian households during the year 2008, which demonstrate the nature of trips and activities of those households inside of the Palestinian Territory.

The aim of the survey is to identify some indicators related to the behavior 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 Travels for Domestic Tourism

The results of the survey indicate that 29.8% of Palestinian households or their members traveled for tourism in the Palestinian Territory during the year 2008, while 70.2% did not. The traveling households are distributed by region as follows: 33.9% from the North of West Bank, and 17.9% from the Middle of West Bank, and 29.5% in the South of West Bank while in Gaza Strip 33.9% traveled for tourism.

Figure (1): Percentage Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism in the Palestinian Territory by Region, 2008



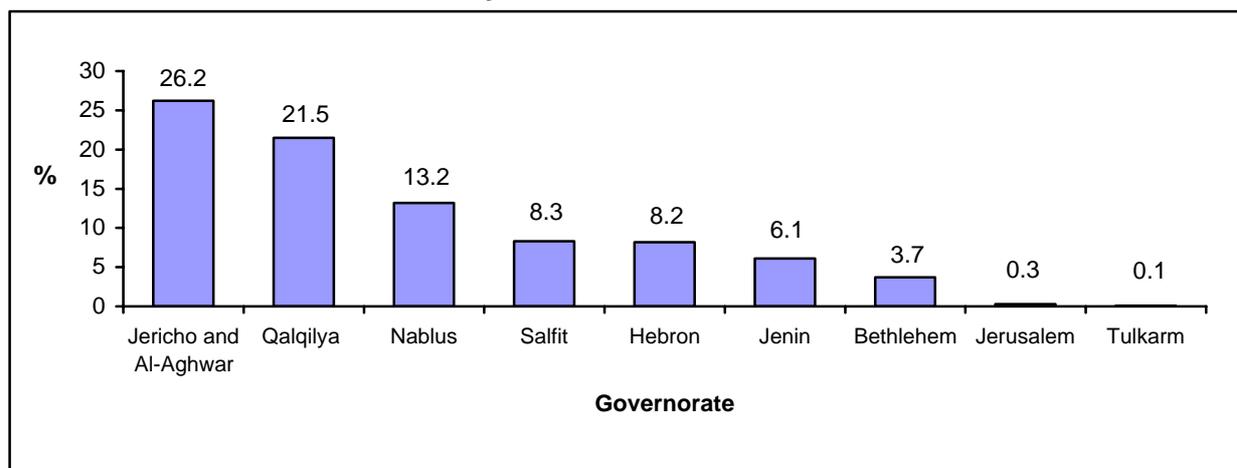
3.2 Number of Households that Traveled for Domestic Tourism.

Survey results indicated that the number of households that traveled in 2008 for domestic tourism was 194,543, and 47.6% of those households took single trip only.

3.3 Destinations of the Trips in the West Bank

The results indicate that the main destination governorate was Jericho and Al-Aghwar in the West Bank with 26.2% of the visitors, while 21.5% of the households traveled to Qalqilya governorate, and 13.2% of the households traveled to Nablus governorate.

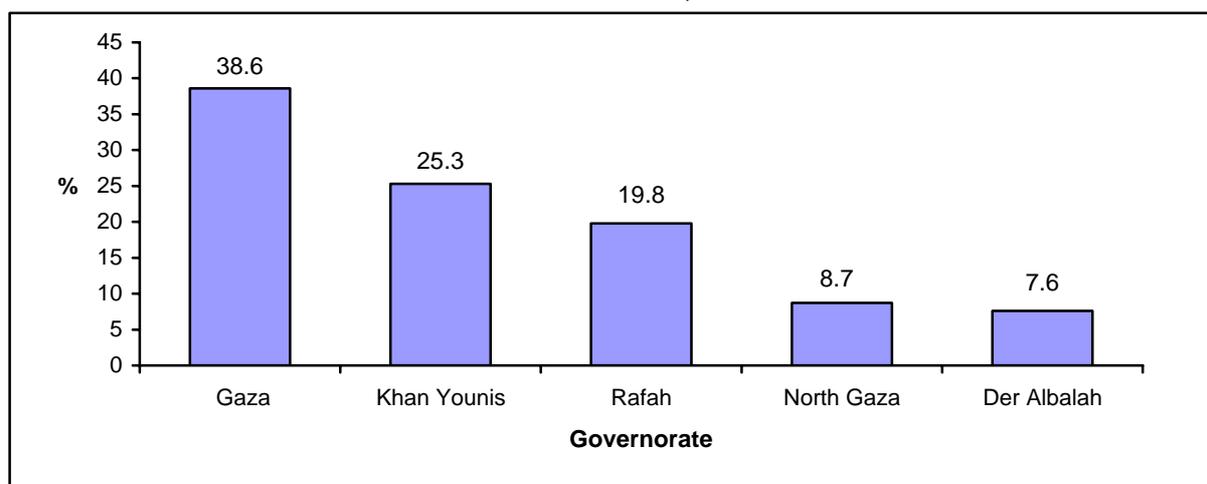
Figure (2): Percentage Distribution of Traveling for Domestic Tourism in the West Bank by Main Destination, 2008



3.4 Destinations of Trips in Gaza Strip

For Gaza Strip 38.6% of all traveled households visited Gaza governorate in 2008. The percentage of households that traveled to Khanyounis governorate was 25.3%, and to Rafah governorate was 19.8%.

Figure (3): Percentage Distribution of Traveling for Domestic Tourism in Gaza Strip by Main Destination, 2008



3.5 Organizing the Trip

The results indicate that 99.9% of the domestic trips taken by the households in the Palestinian Territory were self organized, and 0.1% depended on travel agencies to organize their trips.

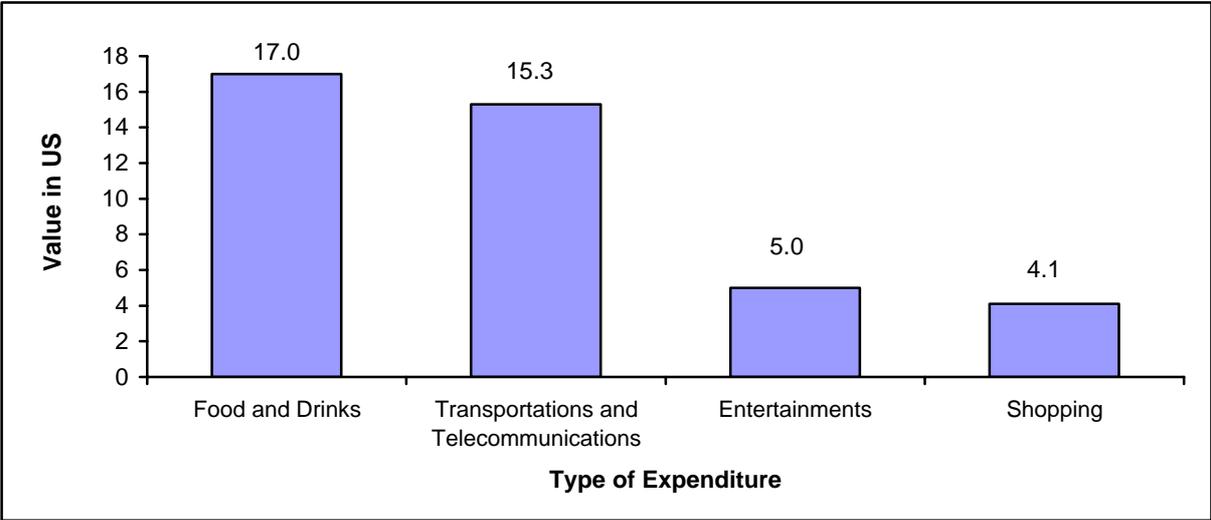
3.6 Expenditure During the Trip

The average expenditure for domestic tourism by the Palestinian household was US\$ 41.4 while expenditure by households of the West Bank was US\$ 47.2 compared to US\$ 32.5 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 on food and drink was US\$ 17.0, on transportation

telecommunications was US\$ 15.3, on entertainment activities was US\$ 5.0 and on shopping was US\$ 4.1 .

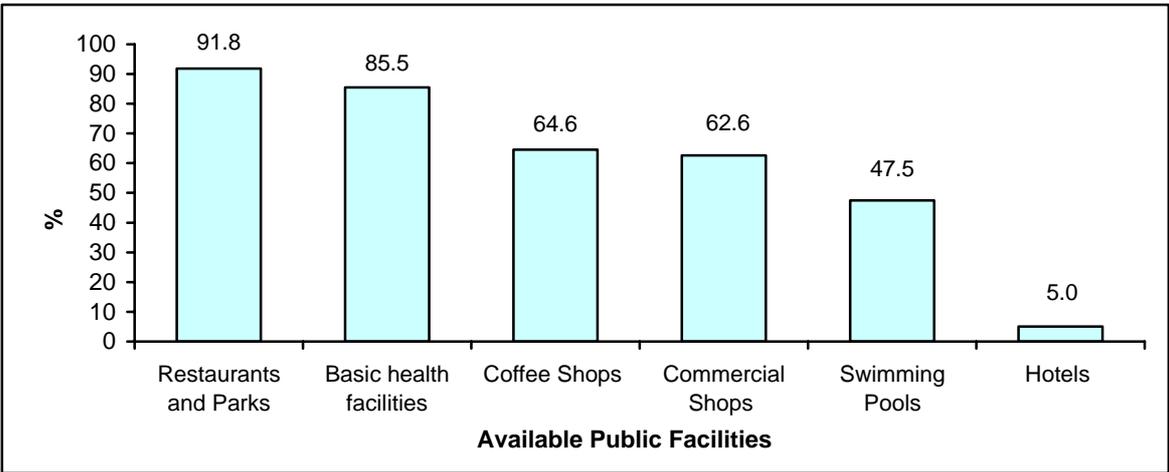
Figure (4): Average Expenditure of the Household During the Domestic Trip in the Palestinian Territory by Type of Expenditure, 2008 (Value in US\$)



3.7 Type of Public Utilities and Services in the Visited Areas

The results show that 91.8% of visited area have restaurants and parks, 85.5% have basic health facilities, 64.6% have cafes and 62.6% have commercial enterprise. Results indicated that 47.5% of the visited areas have swimming pools, 12% have tourism information,. and only 5.0% of visited areas have hotels.

Figure (5): Distribution of Public Utilities and Services in the Areas in the Palestinian Territory, 2008



3.8 Level of Services in the Visited Areas

The results indicated that services in 37.6% of restaurants in visited places in the Palestinian Territory were rated very good and 55.3% of them were good; the results show 20.2% of sanitary facilities are very good and 46.4% of them are good.

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 lasted 11 weeks of the first quarter 2009 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 durable goods by households within these localities.

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 basic skills before the start of data collection. The interviewers were trained on the Domestic Tourism Survey by implementing the training course in Ramallah for the 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 20/01/2009 and lasted until 15/04/2009. 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 field work, 6,523 households were visited in the Palestinian Territory; the end results of the interviews were as follows:

6,345	complete questionnaire
66	housing unit did not exist
12	cases no one in the house
100	refusal 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 entry 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

Since the sampling weight is inversely related to the sample percentage, and since this ratio is different from the sample percentage in the society in the reference period, the weight was adjusted to show the number of population in 2008. The weight was adjusted to make the distribution of people in the sample by region, kind, and age structure become identical to the distribution in the 1997 census. Finally, weights were adjusted to compensate for incomplete cases that occurred during data collection.

Data Quality

5.1 Accuracy of the Data

1. Statistical Errors

Data of the Domestic Tourism Survey was affected by statistical errors due to the use of the sample, therefore, certain differences emerge from the real values obtained through surveys. The variation had been calculated from the most important indicators and their use in the report. The dissemination levels of the data were particularized at the regional level in the West Bank (North, Middle, South) and the 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 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 a type of estimation (b) diversity of sources (e.g., the interviewers, respondents, 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.
- Misunderstanding of the questions by the respondents.
- Answering the questions related to consumption by 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	%	29.8	0.9	0.029	41.44	44.01
	Did not Conducted	%	70.2	0.9	0.013	55.99	58.56
North of West Bank	Conducted a Trip	%	33.9	1.5	0.043	35.73	40.56
	Did not Conducted	%	66.1	1.5	0.022	59.44	64.27
Middle of West Bank	Conducted a Trip	%	17.9	1.4	0.076	28.51	34.39
	Did not Conducted	%	82.1	1.4	0.017	65.61	71.49
South of West Bank	Conducted a Trip	%	29.5	1.6	0.053	33.43	38.99
	Did not Conducted	%	70.5	1.6	0.022	61.01	66.57
Gaza Strip	Conducted a Trip	%	33.9	2.0	0.058	55.31	59.79
	Did not Conducted	%	66.1	2.0	0.030	40.21	44.69

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