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الصفحة

37	2012		:1
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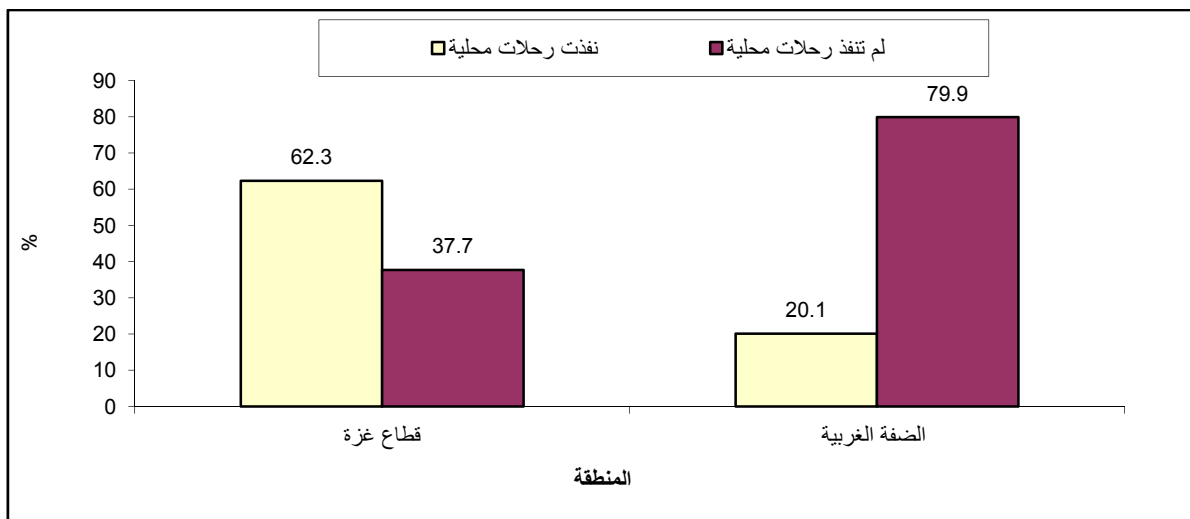
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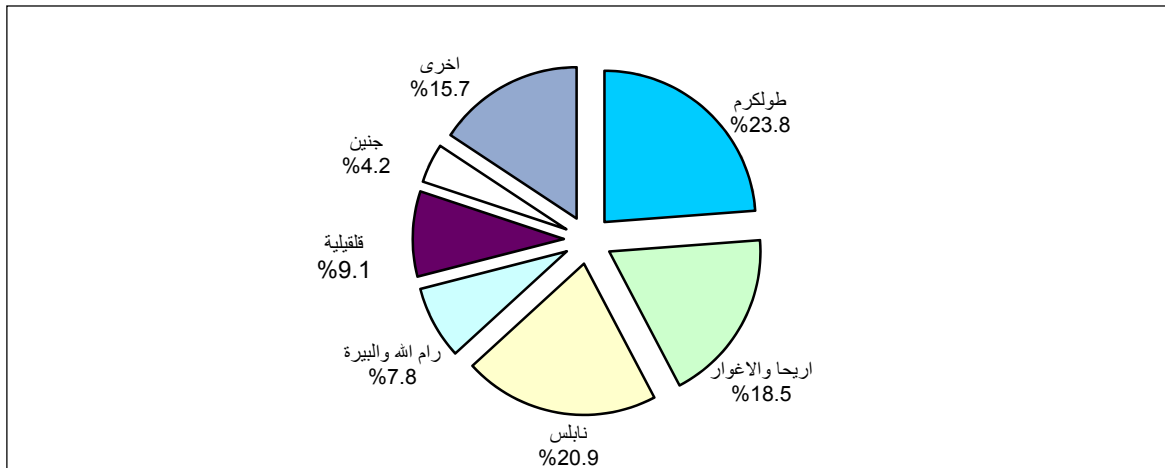
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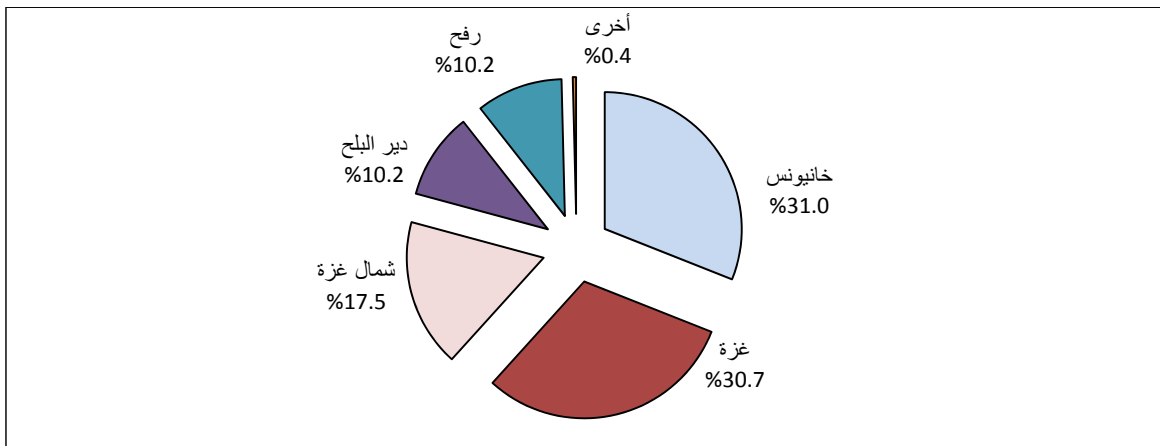
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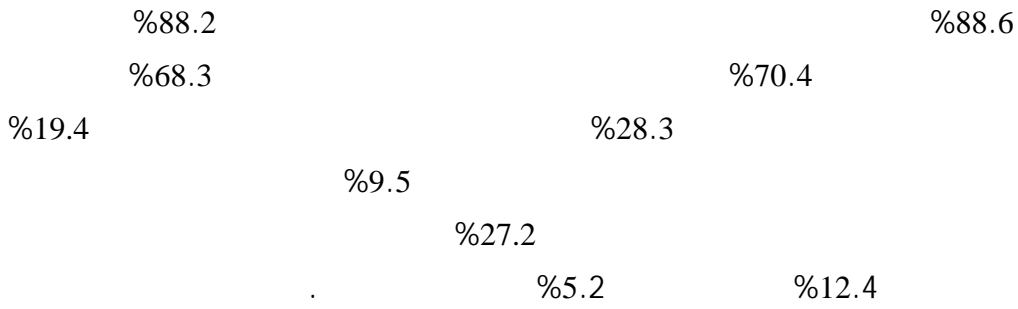
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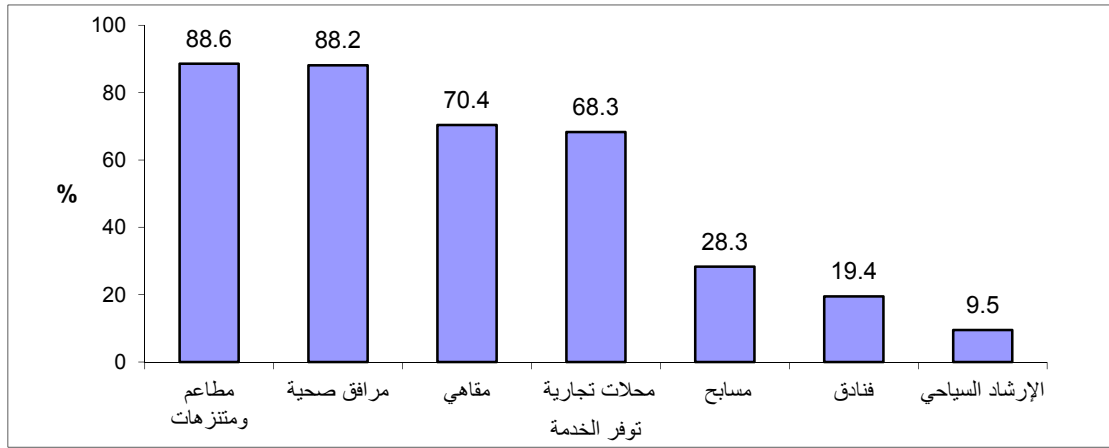
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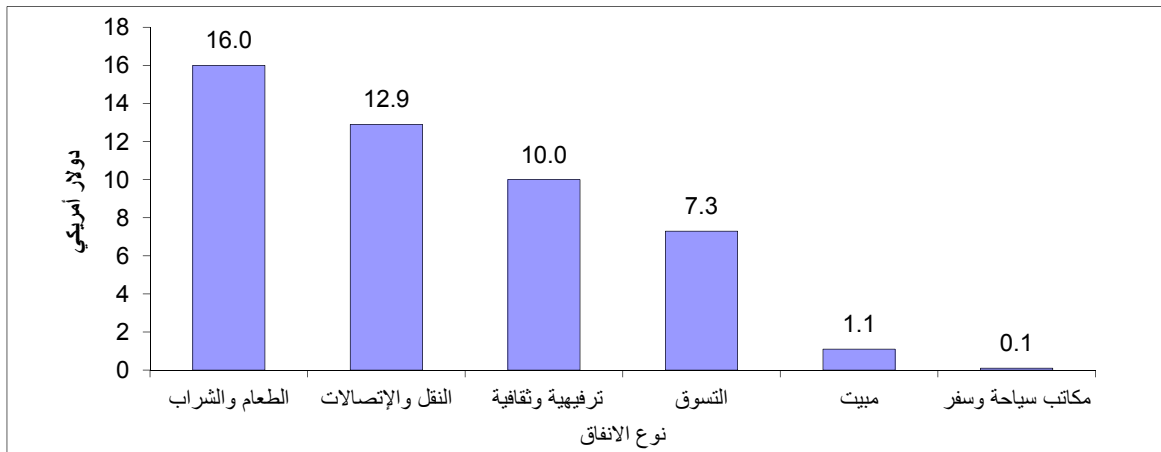
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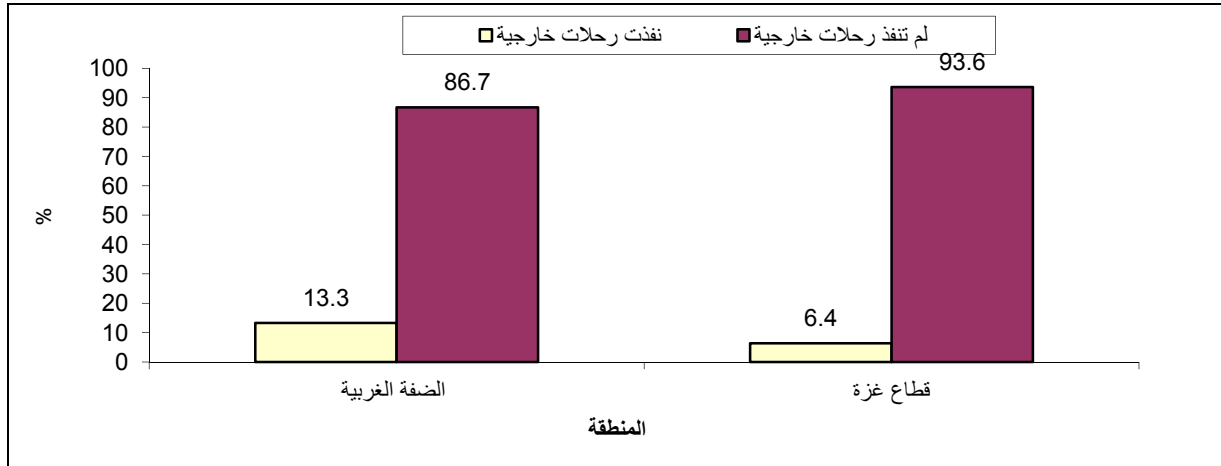
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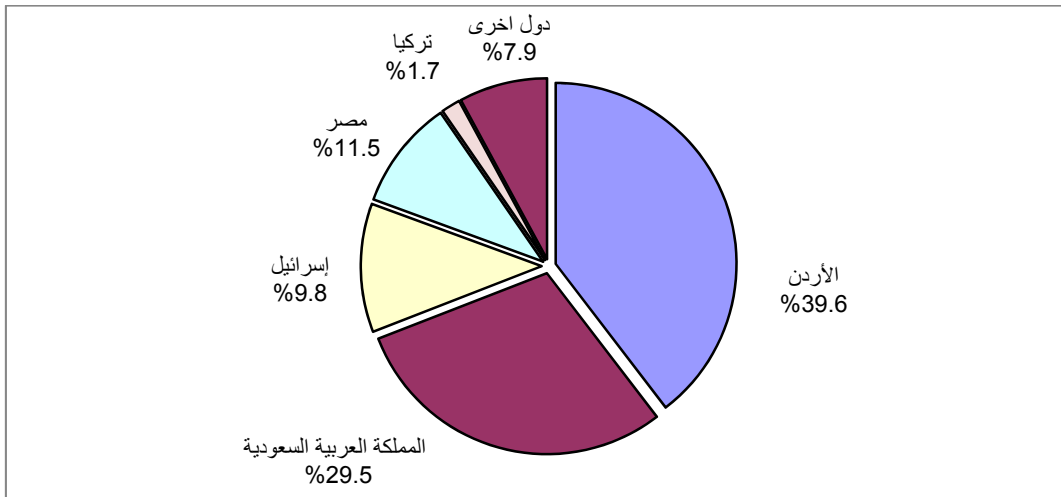
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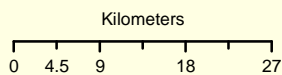
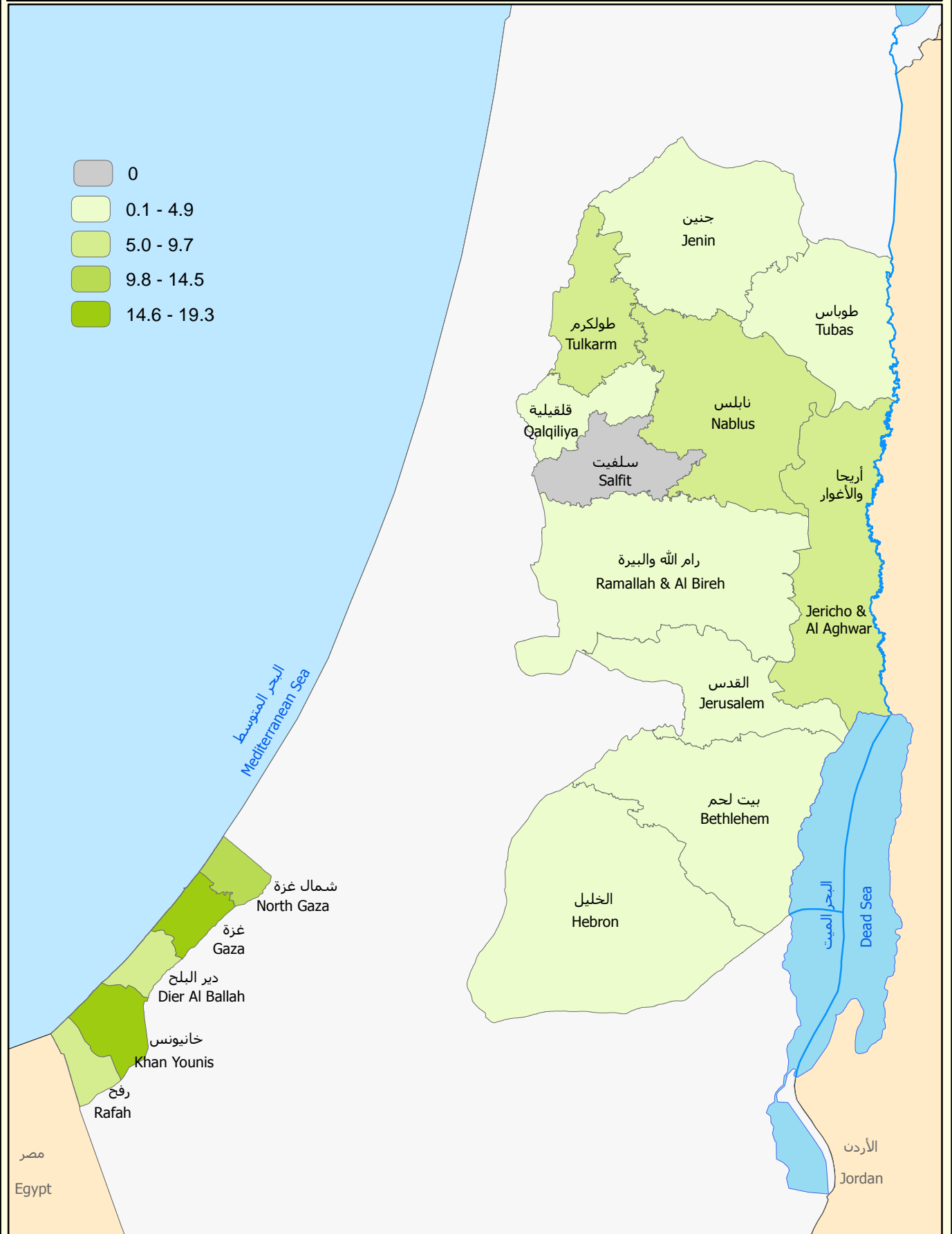
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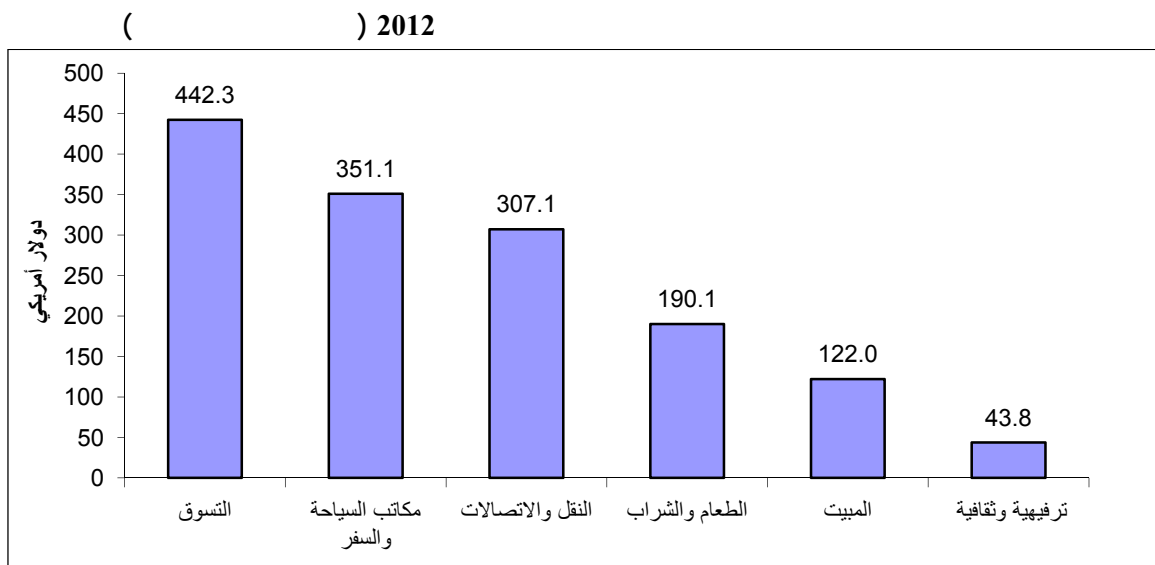
التوزيع النسبي للرحلات المحلية حسب وجهة الرحلة، 2012
 Percentage Distribution for Domestic Trips by Destination, 2012



المصدر: الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2013
 Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2013



التصنيف	القيمة	النسبة المئوية
التسوق	442.3	%46.2
مكاتب السياحة والسفر	351.1	%30.1
النقل والاتصالات	307.1	%28.8
الطعام والشراب	190.1	%19.5
المبيت	122.0	%5.5
ترفيهية وثقافية	43.8	
إجمالي	1,456.4	



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%216.9	%163.3	7.2	%13.6	190.1	
%207.1	%146.9	8.6	%15.3	177.0	
%50.4	%32.0	11.6	%4.7	40.9	2012

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$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

$$g \quad : \quad \sum_{ng} wi$$

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$$: \quad (w'i) \quad : \quad \sum_{rg} wi$$

$$fg$$

$$w'i = wi * fgi$$

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المنطقة			السنة	
46.2	27.7	34.0	2005	%
57.6	35.5	42.7	2006	
33.9	27.8	29.8	2008	
47.9	33.9	38.1	2009	
44.7	34.2	37.8	2010	
62.3	20.1	34.8	2012	
6.6	15.5	12.5	2004	%
0.7	21.9	15.6	2009	
2.0	16.4	11.4	2010	
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Tables

2012

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Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Domestic Trips Conducted and Region, 2012

Conducting Domestic Trips	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestine	
Conducted	62.3	20.1	34.8	نفذت رحلات
Not Conducted	37.7	79.9	65.2	لم تنفذ
Total	100	100	100	

2012

:2

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households in Palestine on Domestic Trips by Number of Trips and Region, 2012

Number of Domestic Trips	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestine	
1	25.2	54.4	36.2	1
2	18.2	24.3	20.5	2
3+	56.6	21.3	43.3	+3
Total	100	100	100	

2012

:3

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Domestic Trips by Duration and Region, 2012

Duration	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestine	
One Day	*100	98.7	*98.7	أكثر من يوم
More than one day	*0.0	1.3	*1.3	
Total	100	100	100	

*Coefficient of Variation is high

التباين مرتفع*

2012

:4

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Domestic Trips by Destination of Trip and Region, 2012

Destination of Trip	Region			وجهة الرحلة
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	المنطقة Palestine	
Jenin	0.0	4.2	1.6	جنين
Tubas	0.0	0.2	0.1	طوباس
Tulkarm	0.1	*23.8	9.0	طولكرم
Nablus	0.1	*20.9	7.9	نابلس
Qalqiliya	0.1	*9.1	3.5	قلقيلية
Salfit	0.0	*0.1	0.0	سلفيت
Ramallah & AL-Bireh	0.0	*7.8	2.9	رام الله والبيرة
Jericho & Al-Aghwar	0.0	*18.5	7.0	أريحا والأغوار
Jerusalem	0.0	*7.2	2.7	القدس
Bethlehem	0.0	*2.0	0.7	بيت لحم
Hebron	0.1	*6.2	2.4	الخليل
South Gaza	17.5	0.0	10.9	شمال غزة
Gaza	30.7	0.0	19.2	غزة
Deir Al-Balah	10.2	0.0	6.4	دير البلح
Khan Yunis	31.0	0.0	19.3	خان يونس
Rafah	10.2	0.0	6.4	رفح
Total	100	100	100	

*Coefficient of Variation is high

التباين مرتفع*

2012

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Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Domestic Trips by Method of Trip Organization and Region, 2012

Method of Trip Organization	Region			
	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Palestine	
Self Arrangement	99.9	99.5	99.7	
Travel Agency	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Total	100	100	100	

2012

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Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Domestic Trips by Number of People Accompanying and Region, 2012

Number of People Accompanying*	Region			عدد المرافقين*
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	المنطقة Palestine	
1	16.2	42.9	26.3	1
2	6.8	15.6	10.1	2
3	8.5	10.3	9.2	3
4+	68.5	31.2	54.4	+4
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

* With a household members

* من أفراد الأسرة

جدول 7: التوزيع النسبي للأسر التي نفذت رحلات محلية حول رأيها في توفر الخدمات في الأماكن المزارة في فلسطين

2012

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Opinion of Traveled Households on Domestic Trips on Availability of Services in Sites Visited in Palestine by Type of Service, 2012

Availability of Service	الخدمة							توفر الخدمة
	الأرشاد السياحي Tourism Guides	مرافق صحية Health Facilities	محلات تجارية Shops	فنادق Hotels	المساح Swimming Pools	المقاهي Coffee Shops	المطاعم والمتنزهات Restaurants & Parks	
Available	9.5	88.2	68.3	19.4	28.3	70.4	88.6	متوفر
Not Available	87.3	9.8	30.4	74.6	65.7	26.5	10.9	غير متوفر
Don't Know	3.2	2.0	1.3	6.0	6.0	3.1	0.5	لا اعرف
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع

جدول 8: التوزيع النسبي للأسر التي نفذت رحلات محلية حول مستوى الرضى عن الخدمات المتوفرة في الأماكن المزارة في فلسطين حسب نوع الخدمة، 2012

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Domestic Trips by Level of Satisfaction with Services Available in Sites Visited in Palestine by Type of Service, 2012

Level of Satisfaction with Services	الخدمة							مستوى الرضى عن الخدمة
	الأرشاد السياحي Tourism Guides	مرافق صحية Health Facilities	محلات تجارية Shops	فنادق Hotels	المساح Swimming Pools	المقاهي Coffee Shops	المطاعم والمتنزهات Restaurants & Parks	
Very good	31.1	5.2	10.5	47.3	20.1	12.4	27.2	جيد جداً
Good	66.5	26.7	58.6	29.6	50.5	41.3	45.1	جيد
Fair	0.8	29.4	19.8	2.0	10.4	6.7	9.7	مقبول
Bad	0.6	11.6	5.5	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.0	سيئ
Very bad	0.0	9.7	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	سيئ جداً
Don't know	1.0	17.4	3.4	21.1	16.0	38.8	16.8	لا اعرف
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع

2012

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Table 9: Average Expenditure of Households on Domestic Trips by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2012

(Value in USD)

Type of Expenditure	Region			نوع الإنفاق
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
Food and Drinks	13.6	19.9	16.0	الطعام والشراب
Shopping	5.3	*8.8	7.3	التسوق
Transp. & Telecom.	5.8	23.9	12.9	النقل والاتصالات
Tour Agents	*6.0	*0.0	*0.1	مكاتب السياحة والسفر
Entertainments	6.1	12.6	10.0	نفقات ترفيهية
Accommodation	*5.6	*1.1	*1.1	مبيت
Total Average	42.4	66.3	47.4	المتوسط العام

*Coefficient of Variation is high

*

2012

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Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Outbound Trips and Region, 2012

Traveled Outbound Trips	Region			تنفيذ رحلات خارجية
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
Conducted	6.4	13.3	10.9	نفذت رحلات
Not Conducted	93.6	86.7	89.1	لم تنفذ
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

2012

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Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Outbound Trips by Number of Outbound Trips and Region, 2012

Number of Outbound Trips	Region			عدد الرحلات الخارجية
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
1	82.0	86.0	85.2	1
2	13.6	9.5	10.3	2
3+	4.4	4.5	4.5	+3
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

2012

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Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Outbound Trips by Destination Country and Region, 2012

Destination Country	Region			وجهة الرحلة
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
Jordan	5.4	48.4	39.6	الأردن
Saudi Arabia	30.9	29.2	29.5	السعودية
Egypt	49.2	1.8	11.5	مصر
Israel	0.0	12.3	9.8	إسرائيل
Turkey	1.3	1.9	1.7	تركيا
Other countries	13.2	6.4	7.9	أخرى
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

2012

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Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Outbound Trips by Number of People Accompanying and Region, 2012

Number of People Accompanying*	Region			عدد المرافقين*
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
1	58.5	45.5	48.2	1
2	21.5	27.8	26.5	2
3	5.8	10.4	9.3	3
4+	14.2	16.3	16.0	+4
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

* With a household members

* من أفراد الأسرة

2012

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Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Outbound Trips by Purpose of Trip and Region, 2012

Purpose of Trip	Region			هدف الرحلة
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
Entertainments	17.6	20.0	19.5	الإستجمام والراحة
Visit Relatives & Friends	40.9	47.6	46.2	زيارة الأقارب والأصدقاء
Work and Official Missions	14.0	3.3	5.5	عمل ومهام رسمية
Pilgrimage	27.5	29.1	28.8	اسباب دينية
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

2012

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Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Traveled Households on Outbound Trips by Method of Trip Organization and Region, 2012

Method of Trip Organization	Region المنطقة			طريقة تنظيم الرحلة
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
Self Arrangement	86.1	65.8	69.9	بشكل شخصي
Tourist Agency	13.9	34.2	30.1	وكالة سياحة
Total	100	100	100	المجموع

2012

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Table 16: Average Expenditure by Traveled Households on Outbound Trips by Type of Expenditure and Region, 2012

(Value in USD)

Type of Expenditure	Region المنطقة			نوع الإنفاق
	قطاع غزة Gaza Strip	الضفة الغربية West Bank	فلسطين Palestine	
Food and Drinks	260.2	177.0	190.1	الطعام والشراب
Shopping	541.2	421.9	442.3	التسوق
Transp. & Telecom.	*393.7	289.2	307.1	النقل والاتصالات
Tourism Agencies	*1,724.8	*230.4	351.1	مكاتب السياحة والسفر
Entertainments	*188.1	*33.5	43.8	نفقات ترفيهية
Accommodations	*341.7	*109.3	*122.0	المبيت بالفنادق
Total Average	3,449.7	1,261.3	1,456.4	المتوسط العام

*Coefficient of Variation is high

*التباين مرتفع



**State of Palestine
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Domestic and Outbound Tourism Survey, 2012
Main Results**

August, 2013

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.
TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

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Reference ID:1996

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- **Final Review**
Mahmoud Jaradat
- **Overall Supervision**
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Introduction

Tourism statistics are traditionally considered to be an important field of official statistics, and serve as a significant input for economic and market analysis of the tourism sector in Palestine.

Palestine is an attractive area for tourists due to the presence of many highly valued religious and historical sites. Tourism is a leading sectors in the Palestinian economy and makes a significant contribution to GDP. For this reason, PCBS established a statistical program to supervise and produce reliable and timely statistics on the main indicators of tourism activity. This program began in 1995 with the implementation of the Hotel Survey to provide periodic data on accommodation statistics.

PCBS is pleased to introduce this report on the Domestic and Outbound Tourism Survey 2012 as an additional component of statistics on internal tourism. The main objective of the survey is to provide basic information about the demand aspect of tourism for use in the Tourism Satellite Accounts system in Palestine.

This report provides statistical data on domestic and outbound tourism, including expenditure during trips to tourist resorts, trips conducted by households, destination countries, and the facilities and services available in the resorts visited by households resident in Palestine.

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

August, 2013

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Chapter One

Main Findings

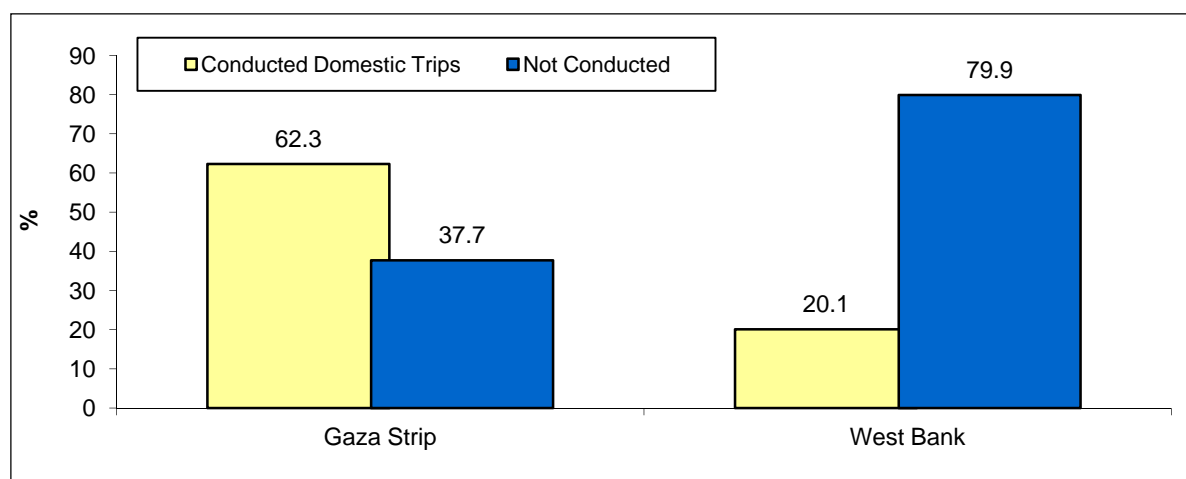
This section presents the main findings of the Domestic and Outbound Tourism Survey for resident households during 2012 and illustrates the nature of trips and activities by those households inside and outside of Palestine.

The aim of the survey is to identify indicators related to the behavior of households in Palestine during the trip, such as expenditure, mode of consumption, destination, average length of stay, activities engaged in during domestic trips, in addition to the reasons for other households not conducting domestic trips.

1.1 Domestic Trips

The results of the survey indicate that 34.8% of households (one member at least) participated in domestic trips during 2012, while 65.2% did not. Households participating in domestic trips were distributed by region as follows: 20.1% in the West Bank and 62.3% in the Gaza Strip.

Percentage Distribution of the Households that Traveled for Domestic Trips by Region, 2012

**Frequency of Domestic Trips:**

The survey results for 2012 show that among traveled households on domestic trips, 36.2% participated in one domestic trip within Palestine, 20.5% made two trips, and 43.3% of households participated in three trips or more.

Destination of Domestic Trips in the West Bank:

The results indicate that the main destination of domestic trips by households in the West Bank was Tulkarm with 23.8%, followed by Nablus governorate with 20.9%, while 18.5% traveled to the Jericho and Al-Aghwar governorate.

Destination of Domestic Trips in Gaza Strip:

In the Gaza Strip, 62.3% of all traveled households conducted a domestic trip in 2012 with 31.0% traveling to Khan Yunis governorate, 30.7% to Gaza governorate and 17.5% to North Gaza governorate.

Organization of Domestic Trip:

The results indicate that 99.7% of the domestic trips taken by households in Palestine were organized independently and 0.3% used travel agencies to organize their trips.

1.2 Conducting Outbound Trips

Survey results indicate that 10.9% of households (at least one member) traveled outside Palestine during 2012, while 89.1% did not: 86.7% in the West Bank and 93.6% in the Gaza Strip.

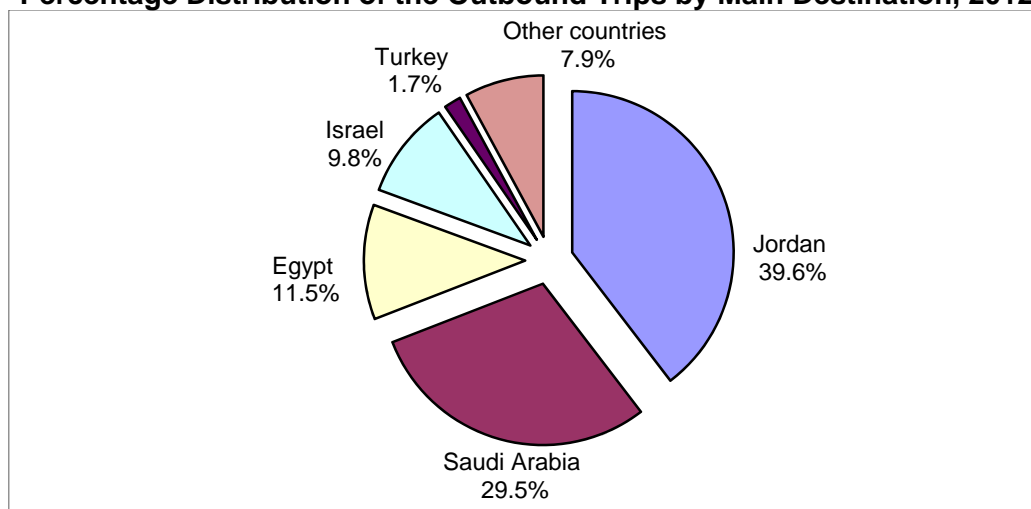
Frequency of Outbound Trips:

Survey results show that 85.2% of households in Palestine taking outbound trips carried out a single outbound trip during 2012, while 10.3% made two trips, and 4.5% made three trips or more.

Destination of Outbound Trips:

The results indicate that 39.6% of households taking outbound trips visited Jordan, 29.5% visited Saudi Arabia, 11.5% visited Egypt and 9.8% visited Israel.

Percentage Distribution of the Outbound Trips by Main Destination, 2012



Organization of Outbound Trip:

The results indicate that 69.9% of outbound trips taken by households in Palestine were organized independently and 30.1% used travel agencies to organize their trip.

Chapter Two

Methodology and Data Quality

This section presents the methodology used in conducting the Domestic and Outbound Survey, including the design of the survey's instruments, data collection, data processing, and data tabulation. It also presents data quality control from the preparatory stage to conducting the survey and data dissemination.

2.1 Questionnaire

The design of the questionnaire was based on the experiences of similar countries, as well as on international standards and recommendations for the most important indicators, taking into account the special situation of Palestine.

Target Population:

This consists of all Palestinian households who normally reside in Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip) during 2013.

2.2 Sample Frame

The sampling frame consists of all enumeration areas defined in the Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007. Each enumeration area consists of buildings and housing units comprising an average of 124 households. These enumeration areas are used as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage of the sampling selection.

Sample Size:

The estimated sample size is 7,673 households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Sampling Design:

The sample for this survey is the same as that of the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which has been conducted quarterly by PCBS since 1995. The Domestic and Outbound Tourism survey is attached with the LFS in the first quarter of 2013.

The sample is a stratified cluster sample with two stages. In the first stage, we selected a systematic random sample of 496 enumeration areas for the whole round. In the second stage, we selected a random area sample of 16 households on average from each enumeration area selected in the first stage.

Sample Strata:

The population was divided by:

- 1- Governorate (16 governorates)
- 2- Type of Locality (urban, rural, refugee camp)

Weight Calculation of Households:

The weight of statistical units (sampling unit) in the sample is defined as the mathematical inverse of the selection probability where the sample of the survey is a two-stage stratified cluster sample. In the first stage, we calculate the weight of enumeration areas depending on the probability of each enumeration area (a systematic random sample). In the second stage, we calculate the weight of households in each enumeration area: initial household weights resulted from the product of weight of the first stage and weight of the second stage. Final

household weights were obtained after adjustment of initial weights with the household estimates mid-2013 on the level of design strata (governorate, locality type).

2.3 Fieldwork

1. Training Fieldworkers

Fieldworkers were trained on basic skills before the start of data collection. The interviewers were trained on the Domestic and Outbound 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 provided 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 30/12/2012 and lasted until 28/03/2013. 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, 7,673 households were visited in Palestine; the end results of the interviews were as follows:

6,663 Complete questionnaire
1,010 Incomplete questionnaire

2.4 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 designed 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.

2.5 Data Quality

The concept of data quality covers many aspects, starting from the initial planning of the survey to the dissemination of the results and how well users understand and use the data. There are seven dimensions of statistical quality: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, comparability, coherence, and completeness.

2.5.1 Data Accuracy

1. Sampling Errors

Data of this survey affected by sampling errors due to use of the sample and not a complete enumeration. Therefore, certain differences are expected in comparison with the real values obtained through censuses. Variance were calculated for the most important indicators, the variance table is attached with the final report. There is no problem to disseminate results at the regional level (West bank, Gaza strip). However, the indicator of averages of expenditure during the trip show a high variance as explained in the statistical tables.

Summary for variance calculation for main indicators

Indicator	Estimate	Standard Error	C.V%*	95% confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Percentage of Households travelled for domestic trips in Palestine uring 2012	34.8	0.8%	2.4	33.1%	36.4%
Average of household expenditure (us dollar) on food and drink for whom travelling in outbound trips in Palestine in 2012	190.1	13.6%	7.2	163.3%	216.9%
Average of household expenditure (us dollar) on food and drink for whom travelling in domestic trips in the west bank in 2012	177.0	15.3%	8.6	146.9%	207.1%
Percentage of Households whom the main purpose of conducting outbound trips in Gaza strip during 2012 is visiting friends	40.9	4.7%	11.6	32.0%	50.4%

*C.V: coefficient of variation

2. Non-Sampling Errors

Non-sampling 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. Continuous contacts with the fieldwork team were maintained through regular visits to the field and regular meetings during the different field visits. Problems faced by fieldworkers were discussed to clarify issues and provide relevant instructions.

The implementation of the survey encountered non-response where the case (household was not present at home) during the fieldwork visit and the case (housing unit is vacant) become the high percentage of the non response cases. The total non-response rate reached 8.6% which is relatively low once compared to the household surveys conducted by PCBS , The refusal rate reached 2.4% which is very low percentage compared to the household surveys conducted by PCBS, and the reason is the short and clear questionnaire .

2.5.2 Response Rates

The survey sample consists of about 7,673 households of which 6,663 households completed the interview; whereas 4,334 households from the West Bank and 2,329 households in Gaza Strip. Weights were modified to account for non-response rate. The response rate in the West Bank reached 90% while in the Gaza Strip it reached 95%.

Non-response cases

Non-response cases	No. of cases
Household completed	6,663
Traveling households	102
<u>cases of over coverage</u>	386
Unit does not exist	49
Vacant Housing unit	337
No one at home	251
Refused to cooperate	184
No available information	19
Other	68
Total sample size	7,673

Response and non-response formulas:

$$\text{Percentage of over coverage errors} = \frac{\text{Total cases of over coverage}}{\text{Number of cases in original sample}} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

$$\text{Non response rate} = \frac{\text{Total cases of non response}}{\text{Net Sample size}} \times 100\% = 8.6\%$$

Net sample = Original sample – cases of over coverage

$$\text{Response rate} = 100\% - \text{non-response rate} = 91.4\%$$

Treatment of non-response cases using weight adjustment

$$fg = \frac{\sum_{ng} wi - \sum_{o.c} wi}{\sum_{rg} wi}$$

Where

wi : the primary weight before adjustment for the household i

g : adjustment group by (governorate, locality type).

fg : weight adjustment factor for the group g .

$\sum_{ng} wi$: Total weights in group g

$\sum_{o.cg} wi$: Total weights of over coverage cases

$\sum_{rg} wi$: Total weights of response cases

We calculate fg for each group, and final we obtain the final household weight ($w'i$) by using the following formula:

$$w'i = wi * fgi$$

2.5.3 Comparability

As illustrated below, the survey data is comparable geographically and over time by comparing data from different geographical areas to data of previous surveys. The main indicators regarding domestic and outbound trips have only slight variance.

Indicator	Year	Region		
		Palestine	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Conducted Domestic Trips by the Households (%)	2005	34.0	27.7	46.2
	2006	42.7	35.5	57.6
	2008	29.8	27.8	33.9
	2009	38.1	33.9	47.9
	2010	37.8	34.2	44.7
	2012	34.8	20.1	62.3
Conducted Outbound Trips by the Households (%)	2004	12.5	15.5	6.6
	2009	15.6	21.9	0.7
	2010	11.4	16.4	2.0
	2012	10.9	13.3	6.4

2.5.4 Data Quality Assurance Procedures

Several measures were implemented to ensure the efficiency of quality controls in the survey. These included the training of fieldworkers in the main skills prior to the start of data collection, conducting field visits to fieldworkers to ensure the integrity of data collection, editing of questionnaires prior to data entry, using a data entry application that does not allow mistakes during the data entry process, and then examining the data. This was done to ensure that data would be error-free: cleaning and inspection of the anomalous values was carried out to ensure harmony between the different questions on the questionnaire.

2.5.5 Technical Notes

The sources of errors can be summarized as follows:

- Inability to complete the data in some questionnaires due to cases of non-response because the household was not at home or the household refused to participate.
- Some households did not answer the questionnaire accurately.
- Errors due to the way the questions were asked by interviewers.
- Misunderstanding of the questions by respondents.
- Answering questions related to consumption by estimation.

Chapter Three

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 Palestine:

Domestic Tourism:

This is defined as comprising the activities of residents of a given area traveling only within that area, but outside their usual environment, for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is the other than exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Outbound Tourism:

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual permanent places of residence for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is the other than exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourism Trip:

Traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is the other than exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

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.

Work and Official Missions:

The work carried out by any traveler, so it does not generate income, such as official business that may be assigned to the person from his or his government, with the exception of the work of a commercial nature or profit. (activities of business)

Region:

According to current administrative divisions, the Palestinian Territory were divided into two geographic regions (areas): The West Bank and Gaza Strip. The West Bank was divided into 11 Governorates while Gaza Strip was divided into 5 Governorates.

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