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Methodologies and Working papers

MEDSTAT II: Domestic tourism manual

2008 edition

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Introduction, scope of study and sources of information

The aim of this Manual is to enable us to gather comparable information about domestic tourism in individual countries. In general terms, national tourism is defined as activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment. If the trips are made within the geographical limits of the country in question, we talk of domestic tourism; if they are made to other countries, this is outbound tourism.

As a rule, national tourism (domestic and outbound) is quantified and characterised by way of household surveys, which may be supplemented by information obtained from the supply standpoint (establishments and tourism companies) or specific studies at tourist destinations.

The manual focuses on studying domestic tourism through household surveys, offering each country or institution the chance to select what best suits its needs and resources.

In preparing the manual we have mainly taken into account the methodologies for compiling the Spanish National Statistical Institute (INE) Household Budget Survey, the INE Living Conditions Survey, the Spanish Institute of Tourist Studies (IET) Survey on Tourist Movements of Residents in Spain (FAMILITUR), and the technical mission carried out in Jordan in February 2008 under the European Commission MEDSTAT II Project.

The Manual is the result of the broad experience amassed by its authors in numerous consultancy and technical assistance missions in countries in Latin America and the Mediterranean Area.

At all times we have adhered, in the interests of comparability, to the international recommendations on tourism statistics.

Specifically, from the institutional point of view and for the present Manual, we have taken into account:

- the requirements and recommendations of the European Union on tourism statistics prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) over the last few years;

- the renewal of concepts and statistical approaches which has been taking place since the World Tourism Organisation Conference in Ottawa in 1991, and the subsequent adoption of recommendations by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 1993;

- the latest methodological references for the preparation of the Tourism Satellite Account, which have been presented recently by EUROSTAT, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

More information on domestic tourism statistics methodology can be found in the abovementioned references.

1   Aims

The two main aims of this Manual are to:

- quantify the flows of resident travellers between the different regions of a country and abroad;

- characterise the tourism trips made by resident travellers, including destination and reason for the trip, its duration, type of accommodation, transport used, overnight stays or expenses incurred.

2   Alternatives to the design of a survey

For the design of a household survey, two alternatives can be used: panel type surveys (either a pure panel without rotation or a rotating panel) or periodic surveys without panellising. Each has its advantages and disadvantages.

Collection of longitudinal data

In general, panels are used to collect longitudinal data for statistical analysis. Such data can be obtained only from periodic surveys by means of retrospective series which rely excessively on the memory of the interviewee. Cross-sectional estimations (referring to specific moments) can be obtained from either a rotating panel or a pure panel, providing the regeneration mechanism is efficient. Panels provide much richer information; however, to gain full advantage, much more attention, time, and effort needs to be invested.

Information on the household and the traveller

It is easier to estimate change if a certain proportion of households remain fixed in the sample.

Change at a disaggregated level, unit by unit (household or person), can only be measured in a panel structure, with or without rotation. The pure panel is the better choice in this case: panel data will improve in quality when the number of time periods increase and each household remains in the sample longer.

Fieldwork

The fieldwork of a rotating panel is comparatively more straightforward than that of the other two alternatives. Having a pure panel requires more time to be spent on ensuring the ongoing cooperation of each household, including follow-ups on them or on their members when they change their address. In fact, a panel of this type is a panel of people, since these are the only units that remain viable, while the households may undergo various changes and even disappear.

The major drawback of periodic surveys is that every time, the interviewers have to obtain the cooperation of all the households for the first time, which is more laborious than keeping the households that have already cooperated previously. On the other hand, the main advantage of periodic surveys lies in gathering information from different periods, making it possible to estimate the features that are sufficiently static with greater reliability. Rotating panels offer the same advantage to a limited extent, depending on the rate of rotation (the rate at which the sample is replaced). Pure panels generally do not offer this advantage, except when the

characteristic under study enables repeated observations of the households to be considered as accumulated information.

Lack of response

One disadvantage of panels, whether rotating or not, is that any lack of response continues to accumulate throughout the cooperation cycles, though it is somewhat greater at the initial stage. This means that a substitution mechanism to keep the sample size stable may have to be used, something that would not be so necessary in periodic surveys. In panels, however, the lack of response can be handled easily at the second or subsequent cooperation interviews with the households, as there is more detailed information on them, corresponding to earlier cycles, which may be used for attributing or re-weighting.

Recall effect and learning effect in the trip declaration of reporting units

The use of panel type surveys allows us to use such tools as notebooks, making it easier for reporting units to recall the various trips they have made, whereas if the survey is not panellised, the reporting unit will not be aware of an impending interview.

Panel type surveys, however, have the disadvantage that after the first interview, the reporting unit might under-report the number of trips as each trip generates the need to complete another table.

3 Preparation of the questionnaire

The content of the questionnaire is one of the basic parts of the investigation, so special attention has to be given to its wording. There is no standard questionnaire on an international scale – each country should adopt the wording that it deems fit in accordance with its particular needs. In principle, the questionnaire should be worded to suit the needs of the various users of the information:

- basic information on the volume and nature of domestic tourism, to guide the country's tourism policies;

- information for private associations and companies in the sector;

- information on tourist spending for use in Tourism Satellite Accounts;

- information on outbound tourism for use in the Balance of Payments current account.

In drafting the specific questionnaires, the authors analysed questionnaires currently used in use in ten countries from different geographic areas. In most of the countries, the questionnaire forms part of different household surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Living Conditions Surveys, and Household Budget Surveys). We suggest that the questionnaire be simplified as far as possible, in order to meet the specific needs of the various users. For example, INE in Spain includes tourism as an integral module in the Household Budget Survey (see Annex 1), while Jordan's Department of Statistics appends the questionnaire as a module to the Income and Expenditure Survey (see Annex 2).

 If resources are available, surveys specifically on domestic tourism should be developed in the interests of greater flexibility in the preparation of the questionnaires.

4   Some concepts and definitions

The following paragraphs set out a number of useful domestic tourism concepts and definitions. For additional information, readers are directed to the international documentation listed in the introduction to the Manual.

Choice of the main reporting unit

It is best to interview persons who are able to provide basic information on all persons living in the dwelling, so as to obviate having to interview every single member of the household. As a rule, only persons of full legal age who know the tourism habits of all members of the family unit should be chosen.

If the selected reporting unit does not have all the necessary information about any of the trips undertaken by the household in the period in question, it will be necessary to interview a member of the household who actually took part. If this person is not available at the time of the interview, the questionnaire should be completed another day, when he/she is available.

Information relating to households

A household is considered to be a person or a set of persons who together occupy a principal family dwelling or part of it and consume and/or share food or other goods paid for from the same budget, i.e. it is a set of persons who have a single budget.

A set of persons share a single budget when they pool their resources and share common expenses. However, anyone who does not supply resources but pays a share of common budget expenditure is also considered to belong to the single budget.

A household is considered to be travelling when any one of its members has made one trip during the period in question, irrespective of the number of trips that have been made or the number of individuals who have travelled. Non-travelling households are those where none of the members has made a journey in the period in question.

Information relating to individuals

An individual is considered to be travelling when he/she has made at least one trip during the period in question.

For panel type surveys, collecting information relating to travellers, this variable is not additive (i.e. individuals cannot be added month by month). A single person who makes several trips in the survey period in question is considered to be a single traveller.

Dwelling

A structurally separate or independent enclosure which, from the way it was built, reconstructed, converted or adapted, is designed to be inhabited by persons or, even though not designed initially as such, constitutes the normal residence for one or more persons. Enclosures which, despite being initially designed for human habitation, are given over entirely to other purposes are not considered to be dwellings (e.g. those being used solely as business premises).

Trips

A trip is considered to be the displacement of a person away from his/her usual environment with at least one overnight stay. Any displacements involving residence of more than 12 consecutive months at the place of destination are excluded.

The sphere of investigation should include recurrent trips, including those made by students and/or workers who travel to a place different from the one where they live from Monday to Friday, and those that form part of their working or business activity, e.g. attendance at trade fairs and congresses.

Usual environment

As recognised in various international methodological manuals, the concept of usual environment is hard to define in precise terms. The institution compiling the country's tourism statistics needs to decide which concept of usual environment they will use. Distance (such as mileage covered, duration of displacement, or administrative territorial units) or frequency criteria may be applied.

It is recommended that when a country conducts a domestic tourism survey for the first time, the questionnaire should use all three of the abovementioned criteria to identify the usual environment.

The specific features of each country and a detailed analysis of the results should enable the usual environment to be defined more precisely. This is extremely important when it comes to quantifying domestic tourism.

For example, according to studies carried out in Spain, using differing definitions of usual environment would result in differences of more than 30% in the total number of trips made by residents of Spain.

Overnight stay

An overnight stay corresponds to each of the nights that a traveller remains or is registered at a collective accommodation establishment or at private tourist accommodation, even where his/her physical presence is unnecessary. The average length of stay would be calculated as the average number of overnight stays on each trip.

Reason for the trip

Main reason for making a trip. Without this the trip would not have been made.

Means of transport

This variable usually reflects the main means of transport used for making the trip, i.e. the means used for covering the major part of the distance to the place of destination. Where various means of transport have been used, the secondary ones are not exploited. Each trip, therefore, can have only one associated means of transport.

Type of accommodation

As with the means of transport variable, type of accommodation reflects the main type of accommodation used during the trip, i.e. the type of accommodation where the greatest number of nights is spent.

Total expenditure

This includes expenses before and after the trip, as well as expenses incurred during the trip.

5   Areas of investigation and frequency

Population scope: The target population of the investigation, on which the data and the tabulations will be compiled, is the set of private households as well as the persons forming part of them.

Geographical scope: The whole of the country in question.

Time scope: One of the most important items of the survey is its frequency in terms of producing results. The decision may depend on the information collection schedules, the required sample size, the design of analysis and refinement work and, above all, the nature of the actual survey (for example, whether it is a set of short-term statistics or structural statistics).

Considering the seasonality of tourism, the time scope should be short-term, either three or four-monthly.

In addition, based on the country's needs, the surveys should be carried out every year, with a view to compiling annual data and preparing indicators for assessing the economic impact of tourism .

6   Sample design. Sampling type and units.

For a panel type survey, a two-stage conglomerate sampling procedure with subsampling and stratification of the first and second stage units should be used if possible. The first stage units are the census sections, the second stage units the principal family dwellings. Stratification usually follows a dual criterion:

- demographic criterion, with each section assigned to one of five habitats, depending on the size of the municipality to which the section belongs;

- socioeconomic criterion, according to the socioeconomic category of the working population of the section within each habitat.

Thus, the working sample universe would exclude collective establishments, such as all hotel and catering establishments. On the other hand, to have statistical consistency, the set of family dwellings would include only principal dwellings, occupied for the whole or part of the year as the usual or permanent residence, thus excluding second homes for summer or weekends. This does not mean that the tourism in second homes is not taken into account, as this is done by collecting data on principal dwellings.

Everyone usually residing in the principal dwelling has to be interviewed on their tourism activities, regardless of whether they form a family unit in the strict sense. The concept of household requires co-habitation and a common budget but does not require the existence of family ties. Where various families live together, the one that owns the house or that appears in its lease agreement should be selected.

In the interests of representativeness, the sections should be distributed non-proportionally, with smaller regions in population terms being assigned more sections than under a strictly proportional arrangement.

7   Validation and imputation

Each register should be subject to the rules of validation, i.e. the rules applying to the validation process for each questionnaire.

Accordingly, the fields requiring imputation input in each register will be those where we detect a blank, a value out of range, or a value that does not comply with any of the rules of validation relating to that field.

Imputation should take into account the principles of consistency. Any imputed value must meet all the rules of validation and neutrality: the set of values imputed should have no significant effect on the distributions of current simple or cross frequencies.

Imputation is usually done in one of the following two ways:

-    By means of deterministic criteria: When a field to be imputed is detected in a given register, the program looks for the deterministic imputation criteria for that field. If there are any, it tries to apply any one of the criteria, reviews the validation rules and detects whether there is still a rule which is not being met. If so, the program applies another determinist criterion and so on until the imputed value is correct.

-    By means of probabilistic criteria: In some cases deterministic imputation will not be possible, either because the deterministic rules have not been defined for imputation of the field, or because the register to be imputed does not meet one of the conditions for application.

In the specific case of questions relating to expenditure, the following FAMILITUR methodological guidelines should be applied:

-    At the time of information collection, an on-line validation of the declaration of expenditure is made, based on upper and lower limits obtained by combining the variables for trip destination, means of transport, and main accommodation. The validation is concerned with mean daily expenditure per traveller. It is imputed in accordance with mean expenditure per traveller only in registers that have no information.

8   Elevation

Which files will be elevated will depend on the point of the investigation. They might include:

-    household file

-    individual file

-    trip file

-    excursion file

After calibrating the sample to obtain the weights that are a suitable representation of each item in respect to the population in relative terms, we proceed to the next stage - elevation to the total population, i.e. assigning the weight that best represents each element of the sample in absolute terms. For this purpose we use an elevation factor calculated thus:

$$\text{Elevation factor} = \frac{\text{Universe population}}{\text{Sample size}}$$

To obtain the elevated data, we multiply each sample register by the weight resulting from its calibration and by the elevation factor.

To obtain data on trips and excursions, we have no reference populational frame, and so the data do not have to fit any population. The result of the estimation is determined by applying the weight of the individual who has made them. Each trip or excursion inherits the weight of the individual to whom it relates, and there is therefore a univocal relation between the two.

9 Geographical disaggregation, tabulation and distribution of results

The level of functional and geographical detail varies according to each country's needs.

Depending on user demands, a specific tabulation plan should be drawn up to show clearly the results obtained by the investigation. National experience shows that tables should be accompanied by graphs, maps, press releases, and specific publications.

The level of data disaggregation should be supported by an appropriate sample size. It is better to offer consistent information rather than overly detailed breakdowns.

References

- Statistics of tourist movements of residents in Spain (FAMILITUR). Methodological references 2005-2006.

- Family Budget Survey Project 2006.

- Living Conditions Survey.

- Directive and Recommendations on European Union tourism statistics.

- European Commission, OECD and United Nations methodological recommendations on tourism statistics.

- Methodological recommendations for preparing the Satellite Tourism Account.

Annex:
Draft questionnaires

Annex 1- Questionnaire on Domestic Tourism used by the INE-Spain (module integrated in the Household Budget Survey).

Annex 2- Questionnaire on Domestic Tourism used by the Department of Statistics - Jordan (module integrated in the Income and Expenditure Survey).

Continuous Household Budget Survey
Trip and Excursion Questionnaire

|_0_|

A. Identification

1. Section identification data

Province _____ |___|___|

Section sequence number |___|___|___|___| |___|

Municipality _____

District/section _____ |___|___| |___|___|___|

Twice-weekly group _____ |___|___|

2. Dwelling and household data

Household code _____ |___|___|___|___|___| |___|

Dwelling sequence number_____ |___|___|

Household sequence number_____ |___|

Actual cooperation code_____ |___|

Notional cooperation code_____ |___|

3. Respondent data

Name and sequence number of the respondent of this questionnaire

_____ |___|___|

4. Log period for travel expenses: QUARTERLY + TWICE-WEEKLY REFERENCE

From |___|___| of |___|___| of |___|___|___|___| until |___|___| of |___|___| of |___|___|___|___|

Nature, characteristics and purpose

The Continuous Household Budget Survey is a national statistical source largely devised to obtain information for studying and monitoring household expenses.

Legislation

Statistical confidentiality
Any personal data procured by statistical offices are protected by **statistical confidentiality** (s. 13.1 of the Public Statistical Offices Act of 9 May 1989 (Spanish "LFEP")). All statistical staff are duty-bound to keep statistics in confidence (s. 17.1 of the "LFEP").

Duty to provide data
Acts 4/1990 and 13/1996 lay down the **duty to provide data** as requested to compile
these statistics. Statistical offices may request data from Spanish and foreign natural and legal persons
resident in Spain (s. 10.1 of the "LFEP").
All natural and legal persons who supply data **shall reply truthfully, accurately, fully and within the deadline** to survey questions duly put to them by statistical offices (s. 10.2 of the "LFEP").
To ensure that these rules are enforced, the INE has the power to impose penalties (s. 48 LFEP).

Mod. PF-VEX

B. Classification of trips and/or excursions

1. Could you tell me if you or anyone else in your household went on a trip or excursion between _____ of _____ _____ and _____ of _____ _____ (the period on the front page of the questionnaire)?

<div align="center">

Yes ☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q 2*

No ☐ 6 ⇒ END

</div>

2. Specify whether you have gone on...

1. Overnight trips in Spain   YES   ☐ 1 ⇒ Number of trips |___|___|

                                         NO   ☐ 6

2. Overnight trips abroad   YES   ☐ 1 ⇒ Number of trips |___|___|

                                         NO   ☐ 6

3. Excursions in Spain   YES   ☐ 1 ⇒ Number of excursions |___|___|

                                         N0   ☐ 6

4. Excursions abroad   YES   ☐ 1 ⇒ Number of excursions |___|___|

                           NO   ☐ 6

Interviewer:

● **If you answered yes to question 2 option 1, go to Table 1**

● **If you answered yes to question 2 option 2, go to Table 2**

● **If you answered yes to question 2 option 3, go to Table 3**

● **If you answered yes to question 2 option 4, go to Table 4**

You must complete as many tables as you gave positive answers to the different options in question 2. Where the number of overnight trips in Spain or abroad is greater than eight, or the number of excursions in Spain or abroad is greater than nine, complete another questionnaire.

Please complete the corresponding tables for each and every trip and excursion you have gone on.

C. Table 1. Overnight trips in Spain

1.1 Trip number	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
1.2 How many trips did you make to the same destination?	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
2. Start and duration of trip. (Specify the last trip to the same destination) 1. On what date did your trip start (day and month)? 2. For how many days did the trip last?	|_|_| |_|_| |_|_|	|_|_| |_|_| |_|_|	|_|_| |_|_| |_|_|
3. How many household members went on the trip?	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
4. What was the purpose of the trip? 1 Work _____ 2 Leisure/ holiday or other _____	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐ 1 ☐ 2
5. Did you purchase a tourist package? 1. YES _____ 6. NO _____	☐ 1 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ☐ 6
6. How many nights did you stay at: 1. Group accommodation: hotels, campsites, etc. 2. Privately owned accommodation 3. Privately rented accommodation 4. Other accommodation	|_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_|	|_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_|	|_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_|
7. Which modes of transport did you use on the trip? 1. Car_____ 2. Aeroplane_____ 3. Coach_____ 4. Train_____ 5. Ship_____ 6. Other_____	☐ 1 ⇒ Q8 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ⇒ Q9 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ⇒ Q8 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ⇒ Q9 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ⇒ Q8 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ⇒ Q9 ☐ 5 ☐ 6
8. Write the total number of km you travelled	|_|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|_|
9. Did you spend money on? 1. Food or drink in restaurants, bars and cafeterias_____ 2. Food and drink in commercial establishments_____ 3. Other costs_____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3
10. Do you know the total cost of the trip? 1. YES 2. NO	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q11* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q12*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q11* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q12*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q11* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q12*
11. What was the total cost of the trip?	|_|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|_|_|

| **12. Show at least the range the total cost of the trip in euro falls within.**

1. < 200 _____
2. from 200 to 399_____
3. from 400 to 599_____
4. from 600 to 799_____
5. from 800 to 999_____
6. from 1000 to 1499_____
7. from 1500 to 2499_____
8. ≥ 2500...._____ | ☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6
☐ 7
☐ 8 | ☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6
☐ 7
☐ 8 | ☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6
☐ 7
☐ 8 |

D. Table 2. Overnight trips abroad

1.1 Trip number **1.2 How many trips did you make to the same destination?**	|__|__| |__|__|	|__|__| |__|__|	|__|__| |__|__|
2. Start and duration of trip. (Specify the last trip to the same destination) 1. On what date did your trip start (day and month)? 2. For how many days did the trip last?	|__|__| |__|__| |__|__|	|__|__| |__|__| |__|__|	|__|__| |__|__| |__|__|
3. How many household members went on the trip?	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
4. What was the purpose of the trip? 1 Work _____ 2 Leisure/ holiday or other _____	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐ 1 ☐ 2
5. Did you purchase a tourist package? 1. YES _____ 6. NO _____	☐ 1 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ☐ 6
6. How many nights did you stay at: 1. Group accommodation: hotels, campsites, etc. 2. Privately owned accommodation 3. Privately rented accommodation 4. Other accommodation	|__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|	|__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|	|__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|
7. Which modes of transport did you use to get from Spain to the country of destination? 1. Car_____ 2. Aeroplane_____ 3. Long-distance coach_____ 4. Train_____ 5. Ship_____ 6. Other_____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6
8. Write the total number of km you travelled	|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|
9. Did you spend money on? 1. Food or drink in restaurants, bars and cafeterias_____ 2. Food and drink in commercial establishments_____ 3. Other costs_____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

10. Do you know the total cost of the trip?
   1.   YES
 	
   2.   NO
	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q11*
	☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q12*
		☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q11*
		☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q12*
			☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q11*
			
			☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q12*

11. What was the total cost of the trip?	|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|__|__|

12. Show at least the range the total cost of the trip in euro falls within. 9. < 200 _____ 10. from 200 to 399_____ 11. from 400 to 599_____ 12. from 600 to 799_____ 13. from 800 to 999_____ 14. from 1000 to 1499_____ 15. from 1500 to 2499_____ 16. ≥ 2500...._____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8

E. Table 3. Excursions in Spain

1.1 Excursion number	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
1.2 Number of excursions to the same destination	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
2. Did you spend money on? 1. Food or drink in restaurants, bars and cafeterias_____ 2. Transport_____ 3. Shopping_____ 4. Other costs_____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
3. Do you know what the total cost of the excursion is? 1. YES _____ 6. NO _____	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*
4. What was the total cost of the excursion? _____	I__I__I__I__I__I	I__I__I__I__I__I	I__I__I__I__I__I	I__I__I__I__I__I
5. Show at least the range the total cost of the excursion in euro falls within. 17. < 20 _____ 18. from 20 to 49_____ 19. from 50 to 79_____ 20. from 80 to 119_____ 21. from 120 to 159___ 22. from 160 to 199___ 23. from 200 to 399___ 24. ≥ 400...._____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8

F. TABLE 4. Excursions abroad

1. Excursion number	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
1.2 Number of excursions to the same destination	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|	|__|__|
2. Did you spend money on? 1. Food or drink in restaurants, bars and cafeterias_____ 2. Transport_____ 3. Shopping_____ 4. Other costs_____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
3. Do you know what the total cost of the excursion is? 1. YES _____ 6. NO _____	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*	☐ 1 ⇒ *Go to Q4* ☐ 6 ⇒ *Go to Q5*
4. What was the total cost of the excursion? _____	I__I__I__I__I__I	I__I__I__I__I__I	I__I__I__I__I__I	I__I__I__I__I__I
5. Show at least the range the total cost of the excursion in euro falls within. 1. < 20 _____ 2. from 20 to 49____ 3. from 50 to 79____ 4. from 80 to 119___ 5. from 120 to 159 6. from 160 to 199__ 7. from 200 to 399 8. ≥ 400...._____	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8

Domestic Tourism Survey 2008

المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية
دائرة الإحصاءات العامة

Confidential information according to Statistical Law N°(8) Year 2003

Serial. No. of cluster |__|__|__|__|

	Part one: Identification				

101	**Governorate** |__|__|	110	**Serial No. of Household in the cluster**	|__|
102	**District** |__|__|	111	**No. of Building in the Block**	....
103	**Sub district** |__|	112	**No. of dwelling in the Building**	....
104	**Locality** |__|__|__|	113	**Cycle NO.**	|__|__|__|
105	**Urban/ rural** |__|	114	**Name of head of house hold**	....
106	**Area** |__|__|	115	**Address**	....
107	**Neighbourhood** |__|__|		**Tel.**	....
108	**Block NO.** |__|__|__|	116	**Strata No.**	|__|
109	**Cluster No.** |__|__|__|__|__|	117	**Ser. No. of Questionnaire**	|__|__|__|__|__|__|

118	**Did the Family or one of the members under take a Domestic Trip during the last quarter?**
	1. Yes (cont.) **2. No (Go to question 304)** |__|
119	**No. of domestic trips that were under taken by the family or one of the members** |__|

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Part two: Travel and expenditure details

201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212							
Serial. No of trip	No. of person who traveled?	Purpose of trip 1. Lesure and holidays? 2. Visiting Frinds and relatives? 3. Business trip 4. Conference 5. Training 6. Shoping 7. Medical treatment 8. Religus trip 9. Schoole or university trip 10. Others………….	What was the main destination	What was the distance (km)	Type of transport? 1. Privit care 2. Public car 3. Rented car 4. Plane 5. Others………	No.of nights? If one day trip go to Q 209	Where did you sleep? 1. Hotel 2. Suits 3. Furnished apportment 4. With frineds or relatives 5. Owned appartment 6. Camps 7. Others	Was it a full package trip? 1. Yes (cont.) 2. No (Go to Q 211)	Total Amoun paid for the package trip?	Total cost of the trip	Items of expenditure in JD'S?							
											1	2	3	4		5		6	7
														Shopping		Entertainment			
														1/4	2/4	1/5	2/5		
											Accomodation	Resturants &caffes	Transport	Non-related[1]	Related[2]	Cultural[3]	Sports[4]	Medical expenses	Others
		×	××			×	×××	×	×										
TRIP (1)																			
TRIP (2)																			
TRIP (3)																			
TRIP (4)																			
TRIP (5)																			
TRIP (6)																			
TRIP (7)																			
Total																			

Routine: Usual purchases from commercial stores- 1

Related: Purchases related to the touristic trip such as travel needs and gifts- 2

Cultural : Includes payments for accessing historical sites, museums, cinemas theatres and entertainments sites- 3

Sports: Spendings on sport activites -4

Part three: Tourism data

Serial. No of trip	301 What were the activities done? 1. Water sports 2. Musiumes 3. Historical monuments 4. Camping 5. Festivals 6. Others 7. Non		302 What was your source of information of the trip? 1. T.V. advertisments brouchers 2. Movies 3. Own knowledge 4. From friends 5. Book& magazines 6. Information provided by hotels 7. Others		303 Trip satisfaction 1. Good 2. fine 3. Poor/ bad 4. V.good	
		✖		✖		✖
TRIP (1)						
TRIP (2)						
TRIP (3)						
TRIP (4)						
TRIP (5)						
TRIP (6)						

304: Reason for not under taking a trip during the last Quarter

1. Not interested

2. High cost of accomodation

3. High costs for using the facilities

5. Competing offers from neighbouring countries

6. Lack of public transports

7. Others

|__|

Work Process

Position	Name	Date	Signature
Surveyor		200..../......../	
Field supervisor		200..../......../	
Office inspector		200..../......../	
Codifier		200..../......../	
Data entry clerck		200..../......../	
Data entry inspector		200..../......../	

Guide of Touristic and historical sites in Jordan

N°	Site	Symbol	N°	Site	Symbol
1	Petra		21	El-Kousour El-Sahraouia	
2	Jerash		22	El-Shoubk	
3	Aqaba		23	Azraq Wildlife reserve	
4	Dead Sea		24	Dhana Wildlife reserve	
5	Umm Qais		25	Shoumary Wildlife reserve	
6	Wadi Rum		26	Ma'in Baths	
7	Ajloun		27	Afra Baths	
8	Kerak		28	El-Houma El-Ourdounia	
9	El Maghtass		29	El-Ramtha	
10	Mount Nebo		30	Amman El-Kaoumi Garden	
11	Madaba		31	Ghamdan Garden	
12	Mukawir		32	El-Jabiha El-Tarwihia City	
13	Ybla (Tabak Fahl)		33	Folk Life Museum	
14	Umm Al-Jimal		34	Museum of Jordan Antiquities	
15	Dabbin		35	Aqaba Museum	
16	War El-Agh		36	Madaba Museum	
17	Ramimin		37	Salt Museum	
18	Zi		38	Makamat Es-Sahaba	
19	Wadi Sha'abi		39	Irak El-Amir	
20	Mount El-Kalaa		40	Others (to specify…)	

European Commission

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