The Demand for Tourism in the Province of Erbil, Especially during the Winter Season of 2015-2016

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Abstract

The picturesque nature and water resources in the Kurdistan Region stimulate many tourists in the neighboring areas to come to the arena and spend a pleasant time. As the economy of the Kurdistan region recovers, its tourism industry is also booming, and tourism demand is rising. At the macro level of the Kurdistan Region, the annual increase in tourist demand (tourist arrivals) increased during the period years 2007-2013, which was about 33% in 2013, while the rate declined significantly in 2014 to 48% due to the ISIS war, and the financial crises.

However, at the level of Erbil governorate, a random sample of 201 tourists was taken in the winter of the year 2015-2016, where most of them (22.4%) spent 100,000 dinars on each trip. About 30% of the people surveyed travel once a year, another 30% travel twice a year, and 16% travel three times a year. The explanatory variables of the tourism demand model in Erbil governorate consist of: The effects of high prices, transportation means, tourism expenses, reservation system, income level, and educational level have significant effects on the dependent variable (number of tourism times per year), because the calculated F statistic is greater than F tabular, with R²= 68.6%. While the most significant variables affecting the demand model individually (ceteris paribus) are clarified by the t-test at the level of 5% alpha consisting of; price effects, transportation means, tourism expenses, and reservation system.

Keywords: tourism demand, macro level of Kurdistan Region, annual increase, Erbil governorate level, tourist demand model.

1- Introduction

The Kurdistan Local economy is strongly reliant on its energy sector and cross-outskirt exchange, so the administration has attempted to additionally create different zones like the tourism industry. The Kurdistan Region is a most esteemed goal by the neighboring areas for its common vacation spots as a natural tourist attraction and more comfortable climate.

The tourism viable development calls for wise management of natural, built, and sociocultural resources in destination areas. Resources created mainly for tourism are used in time by the local population as well. Many others are shared in common with local people in everyday life. More often than not, resources are overused and degraded, as is the unfortunate fate of most ‘common pool resources’. When this happens, sustainable development is severely threatened: economic well-being declines, environmental conditions worsen, social injustice grows, and tourist satisfaction drops. Tourism development has its benefits and costs and that changes to the destination areas are predictable. Careful planning and marketing can lessen the harmful effects of tourism development.

The tourism demand is a wide term that covers the components administering the dimension of demand, the spatial attributes of demand, distinctive kinds of demand and the intentions in making such demands.

1-1 The problem statement:

There are many tourist destinations in Kurdistan region, particularly in the Governorate of Erbil, yet most of them haven’t been provided with the sufficient services and
some of them haven't been provided with any at all. Consequently, the demand for tourism affected adversely, especially after the ISIS threats on the area, eventually led to very severe financial crises in the region.

1-2 Importance of the Study:

The Arab Council of Tourism named Erbil the 2014 tourism capital, i.e. few months before ISIS attacks. The governorate's focal accomplishment to the degree both geographic space and recorded importance is the Erbil Citadel, which is defined by UNESCO as a World Legacy site, given that it has been viewed as a supporter among the most settled continually had settlements on the planet plus many other demanded tourism destinations. The importance of this research is shown through the presentation of levels of demand for tourism in the Kurdistan Region in general and in the governorate of Erbil in particular, after the ISIS war and the financial crisis experienced by the region, throughout answering the following research questions:

1- How much is the total annual increase of incoming tourists to Kurdistan region during the period of years 2007-2017?
2- What are the percentages of annual increase in arrival tourists according to the Governorates of KRG?
3- How much are the percentage Ratios for accommodation occupancy according to the governorates of KRG?
4- To what extent do the explanatory variables together, and individually affect the demand on tourism in the governorate of Erbil, particularly in winter season?

1-3 The Aims:

1- Revealing the annual increase of incoming tourists to Kurdistan region during the period 2007-2017?
2- Showing the percentages of annual increase in arrival tourists according to the Governorates of KRG?
3- Finding the ratios of accommodation occupancy according to the governorates of KRG?
4- Calculating the frequencies and descriptive statistics for a random sample of 201 tourists surveyed in the winter season of the year 2015-2016, i.e. after ISIS attacks on the governorate of Erbil.
5- Building an econometric model to explore the significance of the explanatory variables, together and individually, that affect the demand on tourism in the governorate of Erbil in the winter season?

1-4 Research Hypothesis:

1- Most of the incoming tourists to the Kurdistan Region are from outside of the region.
2- The annual increase of tourist’s arrival into the region in the years 2015-2016 raised up, specifically after the attacks of ISIS in 2014-2015.
3- The majority of married male people with low-income levels (less than 500000 IQD’s) are more interested in tourism at the local level in Erbil governorate during the winter season of the year 2015-2016.
4- There are several explanatory variables that have a significant effect on the tourism demand model individually and collectively such as; the increases in goods prices, transportation means, tourism expenditures, reservation system, income level, and education level.

1-5 The Methodology: this study adopts descriptive, and correlational analysis including the most crucial tests by the use of IBM SPSS 21 program for numerical calculations.

1-6 Data description:

Mainly two types of data collected, the first one is exploring the quantitative side of the demand for tourism on the general level in Kurdistan Region during the period years of
2007-2017. Here, light is shed on the frequency and descriptive analysis. While the second type of data is cross sectional data, collected randomly from a sample of 201 tourists visited several selected tourism destinations in the governorate of Erbil during the season of winter in the year 2015-2016, i.e. after ISIS war in the area. Accordingly, frequency analysis is illustrated for tourists profiles also an econometric demand model is built in order to discover what are the most significant variables affecting tourism demand in the Governorate of Erbil.

1.7 Literature Review:

- (Cooper et al., 1993) stated that the demand for tourism will be outlined in varied ways in which, reckoning on the economic, psychological, geographic and political purpose of views. They recognized two kinds of demand curves. Firstly the direct demand curve which tourism product will be ascribed to the link between two variables like ‘price’ and ‘quantity’. This can be a relationship within the economic demand schedule. Secondly the inverse demand curve that states that the number of demand for tourism drops with a rise within the value related to tourism, and the other way around.

- (Witt, Stephen F. and Witt, Christine A., 1995) stating that focus is placed on empirical comparisons of the accuracy of tourism forecasts generated by completely different techniques. Substantial scope exists for robust model specification techniques used in economic science foretelling of tourism demand. Moreover, no single foretelling technique performs systematically best across completely different things, however auto-regression, exponential smoothing and economics are merit thought as alternatives to the no amendment model.

- (Hong et al., 1996) Used 1990 client expenditure survey knowledge, examined leisure travel expenditure patterns of households, particularly food, lodging, transportation, and sightseeing/entertainment expenditures. The results show that demographic and socioeconomic and cultural factors have a variable result on every of the four expenditure classes. The analysis findings bear implications for selling segmentation in varied parts of the business and recommend an efficient research approach to develop pragmatic segmentation ways.

- (Lim, 1997) elaborated descriptive classifications in keeping with the last decade of publication, style of knowledge, sample sizes, model specifications, the kinds of dependent and informative variables used, and therefore the range of informative variables used, are provided and reviewed for one hundred revealed studies of empirical international business demand models. Most of the studies undertaken are revealed within the 80s, have used annual knowledge, and are supported estimation of log-linear single equation models. Traveler arrivals/departures and expenditures/receipts are the foremost oftentimes used dependent variables. The foremost fashionable informative variables used are financial gain, relative business costs, and transportation prices.

- (Pizam, and Fleischer, 2002) study conducted on the impact of act of terrorism on business enterprise demand in Israel throughout the amount of winter 1991 to winter 2001 confirmed the hypothesis that the frequency of acts of terrorism had caused a bigger decline in international traveler arrivals than the severity of those acts. The implications of their study are that in cases like Israel, traveler destinations will endure even severe acts of act of terrorism, as long because the terrorist acts aren't continual. However, once acts of terrorism—whether of high or low severity—occur at high frequency and regular intervals, business enterprise demand can perpetually decrease, and eventually, the destination’s business enterprise trade can come back to a standstill.

- (Chi Ok American state, 2005) investigates the causative relations between tourism growth and economic growth for the Korean economy by using Engle and granger
two-stage approach and a bivariate Vector Auto-regression (VAR) model. Two principle results emerge from his study. First, the results of a co-integration test indicate that there's no long-term equilibrium relation between two series. Second, the outcomes of granger causality test imply the one-way causative relationship of economic-driven tourism growth. The hypothesis of tourism-led economic process isn't control within the Korean economy. This consequence is supported by testing the sensitivity of relation test below totally different lag alternatives together with the best lag.

- (Haiyan Song and Gang Li, 2008) study identifies some new analysis directions, that embrace up the prediction accuracy through forecast combination; group action each qualitative and quantitative forecasting approaches, business enterprise cycles and seasonality analysis, events’ impact assessment and risk prediction.

- (Schubert et al, 2011) studied the impacts on economic process of a small tourism-driven economy caused by a rise within the rate of international tourism demand. They given a proper model and empirical proof. The ingredients of the dynamic model are an outsized population of intertemporal optimizing agents associated a Last Frontier technology representing tourism production. The model shows that a rise within the growth of tourism demand ends up in shift dynamics with step by step increasing economic growth and increasing terms of trade. In their empirical application, associate economic science methodology is applied to annual data of island and Barbuda from 1970 to 2008. They performed a co-integration analysis to appear for the existence of a long relationship among variables of economic growth, international tourism earnings and therefore the real rate of exchange.

- (Fallk, 2011) estimated the determinants of domestic and foreign tourism demand using data on twenty eight Austrian ski resorts for the winter seasons 1986–1987 to 2007–1908. using the dynamic panel data analysis, wherever the impact of the weather variables (e.g. snow depth, cloudiness or sunshine) is sort of tiny, with a modification in one standard deviation of the variation over time in every weather variable, resulting in a 2–3 you change in overnight stays. Moreover, domestic tourists are a lot of sensitive to changes in weather than foreign tourists. Contrary to this, long stays of foreign guests are far more tuned in to changes in income than it’s the case for domestic overnight stays. The incidence of maximum snow-deficient winters, like the winter of 2006–2007, in the future amount can scale back long stays of foreign and domestic guests by a pair of and five the concerns, severally.

- (Daniel respiratory organ et al, 2012) found that consumer-centric studies usually centered on the employment and impact of social media within the analysis section of the travelers’ travel coming up with method. Supplier-related studies have focused closely on promotion, management, and analysis functions, however few mentioned product distribution. analysis findings totally demonstrate the strategic importance of social media for business enterprise fight.

- Iraq contribution of travel and tourism to GDP (% of GDP) fluctuated considerably in recent years, it attended decrease through 1997 - 2016 amount ending at five.2 % in 2016 see table (A).

| Year | Value | Change, % |
|------|-------|-----------|
| 2005 | 6.5   | -10.29    |
| 2006 | 5.8   | 2.52      |
| 2007 | 6     | -4.69     |
| 2008 | 6.4   | 12.25     |
| 2009 | 6.3   | -2.11     |
| 2010 | 5     | -20.27    |
| 2011 | 5.3   | 6.02      |
| 2012 | 6.4   | 20.29     |
| 2013 | 5.7   | -11.37    |
| 2014 | 5.2   | -8.07     |
| 2015 | 5.2   | 0         |

Table (A) Iraq Contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP (% of GDP)

Source: https://knoema.com/atlas/Iraq/topics/Tourism/Travel-and-Tourism/Total-Contribution-to-GDP/Contribution-of-travel-and-tourism-to-GDP-percent-of-GDP
- The Arab Council of tourism named source of Erbil the 2014 Arab tourism Capital. The city's central landmark in terms of each geographic location and historical importance, is that the Erbil fastness, that is currently a United Nations agency World Heritage website on condition that it's been known joined of the oldest unendingly occupied settlements within the world.

2- The Theoretical Part:

2-1 The Concept of Tourism and its Types:

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defined tourism as: "Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes."

There are three fundamental types of tourism: domestic tourism, inbound tourism, and outbound tourism. These can be consolidated in different approaches to infer the accompanying extra types of tourism: inbound, internal, and global tourism as UNWTO described them as the following:

1- Inbound tourism encompasses the exercises of a non-visitor guest inside the nation of reference on an inbound tourism trip.
2- Internal tourism: It includes domestic tourism in addition to inbound tourism, in other words, the endeavors of resident and non-resident guests inside the nation of reference as a major aspect of residential or worldwide tourism trips.
3- Global tourism: Global tourism includes inbound tourism in addition to outbound tourism, in other words, the endeavors of native guests outside the nation of reference, either as a major aspect of residential or outbound tourism trips and the endeavors of non-occupant guests inside the nation of reference on inbound tourism trips.
4- Meetings for business: To feature purposes pertinent to the gatherings business, if a tourer fundamental intention is business, it very well may be additionally subdivided into going to meetings, congresses, job fairs, and demonstrations, and different business and export purposes.

2-2 Sorting the Tourists According to Cohen’s:

1- The collected mass tourists: Low on adventurousness, buying an instant bundle tour, little contact with neighborhood culture or individuals.
2- The distinct mass tourists: Like the first sort above however greater adaptability and extension for individual decisions of tourists is as yet sorted out by the tourism business.
3- The Traveler: The journey is self-possessed autonomously, satisfied accommodation and reliable transport are required.
4- The drifter: All kind of associations with the tourism business are rejected. With no settled schedule, lives with nearby individuals, paying his/her way and submerging him/herself in their way of life.

2-3 The Basic Stimulations for Tourism:

1- For relaxation, amusement, and occasions.
2- To visit companions and relatives.
3- For business and experts commitments.
4- For wellbeing treatment.
5- To embrace religious and different journeys.
6- Other private incentives.

2-4 The Impacts of Tourism from Economic Perspectives:

Tourism is considered to be the biggest business in the world and the quickest developing. Tourism can give numerous advantages to the host countries and nations yet there
are correspondingly negative impacts. Effect contemplates are completed with the point of enhancing our comprehension of the positive and negative effects of tourism so steps can be taken to diminish the negative impacts and work at economical tourism advancement. So, economical tourism development is worried about boosting the advantages while limiting the negative impacts.

Tourism is seen by governments as a valuable instrument for economic development. The economic advantages tourism may offer include 

i- Increasing employment, tourism is a work escalated industry.
ii- Entrepreneurial chances.
iii- Makes revenues from taxes.
iv- Development in rural areas.
v- Increasing foreign exchanges.
vi- Tourism advances different enterprises, especially in services sections of the economy.

Tourism contributes in four significant areas of the national economy:
1- Income.
2- The balance of Payments.
3- Employment.
4- Regional economic progress.

According to the data flow by the minister of municipality and tourism to Rudaw channel, the average share of the tourism sector in Kurdistan Reginal Government (KRG) is about %6, while the target average is %15. The KRG has dedicated %20 of the total income of the tourism sector for executing improvements in this sector. Also, she added that per tourist revenues reached $300 in the year 2017. Concerning investments in the tourism sector, 70 companies are licensed officially, according to ISO standards for tourism activities in Kurdistan Region.

2-5 Direct and indirect components of tourism Industry:

Direct components of the Tourism Industry - Those divisions of the travel industry which come into direct contact with voyagers (https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Tourism/Introduction):

- Sales
- Accommodation
- Transport
- Activities
- Attractions
- Ancillary Administrations

Subsidiary components of the Tourism Industry - Regularly called help parts. Those parts of the travel industry which may not come into direct contact with voyagers, but rather without them the business couldn't work, which they are:

- Infrastructure
- Roads
- Airports
- Communications
- Public Toilets
- Signs
- Manufacturing
- Building Industry
- Electricity
- Water supply
- Sewerage and waste removal.
2-6 The Demand on Tourism:

Demand is the rate at which clienteles need to purchase a specific item. Agreeing with Mankiw, and Tylor (2006) the magnitude of a thing that buyers are prepared to purchase is known as the quantity of demand. The theories of economic hold that demand includes two segments: taste and purchase aptitude. Taste, which is the want for a good, decides the eagerness to purchase it at an obvious asking price. Aptitude to purchase implies that to purchase a good at a certain value, an individual must have adequate riches or returns.

Tourism demand is the total of buyers who are willing and able to purchase the number of tourist services when the price is set during a specified period of time (Orchard et. al., 1997, p44). Individuals called “tourists” generate tourism demands, this happens in a particular place called a "tourism destination". The scale and the magnitude of demand differ with time and sometimes with seasons. Time demand for tourism services either advances or changes. Such changes could be due to the emergence of the so-called “new tourists” (Poon, 1994). These tourists want to experience something new and expect high-quality service and value for their money. New tourists bring with them a different level of demand. Another important issue that has arisen is the increasing significance of tourist seasonality with regard to periods of high and low tourism demand referred to as peak and low seasons respectively.

Buhalis (2004) identifies three main types of demand; actual, suppressed and latent demand. Actual demand also referred to as effective demand, comes from tourists who are involved in the actual process of tourism. The second type of demand is the so-called suppressed demand created by two categories of people who are generally unable to travel due to circumstances beyond their control. The first group would include those sections of the population who would like to be involved in the tourism process but for some reason or another cannot. Since they may participate at a later date, their situation is referred to as representing potential demand. Deferred demand describes the second sub-category of suppressed demand in that travel is postponed due to problems in the supply environment. Potential and deferred demands are difficult to measure and it is for that reason that they are rarely taken into account. The third type is latent demand. It relates to the spatial and temporal expression of demand at a specific site, for example, demand for either tourist accommodation or a tourist service at a specific destination.

As indicated by Prosser (1994), the tourism demand keeps on evolving. Schwaninger (1989) anticipated these variations in tourism demand as:

1- Tourism demand will proceed to develop.
2- There will be more noteworthy market concentration and division with a more grounded emphasis on more lively exercises instead of concealed occasions.
3- Packaged occasions will be adjusted to suit more protuberant individual opportunity through an incorporated item plan.

Concerning the behavior of a consumer, it is necessary to know about:

i- Buy thought processes and choice process related to the utilization of tourism.
ii- Effect of the distinctive impacts of different limited time strategies, including the Web.
iii- The conceivable impression of threat for tourism, including the effect of terrorist incidences.
iv- Distinctive market portions in view of gaining ways.
v- How directors can enhance their shot of promoting achievement.

Relational impact and verbal (word-of-mouth WOM) positioned as the most critical data source when a shopper is settling on a purchase choice. These impacts are particularly authoritative in the accommodation and tourism industry, whose intangible items are hard to measure before their utilization. (Litvin, e.t.al, 2008)

Tourism marketing mainly affected by two sorts of feedbacks:
i- The advertising contributions of an item, promotion, place, and price as the key outer data sources.

ii- The traveler's interior factors, including knowledge, sociodemographic factors, the way of life and qualities.

2-6-1 Increments in Tourism Demand:
There are various elements that prompt increments in tourism demand. Such factors could be either inside or outside. Outside elements are those that identify with a man's environment. Patterns of such factors are extra cash, time accessibility, and progression in technologies and change in the demography of the general public. Inward factors depend on singular needs like wellbeing, training, business and physical variables. Thus, these variables relate nearly to the motivation behind voyaging. Tourism demand determinants illuminate why the people of some countries have a high propensity to share in tourism, while that of various countries shows a low one (Vanhove, 2010).

According to Middleton (2004:27), the determinants of high tourism demand are:
1- Income.
2- Prices.
3- Vacancy time.
4- Marketing means.
5- Education level.
6- The exchange rate of currency.
7- Trip procedures.
8- Trendsetting innovation or technology.
9- The changes of demography.
10- Time factor for instance day visits, overnight visits, and basic services.
11- Adequate accommodations.
12- Means of transport.
13- Infrastructure progress.
14- Market fragments technology.
15- Advertising.
16- Situating.

2-6-2 Characteristics of Tourism Demand:
The tourism demand is characterized by characteristics that distinguish it from the demand for other kinds of goods and economic services. Below is a presentation of the main characteristics of tourism demand:
1- Tourism demand is seasonal, for instance in summer the tourism demand increases more than the other seasons, except the places of ice skating the tourism demand increases (Lee et. al, 2008).
2- Tourism demand is elastic: price elasticity of demand and income elasticity of demand are relatively high. According to evidence the elasticity is not less than one in developed countries and is more than one in the developing countries. In other words, any slight change in the price of tourism services, or change in individual income leads to a drastic change in tourists demand (Vanhove, 2010).
3- Tourism demand related to tourist services.
4- Tourist demand has an extended impact; the sector of tourism considered an open sector upon itself and the other sectors. In other words, the tourism sector is synaptic and related strongly with the other branches of the national economy. This characteristic makes it extended impact on the other sectors related to the tourism sector such as agriculture, industry, transportations, and others.
5- The demand for tourism is an effective consumer demand: since tourism has direct relations with the other economic sectors, whether productive or investment, therefore,
tourism demand is effective in all economic sectors related to tourism. So, these sectors have a role in providing the requirements of tourism production.

6- Tourism demand is sensitive towards political and security conditions.

2-6-3 Tourism Demand Measurement Units:

The tourist demand is measured by the number of tourists coming to the tourist area. The tourists stay in the tourist site varies from one person to another, maybe at minimum one day or more. Another measure of tourist demand is overnights stay multiplied by the number of tourist’s arrivals to the site. The more accurate measurement used by the tourism industry is the number of beds or rooms sold or occupied. In leisure activities which are less than 24 hours, recreational demand is measured by the number of visitors (number of tickets) or the number of guests (Aldabbagh et.al, 2008, p.214).

2-7 The Average of Sheltering Occupancy Rate and the Relation between Supply and Demand:

This ratio is one of the most important standards that are adopted in measuring the efficiency of occupancy in the sector of tourism and its productivity. In order to know the gap in the tourism sector, the average occupancy rate of hotels and other places of accommodation is used. It is one of the measurements used to determine the demand curve of sheltering. In addition, the occupancy rate index is one of the important economic indicators that are used to determine the amount of revenue obtained during a certain period of time (Abdulkarim, 2013, p. 81). In the event the demand for motel facilities surpassed the motel’s ability, this implies the motel inhabitance rate achieved its greatest rate, in light of the fact that the managing board would not have the capacity to alter the supply (expanding number of appointments) on the short raced to take care of the demand change. (Alsaleem, and Aljuboori, 2013, p.143).

The average rate of occupancy can be calculated according to the following equation (Aldabbagh et al., 2008, p. 243):

\[ \text{The average rate of occupancy} = \frac{\text{Number of overnight stays}}{\text{The capacity of sheltering during a year}} \times 100 \]

To increase the occupancy rate, the related parties can implement strategies using the length of stay boundaries like the following (https://www.littlehotelier.com):

1- Minimize staying time period if high demand expected followed by low demand.
2- Maximize the length of stay when the capacity to move out rooms at higher rates anticipated.
3- Shut to entry dates when there is actual high demand, so you hope to achieve most extreme inhabitance through stayovers instead of new arrivals.

2-8 Tourist attraction:

“A place that people visit for pleasure and interest, usually while they are on holiday” (Cambridge Business Dictionary). Touristic attractions influenced by many factors such as:

1- Mountains.
2- Natural views.
3- Hotels and restaurants.
4- Museums.
5- Rare stones.
6- Public foods.
7- Peninsulas.
8- Dears, churches, mosques, and graves.
9- Sports.
10- Caves and waterfalls.
11- Fountains and metal waters.
12- Spas and parks.
13- Festivals and occasions.
14- Beaches rivers and volcanos.
15- Harbors, dams, and lakes.
16- Towers, status, and silos.

2-9 Employment in the Tourism Businesses:

It is difficult to quantify employment in the tourism businesses than is the situation for some different businesses. The reason is regularly described by at least one of the following mechanisms:
3- The Practical Part:

3-1 Tourism Data Analysis in Kurdistan Region:

3-1-1 Incoming Tourists to KRG:

The Kurdistan region of Iraq has gone through hard times during ISIS attacks, therefore the tourism sector faced a subsequent adverse influence as the remaining sectors. Table 1 shows the number of arrived tourists into Kurdistan Region according to the type during the Period of 2007 - 2017.

Table (1) Number of Arrived Tourists into Kurdistan Region According to the Type during the Period of 2007 - 2017

| Type of Tourists               | 2007   | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Inside Kurdistan region (local) | 137118 | 190230 | 209611 | 329536 | 315161 | 313144 | 459847 | 2273326| 171445 | 383340 | 483727.7 |
| Outside Kurdistan region      | 186420 | 285740 | 449193 | 789760 | 1149738| 1470138| 1933544| 1000762| 526962 | 843949 | 953600.2 |
| Foreign                       | 53859  | 82890  | 132541 | 194545 | 237491 | 433711 | 558636 | 255346 | 83844  | 376111 | 562912.1 |
| Total                         | 377397 | 558860 | 791345 | 1313841| 1702390| 2216993| 2952027| 1529434| 782251 | 1603400| 2000000 |

Source: Tourism statistics bulletin 2017 – Directorate of Tourism Institute/ KRG.

From table 1 we observe that the rate of total annual increase of incoming tourists to KRG was % 66 in the year 2010 compared with the year 2009 which is the highest rate. While in the year 2015 showed a noteworthy decrease in the number of arrived tourists into Kurdistan Region the rate was % - 48.85 and this is because of war and financial crises effects on the region. This rate raised in 2016 to become around %105, and dropped in the year 2017 to %24.7.

The number of incoming tourists into the Kurdistan region in the year 2007 was the lowest, which was 377397. Their number increased gradually in the following years to reached its peak in the year 2013, which was 2952027 tourists. But after the ISIS war in the area their number reduced to 1529434, and 782254 tourists in both years 2014, and 2015 respectively. Afterward, the incoming tourists started to increase to reach 1603400, and 2000000 tourists in the years 2016 and 2017, as illustrated in figure 1.
Table 2 shows the percentage of annual increase in arrival tourists according to the Governorates of KRG during the period of 2007-2017.

Table (2) The Percentage of Annual Increase in Arrival Tourists According to the Governorates of KRG during the period of 2007-2016.

| Governorate | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Erbil       | -    | 37.90| 101.34| 44.34| 89.79| 30.02| 33.63| -53.80| -38.15| 33.85 |
| Sulaimani   | -    | 53.23| 10.48 | 74.08| 37.15| 18.83| 18.84| -25.03| -56.07| 397.49 |
| Duhok       | -    | 56.05| 2.35  | 101.15| -53.22| 37.75| 47.16| -48.33| -78.38| 78.07 |
| Garmiyan    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 51.62| -13.40| -78.29| 60.66 |

Source: Prepared by the researcher depending on tourism statistics bulletin 2017 – Directorate of Tourism Institute/ KRG.

The ratios showing fluctuation in values, yet we see that the year 2016 has the highest ratio of %397.5 increase of tourist’s arrival into the governorate of Sulaimani comparing with the previous year 2015. The annual increase ratio of tourist's arrival into the governorate of Erbil in the year 2015 was % -38.15.

3-1-2 The Occupancy Average:
The accommodation (Hotels) occupancy percentages average according to the governorates in KRG in March 2017 illustrated in Table 3.

Table (3) The Percentage Ratio of Occupancy According to the Governorates of KRG in March 2017.

| Governorate | 5 Stars | 4 Stars | 3 Stars | 2 Stars | 1 Star | No Rank | Popular | Total % |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Erbil       | 12      | 8       | 6       | 10      | 11     | 24      | 2       | 73     |
| Sulaimani   | 43      | 14      | 10      | 4       | 3      | 0       | 10      | 84     |
| Duhok       | 4       | 9       | 10      | 6       | 9      | 0       | 13      | 51     |
| Garmiyan    | 0       | 7       | 0       | 9       | 7      | 0       | 11      | 34     |

Source: Tourism statistics bulletin 2017 – Directorate of Tourism Institute/ KRG.

From table 3 we observe that 5 stars hotels occupancy rate average is %43, which is the highest among other types of hotels in the Governorate of Sulaimani. Also, Sulaimani had the highest total occupancy (all types of hotels included) average of % 84, while the governorate of Erbil had the second highest total occupancy average of % 73. This means that the tourism demand in the governorate of Sulaimani was the highest in March 2017.

3-2 The Status of Tourism in 2015-2016 Winter Season in the Governorate of Erbil:
The demand for tourism has been adversely affected by the unstable political conditions in the governorate of Erbil, especially after the threats of ISIS and financial crisis in both years 2014 and 2015, as illustrated in table 2.

It is known that the Kurdistan Region is witnessing an increase in tourism demand in the seasons of spring and summer. However, with regard to the demand for winter tourism, especially in the governorate of Erbil, there are not enough studies to clarify the situation.
Therefore, this study elaborates the status of tourism demand in the winter season in the year 2015-2016 applied on a random sample data collected from 201 tourists inside the governorate of Erbil. The most visited places in the area include some parks such as Sami Abdulrahman Park, Mnara, Shandar, Arbil Archaeological Museum, and some tourist areas such as Bekhal, Shingle Bana of Rawanduz, Gali Ali Bek, Jundiyan, and Choman. The following three sections are illuminating the frequency analysis, the descriptive analysis, and econometric modeling for the tourism demand.

3-2-1 Frequencies Analysis from the Demographic Profile for Domestic Tourists under study:

After interrogating 201 domestic tourists in the winter season of the year 2015-2016, the data indicated that 124 of them were male and 77 were female. Therefore male gendered people are more interested in doing tourism in the Governorate of Erbil, which encompasses around %62 males and %38 females of the studied sample. Concerning the marital status of 88 persons of the sample are single, which constitute around 44 %, and 113 of whom are married and constitute around 56%. Concerning tourists education level; 14 of them are illiterate, 7 read and write, 16 primary schools, 30 intermediate schools, 33 preparatory schools, 26 diploma, 66 colleges, and 10 of them are gained the master degree. Thus college (Bachelor) degree constitutes the highest rate of %32.3.

The low-income tourists are more interested in domestic tourism, where the level of income of less than 500000 IQD’s constitutes the highest frequency of 104 person, which covers around %52 of the surveyed tourists. 45 tourists said that expenditures of one trip cost them 100000 IQD’s which constitutes the highest ratio %22.4. Around 60 persons perform 1 trip in a year and another 60 people perform 2 trips, which constitute the highest ratio of around %30 of the surveyed sample, see table 4.

Table (4) The Frequencies Analysis of Internal Tourists in the Governorate of Erbil for the Winter Season of 2015-2016

| Variables       | Categories    | Frequency | % Percent |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Gender          | male          | 124       | 61.7      |
|                 | female        | 77        | 38.3      |
| Marital Status  | single        | 88        | 43.8      |
|                 | married       | 113       | 56.2      |
| Education Level | illiterate    | 14        | 7         |
|                 | read and write| 7         | 3.5       |
|                 | primary       | 16        | 8         |
|                 | intermediate  | 30        | 14.9      |
|                 | preparatory   | 33        | 16.4      |
|                 | diploma       | 26        | 12.9      |
|                 | college       | 65        | 32.3      |
|                 | master        | 10        | 5         |
| Residency       | village       | 17        | 8.5       |
|                 | countryside   | 27        | 13.4      |
|                 | district      | 43        | 21.4      |
|                 | city          | 114       | 56.7      |
| Type of Job     | earning a living | 86   | 42.8      |
|                 | employee      | 115       | 57.2      |
| Job Sector      | public sector | 77        | 38.3      |
|                 | private sector| 83        | 41.3      |
|                 | both of public and private | 41 | 20.4      |
| Income Level                              | less than 500000 IQD’s | 500000-1000000 IQD’s | more than 1000000 IQD’s |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 5000                                    | 3                      | 1.5                  |                         |
| 10000                                   | 21                     | 10.4                 |                         |
| 15000                                   | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 20000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 30000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 35000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 40000                                   | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 50000                                   | 16                     | 8                    |                         |
| 60000                                   | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 75000                                   | 6                      | 3                    |                         |
| 100000                                  | 45                     | 22.4                 |                         |
| 120000                                  | 3                      | 1.5                  |                         |
| 150000                                  | 15                     | 7.5                  |                         |
| 160000                                  | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 175000                                  | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 200000                                  | 24                     | 11.9                 |                         |
| 250000                                  | 15                     | 7.5                  |                         |
| 300000                                  | 8                      | 4                    |                         |
| 350000                                  | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 400000                                  | 4                      | 2                    |                         |
| 500000                                  | 13                     | 6.5                  |                         |
| 600000                                  | 3                      | 1.5                  |                         |
| 650000                                  | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 700000                                  | 5                      | 2.5                  |                         |
| 750000                                  | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 800000                                  | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 900000                                  | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 1000000                                 | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |

| Expenditures of one trip                |                        |                      |                         |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 5000                                    | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 10000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 15000                                   | 1                      | 0.5                  |                         |
| 20000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 25000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 30000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 35000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 40000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 45000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 50000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 55000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 60000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 65000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 70000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 75000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 80000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 85000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 90000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 95000                                   | 2                      | 1                    |                         |
| 100000                                  | 2                      | 1                    |                         |

| Number of trips per year                | 0                      | 1                    | 2                        |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
|                                          | 32                     | 15.9                 |                         |
|                                          | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |
|                                          | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |
|                                          | 32                     | 15.9                 |                         |
|                                          | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |
|                                          | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |
|                                          | 32                     | 15.9                 |                         |
|                                        | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |
|                                        | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |
|                                        | 32                     | 15.9                 |                         |
|                                        | 60                     | 29.9                 |                         |

| Tourism Type                            | Entertainment (Recreation) | religious | cultural | sports | therapeutic | others |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|
|                                        | 113                        | 25        | 18       | 15     | 15          | 15     |
|                                        | 56.2                       | 12.4      | 9        | 7.5    | 7.5         | 7.5    |

| Transportation means                    | Means of transport owned | private sector means not dedicated to tourism | means dedicated for tourism |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                        | 69                       | 66                                             | 36                          |
|                                        | 34.3                     | 32.8                                           | 17.9                        |
| Facility Level       | others | 30  | 14.9 |
|---------------------|--------|-----|------|
| **good**            | 70     | 34.8|
| **medium**          | 79     | 39.3|
| **acceptable**      | 42     | 20.9|
| **bad**             | 10     | 5   |
| **Desire for Touring** |      |     |      |
| **high**            | 121    | 60.2|
| **medium**          | 62     | 30.8|
| **low**             | 18     | 9   |
| **Facing Problems** |        |     |      |
| **no**              | 34     | 16.915|
| **yes**             | 167    | 83.084|
| **Preferred destination distance in hours** | | |
| less than two hours | 106    | 52.7|
| 2-5 hours           | 71     | 35.3|
| more than 5 hours   | 24     | 11.9|
| **Entertainment time** |      |     |      |
| **no**              | 53     | 26.4|
| **yes**             | 148    | 73.6|
| **Suite Treatment** |        |     |      |
| **good**            | 62     | 30.8|
| **medium**          | 87     | 43.3|
| **acceptable**      | 40     | 19.9|
| **bad**             | 12     | 6   |
| **People Treatment** |      |     |      |
| **good**            | 74     | 36.8|
| **medium**          | 85     | 42.3|
| **acceptable**      | 42     | 20.9|
| **Paved Roads**     |        |     |      |
| **good**            | 80     | 39.8|
| **medium**          | 66     | 32.8|
| **acceptable**      | 38     | 18.9|
| **not paved**       | 17     | 8.5 |
| **Price Levels of Necessary Needs** | | |
| 50-100 $            | 89     | 44.3|
| 100-150 $           | 65     | 32.3|
| 150-200 $           | 39     | 19.4|
| more than 200 $     | 8      | 4   |
| **Reservation System Evaluation** | | |
| **excellent**       | 53     | 26.4|
| **good**            | 64     | 31.8|
| **medium**          | 46     | 22.9|
| **acceptable**      | 25     | 12.4|
| **none**            | 13     | 6.5 |
| **Tourists evaluation of Government role in the tourism sector** | | |
| **good**            | 57     | 28.4|
| **medium**          | 64     | 31.8|
| **acceptable**      | 35     | 17.4|
| **week**            | 36     | 17.9|
| **none**            | 9      | 4.5 |
| **Tourists evaluation of private sector role in the tourism sector** | | |
| **good**            | 72     | 35.8|
| **medium**          | 69     | 34.3|
| **acceptable**      | 29     | 14.4|
| **week**            | 31     | 15.4|
| **The tourist suggests the necessity of developing the tourism sector** | | |
| **no**              | 43     | 21.4|
| **yes**             | 158    | 78.6|
| **Touring Season**  |        |     |      |
| **summer**          | 68     | 33.8|

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Table 4 shows that %34 of the tourists were possessing their transportation means for tourism purposes, and around %33 of them are using private sector transportation means not dedicated for tourism purposes, such as taxies, buses... etc. The level of providing the necessary facilities is "medium" according to the opinion of the majority of tourists, which constitute 39%, while 34.8% is “good”, %20 is “acceptable”, and %5 is “bad” of the sample under study. Most of the tourists (%44) said that the price level of necessary needs locates between $50-100 for one trip. %53 of them said that they prefer the destination area time period from home should be less than 2 hours. %73.6 of them managed to spend some time for entertainment purposes such as sports, singing, and participation in any other activities at the destination area. While %26.4 of them said that they don’t have time for entertainment.

Most of the internal tourists were getting income levels of less than 500000 IQD’s in a month, they constitute around %52 of total tourists of this study. %34 of them were earning income between 500000-1000000 IQD’s. And the remaining %14 of the tourists were affording more than 1000000 IQD’s, as shown in the pie chart figure 2 below.

![Figure 2 Pie Chart of Levels of Income of Internal Tourists in the Governorate of Erbil](image)

86 tourists adopted self-earning jobs, which constitutes around %43 of the surveyed tourists. While 115 of them were employees, which is around %57 of the surveyed sample, see figure 3.

![Figure 3 Self-Earned Jobs and Employees](image)
Figure 3 Pie Chart shows the Type of Job of the Tourists

Figure 4 shows the bar chart of the number of tourists according to their preferred type of tourism, where 113 tourists preferred entertainment tourism. While 25 tourists preferred religious tourism, 18 of them preferred cultural tourism, 15 tourists like sports type, another 15 tourists implementing tourism for therapeutic purposes, and the last 15 tourists prefer other types of tourism.

![Figure 4 The Bar Chart of Number of Tourists According to their Preferred Type of Tourism](image)

3-2-2 The Descriptive Statistics Analysis:

The descriptive statistics of domestic tourists in the governorate of Erbil for the winter season of 2015-2016 shown in table 5. The average of touring expenditures is 198532.338 IQD’s per trip regardless of the number of family members, with a minimum expenditure of 5000 IQD’s, and a maximum of 1000000 IQD’s.

| The Variables                             | Minimum | Maximum | Mean  | Std. Deviation |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|
| age                                       | 15.0    | 60.0    | 29.463| 8.7333         |
| tourism type                              | 1.0     | 6.0     | 2.199 | 1.6704         |
| transportation means                      | 1.0     | 4.0     | 2.134 | 1.0521         |
| facilities                                | 1.0     | 4.0     | 1.960 | .8709          |
| desire of tourism                         | 1.0     | 3.0     | 1.488 | .6566          |
| Confronting problems during the trip      | .0      | 1.0     | .831  | .3758          |
| preferred distance                        | 1.0     | 3.0     | 1.592 | .6948          |
| entertainment time                        | .0      | 1.0     | .736  | .4417          |
| suite treatment                           | 1.0     | 4.0     | 2.010 | .8660          |
| people treatment                          | 1.0     | 3.0     | 1.841 | .7447          |
| paved roads                               | 1.0     | 4.0     | 1.960 | .9635          |
| gender                                    | .0      | 1.0     | .383  | .4874          |
The mean of tourists’ age is 29 years old, which means young people are implementing trips more. The minimum of times of touring is 0 while the maximum number of trips per year is 6. The mean of the preferred distance of the sited area is 2-5 hours far from home. The desire for touring is as high as a mean. The mean of the surveyed tourist’s job is they work as married employees, and they are male gender. The average price level of necessary needs of one trip is located in the second rank, which is $100- $150, see table 5. The average income level is 1.6 which is equivalent of 500000-1000000 IQD’s for the sample under study, as illustrated in table5.

### 3-2-3 The Estimated Multiple Regression Model of Tourism Demand:

The estimated regression model of this study would be in the form of:

\[
\hat{Y} = A_0 + A_1X_1 + A_2X_2 + A_3X_3 + A_4X_4 + A_5X_5 + A_6X_6 \quad ----------- (2)
\]

Where \( Y \) is the number of trips per year. \( X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, \) and \( X6 \), are representing the independent variables: price effects, transportation means, tourism expenditures, reservation system, income level, and education level. The following hypothesis is examined to show the relevance of the estimated tourism demand model:

- **\( H_{01} \):** There isn’t (statistically) significant effect of the independent variables” predictors” on the dependent variable “Number of touring”, i.e. \( A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, \) and \( A6 = 0 \)
- **\( H_{A1} \):** There is a (statistically) significant effect of the independent variables” predictors” on the dependent variable “Number of touring”. i.e. \( A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, \) and \( A6 \neq 0 \)
- **\( H_{02} \):** There isn’t (statistically significant effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable “Number of touring” i.e. \( A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 \), or \( A6 = 0 \)
- **\( H_{A2} \):** There is a (statistically) significant effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable “Number of touring”. i.e. \( A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, \) or \( A6 \neq 0 \)

Number of touring per year = 0.306 + 0.303 Price effects + 0.099 Transportation means + 0.000005 Tourism expenditures – 0.094 Reservation system – 0.035 Income level + 0.041Education level.
The Interpretation of the Estimated Tourism Demand Model:

Starting with the ANOVA table appendix (2) of our estimated multiple regression model, the calculated F value 73.94 is greater than the F-table which is 2.098, therefore, we reject the null hypothesis $H_0$ which says that the estimated coefficients of the predictors all together are equal to zero. Accordingly, the predictors are having a significant effect on the dependent variable because the p-value of the ANOVA table is 0.000 less than 0.05.

The adjusted $R^2 = 0.68$ means that the %68 of the changes of the number of touring per year is explained by all six predictors in our estimated model.

The Durbin Watson measurement is a figure that tests for autocorrelation in the residuals from an estimated model. The Durbin-Watson measurement is dependably somewhere in the range of 0 and 4. An estimation of 2 implies that there is no autocorrelation in the model. A standard guideline is that test measurement esteem s in the scope of 1.5 to 2.5 are moderately typical. Any incentive outside this range could be a reason for concern. In this study Durbin Watson = 1.729 Which means this model is relatively normal.

the (VIF) variance inflation factor is the proportion of variance in a model with multiple terms, divided by the variance of a model with one term alone. The (VIF) discloses to you how much higher the fluctuation $\sigma A_i$ are when the explanatory variables are correlated, compared with when they are uncorrelated. It measures the sternness of multicollinearity in the regression model. If the values of VIFs > 10 then there is high multicollinearity. In this study the VIFs are less than 10, thus there isn't any multicollinearity in the model.

Regarding the impact of each predictor alone on the dependent variable (number of trips) at 0.05 % alpha level of significance, ceteris paribus, the t-test shows that; the predictor of “Price effects” has a direct significant effect on the number of trips. Therefore as the number of tourists who thought that the increase in prices affects the demand for tourism, then the number of trips increases. Next “Transportation means” has a significant effect on the number of trips by one ranking, i.e. if tourist changed his owned transportation mean to some other mean like private sector mean not dedicated for tourism purposes, the number of trips increased by 0.09, which is trivial. The predictor of ‘Tourism expenditures’ is having a significant effect on the number of trips, i.e. if tourism expenditures increase by 167000 IQD’s, the number of trips increases by one additional time. The predictor of ‘Reservation system’ has a negative significant effect, i.e. as the quality of reservation services reduces the number of trips increases, perhaps due to the low level of income of the majority part of the tourists. Both predictors of “income level” and “Education level” aren’t having any significant effects on the number of touring.

Thus we reject the null hypothesis of; A1, A2, A3, A4, or A4 = 0
And don’t reject the null hypothesis of; A5, or A6 = 0

The following chart shows a normal distribution histogram of the dependent variable “Number of trips" regression standardizes residual.
4- Conclusions:

1- The total annual increase of incoming tourists into the Kurdistan Region was the highest % 66 in the year 2010 compared with the year 2009. While the years 2014 and 2015 showed a remarkable decrease in the number of arrived tourists, this rate was % -48.15, and - 48.85 respectively. These significant decreases occurred because of the ISIS war, and financial crises consequences in the region.

2- The annual increase ratio of tourist’s arrival into the governorate of Erbil in the year 2015 was % -38.15, while this ratio increased in the year 2016 to %33.85, see table 2. The Governorate of Sulaimani recorded the highest ratio of tourist’s arrival in the year 2016 which was % 397.5 comparing with the previous year 2015. Since the Governorate of Sulaimani receives a large number of tourists, then, when some abnormal condition occurs this governorate affected adversely by a significant decrease in the annual ratio of tourist arrivals.

3- The governorate of Erbil had the second highest occupancy average of % 73, comes after the governorate of Sulaimani, which was %84. This means that the tourism demand in the governorate of Sulaimani had the highest in March 2017.

4- As for the estimated multiple regression demand model of the sample under study, the calculated F value is 73.94 which is greater than the F-table 2.098, therefore, we reject the null hypothesis H01. In other words, the independent variables; Price effects, Transportation means, Tourism expenditures, Reservation system, Income level, and Education level are having a significant effect on the dependent variable Number of touring per year “Y”.

5- Under the alpha level of 0.05 % significance, the t-test shows that each of the predictors; Price effects, Transportation means, and Tourism expenditures are having a significant effect on the number of touring in the governorate of Erbil during the winter season of 2015-2016.

6- The Governorate of Erbil experienced lack of tourism destinations in the winter season of the year 2015-2016, yet since 2016-2017 several winter destination are experiencing skiing and many other activities in Korek, Choman, and Haji Omeran areas, which raised the demand for tourism, particularly by tourists coming from surrounding countries of Kurdistan Region.
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Appendices

Appendix (1) Survey Form
The inquiries of this form are about tourism demand in the governorate of Erbil in the winter period of 2015-2016. It would be ideal if you answer the inquiries as precise as conceivable so as to enhance the scientific path in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the tourism sector as well. Thanks for your collaboration.

The researcher
Note/ please mark ✓ for the appropriate responses inside the brackets and fill the blanks with the suitable answer.

1- Age: ---------
2- Gender : male ( ) female ( )
3- Marital status: single ( ) married ( )
4- Education level: illiterate ( ) read and write ( ) primary ( ) intermediate ( ) preparatory ( ) diploma ( ) bachelor ( ) master ( ) others ( ).
5- Job: self-earning ( ) employee ( ).
6- Number of tourism per year: -----------
7- The level of income per month: less than 50000 IQD’s ( ) 500000-1000000 IQD’s ( ) more than 1000000 IQD’s ( ).
8- Preferred type of tourism: entertainment ( ) religious ( ) education ( ) sports ( ) medical treatment ( ) others ( ).
9- Transportation means: means of transport owned ( ) private sector means not dedicated for tourism ( ) means dedicated for tourism ( ) others ( ).
10- Desire of tourism: high ( ) medium ( ) low ( )
11- Preferred distance from tourism place: less than 2 hours ( ) 2-5 hours ( ) more than 5 hours ( ).
12- The level of providing facilities in the tourism place: good ( ) medium ( ) acceptable ( ) bad ( ).
13- The level of tourism treatment: good ( ) medium ( ) acceptable ( ) bad ( ).
14- Paved roads level: good ( ) medium ( ) acceptable ( ) unpaved ( ).
15- Price level of necessary needs per person like accommodation, transportations, food, drinks: 50-100 $ ( ) 100-150 $ ( ) 150-200 $ ( ) more than 200 $ ( ).
16- Evaluate the government role for the development of tourism sector: good ( ) medium ( ) acceptable ( ) week ( ) none ( ).
17- Preferred season of tourism: summer ( ) autumn ( ) winter ( ) spring ( ).
18- Dosed the price rise affects your touring performance? No ( ) yes ( ).
19- Reservation system level of the destinations. Excellent ( ) good ( ) acceptable ( ) bad ( ).

Appendix (2) the Econometric Results

| ANOVA |
|------------------|
| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|----------------|----|-------------|---|------|
| Regression | 246.557 | 6 | 41.093 | 73.944 | .000² |
| Residual | 107.811 | 194 | 556 |
| Total | 354.368 | 200 |

a. Dependent Variable: number of touring

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. The error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | .834* | .696 | .686 | .74547 | 1.729 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), education level, transportation means, effects of the price increase, reservation system, income level, tourism expenditures
طبقه‌بندی یک گروه کودک باید به‌عنوان یکی از ابزارهای کنترلی‌چنین ایجاد شود.

مطالعه

مختصر

ان افزایش قیمت نقل و نقل ابزارها و تطبیق قیمت مالیاتی بر تعداد نقل و نقل ابزارها به‌طور مستقیم به افزایش تعداد نقل و نقل ابزارها در سال 2015 و 2016 می‌باشد.

کلمات کلیدی

تعداد، بحران، تعداد نقل و نقل ابزار، تعداد نقل و نقل ابزار در سال 2015 و 2016.

احاطه آماری

که ممکن است باعث می‌شود که تعداد نقل و نقل ابزارها در سال 2015 و 2016 افزایش یابد.

دسته‌بندی گروه‌ها

پایه‌گذاری: خوستال و گزاره‌های اقتصادی و تکاملی به‌عنوان گروه‌های اولیه برای مطالعه معرفی نموده‌اند.

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