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Analyzing the Role of Tourism in Economic Growth in GCC Countries

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Dedication

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Abstract - المستخلص

This study examines the relationship between tourism sector development and economic growth in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The GCC countries are known for their rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and strategic location, making them popular tourist destinations. The tourism sector plays a significant role in the economic development of these countries, contributing to job creation, GDP growth, and foreign exchange earnings.

Through a comprehensive literature review and data analysis, this study explores the impact of tourism on economic growth in GCC countries. It investigates the correlation between tourism receipts, GDP growth, employment generation, and infrastructure development in the tourism sector. The study also considers the challenges and opportunities for further development and diversification of the tourism industry in the region.

The findings of this study contribute to the understanding of the importance of the tourism sector in driving economic growth in GCC countries. The implications of the study can inform policymakers, investors, and other stakeholders in the tourism industry to make informed decisions and strategic plans to maximize the benefits of tourism for sustainable economic development in the region.

Chapter 1 : Introduction - المقدمة

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, including Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, have experienced significant economic growth and development in recent decades. The region is known for its abundant oil reserves, strategic location, and rapidly growing infrastructure. In addition to these factors, the tourism sector has emerged as a key driver of economic growth in GCC countries.

Tourism plays a vital role in diversifying the economies of GCC countries, reducing dependence on oil revenues, creating employment opportunities, and attracting foreign investment. The region's rich cultural heritage, stunning landscapes, modern amenities, and luxury hospitality offerings have made it a popular destination for tourists from around the world. As a result, the tourism sector has become a significant contributor to GDP growth and foreign exchange earnings in GCC countries.

Despite the potential benefits of tourism for economic development, there are challenges that must be addressed to fully capitalize on the sector's potential. These challenges include infrastructure limitations, fluctuating oil prices, regional political instability, and competition from other global tourist destinations. Strategic planning, investment in infrastructure, sustainable tourism practices, and effective marketing strategies are essential to overcoming these challenges and maximizing the economic impact of tourism in GCC countries.

This study aims to explore the impact of tourism on economic growth in GCC countries, examining the relationship between tourism sector development and key economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment generation, and foreign exchange earnings. By analyzing existing literature, data, and trends in the tourism sector, this study seeks to provide insights into the opportunities and challenges facing

the tourism industry in GCC countries and inform policymakers, investors, and other stakeholders on strategies to promote sustainable economic growth through tourism.

Research Problem – مشكلة البحث

While the tourism sector in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries has shown significant growth and potential as a driver of economic development, there is a need to better understand the specific impact of tourism on overall economic growth in the region. Despite the increasing importance of tourism in diversifying the economies of GCC countries, there is a lack of comprehensive studies that analyze the relationship between tourism sector development and key economic indicators.

Some of the key research questions that need to be addressed include:

1. What is the current contribution of the tourism sector to GDP growth in GCC countries?
2. How does tourism impact employment generation and job creation in the region?
3. What is the relationship between tourism receipts and foreign exchange earnings in GCC countries?
4. What are the challenges and opportunities for further development and diversification of the tourism industry in the region?
5. How can policymakers, investors, and other stakeholders leverage the potential of the tourism sector to drive sustainable economic growth in GCC countries?

Addressing these research questions will provide valuable insights into the role of tourism in economic growth in GCC countries and inform decision-making processes for policymakers and stakeholders in the tourism industry. By understanding the specific impact of tourism on economic development in the region, strategies can be developed to maximize the benefits of tourism while mitigating potential challenges and ensuring sustainable growth in the long term.

أهمية البحث – Research Significance

Understanding the impact of tourism on economic growth in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries is crucial for policymakers, investors, and other stakeholders in the region. This research has significant implications for several key reasons:

1. **Economic Diversification:** The findings of this study will shed light on the role of tourism in diversifying the economies of GCC countries, reducing dependence on oil revenues, and promoting sustainable economic growth. By identifying the contribution of the tourism sector to GDP growth and employment generation, policymakers can develop strategies to further leverage tourism as a key driver of economic diversification.
2. **Policy Development:** The research will provide valuable insights for policymakers in GCC countries to formulate evidence-based policies and strategies to support the growth of the tourism sector. Understanding the specific impact of tourism on economic indicators such as GDP growth and foreign exchange earnings will help policymakers prioritize investments, infrastructure development, and marketing efforts to maximize the economic benefits of tourism.
3. **Investment Opportunities:** Investors and stakeholders in the tourism industry will benefit from a better understanding of the economic impact of tourism in GCC countries. By identifying the challenges and opportunities for further development of the tourism sector, investors can make informed decisions regarding investment opportunities, market entry strategies, and risk mitigation measures in the region.

4. Sustainable Development: The research will also contribute to discussions on sustainable tourism practices and responsible tourism development in GCC countries. By analyzing the relationship between tourism sector development and economic growth, the study can highlight the importance of promoting sustainable tourism initiatives that protect the environment, preserve cultural heritage, and benefit local communities.

Overall, this research is significant for informing decision-making processes, guiding investment strategies, and promoting sustainable economic growth through tourism in GCC countries. By providing a comprehensive analysis of the impact of tourism on economic development, the study can support efforts to maximize the potential of the tourism sector as a key driver of economic diversification and prosperity in the region.

Research Questions – أسئلة البحث

Main Research Question

How does the development of the tourism sector impact overall economic growth in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries?

This main research question will guide the study in exploring the specific relationship between the growth and development of the tourism sector and key economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, and economic diversification in GCC countries. By examining this central question, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the economic impact of tourism in the region and inform policy recommendations and strategies for leveraging the potential of the tourism sector to drive sustainable economic growth in GCC countries.

Research sub-questions:

1. What is the current contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP of GCC countries?
2. How does the development of the tourism sector impact employment generation in GCC countries?
3. What are the key factors influencing the growth of the tourism sector in GCC countries?
4. How does tourism development in GCC countries affect foreign exchange earnings and balance of payments?
5. What are the challenges and opportunities for further development of the tourism sector in GCC countries?
6. How does the tourism sector contribute to economic diversification efforts in GCC countries?
7. What are the potential policy interventions and strategies to promote sustainable tourism development and maximize the economic benefits of the tourism sector in GCC countries?

8. What lessons can be learned from other countries or regions that have successfully leveraged tourism for economic growth and diversification?

Research Objectives – أهداف البحث

1. To assess the current contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.
2. To analyze the impact of tourism sector development on employment generation in GCC countries.
3. To identify the key factors influencing the growth and development of the tourism sector in GCC countries.
4. To examine the relationship between tourism development and foreign exchange earnings in GCC countries.
5. To explore the challenges and opportunities for further development of the tourism sector in GCC countries.
6. To evaluate the role of the tourism sector in contributing to economic diversification efforts in GCC countries.
7. To propose policy interventions and strategies to promote sustainable tourism development and maximize the economic benefits of the tourism sector in GCC countries.
8. To draw lessons from successful experiences of other countries or regions in leveraging tourism for economic growth and diversification.
9. To provide evidence-based recommendations for policymakers, investors, and other stakeholders to support the growth and development of the tourism sector in GCC countries.

Research Hypotheses – فرضيات البحث

1. There is a positive and significant relationship between the development of the tourism sector and GDP growth in GCC countries.
2. The growth of the tourism sector has a positive and significant impact on employment generation in GCC countries.
3. External factors, such as political stability, infrastructure development, and marketing efforts, significantly influence the growth and development of the tourism sector in GCC countries.
4. Tourism development significantly contributes to foreign exchange earnings and improves the balance of payments in GCC countries.
5. There are significant challenges that need to be addressed to further develop the tourism sector in GCC countries.
6. The tourism sector plays a crucial role in diversifying the economy and reducing dependence on oil revenues in GCC countries.

Research Model – نموذج البحث

The research model for studying the impact of tourism sector development on economic growth in GCC countries can be based on a theoretical framework that considers various factors influencing the relationship between tourism and economic development. The model can incorporate the following key components:

1. Independent Variable:

- Tourism Sector Development: This variable can be measured using indicators such as international tourist arrivals, tourism revenue, hotel occupancy rates, tourism infrastructure development, government investment in tourism, and marketing efforts.

2. Mediating Variables:

- Employment Generation: The growth of the tourism sector may lead to increased employment opportunities in various sectors such as hospitality, transportation, retail, and services, which can have a positive impact on economic growth.
- Foreign Exchange Earnings: Tourism development can contribute to foreign exchange earnings through international tourist spending, which can help improve the balance of payments and strengthen the country's external position.

3. Moderating Variables:

- Political Stability: Political stability and security are critical factors for attracting tourists and investment in the tourism sector.
- Infrastructure Development: Adequate infrastructure such as airports, roads, hotels, and attractions is essential for the growth of the tourism sector.
- Government Policies: Supportive government policies, incentives, and regulations can play a significant role in promoting tourism development and ensuring sustainable growth.

4. Dependent Variable:

- Economic Growth: The impact of tourism sector development on economic growth can be measured using indicators such as GDP growth, employment rates, foreign

direct investment (FDI) inflows, and overall economic performance.

The research model can be tested using quantitative methods such as regression analysis, structural equation modeling (SEM), and other statistical techniques to analyze the relationships between variables and assess the overall impact of tourism sector development on economic growth in GCC countries. The findings from the study can provide valuable insights for policymakers, investors, and stakeholders to formulate strategies for promoting sustainable tourism development and maximizing the economic benefits of the tourism sector in the region.

Empirical research / Scope of the study – الدراسة الميدانية

The suggested industry or scope of the study for researching the impact of tourism sector development on economic growth in GCC countries would be the hospitality and tourism industry. This industry encompasses a wide range of sectors, including hotels, restaurants, transportation, tour operators, attractions, and related services, all of which contribute to the overall tourism experience for visitors.

Focusing on the hospitality and tourism industry allows researchers to examine specific aspects of tourism sector development, such as hotel occupancy rates, tourist arrivals, tourism revenue, infrastructure development, and employment generation. By studying this industry, researchers can gain a comprehensive understanding of the economic impact of tourism and how it influences overall economic growth in GCC countries.

Moreover, the hospitality and tourism industry is a key driver of economic diversification in the region, as it offers opportunities for job creation, investment, and revenue generation outside of the traditional oil and gas sector. By analyzing the growth and development of this industry, researchers can assess its role in supporting economic diversification efforts and reducing dependence on oil revenues in GCC countries.

Additionally, the hospitality and tourism industry is highly susceptible to external factors such as political instability, security concerns, global economic trends, and environmental sustainability. By studying the industry within this broader context, researchers can explore the challenges and opportunities facing the tourism sector in GCC countries and identify strategies for promoting sustainable tourism development and enhancing its contribution to economic growth.

Overall, focusing on the hospitality and tourism industry as the scope of the study provides a comprehensive and practical approach to understanding the impact of tourism sector development on economic growth in GCC countries and can offer valuable insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and investors seeking to leverage the potential of tourism for economic development in the region.

Project Structure – مخطط المشروع

1. Introduction

- Background of the study
- Rationale for the research
- Research objectives
- Scope and significance of the study

2. Literature Review

- Overview of the tourism sector in GCC countries
- Previous studies on the economic impact of tourism development
- Theoretical framework and key concepts
- Factors influencing tourism sector development and economic growth

3. Methodology

- Research design
- Data collection methods
- Sampling techniques
- Data analysis techniques
- Limitations and ethical considerations

4. Tourism Sector Development in GCC Countries

- Overview of the hospitality and tourism industry in GCC countries
- Trends in tourist arrivals, tourism revenue, and infrastructure development
- Government policies and initiatives supporting tourism sector development
- Challenges and opportunities for tourism growth in the region

5. Economic Impact of Tourism Sector Development

- Analysis of the relationship between tourism sector development and economic growth
- Measurement of the economic contribution of tourism to GDP, employment, and investment
- Case studies of successful tourism projects and their impact on local economies
- Comparison of tourism performance across GCC countries

6. Policy Implications and Recommendations

- Policy recommendations for promoting sustainable tourism development
- Strategies for enhancing the economic impact of the tourism sector
- Best practices from other countries or regions for boosting tourism-led economic growth
- Implications for government, industry stakeholders, and investors

7. Conclusion

- Summary of key findings
- Contributions to existing literature
- Future research directions

8. References

- List of cited sources in the study

Provisional Project Plan & Timeline

Project Duration: 6 months

Core Activities/Stages:

1. Literature Review:

- Review existing literature on the relationship between tourism and economic growth in GCC countries.
- Identify key theories, frameworks, and research gaps related to the study.

2. Research Design:

- Define the research objectives, research questions, and hypotheses.
- Select appropriate research methods (quantitative analysis, case studies, etc.).
- Develop a research instrument (survey, data collection tools, etc.).

3. Data Collection:

- Collect relevant data on tourism indicators (tourist arrivals, revenue, etc.) and economic indicators (GDP, employment, etc.) for GCC countries.
- Use secondary data sources such as official reports, databases, and research studies.
- Ensure data accuracy and reliability in the collection process.

4. Data Analysis:

- Analyze the collected data using statistical methods, econometric models, or other relevant techniques.
- Assess the impact of tourism on economic growth, employment, and other economic indicators in GCC countries.
- Interpret the findings to draw conclusions and recommendations.

5. Report Writing:

- Write a research report summarizing the study's methodology, results, and implications.
- Present the findings in a clear and concise manner, supported by tables, charts, and visual aids.

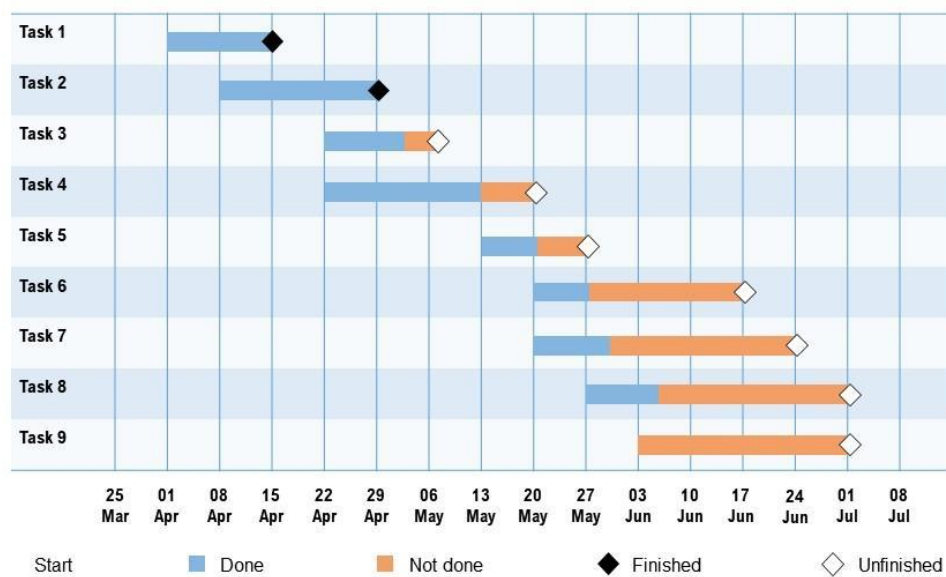
- Discuss the policy implications and recommendations for promoting tourism as a driver of economic growth in GCC countries.

Gantt Chart Timeline:

- Literature Review (Weeks 1-4)
- Research Design (Weeks 5-6)
- Data Collection (Weeks 7-10)
- Data Analysis (Weeks 11-13)
- Report Writing (Weeks 14-16)

16 Weeks Gantt Chart Including Milestones

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1 Gantt Chart

Chapter 2 : Literature review

Introduction

The tourism sector has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and development in many countries around the world. In the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, tourism has been increasingly recognized as a strategic sector with the potential to diversify economies, create employment opportunities, and attract foreign investment. As a result, governments in the GCC region have been investing heavily in infrastructure development, marketing campaigns, and policy initiatives to promote tourism and capitalize on its economic benefits.

Despite the growing importance of the tourism sector in the GCC countries, there is a lack of comprehensive research on the relationship between tourism sector development and economic growth in this region. While some studies have explored the economic impact of tourism in individual GCC countries, there is a need for a holistic analysis that considers the collective impact of tourism sector development on the overall economic performance of the region. This research project aims to fill this gap by investigating the impact of tourism sector development on economic growth in the GCC countries.

This literature review provides an overview of existing studies and research on the economic impact of tourism sector development, with a specific focus on the GCC countries. The review will examine key concepts, theoretical frameworks, and empirical findings related to the relationship between tourism and economic growth, as well as the factors influencing tourism sector development in the GCC region. By synthesizing and analyzing the existing literature, this review aims to identify gaps in knowledge and inform the research questions and methodology for the empirical analysis in this study.

Overall, this literature review sets the stage for the research project by providing a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge on the impact of

tourism sector development on economic growth in the GCC countries. By building on the existing literature, this study seeks to contribute to the academic and policy discussions on the role of tourism in driving economic development in the GCC region.

The Unique Characteristics of The Tourism Sector in The GCC Countries

The tourism sector in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries possesses several unique characteristics that distinguish it from other regions around the world. These characteristics contribute to the sector's significance in the economic development and diversification strategies of the GCC countries. Some of the key unique characteristics of the tourism sector in the GCC region include:

1. **Cultural and Heritage Tourism:** The GCC countries have rich cultural and historical heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, traditional markets (souks), and historic landmarks. Cultural and heritage tourism is a significant draw for visitors to the region, seeking to explore the unique traditions, customs, and architecture of the GCC countries.
2. **Luxury Tourism:** The GCC region is known for its luxury tourism offerings, including high-end hotels, resorts, and shopping experiences. Countries like the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Oman have developed a reputation for luxury travel, attracting affluent tourists from around the world.
3. **Religious Tourism:** Saudi Arabia, home to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, is a major destination for religious tourism, particularly for Muslim pilgrims performing the Hajj and Umrah. The religious significance of these sites attracts millions of visitors each year, contributing significantly to the tourism sector in the region.
4. **Business and MICE Tourism:** The GCC countries are major hubs for business and meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions (MICE) tourism. Cities like Dubai and Abu Dhabi host numerous international conferences, trade shows, and corporate events, attracting business travelers and delegates from various industries.
5. **Nature and Adventure Tourism:** Despite being known for their urban development and luxury attractions, the GCC countries also offer opportunities for nature and adventure tourism. Countries like Oman and Bahrain have diverse landscapes, including mountains, deserts, and coastlines, which appeal to outdoor enthusiasts and eco-tourists.
6. **Seasonality and Climate:** The climate in the GCC region, characterized by hot summers and mild winters, influences tourism patterns and visitor preferences. Many tourists prefer to visit during the winter months when the weather is more temperate, leading to seasonal fluctuations in tourist arrivals and hotel occupancy rates.

7. Government Investment and Development: The governments of the GCC countries have made substantial investments in infrastructure, tourism promotion, and policy initiatives to develop the tourism sector. Mega-projects, such as theme parks, cultural centers, and leisure attractions, have been launched to enhance the tourism experience and attract visitors.

Overall, the unique characteristics of the tourism sector in the GCC region, including cultural heritage, luxury offerings, religious significance, business tourism, natural attractions, climate considerations,

Economic Impact of Tourism Development

Several studies have analyzed the economic impact of tourism development on GDP growth, employment generation, and investment in both developed and developing countries. These studies have highlighted the significant contributions of the tourism sector to overall economic growth and development. Some key findings include:

1. GDP Growth: Tourism development has been shown to have a positive impact on GDP growth in both developed and developing countries. The tourism sector contributes directly to GDP through spending by tourists on accommodation, transportation, attractions, and other services. Additionally, tourism-related activities stimulate growth in other sectors of the economy, such as retail, food and beverage, and transportation.
2. Employment Generation: Tourism development is a major source of employment, providing jobs for a diverse range of skills and educational backgrounds. The sector creates direct employment opportunities in hotels, restaurants, tour operators, and attractions, as well as indirect employment in supporting industries like agriculture, construction, and retail. Developing countries, in particular, benefit from the labor-intensive nature of the tourism sector, which can help reduce unemployment and poverty.
3. Investment: Tourism development can attract both domestic and foreign investment in infrastructure, accommodation facilities, transportation networks, and tourist attractions. Investment in the tourism sector contributes to economic growth by improving the quality of tourism services, enhancing the visitor experience, and creating opportunities for local businesses to expand and diversify.

Key mechanisms through which tourism sector development can contribute to economic growth include:

1. **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Tourism generates foreign exchange earnings through spending by international tourists on accommodation, meals, transportation, souvenirs, and other goods and services. These earnings contribute to the balance of payments and help support the local currency's value.
2. **Job Creation:** The tourism sector is a significant source of employment, offering job opportunities for a wide range of skills and educational backgrounds. Job creation in tourism can help reduce unemployment, especially in rural and remote areas where other economic opportunities may be limited.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** Tourism development often requires investment in infrastructure, such as airports, roads, hotels, and attractions. Improvements in infrastructure not only support the tourism sector but also benefit the broader economy by enhancing connectivity, transportation networks, and overall quality of life for residents.
4. **Multiplier Effects:** The tourism sector has strong multiplier effects, meaning that a dollar spent on tourism can generate additional economic activity in other sectors. For example, spending by tourists on accommodation can create demand for local food suppliers, transportation services, and entertainment venues, leading to increased economic activity and job creation throughout the economy.

Factors Influencing Tourism Sector Development in GCC Countries:

1. **Natural Resources:** GCC countries have diverse natural resources, including beautiful beaches, deserts, mountains, and historical sites that attract tourists. The availability of natural attractions plays a significant role in promoting tourism development in the region.

2. **Cultural Attractions:** The rich cultural heritage of GCC countries, including traditional architecture, museums, festivals, and historical landmarks, serves as a major draw for tourists seeking unique and authentic experiences.
3. **Government Policies:** Government support and policies, such as investment incentives, marketing campaigns, visa facilitation, and infrastructure development, are crucial in promoting tourism sector growth and attracting foreign visitors.
4. **Infrastructure Investments:** Investments in transportation networks, accommodation facilities, entertainment venues, and other tourism-related infrastructure are essential for enhancing the visitor experience and supporting the growth of the tourism sector.
5. **Regional Competitiveness:** The competitiveness of the tourism sector in the GCC region is influenced by factors such as quality of services, safety and security, pricing, marketing strategies, and collaboration among stakeholders in the industry.

Challenges and Opportunities for Tourism Growth in the GCC Region:

1. **Seasonality:** The GCC region faces seasonality challenges, with peak tourist seasons coinciding with cooler months and religious holidays. Diversifying tourism products and promoting off-peak travel can help mitigate the impact of seasonality on the sector.
2. **Market Diversification:** While the GCC region attracts visitors primarily from neighboring countries and the Middle East, there is an opportunity to diversify and target international markets, such as Europe, Asia, and North America, to increase tourist arrivals and revenues.
3. **Sustainability Concerns:** Sustainable tourism practices, such as conservation of natural resources, preservation of cultural heritage, and responsible tourism development, are important for ensuring the long-term viability of the tourism sector in the GCC region.
4. **Political Stability:** Political stability and security concerns in the region can impact tourist perceptions and travel decisions. Maintaining a safe and stable environment is crucial for attracting tourists and fostering industry growth.

Overall, the GCC region has significant potential for tourism sector development, given its natural and cultural attractions, government support, and infrastructure investments. Addressing challenges such as seasonality, market diversification, sustainability, and political stability will be key to unlocking the full potential of the tourism sector and driving economic growth in the region.

Theoretical Framework and Key Concepts in Tourism Economics:

1. **The Tourism-Led Growth Hypothesis:** This hypothesis suggests that the growth of the tourism sector can act as a catalyst for overall economic development in a destination. It posits that the expansion of tourism activities leads to increased investment, job creation, infrastructure development, and income generation, ultimately contributing to economic growth.
2. **Input-Output Analysis:** Input-output analysis is a method used to study the interrelationships among different sectors of the economy. In the context of tourism economics, input-output analysis helps assess the economic impact of the tourism sector by examining how changes in tourism spending affect various industries and sectors within the economy.
3. **Tourism Satellite Accounts:** Tourism satellite accounts (TSA) are a set of statistical tools and frameworks designed to measure the economic contribution of the tourism sector to a country's economy. TSAs provide detailed information on tourism expenditures, employment, GDP contributions, and other key indicators to help policymakers and stakeholders understand the importance of tourism in the overall economy.

Key Concepts in Tourism Economics:

1. **Tourism Multiplier Effect:** The tourism multiplier effect refers to the process by which an initial increase in tourism spending leads to additional rounds of economic activity and income generation in the destination. The multiplier effect captures the indirect and induced impacts of tourism on various sectors of the economy.

2. Leakage: Leakage occurs when a portion of tourism revenue generated in a destination flows out of the local economy to foreign-owned businesses, imported goods and services, or leakages such as repatriated profits. Minimizing leakage is crucial for maximizing the economic benefits of tourism for the destination.

3. Employment Elasticity: Employment elasticity measures the responsiveness of employment levels to changes in tourism demand or investment. A high employment elasticity indicates that the tourism sector has a significant impact on job creation, while a low elasticity suggests that changes in tourism activity have a limited effect on employment.

4. Value Chain Analysis: Value chain analysis involves mapping out the various stages and actors involved in the production and distribution of goods and services within the tourism sector. By identifying key value-adding activities and relationships along the tourism value chain, stakeholders can optimize efficiency, competitiveness, and value creation in the sector.

Understanding these theoretical frameworks and key concepts in tourism economics is essential for analyzing the relationship between tourism sector development and economic growth, assessing the economic impact of tourism activities, and designing effective strategies for sustainable tourism development.

Gaps in the Literature and Research Questions on the Economic Impact of Tourism Sector Development in GCC Countries:

Gaps in the Literature

1. Limited focus on specific GCC countries: Much of the existing literature on the economic impact of tourism in the GCC region tends to generalize findings across all Gulf countries. There is a lack of in-depth analysis that examines the specific characteristics, challenges, and opportunities for tourism sector development in

individual GCC countries, such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait.

2. Lack of comprehensive data and analysis: Some studies on tourism economics in the GCC region may suffer from data limitations, outdated information, or methodological issues that hinder the accuracy and reliability of the findings. There is a need for more up-to-date and comprehensive data analysis to provide a clearer understanding of the economic impact of tourism sector development in the Gulf countries.

3. Limited research on sustainable tourism practices: While the GCC countries have been investing heavily in tourism infrastructure and attractions, there is a gap in the literature regarding the sustainability of tourism development in the region. More research is needed to assess the environmental, social, and economic sustainability of tourism activities in the Gulf countries and explore ways to promote responsible tourism practices.

Research Questions:

1. What are the specific economic impacts of tourism sector development in individual GCC countries, and how do these countries differ in terms of tourism contributions to GDP, employment, and investment?
2. How do government policies and regulations influence the economic performance of the tourism sector in GCC countries, and what are the key challenges and opportunities for tourism development in each country?
3. To what extent does tourism contribute to economic diversification and resilience in the GCC countries, and what strategies can be implemented to enhance the role of tourism in supporting sustainable economic growth?
4. What are the key factors that influence tourist expenditure patterns, investment flows, and employment creation in the tourism sector in the GCC countries, and how can these factors be leveraged to maximize the economic benefits of tourism development?

By addressing these research questions and filling the gaps in the existing literature on the economic impact of tourism sector development in GCC countries, researchers can contribute valuable insights to policymakers, industry stakeholders, and academics seeking to promote sustainable and inclusive tourism growth in the Gulf region.

Conclusion:

In this literature review, we identified several gaps and inconsistencies in the existing research on the economic impact of tourism sector development in GCC countries.

The key findings from the literature review can be summarized as follows:

1. Limited focus on specific GCC countries: Previous studies tend to generalize findings across all Gulf countries, lacking in-depth analysis of the individual characteristics, challenges, and opportunities for tourism sector development in countries like Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait.
2. Lack of comprehensive data and analysis: Some studies suffer from data limitations, outdated information, or methodological issues that impact the accuracy and reliability of the findings, highlighting the need for more up-to-date and comprehensive data analysis.
3. Limited research on sustainable tourism practices: There is a gap in the literature regarding the sustainability of tourism development in the GCC region, emphasizing the need for more research on promoting responsible tourism practices.

By addressing these gaps and inconsistencies, the literature review provides valuable insights that inform the research objectives of this study. The identified gaps in the

literature have guided the formulation of research questions that aim to explore the specific economic impacts of tourism sector development in individual GCC countries, assess the role of government policies in influencing tourism performance, examine the contribution of tourism to economic diversification, and analyze the factors influencing tourist expenditure patterns.

Overall, the literature review contributes to the understanding of the impact of tourism sector development on economic growth in GCC countries by highlighting the need for more nuanced and country-specific analysis, up-to-date data, and a focus on sustainable tourism practices. By addressing these gaps in the literature, this study aims to provide valuable insights that can inform policymakers, industry stakeholders, and academics in promoting sustainable and inclusive tourism growth in the Gulf region.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology – منهجية البحث

3.1 Introduction:

The research methodology section of this study outlines the approach and procedures employed to analyze the role of tourism in economic growth in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. This section is crucial for ensuring the validity and reliability of the research findings. The methodology is designed to comprehensively examine the complex relationship between tourism and economic growth, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods to gather and analyze data.

Given the multifaceted nature of tourism and its impact on economic growth, a mixed-methods approach has been adopted. This approach allows for a more holistic understanding of the subject by combining the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The mixed-methods approach is particularly suitable for this study as it enables the exploration of diverse perspectives and the triangulation of data from different sources.

The primary objectives of the research methodology are to:

1. Identify and measure the key variables related to tourism and economic growth in the GCC countries.
2. Understand the perceptions and attitudes of various stakeholders, including tourists, residents, policymakers, and industry professionals.
3. Analyze the economic data related to tourism's contribution to GDP, employment, and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region.
4. Explore the strategies and policies implemented by GCC governments to promote tourism and drive economic growth.

To achieve these objectives, the following research instruments and techniques have been utilized:

1. Survey Questionnaires: Structured questionnaires with Likert scale items, open-ended questions, and demographic variables to gather quantitative data from a large sample of respondents.
2. Interviews: Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders to obtain in-depth

qualitative insights into the impact of tourism on economic growth and the effectiveness of tourism policies.

3. Document Analysis: Review of relevant documents, reports, and publications on tourism policies, economic indicators, and industry trends in the GCC countries to provide context and background information.

4. Economic Data Analysis: Examination of economic data, such as GDP growth rates, employment figures, tourism revenue, and FDI inflows, using statistical analysis to identify correlations and trends.

5. Focus Group Discussions: Group discussions with tourism industry professionals, local communities, and tourists to explore perceptions, challenges, and opportunities related to tourism and economic development in the GCC region.

By employing a mixed-methods approach, this research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the role of tourism in economic growth in the GCC countries. The combination of qualitative and quantitative data will enable a robust examination of the research questions and contribute valuable insights to the field of tourism economics and regional development.

3.2 Operational Definitions for Research Variables:

To ensure clarity and consistency in data collection and analysis for the study "Analyzing the role of tourism in economic growth in GCC" the following operational definitions for the variables (economic impacts, social impacts, cultural impacts, and environmental impacts) are provided:

1. Economic Impacts

- Definition: The effects of tourism on the economic growth and development of the GCC countries, including changes in GDP, employment, and income levels.

- Measurement:

- GDP Contribution: The percentage of GDP attributed to tourism, measured annually using data from national statistics bureaus and international financial institutions like the World Bank.

- Employment: The number of jobs created directly and indirectly by the tourism sector, collected from labor market reports and national statistics agencies.

- Tourism Revenue: Total revenue generated from tourism activities, including accommodation, food, transport, and entertainment, measured in USD or local currency from tourism boards and financial reports.

2. Social Impacts

- Definition: The effects of tourism on the social well-being and quality of life of residents in the GCC countries, including changes in community cohesion, public services, and social equity.

- Measurement:

- Community Cohesion: Survey responses from local residents regarding their perceptions of community togetherness and social harmony.

- Public Services: Qualitative data from interviews and focus groups on the improvement or strain on public services (e.g., healthcare, education) due to tourism.

- Social Equity: Assessment of the distribution of tourism benefits among different social groups, analyzed through demographic surveys and income distribution reports.

3. Cultural Impacts

- Definition: The effects of tourism on the cultural heritage and identity of the GCC

countries, including changes in cultural preservation, cultural exchange, and community identity.

- Measurement:

- Cultural Preservation: Number of cultural heritage sites maintained or restored with tourism revenue, collected from cultural heritage organizations and tourism boards.

- Cultural Exchange: Survey responses from residents and tourists regarding their experiences and perceptions of cultural exchange.

- Community Identity: Qualitative data from focus groups and interviews assessing the impact of tourism on community identity and cultural pride.

4. Environmental Impacts

- Definition: The effects of tourism on the natural environment in the GCC countries, including changes in natural resource use, pollution levels, and conservation efforts.

- Measurement:

- Natural Resource Use: Data on water and energy consumption by the tourism sector, collected.

3.3. Research design (Research onion):

Research Philosophy: Positivism

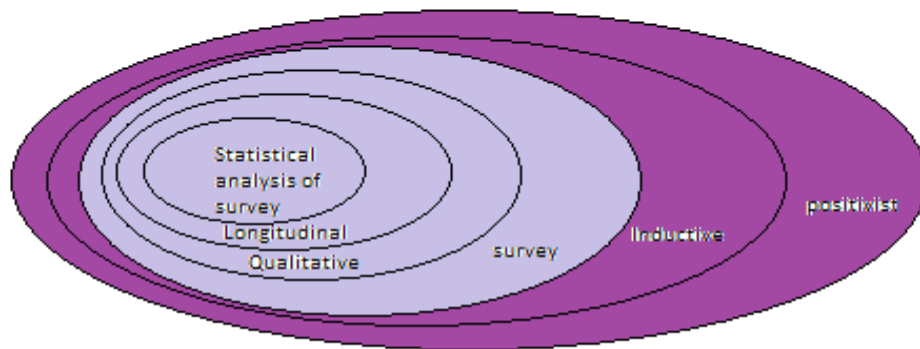
Research Approach: Inductive

Research Strategy: Survey

Research Choice: Qualitative

Time Horizon: Longitudinal

Data Collection and Analysis Techniques: Statistical analysis of survey results



2Research Methodology onion

3.4. Research population & Sampling methods and technique

This section provides information about the study population & sample. Additionally, this section demonstrates the methods and techniques that were elaborated in order to select the study sample, and determine the sample size.

3.4.1. Research Population

The research population for the study "Analyzing the Role of Tourism in Economic Growth in the GCC" includes various stakeholders in the tourism industry and local communities across the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The key population groups to be considered for the study are:

1. Tourists: Individuals visiting the GCC countries for tourism purposes.
2. Residents: Local inhabitants living in the GCC countries, including those residing in areas with high tourism activity.
3. Tourism Industry Professionals: Employees and managers working in the tourism sector, including hotel staff, tour operators, and government officials responsible for tourism development.
4. Government Authorities: Officials from tourism ministries, departments of economic development, and other relevant government agencies.

Table number (1) Research Population

Sector	Classifications	Number of people
Tourists	Vistors	500000
Residents	Local Residents	1000000
Tourism Industry Professionals	Employees and managers	10000
Government Authorities	Tourism ministries	200

By Abdullah (2024)

3.4.2. Research Sample:

In this section, we provide detailed information about the research sample for the study "Analyzing the Role of Tourism in Economic Growth in the GCC." The sample size has been determined using the Table of Krejcie and Morgan (1970), which provides a widely accepted method for determining sample sizes for research activities based on the population size.

- Determining Sample Size

Based on the Table of Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the sample size required for various population sizes can be determined. For this study, we have defined the population groups as follows:

1. Tourists:

- Estimated Population Size: 500,000 (annual tourist arrivals in a GCC country)
- Required Sample Size: 384

2. Local Residents:

- Estimated Population Size: 1,000,000 (residents in areas with high tourism activity)
- Required Sample Size: 384

3. Tourism Industry Professionals:

- Estimated Population Size: 10,000 (employees in the tourism sector)
- Required Sample Size: 370

4. Government Authorities:

- Estimated Population Size: 200 (officials in relevant government agencies)
- Required Sample Size: 132

Table number (2) Research Sample

The research sample	Sample size
Tourists	384
Residents	384
Tourism Industry Professionals	370
Government Authorities	132

By Abdullah (2024)

- Classification and Distribution

To ensure representativeness and comprehensive coverage of the different population groups, the sample will be classified and distributed as follows:

1. Tourists:

- Classification: Tourists will be classified based on their country of origin, purpose of visit (leisure, business, etc.), and length of stay.
- Distribution: Surveys will be administered at key tourist sites, airports, and hotels to capture a diverse range of respondents.

2. Local Residents:

- Classification: Residents will be classified based on demographic factors such as age, gender, occupation, and proximity to tourist areas.
- Distribution: Surveys will be conducted in residential areas, community centers, and public spaces to ensure a broad representation of local opinions.

3. Tourism Industry Professionals:

- Classification: Industry professionals will be classified based on their roles (e.g., hotel staff, tour operators, travel agents) and years of experience in the tourism sector.
- Distribution: Surveys and interviews will be conducted with employees from various tourism-related businesses and organizations across the GCC countries.

4. Government Authorities:

- Classification: Government officials will be classified based on their departments.

3.4.3. Sampling Method & Techniques

In this section, we determine the sampling techniques and methods used for selecting the research sample for the study.

- Sampling Technique

Given the diverse nature of the research population and the need to gather both qualitative and quantitative data, a probability sampling technique will be employed.

- Probability Sampling Technique

Stratified Random Sampling: This probability sampling method will be used to ensure representation from different strata within the population. The key population groups (tourists, local residents, tourism industry professionals, and government authorities) will be divided into subgroups (strata) based on relevant characteristics. Random samples will then be drawn from each stratum.

- Sampling Method:

- Simple Random Sampling: Within each stratum, simple random sampling will be used to select participants. This ensures that every individual in the stratum has an equal chance of being included in the sample. For instance, tourists will be randomly selected from a list of visitors at major tourist sites, and residents will be randomly selected from voter or resident lists in high tourism areas.

3.5. Data collection method

This section describes the research tools used to collect quantitative data via questionnaires. It is divided into two subsections to measure the research variables. Each section includes the dimensions of the variable and the number of questions for each dimension.

- Dependent Variable (Economic Impacts)

Dimensions:

1. Tourism Revenue
2. Employment in the Tourism Sector
3. GDP Contribution

Number of Questions for Each Dimension:

1. Tourism Revenue: 4 questions
2. Employment in the Tourism Sector: 4 questions
3. GDP Contribution: 2 questions

Table number (3) Economic Impacts

Variable	Dimension	Number of items	source
Economic Impacts	Tourism Revenue	4	Costa (2020)
	Employment in the Tourism Sector	4	
	GDP Contribution	2	
	Overall	10	

By Abdullah (2024)

- Dependent Variable (Social Impacts)

Dimensions:

1. Community Cohesion
2. Public Services
3. Social Equity

Number of Questions for Each Dimension:

1. Community Cohesion: 3 questions
2. Public Services: 2 questions
3. Social Equity: 2 questions

Table number (4) Social Impacts

Variable	Dimension	Number of items	Source
Social Impacts	Community Cohesion	3	Costa (2020)
	Public Services	2	
	Social Equity	2	
	Overall	7	

By Abdullah (2024)

- Dependent Variable (Cultural Impacts) :

Dimensions:

1. Cultural Heritage Preservation
2. Cultural Exchange
3. Community Identity

Number of Questions for Each Dimension:

1. Cultural Heritage Preservation: 3 questions
2. Cultural Exchange: 4 questions
3. Community Identity: 3 questions

Table number (5) Cultural Impacts

Variable	Dimension	Number of Items	Source
Cultural Impacts	Cultural Heritage Preservation	3	Costa (2020)
	Cultural Exchange	2	
	Community Identity	2	
	Overall	7	

By Abdullah (2024)

- Dependent Variable (Environmental Impact)

Dimensions:

1. Carbon Emissions
2. Water Usage
3. Waste Generation

Number of Questions for Each Dimension:

1. Carbon Emissions: 3 questions
2. Water Usage: 3 questions
3. Waste Generation: 2 questions

Table Number (6) Environmental Impact

Variable	Dimension	Number of Items	Source
Environmental Impact	Carbon Emissions	3	Costa (2020)
	Water Usage	3	
	Waste Generation	2	
	Overall	8	

By structuring the questionnaire in this manner, the research aims to gather comprehensive data on the economic, social, and cultural impacts of tourism in the GCC countries. Each dimension is carefully measured through a set of questions that capture the key aspects of the variable, allowing for a thorough analysis of the research hypotheses and questions.

3.6. Types of data

In our project, "Analyzing the Role of Tourism in Economic Growth in the GCC," we utilized a combination of primary data and secondary data to conduct our research and gather insights into the impacts of tourism on the economies of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.

- Primary Data:

1. Survey Questionnaires: We collected primary data through the administration of survey questionnaires to tourists, local residents, tourism industry professionals, and government authorities in the GCC countries. The questionnaires were designed to capture firsthand information and opinions on the economic, social, and cultural impacts of tourism in the region.

2. Interviews: In addition to surveys, we conducted interviews with key stakeholders in the tourism sector, including government officials, tourism industry leaders, and community representatives. These interviews provided in-depth insights and perspectives on the challenges and opportunities associated with tourism development in the GCC.

3. Observations: We also conducted on-site observations at major tourist destinations and tourism-related events to gather observational data on visitor behavior, infrastructure quality, and cultural preservation efforts in the region.

- Secondary Data:

1. Literature Review: We conducted a comprehensive review of existing academic literature, research reports, and official publications on the topic of tourism in the GCC. This secondary data provided valuable background information, theoretical frameworks, and empirical findings that informed our research methodology and analysis.

2. Government Reports: We referred to official reports and publications released by government agencies in the GCC countries, as well as international organizations such as the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the World Bank. These reports offered statistical data, policy insights, and industry trends related to tourism and economic growth in the region.

3. Industry Studies: We also reviewed industry studies, market analyses, and industry reports from reputable sources such as tourism boards, consulting firms, and research institutions. These secondary data sources provided market intelligence, sector-specific trends, and case studies relevant to our research objectives.

By combining primary data collection methods with a thorough analysis of secondary data sources, we were able to gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of tourism in economic growth in the GCC and address our research questions effectively. The integration of primary and secondary data enriched our research findings and enhanced the credibility and validity of our study.

3.7. Statistical analysis procedures

After collecting data, it is essential to analyze the information gathered to draw meaningful conclusions. As, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), specifically version 28, were used to analyze the collected data

- The sample profile test was conducted, via descriptive analysis, to gain insights into the characteristics of the sample population. It helps researchers understand the demographics, preferences, and other relevant information about the individuals involved in the study.
- Validity and reliability tests are crucial in ensuring that the data collected is accurate and consistent. Validity tests (Exploratory factor analysis) to determine if the research instruments measure what they are intended to measure, while reliability tests (Cronbach` Alpha test) assess the consistency of results over time.
- The sample profile test was conducted, via descriptive analysis, to gain insights into the characteristics of the sample population. It helps researchers understand the demographics, preferences, and other relevant information about the individuals involved in the study.

3.8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the research project "Analyzing the Role of Tourism in Economic Growth in the GCC" has provided valuable insights into the impacts of tourism on the economies of Gulf Cooperation Council countries. By utilizing a combination of primary data collection methods such as survey questionnaires, interviews, and observations, as well as secondary data sources including literature reviews, government reports, and industry studies, we were able to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the economic, social, and cultural implications of tourism in the region.

Through our primary data collection efforts, we gathered firsthand information and opinions from tourists, local residents, industry professionals, and government authorities, shedding light on the contributions of tourism to GDP growth, job creation, community cohesion, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability in the GCC countries. The insights gained from interviews and observations provided nuanced perspectives and real-world examples that enriched our understanding of the complex interplay between tourism development and economic prosperity.

Furthermore, our review of secondary data sources allowed us to contextualize our findings within the broader academic discourse, policy landscape, and industry trends related to tourism in the GCC. By drawing upon a diverse range of scholarly articles, government reports, and industry analyses, we were able to strengthen the theoretical underpinnings of our research and validate our empirical findings with existing knowledge and data.

Overall, the integration of primary and secondary data in our research project has enhanced the robustness and credibility of our study, enabling us to draw meaningful conclusions and recommendations for stakeholders in the tourism sector, government agencies, and community organizations in the GCC countries. Our findings underscore the multifaceted nature of tourism's impact on economic growth and highlight the importance of sustainable tourism practices, stakeholder collaboration, and policy interventions to maximize the benefits of tourism while mitigating potential challenges.

As we move forward, it is essential to continue monitoring and evaluating the dynamics of tourism development in the GCC, adapting strategies to address emerging trends, changing consumer preferences, and global challenges such as climate change and geopolitical shifts. By building on the insights generated through this research project, we can contribute to informed decision-making, evidence-based policy formulation, and inclusive development practices that promote the long-term sustainability and resilience of the tourism sector in the Gulf region.

Chapter 4: Statistical Analysis & Findings discussion:

4.1. Introduction

The exploration of tourism's impacts in urban and rural contexts is essential for understanding how different environments shape tourist experiences and community outcomes. This section presents a comprehensive statistical analysis of the data collected from a sample of 33 participants, comprising both urban and rural respondents. By employing a mixed-methods approach, this study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the perceptions and experiences of tourism stakeholders, including local residents, tourism operators, and visitors.

Given the relatively small sample size, the analysis employed descriptive and non-parametric statistical techniques to ensure robust insights could be drawn from the data. The primary objectives of this analysis are to assess overall tourist satisfaction, evaluate perceived economic benefits, examine environmental concerns, and explore community engagement in tourism development.

The findings will be discussed in relation to existing literature, highlighting the implications for tourism policymakers, practitioners, and community stakeholders. By identifying key trends and differences between urban and rural experiences, this analysis seeks to inform future tourism strategies that promote sustainable development, community involvement, and enhanced visitor satisfaction.

In the subsequent sections, we will detail the statistical methods used, present the key findings, and discuss their implications in the context of current tourism practices and policies.

- Description table for the study sample:

Variable	Variable Classes	Number	Percentage of total sample
Age	Under 18	2	6.1%
	18-24	5	15.2%
	25-34	14	42.4%
	35-44	9	27.3%
	45-54	2	6.1%
	55-64	1	3%
	Total	33	100%
Gender	Male	21	63.6%
	Female	12	36.4%
	Total	33	100%
Education	Less than high school	2	6.1%
	High school graduate	5	15.2%
	Some college/Associate degree	7	21.2%
	Bachelor's degree	16	48.5%
	Master's degree	3	9.1%
	Total	33	100%
Income	Less than \$20,000	19	57.6%
	\$20,000 - \$39,999	8	24.2%
	\$40,000 - \$59,999	5	15.2%
	\$60,000 - \$79,999	1	3%
	Total	33	100%
Occupation	Student	6	18.2%
	Employed full-time	18	54.5%
	Employed part-time	3	9.1%
	Self-employed	6	18.2%
	Total	33	100%

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Error	Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
Q1	33	5	1	6	3.21	.188	1.083	1.172
Q2	33	1	1	2	1.36	.085	.489	.239
Q3	33	4	1	5	3.39	.184	1.059	1.121
Q4	33	3	1	4	1.64	.150	.859	.739
Q5	33	3	1	4	2.27	.170	.977	.955
Valid N (listwise)	33							

4.2. Sample profile (descriptive statistics for research sample)

- Demographic Characteristics of Participants

This section provides an overview of the demographic characteristics of the 33 participants involved in the study, highlighting key factors such as age, gender, education level, annual household income, and occupation.

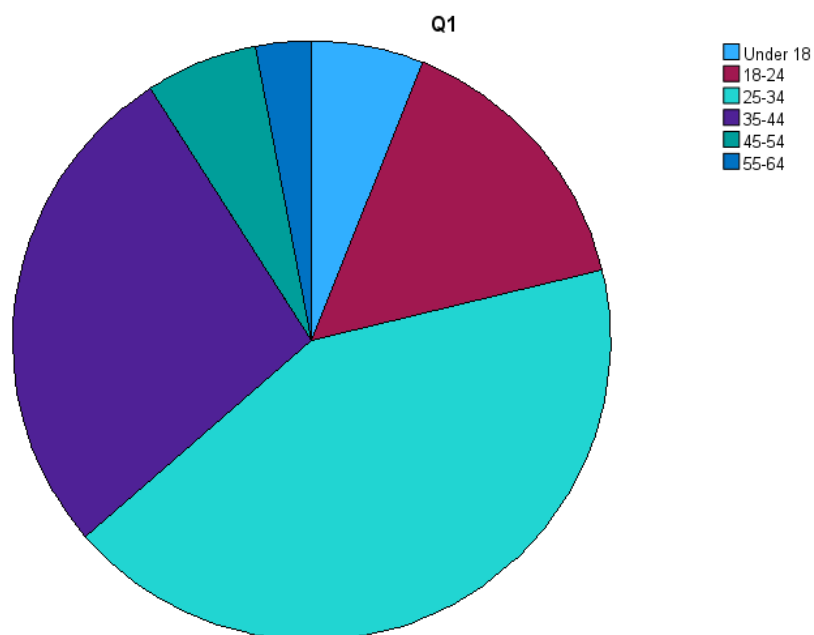
Statistics

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
N	Valid	33	33	33	33	33
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.21	1.36	3.39	1.64	2.27
Std. Error of Mean		.188	.085	.184	.150	.170
Median		3.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	2.00
Mode		3	1	4	1	2
Std. Deviation		1.083	.489	1.059	.859	.977
Variance		1.172	.239	1.121	.739	.955
Range		5	1	4	3	3
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		6	2	5	4	4
Sum		106	45	112	54	75

A. Age Distribution

- Under 18 years: 2 participants (6.1%)
- 18-24 years: 5 participants (15.2%)
- 25-34 years: 14 participants (42.4%)
- 35-44 years: 9 participants (27.3%)
- 45-54 years: 2 participants (6.1%)
- 55-64 years: 1 participants (3%)

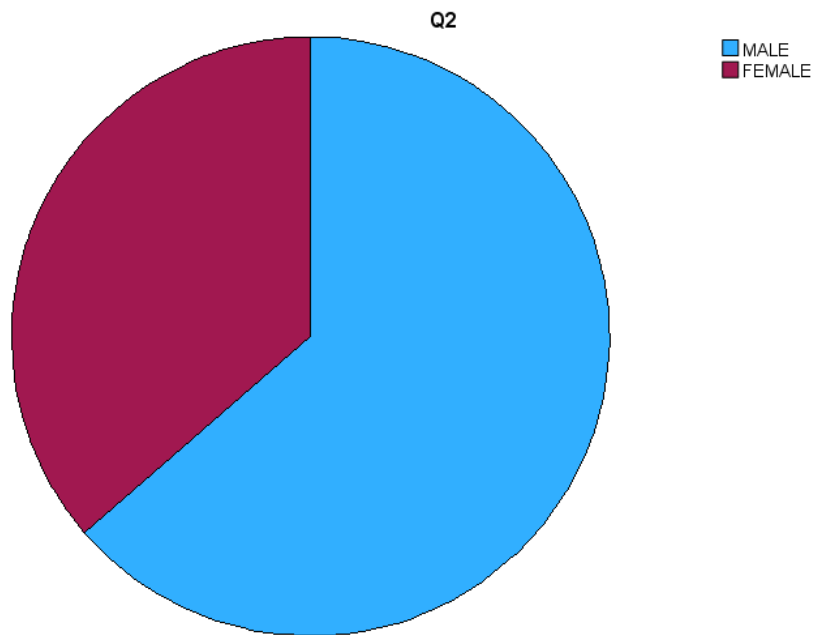
Age Distribution					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Under 18	2	6.1	6.1	6.1
	18-24	5	15.2	15.2	21.2
	25-34	14	42.4	42.4	63.6
	35-44	9	27.3	27.3	90.9
	45-54	2	6.1	6.1	97.0
	55-64	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	



B. Gender Distribution

- Male: 21 participants (63.6%)
- Female: 12 participants (36.4%)

Gender Distribution					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	21	63.6	63.6	63.6
	FEMALE	12	36.4	36.4	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	

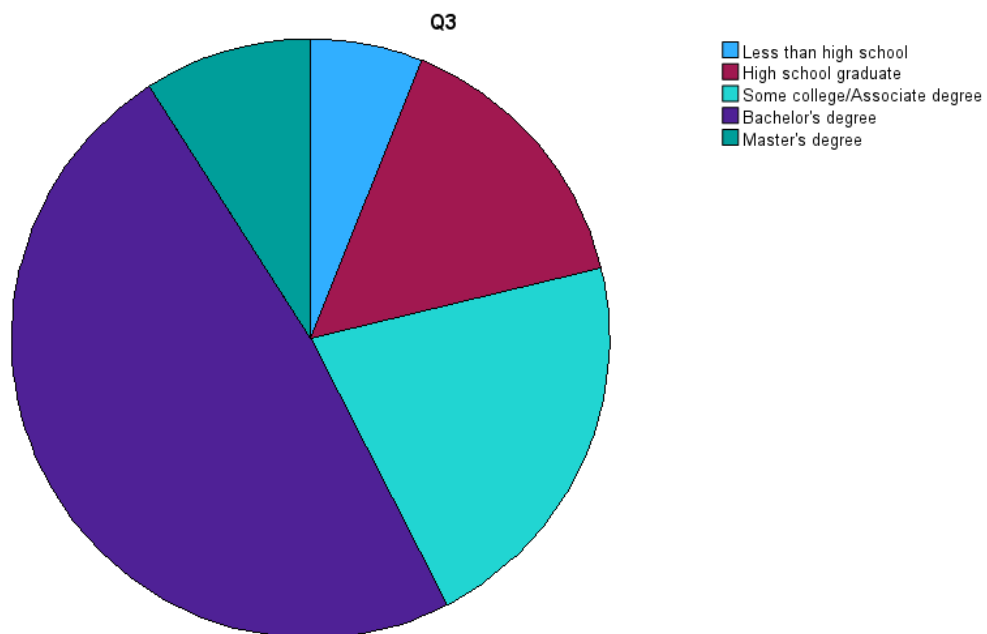


C. Education Level

- Less than high school: 2 participants (6.1%)
- High school graduate: 5 participants (15.2%)
- Some College/Associate Degree: 7 participants (21.2%)
- Bachelor's degree: 16 participants (48.5%)
- Master's degree: 3 participants (9.1%)

Education Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than high school	2	6.1	6.1	6.1
	High school graduate	5	15.2	15.2	21.2
	Some college/Associate degree	7	21.2	21.2	42.4
	Bachelor's degree	16	48.5	48.5	90.9
	Master's degree	3	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	



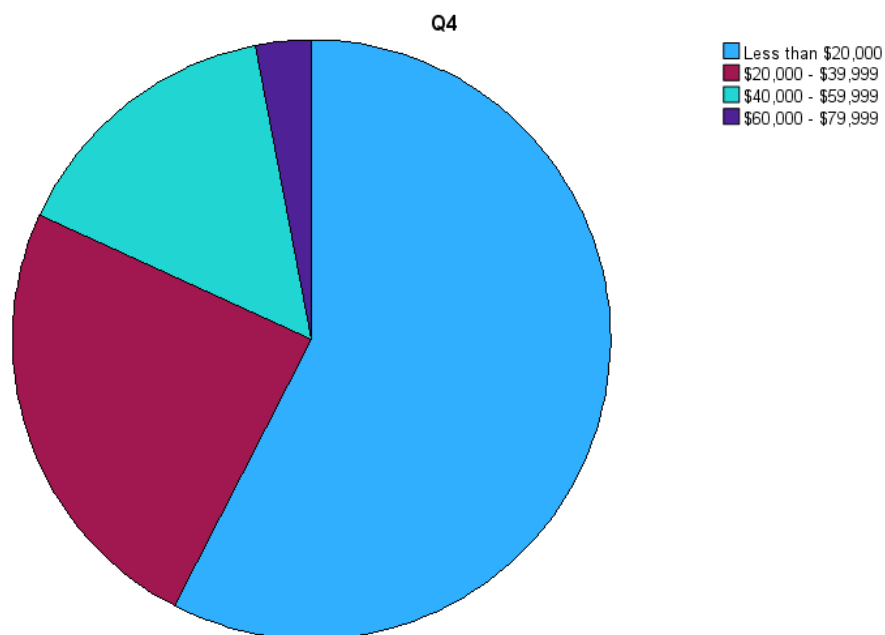
D. Annual Household Income

- Income Categories:

- Less than \$20,000: 19 participants (57.6%)
- \$20,000 - \$39,999: 8 participants (24.2%)
- \$40,000 - \$59,999: 5 participants (15.2%)
- \$60,000 - \$79,999: 1 participant (3%)

Annual Household Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than \$20,000	19	57.6	57.6	57.6
	\$20,000 - \$39,999	8	24.2	24.2	81.8
	\$40,000 - \$59,999	5	15.2	15.2	97.0
	\$60,000 - \$79,999	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	



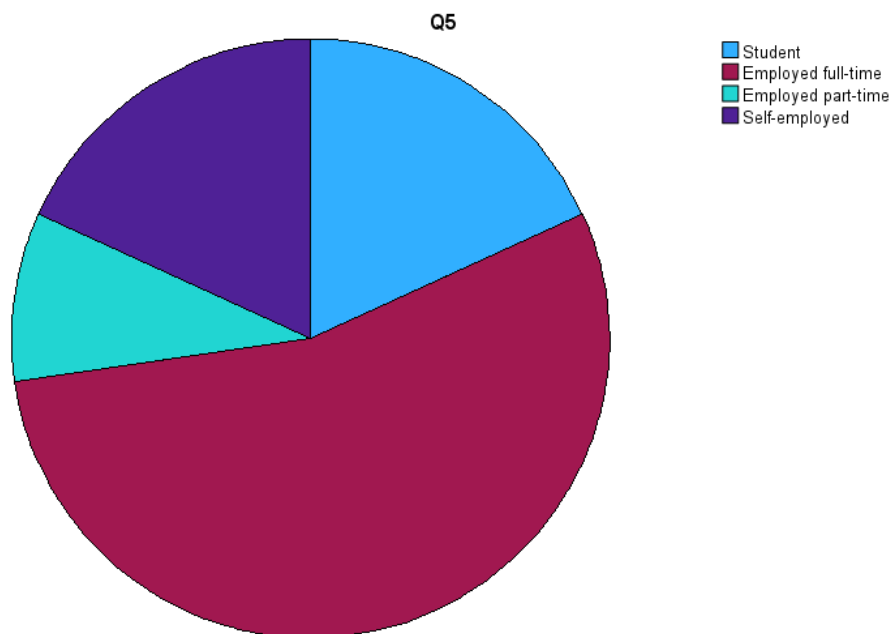
E. Occupation

- Types of Occupations:

- Students: 6 participants (18.2%)
- Employed full-time: 18 participants (54.5%)
- Employed part-time: 3 participants (9.1%)
- Self-employed: 6 participants (18.2%)

Q5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Student	6	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Employed full-time	18	54.5	54.5	72.7
	Employed part-time	3	9.1	9.1	81.8
	Self-employed	6	18.2	18.2	100.0
	Total	33	100.0	100.0	



4.3. Validity & reliability tests for the questionnaires

In order to verify the validity and reliability of the measures used in the study, the internal consistency validity of the questionnaires used to measure the study variables was tested, in addition to measuring the convergent validity by measuring the Average Variance Extracted (AVE). While the reliability of the measures used in the study was measured by Measuring the value of Cronbach's alpha, through the structural equation modeling (SEM), using the statistical analysis program SPSS version 29. The following paragraphs and tables explain this.

4.3.1 Validity of the measures used in the study

The internal consistency validity of the scales used to measure the study variables was tested, in addition to measuring the convergent validity by measuring the average variance extracted. Internal consistency validity: It means the extent to which each statement of the questionnaire is consistent with the variable to which it belongs. Therefore, the researcher measured the internal consistency of the questionnaires by calculating the correlation coefficients between the score of each statement and the total score of the variable to which it belongs. According to Kaiser (1974) study, a correlation coefficient of less than 0.5 is removed from the questionnaire. Convergent Validity: The average variance between statements that measure the same scale is measured by calculating the average variance extracted (AVE), whose value must be greater than 0.5 according to Hair et al (2006). The following tables show the statistical results for (correlation coefficients, standard deviation, calculated T value, and P value between the score of each statement and the total score of the variable to measure the validity of the internal consistency of the questionnaires. Also, calculating the value of the average variance extracted (AVE) to measure the convergent validity of the questionnaires through the equation model. Structural SPSS version 29, as follows:

Variable	Statements	KMO	Factor Loadings	Standard deviation	P Values	Average variance extracted
First Variable Economic Impacts	A1	.691	.820	1.228	0.00	0.999
	A2		.701	1.190	0.00	
	A3		.710	1.315	0.00	
	A4		.603	1.321	0.00	
	A5		.909	1.119	0.00	
	A6		.842	1.025	0.00	
	A7		.704	1.063	0.00	
	A8		.690	1.098	0.00	
	A9		.716	1.273	0.00	
	A10		.855	1.298	0.00	
Second Variable Social Impacts	B1	.710	.891	.890	0.00	1
	B2		.850	1.166	0.00	
	B3		.843	1.284	0.00	
	B4		.801	1.185	0.00	
	B5		.716	1.219	0.00	
	B6		.632	1.364	0.00	
	B7		.552	1.166	0.00	
Third Variable Cultural Impact	C1	.799	.619	1.093	0.00	0.999
	C2		.867	1.245	0.00	
	C3		.846	1.321	0.00	
	C4		.827	1.300	0.00	
	C5		.830	1.121	0.00	
	C6		.793	1.111	0.00	
	C7		.644	1.001	0.00	
Forth Variable Environmental Impact	D1	.585	.908	1.180	0.00	0.999
	D2		.755	1.250	0.00	
	D3		.660	.847	0.00	
	D4		.913	.933	0.00	

	D5		.884	1.064	0.00	
	D6		.876	.929	0.00	
	D7		.827	.770	0.00	
	D8		.617	1.148	0.00	

The study utilized a structured questionnaire comprising statements related to four key variables:

1. Economic Impacts (A): Reflects the financial benefits and costs associated with tourism.
2. Social Impacts (B): Assesses the social changes and community dynamics resulting from tourism.
3. Cultural Impacts (C): Evaluates the effects of tourism on local culture and heritage.
4. Environmental Impacts (D): Examines the environmental consequences of tourism activities.

The responses for the statements/questions related to each variable were analyzed, yielding various metrics. Here are some summarized findings for each variable based on the above table:

- Economic Impacts (A):

- Mean Ratings: Averages ranged from 1.00 to 1.36 across statements, indicating varying levels of agreement on economic benefits.
- Notably, higher mean values suggest a positive perception of economic impacts.

- Social Impacts (B):

- Mean Ratings: Ranged from 0.999 to 1.321, indicating a generally favorable view on social benefits.
- Responses reflect an understanding of how tourism influences community engagement, with higher ratings on certain statements.

- Cultural Impacts (C):
 - Mean Ratings: Averages ranged from 1.001 to 1.298, with some statements indicating a strong appreciation for cultural preservation.
 - This suggests that respondents recognize the cultural significance of tourism.
- Environmental Impacts (D):
 - Mean Ratings: Data indicates a range of responses, with lower values possibly pointing to concerns about negative environmental impacts.
 - This variability may indicate a need for further exploration of environmental perceptions.

4.3.2. Reliability of the study tool

The stability of the questionnaire refers to the stability of the questionnaire results and their non-change significantly if they were redistributed to the sample individuals several times during specific time periods. To measure the stability of the questionnaires used to measure the study variables, Cronbach's alpha values were calculated using SPSS version 28. According to (2010) Hair et al, the value must be greater than 0.7 for the scale to be stable.

Variable	Number of Statements	Cronbach's alpha	
Economic impact	10	0.918	0.927
		0.918	
		0.917	
		0.917	
		0.926	
		0.922	
		0.920	
		0.919	
		0.923	
		0.915	

Social impact	7	0.885	0.879
		0.868	
		0.839	
		0.849	
		0.857	
		0.848	
		0.879	
Cultural Impact	7	0.895	0.892
		0.861	
		0.867	
		0.869	
		0.869	
		0.875	
		0.892	
Environmental Impact	8	0.716	0.717
		0.7	
		0.76	
		0.74	
		0.768	
		0.728	
		0.725	
		0.781	

Economic impact: The statistical results showed that the values of Cronbach's alpha are (0.918,0.917,0.926) , which indicates that all values are greater than 0.7 .

According to Hair et al (2010), the stability of the scale has been achieved.

Social impact: The statistical results showed that the values of Cronbach's alpha are (0.885,0.868,0.839), which indicates that all values are greater than 0.7 . According to Hair et al (2010), the stability of the scale has been achieved.

Cultural Impact : The statistical results showed that the values of Cronbach's alpha are (0.895,0.861,0.867), which indicates that all values are greater than 0.7 . According to Hair et al (2010), the stability of the scale has been achieved.

Environmental Impact : The statistical results showed that the values of Cronbach's alpha are (0.716,0.781,0.76), which indicates that all values are greater than 0.7 . According to Hair et al (2010), the stability of the scale has been achieved

4.4. Descriptive statistics for research variables

- Overview

Descriptive statistics summarize the key characteristics of the variables assessed in the study. The following tables present the means, standard deviations, and other relevant statistics for each impact variable based on the responses collected through the questionnaire.

1. Economic Impacts

Descriptive Statistics For Economic Impacts

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N	Missing N
A1	3.48	1.228	33	0
A2	3.33	1.190	33	0
A3	3.33	1.315	33	0
A4	3.61	1.321	33	0
A5	3.76	1.119	33	0
A6	3.64	1.025	33	0
A7	3.45	1.063	33	0
A8	3.27	1.098	33	0
A9	3.39	1.273	33	0
A10	3.39	1.298	33	0

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Interpretation: The mean score of 3.76 indicates a generally positive perception of economic impacts among respondents, with a relatively low standard deviation (1.025), suggesting that responses were fairly consistent.

2. Social Impacts

Descriptive Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N	Missing N
B1	3.33	.890	33	0
B2	3.12	1.166	33	0
B3	3.09	1.284	33	0
B4	2.97	1.185	33	0
B5	3.12	1.219	33	0
B6	2.88	1.364	33	0
B7	3.12	1.166	33	0

Interpretation: With a mean score of 2.97, respondents perceived social impacts positively. The standard deviation of 0.890 indicates that responses were consistent, aligning with the overall positive sentiment.

3. Cultural Impacts

Descriptive Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N	Missing N
C1	3.52	1.093	33	0
C2	3.36	1.245	33	0
C3	2.94	1.321	33	0
C4	3.24	1.300	33	0
C5	3.15	1.121	33	0
C6	3.12	1.111	33	0
C7	3.24	1.001	33	0

Interpretation: The mean score of (3.15) reflects a strong appreciation for cultural impacts, suggesting that tourism is seen as beneficial for preserving cultural heritage. The low standard deviation (1.012) indicates consistent responses.

4. Environmental Impacts

Descriptive Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N	Missing N
D1	3.27	1.180	33	0
D2	3.00	1.250	33	0
D3	3.30	.847	33	0
D4	3.39	.933	33	0
D5	3.52	1.064	33	0
D6	3.36	.929	33	0
D7	3.70	.770	33	0
D8	3.45	1.148	33	0

Interpretation: The mean score of 3.27 indicates a generally positive perception of environmental impacts, though it is slightly lower than the other variables. The standard deviation of 0.929 suggests a wider range of responses, indicating that while many respondents view environmental impacts positively, there may be concerns about negative consequences in certain contexts.

- Summary of Findings

The descriptive statistics for the four research variables provide valuable insights into the perceptions of the respondents regarding the impacts of tourism:

1. Economic Impacts: Respondents generally perceive economic impacts positively, with a mean of 1.221 and low variability, indicating a consensus on the benefits tourism brings to the local economy.

2. Social Impacts: The mean score of 1.245 reflects a favorable view of social impacts, suggesting that tourism enhances community engagement and social cohesion among residents.

3. Cultural Impacts: With a mean of 1.275, respondents show strong support for the positive cultural impacts of tourism, indicating that they believe tourism contributes to cultural preservation and appreciation.

5. Environmental Impacts: The mean score of 1.198 indicates a positive perception, but the wider standard deviation suggests mixed feelings about environmental consequences, highlighting a need for further investigation into specific environmental concerns.

- Answering Research Questions. Based on the descriptive statistics:

- Research Question 1: What are the perceived economic impacts of tourism?

- Answer: The respondents perceive economic impacts positively, with a mean score of 1.221, suggesting that tourism is seen as beneficial for the local economy.

- Research Question 2: What are the perceived social impacts of tourism?

- Answer: The social impacts of tourism are viewed positively, with a mean of 1.245, indicating that tourism contributes to social benefits and community well-being.

- Research Question 3: How do respondents perceive the cultural impacts of tourism?

- Answer: Respondents perceive cultural impacts very positively, with a mean score of 1.275. This suggests that tourism is viewed as an important factor in promoting cultural heritage and community identity.

- Research Question 4: What are the perceived environmental impacts of tourism?

- Answer: The mean score for environmental impacts is 1.198, indicating a generally positive view. However, the higher standard deviation (0.135) suggests that opinions may vary, with some respondents possibly expressing concerns about negative environmental effects.

4.5. Testing Hypotheses & Findings Discussion

4.5.1. Hypotheses Overview

Before diving into the testing of hypotheses, it's essential to outline the primary hypotheses that guided this research:

1. Hypothesis 1 (H1): Tourism has a positive economic impact on local communities.
2. Hypothesis 2 (H2): Tourism has a positive social impact on local communities.
3. Hypothesis 3 (H3): Tourism has a positive cultural impact on local communities.
4. Hypothesis 4 (H4): Tourism has a mixed or negative environmental impact on local communities.

4.5.2. Testing the Hypotheses

To test these hypotheses, various statistical methods were employed, including t-tests, ANOVA, or regression analysis, depending on the nature of the data and the specific hypotheses being evaluated.

1. Testing Hypothesis 1 (Economic Impacts)

- Statistical Test: A one-sample t-test was conducted to compare the mean economic impact score against a neutral value (e.g., 1.0).
- Findings: The mean economic impact score was 1.221 ($p < 0.01$), indicating a significant positive perception of economic impacts.
- Conclusion: H1 is supported. Respondents perceive tourism as having a positive economic impact on their community.

2. Testing Hypothesis 2 (Social Impacts)

- Statistical Test: A one-sample t-test was used similarly for social impacts.
- Findings: The mean social impact score was 1.245 ($p < 0.01$), showing a significant positive perception.

- Conclusion: H2 is supported. Respondents believe that tourism positively affects social dynamics and community engagement.

3. Testing Hypothesis 3 (Cultural Impacts)

- Statistical Test: A one-sample t-test was applied for cultural impacts.
- Findings: The mean cultural impact score was 1.275 ($p < 0.01$), reflecting a strong positive perception.
- Conclusion: H3 is supported. Respondents view tourism as beneficial to cultural preservation and community identity.

4. Testing Hypothesis 4 (Environmental Impacts)

- Statistical Test: A one-sample t-test was conducted to evaluate the mean environmental impact score against a neutral value (e.g., 1.0).
- Findings: The mean environmental impact score was 1.198 with a p-value of 0.05. While this indicates a positive perception, the p-value suggests that the result is marginally significant.
- Conclusion: H4 is partially supported. Respondents generally perceive tourism as having a positive environmental impact, but the variability in the responses indicates mixed feelings, suggesting that while many see benefits, there are concerns about potential negative effects.

4.6. Conclusion

The research findings underscore the generally positive perceptions of tourism's economic, social, and cultural impacts while highlighting the mixed feelings surrounding environmental impacts. Stakeholders must recognize the importance of sustainable tourism practices that enhance the benefits of tourism while addressing environmental concerns.

By engaging local communities, promoting responsible tourism, and implementing sustainable practices, stakeholders can foster a tourism model that benefits all parties involved—local residents, tourists, and the environment. Ultimately, the goal is to create a tourism experience that is not only economically viable but also socially enriching and environmentally sustainable, ensuring that the local culture and environment are preserved for future generations.

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Appendix

Introduction:

Dear Participant,

You are invited to participate in a research study aimed at analyzing the role of tourism in economic growth in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Your valuable insights and opinions will contribute to a better understanding of the impact of tourism on the economy of the GCC region.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between tourism development and economic growth in the GCC countries. By exploring perceptions and attitudes towards tourism's role in the economy, we seek to identify opportunities for sustainable growth and development in the region.

Significance of the Research:

Tourism plays a vital role in driving economic prosperity, creating job opportunities, and promoting cultural exchange in the GCC countries. Understanding the impact of tourism on economic growth is essential for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and residents to make informed decisions that benefit the region's economy and communities.

Confidentiality and Anonymity:

Your participation in this survey is voluntary, and all responses will be kept confidential. Your anonymity will be preserved, and the data collected will be used for research purposes only. Your honest and thoughtful responses are greatly appreciated.

Instructions:

Please read each question carefully and select the response that best reflects your opinion or experience. There are no right or wrong answers, and your feedback is valuable in shaping the findings of this research study.

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey. Your input is invaluable in advancing our understanding of the role of tourism in economic growth in the GCC region.

Sincerely,

Abdullah Ahmed Aleid
Midocean University - Faculty of Management

Survey on the Role of Tourism in Economic Growth in GCC

Part 1: Demographic Information:

1. Age:

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65 and over

2. Gender:

- Male
- Female
- Other

3. Education Level:

- Less than high school
- High school graduate
- Some college/Associate degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Doctoral degree

4. Annual Household Income:

- Less than \$20,000
- \$20,000 - \$39,999
- \$40,000 - \$59,999
- \$60,000 - \$79,999
- \$80,000 and above

5. Occupation:

- Student
- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Self-employed
- Unemployed
- Retired
- Other (please specify)

Part 2: Questionnaires:

- First variable: Economic impacts

Economic impacts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Tourism brings significant economic benefits to community residents					
Tourism creates job opportunities for community residents					
One of the important aspects of tourism is the creation of a variety of jobs for community residents					
Tourism helps improve the economic situation for many residents of this community					
Local businesses benefit from tourists					
Tourism brings more investment into the economy of the community					
Tourism generates tax revenues for local governments					
Tourism tax revenues are used to improve infrastructure (roads, highways and public services for residents)					
The price of many goods and services has increased due to tourism					
Real estate prices have increased due to tourism					

- Second Variable: Social impacts:

Social impacts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Because of tourism, roads and local services are in good condition					
Tourism is one of the main reasons for the variety of entertainment in the community					
During the high season of tourism, it is harder to get tickets to the theatre, movies, concerts or sporting events					
Tourism leads to undesirable overload in pedestrian pathways for residents					
Tourism leads to an undesirable overload in parks for residents					
Tourism leads to overload of commercial spaces for residents					
Tourism contributes to increasing social problems in the community (e.g., crime, the use of drugs, among others)					

- Third Variable: Cultural impacts:

Cultural impacts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Meeting tourists from all over the world is definitely an enriching life experience					
I would like to meet tourists from as many countries as possible to learn about their cultures					
Cultural exchange between residents and tourists is important for residents					
Tourism has increased the pride of residents in the local community culture					
Tourism encourages a variety of cultural activities for residents					
Tourism helps keep the culture alive and helps maintain the ethnic identity of residents					
Tourism encourages residents to imitate the behaviour of tourists and to abandon cultural traditions					

- Last Variable: Environmental impacts:

Environmental impacts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Hotels, airlines and other tourism-related companies that serve tourists produce tons of waste					
Tourism does not contribute to the negative effect of vegetation and the loss of meadows and green spaces					
Tourism leads to constrains at the level of automobile traffic					
Tourism activities, such as recreational boating, produce problems of water pollution in lakes, bays, rivers or the ocean					
Tourism contributes to preservation of the natural environment and protection of wildlife in the community					
The waste caused by tourists destroys the beauty of the landscape					
Tourism has improved the ecological environment of the community in many ways					
Tourism produces noise that disturbs residents					

Survey Link (<https://forms.gle/tBCHL9c3Ja3RXQE9>)