SOME ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST FLOWS TO EGYPT BETWEEN 1952 AND 1987

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International tourist flows have become one of the most important component of the total assemblage of the social and economic transactions among countries in the contemporary world, It is more important for both developed and developing countries to improve their economies. According to Turner, Tourism seems tailor - made for the third world and a growing number of developing countries are placing emphasis on tourism in their development plans. Reasons are not hard to to find, a ready market is available for the attractions these destinations can offer,many of them have an appealing climate, combined with exotic scenery and a rich cultural and historical heritage. Land and labour costs are comparatively low and in the absence of significent miniral production or an export-oriented agricultural sector, Tourism is a potential source of foreign exchange and can

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generate new opportunities for employnent and stimulate demand for local products and indu- stries. Tourism is also said to make possi-(1) ble improvements in the local infrastructure.

Egypt has for many decades attracted foreign visitors, as a rich country of anti- quities which resemble the principal attrac- tions to Egypt, although the country has many other things of great interest to offer to the tourist, such as Islamic monuments in Cairo and other cities. In addition, Egypt has mediterranean and red sea coasts, which are going to well-developing to attract the streams of tourists and the climate- in gene- ral- is conductive to year-round tourism.

Since Egypt today suffers from the big deficiency in its balance of payment, it is convenient to concentrate on tourism as a sector that can play an important role in setting for the embalance in the national budget; for it needs not big foreign currency investements. Meanwhile it gives rapid returns mostly in foreign currencies. In addition, Egypt is a rich country of touris-

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1- Pigram, J., Outdoor Recreation and Resou- rce management, London, 1983, P. 214.

tic valuables that have not yet had their share in the international touristic movement, for, whereas tourists in the world have mounted to 362 million in 1987, Egypt's share was only 0.50 %.

The present paper is an initial attempt to uncover a few major aspects of the international tourist flows to Egypt from a geographical point of view. Moreover, it aims at pointing out some of difficultes in the spatial analysis of tourist flows and presenting the high - lights of an initial investigation of gross flow patterns for the last 36 years.

This paper is mainly a study of the following topics :

    I- The flow of tourists to Egypt in the period 1952 - 1987, and the various factors influencing this movement.

    II- The originating sources of the tourist flow.

    III- The seasonal character of the flow.

    IV- The future of the flow.

I- The international tourist flows :

The following table (1), represents the

international tourist flows to Egypt and the
world tourist movement, as well as the annual
growth rate of the movement to Egypt compared
to the world annual growth rate from 1952 to
1987 :

Table (1)

Volume and annual growth rate of the international tourism in Egypt and the world between 1952 and 1987

Year	Tourist flow to Egypt (000)	international tourist flow (in million)	Egypt's share (%)	Egypt's annual growth rate (%)	world annual growth rate (%)
1952	71	33	0.23	—	—
1953	91	35	0.26	+ 19.9	+ 6.1
1954	114	38	0.30	+ 25.3	+ 8.6
1955	149	46	0.32	+ 30.7	+ 21.1
1956	170	49	0.35	+ 13.9	+ 6.5
1957	128	52	0.25	- 25.1	+ 5.8
1958	163	55	0.30	+ 27.7	+ 5.8
1959	240	63	0.38	+ 47.6	+ 14.5
1960	285	71	0.40	+ 18.8	+ 12.7
1961	284	75	0.38	- 0.5	+ 5.6
1962	291	81	0.36	+ 2.6	+ 8.0

Year	Tourist flow to Egypt (000)	international tourist flow (in million)	Egypt's share (%)	Egypt's annual growth rate (%)	world annual growth rate (%)
1963	404	93	0.43	+ 38.8	+ 14.8
1964	497	108	0.46	+ 23.1	+ 16.1
1965	542	115	0.47	+ 9.0	+ 6.5
1966	579	131	0.44	+ 6.8	+ 13.9
1967	344	139	0.25	- 40.4	+ 6.1
1968	318	141	0.23	- 7.6	+ 1.4
1969	340	153	0.23	+ 8.6	+ 8.5
1970	358	168	0.21	+ 3.6	+ 9.9
1971	428	181	0.24	+ 19.7	+ 7.7
1972	541	198	0.27	+ 26.4	+ 9.3
1973	535	215	0.25	- 1.1	+ 8.6
1974	668	209	0.32	+ 19.5	- 2.8
1975	793	213	0.37	+ 24.0	+ 1.9
1976	984	220	0.45	+ 24.1	+ 2.8

Year	Tourist flow to Egypt (00)	international tourist flow (in million)	Egypt's share (%)	Egypt's annual trowth rate (%)	world annual growth rate (%)
1977	1004	239	0.42	+ 2.0	+ 8.6
1978	1052	257	0.43	+ 4.8	+ 7.5
1979	1064	274	0.38	+ 1.1	+ 6.6
1980	1253	285	0.46	+ 14.8	+ 4.0
1981	1376	288	0.49	+ 9.8	+ 1.4
1982	1423	286	0.49	+ 3.4	- 0.7
1983	1498	293	0.51	+ 5.2	+ 2.4
1984	1560	315	0.51	+ 4.2	+ 7.5
1985	1518	334	0.54	- 2.7	+ 6.0
1986	1311	342	0.38	- 13.6	+ 2.4
1987	1794	362	0.50	+ 36.9	+ 5.8

Source : Calculated from ; Central Agency for public mobilization and statistics, Manisity of Tourism & U.N. Statistical Yearbook.

from the above mentioned table and fig (I), it would be seen that the international tourist arrival to Egypt increased 23 times between 1952 and 1987, representing an annual growth rate of the order of 11,2 %. Yet, this annual growth rate does not provide an altogether true picture of the extent of travel movement throughout the period mentioned above. This could be noticed from the anolytical study of last four decades as follows :

1- During the 1950's, The average number of foriegn vistores to Egypt was about 141.000 a year. In peak years (e.g. 1959) the number went about over 240.000 and in poor years (e.g. 1952) it fell down to less than 76.000 tourists, and the average amount of the flow was about 0.31 % of the total average number of the international movement.

During the 1950's, the annual growth rate of the movement to Egypt averaged 17.6 % per year, in return of 11% per year in the international movement, but the rate was moving up and down, in peak years (e.g. 1953 - 1954 - 1958 - 1959) the ratio averaged between 19.9 % and 47.6 %,
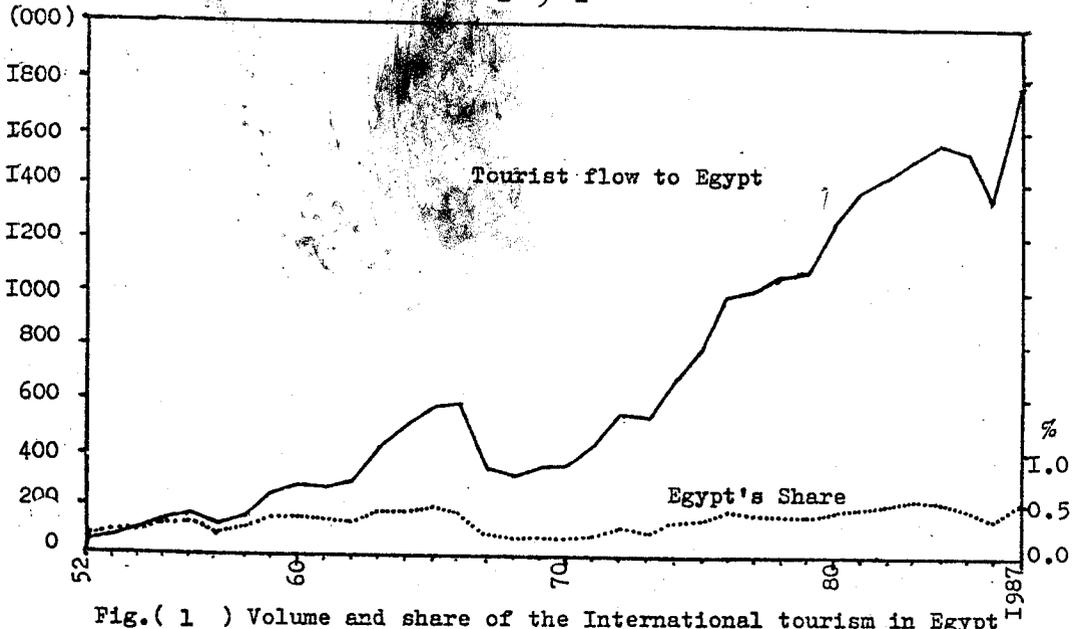
Fig.(1) Volume and share of the International tourism in Egypt
between 1952 and 19
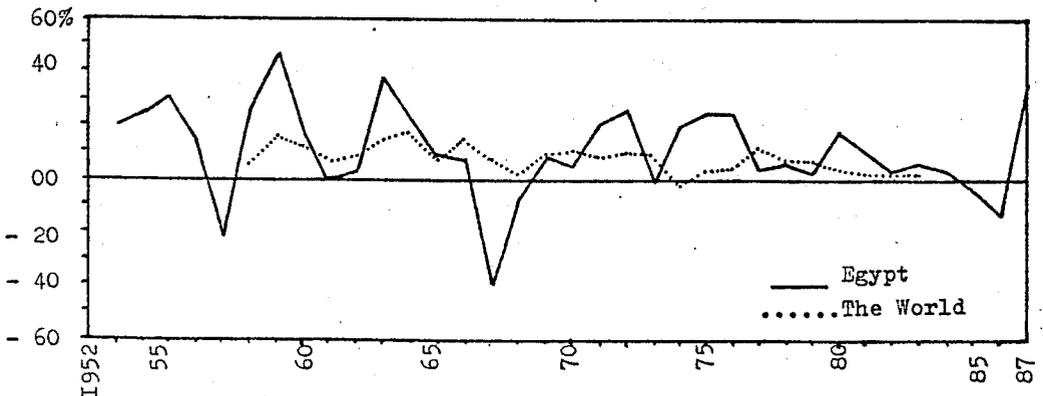
Fig.(2) Egypt's annual growth rates compared to the World A.G.R.
between 1952 and 1987.

and in poor years (1956 - 1957)the ratio
averaged between -25.1 % and 13.9 %.   The
positive ratios exceeded the world   annual
growth ratios but the neagtive   deteriora-
ted from it.

The most important feature öf the tou-
rist movement in 1950's is the correlation
between the·peak years and the change   in
the ruling system in 1952 and the issue of
some laws such as tha law No. 448 in   1953
of establishing the supreme   concil   of
tourism that was assigned to   design   :the
programs of touristic development. The law
No. 584 in 1954 of arranging the   activi-
ties of travel agencies, and the law   Nd.
691 in 1957 of establishing   the   regional
organizations of touristic development.(1)

The decrease of the ratios during the
1950's, was due to the nationalization   of
the Suez canal company and the   1956 war.
It is noticeable that   the annual   growth
rate in 1956 was positively low (+13.9 %),
since both the nationalization and the war
took place in the second half of that year,

1- Hatem ; A., social tourism, Cairo, N.D.,PP.
   34 - 36.

and the ratio become increasingly low   in
1957 because of the same ciroumstances.

the correlation coefficient   between
the flow and the world tourism   was   about
(+0.8), between Egypt's share   of   the
flow and the World annual growth rates was
about (+0.6), and   between the annual
ratio of Egypt and the World   was   about
(+0.4), All these positive   coefficient
show a strong correlation, as the increase
in the international flow led to a similar
in the flow to Egypt.

2- during the 1960's, the number   of tourists
average some 400.000 a year (0.37 % of
international tourist movement). In peak
years (e.g. 1966) the number   went   over
500.000 (0.44 % of the international tou-
rism), and in poor years (e.g. 1968) it
fell down to slightly above 300.000 (0.23%
of the international tourism).

Tourist movement in the early 1960's
was gradually gaining momentum, the annual
growth rate averaged between +2.6 %   and
38.8 %.   the increase in the total amount
of the flow and the average growth rate in
the above mentioned years in ascribed   to

the regular flourishment of tourism after
issuing the social reforms in July 1961,
and establishing the general typical asso-
ciation that started its activites in Sep-
tember 1961, among which is the general
Egyptian Organization for tourism and Hot-
els that started its activities at the
beginning of 1962 [1] and the establishment
of the Ministry of tourism and Antiquities
in Oct. 1965 [2].

Erecting some infra-structure such as
Cairo Air-port, passengers station in port
of alxandria, airports in Aswan and Hurr-
gada also helped in this flourishment . •
Moreover, paving roads, increase in the
number of boats and number of transporta-
tion touristic vehicls and sleeping coa-
ches in trains. Also the increasing inter-
est in museums, antiquities and erecting
High dam that attracted more and more tou-
ristic to watch the process of its struc-

1- Ibid., PP. 34 - 36.

2- Abd El-Mageed, H; touristic Organizations
in Egypt, a study submitted to higher adm-
inistration Programme for the touristic
sector, May 1985, P. 2. (In Arabic).

ture and the formation of the Dam Lake
which occupted the international public
opinion for a long time because of the
temples and monuments that would have been
submerged under the lake's water.

the UNISCO has arranged a large com-
paign to gather money to rescue the Nuba
monuments. This campaign has largely
influnced the flow of tourists to Egypt.[1]
Beside all these factors one can dare say
that the relative stablization in Egypt
during the period 1963 - 1965, also helped
positively in attracting more tourists to
the country.

But the tourist movement was severely
disrupted by the June 1967 war, which cut down the
flow of tourists by 50 %. The 1960's witn-
essed another decline in the number and
annual growth rates in 1961 - 1962 (-0.5
and 2.6 % respectively). This is due to
the economic changes and to the decline of
banking system and financial status in the
late 1950's and 1960's which transformed

1- ragab, H., The Tourism Flourishment,Cairo,
1966, PP. 17 - 18. In Arabic.

the tourist movement to Labanon [1]. In
addition, the international tourist flow
witnessed a decrease during the same per-
iod. This could be easily noticed thro-
ugh revising the ratios of international
tourism and Egypt (table 1). There is
yet one more evidence through counting the
correlation coefficient between Egypt's
share of international tourism and the
average growth of tourism, and the inter-
national rate of growth, the ratio was up
to (+0.6) between Egypt's share of inter-
national tourism and the average growth
rate of tourism in Egypt. The same was
also between Egypt's share and the average
growth rate of International tourism.

The Correlation coefficient between
the average annual growth rate of tourism
in Egypt and the World was about (+ 0.83).

All these positive perelations among
these factors show a strong relations, as

1- Ikram, K., Egypt ; economic management in
the period of transition, the report of
mission sent to the A.R. of Egypt by World
Bank, London, 1980, P. 236.

the increase in the international movement
led to a similar increase in the flow   of
tourism to Egypt and vice versa.

3- After 1970 the number of tourists began to
increase again, and it was the anticipated
that the number in 1972 equal to   that   in
1966. During the 1970's the number   of
tourist arrival to Egypt averaged   some
749 000 a year.   In the peak years (e.g.
1979) the number went over 1 000 000 tou-
tist (0.39 % of International   tourist
movement), and in poor years (e.g. 1970)
it fell down to 168 000 tourists (0.21   %
of international tourism).

       The average annual growth rate   during
the seventies was about 12.4 %.   Egypt has
outweighed the international average (6.0
%) for the same period.   The correlation
coefficient between the   average   growth
rate of tourism in Egypt   and the   World
was about (-0.3).   This negative corre-
lation give an opposite relation   as   the
average growth rate of Egypt was not affe-
cted by the international average   growth
rate.   Also the positive ratio in   Egypt
in 1975 - 1976 was not affected   by   the
negative ratios in the international aver-

age during the same two years. The growth
rates in Egypt reached its Climax during
the Seventies in 1972, it was about (+26.4
%) and it reached its lowest point in 1973
(-1.1 %).

The movement in the 1970's was affec-
ted by some events and factors. Since the
October war in 1973 and the victory achie-
ved by our forces, and as a result of the
new economic policy adopted by Egypt in
1974 by erracting a new foriegn investment
law No. 43 / 1974 amended by law No. 22 /
1977 [1] the country has witnessed tour-
istic prosperity, paricularly from the
Arab and Foreign businessman who wanted to
invest their funds and experience in Egyp-
tian projects. All helped to create a
favourable climate for the growth of tour-
ism in Egypt.

The reasons of our backwardness in tou-
rism in 1970's were :

a- The military and political circumstan-
ces since 1967 war, the October war

1- Ministry of Tourism, Tourist statistics
information, 1975 - 1979.

1973, and the Pease - negotiations with Israel which caused such public disruption between Egypt and its neighgours, but it had much less impact at the personal level [1].

b- The shortage in the hotel capacities since 1967 as a result of alloting the Egyptian potential resources to military expenditure.

c- The competition between Egypt and other neighbouring countries in the Miditerranean area and the rise in costs of living in Egypt compared to its neighbours which witnessed a stability in the late Sixties and early seventies during which Egypt was preoccupied by the war.

d- Finally, it is interesting to note that since 1973 energycrisis, Tourism has withstood the vicissitudes of change in national and international economies

1- Danials, C., Egypt in the 1980's the challenge, special report, No. 158, EIU (The Economist Intelligance Unit), London , 1983, PP. 196 - 199.

better than other sectors of the economy (1).

4- As for the past years of the 1980's- which can be called " millionth period " - the size of the movement was steadily increasing till it reached its climax in 1988 , while it was at the lowest rate in 1980. The average share of Egypt from the international movement of tourism during the Eighties was about 0.47 %. It is the biggest share Egypt could get during the period since 1952.

Concerning the growth rate, It reached its average during the Eighties (7.6 %) in return (3.6 %) for international Tourism. This average rate reached its climax in 1987 (36.9 %), while it was at its lowest point in 1986 (-13.6 %) in return for (7.5 %) and (-0.7 %) respectively compared to international tourism (in 1984 and 1982). This rise in the growth rates during the eighties is ascribed to the political circumstances

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1- W.T.O., Development of international tourism in 1979 and prospects for 1980, in , World Travel, No. 153, Mars-Avril 1980,P.9

that Egypt winessed after the peace tre-
aty. The political atitude and economic
open - door - policy. The growth rate
declined in 1981 to its half than in 1980;
this is also attributed to the events of
October 1981 which also influenced the
growthrate in 1982 which was about (+3.4%).
The rise in the annual growth rate
that took place in 1987 (36,9 %₀)
is ascribed to the change in Egypt's
foreign policy, particularly towards the
Arab countries. Also, the cultural eve-
nts like Opera Aieda that was presented
twice in Karnak temple at Luxor and the
Pyramids area at Giza were helping fac-
tors. Moreover, the Christmas Even attr-
acted more and more tourists to Egypt ,
which can be noticed in our survey of the
seasonality of the movement to Egypt.

The 1980's also witnessed a decline in
the annual growth rate in both 1985 and
1986. This decline is attributed to some
events such as hi-jaking and kidnapping
which affected badly the stability in the
middle east and which in turn influenced
the movenent of international tourism to
Egypt [1]. Moreover, some events of

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1- " Terrorist in the world in 1972 were
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unrest and troubles such as those   which
took place in February 1986 (The parami-
litary Guard events) which were directed
to touristic helped in the decline of the
annual growth rate.

The shortage in the facilities, espec-
ially in accommodation, was also another
factor of the decline, Such   facilities
which were preferred by almost 85 % of the
tourists who come from the OECD countries,
Eastern Europe and the other   Non - Arab
countries [1].   The growth rate in hotels
was about 3.4 % during the 1980's , table
(2), while the annual growth rate in the
touristic movement was 7.6 % ; The corela-
tion coefficient between them was (+0.44),
and this means that the shortage in hotels

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ested at 206 operations which increased to
1257 in 1977, then went up to 2585   in
1979, 2838 in 1983, 3525 in 1984, and 3010
in 1985 ".   In, Abd-El-Wahab, S.; Tourism
and Terrorism, paper submeted to Ministry
of Interior defence, about   International
Responses to Terrorism, New Initiatives ,
Cairo, 29 Jan. - 6 Feb. 1988, P. 6.

1- Ministry of Tourism, Egypt Tourism in fig-
ers, 1986, P. 51.

and accommodation leads to a decrease in the tourist flow.

Table (2)
Hotels in Egypt
between 1979 and 1988

Year	Hotel's No.	Annual growth rate (%)
1979	943	-
1980	1066	+ 13.0
1981	1090	+ 2.3
1982	1105	+ 1.4
1983	1165	+ 5.4
1984	1245	+ 6.9
1985	1168	- 6.2
1986	1176	+ 0.7
1987	1238	+ 5.1
1988	1296	+ 4.9

Source : Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics.

To conclude, we may assume that the size of touristic movement to Egypt witnessed a steady increase since the Fifties (the thousandth phase), to the Sixties (the half -

million phase), to the Seventies (the half
million to million phase) and at last; the
Eighties (the million phase). But still,
Egypt's share of international touristic mov-
ement is very limited, it was 0.31 % during
1950's, (0.37 %) in 1960's (0.33 %) in
1970's, and (0.47 %) in the 1980's.

The annual growth rates are characteri-
zed by ups and downs during this period under
the influence of some internal and external
factors. These rates were affected by mili-
tary factors as in 1956 - 1957, and during
the period 1967 - 1973. Or affected by pol-
itical circumstances as in 1952, 1979, and by
economic and social circumstances as in 1961-
1974, and also by some interior factors as in
1977, 1981, 1985-1986. At last thay were
affected by the decline in the growth rate of
the international touristic movement as in
1965, 1966, 1968, 1979, 1981, 1982, and 1985-
1986.

II- The Originating Sources of the Internatio-
nal Flow :

The study of the sources of tourism is
believed to be an essential element in study-
ing mobility as it is the basis of success of

touristic development plans.   It is also the
starting point to find out the directions of
the movement of international tourism.   This
aspect of the study shows the characteristics
of the touristic market of the sources   from
the point of view of the income,lesiure time,
vacation policies, standards of education   ,
motives and attitudes of the tourists, and at
last to show the total map of traditional and
non-traditional distribution sources,   aiming
at getting the already existing image of tou-
rism in the tourist destination countries[1].

1- Abd-El-Wahab, S.; Studies in the direc-
   tions of International tourism   and the
   managment of its organizations in Egypt ,
   Cairo, 1988, P. 65. (In Arabic).

Table (3)
Visitor Arrival by Nationality 1952 - 1988

Year	Arab 000	%	A.G.R.	European 000	%	A.G.R.	American 000	%	A.G.R.	Other 000	%	A.G.R.
1952	21	27.8	-	27	35.3	-	18	24.1	-	10	12.8	-
1953	34	38.0	61.9	38	41.5	40.7	11	11.8	-38.9	8	8.7	-20.0
1954	38	33.0	11.8	49	43.4	28.9	20	17.8	81.8	7	5.8	-12.5
1955	43	28.6	13.2	71	47.3	44.9	27	18.3	35.0	9	0.8	28.6
1956	62	36.3	44.2	76	44.4	7.0	23	13.9	-14.8	9	0.4	00.0
1957	67	52.2	8.1	41	32.0	-47.1	11	8.4	-52.2	9	7.4	00.0
1958	80	49.2	19.4	44	27.2	7.3	17	10.2	54.5	22	13.4	144.4
1959	129	53.9	61.2	69	28.8	56.8	18	7.4	5.9	24	9.8	9.1
1960	127	44.3	1.6	91	31.9	31.9	37	13.1	105.0	38	10.7	25.0
1961	107	37.8	- 15.7	106	37.3	61.6	43	15.0	16.2	28	9.9	- 6.6
1962	116	39.9	8.4	87	30.0	- 17.9	40	13.8	6.9	47	16.3	76.9

Year	Arab			European			American			Other		
	000	%	A.G.R.	000	%	A.G.R.	000	%	A.G.R.	000	%	A.G.R.
1963	151	37.5	30.2	133	32.8	52.9	61	15.1	52.9	59	14.6	25.5
1964	208	41.9	37.7	195	33.2	46.6	66	13.3	8.2	58	11.6	- 1.7
1965	246	45.4	18.3	179	33.0	- 8.2	63	11.6	- 4.5	54	10.0	6.9
1966	255	44.2	4.1	197	34.0	10.1	73	12.6	15.9	53	9.2	1.9
1967	167	48.4	- 34.7	112	32.4	- 43.1	31	9.1	- 57.5	34	9.9	- 35.8
1968	184	57.9	10.2	82	25.8	- 26.8	23	7.2	- 25.8	29	9.1	- 14.7
1969	194	56.2	5.4	85	24.6	3.7	33	9.6	43.5	33	9.6	13.8
1970	231	64.5	19.0	66	18.4	- 22.3	25	7.0	- 24.2	36	10.1	9.1
1971	260	61.6	12.6	95	22.2	43.9	30	7.0	20.0	43	10.1	19.4
1972	314	08.0	20.8	132	24.4	38.9	44	8.1	46.7	51	9.0	18.6
1973	333	62.0	6.1	119	22.2	9.8	41	7.7	- 6.8	42	7.9	- 17.6
1974	412	61.0	23.7	152	23.0	27.7	56	8.1	36.6	56	8.0	33.3
1975	438	55.3	6.3	214	27.0	40.8	76	9.6	35.7	65	8.1	16.7
1976	535	54.4	22.4	283	30.3	32.2	90	8.5	18.4	76	6.8	16.9
1977	475	47.4	- 11.2	343	32.9	21.2	105	10.9	18.7	81	8.9	6.6

Year	Arab			European			American			Other		
	000	%	A.G.R.	000	%	A.G.R.	000	%	A.G.R.	000	%	A.G.R.
1978	455	43.3	- 4.2	359	34.1	4.7	146	13.9	39.0	92	8.7	13.6
1979	397	37.3	-12.7	415	39.0	15.6	167	15.7	14.4	85	8.0	- 7.6
1980	479	38.2	20.6	493	39.3	18.8	179	14.3	7.2	102	8.1	20.0
1981	578	42.1	20.7	480	34.9	- 2.6	201	13.6	12.3	116	8.4	13.7
1982	618	43.4	6.9	486	34.2	1.3	193	13.6	- 4.5	126	8.8	8.6
1983	599	40.0	- 3.1	537	35.8	10.5	220	14.7	14.0	143	9.5	13.5
1984	596	38.2	- 0.5	589	37.7	9.7	227	14.6	3.2	149	9.5	4.2
1985	564	37.1	- 5.4	601	39.6	2.0	212	14.0	- 6.6	141	9.3	5.4
1986	554	42.3	- 1.8	526	40.1	- 12.5	95	7.2	-55.8	137	10.5	- 2.8
1987	657	36.6	18.6	784	43.7	49.0	149	8.3	56.8	204	11.4	48.9

Source : Calculated from :

- Ministry of Tourism.
- Central Agency for public mobilization and statistics.

A.G.R. = Annual Growth Rate.

Fig. (3) The originating Sources of International tourist flow to Egypt (1987)
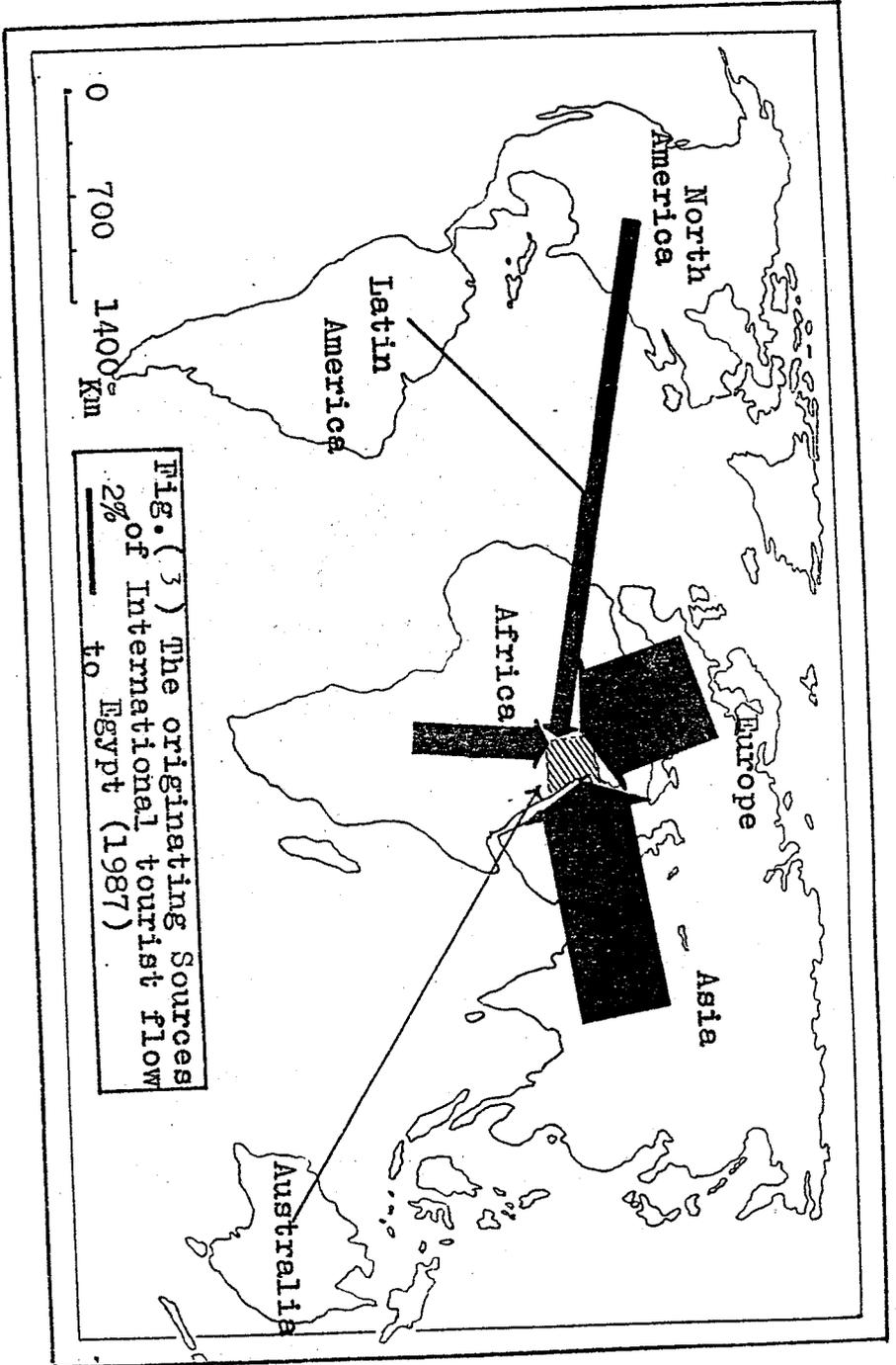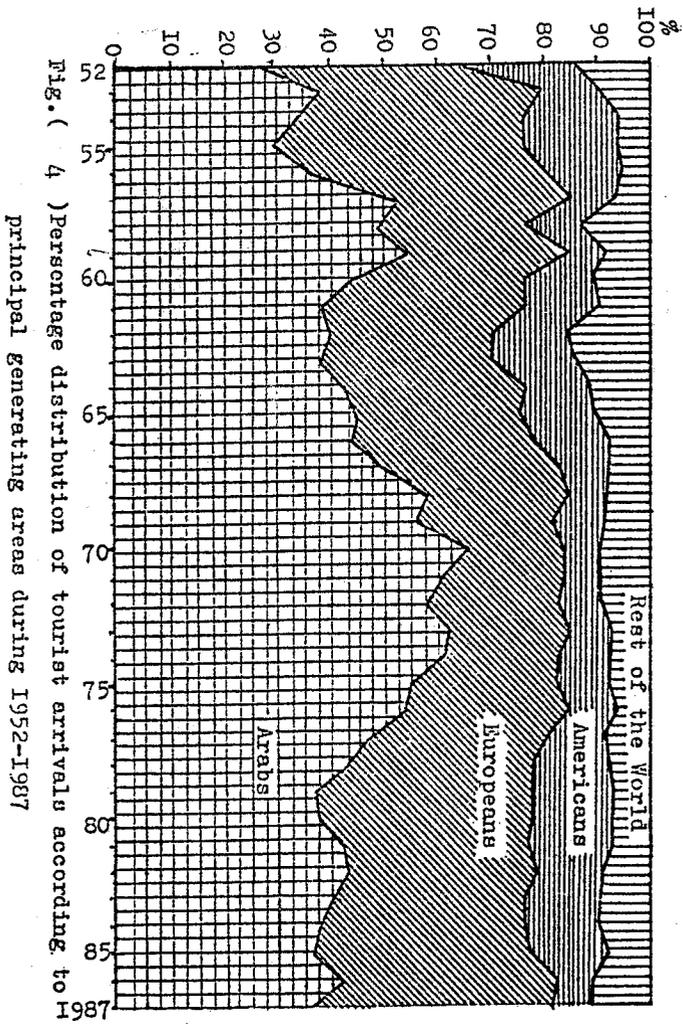
Fig.(4)Persentage distribution of tourist arrivals according to
principal generating areas during 1952-1987

Table No. (3) and Fig. No. ( ) show that
the sources of tourism to Egypt differ   from
one area to the other, and from one period to
the other.   The characteristics of   tourism
are shown as follow :

1- The Arabic tourism represent a consider-
   able part of the movement during the per-
   iod 1952 - 1988 (44.0 %). The size incr-
   eased from 21.000 in 1952 (27 %   of the
   total size of the mivement) to 660.000 in
   1988 (33.5 %).   The annual growth rate
   of Arab tourism to Egypt witnessed   four
   leaps during the late fifties, the   Mid
   Sixties, the early Seventies and in 1987 -
   1988.   These leaps are attributed to the
   political and economic status   of Egypt
   among the Arab world during the 1950's and
   1960's, and also to the political and mil-
   itary ciroumstances after 1973 war.   More-
   over, these leaps are ascribed to the sud-
   den rise in oil prices after that war.
   Finally, the absence of: the problem of
   language is another contributary factor in
   the rise of the percentage as a whole .
   Since political associations, common cul-
   tural characteristics, commercial and bus-
   iness ties, migration links between coun-

tries, ... etc., often encourage   tourist
movements (1).

Despite this increase, the average   of
annual growth rate was generally   positive
except for some particular years (e.g.1960
-1977, 1978, 1979-1983, 1984, 1985, 1986).
The first decline is ascribed to some pol-
itical events which influanced the Arab -
Egyptian relations, such as the split   up
of the union between Egypt and Syria. The
second decline was attributed to the byco-
tting of relations between Egypt and   the
majority of the Arab nations   because of
the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel,
which consequently led to a decrease   in
the number of the Arab tourists to Egypt .
For instance, the number of Lebian touri-
sts decresed from 25.154 in 1974   to 5036
in 1978.   Also the intense   movement   of
some Arab countries in the   Miditerranean
sea area to attract tourists.   In addition
to the decision taken by the Arab tourism
union to stop the flow of the Arab   tour-

1- Robinson, H., Geography of tourism, London,
   1967, P. 73.

ists to Egypt [1]. The third decline which took place during the Eighties is due to the declins in the oil prices.

The relation between the Arabic and Egyptian tourists annual growth rates is a positive one. This is shown by the correlation coefficient between them, which reached + 0.5 (between 1952 - 1988), and it is a strong positive average that confirms this positive relation.

To show the geographical distribution of the main sources of Arabic tourism to Egypt, we should study the data contained in Table (4) and Figure ( ) :

1- Ministry of tourism, Touristic Reactivation in Egypt : A study on the occasion of the first conference of reactivating tourism, Jan. 1980. P. 33. (In Arabic).

Table (4)
Percentage distribution of the Arab tourists between 1952 and 1987

Country	1970	1980	1987	Mean
Saudie Arabia	3.7	29.0	23.9	18.9
Lebanon	10.2	3.6	2.5	5.4
Syria	6.9	3.6	1.2	3.9
Jordan	11.4	5.9	8.2	8.5
Iraq	3.6	1.5	0.9	2.0
Kuwait	5.7	5.9	8.4	6.7
Palestine	5.5	12.2	17.0	11.6
Oman	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
N. Yamen	1.0	5.0	2.8	2.9
S. Yamen	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.8
Bahrain	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Qatar	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.1
U. A. Emirates	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.3
Sudan	13.5	23.1	24.4	20.3
Alegeria	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.8
Morroco	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4
Tunisia	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5
Libya	32.7	1.7	1.7	12.0
Somalia	–	0.6	0.4	0.3
Mouritania	–	0.03	0.04	0.02
Djibouti	–	0.1	0.08	0.06
Total	100	100	100	100

Source : Calculated by the researcher.
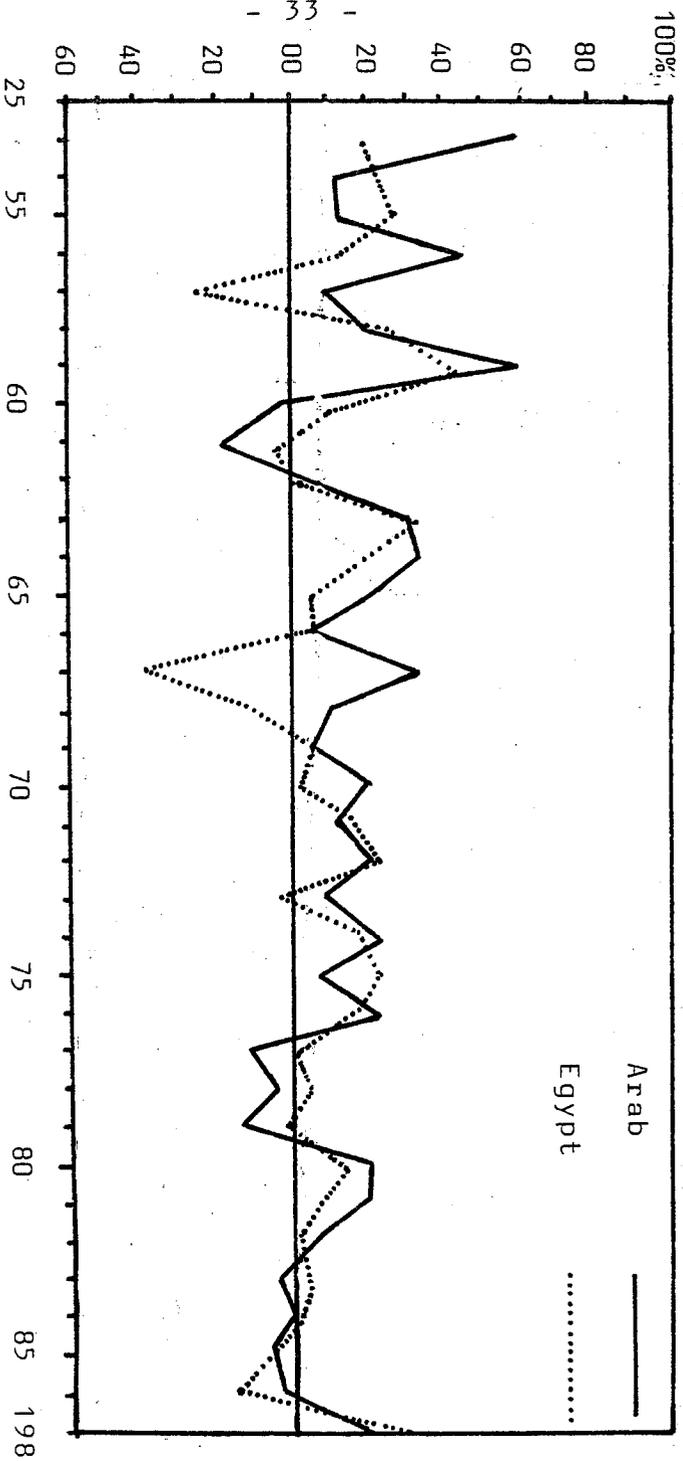
Fig. (5). Arab's Annual gowth rates compared to Egypt's A.G.R. between 1952 and 1987.

Fig. (6) Arab Tourist Flow to Egypt (1987)

2%

Less than 1%

Egypt

0   800   1600
km
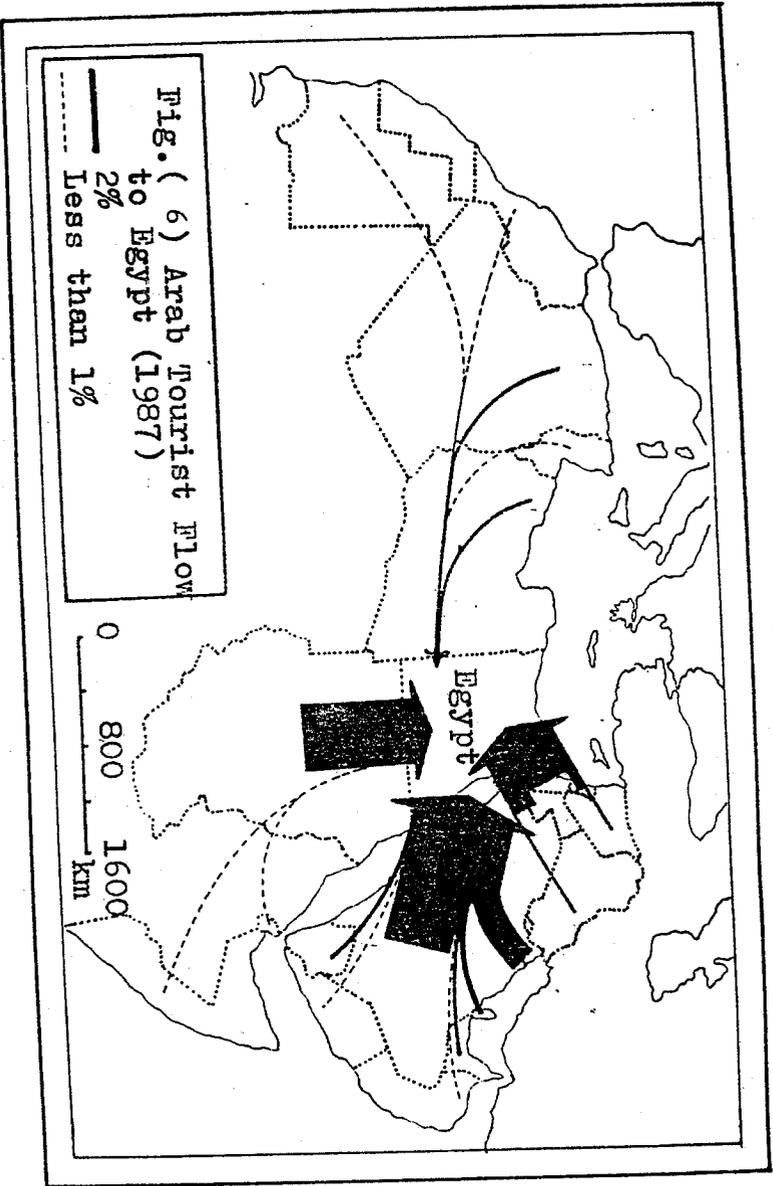
From the above table we notice :

a- The Sudan takes the lead among Arab contr-
ies exporting tourists to Egypt with an average
20.3 % for the above mentioned period, Sau-
die Arabia takes the second position (18.9
%), then Libya (12.0 %) Palestine (11.6 %)
, Jordan (8.5 %). These five countries
share with 71.3 % of the total Arabic tou-
rist movement.

b- The contribution of some countries increa-
ses as Kuwait, Palestine, Oman, Qutar, U.
N. Emirates, Sudan and Muritania. On the
other hand the contribution of some other
countries decreases, such as, Lebanon ,
Syria, Iraq, S. Yamen, Libya. There is a
third frequent group that include Saudie
Arabia, Jordan, N. Yamen, Bahrin, Alegeria
, Morroco, and Tunisia.

c- If the ratios are distributed according to
certain Geographical and economic determi-
nants, it becomes clear that Arab Asian
countries share with 65.6 % and Arab Afri-
can countries with 34.5 %. While the
Neighbouring countries share with 71.3 %.
And Oil countries share with 45.1 %.

d- The countribution of the exporting countr-

ies is affected by some factors, such as, distance as in the case of the neighbouring countries, economic status ; as in the case of Arab Asian countries and oil countries, also some interior conditions, as in the case of Lebanon, and finally some political conditions as in Egypt.

2- As for European tourism, it occupies the second position with an average 33.8 % . Despite the fact that the ratio is comparatively big, still the growth rates, are more frequent and more sensitive than these of Arab tourism. This is shown in table No. (3) and Fig. ( ) , the frequency of the curve are more stern than their Arabic equivalents. The European annual growth rates reached the highest point during the 1950's, during which Egypt was closely related to Europe and to England in particular. The annual growth rate was also very high during the mid-Sixties and early Seventies as Egypt was trying to improve its bi-lateral relations with the European countries. This also applies to the Eighties. The annual growth rates also witnessed depressions and collapses. during the Fifties as the aftermath of the

1956, the nationalization of the Suez
Canal, and the trible aggression, For ins-
tance, the total number of English   and
French tourists in 1956 was 27422 (37.4 %
of the total number of European tourists),
this number became 3151 (7.7 %   of the
total European tourism).

Among other factors, the laws of soci-
alism and nationalization in 1961   ,   the
1967 war, the enterior events after sep-
tember 1970, the October war 1973 ,   the
events of October 1981, and February 1986.
Moreover, the lack of facilities such as
acommodation and the competition between
Egypt and other East Mediterranean and
North African countries, side by side with
some of the events that take place in the
middle east every now and then.

There is a strong relation between the
annual growth rates of the European and
Egyptian tourism, this is clearly shown in
the correlation coefficient between them,
it was (+ 0.8), and it is a strong posi-
tive one and it shows the influence of
European growth rate in the Egyptian one .

The arrival of Europeans differs from

one area to the other, from the table ( )
and chart (5) , it can be said that :

a) Tourists coming from Western Europe
   occupy the first position, the average
   was (48.7 %) between 1952-1987, then
   come the Mediteranean sea countries
   (42.3 %), and at last Eastern Europe
   (9 %)..

b) The maximum rate of Western European
   was (53.9 %) in 1985 and its lowest
   rate (37.3 %) in 1952 ; Wheras the
   Mediteranean area was at its peak (57.4
   %) in 1952 and its lowest point (31.9%)
   in 1972.   The Eastern Europe was at
   its highest point (18.6 %) in 1975
   and its lowest (5.0 %) in 1985.

c) Among the European countries, France
   comes in the lead (16.6 %) during the
   same period, followed by Germany (15.8
   %), then comes Britain (15.6 %),then
   Italy (12.4 %), and at last Greece
   (10.5 %).   These five countries share
   from the total about (70.7 %).

d) Naturally, the ratio differs among
   countries and it is obvious that there

Table (5)

Percentage distribution of European toutists
between 1952 and 1987 (%)

Country	1952	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	Mean
Britain	5.3	22.9	18.0	14.4	19.8	13.1	15.6	17.1	14.5	15.7
W. Germany	12.5	11.9	15.4	13.5	17.5	15.5	18.9	19.3	18.0	15.8
Scandnavia	5.3	4.5	7.0	7.5	5.3	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4
Holland	4.7	2.6	3.1	4.1	2.5	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5
Swizerland	6.1	4.7	4.5	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.1
Belgum	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.5	1.4	-	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.6
Austeria	-	-	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.5
Western Europe	37.3	49.7	53.0	48.5	51.3	42.6	50.9	53.9	50.7	48.7
Greec	10.1	16.8	12.3	19.9	10.7	5.8	7.5	4.5	4.9	10.3
France	21.8	15.5	11.6	11.2	14.5	18.0	19.0	19.0	18.8	16.6

Country	1952	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	Mean
Italy	15.4	10.2	12.7	10.0	5.7	12.6	15.0	13.8	15.8	12.4
Spain	10.1	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	4.4	3.0
Mideterr Countries	57.4	43.4	37.9	42.9	31.9	38.8	44.3	41.1	43.7	42.3
Eastern Europe	5.3	6.9	9.5	8.6	16.8	18.6	4.8	5.0	5.6	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Calculated by the researcher.
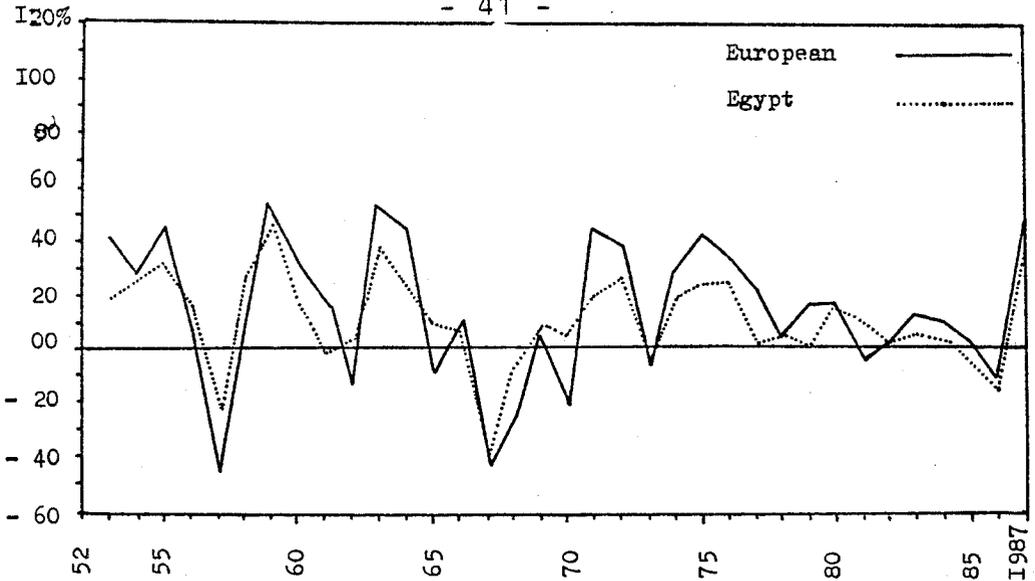
Fig.(7) European's Annual growth rates compared to Egypt's A.G.R. between 1952 and 1987.
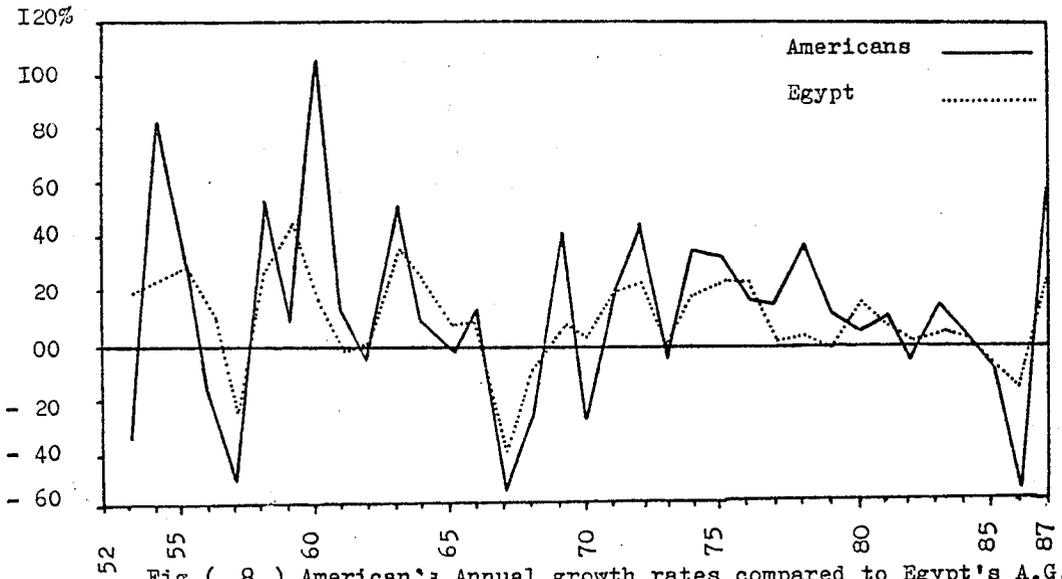
Fig.(8) American's Annual growth rates compared to Egypt's A.G.R. batween 1952 and 1987.

Fig.(9)
European tou-
rist flow to
Egypt (1987)

3 %

0   400   800 Km
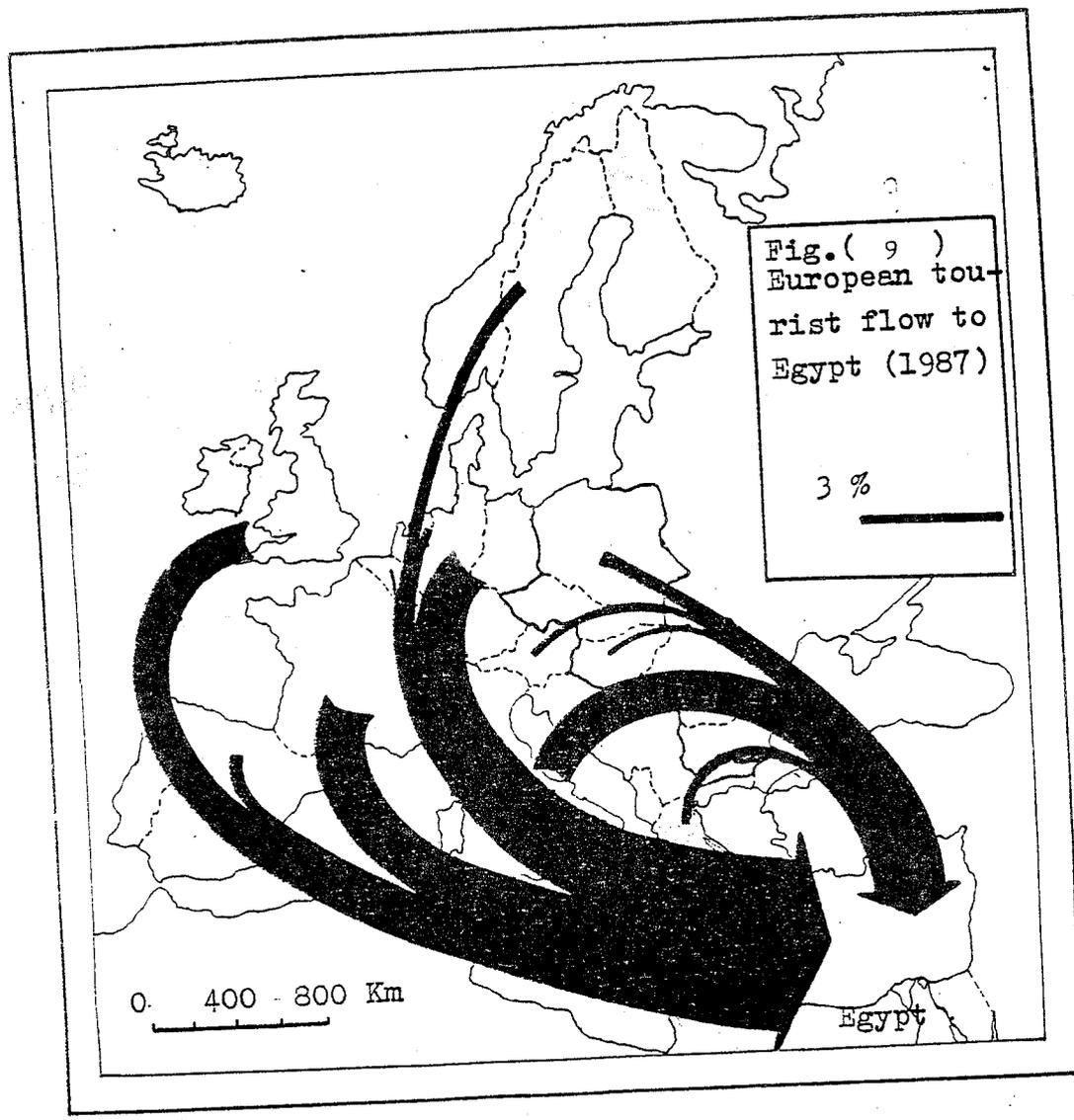
Egypt

is a relation between the political and
economic systems and the   process   of
tourism to Egypt.   This could be noti-
ced in the North Western European coun-
tries and the Mediteranean   :countries
(The Capitalist system), and the low
average of Eastern Europe (Socialist
system).   There is also : a: positive
relation between distance and the con-
tribution of these countries   at   the
case with the Mediteranean area.

3- The American tourists form about (12.4 %)
of the total number of tourists to Egypt
between 1952 - 1987.   The average growth
rate during the same period 12.6 %,   the
average was at its highest point (105.0 %)
in 1960 and its lowest (-57.5 %) in 1957.

   The American annual growth rates flou-
rished during the years 1954, 1958, 1960 ,
1963, 1972 and 1987, and they . also dec-
lined during the years 1953/56/57/62/65/67
/68/70/73/82/85 and 1986.   These rates are
almost equal to those of the European tou-
rism.

   There is a strong   relation   between
American and Egyptian annual growth rate,

their correlation coefficient is (+ 0.7)
and it is a strong positive one, that shows
the positive relation between them and   it
also reflects the good political and ۔eco-
nomic bi-lateral relations between   the
exporting and importing countries   ,   the
years of recession mentioned before   are
connected with the political and   economic
bi-lateral relations between Egypt   and
U.S.A. which is the prime source   of   the
American touism and vice versa.

The following table (6) and Fig.(   ),
explains the geographical expansion of the
movement of American tourism,   from   which
it can be shown that :

a) The United States takes about 80.1 %, it
   reached its maximum in 1955 (93.0 %),
   but it declined gradually till it   rea-
   ched its minumum in 1987 (68.9 %) .
   This decline is not attributed   to   the
   decrease in number of tourists but   to
   the increase in the share   of   other
   countries.

b) Canada's share is about (7.2 %)   during
   the same period.   Its share   witnessed
   a gradual increase as it was (2.1 %) in

Table (6)

Percentage distribution of the American tourists

between 1952 and 1987 (%)

Counties	1952	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	Mean
U.S.A.	60.9	93.0	91.8	24.9	84.0	77.6	79.0	80.1	68.9	
Canada	2.1	3.2	4.5	6.4	7.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	12.9	
Middle and South Amer.	36.0	3.8	4.7	8.7	8.8	13.0	11.8	10.2	18.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source : Calculated from ;
- Central Agency for public mobilization and statistics.
- Ministry of Tourism.

1952 and reised to (12.9 %) in 1987.

c) This means that North America   share
   with (87.3 %) of the American   tou-
   rist movement to Egypt.   This   proves
   that there is a strong relation between
   economic progress and political   system
   from one side and the flow of tourists to
   Egypt regardless of the distance.

d) As for Central and South America, Their
   share is about (12.7 %) as an average
   for the same period.   It   is   a   small
   ration compared to the number of   these
   countries and this also reflects   the
   economic status of these countries. But
   it is noticeable that these rates   are
   steadily increasing since 1955 (3.8%)
   till 1987 (18.2 %).   Such increase is
   an evidence of the social   and economic
   development in some countries of   Cen-
   tral and South America as Mexico,   Bra-
   zil, Argentina and this increase   is
   promising of more and more   American
   tourists.

4- As for the rest of the world (the   non -
   Arab African and Asian countries,   Austra-
   lia and New - Zealand etc.), they come in

the fourth position representing 9.8%,   as
an average of the period 1952-1987.   This
low rate could be interpreted as that   the
majority of tourists are coming from rela-
tively poor countries.

The annual growth rates reached   their
maximum limit 144.4 % in 1958,   and   its
lowest -35.8 % in 1967.   These rates wit-
nessed negative directions as in 1952 /53/
45/ 1961 and the period between 1964   and
1968, 1973, 1979, 1985 and 1986.   This
accords with European and American tourism
in many aspects of its ciroumstances   and
influences.

There is a positive relation   between
the annual growth rates in these countries
and the general growth   rate   in   Egypt   .
This is shown in the positive correlation
between them which is about (+ 0.7).

Table (7)[1]

Percentage destribution of the rest of the World between 1952 and 1987 (%)

| Countries	1952	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	Mean
Asian	19.3	59.7	35.8	68.1	78.2	60.9	75.3	76.3	82.5	61.9
Australia & Newzealand	1.6	8.4	28.9	6.8	3.0	10.8	12.1	14.2	11.0	10.8
Africa	58.6	31.9	31.3	17.2	15.9	23.2	12.3	9.4	6.3	22.8
others	19.5	--	4.0	7.9	2.9	6.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Calculated from :
- Central agency for public mobilization and statistics.
- Ministry of Tourism.
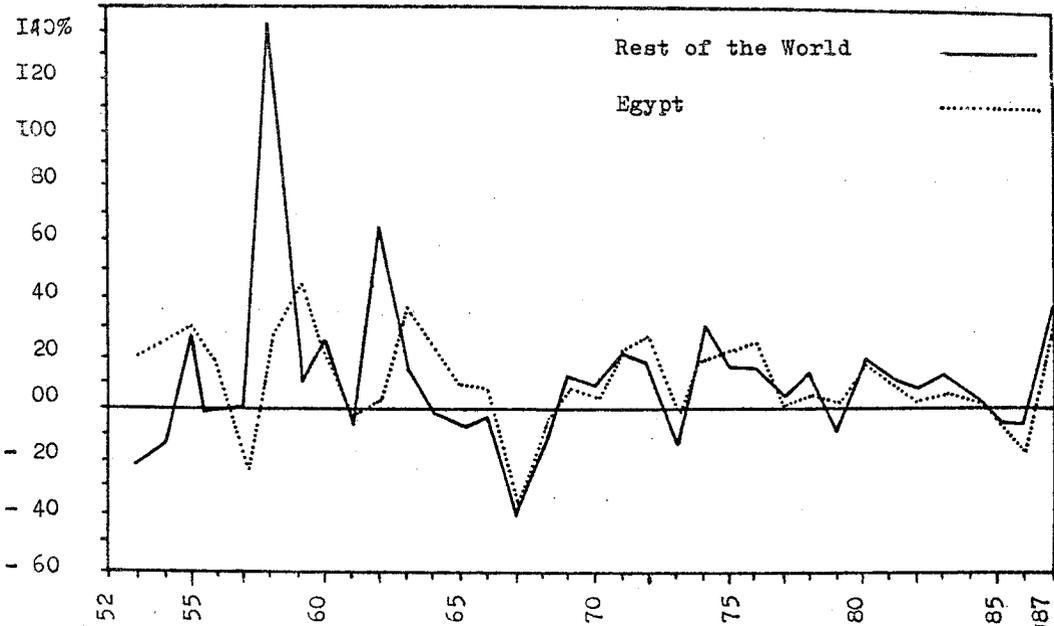
Fig.(10) Rest of the world's annual growth rates compared to
Egypt's A.G.R. between 1952 and 1987.
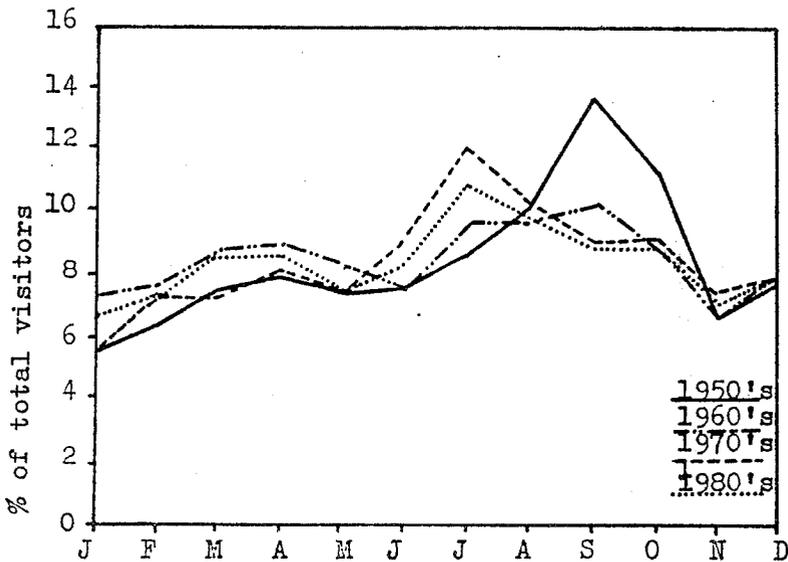
Fig. (11) Monthly percentage of Visitors to Egypt
between 1950 and 1987.

From the above table, it can be shown that :

a) The non - Arab Asian countries take the leading position of a ratio 61.9 % as an average for the period 1952 - 1987 . They are gradually increasing since 1952 (20.3 %), till it reached its maximum limit (82.5 %) in 1987 . This steady increase is ascribed to the fact that many of Asian countries have become sharing - partners in the tourist market, such as Japan, since 1960 - 1974 , especially since Japan became a member of the international monetary fund, and this rapid market development is linked with the economic development of post-war Japan [1] .

b) The Non - Arab African countries take the second place with an average 22.8%, but it is noticeable that these rates are declining steadily. In 1952 the ratio was 58.6 % and in 1987 it broke down to 6.3 %. This is due to bycotting the relations between Egypt and

1- Robinson; H., Op. Cit., PP. 446 - 447.

some of these African countries, par-
ticularly South - Africa, which used to
represent a considerable ratio. More-
over, many of the countries got their
independence after 1952 and this led to
an evacuation of the Europeans from
these countries who represented a con-
siderable ratio of the tourists to
Egypt.

c) As for the tourists from Australia and
Newzealand, they formed 10.8 % as an
average for the same period. it is
noticeable that these rates are stea-
dily increasing as it was 1.6 % in
1952, and raised up to 11 % in 1987.

d) The average rate of the rest of coun-
tries was 4.5 %, this share is decrea-
sing. In 1952 it was 19.5 % and it
become 0.2 % in 1987. This is due to the
statistical classification of these
countries and joining thes to bigger
geographical areas.

To conclude, we may assume that
the primary source of tourism is mainly
Arabic. The Arab tourists were about
44 % as an average of the specified

period.   The European tourists took the
second position 33.8 %,   the   Americans
12.4 %, and the other Nationalities   9.8
%.   The percentage also differs   accor-
ding to the Nationality in the last four
decades.   The Arab tourism reached its
maximum limit during the Seventies (54.3
%) and its minimum limit during the Fif-
ties and Eighties (40 %).   As   for
European tourism, it witneased its   cli-
max during the Eighties (38.1 %)   and
its lowest point during   the   Seventies
(27.1 %).   The American tourism   rea-
ched 14.0 % during 1950's and 9.8 % dur-
ing 1970's.   As for the other   nationa-
lities, the percentage was about   12   %
during 1960's, and 8.8 %   during ₂ the
1970's.   The differences in these   per-
centages were discussed perviously.

III- The seasonal character of the flow :

Tourism is not the only industry or   eco-
nomic activity affected by seasonality but   it
also suffers most from seasonal changes.   Sea-
sonality in tourism is one of the chief   pro-
blems of tourist industry in many   countries,
it means that tourism plant is frequently used

for only a limited part of the year and this
is uneconomic. The marked seasonal concen-
tration has important effect on employment ,
on the rentablity of hotels, and on the cost
of urbanization and infrastructures which are
used for only small part of the year and are
to large and costly to be maintained by the
permanently resident population [1]. It is
most marked where the industry is dependent
upon holiday - rather than business - related
travel [2]. And it will become more impro-
tant as the dependence on climate factors in-
creases [3]. The reasons of seasonality are
represented in the arranging factors in the
tourist exporting countries, such as holidays
and summer vacations of schools and factories
during August as well as Christmas and Spring
leisure times. During these times tourism
flourishes while it declines in other periods
of the year which include those who are not
linked by these seasons, such as the elderly,

1- Naylon, J., Tourism - Spain's most impor-
   tant industry, Geography, Vol. 52, 1967 ,
   P. 37.
2- Robinson, H., Op. Cit., P. 61.
3- Pearce, D., Tourist Development, London ,
   1981, P. 26.

the retired and free business - men (1).

As for Egypt, the tourist arrival differ
from one month to the other and from one
season to the other. Table (8) shows that
July takes the lead in this respect with
10.7 % of the total number of tourists. The
least is January (6.4 %). The range bet-
ween July and January is about (4.3 %) ,
which sheds light on seasonality but in a
limited sense. But, if the range between
Jan. and July is too big the variation among
months is too small as it ranges between 0.4
and 2.5 %. It gets the highest point bet-
ween Oct. and Nov. (-2.5 %), and it gots
to the lowest point between Aug. and Sep.
(0.1 %).

During the 1950's Sep. take the lead in
this respect (13.4 %), the last was Jan.
(5.7 %), the range between these two mon-
ths was (7.7 %), and during the 1960's Sep.
still in the lead but Nov. came last, the
persentage of the two months are 10.1 % and
6.5 % respectively, the range is (3.6 %).
As for 1970's July came first as it takes
(11.9 %) of the whole movement, and Jan.
came last (5.6 %), the range was (6.3 %).

_____
1- Abd-El-Wahab, S., International Tourism ,
   Cairo, 1986, P. 84. (In Arabic).

Table (8)

Tourist movement to Egypt acording to months

between 1952 and 1987 (000)

Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
1952	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	7	15	11	7	6	71
1953	5	5	7	7	5	5	7	17	16	11	8	7	91
1954	6	7	7	8	5	6	6	13	18	11	9	10	114
1955	8	10	12	11	8	11	13	11	20	18	11	11	149
1956	7	9	16	14	15	15	19	18	23	23	4	7	170
1957	7	6	8	12	15	15	11	10	15	12	8	9	128
1958	11	13	13	14	14	14	15	14	18	14	11	12	163
1959	16	18	18	17	16	14	20	25	27	26	18	25	240
1960	22	22	22	24	22	22	31	28	24	23	12	24	280
1961	18	20	26	24	21	20	26	28	31	23	18	21	284
1962	19	22	25	26	24	20	28	29	33	25	18	20	391
1963	24	29	31	34	29	32	45	35	38	40	32	34	404

Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
1964	32	35	32	41	37	32	47	50	51	49	37	40	497
1965	32	39	46	49	43	42	50	57	58	47	36	41	542
1966	42	41	53	50	47	45	52	59	65	50	41	35	579
1967	47	37	57	47	43	11	10	16	23	20	14	18	344
1968	19	16	18	24	24	28	38	35	36	32	21	26	318
1969	23	23	26	24	24	33	44	38	32	31	30	29	340
1970	21	27	23	25	25	34	51	41	34	30	18	28	358
1971	24	27	26	30	28	44	61	49	43	34	30	33	428
1972	32	38	41	37	35	53	72	59	48	38	40	46	541
1973	37	38	43	47	39	56	72	67	58	20	24	33	535
1974	35	40	51	52	46	72	78	63	57	65	55	62	668
1975	46	49	66	53	60	75	95	85	50	78	64	70	793
1976	62	79	76	81	70	77	126	92	87	86	73	72	1004
1977	64	68	77	77	79	91	121	98	91	78	64	70	984
1978	58	71	90	88	80	77	107	92	113	111	84	80	1052
1979	70	79	48	89	78	78	93	101	92	118	79	89	1064

Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
1980	72	85	102	103	93	117	112	135	113	117	102	102	1253
1981	86	102	116	128	108	119	153	159	124	106	92	82	1376
1982	85	98	119	122	112	115	144	154	137	120	108	108	1423
1983	99	100	134	118	123	123	168	142	133	139	111	111	1498
1984	111	107	128	145	125	119	167	144	135	147	109	116	1560
1985	103	115	139	135	123	134	155	140	131	130	115	108	1518
1986	97	85	101	103	91	119	136	135	107	106	98	123	1311
1987	118	108	134	163	133	141	204	176	162	170	133	153	1794
Total	1562	1671	1935	2027	1845	2013	2582	2422	2258	2181	1746	1858	24.000
Mean	43.4	46.4	53.8	56.3	51.3	55.9	71.7	67.3	62.7	60.6	48.5	51.6	55.8
Seso-nality Index	77.8	83.2	96.4	100.9	91.9	100.2	128.5	120.6	112.4	108.6	86.9	92.5	100

Source : – Central Agency for public mobilization and statistics.

 – Ministry of Tourism.

Table (9)

Percentage distribution of the movement by months between 1952 and 1987

Months	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980's	Average
J	5.7	7.2	5.6	6.6	6.2
F	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.9
M	7.5	8.7	7.4	8.3	8.0
A	7.8	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.3
M	7.4	8.1	7.4	7.7	7.7
J	7.5	7.4	9.0	8.4	8.1
J	8.6	9.7	12.0	10.7	10.3
A	10.2	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.1
S	13.4	10.1	9.1	8.8	10.2
O	11.2	8.8	9.1	8.8	9.5
N	6.7	6.5	7.5	7.4	7.0
D	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
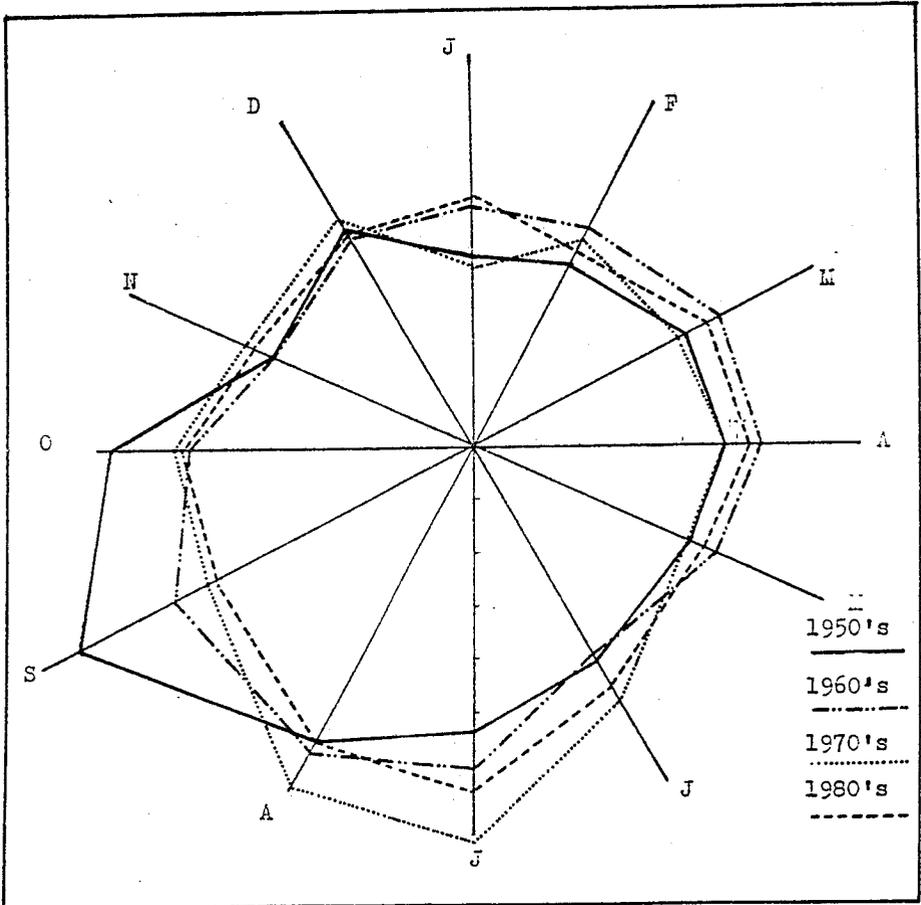
Fig. (12)Seasonality Index of Visitors between 1952 and 1987

Table (10)

Percentage Distribution
of the movement
by Seasons
between 1952 and 1987

Season	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980's	Average
Winter	19.7	22.0	20.0	20.5	20.8
Spring	22.7	25.8	22.6	24.7	23.9
Summer	26.2	26.8	31.1	29.1	28.4
Autumn	31.4	25.4	25.8	25.1	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : By the researcher.

And finally in the 1980's July still the
lead (10.7 %) and Jan. last (6.6 %), the
range (4.1 %).

It is not notceable that, all over the
period, December takes a considerable per-
centage between Nov. and Jan., this is due
to Christmas festivals.

As for the seasons, Table (10) and Fig.
(8) shows that, Summer comes in the lead-
ing position as it takes (28.4 %) of the
whole movement (average between 1952 and
1987). Autumn comes the socond (26.9 %),
Spring (23.9 %), and at last Winter (20.8
%). The difference between the first and
the last season is about (7.6 %), and the
range among the different seasons are (6.1
%, 3.1 %, +4.6 %, -1.5 %) between Autumn -
Winter - Spring - Summer - Autumn, respecti-
vely). These are almost negligable diff-
erences which show that seasonality has a
minute effect on the movement to Egypt ,
because of the relatively low proportion of
beach - oriented tourists especially among
westerners.

It is possible to use the seasonality

every month or season and this is attributed
to the general monthly or seasonaly average,
thus we can acquire the seasonality of the
phenomenon.   It is prefered if this measu-
rement is given more time or extended   in
order to avoid any signs of the .seasonal
turmults of the phenomenon $^{(1)}$.

1- Abu El-Dahab, M. G. ; Introduction   to
   Statistics, Cairo, 1977, PP. 204 - 207.

Table (11)[1]

Seasonality of visitors
between 1952 and 1987

Months	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	everage
J	68	86	67	88	78
F	76	88	84	82	83
M	91	104	88	100	96
A	94	106	95	104	101
M	89	98	88	93	92
J	90	89	107	101	100
J	103	115	143	127	129
A	123	117	122	121	121
S	162	121	110	107	112
O	136	106	110	107	109
N	81	80	89	88	87
D	93	89	95	92	93
S.I	100	100	100	100	100

Source : By the researcher.

From the above table we notice that the sum of seasonal changes amounts to 1200, which means that it is an average of 100 each month. But

1- By using seasonality Index.

$$\text{Seasonality Index} = \frac{\text{Yearly Total}}{12} = 100$$

due to seasonal conditions the percentages
increases or decreases from 100. This means
that the size of seasonal effect varies from
month (or season) to another and the size
of effect depends on the size of the percen-
tages [1]. The effect of the seasonality
in January amounts to 77.8 .%, in July it
amounts to 128.5 %. Seasonal effects is
very clear is July, August, September, Octo-
ber, April and May.

Applying seasonal effects to internatio-
nal tourist in Egypt according to Nationa-
lity, as shown in Table (9), and Figure
(10) it appears that :

1- Zaitoun, M., Studies, on Tourist statis-
tics, Cairo, 1965, P.

Tabe (13)

Seasonality index for international
tourist flow to Egypt according
to Nationality in 1987

Month	Arabs	Aeuropeans	Americans	Others
J	88	70	80	100
F	60	83	70	56
M	65	106	89	94
A	66	146	98	119
M	73	99	104	125
J	136	59	104	99
J	224	74	125	94
A	153	91	105	106
S	100	116	111	109
O	85	136	120	109
N	81	107	100	95
D	81	107	100	95
Total	1200	1200	1200	1200

Source : By the researcher.

1- Seasonality shows clearly in Arabic tou-
   rism it recehes its highest limit in July
   (224) and its lowest limit in February
   (60), with a range between   them   of
   (164).   Seasonality increases   in   the
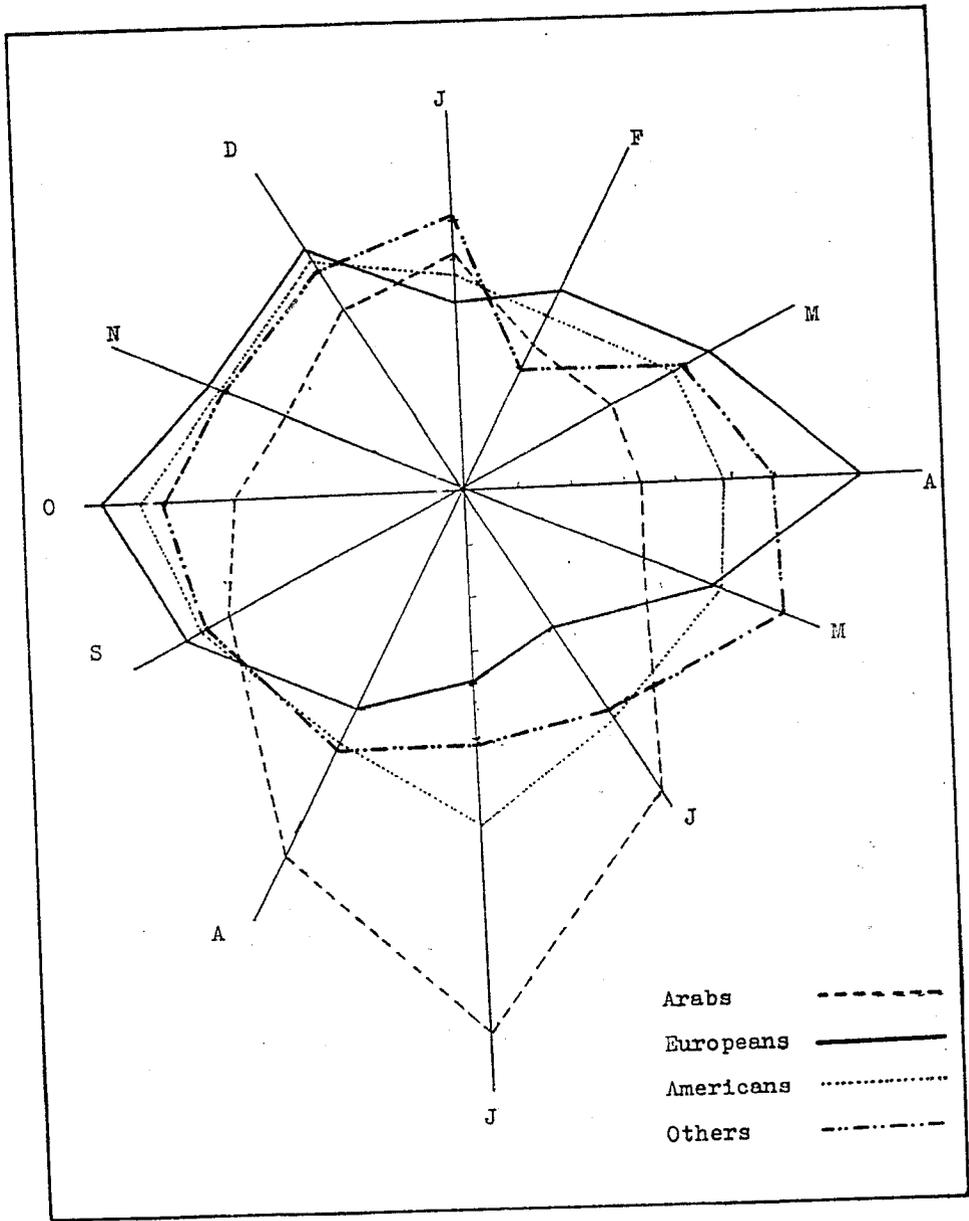
FIG.(13) Seasonality Index according to nationality 1987

moths of (July, August, September   and
Jone).   And it becomes lower . in   the
other months according to the month   it
self.   This reflects the nature of Ara-
bic turism which is, in its majority, for
pleasure, to spend holidays and relax in
times when the weather in some Arab coun-
tries is not appropriate.

2- European tourism is charaterized by hav-
ing two peaks   in the first   movement
(which is the princible) and continues
from September to Desember.   The second
movement continues from March   to April.
The seasonal effect reaches its   highest
level in April (146) and its lowest level
in June (54). This shows that   seasona-
lity here is less extreme than in   Arabic
tourism, for the range here is only (87)
besides it has a wider base.   The Europ-
eans used to visit Egypt   in   winter to
escape the cold European weather.   But
today their movement is divided   between
autumn, Spring and Winter, which   means
that their tourism is primarily intereas-
ted in cultural sides.   Moreover,   the
European touristic movement to Egypt   is
part of their general movements   twords

the middle east and north and east Africa,
70 % of western tourism to Egypt is part
of arranged trips [1].

3- American tourism is still less extreme,
seasonality continues regularly between
May and October and amounts in this per-
iod to 104 - 125. It reaches its highest
level in July and its lowest level in Feb-
ruary with a range of (55). Thus sea-
conality here is less apparent. Seaso-
nality here depends on the purpose behind
tourism which is cultural and is not con-
cented with a certain season. Besides,
it is part of the multiple-stop tourism.
Europe represents the first touristic
destination to the overseas countries. Of
course, its programs cover the area of
the Middle East [2].

4- As for the charactoristics of the seaso-
nality in the tourism of the rest of the
world, it has two summits, the first cov-
ers August to October. The second in
April and May. The size reaches 100 in

1- Ikram, K. op. cit., p. 244؞
2- Robinson, H., op. cit., P. 353.

January and it's considered the highest
level among there geogaphical   groups .
The size of seasonality reaches its bigh-
est level in May (125) and   its lewest
level in February (56).   Seasonality
here is more obrious for the range   is
(69).   In this case seasonality : is
centred in months diffrent from Arabic ,
European and American tourism.   This is
due to the different source.   : Sources
here are from the south part of the Globe
which is diffrent in its weather   from
the North: The most outstanding example
is what we find when we calculate seaso-
nality concerning Australia and New Ze-
land which reaches its highest level   in
Spring months and northern winter (Aut-
umn, Summer in the South).   It reaches
its lowest level in the other two   sea-
sons.   The obvious drow - back of this
source is that it is not based on a great
population, besides most of its countries
are economically under developed.

    In conclusion concerning seasonality
and its effect, the small monthly   and
seasonal range reflect the slight effect
of seasonality on the inernational   tou-

ristic movement in Egypt which is in flu-
enced by factors that concerns the cou-
tries which exports tourists, such as
being bound by muluti-visit trips and the
attractions in Egypt which is still cul-
tural especially among European, Ameri-
can and other nationalities tourism.
Also, there is a sheft of seasonality from
one period to another. In the 50's it
was centred in the period from July to
October. It continued so in the 60's
with the exception of a seacondary summit
in March and April. In the 70's its
base widened to cover the period from
June to October, while the secondary sum-
mit disappeared. The same apply to
the 80's. Seasonality in Arab tourism cen-
ters in the period from June to Septem-
ber (tourism for entertainment). In
European tourism, it continues from Sep-
tember to Desember with the existance of
a secondary summit in March and April
seasonality in American tourism
appears in the period from May to October
with another rise in December. As for
other Nationalities, seasonality ranges
from August to October with a secondary
summit in April and May. The difference

have is due to factors concerning the nat-
ure of the tourist and the natural cricu-
mstances of the source (Climate). Besi-
des, there are factors concerning leasure
time and holidays.

VI- The Future of the Flow :

One of the aims of this research is to
establish the future possibilities of the
growth of international tourist flows to
Egypt. These passibilities if based on
the previous aspacts, it would be more of a
fact then a mere of Speculation. We do not
claim that accurate extimation of inter-
national tourism in Egypt is possible, beca-
use it is one of the most sensetive of popu-
lation dynamics as opposed to economic, pol-
itical and social conditions, changes in
costs, habits, fashions and conditions rela-
ting to international incidents and politics.

To Establish the growth potential of
Egypt's tourism it is necessary to project
the likely overall increase in the size of
the generating markets and then estimate
what share Egypt is Likely to capture.

As for generating markets, there is

likely to be an increase in tourism, as the
standard of living rise, as disposable inc-
ome increase, as the length of halidays inc-
rease, as holidays with pay increase and as
education improves. As some of the deve-
loping countries grow, it may be anticipated
that their national to will beggn to parti-
cipate in tourism. This has already begun
to happen in Brazil and Mexico .

It is difficult to feresee and project
the future pattern of the growth rates of
the international tourism. But from the
study of the annual growth rate of the
international tourism, we can show that it
witnessed an rapid decrease, it was 11 % by
1950's and 9.4 % by 1960's, 6 % by 1970's
and 3.6 % in 1980's. It seems reasonably
certain that continued growth, even if at a
rather slower rate, takes place. It will be
interesting to see if UNESCO'S estimate of
3000 million tourist (domestic and interna-
tional) by A. D. 2000 is achieved (1).

As for the amount which Egypt attracts
of international tourism, we have provionsly

1- Robinson, H., Op. Cit., PP. 75 - 77.

indicated that the main market for interna-
tional tourism to Egypt is an Arabic one ,
then European, American and last the Rest of
the world.   It is expected, however,   that
the Arabic market will increase in the near
future as a result of the quick increase of
the population in the oil countries.   Also,
Egypt will always remain the main touristic
destination for the Arab countries. But the
main draw back here in this source is that
it does not have a large base of population.

    .   As for European tourist, flow,   it   is
considered the main tourist market   in   the
world and the nearest source to Egypt.   The
rates of growing European tourism to Egypt
indicate that it is continually increasing .
The American and other countries'   tourism
share the same characteristic except at some
periods of unstability in Egypt   and   the
Middle East.

    If we persume that the factors that aff-
ect international tourism to Egypt are sta-
ble, and if we put some hypothesis about the
annual growth rate of international tourism,
which indicnted in the 1980's (3.6 %), the
nearest period to the 1990's, and the aver-

age growth rate indicated by the study which was carried out by the British Economist about the perdictions of the movement of international tourism up to 1995 (7.3 % per annum) [1], and, finally, the size of the international tourism presumed by the UNISCO (3000 million) [2], and the presumption that the size of the domestic tourism is four times the size of international tourism [3].

Given, the earlier hypotheses, we find that the size of internatiomal tourism would came to 574 million according to the level (3.6 %), and 924 million according to the level (7.5 %), and 924 million according to UNISCO estimations. Because Egypt's share in international tourism in the 1980's is 0.5 % (0.31 in the fifties, 0.42 in the sixties, 0.32 % in the seventies), it can increase if the reception facilities become better. When the levels of annual growth

1- Abd El-Wahab, S., Studies in the directions of international tourism in Egypt, Op. Cit., PP. 25 - 26.
2- See P.
3- Pearce, D., Op. Cit., P. 1.

rates and its results are fexed, we can die-
cern Egypt's share withen its present limits
and hypothetical limits that could be either
more or less than the present levels. This
can be shown in the following table.

Table (11)

Predictions Concerning Egypt's share
in international tourism in the year 2000

Suggested changes for Egypt's share.	Size of 574 million	Size of 600 million	Size of 924 million	Notes
0.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	—
0.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	The average in 1950's and 1970's.
0.3	1.7	1.8	2.8	
0.4	2.3	2.4	3.7	The average in 1960's.
0.5	2.9	3.0	4.6	The average in 1980's.

Suggested changes for Egypt's share.	Size of 574 million	Size of 600 million	Size of 924 million	Notes
0.6	3.4	3.6	5.5	
0.7	4.0	4.2	6.5	
0.8	4.6	4.8	7.4	
0.9	5.2	5.4	8.3	
1.0	5.7	6.0	9.2	

Source : Calculated by the researcher.

In the earlier table (11) the future flow of tourists to Egypt can be shown in the following points.

1- If the share of Egypt in international tourism remains at the level of 0.5 % , the total number of tourists coming to Egypt in the year 2000 is estimated by 2.9 million, in the lowest growth of world tourism and 4.6 million in its highest.

2- If the share of Egypt comes down to the level of the sixties (0.4 %), its share in international tourism in the year 2000 is estimated between 2.3 - 3.7 million . As for its average share in the 1950's and the 1970's (0.3 %), the total number of the flow would range from 1.7 and 2.8 million.

3- If the share of Egypt goes up to the level 1 % from the total number of international tourism in the year 2000. For resons connected exporting countries and egypt its share in estimated to rang from 5.1 to 9.2 million.

In order to realize these numbers and to meet their demands, the following recommen-

dations should be given.   They are based on
analysing the elements of the earlier study
and those of other studies :

1- To ensure recognition of the central pos-
   ition of tourism in the Egyptian economy.

2- To intensify promation abroad in oredr to
   increase both number and unit of expendi-
   ture.

3- To diversify supply in a selective manner,
   filling in gaps and creating new zones .
   Some travel agencies believed that leis-
   ured tourism and the modification of the
   programme to include a longer   stay   is
   possible particaularly for tourists from
   western Europe, and with certain ages .
   But in order to realize this.steps should
   be taken :

   a) The existence of accommodation   which
      have all aspects of comfort and   rec-
      reation, which should be equal to the
      normal European standard and neighour-
      ing countries.

   b) The costs of the tourist's stay should
      be resonable an equal to the   normal

standard in Europe [1].

4- Researchs should be directed towards tou-
tists' desire and potintial markets   and
an increase in propaganda.

5- International tourist flow to Egypt   have
been influneced by a number   of   steady
factors, which left a recurrent   effect
withen 36 years.   The first   of   these
factors is the military   and   political
conditions.   Therefore,   the   continuous
flow of tourists is strongly   associated
with settlement of these conditions   par-
ticularly in Egypt and the Middle East in
general.

6- The connection between the movement   of
international tourist flow to Egypt,   and
its countrpart   in the Middle East area.

7- Because of the general shortage in adequ-
ately trained personal, the standered of
services provided in transport and hotels
often falls short.   At least when compa-

1- Arab Repablic of Egypt ; National   plan
   for tourism, Vol. III, Frankfurt,   starn-
   berg, April, 1978, P. 20.

red to same Mediterranean countries   and
so the government may offer low - interest
loans to investors prepared to build new
hotels and to hotelers wishing to expand
and modernise their properties, and also
encourage the development of new facili-
ties.

8- If construction costs of. infrastructure
and accommodation continue to be as high
as they were in the last few years, Egypt
may lose the competitive advantage it new
enjoys in hotels and other facilities   ,
and this may scare away foreign   inves-.
tors.   And therefore we avoid overambi-
tions tourism projects in nonestablished
areas that require high   infrastructure
investment [1].

9- Perhaps some of the most important aspe-
cts of tourism in Egypt are the disagree-
ment between the bodies connected   with
touristic activities, directly or   indi-
rectly. As a result, there should   be
a high council as a link between   these
bodies.   That has the right to supervise

1- Ikram, K., Op. Cit., P. 307.

the touristic plants and projects.

10- To attempt the reduction of the problem
of seasonality and improve capacity uti-
lisation by :

a - Promoting all - year - zones.

b - Creating new - off peak demend by
more positive and rewarding prog-
ramme to the development of winter
resorts, for which Egypt has great
natural attractions but at present
few facilities. And by attracting
other activities to hotel capacity,
e.g., attracting international con-
ferences during the slack season and
persuading syndical organizations
to take their group vacation it that
period, as well as introducing short
reduced - price winter holidays.

c - It is noticeable that Egyptians show
a preference for holidaying in mid -
Summer at precisely the time of the
gratest influx of foreign visitors,
and so internationsl tourism to
Egypt coincides, of course , with
domestic tourism, and therefore the
problem is exacerbated. So, we must

encourage more Egyptians   to   take
off - peak season holidays to   allow
more space for foreign visitors when
the latter are best able   to   come,
and also to affect a more economic
use of plants.

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