

**Analyzing the tourism growth indicators in Algeria
During the period (2005 - 2014)**

تحليل مؤشرات النمو السياحي في الجزائر خلال الفترة (2005-2014)

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Abstract: We studied through this research the development of tourism growth indicators in Algeria during the last decade, So as to know the extent of prosperity or recession the tourism sector in Algeria, and among these indicators, the number of tourist arrivals, the number of tourist nights, the tourist density, the average of residence...etc, afterwards we have studied the performance of this sector at the level of the national economy, by measuring its contribution in the gross domestic product (GDP) and balance of payments and employment, and we have found that despite the fact that Algeria has a natural, historical and cultural components which make it an important tourism destination, but the level of the tourism sector is still weak despite its revival in the recent years.

Key words: Number of tourist arrivals, tourist nationalities, number of hotels, number of beds, tourist density, tourism balance.

ملخص: تناولنا من خلال هذا البحث تطور مؤشرات النمو السياحي في الجزائر خلال العشرية الأخيرة، وذلك لمعرفة مدى ازدهار أو كساد قطاع السياحة في الجزائر، ومن بين هذه المؤشرات، عدد السياح الوافدين ، عدد الليالي السياحية، الكثافة السياحية، متوسط الإقامة...الخ، ثم قمنا بدراسة أداء هذا القطاع على مستوى الاقتصاد الوطني، من خلال قياس مساهمته في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي وميزان المدفوعات والتشغيل، وتوصلنا إلى أنه على الرغم من أن الجزائر تملك مقومات طبيعية وتاريخية وثقافية تجعلها وجهة سياحية هامة، إلا أن مستوى القطاع السياحي لا يزال ضعيفا رغم انتعاشه في السنوات الأخيرة.

الكلمات الدالة: عدد السياح الوافدين، جنسيات السياح، عدد الفنادق، عدد الأسرّة، الكثافة السياحية، الميزان السياحي

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Introduction:

Tourism is no longer just a recreational activity for human being confined only to hiking, but it has become an export industry which plays an important role in increasing the national income and improving the balance of payments, and source of hard currencies, and an opportunity for job creation, that's why the interest in this sector has increased in different countries, developed or developing, to figure out the reality of this sector in their economies, and to build strategies in order to develop it in the future.

For Algeria, it is rich with natural and historical components which make it an important tourist destinations, it is characterized by the diversity of climate and desert ranked as the most beautiful deserts in the world, in addition to its Privileged location, Therefore its ought since its independence to develop a national strategy in order to develop the tourism sector to become a funding source of the state treasury, Especially as it mainly depends on hydrocarbon revenues.

To find out the fact of the tourism sector in any country, a set of tourism indicators should be analyzed, which can be the base of the judgment in the matter of prosperity or recession of the tourism sector, such as the number of tourists, the number of tourism nights and tourism revenue, in addition to the volume and type of buildings of tourism companies and hotels, number of rooms and number of employees in the tourism sector. We will study in this research most important tourism indicators at the level of the tourism sector in Algeria during the period (2000 - 2014) to find out extent the Algerian strategies succeed towards the development of this sector. This makes us ask the following question: **What is the reality of the tourism sector in Algeria during the last decade?**

Hypotheses: The hypotheses of the study are as follows:

- The largest share of tourists coming back to the Algerians living abroad.
- The largest number of hotel establishments in Algeria is not classified.
- The balance of tourism in Algeria suffers from permanent disability during the last decade.
- The contribution of tourism to the national economy is weak during the last decade.

The importance of the study: This research deals with the study of an important sector because of its positive effects in many fields, especially the economic sphere, in addition to addressing the reality of this sector in Algeria today, as an essential resource to provide the hard currencies after the hydrocarbon sector.

The objectives of the study: represented in the following:

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- Viewing the various tourist indicators, which used in the tourism sector performance analysis.
- Figure out the level of the tourism sector in Algeria during the last decade.
- Highlighting the role of the tourism sector in the economic activity in Algeria.

Curriculum: Been relied on the deductive curriculum by two means, the description and analysis, and this is what commensurate with the nature of the study.

Subdivisions study: To answer the question we divided this research to:

- 1- The concept of tourism growth indicators.**
- 2- Analyzing the supply and demand indicators of tourism in Algeria during the period (2005 - 2014).**
- 3- The economic performance of the tourism sector in Algeria During the period (2005 - 2014).**

1- The concept the tourism growth indicators: were viewing the most important of these indicators as follows:

1-1- Total number of tourists: The indicator of tourists number is among the most important indicators in estimating the volume of the tourism activity in any country, where basing on this indicator, can be determined the extent of the tourism contribution in the national economy, the number of tourists may increase or decrease in any country according to the crises which that State is exposed¹.

The sources of data collection differ from the number of tourist arrivals around the world. Where the data is obtained either from the border crossing points or tourist accommodation data. In some countries the number of tourist arrivals is limited to the people who arrived by air, for other countries it is limited to the people who are staying in hotels. Also, some countries include their citizens who are residing outside in the number of tourists, while other countries do not consider them among the tourist arrivals².

1-2- The nationalities of tourists³: Nationalities of the foreign tourists refer to the tourism development degree in the host country, the more diversity of nationalities indicates the high degree of growth in the tourism movement, And there is no doubt that every tourist has a special taste in the housing way and the means to move, and his preferred type of tourist activity. for example, The Arab tourist is usually interested in private housing (villas or apartments), is also interested in the entertainment and going to the theaters and the cinema, while the western tourist is interested in staying at hotels and touristic villages, and preferred the archaeological cultural tourism.

1-3- The number of tourist nights: It is about the nights spent by the tourist outside the place of his permanent residence for non-work purposes, with a paid wage to the host state⁴, and are calculated by finding out the difference between the date of arrival and date of departure, and this indicator is linked with the average of tourist residence time, which is a result of dividing the tourist nights on the number of tourist arrivals⁵, while the increase in length of stay means increase in the rate of spending and therefore increase the tourism income, while the decrease in length of stay leads to a reduction in the rate of spending, and therefore decrease the tourism income⁶.

1-4-The tourism expenditure : Is the total expenditures spent by the visitor in exchange of his journey and his stay in the place of the visit⁷, the expenditure differs depending on the difference of the tourist level, nationality and habits, and also varies depending on the difference of tourism types (cultural, therapeutic, recreational, religious ... etc.) and by the difference of the prices level in the host country⁸.

The International tourism expenditure is measured by several ways, which represented as follows⁹:

A-Counting the bank transfers of foreign tourists: this method is based on recording the sale and purchase of foreign exchange for foreign tourists during the year through commercial banks or other authorized institutions. So that these banks and institutions prepare a periodic reports of the total foreign exchange transfers, and present it to the Central Bank. The latter works on the compilation of these reports and gives final limitation to estimate the total foreign tourism transfers in the host country during a certain period of time.

B-The direct interviewing foreign tourists: This method depends on a sample selection of foreign tourists in the host country and asking a number of questions to each one of this group for their expenditure for stay, food, transport, interior trips, leisure and entertainment ... etc, After that classifying and analyzing all the answers in order to extract specific results which are generalized on the total number of foreign tourists in the host country.

C-The estimation with an indirect way: This method depends on knowing the total number of tourist nights spent by foreigners in the host country first, then estimate the average of daily expenditure during a certain period of time (a year for example) and by multiplying both together, can be reached to estimate the tourism expenditure during this period, and can replace the number of tourist nights by the number of tourists multiplied by the average of stay by tourist and thereby the tourism expenditure estimate occurs, according to the equation:

The tourism expenditure = number of the tourist nights x average daily spending.

On the global level, each of the United States, Germany, France, England, China, Japan and Italy, are among the top first ranked in the tourism expenditure field, With the exchange of positions between them from one year to another. In 2014, global tourism expenditure amounted to 1245 billion US dollars¹⁰.

1-6- The tourism revenues : Tourism revenues represent an important source of foreign currencies for many developed and developing countries, which gave the importance to their tourism sector. and defined as all what the state get from the revenues coming from tourists¹¹. These revenues are effected by a group of factors, such as¹²:

- The tourism product power of the state.
- The level of tourist services in the state.
- Goods and tourism services prices in the state.
- The tourist's ability to the tourism expenditure.
- The security situation in the tourism exporting state.
- The volume of the natural and physical resources, available in the tourist state.
- The nature of the political and economic system in the tourists receiving state, and in the tourists exporting state, along with the relationship between the two states.

The World Tourism Organization statistics indicates the increase of tourism revenues from one year to another, as a result of the increasing of the international tourist traffic. In 1950, the global tourism revenue reached to 2.1 billion US dollars¹³, and raised to 1245 billion US dollars in 2014¹⁴. The largest shares of tourist revenue are belong to a group of countries, represented in the United States, Spain, France, Italy, China, Germany, England, Australia, and then both Turkey and Austria.

2- Analyzing indicators of tourism supply and demand in Algeria during the period (2005 - 2014):

2-1- The indicator of tourists number and their nationalities: Due to the security conditions of Algeria during the period (1990-1999) that caused a significant decline in the tourism volume incoming to Algeria and in the tourist facilities weakness, the number of tourists dropped from 1137 thousand tourists in 1990 to 857,5 thousand tourists in 1999. After this period the tourism sector in Algeria started to know a kind of revival because of the security conditions improvement, and this can be observed through tracing the time series to count the incoming tourists to Algeria during the period (2005-2014) shown in the table 1.

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Where we note an increasing number of tourists from 1443 thousand tourists to 2894 thousand tourists, which means that it doubled twice during the last decade with an average growth rate of (9,06%), but the largest percentage of the tourist arrivals number to Algeria due to the Algerians who are residing abroad, it is appearing through the figure 1, where their percentage reached more than 65% in 2014, as for the foreign tourists we can note a slight growth from the period 2005 with a 441,1 thousand tourists until 2010 with 655 thousand tourists, to find after that a clear rise starting from the year 2011, it reached to 901,6 thousand tourists with a growth rate of 37,65%, and the reason behind that due to the deteriorating security situation in the neighboring states and some Arab countries, which known as Arab Spring such as Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Bahrain, ... etc, therefore Algeria became the safest tourist destination compared with these states.

As for the nationalities of tourists coming to Algeria are distributed on different world regions with varying proportions. we note through figure 2 that the European tourists represent the largest share of foreign incoming tourism to Algeria during the period (2005-2009), comes in the first place the French with a medium value of 155,6 thousand tourists, followed by Spain with a medium value estimated with 17,89 thousand tourists, and in the third place Italians with a medium value of 15,18 thousand tourists.

Then in the period (2010 - 2014) The African tourists are ranked first and this is what we observe in table 2, Where the number of African tourist increased from 274,2 thousand tourists in 2009 to 641,6 thousand tourists in 2014, which means that it doubled 2,34 times during the last five years, and with an average growth rate of (21,76%), that can be explained by the deteriorating security situation in most African countries during this period. Tunisia comes in first place in terms of the number of African tourists coming to Algeria, where it reached an average of 465.96 thousand tourists during the last 5 years, and Libya in the second place with an average value of 27,68 thousand tourists, followed by Morocco with 22,22 thousand tourists.

As for the tourists coming from Asia, America and the Middle East, we note that it grow with a little rate during the last decade, where Asia ranked the third, with an average growth rate of (16,03%) and China comes in first place, in terms of the number of Asian tourists coming to Algeria with a medium value of 21,77 thousand tourists, followed by Japan with a value of 3,221 thousand tourists. where the Middle East, ranking the fourth place with a value of 33,03 thousand tourists, and the last place went to the American tourists with a value of 10,61 thousand

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tourists, The United States comes in the first place in terms of the number of the American tourists coming to Algeria with a value of 4,254 thousand tourists, and then followed by Canada with a value of 3,693 thousand tourists.

2-2- The tourist density indicator, the number of tourist nights and the average of stay:

In some tourism countries the tourist density exceed 100% which means that the state can receive a number of tourists over the year, more than its population, with the ability to provide all of the services in this field, in 2008 this ratio was (267,34%) in Austria ,(141,5%) in Spain and (123,8%) in France¹⁵.

At the level of the Arab countries this ratio has exceeded 100% in some of these countries during the year 2007, which is Bahrain with (538,4%) and the United Arab emirates with (143%), Qatar with (114,7%). As for the other Arab countries such as Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt, have achieved an acceptable ratio on the global level, where it achieved (68,26%) (24,18%) (16,57%) respectively¹⁶.

Regarding to Algeria, through the table number 2 which shows the main tourist density in Algeria, depending on the number of tourist nights for non-residents during (2005-2014), we note that the tourist density achieved low rates averaging 6,02%, knew its minimum value in 2006 with 4,85%, to find after that a gradual rise with a slow growth rate, starting from the year 2011 to up to a maximum value in 2014 with 7,34%, and the decrease of this ratio in Algeria due to the weakness of tourist facilities such as hotels and entertainment venues in addition to the low level of the services provided to tourists.

As for the number of tourist nights, we note through the table number 3 its slow growth, whether for the residents or non residents tourists for the period (2005- 2015), where the annual growth rate average reached during the previous period to 4,80% with a medium value estimated at 5 874 161 tourist nights, where the number of tourist nights for foreigners, it represents 12,48% of the total tourist nights, where it rose from 483 332 tourist nights in 2005 to 1 066 145 tourist nights in 2014, with an average growth rate reach to 8,72% and with a medium value estimated at 745 962 tourist nights, and the limited tourist nights spent by the tourists coming to Algeria, due to the limited volume of demand on the tourism in this country.

As for the residence average, we note through the table number 4 almost its stability during the study period where in the average reached 0,35 tourist nights for every tourist, despite the increasing number of tourists, which reached to 2 894 250 tourists in 2014 to become 1 443 090

tourists in 2005. We also note that it is less than 1, and can explain that most foreign tourists are expatriates Algerians prefer to live with their relatives on the accommodation in hotels and tourist villages.

2-3- The hotel capacity indicator by classification: The hotel capacity is one of the indicators, which can show how much this sector is making progress in a specific country. As for Algeria, it has a hotel capacity estimated by 1184 for in 2011, however 77% represents a non-classified hotels, and this commensurate with the tourists coming to Algeria, because most of them are Algerians living in Europe.

According to the table number 5, we have noted that the classified hotels in 2011 are estimated at 915 unit of the total hotels, which the number reached to 1184 unit in the same year, the equivalent of only 22% the share of the classified hotels in Algeria, we also note the growth in the number of hotels during the period between (2005 and 2011) it was constant in most years except 2010 and 2011, where knew a regress in the classified hotels number, to 259 and 269 hotel respectively, just after its number was 471 hotel in 2009 with an average negative growth rate, reached to 45,01%, where the non-classified hotels knew a rise in the year 2010 and 2011 which reached to respectively 893 and 915 hotel, just after the number was 680 hotel in 2009, with a growth rate reached 31,32%.

The figure number 4 shows the share of the classified and non-classified hotels according to their categories from the total hotels in Algeria, for the year of 2011 as follows: 1,09% hotels share of five-star category, 5,41% hotels share of four-star category, 5,07% hotels share of three-star category, 6,25% hotels share of two-star category, 4,90% hotels share of one star category, 77,28% the share of non-classified hotels.

2-4- the hotel capacity indicator according to the number of beds: The number of beds which inherited by Algeria during the independence did not exceed 5922 beds which had been serving the European settlers, where it is situated in the large cities such as Algiers, Oran, Constantine and Annaba, where there were the European communities. and these beds had been distributed according to the tourism product in the following proportions, 50% of the coastal product, 40% of urban product, and the rest is distributed between both desert and climatic products by 8% and 2% respectively¹⁷.

What can be noted from the table number 6 is that the number of beds in hotels for the period (2005 - 2011) has seen a slow growth, where its number has revolved from 83 895 beds in 2005 to 92 737 beds in 2008, which means that the average growth rate was estimated by 1,17% for this period, and the greatest share always back to the non-classified

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hotels in Algeria with a sheltering capacity average of 56740 beds, by an average ration of 65%, while the average shelter of the classified hotels reached to 30 564 with an average ration of 35%.

The table number 7 shows the distribution of energies shelter at the hotels in Algeria according to the tourist product category during (2005 - 2011), the urban product in this distribution represents the largest share with 54,55%, followed by the coastal product with a percentage of 29,06% then the desert product with a percentage of 9,69%, which is a weak proportion and is not in line with the level of foreign tourists demand on this product, then thermal (mineral baths) product comes with a percentage of 5,37% and in the last place the climatic product with a percentage of 1,25%.

2-5- Tourism revenues Indicator: The tourism revenues are considered as an indicator among indicators which high lighting the extent of prosperity or recession of the tourism sector in a particular country. It comes from the tourist expenditure in the host tourist countries on various goods and services. And we can note from the table number 8, which shows the development of the tourism revenues volume in Algeria during the period (2005 - 2013) that it is still achieving a weak level, comparing with the revenues volume in both Tunisia and Morocco.

The average growth rate of tourism revenues during the same period reached to 14%, where Algeria achieved in 2005 a tourism revenues estimated by 184,3 million US dollars and 215,3 million US dollars in 2007, to be clearly rised, starting from 2008 with 300 million US dollars, and in 2009 the tourism revenues volume reached to 330 million US dollars while it was in 2010 about 400 million US dollars with a growth rate of 21,21%, while it reached to a maximum value in 2013 with 510 million US dollars, but despite of these achieved revenues, the tourism balance of Algeria still be negative, and this shows that the number of Algerians who are travelling for tourism abroad spend more than the tourists coming to Algeria.

3- The economic performance of the tourism sector in Algeria during the period (2005 - 2014):

3-1- The tourism contribution in the gross domestic product: The Tourism is considered as one of the national sources incomes, because it contributes to the provision of foreign currencies in the exporting country of tourism, and a report issued by a number of experts refers that the tourism sector still under the level in a large number of countries including Algeria, it is situated in the rank 147 universally from the total of 174 country, in terms of the tourism's contribution share in the gross domestic product (GDP)¹⁸.

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It appears through the table number 9 that the tourism share in the GDP for the period (2005 - 2013) did not exceed 2%, where recording a decrease from 1,7% in 2005 to 1,02% in 2006, to find out after that a positive growth starting from 2007 with a contributed share of 1,7% to reach 2,72% in 2013. And the weakness of the tourism sector contribution in gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the marginalization of this sector by the state as a result of it entirely reliance on the hydrocarbon sector in funding the state treasury with hard currencies.

3-2- The tourism contribution in the balance of payments: By means of the important role which the tourism plays in the world trade, the industrial countries such as the United States, Canada and Western Europe, are the most important beneficiary from the tourism activity, where we find their tourism balance of payments always in surplus.

As for Algeria, we can observe through the table number 10 that the tourism balance has seen a permanent deficit during the period (2005 - 2013) because what the Algerians spend abroad in the tourism field is more than what the foreigners spend in Algeria, in 2005 the trade balance has recorded the largest deficit with 185,7 million US dollars because the tourism revenues had reached to 184,3 million US dollars, while the expenditures 370 million US dollars in the same year, and we have also noted the deficit has declined gradually in the tourism balance, starting from 2006 and reached to 94 million US dollars as a result of the increased tourism revenues, to know after that, the deficit increase in the year 2009 with 140 million US dollars, then decline, starting from 2010 with 100 million US dollars until 2013 with 40 million US dollars.

3-3- The tourism contribution in the employment: Tourism is considered as one of the greatest economic sectors in job provisions, which provides about 11% of the total workforce in the world, because the tourism sector works on the development of a large number of services and tourism activities, such as hotels and tourist restaurants, tourism and travel agencies, which provide employment opportunities directly and indirectly, permanent and temporary. As for Algeria through the table number 11 which shows the development of the workers number in the tourism sector in Algeria during the period (2005 - 2012) we noted the continuous increase of workers number from 172 thousand job in 2005 to 444 thousand job in 2012 with an average growth rate reached to 14,46% .

Conclusion:

Despite of the fact that Algeria has a natural, historical and cultural components which make it an important tourist destination, but the performance and the level of the tourism sector in Algeria is still weak and unstable, despite of its revival in the recent years, and this what has concluded by analyzing the growth of tourism indicators in Algeria during the period (2005 - 2014), where we came up to the following:

1- The number of tourist arrivals to Algeria didn't exceed 2 894 thousand tourists by the end of 2014, and the largest share represents the Algerians who live abroad with 1901,6 thousand tourists, the equivalent of 65%.

2- The European tourists represent the largest share of the foreign in coming tourism to Algeria with 246,8 thousand tourists in 2014, the French tourists are in the first place with 120 thousand tourists.

3- The tourism density achieved an average ration of 6,02%, which is less than the universal average (12,5%).

4- The number of tourist nights spent by tourists in hotel establishments was low, especially for the non-residents tourists, where its number did not exceed 7 192 907 tourist nights including 1 066 145 tourist nights for the non-residents in the end of 2014 the equivalent of 14,82%.

5- 77% of hotel establishments in Algeria are not classified, and do not respond to the international standards, this is what made the tourism sector in Algeria weak and unable to attract tourists.

6- The number of the hotel establishments did not exceed 1 184 hotel in the end of 2011 with a capacity of sheltering estimated by 83 895 bed, including 269 hotel classified with a sheltering capacity of 33 752 bed, the equivalent of 40,23%.

7- The tourism revenue volume in Algeria is less than the tourism expenditure volume which results a permanent deficit in the tourism balance.

8- The contribution of tourism in the gross domestic product (GDP) and the balance of payments and the provision of job opportunities, still constitute only a small proportion comparing to other sectors.

In the light of these results, we provide recommendations are the following:

1- Benefit from the experiences of leading tourism countries, especially neighboring countries such as Tunisia and Morocco.

2- Upgrade the tourist product local to the level at which makes it able to compete in the international market.

3- Interest in complementary sectors of the tourism sector such as the traditional industries sector.

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- 4- Stimulating private investment in the tourism sector by simplifying procedures for local and foreign investors.
- 5- Provide security conditions for tourists.
- 6- Encourage studies and research on ways to develop the tourism sector in Algeria.

Tables and Figures

Table 1: Evolution of the number of tourists coming across the border by nationality during the period (2005-2014)

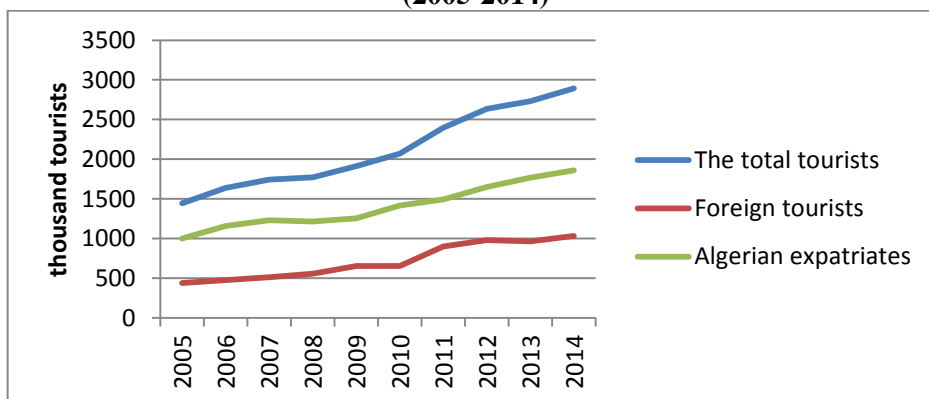
Unit: (thousand tourists)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
T. Europe	227,	252,6	270,9	267,6	241,6	218,6	239,6	244,7	246,8
France	105,0	161,1	170,2	170,5	140,1	112,2	119,5	118,8	120,6
Spain	8,456	17,43	19,75	20,00	25,63	28,05	33,05	34,46	37,71
Italia	10,01	15,06	16,55	15,48	16,89	19,13	23,07	22,46	24,02
T.Africa	172,9	173,2	171,1	208,3	330,0	583,0	635,2	622,1	641,6
Tunisia	128,8	120,5	108,9	148,2	245,2	485,0	531,6	533,2	534,8
Libya	11,80	13,35	13,52	13,94	19,31	28,62	25,85	31,11	33,52
Morocco	9,984	13,21	15,10	14,85	17,12	17,22	21,13	26,76	28,86
T.America	8,117	9,724	10,27	10,94	10,50	12,27	11,84	9,633	9,641
USA	3,549	4,086	4,031	4,127	3,921	4,699	5,014	4,170	4,246
Canada	3,305	4,015	4,152	3,919	3,151	4,063	3,844	2,925	2,545
Asia / Oceania	15,16	19,21	27,59	39,22	42,17	55,25	54,98	46,23	49,88
China	\	\	\	20,49	17,53	20,15	25,83	24,44	22,79
Japan	1,721	2,325	3,613	4,208	3,325	3,572	3,568	2,483	2,578
The Middle East	17,33	23,65	31,37	30,64	30,69	32,51	40,32	41,42	44,43
T.foreign	441,1	478,4	511,2	556,7	655,0	901,6	981,9	964,1	992,4
Algerian expatriates	1002	1159	1232	1215	1415	1493	1652	1769	1901
Total	1443	1638	1743	1772	2070	2395	2634	2733	2894

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries.

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Figure 1: Evolution of the number of tourists coming to Algeria during the (2005-2014)



Source: prepared by researchers based on the data table above.

Table 2: Density of tourist during the period (2005-2014)

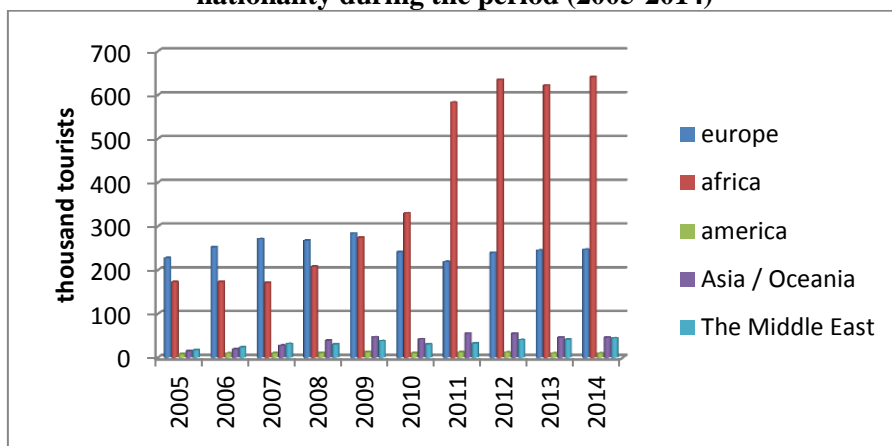
Years	population	The number of tourists	Tourist density (%) *
2005	24 399 948	1 443 090	5,91
2006	33 749 328	1 637 582	4,85
2007	34 261 971	1 743 084	5,09
2008	34 811 059	1 771 749	5,09
2009	35 401 790	1 911 506	5,40
2010	36 036 159	2 070 496	5,75
2011	36 717 132	2 394 887	6,52
2012	37.439.427	2.634.056	7,04
2013	38 186 135	2 732 731	7,16
2014	38 934 334	2 894 250	7,34

Source: Prepared by researchers based at the Ministry of Tourism and the World Bank statistics.

* : Tourist density = the number of tourists / population

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Figure 2: Evolution of the number of tourists coming to Algeria by nationality during the period (2005-2014)



Source: prepared by researchers based on the data table above.

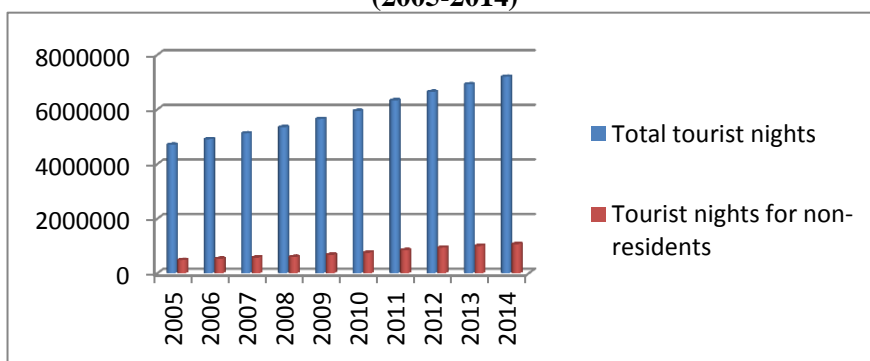
Table 3: Evolution of the number of nights spent by non-residents in Algeria during the period (2005-2014)

Years	Tourist nights for non-residents	Total tourist nights	Ratio (%)
2005	483 332	4 705 637	10,27
2006	528 591	4 905 216	10,77
2007	573 855	5.119.940	11,21
2008	595 747	5 346 543	11,14
2009	674 467	5 645 839	11,94
2010	754 103	5 939 334	12,70
2011	845 367	6 329 472	13,36
2012	936 631	6 640 181	14,11
2013	1 001 388	6.916.544	14,48
2014	1 066 145	7 192 907	14,82

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries.

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Figure 3: Evolution of the number of tourist nights in Algeria during the (2005-2014)



Source: prepared by researchers based on the data table above.

Table 4: Average accommodation for non-residents during the period (2005-2014)

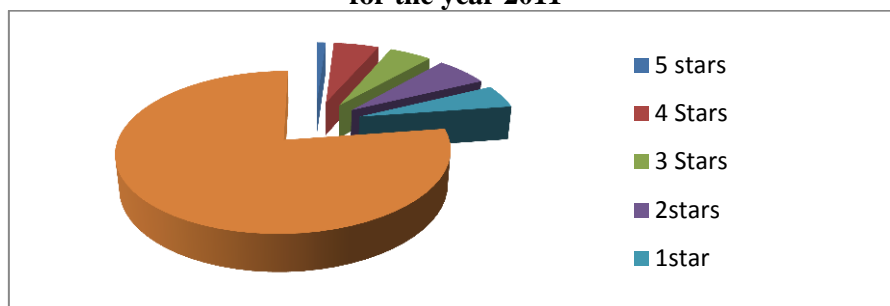
Years	Number of tourist nights	The number of tourists	Average length of stay *
2005	483 332	1 443 090	0,33
2006	528 591	1 637 582	0,32
2007	573 855	1 743 084	0,33
2008	595 747	1 771 749	0,34
2009	674 467	1 911 506	0,35
2010	754 103	2 070 496	0,36
2011	845 367	2 394 887	0,35
2012	936 631	2 634 056	0,36
2013	1 001 388	2 732 731	0,35
2014	1 066 145	2 894 250	0,37

Source: prepared by researchers based at the Ministry of Tourism statistic

: Average stay: the number of tourist nights / the number of tourists. *

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Figure 4: share of the number of hotels classified by categories for the year 2011



Source: prepared by researchers based on the data table above.

Table 5: Distribution of hotels by classified during (2005-2011)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
5stars	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
4Stars	23	54	54	53	57	39	64
3Stars	76	145	145	142	152	77	60
2 stars	69	155	157	160	148	72	74
1 star	57	97	97	99	101	58	58
T. classified hotels	238	464	466	467	471	259	269
Not classified hotels	867	670	674	680	680	893	915
Total	1 105	1 134	1 140	1 147	1 151	1 152	1 184

Source: National Office of Statistics.

Statistics relating to the following years 2012, 2013, 2014 are not available

Table 6: Distribution of the number of beds in hotels by rating during the (2005-2011)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
5stars	4590	5455	5455	5455	5455	4948	4948
4Stars	3383	3743	3743	3743	3950	3560	3750
3Stars	14807	11225	11225	11601	11700	13090	13180
2 stars	5800	5843	5843	5843	6044	8070	8070
1 star	2315	2378	2378	2378	2378	3804	3804
T. classified hotels	30895	28644	28644	29020	29527	33472	33752
Not classified hotels	53000	56225	56356	56856	56856	58905	58985
Total	83895	84869	85000	85876	86383	92377	92737

Source: National Office of Statistics.

Statistics relating to the following years 2012, 2013, 2014 are not available

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Table 7: Distribution of accommodation capacities depending on the type of tourism product (bed) in Algeria during the (2005-2011).

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Climatic	1 411	913	913	1 119	1 119	1 089	1 089
Thermal	5 742	4 608	4 608	4 918	4 906	4 111	4 111
Desert	4 431	11 639	11 639	11 639	11 649	3 770	3 770
Coastal	22 000	23 148	23 248	23 500	23 804	31 322	31 322
Urban	50 311	44 561	44 592	44 700	44 905	52 085	52 445
Total	83 895	84 869	85 000	85 876	86 383	92 377	92 737

Source: National Office of Statistics.

Statistics relating to the years 2012, 2013, 2014 are not available.

Table 8: Evolution of tourism revenues in Algeria during the period (2005-2013)

Unit: (Million dollars)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	184,3	215,3	218,9	300	330	400	430	470	510

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries.

Statistics on the year 2014 are not available.

Table 9: The Evolution of the share of tourism's contribution to gross domestic product during the period (2005-2013)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
The contribution of tourism (%)	1,7	1,02	1,7	2,05	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,72

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries.

Statistics on the year 2014 are not available.

Table 10: Evolution of the balance of tourism in Algeria during the period (2005-2013)

Unit: (Million dollars)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue	184,3	215,3	218,9	300	330	400	430	470	510
Spending	370	380,7	376,7	394	470	500	490	520	550
Tourism balance	185,7-	165,4-	157,8-	94-	140-	100-	60-	50-	40-

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries.

Statistics on the year 2014 are not available.

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Table 11: Evolution of the number of Algerian workers in the tourism sector during the period (2005-2013)

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Workers	172	193,9	204,4	320	358	396	420	444
Rate of growth (%)	4,24	12,73	5,42	56.6	11,78	10,61	8.6	5,71

Unit: (thousand workers)

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries.
Statistics on the year 2013, 2014 are not available.

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