

Local People Attitudes toward Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism in Siwa Oasis

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Abstract: Tourism is the world's largest industry and one of the fastest growing sectors, accounting for over one-third of the value of total worldwide services trade. Tourism, in the last few decades, has become an indispensable source of income for developing countries. Tourism come in many shapes and forms such as social, cultural, economic and environmental and is recognized by specialists as a sector which support and sustain economic growth recording important increases in different parts of the world. It has proven effectiveness as it has significant effect on culture, environment and provide economic incentive both in developed regions and in developing or poor regions. This paper aim to examine the locals' people perceptions about economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism on the quality of life and cultural heritage of Siwa Oasis. A quantitative research method was adopted for this study. To achieve the research objectives, data has been collected through 236 questionnaires distributed among Siwa Oasis local citizens. Also secondary data has been used together with reviewing some literature in the field of tourism economics and tourism development. The results revealed that tourism development has positive impacts on Siwa Oasis citizens from the viewpoints of Siwa local people. However there are a quite number of citizens who failed to decide positive or negative scale for a number of tourism development measures. So tourism development policies in Siwa Oasis should concentrate on tourism projects that are fulfilling the requirements of sustainable tourism development. To maximize the benefits of tourism development in Siwa Oasis, it is essential to create local culture consciousness for the importance of concentrating on sustainability requirements in the future.

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1. Introduction:

Once a community becomes a tourist destination, the lives of residents in that community become affected by tourism activities (Jurowski et al, 1997).

One of the most significant economic, social and cultural phenomena of the past fifty years has been the strong and sustained rise of tourism. The UN division for sustainable development defined the economic development as a process of improvement in the general economic condition of society. The concept of economic development differs from the related concept of economic growth in that while the latter implies the exclusive pursuit of higher real incomes (what is normally referred to as the "standard of living"), the former seeks progress on wide range of economic objectives, including not only the standard of living but also standards of health and education, the distribution of income, and other indicators of the "quality of life" (UN-CSD, 1999).

Tourism has emerged from being a relatively small-scale activity into a global economic phenomenon from the 1960s onward. The potential for tourism to generate economic development was largely accepted as axiomatic. National governments looked to tourism as a generator of income, as a means of earning foreign exchange, as a source of employment, and as a

means of bringing wider economic benefits to regions with otherwise limited economic potential. Consequently world tourism expanded largely unrestrained during the 1960s and 1970s. National tourism authorities were established to promote tourism and to ensure that the flow of economic benefits from tourism was maximized and to eliminate poverty (WTO, 2002).

As world tourism continued to expand, however, a disturbing array of social and environmental impacts began to present them. These impacts included the modification of indigenous cultures, increases in prostitution and crime, the pollution of sensitive natural areas, and the excessive use of energy and water resources (Jenner & Smith, 1992). By the early 1990s, national tourism authorities had generally come to realize that the economic benefits of tourism would not be achievable in the long run unless tourism was properly planned and managed to include an explicit concern for the social and environmental assets upon which its future prosperity depends. The established policy objective of tourism, to stimulate economic development, was therefore widened to include the condition that any such development must also be sustainable (UN-CSD, 1999).

The concept of tourism impact has been studied for several decades and introduced the different dimensions of tourism impact on local communities and has become one of the most researched topics in tourism. Since that tourism impact studies documented positive and negative effects of tourism on economic well-being of tourism communities such as Tosun (2002); Weaver & Lawton (2001) Prentice (1993) and Allen, Hafer, Long, & Perdue (1993) and a range of other effects on tourism communities such as social well-being such as Wang, Fu, Cecil, & Avgoustis (2006); Andereck et al (2005); Tosun, (2002); Backman (1997) and environmental well-being such as Linsheng et al (2011); Andereck (1995). Although over the past several decades, interest in tourism as a tool for regional economic development has grown dramatically and researches have focused on the effects of tourism impact using objective indicators of community quality of life such as poverty, per capita income, crime rates, and pollution. The question remains: Is tourism impact (economic, social, and environmental) perceived by community residents? If so, do they have positive or negative attitudes towards tourism development in their community and do these perceptions of tourism impact influence their sense of well-being in their various life domains? Answers to these questions are very important to decision makers, planners, and marketers in Egypt because these answers can guide successful planning policies in tourism development.

2. The economic Impact of tourism:

Studies on the impacts of tourism have shown that a destination's population recognizes economic and social benefits and costs of tourism on their community and lives (Gee et al, 1989, Jurowski et al, 1997, Choi et al, 2006). Economic benefits are usually regarded as the most important benefits of tourism and include increased employment opportunities, income generation, tax revenue and improved standard of living (Ap, 1992).

According to the World Travel and Tourism Council report (2012), Travel & Tourism continues to be one of the world's largest industries. The total impact of the industry means that, in 2011, it contributed 9% of global GDP, or a value of over US\$6 trillion, and accounted for 255 million jobs. Over the next ten years this industry is expected to grow by an average of 4% annually, taking it to 10% of global GDP, or some US\$10 trillion. By 2022, it is anticipated that it will account for 328 million jobs or 1 in every 10 jobs on the planet.

2011 was one of the most challenging years ever experienced by the global Travel & Tourism industry. However, our latest research suggests that, despite political upheaval, economic uncertainty and natural disasters, the industry's direct contribution to

world GDP was 2.8% of total GDP in 2011, and is forecast to rise by 2.8% in 2012, and to rise by 4.2% pa, from 2012-2022. The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was US\$ 6,346.1 billion (9.1% of GDP) in 2011, and is forecast to rise by 2.8% in 2012, and to rise by 4.3% pa in 2022. Also in 2011 Travel & Tourism directly supported 98,031,500 jobs (3.3% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 2.3% in 2012 and rise by 1.9% pa to 120,470,000 jobs (3.6% of total employment) in 2022, and the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 8.7% of total employment (254,941,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 2.0% in 2012 to 260,093,000 jobs and rise by 2.3% pa to 327,922,000 jobs in 2022 (9.8% of total). Visitor exports generated US\$ 1,170.6 billion (5.3% of total exports) in 2011. This is forecast to grow by 1.7% in 2012, and grow by 3.6% pa, from 2012-2022. Travel & Tourism investment in 2011 was US\$ 743.0 billion, or 4.9% of total investment. It should rise by 3.5% in 2012, and rise by 5.6% pa over the next ten years to US\$ 1,320.4 billion in 2022 which represents 5.1% of total investment (WTTC "a", 2012).

In Egypt tourism industry is very important to the economy and is identified as one of the major sources of economic growth. In 2011 the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in Egypt was 6.7% of total GDP, and the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was 14.8% of GDP in 2011, and is forecast to rise by 4.8% pa in 2022. Travel & Tourism directly supported 1,353,000 jobs which represents 5.8% of total employment. This is expected to rise by 0.6% in 2012 and rise by 2.1% pa to 1,673,000 jobs in 2022. While the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 13.1% of total employment (3,079,500 jobs). This is expected to rise by 2.2% pa to 3,807,000 jobs in 2022 which represents 12.3% of total employment. Visitor exports generated 21.2% of total exports in 2011. This is forecast to grow by 5.7% in 2012, and grow by 4.8% pa, from 2012-2022, to 15.9% of total in 2022. Travel & Tourism investment in Egypt during 2011 was 12.0% of total investment. It should rise by 5.8% pa over the next ten years to 11.4% of total in 2022 (WTTC "b", 2012).

3. Social Impact of Tourism:

The positive and negative impact of tourism on the host destination's socio-cultural structure has been an issue for a long time. Foster (1985); Inskeep (1991); Witt (1991); Friges (1996); Matheison and Wall (1982) all contribute to the account of Social Positive and Negative Impacts on the host destination.

While there are various definitions of social development, most of them converge around the concepts of improving the well-being of a country's citizens, promoting higher standards of living,

employment and conditions of economic and social progress. Social benefits also include the maintenance of traditional cultures, increased intercultural communication and understanding, improved social welfare, quality of life, improved shopping and increased recreational opportunity (Long et al, 1990, McCool et al, 1994).

Matheison and Wall (1982) thought that social impacts of tourism can be considered as "The changes in the lives of people who live in destination communities, which are associated with tourist activity in regard to moral conduct, creative expressions". Cultural impacts can be thought of as the changes in the arts, traditional ceremonies, customs and rituals and architecture of people that result from tourism activity. Witt (1991) claims that the greater the difference between the host community and the tourists, the greater will be the affect of tourism on society. This presents a challenge to decision makers in regard to the type of tourism that a destination is trying to attract.

4. Social Impact of Tourism:

Tourism affects the environment through its interplay with natural, human, and built resources. Tourism impacts on the environment are both direct and indirect, and often are not easily observable (Larry and Ray, 2011). Most tourism development places additional pressure on the environmental resources upon which it is based, compromising the future prospects of the local population and, indeed, the expectations of tourists themselves. Tourism by its very nature is an agent of change. Some of the impacts of change may be controlled, regulated or directed. If properly managed, tourism has the potential of being a renewable industry, where resource integrity is maintained or even enhanced. If mismanaged, or allowed to expand within short-term goals and objectives, it has the capability of destroying the very resources upon which it is built. Notes that the concept of sustainable development is thus important to tourism development since the destruction of tourism resources for the short-term gain will deny the benefits to be gained from mobilization of those resources in the future (Joseph, 2002).

5. Tourism in Rural and Remote Areas:

The economy of remote rural areas has traditionally been dependent upon a single local industry, either agriculture, fisheries or other (Carlos & Charlotte, 2001). At the same time the early development of world tourism was focused particularly on coastal areas. Indeed the "tourism resort" originated as a purpose-built response to the evident popularity of coastal areas as tourism destinations. However, with the growth of demand for less geographically-specific forms of tourism, such as cultural tourism, adventure tourism, and ecotourism, many coastal resort destinations now find themselves in economic decline.

With few alternative economic activities to fall back on, many coastal resorts are now trying to re-invent tourism in their area by diversifying into those market segments that are presently experiencing growth. A good example is Spain, which having experienced a decline in coastal resort tourism has reoriented its marketing strategy to emphasize cultural and rural tourism in the coastal hinterlands (Surugiu, C. et al, 2009).

Tourism is often more effective than other industries in generating income and employment in rural, remote and depressed regions of a country. Indeed, the development of tourism usually has a relatively greater economic impact in such areas. Where incomes are relatively low, an involvement in tourism can provide a huge lift to the economic well-being of local people. Tourism also stimulates economic development in other sectors of the economy where it has backward linkages, including agriculture, transport, catering and retailing (Archer, 1989). In rural areas experiencing the decline of traditional industries such as agriculture, forestry and handicrafts, tourism may represent the only realistic opportunity for creating economic activity and bringing about economic regeneration. Diversification into tourism-related activities can help supplement the incomes of those working in depressed economic sectors and ease some of the pain of economic restructuring. The development of tourism may also help to moderate or even arrest the migration of people from rural areas to cities in search of work (Weaver & Lawton, 2004).

6. The role of tourism in less developed countries (LDCs) :

Tourism has considerable potential for growth in many Developing Countries and LDCs where it is a significant economic sector and growing; and that it has advantages when compared with other economic sectors. This can be summarized in the next points (Muhanna, 2007):

1-Tourism redistributes wealth. Both internationally and domestically, tourism is seen as an effective means of transferring wealth and investment from richer, developed countries or regions to less developed, poorer areas.

2-Tourism is consumed at the point of production. Because of this the opportunities for individuals and micro-enterprises, in urban centers or marginal rural areas, to sell additional products (e.g. handicrafts and souvenirs) or services (e.g. guiding, music or dancing) to these potential consumers are therefore considerable.

3-Most export industries depend on financial, productive and human capital.

4- No trade barriers to tourism. Unlike many other forms of international trade, tourism does

normally not suffer from the imposition of trade barriers, such as quotas or tariffs.

5- Tourism has particular potential in many countries with few other competitive exports.

6- Tourism is a much more diverse industry than many others and can build upon a wide resource base. Diversity increases the scope for wide participation, and for the informal sector through livelihood diversification, for example where a farming household produces crafts or sells produce to a local lodge.

7- Tourism is often reported to be more labor intensive than other productive sectors.

8-Tourism offers, in principle, more opportunities for backward linkages throughout the local economy than other industries. Such opportunities include both direct links, such as the expansion of the local farming industry to provide food for hotels and restaurants, and indirect links with, for example, the construction industry. As we have already mentioned the multiplier effect of this industry normally achieves a significant level.

9- A variety of other, secondary reasons may also be suggested for the popularity of tourism as a development option. These include the facts that the development of tourism may lead to infrastructural improvements and the provision of facilities that are of benefit to local communities as well as tourists; that tourism often provides the justification for environmental protection through, for example, the designation of national parks; and, that tourism may encourage the revitalization of traditional cultural craft and practices.

All of these points together explain why virtually every country in the world disposes, to a lesser or greater extent developed a tourism industry.

In Asia tourism has become a significant source of foreign exchange revenues for many countries of the region, including some least developed countries and island developing economies. For example in 2006, tourism activities in Maldives contributed 66.6 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and accounted for 65.9 per cent of its exports, while in Vanuatu the tourism industry contributed 47.0 per cent of the country's GDP and 73.7 per cent of its total export earnings. In 3 of the other 13 least developed countries in Asia (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal), tourism accounted for more than 15 per cent of export earnings (UN-ESC, 2007).

7. The Study Area:

The oasis of Siwa is a natural depression located in the northwest part of the Egyptian Western Desert, at about 750 km from Cairo and 300 km from the Mediterranean coast, and is administratively part of the Matrouh Governorate (EEAA,2002). The

Depression is irregularly shaped and extends, at its maximum, 82 km long and 28 km wide covering approximately 1,088 km², of which 70 km² is open water and 100 km² is marshland. At its lowest point, it has an elevation about 25 meters (m) below sea level (The Encyclopedia of Earth,2012).

Siwa Oasis is Located about 70 km east of the Libyan border and is the largest oasis in Egypt (EQI,2009), it is situated between the Qattara Depression and the Egyptian Sand Sea in the Libyan Desert. It is well known for its flora and fauna, as well as therapeutic tourism (EEAA,2002). The oasis of Siwa was inhabited as early as 10,000 BC by an indigenous community of Berbers known as Amazigh (EQI,2012). The Siwan language is Berber in origin, but Arabic is generally spoken and used in public education (EEAA,2002). In ancient times, the oasis was an important stopover along the caravan route running from North Africa to the Arabian peninsula and beyond (EQI,2012). Figure number (1) shows location of Siwa Oasis on Egypt map.

8. Tourism Development in Siwa Oasis:

The oasis of Siwa is renowned for its beautiful scenery, water springs, sulfurous hot water springs, millions of palm groves, Acacia groves, olive trees, as well as large lakes, sand dunes, hot sand and particular mud used for skin diseases and also for respiratory system. Dry climate that helps curing respiratory system diseases, and rays in Darkrour Hill with its curative characteristics for skin diseases. Also Old Siwa Oasis is famous for its traditional way of life, traditional architecture and urban character. Ancient monuments and archeological sites such as the crowning hall of Alexander the Great during his historic visit to Siwa Oasis (UNEP,2011).

The Siwan culture is characterised by the qabila system and the Muslim religion. Social relationships in the area are generally open and peaceful, with potential conflicts rapidly solved through interventions by the Sheikhs (community elders). Married women are severely secluded and cannot work or even be seen outside the home (EEAA,2002).

According to final report of United Nation Environmental Programme (2011) Siwa tourism development witnessed two phases. Phase 1, in which all of the hotels were 1-2 stars in down town of Siwa with number of rooms which does not exceed 25 rooms per hotel and in these phase the visitors were small group coming to Siwa for adventure or cultural tourism. Phase 2 started in the 2000's with the opening of Adrere Amellal hotel which was a genuine eco-lodge rebuilt from using the remains of a group of old Siwi houses with the remains of old Siwi group of houses.

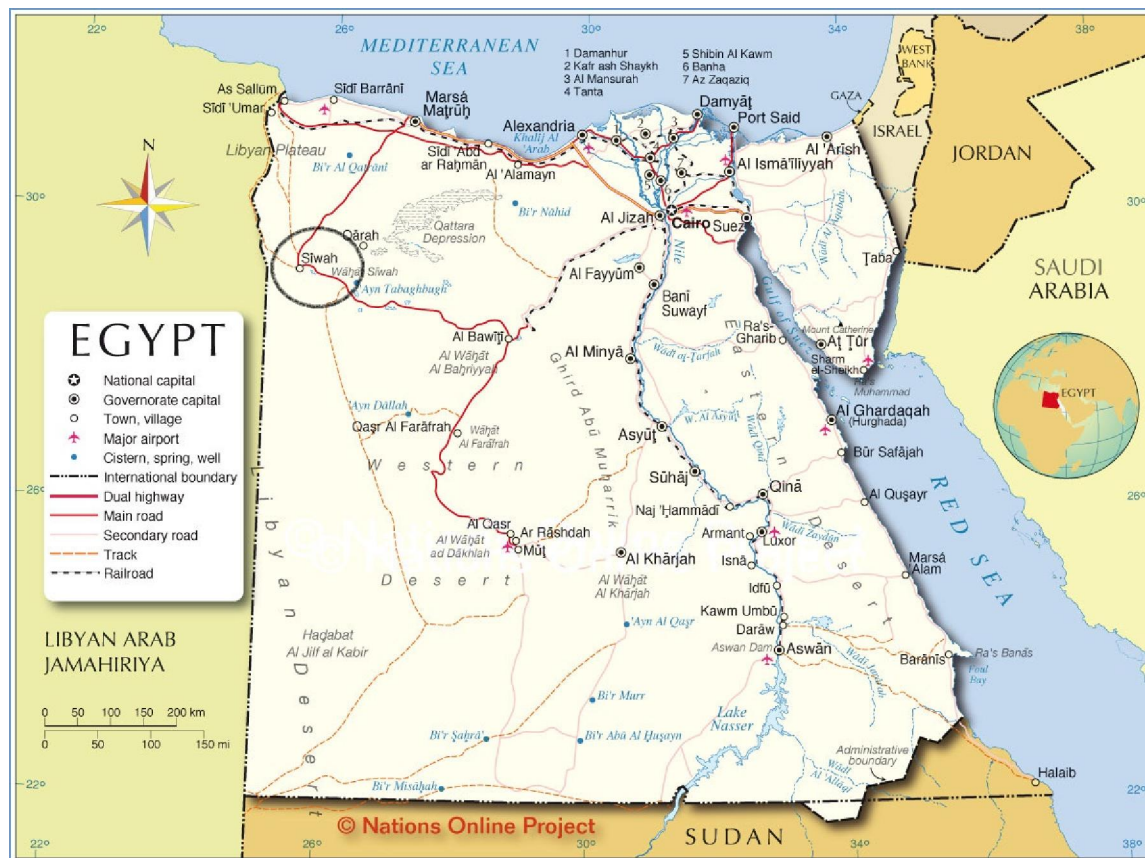


Figure 1. The Location of Siwa Oasis.

Source: Nations Online Project, 2012.

Based on the rich cultural and natural resources of the region, tourism is emerging as a key sector of the local economy. Some privately owned hotels offer a total capacity of 361 rooms and several new facilities are under construction. Some cultural and nature-based eco-tourism services are being developed; spearheading private investment in what may become one of the leading and most flourishing sectors of the Siwan economy of the future. In addition to some entertainment and cultural facilities such as 1 folklore museum, 20 Bazaars for local handicraft, 5 Desert Safari Center, organizing daily tours with short visits to neighboring Oases, traditional Spas where the body is buried in sand, and under the sun, the cure of diseases rheumatism, 5 Tourist restaurants and 2 Sports courts (UNEP,2011).

Economic performance of tourist activities:

The Central Bank of Egypt in Cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism Estimated the average tourists expenditure in Egypt as a fixed average rate of 140\$ per tourist per night. For Matrouh governorate it is expected to be within the national average rate of 140\$ per tourist per night taken into consideration that although it is still far from being a mature tourists destination and its cities are relatively small cities and towns, but in the same time it is not a new one as you can trace tourism in the area back to the late 1940's. Table number (1) shows the growth of tourist expenditures in the last decade according to average rate of 140\$ per tourist per night (CBE, 2010).

Table 1. Growth of Tourist Expenditures in Matrouh governorate 1999-2009 (in Million \$)

1999	2000	2001	2005	2009
\$35.3	\$26.2	\$38.1	\$43.5	\$73.9

Source: Central Bank of Egypt, 2010.

According to Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics "CAPMAS" (2011) the growth of GDP in Matrouh Governorate from 265

millions \$ in1991 to 1,225 millions \$ in 2010. The service sector GDP in the governorate grow from 148 millions \$ in 1991 to 686 millions \$ in 2010, while

the hotels sector generated GDP grow from 20 millions \$ in 1991 to 75 millions \$ in 2010. The percent of hotels generated GDP to the service sector generated GDP decreased from 16% in 1991 to 12% in 2010 which means the growth of the service sector in wholesale and retail trade, transport, and

government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services with less dependency on the hotels sector. The table number (2) presents GDP Growth in Matrouh Governorate between 1991-2010 (in constant 1995 US dollars).

Table 2. GDP Growth in Matrouh Governorate between 1991-2010 (in constant 1995 US dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
Annual Total GDP per capita (in \$)	1500	1750	1800	2750	3500
GDP (in millions \$)	265	350	450	825	1225
Average Annual Growth Rate %	-	6	5.9	17	10
Service Sector GDP(in millions \$)	148	196	252	462	686
% services GDP /total GDP	55.8	56	56	56	56
GDP for Hotel sector (in millions \$)	20	26.2	27.2	43.5	75
% GDP for Hotel sector/Service GDP	16%	16%	12%	8%	12%

Source: CAPMAS,2011.

Social Performance of tourist activities:

The traditional economy relies mainly on flood-irrigated agriculture in household gardens. The cash economy depends on selling the production of dates and olives to external buyers. As a result, the cash income is entirely concentrated in two months of the year (September-October). Vegetables and fruits are grown for household consumption and for gifts, and the raising of livestock is also household oriented (EEAA,2002). The Society of Matrouh Governorate witnessed considerable changes after year 2000. In responses to possible tourism

development of Matrouh Governorate Survey done In 2008 about 75% of the sample accepted the possibilities of working in the tourist activities, while the remaining 25% of the cases rejected this idea. Those rejecting the idea were found to be mainly over 50 years of age. The jobs they were willing to participate in include drivers, local guides, guards, sailors, and services, accounting for 57%, 46%, 34%, 54% and 13%, respectively (UNEP,2011). Figure number (2) presents the most welcomed jobs in tourism sector from local society in Matrouh Governorate.

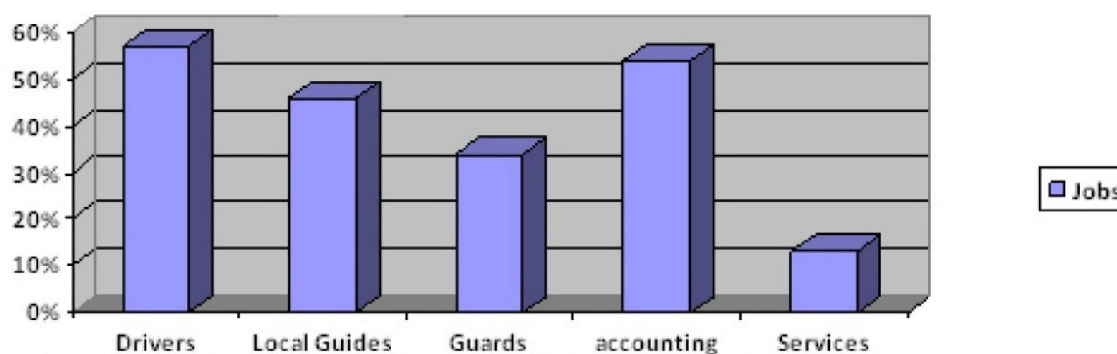


Figure 2. The most welcomed jobs in tourism sector from local society in Matrouh Governorate.

Source: UNEP, 2011.

The total sum of tourism employees in the governorate was 15,826 workers in 2009. This number of workers is distributed between hotels, travel agents, tourist housing, bazaars, and tourist

guides as shown in Table number. The following table number (3) presents tourism sector direct employment in Matrouh Governorate according to kind of tourist establishment in 2009 (UNEP,2011).

Table 3. Tourism Sector Direct Employment in Matrouh Governorate according to Kind of Tourist Establishment in 2009

	Hotels	Travel Agents	Tourist Housing	Bazaars	Tourist Guides	Total
Employees	7000	1092	5080	2414	240	15826
%	44.23	6.9	32.1	15.2	1.5	100

Source: UNEP, 2011.

Environmental Performance of tourist activities:

Land use changes emanating from tourism investment for accommodation, infrastructure, other activities and the artificialization of the touristic areas are some of the effects that tourist activities leave on the tourist's destinations (UNEP,2011).

The oasis of Siwa has 40 species of wild plants, besides mimosa and athl tree. Moreover, it is a habitat for around 28 species of wild mammals, 32 reptiles, 164 species of birds, numerous invertebrates and insects (EEAA,2002). As a final result it is clearly notable that species richness is lower in man-made habitats than in natural habitats. This is recorded in all the terrestrial/land ecosystems of Matrouh Governorate and especially in the three destinations of Matrouh City, Al Alamein town and Siwa Oasis (UNEP,2011).

9. Methodology:

A quantitative research method was adopted in this study. So the data from this study were quantitatively analyzed. Quantitative data were analyzed with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17 and Excel Spread Sheet in Office 2007.

Data were collected through two sources of data. First source is the official documents and

reports about the area of study. Second source is interviews with local people of Siwa Oasis. A random sample of 236 of local citizens of the area was chosen for the interview. A questionnaire was designed for the purpose of achieving the research objectives. A questionnaire conducted based upon the Likert's 5-item scale. Questions were prepared to assess the tourism development impact on the local people of Siwa Oasis. Respondents were asked to provide answers on each item that was measured by a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1= Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree, and this questions will be analyzed using descriptive statistic.

10. Analysis and Results:

1- The attitudes of Siwa Oasis local citizens towards tourism development impacts:

This section of the research paper attempts to measure the attitudes of the local citizens in Siwa Oasis towards the process of tourism development in their area. This measure is considered as indicator of the extent to which the local people have benefited socially and economically from tourism development projects in the area. Table number (4) shows the main variables that were used as indicators for the impact of tourism development.

Table 4. Tourism Development Measures.

Tourism Development Variables	Symbol
1- Tourism has created jobs for our community.	X1
2- Our Living standard has increased considerably because of tourism.	X2
3- Tourism has given economic benefits to local people and business.	X3
4- Tourism has attracted investment to our community.	X4
5- Tourism has changed our traditional culture.	X5
6- Tourism has resulted in noise and pollution.	X6
7- Construction of hotels & tourist facilities has destroyed the environmental resources.	X7
8- Tourism has resulted in positive impacts on the cultural identity of our community.	X8
9- Tourism has encouraged a variety of cultural activities by the local residents.	X9
10- Tourism has resulted in more cultural exchange between tourists and residents.	X10
11- Tourism improved the quality of public services.	X11
12- Tourism provides more recreation opportunities for local people.	X12

(2) Fitness of the chosen tourism development variables:

For measuring the appropriateness of the twelve variables that were proposed to measure the attitudes of Siwa local citizens towards tourism

development impacts, T. Test, Std. Deviation and Mean Difference with %96 confidence interval of the difference were used as explained in the next table number (5).

Table 5. Statistical Characteristics and One-Sample Test.

Development Measures	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	%96 Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
X1	86,831	236	0.000	0,58	4,66	4,55	4,77
X2	89,460	236	0.000	0,48	4,04	3,95	4,13
X3	80,622	236	0.000	0,50	3,79	3,70	3,88
X4	93,204	236	0.000	0,47	4,11	4,03	4,20
X5	38,190	236	0.000	0,84	2,98	2,83	3,14
X6	30,562	236	0.000	0,73	2,09	1,95	2,22
X7	33,619	236	0.000	0,80	2,50	2,36	2,65
X8	60,106	236	0.000	0,68	3,80	3,67	3,93
X9	164,773	236	0.000	0,26	4,03	3,99	4,08
X10	95,348	236	0.000	0,53	4,67	4,57	4,77
X11	60,106	236	0.000	0,68	3,80	3,67	3,93
X12	80,622	236	0.000	0,50	3,79	3,70	3,88

Likert Scale: (1= Strongly Disagree to 5= Strongly Agree).

Depending on the previous table results t. Sig. (2-tailed) equal 0,000 < 0,005. Standard deviation of mean ranges from 0,26 to 0,84 which means that it's small mean difference range from 2,09 to 4,67 which means that most tourism development indicators are far away from the scale of disagree/strongly disagree and near to the scale of strongly agree / agree.

(3) Distribution of frequency of Siwa local citizens' attitudes:

The following table number (6) presents the viewpoints of Siwa local citizens on the impacts of tourism development in Siwa Oasis area according to the Likert scale.

Table 6. Tourism Development measures distribution.

Tourism Development Impact Measures	1		2		3		4		5	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
X1			2	1,7			34	29,3	80	69
X2	1	0,8			9	7,8	90	77,6	16	13,8
X3			1	0,8	26	22,4	85	73,3	4	3,5
X4			1	0,85	1	0,85	96	82,8	18	15,5
X5	5	4,3	29	25	47	40,5	35	30,2		
X6	27	23,3	53	45,7	36	31				
X7	15	12,9	35	30,2	59	50,9	7	6		
X8	3	2,6	2	1,7	16	13,8	89	76,7	6	5,2
X9					2	1,8	108	93	6	5,2
X10					4	3,5	31	26,7	81	69,8
X11	3	2,6	2	1,7	16	13,8	89	76,7	6	5,2
X12			1	0,8	26	22,4	85	73,3	4	3,5
Average of Attitudes %	---	3,9	---	9	---	17,4	---	53,8	---	15,9

1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Neither Disagree nor Agree, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly Agree.

According to the above mentioned table number (6), Local citizens of Siwa Oasis have stronger positive attitudes towards tourism development in the oasis. The average of attitudes is %53,8 in the scale of agree and %15,9 in the scale of strongly agree. This result could be supported by only %9 in the scale of disagree and %3,9 in the scale of strongly disagree. However there is a quite percentage that could not decide their attitudes to be in the scale of strongly agree/agree or of strongly disagree/disagree, this percentage is %17,4 for the scale of Neither disagree nor agree.

The majority of Siwa local citizens believe that tourism development impacts are very important and positive, as is demonstrated by the fact that the most tourism development indicators are located in the scale of strongly agree/agree, includes Tourism has created jobs for our community, Our Living standard has increased considerably because of tourism, Tourism has given economic benefits to local people and business, Tourism has attracted investment to our community, Tourism has resulted in positive impacts on the cultural identity of our community and so on. So generally we can say that local citizens of Siwa Oasis are satisfied with tourism development outcomes.

However the future tourism development policies in Siwa Oasis need to concentrate on the requirements of sustainability, because a quite number of Siwa local citizens failed to decide either positively or negatively on a number of measures. As we can see from table number (3) that the scale of Neither disagree nor agree is chosen with high percentage for the following measures: Tourism has changed our traditional culture (%40,5), Tourism has resulted in noise and pollution (%31), Construction of hotels & tourist facilities has destroyed the environmental resources (%50,9).

11. Conclusion:

Siwa local people's attitudes about economical, social and environmental impact of tourism in Siwa Oasis have been examined, and Likert scale analysis explains that Siwa local citizens have strong positive attitudes towards tourism development in Siwa Oasis, the average of the attitudes is %53,8 in the scale of agree and %15,9 in the scale of strongly agree. However there is a quite percentage of respondents who could not decide their attitudes to be in the scale of strongly agree/agree or of strongly disagree/disagree, this percentage is %17,4 for the scale of Neither disagree nor agree.

The results illustrate that Siwa local people have positive attitudes about economical impact of tourism. They are agreed that tourism development is very important and generate positive benefits for

local people, as tourism has created jobs for local community, local citizens' living standard has increased considerably because of tourism, Tourism has given economic benefits to local people and business, and Tourism has attracted investment to Siwa local community, but they still have high hopes and positive outlook of developing tourism in Siwa Oasis.

The social impacts of tourism development are also perceived positively by Siwa local people. They see that tourism has resulted in positive impacts on the cultural identity of local community; Tourism has encouraged a variety of cultural activities by the local residents; Tourism would provide an incentive for the restoration of their heritage, Tourism provides more recreation opportunities for local people, but some residents have concerns about undesirable effects or changes which tourism may cause on their culture.

Tourism has resulted in noise and pollution, Construction of hotels & tourist facilities has destroyed the environmental resources

The majority of Siwa local citizens disagree that tourism has resulted in noise and pollution, and disagree that construction of hotels & tourist facilities has destroyed the environmental resources. The Researchers believe that this is due to lack of awareness between local people, low level of education and the limited number of hotels and restaurants till now.

Governmental tourism development policies in Siwa Oasis need to concentrate on the requirements of sustainability. As the analysis of respondents' answers shows that there is a quite number of Siwa citizens failed to decide either positive or negative scale for a number of tourism development measure.

Siwan community needs support for its socio-economic and cultural development, to ensure more social equity and empowerment of marginalized groups by a gender focused approach.

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