

ADVERTIMENT. L'accés als continguts d'aquesta tesi doctoral i la seva utilització ha de respectar els drets de la persona autora. Pot ser utilitzada per a consulta o estudi personal, així com en activitats o materials d'investigació i docència en els termes establerts a l'art. 32 del Text Refós de la Llei de Propietat Intel·lectual (RDL 1/1996). Per altres utilitzacions es requereix l'autorització prèvia i expressa de la persona autora. En qualsevol cas, en la utilització dels seus continguts caldrà indicar de forma clara el nom i cognoms de la persona autora i el títol de la tesi doctoral. No s'autoritza la seva reproducció o altres formes d'explotació efectuades amb finalitats de lucre ni la seva comunicació pública des d'un lloc aliè al servei TDX. Tampoc s'autoritza la presentació del seu contingut en una finestra o marc aliè a TDX (framing). Aquesta reserva de drets afecta tant als continguts de la tesi com als seus resums i índexs.

ADVERTENCIA. El acceso a los contenidos de esta tesis doctoral y su utilización debe respetar los derechos de la persona autora. Puede ser utilizada para consulta o estudio personal, así como en actividades o materiales de investigación y docencia en los términos establecidos en el art. 32 del Texto Refundido de la Ley de Propiedad Intelectual (RDL 1/1996). Para otros usos se requiere la autorización previa y expresa de la persona autora. En cualquier caso, en la utilización de sus contenidos se deberá indicar de forma clara el nombre y apellidos de la persona autora y el título de la tesis doctoral. No se autoriza su reproducción u otras formas de explotación efectuadas con fines lucrativos ni su comunicación pública desde un sitio ajeno al servicio TDR. Tampoco se autoriza la presentación de su contenido en una ventana o marco ajeno a TDR (framing). Esta reserva de derechos afecta tanto al contenido de la tesis como a sus resúmenes e índices.

WARNING. The access to the contents of this doctoral thesis and its use must respect the rights of the author. It can be used for reference or private study, as well as research and learning activities or materials in the terms established by the 32nd article of the Spanish Consolidated Copyright Act (RDL 1/1996). Express and previous authorization of the author is required for any other uses. In any case, when using its content, full name of the author and title of the thesis must be clearly indicated. Reproduction or other forms of for profit use or public communication from outside TDX service is not allowed. Presentation of its content in a window or frame external to TDX (framing) is not authorized either. These rights affect both the content of the thesis and its abstracts and indexes.

**Factors influencing locals' perceptions about tourism development impacts and the
intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city (Saudi Arabia): a sustainability
approach**

PhD Thesis written by

Moteab Alsaloum

PhD programme in Tourism
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Supervisor: Francesc Romagosa Casals, PhD

September 2023

UAB
**Universitat Autònoma
de Barcelona**

Abstract

It has been generally understood that tourism development for host communities can be a double-edged sword. Tourism development provides advantages and can generate costs. Tourism strategies must reflect an understanding of sustainable tourism development. This requires governments to be fully knowledgeable about the tourism industry and understand its impacts on society. Locals are the main actors in sustainable tourism development. Studies on locals' perceptions of tourism growth are increasing due to the link between community support and potential development of tourism.

Based on social exchange theory and previous findings, this study proposed a series of hypotheses and developed a theoretical model of residents' support for tourism development in Riyadh city, the capital city of Saudi Arabia. This study is based on a self-administered survey on a sample of 427 Saudi Arabian's locals living in Riyadh city using structural equation modeling (SEM) to analyze the data. This study aimed to identify Riyadh residents' perceptions about the impacts of potential tourism development in Riyadh city, and to understand both the negative and positive impacts of tourism development. In addition, this study aimed to examine the effects of several variables (e.g., community attachment, and resident's knowledge of tourism development, and community involvement) on locals' perceived benefits and costs of tourism development. Moreover, this study aimed to identify how the perceived impacts of tourism affect locals' satisfaction and support for tourism development, and in turn how locals' satisfaction with tourism affect the intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city.

The findings of this study revealed a positive relationship between community attachment and perceived benefit from tourism development. However, no relationship between community attachment and the perceived cost of tourism development was found in this study. Moreover , a significant positive relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived benefits of tourism development was found in this study. The results also revealed a significant negative relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived costs of tourism development.

In addition, an insignificant relationship between community involvement and the perceived benefits and costs of tourism development was found. Furthermore, a positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development were found. Moreover, a positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism development were found in this study. Lastly, a relationship between satisfaction with tourism and locals' intentions to support tourism development was observed.

Keywords: locals' perceptions, tourism development, tourism impacts, support for tourism development, sustainability, Riyadh city.

Acknowledgment

I have to say that many individuals have played significant roles in conducting this study. First, I would like to give my special thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Romagosa. His invaluable advice and support were the key guidelines to complete this study. Also, a big thanks to my friends Dr Salman Al-Otaibi, and also Dr Nayef Al-saqer, for their recommendations during the progress of this study. Last but not least, I cannot forget the effort and support provided by my parents and my family throughout my academic journey. Without them, I do not expect to get any achievements in my life, indeed.

Table of contents

Abstract.....	i
Table of contents.....	iv
List of tables.....	viii
List of figures.....	ix
Chapter I: Introduction.....	1
1.1 Research background.....	1
1.2 Statement of problem.....	4
1.3 Contribution of the study.....	5
1.4 Theoretical perspective.....	7
1.5 Research questions.....	9
1.6 Objectives.....	9
1.7 Thesis structure	10
Chapter II: Literature review.....	12
2.1 Sustainability and sustainable development.....	12
2.2 Tourism and sustainability.....	13
2.3 Tourism and the environment.....	19
2.4 The environmental negative impacts of tourism development.....	22
2.4.1 Tourism and water resources consumption.....	24
2.4.2 Tourism and land consumption.....	26
2.4.3 Tourism and ecosystems integrity.....	27
2.5 The positive environmental impacts of tourism development.....	34
2.6 Tourism and socioeconomic development.....	36

2.7 Community perception of tourism development and its impacts.....	45
2.8 Residents' support for tourism development.....	47
2.9 Social Exchange Theory (SET) approaches.....	48
2.10 Factors influencing residents' perceptions of tourism impacts.....	51
2.10.1 Community attachment.....	52
2.10.2 Residents' knowledge of tourism development.....	53
2.10.3 Community involvement.....	55
2.10.4 Perceived impacts, satisfaction with tourism, and support for tourism.....	57
2.11 Proposed framework.....	61
Chapter III: Tourism development in the Middle East region and Saudi Arabia.....	62
3.1 Tourism in the MENA region.....	62
3.2 Middle East and sustainability planning.....	63
3.2.1 Dubai and Abu Dhabi green buildings.....	64
3.2.2 Qatar's national Vision 2030 (QNV).....	67
3.2.3 The Sultanate of Oman Vision 2020 - 2040.....	70
3.3 Major challenges facing Middle East countries.....	73
3.4 Saudi Arabia and tourism development (2030 Vision).....	76
3.4.1 Saudi Arabia background.....	76
3.4.2 Saudi Arabia and tourism development.....	79
3.4.3 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Saudi Arabia (2030 Vision).....	81
3.4.4 Background of the study site (Riyadh).....	88
3.4.5 Tourism development projects in Riyadh.....	92

Chapter IV: Research methodology	101
4.1 Research design	101
4.2 Measurement of variables.....	102
4.3 Pilot test	106
4.4 Sampling	107
4.5 Data collection.....	107
4.6 Data analysis method	107
Chapter V: Results.	109
5.1 Respondents' demographic characteristics.....	109
5.2 Measurement model.....	111
5.3 Data assumptions	111
5.4 Structural model	115
Chapter VI: Discussion	119
6.1 Discussion of research questions.....	119
Chapter VII: Conclusions	129
7.1 Implications.....	129
7.2 Limitations and recommendations for future research.....	132
7.3 Conclusion.....	133
References	136
Appendices	175
Appendix A: The questionnaire form (English version).....	175
Appendix B: The questionnaire form (Arabic version).....	181

List of tables

Table 1. Environmental impacts of tourism.....	22
Table 2. Model of domain-related costs–benefits approach.....	49
Table 3. Model of non-forced approach.....	50
Table 4. Model of cost–benefit approach.....	51
Table 5. Example of waste-generating in the Middle East countries in 2015.....	75
Table 6. Measurement of community attachment.....	103
Table 7. Measurement of resident's knowledge of tourism development.....	103
Table 8. Measurement of community involvement in tourism development.....	104
Table 9. Measurement of perceived benefits of tourism development.....	104
Table 10. Measurement of perceived costs of tourism development.....	105
Table 11. Measurement of community satisfaction with tourism development.....	105
Table 12. Measurement of the intention to support tourism development.....	106
Table 13. Sample characteristics.....	110
Table 14. Descriptive statistics and correlations matrix.....	111
Table 15. Results of confirmatory factor analysis, constructs validity and reliability.....	113
Table 16. Direct and indirect effects.....	117

List of figures

Figure 1. Proposed framework of the current study.....	61
Figure 2. Map of Saudi Arabia and other Arabian countries.....	76
Figure 3. GDP and economic growth of Saudi Arabia from (1970-2020).....	78
Figure 4. Map of Riyadh region and the other 12 provinces.....	88
Figure 5. Employment by economic sectors in selected cities and regions of KSA in 2016.....	91
Figure 6. Overall percentage of economic contribution to GDP in Saudi Arabia	92
Figure 7. The results of structural model.....	118

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Research background

Tourism has been considered an essential source of economic growth worldwide, and many countries have focused on tourism activities as an important source of foreign exchange (Eshliki & Kaboudi, 2012; Fayissa et al., 2008; Marzuki, 2012; Sequeira & Nunes, 2008). Numerous scholars, among many others, have intensively investigated the economic aspects of tourism, including Alfaro Navarro et al., (2020); Calero & Turner, (2020); Estol & Font, (2016); Nunkoo et al., (2020); Roudi et al., (2019). The scholars have concluded that the most important reasons for governments, private sector, and tourism businesses to develop tourism are its related economic benefits. Tourism has become a global phenomenon, widely recognized at national level as one of the fastest-growing sectors in the world economy, with the potential for raising tax revenues, providing employment opportunities, and promoting economic diversity. It has also been suggested that it can preserve local heritage, improve infrastructure, provide better local facilities, and thus better lifestyles for the local population (Khizindar, 2012; Kumar et al., 2015).

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), international tourist arrivals will hit 1.8 billion by 2030. Between 2010 and 2030, arrivals at emerging destinations are expected to grow twice that of advanced economies. The market share of developing countries increased from 30% in 1980 to 45% in 2016 and is predicted to hit 57% by 2030 (UNWTO, 2018a). International tourism provides foreign exchange earnings and employment for the country. In addition, it contributes to economic diversification by generating other sectors that support the tourism sector (Zurub et al., 2015). The tourism sector alone accounts for 48 % of Macao's GDP, over 10% in Spain, Croatia, Jordan, and 7% of France's GDP. In

addition, the USA had the world's largest travel surpluses in 2019 at USD 62 billion, thanks to USD 214 billion in tourist receipts and over USD 150 billion in tourism expenditures (UNWTO, 2020).

However, it has been generally understood that tourism development for host communities can be a double-edged sword (Wang et al., 2006). Tourism development provides advantages and can generate costs (Smith, 2001). Suppose tourism ventures are not properly organized and executed. In that case, such pursuits can lead to the destruction of flora and fauna, the creation of congestion, the pollution of beaches, and overbuilding (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2012). Tourism ventures must take care to preserve and protect the environment and the natural attractions of an area; however, there exist concerns about how this can be achieved. There is a wide agreement on the fact that tourism strategies must reflect an understanding of sustainable tourism development. This requires governments to be fully knowledgeable about the tourism industry and understand its impacts on society (Liburd & Edwards, 2010). Locals are the main actors in sustainable tourism development. Local communities play an essential role in the sustainability of tourism in general (and tourism development in particular); these communities are affected by tourism and are the beneficiaries of tourism development (Eshliki & Kaboudi, 2012).

Based on the number of advantages and disadvantages that residents experience because of tourism, residents will have different views about the impact of tourism on their society (Yan, 2013). If residents have a favorable view of tourism, they will encourage and support its development. However, if local people think that the development of tourism will bring more drawbacks than advantages, they are likely to resist tourism development. Therefore, any tourism development without residents' involvement and cooperation in planning will be endangered (Yoon et al., 2001).

Studies on locals' perceptions of tourism growth are increasing due to the link between community support and potential development of tourism (Hanafiah et al., 2013). Locals' perceptions must be considered in order for tourism to grow sustainably. When planning for tourism development, decision-makers need to consider locals' participations in tourism development. Since local participation occupies a vital role in the success of sustainable tourism development, knowing how residents view tourism impacts offers valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, and service providers, contributing to knowledge about how best to develop tourism in a community (Nejati et al., 2014). Taking locals' perceptions into account helps governments better advance tourism activities in their communities. The different perceptions of locals can also illustrate the consequences that come with the arrival of tourists (Aref & Redzuan, 2009).

A solid societal support of tourism is necessary for the tourism industry's sustainable development (Nunkoo, 2016). The degree to which the residents' perceptions are properly considered determines their support for tourism development (Davis et al., 1988). Understanding locals' perceptions about tourism development and its impacts can enable planners and developers to identify serious issues, setting effective policies that maximize the benefits and minimize the problems generated by tourism development (Andriotis & Vaughan, 2003). Therefore, this study seeks to identify Riyadh city residents' perceptions about the impacts of potential tourism development in the city, and to understand both the negative and positive impacts of tourism development. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the effects of (e.g., community attachment, and resident's knowledge of tourism development, and community involvement) on locals' perceived benefit and cost of tourism development. In addition, this study seeks to identify how the perceived impacts of tourism affect locals' satisfaction and support for tourism development,

and in turn how locals' satisfaction with tourism affect the intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city.

1.2 Statement of problem

According to Harrill (2004), most studies have focused on measuring the perceptions of locals after tourism development has flourished in the destination (i.e., residents were somewhat experienced with the development). Moreover, Mason and Cheyne (2000) and Lepp (2008), also point out that most of the research carried out since the mid- 1970s investigated the perceived impacts of tourism on locals when tourism development in the host country had been economically valuable. Harrill (2004) stressed the need to examine residents' attitudes in communities that are still in the development stage of tourism, especially in emerging destinations.

Many studies have taken place in developed tourism destinations or in destinations where their residents rely heavily on tourism as an essential source of income, such as islands, rural, and small urban destinations (Andereck et al., 2005; Andriotis & Vaughan, 2003; Brida et al., 2011; Chow et al., 2019; Moghavvemi et al., 2021; Nunkoo & So, 2015). However, there are limited studies that have been conducted in emerging destinations (Fredline, 2005; Hunt & Stronza, 2014; Nepal, 2008). According to Sinclair-Maragh and Gursoy (2016), the theoretical background of residents' attitudes toward tourism should be reinforced by analyzing various geographical areas with different political contexts.

1.3 Contribution of the study

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)—the world's largest exporter of oil—harnessed its enormous investment power to build a more diversified and sustainable economy in the years following the launch of Vision 2030. On April 25, 2016, the King of Saudi Arabia, Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, introduced a series of social and economic initiatives, known as Saudi Vision 2030, aimed at diversifying the economy and creating public sectors that would focus on education, health, recreation, and, most importantly, tourism. The Vision 2030 plan comes with three primary themes: a growing economy, a vibrant culture, and building an ambitious, non-oil-centered nation (Abuhjeeleh, 2019).

The tourism sector in Saudi Arabia has received great attention in Vision 2030. With the aim of diversifying the Kingdom's economy, many tourism projects in Saudi Arabia aligned with the goals of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and aimed at providing growth paths that would contribute to attracting global and local investment. Riyadh, the Saudi capital, recently opened wide its doors to the world with its implementation of a potential group of future tourism projects. These projects will change the image of the Kingdom's capital to a "sustainable global city," in line with its new global role as a key economic, financial, tourism, and entertainment center. The megaprojects in Riyadh will focus on the preservation of the natural environment, means of energy conservation and production, and the promotion of culture and the arts in society.

In fact, reaching the Saudi Arabia Vision 2030 requires the residents' support. It is crucial to understand the attitudes of local residents toward tourism development for the long-term success of any form of tourism development (Gursoy et al., 2010). The concept of tourism with its different patterns is considered new for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and specifically in Riyadh city. Religious tourism has been traditionally the main form of tourism in Saudi Arabia, which is the

key pilgrimage destination for Muslims worldwide. On the other side, the goal of the Saudi government is to develop other tourism patterns (e.g., entertainment tourism, cultural tourism, adventure tourism, and sport tourism) to achieve maximum possible returns and reduce its dependence on oil revenues as the primary source of national income. While tourism with its different patterns is a new concept in Saudi Arabia and in the city of Riyadh in particular, it is very important for decision-makers to measure the perceptions of Saudis living in Riyadh city before and while the tourism development is taking place in order to achieve sustainability in tourism.

Knowing the residents' perceptions about the potential impacts of future tourism development before and during the planning process can help governments modify tourism development policies based on the desires of the local communities, thus avoiding any potential negative effects of tourism development in the region and achieving sustainable tourism development (Jangra & Kaushik, 2020).

An in-depth review of journal databases and academic literature carried out in the framework of this research has revealed that there are very limited studies with a theoretical base that measure the perception of Saudi citizens in Riyadh city about the perceived impacts of tourism development and the intention to support tourism development. In addition, there is no study that examines how such factors (e.g., community attachment, and resident's knowledge of tourism development, and community involvement) could influence Saudi locals' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts, and how the perceived impacts of tourism affect locals' satisfaction and support for tourism development, and in turn how locals' satisfaction with tourism affect the intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city.

The research findings will strengthen our understanding of residents' perceptions about the effects of tourism development in emerging destinations, enable assessment of optimum levels of

planning for tourism development in emerging destinations, and allow policymakers to modify policies when needed. This study will be useful to academics, local planners, business owners, and tourism promoters. It will allow them to identify potential concerns about the form, scale, and nature of tourism impacts and tourism development from the perspective of residents in an emerging destination. In turn, this will ensure that suitable strategies and actions are put in place. In addition, this study's findings on locals' perceptions can help the Saudi government conduct proper planning for tourism development and modify tourism development policies during tourism development process when needed. In addition, it will help the Saudi government to be more aware of how tourism development may affect the community in Riyadh city so that they can decrease its potential negative consequences and enhance its benefits.

1.4 Theoretical perspective

Tourism development makes numerous economic, socio-cultural, and environmental changes in the life of the host community (Lee, 2013; Wall & Mathieson, 2006). Therefore, the involvement and support of residents at any destination are essential for the sustainability of the tourism industry (Gursoy et al., 2010). Understanding the viewpoint of residents will promote policies that mitigate and optimize the possible negative impacts of tourism development, contributing to community development and greater support for tourism development (Prayag et al., 2013). There is a strong consensus that the Social Exchange Theory (SET) is an acceptable framework used to establish an understanding of the perceptions of tourism among residents (Ap, 1992; Gannon et al., 2021; Perdue et al., 1990; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017; Teng, 2019).

The Social Exchange Theory (SET) has been used as a theoretical basis to help explain the perceptions of tourism development by locals (Andereck, et al., 2005) and to examine the support

for tourism development by locals (Nunkoo et al., 2013). The theory of social exchange can anticipate the attitude of residents toward tourism impacts, and it could be used to understand different perceptions toward tourism development. The SET explores economic, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects and then decides how residents react to tourism's current and future development (Andriotis & Vaughan, 2003).

In tourism research, the Social Exchange Theory (SET) is used, among other theories, to understand a causal relationship between the perceived benefits/costs of tourism development and the residents' support for tourism development. For example, some studies have concluded that local people are likely to support the tourism development if they view its impact positively and vice versa (Látková & Vogt, 2012; Sinclair-Maragh & Gursoy, 2016). To illustrate more, if residents from specific destinations recognize the economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefits of tourism, they will support tourism development. In contrast, residents who perceive the impact of tourism as the cost to their economy, society, culture, and environment they will probably be more opposed to the development of tourism (Stylidis et al., 2014; Gursoy et al., 2002; Nazneen et al., 2019; Sharpley, 2014; Zhu et al., 2017). Therefore, in this study, the SET theory will explain residents' attitudes toward tourism development and its impacts in Riyadh city.

1.5 Research questions

The following research questions form the basis for formulating this study:

- How the perceived impacts of tourism development affect locals' satisfaction with tourism and the intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city?
- How the perceived impacts of tourism development affect locals' intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city?
- How the external factors (e.g., community attachment, residents' knowledge of tourism development, community involvement) affect locals' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts in Riyadh city?

1.6 Objectives

Based on the background and the previously mentioned research questions of the study, the following are the research objectives of the present study:

- To examine the relationship between locals' perceptions of tourism development impacts and their intention to support tourism development in Riyadh city.
- To examine the relationship between locals' perceptions of tourism development impacts and their satisfaction and support for tourism development in Riyadh city.
- To examine the factors that can affect locals' perceptions of tourism development in Riyadh city.

1.7 Thesis structure

This thesis is structured as the following:

Chapter I: This chapter discusses the research background, statement of the problem, the contribution of the study, and theoretical perspective, and it explains the main research questions and objectives.

Chapter II: This chapter contains a review of the literature that presents a general discussion about sustainability, tourism development and its impacts, and sustainable tourism development. This chapter also sheds some light on community perception of tourism development and its impacts, and it explains how the external factors affect locals' perceptions and support for tourism development impacts. Finally, it represents a synthesis of the literature and hypotheses.

Chapter III: This chapter discusses tourism in MENA region. In addition, it sheds some light on the tendency of some Arab countries in the MENA region (e.g., UAE, Oman, and Qatar) to try to implement the concept of sustainability through their long-term planning. In addition, this chapter discusses the sustainable development goals (SDGs). It also discusses the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) 2030 vision, and it shows some examples of the upcoming sustainable tourism projects in (KSA). Lastly, it gives an overview of the study area (Riyadh city), and it shows some examples of the upcoming sustainable tourism projects in Riyadh city.

Chapter IV: This chapter illustrates the research design, measurement of variables, questionnaire design, pilot study, sampling, data collection, and analyzing method.

Chapter V: This chapter presents the research findings and introduces the results of the study.

Chapter VI: This chapter summarizes the key arguments and the findings of each of the study research questions and objectives.

Chapter VII: This chapter stresses the main implications, limitations and future work, and conclusion of this study.

Chapter II

Literature review

2.1 Sustainability and sustainable development

Sustainability is concerned with recognizing that nature and the ecosystem are not limitless resources and, thus, need to be preserved and used wisely (Alshuwaikhat & Mohammed, 2017).

Sustainability also encourages social development by promoting unity between societies and cultures to achieve a reasonable level of quality of living, health, and education. As such, sustainability is directed towards equitable economic prosperity, creating income for everyone without damaging the environment (Alshuwaikhat & Mohammed, 2017). Therefore, it is imperative to protect the environment and enhance quality of life through policies and solid structures that create socio-sustainability and economic equity, and also tackle a wide array of challenges to achieve goals that can be sustained for the long term (Alshuwaikhat & Mohammed, 2017).

Three key pillars of sustainability—environmental, social, and economic—are vital components of any initiative that seeks to achieve these goals. Thinking critically about these sustainability pillars involves seeing the environment, nation, and community as a series of large, interconnected systems (Ben-Eli, 2018). Thus, the overarching goal of sustainability as a guiding principle for the world is to foster a well-functioning and appropriately balanced relationship between the environment, culture, and the economy. The common interpretation of sustainability stresses cross-generational equity, which is, indeed, a significant objective of sustainability but also a challenging one, as it is not easy to describe or evaluate the needs of future generations (Ben-Eli, 2018).

To illustrate more, sustainable development requires that a nation promote new sustainable strategies aimed at preserving the environment while simultaneously protecting profits and the nation's ability to sustain an economy on its own (Strange & Bayley, 2008). However, these aims cannot be realized without solid planning on the part of governments. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development presented its report, "Our Common Future," in which it attempted to resolve sometimes conflicting priorities of environmental and economic objectives. The three key components of sustainable development noted previously became integral to discussions on sustainability following the publication of this report.

Economic: an economically sustainable structure must be able to constantly generate goods and services, while retaining stable rates at the governmental level.

Environmental: a sustainable program must maintain a sufficient resource base, prevent over-exploitation of sustainable resource functions, and restrict the depletion of non-renewable resources to the level at which appropriate replacements are invested. Realizing such ambitions involves protecting biodiversity, the climate, and other aspects of the environment.

Social: An effective sustainable framework will achieve distributional justice; acceptable social services, such as health and education; gender equity; and democratic transparency and engagement (Harris, 2000; Imperatives, 1987).

2.2 Tourism and sustainability

The relationship between tourism and sustainable development was not internationally recognized until the 1990s, when the connection was highlighted by several international events, publications and agreements, such as the Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Sector. Agenda 21 considers tourism a model form of economic development that should enhance the host

community's quality of life, provide visitors with a valuable experience, and maintain the condition of the environment on which both the host society and tourists rely (Liburd & Edwards, 2010).

Tourism was regarded mainly as a cultural phenomenon until the mid-1970s: recreational traveling was an activity everyone could enjoy, it was relatively harmless in terms of its social and environmental impacts, and it was a topic that few tourists seriously contemplated once their holidays were over. Certainly, studying tourism as an academic subject was uncommon in universities. In the 1970s, however, the realization that tourism had an economic output that could be a catalyst for income and government revenue gradually came to light. For example, if cities promoted the attractions they offered, tourists would come, spend money, and go home, and locals would profit financially (McCool & Bosak, 2016).

During the 1980s, wildlife watching became a common activity in the United States, and tourists visited international attractions, especially in the tropical regions and Africa, that offered a variety of animal and wildlife experiences. However, as travel to third world countries increased in the 1980s, particularly in deprivation-stricken areas and relatively untouched environments, policymakers and scholars began to increasingly question the growth of large-scale tourism development. This prompted efforts in planning, searching for, and operating small-scale resorts and lodges that seemed more attentive to their social and biophysical setting. This phenomenon eventually came to be identified as small-scale ecotourism, which benefits local resources, involves the local community, and incorporates an educational concentration (McCool & Bosak, 2016).

The debate regarding sustainable tourism and its incorporation into the broader concept of sustainable development is seen as a maturation of the idea: that the linking of sustainable tourism

into broader environmental, economic, and social issues reflects a more comprehensive view of the problems encountered by society. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that scholars, development specialists, and activists consider the notion of sustainable tourism desirable, as it provides greater opportunities to minimize the increasingly negative impact of tourism growth on the environment, to provide jobs for and enhance the work skills of low-income workers, and to achieve more expansive income-generating goals (McCool & Bosak, 2016; Swarbrooke, 1999). According to Ruhanen et al. (2019) sustainable tourism has also frequently been connected to the protection of habitats and biodiversity, the enhancement of human well-being and intracultural equality, public engagement in tourism-related decision-making and contribution to socio-cultural outcomes by all participants.

The common concept of sustainable tourism that places it at the intersection of what is ecologically reasonable, socially and culturally acceptable, and economically viable became the standard for dozens of developmental experiments across an increasingly fluctuating global environment. Economic viability largely depends on market accessibility, driven by interest rates, while what is culturally acceptable changes over time and is influenced by the main political-religious systems of various countries. At the same time, the characteristics of the local ecosystem in terms of stability determine what is ecologically reasonable (McCool & Bosak, 2016; Swarbrooke, 1999).

Unsuccessful tourism development resulting from a lack of national or local planning and policy will marginalize locals' residents through overcrowded conditions, a disruptive atmosphere, and the overuse of infrastructural and other resources. Therefore, policymakers and entrepreneurs in the tourism sector have an obligation to protect the quality of life of future generations by

supporting the development of sustainable tourism through careful planning (Liburd & Edwards, 2010; Swarbrooke, 1999).

Chili and Xulu (2015), citing Archer et al. (2005) commented that governments at all levels have a responsibility to properly plan for tourism and sustainable development. Butler (2010) argues that countries seeking to achieve sustainable tourism will experience greater success when competent and effective local governance policies are established. However, it is often the case that some players involved in the government lack a proper understanding of what it takes to develop successful tourism policies. This lack of understanding may stem from the reality that the roles and responsibilities of local governments with regard to implementing sustainable tourism policies have not been well defined, which further complicates efforts to put these policies into practice (Chili & Xulu, 2015).

Tourism is intricately connected with the quality of the environment, as it adversely affects natural and human resources and, meanwhile, is conditioned upon environmental quality. The advancement of tourism, therefore, presents unique environmental resource issues that can be exploited by tourism (Brokaj, 2014). Tourism's utilization of such environmental resources has two consequences: (1) a short supply of available resources, which, in turn, might further reduce tourism development and (2) poor quality resources, which will have a negative impact on the tourist product. This relationship between tourism and the environment has strong implications from a management and planning viewpoint (Fossati & Panella, 2000).

Obviously, a thorough evaluation of tourism's environmental impacts seems essential, especially since tourists have been found to be more attracted to fragile environments, such as uninhabited islands, towns of great historical and cultural value, and coastal areas. There is also

an increasing need for a comprehensive analysis on sustainable tourism in the context of sustainable development.

Accordingly, action by governments is required to provide support for sustainable tourism development that encourages additional income-increasing opportunities, ensures that development is consistent with local regional conditions and persists long period of time, and guarantees the protection of the environment and community resources. It is, therefore, necessary to have an explicit economic policy that aims at these objectives and in which the strategic objectives are clearly specified, measures to meet the objectives are clearly defined, a plan for evaluating and protecting existing resources is outlined, and measures to ensure the guidelines are fully implemented are delineated (Fossati & Panella, 2000).

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) & World Trade Organization (WTO) (2005) proposed a sustainable strategy for tourism that describes the main goals that destination officials should aim to achieve. Two important aspects of tourism sustainability should be included in any approach to tourism development: (1) tourism's ability to sustain as an activity in the future and (2) the ability of the environment and society to apply the benefits of tourism's impacts in a sustainable way.

Based on these two components, a sustainable tourism strategy can be formulated through a set of objectives addressing cultural, social, and environmental impacts. The strategy can be used as a basis for implementing more sustainable tourism policies that reduce the negative impact of tourism on society and the environment and maximize the positive impact of tourism on the local economy and society by protecting the natural resources, cultural identity, and life quality of residents and tourists alike.

Following are 12 key goals for a sustainable tourism strategy (UNEP & WTO, 2005):

- 1- **Economic viability:** preserve competitiveness and the viability of tourism destinations and companies so that they can provide benefits in the long run.
- 2- **Local prosperity:** increase tourism's commitment to the host destination's economic growth, including the percentage of tourist spending that is maintained in the local economy.
- 3- **Employment quality:** increase the availability of local employment that is probably funded by tourism activity.
- 4- **Social equity:** seek a broad and fair distribution of tourism's economic potential benefits on society, including the expansion of jobs, wages, and facilities offered to the disadvantaged.
- 5- **Visitor fulfillment:** provide a secure, enjoyable, and satisfying tourist experience that is open to all without gender, race, disability or other biases.
- 6- **Local control:** involve and motivate community members in planning and decision-making strategies on tourism development in collaboration with policymakers for possible future growth in their region.
- 7- **Community well-being:** preserve and increase the quality of life among local residents, including social structures and access to resources and facilities, while preventing any type of social deprivation.
- 8- **Cultural richness:** appreciate and strengthen the host communities' cultural heritages and traditional cultures.
- 9- **Physical integrity:** protect and enhance the quality of both cities and the countryside and prevent physical and environmental destruction.
- 10- **Biological diversity:** assist in the preservation and reduction of damage to natural resources, habitats, and wildlife.

11- **Resource efficiency:** reduce the use of limited and non-renewable resources when developing tourism projects.

12- **Environmental purity:** reduce the levels of pollution and waste that might be generated by tourism businesses and tourists alike.

To establish a sustainable development framework, tourism policies must overlap with economic, social, and environmental policy considerations. It is the responsibility of a local government to drive and encourage the implementation of a sustainable development agenda. Locals should strive to establish an environment that encourages the private sector, the local community, tourists, and other stakeholders to respond to sustainability issues (Brokaj, 2014).

During the last years, one of the most remarkable international milestones that has been developed is the implementation of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the tourism sector. The 2030 Agenda was approved in 2015 and since then most of the governments have made steps to implement the SDGs. There exists a clear connection between the SDGs and tourism, since tourism can contribute to all SDGs, for example empowering women, progressing climate action and creating opportunities to fight inequalities. Recently, the G20 Tourism Working Group -with the support of UNWTO- highlighted the importance of acting on five priority areas to advance this agenda: green tourism, digitalization, skills, tourism micro, small and medium enterprises, and destination management (UNWTO, 2023a).

2.3 Tourism and the environment

Tourism is based on natural environment, heritage, and people. The expansion of tourism as the world's fastest growing industry in the 21st century, for example, has brought many

ecological issues that need to be resolved to achieve short- and long-term sustainability (Muhanna, 2006). In the last 30 years, the development of leisure activities and access to cheap travel have caused an explosion in tourism, with disastrous environmental consequences. In its contemporary form, tourism contributes to the devastation of landscapes and communities, air and water pollution, the trivialization of cultures, and the general degradation of life on this planet (Croall, 1995).

As tourism moves deeper into the 21st century, governments must place their primary focus on the environment. Since tourism is now the largest industry in the world, the environment must play an important role in its development. Any type of industrial development affects the physical environment in which it occurs. Since tourists have to visit the place of destination in order to consume its products, it is unavoidable that environmental impacts are correlated with tourism activity (Cooper et al., 1998).

Tourism can play a significant role in environmental degradation as a result of the increased use of natural resources. Infrastructure development associated with tourism contributes to sand-mining, beach and sand deterioration, and soil erosion, and all these effects are likely to result in land degradation. The development of marinas can also cause changes in coastlines, which are likely to result in habitat erosion and devastation and disruption of land-sea. The recreational activities of tourists can lead to disturbance of wildlife and have adverse vegetation impacts (Giulietti et al., 2018).

On the other hand, tourism can also effectively contribute to the conservation of sensitive areas and habitats. Revenue from park admission fees, for instance, can be allocated to pay for the conservation and maintenance of ecologically sensitive areas. Some governments collect additional money in various ways that are not associated with particular parks or conservation

areas. User fees, income taxes, and taxes on the sale or rental of recreational equipment for many activities, such as fishing and hunting, can assist governments with the required funding for the management of natural resource maintenance (Camarda & Grassini, 2003).

Tourism may also provide the financial resources to adequately restore and/or preserve historic buildings. Tourism can be a useful factor in the renovation of historic buildings (Page & Connell, 2020). Moreover, tourism, when it brings people into closer contact with nature and the environment, has the potential to raise awareness of environmental protection. This closer interaction between people and the environment can increase awareness of the value of nature and contribute to environmentally conscious behavior (Camarda & Grassini, 2003). All in all, the development of tourism can have both positive and negative effects (see Table 1). An important factor in achieving sustainable development is the strategic planning of tourism in a way that can be environmentally compatible and not harmful.

Table 1*Environmental impacts of tourism*

Local scale	Global scale
Negative effects of tourism on societies and ecosystems	
Depletion of natural resources Water resources, local resources, land degradation, ecosystems integrity lose.	Loss of biological depletion of the ozone layer.
Pollution Air pollution and noise pollution solid waste and littering, sewage, aesthetic pollution and cultural impacts.	Greenhouse effect and climate change.
Physical impacts Physical impacts of tourism development and tourist activities.	Habitat fragmentation and loss of biological diversity.
Positive effects of tourism on societies and ecosystems	
Environmental awareness-raising. Contribution to conservation (by entry fees, indirectly through revenues). Contribution to protection and preservation. Improved environmental management and planning.	Raising environmental awareness and environmental protection diversity.

Adapted from Giulietti et al. (2018).

2.4 The environmental negative impacts of tourism development

To maintain tourism, it is crucial to understand the need to protect and preserve the environment. The relationship between tourism and the environment has both positive and negative impacts. Tourism is usually considered a boon to a region's economy, bringing prosperity to the region and providing employment opportunities and good income for locals in the region.

However, when tourism becomes unsustainable in nature, it can have direct consequences for the environment, and local people suffer greatly from the effects on flora and fauna of this irresponsible and unsustainable tourism. The increase in touristic demand, the increase in the number of tourists, and the diversity of their motives lead to the emergence of many negative environmental impacts, such as the depletion of natural resources (water shortage and land degradation) and pollution (air, water, transport, noise, solid waste, littering, sewage, and aesthetic pollutions). These are considered the main factors that greatly affect the environment as a result of tourism development.

Tourism development has unconsciously played a major role in creating significant socio-cultural and environmental impacts in tourist destinations, particularly in developing nations (Sasidharan et al., 2002). The accelerated inflow of mass tourists from developed nations has further brought about such additional environmental problems because of development projects to satisfy the needs of tourists in developing countries (Wheeller, 1991). Acknowledging the natural environment as an essential tourism resource, the public and private sectors of the tourism industry are implementing new and environmentally friendly development measures to reduce the negative environmental impacts related to tourism development (Sasidharan et al., 2002).

The depletion of natural resources is seen as a significant barrier to the growth of tourism development. While tourism gives many nations, regions, and community members significant economic advantages, its massive development can also be accountable for negative environmental impacts. Natural resource depletion and environmental degradation related to tourism activities are sometimes major problems in destinations that are rich in environmental tourism attractions. When tourists arrive at their destination in developing countries, most are high

in consumption habits and waste generation, and stakeholders in the developing countries may not have adequate measures to protect their natural resources and natural ecosystem from the demands of mass tourism (Andereck, 1995).

2.4.1 Tourism and water resources consumption

Water and its associated environmental impacts are considered an important element of socio-economic development. The development of tourism and the sustainability of tourist destinations depends largely on adequate quantity and quality of water supply (Essex et al., 2004). High usage of natural resources can lead to water shortages and create excessive pressure on other local resources, particularly if those resources are scarce. The reduced availability of fresh water is increasingly an urgent natural resource problem in many countries, especially developing ones. Water scarcity can be caused by the rapid growth of the tourism industry, which can be highly water-intensive, putting tremendous pressure on limited supplies of water in many locations (Gössling, 2001; Muhanna, 2006; Rico-Amoros et al., 2009).

According to the United Nations Water (UN-Water), water security is defined as “scarcity in availability due to physical shortage, or scarcity in access due to the failure of institutions to ensure a regular supply or due to a lack of adequate infrastructure” (UN-Water, 2021). Water scarcity can pose a significant limitation to the potential growth of tourism in many countries (Muhanna, 2006). The effect of tourism development on local water supplies remains an overlooked problem. However, it should be seen as a key sustainability challenge requiring adequate management, particularly in water-scarce countries (Becken, 2002; Chenoweth, 2009; Gössling, 2000).

Tourism is largely dependent on fresh water as a resource. Tourists need water for drinking, washing, using the toilet, and engaging in leisure activities like skiing, golfing, swimming, and using spas. Fresh water is also important in the development of tourism infrastructure, food-making, and fuel production. A large inflow of tourists can contribute to water shortages and pollution in some destinations (Brown & Matlock, 2011). On the other hand, tourism development may cause changes in the quantity or quality of water resources (Gössling et al., 2012).

For example, the tourism development in Mallorca (Spain) has played a large role in the economy of the island, becoming one of the most, if not the most, important sector on the island. However, since 1955, the economic and social structures of Mallorca have been significantly impacted by mass tourism. The development was based on an accelerated and poorly planned development of tourist facilities. This accelerated tourism development caused serious consequences: inadequately managed urban planning, overcrowded beaches, and erosion along the beaches caused by huge coastal zone construction (Essex et al., 2004).

Several beaches in Mallorca have been turned into urban beaches, and their coastlines have retreated. Also, a growing number of residents and visitors are putting heavy pressure on water resources that produce overextraction and a reduction in groundwater. Groundwater resource depletion and higher demand for water are managed with environmentally and economically expensive resources, such as seawater desalination. These findings demonstrate that the island's residence capacity has increased and the current levels of demand for water and deterioration of the beach are not sustainable (Essex et al., 2004).

A study conducted by Tapper et al. (2011) in 17 tourism destination countries found that the development of tourism has a negative impact on water resources in these countries. Water demand that exceeds the maximum supply has caused water scarcity in many popular tourist

destinations, with significant impacts on the surrounding community, wildlife ecosystems, and the tourism sector as a whole.

All tourism destination countries included in the study are under significant pressure in water demand, driven by several interrelated factors, including: physical scarcity, the causes of which include depletion of supplies (Malta, Spain, Greece), drought (the Caribbean, Morocco), pollution (including from tourism), and intrusion of salt water induced by over-exploitation; economic scarcity, including a lack of infrastructure, poor water management, and lack of demand management (e.g. Kenya, Egypt, the Caribbean); speedy urbanization and uncontrolled development of tourism; increased use of scarce water resources (Tunisia, Egypt, Yucatan); population growth and tourist inflows, including seasonal effects during the tourism season (Caribbean) (Tapper et al., 2011).

2.4.2 Tourism and land consumption

Tourism development is also intimately associated with land use and land cover. Tourism development, for example, leads to significant changes in land cover and land use through the construction of accommodation, transportation infrastructure, and leisure activities (Gössling, 2002).

Tourism-led urban development caused construction land increase and agricultural land loss. For instance, the land-use structure of Sanya in China has been altered by tourism-led development. Since the development of the tourism industry in Sanya depends largely on a beautiful natural resource base, many of the accommodation facilities were built directly in the area of the landscape resources and distributed along the Sanya coastline, resulting in the disintegration of the landscape. At the same time, owing to the extension of tropical agricultural

land, orchards occupied forestland patches, which has caused the forestland to become even more fragmented (Wang & Liu, 2013).

In a short period, the accelerated development of the tourism sector has made substantial impacts on land use in Sanya, leading to severe coastal environmental problems. Many of the bays have been utilized for tourism development across the 209 kilometers of coastline. For the development of tourism projects, almost all the sand embankment along the coastline has been torn down and replaced by tourism infrastructures and residential buildings (Wang & Liu, 2013).

2.4.3 Tourism and ecosystems integrity

The Ecosystems Integrity (EI) concept was created to meet a specific legislative need with regard to biodiversity (McGlone et al., 2020). Karr and Dudley (1981) defined *biological integrity* as “the capability of supporting and maintaining a balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitat of the region” (p. 56). In tourism, the use of resources usually overlaps with the ecosystem values of nature, where alterations to the natural element have many disadvantages for the environment. The issues of ecosystem degradation and pollution are harmful to many organisms worldwide, even for the whole of life on the planet. Hydrographic and geological forms, unique flora and fauna, and natural phenomena represent resources for billions of individuals. Some are non-renewable and perpetually stay degraded, as is the case with exploitation of land, coastal erosion, and flora destruction on mountain terrain (Belsoy et al., 2012).

2.4.4 Tourism and environmental pollution

Significant environmental problems have arisen from frequent tourism activities and rapid development of the tourism industry. There are severe pollution impacts caused by tourists, disturbing local communities, increasing solid waste, and ruining the natural environment (Andereck, 1995; Dogan & Aslan, 2017; Giles & Perry, 1998). The expansion of tourism also leads to additional demands for transport fuel, resulting in even higher carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (Kim & Chen, 2006; Durbarry, 2004; Dritsakis, 2004). A study conducted by Katircioglu (2014) to investigate the long-term balance of tourism, energy consumption, and environmental degradation as a result of (CO₂) emissions in Turkey showed that tourism development contributed to substantial increases in (CO₂) emissions and energy consumption due to the expansion of tourism activities.

An empirical study conducted by Fethi and Senyucel (2020) to study the role of tourism development in reducing the environmental quality of carbon dioxide in the 50 largest tourist destination countries showed that, in the case of Macao, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Indonesia, Thailand, Greece, Russia, Dominica, Tunisia, Iran, Egypt, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Philippines, India, Georgia, and Hong Kong, the development of tourism had a positive impact on the level of (CO₂) emissions. Furthermore, the outcome of the study indicated that these countries should abandon old methods of fuel consumption in order to reduce (CO₂) emissions.

There has been a great deal of concern about the increased levels of air-related transportation in developed countries and the consequent broader impacts on humans and the environment. Roads, cars, aircraft, and airports are all necessary to allow tourists to easily move from one place to another (Page & Connell, 2020). However, according to the UNWTO report on

transport-related tourism emissions, transport used in the tourism industry accounted for more than 4% of human emissions in 2016 and will rise to more than 5 percent by 2030 (UNWTO, 2019b).

For example, the main source of air pollution in the Caspian Sea coastline in the context of tourism is correlated with the transportation system. Automobiles are the common way for traveling to the Caspian Sea coastal zones in the north part of Iran during holidays and peak seasons. The release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) by the transport system, along with the emission of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), contributes to problems of increased air pollution. Furthermore, the area is faced with the problem of acid rain, which has directly affected the coastline vegetation, marine ecosystem, and historical and heritage rock and landscapes that attract tourists to the region (Mola et al., 2012).

Also, tourism development has contributed to an increase in energy consumption (Katircioglu, 2014). According to Neto (2003), tourism can be an energy-intensive activity and can have significant energy-related environmental consequences, especially at the local level. In many developing countries, relatively high energy consumption of tourism can be seen in hotels (e.g., for air conditioning, heating, and cooking), and fuel used in tourism-related transportation makes a significant contribution to elevated air pollution levels. Basically, the increase in tourism activities brings an increase in the need for energy in different services, such as transport, restaurants, hotels, and tourist attractions in general and therefore further increases in energy consumption in the host destination (Becken et al., 2001; Becken et al., 2003; Gössling, 2002; Zeng et al., 2021).

Additionally, it is predicted that the tourism industry will depend significantly on energy as it expands, contributing to a rise in energy consumption. According to Katircioglu (2014), increased energy consumption due to the rapid growth of tourism will have a negative effect on

the quality of the environment. Environmental destruction is expected to increase even more as tourism grows and more hotels and other tourist attractions are built, raising energy consumption even more. European hotels, for example, account for almost 50 percent of the total hotel rooms worldwide and used a total of 39 TWh, half of which was in the form of electricity. Much of this energy was found to come from fossil sources, with annual emissions of 160 to 200 kg of (CO₂) per m² of room floor area, and all depended on fuel mixes to produce energy (Giulietti et al., 2018).

Also, according to Zhao and Li (2018), the energy consumption produced by tourist hotels in China is remarkable because of the exponential growth of the tourism industry in the country. Tourist hotels create negative environmental effects, including the cleaning and discharge of wastewater and the discharge of waste gas from air-conditioning installations. Tourist hotels' energy consumption is primarily used for air-conditioning, lighting, hot water supply, and elevators. Further energy is consumed by business centers, leisure centers, and other tourist amenities.

Tourism development also leads to water pollution not only in places where water resources are limited but also in areas where they are particularly high. Tourism in the city of Lijiang has expanded dramatically in recent years, and the water quality has deteriorated markedly as a result of that expansion. Many studies have been conducted to examine the causes of the deterioration of water quality in relation to the growth of tourism. The findings of these studies have shown that the current method of water usage is not sustainable, and local people have already begun to complain about the poorer water quality. Built to accommodate the greatly increased flow of tourists, many structures such as shops, restaurants, and hotels, as well as inadequate management indicators, have led to a decrease in water quality (Baoying & Yuanqing, 2007).

Moreover, according to United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) report (2019b), transport-related emission levels from international tourism are expected to increase 45% from 458 million tons of CO₂ in 2016 to 665 million tons of CO₂ in 2030. Growth per region is anticipated to be as follows: 62% in Africa, 42% in the Americas, 47% in Asia and the Pacific, 46% in Europe, and 36% in the Middle East. Europe will continue to be the largest emitter of (CO₂) for international tourism (from 175 million metric tons of (CO₂) in 2016 to 255 million metric tons of (CO₂) in 2030), as the region is indeed the largest destination for international tourism and a major hub for international transport.

More than 1 billion people are now traveling globally by air. Before the aircraft even departs, it causes harm to the environment. For example, the construction of the third runway in at Frankfurt International Airport resulted in the fall of half a million trees. The scale of destruction involved in building an airport is significant. Aircraft accounts for 13 per cent of the total consumption of fuel for transport. Even though aircrafts are accountable for only a few hazardous pollutants, emissions, especially in the upper atmosphere, have a larger effect due to the extremely sensitive areas where they are emitted. In the lower atmosphere, nitrogen oxides (1–1.5 million tons per year) (35,000–39,000 feet) lead to ground-level ozone formation and urban polluted air, and thus contributing to global warming (Page & Connell, 2020).

In addition, noise pollution with the increased entertainment facilities in tourist hotspots, has proven to be among the main problems affecting the quality of life worldwide. Noise made by tourists, road concentration, and certain kinds of tourist attractions, such as theme parks or automobile racing cars, may reach unpleasant and annoying levels for residents as well as tourists. Ear pain and mental stress can often occur as a result of loud noise. Also, noise pollution from

airplanes, cars, and buses can cause wildlife discomfort, particularly in sensitive places (Sadeghian, 2019).

For example, Antalya is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Turkey, with its shorelines, historic landmarks, and densely populated entertainment areas. The levels of exposure to urban entertainment noise have been calculated by the European Noise Directive (END). The END is a directive from the European Union (EU) to provide information on the level of noise in the public's living environment and to evaluate and address the level of environmental noise. Nearly all the entertainment places are on the seaside; therefore, the communities most greatly impacted by entertainment noise are those near the seaside. The results of this directive showed that nearly more than 28,000 households were subject to significant entertainment noise throughout the day and more than 10,000 households at night in Antalya. In other words, around 3% of the community is ultimately threatened by high noise levels, which can lead to many health conditions, such as anxiety and sleep disorders (Sari et al., 2014).

In addition, inappropriate waste disposal from hotel restaurants and resorts generates both pollution and environmental health problems. It can also lead to tourist sites being degraded. Waste disposal is a serious issue in areas with high levels of tourist activities and attractive natural attractions, and improper handling of waste disposal is regarded as a major destroyer of the natural environment, rivers, and natural places. In the Caribbean, for instance, cruise ships are estimated to generate more than 70,000 tons of waste annually. The physical appearance of the water and coastline has been damaged by solid waste and littering, which also leads to the deaths of marine animals (UNEP, 1997, as cited in Sadeghian, 2019).

The development of tourism on the Tidung Islands, Jakarta, Indonesia, has resulted in a high quantity of waste on the island, accumulated in coastal and intertidal areas, especially plastic

waste, such as containers and boxes for food and drink. The overall finding of the study showed that tourism is one of the biggest sources of waste generation. The large percentage of solid waste was plastic waste, making up 83.86 percent of the total. These conditions will make tourism unsustainable (Hayati et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the construction of hotels and recreation and other facilities frequently contributes to greater pollution of sewage. Wastewater pollutes seas and lakes around tourist attractions, thus harming biodiversity. Sewage runoff causes severe damage to marine life and can threaten human and animal health (Sadeghian, 2019). For example, the rapid growth of Jamaica's tourism industry is causing issues with adequate sewage treatment. Coastal hotels release large amounts of waste into the sea. As a result, the beaches and coral reefs that are among the main tourist attractions in the area are endangered (Barnes, 1973).

In addition, the key element of the natural environment in the tourism and outdoor recreation industries is its visual quality. It is generally accepted that landscapes not only benefit local residents but also contribute significantly to the area's physical appearance. The most visited countries around the world are those which have created an image of rich aesthetic views and deep value of their historical places representing their cultural legacy. The more natural diversity and rich topography a destination can offer, the better it is for tourism. Aesthetics is, therefore, a subject that should be included in tourist destination planning (Uzümcü et al., 2016).

Visual or aesthetic pollution is pollution that interacts with such beautiful scenery, including unauthorized litter dumping, waste (solid waste) tossed in various spots, damaged buildings, and accumulated construction materials that directly impacts the quality of a view (Jana, 2015). Aesthetic pollution can affect a local community's overall well-being, reducing quality of

life among locals. It can also trigger psychological aversion and thus affect residents' mental and physical health (Jana, 2015).

For example, marine litter has been reported on Mediterranean beaches as a crucial problem. The litter comes from tourism and leisure activities and generally consists of plastics (bottles, bags, caps/lids, etc.), aluminum (cans, pull tabs) and glass (bottles). Predictably, the amount of waste coming from recreational/tourism activities increases significantly during and after the tourist season. This occurrence has a wide variety of economic, social impacts, and negative environmental effects (Giulietti et al., 2018). According to Ballance et al. (2000), poor cleanliness standards may decrease revenues by more than 50%. It was also found that 85% of beach users would not return to the beach they visited.

2.5 The positive environmental impacts of tourism development

Despite its many negative contributions, tourism development can also have positive environmental impacts. Like any other economic sector, the tourism sector depends largely on natural resources, and most tourism components are directly or indirectly linked to environmental resources.

Tourism can benefit the environment through the establishment of careful measures to protect the physical features of the environment, historical sites, and wildlife. The historical and cultural heritage determines the attractiveness of a country for tourists and encourages governments to preserve its legacy. Therefore, many countries make great efforts to provide regular protection for cities, villages, and aesthetic archaeological areas, especially those of historical and artistic importance. Profits created from visits to natural attraction sites can be used for their protection and conservation. Furthermore, the sector is considered a means to raise

awareness of the importance of nature and the environment among local people and tourists alike, achieving optimal utilization of tourism resources (Camarda & Grassini, 2003). Increased interest from tourists and locals in the importance of the natural environment can also create a greater commitment to environmental protection measures (Mason, 2020).

Tourism can make an important contribution to the protection of the environment, the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, and the sustainability of natural resources. Tourism profits can be primarily allocated to pay for protecting and managing natural habitats (Camarda & Grassini, 2003). Tourism development improves local infrastructure and provides greater recreation facilities for different locations, thus improving wellbeing among residents (Purdue et al., 1990). For example, Henry (1988) found that the growth of tourism in Jamaica contributed to a major change in the physical and man-made environment. Tourism development has also strengthened the island's road network, which also helps the native population. Improvements in the island's sewage, water, and waste facilities are primarily due to the inflow of tourists who funded Jamaica (Henry, 1988).

Moreover, a study conducted by Zhao and Li (2018) found a positive environmental impact of tourism development in China, which has generated sufficient funds to enhance the natural infrastructure. Carbon emissions have also decreased, leading to positive effects on the environment. Earnings from tourism have been used to enhance the ecological environment of tourist attractions and restore and preserve the cultural heritage of historical sites.

Tourism has the potential to raise awareness of environmental issues and protection. This mutual contact can increase awareness of nature's value and result in environmentally responsible action and activities. Moreover, the tourism industry can play a significant role in providing information on the environment and raising awareness among tourists of the environmental impact

of their actions (Camarda & Grassini, 2003). For example, the Tibetan people in the Bitahai Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province (China) used to prevent certain foreign tourists from harming the environment by informing them of the importance of protecting it. Also, local people may clean up the waste in tourist spots or roads and transfer it to special waste disposal sites (Zhao & Li, 2018).

2.6 Tourism and socioeconomic development

Nowadays, tourism is widespread throughout the world, with millions of people traveling to various countries over the year. Tourism is now a highly profitable industry that also greatly benefits a country's economy (Kumar et al., 2015). Within the field of economics, there seems to be endless controversy about how tourism affects a country's economy or even whether developing this type of economic activity results in GDP growth. Figini and Vici (2010) found that tourism leads to economic growth and development in destinations that have recently developed tourism. To confirm the above finding, Fayissa et al. (2011) investigated the effects of tourism on economic growth in Latin American countries and found that it contributed to short-run GDP growth. They thus argue that this is an important industry to enhance to stimulate growth.

The income generated by tourism development is frequently critical to an area's economic well-being, which is aided by a critical concept known as the multiplier effect. The multiplier effect is an economic concept that originated in the medieval period and evolved throughout the mid-twentieth century. Within tourism, multiplier effects are regarded as those economic impacts caused by changes in the level of tourist spending. Multiplier effects are frequently cited to illustrate the secondary effects of tourism spending and show a wide variety of industries that can benefit from tourism (Khan et al., 2020; Rusu, 2011). The multiplier is used to measure the effect

of additional expenditure in an economy. As a result, it is concerned with minor changes rather than average or huge ones. In the case of tourism, this additional spending in an area can take a variety of forms, including tourist spending on products and services, external investment, government (domestic or foreign) spending (e.g. domestic government spending on infrastructure in an area or foreign government aid), and exports of goods stimulated by tourism (Rusu, 2011).

Tourism multiplier effects assume that tourism expenditure is transmitted to other economic sectors. The concept is that tourism is not a separate activity but rather a component of the entire economic industry that is linked to other sectors. For example, tourism requires not only tourism products (natural attractions, tourism resorts, etc.) but also other sectors to meet tourist demand (transport, agriculture, finance, and many others). In this way, the presence of tourists in a destination can bring foreign exchange to both the visited area and other tourism-related industries. These industries then spend their profits on other industries, and so on. This demonstrates the importance of tourism as a catalyst industry. As tourism becomes more developed, it has greater impacts on other sectors due to cross-sector multiplier effects (Ntibanyurwa, 2006).

Tourism's ability to generate jobs is also one of the main reasons why governments support its development. Hotels, transportation companies, travel agencies, tourist attractions, tour guides, government departments, and tour operators all employ people in the tourism industry directly. In addition, tourism generates indirect employment in industries that are not directly related to the tourism industry, such as construction, banking, and transportation. According to Kumar and Hussain (2014), in addition to generating revenue and creating jobs, tourism development makes a significant contribution to infrastructure improvements in host countries, such as road and rail improvements, airport developments, improvements in telecommunications, and upgrades for

utilities such as water and power supply. Therefore, locals can benefit from enhanced tourist facilities.

While it is common to take into account the positive impact of tourism on the host country's socioeconomic development, it is also necessary to consider its negative consequences, which can be substantial. The positive effects of tourism on the economy include: an increase in the population's employment rate, increased income, entrepreneurship development, increased standard of living, development of tourism-related services such as restaurants, parks, entertainment facilities, and so on, and development of the country's infrastructure, while the negative impacts are: an increase in the population's unemployment rate, dependency, high commodity prices, income disparity, increased land prices, and seasonality (Manzoor et al., 2019; Rahman, 2010).

Like environmental impacts, the form and degree of socioeconomic impacts are determined by the type and scale of tourism development, the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of host communities, and how tourism is planned and developed (Inskeep, 1991). For example, tourism has provided numerous reasons for developing countries such as Jordan, Egypt, Israel, South Africa, Jamaica, and Lebanon to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow into their territories, recognizing that tourism generates additional revenue for countries that may not have access to revenue from other industries or natural resources, such as oil or gas.

One of the paths whereby developing countries can achieve sustainable development is through FDI, which includes capital investment, technology transfer, and access to global markets (FaladeObalade & Dubey, 2014). However, tourism development brings with it unavoidable societal changes (Mason, 2003). For example, a lack of a systemic approach to tourism planning can have negative consequences, such as lost potential economic benefits, economic and

employment distortions, overcrowding and loss of amenities for residents, and cultural deterioration (Inskeep, 1991).

International tourism is classified as an export industry because it generates foreign currency revenue for the home country's economy. Such revenue has a positive impact on business turnover, individual welfare, household income, employment, and government revenue. Furthermore, because a portion of this revenue is re-spent within the country, it is considered a secondary revenue source. For example, in some wealthy nations, such as the United States, which domestically generate secondary and indirect revenues, these revenues sometimes outweigh the benefits from direct revenue sources (FaladeObalade & Dubey, 2014).

In addition, the tourism industry is a significant revenue generator, particularly for countries that lack a competitive advantage in other industries or natural resources. Tourism provides significant economic benefits to these countries, including economic stimulation, GDP growth, and access to foreign exchange for improving trade balance. Jordan and Egypt, for example, lack natural resources and technological industries that would give them a competitive advantage over other countries in the region. However, tourism revenue has played a significant role in their economic development (FaladeObalade & Dubey, 2014).

The tourism industry's most notable feature is its increasing demand for labor. Tourism economic impact studies are conducted to investigate the effects of tourism activities on residents' incomes and employment rates. Tourism is seen as the most effective path to economic growth in many developing countries—a means of successfully generating jobs and increasing local income (FaladeObalade & Dubey, 2014).

In developing countries, tourism generates more jobs than other industries. If a country lacks natural resources, such as oil or gas, and needs to increase revenue in a short period, tourism

can serve as a lifeline, allowing the country to achieve its economic goals. The main contribution of tourism to the national economy is evident. By way of example, tourists spend money to cover their spending, which has a positive effect on money in circulation. This is a very important result for the economy as a whole. Locals receive a portion of the revenue generated by tourism expenses and reinvest it in the economy through their spending (Diakonidze, 2019).

Moreover, tourism development is a critical prerequisite for population employment. According to studies conducted by the World Travel Agency, tourism employs one out of every eleven people globally (Diakonidze, 2019). Tourism is an efficient industry for creating employment opportunities and income for many nations, particularly for people living in developing countries such as Nigeria and Costa Rica. According to FaladeObalade and Dubey (2014), tourism supports 140,000 jobs yearly in Costa Rica. In addition, according to Ayeni et al. (2012), who investigated the growth of tourism in Nigeria, tourism has become a tool to economically diversify Nigeria's economy, where it promotes new employment opportunities. The researchers concluded that although developed countries have a higher proportion of world tourism than developing countries, there are many opportunities for developing countries like Nigeria to benefit from this industry. Furthermore, the researchers stated that the tourism industry has a lot of potential to alleviate poverty, expand Nigeria's economy, and provide many employment opportunities.

Tourism can also improve a community's quality of life by increasing the number of available attractions, recreational opportunities, and services. Residents can also meet people from different cultures and learn about the world. Different cultural practices enrich experiences and increase understanding and appreciation for various ways of life. Cultural heritage is often reawakened as part of tourism development, which increases demand for cultural and historical

exhibits, thus reviving interest in host cultures. Tourist interest in local culture and history provides opportunities to support the conservation of historical artifacts and architecture. Learning more about others helps to make their differences less threatening and more exciting. At the same time, through opportunities created by tourism development and interactions with travelers, tourism frequently encourages higher levels of perceived satisfaction (Kreag, 2001).

Tourism does, in fact, provide numerous benefits, but it is a double-edged sword. Because of the economic costs of tourism, numerous local residents have negative attitudes toward it. High consumer prices are one of these economic costs (Gnanapala & Sandaruwani, 2016). A booming tourism industry puts a lot of strain on the host economy's scarce resources, such as food, land, transportation, electricity, and water supply, and the increased demand for these scarce resources and facilities may create inflation, which has negative consequences for the local community (Kreag, 2001).

Inflationary effects on local economies are common as a result of tourism development, particularly in the areas of land, property, and goods. The price of land rises with increased demand. While this is good for those selling land, it has a negative impact on the local community, especially those who are not in the tourism industry. Locals are then forced to compete with tourism development interests for land and housing (Mason, 2020). Inflation relates to increases in the prices of land, houses, and even food that can occur as a result of tourism. Prices for these commodities can increase when tourists place extra demands on local services at a tourism destination (Mason, 2020). According to Korça (1998), the most negative impact of tourism in Antalya, Turkey, was the steadily increasing cost of land and housing, as well as increased prices of goods and services. In a study conducted by Brida et al. (2011) in the small rural community of Folgaria, Italy, residents expressed similar inflation concerns, citing tourism

as a source of price increases. Additionally, it is unquestionable that tourism has benefited Barcelona's economy. These economic advantages, however, did not come without cost. For example, when the influx of tourists increased, local companies have every economic incentive to prioritize tourists as their primary target above locals. Businesses boost prices in order to profit on the enormous influx of tourists. Price increases eventually lead to an increase in the cost of living for locals, and the cost of living unavoidably influences the cost of housing (Gant, 2016; Gralak, 2018).

In the long run, relying heavily on a single industry, such as tourism, in any region or country is a risky strategy. Economic reliance on tourism is a widely criticized policy, mainly in developing and developed nations (Page & Connell, 2020). Dependency on tourism can occur in small regions where the government may view tourism as the best way to improve the local economy. Problems arise when the country's economy becomes so reliant on tourism revenue that any shift in demand for tourism is likely to trigger a significant economic recession (Mason, 2020). Due to the discretionary nature of tourism spending, the industry is extremely vulnerable to any type of crisis (economic, environmental, political). Destinations that are overly reliant on tourism are especially vulnerable to crises and can face significant financial losses if conditions change (Dwyer, 2017).

Coastal and marine tourism destinations, for example, are prone to two types of dependency. One type is a reliance on tourism as a source of the export market in general. The SARS epidemic, avian flu, covid-19, and the global financial crisis all illustrate the dangers of tourism dependency due to adverse changes in global demand. Another type of dependency exists in over-reliance on tourism from a specific source or on a specific tourism product (e.g. beach recreation, whale watching, diving). Tourism can also put a great deal of strain on local resources

like energy, food, land, and water, which are already in limited supply during peak seasons (Dwyer, 2017). Seasonality is, indeed, a disadvantage in tourism that can have negative economic consequences for a destination. While the high season may provide the potential for generating major revenue from tourism, the economic benefit must be good enough to support citizens and the economy throughout the year.

Seasonality is a term used to describe the fact that employees only work part of the year. It also means that the tourism industry's investment is dormant for a part of the year. Profits that can only be made in a shorter period of time than most industries and spread out over the year may not be as profitable as they appear (Page & Connell, 2020). Furthermore, when considering the economic impacts of tourism, it is critical to remember that tourism businesses frequently employ a large number of low-wage workers, often at minimum wage or below. These positions are frequently seasonal, resulting in underemployment or unemployment during the off-season. Imported labor may be used instead of local labor, especially if specific skills or expertise are required or if local labor is unavailable (Kreag, 2001).

Furthermore, due to leakage, the income produced by tourism activity may not always support the local community (Page & Connell, 2020). The amount of revenue provided by tourists that does not remain in the area visited (imports, taxes, etc.) is known as leakage (Lejárraga & Walkenhorst, 2010). The economic effects of tourists' arrival in tourist destinations derive precisely from the fact that tourists spend their money on a diverse variety of goods and services. This spending can be seen as a financial contribution to the host economy. Agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, hotels and restaurants, transportation, water, energy, social services, and telecommunications are all examples of industries that benefit from tourism activities in the visited destination (Mbaiwa, 2005).

According to Hohl and Tisdell (1995), the greater the region's leakage, the lower the economic influence of tourism, with many of the benefits not staying in the local economy. Local residents, for example, do not reap sufficient benefits from tourism growth in some areas because hotel managers tend to employ foreign staff over locals. Furthermore, only a small portion of the tourism sector's economic value remains in the local area, and most tourist spending returns to the region of origin (for example, when a tourist purchases imported goods or there are few taxes) (Lejárraga & Walkenhorst, 2010).

As it has been said, tourism's effects can be positive or beneficial, but they can also be negative or detrimental. The perception of the local community of the impacts determines whether the impacts are viewed as positive or negative. Consider the construction of a hotel in an area where tourism is currently flourishing. It is common for one member of the local community to believe that the hotel's construction will result in more employment, and that this will therefore have a positive effect. Another member of the community will argue that while jobs will be created, they will be part-time, semi-skilled, and even poorly paying. This member of the community believes that the hotel's construction will have a detrimental effect on the local economy (Mason, 2003).

Several studies on residents' attitudes toward tourism development have been carried out (McGehee & Andereck, 2004; Gursoy et al., 2002; Jurowski et al., 1997; Yoon, 2002). According to the aforementioned studies, community support for tourism growth is critical for tourism's long-term sustainability and success. This means that the tourism industry is reliant on the local economy (Yoon et al., 2001).

The next section will discuss the communities' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts, communities' support for tourism development, and factors that influencing the local communities' perceptions toward tourism development and its impacts.

2.7 Communities' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts

Tourism development impacts can be examined from a variety of perspectives, including economic, sociocultural, and environmental perspectives. Tourism development also has social consequences, which can be positive or negative (Wall & Mathieson, 2006). Many local communities have identified that tourism may encourage changes in economic, environmental, social, and cultural dimensions, particularly when tourism development activities are closely linked to local communities. An awareness of community attitudes and perceptions, as well as how these perceptions are created, is valuable for decision makers in sustainable tourism development.

The community is the most significant party because tourism planning and development will have a positive or negative impact on it (Zhang et al., 2006). According to Nzama (2008), there is a significant positive association between community involvement in tourism development and community perceptions of the impacts of tourism development. Local communities' perceptions influence their support for tourism. As a result, analyzing local residents' attitudes toward tourism is critical for successful and sustainable tourism development (Ap, 1992; Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004; Lee, 2013; Sinclair-Maragh & Gursoy, 2016; Vargas-Sanchez et al., 2009).

Local communities that are exposed to tourism development may develop diverse opinions of tourists, their behaviors, and the consequences of their actions. For example, some residents may believe that certain tourism activities damage the local culture, while others may believe that tourism benefits the society. The local community will also act differently depending on their

perceptions, which might be positive or negative (Zhang et al., 2006). Kuvan and Akan (2005) studied the attitudes of Turkish people toward the economic, social, and environmental impacts of tourism. It was shown that locals had developed positive attitudes toward the area's tourism development. In addition, a study conducted by Lepp (2008) discovered a positive attitude toward tourism development among a community in Bigodi, Uganda. According to Bigodi's local community perception of tourism development, tourism helps to create community development and agricultural markets, produce money, and, eventually, bring good fortune.

Cengiz (2012) investigated the attitudes of locals in the historical Turkish town of Amsra. The study explored the advantages and disadvantages of tourism development in the area. He found that tourism positively contributed to the town's economic development. However, unplanned land development had a negative impact on natural and traditional characteristics. Locals were aware of the town's natural, historic, and cultural assets and believed that these assets should be preserved. As a result, it was advised that tourism development should be organized in accordance with the city's carrying capacity in order to preserve the town's natural, cultural, and historical characteristics.

In Malaysia, Marzuki (2011) conducted a study to identify the impacts of tourism development on local residents in Langkawi. Findings from a household survey showed that the residents had experienced both advantages and disadvantages of tourism development, but more of the former, especially from a socioeconomic perspective. Tourism development brought more economic benefits, with an increase in employment and business opportunities and improved local infrastructure. However, social and environmental costs were major concerns, as they were evidence of cultural deterioration and negative impacts on physical development. Nevertheless,

the majority of local residents believed that tourism development had significantly improved their quality of life.

Khizindar (2012) investigated the impact of tourism on Saudi Arabian residents' quality of life. This study reviewed four main characteristics that determine the scope of tourism: economic, social, cultural, and environmental. The data were gathered through a survey of 775 local residents in the Makkah region, which is a popular pilgrimage site for Muslims from all around the world. The findings revealed that tourism had a very direct impact on people's quality of life.

2.8 Residents' support for tourism development

Previous research has taken into account residents' support for tourism (Gursoy et al., 2002; Jurowski et al., 1997; McGehee & Andereck, 2004; Yoon, 2002). Businesses, governments, and policymakers must understand and consider the needs and desires of residents if they want to maintain their support for tourism development (McGehee & Andereck, 2004). It is critical for planners and developers to recognize that tourism development has an impact on residents. It is difficult to build a sustainable tourism economy in a town whose members do not support the sector (McGehee & Andereck, 2004).

According to Yoon (2002), locals with indifferent attitudes toward tourism will support tourism-related policies and eventually participate in the tourism development process if they gain advantages from tourism impacts. Furthermore, Del Chiappa et al. (2018) studied the role of residents' participation in tourism development and concluded that encouraging public engagement in tourism development is critical for promoting tourism. The modern approach to tourism has started to incorporate sustainability in tourism development. This modern approach suggests that

residents should be included in the tourism planning process to attain sustainability in tourism development.

Residents' support for tourism is examined in terms of their attitudes, including their support for existing or potential tourism development and particular tourism development projects (Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004; Gursoy et al., 2002). Numerous studies have found that residents' perceptions of the positive and negative impacts of tourism development influence their support for tourism (Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004; Perdue et al., 1990; Stylidis et al., 2014). The application of social exchange theory (SET) in resident attitude studies showed that residents who benefit from tourism have positive perceptions of tourism and thus support tourism development, whereas those who do not benefit have negative attitudes toward tourism and may reject existing or potential tourism development (Gursoy et al., 2002; Nazneen et al., 2019; Sharpley, 2014; Stylidis et al., 2014; Zhu et al., 2017). The next section will discuss the social exchange theory (SET) and its approaches.

2.9 Social Exchange Theory (SET) approaches

SET has been used by several scholars to investigate locals' perceptions of tourism impacts and support for tourism development (Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004; Perdue et al., 1990; Stylidis et al., 2014). In the literature, three main approaches to SET are commonly used, namely the *cost–benefit*, *domain-related*, and *non-forced* approaches, with the cost–benefit approach given priority (Hussain et al., 2019).

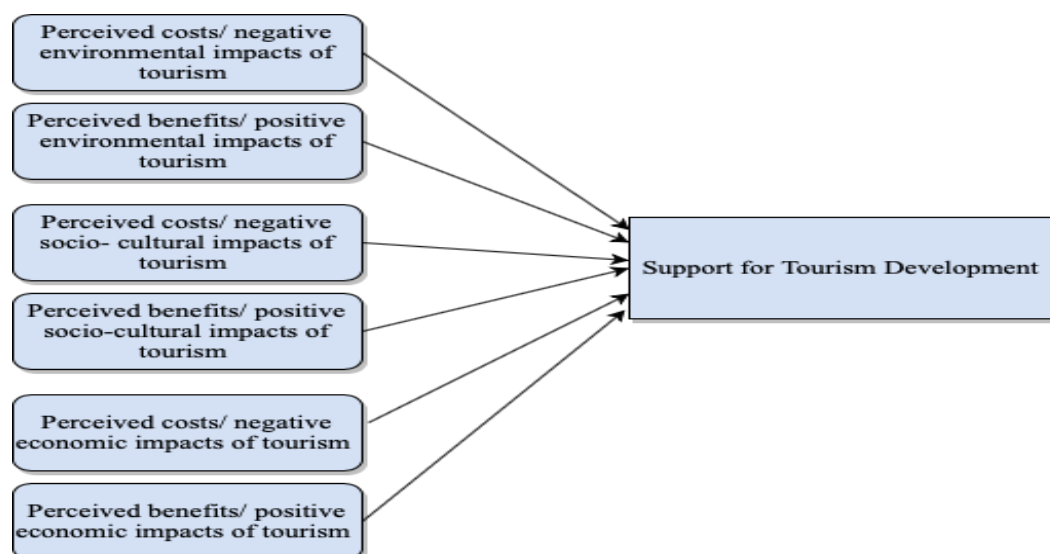
Studies adopting the domain-related costs–benefits approach aim to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationships between perceived impacts and residents' support by considering both the nature (positive/negative or costs/benefits) and domain (economic,

socio-cultural, environmental) of impacts. Here, studies have delineated impacts into several areas of perceived positive and negative environmental, social/cultural, and economic impacts. For instance, Gursoy and Rutherford (2004) examined the influence of economic benefits, social benefits, social costs, cultural benefits, and cultural costs on residents' support (see also Dyer et al., 2007; Gursoy et al., 2010).

More recent studies explored six areas of negative and positive economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts (Prayag et al., 2013). The domain-related costs–benefits approach hypothesizes direct positive relationships between the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental benefits and support, and direct negative relationships between the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental costs and residents' support (see Table 2) (Dyer et al., 2007; Gursoy & Rutherford, 2004; Gursoy et al., 2010).

Table 2

Model of domain-related costs–benefits approach

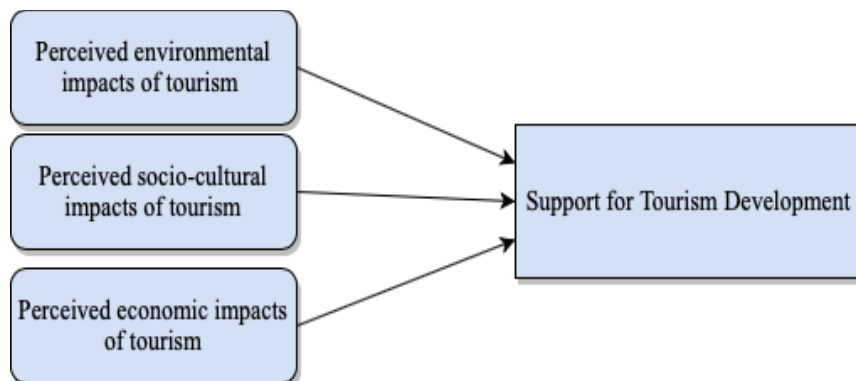


Source: Author's own elaboration.

According to studies using the non-forced approach, when residents perceive the impacts of tourism development positively, they are more likely to show higher support for tourism development; however, residents are less likely to support future tourism development if tourism is perceived negatively (i.e., as damaging the community's economic, socio-cultural, and environmental conditions). The non-forced approach suggests direct positive correlations between all dimensions of impacts and support, in contrast to the two previously described approaches, which predetermine the nature of impacts (positive/negative) (see Table 3) (Stylidis et al., 2014).

Table 3

Model of non-forced approach

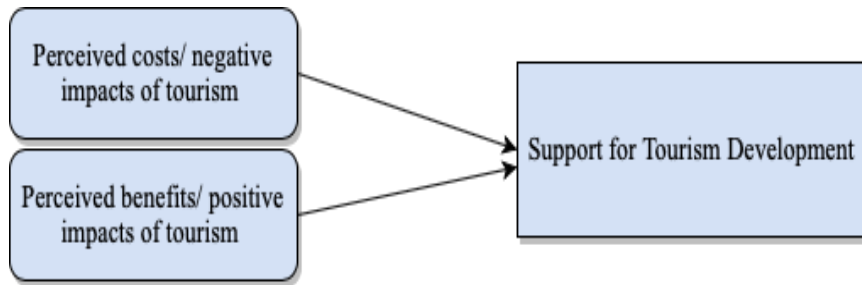


Source: Author's own elaboration.

However, the most prevalent approach in this type of studies is the costs–benefits approach due to its simplicity and clarity (Lee, 2013; Stylidis et al., 2014). Studies following this approach group the potential impacts of tourism into costs and benefits (or negative and positive impacts) (see Table 4), generally indicating a direct negative relationship between perceived costs and support for tourism development and a direct positive relationship between perceived benefits and support (e.g., Lee, 2013; Nunkoo & Gursoy, 2012). Thus, the most prevalent approach (the cost–benefit approach) is used in this study.

Table 4

Model of cost–benefit approach



Source: Author's own elaboration.

2.10 Factors influencing residents' perceptions of tourism impacts

Numerous studies have examined the external variables that influence residents' perceptions of tourism impacts and the direct and indirect relationships between those variables and residents' attitudes to tourism development (e.g., Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Eyisi et al., 2023; Gursoy et al., 2010; Gursoy et al., 2019; Látková & Vogt, 2012; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017; Ribeiro et al., 2017). These variables include community attachment (e.g., Brida et al., 2011; Choi & Murray, 2010; Dutt et al., 2023; Gursoy et al., 2010; McCool & Martin, 1994; Nicholas et al., 2009; Um & Crompton, 1987), residents' knowledge of tourism development (e.g., Andereck et al., 2005; Látková & Vogt, 2012; Nunkoo, 2015; Nunkoo & So, 2015; Tichaawa et al., 2023), community involvement (e.g., Aas et al., 2005; Gursoy et al., 2002; Jaafar et al., 2015; Lee, 2013; Liu et al., 2014; Nicholas et al., 2009; Nugroho & Numata, 2022; Sebele, 2010), and community satisfaction with tourism in terms of quality of life (e.g., Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2013; Ko & Stewart, 2002; Lin et al., 2017; Tichaawa et al., 2023; Vargas-Sanchez et al., 2009).

2.10.1 Community attachment

Sociologists have been deeply concerned about individuals' feelings about their community. Many studies have examined the relationship between people and their community in many areas (e.g., environmental psychology, anthropology, natural resource management, geography, and urban planning). Communities' attachment to their places has become an essential concept in the social sciences as researchers start to examine the consequences of urbanization on community sentiment, the severe impacts of a rapidly growing population, and the inclusions of community attachment for social and mental well-being. While the notion of community attachment has been widely used in different areas, it is barely well defined in the literature and sometimes confused with other concepts (Cross, 2003). Community attachment is an individual's emotional or affective attachment to a community or an individual's affective connection to community life (McCool & Martin, 1994).

Later, community attachment became a major factor in tourism studies as it impacts support for tourism development. Tourism scholars have utilized it in tourism support models to explore its implications for community perceptions of tourism impacts and attitudes toward the tourism industry in general (Brida et al., 2011; Nicholas et al., 2009). Concerns regarding whether tourism will benefit the local community are likely to be influenced by a stronger attachment to the community (Choi & Murray, 2010; Gursoy et al., 2010; Nicholas et al., 2009; Um & Crompton, 1987). According to Harrill (2004) the more attached residents are to their community, the more they perceive tourism impacts negatively, given that the tourism development has the ability to reduce the quality of life in their community.

According to a study conducted in New Braunfels, Texas by Um and Crompton (1987), residents who were more attached to their community perceived fewer positive tourism impacts.

Similarly, Gursoy et al. (2010) discovered that residents on Australia's Sunshine Coast who had a higher level of community attachment perceived greater negative socioeconomic impacts of tourism, but supported mass tourism development on their community. Other research, including that by Choi and Murray (2010), found that locals who had strong ties to their community were more positive about the outcomes of tourism, and they intend to support tourism. In addition, Nicholas et al. (2009) found that community attachment had a favorable impact on locals' willingness to support tourism development. However, Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017) analyzed data from 410 questionnaires filled out by locals who lived near the George Town World Heritage Site (WHS) in Malaysia. They attempt to find out how community factors affected people's perceptions of and support for WHS conservation. They found that there was a positive and significant relationship between community attachment and perceived cost of tourism. These contradictions suggest the need for more investigation. Based on the former discussion, the following hypotheses are proposed for the present research:

H1a: Community attachment has a positive effect on perceived benefit of tourism development.

H1b: Community attachment has a negative effect on perceived cost of tourism development.

2.10.2 Residents' knowledge of tourism development

Some researchers have pointed out that residents' support for tourism is necessary, which only occurs if their level of understanding of the tourism development process is in line with that of other stakeholders (Reid, 2003; Saarinen, 2010). In the context of tourism, knowledge about tourism refers to an individual understanding of tourism activities that impact the community (Nunkoo & So, 2015). Residents who are knowledgeable about tourism development are more able

to perceive tourism-related costs and benefits and the government's role in the tourism planning process (Nunkoo & So, 2015). Local communities with minimal awareness of tourism processes and a lack of understanding of the value of sustainable tourism, especially in locations where tourism is new to a community, can be a barrier to community participation (Aref & Redzuan, 2009). A number of authors have also stated that having little knowledge and awareness of tourism development can create issues, widen the knowledge gap between local communities and decision-makers (Butler & Hinch, 2007), and create false expectations about the impacts of tourism development (Tosun, 2000).

Furthermore, previous studies have focused on assessing locals' understanding and attitudes in regions where tourism is already a significant part of the local economy (Cardenas et al., 2015). Little research has looked into residents' awareness and understanding during the early phases of tourism development (Sirakaya et al., 2002). In this regard, Saarinen (2010) argues that it is critical to first examine the level of local community awareness and knowledge by looking at how residents perceive tourism development in their region. Assessing community awareness and knowledge of tourism will help in filling the gaps in the community's understanding of the concept (Byrd et al., 2008), thus ensuring meaningful community participation in tourism development (Cardenas et al., 2015).

Locals' knowledge of tourism has to be investigated thoroughly, particularly in developing countries where the degree of knowledge about tourism is lower than in developed countries, and locals may have different perspectives on tourism development (Meimand et al., 2017). Residents who are familiar with tourism are more likely to understand and realize the benefits and costs associated with its development (Andereck et al., 2005), which can either promote or discourage their support for and participation in tourism development (Andereck et al., 2005; Jaafar et al.,

2015; Látková & Vogt 2012). According to Andereck et al. (2005), to get residents' support, it is vital to enhance their knowledge and awareness of tourism development; residents with knowledge of tourism are more likely to report favorable impacts. However, Nunkoo (2015) found a significant association between knowledge and the perceived negative impacts of tourism. Látková and Vogt (2012) established that residents' awareness of tourism was not a predictor of perceived impacts of tourism development. These contradictions suggest the need for more investigation. Based on the former discussion, the following hypotheses are proposed for the present research:

***H2a:** There is a positive relationship between community members' knowledge of tourism and perceived benefit of tourism development.*

***H2b:** There is a negative relationship between community members' knowledge of tourism and perceived cost of tourism development.*

2.10.3 Community involvement

Tourism development brings a variety of economic, sociocultural, and environmental changes to local communities, some of which are favorable while others are not (Stylidis et al., 2014). According to Aref et al. (2010), a community is a group of individuals who live in the same geographical region and share certain common interests. In addition, according to Scherl and Edwards (2007), local communities are considered as individuals who have a shared identity and may be involved in a variety of connected livelihoods. They also point out that local communities commonly have legal rights to their country's natural resources, as well as a strong cultural, social, economic, and spiritual connection to the region.

Community involvement is a process in which residents of a community are given an opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their lives (Aref, 2011). In the tourism field, community involvement refers to a group of people actively participating in activities such as decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and problem-solving, with a clear understanding that tourism activities are advantageous to those who engage in them (Amin et al., 2021). The engagement of residents is critical to the tourism industry's long-term viability in any region (Gursoy et al., 2010). Local engagement has been viewed as a beneficial force for change and the support of a country's development. Community involvement in tourism development process helps to retain the local culture and customs, and it contributes to the preservation of the local community's environment (Aref et al., 2010).

The goal of community engagement should be to facilitate better decision-making and long-term growth and development through good communication between stakeholders. Understanding citizens' perspectives can help policymakers create policies that minimize the negative effects of tourism development while maximizing its benefits. This results in community development and increased support for tourism, especially in developing nations where tourism is still in its infancy. However, a lack of community engagement in tourism decision-making can result in tourism development failure (Tosun, 2006).

Local participation in tourism development can help a tourism industry succeed in the long run, as tourism development is heavily reliant on the amount of acceptance and support from residents (Tosun, 2006). According to tourism studies, involving the local community in management and decision-making might encourage them of the need of integrating tourism into the local economy (Aas et al., 2005; Gursoy et al., 2002; Jaafar et al., 2015).

Some researchers have investigated the effects of community involvement in planning for tourism development (Lee, 2013; Nicholas et al., 2009). Most researchers agreed that residents with positive perceptions of tourism development are interested in participating, and their involvement enhances their commitment to support tourism development in their community and vice versa (Gursoy et al., 2002; Jaafar et al., 2015). However, according to Nicholas et al.'s (2009) study, the level of community involvement had no impact on perceived benefit and support for tourism development. On the other hand, Lee (2013) found that local involvement significantly impact perceived benefits but that there is no link between community involvement and perceived cost of tourism development (Lee, 2013). In addition, community involvement has been demonstrated to positively impact the economic benefits of tourism development (Liu et al., 2014; Sebele, 2010). These contradictions suggest the need for more investigation. Based on the former discussion, the following hypotheses are proposed for the present research:

H3a: Community involvement has a positive effect on perceived benefit of tourism development.

H3b: Community involvement has a negative effect on perceived cost of tourism development.

2.10.4 Perceived impacts, satisfaction with tourism, and residents' support for tourism

Satisfaction referred to the perceived divergence between prior expectations and perceived performance after consumption; dissatisfaction arises when performance is below expectations (Oliver, 1980). The degree to which one perceives that an experience creates positive feelings is regarded as satisfaction (Rust & Oliver, 1993). A tourist's perspective primarily defines satisfaction by pre-travel expectations and post-travel experiences. The tourist is satisfied when

his or her experiences match his or her expectations, resulting in emotions of fulfillment and vice versa (Reisinger & Turner, 2012).

Many researchers realized possible connections between residents' perceptions of tourism impacts and their satisfaction with various aspects of tourism development. Residents' perceptions of tourism's impacts were highly related to their satisfaction and support for tourism development (e.g., Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2013; Ko & Stewart, 2002; Lin et al., 2017; Vargas-Sanchez et al., 2009). According to Kaplanidou et al. (2013), residents' satisfaction with their quality of life was influenced by perceived economic impact, and overall satisfaction with the quality of life was positively related to support for hosting the mega-event of the World Cup among South African locals. Kim et al. (2013) found that residents' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts in 135 counties and cities in Virginia state influence their satisfaction with life domains.

Ko and Stewart (2002) concluded that perceived benefits and costs of tourism had an impact on overall community satisfaction (e.g., public service satisfaction, citizen involvement, and social opportunities). Lin et al. (2017) also discovered that life satisfaction is positively influenced by perceived social-cultural and economic gains from tourism development. According to Vargas-Sanchez et al. (2009), perceived positive impacts of tourism positively influence overall community satisfaction (e.g., service provided by the government, environment satisfaction, recreation opportunities satisfaction, economy satisfaction, and community involvement), but found an insignificant relationship between perceived cost and overall community satisfaction.

It is worth noting that most researchers attempted to focus only on overall community satisfaction caused by tourism development. For example, the researchers shed light on (e.g., public service, education, environment satisfaction, recreation activities satisfaction, economy satisfaction,

citizen involvement, and social opportunities) (Kaplanidou et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2013; Ko & Stewart, 2002; Lin et al., 2017; Vargas-Sanchez et al., 2009). Focusing on a few aspects of residents' satisfaction directly related to tourism development may be a good option for preliminary studies (Chow et al., 2019). However, in this study, satisfaction refers to satisfaction with current tourism development planning, satisfaction with tourism development, satisfaction to have tourists, and satisfaction with current improvement in community conditions caused by tourism development.

Based on the former discussion, the following hypotheses are proposed for the present research:

***H4:** There is a positive relationship between perceived benefit of tourism and local residents' satisfaction with tourism development.*

***H5:** There is a negative relationship between perceived costs of tourism and local residents' satisfaction with tourism development.*

In addition, an individual's behavioral intentions are the most important determinant of actual behavior (Ajzen, 1985). According to SET studies, the more positively residents perceive the various impacts of tourism, the more likely they are to show higher support for tourism development. Conversely, residents are less inclined to support further development if tourism is perceived to have negative impacts (i.e., damaging the community's economic, socio-cultural, and environmental conditions) (Dyer et al., 2007; Gursoy et al., 2010; Lee, 2013). A significant number of studies on communities' support for tourism development have shown that understanding residents' support is critical for long-term tourism development success (Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Gursoy et al., 2010; Gursoy et al., 2019; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017; Ribeiro et al., 2017).

According to Andereck and Vogt (2000) locals who have a positive attitude toward tourism are more inclined to support tourism and sustainable tourism development. Moreover, Ribeiro et al. (2017) discovered a direct link between residents' attitudes and their support for tourism development. Similarly, other researchers have found a direct correlation between residents' attitudes and their support for tourism development, and they have stressed the necessity of integrating residents' behavioral intentions to support tourism development (Megeirhi et al., 2020; Erul et al., 2020; Eslami et al., 2019). Based on the former discussion, the following hypotheses are proposed for the present research:

***H6:** There is a positive relationship between perceived benefit of tourism and local residents' intentions to support tourism development.*

***H7:** There is a negative relationship between perceived cost of tourism and local residents' intentions to support tourism development.*

Moreover, several tourism scholars have considered positive and negative attitudes as solid indicators of support for tourism development (Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Gursoy et al., 2010; Gursoy et al., 2019; Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017; Ribeiro et al., 2017). However, few researchers, such as Eslami et al. (2019), Nunkoo and Ramkissoon (2011), and Woo et al. (2015), have found life satisfaction to be a good predictor of residents' level of support for tourism development. According to Gursoy et al. (2019), if residents are satisfied with community conditions, they will support tourism development. Conversely, when locals become unsatisfied due to the negative impacts of tourism, it indirectly impacts the tourism development plan because residents' overall satisfaction level can determine their support for tourism development. As a result, knowing how

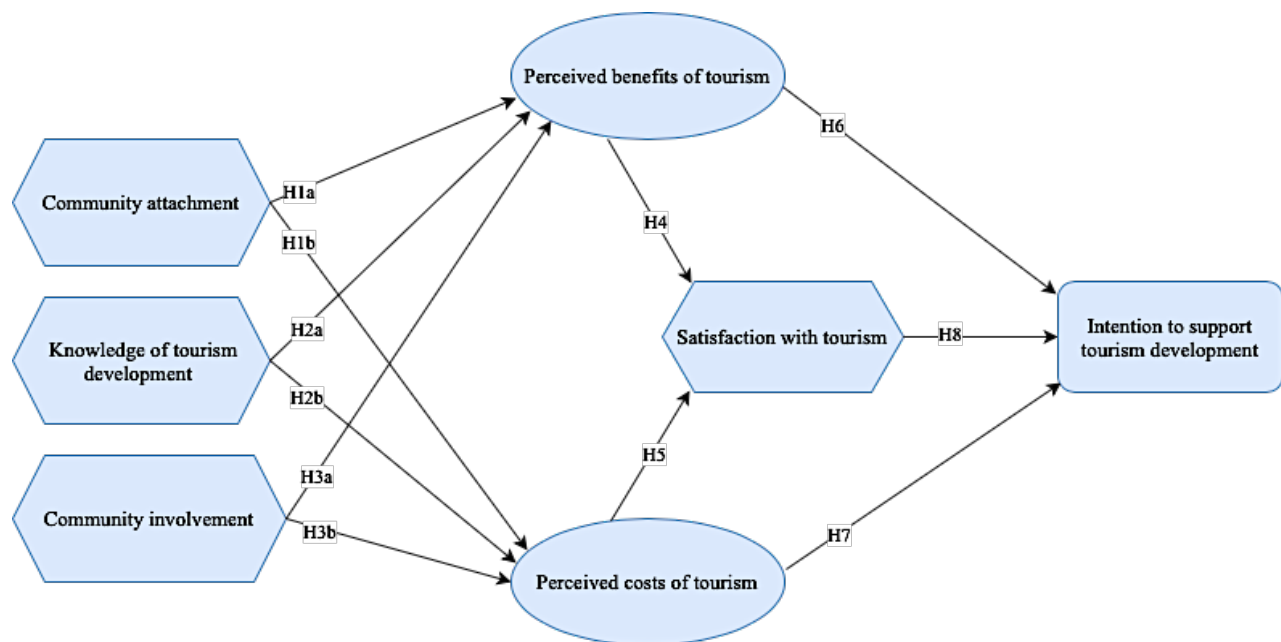
satisfied locals are with tourism development might be a preventive way to minimize potential negative consequences.

Based on the former discussion, the following hypothesis is proposed for the present research:

H8: *There is a positive relationship between local residents' satisfaction with tourism and their support for tourism development.*

Figure 1

Proposed framework of the current study



Source: Author's own elaboration.

Chapter III

Overview of tourism development in the Middle East region and Saudi Arabia

3.1 Tourism in the MENA region

The Arab countries recognized the importance of tourism after 1986 in response to the effect of decreasing oil profits and increasing population growth (Mansfeld & Winckler, 2007). Historically, tourism has been considered to be socially unacceptable and economically worthless in several Arab countries, particularly those that are oil-rich. However, times have changed and some Arab countries have positioned tourism at the core of their economic development strategy to broaden and generally subsidize the economy, while reducing reliance on unstable oil prices (Sharpley, 2008; Zaidan & Kovacs, 2017).

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region comprises a diverse group of countries of nearly 12 active countries in the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinian Authority. MENA also includes a diverse group of five North African countries, including: Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya (UNWTO, 2019a).

The countries in the MENA region share a substantial number of natural, cultural, and heritage resources. Moreover, this region is highly supported by a developed infrastructure and wide range of cultural, sporting, shopping, cruising, health, and tourism offerings (UNWTO, 2019a). The MENA region is connected by geographical location, living cultures, and a rich biodiversity that makes the area special and desirable for tourism-related activities (Timothy, 2018).

For many MENA countries, tourism has become a significant economic driver and key factor involved in petroleum diversification (UNWTO, 2019a). Indeed, MENA countries received

approximately 87 million foreign tourist arrivals in 2018, accounting for approximately (6%) of all worldwide arrivals. Most (73%) MENA arrivals occur in the Middle East, with a minority (27%) arriving in North Africa. The total spending on accommodations, food and beverage, local transportation, entertainment, and shopping in MENA countries was USD 70 billion in 2017. MENA profits account for 6% of tourism earnings in the world, and Middle East destinations make up the majority of the region's profits (87%) (UNWTO, 2019a). The revenue in the Middle East increased in 2017, with some countries experiencing a substantial rebound after a drop in 2016. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) (USD 21 billion) is the leading country in the MENA region for tourism sources of revenue, followed by Saudi Arabia (USD 12 billion), Qatar (USD 6 billion), and Bahrain (USD 4 billion) (UNWTO, 2019a).

During the early months of 2023, tourism around the world maintained its rapid return to pre-pandemic levels, and the Middle East is not only leading that global recovery, but has also become the only area to exceed 2019 arrivals. According to the UNWTO, the Middle East had the best performance, with arrivals up 15% over 2019. The magnitude of recovery in the Middle East tourism sector was significantly larger than in Europe, which saw tourists approach 90% of pre-pandemic levels. In terms of tourist receipts and occupancy rates, the Middle East have recovered almost 70% of its pre-pandemic revenues by 2022. Saudi Arabia reported strong revenue in 2022 more than 43 % over 2019. In March 2023, the Middle East and Asia and the Pacific both had the greatest occupancy rates 67% (UNWTO, 2023b).

3.2 Middle East and sustainability planning

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) predicts that countries with developing economy (e.g., the Middle East) will attract international tourism arrivals that surpass those in developed economies. According to the UNWTO, 57% of total foreign arrivals will occur

in developing countries in 2030 compared to 30% in 1980, whereas 43% of foreign arrivals will be in destinations with advanced economies compared to 70% in 1980 (Almuhzzi et al., 2017).

Recently, countries in the Middle East have tried to become more environmentally friendly (Issa & Al Abbar, 2015). There are currently several plans in various destinations, including green building in the UAE, Qatar's National Vision 2030 (QNV2030), and the Sultanate of Oman 2020-2040 Vision, as examples of sustainable development (Almuhzzi et al., 2017).

3.2.1 Dubai and Abu Dhabi green buildings

Some Middle Eastern countries have encountered exceptional challenges to tourism development. Nevertheless, Dubai has shown the potential to overcome these challenges. Specifically, Dubai has developed itself as a unique travel destination, with a high rate of growth in the tourism industry (Henderson, 2006). Indeed, the Emirate of Dubai is one of the region's fastest expanding economies. Dubai has positioned itself as a leading economic and tourism hub in the Middle East, with a large workforce that harnesses expertise from all over the world to support and serve the city's economy. The Dubai government's expansion of tourism is a critical part of the city's economic diversification strategy that has attracted a high exchange rate and created new job opportunities. As such, Dubai is a well-respected destination in the Middle East (Almuhzzi et al., 2017).

Increasing concerns surrounding energy conservation, climate change, and the destruction of the planet's non-renewable resources has opened up novel avenues to achieve green building, promoting the concept of sustainable building as a new movement around the world (Mohd et al., 2011; Shareef & Altan, 2016). Green buildings provide a comprehensive framework that focuses

on minimizing resource consumption (i.e., electricity, water, and other natural resources) while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation (Issa & Al Abbar, 2015).

Although sustainable construction can be associated with a high cost, it delivers long-term savings through lowering operating costs over the lifetime of the building to achieve high levels of environmental, economic, and social efficiency; thus, sustainable design must be structured to be both affordable and attractive to industry stakeholders (Shareef & Altan, 2016).

There is strategic planning that focuses on supporting sustainable development in the UAE, including a 30% reduction in energy and water consumption and a 25% increase in the share of solar energy by 2030. The Emirate of Dubai alone has a clean energy plan aimed at achieving an increase in clean energy by 75% by 2050. Green goals across the UAE include 50% clean energy out of the total energy by 2050, and a decrease of 75% waste treatment by 2021. With certain clear regulations, the UAE real estate industry has increased its emphasis on green buildings to meet the new UAE green building regulations, including the Estidama Pearl Rating System from Abu Dhabi and the Dubai Green Building Regulations. The main developers have focused on the energy efficiency of their buildings through testing the energy performance of their buildings, trying to identify best practices, and designing strategies to further enhance the concept of sustainable building (Hage, 2020).

Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, declared that all new buildings must comply with green building standards, seeking a 30% reduction in water and energy use, as well as a 9% decrease in lighting costs. In 2011, the Municipality of Dubai imposed requisite green building standards on government, charitable, and private properties; these standards became essential throughout Dubai by March 2014.

According to the Dubai Tourism & Commerce Marketing Corporation (DTCM), a new green building classification scheme was launched in July 2016; requiring developers to fulfill the necessary requirements to obtain certification. The new rating system measures the entire building life cycle, including its energy production, use of sustainable materials, and consumption of renewable energy sources (DTCM, 2020).

In addition to the green building in Dubai, Abu Dhabi as the capital city of the UAE and one of seven cities that comprise the UAE, also has a comprehensive vision for the future under the title, Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Vision 2030. The Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council (UPC) guides and promotes Abu Dhabi's urban development agenda and applies the 2030 vision to develop strategic development programs that establish the guiding principles intended to transform the Emirates through a sustainability program termed "Estidama".

Estidama is the Arabic word for sustainability. Estidama is not only a rating system or something people do, but also a dream of achieving a new sustainable lifestyle in the UAE and the Arab states in general. The aim of Estidama is to protect and enhance Abu Dhabi's physical and cultural heritage, as well as raise the standard of living for its citizens across four critical sustainability dimensions: 1) climate; 2) economic; 3) social; and 4) cultural. The Estidama green building approach encompasses environmental aspects into the building process and construction, operation, and maintenance phases. The aim of Estidama is to create a new sustainable framework that helps improve the construction sector and long-term lifestyle in the UAE.

The UPC moves beyond other sustainable development programs around the world by developing new tools, resources, and processes. Estidama has a model termed the Pearl Rating Scale (PRS), which is the first form of environmental assessment established in countries of the

Arab Gulf and the Middle East region (GCC) that will effectively produce the efficiency of sustainable development. PRS, which was unveiled on April 17, 2010, generally focuses on community buildings and villas to help guide major developments that will enhance the sustainable development of the built environment.

Estidama involves the need for proper planning and management of sustainable development in line with unique traditions and community practices, as well as the region's harsh climate. The main challenge is to reach the desired results in reducing energy consumption and water usage, as well as create an environmentally friendly residential area. The Pearl Rating System (PRS) is organized into categories that are essential to achieve a more sustainable development:

- Integrating teamwork to provide environmental and quality monitoring throughout the project life cycle, and foster innovation in building design and construction.
- Preservation and restoration of natural habitats; and
- Reducing energy usage, non- renewable resources, and water demand, as well as promoting efficient water distribution (Alobaidi et al., 2015).

3.2.2 Qatar's National Vision 2030 (QNV2030)

Qatar 's National Vision 2030 (QNV2030), initially released in 2008 by General Secretariat for Development Planning (GSDP), grandly aims to develop the economy by moving towards more advanced educational and health systems, increasing Qatari participation in the labor market, promoting an efficient social protection system, playing a significant role in socioeconomic development and environmental conservation (QNV, 2011), and promoting the country as a luxury

tourism destination by spending \$15 billion on tourist attractions in the near future (Shachmurove, 2009).

The Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030), identifies long-term development goals for Qatar. The QNV 2030 is based on four interrelated key elements:

- Human Development: development that enhances the opportunities and abilities of all citizens of Qatar to allow them to maintain a fair society.
- Social Development: growth of a more compassionate society based on high ethical standards and responsive social policies.
- Economic Development: development of a successful economy that can meet the needs and maintain a high quality of life for all community members.
- Environmental Development: protection of the environment is required to balance economic growth, social development, and environmental protection, which are the three aspects of sustainable development.

Indeed, Qatar intends to develop a safe, secure, and decent society, supplying its residents with their essential needs and ensuring equal opportunities. To achieve this goal, a thriving economy is required to provide a basis upon which growth is maintained. Environmental destruction would impact the living standards and health, as well as increase the negative impacts on natural resources, as well as a possibility of delaying or undoing the tremendous developmental progress that Qatar aims to achieve. The country's ambitious economic developments provide a strong foundation from which to begin its long-term vision. One serious problem associated with Qatar's exceptionally fast expansion is a negative impact on the environment that could hinder sustainable development. According to the General Secretariat for Growth Planning (GSDP) report, Qatar's water resources have been under significant stress due to the country's rapid

development and extraordinary population growth, largely due to a massive influx of foreign workers.

Qatar must consider to what degree it can sustain such a rapidly growing population of foreigners. The nation faces several challenges in trying to ensure an adequate water supply to meet the increased consumer demand. These challenges include reliance on desalinated water, the long time required to scale-up desalinated water production, and limited water storage capacity (GSDP, 2009). The average annual rate of evaporation in the State of Qatar is more than 25 times higher than precipitation and the country depends on desalinated water to meet (99%) of its municipal water demands.

Additionally, an increased population combined with massive urbanization and industrialization adds further pressure to the current renewable water resources and freshly produced water (i.e., desalinated seawater and treated wastewater), making Qatar one of the world's highest water consuming nations. In 2013, water consumption per capita was 500 L/ ca.d per day in Qatar (Shomar et al., 2014).

In addition, there have also been notable incidents in Qatar's waters, including the high death rates of certain marine life, the destruction of corals, elevated coastal erosion and associated habitats, and a steady increase in coastal flooding. The encroachment of human activity threatens the health and the natural ecosystems in the country in general. Therefore, policy decisions need to consider the trade-offs between economic activities (e.g., oil and gas, water and energy development, construction, tourism) and examine the impact of these activities on marine environments. Moreover, Qatar has seen a considerable rise in its carbon footprint over the last decade as a result of fossil fuels associated with its massive hydrocarbon industry. Without a rapid response to help alleviate the sharp rise in pollution and Qatar's carbon footprint, these issues

may expand over the next decade and contribute to more long-term negative human development (GSDP, 2009).

Qatar's development and progress cannot be considered without solving these issues. As with many Gulf region countries, Qatar must implement the most effective desalination technologies that can be used (Shomar et al., 2014). Indeed, Qatar's large oil and gas reserves offer a window of opportunity to make the shift towards a post-carbon economy, develop and promote environmentally friendly and energy-efficient innovations, and invest in environmental protection. Qatar's large oil and gas reserves also offers many opportunities for Qatar to take a prominent role in emerging fields, such as strategies to reduce carbon emissions, energy-efficient technologies, green buildings, and low-carbon activity (GSDP, 2009).

3.2.3 The Sultanate of Oman 2020 - 2040 Vision

Oman's government has thoroughly introduced such programs to achieve desirable economic development goals. It is expected that rapid major changes will add more stability and sustainability to the Oman's overall economy, in which tourism, retail, construction, banking, and human capital sectors will achieve their goals in the near future.

Vision 2020 was announced and put into effect after its releasing in 1995. It aims to ensure that the per capita income doubled by 2020 compared to 1995 level. Vision 2020 was intended to direct the Sultanate towards a more sustainable and diversified economy by using oil revenues to enhance investment in health, education, social services, and improved living standards. Oman's Vision 2020 is a huge step towards economic reform, export and investment policies, enhancing renewable energy development, and artificial intelligence that will pave the way for additional reforms under Vision 2040 (Khan, 2019).

Oman government has made an effort to promote what it has termed the Omanization program as much as possible across the country. One of the primary characteristics of this Vision is to significantly raise Omanization rates. Omanization aims to increase women's employment rate in the economy and strengthen private sector performance in general (Khan, 2019).

In 2018, the Oman government introduced a comprehensive strategy for Omanization. This strategy imposed a six-month ban on the recruitment of foreigners in 10 industries and 87 occupations, including IT, media, engineering, accounting and finance, air traffic, banking, marketing and sales, technicians, administration, and HR. In reality, this plan will result in more Omanis being employed in various sectors, which will improve the living standards in each of the different Omani provinces (Khan, 2019).

Vision 2040 coincides with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations, and it focuses on diverse goals. Vision 2040 also has basic crucial components, including the well-being of people, knowledge-based economy, environmental protection, and peace. Moreover, Vision 2040 is important because it acts as a strategic plan for national implementation programs. It is expected that Vision 2040 will consist of a comprehensive framework for the development and mobilization of the resources required to move the Sultanate towards sustainability and a knowledge-based economy. Oman's Vision 2040 provides a high standard of living and increased jobs. Vision 2040 also includes improvements to working environments, identifying private and government sectors, controlling work and productivity, and making rapid economic decisions (Khan, 2019).

Over the last few years, Oman has experienced a similar growth in the construction industry in relation to its economic and population growth. According to data from the World Bank, the Omani economy faced a growth rate of (71%) between 2006 and 2013, from approximately USD

47 billion in 2006 to USD 80.5 billion in 2013 (Powmya & Abidin, 2014). Oman has seen steady growth in the construction market regarding new sustainable projects. Although the country does have environmental regulations, the effectiveness of such regulations is unclear. Green or sustainable options are still new to the Omani people; therefore, many attempts are essential to accept the concept (Powmya & Abidin, 2014; Saleh & Alalouch, 2015).

Muscat is the capital city of Oman and has several construction projects that are focused on developing tourism facilities in the city. Most construction projects related to industrial and transport development have been growing rapidly in the cities of Sohar, Salalah, and Duqm. This development includes the construction of new road networks, as well as upgrading existing networks and seaports (Courtney-Hatcher et al., 2013).

However, challenges remain as the construction sector expands. To further illustrate these issues, the production of oil and gas in Oman is comparatively lower than that of other GCC countries and is associated with a higher cost of production. Significant growth in the economy and population has significantly increased the need for energy and water. The Oman government plans to increase sustainable construction aimed at reducing power and water demands, thereby limiting the potential side effects of rapid construction on the environment (Courtney-Hatcher et al., 2013). Almuhrzi et al. (2017) indicate that it is important for Oman's government to analyze the negative side effects of developing and expanding the tourism industry and infrastructure. It is essential that Oman develops a tourism sector that is economically sustainable to preserve and protect the environment.

3.3 Major challenges facing Middle East countries

Although there are vast opportunities to engage in sustainable development in the Middle East, the region has encountered some difficulty in sustainability planning, spanning from natural constraints to manmade problems. In the Middle East, the lack of water represents a major environmental problem. The region has a hot and dry climate, with only 1% fresh water available in the region (Issa & Al Abbar, 2015). According to the World Bank Report (2017), over 60% of citizens in the MENA region live in locations with high surface water pressure, compared with a worldwide average of 35%. The insufficient supply of water and sewage is causing the MENA region to lose approximately USD 21 billion annually. Thus, measures to improve the distribution of limited water resources are now critical for the region's long-term growth.

Another obstacle is the lack of awareness among the local community. Sustainable development is directed at the planning and control of local resources. However, successful planning and control of local's natural resources cannot be achieved without knowledge of the environment and community participation, which in turn provides an important strategy for sustainable development. It is generally accepted that people are at the core of the concerns surrounding sustainable development. Environmental management along with public engagement, knowledge, and skills act as a catalyst for conserving the biodiversity and coordinating development (Al-Roubaie, 2013).

Fortunately, the region is highly educated, with a significant percentage of regional populations exhibiting a high education. The UN Development Programme has classified countries according to their Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is an indicator of education, quality of lifestyle, health, and overall well-being. The HDI released in 2021 confirmed that only five countries in the Middle East have a low HDI (Iraq, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen,

Lebanon), while others are associated with a high or very high HDI (UNDP, 2021). This discrepancy can be understood based on the presence of civil war and political instability in the low HDI countries.

It is accepted that with increased education and awareness of the environment, people will be able to participate in decision making. For example, in the Arab world, the scarcity of information and knowledge about water resource management comprise one of the main issues that affect future sustainability in the region. Water is becoming extremely scarce and conflicts are likely to occur if a water sharing agreement is not reached to address the existing problems related to the limited water resources. Unfortunately, the current water management system in the Arab world appears to be insufficient to support the effective consumption of water to sustain development. Thus, making information about water allocation accessible, and educating the locals about water use promotes water protection and minimizes the cost of desalination (Al-Roubaie, 2013).

Some of the countries with a very high HDI (e.g., Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Qatar) are trying to combat these overconsumption patterns. Although these countries have their own sustainable vision and the level of knowledge appears to be higher than that of other Arabian countries, they are known for their overconsumption patterns. For example, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the UAE have some of the highest water-consumption rates in the world, consuming 550 gallons per person daily compared to the global average of 250 gallons per person (Tago, 2014; National editorial, 2014).

In addition, the Middle East is among the most significant solid waste-generating (MSW) regions around the world, primarily due to a high population growth rate, urbanization, and economic expansion (see Table 5). The increase in the overall consumption rate has led to a rapid

increase in a wide range of urban waste. Waste is not only a significant potential danger to environmental and human health, but is also a critical economic issue, as a substantial portion of the city 's municipal income is spent on waste management.

The major factors accounting for the growing waste issues in the Middle East include extravagant lifestyles, useless regulations, massive infrastructure development, incurious public attitude, and a lack of education and environmental awareness. The issue of waste management cannot be addressed by the governments alone. Public awareness and changing behaviors are crucial as they affect the desire to collaborate and participate in implementing sustainable waste management practices. Simple practices (e.g., waste and back garden recycling) can generate significant benefits in terms of preventing GHG emissions, significantly decreasing toxins, and promoting the sustainability of energy (Zafar, 2018).

Table 5

Example of waste-generating in the Middle East countries in 2015

Country	Population (millions)	MSW generated (kg per person per day)	Gross generated (million tons per year)
Bahrain	1.4	2.7	1.5
Saudi Arabia	32	1.80	15.0
UAE	9.3	1.7	6.6
Kuwait	4.4	1.40	2.0
Qatar	2.6	1.80	2.5
Oman	4.5	1.2	1.7
Jordan	8.0	0.90	2.0
Iraq	37	1.4	11.3
Egypt	95	0.80	20.0

Adapted from Zafar (2018).

3.4 Saudi Arabia and tourism development (2030 Vision)

3.4.1 Saudi Arabia background

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) is the world's second largest Arab nation. To the north lies Jordan and Iraq, with Kuwait to the northeast; Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates sit to its east, as do the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Yemen lies at its south, and Oman sits to its southeast (see Figure 2). Saudi Arabia ranks fourth in terms of the world's natural gas reserves and second in terms of oil revenues. Notably, oil revenues account for approximately 70% of the nation's income (World Population Review, 2023a).

Saudi Arabia is a world leader in oil and natural gas production as it held nearly a quarter of the world's proven petroleum reserves. Saudi Arabia's population currently is over 37 million people and is expected to grow until 2060. According to current forecasts, the population will peak in 2060 at 45.35 million people (World Population Review, 2023a).

Figure 2

Map of Saudi Arabi and other Arabian countries



Adapted from World atlas (2021a).

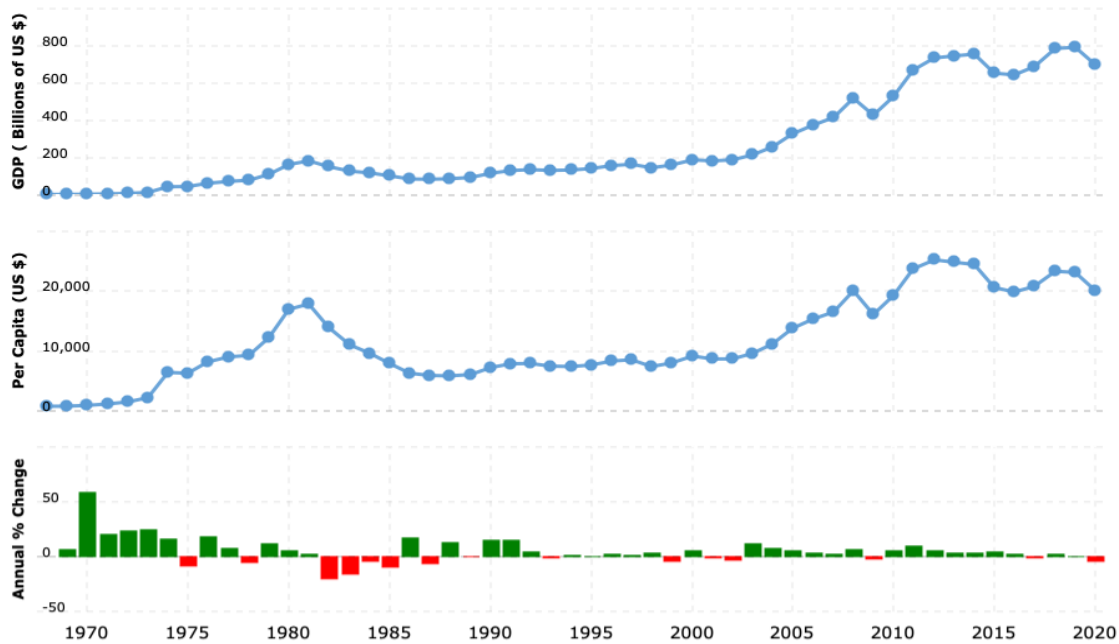
Prior to the foundation of the KSA in 1932 by King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud, the Arabian Peninsula was an agricultural community that relied only on farming and trade, particularly date exports and trade created by pilgrims visiting Mecca and Medina. The discovery of oil in 1938 transformed reliance on date exports and trade created by pilgrims visiting Mecca and Medina. Moreover, consistent oil exports provided the funding required to construct basic infrastructure such as roads, ports, airports, hospitals, and schools with advanced educational systems compared to neighboring countries (Saudi Arabia Embassy, 2021).

In the 1960s, Saudi Arabia achieved significant progress in many sectors. Roads developed and expanded, an educational system enhanced, health care enhanced, agriculture expanded, and factories constructed. Even though the economy was heavily reliant on oil earnings, Saudi leaders wanted to make fundamental changes to the country's economic system. The goal was to diversify its economy without relying solely on oil revenue. For example, the KSA launched two five-year development plans between 1970–1975 and 1976–80 to create a strong economy capable of manufacturing and to guide long-term economic development (Saudi Arabia Embassy, 2021).

Most of the country's core transportation and communications infrastructure was created between 1970–1980. These two five-year development plans increased domestic food production, improved education, increased GDP (see Figure 3), improved health services, and improved communications routes connecting the country with many regions (Philby et al., 2021).

Figure 3

GDP and economic growth of Saudi Arabia from (1970-2020)



Adapted from World bank as cited in Macrotrends (2021).

The country's infrastructure was extended as a result of the five-year development plans, enabling businesses to flourish. Simultaneously, the national oil firm Aramco invested in new production facilities, pipelines, and shipping facilities in countries worldwide, which were needed to fund future economic growth. Due to Aramco's contribution, Saudi Arabia has become the world's greatest oil producer and exporter (Saudi Arabia Embassy, 2021). Although Saudi Arabia is currently one of the world's largest oil exporters, the Saudi economy suffered as a result of the global decline in oil prices in 2014, necessitating a search for alternative sources of economic development. Due to the global decrease in oil prices, the KSA has tried to broaden its income sources in the fields of commerce, manufacturing, and services, and more importantly, in the tourism sector (Esmail, 2018).

3.4.2 Saudi Arabia and tourism development

As the center of the Islamic religion, Saudi Arabia is best known for religious tourism, which is the most important pattern of tourism (Esmail, 2018). Before oil, Saudi Arabia's economy relied heavily on pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. According to the General Authority for Statistics of Saudi Arabia (GASat), approximately nine million pilgrims make their way to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina annually, spending more than US \$12 billion (GASat, 2020). Saudi Arabia has been given the honor of providing comprehensive services to pilgrims in Mecca and visitors to the Prophet Mohammed Mosque in Medina (Bokhari, 2018).

Saudi Arabia has established and improved many faculties to accommodate the arrival of pilgrims. These faculties include transportation, dining, accommodation, and even health care. Indeed, Saudi Arabia's efforts to diversify its economy by boosting religious tourism have received a great deal of support. Even though religious tourism is well established in Saudi Arabia, the country is not a place that many tourists visit for other tourism patterns (e.g., sports, culture, leisure). Sports, culture, and leisure tourism are very much in their early stages (Bokhari, 2018).

However, there is low tourism revenue in all cities of Saudi Arabia, except Mecca and Medina. The lack of tourism revenue is because the tourism industry, with its various patterns (e.g., sports, culture, leisure), has not been greatly enhanced because of the country's great dependence on oil as a primary source of income and religious tourism revenues (Esmail, 2018). According to Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Investment (MISA), Saudis make more than 9 million trips for leisure tourism annually, spending roughly 80% of their budget outside of Saudi Arabia. This results in spending of US\$5.6 billion annually, which is a significant amount reflecting the leisure needs of the country (MISA, 2021).

Due to the reluctance for domestic tourism among Saudis, tourism has received much attention and support from the government's Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH), which is currently known as the Ministry of Tourism in Saudi Arabia. The SCTH's objectives were developing and rehabilitating heritage sites, upgrading the accommodation sector, travel agencies, and tourism services, and increasing jobs related to tourism. The authority tried to complete its mission to transform tourism into an economic sector that actively contributes to the gross national product and supports the national economy (Esmail, 2018).

Saudi Arabia has highly invested in tourism development to diversify its economy away from oil and gas exploration. Apart from religious tourism, the KSA has announced plans to enhance and expand other tourism activities, such as sports, cultural tourism, heritage tourism, and ecotourism. The Saudi government wants to keep and improve the country's geographic attractiveness, as well as its heritage, culture, and environment (Abuhjeeleh, 2019).

The Saudi government has set a comprehensive long-term economic development plan (Saudi Vision 2030) to diversify income sources, move away from reliance on oil revenue, and improve the tourism industry by creating various tourism megaprojects to attract both domestic and international tourists (Esmail, 2018). Saudi Vision 2030 aims to address two major issues in the Saudi tourism sector: a lack of entertainment activities in Saudi Arabia and economic leakage from outbound Saudi tourists visiting other Middle Eastern countries like Bahrain, Egypt, UAE, and international destinations like the UK, France, Spain, and Turkey (Aldakhil, 2020).

Saudi Vision 2030 aims to boost the tourism sector's contribution to the GDP by 10% and to create more than a million additional jobs in the tourism sector by 2030. By 2030, Saudi Arabia aims to increase domestic and international tourism trips to 100 million per year, slightly higher

than 67.7 million in 2018. The government is utilizing some strategies that aim to invest in tourism infrastructure to meet Saudi Vision 2030's goals. This aim is not only for enticing international tourists, but also to encourage residents to travel within Saudi Arabia more frequently. Saudis spend over \$20 billion a year on travel, shopping, and entertainment outside of the kingdom, and the government hopes that this money will be spent on domestic tourism instead. By 2030, more than \$64 billion has been set aside to invest in mega-tourism projects (Oxford Business Group, 2021). The following section discusses sustainable development in tourism, (Saudi Vision 2030), and Saudi Arabia's mega-tourism projects.

3.4.3 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Saudi Arabia (2030 Vision)

There have been great concerns among many governments and local authorities of the mandatory demand for sustainable development in tourism to preserve the natural, historical, and cultural tourism resources and to continue benefiting from tourism sector. Both the United Nations (UN) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO) adopted the idea of sustainable development goals (SDGs) of tourism to obtain a high-value economic gains and avoid any problems occurring in the environment and culture of the host communities.

The SDGs are interrelated goals, and it requires cooperation and work with all partners in a practical way so that they can make the right choices to improve life in a sustainable way for future generations. SDGs provide clear principles and goals for all countries to adopt according to their national priorities and plans, while highlighting environmental, social and cultural challenges facing the entire world. SDGs represent a comprehensive road map. It addresses the root causes of poverty and unites people to bring about positive change for the whole world. What distinguishes the sustainable development goals from other goals is that they focus on the inclusiveness of all,

as no country can work alone to achieve social and economic growth within its borders only, but countries must cooperate to ensure the achievement of goals and sustainability for the whole world (UNWTO, 2017).

In 2015, the UN General assembly (UNGA) introduced a series of key goals with a commitment to ensuring a better future by 2030 called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are intended to ensure a decent standard of living for all humans and ensure that the environment is protected by concentrating on the fight against poverty and hunger and reducing environmental degradation (UNGA, 2018). In line with this overarching goal, the SDGs promote health, education, women's rights, and peace and justice. The 17 SDGs are supported by objectives, which are further broken down into three indicators: economic growth, social equality, and environmental protection. To meet the ambitious aims of the SDGs in any context and ensure a healthier way of life for the current and next generation, the government, the private sector, and citizens must partner together and collaborate in a meaningful way (UNGA, 2018).

Saudi Arabia, with no doubt, is one of the oldest and most known destination for pilgrimage tourism. Millions of Muslims visit Saudi Arabia every year for Umrah and Hajj pilgrimages (Ali et al., 2021). However, Saudi Arabia has recently started to diversify the economy. Tourism can be a better option as many places in Saudi Arabia are undiscovered and undisclosed. The government of Saudi Arabia is softening the rules for tourists to enhance the number of tourists, and to reduce the dependency on oil income ultimately.

The oil and other petroleum products represent most of the Saudi GDP, which makes the Saudi economy exposed to the negative impact of oil price fluctuations (Mahroum & Al-Saleh, 2016). Saudi Arabia, thus, can no longer depend solely on oil and public spending for growth. According to Al-Kibsi et al. (2015), although Saudi Arabia witnessed a prosperous period from

2003 to 2013, it yielded an annual productivity growth among developing countries. The importance of diversifying economic activities is being pivotal for the Saudi government because it reduces the side effects of dependency on oil revenues as the main source of income. Therefore, the creation of Saudi Vision 2030 is to commence the revolution of other sustainable economic resources (Ali et al., 2021).

Saudi Arabia can benefit from the tourism industry in a variety of ways. It can, for example, enhance the economy by creating more jobs for Saudis across the country, enhancing service quality and infrastructure, and assisting in the establishment of a more efficient public transit system (Zamani Farahani & Henderson, 2010). Another advantage is that it will allow Saudis to reconnect with their roots and boost national pride and thus raising cultural awareness among Saudi's locals, provide the Kingdom with a more open and hospitality image around the world, and raise environmental awareness among Saudi's locals and thus helps protect the environment (Ibrahim et al., 2021).

In line with sustainable development goals (SDGs), Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman Al-Saud announced the Saudi 2030 Vision on 25 April 2016. This vision outlines a plan to reduce dependence on oil derivatives, diversify the economy, and improve investment in the public sector through initiatives such as the following: infrastructure development, subsidizing the tourism sector, improving recreation and entertainment, supporting the healthcare system, improving the education system, encouraging entrepreneurship, increasing jobs, and increasing renewable energy. Stimulating economic growth through diversification is a key element of Saudi Vision 2030 (Hussain, 2017).

Saudi Vision 2030 is assisted by an effective governmental system, consisting of many institutional structures that bring together a variety of stakeholders from public, private, and

voluntary organizations. Vision 2030 serves as the starting point for all significant actions taken in the KSA to ensure that future goals comply with vision concepts and promote progress towards their implementation. An evaluation of the linkages between the Vision 2030 objectives and the 17 SDGs was carried out as part of this analysis and research work (UNWTO, 2018b). The General Authority for Statistics (GASat) is responsible for delivering all information and data needed for the indicators, against which success in the implementation of the SDGs, in conjunction with Saudi Vision 2030, is measured. After compiling the data, GASat follows up with the relevant authorities to ensure the accuracy of the statistics for measuring the SDG goals and evaluating progress in achieving those goals (GASat, 2018).

As part of the diversification program declared under Vision 2030, Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman al-Saud launched mega tourism plans for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including the Red Sea Project, Al-Ula (Sharan), NEOM, Qiddiya, and Diriyah Gate (Hussain, 2017).

Red Sea project

Within a beautiful area of 28,000 km², the Red Sea Project is building an elegant ultra-luxury resort. This resort will offer a unique opportunity for tourists to discover a special area of the world, where activities for nature seekers, outdoor adventurers, cultural connoisseurs, and fitness enthusiasts abound. The Red Sea Project is part of the 2030 Vision of Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman, designed to wean the Saudi economy from a reliance on declining oil revenues and encourage economic diversification. The goal of the project is not only to welcome visitors, but also to establish relationships with world-class companies and encourage domestic,

Arab, Gulf, and foreign investment. The project opens 50 Red Sea islands to both domestic and foreign visitors (Hussain, 2017).

The Red Sea Project aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, waste generation, and noise pollution, setting a high standard for sustainable goals to create a special travel experience and memorable experiences. The Red Sea Development Corporation (TRSDC) is implementing a variety of strategies to reach 100% emissions reductions, including zero waste emissions and zero water disposal (Arab News, 2020).

The first development phase, which includes the construction of more than 10 ultra-luxury hotels offering 2,500 rooms on the west coast of the Kingdom, will be completed in 2022. Phase one will also include the development of marinas, leisure and travel services, and an airport to serve the area. The Red Sea Project is expected to draw one million visitors by the year 2030 (Hussain, 2017). Furthermore, it is estimated to contribute up to SR 22 billion (\$5.9 billion USD) to the gross national product of Saudi Arabia and create up to 70,000 new jobs (Arab News, 2020).

Al-Ula project (Sharaan)

Al-Ula is a site of stunning natural beauty, with diverse ecosystems that once flourished with life. The city of Al-Ula is the archeological site of Madain Saleh, the largest town in Nabatean south of Petra (Gannon & Nugali, 2019). Al-Ula, 200 miles north of Medina, is the first Saudi site to be recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2008.

Saudi Arabia seeks to preserve the natural beauty of the ecosystems of Al-Ula and restore its rich biodiversity of plant and wildlife (Royal Commission for Al-Ula, 2020). A pillar of the Kingdom's cultural and tourism ambitions, the Al-Ula Project will develop archeological, cultural,

and touristic areas in this region, which as big as Belgium (Al-Ula Project, 2020). Al-Ula- Sharaan project aims to attract two million tourists by 2035, create 38,000 jobs, and \$32 billion increase in GDP (Gibbon, 2020).

The region's sustainable development strategy was developed by the Royal Commission for Al-Ula (RCU) and includes the Sharaan Resort. Sharaan is a resort of 925 square kilometers, launched by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and Prince Badr bin Abdullah bin Farhan, the governor of the RCU, in February 2019. The resort will include residential properties, a summit hub, a spa, and restaurants. The design is expected to be fully completed by the end of 2023. The reserve is committed to ensuring sustainable development through the preservation of the natural landscape and the protection of the environment from natural threats by incorporating best practices in the fields of wildlife conservation, and environmental preservation (Royal Commission for Al-Ula, 2020).

NEOM project

There is a concurrent global race to build free economic zones within nations to encourage local and international investment, in other words, to expand economies and switch to renewables. With the NEOM Project, Saudi Arabia plans to join the race in a significant way (Albalawi, Eisa, 2019). NEOM City's story began when Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman released details of NEOM at a three-day conference called the Future Investment Plan, which was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Tuesday, October 24, 2017. Saudi tourism experts labeled NEOM City as a destination for dreamers (Doheim, 2020). The major hope for NEOM's future is to turn a piece of land into a new lifestyle. The goal is to draw US\$ 500 billion in investments from local and

international banks to finance the development of the most productive, prosperous, safest, and healthiest place (Doheim, 2020).

NEOM will introduce a new structure for urban sustainability and will concentrate on establishing new criteria for community health, environmental protection, and successful use of technology. NEOM will create the most innovative and livable urban environment in the world. Livability is essential to improving quality of life, creating sustainable cities, increasing urban sustainability, and making the best use of digital technologies to provide world-class mobility services (Doheim, 2020). With respect to energy and water, NEOM will also include vast fields of solar panels combined with wind turbines and large energy systems for power storage through the future, primarily aimed at providing low-cost regenerative electricity in NEOM and beyond (Rashed & Mahmoud, 2018). By 2030, NEOM's contribution to Saudi Arabia's GDP is expected to be approximately \$60 billion, and it will create over 300,000 jobs (NEOM, 2021).

3.4.4 Background of the Study Site (Riyadh)

Riyadh Province's (In Arabic: Al-Riyad) name comes from the plural of the Arabic word *rawdah*, which means gardens (Kim, 2021). Riyadh Province is one of the country's 13 provinces (see Figure 4). Riyadh Province is made up of 22 municipalities, and the biggest municipality is Riyadh, the capital. The mayor, who is nominated by the Saudi king, is the city's chief administrator (Kim, 2021).

Figure 4

Map of Riyadh region and the other 12 provinces



Adapted from World atlas (2021b).

Riyadh's history goes back several centuries. The city was built on the ruins of the old city of Hajr in the Yamamah region, which had long served as a crossroads for commerce caravans passing through the Arabian Peninsula. The city's development was aided by many wells, palms, green lands, and various valleys. In the 17th century, Riyadh was characterized as a small walled village, and it was part of a series of settlements along Wadi Hanifah, a low valley on the city's

west side. The valley played an important part in determining the settlement's initial location and structure: the wadi's rich water and fertile soil were used to grow dates and other crops (Kim, 2021). In 1916, the city grew from less than 1 km², populated by less than 10,000 people, to around 85 km², populated by 160,000 people in 1960 (Garba, 2004). Now Riyadh becomes Saudi Arabia's most inhabited city, and it is the third-largest city in the Arabian Peninsula. Riyadh covers a total area of 1,798 km² (694 sq miles), and the total population as of 2023 is about 7,682,430 people. (World Population Review, 2023b).

Riyadh has experienced a series of prominent factors during King Abdulaziz's leadership, the most important of which are:

- Beginning to export oil from the kingdom and using the revenue for restoration and development.
- Implementation of a long-term development plan for the Bedouin settlement.
- Electricity is being brought into the city.
- Establishing the Riyadh Dammam Railway which connects the capital with the eastern region.
- In 1948, the first airport in Saudi Arabia was established.
- In 1955, ministries and other central government institutions were established (Riyadh Region Municipality, 2021).

Riyadh's urban development began to take a new direction in the last quarter of the 20th century. The sequential transformation has taken place in an impressive way across the city and nearby areas, resulting in the creation of a large number of new neighborhoods as well as massive plans for various municipal projects, such as roads, bridges, modern intersections, lighting, vehicle

and pedestrian tunnels, transportation services, gardens and parks, modern education, health and social services facilities, and numerous commercial centers (Riyadh Region Municipality, 2021).

Later, Riyadh grew into a major financial, business, and manufacturing center. The city has become home to several banks, including Saudi Arabia's central bank and other national banks; it also houses several private enterprises. Riyadh is home to almost one-third of the country's factories, producing machinery, equipment, metallurgical goods, chemicals, construction equipment, food, and fabrics (Kim, 2021).

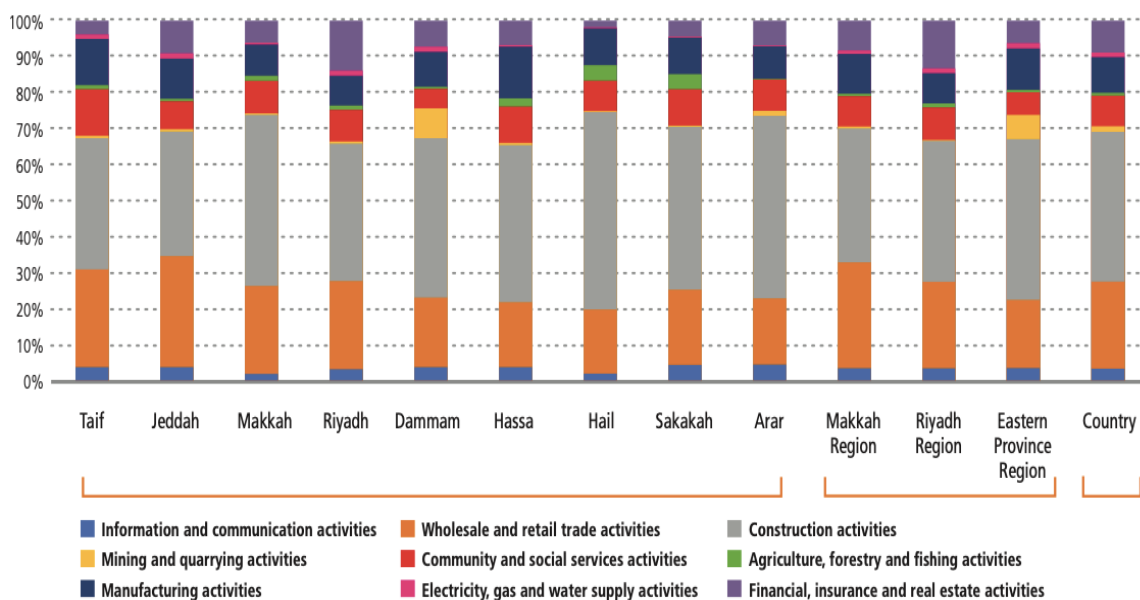
In addition, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, (UNESCO) selected Riyadh as the Arab world's cultural capital in 2000. This selection was because of the various cultural centers that Riyadh has. The most important cultural center is the King Abdulaziz Historical Center, which has a collection of restored buildings. The center was built on the grounds of the old royal palace compound and intended to represent the history of the kingdom's establishment and growth, as well as the history of the Arabian Peninsula. Riyadh also has several other cultural institutions, such as the National Museum, which exhibits a variety of cultural artifacts, such as antiquities, and the National Library (Kim, 2021).

According to Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA (MOMRA), Riyadh in 2016 employed nearly one-third of the country's workforce (3.6 million people) (see Figure 5). The city's productivity is boosted by its status as a major educational hub, with 20% of residents enrolled in higher education. Riyadh is also a major manufacturing hub, with an increase in the number of productive industries of 17% between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, the city accounted for a third (34%) of the productive industry in the country, 42% of jobs in the urban city system, and 30% of jobs in the kingdom (Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA, 2019).

The huge infrastructure investments made by the government to implement its economic development strategy have greatly benefited larger cities in Saudi Arabia: Riyadh, the country's capital and the biggest financial driver; Jeddah, the Red Sea port city that also serves as a gateway to two other large cities—the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, the destination of the yearly Hajj pilgrimage; and Dammam, the capital of the eastern region. The three regions (see Figure 6) where these cities are located account for approximately three-quarters of the kingdom's GDP (excluding crude oil and gas)—Riyadh 29%, Eastern Region 24%, and Mecca 0.8% (Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA, 2019).

Figure 5

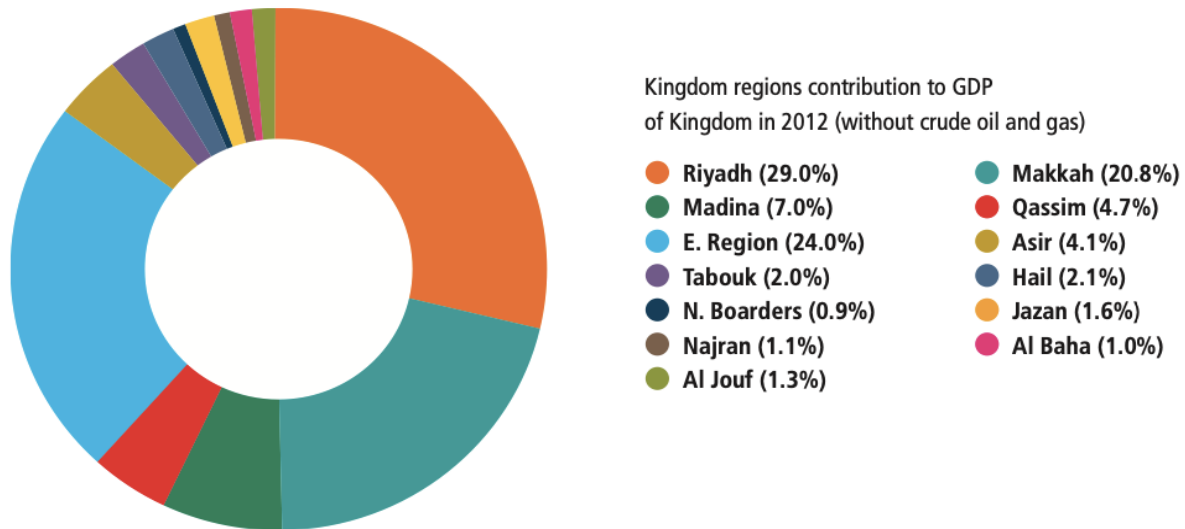
Employment by economic sectors in selected cities and regions of KSA in 2016



Adapted from Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA (MOMRA) (2019).

Figure 6

Overall percentage of economic contribution to GDP in Saudi Arabia's 13 regions (without crude oil and gas) in 2012



Adapted from Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA (2019).

3.4.5 Tourism development projects in Riyadh

In line with the kingdom's 2030 vision, Riyadh took a step forward after Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, announced the features of Riyadh's ambitious strategy. The strategy aims to improve the city's quality of life and diversify its sources of income through tourism development by attracting more local and foreign investors. For example, the Saudi Arabian government has announced several sustainable tourism projects in Riyadh, such as the Green Riyadh project, Riyadh Art project, Boulevard Sports Track project, King Salman Park project, Qiddiya project, and the Diriyah Gate project (Riyadh Region Municipality, 2021). Among all of these megaprojects in Riyadh, King

Salman Park, Qiddiya, and Diriyah Gate are considered the biggest mega-tourism projects in Riyadh city and will be discussed in detail.

King Salman park

King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud inaugurated King Salman Park on March 19, 2019, under the supervision of His Royal Highness (HRH) Prince Mohammed Bin Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister, and Chairman of the King Salman Park Foundation's Board of Directors. The park is managed and supervised by the King Salman Park Foundation to create a wide range of sports, cultural, artistic, and recreational opportunities for Riyadh residents and visitors, thereby improving the city's quality of life in line with Saudi Vision 2030's goals and boosting Riyadh's world ranking (King Salman Park Foundation, 2021).

King Salman Park is the world's largest urban park, covering more than 15 km² and providing a diverse range of high-quality activities for the city's residents and visitors. It will feature large open green spaces covering more than 11 km², a million trees, the Royal Arts Complex, the National Theater, a pedestrian walkway, and a valley area in the middle of the park surrounded by art and water features. The park will make a substantial contribution to expanding regional vegetation and boosting per capita green space, both of which will have a direct and positive impact on environmental and climate quality (King Salman Park Foundation, 2021).

King Salman Park is known for its strategic location in Riyadh, where it is connected to many major roads. For example, the King Abdulaziz Public Transport Project via five stations on the Green Line of Riyadh's train, and ten stops on the Riyadh bus network, allows easy access by 5% of the city's population in under 30 minutes. King Salman Park is 13 times the size of Singapore's Gardens by the Bay, five times the size of London's Hyde Park, and four times the

size of Central Park in New York (Alshathri, 2019). According to the Royal Commission for Riyadh City (RCRC), the project will be in line with Saudi Vision 2030's aim to improve Riyadh's position among the world's top 100 most livable cities (Royal Commission for Riyadh City, 2021).

King Salman Park will have the following features.

Open green spaces:

- Open green and areas covering over 9 million sqm featuring many gardens style.
- Long round public walkway extending for over 7 kilometers.
- A valley with a surface area of more than 800,000 sqm.

Royal art complex:

The Royal Art Complex will cover an area of around 400,000 sqm and will feature the following:

- A national theatre with a capacity of 2500 people.
- 5 museums of different sizes.
- An outdoor theater with a seating capacity of 8000 people.
- 4 art academies in the city.
- A children's educational center.

Cultural facilities:

- 7 different museums: Aviation Museum, Astronomy and Space Museum, Science Museum, Museum of Plants, Virtual Reality Museum, and Architecture Museum.
- Plazas will be used to hold a variety of activities (total area of 40,000 sqm).

Sports and entertainment facilities:

- A Royal Golf Course with an 850,000 sqm surface area.

- A sports complex with a 50,000 sqm.
- A skydiving center.
- An equestrian center is a place where horses can be trained.
- Routes for running and biking.
- An amusement park with a surface area of 100,000 sqm.
- An aquapark with a surface area of 140,000 sqm.
- A skybridge and a tower.

Visitor center:

- An 80,000-sqm environmental, cultural, and educational center with interactive shows, a meeting room, coffee shops, hotels, and restaurants.
- 12,000 residential units in residential complexes.
- There are 16 hotels with 2300 rooms and 500,000 sqm of retail space.

Qiddiya project

Ages ago the Qiddiya Village was one of the main paths of commerce and pilgrimage that covered the Arabian Peninsula. When the Saudi government unveiled Vision 2030, the long-term growth plan initiated the new era of Qiddiya. In April 2017, Mohammed bin Salman, the Crown Prince, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Economic and Growth Affairs Council, and the Qiddiya Board of Directors unveiled the Qiddiya Project as a part of Vision 2030. Qiddiya will eventually help to achieve many of Vision 2030's goals, including promoting economic sustainable growth, creating jobs, promoting culture, empowering young people and women, and doubling domestic recreation and entertainment opportunities (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Vision 2030 reflects the KSA's strategic plan for future development. Qiddiya clearly supports the aims of Vision 2030 to build a vibrant society, a thriving economy, and an ambitious nation. Each of the wide-scale programs, with the very largest named megaprojects, represents a visible effort to manifest the Vision's key themes. As one of those programs, Qiddiya is ideally positioned to implement a significant portion of Vision 2030's core principle.

The Saudi economy's current structure is highly dependent on oil and gas. In accordance with the goals of Vision 2030, Qiddiya will lead economic growth by engaging in a wide range of experiences, services, facilities, and enterprises in non-petrochemical sectors. It is estimated that the Qiddiya Project will add SAR 17 billion (US\$ 4.5 billion) to the GDP. It is also expected to create 57,000 jobs by 2030 (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Qiddiya will become Saudi Arabia's city of culture, sports, and arts, an interactive destination that will offer unique experiences and great opportunities for enjoyment. Qiddiya is designed around five main pillars: parks and attractions, sports and wellness, motion and mobility, arts and culture, and nature. Qiddiya will be an exciting place for Saudi's young generation to meet where they can appreciate, enjoy, and improve their skills to open certain avenues for career paths, which will help to build a stronger future (Qiddiya official, 2020).

The Qiddiya Project will provide several opportunities for investment partnerships. Priority partners will include suppliers and manufacturers, financial capital stakeholders, infrastructure partners, and healthcare providers. The purpose of the Qiddiya Project is to shed light on the progress made towards achieving the KSA's Vision 2030. It has already attracted attention from the media and news outlets all over the world, including CNN, Time, Variety, The Guardian, and The Wall Street Journal, to name a few (Qiddiya official, 2020).

The first phase of the Qiddiya Project, scheduled to open in 2023, will include over 45 projects and over 300 activities. Development of Qiddiya will improve the site's spectacular natural landscape, ensuring that Qiddiya presents the best the world can offer in a unique location unmatched by any other locale. A third of the area is about 334 square kilometers, with the remainder designated for the purpose of preserving and protecting natural land. Visitors to Qiddiya will be able to appreciate both natural and manmade attractions (Qiddiya official, 2020).

One of the megaprojects in Qiddiya will be the opening of Six Flags, an amusement park that will be developed by the world's biggest regional theme park company. This amusement park will meet the Saudi citizens' strong and previously unmet demand for new and thrilling forms of entertainment. Six Flags Qiddiya will include six separate lands: the City of Thrills, Discovery Springs, Steam Town, Twilight Gardens, Fortune Valley and Grand Exposition, and the Falcon's Flight, which is expected to be the world's highest, longest, and quickest roller coaster, running at speeds of up to 250 kilometers per hour. Six Flags Qiddiya will open in 2023 as a key component and the first step of the implementation of the Qiddiya Project (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Sports and recreation are the core of a commitment to a healthier community. By offering physical activities that meet the fitness needs of amateurs as well as professionals, Qiddiya will open avenues to changing citizens' lifestyles. It will include a myriad of top-level sports facilities and programs for individuals aspiring to improve their sporting and overall fitness skills, including a stadium, a sports hub, an 18-hole championship golf course, a private sports school, facilities for women's sports, a wellness center, and an aquatic center. These facilities will be used to promote activities and competitiveness across a range of athletic endeavors to encourage healthy lifestyles. Overall, Qiddiya will boost national pride and confidence through sports, while providing new career opportunities for dozens of Saudi athletes (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Motion and mobility will be a foundation for advancing new professional pursuits. Visitors will unlock adrenaline-driven experiences that will bring people into motion through state-of-the-art facilities, such as an air sports aerodrome, professional race track, karting, drag strips, rallycross and rally stages, training facilities, and a motorsport business park (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Arts and culture will be the central pillar in Qiddiya for exploration and enjoyment. Qiddiya will foster an enthusiasm in the arts by creating spaces where artists can perform and practice. The focus will be on a variety of cultural and creative arts, exhibitions, and educational opportunities that will be brought to life by new programs and cutting edge facilities, including an arena, creative village, festival area, performing arts center, and a multiplex cinema. Through the creation of these iconic facilities and events, Qiddiya will bring a diversity of cultural and artistic projects to the region that will enhance the KSA's international standing (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Within a unique tropical environment, Qiddiya will create fascinating natural experiences to allow visitors to explore the great outdoors. Some of the unique features of this component of Qiddiya include an equestrian center, animal encounters, scenic and natural experiences, outdoor adventures and exploration, a safari park, and an eco-lodge. Such engaging, environment-oriented family activities should foster and strengthen understanding and respect for natural resources, while also demonstrating an appreciation for biodiversity and sustainability (Qiddiya official, 2020).

Diriyah gate project

On the side of the Wadi Hanifah, Diriyah was constructed in 1446 CE, surrounded by fertile agricultural land. Because of the collective efforts led by Mohammad bin Saud and Sheikh Mohammad bin Abdul Wahab, Diriyah grew into a prominent gathering point in the Najd region as settlements grew in Wadi Hanifah. Between 1744 and 1818 CE, Ad Diriyah was the site of At-Turaif, the first Saudi capital, and is the home of Saudi Arabia's ruling family, the Al Saud family. In 2010, the city of Al-Turaif, which was founded in 1744 and is known as one of the world's largest mud-brick cities, was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site, one of only five in Saudi Arabia (Diriyah Gate Development, 2021).

Diriyah highlights Saudi Arabia's more than 300-year-old culture and history, and it has recently been renovated to serve as the kingdom's cultural capital, with a focus on heritage, cultural experiences, educational opportunities, world-class residential living, shopping, and entertainment (Diriyah Gate Development, 2021). The Al Diriyah Gate project is 20 minutes northwest of Riyadh. It is located east of the Salboukh highway to the north of Riyadh. It has a surface area of 477,648 m² and is 673 m above sea level. Al Diriyah is known for its unique architecture, old settlements, deserts, palm gardens, farms, and agricultural areas, making it a place of several historic sites and antiquities (Diriyah Gate Development, 2021).

The Diriyah Gate project will serve as the kingdom's historic and cultural roots, boastfully highlighting Saudi Arabia's 300-year history to the rest of the world through an engaging and inspiring set of heritage, hospitality, education, shops, and restaurants for residents and tourists. Diriyah will be converted into a global tourism destination, with its main anchors rooted in its historic culture and legacy (Diriyah Gate Development, 2021).

The Diriyah Gate project aims to be constructed as a mixed-use urban development based on both new urbanism and old Najdi architectural typology characteristics. More than 20 luxury and ultra-luxury hospitality facilities will be located there, giving authentic experiences that represent Diriyah's and Saudi Arabia's rich history and culture. The Diriyah Gate project will include museums, galleries, restaurants, retail experiences, public squares, hotels, many leisure facilities, housing, and educational facilities (Diriyah Gate Development, 2021).

The Diriyah Gate project, which will cost more than US\$22 billion, will help Saudi Arabia achieve its Saudi Vision 2030 by attracting 27 million local and international tourists by 2030. The goal of the Diriyah Gate project aligns with the kingdom's National Tourism Strategy, which seeks to welcome 100 million tourists from around the world by 2030. Diriyah will indeed become one of the world's most powerful and modern destinations for its heritage and cultural education (Diriyah Gate Development, 2021).

Despite the pandemic, the Diriyah Gate project is on schedule and budget. Some facilities are anticipated to open before the end of 2022. Indeed, Diriyah Gate is one of several major projects that the kingdom is undertaking as part of its strategy to increase the tourism sector's economic contribution. The Diriyah Gate project officials want many tourists to come to see the kingdom's cultural symbol, and by 2024 officials are expecting that 80% of tourists will be local and 20% will be foreign (Kamel, 2021).

Chapter IV

Research methodology

4.1 Research design

The current study examined residents' perceptions and support for tourism development in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Research design is the method that is used to collect and analyze the needed information, and it is also known as the structure of research since it holds all the elements in a research project together (Akhtar, 2016). Research, based on its purpose, is classified into three types: exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory.

Exploratory design is a form of research that provides preliminary insights into the nature of a problem, produces questions that will be examined in a more details (Engel & Schutt, 2014), and is frequently used as a precursor to a more extensive study (Alston & Bowles, 2020). Exploratory research aims to formulate problems, clarify concepts, and form hypotheses. For example, exploratory research tries to investigate how individuals interact in their place, what meanings they assign to their actions, and what concerns them (Engel & Schutt, 2014). In exploratory research, significant amounts of unstructured data are usually collected to investigate a new topic, respond to new concerns, work on topics that have little available information, and gain a broad understanding of a situation (Alston & Bowles, 2020; Bless et al., 2006; Engel & Schutt, 2014).

Descriptive design is a form of research that aims to describe demographic information, such as income, age, and family size (Dane, 2011; DePoy & Gilson, 2012). In descriptive studies, one may discover a relationship between two variables but be unable to explain why the relationship exists (Almalki, 2016). Furthermore, descriptive studies' aims are not to demonstrate causal relationships but to describe situations and to precisely determine what the situation is

(Strydom, 2013). According to Mertens (2008) and Monette et al. (2013), descriptive research attempts to discover facts or accurately describe reality to acquire an overview of a situation.

Explanatory design is a form of research that aims to find causes, establish causality between elements, determine the impacts of behavior on a social phenomenon, and anticipate how one phenomenon will change in connection to another variable (Engel & Schutt, 2014). Explanatory research tries to build and test theories in a specific field of study (Thyer, 2009). Explanatory studies are typically experimental, allowing hypotheses to be evaluated and comparison groups to be used. Explanatory research aims to explain why things are the way they are (Strydom, 2013). The goal of explanatory research is to explain why phenomena occur to predict future occurrences and to produce data about a large number of cases while using statistical analysis to interpret the data (Adler & Clark, 2014).

To best meet the purpose of the current study, both descriptive and explanatory research designs were utilized to build and test the research model.

4.2 Measurement of variables

The questionnaire for this study includes seven parts: 1) residents' opinions about community attachment, 2) residents' knowledge of tourism development, 3) community involvement, 4) tourism benefits and costs, 5) satisfaction with tourism development, 6) residents' intention to support tourism development, and finally, 7) residents' socio-economic and demographic information, such as gender, level of education, and income. In all questions except in the 7th part, respondents show their level of agreement using a five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5).

The proposed model of this study represents a domino effect across antecedent variables series 1 (community attachment, resident's knowledge of tourism, community involvement), tourism impacts variables series 2 (perceived benefits and costs of tourism), variable series 3 (satisfaction with tourism), and variable series 4 (intention to support tourism). In this study, the measurement of constructs includes a series of items based on studies and measurements that had been previously verified as reliable and valid. Details of the study's measurement items are shown in Tables 6-12.

Table 6

Measurement of community attachment

Community attachment items	Adapted study
1- I prefer living in my community over other communities.	López et al. (2018).
2- I would feel unhappy if I move to live in another area	Adongo et al. (2017).
3- I have an emotional attachment to this place - it has meaning to me.	López et al. (2018).
4- Many of my friends/family prefer this community over other communities.	López et al. (2018).
5- I feel that my community is a part of me.	López et al. (2018).

Table 7

Measurement of resident's knowledge of tourism development

Knowledge of tourism items	Adapted study
1- I know about tourism development in Riyadh city.	Nunkoo (2015).
2- I know the possible impacts of tourism development in Riyadh city.	Nunkoo (2015).
3- I understand the role of officials in tourism development.	Nunkoo (2015).
4- In general, I have knowledge about officials 's tourism development plans.	Nunkoo (2015).
5- I keep up with the news regarding tourism development in Riyadh city.	Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017).

Table 8*Measurement of community involvement in tourism development*

Community involvement items	Adapted study
1- I participate in tourism-related activities.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
2- I share my opinions with officials regarding tourism development.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
3- I am involved in the planning and management of tourism in my community.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
4- I am involved in the decision-making for tourism development in my community.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
5- I support research for the development of tourism.	López et al. (2018).
6- I participate in cultural exchanges between local residents and tourists.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).

Table 9*Measurement of perceived benefits of tourism development*

Perceived benefit of tourism items	Adapted study
1- Tourism development increases revenues.	Teng (2019).
2- Tourism development increases business for local people and small businesses.	Teng (2019).
3- Tourism development increases employment opportunities.	Teng (2019).
4- Tourism development provides more infrastructure and public facilities like, roads, shopping malls, etc.	Gannon et al. (2021)
5- Tourism development provides an incentive for the preservation of local culture.	Teng (2019).
6- Tourism development increases cultural exchanges between tourists and residents.	Teng (2019).
7- Tourism development helps to boost cultural identity.	Teng (2019).
8- Tourism development provides more parks and other recreational area for locals.	Teng (2019).
9- Tourism development provides incentives to protect and conserve natural resources.	Látková and Vogt (2012).

Table 10*Measurement of perceived costs of tourism development*

Perceived cost of tourism items	Adapted study
1- Tourism development increases in the prices of goods and services.	Teng (2019).
2- Tourism development results in an increase of the cost of living.	Látková and Vogt (2012).
3- Tourism increases crime rates.	Látková and Vogt (2012).
4- Tourism brings negative effects on the local culture.	Teng (2019).
5- Local residents would suffer from living in a tourism destination area.	Teng (2019).
6- Tourism causes communities to be overcrowded.	Látková and Vogt (2012).
7- An increase in number of tourists will lead to friction between locals and tourists.	Látková and Vogt (2012).
8- Tourism development increases environmental pollution in my area.	Teng (2019).
9- Tourism results in more litter in my area.	Látková and Vogt (2012).

Table 11*Measurement of community satisfaction with tourism development*

Satisfaction with tourism items	Adapted study
1- Tourism development is beneficial to my community.	Chow et al. (2019).
2- I am satisfied with the current tourism development planning in my community.	Chow et al. (2019).
3- My community is a desirable place to live because of tourists.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
4- Overall, I am satisfied to have tourists in my community.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
5- Quality of life has improved because of tourism development.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).
6- Overall condition of my community has improved because of tourism development.	Moghavvemi et al. (2021).

Table 12*Measurement of the intention to support tourism development*

Intention to support tourism items	Adapted study
1- Tourism can be one of the most important industries for my community.	Nunkoo and Ramkissoon (2011).
2- Tourism development helps my community grow in the right direction.	Nunkoo and Ramkissoon (2011).
3- I am proud when I see tourists in my community.	Nunkoo and Ramkissoon (2011).
4- More tourists should be attracted to come to my community.	Látková and Vogt (2012).

4.3 Pilot test

The measurement items were reviewed by a committee member in the PhD program in tourism at Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) to understand if there was a need for any correction in terms of overall clarity, layout, and wording choice of the measurement items. All comments and suggestions were taken into account in the revision of the questionnaire. The revised survey instrument was then translated into Arabic.

The translated draft of the questionnaire was given to two Saudi Arabian professors and faculty members in the Department of Tourism and Hospitality at King Saud University to review the content and provide their comments. There were modifications to the translation of some items to ensure the correct meaning and to correctly reflect the same meaning of the English version of the questionnaire. Next, the questionnaire was pilot tested by a group of residents in Riyadh. During pilot testing, the researcher asked respondents to participate in the study, complete the questionnaire, provide the researcher with their additional comments regarding the suitability of the questionnaire, and note any changes they thought were important. Finally, 50 complete responses were considered in the pilot study.

4.4 Sampling

This study examines residents' attitudes toward tourism development in Riyadh city. The target population of this study includes people who have lived in Riyadh within 5 years and were at least 18 years old. In addition, a convenience sampling method was used to best meet the purpose of the study. Convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling in which people of the target population are chosen for a study based on practical reasons, such as geographical location, accessibility, or willingness to volunteer (Farrokhi & Mahmoudi-Hamidabad, 2012). Details of the data collection are explained in the next section.

4.5 Data collection

This study applied the survey method as an appropriate research strategy. The survey method is a useful strategy in tourism-related research (Mohammadi, 2014), and it is capable of gathering data from a large sample of the population (Sukamolson, 2007). In terms of data collection, this study utilized a self-administered questionnaire. A self-administered questionnaire refers to a questionnaire that has been designed specifically to be completed by participants without the intervention of the researcher (Mohammadi, 2014). The questionnaires were distributed via a link created by the Qualtrics website to random people living in Riyadh city through emails and WhatsApp. Details of the data analysis method are explained in the next section.

4.6 Data analysis method

To explain the sample and test the hypotheses, special statistical analysis tools, such as structural equation modeling (SEM) and Mplus, were used in this study. The demographic

information of the respondents, such as their age, gender, job, education, and income level, was gathered. To describe the above information about the sample population, a descriptive analysis was employed. To best determine the target participants, respondents had to answer two screening questions about their length of residency in Riyadh and their age.

As said, the respondents had to have lived in Riyadh for more than 5 years and be at least 18 years old to be eligible to participate). According to Ballou and Lavrakas (2008), screening questions allow a survey creator to reach a specific audience by filtering respondents. There was also one close-ended question in the final part of the questionnaire; respondents confirmed whether they had the opportunity to travel abroad at least once in their lives.

SEM and Mplus were used to test the relationship between the research constructs. SEM could examine how appropriate the proposed model of the current study is by using the data and testing the relationships among the variables of the study (Stein et al., 2017). SEM is a multivariate statistical framework used to redact complex interactions between directly and indirectly observed (latent) variables, and it is a large framework that includes techniques like regression, factor analysis, path analysis, and linear equations. It is also used to test the fit of a causal model (Stein et al., 2017). Mplus is a comprehensive statistical modeling software for applied researchers that includes SEM. The flexibility of the Mplus modeling framework allows researchers to perform a variety of multilevel data analyses, including multilevel factor analysis, multilevel path analyses, and multilevel SEM (Heck, 2000).

Chapter V

Results

5.1 Respondents' demographic characteristics

As shown in Table 13, of 428 respondents, 323 (75.5%) of them were male and 105 (24.5%) were female. In terms of age, almost half of the respondents 48.4% were aged between 18 to 25 years old, 19.9% were aged between 26 to 34 years old, 25% were aged between 35 to 54 years old, 5.1% were aged between 55 to 64 old, and 1.6% were aged 65 years or older. In terms of education level, almost half of the respondents 47.9% had a bachelor's degree, less than high school were 0.7%, high school diploma or equivalent were 31.5%, and graduate degree were 19.9%. Regarding the monthly income, most of the respondents 47.7% monthly made about 5,000 SAR or less, 9.8% of respondents monthly made about 5,001-8,000 SAR, 8.2% monthly made about 8,001-10,000 SAR, 6.3% monthly made about 10,001- 12000 SAR, and 28% monthly made about 12,000 SAR and over. In terms of duration of living in Riyadh city, the majority of the respondents 86.2% live in Riyadh city over 11 years, 4.7% or respondents live 1-5 years, and those who live 6-10 years were 9.1% of the sample. In terms of traveling overseas, half of the respondents 55.5% travel more than 5 times overseas, 16.4% of respondents indicated that they never travel, 18.5% travel 1-3 times, and 9.6% travel 4-5 times.

Table 13*Sample characteristics (n=428)*

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	323	75.5
Female	105	24.5
Age		
18-25 years old	207	48.4
26-34 years old	85	19.9
35-54 years old	107	25.0
55-64 years old	22	5.1
65 or older	7	1.6
Education		
Less than high school	3	0.7
High school diploma or equivalent	135	31.5
Bachelor's degree	205	47.9
Graduate degree	85	19.9
Income (Monthly)		
5,000 SAR and less	204	47.7
5,001 SAR to 8,000 SAR	42	9.8
8001 SAR to 10,000 SAR	35	8.2
10,001 SAR to 12,000 SAR	27	6.3
12,000 SAR and over	120	28.0
Duration of Living in Riyadh		
1-5 years	20	4.7
6-10 years	39	9.1
Over 11 years	369	86.2
Travel Overseas		
Never	70	16.4
1-3 Times	79	18.5
4-5 Times	41	9.6
More than 5 Times	238	55.5

5.2 Measurement model

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to check if the measurement model was appropriate and adequate (Hair et al., 2006). The measurement model's validity is determined by the model's goodness-of-fit and reliability of the constructs (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). The initial goodness-of-fit of the measurement model was found to be acceptable ($\chi^2 = 2747.963$, $df = 159$, $p < 0.001$, $TLI = 0.837$, $CFI = 0.848$, $SRMR = 0.066$, $RMSEA = 0.069$). However, in this study, ITS_1, ITS_2, Invol_1, Know_4, Pben_5, Pcos_5, Pcos_6, and Commu_4 items were deleted due to their poor factor loadings. After deleting those items, the re-specified model provided a better goodness-of-fit ($\chi^2 = 1862.471$, $df = 135$, $p < 0.001$, $TLI = 0.856$, $CFI = 0.868$, $SRMR = 0.068$, $RMSEA = 0.070$). Table 14 presents the means, standard deviations, and correlations among the study's constructs.

Table 14

Descriptive statistics and correlations matrix (n=428)

	Construct	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Community attachment	4.12	0.79	-	0.10 ^b	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.03
2	Knowledge	3.57	0.86	0.12 ^{a**}	-	0.18	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.16
3	Community inv	2.42	1.02	0.06	0.43 ^{**}	-	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.09
4	Perceived benefit	4.21	0.70	0.28 ^{**}	0.39 ^{**}	0.20 ^{**}	-	0.05	0.38	0.42
5	Perceived cost	3.33	0.83	0.03	-0.13 ^{**}	-0.14 ^{**}	-0.24 ^{**}	-	0.09	0.09
6	Satisfaction	3.65	0.85	0.19 ^{**}	0.46 ^{**}	0.37 ^{**}	0.62 ^{**}	-0.30 ^{**}	-	0.59
7	Intention to support	3.97	0.93	0.18 ^{**}	0.40 ^{**}	0.30 ^{**}	0.65 ^{**}	-0.31 ^{**}	0.77 ^{**}	-
	AVE			0.481	0.533	0.605	0.522	0.448	0.552	0.703

Note: *M* = mean; *SD* = standard deviations

a Correlations between variables are below the diagonal.

b Squared correlations between variables are above the diagonal.

** $p < .01$

5.3 Data assumptions

To check normality, Kline (2015) recommended that univariate skewness values to be less than -3.0 or 3.0 and kurtosis values are less than 10. In this study, skewness scores were ranged

from -1.015 to .460, and kurtosis values were ranged from -.415 to 1.250. Therefore, the data normality in this study was achieved. Multicollinearity was checked by making sure that variance inflation factors (VIF) and tolerance values were within the indicated cutoff values (i.e., tolerance $>.10$, VIF <10) (Kline, 2015). Multicollinearity was checked by running numerous multiple regressions with each variable as a dependent variable and the other variables as independent variables. All tolerance values are greater than 0.728, and VIF values are less than 1.737. According to the findings, multicollinearity did not appear to be a significant concern in the current study.

In addition, the convergent and discriminant validity of constructs were investigated. Convergent validity was assessed by using the standardized factor loadings of each indicator, the critical ratio (CR), and the average variance extracted (AVE) of each construct (see Table 15). According to Hair et al. (2006), standardized factor loadings should be statistically significant and at least 0.5, or higher than 0.7. In this study, all standardized factor loadings were statistically significant at $p < .001$. Standardized loading estimates ranged between 0.503 and 0.916.

The AVE was calculated by the sum of the squared standardized factor loadings divided by the number of items under each construct. To ensure convergent validity, the AVE should be 0.5 or greater (Hair et al., 2006). If the AVE is less than 0.5, it suggests more errors in the items than the variance explained by the construct (Hair et al., 2006). The AVE value for all latent constructs above the minimum required value of 0.50 (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988), except of the AVE of community attachment and perceived cost variables. However, Fornell and Larcker (1981) claimed that if a construct has the AVE value lower than 0.5, but its CR value is higher than 0.6, as is the case of the community attachment and perceived cost constructs, its convergent validity

is still appropriate. Therefore, the low AVE of community attachment and perceived cost might be suitable in this study since it does not produce major reliability and discriminant validity issues.

Moreover, the composite reliability was used as a measure of constructs' convergent validity. The composite reliability (CR) of each construct was calculated by the sum of square factor loadings divided by the total sum of squared factor loadings and the sum of the error variance for the construct (Hair et al., 2006). In this study, all values of CR ranged between 0.786 and 0.904. Thus, convergent validity was found to be desirable. This study used two forms of comparisons to determine discriminant validity: (a) the square root of the average variance extracted (AVE) versus the inter-factor correlations of any pair of constructs, and (b) the AVE versus the greatest shared squared value (MSV). The square root of the AVE for each construct is intended to be larger than any inter-factor correlations related to the construct (Hair et al., 2006).

Table 15

Results of confirmatory factor analysis, constructs validity and reliability

Variable	Std. loadings	CR	AVE	Cronbach's Alpha
Community attachment (CA)		0.786	0.481	0.78
I prefer living in my community over other communities (CA1)	0.677			
I would feel unhappy if I move to live in another area (CA2)	0.702			
I have an emotional attachment to this place - it has meaning to me (CA3)	0.620			
Many of my friends/family prefer this community over other communities (CA4) *	—			
I feel that my community is a part of me (CA5)	0.768			
Knowledge of tourism (KT)		0.819	0.533	0.81
I know about tourism development in Riyadh city (KT1)	0.794			
I know the possible impacts of tourism development in Riyadh city (KT2)	0.781			
I understand the role of officials in tourism development (KT3)	0.697			

In general, I have knowledge about officials 's tourism development plans (KT4) *	—			
I keep up with the news regarding tourism development in Riyadh city (KT5)	0.640			
Community involvement (CI)		0.882	0.605	0.87
I participate in tourism-related activities (CI1) *	—			
I share my opinions with officials regarding tourism development (CI2)	0.821			
I am involved in the planning and management of tourism in my community (CI3)	0.916			
I am involved in the decision-making for tourism development in my community (CI4)	0.845			
I support research for the development of tourism (CI5)	0.595			
I participate in cultural exchanges between local residents and tourists (CI6)	0.667			
Perceived benefit (PB)		0.897	0.522	0.89
Tourism development increases revenues (PB1)	0.742			
Tourism development increases business for local people and small businesses (PB2)	0.730			
Tourism development increases employment opportunities (PB3)	0.714			
Tourism development provides more infrastructure and public facilities like, roads, shopping malls, etc (PB4)	0.791			
Tourism development provides an incentive for the preservation of local culture (PB5) *	—			
Tourism development increases cultural exchanges between tourists and residents (PB6)	0.740			
Tourism development helps to boost cultural identity (PB7)	0.691			
Tourism development provides more parks and other recreational area for locals (PB8)	0.740			
Tourism development provides incentives to protect and conserve natural resources (PB9)	0.624			
Perceived cost (PC)		0.847	0.448	0.84
Tourism development increases in the prices of goods and services (PC1)	0.503			
Tourism development results in an increase of the cost of living (PC2)	0.523			
Tourism increases crime rates (PC3)	0.645			
Tourism brings negative effects on the local culture (PC4)	0.664			

Local residents would suffer from living in a tourism destination area (PC5) *	—			
Tourism causes communities to be overcrowded (PC6) *	—			
An increase in number of tourists will lead to friction between locals and tourists (PC7)	0.748			
Tourism development increases environmental pollution in my area (PC8)	0.771			
Tourism results in more litter in my area (PC9)	0.775			
Satisfaction with tourism (ST)		0.880	0.552	0.88
Tourism development is beneficial to my community (ST1)	0.735			
I am satisfied with the current tourism development in my community (ST2)	0.785			
My community is a desirable place to live because of tourists (ST3)	0.593			
Overall, I am satisfied to have tourists in my community (ST4)	0.747			
Quality of life has improved because of tourism development (ST5)	0.807			
Overall condition of my community has improved because of tourism development (ST6)	0.775			
Intention to support (ITS)		0.904	0.703	0.90
Tourism can be one of the most important industries for my community (ITS1) *	—			
Tourism development helps my community grow in the right direction (ITS2) *	—			
I am proud when I see tourists in my community (ITS3)	0.806			
More tourists should be attracted to come to my community (ITS4)	0.854			
Tourism will continue to play an important economic role in my community (ITS5)	0.789			
I support tourism development as it is vital to my community (ITS6)	0.901			

Note: * denotes the dropped items due to their poor factor loading

5.4 Structural model

The proposed research model was investigated using a structural equation modeling (SEM) by checking the overall model fit and structural parameter estimates, including their size, direction, and statistical significance (Hair et al., 2006). The goodness-of-fit statistics of the proposed model

showed that the suggested model seems to reasonably fit the data: ($\chi^2 = 1936.562$, $df = 128$, $p < 0.001$, $TLI = 0.849$, $CFI = 0.860$, $SRMR = 0.084$, $RMSEA = 0.072$).

As shown in Table 16, findings supported H1a that proposed a positive relationship between community attachment and benefit perceived from tourism development ($\beta = 0.279$, $p < 0.05$). On the other side, the findings did not support H1b which proposed a negative relationship between community attachment and perceived cost from tourism development ($\beta = 0.027$, $p > 0.05$), so H1b was rejected. Findings of this study also supports H2a and H2b that proposed a relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and perceived benefit and cost from tourism development. The results indicated that there is a significant positive relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and perceived benefit from tourism development ($\beta = 0.439$, $p < 0.05$). In addition, results provided a significant negative relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and perceived costs from tourism development ($\beta = -0.147$, $p < 0.05$), so H2a and H2b were both supported.

Findings did not find support for the relationship between community involvement and its impacts on perceived benefit and cost from tourism development. The relationship between community involvement and perceived benefit were negative and insignificant ($\beta = -0.051$, $p > 0.05$) and the relationship between community involvement and perceived cost were also negative and insignificant ($\beta = -0.081$, $p > 0.05$), so H3a and H3b were both rejected.

In addition, findings provide support for the relationship between the effect of perceived benefit and cost from tourism on satisfaction with tourism development. The results provided support for H4 that proposed a positive relationship between perceived benefit of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism ($\beta = 0.654$, $p < 0.05$), and provided support

for H4 that proposed a negative relationship between perceived cost of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism development ($\beta = -0.232$ $p < 0.05$), so H4 and H5 were both supported.

Moreover, findings provide support for the relationship between the effect of perceived benefit and cost from tourism on locals' intentions to support tourism development. Findings provided support for H6 that proposed a positive relationship between perceived benefit from tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development ($\beta = 0.229$ $p < 0.05$). In addition, Findings provided support for H7 that proposed a negative relationship exist between perceived cost from tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development ($\beta = -0.072$ $p < 0.05$). In addition, findings provide support for H8 that proposed a relationship exist between satisfaction with tourism and locals' intentions to support tourism development ($\beta = 0.686$ $p < 0.05$).

Table 16

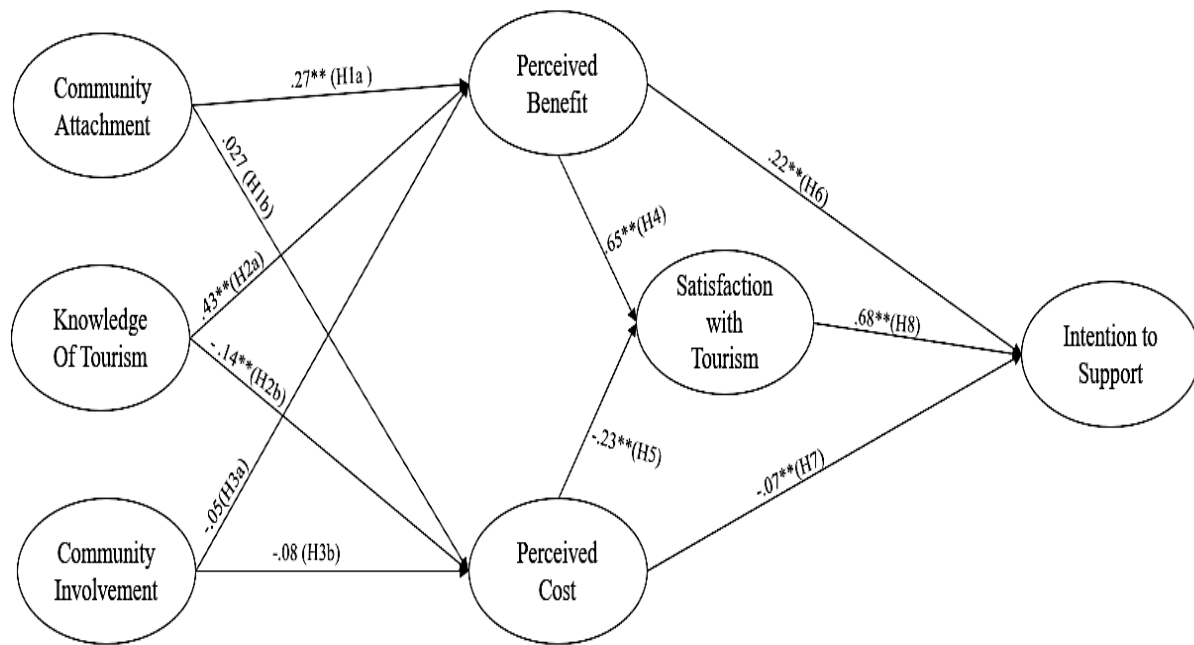
Direct and indirect effects (n=428)

Hypothesis	Linkage	Standard estimates	P-value	Results
H1a	CA $\rightarrow$ PB	0.279	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H1b	CA $\rightarrow$ PC	0.027	$p > 0.05$	Not supported
H2a	KT $\rightarrow$ PB	0.439	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H2b	KT $\rightarrow$ PC	-0.147	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H3a	CI $\rightarrow$ PB	-0.051	$p > 0.05$	Not supported
H3b	CI $\rightarrow$ PC	-0.081	$p > 0.05$	Not supported
H4	PB $\rightarrow$ ST	0.654	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H5	PC $\rightarrow$ ST	-0.232	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H6	PB $\rightarrow$ ITS	0.229	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H7	PC $\rightarrow$ ITS	-0.072	$p < 0.05$	Supported
H8	ST $\rightarrow$ ITS	0.686	$p < 0.05$	Supported

Note: CA: community attachment; KT: knowledge of tourism; CI: community involvement; PB: perceived benefits; PC: perceived costs; ST: Satisfaction with tourism; ITS: intention to support.

Figure 7

The results of structural model



NOTE: ** $P < .001$ * $P < .05$

Source: Author's own elaboration.

Chapter VI

Discussion

6.1 Discussion of research questions

In this section the three main research questions are discussed:

RQ1. *How the external factors (e.g., community attachment, residents' knowledge of tourism development, and community involvement) affect locals' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts on Riyadh City?*

The proposed research model represents a domino effect across antecedent variables series 1 (community attachment, resident's knowledge of tourism, community involvement), with tourism impacting variables series 2 (perceived benefit and cost of tourism), variable series 3 (satisfaction with tourism), and variable series 4 (intention to support tourism). In this study, the constructs measured included a series of items based on studies and measurements previously verified as reliable and valid.

The findings revealed a positive relationship between community attachment and perceived benefit from tourism development. This indicates that locals with strong community attachments are more likely to expect benefits from tourism development, which is inconsistent with the findings of some earlier studies. For example, a study conducted in New Braunfels, Texas, by Um and Crompton (1987) showed that residents attached to their community perceived few positive impacts of tourism. Similarly, Gursoy et al. (2010) discovered that residents of Australia's Sunshine Coast with high levels of community attachments perceived tourism as having significant negative socioeconomic impacts, but they supported mass tourism development in their community. However, the present study's results are consistent with the findings of Choi and

Murray's (2010) study, which showed that locals who had strong ties to their community were optimistic about tourism outcomes and intended to support tourism. In addition, Nicholas et al. (2009) found that community attachments had favorable impacts on locals' willingness to support tourism development. No relationship between community attachment and the perceived cost of tourism development was found in the present study. This indicates that locals who are attached to their community do not necessarily expect any costs associated with tourism development, which is inconsistent with the findings of Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017), which showed a positive and significant relationship between community attachment and perceived cost of tourism.

Butler's (1980) Tourism Life Cycle Model (TALC) is a key instrument for assessing the development of a destination. TALC describes local residents' interactions with and reactions to tourists (Butler, 1980; Sinclair-Maragh & Gursoy, 2017) based on the many stages of exploration that arise as a destination develops: involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and, possibly, decline. Different elements influence each stage, such as the development rate, the number of tourists, accessibility, and locals' capacity for tourism (Zhou & Huang, 2019).

During the exploration stage, residents share local amenities with tourists, but their active participation in providing services is rare. In addition, residents have positive perceptions of the impacts of tourism tend to ignore all the tourism costs. As the number of visitors increases, more locals start offering facilities and services to tourists (Lee & Lee, 2016). Thus, the destination enters the involvement stage, where visitor–host interaction remains strong. However, locals' regular social routines (such as working hours and facility use) may change, especially during peak tourist seasons. The development phase starts as the popularity of the destination keeps rising. Overcrowding of tourists during peak periods may result in competition for public facilities. The subsequent consolidation phase reflects the local economy's increased reliance on tourism (Tan et

al., 2017). At this stage, the growth of the tourism industry may spark criticism and unhappiness among the locals, bringing to the irritation stage, as it was described by Doxy (1975) in his famous Irridex (Irritation index). This irritation has currently evolved to the concept of tourismphobia (Milano et al., 2019).

When its peak tourist and local carrying capacities are met or exceeded, a destination may move into the stagnation stage, which is accompanied by an increase in environmental, social, and economic impacts. An oversupply of tourism-related supplies would then prompt business closures and changes in property ownership. As a result, the destination will begin to decay and lose its reputation. Locals would need to prepare for potential changes and modify their lifestyles depending on whether the area is in a state of decline or regeneration (Zhou & Huang, 2019).

According to Trentelman (2009), any increase in the population size and density of an area because of tourists is negatively reflected in the behaviors of the local community, thus affecting the emotional attachment to the area of origin. However, according to the present study's results, no relationship exists between community attachment and the perceived cost of tourism development. This is probably because tourism development in Riyadh is in its early stages—the locals may not be experiencing any economic, social, or environmental negative changes due to tourism development that would affect their attachments to the community.

A significant positive relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived benefits of tourism development was found in this study. In addition, the results revealed a significant negative relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived costs of tourism development, indicating that locals who are knowledgeable about tourism development expect tourism development to have either positive or negative impacts. This is consistent with the findings of Nunkoo's (2015) study, which showed a significant association between knowledge

and the perceived negative impacts of tourism, but inconsistent with Látková and Vogt's (2012) report that residents' awareness of tourism is not a predictor of the perceived impacts of tourism development.

Local knowledge of tourism development is essential for a tourism development plan to be sustainable and run effectively (Moscardo, 2005). In addition, locals' knowledge about the government's role in tourism development is an essential subject in the literature, and this knowledge can generate trust between the locals and the government of an area (Grimmelikhuijsen, 2012). When the locals know how the government performs, they can determine, with some degree of confidence, whether something is trustworthy, whereas ignorance breeds mistrust (Lewis & Weigert, 1985; Christensen & Lægreid, 2005). A lack of information may also lead to bias against and, thus, reduced confidence in the government among local communities (Nunkoo, 2015). In the context of this study, knowledge encompasses the role of the government in spreading awareness among local communities about current tourism plans, the extent to which local communities are aware of ongoing tourism development measures in the city of Riyadh, and the local communities' understanding of tourism development and its potential impacts.

The Vision 2030 program include the use of best practices to achieve the highest level of transparency and good governance in all sectors. The Saudi's government work toward achieving these high standards of transparency by announcing their goals and plans, measuring performance and the extent of success achieved, and making information available to all. Furthermore, the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia provides statements of progress and continuity without any ambiguity, revealing any defects, transgressions, and misuses of power. This enables

decisions to be taken to achieve goals that enhance the value of loyalty and belonging as well as pride in the government and state leadership.

As transparency has become an essential framework within Vision 2030 to combat corruption in all its forms, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made evident strides toward following the principles of transparency and clarity in all government dealings. Vision 2030 was developed following a realization of the seriousness of corruption, and governance, transparency, integrity, and combating corruption are among its main pillars. According to the results of the present study, the local community is, in general, knowledgeable about the tourism development initiatives taken in Riyadh City, and this is because of the Saudi government sharing its goals and achievements with complete transparency. The principle of transparency pursued by the Saudi government—which involves explaining to the local community all developments made in accordance with the goals of Vision 2030—played a fundamental role in increasing the local community's knowledge about tourism development in Riyadh City.

An insignificant relationship between community involvement and the perceived benefits and costs of tourism development was found. This may be because community participation in decision-making for tourism development does not necessarily affect community members' perceptions of the benefits and costs of tourism development. This result is consistent with previous findings. Nicholas et al. (2009) reported, for example, that the level of community involvement has no impact on the perceived benefits of and support for tourism development. In addition, Lee (2013) found no link between community involvement and the perceived costs of tourism development. However, this result is inconsistent with the Lee's (2013) study, which showed that community involvement significantly impacts perceived benefits.

It is well-accepted developing a destination is a challenging process for any agency and that it is impossible without the active involvement of local communities, especially if that development wants to be sustainable (UNEP & WTO, 2005). Local communities constitute a crucial element of a destination, and their contributions to its growth cannot be underestimated. Locals contribute significantly to promoting tourism because they are far more familiar with the area's tourist attractions than outsiders are. To obtain the best support from host communities, it is crucial to involve them in developing tourism in favorable ways (Dogra & Gupta, 2012). According to Murphy (2013), limited delays and balanced development are only achievable if more locals get involved in the initial stages of tourism development. Snyman (2012) favored community-driven tourism, in which locals are in charge of managing the services and infrastructure that are already in place. Since local communities experience the positive as well as negative effects of tourism, directly or indirectly, their involvement is crucial to better managing these effects and maximizing them (Cole, 2006).

According to Butler's TALC model, tourism is becoming increasingly critical for job boosts and economic expansion during the early stages of development. However, residents reports feeling irresponsible in influencing development within a large, less-representative municipal government structure. The TALC model also indicates that locals ignore all tourism costs in the early stages of tourism growth because they have positive perceptions of tourism and its benefits (Butler, 1980). At this point, local government officials and business owners would aggressively promote tourism around the community. Business owners and tourism professionals recognize the need to win over the community's support. They recommend that efforts be made to increase locals' awareness of the advantages of tourism development for the entire community.

Locals may also consider tourism a potential development source, thus perceiving the costs and obstacles to daily living as acceptable and justifiable (Reid et al., 2000). The present study's results indicate that no relationship exists between community involvement and the perceived impact of tourism. With no significant impacts resulting from tourism development—because many projects that have been announced have yet to finish their development processes—the local community's reluctance to participate in decision-making is justifiable.

***RQ2.** How the perceived impacts of tourism development affect locals' intention to support tourism development in Riyadh City?*

A positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development were found. This indicates that the support of local communities depends on the perceived benefits and costs of tourism development. Andereck and Vogt (2000) reported that locals with positive attitudes toward tourism are more inclined to support sustainable tourism development. Moreover, Ribeiro et al. (2017) discovered a direct link between residents' attitudes and their support for tourism development. Similarly, other researchers have found a direct correlation between residents' attitudes and their support for tourism development (Erul et al., 2020; Eslami et al., 2019; Megeirhi et al., 2020).

The results of this study support the social exchange theory, according to which residents' attitudes toward tourism development are influenced by their perceptions of the benefits and costs associated with tourism. Most of Riyadh's citizens were found to eagerly support the expansion of the tourism industry because of the perceived benefits of tourism activities, which span

sociocultural, environmental, and economic aspects. The respondents conveyed their strong desire for additional tourism developments in the area and stated that tourism authorities should work to increase tourist numbers. The majority of locals believed that the region's best chance of economic growth is through tourism. Overall, it is clear from the findings that the local population is quite supportive of tourism development and are committed to providing ongoing assistance with the construction of local tourism facilities and infrastructure. In addition, the residents are aware of the government's effort to promote tourism for the benefit of Riyadh City.

RQ3. How the perceived impacts of tourism development affect locals' satisfaction with tourism and intention to support tourism development in Riyadh City?

A positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism development were found in this study. In addition, a relationship between satisfaction with tourism and locals' intentions to support tourism development was observed. Thus, locals' expectations of benefits from tourism development reflect their satisfaction with tourism development, and vice versa. Moreover, the results indicate that locals who are satisfied with the tourism initiatives in their area will support tourism development. This is consistent with the findings of Kaplanidou et al.'s (2013) study, in which South African residents' satisfaction with their quality of life was influenced by perceived economic impact and their overall satisfaction with quality of life was positively related to their support for hosting the World Cup Football.

Kim et al. (2013) found that residents' perceptions of tourism development and its impacts in 135 counties and cities in Virginia influenced their satisfaction with various life domains.

Moreover, Ko and Stewart (2002) concluded that the perceived benefits and costs of tourism have impacts on overall community satisfaction (e.g., public service satisfaction, citizen involvement, and social opportunities). Lin et al. (2017) stated that life satisfaction is positively influenced by the perceived sociocultural and economic gains from tourism development. Further, Vargas-Sanchez et al. (2009) reported that tourism positively influences overall community satisfaction (e.g., governmental services, environment satisfaction, recreational opportunities, economic satisfaction, and community involvement), while an insignificant relationship exists between perceived costs and overall community satisfaction.

Eslami et al. (2019), Nunkoo and Ramkissoon (2011), and Woo et al. (2015) found life satisfaction to be a good predictor of residents' level of support for tourism development. According to Gursoy et al. (2019), if residents are satisfied with the conditions of their community, they will support tourism development. Conversely, locals' dissatisfaction due to the negative impacts of tourism indirectly impacts the tourism development plan for the area, because the residents' overall satisfaction level determines their support for tourism development.

Tourism development in the city of Riyadh is in its initial stages, so the local community is satisfied with the current tourism development approach and is also willing to support it. However, the well-being of residents who reside in tourist and non-tourist areas and the economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects of residents' lives may be impacted, both positively and negatively, by tourism and tourist inflows (Ivlevs, 2017).

According to Butler's TALC model, in the early phases, one may anticipate that a rise in tourist arrivals will lead to significant benefits such as new jobs and newly opened recreational facilities. In this stage, tourist inflows are not high enough to drive up prices, destroy the identity of a community, or cause environmental damage. As the area becomes more well-known as a

tourist destination and the number of tourists increases, the potential for economic and social improvements for local residents decreases (i.e., prices rise and homelessness, traffic, pollution, noise, and crime increase), and locals may feel as though their community is losing its identity.

Chapter VII

Conclusions

7.1 Implications

This study examined residents' perceptions and support for tourism development in Riyadh city. Eleven hypotheses were tested, and eight hypotheses were supported. This study applied Social Exchange Theory (SET), allowing the study to examine how Saudis' residents perceive the impacts of tourism development, depending on a costs and benefits perspective. Also, the study examined the relationship between residents' support for tourism and different variables that include positive and negative impacts of tourism, community attachment, knowledge of tourism development, community involvement, and satisfaction with tourism development. Overall, this study's findings showed that Saudis' locals are more likely to support tourism when they perceive its beneficial impacts.

According to Gursoy and Rutherford (2004), community leaders, tourism developers, local planners, and policymakers must all take into account local perceptions in order for tourism development to succeed. The Saudi government can use the study's results to better understand the variables that affect how locals perceive and support tourism development. Additionally, because this study focused on Saudi Arabia, its findings can be compared with those of earlier studies carried out in other countries, advancing knowledge of locals' perceptions of tourism development.

This study found that perceived positive impacts of tourism encourage residents to support tourism, while perceived negative impacts make residents less supportive of tourism development. This finding suggests that to get more residents' support for tourism development, Saudi government should consider how to translate impacts of tourism to actual perceived positive impacts for residents. It means that even if there are positive impacts of tourism, residents should

perceive positive impacts because actual perceived positive impacts lead to residents' support for tourism development. So, to get active support from residents, Saudi government needs to raise residents' awareness of benefits of tourism enough to be perceived. At the same time, this study suggests that the Saudi government needs to consider minimizing perceived negative impacts. Impacts of tourism are divided into environmental, socio- cultural and economic impacts.

According to this study, residents who consider tourism to have favorable impacts are more likely to support it, whereas those who perceive tourism to have adverse impacts are less likely to do so. According to this study, Saudi Arabia's government should think about how to transfer the benefits of tourism into real in order to gain more support for the development of tourism industry. Additionally, this study suggests that Saudi Arabia's government should take steps to lessen any perceived environmental, socio-cultural, and economic impacts of tourism.

Also, findings demonstrated that strong community attachment positively affects perceived positive impacts of tourism, but not affecting the negative impact of tourism. Saudis' residents who are attached to their community tend to perceive tourism positively. This finding suggests that even when there are negative impacts of tourism, locals who are attached to their community do not take those impacts critically and instead concentrate on the positive impacts. Therefore, it may be assumed that the Saudi government may need to engage in more communication with locals to outline the advantages that tourism might bring to their community. The tension between those who believe that tourism development has adverse impacts on their society and others who believe that tourism can have more positive impacts can be reduced if locals can see how tourism can benefit their community.

This study found that a significant positive relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived benefits of tourism development, and a negative relationship between

residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived costs of tourism development, indicating that locals who are knowledgeable about tourism development expect tourism development to have either positive or negative impacts. The Saudi government has to pay greater attention to campaigns that promote tourism. These campaigns will raise locals' awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of tourism. Locals will be more receptive to tourism development if they have a better understanding of the industry. Therefore, residents' degree of knowledge needs to be taken into consideration because it can address various attitudes of residents and influence how they would see tourism in the future. The government is urged to offer financial assistance for putting up awareness campaign.

In addition, it has been shown that community involvement has no significant impact on perceived positive and negative impacts of tourism. Therefore, the Saudi government should implement a participative strategy by giving locals more role over decision-making. Public engagement could be improved by informing people about the advantages of tourism development and establishing tourism advisory committees where locals' concerns are taken into account. Therefore, there should be more interaction between tourism officials and locals, allowing the latter to learn about locals' concerns and interests. Such programs should also be developed to boost the locals' level of activity participation. For instance, the Saudi government could give locals the chance to engage in tourism-related activities and contribute to the success of community-based tourism. Additionally, the Saudi government should give locals the chance to participate in the management and planning of local tourism industry.

In addition, a positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism development were found in this

study. Moreover, the results indicate that locals who are satisfied with the tourism initiatives in their area will support tourism development. These imply that tourism planners should take the impacts of tourism development into consideration. Therefore, they should focus their efforts on raising locals' satisfaction with the social, economic, and environmental aspects of tourism development. Policies may be aimed at reducing crime and other issues associated with tourism, such as traffic congestion and environmental degradation, enhance the area's surroundings, and provide recreational and entertainment facilities, all of which will improve the public safety. On their part, policymakers should ensure the region's infrastructure, institutions, and services should all be developed in a way that supports the development of tourism.

7.2 Limitations and recommendations for future research

The present research has certain limitations which provide opportunities for further research. Firstly, the outcomes obtained in this research may not be pertinent to the residents' perceptions in the other destinations, as those destinations may have different characteristics, including type of tourism, different cultural settings, different geophysical characteristics, and different levels of tourism. For future studies, further validation of the model in other regions is required since tourist destinations vary in relation to their characteristics, the extent of tourism development and its impacts. Secondly, the study focused on quantitative research; therefore, more thorough analysis for future studies should be considered by using qualitative analysis to gain a deeper understanding of the residents' perceptions and attitudes towards tourism development.

Thirdly, the present study focused just on some selection of observed indicators, variables, and constructs. Although these constructs are based on literature or researcher's observations, other important constructs or variables may exist in the future studies which could affect residents'

support for tourism development. Fourthly, this study examined only residents' reaction toward tourism. There are other stakeholders besides residents in tourism development such as tourists, tourism organizations, travel agencies and government. Future studies should focus on tourism service providers, local bodies and tourists' perceptions in such a way that sustainable tourism development could be achieved.

7.3 Conclusion

Since introducing the Saudi Vision 2030, the Saudi government has promised to carry out its national reform plan. In order to survive the post-oil period, economic diversification was seen as one of the keys. Development of the tourism industry has costs as well as benefits. These tourism-related projects will have an impact on locals' lives once a destination becomes a tourist destination. The residents' values, actions, lifestyles, and even the quality of their lives alter as a result of these consequences. The main goal of this study is to assess how Saudi Arabia's host communities perceive tourism's economic impacts, sociocultural issues, and environment in relation to their support for tourism development. The results of this study will provide recommendations for achieving the goals of Saudi Vision 2030.

This study explained the concepts of sustainability in tourism and the importance of sustainable tourism development, which have a close relationship with the well-being of a community in the long run. It also discussed the governmental role in tourism planning if a country wishes to achieve sustainable tourism development. Impacts of tourism development were explained through the provision of examples of both positive and negative impacts of tourism on local communities. This study also explored the literature on residents' attitudes and support for tourism. It was explained that the local community has an important role in sustainable tourism

development and understanding residents' attitudes toward tourism development is an essential component of tourism planning.

In addition, Social Exchange Theory (SET) was explained as a dominant theoretical framework for research on residents' attitudes toward tourism development. Moreover, a review of some antecedent/external factors was presented (e.g., community attachment, residents' knowledge of tourism, community involvement, satisfaction with tourism). It was described how these factors affect locals' perceptions of the impacts of tourism development, and how satisfaction with tourism plays an important role on residents' support for tourism development.

The findings of this study revealed a positive relationship between community attachment and perceived benefit from tourism development. However, no relationship between community attachment and the perceived cost of tourism development was found in this study. Moreover, a significant positive relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived benefits of tourism development was found in this study. The results also revealed a significant negative relationship between residents' knowledge of tourism and the perceived costs of tourism development.

In addition, an insignificant relationship between community involvement and the perceived benefits and costs of tourism development was found. Furthermore, a positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and locals' intentions to support tourism development were found. Moreover, a positive relationship between the perceived benefits of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism and a negative relationship between the perceived costs of tourism development and community satisfaction with tourism development were found in this study.

Lastly, a relationship between satisfaction with tourism and locals' intentions to support tourism development was observed.

References

- Aas, C., Ladkin, A., & Fletcher, J. (2005). Stakeholder collaboration and heritage management. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(1), 28-48. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2004.04.005>
- Abuhjeeleh, M. (2019). Rethinking tourism in Saudi Arabia: Royal vision 2030 perspective. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 8(5), 1-16.
- Adler, E. S., & Clark, R. (2014). *An invitation to social research: How it's done*. Cengage Learning.
- Adongo, R., Choe, J. Y., & Han, H. (2017). Tourism in Hoi An, Vietnam: Impacts, perceived benefits, community attachment and support for tourism development. *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, 17(2), 86-106. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2017.1294344>
- Ajzen, I. (1985). From intentions to actions: A theory of planned behavior. In *Action control: From cognition to behavior* (pp. 11-39). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Akhtar, D. (2016). Research design. Retrieved from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2862445
- Albalawi, H., & Eisa, A. (2019, April 9-11). *Energy warehouse-A New concept for NEOM mega project* [Paper presentation]. In IEEE Jordan International Joint Conference on Electrical Engineering and Information Technology (JEEIT). Jordan, Aman (pp. 215-221).
- Aldakhil, F. M. (2020). Tourist responses to tourism experiences in Saudi Arabia [Master's Thesis, Florida International University]. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.fiu.edu/etd/4453/>

- Alfaro Navarro, J. L., Andrés Martínez, M. E., & Mondéjar Jiménez, J. A. (2020). An approach to measuring sustainable tourism at the local level in Europe. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(4), 423-437. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2019.1579174>
- Al-Kibsi, G., Woetzel, J., Isherwood, T., Khan, J., Mischke, J., & Noura, H. (2015). Moving Saudi Arabia's economy beyond oil. Retrieved from <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/employment-and-growth/moving-saudi-arabias-economy-beyond-oil>
- Almalki, S. (2016). Integrating quantitative and qualitative data in mixed methods research-- challenges and benefits. *Journal of Education and Learning*, 5(3), 288-296. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/jel.v5n3p288>
- Almuhrzy, H., Alriyami, H., & Scott, N. (Eds.). (2017). *Tourism in the Arab world: An industry perspective*. Channel View Publications.
- Alobaidi, K. A., Rahim, A. B. A., Mohammed, A., & Baqutayan, S. (2015). Sustainability achievement and estidama green building regulations in Abu Dhabi vision 2030. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 6(4), 509. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2015.v6n4s2p509>
- Al-Roubaie, A. (2013). Building knowledge capacity for sustainable development in the Arab World. *International Journal of Innovation and Knowledge Management in the Middle East and North Africa*, 2(1), 7.
- Alshathri, H. (2019). The incredible plan to create the largest public park in the world at the heart of Riyadh. Retrieved from <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1470066/saudi-arabia>

- Alshuwaikhat, H. M., & Mohammed, I. (2017). Sustainability matters in national development visions—Evidence from Saudi Arabia’s Vision for 2030. *Sustainability*, 9(3), 408. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9030408>
- Alston, M., & Bowles, W. (2020). *Research for social workers: An introduction to methods*. Routledge.
- Al-Ula Project. (2020). Al-Ula project- home page. Retrieved from <https://www.afalula.com/en/the-alula-project/>
- Amin, G., Rahmiati, F., Ismail, Y., Simatupang, T., & Larso, D. (2021). Community participation in tourism development. In *4th Proceeding of International Conference on Family Business and Entrepreneurship*. (pp.479-485).
- Andereck, K. L. (1995, October). Environmental consequences of tourism: Linking tourism, the environment, and sustainability [Paper presentation]. In *Intermountain Research Station*. Annual meeting of the National Recreation and Park Association (USA), Minneapolis (pp. 77-97).
- Andereck, K. L., Valentine, K. M., Knopf, R. C., & Vogt, C. A. (2005). Residents’ perceptions of community tourism impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(4), 1056-1076. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2005.03.001>
- Andereck, K. L., & Vogt, C. A. (2000). The relationship between residents’ attitudes toward tourism and tourism development options. *Journal of Travel Research*, 39(1), 27-36. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728750003900104>
- Andriotis, K., & Vaughan, R. D. (2003). Urban residents’ attitudes toward tourism development: The case of Crete. *Journal of Travel Research*, 42(2), 172-185. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287503257488>

- Ap, J. (1992). Residents' perceptions on tourism impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19(4), 665-690. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(92\)90060-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90060-3)
- Arab News. (2020). Saudi Arabia's Red Sea project ensures protection of ecology. Saudi Arabia's Red Sea project ensures protection of ecology. Retrieved from <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1440236/saudi-arabia>
- Aref, F. (2011). Sense of community and participation for tourism development. *Life Science Journal*, 8(1), 20-25.
- Aref, F., Gill, S. S., & Aref, A. (2010). Assessing the level of community capacity building in tourism development in local communities. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 3(1), 81-90.
- Aref, F., & Redzuan, M. R. (2009). Community leaders' perceptions toward tourism impacts and level of building community capacity in tourism development. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 2(3), 208-213. doi: 10.5539/jsd.v2n3p208
- Ayeni, D. A., & Ebohon, O. J. (2012). Exploring sustainable tourism in Nigeria for developmental growth. *European Scientific Journal*, 8(20).
- Bagozzi, R. P., & Yi, Y. (1988). On the evaluation of structural equation models. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 16(1), 74-94. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02723327>
- Ballance, A., Ryan, P. G., & Turpie, J. K. (2000). How much is a clean beach worth? The impact of litter on beach users in the Cape Peninsula, South Africa. *South African Journal of Science*, 96(5), 210-213.
- Ballou, J., & Lavrakas, P. J. (2008). *Encyclopedia of survey research methods*. Sage

- Baoying, N., & Yuanqing, H. (2007). Tourism development and water pollution: Case study in Lijiang ancient town. *China Population, Resources and Environment*, 17(5), 123-127.
doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1872-583X\(08\)60006-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1872-583X(08)60006-6)
- Barnes, E. S. (1973). Sewage pollution from tourist hotels in Jamaica. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 4(7), 102-105. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0025-326X\(73\)90328-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0025-326X(73)90328-7)
- Becken, S. (2002). Analyzing international tourist flows to estimate energy use associated with air travel. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 10(2), 114-131. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580208667157>
- Becken, S., Frampton, C., & Simmons, D. (2001). Energy consumption patterns in the accommodation sector—the New Zealand case. *Ecological Economics*, 39(3), 371-386.
doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(01\)00229-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(01)00229-4)
- Becken, S., Simmons, D. G., & Frampton, C. (2003). Energy use associated with different travel choices. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 24(3), 267-277. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(02\)00066-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(02)00066-3)
- Belsoy, J., Korir, J., & Yego, J. (2012). Environmental impacts of tourism in protected areas. *Journal of Environment and Earth Science*, 2(10), 64-73.
- Ben-Eli, M. U. (2018). Sustainability: definition and five core principles, a systems perspective. *Sustainability Science*, 13(5). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-018-0564-3>
- Bless, C., Higson-Smith, C., & Kagee, A. (2006). *Fundamentals of social research methods: An African perspective*. Juta and Company Ltd.
- Bokhari, A. A. H. (2018). *The economics of religious tourism (Hajj and Umrah) in Saudi Arabia*. IGI Global.

- Brida, J. G., Osti, L., & Faccioli, M. (2011). Residents' perception and attitudes towards tourism impacts. *Benchmarking: an International Journal*, 18(3), 359-385. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/14635771111137769>
- Brokaj, R. (2014). Local Governments role in the sustainable tourism development of a destination. *European Scientific Journal*, 10(31), 103- 117. doi: <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2014.v10n31p%25p>
- Brown, A., & Matlock, M. D. (2011). *A review of water scarcity indices and methodologies* [White paper]. University of Arkansas. Retrieved from <https://sustainabilityconsortium.org/download/a-review-of-water-scarcity-indices-and-methodologies/>
- Butler, R., & Hinch, T. (Eds.). (2007). *Tourism and indigenous peoples: Issues and implications*. Routledge.
- Butler, R. (2010). Sustainability or stagnation? limits on development in tourist destinations. *European Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 1(1), 10-23.
- Butler, R. W. (1980). The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien*, 24(1), 5-12.
- Byrd, E. T., Cárdenas, D. A., & Greenwood, J. B. (2008). Factors of stakeholder understanding of tourism: The case of Eastern North Carolina. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 8(3), 192-204. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1057/thr.2008.21>
- Calero, C., & Turner, L. W. (2020). Regional economic development and tourism: A literature review to highlight future directions for regional tourism research. *Tourism Economics*, 26(1), 3-26. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354816619881244>

- Camarda, D., & Grassini, L. (2003, April). Local resources and global trades: environments and agriculture in the Mediterranean region in Rabat, Morocco [Paper presentation]. In *the Relationships between Global Trades and Local Resources in the Mediterranean Region*. CIHEAM-IAMB (Morocco), Rabat (pp. 305- 313).
- Cárdenas, D. A., Byrd, E. T., & Duffy, L. N. (2015). An exploratory study of community awareness of impacts and agreement to sustainable tourism development principles. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 15(4), 254-266. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1467358415580359>
- Cengiz, B. (2012). Residents' perceptions of and attitudes toward sustainable tourism planning and management in Amasra (Turkey). In *Landscape Planning*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5772/48064>
- Chenoweth, J. (2009). Is tourism with a low impact on climate possible?. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 1(3), 274-287.
- Chili, N. S., & Xulu, N. (2015). The role of local government to facilitate and spearhead sustainable tourism development. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 13(4), 27-31.
- Choi, H. C., & Murray, I. (2010). Resident attitudes toward sustainable community tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 18(4), 575-594. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580903524852>
- Chow, A. S., Liu, S., & Cheung, L. T. (2019). Importance of residents' satisfaction for supporting future tourism development in rural areas of Hong Kong. *Asian Geographer*, 36(2), 185-199. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10225706.2019.1634110>

- Christensen, T., & Lægreid, P. (2005). Trust in government: The relative importance of service satisfaction, political factors, and demography. *Public Performance & Management Review*, 28(4), 487-511.
- Cole, S. (2006). Information and empowerment: The keys to achieving sustainable tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 14(6), 629-644. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2167/jost607.0>
- Cooper, C., Fletcher, J., Gilbert, D., Wanhill, S., & Shepherd, R. (1998). *Tourism principles and practice*. Harlow.
- Courtney-Hatcher, D., Tee, S., Hamilton, D., & Barton, J. (2013). Construction and projects in Oman. *Multi-Jurisdictional Guide*, 14. Retrieved from <https://images.template.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/10052209/Construction-Project-Overview-Template.pdf>
- Croall, J. (1995). *Preserve or destroy: tourism and the environment*. Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.
- Cross, J. E. (2003). Conceptualizing community attachment. In *Proceedings of the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting*. Montreal: Rural Sociological Society. CO, USA.
- Dane, F. C. (2011). *Evaluating research: Methodology for people who need to read research*. Sage.
- Davis, D., Allen, J., & Cosenza, R. M. (1988). Segmenting local residents by their attitudes, interests, and opinions toward tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 27(2), 2-8. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728758802700201>
- Del Chiappa, G., Atzeni, M., & Ghasemi, V. (2018). Community-based collaborative tourism planning in islands: A cluster analysis in the context of Costa Smeralda. *Journal of*

- Destination Marketing & Management*, 8, 41-48. doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2016.10.005>
- DePoy, E., & Gilson, S. (2012). *Evaluation practice: How to do good evaluation research in work settings*. Psychology Press.
- Diakonidze, M. (2019). Development of tourism services and employment perspectives: A case study. *European Research Studies Journal*, 22(3), 132-148.
- Diriyah Gate Development. (2021). Diriyah Gate overview. Retrieved from
<https://dgda.gov.sa/home.aspx?lang=ar-sa>
- Dogan, E., & Aslan, A. (2017). Exploring the relationship among CO2 emissions, real GDP, energy consumption and tourism in the EU and candidate countries: Evidence from panel models robust to heterogeneity and cross-sectional dependence. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 77, 239-245. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2017.03.111>
- Dogra, R., & Gupta, A. (2012). Barriers to community participation in tourism development: Empirical evidence from a rural destination. *South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage*, 5(1), 129-142.
- Doheim, R. M., Farag, A. A., & Kamel, E. (Eds.). (2020). *Humanizing cities through car-free city development and transformation*. IGI Global.
- Dritsakis, N. (2004). Tourism as a long-run economic growth factor: an empirical investigation for Greece using causality analysis. *Tourism Economics*, 10(3), 305-316. doi:
<https://doi.org/10.5367/0000000041895094>
- Dubai Corporation of Tourism & Commerce Marketing (DTCM) (2020). Sustainable futures can be built brick by brick. Retrieved from

<https://www.visitdubai.com/en/business-in-dubai/why-dubai/news-and-insights/sustainable-futures>

- Durbarry, R. (2004). Tourism and economic growth: the case of Mauritius. *Tourism Economics*, 10(4), 389-401. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5367/0000000042430962>
- Dutt, C. S., Harvey, W. S., & Shaw, G. (2023). Exploring the relevance of Social Exchange Theory in the Middle East: A case study of tourism in Dubai, UAE. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 25(2), 198-220. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2560>
- Dwyer, L. (2017). Coastal and marine tourism in the Indian Ocean rim: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Indian Ocean Rim Studies*, 1(1), 38-55. doi: <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.29226-501>
- Dyer, P., Gursoy, D., Sharma, B., & Carter, J. (2007). Structural modeling of resident perceptions of tourism and associated development on the Sunshine Coast, Australia. *Tourism Management*, 28(2), 409-422. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2006.04.002>
- Engel, R. J., & Schutt, R. K. (2014). *Fundamentals of social work research*. Sage.
- Erul, E., Woosnam, K. M., & McIntosh, W. A. (2020). Considering emotional solidarity and the theory of planned behavior in explaining behavioral intentions to support tourism development. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(8), 1158-1173. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1726935>
- Eshliki, S. A., & Kaboudi, M. (2012). Community perception of tourism impacts and their participation in tourism planning: a case study of Ramsar, Iran. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 6, 333-341. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.03.037>

- Eslami, S., Khalifah, Z., Mardani, A., Streimikiene, D., & Han, H. (2019). Community attachment, tourism impacts, quality of life and residents' support for sustainable tourism development. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 36(9), 1061-1079. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1689224>
- Esmail, H. (2018). Economic growth of Saudi Arabia between present and future according to 2030 vision. *Asian Social Science*, 14(12), 192. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v14n12p192>
- Essex, S., Kent, M., & Newnham, R. (2004). Tourism development in Mallorca: is water supply a constraint?. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 12(1), 4-28. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580408667222>
- Estol, J., & Font, X. (2016). European tourism policy: Its evolution and structure. *Tourism Management*, 52, 230-241. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.06.007>
- Eyisi, A., Lee, D., & Trees, K. (2023). Local perceptions of tourism development and socio-cultural impacts in Nigeria. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 20(4), 499-521. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2021.1939134>
- FaladeObalade, T. A., & Dubey, S. (2014). Managing Tourism as a source of Revenue and Foreign direct investment inflow in a developing Country: The Jordanian experience. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*, 3(3), 16-42. doi: <http://doi.org/10.6007/IJAREMS/v3-i3/901>
- Farrokhi, F., & Mahmoudi-Hamidabad, A. (2012). Rethinking Convenience Sampling: Defining quality criteria. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 2(4), 784-792. doi: <https://doi.org/10.4304/tpls.2.4.784-792>

- Fayissa, B., Nsiah, C., & Tadasse, B. (2008). Impact of tourism on economic growth and development in Africa. *Tourism Economics*, 14(4), 807-818. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5367/000000008786440229>
- Fayissa, B., Nsiah, C., & Tadesse, B. (2011). Research note: Tourism and economic growth in Latin American countries—further empirical evidence. *Tourism Economics*, 17(6), 1365-1373. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5367/te.2011.0095>
- Fethi, S., & Senyucel, E. (2020). The role of tourism development on CO₂ emission reduction in an extended version of the environmental Kuznets curve: evidence from top 50 tourist destination countries. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23(2), 1499-1524. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-00633-0>
- Figini, P., & Vici, L. (2010). Tourism and growth in a cross section of countries. *Tourism Economics*, 16(4), 789-805. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5367/te.2010.0009>
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39-50. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/002224378101800104>
- Fossati, A., & Panella, G. (Eds.). (2000). *Tourism and sustainable economic development*. Kluwer Academic.
- Fredline, E. (2005). Host and guest relations and sport tourism. *Journal of Sport in Society*, 8(2), 263-279. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430430500087328>
- Gannon, M., & Nugali, N. (2019). Saudi Arabia's crown prince launches mega tourism projects in ancient area of Al-Ula. Retrieved from <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1449911/saudi-arabia>

- Gannon, M., Rasoolimanesh, S. M., & Taheri, B. (2021). Assessing the mediating role of residents' perceptions toward tourism development. *Journal of Travel Research*, 60(1), 149-171. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287519890926>
- Gant, A. C. (2016). Holiday rentals: The new gentrification battlefield. *Sociological Research Online*, 21(3), 112-120. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5153/sro.4071>
- Garba, S. B. (2004). Managing urban growth and development in the Riyadh metropolitan area, Saudi Arabia. *Habitat International*, 28(4), 593-608. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2003.10.008>
- General Secretariat for Development Planning (GSDP). (2009). Advancing sustainable development: Qatar's second human development report. Retrieved from http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/qhdr_en_2009.pdf
- Gibbon. G. (2020). Kingdom building: sixteen of the top projects currently shaping Saudi Arabia. Retrieved from <https://www.arabianbusiness.com/construction/437984-kingdom-building-sixteen-of-the-top-projects-currently-shaping-saudi-arabia>
- Giles, A. R., & Perry, A. H. (1998). The use of a temporal analogue to investigate the possible impact of projected global warming on the UK tourist industry. *Tourism Management*, 19(1), 75-80. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(97\)00093-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(97)00093-9)
- Giulietti, S., Casals, F. R., i Esteve, J. F., & Schröder, C. (2018). *Tourism and the environment: Towards a reporting mechanism in Europe*. European Topic Centre on Urban Land and Soil Systems.
- Gnanapala, W. A., & Sandaruwani, J. A. R. C. (2016). Socio-economic impacts of tourism development and their implications on local communities. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration*, 2(5), 59-67.

- Goeldner, C. R., & Ritchie, J. B. (2012). *Tourism: Principles, practices, philosophies*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Gössling, S. (2000). Sustainable tourism development in developing countries: Some aspects of energy use. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 8(5), 410-425. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580008667376>
- Gössling, S. (2001). The consequences of tourism for sustainable water use on a tropical island: Zanzibar, Tanzania. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 61(2), 179-191. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1006/jema.2000.0403>
- Gössling, S. (2002). Global environmental consequences of tourism. *Global Environmental Change*, 12(4), 283-302. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(02\)00044-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(02)00044-4)
- Gössling, S., Peeters, P., Hall, C. M., Ceron, J. P., Dubois, G., & Scott, D. (2012). Tourism and water use: Supply, demand, and security. An international review. *Tourism Management*, 33(1), 1-15. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2011.03.015>
- Gralak, K. (2018). Tourism gentrification as a symptom of an unsustainable tourism development. *Problemy Zarządzania*, 16(3 (75)), 197-212. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7172/1644-9584.75.12>
- Grimmelikhuijsen, S. (2012). Linking transparency, knowledge and citizen trust in government: An experiment. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 78(1), 50-73. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020852311429667>
- Gursoy, D., Chi, C. G., & Dyer, P. (2010). Locals' attitudes toward mass and alternative tourism: The case of Sunshine Coast, Australia. *Journal of Travel Research*, 3(49), 381-394. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287509346853>

- Gursoy, D., E. Boğan, B. B. Dedeoğlu, and C. Çalışkan. (2019). Residents' perceptions of hotels' corporate social responsibility initiatives and its impact on residents' sentiments to community and support for additional tourism development. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 39, 117–28. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2019.03.005>
- Gursoy, D., Jurowski, C., & Uysal, M. (2002). Resident attitudes: A structural modeling approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(1), 79-105. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(01\)00028-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00028-7)
- Gursoy, D., & Rutherford, D. G. (2004). Host attitudes toward tourism: An improved structural model. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 31(3), 495-516. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2003.08.008>
- Hage, Z. (2020). Feature: green buildings are key to achieving clean energy goals. Retrieved from <https://www.constructionweekonline.com/business/265142-feature-green-buildings-are-key-to-achieving-clean-energy-goals>
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., Anderson, R. E., & Tatham, R. L. (2006). *Multivariate data analysis*. Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Hanafiah, M. H., Jamaluddin, M. R., & Zulkifly, M. I. (2013). Local community attitude and support towards tourism development in Tioman Island, Malaysia. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 105, 792-800. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.11.082>
- Harrill, R. (2004). Residents' attitudes toward tourism development: A literature review with implications for tourism planning. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 18(3), 251-266. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0885412203260306>
- Harris, J. M. (2000). *Basic principles of sustainable development*. EOLSS Publications

- Hayati, Y., Adrianto, L., Krisanti, M., Pranowo, W. S., & Kurniawan, F. (2020). Magnitudes and tourist perception of marine debris on small tourism island: Assessment of Tidung Island, Jakarta, Indonesia. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 158, 111-393. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2020.111393>
- Heck, R. H. (2000). Software review: Mplus 1.04. *Structural Equation Modeling*, 7(2), 309-317. doi: https://doi.org/10.1207/S15328007SEM0702_10
- Henderson, J. C. (2006). Tourism in Dubai: Overcoming barriers to destination development. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 8(2), 87-99. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.557>
- Henry, B. (1988). The environmental impact of tourism in Jamaica. *Journal of World Leisure & Recreation*, 29(1), 19-21. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10261133.1988.10558979>
- Hohl, A. E., & Tisdell, C. A. (1995). Peripheral tourism: Development and management. *Journal of Annals of Tourism Research*, 22(3), 517-534. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(95\)00005-Q](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(95)00005-Q)
- Hunt, C., & Stronza, A. (2014). Stage-based tourism models and resident attitudes towards tourism in an emerging destination in the developing world. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 22(2), 279–298. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.815761>
- Hussain, K., Ali, F., Nair, P. K., Ragavan, N. A., & Nair, V. (2019). Perceived impacts and residents' support for tourism development in Port Dickson, Malaysia. *International Interdisciplinary Journal*, 67(4), 351-364.
- Hussain, Z. (2017). Saudi Arabia's Red Sea Project: Harnessing tourism for diversification. *New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs*, 11.

- Ibrahim, A. O., Baqawy, G. A., & Mohamed, M. A. S. (2021). Tourism attraction sites: Boasting the booming tourism of Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Advanced and Applied Sciences*, 8(4), 1-11. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21833/ijaas.2021.04.001>
- Imperatives, S. (1987). Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED): Our common future. Retrieved from <http://www.ask-force.org/web/Sustainability/Brundtland-Our-Common-Future-1987-2008.pdf>
- Inskip, E. (1991). *Tourism planning: an integrated and sustainable development approach*. Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Issa, N. S. C., & Al Abbar, S. D. (2015). Sustainability in the Middle East: Achievements and challenges. *International Journal of Sustainable Building Technology and Urban Development*, 6(1), 34-38. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/2093761X.2015.1006709>
- Ivlevs, A. (2017). Happy hosts? International tourist arrivals and residents' subjective well-being in Europe. *Journal of Travel Research*, 56(5), 599-612. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287516662353>
- Jaafar, M., Noor, S. M., & Rasoolimanesh, S. M. (2015). Perception of young local residents toward sustainable conservation programmes: A case study of the Lenggong World Cultural Heritage Site. *Tourism Management*, 48, 154-163. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.10.018>
- Jana, M. K., & De, T. (2015). Visual pollution can have a deep degrading effect on urban and suburban community: a study in few places of Bengal, India, with special reference to unorganized billboards. *European Scientific Journal*. Retrieved from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/236417101.pdf>

- Jangra, R., & Kaushik, S. P. (2020). Understanding tribal community's perception toward tourism impacts: The case of emerging destinations in western Himalaya, Kinnaur. *Asian Geographer*, 39(1), 69-92. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10225706.2020.1830134>
- Jurowski, C., Uysal, M., & Williams, D. R. (1997). A theoretical analysis of host community resident reactions to tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 36(2), 3-11. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728759703600202>
- Kamel, D. (2021). Saudi Arabia's Diriyah Gate to Award 600 Contracts Worth \$2bn. Retrieved from <https://www.thenationalnews.com/business/travel-and-tourism/saudi-arabia-s-diriyah-gate-to-award-600-contracts-worth-2bn-this-year-ceo-says-1.1224407>
- Kaplanidou, K., Karadakis, K., Gibson, H., Thapa, B., Walker, M., Geldenhuys, S., & Coetzee, W. (2013). Quality of life, event impacts, and mega-event support among South African residents before and after the 2010 FIFA World Cup. *Journal of Travel Research*, 52(5), 631-645. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287513478501>
- Karr, J. R., & Dudley, D. R. (1981). Ecological perspective on water quality goals. *Environmental Management*, 5(1), 55-68. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01866609>
- Katircioglu, S. T. (2014). International tourism, energy consumption, and environmental pollution: The case of Turkey. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 36, 180-187. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2014.04.058>
- Khan, A., Bibi, S., Lorenzo, A., Lyu, J., & Babar, Z. U. (2020). Tourism and development in developing economies: A policy implication perspective. *Sustainability*, 12(4), 1618. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12041618>
- Khan, H. (2019). Dynamics of Oman Visions 2020 & 2040. Retrieved from <https://www.sde.org.tr/analysis/dynamics-of-oman-visions-2020-2040-analizi-12099>

- Khizindar, T. M. (2012). Effects of tourism on residents' quality of life in Saudi Arabia: An empirical study. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 21(6), 617-637. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2012.627226>
- Kim, H. J., & Chen, M. H. (2006). Tourism expansion and economic development: The case of Taiwan. *Tourism Management*, 27(5), 925-933. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2005.05.011>
- Kim, K., Uysal, M., & Sirgy, M. J. (2013). How does tourism in a community impact the quality of life of community residents?. *Tourism Management*, 36, 527-540. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.09.005>
- Kim, T. J. (2021). Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Riyadh>
- King Salman Park Foundation. (2021). Overview of King Salman park. Retrieved from <https://kingsalmanpark.sa/en/>
- Kline, R. B. (2015). *Principles and practice of structural equation modeling*. Guilford publications.
- Ko, D. W., & Stewart, W. P. (2002). A structural equation model of residents' attitudes for tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 23(5), 521-530. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(02\)00006-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(02)00006-7)
- Korça, P. (1998). Resident perceptions of tourism in a resort town. *Leisure Sciences*, 20(3), 193-212. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01490409809512280>
- Kreag, G. (2001). *The impacts of tourism*. Sea Grant Minnesota. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/10173649/The_Impacts_of_Tourism

- Kumar, J., & Hussain, K. (2014). Evaluating tourism's economic effects: Comparison of different approaches. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 144, 360-365. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.07.305>
- Kumar, J., Hussain, K., & Kannan, S. (2015, May). Positive vs negative economic impacts of tourism development: Developments of the new tourism paradigm in the Asia Pacific Region [Paper presentation]. In *APTA & Taylor's University*. 21st Asia Pacific Tourism Association Annual Conference (Malaysia), Kuala Lumpur (pp. 405-413).
- Kuvan, Y., & Akan, P. (2005). Residents' attitudes toward general and forest-related impacts of tourism: the case of Belek, Antalya. *Tourism Management*, 26(5), 691-706. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2004.02.019>
- Látková, P., & Vogt, C. A. (2012). Residents' attitudes toward existing and future tourism development in rural communities. *Journal of Travel Research*, 51(1), 50-67. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287510394193>
- Lee, S., & Lee, M. J. (2016). Exploring what motivates gambling among California residents: Indian reservations casinos. *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, 16(3), 113-134. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2016.1242303>
- Lee, T.H. (2013). Influence analysis of community resident support for sustainable tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 34, 37-46. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.03.007>
- Lejarraga, I., & Walkenhorst, P. (2010). On linkages and leakages: Measuring the secondary effects of tourism. *Applied Economics Letters*, 17(5), 417-421. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504850701765127>

- Lepp, A. (2008). Attitudes towards initial tourism development in a community with no prior tourism experience: The case of Bigodi, Uganda. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 16(1), 5-22. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2167/jost630.0>
- Lewis, J. D., & Weigert, A. (1985). Trust as a social reality. *Social forces*, 63(4), 967-985. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/63.4.967>
- Liburd, J. J., & Edwards, D. (Eds.). (2010). *Understanding the sustainable development of tourism*. Goodfellow
- Lin, Z., Chen, Y., & Filieri, R. (2017). Resident-tourist value co-creation: The role of residents' perceived tourism impacts and life satisfaction. *Tourism Management*, 61, 436-442. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.02.013>
- Liu, J., Qu, H., Huang, D., Chen, G., Yue, X., Zhao, X., & Liang, Z. (2014). The role of social capital in encouraging residents' pro-environmental behaviors in community-based ecotourism. *Tourism Management*, 41, 190-201. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2013.08.016>
- López, M. F. B., Virto, N. R., Manzano, J. A., & Miranda, J. G. M. (2018). Residents' attitude as determinant of tourism sustainability: The case of Trujillo. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 35, 36-45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2018.02.002>
- Macrotrends. (2021). Saudi Arabi economic growth and GDP from (1970-2020). Retrieved from <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SAU/saudi-arabia/gdp-per-capita>
- Mahroum, S., & Al-Saleh, Y. M. (Eds.). (2016). *Economic diversification policies in natural resource rich economies*. Routledge.

- Mansfeld, Y., & Winckler, O. (2007). The tourism industry as an alternative for the GCC oil-based rentier economies. *Tourism Economics*, 13(3), 333-360. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5367/000000007781497728>
- Manzoor, F., Wei, L., & Asif, M. (2019). The contribution of sustainable tourism to economic growth and employment in Pakistan. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(19), 3785. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16193785>
- Marzuki, A. (2011). Resident attitudes towards impacts from tourism development in Langkawi Islands, Malaysia. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 12 (2), 25-34.
- Marzuki, A. (2012). Local residents' perceptions towards economic impacts of tourism development in Phuket. *Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, 60(2), 199-212.
- Mason, P. (2003). *Tourism impacts, planning and management*. Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Mason, P. (2020). *Tourism impacts, planning and management*. Routledge.
- Mason, P., & Cheyne, J. (2000). Residents' attitudes to proposed tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 27(2), 391-411. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(99\)00084-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(99)00084-5)
- Mbaiwa, J. E. (2005). Enclave tourism and its socio-economic impacts in the Okavango Delta, Botswana. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 26(2), 157-172. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2003.11.005>
- McCool, S. F., & Bosak, K. (Eds.). (2016). *Reframing sustainable tourism*. Springer.
- McCool, S. F., & Martin, S. R. (1994). Community attachment and attitudes toward tourism development. *Journal of Travel Research*, 32(3), 29-34. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728759403200305>

- McGehee, N. G., & Andereck, K. L. (2004). Factors predicting rural residents' support of tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 43(2), 131-140. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287504268234>
- McGlone, M. S., McNutt, K., Richardson, S. J., Bellingham, P. J., & Wright, E. F. (2020). Biodiversity monitoring, ecological integrity, and the design of the New Zealand biodiversity assessment framework. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology*, 44(2), 3411.
- Megeirhi, H. A., Woosnam, K. M., Ribeiro, M. A., Ramkissoon, H., & Denley, T. J. (2020). Employing a value-belief-norm framework to gauge Carthage residents' intentions to support sustainable cultural heritage tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(9), 1351-1370. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1738444>
- Meimand, S. E., Khalifah, Z., Zavadskas, E. K., Mardani, A., Najafipour, A. A., & Ahmad, U. N. U. (2017). Residents' attitude toward tourism development: A sociocultural perspective. *Sustainability*, 9(7), 1170. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9071170>
- Mertens, D. M. (2008). *Transformative research and evaluation*. Guilford press.
- Milano, C., Novelli, M., & Cheer, J. M. (2019). Overtourism and tourismphobia: A journey through four decades of tourism development, planning and local concerns. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 16(4), 353-357. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2019.1599604>
- Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA (MOMRA). (2019). Future of Saudi cities: Saudi cities report 2019. Retrieved from https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/05/saudi_city_report.english.pdf
- Moghavvemi, S., Woosnam, K. M., Hamzah, A., & Hassani, A. (2021). Considering residents' personality and community factors in explaining satisfaction with tourism and support for

- tourism development. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 18(3), 267-293. doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2020.1768140>
- Mohammadi, M. (2014). Residents' attitudes and support for tourism development in Bistoon, Iran. [Doctoral dissertation, University of Technology]. Malaysia. Retrieved from
<http://eprints.utm.my/id/eprint/78230/1/MostafaMohammadiPFM2014.pdf>
- Mohd, R. E., Mohd, A. M., Rostam, Y., Ahmad, A., & Hamimah, A. (2011). Obstacles in implementing green building projects in Malaysia. *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 5(12), 1806-1812.
- Mola, F., Shafaei, F., & Mohamed, B. (2012). Tourism and the environment: issues of concern and sustainability of southern part of the Caspian Sea Coastal Areas. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5(3), 2. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v5n3p2>
- Monette, D. R., Sullivan, T. J., & DeJong, C. R. (2013). *Applied social research: A tool for the human services*. Cengage Learning.
- Moscardo, G. (2005). Peripheral tourism development: Challenges, issues and success factors. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 30(1), 27-43. doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2005.11081231>
- Muhanna, E. (2006). Sustainable tourism development and environmental management for developing countries. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 4(2), 14-30.
- Murphy, P. E. (2013). *Tourism: A community approach (RLE Tourism)*. Routledge.
- National editorial. (2014). Water conservation must be a priority. Plans to reuse grey water should only be the beginning of efforts to preserve our most precious resource. Retrieved from <https://www.thenational.ae/water-conservation-must-be-a-priority-1.337661>.

- Nazneen, S., Xu, H., & Din, N. U. (2019). Cross-border infrastructural development and residents' perceived tourism impacts: A case of China–Pakistan economic corridor. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 21(3), 334-343. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2264>
- Nejati, M., & Mohamed, B. (2014). Environmental impacts of tourism on locals' perceived importance of sustainable tourism. *Tourismos: An International Multidisciplinary Journal of Tourism*, 9(2), 147-160. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26215/tourismos.v9i2.413>
- NEOM. (2021). NEOM info. Retrieved from <https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/v2030/v2030-projects/neom/>
- Nepal, S. K. (2008). Residents' attitudes to tourism in Central British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Tourism Geographies*, 10(1), 42–65. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680701825123>
- Neto, F. (2003). A new approach to sustainable tourism development: Moving beyond environmental protection. *Journal of United Nations Sustainable Development: Natural Resources Forum*, 27(3), 212-222. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.00056>
- Nicholas, L. N., Thapa, B., & Ko, Y. J. (2009). Residents' perspectives of a world heritage site: The pitons management area, st. Lucia. *Annals of tourism research*, 36(3), 390-412. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2009.03.005>
- Ntibanyurwa, A. (2006). Tourism as a factor of development. *Journal of WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 97. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2495/ST060071>
- Nugroho, P., & Numata, S. (2022). Resident support of community-based tourism development: Evidence from Gunung Ciremai National Park, Indonesia. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(11), 2510-2525. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1755675>

- Nunkoo, R. (2015). Tourism development and trust in local government. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 46, 623-634. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.08.016>
- Nunkoo, R. (2016). Toward a more comprehensive use of social exchange theory to study residents' attitudes to tourism. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 39, 588-596. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(16\)30303-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(16)30303-3)
- Nunkoo, R., & Gursoy, D. (2012). Residents' support for tourism: An identity perspective. *Annals of tourism research*, 39(1), 243-268. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2011.05.006>
- Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H. (2011). Developing a community support model for tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(3), 964-988. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2011.01.017>
- Nunkoo, R., Seetanah, B., Jaffur, Z. R. K., Moraghen, P. G. W., & Sannasee, R. V. (2020). Tourism and economic growth: A meta-regression analysis. *Journal of Travel Research*, 59(3), 404-423. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287519844833>
- Nunkoo, R., & So, K. K. F. (2015). Residents' support for tourism: Testing alternative structural models. *Journal of Travel Research*, 55(7), 847-861. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287515592972>
- Nunkoo, R., Smith, S. L., & Ramkissoon, H. (2013). Residents' attitudes to tourism: A longitudinal study of 140 articles from 1984 to 2010. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 21(1), 5-25. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2012.673621>
- Nzama, A. T. (2008). Socio-cultural impacts of tourism on the rural areas within the world heritage sites-The case of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage*, 1(1), 1-8

- Oliver, R. L. (1980). A cognitive model of the antecedents and consequences of satisfaction decisions. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 17(4), 460-469. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/002224378001700405>
- Oxford Business Group. (2021). New regulations and investment aim to place Saudi Arabia among the world's top tourist destinations. Retrieved from <https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/overview/something-everyone-new-regulations-and-investment-are-aimed-placing-kingdom-among-top-tourist>
- Page, S., & Connell, J. (2020). *Tourism: A Modern Synthesis* (5th ed.). Taylor and Francis. Retrieved from <https://www.perlego.com/book/2194046/tourism-pdf>
- Perdue, R. R., Long, P. T., & Allen, L. (1990). Resident support for tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 586-599. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(90\)90029-Q](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(90)90029-Q)
- Philby, H St., Teitelbaum, j., & Ochsenwald, W. L. (2021). Saudi Arabia. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Saudi-Arabia>
- Powmya, A., & Abidin, N. Z. (2014). The challenges of green construction in Oman. *International Journal of Sustainable Construction Engineering and Technology*, 5(1), 33-41.
- Prayag, G., Hosany, S., Nunkoo, R., & Alders, T. (2013). London residents' support for the 2012 Olympic Games: The mediating effect of overall attitude. *Tourism Management*, (36), 629-640. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.08.003>
- Qatar National Development Strategy (QNV) Report. (2011). Towards: Qatar National Vision 2030. Retrieved from content/uploads/sites/15/2019/10/Qatar_Qatar-National-Development-Strategy.pdf

- Qiddiyaa official. (2020). Qiddiyaa official home page. Retrieved from <https://qiddiya.com>
- Rahman, M. (2010). *Exploring the socio-economic impacts of tourism: a study of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Wales]. Retrieved from <https://repository.cardiffmet.ac.uk/handle/10369/2564>
- Rashed, R., & Mahmoud, R. (2018). Urban social sustainability in the era of digital technology: The case of NEOM, the world's future global hub across three countries.
- Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Jaafar, M., Kock, N., & Ahmad, A. G. (2017). The effects of community factors on residents' perceptions toward world heritage site inscription and sustainable tourism development. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 25(2), 198-216. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2016.1195836>
- Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Ringle, C. M., Jaafar, M., & Ramayah, T. (2017). Urban vs. rural destinations: Residents' perceptions, community participation and support for tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 60, 147-158. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2016.11.019>
- Reid, D. G., Mair, H., & Taylor, J. (2000). Community participation in rural tourism development. *World Leisure Journal*, 42(2), 20-27. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/04419057.2000.9674183>
- Reid, S. (2003). Community participation in rural events: The potential to develop and utilize social capital. Retrieved from <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.918.9962&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Reisinger, Y., & Turner, L. (2012). *Cross-cultural behaviour in tourism*. Routledge.

- Ribeiro, M. A., Pinto, P., Silva, J. A., & Woosnam, K. M. (2017). Residents' attitudes and the adoption of pro-tourism behaviors: The case of developing island countries. *Tourism Management, 61*, 523-537. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.03.004>
- Rico-Amoros, A. M., Olcina-Cantos, J., & Saurí, D. (2009). Tourist land use patterns and water demand: Evidence from the Western Mediterranean. *Land Use Policy, 26*(2), 493-501. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2008.07.002>
- Riyadh Region Municipality. (2021). The history of Riyadh. Retrieved from <https://www.alriyadh.gov.sa/en/riyadh/Pages/home.aspx>
- Roudi, S., Arasli, H., & Akadiri, S. S. (2019). New insights into an old issue—examining the influence of tourism on economic growth: evidence from selected small island developing states. *Current Issues in Tourism, 22*(11), 1280-1300. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1431207>
- Royal Commission for Al-Ula. (2020). Sharaan nature reserve. Retrieved from <https://www.rcu.gov.sa/en/fact-sheets/sharaan-nature-reserve/>
- Royal Commission for Riyadh City (RCRC). (2021). King Salman Park Project. Retrieved from <https://www.rcrc.gov.sa/en/projects/king-salman-park-project>
- Ruhanen, L., Moyle, C. L., & Moyle, B. (2019). New directions in sustainable tourism research. *Tourism Review, 74*(2), 138-149. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-12-2017-0196>
- Rust, R. T., & Oliver, R. L. (Eds.). (1993). *Service quality: New directions in theory and practice*. Sage Publications.
- Rusu, S. (2011). Tourism multiplier effect. *Journal of Economics and Business Research, 17*(1), 70-76.

- Saarinen, J. (2010). Local tourism awareness: Community views in Katutura and King Nehale conservancy, Namibia. *Development Southern Africa*, 27(5), 713-724. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2010.522833>
- Sadeghian, M. M. (2019). Negative environmental impacts of tourism, a brief review. *Journal of Novel Applied Sciences*, 8(3), 71-76.
- Saleh, M. S., & Alalouch, C. (2015). Towards sustainable construction in Oman: Challenges & opportunities. *Procedia Engineering*, 118, 177-184. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2015.08.416>
- Sari, D., Ozkurt, N., Hamamci, S. F., Ece, M., Yalcindag, N., Akdag, A., & Akdag, Y. (2014, October). Assessment of noise pollution sourced from entertainment places in Antalya, Turkey [Paper presentation]. In INTER-NOISE and NOISE-CON Congress and Conference Proceedings. Institute of Noise Control Engineering (Turkey), Antalya (pp. 1072-1077).
- Sasidharan, V., Sirakaya, E., & Kerstetter, D. (2002). Developing countries and tourism ecolabels. *Tourism Management*, 23(2), 161-174. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(01\)00047-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(01)00047-4)
- Saudi Arabia Embassy. (2021). About Saudi Arabia. Retrieved from <https://www.saudiembassy.net/economy-global-trade>
- Saudi Arabia Ministry of Investment (MISA). (2021). Culture and entertainment overview. Retrieved from <https://investsaudi.sa/en/sectors-opportunities/tourism-culture-entertainment#:~:text=Saudis%20make%20approximately%209.6%20million,budget%20whist%20they're%20away>

- Scherl, L. M., & Edwards, S. (2007). Tourism, indigenous and local communities and protected areas in developing nations. In *Tourism and protected areas: benefits beyond boundaries. The Vth IUCN World Parks Congress* (pp. 71-88). CABI
- Sebele, L. S. (2010). Community-based tourism ventures, benefits and challenges: Khama rhino sanctuary trust, central district, Botswana. *Tourism Management*, 31(1), 136-146. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.01.005>
- Sequeira, T. N., & Nunes, P. M. (2008). Does tourism influence economic growth? A dynamic panel data approach. *Applied Economics*, 40(18), 2431-2441. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036840600949520>
- Shachmurove, Y. (2009). *Entrepreneurship in Qatar* (No. 09-025). Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. Retrieved from https://web.archive.org/web/20100619203616id_/http://www.econ.upenn.edu/system/files/09-025.pdf
- Shareef, S. L., & Altan, H. (2016). Building sustainability rating systems in the Middle East [Paper presentation]. In *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers-Engineering Sustainability*. (pp. 283-293). doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1680/jensu.16.00035>
- Sharpley, R. (2008). Planning for tourism: The case of Dubai. *Tourism and Hospitality Planning & Development*, 5(1), 13-30. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14790530801936429>
- Sharpley, R. A. (2014). Host perceptions of tourism: A review of the research. *Tourism Management*, 42(1), 37-49. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2013.10.007>
- Shomar, B., Darwish, M., & Rowell, C. (2014). What does integrated water resources should only be the beginning of efforts to preserve our most precious resource. Retrieved from <https://www.thenational.ae/water-conservation-must-be-a-priority-1.337661>

- Sinclair-Maragh, G., & Gursoy, D. (2016). A Conceptual model of residents' support for tourism development in developing countries. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 13(1), 1–22. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2015.1047531>
- Sinclair-Maragh, G., & Gursoy, D. (2017). Residents' identity and tourism development: The Jamaican perspective. *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, 17(2), 107-125. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2017.1313472>
- Sirakaya, E., Teye, V., & Sönmez, S. (2002). Understanding residents' support for tourism development in the central region of Ghana. *Journal of Travel Research*, 41(1), 57-67. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728750204100109>
- Smith, V. L. (2001). *Tourism issues of the 21st century*. Cognizant Communication Corporation
- Snyman, S. L. (2012). The role of tourism employment in poverty reduction and community perceptions of conservation and tourism in southern Africa. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 20(3), 395-416. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2012.657202>
- Stein, C. M., Morris, N. J., Hall, N. B., & Nock, N. L. (2017). Structural equation modeling. In *Statistical Human Genetics* (pp. 557-580). Humana Press. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-7274-6_28
- Strange, T., & Bayley, A. (2008). Sustainable development linking economy, society, environment. Retrieved from <https://eip.tri.org.tw/file/2/Sustainable%20Development%20-%20Linking%20economy,%20society,%20environment.pdf>
- Strydom, H. (2013). An evaluation of the purposes of research in social work. *Social Work/Maatskaplike Werk*, 49(2). Retrieved from

- https://web.archive.org/web/20150403042510id_/http://socialwork.journals.ac.za:80/pub/article/viewFile/58/52
- Stylidis, D., Biran, A., Sit, J., & Szivas, E. M. (2014). Residents' support for tourism development: The role of residents' place image and perceived tourism impacts. *Tourism Management, 45*, 260–274. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.05.006>
- Sukamolson, S. (2007). Fundamentals of quantitative research. *Language Institute Chulalongkorn University, 1*(3), 1-20.
- Swarbrooke, J. (1999). *Sustainable tourism management*. Cabi.
- Tago, A. H. (2014). KSA water consumption rate twice the world average. Retrieved from <https://www.arabnews.com/news/532571>
- Tapper, R., Hadjikakou, M., Noble, R., & Jenkinson, J. (2011). The impact of the tourism industry on freshwater resources in countries in the Caribbean, Mediterranean, North Africa and other regions.
- Teng, H. Y. (2019). Residents' perceptions of tourism conflict with Chinese tourists: Does economic dependence matter?. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, 24*(9), 978-991. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2019.1653335>
- The General Authority for Statistics (GStat). (2018). Statistical report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in KSA. Retrieved from https://www.stats.gov.sa/sites/default/files/sustainable_development_goals_sdgs_in_ksa_-
- The General Authority for Statistics of Saudi Arabia (GStat). (2020). The total number of pilgrims in 1439H Hajj season. Retrieved from <https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/news/280>
- The World Bank. (2017). Sustainable path to water security urgent priority for arab world.

- Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/08/29/sustainable-path-to-water-security-urgent-priority-for-arab-world>
- Thyer, B. (2009). *The handbook of social work research methods*. Sage Publications.
- Tichaawa, T. M., Dayour, F., & Nunkoo, R. (2023). Residents' trust in government, tourism impacts, and quality of life: Testing a structural model. *Development Southern Africa*, 40(2), 223-242. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2021.1974820>
- Timothy, D. J. (Ed.). (2018). *Routledge handbook on tourism in the Middle East and North Africa*. Routledge.
- Tosun, C. (2000). Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries. *Tourism Management*, 21(6), 613-633. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(00\)00009-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(00)00009-1)
- Tosun, C. (2006). Expected nature of community participation in tourism development. *Journal of Tourism management*, 27(3), 493-504. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2004.12.004>
- Trentelman, C. K. (2009). Place attachment and community attachment: A primer grounded in the lived experience of a community sociologist. *Society and Natural Resources*, 22(3), 191-210. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920802191712>
- Um, S., & Crompton, J. L. (1987). Measuring resident's attachment levels in a host community. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(1), 27-29. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728758702600105>
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2021). Human Development Index (HDI) report. Retrieved from <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/country-insights#/ranks>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2005). Making Tourism more Sustainable: A Guide for Policy Makers. Retrieved from <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/8741>

United Nations General assembly (UNGA). (2018). Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) of Saudi Arabia. Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/saudiarabia>

United Nations Water (UN-Water). (2021). Summary progress update: SDG 6 — water and sanitation for all. Retrieved from <https://www.unwater.org/publications/summary-progress-update-2021-sdg-6-water-and-sanitation-for-all/>

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2017). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/thesustainabledevelopmentgoalsreport2017.pdf>

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2018a). Tourism highlights of 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/9789284419876>

United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2018b). Saudi Arabia report of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/saudiarabia>

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2019a). Tourism in the MEANA region. Retrieved from <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284420896>

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2019b). Transport-related CO₂ emissions of the tourism sector. <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284416660>

- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2020). International tourism trends in 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284422456>
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2023a). GOA Roadmap for tourism as vehicle for achieving the sustainable development goals. Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_dialogue/@sector/documents/genericdocument/wcms_887681.pdf
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2023b). World tourism barometer. Retrieved from https://webunwto.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2023-01/UNWTO_Barom23_01_January_EXCERPT.pdf?VersionId=_2bbK5GIwk5KrBGJZt5iNPAGnrWoH8NB
- Uzümcü, T. P., Çelik, A., & Çetin, I. (2016). The significance of urban aesthetic in tourist destinations: The case of Bursa. *Journal of Agricultural Faculty of Uludag University*, 30, 703-716.
- Vargas-Sánchez, A., Plaza-Mejia, M. D. L. Á., & Porras-Bueno, N. (2009). Understanding residents' attitudes toward the development of industrial tourism in a former mining community. *Journal of Travel Research*, 47(3), 373-387. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287508322783>
- Wall, G., & Mathieson, A. (2006). *Tourism: change, impacts, and opportunities*. Pearson Education.
- Wang, J., & Liu, Y. (2013). Tourism-led land-use changes and their environmental effects in the southern coastal region of Hainan Island, China. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 29(5), 1118-1125. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2112/JCOASTRES-D-12-00039.1>

- Wang, Y., Pfister, R. E., & Morais, D. B. (2006). Residents' attitudes toward tourism development: a case study of Washington, NC. In *Proceedings of the 2006 North-Eastern Recreation Research Symposium, Bolton Landing, NY, USA* (pp. 411-418).
- Wheeller, B. (1991). Tourism's troubled times: Responsible tourism is not the answer. *Tourism Management*, 12(2), 91-96. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(91\)90062-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(91)90062-X)
- Woo, E., Kim, H., & Uysal, M. (2015). Life satisfaction and support for tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 50, 84-97. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2014.11.001>
- World atlas. (2021a). [Map of Saudi Arabia and other Arabian countries]. Retrieved from <https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/saudi-arabia>
- World atlas. (2021b). [Map of Riyadh city]. Retrieved from <https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/saudi-arabia>
- World population review. (2023a). Saudi Arabia population 2021 [Blog post]. Retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/saudi-arabia-population>
- World population review. (2023b). Riyadh city population 2021 [Blog post]. Retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/riyadh-population>
- Yan, L. (2013). *Residents' attitudes toward tourism impacts in Zhouzhuang, Canal Town*. [Master's thesis, Mid Sweden University]. Sundsvall. Retrieved from <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:687429/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- Yoon, Y. (2002). *Development of a structural model for tourism destination competitiveness from stakeholders' perspectives*. [Doctoral dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University]. Blacksburg. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/305511198?p>

- Yoon, Y., Gursoy, D., & Chen, J. S. (2001). Validating a tourism development theory with structural equation modeling. *Tourism Management*, 22(4), 363-372.
doi:[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(00\)00062-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(00)00062-5)
- Zafar, S. (2018). Waste management outlook for the Middle East. In: Brinkmann R., Garren S. (Eds.). *The Palgrave Handbook of Sustainability*. (pp. 159–181). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-71389-2_9
- Zaidan, E., & Kovacs, J. F. (2017). Resident attitudes towards tourists and tourism growth: A case study from the Middle East, Dubai in United Arab Emirates. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 6(1), 291-291. doi: <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2017.v6n1p291>
- Zamani-Farahani, H., & Henderson, J. C. (2010). Islamic tourism and managing tourism development in Islamic societies: The cases of Iran and Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 79-89. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.741>
- Zeng, J., Wen, Y., Bi, C., & Feiock, R. (2021). Effect of tourism development on urban air pollution in China: The moderating role of tourism infrastructure. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 280, 124-397. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124397>
- Zhang, J., Inbakaran, R. J., & Jackson, M. S. (2006). Understanding community attitudes towards tourism and host—Guest interaction in the urban—rural border region. *Tourism Geographies*, 8(2), 182-204. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680600585455>
- Zhao, J., & Li, S. M. (2018). The impact of tourism development on the environment in China. *Acta Scientifica Malaysia*, 2(1), 1-4.

Zhou, Y., & Huang, Y. (2019). Residents' responses to tourism as an indicator of destination development. *International Journal of Tourism Sciences*, 19(4), 231-247. doi:

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15980634.2019.1706023>

Zhu, H., Liu, J., Wei, Z., Li, W., & Wang, L. (2017). Residents' attitudes towards sustainable tourism development in a historical-cultural village: Influence of perceived impacts, sense of place and tourism development potential. *Sustainability*, 9(1), 61. doi:

<https://doi.org/10.3390/su9010061>

Zurub, H., Ionescu, A., & Constantin, V. D. (2015). Measuring the economic impact of tourism in European emerging markets. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 32, 95–102. doi:

[https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671\(15\)01369-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671(15)01369-6)

Appendix A: The questionnaire form (English version)

Dear Respondents,

The purpose of this questionnaire is to examine the perceptions of the Saudi locals about the perceived tourism development impacts in Riyadh city and their influence on the intention to support tourism development. I would like to assure you that this survey is completely anonymous and confidential. Any information which you choose to share will be used solely for completing the academic research for my PhD dissertation. The estimated time required to complete the questionnaire is about 10 minutes. I appreciate your time, effort, and cooperation in furthering this research. Your positive response in this request will be valuable contribution for the success of the study and will highly appreciate. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the statements in the tables below using a five points scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree, 5= strongly agree). Put an **X** in the box that corresponds to your answer.

Name/ Moteab Ibrahim Alsaloum

mosaloom@ksu.edu.sa

* Are you 18 years old or above?

a) Yes b) No

* Do you live in Riyadh during the 5 past years?

a) Yes b) No

Demographic information (full sentence):

1. What is your gender?

a) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. What is your age?

- a) 18-25 years old ☐ b) 26-34 years old ☐
c) 35-54 years old ☐ d) 55-64 years old ☐
e) 65 years old and more years ☐

3. For how many years do you live in Riyadh?

- a) 1 to 5 years ☐ b) 6 to 10 years ☐
c) 11 or more years ☐

4. What is the highest level of education you have attained? (check one)

- a) Primary education ☐ b) Intermediate education ☐
c) High school ☐ d) College degree ☐
e) Graduate school and beyond ☐

5. What was your household's monthly income? (Saudi's Riyal)

- a) Less than SR 5,000 ☐ b) SR 5,000- SR 8,000 ☐
c) SR 8,000- SR10,000 ☐ d) SR 10,000- SR12,000 ☐
e) SR 12,000 and more ☐

6. What is your job?

- a) Government employee ☐ b) Private sector employee ☐
c) Self-employed ☐ d) I do not work ☐
e) Student ☐ f) Retired ☐
g) Housewife ☐ h) Other ☐ (please specify.....).

7. Have you ever traveled out of Saudi Arabia?

- a) I have never traveled b) 1-3 times
c) 4-5 times d) more than 5 times

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: I prefer living in my community over other communities.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: I would feel unhappy if I move to live in another area.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: I have an emotional attachment to this place - it has meaning to me.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: Many of my friends/family prefer this community over other communities.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: I feel that my community is a part of me.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: I know about tourism development in Riyadh city.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: I know the possible impacts of tourism development in Riyadh city.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: I understand the role of officials in tourism development.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: In general, I have knowledge about officials' tourism development plans.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: I keep up with the news regarding tourism development in Riyadh city.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: I participate in tourism-related activities.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: I share my opinions with officials regarding tourism development.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: I am involved in the planning and management of tourism in my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: I am involved in the decision-making for tourism development in my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: I support research for the development of tourism.	1	2	3	4	5
Q6: I participate in cultural exchange between local residents and tourists.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: Tourism development increases revenues.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: Tourism development increases business for local people and small businesses.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: Tourism development increases employment opportunities.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: Tourism development provides more infrastructure and public facilities like, roads, shopping malls, etc.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: Tourism development provides an incentive for the preservation of local culture.	1	2	3	4	5
Q6: Tourism development increases cultural exchanges between tourists and residents.	1	2	3	4	5

Q7: Tourism development helps to boost cultural identity.	1	2	3	4	5
Q8: Tourism development provides more parks and other recreational area for locals.	1	2	3	4	5
Q9: Tourism development provides incentives to protect and conserve natural resources.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: Tourism development increases in the prices of goods and services.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: Tourism development results in an increase of the cost of living.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: Tourism increases crime rates.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: Tourism brings negative effects on the local culture.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: Local residents would suffer from living in a tourism destination area.	1	2	3	4	5
Q6: Tourism causes communities to be overcrowded.	1	2	3	4	5
Q7: An increase in number of tourists will lead to friction between locals and tourists.	1	2	3	4	5
Q8: Tourism development increases environmental pollution in my area.	1	2	3	4	5
Q9: Tourism results in more litter in my area.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: Tourism development is beneficial to my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: I am satisfied with the current tourism development planning in my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: My community is a desirable place to live because of tourists.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: Overall, I am satisfied to have tourists in my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: Quality of life has improved because of tourism development.	1	2	3	4	5
Q6: Overall condition of my community has improved because of tourism development.	1	2	3	4	5

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements.

(Circle one response for each statement)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q1: Tourism can be one of the most important industries for my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q2: Tourism development helps my community grow in the right direction.	1	2	3	4	5
Q3: I am proud when I see tourists in my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q4: More tourists should be attracted to come to my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q5: Tourism will continue to play an important economic role in my community.	1	2	3	4	5
Q6: I support tourism development as it is vital to my community.	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix B: The questionnaire form (Arabic version)

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

بعد التحية والسلام.

يقوم الباحث بإجراء دراسة بعنوان: "العوامل التي تؤثر على تصور السكان المحليين عن السياحة وأثارها والنية لدعم التنمية السياحية في مدينة الرياض: نهج الاستدامة"، وذلك استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الدكتوراه في تخصص الإدارة السياحية في جامعه برشلونه المستقلة. وتحقيقاً لهدف الدراسة فقد قام الباحث بإعداد هذه الأداة (الاستبانة). جميع الإجابات ستعامل بسرية تامة ولن تستخدم إلا لغرض الدراسة وأهدافها.

أخي/أختي المشارك/ة في هذه الاستبانة وقتك ومساهماتك مهمة لنجاح الدراسة علماً بأن الوقت التقريبي المستغرق لإكمال الاستبانة حوالي ١٠ دقائق. يرجى توضيح مدى موافقتك أو عدم موافقتك على العبارات الواردة في الجداول أدناه باستخدام مقياس من خمس نقاط (١ = لا أوافق بشدة، ٢ = لا أوافق، ٣ = محايد، ٤ = موافق، ٥ = موافق بشدة).

الاسم/ متعب بن إبراهيم السلوم

mosaloom@ksu.edu.sa

* هل عمرك ١٨ سنة أو أكثر؟

(أ) نعم (ب) لا

* هل عشت في الرياض خلال الخمس سنوات الماضية؟

(أ) نعم (ب) لا

المعلومات الديموغرافية:

١. الجنس:

(أ) ذكر (ب) أنثى ☐

٢. العمر:

أ) ١٨-٢٥ سنة ☐ ب) ٢٦ - ٣٤ سنة ☐

ج) ٣٥-٥٤ سنة ☐ د) ٥٥-٦٤ سنة ☐

هـ) ٦٥ سنة فأكثر ☐

٣. كم سنة تعيش في الرياض؟

أ) سنة إلى خمس سنوات ☐ ب) من ٦ إلى ١٠ سنوات ☐

ج) ١١ سنة أو أكثر ☐

٤. ما هو أعلى مستوى تعليمي وصلت إليه؟

أ) التعليم الابتدائي ☐ ب) التعليم المتوسط ☐

ج) الثانوية العامة ☐ د) شهادة جامعية ☐

هـ) دراسات عليا ☐

٥. ما هو الدخل الشهري؟ (ريال سعودي)

أ) أقل من ٥٠٠٠ ريال ☐ ب) ٥٠٠٠ ريال - ٨٠٠٠ ريال ☐

ج) ٨٠٠٠ ريال - ١٠٠٠٠ ريال ☐ د) ١٠٠٠٠ ريال - ١٢٠٠٠ ريال ☐

هـ) ١٢٠٠٠ ريال فأكثر ☐

٦. ما هو عملك؟

أ) موظف حكومي ☐ ب) موظف في القطاع الخاص ☐

ج) عمل خاص ☐ د) طالب ☐

هـ) متقاعد ☐ و) ربة منزل ☐

ز) لا أعمل ☐ ح) أخرى ☐ (يرجى التحديد) ☐

٧. هل سافرت من قبل خارج المملكة العربية السعودية؟

(أ) لم أسافر أبدًا ☐ (ب) ١-٣ مرات ☐

(ج) ٤-٥ مرات ☐ (د) أكثر من ٥ مرات ☐

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة
١	٢	٣	٤	٥
س ١: أفضل العيش في مجتمعي على المجتمعات الأخرى.				
س ٢: سأشعر بالحزن إذا انتقلت للعيش في مجتمع غير مجتمعي.				
س ٣: لدي ارتباط عاطفي بمنطقة - وهذا له معنى بالنسبة لي.				
س ٤: يفضل العديد من أصدقائي / عائلتي هذا المجتمع على المجتمعات الأخرى.				
س ٥: أشعر أن مجتمعي جزء مني.				

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة
١	٢	٣	٤	٥
س ١: أعرف عن التنمية السياحية في مدينة الرياض.				
س ٢: أعرف الآثار المحتملة الناجمة عن التنمية السياحية في مدينة الرياض.				
س ٣: أفهم الدور الذي يقوم به المسؤولين في التنمية السياحية.				
س ٤: بشكل عام، لدي معرفة عن خطط تطوير السياحة من قبل المسؤولين.				
س ٥: أتابع الأخبار المتعلقة بالتنمية السياحية في مدينة الرياض.				

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س١: بشكل عام، أنا مشارك في الأنشطة التابعة للسياحة.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٢: أنا أشارك المسؤولين بأرائي حول التنمية السياحية.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٣: أنا مشارك في تخطيط وإدارة التنمية السياحية في مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٤: أنا من ضمن صناع القرار في تطوير السياحة بمجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٥: أنا أدمج البحوث التي تتعلق بمجال تطوير السياحة في مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٦: أنا مشارك في التبادل الثقافي بين افراد المجتمع المحلي والسياح.

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س١: التنمية السياحية تزيد من الإيرادات.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٢: التنمية السياحية تعمل على زيادة الأعمال التجارية لأفراد المجتمع المحلي والشركات الصغيرة.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٣: التنمية السياحية تزيد من فرص العمل.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٤: تعمل التنمية السياحية على توفير المزيد من البنية التحتية والمرافق العامة مثل الطرق ومراكز التسوق.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٥: تساعد التنمية السياحية على توفير حوافز للحفاظ على الثقافة المحلية.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٦: التنمية السياحية تزيد من التبادل الثقافي بين السائحين وافراد المجتمع المحلي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٧: التنمية السياحية تساعد على تعزيز الهوية الثقافية.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٨: تعمل التنمية السياحية على توفير المزيد من المتنزهات والمناطق الترفيهية لأفراد المجتمع المحلي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٩: تقدم التنمية السياحة حوافز مادية لحماية الموارد الطبيعية والمحافظة عليها.

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س١: التنمية السياحية تزيد من أسعار السلع والخدمات.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٢: تؤدي التنمية السياحية إلى زيادة تكلفة المعيشة.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٣: السياحة تزيد من معدلات الجريمة.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٤: السياحة لها آثار سلبية على الثقافة المحلية.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٥: بسبب التنمية السياحية، سيعاني أفراد المجتمع المحلي من العيش في منطقة سياحية مكتظة.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٦: السياحة تتسبب في اكتظاظ المدن.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٧: زيادة أعداد السياح في منطقتي تؤدي إلى احتكاكات ومشاكل بين أفراد المجتمع المحلي والسياح.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٨: التنمية السياحية تزيد من التلوث البيئي في منطقتي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٩: زيادة أعداد السياح تسبب المزيد من تراكم النفايات في منطقتي.

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س١: التنمية السياحية مفيدة لمجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٢: أنا راضٍ عن التنمية السياحية الحالية في منطقتي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٣: مجتمعي مكان مرغوب للعيش فيه بسبب السياح.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٤: بشكل عام، أنا راضٍ عن وجود سائحين في مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٥: تحسنت جودة الحياة بسبب التنمية السياحية.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٦: تحسنت الحالة العامة لمجتمعي بسبب التنمية السياحي في منطقتي.

يرجى الإشارة إلى مستوى موافقتك على كل من العبارات التالية.

(ضع دائرة حول إجابة واحدة لكل عبارة)

لا أوافق بشدة	لا أوافق	محايد	موافق	موافق بشدة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س١: تستطيع السياحة ان تكون من أهم الصناعات في مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٢: التنمية السياحية تساعد مجتمعي على النمو في الاتجاه الصحيح.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٣: أشعر بالفخر عندما أرى السياح في مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٤: يجب جذب المزيد من السياح للقدوم إلى مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٥: ستستمر السياحة في لعب دور اقتصادي مهم في مجتمعي.
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	س٦: أؤيد التنمية السياحية لأنها مهمة للغاية.