Spatial organization of the international tourism flows in Jordan

Abstract

Package tours in Jordan which consist 25% of the whole tourists 1999 but 70% of European and American form a spatial network between tourism site in the country

This spatial organization has its centers and flows among just few historical and environmental location, which affect therefore the length of stay and tourism debrief.

To explore such network as a system, its elements and dynamic should be analyzed. The analysis includes the main tourism sites and the dynamics of both mentioned elements.

Three theories have been applied to explain the network and its dynamics: dependency, diffusion, and package tours data and spatial development of tourist infrastructure have been taken as basis of the analysis. The main results of the study show that one theory can not explain the whole tourism network at Jordan. In case of Amman and the surrounding locations (70-100 km) and partly aqaba , dependency theory could be seen as one of the adequate one . Theories, diffusion and evolution fit in understanding of the development of the network of other locations.

To enlarge the network to include further sites in the country to increase the benefits of tourism through prolong the length of stay, increase the bed occupancy and spread the effect of tourism over new peripheries.