



Government of Kerala

Report on Domestic Tourism in Kerala

*NSS 72nd Round
July 2014-June 2015*

**NSS Division
Department of Economics and Statistics**

Preface

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, Government of India has been carrying out nationwide socio-economic surveys covering various subjects on regular basis. The present survey on Domestic Tourism of the National Sample Survey (NSS) was designed to collect detailed information on tourism expenditure along with some information on household characteristics, visitor characteristics and trip characteristics relating to domestic overnight trips, required inter-alia for preparation of third Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) by Ministry of Tourism.

NSSO conducted the nation-wide survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' as a part of its 72nd round (July 2014-June 2015) survey. As the NSS samples were small, the State governments were invited to participate with matching samples so as to enable the preparation of estimates at sub-state level which was not possible with the 'Central Sample' alone. Thus, Kerala has been participating in the National Sample Surveys from the very beginning with matching samples by collecting data adopting the same sampling design, schedules and instructions for the field staff.

This report titled 'Domestic Tourism in Kerala' based on the 72nd round (July 2014-June 2015) 'State Sample data' on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey' conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Kerala. The indicators presented in this document are primarily on: Households reporting overnight trips, Trips and visitor-trip characteristics of overnight trip, Trip characteristics of same-day trip, and Tourism expenditure for both overnight and same-day trip.

The technical assistance provided by NSSO, Government of India and the cooperation extended by the sample households is acknowledged. I use this opportunity to place on record the work done by the supervisors, field staff who worked hard to make the survey a success and all other staff in the Directorate who have contributed in different ways to the success of the survey and the subsequent production of the report.

In general, the results/data as per this survey report are likely to be useful for planning, policy formulation, and decision support and as input for further analytical studies by various Government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars. Suggestions to improvement of the content, layout and other aspects of report will be highly appreciated.

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Dated:

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) was set up in 1950, with the idea of having a permanent survey organisation to collect data on various facets of the economy. In order to assist in socio-economic planning and policy making, NSSO conducts nationwide sample surveys known as National Sample Survey (NSS). The NSS is a continuing survey in the sense that it is carried out in the form of successive 'rounds', each round usually of a year's duration covering several topics of current interest.

The subject coverage of socio-economic enquires for different rounds are decided on the basis of a 10 year cycle. Certain topics like Labour force, Household consumer expenditure, Social consumption, Housing condition of people, Unorganized non agriculture enterprise surveys, Household land and livestock holding and Debt and investment are repeated at quinquennial or decadal intervals while the remaining years are allocated to subjects of special interest. The remaining years are for open rounds in which subjects of current/special interest are undertaken on the demand of other central ministries, and national and international organizations, etc.

An all-India household survey on domestic tourism during the period July 2014-June 2015 was carried out by the NSSO, Government of India, as part of the 72nd round of NSS. The data were collected through a schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1)an all-India household survey on domestic tourism during the period.

As the National Sample Survey samples were small, the state governments were invited to participate with matching samples so as to enable the preparation of estimates at sub-state level which was not possible with the 'Central Sample' alone. Considering the demands for district level estimates, Kerala has been participating in the National Sample Surveys from the very beginning with matching samples to provide more disaggregated results at regional level.

The present report is based on the household survey on Domestic Tourism during the period July 2014-June 2015 was carried out by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Kerala as part of the 72nd round of NSS. The aim, was to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of visitors (i.e. persons performing trips), number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in Kerala. It was also intended to study domestic tourism activity by different population categories such as age, economic level, activity status, occupation and industry of work, etc.; characteristics of trips such as purpose, main destination, etc. and the expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity. Based on the data collected during the survey period (July 2014 - June 2015), estimates pertaining to domestic tourism in Kerala along with various characteristics associated with these have been generated and presented in this report.

1.2 Objective of the Survey

The purpose of the survey was primarily to obtain appropriate rates/ratios/tables for the use of Ministry of Tourism in preparing the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA); 3rd in the series. As per the requirement of TSA, focus of the survey was on capturing details of domestic overnight trips. Information on household characteristics, which are the important determinants of tourism characteristics, such as household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, household consumption expenditure, particulars of overnight trips completed during the reference period and expenditure incurred by the household on domestic tourism were captured. However some information on same-day trips was also captured.

The importance of domestic tourism, socially and economically, in a diversified, multicultural, multi-linguistic and multi-religious country like Kerala needs no special mention. The tourism activity because of its multidimensionality generates revenues and creates employability across different economic sectors. However, tourism, does not constitute any specific industry or sector in the economy but it encompasses several traditional economic sectors like transport, hotel and restaurants etc. Being a demand side phenomenon, the tourism is generally seen through the activities of the persons identified as tourists. Besides its economic importance, tourism has a great social importance in developing social bond among people of a pluralistic society like Kerala.

A comprehensive household survey on domestic tourism for the first time was conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 65th round (July 2008-June 2009) of operation. In that round, the survey was intended to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of visitors (i.e. persons performing trips), number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism and average tourism expenditure in India. In the 54th round (January-June 1998) of NSS, one of the subjects covered was tours involving overnight stay. The main household schedule of that round recorded details of journeys on tours involving overnight stay undertaken by household members during a specified period.

These indicators on domestic tourism are required for planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels within the government and outside. The results of the survey are likely to be used by the Ministry of Tourism etc. apart from private data users, policy makers and other stakeholders.

1.3 Comparability with Previous Round Survey

Though the survey on domestic tourism in NSS 72nd round covered similar indicators of domestic tourism as in NSS 65th round, some changes have been made in the subject coverage and in related concepts and definitions based on the experiences of previous round survey and also keeping in mind that the main thrust of this round was to collect information required for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account.

- a. *Overnight stay was defined as duration of stay of more than 12 hrs. including 12 midnight to 5 A.M. in this current round whereas in previous round, the duration covered at least two calendar days, wholly or partly.*

- b. *In 65th round all the trip details of individual household member was collected with the reference period of last 30 days, but all the estimates were derived and presented for the reference period of last 365 days relating to trips and trip expenditure based on information on total number of trips completed by the household during last 365 days captured through a single question, irrespective of their purposes. In the current round, this information was collected with the reference period of last 365 days for the overnight trips with leading purposes of the trip holiday, leisure and recreation, health and medical and shopping; and with reference period of last 30 days for the overnight trips with leading purposes business, social, pilgrimage and religious activities, education and training and others and are presented for the reference period as collected. Therefore the tabulated results cannot be compared with those of NSS 65th round. However average expenditure per overnight trip for both the rounds can be compared.*
- c. *For same-day trips detailed information was collected only at household level and not for individuals in this survey, unlike in 65th round survey.*
- d. *No information was collected on total number of trips undertaken by the household and by the individuals during last 365 days in this survey. In 65th round survey these information were collected through a single question irrespective of the leading purpose/purpose of the trip/visitor-trip.*
- e. *In NSS 65th round, trip expenditure was canvassed for latest three trips by the household. Whereas in the current round expenditure details were collected for all the overnight trips completed by the household during the reference period.*
- f. *For international trips, final domestic port of departure was canvassed in this round.*
- g. *Information on usual household consumer expenditure (‘) in a month was collected through a single question, in place of the five questions in earlier round.*
- h. *Information of items like visits (if any) of NRIs to the household and their impact, renting out of some portion of the house to tourists during the last 365 days, awareness about tourism promotional campaigns were not collected in NSS 72nd round unlike in previous round.*

1.4 Contents of this Document

This document brings out the key results of NSS 72nd round to facilitate decision support, policy inferences and socio-economic analysis. It is presented in three chapters and four appendices. The present one is the introductory chapter (Chapter One). Chapter Two figures out the features of the survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure along with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the significant information on key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Appendix A provides the State wise tables on key indicators. Notes on concepts and definitions used in this survey are

illustrated in details in Appendix B. Details of sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix C and lastly in Appendix D, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

The indicators presented in this document are primarily on:

- a. Households reporting overnight trips
- b. Trips and visitor-trip characteristics of overnight trip
- c. Tourism expenditure for both overnight and same-day trip

In collecting information on gender of each household member, a new code as Transgender was introduced for the first time in this round. However, as a very few sample cases for transgender were reported, no information on visitor characteristics for transgender is separately presented in this document.

Chapter II

MAIN FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Coverage of the Survey

The survey covered 320 Panchayat wards and 268 urban blocks. The information collected from each surveyed household in a schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) was used for collection of data from the sample households. This schedule was designed to collect detailed information on household (hh) characteristics, visitor characteristics, trip characteristics and expenditure characteristics in relation to domestic overnight trips, required for preparation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and also some important information on trips and expenditure in connection with domestic same-day trips in India through a nationwide household survey.

2.2 Scope and Coverage

Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

Population coverage: The following rules were adhered to determine population coverage:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded, but residential staff therein was listed while listing was done in such institutions. The persons of the first category were considered as members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, were listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants were listed, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national became an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she was covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, were covered.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, ashrams/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

2.3 Sample Size

First-stage units: A total of 320 panchayat wards were surveyed in rural and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 268 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 72nd round for the State sample. The results presented in this document are solely based on the State samples. District wise FSUs surveyed in State samples are given in Statement 2.1.

Statement 2.1

Number of FSUs (Villages/Blocks) Allotted & Surveyed and Number of Households Surveyed

Districts	Number of FSUs (Villages/blocks) Allotted			Number of FSUs (Villages/blocks) Surveyed			Number of Households Surveyed		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
KSD	16	8	24	16	8	24	160	80	240
KNR	16	24	40	16	24	40	160	240	400
WND	16	4	20	16	4	20	160	39	199
KKD	20	32	52	20	32	52	186	320	506
MLP	36	28	64	36	28	64	360	280	640
PKD	32	12	44	32	12	44	320	120	440
TSR	20	32	52	20	32	52	179	320	499
EKM	20	36	56	20	36	56	200	360	560
IDK	20	4	24	20	4	24	200	40	240
KTM	28	8	36	28	8	36	280	80	360
ALP	20	20	40	20	20	40	200	200	400
PTA	20	4	24	20	4	24	200	40	240
KLM	28	20	48	28	20	48	280	200	480
TVM	28	36	64	28	36	64	280	359	639
Total	320	268	588	320	268	588	3165	2678	5843

Second-stage units: Stratification of the households was done on the basis of households having at least one member who performed overnight trip (details are given in Appendix C) during last 365 days for trips with medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose or during last 30 days for any other overnight trips. For this particular survey, 10 households were selected from each sample Panchayat ward/block. The total number of households in which Schedule 21.1 was canvassed, were 3165 and 2678 in rural and urban sector respectively. District wise number of households in which Schedule 21.1 was canvassed is given in Statement 2.1.

2.4 Reference period

The estimates presented in this document are based on data collected during 01.07.2014 to 30.06.2015, a period of one year.

The reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 365 days with reference to leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; health & medical and shopping. On the other hand, reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 30 days with reference to leading purposes business; social; pilgrimage and religious activities; education & training; and others. The reference period for capturing data on sameday trips was last 30 days for all trips.

2.5 Quintile class of Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE)

This refers to the 5 quintile classes of the rural/urban sector distribution (estimated distribution) of households by UMPCE. In the tables, the different quintile classes are referred to simply as 1 (lowest quintile class), 2, 3, 4 and 5 (highest quintile class).

Following Statement 2.2 shows the lower and upper limits of the quintiles to have an idea of level of living of the households belonging to these quintile classes.

Statement 2.2

Lower and Upper Limits Of UMPCE In Different Quintile Classes For Each Sector

Quintile class of UMPCE	UMPCE			
	Rural		Urban	
	Lower limit	Upper limit	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	889		1429	
2	889	1167	1429	2000
3	1167	1400	2000	2500
4	1400	1800	2500	3600
5	1800		3600	

Chapter III

CHARACTERISTICS OF DOMESTIC TOURISM

3.1 Introduction

The present chapter elucidates various aspects of domestic tourism based on the information collected in the NSS 72nd round, being confined to the framework of concepts and definitions adopted in the survey. The activity of domestic tourism undertaken by the members of the households has two distinct features, viz. the trip and the visitor. The trip, either same-day or overnight, was the ultimate unit to study the activity of domestic tourism and it related to the movement of one or more members of the household to a main destination with a leading purpose. The members of the households who happened to be the members of the trip are the visitors and the information profiling the visitors was also collected in the survey. The salient characteristics of domestic tourism activities presented in this chapter, accordingly, cover its intensity and variations over different categories of households, visitors and trips.

The average number of trips made during a year by households and by persons of different ages, occupations and industries. The break-up of trips (occasionally, of visitor-trips) by various trip characteristics such as leading purpose, month of visit, and main destination type (within or outside district/state) and the distribution of visitors by activity status, are also examined. Further, the break-up of visitor-trips by important visitor-trip characteristics: purpose of visit, mode of transport, and major place of stay, are studied. Estimates of occurrence of domestic tourism activity are also presented in terms of percentages of persons and households reporting at least one overnight/same-day trip during a one-year period – in case of households, separately for different household occupations, social groups and religions.

Major findings of the survey and salient features relating to prime indicators on domestic tourism as on 1st January, 2015, the mid-point of the survey period July, 2014-June, 2015 are summarised in this chapter. The results presented in this document are solely based on the State samples. A total of 320 panchayat wards were surveyed in rural and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 268 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 72nd round for the State sample.

Two different reference periods – ‘last 30 days’ and ‘last 365 days’ preceding the date of survey - were used for collecting information related to trips. However, the aggregate estimates on trips and trip-related characteristics have been generated pertaining to a one-year period unless otherwise specified and the procedure thereof is explained in the Appendix B on ‘Sample Design and Estimation Procedure’.

3.2 Households Reporting Overnight Trip

A trip was the basic unit to study the activity of domestic tourism and it corresponded to movement of the members of the households outside their usual place of residence (excluding the movements which were part of the usual routine of life) with distinctive leading purposes, destinations and other trip characteristics. Overnight trip refers to a movement of household member(s) for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours) and of not more than 6 months outside his (their) usual environment. Thus one of the important measures of intensity of domestic tourism is the number of trips during one year per household.

Statement 3.1**Percentage of Households Reporting at least One Overnight Trip with Leading Purposes**

Holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			Business, Social, Religious, & Pilgrimage, Education , & Training and Others completed during last 30 days		
Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
50	50	50	48	42	46

In Statement 3.1, percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period are presented respectively for overnight trips from rural and urban areas. No difference between percentages of rural and urban households in terms of reporting at least one overnight trip completed during last 365 days for leading purposes Holidaying, Leisure and recreation, Health & medical and Shopping were noticed. However in terms of reporting at least one overnight trip completed during last 30 days for leading purposes Business, Social, Religious, & Pilgrimage, Education , & Training and Others rural households comparatively 6 percentage points or more than urban households.

3.3 Overnight Trips By Leading Purpose

In the survey, for each reported trip, a distinct leading purpose was identified. Leading purpose of a trip is that unique purpose without which that trip would not have been undertaken by any of the household member. Leading purpose is one of the most important trip characteristics. It was recognized that if the individual purposes of different participants differed, there might be trips without a leading purpose in the above sense. Thus two members on a trip might have had different purposes each strong enough to make the trip possible even if the other person dropped out of the trip. In such cases the most important purpose among the purposes of the individual participants, as perceived by the informant, was identified as the leading purpose of the trip. Details are given in Appendix B, Concepts and Definitions. Estimated (00) number of overnight trips by leading purposes is stated in Statement 3.2.

Statement 3.2**Estimated Number (00) of Overnight Trips by Leading Purposes**

Sector	Leading Purposes									
	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days					
	Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	All	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others	All
Rural	4056	16708	12	20776	203	11771	1117	223	766	14080
Urban	5416	8962	13	14391	495	10394	1187	254	464	12794
Rural + Urban	9471	25671	25	35167	699	22165	2304	477	1230	26875

It can be seen that, for the trips completed during last 365 days, majority of those were for leading purpose health & medical. Social trips was the most common ones among the trips completed during last 30 days followed by trips for religious & pilgrimage leading purpose in both rural and urban areas. Trips with leading purpose education & training were the least performed ones. Estimated number of overnight trips by leading purpose is provided in Appendix A.

3.4 Single Woman Member Trip

Statement 3.3 gives the share of single member trips performed by a female member from a particular household out of total single member trips, for each of the leading purposes. From Statement it may be seen that among all single member overnight trips more than 50% were single female member. It can be seen that, for the trips completed during last 365 days, by leading purpose for overnight trips with leading purpose health & medical, nearly 67% of all single member trips were performed by females in both rural and urban areas. Among the trips completed during last 30 days, it was 'Social', nearly 62% of all single member trips were performed by females in both rural and urban areas. This proportion was very negligible (around 7%) for business trips.

Statement 3.3
Percentage of Single Female Member Overnight Trip among All Single Member Overnight Trips by Leading Purpose

Sector	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days					
	Leading purpose				Leading purpose					
	Holidaying Leisure and recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	All	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others	All
Rural	41	66	0	57	12	65	43	24	44	57
Urban	27	67	0	46	5	59	34	22	56	51
Rural + Urban	34	67	0	52	7	62	39	23	48	54

3.5 Month of Visit

'Month of visit' is the starting month of a particular trip from 'Usual Place of Residence'. Distribution of overnight trips by starting month for leading purpose completed during the reference periods are given in Statement 3.4. It is observed that the intensity of tourism activities varied over the months differently for various leading purposes. For trips with leading purpose 'holidaying, leisure & recreation', school holiday season (i.e. April-May, September, and December) was the peak period for undertaking a trip. But for 'shopping trips', it was April-May and October. 'Religious & pilgrimage trips' were started more frequently during the months of December. 'Education and training' trips were also started during the month of December. No noticeable variation was there in the month of visit for trips with rest of the leading purposes.

Statement 3.4**(Rural + Urban): Percentage Distribution of Overnight Trips by Starting Month for each Leading Purpose**

Starting Month	Leading Purposes							
	Completed during last 365 days			Completed during last 30 days				
	Holidaying Leisure and recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others
January	6.41	9.25	0	10.87	9.12	7.67	3.35	11.63
February	3.57	7.74	0	7.01	6.7	6.62	11.09	10.73
March	3.07	6.36	4.17	7.44	6.17	5.75	5.23	8.13
April	13.88	8.41	54.17	4.43	10.68	7.93	0.21	7.15
May	12.39	7.21	20.83	2.43	11.95	12.41	6.69	3.25
June	4.58	9.21	0	4.01	6.03	3.4	3.97	7.56
July	3.94	10.74	0	4.15	7.81	5.57	16.32	7.97
Aug	5.88	10.97	0	6.01	7.86	11.89	6.28	4.47
Sep	14.03	7.82	0	11.3	8.21	7.23	0	17.89
Oct	8.65	7.78	20.83	8.3	7.81	2.92	5.44	4.23
Nov	9.39	7.16	0	10.59	8	9.84	15.27	11.06
Dec	14.21	7.35	0	23.46	9.64	18.77	26.15	5.93
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.6 Visitor-trip

There are some characteristics which are very specific to visitors, such as mode of travel, place of stay, and visitor's purpose of trip (different from leading purpose, which is unique for all the members in a particular trip). These characteristics are termed as visitor-trip characteristics as they may vary among visitors in a particular trip.

A visitor's purpose in a trip may be same or different from the leading purpose of that trip. Leading purpose of a trip is unique for all the trip members, without which the trip would not have been undertaken. Therefore, one of the visitor's purposes in a trip must match with the leading purpose of that trip and the purpose of the other visitors may or may not match with that leading purpose. In other words, under a particular leading purpose, there can be any one of the eight purposes for each visitor in a trip, as considered in this survey. For further understanding, please refer to Appendix B.

The distribution of visitor-trips by visitor's purpose indicates that visitor's purpose have some relationship with the leading purpose, since the major share of trips were concentrated where visitor's purpose was one of the leading purposes under the reference period, as can be seen from Statement 3.5. Variation was noticed in the distribution pattern of visitor-trips for the male and the female visitors during any of the reference periods.

Statement 3.5**Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by purpose of visit for gender (Rural + Urban)**

Visitors Purpose	Percentage distribution of Over-night visitor trips with Leading Purposes					
	Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation, Health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			Business, Social religious & Pilgrimage Education & Training and others Completed during last 30 days		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Business	0	0	0	2	0	1
Holiday,Leisure&recreation	34	25	29	0	1	0
Social	0	1	1	82	88	85
Pilgrimage& Religion	0	0	0	11	9	10
Education & Training	0	0	0	1	0	1
Health &medical	41	35	37	0	0	0
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	25	39	33	4	2	3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

Remarkable variation can be observed in the distribution pattern of visitor-trips by visitor's purpose between rural and urban areas for holidaying, leisure & recreation and health & medical visitor-trips completed during last 365 days (Reference: Statement 3.6). About 20% of visitor-trips in rural areas were for holidaying visitor-purpose, whereas in urban areas this share was about 41%. The share of visitor-trips for health & medical purposes from rural areas (41%) was more than those from urban areas (32%). It also indicates that for the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, no variation can be observed in the distribution pattern of visitor-trips between rural and urban areas and around 85% visitor-trip was for the leading purpose 'Social'.

Statement 3.6**Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by purpose of trip for different sector**

Visitors Purpose	Percentage distribution of Over-night visitor trips with Leading Purposes			
	Completed during last 365 days		Completed during last 30 days	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Business	0	0	1	2
Holiday,Leisure&recreation	20	41	1	0
Social	1	0	86	84
Pilgrimage& Religion	0	0	8	11
Education & Training	0	0	1	1
Health &medical	41	32	0	0
Shopping	0	0	0	0
Others	38	27	3	2
All	100	100	100	100

3.7 Mode of Travel

‘Mode of travel’ refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. The travel relevant here was the travelling done to cover the distances to the destinations and not joyrides or movement for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. One or more of the following means of transport were possible in a trip, viz.: on foot, bus, train (railways), ship/boat, air, own transport: bicycle, two-wheeler, rickshaw, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, tractor/truck, animal driven transport, transport equipment rental (hired transport): bicycle, two-wheeler, rickshaw, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, tractor/truck, animal driven transport and others.

As a typical trip involves more than one mode of transport, it needs to be clarified that it is the major mode reported for each visitor – in other words, the mode by which the visitor covered the longest distance – that is being referred to here. A trip can involve more than one mode of transport to travel. Here only major mode of travel for each visitor was considered where multiples modes were used by the visitor. Statements 3.7 and 3.8 give the percentage distribution of visitor-trips by mode of travel separately for overnight visitor-trips for different leading purposes separately for overnight trips.

Statement 3.7

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips Major Mode of Travel for each Visitor's Purpose Completed During Last 365 Days With Leading Purposes, Holidaying Leisure Recreation Health & Medical, And Shopping

Major mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holidaying Leisure and recreation	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Health & Medical	Shopping	Others
On foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	23	32	100	35	15	6	17
Train	0	12	12	0	0	3	58	3
ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own transport; motorised	0	30	13	0	0	17	0	16
Own transport: non motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised	100	33	43	0	65	65	35	63
Transport equipment, rental: (hired transport) non motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All	100	100	100	0	0	100	0	100

‘Transport equipment, rental (hired transport)-motorised’ was the most availed mode of travel for most of the leading purpose share of the visitor trips completed during last 365 days, as seen from Statement 3.7. For ‘Religious & Pilgrimage’, bus was the most availed mode of travel.

Statement 3.8

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Mode of Travel for each Visitor, Purpose Completed During Last 30 Days With Leading Purposes, Business Social, Religious & Pilgrimage, Education & Training and Others. (Rural + Urban)

Major mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holidaying Leisure and recreation	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Health & Medical	Shopping	Others
On foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	24	63	54	22	41	0	0	39
Train	48	4	6	28	37	0	0	35
ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own transport; motorised	19	18	25	15	7	99	0	12
Own transport: non motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised	5	7	14	35	15	1	0	13
Transport equipment, rental: (hired transport) non motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100

Statement 3.8 indicates that for the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, bus was the dominant mode of travel followed by train.

3.8 Type of Stay

The place where the highest number of nights was spent was treated as ‘major’ type of stay. In case more than one such place was there (e.g. hotel, Dharamshala) where same number of nights was spent then information was captured for that type of stay which was more expensive. The place where second highest number of nights was spent will be treated as ‘minor’ type of stay. This refers to the type of accommodation availed by a visitor like hotel, guest house, dharamshala etc. during a trip. Statements 3.9 and 3.10 give the percentage distribution of visitor-trips by major type of stay separately for overnight visitor-trips for different leading purposes.

Statement 3.9:

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major type of Stay for each Visitors Purpose Completed during last 365 Days with Leading Purposes Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation Health & Medical And Shopping (Rural+Urban)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type of stay						
	Hotel	Guest house	Dharmashala	Rented house	Friends & relatives	Others	All
Business	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Holidaying Leisure and Recreation	55	3	0	5	25	12	100
Social	11	0	0	1	25	63	100
Religious & Pilgrimage	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Education & Training	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Health & medical	1	0	0	0	2	97	100
Shopping	78	0	0	0	22	0	100
Others	1	0	0	0	2	97	100
All	17	1	0	2	9	71	100

Pattern of choosing type of stay for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping, as evident from Statement 3.9. Visitors mostly stayed with 'other' places like hospital, nursing home, health clinic, carriages/coaches, ships, tents, railway station, waiting rooms etc (71% of visitor trips). Around 9% of visitors stayed with friends & relatives for leading purposes like holidaying, leisure & recreation, social and shopping. 17% of the visitors stayed in hotel for leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, social, and shopping.

Statement 3.10

Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by major type of Stay for each Visitors purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes Business, social, Religious & Pilgrimage Education & Training, and others (Rural + Urban)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type of stay						
	Hotel	Guest house	Dharma-shala	Rented house	Friends & relatives	Others	All
Business	41	4	0	2	11	42	100
Holidaying Leisure and Recreation	19	0	0	0	75	6	100
Social	1	0	0	0	91	8	100
Religious & Pilgrimage	51	3	6	2	15	23	100
Education & Training	36	2	0	5	19	38	100
Health & medical	0	0	0	0	99	1	100
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	21	1	0	0	18	60	100
All	7	0	1	0	80	12	100

Pattern of choosing type of stay for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping, as evident from Statement 3.10. It is observed that for nearly 80% of visitor-trips from major type of stay was with friends and relatives. This is consistent with the fact that social visitor-trips accounted for nearly 91% of all visitor trips stayed with friends and relatives. For visitor-trips with purpose pilgrimage & religious activities, dharmshala was not the most preferred choice of visitors for staying (only 6%).

3.9 Trip duration

The number of nights spent by the visitor outside his/her usual place of residence from starting of the trip to the completion of the trip, including the nights spent in transit. Average number of nights spent in an overnight trip is referred to as trip duration. Statement 3.11 gives the average number of (number of nights spent) overnight trips for each visitor's purpose for trips with reference period of last 365 days and last 30 days.

Statement 3.11

Average Duration (No of Nights Spent) of Overnight Visitor Trip by Purpose of Trip

Purpose	Completed during last 30 days			Completed during last 365 days		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Business	3.8	3	3.2	0	2	2
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	3.5	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	3
Social	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.6	3.5	4.5
Pilgrimage & Religion	2.1	1.9	2	1	0	1
Education & Training	2.7	4.4	3.6	6	7	7
Health & medical	1	1	1	7.2	7.5	7.3
Shopping	0	0	0	2	1.2	1.6
Others	2.9	3.1	3	6.8	6.9	6.8
All	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.1	5.5	5.9

It can be seen that maximum share visitor-trips completed during last 30 days were duration up to 3-4 nights and visitor trips completed during last 365 days were duration up to 5-6 days. For visitor-trips with purpose holidaying leisure & recreation majority were of 3-4 days duration. Statement 3.11 also indicates that the average duration of visitor-trips was around 7 nights for health and medical purposes in rural and urban areas. In general, most of visitor-trips for purposes business, religious, shopping and pilgrimage and religion were of shorter duration.

3.10 Expenditure on overnight trips

The tourism expenditure included expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. It included all expenses related to the trip paid or payable by the household. It also included expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. All expenditure in connection with the trip except those used for productive purposes/enterprises was included. All the expenditure incurred relating to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period was included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure had been incurred by the sample household or not. The payment might be made through cash, cheque, credit card, debit card, in instalments, etc. The total expenditure in all such cases irrespective of mode of payment was recorded. For details, please refer to Appendix B. Item-wise expenditure may not add up to total expenditure, as in few cases item-wise break-up of expenditure could not be reported and instead total expenditure was reported by the household.

Item-wise average expenditure per overnight trip for different leading purposes are given below in Statement 3.12 for rural and urban sectors. Maximum expenditure for overnight was for leading purpose shopping. The average expenditure per overnight trip for leading purpose Health & medical trips were `17185 followed by trips with leading purpose holidaying leisure and recreation. Social trips were the least expensive trips (average trip cost `1430).

Statement 3.12

Average Expenditure in rupees per overnight trip for each leading purposes

Leading purposes	Average Expenditure in rupees		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Business	3684	3430	3504
Holidaying Leisure and recreation	4952	8125	6767
Social	1265	1617	1430
Pilgrimage and religious activities	4233	4041	4134
Education & Training	2379	3686	3074
Health & medical	16008	19379	17185
Shopping	33289	134395	86881
others	2189	3459	2665
All	8908	9025	8959

3.11 Same-day trips

A domestic same-day trip is one that does not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hrs including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) but fulfil other conditions of overnight trips, irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip.

For same-day trip, 'Social'(40%) was the most frequent same-day trips undertaken by the rural and urban households. 'Health and medical' was the second highest purposes (19%) and then 'Shopping' (14%).

Statement 3.13**Percentage distribution of same-day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days**

Leading purposes	Estimated no. of same day trips		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Business	3	4	4
Holidaying Leisure and recreation	3	6	4
Social	38	44	40
Pilgrimage and religious activities	9	9	9
Education & training	3	2	3
Health & medical	22	15	19
Shopping	14	14	14
Others	8	6	7
All	100	100	100

3.12 Expenditure on same-day trips

Statement 3.14 provides average expenditure per same-day trip, incurred by the households in rural and urban areas, completed during last 30 days. No marked difference in average expenditure was observed between same-day trips from rural and urban areas, except for trips with leading purposes holidaying and shopping. For same-day trips 'shopping' were by far the largest component of the average expenditure. Under 'shopping', average expenditure for urban areas was nearly double the corresponding expenditure in rural areas. The lowest expenditure was for 'Education and training'.

Statement 3.14**Average expenditure in Rupees per same day trip for each leading purpose**

Leading purposes	Average Expenditure in rupees		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Business	602	511	556
Holidaying Leisure and recreation	651	814	746
Social	394	419	406
Pilgrimage and religious activities	391	379	386
Education & training	321	235	287
Health & medical	685	786	720
Shopping	1431	2713	1974
Others	178	237	201
All	601	796	685

Appendix A

State Tables

Table – 1**Number of FSUs (Villages/Blocks) allotted and surveyed and number of Households Surveyed**

District	Number of FSUs (Villages/blocks) Allotted			Number of FSUs (Villages/blocks) Surveyed			Number of Households Surveyed		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
KSD	16	8	24	16	8	24	160	80	240
KNR	16	24	40	16	24	40	160	240	400
WND	16	4	20	16	4	20	160	39	199
KKD	20	32	52	20	32	52	186	320	506
MLP	36	28	64	36	28	64	360	280	640
PKD	32	12	44	32	12	44	320	120	440
TSR	20	32	52	20	32	52	179	320	499
EKM	20	36	56	20	36	56	200	360	560
IDK	20	4	24	20	4	24	200	40	240
KTM	28	8	36	28	8	36	280	80	360
ALP	20	20	40	20	20	40	200	200	400
PTA	20	4	24	20	4	24	200	40	240
KLM	28	20	48	28	20	48	280	200	480
TVM	28	36	64	28	36	64	280	359	639
Total	320	268	588	320	268	588	3,165	2,678	5,843

Table 2**Number of households, total no. of persons, households reporting overnight trips, overnight visitors, overnight trips with leading purposes medical, holidaying and shopping, overnight trips with rest of the leading purposes**

Number of	Sample			Estimated (00)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
Households	3165	2678	5843	43182	34044	77226
Persons	13288	10995	24283	175502	129755	305257
Households Reporting Overnight Trips	2565	2190	4755	21419	16976	38395
Overnight Visitors	6522	5552	12074	55603	41861	97464
Overnight Trips With Leading Purposes Medical, Holidaying And Shopping	2213	1544	3757	20776	14391	35167
Overnight Trips With Rest Of The Leading Purposes ,	1756	1773	3529	14081	12794	26875

Table 3
Estimated number (00) of overnight trips by leading purposes

Sector	Leading Purposes							
	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days			
	Holidaying , Leisure & Recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others
Rural	4056	16708	12	203	11771	1117	223	766
Urban	5416	8962	13	495	10394	1187	254	464
Rural+ Urban	9471	25671	25	699	22165	2304	477	1230

Table 4
**Per Thousand Distribution of Overnight visitor-trips Completed During last 365 days
 by purpose of trip for each Sector with leading purposes holidaying, Leisure &
 Recreation, Health & Medical and shopping**

Visitors purpose	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor- trips		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Business	0	0	0
Holidaying and recreation	203	412	289
Social	11	1	7
Religious and Pilgrimage	3	0	2
Education & Training	0	1	0
Health & Medical	411	318	373
Shopping	1	1	1
Others	371	266	328
All	1000	1000	1000
Estd (00) No of overnight visitor Trips	40987	28537	69525

Table 5

Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others

Visitors Purpose	Per 1000 Distribution of Overnight Visitor- trips		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban
Business	6	19	12
Holidaying and recreation	6	2	4
Social	866	835	853
Religious and Pilgrimage	87	107	96
Education & Training	7	10	8
Health & medical	1	0	0
Shopping	0	0	0
Others	27	27	27
All	1000	1000	1000
Estd (00) No of Overnight Visitor Trips	32866	27336	60202

Table 6

Estimated (00) Number of Overnight Trips Completed During Last 365 Days by Leading Purpose

Sector	Estimated No.(00) of Overnight Trips			
	Leading Purpose			
	Holidaying Leisure and recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	All (Incln.r)
Rural	4056	16708	12	20776
Urban	5416	8962	13	14391
Rural + Urban	9471	25671	25	35167

Table 7

Estimated (00) number of overnight trips completed during last 30 days by leading purpose

Sector	Estimated No.(00) of Overnight Trips					
	Leading purpose					
	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others	All
Rural	203	11771	1117	223	766	14081
Urban	495	10394	1187	254	464	12794
Rural+ Urban	699	22165	2304	477	1230	26875

Table 8

Percentage of Single Female member Overnight trip among all single member overnight trips completed during last 365 days by leading purpose

Sector	Percentage of Single Female member Overnight trip among all single member overnight trips			
	Leading purpose			
	Holidaying Leisure and recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	All
Rural	40.90	66.19	0.00	56.61
Urban	27.09	67.04	0.00	46.42
Rural + Urban	33.65	66.52	0.00	52.04

Table 9

Percentage of Single Female member Overnight trip among all single member overnight trips completed during last 30 days by leading purpose

Sector	Percentage of Single Female member Overnight trip among all single member overnight trips					
	Leading purpose					
	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others	All
Rural	12.18	65.15	42.56	24.36	44.21	56.75
Urban	4.54	59.06	34.08	21.97	55.61	51.11
Rural + Urban	6.89	61.92	38.59	23.12	48.15	53.84

Table 10
Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month for each leading purpose
(Rural)

Starting Month	Leading Purposes							
	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days			
	Holidaying Leisure & Recreation	Health & Medical	Shoppin g	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others
January	7.35	11.19	0	25	8.61	10.04	1.35	15.27
February	4.29	9.25	0	11.27	5.62	7.35	5.38	4.83
March	2.39	6.42	9.09	4.9	7.54	8.78	4.93	12.14
April	14.23	7.97	0	0	10.16	10.04	0	3.66
May	14.6	7.31	45.45	0.49	12.45	11.11	13.9	5.22
June	3.8	7.96	0	8.82	8.01	3.94	0.45	12.14
July	3.72	11.47	0	1.47	9.51	3.41	28.7	8.36
August	5.89	10.64	0	3.43	5.54	14.25	0	1.17
September	13.63	6.42	0	0.49	8.02	4.66	0	21.93
October	8.56	7.01	45.45	5.88	8.72	2.96	3.14	5.22
November	8.83	7.57	0	19.12	7.67	10.13	15.25	4.44
December	12.72	6.78	0	19.12	8.14	13.35	26.91	5.61
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10
Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month for each leading purpose
(Urban)

Starting Month	Leading Purposes							
	Completed during last 365 days			Completed during last 30 days				
	Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others
January	5.71	5.63	0	5.05	9.71	5.42	5.1	5.6
February	3.03	4.91	0	5.25	7.92	5.93	16.08	20.47
March	3.58	6.25	0	8.48	4.62	2.88	5.49	1.51
April	13.63	9.23	100	6.26	11.27	5.93	0.39	12.93
May	10.73	7.03	0	3.23	11.38	13.64	0.39	0
June	5.17	11.53	0	2.02	3.79	2.88	7.06	0
July	4.1	9.38	0	5.25	5.88	7.63	5.49	7.33
August	5.87	11.6	0	7.07	10.49	9.66	11.76	9.91
September	14.33	10.43	0	15.76	8.43	9.66	0	11.21
October	8.72	9.22	0	9.29	6.77	2.88	7.45	2.59
November	9.81	6.4	0	7.07	8.38	9.58	15.29	21.98
December	15.33	8.39	0	25.25	11.34	23.9	25.49	6.47
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10
Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month for each leading purpose
(Rural + Urban)

Starting Month	Leading Purposes							
	Completed during last 365 days			Completed during last 30 days				
	Holidaying Leisure & Recreation	Health & Medical	Shopping	Business	Social	Religious & Pilgrimage	Education & Training	Others
January	6.41	9.25	0	10.87	9.12	7.67	3.35	11.63
February	3.57	7.74	0	7.01	6.7	6.62	11.09	10.73
March	3.07	6.36	4.17	7.44	6.17	5.75	5.23	8.13
April	13.88	8.41	54.17	4.43	10.68	7.93	0.21	7.15
May	12.39	7.21	20.83	2.43	11.95	12.41	6.69	3.25
June	4.58	9.21	0	4.01	6.03	3.4	3.97	7.56
July	3.94	10.74	0	4.15	7.81	5.57	16.32	7.97
August	5.88	10.97	0	6.01	7.86	11.89	6.28	4.47
September	14.03	7.82	0	11.3	8.21	7.23	0	17.89
October	8.65	7.78	20.83	8.3	7.81	2.92	5.44	4.23
November	9.39	7.16	0	10.59	8	9.84	15.27	11.06
December	14.21	7.35	0	23.46	9.64	18.77	26.15	5.93
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 11**Statement 3.6: Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by purpose of visit for gender (Rural)**

Visitors Purpose	percentage distribution of Over-night visitor trips with Leading Purposes					
	Holidaying, Leisure&Recreation,Health&medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			Business, Social religious & Pilgrimage Education& Training and others Completed during last 30 days		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Business	0	0	0	1	0	1
Holiday, Leisure& Recreation	24	17	20	0	1	1
Social	1	1	1	85	88	86
Pilgrimage& Religion	1	0	0	9	8	8
Education & Training	0	0	0	1	0	1
Health &medical	47	37	41	0	0	0
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	27	45	38	4	3	3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 11**Statement 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Purpose Of Visit for Gender****(Urban)**

Visitors Purpose	percentage distribution of Over-night visitor trips with Leading Purposes					
	Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation, Health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			Business, Social religious & Pilgrimage Education& Training and others Completed during last 30 days		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Business	0	0	0	4	0	2
Holiday, Leisure & recreation	49	35	41	0	0	0
Social	0	0	0	79	87	84
Pilgrimage& Religion	0	0	0	12	10	11
Education & Training	0	0	0	2	1	1
Health &medical	32	32	32	0	0	0
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	19	33	27	3	2	2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 11
Statement 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Purpose of Visit for Gender
(Rural + Urban)

Visitors Purpose	percentage distribution of Over-night visitor trips with Leading Purposes					
	Holidaying, Leisure&Recreation,Health&Medical and shopping completed during last 365 days			Business, Social religious & Pilgrimage Education& Training and others Completed during last 30 days		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Business	0	0	0	2	0	1
Holiday, Leisure & recreation	34	25	29	0	1	0
Social	0	1	1	82	88	85
Pilgrimage& Religion	0	0	0	11	9	10
Education & Training	0	0	0	1	0	1
Health & medical	41	35	37	0	0	0
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	25	39	33	4	2	3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12
Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by major mode of travel for each Visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes, holidaying Leisure recreation health & medical and shopping
(Rural)

Major Mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holiday, Leisure & recreation	Social	Pilgrimage& Religion	Education & Training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others
On Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	29	34	100	0	18	12	20
Train	0	9	13	0	0	2	88	3
Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Transport; Motorised	0	26	14	0	0	16	0	14
Own Transport: Non Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Equipment, Rental (Hired Transport): Motorised	0	36	39	0	0	63	0	62
Transport Equipment, Rental: (Hired Transport) Non Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All	0	100	100	100	0	100	0	100

Table 12

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Mode of Travel for Each Visitor's Purpose Completed During Last 365 Days With Leading Purposes, Holidaying Leisure Recreation Health & Medical and Shopping

(Urban)

Major Mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holiday Leisure & recreation	Social	Pilgrimage & Religion	Education & Training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others
On Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	19	0	0	35	10	0	11
Train	0	15	0	0	0	4	23	4
Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Transport; Motorised	0	32	5	0	0	20	0	20
Own Transport: Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Equipment, Rental (Hired Transport): Motorised	100	31	95	0	65	66	77	65
Transport Equipment, Rental: (Hired Transport) Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100

Table 12

**Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Mode of Travel for each Visitor's Purpose Completed during last 365 Days with Leading Purposes, Holidaying Leisure Recreation Health & Medical and Shopping
(Rural + Urban)**

Major Mode Of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	Social	Pilgrimage & Religion	Education & Training	Health & Medical	Shopping	Others
On Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	23	32	100	35	15	6	17
Train	0	12	12	0	0	3	58	3
Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Transport; Motorised	0	30	13	0	0	17	0	16
Own Transport: Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Equipment, Rental (Hired Transport): Motorised	100	33	43	0	65	65	35	63
Transport Equipment, Rental: (Hired Transport) Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All	100	100	100	0	0	100	0	100

Table 13

Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by major mode of travel for each Visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes, business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & Training and Others

(Rural)

Major Mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holiday, Leisure & recreation	Social	Pilgrimage & Religion	Education & Training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others
On Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	57	76	57	29	50	0	0	50
Train	40	2	4	29	32	0	0	22
Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Transport; Motorised	2	13	23	15	12	99	0	15
Own Transport: Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Equipment, Rental (Hired Transport): Motorised	1	9	15	27	6	1	0	13
Transport Equipment, Rental: (Hired Transport) Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100

Table 13

Percentage Distribution Of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Mode of Travel for each Visitors, Purpose Completed During Last 30 Days with Leading Purposes, Business Social, Religious & Pilgrimage, Education & Training And Others

(Urban)

Major Mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holiday, Leisure & recreation	Social	Pilgrimage & Religion	Education & Training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others
On Foot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	11	28	48	15	31	0	0	25
Train	52	8	9	26	43	0	0	51
Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	5	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Transport; Motorised	26	34	29	16	3	100	0	9
Own Transport: Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Equipment, Rental (Hired Transport): Motorised	6	0	13	43	23	0	0	13
Transport Equipment, Rental: (Hired Transport) Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100

Table 13

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Mode of Travel for Each Visitor, Purpose Completed During Last 30 Days with Leading Purposes, Business Social, Religious & Pilgrimage, Education & Training and Others

(Rural + Urban)

Major Mode of Travel	Visitors Purpose							
	Business	Holiday, Leisure & recreation	Social	Pilgrimage & Religion	Education & Training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others
On Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	24	63	54	22	41	0	0	39
Train	48	4	6	28	37	0	0	35
Ship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Transport; Motorised	19	18	25	15	7	99	0	12
Own Transport: Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Equipment,Rental (Hired Transport):Motorised	5	7	14	35	15	1	0	13
Transport Equipment,Rental: (Hired Transport) Non Motorised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100

Table 14

Percentage distribution of overnight Visitor trips by major type of Stay for each Visitors purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, Leisure & Recreation Health & Medical and Shopping

(Rural)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type of Stay						
	Hotel	Guest House	Dharma-shala	Rented House	Friends & Relatives	Others	All (Incl.n.r)
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holiday, Leisure & recreation	52	3	0	4	26	15	100
Social	12	0	0	2	27	59	100
Pilgrimage & Religion	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Education & Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Medical	0	0	0	0	2	98	100
Shopping	59	0	0	0	41	0	100
Others	0	0	0	0	1	99	100
All	11	1	0	1	7	80	100

Table 14
Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Type of Stay for each
Visitors Purpose Completed During Last 365 Days with Leading Purposes Holidaying,
Leisure & Recreation Health & Medical and Shopping

(Urban)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type of Stay						
	Hotel	Guest House	Dharma-shala	rented house	Friends & Relatives	Others	All (Incl.n.r)
Business	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	57	2	0	6	25	10	100
Social	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Pilgrimage & Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education & Training	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Health & Medical	1	0	0	0	3	96	100
Shopping	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Others	2	0	0	0	4	94	100
All	24	1	0	3	12	60	100

Table 14

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Type of Stay for Each Visitors Purpose Completed during Last 365 Days with Leading Purposes Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation Health & Medical and Shopping

(Rural + Urban)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type of Stay						
	Hotel	Guest House	Dharma-shala	Rented House	Friends & Relatives	Others	All (Incl.n.r)
Business	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	55	3	0	5	25	12	100
Social	11	0	0	1	25	63	100
Pilgrimage & Religion	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Education & Training	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Health & Medical	1	0	0	0	2	97	100
Shopping	78	0	0	0	22	0	100
Others	1	0	0	0	2	97	100
All	17	1	0	2	9	71	100

Table 15

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Type of Stay for Each Visitors Purpose Completed During Last 30 Days with Leading Purposes Business, Social, Religious & Pilgrimage Education & Training And Other

(Rural)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type Of Stay						
	Hotel	Guest House	Dharma-shala	Rented House	Frinds & Relatives	Others	All(Incl.N.R)
Business	60	2	0	2	15	21	100
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	20	0	0	0	80	0	100
Social	0	0	0	0	91	9	100
Pilgrimage & Religion	51	4	5	2	13	25	100
Education & Training	33	0	0	12	27	28	100
Health & Medical	0	0	0	0	99	1	100
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	0	0	0	16	79	100
All	6	0	0	0	81	13	100

Table 15

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Type of Stay for Each Visitors Purpose Completed During Last 30 Days with Leading Purposes Business, Social, Religious & Pilgrimage Education & Training and Others

(Urban)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type Of Stay						
	Hotel	Guest House	Dharma-shala	Rented House	Friends & Relatives	Others	All (Incl.n.r)
Business	33	6	0	2	10	49	100
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	14	0	0	0	62	24	100
Social	1	0	1	0	91	7	100
Pilgrimage & Religion	50	2	7	2	16	23	100
Education & Training	39	3	0	0	13	45	100
Health & Medical	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	40	1	0	0	21	38	100
All	8	0	1	0	79	12	100

Table 15

Percentage Distribution of Overnight Visitor Trips by Major Type of Stay for Each Visitors Purpose Completed During Last 30 Days with Leading Purposes Business, Social, Religious & Pilgrimage Education & Training and Others

(Rural + Urban)

Visitors Purpose	Major Type Of Stay						
	Hotel	Guest House	Dharma-shala	Rented House	Frinds & Relatives	Others	All (Incl.n.r)
Business	41	4	0	2	11	42	100
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	19	0	0	0	75	6	100
Social	1	0	0	0	91	8	100
Pilgrimage & Religion	51	3	6	2	15	23	100
Education & Training	36	2	0	5	19	38	100
Health & Medical	0	0	0	0	99	1	100
Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	21	1	0	0	18	60	100
All	7	0	1	0	80	12	100

Table 16**Average Duration (No of Nights Spent) of Overnight Visitor Trip by Purpose of Trip**

Purpose	Average duration (no of nights spent)of overnight visitor trips with leading purpose Business, Social religious Pilgrimage Education training and others completed during last 30 days			Average duration (no of nights spent)of overnight visitor trips with leading purpose Holidaying ,Leisure & recreation Health & Medical and shopping Completed during last 365 days		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Business	3.8	3	3.2	0	2	2
Holiday, Leisure & Recreation	3.5	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	3
Social	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.6	3.5	4.5
Pilgrimage& Religion	2.1	1.9	2	1	0	1
Education & Training	2.7	4.4	3.6	0	7	7
Health &medical	1	14	1	7.2	7.5	7.3
Shopping	0	0	0	2	1.2	1.6
Others	2.9	3.1	3	6.8	6.9	6.8
All	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.1	5.5	5.9

Table 17**Average Expenditure in Rupees per Overnight Trip for each Leading Purposes**

Leading Purposes	Average Expenditure in rupees		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Business	3684.20	3430.08	3504.07
Holidaying Leisure and recreation	4951.85	8124.99	6766.96
Social	1264.73	1616.65	1429.76
Pilgrimage and religious activities	4233.30	4040.84	4134.15
Education & Training	2378.60	3686.00	3074.40
Health & Medical	16007.51	19378.98	17184.60
Shopping	33289.19	134394.60	86880.72
Others	2189.43	3459.21	2664.97
All	8908.12	9024.72	8959.21

Table 18**Estimated (00) Number of Same Day Trips by Leading Purpose Completed during Last 30 Days for Each Sector**

Leading purposes	Estimated no. of same day trips		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Business	2591	2589	5180
Holidaying Leisure and Recreation	2522	3502	6024
Social	31351	27739	59090
Pilgrimage and religious activities	7872	5677	13548
Education & training	2309	1463	3772
Health & Medical	18734	9758	28492
Shopping	11782	8642	20423
Others	6258	3865	10123
All	83417	63234	146652

Table 19
Average Expenditure In Rupees Per Same Day Trip For Each Leading Purpose

Leading purposes	Average Expenditure in Rupees		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Business	602	511	556
Holidaying Leisure and recreation	651	814	746
Social	394	419	406
Pilgrimage and religious activities	391	379	386
Education & training	321	235	287
Health & medical	685	786	720
Shopping	1431	2713	1974
Others	178	237	201
All	601	796	685

Appendix B

Concepts & Definitions

Concepts and Definitions

In order to ensure that uniform concepts are followed while collecting data of survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure', concepts and definitions for the items of enquiry were formulated. Important terms which are used in this document are explained below.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months).

Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures were adopted as guidelines.

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.
- (ii) More emphasis is given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is included in the employer's/host's household. However, in special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, he has to be counted as a member of the household formed by other members of his family.
- (iv) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

Household size: The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

Household type: The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, was decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities was considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests were not taken into account.

In **rural** areas, a household belongs to any one of the following six household types:

- ✿ self-employed in agriculture
- ✿ self-employed in non-agriculture
- ✿ regular wage/salary earning
- ✿ casual labour in agriculture
- ✿ casual labour in non-agriculture
- ✿ others

For **urban** areas, the household types are:

- ✿ self-employed
- ✿ regular wage/salary earning
- ✿ casual labour
- ✿ others

Strong dwelling structure: A strong dwelling structure is one whose walls and floors are made of strong materials, such as, cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks. For hilly areas, timber was also considered as strong material while determining type of the dwelling structure.

Household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month: Household's usual consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services usually consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a month. This has the following components which are given below:

- A. Usual expenditure for household purposes in a month.
- B. Purchase value of any household durables (mobile phones, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, vehicles, computers, furniture, kitchen equipment, etc.) purchased during the *last one year* and the expenditure *per month* obtained by dividing by 12.
- C. If any household consumption (usually) from (a) wages in kind (b) home-grown stock (c) free collection was there, then the approximate monthly value of the amount usually consumed in a month was imputed.

Then the sum of A+B+C is taken as household's usual consumer expenditure in a month in whole number of rupees. Usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE) for a household is the household's usual consumer expenditure in a month divided by that household size.

Quintile class of UMPCE: A single set of UMPCE distribution (separately for rural and urban) was generated for each State/UT and at all-India level based on all the members of the household. UMPCE quintile distribution, for a part of the population, say, persons undertaken overnight trips or same-day trips for different purposes in a particular State/UT in rural/urban

areas, was assumed to be same as the UMPCE distribution of the entire population of that State in rural/urban areas. UMPCE distribution of households is same as the UMPCE distribution of the persons belonging to those households.

Travel: In general, *travel* is understood as the movement of persons between different geographic locations specifically different geographical administrative areas (like different villages/towns/cities), for any purpose and any duration. Those who travel are referred to as travelers. Travel can occur within a country (domestic travel) or involve more than one country (international travel). Domestic trip (defined later, separately for overnight and same-day) is a subset of domestic travel.

Usual Place of Residence: The usual place of residence (UPR) of a person is the place (village/town) where the person has been staying continuously for at least six months immediately prior to the date of survey. Even if a person was not staying in the village/town continuously for six months immediately prior to the date of survey but is presently staying there with intention to stay there continuously for six months then that place should be taken as his/her UPR.

Usual Environment: The *usual environment* (UE) of an individual refers to the notional geographical space, including his/her UPR, within which he/she moves more or less regularly and frequently (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week repeatedly/ likely to be repeated for more than six months for the same purpose) irrespective of the distance.

The *usual environment* of an individual includes the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belongs, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits more or less regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence or in another locality.

The purpose of introducing the concept of usual environment was to **exclude** the travelers who move regularly between their UPR and place of work or study, or more or less regularly and frequently visit places, for instance homes of friends or relatives, shopping centers, religious, health care or any other facilities, between geographical locations irrespective of their distance.

Domestic Overnight Trip: A domestic overnight trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor. It refers to a movement - for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00-00 hours) and of not more than 6 months - by one or more household members outside their usual environment (which includes the usual place of residence (UPR)) and return to the same UPR (a round trip), irrespective of place of stay during this hours. The movement is for any of the following purposes:

- Business
- Holidaying, leisure & recreation
- Social
- Pilgrimage & Religious
- Education and Training
- Health and Medical
- Shopping
- Others

The followings were excluded from the purview of domestic trip:

- i. Any movement for the purposes of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place.
- ii. Movements between UPR and the place of work or study.
- iii. All movements, made more or less regularly and frequently from the UPR and back (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week) for shopping, visiting family, for religious purpose, health and medical care, education and training, etc. repeatedly/likely to be repeated for a period of more than six months for the same purpose, was not considered as trips irrespective of the distance travelled.
- iv. All the trips completed during the reference period by former household members who were currently not a member of that selected household at the time of survey.

Trips for persons who were household members at the time of survey but were not household members at the time of actually completing a trip within the reference period were also considered as trips for the selected household.

A trip is uniquely specified by its main destination, leading purpose, no. of household members in the trip being together (with variation of up to 3 days). ‘Being together’ means being in the same town or village for most of the time during the trip and also either starting or ending trip together. They can either start together but end the trip with a variation of up to 3 days or vice-versa.

In cases where set of destinations differed slightly from person to person (among household members who undertook the trip they were considered to be on the same trip provided they were together for most of the time in the trip. But if two members of a household spent most of the time away from each other during the period since leaving their residence to returning to their residence, they were considered to have been on two different trips even though their starting and returning dates might be the same.

Domestic Overnight Tourism: It covered overnight trips by household members within the territory of India, either as a domestic trip or as domestic part of an international trip.

Domestic Overnight Visitor: A *domestic overnight visitor* is a person (household member), residing in the country, who performed an overnight trip.

Starting month: The month in which a particular trip was started from UPR was the starting month of that trip. When many members of a household travelled together on a trip but one or more trip member started later than the rest, the earliest starting date of that trip by any household member were considered for determining the starting month.

Purpose & Leading Purpose: The *purpose of a trip* of a household member is that purpose but for which he/she would not have undertaken the trip. Whereas the *leading purpose of a trip* is that purpose without which none of the household members in that trip would have undertaken the trip. Leading purpose of a trip is unique to all the members participating in that trip.

Main Destination: The *main destination* of a trip is defined as the place, visiting of which was central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, if no such place could be identified by the informant, the main destination was taken as the place where the visitors spent most of their time during the trip. If the visitors spent the same amount of time in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination was defined as the one among these places that was the farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors.

Type of trip: A trip could be of two types-package and non-package. The term package trip, to be used in the survey, is given below.

Package Trip: A package trip consisted of a “tourism product” provided by a tour-operator which elaborates it and sells it directly or through travel agencies. Within a package trip, travellers received a combination of products associated with a trip, which were made of more than one of the following tourism services: Transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sightseeing services, entertainment services, etc. and other goods and services at will.

The components of a package trip might be pre-established or tailor-made, in which case, the visitor chooses a combination of services he / she wishes to acquire from a pre-established list of such services. If such a package was availed of for the major part of time in a trip, such a trip was considered as a package trip.

If the expenditure on more than one chargeable travel services *availed for some time during the trip* did not cover the whole trip but covered only a minor time of the duration of the trip then such a trip was **not** considered as package trip although the trip had a package component. A package trip may have a non-package component in addition to package component, e.g., a visitor may avail himself of accommodation and other services in the package through some tour operator but make some special sight-seeing arrangements in some places of visit in the trip on his own. Similarly, a trip, which is non-package, may also have package component in addition to non-package component.

Mode of travel: *Mode of travel* refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. The travel relevant here was the travelling done to cover the distances to the destinations and not joyrides or movement for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. Visitor(s) might be using one or more means of transport in a trip, such as: on foot, bus, train (railways, ship/boat, air, own transport: motorised (such as, two-wheeler, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, tractor/truck etc.) , non-motorised (e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport etc.); transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised (such as, two-wheeler, auto rickshaw, car/jeep, taxi, tractor/truck etc.) , non-motorised (e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport etc.)

Major and minor mode of travel: The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled was treated as ‘major’ *mode of travel* for that trip. In case more than one such mode was there [e.g. train, air] for which equal distance was travelled then entry to be recorded for that means which was more expensive.

The means of transport by which second maximum distance was travelled will be treated as ‘minor’ *mode of travel* for that trip.

Type of stay: The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. It could be hotel, guest house, dharamshala, rented house, friends & relatives, others (carriages / coaches, railway station, ship/boat, waiting rooms, airport lounge etc.

Major and minor type of stay: The place where the highest number of nights was spent was treated as ‘major’ type of stay. In case more than one such place was there (e.g. hotel, *Dharamshala*) where same no. of nights was spent then information was captured for that type of stay which was more expensive.

The place where second highest number of nights was spent will be treated as ‘minor’ type of stay.

No. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey): The number of nights spent by the visitor outside his/her usual place of residence from starting of the trip to the completion of the trip, including the nights spent in transit.

Tourism Expenditure: For the purpose of this survey tourism expenditure included expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. It included all expenses related to the trip paid or payable by the household. It also included expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like Government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. All expenditure in connection with the trip except those used for productive purposes/enterprises was included. All

the expenditure incurred relating to the trip performed by the member (s) of the sample household during the reference period was included irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure had been incurred by the sample household or not. The payment might be made through cash, cheque, credit card, debit card, in instalments, etc. The total expenditure in all such cases irrespective of mode of payment was recorded.

The components of tourism expenditure were classified as under:

- a) Package component
- b) Non-package component, which were further sub-divided as below:
 - i. Accommodation
 - ii. Food and drink
 - iii. Transport
 - iv. Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health related activities
 - v. Shopping
 - vi. Others

Tourism expenditure includes

- Monetary expenditure on goods and services paid or payable by the visitor out of his/her own pocket or reimbursed by some institution like Government or other agencies/individuals or expenses of the visitor directly paid by such institutions/individuals;
- Expenditure incurred on items of high unit values like cars, computers, etc. related to a trip if those were used for consumption purpose and not for productive purpose.

Tourism expenditure excludes

- The payment of taxes and duties not levied on products (goods and services);
- The purchase of financial and non-financial assets, including land, real estate but excluding high unit values like cars, computers, etc. if those are used for consumption purposes;
- All transfers of cash or used goods such as donations to charities or to members of other households as these do not correspond to the purchase of consumption goods or services from these charities or individuals. Alms, bribes, cash tips, cash gifts etc. were also excluded;
- The payment of all classes of interest, including those on expenditures made during and for trips

Domestic Same-day Trip: A **domestic same-day trip** is one that does not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hrs and incl. 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) but fulfill other conditions of overnight trips, irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip.

Same-day trip can be either completed on a same calendar date or spread over two consecutive calendar dates with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor, for any of the following purposes:

- Business
- Holidaying, leisure & recreation
- Social
- Pilgrimage & Religious
- Education and Training
- Health and Medical
- Shopping
- Others

Like in overnight trips, all movements of persons, whose nature of work/job was regular touring outside their UPR to different places, like, mobile hawkers, on-board staff of airlines /ship/ railways or of buses or of hired taxis and other public transports etc. was **not** considered as trips (overnight or same-day). However movements of medical representatives, sales executives, field investigators, who have to travel to different places, other than their main place of work from where they report to their controlling officer/ get salary etc., in relation to their official work/ business, were considered as trips.

Domestic Same-day Visitor: A *domestic same-day visitor* was a person (household member), residing in the country, who performed a same-day trip.

Appendix C

**Note on Sample Design and Estimation
Procedure**

Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 Subject Coverage: The 72nd round (July 2014 – June 2015) of NSS was devoted to the subject of Social Consumption and earmarked for surveys on ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’, ‘Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption’ and ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption’.

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

2.2 Period of survey and work programme: The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2014 and ending on 30th June 2015.

2.3 Sub-rounds: The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months’ duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 :	July - September 2014
sub-round 2 :	October - December 2014
sub-round 3 :	January - March 2015
sub-round 4 :	April - June 2015

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt was made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

2.4 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 :	List of Households
Schedule 1.60 :	Household Consumer Expenditure
Schedule 1.61 :	Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption
Schedule 1.62 :	Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption
Schedule 21.1 :	Domestic Tourism Expenditure
Schedule 1.5 :	Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods

2.5 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Delhi, Odisha, Telangana	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

3. Sample Design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 72nd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages constituted the sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification:

- Stratum was formed at district level. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 4 lakhs or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.
- A special stratum in the rural sector only was formed at State/UT level before district-strata were formed in each of the States/UTs. This stratum comprised all the villages of the State/UT with population less than 150 as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT.
- In case of rural sectors of Nagaland another special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the villages which were difficult to access.

3.4 Sub-stratification:

3.4.1 Rural sector: If 'r' was the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, 'r/4' sub-strata were formed in that stratum. The villages within a stratum (district) as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/4' were demarcated in such

a way that each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

3.4.2 Urban sector: Each urban stratum was divided into two parts – ‘Affluent part’ consisting of UFS blocks identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and ‘Non-Affluent part’ consisting of the remaining UFS blocks within the stratum. Sample allocation of a stratum was then allocated to Affluent and Non-Affluent parts in proportion to total number of households in the UFS blocks with double weightage to Affluent part subject to a maximum of 8 FSUs in ‘Affluent part’ of any stratum. Let ‘u’ was the sample size allocated for an urban stratum consisting of both affluent area UFS Blocks and non affluent area UFS Blocks. ‘u/4’ sub-strata were formed within each stratum. Out of these ‘u/4’ sub-strata, the first two sub-strata ‘01’ and ‘02’ were earmarked for those UFS blocks which were identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and the remaining sub-strata, ‘03’, ‘04’,..... and so on, were assigned to the non-affluent UFS blocks. If any stratum did not have any Affluent Area UFS block then also the sub-stratum number was started from ‘03’ for that stratum. For all strata, if $u/4 > 1$, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS Blocks as per UFS phase 2007-12. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘u/4’ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of households. This procedure was done separately for Affluent-part and Non-Affluent part of the stratum (if two sub-strata are required to be formed in the Affluent part).

The following three types of cases were found while doing the sub-stratification:

- i) If there was no ‘Affluent Area’ UFS block in the stratum, all the UFS blocks were divided into ‘u/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’,, ‘(u/4)+2’.
- ii) If only one sub-stratum was formed with the ‘Affluent Area’ UFS blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent blocks were divided into ‘(u-4)/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’, ‘(u/4)+1’.
- iii) If two sub-strata were formed with the ‘Affluent Area’ blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent UFS blocks were divided into ‘(u-8)/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’,, ‘u/4’.

3.5 Total sample size (FSUs): 14092 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of FSUs allotted in the central sample were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/UT level allocation was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* with double weightage to urban sector in general. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) was allocated to each State/UT.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

For special stratum formed in rural areas of Nagaland as discussed in para 3.3 (c), 12 FSUs were allocated.

3.9 Allocation to sub-strata: In both rural and urban sectors, 4 FSUs were allocated for each sub-stratum in general.

3.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, required number of sample villages was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2011.

For the urban sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS Blocks.

Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples was allocated among the four sub rounds.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	-

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kistwar, Ramban, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups were formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
.....and so on	-

3.11.2 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation was treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

3.12 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:

3.12.1 A cut-off point 'A' (in ₹) was determined from NSS 68th round data for urban areas of each NSS region in such a way that top 40% of the population have Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) more than 'A'.

The following was the plan of second stage stratification for Schedule 21.1.

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households surveyed		
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)	
rural				
1	households having at least one member who performed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose	with strong dwelling structure	2	1
2		without strong dwelling structure	2	1
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with strong dwelling structure	2	1
4		without strong dwelling structure	2	1
5	other households		2	1
urban				
1	households having at least one member who performed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose	with $MPCE > A$	2	1
2		with $MPCE \leq A$	2	1
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with $MPCE > A$	2	1
4		with $MPCE \leq A$	2	1
5	other households		2	1

3.13 Selection of households: From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules were selected by SRSWOR. Only one schedule was canvassed in any household. So, under no circumstances, any household was selected for more than one schedule. It is to be mentioned here that Sch. 21.1 (Domestic Tourism Expenditure) was canvassed from the remaining schedules of listed households after selection of sample households for schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62,

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

$D^* = 0$ if $D = 1$

$= (D - 1)$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

Z = total size of a rural/urban sub-stratum (= sum of sizes of all villages/blocks of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/UFS block used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum \times sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedule 21.1

4.2.1.1 Rural/ Urban:

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) will be obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

4.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

4.7 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

4.7.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ where } V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ is given}$$

by

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2, \text{ where } \hat{Y}_{st1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{st2} \text{ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.$$

4.7.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{SE}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2}) (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{SE}(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{SE}(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{SE}(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a sub-sample for schedule 21.1 are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
21.1	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 for Sch. 21.1		

Note:

- For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

Appendix D

Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure

RURAL	
URBAN	

*

CENTRAL	
STATE	

*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTY SECOND ROUND: JULY, 2014 - JUNE, 2015
SCHEDULE 21.1: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/u.t.:		5. hamlet name	
2. district		6. investigator unit/ block	
3. sub-district/ tehsil/town*		7. name of head of household	
4. village name		8. name of the informant	

[1] identification of sample household												
item no.	item	code					Item no.	item	code			
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block						11.	sub-sample				
2.	round number	7		2			12.	FOD sub-region				
3.	schedule number	2	1		1		13.	sample hg / sb number				
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)						14.	second-stage stratum number				
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)						15.	sample household number				
6.	NSS region						16.	srl. no. of informant [#] (as in col.1, block 4)				
7.	district code						17.	response code				
8.	stratum						18.	survey code				
9.	sub-stratum											
10.	sub-round						19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)				

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 17: **response code:** informant: co-operative and capable – 1, co-operative but not capable – 2, busy – 3, reluctant – 4, others – 9

item 18: **survey code:** original– 1, substituted– 2, casualty –3

item 19: **reason for substitution of original household :** informant busy – 1, members away from home – 2, informant non-cooperative –3, others – 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place

if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[2] particulars of field operations													
srl. no.	item	field investigator (FI)/ asstt. superintending officer(ASO)						field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)					
(1)	(2)	(3)						(4)					
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)												
	(ii) code												
	(iii) signature												
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)												
	(ii) code												
	(iii) signature												
2.	date(s) of:	DD		MM		YY		DD		MM		YY	
	(i) survey/ inspection												
	(ii) receipt												
	(iii) scrutiny												
	(iv) despatch												
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached												
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]												
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team who canvassed the schedule												
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/ASO/ supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 9/10											
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule											

[9] remarks by investigator (FI/ASO)

[10] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics									
1.	household size					4.	household type (code)		
2.	principal industry (NIC – 2008)	description				5.	religion (code)		
		code (5-digit)							
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description				6.	social group (code)		
		code (3-digit)				7.	household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (₹)		

CODES FOR BLOCK 3**item 4 : household type:****for rural areas:**

self-employed in agriculture-1,
 self-employed in non-agriculture-2,
 regular wage/salary earning-3,
 casual labour in agriculture-4,
 casual labour in non-agriculture-5,
 others-9.

for urban areas:

self-employed-1,
 regular wage/salary earning-2,
 casual labour-3,
 others-9.

item 5: religion:

Hinduism	1	Jainism	5
Islam	2	Buddhism	6
Christianity	3	Zoroastrianism	7
Sikhism	4	others	9

item 6: social group: scheduled tribe (ST) - 1, other backward class (OBC) - 3,
 scheduled caste (SC)- 2, others - 9

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

Col (3): **relation to head:** self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9

Col (4): **gender:** male-1, female-2, transgender-3

Col (6): **marital status:** never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4

Col (7): **educational level:**

not literate	-01	literate with formal schooling:	-06
		below primary	-07
literate without any schooling:	-02	primary	-08
		middle	-10
literate without formal schooling	-03	secondary	-11
through NFEC	-04	higher secondary	-12
through TLC/AEC	-05	diploma /certificate course	-13
others		graduate	-14
		post graduate and above	

Col (8): **usual principal activity status:**

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed); own account worker	-11	worked as casual wage labour: in other types of work	-51	attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use	-93
worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed); employer	-12	did not work but was seeking and/or available for work	-81		
worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker)	-21	attended educational institution	-91	rentiers, pensioners , remittance recipients, etc.	-94
worked as regular salaried/ employee	-31	attended domestic duties only	-92	not able to work due to disability	-95
worked as casual wage labour: in public works	-41			others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)	-97

[illegible]

D-6

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1

Col 5: purpose of trip for the member performing the trip: business -1, holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)-3, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, education & training -5, health & medical -6, shopping-7, others- 9

Col 6: type of trip: package-1, non-package- 2

Col 7/8: mode of travel: on foot-01; bus-02; train (railways)-03, ship/boat-04, air-05, own transport: motorised-06, non-motorised-07; transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised-08, non-motorised-10; others -19

Col 9/10: type of stay: hotel-1, guest house-2, dharamshala-3, rented house-4, friends & relatives-5, others -9

Col 12: leading purpose for all the members performing the trip: holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, health & medical -6, shopping-7

Col 13: starting month: January-01, February-02, March-03, April-04, May-05, June-06, July-07, August-08, September-09, October-10, November-11, December-12

Col 14: main destination: destination within the district -1, destination outside the district but within the state-2, destination outside the state but within the country-3, final port of departure in Indian Territory for International trip -4

Col 15: destination state code/ state code of port of departure:

Andhra Pradesh	....28	Gujarat	....24	Madhya Pradesh	....23	Punjab	....03	West Bengal	....19
Arunachal Pradesh	....12	Haryana	....06	Maharashtra	....27	Rajasthan	....08	A & N Islands	....35
Assam	....18	Himachal Pradesh	....02	Manipur	....14	Sikkim	....11	Chandigarh	....04
Bihar	....10	Jammu & Kashmir	....01	Meghalaya	....17	Tamil Nadu	....33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	....26
Chhattisgarh	....22	Jharkhand	....20	Mizoram	....15	Tripura	....16	Daman & Diu	....25
Delhi	....07	Karnataka	....29	Nagaland	....13	Uttar Pradesh	....09	Lakshadweep	....31
Goa	....30	Kerala	....32	Odisha	....21	Uttarakhand	....05	Puducherry	....34

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2

Col 5: purpose of trip for the member performing the trip: business -1, holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)-3, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, education & training -5, health & medical -6, shopping-7, others- 9

Col 6: type of trip: package-1, non-package- 2

Col 7/8: mode of travel: on foot-01, bus-02, train (railways)-03, ship/boat-04, air-05, own transport: motorised-06, non-motorised-07; transport equipment, rental (hired transport): motorised-08, non-motorised-10; others -19

Col 9/10: type of stay: hotel-1, guest house-2, dharamshala-3, rented house-4, friends & relatives-5, others -9

Col 12: leading purpose for all the members performing the trip: business -1, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)-3, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, education & training -5, others- 9

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Col 15: destination state code/ state code of port of departure:

Andhra Pradesh28	Gujarat24	Madhya Pradesh23	Punjab03	West Bengal19
Arunachal Pradesh	....12	Haryana	....06	Maharashtra	....27	Rajasthan	....08	A & N Islands	....35
Assam	....18	Himachal Pradesh	....02	Manipur	....14	Sikkim	....11	Chandigarh	....04
Bihar	....10	Jammu & Kashmir	....01	Meghalaya	....17	Tamil Nadu	....33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	....26
Chhattisgarh	....22	Jharkhand	....20	Mizoram	....15	Tripura	....16	Daman & Diu	....25
Delhi	....07	Karnataka	....29	Nagaland	....13	Uttar Pradesh	....09	Lakshadweep	....31
Goa	....30	Kerala	....32	Odisha	....21	Uttarakhand	....05	Puducherry	....34

[6.1] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1					
		← trips →			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	trip serial no. [as in col.1, block 5.1]				
2.	type of trip [as in col.6, block 5.1]				
3.	package component (₹)				
3.1	transport (yes-1, no-2)				
3.2	accommodation (yes-1, no-2)				
3.3	meals/ food (yes-1, no-2)				
3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (yes-1, no-2)				
non-package component (₹)					
4. accommodation					
	4.1	hotel			
	4.2	guest house			
	4.3	dharamshala			
	4.4	rented house			
	4.5	friends & relatives			
	4.9	others			
	4.0	sub-total (4.1 to 4.9)			
5. food & drink					
	5.1	in the accommodation unit			
	5.2	outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit			
	5.0	sub-total (5.1 to 5.2)			
6. transport					
	6.1	railways			
	6.2	road (excluding transport equipment, rental)			
	6.3	water			
	6.4	air			
	6.5	transport equipment, rental			
	6.6	travel agency services/tour operators			
	6.9	others and supporting services			
	6.0	sub-total (6.1 to 6.9)			
7. shopping					
	7.01	clothing and garments			
	7.02	processed food			
	7.03	alcohol & tobacco products			
	7.04	travel related consumer goods			
	7.05	footwear			
	7.06	toiletries			
	7.07	gems and jewellery			
	7.08	books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.			
	7.10	memento, souvenir etc.			
	7.19	others			
	7.00	sub-total (7.01 to 7.19)			

[6.1] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1					← trips →			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities								
	8.1	cinema, theatre, amusements, etc.						
	8.2	entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites						
	8.3	entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites						
	8.4	sporting activities						
	8.5	medical and health related activities	8.5.1	medicine				
	8.5.2		medical accessories					
	8.5.3		other health related services					
	8.5.0		sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]					
	8.0	sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]						
9.	others							
10.	sub-total [4.0 + 5.0 + 6.0 + 7.00 + 8.0 + 9]							
11.	total [3 + 10]							
12.	whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution? (code)							
if code '1' in item 12, amount (₹) paid/ reimbursed by		source	13.	Government				
			14.	other private sources				

CODES FOR BLOCK 6.1

Item 12: whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution? (code):

yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3

* Notes:

(i) all expenditure in connection with the trip, completed by the household member(s), except those to be used / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises are to be included in this block.

(ii) if the expenditure or break-up of the expenditure cannot be reported for any trip, detailed remarks and comments should be recorded in Blocks 8 & 9 respectively.

[6.2] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2					
		← trips →			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	trip serial no. [as in col.1, block 5.2]				
2.	type of trip [as in col.6, block 5.2]				
3.	package component (₹)				
3.1	transport (yes-1, no-2)				
3.2	accommodation (yes-1, no-2)				
3.3	meals/ food (yes-1, no-2)				
3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (yes-1, no-2)				
non-package component (₹)					
4. accommodation					
	4.1	hotel			
	4.2	guest house			
	4.3	dharamshala			
	4.4	rented house			
	4.5	friends & relatives			
	4.9	others			
	4.0	sub-total (4.1 to 4.9)			
5. food & drink					
	5.1	in the accommodation unit			
	5.2	outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit			
	5.0	sub-total (5.1 to 5.2)			
6. transport					
	6.1	railways			
	6.2	road (excluding transport equipment, rental)			
	6.3	water			
	6.4	air			
	6.5	transport equipment, rental			
	6.6	travel agency services/tour operators			
	6.9	others and supporting services			
	6.0	sub-total (6.1 to 6.9)			
7. shopping					
	7.01	clothing and garments			
	7.02	processed food			
	7.03	alcohol & tobacco products			
	7.04	travel related consumer goods			
	7.05	footwear			
	7.06	toiletries			
	7.07	gems and jewellery			
	7.08	books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.			
	7.10	memento, souvenir etc.			
	7.19	others			
	7.00	sub-total (7.01 to 7.19)			

[6.2] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2					← trips →			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities								
	8.1	cinema, theatre, amusements, etc.						
	8.2	entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites						
	8.3	entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites						
	8.4	sporting activities						
	8.5	medical and health related activities	8.5.1	medicine				
	8.5.2		medical accessories					
	8.5.3		other health related services					
	8.5.0		sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]					
	8.0	sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]						
9.	others							
10.	sub-total [4.0 + 5.0 + 6.0 + 7.00 + 8.0 + 9]							
11.	total [3 + 10]							
12.	whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution? (code)							
if code '1' in item 12, amount (₹) paid/ reimbursed by		source	13.	Government				
			14.	other private sources				

CODES FOR BLOCK 6.2

Item 12: whether any reimbursement/direct payment made by any institution? (code):

yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3

* Notes:

(i) all expenditure in connection with the trip, completed by the household member(s), except those to be used / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises are to be included in this block.

(ii) if the expenditure or break-up of the expenditure cannot be reported for any trip, detailed remarks and comments should be recorded in Blocks 8 & 9 respectively.

[illegible]

* *leading purpose of trip as a whole is that purpose without which none of the members in that trip would have undertaken the trip.*

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[8] Particulars and expenditure (₹) of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days

ordering the trips commencing from the latest completed trip.

* *leading purpose of trip as a whole is that purpose without which none of the members in that trip would have undertaken the trip.*

CODES FOR BLOCK 8: col. (3): *leading purpose for all the members performing the trip.*

<i>Business</i>	-1	<i>Education & training</i>	-5
<i>Holidaying, leisure and recreation</i>	-2	<i>Health & medical</i>	-6
<i>Social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)</i>	-3	<i>Shopping</i>	-7
<i>Pilgrimage & religious activities</i>	-4	<i>Others</i>	-9

Flow Chart for Canvassing Sch. 21.1 (From Block 4 to Block 8)