



**GOVERNMENT
OF
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

**REPORT ON
DOMESTIC TOURISM
EXPENDITURE
IN DELHI**

**Based
on
NSS 72nd ROUND SURVEY
(JULY 2014 – JUNE 2015)
STATE SAMPLE**

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Preface

The present survey on Domestic Tourism of NSS 72nd Round 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, same day trips. In general, the results extracted from this survey are likely to be useful for planning, policy formulation & decision support and as input of further analytical studies by various Government/ non-Government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars.

This Directorate conducted the survey on “Domestic Tourism Expenditure” during the period July, 2014 to June, 2015. The previous survey on similar subject was conducted during NSS 65th Round (July, 2008 to June, 2009). National sample Survey office also participated in the survey program simultaneously.

The present report on “Domestic Tourism Expenditure in Delhi” is brought out by this Directorate on the basis of sample survey conducted under 72nd NSS Round. This report presents the magnitude of domestic tourism activities as revealed by estimates of number of households and persons making overnight and same day trips during the reference period. It examine the pattern of trips undertaken in respect of trip features such as leading purpose, duration, type of main destination, type of accommodation during the trip and the expenditure towards the trips etc. The estimates are provided separately for overnight trips & same day trips and for rural & urban sector at state level.

This report was prepared by the highly energetic staff of DPA unit under the able guidance of Sh. Ashok Kumar, Joint Director, Sh. C.K.Dutta, Deputy Director. The extraordinary efforts put in by Dr. Prateek Jain, Sh. Nitin Pal and Sh. Puneet Kishore Srivastava, Statistical Assistants in the data analysis and report making stages deserves special mention. The field work was conducted by Socio-Economic unit under the guidance of Sh. Ravi Kant Sharma, Assistant Director (Retd.) Sh. K.R.Chhibber, Assistant Director and Sh. R.K.Sharma, Statistical Officer. The role played by this unit in collection of data from the field against all odds is appreciated. The scrutiny of filled-in schedules was done by the DPA unit under supervision of Sh. Sabir Ali, Assistant Director (Retd.) and Sh. P.K.Chaurasia, Statistical Officer. The data processing was done by the EDP unit under the close guidance of Sh. Praveen Srivastava, System Analyst.

The technical assistance provided by National sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India and co-operation extended by the households is highly acknowledged.

I hope the report will be found useful by policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of content of the report will be greatly appreciated.

DELHI
JULY, 2017

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TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i-iii
ONE	INTRODUCTION	1-3
TWO	MAIN FEATURES OF SURVEY	4-5
THREE	SUMMARY FINDINGS	6-29
APPENDIX A	TABLES	A1-A11
APPENDIX B	CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	B1-B9
APPENDIX C	NOTE ON SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	C1-C9
APPENDIX D	SCHEDULE 21.1: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDIYTURE	D1-D16

Executive Summary

Figures arrived in this report are based on the sample survey of 160 rural and 3,015 urban households of Delhi. The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted under NSS 72nd round during July 2014 to June 2015.

A. Demographic Characteristics:

1. The total number of households was estimated at 32.13 lakhs. Out of them 1.57 lakhs (4.9%) were in rural areas and 30.56 lakhs (95%) were in urban areas.
2. Estimated number of persons per household was 4.68 persons in rural and 4.01 persons in urban.

B. Purpose of trip and expenditure incurred- Reference period last 365 days:

- ❖ In Delhi 8.4% households reported at least one overnight trip in comparison to 19% households at All India level for holidaying, medical and shopping purpose during the reference period of last 365 days. **(Ref: Statement 1)**
- ❖ 95% of total overnight trips were reported to be undertaken by the households in Delhi for holidaying, leisure and recreation and 4% overnight trips were reported for health and medical purpose in the reference period of last 365 days. **(Ref: Statement 2)**
- ❖ For trips with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, summer season comprising April, May, June and late autumn i.e. October, November show the peak period for undertaking a trip. **(Ref: Statement 5)**
- ❖ Like overnight trip, *visitors trip* also shows that the holiday, leisure & recreation was the most predominant purpose (94.38%) in the reference period of last 365 days. **(Ref: Statement 6)**
- ❖ In urban Delhi about 44.9% of visitors used train as major mode of transport for visitor trips, followed by 33.6% by bus and 9.6% by Air in comparison to 30.9%, 33.5% and 1.9% at All India Level (urban) respectively in 365 days reference period. **(Ref: Statement 7).**

- ❖ 62% of total visitor-trips involved stay in hotel & guest house during last 365 days reference period with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping. For 24% of total visitor trips, the visitors preferred to stay in friends & relative's home in the referred period of 365 days. **(Ref: Statement 9)**.
- ❖ In urban Delhi, visitors of Delhi spent on an average 6.2 nights outside home for overnight trips during last 365 days in comparison to average 6.7 at All India level (urban). **(Ref: Statement 11)**
- ❖ In Delhi 1.3% of overnight visitor trips were conducted within the state during last 365 days as compared to 82% at All India level, it may be due to very small geographical area of Delhi in comparison to other states. The visitors generally returned back to their usual residence after finishing their job under particular purpose. Rest 98.7% of visitor trips involved overnight trips outside the jurisdiction of the state as compared to 17.3% at All India level. **(Ref: Statement 12)**
- ❖ Average expenditure per overnight trips spent by the households of Delhi for holidaying was Rs.15,274 in comparison to Rs. 6,358 at All India Level. **(Ref: Statement 13)**
- ❖ Out of total expenditure incurred by Delhiites during overnight trips in last 365 days for holidaying purpose about 33% was incurred on package component, about 23% on transport component and 15% on shopping. **(Ref: Statement 14)**
- ❖ Out of total expenditure incurred by Delhiites during overnight trips for health and medical purpose in last 365 days, about 36% was incurred for medical & health related activities, 27% for food and drink component and about 17% on transport. **((Ref: Statement 14)**

C. Purpose of trip and expenditure incurred- Reference period last 30 days:

- ❖ 17.6% households in Delhi reported at least one overnight trip for business, religious, social and educational purpose in comparison to 21% households at All India level during the reference period of last 30 days. **(Ref: Statement 1)**
- ❖ In Delhi, about 60% of total overnight trips were undertaken for social purpose and about 39% overnight trips for religious and pilgrimage in the reference period last 30 days. **(Ref: Statement 2)**

- ❖ In leading purpose ‘Social’ the trips were undertaken frequently during the month of January, February, and June whereas, for pilgrimage & religious activities trip were started more intensively during the months of September & October, followed by the month of January with obvious reasons. **(Ref: Statement 5)**
- ❖ ‘Social’ purpose (58.91%) was returned as the main purpose of visitors trip, closely followed by religious & pilgrimage (38.81%). **(Ref: Statement 6)**
- ❖ For the visitors trip completed during last 30 days, train once again occupied the position of dominant mode of travel with 49.1%, followed by, bus (34.2%) in case of Delhi. **(Ref: Statement 8)**
- ❖ During overnight visitor trips made by urban households of Delhi during last 30 days about 21% visitors stayed in hotel and guest house, 65% with friends and relatives in comparison to All India level (urban) figures of about 4% and 86% respectively. **(Ref: Statement 10).**
- ❖ In urban Delhi, visitors spent on an average 7.3 nights outside home for overnight trips during last 30 days in comparison to 3.7 nights at All India level (urban). **(Ref: Statement 11)**
- ❖ In Delhi 3.1% of overnight visitor trips were conducted within the state during last 30 days as compared to 91.4% at All India level, it may be due to very small geographical area of Delhi in comparison to other states. Remaining 96.9% of overnight trips involved outside state visit as compared to 8.5% only at All India level. **(Ref: Statement 12)**
- ❖ In Delhi, the average cost of tourism with leading purpose ‘Social’ was estimated at Rs. 6,068/- and pilgrimage & ‘religious activities’ at Rs. 8,598 in comparison to Rs. 1,068 and Rs. 2,717 respectively at All India level. **(Ref: Statement 13)**
- ❖ Out of total expenditure incurred by Delhiites during overnight trips in last 30 days reference period for Social purpose about 44% was incurred on Shopping component, followed by about 33% on transport component and 16% on food & drink. **(Ref: Statement 15)**
- ❖ Out of total expenditure incurred during overnight trips in last 30 days reference period, for Pilgrimage & religious activities about 31% was incurred on transport component, followed by about 20% on shopping component and 18% on food & drink. **(Ref: Statement 15)**

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

“Tourism is the temporary, short term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work i.e. the usual environment and their activities during the stay at each destination”. The economic and social importance of domestic tourism in a state like Delhi, endowed with a splendid cultural, historical heritage and monuments, hardly needs to be emphasised. However, tourism, by itself, does not constitute any specific industry or sector in the economy. Rather, it is a composition of several traditional sectors like transport, accommodation, foods etc. Besides, tourism has linkage with distinct patterns of consumption and expenditure. Therefore, the importance of tourism in state economy is manifold in generating employment in various industries like accommodation, hospitality, handicrafts, transport services etc. it also uniquely serves the purpose of maintenance of familial and social bonds which is great tradition of our society.

Background

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nationwide integrated large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to generate data and statistical indicators on various socio-economic aspects. The NSS surveys are conducted by interviewing sample households selected through a scientific design and cover practically the entire geographical area of Indian territory. In the same line the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi is participating in all the surveys designed by NSSO. There are two sets of sample drawn by Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), namely, Central sample and State Sample. The survey of Central sample is undertaken by Field Operations Division (FOD), NSSO and State sample is carried out by Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective States/UTs. The surveys of Central and State samples are taken independently.

In its 72nd round survey, conducted during 1st July, 2014 to 30th June, 2015 (in this document this period is referred to as 2014-15), NSSO along with State DES carried out a survey on ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’. The last survey on this subject was conducted during 65th round of NSS (July 2008-June 2009), referred to as 2008-09. Report on Domestic Tourism in Delhi in 2014-15, based on the results of NSS 72th round survey, are presented here.

Objective, Scope & Coverage

The present report is based on State sample data and it provide estimates of various aspects of domestic tourism, along with their correlates, on the basis of data collected on

the subject. Domestic tourism for the purpose of survey refers to travel within the geo-specific boundaries of the country performed by the households of Delhi. 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 them was collected in the report. The basic objective of the present survey report is to build up a satellite account on domestic tourism so that its contribution to state Gross Domestic product can be estimated realistically. Further review in the existing database is needed in view of the increase in tourism in recent years, tourism specific development and rise in the investments. **However, it is essential to observe that the report does not in any way provide estimates of number of tourists that visit Delhi from different parts of the country.**

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 a 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 on 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.

In the current round, number of trips were counted considering 11 districts of Delhi whereas, in the previous round the entire Delhi was considered as single district for purpose of computing visitor trip.

SECTION TWO

MAIN FEATURE OF THE SURVEY

Schedules of enquiry

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 and also some important information on trips and expenditure in connection with domestic same-day trips in Delhi through a intensive household survey.

Scope and Coverage

Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

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.

Sample size

First-stage units: A total of 16 villages were surveyed in rural Delhi and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 304 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 72nd round for the state sample. In addition to these, 'Central samples' were also surveyed by NSSO (FOD), Govt. of India who also participated in this survey. The results presented in this document are solely based on the state samples.

Second-stage units: Stratification of the households was done on the basis of households having at least one member who performed overnight trip 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 village/block. The total number of households in which Schedule 21.1 was canvassed, were 160 and 3015 in rural and urban Delhi respectively.

Reference period

The estimates presented in this report are based on data collected during 01.07.2014 to 30.06.2015 i.e. for a period of one year.

The reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 365 days with respect 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 from the date of survey with reference to leading purposes business; social; pilgrimage and religious activities; education & training; and others. The reference period for capturing data on same- day trips was last 30 days for all trips.

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

This refers to the 5 quintile classes of the rural/urban 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).

Statement 2.1 shows the lower and upper limits of the All-India quintiles to have an idea of level of living of the households belonging to these quintile classes.

Statement 2.1: 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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	-	2142	-	2500
2	2143	2500	2501	3400
3	2501	3000	3401	5000
4	3001	3600	5001	7000
5	3601	More	7001	More

SECTION THREE

SUMMARY FINDINGS

Estimated Population as per the survey of NSS 72nd round was 1.30 crores with rural share of 5.7% of total population and urban 94.3% of total population. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in urban and on higher side in rural for obvious reasons. However, the rates and ratios derived on the basis of estimated figures are seemed to be giving true picture of demographic and economic characteristics. The details of composition of population, overnight trips undertaken by households, visitors etc. are indicated in Table 1 of Annexure-A.

Statement 1 : Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period

Sector	Delhi		All India	
	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	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural	13.7	17.6	19	21
Urban	8.1	17.6	19	20
Rural + Urban	8.4	17.6	19	21

Overnight trip undertaken by households:

Trip is considered to be the basic unit of domestic tourism. Overnight trip describes to a movement of household member(s) for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 00.00 hours 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 period outside his/her (their) usual environment. Statement 1 shows the percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period (last 365 days/last 30 days depends upon the leading purpose of the trip).

In Delhi, 8.4% of total households reported at least one overnight trip during the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping. The percentage of households reporting overnight trip during last 365 days in respect of All India was estimated as 19%, which is much higher than that of Delhi. The reason might be due to the fact that Delhities need not to go outside Delhi region as all the prime medical facility,

shopping, privileges are available in Delhi itself. For that purpose they did not require any overnight trip outside their usual environment.

On the other hand, share of households reported at least one overnight trip during last 30 days with leading purposes of business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training & others was 19% in Delhi as against 21% for All India level.

For each trip undertaken by any household member(s), there should be background leading purpose without which the trip would not have been performed by any of the household members. Leading purpose, is thus, one of the most important trip characteristics.

Statement-2 depicts that, for the trips completed during the last 365 days, majority of these were for leading purpose ‘holidaying, leisure and recreation’ with 95% of total trips. Around 4% of trips were undertaken for health & medical purpose & about 1% for shopping in last 365 days. Trend in the urban sector is almost same. Whereas, in rural sector of Delhi, the predominant leading purpose were remained as holidaying, leisure & recreation for 77% of trips, followed by, health & medical with 23%.

For All India level the corresponding figures (Rural+Urban) were holidaying, leisure & recreation 34%, health & medical 65% & shopping 1%. As earlier stated, Delhi is self-sufficient in health & medical facilities, the number of overnight trip with leading purpose ‘health & medical’ is very less in comparison to all India figure.

It can be seen that, social trips (59%) were the most common ones among the trips completed during the reference period of last 30 days, followed by trips for religious & pilgrimage (38%) in Delhi as a whole. The figures at all India level were 86% & 8% for social and religious & pilgrimage respectively. On the other hand, rural Delhi shows religious & pilgrimage as predominant leading purpose with 81% of total trips.

Statement 2: Percentage distribution of Overnight trips

Leading Purpose	Delhi			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
completed during last 365 days						
holidaying, leisure & recreation	76.87	96.89	95.17	22.71	56.62	33.94
health & medical	23.13	2.15	3.95	76.28	42.44	65.07
shopping	0.00	0.96	0.88	1.01	0.94	0.99
completed during last 30 days						
business	0.00	1.53	1.45	1.73	3.09	2.16
social	19.44	61.46	59.47	87.20	83.12	85.92
religious & pilgrimage	80.56	36.30	38.39	7.59	9.83	8.30
education & training	0.00	0.26	0.24	0.96	1.38	1.09
other	0.00	0.46	0.44	2.51	2.58	2.53

Statement-3 describes the distribution of overnight trips for different leading purposes by quintile classes of UMPCE. It can be seen from the Statement-3, the higher percentage of incidences of overnight trips were reported in the three UMPCE groups (Group1, Group 2 & Group 3) in Delhi. It is earlier stated that, the holidaying, leisure & recreation was reported as major leading purpose for overnight trip in 365 days reference period. From the table it is evident that the maximum percentage of overnight trip with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation reported in UMPCE class-2 with 28.8%, followed by, class-3 with 23.9%.

In 30 days reference period, incidence of overnight trip with leading purpose social was more frequent in the lowest UMPCE quintile class with 35.9%, followed by UMPCE class-3 with 25.5% & class-2 with 25.1%. In case of leading purpose pilgrimage & religious activities the highest percentage of trips were undertaken in UMPCE class-2 (26.51%), followed by first UMPCE class (24.9%) & class-3 (24.1%).

Statement 3: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purpose of trip

Rural + Urban						
Leading Purpose	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
completed during last 365 days						
holidaying , leisure and recreation	19.62	28.82	23.93	12.92	14.71	100.00
health & medical	48.79	23.12	2.91	5.75	19.42	100.00
shopping	36.15	18.18	34.54	11.12	0.00	100.00
completed during last 30 days						
business	17.59	20.74	32.35	12.54	16.77	100.00
social	35.87	25.10	25.45	8.14	5.43	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	24.87	26.50	24.08	15.51	9.04	100.00
education & training	0.00	5.91	63.37	0.00	30.72	100.00
others	63.75	15.21	0.00	0.00	21.04	100.00

Overnight Trips by Single Female Member

The statement 4 depicts the share of single member trips performed by a female member from a particular household out of total single member trips, for each leading purpose.

Nearly one fourth (26.89%) of total single members overnight trips with reference period 365 days with leading purpose health & medical were performed by females in Delhi. The corresponding figures for all India level was almost 50%.

From the statement, it may be observed that for overnight trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation nearly 15% of single member trips were undertaken by females only in Delhi. For leading purpose ‘social’ the percentage of single member female

trips was around 29% in Delhi. For leading purpose religious & pilgrimage the percentage was 31%.

Statement 4: Percentage of single female member overnight trips among all single member overnight trips for each leading purpose

Leading Purpose	Delhi			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
completed during last 365 days						
holidaying, leisure & recreation	6.64	15.26	15.11	30	31	30
health & medical	0.00	82.59	26.89	48	52	49
shopping	0.00	0.00	0.00	20	11	17
completed during last 30 days						
business	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	3	2
social	27.37	28.71	28.68	35	33	34
religious & pilgrimage	100.00	30.85	31.33	30	24	28
education & training	0.00	0.00	0.00	18	25	21
other	0.00	42.20	42.20	18	21	19

Month of visit

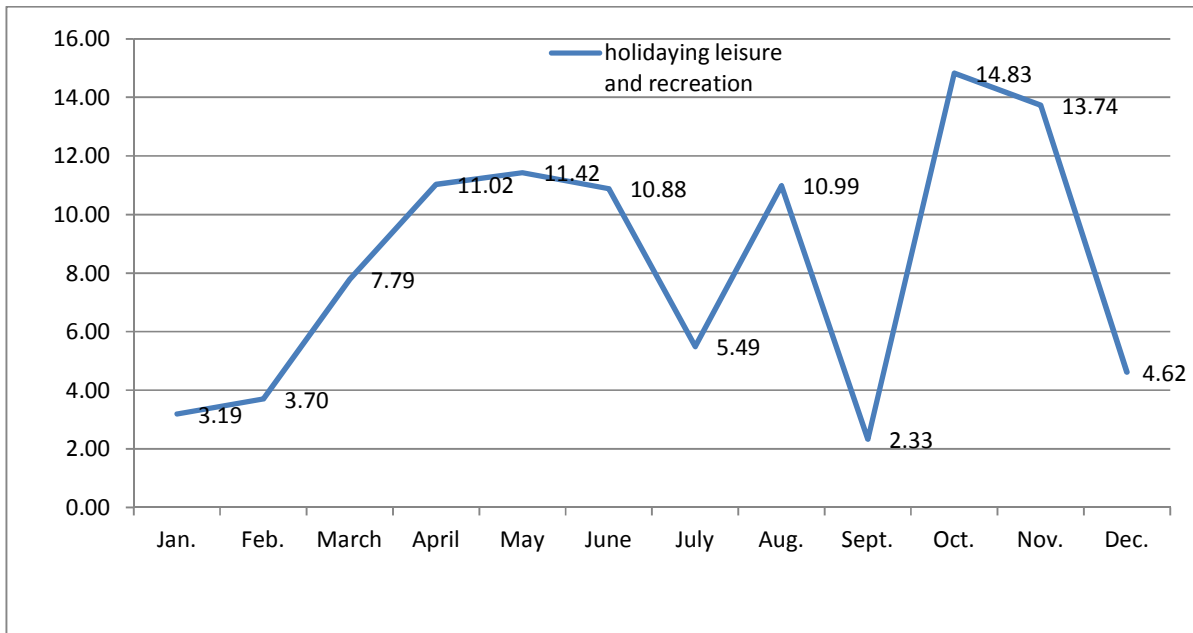
Month of visits, in the present discussion reveals the starting month of a particular trip from usual place of residence. Distribution of overnight trips by starting month for leading purpose completed during the reference periods (last 365 days/30 days) are presented in Statement-5. It is noticed that the frequency of tourism activities varied over the months differently for various leading purposes.

For trips with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, summer season comprising April, May, June and late Autumn i.e. October, November show the peak period for undertaking a trip. In leading purpose 'Social' the trips were undertaken frequently during the month of January, February, and June whereas, for pilgrimage & religious activities trip were started more intensively during the months of September & October followed by the month of January with obvious reasons.

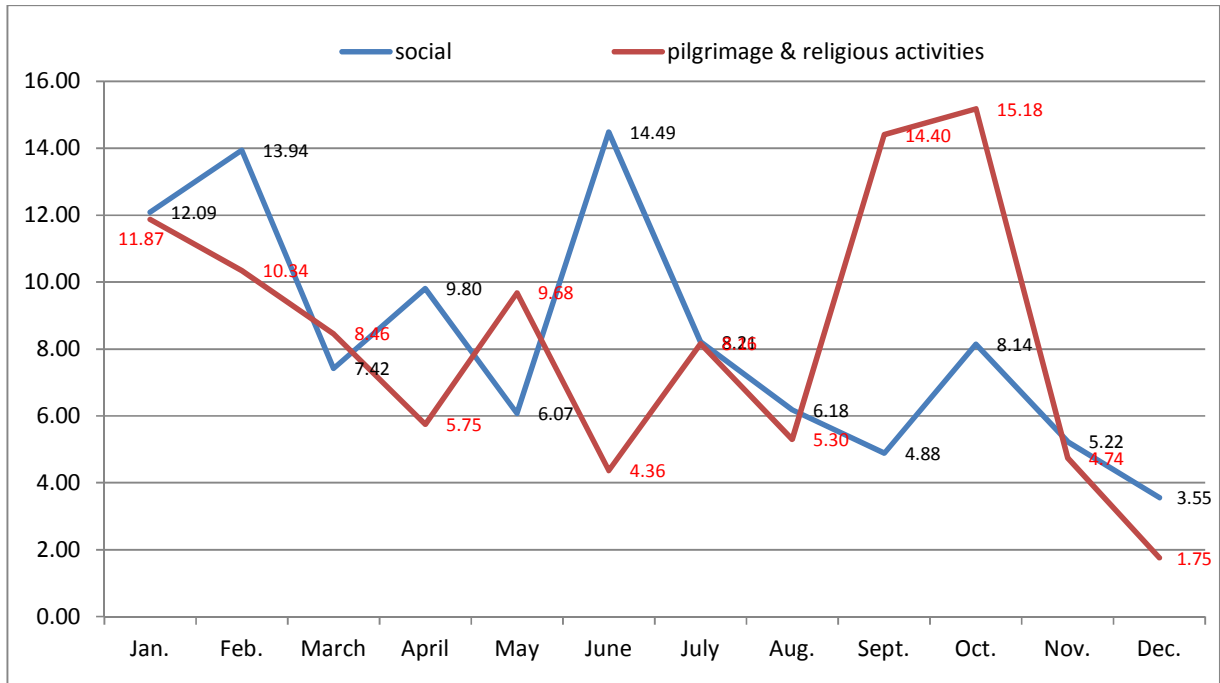
Statement 5: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month by each leading purpose

Leading Purpose	Rural + Urban												
	starting month												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
completed during 365 days													
holidaying leisure and recreation	3.19	3.70	7.79	11.02	11.42	10.88	5.49	10.99	2.33	14.83	13.74	4.62	100.00
health & medical	0.28	13.29	18.09	1.10	9.18	0.14	7.48	9.73	0.20	12.30	8.48	19.74	100.00
shopping	0.00	0.00	1.58	4.42	0.00	17.32	17.21	0.86	15.68	1.80	41.12	0.00	100.00
completed during 30 days													
business	14.73	9.50	5.19	18.08	3.90	1.83	0.00	28.84	3.06	13.19	0.84	0.84	100.00
social	12.09	13.94	7.42	9.80	6.07	14.49	8.21	6.18	4.88	8.14	5.22	3.55	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	11.87	10.34	8.46	5.75	9.68	4.36	8.16	5.30	14.40	15.18	4.74	1.75	100.00
education & training	22.82	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	100.00
others	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.24	11.85	0.00	63.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	100.00

G1: Percentage distribution of overnight trips completed during last 365 days by starting month with leading purpose Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation



G2: Percentage distribution of overnight trips completed during last 30 days by starting month with leading purpose Social & Pilgrimage & Religious Activities



Visitors trip

The concept of ‘visitors trip’ has been introduced to examine the visitor-specific characteristics, such as ‘purpose of trip’ (different for leading purpose which is common for all the members in a particular trip), place of stay, mode of travel etc. All these characteristics are termed as visitor trip characteristics as they may vary among visitors of same household in a particular trip.

As earlier mentioned, leading purpose of trip is unique for all the trip members without which the trip would not been happened. Therefore, one of the visitor’s purposes in a trip must resembles with the leading purpose of that trip & the purpose of other visitors under same trip may or may not match with the leading purpose. In other words, under a particular leading purpose with reference period last 365 or 30 days, there can be any one of the eight purposes for each visitor in a trip as considered in this survey. Like overnight trip, visitors trip also shows that the holiday, leisure & recreation was the most predominant purpose (94.38%) in the reference period of last 365 days, whereas, ‘Social’ purpose (58.91%) was returned as the main purpose of visitors trip, closely followed by religious & pilgrimage (38.81%). There was no significant difference noticed on the distribution pattern of visitors trips for the males & females.

Statement 6: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip by gender

Visitors Trip	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			
	Males	Females	Person [@]	All India	Males	Females	Person [@]	All India
business	0.47	0.12	0.31	0.0	0.97	0.21	0.62	1.1
holidaying, leisure & recreation	95.61	92.81	94.38	35.0	1.34	1.25	1.3	0.5
social	0.9	2.49	1.6	2.4	57.88	60.12	58.91	86.6
religious & pilgrimage	0.93	1.16	1.03	0.2	39.37	38.14	38.81	8.7
education & training	0.02	0	0.01	0.0	0.17	0	0.09	0.6
health & medical	1.97	3.41	2.6	40.1	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.2
shopping	0.1	0.01	0.06	0.9	0	0	0	0.0
others	0	0	0	21.4	0.24	0.26	0.25	2.3
all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

@_including Transgender

Mode of travel

More than one mode of transport to travel might be availed by the visitor(s) while they performed any trip. However, only the major mode of travel for each of visitors was considered where multiple modes were used by the visitor. Statement 7 & 8 represent the percentage distribution of visitor trips by mode of travel separately for overnight trips for different leading purposes.

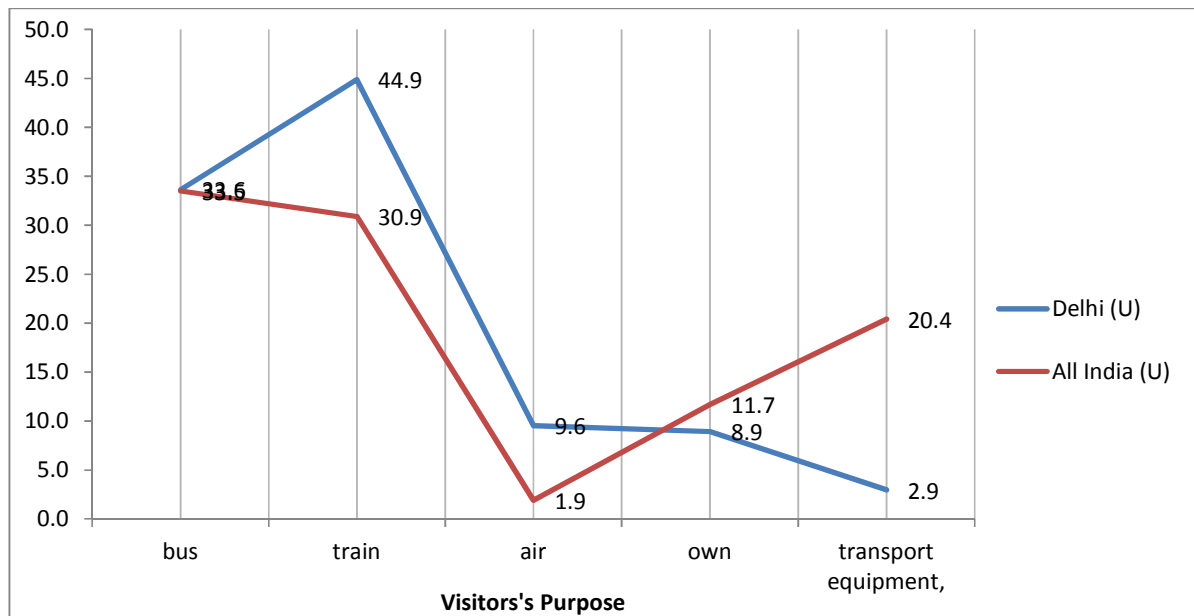
From the statement it is evident that train was the most sought after mode with 42.3% for performing visitors trips, followed by bus with 36.8% during last 365 days. Air-travel was reportedly 8.8% in visitor trips in Delhi as against only 1.9% of All India visitor trips.

As earlier discussed that holidaying, leisure & recreation was the main leading purpose for any trip of Delhi during last 365 days. The percentage share of availing the modes namely bus, train & air for visitor trips in prior mentioned leading purpose in Delhi were 36.3%, 43.2% and 9.3% respectively.

Statement 7: 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

visitor's purpose	Rural + Urban					
	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. n.r. and rest of the modes@)
business	53.42	7.79	3.58	2.65	32.56	100
holidaying, leisure & recreation	36.31	43.15	9.28	8.53	2.66	100.00
social	76.14	22.6	0.0	1.26	0.0	100.00
religious & pilgrimage	31.13	61.88	0.72	4.88	1.4	100.00
education & training	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
health & medical	32.86	18.68	0.0	20.15	28.3	100.00
shopping	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
Delhi	36.83	42.31	8.78	8.65	3.36	100.00
Delhi (U)	33.6	44.9	9.6	8.9	2.9	100.00
All India (U)	33.5	30.9	1.9	11.7	20.4	100.00

G3: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel in Delhi (Urban) & All India (Urban) for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days



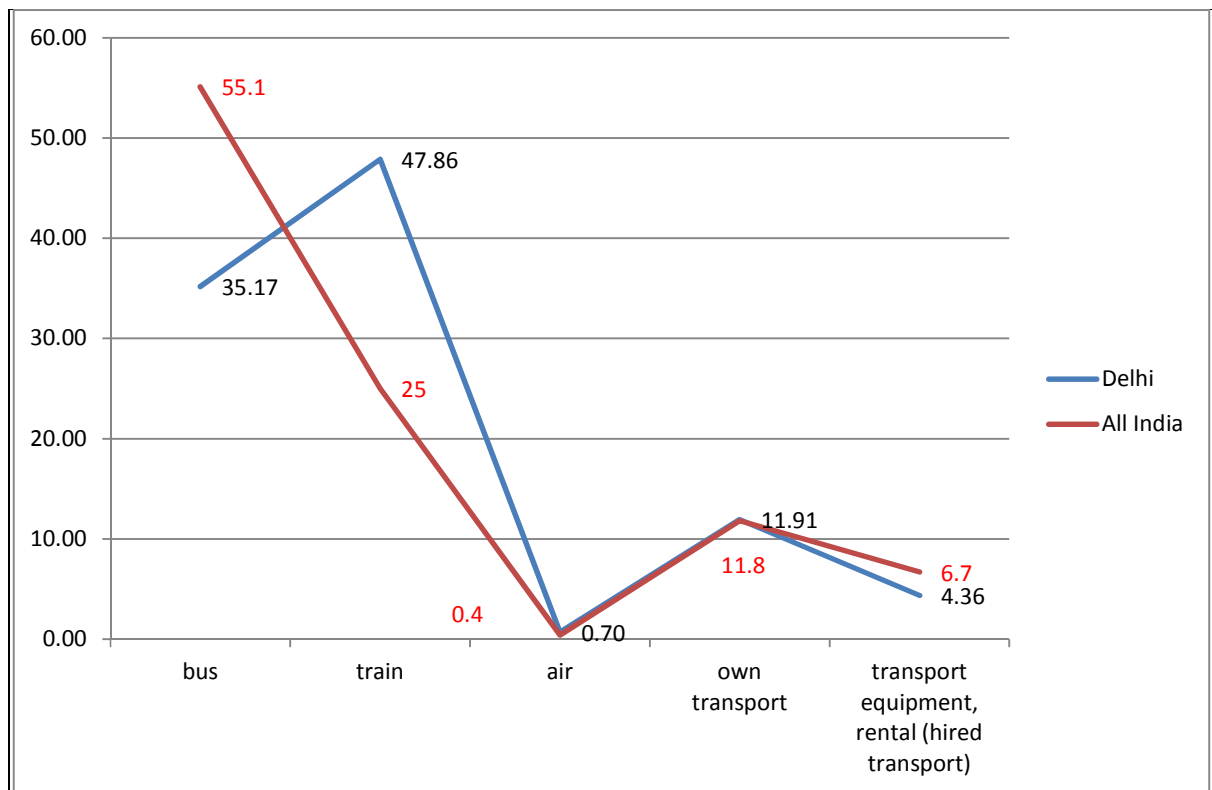
On the other hand, Statement-8 depicts that for the visitors trip completed during last 30 days, train once again occupied the position of dominant mode of travel with 49.1%, followed by, bus (34.2%) in case of Delhi. For the leading purpose 'Social' the share of major mode of travel by train, bus & own transport were 56.1%, 29.6% & 11.2% and for the purpose of 'religious & pilgrimage' the respective shares of train, bus & own transport were 38.2%, 41.6% & 11.5%.

Statement 8: 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, Pilgrimage & Religious, Education & Training and Others

Rural + Urban						
visitor's purpose	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. n.r. and rest of the modes@)
business	10.70	61.66	18.76	8.87	-	100.00
holidaying, leisure & recreation	37.02	54.91	1.81	6.26	-	100.00
social	29.63	56.12	0.14	11.19	2.92	100.00
religious & pilgrimage	41.64	38.21	0.56	11.54	8.05	100.00
education & training	1.64	98.36	-	-	-	100.00
health & medical	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
shopping	-	-	-	-	-	-
others	4.53	5.91	89.56	-	-	100.00
All	34.20	49.09	0.66	11.21	4.84	100.00
Delhi (U)	35.17	47.86	0.70	11.91	4.36	100.00
All India (U)	55.10	25.00	0.40	11.80	6.70	100.00

@_including on foot, Ship/Boat and others

G4: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel in Delhi (Urban) & All India (Urban) for all visitors purpose completed during last 30 days



Major type of stay

Statement-9 refers to the type of accommodation availed by a visitor during trip like hotel & guest house, dharamshalas, friends and relative's house etc. Major type of stay is the one where the visitor spent the maximum number of nights during the trips.

It is evident from the Statement-9, the visitors mostly stayed in hotel & guest house i.e. 62% of total visitors trip, during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping. For 23.7% of total visitors trips, the visitors preferred to stay in friends & relative's home in the referred period of 365 days.

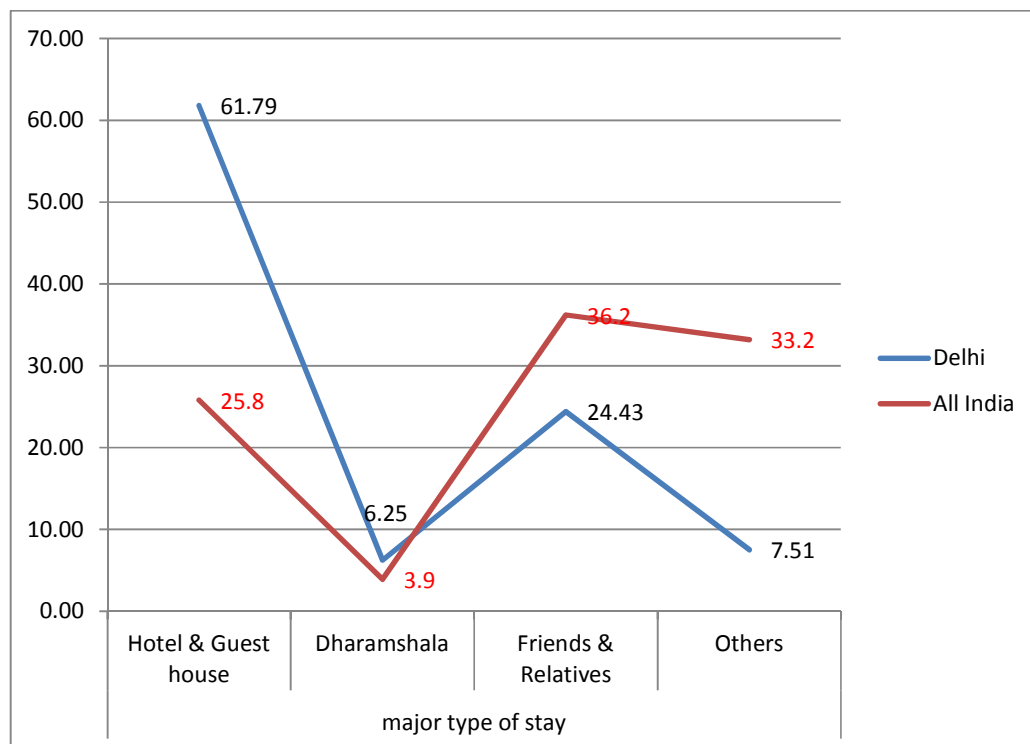
In case of visitors purpose, holidaying, leisure & recreation, 64.1% of visitors trips involved staying in 'hotel & guest house' only.

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping

Rural + Urban					
Visitor's Purpose	major type of stay				
	Hotel & Guest house	Dharamshala	Friends & Relatives	Others	all (incl. n.r.) [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
business	98.05	0.00	1.95	0.00	100.00
holidaying, leisure and recreation	64.07	7.51	21.61	6.80	100.00
social	0.12	0.09	99.47	0.32	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	76.44	23.56	0.00	0.00	100.00
education & training	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
health & medical	3.01	23.13	64.68	9.18	100.00
shopping	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	61.66	7.94	23.74	6.66	100.00
Delhi (U)	61.79	6.25	24.43	7.51	100.00
All India (U)	25.8	3.9	36.2	33.2	100.00

@ includes rented house

G5: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose in Delhi (Urban) & All India (Urban) for all visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days



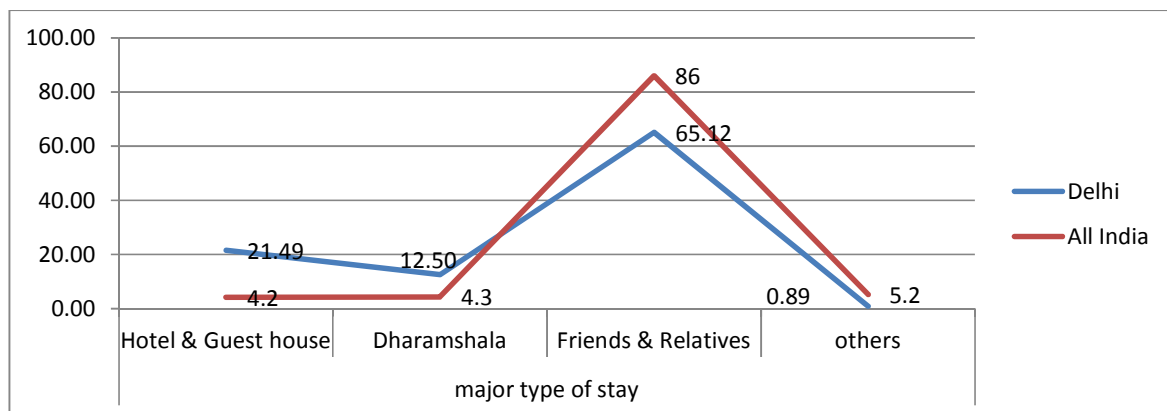
On the other hand, Statement-10 illustrated that for 62% of visitors trip undertaken during last 30 days with leading purposes 'Business, Social, Pilgrimage & Religion, Education & Training and others, involved staying in the house of 'friends & relatives', 20.6% in 'hotel & guest house and 16.4% in 'dharamshalas. For visitors purpose 'Social' as many as 98% of total visitor trips preferred staying in the house of friends & relatives.

Statement 10: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during 30 days with leading purposes Business, Social, Pilgrimage & Religious, Education & Training and Others

Rural + Urban					
Visitor's Purpose	major type of stay				
	Hotel & Guest house	Dharamshala	Friends & Relatives	others	all (incl. n.r.) [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
business	61.45	31.54	7.01	0.00	100.00
holidaying, leisure and recreation	22.72	0.69	73.94	2.65	100.00
social	1.13	0.00	98.35	0.52	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	49.13	41.66	7.52	1.69	100.00
education & training	21.55	0.00	78.45	0.00	100.00
health & medical	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
shopping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
others	87.85	0.00	12.15	0.00	100.00
All	20.64	16.37	61.99	1.00	100.00
Delhi (U)	21.49	12.50	65.12	0.89	100.00
All India (U)	4.2	4.3	86.0	5.2	100.00

@ includes rented house

G6: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose in Delhi (Urban) & All India (Urban) for all visitors purpose completed during last 30 days



Duration of Trip

This statement shows the average number of nights spent in an overnight trip by purpose of trip for the reference period of 365 days & 30 days. Average nights spent for visitor trips is estimated as 5.87 for last 365 days reference period. For the main visitors purpose 'holidaying, leisure & recreation' the average night spent for a visitors trip was 5.89.

In the segment of 30 days reference period, for the visitors purpose 'Social', the average number of nights spent was estimated at 9.8 and for the visitors purpose 'religion & pilgrimage' the average night spent was 3.1 per visitor trips. Average night spent for visitor trips was about 7.12.

Statement 11: Average duration (no. of nights spent) of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip

Leading Purpose	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
business	-	3.67	3.67	-	3.95	3.95
holidaying, leisure & recreation	2.55	6.27	5.89	15.00	7.62	7.67
social	15.00	6.04	7.88	14.51	9.71	9.78
religious & pilgrimage	4.13	3.31	3.41	3.77	3.04	3.14
education & training	-	3.00	3.00	-	2.58	2.58
health & medical	4.04	5.47	4.83	-	1.00	1.00
shopping	-	14.01	14.01	-	-	-
others	-	0.00	0.00	-	6.70	6.70
all	3.09	6.22	5.87	5.19	7.25	7.12

Main Destination

It is pertinent to mention that the National Capital Territory of Delhi comprises a very small area in comparison to other states. Thus, number of overnight visitor trips within the State/UT is very nominal as the visitors generally returned back to their usual residence after finishing their job under particular purpose. Only 1.3% of overnight visitors trips were undertaken within the state itself in the reference period 365 days with leading purposes 'holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping. Rest 98.7% of visitor trips involved overnight trips outside the jurisdiction of the state.

Same pattern followed in 30 days reference period with leading purposes 'business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others also.

Statement 12: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by main destination for States of origin

Rural+Urban								
Duration	within the district	outside the district but within the state	Delhi (within state)	All India (within state)	outside state but within country	final port of departure in India for International trip	Delhi (out-side state)	All India (out-side state)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping	0.17	1.12	1.29	82.1	96.74	1.97	98.71	17.7
completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others	0.61	2.50	3.11	91.4	96.89	0.00	96.89	8.5

Expenditure on overnight trip

The expenditure involved in a particular trip included all expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to trip if incurred before or after the trip.

The item-wise break-up of average expenditure per overnight trip for different leading purposes are presented in the Statement-13. From the Statement, it is evident that in Delhi 'holidaying & leisure & recreation' was the most costliest overnight trip with average expenditure of Rs. 15,274/-. On the other hand, trip on 'education & training' involved the least average cost of Rs. 5,964. The average cost of tourism with leading purpose 'Social' was estimated at Rs. 6,068/- and pilgrimage & 'religious activities' at Rs. 8,598.

Statement 13: Average Expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose

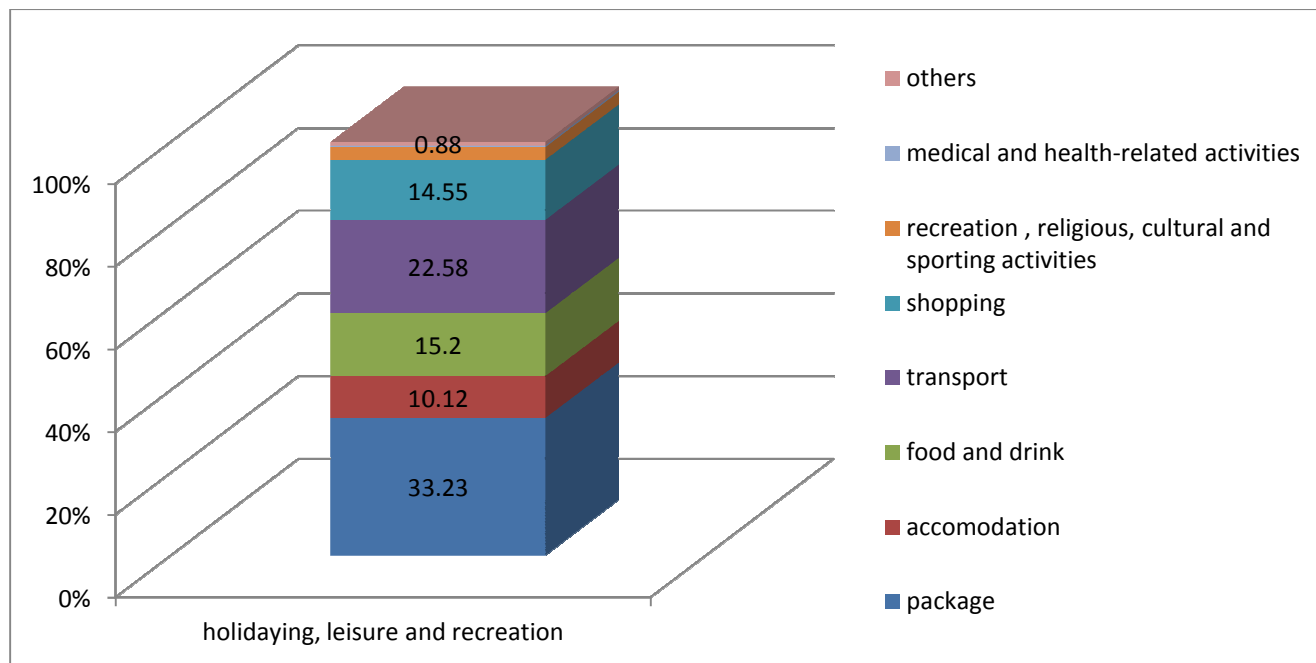
Leading Purpose	package component	Non-package component							Total
		Accommodation	food and drink	transport	shopping	recreation , religious, cultural and sporting activities	medical and health-related activities	others	
complete during last 365 days									
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	5075	1546	2322	3449	2223	462	62	135	15274
health & medical	0	593	1801	1106	486	65	2362	156	6569
shopping	6370	925	1058	1796	2380	149	21	142	12841
complete during last 30 days									
business	0	4046	3572	5350	1032	73	15	288	14376
social	14	76	984	2022	2676	117	72	107	6068
pilgrimage & religious activities	138	1115	1587	2652	1690	1279	38	99	8598
education & training	1369	634	1316	1482	1100	25	0	38	5964
others	0	1048	1373	30423	1146	331	53	173	34547

Item-wise expenditure (in %) are detailed in Statement-14 for overnight trips completed during last 365 days. For the main leading purpose 'holidaying, leisure & recreation 33% of total cost of tourism were incurred on package component, 23% on transport, 15% on food & drink & 15% on shopping. For the obvious reason the expenditure on medical & health related activities was very high with 36% of total tourism expenditure with leading purpose health & medical.

Statement 14 : Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 365 day for leading purpose holidaying, leisure and recreation; health & medical and shopping

Rural+Urban			
Items of expenditure	holidaying etc.	health & medical	shopping
1	2	3	4
package	33.23	0	49.61
accommodation	10.12	9.03	7.2
food and drink	15.2	27.42	8.24
transport	22.58	16.84	13.98
shopping	14.55	7.4	18.53
recreation , religious, cultural and sporting activities	3.02	0.99	1.16
medical and health-related activities	0.41	35.95	0.16
Others	0.88	2.38	1.1
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

G7: Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 365 day for leading purpose holidaying, leisure and recreation



The Statement-15 shows that in 30 days reference period in the category of leading purpose ‘Social’ most of the tourism expenditure incurred on shopping (44%), transport (33%) & on food & drink (16%). Whereas, for the leading purpose pilgrimage & religious activities the highest share in total tourism expenditure was reported for transport (31%), shopping (20%), food & drink (18%) & recreation, religion, cultural & sporting activities (15%).

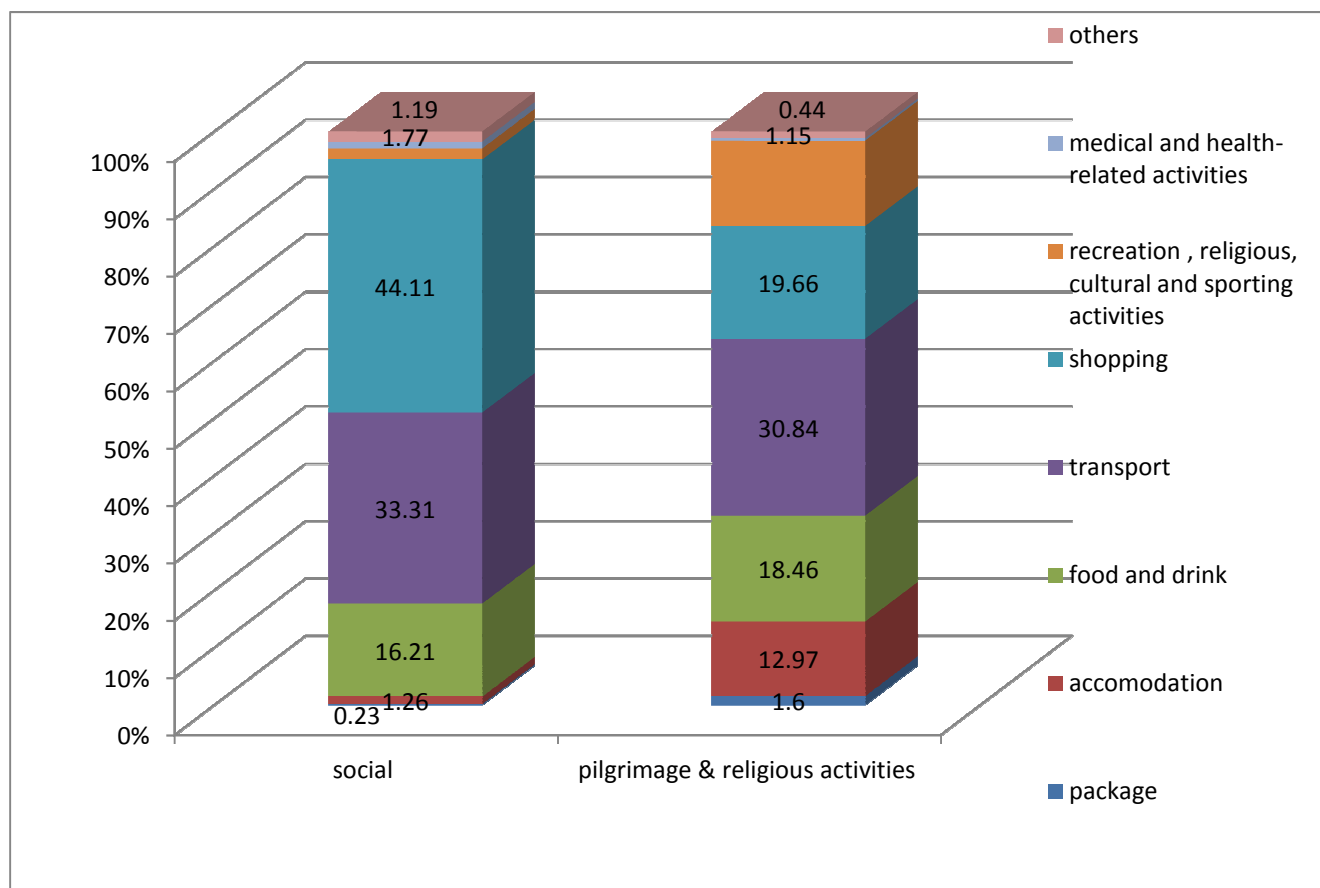
Statement 15 : item wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 30 day with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others

Rural+Urban					
Items of expenditure	business	social	pilgrimage & religious activities	education & training	others
1	2	3	4	5	6
package	0	0.23	1.6	22.96	0
accommodation	28.14	1.26	12.97	10.63	3.03
food and drink	24.85	16.21	18.46	22.06	3.97
transport	37.21	33.31	30.84	24.86	88.06
shopping	7.18	44.11	19.66	18.45	3.32
recreation , religious, cultural and sporting activities	0.51	1.93	14.88	0.41	0.96
medical and health-related activities	0.1	1.19	0.44	0	0.15
others	2	1.77	1.15	0.64	0.5
all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Expenditure on Trips by quintile classes of UMPCE

Average expenditure on various trips for each quintile class by leading purposes are depicted in Statement-16. In the 365 days reference period, leading purpose 'holidaying, leisure & recreation' shows the highest average expenditure amounting to Rs. 15,273/- per trip. It is observed that average expenditure are increasing considerably when we move from the lower class of UMPCE to higher classes as a whole for Delhi in 365 days as well as 30 days reference period. As earlier stated that 'Social' & 'Pilgrimage & religious activities' were reported as the main leading purposes for performing any trip in Delhi during last 30 days reference period. The average tourism expenditure on these two leading purposes were Rs. 6,069/- and 8,598/- respectively. For both the purposes, the average expenditure were increasing with the increased level of UMPCE.

G8: Item wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 30 day with leading purpose 'Social' and 'Pilgrimage & Religious Activities'



Statement 16: Average expenditure per overnight trip by quintile class of UMPCE and leading purpose

Rural+Urban						
leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
reference period last 365 days						
holidaying, leisure and recreation	6,098	10,230	16,871	19,928	30,700	15,273
health & medical	3,518	6,004	19,675	33,189	5,059	6,569
shopping	21,982	5,180	5,136	19,580	-	12,840
all	6,102	10,067	16,731	20,164	29,369	14,908
reference period last 30 days						
business	13,806	5,376	13,639	15,332	26,815	14,377
social	5,363	4,845	6,575	8,863	9,823	6,069
pilgrimage & religious activities	6,927	8,141	7,525	10,463	14,187	8,598
education & training	-	2,500	5,700	-	7,174	5,964
others	50,550	1,263	-	-	10,123	34,548
all	6,311	6,157	7,054	9,839	12,511	7,286

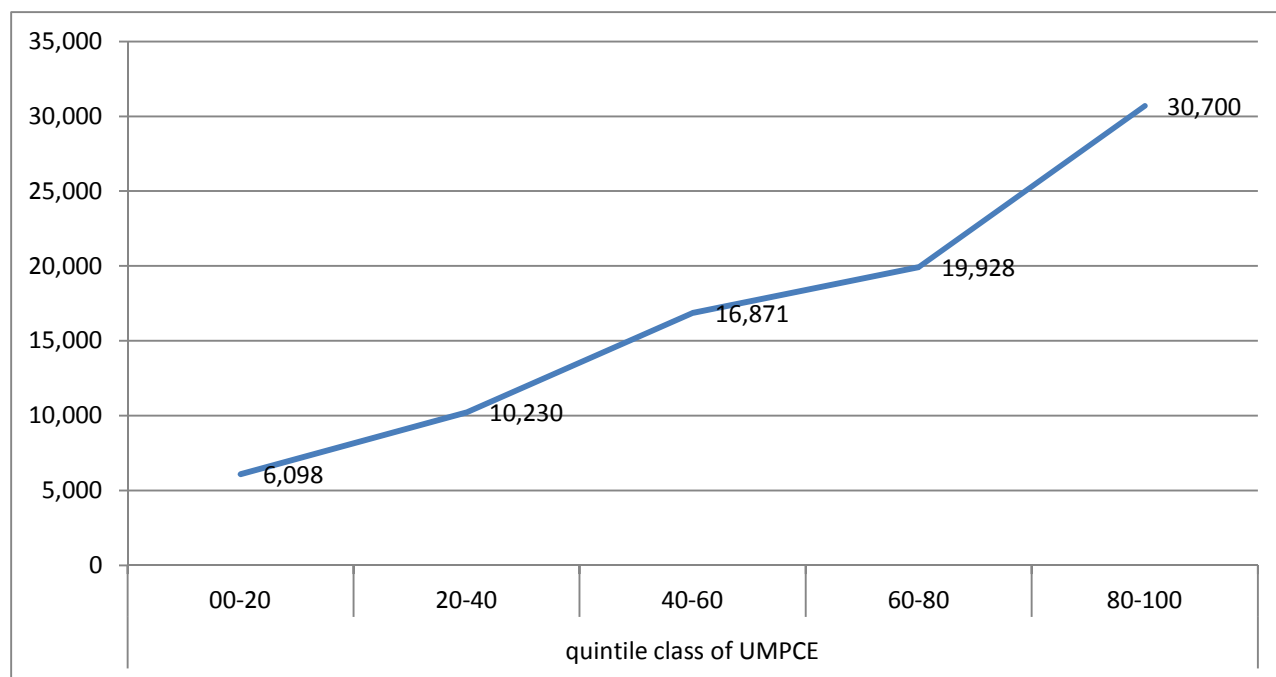
The statement 17 represents a comprehensive picture of average expenditure (in Rs.) for the periods 2008-09 (65th NSS Round) & 2014-15 (72nd NSS Round) with respect to different leading purposes. For all the leading purposes, the average expenditure per overnight trip has increased in six years by manifold for many reasons. As already stated, the main leading purposes for undertaking a trip of Delhi were reported by 'holidaying, leisure & recreation', 'social' and 'pilgrimage & religious activities'. Trends were similar as all India average.

The average per overnight trip expenditure in Delhi with leading purposes 'holidaying, leisure & recreation' increased from Rs. 13,948 to Rs. 15,273. For leading purpose 'social' & 'pilgrimage' the average cost of overnight trip increased from Rs. 1,749 to Rs. 6,069 and from Rs. 4,697 to Rs. 8,598 respectively.

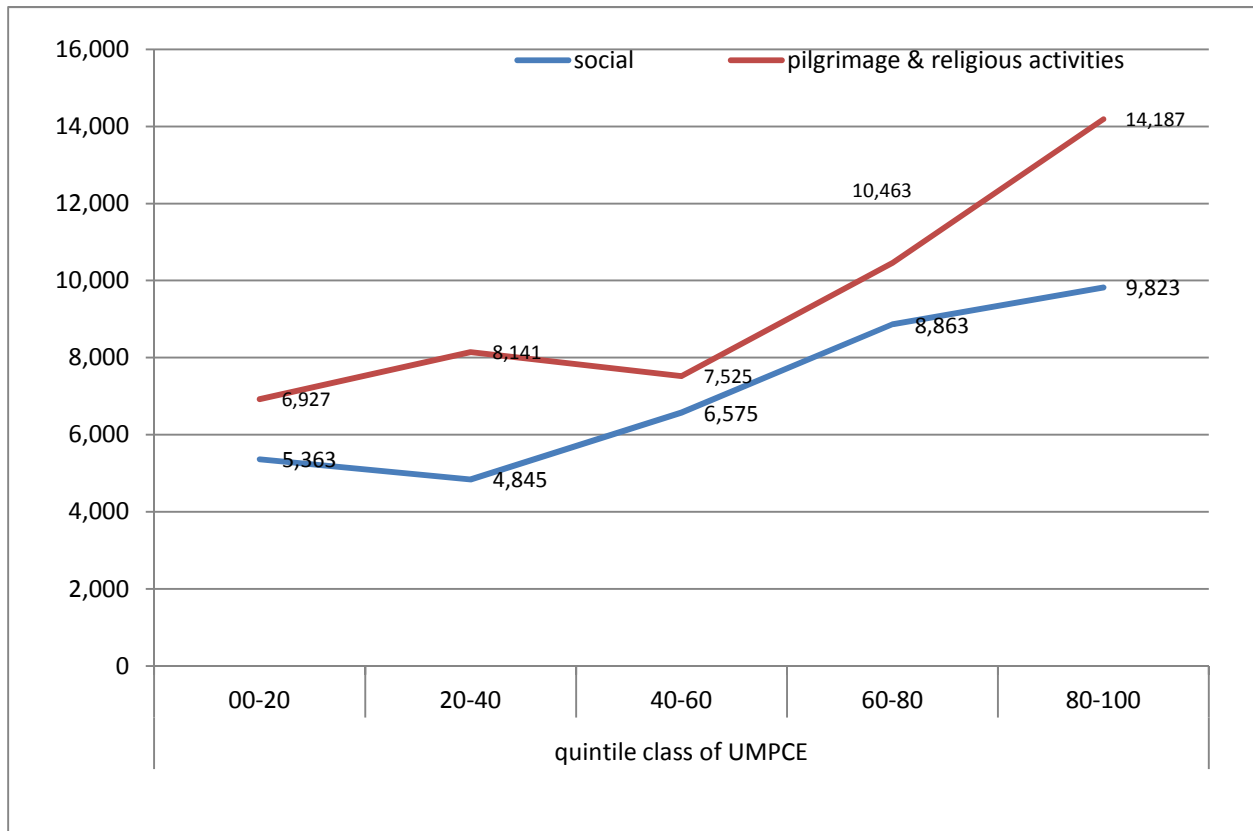
Statement 17: Average Expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip for each leading purpose

Leading Purpose	2014-15		2008-09	
	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India
holidaying, leisure and recreation	15273	6358	13948	3174
health & medical	6569	15336	4174	3918
shopping	12840	13902	1649	3365
business	14377	4455	5788	2002
social	6069	1068	1749	596
pilgrimage & religious activities	8598	2717	4697	1301
education & training	5964	2286	10439	1337
others	34548	2875	1918	1857

G9: Average Expenditure per overnight trip by Quintile Classes of UMPCE for the last 365 days (Holidaying, Leisure & Recreation)



G10: Average Expenditure per overnight trip by Quintile Classes of UMPCE for the last 30 days



Same Day Trip:

A same day trip is one that does not involve any overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hours including 12.00 midnight to 5 A.M.) but fulfil other criteria of overnight trip, irrespective of number of hours spent on the trip. In a very lighter way, it can be said that to & fro journey of trip is undertaken within a day without spending a night outside the usual place of residence. The reference period for collection of data on this particular parameter during last 30 days preceding the date of survey. As per Statement-18, the two most frequent same day trips were reported as Social (37.57%), shopping (33.3%) in Delhi. Almost same pattern has been observed in case of All India with 37.7% & 30.0% respectively.

Statement 18: Percentage distribution of same-day trip by leading purpose during last 30 days

Leading Purpose	Sector			
	Rural	Urban	Delhi (R+U)	All India (R+U)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
business	0.06	4.68	4.34	4.8
holidaying, leisure & recreation	3.97	12.05	11.46	1.7
social	21.61	38.82	37.57	37.7
Religious & pilgrimage	0.01	9.59	8.90	5.9
education & training	0.00	0.74	0.68	1.2
health & medical	5.03	3.48	3.60	14.8
shopping	69.32	30.48	33.30	30.0
others	0.00	0.16	0.15	3.8
all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

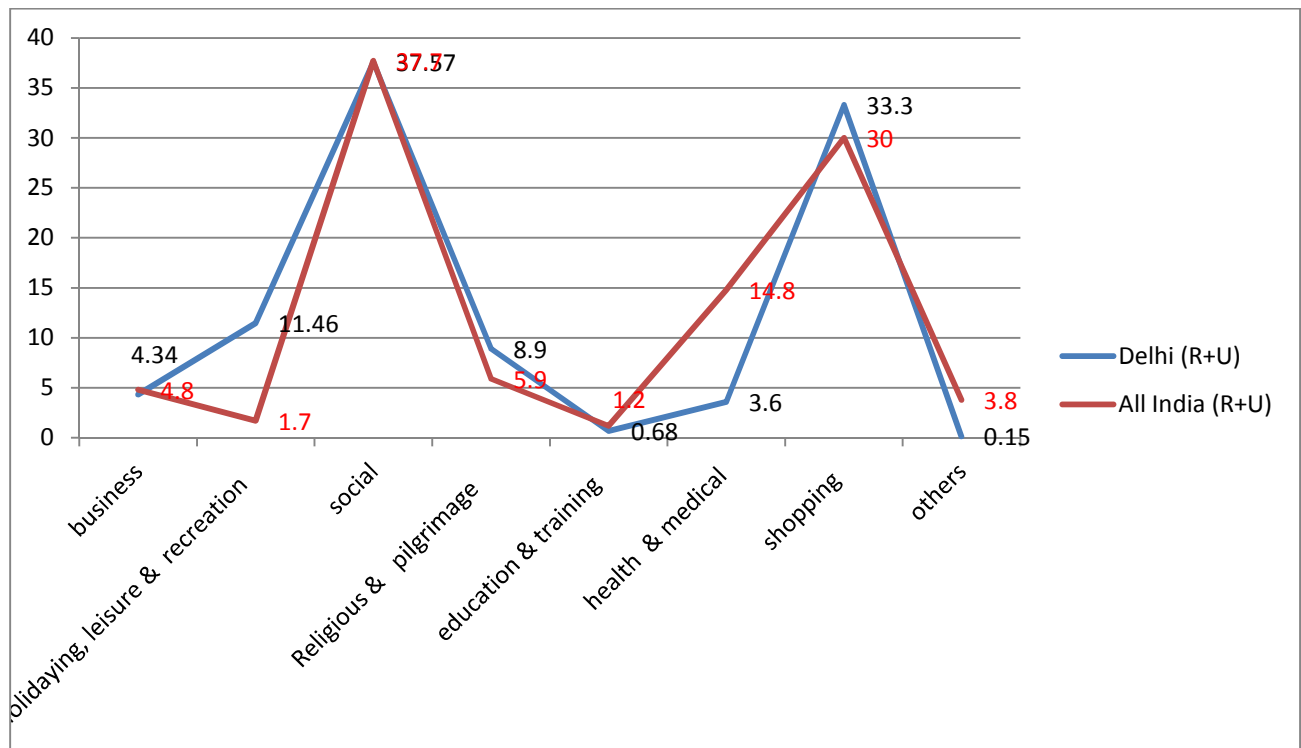
Expenditure on same day trip

Average expenditure on same day trip by leading purposes has been presented in Statement-19. Average expenditure per same day trip was estimated at Rs. 1955 in Delhi as against All India figure of Rs. 620 per trip. Shopping is returned as the most costlier purpose of same day trip with average expenditure of Rs. 3592, followed by, holidaying, leisure & recreation with Rs. 1978/- and education with Rs. 1927 whereas the average expenditure on same day trip with leading purpose 'social' was Rs. 915.

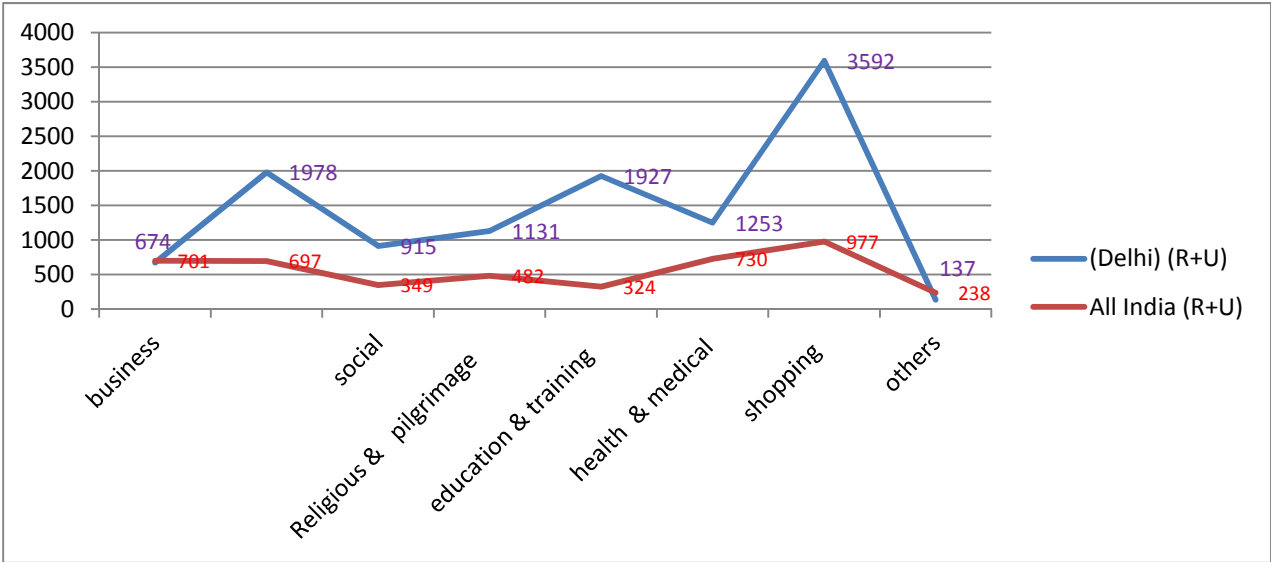
Statement 19: Average Expenditure per same-day trips by leading purpose during last 30 days

Leading Purpose	Sectors			
	Rural	Urban	(Delhi) (R+U)	All India (R+U)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
business	1375	674	674	701
holidaying, leisure & recreation	655	2012	1978	697
social	1030	910	915	349
Religious & pilgrimage	211	1132	1131	482
education & training	0	1927	1927	324
health & medical	822	1302	1253	730
shopping	2145	3850	3592	977
others	0	137	137	238
all	1778	1969	1955	620

G10: Percentage distribution of same-day trip by leading purpose during last 30 days



G11: Average Expenditure per same-day trips by leading purpose during last 30 days



APPENDIX-A

Table 1.A: Summary table for overnight trip

Sector	Population			Estimated number of					Average estimated household size
	Male	Female	Persons	Households reporting overnight trips	overnight trips with leading purposes medical , holidaying & shopping - 365 days	overnight trips with rest of the leading purposes - 30 days	overnight Visitor_trips with leading purposes medical , holidaying & shopping - 365 days	overnight Visitor_trips with rest of the leading purposes - 30 days	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural	453178	281868	735046	49175	24332	27663	83476	99237	4.68
Urban	6929101	5324115	12253216	769279	259756	557102	654223	1518369	4.01
Rural+ Urban	7382279	5605983	12988262	818454	284088	584765	737699	1617606	4.04

Table 1.B: number of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period for Delhi

reference period	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
overnight trip by holidays, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days	21513	247203	268716
overnight trip by leading purpose business, social, education and other completed during last 30 days	27663	537060	564722
total	49175	784263	833438

Table 2:Percentage distribution of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purpose of trip

rural						
leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
completed during last 365 days						
holidaying , leisure and recreation	20.67	26.30	30.56	15.57	6.90	100.00
health & medical	64.90	1.33	0.00	0.00	33.78	100.00
shopping	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	30.90	20.52	23.49	11.97	13.11	100.00
completed during last 30 days						
business	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
social	28.01	18.21	6.34	47.44	0.00	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	12.86	67.98	5.62	5.93	7.60	100.00
education & training	-	-	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	15.81	58.31	5.76	14.00	6.12	100.00

urban						
leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
completed during last 365 days						
holidaying , leisure and recreation	19.54	29.00	23.44	12.73	15.29	100.00
health & medical	32.58	45.07	5.84	11.55	4.97	100.00
shopping	36.15	18.18	34.54	11.12	0.00	100.00
all	19.98	29.25	23.17	12.69	14.92	100.00
completed during last 30 days						
business	17.59	20.74	32.35	12.54	16.77	100.00
social	35.99	25.21	25.75	7.52	5.52	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	26.19	21.93	26.11	16.57	9.20	100.00
education & training	0.00	5.91	63.37	0.00	30.72	100.00
others	63.75	15.21	0.00	0.00	21.04	100.00
all	32.19	23.86	25.96	10.83	7.16	100.00

Table 3 : Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month by each leading purpose

rural													
leading purpose	starting month												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
completed during 365 days													
holidaying leisure and recreation	0.36	1.15	3.09	5.89	1.61	11.86	7.02	1.10	1.17	42.63	20.47	3.65	100.0
health & medical	0.00	0.00	32.45	0.00	16.22	0.00	0.00	17.55	0.00	17.55	0.00	16.22	100.0
shopping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
all	0.28	0.89	9.88	4.53	4.99	9.12	5.39	4.91	0.90	36.83	15.73	6.56	100.0
completed during 30 days													
business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
social	0.00	33.81	0.00	27.77	9.91	0.00	0.00	14.18	0.00	0.13	8.52	5.69	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	0.00	10.93	2.02	0.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	10.72	0.00	0.00	11.24	0.09	100.00
education & training	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
all	0.00	15.38	1.63	5.40	54.29	0.00	0.00	11.40	0.00	0.03	10.71	1.18	100.00
urban													
leading purpose	starting month												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
completed during 365 days													
holidaying leisure and recreation	3.40	3.89	8.14	11.40	12.15	10.81	5.37	11.72	2.41	12.76	13.24	4.69	100.0
health & medical	0.56	26.68	3.63	2.20	2.09	0.28	15.00	1.84	0.40	7.02	17.01	23.29	100.0
shopping	0.00	0.00	1.58	4.42	0.00	17.32	17.21	0.86	15.68	1.80	41.12	0.00	100.0
all	3.31	4.34	7.98	11.14	11.82	10.64	5.69	11.41	2.50	12.53	13.59	5.05	100.0
completed during 30 days													
business	14.73	9.50	5.19	18.08	3.90	1.83	0.00	28.84	3.06	13.19	0.84	0.84	100.00
social	12.28	13.63	7.54	9.52	6.01	14.71	8.34	6.05	4.96	8.27	5.17	3.52	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	13.18	10.28	9.17	6.39	3.59	4.84	9.06	4.70	15.99	16.85	4.03	1.93	100.00
education & training	22.82	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	100.00
others	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.24	11.85	0.00	63.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	100.00
all	12.61	12.27	8.04	8.52	5.11	10.99	8.71	5.87	8.90	11.40	4.65	2.94	100.00

Table 4: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip by gender

rural						
leading purpose	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		
	males	females	Person [@]	males	females	Person [@]
business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	89.0	80.6	85.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
social	2.4	3.7	2.9	16.6	9.8	13.1
religious & pilgrimage	1.0	1.4	1.2	83.3	90.1	86.8
education & training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
health & medical	7.6	14.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
shopping	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

urban						
leading purpose	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		
	males	females	Person [@]	males	females	Person [@]
business	0.53	0.13	0.35	1.03	0.22	0.66
holidaying, leisure & recreation	96.54	94.17	95.49	1.41	1.33	1.37
social	0.69	2.36	1.43	60.27	63.86	61.90
religious & pilgrimage	0.93	1.14	1.02	36.83	34.28	35.67
education & training	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.10
health & medical	1.18	2.19	1.63	0.03	0.03	0.03
shopping	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.28	0.26
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5: 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

visitor's purpose	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. n.r. and rest of the modes)
rural						
business	–	–	–	–	–	–
holidaying, leisure & recreation	71.50	22.14	3.16	2.38	0.82	100.00
social	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
religious & pilgrimage	59.26	29.63	0.00	0.00	11.11	100.00
education & training	–	–	–	–	–	–
health & medical	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.76	56.24	100.00
shopping	–	–	–	–	–	–
others	–	–	–	–	–	–
all	61.98	22.23	2.71	6.51	6.57	100.00
urban						
business	53.42	7.79	3.58	2.65	32.56	100.00
holidaying, leisure & recreation	32.28	45.55	9.98	9.23	2.87	99.91
social	95.88	2.53	0.00	1.58	0.00	100.00
religious & pilgrimage	27.06	66.54	0.82	5.59	0.00	100.00
education & training	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
health & medical	59.12	33.61	0.00	1.29	5.99	100.00
shopping	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
others	–	–	–	–	–	–
all	33.62	44.87	9.55	8.92	2.95	99.91

Table 6: 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, Pilgrimage & Religious, Education & Training and Others

visitor's purpose	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. n.r. and rest of the modes)
rural						
business	–	–	–	–	–	–
holidaying, leisure & recreation	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
social	34.08	59.89	0.00	1.45	4.58	100.00
religious & pilgrimage	17.21	69.08	0.00	0.38	13.33	100.00
education & training	–	–	–	–	–	–
health & medical	–	–	–	–	–	–
shopping	–	–	–	–	–	–
others	–	–	–	–	–	–
all	19.39	67.92	0.00	0.52	12.17	100.00
urban						
business	10.70	61.66	18.76	8.87	0.00	100.00
holidaying, leisure & recreation	37.27	54.61	1.82	6.31	0.00	100.00
social	29.57	56.07	0.14	11.33	2.89	100.00
religious & pilgrimage	45.52	33.30	0.65	13.32	7.21	100.00
education & training	1.64	98.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
health & medical	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
shopping	–	–	–	–	–	–
others	4.53	5.91	89.56	0.00	0.00	100.00
all	35.17	47.86	0.70	11.91	4.36	100.00

Table 7: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping

Rural					
visitor's purpose	major type of stay				
	hotel & guest house	dharamshala	friends & relatives	others	all (incl. n.r.) [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
business	-	-	-	-	-
holidaying, leisure and recreation	70.13	23.87	6.00	0.00	100.00
social	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	40.74	59.26	0.00	0.00	100.00
education & training	-	-	-	-	-
health & medical	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
shopping	-	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-	-
all	60.60	21.15	18.25	0.00	100.00
urban					
business	98.05	0.00	1.95	0.00	100.00
holidaying, leisure and recreation	63.37	5.64	23.40	7.58	99.99
social	0.15	0.12	99.33	0.40	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	81.60	18.40	0.00	0.00	100.00
education & training	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
health & medical	5.42	41.61	36.47	16.51	100.00
shopping	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
others	-	-	-	-	-
all	61.79	6.25	24.43	7.51	99.99

Table 8: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and other

Rural					
visitor's purpose	major type of stay				
	hotel & guest house	dharamshala	friends & relatives	others	all (incl. n.r.) [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
business	-	-	-	-	-
holidaying, leisure and recreation	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
social	0.00	0.00	99.96	0.04	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	8.84	87.07	1.03	3.06	100.00
education & training	-	-	-	-	-
health & medical	-	-	-	-	-
shopping	-	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-	-
all	7.67	75.57	14.10	2.66	100.00
urban					
business	61.45	31.54	7.01	0.00	100.00
holidaying, leisure and recreation	22.87	0.70	73.77	2.66	100.00
social	1.15	0.00	98.32	0.53	100.00
pilgrimage & religious activities	55.54	34.43	8.56	1.48	100.00
education & training	21.55	0.00	78.45	0.00	100.00
health & medical	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
shopping	-	-	-	-	-
others	87.85	0.00	12.15	0.00	100.00
all	21.49	12.50	65.12	0.89	100.00

Table 9: Average Expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose

rural									
Leading purpose	package component	Non-Package component							
		accommodation	food and drink	transport	shopping	recreation, religious, cultural and sporting activities	medical and health-related activities	others	total
Completed during last 365 days									
holidaying & leisure & recreation	2273	1105	1699	2762	2780	482	44	140	11284
health & medical	0	0	2365	0	344	0	0	0	2710
shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completed during last 30 days									
business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
social	0	11	1244	939	1399	15	12	84	3704
pilgrimage & religious activities	0	824	1524	2567	3737	1853	17	73	10593
education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban									
Completed during last 365 days									
holidaying & leisure & recreation	5284	1578	2368	3500	2181	460	63	135	15569
health & medical	0	1190	1233	2220	628	131	4740	313	10455
shopping	6370	925	1058	1796	2380	149	21	142	12840
Completed during last 30 days									
business	0	4046	3572	5350	1032	73	15	288	14377
social	14	77	979	2039	2696	119	73	108	6106
pilgrimage & religious activities	153	1147	1594	2661	1465	1216	40	102	8378
education & training	1369	634	1316	1482	1100	25	0	38	5964
others	0	1048	1373	30423	1146	331	53	173	34548

Table 10: Average Expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose

Rural						
leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
reference period last 365 days						
holidaying, leisure and recreation	4589	6364	18481	9663	21883	11284
health & medical	3050	600	-	-	2138	2710
shopping	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	3841	6278	18481	9663	10121	9301
reference period last 30 days						
business	-	-	-	-	-	-
social	6459	2970	2202	2561	-	3704
pilgrimage & religious activities	8416	11089	9125	7366	13449	10593
education & training	-	-	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-	-	-
all	7742	10596	7644	4201	13449	9254
Urban						
leading purpose	quintile class of UMPCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
reference period last 365 days						
holidaying, leisure and recreation	6216	10491	16715	20862	30996	15569
health & medical	4455	6164	19675	33189	25050	10455
shopping	21982	5180	5136	19580	-	12840
all	6429	10316	16565	21092	30954	15433
reference period last 30 days						
business	13806	5376	13639	15332	26815	14377
social	5349	4867	6592	9488	9823	6106
pilgrimage & religious activities	6846	7134	7487	10585	14255	8378
education & training	-	2500	5700	-	7174	5964
others	50550	1263	-	-	10123	34548
all	6276	5618	7047	10201	12471	7188

Table 11: item wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 365 days for leading purpose holidays, leisure and recreation: health & medical and shopping

items of expenditure	holidaying		health & medical		shopping	
	Rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
package	20.14	33.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.61
accommodation	9.79	10.14	0.00	11.38	0.00	7.20
food and drink	15.05	15.21	87.29	11.79	0.00	8.24
transport	24.47	22.48	0.00	21.23	0.00	13.98
shopping	24.63	14.01	12.71	6.01	0.00	18.53
recreation , religious, cultural and sporting activities	4.27	2.95	0.00	1.25	0.00	1.16
medical and health-related activities	0.39	0.41	0.00	45.33	0.00	0.16
others	1.24	0.86	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.10
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Table 12: item wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for overnight trips completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training+ and others

items of expenditure	business		social		pilgrimage & religious activities		education & training		others	
	Rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
package	0	0	0	0.23	0	1.83	0.00	22.96	0.00	0.00
accommodation	0	28.14	0.3	1.27	7.78	13.69	0.00	10.63	0.00	3.03
food and drink	0	24.85	33.58	16.04	14.38	19.02	0.00	22.06	0.00	3.97
transport	0	37.21	25.36	33.39	24.23	31.76	0.00	24.86	0.00	88.06
shopping	0	7.18	37.76	44.16	35.28	17.48	0.00	18.45	0.00	3.32
recreation , religious, cultural and sporting activities	0	0.51	0.41	1.95	17.49	14.52	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.96
medical and health-related activities	0	0.10	0.32	1.20	0.16	0.48	0.00	0	0.00	0.15
others	0	2.00	2.27	1.77	0.69	1.21	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.50
total	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

APPENDIX-B

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

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'.

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the NCT of Delhi.

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.

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

Schedule 0.0 : List of Households

Schedule 21.1 : Domestic Tourism Expenditure

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 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. For the urban sector, the list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification:

Two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of Delhi and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of Delhi. However, within the urban areas of Delhi, 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 State were considered as another basic stratum.

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 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): 320 FSUs were allocated for the state sample level. The total numbers of FSUs allotted in the state sample were allocated in proportion to population of Delhi to total population of India as per *Census 2011*. Further, these were 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. In Delhi, the number of rural sample were 16 & urban sample 304.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector, 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.

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	-

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 ≤ 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 ≤ A*	2	1
5	other households		2	1

* Value of 'A' for Delhi is Rs. 2720/-

3. 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 × sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedule 21.1

4.2.1.1 Rural/ Urban:

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

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{H_{i_1 j}}{h_{i_1 j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i_1 j}} y_{i_1 j k} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i_2 j}}{h_{i_2 j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i_2 j}} y_{i_2 j k} \right]$$

- (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}) is the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

4.7 Estimate of Error: The estimated variance of the above estimates will be as follows:

4.7.1 For Aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) ,$$

Where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ is Given by

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 ,$$

Where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimate for the sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for the stratum's' and sub-stratum't'.

4.7.2 For Ratio \hat{R} :

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

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

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 / sb1	hg / sb2
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:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers were 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

*

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 (<i>central-1, state-2</i>)				14.	second-stage stratum number	
5.	sector (<i>rural-1, urban-2</i>)				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,
scheduled caste (SC)- 2,

other backward class (OBC) - 3,
others - 9

[4] demographic and other particulars for all household members

srl. no.	name of household (hh) member	relation to head (code)	gender (code)	age (years)	marital status (code)	educational level (code)	usual principal activity status (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

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:	
		below primary	-06
literate without any schooling:	-02	primary	-07
		middle	-08
literate without formal schooling		secondary	-10
through NFEC	-03	higher secondary	-11
through TLC/AEC	-04	diploma /certificate course	-12
others	-05	graduate	-13
		post graduate and above	-14

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/ wage 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

[5.1] Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 365 days (for health & medical ; holidaying, leisure and recreation; and shopping)

srl. no. of trip #	no. of hh members in the trip	srl. no. of hh member who was in that trip (as in col. 1, block 4)	age (as in col. 5, block 4)	purpose of the trip for the member (code)	type of trip (code)	mode of travel (code)		type of stay (code)		no. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey)	leading purpose* for all the members performing the trip (code)	starting month (code)	main destination (code)	if code '3' or '4' in col. 14 then destination state code/ state code of port of departure
						major (max. distance travelled)	minor (2 nd max. distance travelled)	major (max. no. of nights spent)	minor (2 nd max. no. of nights spent)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
99	total no. of trips													

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.

trip.

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

[5.2] Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during last 30 days [for business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), pilgrimage & religious activities, education & training , others]														
srl. no. of trip #	no. of hh members in the trip	srl. no. of hh member who was in that trip (as in col. 1, block 4)	age (as in col. 5, block 4)	purpose of the trip for the member (code)	type of trip (code)	mode of travel (code)		type of stay (code)		no. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey)	leading purpose* for all the members performing the trip (code)	starting month (code)	main destination (code)	if code '3' or '4' in col. 14 then destination state code/ state code of port of departure
						major (max. distance travelled)	minor (2 nd max. distance travelled)	major (max. no. of nights spent)	minor (2 nd max. no. of nights spent)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
99	total no. of trips													

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 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

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

[6.1] particulars of expenditure (₹) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block					
		← 5.1 →			
		(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 (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
3.2	accommodation (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
3.3	meals/ food (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
non-package component (₹)					
<i>4. accommodation</i>					
	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)			
<i>5. food & drink</i>					
	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)			
<i>6. transport</i>					
	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)			
<i>7. shopping</i>					
	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)
<i>8. recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities</i>					
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.	<i>others</i>				
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 →			
		(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 (₹)					
<i>4. accommodation</i>					
	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)			
<i>5. food & drink</i>					
	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)			
<i>6. transport</i>					
	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)			
<i>7. shopping</i>					
	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			
					(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.

[7] Particulars and expenditure (₹) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days													
srl. no. of trip#	no. of hh members in the trip	leading purpose* for all the members performing the trip (code)	expenditure (₹)										
			package	non-package								subtotal (col.5 to col.11)	total (col. 4+ col. 12)
				accommodation	food & drink	transport	shopping	recreation, religious etc.	medical	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	

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 7: col. (3): leading purpose for all the members 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

[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

srl. no. of trip#	no. of hh members in the trip	leading purpose* for all the members performing the trip (code)	total expenditure (₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

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.

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

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

