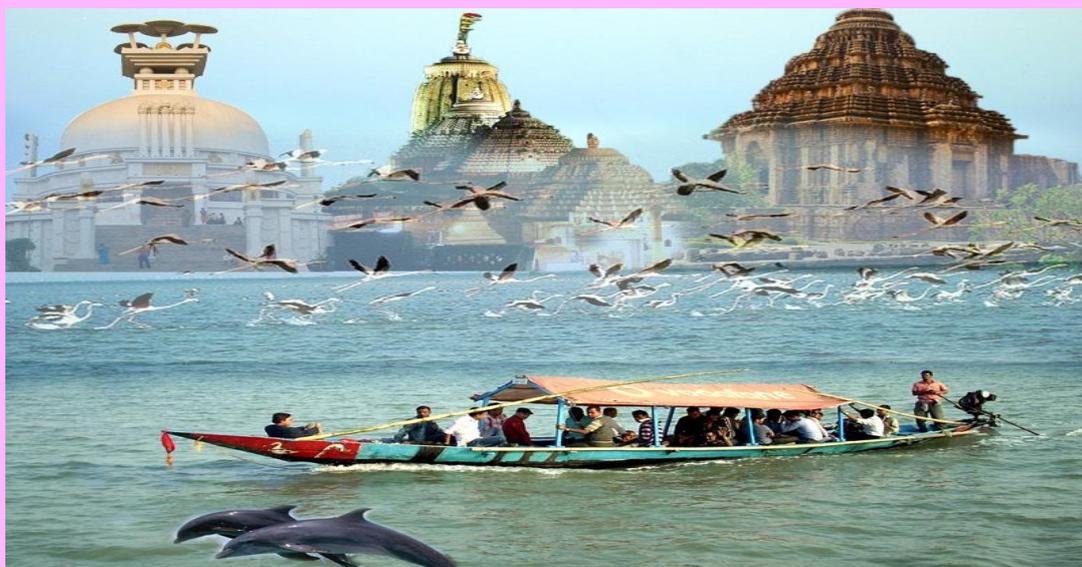




# DOMESTIC TOURISM IN ODISHA

STATE SAMPLE REPORT ON NSS 72<sup>ND</sup> ROUND  
(Survey period- July 2014 - June 2015)



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
GOVT. OF ODISHA



## DOMESTIC TOURISM IN ODISHA

(Based on State Sample Data of 72<sup>nd</sup> Round NSS)

(July 2014 - June 2015)

*This report is based on the survey on domestic tourism of Odisha conducted in the 72<sup>nd</sup> round of NSS during July 2014 to June 2015 by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha. 788 sample villages and 293 sample urban blocks covering 10820 sample households (7880 in rural areas and 2940 in urban areas) and 46482 sample persons (34885 in rural areas and 11597 in urban areas) have been surveyed in entire Odisha. Different indicators of domestic tourism in terms of tourism activities, number of overnight and same day trips with main purposes as for tourism in rural and urban areas and their expenditure patterns are analysed in this report.*

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
GOVT. OF ODISHA

# PREFACE

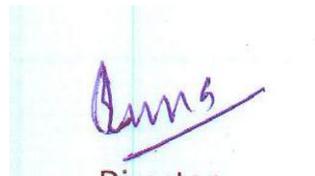
The Present Report on “Domestic Tourism in Odisha” is brought out on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 72<sup>nd</sup> round NSS (2014-15) in respect of state sample surveyed by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha. For first time DES Odisha has participated on double sample basis for this round only. **State sample size was double** of central sample size which ensures increased precision of the estimation.

Tourism has become a thriving industry with the power to shape our developing economy contributing to a large proportion of the National Income and generating huge employment opportunities. Domestic Tourism in our state is accelerating with significant growth in domestic tourist visits. Different indicators in terms of number of tourists, number of households undertaking domestic tourism activities, number of overnight and same day trips with main reasons for tourism in rural and urban areas, and their expenditure patterns are analysed in this report. The data available from the report will be useful for devising mechanism to tackle issues involving huddles in growth of domestic tourism and related consequences.

I extend special thanks to the field staff of respective districts for their cooperation to undertake the survey comprising of double sample putting extra effort. Again my words of appreciation will be less for the special efforts of my primary workers of district level for completion of data processing work (data entry and validation) of the double sample.

I am extreme thankful to Govt. of India for their constant guidance in each step. Finally I extend my words of appreciation to the officers and staffs of NSS division for their sincere efforts to bring this report to front.

Suggestions and comments from readers for further improvement is highly solicited.



**Sri Dushasan Behera**

**Director**

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# *Detail Involvement*

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## **1. Field Survey, Data Entry and Validation -**

District level Primary workers and Supervisors of Statistics wings of All

District Planning and Monitoring Units of Odisha.

(For data processing software of DPD, NSSO, and GOI has been used)

## **2. Estimation, Tabulation, Analysis & Report Writing-**

Dr. Sujata Priyambada Parida, Assistant Director

Smt. Sanghamitra Mohanty, Statistical Assistant

## **3. Draft Report Verification-**

Officers of NSS Division & Director, DE&S, Odisha.

## **4. Final Approval**

Members of Technical Committee of DES, Odisha

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- At the state level, 34% households involving 20% of the state population as overnight visitors were reported at least one overnight trip with leading purposes during last 365 days. It includes 33.6% rural households and 36.4% urban households contributing 19% and 23% of respective sectorial population.
- A total of 17.7 lakhs trips were undertaken by domestic tourists in during 2014-2015; 14.3 lakhs (80 percent) were accounted for by rural residents and 3.3 lakhs by urban inhabitants.
- Health & Medical was the main reason stated why overnight trips were completed during last 365 days with an average of about 16 (out of state level 18) trips in rural and 13 (out of state level 21) trips in urban per 100 households.
- For overnight trips completed during last 30 days, the highest no of trips (about 16%) reported social cause as the leading purpose both in rural and urban sector per 100 households.
- Travel for health & medical purposes accounted for the largest percentage of trips in both rural (52.8%) and urban (41.6%) areas (state level percentage being 50.7) for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days.
- The percentage of trips accounted for by 'holidaying' was found to be much higher in urban sector than rural (by 29 percentage points) according to 365 days of reference period.
- Social visits had significant share both in rural (about 90%) and urban (about 88%) areas among leading purposes during last 30 days.
- Both the sectors on the whole experienced an increase in overnight trips across quintile classes with little exceptions.

- About 13 percentage point difference was noticed between lowest and highest quintile classes of UMPCE for trips on ‘medical & health related services’ completed during last 365 days in rural sector and the same for urban was about 19 percentage points.
- Irrespective of the purpose, for overnight trips completed during last 365 days, visitors were more likely to use transport equipment on rent (52.1%), followed by bus (33.4%) and train (6.1%) in rural areas.
- In instances where visitors used buses they mostly did so for social purposes (54.4%) followed by 43.5% of shopping in rural sector.
- Train remained the most preferred mode of transport covering about 35% of overnight visitor’s trip followed closely by ‘transport equipment rental’ with about 33% last 365 days in urban Odisha.
- Type of accommodation used on overnight trips was ‘others’ (77% and 41%) regardless of the main purpose of the trip both in rural and urban Odisha respectively.
- Main destination was ‘inside the district’ both in rural (about 75%) and urban (about 39%) areas reporting more than 68% at state level for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days.
- Total expenditure on overnight trips completed during last 365 days in rural Odisha was estimated about 11 Crores out of which 94.7% was spent on trips for health purpose, 5% for holiday and only 0.3% for shopping trips.
- In urban Odisha out of estimated expenditure about 4 Crores, the highest share of 72.9% was spent on health trips, 25.8% on holiday trips and 1.3% on shopping trips.
- Highest average expenditure per trip assigned to business purpose (Rs. 7120 & Rs. 3720) followed by religious trips (Rs.2344 &Rs. 3560) in both rural and urban areas respectively for the overnight trip completed during last 30 days.

# CHAPTER ONE

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## INTRODUCTION

Domestic tourism has made significant contribution to the state economy of Odisha by providing an increase employment opportunities and infrastructure development. It is considered to be an economic bonanza due to its multiplier effect as it is a multi-segment industry. The economic benefits that flow into the economy through growth of domestic tourism in shape of increased national and State revenues, business receipts, employment, wages and salary income, buoyancy in central, state and local tax receipts can contribute towards overall socio-economic improvement and accelerated growth in the economy.

### 1.1 Background & Perspective

In its 72nd round survey, conducted during 1st July, 2014 to 30th June, 2015 (in this report this period is referred to as 2014-15) under technical guidance of NSSO, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha has carried out a survey on 'Domestic Tourism'. The last survey on this subject was conducted during 65th round of NSS (July 2008-June 2009), referred to as 2008-09. This report presents estimates of various characteristics pertaining to domestic tourism at state level of Odisha in 2014-15, based on the results of NSS 72nd round survey.

### 1.2 Objective of the Survey

1.2.2 In addition to explore the role of tourism industry in social and economic development, the purpose of the survey was to obtain appropriate rates/ratios/tables for the use of Ministry of Tourism in preparing the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA); 3rd in the series. As per the requirement of TSA, focus of the survey was on capturing details of domestic overnight trips. Information on household characteristics, which are the important determinants of tourism characteristics, such as household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, household consumption expenditure, particulars of overnight trips completed during the reference period and expenditure incurred by the household on domestic

tourism were captured. However some information on same-day trips and special same day trip were also captured. The indicators presented in this document are primarily on:

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

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

**1.3 Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Union of India. 1.4.  
**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.

## **1.5 Sampling design**

1.4.3.1 A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 72nd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural areas and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban areas. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both rural and urban areas. In 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.

**1.5.1 Selection of first-stage units:** A total of 788 villages were surveyed in rural Odisha and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 294 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 72nd round for the state sample at all-Odisha level, selected by Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR). The results presented in this report are solely based on the state samples.

**1.5.2 Selection of 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 medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose or from the remaining, households having at least one member who performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days (details are given in Appendix B). For this particular survey, 10 households were selected using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR) from each sample village/block. The total number of households in which Schedule 21.1 was canvassed, was 7880 and 2940 in rural and urban Odisha respectively.

**1.5.3. Sub-rounds:** The survey period of this round was divided into two 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

**1.5.4 Main features of the Survey** Data were collected on household characteristics such as household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group,

household's usual monthly consumer expenditure and demographic particulars such as name, age, gender, marital status, educational level, usual principal activity status.

1.5.3 Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members during (a) last 365 days for health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation; and shopping and (b) last 30 days for business; social; pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; and others were collected.

1.5.4 Particulars of overnight trips completed during last 365 days were collected only from those households which performed a trip with any of the leading purposes namely health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation; and shopping. Similarly particulars of overnight trips completed during last 30 days were collected only from those households which performed a trip with any of the leading purposes namely business; social; pilgrimage & religious activities; education & training; and others ( this doesn't include health & medical; holidaying, leisure & recreation; and shopping) .

1.5.5 Data on particulars of expenditure (Rs) for all trips completed during last 365 days or 30 days with break-up of expenditure by accommodation; food and drink; transport; shopping; recreation etc. were collected along with information on reimbursement/direct payment by any institution. Particulars and expenditure (Rs) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days were collected.

1.5.7 Information on particulars and expenditure (Rs) of special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but less than or equal to 365 days, completed by household members during last 365 days was collected.

## **1.6 Contents overview**

1.6.1 This document brings out the state level results of NSS 72nd round to facilitate decision support, policy inferences and socio-economic analysis. It is presented in three chapters. Chapter one is the introductory chapter. Chapter Two presents the features of the survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure along with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the significant information on key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Details of estimation procedure are given in Appendix A. Appendix B provides the tables on key indicators and lastly in Appendix C, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

# CHAPTER TWO

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## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### 2.1 Basic Concepts

**2.1.1 Household:** A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the 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, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include that person also. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged. In this round, however, following exceptions in the definition of household was integrated:

(a) Students residing in students' hostels were considered as members of the household to which they belonged before moving to the hostel irrespective of the period of absence from the household they belonged. Hence, they were not regarded as forming single-member households unlike previous rounds. (b) Any woman who has undergone childbirth during last 365 days was considered a member of the household which incurred the cost of childbirth irrespective of her place of residence during the last 365 days. (c) A child aged less than one year was considered a member of the household to which it's mother belongs.

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

#### **2.1.3 Household's Usual Consumer Expenditure in a month:**

It is the sum total of monetary values of of goods and services usually consumed (out of purchased/ home produced 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.

#### **2.1.4 Quintile class of UMPCE:**

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. It is assumed that UMPCE distribution of households is same as the UMPCE distribution of the persons belonging to those households.

#### **2.1.5 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 travellers. 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.

#### **2.1.6 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.

#### **2.1.7 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 travellers who move regularly between their UPR and place of work or study, or more or less regularly and frequently visit places, like homes of friends or relatives, shopping centers, religious places, health care centres or to avail any other facilities, between geographical locations irrespective of their distance.

**2.1.8 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.

**2.1.9 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.

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

**2.1.11 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.

**2.1.12 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.

**2.1.13 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.

**2.1.14 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.

**2.1.14.1 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.

**2.1.15 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.)

**2.1.15.1 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.

**2.1.16 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 houses, others (carriages / coaches, railway station, ship/boat, waiting rooms, airport lounge etc.)

**2.1.16.1 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.

**2.1.17 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.

**2.1.18 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

**2.1.19 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 including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) but fulfil 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.

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

# CHAPTER THREE

## Results and Analysis

### 3.1 Introduction

The results on different activities of domestic tourism and the related expenditure based on the state sample data of NSS 72nd round have been estimated in this chapter. It contains the analysis on the characteristics of those who travelled, the trips they undertook (i.e. the trip and the visitor) and the expenditure generated by these trips. As every trip has a purpose and occurrence of trips are more frequent for certain purposes, hence information on overnight trips was collected on two different reference period namely 'last 365 days' and 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey. However, for same day trip only one reference period was used, 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey. The state-level estimates separately for rural and urban areas on some key characteristics are presented here. Initially Relative Standard Error i.e. RSE (%) is placed as the main measures of sampling error to proof the reliability of estimates. The findings reported in this section are summary measures for the general purpose of measuring domestic tourism and its contribution to the state and national economy.

### 3.2 Reliability of the state sample estimates

The following table 3.1 presents the sample size and table 3.2 presents the reliability of state sample. As the household is the USU (Ultimate Stage Unit) the RSE (%) has been calculated to measure the sampling error.

#### 3.2.1 Sample size

**Table 3.1 Sample FSUs, households and persons surveyed**

Surveyed								
Sample FSUs (villages/urban blocks)			Sample Households			Sample Persons		
Rural	Urban	Odisha	Rural	Urban	Odisha	Rural	Urban	All
788	294	1083*	7880	2940	10820	34885	11597	46482

\*out of total allotted 1088 FSUs, 5 FSUs are treated as causality (4 in rural and 1 in urban).

Again out of 1083 surveyed FSUs one urban FSU is of Zero case.

**Table 3.2 Sample trips details**

Sector	Surveyed Details regarding details				
	household reporting overnight trips	overnight visitors	overnight trips during last 365 days	overnight trips during last 30 days	avg. sample household size
<b>Central Sample</b>					
<b>Rural</b>	3147	7982	1996	1987	4.43
<b>Urban</b>	1178	2994	946	671	3.96
<b>Odisha</b>	4325	10976	2942	2658	4.3
<b>State Sample</b>					
<b>Rural</b>	6277	14793	3351	3412	4.43
<b>Urban</b>	2341	5548	1308	1234	3.94
<b>Odisha</b>	8618	20341	4659	4646	4.3

### 3.2.2 Reliability of State sample estimates

**Table 3.3 RSE (%) for estimated households and estimated persons**

Sector	RSE (%) for estimated households	RSE (%) for estimated persons
<b>Rural</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.12</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>4.61</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.19</b>

### 3.2.3 Comparison of Reliability State sample estimates with Central sample estimates

For first time only in 72nd round the state sample size was double to central sample. The table 3.4 shows that RSE of state sample is less than central sample in all cases which is due to larger sample size of state. Here it can be stated state sample estimate is more reliable than central sample.

**Table 3.4 RSE (%) of estimated households and estimated persons for state and central sample**

Sector	RSE (%) for estimated households		RSE (%) for estimated persons	
	State	Central	State	Central
<b>Rural</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.12</b>	1.22
<b>Urban</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>4.61</b>	13.49
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.19</b>	2.44

\*RSE of central sample is not available in central sample report published by NSSO. It has been computed from unit level data of central sample at DES, Odisha.

### 3.3 Estimated Results on Domestic tourism

#### 3.3.1 Household Characteristics

Estimated households, population and average household size by sector is presented in table-3.5. Population of Odisha is estimated as 3.8 crores and households are estimated as 95.98 lakhs. Out of the total population, 84.71% live in rural areas and remaining 15.28% live in urban areas. About 82.96% households belong to rural areas and the rest about 17% belong to urban areas in Odisha.

**Table-3.5: Estimated households and population by sector**

Sector	Estimated number (00)		
	Households	Persons	Average household size
<b>Rural</b>	79633	328701	4.13
<b>Urban</b>	16353	59300	3.63
<b>Odisha</b>	95985	388000	4.04

#### 3.3.2 Incidence of overnight trips

The intensity of domestic tourism can be measured effectively in terms of percentage of households and visitors undertaking at least one overnight trip in the reference period in both rural and urban areas of the state. Table-3.6 suggests that the incidence of at least one overnight trip undertaken in the year July 2014-June 2015 by households and persons in rural areas and urban areas does not show significant variation. It was 36.4% among urban households (involving 23% of urban population) and 33.6% among rural households (involving 19% of rural

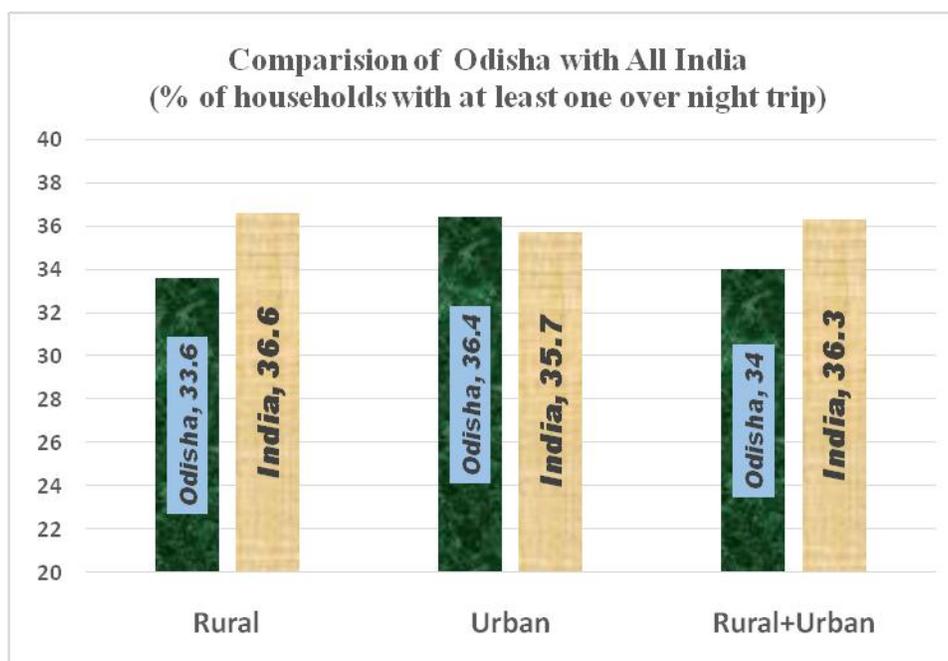
population). At the state level, 34% households involving 20% of the state population were reported at least one overnight trip with leading purposes against the all India figure of 36.3% households involving the same 20% of total population.

**Table-3.6: Percentage of households and persons reporting at least one overnight trip with leading purposes for each sector (comparison with national result)**

Sector	% of household with at least one overnight trip*	
	Odisha	All India
<b>Rural</b>	33.6	36.6
<b>Urban</b>	36.4	35.7
<b>Rural+Urban</b>	34	36.3
% of overnight visitors		
<b>Rural</b>	19	19
<b>Urban</b>	23	21
<b>Rural+Urban</b>	20	20

\* percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation; health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days and/or business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days.

**Figure1: Percentage of households with at least one overnight trip**



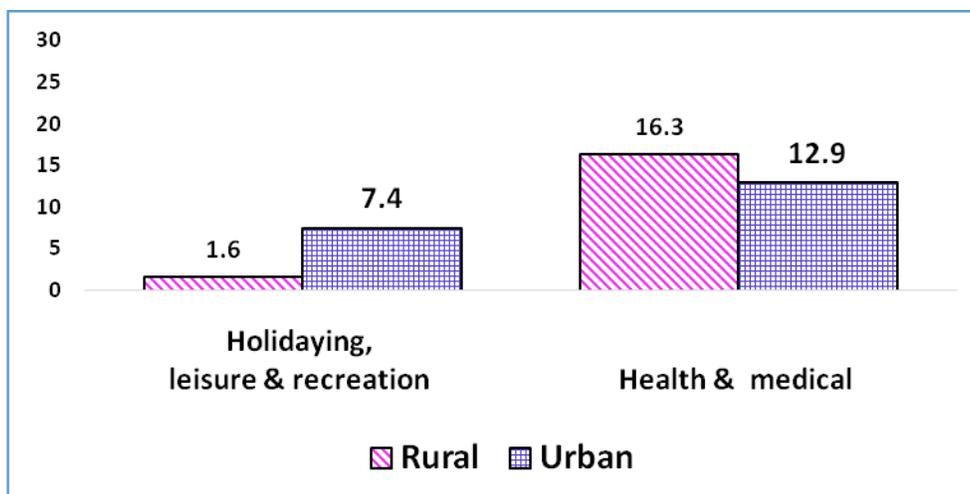
### 3.3.3 Overnight trips by leading purpose

**Table-3.7: Average number of overnight trips per 100 households for different leading purpose**

Leading purpose	Rural	Urban	All Odisha
During last 365 days			
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	1.6	7.4	2.6
Health & medical	16.3	12.9	15.7
Shopping	0.1	0.2	0.1
All	18	20.6	18.4
During last 30 days			
Business	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social	16.4	16.7	16.4
Religious & pilgrimage	1.8	1.6	1.8
Education & training	0.1	0.5	0.2
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2
All	18.6	19.3	18.7

Health purpose was the main reason stated why overnight trips were completed during last 365 days with an average of about 16 trips in rural and 13 trips in urban per 100 households. In urban areas, holidaying, leisure & recreation was the second major purpose causing a significant number of overnight trips (about 36% of total reported) whereas it was negligible (about 9% of total reported) in rural areas. While analyzing the same for last 30 days, the highest no of overnight trips (about 16 out of 19) reported social cause as the leading purpose both in rural and urban sectors. Table 3.7 shows the sector-wise average number of trips grouped by purpose of visit completed per 100 households according to different reference periods. (Figure2)

*Figure2: Average number of overnight trips per 100 households for different leading purpose (Comparison between rural and urban sector of Odisha)*



### 3.3.4 Visitor-trip

Leading purpose of a trip is distinctive for all the trip members, without which the trip would not have been undertaken. A visitor's purpose in a trip may or not coincides with the leading purpose of that trip. However, one of the visitor's purposes in a trip must match with the leading purpose of that trip. The distribution of visitor-trips by visitor's purpose indicates that the latter have some relationship with the leading purpose, since the major share of trips were concentrated where visitor's purpose was one of the leading purposes under the reference periods.

**Table-3.8: Percentage of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for each sector (with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical, and shopping)**

Sector	percentage distribution of Visitor's purpose								
	Business	Holiday	Social	Religious	Education	Health	Shopping	Others	All
<b>Rural</b>	0	8	4.1	0.1	0	52.8	0.3	34.6	100
<b>Urban</b>	0	37.1	1.3	0.2	0	41.6	1.1	18.7	100
<b>Odisha</b>	0	13.4	3.6	0.2	0	50.7	0.5	31.7	100

The data of table-3.8 reveals that travel for health & medical accounted for the largest percentage of trips both in rural (52.8%) and urban (41.6%) Odisha. It was followed by 'Other' purposes (34.6%) in rural and 'holidaying and leisure' (37.1%) in urban Odisha. A phenomenal variation is observed (figure.2) in the distribution pattern of visitor-trips especially between rural and

urban areas regarding health & medical purposes as the latter was found to be greater by nearly 11 percentage points than the former. The percentage of trips accounted for by 'holidaying' was found to be much higher (by 29 percentage points) among urban households than rural. The percentage of trips taken for social purpose on overnight trips was 4.1% in rural and 1.3% in urban areas. Taking trips for shopping purposes was indicated by 0.3% of the people in rural and 1.1% in urban who took overnight trips.

As the trip related to health is a homogeneous it has taken maximum share in both rural and urban sector. But the share is comparatively more in rural sector. Similarly the share in holidays is significantly higher for urban. Social trip share in rural sector is significantly more in rural indicates the more effects of social customs in rural life of Odisha. The luxurious trip like holidays and shopping are significantly more in urban sector than rural. (Figure-3)

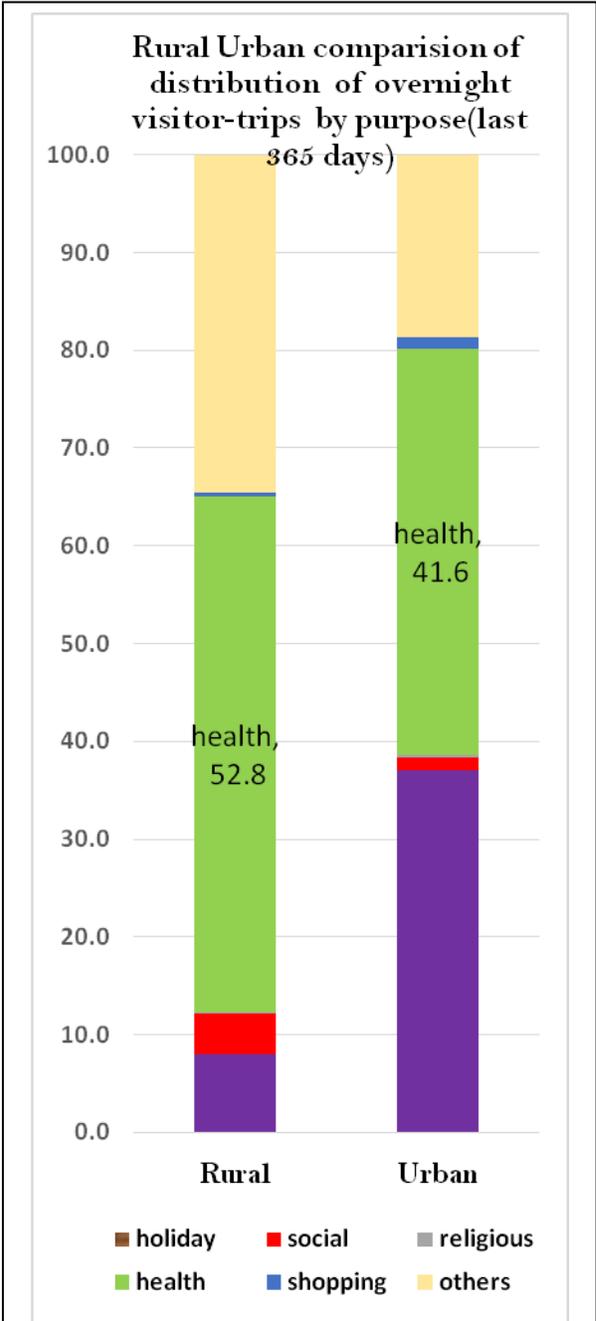


Figure3 (Sector wise comparison of Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip)[Reference period -365 days]

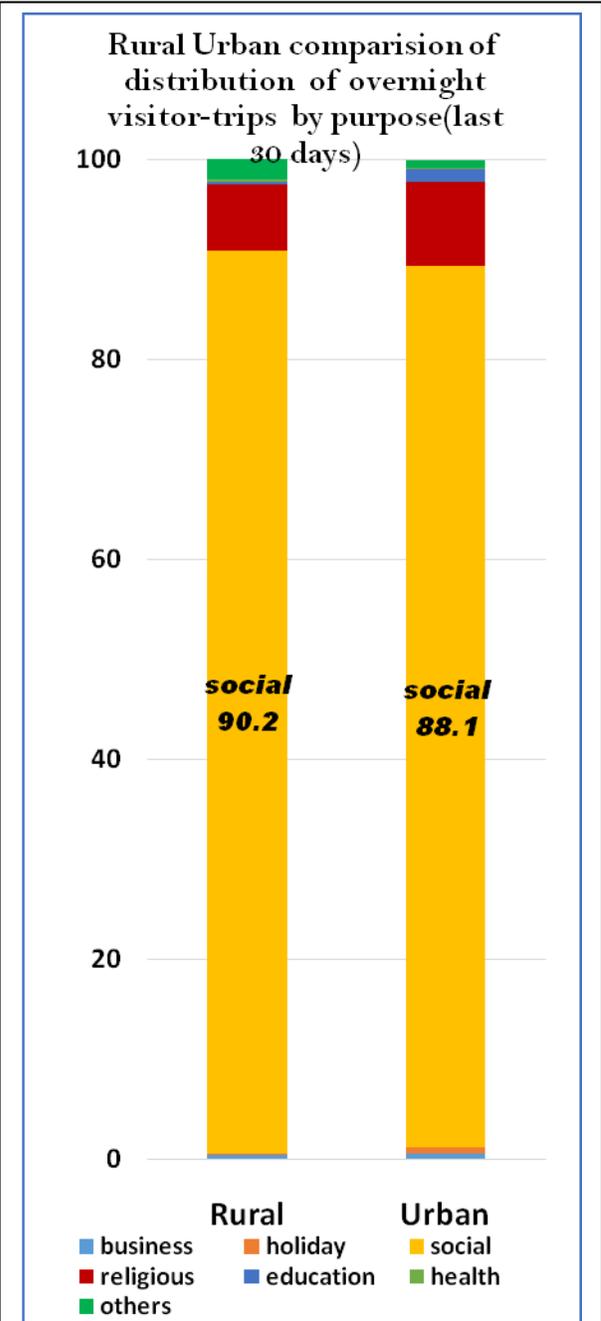


Figure 4 (Sector wise comparison of Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip)[Reference period -30 days]

Table-3.8: Percentage of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for each sector

Sector	percentage distribution Visitor's trip								
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all
<b>Rural</b>	0.4	0.2	90.2	6.7	0.3	0.2	0	2	100
<b>Urban</b>	0.5	0.7	88.1	8.4	1.3	0.1	0	0.8	100
<b>Odisha</b>	0.4	0.3	89.8	7	0.5	0.2	0	1.8	100

Similarly, overnight visitor-trips were mostly taken for the purpose of social visits with significant share both among rural (about 90%) and urban (about 88%) areas along with leading purposes during last 30 days. Table-3.8 and figure-4 display the detail description regarding all the purposes.

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

Taking the UMPCE of the households the entire domain has been distributed among five economic classes such as bottom 20% households being lowest class and so on. There are five quintile classes of the rural/urban/ all-Odisha. Table-3.9 represents five quintile classes of UMPCE in rural and urban sectors with lower and upper limits.

**Table 3.9: Minimum and Maximum limits of UMPCE in different quintile classes by sector**

SECTOR	Quintile class									
	00-20		20-40		40-60		60-80		80-100	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>RURAL</b>	225	700	700	900	900	1105	1108	1417	1419	5000
<b>URBAN</b>	300	1020	1025	1500	1500	2000	2000	3000	3000	20000
<b>ODISHA</b>	525	1720	1725	2400	2400	3105	3108	4417	4419	25000

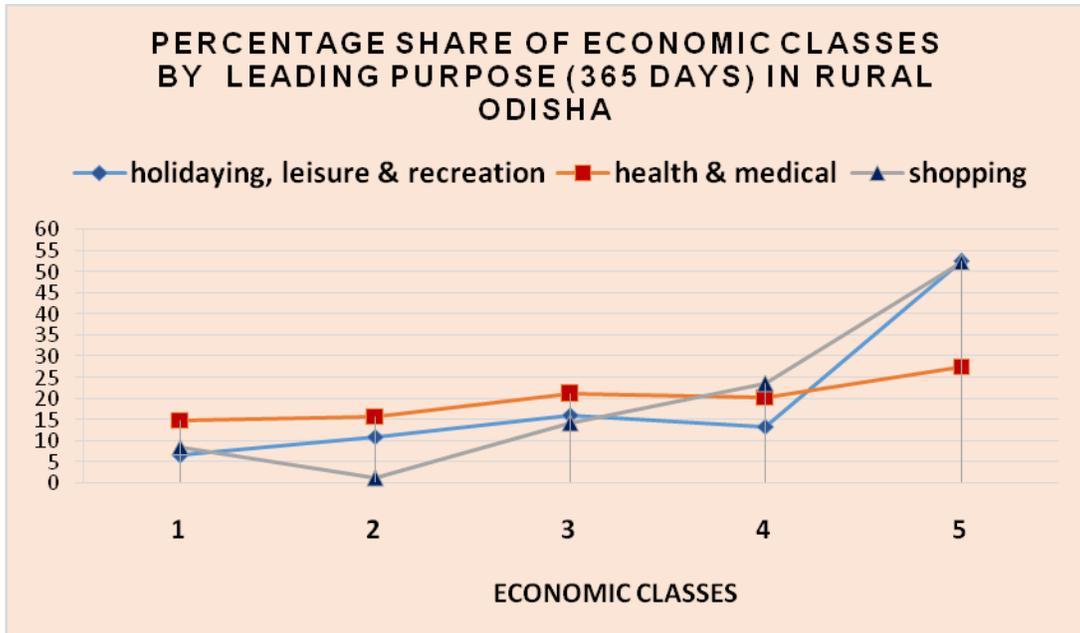
### 3.6 Overnight trip by quintile classes of UMPCE

It is noticed that the number of overnight trips completed during both the reference periods for different purposes in rural Odisha exhibited an approximate uniform increase over five economic classes i.e the quintile classes of UMPCE except few. This is a virtual reflection of the levels of living of the households. About 7% of total holidaying, leisure & recreation trips in rural areas were performed by the households belonging to the 1st quintile class whereas 53% of the same trips were performed by the households in the 5th quintile class in case of last 365 days reference period. Shopping trips also exhibited a large variation over 1st (about 9%) and 5th quintile (about 52%) classes. Trips on ‘medical & health related services’ did not show much variation over quintile classes; a maximum of 13 percentage point difference was noticed between lowest and highest quintile classes of UMPCE. The above facts are depicted in figure-5 and figure-6.

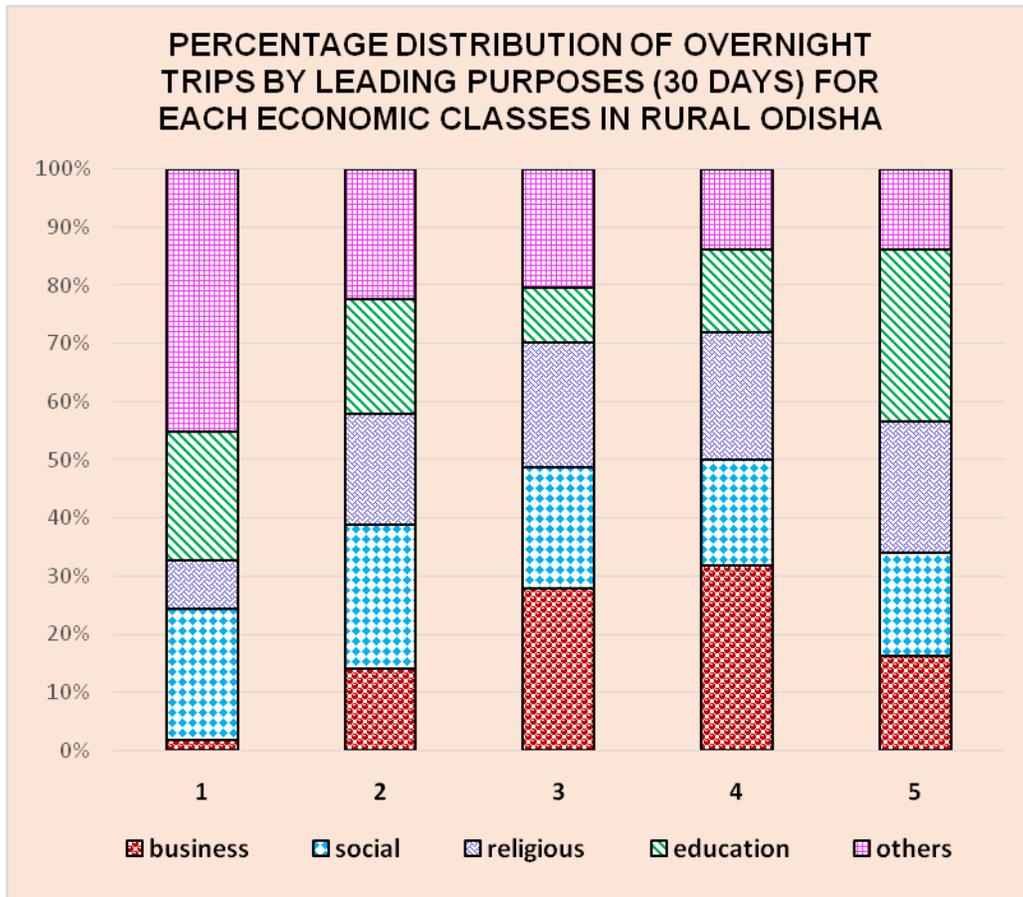
**Table-3.10: Percentage of overnight trips by quintile classes of UMPCE for each leading purposes in Rural Odisha**

Leading purpose	Economic Classes (quintile class of UMPCE)					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
<b>completed during last 365 days</b>						
<b>holidaying, leisure &amp; recreation</b>	6.7	11.1	16.2	13.5	52.5	100
<b>health &amp; medical</b>	15	15.9	21.1	20.4	27.6	100
<b>shopping</b>	8.6	1.2	14.2	23.6	52.4	100
<b>All</b>	14.3	15.4	20.6	19.9	29.9	100
<b>completed during last 30 days</b>						
<b>business</b>	1.1	8.9	26.2	37	26.8	100
<b>social</b>	13.7	15.9	19.6	21.4	29.3	100
<b>religious</b>	5.1	12.1	20.1	25.6	37	100
<b>education</b>	13.4	12.6	8.8	16.5	48.7	100
<b>others</b>	27.4	14.3	19.2	16.1	22.9	100
<b>All</b>	12.9	15.5	19.6	21.9	30.1	100

**Figure-5**



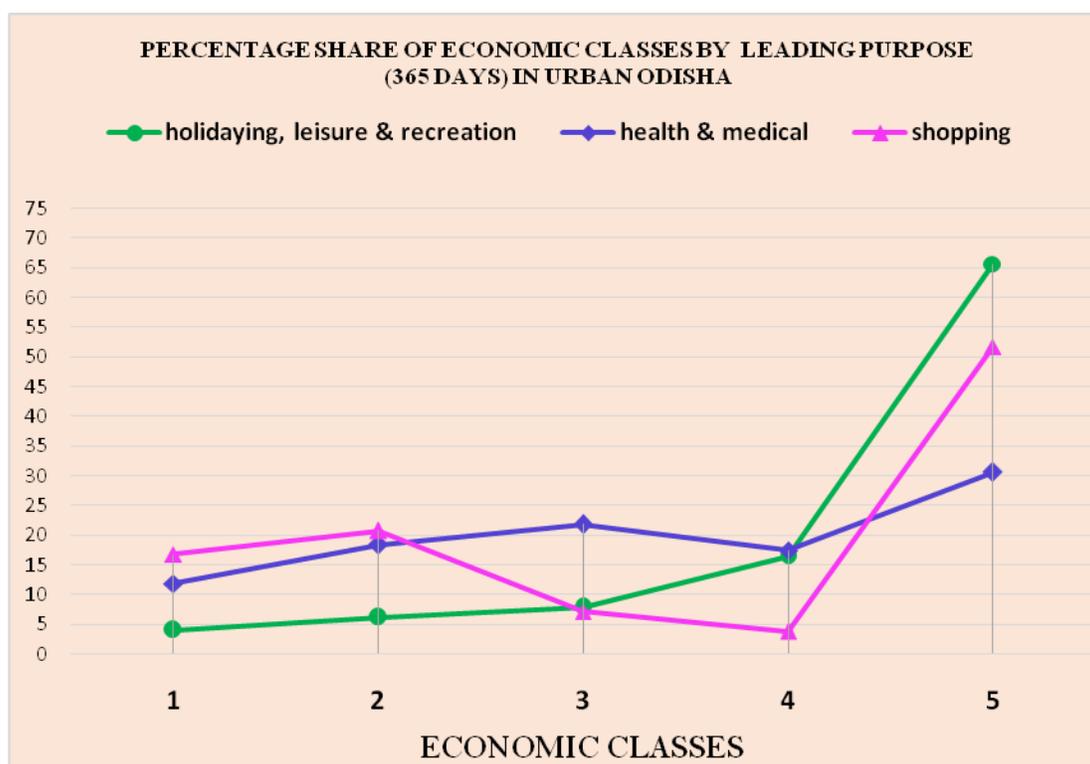
**Figure-6**



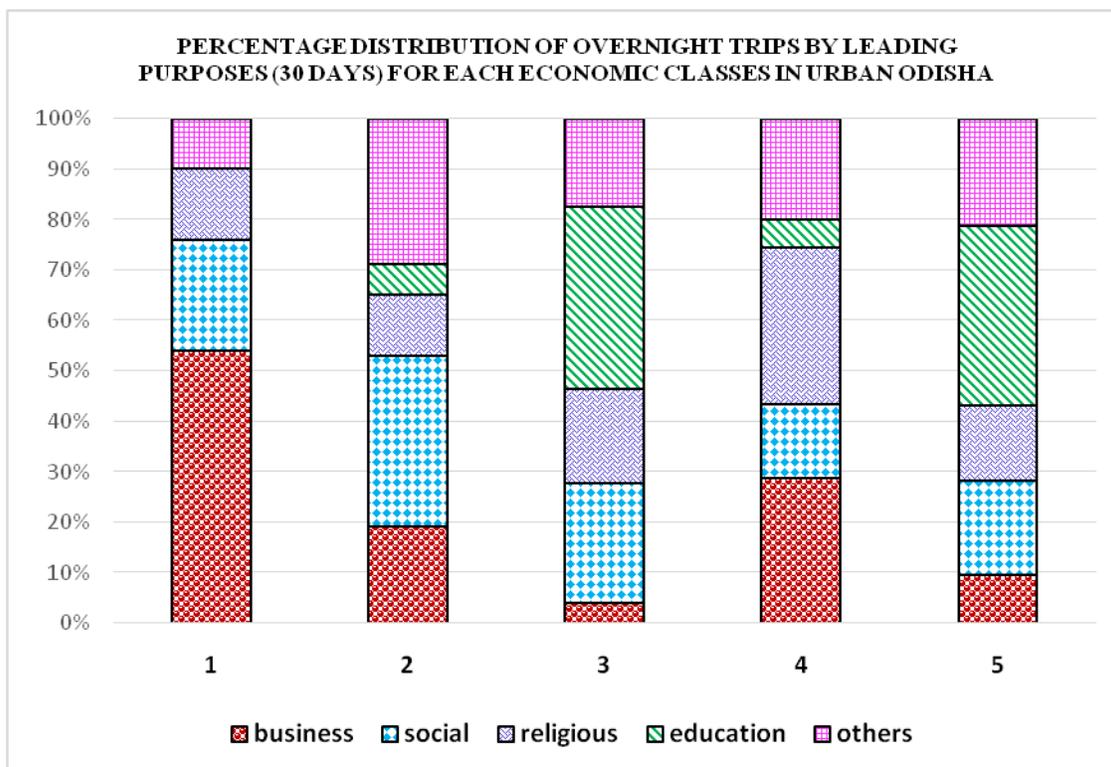
**Table-3.11: Percentage of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purposes in urban Odisha**

Leading purpose	Economic classes(quintile class of UMPCE)					
	1	2	3	4	5	all
<b>during last 365 days</b>						
holidaying, leisure & recreation	4	6.1	7.9	16.4	65.6	100
health & medical	11.8	18.4	21.8	17.4	30.6	100
shopping	16.8	20.7	7.1	3.8	51.7	100
All	9.1	14	16.6	16.8	43.4	100
<b>during last 30 days</b>						
business	26	9.8	2.8	44.2	17.4	100
social	10.5	17.2	16.3	22.6	33.3	100
religious	6.8	6.1	12.7	47.6	26.9	100
education	0	3.1	24.7	8.4	63.8	100
others	4.7	14.6	11.9	30.7	38.1	100
All	10	15.8	16.1	24.6	33.5	100

**Figure-7**



**Figure-8**



Like rural areas, urban areas on the whole experienced an increase in overnight trips across quintile classes with some exception for quintile class 3. The variation is maximum for holidaying, leisure & recreation (about 62 percentage points from 1st to 5th quintile classes) for trips completed during last 365 days placing shopping (about 35 percentage points) and health & medical (about 19 percentage points) in second and third position respectively. More prominently, for trips with leading purpose education & training, a negligible share was contributed by the lowest quintile class whereas about 68% were by the highest quintile class in urban areas.(table 3.10, Figure7 and figure8).

### 3.7 Mode of travel

The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled was treated as ‘major’ mode of travel for that trip.

The following tables 3.12 and 3.13 shows the proportion of different travel modes like bus, train and own transport etc. used for domestic tours of different purposes.

**Table-3.12: Percentage of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days in rural Odisha.**

Visitor's purpose	Public transport			own transport	transport equipment rental	others	all
	bus	train	ship				
holiday	31.9	47	0	4.7	16.4	0	100
social	54.4	9.6	0	3.9	27.7	4.4	100
religious	19.5	49.9	0	0	30.6	0	100
education	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
health	35.9	2.5	0.1	4.1	52	5.3	100
shopping	43.5	7.3	0	41.7	7.6	0	100
others	27.5	1.6	0.1	3.5	63.7	3.6	100
All	33.4	6.1	0.1	4.1	52.1	4.3	100

Irrespective of the purpose, for overnight trips completed during last 365 days, visitors were more likely to use transport equipment on rent (52.1%), followed by bus (33.4%) and train (6.1%) in rural areas. Four percent (4.1%) of travelers used own transport and 4.3 % used other means of transport during last 365 days for overnight trips. About 50% of the people used train as transport mode for overnight trips for religious and 47% for holidaying purposes. In instances where visitors used buses they mostly did so for social purposes (54.4%) followed by 43.5% of shopping. Use of own transport was performed for 41.7% of overnight trips of shopping. Transport equipment rental as highest means of transport for overnight trips were used for purposes treated as others (63.7%) followed by the most vital reason health (52%).

**Table-3.13: Percentage of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days in urban Odisha.**

Visitor's purpose	Public transport					own transport	transport equipment rental	others	all
	on foot	bus	train	ship	air				
holiday	0	17.7	71	0	2.2	1.5	7.6	0	100
social	0	46.5	24.4	0	0	0.3	28.8	0	100
religious	0	12.7	84.1	0	0	0	3.2	0	100
health	0.4	35	12.8	1.6	0	3.1	45	2.1	100
shopping	0	39.3	48.1	0	0	7	5.6	0	100
others	1	23.2	10.9	0	0	6.8	56.8	1.3	100
All	0.3	26.5	34.7	0.7	0.8	3.2	32.7	1.1	100

No virtual difference is found in the percentage share of the visitors who used 'train' and 'transport equipment rental' for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days in urban

Odisha at overall level. Train remained the most preferred mode of transport covering more than eighty four percent of religious trips followed by holiday (71%) and shopping (48.1%) for overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days in urban Odisha. More than 46% of social trips, 39% of shopping trips and 35% of health trips were performed by bus transportation. Transport equipment on rental basis was the major mode of travel for purpose ‘others’ (not specified elsewhere) with about 57% followed by 45% health related trips.

**Table-3.14: Percentage of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days Odisha.**

Visitor's purpose	Major mode of travel			own transport	Transport equipment rental	others	all
	on foot	bus	train				
<b>RURAL</b>							
business	0	59.4	23.6	12.1	4.9	0	100
holiday	0	60.5	11.1	28.4	0	0	100
social	1.2	70.5	2.5	11.6	14	0.3	100
religious	5	44.4	13.2	5.2	32.1	0.1	100
education	0	86.7	3.6	9.7	0	0	100
health	0	71.2	0	0	24.7	4.1	100
shopping	0	32	68	0	0	0	100
others	9.2	59.3	2.1	25.9	3.1	0.4	100
All	1.6	68.5	3.3	11.5	14.9	0.3	100
<b>URBAN</b>							
business	0	34.7	31.5	33.8	0	0	100
holiday	0	66.6	1.6	7.6	24.3	0	100
social	0	68.5	9.9	9.8	11.2	0.6	100
religious	0	39.5	20.9	14.5	25.2	0	100
education	14.7	66.3	18	1	0	0	100
health	3.5	65.5	14.4	0	16.7	0	100
shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
others	0.5	55	18.4	6.8	12.9	6.4	100
All	0.2	65.7	11.1	10.2	12.3	0.6	100

Table-3.14 indicates that for the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, bus was the dominant mode of travel (about 69% & 66% of visitor-trips in rural and urban areas respectively). In urban areas, 11% of visitor-trips availed train for their travelling against 3% observed in rural areas.

### 3.8 Type of Stay

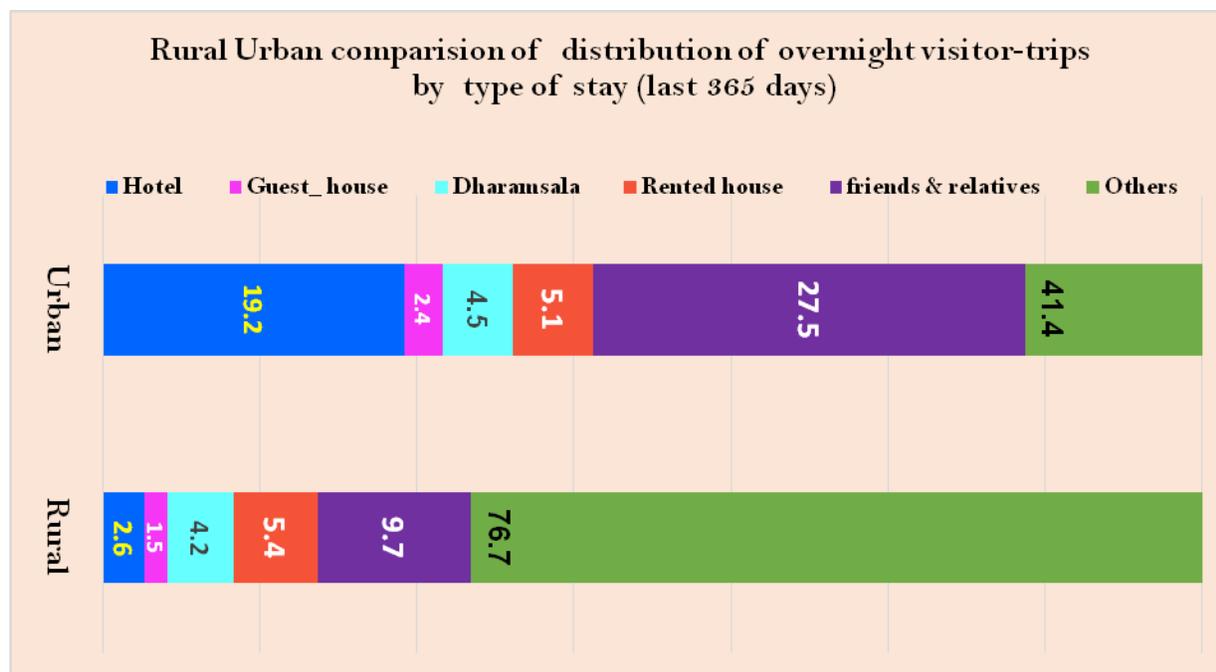
The type of stay refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. For a visitor on a trip, major type of stay means the accommodation where the visitor spent the greatest number of nights for overnight trips.

**Table-3.15: Percentage of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days**

Visitor's purpose	Major type of stay						
	Hotel	Guest house	Dharamsala	Rented house	friends & relatives	Others	All
<b>Rural</b>							
holiday	18.2	4.7	34.5	0.8	36.2	5.6	100
social	3.1	0	0.1	0.5	13.5	82.7	100
religious	18.2	23.8	30.4	0	5.5	22.2	100
education	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
health	1.3	1	1.3	6.5	8.1	81.8	100
shopping	2.9	3.8	1.5	2.7	85.5	3.6	100
others	0.8	1.6	1.9	5.3	4.7	85.6	100
All	2.6	1.5	4.2	5.4	9.7	76.7	100
<b>Urban</b>							
holiday	46.2	5.1	10	0.5	37.3	0.8	100
social	0	0	0.4	2.3	25.3	72	100
religious	84.1	12.7	3.2	0	0	0	100
health	2.7	0.7	0.7	9.4	27.3	59.2	100
shopping	38.5	0.4	3	7.9	29.9	20.4	100
others	1.8	1.2	2.2	4.3	8.5	82	100
All	19.2	2.4	4.5	5.1	27.5	41.4	100

Table-3.15 presents information on type of accommodation for domestic overnight visitors completed during last 365 days. Overall, the type of accommodation used on overnight trips was 'others' (77% and 41%) regardless of the main purpose of the trip followed by staying with friends and relatives (10% and 25%) both in rural and urban Odisha respectively. People who went for shopping were inclined to stay with the friends & relatives (85.5%) in rural areas. The principal type of accommodation used by urban people on religious (84%), holiday (46%) and shopping (39%) trips was to stay in hotels.

Figure-9



### 3.9 Main Destination

The following result shows the proportion of main destination of overnight trips during last 30 days and last 365 days.

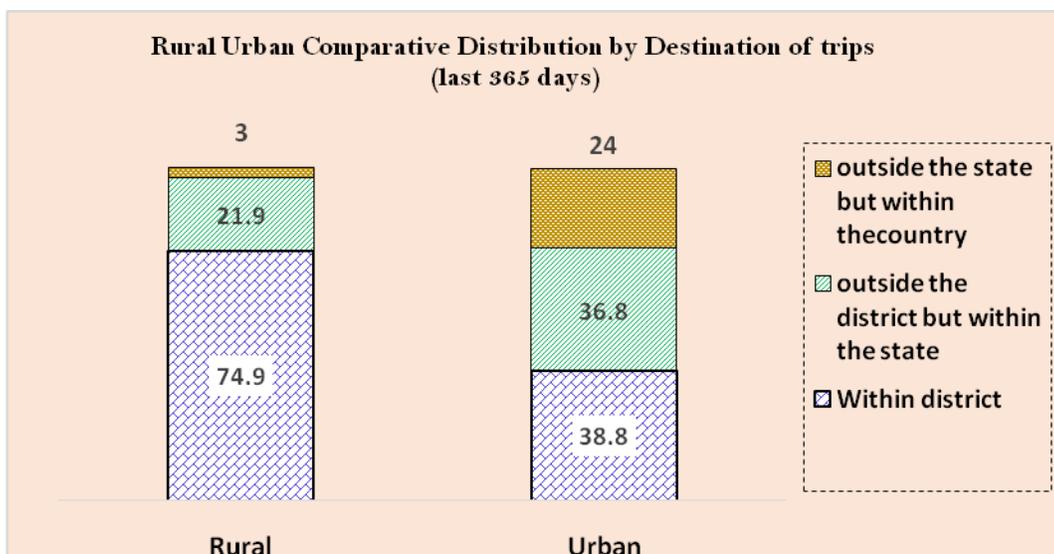
Table-3.16: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by main destination.

Sector	Destination of overnight trips			all
	Within district	outside the district but within the state	outside the state but within the country	
<b>Percentage of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days</b>				
Rural	74.9	21.9	3	100
Urban	38.8	36.8	24	100
Odisha	68.3	24.6	6.9	100
<b>Percentage of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days</b>				
Rural	81.5	16.9	1.5	100
Urban	63.1	33.4	3.6	100
Odisha	78.3	19.8	1.8	100

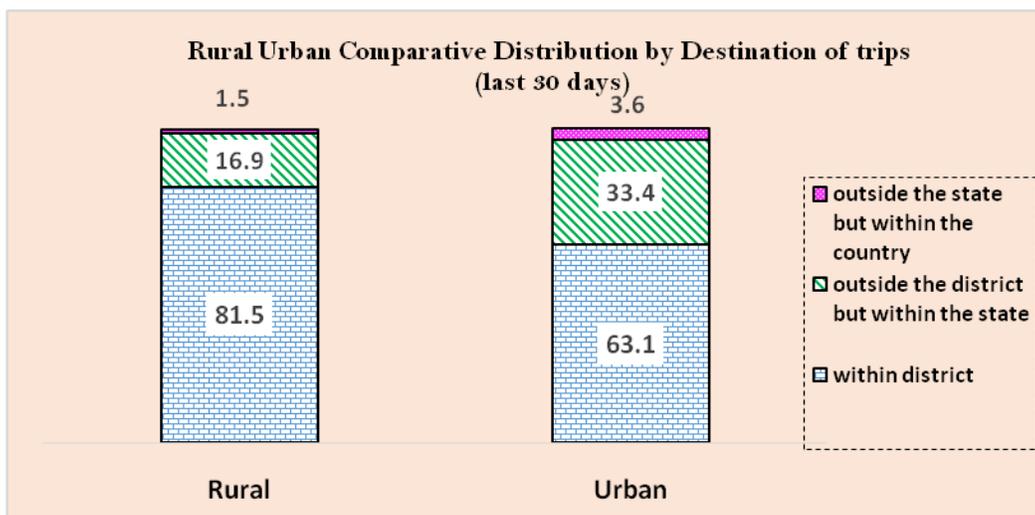
Main destination of most of the overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days occurred inside the district both in rural (about 75%) and urban (about 39%) areas reporting more than

68% at state level. Nearly 22% of rural and 37% of urban visitor-trips were undertaken outside the district but within the state of Odisha respectively. Considering overnight visitor-trips during last 30 days at state level, nearly 78% visitor-trips were completed within the district and 20% accounted for outside the district but within the state as main destination.(table 3.16 , figure-10, figure11).

**Figure-10**



**Figure-11**



### 3.10 Expenditure on overnight trips

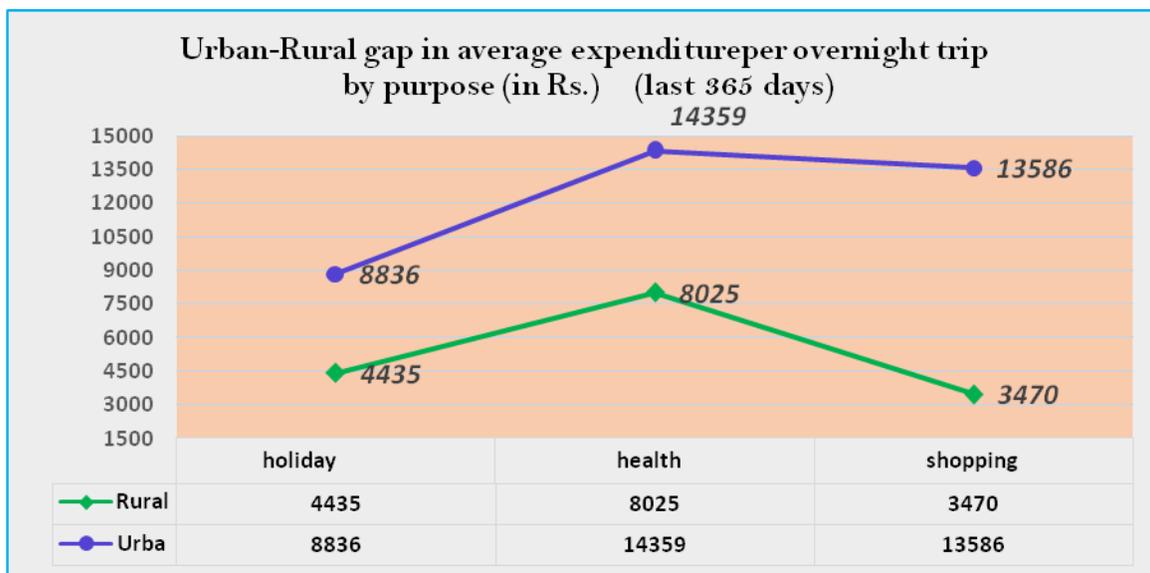
One of the important objectives of this survey is to establish expenditure patterns associated with domestic trips of the households. The average estimates of expenditure are presented in Table

3.17& 3.18 as rural-urban break up. But the average expenditure per trip at the state level (combining rural and urban) for health purpose was the highest with (Rs.8911) followed by holiday (Rs.6612) and shopping (Rs. 6584) overnight trips completed during last 365 days.

**Table 3.17: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 365 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

Category of expenditure	Leading purpose		
	holiday	health	shopping
<b>Rural</b>			
<i>package component</i>	415	121	0
<i>non-package component</i>			
<i>accommodation</i>	649	306	90
<i>food and drink</i>	771	757	251
<i>transport</i>	1072	609	361
<i>shopping</i>	1044	319	2459
<i>recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities</i>	265	0	25
<i>medical and health-related activities</i>	78	5681	231
<i>others</i>	142	232	53
<b>total</b>	<b>4435</b>	<b>8025</b>	<b>3470</b>
<b>Urban</b>			
<i>package component</i>	752	273	1835
<i>non-package component</i>			
<i>accommodation</i>	1531	819	899
<i>food and drink</i>	1585	1283	1176
<i>transport</i>	2464	910	3242
<i>shopping</i>	1983	451	5665
<i>recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities</i>	275	1	122
<i>medical and health-related activities</i>	55	10132	93
<i>others</i>	191	490	553
<b>total</b>	<b>8836</b>	<b>14359</b>	<b>13586</b>

**Figure-12**



Total expenditure on overnight trips completed during last 365 days in rural Odisha was estimated about 11 Crores out of which 94.7% was spent on trips for health purpose, 5% for holiday and only 0.3% for shopping trips. In urban Odisha out of estimated expenditure about 4 Crores, the highest share of 72.9% was spent on health trips, 25.8% on holiday trips and 1.3% on shopping trips.

**Table -3.18: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

Category of expenditure	Leading purpose				
	business	social	religious	education	others
<i>Rural</i>					
<i>package component</i>	0	0	40	44	0
<i>non-package component</i>					
<i>accommodation</i>	183	4	347	54	95
<i>food and drink</i>	378	119	579	231	140
<i>transport</i>	361	208	620	282	204
<i>shopping</i>	5857	750	330	223	293

<i>recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities</i>	70	19	357	39	69
<i>medical and health-related activities</i>	111	11	6	11	925
<i>others</i>	161	57	64	36	89
<b>total</b>	7120	1167	2344	920	1815
<b>Urban</b>					
<i>package component</i>	0	0	29	0	0
<i>non-package component</i>					
<i>accommodation</i>	365	24	795	275	65
<i>food and drink</i>	287	188	780	569	273
<i>transport</i>	368	369	759	531	318
<i>shopping</i>	2624	1109	790	1097	396
<i>recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities</i>	18	57	273	8	6
<i>medical and health-related activities</i>	30	10	28	38	583
<i>others</i>	28	99	107	384	101
<b>total</b>	3720	1856	3560	2904	1741

According to the table 3.18 Business was the leading purpose incurring highest expenditure (Rs. 7120 & Rs. 3720) followed by religious trips (Rs. 2344 & Rs. 3560) in both rural and urban areas respectively for the overnight trip completed during last 30 days. Educational purpose was placed at the last position in rural while it was accounted for the third major purpose urban areas.

### 3.11 Expenditure for each quintile class of UMPCE on overnight trips

**Table -3.19: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by leading purpose of trip for each quintile class of UMPCE**

Leading purpose	quintile class					
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>business</b>	2000	3496	15848	6513	843	7120
<b>social</b>	607	816	981	1195	1724	1167
<b>religious</b>	2400	1228	1200	1787	3710	2344
<b>education</b>	1611	540	936	1211	727	920
<b>others</b>	1622	1208	3948	726	1400	1815
<b>All</b>	703	862	1191	1332	1941	1333
<b>Urban</b>						

<b>business</b>	1746	2200	5820	404	15633	3720
<b>social</b>	944	1923	2123	1704	2081	1856
<b>religious</b>	3752	2047	2012	3412	4845	3560
<b>education</b>	0	477	6463	664	1941	2904
<b>others</b>	3807	2230	4345	952	1123	1741
<b>All</b>	1140	1924	2317	1937	2323	2045

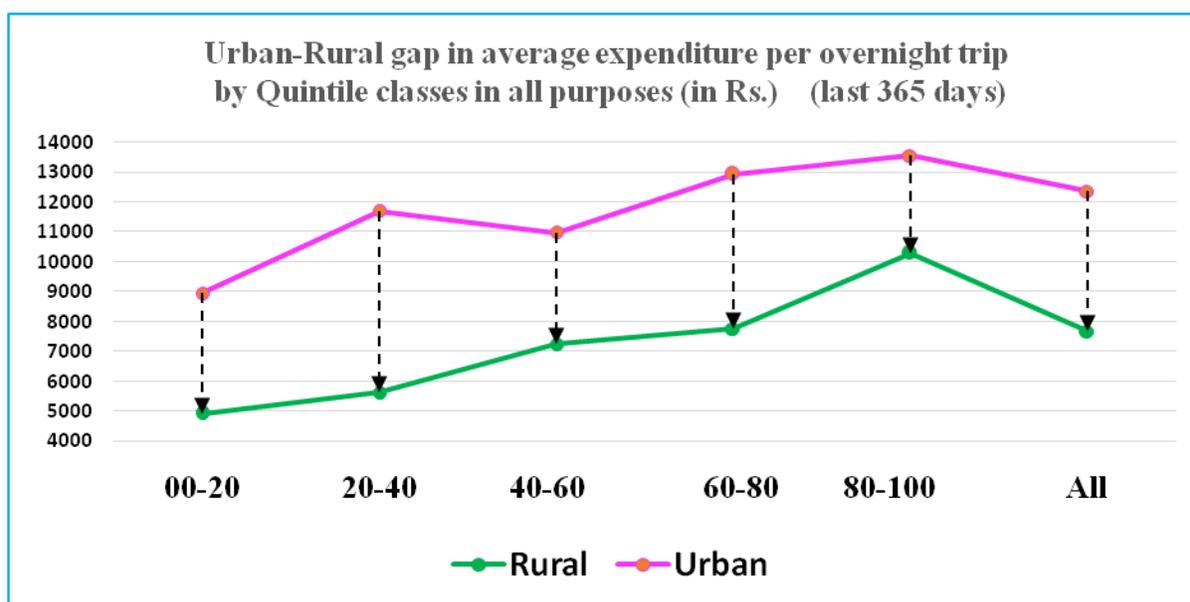
Almost a positive correlation is shown between the expenditure incurred by the households and quintile classes of UMPCE for overnight trips irrespective of the leading purpose of trip in both rural and urban areas. The comparative picture shows that the pattern of spending on trips in urban was significantly higher than their rural counterparts. For trips with leading purpose education in lower two UMPCE classes in rural Odisha were higher than their urban counterparts. (Table 3.19)

**Table -3.19: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 365 days by leading purpose of trip for each quintile class of UMPCE**

Leading purpose	Average expenditure per overnight trip by quintile classes					
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All
Rural						
<b>holiday</b>	2255	2644	2643	3390	5913	4435
<b>health</b>	5009	5823	7614	8087	11206	8025
<b>shopping</b>	12628	7090	3180	2892	2224	3470
<b>All</b>	4925	5625	7257	7772	10304	7686
Urban						
<b>holiday</b>	5185	7777	4479	7247	10082	8836
<b>health</b>	9846	12641	12360	15960	17660	14359
<b>shopping</b>	3589	3167	9670	29572	20358	13586
<b>All</b>	8966	11714	10991	12941	13568	12357
All Odisha						
<b>holiday</b>	3342	4449	3237	5481	8206	6612
<b>health</b>	5558	6906	8298	9042	12192	8911
<b>shopping</b>	8432	3611	4356	4667	7754	6584
<b>All</b>	5450	6700	7852	8631	11135	8575

The above table shows that average expenditure was Rs. 5450 per over night trip for the lowest quintile class of UMPCE of Odisha. For the highest quintile class it was more than double with Rs. 11135.

Figure-13



### 3.12 Same-day trips

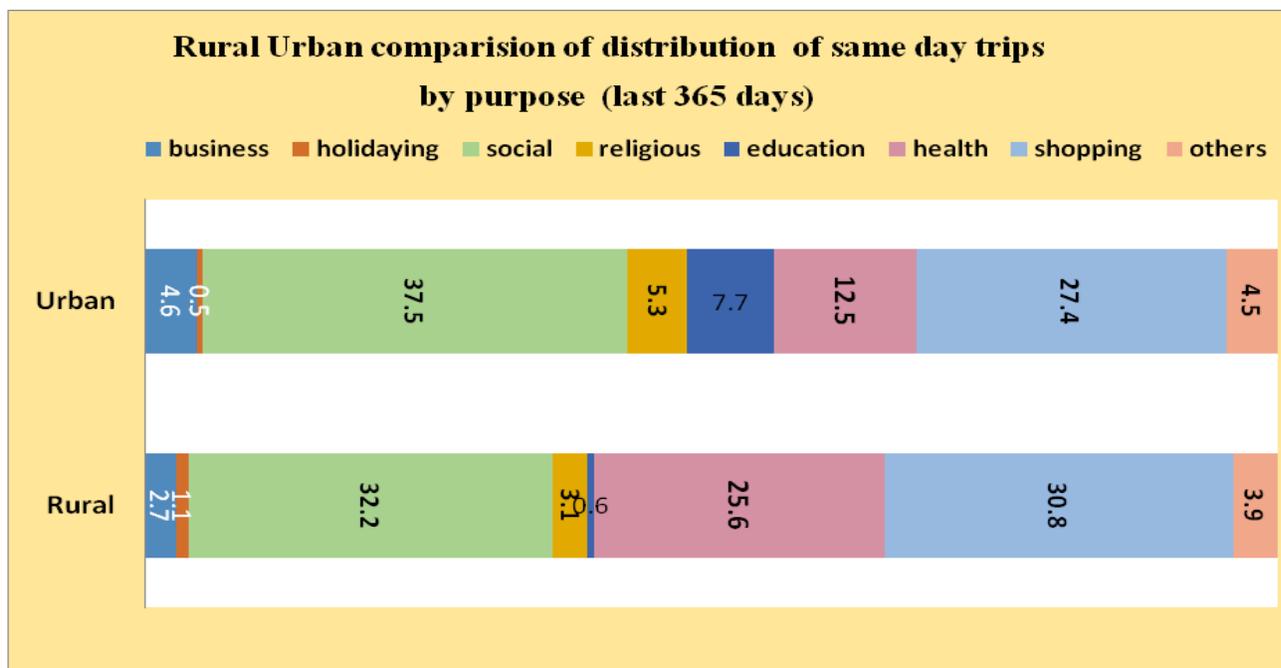
A domestic same-day trip is one that does not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hours including 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip. According to table 3.20, the two most frequent same-day trips undertaken by rural and urban households with purposes of social is (about 32%, 38%) and Shopping (about 31%, 27%) were the respectively, whereas in rural areas nearly double of health trips (25%) were undertaken than urban areas (12.5%) according to same day trip. Considering average no. of members in a same day trip by leading purpose completed during last 30 days, holidaying (2.4) and educational trips (2.3) had the largest share at state level.(Table-3.20)

**Table -3.20: Percentage distribution of same-day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days**

SECTOR	Percentage of same day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days								
	business	holidaying	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all
Rural	2.7	1.1	32.2	3.1	0.6	25.6	30.8	3.9	100
Urban	4.6	0.5	37.5	5.3	7.7	12.5	27.4	4.5	100
Odisha	3	1.1	33	3.4	1.5	23.8	30.3	4	100

Average no. of members in a same day trip by leading purpose completed during last 30 days									
<b>Rural</b>	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6
<b>Urban</b>	1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7
<b>Odisha</b>	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6

**Figure-14**



For both rural and urban sector the maximum shares of same day trip belongs to social and health purpose.

A steady increase in number of same-day trips is observed from lower to higher quintile class of UMPCE in rural sector against the urban sector which reported a slight fall in case of the middle-most class. But at overall level, a clear rise in the percentage (nearly 12% to 28%) is found bottom to top quintile class of UMPCE.(table 3.21)

**Table -3.21: Percentage distribution of same-day trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purpose of trip**

<i>Leading purpose</i>	<i>Quintile class</i>					
	<i>00-20</i>	<i>20-40</i>	<i>40-60</i>	<i>60-80</i>	<i>80-100</i>	<i>All</i>
<i>Rural</i>						
<i>business</i>	9.3	13.9	17.5	14.5	44.8	100
<i>holiday</i>	7.8	2.5	31.6	19.6	38.4	100
<i>social</i>	15.8	18.1	18.8	21.5	25.8	100
<i>religious</i>	10.7	16.5	20.5	25.5	26.9	100
<i>education</i>	4.5	19.9	26.8	10	38.8	100
<i>health</i>	8.8	19.6	26.9	20.8	24	100
<i>shopping</i>	11.2	13.5	15	28.6	31.7	100
<i>others</i>	22.5	16.7	25.3	15.1	20.5	100
<i>All</i>	12.4	16.7	20.2	23.1	27.7	100
<i>Urban</i>						
<i>business</i>	10.6	4.3	25.4	16.5	43.3	100
<i>holiday</i>	0	0	29.1	1.8	69.1	100
<i>social</i>	10.1	24.4	22.5	24.8	18.3	100
<i>religious</i>	9.4	31	12.4	28.2	19	100
<i>education</i>	0	2.3	12.9	66.2	18.6	100
<i>health</i>	5.7	19.1	18.8	20.7	35.7	100
<i>shopping</i>	6.5	23.2	13.5	15.2	41.6	100
<i>others</i>	1.8	4.1	12.2	68.8	13.2	100
<i>All</i>	7.4	20.1	18	26.5	28.1	100
<i>Odisha</i>						
<i>business</i>	9.6	11.9	19.1	14.9	44.5	100
<i>holiday</i>	7.3	2.4	31.4	18.5	40.4	100
<i>social</i>	14.9	19.1	19.4	22	24.7	100
<i>religious</i>	10.4	19.5	18.8	26	25.2	100
<i>education</i>	1.4	7.9	17.4	48.3	25.1	100
<i>health</i>	8.6	19.6	26.3	20.7	24.8	100
<i>shopping</i>	10.6	14.7	14.8	27	32.9	100
<i>others</i>	19.4	14.8	23.3	23.2	19.4	100
<i>All</i>	11.7	17.1	19.9	23.6	27.7	100

### 3.13 Expenditure on same-day trips

Table 3.22: Average expenditure per same-day trip by categories of expenditure for leading purpose completed during last 30 days

Category of expenditure	Leading purpose								
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	All
<i>Rural</i>									
<i>package component</i>	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
<i>non-package component</i>									
<i>accommodation</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>food &amp; drink</i>	73	209	65	75	80	59	52	68	62
<i>transport</i>	99	173	90	114	104	95	78	61	89
<i>shopping</i>	2943	241	96	33	7	29	1352	36	539
<i>recreation etc.</i>	0	62	13	145	16	0	0	14	10
<i>medical</i>	24	0	10	13	22	492	14	2	134
<i>others</i>	56	167	119	54	53	29	34	173	68
<i>total</i>	3195	852	393	434	292	704	1530	355	903
<i>Urban</i>									
<i>package component</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>non-package component</i>									
<i>accommodation</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>food &amp; drink</i>	128	255	83	111	531	66	74	62	116
<i>transport</i>	319	97	133	319	840	162	95	133	199
<i>shopping</i>	4076	91	124	91	5819	64	2717	133	1448
<i>recreation etc.</i>	0	4	3	217	0	0	0	0	13
<i>medical</i>	0	9	1	0	179	767	3	57	114
<i>others</i>	35	99	120	47	106	37	69	87	85
<i>total</i>	4558	555	464	785	7477	1096	2957	471	1975
<i>Odisha</i>									
<i>package component</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>non-package component</i>									
<i>accommodation</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>food &amp; drink</i>	85	212	68	82	387	59	55	68	69
<i>transport</i>	145	168	97	157	605	100	80	72	104
<i>shopping</i>	3180	231	100	45	3967	32	1519	51	662
<i>recreation etc.</i>	0	59	11	161	5	0	0	12	10
<i>medical</i>	19	1	8	10	129	512	12	10	132
<i>others</i>	51	163	119	52	89	29	38	160	70
<i>total</i>	3480	833	404	508	5187	732	1705	372	1048

According to average expenditure per same-day trip was highest for education (Rs.5187) followed by business (Rs.3480) at state level. The least money was spent on 'other purposes' (Rs.372), and social purposes (Rs. 404).

### 3.14 Special Domestic Trips

**Table 3.23: Estimated no. of trips, average no. of members in a trip and average expenditure per trip for special domestic trips during last 365 days in Odisha.**

Leading purpose	Estd. no of trips (00)	Average no of members in a trips	Average expenditure per trip
business	92	1.0	1281
holiday	121	2.9	2952
social	2297	2.6	2247
religious	2035	2.2	5183
education	47	2.1	827
health	162	1.8	2588
shopping	18	3.0	1000
others	1708	2.1	1845
All	6482	2.3	3057

### 3.15 Relative standard Error (RSE) (%) for some important estimates

**Table 3.24 : Comparison of RSE with central sample**

Sector	household reporting overnight trips		overnight visitors		overnight trips during last 365 days		overnight trips during last 30 days	
	state	central	state	central	state	central	state	central
Rural	0.77	2.1	1.12	2.84	1.99	3.88	2.37	2.92
Urban	5.71	7.79	4.61	7.04	2.3	9.4	2.72	11.95
Odisha	1.16	2.28	1.19	2.65	1.68	3.68	2.01	3.19

For all the important indicators of domestic tourism mentioned above RSE is less in case of state sample than central sample. The precision of state sample is more because of double sample.

## Conclusion

Domestic tourism creates a platform for tourism businesses by offering and providing year round cash flow. This has the effect of stimulating product and infrastructure development. Domestic tourism delivers many benefits to the state economy and communities across our country. The expenditure state made on domestic travel was retained within the state economy and buffered businesses and communities from the unpredictability of the global economy. The following conclusions can be made from the above results.

Urban residents were resistant to domestic travels as only 20% of the trips were conducted by them. Health & Medical was the main reason stated why overnight trips were completed during last 365 days with about 53% in rural and about 42% in urban areas of Odisha. This implies that people usually did not undertake travel unless compelled by urgent needs like health issues. For overnight trips completed during last 30 days, the highest no of trips (about 16%) reported social cause as the leading purpose both in rural and urban sector per 100 households.

Visitors were more likely to use transport equipment on rent in rural areas. It indicates that bus transport infrastructure which is cheapest among other means, was not sufficiently and frequently available in rural areas to encompass all the travelers. Train remained the most preferred mode of transport covering about 35% of overnight visitor's trip followed closely by 'transport equipment rental' with about 33% last 365 days in urban Odisha.

Health and medical trips were costliest overnight trips with average expenditure per trip of Rs. 8911 followed by trips with leading purpose of holiday (Rs.6612) and shopping (Rs. 6584) for overnight trips completed during last 365 days according to tourism habits of the visitors of Odisha.

The survey revealed that social causes were most frequent purposes of visit for last 30 days category undertaken by the rural households accounting for about 90% of rural and about 88% of the urban overnight visitor-trips, reflecting Odisha's traditional social bonding.

Type of accommodation used on overnight trips was 'others' (77% and 41%) regardless of the main purpose of the trip both in rural and urban Odisha respectively suggesting hotel accommodation was beyond the reach of maximum visitors. So economy range of hotel accommodation is the requirement of the day.

# Appendix-A

## Estimation Procedure

# ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, started its seventy second round from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014. The survey will continue up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

1.2 **Subject Coverage:** The 72<sup>nd</sup> round (July 2014 – June 2015) of NSS is devoted to the subject of ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’, ‘Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption’ and ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption’.

## 2. Outline of Survey Programme

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

2.2 **Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey is of one year duration starting on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 and ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

2.3 **Sub-rounds:** The survey period of this round is 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) is allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt should be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted.

**2.4 Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry are being canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 : List of Households

Schedule 21.1 Domestic Tourism Expenditure

**2.5 Participation of State:** In this round Odisha participated in double sample basis.

### **3. Sample Design**

**3.1 Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 72<sup>nd</sup> round survey. The first stage units (FSU) are the Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) are households in both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling is 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 constitutes the sampling frame.

### **3.3 Stratification:**

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

### 3.4 Sub-stratification:

3.4.1 **Rural sector:** If 'r' be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, 'r/4' sub-strata have been formed in that stratum. The villages within a stratum (district) as per frame have been first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/4' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprise a group of villages of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population.

3.4.2 **Urban sector:** Each urban stratum has been 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 has then been 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' be 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 have been formed within each stratum. Out of these 'u/4' sub-strata, the first two sub-strata '01' and '02' have been earmarked for those UFS blocks which are identified as 'Affluent Area' and the remaining sub-strata, '03', '04', ..... and so on, have been assigned to the non-affluent UFS blocks. If any stratum does not have any Affluent Area UFS block then also the sub-stratum number has been 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 have been 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' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum has more or less equal number of households. This procedure has been 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 have been found while doing the sub-stratification:

- i) If there is no 'Affluent Area' UFS block in the stratum, all the UFS blocks have been divided into 'u/4' sub-strata and numbered as '03', '04', ....., '(u/4)+2'.
- ii) If only one sub-stratum is formed with the 'Affluent Area' UFS blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent blocks have been divided into '(u-4)/4' sub-strata and numbered as '03', '04', ....., '(u/4)+1'.

- iii) If two sub-strata are formed with the 'Affluent Area' blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent UFS blocks have been divided into '(u-8)/4' sub-strata and numbered as '03', '04', ....., 'u/4'.

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

**3.7 Allocation of sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/UT level allocation has been 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) is allocated to each State/UT.

**3.8 Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size has been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation has been 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 have been 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 has been 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 have been selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS Blocks. Both rural and urban samples have been drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples has been 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 is to be determined whether listing is to be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU is found to be 1200 or more, it is to be 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 are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same should be done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it is to be ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) are to be selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks have been formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb will be selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation will be treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

### 3.12 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:

#### Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed		
			FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation
<b>Rural</b>				
1	households having at least one member who performed	with strong dwelling	2	1
2	overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose	without strong dwelling structure	2	1
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who	with strong dwelling	2	1
4	performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	without strong dwelling structure	2	1
5	other households		2	1
<b>Urban</b>				
1	households having at least one member who performed	with MPCE > A	2	1
2	overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose	with MPCE ≤ A	2	1
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who	with MPCE > A	2	1
4	performed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with MPCE ≤ A	2	1
5	other households		2	1

**3.13 Selection of households:** From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules are selected by SRSWOR. Only one schedule is to be canvasses in any household. So, under no circumstances, any household can be selected for more than one schedule.

#### 4. Estimation Procedure

##### 4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the above symbols,

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

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

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

### 4.2.1 Schedule 0.0:

#### 4.2.1.1 Rural/Urban:

- (i) For estimating the number of households in a stratum  $\times$  sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} [y_{i1} + D_i^* \times y_{i2}]$$

where  $y_{i1}$ ,  $y_{i2}$  are the total number of households possessing the characteristic  $y$  in hg's 1 & 2 of the  $i$ -th FSU respectively.

- (ii) For estimating the number of villages in a stratum  $\times$  sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} y_i$$

where  $y_i$  is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise.

### 4.2.2 Schedules 21.1

#### 4.2.2.1 Rural/ Urban:

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

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

- (ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

#### 4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

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

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

#### 4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

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

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

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

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

#### 4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

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

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

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}.$$

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

4.7.1 **For aggregate  $\hat{Y}$ :**

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

by

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

4.7.2 For ratio  $\hat{R}$ :

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

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

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

5. Multipliers:

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

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
0.0	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$
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 have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

(iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristic, take  $D_{stmi}^* = 0$  in the relevant multipliers and there will be only one multiplier for the village.

## 6. Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.:

6.1 While counting the number of FSUs surveyed ( $n_{sm}$  or  $n_{stm}$ ) in a stratum/sub-stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in schedule 0.0 will be considered. In addition, if no SSU is available in the frame then also that FSU will be treated as surveyed. However, if the SSUs of a particular schedule type are available in the frame of the FSU but none of these could be surveyed then that FSU has to be treated as casualty and it will not be treated as surveyed in respect of that schedule.

6.2 *Casualty cases*: FSUs with survey code 7 as per schedule 0.0 are treated as casualties. In addition to this, an FSU, although surveyed, may have to be treated as casualty for a particular schedule type and a particular *second stage stratum* as given in the following para:

6.2.1 FSUs with survey codes 1 or 4 as per schedule 0.0 having number of households in the frame of j-th second stage stratum greater than 0 but number of households surveyed according to data file, considering both hg/sb together, as nil (i.e.  $H_{i1j} + H_{i2j} > 0$  but  $h_{i1j} + h_{i2j} = 0$ ) will be taken as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.

*All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per schedule 0.0 minus the number of casualties as identified above will be taken as the number of surveyed FSUs ( $n_{stmj}$ ) for that (stratum/sub-stratum)  $\times$  (second stage stratum).*

When casualty for j-th second stage stratum occurs for a particular hg/sb but not for the other hg/sb, the FSU will not be treated as casualty but some adjustments in the value of H for the other hg/sb will be done as follows:

(i) Suppose for hg/sb 1,  $H_{i1j} > 0$  but  $h_{i1j} = 0$  while for hg/sb 2,  $H_{i2j} > 0$  and  $h_{i2j} > 0$ . In that case  $D_i^* \times H_{i2j}$  will be replaced by  $(H_{i1j} + D_i^* \times H_{i2j})$  in the formula for multiplier of hg/sb 2.

(ii) Suppose for hg/sb 1,  $H_{i1j} > 0$  and  $h_{i1j} > 0$  while for hg/sb 2,  $H_{i2j} > 0$  but  $h_{i2j} = 0$ . In that case  $H_{i1j}$  will be replaced by  $(H_{i1j} + D_i^* \times H_{i2j})$  in the formula for multiplier of hg/sb 1.

It may be noted that  $n_{smj}$  or  $n_{stmj}$  would be same for hg/sb 1 & 2 of an FSU.

## 7. Treatment in cases of void second-stage strata/sub-strata /strata at FSU or household level

7.1 A stratum/sub-stratum may be void because of the casualty of all the FSUs belonging to the stratum/sub-stratum. This may occur in one sub-sample or in both the sub-samples. If it relates to only one sub-sample, then estimate for the void stratum/sub-stratum may be replaced with the estimate as obtained from the other sub-sample for the same stratum/sub-stratum.

7.2 When a stratum/sub-stratum is void in both the sub-samples, the following procedure is recommended:

*Case(I): Stratum/Sub-stratum void cases at FSU levels (i.e. all FSUs having survey code 7):*

- (i) If a rural/urban sub-stratum is void then it may be merged with the other sub-stratum of the stratum.
- (ii) If a rural/urban stratum (district) is void due to all FSUs being casualty, it may be excluded from the coverage of the survey. The state level estimates will be based on the estimates of districts for which estimates are available and remarks to that effect may be added in appropriate places.

*Case (II): Stratum/Sub-stratum void case at second stage stratum level (i.e. all the FSUs are casualties for a particular second stage stratum):*

An FSU may be a casualty for a particular *second stage stratum* although survey code is not 7. If all the FSUs of a stratum/sub-stratum become casualties in this manner for a particular *second stage stratum*, the stratum/sub-stratum will become void. In such cases, sub-strata will be merged with other sub-strata for all the second stage strata as in *Case (I) above*.

However, if whole district/stratum becomes void in this manner for a particular second stage stratum, adjustment for this type of stratum void case may be done according to the following guidelines.

The adjustment will be made involving other strata/sub-strata of the State/U.T. Suppose A, B, C and D are the four strata in the State/UT and stratum C is void for j-th *second stage stratum*. If  $\hat{Y}_{aj}$ ,  $\hat{Y}_{bj}$  and  $\hat{Y}_{dj}$  are the aggregate estimates for the strata/sub-strata A, B and D respectively, then the estimate  $\hat{Y}_{cj}$  for stratum/sub-stratum C may be obtained as

$$\left( \frac{\hat{Y}_{aj} + \hat{Y}_{bj} + \hat{Y}_{dj}}{Z_a + Z_b + Z_d} \times Z_c \right) \text{ where } Z_a, Z_b, Z_c \text{ and } Z_d \text{ are the sizes of strata A, B, C and D respectively.}$$

**8. Reference to the values of  $Z_{st}$ ,  $n_{st}$ ,  $n_s$ ,  $z_{sti}$ ,  $D_{sti}$ ,  $D^*_{sti}$ ,  $D_{si}$ ,  $D^*_{si}$ ,  $H_{sti1j}$ ,  $h_{sti1j}$ ,  $H_{sti2j}$ ,  $h_{sti2j}$ :**

- (a) Values of  $Z_{st}$  and number of FSUs allotted for the whole round are given in Appendix Table 2 for rural sector and in Appendix Table 3 for urban sector.
- (b) Surveyed number of FSUs ( $n_{st}$ ) should not be taken from the tables. The value of  $n_{stm}$  for each sub-sample is to be obtained following the guidelines given in para 6 above. It includes uninhibited and zero cases but excludes casualty cases.
- (c) The value of  $z_{sti}$  for the samples selected by PPS is to be taken from the column of sample list under the heading 'frame population' for rural samples and 'block size' i.e. total number of households in each UFS block for urban samples.
- (d) Value of  $D_{sti}$  is to be taken from item 16 of block 1, sch 0.0.  $D^*_{sti}$  is to be calculated from the value of  $D_{sti}$ .
- (e) Values of  $H_{sti1j}$ ,  $H_{sti2j}$  are to be taken from column (5), block 6 of sch 0.0 for respective hg/sb and second-stage stratum.
- (f) The value of  $h_{sti1j}$  and  $h_{sti2j}$  should not be taken from col (9), block 6 of sch.0.0. The figures should be obtained by counting the number of households available in the data file excluding the casualty households.

# Appendix-B

## **Annexure Tables**

**Annexure 1 : Number of households, persons, no. of households reporting overnight trips, no. of overnight visitors, no. of overnight trips and average household size for each State/UT, for Schedule 21.1: NSS 72nd round**

Sector	No. of surveyed							Estimated number (00)						
	Households	Persons	Hhd reporting overnight trips	Overnight visitors	Overnht trips from blk5.1	Overnht trips from blk5.2	average sample hhd size	Households	Persons	Hhd reporting overnht trips	Overnight visitors	Overnht trips during last 365 days	Overnht trips during last 30 days	average hhd size
Rural	7880	34885	6277	14793	3351	3412	4.43	79633	328701	26718	63026	14317	14791	4.13
Urban	2940	11597	2341	5548	1308	1234	3.94	16353	59300	5955	13587	3366	3148	3.63
Odisha	10820	46482	8618	20341	4659	4646	4.3	95985	388000	32673	76614	17683	17939	4.04

**Annexure 2 : Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for each sector**

Sectors-Rural	Visitor's purpose										No.of overnht visitor-trips	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all	estd	sample	
Male	0	87	46	1	0	468	5	393	1000	17738	4221	
Female	0	73	36	2	0	593	1	295	1000	16159	3759	
Person	0	80	41	1	0	528	3	346	1000	33897	7980	
Sectors-Urban	Visitor's purpose										No.of overnht visitor-trips	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all	estd	sample	
Male	0	386	14	0	0	393	11	196	1000	4290	1705	
Female	0	351	10	4	0	447	11	177	1000	3353	1431	
Person	0	371	13	2	0	416	11	187	1000	7650	3137	
Rural+Urban	Visitor's purpose										No.of overnht visitor-trips	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all	estd	sample	
Male	0	145	40	1	0	453	6	355	1000	22028	5926	
Female	0	121	31	3	0	568	3	274	1000	19512	5190	
Person	0	134	36	2	0	507	5	317	1000	41547	11117	

**Annexure 3: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for each sector**

Sectors-Rural	Visitor's purpose									No.of overnight visitor-trips	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all	estd	sample
Male	7	2	890	74	5	2	0	19	1000	16196	3724
Female	0	3	914	60	1	1	0	20	1000	15585	3633
Person	4	2	902	67	3	2	0	20	1000	31780	7357
Sectors-Urban	Visitor's purpose									No.of overnight visitor-trips	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all	estd	sample
Male	7	2	867	93	17	1	0	13	1000	3523	1405
Female	3	13	897	75	7	2	0	2	1000	3174	1292
Person	5	7	881	84	13	1	0	8	1000	6697	2697
Rural+Urban	Visitor's purpose									No.of overnight visitor-trips	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all	estd	sample
Male	7	2	886	77	7	2	0	18	1000	19718	5129
Female	1	4	911	63	2	1	0	17	1000	18758	4925
Person	4	3	898	70	5	2	0	18	1000	38477	10054



**Annexure 5 : Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips completed during last 30 days by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purposes**

**SECTOR: RURAL**

Leading purpose	Quintile of UMPCE						No. Of overnight trips		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all	estd	sample	
Business	11	89	262	370	268	1000	121	20	
Social	137	159	196	214	293	1000	13022	2983	
Religious	51	121	201	256	370	1000	1424	329	
Education	134	126	88	165	487	1000	90	31	
Others	274	143	192	161	229	1000	134	49	
All	129	155	196	219	301	1000	14791	3412	
Estd(00) no . Of overnight trips	1913	2288	2903	3234	4453	14791	XX	XX	
Sample no. Of overnight trips	518	649	685	722	838	3412	XX	XX	

**Annexure 6: Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips completed during last 30 days by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purposes**

**SECTOR:URBAN**

Leading purpose	quintile of UMPCE						no. of overnight trips		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all	estd	sample	
business	260	98	28	442	174	1000	33	12	
social	105	172	163	226	333	1000	2733	1053	
religious	68	61	127	476	269	1000	264	108	
education	0	31	247	84	638	1000	84	26	
others	47	146	119	307	381	1000	34	35	
All	100	158	161	246	335	1000	3148	1234	
estd(00) no. of overnight trip	315	498	506	775	1054	3148	XX	XX	
sample no. of overnight trips	252	243	261	240	238	1234	XX	XX	

**Annexure 7: 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days sector: rural**

Visitor's purpose	Major mode of travel					own transport		trans.equip.rental		others	All (incl n.r.).	No.of overnight visitor-trips	
	on foot	bus	train	ship	air	motor	non-motor	motor	non-motor			estd (00)	sample
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holiday	0	319	470	0	0	43	4	164	0	0	1000	2721	623
Social	0	544	96	0	0	39	0	277	0	44	1000	1392	269
Religious	0	195	499	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	1000	50	14
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	5	1
Health	0	359	25	1	0	39	2	519	1	53	1000	17883	4274
Shopping	0	435	73	0	0	417	0	76	0	0	1000	108	39
Others	0	275	16	1	0	31	4	634	3	36	1000	11738	2760
All(incl. N.r.)	0	334	61	1	0	38	3	519	2	43	1000	33897	7980
Est visitor-trip (00)	13	11329	2076	28	0	1283	88	17580	57	1443	33897	XX	XX
Samp visitor-trip	7	2834	497	10	0	252	32	3914	16	418	7980	XX	XX

**Annexure 8: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days sector: Urban**

Visitor's purpose	Major mode of travel					own transport		trans.equip.rental		others	all (incl n.r.).	No.of overng night visitor-trips	
	on foot	bus	train	ship	air	motor	non-motor	motor	non-motor			estd (00)	sample
business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
holiday	0	177	710	0	22	15	0	76	0	0	1000	2839	920
social	0	465	244	0	0	0	3	274	14	0	1000	96	111
religious	0	127	841	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	1000	13	4
education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
health	4	350	128	16	0	27	4	447	3	21	1000	3186	1331
shopping	0	393	481	0	0	70	0	56	0	0	1000	83	56
others	10	232	109	0	0	60	8	567	1	13	1000	1434	715
All(incl. n.r.)	3	265	347	7	8	29	3	325	2	11	1000	7650	3137
est visitor-trip(00)	26	2029	2654	51	62	220	23	2486	14	86	7650	XX	XX
samp visitor-trip	19	861	955	3	25	147	12	1054	19	42	3137	XX	XX

**Annexure 9: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days**  
**SECTOR: RURAL**

Visitor's purpose	Major type of stay							No. of overng night visitor-trips	
	Hotel	Guest	Dharamsala	Rented house	friends & relatives	Others	All	estd (00)	sample
business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
holiday	182	47	345	8	362	56	1000	2721	623
social	31	0	1	5	135	827	1000	1392	269
religious	182	238	304	0	55	222	1000	50	14
education	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	5	1
health	13	10	13	65	81	818	1000	17883	4274
shopping	29	38	15	27	855	36	1000	108	39
others	8	16	19	53	47	856	1000	11738	2760
All(incl. n.r.)	26	15	42	54	97	767	1000	33897	7980
est visitor-trip(00)	878	498	1423	1819	3275	26003	33897	XX	XX
samp visitor-trip	226	222	356	592	868	5716	7980	XX	XX

**Annexure 10: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days**  
**SECTOR: Urban**

Visitor's purpose	Major type of stay							No. of overnight visitor-trips	
	Hotel	Guest	Dharamsala	Rented house	friends & relatives	Others	All	estd (00)	sample
business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	estd (00)	sample
holiday	462	51	100	5	373	8	1000	0	0
social	0	0	4	23	253	720	1000	2839	920
religious	841	127	32	0	0	0	1000	96	111
education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4
health	27	7	7	94	273	592	1000	0	0
shopping	385	4	30	79	299	204	1000	3186	1331
others	18	12	22	43	85	820	1000	83	56
All(incl. n.r.)	192	24	45	51	275	414	1000	1434	715
est visitor-trip(00)	1466	184	343	387	2101	3170	7650	7650	3137
samp visitor-trip	500	118	190	186	599	1544	3137	XX	XX

Annexure 11: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last <b>365</b> days by main destination GENDER: ALL							
Sector	Main Destination					No.of overnight visitor-trips	
	Within district	outside the district but within the state	outside the state but within the country	final port of departure in India for International trip	all incl n.r.	estd (00)	sample
Rural	749	219	30	0	1000	33897	7980
Urban	388	368	240	0	1000	7650	3137
Odisha	683	246	69	0	1000	41547	11117

Annexure 12: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last **30** days by main destination GENDER: ALL

Sector	main destination					No.of overnight visitor-trips	
	Within district	outside the district but within the state	outside the state but within the country	final port of departure in India for International trip	all incl n.r.	estd (00)	sample
Rural	815	169	15	0	1000	31780	7357
Urban	631	334	36	0	1000	6697	2697
Odisha	783	198	18	0	1000	38477	10054

**Annexure 13: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

SECTOR: <b>RURAL</b>	Leading purpose				
	business	social	religious	education	others
<b>Category of expenditure</b>					
<b>package component</b>	0	0	40	44	0
<b>accommodation</b>	183	4	347	54	95
<b>food and drink</b>	378	119	579	231	140
<b>transport</b>	361	208	620	282	204
railways	75	9	175	16	15
road(excl. transport equipment, rental)	214	126	98	236	86
water	0	0	0	0	0
air	0	0	0	0	0
transport equipment, rental	51	59	262	14	75
travel agency services /tour operators	0	1	81	15	0
others and supporting services	21	14	4	1	28
<b>shopping</b>	5857	750	330	223	293
clothing & garments	4059	252	152	97	18
processed food	68	140	79	65	215
alcohol & tobacco products	65	9	6	9	9
travel related consumer goods	24	4	6	7	2
footwear	213	21	19	0	0
toiletries	25	5	8	0	33
gems and jewellery	1291	276	14	0	0
books , journal, magazines , stationery, etc.	1	3	16	30	1
memento, souvenir etc.	1	5	8	12	0
others	111	34	22	2	16
<b>recreation religious, cultural , sporting and health-related activities</b>	180	30	363	51	994
recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities	70	19	357	39	69
medical and health-related activities	111	11	6	11	925
<b>others</b>	161	57	64	36	89
<b>total</b>	7120	1167	2344	920	1815
estd. No (00). of overnight trips	121	13022	1424	90	134
estd. no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips	134	29103	2186	92	265

**Annexure 14: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

SECTOR: URBAN <i>Category of expenditure</i>	Leading purpose				
	business	social	religious	education	others
<b>package component</b>	0	0	29	0	0
<b>accommodation</b>	365	24	795	275	65
<b>food and drink</b>	287	188	780	569	273
<b>transport</b>	368	369	759	531	318
railways	194	75	118	321	90
road(excl. transport equipment, rental)	134	161	293	63	131
water	0	0	1	0	0
air	0	13	0	7	0
transport equipment, rental	40	85	345	1	71
travel agency services /tour operators	0	1	0	0	0
others and supporting services	0	34	2	140	25
<b>shopping</b>	2624	1109	790	1097	396
clothing & garments	410	468	166	260	42
processed food	67	154	186	250	139
alcohol & tobacco products	6	7	4	0	11
travel related consumer goods	27	13	276	43	10
footwear	45	57	9	44	13
toiletries	18	8	26	17	16
gems and jewellery	2005	272	18	0	0
books , journal, magazines , stationery, etc.	20	21	20	132	138
memento, souvenir etc.	0	24	13	19	0
others	27	86	70	331	27
<b>recreation religious, cultural , sporting and health-related activities</b>	49	67	300	46	588
recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities	18	57	273	8	6
medical and health-related activities	30	10	28	38	583
<b>others</b>	28	99	107	384	101
<b>total</b>	3720	1856	3560	2904	1741
estd. No (00). of overnight trips	33	2733	264	84	34
estd. no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips	40	5876	564	172	45

**Annexure 15: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

<b>SECTOR:ALL ODISHA</b> <i>Category of expenditure</i>	Leading purpose				
	business	social	religious	education	others
<b>package component</b>	0	0	38	23	0
<b>accommodation</b>	222	7	417	161	89
<b>food and drink</b>	358	131	611	394	167
<b>transport</b>	362	236	642	402	227
railways	100	20	166	163	30
road(excl. transport equipment, rental)	196	132	128	153	95
water	0	0	0	0	0
air	0	2	0	3	0
transport equipment, rental	49	63	275	8	74
travel agency services /tour operators	0	1	68	8	0
others and supporting services	16	17	4	68	28
<b>shopping</b>	5158	812	402	644	314
clothing & garments	3270	289	154	175	23
processed food	67	142	96	154	200
alcohol & tobacco products	52	8	6	5	9
travel related consumer goods	25	6	48	25	3
footwear	177	28	18	21	3
toiletries	23	6	11	8	29
gems and jewellery	1445	275	15	0	0
books , journal, magazines , stationery, etc.	5	6	17	79	28
memento, souvenir etc.	1	8	9	16	0
others	93	43	29	161	18
<b>recreation religious, cultural , sporting and health-related activities</b>	152	36	353	49	913
recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities	58	25	344	24	56
medical and health-related activities	94	11	9	24	856
<b>others</b>	132	64	71	204	92
<b>total</b>	6385	1287	2534	1876	1800
estd. No (00). of overnight trips	154	15755	1688	173	168
estd. no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips	173	34979	2750	265	310

**Annexure 16: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 365 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

SECTOR: <b>RURAL</b> <i>Category of expenditure</i>	Leading purpose		
	holiday	health	shopping
<b>package component</b>	415	121	0
<b>accommodation</b>	649	306	90
<b>food and drink</b>	771	757	251
<b>transport</b>	1072	609	361
railways	493	20	58
road(excl. transport equipment, rental)	185	147	123
water	5	0	0
air	0	1	0
transport equipment, rental	331	399	113
travel agency services /tour operators	43	13	66
others and supporting services	14	28	0
<b>shopping</b>	1044	319	2459
clothing & garments	321	41	1522
processed food	212	189	77
alcohol & tobacco products	14	13	47
travel related consumer goods	37	13	61
footwear	77	10	89
toiletries	9	18	156
gems and jewellery	192	2	135
books , journal, magazines , stationery, etc.	44	4	201
memento, souvenir etc.	62	1	0
others	76	29	171
<b>recreation religious, cultural , sporting and health-related activities</b>	343	5682	257
recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities	265	0	25
medical and health-related activities	78	5681	231
<b>others</b>	142	232	53
total	4435	8025	3470
estd. No . of overnight trips	1241	12989	87
estd. no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips	2893	30896	107

**Annexure 17: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 365 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip**

SECTOR: URBAN <i>Category of expenditure</i>	Leading purpose		
	holiday	health	shopping
<b>package component</b>	752	273	1835
<b>accommodation</b>	1531	819	899
<b>food and drink</b>	1585	1283	1176
<b>transport</b>	2464	910	3242
railways	1345	150	1005
road(excl. transport equipment, rental)	207	194	180
water	15	0	0
air	268	0	1835
transport equipment, rental	591	502	146
travel agency services /tour operators	9	18	40
others and supporting services	29	45	36
<b>shopping</b>	1983	451	5665
clothing & garments	945	112	2574
processed food	284	209	267
alcohol & tobacco products	13	10	44
travel related consumer goods	94	24	81
footwear	147	15	255
toiletries	43	22	71
gems and jewellery	122	22	1821
books , journal, magazines , stationery, etc.	105	6	55
memento, souvenir etc.	77	1	88
others	152	29	408
<b>recreation religious, cultural , sporting and health-related activities</b>	330	10133	216
recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities	275	1	122
medical and health-related activities	55	10132	93
<b>others</b>	191	490	553
total	8836	14359	13586
estd. No of overnight trips	1215	2112	39
estd. no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips	2857	4707	86

Annexure 18: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 365 days by categories of expenditure for leading purpose of trip

SECTOR: All Odisha <i>Category of expenditure</i>	Leading purpose		
	holiday	health	shopping
<b>package component</b>	581	142	565
<b>accommodation</b>	1085	378	339
<b>food and drink</b>	1174	831	536
<b>transport</b>	1760	651	1248
railways	915	38	349
road(excl. transport equipment, rental)	196	154	141
water	10	0	0
air	132	1	565
transport equipment, rental	460	414	124
travel agency services /tour operators	26	14	58
others and supporting services	22	30	11
<b>shopping</b>	1509	337	3446
clothing & garments	630	51	1846
processed food	248	192	136
alcohol & tobacco products	14	12	46
travel related consumer goods	65	15	67
footwear	112	11	140
toiletries	26	19	130
gems and jewellery	157	5	654
books , journal, magazines , stationery, etc.	74	4	156
memento, souvenir etc.	70	1	27
others	113	29	244
<b>recreation religious, cultural , sporting and health-related activities</b>	336	6304	244
recreation religious, cultural and sporting activities	270	0	55
<b>medical and health-related activities</b>	67	6304	189
<b>others</b>	166	268	207
total	6612	8911	6584
estd. No of overnight trips	2456	15101	126
estd. no. (00) of overnight visitor-trips	5751	35603	193

Annexure 19: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by leading purpose of trip for each quintile class of UMPCE ,SECTOR: RURAL

Leading purpose	quintile class						no.of overnight trip	
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	estd(00)	sample
business	2000	3496	15848	6513	843	7120	121	20
social	607	816	981	1195	1724	1167	13022	2983
religious	2400	1228	1200	1787	3710	2344	1424	329
education	1611	540	936	1211	727	920	90	31
others	1622	1208	3948	726	1400	1815	134	49
All	703	862	1191	1332	1941	1333	14791	3412
estd(00) no.of hhd atlst with 1 overnght trips	1888	2185	2815	3112	4202	14202	XX	XX
sample no.of hhd atlst with 1 overnght trips	509	625	669	699	794	3296	XX	XX
estd(00) no. of overnight trips	1913	2288	2903	3234	4453	14791	XX	XX
sample no. of overnight trips	518	649	685	722	838	3412	XX	XX

Annexure 20: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 30 days by leading purpose of trip for each quintile class of UMPCE ,SECTOR:URBAN

Leading purpose	quintile class						no. of overnight trip	
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	estd(00)	sample
business	1746	2200	5820	404	15633	3720	33	12
social	944	1923	2123	1704	2081	1856	2733	1053
religious	3752	2047	2012	3412	4845	3560	264	108
education	0	477	6463	664	1941	2904	84	26
others	3807	2230	4345	952	1123	1741	34	35
All	1140	1924	2317	1937	2323	2045	3148	1234
estd(00) no.of hhd atleast with 1 overnight trips	301	486	488	720	1006	3001	XX	XX
sample no.of hhd atleast with 1 overnight trips	243	237	250	225	227	1182	XX	XX
estd(00) no. of overnight trips	315	498	506	775	1054	3148	XX	XX
sample no. of overnight trips	252	243	261	240	238	1234	XX	XX

Annexure 21: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip completed during last 365 days by leading purpose of trip for each quintile class of UMPCE

Leading purpose	quintile class						no.of overnight trip	
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	estd(00)	sample
<b>Rural</b>								
holiday	2255	2644	2643	3390	5913	4435	1241	264
health	5009	5823	7614	8087	11206	8025	12989	3058
shopping	12628	7090	3180	2892	2224	3470	87	29
All	4925	5625	7257	7772	10304	7686	14317	3351
<b>Urban</b>								
holiday	5185	7777	4479	7247	10082	8836	1215	368
health	9846	12641	12360	15960	17660	14359	2112	914
shopping	3589	3167	9670	29572	20358	13586	39	26
All	8966	11714	10991	12941	13568	12357	3366	1308
<b>All Odisha</b>								
holiday	3342	4449	3237	5481	8206	6612	2456	632
health	5558	6906	8298	9042	12192	8911	15101	3972
shopping	8432	3611	4356	4667	7754	6584	126	55
All	5450	6700	7852	8631	11135	8575	17683	4659

Annexure 22: number of same-day trips both estimated and surveyed by leading purpose completed during last 30 day

Sector	No of same day trip by leading purpose estd(00)								
	business	holidaying	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	all
Rural	1025	433	12200	1167	214	9668	11647	1483	37836
Urban	271	29	2216	313	457	741	1622	265	5914
All Odisha	1296	462	14416	1480	671	10409	13269	1748	43750

Annexure 23: Per 1000 distribution of same-day trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purpose of trip

Leading purpose	quintile class						no.of overnight trip	
	00-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	estd(00)	sample
Rural								
business	93	139	175	145	448	1000	1025	94
holiday	78	25	316	196	384	1000	433	41
social	158	181	188	215	258	1000	12200	967
religious	107	165	205	255	269	1000	1167	110
education	45	199	268	100	388	1000	214	34
health	88	196	269	208	240	1000	9668	870
shopping	112	135	150	286	317	1000	11647	964
others	225	167	253	151	205	1000	1483	159
All(incl.n.r.)	124	167	202	231	277	1000	37836	3239
estd(00) no.of sameday trips	4676	6311	7630	8740	10480	37836	XX	XX
sample no. of sameday trips	404	546	666	744	879	3239	XX	XX

Urban								
business	106	43	254	165	433	1000	271	42
holiday	0	0	291	18	691	1000	29	6
social	101	244	225	248	183	1000	2216	321
religious	94	310	124	282	190	1000	313	48
education	0	23	129	662	186	1000	457	35
health	57	191	188	207	357	1000	741	129
shopping	65	232	135	152	416	1000	1622	292
others	18	41	122	688	132	1000	265	53
All(incl.n.r.)	74	201	180	265	281	1000	5914	926
estd(00) no.of sameday trips	435	1188	1064	1567	1661	5914	XX	XX
sample no. of sameday trips	134	192	208	175	217	926	XX	XX
All Odisha								
business	96	119	191	149	445	1000	1296	136
holiday	73	24	314	185	404	1000	462	47
social	149	191	194	220	247	1000	14416	1288
religious	104	195	188	260	252	1000	1480	158
education	14	79	174	483	251	1000	671	69
health	86	196	263	207	248	1000	10409	999
shopping	106	147	148	270	329	1000	13269	1256
others	194	148	233	232	194	1000	1748	212
All(incl.n.r.)	117	171	199	236	277	1000	43750	4165
estd(00) no.of sameday trips	5111	7499	8693	10306	12140	43750	XX	XX
sample no. of sameday trips	538	738	874	919	1096	4165	XX	XX

Annexure 24: Average expenditure per same-day trip by categories of expenditure for leading purpose completed during last 30 days

category of expenditure	leading purpose									no. of same-day trips reporting expenditure	
	business	holiday	social	religious	education	health	shopping	others	All(incl.n.r.)	estd (00)	sample
Rural											
package	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	15	3
accommodation	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	191	17
food & drink	73	209	65	75	80	59	52	68	62	30292	2534
transport	99	173	90	114	104	95	78	61	89	32523	2767
shopping	2943	241	96	33	7	29	1352	36	539	20845	1730
recreation etc.	0	62	13	145	16	0	0	14	10	2181	209
medical	24	0	10	13	22	492	14	2	134	10894	989
others	56	167	119	54	53	29	34	173	68	17063	1525
total	3195	852	393	434	292	704	1530	355	903	37836	3239
estd(00) no.of sameday trips	1025	433	12200	1167	214	9668	11647	1483	37836	XX	XX
avg.no. of members in a sameday trip	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	XX	XX
Urban											
package	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
accommodation	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	5
food & drink	128	255	83	111	531	66	74	62	116	4487	676
transport	319	97	133	319	840	162	95	133	199	5644	843
shopping	4076	91	124	91	5819	64	2717	133	1448	3297	516
recreation etc.	0	4	3	217	0	0	0	0	13	366	62
medical	0	9	1	0	179	767	3	57	114	1097	155
others	35	99	120	47	106	37	69	87	85	3051	472
total	4558	555	464	785	7477	1096	2957	471	1975	5914	926
estd(00) no.of trip	271	29	2216	313	457	741	1622	265	5914	XX	XX
avg. members	1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	XX	XX

All Odisha											
package	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	199	22
accommodation	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	199	22
food & drink	85	212	68	82	387	59	55	68	69	34780	3210
transport	145	168	97	157	605	100	80	72	104	38167	3610
shopping	3180	231	100	45	3967	32	1519	51	662	24141	2246
recreation etc.	0	59	11	161	5	0	0	12	10	2547	271
medical	19	1	8	10	129	512	12	10	132	11992	1144
others	51	163	119	52	89	29	38	160	70	20114	1997
total	3480	833	404	508	5187	732	1705	372	1048	43750	4165
estd(00) no.of sameday trips	1296	462	14416	1480	671	10409	13269	1748	43750	XX	XX
avg.no. of members in a sameday trip	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	XX	XX



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DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, ODISHA**