



एनएसएस रिपोर्ट सं. 597 (80/ पर्यटन)
NSS Report no. 597 (80/Tourism)

भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन

Domestic Tourism in India



जुलाई 2025 – जून 2026
July 2025 – June 2026



एनएसएस 80वां दौर NSS 80th Round

DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय
National Statistics Office

सितंबर 2026
SEPTEMBER 2026





भारत में घरेलू पर्यटन Domestic Tourism in India



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September, 2026

प्रस्तावना



घरेलू पर्यटन किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान प्रदान करता है। यह राजस्व उत्पन्न करता है और रोजगार सृजित करता है तथा साथ ही परिवहन, आतिथ्य, होटल और रेस्तरां सहित कई परस्पर संबंधित क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक गतिविधियों को भी प्रोत्साहित करता है। घरेलू पर्यटन का अंतर-क्षेत्रीय संबंध इसे आर्थिक योजना और नीति-निर्माण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बनाते हैं। अपने आर्थिक योगदान के अतिरिक्त, घरेलू पर्यटन विविध सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों को निकट लाकर एवं देश की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विविधता की अधिक समझ की सुविधा प्रदान करके राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) के द्वारा किए गए घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय सर्वेक्षण (डीटीईएस) में मुख्य रूप से आगंतुकों द्वारा की गई घरेलू यात्राओं की जानकारी शामिल है, जिसमें यात्रा की अवधि, परिवहन का तरीका, आवास का प्रकार, किए गए व्यय और अन्य संबंधित विशेषताएं सम्मिलित हैं। घरेलू पर्यटन से संबंधित प्रमुख संकेतकों में घरेलू पर्यटन की मात्रा, पर्यटन गतिविधियों को करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या और अनुपात, रात भर तथा उसी दिन की यात्राओं की संख्या, प्रति यात्रा औसत पर्यटन व्यय आदि शामिल हैं। डीटीईएस के माध्यम से उत्पन्न आंकड़ा पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा टूरिज्म सैटेलाइट अकाउंट (टीएसए) तैयार करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट का गठन करता है तथा ये नीति निर्माताओं, सरकारी संगठनों, शोधकर्ताओं और पर्यटन से संबंधित विश्लेषण और योजना में लगे अन्य हितधारकों के लिए काफी प्रासंगिक हैं।

जुलाई 2025 से जून 2026 तक किया गया सर्वेक्षण राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) के 80वें दौर का हिस्सा था। घरेलू सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग (एचएसडी) सर्वेक्षण पद्धति और उपकरणों को अंतिम रूप देने, आंकड़ा के प्रसंस्करण और सारणीकरण और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी था। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) क्षेत्र-कार्य के संचालन के लिए उत्तरदायी था, जबकि समन्वय और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रभाग (सीक्यूसीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण गतिविधियों का समन्वय किया और निर्धारित गुणवत्ता आश्वासन ढांचे का पालन सुनिश्चित किया।

मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग (एनएससी), राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संचालन समिति और घरेलू सर्वेक्षण के लिए तकनीकी सलाहकार समूह के प्रति उनके बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन और अंतर्दृष्टि के लिए अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करती हूं। मैं रिपोर्ट की योजना, संचालन, प्रसंस्करण और तैयारी में शामिल सभी प्रभागों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के

प्रयासों की भी सराहना करती हूं। मैं आंकड़ा संग्रह करने के दौरान सर्वेक्षण किए गए सभी परिवारों के द्वारा प्रदान किए गए उनके सहयोग और समर्थन के लिए भी हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूं, जिसके बिना सर्वेक्षण का सफल समापन संभव नहीं होता।

इस रिपोर्ट की सामग्री और प्रस्तुति में और अधिक सुधार के लिए सुझावों और टिप्पणियों का स्वागत है।



(गीता सिंह राठौर)

महा निदेशक

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण

सितंबर 2026

Preface



Domestic tourism is an important contributor to a country's economic growth. It generates revenue and creates employment, while also stimulating economic activity across a range of interrelated sectors, including transport, hospitality, hotels and restaurants. The strong inter-sectoral linkages of domestic tourism make it significant for economic planning and policy formulation. Beyond its economic contribution, domestic tourism also plays an important role in promoting national integration by bringing people from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds closer and facilitating greater understanding of the country's rich cultural diversity.

The Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey (DTES), conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), primarily captures information on domestic trips undertaken by visitors, including the duration of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation, expenditure incurred and other related characteristics. Key indicators relating to domestic tourism include the volume of domestic tourism, the number and proportion of households undertaking tourism activities, the number of overnight and same-day trips, average tourism expenditure per trip etc. The data generated through DTES constitute an important input for the preparation of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) by the Ministry of Tourism and are of considerable relevance to policymakers, government organisations, researchers and other stakeholders engaged in tourism-related analysis and planning.

The survey conducted from July 2025 to June 2026 was part of the 80th round of the National Sample Survey (NSS). The Household Survey Division (HSD) was responsible for finalising the survey methodology and instruments, processing and tabulation of the data and preparation of the survey report. The Field Operations Division (FOD) was responsible for conducting the fieldwork, while the Coordination and Quality Control Division (CQCD) coordinated the survey activities and ensured adherence to the prescribed quality assurance framework.

I express my sincere gratitude to the National Statistical Commission (NSC), the Steering Committee for National Sample Surveys (NSS), and the Technical Advisory Group for Household Surveys for their valuable guidance and insights at various stages of the survey. I also place on record my appreciation for the efforts of the officers and officials of all the Divisions involved in the planning, conduct, processing and preparation of the report. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to all the surveyed households for their cooperation and support during the course of data collection, without which the successful completion of the survey would not have been possible.

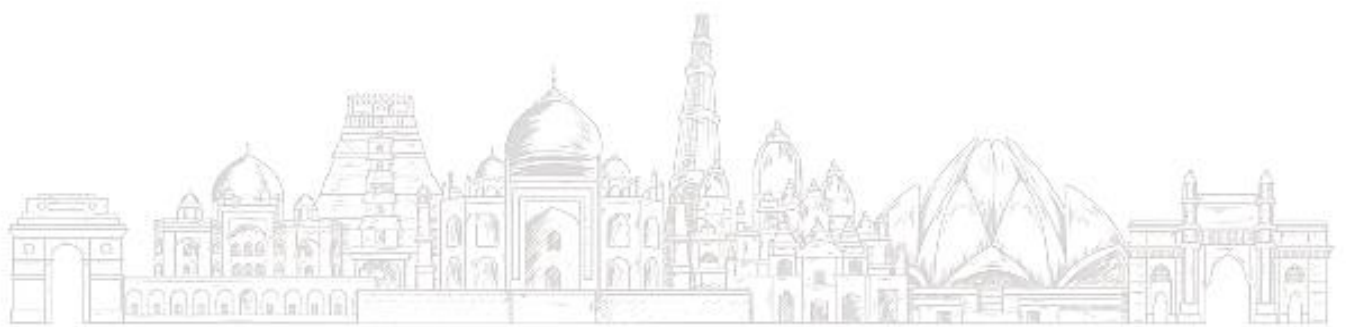
Suggestions and comments for further improvement in the content and presentation of this report are welcome.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Geeta Singh Rathore'.

(Geeta Singh Rathore)

Director General
National Sample Survey

September 2026.



मुख्य बातें

परिचय

घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य जुलाई 2025 से जून 2026 के बीच परिवारों द्वारा की गई घरेलू पर्यटन गतिविधियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं को दर्ज करना है। सर्वेक्षण में परिवार के एक या अधिक सदस्यों के किसी प्रमुख उद्देश्य के साथ मुख्य गंतव्य तक की आवाजाही का विवरण दर्ज किया जाता है। परिवारों से यात्रा से जुड़ी कई जानकारियाँ इकट्ठा की गईं, जैसे यात्रा की अवधि, यात्रियों की संख्या, यात्रा का उद्देश्य, यात्रा का मुख्य उद्देश्य, मुख्य गंतव्य, यात्रा शुरू होने का महीना, यात्रा का साधन, ठहरने का प्रकार, यात्रा पर हुआ खर्च इत्यादि।

यात्रा का प्रकार	संदर्भ अवधि
रात भर की यात्राओं, जिसमें मुख्य उद्देश्य थे - छुट्टियाँ मनाना, आराम और मनोरंजन; स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा; खरीदारी; और तीर्थयात्रा व धार्मिक गतिविधियाँ।	पिछले 365 दिन
रात भर की यात्राओं, जिसमें मुख्य उद्देश्य थे- व्यवसाय; सामाजिक; शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण; तथा अन्य हैं	पिछले 30 दिन
किसी भी प्रमुख उद्देश्य से की गई समान-दिवसीय यात्रा	पिछले 30 दिन

संकलित संकेतक

i. घरेलू रात्रि पर्यटन में परिवारों की सहभागिता

- ❖ कम से कम एक रात की यात्रा की रिपोर्ट करने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत
- ❖ प्रति 100 परिवारों पर उत्पन्न रात भर की यात्राओं की औसत संख्या
- ❖ प्रति 100 पर्यटक परिवारों द्वारा की गई रात भर की यात्राओं की औसत संख्या

ii. रात भर की यात्रा की विशेषताएँ

- ❖ मुख्य उद्देश्यों के आधार पर रात भर की यात्राओं का प्रतिशत वितरण
- ❖ हर रात रुकने वाली यात्रा में रात भर रुकने वाले यात्रियों की औसत संख्या

❖ प्रतिपूर्ति के अनुसार रात भर की यात्राओं का प्रतिशत वितरण

iii. आगंतुक-यात्रा की विशेषताएँ

- ❖ आने वालों के उद्देश्य के आधार पर रात भर रुकने वाली यात्राओं का बंटवारा
- ❖ यात्रा का मुख्य साधन
- ❖ ठहरने का मुख्य प्रकार
- ❖ रात भर रुकने वाली हर यात्रा की औसत अवधि
- ❖ यात्रा का प्रकार (पैकेज/बिना पैकेज)

iv. रात भर की यात्राओं पर खर्च

- ❖ रात भर की यात्राओं पर खर्च
- ❖ नॉन-पैकेज कंपोनेंट पर खर्च का आइटम-वार हिस्सा।
- ❖ मुख्य उद्देश्य के आधार पर रात भर की यात्राओं पर खर्च।

सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों की मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गई हैं:

I. परिवार की भागीदारी:

क. प्रति 100 पर्यटक परिवारों द्वारा की जाने वाली रात भर की यात्राओं की औसत संख्या

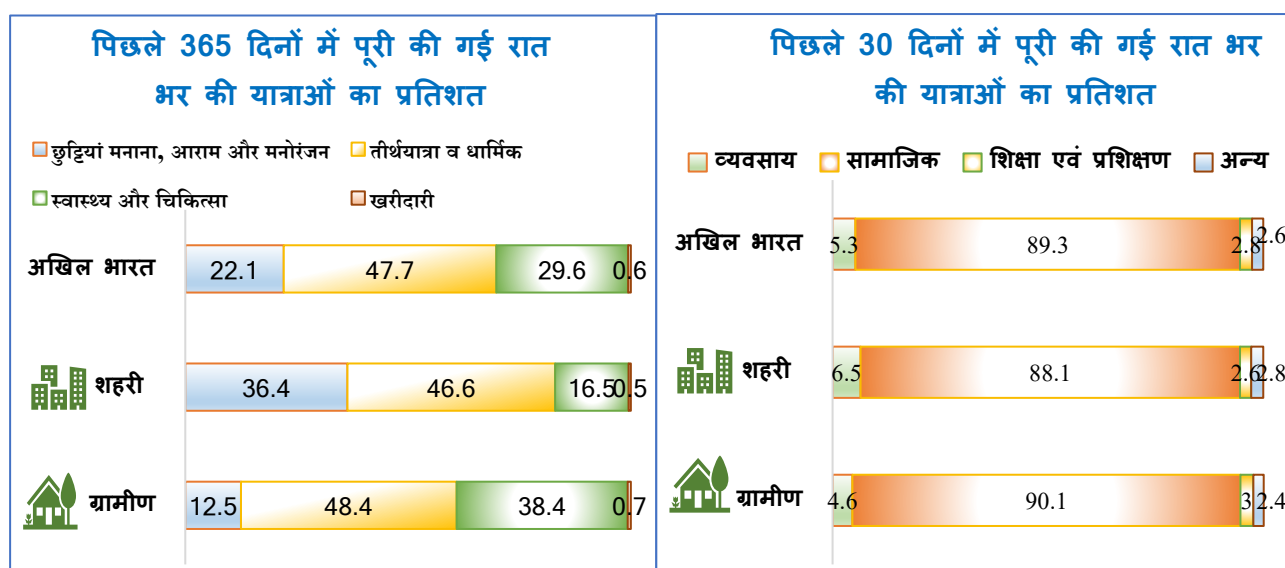
- † जिन परिवारों ने पिछले 365 दिनों और/या पिछले 30 दिनों में कम से कम एक ऐसी यात्रा की जिसमें रात बाहर बितानी पड़ी, उनमें पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान ऐसी यात्राओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य 'तीर्थयात्रा और धार्मिक यात्रा' रहा (हर 100 पर्यटक परिवारों पर ग्रामीण इलाकों में 62 और शहरी इलाकों में 61 यात्राएं); जबकि पिछले 30 दिनों में की गई यात्राओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य 'सामाजिक' रहा (हर 100 पर्यटक परिवारों पर ग्रामीण इलाकों में 102 और शहरी इलाकों में 97 यात्राएं)।



II. रात भर की यात्राओं की विशेषताएँ:

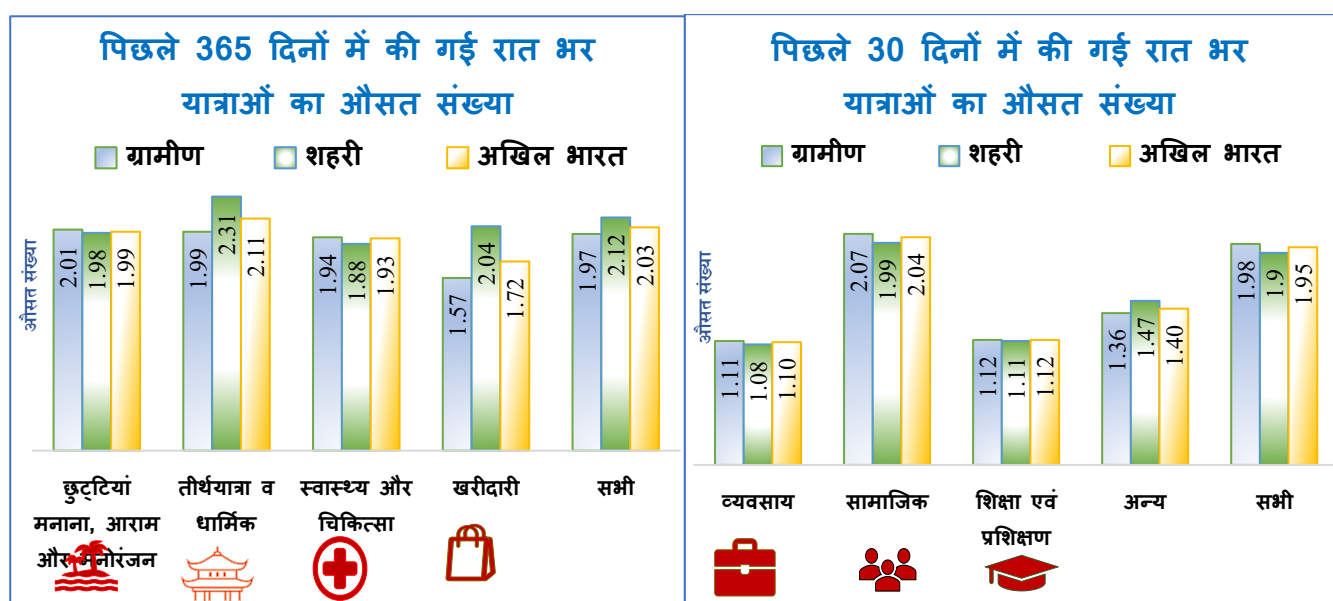
ख. प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के अनुसार रात भर की यात्राओं का प्रतिशत वितरण

- † कुल मिलाकर, पिछले 365 दिनों में की गई रात भर की यात्राओं में से 47.7% यात्राएं 'तीर्थयात्रा और धार्मिक' उद्देश्यों के लिए थीं (ग्रामीण इलाकों में 48.4% और शहरी इलाकों में 46.6%)।
- † कुल मिलाकर, पिछले 30 दिनों में संपन्न हुई 100 रात्रि यात्राओं में से 89 यात्राओं का उद्देश्य 'सामाजिक' था (ग्रामीण में 90.1 और शहरी में 88.1)।



ग. प्रति रात्रि यात्रा पर रात भर रुकने वाले आगंतुकों की औसत संख्या

- † पिछले 365 दिनों में की गई हर रात रुकने वाली यात्रा में, ग्रामीण परिवारों के मामले में औसतन 1.97 सदस्य और शहरी परिवारों के मामले में 2.12 सदस्य शामिल थे।
- † पिछले 365 दिनों में यात्रा का औसत आकार ग्रामीण इलाकों में 'छुट्टी और मनोरंजन' के लिए सबसे ज़्यादा था, जबकि शहरी परिवारों में 'तीर्थयात्रा और धार्मिक' उद्देश्य के लिए यात्रा का औसत आकार सबसे ज़्यादा था।
- † पिछले 30 दिनों में की गई हर रात रुकने वाली यात्रा में ग्रामीण परिवारों में 1.98 सदस्य और शहरी परिवारों में 1.90 सदस्य शामिल थे।
- † पिछले 30 दिनों में की गई हर रात रुकने वाली यात्रा में, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों तरह के परिवारों में 'सामाजिक' उद्देश्य के लिए सबसे ज़्यादा यात्री देखे गए।

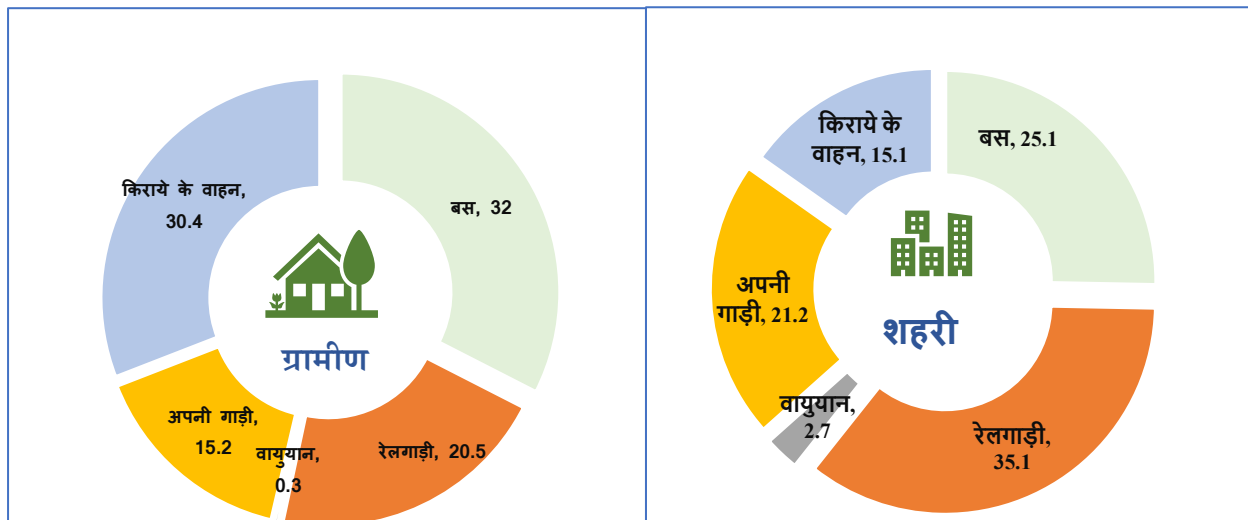


घ. यात्रा के मुख्य साधनों के अनुसार रात भर रुकने वाले यात्रियों की यात्राओं का प्रतिशत वितरण

- † ग्रामीण परिवारों में, पिछले 365 दिनों में की गई यात्राओं में 32% हिस्सेदारी के साथ यात्रा का मुख्य साधन 'बस' था, और इसके बाद 'किराये के वाहन' (30%) का स्थान था।

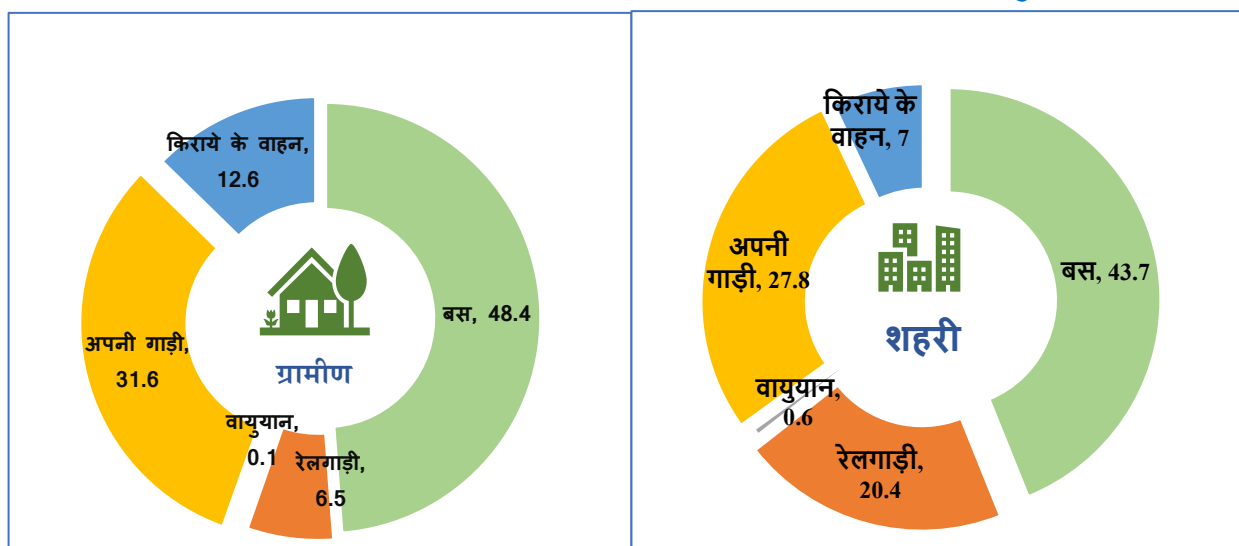
† हालांकि, शहरी परिवारों में ऐसी यात्राओं के लिए 'ट्रेन' (35.1%) यात्रा का सबसे ज़्यादा इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला साधन था, और इसके बाद 'बस' (25.1%) का स्थान था।

पिछले 365 दिनों में की गई रात भर यात्राओं के लिए उपयोग किए गए यात्रा के प्रमुख साधन (% में)



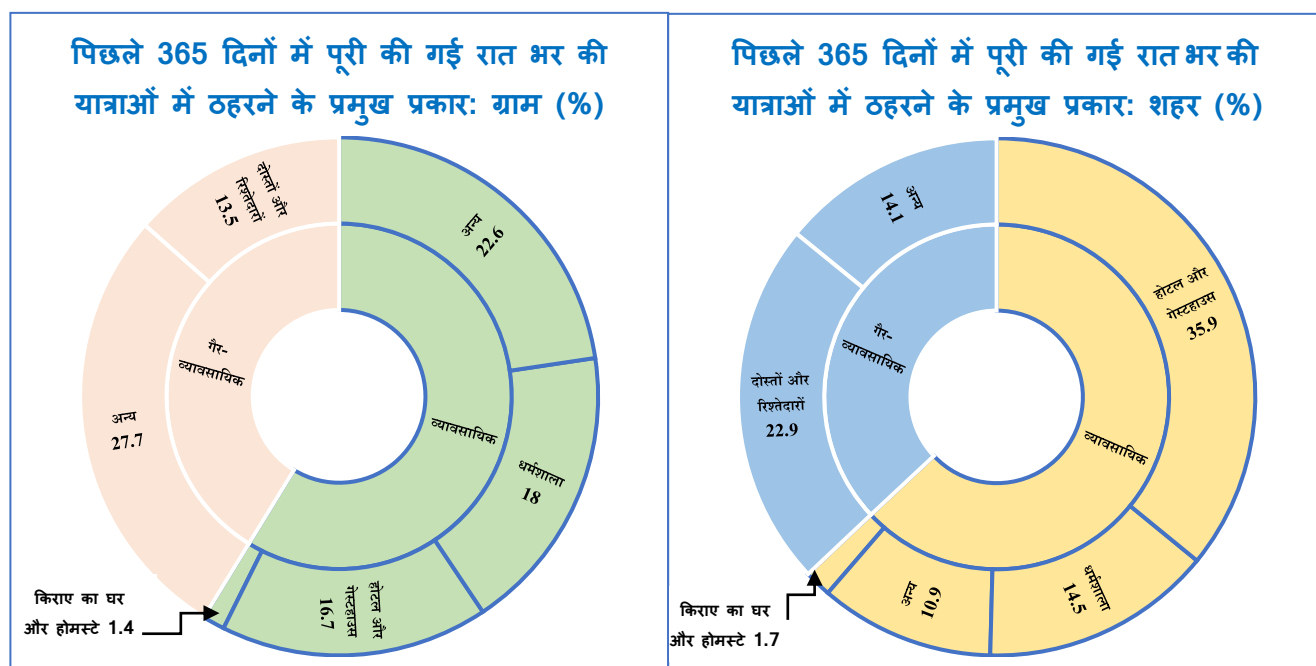
† पिछले 30 दिनों में की गई यात्राओं के लिए, यात्रा का पसंदीदा साधन 'बस' था (ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों में क्रमशः 48% और 44% यात्राएं); इसके बाद 'अपनी गाड़ी' का स्थान रहा, जिससे ग्रामीण परिवारों में 32% और शहरी परिवारों में 28% यात्राएं की गईं।

पिछले 30 दिनों में की गई रात भर यात्राओं के लिए उपयोग किए गए यात्रा के प्रमुख साधन (% में)



ड. रात भर रुकने वाले यात्रियों की यात्राओं का ठहरने के मुख्य प्रकार के अनुसार प्रतिशत वितरण

- † पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई रात्रिकालीन यात्राओं के लिए, ग्रामीण परिवारों में 27.7% मुख्य रूप से अन्य गैर-वाणिज्यिक प्रवासों में रुके थे जिसमें अपने स्वयं के अवकाश गृह (दूसरे घर) में ठहरना, नियोक्ता द्वारा प्रदान किया गया अस्थायी प्रवास, पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान किए बिना धामक/मिशनरी आवास में रहना शामिल है।
- † शहरी घरों में, रात भर की यात्राओं के दौरान ठहरने के लिए 'होटल और गेस्टहाउस' (35.9%) सबसे मुख्य विकल्प रहा, जिसके बाद 'दोस्तों और रिश्तेदारों' (22.9%) के यहाँ ठहरने का स्थान रहा।



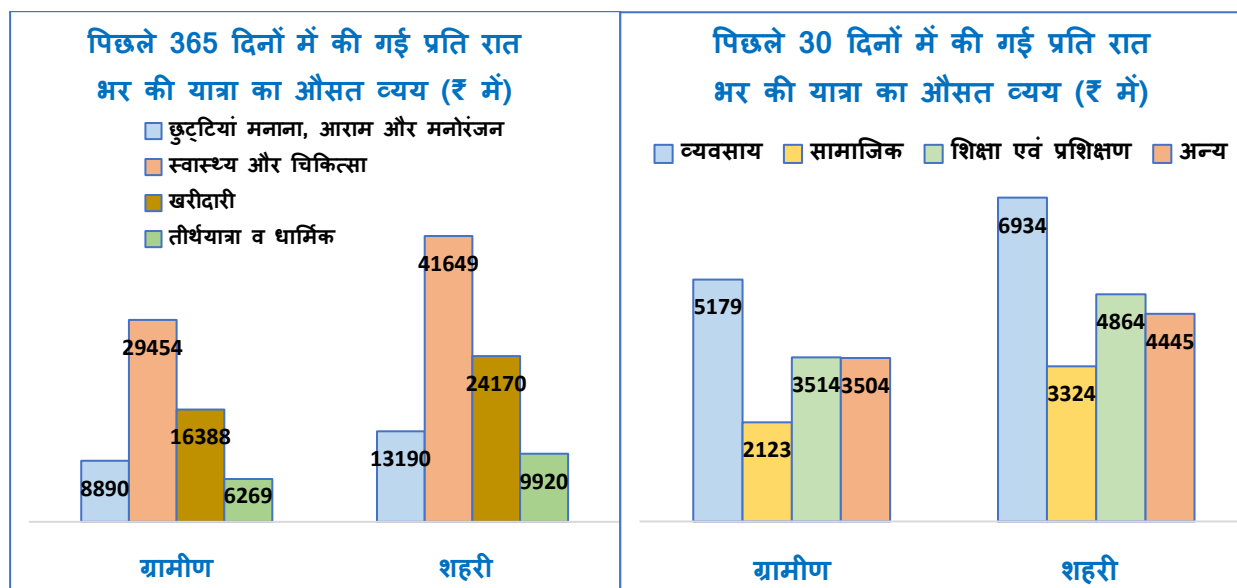
- † पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई यात्राओं के लिए, ग्रामीण (93%) और शहरी (90%) दोनों प्रकार की रात-भर की यात्राओं में 'दोस्तों और रिश्तेदारों' के यहाँ 'गैर-व्यावसायिक' रूप से रुकना' सबसे पसंदीदा आवास था।

पिछले 30 दिनों में पूरी की गई रात भर की यात्राओं में ठहरने के प्रमुख प्रकार: ग्राम (%)		पिछले 30 दिनों में पूरी की गई रात भर की यात्राओं में ठहरने के प्रमुख प्रकार: शहर (%)	
गैर-व्यावसायिक	अन्य	3.6	4.7
	दोस्तों और रिश्तेदारों	93	89.7
व्यावसायिक	अन्य	0.6	0.8
	किराए का घर और होमस्टे	0.4	0.4
	धर्मशाला	0.2	0.3
	होटल और गेस्टहाउस	2.1	4.1

III. रात भर की यात्राओं पर व्यय

च. प्रति रात की यात्रा का औसत व्यय

- † पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान रात भर ठहरने वाली पूरी की गई यात्राओं पर, पैकेज और गैर-पैकेज दोनों घटकों को मिलाकर प्रति यात्रा औसत खर्च 'स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा' मुख्य उद्देश्य वाली यात्रा के लिए सबसे अधिक (32,167 रुपये) था, जबकि 'खरीदारी' मुख्य उद्देश्य वाली यात्राएं दूसरे स्थान पर सबसे महंगी (18,981 रुपये) थीं।
- † पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान रात भर ठहरने वाली प्रत्येक पूरी की गई यात्रा पर, पैकेज और गैर-पैकेज दोनों घटकों को मिलाकर, 'व्यापार' मुख्य उद्देश्य के लिए औसत व्यय अधिकतम 5,949 रुपये था और दूसरे सबसे महंगे 'शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण' उद्देश्य वाले (3,953 रुपये) थे।
- † पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई सभी यात्राओं में ग्रामीण (रु. 29,454) और शहरी (रु. 41,649) दोनों परिवारों का 'स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा' यात्राओं पर सबसे अधिक खर्च हुआ। पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई यात्राओं के लिए, ग्रामीण (रु. 5,179) और शहरी (रु. 6,934) दोनों परिवारों ने 'व्यापारिक' उद्देश्य वाली यात्राओं पर सबसे अधिक खर्च किया।



छ. गैर-पैकेज घटक पर व्यय का मद-वार अंश

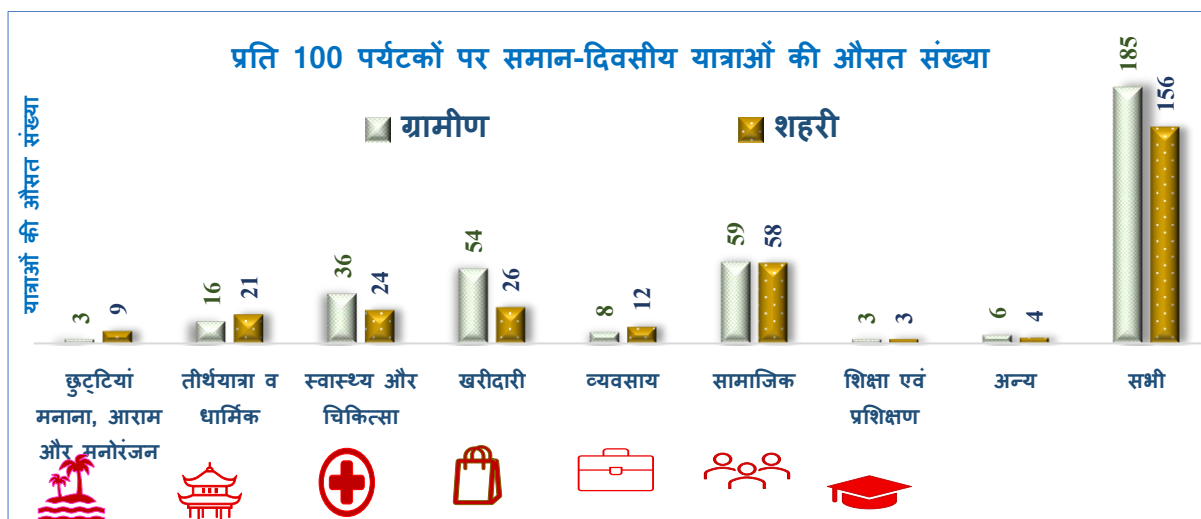
- † पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई रात-भर की यात्राओं के लिए, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों परिवारों में परिवहन घटक पर व्यय सबसे अधिक था। स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा यात्राओं में चिकित्सा घटकों पर अधिकतम व्यय दर्ज किया गया, जबकि खरीदारी के मुख्य उद्देश्य वाली यात्राओं में दोनों परिवारों में खरीदारी घटक पर व्यय का हिस्सा सबसे अधिक रहा।
- † पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान पूरी की गई यात्राओं के लिए, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों परिवारों में परिवहन सबसे महंगा घटक साबित हुआ। जबकि सामाजिक यात्राओं में खरीदारी के घटकों पर खर्च का हिस्सा सबसे अधिक दर्ज किया गया।

IV. समान-दिवसीय यात्राओं की विशेषताएँ:

ज. प्रति 100 पर्यटकों पर समान-दिवसीय यात्राओं की औसत संख्या

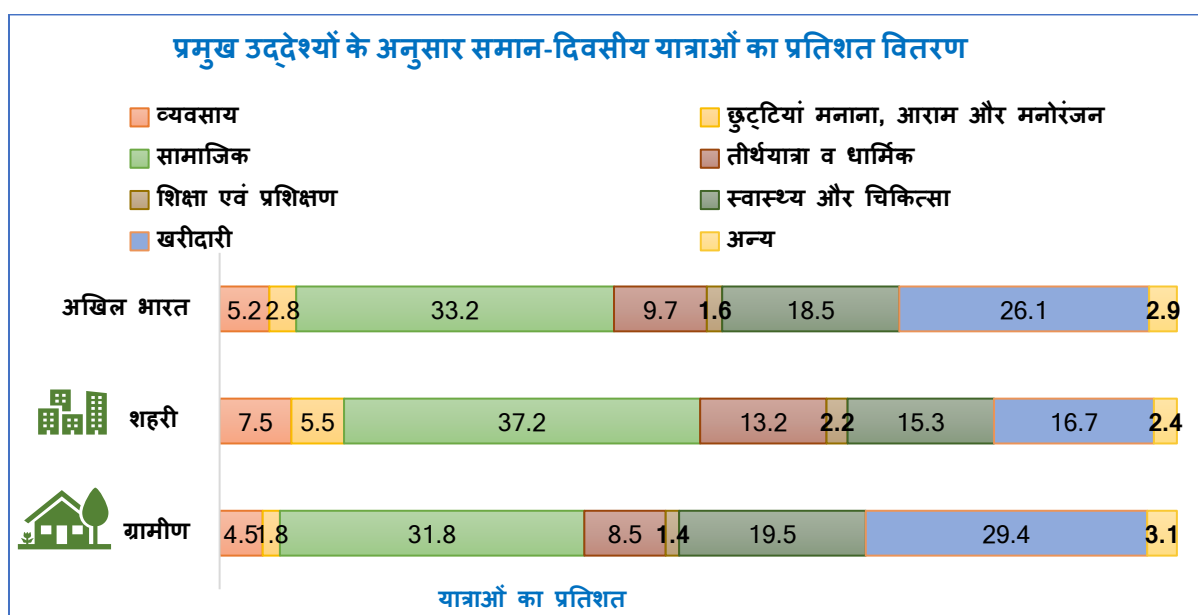
- † जिन परिवारों ने पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान कम से कम एक बार समान-दिवसीय यात्रा की सूचना दी, उनमें 'सामाजिक' प्रमुख उद्देश्य था (प्रति 100 पर्यटक परिवारों पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 59 और

शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 58), जबकि 'खरीदारी' दूसरा प्रमुख उद्देश्य था (प्रति 100 पर्यटक परिवारों पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 54 और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 26)।



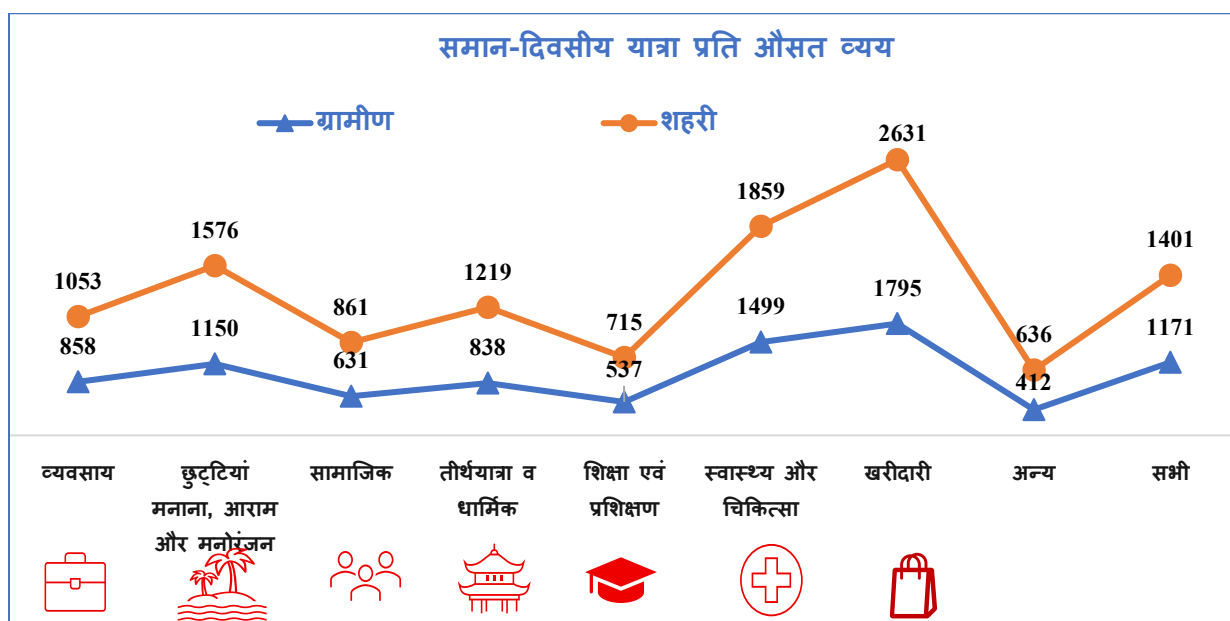
झ. प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के अनुसार समान-दिवसीय यात्राओं का प्रतिशत वितरण

† कुल मिलाकर, पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान किए गए समान-दिवसीय दौरों में, सबसे ज़्यादा दौर 'सामाजिक' (33%) उद्देश्यों के लिए किए गए, जिसके बाद ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों परिवारों में 'खरीदारी' (26.1%) का स्थान रहा।



ज. समान-दिवसीय यात्रा प्रति औसत व्यय

† ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के परिवारों द्वारा समान-दिवसीय यात्रा पर किया गया औसत व्यय 'खरीदारी' के उद्देश्यों के लिए सबसे अधिक था (ग्रामीण के लिए 1795 रुपये, शहरी के लिए 2631 रुपये) और 'स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा' दूसरा सबसे महंगा उद्देश्य रहा (ग्रामीण के लिए 1499 रुपये, शहरी के लिए 1859 रुपये)।



Highlights

Introduction

The Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey focuses on capturing various aspects of domestic tourism activity undertaken by the households during a given reference period. The present survey was conducted during July 2025 to June 2026. Survey captured the details of movement of one or more members of the household to a main destination with some leading purpose. Various details of the trip undertaken such as trip duration, no. of visitors, visitor's purpose for the trip, overall leading purpose of the trip, main destination, starting month of the trip, mode of travel, type of stay, expenditure incurred in connection with the trip etc. were collected from the households. Different reference periods were used for capturing the data:

Type of trip	Reference period
For overnight trips undertaken with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; pilgrimage and religious; health & medical and shopping	last 365 days
For overnight trips undertaken with leading purposes business; social; education & training and others	last 30 days
For same-day trips performed with any leading purpose	last 30 days

Main indicators

i. Household participation in domestic overnight tourism

- ❖ Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip
- ❖ Average number of overnight trips generated per 100 households
- ❖ Average number of overnight trips generated per 100 tourist households

ii. Overnight trip characteristics

- ❖ Percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose
- ❖ Average number of overnight visitors per overnight trip
- ❖ Percentage distribution of overnight trips by reimbursement

iii. Visitor-trip characteristics

- ❖ Distribution of overnight visitor-trips by visitor's purpose
- ❖ Major mode of travel

- ❖ Major type of stay
- ❖ Average trip duration per overnight visitor-trip
- ❖ Type of visitor-trip (package/non-package)

iv. Expenditure on overnight trips

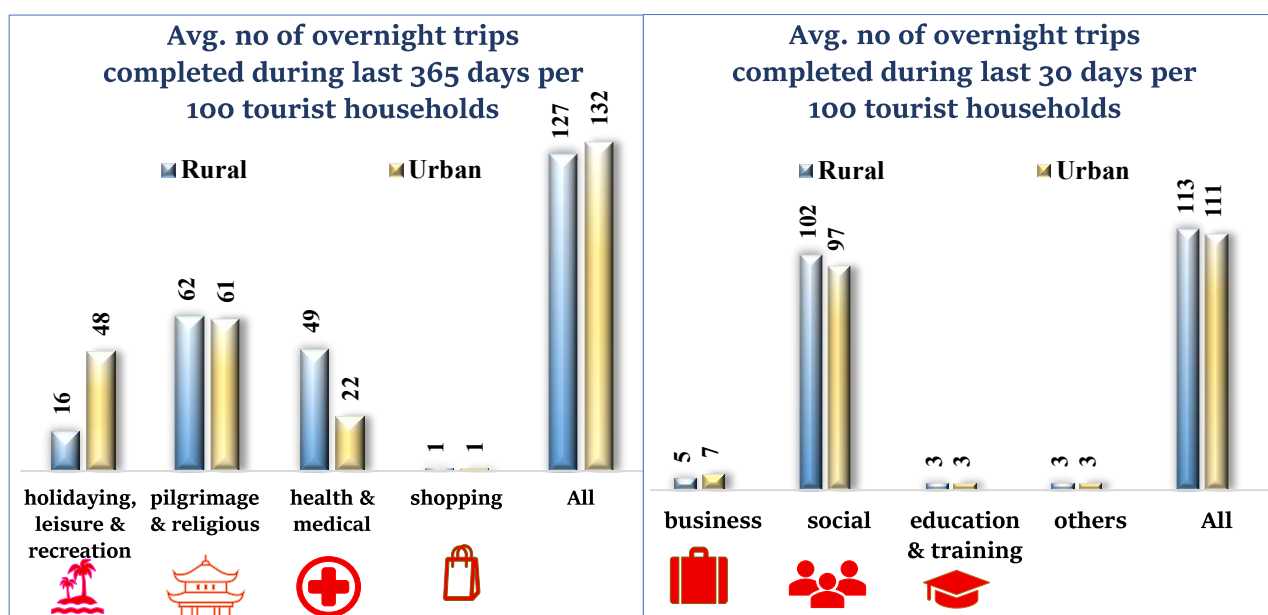
- ❖ Average expenditure per overnight trip
- ❖ Item-wise share of expenditure on non-package component.
- ❖ Expenditure on overnight trips by leading purpose.

Highlights of the findings of the survey are given below:

I. Household Participation:

A. Average number of overnight trips generated per 100 tourist households

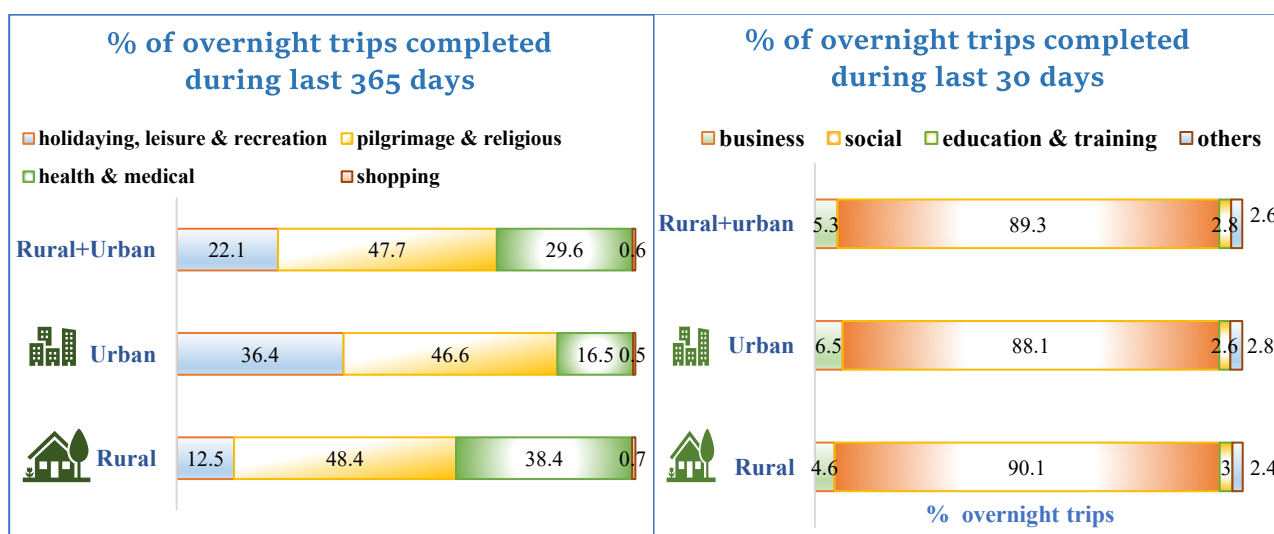
† Among the households that reported at least one overnight trip during the reference period (tourist households), ‘**pilgrimage & religious**’ was the dominating purpose for the overnight trips performed during last 365 days (62 overnight trips for rural & 61 for urban per 100 tourist households), while ‘**social**’ was the dominant purpose for the trips completed during last 30 days (102 overnight trips for rural & 97 for urban per 100 tourist households).



II. Characteristics of Overnight Trips:

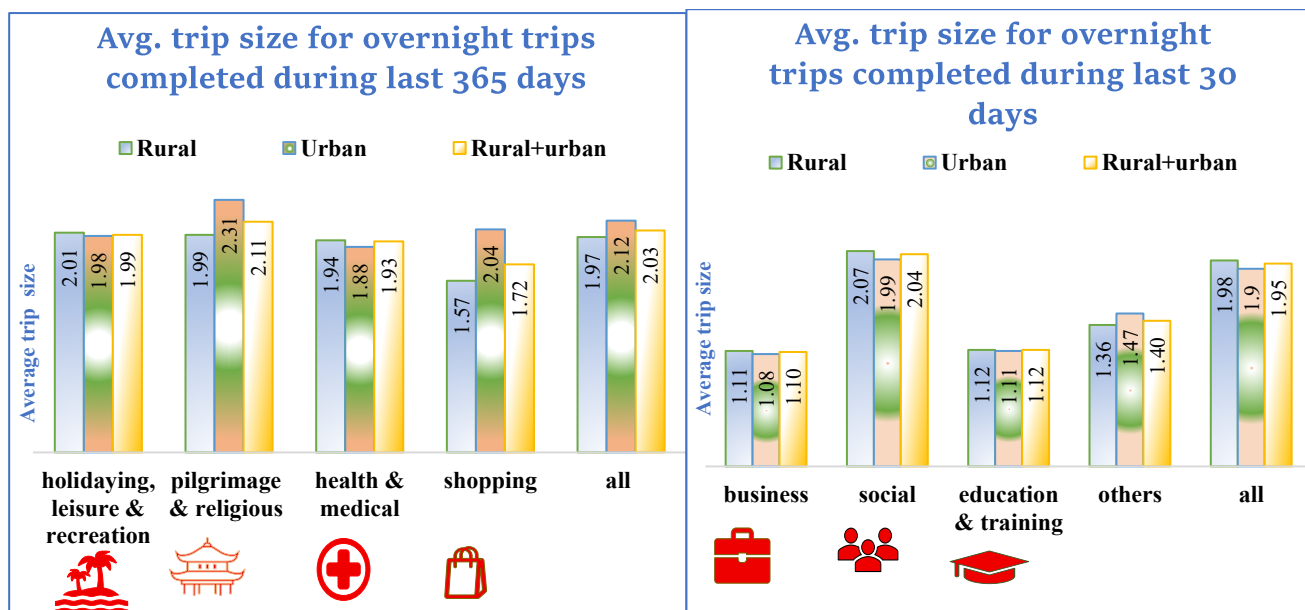
B. Percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose

- † Overall, for overnight trips completed during last 365 days, 47.7% overnight trips were performed for '**pilgrimage & religious**' purpose (48.4% in rural & 46.6% in Urban).
- † Overall, among 100 overnight trips completed during last 30 days, 89 trips were performed for '**social**' purpose (90.1 trips in rural & 88.1 in urban)



C. Average number of overnight visitors per overnight trip

- † An overnight trip completed during last 365 days had an average of 1.97 participating members for rural households and 2.12 members for urban households.
- † For trips completed during last 365 days, maximum number of visitors per trip were reported for '**holiday & recreation**' purpose in rural households, while for urban households, trips with '**pilgrimage & religious**' purpose had the highest trip size.
- † For overnight trips completed during last 30 days, 1.98 participating members in rural and 1.90 members in urban households.
- † Highest number of visitors per overnight trip undertaken during last 30 days were observed for the leading purpose '**social**' in both rural and urban households.

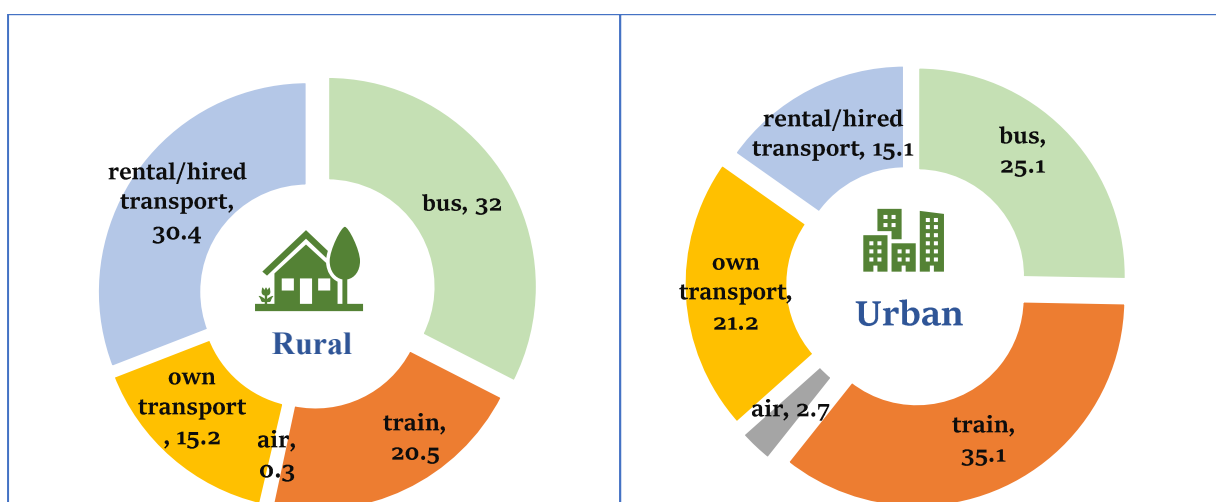


D. Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel

† Among rural households 'bus' was the dominant mode of travel with **32%** share of the visitor-trips completed during last 365 days, followed by 'rental/hired transport' (30%).

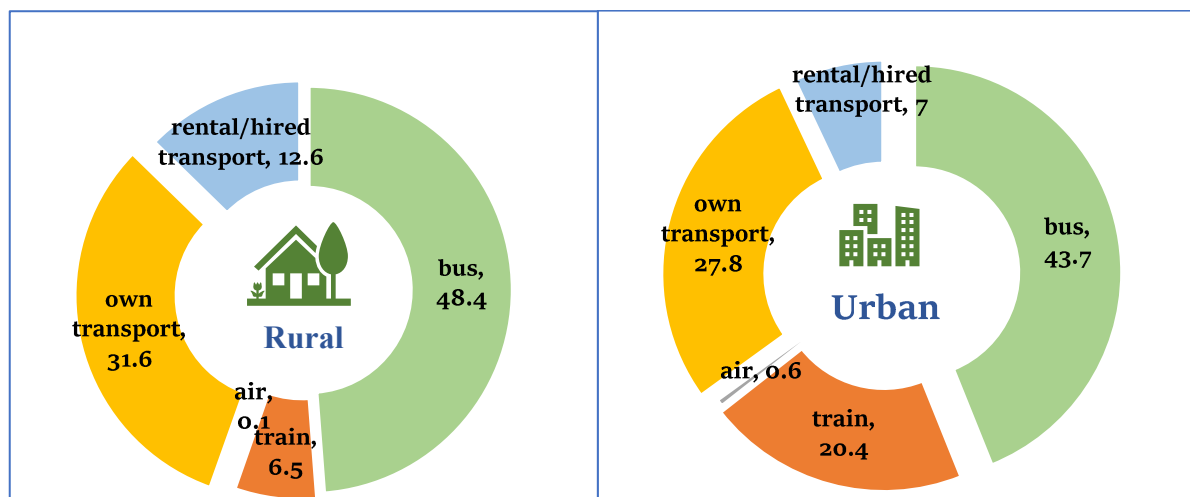
† However, 'train' (35.1%) was the most availed mode for travelling in urban households for such trips, followed by 'bus' (25.1%).

Major mode of travel availed for overnight trips completed during last 365 days (in%)



- † For the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, ‘**bus**’ was the preferred mode of travel (**48% & 44% of visitor-trips in rural and urban households**, respectively) followed by ‘**own transport**’ with 32% of visitor-trips in rural households and 28% of visitor-trips in urban households.

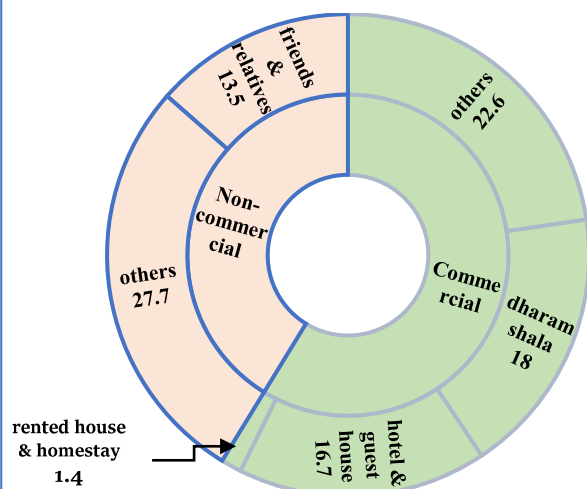
Major mode of travel availed for overnight trips completed during last 30 days (in%)



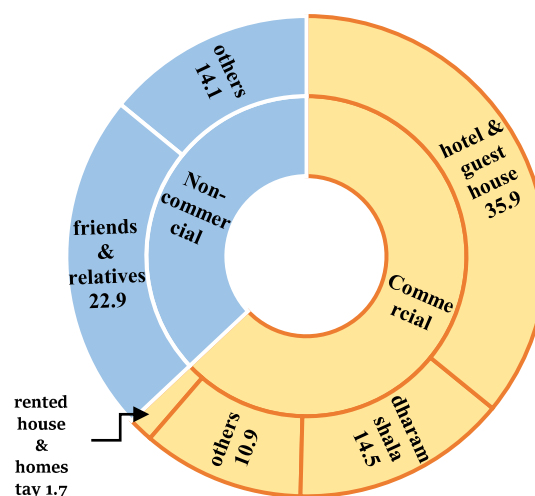
E. Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay

- † For the overnight trips completed during last 365 days, **27.7%** on the rural households mainly stayed in **other non-commercial stays** which includes stays in one's own vacation home (second home), temporary stays provided by employer, stays in religious/ missionary accommodation without paying, etc.
- † For urban households ‘**hotel & guesthouse**’ (**35.9%**) turned out to be the major type of stay during overnight trips followed by stay at ‘**friends & relatives**’ (**22.9%**).

**Major type of stay used for overnight trips completed during last 365 days :
Rural (in %)**



**Major type of stay used for overnight trips completed during last 365 days
in Urban (in%)**



† For the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, ‘**stay at friends and relatives**’ was most preferred accommodation for both the rural (93%) and urban (90%) overnight-trips.

Major type of stay used for overnight trips completed during last 30 days: Rural (in%)

Non-commercial	others	3.6
	friends & relatives	93
	rented house & homestay	0.4
Commercial	others	0.6
	dharamshala	0.2
	hotel & guest house	2.1

Major type of stay used for overnight trips completed during last 30 days: Urban (in%)

Non-commercial	others	4.7
	friends & relatives	89.7
	rented house & homestay	0.4
Commercial	others	0.8
	dharamshala	0.3
	hotel & guest house	4.1

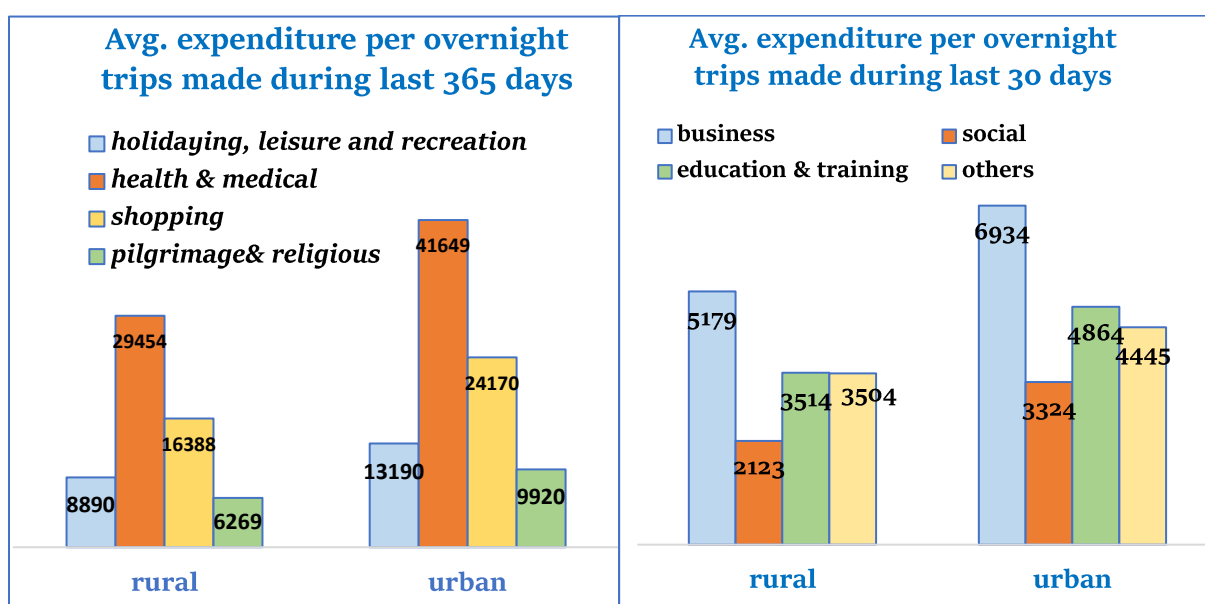
III. Expenditure on Overnight Trips

F. Average expenditure per overnight trip

† Average expenditure per overnight trip completed during last 365 days, combining both package and non-package components was maximum (Rs. 32,167) for trip with leading purpose

‘**health & medical**’ whereas the trips with leading purpose ‘**shopping**’ were the second costliest (Rs. 18,981).

- † Average expenditure per overnight trip completed during last 30 days, combining both package and non-package components was maximum of Rs. 5,949 for leading purpose ‘**business**’ and the second costliest trips were ‘**education & training**’ purposes (Rs. 3,953).
- † Health & medical trips incurred maximum expenditure in both rural (Rs. 29,454) and urban (Rs. 41,649) households among all the trips completed during last 365 days. For the trips completed during last 30 days, both rural (Rs. 5,179) and urban (Rs. 6,934) households spent the most on trips with leading purpose business.



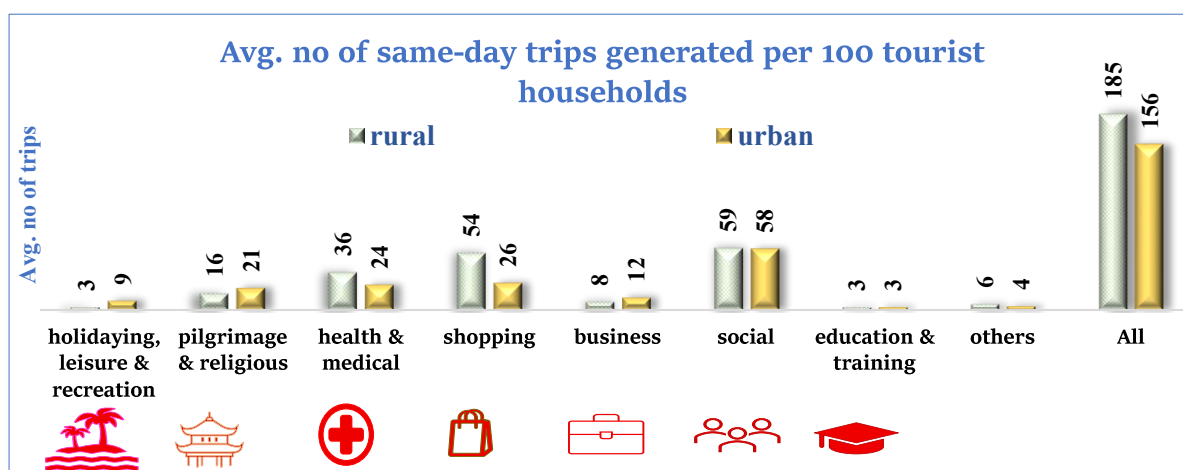
G. Item-wise share of expenditure on non-package component

- † For overnight trips completed during last 365 days, the expenditure on **transport component** was highest in both rural and urban households. Health & medical trips recorded maximum expenditure on **medical components**, while trips with leading purpose shopping registered highest share of expenditure on component **shopping** in both the households.
- † For the trips completed during last 30 days, **transport** turned out to be the most expensive component for both rural and urban households. Whereas Social trips recorded maximum share of expenditure on **shopping component**.

IV. Characteristics of Same-Day Trips:

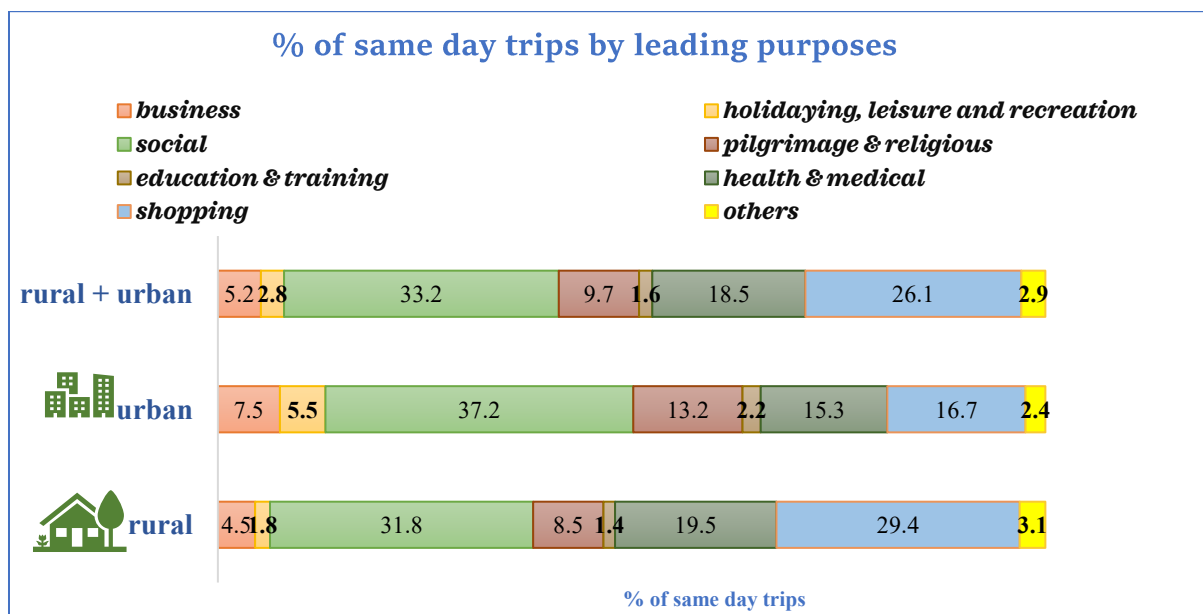
H. Average number of same-day trips generated per 100 tourist households

Among the households that reported at least one same-day trip during last 30 days (tourist household), ‘**social travel**’ is the dominating purpose (59 same-day trips per 100 rural households & 58 trips per 100 urban tourist households), while ‘**shopping**’ is the second dominant purpose (54 trips for rural & 26 for urban per 100 tourist households).



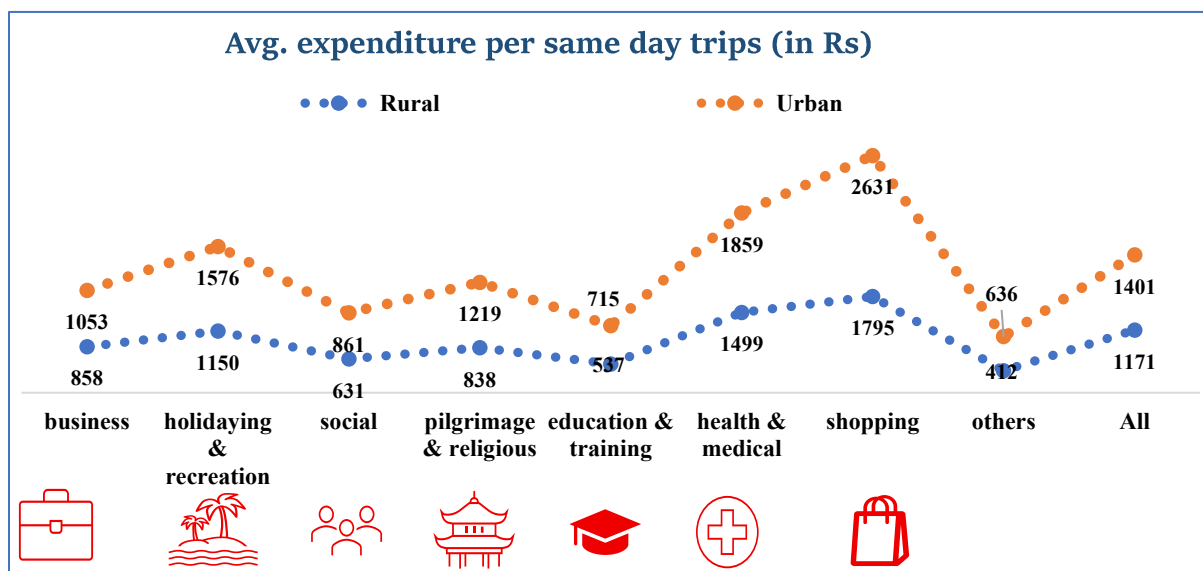
I. Percentage distribution of same-day trips by leading purpose

† Overall, same-day trips completed during last 30 days, most frequent trips were undertaken for ‘**social**’ (33%) purpose, followed by ‘**shopping**’ (26.1%) in both rural and urban households.



J. Average expenditure per same-day trip

† Average expenditure per same-day trip, incurred by the households in rural and urban areas, was highest for trips undertaken with purposes ‘**shopping**’ (Rs 1,795 for rural, Rs 2,631 for urban) and ‘**health & medical**’ accounts for the second costliest purpose (Rs 1,499 for rural, Rs 1,859 for urban).



CONTENTS

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Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducts large-scale sample surveys covering a wide range of socio-economic themes to generate relevant data and statistical indicators for the purpose of economic planning and policy making. The first comprehensive survey on 'Domestic Tourism' in the country was undertaken during the NSS 65th round (July 2008 - June 2009) based on the request of Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India. This survey collected information on various characteristics of domestic tourism like number of visitors, number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity, number of trips, purpose of trip, expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity etc.

1.1.2 Later a survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' was again conducted in the NSS 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015). This survey mainly focused on capturing details of domestic overnight trips, required for the preparation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) by Ministry of Tourism. Estimates were also generated on volume of domestic tourism, number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity, number of same day trips and their average tourism expenditure etc.

1.1.3 The present survey on 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' was conducted during July, 2025 to June, 2026 as a part of the NSS 80th round. This report presents the estimates of various characteristics pertaining to domestic tourism at national as well as State/UT levels in 2025-26, based on the results of NSS 80th round survey.

1.2 Objective

1.2.1 Domestic tourism plays a key role in bolstering the economy as it significantly influences the growth of other related sectors like transport, infrastructure, hospitality & food services, health & wellness etc. High tourism activity not only translates into higher revenue generation but it also paves way for more employment creation. It also creates opportunities for creating regional tourism hubs which helps in developing the local economies. This in turn encourages more heritage preservation at the local level. Cross-country tourism brings the communities closer, thus fostering a sense of national unity and pride among citizens.

1.2.2 This survey primarily caters to the data requirements of Ministry of Tourism for preparation of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). Accordingly, the focus of the survey was on capturing details of domestic overnight trips. However, some information on same-day trips was also collected in this survey. Information on household participation in domestic tourism activity, some visitor characteristics, particulars of overnight trips completed during the reference period, particulars of same-day trips completed during the reference period and expenditure incurred by the household on domestic tourism activity was captured. The indicators pertaining to domestic tourism activity presented in this report broadly cover the following themes:

- a. Household participation in domestic tourism activity
- b. Overnight trip characteristics
- c. Visitor-trip characteristics
- d. Expenditure on overnight trips
- e. Same-day trip characteristics
- f. Expenditure on same-day trips

1.2.3 Although Ministry of Tourism is the major stakeholder for this survey, the data on domestic tourism expenditure is also a key input for planning and policy formulation by other Government Ministries/Departments for the tourism-associated economic sectors. This information is also of use to private data users and other stakeholders for obtaining data-backed insights into this crucial sector of economy.

1.3 Geographical coverage

1.3.1 This survey covered the whole of the Indian Union, except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain difficult to access throughout the year.

1.4 Sampling design

1.4.1 A multi-stage stratified sampling design was used for this survey, where villages/urban blocks or Sub-Units (SUs) of these were regarded as the First Stage Units (FSU) and the households as the Ultimate Stage Units (USU). Both the FSUs and USUs were selected with Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). The detailed sampling design and estimation procedure are placed at Appendix B of this report.

1.5 Reference period

1.5.1 The present survey was conducted during the period July 2025 – June 2026. The reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 365 days with reference to the leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; pilgrimage and religious activities; health & medical and shopping. On the other hand, reference period for capturing data on overnight trips was last 30 days with reference to the leading purposes business; social; education & training and others. The reference period for capturing data on same-day trips was last 30 days for all trips.

1.6 Main features of the Survey

1.6.1 A total of 24,778 FSUs were surveyed at all-India level consisting of 14,371 rural and 10,407 urban FSUs for this survey. State / UT wise distribution of surveyed and allocated sample FSUs is given in Statement 1.1.

1.6.2 Data were collected on household characteristics such as household size, household type, religion, social group, household's last month consumption expenditure along with demographic and other particulars of all the household members such as age, gender, marital status, educational level etc.

1.6.3 Particulars of overnight trips completed by household members were collected:

- a) during last 365 days for households which performed a trip with any of the leading purposes namely holidaying, leisure & recreation; pilgrimage & religious activities; health & medical and shopping.
- b) during last 30 days for households which performed a trip with any of the leading purposes namely business; social; education & training and others.

1.6.4 Data on particulars of expenditure (in 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.

1.6.5 Particulars and expenditure (in Rs.) of same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days were collected.

1.6.6 Estimates have been generated separately for trips completed during last 365 days and completed during last 30 days as in the manner the data was captured.

1.7 Comparability with previous round surveys

1.7.1 The first survey on Domestic Tourism conducted in NSS 65th round (July 2008 - June 2009) defined overnight stay as a duration of stay covering at least two calendar days wholly or partly. This was later changed to include the duration of stay of more than 12 hrs. covering ‘from 12 midnight to 5 A.M.’ in the 72nd round and the same definition has been adopted in the present survey.

1.7.2 Also, in the 65th round domestic tourism survey, particulars of overnight trips and expenditure incurred were collected for the reference period of last 30 days only and all the estimates were derived using this information. Then they were further inflated to generate estimates for 365 days period for presentation in the survey report. Whereas, in 72nd round survey, all the estimates were generated separately for trips completed during last 365 days and completed during last 30 days as in the manner the data was captured. A similar approach for generating estimates has been followed for the 80th round survey too.

1.7.3 Although the survey in NSS 80th round largely followed the concepts used in the NSS 72nd round covering similar indicators of domestic tourism, some changes were brought about in this round based on stakeholder consultation:

- The information on domestic overnight trips performed under the leading purpose ‘*pilgrimage & religious activities*’ was collected for a reference period of ‘last 365 days’ in this round, instead of the reference period of ‘last 30 days’ in the previous survey. Since the composition of leading purposes covered under the two reference periods has changed, therefore, the tabulated results are not strictly comparable with those of NSS 72nd round.
- In this round ‘Type of stay’ was bifurcated into ‘*Commercial*’ and ‘*Non-Commercial*’ type of stay and a new category for ‘Homestay’ was introduced in the ‘*Commercial* type of stay’.
- Expenditure was collected separately for *public transport for road journey* and *own road transport* in the present survey.
- For the present survey, information on ‘Household’s last month’s consumption expenditure’ was collected from the sample households through a single shot question.
- Details of different other services viz. booked accommodation/ transport/ food etc. through tour operator or directly again using internet or without using internet was captured in NSS 80th Round.

- No information was collected on educational level and usual principal activity status of the household members in this round. Also, information on ‘special domestic trips of duration of more than 180 days but up to 365 days’ was not collected for this survey.

1.8 Comparability with National Household Travel Survey (NHTS):

1.8.1 Both ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey (DTES)’ and ‘National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)’ were conducted by NSO during the period July 2025 - June 2026 as part of the 80th round. Although both these surveys collected some information on domestic trips (overnight & same-day) performed by the households, the major concepts and definitions used in them are dissimilar. Hence the survey results of DTES and NHTS are not strictly comparable. The detailed concepts & definitions used in these surveys may be accessed in the respective survey reports for clarity and understanding.

1.9 Contents of this report

1.9.1 This report is presented in three chapters and four appendices. Following the introductory chapter (i.e. Chapter One), Concepts and definitions used in this survey are illustrated in details in Chapter Two. Chapter Three (Summary of findings) gives the summary findings on various aspects of domestic tourism from the results of the survey.

1.9.2 Appendix A provides a list of detailed tables. Brief discussions on sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix B while Appendix C contains Relative Standard Error (RSE) tables for some major indicators. Lastly in Appendix D, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) which was canvassed for Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey of NSS 80th round is provided.

1.9.3 In some cells of appendix tables zero or negligible figures are reported, which are due to either zero sample vales or very small sample values. Such estimates should be used and interpreted with due care.

1.9.4 Estimated number of households and trips given in Appendix tables are design-based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing the absolute number of households and trips.

Statement 1.1: Number of FSUs (villages/blocks) allotted & surveyed, and number of households surveyed for Schedule 21.1: NSS 80th round, Central sample

State/UT	number of FSUs allotted		number of FSUs surveyed		no. of households surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	502	376	496	375	4956	3747
Arunachal Pradesh	93	104	93	104	912	1040
Assam	508	236	504	236	5037	2357
Bihar	1609	396	1595	394	15945	3938
Chhattisgarh	408	276	407	276	4068	2758
Delhi	39	348	39	348	390	3464
Goa	16	24	16	24	160	240
Gujarat	568	692	565	691	5648	6875
Haryana	304	268	301	267	3009	2665
Himachal Pradesh	138	56	136	56	1360	558
Jharkhand	441	232	439	231	4390	2307
Karnataka	573	576	567	574	5665	5721
Keralam	252	452	249	451	2490	4506
Madhya Pradesh	953	596	950	596	9494	5955
Maharashtra	909	1044	905	1035	9031	10286
Manipur	88	72	86	71	860	710
Meghalaya	104	56	104	55	1040	548
Mizoram	36	44	36	44	360	440
Nagaland	96	92	96	89	958	890
Odisha	540	248	535	245	5341	2441
Punjab	321	292	319	291	3186	2901
Rajasthan	869	500	868	500	8663	4989
Sikkim	32	35	32	35	320	349
Tamil Nadu	592	688	592	687	5919	6867
Telangana	404	448	402	448	4020	4476
Tripura	68	60	68	60	680	600
Uttarakhand	153	120	150	120	1498	1195
Uttar Pradesh	2540	1176	2520	1174	25177	11711
West Bengal	907	608	896	608	8946	6059
A & N Islands	28	20	28	20	280	200
Chandigarh	0	32	0	32	0	318
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	24	28	24	28	240	280
Jammu & Kashmir	212	148	212	148	2120	1479
Ladakh	20	16	20	16	200	160
Lakshadweep	8	16	8	16	80	160
Puducherry	16	32	16	32	160	320
All India	14371	10407	14274	10377	142603	103510

Chapter Two: Concepts & Definitions

Concepts & Definitions

2.1 Travel: In general, travel was 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 travelled were referred to as travelers. Travel could occur within a country (domestic travel) or involve more than one country (international travel). Domestic trip was the subset of domestic travel.

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

2.3 Usual Environment: The usual environment (UE) of an individual referred to the notional geographical space, including his/her UPR, within which he/she moved more or less regularly and frequently (daily/ every alternate day or at least once in a week repeatedly/ repeated for more than six months for the same purpose) irrespective of the distance. The usual environment of an individual included the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belonged, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visited more or less regularly and frequently, even when this place was located far away from his/her place of usual residence or in another locality.

2.4 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.

2.5 Domestic Overnight Trip: A domestic overnight trip was one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor. It referred to a movement - for a duration of not less than twelve hours (including 12:00 midnight to 5:00 A.M.) in two consecutive calendar days (i.e. crossing midnight or 00:00 hours) and of not more than 180 days - by one or more household members outside their usual environment (which included the usual place of residence (UPR)) and return to the same UPR (a round trip), irrespective of place of stay during this period.

2.5.1 The following cases were excluded from the purview of domestic trip:

- Any movement for the purposes of migration or getting employed or setting up of residence in that place.
- Movements between UPR and the place of work or study.
- 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 180 days for the same purpose, were not considered as trips irrespective of the distance travelled.
- All trips completed during the reference period by the former household members who were not members of that selected household at the time of survey.

2.5.2 A trip was 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' meant being in the same town or village for most of the time during the trip and also either starting or ending trip together. They could either start together but end the trip with a variation of up to 3 days or vice-versa.

2.5.3 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.

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

2.7 Starting month: The month in which a particular trip started from UPR was treated as the starting month of that trip. When many members of a household travelled together on a trip, where one or more member among those who went on a trip started later than the rest, due to other engagements, the earliest starting date of that trip by any household member was considered to determine the starting month of the trip.

2.8 Purpose and Leading Purpose: The purpose of a trip of a household member was the purpose but for which he/she would not have undertaken the trip. Whereas the leading purpose of a trip was that purpose without which none of the household members in that trip would have undertaken the trip. Leading purpose of a trip was unique to all the members participating in that trip. Different purposes and leading purposes of trip under the survey coverage were:

- **Business:** This category included trips of employees of Government, public or private organizations or of self-employed people, trips for installation of equipment, inspection, purchase and sale for enterprise; for attending conferences, congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; for delivering lectures or concerts; for participation in professional sport activities, etc.
- **Holidaying, leisure and recreation:** This category included sightseeing, attending sporting and cultural events, non-professional active sports, adventure sports, recreational activities, cultural activities, visiting second home, holidays at beaches and hill stations, summer camps, dining out, visiting spas and other establishments specialized in well-being, fitness except in the context of a medical treatment (in which case the purpose was taken as health & medical), etc.
- **Social:** This category included visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages / any other family events / other social functions, visiting hometown, visits to arrange short-term caring for the baby, sick or old; etc.
- **Pilgrimage & religious activities:** This category included attending various religious meetings and events and undertaking pilgrimages to different places of worship or holy places.
- **Education and training:** This category included trips to join short-term residential educational courses, education and research programmes, acquiring specific skills through formal on-the-job training including paid study, etc.
- **Health and Medical:** This category included trips to spas, fitness and health resorts, treatments and cures, ayurvedic and other health resorts of traditional medicines, etc., for getting medical treatment.
- **Shopping:** This category included purchase of consumer goods for own personal use or as gifts but not for resale or for productive purposes (in which case the purpose was taken as business).
- **Others:** This category included purposes which were not indicated elsewhere but were within the coverage of this survey.

2.9 Main Destination: The main destination of a trip was 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, then 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 the one among these places that was the farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors.

2.10 Type of trip: A trip could be of two types: package and non-package. The term package trip, used in this survey, is described below:

- **Package Trip:** A package trip consisted of a “tourism product” provided by a tour-operator which elaborated it and sold 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 tourism services such as Transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sightseeing services, entertainment services, etc. and other goods and services.

2.11 Mode of travel: Mode of travel referred 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 movements for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. Visitor(s) could have used 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.), own transport: 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.), transport equipment, rental (hired transport): non-motorised (e.g. bicycle, rickshaw, animal driven transport etc.)

2.12 Major and minor mode of travel: The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled was treated as the 'major' mode of travel for that trip. In case there were more than one such modes [e.g. train, air] for which equal distance was travelled, then major mode was recorded for the means which was more expensive. The means of transport by which the second maximum distance was travelled was treated as 'minor' mode of travel for that trip.

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

2.14 Major and minor type of stay: The place where the highest number of nights were spent was treated as the 'major' type of stay. In case more than one such place was there (e.g. hotel, Dharamshala) where same number of nights were spent, then major type of stay was recorded for that type which was more expensive. The place where the second highest number of nights were spent, was treated as 'minor' type of stay.

2.15 No. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (including journey): It was determined as the number of nights spent by the visitor outside his/her usual place of residence from starting of the trip till the completion of the trip, including the nights spent in transit.

2.16 Tourism Expenditure: 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 / intended to be used for productive purposes/enterprises were included. All the expenditure incurred and/ or would be incurred relating to the trip completed 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 was incurred and / or would be incurred by the sample household or not. The total expenditure, irrespective of the mode of payment, was recorded.

2.17 Domestic Same-day Trip: A domestic same-day trip was the one that did not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hrs and incl. 12:00 midnight to 05:00 A.M.) but fulfilled other conditions of overnight trips, irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip. A same-day trip was either completed on the same calendar date or spread over two consecutive calendar dates with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.

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

2.19 Visitor trip: Certain features of trips, differed not only from trip to trip, but for the same trip varying from one participant to another – and therefore they were recorded separately during the survey for each trip and for each participant. These included visitor's purpose, mode of travel, place of stay, and even purpose of the visitor (as distinct from leading purpose, which was fixed for a particular trip). These characteristics were termed as visitor-trip characteristics as they varied with each visitor-trip combination.

2.20 Household's last month's consumption expenditure: The expenditure incurred by the household to meet regular affairs/needs for household purpose in the last calendar month was recorded here. Monthly expenditure on electricity, telephone, mobile bills were included in this. This expenditure included apportioned value of expenditures that were monthly or recurring in nature but paid in a lumpsum at certain intervals (e.g., annually or quarterly). Any incidental expenditure such as marriage, other social ceremonies, hospitalization, institutional education fee etc. and expenditure on durable goods were excluded.

Chapter Three: Summary of Findings

3. 1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey focuses on capturing various aspects of domestic tourism activity undertaken by the households during a given reference period. This involves capturing the details of movement of one or more members of the household to a main destination with some leading purpose. Information was collected in this survey, on both the characteristics of a particular trip as well as about the visitors in that trip, which can either be an overnight trip or a same-day trip. Only the domestic overnight trips of duration not more than 180 days were considered for the purpose of this survey, as explained in Chapter Two. In case of overnight trips, two different reference periods namely 'last 365 days' and 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey were used for two different sets of leading purposes: i) holidaying, leisure & recreation; pilgrimage & religious; health & medical and shopping and ii) business; social; education & training and others. However, for the same days trip only one reference period was used i.e. 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey.

3.1.2 Apart from the household details such as religion; social group; household type, particulars of the household members such as gender, age etc. was also collected in order to study the visitor characteristics. Various details of the trip undertaken such as trip duration, no. of visitors, visitor's purpose for the trip, overall leading purpose of the trip, main destination, starting month of the trip, mode of travel, type of stay, expenditure incurred in connection with the trip etc. were collected from the households. The break-up of trip expenditure under various categories of expenditure such as accommodation, transportation, food & drinks, shopping, health & medicine etc. had also captured in this survey.

3.1.3 This chapter summarizes different aspects of domestic tourism along with the expenditure incurred in connection with the overnight and same-day trips based on the survey estimates of NSS 80th round. The summary of findings is presented in following two sections:

- Section I: Domestic overnight trips
- Section II: Domestic same-day trips

The particulars of terms used in this chapter may be seen in Chapter Two of this report. A list of detailed tables is placed in Appendix-A while the state wise RSEs are presented in Appendix-C of this report.

Section I: Domestic Overnight Trips

This section broadly covers following themes and indicators related to domestic overnight tourism:

- i. Household participation in domestic overnight tourism
 - ❖ Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip
 - ❖ Average number of overnight trips generated per 100 households
 - ❖ Average number of overnight trips generated per 100 tourist households
- ii. Overnight trip characteristics
 - ❖ Percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose
 - ❖ Average number of overnight visitors per overnight trip
 - ❖ Percentage distribution of overnight trips by reimbursement
 - ❖ Percentage of overnight trips by use tourism services
- iii. Visitor-trip characteristics
 - ❖ Distribution of overnight visitor-trips by visitor's purpose
 - ❖ Major mode of travel
 - ❖ Major type of stay
 - ❖ Average trip duration per overnight visitor-trip
 - ❖ Type of visitor-trip (package/non-package)
- iv. Expenditure on overnight trips
 - ❖ Average expenditure per overnight trip
 - ❖ Item-wise share of expenditure on non-package component
 - ❖ Expenditure on overnight trips by leading purpose

3.2 Household participation in domestic overnight tourism:

Statement 3.1 shows that at all India level, around 35% of rural households and 38% of urban households reported having completed at least one overnight trip with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days and/or at least one overnight trip with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others during last 30 days.

Statement 3.1: Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip with leading purposes for each sector

sector	estimated no. of households (00)	percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip*
(1)	(2)	(3)
rural	1882883	35.2
urban	1082375	37.7
rural+urban	2965258	36.1

Ref: Table 1, Appendix A

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

3.2.1 Average number of overnight trips generated by households: In terms of average number of overnight trips generated per 100 households, it can be seen from statement 3.2 that with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; pilgrimage & religious; health & medical and shopping, 34 overnight trips per 100 households were undertaken during last 365 days, whereas 18 overnight trips per 100 households were undertaken with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others during last 30 days.

Statement 3.2: Average number of overnight trips per 100 households for different leading purposes

leading purpose	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
completed during last 365 days			
holidaying, leisure & recreation	4.0	13.5	7.5
pilgrimage & religious	15.5	17.2	16.1
health & medical	12.2	6.1	10.0
shopping	0.2	0.2	0.2
all	31.9	37.0	33.8
completed during last 30 days			
business	0.8	1.1	0.9
social	16.5	15.4	16.1
education & training	0.5	0.5	0.5
others	0.4	0.5	0.5
all	18.3	17.5	18.0

Ref: Table 1 & Table 12, Appendix A

3.2.2 Average number of overnight trips generated by tourist households: Among the households that reported at least one overnight trip during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; pilgrimage & religious; health & medical and shopping - 127 overnight trips per 100 rural tourist households and 132 overnight trips per 100 urban tourist households were undertaken in

Statement 3.3. Similarly, in case of households reporting at least one overnight trip with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others during last 30 days - 113 overnight trips per 100 rural tourist households and 111 overnight trips per 100 urban tourist households were performed.

Statement 3.3: Average number of overnight trips per 100 tourist households* for different leading purposes		
leading purpose	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
completed during last 365 days		
holidaying, leisure & recreation	16	48
pilgrimage & religious	62	61
health & medical	49	22
shopping	1	1
All	127	132
completed during last 30 days		
business	5	7
social	102	97
education & training	3	3
others	3	3
All	113	111

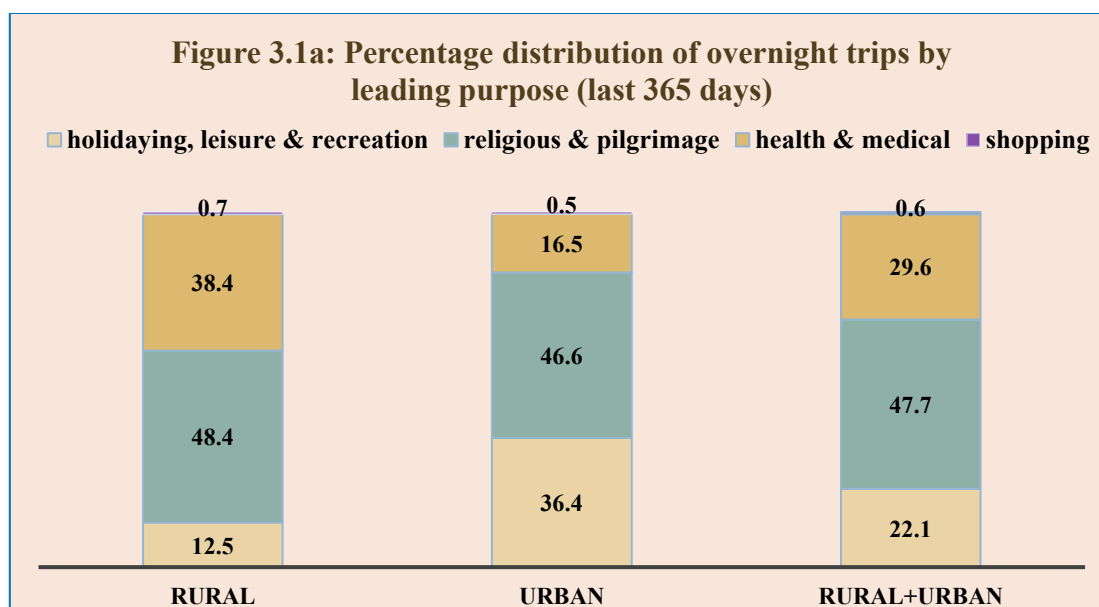
Ref: Table 1 & Table 16, Appendix A

**: Households reporting at least one overnight trip*

3.3 Overnight Trip Characteristics:

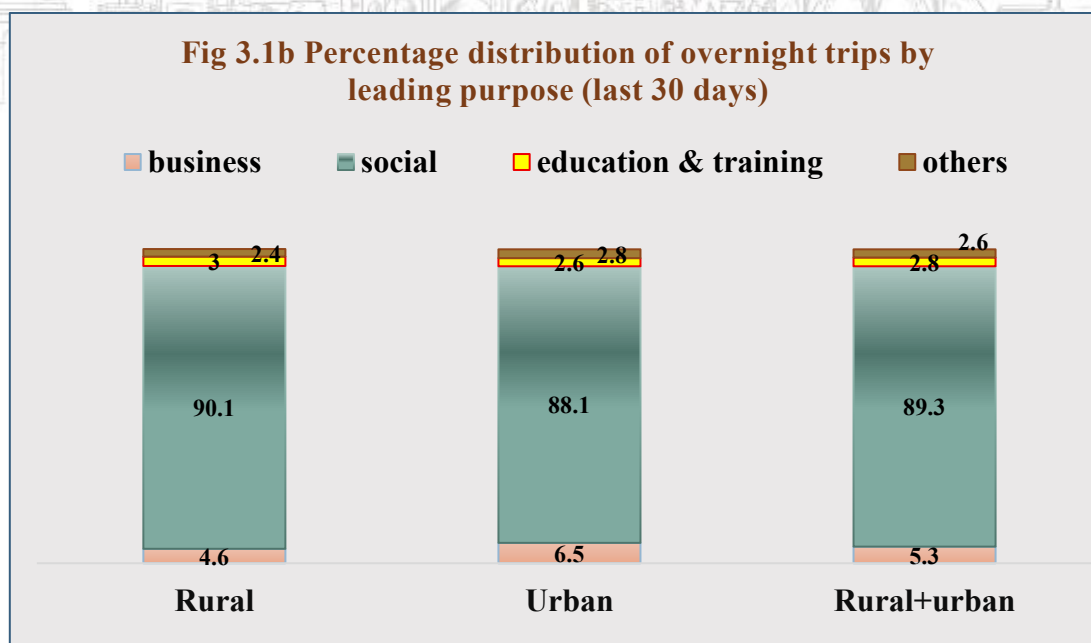
3.3.1 Overnight trips by leading purpose: An overnight trip is characterized by its leading purpose and main destination. The leading purpose of a trip was defined as that purpose without which none of the household members in that trip would have undertaken the trip. Leading purpose of a trip was unique to all the members participating in that trip. However, the members in a particular trip called visitors may have a different purpose of trip other than the leading purpose.

Figure 3.1a and 3.1b respectively present the percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose for different sectors during the two reference periods. Overall, for overnight trips completed during last 365 days, around 48 trips out of 100 overnight trips were performed for pilgrimage & religious purpose followed by 30 trips for health & medical purpose. However, this pattern differs in case of urban households where the second highest leading purpose for undertaking overnight trips during last 365 days was holidaying, leisure & recreation (36.4%).



Ref: Table 12, Appendix A

On the other hand, figure 3.1b reveals that on an average out of 100 overnight trips completed during last 30 days, 89 trips were performed for social purpose and 5 trips for business purpose. Here the trip distribution pattern considering different leading purposes is almost similar for both rural and urban households.



Ref: Table 12, Appendix A

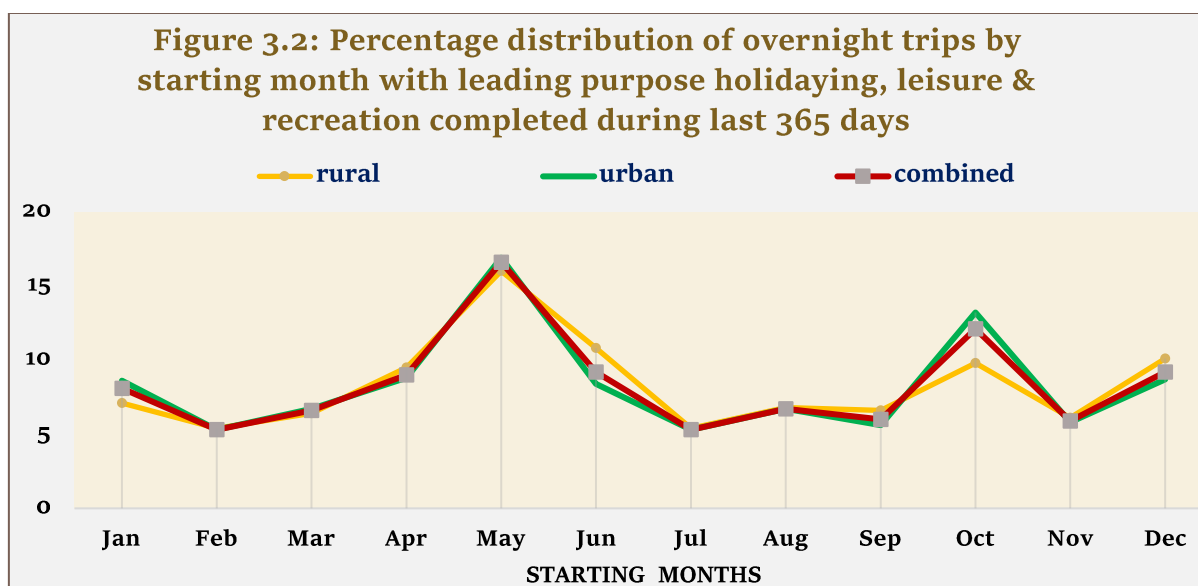
3.3.2 Average overnight trip size for each leading purpose: Statement 3.4 depicts the average trip size or average number of visitors per overnight trip separately for rural and urban areas for different leading purposes. In rural areas, every overnight trip completed during last 365 days had 1.97 participating members and in urban areas, every overnight trip completed during last 365 days had 2.12 participants. Similarly in rural areas, every overnight trip completed during last 30 days had 1.98 participating members and in urban areas, every overnight trip completed during last 30 days had 1.90 participants.

However, this average trip size differed with the leading purpose of the trip across the sectors. Higher number of visitors per overnight trip were reported for trips with leading purposes pilgrimage & religious and holiday & leisure completed during last 365 days. Whereas in case of overnight trips performed during last 30 days, highest number of visitors per overnight trip were observed for the leading purpose social in both rural and urban areas.

Statement 3.4: Average number of overnight visitors per overnight trip for different leading purposes			
leading purpose	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
completed during last 365 days			
holidaying, leisure & recreation	2.01	1.98	1.99
pilgrimage & religious	1.99	2.31	2.11
health & medical	1.94	1.88	1.93
shopping	1.57	2.04	1.72
all	1.97	2.12	2.03
completed during last 30 days			
business	1.11	1.08	1.10
social	2.07	1.99	2.04
education & training	1.12	1.11	1.12
others	1.36	1.47	1.40
all	1.98	1.90	1.95

Ref: Table 14, Appendix A

3.3.3 Peak months of visit for overnight trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation: Figure 3.2 shows that the starting month for maximum number of overnight trips completed during last 365 days with the leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation was May (16.6%) followed by October (12.1%). However, for rural households the starting month with the second highest number of overnight trips reported with leading purpose holiday & leisure was June (10.8%) followed by October (9.8%).



Ref: Table 13, Appendix A

3.3.4 Overnight trips by type of reimbursement: For the purpose of present survey, information about the part of expenditure on a particular trip that was partially or fully reimbursed or directly paid by 1) Any Government organization (Central Government/ State Government/ Local Bodies/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Organization wholly funded by government) or 2) by other organization/ institution/ non-household members was collected separately. Statement 3.5 presents percentage distribution of overnight trips by both types of reimbursements separately for each leading purpose.

For the overnight trips completed during last 365 days, 8.2% of trips with leading purpose health & medical were reimbursed by any government organization. Whereas 8.4% of trips with purpose education & training made during last 30 days were reimbursed by any government organization. On the other hand, 9% of overnight trips with leading purpose business made during last 30 days were reimbursed by other organization/institutions.

Statement 3.5: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by reimbursement separately for each leading purpose

leading purpose	reimbursement/direct payment made by any Government organisation			reimbursement/direct payment made by other organisation/ institution/ non-household members		
	reimbursed	not-reimbursed	all	reimbursed	not-reimbursed	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
completed during last 365 days						
holidaying, leisure & recreation	0.8	99.2	100	4.7	95.4	100

pilgrimage & religious	0.3	99.7	100	1.9	98.1	100
health & medical	8.2	91.8	100	3.8	96.2	100
shopping	3.2	96.8	100	4.6	95.4	100
all	2.8	97.2	100	3.1	96.9	100
completed during last 30 days						
business	3.7	96.3	100	9.0	91.1	100
social	0.3	99.7	100	1.8	98.2	100
education & training	8.4	91.6	100	4.1	95.8	100
others	2.6	97.4	100	6.3	93.7	100
all	0.7	99.3	100	2.4	97.6	100

3.3.5 Use of tourism services in overnight trips: In this survey information was also collected on use of certain tourism services by the household for an overnight trip. Such services may be used for any part of the trip and by any of the household members in that trip. These included booking services (accommodation / transport/ food etc.) through tour operator, direct booking of such services and services of tour guide. Statement 3.6 given below presents percentage of overnight trips having used various tourism services for both rural and urban areas.

Statement 3.6: Percentage of overnight trips having used various tourism services by sector

Service availed	completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping			completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others		
	rural	urban	rural+urban	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
booked tourism services through tour operator using internet*	2.5	10.2	5.6	0.8	3.6	1.8
booked tourism services through tour operators without using internet	3.7	4.4	3.9	1.4	1.6	1.5
booked tourism services directly using internet	9.8	27.8	17.0	4.1	15.8	8.3
booked tourism services directly without using internet	45.9	42.7	44.6	34.8	33.9	34.5
availed services of tour guide	1.0	2.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.4

Ref: Table 18, Appendix A

*The sum of each column may not necessarily be equal to 100, as any of these options might have been used to avail tourism services (accommodation / transport/ food etc.) during the same overnight trip.

It reveals that for the trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping, high percentage of tourism services were directly booked by both rural (46%) and urban (43%) households. Direct booking of

tourism services was also opted by the households for trips made during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others.

3.4. Visitor Trip Characteristics:

These characteristics vary not only from one visitor to another visitor in the same trip but also from trip to trip. They were collected separately for each trip and for each trip-member during this survey. These include visitor's purpose, their mode of travel, place of stay and type of trip (package or non-package). A visitor's purpose may be any of the eight purposes irrespective of the leading purpose of the trip, but the reference period will be similar to that of the overnight trip.

3.4.1 Distribution of overnight visitor-trips by visitor's purpose: Statement 3.7 describes the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by visitor's purpose of trip for various leading purposes for both sectors. It can be seen that when trips were undertaken with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation; pilgrimage & religious; health & medical and shopping during last 365 days, 17.5% of such trips visitor's purpose is different from the leading purpose of the trip for rural households. But in case of urban households this divergence is relatively lower (6.6%). For the trips with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others completed during last 30 days, only a miniscule divergence (0.6% for rural areas and 0.4% for urban areas) is observed between the leading purpose and visitor's purpose of trip.

Statement 3.7: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip for different sectors

visitor's purpose	Person			
	overnight trips completed during last 365 days		overnight trips completed during last 30 days	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
holidaying, leisure & recreation	12.6	33.9	0.4	0.3
pilgrimage & religious	48.7	50.6	0.1	0.1
health & medical	20.7	8.4	0.1	0.0
shopping	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
subtotal	82.6	93.4	0.6	0.4
business	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.6
social	0.3	0.3	92.9	92.0
education & training	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5
others	17.2	6.3	2.3	2.5
subtotal	17.5	6.6	99.3	99.6
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ref: Table 5a & Table 5b, Appendix A

3.4.2 Visitor's purpose by visitor's age: Statement 3.8 presents the proportion of overnight visitor trips among different visitor's purpose for all the overnight trips made by particular age group of visitors. It reveals that with the increase in age of visitor, proportion of overnight trips decreases for the visitor's purpose holidaying, leisure and recreation, however for the visitor's purpose health & medical, proportion of trips increase with age. It can also be seen that a very large proportion of trips with visitor's purpose social were made during last 30 days cutting across all age groups.

Statement 3.8: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip for different age-groups of the visitor

rural+urban

person

age group	visitor's purpose										all
	holidaying, leisure and recreation	pilgrimage & religious	health & medical	shopping	subtotal	business	social	education & training	others	subtotal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
completed during last 365 days											
0-14	34.7	50.3	10.4	0.3	95.7	0	0.3	0	3.9	x	100
15-24	33.5	45.3	12.4	0.6	91.8	0	0.2	0	8.1	x	100
25-59	17.8	50.7	14.1	0.6	83.2	0	0.3	0	16.4	x	100
≥60	8.8	47.7	32.3	0.2	89.0	0	0.1	0	10.9	x	100
all	21.5	49.5	15.6	0.5	87.1	0	0.3	0	12.6	x	100
completed during last 30 days											
0-14	1.3	0.1	0.1	0	x	0.1	95.5	0.3	2.7	98.6	100
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.0	0	x	1.9	89.6	6.3	2.0	99.8	100
25-59	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	x	4.5	91.9	0.9	2.3	99.6	100
≥60	0.1	0.0	0.2	0	x	2.2	94.8	0.3	2.4	99.7	100
all	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	x	2.9	92.6	1.6	2.4	99.5	100

Ref: Table 6A & 6B, Appendix A

3.4.3 Major mode of travel for visitor trips: The means of transport used by trip-visitor(s) to cover the distances to the destinations is referred to as *mode of travel*. More than one mode of travel may be availed during an overnight trip. The means of transport by which the maximum distance was travelled was treated as 'major' *mode of travel* for that trip. Statement 3.9a gives the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping. It reveals that for households in rural areas, bus was the dominant

mode of travel with 32% share of the visitor-trips completed during last 365 days. However, train (35%) was the most availed mode for travelling in urban areas for such trips. This statement also shows that rental/hired transport was the second most used mode of travel in rural areas with 30% share in visitor-trips undertaken during last 365 days.

Statement 3.9a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping

visitor's purpose	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. rest of the modes [@])
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
business	12.2	44.8	3.5	39.5	0.0	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	40.2	23.7	1.7	21.4	12.6	100.0
social	49.3	17.9	0.0	16.3	16.5	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	35.0	30.3	0.1	11.5	21.5	100.0
education & training	15.9	29.7	0.0	7.8	34.7	100.0
health & medical	26.5	7.2	0.2	17.3	46.7	100.0
shopping	48.7	15.8	0.5	23.6	9.7	100.0
others	23.5	6.3	0.1	18.4	49.7	100.0
all	32.0	20.5	0.3	15.2	30.4	100.0
urban						
business	6.3	65.0	1.8	21.0	5.9	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	28.2	36.0	5.2	21.7	8.2	100.0
social	26.9	48.7	2.1	16.9	5.4	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	24.3	41.3	1.5	19.7	12.7	100.0
education & training	0.8	44.4	7.7	45.1	2.0	100.0
health & medical	20.9	12.7	1.3	23.9	39.8	100.0
shopping	49.7	14.5	0.8	28.2	6.3	100.0
others	19.4	11.7	0.9	26.4	40.4	100.0
all	25.1	35.1	2.7	21.2	15.1	100.0

Ref: Table 7A, Appendix A

[@] includes on foot, ship/boat and others

Statement 3.9b depicts a similar percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips for the trips completed during last 30 days. It indicates that for the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days, bus was the most preferred mode of travel for households (48% & 44% of visitor-trips in rural and

urban areas respectively) followed by own transport with 32% of visitor-trips in rural areas and 28% of visitor-trips in urban areas having reported availing this mode.

Statement 3.9b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others

visitor's purpose	major mode of travel					
	bus	train	air	own transport	transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	all (incl. rest of the modes [@])
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
business	40.5	17.2	1.4	26.5	12.4	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	50.3	6.1	0.0	21.8	21.4	100.0
social	48.5	5.7	0.0	32.4	12.5	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	36.2	5.8	0.0	42.1	15.9	100.0
education & training	57.5	31.8	0.7	4.9	3.8	100.0
health & medical	36.2	1.1	0.0	24.9	36.9	100.0
shopping	58.2	0.0	3.8	26.3	11.8	100.0
others	47.2	8.4	0.5	21.8	21.0	100.0
all	48.4	6.5	0.1	31.6	12.6	100.0
urban						
business	25.7	31.2	5.0	29.2	6.9	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	45.4	16.6	1.4	28.9	6.9	100.0
social	44.4	19.5	0.3	28.3	7.1	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	6.8	51.0	0.0	24.2	18.1	100.0
education & training	42.7	38.7	2.9	8.7	5.6	100.0
health & medical	76.4	6.1	0.0	5.3	11.7	100.0
shopping	1.0	2.8	0.0	96.3	0.0	100.0
others	43.9	29.2	3.1	18.4	4.6	100.0
all	43.7	20.4	0.6	27.8	7.0	100.0

Ref: Table 7B, Appendix A

@ includes on foot, ship/boat and others

3.4.4 Major type of Stay for visitor-trips: For a visitor-trip, major type of stay means the accommodation where the visitor spent the maximum number of nights in case of overnight trips. Statement 3.10a presents the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days.

Statement 3.10a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical, and shopping

visitor's purpose	major type of stay						
	Commercial				Non-commercial		all
	hotel & guest house	dharamshala	rented house & homestay	others	friends & relatives	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
business	47.7	2.1	2.4	0.0	47.7	0.1	100.0
holidaying, leisure and recreation	39.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	51.4	3.3	100.0
social	7.1	8.2	0.2	1.4	70.8	12.3	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	20.2	36.0	1.8	5.4	6.9	29.6	100.0
health & medical	4.4	0.6	0.9	52.3	9.3	32.4	100.0
education & training	18.7	43.1	0.0	9.7	10.1	18.3	100.0
shopping	27.6	0.8	3.1	4.3	59.1	5.2	100.0
others	4.1	0.5	1.0	51.5	7.3	35.6	100.0
all	16.7	18.0	1.4	22.6	13.5	27.7	100.0
urban							
business	24.5	13.9	0.9	2.6	44.1	14.0	100.0
holidaying, leisure and recreation	46.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	44.3	5.2	100.0
social	14.9	7.7	0.0	2.8	68.0	6.6	100.0
pilgrimage & religious	37.9	27.8	1.3	4.3	11.5	17.2	100.0
health & medical	6.4	0.5	1.4	57.0	11.6	23.0	100.0
education & training	51.9	6.8	0.6	20.4	20.3	0.0	100.0
shopping	25.0	5.1	5.0	3.1	51.7	10.1	100.0
others	5.9	0.5	1.1	57.0	9.9	25.7	100.0
all	35.9	14.5	1.7	10.9	22.9	14.1	100.0

Ref: Table 8A, Appendix A

It is evident from statement 3.10a that for urban areas hotel & guesthouse (36%) turned out to be the major type of stay during overnight visitor-trips followed by stay at friends & relatives (23%). However, in case of rural visitor-trips, it is observed that for 28% of visitor-trips, visitors mainly stayed in other

non-commercial stays which includes stays in one's own vacation home (second home), temporary stays provided by employer, stays in religious/ missionary accommodation without paying, etc. Statement 3.10b gives the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days.

Statement 3.10b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others

visitor's purpose	major type of stay						
	Commercial				Non-commercial		all
	hotel & guest house	dharamshala	rented house & homestay	others	friends & relatives	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural							
business	33.2	1.9	9.8	4.7	22.2	28.1	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.9	100.0
social	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	97.1	2.1	100.0
pilgrimage & religious activities	17.1	4.7	0.5	0.0	72.6	5.0	100.0
education & training	37.3	2.5	4.4	5.4	35.7	14.6	100.0
health & medical	4.7	0.0	3.0	42.1	40.6	9.6	100.0
shopping	4.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	92.1	0.0	100.0
others	7.0	2.1	2.9	8.6	48.5	30.9	100.0
all	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	93.0	3.6	100.0
urban							
business	53.0	1.6	2.9	4.4	22.6	15.5	100.0
holidaying, leisure & recreation	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	91.7	2.5	100.0
social	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	94.3	3.7	100.0
pilgrimage & religious activities	53.9	15.5	0.0	0.0	28.9	1.8	100.0
education & training	41.5	2.0	3.4	9.8	31.4	11.9	100.0
health & medical	18.9	2.3	0.0	8.0	60.7	10.1	100.0
shopping	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
others	14.1	2.1	3.5	7.1	54.3	18.9	100.0
all	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	89.7	4.7	100.0

Ref: Table 8B, Appendix A

From the above statement, it is seen that friends and relatives were the main source of accommodation for both the rural and urban visitor-trips in case of trips completed during last 30 days. It also shows that around 93% and 90% of visitor-trips from rural and urban areas respectively, reported friends and relatives as their major stay during these trips.

3.4.5 Average trip duration:

Average duration of an overnight visitor-trip is measured by the number of nights spent by the visitor outside his/her usual place of residence from the starting of the trip to the completion of the trip, including the nights spent in transit.

Statements 3.11a shows the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by average number of nights spent in the trip for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping. It depicts that around 40% of the visitors going for overnight trips with these particular leading purposes stayed 2-3 nights outside UPR. Further, roughly 80% of visitors preferred to stay for 5 days or less during their respective overnight trips.

Statement 3.11a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by average number of nights spent in the trip (including journey) for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation; pilgrimage & religious; health & medical and shopping

sector	average number of nights spent						all
	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	25.6	40.8	16.2	7	2.7	7.7	100
urban	20.9	40.3	17.9	7.7	2.9	10.3	100
rural+urban	23.6	40.6	16.9	7.3	2.8	8.8	100

Ref: Table 9A, Appendix A

Similarly, Statement 3.11b shows the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by average number of nights spent in the trip for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others. It can be seen that, around 45% of visitor-trips reported staying 2-3 nights outside UPR and for almost 90% of visitor-trips completed during last 30 days the average trip duration was less than or equal to 5 days.

Statement 3.11b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by average number of nights spent in the trip (including journey) for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others.

sector	average number of nights spent						all
	1	2-3	4-5	1	2-3	10 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural	34.0	45.9	11.2	3.5	1.5	3.9	100
urban	28.4	44.2	12.8	5.2	1.9	7.5	100
rural+urban	32.0	45.4	11.8	4.1	1.6	5.2	100

Ref: Table 9B, Appendix A

3.4.6 Type of visitor-trip (package/non-package): A package trip was defined as consisting 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 tourism services like transportation services, accommodation services, food serving services, sightseeing services, entertainment services, etc. and other goods and services at will. It can be seen from Statement 3.12 that out of the overnight visitor-trips with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation and pilgrimage & religious completed during last 365 days, around 7% and 5% were package trips. While for the visitor-trips completed during last 30 days with leading purpose education & training 9% were reported to be package trips. For visitor-trips with all other leading purposes only a very small percentage were package trips.

Statement 3.12: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by type of trip separately for each leading purpose

leading purpose	package	non-package	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
completed during last 365 days			
holidaying, leisure & recreation	71	929	1000
pilgrimage & religious	45	955	1000
health & medical	8	992	1000
shopping	8	992	1000
all	40	960	1000
completed during last 30 days			
business	19	981	1000
social	0	1000	1000
education & training	90	910	1000
others	12	988	1000
all	2	998	1000

Ref: Table 16, Appendix A

3.5 Expenditure on overnight trips

3.5.1 Average expenditure per overnight trip: Tourism expenditure usually covers two components- one package component and other non-package component. Non-Package component includes accommodation, food, transport, shopping, recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health related activities and others. The item wise average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip in respect of different leading purposes for rural and urban areas combined is given in Statement 3.13. The costliest overnight trips with average expenditure per trip (combining both package and non-package components) of Rs. 32,167 were health & medical trips whereas the trips with leading purpose shopping were the second costliest (Rs. 18,981) among the trips completed during last 365 days. The average expenditure on package component for overnight trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation was Rs. 1,493 followed by health & medical trips (Rs. 1,015). For trips completed during last 30 days, business trips recorded maximum expenditure (Rs. 5,949) by households and social trips costed the least with average cost per trip reported as Rs. 2,543.

Statement 3.13: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose

rural + urban									
leading purpose	package compon ent	non-package component							total
		accommo dation	food & drink	transport	shopping	recreation/rel igious, etc.	medical	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
completed during last 365 days									
holidaying, leisure & recreation	1493	1759	1875	3685	2259	420	100	131	11723
pilgrimage & religious	799	1020	1404	2514	1307	512	43	95	7694
health & medical	1015	3471	1864	1701	518	32	23361	205	32167
shopping	192	1162	1027	1561	13408	117	1418	96	18981
completed during last 30 days									
business	615	1120	1149	1699	1169	48	38	112	5949
social	7	29	387	732	1243	49	44	51	2543
education & training	681	657	708	905	804	85	25	88	3953
others	195	479	759	1122	610	116	392	201	3873

Ref: Table 15, Appendix A

3.5.2 Item-wise share of expenditure on non-package component: As the major part of overnight trip expenditure was contributed by non-package components, item wise contribution of non-package component in overnight trip expenditure for trips completed during last 365 days and last 30 days respectively has been shown in Statements 3.14a and 3.14b for rural and urban areas separately. It can be observed that for overnight trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation and pilgrimage & religious the expenditure on transport component was highest in both rural and urban areas. Health & medical trips recorded maximum expenditure on medical components, while overnight trips with leading purpose shopping registered highest share of expenditure on the component shopping in both the areas. For the trips completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business and education & training once again transport turned out to be the most expensive component for both rural and urban households. Whereas Social trips recorded maximum share of expenditure on shopping component.

Statement 3.14a: Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure on non-package component for overnight trips completed during last 365 days for leading purposes holiday, leisure and recreation; pilgrimage & religious; health & medical; and shopping

items of expenditure of non-package component	leading purpose							
	holidaying, leisure and recreation		pilgrimage & religious		health & medical		shopping	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
accommodation	16.1	17.6	13.6	16.0	10.9	11.8	6.6	5.6
food	19.5	17.9	21.8	18.9	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.0
transport	32.6	37.3	34.2	38.8	5.5	5.3	7.7	9.2
shopping	24.6	21.2	20.4	17.5	1.7	1.6	66.3	78.3
recreation etc.	4.2	4.1	8.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8
medical	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	74.9	75.1	12.7	0.6
others	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ref: Table 15, Appendix A

Statement 3.14b: Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure on non-package components for overnight trips completed during last 30 days for leading purposes business; social; education & training and others

items of expenditure of non-package components	leading purpose							
	business		social		education & training		others	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
accommodation	17.9	23.6	0.8	1.6	19.9	20.4	13.2	12.8
food	25.3	18.3	14.9	15.7	23.3	19.1	21.0	20.2
transport	26.7	36.3	23.8	34.9	25.2	31.3	26.7	35.4
shopping	26.6	17.9	54.8	42.1	25.1	23.8	13.7	20.3
recreation etc.	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.8
medical	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	14.3	6.1
others	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.1	7.8	2.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ref: Table 15, Appendix A

3.5.3 Expenditure on overnight trip by leading purposes: The estimates of average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip with respect to different leading purposes are given in Statement 3.15. It may be seen that health & medical trips incurred maximum expenditure in both rural (Rs. 29,454) and urban (Rs. 41,649) areas among all the trips completed during last 365 days. For the trips completed during last 30 days, both rural (Rs. 5,179) and urban (Rs. 6,934) households spent the most on trips with leading purpose business.

Statement 3.15: Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trips for each leading purpose

leading purpose	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
completed during last 365 days		
holidaying, leisure & recreation	8890	13190
pilgrimage & religious	6269	9920
health & medical	29454	41649
shopping	16388	24170
all	15561	16420
completed during last 30 days		
business	5179	6934
social	2123	3324
education & training	3514	4864
others	3504	4445
all	2337	3630

Ref: Table 12 & 15, Appendix A

Section II: Domestic Same-day Trips

This section broadly covers following themes and indicators related to domestic same-day tourism:

- i. Household participation in domestic same-day tourism
 - ❖ Percentage of households reporting at least one same-day trip
 - ❖ Average number of same-day trips generated per 100 tourist households
- ii. Same-day trip characteristics
 - ❖ Percentage distribution of same-day trips by leading purpose
 - ❖ Percentage of overnight trips by use of tourism services
- iii. Expenditure on same-day trips
 - ❖ Average expenditure per same-day trip
 - ❖ Item-wise share of expenditure on non-package components

3.6 Household participation in domestic same-day tourism

Statement 3.16 presents the state wise percentage of households reporting at least one same-day trip during the last 30 days for both rural and urban India. At all-India level 58.2% households reported at least one same-day trip during last 30 days combining both rural and urban sectors. However, in rural areas 65.1% households and 46.2% households in urban areas undertook at least one same-day trip during last 30 days.

Statement 3.16: Percentage of households reporting at least one same-day trip during last 30 days for each State/UT

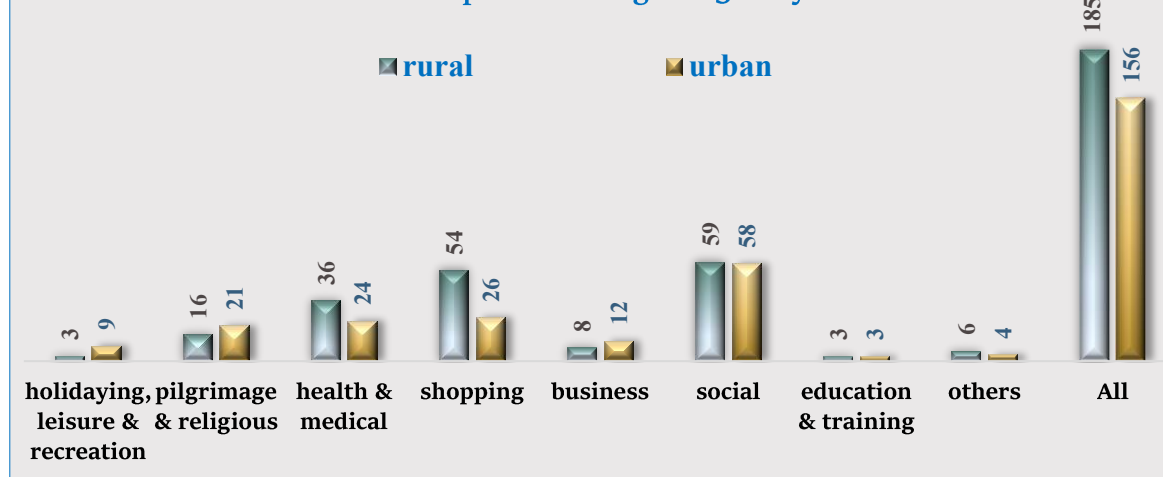
State	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	74.6	47.0	64.8
Arunachal Pradesh	32.3	59.7	37.1
Assam	57.3	55.1	57.0
Bihar	62.2	50.1	60.6
Chhattisgarh	32.9	26.6	31.4
Delhi	34.3	42.9	42.6
Goa	51.1	45.2	47.1
Gujarat	67.0	30.8	48.6
Haryana	58.3	52.5	55.4
Himachal Pradesh	79.0	72.5	77.9
Jharkhand	72.4	54.4	68.3
Karnataka	77.5	39.3	58.8
Keralam	85.9	72.1	78.7
Madhya Pradesh	83.4	65.3	77.8
Maharashtra	57.7	27.8	42.6

Manipur	56.9	78.7	63.7
Meghalaya	23.9	30.4	25.0
Mizoram	35.9	55.7	45.5
Nagaland	48.6	32.8	42.5
Odisha	57.1	46.1	54.9
Punjab	76.2	52.2	65.4
Rajasthan	66.0	36.9	57.5
Sikkim	57.1	34.6	50.6
Tamil Nadu	73.3	58.9	65.8
Telangana	71.0	47.6	59.6
Tripura	89.5	90.5	89.7
Uttarakhand	45.0	35.6	41.4
Uttar Pradesh	64.2	56.6	62.2
West Bengal	53.0	39.8	48.7
A & N Islands	20.6	33.5	27.0
Chandigarh		27.0	27.0
Dadra & N. Haveli & Daman & Diu	66.4	48.4	54.2
Jammu & Kashmir	69.8	52.1	65.6
Ladakh	38.9	36.2	38.2
Lakshadweep	3.4	0.0	0.7
Puducherry	64.5	57.7	59.7
all-India	65.1	46.2	58.2

Ref: Table 19, Appendix A

3.6.1 Average number of same-day trips generated by tourist households: Figure 3.3 shows sector wise average number of same-day trips generated per 100 tourist households (those have made at least one same-day trip during the reference period). It may be seen here that 185 same-day trips were generated per 100 rural households, while their urban counterparts generated 156 such trips per 100 tourist households. In both rural and urban areas highest number of same-day trips were generated for the leading purpose social.

Fig 3.3: Average no of same-day trips per 100 tourist households completed during last 30 days



Ref: Table 19 & 20, Appendix A

3.6.2 Same-day trips by leading purpose: Percentage distribution of same-day trip by leading purpose completed during last 30 days has been presented in the Statement 3.17. It may be observed that social (rural-32%, urban-37%) and shopping (rural-29%, urban-17%) were the two most frequently undertaken same-day trips by both rural and urban households.

Statement 3.17: Percentage distribution of same-day trips by leading purpose completed during last 30 days

leading purpose	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
business	4.5	7.5	5.2
holidaying, leisure and recreation	1.8	5.5	2.8
social	31.8	37.2	33.2
pilgrimage & religious	8.5	13.2	9.7
education & training	1.4	2.2	1.6
health & medical	19.5	15.3	18.5
shopping	29.4	16.7	26.1
others	3.1	2.4	2.9
all	100	100	100

Ref: Table 20, Appendix A

3.6.3. Use of tourism services in same-day trips: Information on use of availing tourism services (accommodation / transport/ food etc.) through tour operator, direct booking and services of tour guide was also collected for same-day trips similar to overnight trips. Such services might have been used for any part of the trip and by any of the household members in that trip. Statement 3.18 presents

percentage of same-day trips having used various tourism services for both rural and urban areas. Here also direct booking of tourism services (without using internet) showed higher use by both rural and urban households for same-day trips completed during last 30 days.

Statement 3.18: Percentage of same-day trips having used various tourism services by sector

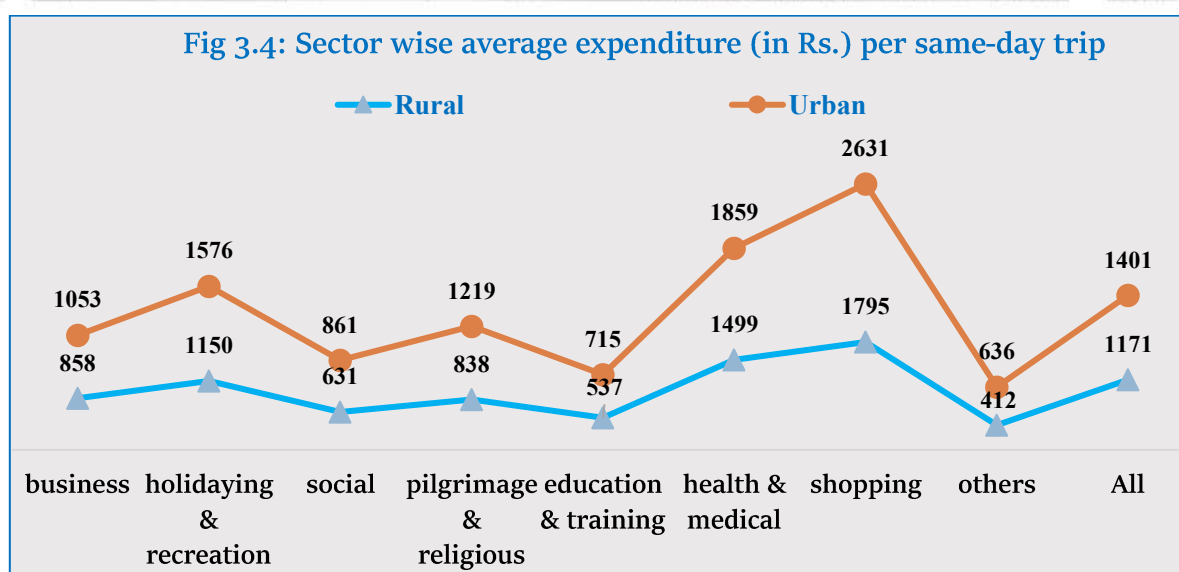
Service availed	percentage of same-day trips completed during last 30 days		
	rural	urban	rural+urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
booked tourism services through tour operator using internet*	0.1	0.7	0.3
booked tourism services through tour operator without using internet	0.3	0.7	0.4
booked tourism services directly using internet	1.3	6.2	2.5
booked tourism services directly without using internet	22.7	23.9	23.0
availed services of tour guide	0.1	0.1	0.1

Ref: Table 22, Appendix A

* The sum of each column may not necessarily be equal to 100, as any of these options might have been used to avail tourism services (accommodation/transport/food etc.) during the same day trip.

3.7 Expenditure on same-day trips

3.7.1 Average expenditure per same-day trip: Figure 3.4 depicts average expenditure per same-day trip, incurred by the households in rural and urban areas, completed during last 30 days. Highest expenditure was observed for trips with leading purposes shopping and health & medical in same-day trips from rural and urban areas.



Ref: Table 21, Appendix A

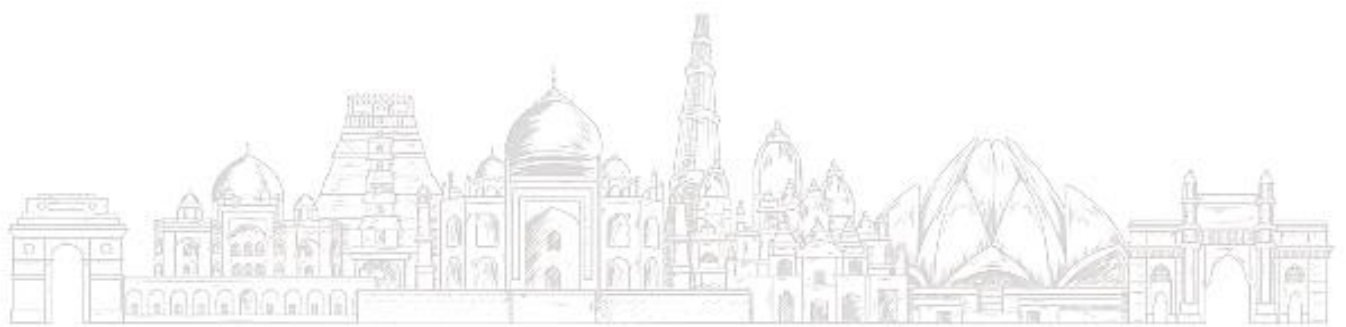
3.7.2 Item-wise share of same-day trip expenditure: Statement 3.19 provides the item wise contribution of same day trip expenditure separately for rural and urban areas for same day trips competed during last 30 days. In case of rural households, 51% of total expenditure on same-day trips and 41% by urban households was done on shopping. Among the remaining items of expenditure, transport and medical registered higher share in total expenditure on same-day trips by both rural and urban households.

Statement 3.19: Item-wise share (in %) of trip expenditure for same-day trips completed during last 30 days

items of expenditure (1)	sector	
	rural (2)	urban (3)
package component	0.1	0.6
accommodation	0.3	0.4
food	9.5	13.9
transport	14.9	22.3
shopping	51.2	41.0
recreation, religious etc.	2.0	3.4
medical	19.6	15.7
others	2.6	3.1
all	100	100

Ref: Table 21, Appendix A





APPENDIX A

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES



Table no	Description
1	Number of households reporting overnight trips during the last 365 days and number of such trips reported for each State/ UT
2	Per 1000 distribution of households reporting overnight trips during last 365 days by religion for each State/UT
3	Per 1000 distribution of households reporting overnight trips completed during the last 365 days by social group for each State/UT
4R	Per 1000 distribution of households reporting overnight trips completed during last 365 days by household type for each State/UT
4U	Per 1000 distribution of households reporting overnight trips completed during last 365 days by household type for each State/UT
5A	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping
5B	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for each State/UT with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others
6A	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for different age-groups with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping
6B	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for different age-groups with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others
7A	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping

7B	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others
8A	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping
8B	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others
9A	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by average number of nights spent in the trip (including journey) for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping
9B	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by average number of nights spent in the trip (including journey) for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others
10A	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by main destination separately for each State/UT of origin with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping
10B	Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by main destination separately for each State/UT of origin with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others
11A	Per 1000 distribution of visitor-trips by purposes for visitor-trips completed during last 365 days from the same state and from other states for each state of main destination completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activities, health & medical and shopping
11B	Per 1000 distribution of visitor-trips by purposes for visitor-trips completed during last 30 days from the same state and from other states for each state of main destination completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others

12	<i>Number of overnight trips, both surveyed and estimated, by leading purpose for each State/UT</i>
13	<i>Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips by starting month for each leading purpose</i>
14	<i>Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips by number of members in the trip and percentage of female member trip in a single member trip</i>
15	<i>Average expenditure (in Rs.) per overnight trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose</i>
16	<i>Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by type of trip for each leading purpose</i>
17	<i>Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips by reimbursement for each leading purpose</i>
18	<i>Number of trips having used various tourism services per 1000 overnight trips for different leading purposes</i>
19	<i>Number of households reporting same-day trips during last 30 days and number of such trips reported for each State/ UT</i>
20	<i>Number of same-day trips, both surveyed and estimated, by leading purpose completed during last 30 days for each State/UT</i>
21	<i>Average expenditure (in Rs.) per same-day trip by categories of expenditure for each leading purpose completed during last 30 days</i>
22	<i>Number of trips having used various tourism services per 1000 same day trips for different leading purposes during last 30 days</i>

APPENDIX B

Sampling Design & Estimation Procedure



Sample Design & Estimation Procedure

1.0 INTRODUCTION

National Statistics Office (NSO) of India conducted 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey' during the period July 2025 – June 2026 as part of NSS 80th round.

1.1 SAMPLING DESIGN

A multi-stage stratified sampling design was used where villages/urban blocks or Sub-Units (SUs) of these were regarded as the First Stage Units (FSU) and the households as the Ultimate Stage Units (USU). Both the FSUs and USUs were selected with Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).

1.1.1 SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST STAGE UNIT

1.1.1.1 The sampling frame for urban sector is the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks as per the latest UFS and for rural sector, it is the list of villages as per Census 2011 updated by removing those villages which are urbanized and included in latest UFS (till the time of sample selection). Sometimes, with a view to ensuring uniformity in the size of FSUs and for operational convenience, large villages/UFS blocks are notionally divided into smaller units of more or less equal size, known as sub-units using a pre-defined criteria based on population in the village or number of households in the UFS block. The sector-specific criteria for sub-unit formation are as below:

Rural Sector

- (i) The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population of 1000 or more and except some States/UTs) was decided based on projected present population of the village. The criteria for the formation of the SUs are given below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
...	...

- (ii) For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, parts of Uttarakhand (except four districts - Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Jammu and Kashmir (seven districts Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar,

Ramban) and Idukki district of Kerala; SU was formed in a village if population as per Census 2011 was more than or equal to 500. The criteria for the number of SUs to be formed are as below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
...	...

Urban Sector:

Sub-units were formed in the UFS blocks with number of households 250 or more. The number of SUs to be formed within the UFS blocks was decided by the following criteria:

Number of Households in UFS Block	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 250	1
250 to 499	2
500 to 749	3
...	...

Thus, the list of villages / UFS blocks / SUs (for those villages or UFS blocks where sub-units were formed) together constituted the sampling frame for selection of the First Stage Units.

1.1.2 STRATIFICATION OF FSUs

1.1.2.1 The primary geographical unit, called basic stratum within a state/UT for rural and urban sectors, was a district.

Rural Sector:

- (i) A **Special Stratum** comprising of all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 was formed at all-India level.
- (ii) The remaining villages within each district constituted a separate stratum.

Urban Sector:

Two or more strata were formed in urban areas of each basic stratum with the following criteria:

- (i) Each million plus city as per census 2011 was considered as a separate stratum.
- (ii) Rest of the urban areas of the district constituted another stratum.

1.1.3 SUB-STRATIFICATION OF FSUs

1.1.3.1 In rural sector, the number of groups to be formed within a rural stratum (which is a district excluding all uninhabited villages) depended on the sample size allocated to the stratum based on its population size. The minimum allocation to be done in a stratum was 4 FSUs. In each stratum with more than 4 allotted FSUs (i.e., where $n > 4$), 2 or more groups (sub-strata) were formed. For formation of these sub-strata, the villages within a stratum were ordered in terms of its population size, then these ordered villages were clubbed into $n/4$ groups such that each group would comprise of a set of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

In the urban sector, sub-strata were formed in those strata where the allotted number of FSUs was more than 4 (i.e., $n > 4$). For all strata with $n > 4$, all the UFS blocks within the strata were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum would comprise a group of UFS blocks (all SUs of a block considered together) having more or less equal number of households. If the number of blocks in a particular stratum was very small, no sub-stratum was formed in the stratum.

1.1.4 CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF FSUs IN STRATUM

A criterion, in terms of population content as described below was used for allocation of FSUs (urban blocks or villages or subunits) in the basic stratum:

FSU allocation criteria for basic stratum					
Size Class	Population	Annual Allocation	Size Class	Population	Annual Allocation
1	Less than 1 lakh	4 FSUs	12	40 lakhs to 48 lakhs	56 FSUs
2	1 lakh to 4 lakhs	8 FSUs	13	48 lakhs to 56 lakhs	68 FSUs
3	4 lakhs to 8 lakhs	12 FSUs	14	56 lakhs to 64 lakhs	80 FSUs
4	8 lakhs to 12 lakhs	16 FSUs	15	64 lakhs to 72 lakhs	92 FSUs
5	12 lakhs to 16 lakhs	20 FSUs	16	72 lakhs to 80 lakhs	104 FSUs
6	16 lakhs to 20 lakhs	24 FSUs	17	80 lakhs to 88 lakhs	116 FSUs
7	20 lakhs to 24 lakhs	28 FSUs	18	88 lakhs to 100 lakhs	128 FSUs
8	24 lakhs to 28 lakhs	32 FSUs	19	100 lakhs to 120 lakhs	160 FSUs
9	28 lakhs to 32 lakhs	36 FSUs	20	120 lakhs to 140 lakhs	184 FSUs
10	32 lakhs to 36 lakhs	40 FSUs	21	140 lakhs to 160 lakhs	208 FSUs
11	36 lakhs to 40 lakhs	44 FSUs	...	...	...

The projected population for each district was obtained using the State $\times$ District level growth rates computed from the projected population figures as on 1st March 2025 as available from the report, 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036' of the Technical Group on Population Projections, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The allocation was adjusted to ensure uniformity in the population distribution across Sample FSUs within each State/UT. For special stratum formed in rural areas, 24 FSUs were allocated.

1.1.5 SAMPLE SIZE

Around 24,778 FSUs were surveyed for the central sample at all-India level.

1.1.6 ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE TO STATES AND UTS

The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs on the basis of the matching criteria as discussed in para 1.1.1.1 subject to a minimum allocation of 16 FSUs (8 each for the rural and urban sector).

1.1.7 ALLOCATION TO SUB-STRATA

Allocation of FSUs for each sub-stratum was 4 in both rural and urban sectors.

1.1.8 SELECTION OF FSUS WITHIN STRATUM/SUB-STRATUM

The required number of FSUs (which is the annual allocation within the given stratum $\times$ sub-stratum) was selected by SRSWOR from each of the stratum / sub-stratum.

1.1.9 FORMATION OF SUB-DIVISION

It was observed that in some of the selected FSUs, the actual present population was significantly higher than the projected population/Census population and this might have caused operational inconvenience for listing of all the households. In such a situation, the selected FSU was notionally sub-divided into several smaller units, called Sub-division. The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions to be formed in the selected rural (except areas mentioned in point (ii), para 1.1.1.1) /urban FSU is given below:

Approx. present population of the selected FSU	Number of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 1500	1
1500 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
...	...

The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions in rural areas mentioned in point (ii) of para 1.1.1.1 are as below:

Approx. present population of the selected SU	Number of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 750	1
750 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
...	...

Only one Sub-division was selected randomly after forming the required number of Sub-divisions. Further, listing and selection of households was done in the selected Sub-division unit only.

1.1.10 FORMATION OF SECOND STAGE STRATA (SSS) FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE SURVEY (DTES)

The criteria for determining the Second Stage Strata (SSS) and number of households to be surveyed for different SSS for 'Domestic Tourism Expenditure' was as follows:

SSS	Composition of SSS		number of households to be surveyed
Rural/Urban			
1	households having at least one member who completed overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping / pilgrimage purpose	with UMPCE > A	2
2		with UMPCE ≤ A	2
3	from the remaining, households having at least one member who completed any other overnight trip during last 30 days	with UMPCE > A	2
4		with UMPCE ≤ A	2
5	other households		2
Total			10

Note:

- Here the overnight trip indicates of duration less than or equal to 180 days. Overnight trips of duration of more than 180 days were outside the purview of DTE survey.

- The cutoff value (A) for each State $\times$ Sector level was based on the 60th percentile of the corresponding distribution of MPCE, derived from the latest HCES, i.e., HCES:2023-24, with inflation adjustments made using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) – General Index.
- UMPCE is Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

1.1.11 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The required number of sample households from each SSS of DTES were selected through SRSWOR.



1.2 Estimation Procedure

1.2.1 Notations:

s	subscript for s th stratum
t	subscript for t th sub-stratum
i	subscript for i th FSU [SU/ Village / panchayat ward/ UFS block]
j	subscript for j th second stage stratum in an FSU
K	subscript for k th sample household within an FSU
D ₁	total number of sub-divisions formed in the sample FSU. D ₁ =1, if no Sub-division is formed in the SU)
N	total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum
n	number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum
H	total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU
h	number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an 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

Let y_{stijk} be the observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

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

1.2.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum × sub-stratum:

1.2.2.1 Schedule 0.0 (Rural/Urban):

For estimating the number of households in a stratum × sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_1 \times y_i$$

where, y_i is the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in i-th FSU.

1.2.2.2 Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey:

For j-th second-stage stratum of t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{stj} = \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} \left[D_{1sti} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}} \times \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} y_{stijk} \right]$$

where n_{stj} is the number of sample FSUs with non-void j-th second-stage stratum of t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

Aggregate $\hat{Y}_{st}$ is obtained by combining all the second-stage strata within t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

Overall Estimate of Aggregates for a stratum:

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

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

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

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

1.2.4 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 district / State / UT / all-India level.

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

1.2.5 Estimation of Errors:

1.2.5.1 Formula for estimated variance (for Rural / Urban):

Here, the required number of FSUs (which is the annual allocation within the given stratum $\times$ sub-stratum) will be selected by SRSWOR. Subsequently, USUs will be selected by SRSWOR within each of the selected FSUs. If the i^{th} FSU has been selected, h_i unit is selected from this particular FSU $\times$ SSS by SRSWOR method.

(a) Variance estimator formula for aggregate $\hat{Y}$ (for Rural/Urban):

$$\hat{Y}_{ij} = H_{ij} \times \bar{y}_{ij} \times D_{1si} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{y}_{ij} = \frac{\sum_1^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk}}{h_{ij}}$$

$$V\hat{r}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{r}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t \sum_j V\hat{r}(\hat{Y}_{stj})$$

$$V\hat{r}(\hat{Y}_{stj}) = N_{st}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}} - \frac{1}{N_{st}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}-1} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} (H_{stij} \times D_{1sti} \times \bar{y}_{stij} - \frac{1}{n_{stj}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} H_{stij} \times D_{1sti} \times \bar{y}_{stij})^2 + \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} H_{stij}^2 \times D_{1sti}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{h_{stij}} - \frac{1}{H_{stij} \times D_{1sti}} \right) \times s_{wij}^2$$

$$\text{where } s_{wij}^2 = \frac{1}{(h_{stij}-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} (y_{stijk} - \bar{y}_{stij})^2$$

(b) MSE estimator formula for ratio $\hat{R}$ (for Rural/Urban):

Note that $X^2 \text{MSE}(\hat{R})$ is unbiasedly estimated by $V(\hat{Y} - R\hat{X})$

$$V(\hat{Y} - R\hat{X}) = v(\hat{u}) \text{ where } u_{ijk} = (y_{ijk} - Rx_{ijk}),$$

$U_i = (Y_i - RX_i)$ and $U = (Y - RX) = 0$ at domain level (State/District) .

$$\hat{X}^2 \hat{\text{MSE}}(\hat{R}) = \hat{V}(\hat{U}) \quad \text{at } R = \hat{R}$$

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} \times \sum_k y_{stijk} \times n_{stj} \times \text{multiplier}$$

$$\hat{X}_{stij} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} \times \sum_k x_{stijk} \times n_{stj} \times \text{multiplier}$$

$$\hat{\text{MSE}}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \hat{\text{MSE}}_{st}(\hat{R})$$

$$\hat{\text{MSE}}_{st}(\hat{R}) =$$

$$\sum_j N_{st}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}} - \frac{1}{N_{st}} \right) \frac{1}{(n_{stj}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} (H_{stij} \times D_{1sti} \times \bar{u}_{ij} - \frac{1}{n_{stj}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} H_{stij} \times D_{1sti} \times \bar{u}_{ij})^2 + \sum_j \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} H_{stij}^2 \times D_{1sti}^2 \left(\frac{1}{h_{stij}} - \frac{1}{H_{stij} \times D_{1sti}} \right) \times s_{uij}^2$$

$$\text{where } s_{uij}^2 = \frac{1}{(h_{ij}-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} (u_{ijk} - \bar{u}_{ij})^2, \quad \bar{u}_{ij} = \bar{y}_{ij} - \hat{R}\bar{x}_{ij}$$

The formulae for multipliers are as given in Section 2.

1.2.5.2 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

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

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

1.2.6 Multipliers:

1.2.6.1 The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for different types of schedules are given below.

Schedule	Sector	Formula for multipliers
0.0	Rural / Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}}$
21.1	Rural / Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \times D_{1sti} \times \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	

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 0.0, irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing Schedule and detailed enquiry Schedule of DTES.

1.2.7 Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.:

1.2.7.1 While counting the number of FSUs surveyed (n_{st} or n_{stj}) in a stratum/sub-stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in Schedule: 0.0 will be considered. In addition, even if no household is available in the frame, that FSU will be treated as surveyed. However, if households for a particular type of schedule are available in the frame of the FSU but none of these could be surveyed then the FSU will be treated as casualty, and not as surveyed in respect of that Schedule.

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

- 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 (i.e., $H > 0$) but number of households surveyed according to data file as nil ($h = 0$), will be considered as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.
- All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per questionnaire 0.0 minus the number of casualties as identified above will be considered as the number of surveyed FSUs (n_{stj}) for that (stratum/sub-stratum) $\times$ (second stage stratum).

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

1.2.8.1 A stratum/sub-stratum may be void because of the casualty of all the FSUs belonging to the stratum/sub-stratum.

1.2.8.2 When a stratum/sub-stratum is void, the following procedure is recommended:

Case(A): Stratum/Sub-stratum void 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 same Group of the stratum. If for a particular group only one sub-stratum is there and only one FSU is allocated and that FSU becomes a casualty, then it will be merged with next sub-stratum group with proper size adjustment. Merged (in which void sub-stratum is merging) sub-stratum size may be calculated as:

*Merged stratum size + Merging stratum size * (per FSU size of merging sub-stratum/per FSU size of merged sub-stratum)*

Explanation of notation:

- ✓ Merging sub-stratum means void sub-stratum
- ✓ Merged sub-stratum means in which void sub-stratum is merging
- ✓ Per FSU size of a sub-stratum is the average number of households per sub-unit in urban area or average population per sub-unit in rural area.

Rule for sub-stratum in which the void sub-strata will merge –

Say, the per FSU size of t^{th} void sub-stratum within a particular stratum = X_t , whereas, the per FSU size of neighbouring non-void sub-stratums say, $(t - 1)^{\text{th}}$ and $(t + 1)^{\text{th}}$ are X_{t-1} and

X_{t+1} respectively. Then void stratum will merge with $(t - 1)^{\text{th}}$ sub-stratum if $|X_t - X_{t-1}| < |X_t - X_{t+1}|$; otherwise merge with $(t + 1)^{\text{th}}$ sub-stratum.

If the first or last sub-stratum is void, it will merge with the next non-void sub-stratum within the same group / 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(B): Stratum/Sub-stratum void case at second stage stratum level (i.e. all the FSUs were casualties for a particular second stage stratum):

- (i) 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.



APPENDIX C

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS (RSE) TABLES



Table no	Description
R1	<i>Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of estimated number of overnight trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping</i>
R2	<i>Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of estimated number of overnight trips completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others</i>
R3	<i>Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of average expenditure per overnight trip completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping</i>
R4	<i>Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of average expenditure per overnight trip completed during last 30 days with leading purpose business, education, social and others</i>

Table R1: Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of estimated number of overnight trips completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping

State	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	2.86	6.51
Arunachal Pradesh	17.61	8.48
Assam	2.57	5.10
Bihar	1.90	3.40
Chhattisgarh	4.35	5.44
Delhi	18.48	5.97
Goa	12.21	14.63
Gujarat	3.66	3.74
Haryana	3.80	5.65
Himachal Pradesh	6.03	13.83
Jharkhand	3.74	4.67
Karnataka	2.84	3.50
Keralam	2.88	2.60
Madhya Pradesh	2.41	4.91
Maharashtra	2.26	4.88
Manipur	9.31	6.75
Meghalaya	8.34	23.00
Mizoram	10.08	6.60
Nagaland	7.83	7.21
Odisha	8.80	9.63
Punjab	3.87	4.93
Rajasthan	3.14	5.75
Sikkim	10.94	28.63
Tamil Nadu	3.34	7.91
Telangana	3.23	4.03
Tripura	7.88	11.15
Uttarakhand	6.91	13.08
Uttar Pradesh	1.48	2.51
West Bengal	1.80	2.47
A & N Islands	7.77	8.71
Chandigarh	NA*	8.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	12.60	10.47
Jammu & Kashmir	7.20	6.99
Ladakh	13.50	13.03
Lakshadweep	11.44	11.72
Puducherry	16.76	11.78
All India	0.76	1.96

*NA- Not Applicable due to no sample observations

Table R2: Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of estimated number of overnight trips completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, education & training and others

State	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	3.15	7.01
Arunachal Pradesh	12.98	6.84
Assam	2.55	4.28
Bihar	1.90	3.58
Chhattisgarh	4.37	7.38
Delhi	21.17	4.60
Goa	17.7	35.64
Gujarat	3.19	2.96
Haryana	3.91	4.62
Himachal Pradesh	5.43	12.53
Jharkhand	4.33	4.16
Karnataka	2.65	4.42
Keralam	4.11	4.89
Madhya Pradesh	2.22	3.71
Maharashtra	2.81	4.51
Manipur	11.96	8.67
Meghalaya	7.73	10.88
Mizoram	NA*	61.41
Nagaland	5.14	7.54
Odisha	3.66	8.12
Punjab	4.04	4.64
Rajasthan	3.48	4.65
Sikkim	17.95	14.47
Tamil Nadu	4.29	5.38
Telangana	4.01	5.06
Tripura	9.73	11.26
Uttarakhand	6.93	6.85
Uttar Pradesh	1.80	3.19
West Bengal	1.78	2.59
A & N Islands	13.4	10.63
Chandigarh	NA*	12.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	14.3	19.34
Jammu & Kashmir	5.29	7.04
Ladakh	17.05	23.29
Lakshadweep	17.11	15.11
Puducherry	11.68	16.56
All India	0.74	1.34

*NA- Not Applicable due to no sample observations

Table R3: Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of average expenditure per overnight trip completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, pilgrimage & religious, health & medical and shopping

State	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	5.82	8.07
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	6.52
Assam	6.26	8.40
Bihar	4.20	6.07
Chhattisgarh	8.94	8.83
Delhi	15.51	4.95
Goa	13.67	13.91
Gujarat	7.05	5.95
Haryana	4.98	7.96
Himachal Pradesh	10.25	14.07
Jharkhand	10.71	7.78
Karnataka	6.51	17.35
Keralam	7.29	4.82
Madhya Pradesh	4.90	8.05
Maharashtra	4.46	4.93
Manipur	9.13	13.68
Meghalaya	8.16	12.10
Mizoram	12.94	8.72
Nagaland	7.33	6.57
Odisha	9.79	11.72
Punjab	7.73	13.38
Rajasthan	4.02	7.67
Sikkim	28.68	24.96
Tamil Nadu	5.79	7.54
Telangana	6.62	9.45
Tripura	15.02	11.67
Uttarakhand	9.68	24.85
Uttar Pradesh	2.84	4.09
West Bengal	3.74	5.14
A & N Islands	16.10	5.57
Chandigarh	NA*	11.38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	15.85	45.05
Jammu & Kashmir	6.92	9.61
Ladakh	23.13	21.64
Lakshadweep	17.07	15.38
Puducherry	30.53	20.73
All India	1.35	2.18

*NA- Not Applicable due to no sample observations

Table R4: Relative Standard Error (RSE-%) of average expenditure per overnight trip completed during last 30 days with leading purpose business, education, social and others

State	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	9.23	8.24
Arunachal Pradesh	6.43	11.62
Assam	3.79	5.10
Bihar	3.86	6.58
Chhattisgarh	4.28	12.66
Delhi	10.68	5.30
Goa	11.82	33.5
Gujarat	3.64	4.64
Haryana	7.04	5.94
Himachal Pradesh	13.49	40.50
Jharkhand	6.95	7.57
Karnataka	7.40	28.17
Keralam	12.05	7.96
Madhya Pradesh	4.00	6.54
Maharashtra	7.68	6.88
Manipur	10.5	15.20
Meghalaya	8.51	16.67
Mizoram	NA*	35.77
Nagaland	6.50	13.24
Odisha	5.09	13.70
Punjab	4.92	6.26
Rajasthan	5.03	4.97
Sikkim	10.31	14.81
Tamil Nadu	10.19	9.77
Telangana	20.45	6.54
Tripura	16.46	47.16
Uttarakhand	10.01	11.79
Uttar Pradesh	3.31	6.77
West Bengal	3.49	5.21
A & N Islands	26.90	29.49
Chandigarh	NA*	8.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	28.15	12.00
Jammu & Kashmir	11.77	18.94
Ladakh	11.84	23.34
Lakshadweep	20.09	23.24
Puducherry	22.61	6.97
All India	1.86	2.98

*NA- Not Applicable due to no sample observations

APPENDIX D

Schedule of Enquiry

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
EIGHTIETH ROUND: JULY 2025 – JUNE 2026
SCHEDULE 21.1: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE**

[Block 1] Identification of sample household

[Information on items 1 to 8 and 11 will be available from the sample list. Information on items 12 to 14 will be available from the schedule for listing (Sch. 0.0). Items 15 and 16 are to be filled by the field officials.]

Item no.	Item description	Code/Entry
1.	Sector (<i>Rural-1, Urban -2</i>)	
2.	Type of Sample (<i>Central -1, State -2</i>)	
3.	State/U.T. Name	
4.	District Name	
5.	Name of Sub-District/Tehsil/Town	
6.	Village Name:	
7.	Investigator Unit Number/Block Number:	
8.	Sample Sub-Unit (SU) Number:	
9.	Round Number:	80
10.	Schedule number:	21.1
11.	Serial Number of Sample FSU:	
12.	Sample Sub-Division Number:	
13.	Second Stage Stratum Number:	
14.	Sample Household Number:	
15.	Survey Code (<i>Original -1, Substitute -2, Casualty -3</i>)	
16.	If code 2 or 3 in item 15, Reason for substitution/casualty of the original household (<i>Informant busy -1, Members away from home -2, Informant non-cooperative -3, Others -9</i>)	

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[Block 3] Demographic particulars of all household members					
Sl. No.	Name of the household (hh) member	Relation to head (self - 1, spouse of head - 2, married child - 3, spouse of married child - 4, unmarried child - 5, grandchild - 6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law - 7, brother/ sister/ brother-in-law/ sister-in-law/ other relatives - 8, servants/ employees /other non-relatives - 9)	Gender (male - 1, female - 2, transgender - 3)	Age (years) [completed number of years of age]	Marital status (never married- 1, currently married (including living together) - 2, widowed -3, divorced/ separated - 4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	[name of the head of household]				
2.					

[Block 4] Household characteristics		
Item no.	Item description	Code/Entry
1.	Household size	Auto-populated from Block 3
2.	Household type <i>(For rural areas: self-employment in agriculture-1, self-employment in non-agriculture-2, regular wage/salary earning in agriculture -3, regular wage/ salary earning in non- agriculture-4; casual labour in agriculture – 5, casual labour in non- agriculture-6; others -9)</i> <i>(For urban areas: self-employed -1, regular wage/ salary earning -2, casual labour -3, others -9)</i>	
3.	Religion <i>(Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9)</i>	
4.	Social group <i>(Scheduled Tribe (ST) -1, Scheduled Caste (SC) -2, Other Backward Class (OBC)-3, Others-9)</i>	
5.	Whether any domestic overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days was completed by household members during last 365 days <i>for leading purposes health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities?</i> <i>(yes-1, no-2)</i>	
6.	Number of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by the household during last 365 days for different leading purposes <i>business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), education & training, Others:</i>	
6.1.	business	
6.2.	social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.)	
6.3.	education & training	
6.4.	Others (excluding trips for leading purposes like <i>holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical, shopping, pilgrimage & religious activities, trips to fixed place of study/work, for migrating and getting employed, setting up residence</i>)	
7.	Whether any domestic overnight trip of duration less than or equal to 180 days was completed by household members during last 30 days for leading purposes <i>viz. business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), education & training, others?</i> <i>(yes-1, no-2)</i>	
8.	Whether any domestic same day trip was performed by any member of the household during last 30 days? <i>(yes-1, no-2)</i>	
9.	Household's last month's consumption expenditure (excluding all incidental expenditures such as, marriage, hospitalization, institutional education fee etc.) (in Rs.)	

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[Block 5.1] Particulars of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 365 days (for leading purposes health & medical; holidaying, leisure and recreation; shopping and pilgrimage & religious activities)														
sl. no. of trip <i>[ordering from the latest completed trip]</i>	number of household members in the trip	sl. no. of household member who was in that trip (as in col. 1, block 3)	Age (as in col.5, block 3)	purpose of the trip for the member (code)	type of trip (code)	mode of travel (code)		type of stay (code)		no. of nights spent outside usual place of residence (UPR) (including journey)	leading purpose* for all the members performing the trip (code)	starting month (code)	main destination (code)	if code '3' or '4' in col. 14 then destination state code/ state code of port of departure
						major (maximum distance travelled)	minor (2 nd maximum distance travelled)	major (maximum no. of nights spent)	minor (2 nd maximum no. of nights spent)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
99	total number of trips													

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1

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

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

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

Col 9/10: type of stay: Commercial: hotel-01, guest house-02, dharamshala-03, rented house-04, homestay -05, others -09

Non-commercial: friends& relatives-11, others -19

Col 12: leading purpose for all the members performing the trip: holidaying, leisure and recreation-2, pilgrimage & religious activities -4, health & medical –6, shopping-7

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

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

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

Andhra Pradesh	28	Jammu & Kashmir	01	Odisha	21	Chandigarh	04
Arunachal Pradesh	12	Jharkhand	20	Punjab	03	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	25
Assam	18	Karnataka	29	Rajasthan	08	Lakshadweep	31
Bihar	10	Kerala	32	Sikkim	11	Puducherry	34
Chhattisgarh	22	Madhya Pradesh	23	Tamil Nadu	33	Telangana	36
Delhi	07	Maharashtra	27	Tripura	16	Ladakh	37
Goa	30	Manipur	14	Uttar Pradesh	09		
Gujarat	24	Meghalaya	17	Uttarakhand	05		
Haryana	06	Mizoram	15	West Bengal	19		
Himachal Pradesh	02	Nagaland	13	A & N Islands	35		

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[Block 5.2] Particulars of domestic overnight trips of duration less than or equal to 180 days completed by household members during last 30 days [for leading purposes business, social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages, etc.), education & training, others]

[illegible]

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2

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

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

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

Col 9/10: type of stay: Commercial: hotel-01, guest house-02, dharamshala-03, rented house-04, homestay -05, others -09
Non-commercial: friends& relatives-11, others -19

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

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

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

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

Andhra Pradesh	28	Jammu & Kashmir	01	Odisha	21	Chandigarh	04
Arunachal Pradesh	12	Jharkhand	20	Punjab	03	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	25
Assam	18	Karnataka	29	Rajasthan	08	Lakshadweep	31
Bihar	10	Kerala	32	Sikkim	11	Puducherry	34
Chhattisgarh	22	Madhya Pradesh	23	Tamil Nadu	33	Telangana	36
Delhi	07	Maharashtra	27	Tripura	16	Ladakh	37
Goa	30	Manipur	14	Uttar Pradesh	09		
Gujarat	24	Meghalaya	17	Uttarakhand	05		
Haryana	06	Mizoram	15	West Bengal	19		
Himachal Pradesh	02	Nagaland	13	A & N Islands	35		

[Block 6.1] Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1					
		← trips →			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	trip serial no. [as in col.1, block 5.1]				
2.	type of trip [as in col.6, block 5.1]				
3.	package component (Rs.)				
	3.1	transport (yes-1, no-2)			
	3.2	accommodation (yes-1, no-2)			
	3.3	meals/ food (yes-1, no-2)			
	3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (yes-1, no-2)			
non-package component (Rs.)					
4. accommodation					
	4.1	hotel			
	4.2	guest house			
	4.3	dharamshala			
	4.4	rented house			
	4.5	homestay			
	4.6	others			
	4.0	sub-total (4.1 to 4.6)			
5. food & drink (for immediate consumption during the trip)					
	5.1	in the accommodation unit			
	5.2	outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit			
	5.0	sub-total (5.1 to 5.2)			
6. transport					
	6.1	railways			
	6.2	public transport for road journey			
	6.3	own road transport (including fuel, driver's cost, repair & maintenance, if any)			
	6.4	rental/ hiring of vehicle(including cabs) for road journey			
	6.5	Water transport			
	6.6	Air transport			
	6.7	travel agency services/tour operators			
	6.8	others and supporting services			
	6.0	sub-total (6.1 to 6.8)			
7. shopping					
	7.01	clothing and garments			
	7.02	processed food (for future consumption)			
	7.03	alcohol & tobacco products (for future consumption)			
	7.04	travel related consumer goods			
	7.05	footwear			
	7.06	toiletries			
	7.07	gems and jewellery			
	7.08	books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.			
	7.09	memento, souvenir, etc.			
	7.10	others			
7.00	sub-total (7.01 to 7.10)				
8. recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities					
	8.1	cinema, theatre, amusement, personal care like sauna, massaging, etc.			

[Block 6.1] Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 365 days covered in block 5.1					← trips →			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	8.2	entry fee and other expenses to religious sites like darshan, offerings, priest fee, etc. (Donation, alms are not included).						
	8.3	entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites						
	8.4	sporting activities						
	8.5	medical and health related activities	8.5.1	medicine				
			8.5.2	medical accessories				
			8.5.3	other health related services				
			8.5.0	sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]				
8.0	sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]							
9.	others							
10.	sub-total [4.0 + 5.0 + 6.0 + 7.00 + 8.0 + 9]							
11.	total [3 + 10]							
12.	whether any reimbursement/direct payment was made by Government organisation (like, Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, organisations wholly funded by government) for this trip (yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3)							
13	if code '1' in item 12, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed							
14.	Whether any reimbursement/direct payment was made by other organisation/ institution/ non-household members but not covered in item 12 (yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3)							
15	if code '1' in item 14, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed							
16	Details of other services availed for the trip							
	16.1	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc., through tour operator using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.2	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator without using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.3	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.4	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly without using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.5	Services of tour guide (yes -1, no -2)						

[Block 6.2] Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2					
		← trips →			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	trip serial no. [as in col.1, block 5.2]				
2.	type of trip [as in col.6, block 5.2]				
3.	package component (Rs.)				
	3.1	transport (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)			
	3.2	accommodation (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)			
	3.3	meals/ food (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)			
	3.4	sightseeing and entertainment (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)			
non-package component (Rs.)					
4. accommodation					
	4.1	hotel			
	4.2	guest house			
	4.3	dharamshala			
	4.4	rented house			
	4.5	homestay			
	4.6	others			
	4.0	sub-total (4.1 to 4.6)			
5. food & drink (for immediate consumption during the trip)					
	5.1	in the accommodation unit			
	5.2	outside accommodation unit and during journey and transit			
	5.0	sub-total (5.1 to 5.2)			
6. transport					
	6.1	railways			
	6.2	public transport for road journey			
	6.3	own road transport (including fuel, driver's cost, repair & maintenance, if any)			
	6.4	rental/ hiring of vehicle(including cabs) for road journey			
	6.5	Water transport			
	6.6	Air transport			
	6.7	travel agency services/tour operators			
	6.8	others and supporting services			
	6.0	sub-total (6.1 to 6.8)			
7. shopping					
	7.01	clothing and garments			
	7.02	processed food (for future consumption)			
	7.03	alcohol & tobacco products (for future consumption)			
	7.04	travel related consumer goods			
	7.05	footwear			
	7.06	toiletries			
	7.07	gems and jewellery			
	7.08	books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.			
	7.09	memento, souvenir, etc.			
	7.10	others			
7.00	sub-total (7.01 to 7.10)				
8.recreation, religious, cultural, sporting and health-related activities					
	8.1	cinema, theatre, amusement, personal care like sauna, massaging, etc.			

[Block 6.2] Particulars of expenditure (Rs.) for all trips in last 30 days covered in block 5.2					← trips →			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	8.2	entry fee and other expenses to religious sites like darshan, offerings, priest fee, etc. (Donation, alms are not included).						
	8.3	entry fee and other expenses at cultural sites						
	8.4	sporting activities						
	8.5	medical and health related activities	8.5.1	medicine				
			8.5.2	medical accessories				
			8.5.3	other health related services				
			8.5.0	sub-total [8.5.1 to 8.5.3]				
8.0	sub-total [8.1 + 8.2 + 8.3 + 8.4 + 8.5.0]							
9.	others							
10.	sub-total [4.0 +5.0+ 6.0+7.00+8.0+9]							
11.	total [3 +10]							
12.	whether any reimbursement/direct payment was made by Government organisation (like, Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, organisations wholly funded by government) for this trip (yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3)							
13	if code '1' in item 12, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed							
14.	Whether any reimbursement/direct payment was made by other organisation/ institution/ non-household members but not covered in item 12 (yes and amount known -1, yes and amount not known -2, no -3)							
15	if code '1' in item 14, amount (Rs.) paid/ reimbursed							
16	Details of other services availed for the trip							
	16.1	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.2	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator without using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.3	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.4	Booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly without using internet (yes -1, no -2)						
	16.5	Services of tour guide (yes -1, no -2)						

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[Block 7] Particulars and expenditure (Rs.) of domestic same-day trips completed by household members during last 30 days																	
sl. no. of trip <i>[or der ing fro m the late st co mpl ete d trip]</i>	Numb er of house hold memb ers in the trip	leading purpose* for all the members performin g the trip (code)	expenditure (Rs.)										Whether the following services were availed				
			packa ge	non-package								total (col. 4+ col. 12)	whether booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator using internet (yes -1, no -2)	whether booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. through tour operator without using internet (yes -1, no -2)	whether booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly using internet (yes -1, no -2)	whether booked accommodation/ transport/ food, etc. directly without using internet (yes -1, no -2)	whether services of tour guide were used (yes -1, no -2)
				accom modati on	food & drink	transpo rt	shopping	recreation, religious, cultural and sporting	health related (medicine, medical accessories, other health related services)	others	subtotal (col.5 to col.11)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)

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

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

[Block 2] Particulars of field operations												
Sl. no.	items		Survey Enumerator (SE)/ Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)				Survey Supervisor (SS)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)					
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)					
1(a)	(i) Name (block letters)											
	(ii) Code											
	(iii) Signature											
1(b)	(i) Name (block letters)											
	(ii) Code											
	(iii) Signature											
2.	Date(s) of:		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY				
	(i) Survey/ inspection											
	(ii) Receipt											
	(iii) Scrutiny											
	(iv) Despatch											
3.	Total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of enumerators (SE/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]											
4.	Number of enumerators (SE/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule											
5.	Whether any remark has been entered by SE/JSO/SS/SSO	(i) In block 8/9 (yes -1, no -2)										
		(ii) Elsewhere in the schedule (yes -1, no -2)										
6.	name of informant: [Instruction: A pop-up with the details of household members as listed in Block 3, Col. 2 will appear along with an option 'not a household member' against 'srl. no. of the household member' '99'. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list]											
	Srl no. of the household member		Name				Select the informant					
							○					
							○					
	99		not a household member				○					
7.	Mobile number of informant/any other household member who can be contacted											
8.	Landline number of the household, if any (Start with STD code)											
9.	Response code of the informant as assessed by SE/JSO <i>informant co-operative and capable -1, informant co-operative but not capable -2, informant busy -3, informant reluctant -4, others -9</i>											

[Block 8] Remarks by Survey Enumerator (SE) / Junior Statistical Officer(JSO)

[Block 9] Comments by Survey Supervisor (SS)/ Senior Statistical Officer(SSO)

Dissemination of NSS Results :

The Report is available in the website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (www.mospi.gov.in)