

CHAPTER 3

FEATURES OF DOMESTIC TOURISM

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes various features of domestic tourism based on the survey estimates of NSS 72nd round. The activity of domestic tourism undertaken by the members of the households has two distinct features, viz. the *trip* and the *visitor*. As explained in Chapter Two, the trip, either same-day or overnight, was the ultimate unit to study the activity of domestic tourism and it related to the movement of one or more members of the household to a main destination with a leading purpose. The members of the households who happened to be the members of the trip are the visitors. As every trip has a purpose and occurrence of trips are more frequent for certain purposes, hence information on overnight trips was collected on two different reference period namely 'last 365 days' and 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey. However, for same day trip only one reference period was used, 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey. For better understanding of the terms used in this chapter and ensuing one, Chapter Two may be seen.

3.2 Household Characteristics

Statement 3.1a gives the rural and urban bifurcation of estimated households and population. Estimated population as per this survey was 16.7 lakhs with rural share of about 74% in total population. Estimated number of households was 3.5 lakhs across the state, out of which nearly 78% were in rural areas. The average household size was 4.68 in rural areas and 4.86 in urban areas.

Statement 3.1a: Estimated number (00) of households and population for each sector

Sector	No. of households	Population	Average household size
Rural	2649	12386	4.68
Urban	894	4349	4.86
All	3543	16735	4.72

Statement 3.1b reveals that 69% of households reported to have completed at least one overnight trip with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during the last 365 days and or at least one overnight trip with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others during last 30 days.

Statement 3.1b: Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip

Sector	Estimated no. of households	Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip*
Rural	2,64,900	68.2
Urban	89,400	71.5
All	3,54,300	69

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

3.3 Extent of Tourism activity: The extent of tourism activity in the context of overnight trip may be measured by percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period. Statement 3.2 presents percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the respective reference period for both rural and urban areas. It is observed that about 70% of households have reported at least one overnight trip with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days and 34% households with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days.

Statement 3.2: Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip during the reference period

Percentage of households reporting at least one overnight trip with leading purpose					
Holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during the last 365 days			Business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days		
Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
68	75	69.8	34	35	34

3.4 Overnight trips by leading purpose

3.4.1 Statement 3.3 shows that out of 100 overnight trips completed during last 365 days in both rural and urban areas, about 43 trips were undertaken for shopping, 31 for health and medical and about 26 for holidaying, leisure and recreation. It also shows that on an average out of 100 overnight trips completed during last 30 days in both rural and urban areas, about 48 were performed for social purpose and 20 for business. However, distribution pattern of overnight trips completed during last 365 days for rural and urban India is not same as more overnight trips are made for shopping purpose in rural areas (45%) as compared to urban areas where a greater percentage of overnight trips is made for holidaying, leisure and recreation (37%). But for overnight trips that are made for the purpose of business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days, the distribution pattern in both rural and urban areas is almost same.

Statement 3.3: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by leading purpose

Leading purpose	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Completed during last 365 days			
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	21.4	37.4	25.7
Health & medical	33	26.2	31.2
Shopping	45.4	36.3	42.9
All	100	100	100
Completed during last 30 days			
Business	21.6	17.4	20.5
Social	45.6	53.4	47.7
Religious & pilgrimage	6.3	5	6
Education & training	8.5	8.2	8.5
Others	17.8	15.8	17.3
All	100	100	100

3.5 Overnight trip by quintile classes of household UMPCE

3.5.1 Statement 3.4R for rural and 3.4U for urban shows the distribution of overnight trips that are made for different purposes during reference period in the hierarchy of levels of living of the households classified as quintile classes of usual MPCE. In this context, household usual consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services usually consumed (out of purchase/home produced or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a month. Here, this is taken as a proxy for household level of living.

3.5.2 It is observed that the proportion of overnight trips completed during the reference period for leading purposes holidaying and shopping in the rural areas (Statement 3.4R) is highest for the highest MPCE households, except for leading purpose health with reference to last 365 days. A similar trend is seen in the urban areas for overnight trips completed during last 365 days for leading purposes holidaying, health and shopping (Statement 3.4U) where the highest proportion seems to exist among the highest quintile class.

3.5.3 For trips completed during a reference period of last 30 days in rural areas (Statement 3.4R), the highest proportion for leading purposes social, religious and education comes from the fourth quintile class whereas for leading purposes business and 'others', the maximum proportion belongs to the second quintile class. In urban areas (Statement 3.4U), the highest proportion of overnight trips completed for leading purposes social and religious belong to the fourth quintile class.

Statement 3.4R: Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purposes

Rural

Quintile class of UMPCE	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days					
	Holidaying, leisure and recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	All	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	All
00-20	179	155	115	142	131	162	180	239	191	168
20-40	183	125	128	139	378	204	25	27	287	230
40-60	109	278	216	214	168	168	0	182	198	164
60-80	225	170	235	211	139	239	706	355	183	247
80-100	304	271	305	294	184	227	90	198	141	191
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Statement 3.4U: Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips by quintile class of UMPCE for each leading purposes

Urban

Quintile class of UMPCE	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days					
	Holidaying, leisure and recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	All	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	All
00-20	121	136	134	130	151	177	37	132	113	151
20-40	181	149	154	163	315	212	17	112	157	203
40-60	196	153	165	173	199	207	88	216	277	212
60-80	179	237	154	185	159	238	460	184	233	230
80-100	322	324	394	349	177	166	398	355	219	203
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

3.6 Average overnight trip size for each leading purpose

3.6.1 Statement 3.5R for rural and 3.5U for urban reveal the number of persons traveling together in a trip along with the percentage of female member trip in a single member trip. It gives an idea of the average trip size by presenting the per 1000 distribution of visitors per overnight trip separately for rural and urban areas with different leading purposes. In rural areas during the reference period of last 365 days, 66% of overnight trips undertaken for holiday, about 55% for health and 50% for shopping were made by single members only. In urban areas, the highest proportion of overnight trips undertaken for holidaying and shopping were by single members (46% and about 52% respectively), whereas the same for health was by two members (about 50%).

3.6.2 During the reference period of last 30 days in the rural areas, the highest overall proportion of overnight trips was undertaken by single members (56%), followed by two members (about 30%). The same trend is seen in urban areas, where about 61% of overnight trips were undertaken by single members, followed by two members (about 22%) throughout different leading purposes.

Statement 3.5R: Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips completed by no. of members in the trip for different leading purposes (Rural)

No. of members	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days					
	Holidaying, leisure and recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	All	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	All
1	664	546	504	552	630	464	287	637	792	562
2	225	321	367	321	300	349	335	248	178	298
3	61	123	97	98	70	126	377	115	27	111
4 or more	50	10	32	28	1	61	1	1	3	29
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Percentage of female member trip in a single member trip	10	14	12	12	17	21	24	31	25	22

Statement 3.5U: Per 1000 distribution of overnight trips completed by no. of members in the trip for different leading purposes (Urban)

No. of members	Completed during last 365 days				Completed during last 30 days					
	Holidaying, leisure and recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	All	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	All
1	460	254	517	427	824	467	856	706	717	608
2	256	505	266	325	105	279	144	147	203	219
3	111	208	112	137	67	145	0	147	52	110
4 or more	172	33	104	111	4	109	0	0	28	63
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Percentage of female member trip in a single member trip	29	16	34	29	15	29	14	37	11	22

3.6.3 The above statements also reveal that an average of 12% and 22% of single member overnight trips in rural areas were undertaken solely by females, the higher proportion for leading purposes health & medical and education & training during the reference period of last 365 days and last 30 days respectively. In urban areas, the same stands at an average of 29% during last 365 days and 22% during last 30 days, a higher percentage of these solo female overnight trips made for leading purposes shopping and education.

3.7 Month of visit for overnight trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation

3.7.1 Intensity of tourism activity varies over the starting month of overnight trip. However, among the several leading purposes for overnight trip during the last 365 days, intensity of tourism activity concentrated mostly for the starting month of February, June and December. It is clear from the statement 3.6 that the months of February, June and December generates close to 40% of overnight trips among the trips with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation.

Statement 3.6: Percentage distribution of overnight trips by starting month with leading purpose holidaying, leisure & recreation completed during last 365 days

Sector	Starting month												All
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Rural	7.8	12.6	12.3	9.8	6.3	14.6	7.3	3.7	2	4.9	4.5	13.8	100
Urban	8.8	10	5.8	6.6	6	8.8	7.2	8.2	6.7	8.6	8.3	15	100
Rural + Urban	8.1	12	10.5	9	6.3	13	7.3	5	3.3	6	5.5	14.1	100

3.8 Visitor-trip

3.8.1 Certain features of trips differ not only from trip to trip but, for the same trip, may vary from one participant to another- and therefore were recorded separately during the survey for each trip for each participant. These include mode of travel, place of stay and even purpose of the visitor (as distinct from leading purpose, which is fixed for a particular trip). These characteristics are termed visitor-trip characteristics as they may vary with each visitor-trip combination. For visitor trip, there may be two reference periods but visitor's purpose may be any of the eight purposes irrespective of the leading purpose of trip.

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

Visitor's purpose	Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips			
	Completed during last 365 days with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping		Completed during last 30 days with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	19.4	39	3.9	0.8
Health & medical	31	25.8	2.3	1.4
Shopping	48	33.6	4.4	0.7
Subtotal	98.4	98.4	10.6	2.9
Business	0	0.1	16.9	12.9
Social	1.6	1.4	47	63.5
Pilgrimage & religious	0	0	5.9	3.2
Education & training	0	0	6.2	6.2
Others	0	0.1	13.4	11.3
Subtotal	1.6	1.6	89.4	97.1
All	100	100	100	100

3.8.2 Statement 3.7 describes the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by visitor's purpose of trip with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days and with leading purposes business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others completed during last 30 days for different sectors. The statement reveals that a marginal part of visitor's purpose (1.6% in both rural and urban areas) is different from leading purpose of the trip when trips were made with leading purposes holidaying, leisure and recreation, health & medical and shopping completed during last 365 days. The divergence is more substantive (10.6% in rural areas and 2.9% in urban areas) when the leading purpose is business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others for the trips completed during last 30 days.

3.9 Visitor's purpose by Visitor's age

3.9.1 Statement 3.8 presents the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip for different age-groups of the visitor in both rural and urban areas. It shows that with the increase in age of visitor, the proportion of overnight trips increases for the visitor's purpose 'holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping' during last 365 days while within the same time frame, the proportion of overnight trips seem to decrease with increase in age for visitor's purpose 'social'.

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

Age group	Visitor's purpose										
	Holidaying, leisure & recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	Sub total	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	Sub total	All
Completed during last 365 days											
0-14	27.6	19.3	49.2	96.1	0	3.7	0	0	0.2	3.9	100
15-24	25.2	12.7	59.2	97.1	0	2.9	0	0	0	2.9	100
25-59	25.3	32.6	41	98.9	0.1	0.9	0	0	0	1.0	100
>=60	25.8	55.3	18.8	99.9	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	100
All	25.6	29.3	43.4	98.3	0.1	1.5	0	0	0	1.6	100
Completed during last 30 days											
0-14	7.3	3.7	12.5	23.5	2.6	65.3	0.7	0.4	7.5	76.5	100
15-24	3.3	1.7	2.7	7.7	22.9	38.1	7.2	17.9	6.2	92.3	100
25-59	2.5	1.7	2.1	6.3	17.4	50	5.8	5.2	15.3	93.7	100
>=60	0	3.3	0	3.3	11.1	68.9	3.6	4.9	8.2	96.7	100
All	3.1	2.1	3.4	8.6	15.9	51.3	5.2	6.2	12.8	91.4	100

3.9.2 It is also seen from the above statement that the proportion of overnight trips decrease with increase in age of visitor for visitor's purpose 'holidaying, leisure & recreation, health & medical and shopping' during the last 30 days. The trend of overnight trips with visitor's purpose 'business, social, religious & pilgrimage, education & training and others' generally increases with increase in the age of visitors during last 30 days.

3.10 Visitor's purpose by Visitor's educational level

3.10.1 The following Statement 3.9a presents the proportion of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for different education levels of the visitor for both sectors. It shows that with a general increase in educational level of visitor, the proportion of overnight visitor-trips increases for the visitor's purpose holidaying, health & medical and shopping. Also, there are nil overnight visitor-trips by visitors in the

category of 'not literate' and 'literate without any schooling' for visitor's purpose 'business, social, religious, education and others' during last 365 days. The statement also reveals that a higher distribution of overnight visitor-trips (98.3%) have been undertaken for leading purpose 'holidaying, health and shopping' as compared to the visitor's purposes 'business, social, religious, education and others' (1.7%).

Statement 3.9a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor -trips completed during last 365 days by purpose of trip for different educational levels of the visitor

Educational level	Visitor's purpose										
	Holidaying, leisure & recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	Sub total	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	Sub total	All
Not literate	23.4	57.8	18.9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Literate without any schooling	20.2	25.7	54.1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Literate without formal schooling	32	58.9	1.7	92.6	0	3.7	0	0	3.7	7.4	100
Literate with formal schooling											
Up to Primary	25	21.1	51.2	97.3	0	2.7	0	0	0	2.7	100
Middle & Secondary	27.8	25	45.5	98.3	0.1	1.6	0	0	0.1	1.8	100
Higher secondary & Diploma	18.8	33.7	46	98.5	0.1	1.4	0	0	0	1.5	100
Graduate & above	35.4	31.2	32.3	98.9	0	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	100
All	25.6	29.3	43.4	98.3	0.1	1.5	0	0	0	1.7	100

Statement 3.9b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for different educational levels of the visitor

Educational level	Visitor's purpose										
	Holidaying, leisure & recreation	Health & medical	Shopping	Sub total	Business	Social	Religious & pilgrimage	Education & training	Others	Sub total	All
Not literate	23.3	5	0.9	29.2	10.8	53.4	1.9	0.4	4.2	70.7	100
Literate without any schooling	0	0	0	0	33.3	40.5	0	1.8	24.5	100	100
Literate without formal schooling	0	1.5	0	1.5	48.5	46.3	0	0	3.7	98.5	100
Literate with formal schooling											
Up to Primary	5.1	4.8	8.5	18.4	10	57.9	4.7	2.5	6.6	81.7	100
Middle & Secondary	2.4	1.5	3	6.9	14.1	54.9	7.5	4.2	12.4	93.1	100
Higher secondary & Diploma	0.9	0.5	3.3	4.7	9.9	48.1	2.4	17.3	17.6	95.3	100
Graduate & above	0.7	2	0.3	3	26	38.8	5.3	13.1	13.9	97	100
All	3.1	2.1	3.4	8.6	15.9	51.3	5.2	6.2	12.8	91.4	100

3.10.2 Statement 3.9b shows the percentage of overnight visitor-trips completed during last 30 days by purpose of trip for different educational levels of the visitor. It reflects that the proportion of visitors under the category of 'literate with formal schooling' undertaking overnight trips generally increases with higher educational levels for leading purposes business, social, religious, education and others. The statement also shows that during the last 30 days, a higher proportion (91.4%) of overnight visitor-trips were made for visitor's purpose 'business, social, religious, education and others' whereas a mere 8.6% of the same for visitor's purpose 'holidaying, health and shopping'.

3.11 Mode of travel

3.11.1 Mode of travel refers to means of transport used by visitor(s) to travel in a trip. Here, travel means the travelling done to cover the distances to the destination and not joyrides or movement for adventure, as in skiing or boating for pleasure, or walking inside a museum, fort or maze. One or more of the means of transport as shown in the statement 3.10a and 3.10b were possible in a trip. The means of transport by which maximum distance was travelled was treated as 'major' *mode of travel* for that trip. Statement 3.10a presents percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days separately for rural and urban areas. It reveals that bus was the dominant mode of travel in rural areas with 81.3% share of the visitor-trips completed during last 365 days. In urban areas, the bus (37%) and own transport (about 32%) were almost equally used mode for travelling.

Statement 3.10a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days

Visitor's purpose	Major mode of travel							All (incl. n.r.)
	On foot	Bus	Train	Air	Own transport	Transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	Others	
Rural								
Business	0	57.8	42.2	0	0	0	0	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	4.6	62.7	7.3	0	10	9.3	6.1	100
Social	0	99.2	0.8	0	0	0	0	100
Pilgrimage & religious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & medical	0.1	79.3	4.4	0	4	11.1	1.2	100
Shopping	0.2	89.6	0.5	0	4	5.6	0.2	100
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
All	1	81.3	3.1	0	5.1	7.9	1.6	100
Urban								
Business	0	56.6	0	0	0	43.4	0	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	0.5	31.9	7.7	0	35.9	23.9	0.1	100
Social	0	44.2	25.9	0	16.8	13.1	0	100

Pilgrimage & religious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Health & medical	1.2	39.6	16.2	1.6	24.8	16.4	0.2	100
Shopping	1.2	40.4	7.9	0.2	32.5	16.8	1	100
Others	0	48.8	0	0	51.2	0	0	100
All	0.9	37	10.2	0.5	31.6	19.4	0.4	100

3.11.2 Statement 3.10b presents the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days for rural and urban areas separately. It indicates that for visitor-trips completed during the last 30 days, bus was the dominant mode of travel (72.5% in rural areas and 48% in urban areas). In urban areas, own transport had the second highest share with 24% of visitor-trips.

Statement 3.10b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major mode of travel for each visitor's purpose completed during last 30 days

Visitor's purpose	Major mode of travel							All (incl. n.r.)
	On foot	Bus	Train	Air	Own transport	Transport equipment, rental (hired transport)	Others	
Rural								
Business	0	80.9	2.7	0	4.1	12.4	0	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	0	99.6	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	100
Social	2.1	64.3	2.1	0	18.6	11.9	1	100
Pilgrimage & religious	0.9	81.7	0	0	9.6	7.6	0.2	100
Education & training	2	76.5	0	0	12.9	8.7	0	100
Health & medical	0	92	0	0	7.7	0.3	0	100
Shopping	0	96.9	0	0	0	3.1	0	100
Others	0	65	0	0	27.2	6.4	1.3	100
All	1.2	72.5	1.4	0	14.6	9.7	0.7	100
Urban								
Business	0.9	39.3	12.7	0	21.8	23.5	1.9	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	0	94.1	0	0	5.9	0	0	100
Social	0.7	49.7	6	0.7	26.7	15	1.2	100
Pilgrimage & religious	1.9	26.6	3.5	0	28.5	39.6	0	100
Education & training	2.4	43.7	17.1	3.1	13.3	20.5	0	100
Health & medical	20.9	38	9.4	0	22.5	9.3	0	100
Shopping	9.9	66.2	0	0	7.7	16.1	0	100
Others	4.6	53.9	7.3	0	19	5.1	10.1	100
All	1.6	48	7.6	0.7	24	15.9	2.2	100

3.12 Type of stay

3.12.1 The *type of stay* refers to the accommodation used for stay by visitor(s) in an overnight trip. Accommodation refers to the space, whether paid or unpaid, where the visitor(s) spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. The category 'others' include hospitals, nursing homes, carriages/coaches, ships, tents, railway station, waiting rooms, etc. For a visitor on a trip, major type of stay means the accommodation where the visitor spent the greatest number of nights for overnight trips. Statement 3.11a presents percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay for each visitor's purpose completed during last 365 days separately for rural and urban areas. It can be observed from the statement that about 82% of the overnight visitor-trips from rural areas were those who stayed with 'friends & relatives'. In the urban areas also a similar trend is seen where about 72% of the overnight visitor-trips stayed with Friends & Relatives, followed by stay at Hotel (about 13%) during the last 365 days.

Statement 3.11a: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay completed during last 365 days

Visitor's purpose	Major type of stay						All
	Hotel	Guest house	Dharamshala	Rented house	Friends & relatives	Others	
Rural							
Business	0	42.2	0	0	57.8	0	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	6.3	11	0	0	81.7	0.9	100
Social	0	3.6	0	0	95.9	0.5	100
Pilgrimage & religious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & medical	13.9	4	0.2	1	70.6	10.3	100
Shopping	7.1	1.3	0.1	1.3	89.9	0.3	100
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
All	8.9	4.1	0.1	0.9	82.4	3.5	100
Urban							
Business	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	10.2	5.8	0.5	0.4	77.3	5.9	100
Social	5	0	5.5	0	79.4	10.1	100
Pilgrimage & religious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & medical	13.4	11.2	2.1	2.9	55	15.5	100
Shopping	15	3.8	0.3	0.4	78.2	2.3	100
Others	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
All	12.7	6.4	0.9	1	71.8	7.2	100

3.12.2 The following statement 3.11b presents the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay during the last 30 days separately for rural and urban areas. For about 72% and 77% of overnight visitor-trips in rural and urban areas respectively, friends & relatives provided accommodation during the trips. Hotels had the second highest share of the overnight visitor-trips in both sectors during the last 30 days (about 13% and 11% for rural and urban areas respectively).

Statement 3.11b: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by major type of stay completed during last 30 days

Visitor's purpose	Major type of stay						All
	Hotel	Guest house	Dharamshala	Rented house	Friends & relatives	Others	
Rural							
Business	31.7	7.9	0	0.1	55.2	5.1	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	0	0.3	0	0	37.3	62.4	100
Social	11	6.8	0.5	0	81.4	0.3	100
Pilgrimage & religious	1.1	18.5	0	0	49.1	31.2	100
Education & training	9.1	6.5	0.9	1.5	61.5	20.6	100
Health & medical	4.6	0	0	0	15.7	79.7	100
Shopping	2	0	0	0	98	0	100
Others	10.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	86.3	1.5	100
All	12.7	6.3	0.3	0.1	71.9	8.6	100
Urban							
Business	39.7	3.5	1.6	0	52.8	2.4	100
Holidaying, leisure & recreation	30.2	0	0	0	69.8	0	100
Social	4.2	4.3	0.7	0.5	89.5	0.8	100
Pilgrimage & religious	0	58.1	0	0	27.1	14.8	100
Education & training	21.5	21	0.5	3.5	47	6.4	100
Health & medical	18.2	4	0	1.4	76.5	0	100
Shopping	15.1	0	0	0	84.9	0	100
Others	13.6	6.3	0.7	0	67.7	11.6	100
All	11.3	7.1	0.8	0.5	77.3	3	100

3.13 Average trip duration

3.13.1 Average duration of 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. Statement 3.12 presents the percentage distribution of number of nights spent in each trip for different visitor's purpose.

Statement 3.12: Percentage distribution of no. of nights spent in the trip for each visitor's purpose (Rural + Urban)

Visitor's purpose	No. of nights spent						All
	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10 & above	
Completed during last 365 days							
Business	40	0	46.6	13.4	0	0	100
Holiday	13.3	46.1	23.1	7.1	2.9	7.4	100
Social	7.3	36.9	47.5	1.7	0	6.6	100
Religious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health	2.4	42.4	23.6	14.9	2.4	14.2	100
Shopping	11.3	53	20.1	7.9	2.2	5.5	100
Others	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
All	9.2	47.8	22.3	9.7	2.4	8.6	100
Completed during last 30 days							
Business	17.2	58.5	20	2.3	1.1	0.8	100
Holiday	0	34.3	63.6	2.2	0	0	100
Social	10.5	57.5	17.5	10	1.3	3.2	100
Religious	5.1	58.1	31.5	1.3	3.4	0.6	100
Education	2.7	41.2	40.6	7.8	1.8	5.9	100
Health	0.8	57.7	36.5	1.2	3.8	0	100
Shopping	8.1	71.9	2.5	17.5	0	0	100
Others	12.9	69.9	12.7	3.1	0.2	1.1	100
All	10.5	58.1	20.8	7.1	1.3	2.3	100

3.13.2 The statement shows that about 48% of the overnight visitor-trips lasted for about 2-3 nights and 22% for 4-5 nights for different visitor's purpose during the last 365 days. It can also be observed that about 58% of the overnight visitor-trip duration was 2-3 nights while about 21% of it lasted for 4-5 nights during the last 30 days. It is also seen that only a mere 2.4% of the visitor-trips lasted for 8-9 nights during the last 365 days, while the same was 1.3% during the last 30 days.

3.14 Main destination

3.14.1 Main destination is generally a place which is central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, during the survey if no such place can be identified by the informant, the main destination was taken as the place where the members spent maximum night during the trip. Statement 3.13 presents the percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by main destination for rural and urban areas. It reveals that during the last 365 days, 43% of the overnight visitor-trips were undertaken within the visitor's own district while about 49% outside the district but within the state. A marginal 7.8% of the overnight visitor-trips were undertaken outside the state but within the country.

Statement 3.13: Percentage distribution of overnight visitor-trips by main destination

Sector	Main destination			All
	Within district	Outside district but within state	Outside state but within country	
Completed during last 365 days				
Rural	52.4	42.5	5.1	100
Urban	23.7	62	13.9	100
All	43.3	48.7	7.8	100
Completed during last 30 days				
Rural	52.9	40.2	6.9	100
Urban	30.3	57.7	11.9	100
All	46.9	44.8	8.2	100

3.14.2 The above statement also reveals that during the last 30 days, about 47% of the overnight visitor-trips were 'Within district' whereas about 45% of the same were outside district but within state. Also, about 8% of the same was outside the state but within the country. The statement also depicts the discrepancy that exists in the distribution between the rural and urban sectors i.e., a greater proportion of rural overnight visitor-trips taking place within district whereas a greater proportion of urban overnight visitor-trips taking place outside district but within state.

3.15 Intensity of same-day tourism activity

3.15.1 A domestic same-day trip is one that does not involve an overnight stay (i.e. duration of more than 12 hours and includes 12 midnight to 5 A.M.) But movement of one or more household members outside their usual environment [which includes the usual place of residence (UPR)] and return to the same UPR (a round trip), irrespective of place of stay during these hours. Same-day trip can be either completed on a same calendar date or spread over two consecutive calendar dates with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor, for any of the following purposes:

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

3.15.2 The intensity of tourism activity in the context of same-day trip completed during the last 30 days by leading purpose is presented in the following Statement 3.14. It is seen that the highest number of same-day trips were undertaken for leading purposes 'social' and 'shopping', together accounting for about 58% of the total number of same-day trips. In rural areas, 'shopping' accounted for the highest proportion of same-day trips while the same was 'social' in urban areas during the last 30 days.

Statement 3.14: Number of same-day trips surveyed by leading purpose completed during last 30 days

Sector	Leading purpose								All
	Business	Holidaying	Social	Religious	Education	Health	Shopping	Others	
Rural	27	12	76	9	4	33	90	44	295
Urban	52	11	86	3	4	18	72	19	265
All	79	23	162	12	8	51	162	63	560