


INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY IN INDIA 2015-16



Study Commissioned by:
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
BAA	British Airports Authority
BoI	Bureau of Immigration India
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority, UK
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
FTA	Foreign Tourist Arrival
IPS	International Passenger Survey
IPSF	International Passenger Survey Foreigner
IPSO	International Passenger Survey Outbound
IRTS	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
ISI	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
IVS	International Visitor Survey
MoT	Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India
NTTO	National Travel and Tourism Office
ONS	Office of National Statistics
SIAT	Survey of International Air Travelers
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UNWTO	United World Tourism Organization

FOREWORDS

The present International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2015-2016 was commissioned to Indian Statistical Institute, with Professor Ashis SenGupta of its Applied Statistics Unit, as the Principal Investigator, by Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India, New Delhi. This was taken up by the same team on its successful completion of the previous IPS 2010-2011. The experiences gathered from the last IPS greatly enriched the present one. However, there were new areas of coverage in terms of both departure ports, e.g. Dabolin (Goa) and Amritsar, as well as topics, e.g. code-sharing, travel insurance, etc. which were introduced in the present one. In this respect the support from MoT, has been outstanding. It is understandable that a national survey spanning over a year is bound to face troubled waters, ranging from natural catastrophes, administrative hurdles with changing requirements, and other events arising out of force-de-majeure. The dedicated team worked beyond the call of duty, sometimes throughout the night and around the clock as in the case of data collection and processing, and put forward exemplary efforts to expedite the preparation of the results. It is expected that the readers will not only find found the summary tables in this report directly of use, but will also lead them to evolve innovative methodologies for solving challenging problems of great national relevance. The team members of this IPS feel proud and privileged to be a part of this novel exercise and look forward to its utilizations for the benefit of our great nation.



(Ashis SenGupta)
Principal Investigator
International Passenger Survey 2015-2016
26 April 2018



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY

2015-16



Executive Summary (ES) of the Report

In this section, a brief overview of the report for International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2015-16 is provided, and the definitions and concepts, scope of the work, sampling design, international recommendations, findings from the survey, limitations, suggestions and way forward are touched. Specifically, as regards the findings from this IPS 2015-16, all the tables as per the Work Order of Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Govt. of India are provided. The graphs and further tables which could help understand the aims of the survey better are also displayed. Concise and significant comments on the important findings of this survey accompany these tables and graphs. All the percentages displayed were computed, where relevant, based on the list of top 20 countries (in terms of FTA to India as provided by MoT). Researchers who need to analyze the data further, will find these additional summarizations helpful.

ES 1 Introduction

- ES 1.1** What is meant by the word ‘Tourism’? UN World Tourism Organization, of which India is one of the member country, states “Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. A visitor is a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited”.
- ES.1.2** Second Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for India, 2009-10, gives a similar definition of tourism as given in the above paragraph.
- ES 1.3** IPS 2010 -2011 recognizes/explains it as “To explore is humane. For centuries human beings are traveling in pursuit of newness and knowledge, for pleasure and trade. This has resulted in unearthing of new lands, new cultures and great avenues for trade. The new world order has given this movement of people in general the name ‘Tourism’”.
- ES 1.4** For the International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2015-2016, an ‘International Passenger’ is defined as a Tourist among the Foreigners. A Tourist is defined as a resident of a country other than India and whose duration of stay in India was more than one day but less than one year. Such individuals as defined above constituted the sampling units for the IPS Foreigner (IPSF) schedule. For Outbound Indians however, such constraint on the duration of their stay abroad was not imposed on sampling units defined for the IPS Outbound (IPSO) schedules.
- ES 1.5** Here are some notable differences between the current IPS and IPS 2003:
- i. In the IPS 2003, approximately 30,000 samples were collected, which included foreign nationals traveling to India, outbound Indians, and transit passengers. The FTAs (Foreign Tourist Arrivals) in India were 2.73 million in 2003 (*Source: Indian Tourism Statistics 2015*). However, in the IPS conducted in 2010-11, and in 2015-16, transit passengers were not included in the sample. Most importantly, the IPS conducted in 2015-16 collected 56,700 samples, which after certain verifications were reduced to the final working sample size of 56,687.
 - ii. IPS 2003 used systematic sampling scheme to select the weeks of survey. Whereas both IPSs 2010-11 and 2015-16 used Midzuno’s sampling scheme to do the same. Also, IPS 2010-11 and IPS 2015-16 used Rao -Hartley-Cochran scheme to select Airports and Land ports.

- iii. IPS 2010-11 and IPS 2015-16, used dedicated software for data entry, scrutiny and tabulation. Simultaneously, manual scrutiny method was also implemented.
- iv. Since the computational methodology and hence the associated formulae were not supplied in the first IPS 2003 conducted by Horizon, it is not possible to compare the survey results through a rigorous theoretical evaluation with those for the next two IPS conducted by ISI.

ES 1.6 Here are some points regarding developments of the current IPS 2015-16 over the IPS 2010-11 (conducted by ISI):

- i. In IPS 2010-11, 11 ports were covered. In current IPS, 13 ports were covered.
- ii. 56,687 and 45,500 schedules were analyzed and Foreign Tourist Departure (FTD) were estimated at 82,87,565 and 66,03,900 for IPS 2015-16 and IPS 2010-11 respectively.
- iii. With regard to the questionnaires, some new points were added in the present one:
 - a. For “sex” of the respondent, “Transgender” option was added in current IPS.
 - b. In case the passenger travelled by Airlines, questions about “code-sharing” were asked, if the passenger travelled using an Indian airline. Over the years, airlines have formed groups or alliances, giving the passengers more convenient choices to fly. Thus, incorporating questions on code sharing enabled the survey to shed lights on this aspect in addition to some financial insights.
- iv. In IPS 2010-11, the tables provided in the report were generated based on the estimated number of foreign visitors. Whereas in current IPS, the tables generated are based on the countries of importance. Thus, table wise comparison is not possible here between the two. However, if the countries are fixed, some country specific comparisons are possible. Additionally, sample tables as per both important countries and itemized top country are also presented in this report to enable a view of the results from both the perspectives.
- v. The last two surveys adopted similar theoretical framework and formulae as given in the Appendix.
- vi. An important feature of the current IPS is the incorporation of the “Data Fusion” principle. This gave the edge over the problems of missing data arising due to non-coverage of some ports in some months arising out of force de majeure.
- vii. A novel feature of IPS 2015-2016 is the computation of error estimates through rigorous statistical formulae. The resulting measures, such as standard errors and coefficients of variation are included in the present report for several important characters. Such error estimates do not seem to be provided in any other tourism survey report in India or worldwide. This aspect of the present survey is unique.

ES 2 Scope of Work

ES 2.1 To design and conduct a one-year International Passenger Survey for interviewing foreign visitors, NRI visitors as well as Indian residents going abroad at exit points i.e. airports, sea ports, land check posts in India and to obtain information on the following aspects:

- i. Demographic, economic and social profile of foreign and NRI tourists visiting India.
- ii. Number of foreign tourists and NRIs visiting India.

- iii. Number of outbound Indian residents.
- iv. Market segmentation analysis.
- v. Average duration of stay of foreign and NRI tourists in India.
- vi. Experience and views of tourists on tourism infrastructure and services in the country.
- vii. Motivational factors responsible for attracting tourists to India.
- viii. The detailed expenditure pattern of foreign as well as NRI tourists visiting India on various tourism products such as accommodation, food and beverages services, passenger transport, travel agencies, tour operators and tourist guide services, transport equipment on rental, cultural services, recreation and other entertainment services and other tourism related products and services, including expenditure on package tours.
- ix. Value of non-monetary tourism transaction acquired from the residents on non-residents.
- x. Expenditure pattern of outbound Indian residents up to the point of exit from the country.

ES 3 Sampling design

Multistage sampling design was adopted to conduct the survey at each of the airports and land check posts.

ES 3.1 Airports

At the first stage, six airports, namely Bangalore, Chennai, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, were selected purposely keeping in mind the different geographical zones of India. Among the remaining international airports, four other airports namely, Amritsar, Cochin, Hyderabad and Pune, were selected using Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (1962) sampling scheme with probability proportional to foreigners departure volume in the year 2012 as its size measure.

ES 3.2 Land check posts

Haridaspur was selected purposely based on the experience from the last IPS. Among the remaining land check posts, survey could be conducted at only two check posts, namely Changrabandha and Mahadipur, which were selected using Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (1962) sampling scheme with probability proportional to foreigners departure volume in the year 2012 as its size measure.

ES 3.3 Methodology and Computational Formulae

- i. The entire survey year period, i.e. from April, 2015 to March, 2016, was divided into 4 strata with time periods as follows:
 - Stratum 1 : Summer : April, 2015 - June, 2015 ,
 - Stratum 2 : Monsoon : July, 2015 - October, 2015 ,
 - Stratum 3 : Winter : November, 2015 - Jan, 2016 , and
 - Stratum 4 : Spring : February, 2016 - March, 2016.
- ii. For a particular port, from each of the above stratum, a sample of 3 or 4 weeks was chosen by Midzuno's scheme with weekly number of outgoing passengers of 2013 as its size measure.
- iii. For any sampled week, 5 days (3 days for small ports) out of the 7 days were chosen by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).
- iv. For a selected day, a suitably determined number of sample of tourists departing on that particular day was surveyed randomly. Yearly quota of total sample size for a particular exit port was subdivided into

the four strata in proportion to the corresponding total departure volume of 2013. Then each stratum-wise quota for a particular exit port was allocated to weekly quota as proportional to the corresponding weekly total departure volume of 2013. Similarly, weekly quota of total sample size for a particular exit port was allocated to daily quota as proportional to the daily departure volume of 2013.

- v. Multipliers were obtained by following the principle of Ratio method. Where population figures were supplied, e.g. by BoI, the base values were taken as these. However, where such values were not supplied, e.g. in case of NRIs, a version of the Ratio method was adopted wherein sample estimates were used for the base values. The latter method invites two-fold estimation, and naturally the corresponding estimates of the population parameters are subject to higher variabilities (and hence, possibly, less precision).

ES 3.4 Packages Developed and Accessed for Data and Error Analyses

The data-entry package developed by the previous IPS-team of ISI was modified and made more robust and user-friendly for the current IPS. This helped to detect/correct errors and to maintain homogeneity in the collected data sets. Additionally, several computer programs were also developed to enable error checks to a larger degree. Program for multiway table generation is one of the additions. The required tables were generated through that package and have been included in this report. R programming environment was used extensively for cross validation of the results, calculations, etc.

ES 4 International Recommendations

ES 4.1 *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008)*, provides a comprehensive methodological framework for collection and compilation of tourism statistics in all countries, irrespective of the level of development of their statistical systems. Its primary beneficiaries are the national statistical officers and the national tourism administrators involved in the compilation of tourism statistics. *IRTS 2008* also contains a wealth of information that might be of interest to data users who would like to understand better the nature of tourism data. In addition, general guidance is provided with respect to data sources and data compilation methods.

ES 4.2 Wherever and whenever feasible, adherence to the recommendations provided by UNWTO has been ensured.

ES 4.3 Data Fusion: Data Fusion is defined as the science of synthesizing raw data from several sources to generate more meaningful information that can be of greater value than single source data.

ES 4.4 The implementation of this modern concept in the current IPS has been attempted. It was necessary to gather experience from a country already conducting alike surveys. For the same, USA was chosen to learn the methodology being adopted there for conducting International Passenger Survey. It was observed that the survey was conducted in USA annually as compared to the quinquennial survey being carried out in India. The passenger survey in USA requires distribution of questionnaires in contrast to the schedule and interview method being adopted in India. The forms used there are multilingual and more user friendly, which may provide an extension to the method used by India. However, in this case, it may be remarked that the interview method would appear/prove to be more effective with the element of insistence on part of interviewers being involved, thus yielding/eliciting higher response form the passengers responding.

ES 4.5 Computations for the IPS-type survey of USA are done separately by an agency different from the data-collecting organization.

ES 4.6 Data from other months beyond the initially targeted ones was *fused*, i.e. logically and statistically amalgamated, with the previously collected data to overcome the problem of missing data. This is done under the mild assumption that the trend in the responses of the passengers interviewed will not be vitiated significantly over a short period.

ES 5 Findings from the Survey

ES 5.1 Demographic Findings

Foreigners

ES 5.1.1 The estimated total number of all visitors coming to India is 83,290,78.

ES 5.1.2 A slight increase was noticed in the number of tourists coming from UK.

ES 5.1.3 In the previous IPS, USA was the leading country with a total share of 13.31% of the tourists, whereas the current IPS estimated it at 9.53%, i.e. a drop of 3.78 %

ES 5.1.4 The age group 31 - 40 years was found to be the modal class for the Foreigners.

Outbound Indians

ES 5.1.5 Estimated total number of outbound Indians is 20,523,715.

ES 5.1.6 Modal age group for Outbound passengers was 18 - 30 years.

ES 5.2 Socio-Economic Findings

Foreigners

ES 5.2.1 With regards to the total number of tourists, the maximum number was for private sector employees (33.29%), followed by 'Self-employed' (28.67%) and 'Industrialist/ Trader/ Shop Owner' (15.78%).

ES 5.2.2 The Modal Class for 'Annual household income' was found to be '20 Lac to 40 Lac' INR for all Foreign tourists.

ES 5.2.3 The analysis of educational level of all Foreigners shows that the "Bachelor and Above educated" group constitutes the maximum number of Foreigners with a share of 75.83%

ES 5.2.4 The analysis of educational level of all Foreigners shows that the group "Bachelor and Above educated" constituted the maximum number of Outbound tourists, with a share of 73.96%.

Outbound Indians

ES 5.2.5 For the Outbound Indians, Private-Sector employees were found to be the maximum in number.

ES 5.2.6 The modal household income class for the Outbound Indians was found to be Rupees 5 Lac-10 Lac.

ES.5.3 Travel Pattern Findings

Foreigners

ES 5.3.1 Delhi Airport was found to be the main gateway to India followed by Mumbai Airport with 30.31% and 23.36% respectively of the total number of tourists.

ES 5.3.2 For all Foreigner Passengers 38.27% tourists were first time visitors, whereas 30.40% and 14.35% were second and third time visitors respectively. For Outbound Indians 38.10% tourists were first time visitors, whereas 28.09% and 13.44% were second and third time visitors respectively.

ES 5.3.3 Among the different classes of tourists, the class consisting of Individuals (63.08%) is the modal class, followed by Family(25.70%) and Group(11.22%).

Outbound Indians

ES 5.3.4 Main purpose of Indians to be outbound was business followed by holidaying.

ES 5.4 Expenditure Pattern Findings

Foreigners

ES 5.4.1 18.11% of the total passengers came on a package bought outside India.

ES 5.4.2 Tourists from USA was found to be the highest in spending for non-package costs.

ES 5.4.3 Tourists from China spent maximum amount for accommodation purpose, followed closely by those from USA, UK, Russia and Italy.

ES 5.4.4 Tourists from UK spent most in package costs.

ES 5.5 Satisfaction Level Findings

Foreigners

ES 5.5.1 For type of accommodation, Hotel was the top (66.06%) preference.

ES 6 Limitations, Suggestions and Way Forward

ES 6.1 During implementation of the sampling scheme, several practical difficulties seemed unsurmountable. A national survey spanning over a year is bound to face troubled waters, like the bomb blasts, catastrophes, blizzards, volcanic eruptions, and not the least, changing operational requirements. The last hurdle mentioned forced to abandon the efforts to collect samples at several land ports. Permission to conduct the survey was not available and hence the survey could not be conducted at several land ports, e.g. Attari, Wagha, etc. This is in sharp contrast to the last IPS where cooperation for conducting the survey at all the selected land ports was extended .

ES 6.2 Multilingual schedules will possibly increase efficiency of the survey.

ES 6.3 Travel Insurance should be kept as an item in the IPSO schedule since such insurance is being made mandatory by increasingly number of countries.

ES 6.4 Electronic collection of data will be both time and cost efficient.

ES 6.5 Code-Sharing details and values, once available, may be incorporated for relevant estimates.



CHAPTER A

INTRODUCTION



A.1 Genesis of IPS

What is meant by the word 'Tourism'? United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), of which India is one of the important members, states "Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. A visitor is a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited".

Tourism is a demand-based concept since it is a temporary activity which arises when a resident/non-resident decides to undertake a visit outside his/her usual environment that involves overnight stay and ceases once the visitor returns to his/her usual place of stay. It is difficult to explain the term with a single view.

TSA for India, 2009-10, provides a further view-point, by observing that the decision of the tourist to make a visit generates additional demand for goods and services, which are provided from the supply side either through increased domestic production or through imports. Therefore, tourism can also be viewed from the supply side though it is primarily a demand based concept. These two aspects give rise to a number of alternate definitions of tourism. Some of the definitions available in the public domain and also quoted in the above TSA are:

- Movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations.
- Travel for recreational, leisure, or business purposes.
- Temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs.
- The sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors.
- A collection of activities, services and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses, activity facilities, and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups traveling away from home.
- A set of productive activities that cater mainly to visitors.

The previous IPS summarizes Tourism as follows: "To explore is humane. For centuries human beings are traveling in pursuit of newness and knowledge, for pleasure and trade. This has resulted in unearthing of new lands, new cultures and great avenues for trade. The new world order has given this movement of people in general the name 'Tourism'".

It should be noted that, India (or more generally, the Indian sub-continent) has always attracted people from different regions throughout the world. The rich cultural heritage, diverse geographical regions, ethnic diversities and enormous natural resources flourished this land to the fullest. Different civilizations, different schools of thoughts, integration of diverse communities over a long period of time and their mutual synthesis have composed a magnum opus of the east.

India thus glitters as a place of interest to tourists. This very interest opens the gateway of India for them, for the purpose of knowledge, leisure, shopping and business. India has unique events, fairs and festivals, some of which are well established, such as Pushkar, Desert Festival at Jaisalmer, Kumbh Mela, and so on. Business travel is also a form of tourism and typically occurs in urban environment.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) defines tourists as people who “travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four (24) hours and not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of being actively remunerated from within the place visited”. Persons whose duration of visit is less than twenty-four hours are called ‘Same day tourists’ or ‘Excursionists’. India also follows the same definition of Tourist. (Refs.: Recommendations on Tourism Statistics, UN-WTO- series M no. 83, WTO, 1994)

Tourism achieved a new dimension with the changing world order. Everyone is becoming the citizens of a new global village. The speedy communications made it possible to reach anywhere in this world within a few hours. And thus a separate economy has grown much further with this developing global tourism. Many countries are investing in this sector, developing the infrastructure. Several multinational corporations are also investing in different fields of the tourism economy with their attractive packages, security insurances and many other comfort assurances. From India, large number of people have started travelling to abroad for education, trade and pleasure every year.

Tourism sector is a major employment generation field. Especially in India, a huge number of people are engaged in various sectors of tourism. In some remote villages of the Himalayan region, a whole village engaged in collective eco-tourism efforts, that also attracts huge number of foreign passengers willing for an eco-friendly stay. On the other hand, the hotel-guest house business, trekking tour operators, travel guiding agencies, etc. require a large number of skilled, semi-skilled and multi-lingual persons. In India, a significant portion of the poor population is involved in the tourism business. The previous IPS, quoting the United Nations conference on trade and development, 2010, states that female participation in the tourism field is 70% and half of all tourism workers are below 25 years. The TSA for India, 2009-10 reports that the tourism industry provides a direct employment of estimated 23.4 million of jobs sharing 4.4% of the total, whereas, the indirect employment was estimated to be 54.5 million jobs.

Infrastructure is the basis of the prosperity of tourism business. In order to attract people from first world countries it is essential to provide a good service of basic amenities such as availability of hotels, food, local transport, good condition of roads, medical facilities, information and supportive local authorities etc.

A large number of countries are investing in the developing infrastructure of the tourism industry which is making tourism a key driver of socio-economic growth through the creation of jobs and enterprises, infrastructure development and export revenue earned. In this context, in TSA for India, 2009-10, it is observed, “Service activities, within which tourism is mainly embedded and not separately identified in the national accounts, dominate the Indian economy. Services contribute 59.0 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost and have been consistently growing at over 9 per cent during the last few years. Services GDP grew at 9.4 per cent as compared to 6.9 per cent growth in the economy at overall level in 2011-12.” Tourism is one of the key drivers of service sector growth. According to the second TSA, 2009-10, tourism GDP accounted for 3.7 per cent of GDP in terms of direct impact and 6.8 per cent of GDP when indirect effects are included,

bringing it to one of the top sectors of Indian economy in terms of contribution to GDP. In terms of employment, this TSA showed that direct share of employment in tourism service industries is 4.4 per cent and if indirect share is also included, this goes up to 10.2 per cent. Within the non-agriculture employment, tourism had a share of 9.7 per cent in employment and if indirect share is included, the share goes up to 22.6 per cent. This implies almost every 4th to 5th person employed in non-agricultural activities is directly or indirectly engaged in tourism activities.

UNWTO Barometer November 2016 depicts India with a 16% increase in outbound travel, hence showing strong demand for outbound travel.

Government of India in recent times has made multiple attempts to boost the tourism sector of the country. Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, with its popular 'Incredible India' campaign has introduced 'Swachhh Bharat, Swachhh Paryatan' (Clean India, Clean Tourism) campaign. Different infrastructural fields are boosted with handsome investments.

Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) are essential to measure all forms of tourism in the country and thus bridging the data gap. A TSA provides for macro-economic aggregates that describe the size and the economic contribution of different forms of tourism, data on tourism consumption, how the demand is met by domestic supply and imports and detailed production accounts of the tourism industries including linkages with other productive economic activities. For computing a TSA, data requirements include (I) data on Inbound tourism which comprises of activities of nonresident visitors within the country on inbound trips (II) Outbound tourism which covers activities of resident (domestic) travellers at abroad as part of an outbound trip and (III) Domestic tourism which comprises of activities of resident visitors within the country as part of a domestic trip.

International passenger survey (IPS) is one of the important components of TSA. In IPS, the details of the inbound and outbound tourism as mentioned above as points (I) and (II) are surveyed, combined and inferred for a particular time frame.

In 2003-2004, similar IPS was conducted by Horizon, being commissioned by MoT. The survey covered four major airports (Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai), 10 other airports (Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Goa, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Trichy and Varanasi) and three land posts (Haridaspur, Raxaul, Sonauli). It was carried out for one year, one week in each month (January- December-2003) in respect of major airports and for six months (one week in each month) in respect of other airports and land posts. A sample of 30000 tourists was surveyed. The total sample of 30,000 tourists comprised 18,000 foreign nationals, 10,000 Indian Nationals and 2,000 transit passengers.

A stratified two-stage sampling was adopted for the selection of passengers for the survey. Each of the selected exit point was treated, as a stratum and first level of sampling was time sampling. In the case of four airports, namely Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, 52 weeks of the year were grouped into 13 periods of 4 weeks each. A week in each period was systematically selected by selecting a random number between one and four and taking four as interval of selection. Each period of 13 weeks was assigned to one of the four airports at random.

In the case of other exit ports, one week each was selected both in peak season (November to January) and in lean season (April to June) at random. For Goa two weeks were selected between October and February at random.

Here are some differences to be noted:

- In the first IPS, 30,000 (approx.) samples were collected which included foreign nationals, out-bound Indians, and transit passengers. However, for IPS conducted in 2010-11 and in 2015-16, transit passengers were not included in the sample. Further, present IPS 2015-16 collected 56,700 samples.
- First IPS used systematic sampling scheme to select the weeks of survey. However, for both the IPS conducted in 2010-11 and 2015-16, Midzuno's sampling scheme was employed. Also, IPS 2010-11 and IPS 2015-16 used Rao-Hartley-Cochran scheme to select Airports and Landports.
- IPS 2010-11 and IPS 2015-16 used dedicated software for tabulation, data entry and scrutiny. Simultaneously, manual scrutiny method was also implemented.

Both the IPS 2010-11 and IPS 2015-16 were conducted by Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, with its Principal Investigator as Prof. Ashish SenGupta, and were commissioned by MoT, Govt. of India.

Below are some salient features regarding developments of the current IPS 2015-16 over the IPS 2010-11:

- In IPS 2010-11, 11 ports were covered. In current IPS, 13 ports were covered.
- 56,700 schedules were collected in current IPS, which saw a significant increment over its previous counterpart.
- Regarding the questionnaires, the new one showed several improvements over the older variant. The following points are to be noted in this context:
 - While asking for "sex" of the respondent, "Transgender" option was incorporated in the current IPS.
 - In case a passenger travelled by air, questions about "code-sharing" were asked, provided the passenger travelled using an Indian airline. Over the years, airlines have formed pacts/groups, giving the passengers more convenient choices to fly. Thus, incorporation of questions on code-sharing enabled the survey to provide some new insights.
- Notably, current IPS incorporated the "Data Fusion" technique. Data from same months but from different years were used as representative sample. This gave a way out of the problems of missing data arising from non-coverage of some ports in some months due to force de majeure.
- In IPS 2010-11, the tables provided in the report were generated based on the estimated number of foreign visitors. In current IPS, the tables were generated based on the countries of importance, as provided by MoT. Thus, table wise comparison is not possible here. If, the countries are fixed, some country specific comparison over time is possible. Additionally, sample tables for important countries and itemized top country tables are also incorporated in the report in order to view the results from other perspectives also.

IPS 2015-16 was initiated by MoT and was commissioned to ISI. After several meetings and deliberations, the detailed operational plan of the Survey was worked out. The Survey was conducted with the nodal center at ISI, Kolkata, and Prof. Ashis SenGupta as its Principal Coordinator. ISI utilized its personnel at its

various centers nationwide, e.g. Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai and also engaged faculty members of Cochin University of Science And Technology (CUSAT)- Cochin, Delhi University, Goa Institute of Management in Goa, and Savitribai Phule Pune University (erstwhile Pune University).

A.2 Aims and their Formalizations

After several deliberations between ISI and MoT team members, the modalities of the survey were formulated along with a draft proposal about the estimated cost of the survey. Consequent to elaborate discussions with the officials from Ministry of Tourism, the formal plan and budget of the Survey were finalized. The aims or data requirements formulated by Ministry of Tourism were as following:

- i. Demographic, economic and social profile of foreign and NRI tourists visiting India.
- ii. Number of foreign tourists and NRIs visiting India.
- iii. Number of outbound Indian resident tourists.
- iv. Market segmentation analysis.
- v. Average duration of stay of foreign and NRI tourists in India.
- vi. Experience and views of tourists on tourism infrastructure and services in the country.
- vii. Motivational factors responsible for attracting tourist to India.
- viii. The detailed expenditure pattern of foreign as well as NRI tourists visiting India on various tourism products such as accommodation, food and beverages services, passenger transport, travel agencies, tour operators and tourist guide services, transport equipment on rental, cultural services, recreation and other entertainment services and other tourism related products and services, including expenditure on package tours.
- ix. Value of non-monetary tourism transaction acquired from the residents on non-residents.
- x. Expenditure pattern of outbound Indian resident tourists up to the point of exit from the country.

The data was collected as per the items mentioned above.



CHAPTER B

SAMPLING SCHEME

&

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY



B.1. Definitions

Some statistical terms discussed in this chapter are elaborated below.

- B.1.1 Population:** In statistics, a population is a set of similar items or events which is of interest for some question or experiment. A statistical population can be a group of actually existing objects or a hypothetical and potentially infinite group of objects conceived as a generalization from experience.
- B.1.2 Sample:** In statistics and quantitative research methodology, a **sample** is a set of data collected and/or selected from a statistical population by a defined procedure. The elements of a sample are known as **sample points**, **sampling units** or observations. The number of sampling units in a sample is called **sample size**.
- B.1.3 Sampling frame:** **Sampling frame** is the list of population units from which a sample of units will be drawn and this may be people, households, organizations, or other units of analysis.
- B.1.4 Sampling error:** A **sampling error** is a statistical error that occurs when an analyst does not select a sample that represents the entire population of data and the results found in the sample do not represent the results that would be obtained from the entire population.
- B.1.5 Sampling Scheme:** A **sampling scheme** is a detailed description of what data will be obtained and how this will be done.
- B.1.6 Estimator:** In **statistics**, an **estimator** is a rule for calculating an **estimate** of a given quantity based on observed data.
- B.1.7 Bias of an Estimator:** The **bias** of an estimator is the difference between this estimator's expected value (i.e. the long-run average value of repetitions of the experiment it represents) and the true value of the parameter being estimated. An estimator or decision rule with zero bias is called **unbiased estimator**. Otherwise the estimator is said to be **biased estimator**.
- B.1.8 Mean Square error:** In order to compare a biased estimator with an unbiased estimator, or two estimators with different amount of bias, a useful criterion is the mean square error (MSE) of the estimate. The **mean squared error (MSE)** of an estimator measures the average of the squares of the errors or deviations—that is, the difference between the estimator and what is estimated.
- B.1.9 Random Sampling:** Random sampling is data collection in which every person in the population has a chance of being selected which is known in advance. Random samples are always strongly preferred, as only random samples permit statistical inference.
- B.1.10 Multistage Sampling Design:** **Multistage sampling** refers to sampling plans where the sampling is carried out in stages using smaller and smaller sampling units at each stage. Multistage sampling creates a more representative sample of the population than a single sampling technique.
- B.1.11 Probability proportional to size:** If the sampling units vary considerably in a known size measure variable and the main variable of interest is well positively correlated with that known size measure variable, a simple random or a systematic sample of units does not produce a good estimate. This is due to the high variability of units for the characteristics under study. Probability proportional to size (PPS) sam-

pling includes a number of sample selection methods in which the probability of selection for a sampling unit is directly proportional to a size measure, giving larger clusters a greater probability of selection and smaller clusters a lower probability.

B.1.12 Stratum: Let the total population be divided into non-overlapping subgroups. Then each of the subgroups is called a **stratum**, and two or more subgroups are called **strata**.

B.1.13. Simple random sampling: Simple random sampling (SRS) is a method of selection of a sample comprising of **n** number of sampling units out of the population having **N** number of sampling units such that every sampling unit has an equal chance of being chosen. **Simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)** is a method of selection of **n** units out of the **N** units one by one such that a sampling unit that has been drawn is removed from the population for all subsequent draws. In case of **simple random sampling method with replacement (SRSWR)** all the random numbers are accepted even if repeated more than once.

B.1.14. Inclusion probability: In the theory relating to sampling from finite populations, the **inclusion probability** of an element or member of the population is its probability of becoming part of the sample during the drawing of a single sample.

B.1.15. Multiplier: A **multiplier** is a factor of proportionality that is used to multiply with the observed sample value of a variable of interest to produce the estimate of the population total of that variable.

B.1.16. Sample selection Bias: Sample selection bias is a type of bias caused by choosing non-random data for statistical analysis. The bias exists due to a flaw in the sample selection process, where a subset of the data is systematically excluded due to a particular attribute. The exclusion of the subset can influence the statistical significance of the test, or produce distorted results.

B.2 Sampling design

B.2.1 Multistage sampling design for each of the airports and land check posts is adapted to cover the survey. Stratification of the population is used to obtain a sample that best represents the entire population being studied. The advantages of stratification are given below:

- It minimizes sample selection bias.
- It ensures certain segments of the population are not overrepresented or underrepresented.

Airports

B.2.2 At the first stage, six airports, namely Bangalore, Chennai, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, were selected purposely keeping in mind the different geographical zones of India. Among the remaining international airports, four other airports namely, Amritsar, Cochin, Hyderabad and Pune, were selected using Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (1962) sampling scheme with probability proportional to foreigners departure volume in the year 2012 as its size measure.

Land check posts

B.2.3 Haridaspur was selected purposely based on the experience from the last IPS. Among the remaining land check posts, survey could be conducted at only two check posts, namely Changrabandha and Mahadi-

pur, which were selected using Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (1962) sampling scheme with probability proportional to foreigners departure volume in the year 2012 as its size measure. Approval for conducting the survey at other selected landports was not communicated to ISI.

Methodology

B.2.4 The entire survey year period from April, 2015 to March, 2016 was divided into 4 strata of time periods as follows:

Stratum 1 : Summer : April, 2015 - June, 2015 ,

Stratum 2 : Monsoon : July, 2015 - October, 2015 ,

Stratum 3 : Winter : November, 2015 - Jan, 2016 , and

Stratum 4 : Spring : February, 2016 - March, 2016.

For a particular port, from each of the above stratum, a sample of 3 or 4 weeks was chosen by Midzuno's scheme with weekly number of outgoing passengers of 2013 as its size measure.

B.2.5 For any sampled week, 5 days (3 days for small ports) out of 7 days were chosen by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR).

B.2.6 For a selected day, a suitably determined number of sample of tourists departing on that particular day was surveyed randomly. Yearly quota of total sample size for a particular exit port was subdivided into the four strata in proportion to the corresponding total departure volume of 2013. Then each stratum-wise quota for a particular exit port was allocated to weekly quota as proportional to the corresponding weekly total departure volume of 2013. Similarly, weekly quota of total sample size for a particular exit port was allocated to daily quota as proportional to the daily departure volume of 2013.

The allocation details are shown in the Table B.2.1 below.

Table B.2.1: Sample Size details of the selected port

Port	Population Size of the Foreigners (2012)	Sample Size	Population Size of the outbound Indians (2012)	Sample Size
Amritsar	75812	602	149142	196
Bengaluru	412109	2699	810108	577
Changrabandha	34485	324	6136	28
Chennai	710571	3150	1620314	580
Cochin	164752	547	1205315	346
Delhi	2345980	15922	3226344	2451
Goa	227295	345	77282	133
Haridaspur	274331	2876	73568	132
Hyderabad	192483	5861	810903	2116
Kolkata	224343	4764	502802	741
Mahadipore	11380	181	4935	11
Mumbai	1261023	9133	3501739	2843
Pune	12574	87	23664	42
Total	5947138	46491	12012252	10196

Estimation procedure

B.2.7 It is to be noted that the sampling design contains the Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (RHC, 1962) scheme, Midzuno's scheme and SRWOR scheme. Brief discussions are presented below about RHC scheme and Midzuno's scheme separately.

Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (RHC, 1962) scheme

B.2.8 For a sample of size n , this method first forms n random groups of units, one unit to be drawn from each group. Here N units of the population are distributed to form n non-overlapping groups with N_i units each by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR) out of the N units such that the sum of all units of all random groups equals the number of population unit N . Optimal group sizes as suggested by Rao, Hartley and Cochran (1962) are as equal as possible. Then from each random group a unit is selected with probability proportional to size sampling scheme. The units are selected with probability proportional to the value of an auxiliary variable, called as size measure. This process is independently repeated for the n groups. Thus finally a sample of size n is obtained.

B.2.9 The mathematical expressions for unbiased estimators of population total and population variance are given in the Appendix.

B.2.10 The Rao, Hartley, Cochran scheme has the following advantages:

- Finding the inclusion probabilities to estimate the population total and population variance is not needed.
- Variance estimator formula always yields non-negative variance estimates.

Midzuno's (1952) sampling scheme

B.2.11 In this scheme, the first unit is chosen out of N population units by probability proportional to some particular size measures. The rest $(n - 1)$ units are chosen by SRSWOR out the remaining $(N - 1)$ units. Thus a sample of size n is obtained.

B.2.12 The mathematical expressions for unbiased estimators of population total and population variance are given in the Appendix.

B.2.13 The Midzuno's scheme has the following advantage:

- Midzuno's scheme has inclusion probabilities such that Yates and Grundy's variance estimator formula of Horvitz Thomson estimator of population mean always yields non-negative variance estimates.

B.2.14 Multipliers were obtained by following the principle of Ratio method. Where population figures were supplied, e.g. by BoI, the base values were taken as these. However, where such values were not supplied, e.g. in case of NRIs, a version of the Ratio method was adopted wherein sample estimates were used for the base values. The latter method invites two-fold estimation, and naturally the corresponding estimates of the population parameters are subject to higher variabilities (and hence, possibly, lower precision).

B.3 Scrutiny, Lot Quality Sampling for Error Reduction

B.3.1 Scrutiny is an essential part of any survey. Specially, in a large scale survey like IPS, it is mandatory as number of data points are huge and also divided in multiple stages. So to reach a reliable inference one need to check consistency at every level as far as possible. One part of the process includes a thorough check followed by coding each response to numeric. It consumes time but cannot be overlooked. In the process of data entry, both manual and program-based checks have been devised. Cross checks were enforced to the extent it was possible. After the data was entered, again manual and program-based checks were conducted to a large extent. Principle of Lot Quality Acceptance sampling was considered, which invoked as little as 10% sampling for rejection (i.e. re-checking) of the entire lot.

B.3.2 Computer Programing were devised to locate noticeable peculiarities in the large data framework.

B.4 Packages Developed and Accessed for Data and Error Analyses

B.4.1 The data-entry package developed by the previous IPS-team of ISI was modified and made more robust and user-friendly for the current IPS. This helped to detect/correct errors and to maintain homogeneity in the collected data sets. Additionally, several computer programs were also developed to enable error checks to a larger degree. Program for multiway table generation is one of the additions. Tables as required by MoT were generated through that package and are presented in this report. Extensive use of the R programming environment was also implemented at frequent stages for cross validations of the results, different calculations etc.

B.4.2 Accuracy of an estimator is of prime importance. A measure of this accuracy is thus mandatory. This method was adopted in the previous IPS also. In this respect, the present report makes a maiden attempt to present such important measures, in terms of standard error and coefficient of variation. The coefficient of variation (in percentage) of any estimated total is defined as (Standard error of the total / Estimate of the total) x 100. The smaller the value of the coefficient of variation, more accurate is the estimator.

Two error analysis tables are presented below.

Table B.5.1 Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of Number of tourists visiting India by Port of Exit and Category of tourists.

Port	All Visitors			NRI			PIO		
	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)
Delhi	2417585	67214.24	2.78	24247	2867.88	11.83	1431	571.73	39.95
Mumbai	1573332	15772.92	1	116301	8865.97	7.62	10637	1910.31	17.96
Haridaspur	722319	12395.94	1.72	24481	4519.35	18.46	962	894.89	93.03
Chennai	659011	32058.92	4.86	54343	12599.67	23.19	5168	2658.35	51.44
Bengaluru	507916	33199.2	6.54	52484	9770.69	18.62	25581	9828.81	38.42
Goa	357825	31687.02	8.86	11852	6317.93	53.31	4624	3263.81	70.59
Kolkata	354886	5507.65	1.55	18520	1494.61	8.07	318	168.87	53.15
Cochin	282621	30012.66	10.62	169817	23423.75	13.79	8062	3638.15	45.13
Hyderabad	273607	5211.84	1.9	53509	3705.6	6.93	7056	967.82	13.72
Amritsar	105029	1598.38	1.52	61162	2379.19	3.89	0	0	0
Changrabandha	37489	427.75	1.14	678	306.24	45.17	0	0	0
Mahadipore	27450	345.53	1.26	489	279.91	57.23	163	162.54	99.69
Pune	13451	752.79	5.6	2657	750.8	28.26	0	0	0
India	8290885	423399.4	5.11	880859	286884.8	32.57	81941	19174.65	23.4

Port	OCI			Foreigner Others		
	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)
Delhi	3195	905.77	28.35	2388712	67210.77	2.81
Mumbai	33081	3876.32	11.72	1413314	24010.68	1.7
Haridaspur	1854	1050.38	56.66	695021	12035.72	1.73
Chennai	14179	7042.91	49.67	585320	29002.77	4.96
Bengaluru	51101	5080.05	9.94	378750	30423.44	8.03
Goa	28512	11040.81	38.72	312838	30319.55	9.69
Kolkata	1945	366.7	18.86	334103	5560.32	1.66
Cochin	9571	6178.42	64.55	95171	19465.55	20.45
Hyderabad	43187	2615.47	6.06	169855	3577.82	2.11
Amritsar	6447	1081.67	16.78	37419	2367.64	6.33
Changrabandha	168	167.95	99.7	36643	506.03	1.38
Mahadipore	0	0	0	26798	461.44	1.72
Pune	300	210.24	70.05	10493	844.45	8.05
India	246203	58438.63	23.74	7081882	199631.9	2.82

Table B.5.2 Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation of Number of tourists visiting India by Port of Exit and Educational Level

Port	All Visitors			Illiterate			School Level		
	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)
Delhi	2415112	67208.56	2.78	3368	1182.94	35.12	97178	32382.28	33.32
Mumbai	1573038	24933.76	1.59	6080	1564.2	25.73	78521	6361.54	8.1
Haridaspur	726907	12429.88	1.71	51246	5079.65	9.91	317976	10512.16	3.31
Chennai	656750	31979.06	4.87	9619	4812.17	50.03	52763	10489.62	19.88
Bengaluru	507879	33199.39	6.54	385	177.46	46.04	39910	17089.65	42.82
Goa	381239	32383.4	8.49	206	106.63	51.7	68960	15456.45	22.41
Kolkata	353306	5496.31	1.56	2062	411.3	19.95	38053	2518.72	6.62
Cochin	282621	30012.66	10.62	995	547.44	55.04	38017	5906.9	15.54
Hyderabad	273550	5212.45	1.91	1146	397.29	34.67	5866	742.27	12.65
Amritsar	104269	1635.9	1.57	1053	436.73	41.46	38090	2382.25	6.25
Changrabandha	37489	427.75	1.14	3296	614.02	18.63	19572	1111.42	5.68
Mahadipore	27450	345.53	1.26	4547	766.92	16.87	14019	1063.85	7.59
Pune	13451	752.79	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	8311158	423970.7	5.1	132057	34467.27	26.1	1038211	96817.25	9.33

Port	Bachelor & Above			Others		
	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)	Total	S.E.	C.V.(%)
Delhi	1887271	49119.81	2.6	427295	34473.87	8.07
Mumbai	1434539	24606.49	1.72	53898	4278.14	7.94
Haridaspur	324299	10857.51	3.35	33387	3627.8	10.87
Chennai	513099	27917.7	5.44	81269	12712.59	15.64
Bengaluru	454956	27980.67	6.15	12627	6780.27	53.69
Goa	234893	26560.45	11.31	77180	18525.86	24
Kolkata	281861	5280.88	1.87	31329	2195.23	7.01
Cochin	203112	26217.35	12.91	40497	15641.74	38.62
Hyderabad	256168	4831.3	1.89	10370	2166.73	20.89
Amritsar	60430	2389.85	3.95	4695	898.65	19.14
Changrabandha	13307	1010.75	7.6	1315	393.21	29.9
Mahadipore	8141	970.2	11.92	743	329.79	44.38
Pune	10082	878.72	8.72	3368	774.02	22.98
India	6289838	394776.7	6.28	851052	81117.08	9.54



CHAPTER C

*INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS,
OTHER PRACTICES & DATA FUSION*



C.1 UNWTO Recommendations: An overview

The *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008)* provides a comprehensive methodological framework for collection and compilation of tourism statistics in all countries irrespective of the level of development of their statistical systems. Its primary audience is the staff of national statistical offices and national tourism administrations involved in the compilation of tourism statistics. The publication also contains a wealth of information that might be of interest to data users who would like to understand better the nature of tourism data. In addition, general guidance is provided with respect to data sources and data compilation methods, as mentioned in its Foreword.

C.1.1 Development and Needs for Tourism Statistics

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation. The activities carried out by a visitor may or may not involve a market transaction, and may be different from or similar to those normally carried out in his/her regular routine of life. If they are similar, their frequency or intensity is different when the person is travelling. These activities represent the actions and behaviors of people in preparation for and during a trip in their capacity as consumers.

Tourism has an impact on the economy, the natural and built environment, the local population at the places visited and the visitors themselves. Owing to this range of impacts and the wide spectrum of stakeholders involved, there is a need for a holistic approach to tourism development, management and monitoring. This approach is supported by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in order to formulate and implement national and local tourism policies. Having more and reliable statistics is essential for policymakers to make effective decisions. Only with sufficient and adequate data that generate credible statistics it would be possible to undertake different types of analysis of tourism. This is essential in order to evaluate the different aspects of tourism and to support and improve policy and decision-making. Tourism statistics are necessary for designing marketing strategies, strengthening inter-institutional relations, evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of management decisions and measuring tourism throughout the national economy.

IRTS 2008 focuses on the activities carried out by visitors and on measuring them with both monetary and non-monetary indicators. Its purpose is to provide a common reference framework for countries to use in the compilation of tourism statistics. General guidance with respect to data sources and data compilation methods is also provided.

The present focus is on the economic perspective and from this perspective tourism is defined as the activities of persons, identified as visitors. A visitor is someone who is travelling under certain conditions (para. 2.9 of *IRTS 2008*), namely, for holiday, leisure and recreation, business, health, education or other purposes.

Tourism comprises the activities of all these categories of visitors. This scope is much broader than the traditional perception of tourists, which includes only those travelling for leisure. The notion of activities encompasses all the actions of visitors in preparation for a trip or while on a trip. It is not restricted to what are often considered “typical” tourism activities, such as sightseeing, sunbathing, visiting sites, and practicing or watching sports (para. 3.17 of IRTS 2008). Being a visitor is a transient situation; once the trip is over, the individual loses his/her condition of being a visitor.

As a demand-side phenomenon, the economic contribution of tourism has to be approached from the activities of visitors and their impact on the acquisition of goods and services. However, it can also be viewed from the supply side, and tourism will then be understood as a set of productive activities that cater mainly to visitors or for which an important share of their main output is consumed by visitors. These two aspects, as well as employment in the tourism industries, is considered in *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008*.

For International comparability, countries are encouraged to compile both demand and supply side tourism statistics in line with *International Recommendations 2008*. This may ensure a better information-base for analysis of tourism and its economic contributions.

Concepts, definitions, classifications and indicators presented in *International Recommendations 2008* may be viewed to form the foundation of the system of tourism statistics. These should be used as references for coordination, reconciliation and interpretation of the information in the area of tourism, although these information might extend beyond the still restricted domain which these Recommendations allude to.

It emphasizes that the measurement of key variables in tourism statistics (trips, visitors, expenditure, tourism supply, employment, etc.) must take account of the complexity of tourism arising out of its cross-cutting nature. Such measurements should also incorporate the specificities of each different form of tourism statistics. These should be used as references for coordination, reconciliation and interpretation of the information in the area of tourism, although these information might extend beyond the still restricted domain which these Recommendations allude to.

It emphasizes that the measurement of key variables in tourism statistics (trips, visitors, expenditure, tourism supply, employment, etc.) must take account of the complexity of tourism arising out of its cross-cutting nature. Such measurements should also incorporate the specificities of each different form of tourism.

C.1.2 The Demand Perspective: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Tourism is introduced as a subset of travel and more precisely defines some related concepts and terminology, such as that of country of residence, place of usual residence and the usual environment. These definitions have been used in the conduct of IPS 2015-16. It also clarifies notions such as those of tourism trips and visits, and introduces the different forms of tourism. It emphasizes that the main aim of tourism statistics is to identify visitors from other subsets of travelers.

As per *IRTS 2008*, sample size and design are strongly related to the significance and accuracy of the variables to be estimated. In this connection, the unequal distribution of tourism over the national territory and the high degree of heterogeneity of the population in terms of its tourism behavior need to be taken into consideration.

C.1.3 The Demand Perspective: Characterization of Visitor and Tourism Trips

Characterization of visitors and of tourism trips are discussed as a part of the recommendations. It is suggested that with respect to socio-demographic characteristics, ILO and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) international standards should be used, as adjusted by countries. In line with the recommendations of *IRTS 2008*, the questionnaire used for IPS 2015-16, captures these socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent in Section 2 of the Schedule.

IRTS 2008 points out that tourism trips may be characterized by the following:-

- a. Main purpose;
- b. Types of “tourism product”;
- c. Duration of a trip or visit;
- d. Origin and destination;
- e. Modes of transport;
- f. Types of accommodation.

The IPS 2015-16 gathers similar information in Section 3 of the Schedule and has been termed as *Visit Profiles* .

C.1.4 The Demand Perspective: Tourism Expenditure

Next, consider the activity of visitors from the point of view of tourism expenditure is dealt with. In order to be able to relate demand by visitors to the supply in the economy, it recommends that “information be collected not only on the total value of tourism expenditure, but also on the components of this total”. The classification recommended for collection of tourism expenditures data is according to their purpose. The most common way of finding out from visitors about their expenditure is to ask them to group the expenditures according to their purpose. This should be done so as to facilitate the linkage to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), an international classification of products linked to Central Product Classification (CPC) and mostly used for the description of personal consumption in general statistics and surveys concerning households.

The survey carried out by the ISI adopts this recommendation of the *IRTS 2008* and has incorporated the relevant questions in Section 4 of the schedule. Details of expenditure for Last Place of Night Halt (LPNH) and the entire tour with appropriate sub-classifications have been collected.

It is recommended that wherever surveys break-up expenditure data on goods and services are collected, this information be cross-classified with relevant characteristics of the visitors or travel party and/or of the trip (purpose of the trip, place of stay, organization of the trip, length of the stay, etc.). While this might impose stringent requirements in terms of the size of the sample and its design, it is key to making full use of the information collected. Further, it suggests that countries include a specific expenditure module in surveys of inbound visitors, either at the border or at any other place where they can be observed.

C.1.5 Classification of Products and Productive Activities for Tourism

Considered next “the standard classifications of products and productive activities that need to be used in order to be able to harmonize observations made within the demand approach and the supply approach at the national level, and in order to develop internationally comparable economic measurements and aggregates at a certain level of breakdown of products and productive activities”. It provides “recommendations for the classification of products and productive activities required for tourism measurement and analysis that would be both internationally comparable and nationally relevant. The classifications refer to (a) products, mainly (though not exclusively) those belonging to tourism expenditure, and (b) productive activities that are the basis for defining tourism industries”.

C.1.6 Main focus

The main focus next is on those goods and services directly acquired by visitors that are part of individual consumption expenditure incurred by households (the scope of the COICOP classification) and main productive activities serving visitors and in direct contact with them. It will also consider valuables that might be acquired by visitors. Hence, it excludes goods that belong to tourism investment or services provided as support services to producers or strongly related to tourism but not acquired directly by visitors, such as promotion and administrative services and consulting services for tourism development.

C.1.7 Employment in Tourism Industries

The concepts and definitions of employment in tourism industries and its basic categories, major classifications and measures are then described.

It is recommended that in order to adequately analyze employment in the tourism industries, countries should collect the key variables for each of the tourism industries as identified earlier and for the tourism industries as a whole. In IPSF though employment figures for tourism industries are not directly collected, the auxiliary variables as defined through the expenditures corresponding to these industries can certainly shed light on the nature and extent of such employment.

- Most of the above recommendations which were relevant to IPS 2015-16, were adopted directly or indirectly through the IPSF schedule. Further, derived tables can be obtained from the principle ones (or, raw data supplied separately) given in this report. These may shed useful light on several items in IPS for further research.

C.2 Countries Conducting International Passenger Survey

India is an official member of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) since 1975. Many countries (a 2010 study showed a total of 60 countries then were on the TSA practice) now provide their inbound tourism data/statistics with the other UNWTO member countries for the sake of development of the tourism sector worldwide. This sharing not only includes data but also provides a study through the different methodologies and inferential techniques adopted by different countries. In this report of the International Passenger Survey of India, the major points of the reports of three other countries conducting IPS, namely Australia, UK, and USA, along with brief comments are summarized below.

C.2.1 International Visitor Survey (IVS) of Australia

Some points regarding IVS of Australia are given below:

- Conducted by Tourism Research Australia.
- Total sample size of this survey: 40,000 proportionately stratified inbound passengers.
- Prior to the year 2005, the total sample size surveyed was 20,000.
- The sample size was increased in 2005 to enhance the estimates for smaller states, territories and regions. The concerned authority had remarked that they had increased the reliability of the estimates with this 100% increment of the sample size.
- Airports surveyed - Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Cairns, Perth, Adelaide, Darwin and Gold Coast of Australia.
- A passenger of age more than 15 is interviewed by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in the departure lounges.
- Survey designed in four languages - English, Japanese, Mandarin and Korean.
- Total number of questions asked: approximately 100.
- Results Frequency: Quarterly.
- Last published results can be found in <http://www.tra.gov.au/research/latest-ivs-report.html> of June 2016, summarized in the form of charts and excel tables for the results.
- To achieve a good estimate, the surveyed data is weighted to data on international visitor numbers over the period, provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). The variables used in weighting the data are
 - i. country of residence
 - ii. state of arrival
 - iii. main purpose of journey
 - iv. airport of departure
 - v. age and sex of visitor.

They give reliability estimates of the inferences they provide. In their language, “The results given in the IVS are based on a sample, rather than a census, of international visitors to Australia. As with all sample sur-

veys, the results are subject to sampling variability, and therefore may differ from figures that would be obtained if all international visitors to Australia had been included in the survey.

A measure of the possible degree of difference is given by the relative standard error of the survey and its associated confidence interval, which indicate the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance from the true figure because only a sample of the population was included . . . The IVS relative standard errors were calculated using the Complex Survey Sampling module in SPSS V14.0. Estimates of variation are based on sampling with replacement principles and makes allowances for the IVS stratification. The covariance and estimates output from this program were then regressed with a log transformation using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression to achieve three independent models (for visitors, nights and expenditure).”

(Ref: <http://www.tra.gov.au/research/international-visitor-survey.html>)

They also used statistical software R to obtain the models.

The summary report presented for the last quarter June 2016 states “International visitors to Australia spent a record \$38.1 billion in the year ending June 2016 – 14% or \$4.7 billion more than the previous year. The number of visitors aged 15 years and over reached 7.2 million, increasing by 680,000 (10%), while nights were up 5% to 248 million. Thirteen of Australia’s top 20 markets had record visitor numbers during the year. The holiday and education segments underpinned the strong growth for the year. Combined, these segments accounted for 66% of total trip spend by international visitors to Australia.”

(Ref: http://www.tra.gov.au/documents/ivs/IVS_one_pager_June2016.pdf).

They found USA and China to be the main contributor to their tourism sector in terms of holiday. China is also leading in education-tourism sector in Australia. The top 5 markets are found to be China, UK, USA, NZ and Japan. In the summary they presented a current i.e. quarterly trends for the above said period.

The “Current Trends” from their report are noted in the following

- Nights spent in hotels, motels and resorts increased 9% to 27.5 million on the back of strong growth in the holiday segment, while nights spent at guest houses and bed and breakfast increased 29% to 1.3 million
- Spending on inclusive package travel grew strongly by 22% to \$4.5 billion
- First-time visitor numbers were up by 12% and return visitors by 10%
- Backpacker visitor numbers increased slightly, up by 2% to 611,900
- Growth in travel party type was highest for adult couples, and friends and family travelling together, both increasing by 16% to 1.5 million and 804,200 respectively. The no. of visitors travelling alone increased by 7% to 3.7 million and accounted for 52% of all arrivals.

The quarterly estimation procedure of IVS helps to monitor the changes of the tourism sector more profoundly. A detail description of the methodology can help to understand their estimation and weighing procedure better.

C.2.2 International Passenger Survey (IPS) of UK

Some notable points regarding the IPS of UK are as below:

- IPS in UK has been continuing since 1961.
- Conducts between 700,000 to 800,000 interviews per year
- 250,000 are used to evaluate the estimates
- Study is conducted by Office of National Statistics (ONS), UK.
- Survey is conducted over all major airports of UK, sea ports and at Eurostar terminals and on Eurotunnel shuttle trains.

International Passenger Survey User Guide (Volume 1) Background & Methodology (2014), published by ONS gives a detailed view of the Background and History of IPS, UK, Design and Data collection, changes in methodology, the questionnaire, information on Data processing, Quality of IPS, Publications etc. The weighing basis is the total number of departing passenger from a specific port on the survey period. These are provided by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), Department for Transport, Eurostar, Eurotunnel, British Airports Authority (BAA) and some airports.

(Ref. link: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/travel-and-transport-methodology/international-passenger-survey-methodology/ips-user-guide-volume-1--background---methodology.pdf>)

Sampling Design: The user guide provided by ONS states, “The IPS sample is stratified to ensure it is representative by mode of travel (air, sea or tunnel), port or route, and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum is determined according to the variability of tourist expenditure and interviewing cost considerations. For example, where the expenditure quoted on a particular route varies greatly across respondents, a higher sampling frequency is used to ensure that the variability of expenditure is captured”.

A multi-stage sample design is carried out separately for air, sea and tunnel travel. “This involves randomly sampling a given port or entry/exit route on: (a) a given day; (b) within a given time of the day (this is referred to as a ‘shift’); and then (c) within the shift passengers are systematically selected at fixed intervals from a random start and interviewed”. The sampling design plan is further stratified by weekday /weekend to capture the different patterns of the passenger traffic ensuring different allocation shifts.

The regularity in IPS helps them to develop the sampling design day by day. A major change has been adopted on 2009. According to them the new scheme is more migrant focused and balanced in terms of the routes that migrants frequently use. Development in methodology is very frequent due to regularity and continuous review. They use additional source of data for the routes IPS does not cover. These are UK residents on cruises departing from or arriving at UK shores, Channel Islands expenditure and receipts from tourism, from the Economic Advisor’s office in Jersey, rail fares purchased by overseas visitors to the UK and UK visitors abroad before the start of their visit, and estimates of travel across the land border between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, from the Irish Central Statistical Office.

Prior to the year 1999, information was also provided regarding travel on air and sea routes between the UK and the Irish Republic. However, since 1999, the air and sea routes have been covered by the IPS sample. The information gathered from these sources are added to the total derived from IPS. About the strength of the

survey design, the user guide states, “The IPS uses a two-stage stratified random sample to produce efficient estimates of UK passenger traffic. Random sampling eliminates systematic bias by giving all passengers an equal chance to be selected”. The detailed explanations of the design and estimation procedure with variance estimation can be found in Merad (2014)

(Ref: IPS Sampling and Estimation Methodology, Survey Methodology and Statistical Computing Division, Office for National Statistics,

link: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/travel-and-transport-methodology/international-passenger-survey-methodology/international-passenger-survey-sampling-and-methodology-2014.pdf>).

ONS provides regularly the IPS estimates provisionally on monthly and quarterly basis and annual estimates published as travel trends (link: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/leisureandtourism>).

In Travel trends 2015:

- Main findings: the trend in inbound passenger to UK figured out as “In 2015, overseas residents made 36.1 million visits to the UK, 5.1% higher than in 2014.
(link: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/leisureandtourism/articles/traveltrends/2015>)
- There was an increase in the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents for the fifth consecutive year in 2015, and the highest number of visits since the International Passenger Survey (IPS) began in 1961. The survey also shows the highest recorded visitor spending (without adjusting for inflation).
- Earnings from visits to the UK reached a record level of spending in the UK of £22.1 billion, they increased by £0.2 billion (1.0%) compared with 2014, before inflation.
- The number of nights spent in the UK by overseas visitors rose to 273.1 million, an increase of 3.2% compared with the previous year. Visits from North America, Europe and “Other Countries” (countries outside Europe and North America) increased in 2015 by 9.6%, 4.1% and 6.6% respectively. Spending by North American residents and “Other Countries” also grew by 2.9% and 3.9%, however, spending by visitors from Europe showed a decline of 1.4%.
- Holidays remain the main reason for visits to the UK, accounting for 13.9 million visits, a rise of 2.1% compared with 2014. Business visits and visits to friends and family both showed growths of 7.1%.
- A record 18.6 million overnight visits to London were made by overseas residents in 2015, an increase of 1.2 million (6.8%) from 2014, and £11.9 billion was spent on these visits.
- Overnight visits to the rest of England grew by 6.9% to 15.2 million. Visits to Wales rose by 4.0% in 2015, however, visits to Scotland decreased by 4.0%”. Different tables including year-wise trends, characteristic of visits, confidence interval of the estimates can be found from the link given above.

Response rate is very crucial in any kind of sample survey. IPS UK studies the response rate over time. It has been seen in 2015 the rate is 78.4%, which can be considered quite good.

The question of accuracy of the 2015 report has been dealt with in the revision policy guided by ONS. Two points from that report are quoted below,

- I. “The main series are seasonally adjusted. This aids interpretation by identifying seasonal patterns and calendar effects and removing them from the unadjusted data. The resulting figures give a more accurate indication of underlying movements in the series.”

II. “The estimates produced from the IPS are subject to sampling errors that result because not every traveller to or from the UK is interviewed on the survey. Sampling errors are determined both by the sample design and by the sample size - generally speaking, the larger the sample supporting a particular estimate, the proportionately smaller is its sampling error. The survey sample size is approximately 70,000 per quarter.”

No doubt that the regularity has helped the development of IPS, UK in every area.

Ref: Merad Salah (2014). IPS Sampling and Estimation Methodology. *Survey Methodology and Statistical Computing Division, Office for National Statistics*.

C.2.3 Review of International Air Travelers Program, USA

This is the US version of the international passenger survey which gathers information on the passenger travelers in the U.S. - overseas and U.S. - Mexican markets (Canada is excluded). The data is gathered on a monthly basis regularly since January 1983. The survey is available in 12 languages, keeping in mind the flow of the various lingual tourists in USA and is self-administered by the passengers who wishes to be surveyed. National Travel and Tourism Office (NTTO) conducts this program.

The details can be found in the link <http://travel.trade.gov/research/programs/ifs/index.html>. This link gives details of the program and publication. About the selection procedures, it states the following: “Sample selection is made, on a random basis, of scheduled flights (clusters) from among all participating airlines that depart the U.S. to overseas or Mexican destinations.

A computer program selects a random sample of flights to be surveyed from an electronic database of scheduled airline flights. Major charter carriers are also included in the program. The number of flights sampled proportionately reflects the total number of flights offered by carrier and the dispersion of flights by destination”. The survey schedules are collected in on board flight and in the departing lounge.

They also pilot tested E-survey manual in the course of survey, “NTTO and its contractor (CIC Research, Inc.) have tested several electronic approaches to the Survey with the intent of replacing the paper-based system when appropriate. In 2015, 2014 and 2012 the tests were done pre-flight departure; in 2008 the test was conducted during the booking process”.

(Ref. link: <http://travel.trade.gov/research/programs/ifs/description.asp>).

“The E-SIAT tablet test yielded approximately eight (8) completed responses per flight compared to the current, paper-based method, which produces from 10 – 14 surveys per flight. The results do not warrant the immediate adoption of the tablet methodology approach as a replacement for the current approach. However, the results were positive enough to warrant additional testing of this method. The major caveats are that the tablet approach requires more field service interaction than the legacy (paper) method and appears to increase passenger response time”—is written on the result of the E-survey method conducted at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX).

(link: <http://travel.trade.gov/research/programs/ifs/documents/TabletTestReport-April2016.docx>)

The contractor (field survey conducting authority) processes the filled-in survey kit, that includes verification, coding, data entry, foreign language translation etc. They obtain a quality control method for the data integrity. Census data is taken as the weights to the survey data.

The link http://travel.trade.gov/outreachpages/inbound.general_information.inbound_overview.asp provides detail results on Travel and Tourism Statistics (Inbound) for the year 2014-16. 2014-15 includes all type of estimates on demographic profile, market profile, top 10 market listing, region wise tourist flow etc. Similarly outbound analysis can be found here:

Link: http://travel.trade.gov/outreachpages/outbound.general_information.outbound_overview.asp .

Historical profiles, trend analysis etc. are also provided separately. The National Travel and Tourism Office Statistical Policy for Visitation Estimates of International Travel to the United States of America states “The policy of the National Travel and Tourism Office (NTTO) is to release visitation estimates only for those destinations in which a sample of 400 or more respondents was collected from the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT), based upon a single year's interviews.

A random sample of 400 respondents (rounded) would yield a 95 percent confidence level with a plus or minus 5 percentage point variance. The NTTO's survey methodology is not a random sample but, is based upon a stratified, two-stage cluster sample. The NTTO statistical policy was implemented to raise the level of confidence in the survey estimates and takes into account input from the National Council of State Travel Directors, State Researchers Group, and other industry clients”.

(Ref. link: http://home.cicresearch.com/AviationAndAirlines/NonRes/NR_Policy_from_NTTO.asp)

The monthly data provided over year helps to understand the change pattern in the tourism sector. Top 10 markets of 2015 gives, in visitation Canada leads the table though it is 10% lesser than the previous year, whereas in spending, China leads the table with the increment of 15% from the previous year. A brief and bulleted presentation helps the layman to understand the top 10 market of USA tourism sector.

(Ref: <http://travel.trade.gov/pdf/2015-Top-10-Markets.pdf>)

The market profile of India shows the total arrivals of Indian citizens, which was 599,000 in 2008 increased to 1,126,000 in 2015. Percentage change is calculated to be 88%. Total expense which was \$6718 in 2008 increased 76% to \$11806 in 2015.

(Ref: http://travel.trade.gov/outreachpages/download_data_table/2015_India_Market_Profile.pdf)

Purpose of trip drops from 2014 value in the case of Business, Education, Health treatment and other sectors.

- Reports on different profiles can be found separately for the countries like Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico (air), Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom. Region wise and sector wise analysis are also available.
- A brief summary of the IPS survey conducted by three major countries is presented. There are differences in methodology and estimation procedures. A comparison with IPS-India methods requires a more detailed study of not only the implementational but also the computational methodologies. To rate these individual methods on a comparative scale based on only the materials provided online may not be judicious.

C.3 Data Fusion

- C.3.1** Data Fusion is defined as *the process of synthesizing raw data from several sources to generate more meaningful information that can be of greater value than single source data*. Data fusion is the process of integration of multiple data and knowledge representing the same real-world object into a consistent, accurate, and useful representation. The goal of data fusion is to combine relevant information from two or more data sources into a single one that provides a more accurate description than any of the individual data sources. It has three categories viz. low, intermediate or high.
- C.3.2** Low level data fusion combines raw data from different sources to create new raw data with the hope that fused data is more informative and synthetic than the original data.
- C.3.3 Synthetic Data:** Synthetic data are "any production data applicable to a given situation that are not obtained by direct measurement" according to the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms where Craig S. Mullins, an expert in data management, defines production data as "*information that is persistently stored and used by professionals to conduct business processes.*"
- C.3.4** Synthetic data are generated to meet specific needs or certain conditions that may not be found in the original, real data. This can be useful when designing any type of system because the synthetic data are used as a simulation or as a theoretical value, situation, etc. This allows to take into account unexpected results and provides a basic solution or remedy, if the results prove to be unsatisfactory. Synthetic data are often generated to represent the authentic data and allows a baseline to be set.
- C.3.5 Data Fusion Classifications:** There are various types of Data Fusion classifications. One of the main classifications provided by Dasarathy(1997) is described below. It is composed of the following five categories:
- (1) Data In-Data Out (DAI-DAO):** This type is the most basic or elementary data fusion method that is considered in classification. This type of data fusion process inputs and outputs raw data; the results are typically more reliable or accurate. Data fusion at this level is conducted immediately after the data is gathered from the sensors. The algorithms employed at this level are based on signal and image processing algorithms;
 - (2) Data In-Feature Out (DAI-FEO):** At this level, the data fusion process employs raw data from the sources to extract features or characteristics that describe an entity in the environment;
 - (3) Feature In-Feature Out (FEI-FEO):** At this level, both the input and output of the data fusion process are features. Thus, the data fusion process addresses a set of features with to improve, refine or obtain new features. This process is also known as feature fusion, symbolic fusion, information fusion or intermediate-level fusion;
 - (4) Feature In-Decision Out (FEI-DEO):** This level obtains a set of features as input and provides a set of decisions as output. Most of the classification systems that perform a decision based on a sensor's inputs fall into this category of classification;
 - (5) Decision In-Decision Out (DEI-DEO):** This type of classification is also known as decision fusion. It fuses input decisions to obtain better or new decisions.

C.3.6 The implementation of this modern concept in the current IPS has been attempted in two ways. First, it was necessary to gather experiences from a country already conducting alike surveys. For the same, a visit was conducted to the USA, which conducts IPS-type surveys regularly, to learn the methodology adopted by them for the survey. It was observed that the survey was conducted in USA annually as compared to the quinquennial survey being carried out in India. The passenger survey in USA requires collection of filled-in schedules in contrast to the interview method for filling the schedules as being adopted in India. The forms used there are multilingual and more user friendly, which may provide an extension to the method used by India. However, in this case, it may be remarked that the interview method would appear/prove to be more effective with the element of insistence on part of interviewers being involved, thus yielding/eliciting higher response form the passengers responding.

Next, data from other months beyond the target ones are *fused*, i.e. logically and statistically amalgamated, with the previously collected data to overcome the problem of missing data. This is done under the mild assumption that the trend in the passengers interviewed will not be vitiated significantly over a short period.

References:

1. Federico Castanedo, "A Review of Data Fusion Techniques", The Scientific World Journal, 2013.
2. B. V. Dasarathy, "Sensor fusion potential exploitation-innovative architectures and illustrative applications," Proceedings of the IEEE, vol. 85, no. 1, pp. 24-38, 1997.



CHAPTER D

SURVEY FINDINGS



D. Major Findings: Foreigners and Outbound Indians

- D.1** Two distinct groups of International Passengers are considered: Foreigners (NRI + PIO + OCI + Foreigner Others) and Outbound Indians Tables are constructed for each of the two groups for both sample data (depicted by ‘S’ in the numbering of the tables) and also for the estimated population. Since the sample tables are based on the raw data, these tables are placed at the end in the Appendix section. The estimated tables are of prime interest. Here, the top 20 countries given in such tables as displayed in each table were suggested by MoT. Some Item wise tables (depicted by ‘I’ in the numbering of the tables) are also given in the Appendix section. There the top 20 countries displayed in each table were obtained by ordering (descending order) with respect to the particular characteristic pertinent to that table.
- D.2** For the tables, percentages are made from the total for each group of all the visitors. ‘Total Number’ in the following tables shows the total of the 20 countries (either provided by MoT or the top 20). ‘Total (%)’ shows the total of the column wise percentages of the specified 20 countries. ‘Others’ represents the total of the remaining countries other than the specified 20 countries. ‘Grand Total’ represents the total of all the countries. For categorised tables, the percentages are calculated on the basis of row wise totals. For all charts, ‘Others’ is used to represent the aggregate of that countries who are giving negligible contribution to the total of the 20 countries provided by MoT.
- D.3** The findings are presented in terms of tables, charts and summarized comments as per different sub-groups. The sub groups are :
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Demographic Findings | 2. Socio-Economic Findings | 3. Travel Pattern |
| 4. Expenditure Pattern Findings | 5. Satisfaction Level | 6. Non-Monetary Transaction |
| | 7. Motivating Factors | 8. Overall Experience |
- D.4** Multipliers were obtained by following the principle of Ratio method. However, where such values were not supplied, e.g. in case of NRIs, a version of the Ratio method was adopted where in sample estimates were used for the base values. The latter method invites two-fold estimation, and naturally the corresponding estimates of the population parameters are subject to higher variabilities (and hence, possibly, less precision)
- D.5** The theoretical perspectives are given below:
- i. Stratification of the population is used to maintain the homogeneity of the population.
 - ii. To reflect importance, Multistage sampling scheme with corresponding size measure is used here.
 - iii. To achieve unbiased estimator, allocation measure and multipliers are used as detailed in Appendix B.
- These perspectives are same in general for all the tables with obvious Charts corresponds to the specific table.

D.I: Foreigners

D.I.1 Demographic Findings

One of the aims of the IPS is to get the information about the demographic profile of the tourists. Like to estimate how many foreigners and NRI come to India every year, the gender distribution and the age distribution of the visitors. The tables are respectively Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3. Age is given in the complete years. Marital status of the visitors is given in Table 4. There are 4 types of marital Status – Never Married, Currently Married, Widowed and Divorced / Separated. The tourists are divided into 4 categories – NRI, PIO, OCI and Foreigner Others. The tourists are divided into 4 categories – NRI, PIO, OCI and Foreigner Others. Tables are made for each category. ‘All Visitors’ shows the total of these 4 categories. Table 1 shows the estimated percentage distribution of all visitors for all categories by country of normal residence. The corresponding bar charts are given after the table.

Table 1. Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.09
Australia	1.03	1.51	11.18	4.18	4.01
Bangladesh	3.61	3.14	1.04	16.40	14.53
Canada	1.75	0.47	1.17	1.29	1.32
China	0.60	12.68	2.20	2.08	2.03
France	0.79	0.10	3.94	5.72	5.06
Germany	0.43	1.42	2.39	4.69	4.16
Italy	0.65	1.42	0.03	1.63	1.47
Japan	0.82	0.34	1.23	4.85	4.25
Malaysia	2.82	7.37	7.04	3.90	3.90
Nepal	0.40	0.08	0.45	0.98	0.89
Oman	6.02	1.80	2.15	1.02	1.58
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04
Republic of Korea	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.17
Russia	0.08	1.42	0.27	2.82	2.43
Singapore	10.86	5.32	7.04	4.12	4.92
Sri Lanka	0.46	0.80	0.74	2.53	2.23
Thailand	1.40	0.81	3.46	1.96	1.93
UK	3.78	9.59	13.87	10.06	9.61
USA	6.49	3.90	13.89	9.82	9.49
Other Countries	57.87	47.78	27.88	21.61	25.89
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	880859	81941	246203	7081882	8329078

- From the above Table 1, it is noticed that the total estimated number of visitors from all the countries coming to India is 8329078. But, the total of the 4 categories is not equal to 8329078. The interpretation of this discrepancy is that it arises due to non-response of that particular category.

It is observed that for the group ‘NRI’, the 3 countries contributing the most are Singapore, USA and Oman. For the group ‘Foreigner Others’, the top 3 contributing countries are Bangladesh, UK and USA. If ‘All Visitors’ is considered then the three countries contributing most are Bangladesh, USA and UK. ‘Total Number’ represents the total of the top 20 countries.

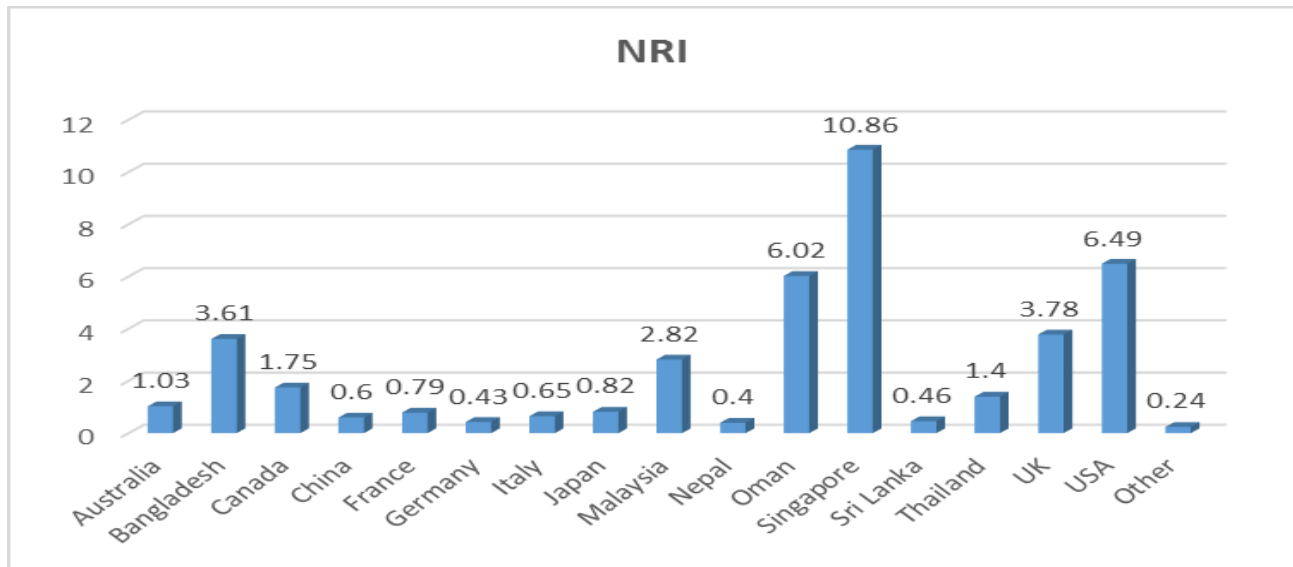


Chart 1a: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI by Country of Normal Residence

- Here, the category “Other” includes Afghanistan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Russia. These countries had negligible contribution to the estimated percentage distribution of NRI’s. Thus these were clubbed in order to present a clear and better represented graph.

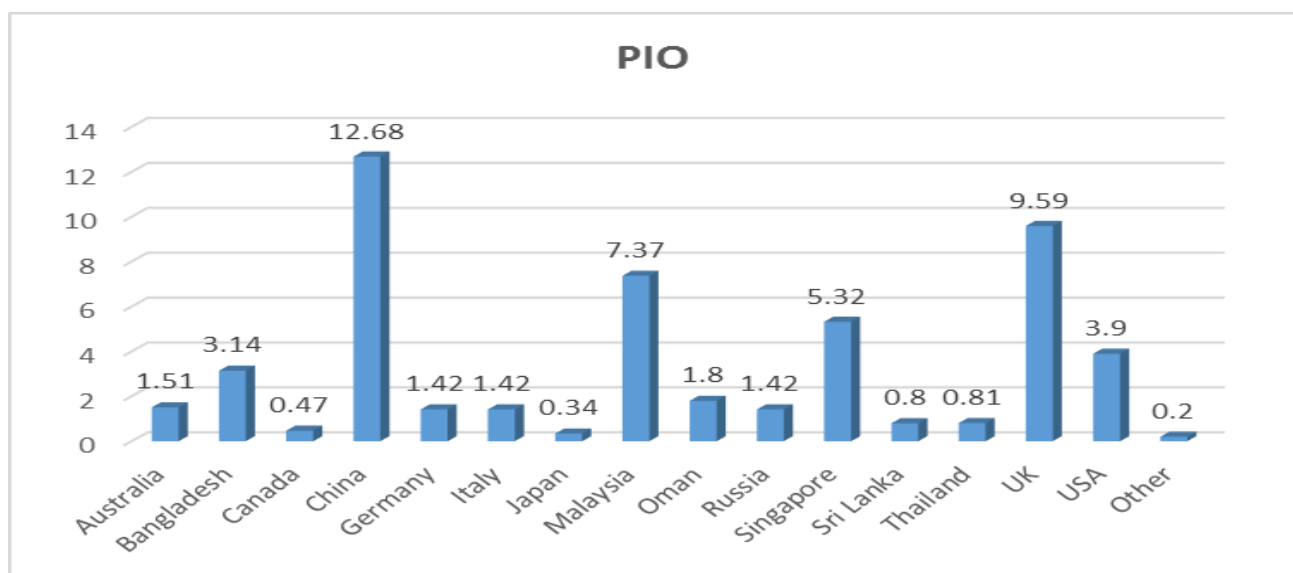


Chart 1b: Estimated Percentage Distribution of PIO by Country of Normal Residence

- Here, the category “Other” includes Afghanistan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, France and Nepal. These countries had negligible contribution to the estimated percentage distribution of PIO’s.

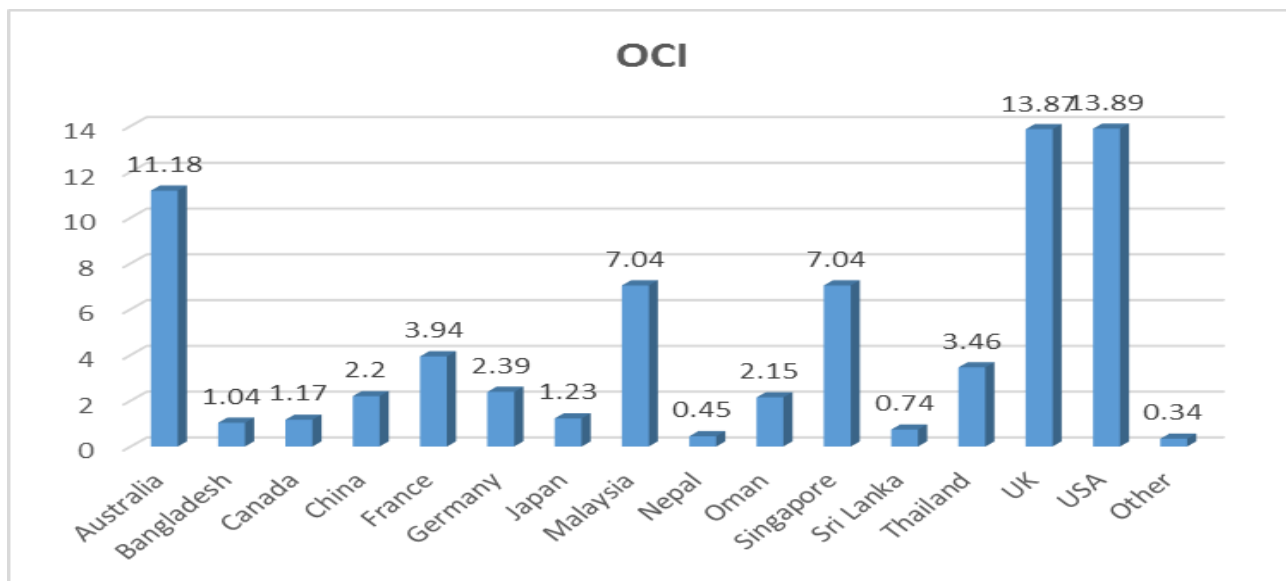


Chart 1c: Estimated Percentage Distribution of OCI by Country of Normal Residence

- Here, the category “Other” includes Afghanistan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Italy and Russia. These countries had negligible contribution to the estimated percentage distribution of OCI’s.

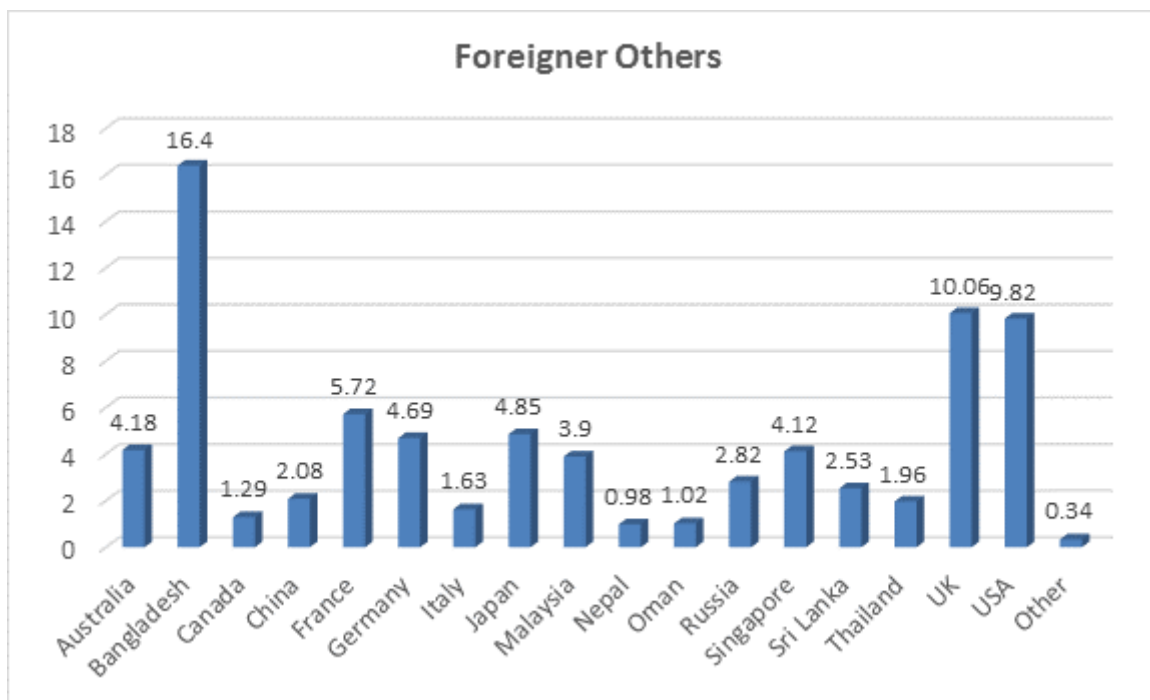


Chart 1d: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Foreigner Others by Country of Normal Residence

- Here, the category “Other” includes Afghanistan, Pakistan and Republic of Korea. These countries had negligible contribution to the estimated percentage distribution of Foreigner Others.

Table 2: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others by Gender

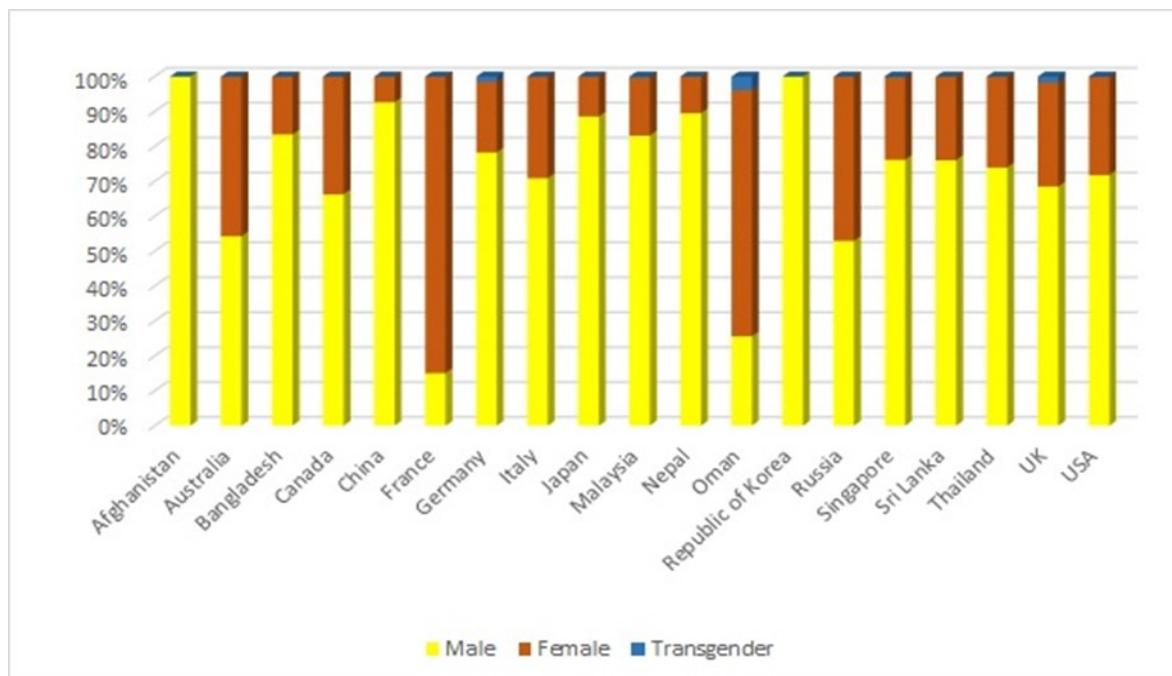
Category	NRI				PIO			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total Number	Male	Female	Transgender	Total Number
Afghanistan	100.00	0.00	0.00	1343	0.00	100.00	0.00	19
Australia	54.30	45.70	0.00	9049	90.71	9.29	0.00	1239
Bangladesh	83.42	16.58	0.00	31818	3.20	96.80	0.00	2576
Canada	66.23	33.77	0.00	15435	13.42	86.58	0.00	389
China	92.68	7.32	0.00	5302	8.58	91.42	0.00	10387
France	15.20	84.80	0.00	6940	100.00	0.00	0.00	85
Germany	78.21	20.28	1.51	3828	0.00	100.00	0.00	1165
Italy	70.95	29.05	0.00	5687	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Japan	88.50	11.50	0.00	7183	22.29	77.71	0.00	278
Malaysia	83.10	16.58	0.32	24828	97.90	2.10	0.00	6040
Nepal	89.61	10.39	0.00	3499	71.86	28.14	0.00	69
Oman	25.62	70.48	3.90	53070	100.00	0.00	0.00	1473
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Republic of Korea	100.00	0.00	0.00	54	NA	NA	NA	0
Russia	52.89	47.11	0.00	665	0.00	100.00	0.00	1165
Singapore	76.14	23.55	0.31	95625	72.87	27.13	0.00	4360
Sri Lanka	76.01	23.99	0.00	4014	69.85	30.15	0.00	657
Thailand	73.92	26.08	0.00	12331	92.80	0.00	7.20	666
UK	68.51	29.79	1.70	33260	98.78	1.22	0.00	7860
USA	71.76	28.06	0.18	57177	53.07	46.93	0.00	3197
Total (20 countries)	67.08	32.07	0.85	371107	57.52	42.37	0.11	42786
Others	78.87	20.86	0.27	509160	73.67	26.33	0.00	39155
Grand Total	73.90	25.59	0.51	880267	65.24	34.70	0.06	81941

Category	OCI				Foreigner Others			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total Number	Male	Female	Transgender	Total Number
Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	0	93.96	6.04	0.00	6468
Australia	75.30	24.70	0.00	27525	67.59	32.39	0.02	295730
Bangladesh	55.05	44.95	0.00	2560	86.40	13.53	0.07	1161173
Canada	75.40	24.60	0.00	2874	66.35	32.99	0.66	91314
China	63.38	36.62	0.00	5419	71.36	28.52	0.12	147470
France	36.69	63.31	0.00	9693	64.05	35.90	0.05	404829
Germany	80.84	19.16	0.00	5875	69.35	30.44	0.21	332466
Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	64	54.26	45.32	0.43	115504
Japan	14.30	85.70	0.00	3027	68.88	31.00	0.12	343730
Malaysia	92.73	6.81	0.47	17330	72.86	27.10	0.04	276453
Nepal	72.13	27.87	0.00	1109	61.46	38.54	0.00	69256
Oman	85.91	14.09	0.00	5298	92.55	7.45	0.00	72146
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	0	86.78	13.22	0.00	3689
Republic of Korea	100.00	0.00	0.00	87	84.83	15.17	0.00	14338
Russia	86.30	13.70	0.00	668	51.94	48.03	0.03	199582
Singapore	85.69	14.31	0.00	17324	76.90	22.53	0.57	292077
Sri Lanka	73.85	26.15	0.00	1818	76.67	23.14	0.19	179267
Thailand	89.06	10.94	0.00	8525	76.54	23.35	0.11	138851
UK	66.17	33.83	0.00	34158	66.46	33.49	0.05	712270
USA	85.54	13.57	0.89	34198	73.72	26.16	0.13	695012
Total (20 countries)	75.62	24.17	0.22	177552	72.92	26.96	0.13	5551626
Others	81.39	18.48	0.13	68651	74.37	25.46	0.18	1528963
Grand Total	77.22	22.58	0.19	246203	73.23	26.63	0.14	7080589

Table 2 (Cont.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of All Visitors by Gender

Category	All Visitors			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total Number
Afghanistan	94.77	5.23	0.00	7830
Australia	67.95	32.03	0.02	333542
Bangladesh	86.08	13.86	0.07	1198127
Canada	66.38	33.07	0.54	110011
China	67.90	31.99	0.10	168578
France	62.62	37.33	0.05	421547
Germany	69.41	30.37	0.22	343333
Italy	55.49	44.11	0.40	122419
Japan	68.78	31.11	0.12	354217
Malaysia	75.17	24.74	0.09	324651
Nepal	62.97	37.03	0.00	73933
Oman	65.45	32.98	1.57	131986
Pakistan	86.78	13.22	0.00	3689
Republic of Korea	84.98	15.02	0.00	14479
Russia	51.76	48.22	0.03	202080
Singapore	77.05	22.47	0.48	409386
Sri Lanka	76.60	23.22	0.18	185757
Thailand	77.07	22.80	0.13	160372
UK	66.86	33.03	0.12	787548
USA	74.00	25.83	0.16	789584
Total (20 countries)	72.54	27.29	0.17	6143071
Others	75.65	24.16	0.19	2145929
Grand Total	73.34	26.48	0.18	8289000

- Table 2 and Charts 2a-2d display that the total number of visitors for the 20 countries is 6143071. These show that 72.54% of the total foreigner visitors are Male while 27.29% are Female and only 0.17% is Transgender. The row wise total is 100%.
- ‘Total’ represents the total of the 20 countries provided by MoT. ‘Others’ represents the total of remaining countries other than the provided countries. Grand Total shows the total of all the countries.

**Chart 2a: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Gender of NRI by Country of Normal Residence**

- Hereafter, countries missing in Charts are to be interpreted as contributing negligibly to the related categories.

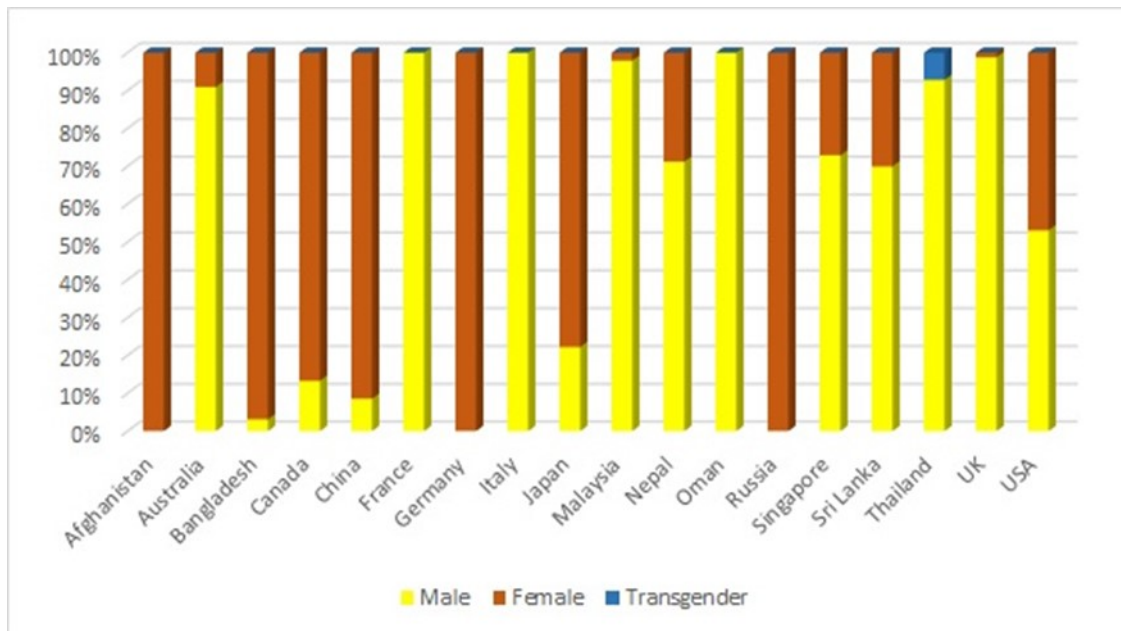


Chart 2b: Estimated percentage Distribution of Gender of PIO by Country of Normal Residence

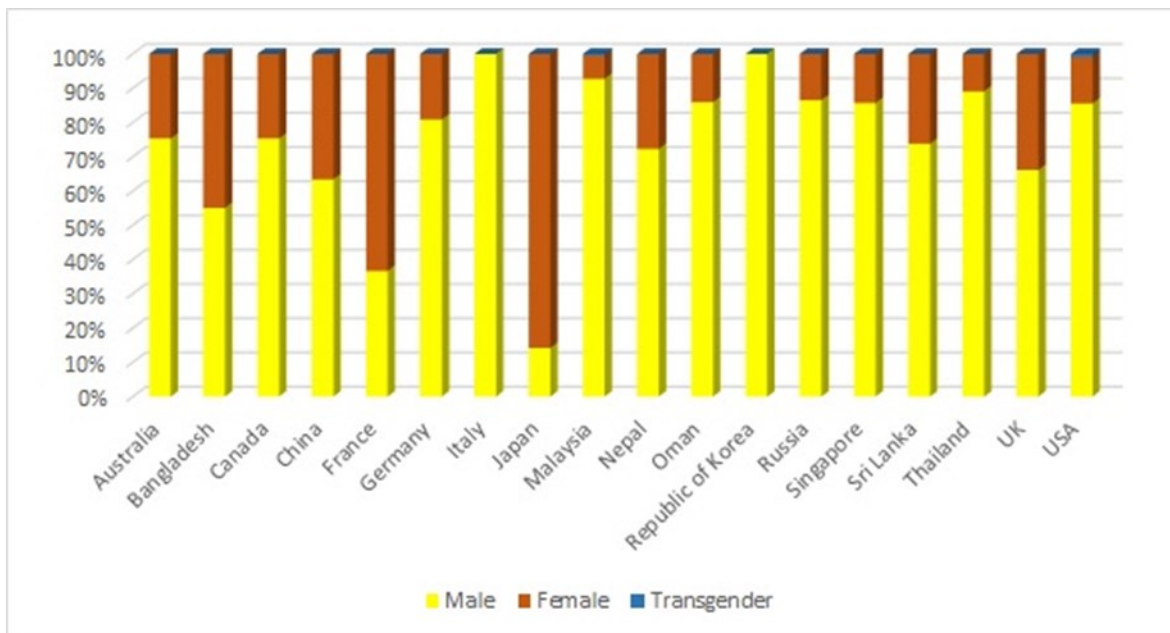


Chart 2c: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Gender of OCI by Country of Normal Residence

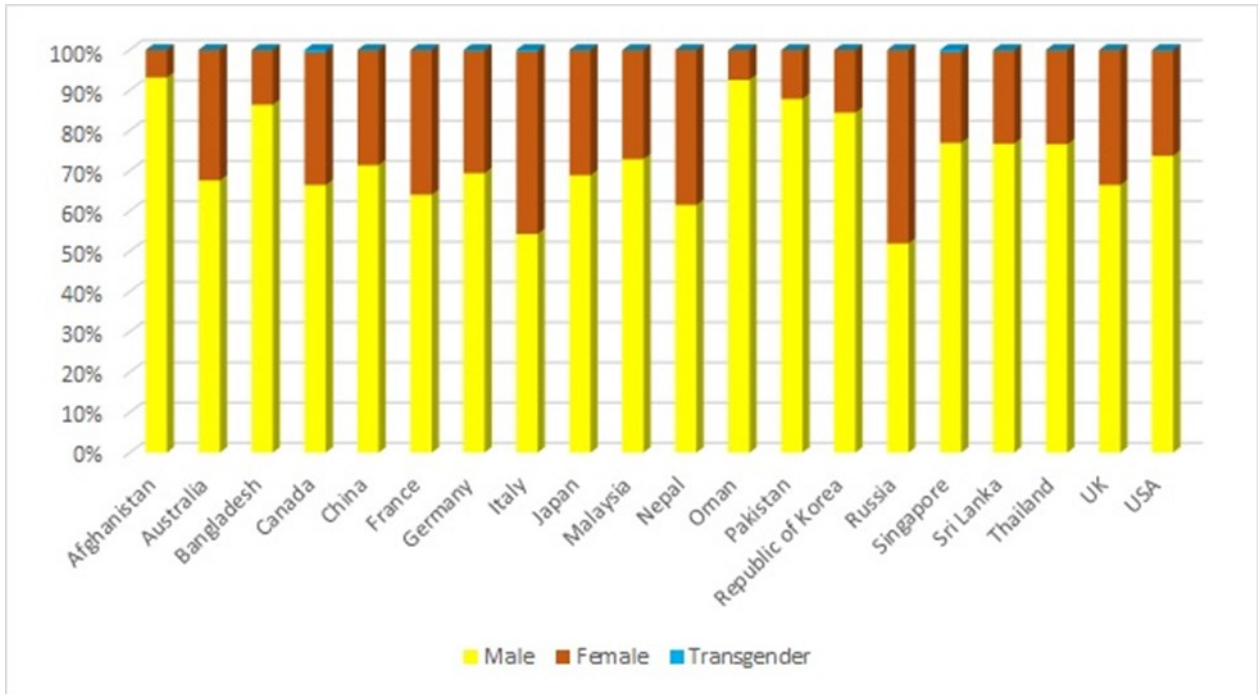


Chart 2d: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Gender of Foreigner Others by Country of Normal Residence

Table 3 shows estimated percentage distribution of all visitors for all categories by the age group. Corresponding pie chart is given in chart 3.

Table 3: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Age Group (in Years)

Age (Years)	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Up to 17	16.30	10.47	6.00	10.18	10.76
18 - 30	28.56	38.15	27.89	22.47	23.47
31- 40	30.23	38.09	32.95	36.02	35.30
41- 60	22.36	12.14	31.01	27.95	27.25
61 - 65	1.54	0.19	0.79	1.87	1.78
Above 65	1.01	0.96	1.36	1.51	1.44
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	1052382	91523	261910	7884778	9290593

- Table 3 and Charts 3a-3d show that maximum number of all visitors belonged to age group ‘31-40’ years with 35.30% while the age group ‘41-60’ years with 27.25% and age group ‘18-30’ years with 23.47% also contributed significantly.
- In the above table, the age groups are made continuous by the following interpretation: the group ‘18 – 30’ years covers all persons with age more than 17 and less than 31. Similar interpretation holds for the other groups.
- The percentage displayed for age group ‘Up to 17’ are expected to be underestimated and to be interpreted as resulting due to the fact that only adults were interviewed.

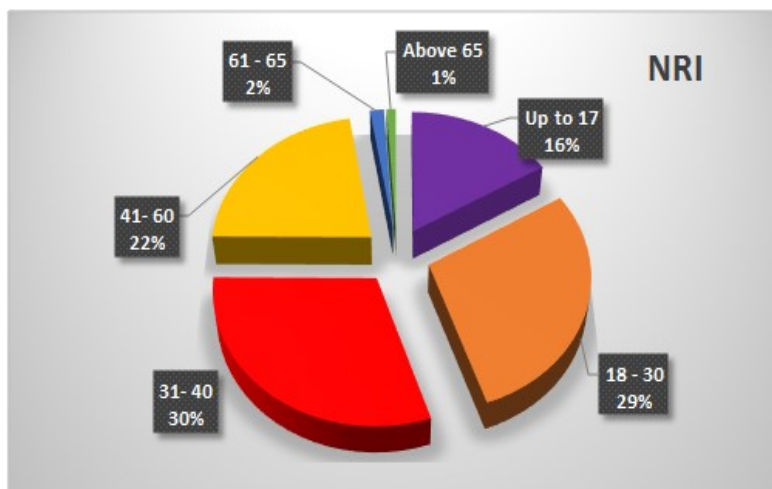


Chart 3a: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Age group of NRI

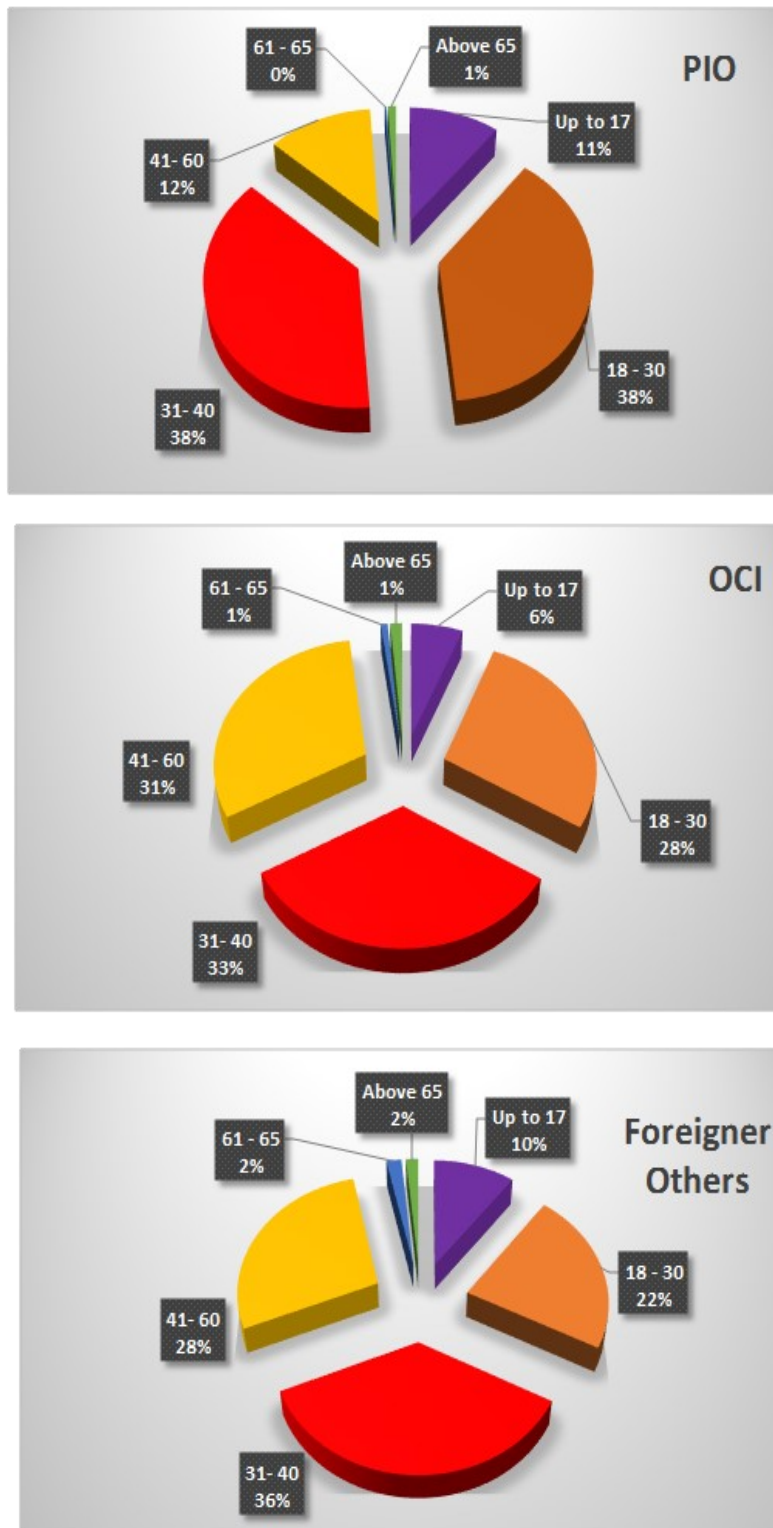


Chart 3b, 3c, 3d: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Age group of PIO, OCI and Foreigner Others

The objective of the Table 4 is to estimate the percentage distribution of all visitors for all categories by marital status vs. country of normal residence. For PIO population, it is to be interpreted that a very insignificant number of widows visited India from the listed 20 countries. Stacked bar charts also follow.

Table 4: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status vs. Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI				Total Number
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Afghanistan	6.87	93.13	0.00	0.00	1343
Australia	21.52	75.81	0.85	1.81	9049
Bangladesh	27.64	72.36	0.00	0.00	30959
Canada	23.54	73.81	2.65	0.00	15435
China	33.68	66.32	0.00	0.00	5302
France	2.22	97.78	0.00	0.00	6940
Germany	35.07	64.93	0.00	0.00	3828
Italy	39.14	60.86	0.00	0.00	5687
Japan	13.17	86.83	0.00	0.00	7183
Malaysia	13.06	86.10	0.33	0.51	24362
Nepal	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	3499
Oman	7.55	92.45	0.00	0.00	53070
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Republic of Korea	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	54
Russia	47.11	52.89	0.00	0.00	665
Singapore	10.48	86.93	1.12	1.47	95625
Sri Lanka	9.63	90.37	0.00	0.00	4014
Thailand	11.96	86.15	1.88	0.00	12331
UK	27.68	66.99	0.98	4.35	33260
USA	23.82	72.86	0.65	2.68	57177
Total (20 countries)	17.01	81.03	0.69	1.26	369783
Others	23.05	74.49	0.89	1.57	509588
Grand Total	20.51	77.24	0.81	1.44	879371

Country of Normal Residence	PIO				Total Number
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Afghanistan	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	19
Australia	9.11	90.89	0.00	0.00	1239
Bangladesh	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	2576
Canada	86.58	13.42	0.00	0.00	389
China	95.46	4.54	0.00	0.00	10387
France	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	85
Germany	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Japan	22.29	77.71	0.00	0.00	278
Malaysia	26.30	73.70	0.00	0.00	6040
Nepal	0.00	71.86	0.00	28.14	69
Oman	7.37	92.63	0.00	0.00	1473
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Russia	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Singapore	30.22	66.59	0.00	3.19	4360
Sri Lanka	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	657
Thailand	14.53	85.47	0.00	0.00	666
UK	33.38	66.62	0.00	0.00	7860
USA	14.31	69.35	0.00	16.34	3197
Total (20 countries)	41.56	56.84	0.00	1.59	42786
Others	31.62	60.86	0.51	7.01	39123
Grand Total	36.81	58.76	0.24	4.18	81909

Table 4 (Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status vs. Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	OCI				Total Number
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Australia	73.45	26.55	0.00	0.00	26923
Bangladesh	40.76	59.24	0.00	0.00	2560
Canada	42.83	57.17	0.00	0.00	2874
China	0.67	99.33	0.00	0.00	5419
France	62.21	37.79	0.00	0.00	9693
Germany	9.98	90.02	0.00	0.00	5875
Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64
Japan	1.16	98.84	0.00	0.00	3027
Malaysia	8.23	89.75	2.03	0.00	17330
Nepal	20.05	79.95	0.00	0.00	1109
Oman	9.61	86.90	0.00	3.49	5298
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Republic of Korea	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	87
Russia	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	668
Singapore	13.58	85.33	1.10	0.00	17324
Sri Lanka	31.10	68.90	0.00	0.00	1818
Thailand	11.61	88.39	0.00	0.00	8525
UK	40.90	48.03	1.17	9.90	31933
USA	18.58	77.95	0.75	2.71	33596
Total (20 countries)	31.11	65.78	0.67	2.45	174123
Others	10.48	89.32	0.16	0.04	68611
Grand Total	25.28	72.43	0.52	1.77	242734

Country of Normal Residence	Foreigner Others				Total Number
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Afghanistan	11.44	88.56	0.00	0.00	6468
Australia	29.96	61.84	6.40	1.80	294640
Bangladesh	17.40	81.21	1.15	0.25	1147652
Canada	26.52	68.13	0.99	4.36	90920
China	21.80	74.27	1.90	2.03	144476
France	27.12	63.77	0.71	8.40	401403
Germany	38.16	58.69	1.18	1.96	328996
Italy	32.30	64.06	1.59	2.06	115504
Japan	23.52	75.15	0.57	0.75	343032
Malaysia	19.26	77.20	1.27	2.27	276126
Nepal	25.77	73.84	0.00	0.39	69256
Oman	24.20	75.48	0.25	0.07	72146
Pakistan	40.48	59.52	0.00	0.00	3689
Republic of Korea	39.64	56.33	0.00	4.03	14338
Russia	34.13	62.70	1.13	2.03	199461
Singapore	17.71	79.82	1.35	1.11	289671
Sri Lanka	22.42	76.36	0.85	0.37	177043
Thailand	26.39	71.17	0.82	1.62	138326
UK	25.84	64.14	2.61	7.42	709561
USA	24.74	69.22	2.87	3.17	693846
Total (20 countries)	24.34	71.14	1.76	2.76	5516553
Others	26.84	70.19	0.99	1.98	1520180
Grand Total	24.88	70.93	1.59	2.59	7036733

Table 4(Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status vs. Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	All Visitors				Total Number
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Afghanistan	10.63	89.37	0.00	0.00	7830
Australia	33.18	59.47	5.71	1.65	331850
Bangladesh	17.68	80.97	1.11	0.24	1183748
Canada	26.74	68.45	1.20	3.62	109617
China	26.11	70.46	1.66	1.77	165584
France	27.51	63.74	0.68	8.07	418121
Germany	37.51	59.45	1.15	1.90	339863
Italy	33.29	63.27	1.50	1.94	122419
Japan	23.12	75.60	0.56	0.73	353519
Malaysia	18.34	78.48	1.21	1.97	323858
Nepal	24.44	75.17	0.00	0.39	73933
Oman	16.73	82.95	0.14	0.18	131986
Pakistan	40.48	59.52	0.00	0.00	3689
Republic of Korea	39.25	56.75	0.00	3.99	14479
Russia	33.87	63.01	1.12	2.00	201958
Singapore	15.97	81.58	1.27	1.17	406980
Sri Lanka	22.15	76.68	0.82	0.36	183533
Thailand	24.44	73.31	0.86	1.40	159847
UK	26.60	63.63	2.45	7.32	782613
USA	24.37	69.85	2.61	3.17	787816
Total (20 countries)	24.21	71.48	1.66	2.65	6103245
Others	25.50	71.66	0.93	1.91	2137502
Grand Total	24.55	71.53	1.46	2.46	8240747

- Table 4 and Charts 4a-4d give that the total number of visitors for the 20 countries is 6103245. These show that 24.21% of the total foreigners are Never-married, 71.48% are Currently-married, 1.66% are widowed and 2.65% are Divorced/Separated.

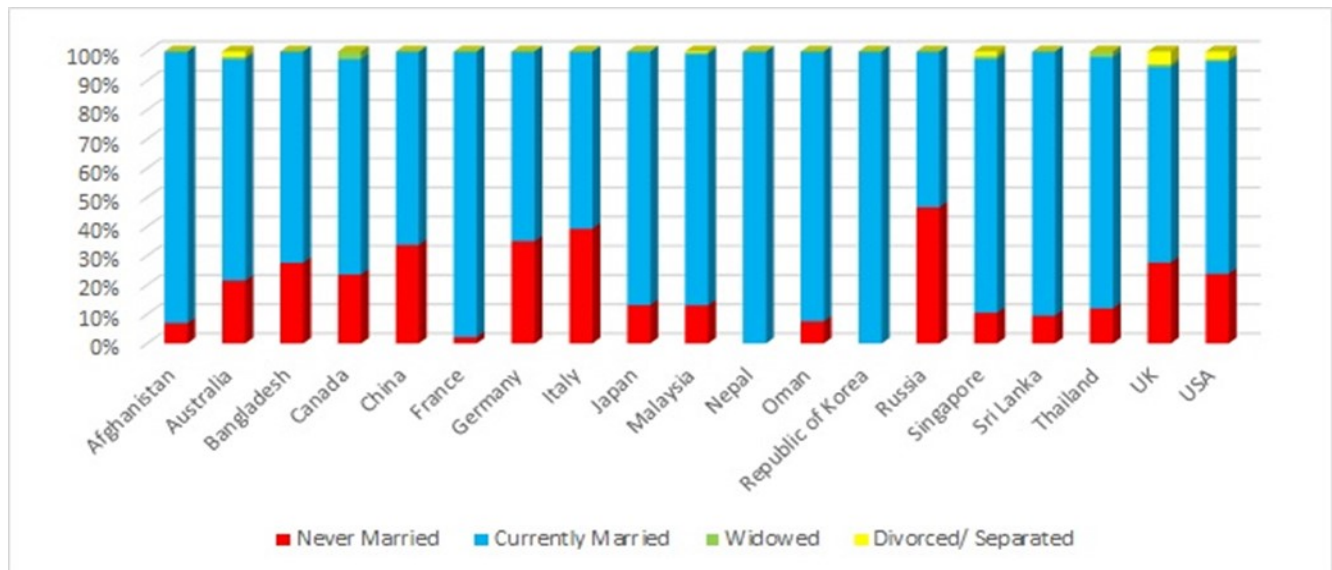


Chart 4a: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Marital Status of NRI by Country of Normal Residence

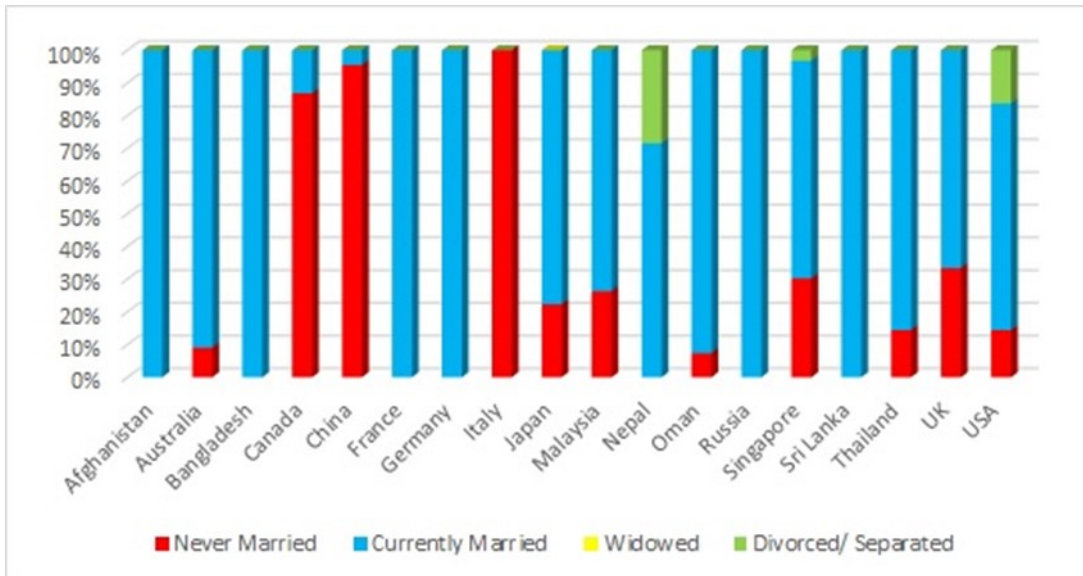


Chart 4b: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Marital Status of PIO by Country of Normal Residence

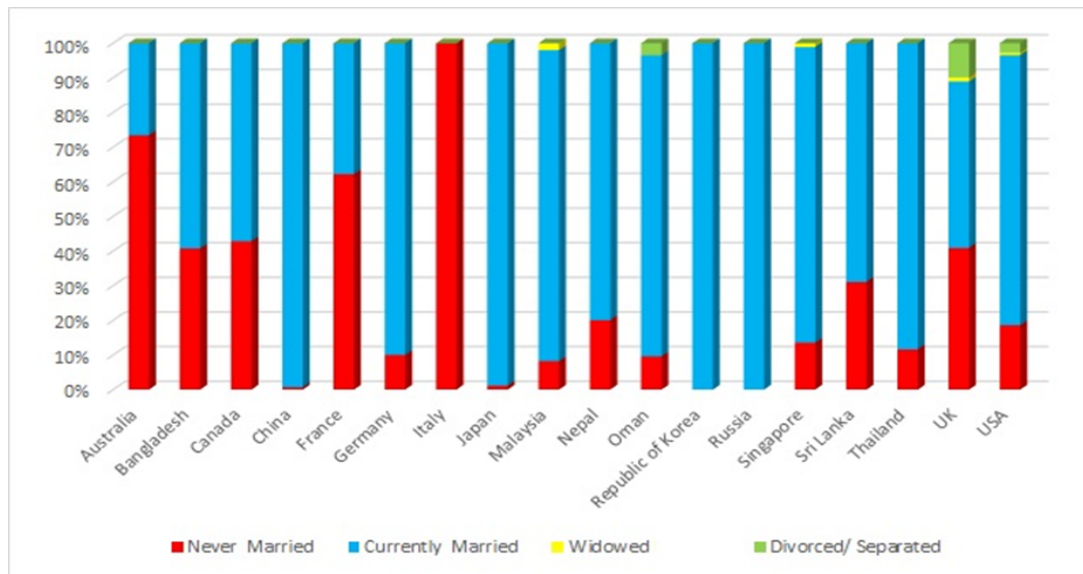


Chart 4c: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Marital Status of OCI by Country of Normal Residence

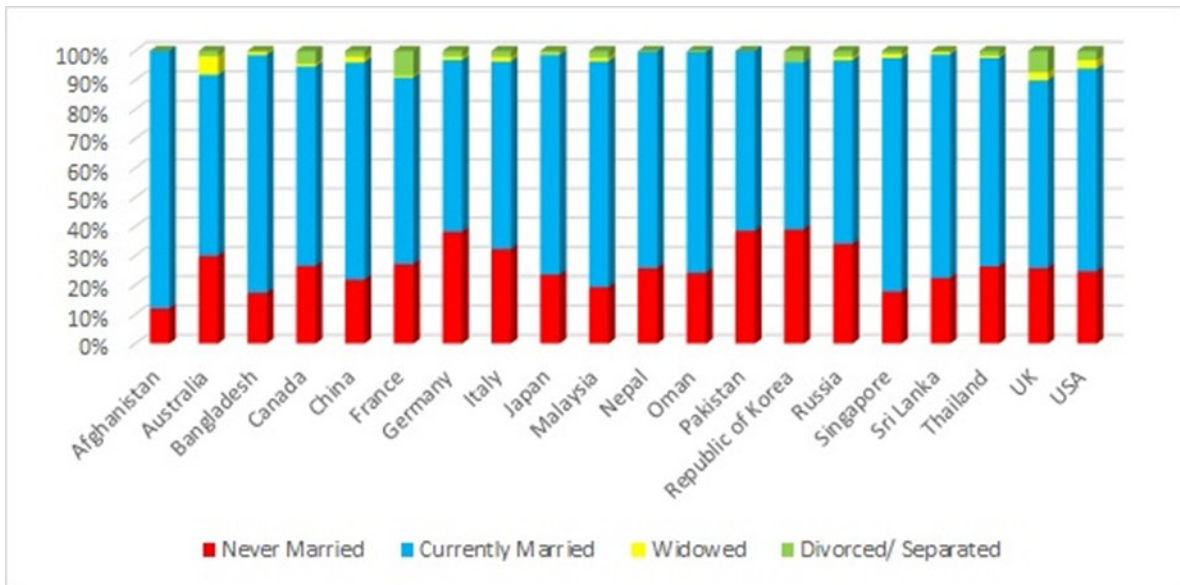


Chart 4d: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Marital Status of Foreigner Others by Country of Normal Residence

D.I.2. Socio-Economic Findings

The socio-economic profile of the visitors is very important for this survey. Educational background of the visitors is given in Table 5. There are 4 groups – ‘Illiterate’, ‘School level’, ‘Bachelor & Above’ and ‘Other’. Information about Occupation and various Income groups are given in the Table 6 and Table 7 respectively. Income groups are divided into several categories so that one can get more accurate information of the income profile of the Outbound Indians. Income groups are given in INR.

Next, the information regarding the educational qualification of the visitors are shown in Table 5 and Charts 5a-5d. Pie charts are given below.

Table 5: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Education Level

Education Level	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Illiterate	1.49	1.82	0.19	1.65	1.59
School level	16.84	7.67	9.15	11.94	12.34
Bachelor and above	69.34	81.87	88.35	76.13	75.83
Other	12.33	8.64	2.31	10.28	10.24
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	878240	81941	245625	7066760	8272566

- Table 5 and Charts 5a-5d display that maximum number of visitors are ‘Bachelor and above’ (75.83%) and minimum number of visitors are ‘Illiterate’ (1.59%).

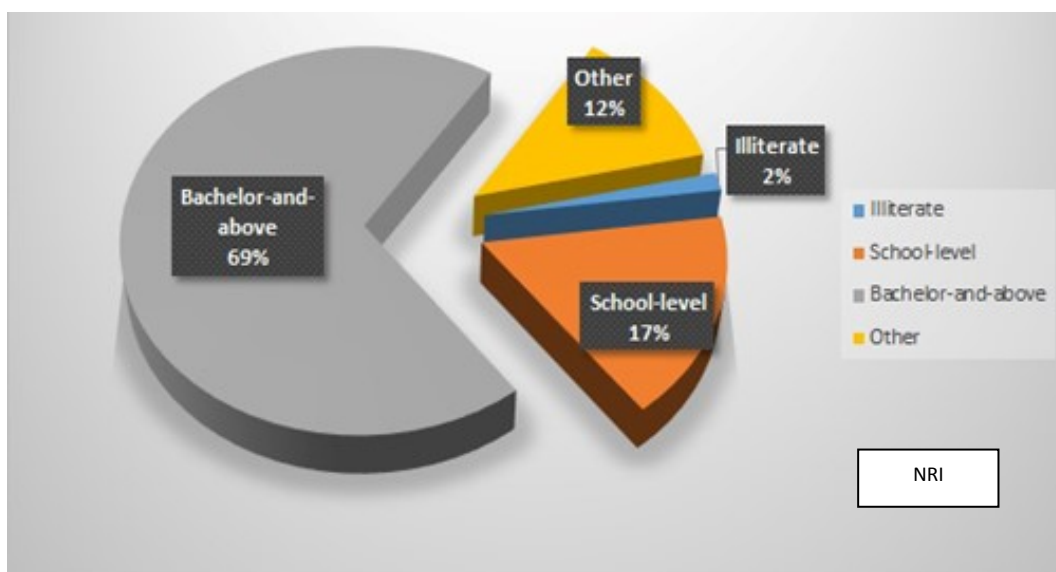


Chart 5a: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Educational Status for NRI

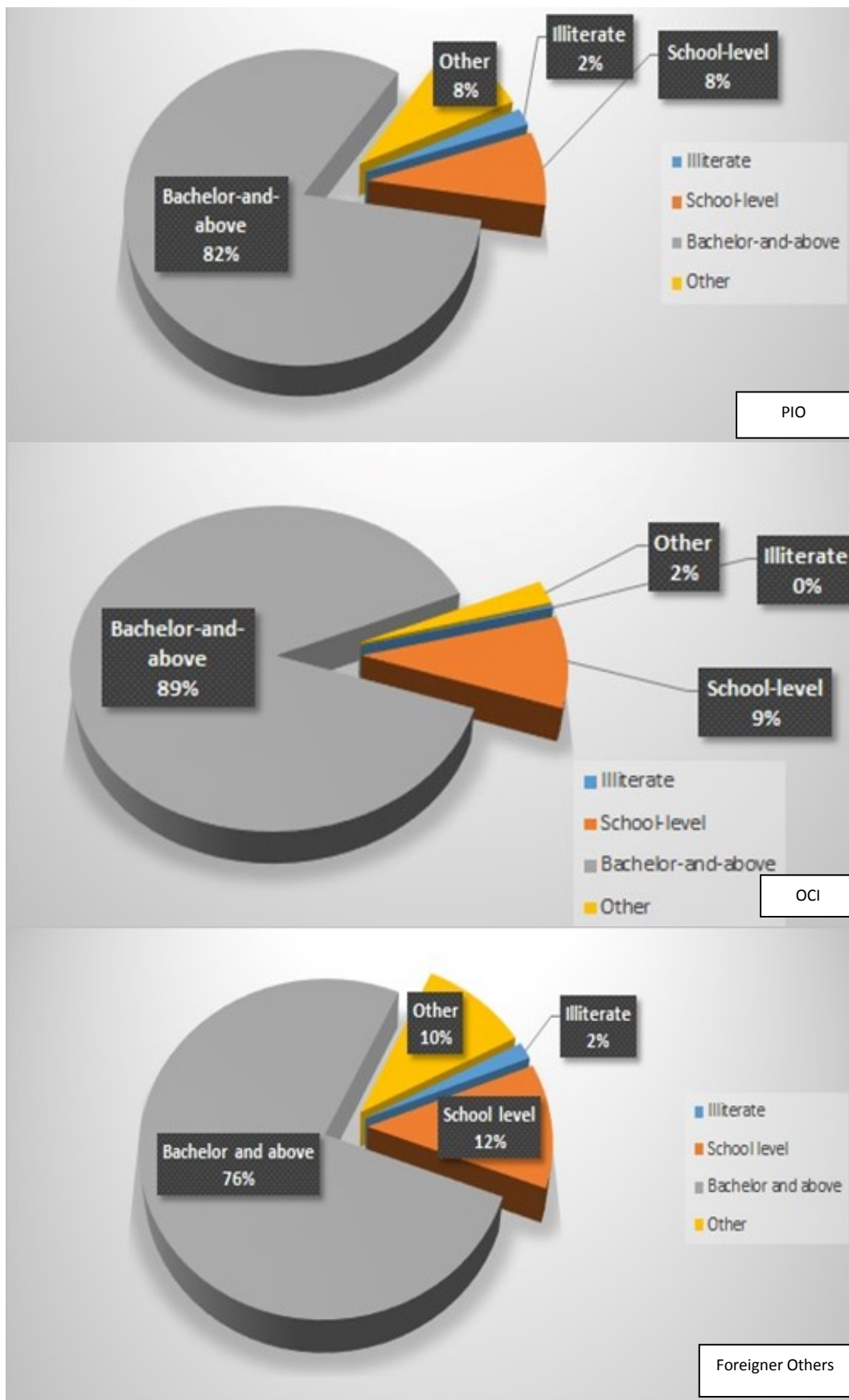


Chart 5b,5c,5d: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Educational Status for NRI, PIO,OCI, and Foreigner Others

- In the Charts 5a-5d, it can be seen, over the four categories “Bachelor and Above” educational status constituted the highest share, 69.34% for NRIs, 81.87% for PIOs, 88.35% for OCIs, 76.13% for Foreigner Others. Also the category “Illiterate” constituted the smallest share, 1.49% for NRIs, 1.82% for PIOs, .19% for OCIs, 1.65% for Foreigner Others.

Information regarding occupation of the visitors are also important aspects of this survey. Table 6 shows the estimated percentage distribution of all types of visitors by occupation. Charts 6(a-d) represent the details.

Table 6: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Occupation

Occupation	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Private Service	38.76	14.88	32.49	32.85	33.29
Self Employed	27.37	21.03	47.17	28.28	28.67
Industrialist/Trader/Shop-Owner	12.32	27.83	6.34	16.40	15.78
Other	8.35	10.76	5.93	6.34	6.58
Housewife	5.80	8.94	2.74	4.39	4.54
Student/Researcher	3.07	14.31	3.72	4.47	4.40
Government Service	3.03	2.25	1.12	4.66	4.36
Agriculture	1.30	0.00	0.49	2.61	2.38
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	879147	81941	246203	7058721	8266012

- Table 6 and Charts 6a-6d display that all visitors doing ‘Private service’ contributed most with 33.29 % while ‘Self-employed’ visitors were second highest with 28.67%.

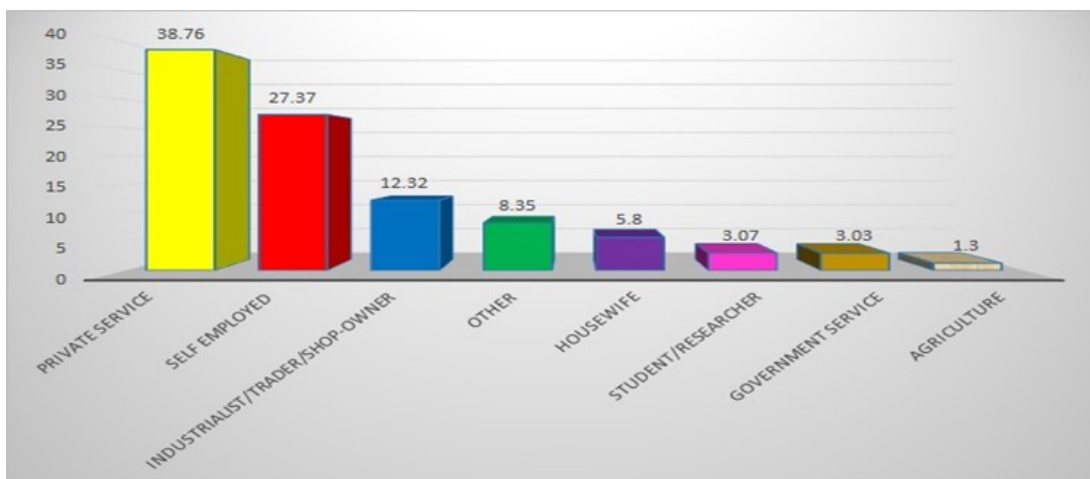


Chart 6a: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Occupational Status for NRI

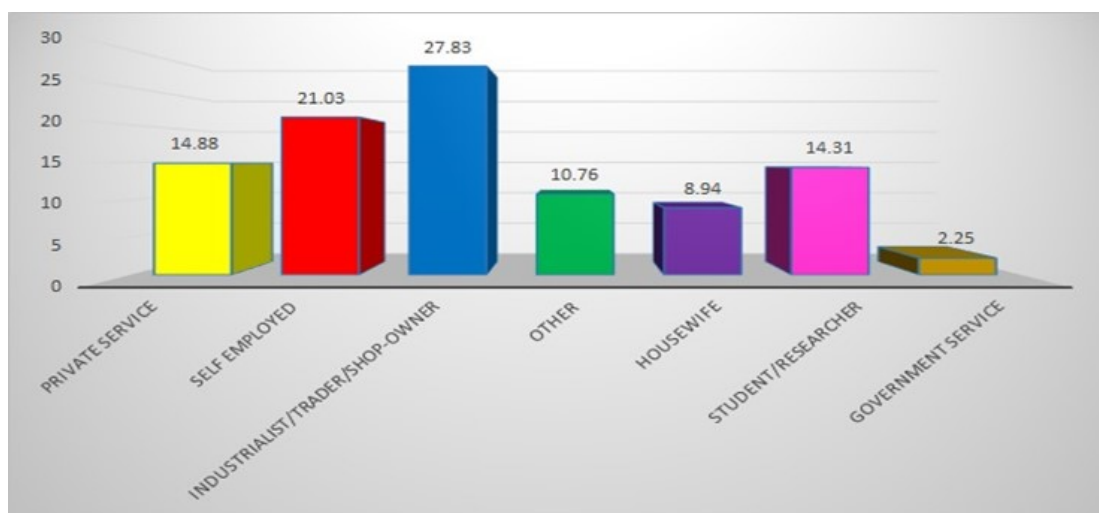
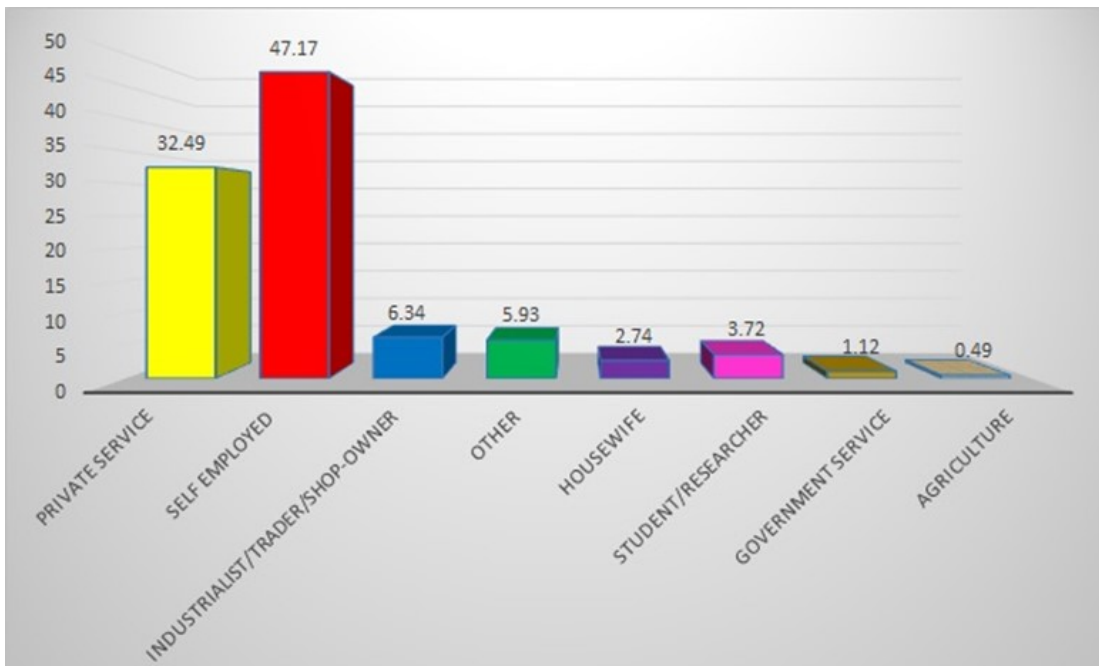


Chart 6b: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Occupational Status for PIO

- Chart 6a depicts that among NRIs, most were engaged in “Private Service” with the share of this category is 38.76%, followed by “Self Employed” (27.37%).
- The occupation category “Agriculture” was removed from Chart 6b, since number of PIO respondents was insignificant for it. Also Chart 6b shows that among “PIO” category, most were engaged in “Industrialist/Trader/Shop-Owner” (27.83%) followed by “Self Employed” (21.03%).



- Chart 6c displays the occupational status of OCIs. It reveals that most OCIs were “Self Employed” (47.17%) followed by “Private Service” (32.49%).

Chart 6c: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Occupational Status for OCI

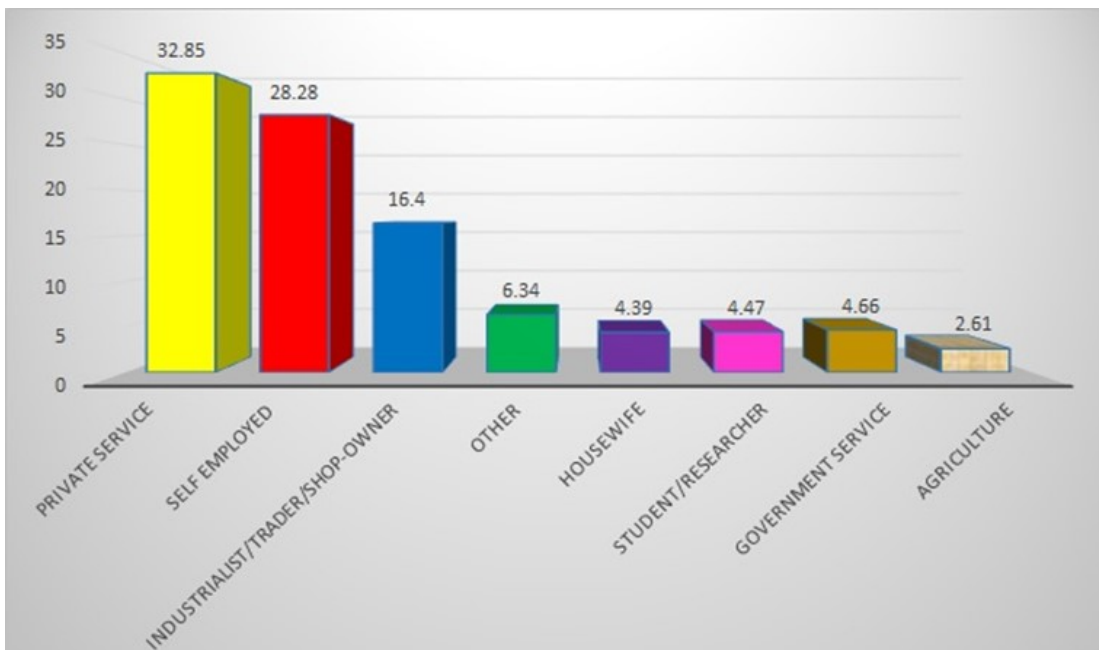


Chart 6d: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Occupational Status for Foreigner Others

Table 7 and Chart 7 show the estimated percentage distribution of all foreigner visitors by Household Income group.

Table 7: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Household Income (in INR)

Income (INR)	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	Total
Up to 100000	5.03	7.58	1.21	6.39	6.06
100000-500000	15.48	10.49	7.50	17.40	16.76
500000-1000000	25.09	8.38	11.42	12.50	14.01
1000000-2000000	20.66	26.33	16.31	12.62	13.88
2000000-4000000	11.73	11.22	33.35	20.15	19.45
4000000-6000000	7.71	19.09	14.24	12.92	12.36
6000000-8000000	2.95	2.07	5.54	5.84	5.43
Above 8000000	11.35	14.84	10.43	12.18	12.05
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	753882	57730	198795	4979358	5989765

- Table 7 shows that the visitors belonging to the income group (in INR) ‘2000000-4000000’ contributed most with 19.45 % while visitors in ‘100000-500000’ were second highest with 16.76%.

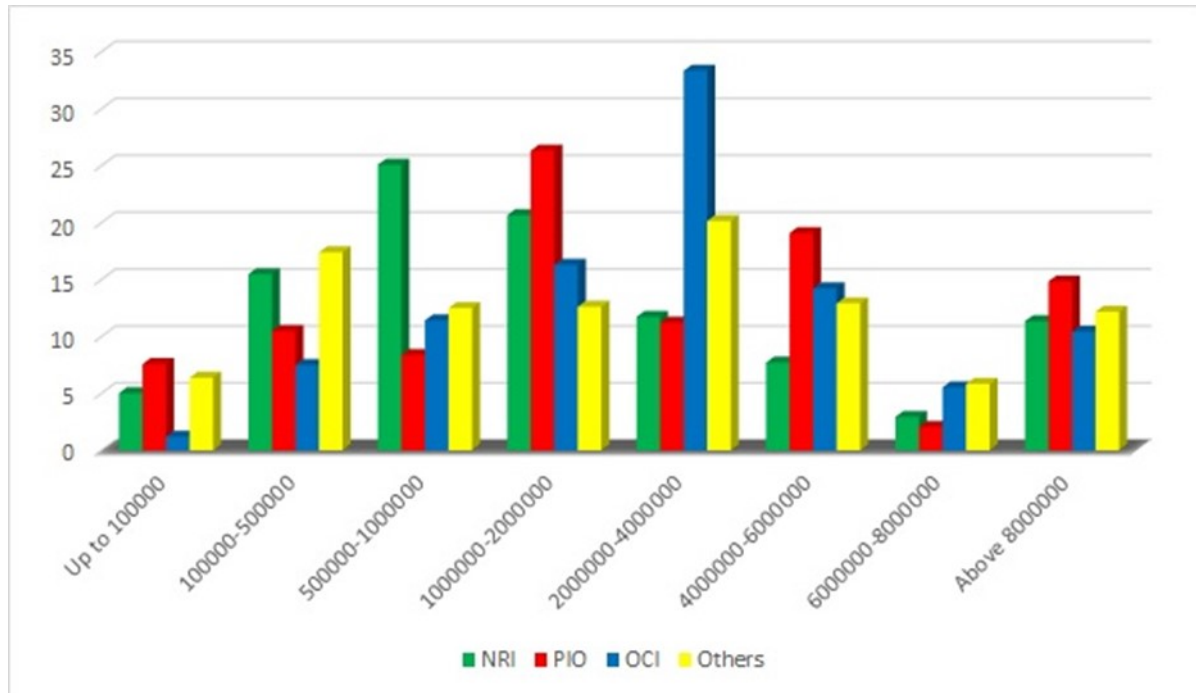


Chart 7: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Income of All Visitors

Chart 7 shows that among the category “NRI” the income group “500000-1000000” constitutes the largest part with 25.09% of the NRIs belonging to this group. Similarly, for “PIO” category “1000000-2000000” is the largest group with 26.33% OCIs belonging to this group. For “OCI” and “Foreigner Other” categories the income group “2000000-4000000” forms the largest part with 33.35% OCIs and 20.15% Foreigner Others respectively.

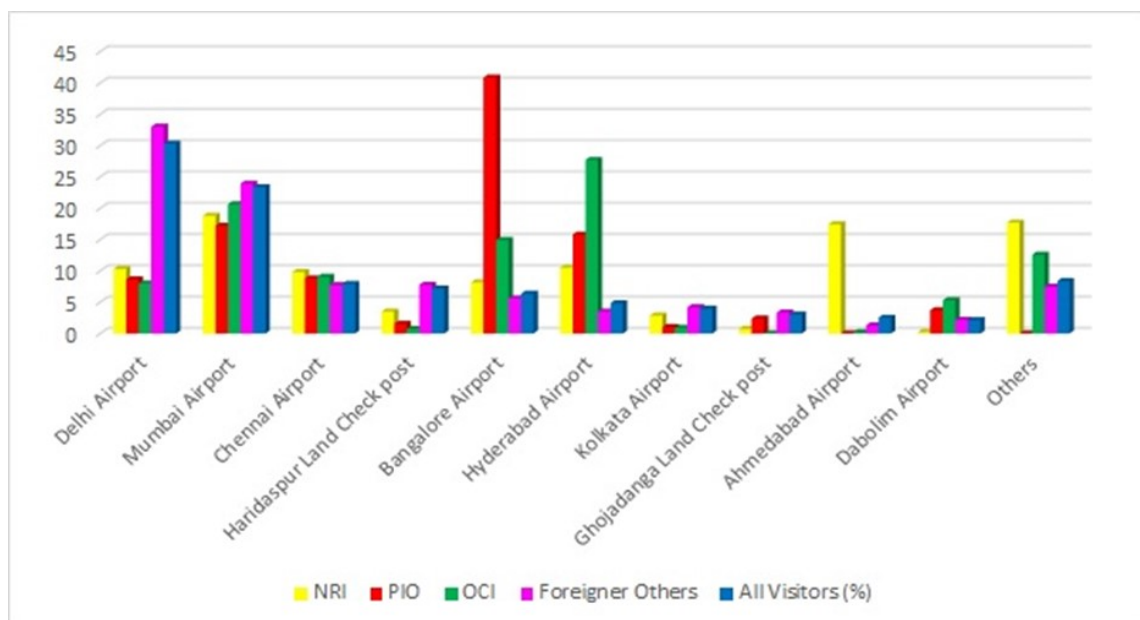
D.I.3 Travel Pattern

Travel pattern of the visitors is one of the prime interests of this project. In this section, this item is highlighted: how they plan trips. eg. with family, individual or in groups (Table 9), how many times they have come here (Table 11), which ports they use generally to visit here (Table 8), what are the main purposes to visit India (Table 10: a-e), availing package tour or not (Table 12), average duration of the visitors (Table 13) etc. Average duration in India is given in days only.

Table 8: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Port of Entry

Port of Entry	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors (%)
Delhi Airport	10.29	8.66	7.99	33.02	30.31
Mumbai Airport	18.78	17.23	20.64	23.91	23.36
Chennai Airport	9.82	8.78	9.05	7.71	7.92
Haridaspur Land Check post	3.49	1.55	0.73	7.78	7.19
Bangalore Airport	8.17	40.87	14.93	5.60	6.35
Hyderabad Airport	10.52	15.79	27.70	3.49	4.84
Kolkata Airport	2.86	1.02	0.88	4.19	3.96
Ghojadanga Land Check post	0.73	2.38	0.00	3.36	3.03
Ahmedabad Airport	17.43	0.00	0.20	1.28	2.52
Dabolim Airport	0.21	3.72	5.31	2.19	2.14
Raxual Land Check post	0.09	0.00	0.14	2.18	1.94
Amritsar Airport	11.30	0.00	3.01	0.52	1.44
Pune Airport	0.58	0.00	0.14	0.21	0.23
Trivandrum Airport	1.49	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.20
Calicut Airport	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
Lucknow Airport	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
Trichi Airport	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.03	0.04
Gede Rly Stn Land Check post	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
Mangalore Airport	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
Coimbatore Airport	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Others	2.41	0.00	8.84	4.39	4.33
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	628537	62228	225579	7001789	7918133

- From Table 8 and Chart 8, it is interpreted that for all foreigner passengers Delhi airport was the most preferred port of entry. However, interestingly the most preferred port of entry for 'NRI' was Mumbai.

**Chart 8: Estimated Percentage Distribution of All Visitors by Port of Entry**

- Some ports were removed from the Chart 8 as they had insignificant contribution in terms of their use as port of entry. These ports are Trivandrum Airport, Calicut Airport, Pune Airport, Raxaul Land Port, Lucknow Airport, Trichy Airport, Gede Railway Station Land Check Post, Mangalore Airport, Coimbatore Airport, Amritsar Airport. These were clubbed into the group “Others” for a better and clearer representation of the graph.

Table 9 is used to present the travel pattern of the visitors, e.g. whether they are coming as individuals or with family or in a group.

Table 9: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Travel Pattern vs. Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI				PIO			
	Individual	Family	Group	Total Number	Individual	Family	Group	Total Number
Afghanistan	4.84	95.16	0.00	1343	100.00	0.00	0.00	19
Australia	62.99	37.01	0.00	9049	92.06	4.06	3.88	1239
Bangladesh	81.92	9.88	8.20	31818	3.20	96.80	0.00	2576
Canada	73.55	25.19	1.25	15435	100.00	0.00	0.00	389
China	66.83	7.57	25.59	5302	11.53	3.95	84.52	10387
France	13.12	86.88	0.00	6940	100.00	0.00	0.00	85
Germany	68.05	16.05	15.90	3828	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Italy	91.52	7.37	1.11	5687	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Japan	35.63	16.92	47.45	7183	100.00	0.00	0.00	278
Malaysia	69.18	28.29	2.53	24828	69.71	28.92	1.37	6040
Nepal	22.74	61.61	15.65	3499	71.86	28.14	0.00	69
Oman	92.22	5.57	2.20	53070	100.00	0.00	0.00	1473
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Republic of Korea	100.00	0.00	0.00	54	NA	NA	NA	0
Russia	42.52	10.37	47.11	665	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Singapore	57.89	39.70	2.41	95625	60.62	36.87	2.51	4360
Sri Lanka	71.83	28.17	0.00	4014	83.35	6.29	10.36	657
Thailand	70.44	22.33	7.23	12331	54.83	7.20	37.97	666
UK	78.34	20.26	1.40	33260	65.36	34.64	0.00	7860
USA	79.00	18.91	2.09	57177	76.56	23.44	0.00	3197
Total (20 Countries)	70.98	24.78	4.24	371107	55.06	23.11	21.83	42786
Others	80.82	17.08	2.09	509752	85.20	13.02	1.78	39155
Grand Total	76.68	20.32	3.00	880859	69.46	18.29	12.25	81941

Table 9 (Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Travel Pattern vs. Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	OCI				Foreigner Others			
	Individual	Family	Group	Total Number	Individual	Family	Group	Total Number
Afghanistan	NA	NA	NA	0	70.77	24.40	4.83	6468
Australia	98.49	1.51	0.00	27525	66.92	24.09	8.99	295769
Bangladesh	17.27	78.48	4.25	2560	64.59	27.22	8.19	1161583
Canada	81.19	13.29	5.51	2874	59.22	31.00	9.79	91314
China	78.44	21.56	0.00	5419	54.08	32.43	13.49	147470
France	82.83	11.14	6.03	9693	58.32	25.89	15.79	404915
Germany	44.10	18.03	37.87	5875	61.64	25.29	13.06	332466
Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	64	50.03	16.52	33.45	115504
Japan	57.60	7.33	35.08	3027	61.47	26.13	12.40	343730
Malaysia	93.09	6.45	0.46	17330	62.14	29.10	8.77	276453
Nepal	97.33	2.67	0.00	1109	56.75	39.81	3.44	69256
Oman	94.65	5.35	0.00	5298	75.46	22.33	2.21	72146
Pakistan	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	36.73	2.74	3689
Republic of Korea	100.00	0.00	0.00	87	81.14	9.75	9.10	14338
Russia	53.71	0.00	46.29	668	37.24	39.05	23.71	199582
Singapore	93.22	5.26	1.52	17324	71.51	21.26	7.23	292077
Sri Lanka	89.01	10.99	0.00	1818	64.43	28.93	6.64	179267
Thailand	83.95	13.18	2.87	8525	70.24	16.74	13.02	138851
UK	63.00	14.31	22.69	34158	61.95	26.49	11.55	712425
USA	81.80	17.74	0.46	34198	62.04	23.38	14.58	695505
Total (20 Countries)	80.91	11.80	7.29	177552	62.05	26.23	11.73	5552809
Others	85.04	8.52	6.44	68651	65.40	22.82	11.78	1529073
Grand Total	82.06	10.89	7.05	246203	62.77	25.49	11.74	7081882

Country of Normal Residence	All Visitors			
	Individual	Family	Group	Total Number
Afghanistan	59.53	36.48	3.99	7830
Australia	69.51	22.50	7.99	333582
Bangladesh	64.82	27.01	8.17	1198536
Canada	61.94	29.61	8.44	110011
China	52.64	29.55	17.81	168578
France	58.15	26.55	15.30	421633
Germany	61.54	24.98	13.48	343333
Italy	52.46	15.93	31.61	122419
Japan	60.95	25.76	13.29	354217
Malaysia	64.47	27.82	7.71	324651
Nepal	55.76	40.27	3.97	73933
Oman	83.24	14.66	2.09	131986
Pakistan	60.52	36.73	2.74	3689
Republic of Korea	81.33	9.66	9.01	14479
Russia	37.67	38.60	23.73	202080
Singapore	69.13	25.06	5.81	409386
Sri Lanka	64.90	28.65	6.45	185757
Thailand	70.92	16.94	12.14	160372
UK	62.73	25.78	11.49	787703
USA	64.18	22.82	13.00	790078
Total (20 Countries)	63.08	25.70	11.22	6144254
Others	70.05	20.82	9.13	2146631
Grand Total	64.89	24.44	10.68	8290885

- Table 9 displays that for all passengers 63.08 % of the visitors travelled individually while 25.70 % travelled 'with family' and 11.22 % travelled in group.

The principal purpose of the present visit is depicted in Table 10(a-e). Table 10(a) represents such information as for NRI, Table 10(b) for PIO, Table 10(c) for OCI, Table 10(d) for Foreigner Others and Table 10(e) for all the visitors. Age groups are given in completed years.

Table 10(a): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI Visitors by Principal Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Social	48.44	37.89	52.90	29.68	72.90	45.47
	Holidaying/Leisure/Recreation	36.28	35.49	25.07	13.90	20.06	32.70
	Business	7.69	19.94	17.09	39.82	6.49	15.13
	Health Medical	2.48	2.45	1.76	14.53	0.00	2.50
	Education Training	4.64	1.64	0.38	0.00	0.00	2.36
	Religious Activities	0.47	0.60	2.65	2.07	0.55	1.05
	Shopping	0.00	1.98	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.78
	Games Sports	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Invited by India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total Number	298018	315998	198261	16174	10556	839007

Table 10(b): Estimated Percentage Distribution of PIO Visitors by Principal Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying/Leisure/Recreation	23.97	57.02	39.06	0.00	47.62	40.18
	Social	19.07	19.46	29.66	67.95	27.64	20.88
	Business	14.55	18.00	14.44	0.00	0.00	15.80
	Education Training	29.05	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.83
	Health Medical	10.93	0.48	8.04	0.00	0.00	5.99
	Religious Activities	2.43	4.13	6.73	0.00	24.74	3.97
	Shopping	0.00	0.00	2.07	32.05	0.00	0.35
	Games Sports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Invited by India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total Number	34914	34405	11115	178	877	81489

Table 10(c): Estimated Percentage Distribution of OCI Visitors by Principal Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying/Leisure/Recreation	59.94	36.61	32.67	72.30	6.96	42.20
	Social	27.27	25.33	32.56	16.09	7.58	27.95
	Business	9.01	28.06	28.64	11.61	85.46	23.22
	Religious Activities	1.52	6.05	2.65	0.00	0.00	3.43
	Health Medical	0.19	2.90	2.48	0.00	0.00	1.88
	Education Training	1.61	0.97	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
	Invited by India	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
	Shopping	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Games Sports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	72477	83751	79211	2070	3540	241049	

Table 10(d): Estimated Percentage Distribution of Foreigner Others by Principal Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying/Leisure/Recreation	63.03	56.39	44.10	58.50	62.66	54.36
	Business	18.83	30.15	35.75	10.90	10.20	28.34
	Social	7.16	6.69	8.50	9.47	11.69	7.51
	Health Medical	4.35	4.08	8.15	13.45	11.71	5.74
	Education Training	5.05	0.87	0.98	2.71	1.25	1.99
	Religious Activities	1.22	1.55	1.80	1.80	2.44	1.57
	Shopping	0.15	0.18	0.32	2.79	0.00	0.27
	Games Sports	0.21	0.09	0.40	0.38	0.05	0.22
	Invited by India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	1746053	2813922	2182997	146339	115448	7004759	

Table 10(e): Estimated Percentage Distribution of All Visitors by Principal Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying/Leisure/Recreation	58.59	53.85	42.18	54.23	57.60	51.64
	Business	16.89	28.97	33.93	13.75	11.87	26.72
	Social	13.75	10.34	12.93	11.60	16.64	12.15
	Health Medical	4.06	3.85	7.46	13.38	10.37	5.29
	Education Training	5.26	0.95	0.93	2.41	1.10	2.11
	Religious Activities	1.14	1.61	1.91	1.80	2.37	1.59
	Shopping	0.12	0.35	0.30	2.52	0.00	0.31
	Games Sports	0.17	0.08	0.36	0.31	0.05	0.19
	Invited by India	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	2151463	3248077	2471584	164762	130421	8166307	

- Table 10(e) shows that more than half of the visitors i.e. 51.64% came to India for Holidaying/ Leisure / Recreation.

Table 11 shows the estimated percentage distribution of all visitors for all categories by total number of visits including the present one. Here, 1 stands for 1st time visitor, 2 stands for the visitor with this as the second visit, etc.

Table11: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Number of Visits to India Including Current One

No of Visits	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
1	14.20	18.76	33.98	41.64	38.27
2	31.63	41.86	33.22	30.01	30.40
3	21.13	15.50	14.53	13.49	14.35
4	10.24	6.14	11.70	5.81	6.46
5	6.30	3.37	3.16	3.03	3.38
6	9.69	3.89	0.93	2.16	2.94
7	1.04	1.14	0.57	1.00	1.00
8	1.68	0.74	0.49	1.02	1.07
10	1.05	0.08	1.25	0.58	0.64
>10	3.04	8.52	0.17	1.26	1.49
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	875634	81893	245595	7041883	8245005

- Table 11 shows that 38.27% of all the visitors came to India for the first time while for 30.40 % of all visitors it was the second visit to India.

Table 12 shows, the estimated percentage proportions of the visitors who availed Package tours (bought outside India).

Table12: Estimated Percentage Propensity of Visitors Availing Package Tours by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	Total Number
Afghanistan	55.57	0.00	0.00	44.43	2096
Australia	0.91	0.00	7.15	91.94	94409
Bangladesh	3.38	0.00	0.00	96.62	7088
Canada	0.27	0.00	1.38	98.35	21625
China	0.20	18.20	0.07	81.53	48421
France	0.00	0.00	4.41	95.59	134723
Germany	0.52	0.00	3.86	95.62	88235
Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	22228
Japan	2.57	0.00	0.00	97.43	110534
Malaysia	2.93	0.72	2.95	93.40	58981
Nepal	13.38	0.00	0.00	86.62	8062
Oman	2.83	0.00	12.24	84.93	8402
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1862
Republic of Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	2017
Russia	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	65612
Singapore	3.33	1.32	5.36	89.98	59790
Sri Lanka	0.21	0.74	0.00	99.05	25094
Thailand	1.34	0.00	3.46	95.20	22205
UK	0.48	0.09	0.63	98.80	180197
USA	0.86	0.11	1.56	97.47	212487
Total (20 Countries)	1.17	0.90	2.35	95.57	1174069
Other	3.95	0.43	3.07	92.55	328805
Grand Total	1.78	0.80	2.51	94.91	1502874

- Table 12 displays that 95.57% of all visitors (for the 20 countries provided by MoT) who availed the package tour are 'Foreigner Others'.

To understand the travel pattern, average duration of stay is very important. The estimated average duration of the visitors coming from the 20 countries (top 20 countries in terms of Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India) is given next in Table 13.

Table 13: Estimated Average Duration of Stay (in Days) by Country of Normal Residence for NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	22	3	0	11	13
Australia	22	20	27	13	14
Bangladesh	16	31	13	14	14
Canada	22	26	35	15	17
China	12	7	6	10	10
France	23	10	18	13	13
Germany	13	14	29	16	16
Italy	37	20	92	17	18
Japan	37	5	5	12	13
Malaysia	31	19	43	15	18
Nepal	8	4	42	10	11
Oman	33	31	64	16	25
Pakistan	0	0	0	10	10
Republic of Korea	3	0	3	12	12
Russia	10	7	32	16	16
Singapore	20	28	42	14	17
Sri Lanka	9	29	64	13	13
Thailand	20	15	50	14	17
UK	18	17	27	14	15
USA	24	24	36	13	15
Others	30	17	41	17	21
All countries	27	17	35	14	16

- It can be interpreted from Table 13 shows that, on the average, a visitor with the largest duration (25 days) stay in India came from Oman.

D.I.4 Expenditure Pattern

The main objective of IPS is to estimate the expenditure pattern of the tourists. All types of expenditures are given. All expenditures are average expenditure per person and given in INR. Average Package Cost, Average Non Package Cost are given in Table 14. Table 15 shows the average expenditures for all categories and all the factors. Table 16-21 represent the country wise average expenditures for Accommodation, Food, Transport, Shopping, Amusement and Medical Facilities respectively. Tables are presented in the next page.

Table 14: Estimated Average Cost (in INR)) by Country of Normal Residence for NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors for package travellers and non-package travellers

Country of Normal Residence	NRI		PIO		OCI	
	Average package cost(INR)	Average non-package cost(INR)	Average package cost(INR)	Average non-package cost(INR)	Average package cost(INR)	Average non-package cost(INR)
Afghanistan	50000.00	53779.12	0.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	53512.45	106569.63	0.00	717634.43	736513.40	286341.49
Bangladesh	25533.78	30341.08	0.00	5549.14	0.00	11736.02
Canada	35323.66	76709.72	0.00	66580.17	602781.10	261431.84
China	248400.00	113481.67	134215.20	329514.18	227880.00	95473.04
France	0.00	67144.93	0.00	113250.00	82569.25	464220.25
Germany	127690.83	103024.34	0.00	250000.00	350665.80	545106.18
Italy	0.00	62170.16	0.00	260000.00	0.00	444420.00
Japan	46520.46	82651.12	0.00	62228.83	0.00	81451.67
Malaysia	225557.24	83707.62	49073.12	82379.12	199474.60	384861.34
Nepal	194363.40	89468.98	0.00	74728.82	0.00	135437.28
Oman	248046.37	96431.93	0.00	53693.51	647680.00	1373285.54
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Republic of Korea	0.00	418600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50000.00
Russia	0.00	78144.09	0.00	123414.00	0.00	78564.47
Singapore	307849.68	126035.49	110875.40	232541.68	475523.90	674971.75
Sri Lanka	100000.00	52218.86	109038.00	69103.85	0.00	245151.47
Thailand	72360.84	90796.39	0.00	98021.59	36027.87	219677.89
UK	361103.47	99744.21	173714.40	137890.53	3837885.00	367904.32
USA	716635.48	188532.17	74814.17	213113.57	1060091.00	724512.53
Others	102680.73	127443.88	528093.38	176543.50	356613.64	447046.97
All Countries	156694.84	119231.18	170365.80	181629.60	536878.50	459099.69

Country of Normal Residence	Foreigner Others		All Visitors	
	Average package cost(INR)	Average non-package cost(INR)	Average package cost(INR)	Average non-package cost(INR)
Afghanistan	402694.70	86057.45	155138.30	79001.12
Australia	181639.20	171481.88	204861.60	177624.80
Bangladesh	54850.75	21074.48	52021.59	21167.40
Canada	161978.10	111991.01	165314.10	110078.07
China	155471.30	148023.26	153445.54	153275.59
France	189482.40	189794.46	186406.10	190797.79
Germany	153424.20	150353.95	158907.56	158024.29
Italy	245657.80	104023.21	245657.80	103604.01
Japan	191112.60	136898.18	188637.50	135585.09
Malaysia	131753.70	162247.66	134622.58	163098.57
Nepal	120867.00	45806.59	134650.70	49127.91
Oman	210277.40	187467.40	239483.20	195223.90
Pakistan	143696.10	26180.06	143696.10	26180.06
Republic of Korea	146827.20	60455.00	146827.20	61601.65
Russia	126483.60	97369.03	126483.60	97380.95
Singapore	197926.80	214298.56	211268.77	203933.05
Sri Lanka	126520.70	98798.90	126412.80	98865.18
Thailand	115255.60	180598.46	112977.60	174435.85
UK	268617.30	172059.66	280021.44	175025.54
USA	230579.20	186964.65	244206.52	210577.13
Others	305432.00	158096.44	296468.19	158228.87
All Countries	205841.69	137254.91	209381.11	143385.63

- Table 14 shows that travellers from UK incur the highest package cost and those from USA incur the highest non-package cost.

Table 15: Estimated Average Expenditure of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors within India (in INR)

Item	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Average Package Cost(INR)	137962.86	144678.80	285358.28	106500.13	134851.63
Non package component(INR)					
Accommodation					
Hotel	25211.43	74917.18	48244.99	36012.43	35704.17
Rented house	21918.34	11997.98	34619.00	24305.09	23845.92
Private guest house	12040.87	31289.04	15930.75	22692.62	21122.61
Govt. guest house	29306.08	10500.00	3000.00	17811.64	20287.72
Dharamshala	8217.13	80000.00	7000.00	10691.80	15230.63
Friends& relatives	8083.94	15057.88	2596.17	4422.11	4925.55
Others	8559.41	509.38	18942.21	29963.14	25079.29
Sub-total of Accommodation	23656.91	57717.69	38640.11	34523.10	33837.95
Food & Drink					
In the accommodation unit	7753.41	11670.35	18392.63	8095.34	8247.43
Outside accommodationunit	5401.74	39573.24	7218.77	6684.38	6826.36
Sub-total of Food & Drink	8055.37	27625.00	13933.50	9372.19	9505.47
Transport					
Air	22829.44	71082.64	29429.92	15810.39	17704.27
Travel agency/tour operators	3455.21	34533.16	24355.33	7656.02	7431.04
Transport equipments rental	4152.47	9812.61	12627.72	7526.42	7379.53
Road(excl transport equip.rental)	5333.11	68224.74	9193.92	5727.39	6256.36
Water	1045.16	111.33	18180.28	4394.94	3645.11
Railways	1507.87	867.37	4211.45	2694.13	2474.00
Miscellaneous	6207.79	936.38	4683.55	2682.05	2823.35
Subtotal of Transport	9270.59	56305.60	15505.11	11176.83	11527.67

Table 15(Contd.): Estimated Average Expenditure of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors within India (in INR)

Item	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Non package component(INR)					
Shopping					
Gems and jewellery etc.	13146.21	9328.12	50325.15	8038.83	9158.26
Clothing and garments	9294.29	14966.15	26347.51	7273.51	8081.21
Alcohol	3163.28	5259.20	17605.12	5200.10	5409.36
Processed food	3074.79	6235.22	14662.75	3219.13	3623.30
Footwear/leather goods	2542.11	2729.64	8607.18	3398.38	3433.16
Travel related consumer goods	2808.41	6362.37	7372.92	2529.78	2771.10
Tobacco products	3592.77	3297.18	8874.23	2307.60	2621.25
Books, journals etc.	1539.27	1533.96	10519.40	2128.84	2158.68
Toiletries	1632.86	2111.90	4046.32	2072.96	2020.18
Others	15845.70	2070.32	22973.02	5483.50	7014.40
Subtotal of Shopping	19190.09	23976.99	63876.48	14959.07	16494.75
Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting activities					
Sporting activities	1866.45	3933.40	6944.24	2853.65	2995.89
Entry fee to and other exp. at religious sites	2156.07	9892.95	18760.18	2455.71	2877.63
Entry fee & others expenses at cultural sites	2680.13	4292.56	7276.52	2174.01	2283.39
Cinema, theatre, amusements	1249.43	1074.52	5482.89	1729.38	1820.93
Sub-total of Recreation,religious, cultural, sporting	2480.89	3031.93	14991.12	4174.85	4370.86
Medical and health related activities					
Medical accessories	7564.49	11646.12	16682.94	4965.13	6365.97
Medicine	5846.74	3531.26	19400.70	4560.43	5368.45
Other health related services	5217.96	897.92	9602.31	7295.27	7889.54
Sub-total of Medical and health related activities	8151.01	5499.20	23116.04	7454.72	8344.65
Others(non-packages)	79426.06	12918.48	54535.24	17395.18	48877.54
Total average cost of non-package component	48693.88	111659.42	100718.29	50665.82	52231.63
Total average cost of package+ non-package component	55274.79	126933.33	195445.25	56234.83	60261.63

- ‘All Visitors’ spend most of the money for accommodation purpose. NRI, PIO and Foreigner Others all spend most on Accommodation while OCI spend most on Shopping. PIO spend more money for Accommodation, Food & drinks and Transport than NRI, OCI and Foreigner Others. OCI spend more money for Shopping, Recreation and Medical facilities than NRI, PIO and Foreigner Others.

Table 16: Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) on Accommodation during Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	2128.36	12000.00	0.00	17441.73	13998.41
Australia	3910.51	19752.60	1770.01	25141.18	22897.67
Bangladesh	4320.06	144.71	5123.15	4011.72	4008.63
Canada	7533.87	13417.01	19002.59	26119.60	23395.84
China	21352.23	132582.40	36924.50	29567.56	34023.56
France	932.72	0.00	12214.36	24225.06	23252.07
Germany	24081.29	80000.00	8638.20	24606.55	25469.93
Italy	13293.27	0.00	130000.00	27775.69	26999.62
Japan	29840.65	45349.19	29429.48	24700.59	24830.87
Malaysia	10658.16	10041.00	23993.32	26799.96	25156.20
Nepal	17667.17	20635.59	779.64	15580.92	15536.68
Oman	7064.71	56849.67	27277.69	12315.17	11442.69
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	5838.97	5838.97
Republic of Korea	25000.00	0.00	33000.00	21263.52	21337.47
Russia	11140.27	29000.00	7371.77	27739.65	27662.26
Singapore	7432.52	19872.05	28227.19	22893.86	18568.33
Sri Lanka	14282.71	20639.34	6155.73	14333.36	14289.07
Thailand	19202.58	31824.78	8686.80	22287.00	21374.83
UK	8637.46	21666.80	21094.06	28925.63	27564.92
USA	10172.95	12089.01	21380.69	29710.61	27884.68
Others	9536.52	22822.34	19167.49	22156.93	18836.28
All Countries	9182.59	31240.32	18056.50	21347.31	20032.60

- Table 16 shows that among the 20 countries, China contributed the most in “Accommodation” sector, followed by USA for all visitors.

Table 17: Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) of Food during Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	1632.53	0.00	0.00	4630.22	3950.44
Australia	3568.74	1907.82	8873.18	5363.78	5498.60
Bangladesh	1514.11	356.18	856.88	1817.22	1805.63
Canada	5873.20	26454.66	3346.32	9459.29	8895.81
China	12779.10	28471.60	4564.52	5810.19	6918.16
France	1866.33	0.00	5033.48	9116.23	8806.94
Germany	7919.62	0.00	1275.61	7401.81	7469.91
Italy	2496.25	10000.00	12000.00	8041.36	7826.47
Japan	5430.76	668.65	3788.12	6442.00	6404.50
Malaysia	7866.85	2685.79	5402.66	6806.43	6765.06
Nepal	11952.04	9046.62	623.71	4353.43	4728.57
Oman	6041.66	22401.91	6524.31	4418.24	5175.14
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	3223.30	3223.30
Republic of Korea	5000.00	0.00	10000.00	6083.78	6100.80
Russia	7839.41	0.00	2507.33	9546.22	9491.88
Singapore	3012.68	3760.53	7716.12	4984.48	4486.72
Sri Lanka	2848.93	3885.96	2123.83	3322.92	3306.48
Thailand	4158.00	8879.75	1400.75	5751.48	5407.97
UK	7720.89	825.80	10664.61	10444.05	10517.46
USA	5997.24	6079.05	4675.62	8001.61	7708.53
Others	6495.11	26250.41	3282.36	6567.40	6773.00
All Countries	5791.60	17090.47	5397.74	6351.16	6393.79

- Table 17, presented on the previous page, shows that among the 20 countries, UK contributed most in “Food” sector, followed by Russia for all visitors.

Table 18: Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) on Transport during Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	2982.76	3000.00	0.00	19845.50	16036.35
Australia	4476.71	1020.88	2011.79	7446.07	6985.12
Bangladesh	2409.84	167.98	1403.90	1988.83	1980.64
Canada	8990.34	15756.76	8161.36	11095.58	10750.67
China	13097.42	3802.44	5630.20	9805.93	9512.58
France	55033.56	0.00	2327.87	8647.03	10030.60
Germany	6943.27	0.00	2328.56	7826.74	7663.70
Italy	6657.68	170000.00	13000.00	13678.11	14589.09
Japan	7811.57	0.00	753.33	8118.18	8061.73
Malaysia	7381.30	4524.25	6304.34	8129.91	7944.27
Nepal	18928.33	12219.63	519.76	8830.82	9290.29
Oman	7416.89	3047.47	14851.81	2437.60	4498.44
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	4412.79	4412.79
Republic of Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	6532.59	6476.80
Russia	15328.18	0.00	7462.30	12696.70	12644.65
Singapore	3956.82	5796.63	13764.21	7974.44	6972.33
Sri Lanka	3614.65	17531.61	5148.99	4742.43	4753.73
Thailand	7167.34	5930.87	1748.64	6838.64	6608.45
UK	18034.32	107912.19	7880.42	9362.66	11281.93
USA	7668.44	12337.95	7650.07	10215.93	9932.52
Others	5856.80	52449.32	6987.28	6842.57	7403.03
All Countries	7186.39	40018.00	6491.85	7245.30	7551.83

- Table 18 gives that among the 20 countries, Afghanistan contributed most in “Transport” sector, followed by Italy for all visitors.

Table 19: Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) on Shopping during Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	2531.08	30000.00	0.00	16780.10	13605.51
Australia	11089.80	17425.16	31760.24	13341.55	14384.60
Bangladesh	4467.70	763.80	1321.89	5013.67	4942.97
Canada	24514.32	10951.74	28912.55	15758.67	17216.94
China	14097.01	11518.13	5694.17	13767.81	13482.46
France	3731.49	11500.00	40793.94	19507.17	19380.65
Germany	12915.62	0.00	30075.72	11933.01	12212.26
Italy	28135.00	10000.00	26000.00	16211.49	16665.84
Japan	11415.32	0.00	1682.77	12178.38	12091.96
Malaysia	20519.20	7399.64	24025.31	14600.99	15307.75
Nepal	28096.95	19317.79	66104.39	9275.26	10924.46
Oman	11905.11	44883.61	382641.57	9608.37	22930.67
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	10267.35	10267.35
Republic of Korea	8211.00	0.00	0.00	8979.53	8929.81
Russia	7444.66	0.00	39891.96	17261.64	17222.84
Singapore	9328.87	28011.84	38615.05	17244.12	15826.15
Sri Lanka	9231.17	19879.67	21637.42	7391.63	7558.65
Thailand	14183.04	19414.78	14734.56	9463.15	10166.97
UK	28800.00	3242.32	51130.53	16151.77	17688.66
USA	17750.73	15003.53	61503.90	18627.86	20428.75
Others	15347.99	28780.09	44547.24	11016.93	13279.64
All Countries	14948.33	19302.19	47925.85	12571.07	13717.26

- Table 19 gives that among the 20 countries, Oman contributed most in “Shopping” sector, followed by USA for all visitors.

Table 20: Estimated Average Cost (in INR) on Amusement during Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	227.96	0.00	0.00	319.03	298.09
Australia	678.32	17006.17	8037.67	1665.56	2057.20
Bangladesh	21.05	0.00	14.93	84.19	84.87
Canada	1391.58	0.00	2917.57	2372.15	2245.18
China	2158.29	519.87	1447.23	2048.56	1976.18
France	309.31	120.00	2839.43	1718.63	1693.10
Germany	1362.01	0.00	4285.46	1602.34	1630.24
Italy	1150.27	0.00	0.00	1885.27	1839.24
Japan	997.34	0.00	579.81	1682.10	1662.33
Malaysia	2313.31	575.97	5974.93	2229.98	2354.56
Nepal	6992.37	11509.19	3446.58	416.75	815.64
Oman	228.22	0.00	58630.54	283.25	2181.42
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	764.53	764.53
Republic of Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	376.96	373.74
Russia	5198.79	0.00	4090.47	2778.73	2776.87
Singapore	610.98	1088.40	10448.42	1234.61	1352.27
Sri Lanka	1142.95	2611.95	3948.35	811.35	844.44
Thailand	1045.61	62.74	839.80	772.08	796.40
UK	1079.67	497.51	6121.02	1462.26	1611.73
USA	1240.97	156.13	7114.09	1854.59	2031.76
Others	800.64	290.12	5902.00	1115.64	1151.58
All Countries	857.74	611.83	6994.22	1284.28	1368.26

- Table 20 shows that among the 20 countries, for "All Visitors" Russia contributed most in "Amusement" sector, followed by Malaysia.

Table 21: Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) on Medical Facilities during Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	22.00	0.00	0.00	3210.97	2490.57
Australia	3552.60	42515.44	14407.75	512.27	1588.30
Bangladesh	2373.84	218.71	2949.30	3871.85	3824.32
Canada	1782.75	0.00	1478.03	1246.10	1320.91
China	568.00	0.00	53.18	278.69	267.40
France	164.14	400.00	5242.33	319.82	403.69
Germany	291.19	0.00	5886.33	996.20	2113.81
Italy	922.85	0.00	2500.00	59.83	96.45
Japan	693.34	0.00	357.73	1497.80	1475.82
Malaysia	1363.81	467.02	3482.05	837.03	976.50
Nepal	2074.41	878.53	9098.91	261.99	457.24
Oman	803.20	2659.99	40765.18	5486.45	5073.39
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	2078.25	2078.25
Republic of Korea	3000.00	0.00	0.00	127.99	136.75
Russia	0.00	0.00	8313.96	264.35	279.87
Singapore	6126.77	4839.86	5333.63	701.97	2478.02
Sri Lanka	589.35	7457.24	3372.94	1814.08	1814.73
Thailand	2829.88	1527.51	2377.53	541.95	833.46
UK	1498.91	14.06	4325.06	949.48	1089.12
USA	2509.66	4034.18	7544.86	719.25	1154.20
Others	3421.48	1887.71	11228.54	1401.87	2172.26
All Countries	3314.32	2132.57	8407.04	1483.61	1896.51

- Table 21 displays that among the 20 countries, for "All Visitors" Oman contributed most in "Medical" sector, followed by Bangladesh.

D.I.5 Satisfaction Level

Table 22 – 24 represent the views on tourism infrastructures and services in India. This section is one of the important sections under study as it gives the idea of how the respondents have perceived various facilities they have availed themselves of.

Table 22: Estimated Percentage Distribution by Types of Accommodation

Accommodation availed	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Hotel	22.55	43.37	61.32	71.90	66.06
Friends relatives	43.15	15.21	15.95	11.17	14.75
Private guest house	16.66	28.73	20.72	12.86	13.65
Rented house	4.82	10.13	0.08	1.17	1.61
Home stay	8.02	1.40	1.57	0.29	1.16
Govt. guest-house	1.08	0.83	0.13	0.88	0.88
Dharamashala	0.17	0.08	0.03	0.70	0.62
Others	3.55	0.25	0.20	1.03	1.27
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	880859	81941	246203	7080126	8289129

- From Table 22, it is inferred that an overwhelming (66.06%) section of "All Visitors" availed themselves of Hotel for accommodation and Govt. guest-house does not seem to be popular to them.

Table 23: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Satisfaction Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Satisfaction Level Factor	Fully Satisfied				Partially Satisfied			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Adventure places	4.90	5.26	5.12	4.48	4.43	7.95	4.74	3.73
Fairs & festivals	5.38	5.88	5.17	3.87	7.02	7.16	2.79	4.72
Hill stations, mountains	10.44	9.80	11.01	12.47	6.05	6.48	7.30	6.14
Lakes, backwater and beaches	11.36	10.41	16.93	9.52	9.94	9.14	13.27	19.40
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	9.14	9.36	6.22	8.21	7.52	9.11	2.54	13.01
Monuments, forts, palaces, museum	18.09	17.59	17.86	17.38	33.45	30.24	29.83	33.00
Religious places	12.84	13.26	11.03	13.75	9.63	7.82	14.94	4.23
Shopping	13.65	13.23	10.94	12.82	13.50	11.30	15.14	3.26
Visiting relatives and friends	6.06	6.69	4.55	3.50	2.74	1.44	6.07	0.18
Wildlife sanctuary	3.87	4.54	4.21	3.85	4.97	7.00	3.26	2.29
Other	4.27	3.98	6.96	10.15	0.75	2.36	0.12	10.04
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	5715861	16720938	332076	594169	821577	2496311	45866	87985

Table 23(Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Satisfaction Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Satisfaction Level Factor	Not Satisfied				No Comment			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Adventure places	4.64	14.39	10.43	1.34	7.11	11.31	42.81	6.80
Fairs & festivals	4.34	7.27	0.00	0.00	7.23	9.53	0.00	6.14
Hill stations, mountains	9.65	4.23	0.00	0.00	11.25	14.66	5.62	24.87
Lakes, backwater and beaches	34.28	11.54	0.00	48.46	10.14	14.13	0.00	0.00
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	2.78	7.74	0.78	0.60	12.86	8.71	0.00	5.03
Monuments, forts, palaces, museum	17.74	15.34	3.04	0.00	14.73	13.99	0.00	33.32
Religious places	4.64	4.59	5.37	1.34	9.62	7.18	22.70	8.10
Shopping	9.82	16.41	27.07	48.26	9.43	5.17	0.00	1.12
Visiting relatives and friends	1.73	2.81	42.88	0.00	0.69	3.87	0.00	0.00
Wildlife sanctuary	7.87	14.28	10.43	0.00	16.82	10.94	28.87	14.62
Other	2.51	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.51	0.00	0.00
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	56587	400839	12688	5403	74805	355871	1362	2914

- From Table 23, we interpret that the highest level, only 18.09% (sixth cell), of "Fully Satisfied" corresponds to NRI for the factor 'Monuments, forts, palaces, museum', while that (48.46%) for "Not Satisfied" corresponds to Others for the factor "Lakes, backwater and beaches .

Table 24(a): Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Level of Satisfaction for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Satisfaction Level Factor	Fully satisfied				Partially Satisfied			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Accommodation tariff	6.51	6.53	6.43	5.48	3.53	3.04	1.02	6.92
Foreign Money transaction	5.44	5.66	7.49	9.87	5.11	7.58	7.53	11.50
Good sanitary & health condition	7.80	8.15	10.51	5.20	13.69	14.52	5.01	12.17
Personal security & safety	19.38	19.67	21.45	16.67	20.02	16.93	15.79	33.89
Reasonable Cost	11.86	11.66	9.75	6.92	8.39	9.47	10.47	12.67
Service (including food)	14.61	14.86	13.97	13.94	16.77	14.45	11.63	5.67
Shopping facilities	11.31	11.20	9.01	12.28	10.51	12.19	19.77	6.74
Sightseeing facilities	10.56	9.88	8.06	13.36	8.09	10.52	10.99	6.36
Spatial security	6.30	6.21	3.57	7.41	7.98	5.49	9.78	2.52
Tourist guides	6.23	6.18	9.76	8.87	5.91	5.81	8.01	1.56
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	5942838	17399246	375320	596871	934834	2586075	48215	85582

Table 24(a) (Cont.) : Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Level of Satisfaction for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Satisfaction Level Factor	Not satisfied				No Comment			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Accommodation tariff	4.12	3.43	0.00	4.38	3.68	4.80	0.00	0.00
Foreign Money transaction	2.16	12.11	0.00	0.00	3.87	4.45	0.00	1.77
Good sanitary & health condition	38.04	22.47	14.06	38.40	26.29	13.36	38.85	7.41
Personal security & safety	20.33	18.89	5.76	6.34	24.43	9.09	0.00	38.40
Reasonable Cost	2.19	5.17	48.12	21.29	7.58	14.22	0.00	0.00
Service (including food)	13.31	5.44	11.35	19.30	6.28	9.95	0.00	1.74
Shopping facilities	2.97	11.81	0.00	2.25	8.23	12.82	0.00	21.78
Sightseeing facilities	5.20	4.82	4.11	0.42	5.58	14.06	0.00	28.90
Spatial security	4.30	11.54	4.25	1.94	7.44	4.04	0.00	0.00
Tourist guides	7.38	4.32	12.35	5.68	6.62	13.21	61.15	0.00
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	151503	463176	2961	11979	31916	137583	617	1825

- From Table 24, it can be interpreted that 19.38% of NRI visitors are fully-satisfied with the very important factor 'Personal security & safety'. It is to be noted that in general the maximum level of dissatisfaction corresponds to 'Good sanitary & health condition' as pointed out by NRI, PIO and Foreigner Others, though another item of major dissatisfaction was 'Reasonable Cost' as pointed out by OCI.

Table 24(b): Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Level of Satisfaction for Various Factors Related to Transport

Satisfaction Level Factor	Fully satisfied				Partially Satisfied			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Air	47.86	46.19	46.05	51.87	14.63	14.43	9.33	18.63
Rail	10.98	11.63	11.26	13.12	19.90	23.85	31.14	20.16
Road	35.90	37.85	38.70	30.93	61.08	57.16	52.08	56.20
Sea	5.26	4.33	3.99	4.08	4.39	4.56	7.45	5.01
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	3000562	8338657	203568	311102	510542	1524926	22292	63090

Satisfaction Level Factor	Not satisfied				No Comment			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Air	3.62	9.33	0.00	0.00	6.41	2.18	10.06	0.00
Rail	21.36	16.05	2.46	8.80	23.32	30.49	33.79	48.73
Road	64.16	62.60	87.57	58.21	31.23	12.02	38.06	17.55
Sea	10.86	12.02	9.97	32.99	39.04	55.31	18.09	33.72
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	232548	668794	7406	18500	155540	616195	1815	10265

- From Table 24(b), it is interpreted that 47.86% (first cell) of NRI visitors are fully-satisfied with the factor 'Air' as the mode of travel. It is to be noted that all the visitors expressed their maximum level of dissatisfaction emphatically for 'Road' as a mode of travel.

D.I.6 Non-Monetary Transaction Findings

Value of non-monetary tourism transaction acquired from the residents on non residents is given in Table 25. The amount is given in INR. This section will provide an idea about the how non-monetary transactions take place in terms of various gifts given/received.

Table 25: Estimated Value of Non-Monetary Tourism Transaction (in INR)

	Gifts Given	Gifts Received
Category	Average of Estimated Amount (INR)	Average of Estimated Amount (INR)
NRI	41839.45	21516.11
PIO	11492.41	22541.00
OCI	43977.22	34449.59
Foreigner Others	12745.85	8829.68
Total	20982.14	13864.95

D.I.7 Motivating Factors

Table 26-29 (a,b) are given to show the motivating factors responsible for attracting tourists to India. Rank tables are given here to compare the factors.

Table 26: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Expectation Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Rank Factor	Rank 1				Rank 2			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Adventure places	1.57	0.60	0.53	2.33	3.04	3.83	1.22	2.65
Fairs & festivals	1.74	1.06	10.06	3.76	4.05	6.63	1.25	10.23
Hill stations, mountains	7.35	1.33	10.73	59.00	18.42	14.88	10.03	23.45
Lakes, backwater and beaches	9.46	5.59	18.67	4.37	11.42	12.84	18.38	11.98
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	7.60	6.65	10.37	3.65	6.76	9.76	8.46	6.98
Monuments, forts, palaces, museum	33.87	71.93	15.98	16.97	16.90	21.65	6.94	30.36
Religious places	8.32	2.93	3.81	1.48	14.07	10.71	6.54	4.18
Shopping	8.07	2.54	7.36	2.20	14.16	13.91	42.36	6.02
Visiting relatives and friends	10.04	1.08	2.52	0.14	5.71	2.37	0.80	0.06
Wildlife sanctuary	1.23	0.71	4.36	4.33	3.09	2.37	3.87	4.09
Other	10.75	5.58	15.61	1.77	2.38	1.05	0.15	0.00
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	6789939	1044581	24961	41626	5900842	579133	93173	67717

Table 26 (Contd.). Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Expectation Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Rank Factor	Rank 3				Rank 4			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Adventure places	5.19	10.06	24.95	6.32	10.97	10.01	6.12	6.98
Fairs & festivals	6.66	5.35	6.08	8.18	11.12	15.96	9.01	9.95
Hill stations, mountains	8.35	5.91	4.67	10.84	7.78	8.41	1.12	4.09
Lakes, backwater and beaches	17.27	14.44	16.36	12.31	6.05	7.72	10.66	21.16
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	10.60	12.94	5.07	8.88	8.94	6.89	6.78	11.38
Monuments,forts, palaces,museum	10.00	16.15	27.29	20.82	6.96	9.77	8.84	8.56
Religious places	16.81	13.65	4.34	10.49	19.81	13.61	4.49	11.55
Shopping	13.56	12.21	5.76	1.63	15.84	17.34	13.18	4.35
Visiting relatives and friends	4.22	1.50	1.89	4.69	3.79	1.90	2.69	5.63
Wildlife sanctuary	6.03	7.48	2.92	14.62	7.90	8.21	36.63	16.33
Other	1.31	0.31	0.67	1.22	0.84	0.18	0.48	0.02
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	4785276	579228	167905	89473	3441920	646886	120884	147432

Rank Factor	Rank 5			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Adventure places	11.50	14.61	17.51	25.48
Fairs & festivals	11.10	9.93	10.09	12.16
Hill stations, mountains	3.98	5.27	1.69	6.35
Lakes, backwater and beaches	6.24	10.93	8.74	9.29
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	16.85	9.85	7.94	8.87
Monuments,forts, palaces,museum	5.67	6.35	7.22	6.32
Religious places	7.99	4.14	2.90	4.59
Shopping	21.28	18.81	14.93	14.32
Visiting relatives and friends	6.17	2.49	14.08	1.45
Wildlife sanctuary	7.57	16.53	13.07	11.17
Other	1.65	1.09	1.83	0.00
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	2581006	612197	70143	110533

- From Table 26, we interpret that the factor for which the largest percentage 71.93% of visitors were most happy (i.e. assigned Rank 1) was ‘Monuments, forts, palaces, museum’ chosen by PIO.

Table 27. Motivating Factors by Estimated Weighted Rank

Factor	Percentages of respondents assigning					Weighted Rank
	Rank1	Rank2	Rank3	Rank4	Rank5	
Monuments, forts, palaces, museum	57.01	21.40	11.85	6.07	3.67	1.78
Visiting relatives and friends	43.25	21.92	13.61	9.63	11.59	2.24
Hill stations, mountains	20.29	44.99	16.96	12.38	5.38	2.38
Lakes, backwater and beaches	23.76	25.99	31.88	10.16	8.21	2.53
Religious places	17.42	26.27	26.25	23.11	6.96	2.76
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	23.16	18.40	23.54	14.82	20.07	2.90
Shopping	15.87	26.39	20.08	18.68	18.99	2.99
Fairs & festivals	7.99	17.15	22.05	30.72	22.08	3.42
Wildlife sanctuary	6.94	14.90	25.78	28.97	23.42	3.47
Adventure places	7.30	13.12	22.71	29.50	27.38	3.57

- In Table 27, percentages are calculated by row total for each factor. Each cell gives the percentage of visitors who assigned the displayed rank to the corresponding factor. For example, the first cell implies that 57.01% of all visitors were most happy, (i.e. assigned Rank 1) with the factor ‘Monuments, forts, palaces, museum’. Similarly, 20.29% of all visitors were happiest, (i.e. assigned Rank 1) with factor ‘Hill stations, mountains’ while the majority of them (44.99%) were 2nd most happy with it.
- For each factor, Weighted Rank was calculated using the weights as the percentages corresponding to the ranks. For example, Weighted rank for Monuments, forts, palaces, museum
 $= (57.01*1+21.40*2+11.85*3+6.07*4+3.67*5)/100 = 1.78$
- From the last column it is inferred that, the factor that most (least) motivated the visitors was ‘Monuments, forts, palaces, museum’ (‘Adventure places’).

Table 28(a). Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Rank	Rank 1				Rank 2			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Accommodation tariff	4.08	2.18	0.43	0.00	5.13	1.95	1.13	8.83
Foreign Money transaction	3.37	2.49	35.63	0.99	3.37	3.01	0.57	2.63
Good sanitary & health condition	3.61	14.21	18.45	36.14	8.59	12.37	23.83	6.36
Personal security & safety	46.66	45.80	34.05	34.01	11.21	18.94	42.41	6.15
Reasonable Cost	9.29	4.19	0.74	0.51	8.82	6.64	2.39	3.02
Service (including food)	10.49	9.96	2.84	3.71	18.49	19.92	5.88	16.97
Shopping facilities	7.22	8.83	0.37	17.76	10.56	8.85	3.56	4.05
Sightseeing facilities	9.60	6.74	3.78	0.97	13.62	11.09	6.66	19.29
Spatial security	2.73	3.93	3.19	2.91	13.44	12.01	10.17	7.71
Tourist guides	2.95	1.67	0.52	3.00	6.77	5.22	3.40	24.99
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	6571835	462082	95155	16537	6013888	727657	125647	22689

Table 28(a) (Contd.). Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Rank	Rank 3				Rank 4			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Accommodation tariff	7.84	1.69	8.26	0.61	7.59	4.73	4.14	5.68
Foreign Money transaction	5.23	6.25	4.37	4.28	9.18	6.60	2.97	3.44
Good sanitary & health condition	10.65	19.22	27.10	14.13	9.84	14.98	40.03	28.68
Personal security & safety	8.45	10.45	3.66	9.49	8.65	10.28	13.36	2.01
Reasonable Cost	11.79	5.97	3.98	3.60	15.76	11.11	5.33	10.59
Service (including food)	18.53	18.83	4.07	19.28	13.11	14.42	11.42	5.11
Shopping facilities	12.62	15.01	5.43	9.84	15.96	13.23	5.87	27.32
Sightseeing facilities	11.53	9.08	6.80	20.53	6.42	13.91	4.91	6.28
Spatial security	3.99	6.75	30.78	4.55	5.51	4.21	2.21	2.02
Tourist guides	9.37	6.75	5.55	13.69	7.98	6.53	9.76	8.87
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	5215577	819836	128640	44512	3875095	907179	136225	44668

Rank	Rank 5			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Accommodation tariff	11.05	5.08	3.18	4.49
Foreign Money transaction	12.60	15.00	10.42	9.15
Good sanitary & health condition	9.79	9.66	20.71	7.06
Personal security & safety	9.83	17.67	7.37	15.13
Reasonable Cost	16.65	16.43	10.66	27.02
Service (including food)	12.08	8.95	11.96	4.03
Shopping facilities	12.85	10.98	27.43	7.18
Sightseeing facilities	6.06	6.17	2.07	9.76
Spatial security	3.90	3.25	1.33	4.98
Tourist guides	5.19	6.81	4.87	11.20
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	2785000	752867	144688	53645

- From Table 28(a), it is interpreted that 46.66% (fourth cell) of NRI visitors considered the factor 'Personal security & safety' to be the most important (i.e. assigned Rank 1 to it) one.

Table 28(b). Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Transport

Rank	Rank 1				Rank 2			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Air	81.10	55.88	50.62	55.87	4.80	6.31	2.26	0.74
Rail	6.01	5.82	6.31	3.02	14.61	22.26	10.49	50.67
Road	12.34	37.49	35.77	34.47	77.78	69.99	85.85	41.98
Sea	0.55	0.81	7.30	6.64	2.81	1.44	1.40	6.61
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	6536095	379531	88865	20597	4079183	1307330	363634	116433

Table 28(b) (Contd.). Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Transport

Rank Factor	Rank 3				Rank 4			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Air	8.47	3.69	4.90	0.79	1.36	2.51	0.12	2.16
Rail	38.15	46.51	28.51	69.03	14.28	19.51	11.16	6.86
Road	32.59	43.13	55.64	11.98	37.86	33.74	37.24	9.72
Sea	20.79	6.67	10.95	18.20	46.50	44.24	51.48	81.26
Cumulative percentage of all factors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	828306	321205	356704	203356	471968	124940	120385	445886

- From Table 28(b), we interpret that 81.10% (first cell) of NRI visitors considered the factor ‘Air’ as the most important mode of transport (i.e. assigned Rank 1 to it).

Table 29(a). Importance of Tourism Infrastructure by Estimated Weighted Rank

Factor	Percentages of respondents assigning					Weighted Rank
	Rank1	Rank2	Rank3	Rank4	Rank5	
Personal security & safety	59.30	15.51	9.57	8.00	7.62	1.89
Sightseeing facilities	23.12	31.68	24.09	13.35	7.76	2.51
Spatial security	11.13	50.29	16.86	14.12	7.61	2.57
Service (including food)	17.49	30.05	26.88	15.56	10.02	2.71
Tourist guides	11.21	25.13	30.80	21.31	11.54	2.97
Shopping facilities	15.92	21.62	24.32	23.29	14.85	3.00
Good sanitary & health condition	12.18	23.78	28.11	21.79	14.13	3.02
Reasonable Cost	19.56	18.06	20.80	22.44	19.14	3.04
Accommodation tariff	16.05	18.79	24.96	19.87	20.33	3.10
Foreign Money transaction	15.44	13.05	19.18	24.35	27.97	3.36

- In Table 29(a), percentages are calculated by row total for each factor. Each cell gives the percentage of visitors who assigned the displayed rank to the corresponding factor. For example, the first cell implies that 59.30% of all visitors considered the factor ‘Personal security & safety’ as the most important (i.e. assigned Rank 1) factor. Similarly, 11.13% of all visitors considered the factor ‘Spatial security’ as the most important (i.e. assigned Rank 1) factor, while the majority of them (50.29 %) considered it as the 2nd most important.
- For each factor, Weighted Rank was calculated as was done for Table 27.
- From the last column it is inferred that, the factor that most (least) important to the visitors was ‘Personal security & safety’ (‘Foreign Money Transaction’).

Table 29(b). Importance of Transport by estimated Weighted Rank

Factor	Percentages of respondents assigning				Weighted Rank
	Rank1	Rank2	Rank3	Rank4	
Air	93.17	4.81	1.69	0.32	1.09
Road	15.48	69.68	9.89	4.95	1.98
Rail	18.73	43.77	31.46	6.04	2.25
Sea	4.02	12.58	23.21	60.18	3.40

- In Table 29(b), percentages are calculated by row total for each factor. Each cell gives the percentage of visitors who assigned the displayed rank to the corresponding factor. For example, the first cell implies that 93.17% of all visitors considered ‘Air’ as the most important (i.e. assigned Rank 1) mode of transport. Similarly, 18.73% of all visitors considered ‘Rail’ as the most important (i.e. assigned Rank 1) mode of transport, while the majority of them (43.77 %) considered it as the 2nd most important.
- For each factor, Weighted Rank was calculated as was done for Table 27.
- From the last column it is inferred that, the most (least) important mode of travel to the visitors was ‘Air’ (‘Sea’).

D.I.8 Overall Experience

Overall experience and views of the tourists while visiting in India are given in Table 30 and Table 31. This section provides an idea about how respondents were impressed/ not impressed by the places they visited or facilities they availed including safety and security. Also, it provides idea about one vital part which is what possibly have left a bad impression on them.

Table 30. Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by “What impressed most in India”

What Impressed Most	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Friendly-People	31.38	22.21	34.68	31.37	31.35
Indian Culture	33.71	42.68	35.59	24.14	25.55
Economic Growth	2.04	5.51	1.48	6.03	5.53
Taj Mahal	5.88	0.63	2.18	4.41	4.46
Religious Practices	2.62	6.38	1.10	4.35	4.13
Beaches	1.45	0.04	0.81	4.43	4.01
Places	3.48	6.26	0.69	2.88	2.92
Transport	0.85	0.11	3.65	2.40	2.25
Historical Monuments	0.89	0.94	0.46	2.43	2.22
Hill Stations	0.37	0.00	8.86	2.20	2.16
Nature	2.81	0.06	3.52	1.92	2.03
Climate	5.01	0.83	1.74	1.64	1.96
Historical Places	0.91	0.77	0.39	2.01	1.85
Medical Facilities	0.49	0.29	0.36	1.97	1.77
Everything	1.52	5.91	0.24	1.09	1.17
Service	0.41	0.00	1.59	1.19	1.11
Nothing	0.28	0.05	0.00	0.99	0.89
Heritage Medical Treatment	1.26	0.47	0.23	0.82	0.84
Educational Facility	0.21	0.00	0.06	0.92	0.82
Excellent Cities	0.28	0.21	1.16	0.79	0.75
Cheap Articles	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.63
Golden Temple	1.72	0.04	0.49	0.31	0.45
Forests	0.06	6.19	0.08	0.12	0.18
Outmoded means	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11
Spirituality	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.09
Fruits	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Survival	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Others	1.13	0.42	0.64	0.69	0.70
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	616962	72740	156270	5538409	6384381

- From Table 30 it is interpreted that for all visitors, 31.35 % opined that ‘friendly-people’, while 25.55% stated that ‘Indian culture’ impressed them most.

Table 31. Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by “Reasons for Dissatisfaction”

Reasons for Dissatisfaction	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors (%)
Traffic Chaos	36.78	81.03	48.50	27.69	32.66
Pollution	11.75	6.25	30.17	32.33	28.46
Bad-People	24.75	0.00	13.16	10.18	10.85
Poor Sanitary Conditions	0.73	12.05	8.17	10.28	9.48
Poor Infrastructure	8.95	0.00	0.00	5.75	5.57
Poor Railways	1.50	0.00	0.00	6.48	5.46
Poverty	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.92	2.40
Personal Insecurity	14.18	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.68
Poor Airport	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.30
Lack of Work Culture	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.15	1.00
Spatial Insecurity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.33
Unethical Traders	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.28
Poor maintain of Beaches	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.27
Corruption	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.24
Poor maintain of Hill Stations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	12668	9667	1523	109556	133414

- Table 31 shows that for all foreigner visitors, the primary (32.66%) reason for dissatisfaction was ‘Traffic-Chaos’, while the 2nd most (28.46%) one was ‘Pollution’.

D.II Outbound Indians

D.II.1 Demographic Findings

For the Outbound Indians, the two way table for Gender vs. Port of exit will not provide any meaningful information. The estimated proportions are calculated only. 74.34% of all the Outbound Indians are Male, 25.43% are Female and remaining 0.23% of all the Outbound is Transgender. The distribution of Outbound Indians by the state of residence is given in Table 32. The age distribution is also given in the Table 33, where the proportions of the Outbound Indians for different age groups are estimated. Estimated distribution of the Outbound Indians for Marital Status is presented in Table 34.

Table 32: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by the State of Residence

State of Residence	All Visitors
Andhra Pradesh	5.38
Delhi	11.2
Gujarat	2.46
Karnataka	5.28
Kerala	19.12
Maharashtra	19.53
Tamil Nadu	11.52
Telangana	6.64
Uttar Pradesh	5.16
West Bengal	3.34
Others	10.32
NR	0.05
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20523715

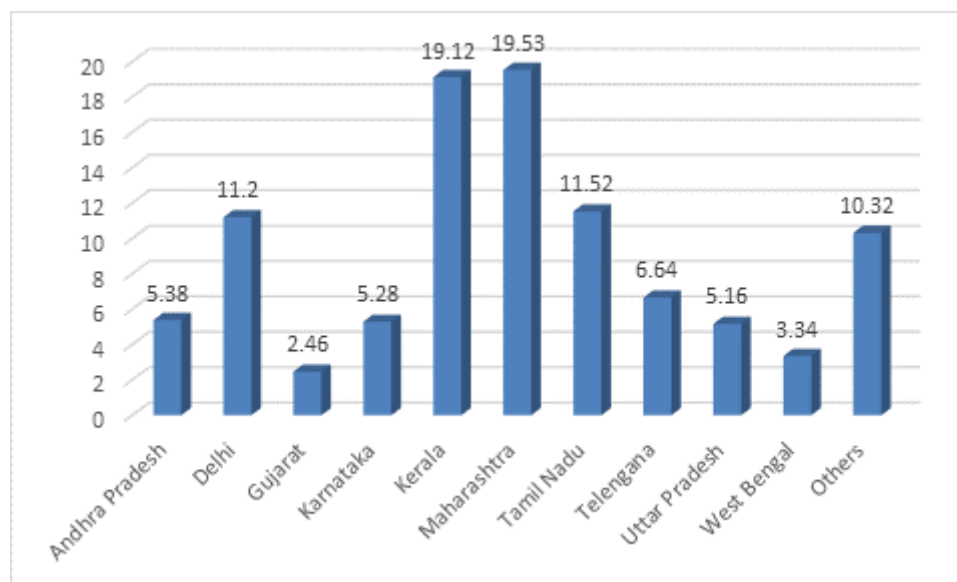


Chart 9: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by the State of Residence

- Table 32 represents that the state of residence of most of the Outbound Indians is Maharashtra followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The percentage of Outbound Indians from Delhi is also high.
- Top 10 states are given here by descending order of the value of percentages. NR stands for Non Response.

Table 33: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Age Group (in Years)

Age (Years)	All Visitors
Up to 17	9.52
18-30	35.18
31-40	33.39
41-65	20.94
Above 65	0.97
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	22682792

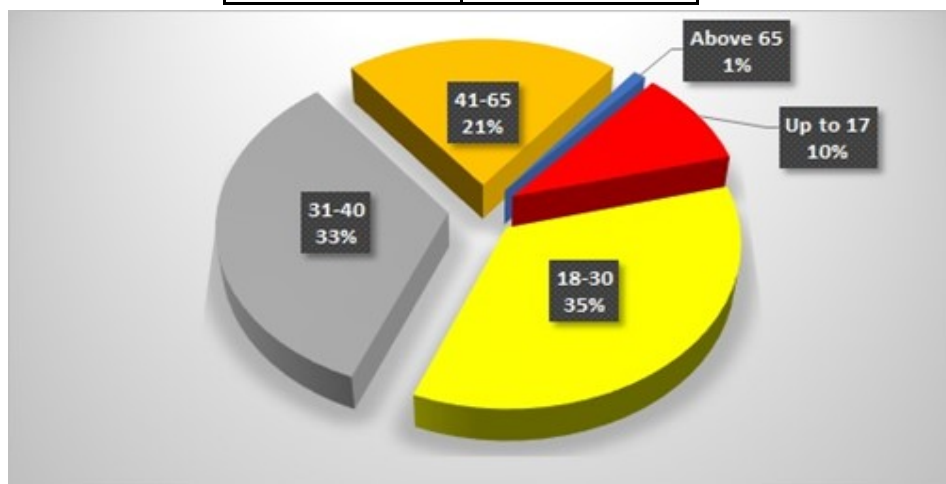


Chart 10. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Age for Outbound Indians

- Table 33 and Chart 10 show that maximum number of visitors (35.18%) belonged to the age group ‘18-30’ years while, as expected, the age group ‘above 65’ years contributed the least (0.97%).
- In the above table, the age groups are made continuous by the following interpretation: the group ‘18 – 30’ years covers all persons with age more than 17 years and less than 31 years. Similar interpretation holds for the other groups. The percentage displayed for age group ‘Up to 17’ are expected to be underestimated as only adults were interviewed.

Table 34: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Marital Status

Marital Status	All Visitors
Never-Married	27.16
Currently-Married	70.02
Widowed	2.07
Divorced/separated	0.75
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20481807

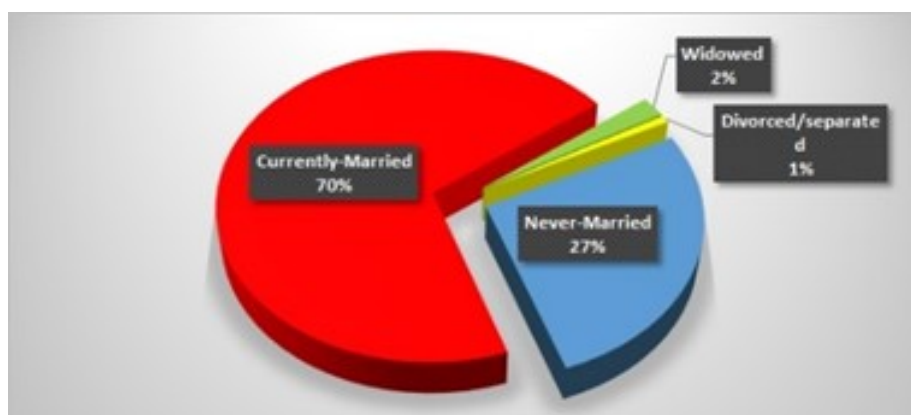


Chart 11. Estimated Percentage of Marital Status for Outbound Indians

- Table no. 34 and Chart 11 show that 70.02% of Outbound Indians are married currently, this is followed by those who are never married with a share of 27.16%.

D.II.2 Socio-Economic Findings

In this part, the Estimated distribution of the Outbound Indians for Education Level (Table 35), Occupation (Table 36) and various Income groups (Table 37) are exhibited. Income groups are divided into several categories so that one can get more accurate information of the income profile of the Outbound Indians. Income groups are given in INR.

Table 35: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Education Level

Education Level	All Visitors
Illiterate	2.28
School Level	15.35
Bachelor and above	73.96
Other	8.41
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20510768

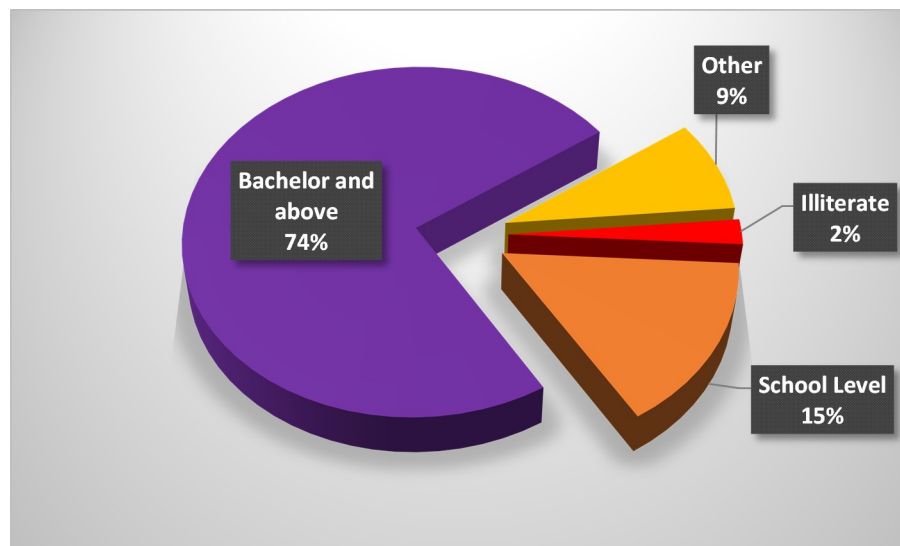


Chart 12: Estimated Percentage of Educational Level for Outbound Indians

- Table 35 and Chart 12 show that 73.96% of all Outbound Indians have Education level ‘Bachelor and above’ and only 2.28% are ‘Illiterate’.

Table 36: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Occupation

Occupation	All Visitors
Private Service	35.02
Self employed	24.20
Industrialist	12.76
Student/Researcher	9.21
Housewife	7.41
Government Service	4.25
Agriculturist	0.83
Others	6.32
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20479743

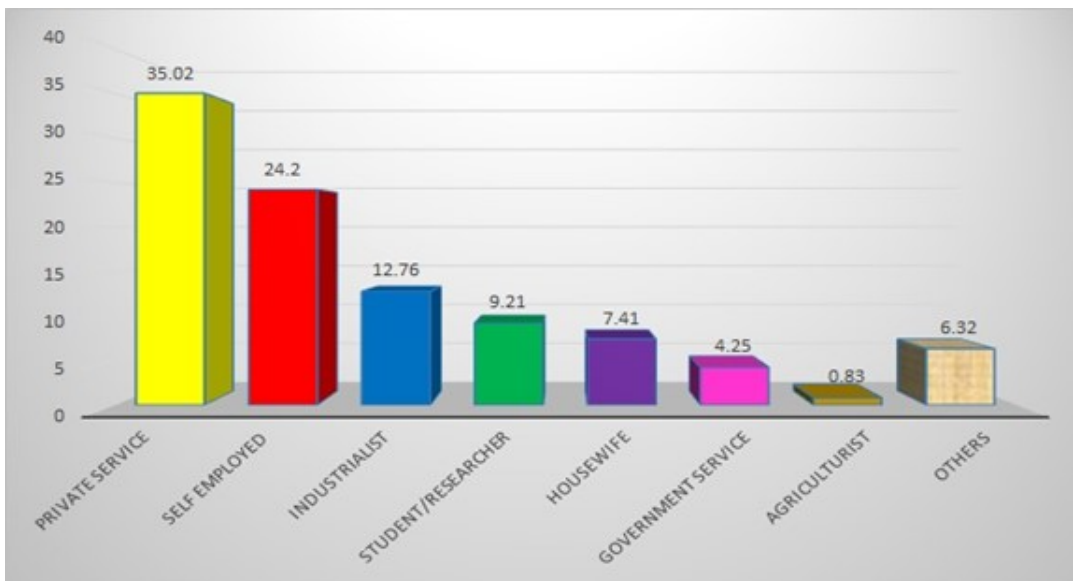


Chart 13: Estimated Percentage of Occupational Status for Outbound Indians

- Table 36 and Chart 13 show that the top 3 categories of Occupation for the Outbound Indians are ‘Private Service employed’, ‘Self Employed’ and ‘Industrialist’ respectively.

Table 37: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Household Income Group

Annual Income (INR)	All Visitors
Up to 100000	6.92
100000-500000	25.74
500000-1000000	36.22
1000000-2000000	20.19
2000000-4000000	6.78
4000000-6000000	1.72
6000000-8000000	1.20
Above 8000000	1.23
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	13273475

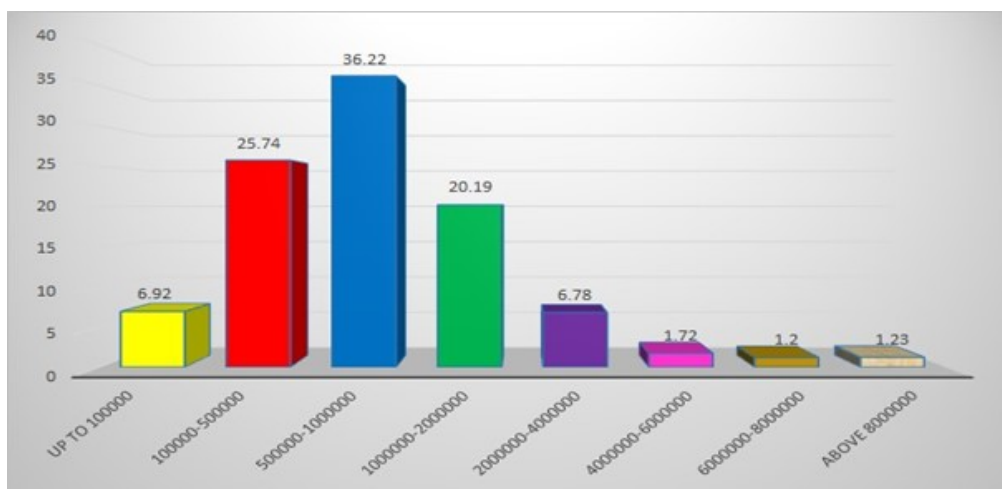


Chart 14: Estimated Percentage of Income Distribution for Outbound Indians

- Table 37 and Chart 14 clearly show that the estimated percentage of the Outbound Indians whose income is 500000 – 2000000 INR have contributed more than half of the whole population. The group having income less than 100000 INR have contributed the least (6.92%).

D.II.3 Travel Pattern

The different purposes of the present visit of the Outbound Indians are given in Table 38. How many times the Outbound Indians have visited abroad, that distribution is also given here in Table 39. Table 40 shows how many of the outbound passengers are travelling individually or with family or in groups. This section will enable one to understand the travel pattern of Outbound Indians. The expected duration of staying in abroad for the Outbound Indians is exhibited in Table 41. This table on ‘purpose of visit’ will focus on some pertinent points regarding ‘how’ and ‘why’ Indians travel abroad.

Table 38: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Principal Purpose of Present Visit

Principal Purpose of visit	All Visitors
Business	34.81
Holidaying/Leisure/ Recreation	30.08
Social	13.66
Education/Training	5.45
Religious activities	3.46
Job on foreign deputation	1.13
Health/Medical	0.52
Shopping	0.14
Games/Sports	0.08
Others	10.67
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20523715

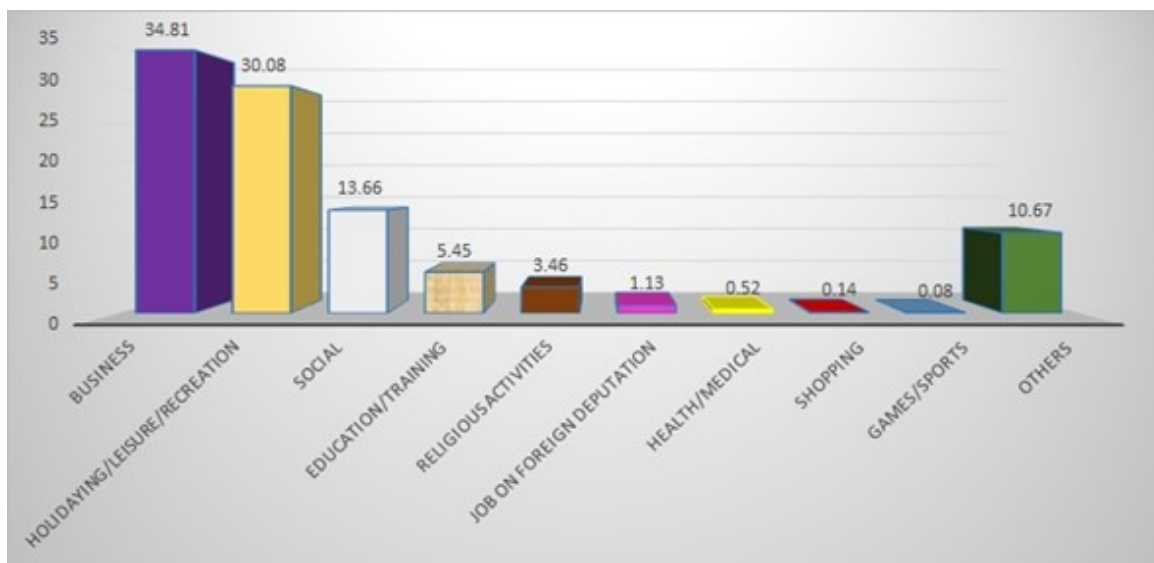


Chart 15: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Principal Purpose of Visit for Outbound Indians

- Table 38 and Chart 15 show that the top 3 purposes of visit for the Outbound Indians are Business, Holidaying and Social respectively.

Table 39: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Number of Foreign Visits Including Current One

No of visits	All Visitors
1	38.10
2	28.09
3	13.44
4	7.67
5	4.34
6	2.68
7	1.01
8	1.14
9	0.75
10	1.15
> 10	1.63
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20523715

- From Table 39, it is to be interpreted that the maximum (38.10%) percentage of the outbound passengers are visiting abroad for the 1st time.

Table 40: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Travel Pattern

Travel Pattern	All Visitors
Individual	70.99
Family	20.83
Group	8.18
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	20523715

- Table 40 shows that 70.99% of the Outbound Indians are travelling abroad individually.

Table 41: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Outbound Indians by Expected Average Duration of staying Abroad

Expected Average Duration	All visitors
Up to 3 Months	79.08
3 Months to 6 Months	3.29
6 Months to 1 Year	10.66
Above 1 Year	6.97
Total (%)	100.00
Total Number	15434003

D.II.4 Expenditure Pattern

Cost incurred by passengers and their pattern of expenditure plays a pivotal part in IPS. For Outbound Indians also, data were collected on various sectors. But unlike that of the Foreigners passengers, here data was collected only on the cost incurred and expenditure pattern till the exit point i.e. the expenditure inside India was of primary interest. Table 42 gives the average expenditure for all sectors and both the package cost and non-package costs.

Table 42: Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) by Outbound Indians within India

Item	Average estimated expenditure (INR)
Package Cost	
Average Package Cost	109387.35
Accommodation	
Private guest house	9522.87
Rented house	5976.01
Hotel	3909.13
Friends& relatives	3093.83
Govt. guest house	2026.78
Dharamshala	763.77
Others	2086.67
Subtotal of Accommodation	4349.67
Food & Drink	
In the accommodation unit	2189.81
Outside accommodation unit	1024.60
Subtotal of Food & Drink	1180.31
Transport	
Air	20494.19
Travel agency services/tour operators	3482.93
Transport equipments rental	1002.20
Road(excl transport equip. Rental)	993.29
Railways	789.84
Water	180.65
Others & supporting services	15654.70
Subtotal of Transport	2123.27

Table 42 (Contd.): Estimated Average Expenditure (in INR) by Outbound Indians within India

Item	Average estimated expenditure (INR)
Shopping	
Gems and jewellery etc.	5809.00
Clothing and garments	5501.62
Tobacco products	3020.13
Alcohol	2401.37
Footwear/leather goods	1875.06
Processed food	1866.85
Travel related consumer goods	1674.77
Toiletries	1143.61
Books, journals etc.	886.05
Others	1787.31
Subtotal of Shopping	6979.80
Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting	
Entry fee & others expenses at cultural sites	898.21
Sporting activities	811.60
Cinema,theatre,amusements	745.04
Entry fee to and other exp. at religious. sites	622.01
Subtotal of Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting	980.44
Medical and health related activities	
Medicine	2830.08
Medical accessories	2083.93
Other health related services	1780.00
Subtotal of Medical and health related activities	2964.99
Others non-packages	
Total average cost of Non package component	7319.37
Total average cost of Package + non package component	12413.06

- From Table 42 it is interpreted that as expected the average expenditure is highest for Shopping (Rs.6979.80), followed by Accommodation (Rs.4349.67).



CHAPTER E

*CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS AND
WAY FORWARD*



E. Conclusions, Limitations and Way Forward

- E.1** During implementation of the present scheme, several practical difficulties became unsurmountable. A national survey spanning over more than a year is bound to face troubled waters, like airport cutouts for renovations, bomb blasts, catastrophes, blizzards, volcanic eruptions, and not the least, changing operational requirements.
- E.2** The last hurdle mentioned above, i.e. changes in operational requirements imposed by the authorities concerned, forced to abandon the efforts to collect data at several landports, inspite of attempts by MoT to overcome it. Permission to conduct the survey could not be made available . Hence, the survey could not be conducted at several landports, e.g. Attari, Wagha, etc. This was in sharp contrast to the last IPS where cooperation for conducting survey at the landports was extended.
- E.3** On the operational side, the following may further be noted:
1. The attempts to get answers to “Annual Income” met with cold shoulders often. This item should be replaced by a categorical variable.
 2. The IPSF questionnaire for the large-scale national survey has become even longer than the previous one, with inclusion of several pertinent new questions. However, the schedule needs to be shortened to get quality data - it is too long for most passengers.
 3. As in the previous IPS, this survey had no better luck during e.g. December - January nationally and Monsoon periods in Mumbai and Kolkata. Since, this cycle has now become well established, alternative plans for collection of data need to be made for the known periods of major disruptions in air travel.
 4. Interim small-scale surveys should be conducted by MoT (in the line of Special Rounds of surveys conducted by NSSO on specific themes) exclusively on special topics, e.g. expenditure details.
 5. A mid-term (say 2.5 years after the large-scale), mid-sized survey should be conducted at selected ports to capture the trend and variabilities.
 6. Special Satellite survey, which was being planned to collect data on items which are only sparsely available from the passengers, e.g. expenditures covered by companies or agencies, need to be conducted. However, this exercise cannot be done simultaneously with the main IPS. A suitable time frame should be worked out for it.
 7. As was felt in the last IPS, on-site digitized electronic mode of collection of data should be introduced. This would greatly facilitate data base management, early data processing and early preparation of analysis of report. Further, this method would also enhance archiving and e-governance of time-critical large-scale IPS reports of Ministry of Tourism.
- E.4** On the theoretical side, the following need to be considered:
1. BoI data should be accessed for NRIs. These would help forming sharper multipliers and hence better estimates of the items relevant to this section of the passengers.

2. Prior information on the extent of homogeneity of visitors at each port of exit is of great use. The effective allocation of sample sizes may be done based on this information to capture the variabilities more rigorously and hence obtain efficient estimators. At some of the exit airports, e.g. Amritsar, it was found during the survey that most of the passengers had very similar characteristics in terms of expenditure details within each port. Such information as well as very scanty and irregular volume have prompted to abandon sampling from some newly emerging airports, e.g. Guwahati and Patna.
3. To overcome the problem of “Missing Data”, techniques from Data Fusion have been tried. Further modern techniques for imputation of data should be studied to identify the optimal one, specifically for the large-scale survey. As also mentioned in the report of the last IPS, this becomes imperative not only for ‘Missing’ values, but also for ‘Combined’ values. The latter arise e.g. when the category ‘Others’ in the expenditure table is filled by data corresponding to not only the ‘Others’ as listed in the table but also when the respondent is able to give the values for only a few of the sub-items and then refers to ‘Others’ as the remaining listed items including the ‘Others’ listed at the end.
4. The list of top countries as supplied by MoT can lead to difficulty in interpretations for such items as for which their performances are very poor – almost nil in in several cases. Pakistan is one such country.
5. Identification of Outliers and Contaminated populations must be done objectively.
6. Trimmed estimation technique was adopted to provide reasonably robust estimates. Alternative robust estimators compared to the average need to be explored. No guideline on this important aspect is available. MoT may specify the tolerable limits of upper and lower trimming in this respect.
7. Theoretical exercises on the relative gain of such estimators as mentioned in item 6 above need to be taken up.
8. Instead of frequency data on outgoing passengers, data on incoming passengers was received. This gap needs to be filled up, as otherwise certain assumptions have to be used to justify the theoretical approach for estimation.
9. Multilingual schedules will possibly increase efficiency of the survey.
10. Travel Insurance should be added as an item in the IPSO schedule. This important aspect has been totally ignored in all international surveys. It is obvious that a significant monetary contribution is made by this item to Tourism.



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APPENDIX



Appendix A

Estimation Procedure & Formulae

AA.1 Estimation procedure

It is to be noted that the sampling design contains the Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (RHC, 1962) scheme, Midzuno's scheme and SRWOR scheme. Before giving the detailed estimation formulae by the multistage estimator, discussions are presented below about RHC scheme and Midzuno's scheme separately.

AA.2 Rao, Hartley and Cochran's (RHC, 1962) scheme

Let $(0 < p_i < 1, \sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1)$ be the normed size measures.

n groups are formed with N_i units in the i th group by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR) out of the N units such that, writing \sum_n as sum over n groups, $\sum_n N_i = N$. Optimal group sizes as given by Rao et al.(1962) are

$$N_i = \left[\frac{N}{n} \right] \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$= \left[\frac{N}{n} \right] + 1 \text{ for } i = k + 1, \dots, n.$$

k is to be determined by solving $\sum_n N_i = N$.

The normed size measures of the N_i units falling in the i th group be denoted by $(p_{i1}, p_{i2}, \dots, p_{iN_i})$ and by Q_i the sum of those normed size measures.

Then a unit i_k say, is chosen from the i th group with probability p_{i_k} / Q_i . This is independently repeated across the n groups. Thus a sample of size n is obtained.

For simplicity, the value obtained from the selected unit of i th group is called as y_i and the normed size measure corresponding to the selected unit from i th group as p_i .

RHC's unbiased estimator for $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$ is

$$t = \sum_n \frac{Q_i}{p_i} y_i \text{ and } V(t) = \frac{\sum_n N_i^2 - N}{N(N-1)} \left[\sum_N \sum_N p_i p_j \left(\frac{y_i}{p_i} - \frac{y_j}{p_j} \right)^2 \right],$$

where $\sum_N \sum_N$ denotes the summation over non-repeated pairs of N population units.

RHC (1962) have given a uniformly non-negative unbiased estimator of the variance $V(t)$ as

$$\widehat{V}(t) = v(t) = \frac{\sum_n N_i^2 - N}{N^2 - \sum_n N_i^2} \left[\sum_n \sum_n Q_i Q_j \left(\frac{y_i}{p_i} - \frac{y_j}{p_j} \right)^2 \right],$$

where $\sum_n \sum_n$ denotes the summation over non-overlapping pairs of n groups.

AA.3 Midzuno's (1952) sampling scheme

In this scheme, with $x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ values as the size measures, the first unit is chosen by probability proportional to that size measures. The rest $(n - 1)$ units are chosen by SRSWOR out the remaining $(N - 1)$ units. So by this scheme, if $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$, the first order inclusion probabilities are:

$$\pi_i = \frac{x_i}{X} + \left(1 - \frac{x_i}{X}\right) \frac{\binom{N-2}{n-2}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} = \frac{x_i}{X} \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right) + \frac{n-1}{N-1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N.$$

The second order inclusion probabilities for $i \neq j$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{ij} &= \frac{x_i + x_j}{X} \frac{\binom{N-2}{n-2}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} + \left(1 - \frac{x_i + x_j}{X}\right) \frac{\binom{N-3}{n-3}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{x_i + x_j}{X} \left(\frac{n-1}{N-1}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{x_i + x_j}{X}\right) \left(\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(N-1)(N-2)}\right). \end{aligned}$$

An unbiased estimator for $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$ under this scheme is Horvitz and Thompson (1952)'s estimator:

$$\hat{Y}_{HT} = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{y_i}{\pi_i}.$$

The Yates and Grundy's form for variance of \hat{Y}_{HT} is

$$V_{YG}(\hat{Y}_{HT}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1, j>i}^N (\pi_i \pi_j - \pi_{ij}) \left(\frac{y_i}{\pi_i} - \frac{y_j}{\pi_j} \right)^2.$$

Under this scheme the variance estimator is always positive as

$$\hat{V}_{YG}(\hat{Y}_{HT}) = \sum_{i \in s} \sum_{j \in s, j>i} \left(\frac{\pi_i \pi_j - \pi_{ij}}{\pi_{ij}} \right) \left(\frac{y_i}{\pi_i} - \frac{y_j}{\pi_j} \right)^2.$$

AA.4 A typical multi-stage estimator for total and variance estimator required for this survey

In this survey, the exit point is the first stage unit. Suppose for a typical i th exit point Y_i denotes the total of any variable of interest in a particular time stratum. But, for any sampled exit point by RHC scheme, that value can

not be obtained directly. So, in the above estimator t , y_i 's will not be directly ascertainable. To estimate, y_i for a typical i th sampled first stage unit i.e. i th sampled port, three-stage Midzuno - SRSWOR -SRSWOR scheme is employed.

For a particular time period, suppose m_i weeks are chosen out of M_i weeks by Midzuno's scheme with weekly number of tourists outgoing in 2008 as size measures. Let Y_{iw} denotes the total of the variable of interest for a sampled week, say week w .

To estimate Y_{iw} , next suppose that m_{iw} number of days is chosen by SRSWOR out of $M_{iw} = 7$ days in the w th selected week.

Suppose Y_{iwd} denotes the total of any particular variable y of interest for d th sampled day, of the sampled week. Let M_{iwd} denotes the total number of tourists (immigration figure obtained from MoT for the sake of estimation). To estimate Y_{iwd} , information from m_{iwd} tourists are collected with equal probabilities and without repetition. Suppose the sample observations are $y_{iwdt}, t = 1, \dots, m_{iwd}$.

So, y_{iwdt} denotes a typical observation for t th sampled tourist for d th sampled day for w th sampled week of a particular time period for i th sampled exit point.

An unbiased estimator for the total for a d th sampled day of the w th sampled week for i th sampled exit point and a variance estimator are given by

$$\widehat{Y}_{iwd} = \frac{M_{iwd}}{m_{iwd}} \sum_{t=1}^{m_{iwd}} y_{iwdt} \quad (1.1)$$

and

$$v_{iwd} = M_{iwd}^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_{iwd} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{m_{iwd}} - \frac{1}{M_{iwd}} \right) \sum_{t=1}^{m_{iwd}} (y_{iwdt} - \bar{y}_{iwd})^2, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\text{where } \bar{y}_{iwd} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{m_{iwd}} y_{iwdt}}{m_{iwd}}.$$

An unbiased estimator for the total for a sampled week w for i th sampled exit point and a variance estimator are given by

$$\widehat{Y}_{iw} = \frac{M_{iw}}{m_{iw}} \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \widehat{Y}_{iwd} \quad (2.1)$$

and

$$v_{iw} = M_{iw}^2 \left(\frac{1}{m_{iw} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{m_{iw}} - \frac{1}{M_{iw}} \right) \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \left(\widehat{Y}_{iwd} - \bar{y}_{iw} \right)^2 + \frac{M_{iw}}{m_{iw}} \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} v_{iwd}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\text{where } \bar{y}_{iw} = \frac{\sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \widehat{Y}_{iwd}}{m_{iw}}.$$

Next, the estimator for Y_i for a particular time stratum, say, $st1$ and a variance estimator are given by

$$(\widehat{Y}_i)_{st1} = \sum_{w \in S} \frac{\widehat{Y}_{iw}}{\pi_{iw}} \quad (3.1)$$

and

$$(v_i)_{st1} = \sum_{w \in S} \sum_{w' \in S, w' > w} \left(\frac{\pi_{iw} \pi_{iw'} - \pi_{iww'}}{\pi_{iww'}} \right) \left(\frac{\widehat{Y}_{iw}}{\pi_{iw}} - \frac{\widehat{Y}_{iw'}}{\pi_{iw'}} \right)^2 + \sum_{w \in S} \frac{v_{iw}}{\pi_{iw}}. \quad (3.2)$$

Here π_{iw} denotes the first order inclusion probabilities of w th selected week in i th exit point and $\pi_{iww'}$ denotes the second order inclusion probabilities for weeks $w \neq w'$ in i th exit point.

For all the four time stratum, $(\widehat{Y}_i)_{st1}$, $(\widehat{Y}_i)_{st2}$, $(\widehat{Y}_i)_{st3}$, $(\widehat{Y}_i)_{st4}$ with the corresponding variance estimates as $(v_i)_{st1}$, $(v_i)_{st2}$, $(v_i)_{st3}$ and $(v_i)_{st4}$ are estimated.

Then the population total for i th selected port for the entire year is estimated as

$$\widehat{Y}_i = (\widehat{Y}_i)_{st1} + (\widehat{Y}_i)_{st2} + (\widehat{Y}_i)_{st3} + (\widehat{Y}_i)_{st4} \quad (3.3)$$

with the corresponding variance estimate as

$$v_i = (v_i)_{st1} + (v_i)_{st2} + (v_i)_{st3} + (v_i)_{st4}. \quad (3.4)$$

So, the final estimator for all the ports combined (except mandatory ports) in the entire year under four-stage RHC-Midzuno-SRSWOR-SRSWOR scheme is given by

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_n \frac{Q_i}{P_i} \hat{Y}_i. \quad (4.1)$$

An unbiased estimator of the variance of this estimator is

$$v(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sum_n N_i^2 - N}{N^2 - \sum_n N_i^2} \sum_n \sum_n Q_i Q_j \left(\frac{\hat{Y}_i}{P_i} - \frac{\hat{Y}_j}{P_j} \right)^2 + \sum_n \frac{Q_i}{P_i} v_i. \quad (4.2)$$

The estimates of population total and the corresponding variance estimates for mandatory airports and mandatory land ports are added up respectively with \hat{Y} and $v(\hat{Y})$ to obtain the **national estimates**.

The population ratio of two variables y and z , $R = \frac{Y}{Z}$ is estimated as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{Z}}. \quad (5.1)$$

The mean squared error of \hat{R} is estimated as

$$mse(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{(\hat{Z})^2} v(\hat{Y}) | y_{iwdt} = y_{iwdt} - \hat{R}z_{iwdt}. \quad (5.2)$$

That means in Eq. (4.2) of $v(\hat{Y})$, one has to throughout replace y_{iwdt} by $y_{iwdt} - \hat{R}z_{iwdt}$.

AA.5 Generation of multipliers

It is clear from above discussion that for a particular port, say, for i th port, and for a particular time stratum, say for $st1$, total estimator is

$$(\hat{Y}_i)_{st1} = \sum_{w \in S} \frac{\hat{Y}_{iw}}{\pi_{iw}} = \sum_{w \in S} \frac{\frac{M_{iw}}{m_{iw}} \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \hat{Y}_{iwd}}{\pi_{iw}} = \sum_{w \in S} \frac{\frac{M_{iw}}{m_{iw}} \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \frac{M_{iwd}}{m_{iwd}} \sum_{t=1}^{m_{iwd}} y_{iwdt}}{\pi_{iw}}$$

Hence,

$$(\hat{Y}_i)_{st1} = \sum_{w \in S} \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \sum_{t=1}^{m_{iwd}} \left[\frac{1}{\pi_{iw}} \frac{M_{iw}}{m_{iw}} \frac{M_{iwd}}{m_{iwd}} \right] y_{iwdt} = \sum_{w \in S} \sum_{d=1}^{m_{iw}} \sum_{t=1}^{m_{iwd}} [Mult_{iwdt}] y_{iwdt},$$

where $Mult_{iwdt} = \frac{1}{\pi_{iw}} \frac{M_{iw}}{m_{iw}} \frac{M_{iwd}}{m_{iwd}}$,

is called the multiplier for the observation y_{iwdt} .

To obtain national estimate of total, along with this multiplier $Mult_{iwdt}$, the port-wise multipliers $\frac{Q_i}{p_i}$ is multiplied, where for mandatory ports this value is 1.0.

Appendix B

Itemized Top 20 Tables

Table II. Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	Total
Australia	1.03	1.51	11.18	4.18	4.01
Bangladesh	3.61	3.14	1.04	16.40	14.53
Canada	1.75	0.47	1.17	1.29	1.32
China	0.60	12.68	2.20	2.08	2.03
France	0.79	0.10	3.94	5.72	5.06
Germany	0.43	1.42	2.39	4.69	4.16
Hong Kong	0.82	0.20	2.76	2.26	2.09
Italy	0.65	1.42	0.03	1.63	1.47
Japan	0.82	0.34	1.23	4.85	4.25
Malaysia	2.82	7.37	7.04	3.90	3.90
Oman	6.02	1.80	2.15	1.02	1.58
Russia	0.08	1.42	0.27	2.82	2.43
Singapore	10.86	5.32	7.04	4.12	4.92
Sri Lanka	0.46	0.80	0.74	2.53	2.23
Sweden	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.14	1.04
Switzerland	0.18	0.08	0.65	1.17	1.04
Thailand	1.40	0.81	3.46	1.96	1.93
UAE	37.60	22.69	14.49	5.81	9.57
UK	3.78	9.59	13.87	10.06	9.61
USA	6.49	3.90	13.89	9.82	9.49
Others	19.76	24.92	10.46	12.55	13.34
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	880859	81941	246203	7081882	8290885

- From the above Table II, it is observed that for the group 'NRI', the 3 countries contributing the most are UAE, Singapore and USA. For the group 'PIO', the top 3 countries are UAE, China and UK; for the group 'OCI', the 3 countries with highest percentages are UAE, USA, UK; and lastly for the group 'Foreigner Others', the top 3 countries are Bangladesh, UK, USA. Considering the 'All visitors' column, it is observed that the most contributing three countries are Bangladesh, UAE, UK.
- The number of foreigners of a certain group coming from a specific country can be obtained by multiplying its percentage with the corresponding 'Total Number' given in the table.
- 'Total Number' represents the total of the top 20 countries. 'Others' represents the total of remaining countries other than the provided countries. Grand Total shows the total of all the countries.

Table I2: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI and Foreigner Others by Gender

Country of Normal Residence	NRI				Country of Normal Residence	PIO			
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total		Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total
Australia	54.30	45.70	0.00	9049	Australia	90.71	9.29	0.00	1239
Bahrain	85.36	14.64	0.00	8386	Bangladesh	3.20	96.80	0.00	2576
Bangladesh	83.42	16.58	0.00	31818	China	8.58	91.42	0.00	10387
Canada	66.23	33.77	0.00	15435	Denmark	0.00	100.00	0.00	777
China	92.68	7.32	0.00	5302	Germany	0.00	100.00	0.00	1165
France	15.20	84.80	0.00	6940	Indonesia	51.12	48.88	0.00	734
Hong Kong	81.80	18.20	0.00	7216	Iran	100.00	0.00	0.00	8555
India	68.59	31.41	0.00	20453	Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Italy	70.95	29.05	0.00	5687	Kuwait	87.40	12.60	0.00	861
Japan	88.50	11.50	0.00	7183	Macau	100.00	0.00	0.00	3747
Kuwait	68.48	31.52	0.00	24561	Malaysia	97.90	2.10	0.00	6040
Malaysia	83.10	16.58	0.32	24828	New Zealand	100.00	0.00	0.00	1114
Oman	25.62	70.48	3.90	53070	Oman	100.00	0.00	0.00	1473
Qatar	82.18	17.60	0.22	29918	Russia	0.00	100.00	0.00	1165
Saudi Arabia	95.33	4.67	0.00	52785	Singapore	72.87	27.13	0.00	4360
Singapore	76.14	23.55	0.31	95625	Thailand	92.80	0.00	7.20	666
Thailand	73.92	26.08	0.00	12331	Turkey	50.00	50.00	0.00	865
UAE	77.86	22.04	0.11	331247	UAE	59.27	40.73	0.00	18595
UK	68.51	29.79	1.70	33260	UK	98.78	1.22	0.00	7860
USA	71.76	28.06	0.18	57177	USA	53.07	46.93	0.00	3197
Total (20 countries)	73.86	25.72	0.42	832270	Total (20 countries)	65.20	34.74	0.06	76538
Others	74.60	23.34	2.06	47997	Others	65.81	34.19	0.00	5403
Grand Total	73.90	25.59	0.51	880267	Grand Total	73.90	25.59	0.51	81941

Country of Normal Residence	OCI				Country of Normal Residence	Foreigner Others			
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total		Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total
Australia	75.30	24.70	0.00	27525	Australia	67.59	32.39	0.02	295730
Bangladesh	55.05	44.95	0.00	2560	Bangladesh	86.40	13.53	0.07	1161173
Canada	75.40	24.60	0.00	2874	Canada	66.35	32.99	0.66	91314
China	63.38	36.62	0.00	5419	China	71.36	28.52	0.12	147470
France	36.69	63.31	0.00	9693	France	64.05	35.90	0.05	404829
Germany	80.84	19.16	0.00	5875	Germany	69.35	30.44	0.21	332466
Hong Kong	65.52	34.48	0.00	6796	Hong Kong	72.76	27.19	0.05	159829
Japan	14.30	85.70	0.00	3027	Italy	54.26	45.32	0.43	115504
Lithuania	100.00	0.00	0.00	1924	Japan	68.88	31.00	0.12	343730
Malaysia	92.73	6.81	0.47	17330	Malaysia	72.86	27.10	0.04	276453
Norway	38.54	61.46	0.00	3853	Oman	92.55	7.45	0.00	72146
Oman	85.91	14.09	0.00	5298	Russia	51.94	48.03	0.03	199582
Portugal	100.00	0.00	0.00	2225	Singapore	76.90	22.53	0.57	292077
Qatar	88.30	11.70	0.00	3972	Sri Lanka	76.67	23.14	0.19	179267
Singapore	85.69	14.31	0.00	17324	Sweden	39.30	60.70	0.00	80578
Sri Lanka	73.85	26.15	0.00	1818	Switzerland	66.75	33.23	0.02	82908
Thailand	89.06	10.94	0.00	8525	Thailand	76.54	23.35	0.11	138851
UAE	85.30	14.57	0.13	35687	UAE	84.40	15.54	0.07	411645
UK	66.17	33.83	0.00	34158	UK	66.46	33.49	0.05	712270
USA	85.54	13.57	0.89	34198	USA	73.72	26.16	0.13	695012
Total (20 countries)	76.83	22.98	0.19	230081	Total (20 countries)	73.23	26.65	0.12	6192834
Others	82.89	16.83	0.28	16122	Others	73.26	26.48	0.26	887755
Grand Total	77.22	22.58	0.19	246203	Grand Total	73.23	26.63	0.14	7080589

Table I2 (cont.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of All visitors by Gender

Country of Normal Residence	All Visitors			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Australia	67.95	32.03	0.02	333542
Bangladesh	86.08	13.86	0.07	1198127
Canada	66.38	33.07	0.54	110011
China	67.90	31.99	0.10	168578
France	62.62	37.33	0.05	421547
Germany	69.41	30.37	0.22	343333
Hong Kong	72.88	27.08	0.04	174001
Italy	55.49	44.11	0.40	122419
Japan	68.78	31.11	0.12	354217
Malaysia	75.17	24.74	0.09	324651
Oman	65.45	32.98	1.57	131986
Russia	51.76	48.22	0.03	202080
Singapore	77.05	22.47	0.48	409386
Sri Lanka	76.60	23.22	0.18	185757
Sweden	39.59	60.41	0.00	81076
Switzerland	67.28	32.70	0.02	86199
Thailand	77.07	22.80	0.13	160372
UAE	81.13	18.78	0.08	797173
UK	66.86	33.03	0.12	787548
USA	74.00	25.83	0.16	789584
Total (20 countries)	73.11	26.74	0.16	7181588
Others	74.88	24.82	0.30	1107412
Grand Total	73.34	26.48	0.18	8289000

- Table I2 shows that 73.34% of the total visitors are Male, while 26.48% are Female and only 0.18% is Transgender.
- ‘Total’ represents the total of the top 20 countries. ‘Others’ represents the total of remaining countries other than the provided countries. Grand Total shows the total of all the countries.

Table I3: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status

Country of Normal Residence	NRI				Total
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Australia	21.52	75.81	0.85	1.81	9049
Bahrain	25.81	60.19	0.00	14.00	8386
Bangladesh	27.64	72.36	0.00	0.00	30959
Canada	23.54	73.81	2.65	0.00	15435
China	33.68	66.32	0.00	0.00	5302
France	2.22	97.78	0.00	0.00	6940
Hong Kong	12.15	87.85	0.00	0.00	7216
India	5.87	93.83	0.00	0.30	20453
Italy	39.14	60.86	0.00	0.00	5687
Japan	13.17	86.83	0.00	0.00	7183
Kuwait	28.15	57.42	14.43	0.00	25154
Malaysia	13.06	86.10	0.33	0.51	24362
Oman	7.55	92.45	0.00	0.00	53070
Qatar	13.34	86.66	0.00	0.00	29918
Saudi Arabia	6.86	93.00	0.13	0.00	52785
Singapore	10.48	86.93	1.12	1.47	95625
Thailand	11.96	86.15	1.88	0.00	12331
UAE	25.93	71.94	0.18	1.96	331154
UK	27.68	66.99	0.98	4.35	33260
USA	23.82	72.86	0.65	2.68	57177
Total (20 countries)	19.91	77.77	0.82	1.49	831446
Others	30.90	68.03	0.49	0.58	47925
Grand Total	20.51	77.24	0.81	1.44	879371

Country of Normal Residence	PIO				Total
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Australia	9.11	90.89	0.00	0.00	1239
Bangladesh	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	2576
China	95.46	4.54	0.00	0.00	10387
Denmark	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	777
Germany	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Indonesia	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	734
Iran	97.32	2.68	0.00	0.00	8555
Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Kuwait	25.20	74.80	0.00	0.00	861
Macau	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	3747
Malaysia	26.30	73.70	0.00	0.00	6040
New Zealand	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1114
Oman	7.37	92.63	0.00	0.00	1473
Russia	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Singapore	30.22	66.59	0.00	3.19	4360
Thailand	14.53	85.47	0.00	0.00	666
Turkey	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	865
UAE	3.62	82.85	1.08	12.45	18563
UK	33.38	66.62	0.00	0.00	7860
USA	14.31	69.35	0.00	16.34	3197
Total (20 countries)	38.20	57.65	0.26	3.89	76505
Others	17.19	74.45	0.00	8.36	5404
Grand Total	36.81	58.76	0.24	4.18	81909

Table I4 (Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status

Country of Normal Residence	OCI				Total
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Australia	73.45	26.55	0.00	0.00	26923
Bangladesh	40.76	59.24	0.00	0.00	2560
Canada	42.83	57.17	0.00	0.00	2874
China	0.67	99.33	0.00	0.00	5419
France	62.21	37.79	0.00	0.00	9693
Germany	9.98	90.02	0.00	0.00	5875
Hong Kong	8.44	91.56	0.00	0.00	6796
Japan	1.16	98.84	0.00	0.00	3027
Lithuania	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	1924
Malaysia	8.23	89.75	2.03	0.00	17330
Norway	61.46	38.54	0.00	0.00	3853
Oman	9.61	86.90	0.00	3.49	5298
Portugal	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	2225
Qatar	7.41	92.59	0.00	0.00	3972
Singapore	13.58	85.33	1.10	0.00	17324
Sri Lanka	31.10	68.90	0.00	0.00	1818
Thailand	11.61	88.39	0.00	0.00	8525
UAE	5.34	94.36	0.30	0.00	35647
UK	40.90	48.03	1.17	9.90	31933
USA	18.58	77.95	0.75	2.71	33596
Total (20 countries)	26.05	71.51	0.56	1.88	226613
Others	14.48	85.34	0.00	0.19	16121
Grand Total	25.28	72.43	0.52	1.77	242734

Country of Normal Residence	Foreigner Others				Total
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Australia	29.96	61.84	6.40	1.80	294640
Bangladesh	17.40	81.21	1.15	0.25	1147652
Canada	26.52	68.13	0.99	4.36	90920
China	21.80	74.27	1.90	2.03	144476
France	27.12	63.77	0.71	8.40	401403
Germany	38.16	58.69	1.18	1.96	328996
Hong Kong	19.12	79.49	0.59	0.80	159829
Italy	32.30	64.06	1.59	2.06	115504
Japan	23.52	75.15	0.57	0.75	343032
Malaysia	19.26	77.20	1.27	2.27	276126
Oman	24.20	75.48	0.25	0.07	72146
Russia	34.13	62.70	1.13	2.03	199461
Singapore	17.71	79.82	1.35	1.11	289671
Sri Lanka	22.42	76.36	0.85	0.37	177043
Sweden	35.58	63.95	0.00	0.48	80578
Switzerland	32.97	63.31	1.82	1.90	81136
Thailand	26.39	71.17	0.82	1.62	138326
UAE	12.77	86.34	0.68	0.21	411132
UK	25.84	64.14	2.61	7.42	709561
USA	24.74	69.22	2.87	3.17	693846
Total (20 countries)	23.65	72.16	1.66	2.52	6155477
Others	33.51	62.32	1.11	3.05	881256
Grand Total	24.88	70.93	1.59	2.59	7036733

Table I4 (Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status

Country of Normal Residence	All Visitors				Total
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
Australia	33.18	59.47	5.71	1.65	331850
Bangladesh	17.68	80.97	1.11	0.24	1183748
Canada	26.74	68.45	1.20	3.62	109617
China	26.11	70.46	1.66	1.77	165584
France	27.51	63.74	0.68	8.07	418121
Germany	37.51	59.45	1.15	1.90	339863
Hong Kong	18.43	80.30	0.54	0.74	174001
Italy	33.29	63.27	1.50	1.94	122419
Japan	23.12	75.60	0.56	0.73	353519
Malaysia	18.34	78.48	1.21	1.97	323858
Oman	16.73	82.95	0.14	0.18	131986
Russia	33.87	63.01	1.12	2.00	201958
Singapore	15.97	81.58	1.27	1.17	406980
Sri Lanka	22.15	76.68	0.82	0.36	183533
Sweden	35.36	63.92	0.24	0.47	81076
Switzerland	32.62	63.80	1.75	1.83	84427
Thailand	24.44	73.31	0.86	1.40	159847
UAE	17.69	80.63	0.46	1.21	796496
UK	26.60	63.63	2.45	7.32	782613
USA	24.37	69.85	2.61	3.17	787816
Total (20 countries)	23.54	72.52	1.50	2.43	7139314
Others	31.05	65.10	1.23	2.62	1101433
Grand Total	24.55	71.53	1.46	2.46	8240747

- Table I4 shows that 24.55% of all the visitors are Never Married, 71.53% are Currently Married, 1.46% are Widowed and 2.46% are Divorced/Separated. The row wise total is 100%.
- ‘Total’ represents the total of the top 20 countries. ‘Others’ represents the total of remaining countries other than the provided countries. Grand Total shows the total of all the countries.

Table 19: Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All visitors by Travel Pattern

Country of Normal Residence	NRI				Country of Normal Residence	PIO			
	Individual	Family	Group	Total		Individual	Family	Group	Total
Australia	62.99	37.01	0.00	9049	Australia	92.06	4.06	3.88	1239
Bahrain	99.32	0.00	0.68	8386	Bangladesh	3.20	96.80	0.00	2576
Bangladesh	81.92	9.88	8.20	31818	China	11.53	3.95	84.52	10387
Canada	73.55	25.19	1.25	15435	Denmark	100.00	0.00	0.00	777
China	66.83	7.57	25.59	5302	Germany	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
France	13.12	86.88	0.00	6940	Indonesia	100.00	0.00	0.00	734
Hong Kong	67.65	20.40	11.95	7216	Iran	100.00	0.00	0.00	8555
India	99.35	0.65	0.00	20453	Italy	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Italy	91.52	7.37	1.11	5687	Kuwait	95.62	4.38	0.00	861
Japan	35.63	16.92	47.45	7183	Macau	100.00	0.00	0.00	3747
Kuwait	71.60	14.91	13.49	25154	Malaysia	69.71	28.92	1.37	6040
Malaysia	69.18	28.29	2.53	24828	New Zealand	100.00	0.00	0.00	1114
Oman	92.22	5.57	2.20	53070	Oman	100.00	0.00	0.00	1473
Qatar	85.87	13.17	0.96	29918	Russia	100.00	0.00	0.00	1165
Saudi Arabia	92.97	5.71	1.31	52785	Singapore	60.62	36.87	2.51	4360
Singapore	57.89	39.70	2.41	95625	Thailand	54.83	7.20	37.97	666
Thailand	70.44	22.33	7.23	12331	Turkey	50.00	0.00	50.00	865
UAE	78.34	20.65	1.01	331247	UAE	77.34	22.08	0.58	18595
UK	78.34	20.26	1.40	33260	UK	65.36	34.64	0.00	7860
USA	79.00	18.91	2.09	57177	USA	76.56	23.44	0.00	3197
Total (20 Countries)	77.15	20.10	2.75	832862	Total (20 Countries)	68.92	18.25	12.82	76538
Others	68.51	24.20	7.28	47997	Others	77.11	18.79	4.13	5403
Grand Total	76.68	20.32	3.00	880859	Grand Total	69.46	18.29	12.25	81941

Country of Normal Residence	OCI				Country of Normal Residence	Foreigner Others			
	Individual	Family	Group	Total		Individual	Family	Group	Total
Australia	98.49	1.51	0.00	27525	Australia	66.92	24.09	8.99	295769
Bangladesh	17.27	78.48	4.25	2560	Bangladesh	64.59	27.22	8.19	1161583
Canada	81.19	13.29	5.51	2874	Canada	59.22	31.00	9.79	91314
China	78.44	21.56	0.00	5419	China	54.08	32.43	13.49	147470
France	82.83	11.14	6.03	9693	France	58.32	25.89	15.79	404915
Germany	44.10	18.03	37.87	5875	Germany	61.64	25.29	13.06	332466
Hong Kong	78.84	2.37	18.79	6796	Hong Kong	61.71	28.72	9.57	159829
Japan	57.60	7.33	35.08	3027	Italy	50.03	16.52	33.45	115504
Lithuania	100.00	0.00	0.00	1924	Japan	61.47	26.13	12.40	343730
Malaysia	93.09	6.45	0.46	17330	Malaysia	62.14	29.10	8.77	276453
Norway	40.00	0.00	60.00	3853	Oman	75.46	22.33	2.21	72146
Oman	94.65	5.35	0.00	5298	Russia	37.24	39.05	23.71	199582
Portugal	100.00	0.00	0.00	2225	Singapore	71.51	21.26	7.23	292077
Qatar	79.86	18.09	2.04	3972	Sri Lanka	64.43	28.93	6.64	179267
Singapore	93.22	5.26	1.52	17324	Sweden	26.85	47.16	25.99	80578
Sri Lanka	89.01	10.99	0.00	1818	Switzerland	53.42	35.13	11.45	83018
Thailand	83.95	13.18	2.87	8525	Thailand	70.24	16.74	13.02	138851
UAE	89.39	9.51	1.10	35687	UAE	75.28	17.87	6.85	411645
UK	63.00	14.31	22.69	34158	UK	61.95	26.49	11.55	712425
USA	81.80	17.74	0.46	34198	USA	62.04	23.38	14.58	695505
Total (20 Countries)	81.79	10.95	7.26	230081	Total (20 Countries)	62.35	26.01	11.64	6194127
Others	85.91	9.97	4.12	16122	Others	65.71	21.87	12.42	887755
Grand Total	82.06	10.89	7.05	246203	Grand Total	62.77	25.49	11.74	7081882

Table I9 (Contd.): Estimated Percentage Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All visitors by Travel Pattern

Country of Normal Residence	All Visitors			
	Individual	Family	Group	Total
Australia	69.51	22.50	7.99	333582
Bangladesh	64.82	27.01	8.17	1198536
Canada	61.94	29.61	8.44	110011
China	52.64	29.55	17.81	168578
France	58.15	26.55	15.30	421633
Germany	61.54	24.98	13.48	343333
Hong Kong	62.65	27.33	10.02	174001
Italy	52.46	15.93	31.61	122419
Japan	60.95	25.76	13.29	354217
Malaysia	64.47	27.82	7.71	324651
Oman	83.24	14.66	2.09	131986
Russia	37.67	38.60	23.73	202080
Singapore	69.13	25.06	5.81	409386
Sri Lanka	64.90	28.65	6.45	185757
Sweden	27.01	47.16	25.83	81076
Switzerland	53.21	35.09	11.70	86309
Thailand	70.92	16.94	12.14	160372
UAE	77.23	18.75	4.02	797173
UK	62.73	25.78	11.49	787703
USA	64.18	22.82	13.00	790078
Total (20 Countries)	64.16	25.19	10.65	7182881
Others	69.60	19.56	10.84	1108004
Grand Total	64.89	24.44	10.67	8290885

- Table I9 shows that for all passengers 64.89 % of the visitors travelled individually while 24.44 % travelled ‘with family’ and 10.67 % travelled in group. The row wise total is 100%.
- ‘Total’ represents the total of the top 20 countries. ‘Others’ represents the total of remaining countries other than the provided countries. Grand Total shows the total of all the countries.

Table I12: Estimated Percentage Propensity of Visitors Availing Package Tours by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Australia	0.91	0.00	7.15	91.94	94409
Canada	0.27	0.00	1.38	98.35	21625
China	0.20	18.20	0.07	81.53	48421
France	0.00	0.00	4.41	95.59	134723
Germany	0.52	0.00	3.86	95.62	88235
Hong Kong	0.00	0.00	0.95	99.05	42748
Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	22228
Japan	2.57	0.00	0.00	97.43	110534
Malaysia	2.93	0.72	2.95	93.40	58981
Russia	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	65612
Singapore	3.33	1.32	5.36	89.98	59790
South Africa	0.69	0.00	0.00	99.31	13334
Spain	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	17779
Sri Lanka	0.21	0.74	0.00	99.05	25094
Sweden	2.15	0.00	0.00	97.85	16812
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	3.14	96.86	32890
Thailand	1.34	0.00	3.46	95.20	22205
UAE	15.83	0.41	11.71	72.05	38526
UK	0.48	0.09	0.63	98.80	180197
USA	0.86	0.11	1.56	97.47	212487
Total (20 countries)	1.35	0.83	2.49	95.33	1306630
Others	4.66	0.64	2.64	92.04	196245
Grand Total	1.78	0.80	2.51	94.91	1502874

- Table I12 displays that 94.91% of all visitors who availed the package tour are ‘Foreigner Others’. Here row wise total is 100%.
- ‘Total’ represents the total of the top 20 countries. ‘Others’ represents the total of remaining countries other than the provided countries. Grand Total shows the total of all the countries.

Table I13. Estimated Average Duration of Stay (in Days) for NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All visitors by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Bahrain	58	0	0	10	32
Belize	14	0	10	198	101
Brunei	91	0	0	7	72
Ghana	0	0	0	177	177
Greenland	60	0	0	10	32
Guyana	0	0	0	39	39
Iceland	0	0	0	37	37
Indonesia	88	14	47	28	46
Israel	5	0	16	40	40
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	70	70
Kuwait	41	40	43	21	31
Latvia	24	0	0	194	159
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	113	113
Nauru	0	0	0	31	31
Palau	187	0	0	3	38
Panama	0	0	0	54	54
Paraguay	0	0	0	35	35
Slovenia	48	0	0	30	35
Sudan	0	0	0	39	39
Yemen	0	0	0	34	34
Others	26	17	35	14	16
All Countries	27	17	35	14	16

- Table I13 shows that on the average a visitor coming from Ghana stays for the largest duration (177 days) in India (based on 562 responses).

Appendix C
Sample Tables

AB.I Foreigners

AB.I.1 Demographic Findings

Table S1: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	5	1	0	39	45
Australia	64	5	30	1555	1654
Bangladesh	58	5	8	4609	4680
Canada	65	2	28	538	633
China	22	9	15	1030	1076
France	10	1	22	2128	2161
Germany	21	1	31	1906	1959
Italy	24	1	1	575	601
Japan	35	2	11	2328	2376
Malaysia	149	30	121	1972	2272
Nepal	21	2	7	258	288
Oman	84	5	44	349	482
Pakistan	0	0	0	24	24
Republic of Korea	1	0	1	97	99
Russia	3	1	5	1074	1083
Singapore	447	31	132	2385	2995
Sri Lanka	32	8	19	1194	1253
Thailand	85	7	62	1199	1353
UK	195	17	138	3515	3865
USA	352	25	198	4213	4788
Total	1673	153	873	30988	33687

Table S2: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Gender

Country of Normal Residence	NRI			PIO		
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Afghanistan	5	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	43	21	0	3	2	0
Bangladesh	51	7	0	2	3	0
Canada	50	15	0	1	1	0
China	20	2	0	4	5	0
France	9	1	0	1	0	0
Germany	14	6	1	0	1	0
Italy	21	3	0	1	0	0
Japan	30	5	0	1	1	0
Malaysia	123	25	1	28	2	0
Nepal	19	2	0	1	1	0
Oman	67	16	1	5	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	2	1	0	0	1	0
Singapore	354	92	1	22	9	0
Sri Lanka	26	6	0	6	2	0
Thailand	6	0	1	6	0	1
UK	146	46	3	15	2	0
USA	281	70	1	18	7	0
Total	1268	318	9	114	38	1

Country of Normal Residence	OCI			Foreigner Others		
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Afghanistan	0	0	0	36	3	0
Australia	26	4	0	1095	457	2
Bangladesh	6	2	0	3968	635	4
Canada	20	8	0	348	186	4
China	8	7	0	739	289	2
France	16	6	0	1476	645	6
Germany	23	8	0	1355	548	3
Italy	1	0	0	403	167	5
Japan	5	6	0	1621	706	1
Malaysia	107	13	1	1506	464	2
Nepal	6	1	0	226	32	0
Oman	38	6	0	324	25	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	22	2	0
Republic of Korea	1	0	0	81	16	0
Russia	4	1	0	602	471	1
Singapore	104	28	0	1885	489	11
Sri Lanka	15	4	0	947	243	4
Thailand	52	10	0	895	301	3
UK	100	38	0	2537	971	6
USA	163	32	3	3049	1153	9
Total	695	174	4	23115	7803	63

Table S2 (contd.): Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Gender

All Visitors			
Country of Normal Residence	Male	Female	Transgender
Afghanistan	41	4	0
Australia	1167	484	2
Bangladesh	4027	647	4
Canada	419	210	4
China	771	303	2
France	1502	652	6
Germany	1392	563	4
Italy	426	170	5
Japan	1657	718	1
Malaysia	1764	504	4
Nepal	252	36	0
Oman	434	47	1
Pakistan	22	2	0
Republic of Korea	83	16	0
Russia	608	474	1
Singapore	2365	618	12
Sri Lanka	994	255	4
Thailand	1021	328	4
UK	2798	1057	9
USA	3511	1262	13
Total	25254	8350	76

Table S3: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Age Group (in Years)

Age (Years)	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Up to 17	667	30	79	5750	6526
18-30	914	79	277	10010	11280
31-40	1421	116	593	17335	19465
41-60	992	50	407	12204	13653
61-65	33	3	11	583	630
Above 65	29	8	11	437	485
Total	4056	286	1378	46319	52039

Table S4: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Marital Status vs. Country of Normal Residence

NRI				
Country of Normal of Residence	Never-Married	Currently-Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
Afghanistan	2	3	0	0
Australia	20	42	1	1
Bangladesh	16	41	0	0
Canada	9	54	2	0
China	5	17	0	0
France	2	8	0	0
Germany	3	18	0	0
Italy	6	18	0	0
Japan	5	30	0	0
Malaysia	22	123	1	1
Nepal	0	21	0	0
Oman	14	70	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0
Korea South	0	1	0	0
Russia	1	2	0	0
Singapore	56	384	3	4
Sri Lanka	4	28	0	0
Thailand	12	72	1	0
UK	34	152	2	7
USA	56	285	4	7
Total	267	1369	14	20

PIO				
Country of Normal of Residence	Never-Married	Currently-Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
Afghanistan	0	1	0	0
Australia	2	3	0	0
Bangladesh	0	5	0	0
Canada	1	1	0	0
China	4	5	0	0
France	0	1	0	0
Germany	0	1	0	0
Italy	1	0	0	0
Japan	1	1	0	0
Malaysia	5	25	0	0
Nepal	0	1	0	1
Oman	1	4	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0
Korea South	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	1	0	0
Singapore	9	20	0	2
Sri Lanka	0	8	0	0
Thailand	2	5	0	0
UK	2	15	0	0
USA	6	18	0	1
Total	34	115	0	4

Table S4(Contd.). Sample Distribution of Marital Status of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors vs. Country of Normal Residence

OCI				
Country of Normal Residence	Never-Married	Currently-Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	26	0	0
Bangladesh	0	5	0	0
Canada	0	21	0	0
China	0	14	0	0
France	0	20	0	0
Germany	0	25	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	10	0	0
Republic of Korea	0	1	0	0
Malaysia	0	106	2	0
Nepal	0	5	0	0
Oman	0	37	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	5	0	0
Singapore	0	111	1	0
Sri Lanka	0	16	0	0
Thailand	0	50	0	0
UK	0	105	2	2
USA	0	164	3	2
Total	0	721	8	5
Foreigner Others				
Country of Normal Residence	Never-Married	Currently-Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
Afghanistan	4	35	0	0
Australia	374	1119	14	43
Bangladesh	757	3780	30	10
Canada	141	369	6	21
China	208	787	16	15
France	481	1573	20	51
Germany	585	1268	14	33
Italy	211	343	6	15
Japan	461	1833	12	17
Malaysia	315	1608	18	29
Nepal	52	205	0	1
Oman	51	296	1	1
Pakistan	4	20	0	0
Republic of Korea	36	60	0	1
Russia	345	698	13	17
Singapore	402	1934	21	24
Sri Lanka	127	1049	8	6
Thailand	333	841	7	11
UK	864	2514	34	96
USA	975	3066	60	103
Total	4887	17818	186	295

Table S4 (Contd.). Sample Distribution of Marital Status of All Visitors vs. Country of Normal Residence

All Visitors				
Country of Normal Residence	Never-Married	Currently-Married	Wid-owed	Divorced/Separated
Afghanistan	6	39	0	0
Australia	399	1190	15	44
Bangladesh	776	3831	30	10
Canada	158	445	8	21
China	218	823	16	15
France	485	1602	20	51
Germany	594	1312	14	33
Italy	219	361	6	15
Japan	468	1874	12	17
Korea South	36	62	0	1
Malaysia	355	1862	21	30
Nepal	54	232	0	2
Oman	72	407	1	2
Pakistan	4	20	0	0
Russia	346	706	13	17
Singapore	487	2449	25	30
Sri Lanka	134	1101	8	6
Thailand	359	968	8	11
UK	928	2786	38	105
USA	1065	3533	67	113
Total	7163	25603	302	523

AB.I.2 Socio-Economic Findings

Table S5: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Education Level

Education-Level	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Illiterate	43	1	2	356	402
School-level	434	15	32	2924	3405
Bachelor-and-above	2662	226	1226	33683	37797
Other	243	14	34	3559	3850
Total	3382	256	1294	40522	45454

Table S6: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Occupation

Occupation	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Private-Service	1130	76	465	15368	17039
Self-Employed	1254	85	609	11141	13089
Industrialist/Trader/Shop-Owner	376	43	92	6151	6662
Student/Researcher	124	20	53	1925	2122
Housewife	137	12	24	1755	1928
Government-Service	96	8	22	1736	1862
Agriculture	16	0	5	550	571
Other	249	12	29	1900	2190
Total	3382	256	1299	40526	45463

Table S7: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Household Income (in INR)

Category	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	All Visitors
Up to 100000	67	5	16	1015	1103
100000-500000	384	20	76	3478	3958
500000-1000000	366	20	165	3052	3603
1000000-2000000	470	31	224	4097	4822
2000000-4000000	467	42	219	6173	6901
4000000-6000000	379	26	173	4133	4711
6000000-8000000	149	11	70	2203	2433
Above 8000000	347	32	148	3552	4079
Total	2629	187	1091	27703	31610

AB.I.3 Travel Pattern

Table S8: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Port of Entry

Port-of-Entry	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	Total
Delhi Airport	403	39	139	15090	15671
Mumbai Airport	756	77	263	9874	10970
Hyderabad Airport	699	66	503	2921	4189
Kolkata Airport	270	8	33	3344	3655
Chennai Airport	208	22	63	2666	2959
Bangalore Airport	252	27	230	2082	2591
Haridaspur Land	34	2	5	2435	2476
Amritsar Airport	308	0	29	163	500
Ghojadanga Land	4	1	0	174	179
Dabolim Airport	5	1	4	127	137
Ahmedabad Airport	44	0	2	85	131
Pune Airport	21	0	3	101	125
Trivandrum Airport	12	0	1	27	40
Jaipur Airport	0	0	0	17	17
Trichi Airport	0	0	1	16	17
Sonauli Land	1	0	0	15	16
Attari Rail Land	1	0	0	14	15
Gede Rly Stn Land	2	0	0	13	15
Calicut Airport	10	0	0	3	13
Coimbatore Airport	2	0	0	11	13
Others	76	0	14	1208	1298
Total	3108	243	1290	40386	45027

Table S9: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Travel Pattern vs. Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI		
	Individual	Family	Group
Afghanistan	2	3	0
Australia	46	18	0
Bangladesh	46	9	3
Canada	32	32	1
China	14	3	5
France	7	3	0
Germany	12	5	4
Italy	21	2	1
Japan	19	9	7
Malaysia	109	35	5
Nepal	11	9	1
Oman	64	16	4
Pakistan	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	1	0	0
Russia	1	1	1
Singapore	269	163	15
Sri Lanka	22	10	0
Thailand	61	19	5
UK	126	64	5
USA	237	105	10
Total	1100	506	67

Table S9 (Contd.): Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Travel Pattern vs. Country of Normal Residence

PIO			
Country of Normal Residence	Individual	Family	Group
Afghanistan	1	0	0
Australia	3	1	1
Bangladesh	2	3	0
Canada	2	0	0
China	2	3	4
France	1	0	0
Germany	1	0	0
Italy	1	0	0
Japan	2	0	0
Malaysia	24	5	1
Nepal	1	1	0
Oman	5	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	0	0	0
Russia	1	0	0
Singapore	22	8	1
Sri Lanka	6	1	1
Thailand	4	1	2
UK	13	4	0
USA	20	5	0
Total	78	23	10

OCI			
Country of Normal Residence	Individual	Family	Group
Afghanistan	0	0	0
Australia	27	3	0
Bangladesh	4	3	1
Canada	19	7	2
France	15	5	2
Germany	22	8	1
Hong Kong	37	3	4
Japan	7	2	2
Malaysia	109	10	2
Nepal	6	1	0
Oman	40	4	0
Pakistan	0	0	0
Qatar	34	3	1
Republic of Korea	1	0	0
Russia	4	0	1
Singapore	118	10	4
Sri Lanka	16	3	0
Thailand	50	8	4
UK	104	30	4
USA	177	18	3
Total	790	118	31

Table S9 (Contd.): Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Travel Pattern vs. Country of Normal Residence

Foreigner Others			
Country of Normal Residence	Individual	Family	Group
Afghanistan	28	9	2
Australia	1001	390	164
Bangladesh	2774	1449	386
Canada	305	169	64
China	570	316	144
France	1169	696	263
Germany	1169	467	270
Japan	1331	704	293
Malaysia	1248	564	160
Nepal	205	42	11
Oman	232	96	21
Pakistan	13	8	3
Republic of Korea	76	10	11
Russia	352	456	266
Singapore	1696	502	187
Sri Lanka	748	391	55
Thailand	827	202	170
United Arab Emirates	2335	546	181
UK	2252	867	396
USA	2717	1065	431
Total	21048	8949	3478

All Visitors			
Country of Normal Residence	Individual	Family	Group
Afghanistan	31	12	2
Australia	1077	412	165
Bangladesh	2826	1464	390
Canada	358	208	67
China	597	326	153
France	1192	704	265
Germany	1204	480	275
Italy	397	113	91
Japan	1359	715	302
Malaysia	1490	614	168
Nepal	223	53	12
Oman	341	116	25
Pakistan	13	8	3
Republic of Korea	78	10	11
Russia	358	457	268
Singapore	2105	683	207
Sri Lanka	792	405	56
Thailand	942	230	181
UK	2495	965	405
USA	3151	1193	444
Total	21029	9168	3490

Table S10 (a): Sample Distribution of NRI Visitors by Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Social	285	571	483	16	10	1365
	Holidaying-Leisure -Recreation	441	414	232	6	13	1106
	Business	108	363	208	6	4	689
	Education-Training	53	11	6	0	0	70
	Health-Medical	7	29	20	2	0	58
	Religious-Activities	6	18	24	3	1	52
	Shopping	0	3	2	0	0	5
	Games-Sports	0	1	0	0	0	1
	job-on-Foreign- Deputation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Invited-by-India	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	900	1410	975	33	28	3346

Table S10 (b): Sample Distribution of PIO Visitors by Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying-Leisure- Recreation	37	36	15	0	2	90
	Sociaa	15	27	15	2	4	63
	Business	9	36	11	0	0	56
	Religious-Activities	6	9	6	0	2	23
	Education-Training	10	4	0	0	0	14
	Health-Medical	2	2	1	0	0	5
	Shopping	0	0	2	1	0	3
	Games-Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0
	job-on-Foreign- Deputation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Invited-by-India	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	79	114	50	3	8	254

Table S10(c): Sample Distribution of OCI Visitors by Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying-Leisure-Recreation	165	238	161	8	4	576
	Business	44	172	139	2	4	361
	Social	42	124	72	1	3	242
	Religious-Activities	8	27	15	0	0	50
	Education-Training	11	7	8	0	0	26
	Health-Medical	2	11	5	0	0	18
	Shopping	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Invited-by-India	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Games-Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0
	job-on-Foreign-Deputation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	273	581	400	11	11	1276	

Table S10 (d): Sample Distribution of Foreigner Other Visitors by Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying-Leisure-Recreation	6426	9502	5122	268	243	21561
	Business	1866	5551	4821	122	46	12406
	Social	551	1080	950	65	69	2715
	Health-Medical	260	512	796	89	43	1700
	Education-Training	577	157	99	9	5	847
	Religious-Activities	157	327	249	20	18	771
	Shopping	23	47	38	4	0	112
	Games-Sports	21	22	16	1	1	61
	Invited-by-India	0	1	0	0	0	1
	job-on-Foreign-Deputation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9881	17199	12091	578	425	40174	

Table S10 (e): Sample Distribution of All Visitors by Purpose of Visit vs. Age Group

Age (in Years)		18-30	31-40	41-60	61-65	Above 65	Total
Purpose of Visit	Holidaying-Leisure -Recreation	7069	10190	5530	282	262	23333
	Business	2027	6122	5179	130	54	13512
	Social	893	1802	1520	84	86	4385
	Health-Medical	271	554	822	91	43	1781
	Education-Training	651	179	113	9	5	957
	Religious-Activities	177	381	294	23	21	896
	Shopping	23	52	42	5	0	122
	Games-Sports	21	23	16	1	1	62
	Invited-by-India	1	1	0	0	0	2
	job-on-Foreign- Deputation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		11133	19304	13516	625	472	45050

Table S11: Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by Number of Visits to India Including Current One

No of Visits	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	All Visitors
1	584	79	402	16379	17444
2	1114	76	489	12608	14287
3	785	48	188	5640	6661
4	432	24	130	2468	3054
5	161	12	38	1116	1327
6	121	5	22	830	978
7	39	3	9	371	422
8	30	2	5	311	348
10	32	1	6	225	264
>10	66	5	5	473	549
Total	3364	255	1294	40421	45334

Table S12: Sample Propensity of Visitors Availing Package Tours by Country of Normal Residence

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	8
Australia	3	0	4	4	426
Bangladesh	2	0	0	0	29
Canada	2	0	4	4	145
China	1	5	1	1	321
Germany	0	0	2	2	709
Italy	0	0	8	8	541
Japan	9	0	0	0	124
Japan	0	0	0	0	736
Malaysia	10	0	17	17	48
Nepal	6	0	0	0	5
Oman	2	0	12	12	13
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	332
Republic of Korea	0	2	0	0	442
Russia	0	0	0	0	464
Singapore	15	2	21	21	208
Sri Lanka	1	1	0	0	180
Thailand	2	0	8	8	244
UK	7	2	6	6	912
USA	14	3	28	28	1198

Table S13: Sample Average Duration of Stay (in Days) by Country of Normal Residence for NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors

Country of Normal Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	32	3	0	17	19
Australia	17	23	44	15	16
Bangladesh	15	14	10	12	12
Canada	21	79	44	15	18
China	9	7	13	12	11
France	11	10	30	14	14
Germany	15	14	43	15	15
Italy	31	20	92	18	19
Japan	23	6	7	13	13
Malaysia	27	19	46	14	17
Nepal	8	6	45	13	14
Oman	30	39	52	18	24
Pakistan	0	0	0	11	11
Korea South	3	0	3	18	18
Russia	10	7	31	17	17
Singapore	19	27	44	13	15
Sri Lanka	10	19	55	11	11
Thailand	21	18	49	16	18
UK	18	21	36	14	15
USA	24	32	42	14	16

AB.I.4 Expenditure Pattern

Table S14: Sample Average Cost (in INR) by Country of Normal Residence for NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors for package travelers and non-package travelers

Country of Normal Residence	NRI		PIO		OCI	
	Average Package Cost	Average Non Package Cost	Average Package Cost	Average Non Package Cost	Average Package Cost	Average Non Package Cost
Afghanistan	50000.00	75500.00	0.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	95541.67	237364.00	0.00	675850.00	2312896.00	526650.59
Bangladesh	34350.00	201297.07	0.00	12558.64	0.00	18653.85
Canada	35301.00	57239.89	0.00	174500.00	936108.20	302509.05
China	248400.00	154986.77	351504.00	439444.17	227880.00	95137.78
France	0.00	85266.89	0.00	113250.00	153437.00	1348627.92
Germany	130047.50	131256.76	0.00	250000.00	189934.50	916600.13
Italy	0.00	75449.44	0.00	260000.00	0.00	444420.00
Japan	74618.00	79764.46	0.00	65000.00	0.00	83513.62
Malaysia	329752.92	418600.00	75695.00	0.00	250449.05	50000.00
Nepal	216250.00	347807.99	0.00	40732.20	0.00	1520240.80
Oman	184056.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1029919.29	0.00
Pakistan	0.00	114212.73	0.00	100488.70	0.00	434509.38
Republic of Korea	0.00	93869.63	0.00	72000.00	0.00	126893.75
Russia	0.00	51875.00	0.00	123414.00	0.00	80081.60
Singapore	497464.62	197898.43	112175.00	414252.15	325503.79	898083.71
Sri Lanka	100000.00	67741.28	109038.00	41722.89	0.00	271851.67
Thailand	81550.00	126690.91	0.00	65612.50	35358.13	278609.21
UK	410763.00	132929.52	205626.67	894501.05	2817552.83	687008.84
USA	529882.00	367935.07	69410.00	420922.26	1269421.58	961270.21

Country of Normal Residence	Foreigner Others		All Visitors	
	Average Package Cost	Average Non Package Cost	Average Package Cost	Average Non Package Cost
Afghanistan	248850.13	87186.28	209080.10	87493.00
Australia	181605.53	259669.25	201948.25	264142.40
Bangladesh	45086.00	32797.30	44673.08	34468.15
Canada	190242.52	134380.74	202295.09	131073.43
China	130096.64	119335.05	132287.25	122011.21
France	189996.91	175225.12	189906.72	184341.90
Germany	174466.18	257301.56	174507.94	267206.89
Italy	234671.17	129460.07	234671.17	128106.08
Japan	145791.80	202409.43	145032.32	200235.26
Korea South	171922.10	77266.38	175638.00	80174.41
Oman	119153.60	460325.89	132546.21	514728.95
Pakistan	215523.55	44522.76	313270.15	44522.76
Malaysia	137857.14	238695.93	137857.14	236686.60
Nepal	106046.07	70551.79	106046.07	73809.03
Russia	163227.40	127238.65	163227.40	126935.02
Singapore	195456.28	270364.11	208694.03	282153.53
Sri Lanka	89377.15	136864.51	89455.81	136465.58
Thailand	120687.95	252709.34	117622.62	244096.44
UK	229284.16	244499.69	241547.01	256215.43
USA	266274.95	236645.82	285455.53	273856.08

Table S15: Sample Average Expenditure (in INR) of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors within India

Item	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Average Package Cost	146017.24	126422.17	268053.73	120556.85	146073.85
Non Package Components					
Accommodation					
Hotel	36270.58	59899.56	79614.19	36965.51	37678.67
Rented house	19458.33	11953.50	29454.55	23852.68	23629.35
Private guest house	13895.56	31230.00	31627.31	21654.72	21134.52
Govt. guest house	24027.78	10500.00	3000.00	19619.24	19930.40
Dharamshala	6318.74	80000.00	7000.00	16577.47	15818.69
Friends & relatives	7006.26	23200.00	7714.29	4884.59	5439.09
Others	10298.82	533.33	24761.50	22430.78	20116.13
Sub-total of Accommodation	30443.11	54248.42	74849.46	35694.88	36056.51
Food & Drink					
In the accommodation unit	8566.70	12602.43	22327.21	7822.12	8044.02
Outside accommodation unit	5626.90	10107.78	14653.41	6050.43	6110.57
Sub-total of Food & Drink	8071.06	11889.61	19467.68	8667.25	8752.58
Transport					
Air	13782.54	33606.42	40118.79	14480.24	14761.06
Transport equipment's rental	5422.48	15022.50	23553.85	7348.20	7426.92
Travel agency services/tour operators	3533.53	25577.89	34642.95	7000.52	7138.83
Road(excluding transport equipment's rental)	4864.53	21557.34	21893.14	5968.70	6091.47
Water	3125.94	3309.60	43333.35	4317.93	5196.30
Railways	2489.02	1589.19	9918.98	2837.65	2832.09
Miscellaneous	3940.21	3549.20	3927.64	3521.56	3549.98
Subtotal of Transport	8739.63	26567.93	34190.88	11786.65	11813.14

Table S15(Contd.): Sample Average Expenditure (in INR) of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors within India

Item	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Shopping					
Gems and jewellery etc.	12610.31	23241.39	21940.95	8338.69	8830.94
Clothing and garments	9499.48	18207.61	24408.82	7918.58	8506.36
Alcohol	5067.55	12081.33	20781.52	4769.28	5101.18
Processed food	4412.52	13688.50	11976.57	3438.21	3882.61
Footwear /leather goods	3394.71	7574.47	8734.85	3554.39	3681.17
Travel related consumer goods	3532.04	14358.55	8665.76	2762.71	3004.04
Tobacco products	5564.56	5026.17	11974.36	2228.51	2651.33
Toiletries	3505.56	11516.00	6330.88	2312.40	2464.15
Books, journals etc.	2122.55	2295.71	8722.45	2136.34	2225.81
Others	15285.01	2380.56	16506.58	5629.45	6724.99
Subtotal of Shopping	21478.66	40854.80	51693.63	16912.81	18100.33
Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting					
Sporting activities	2565.52	3722.22	10301.52	2549.88	2671.91
Entry fee to and other exp. at religious sites	3239.68	6511.97	13206.58	2373.49	2612.48
Entry fee & others expenses at cultural sites	3228.43	5082.65	4074.75	2244.57	2314.10
Cinema,theatre,amusements	1474.70	2114.23	8286.31	1653.95	1871.05
Sub-total of Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting	3044.55	5713.09	12219.69	4226.74	4393.84
Medical and health related activities					
Medical accessories	7355.84	12807.69	7222.14	5239.70	5648.24
Medicine	4390.18	11842.42	15348.77	4776.74	5264.89
Other health related services	5778.64	1510.53	6882.47	9721.13	9268.86
Sub-total of Medical and health related activities	6858.49	15085.44	14314.88	8119.19	8365.62
Others(non-packages)	37975.07	20580.00	31360.00	23909.78	26376.83
Total of Non Package Average Cost	47070.25	87248.06	101957.19	52340.74	53216.62
Total Non Package Average Cost+ Total Package Cost	59819.16	122334.97	240492.59	60281.22	64811.91

Table S16: Sample Average Cost (in INR) of Accommodation of Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country-Normal-Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	16875.00	12000.00	0.00	15188.04	15351.65
Australia	7213.05	5000.00	5056.76	25564.54	24348.54
Bangladesh	5690.57	690.91	4257.14	5063.42	5061.19
Canada	5971.69	50000.00	11812.10	22816.63	20310.44
China	23166.67	42216.67	31257.11	24111.61	24308.91
France	8388.89	0.00	8923.08	23551.35	23343.17
Germany	14879.31	80000.00	7630.43	24236.10	23881.61
Italy	9629.63	0.00	130000.00	25195.29	24751.71
Japan	37869.39	52000.00	24615.38	24395.47	24593.73
Malaysia	14283.50	12086.49	34892.67	22891.07	22693.79
Nepal	19934.67	22000.00	3750.00	21361.95	20841.03
Oman	9568.47	88250.80	30083.73	16135.32	16552.54
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	11234.87	11234.87
Republic of Korea	25000.00	0.00	33000.00	27238.01	27269.19
Russia	6525.00	29000.00	13600.00	32089.05	31980.73
Singapore	9529.01	27714.17	36917.88	22956.77	21070.06
Sri Lanka	13043.48	15003.22	7375.00	14307.57	14200.05
Thailand	13280.25	20625.00	15444.23	19359.03	18762.94
UK	7315.83	7684.24	33786.77	26648.80	25735.69
USA	9006.093	12516.13	33571.22	25860.37	24677.87

Table S17: Sample Average Cost (in INR) of Food of Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country-Normal-Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	250.00	0.00	0.00	2243.98	1955.16
Australia	708.46	0.00	1081.08	2609.59	2491.97
Bangladesh	332.86	318.18	0.00	541.30	537.76
Canada	1412.97	2000.00	1448.80	2870.31	2628.78
China	2907.41	6763.33	2223.16	2326.83	2367.16
France	1111.11	0.00	707.69	2345.15	2324.50
Germany	1517.24	0.00	46.74	2290.91	2244.60
Italy	0.00	0.00	12000.00	2530.09	2450.17
Japan	3285.71	0.00	1538.46	2658.44	2661.44
Malaysia	2361.97	219.68	7361.43	2115.89	2321.08
Nepal	3781.33	2666.67	1250.00	2179.71	2300.26
Oman	446.61	28560.00	6509.12	1566.97	1924.85
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	3185.53	3185.53
Republic of Korea	5000.00	0.00	0.00	3653.67	3633.25
Russia	0.00	0.00	2800.00	3970.01	3955.94
Singapore	1484.79	2772.31	3338.75	2052.86	2005.20
Sri Lanka	1434.78	1054.44	583.33	1587.70	1570.00
Thailand	775.93	250.00	2192.31	2145.47	2043.17
UK	2518.02	2803.14	1900.08	2646.88	2614.82
USA	1103.17	322.58	3890.01	2474.25	2400.27

Table S18: Sample Average Cost (in INR) of Transport of Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country-Normal-Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	8820.00	3000.00	0.00	16289.63	15130.16
Australia	6123.60	4000.00	1980.27	9123.10	8858.62
Bangladesh	2584.79	445.45	2746.43	2561.24	2558.50
Canada	7346.86	26000.00	6069.00	10217.43	9723.13
China	12183.33	24558.17	5852.11	8664.38	8804.32
France	11468.00	0.00	911.54	8778.44	8727.72
Germany	6814.28	0.00	1286.96	7597.92	7481.87
Italy	7548.15	170000.00	13000.00	11566.16	11633.07
Japan	8158.16	0.00	2807.69	8221.21	8196.39
Malaysia	7744.69	4042.22	8302.66	6849.74	6934.71
Nepal	22341.33	12333.33	2500.00	8215.92	9334.50
Oman	5772.65	2392.60	24850.14	4398.80	6077.32
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	13684.63	13684.63
Republic of Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	7321.75	7192.16
Russia	9575.00	0.00	12500.00	10181.60	10181.05
Singapore	5398.84	8345.65	18903.39	8196.83	8077.00
Sri Lanka	4127.17	8131.44	4250.00	5777.79	5732.76
Thailand	5663.70	4550.00	3971.92	7025.97	6780.77
UK	6284.53	21095.48	10872.82	9795.44	9680.84
USA	6793.56	12066.61	13383.83	8644.63	8671.58

Table S19: Sample Average Cost (in INR) of Shopping of Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country-Normal-Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	12798.75	30000.00	0.00	13974.41	14079.49
Australia	14189.97	22306.67	49153.32	16759.26	17179.59
Bangladesh	6706.00	6236.36	3076.43	9321.63	9277.79
Canada	21593.40	19000.00	28659.55	14763.38	16179.04
China	14235.26	40145.83	14419.58	13363.92	13583.78
France	7088.89	11500.00	60732.65	19455.68	19714.88
Germany	18192.34	0.00	27562.28	14460.83	14712.88
Italy	36370.37	10000.00	26000.00	10388.06	11321.32
Japan	11258.24	0.00	8361.54	12937.39	12891.12
Malaysia	17670.28	12485.81	27382.15	15209.07	15826.51
Nepal	28021.33	20000.00	77854.75	15099.47	17690.88
Oman	15171.86	28118.80	116359.33	10724.68	19150.39
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	8515.82	8515.82
Republic of Korea	8211.00	0.00	0.00	9348.11	9255.32
Russia	7480.00	0.00	46440.00	19046.11	19085.36
Singapore	14454.02	47240.22	38511.39	18277.06	18695.34
Sri Lanka	11821.74	13205.33	20040.25	9458.76	9654.01
Thailand	13214.33	18418.75	14666.58	10637.84	11036.72
UK	23426.86	20745.29	47080.54	20605.09	21666.88
USA	20257.13	21637.58	48383.78	19111.51	20226.10

Table S20: Sample Average Cost (in INR) of Amusement of Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country-Normal-Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	12798.75	30000.00	0.00	13974.41	14079.49
Australia	14189.97	22306.67	49153.32	16759.26	17179.59
Bangladesh	6706.00	6236.36	3076.43	9321.63	9277.79
Canada	21593.40	19000.00	28659.55	14763.38	16179.04
China	14235.26	40145.83	14419.58	13363.92	13583.78
France	7088.89	11500.00	60732.65	19455.68	19714.88
Germany	18192.34	0.00	27562.28	14460.83	14712.88
Italy	36370.37	10000.00	26000.00	10388.06	11321.32
Japan	11258.24	0.00	8361.54	12937.39	12891.12
Malaysia	17670.28	12485.81	27382.15	15209.07	15826.51
Nepal	28021.33	20000.00	77854.75	15099.47	17690.88
Oman	15171.86	28118.80	116359.33	10724.68	19150.39
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	8515.82	8515.82
Republic of Korea	8211.00	0.00	0.00	9348.11	9255.32
Russia	7480.00	0.00	46440.00	19046.11	19085.36
Singapore	14454.02	47240.22	38511.39	18277.06	18695.34
Sri Lanka	11821.74	13205.33	20040.25	9458.76	9654.01
Thailand	13214.33	18418.75	14666.58	10637.84	11036.72
UK	23426.86	20745.29	47080.54	20605.09	21666.88
USA	20257.13	21637.58	48383.78	19111.51	20226.10

Table S21: Sample Average Cost (in INR) of Medical Facilities of Entire Tour by Country of Normal Residence

Country-Normal-Residence	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Afghanistan	64.13	0.00	0.00	706.89	614.05
Australia	1073.46	16100.00	15356.43	2067.78	2273.65
Bangladesh	30.71	0.00	35.71	125.17	123.83
Canada	1455.01	0.00	2708.18	2896.51	2701.33
China	2870.37	11412.50	2209.84	1672.45	1768.49
France	83.33	120.00	4350.69	2066.22	2072.91
Germany	1934.48	0.00	4212.41	1872.27	1911.20
Italy	1600.00	0.00	0.00	1416.31	1419.08
Japan	673.47	0.00	2461.54	1708.14	1695.90
Republic of Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	562.59	552.63
Malaysia	1966.89	1022.65	4404.25	1759.31	1870.63
Nepal	8645.33	8666.67	4653.38	1232.40	2011.94
Oman	631.69	0.00	17075.90	391.26	1623.47
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1391.05	1391.05
Russia	3045.00	0.00	3400.00	3290.19	3288.15
Singapore	852.45	1548.15	10853.29	1284.55	1557.87
Sri Lanka	1371.74	2277.78	3572.79	942.13	988.89
Thailand	1166.50	187.50	635.90	990.94	983.35
UK	1298.24	214.29	6907.51	2182.41	2286.37
USA	1162.99	548.39	4007.00	1794.92	1813.38

AB.I.5 Satisfaction Level

Table S22: Sample Distribution by Type of Accommodation

Category	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigners Others	All Visitors
Hotel	1125	147	936	31140	33348
Private-guest-house	490	44	258	4881	5673
Friends-relatives	1354	50	82	3307	4793
Rented-house	26	3	3	335	367
Govt-guest-house	27	3	5	298	333
Home stay	233	6	10	61	310
Dharmashala	9	1	1	239	250
Others	125	2	4	303	434
Total	3389	256	1299	40564	45508

Table S23: Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Satisfaction Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Satisfaction Level Factor	Fully satisfied				Partially satisfied			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Monuments,forts, palaces,museum	5433	18795	238	423	1036	4082	50	51
Hill stations, mountains	2968	9953	147	231	148	586	8	9
Lakes, backwater and beaches	2943	10125	125	265	239	967	10	16
Religious places	3615	13491	167	276	222	959	8	9
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	2277	8775	109	190	207	1054	7	11
Wildlife sanctuary	1044	4193	47	99	151	861	4	12
Fairs & festivals	1424	5939	79	136	172	1123	8	13
Adventure places	1327	5109	63	133	173	950	11	12
Shopping	3858	13576	145	264	394	1586	15	22
Visiting relatives and friends	1414	4857	54	69	59	240	4	3
Other	1623	4483	42	90	31	101	1	2
Total Motivating Factors/ Attractions	27926	99296	1216	2176	2832	12509	126	160

Table S23(contd.). Estimated Percentage Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Satisfaction Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Satisfaction Level Factor	Not Satisfied				No Comment			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Monuments, forts, palaces, museum	32	160	2	0	50	249	0	4
Hill stations, mountains	24	123	0	0	21	133	1	3
Lakes, backwater and beaches	37	290	0	3	22	144	0	0
Religious places	29	130	3	1	21	133	1	1
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	13	133	2	1	26	159	0	2
Wildlife sanctuary	28	117	2	0	36	175	1	2
Fairs & festivals	19	128	0	0	26	157	0	3
Adventure places	17	104	2	1	37	173	2	3
Shopping	21	115	2	2	21	113	0	1
Visiting relatives and friends	5	37	1	0	5	34	0	0
Other	5	20	0	0	1	7	0	0
Total Motivating Factors/Attractions	230	1357	14	8	266	1477	5	19

Table S24 (a): Sample Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Level of Satisfaction for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Satisfaction Level Factor	Fully Satisfied				Partially Satisfied			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Personal security & safety	5808	20387	249	475	559	2140	24	27
Spatial security	1693	6389	92	151	170	684	11	10
Sightseeing facilities	2978	10259	116	272	260	1173	11	16
Tourist guides	1576	6565	86	151	192	956	13	6
Service (including food)	4902	16182	171	380	406	1563	25	27
Good sanitary & health condition	2290	8239	84	186	390	1607	8	22
Shopping facilities	3541	12354	137	248	329	1493	12	25
Reasonable Cost	3622	12283	143	247	342	1336	17	24
Foreign Money transaction	1536	6004	71	97	305	1092	7	17
Accommodation tariff	2279	7362	73	163	139	544	5	14
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on non-transport	30225	106024	1222	2370	3092	12588	133	188

Table S24(a)(contd.). Sample Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Level of Satisfaction for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied				No Comment			
	Factor	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI
Personal security & safety	74	184	2	2	19	56	0	1
Spatial security	31	131	1	1	8	41	0	0
Sightseeing facilities	28	188	1	1	11	86	0	1
Tourist guides	30	136	2	2	15	120	1	0
Service (including food)	45	153	2	1	8	93	0	1
Good sanitary & health condition	163	349	2	10	18	76	1	2
Shopping facilities	33	162	0	3	14	100	0	1
Reasonable Cost	20	112	3	2	9	83	0	0
Foreign Money transaction	20	122	0	0	11	56	0	1
Accommodation tariff	20	63	0	3	5	28	0	0
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on non-transport	464	1600	13	25	118	739	2	7

Table S24 (b): Sample Distribution of Visitors by Experienced Level of Satisfaction for Various Factors Related to Transport

Satisfaction Level	Fully Satisfied				Partially Satisfied			
	Factor	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI
Air	7434	25656	294	562	197	753	9	11
Rail	1232	4417	52	62	450	1996	26	51
Sea	506	1793	18	37	81	359	6	6
Road	5550	19382	214	377	1162	4357	48	99
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on transport	14722	51248	578	1038	1890	7465	89	167

Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied				No Comment			
	Factor	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI
Air	23	137	0	0	24	91	1	0
Rail	201	785	1	9	133	682	4	8
Sea	94	517	8	4	381	1863	4	13
Road	650	2286	15	33	117	384	7	7
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on transport	968	3725	24	46	655	3020	16	28

AB.I.6 Non-monetary Transaction Findings

Table S25: Estimated Value of Non-Monetary Tourism Transaction (in INR)

	Gifts Given	Gifts Received
Category	Average of Estimated-Amount (INR)	Average of Estimated Amount (INR)
NRI	67282.23	24211.55
PIO	34978.63	54546.59
OCI	79169.00	51360.37
Others	15432.44	11456.55
Total	27292.21	17904.80

AB.I.7 Motivating Factors

Table S26: Sample Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Expectation Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Rank Factor	Rank 1				Rank 2			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Monuments,forts,palaces,museum	13936	4148	34	61	5727	287	49	95
Hill stations, mountains	3081	96	10	11	6503	327	68	59
Lakes, backwater and beaches	2499	159	14	11	4083	304	119	31
Religious places	2841	126	6	5	4753	231	63	23
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	2332	115	7	7	1961	147	36	15
Wildlife sanctuary	409	57	7	8	900	95	24	22
Fairs & festivals	554	73	3	5	1414	134	17	28
Adventure places	589	60	2	2	898	117	13	17
Shopping	3736	173	9	6	4506	270	22	5
Visiting relatives and friends	3155	44	2	1	1431	49	5	1
Other	5041	44	6	4	572	24	2	0
Total Motivating Factors/Attractions	38173	5095	100	121	32748	1985	418	296

Table S26(contd.). Sample Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Expectation Level of Various Factors of Motivation/Attraction

Rank Factor	Rank 3				Rank 4			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Monuments,forts,palaces,museum	2987	240	29	55	1589	297	43	40
Hill stations, mountains	2367	139	41	34	923	101	18	27
Lakes, backwater and beaches	5018	324	84	48	1220	249	63	47
Religious places	4762	308	31	40	4249	368	51	64
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	3000	391	63	65	1757	285	25	43
Wildlife sanctuary	1487	229	38	49	1558	363	58	87
Fairs & festivals	1679	184	22	24	2392	570	80	72
Adventure places	1282	161	23	36	2046	386	47	63
Shopping	3635	238	20	14	2898	551	45	37
Visiting relatives and friends	703	36	6	8	502	57	11	8
Other	248	10	2	2	153	15	3	1
Total Motivating Factors/Attractions	27168	2260	359	375	19287	3242	444	489

Rank Factor	Rank 5			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Monuments,forts,palaces,museum	710	248	40	53
Hill stations, mountains	450	92	10	28
Lakes, backwater and beaches	664	199	50	32
Religious places	987	166	12	23
Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing	2326	344	19	57
Wildlife sanctuary	1044	283	20	48
Fairs & festivals	1567	357	26	61
Adventure places	1831	423	40	96
Shopping	3119	791	44	72
Visiting relatives and friends	625	120	19	19
Other	238	42	12	0
Total Motivating Factors/Attractions	13561	3065	292	489

Note: [The estimated weighted rank Table 27 and Table 29(a,b) which are derived from Table 26 and Table 28(a,b). Table 26 and Table 28(a,b) are estimated tables. See Chapter D] But here, it is meaningless to derive them from the sample tables. It will not give any required information.

Table S27 (a): Sample Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Rank Factor	Rank 1				Rank 2			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Personal security & safety	16691	1020	92	28	3979	468	64	8
Spatial security	1056	113	17	3	4563	369	82	13
Sightseeing facilities	3450	149	14	1	4520	362	85	29
Tourist guides	1046	77	11	9	2254	168	34	19
Service (including food)	4393	207	14	6	7051	381	43	23
Good sanitary & health condition	1146	106	57	2	2703	217	121	7
Shopping facilities	2484	123	4	4	3433	221	38	6
Reasonable Cost	3559	108	5	2	3048	176	27	9
Foreign Money transaction	1069	84	6	1	1204	130	12	4
Accommodation tariff	1881	122	5	0	1867	68	4	5
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on non-transport	36775	2109	225	56	34622	2560	510	123

Table S27(a)(Contd.): Sample Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Tourism Infrastructure

Rank Factor	Rank 3				Rank 4			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Personal security & safety	2505	334	30	12	2210	589	44	5
Spatial security	1186	161	42	9	1051	97	13	9
Sightseeing facilities	3538	364	60	31	1286	326	40	17
Tourist guides	2621	225	40	36	1742	413	54	35
Service (including food)	5401	652	54	30	2959	464	42	22
Good sanitary & health condition	3170	534	118	23	2289	656	145	29
Shopping facilities	4205	399	33	23	4057	663	90	62
Reasonable Cost	3548	279	15	7	3551	640	40	29
Foreign Money transaction	1557	167	22	8	1853	382	30	15
Accommodation tariff	2505	334	30	12	2210	589	44	5
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on non-transport	1186	161	42	9	1051	97	13	9

Rank Factor	Rank 5			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Personal security & safety	1617	342	33	21
Spatial security	485	137	10	14
Sightseeing facilities	864	263	19	20
Tourist guides	738	288	31	36
Service (including food)	1889	320	49	21
Good sanitary & health condition	1517	522	85	33
Shopping facilities	2149	457	33	23
Reasonable Cost	2632	517	51	43
Foreign Money transaction	2044	659	72	39
Accommodation tariff	1541	255	40	13
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on non-transport	15476	3760	423	263

Table S27(b). Sample Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Transport

Rank Factor	Rank 1				Rank 2			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Air	32706	695	54	29	1060	251	8	3
Rail	1316	71	14	4	2812	1612	131	77
Sea	189	12	9	4	323	80	27	24
Road	3865	335	83	12	19686	4766	1707	270
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on transport	38076	1113	160	49	23881	6709	1873	374

Table S27(b)(contd.). Sample Distribution of Visitors by Perceived Importance Level for Various Factors Related to Transport

Rank Factor	Rank 3				Rank 4			
	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others	NRI	PIO	OCI	Others
Air	185	23	97	11	73	4	2	72
Rail	1467	684	757	659	188	159	95	91
Sea	780	107	252	162	1064	254	337	2075
Road	1356	459	113 1	70	668	120	66	162
Total Importance and Satisfaction Level on transport	3788	1273	223 7	902	1993	537	500	2400

AB.I.8 Overall Experience

Table S28. Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by “What impressed most in India”

What-Impressed-Most	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Indian-Culture	1202	74	253	9391	10920
Friendly-People	674	80	267	9674	10695
Economic-Growth	84	7	33	2137	2261
Religious-Practices	76	9	24	1623	1732
TajMahal	11	3	9	1563	1586
Beaches	19	1	7	1420	1447
Places	42	3	8	1023	1076
Historical-Monuments	34	3	11	915	963
Hill-Stations	12	0	1	902	915
Historical-Places	21	1	8	783	813
Nature	62	1	23	636	722
Transport	47	1	26	625	699
Medical-Facilities	15	1	4	629	649
Climate	74	1	20	464	559
Everything	75	3	5	450	533
Excellent-Cities	17	2	4	310	333
Service	3	0	7	306	316
Heritage-Medical-Treatment	12	3	3	211	229
Educational-Facility	8	0	2	210	220
Golden-Temple	54	1	6	141	202
Nothing	9	1	0	128	138
Cheap-Articles	5	0	0	91	96
Forests	2	1	1	54	58
Spirituality	1	0	0	45	46
Fruits	1	0	0	17	18
Outmoded-means	1	0	0	12	13
Survival	1	0	0	7	8
Family-Values	0	0	0	0	0
Others	13	1	6	266	286
Total	2575	197	728	34033	37533

Table S29. Sample Distribution of NRI, PIO, OCI, Foreigner Others and All Visitors by “Reasons of Dissatisfaction”

Reasons of Dissatisfaction	NRI	PIO	OCI	Foreigner Others	All Visitors
Pollution	7	2	4	259	272
Traffic-Chaos	13	2	3	114	132
Bad-People	8	0	2	93	103
Poor-Sanitary -Conditions	2	1	1	41	45
Poverty	0	0	0	11	11
Poor-Railways	2	0	0	8	10
Lack-of-Work- Culture	0	1	0	7	8
Poor-Airport	0	0	0	8	8
Poor-Infrastructure	1	0	0	6	7
Personal-Insecurity	1	0	0	4	5
Unethical-Traders	1	0	0	3	4
Poor-maintain- of-Beaches	0	0	0	3	3
Spatial-Insecurity	0	0	0	1	1
Poor-maintain -of-Hill-Stations	0	0	0	1	1
Corruption	0	0	0	1	1
Poor-Road	0	0	0	0	0
Poor-maintain -of-Monuments	0	0	0	0	0
Slum-Dwellers	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	10	560	611

AB.II Outbound

AB.II.1 Demographic Findings

Table S30: Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by State of Residence

State of residence	Fre- quency
Maharashtra	1776
Delhi	1410
Telangana	1144
Andhra Pradesh	847
Tamil Nadu	779
Uttar Pradesh	700
West Bengal	637
Karnataka	602
Kerala	409
Punjab	322
Others	1344
Total	9970

Table S31. Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Age Group

Age	Frequency
Up to 17	1277
18-30	3305
30-40	4420
40-60	2092
60-65	101
Above 65	57
Total	11252

Table S32. Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency
Never-Married	2223
Currently-Married	7611
Widowed	94
Divorced / Separated	20
Total	9948

AB.II.2 Socio-Economic Findings

Table S33. Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Educational Level

Education-Level	Frequency
Illiterate	147
School Level	1277
Bachelor and above	7817
Other	727
Total	9968

Table S34: Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency
Private-Service	3920
Self employed	2747
Industrialist	1251
Student-researcher	535
Housewife	525
Government-Service	360
Agriculturist	69
Others	557
Total	9964

Table S35. Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Household Income Group

Annual gross income	Frequency
Below 100000	311
100000-500000	1589
500000-1000000	2874
1000000-2000000	1627
2000000-4000000	408
4000000-6000000	86
6000000-8000000	44
Above 8000000	75
Total	7014

AB.II.3 Travel Pattern

Table S36. Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Purpose of Visit

Purpose-of-visit	Frequency
Business	3781
Holidaying-leisure-recreation	3167
Social	1066
Education-Training	408
Religious-activities	176
job-on-foreign-deputation	152
Health-Medical	52
Shopping	11
Games-sports	6
Invited-by-India	0
Others	1156
Total	9975

Table S37: Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Number of Foreign Visits Including Current One

No of visits	Frequency
1	3853
2	3090
3	1435
4	702
5	272
6	176
7	83
8	91
9	34
10	69
> 10	170
Total	9975

Table S38: Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by Travel Pattern

Travel pattern	Frequency
Individual	7336
Family	2138
Group	501
Total	9975

Table S39: Sample Distribution of Outbound Indians by expected average duration of staying abroad

Expected Average Duration	Frequency
Up to to 3 Months	8062
3 Months to 6 Months	292
6 Months to 1 Year	807
Above 1 Year	208
Total	9369

AB.II.4 Expenditure Pattern

Table S40. Sample Average Expenditure (in INR) by Outbound Indians within India

Item	Average Estimated Expenditure
Average Package Cost	
Package Cost	64510.08
Accommodation	
Rented house	6617.22
Private guest house	6434.47
Hotel	4943.24
Friends & relatives	4482.81
Govt. guest house	2365.00
Dharmshala	1131.48
Others	1363.33
Sub-total of Accommodation	4905.69
Food & Drink	
In the accommodation unit	2011.81
Outside accommodation unit	1128.74
Sub-total of Food & Drink	1287.36
Transport	
Air	16167.37
Travel agency services/tour operators	2295.31
Road(excl. transport equip.rental	1328.27
Railways	1206.57
Transport equipment's rental	1067.23
Water	640.82
Other & supporting services	14631.94
Subtotal of Transport	2529.74

S40(contd.). Sample Average Expenditure (in INR) by Outbound Indians within India

Item	Average Estimated Expenditure
Shopping	
Clothing and garments	8133.54
Gems and jewellery etc.	6463.96
Tobacco products	4054.84
Alcohol	3634.46
Footwear/ leather goods	3543.51
Processed food	2940.70
Travel related consumer goods	2719.28
Toiletries	1988.32
Books, journals etc.	1013.10
Others	1944.33
Subtotal of Shopping	9697.45
Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting	
Cinema, theatre, amusements	1413.79
Entry fee to and other exp. at religious sites	1272.50
Entry fee & others expenses at cultural sites	1207.25
Sporting activities	1190.32
Sub-total of Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting	1771.36
Medical and health related activities	
Medicine	3877.44
Medical accessories	3032.88
Other health related services	2026.10
Sub-total of Medical and health related services	3873.37
Other (non package)	
Others non-packages	2523.00
Total Non Package Component Cost	9593.52
Total Non Package + Total Package Cost	11404.07

Appendix D

Glossary

AC.1 DEFINITIONS FOLLOWED IN INDIA

AC.1.1 ARRIVALS:

The data presented in this publication refer to the number of arrivals of tourists/visitors and not to the number of persons. An individual who makes multiple trips to the country is counted each time as a new arrival. This is also true in the case of Indian nationals going abroad.

AC.1.2 FOREIGN VISITORS:

A Foreign visitor is any person visiting the country on a foreign passport whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: 'Tourists' and 'Same Day Visitors'.

AC.1.3 FOREIGN TOURIST:

AC.1.3.1 A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport)
- Business, family mission, meeting.

AC.1.3.2 The following are not regarded as 'foreign tourists':

- Persons arriving with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the country;
- Persons coming to establish residence in the country;
- 'Same Day Visitors' i.e. temporary visitors staying less than twenty four hours in the country (including travellers on cruises).

AC.1.4 EXCURSIONIST:

A visitor in accordance with the foregoing definition and staying less than 24 hours in the country is treated as 'Same Day Visitor' or 'Excursionist'.

AC.1.5 CRUISE PASSENGER:

A visitor, as defined above, who arrives in the country aboard a cruise ship and does not spend a night at an accommodation establishment in the country is treated as a cruise passenger.

AC.1.6 PORTS:

Ports are the points of entry of foreign visitors into India. At present, these are seventy two ports. The list of the ports which are surveyed is given below.

AC.1.6.1 Airports : Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Dabolim, Amritsar, Pune and Cochin.

AC.1.6.2 Land Checkposts : Haridaspur, Changrabandha and Mahadipore.

AC.1.7 REGIONS:

The regional classification of countries, used for the presentation of data in the publication, is as following:

- Africa comprises the continent of Africa including, Egypt and the adjoining islands.
- Australasia includes Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the Pacific Island groups like French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia etc.
- East Asia comprises China, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Macau, etc.
- West Asia comprises countries in the Middle East including Turkey, Cyprus and Persian Gulf countries excluding Iran.
- South Asia includes Iran, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and countries of the Indian sub continent.
- South East Asia comprises countries of Indo-China including Myanmar and ASEAN countries.
- North America includes Canada and the U.S.A.
- Central and South America comprises countries in the Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands.
- Eastern Europe comprises all the countries of former Soviet Union , Yugoslavia , Czechoslovakia, Hungary , Poland, etc.
- Western Europe includes all the countries of Europe excluding East European countries, Turkey and Cyprus.

AC.1.8 DOMESTIC TOURIST:

AC.1.8.1 A domestic tourist is a person who travels within the country to a place other than his usual place of residence and stays at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas / sarais / musafir khanas / agrashalas / choultris etc. for duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time for any of the following purposes:-

- Pleasure (holiday, leisure, sports, etc.);
- Pilgrimage, religious and social functions;
- Business conferences and meetings; and
- Study and health.

AC.1.8.2 The following are not regarded as domestic tourists:

- Persons arriving with or without a contract to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the State/Centre.
- Persons coming to establish more or less permanent residence in the State/Centre.
- Persons visiting their hometowns or native places on leave or a short visit for meeting relations and friends, attending social and religious functions etc. and staying in their own homes or with relatives and friends and not using any sight seeing facilities.
- Foreigners resident in India.

AC.1.9 INDIAN NATIONALS GOING ABROAD:

Any person going abroad with an Indian passport is regarded as an Indian national going abroad irrespective of the purpose and the destination.

AC.1.10 TRAVEL RECEIPTS/FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM:

These are receipts of the country as a result of consumption expenditure, i.e. payments made for goods and services acquired, by foreign visitors in the economy out of foreign currency brought by them.

AC.1.11 ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS:

Places in which rooms are provided to tourists for stay, and classified as hotels, tourist bungalows, travellers' lodges, youth hostels, etc. **APPROVED HOTELS:** Hotels which conform to certain laid down standards on physical features, standards of facilities and other services are approved by the Tourism Departments of Central and State Governments and are known as approved hotels. These are graded variously as five star deluxe, five star, four star, etc.

- **Hotel:** A hotel is an establishment that provides paid lodging, usually on a short-term basis. At times, hotels provide a number of additional guest services such as restaurant, swimming pool, childcare, salon, spa, laundry etc.
- **Private guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by private entrepreneurs/ bodies. Examples are Youth Hostels run by YMCA, YWCA, Guest Houses run by NGOs etc.
- **Govt. guest house:** These are the accommodation units owned and managed by Central or State Governments/ local bodies. Examples are Circuit Houses, Panchayat Bhavans, different State Guest Houses like Andhra Bhavan, Maharashtra Bhavan, etc. in Delhi, NizamPalace in Kolkata, Government Youth Hostels, etc.
- **Dharamshala:** A Dharamshalais a rest house usually for accommodation of visitors during their pilgrimage. It is generally a dormitory for pilgrims located near religious places. Accommodation may be free or at some charge.
- **Rented house:** This type of accommodation unit is any part or whole of any residential unit which is rented to tourists and is owned solely or jointly by an individual or a group of individuals.
- **Friends & relatives:** The respondent during a trip stayed in their friends' or relatives' house.

AC.1.12 OCCUPANCY RATE:

The occupancy rate refers to the ratio between available capacity (in terms of rooms or beds) and the extent to which it is used. Occupancy is worked out on the basis of number of rooms occupied by both domestic and international tourists.

AC.1.13 CATEGORY :

AC.1.13.1 Non-resident Indian (NRI) : A citizen of India who holds an Indian passport and has temporarily emigrated to another country for six months or more for employment, residence, education or any other purpose.

AC.1.13.2 Person of Indian Origin (PIO) : A person of Indian origin or ancestry who was or whose ancestors were born in India or other states but have Indian ancestry but is not a citizen of India and is the citizen of another country. A PIO might have been a citizen of India and subsequently taken the citizenship of another country.

AC.1.13.3 Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) : If the person was a citizen of India on 26 January 1950 or at any time thereafter; or belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15 August 1947; or is the child or grandchild of a person described above; and has never been a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh; and has had no involvement in serious offences like drug trafficking, moral turpitude, terrorist activities or anything leading to imprisonment of more than a year.

AC.1.14 ETHNICITY :

- **Asian** refers to the people belonging to the social group related to the continent of Asia.
- **Hispanic** is an ethnicity of people of country heritage that speak the Spanish language, in some definitions, to ancient Roman Hispania, which roughly comprised the Iberian Peninsula including the contemporary states of Andorra, Portugal, and Spain and the Crown Colony or British Overseas Territories of Gibraltar.
- **Caucasians** are the humans from the Caucasus region, the border of Europe and Asia, situated between the Black and the Caspian seas.
- **Black Africans** are the persons who are defined as belonging to a "black" ethnicity in their particular country, typically having a degree of Sub-Saharan African ancestry, or who are perceived to be dark-skinned relative to other "racial groups".

AC.1.15 EDUCATION :

- **Illiterate** means who is unable to read and write.
- **School level** indicates who has passed class XI or is metric passed.
- **Bachelor & above** means graduates, post graduates, Ph.D and above. A person will be considered to have technical education if he or she holds any degree, diploma, or certificate in some profession or

branch of technical or technological subject such as any branch of engineering, medicine, printing, photography, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and other manufacturing process or for having any knowledge of machine.

AC.1.16 CODE SHARING :

Reciprocal agreement through which two or more airlines offer their passengers one-booking, one-ticket, and (if there is no stopover) one check-in flight to a destination only one of them serves (with no loss of frequent-flier mileage). In this arrangement, the airlines share (for all legs of the flight) the same two-letter code that identifies the carrier in the Global Distribution System (GDS) used by travel agents.

- If two or more airlines are connected internationally, then the type of code sharing will be **International**.
- If two or more airlines are connected within its own country, then the type of code sharing will be **Domestic**.
- If two or more airlines are connected internationally and domestically also, then the type of code sharing will be **Both**.

AC.1.17 SHOPPING :

- **Clothing and garments:** This includes expenditure on clothes, viz. dhoti, sari, chaddar, dupatta, shawl, lungi, etc; readymade garments like shirt, trousers, pyjama, ladies suit, coats etc.; knitted garments like sweater, pullover, cardigan, etc; bed sheet, bed cover, blanket, pillow, quilts etc; socks, gloves, caps, knitting wool, towel and similar items.
- **Processed food:** This item includes expenditure incurred on tea, coffee, beverages like cold drinks, fruit juices, etc; bakery products like biscuits, cake, pastry, etc.; salted refreshment, prepared sweets, pickle, sauce, jam, jelly etc. and similar items. Items covered here are foods that are not purchased or consumed as regular breakfast, lunch or dinner during the trip. However; items purchased during the trip for future consumption are to be covered here.
- **Tobacco products:** Expenditure on items like pan, supari, lime, katha, bidi, cigarette, gutkha, pan masala, etc. related to the trip should be recorded against this item.
- **Alcohol:** This item includes expenditure incurred on all kinds of alcoholic drinks like beer, foreign liquors, country liquors, etc.
- **Travel Related consumer goods:** Expenditure incurred on items like suitcases, trunk, hand bag, other travel goods; spectacles, sunglasses, pen, lock, umbrella, radio, Walkman, torch, batteries, etc.; photographic equipment like film, video cassette, CD, tripod, etc.; sports items, toys, etc. (except footwear) will be covered under this item. Even the expenditure incurred on items of high unit value like cars, computers, etc. related to a trip should be included if those are used for consumption purpose and not for productive purpose.
- **Footwear:** All types of footwear like rubber footwear, leather footwear, cloth footwear etc. will be covered under this item.

- **Toiletries:** all types of toiletries like toilet soap, washing soap, washing powder, hair oil, shampoo, cosmetics; tooth paste, tooth brush, tooth powder; talcum powder, face cream, deodorants, perfume, etc.; shaving equipments like shaving blade, shaving stick, razor, shaving cream, aftershave lotion, etc. and similar items will be covered under this item.
- **Gems and jewellery:** All expenses on gems and on jewellery, irrespective of their unit cost, incurred for the trip are to be covered here.
- **Books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc:** Expenditure on books, magazines, newspaper, library and other stationery purchased for the trip is to be recorded here.

AC.1.18 AMUSEMENT :

- **Cinema, theatre, amusements, etc.:** This includes entry fees and all other incidental expenditure like tips, joyrides, etc. incurred during a trip on cinema, theatre, amusement park, juggling show, magic show, circus etc.
- **Entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites:** This includes darshan fees, dakshina for priests, expenditure on offerings, etc. It does not include donation to religious trusts, alms, etc. at those religious places.
- **Entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites:** This includes entry fees to various archaeological sites, museums, historical places, etc. Expenditure on entry tickets for light and sound shows, etc. at various historical places like LalQuila, Golkunda Fort, Mysore palace, Victoria Memorial, etc. will also be covered.
- **Sporting activities:** This includes entry fees or tickets for watching sporting events both outdoor and indoor, like football, cricket, table tennis, etc. Expenditure for participating in adventure sports like para-gliding, rafting, rock climbing etc. is also to be included here.

AC.2 INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS

AC.2.1 TOURISM:

The activities of persons traveling to and in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

AC.2.2 DOMESTIC TOURISM:

Residents of a given country traveling only within that country.

AC.2.3 INBOUND TOURISM:

In relation to a given country non-residents traveling to that country.

AC.2.4 OUTBOUND TOURISM:

In relation to a given country, residents traveling to another country.

AC.2.5 INTERNAL TOURISM:

Domestic and inbound tourism.

AC.2.6 NATIONAL TOURISM:

Domestic and Outbound Tourism.

AC.2.7 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM:

Inbound and Outbound Tourism.

AC.2.8 VISITORS:

All type of travellers engaged in tourism are described as Visitors, and as such as the term represents the basic concept for the whole system of tourism statistics.

AC.2.9 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS:

Any person who travels to a country other than that in which is his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within from within the country visited.

AC.2.10 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS INCLUDE:

- **Tourists (overnight visitors):** Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective of private accommodation in the country visited.
- **Same Day Visitors:** Visitors who do not spend a night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes passengers of cruise ships who return to the ship every night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of Yachts, and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train.
- **Domestic Visitors:** Any person residing in a country who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment ,for a period not exceeding 12 months, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within from within the place visited.

AC.2.11 DOMESTIC VISITORS INCLUDE:

- **Tourists (overnight visitors):** Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.
- **Same Day Visitors:** Visitors who do not spend one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Appendix E

IPSF & IPSO schedules

AD.1 IPSF Schedule

Sl. no. stamp

Confidential



International Passenger Survey 2015-16

Conducted by: Applied Statistics Unit, Indian Statistical Institute
 Commissioned by: The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

Incredible India



SCHEDULE 1.2: FOREIGN RESIDENT / NRI

IDENTIFICATION NO.

I	P	S	F						
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TOURIST: Visit period (24 hrs, 1 year) & Not working or having house in India

YES

[1] Sample Identification									
101 Date of exit : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							102 Port of exit : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> *		
103 Mode of exit : Air-1, Sea-2, Land-3 <input type="checkbox"/>	104 Time slot : 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 <input type="checkbox"/>								
105 Respondent sl. no. of this slot : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									

[2] General Particulars of Respondent							
201 Nationality : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> *				202 Country of normal residence : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> *			
203 Category : NRI-1, PIO-2, OCI-3, Other-4 <input type="checkbox"/>	204 Sex : Male-1, Female-2, Transgender-3 <input type="checkbox"/>						
205 Age (in completed years) : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			206 Marital status : Never married-1, Currently married or living together-2, Widowed-3, Divorced / Separated-4 <input type="checkbox"/>				
207 Religion : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity-3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Judaism-7, Other (specify)-8 <input type="checkbox"/>	208 Ethnicity : Asian-1, Hispanic-2, Caucasian-3, Black African-4, Other (specify)-5 <input type="checkbox"/>						
209 Educational Level : Illiterate-1, School level-2, Bachelor and above-3, Other (professional / technical certificates etc. if any, specify)-4 <input type="checkbox"/>	210 Occupation : Industrialist / Trader / Shop Owner-1, Self Employed Professional (Chartered Accountant, Consultant, Lawyer, Doctor, Engineer, Proprietor of a firm or institute)-2, Government service-3, Private service-4, Student / Researcher-5, Agriculturist-6, Housewife-7, Other (specify)-8 <input type="checkbox"/>						
211 Annual Gross Individual Income : Currency Name <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> Amount <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							

*See instruction manual for code

[3] Visit Profiles	
301 Total duration of the whole trip : (in days)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
302 Duration in India : (in days)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
303 No. of visits to India incl. the current one (in last 3 years) :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
304 Date of arrival in India :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
305 Port of entry :	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> *
306 Mode of entry : <i>Air-1, Sea-2, Land-3</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307 Carrier of exit : <i>Scheduled flight-1, Charter flight-2, Ship-3, Boat / Steamer-4, Cruise-5 Rail-6, Bus-7, Car-8, Other (specify)-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308 Travel pattern : <i>Individual-1, Family-2, Group-3</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309 If family, (write numbers) : Adult male Adult female Male child Female child <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	310 Principal purpose of present visit : <i>Business / Professional-1, Holidaying, leisure & recreation-2, Social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages etc.)-3, Religious activities-4, Education & training-5, Health & medical-6, Shopping-7, Game / sports-8, Invited (by India) for a specific assignment-9, Other (specify)-99</i>
311 If business, specific mission : <i>Installing equipment / inspection / purchase & sale for an enterprise outside India-1, Meetings / conferences / congresses / seminars / workshops, etc.-2, Trade fairs or exhibitions- 3, Professional sports-4, Government missions-5, Missions relating to UN and its organs-6, Other (specify)-7, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312 If Education & training, source of finance : <i>Own support-1, Support from employer (foreign)-2, Scholarship from India-3, Others (specify)-4, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313 Airlines used for travel for incoming : <i>AI-1, Jet-2, SpiceJet-3, Indigo-4, Others (specify)-5, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314 If AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo, Cost of Air Ticket : (including family members, if any) Currency name <input type="text"/> Amount <input type="text"/>	
315 No. of persons :	<input type="text"/>
316 If using any in 314, code sharing used : <i>Yes-1, No-2, Not Known-3, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If code "1" in 316 : 317 Type of code sharing using AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo <i>Domestic-1, International-2, Both-3, Not Known-4</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318 Airlines used for travel for return : <i>AI-1, Jet-2, SpiceJet-3, Indigo-4, Others (specify)-5, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319 If AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo, Cost of Air Ticket : (including family members, if any) Currency name <input type="text"/> Amount <input type="text"/>	
320 No. of persons :	<input type="text"/>
321 If using any in 319, code sharing used : <i>Yes-1, No-2, Not Known-3, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If code "1" in 321 : 322 Type of code sharing using AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo <i>Domestic-1, International-2, Both-3, Not Known-4</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
323 Did you arrive in India on an international package ? <i>Yes-1, No-2</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For International Package travellers	
324 Are package cost separable : (component wise) ? <i>Yes-1, No-2</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
325 Is this package cost for India only ? <i>Yes-1, No-2</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
326 Total cost for the trip : Currency name <input type="text"/> Amount <input type="text"/>	
327 No. of persons :	<input type="text"/>
Components of outside India bought package	Cost
328 Food	
329 Local transport in India	
330 Sightseeing in India	
331 Accommodation	
332 Total (including others)	
For International Non-Package Travellers	
333 Excluding international travel, total cost of the tour : Currency name <input type="text"/> Amount <input type="text"/>	334 No. of persons : <input type="text"/>

335. Places (at most 9) visited with a stay of at least one night (in India) :		
1. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[4] Expenditure Details Within India		
401 No. of persons covered by the expenditure :		<input type="text"/>
402 Last place of night halt (LPNH) : _____		<input type="text"/>
403 No. of nights halt at LPNH :		<input type="text"/>
Particulars of expenditure for LPNH & entire tour		
Components of within India bought package	LPNH	Entire tour
411 Package type	<i>Govt-1, Private-2, Both-3</i> <input type="text"/>	<i>Govt-1, Private-2, Both-3</i> <input type="text"/>
412 Components (Tick the components)	<i>Travel-1</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Food-2</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accommodation-3</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Local sight seeing-4</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Transport-5</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Others-6</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Travel-1</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Food-2</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Accommodation-3</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Local sight seeing-4</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Transport-5</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Others-6</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
413 Cost: Currency name <input type="text"/>		
Non-Package component cost (State currency)		
Accommodation	LPNH	Entire tour
421 Hotel		
422 Private guest house		
423 Govt. guest house		
424 Dharamshala		
425 Rented house		
426 Friends and relatives		
427 Others		
428 Sub-total of 421 to 427		
Food & drink		
431 At the place of accommodation		
432 Outside the place of accommodation and during journey / transit		
433 Sub total of 431 to 432		
Transport		
441 Railways		
442 Road (excl. Transport equipment rental)		
443 Water		
444 Air		
445 Transport equipments rental		
446 Travel agencies, Tour operators and Travel guide services		
447 Miscellaneous (if any specify)		
448 Sub-total of 441 to 447		

Shopping		
451 Clothing and garments		
452 Processed food		
453 Tobacco products		
454 Alcohol		
455 Travel related consumer goods		
456 Footwear / leather goods		
457 Toiletries		
458 Gems and jewellery, brass / copperware, ivory goods, handicrafts / curios		
459 Books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.		
460 Others		
461 Sub-total of 451 to 460		
Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting activities		
471 Cinema, theatre, amusements		
472 Entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites		
473 Entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites		
474 Sporting activities		
475 Sub-total of 471 to 474		
Medical and health related activities		
481 Medicine		
482 Medical accessories		
483 Other health related services		
484 Sub-total of 481 to 483		
Others (not covered above)		
491 Others non package		
492 Sub-total of 428, 433, 448, 461, 475, 484 & 491		
493 Total of 413 & 492		
494 Whether the cost of the current tour is paid / reimbursed ? <i>Yes and amount known-1, Yes and amount not known-2, No-3</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>
If code '1' in 494 :		
495 Amount paid/reimbursed by Government :	Currency name <input type="text"/>	Amount <input type="text"/>
496 Amount paid/reimbursed by other agencies :	Currency name <input type="text"/>	Amount <input type="text"/>

[5] Non-monetary Tourism Transaction	
501 Gifts given : <i>Yes-1, No-2</i> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Food & drinks <input type="checkbox"/> Garments <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic items <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural events & entertainments <input type="checkbox"/> Other goods <input type="checkbox"/>	502 Estimated total amount of the given gifts : Currency name Amount <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
503 Gifts received: <i>Yes-1, No-2</i> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Food & drinks <input type="checkbox"/> Garments <input type="checkbox"/> Leather goods <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic items <input type="checkbox"/> Other goods <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural events & entertainments <input type="checkbox"/>	504 Estimated total amount of the gifts received : Currency name Amount <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

[6] Expectations and Satisfaction Level for Accommodation		
601 Type of accommodation preferred : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hotel-1, Private guest house-2, Govt. guest house / Hostel-3, Dharamshala-4, Rented house-5, Friends & relatives-6, Homestay-7, Others-8</i>	602 Type of accommodation availed : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Hotel-1, Private guest house-2, Govt. guest house / Hostel-3, Dharamshala-4, Rented house-5, Friends & relatives-6, Homestay-7, Others-8</i>	603 Satisfaction : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fully satisfied-1, Partially satisfied-2, Not satisfied-3, No comment-4</i>
604 Type of hotel accommodation preferred (if code '1' in 601) : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Very Very luxurious (5 Star Deluxe)-1, Very luxurious (5 star)-2, Luxurious (4 star)-3, Very comfortable (3 star)-4, Comfortable (2 Star)-5, Moderately comfortable and clean (1 Star)-6, Budget-7, NA-9</i>	605 Type of Hotel accommodation availed : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Very Very luxurious (5 Star Deluxe)-1, Very luxurious (5 star)-2, Luxurious (4 star)-3, Very comfortable (3 star)-4, Comfortable (2 Star)-5, Moderately comfortable and clean (1 Star)-6, Budget-7, NA-9</i>	606 Satisfaction : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fully satisfied-1, Partially satisfied-2, Not satisfied-3, No comment-4, NA-9</i>

[7] Motivating Factors/ Attractions for Visiting India: Importance and Satisfaction Level		
Factors	Rank :1 to 5 <i>Highest-1</i> <i>Lowest-5</i>	Satisfaction Level <i>Fully satisfied-1</i> <i>Partially satisfied-2</i> <i>Not satisfied-3</i> <i>No comment-4</i>
701 Monuments, forts, palaces, museum		
702 Hill stations, mountains		
703 Lakes, backwater and beaches		
704 Religious places		
705 Medical treatment, yoga, meditation & spiritual healing		
706 Wildlife sanctuary		
707 Fairs & festivals		
708 Adventurous places		
709 Shopping		
710 Visiting relatives and friends		
711 Others (specify)		

[8] Tourism Infrastructure and Services: Importance and Satisfaction Level		
Factors	Rank : 1 to 5 <i>Highest-1</i> <i>Lowest-5</i>	Satisfaction Level <i>Fully satisfied-1, Partially satisfied-2,</i> <i>Not satisfied-3</i> <i>No comment-4</i>
8.1 Non-Transport		
810 Personal security & safety		
811 Spatial security		
812 Sightseeing facilities		
813 Tourist guides		
814 Service (including food)		
815 Good sanitary & health conditions		
816 Shopping facilities		
817 Reasonable cost		
818 Foreign Money transactions		
819 Accommodation tariff		
8.2 Transport	Rank: 1 to 4	Satisfaction Level 1 to 4
821 Air		
822 Rail		
823 Sea		
824 Road		

[9] Overall Experiences and Views	
901 Facilities considered essential at place of stay (at most 5) : <i>Air conditioned room (with geyser & refrigerator)-1, Telephone-2, Internet-3,</i> <i>TV-4, Refreshments-5, Sports / gym / yoga centre / swimming pool / barber shop / beauty parlour-6,</i> <i>International banking & foreign exchange facilities-7, Medical facilities-8, Others (specify)-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
902 Whether satisfied ? (in the same order as in 901) <i>Yes-1, No-2, NA-9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
903 What impressed most in India ? (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
904 Satisfaction level for principal purpose of visit. <i>Very High-1, High-2, OK-3, Not at all-4, No comment-5</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
905 General assessment of present trip to India : <i>Fully Satisfied-1, Partially Satisfied-2, Unsatisfactory-3, No comment-4</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
906 If code 2 or 3 in 905, reasons (specify) : <i>NA-99</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
907 Whether visiting India again ? <i>Yes-1, No-2, Undecided -3</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
908 Whether advising others to visit India ? <i>Yes-1, No-2, Undecided-3</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[10] Particulars of investigator	
1001 Identification code of investigator :	<input type="text"/>
1002 Name of investigator (block letter) :	
1003 Date of investigation :	
1004 Place of investigation :	
1005 Number of additional sheets attached :	
1006 Remarks of investigator :	
Signature of investigator	
Comments by supervisor	
	Signature of supervisor

AD.2 IPSO Schedule

Sl. no. stamp

Confidential



International Passenger Survey 2015-16

Incredible India



Conducted by: Applied Statistics Unit, Indian Statistical Institute
 Commissioned by: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

SCHEDULE 1.1 : OUTBOUND INDIAN RESIDENTS

IDENTIFICATION NO.

I	P	S	O						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Sample Identification									
101 Date of exit : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>							102 Port of exit : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> *		
103 Mode of exit : <i>Air-1, Sea-2, Land-3</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		104 Time slot : 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>							
105 Respondant sl.no. in this slot : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>			106 Expected date of return : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						

[2] General Particulars of Respondent				
201 State of residence : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> *			202 Place of residence : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <i>Rural-1, Urban-2</i>	
203 Sex : <i>Male-1, Female-2, Transgender-3</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		204 Age (in completed years) : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		
205 Mother tongue : <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> *			206 Marital status : <i>Never married-1, Currently married or living together-2, Widowed-3, Divorced / Separated-4</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	
207 Religion : <i>Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity-3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Judaism-7, Other (specify)-8</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		208 Educational level : <i>Illiterate-1, School level-2, Bachelor and above-3, Other (professional / technical certificates etc. if any, specify)-4</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		
209 Occupation : <i>Industrialist / Trader / Shop Owner-1, Self Employed Professional (Chartered Accountant, Consultant, Lawyer, Doctor, Engineer, Proprietor of a firm or institute)-2, Government service-3, Private service-4, Student / Researcher-5, Agriculturist-6, Housewife-7, Other (specify)-8</i> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		210 Annual Gross Individual Income: Amount (₹) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 150px; height: 30px;"> <tr> <td></td> </tr> </table>		

*See instruction manual for code.

[3] Visit Profiles	
301 Total expected duration of stay abroad : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (in days)	302 No. of foreign visits incl. the current one : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (in last 3 years)
303 Carrier of exit : <i>Scheduled flight-1, Chartered flight-2, Ship- 3, Boat / Steamer-4, Cruise-5, Rail-6, Bus-7, Car-8, Other (specify)-9</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	304 Travel pattern : <i>Individual-1, Family -2, Group-3</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
305 If family, (write numbers) : Adult male <input type="checkbox"/> Adult female <input type="checkbox"/> Male child <input type="checkbox"/> Female child <input type="checkbox"/>	306 Main purpose of present visit : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Business / Professional-1, Holidaying, leisure & recreation-2, Social (including visiting friends and relatives, attending marriages etc.)-3, Religious activities-4, Education & training-5, Health & medical-6, Shopping-7, Game / sports-8, Invited (by India) for a specific assignment-9, Other (specify)-99</i>
307 If business , specific mission : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Installing equipment / inspection / purchase / sales for an enterprise outside India-1, Meetings / conferences / congresses / seminars / workshops, etc.-2, Trade fairs or exhibitions-3, Professional sports -4, Government missions-5, Missions relating to UN and its organs-6, Other (specify)-7, NA-9</i>	308 If Holidaying, leisure & recreation , reason for preferring a foreign destination over an Indian destination : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cheaper package including accommodation-1, Cheaper air fare-2, Increase in status in society after a foreign trip-3, Non-availability of the desired / similar attraction in India-4, Higher attraction towards the foreign destination over similar Indian destination-5, Better tourist infrastructure facilities at foreign destination-6, Relatives, friends residing / hosting there-7, Others (specify)-8, NA-9</i>
309 If Education & training , source of finance : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Own support-1, Support from employer(foreign)-2, Scholarship from India-3, Others (specify)-4, NA-9</i>	
310 Airlines to be used for travel for outgoing : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>AI-1, Jet-2, SpiceJet-3, Indigo-4, Others (specify)-5, NA-9</i>	311 If AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo, Cost of Air Ticket (₹) : <input type="text"/> (including family members, if any)
312 No. of persons : <input type="text"/>	313 If using any in 311, code sharing used : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes-1, No-2, Not Known-3, NA-9</i>
If code "1" in 313 : 314 Type of code sharing using AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Domestic-1, International-2, Both-3,Not Known-4</i>	
315 Airlines used for travel for return : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>AI-1, Jet-2, SpiceJet-3, Indigo-4, Others (specify)-5, NA-9</i>	316 If AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo, Cost of Air Ticket (₹) : <input type="text"/> (including family members, if any)
317 No. of persons : <input type="text"/>	318 If using any in 316, code sharing used : <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes-1, No-2, Not Known-3, NA-9</i>
If code "1" in 318 : 319 Type of code sharing using AI / Jet / SpiceJet / Indigo <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Domestic-1, International-2, Both-3,Not Known-4</i>	
320 Are you travelling on a package ? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes-1, No-2</i>	
321 If yes , Total cost : <input type="text"/> (₹)	322 Duration : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (in days)
323 Total no of countries <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
324 No. of Persons : <input type="text"/>	

[4] Expenditure Details Within India		
401 Total duration of the trip till exit point : (in days)	[][][]	
402 No. places visited in this trip with a trip of atleast one night :	[][]	
403 Last place of night halt (LPNH) : [][][]*	404 No. of nights halted at LPNH : [][]	
Particulars of expenditure (₹) for LPNH & entire tour		
Components of within India bought package	LPNH	Entire tour
411 Package type	<i>Govt-1, Private-2, Both-3</i> []	<i>Govt-1, Private-2, Both-3</i> []
412 Components (Tick the components)	<i>Travel-1</i> []* <i>Food-2</i> [] <i>Accommodation-3</i> [] <i>Local sight seeing-4</i> [] <i>Transport-5</i> [] <i>Others-6</i> []	<i>Travel-1</i> []* <i>Food-2</i> [] <i>Accommodation-3</i> [] <i>Local sight seeing-4</i> [] <i>Transport-5</i> [] <i>Others-6</i> []
413 Cost (₹)		
Non-Package component cost (₹)		
Accommodation	LPNH	Entire tour
421 Hotel		
422 Private guest house		
423 Govt. guest house		
424 Dharamshala		
425 Rented house		
426 Friends & relatives		
427 Others		
428 Sub-total of 421 to 427		
Food & drink		
431 At the place of accommodation		
432 Outside the place of accommodation and during journey / transit		
433 Sub total of 431 to 432		
Transport		
441 Railways		
442 Road (excl. Transport equipment rental)		
443 Water		
444 Air		
445 Transport equipments rental		
446 Travel agencies, Tour operators and Travel guide services		
447 Miscellaneous (if any specify)		
448 Sub-total of 441 to 447		
Shopping		
451 Clothing and garments		
452 Processed food		
453 Tobacco products		
454 Alcohol		
455 Travel related consumer goods		
456 Footwear / leather goods		
457 Toiletries		
458 Gems and jewellery, brass / copperware, ivory goods, handicrafts / curios		

459 Books, journals, magazines, stationery, etc.		
460 Others		
461 Sub-total of 451 to 460		
Recreation, religious, cultural, sporting activities		
471 Cinema, theatre, amusements		
472 Entry fee to and other expenses at religious sites		
473 Entry fee to and other expenses at cultural sites		
474 Sporting activities		
475 Sub-total of 471 to 474		
Medical and health related activities		
481 Medicine		
482 Medical accessories		
483 Other health related services		
484 Sub-total of 481 to 483		
Others (not covered above)		
491 Others non package		
492 Sub-total of 428, 433, 448, 461, 475, 484 & 491		
493 Total of 413 & 492		
4.1 Travel Insurance Paid:		
Amount (in Rs.)	<input type="text"/>	

[5] Amount of Reimbursement / Direct Payment Details		
501 Whether any of the cost of the current tour paid / reimbursed by any institution ? <i>Yes and amount known-1, Yes and amount not known-2, No-3</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>
502 If code '1' in 501: Amount (₹) paid / reimbursed by Government :	<input type="text"/>	
503 Amount paid / reimbursed by other agencies : Currency name	<input type="text"/>	Amount <input type="text"/>

[6] Particulars of Investigator		
601 Identification code of investigator		<input type="text"/>
602 Name of investigator (block letter)		
603 Date of investigation		
604 Place of investigation		
605 Number of additional sheets attached		
606 Remarks of investigator		
Signature of investigator		
Comments by supervisor		
Signature of supervisor		

Appendix F

Schedule of International Air Travelers Program, USA



INTERNATIONAL
TRADE
ADMINISTRATION

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVELERS

DEPARTING THE UNITED STATES



Dear International Traveler:

Please help the travel industry improve the services they offer you. The information collected in this survey is used by airlines, airports, hotels, government travel offices, destination marketing organizations, and other travel planners and providers to understand you, the international traveler, and thereby take steps to improve your next international trip.

This questionnaire is designed to be completed by both non-U.S. residents who have visited the country and U.S. residents traveling abroad. If you are 18 years of age or older, please complete this voluntary survey. **ONLY ONE RESPONSE PER FAMILY, PLEASE.** We will not be asking your name or any other personally identifying information.

Upon completing this survey, please return it to the person who gave it to you. The estimated average time to complete this questionnaire is 15 minutes. If you have any comments regarding this survey, or find you need to mail your completed survey, please forward to **Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, ITA**, Washington DC 20230.

Thank you for your cooperation on this important survey.

This survey also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish.

استطلاع الرأي هذا متوفر أيضا باللغة العربية. تفضل بطلب نسخة منه اذا شئت.

本調査表備有中文版，歡迎索取。

Questionnaire disponible en français. Veuillez le réclamer s'il vous plaît.

Diese Umfrage ist auch auf deutsch erhältlich. Bei Bedarf bitte ein Exemplar anfordern.

Questa indagine è disponibile anche in italiano. Se necessario, si prega di richiederne una copia.

本アンケートには日本語版も用意してありますので、係のものにお申しつけください。

한국말로 된 설문서도 있습니다. 계원에게 요청하십시오.

Ta ankieta jest także na żądanie dostępna po polsku.

Há uma versão em Português da presente pesquisa. Se for necessário, favor pedir uma cópia.

Данный вопросник также имеется на русском языке. Пожалуйста, попросите русскоязычный экземпляр.

Este cuestionario también está en español. Solicítelo.

OMB CLEARANCE NO. 0625-0227

ONLY ONE RESPONSE PER FAMILY, PLEASE

1a. Today's Date →

b. Name of Airline →

c. Flight Number →

2a. At what airport did or will you board **this aircraft** today? ↓

b. At which airport will you leave **this aircraft**? ↓

3a. Where do you live? ↓
City:
State: Postal (ZIP) Code:
Country:

b. For U.S. residents ONLY
What will be your **main destination** on THIS trip? ↓
City/Country:

NEXT Column, please

c. For NON-U.S. Residents ONLY
If this flight is part of the return journey to your home, what was the **main destination** that you visited since you left home? ↓
City/Country:

4a. What is your country of **CITIZENSHIP**? ↓

b. What is your country of **BIRTH**? ↓

5a. For U.S. residents ONLY
At what city or airport will you pass through U.S. Customs and Passport Control when you return to the U.S.? ↓
City/Airport:

b. For Non-U.S. Residents ONLY
When entering the U.S., at what city or airport did you pass through U.S. Customs and Passport Control? ↓
City/Airport:

6a. When planning THIS trip, how did you obtain the information used for planning?
Check (✓) the information sources used listed below in the column 6a "Information Sources."

b. For each information source used, please indicate (✓) in 6b whether this information source was via: Electronic Media, Voice Contact, or Other Media.

6a. Information Sources		(✓)	6b. Media for Information Sources		
			Electronic Media (Internet or Social Media)	Voice Contact (Phone or In-Person)	Other Media (TV, Radio or Print Media)
1	Airline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Corporate Travel Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	National/State/City Travel Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Online travel agency (e.g., Expedia/Ebookers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Personal recommendation (e.g., friends/relatives)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Tour Operator/Travel Club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Travel Agency Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Travel Guide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. When planning THIS trip, how many days prior to departure:

a. Did you make the decision to travel? → days

b. Did you make your air travel reservations? → days

8a. Did you visit a health care provider to **receive vaccinations or medication specifically for this trip**?
1 Yes
2 No – Go to question 9, next page

b. If "yes," approximately how many days in advance of this trip did you visit a health care provider? → days

9. How were AIRLINE reservations made for this trip?

Airline Reservations	Electronic Media (Internet)	Voice Contact (Phone or In-Person)
1 Directly with the airline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Corporate travel dept.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Internet booking service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Tour operator/Travel club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Travel agency office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10a. How far in advance was payment made for your international air tickets?

Months (or) Weeks (or) Days

b. Are these ONE WAY tickets?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

11. Was travel insurance purchased for this trip?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't Know

12a. Before you left home, did you or your family make reservations for paid accommodations or commercial lodging?

- 1 Yes - GO to question 12b
- 2 No - SKIP to question 13a
- 3 Don't Know - SKIP to question 13a

b. How did you make your reservations for paid accommodations or commercial lodging?

Lodging Reservations	Electronic Media (Internet)	Voice Contact (Phone or In-Person)
1 Directly with the lodging establishment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Corporate travel department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Internet booking service (e.g., Hotels.com)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Through the airline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Tour operator/Travel club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Travel agency office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13a. In Column A below, please indicate what is/was the MAIN purpose of your trip?

Check (✓) ONLY ONE in Column A.

b. In Column B, please mark any other trip purpose(s).

Check (✓) AS MANY AS APPLY in Column B.

A - MAIN purpose Check (✓) only one		(✓)	B - OTHER purpose(s) Check (✓) as many as apply		(✓)
Business/professional			Business/professional		
1	Visit customer	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Visit customer	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Visit supplier	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Visit supplier	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Sales/marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Sales/marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Internal company meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Internal company meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Convention	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Convention	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Conference	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Conference	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Trade show	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Trade show	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Government/Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Government/Military	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Health treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Health treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Vacation/Holiday	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Vacation/Holiday	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Religion/Pilgrimage	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Religion/Pilgrimage	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Visit friends/Relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Visit friends/Relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Other (specify)		14	Other (specify)	

14. With whom are you traveling now?

Check (✓) ALL that apply

- 1 Spouse/Partner
- 2 Family/Relatives
- 3 Business associate(s)
- 4 Friend(s)
- 5 Tour group
- 6 Traveling alone

15. Including yourself, how many adults and/or children are in your travel party? Do not include other tour group members if you did not plan to travel with them before booking the tour.

Number of adults: → Include yourself:

Number of children under 18 years old: →

16. How many nights away from home have you spent or will you spend on this trip?

Number of nights in the U.S.A. (including U.S. territories) → Inside:

Number of nights outside the USA → Outside:

Total number of nights away from home on this trip → Total:

17. IN ORDER OF VISIT, list the principal places visited or to be visited on this trip, and indicate the number of nights at each place. Under the section for number of nights, if you did not or will not stay overnight at a place visited, enter "0". Under the section for type of lodging, indicate the company name OR mark the appropriate space under Private Home or Other.

Destinations (Cities/Attractions) In the order of your itinerary Enter ONLY ONE destination per line	State or Country	Number of Nights	Type of Lodging <i>Indicate ONE per line</i>		
			Accommodation or Lodging (Hotel or Motel, etc.) <i>Specify name of company</i>	Check (✓)	
				Private Home	Other
1.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18a. Is this trip part of a prepaid, inclusive tour package?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No – SKIP to question 19

b. If yes in 18a, which of the following does/did your package include? Check (✓) ALL that apply

- 1 Airfare
- 4 Cruise
- 7 Rail tickets
- 2 Attractions/Events/Entertainment
- 5 Guided tours
- 8 Recreation
- 3 Bus/Coach
- 6 Meals
- 9 Rental car
- 10 Tour guide for entire trip

11 Accommodation –
How many nights lodging are included? → Nights:

c. Enter the month and year this package was booked. →

Month	Year	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>
-------	------	--

d. Approximately how much did the prepaid package cost and how many people's expenses are included? Please indicate the total amount, the country of currency, and the number of people included below.

Total package cost: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Country of currency: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Number of people: <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
--	---	--

19. These next questions ask about the amount of money spent, or expected to be spent, by you and your travel party (travelers for whom you have financial responsibility). Please estimate how much total money has been spent, or will be spent, outside your own country. If you had a prepaid package, do not include those items you listed in 18d above.

	Amount	Country of currency	# of people included in spending
a. What was the TOTAL spent outside your own country, excluding a pre-paid package?			
b. If the cost of international air travel was not part of a trip package in Question 18d, what was the total cost of the international air travel tickets including taxes and fees?			
c. How much money was spent at the airport of U.S. departure?			

U.S. RESIDENTS – SKIP TO QUESTION 20

For Non-U.S. Residents ONLY

19. (continued)

d. Of the total expenditure given in 19a, please estimate how much was **spent in the USA**.
Specify total cost →

Amount of spending	Country of currency	# of people included in spending

e. Of the total expenditure given in 19d above, please estimate (in currency) how much was for:

1. Accommodations/Lodging in the U.S.
2. Additional air transportation in the U.S.
3. Entertainment and recreation in the U.S.
4. Food and beverages in the U.S.
5. Ground transportation (rail, bus, taxi, etc.) in the U.S.
6. Shopping, gifts, and other purchases in the U.S.
7. Medical services in the U.S.
8. Other spending, if any, in the U.S.

20. Please tell us HOW payment was made, or will be made, to cover ALL expenses on this trip.

Type of payment	Percentage of expenses	Issuing Company(ies) <small>Maestro, VISA, etc.</small>
Cash advance/ withdrawal using credit card	%	
Purchases using credit card	%	
Cash advance/ withdrawal using debit card	%	
Purchases using debit card	%	
Cash brought from home	%	
Traveler's checks	%	
TOTAL	100%	

21. What types of transportation were or will be used on THIS trip? Check (✓) ALL that apply

- 1 Air travel between non-U.S. cities
- 2 Air travel between U.S. cities
- 3 Auto, private or company
- 4 Bus between cities
- 5 City subway/Tram/Bus
- 6 Cruise ship/River boat 1+ nights
- 7 Ferry/River taxi/Short scenic cruise
- 8 Motor home/Camper
- 9 Railroad between cities
- 10 Rented bicycle/Motorcycle/Moped
- 11 Taxicab/Limousine
- 12 Rented auto — Specify company name below ↓

22. On this trip, did, or will, anyone in the traveling party engage in any of the following leisure activities?

Check (✓) ALL that apply

- 1 Go sightseeing
 - 2 Go shopping
 - 3 Go nightclubbing/Dancing
 - 4 Go on guided tour(s)
 - 5 Go to a casino/Gamble
 - 6 Attend a sporting event
 - 7 Attend a concert/Play/Musical
 - 8 Visit amusement/Theme parks
 - 9 Visit national parks/Monuments
 - 10 Visit art galleries/Museums
 - 11 Visit cultural/Ethnic heritage sights
 - 12 Visit American Indian communities
 - 13 Visit small towns/Countryside
 - 14 Visit historical locations
 - 15 Experience fine dining
- Participate in activities:
- 16 Hunting/Fishing
 - 17 Snow sports
 - 18 Golfing/Tennis
 - 19 Camping/Hiking
 - 20 Water sports
 - 21 Environmental/Ecological excursions
 - 22 Other (specify) →

23. Please rate THIS airline for the flight you are taking today. Check (✓) one for each attribute below

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Not Applicable
<i>Pre-flight</i>						
a. Airline club/Lounge	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Check-in personnel	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Check-in waiting time	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Convenient schedule	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Reservation experience	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Ticket price	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>In-flight</i>						
g. Cabin cleanliness	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Flight attendant service	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Food/Beverage quality	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. In-flight entertainment	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Seat comfort	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Overall evaluation of flight	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

24. Would you choose or recommend this airline for another trip on this route? Check (✓) ONE

- 1 Definitely would
- 2 Probably would
- 3 Probably would not
- 4 Definitely would not
- 5 Not sure

25. What were your three main reasons for flying on THIS AIRLINE? Indicate by marking "1" for the most important reason, "2" for the next important reason, and "3" for the third most important reason. DO NOT indicate more than three reasons.

- ___ Airfare
- ___ Convenient schedule
- ___ Non-stop flights
- ___ Employer policy
- ___ Safety reputation
- ___ Loyalty to carrier
- ___ On-time reputation
- ___ Previous good experience
- ___ Mileage bonus/Frequent flyer program
- ___ In-flight service reputation
- ___ Not involved in choice of airline
- ___ Other (specify) ↓

NEXT Column, please

26a. Where are you sitting, or where will you sit in the aircraft today? Check (✓) ONE

- 1 First class
- 2 Executive/Business class
- 3 Premium economy
- 4 Economy/Tourist/Coach

b. What type of airline ticket do you have? Check (✓) ALL that apply

- 1 Paid ticket
- 2 Paid upgrade
- 3 Frequent flyer award ticket
- 4 Frequent flyer upgrade
- 5 Discount/Group fare
- 6 Non-revenue
- 7 Don't know

27. Please rate the following attributes of the AIRPORT from which you have just departed (or are currently waiting to depart) the U. S.

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Did Not Use
a. Airport terminal cleanliness	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Airport terminal signage	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Business center/wireless availability	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Concession prices	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Ease of transit through airport	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Ground transportation	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Retail goods/Services/Duty Free	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Security measures	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Terminal seating availability	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Overall airport evaluation	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

U.S. RESIDENTS – SKIP TO QUESTION 30a

28a. For Non-U.S. Residents Only:

Please rate your Passport Control and U.S. Customs experience at the airport where you entered the U.S. Check (✓) ONE rating for each

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Don't Know
1. Passport Control						
a. Processing time	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Staff courtesy	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Customs baggage clearance						
a. Processing time	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Staff courtesy	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <input type="checkbox"/>

b. About how long did it take you to clear Passport Control, Baggage Claim, and Customs when entering the United States? Specify in minutes ↓

Minutes:

29a. Do you expect to visit the United States again?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No ... If not, would you please share the reason? →

b. How well did this overall trip experience in the U.S. meet your expectations? Check (✓) ONLY ONE

- 1 Exceeded expectations
- 2 Met expectations
- 3 Did not meet expectations

30a. Is this your first trip by air to/from the United States? Check (✓) ONE

- 1 Yes – SKIP to question 31
- 2 No – Go to question 30b

b. Including this trip, how many round trips by air have you made to/from the U.S. in the past 12 months? ↩

Include this trip:

31. Please give us some information about yourself.

a. What is your occupation? Check (✓) ONE

- 1 Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations
- 2 Service Occupations
- 3 Sales and Office Occupations
- 4 Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations
- 5 Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations
- 6 Military/Government
- 7 Homemaker
- 8 Student
- 9 Retired
- 10 Other (specify) →

b. What is your age? ↓

Years:

c. What is your gender?

- 1 Female
- 2 Male

32. What is the total combined annual income of all members of your household? Give your answer either in U.S. dollars or in your own country's currency. Please specify the country of currency.

a. Total annual household income → Amount:

b. Country of currency → Country:

For U.S. Residents Only:

33a. What is your ethnicity? Check (✓) ONE

- 1 Hispanic
- 2 Non-Hispanic

b. What is your race? Check (✓) ALL that apply

- 1 American Indian/Alaskan Native
- 2 Asian
- 3 Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- 4 Black
- 5 White

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

Appendix G

CODES

1.PORT OF EXIT

Port Name	Type of Port	Code
Delhi	Airport	01
Mumbai	Airport	02
Dabolim	Airport	03
Chennai	Airport	04
Bangalore	Airport	05
Kolkata	Airport	06
Hyderabad	Airport	07
Cochin	Airport	08
Pune	Airport	09
Amritsar	Airport	10
Guwahati	Airport	11
Madurai	Airport	12
Haridaspur	Land Checkposts	13
Mahadipur	Land Checkposts	14
Attari Road	Land Checkposts	15
Attari Rail	Land Checkposts	16
Sonauli	Land Checkposts	17
Munabao	Land Checkposts	18
Changrabandha	Land Checkposts	19
Mumbai	Sea Port	20
Cochin	Sea Port	21

2.COUNTRY

COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE
Afghanistan	1	Gibraltar	78	Oman	155
Albania	2	Greece	79	Pakistan	156
Algeria	3	Greenland	80	Palau	157
American Samoa	4	Grenada	81	Panama	158
Andorra	5	Guam	82	Papua New Guinea	159
Angola	6	Guatemala	83	Paraguay	160
Anguilla	7	Guernsey	84	Peru	161
Antigua and Barbuda	8	Guinea-Bissau	85	Philippines	162
Argentina	9	Guinea	86	Pitcairn Island	163
Armenia	10	Guyana	87	Poland	164
Aruba	11	Haiti	88	Portugal	165
Australia	12	Heard & McDonald Islands	89	Puerto Rico	166
Austria	13	Honduras	90	Qatar	167
Azerbaijan	14	Hong Kong	91	Romania	168
Bahamas	15	Hungary	92	Russia	169
Bahrain	16	Iceland	93	Rwanda	170
Bangladesh	17	India	94	Samoa (Western)	171
Barbados	18	Indonesia	95	Samoa (America)	172
Belarus	19	Iran	96	San Marino	173
Belgium	20	Iraq	97	São Tomé and Príncipe	174
Belize	21	Ireland	98	Saudi Arabia	175
Benin	22	Isle of Man	99	Sénégal	176
Bermuda	23	Israel	100	Serbia	177
Bhutan	24	Italy	101	Seychelles	178
Bolivia	25	Jamaica	102	Sierra Leone	179
Bosnia-Herzegovina	26	Japan	103	Singapore	180
Botswana	27	Jersey	104	Slovakia	181
Brazil	28	Jordan	105	Slovenia	182
British Indian Ocean Territory	29	Kazakhstan	106	Solomon Islands	183
Brunei	30	Kenya	107	Somalia	184
Bulgaria	31	Kiribati	108	South Africa	185
Burkina Faso	32	Korea, North	109	South Sudan	186
Burundi	33	Korea, South	110	Spain	187
Cambodia	34	Kuwait	111	Sri Lanka	188
Cameroon	35	Kyrgyzstan	112	St. Helena	189
Canada	36	Laos	113	St. Kitts and Nevis	190
Cape Verde	37	Latvia	114	St. Lucia	191
Cayman Islands	38	Lebanon	115	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	192

COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE
Central African Republic	39	Lesotho	116	Sudan	193
Chad	40	Liberia	117	Suriname	194
Chile	41	Libya	118	Svalbard and Jan Ma- yen Islands	195
China	42	Liechtenstein	119	Swaziland	196
Christmas Island	43	Lithuania	120	Sweden	197
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	44	Luxembourg	121	Scotland	198
Colombia	45	Macau	122	Switzerland	199
Comoros	46	Macedonia (Former Yug. Rep.)	123	Syria	200
Congo, Democratic Re- public	47	Madagascar	124	Taiwan	201
Cook Islands	48	Malawi	125	Tajikistan	202
Costa Rica	49	Malaysia	126	Tanzania	203
Côte d'Ivoire	50	Maldives	127	Thailand	204
Croatia	51	Mali	128	Togo	205
Cuba	52	Malta	129	Trinidad and Tobago	206
Cyprus	53	Mauritania	130	Tunisia	207
Czech Republic	54	Mauritius	131	Turkey	208
Denmark	55	Micronesia	132	Turkmenistan	209
Djibouti	56	Mexico	133	Turks and Caicos Islands	210
Dominica	57	Moldova	134	Tuvalu	211
Dominican Republic	58	Monaco	135	Uganda	212
East Timor	59	Mongolia	136	Ukraine	213
Ecuador	60	Montenegro	137	United Arab Emirates	214
Egypt	61	Montserrat	138	United King- dom	215
El Salvador	62	Morocco	139	United States of America	216
Equatorial Guinea	63	Mozambique	140	Upper Volta	217
Eritrea	64	Myanmar	141	Uruguay	218
Estonia	65	Nauru	142	Uzbekistan	219
Ethiopia	66	Namibia	143	Vanuatu	220
Faeroe Islands	67	Nepal	144	Vatican	221
Falkland Islands	68	Netherlands	145	Venezuela	222
Fiji	69	New Caledonia	146	Vietnam	223
Finland	70	New Zealand	147	Virgin Islands	224
France	71	Nicaragua	148	Wake Island	225
French Polynesia	72	Niger	149	Wallis and Futuna Islands	226

COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE
Gabon	73	Nigeria	150	Western Sahara	227
Gambia	74	Niue	151	Samoa	228
Georgia	75	Norfolk Island	152	Yemen	229
Germany	76	Northern Mariana Islands	153	Zambia	230
Ghana	77	Norway	154	Zimbabwe	231
				NR	255
				Other	999

3.PORT OF ENTRY

PORT NAME	CODE	PORT NAME	CODE	PORT NAME	CODE
Delhi Airport	1	Amritsar Airport	23	Gede Rly Stn Land	45
Mumbai Airport	2	Calicut Airport	24	Hilli Land	46
Dabolim Airport	3	Coimbatore Airport	25	Jaigaon Land	47
Chennai Airport	4	Gaya Airport	26	Jogbani Purnea	48
Bangalore Airport	5	Guwahati Airport	27	Kailashahar Land	49
Kolkata Airport	6	Jaipur Airport	28	Karimganj Land	50
Hyderabad Airport	7	Lucknow Airpot	29	Khowai Land	51
Ahmedabad Airport	8	Mangalore Airport	30	Lalgolaghat Land	52
Cochin Airport	9	Nagpur Airport	31	Mahadipore Land	53
Haridaspur Land	10	Patna Airport	32	Mankachar Land	54
Attari Rail Land	11	Pune Airport	33	Muhurighat Land	55
Sonauli Land	12	Trichi Airport	34	Radikapr Land	56
Raxual	13	Trivandrum Airport	35	Ragna Land	57
Ghojadanga Land	14	Varanasi Airport	36	Raniganj Land	58
Munabao Land	15	Agartala Land	37	Rupaidiha Land	59
Mumbai Sea	16	Atari Wagha Land	38	Sabroom Land	60
Cochin Sea	17	Banbasa Land	39	Srimantaur Land	61
Port Blair Sea	18	Changrabandha Land	40	Sutarkandi Land	62
Kolkata Sea	19	Dalighat Land	41	Bedi Bender Sea	63
Kakinada Sea	20	Dalu Land	42	Bhavnagar Sea	64
Chennai Sea	21	Dawki Land	43	Kandala Sea	65
Agra Airport	22	Gauriphanta Land	44	Marmagoa Sea	66
Nagapattinam Sea	67	Titucorin Sea	70	NR	72
Nhava Sheva Sea	68	Visakhapatnam Sea	71	Other	99
Paradeep Sea	69	Goa Airport	72		

4. PLACE

Places by States
Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad-1; Visakhapatnam-2; Vijayawada-3; Rajahmundry-4; Kakinada-5; Guntur-6; Warangal-7; Tirupati-8
Arunachal Pradesh
Akashiganga-50; Bhismanagar-51; Bomdila-52; Itanagar-53; Malinithan-54; Namdapha-55; Parashuram Kund-56
Assam
Barpeta-76; Bongaigaon-77; Dhubri-78; Dibrugarh-79; Digboi-80; Diphu-81; Duliajan-82; Goalpara-83; Golaghat-85; Guwahati-86; Haflong-87; Hailakandi-88; Jorhat-89; Karimganj-90; Kokrajhar-91; Lakhimpur-93; Mangaldoi-94; Nagaon-95; Nalbari-96; Rangia-97; Sibsagar-98; Tezpur-99; Tinsukia-100; Dishpur-75
Bihar
Ara-101; Barauni-102; Bhagalpur-103; Biharsarif-104; Chapra-105; Danapur-106; Darbhanga-107; Gaya-109; Katihar-110; Kishanganj-111; Munger-112; Muzaffarpur-113; Patna-114; Purnia-115; Sitamarhi-116; Bodh Gaya-117; Sarnath-118
Chhattisgarh
Ambikapur-126; Bastar-127; Bhilai-128; Bilaspur-129; Chirmiri-130; Dantewada-131; Dhamatri-132; Durg-133; Jagdalpur-134; Janjgir-Champa-135; Jashpur-136; Kabirdham-137; Kanker-138; Korba-139; Koriya-140; Mahasamund-141; Narayanpur-142; Raigarh-143; Raipur-144; Rajnandgaon-145
Goa
Bicholam-151; Mapusa-152; Margao-153; Mollem-154; Mormugao Harbour-155; Old Goa-156; Panaji
Gujarat
Ahmedabad-176; Amreli-177; Anand-178; Banaskantha-179; Bharuch-180; Bhavnagar-181; Bhuj-182; Dahod-183; Dang-184; Gandhinagar-185; Jamnagar-186; Junagadh-187; Kandla-188; Karamsad-189; Kheda-190; Narmada-191; Navsari-192; Panchmahal-193; Patan-194; Porbandar-195; Rajkot-196; Sabarkantha-197; Surat-198; Surendranagar-199; Tapi-200; Vadodara-201; Valsad-202; Kutch-203
Haryana
Ambala-225; Bhiwani-226; Faridabad-227; Fatehabad-228; Gurgaon-229; Hansdehar-230; Hissar-231; Jhajjar-232; Jind-233; Karnal-234; Kurukshetra-235; Mahendragarh-236; Mewat-237; Panipat-238; Rohtak-239; Yamunanagar-240; Sonapat-241

Himachal Pradesh
Chail-251; Chamba-252; Dalhousie-253; Dharamshala-254; Joginder Nagar-255; Kangra-256; Kasauli-257; Kinnaur-258; Kullu-259; Lahaul & Spiti-260; Manali-261, Mandi-262; McLeodganj-263; Palampur-264; Rewalsar-265; Shimla-266; Rotang-267
Jammu & Kashmir
Akhnour-276; Dras-277; Gulmarg-278; Jammu-279; Khilanmarg-280; Leh Ladakh-281;
Jharkhand
Bokaro Steel City-300; Chirkunda-301; Deochar-302; Dhanbad-303; Giridih-304; Hazaribag-
Karnataka
Badami-326; Bangalore-327; Belgaum-328; Bellary-329; Belur-330; Bider-331; Bijapur-332; Chikkamagaluru-333; Chitradurga-334; Coorg-335; Gulbarg-336; Hampi-337; Hassan-338; Hospet-339; Hubli-340; Mangalore-341; Mysore-342; Raichur-343; Shimoga-344; Tumkur-345; Udupi-346; Ooty-347
Kerala
Alappuzha-375; Chettikulangara-376; Kannur-377; Kochi-378; Kottayam-379; Kovalam-380; Kozhikkode-381; Malayattoor-382; Munnar-383; Parumala-384; Sabarimala-385; Thekkadi-386; Thiruvananthapuram-387; Thrissur-388; Varkala-389; Tripunithura-390; Ernakulam-391
Madhya Pradesh
Bhopal-401; Burhanpor-402; Guna-403; Gwalior-404; Indore-405; Jabalpur-406; Rewa-407; Sagar-408; Ujjain-409; Khajuraho-410; Sanchi-411; Orchha-412
Maharashtra
Amravati-426; Aurangabad-427; Chandrapur-428; Jalgaon-429; Khandala-430; Mahabaleshwar-431; Mumbai-432; Nagpur-433; Nashik-434; Pune-435; Ratnagiri-436; Sangli-437; Solapur-438; Thane-439; Navi Mumbai-440; Shirdi-441; Ajanta-442; Ellora-443; Alibag-444; Lavasa-445; Kolhapur-446
Manipur
Bishnupur-475; Chandel-476; Churachandpur-477; Imphal-478; Senapati-479; Tamenglong-480; Ukhrul-481
Meghalaya
Baghmara-500; Barapani-501; Jowai-502; Karimganj-503; Laitkor-504; Nongpoh-505;
Mizoram
Aizawl-525; Champai-526; Kolasib-527; Lawngtlai-528; Lunglei-529; Mamit-530
Nagaland
Dimapur-550; Dzukou Valley-551; Kohima-552; Longleng-553; Longwa-554; Mokokchung-555; Mon-556; Peren-557; Phek-558; Shanghanyu-559; Tuensang-560; Wokha-561
Orissa
Balasore-575; Bhubaneswar-576; Cuttack-577; Dhenkanal-578; Jeypore-579; Pipli-580; Raghurajpur-581; Satyabadi-582; Bhawanipatna-583; Chandipur-584; Dhauli-585; Gopalpur-586; Keonjhar-587; Lalitgiri-588; Udaygiri-589; Ratnagiri-590; Puri-591; Samabalpur-592; Tapapani-593; Rourkella-594

Punjab
Amritsar-600; Anandpur Sahib-601; Batala-602; Bathinda-603; Goraya-604; Gurdaspur-605; Hoshiarpur-606; Jalandhar-607; Kapurthala-608; Khanna-609; Ludhiana-610; Moga-611; Mohali-612; Muktsar-613; Nangal-614; Pathankot-615; Pathankot-616; Patiala-617; Phagwara-618; Ropar-619; Sanghol-620; Sangrur-621; Chandigarh-622; Attari / Wagah-623
Rajasthan
Ajmer-625; Alwar-626; Barmer-627; Banswara-628; Bharatpur-629; Bikaner-630; Bundi-631; Chittaurgarh-632; Dungarpur-633; Jaipur-634; Jaisalmer-635; Jhalawar-636; Jodhpur-637; Kota-638; Kumbhalgarh-639; Pushkar-640; Ranakpur-641; Sawai Madhopur-642; Shekhawati-643; Udaipur-644; Mandawa-645; Amer-646; Mt. Abu-647
Sikkim
Gangtok-650; Gezing-651; Jorethang-652; Kabi Lungtsok-653; Mangan-654; Namtse-655; Pelling-656; Pemayangtse Monastery-657; Sanga-Choling Monastery-658; Singtam-659; Yuksam-660; Lachen-661
Tamil Nadu
Arakkonam-675; Chennai -676; Chidambaram-677; Coimbatore-678; Cuddalore-679; Ennore-680; Erode-681; Karur-682; Kilakari-683; Kulasekaranam-684; Madurai-685; Nagapattinam -686; Nagercoil-687; New Tuticorin-688; Pamban-689; Portonovo-690; Pulicat-691; Rameshwaram-692; Salem-693; Sholinghur-694; Singanallur-695; Thopputhurai-696; Tiruchirappalli-697; Tirukkadayyur-698; Tiruppur-699; Tondi -700; Tranquebar-701; Tuticorin-702; Vallinokkam-703; Veppalodai-704; Vellore-705; Thanjivour-706; Kodaikanal-707; Kanya-
Tripura
Agartala -725; Badharghat-726; Dharmanagar-727; Gakulnagar-728; Guwahati-729; Jogen-
Uttar Pradesh
Aligarh-750; Allahabad-751; Bareilly-752; Farrukhabad-753; Ghaziabad-754; Gorakhpur-755; Hapur-756; Jhansi-757; Kanpur-758; Lucknow-759; Mathura & Brindaban-760; Mau-761; Meerut-762; Mirzapur-763; Moradabad-764; Muzaffarnagar-765; Noida-766; Rampur-767; Saharanpur-768; Shahjahanpur-769; Varanasi-770; Agra-771; Azamgarh-772; Ayodhya-775
Uttarakhand
Auli-800; Badrinath-801; Bageshwar-802; Champawat-803; Dehradun-804; Doiwala-805; Gangotri-806; Haldwani-807; Haridwar-808; Kashipur-809; Kedarnath-810; Landsdowne-811; Nandaprayag-812; Rudraprayag-813; Sultanpur-814; Mussoorie-815; Nainital-816; Ranikhet-817; Hrishikesh-818
West Bengal
Alipurduar-825; Bankura-826; Berhampore-827; Bishnupur-828; Darjeeling -829; Digha-830; Haldia-831; Jalpaiguri-832; kharagpur-833; Kalyani-834; Kolkata-835; Krishnanagar-836; Malda-837; Murshidabad-838; Santiniketan / Bolpur-839; Siliguri-840; Sundarban-841; Burdwan-842; North24 Pgs-843; Hoogly-844; Howrah-845; Durgapur-846; South24Pgs-847; Kalimpong-848; Nadia-849; Raigunge-850; Birbhum-851; Mandermoni-852; Tajpur-853; Asansol-854; Tufanganj-855; Cooch Behar-856; North Dinajpur-857; South Dinajpur-858
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Cornwallis-875; Diglipur-876; Elphinstone Harbour-877; Mayabunder-878; Meadows-879;

Chandigarh
Ambala-891; Barwala-892; Dera Bassi-893; Kalka-894; Kharar-895; Kurali -896; Morni-897; Mubarakpur-898; Nalagarh-899; Naraingarh-900; Parwanoo-901; Pinjore-902; Raipur Rani-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Ambabari-907; Amla-908; Kharadpada-909; Randha moti-910; Silvassa-911
Daman & Diu
Bhimpur-923; Daman-924; Diu-925; Doler-926; Ghaniwar-927; Gogla-928; Kotda-929; Mar-
Lakshadweep
Andorth-939; Bitra-940; Chetlat-941; Kadmat-942; Kavaram-943; Kiltan-944
New Delhi-955
Puducherry-971

5. “WHAT IMPRESSED MOST IN INDIA”

FACTORS	CODE	ITEM INCLUDES
Goodness of People	1	Friendly people, helpful people, good natured people, humanity, Simplicity, Hospitality, Others
Indian Culture	2	Diversity of culture, old cultural values, tribes, variety of food, variety of clothing, Rituals in marriages, Languages & Traditions, heritage, food, festivals others
Climate	3	Rainy season, variety of seasons, others
Economic growth	4	Business, economic conditions, markets, shopping facilities, excellent malls, others
Heritage medical treatment	5	Ayurveda, homeopathy, unani, yoga, others
Historical monuments	6	Includes all type of monuments except Taj Mahal
Taj Mahal	7	Taj Mahal
Golden temple	8	Golden temple
Family values	9	Relationships
Survival in adverse conditions	10	Poverty, poor people, disparity in income of people, beggars, unemployment, Slums, others
Transport & travel	11	Traffic, various modes of transport, good railway network, air travel , roads, communication, others
Educational facilities	12	Opportunity for education in Universities, Colleges, Premier institutions, others
Religious practices	13	Hindu temples, Buddhist places, Aarti at Varanasi, others
Excellent cities	14	Chandigarh, Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Kolkata, others
Hill stations	15	Anything related with hills
Forests	16	Anything related with forests
Beaches	17	Goa, Kerala and anything linked to beaches
Affordable living conditions	18	Cheap articles, low food prices, affordable accommodation Hotels.
Use of outmoded means	19	Rickshaw, Tongah, old agricultural modes, others
Medical facilities	20	Excellent hospitals, Good Doctors
Fruits & vegetables	21	Mangoes
Spirituality	22	
Everything	23	
Nothing	24	
Nature	25	
Historical Place	26	
Places	27	
Service	28	
Tourist Place	29	Tourist spot, tourist place, tourist destination.
Amusement Place	30	Zoo, Science city, Niccopark, and others
Others	99	

6. “REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION”

REASONS	CODE	ITEM INCLUDES
Bad people	1	Clumsy people, unhygienic people, uncooperative people, cheating people, uninteresting people, unfriendly people, others
Pollution	2	Air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, unhygienic food, food adulteration, crowded places, others
Poor sanitary conditions	3	Dirty toilets & lavatories, inadequate number of toilets, defecation in open places, others
Unethical traders	4	Too much bargaining, hoodwinking foreigners, others
Lack of work culture	5	Undisciplined workers, poor service, inefficiency, insincere workers, others
Personal insecurity	6	Pick pocketing, fear of robbery, fear of cheating, fear of being killed for money, others
Spatial insecurity	7	Lack of law and order, frequent processions and rallies, strikes, terror strikes, others
Traffic chaos	8	Undisciplined traffic, lack of transport facilities, others
Poor road conditions	9	Dirty roads, congested roads, less road space, poor maintenance of roads, others
Poor airports	10	Poor sanitary conditions, misbehaving officials, clumsy immigration and customs handling, lack of international standard, others
Poor railways network	11	Unpunctual trains, inadequate information system, poor sanitary conditions, lack of security, lack of hygienic food, dirty and poor railway stations, others
Poor maintenance of historical monuments	12	Dilapidated monuments, lack of amenities around the places, dirtiness, others
Poor maintenance of hill stations	13	
Poor maintenance of beaches and other tourist places	14	
Slum dwellers	15	
Corruption	16	
Poor infrastructure in villages and small cities	17	Load shedding, kuchha roads, lack of amenities, others
Poverty	18	
Others	99	

7. STATE

State/ UT	Abbreviation	Code	State/ UT	Abbreviation	Code
Andaman and Nicobar	AN	01	Lakshadweep	LD	19
Andhra Pradesh	AP	02	Madhya Pra-	MP	20
Arunachal Pradesh	AR	03	Maharashtra	MH	21
Assam	AS	04	Manipur	MN	22
Bihar	BR	05	Meghalaya	ML	23
Chandigarh	CH	06	Mizoram	MZ	24
Chhattisgarh	CG	07	Nagaland	NL	25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DN	08	Orissa	OR	26
Daman and Diu	DD	09	Puducherry	PY	27
Delhi	DL	10	Punjab	PB	28
Goa	GA	11	Rajasthan	RJ	29
Gujarat	GJ	12	Sikkim	SK	30
Haryana	HR	13	Tamil Nadu	TN	31
Himachal Pradesh	HP	14	Tripura	TR	32
Jammu and Kashmir	JK	15	Uttar Pradesh	UP	33
Jharkhand	JH	16	Uttarakhand	UK	34
Karnataka	KA	17	West Bengal	WB	35
Kerala	KL	18	Telangana	TL	36

8. MOTHER TONGUE

Mother Tongue	Code	Mother Tongue	Code	Mother Tongue	Code
Asamia	01	Konkani	09	Sanskrit	17
Bengali	02	Maithili	10	Santali	18
Bodo	03	Malayalam	11	Sindhi	19
Dogri	04	Manipuri	12	Tamil	20
Gujarati	05	Marathi	13	Telugu	21
Hindi	06	Nepali	14	Urdu	22
Kannada	07	Odia	15	Marwari	23
Kashmiri	08	Punjabi	16	Bhojpuri	24
				English	25

9. FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGE RATE

The rates displayed below have been compiled using various sources as applicable, for eg. <http://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/>, <http://www.usforex.com/currency-converter>, <https://www.google.com/finance/converter>.

Foreign Currency per INR	2015									
Currency	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Australian Dollar	47.8	51.2	48.7	49.1	46.7	47.4	46.1	46	46.8	48.2
Bangaladeshi Taka	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Canadian Dollar	49.2	53	51.2	51.4	49.3	50.1	49	49.7	49.6	48.7
Chinese Yuan	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Danish Krone	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.8
Euro	67.6	70.8	69.7	71.7	70	74	74.1	71.8	70.2	73.2
GBP	92.6	98.1	97.6	100.3	100	101.8	99.9	100.1	100.4	100.6
Hongkong Dollar	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6
Israeli N. S.	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.9	17	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.3
Japanese Yen	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Kuwaiti Dinar	208	210.8	210.4	210.5	211.5	218.9	218	215.9	217.5	220.6
Malaysian Ringgit	16.8	18	17.5	16.9	16.8	15.9	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.5
Nepalese Taka	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
New Zealand Dollar	47	49.1	45.7	43.8	42.3	42.8	41.9	43.7	42.6	45.3
Omani Rial	162.3	164.8	165.6	165.4	166.6	171.7	171.1	170	171.8	173.8
Pakistani Rupee	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Russian Ruble	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1	1	1	1	0.9
Saudi Riyal	16.7	16.9	17	17	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.8
Singapore Dollar	45.4	48.2	47.3	47.3	46.6	47	46.1	46.6	46.5	47.6
South Korean Won	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sri Lanka Rupee	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Swedish Krona	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.9
Swiss Franc	64.5	67.7	67.6	68.8	66.1	68.7	67.8	66	64.8	67.5
Thai Baht	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Turkish Lira	24	24	24	23.6	23	22.6	21.7	22.3	23.1	22.6
UAE Dirham	17	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.5	18	17.9	17.8	18	18.2
US Dollar	62.5	63.5	63.7	63.7	64.1	66.2	65.9	65.5	66	66.9

Foreign Currency per INR	2015									
Currency	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African Frank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Azerbaijan Manat	60.3	59.3	60.6	61.2	60.6	62.2	62.9	61.9	63.2	64
Bhutanese Taka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazilian Real	19.4	20.6	21.2	20.5	20.2	18.7	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1
Egyptian Pound	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.6
Indonesian Rupee	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Libyan Dinar	45.8	45.1	46.4	46.9	46.1	47.5	48.3	47.8	48.8	48.6
Mexican Peso	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4	3.9	3.9	4	3.9
Morocco Dirham	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.8
Philippine Peso	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Qatari Riyal	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.9	18.2	17.8	18.1	18.4
South African Rand	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5	5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Taiwanese Dollar	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukrainian Hryvnia	2.9	2.9	3	3	2.8	3	3.2	3	2.9	2.8

Foreign Currency per INR	2016							
Currency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August
Chinese Yuan	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10	10.1
Euro	73	75.8	74.7	75.1	75.7	75.5	73.9	74.7
GBP	96.9	98.3	95.4	94.2	96.1	95.2	88.4	86.2
Japanese Yen	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Thai Baht	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
UAE Dirham	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.2
US Dollar	67.2	68	67.4	66.6	66.9	67.3	66.8	66.9

Foreign Currency per INR	2016							
Currency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August
African Frank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australian Dollar	47.3	48.3	50.3	51.4	48.7	49.5	50.8	51.3
Azerbaijan Manat	43.3	43.4	41.3	43.9	44.4	44.2	43	41.1
Bangaladeshi Taka	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Bhutanese Taka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazilian Real	16.8	17	17.9	19.2	19	19.4	20.6	20.9
Canadian Dollar	47.4	49	50.5	51.9	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.6
Danish Krone	9.8	10.2	10	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.1
Egyptian Pound	8.6	8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5
Hongkong Dollar	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6
Indonesian Rupee	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Israeli N. S.	17	17.4	17.3	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.5
Kuwaiti Dinar	221.2	226.4	223.8	220.5	222.1	222.9	221.8	221.6
Libyan Dinar	49	49.1	48.8	49	48.9	49.9	47.7	48.4
Malaysian Ringgit	15.5	16.4	16.2	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.7
Mexican Peso	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Morocco Dirham	6.8	7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
Nepalese Taka	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
New Zealand Dollar	44.1	45	44.6	45.9	45.3	47	47.7	48
Omani Rial	174.6	174.5	175.1	172.9	173.9	174.4	174.2	173.8
Pakistani Rupee	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Philippine Peso	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Qatari Riyal	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4
Russian Ruble	0.9	0.9	1	1	1	1	1.1	1
Saudi Riyal	17.9	18.1	18	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8
Singapore Dollar	47	46.4	48.8	49.1	48.8	49.9	49.7	49.7
South African Rand	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	5
South Korean Won	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sri Lankan Rupee	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Swedish Krona	7.9	8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9
Swiss Franc	66.8	68.6	68.2	68.8	68.6	69.8	68.1	68.6
Taiwanese Dollar	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Turkish Lira	22.4	23.2	23.3	23.3	22.5	23	22.1	22.7
Ukrainian Hryvnia	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7

APPENDIX H: ON-SITE PHOTOS AND IPS TEAM MEMBERS

