Rakesh Kumar¹

Abstract: Tourism is now one of the world's largest industries as well as fastest growing economy. For many countries, tourism is seen as a main instrument for regional, socio-economic and human development, as it stimulates new economic activities. This paper examines some of the geographical dimensions of domestic tourism in India through regional analyses of domestic tourist outflow patterns by using nationally representative, two rounds of (65th and 72nd) National Sample Survey data. An advanced geo-spatial statistical approach commonly known as Getis-Ord Gi* statistics tool is used to understand the regional outflow patterns of domestic tourists in India. This study has identified specific purpose-wise regional hot-spot pockets of domestic tourist outflow in India. Domestic regional hotspot pattern for medical and health, social, religious and pilgrimages purpose are observed in common regions for both time periods considered. This paper provides an insightful and purpose specific information to the tour operator, travel agents, and policy maker for development of tourist sites.

Keywords: Domestic; Tourism; Regional; Outflow; and Hot spots.

Introduction

Tourism is an important sector of the economy that contributes significantly in a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as Foreign Exchange Earning (FEE). Tourism offers enormous potential for job creation, economic growth, and development; it is also subject to constant and sudden fluctuations: new destinations emerge rapidly, and consumer preferences evolve quickly, forcing destinations to find new ways to remain competitive (Couture et al. 2015). While major international markets have been widely researched, there are gaps in understanding the patterns and determinants of domestic tourism. Domestic tourism makes a substantial contribution to the industry's overall financial resilience, sustainability, and functionality. In fact, many tourism businesses would not survive if it were not for the year-round patronage of domestic visitors. In India, domestic tourism has been increasing steadily over a considerable period. To continue and achieve the aspired growth in the domestic tourism, it is essential to address these gaps to obtain a comprehensive picture of the domestic tourism sector.

Most of the research in the field of tourism may be categorized into two broad areas: the general nature of tourist flows and impact of tourism on receiving countries and regions economically, culturally, and environmentally (Barbier, 1989). Evidences suggest that some areas are more likely to be hot-spot areas of tourists such as insular and coastal areas (Pearce, 1987; Gillmor, 1996), and areas belonging to higher hierarchy or urban area within the country (Pearce, 1996). We comparatively reviewed several tourism studies of different countries and observed a number of similarities in the spatial patterns in the domestic tourism across the countries. First, tourism flow distribution is polarized and clustered in hot spots of several regions (Pearce, 1987; Gillmor, 1996; Ivy, 2001). Second, this spatial pattern of

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tourist flows is relatively stable over time, and hot-spot areas continue to attract a large number of tourists for purpose specific (Burton, 1994).

A volume of literature is available to understand how tourism significantly contributes to the regional development and to reduce regional inequalities in the economic development (Durbarry, 2004; Wanhill, 1997; Narayan, 2004; Christer, 2009). In fact, tourism is an important component of the modern service industry and has been internationally recognized as an effective means of reducing regional disparities As early as 1997, the Treaty of the European Union made clear point that tourism should play an effective role in reducing disparities of regional development (Wanhill, 1997). Evidence shows that the measures aiming to boost the tourism such as coordinated development of regional industry, accelerating the marketization process, enhancing utilization efficiency of the elements, and increasing investment in human capital are important means to narrow the economic gap (Yang & Wong 2013; Yang et al., 2013).

Tourism also has been a key force to growth and development of several other industries such as transportation, hospitality and many more. Stakeholders in travel and hospitality enterprises share a common interest in getting tourists to allocate as much as possible of their discretionary income on tourism spending (Dolnicar et al., 2008). Despite these facts, it is surprising that the very limited micro-level research evidence on domestic tourism is available across the globe. The regional level analyses of domestic tourists in Sweden underline that the distance, population, and the geography of the country are the important factors influencing the flow of domestic tourists and noticeable differences were identified according to trip purpose (Pearce, 1993). Another study suggests that regional tourism demand is not stable across space and diverse spatial patterns coexist; there are clusters of popular and unpopular areas (Pearce & Gillmor, 1987). Gillmor (1996) found several reasons for clustering and concentration of tourists in some specific regions such as the economies of scales, the economies of scope and risk aversion of tour operators. Moreover, (O'Hare & Barrett, 1999) suggested that the concentration of tourist flows is associated with complex spatial variations in terms of tourist attraction, transport access, tourism service and government policy.

Importance of domestic tourism is not only that it stimulates the economy; it also contributes to the regional socio-economic and human development. Tourism also provides people of different regions a great opportunity to interact and understand different cultures, rituals, and values from one area to another. With its backwards and forward linkage with other sectors of the economy, like transport, construction, handicrafts, manufacturing, horticulture, agriculture and health etc. tourism has the potential to not only be the economic driver, but also become an effective tool for poverty alleviation and ensuring effective role in achieving the growth with equity (Annual Report, 2010-11). It has the capacity to capitalize on the county's success in the services sector and provide sustainable model of growth (Annual Report, 2009-10). Countries with a weak domestic tourism sector are less able to withstand the impact of major crises in international markets, e.g. economic depression, terrorist attack, natural disaster. Conversely, countries with a strong domestic tourism sector are generally better equipped to withstand fluctuations in international demand. Geographically, historically and religiously being a fascinating country, India has full potential to achieve greater economic development returns through a robust tourism economy.

Data and Methods

The present study has used schedule of enquiry (Schedule 21.1) for both 65th and 72nd round of NSS. The reference period of the survey was 1st July 2008 – 30th June 2009 in case of 65th round of NSS and 1st July 2014 – 30th June 2015 for 72nd round of NSS. The aim of the survey was to provide estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of a number of visitors (i.e. persons performing trips). This survey was conducted in all the states and union territories (UTs) of India. In the 65th round, survey covered a sample of 1, 53,308 households (97074 in rural and 56234 in urban areas) and covered a population of 719491 persons (474862 in rural and 244629 in urban areas). While in the 72nd round, the survey covered a sample of 1, 39,688 households (79497 in rural and 60191 in urban areas) and covered a population of 645852 persons (383,793 in rural and 262,059 in urban areas). The data sets provide a comprehensive assessment of individuals in the households who completed domestic tourism activity and a number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in India. It was also intended to study domestic tourism activity by different population categories such as age, economic level, activity status, occupation and industry of work, etc. Characteristics of trips such as purpose of the trip and visit, main destination, the expenditure incurred by type of journey (package/non-package), mode of transport, place of stay (type of hotel, lodge etc.), duration of absence from the normal place of residence, etc. in the households in domestic tourism activity in India.

Hotspot and cold-spot analysis are performed to delineate the spatial cluster of purpose-wise domestic tourist outflow in India based on Getis-Ord Gi* statistic using fixed distance band in ArcGIS software (Mitchell, 2005). The resultant Z score identified the states having the high or low values of cluster spatially. A positive and larger Z scores indicated more intense clustering of high values (hot spot) whereas, negative and smaller Z score signified more intense clustering of low values (cold spot). Z score near zero indicates no apparent spatial clustering. The hot spot analysis tool calculates the Getis-Ord Gi* statistic for each feature in a dataset. The resultant Z score suggests the features with either high or low values cluster spatially. This tool works by looking at each feature within the context of neighbouring features.

The Getis-Ord local statistic is given as:

$$G_{i}^{*} = \frac{\sum_{j=i}^{n} w_{i} x_{j} - \overline{X} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{i,j}}{s \sqrt{\frac{\left[n \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{i,j}^{2} - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{i,j}\right)^{2}\right]}{n-1}}}$$
(1)

Where x_j is the attribute value for feature j; $w_{i,j}$ is the spatial weight between feature i and j; and n is equal to the total number of features. Also,

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j}{n} \tag{2}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j^2}{n} - \left(\overline{X}\right)^2} \tag{3}$$

The G_j^{*} statistics is z-score, so no further calculations are required.

The Gi_Bin field identifies statistically significant hot- and cold- spots as below.

1. Features in the ± 3 bins reflect statistical significance with a 99 percent confidence level.

- 2. Features in the ± 2 bins reflect a 95 percent confidence level.
- 3. Features in the ± 1 bins reflect a 90 percent confidence level.
- 4. The clustering for features in bin 0 is not statistically significant.

Results

Pattern of Regional Domestic Tourism in India

The bar graph 1 represents the percent distribution of persons completed trip by main destination. This is an important factor for understanding the pattern of domestic tourist flow. The results indicate that often tourist or persons preferred to visit shortest distance places. Therefore, the highest percentage of tourist flow were observed in intra-districts destinations in a state. On the other hand, during the year 2008-09 and 2014-15 it was found that 60 and above percentages of tourist flow were reported from rural areas. This was higher than the urban areas. Moreover, it was more than double for both years as compared to urban areas. The total tourist flow was 54.9% and 52.74% respectively during the study period. The tourist flow for inter-district destinations, persons from urban areas during the year 2008-09 and 2014-15 were 49.4% and 43.4% respectively. The results show that a smaller number of persons travel from rural areas in terms of inter-district destination outflow. Moreover, tourist outflows from outside the state but within the country are mostly observed in urban areas as compared to rural areas (20.9% and 26.3% respectively). Thus, results evidently imply that maximum percentage of domestic flow happens within the states, which is either within the districts or within a state boundary destination.

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of persons, who completed trip to main destinations by sector, domestic tourism in India, 2008-09 & 2014-15



Source: Author Calculation based on NSSO 65th and 72nd Round.

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of persons or tourists who completed trip by origin states to main destinations. It is found that most of the persons were travelling intradistrict during both rounds of NSS. In the year 2008-09 intra-district movements were comparatively higher than the recent study year. The highest number of tourist movement from same districts are found in Himachal Pradesh (73.38 per cent), followed by West Bengal (71.13 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (71.27 per cent) while other major states mostly showed between 50 to 60 per cent.

Main-Destination	Intra-I	Districts	Inter-I	Districts	Outside t	he State but
~					within t	he country
State	2008-09	2014-15	2008-09	2014-15	2008-09	2014-15
Andaman & Nicobar Island	61.92	61.5	25.57	19.47	12.51	19.03
Andhra Pradesh	61.22	69.04	33.31	24.39	5.47	6.57
Arunachal Pradesh	53.87	31.07	20.09	35.25	26.04	33.68
Assam	52.98	49.98	43.2	43.59	3.82	6.43
Bihar	70.1	51.37	23.79	41.49	6.11	7.14
Chandigarh	0.33	0.5	0.05	1.08	99.63	98.42
Chhattisgarh	67.48	54.12	25.27	35.05	7.25	10.84
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.96	58.81	8.8	4.75	46.24	36.44
Daman & Diu	10.88	24.55	0.58	5.83	88.55	69.62
Delhi	0.33	2.18	9.93	17.62	89.74	80.2
Goa	26.03	39.69	26.73	21.68	47.24	38.63
Gujarat	48.34	42.93	41.58	41.9	10.08	15.17
Haryana	39.07	32.29	35.7	40.48	25.23	27.24
Himachal Pradesh	73.38	70.64	15.68	14.6	10.94	14.75
Jammu & Kashmir	71.27	62.12	20.05	30.66	8.68	7.22
Jharkhand	58.57	51.75	30.99	33	10.44	15.26
Karnataka	40.35	44.36	43.87	41.76	15.78	13.89
Kerala	55.91	63.76	34.52	25.84	9.58	10.4
Lakshadweep	22.13	26.4	0	8.34	77.87	65.25
Madhya Pradesh	63.31	55.46	28.66	31.69	8.03	12.85
Maharashtra	46.42	44.87	43.83	41.82	9.75	13.31
Manipur	33.96	32.2	55.86	59.77	10.19	8.03
Meghalaya	60.94	43.38	28.37	39.46	10.68	17.16
Mizoram	58.12	58.37	38.31	35.07	3.57	6.55
Nagaland	44.88	50.83	49.66	38.03	5.47	11.14
Orissa	74.13	67.63	23.2	26.84	2.67	5.53
Pondicherry	6.65	22.97	2.43	3.86	90.92	73.18
Punjab	38.78	32.45	40.98	43.26	20.23	24.28
Rajasthan	58.96	61.42	29.01	27.83	12.04	10.75
Sikkim	24.78	33.84	47.68	36.29	27.54	29.87
Tamil Nadu	34.26	42.07	55.42	48.71	10.32	9.22
Telangana	NA	58.62	NA	37.21	NA	4.18
Tripura	79.99	55.44	16.71	33.16	3.3	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	54.47	57.12	34.98	30.4	10.55	12.48
Uttaranchal	51.93	37.31	20.16	48.6	27.91	14.09
West Bengal	71.13	64.36	23.02	22.54	5.84	13.1
India	54.92	52.74	34.57	34.36	10.51	12.9

Table 1:	Percentage	distributions	of	persons,	who	completed	trip	by	origin	state	to	main
domestic	Tourism des	stinations of I	ndi	a 2008-09	9 & 2	014-15						

Source: Author's Calculation based on NSSO 65th and 72nd Round

Tourist movements in the year 2014-15 were more or less of similar kind. Within district tourist movement have decreased by 5 to 10 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal in 2014-15. The findings indicate that the persons travelling inter-districts are comparatively more than intra-districts.

Moreover, inter districts tourist movement in both the years are higher in the states of Manipur (55.86 and 59.77 per cent), Tamil-Nadu (55.42 and 48.71 per cent) respectively. Intra-district tourist movement shows a decreasing trend. Individuals travelling outside the states but within the country are less (2-15%) and depict a unique pattern. In the recent year, data indicates that in some states the percentage of outstation tourism has increased between 3 to 7 per cent whereas some states showed a decreasing trend. The results suggest that tourist movement from one state to other states are comparatively high in the states having better development and growth indicator in terms of infrastructure, education, and health where such as Goa, Delhi and Punjab. Furthermore, in terms of the overall tourist distribution in India, the study revealed that only 2.3 per cent increase have been observed in outside the state tourist flow.

Mapping Regional Outflow of Domestic Tourism in India

Mapping of the regional outflow of domestic tourism India is based on the NSSregion (Annexure 1). The mapping is conducted for all the 88 NSS regions in India.

Holidaying Purpose (Map 1): Hotspot origin regions for holidaying purpose are eastern Haryana, inland Tamil-Nadu, central plain of West Bengal. The major reason for holidaying outflow for domestic tourism are attractions in the peripheries such as surrounding to eastern Haryana, some of the well-known destinations are located including Shimla, Kullu and Manali. In case of Inland Tamil-Nadu, there are two neighbouring states/UT (Kerala and Pondicherry) with beaches like Kovalam, Kochi, Alappuzha, Varkala etc. while near to Pondicherry, the attractions are Auroville Beach, Rock Beach and Paradise Beach. Northern Upper Ganga plains of Uttar Pradesh, eastern plains of West Bengal, inland Southern Karnataka, inland Southern Andhra Pradesh etc. are some of the origin hotspot regions. In the year 2014-15, eastern Haryana, Northern Upper Ganga Plains, Uttar Pradesh and inland western, inland northern and coastal Maharashtra respectively were origin hotspot. The results indicate that some of regional pockets have similar pattern. While over the time, the actual location of origin tourist flow has changed along with tourist mass movement or tourist behaviours.

Medical Purpose (Map 2): North and south Bihar, Ranchi plateau, Jharkhand, northern Haryana and inland north western Andhra Pradesh majorly contribute in outflow for medical purpose in the year 2008-09. Moreover, during the recent year (2014-15), the concentration is in north and south Bihar and upper and south Ganga plain, eastern, western, and southern Uttar Pradesh regions. Hot spot pattern for both years are noticeably similar. Based on the evidence on hot spot map outflows for medical and health purpose, most concentration is found in the northern states. Persons from these regions have travelled more trips for health purpose may be because of poor health care infrastructure and services in the region. However, several literatures reveal that in India health related trips are mainly for the Ayurveda, Yoga and other mental relaxation.

Map 1: India- the hot spot of domestic tourist outflow for holidaying purposes from origin region, 2008-09* and 2014-15*



Note*: For the year 2008-09 the reference period of data collection was 30 days, while for the 2014-15 the reference period was 365 days. These reference periods are only applicable for the Holidaying, Medical & Health and Shopping purpose.

Map 2: Showing the hot spot of domestic tourist outflow by medical and health purposes from origin region of India, 2008-09* and 2014-15*





Map 3 Showing the hot spot of domestic tourist flow by shopping purpose from origin region of India, 2008-09* and 2014-15*

Map 3 (Shopping Purpose): Because of the diversity that India offers in its culture, shopping in India becomes fun. Traditional or trendy products, the markets here are stocked with a huge variety that might boggle your mind. Moreover, culturally rich state of India has its market stocked with precious and semi-precious stones, paintings, brass items, paper, traditional umbrellas, and much more. The result based on the exploratory spatial data analysis provides a clear understanding about hot spot outflow for shopping concern. During the year 2008-09 hot spot concentration for shopping were observed in all the regions of Southern and Northern upper ganga plains, eastern, central, and southern Uttar Pradesh regions, Uttarakhand, eastern Haryana, north eastern Rajasthan, and northern Madhya Pradesh. In the year 2014-15, the concentration of hot spot is observed mainly in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Madhya Pradesh, northern Chhattisgarh, Ranchi plateau, Jharkhand and costal & Ghats of Karnataka. Thus, the result suggests that tourist movement for specific shopping purpose changed according to tourist needs, accessibility and availability of transportation.

Map 4 Showing the hot spot of domestic tourist flow by business purpose from origin region of India, 2008-09* and 2014-15*



Map 4 (Business Purpose) presents the hot spot of domestic tourist outflow by business purpose in India during the last 30 days for overnight trip in the year 2008-09 and 2014-15. In the year 2008-09, there are some pockets where the concentration of tourist outflow for specific purpose are much higher as compared to other regions. These regions are southern Punjab, southern upper ganga plain, eastern Uttar Pradesh, northern and southern Kerala and southern Tamil-Nadu. In the year 2014-15, hot spot for business purpose were observed in all regions of West Bengal. In southern part of India, hot spot for business purpose were observed in both the years.



Map 5 Showing the hot spot of domestic tourist flow by social purpose from origin region of India, 2008-09* and 2014-15*

Map 5 (social purpose) shows the hot spot of domestic tourist outflow form origin region for social (including visit to friends and relatives) purpose. The majority travel intra district to visit their friends and relative as well as attending marriage, party etc. In the year 2008-09, the hot spot regions for outflows are mainly concentrated in southern upper ganga,central Uttar Pradesh, northern Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi plateau Jharkhand, eastern Uttar Pradesh, north eastern Rajasthan, and inland southern Andhra Pradesh. While in the year 2014-15, almost similar pattern was observed.

Map 6 Showing the hot spot of domestic tourist flow by religious & pilgrimage purpose from origin region of India, 2008-09* and 2014-15*



Map 6 (Religious & Pilgrimage Purpose) shows hot spot for domestic tourist outflow form origin region for religious and pilgrimage purpose. It has been found that domestic tourist outflow for the years 2008-09 are highly concentrated in Northern part. While during the year 2014-15 it has been mostly found in the southern part. In the year 2008-09, the hot spot regions for outflows are mainly concentrated in northern and southern upper ganga plain, central Uttar Pradesh, northern Madhya Pradesh, north eastern Rajasthan, inland southern Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. However, in the year 2014-15 domestic tourist outflow form origin region for religious and pilgrimage purpose is highly concentred in inland western, central Maharashtra, inland northern and southern Karnataka, and inland north western, southern and costal south Andhra Pradesh. The results suggested that during the recent time religious and pilgrimage purpose of domestic tourism are highly concentrated in southern states where a large number of religious places were situated such as Siddhivinayak Temple, Mount Mary, Vithoba Temple, Kailash Temple, Tuljabhavni Temple, St, Michael's Church Mumbai, Ohel David Synagogue, etc. in Maharashtra, Virupaksha Temple, Namdroling Monastery, Dharmasthalam- the land of charity, Sringeri- a natural and spiritual paradise, Horanadu, Murudeshwar-the Shiva temple, etc. in Karnataka, Tripuati, Puttaparthi, Srikakalahasti and Anantapur, etc. in Andhra Pradesh. and Brihadesswara Temple, Meenakshi Temple etc in Tamil-Nadu.

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Map 7 (Education Purpose) represent the hot spot of domestic tourist outflow by education purpose in India during the last 30 days for overnight trip in the year 2008-09 and 2014-15. In the both years, the maps clearly represent a similar pattern. In 2008-09, domestic tourist outflow for education purpose was mainly concentrated surrounding the peripheries of Delhi states, which indicate all neighbouring state generating more education tourist. As Delhi is the administrative capital of India, the major education related meetings and conference are organised in Delhi. Hence many tourists prefer to visit other tourist places surrounding this zone. Moreover, in the year 2014-15 the pattern is prominent mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand states in generating greater number of education trip compared to other regions. However, from these state West Bengal and Delhi is the nearest distant place to visit. Thus, during the recent time there are many class 1 and 2 town emerged as attraction point for education purpose. Furthermore, similar type of hot spot pockets was observed in southern part, where literacy rate is comparatively better than most other states. Considering the geographic location of Chennai Metro-Politian city, there may be a greater number of tourists for education purpose. In the year 2008-09, there are some pockets where concentration of tourist outflow in the following regions were higher: central Uttar Pradesh, north eastern Rajasthan and northern Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, inland and southern Tamil Nadu, inland southern Karnataka and northern Kerala. Whereas, in the year 2014-15, the pattern was similar as 2008-09 except some changes in southern Kerala.

Map 8 (Other purposes) represents the hot spot of domestic tourist outflow by other purpose in India during the last 30 days for overnight trip in the year 2008-09 and 2014-15. In the year 2008-09 there are some pockets with significant concentration of tourist outflow for

other purposes in the Northern and North Eastern Rajasthan, Southern Upper Ganga Plain Uttar Pradesh, Trans Himalayan and Southern, western Haryana and Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Whereas, in the Year 2014-15, it is mostly identified in the hot spot areas namely Eastern Haryana, Northern Upper Ganga Plain, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi regions.

Map 8 Showing the hot spot of domestic tourist flow by other purpose from origin region of India, 2008-09* and 2014-15*



The model estimates in Table 2 shows the odds of preferring travelling within the country. The dependent variable is main destination and the covariates are shown and described in the table. The result suggests that persons aged older tend to have higher odds of travelling outside the district than those who belong to the age group 15-24 years. It has also been observed that preference of moving outside the district is higher among those residing in urban areas than those who are residing in rural areas. The preference of travelling outside the district upsurges as the educational attainment increases by one year. Similarly, the odds of travelling outside the district was over 1.2 times more likely (OR: 1.293; 1.274; and 1.254; p<0.001) for those who belong to scheduled caste, other backward class and other community compared to scheduled tribe community. In case of household composition, the odds of travelling outside the district is found to be less among those households with 2-3 members than those with only one member. However, the odds of travelling outside the district was higher (OR: 1.039; p<0.05) in the months between July to September as compared to the months between January to March. Persons travelling for social, health & medical, shopping and other purpose tend to have lesser relative risk (except education & training sector) corresponding to those travelling for business purpose. Subsequently, persons travelling by train accounted a relative risk of (OR: 3.382; p<0.001) times compared to those travelling by bus. Further, the relative risk abates for other residential stays than to stay in hotel.

Table 2: Multinomial log	istic regression	model for	main o	destination	by bac	ckground
С	haracteristics, 2	2008-09 &	2015-1	16		

		65th I	Round	72nd	l Round
Age of the Person [in years]15-2400.99 [0.95 - 1.02]1.06** [1.05 - 1.12]1.07*** [1.03 - 1.10]1.05*** [1.01 - 1.10]35-441.33*** [1.08 - 1.17]1.00 [0.94 - 1.08]1.24*** [1.20 - 0.28]1.26*** [1.20 - 1.32]45.591.27*** [1.42 - 1.53]1.18*** [1.09 - 1.27]1.45*** [1.41 - 1.68]1.72*** [1.49 - 1.64]60-701.40*** [1.23 - 1.48]1.30*** [1.18 - 1.4]1.61*** [1.41 - 1.68]1.72*** [1.49 - 1.64]8ctorRural@1.41*** [1.25 - 1.59]1.14 [0.96 - 1.36]1.35*** [1.27 - 1.47]1.48*** [1.33 - 1.65]SectorSctor1.05*** [1.05 - 1.06]1.04*** [1.03 - 1.04]1.06*** [1.05 - 1.06]1.00*** [1.06 - 1.07]Social Groups1.05*** [1.24 - 1.33]1.60*** [1.48 - 1.73]0.93*** [0.90 - 0.96]1.00 [0.95 - 1.06]OBC1.27*** [1.20 - 1.31]1.65*** [1.54 - 1.77]1.14*** [1.10 - 1.17]1.63*** [1.55 - 1.71]Number of HouseholdMembers1.05*** [1.20 - 1.31]1.65*** [1.24 - 1.75]1.01 [0.98 - 1.04]0.89*** [0.85 - 0.92]1.31.4*** [0.98 - 1.04]0.90*** [0.86 - 0.95]1.26*** [1.20 - 1.05]0.95*** [0.91 - 0.98]2.30.89*** [0.86 - 0.92]0.77*** [0.74 - 0.84]1.01 [0.98 - 1.04]0.89*** [0.85 - 0.92]1.4*1.01*** [0.99 - 1.06]0.99 [0.94 - 1.04]0.10 [0.97 - 1.02]1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]Jar-March@1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]0.99 [0.94 - 1.04]0.10 [0.97 - 1.02]1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]Jar-See1.04** [1.01 - 1.07]1.15*** [1.10 - 1.21]1.02 [0.10 - 1.05]<	Indicators	Destination Outside the district but within the state	Destination Outside the state but within the country	Destination Outside the district but within the state	Destination Outside the state but within the country
$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 125:34 \\ 25:34 \\ 1.32^{3+40} \\ 1$	Age of the Person [in years]				
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	15-24®	0.00 [0.05 1.02]	1 04** [1 05 1 12]	1 07*** [1 02 1 10]	1 05*** [1 01 1 10]
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25-34	0.99 [0.93 - 1.02] 1 12*** [1 09 1 17]	$1.00^{++} [1.03 - 1.12]$	1.07^{***} [1.05 - 1.10] 1.24*** [1.20 0.29]	1.03^{+++} [1.01 - 1.10] 1.26*** [1.20 - 1.22]
$\begin{array}{c} 60.70 \\ 60.70 \\ 1.40^{+++} [1.22 - 1.43] \\ 1.40^{+++} [1.22 - 1.43] \\ 1.40^{+++} [1.24 - 1.63] \\ 1.30^{++} [1.14 + 1.61^{+++} [1.54 - 1.63] \\ 1.27^{+++} [1.64 - 1.63] \\ 1.27^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.48^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.47] \\ 1.06^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.48] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.28] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.28] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.28] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.28] \\ 1.08^{+++} [1.27 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.17 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+++} [1.28 - 1.28] \\ 1.02^{+$	45-59	1.13** [1.06 - 1.17] 1.27*** [1.22 - 1.33]	1 18*** [1 09 - 1 27]	1.24*** [1.20 - 0.28]	1.20*** [1.20 - 1.32]
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	60-70	1 40*** [1 32 - 1 48]	1 30*** [1 18 - 1 4]	1 61*** [1 54 - 1 68]	1 72*** [1 62 - 1 83]
SectorInterpret (abs)Interpret (abs) <t< td=""><td>71 and above</td><td>1 41*** [1 25 - 1 59]</td><td>1 14 [0 96 - 1 36]</td><td>1 36*** [1 27 - 1 47]</td><td>1 48*** [1 33 - 1 65]</td></t<>	71 and above	1 41*** [1 25 - 1 59]	1 14 [0 96 - 1 36]	1 36*** [1 27 - 1 47]	1 48*** [1 33 - 1 65]
Rural@ Urban2.33*** [2.28 - 2.39] 2.33*** [2.28 - 2.39] 3.73*** [3.59 - 3.87] 3.73*** [3.59 - 3.87] 2.03*** [1.99 - 2.07] 2.03*** [1.99 - 2.07] 3.10*** [3.01 - 3.19] 1.06*** [1.05 - 1.06] 1.06*** [1.05 - 1.06] 1.09*** [1.05 - 1.06] 1.09*** [1.05 - 1.01] 1.05*** [1.05 - 1.17]3.10*** [3.01 - 3.19] 1.06*** [1.05 - 1.06] 1.09*** [1.05 - 1.06] 1.09*** [1.05 - 1.06] 1.09*** [1.05 - 1.07] 1.16*** [1.10 - 1.17] 1.16*** [1.10 - 1.17] 1.16*** [1.15 - 1.71]3.10*** [3.01 - 3.19] 1.05*** [1.05 - 1.17]Number of Household Members1000.99*** [0.86 - 0.92] 0.97*** [0.74 - 0.84] 0.90*** [0.86 - 0.95] 1.26*** [1.22 - 1.31] 1.22*** [1.17 - 1.28]0.89*** [0.85 - 0.92] 1.22*** [1.17 - 1.28]Season 	Sector	[[[]]]		[[[[[]]]]]	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Rural®				
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Urban	2.33*** [2.28 - 2.39]	3.73*** [3.59 - 3.87]	2.03*** [1.99 - 2.07]	3.10*** [3.01 - 3.19]
	Education Level [continuous]	1.05*** [1.05 - 1.06]	1.04*** [1.03 - 1.04]	1.06*** [1.05 - 1.06]	1.06*** [1.06 - 1.07]
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Social Groups STs®				
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	SCs	1.29*** [1.24 - 1.35]	1.60*** [1.48 - 1.73]	0.93*** [0.90 - 0.96]	1.00 [0.95 - 1.06]
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	OBC	1.27*** [1.22 - 1.33]	1.32*** [1.23 - 1.41]	1.05*** [1.02 - 1.08]	1.19*** [1.06 - 1.16]
Number of Household Members $1@$ $2-3$ $0.89^{**} [0.86 - 0.92]$ $0.77^{***} [0.74 - 0.84]$ $1.01 [0.98 - 1.04]$ $0.89^{***} [0.85 - 0.92]$ $2-3$ $0.99^{***} [0.98 - 1.04]$ $0.90^{***} [0.86 - 0.95]$ $1.26^{***} [1.22 - 1.31]$ $1.22^{***} [1.17 - 1.28]$ SeasonJan-March® $0.99^{**} [0.99 - 1.06]$ $0.99 [0.94 - 1.04]$ $0.10 [0.97 - 1.02]$ $1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]$ Jul-Sep $1.04^{***} [1.01 - 1.07]$ $1.15^{***} [1.10 - 1.21]$ $1.02 [0.10 - 1.05]$ $0.95^{***} [0.91 - 0.98]$ Oct-Dec $1.00 [0.97 - 1.04]$ $1.10^{***} [1.05 - 1.15]$ $1.03^{***} [1.17 - 1.50]$ $2.43^{***} [2.08 - 2.84]$ Business@Leisure and Recreation $0.95 [0.85 - 1.06]$ $0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]$ $0.48^{***} [0.43 - 0.55]$ $0.42^{***} [0.36 - 0.49]$ Pilgrimage & Religious $1.22^{***} [1.11 - 1.33]$ $1.54^{***} [1.37 - 1.73]$ $1.12 [0.98 - 1.28]$ $1.31^{***} [1.11 - 1.54]$ Education & Training $1.25^{***} [0.67 - 0.81]$ $0.72^{***} [0.64 - 0.82]$ $0.84^{***} [0.74 - 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]$ Shopping $0.72^{***} [0.60 - 0.85]$ $0.67^{***} [0.51 - 0.88]$ $1.50^{***} [1.29 - 1.74]$ $1.44^{***} [1.19 - 1.75]$ Others $0.89^{***} [0.55 - 0.60]$ $0.77^{***} [0.61 - 0.81]$ $0.92^{***} [0.47 - 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]$ Shopping $0.72^{***} [0.60 - 0.85]$ $0.67^{***} [0.51 - 0.88]$ $1.50^{***} [1.29 - 1.74]$ $1.44^{***} [1.19 - 1.75]$ Others $0.89^{***} [0.55 - 0.60]$ $0.77^{***} [0.61 - 0.81]$ $0.86^{**} [0.74 - 0.10]$ $0.81^{**} [0.66$	Others	1.25*** [1.20 - 1.31]	1.65*** [1.54 - 1.77]	1.14*** [1.10 - 1.17]	1.63*** [1.55 - 1.71]
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$4+$ $1.01^{***}[0.98 - 1.04]$ $0.90^{***}[0.86 - 0.95]$ $1.26^{***}[1.22 - 1.31]$ $1.22^{***}[1.17 - 1.28]$ SeasonJan-March®April-June $1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]$ $0.99 [0.94 - 1.04]$ $0.10 [0.97 - 1.02]$ $1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]$ Jul-Sep $1.04^{**}[1.01 - 1.07]$ $1.15^{***}[1.10 - 1.21]$ $1.02 [0.10 - 1.05]$ $0.95^{***}[0.91 - 0.98]$ Oct-Dec $1.00 [0.97 - 1.04]$ $1.10^{***}[1.05 - 1.15]$ $1.03^{**}[1.01 - 1.06]$ $1.02 [0.98 - 1.06]$ Leading Purpose of tripBusiness@ $1.22^{***}[0.68 - 0.81]$ $0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]$ $0.48^{***}[0.43 - 0.55]$ $0.42^{****}[0.36 - 0.49]$ Pilgrimage & Religious $1.22^{***}[1.11 - 1.33]$ $1.54^{***}[1.37 - 1.73]$ $1.12 [0.98 - 1.28]$ $1.31^{***}[1.11 - 1.54]$ Education & Training $1.25^{***}[1.07 - 1.46]$ $1.32^{***}[0.64 - 0.82]$ $0.84^{***}[0.74 - 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]$ Shopping $0.72^{***}[0.60 - 0.85]$ $0.67^{***}[0.51 - 0.88]$ $1.50^{***}[1.29 - 1.74]$ $1.44^{***}[1.19 - 1.75]$ Others $0.80^{***}[0.70 - 0.86]$ $0.77^{***}[0.61 - 0.81]$ $0.86^{**}[0.74 - 0.10]$ $0.81^{**}[0.66 - 0.99]$ Main mode of transportationBus@ $0.77^{***}[0.45 - 0.49]$ $0.71^{***}[0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***}[0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46^{***}[0.40 - 0.52]$ Own Transport $0.58^{***}[0.55 - 0.60]$ $0.77^{***}[0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***}[0.46 - 0.68]$ $0.88^{***}[0.85 - 0.91]$ Others $0.47^{***}[0.45 - 0.49]$ $0.71^{***}[0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***}[0.46 - 0.68]$ $0.46^{***}[0.40 - 0.52]$ Own Transport <td>2-3</td> <td>0.89*** [0.86 - 0.92]</td> <td>0.7/***[0.74 - 0.84]</td> <td>1.01 [0.98 - 1.04]</td> <td>0.89*** [0.85 - 0.92]</td>	2-3	0.89*** [0.86 - 0.92]	0.7/***[0.74 - 0.84]	1.01 [0.98 - 1.04]	0.89*** [0.85 - 0.92]
SetsionJan-March® $April-June$ $1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]$ $0.99 [0.94 - 1.04]$ $0.10 [0.97 - 1.02]$ $1.02 [0.99 - 1.06]$ Jul-Sep $1.04^{**} [1.01 - 1.07]$ $1.15^{***} [1.10 - 1.21]$ $1.02 [0.10 - 1.05]$ $0.95^{***} [0.91 - 0.98]$ Oct-Dec $1.00 [0.97 - 1.04]$ $1.10^{***} [1.05 - 1.15]$ $1.03^{***} [1.01 - 1.06]$ $1.02 [0.98 - 1.06]$ Leading Purpose of tripBusiness® $0.74^{***} [0.68 - 0.81]$ $0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]$ $0.48^{***} [0.43 - 0.55]$ $0.42^{***} [0.36 - 0.49]$ Pilgrimage & Religious $0.74^{***} [0.68 - 0.81]$ $0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]$ $0.48^{***} [0.43 - 0.55]$ $0.42^{***} [0.36 - 0.49]$ Pilgrimage & Religious $1.22^{***} [1.11 - 1.33]$ $1.54^{***} [1.37 - 1.73]$ $1.12 [0.98 - 1.28]$ $1.31^{***} [1.11 - 1.54]$ Education & Training $1.25^{***} [1.07 - 1.46]$ $1.32^{***} [1.08 - 1.61]$ $1.094 [0.90 - 1.33]$ $0.72^{**} [0.56 - 0.93]$ Health & Medical $0.74^{***} [0.67 - 0.81]$ $0.72^{***} [0.64 - 0.82]$ $0.84^{***} [0.74 - 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]$ Shopping $0.72^{***} [0.60 - 0.85]$ $0.67^{***} [0.51 - 0.88]$ $1.50^{***} [1.29 - 1.74]$ $1.44^{***} [1.19 - 1.75]$ Others $0.80^{***} [0.70 - 0.86]$ $0.77^{***} [0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.28^{***} [0.74 - 0.10]$ $0.81^{***} [0.52 - 0.91]$ Main mode of transportation $0.58^{***} [0.55 - 0.60]$ $0.77^{***} [0.72 - 0.82]$ $0.70^{***} [0.66 - 0.68]$ $0.88^{***} [0.35 - 0.91]$ Others $0.47^{***} [0.45 - 0.49]$ $0.71^{***} [0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***} [0.66 - 0.68]$	4+ S aaaa a	1.01*** [0.98 - 1.04]	0.90*** [0.86 - 0.95]	1.20*** [1.22 - 1.31]	1.22*** [1.1/ - 1.28]
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Jan-March®	1.02.[0.00 1.06]		0 10 [0 97 1 02]	1 02 [0 99 1 06]
SolutionNote [1101 1051] $1105 + [1105 121]$ $1105 + [1105 121]$ $1105 + [1105 121]$ $1105 + [1105 121]$ $1105 + [101 - 105]$ $1005 + [010 1 05]$ $1005 + [010 1 05]$ Leading Purpose of trip Business® Leisure and Recreation Social $0.95 [0.85 - 1.06]$ $1.25 * * [1.09 - 1.43]$ $1.33 * * [1.17 - 1.50]$ $2.43 * * [2.08 - 2.84]$ Note in the second of the second o	Jul-Sen	1.02 [0.99 - 1.00]	1 15*** [1 10 - 1 21]	1.02[0.10-1.02]	0.95*** [0.91 - 0.98]
Leading Purpose of trip Business® Leisure and Recreation Social $0.95 [0.85 - 1.06]$ $0.74*** [0.68 - 0.81]$ $1.25*** [1.09 - 1.43]$ $0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]$ $1.33*** [1.17 - 1.50]$ $0.48*** [0.43 - 0.55]$ $2.43*** [2.08 - 2.84]$ $0.42*** [0.36 - 0.49]$ Pilgrimage & Religious activity $1.22*** [1.07 - 1.46]$ $1.32*** [1.37 - 1.73]$ $1.12 [0.98 - 1.28]$ $1.31*** [1.11 - 1.54]$ Education & Training Health & Medical $0.74*** [0.67 - 0.81]$ $0.72*** [0.64 - 0.82]$ $0.84*** [0.74 - 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]$ Shopping Others $0.72*** [0.60 - 0.85]$ $0.67*** [0.51 - 0.88]$ $1.50*** [1.29 - 1.74]$ $1.44*** [1.19 - 1.75]$ Main mode of transportation Bus@ Train $3.38*** [3.25 - 3.52]$ $10.38 [9.90 - 10.88]$ $4.44*** [4.272 4.62]$ $18.63*** [17.83 - 19.46]$ Own Transport $0.58*** [0.55 - 0.60]$ $0.77*** [0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29*** [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]$ Others $0.47*** [0.45 - 0.49]$ $0.71*** [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]$ Others $0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36** [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36** [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36** [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36** [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.61***$	Oct-Dec	1.04 [1.01 1.07] 1.00 [0.97 - 1.04]	1.10***[1.05 - 1.15]	1 03** [1 01 - 1 06]	1 02 [0 98 - 1 06]
Leisure and Recreation Social $0.95 [0.85 - 1.06]$ $0.74** [0.68 - 0.81]$ $1.25** [1.09 - 1.43]$ $0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]$ $1.33** [1.17 - 1.50]$ 	Leading Purpose of trip Business®			1.05 [1.01 1.00]	102 [0.50 1.00]
Social Pilgrimage & Religious activity 0.74^{***} [0.68 - 0.81] 0.92 [0.82 - 1.03] 0.48^{***} [0.43 - 0.55] 0.42^{***} [0.36 - 0.49]Pilgrimage & Religious activity 1.22^{***} [1.11 - 1.33] 1.54^{***} [1.37 - 1.73] 1.12 [0.98 - 1.28] 1.31^{***} [1.11 - 1.54]Education & Training 	Leisure and Recreation	0.95 [0.85 - 1.06]	1.25*** [1.09 - 1.43]	1.33*** [1.17 - 1.50]	2.43*** [2.08 - 2.84]
Pilgrimage & Religious activity $1.22^{***} [1.11 - 1.33]$ $1.54^{***} [1.37 - 1.73]$ $1.12 [0.98 - 1.28]$ $1.31^{***} [1.11 - 1.54]$ Education & Training Health & Medical $1.25^{***} [1.07 - 1.46]$ $1.32^{***} [1.08 - 1.61]$ $1.094 [0.90 - 1.33]$ $0.72^{**} [0.56 - 0.93]$ Mealth & Medical $0.74^{***} [0.67 - 0.81]$ $0.72^{***} [0.64 - 0.82]$ $0.84^{***} [0.74 - 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]$ Shopping $0.72^{***} [0.60 - 0.85]$ $0.67^{***} [0.51 - 0.88]$ $1.50^{***} [1.29 - 1.74]$ $1.44^{***} [1.19 - 1.75]$ Others $0.80^{***} [0.70 - 0.86]$ $0.70^{***} [0.61 - 0.81]$ $0.86^{**} [0.74 - 0.10]$ $0.81^{**} [0.66 - 0.99]$ Main mode of transportation Bus® $0.80^{***} [0.70 - 0.86]$ $0.70^{***} [0.61 - 0.81]$ $0.86^{**} [0.74 - 0.10]$ $0.81^{**} [0.66 - 0.99]$ Own Transport $0.58^{***} [0.55 - 0.60]$ $0.77^{***} [0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***} [0.66 - 0.68]$ $0.88^{***} [0.85 - 0.91]$ Others $0.47^{***} [0.45 - 0.49]$ $0.71^{***} [0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***} [0.27 - 0.31]$ $2.14^{***} [2.01 - 2.28]$ Type of Stay Hotel® $0.61^{***} [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36^{***} [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43^{***} [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46^{***} [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.61^{***} [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36^{***} [0.23 - 0.35]$ $0.51^{***} [0.46 - 0.56]$ $0.42^{***} [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.47^{***} [0.40 - 0.56]$ $0.28^{***} [0.72 - 0.93]$ $0.35^{***} [0.31 - 0.40]$ $0.33^{***} [0.29 - 0.39]$ Rented House $0.37^{***} [0.31 - 0.46]$ $0.47^{***} [0.37 - 0.60]$ 0.2	Social	0.74*** [0.68 - 0.81]	0.92 [0.82 - 1.03]	0.48*** [0.43 - 0.55]	0.42*** [0.36 - 0.49]
activity 1.22 $[1.11^{-1} 1.53]$ $1.54^{-1} [1.57^{-1} 1.53]$ $1.12^{-} [0.57^{-1} 1.26]$ $1.12^{-} [0.57^{-1} 1.26]$ $1.51^{-1} [1.11^{-1} 1.54]$ Education & Training $1.25^{***} [1.07^{-1} 1.46]$ $1.32^{***} [1.08^{-1} 1.61]$ $1.094 [0.90^{-1} 1.33]$ $0.72^{**} [0.56^{-} 0.93]$ Health & Medical $0.74^{***} [0.67^{-} 0.81]$ $0.72^{***} [0.64^{-} 0.82]$ $0.84^{***} [0.74^{-} 0.95]$ $0.87 [0.75^{-} 1.02]$ Shopping $0.72^{***} [0.60^{-} 0.85]$ $0.67^{***} [0.51^{-} 0.88]$ $1.50^{***} [1.29^{-} 1.74]$ $1.44^{***} [1.19^{-} 1.75]$ Others $0.80^{***} [0.70^{-} 0.86]$ $0.70^{***} [0.61^{-} 0.81]$ $0.86^{***} [0.74^{-} 0.10]$ $0.81^{***} [0.66^{-} 0.99]$ Main mode of transportation $Bus@$ $0.58^{***} [0.55^{-} 0.60]$ $0.77^{***} [0.67^{-} 0.75]$ $0.86^{***} [0.74^{-} 0.10]$ $0.81^{***} [0.85^{-} 0.91]$ Own Transport $0.58^{****} [0.55^{-} 0.60]$ $0.77^{***} [0.72^{-} 0.82]$ $0.70^{***} [0.66^{-} 0.68]$ $0.88^{***} [0.85^{-} 0.91]$ Others $0.47^{***} [0.45^{-} 0.49]$ $0.71^{***} [0.67^{-} 0.75]$ $0.29^{***} [0.27^{-} 0.31]$ $2.14^{***} [2.01^{-} 2.28]$ Type of Stay $0.47^{***} [0.40^{-} 0.56]$ $0.28^{***} [0.30^{-} 0.43]$ $0.43^{***} [0.38^{-} 0.48]$ $0.46^{***} [0.40^{-} 0.52]$ Ovt. Guest House $0.61^{***} [0.52^{-} 0.70]$ $0.36^{***} [0.37^{-} 0.60]$ $0.29^{***} [0.31^{-} 0.40]$ $0.33^{***} [0.29^{-} 0.39]$ Rented House $0.37^{***} [0.31^{-} 0.46]$ $0.47^{***} [0.37^{-} 0.46]$ $0.20^{***} [0.110^{-} 0.21]$ $0.07^{***} [0.07^{-} 0.8]$ Others<	Pilgrimage & Religious	1 22*** [1 11 - 1 33]	1 54*** [1 37 - 1 73]	1 12 [0 98 - 1 28]	1 31*** [1 11 - 1 54]
Education & Training Health & Medical $1.25***$ [$1.07 - 1.46$] $1.32***$ [$1.08 - 1.61$] 1.094 [$0.90 - 1.33$] $0.72**$ [$0.56 - 0.93$]Shopping Others $0.74***$ [$0.67 - 0.81$] $0.72***$ [$0.64 - 0.82$] $0.84***$ [$0.74 - 0.95$] 0.87 [$0.75 - 1.02$]Shopping Others $0.72***$ [$0.60 - 0.85$] $0.67***$ [$0.51 - 0.88$] $1.50***$ [$1.29 - 1.74$] $1.44***$ [$1.19 - 1.75$]Others $0.80***$ [$0.70 - 0.86$] $0.70***$ [$0.61 - 0.81$] $0.86**$ [$0.74 - 0.10$] $0.81**$ [$0.66 - 0.99$]Main mode of transportation Bus® $3.38***$ [$3.25 - 3.52$] 10.38 [$9.90 - 10.88$] $4.44***$ [$4.272 4.62$] $18.63***$ [$1.783 - 19.46$]Own Transport Others $0.58***$ [$0.55 - 0.60$] $0.77***$ [$0.72 - 0.82$] $0.70***$ [$0.66 - 0.68$] $0.88***$ [$0.85 - 0.91$]Others $0.47***$ [$0.45 - 0.49$] $0.71***$ [$0.67 - 0.75$] $0.29***$ [$0.27 - 0.31$] $2.14***$ [$2.01 - 2.28$]Type of Stay Hotel® $0.61***$ [$0.52 - 0.70$] $0.36***$ [$0.30 - 0.43$] $0.43***$ [$0.38 - 0.48$] $0.46***$ [$0.40 - 0.52$]Over Guest House $0.61***$ [$0.40 - 0.56$] $0.28***$ [$0.23 - 0.35$] $0.51***$ [$0.46 - 0.56$] $0.42***$ [$0.40 - 0.52$]Dharamshala $0.86***$ [$0.77 - 0.96$] $0.82***$ [$0.72 - 0.93$] $0.35***$ [$0.31 - 0.40$] $0.33***$ [$0.29 - 0.39$]Rented House $0.37***$ [$0.30 - 0.35$] $0.14***$ [$0.12 - 0.15$]NANAOthers $0.44***$ [$0.40 - 0.48$] $0.41***$ [$0.37 - 0.46$] $0.12***$ [$0.11 0.126$] $0.04***$ [$0.04 - 0.05$]	activity	1.22 [1.11 1.55]	1.54 [1.57 1.75]	1.12 [0.90 1.20]	1.51 [1.11 1.54]
Health & Medical Shopping 0.74^{***} [$0.67 - 0.81$] 0.72^{***} [$0.64 - 0.82$] 0.84^{***} [$0.74 - 0.95$] 0.87 [$0.75 - 1.02$]Shopping Others 0.72^{***} [$0.60 - 0.85$] 0.67^{***} [$0.51 - 0.88$] 1.50^{***} [$1.29 - 1.74$] 1.44^{***} [$1.19 - 1.75$]Others 0.80^{***} [$0.70 - 0.86$] 0.70^{***} [$0.61 - 0.81$] 0.86^{**} [$0.74 - 0.10$] 0.81^{**} [$0.66 - 0.99$] Main mode of transportation Bus® 3.38^{***} [$3.25 - 3.52$] 10.38 [$9.90 - 10.88$] 4.44^{***} [4.272 4.62] 18.63^{***} [$17.83 - 19.46$]Own Transport 0.58^{***} [$0.55 - 0.60$] 0.77^{***} [$0.72 - 0.82$] 0.70^{***} [$0.66 - 0.68$] 0.88^{***} [$0.85 - 0.91$]Others 0.47^{***} [$0.45 - 0.49$] 0.71^{***} [$0.67 - 0.75$] 0.29^{***} [$0.27 - 0.31$] 2.14^{***} [$2.01 - 2.28$] Type of Stay Hotel® 0.61^{***} [$0.52 - 0.70$] 0.36^{***} [$0.30 - 0.43$] 0.43^{***} [$0.38 - 0.48$] 0.46^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Govt. Guest House 0.61^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.46 - 0.56$] 0.42^{***} [$0.40 - 0.46$]Dharamshala 0.86^{***} [$0.77 - 0.96$] 0.82^{***} [$0.37 - 0.60$] 0.20^{***} [$0.11 - 0.40$] 0.33^{***} [$0.07 - 0.83$]Rented House 0.32^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.22^{***} [$0.11 - 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]Others 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 - 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Education & Training	1.25*** [1.07 - 1.46]	1.32*** [1.08 - 1.61]	1.094 [0.90 - 1.33]	0.72** [0.56 - 0.93]
Shopping Others 0.72^{***} [$0.60 - 0.85$] 0.67^{***} [$0.51 - 0.88$] 1.50^{***} [$1.29 - 1.74$] 1.44^{***} [$1.19 - 1.75$]Others 0.80^{***} [$0.70 - 0.86$] 0.70^{***} [$0.61 - 0.81$] 0.86^{**} [$0.74 - 0.10$] 0.81^{**} [$0.66 - 0.99$] Main mode of transportation Bus® 3.38^{***} [$3.25 - 3.52$] 10.38 [$9.90 - 10.88$] 4.44^{***} [4.272 4.62] 18.63^{***} [$17.83 - 19.46$]Own Transport 0.58^{***} [$0.55 - 0.60$] 0.77^{***} [$0.72 - 0.82$] 0.70^{***} [$0.66 - 0.68$] 0.88^{***} [$1.85 - 0.91$]Others 0.47^{***} [$0.45 - 0.49$] 0.71^{***} [$0.67 - 0.75$] 0.29^{***} [$0.27 - 0.31$] 2.14^{***} [$2.01 - 2.28$] Type of Stay Hotel® 0.61^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.30 - 0.43$] 0.43^{***} [$0.38 - 0.48$] 0.46^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Govt. Guest House 0.61^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.46 - 0.56$] 0.42^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Dharamshala 0.86^{***} [$0.77 - 0.96$] 0.82^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.31 - 0.40$] 0.33^{***} [$0.29 - 0.39$]Rented House 0.37^{***} [$0.31 - 0.46$] 0.47^{***} [$0.37 - 0.60$] 0.20^{***} [$0.19 - 0.21$] 0.07^{***} [$0.07 - 0.08$]Friends & Relatives 0.32^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]Others 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] </td <td>Health & Medical</td> <td>0.74*** [0.67 - 0.81]</td> <td>0.72*** [0.64 - 0.82]</td> <td>0.84*** [0.74 - 0.95]</td> <td>0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]</td>	Health & Medical	0.74*** [0.67 - 0.81]	0.72*** [0.64 - 0.82]	0.84*** [0.74 - 0.95]	0.87 [0.75 - 1.02]
Main mode of transportation Bus® Train 3.38*** [3.25 - 3.52] 10.38 [9.90 - 10.88] 4.44*** [4.272 4.62] 18.63*** [17.83 - 19.46] Own Transport 0.58*** [0.55 - 0.60] 0.77*** [0.72 - 0.82] 0.70*** [0.66 - 0.68] 0.88*** [0.85 - 0.91] Others 0.47*** [0.45 - 0.49] 0.71*** [0.67 - 0.75] 0.29*** [0.27 - 0.31] 2.14*** [2.01 - 2.28] Type of Stay Hotel® 0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70] 0.36*** [0.30 - 0.43] 0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48] 0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52] Over, Guest House 0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70] 0.36*** [0.23 - 0.35] 0.51*** [0.46 - 0.56] 0.42*** [0.40 - 0.52] Govt, Guest House 0.47*** [0.40 - 0.56] 0.28*** [0.23 - 0.35] 0.51*** [0.46 - 0.56] 0.42*** [0.40 - 0.46] Dharamshala 0.86*** [0.77 - 0.96] 0.82*** [0.72 - 0.93] 0.35*** [0.31 - 0.40] 0.33*** [0.29 - 0.39] Rented House 0.37*** [0.31 - 0.46] 0.47*** [0.37 - 0.60] 0.20*** [0.19 - 0.21] 0.07*** [0.07 0.08] Friends & Relatives 0.32*** [0.30 - 0.35] 0.14*** [0.12 - 0.15] NA NA Others 0.44*** [0.40 - 0.48] 0.41*** [0.37 - 0.46] 0.12*** [0.11 0.126] 0.04*** [0.04 - 0.05]	Shopping	$0.72^{***} [0.60 - 0.85]$	0.6/***[0.51 - 0.88]	1.50*** [1.29 - 1.74]	1.44*** [1.19 - 1.75]
Num node of transportation Bus® Train 3.38^{***} [$3.25 - 3.52$] 10.38 [$9.90 - 10.88$] 4.44^{***} [$4.272 4.62$] 18.63^{***} [$17.83 - 19.46$] 0.88^{***} [$0.55 - 0.60$]Own Transport 0.58^{***} [$0.55 - 0.60$] 0.77^{***} [$0.72 - 0.82$] 0.70^{***} [$0.66 - 0.68$] 0.88^{***} [$0.85 - 0.91$] 0.47^{***} [$0.45 - 0.49$]Others 0.47^{***} [$0.45 - 0.49$] 0.71^{***} [$0.67 - 0.75$] 0.29^{***} [$0.27 - 0.31$] 2.14^{***} [$2.01 - 2.28$]Type of Stay Hotel® 0.61^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.30 - 0.43$] 0.43^{***} [$0.38 - 0.48$] 0.46^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Govt. Guest House 0.61^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.46 - 0.56$] 0.42^{***} [$0.40 - 0.46$]Dharamshala 0.86^{***} [$0.77 - 0.96$] 0.82^{***} [$0.72 - 0.93$] 0.35^{***} [$0.31 - 0.40$] 0.33^{***} [$0.29 - 0.39$]Rented House 0.37^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.12 - 0.15$]NANAOthers 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Main mode of transportation	0.80**** [0.70 - 0.80]	0.70**** [0.01 - 0.81]	$0.80^{44} [0.74 - 0.10]$	0.81*** [0.00 - 0.99]
Duss 3.38^{***} [$3.25 - 3.52$] 10.38 [$9.90 - 10.88$] 4.44^{***} [4.272 4.62] 18.63^{***} [$17.83 - 19.46$]Own Transport 0.58^{***} [$0.55 - 0.60$] 0.77^{***} [$0.72 - 0.82$] 0.70^{***} [$0.66 - 0.68$] 0.88^{***} [$0.85 - 0.91$]Others 0.47^{***} [$0.45 - 0.49$] 0.71^{***} [$0.67 - 0.75$] 0.29^{***} [$0.27 - 0.31$] 2.14^{***} [$2.01 - 2.28$]Type of Stay 10.47^{***} [$0.45 - 0.49$] 0.71^{***} [$0.30 - 0.43$] 0.43^{***} [$0.38 - 0.48$] 0.46^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Govt. Guest House 0.61^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.46 - 0.56$] 0.42^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Dharamshala 0.86^{***} [$0.77 - 0.96$] 0.82^{***} [$0.72 - 0.93$] 0.35^{***} [$0.31 - 0.40$] 0.33^{***} [$0.29 - 0.39$]Rented House 0.37^{***} [$0.31 - 0.46$] 0.47^{***} [$0.37 - 0.60$] 0.20^{***} [$0.19 - 0.21$] 0.07^{***} [$0.07 0.08$]Friends & Relatives 0.32^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Bus®				
Num $(1,2)^2 + (0,2)^$	Train	3 38*** [3 25 - 3 52]	10 38 [9 90 - 10 88]	4 44*** [4 272 4 62]	18 63*** [17 83 - 19 46]
Others $0.47^{***} [0.45 - 0.49]$ $0.71^{***} [0.67 - 0.75]$ $0.29^{***} [0.27 - 0.31]$ $2.14^{***} [2.01 - 2.28]$ Type of Stay Hotel® $0.61^{***} [0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36^{***} [0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43^{***} [0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46^{***} [0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.61^{***} [0.40 - 0.56]$ $0.28^{***} [0.23 - 0.35]$ $0.51^{***} [0.46 - 0.56]$ $0.42^{***} [0.40 - 0.52]$ Dharamshala $0.86^{***} [0.77 - 0.96]$ $0.82^{***} [0.72 - 0.93]$ $0.35^{***} [0.31 - 0.40]$ $0.33^{***} [0.29 - 0.39]$ Rented House $0.37^{***} [0.31 - 0.46]$ $0.47^{***} [0.37 - 0.60]$ $0.20^{***} [0.19 - 0.21]$ $0.07^{***} [0.07 0.08]$ Friends & Relatives $0.32^{***} [0.30 - 0.35]$ $0.14^{***} [0.37 - 0.46]$ $0.12^{***} [0.11 0.126]$ $0.04^{***} [0.04 - 0.05]$	Own Transport	0.58*** [0.55 - 0.60]	0.77*** [0.72 - 0.82]	0.70*** [0.66 - 0.68]	0.88*** [0.85 - 0.91]
Type of Stay Hotel® $0.61***[0.52 - 0.70]$ $0.36***[0.30 - 0.43]$ $0.43***[0.38 - 0.48]$ $0.46***[0.40 - 0.52]$ Private Guest House $0.61***[0.40 - 0.56]$ $0.28***[0.23 - 0.35]$ $0.51***[0.46 - 0.56]$ $0.42***[0.40 - 0.52]$ Govt. Guest House $0.47***[0.40 - 0.56]$ $0.28***[0.23 - 0.35]$ $0.51***[0.46 - 0.56]$ $0.42***[0.40 - 0.46]$ Dharamshala $0.86***[0.77 - 0.96]$ $0.82***[0.72 - 0.93]$ $0.35***[0.31 - 0.40]$ $0.33***[0.29 - 0.39]$ Rented House $0.37***[0.31 - 0.46]$ $0.47***[0.37 - 0.60]$ $0.20***[0.19 - 0.21]$ $0.07***[0.07 0.08]$ Friends & Relatives $0.32***[0.30 - 0.35]$ $0.14***[0.12 - 0.15]$ NANAOthers $0.44***[0.40 - 0.48]$ $0.41***[0.37 - 0.46]$ $0.12***[0.11 0.126]$ $0.04***[0.04 - 0.05]$	Others	0.47*** [0.45 - 0.49]	0.71*** [0.67 - 0.75]	0.29*** [0.27 - 0.31]	2.14*** [2.01 - 2.28]
Private Guest House 0.61^{***} [$0.52 - 0.70$] 0.36^{***} [$0.30 - 0.43$] 0.43^{***} [$0.38 - 0.48$] 0.46^{***} [$0.40 - 0.52$]Govt. Guest House 0.47^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.46 - 0.56$] 0.42^{***} [$0.40 - 0.46$]Dharamshala 0.86^{***} [$0.77 - 0.96$] 0.82^{***} [$0.72 - 0.93$] 0.35^{***} [$0.31 - 0.40$] 0.33^{***} [$0.29 - 0.39$]Rented House 0.37^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.12 - 0.15$]NANAOthers 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 - 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Type of Stay Hotel®		[]		
Govt. Guest House 0.47^{***} [$0.40 - 0.56$] 0.28^{***} [$0.23 - 0.35$] 0.51^{***} [$0.46 - 0.56$] 0.42^{***} [$0.40 - 0.46$]Dharamshala 0.86^{***} [$0.77 - 0.96$] 0.82^{***} [$0.72 - 0.93$] 0.35^{***} [$0.31 - 0.40$] 0.33^{***} [$0.29 - 0.39$]Rented House 0.37^{***} [$0.31 - 0.46$] 0.47^{***} [$0.37 - 0.60$] 0.20^{***} [$0.19 - 0.21$] 0.07^{***} [$0.07 0.08$]Friends & Relatives 0.32^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]Others 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Private Guest House	0.61*** [0.52 - 0.70]	0.36*** [0.30 - 0.43]	0.43*** [0.38 - 0.48]	0.46*** [0.40 - 0.52]
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Govt. Guest House	0.47*** [0.40 - 0.56]	0.28*** [0.23 - 0.35]	0.51*** [0.46 - 0.56]	0.42*** [0.40 - 0.46]
Rented House 0.37^{***} [$0.31 - 0.46$] 0.47^{***} [$0.37 - 0.60$] 0.20^{***} [$0.19 - 0.21$] 0.07^{***} [$0.07 0.08$]Friends & Relatives 0.32^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.12 - 0.15$]NANAOthers 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Dharamshala	0.86*** [0.77 - 0.96]	0.82*** [0.72 - 0.93]	0.35*** [0.31 - 0.40]	0.33*** [0.29 - 0.39]
Friends & Relatives 0.32^{***} [$0.30 - 0.35$] 0.14^{***} [$0.12 - 0.15$]NANAOthers 0.44^{***} [$0.40 - 0.48$] 0.41^{***} [$0.37 - 0.46$] 0.12^{***} [$0.11 \ 0.126$] 0.04^{***} [$0.04 - 0.05$]	Rented House	0.37*** [0.31 - 0.46]	0.47*** [0.37 - 0.60]	0.20*** [0.19 - 0.21]	0.07*** [0.07 0.08]
Others 0.44^{***} $[0.40 - 0.48]$ 0.41^{***} $[0.37 - 0.46]$ 0.12^{***} $[0.11 \ 0.126]$ 0.04^{***} $[0.04 - 0.05]$	Friends & Relatives	0.32*** [0.30 - 0.35]	0.14*** [0.12 - 0.15]	NA	NA
	Others	0.44*** [0.40 - 0.48]	0.41*** [0.37 - 0.46]	0.12*** [0.11 0.126]	0.04*** [0.04 - 0.05]

Note: **(a)** Reference categories; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1Source: Author Calculation based on NSSO 65th and 72nd Round

In case of moving outside the state, age of the person plays a significant role as the preference for travel increases with an increase in age. Accordingly, urban India encountered an increase in relative risk by (OR: 3.728; p<0.001) times compared to another counterpart. The preference to move outside the state upsurges as the educational attainment increases by one year. Moreover, a positive association can also be seen among the social groups and the preference to travel outside the state. In case of household composition, the preference of travelling turns out to be lesser for those households with 2-3 members and more than 4 members compared to their counterpart. The preference to moving outside the state in the months between July to September and October to December were higher (OR: 1.154: and 1.098; p<0.001) than in the months between January to March. Besides, persons travelling for leisure & recreation, pilgrimage & religious activity and education & training purpose are higher than the others. Similarly, persons travelling by train had higher relative risk compared to those travelling by bus. Furthermore, the preference of travel to outside the state was less likely for other residential stay than to stay in hotel. The result of multinomial regression was consistent for both the both year 2008-09 and 2014-15 respectively.

Discussion

Over the past few decades, the study of regional tourism is a growing phenomenon. The current paper investigates the regional level outflow of domestic travel pattern in India. The result suggests that there is some pocket of Indian region where domestic tourism for different purposes such as holidaying, leisure & recreation, business, professional, education training, religious & pilgrimage, and health and medical is highly concentrated. Several studies also suggested that the regional pattern of tourism is concentrated in specific location (Diedrich & Aswani, 2016; Ning & Hoon, 2011; Sultana, Haque, Momen, & Yasmin, 2014). In this study, we have clearly observed some of the pockets for business, medical and health as well as social purpose (Including friends and relatives) are highly concentrated in the following regions: North-Eastern (Rajasthan), Southern Upper Ganga plains (Uttar Pradesh), Eastern (Uttar Pradesh).

There are several reasons behind to understand the specific geographical purpose of outflow of domestic tourism in India. firstly, it depends on travel distance from the specific tourist location, thus a greater number of tourist preferred travel within the district. Second, the movement is generally based on accessibility, safety, and availability of transportation from one state to another state. Furthermore, the result also suggested that there are some regions for purpose specific have highest outflow of domestic tourist. When we investigate destination state it has been observed that some of state have received good number of tourists for different purposes.

An Important segment of spatial analysis i.e. spatial autocorrelation in paper provides a meaningful insight into the detection for pattern and distribution of regional level domestic tourist outflow. In this study's we used GI* statistics as a measure of local autocorrelation, although it has been developed for data sets in which there is no global spatial autocorrelation. Moreover, the major research question focusing on the determination of the overall change of placement of hot and cold spots could be answered by using this measurement. Considering hot and cold spot change over time, this paper can inform the policy makers to address the spatial tourism specific problem. Policy makers can also reach better decisions to deal with problem for purpose specific tourism development.

Conclusion

The present study's results show a significant association between regional domestic tourist outflow and geographical regions in India. Therefore, identifying the regional level hot spot by different purpose for domestic tourism may be useful for the government for tourism-based site development in India. Moreover, this paper also provides an insightful data-driven information to implement the tourism programme or site development in the hot spot locations. The purpose-specific findings revealed a concentration of medical and health, social including friends and relative, and religious and pilgrimages outflow identified in same regional pockets for both the years. Furthermore, this paper is also helpful for stakeholder, regional planner, policy maker to develop their plan in the specific location and to establish the tour operation packages and marketing strategies. Moreover, to achieve the goals and fill the gaps in tourism sector there is a need to focus more on tourism research and development both in state, districts as well as at city and town level. Recently, in the advancement of geographical technology, there were several research methods and material widely available to provide a quick and sufficient facts for tourist sites development.

Limitation of the study

The whole analysis was based on NSS (National Sample Survey Organization) data for 88 regions in India. Geo-referenced map was used to show the hot spot region of domestic tourist flow in India. The analysis has been done during last 30 days of household member or visitor, who completed tourism for different purposes.

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National Sample Survey Regions with Code Shown in the Map (2008-09 & 2014-15)

	National S	Sample Survey Regions w	ith Co	de, 2008-09 and	2014-15
Cod	Name of the States	Name of the Regions	Cod	Name of the	Name of the Regions
e		(NSSO)	e	States	(NSSO)
26	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman Islands	7	Madhya Pradesh	Malwa
27	Andhra Pradesh	Inland North Western	8	Madhya Pradesh	Central
28	Andhra Pradesh	Inland Southern	9	Madhya Pradesh	South Western
29	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Northern	16	Madhya Pradesh	South
30	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Southern	17	Madhya Pradesh	Northern
31	Andhra Pradesh	Inland North Eastern	10	Maharashtra	Inland Western
0	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	11	Maharashtra	Inland Eastern
1	Assam	Plain Western	12	Maharashtra	Inland Central
2	Assam	Cachar Plain	13	Maharashtra	Eastern
3	Assam	Central Brahmaputra Plains	14	Maharashtra	Inland Northern
4	Assam	Plains Eastern	15	Maharashtra	Coastal
5	Bihar	Central	63	Manipur	Plains Manipur
32	Bihar	Northern Bihar	64	Manipur	Hills Manipur
33	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	65	Meghalaya	Meghalaya
34	Chhattisgarh	Southern	66	Mizoram	Mizoram
35	Chhattisgarh	Mahanadi Basin	67	Nagaland	Nagaland
36	Chhattisgarh	Northern	68	Orissa	Northern
37	Dadra and Nagar	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	Orissa	Coastal
	Haveli		_		
38	Daman and Diu	Daman	70	Orissa	Southern
39	Delhi	Delhi	71	Puducherry	Puducherry
40	Goa	Goa	72	Punjab	Northern Punjab
41	Gujarat	Plains Northern	73	Punjab	Southern Punjab
42	Gujarat	Saurashtra	18	Rajasthan	North Eastern
43	Gujarat	Dry Areas	19	Rajasthan	South Eastern
44	Gujarat	South Eastern	20	Rajasthan	Northern
45	Gujarat	Kachchh	21	Rajasthan	Western
46	Haryana	Eastern	22	Rajasthan	Southern
47	Haryana	Western	74	Sikkim	Sikkim
48	Himachal Pradesh	Trans Himalayan &	23	Tamil Nadu	Southern
		Southern			
49	Himachal Pradesh	Central	24	Tamil Nadu	Coastal
50	Jammu and Kashmir	Jhelam Valley	25	Tamil Nadu	Inland
51	Jammu and Kashmir	Outer Hills	75	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Northern
52	Jammu and Kashmir	Mountainous	76	Tripura	Tripura
53	Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh	77	Uttar Pradesh	Southern Upper Ganga
			_		Plains
54	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh Plateau	78	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Upper Ganga
					Plains
55	Jharkhand	Ranchi Plateau	79	Uttar Pradesh	Southern
56	Karnataka	Inland Northern	80	Uttar Pradesh	Central
57	Karnataka	Inland Southern	81	Uttar Pradesh	Eastern
58	Karnataka	Inland Eastern	82	Uttaranchal	Uttarakhand
59	Karnataka	Coastal & Ghats	83	West Bengal	Western Plains
60	Kerala	Southern	84	West Bengal	Central Plains
61	Kerala	Northern	85	West Bengal	Eastern Plains
62	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	86	West Bengal	Himalayan
6	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhya	87	West Bengal	Southern Plains

radulal Sample Survey Regions with Coue, 2000-07 and 2014-15
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