

Regional Tourism Satellite Account Tripura, 2009–10

Study Commissioned by the
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

October	2014
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Prepared by :

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Parisila Bhawan 11 Indraprastha Estate New Delhi 110 002 India

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11, I. P. Estate, New Delhi, 110002

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Anil Kumar Sharma

Acting Secretary, NCAER

National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)

Parisila Bhawan, 11, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-110 002

Email: aksharma@ncaer.org

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STUDY TEAM

Project Leader

Poonam Munjal

Senior Advisor

Ramesh Kolli

Core Research Team

Rachna Sharma

Amit Sharma

Monisha Grover

Praveen Kumar

Shashi Singh

PREFACE

Tourism is as important an economic activity at sub-national level as it is at national level. In a diverse country like India, it is worthwhile assessing the extent of tourism within each state through the compilation of State Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). The scope of State TSAs goes beyond that of a national TSA as it provides the direct and indirect contribution of tourism to the state GDP and employment using state-specific demand and supply-side data.

NCAER, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, was commissioned by the Ministry of Tourism in the Government of India in 2013 to compile the Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts for all the states and UTs of India for the year 2009–10. NCAER had earlier successfully compiled both the first and second TSA for India. NCAER was requested to supplement the second national TSA for 2009-10 with state accounts in order to have a more complete understanding of the tourism sector. The present report is a part of 3-year integrated plan to prepare the regional Tourism Satellite Accounts for all the states and UTs of India.

Across the globe, TSAs at the sub-national level are increasingly becoming necessary. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), there are various reasons for encouraging countries to develop sub-national or regional TSAs. One of the main reasons is a worldwide trend towards a decentralization of political power and decentralized management of national resources in federal states, regions and municipalities. In order to allocate and monitor these resources effectively, more and better integrated regional and local information are required. Also, the unequal geographical distribution and characteristics of tourism activity within a national territory, from the standpoint of both demand and supply, lead to additional requirements for tourism statistics at various territorial levels. Besides, there is a great necessity for improving the allocation of resources in national and local economies, which can only be achieved by upgrading data and measuring economic impact.

In the absence of standard international guidelines to prepare sub-national TSAs, NCAER has compiled the state TSAs along the same lines as national the TSA, despite several data limitations. These limitations have been overcome by using the most logical rates and ratios based on reasonable assumptions.

I would like to thank the agencies that provided the underlying data for the TSA 2009-10, especially the National Sample Survey Office, the Indian Statistical Institute, and Central Statistical Office (CSO). NCAER is particularly grateful to

several Ministry of Tourism officials, Shri R.K. Bhatnagar, Additional Director-General, Mr Shailesh Kumar, Deputy Director, Smt. Mini Prasanna Kumar, Joint Director and Shri S.K. Mohanta, Data Processing Assistant – Grade B for their valuable inputs and administrative support during the preparation of the state TSAs.

In ending, I'd like to thank the team members Shri Ramesh Kolli, Senior Advisor; Dr Poonam Munjal, Team Leader, Ms. Rachna Sharma, Associate Fellow, Shri Amit Sharma, Research Analyst, Ms. Monisha Grover, Consultant, and Shri Pravin Kumar, Research Associate who all worked tirelessly to produce India's first State Tourism Satellite Accounts.

New Delhi
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Shekhar Shah
Director-General
NCAER

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Units used in the Report

1 crore = 10 million

1 lakh = 100 thousand

Abbreviations

CES	Consumer Expenditure Survey
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CIF/cif	Cost, insurance and freight (valuation of imports)
COE/CoE	Compensation of Employees
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPC	Central Product Classification (United Nations)
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
EUS	Employment and Unemployment Survey
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GCE/GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO	Gross output
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVATI	Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries
HCE	Household consumer expenditure
IC	Intermediate consumption
IC - PP	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' price
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPS	International Passenger Survey
IRTS	International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics
ISI	Indian Statistical Institute
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification (United Nations)
ISWGNA	Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts

Abbreviations

MI	Mixed Income
MRP	Mixed reference period
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MPCE	Monthly per capita consumer expenditure
NAS	National Accounts Statistics (of India)
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NIT	Net Indirect tax
NPISH	Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OS	Operating Surplus
OS/MI	Operating Surplus/Mixed Income
PFCE	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
PP	Purchasers price
PIO	People of Indian Origin
RMF	Recommended Methodological Framework
Rs.	Indian Rupees
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TDGDP	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
TDGVA	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA:RMF	Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework
TTM	Trade and transport margins
UN	United Nations
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Tourism Organisation

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1. INTRODUCTION

About tourism

1.1. 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 motivation¹. From this definition and the fact that tourism is a temporary activity, it can be interpreted that tourism is a demand based concept.

1.2. 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, though a demand-based concept, can also be viewed from the supply side.

Some definitions of Tourism

1.3. These two aspects of tourism give rise to a number of alternate definitions of tourism, though they all can be understood similarly in the context of tourism. Some of the definitions available in the public domain are:

- Tourism arises from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations.
- Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes.
- The 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 needs².
- 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 visitors³.
- Tourism is a collection of activities, services and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses, activity facilities and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups travelling away from home.
- Tourism can be understood as the set of productive activities that cater mainly to visitors.

¹United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO): International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS), 2008 (para 1.1)

²Mathieson, Alister, Wall, Geoffrey (1982) :Tourism: Economic, physical, and social impacts, Longman (London and New York)

³McIntosh, Robert W., Goeldner, Charles R. (1986): Tourism: Principles, practices, philosophies; Wiley (New York)

*UNWTO
Definition*

1.4. The UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) provides the following definition of tourism which is now the accepted official definition of Tourism.

“Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. A visitor is a traveller 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 visited⁴.”

**Tourism -
World**

1.5. Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, thanks to increase in tourism destinations in tandem with an increase in awareness among people. Unlike a rather conservative tourism activity in the past, particularly in developing countries like India, now people are willing to travel more and even cross boundaries to visit far-away and sometimes remote destinations.

*International
Tourist
arrivals hit 1
billion mark in
2012*

1.6. According to the UNWTO, despite occasional shocks, worldwide international tourist arrivals have shown virtually uninterrupted growth from 25 million in 1950 to 278 million in 1980 to 528 million in 1995 and breached 1 billion mark, at 1,035 million, in 2012. This is supplemented with an estimate of 5 to 6 billion domestic tourism, making tourism a phenomenal economic activity. Going forward, the international tourist arrivals are expected to reach 1.8 billion by 2030, with the expected growth of 3.3 per cent a year.

1.7. For many countries, Tourism is an important social and economic phenomenon being a key driver of socio-economic progress through the creation of jobs and enterprises, infrastructure development and the export revenues earned⁵. As an internationally traded service, inbound tourism is one of the world’s major trade categories. According to the latest data from UNWTO, international tourism receipts amounted to an estimated US\$ 1,075 billion worldwide in 2012, up by 4 per cent in real terms (adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation). This is despite the economic volatility across the globe.

1.8. It must be noted that for the destination countries, export revenue earned through international tourism receipts covers transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors (these come under travel item in the Balance of Payments). However, these do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers’ countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category (International Passenger Transport). This export value of international

⁴UNWTO: IRTS 2008, para 2.9

⁵Government of India: Report of the Working Group on Tourism, 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

passenger transport is estimated at US\$ 213 billion in 2012. Hence, total receipts from international tourism, including international passenger transport, reached US\$ 1.3 trillion in 2012. In other words, international tourism contributes US\$ 3.5 billion a day to global export earnings. This is approximately 6 per cent of the world's exports.

1.9. According to UNWTO-Tourism Highlights, tourism's total contribution (direct, indirect and induced) to worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at 9 per cent for 2012.

Tourism- India

1.10. Compared to many countries, India has the advantages of possessing a rich and diverse range of unique tangible and intangible cultural, natural and man-made tourism resources, many of which are world class in quality. India's great competitive strength from tourism point of view is its ancient and yet living civilization that gave rise to four of the world's great religions and philosophies, and brought travelers and trade millennia ago. The rich natural and rural landscape of India is punctuated with the built heritage of its ancient past and modern structures. India's contacts with other civilisations is reflected in the rich cultural diversity of its people through its languages, cuisine, traditions, customs, music, dance, religions practices and festivals, its holistic healing traditions, art and craft.⁶

1.11. According to the latest data compiled by the Ministry of Tourism, number of international tourist arrivals in India was 6.58 million in 2012, posting an annual growth of 4.3 per cent, higher than the world growth. Domestic tourism, which accounts for a bulk of tourism in India, grew by 19.9 per cent with total domestic tourists visiting all states and UTs of India numbered at 1036 million. India's foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US\$ 17.74 billion in 2012, growing by 7.1 per cent. This places India at 41st rank in terms of its share in world tourist arrivals and at 16th position in terms of its share in world tourism receipts.

Tourism contributes 6.8 per cent to GDP and 10.2 per cent to employment of India in 2009-10.

1.12. With respect to the contribution of tourism to the GDP of India, the second Tourism Satellite Account of 2009-10 estimates it at 3.7 per cent as the direct share and 6.8 per cent, taking indirect impact also into account. This brings tourism to one of the top sectors of Indian economy in terms of contribution to economy. Tourism sector contributes significantly to the creation of jobs as well. It is estimated to have created 23.4 million jobs in 2009-10, which translated to a share of 4.4 per cent in the total employment. This sector also contributed 54.5 million jobs indirectly, which increased its share 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

⁶National Tourism Policy, 2002, Department of Tourism

goes up to 22.6 per cent. This implies that almost every 4th to 5th person employed in non-agricultural activities is directly or indirectly engaged in tourism activities.

1.13. An exercise to update these numbers on annual basis till the release of third Tourism Satellite Account⁷ reveals that the share of tourism in GDP moderated to 3.6 per cent in 2010-11 due to the overall slowdown in general economy but recuperated in the following year and contributed 3.7 per cent to GDP in 2011-12. Accordingly the total (direct and indirect) share fell from 6.77 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.68 per cent in 2010-11 but upped at 6.74 per cent in 2011-12.

1.14. The share of Tourism industries' employment in total employment grew from 4.4 per cent in 2009-10 (according to Second TSA) to 4.6 per cent in 2010-11 and to 4.9 per cent in 2011-12⁸. Its direct and indirect share escalated from 10.2 per cent in 2009-10 to 10.8 per cent in 2010-11 and settled at 11.5 per cent in 2011-12.

Tourism – Tripura

1.15. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary, Rowa Wildlife Sanctuary, Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhuaneswari Temple, Tripura Sundari Temple, Kamalasar Kali Temple are a few tourism places which are the major attraction for the tourists visiting Tripura each year.

1.16. According to the data compiled by the India Tourism Statistics, the total domestic tourist arrivals in the state rose from 2.5 lakh in 2001 to 3.6 lakh in 2013, marking the compounded annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent.

1.17. During the same period, foreign tourist arrival grew eightfold, from 1,512 to 11,853 with the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.7 per cent.

Measurement of tourism

1.18. Tourism primarily relates to movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation. It induces economic activity either directly or indirectly, sometimes in places beyond those visited. This could be in terms of economic output or in terms of employment, besides other social and infrastructural dimensions. Therefore, for a holistic approach to tourism development, it is necessary that reliable statistics on tourism sector and analysis based on tourism statistics are available to the policymakers for decision making.

⁷ This exercise is based on the data obtained from the latest National Accounts Statistics, 2013

⁸ The employment numbers for 2011-12 were obtained from the latest NSSO survey on Employment and Unemployment of India, 68th Round. The employment for 2010-11 was obtained by interpolating the numbers of 2009-10 and 2010-11.

1.19. The UNWTO lays down standard international guidelines for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics on tourism by the member countries. The latest publication, International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS, 2008) provides a common reference framework for countries to use in the compilation of tourism statistics. The IRTS, 2008 presents a system of definitions, concepts, classifications and indicators that are internally consistent and that facilitate the link to the conceptual frameworks of the Tourism Satellite Account, national accounts, balance of payments and labour statistics, among others and further provides general guidance with respect to data sources and data compilation methods. This ensures international comparability of tourism statistics and enhances coherence of tourism statistics with other official statistics and further development of tourism satellite accounts.

1.20. However, as already mentioned, tourism is not defined separately in either the standard international industry or product classifications⁹ or in the accounting framework of national accounts, which focuses on accounting of economic activities undertaken in the country according to standard international classifications. This is because tourism, unlike other sectors of the SNA, is not defined as an industry by the characteristic of the product it makes as an output. It is identified rather by the characteristic of the purchaser demanding the products, that is, a visitor.

1.21. This means the tourism industry is defined according to the status of the consumer, not according to the status of producer. Therefore, this special characteristic of tourism sector cannot be made explicit while compiling the national accounts according to System of National Accounts (SNA)¹⁰, though tourism is an economic activity and its contribution is already included in the national accounts implicitly and thus is not separately visible in the national accounts.

1.22. In the context of national accounts, tourism remains difficult to define and measure. Therefore, there is little room for organising data into a structure that permits examination and analysis by function. In such cases, where SNA core accounts do not provide the required information, the SNA suggests the development of satellite accounts within the framework, concepts

⁹These are respectively the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3 (ISIC rev 3) and the Central Classification of Products, Revision 1 (CPC rev 1). Both are published and maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division, New York. The website <http://unstats.un.org/unsd> contains a detailed registry of these and other United Nations Classifications.

¹⁰A System of National Accounts 1993 and 2008. Both are prepared and published under the auspices of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), which is an interagency body set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) on national accounts and consists of European Commission (EU), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations (UN) and World Bank.

and definitions of SNA. These satellite accounts draw from the core accounts in concept, framework and data but are recast to highlight the particular aspect of the economy that is inadequately described.

1.23. Tourism has several dimensions and all of these are important in the context of compiling statistics on tourism. These dimensions are as follows:

- (i) motivation for traveling – purpose of trip;
- (ii) facilities, that include hotels and restaurants, support services and infrastructure facilities;
- (iii) transportation and finances, such as air, road and water transportation, availability of finances to incur travel expenditures;

hospitality – interaction of tourists with local population.

Satellite Accounts

1.24. The SNA provides flexibility for elaborations, extensions and alternative concepts, while still remaining within the conceptual framework of SNA. Satellite accounts compilations are one such extension. The idea behind compilation of such accounts is to allow certain types of analysis that focus on a certain field or aspects of economic and social life. Such detailed analysis is usually not available in the central framework. Therefore, the satellite accounts are distinct from the central system.

1.25. The satellite accounts maintain a loose relationship with the SNA, with boundaries expanded and reclassified and focus on the purpose or function of transactions. Thus, transactions are first analysed in the system of national accounts according to their characteristics, then certain types of transactions (such as tourism, or health care, or environment, etc.) are analysed from the expenditure side. In satellite accounts, therefore, the unit of analysis to which classification is applied is not an establishment (as in national accounts) but, instead, is transactions, or groups of transactions.

Tourism Satellite Account

1.26. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting procedure designed to measure goods and services associated with tourism, according to internationally agreed standards, concepts, classifications and definitions. It helps in assessing the size and contribution of tourism to the economy. Essentially, the TSA uses the macro-economic framework of the System of National Accounts, 1993¹¹ (1993 SNA) for integrating tourism statistics and for showing the linkages between demand and supply for goods and services in respect of Tourism.

1.27. In TSA, the national accounts framework and methodology is applied to

¹¹ United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Commission of the European Communities and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1993. System of National Accounts 1993. New York, Washington, D.C., Brussels and Paris

tourism so that the industries supplying tourism output are identified in the production account, while at the same time showing the visitors' expenditures identified by functions, which is the determining characteristic of tourism, on the expenditure account. The national account framework further allows confrontation of these two dimensions through the supply and use tables for arriving at a consistent set of economic data.

1.28. The TSA provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics as well as for model building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurement. The systems of tourism statistics and tourism satellite accounts are tools by which the role of tourism in the economy can be better understood and more accurately measured¹². The TSA focuses on the economic dimension of tourism trips¹³, mostly through expenditure by visitors or by others for their benefit.

1.29. It provides the mechanism for transforming demand based concept of tourism into a methodology for identifying who produces what for the visitor. It identifies the typical tourism industries, i.e. those industries that produce commodities which represent a significant part of tourism demand and whose existence is very strongly dependent on tourism demand or would be seriously affected were tourism to cease. For this set of industries, the TSA measures the value added, employment, capital formation, etc., flowing from that demand and identifies who the visitors are.

1.30. The TSA framework provided by UNWTO is the most comprehensive way to measure the economic importance of tourism in national economies. According to TSA: RMF 2008, TSA comprises a set of tables and is mainly descriptive in nature. It provides accounts and tables and macroeconomic aggregates, principal among them being the gross value added of tourism industry (GVATI), tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP). The TSA also has a scope to link economic data with the investment in tourism, employment in the tourism industry and other non-monetary (quantitative) information related to tourism and tourists concerning tourism statistics.

Uses and Applications of TSA

1.31. The important uses and applications of TSA are:

- Analyse tourism from an economic point of view.
- Provide a set of accounts that are internationally compatible, working within national accounting principles.

¹²Eurostat: European Implementation Manual on TSA

¹³IRTS 2008, para. 2.29

- Offer policy makers insights into tourism and its socio-economic functions and impacts (in current prices as well as in volume terms).
- Calculate tourism value added for a given list of industries in a coherent system.
- Provide information on the employment profiles of the tourism industries.
- Indicate the production functions of tourism industries and illustrate the interlink ages between the tourism industries and the rest of the economy.
- Offer a reference framework within which impact models and other analytical economic models of tourism can be calculated.
- Provide an indication of the size of tourism capital investment, and the means to analyse its link with tourism supply.
- Provide information on the industry's capital stock and capital base.

*Regional
Tourism
Satellite
Account*

1.32. Regional TSAs or TSAs at sub-national level are increasingly becoming popular. According to TSA:RMF 2008, there are various reasons for encouraging discussion on how the Tourism Satellite Account can be adapted to sub-national levels. Some of these reasons are:

- There is a worldwide trend towards a certain degree of decentralization of political power and decentralized management of national resources in federal states, regions, municipalities, etc. In order to allocate and monitor these resources effectively, more and better integrated regional and local information are required.
- The tourism activities are multifaceted in nature and can potentially benefit rural areas that are seeking to diversify.
- The unequal geographical distribution and characteristics of tourism activity within the national territory, from the standpoint of both demand and supply, lead to additional requirements for tourism statistics at the various territorial levels.
- There is a growing interest of tourism-related businesses in learning about the interrelation of their activity with others and its main determinants and seasonal cycles.
- There is a great necessity of improving the allocation of resources in national and local economies, which can only be achieved by upgrading quantitative references and measuring economic impacts.

1.33. There are no standard international guidelines to prepare regional or sub-national TSAs. However, TSAs at regional level or state level do provide

useful indicators for regional tourism enterprises and organisations in identifying possible business opportunities and for state government tourism departments to formulate relevant tourism policies.

1.34. Essentially, preparation of a state TSA requires the following.

- Statistics on expenditures made by visitors on different products within the state.
- Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists.
- Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists.
- Estimate the value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying the products to tourists' purchases.

1.35. This procedure of compiling a state TSA places enormous demand on data and construction of SUTs at state level. In India, SUTs are compiled neither at the national level nor at the state level.

1.36. The second method, normally followed by a few countries which compile regional TSAs, is applying the tourism industry ratios from national TSA on the output of the respective industries in the state. Following this approach, NCAER combined regional TSAs for the states of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh for the year 2009-10 in 2013 along with the TSA for India for the same year.

1.37. The TSAs, 2009-10 for Tripura presented in this Report followed the guidelines provided in the TSA RMF: 2008 to the extent they are applicable at regional level and the report includes the first seven tables, and Table 10 on non-monetary indicators. In comparison to the all-India TSA tables, the state TSA tables do not include the supply table, as no information on imports to the state from other states or from abroad is available. The data sources mainly include (i) Domestic Passenger Survey, 2008-09 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office of the NSO, India, (ii) International Passenger Survey, 2009-10 conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute, India, (iii) State Accounts by State Department of Economics and Statistics, (iv) Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2009-10 conducted by NSSO, (v) Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2009-10, conducted by NSSO.

Structure of the report

1.38. The present section on Introduction dealt with importance of tourism, problems in the measurement of economic aspects of tourism, the concept of satellite accounting in the framework of national accounts, tourism satellite accounts, its role and applications and regional tourism satellite accounts.

1.39. Section 2 presents a snapshot of the state of reference, which here is Tripura. This chapter serves as a window to the state's geographical, demographic and economic profile, all of which, albeit partially, contribute to the extent of tourism activities in the state.

1.40. Section 3 talks briefly about the various data sources that were used in the preparation of the state TSA.

1.41. Section 4 provides the framework of the recommended TSA tables and tourism aggregates that have been included in this Report. The text for this section is mainly drawn from IRTS, 2008 and TSA: RMF 2008.

1.42. Section 5 presents the TSA tables for the year 2009-10. This Section also includes the tourism aggregates that have been derived from the TSA tables.

1.43. Section 6 presents the key findings of TSA, 2009-10.

1.44. The Glossary includes the conceptual issues and operational definitions of tourism, its types, forms, dimensions and related issues.

1.45. Estimation Procedure section provides insights on procedure followed to estimate number of trips, by different categories such as main destination, purpose of trips, mode of travel etc., undertaken during last 365 days from DTS micro-data. This information is provided only for last 30 days in the data.

2. PROFILE OF THE STATE

Geographic profile

3.1. The third smallest state covering only 0.22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country, Tripura is a key state because of its strategic location. Bangladesh surrounds the state on three sides of North, South and West and in the North Eastern part of the state border is shared with Assam and on the Eastern side of the state is Mizoram. Tripura's international border is 856 km long which is almost 84 per cent of the total state border. One of the seven North Eastern Sister States, Tripura is a landlocked state and is accessible to the others parts of the country by only one National Highway which runs through Karimganj district in Assam and Mamit district Meghalaya then through North Bengal to reach Kolkatta.

3.2. The topography of the state is predominantly made up of hills and ridges running from the north west to the south east direction alternating with narrow valleys. The hills rising from the plains of Sylhet in Bangladesh at the north and proceeds southwards to join the Chittagong hills in Bangladesh. And the elevation of the hills gradually increasing in the east. The eastern most range of Jampui is the highest with an elevation of 914 meters above mean sea level(MSL) and the Western most range of Baramura, Deotamura with an elevation of 244 meters above MSL is the lowest. Betling Shib in the Jampui range is the state's highest point. A number of rivers riginating in these hills of Tripura, flow into Bangladesh. The rivers Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Juri and Longai flow towards the north, the river Gumti to the west and the Muhuri & Feni flow into the south west direction.

3.3. Tirpura is smallest state among the seven North Eastern sister states with more than 50 per cent of its land area under forests. With a geographical location, difficult terrains, slow economic progress, limited infrastructure and sharing of international border with Bangladesh leading to illegal influx, Tripura continues to be beleaguered by poverty and unemployment.

3.4. The hills in Tripura have porous red laterite soil and the flood plains and narrow valleys are superimposed by alluvial soil and the land in the western and southern parts is mainly the agricultural land. As per the Bureau of Indian Standards, the Tripura state is highly vunreble to earthquakes and lies in seismic zone V.

3.5. The state because of its bio-geographic zone, has extremely rich bio-diversity with more than hundreds of varieties of flora and fauna, the forest in the state have almost 379 species of trees, 581 herbs, 320 shrubs, 18 rare plants, 266 species of medicinal plants. Other than the plants Tripura is home to almost 90 different species of mammals, 47 species of fishes. Bamboo is abundantly available in the state.

Climate profile

3.6. Tripura has a tropical savanna climate and receives heavy rains due to the south west monsoon. The undulating topography causes wide variations in the climates particularly in the hill ranges. The state experiences four main seasons; winters during the months of December to February; pre-monsoon or summer during March to April; monsoon during May to September; and post-monsoon, during October to November. The south west monsoon brings in heavy rains causing floods very frequently.

3.7. In the last fifty years, Tripura has experienced an average annual rainfall of more than 2000 mm, receiving the maximum in the months of July to September and intermittent rainfall throughout the year.

3.8. The temperatures in winter range from 13 to 27 °C (55 to 81 °F), while in the summer the temperatures range between 24 and 36 °C (75 and 97 °F). And according to a United Nations Development Programme report, the state of Tripura lies in "very high damage risk" zone from wind and cyclones. Humidity is generally high throughout the year varying from 50 to 85 percent.

Historical background

3.9. Tripura, currently a full-fledged state of North-East India, was formerly a princely state that had a long list of tribal kings stretching back into ancient times. Although there are no evidences of Palaeolithic settlement in the state, the existence of upper Palaeolithic tools made of fossil wood and the rocks in the state have a story of their own. As per the lithostratigraphy data published by the Geological Survey of India, dates the rocks in the state, on the geologic time scale, between the Oligocene epoch, approximately 34 to 23 million years ago, and the Holocene epoch, which started 12,000 years ago. Also the Indian epic, the Mahabharata, the Puranas and the edicts of Ashoka-stone pillar inscriptions dating back to 3rd century BCE all have mention of Tripura.

3.10. Also known as the Kirat Desh or The Land of Kirat, the ancient name of Tripura refers to the Kirata Kingdom, even though it is not clear if the borders of the modern Tripura are the same as those of the Kirat Desh. The origin of the name of Tripura is a matter of controversy among historians and researchers. As per the earliest written proofs "Rajmala", Tripura's celebrated court chronicle, an ancient king named 'tripur' ruled over the territory and the name of the kingdom was derived from his name.

3.11. However many researchers explain the name 'Tripura' from its etymological origin: 'Tripura' is a compound of two words, 'tui' (water) + 'pra' (near) which in totality means 'near water' and the geographical location of the state with its close proximity to the vast water resources of eastern Bengal coupled with the generic identity of the state's original inhabitants as 'Tipra' or 'Twipra' justifies this explanation of the State's name.

3.12. Another belief is that the name 'Tripura' originates from Tripura Sundari- the presiding deity of the land, famous as one of the "51 Pithas" of Hindu Pilgrims.

3.13. It is in the different editions of 'Rajmala', almost 180 kings of the Manikya dynasty had ruled the state, however, attribute all the pre-fifteenth century kings to the realm of mythology though continued control of the Manikya dynasty has been attested since the year 1432. By 1733 the plains of the kingdom were dominated by the Mughal rulers and it was during the British rule that Tripura became a princely state.

3.14. The independence of India in 1947 and political cataclysms that preceded, followed by the momentous development, a part of Tripura; Tippera district in the plains became a part of East Pakistan. In 1949, the

Maharani Regent of Tripura signed the Tripura Merger Agreement to become the Part C state of India and was classified as an union territory in 1956. After the 1971 Indo-Pak war, the North Eastern region was reorganised into three states; Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. Tripura attained full statehood on January 21, 1972, but with it came huge influx of Hindu Bengali refugees from then East Pakistan and the native population became a minority and this led to trouble between the two ethnic tribes and the immigrants and the insurgency spanning for decades. The establishment of tribal autonomous district and use of strategic counter insurgency operations along with socio-economic progress, Tripura has been peaceful.

3.15. The worst impact of the partition on Tripura was its losing railway network connecting them to the western, southern and northern parts of the state as they then became a part of the East Pakistan, now Bangladesh railway network. And the road distance from Agartala to Kolkata which was less than 350 km increased to 1700 km after the partition.

Demographic & social profile

3.16. The state of Tripura 3rd smallest state occupying approximately 0.32 per cent of the total geographical area, of which 96.3 per cent is the rural area. The state with only 36.74 lakh population (0.30% of total population), Tripura is ranked at 22nd position, with 72% of the state population residing in the rural areas and remaining 27.9% living in urban regions of the state.

3.17. The urban Tripura with negligible land area (392 sq km or 3.7% of total geographical area of the state) is very densely populated with 2453 persons per sq km and is more than 9 times more densely populated than the rural Tripura which is sparsely populated with just 269 persons per sq km.

3.18. Both rural and urban Tripura fare better than the national figures of the sex ratio. However unlike most of the states, the sex ratio of Urban Tripura is higher than the rural Tripura. The average household size in both rural and urban parts of Tripura is lower than the national level figures. Tripura is predominantly a Hindu State with nearly 85.6 per cent of population, is also home to people following other religions. The remaining population in Tripura comprises of Muslims (7.9%), Christians (3.2%), Bhuddist (3.1%) and the rest belong to other religious communities.

3.19. The state of Tripura is divided into four districts North Tripura,

South Tripura, West Tripura and Dhalai. South Tripura and West Tripura are almost equal and are the largest district occupying 29.2 percent and 28.5 percent of the total geographical area respectively. The North Tripura is the smallest district with 19 percent of total geographical area.

3.20. The West Tripura district is the most densely populated district with 577 persons per sq km and Dhalai district is least populated with only 158 persons per sq km.

3.21. Even though infrastructure development in the state is not very good and its reach to other parts of the country is difficult, the importance of education is quite prevalent here. The male and female literacy rates in both rural and urban regions of the states are reasonably higher than the corresponding national rates. Tripura with its geographical limitations has been able to achieve the literacy levels only because of more than 4000 schools (1 for less than 1000 population), central and private university, 15 general, 2 engineering and 2 medical colleges, polytechnic, law college, music college and arts college in the state. Against all odds, Tripura has been able to achieve high levels of literacy both among the males and females. As per the literacy levels in the 2011 census, the state of Tripura ranks fourth among the states after Kerala, Mizoram and Goa.

3.22. A drastic change in the population pattern over the decades has been observed in Tripura. The Tribal population in 1901 was 52.9 per cent which increased to 56.4 per cent in 1921, gradually declined to little more than the quarter (28.4%) in 1981, however a marginal change has been observed since then and the tribal population stands at 31.8 per cent as per the 2011 census. An important observation is that more than 95 per cent of the tribal population resides in rural regions. There are 19 sub tribes among the tribal population of the state each with their own cultural identity; Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusua, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Halam, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil and Noatia. It is overwhelming to know that the literacy levels (79.05%) of the tribals have drastically improved as shown in the 2011 census data over the 2001 census round (56.50%).

Table 2.1: The Demographic and Social Profile of the State

		Year	West Tripura	South Tripura	Dhalai	North Tripura	State: Tripura
Area (sq km)			2993 (28.5%)	3057 (29.2%)	2400 (22.9%)	2036 (19.4%)	10486 (26 th Largest state in India)
Households (in Lakhs)		2011	4.11 (48.0%)	2.08 (24.3%)	0.85 (9.9%)	1.52 (17.8%)	8.56 (0.34% of Total households)
Household Size		2011	4.20	4.21	4.48	4.55	4.29
Population (in lakhs & %)	Total	2011	17.26 (47.0%)	8.76 (23.8%)	3.78 (10.3%)	6.94 (18.9%)	36.74 (0.30% of Total population) (22 nd Most Populated State)
	Males	2011	8.79 (46.9%)	4.48 (23.9%)	1.95 (10.4%)	3.53 (18.8%)	18.74 (0.30% of Total Male Popn.) (51.0% of State Population)
	Females	2011	8.46 (47.0%)	4.28 (23.8%)	1.84 (10.2%)	3.41 (19.0%)	18.00 (0.31% of Total Female Popn.) (49.0% of State Population)
	Rural	2011	10.48 (38.6%)	7.53 (27.8%)	3.38 (12.5%)	5.74 (21.1%)	27.12 (0.33% of Total Rural Popn.) (72.1% of State Population)
	Urban	2011	6.78 (70.5%)	1.23 (12.8%)	0.40 (4.2%)	1.20 (12.5%)	9.61 (0.25% of Total Urban Popn.) (27.9% of State Population)
Percentage of population	Hindus	2001					85.62
	Muslims	2001					7.95
	Christians	2001					3.20
	Others	2001					3.22

		Year	West Tripura	South Tripura	Dhalai	North Tripura	State: Tripura
Density (persons per sq.km.)	Total	2011	577	287	158	341	350
	Rural	2011	377	253	143	291	269
	Urban	2011	3169	1565	1134	1888	2453
No of Districts		2011	1	1	1	1	4
Literacy Rate		2011	88.7	84.7	85.7	87.5	87.2
Male Literacy rate		2011	92.5	90.0	91.3	91.1	91.5
Female Literacy rate		2011	84.7	79.1	79.8	83.7	82.7
Sex ratio		2011	962	957	944	967	960
Work Force (percentage)		2011	40.5	41.9	41.2	35.8	40.0
Dependency Ratio		2011	1.47	1.39	1.43	1.79	1.50

Society

3.23. The grace and grandeur of Tripura's lush green landscape coupled with the rich human resource reflecting in the ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversity of the population, justifies the title to the state 'Daughter of Mother Nature'. With more than 60 per cent of the land in Tripura covered with lush green forest and resonating of traditional tribal music and dances on ceremonial occasions, the cultural identity of Tripura has remained intact.

3.24. The diverse ethno-linguistic groups of Tripura have given rise to a composite culture. The dominant ethnic groups in the state are Bengali, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Manipuri, Tripuris, Jamatia, Reang, Noatia, Koloj, Murasing, Chakma, Halam, Garo, Kuki, Mizo, Mogh, Munda, Oraon, Santhal, and Uchoi, with the Bengali people representing the largest community of the state. The Bengali culture, is the main non-indigenous culture and has been embraced by many elite tribal families also. The Tripuri kings were known to be great patrons of Bengali culture, especially literature and Bengali was the language of the court.

3.25. Each native community has its own songs and dances performed on various occasions. The Gorja dance is performed by the Tripuri and Jamatia people during the Gorja puja, Jhum dance or the tangbiti dance, lebang dance, mamita dance, and mosak sulmani dance are other Tripuri dance forms. The hojagiri dance performed by young girls balanced on earthen pitchers is performed by the people of Reang community, Bizhu dance of the Chakmas is performed during the Bizhu festival or the last day of the month of *Chaitra* in Hindu calendar. The other dance forms performed in the state are wangala dance of the Garo people, hai-hak dance of the Halam branch of Kuki people, and sangrai dance and owa dance of the Mog. It is not only the traditional dances but the traditional music that has made a mark in the cultural history of the state.

3.26. One of the greatest legends of the field of music, Sachin Dev Burman, born in the Tripura's Royal family is the most renowned music director for both Hindi and Bengali movies. Not only was he a versatile composer, he sang songs in folk style of Tripura. He also gave to the world another legendary music director and singer son, R D Burman.

3.27. Much against the current political scenario, the four time Chief Minister of the state, Manik Sarkar, the poorest chief minister in India, has been able to maintain the sanctity in politics of the state. An ordinary and honest citizen has been able to control the insurgency problems in the state and today with intensive development work, the state has been peaceful with almost no militancy activities.

Economic profile

3.28. At the time of formation of the State, the economy of Tripura was primarily agricultural and forest-based, with no industrial base, a low level of urbanization and limited infrastructure. The state has poor mineral resources, with meager deposits of kaolin, iron ore, limestone, coal and natural gas and the industrial sector has remained under-developed due to lack of proper road connectivity with other parts of the country.

3.29. Tripura is an agrarian state, as more than half of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities. But because of the hilly terrain and forest cover, only 27 per cent of the land is available for cultivation. Rice is the major crop of the state, is cultivated in 91 per cent of the cropped area. Potato, sugarcane, mesta, pulses and jute are other major crops, Jackfruit and pineapple are key horticultural products grown in the state. The state continues to use the traditional jhum method (a type of slash-and-burn) of cultivation, which however has been declining over the years.

3.30. Pisi-culture has been adopted by the people in the state and by the the end of 2009–10, the state produced a surplus of 104.3 million fish seeds. Rubber and tea are two important cash crops of the state and Tripura ranks second only to Kerala in the production of natural rubber in the country.

3.31. Also known for its handicraft, particularly hand-woven cotton fabric, wood carvings, and bamboo products. The forest of Tripura is abundant source of High quality timber including sal, garjan, teak and gamar.

3.32. The industrial sector of the state has continued to be highly underdeveloped – brickfields and tea industry are the only two organised sectors in the state. The state although have significant reservoirs of natural gas, but has insignificant deposits of other types of minerals like clay minerals, glass sand, lignite, and limestone. The tourism industry has been growing and has been an important revenue generating industry for the state.

3.33. Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State.

3.34. Geographic isolation and inaccessibility, communication bottleneck coupled with poor and insufficient infrastructure and almost non-existence industry have restricted economic growth of the state. Poverty, and unemployment continues to be prevalent and inadequate exploitation of

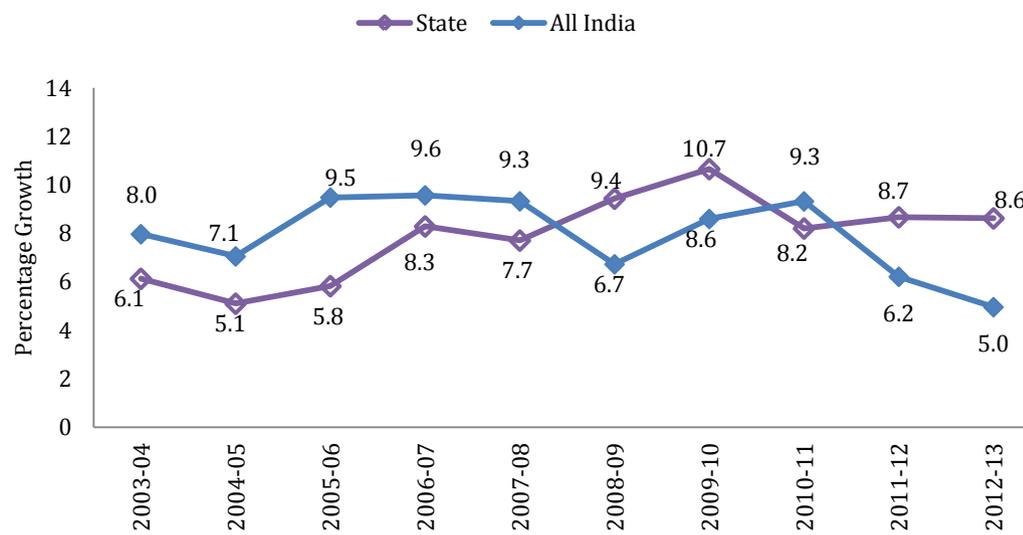
natural resources are also some of the more reasons hindering the economic development process in the state, even though the state has come out of the disturbed phase of insurgency and extremism in the last few years.

Gross State Domestic Product

3.35. The State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as “State Income” is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. This is the most important macro-economic indicator used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimates of SDP over period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development.

3.36. Tripura has been extremely consistent in terms of its contribution to the country. Tripura occupies 0.3 per cent of the total geographical land area of the country, it houses 0.3 per cent of the total households and 0.3 per cent of the total population lives in the state, the states is home to 0.3 per cent of the total male and female population of the country and a similar share in the total workforce as also in both rural and urban sectors. And above all this, Tripura contribution to the total GSDP of all the states & UTs has been consistent since 1999-00 at 0.3 per cent, which for a change has increased to 0.4 per cent in the last financial year 2012-13.

3.37. The overall GSDP of the state in last ten years has been growing at an average growth of approximately 8 per cent, with high growth of 10.7 per cent in 2009-10 and lowest growth of 5.1 per cent in 2004-05. Tripura posted a growth of 8.6 per cent in the FY 2012-13 as against the low growth of the country at 5 per cent in the same FY. The state has also been experiencing a steady rise in per capita income in real terms over the last decade and was Rs.46139 as per the 2012-13 GSDP at constant prices and increasing from Rs. 42968 in 2011-12. In the FY 2011-12, Tripura ranked 3rd among the seven sister states of North East after Nagaland and Mizoram in terms of the per capita income.

Figure 2.1: Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (Constant Prices)

Structure of the economy

3.38. Although the state of Tripura is agrarian economy, with more than 50 per cent of population working in the Agriculture and allied sector, has contributed one fourth of the state GSDP consistently over the last ten years. The share has been gradually decreasing from 27.4 percent in 2001-02 to 23.2 in the last FY 2012-13. The industry sector which otherwise has been underdeveloped due to many hurdles, has been able to contribute (25.5%) marginally higher than the Agriculture & Allied sector whose average contribution in last ten years has been 24.7 per cent.

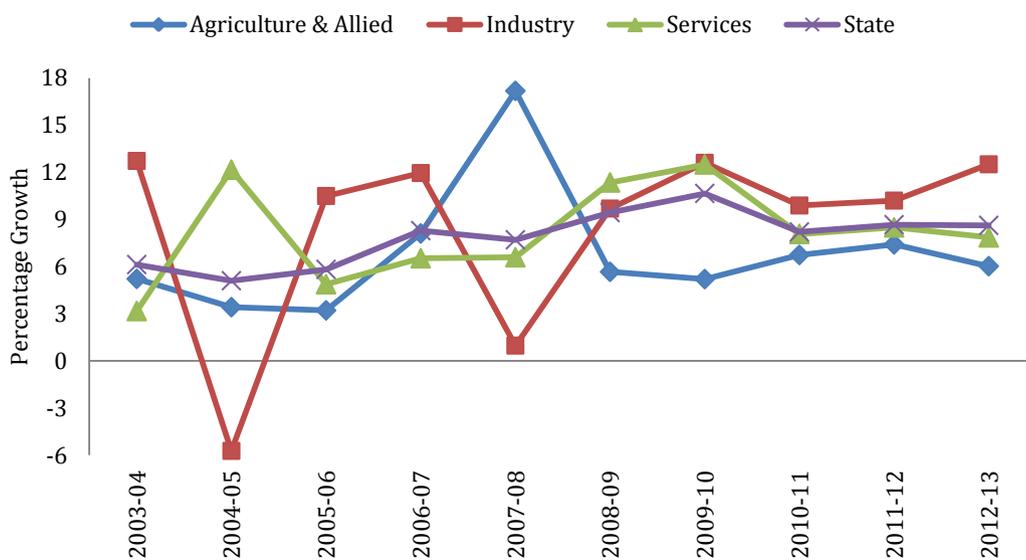
3.39. The services sector similar to the national economy has been the largest contributor to the state GSDP also. In the last ten years period (2003-04 to 2012-13), the service sector has contributed to almost 50 per cent of the state income.

3.40. When the growth of the overall economy, agriculture & allied sector and the services sector slowed in 2012-13 over the previous year, Industry sector continued with double digit growth in the last two FYs and posted a growth of 12.5 per cent in 2012-13 as against the 10.2 per cent growth in the previous year.

Figure 2.2: Structural Changes in GDP over the last decade



Figure 2.3: Sectoral Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (Constant Prices)



Tourism

3.41. One of the seven sister states in the North Eastern part of India, Tripura is a land locked state bounded with Bangladesh on the North, West, South and South-East and Assam and Mizoram sharing the North and Eastern borders. Quietly nestled in the lush green hills, fertile valleys and clear waterscape, Tripura, a land of plentiful myths and legends, attracts tourists from across the globe. With nineteen indigenous tribal groups, Bengali speaking non-tribal and a diversity of culture, resembles a tiny dot on the peninsular India's map dangling between Northeast India and Bangladesh.

3.42. Tripura's traditional art, culture, history and archaeology, flora and fauna, biodiversity and flushing meadows cast a magnetic spell on casual visitors and tourists. The state's rich handicrafts, traditional music, diversity of cultural streams and faiths, co-existing down the chronicles of history in unspoiled peace constitute its enthralling allure as a tourist destination.

3.43. Although road travel to Tripura from other parts of the country is very long and gets affected during the monsoon when the only national highway connecting Tripura gets inaccessible due to landslides and flood. Although Tripura has an airport at Agartala, but it caters to only domestic flights, the very limited spread of railways also adds to woes of those wanting to visit the state.

3.44. Presently, promotion of tourism has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State.

3.45. Within its small geographical area , Tripura has a number of attractions for the tourists in the form of magnificent palaces viz.; Ujjayanta Palace and Kunjaban Palace at Agartala and Neermahal - Lake Palace at Melaghar, Splendid rock-cut carvings and stone images (Unakoti near Kailashahar, Debtamura near Amarpur and Pilak in Belonia Sub-divisions), Temples of Hindus and Buddhists including the famous Mata Tripureswari temple (one of the 51 Pithasthans as per Hindu mythology) at Udaipur, Vast natural as well as artificial lakes namely Dumboor lake in Gandacherra subdivision, Rudrasagar at Melaghar, Amarsagar, Jagannath Dighi, Kalyan Sagar, etc. at Udaipur, Beautiful hill station of Jampui hill bordering Mizoram, Wild life sanctuaries at Sepahijala, Gumti, Rowa and Trishna and Rich cultural heritage of Tribals, Bengalis and Manipuri communities residing in the state.

Religious & spiritual tourism

3.46. Tripura has a large number of attractive tourist sites including religious sites of Hindus and Buddhists. Some of the places of Buddhist interest are the Buddha Temple in Agartala and South Tripura, Buddhist Temple in North Tripura, Pilak in South Tripura, Boxnagar in West Tripura and adjoining places of Buddhist Interest in Bangladesh.

3.47. Buddha Temple at Venuban Vihar in Agartala preserves some beautiful metal idols of Lord Buddha and Bodhisatva which are of Burmese origin. The Buddha Jayanti here is celebrated on the Buddha Purnima day followed by a big fair every year. The Buddhist Temple at Pecharthal, North Tripura is one of the oldest Buddha temples in the state set up in 1931 and the Idol in the temple was brought from Rangoon which although small in size has incredible weight of 700 kg. The Buddha temple at Manu Bakul, South Tripura, has the Idol brought from Arakan. The biggest week long fair is held every year in the month of April and the pilgrims from Mynamer (formerly Burma), Bangladesh, Japan, Thailand and other places congregate during the fair. The Pilak – in Jolaibari, South Tripura is the site of civilization which flourished during 8-12 centuries AD where culture of unorthodox faiths and sects of both Hinduism and Buddhism were found to co-exist. Some of the important places in Pilak are Shyam Sundar Tilla, Deb Bari, Thakurani Tilla, Balir Pathar, Basudev Bari and Sagar Deba. The art form found here has been influenced by the Palas and Guptas of Bengal and also the influence of Arakan, Mynamer (formerly Burma) and local style is very visible in the images and sculpture.

3.48. The site under the care of Archaeological Survey of India has rock-cut images and terracotta plaques which speak of the unique and glorious cultural past of Tripura. After the wearing away of the natural forest in some parts of the West Tripura, a brick-built building emerged near Boxnagar market. Initially believed to be the temple of Manasa temple – temple of the goddess of Snake, is actually a Buddha Temple. The excavations of the area under Archaeological Survey of India are in process to find the hidden story behind this temple. Not only are the places within Tripura which are major tourist attraction, but the some Buddhist site in Bangladesh which are easily accessible from here has been attracting the tourist visiting Tripura. Mainamati - in Bangladesh just 70 kms from Agartala has range of low hills known as Mainamati-Lalmai ridge, has an widespread centre of Buddhist civilization dating back to the 7th to 12th century A.D. In the middle of the ridge at Salban, a large Buddhist Vihar (Monastery) has been found which has a magnificent central shrine and the excavations here have revealed some valuable information about the rule of the Chandra and Dev dynasties, which flourished here from the 7th -12th century.

Fairs and festivals

3.49. Another magnificent monastery of the 7th century where a huge central cruciform temple with breath-taking sight was excavated in a small village Paharpur in Rajshai district of Bangladesh. The village takes its name from the high mound, which looked like Pahar or Hillock.

3.50. The state organises fairs and festivals throughout the year, which attracts a large number of pilgrims and tourists.

3.51. Like almost the entire country the fair of the Pous Sankranti in Tirthamukh , Amarpur is organised during 14th – 15th January every year. The Sankranti is also known as the harvest festival when the sun marks the transition into the zodiac sign of Makara rashi on its celestial path. It is also the day believed to mark the arrival of spring in India. This is followed by the Basanta Utshab or Holi celebrated throughout the state in the month of March. In the month of April some of the important festivals and the fairs are celebrated throughout the state viz.; the Bengali New Year , Garia puja and Biju festival.

3.52. Rabindra Jayanti is celebrated throughout the state on the birth anniversary of poet the Rabindra Nath Tagore and commemorated his attachment to the state during royal regime. The day is celebrated by both the government and non-government organisations with different cultural programmes in the three-day long celebration at Rabindra Kanan. Nazrul Jayanti, in order to celebrate the birth anniversary of Kazi Nazrul Islam is organised throughout the state in the month of May. Popularly as Nazrul, he was a Bengali poet, musician and revolutionary who pioneered poetic works espousing intense spiritual rebellion against fascism and oppression.

3.53. Kharchi Puja lasting for seven days to worship the dynasty deity- the fourteen Gods of Tripuri people. Celebrated in Old Agartala in the month of July signifies the cleaning of the sins of the people or the kingdoms.

3.54. Ker puja is a very peculiar festival of Tripura celebrated in Agartala in month of August for two and a half days , two weeks after the Kharchi puja to honor Ker, the guardian deity of Vastu Devata. Initiated by the Tripura rajas, the puja includes offerings, sacrifices, and a prescribed boundary which both safeguards people from calamities and saves people from external aggression. During these two and half days the entrances to the capital are closed, and participants, including the reigning sovereign, are not allowed to wear shoes, light a fire, dance, or sing.

3.55. Durga Puja or the Durgotsab 'Festival of Durga' is an annual Bengali festival that celebrates worship of Hindu goddess Durga. The six days observed as Mahalaya, Shashthi, Maha Saptami, Maha Ashtami, Maha Nabami and Bijoya and Dashami. The dates of Durga Puja celebrations are set according to traditional Bengali Calendar and the fortnight corresponding the festival is called Debi Pokkho. Durga Puja is celebrated in the state of Tripura with all its pride and glory and the glory of the celebration in the Capital city of Agartala, is worth mentioning.

3. DATA SOURCES AND THEIR KEY FINDINGS

- Data Sources** 3.1. The important data sources used for the preparation of the second TSA for India are the following:
- Domestic Tourism Survey of NSSO, 2008–09
 - International Passenger Survey of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 2010–11
 - Employment and Unemployment Survey of NSSO, 2009–10
 - Consumer Expenditure Survey of NSSO, 2009–10
 - State Accounts by State Department of Economics and Statistics, 2012

Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 3.2. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted its first comprehensive survey on domestic tourism, called Domestic Tourism Survey, during the period July 2008 to June 2009. This was an all-India household survey and was carried out as part of NSSO's 65th Round of sample surveys.

3.3. A detailed schedule of enquiry was used to collect data from the sample households on various parameters like household characteristics such as comprising household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, consumption expenditure, number of overnight trips, and same-day trips undertaken, visits of NRIs to the households and their impact, renting out of some portion of the house to tourists during the last 365 days, and awareness, source of information, and impact of the “Incredible India” campaign by the Government of India or other tourism promotional campaigns.

3.4. Data were also collected for each household member on age, gender, marital status, educational level, usual principal activity status, industry and occupation of employed members, number of overnight as well as same-day trips completed during the last 30 days and the last 365 days.

3.5. For each trip, data on various trip characteristics were also collected. These included leading purpose of the trip, main destination, number of places visited, mode of travel, type of stay, number of nights spent outside usual place of residence, and so on. Finally, for the latest three overnight trips completed during the last 30 days, detailed data were collected on expenditure on different items under the heads of accommodation, food and drink, transport, shopping, recreation, religious, cultural, sporting, and health-related activities, and other expenditures along with information of reimbursement/direct

payment by any institution for such trips.

3.6. The main objectives of the survey were to estimate the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of visitors, number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in India; to study the characteristics of visitors such as age, economic level, activity status, occupation and industry of work; to study the characteristics of trips such as purpose, main destination etc; and to estimate the expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity.

3.7. For the DTS 2008-09, a stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted. In all, 1,53,308 households were surveyed from 8109 sample villages and 4719 urban blocks spread over all states and union territories of India. Of the total households, 97,074 (63 per cent) belonged to the rural areas and 56,234 to urban areas. Out of the total sample households, number of households reporting overnight visitors was 1,44,384.

3.8. In Tripura, the sample number of households was 3456, comprising 2592 from rural areas and 864 from urban areas. Number of households reporting overnight visitors were 3339. In other words, about 97 per cent of the sample households reported overnight visitors.

3.9. For India, total number of households reporting overnight visitors was estimated at 20.61 crore and total number of overnight visitors was estimated at 78.35 crore. These numbers for Tripura were 7.8 lakh and 24.5 lakh respectively. The rural-urban breakup suggests that of the total 24.5 lakh overnight visitors, as much as 82.4 per cent were from rural areas of the state. As compared to this, at national level, overnight visitors belonging to rural areas are 73.2 per cent of the total.

3.10. Intensity of domestic tourism in each state is measured by the number of trips per 100 household during a year. Tripura witnessed an average of 310 trips per 100 households, as compared to the all-India average of 418 trips per 100 households. Hence, the tourism intensity in Tripura is 26 per cent lower than the national-level tourism intensity. The incidence of trips per 100 rural households was recorded at 307 for Tripura as against 440 for India. The same for urban sector was at 326 for Tripura as compared to 365 for India.

Use of DTS in preparation of state TSA

3.11. The DTS data that were used in the preparation of TSA for Tripura were the expenditure data by items of expenditure and by purpose of travel. These expenditures were collected for the tourists who travelled within the state providing information on Domestic Tourism Expenditure of the state. Also these data were used to arrive at the expenditures of those tourists who belonged to other states of India but whose main destination was Tripura. This

formed one part of Inbound Tourism Expenditure, the other part being expenditure of foreign tourists that visit the state, which was obtained from the International Passenger Survey.

DTS- key findings for Tripura

3.12. In all, 53.4 lakh visitor-trips originated from Tripura (here, Tripura is the state of origin), of which only 3.3 per cent of the trips were undertaken in the states other than Tripura.

3.13. Of the total 53.4 lakh visitor-trips, 81.1 per cent originated from the rural parts of the state. As compared to this, at national level, 73.5 per cent of the total 211.7 crore visitor-trips originated from the rural sector

3.14. On the other hand, with Tripura as the state of destination, a total of 44.6 lakh visitor-trips were undertaken. Of these 2 per cent of the trips were undertaken from states other than Tripura. Hence, the majority or the tourism activity occurred within the state.

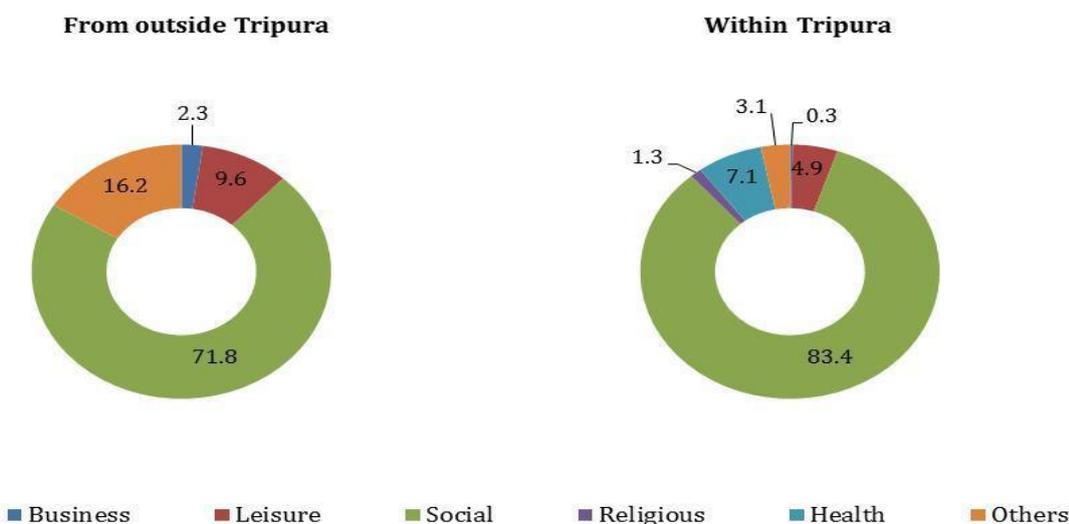
3.15. While the share of Tripura in total population of India stands at 0.34 per cent, the share of visitor-trips undertaken in Tripura (from within and other states) in the All-India total of 211.7 crore is even lower at 0.21 per cent.

Trips by purpose of travel

3.16. The distribution of trips by purposes reveals that of all the trips that were undertaken within the state (Tripura being both the state of origin and the state of destination), 83.7 per cent were social trips, so most of the trips were undertaken to visit friends or relatives. Only about 5 per cent of the trips were leisure trips (see figure 3.1 below).

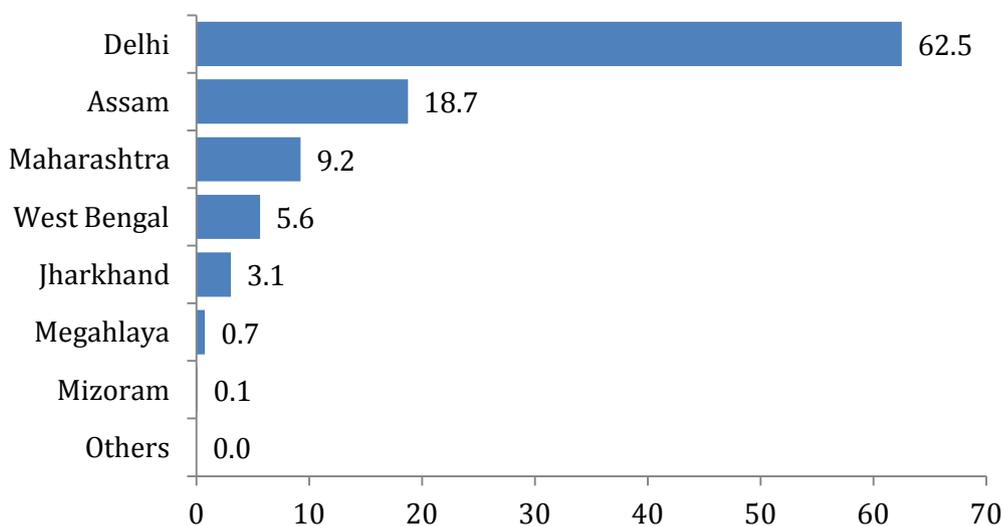
3.17. As compared to this, among the trips that were undertaken from outside the state to Tripura, as much as 71.8 per cent were social trips. The share of leisure trips was much higher at 9.6 per cent as compared to the intrastate trips (figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of trips undertaken by purpose – Tripura



3.18. As shown in figure 3.2, of the total visitor-trips undertaken from other states with Tripura as main destination, Delhi recorded the maximum number of trips (62.5 per cent), followed by Assam (18.7 per cent) and Maharashtra (9.2 per cent).

Figure 3.2: Per cent distribution of trips to Tripura by states of origin



3.19. Further analysis reveals that trips originating from Delhi were undertaken solely with social purpose (100 per cent) while 100 per cent of the trips originated in Maharashtra were leisure trips. Of the total trips originating from Assam, as much as 86.7 per cent were undertaken for other purposes.

3.20. Interestingly most of the business trips undertaken in Tripura originated from West Bengal (96.8 per cent). Most of the trips originating in Maharashtra (96.3 per cent) were leisure trips.

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

3.21. MoT commissioned the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata to conduct the International Passenger Survey (IPS) for the year 2009-10. The survey targeted the following three categories of International tourists, namely

- (i) Foreign nationals visiting India,
- (ii) Non-Resident Indians visiting India, and
- (iii) Indian Residents travelling abroad.

3.22. The sampling methodology used was stratified sampling with the 15 port points, selected initially, being divided into two set of ports. Two of the ports – Goa and Raxaul – were also selected as points of survey but no survey was conducted at Goa airport (permission was not granted) and at Raxaul (passenger size was very scanty as seen in the pilot/initial survey).

3.23. The Foreign Resident survey covered 13 ports, namely four international airports – Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai; 4 other airports - Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and 5 land check-posts – Attari, Haridaspur, Ghojdanga, Munabao and Sonauli. Outbound Indian Residents survey was conducted for 11 ports out of which four are international airports – Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, 4 other airports - Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and three land check-posts – Haridaspur, Ghojdanga and Munabao.

66.03 lakh foreign tourists visited India in 2010-11

3.24. Stratified random sampling was adopted for the selection of passengers for the survey. In case of IPS a total of 40,672 passengers were surveyed at 13 exit points across the country. The total number of foreign tourists departing from the exit points covered by this survey during the period 2009-10 is estimated at 66,03,897.

3.25. The principal objectives of the survey were:

- To estimate the total number of tourist arrivals in India. The tourists were to be identified as foreign tourist (PIOs and others) and Non-Resident Indians.
- To assess the detailed expenditure pattern of the foreign tourists visiting the country.
- To assess the number of outbound tourists to various countries.
- To evaluate the performance of existing tourist facilities in India.

- To estimate the average duration of stay of foreign tourists in India including country-wise details.
- To obtain demographic, economic and social profiles of foreign tourist visiting India and the motivational factors responsible for attracting them to India.

Use of IPS data in preparation of State TSA

3.26. The data from IPS were used to obtain the expenditure incurred by the foreign tourists in India, by items of expenditure and by types of tourists, namely NRIs, PIOs and other foreign tourists. These data were used in the preparation of TSA at national level. Since the data failed to capture the expenditure incurred in different states of visit, these data could not be used in the preparation of state TSA. However, assuming that the foreign tourists' expenditure pattern is the same across states, we have only used the national level structure and imposed the per-tourist expenditure on the total number of foreign tourists that visited the state during the period of reference. This number was obtained from the MoT publication, India Tourism Statistics.

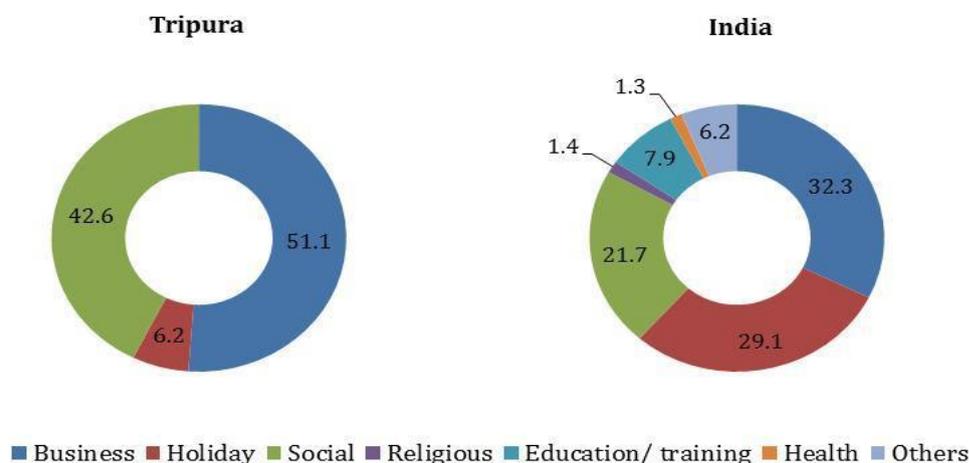
3.27. On the other hand, the data on pre-trip expenditure incurred by outbound tourists (Indian tourists travelling abroad) could be obtained by states. The survey provides information on the respondent's state of residence; hence we can obtain the data on number of tourists travelling abroad from each state and on their pre-trip expenditure which is assumed to have been largely incurred in the state of reference. These expenditures are obtained by the items of expenditure and by purpose of travel.

IPS – Key Findings for Tripura

3.28. According to the India Tourism Statistics, the foreign tourist visits in Tripura grew from just about 1512 in 2001 to about 8 times in 2013. The state hosted a total of 11853 foreign tourists during 2013, posting an annual growth of 51.2 per cent as against the all-India growth of 9.2 per cent over the year 2012.

3.29. With regard to outbound tourists, the latest data (based on IPS survey) reveal that the number of people living in Tripura who travelled abroad during 2010-11 was 4,955. With this, the state accounted only for 0.05 per cent of the total 1.08 crore outbound tourists in India.

3.30. According to figure 3.3, the percentage distribution of outbound tourists (after normalising for "No Response") reveals that at all-India level, majority of the tourists travelled abroad for business purposes, that is, 32.3 per cent. This is closely followed by outbound tourists travelling for leisure (29.1 per cent). Tourists travelling for social purpose accounted for 21.7 per cent and the remaining 16.8 per cent travelled for religious (1.4), education (7.9), medical (1.3) and other (6.2) purposes.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of number of Outbound Tourists by purpose – Tripura and India

3.31. As compared to this, of the total outbound tourists of Tripura, over 51 per cent travelled abroad for business purpose. As much as 42.6 per cent travelled for social purpose while rest 6.2 per cent outbound tourists travelled for leisure (figure 3.3).

3.32. The percentage distribution of outbound tourists (across the missions for which the trip was undertaken) whose state of residence is Tripura and who travelled for business purposes shows that all (100 per cent) business trips were made for other missions (figure 3.4). The missions for which an outbound business trip was undertaken included “Installing equipment. Inspection, purchase & sales”, “Attending meetings, conferences, congresses, seminars, workshops, etc”, “Participating in trade fairs or exhibitions”, “Participating in Professional sports”, “Going abroad on Government missions”, and “Visiting abroad on missions relating to UN and its Organs”. Responses from the visitors whose outbound business trips originated in states other than Tripura were fairly distributed across these reasons. Interestingly, in case of Tripura, only “Other mission” was the only reported and no specific reason was reported by any visitor.

3.33. While looking at the percentage distribution of leisure trips undertaken by residents of Tripura across the reasons of such trips, it is observed that all the outbound leisure trips were undertaken because of the cheaper air fare (refer to figure 3.5). The other reasons for which a foreign destination was preferred by an outbound visitor over the similar Indian destination included “Cheaper package including accommodation”, “Increase in status in society after a foreign trip”, “Non-availability of the desired/ similar attraction in India”, “Higher attraction towards the foreign destination over similar Indian destination”, “Better tourist infrastructure facilities at foreign destination” and

“Relatives, friends residing/hosting there”. Responses from the visitors whose outbound leisure trips originated in states other than Tripura were fairly distributed across these reasons. Interestingly, in case of Tripura, only *“Cheaper air fare”* was only triggering reason for undertaking foreign leisure trips.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of mission for which Business Trip is Undertaken - Tripura

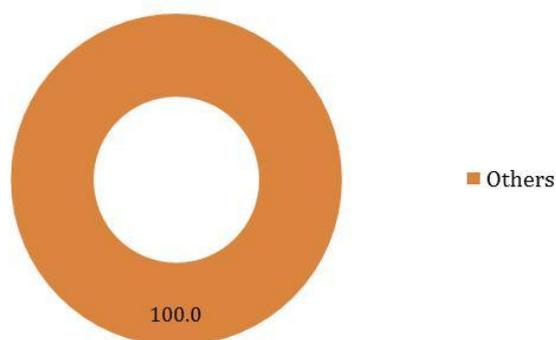
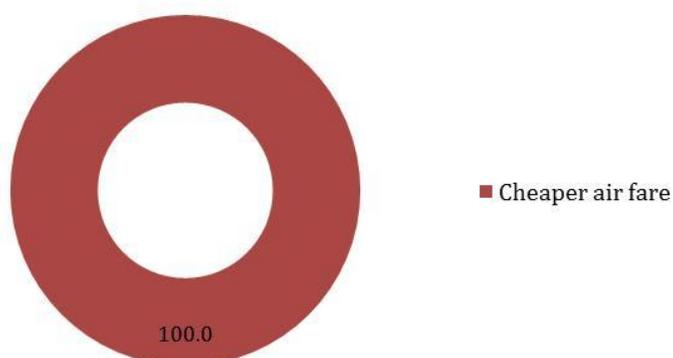


Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of reasons for preferring foreign destination when Leisure Trip is undertaken - Tripura



Employment and Unemployment Survey

3.34. 3.34. Employment and employment survey is part of the quinquennial programme of NSSO surveys. The data source on employment table for the State TSAs is the 66th round survey on employment and unemployment for the year 2009-10. By a decision of the National Statistical Commission, the quinquennial survey of employment-unemployment (and consumer expenditure) was repeated in the 68th round (2011-12) although it was only two years since the 66th round survey had taken place. However, the data source on employment table for the State TSAs is the 66th round survey on employment and unemployment for the year 2009-10.

3.35. The quinquennial EUSs of NSSO aim to measure the extent of 'employment' and 'unemployment' in quantitative terms disaggregated by household and population characteristics. The persons surveyed are classified into various economic activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods.

3.36. Three reference periods are used in these surveys. These are (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of employment are arrived at, of which the one with 365 days reference period, called workforce according to 'usual status' approach, is widely used.

Use of EUS data in preparation of State TSA

3.37. For the TSA tables, the employment data is based on usual activity status in both principal and subsidiary activities. The usual activity status (it is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period that relates to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities) relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the principal usual activity status of the person.

3.38. 3.38. The sampling design adopted was essentially a stratified multi-stage one for both rural and urban areas. The number of households surveyed was 1,00,957 (59,129 in rural areas and 41,828 in urban areas) and number of persons surveyed was 4,59,784 (2,81,327 in rural areas and 1,78,457 in urban areas).

3.39. The main objective of the employment-unemployment surveys conducted by NSSO at periodic interval is to get estimates of level parameters of various employment and unemployment characteristics at national and state level.

3.40. A schedule of enquiry was used in the 68th round, like other rounds of

EU survey, to collect information on various facets of employment and unemployment in India in order to generate estimates on various employment and unemployment and labour force characteristics at the national and State levels. The information on the following aspects was collected through well designed schedule:

- Household size, religion, social group, land possessed, land cultivated etc.;
- Information on MNREGA for population living in rural areas;
- Information on household monthly consumer expenditure for a set of consumer items;
- Demographic particulars, like age, sex, educational level, status of current attendance and vocational training;
- Usual principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status of the all members of canvassed households;
- Particulars of the enterprise for all the usual status workers (excluding those engaged in growing of crops and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) viz., location of work place, type of enterprises, number of workers in the enterprise etc. and some particulars on the conditions of employment for the employees, like type of job contract, eligibility for paid leave, availability of social security benefits, etc.
- Extent of underutilization of the labour time and on the qualitative aspects of employment, like changes in activity status, occupation /industry, existence of trade unions/associations, nature of employment (permanent/temporary) etc;
- Participation in specified activities by the household members who are classified as engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal activity status.

3.41. Table 3.1 given below presents the number of workers estimated using 66th round EU survey micro-data for Tripura.

Table 3.1: Estimated number of workers by status - Tripura (Numbers in '000)

		Rural			Urban			All		
Worker		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Principal	Own account worker	405.4	46.0	451.4	67.2	3.5	70.7	472.6	49.5	522.1
	Employer	4.1	3.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.5	7.6
	Regular Employee	84.8	20.4	105.3	63.0	23.7	86.7	147.8	44.2	192.0
	Casual wage labor	305.7	51.6	357.3	22.8	3.3	26.1	328.4	54.9	383.3
Subsidiary	Own account worker	21.8	7.1	28.8	1.3	0.3	1.5	23.1	7.3	30.4
	Employer	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3
	Regular Employee	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.9
	Casual wage labor	335.3	157.6	492.9	1.1	0.9	2.0	336.4	158.6	494.9
Principal + Subsidiary	Own account worker	427.2	53.1	480.2	68.5	3.8	72.3	495.6	56.8	552.5
	Employer	6.4	3.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.5	9.9
	Regular Employee	86.4	20.7	107.2	63.0	23.7	86.7	149.4	44.4	193.8
	Casual wage labor	641.0	209.2	850.2	23.8	4.2	28.1	664.8	213.5	878.3

Household Consumer Expenditure Survey

3.42. NSSO has been conducting the 'Household Consumer Expenditure' (HCE) surveys on quinquennial basis. The first round of the HCE survey (October 1972 - September 1973) in the quinquennial series was the 27th round. The ninth survey in the series, had been embarked for the 68th round conducted during July 2011 - June 2012. By a decision of the National Statistical Commission, the quinquennial survey of consumer expenditure (and employment-unemployment) was repeated in the 68th round (2011-12) although it was only two years since the 66th round survey had taken place. The whole geographical area of the country is covered in EU surveys except for a few villages of Nagaland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands accessibility to which is difficult.

3.43. 3.43. A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the CES. The number of households surveyed in 66th round was 1,00,794 (59,097 in rural areas and 41,697 in urban areas). The prime aim of the HCE survey was to generate estimates on monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution across the different sections of the population like rural and urban and different socio- economic groups etc. both at country level as well as the State level.

3.44. These indicators are amongst the most important measures of the level of living of the respective domains of the population. The distribution of MPCE highlights the differences in level of living of the different segments of the population and is an effective tool to study the prevalence of poverty and inequality. These numbers enable the apex planning and decision-making process to allocate the nation's resources among sectors, regions, and socio-economic groups, and assess the "inclusiveness" of economic growth.

3.45. Besides measuring the household consumption level and its pattern, the CES has another important use. To work out consumer price indices (CPIs) which measure the general rise in consumer prices, one needs to know not only the price rise for each commodity group but also the budget shares of different commodity groups (used as weights).

3.46. In the 66th round of CES, two types of schedules of enquiry, type 1 and type 2, were canvassed. The only difference in the two types of the schedules was the reference period used for collection of consumption data. Data from type 1 schedule has been used in the estimations used in State TSAs.

3.47. Schedule Type 1 was canvassed following the traditional way of the previous quinquennial HCE rounds. For less frequently consumed items, the information was collected for last 30 days and last 365 days consumption while for more frequently used items like food and fuel etc. the information was

collected for the last 30 days consumption only.

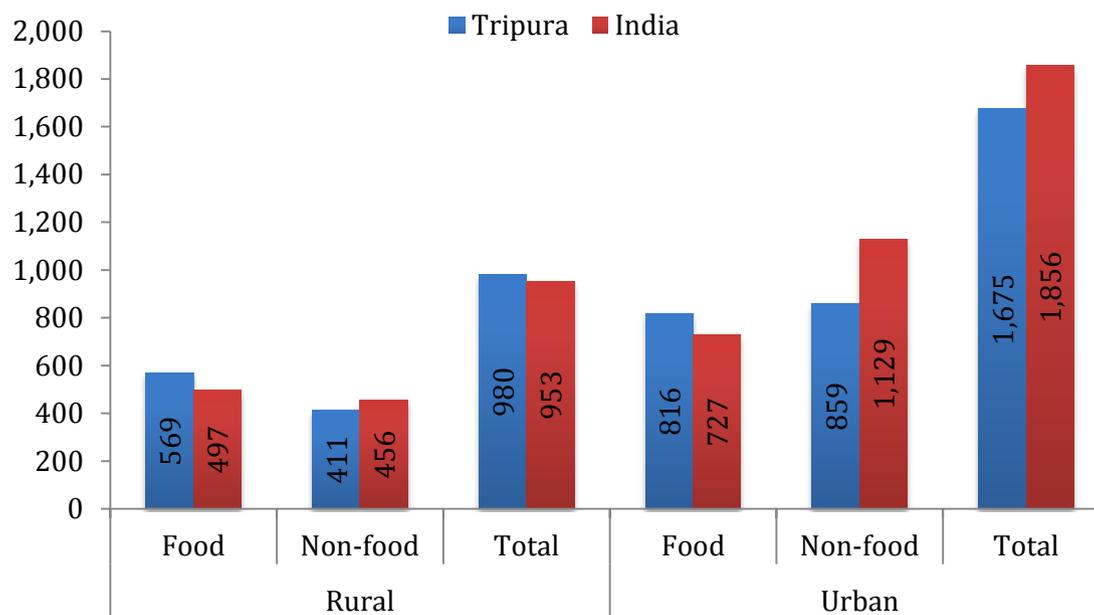
3.48. On the other hand, the reference periods for schedule type 2 were last 365 days (only) for the infrequently purchased items, last 7 days for very frequently consumed items like some of the food items, pan, tobacco and intoxicants etc. and last 30 days for other food items, fuel etc.

3.49. A very detailed item classification was adopted to collect information on consumption of more than 300 items consumed by the households. The items on which the information was collected include 142 items of food, 15 items of energy (fuel, light and household appliances), 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 19 items of educational and medical expenses, 51 items of durable goods, and 89 other items. Other demographic information on household members like age, sex, educational attainment etc. were also collected through the HCE schedules.

*Use of CES
data in
preparation of
State TSA*

3.50. The main use of CES results in the preparation of TSAs is to estimate the product level ratios of tourist expenditures as percentage of overall household expenditures and these ratios are applied on the PFCE estimates coming from the national accounts statistics. This adjustment is important to ensure the overall consistency of survey results with the national accounts statistics. The data source on household expenditure table for the State TSAs is the 66th round of CES for the year 2009-10.

3.51. According to CES, MPCE (at MRP) on non-food in rural and urban Tripura is lower than that for all India MPCEs respectively whereas the MPCE on food in both rural and urban Tripura is higher than that for all India MPCEs respectively. The overall MPCE of rural Tripura (Rs 980) is higher than that of all India rural MPCE (Rs 953), whereas the MPCE for urban Tripura (Rs 1,675) is almost 10 per cent lower than that of all India urban MPCE (Rs 1,856). Table given below reveals MPCEs for major items and broad groups for Tripura and All India, as given in figure 3.6.

Figure 3.6: MPCE at MRP on food, non-food and total – Tripura and India

3.52. Table 3.2 given below presents MPCE for major items and broad groups for Tripura and All India.

Table 3.2: Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over broad categories of goods - Tripura and India, (Rupees value of per capita consumption in 30 days)

Sl. No.	Item Category	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Cereal	183.3	216.7	145.1	161.9
2	Cereal Substitutes	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8
3	Pulses and Pulse Products	26.5	41.7	35.7	49.8
4	Milk and Milk Products	25.6	59.8	80.2	138.7
5	Sugar	9.0	12.4	22.6	27.6
6	Salt	3.3	4.1	2.1	2.4
7	Edible Oil	34.0	49.8	34.1	46.1
8	Egg, Fish & Meat	126.1	205.8	32.3	48.0
9	Vegetables	91.8	118.6	57.2	76.7
10	Fruits (Fresh)	9.6	21.1	11.8	29.5
11	Fruits (Dry)	0.3	1.3	3.1	7.8
12	Spices	19.0	23.5	20.3	25.2
13	Beverages, Refreshments, etc.	40.8	61.0	52.0	113.0
14	Food: Total (1-13)	569.2	816.3	497.1	727.5
15	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	43.5	42.4	20.6	21.9
16	Fuel and Light	76.1	127.0	87.8	142.8
17	Clothing and Bedding	60.1	85.1	57.6	98.6
18	Footwear	8.8	14.9	10.0	19.8
19	Education	44.8	115.8	40.3	162.2
20	Medical (Institutional)	14.2	24.0	17.8	34.0
21	Medical (Non-institutional)	42.4	96.7	39.3	64.7
22	Entertainment	6.1	22.7	8.2	31.5
23	Minor Durable-type Goods	2.5	1.8	2.5	4.3
24	Toilet Articles	17.9	30.4	23.2	44.0
25	Other Household Consumables	13.0	21.9	20.3	35.8
26	Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance	34.0	91.6	44.5	127.3
27	Conveyance	26.1	84.3	37.6	115.2
28	Rent	1.6	59.0	4.8	117.8
29	Taxes and Cesses	0.1	4.8	2.3	16.0
30	Durable Goods	19.8	36.5	39.3	92.6
31	Non-food: Total (15-30)	411.0	858.8	456.0	1128.5
32	Total Expenditure (14+31)	980.2	1675.1	953.0	1856.0

Source: Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India (NSS KI 68/1.0), NSSO

**State GDP
Accounts**

3.53. At national level, the estimates of Gross Domestic Product are prepared and published annually by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). Similarly, at state-level, the State Domestic Product estimates are prepared annually by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES). The state DES is the nodal agency for the coordination of statistical activities in the state.

3.54. DES annually estimates the State Domestic Product (SDP) using the concepts and methodology approved by the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the international agencies and finalize after the reconciliation with CSO.

3.55. Like GDP, SDP is the monetary value of all the goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the state, without duplication, within a given period of time, generally a year. The goods cover all possible items like agricultural crops, livestock products, fisheries, forest products, manufacture of materials in the registered and unregistered sectors, construction of buildings, roads etc. Services cover medical and educational services, domestic services, hotels, restaurants, trade, transport and public services etc.

3.56. Conceptually, the estimates of State Income can be prepared by adopting two approaches, namely, income originating and income accruing. In the income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the state. On the other hand, the income accruing approach relates to the income accruing to the normal residents of a state. Since this measures the income that become available to the residents of a state, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents of the state.

3.57. However, for compiling the State Domestic Product (SDP) estimates by income accruing approach one needs data on flows of factor incomes to/from the boundaries of state i.e. on inter-state flows as well as flows to/from abroad. Due to lack of availability of these data, presently, the estimates of SDP are compiled by the respective DES in the states following the income originating approach. Thus the current concept of compiling the Gross/Net SDP is similar to that of compiling the GDP/NDP of the entire economy i.e., measuring the volume in monetary terms, the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state.

3.58. The general methodology for compiling the estimates of state income is to first compile the estimates at disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole region/state. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining &

quarrying, manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting there from the cost of material inputs used in the process of production.

3.59. In the services sectors (non-public segment) like trade, transport, hotels & restaurants etc., the estimates are prepared by income approach, specifically, by multiplying the value added per worker by the number of workers, for the benchmark estimates and extrapolating these benchmark estimates with suitable indicators for the annual estimates. The information on value added per worker is obtained from the relevant Enterprise Surveys conducted for the purpose.

3.60. The estimates of workforce are obtained using the results of large-scale sample surveys on employment & unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and decennial population census carried out in the country by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) and Census Commissioner.

3.61. In the preparation of State TSA, the SDP accounts are used to arrive at the supply side information of the tourism industries, which here are 20 in number. While the SDP data are not available for all of these industries, the national level ratios are used to disaggregate the available data.

Table 3.3: State GDP accounts for Tripura, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

	At current prices	GVO - FC	IC - PP	GVA - FC	GVA - others
1	Total agriculture and livestock	2,87,926	40,451	2,42,890	4,585
2	Forestry and logging	54,948	8,572	46,376	
3	Fishing	50,392	4,354	46,038	
4	Mining	21,647		21,637	
5	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils	362	195	167	235
6	Dairy products	1,606	1,249	357	27
7	Grain mill products	3,705	3,393	312	1,016
8	Other food products	10,761	7,953	2,808	7,992
9	Beverages	2,433	1,975	458	454
10	Tobacco products	12,612	6,390	6,222	884
11	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	496	132	364	255
12	Wearing apparel	-	-	-	319
13	Leather & fur products	-	-	-	59
14	Wood and wood products	55	33	22	3,129
15	Furniture	113	94	19	1,488
16	Paper and printing etc	483	420	63	859
17	Rubber, petroleum products etc.	12,669	12,000	669	641
18	Chemical and chemical products	1,023	950	73	283
19	Non-metallic products	20,758	10,976	9,782	1,910
20	Basic metals	15,155	12,772	2,383	688
21	Recycling	-	-	-	-
22	Metal products and machinery	930	792	138	1,561
23	Electrical machinery	644	550	94	293
24	Other manufacturing	40	24	16	1,047
25	Transport equipment	9	3	6	21
	Total Manufacturing	83,854	59,901	23,953	23,161
26	Construction			1,09,024	
27	Electricity, gas and water supply			42,859	
28	Railway transport services			285	
29	Land transport including via pipeline			45,469	
30	Water transport			14	
31	Air transport			528	
32	Supporting and aux. tpt activities			197	
33	Storage and communication			543	14,203
34	Trade			1,75,570	
35	Hotels and restaurants			11,244	
36	Banking and insurance			35,568	
37	Real estate and business services			89,907	
38	Education and research			1,38,253	
39	Medical and health			16,121	
40	Other services			1,09,584	
41	Public administration			2,08,528	
42	Total all industries				

Source: CSO

Note: Gross Value Added - Others relate to Irrigation component in the case of "Total Agriculture and Livestock", Unregistered value added in the case of manufacturing industries and Communication in the case of "Storage and Communication".

4. METHODOLOGY

Tourism Satellite Account

4.1. The 10 tables that make up the Tourism Satellite Account are the key to estimate the economic contribution of tourism in the economy. At national level, these tables to be prepared in a standard format as recommended by WTO in the TSA:RMF 2008, enable international comparisons, among countries. However, each country has the flexibility to decide on the most adequate format for taking into account its tourism reality and scope of available data.

4.2. At regional level, no standard recommendations are made by WTO in either TSA:RMF 2008 or in IRTS-2008. However, IRTS-2008 does mention the importance of developing the TSAs at regional level as special features of tourism prevail across the regions of a country.

4.3. Essentially, preparation of a state TSA requires the following:

- Statistics on expenditure made by visitors on different products and services within the state.
- Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include supplies/imports from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists.
- Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists and tourism ratios are developed.
- Estimate the value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying the products to tourists' purchases.

Expenditure or demand side data

4.4. **Expenditure by visitors on different products and services** can be obtained only from Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) as International Passenger Survey (IPS) did not capture any data at state level. However, unlike national TSA, in which Domestic Tourism Expenditure relates to only one type of tourism activity (that is, within country of reference), state TSAs require data (apart from those related to foreign countries) from DTS on three types of tourism activities:

- i. Within state movement – this information feeds into Domestic

Tourism Expenditure

- ii. Movement from the state of reference to any other state – this is required for Outbound Tourism Expenditure
- iii. Movement from other states to the state of reference – this is required for Inbound Tourism Expenditure.

**Production
or Supply
side data**

4.5. **Data on supplies from domestic production** are obtained from State Departments of Economic and Statistics. Using these data and national level ratios, the following tables are prepared for the supply account of each state TSA:

- Supply table at basic prices
- Use table at purchaser's prices
- Input-Output table for indirect effects

*Supply side
data*

4.6. As of now, in India, Supply and Use Tables are not at all compiled at state level. This is because no data on imports to the state from other states or from abroad are available. **Hence the confrontation of the demand side data and the supply side data is not possible at state level.** Therefore other approaches have to be followed to prepare the state TSA and to estimate the value added on account of the tourism activity.

4.7. Following are two possible approaches to compile regional/state TSAs:

- The interregional approach or top-bottom approach, which is common to all the regions of the national territory and is based on and intimately linked to the System of National Accounts. It is an approach that relies on the existence of a National TSA and the availability in each region of uniform tourism information for each of the tables and aggregates to be regionalized;
- The regional approach or bottom-top approach, which entails the development of a specific TSA for any given region, in which specific situations and differentials may also be identified for important sub-regional territories, provided there is sufficient information on them.

4.8. Of the two possible approaches for compiling State TSAs, namely, (i) regionalisation or top-down and (ii) regional or bottom-up, adoption of one or

both approaches depends upon the availability of information that is required to compile the TSAs. It is, therefore, necessary to look at the availability of information for state TSAs in respect of both the approaches. This is presented in the following table:

Table 4.1: Availability of data for compiling State TSAs according to different approaches

Approach	Data requirement	Data availability
Regional (bottom-up)	Statistics on expenditures made by visitors on different products within the state	Data is available from the DTS, 2008-09 and IPS, 2010-11 (subject to some assumptions)
	Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists	- Data on supplies from domestic production is available - Data on imports at state level is not available
	Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists	- In the absence of data on imports, it is not possible to compile SUT at state level. - However, State SUT can be constructed for domestic supplies and total of capital formation and net exports as other final demand in the use table. - This SUT though not suitable for TSA, can be used for estimating indirect effects of tourism consumption, value added and employment.
	Estimate value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying products for tourists' purchases	- Not possible, as how much of domestic production is able to meet the tourists' demand is not known in the absence of information on imports. - However, it is possible to compute GVATI and TDGVA using national tourism ratios of output of industries, as suggested in the TSA:RMF 2008.
Regionalisation (top-down)	National TSA and tourism ratios by products and industries	Available
	State level tourism consumption	Available
	State level estimates of output and value added by tourism and other industries	Available
	State level estimates of employment by tourism and other industries	Available

Source: NCAER computation

Compilation of State TSAs

4.9. From the above table, it is evident that without the supply table that includes imports from other states and countries, it is not possible to compile regional TSAs in the same manner as in the case of national TSA and in particular the estimation of key aggregates of TDGVA and TDGDP. However, with the information that is available at State level in India, it is possible to compile TSA Tables 1 to 5 and 7 without much difficulty, though some assumptions would need to be made for this. Also, Tables 8 and 9 on Tourism

Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Tourism Collective Consumption respectively cannot be included in the State TSAs due to the non-availability of these data at state level. Even at national level, the TSA:RMF 2008 placed these compilations under research agenda and did not recommend their compilations, although NCAER included experimental compilations of these two tables in the all India TSA, 2009-10. Each of these tables is described in the following sections of this chapter.

4.10. Before presenting the description of the TSA Tables, it is important to mention that TSA:RMF 2008 recommends certain set of activities and products to be included while compiling the TSA. While some of the activities have been specified distinctly, some are recommended to be country-specific. Accordingly, a comprehensive set of activities and products were identified in the compilation of national as well as state TSAs. Both the recommended and the adopted classifications separately for products and activities are shown in the table below.

Table 4.2: Products recommended in TSA: RMF 2008 Vs. Products included in TSA, 2009-10

Products Recommended in the TSA: RMF 2008	Products Used for TSA of India 2009-10
Product	Product
1 Accommodation services for visitors	20 Hotels
2 Food and beverage serving services	21 Restaurants
3 Railway passenger transport	15 Railway passenger transport services
4 Road passenger transport services	16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline
5 Water passenger transport services	17 Water passenger transport
6 Air passenger transport services	18 Air passenger transport
7 Transport equipment rental services	23 Renting of transport equipment
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services	19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities
9 Cultural services	24 Cultural and religious services
10 Sports and recreational services	25 Sporting and recreational services
11 Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	22 Medical and health
12 Country-specific tourism characteristic services	6 Processed food products
	7 Beverages
	8 Tobacco products

	9	Readymade garments
	10	Printing and publishing
	11	Leather footwear
	12	Travel related consumer goods
	13	Soaps and cosmetics
	14	Gems and jewellery

Source: NCAER computation

Inbound Tourism Expenditure

4.11. Inbound Tourism Expenditure forms Table 1 of the TSA. At regional or state level, inbound tourism expenditure comprises of expenditure incurred by visitors from other countries as well as by those from other states of the same country. These expenditures are incurred within the state of reference on tourism characteristic and tourism connected products and services. An inbound tourism trip refers to the travel of a visitor from the time of arriving in a country/state to the time of leaving that country/state.

Inbound Tourism Expenditure by international tourists

4.12. The data on Inbound tourism expenditure or the expenditure by international tourists in the state of reference are not available and therefore, were estimated using the pattern of expenditure observed at national level. For national level expenditures, data were derived from the International passenger Survey (IPS), 2010-11 conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and are reported in "Second Tourism Satellite Account of India, 2009-10".

4.13. The per-tourist pattern of expenditure by tourism characteristic products and tourism connected products observed at national level was applied on number of inbound tourists in state to arrive at the state-level estimates of expenditures. Hence the per-tourist expenditure by type of international tourists remains the same as observed for India.

4.14. The state-level inbound tourism also includes tourism activities of visitors from other states of India to the state of reference. The data on their expenditures were obtained from the DTS, 2008-09. Data on item-wise expenditure incurred during all the overnight trips originating from any state (other than the state of reference, that is, Tripura) and for which main destination was the state of reference (Tripura), were collected to arrive at this component of inbound tourism expenditure. These expenditures were estimated by the leading purpose of the trip. The procedure of estimation of these expenditure is given in Appendix.

4.15. It must be noted that while the statistics provided in Chapter 3 were with respect to visitor-trips, this chapter's statistics, obtained from DTS, will

pertain to trips as the expenditure data were collected for entire trip irrespective of the number of visitors/tourists travelling in that trip.

*Inbound
Tourism
Expenditure
by domestic
tourists
belonging to
states other
than TRIPURA*

4.16. Since the reference period of the DTS differs with the reference period of TSA, price adjustments to the source data were carried out.

4.17. Also, it is observed that the primary household surveys tend to underestimate the value of consumption expenditure. This observation comes from the notable underestimation of value of consumption expenditure (both at aggregate level and for each item) that is derived from the NSSO's large sample survey on "Consumption Expenditure" when compared with the Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) as reported in the CSO's National Accounts of Statistics (NAS). The reason behind underestimation could be the inability to recall the expenses and in some cases reluctance to report the actual expenses.

4.18. Hence, adjustment to the source data has been made to benchmark the data with the private final consumption expenditure of national accounts.

4.19. The underestimation of DTS value of expenditure is corrected by applying the adjustment factor on value of expenditure of each item. The adjustment factor, for each item, is obtained by taking the ratio of PFCE expenditure and NSSO expenditure. These factors are assumed to be the same as those at national level (refer to "Second Tourism Satellite Account of India, 2009-10). These adjustment factors for the tourism specific goods and services are given in the Table 4.3.

4.20. An adjustment factor of 1.64 in the case of "Hotels" would mean that the NAS value of expenditure incurred on "Hotels" services is 1.64 times what is reported in the NSSO survey. Hence, for each item, the value of expenditure obtained through the DTS is multiplied by the corresponding adjustment factor.

*Inbound
tourism
expenditure*

4.21. The inbound tourism expenditure incurred by international tourists, that incurred by tourists of other states of India and the TSA Table 1, obtained from these two tables is presented in Chapter 5 on Tables and Accounts.

Table 4.3: Consumption Expenditure Adjustment Factors

Industries	Adjustment factors
A 1. Tourism characteristic products	
1 Accommodation services/Hotels	1.64
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	1.64
3 Railway passenger transport services	6.90
4 Road passenger transport services	8.86
5 Water passenger transport services	13.07
6 Air passenger transport services	6.81
7 Transport equipment rental services	8.63
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	8.63
9 Cultural and religious services	0.50
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.50
11 Health and medical related services	1.81
A.2 Tourism connected products	
12 Readymade garments	2.56
13 Processed food	1.49
14 Tobacco products	5.28
15 Beverages	3.04
16 Travel related consumer goods	1.74
17 Footwear	3.05
18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0.70
19 Gems and jewellery	1.45
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1.41

Source: NCAER computation

Key Findings

4.22. As mentioned earlier, for regional TSA, inbound tourism refers to the tourist activities of all the visitors visiting the state of reference from across both the international border as well as the state border.

4.23. According to the India Tourism Statistics, Tripura received a total of 5,212 inbound tourists from other countries during 2009-10. Besides, the state played host to 63,692 inbound trips from the other states of India. In terms of visitor-trips, this number stood at 88,493.

4.24. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes is almost the same as that of visitor-trips (as given in Chapter 3). Of the total trips undertaken in the state from the other states, 72 per cent were social trips, followed by 16.3 per cent trips undertaken with other purposes.

4.25. The following table presents a state-wise comparison of the per-cent distribution of trips undertaken in the state from the other states by purposes of travel (refer to Table 4.4).

4.26. The average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states was Rs. 9,132. However, among the various purposes of travel, business trip turns out to be the most expensive, with per-trip expenditure of Rs. 34,927 (Figure 4.1).

4.27. The state-wise average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states is given in the Table 4.5.

4.28. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 66.1 per cent of the total expenditure (Figure 4.2).

4.29. The share of expenditure incurred on passenger transport services is the maximum across all the purposes of travel except for leisure trips, highest being in business trips, at 88.9 per cent.

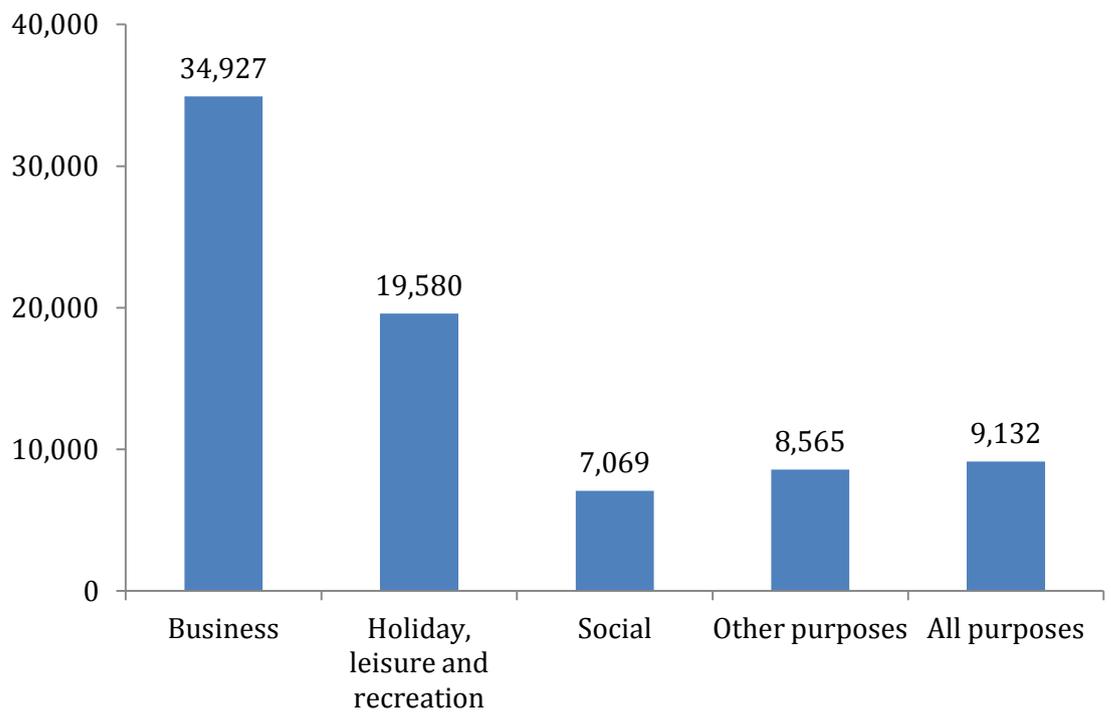
4.30. For leisure trips, the share of expenses on tourism connected services was the highest at 74.9 per cent, followed by expenses incurred on food & beverages at 20.6 per cent (see Figure 4.2).

Table 4.4: State-wise per-cent distribution of trips undertaken in the state from other states, by purposes of travel

	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	6.6	35.3	47.9	1.1	3.6	0.0	1.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	4.0	60.9	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Assam	9.5	4.3	46.4	5.0	3.5	13.1	2.5	15.0	100.0
Bihar	2.0	5.2	74.3	8.5	1.4	6.5	0.1	2.1	100.0
Chandigarh	2.1	5.7	55.9	2.4	5.5	21.3	0.1	7.1	100.0
Chhattisgarh	19.8	4.5	57.7	15.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	45.1	21.2	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delhi	7.9	5.1	59.7	2.9	5.7	5.2	1.6	11.9	100.0
Goa	15.6	37.6	14.4	12.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
Gujarat	11.1	1.9	61.7	12.6	1.1	6.4	0.9	4.4	100.0
Haryana	5.2	2.1	76.7	5.8	0.3	6.7	0.0	3.1	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	9.9	35.7	49.1	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1.0	10.1	21.3	60.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	100.0
Jharkhand	3.0	1.7	45.9	39.6	1.3	5.0	0.0	3.5	100.0
Karnataka	8.9	4.8	49.8	20.4	3.8	2.6	0.0	9.7	100.0
Kerala	1.4	4.9	62.9	27.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	21.3	72.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.0	0.6	73.9	17.4	2.1	1.8	0.0	2.2	100.0
Maharashtra	11.8	7.7	42.9	25.3	1.4	7.9	0.3	2.8	100.0
Manipur	41.2	0.0	52.7	1.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Meghalaya	11.7	23.2	47.1	3.7	2.0	0.2	1.0	11.0	100.0
Mizoram	2.1	53.7	31.7	1.4	3.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	43.9	1.7	12.0	3.0	0.2	36.2	0.0	2.9	100.0
Orissa	15.8	15.9	39.8	12.8	0.2	8.9	0.4	6.2	100.0
Pondicherry	0.0	3.7	70.9	14.4	1.0	7.9	0.0	2.1	100.0
Punjab	3.9	3.4	72.7	8.3	1.2	4.4	0.0	6.2	100.0
Rajasthan	2.9	2.9	50.2	34.8	1.6	4.9	0.2	2.3	100.0
Sikkim	8.8	52.9	12.7	12.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0
Tamil Nadu	6.2	6.1	46.1	26.9	1.6	7.0	0.1	6.0	100.0
Tripura	2.3	9.4	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.6	2.6	69.6	18.4	1.1	4.2	0.3	1.1	100.0
Uttaranchal	2.5	8.2	26.5	57.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	3.0	100.0
West Bengal	9.9	9.2	53.7	8.3	1.2	12.5	0.4	4.8	100.0
All India	5.5	5.2	54.8	22.8	1.9	5.2	0.3	4.2	100.0

Source: NCAER computations

Figure 4.1: Average per-trip expenditure incurred in inbound trips from other states to Tripura



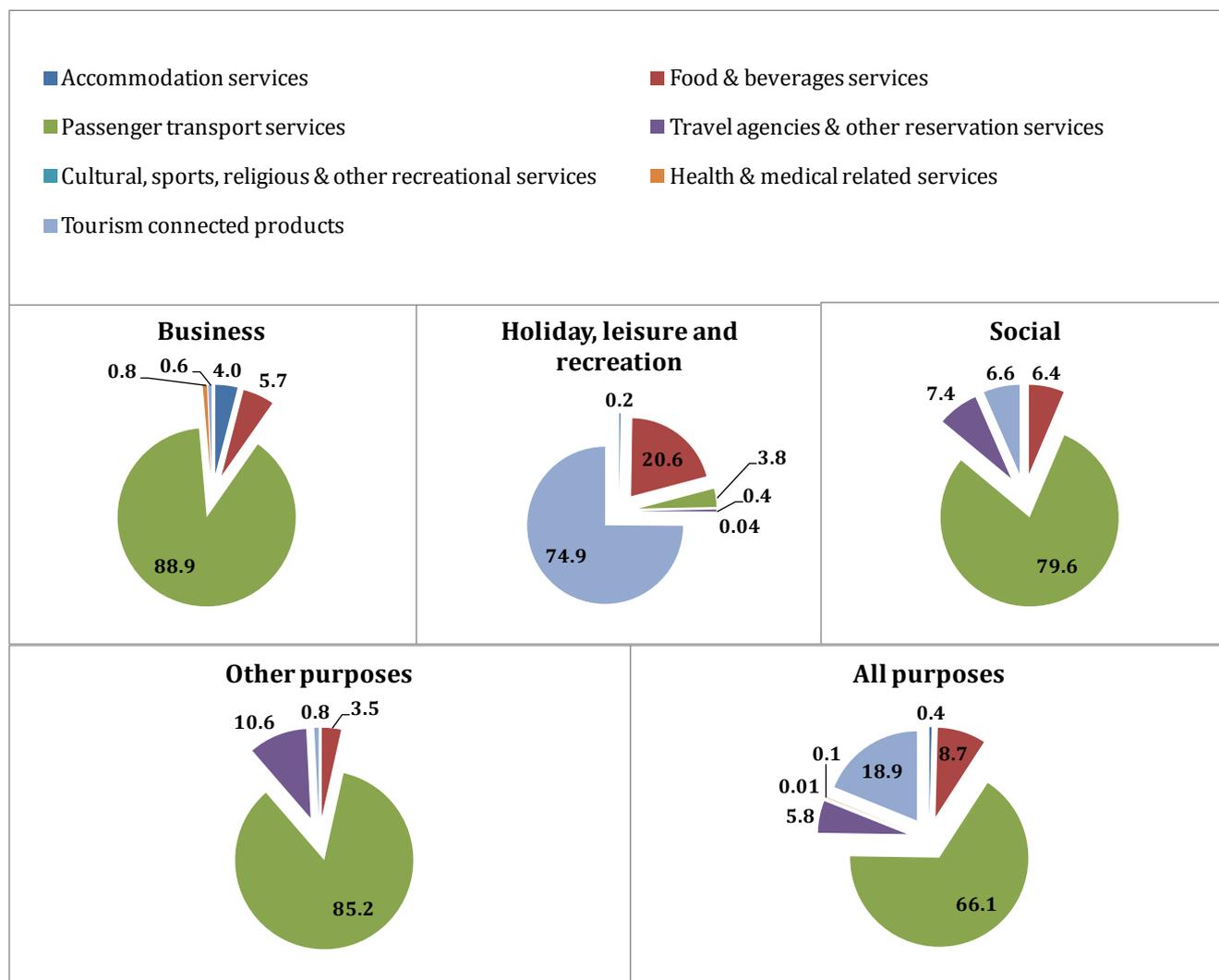
Source: NCAER computations

Table 4.5: State wise per-trip expenditure (Rs.) by purpose of travel (Inbound Tourism Consumption) (package + non-package)

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
Andhra Pradesh	25,155	7,312	10,981	12,277	17,049	23,374		16,585	12,494
Arunachal Pradesh	77,445	57,008	7,885	11,095					15,434
Assam	22,893	22,673	10,132	10,639	13,085	22,776	21,652	9,632	13,905
Bihar	8,919	11,203	7,544	26,669	47,181	9,504	1,019	6,607	10,059
Chandigarh	9,183	7,762	6,578	1,11,434	5,263	12,360	22,116	7,379	10,437
Chhattisgarh	1,51,295	12,804	7,009	4,241	10,477	11,208		13,362	35,513
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			1,598						1,598
Daman & Diu		10,047	4,107	1,808					6,013
Delhi	16,246	14,524	9,792	7,937	14,874	24,084	5,601	5,991	11,009
Goa	27,895	31,113	22,280	39,076	6,191			35,766	26,564
Gujarat	11,643	12,427	10,369	12,433	14,656	13,401	22,337	12,116	11,231
Haryana	7,790	14,058	8,898	2,844	1,592	17,192		9,398	9,142
Himachal Pradesh	6,872	44,124	7,446	5,508	1,053	5,115		14,722	9,961
Jammu & Kashmir	8,289	42,953	7,936	21,861	10,363	20,171		5,135	19,990
Jharkhand	3,992	12,294	5,180	6,870	2,985	4,220		6,549	5,901
Karnataka	8,179	17,470	10,961	11,480	21,101	13,866	62,703	23,410	12,795
Kerala	9,524	39,241	6,547	11,346	10,481	23,886		69,728	10,410
Lakshadweep									10,079
Madhya Pradesh	6,516	22,825	5,912	7,450	6,774	9,388		4,497	6,347
Maharashtra	25,643	20,747	13,439	17,835	16,220	8,839	25,282	19,208	16,419
Manipur	11,082		13,732	3,422		17,256			12,637
Meghalaya	10,585	22,641	5,820	20,262	7,513	39,671	45,184	13,943	12,221
Mizoram	15,613	92,092	13,411	4,533	20,021	41,077			58,015
Nagaland	4,016	7,212	7,475	11,179	10,748	2,767		14,593	4,571
Orissa	3,462	27,256	7,818	24,437	32,331	12,695	1,997	3,484	12,521
Pondicherry		59,676	2,881	3,297	678	13,095		4,455	5,871
Punjab	13,675	23,679	5,536	6,867	15,109	13,415		6,112	7,080
Rajasthan	45,920	86,102	8,552	8,775	17,755	8,299	29,930	6,297	12,126
Sikkim	11,487	39,995	24,946	3,96,797	5,489			11,768	74,521
Tamil Nadu	9,642	31,433	8,066	12,990	8,288	23,416	13,298	8,698	12,030
Tripura	34,927	19,580	7,069					8,565	9,132
Uttar Pradesh	11,473	26,750	8,022	6,501	8,551	6,046	6,943	5,589	8,218
Uttaranchal	6,562	29,137	9,194	9,705	18,717	6,849		20,241	11,452
West Bengal	14,373	14,447	24,618	15,712	24,332	9,770	12,766	8,543	19,239
All India	19,229	26,461	8,781	11,497	14,230	14,142	12,419	11,177	11,394

Source: NCAER computations

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of Inbound Tourism Expenditure (incurred by visitors from other states) by products for different purposes of travel – Tripura



Source: NCAER computations

Domestic Tourism Expenditure

4.31. TSA Table 2 focuses on domestic tourism by products and by purpose of travel. This table presents the Domestic Tourism Consumption which refers to the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference. At state level, this table refers to tourists from within the state.

4.32. The domestic tourism expenditure was derived from the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2008-09. The detailed information was collected on the expenditure incurred by tourists on a detailed set of items which were mapped with the tourism characteristic and tourism connected (together called tourism specific) products and services.

4.33. The procedure of estimation is given in Appendix.

4.34. As done for other states' inbound tourism expenditure, domestic tourism expenditure data was also price-adjusted to benchmark them for the TSA reference year. Also, the underestimation of these data is corrected by applying the adjustment factors (Table 4.3) on value of expenditure for each item.

4.35. The TSA Table 2 is given in Chapter 5 on Tables and Accounts.

Key Findings

4.36. In all, 24.77 lakh domestic or intrastate trips were undertaken in 2008-09 in Tripura.

4.37. The per cent distribution of intrastate trips by purpose of travel was somewhat similar from that of interstate trips. While maximum number of trips (72 per cent of the total, as given in Table 4.4) undertaken from other states to the state of reference were social trips, this proportion stood at 82.3 per cent in case of intrastate domestic trips, as shown in Table 4.6, which presents the state-wise distribution of intra-state trips by purposes of travel.

4.38. Among the total intrastate domestic trips, 7.5 per cent were medical trips and only 5.4 per cent were leisure trips.

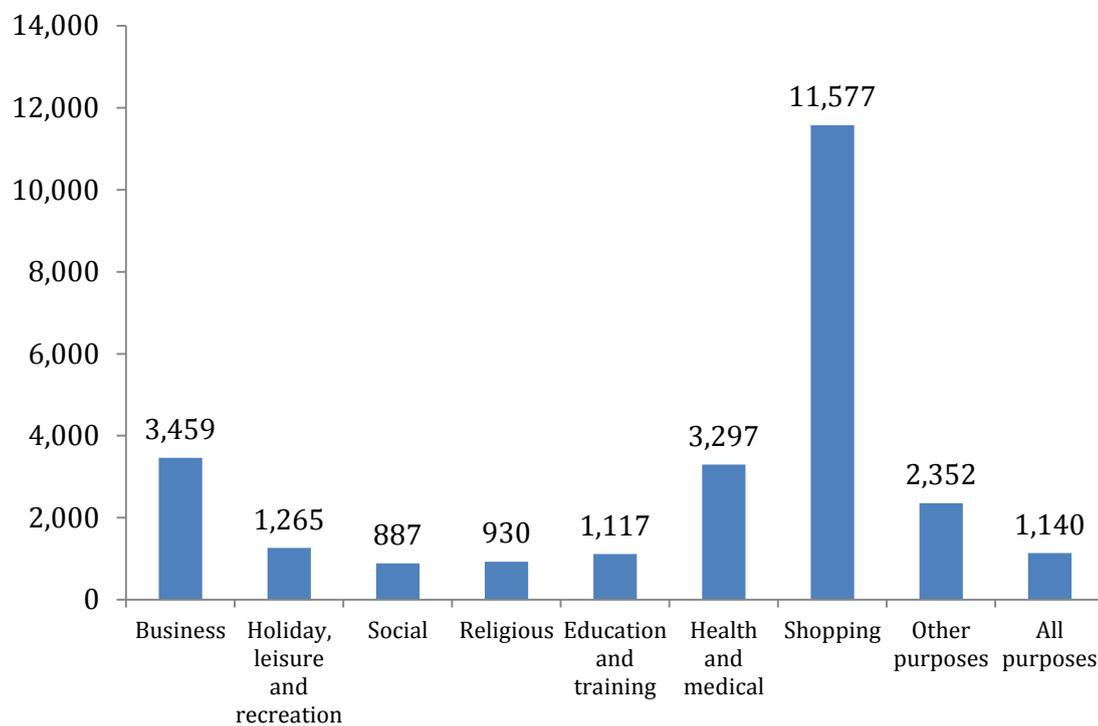
4.39. The average per-trip expenditure incurred during domestic trips in Tripura was Rs. 1,140. The per-trip expenditure is the highest for shopping trips (Rs. 11,577) followed by business trips (Rs 3,459) (see Figure 4.3).

Table 4.6: State-wise per-cent distribution of trips undertaken within the state, by purposes of travel

	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	Total
A & N Islands	4.3	5.4	67.4	2.7	3.8	9.5	1.8	5.1	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	2.3	3.6	74.0	8.7	0.6	7.0	0.1	3.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	10.6	1.4	35.1	4.8	5.5	12.3	13.8	14.9	100.0
Assam	8.6	2.4	65.1	6.3	1.9	10.3	1.1	4.2	100.0
Bihar	4.5	1.4	72.0	7.9	1.1	10.2	0.9	1.7	100.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	2.0	2.9	81.0	5.8	1.2	4.3	0.8	1.9	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3	0.3	97.8	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
Delhi	0.0	1.2	92.9	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.0	100.0
Goa	0.0	1.5	76.5	19.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	1.3	1.7	76.0	15.1	1.4	3.9	0.1	0.7	100.0
Haryana	0.8	0.1	86.9	2.8	0.5	5.6	0.0	3.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.0	2.2	78.4	4.3	1.1	5.3	1.5	4.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.3	1.7	83.9	3.7	2.0	3.0	0.7	2.8	100.0
Jharkhand	2.4	3.6	76.4	3.0	1.8	9.7	0.7	2.5	100.0
Karnataka	2.1	2.6	76.3	13.0	0.5	3.9	0.1	1.6	100.0
Kerala	1.9	2.2	69.8	7.9	1.1	9.9	0.0	7.2	100.0
Lakshadweep	9.9	6.0	49.8	4.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	27.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	1.4	81.6	7.2	0.6	5.0	0.3	1.7	100.0
Maharashtra	1.6	1.8	70.8	15.4	0.7	7.4	0.4	1.8	100.0
Manipur	13.4	2.5	45.5	7.0	2.7	11.4	10.9	6.2	100.0
Meghalaya	9.4	5.0	55.9	7.8	1.9	13.6	1.6	4.7	100.0
Mizoram	23.2	1.2	50.2	5.7	3.2	5.5	6.3	4.6	100.0
Nagaland	19.0	4.2	34.1	9.3	6.9	3.8	2.1	20.6	100.0
Orissa	3.1	4.2	74.1	4.8	0.8	8.1	1.2	3.7	100.0
Pondicherry	0.0	10.9	66.7	5.4	6.9	9.3	0.0	0.8	100.0
Punjab	1.8	0.2	79.2	11.8	0.8	4.1	0.0	2.2	100.0
Rajasthan	1.3	1.0	82.4	6.2	1.2	4.8	0.2	2.9	100.0
Sikkim	6.7	0.7	51.7	10.9	3.6	10.4	0.8	15.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	1.5	4.1	74.4	14.8	0.4	3.6	0.1	1.2	100.0
Tripura	0.2	5.4	82.3	1.1	0.4	7.5	0.1	2.5	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	1.5	82.5	5.0	1.1	4.9	0.3	2.8	100.0
Uttaranchal	4.3	0.5	76.0	4.6	1.1	3.5	3.7	6.3	100.0
West Bengal	2.4	5.8	76.0	3.6	0.6	8.8	0.1	2.8	100.0
All India	2.2	2.4	76.6	8.4	0.9	6.3	0.4	2.8	100.0

Source: NCAER computations

Figure 4.3: Average per-trip expenditure incurred in intrastate domestic trips in Tripura



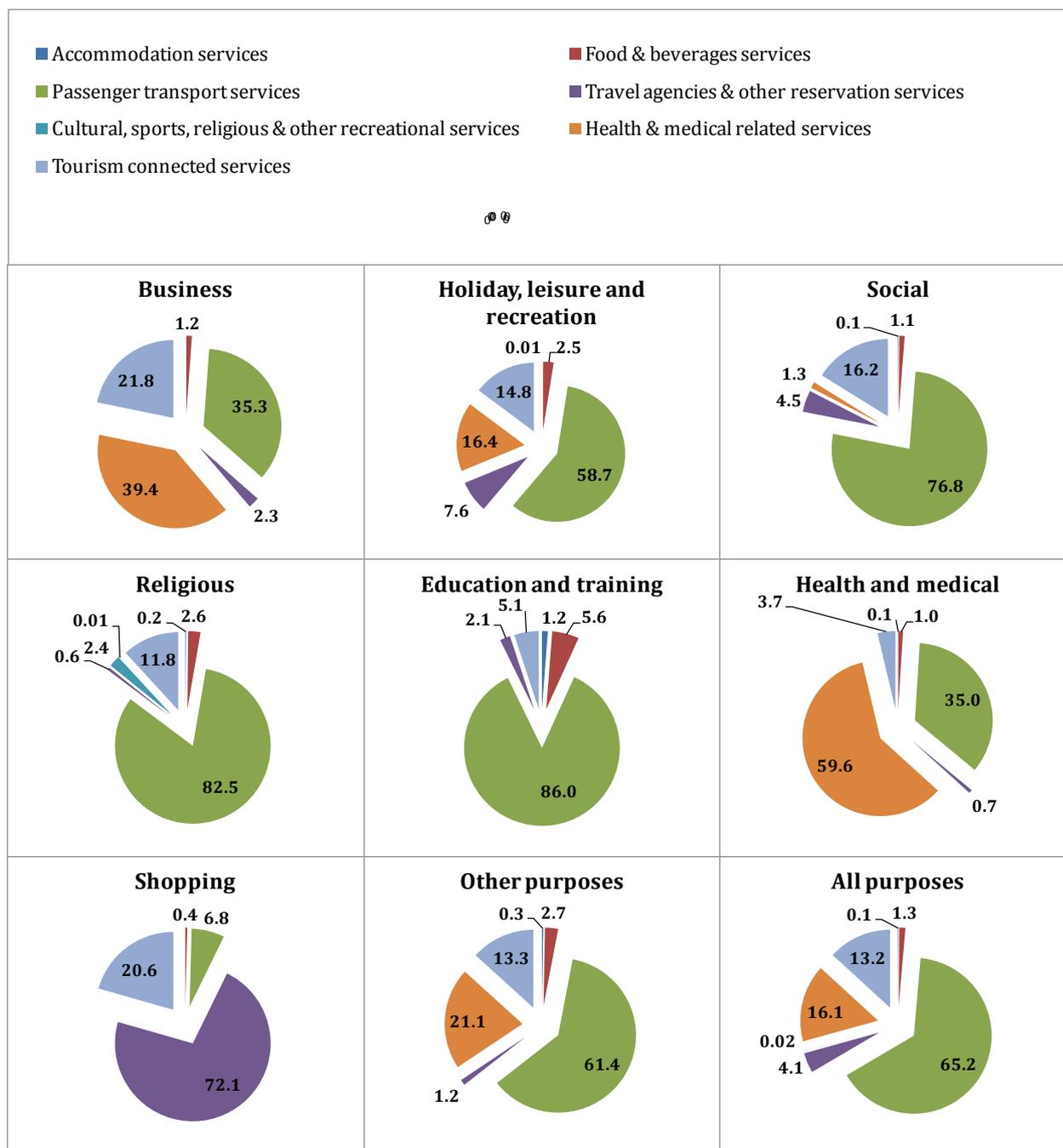
Source: NCAER computations

Table 4.7: State wise per-trip expenditure (Rs.) by purpose of travel (Domestic Tourism Consumption) (package + non-package)

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	7,746	4,309	3,671	4,929	3,437	6,732	29,033	5,413	4,753
Andhra Pradesh	2,807	2,486	2,089	6,141	4,224	9,705	5,342	4,748	3,121
Arunachal Pradesh	13,523	10,268	7,451	4,672	9,984	8,206	6,089	7,828	8,112
Assam	4,351	5,508	2,767	2,742	4,800	4,451	4,555	3,483	3,231
Bihar	3,308	1,596	1,626	1,532	1,412	3,222	4,053	1,258	1,871
Chandigarh			2,234						2,234
Chhattisgarh	1,345	2,374	2,187	2,270	2,177	5,627	18,810	1,567	2,444
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	666	3,041	638	2,999		1,279			659
Daman & Diu			1,814					7,189	1,852
Delhi		1,305	1,774	1,991		56,980		2,160	4,347
Goa		8,244	3,914	7,099	1,680	13,242	519		4,806
Gujarat	5,181	5,147	2,962	3,986	5,044	24,080	11,351	6,464	4,058
Haryana	1,446	2,194	2,075	4,850	1,238	9,090	96,270	13,010	2,921
Himachal Pradesh	1,975	1,894	3,326	2,625	3,499	7,772	5,355	3,270	3,490
Jammu & Kashmir	4,058	7,858	1,417	2,538	6,099	6,259	8,532	7,292	2,075
Jharkhand	1,991	3,546	1,994	1,931	3,423	8,384	5,372	2,175	2,720
Karnataka	3,039	15,037	2,650	5,792	5,040	10,729	5,824	4,371	3,742
Kerala	6,116	20,058	1,859	4,592	2,226	12,679	11,530	8,436	4,104
Lakshadweep	8,578	11,701	5,876	9,694	4,977	6,461		2,930	5,830
Madhya Pradesh	2,743	4,136	1,618	2,481	3,533	4,210	3,150	1,931	1,890
Maharashtra	5,555	12,333	3,477	4,842	4,246	8,179	4,563	5,555	4,275
Manipur	8,542	5,440	3,008	3,224	6,252	7,151	7,839	3,593	4,956
Meghalaya	4,402	3,094	2,487	1,378	2,936	4,440	6,029	3,971	3,012
Mizoram	10,418	4,549	4,499	2,842	7,543	14,126	8,392	5,675	6,701
Nagaland	7,127	5,460	4,353	4,893	7,251	7,103	6,806	7,137	5,907
Orissa	2,079	1,897	1,291	4,016	8,480	6,026	2,174	1,711	1,939
Pondicherry		1,132	1,890	667	10,178	3,118		806	2,421
Punjab	3,410	19,774	2,118	3,727	2,074	12,933	9,673	8,596	2,948
Rajasthan	6,102	5,392	2,562	3,108	3,646	14,028	4,623	7,475	3,378
Sikkim	3,996	5,812	3,866	4,547	2,942	6,628	13,064	5,237	4,494
Tamil Nadu	3,120	7,126	2,487	4,530	5,973	20,414	46,751	5,902	3,723
Tripura	3,459	1,265	887	930	1,117	3,297	11,577	2,352	1,140
Uttar Pradesh	1,728	1,876	1,837	2,655	1,872	5,935	6,439	3,265	2,134
Uttaranchal	3,394	5,683	3,639	5,085	4,967	9,015	6,066	2,443	3,923
West Bengal	2,936	3,178	1,337	1,815	3,226	6,814	18,152	3,032	2,059
All India	3,492	5,558	2,184	4,103	3,525	8,761	6,664	4,963	2,976

Source: NCAER computations

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of Domestic Tourism Expenditure (incurred by visitors from within the state) by products for different purposes of travel – Tripura



Source: NCAER computations

4.40. The state-wise average per-trip expenditure of domestic tourists from within the state of reference is given in the Table 4.6.

4.41. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 65.2 per cent of the total expenditure.

4.42. When observed by purposes of travel (see Figure 4.4), the share of passenger transport expenses is the highest in most of the trips, except in case of health-related trips and shopping related trips, where its share is 35 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. The maximum share in case of medical and shopping trips is of expenditure incurred on health and medical related services (59.6 per cent) and expenses incurred on travel agencies and other reservation services (72.1 per cent) respectively.

Outbound Tourism Expenditure

4.43. TSA Table 3 focuses on outbound tourism. This table presents the tourism expenditure incurred by the resident visitor outside the country of reference on tourism characteristic and tourism connected products and services.

4.44. This expenditure could be either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic trip. Both domestic trip and an outbound trip correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. However, a domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.

4.45. In the state TSA tables, the data presented refers to the residents visiting outside the country and the expenditures included here are pre-trip expenditures within the country.

4.46. While trips undertaken outside the territory of the state of reference, to other states within India, also fall under the definition of outbound tourism, but the pre-trip expenditure of such trips is beyond the scope of the Domestic Tourism Survey, 2008-09.

4.47. The DTS-2008-09 conducted by NSSO canvassed the domestic tourists only and no information was collected on outbound tourism. However, a separate survey was conducted by ISI, Kolkata and was a part of IPS. This survey captured the expenditure incurred by outbound tourists within India which includes the pre-trip expenditure, say, on shopping or expenditure incurred on travelling from place of residence to place of exit to another

country and back.

4.48. This expenditure is supposed to be a part of TSA Table 2 but since there are no data available on the recommended TSA Table 3, the outbound tourism expenditure incurred in India (pre-outbound trip) is presented in this table. As mentioned, this information was collected through survey conducted by ISI.

4.49. The procedure followed to compile the estimates is same as for TSA Tables 1 and 2. Since the reference period of the IPS is 2010-11 whereas TSA is prepared for 2009-10, the expenditure data are deflated for 2009-10 using the PFCE deflator.

4.50. Adjustment for benchmarking survey data with the estimates of PFCE has also been carried out for pre-trip expenditures of residents.

4.51. The TSA Table 3 is presented in Chapter 5.

Key Findings

4.52. In all, there were 4,955 outbound tourists from Tripura in 2010-11.

4.53. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes of travel reveals that more than half the people (51.1 per cent) travelling abroad travelled for business purposes. This was followed by trips undertaken for social purposes, whose share in total stood at 42.6 per cent (Table 4.8) and only 6.2 trips were made for leisure and holidaying.

4.54. As compared to this, only 29.1 per cent of the total outbound tourists at all-India level travelled for leisure.

4.55. On an average, Indians travelled abroad mostly for business, leisure and social purposes, with their shares in total outbound tourists being 32.3 per cent, 29.1 per cent and 21.8 per cent.

4.56. Table 4.9 presents the state wise per-trip expenditure for outbound trips originated from each state.

Table 4.8: State-wise per-cent distribution of number of Outbound Tourists, by purpose of travel

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	36.3	27.9	12.8	0.0	22.6	0.4		0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	23.5	30.4	31.9	0.1	8.2	0.6		5.4	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	79.5	13.8	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Assam	33.1	34.0	11.3	0.0	11.9	0.0		9.6	100.0
Bihar	33.4	36.2	3.9	10.7	10.5	0.0		5.4	100.0
Chandigarh	37.2	33.0	8.3	4.0	13.0	0.0		4.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	13.8	17.8	1.9	0.0	56.1	0.0		10.4	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	35.0	23.6	27.4	0.0	5.8	8.2		0.0	100.0
Delhi	33.4	46.6	5.3	0.9	9.3	0.8		3.6	100.0
Goa	34.7	36.7	17.4	1.4	2.8	0.5		6.5	100.0
Gujarat	38.2	21.2	25.4	1.3	7.8	0.1		6.0	100.0
Haryana	32.8	41.5	7.8	0.9	11.3	2.4		3.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	42.5	24.9	13.5	0.0	8.8	0.0		10.3	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	29.7	51.8	7.0	1.6	2.8	2.3		4.8	100.0
Jharkhand	33.3	15.0	18.1	0.0	8.3	0.0		25.3	100.0
Karnataka	47.8	27.1	11.2	0.7	6.6	1.7		4.9	100.0
Kerala	10.2	29.2	42.1	0.8	5.4	4.6		7.8	100.0
Lakshadweep	59.9	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	28.2	48.5	16.4	0.7	1.6	2.0		2.6	100.0
Maharashtra	46.6	26.5	12.9	1.9	9.6	0.7		1.9	100.0
Manipur	48.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0		4.8	100.0
Meghalaya	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		78.4	100.0
Mizoram	24.9	1.9	29.9	0.0	18.6	0.0		24.7	100.0
Nagaland	47.6	0.0	22.4	30.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Orissa	47.2	32.0	2.8	0.0	7.3	0.0		10.8	100.0
Pondicherry	63.8	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		9.0	100.0
Punjab	32.0	26.3	22.9	0.3	15.4	0.6		2.5	100.0
Rajasthan	24.2	15.1	29.2	9.1	3.6	0.4		18.4	100.0
Sikkim	17.5	20.3	9.5	0.0	12.6	40.1		0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	48.0	16.6	12.7	0.4	10.0	1.3		11.1	100.0
Tripura	51.1	6.2	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	44.9	28.2	6.0	6.3	4.9	0.7		9.1	100.0
Uttaranchal	13.4	63.3	8.4	4.1	1.9	0.0		8.8	100.0
West Bengal	38.6	26.0	23.6	0.4	4.2	0.0		7.3	100.0
Others	8.1	33.4	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
All India	32.3	29.1	21.8	1.4	7.9	1.3		6.2	100.0

Source: NCAER computations

**Table 4.9: State wise expenditure per tourist (Rs.) by purpose of travel
(Outbound Tourism Consumption)**

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	19,611	8,394	4,689		6,083	101			11,433
Andhra Pradesh	11,355	9,092	6,851	5,820	10,554	24,574		3,312	8,805
Arunachal Pradesh	12,418	3,768	32,788	13,037					12,133
Assam	36,869	5,491	4,383		2,331			2,258	15,063
Bihar	4,713	12,369	77,626	3,957	8,143			1,989	10,429
Chandigarh	9,011	8,097	21,864	5,264	1,747			3,834	8,444
Chhattisgarh	9,705	4,420	183		5,874			1,550	5,585
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,141	10,287							11,939
Daman & Diu	4,831	57,244	9,982		9,770	34,530			21,361
Delhi	6,439	7,597	12,452	7,965	5,947	4,493		7,658	7,296
Goa	33,526	10,131	208	20,070	2,230	1,45,837		9,21,800	75,948
Gujarat	9,369	20,790	6,045	1,292	6,645	7,474		3,933	10,297
Haryana	3,539	9,383	6,137	5,068	7,754	12,325		4,747	6,904
Himachal Pradesh	5,681	6,945	9,400		14,307			2,766	6,954
Jammu & Kashmir	705	12,771	1,898	8,357	4,526	8,757		21,569	8,459
Jharkhand	6,738	55,256	5,141		2,058			3,769	12,572
Karnataka	10,065	17,890	13,818	16,965	19,836	29,938		24,471	14,353
Kerala	29,886	35,462	46,602	7,499	23,487	28,107		51,003	39,590
Lakshadweep	28,956		6,332						19,876
Madhya Pradesh	8,286	15,325	7,171	3,311	6,442	3,317		2,362	11,198
Maharashtra	16,117	34,494	7,373	5,804	8,068	20,664		3,518	18,684
Manipur	40,498	6,770			1,776			11,727	22,898
Meghalaya	16,121							248	3,680
Mizoram	2,333	3,476	14,735		13,133			784	7,695
Nagaland	2,612		9,110	18,842					8,934
Orissa	23,972	17,343	12,135		2,349			9,102	18,345
Pondicherry	45,335	15,408						7,034	33,757
Punjab	6,913	12,475	12,326	7,994	9,529	4,305		8,828	10,059
Rajasthan	4,848	19,836	4,776	1,298	7,248	16,309		2,952	6,549
Sikkim	23,099	2,05,831	30,219		474				48,818
Tamil Nadu	17,683	14,312	18,074	36,983	14,042	18,106		7,033	15,714
Tripura	12,598	456	62,228						33,006
Uttar Pradesh	3,516	6,736	6,633	6,805	5,551	3,178		3,016	4,868
Uttaranchal	4,264	4,109	6,389	940	2,591			5,906	4,322
West Bengal	5,189	4,300	3,140	4,336	9,837	328		3,034	4,507
Others	56,460	33,725	80,215						62,774
All India	12,558	17,560	18,681	5,565	10,655	22,963		13,711	15,302

Source: NCAER computations

Total Internal Tourism Consumption

4.57. TSA Table 4 in chapter 5 presents the total internal tourism expenditure and the total internal tourism consumption. Besides the internal tourism expenditure, the internal tourism consumption includes the imputed consumption. Internal tourism expenditure presented in this table is made up of inbound tourism expenditure from TSA Table 1, domestic tourism expenditure from TSA Table 2 and outbound tourism expenditure done in the economy of reference which, in this report, is given in TSA Table 3. In addition, TSA Table 4 presents separately the components of imputed consumption of tourists.

4.58. TSA Table 4 presents the estimates of total internal tourism consumption. In addition to tourism expenditure, this includes the following components of imputed consumption:

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:** This item includes all imputed accommodation services related to accommodation units on own account and to all other types of vacation home¹⁴ ownership, as well as expenditure related to their acquisition that is not capitalized as part of the investment, for instance charges for time share exchanges.
- **Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds):** This item includes the value of individual non-market services provided by Governments and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) that benefit visitors and exceed the values paid by the visitors themselves: costs of museums, performing arts, short-term education, health services provided short term in special establishments.
- **Other imputed consumption:** This item includes all other imputed items not previously included, such as services benefiting visitors for which they do not pay (costs of vacation residences or camps provided by producers for the benefit of their employees, financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) on purchases related to tourism trips, etc.).

¹⁴ A vacation home (sometimes also designated as a holiday home) is a secondary dwelling that is visited by the members of the household mostly for purposes of recreation, vacation or any other form of leisure.

4.59. However, these components are not directly available from any data source; hence, after discussions with the technical committee members, these are derived using certain plausible assumptions.

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:**

The imputed consumption on services associated with vacation homes on own account is assumed to be equal to 1 per cent of the urban owner occupied dwelling services¹⁵.

- **Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds):** This is derived from the component of “social transfer in kind” against “Recreation and Culture” in the Classification of Individual Consumption Expenditure of Households (COICOP). Household consumption on any item of consumption comprises of the individual consumption expenditure and social transfers in kind (paid by government). Since, the data on the share of these transfers that goes to the tourists and to non-tourists are not available, it is assumed to be 50 per cent for each. The NAS statement on COICOP provides these components household consumption expenditure. For Tourism, the individual consumption expenditure component is obtained from the demand side information through DTS while the imputed consumption that relate to “social transfers in kind” is obtained from COICOP.

- **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) on purchases related to tourism trips:** This is obtained using the share of FISIM in PFCE (as in NAS) and applying it on total internal tourism consumption expenditure.

- **Imputed consumption of services rendered by vacation residences provided by producers for the benefit of their employees:** This refers to the cost borne by the companies (mostly private corporates) on the services that they provide in their guest houses for the benefit of employees. This is assumed to be about half per cent of the total output of organised private corporate sector.

- **Expenditure incurred by other households (mainly on food) on the visiting tourists when the tourists stay at the friends/relatives’ place:** While the accommodation cost is recommended to be excluded from the tourism consumption when the tourists stay at the friends/relatives’ place while on trip, but the expenses incurred on food is taken into account. Notably, for the domestic tourists, in large number of cases friends and

¹⁵The economic activities covered under owner occupied dwelling services include ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses) and the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings.

relatives provided accommodation not only when the trips were taken for social purpose but for other purposes too. The expenses incurred by these households on food provided to the visitors are to be added to the imputed tourism consumption. This is obtained by multiplying the average per day expenditure of food (obtained from PFCE, NAS) with the number of days spent at friends/relatives' place during all the tourist-trips taken in a reference year.

4.60. The sum of total internal tourism expenditure and imputed tourism consumption gives the total tourism consumption, which is presented in TSA Table 4.

4.61. The internal tourism expenditures and consumption refer to the year 2009-10. Price adjustments wherever necessary to the survey data have been carried out using implicit price deflators from the item-level PFCE.

4.62. The internal tourism expenditures and consumption are at purchasers' prices and include the actual expenditures made on acquisition of goods.

Production Account of Tourism Industries

4.63. The TSA Table 5 presents the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries in the economy of reference. It conforms formally to the format established in the Systems of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 for production accounts. In the SNA, Production accounts are compiled for industries and institutions.

4.64. The main aggregate that is derived from this table is the gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI). The GVATI, however, has a limited role as being a relevant indicator of tourism's contribution to the economy.

4.65. As recommended, the production account of the state economies with focus on tourism industries has been prepared using India's Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2009-10 that has specially been compiled for this TSA. In the first stage, the all India SUT was prepared for 130 industries and 130 products, the same dimension which CSO uses for its 5-yearly Input-Output Tables.

4.66. In the second stage, this SUT of 130 industries was further expanded to 142 sectors to include some of the tourism specific industries which were not separately identifiable in the 130-industry SUT. The 142 sector SUT was compiled by splitting some of the 130 sectors (Refer to Technical Notes of this section). Further, since the focus of this TSA is on 25-industry/products that

are relevant from the tourism perspective, this 142- sector SUT was aggregated to arrive at 25-sector SUT. Of these 25 industries and products, 20 industries were the tourism specific industries, for which the information on tourism consumption is available and presented in TSA Table 4; and the remaining 5 industries and products are the tourism non-specific industries and products, which, however, would have linkages with tourism industries/products.

4.67. The 25 sector SUT¹⁶ and production accounts for 25 industries have been compiled with the desired disaggregation of output of each industry broken down by 25 product groups (at basic prices), intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) broken down by 25 product groups and value added (at basic prices) broken down by its components of compensation of employees, other taxes on production, other subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and finally, the net operating surplus/mixed income. This table also includes employment in the 25 industries.

4.68. The source of data for Tables 5 and 6 is the detailed data on state domestic product, that has been provided by the CSO and the respective state Directorates of Economics and Statistics. The all-India ratios have been used for deriving output, intermediate consumption or for splitting of industries and products at state level, wherever there is lack of information by states.

Tourism Industry Ratios and TDGVA

4.69. Table 6 is the core of the Tourism Satellite Account system as it is where the confrontation and reconciliation between domestic supply and internal tourism consumption take place. This table derives its conceptual basis from the supply and use tables of the System of National Accounts 1993. In this table, the total supply of goods and services in the economy of reference by products, which includes domestic production (production by resident industries) and imports, (including valuation adjustments), is compared to internal tourism consumption that has been derived in Table 4.

4.70. Using the results of table 6, estimates can be derived regarding the gross value added attributable to tourism for each of the domestic industries that serve visitors. This provides the basic information that is necessary for the computation of tourism ratios for products and industries, TDGVA (Tourism Direct Gross Value Added) and TDGDP (Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product) and their components. The table together with the

¹⁶ At State level, the supply table includes only the supplies of products at basic and purchasers' prices from domestic industries (in the all India table, this table also includes imports and presents total supplies), while the use table includes the net exports of products (in the all India table, this table shows only the exports).

associated use table¹⁷ provides a basis to compile input-output tables and input-output models that facilitate estimation of indirect contribution of tourism to the economy.

4.71. Conceptually, at the national level, rows of TSA Table 6 are identical to those of TSA Table 5. Regarding columns, there are three blocks:

- The first block corresponds to the same columns as those of TSA Table 5 and represents industries.
- The second block (imports, taxes less subsidies and trade and transport margins) represents the additional variables and valuation adjustments (imports, taxes less subsidies on products and trade margins and transport freight costs, that are needed to obtain domestic supply of individual products at purchasers' prices.
- The third block is made of only two columns - internal tourism consumption that has been derived in Table 4 and tourism ratio, which is the share of internal tourism consumption to the total supply at purchasers' prices, for each product, shown in the rows.

4.72. The supply of each of the products by domestic producers is first added over industries to obtain the aggregate value of total output of domestic producers at basic prices for each of these products. Then, this column (which also corresponds to the last column of table 5 is added to the following column, Imports, cif¹⁸, which represents supply within the domestic economy of imported goods and services (besides imported goods, what concerns tourism refers to transport services within the domestic economy provided by non-resident producers, as well as insurance services or any other service provided by non-residents and purchased on the Internet or otherwise. Information on imports of services is generally available from the balance of payments statistics).

4.73. The sum of these two columns represents the total supply of each product at basic prices. This column is then added to a column of taxes less subsidies on products concerning domestic output and imports, and a last column representing trade and transport margins, in order to finally obtain the column of domestic supply at purchasers' prices for each of the product. This presentation is similar in essence to that followed in the System of

¹⁷Use table is not included in the TSA tables, although it has a role in the computation of production account of tourism industries discussed in Table 5 and also in providing coherence consistency to the supply table at product level.

¹⁸Imports cif are considered to be at basic price valuations.

National Accounts 1993 to determine the supply and use tables.

4.74. Against this final column of supply at purchasers' prices, the internal tourism consumption by products obtained from Table 4 is shown in the next column. The final column shows the Tourism ratio (in percentage) which is the ratio of internal tourism consumption to the total supply for each product. These tourism ratios allow for the estimation of the two main aggregates: TDGVA and TDGDP. The following paragraphs explain how these ratios are derived and their application for measuring tourism direct economic contribution in the economy of reference.

4.75. For each column of the supply table, a new column is added to indicate the share of internal tourism consumption within that industry. The values for this new column are generated based on the Tourism share shown in the last column of the supply table. Thus, in each row of the first block of rows representing industries, the total value of tourism shares is equal to the value of internal tourism consumption that appears in the last block of columns. In the case of the rows corresponding to goods (characteristic or other), as only the activity by which they are made available to visitors generates tourism direct value added, only the associated retail trade margin generates share. As a consequence, in the case of goods, the sum of the tourism share on supply is not equal to internal tourism consumption, but only to the value of retail trade services on those goods.

4.76. Through these calculations, it is possible, for each industry, to establish the tourism share of output (in value), as the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output. Then, it is possible to establish, for each industry, a tourism ratio¹⁹ (ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of output of the industry expressed in percentage form), to be applied to the components of intermediate consumption, so as to arrive at the value added. If intermediate consumption is broken down by products, this tourism ratio might be uniform for each product belonging to the intermediate consumption of an industry and thus be equal to that of total output, or it might also be possible to modulate these ratios according to the relative importance of the different components of its output that is consumed by visitors (for instance, in a hotel providing also food-serving services, the ratio of accommodation services demanded by visitors might be different from that corresponding to food-serving services).

4.77. In all cases, from the difference between the values of output

¹⁹Tourism ratios can be generated and presented separately for both the products and the industries, based on their total output.

attributable to tourism consumption and the values of intermediate consumption attributable to tourism consumption, the part of gross value added generated in each industry by tourism consumption is compiled.

4.78. From the above sequence of steps, it is possible, for each industry, to derive an estimate of the fraction of its gross value added (at basic prices) corresponding to the contribution of its output to total internal tourism consumption, and these values can be added over all industries, both the tourism industries and all other industries. The sum of all these portions of value added over all tourism industries is the TDGVA.

4.79. To obtain the tourism direct GDP generated by internal tourism consumption (TDGDP), it is necessary to add to TDGVA the taxes less subsidies on products and imports related to tourism products that are compiled in the same way, using the corresponding share for each product (except goods for which the share only relates to retail trade margins²⁰). Theoretically, these aggregates (TDGVA and TDGDP) should be independent of the detail in which calculations have been performed, and in particular be independent also of the possibility of identifying tourism industries. In practice, however, this is not the case because gross value added associated with a product is not directly observable²¹ and has to be estimated through the information provided by industries that produce this product.

4.80. The procedure that has been recommended for compiling Table 6 is applicable at national level. **The absence of data on imports in the State from other states and countries hampers the adoption of recommended method for compiling Table 6 which enables the estimation of TDGVA and TDGDP.** However, with the information available at state level, it is possible to compile TDGVA²² with some assumptions. The three possible options for computing TDGVA are:

4.81. The first option is to allocate the national TDGVA to states using the share of different states in tourism internal consumption (which has been estimated for state TSA Table 4 on Total Tourism Internal Consumption). However, this method implicitly assumes that share of imports in meeting the tourism internal consumption in a state is same as in all India and that tourism ratio of a product is same in the state and in all-India. The assumption

²⁰No product taxes or product subsidies are shown in the Indian input output tables, therefore, net product taxes on retail trade for tourists are not available. However, in a VAT system, the cumulative taxes are borne by the final user, hence all product taxes net of subsidies on goods purchased by the tourists have been taken into account in the computation of TDGDP.

²¹Value added is a concept applicable for industries, which generally produce more than one product. Value added for products can only be derived through assumptions.

²²At state level, only gross value added at factor cost is computed in India, but not GDP (at purchasers'). Therefore, it is neither possible nor necessary to compute TDGDP at state level. However, GVA at basic prices by industry at state level has been estimated for the State TSA tables, using all-India ratios.

of share of imports in meeting tourism demand being same in a state and all India is incorrect in the case of most states.

4.82. The second option is to apply tourism industries' output ratios from national TSA to the tourism industries' output of the states, to derive tourism direct gross output. This method implicitly assumes that the product profile of each industry in a state is same as that in all India (which can be a reasonable assumption considering that most tourism industries in India produce single output) and that the share of this output being used by residents and tourists is same both at state level and in all India.

State Tourism Industry Ratio

4.83. The third option and the one finally adopted is to derive the state specific Tourism Industry Ratios (TIR) using an auxiliary parameter. This auxiliary parameter used here is the ratio of Tourism Consumption to Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) for each tourism industry. This ratio is calculated for both All-India and for the state of reference. The item-wise PFCE are estimated using the NSSO survey data of 66th round (for 2009-10) on "Household Consumption Expenditure". If the ratio for All-India is X_i for i th industry and that for state is x_i for the same industry, then state-specific TIR for i th industry is estimated as:

$$(\text{State TIR})_i = x_i / X_i * (\text{National TIR})_i$$

4.84. The third method is used to derive the state TIRs for only the tourism characteristic industries while the TIRs for tourism connected and non-tourism industries are assumed to be the same as national TIRs. This is because for tourism connected industries, these ratios are derived using only the retail trade services on goods and hence are too low to show a variation across the states of India. Similarly, the ratios of non-tourism industries are very low for the obvious reason that non-tourism industries are only indirectly related to tourism and the magnitude to tourism component in these industries is bound to be small.

4.85. The use of an auxiliary parameter is somewhat similar to small area estimation technique which enables the estimation of small sub-populations using the estimates of larger populations which includes these sub-populations. The term "small area" generally refers to a small geographical area (here, state) within a larger area, which here is the country. When the reliable estimates are not available for the small area, it may be possible to use additional data that exists both for these small areas and for the larger area, in order to obtain the estimates for the desired parameters.

4.86. It may be noted that we have adopted this method due to the absence of requisite data for deriving the tourism industry ratios at state level

although conceptually tourism consumption is by tourists whereas PFCE is by the residents. But we have assumed that the services (all tourism characteristic industries are services industries) are consumed at the time of production hence the figures may be comparable.

4.87. Also, since PFCE for some of the service industries is not captured clearly from the NSSPO survey, we have assumed the tourism consumption to PFCE ratio for these industries to be same as for the closely related industry for which this ratio can be estimated. For example, consumption expenditure is not available separately for Hotels and Food serving services, hence the ratio for latter is assumed to be same as that of former. Similarly, transport equipment rental and travel agencies are given the same ratios. Further, ratios of cultural & religious services and that of sports & recreational services are the same.

4.88. Hence obtained TIRs for all 25 industries of Tripura are given in the table below:

Table 4.10: Table: State-specific Tourism Industry Ratios

Industries	India		Tripura		
	Ratio1 = PFCE/Tourism Consumption for India	India TIR	Ratio2 = PFCE/Tourism Consumption for state	A = Ratio2/Ratio1	State TIR = A*India TIR
1. Agriculture		0.00			0.00
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply		0.00			0.00
3. Trade		0.66			0.66
4. transport freight services		2.25			2.25
5. All non-tourism specific services		2.29			2.29
A 1. Tourism characteristic product					
1. Accommodation services/Hotels	0.54	51.09	0.29	0.54	27.59
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0.54	16.37	0.29	0.54	8.84
3 Railway passenger transport services	0.99	57.63	0.98	0.99	56.80
4 Road passenger transport services	0.77	54.42	0.18	0.23	12.37
5 Water passenger transport services	5.28	12.10	0.15	0.03	0.35
6 Air passenger transport services	4.71	77.20	0.71	0.15	11.65
7 Transport equipment rental services	14.63	28.82	19.45	1.33	38.32
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	14.63	72.36	19.45	1.33	96.22
9 Cultural and religious services	0.95	17.06	0.66	0.69	11.80
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.95	3.84	0.66	0.69	2.66
11 Health and medical related services	0.31	30.05	0.53	1.73	51.93
A.2 Tourism connected products					
12 Readymade garments		0.00			0.00
13 Processed Food		0.00			0.00
14 Tobacco products		0.00			0.00
15 Beverages		0.02			0.02
16 Travel related consumer goods		0.00			0.00
17 Footwear		0.00			0.00
18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin		0.00			0.00
19 Gems and jewellery		0.00			0.00
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.		0.00			0.00
Total					

Source: NCAER computations

**Employment
in Tourism
Industries**

4.89. TSA Table 7 presents the employment in tourism industries. According to TSA:RMF-2008, seasonality, high variability in the working conditions, flexibility and the informality of jobs in several small units are the major challenges in collecting data on employment in tourism industries. Further, labour is a factor of production and is generally associated with an establishment in which, usually, various products are produced. Therefore, relating employment to a specific product or group of products of a given establishment is a complex issue in measuring tourism direct employment.

4.90. While labour can be associated with the total output of an establishment, it cannot be assigned to any particular product without the use of specific assumptions and modelling procedures. For this reason, tourism employment, referring to the employment strictly related to the goods and services (tourism characteristic, tourism connected and other) acquired by visitors and produced by either tourism industries or other industries cannot be directly observed. Its measurement would require techniques that go beyond the present recommendations. As a result, the recommendations in the TSA:RMF 2008 are restricted to employment in the tourism industries.

4.91. Consequently, the measures proposed refer to the restrictive quantification of employment according to its statistical meaning (since not all volume of employment found in a given industry corresponds to tourism consumption) and coverage (since there are different levels of employment in other industries that partly correspond to tourism consumption).

4.92. Two major breakdowns of the number of jobs and hours worked are proposed: one according to the sex of the person employed, the other according to a simplified status in employment classification, where only employees are singled out from the rest of the labour force. The intensity of the use of the labour force is expressed in terms of number of jobs, number of hours worked (in the reference period) and number of full-time equivalent jobs (in the reference period) in order to make the measurements comparable and to wipe out the effects of part-time jobs.

4.93. Because the flow of visitors often presents marked seasonality, this phenomenon also characterizes employment, in particular in industries such as accommodation and food and beverage serving services. For this reason, countries are encouraged to measure employment at least twice a year, at peak and low tourism seasons. The number of jobs, hours of work and other characteristics of the labour force should provide basic information for understanding and monitoring the changing levels and contribution of tourism activity.

4.94. As recommended, Table 7 presents the total number of jobs (one employed person can take up more than one job, the other being of subsidiary nature) and number of people employed in the tourism specific industries. As part of Table 7, two tables on employment have been prepared – one table distinguishes the employment (number of jobs and headcount) in tourism industries by nature of employment (self-employed and employees) and by gender. The other table distinguishes employment by their formal and informal nature, since informal sector and informality of jobs is highly prevalent in India.

4.95. For preparing these tables, the unit level data of 66th Round of NSSO survey on “Employment-Unemployment” (EUS) has been analysed. For identifying the formal and informal nature of job, the person employed is classified accordingly using the information on his/her status of work and the enterprise in which employed. On the basis of this information, a person is identified as formal and informal using the mapping given in table below:

Table 4.11: Identification of Formal/Informal workers (EUS)

Enterprise Type	Formal	Informal
1. Proprietary male	None	All
2. Proprietary female		
3. Partnership with members of same household		
4. Partnership with members of diff household		
5. Public sector	Status=Regular wage earner	Status=Others
6. Public/Private limited company	Status= Regular wage earner	Status= Others
7. Co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions	Status= Regular wage earner and number of workers > 5 and job contract is written and is for more than 1 year	Rest
8. Employer's households		
9. Others		

Source: NCAER computations

Non-monetary Indicators

4.96. TSA Table 10 presents a few quantitative indicators that are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. The indicators include the number of trips by forms of tourism, classes of visitors and duration of the stay, physical indicators regarding types of accommodation, modes of transport used by non-resident visitors travelling to the economic territory of the country of reference, and the number and size of the establishments belonging to tourism industries. However, the set of non-monetary indicators may vary from country to country or from region to region depending on the availability of data.

4.97. For the states of India, and Tripura in particular, the following set of tables form TSA Table 10. It should be noted that there are not enough data on inbound or outbound tourism originating from the states. "India Tourism Statistics", a publication of the Ministry of Tourism reports a table on state-wise domestic and foreign visits, which forms TSA Table 10.1. Rest of the tables are obtained from the DTS- 2008-09.

5. TSA TABLES AND ACCOUNTS

TSA TABLES

TSA Table 1A: Inbound Tourism Expenditure by products and by type of foreign tourists (expenditure at market price)

(Package + Non-package)		(Rs. Lakh)			
S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Total International Demand
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		593	904	4477	5974
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	142	350	2155	2648
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	160	162	841	1164
3	Railway passenger transport services	8	28	64	100
4	Road passenger transport services	66	77	266	408
5	Water passenger transport	12	1	7	19
6	Air passenger transport services	61	132	413	605
7	Transport equipment rental services	13	29	77	120
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	9	16	106	130
9	Cultural and religious services	12	28	69	108
10	Sports and other recreational services	59	67	141	267
11	Health and medical related services	51	15	338	404
A.2 Tourism connected products		564	260	1069	1893
12	Readymade garments	152	81	338	570
13	Processed food	13	10	44	66
14	Tobacco products	2	10	10	22
15	Beverages	10	55	104	169
16	Travel related consumer goods	7	3	32	43
17	Footwear	15	11	56	81
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	2	1	6	9
19	Gems and jewellery	296	69	362	727
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	68	20	118	206
Total		1157	1164	5546	7867
Estimated number of trips		906	724	3582	5212
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	150939

Source: NCAER computations

TSA Table 1B: Inbound Tourism Expenditure (incurred by tourists from other states) by products and purposes of travel (expenditure at market price)

		(Package + Non-package)						(Rs. Lakh)	
S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		515	293	3030	0	0	0	881	4719
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	30	241	207	0	0	0	31	509
3	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	1944	0	0	0	0	1944
4	Road passenger transport services	0	44	628	0	0	0	756	1428
5	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Air passenger transport services	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	378
7	Transport equipment rental services	83	0	12	0	0	0	0	95
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	5	239	0	0	0	94	338
9	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Health and medical related services	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
A.2 Tourism connected products		3	874	214	0	0	0	7	1098
12	Readymade garments	1	447	0	0	0	0	0	447
13	Processed food	2	0	72	0	0	0	5	80
14	Tobacco products	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	137
15	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Travel related consumer goods	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	386
17	Footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	6
19	Gems and jewellery	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		518	1167	3243	0	0	0	888	5817
Estimated number of trips		1484	5960	45879	0	0	0	10370	63692
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		34927	19580	7069	0	0	0	8565	9132

Source: NCAER computations

TSA Table 1C: Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure by products (expenditure at market price)

(Package + Non-package)		(Rs. Lakh)				
S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Indians from other states	Total Inbound Demand
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		593	904	4477	4719	10693
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	142	350	2155	24	2671
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	160	162	841	509	1672
3	Railway passenger transport services	8	28	64	1944	2044
4	Road passenger transport services	66	77	266	1428	1837
5	Water passenger transport	12	1	7	0	20
6	Air passenger transport services	61	132	413	378	984
7	Transport equipment rental services	13	29	77	95	214
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	9	16	106	338	469
9	Cultural and religious services	12	28	69	0	109
10	Sports and other recreational services	59	67	141	0	267
11	Health and medical related services	51	15	338	4	408
A.2 Tourism connected products		564	260	1069	1098	2991
12	Readymade garments	152	81	338	447	1018
13	Processed food	13	10	44	80	147
14	Tobacco products	2	10	10	137	159
15	Beverages	10	55	104	0	169
16	Travel related consumer goods	7	3	32	386	428
17	Footwear	15	11	56	0	82
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	2	1	6	6	15
19	Gems and jewellery	296	69	362	41	768
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	68	20	118	0	206
Total		1157	1164	5546	5817	13684
Estimated number of trips		906	724	3582	63692	68904
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	9132	452425

Source: NCAER computations

Table 2: Domestic Tourism Consumption (visitors from within the state of reference) by products and by purpose of travel

		(Package + Non-package)							(Rs. Lakh)	
S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religiou s	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		116	1456	15229	230	117	5915	176	1272	24511
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	21	0	2	4	0	4	31
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	2	43	204	7	7	58	1	40	361
3	Railway passenger transport services	21	40	61	15	10	90	0	2	240
4	Road passenger transport services	26	287	7044	111	62	794	12	853	9189
5	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6	Air passenger transport services									
7	Transport equipment rental services	5	677	6854	90	34	1265	3	46	8972
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	3	129	812	2	3	45	160	17	1170
9	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Health and medical related services	58	280	233	0	0	3659	0	309	4540
A.2 Tourism connected products		32	253	2937	31	6	228	46	195	3728
12	Readymade garments	3	93	1220	4	0	57	43	56	1475
13	Processed food	2	108	1036	11	1	101	1	96	1356
14	Tobacco products	0	1	110	0	0	24	1	2	138
15	Beverages	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	14
16	Travel related consumer goods	1	43	376	14	0	37	1	35	507
17	Footwear	26	0	36	0	0	5	1	4	72
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
19	Gems and jewellery	0	0	44	0	1	0	0	0	45
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1	8	101	0	4	3	0	2	119
Total		148	1708	18166	261	123	6143	222	1467	28239
Estimated number of trips		4271	135017	204765 5	28031	11049	186358	1915	62377	247667 3
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		3459	1265	887	930	1117	3297	11577	2352	1140

Source: NCAER computations

Table 3: Outbound Tourism Consumption by products and by purpose of travel (expenditure at market price)

(Package + Non-package)		(Rs. Lakh)							
S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		263	1	1306	0	0	0	0	1570
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	62	1	1	0	0	0	0	64
3	Railway passenger transport services	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Road passenger transport services	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	Water passenger transport								
6	Air passenger transport services	72	0	476	0	0	0	0	549
7	Transport equipment rental services								
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
9	Cultural and religious services								
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	0	819	0	0	0	0	819
11	Health and medical related services								
A.2 Tourism connected products		56	0	9	0	0	0	0	65
12	Readymade garments	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
13	Processed food								
14	Tobacco products								
15	Beverages								
16	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
17	Footwear								
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine								
19	Gems and jewellery								
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.								
Total		319	1	1315	0	0	0	0	1635
Estimated number of trips		2534	308	2113	0	0	0	0	4955
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		12598	456	62228					33006

Source: NCAER computations

TSA Table 4: Total Internal Tourism Consumption - Tripura, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh)

S. No	Industries	Inbound Tourism Consumption	Domestic Tourism Consumption	Outbound Tourism Consumption	Total Tourism Consumption
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		10,693	24,511	1,570	36,774
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	2,671	31	126	2,829
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	1,673	361	64	2,098
3	Railway passenger transport services	2,044	240	1	2,285
4	Road passenger transport services	1,836	9,189	2	11,026
5	Water passenger transport	19	1	0	20
6	Air passenger transport services	983	0	549	1,531
7	Transport equipment rental services	214	8,972	0	9,186
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	468	1,170	10	1,648
9	Cultural and religious services	108	6	0	115
10	Sports and other recreational services	267	0	819	1,087
11	Health and medical related services	408	4,540	0	4,949
A.2 Tourism connected products		2,991	3,728	65	6,784
12	Readymade garments	1,018	1,475	56	2,548
13	Processed food	146	1,356	0	1,503
14	Tobacco products	159	138	0	297
15	Beverages	169	14	0	183
16	Travel related consumer goods	429	507	9	945
17	Footwear	81	72	0	153
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	15	3	0	17
19	Gems and jewellery	768	45	0	813
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	206	119	0	325
A.3 Other imputed connected products			11,749		11,749
21	Vacation homes (assumed to be 1% of urban owner occupied dwelling services)		480		480
22	Social transfers in kind (50% of GFCE of tourism and cultural services)		1273		1,273
23	FISIM (calculated from the share of FISIM in PFCE)		1243		1,243
24	Producers' guest houses (.5% of private organised sector share in output)		5548		5,548
25	Imputed expenditures of households on food for tourists staying with them		3205		3,205
Total		13,684	39,987	1,635	55,306

Source: NCAER computation

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	386873	688	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1134	968569	0	0	0
3	Trade	369	10575	209813	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	64956	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	72	0	0	611487
6	Processed food products	2325	1389	0	0	0
7	Beverages	48	420	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	4533	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	728	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	340	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	1232	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	822	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	472	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	2646	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	17	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	19	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		390750	989877	209813	67601	611487

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	16532	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1059	252	25	8	595	52
3	Trade	52	45	41	0	32	7
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	1	11	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	19480	112	314	0	0	0
7	Beverages	41	4454	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	14140	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	229	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	2491	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	49
12	Travel related consumer goods	1	0	0	1	2	8
13	Soaps and cosmetics	10	2	44	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	3	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		37174	4878	14563	239	3120	115

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	69	69	45	0	0	0
3	Trade	1	9	64	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	3146	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	7	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	21	0	0	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	547	0	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	6096	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	173	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	57473	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	14
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		99	625	6206	173	60620	14

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	1142	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	90	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	966	184	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	377	32449	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	85738	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	832
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		1142	90	1343	32632	85738	832

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column		Total domestic output at basic prices	TTM
		24	25		
1	Agriculture	0	0	404093	114951
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	971877	163512
3	Trade	0	0	221008	-221008
4	Transport freight services	0	0	68102	-68393
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	611571	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	23620	4202
7	Beverages	0	0	4962	496
8	Tobacco products	0	0	14140	3946
9	Readymade garments	0	0	4762	390
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	3219	745
11	Leather footwear	0	0	395	306
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	1264	430
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	1424	79
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	6568	343
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	173	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	60119	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	14	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	1142	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	90	0
20	Hotels	0	0	1149	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	32826	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	85738	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	853	0
24	Cultural and religious services	6464	0	6464	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	32025	32044	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		6464	32025	2557620	0

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Taxes	Subsidies	NIT	Total Supply at purchasers' prices
1	Agriculture	1829	32831	-31003	488042
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	72840	17052	55788	1191177
3	Trade	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	463	172	291	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	10517	1841	8676	620247
6	Processed food products	421	108	313	28135
7	Beverages	1216	0	1216	6674
8	Tobacco products	5164	0	5164	23250
9	Readymade garments	69	3	65	5217
10	Printing and publishing	31	8	23	3987
11	Leather footwear	5	0	5	707
12	Travel related consumer goods	43	15	28	1722
13	Soaps and cosmetics	182	3	179	1683
14	Gems and jewellery	49	0	49	6960
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	174
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	273	186	87	60206
17	Water passenger transport	1	0	1	15
18	Air passenger transport	12	30	-18	1124
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	3	0	3	93
20	Hotels	1	0	0	1150
21	Restaurants	18	9	9	32835
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	85738
23	Renting of transport equipment	10	0	10	863
24	Cultural and religious services	24	45	-21	6443
25	Sporting and recreational services	3472	5772	-2300	29744
Total domestic output at basic prices		96641	58076	38565	2596185

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	32280	49556	0	1710	504
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	16897	538985	11910	35589	27607
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	2455	34495	12715	4115	26079
6	Processed food products	542	3911	0	4	43
7	Beverages	0	375	0	0	38
8	Tobacco products	0	2	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	6	1659	15	38	212
10	Printing and publishing	31	136	632	142	325
11	Leather footwear	0	49	0	25	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	2	363	11	15	29
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	354	0	2	3
14	Gems and jewellery	0	146	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	27	608	20	41	403
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	693	3887	6013	592	2339
17	Water passenger transport	0	1	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	10	1668	19	23	513
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	27	0	8	0
20	Hotels	89	135	878	1652	1773
21	Restaurants	261	398	2581	4855	5212
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	111	1241
23	Renting of transport equipment	2	58	0	24	17
24	Cultural and religious services	1	334	2	14	156
25	Sporting and recreational services	146	1403	2	35	165
IC-PP		53441	638550	34797	48994	66658
GVA-basic prices		337309	351326	175016	18607	544829
CoE		50984	140771	26855	6724	220929
OS/MI		259896	135934	142706	9562	264458
CFC		23531	67019	4498	2074	48649
net taxes on production		2946	7847	984	253	11042
GO-basic prices		390750	989877	209813	67601	611487
Employment (lakh)		3.92	9.30	1.45	0.11	1.82

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	24458	1104	1933	-1	2
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	2631	1194	1025	-107	2308
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	602	101	438	-14	168
6	Processed food products	1165	1178	843	0	17
7	Beverages	6	341	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	2633	0	0
9	Readymade garments	2	0	0	-6	6
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	1	0	121
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	1	1	0	0	2
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	4	103	-1	4
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	8	1	48	0	3
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	40	6	120	-1	24
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	2	2	29	0	6
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	1	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	1	0	1	0	3
25	Sporting and recreational services	2	1	124	-1	3
IC-PP		28919	3932	7296	-132	2666
GVA-basic prices		8254	946	7267	371	453
CoE		2460	54	1347	88	74
OS/MI		3590	639	4382	188	272
CFC		1978	226	1340	85	96
net taxes on production		229	26	202	10	13
GO-basic prices		37174	4878	14563	239	3120
Employment (lakh)		0.14	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		11	12	13	14	15
1	Agriculture	6	8	21	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	68	41	397	2201	60
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	8	3	45	659	4
6	Processed food products	2	1	27	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	2	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	1	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	1	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	5	9	0	5	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	76	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	1527	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	1	0	1	23	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	1	0	6	228	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	4	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	3	48	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	2
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	10	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	1	0	2	6	0
IC-PP		92	63	580	4713	67
GVA-basic prices		24	36	45	1493	106
CoE		3	4	2	383	74
OS/MI		15	23	32	850	9
CFC		5	8	11	219	20
net taxes on production		1	1	1	42	3
GO-basic prices		115	99	625	6206	173
Employment (lakh)		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		16	17	18	19	20
1	Agriculture	9440	0	0	0	655
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	19014	4	496	13	132
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	1183	1	72	9	11
6	Processed food products	12	0	0	0	62
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	15
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	10	0	6
10	Printing and publishing	32	0	0	1	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	2	0	2	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	8	0	1
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	1	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	6	0	38	8	1
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	1	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	926	0	4	3	3
21	Restaurants	2723	0	12	8	10
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	10	0	1	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	5	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	20	0	1	0	0
	IC-PP	33375	6	644	43	897
	GVA-basic prices	27245	8	497	48	446
	CoE	5145	1	370	34	123
	OS/MI	19592	7	68	8	283
	CFC	2355	1	55	5	37
	net taxes on production	159	0	4	0	3
	GO-basic prices	60620	14	1142	90	1343
	Employment (lakh)	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		21	22	23	24	25
1	Agriculture	16834	2516	0	0	82
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	2395	21575	36	404	5094
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	131	1517	60	423	6141
6	Processed food products	1583	0	0	0	3
7	Beverages	396	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	97	507	0	0	10
10	Printing and publishing	2	87	0	2	16
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	2	0	3	6
13	Soaps and cosmetics	7	0	0	0	16
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	1	44	0	1	12
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	6	572	3	1	16
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	2	7	0	1	4
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	83	1512	4	8	7
21	Restaurants	244	4445	10	24	20
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	137
24	Cultural and religious services	1	12	1	12	216
25	Sporting and recreational services	4	32	0	3	3058
	IC-PP	21786	32827	113	883	14837
	GVA-basic prices	10846	52911	719	5582	17188
	CoE	2983	30878	112	3257	9286
	OS/MI	6744	19109	420	2021	2251
	CFC	899	2445	168	258	5481
	net taxes on production	222	608	19	58	215
	GO-basic prices	32632	85738	832	6464	32025
	Employment (lakh)	0.17	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.02

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries,
Tripura, 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	IC	FD	output
1	Agriculture	141107	346935	488042
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	689968	501209	1191177
3	Trade	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	91421	528826	620247
6	Processed food products	9391	18744	28135
7	Beverages	1173	5501	6674
8	Tobacco products	2635	20615	23250
9	Readymade garments	2564	2653	5217
10	Printing and publishing	1529	2458	3987
11	Leather footwear	75	632	707
12	Travel related consumer goods	455	1266	1722
13	Soaps and cosmetics	575	1108	1683
14	Gems and jewellery	1673	5287	6960
15	Railway passenger transport services	1244	-1070	174
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	14599	45607	60206
17	Water passenger transport	6	9	15
18	Air passenger transport	2340	-1216	1124
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	36	57	93
20	Hotels	7076	-5926	1150
21	Restaurants	20803	12032	32835
22	Medical and health	1354	84384	85738
23	Renting of transport equipment	249	613	863
24	Cultural and religious services	768	5675	6443
25	Sporting and recreational services	5007	24737	29744
	IC-PP	996048	1600137	2596185
	GVA-basic prices	1561572	38565	0
	CoE	502942	0	0
	OS/MI	873063	0	0
	CFC	161462	0	0
	net taxes on production	24888	0	0
	GO-basic prices	2557620	0	0
	Employment (lakh)	17.72	0.00	0.00

Source: NCAER's computations

TSA Table 6: Tourism direct output and value added at basic prices – Tripura, 2009-10

Industries	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate Consumption	Gross value added at basic prices	Tourism Ratios	TDGVA
1. Agriculture	390750	53441	337309	0.00	0
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	989877	638550	351326	0.00	3
3. Trade	209813	34797	175016	0.66	1163
4. transport freight services	67601	48994	18607	2.25	418
5. All non-tourism specific services	611487	66658	544829	2.29	12476
6. Processed food products	37174	28919	8254	0.00	0
7. Beverages	4878	3932	946	0.02	0
8. Tobacco products	14563	7296	7267	0.00	0
9. Readymade garments	239	-132	371	0.00	0
10. Printing and publishing	3120	2666	453	0.00	0
11. Leather footwear	115	92	24	0.00	0
12. Travel related consumer goods	99	63	36	0.00	0
13. Soaps and cosmetics	625	580	45	0.00	0
14. Gems and jewellery	6206	4713	1493	0.00	0
15. Railway passenger transport services	173	67	106	56.80	60
16. Land passenger transport including via pipeline	60620	33375	27245	12.37	3371
17. Water passenger transport	14	6	8	0.35	0
18. Air passenger transport	1142	644	497	11.65	58
19. Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	90	43	48	96.22	46
20. Hotels	1343	897	446	27.59	123
21. Restaurants	32632	21786	10846	8.84	959
22. Medical and health	85738	32827	52911	51.93	27478
23. Renting of transport equipment	832	113	719	38.32	276
24. Cultural and religious services	6464	883	5582	11.80	659
25. Sporting and recreational services	32025	14837	17188	2.66	457
Total	2557620	996048	1561572		47548
Share in State GVA					3.04

Source: NCAER computations

TSA Table 7A: Employment in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender - Tripura, RURAL - 2009-10

Industries	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	3064	772	3836	48761	2238	50999
Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	252	0	252
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	11611	95	11706
Railway passenger transport services	2759	0	2759	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	31452	0	31452
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	86	0	86
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	235	0	235
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	231	0	231
Health and medical related services	305	772	1077	4895	2143	7038
Tourism connected industries	0	0	0	8634	10731	19365
Readymade garments	0	0	0	3506	678	4184
Processed Food	0	0	0	3098	8209	11307
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	362	362
Beverages	0	0	0	1906	0	1906
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	1482	1482
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	123	0	123
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

TSA Table 7B: Employment in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender - Tripura, URBAN - 2009-10

Industries	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	2756	2403	5159	24658	0	24658
Accommodation services/Hotels	433	0	433	0	0	0
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	751	0	751	4182	0	4182
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	19314	0	19314
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	202	0	202
Sporting and other recreational services	861	0	861	895	0	895
Health and medical related services	710	2403	3113	66	0	66
Tourism connected industries	242	0	242	5002	2452	7454
Readymade garments	0	0	0	1061	1331	2392
Processed Food	0	0	0	1283	1122	2405
Tobacco products	242	0	242	0	0	0
Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	462	0	462
footwear	0	0	0	294	0	294
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	1410	0	1410
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	492	0	492

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

TSA Table 7C: Employment in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender - Tripura, TOTAL - 2009-10

Industries	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	5820	3175	8995	73419	2238	75657
Accommodation services/Hotels	433	0	433	252	0	252
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	751	0	751	15793	95	15888
Railway passenger transport services	2759	0	2759	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	50766	0	50766
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	86	0	86
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	436	0	436
Sporting and other recreational services	861	0	861	1126	0	1126
Health and medical related services	1015	3175	4190	4961	2143	7104
Tourism connected industries	242	0	242	13635	13183	26819
Readymade garments	0	0	0	4567	2009	6576
Processed Food	0	0	0	4381	9331	13712
Tobacco products	242	0	242	0	362	362
Beverages	0	0	0	1906	0	1906
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	462	0	462
footwear	0	0	0	294	0	294
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	1482	1482
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	1533	0	1533
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	492	0	492

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7D: Jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender -
Tripura, RURAL - 2009-10**

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	3064	772	3836	49662	2238	51900
Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	252	0	252
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	11619	95	11714
Railway passenger transport services	2759	0	2759	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	31492	0	31492
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	86	0	86
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	1087	0	1087
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	231	0	231
Health and medical related services	305	772	1077	4895	2143	7038
Tourism connected industries	0	0	0	8634	10731	19365
Readymade garments	0	0	0	3506	678	4184
Processed Food	0	0	0	3098	8209	11307
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	362	362
Beverages	0	0	0	1906	0	1906
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	1482	1482
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	123	0	123
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7E: Jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender –
Tripura, URBAN – 2009-10**

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	2756	2403	5159	24658	0	24658
Accommodation services/Hotels	433	0	433	0	0	0
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	751	0	751	4182	0	4182
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	19314	0	19314
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	202	0	202
Sporting and other recreational services	861	0	861	895	0	895
Health and medical related services	710	2403	3113	66	0	66
Tourism connected industries	242	0	242	5002	2753	7754
Readymade garments	0	0	0	1061	1631	2692
Processed Food	0	0	0	1283	1122	2405
Tobacco products	242	0	242	0	0	0
Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	462	0	462
footwear	0	0	0	294	0	294
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	1410	0	1410
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	492	0	492

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7F: Jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender -
Tripura, TOTAL - 2009-10**

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal		Total	Informal		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Tourism characteristic industries	5820	3175	8995	74320	2238	76558
Accommodation services/Hotels	433	0	433	252	0	252
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	751	0	751	15801	95	15896
Railway passenger transport services	2759	0	2759	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	50806	0	50806
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	86	0	86
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	1289	0	1289
Sporting and other recreational services	861	0	861	1126	0	1126
Health and medical related services	1015	3175	4190	4961	2143	7104
Tourism connected industries	242	0	242	13635	13484	27119
Readymade garments	0	0	0	4567	2309	6877
Processed Food	0	0	0	4381	9331	13712
Tobacco products	242	0	242	0	362	362
Beverages	0	0	0	1906	0	1906
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	462	0	462
footwear	0	0	0	294	0	294
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	1482	1482
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	1533	0	1533
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	492	0	492

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

TSA Table 10.1: Domestic and foreign tourism visits to states/UTs during 2010-2013

(in lakh)

State	2010		2011		2012		2013 (p)	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Andhra Pradesh	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65
Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05
Assam	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16
Bihar	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72
Goa	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46
Gujarat	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66
Haryana	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30
Himachal Pradesh	128.74	4.54	146.05	4.85	128.74	4.54	146.05	4.85
Jammu & Kashmir	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72
Karnataka	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74
Kerala	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33
Madhya Pradesh	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70
Maharashtra	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15
Manipur	1.14	0.00	1.35	0.01	1.14	0.00	1.35	0.01
Meghalaya	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05
Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01
Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02
Orissa	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61
Punjab	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51
Rajasthan	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52
Sikkim	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24
Tamil Nadu	1116.37	28.05	1375.13	33.74	1116.37	28.05	1375.13	33.74
Tripura	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06
Uttaranchal	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25
Uttar Pradesh	1447.55	16.75	1554.30	18.87	1447.55	16.75	1554.30	18.87
Chhattisgarh	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04
Jharkhand	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72
West Bengal	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16
Chandigarh	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37
Daman & Diu	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04
Delhi	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01
Lakshadweep	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01
Pondicherry	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52
All India	7402.14	178.53	8645.33	194.97	7402.14	178.53	8645.33	194.97

Source: India Tourism Statistics

TSA Table 10.2: Average number of overnight trips per 100 households in different state /UTs, last 365 days

State	Average number of overnight trips		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	469	416	453
Arunachal Pradesh	332	171	297
Assam	223	258	227
Bihar	336	333	335
Chhattisgarh	370	366	370
Delhi	166	237	232
Goa	295	322	308
Gujarat	422	370	402
Haryana	578	424	530
Himachal Pradesh	791	593	769
Jammu & Kashmir	904	601	836
Jharkhand	343	360	346
Karnataka	384	376	381
Kerala	444	446	445
Madhya Pradesh	498	469	491
Maharashtra	453	269	371
Manipur	189	131	173
Meghalaya	279	178	260
Mizoram	232	188	212
Nagaland	317	293	310
Orissa	552	479	541
Punjab	504	417	470
Rajasthan	541	447	516
Sikkim	346	296	338
Tamil Nadu	334	328	331
Tripura	307	326	310
Uttaranchal	434	380	422
Uttar Pradesh	493	432	480
West Bengal	393	308	371
Andaman & Nicobar Island	418	181	340
Chandigarh	191	265	256
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	153	259	179
Daman & Diu	100	211	139
Lakshadweep	184	293	231
Puducherry	455	429	437
All India	440	365	418

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.3: Percentage of households and persons undertaking overnight trips: states/UTs, last 365 days

State	Households			Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	94.6	93.2	94.2	87.93	84.04	86.78
Arunachal Pradesh	70.3	61.5	68.5	38.04	30.83	36.55
Assam	79.8	88.6	80.8	50.65	59.05	51.48
Bihar	84.5	87.4	84.8	59.85	61.33	60.00
Chhattisgarh	92.5	91.9	92.4	84.28	84.20	84.27
Delhi	85.0	86.6	86.5	62.79	73.09	72.23
Goa	89.2	78.0	83.6	82.49	68.54	75.78
Gujarat	93.4	90.0	92.1	79.36	76.83	78.42
Haryana	95.7	89.7	93.8	82.05	79.72	81.39
Himachal Pradesh	99.8	86.0	98.3	89.80	88.56	89.70
Jammu & Kashmir	93.9	87.7	92.5	76.71	68.64	75.06
Jharkhand	92.6	92.5	92.6	76.77	79.22	77.13
Karnataka	88.6	94.9	90.9	78.97	85.73	81.25
Kerala	84.4	80.1	83.3	70.68	65.85	69.45
Madhya Pradesh	97.3	94.7	96.7	84.73	82.18	84.14
Maharashtra	94.5	85.1	90.3	80.12	71.64	76.55
Manipur	60.7	57.8	59.9	20.92	18.57	20.28
Meghalaya	77.1	70.3	75.8	45.54	43.03	45.12
Mizoram	65.1	59.3	62.5	26.29	21.95	24.35
Nagaland	82.2	89.8	84.4	39.84	45.29	41.29
Orissa	95.9	94.9	95.7	80.50	83.57	80.95
Punjab	90.5	90.0	90.3	83.20	82.27	82.87
Rajasthan	98.4	97.1	98.1	85.69	80.95	84.53
Sikkim	93.9	100.0	94.8	68.46	88.65	70.67
Tamil Nadu	90.6	91.6	91.1	81.75	83.97	82.74
Tripura	94.1	93.0	93.9	71.30	76.88	72.22
Uttaranchal	94.6	94.2	94.5	78.62	79.21	78.75
Uttar Pradesh	96.3	94.1	95.8	77.53	78.44	77.72
West Bengal	93.3	81.4	90.2	79.30	70.26	77.22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.9	75.7	83.2	72.00	58.68	67.66
Chandigarh	99.7	78.1	80.7	88.78	59.84	62.73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.7	92.2	71.6	38.55	82.02	46.44
Daman & Diu	45.7	70.3	54.2	39.68	60.19	45.99
Lakshadweep	100.0	87.8	96.0	82.00	44.30	63.86
Puducherry	90.6	88.3	89.0	81.41	79.02	79.71
All India	92.6	89.9	91.8	77.41	77.31	77.38

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.4: Share of States in the total households reporting overnight visitor(s) and total number of overnight visitor(s), separately for each State/UTs

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Share in total households reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnight visitors	Share in total households reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnight visitors	Share in total households reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnight visitors
Andhra Pradesh	9.3	8.4	10.0	9.2	9.5	8.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Assam	2.6	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.8
Bihar	7.9	7.1	2.5	2.1	6.3	5.8
Chhattisgarh	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4
Delhi	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.6	1.1	1.0
Goa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gujarat	4.3	4.4	6.6	6.9	4.9	5.1
Haryana	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Jharkhand	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.3
Karnataka	4.6	4.7	7.2	7.2	5.4	5.4
Kerala	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7
Madhya Pradesh	6.2	6.9	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.5
Maharashtra	7.9	7.7	14.0	13.6	9.7	9.3
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Orissa	4.6	4.3	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.7
Punjab	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.7
Rajasthan	5.7	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.4
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tamil Nadu	5.7	4.9	12.4	11.0	7.6	6.5
Tripura	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Uttaranchal	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	16.2	18.0	10.9	12.9	14.7	16.6
West Bengal	8.6	8.1	6.4	5.9	8.0	7.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dadra & Nagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
All India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.5: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of trip separately for each State/UTs of destination

State of main destination	Purpose								
	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	All
Andhra Pradesh	14	23	734	134	4	56	1	33	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	99	28	369	93	43	100	118	140	1000
Assam	55	23	694	63	14	109	8	34	1000
Bihar	22	15	767	66	7	104	5	13	1000
Chhattisgarh	16	30	822	63	7	44	5	12	1000
Delhi	55	49	693	21	37	56	16	72	1000
Goa	46	197	489	222	29	10	0	7	1000
Gujarat	14	21	771	140	7	38	1	8	1000
Haryana	10	5	858	39	2	58	0	27	1000
Himachal Pradesh	18	49	701	142	10	43	12	26	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	11	35	743	145	18	20	5	24	1000
Jharkhand	13	31	764	87	8	79	3	14	1000
Karnataka	16	34	710	178	6	32	0	24	1000
Kerala	12	24	730	84	5	78	0	67	1000
Madhya Pradesh	13	12	838	73	4	45	2	12	1000
Maharashtra	13	21	704	175	4	67	2	14	1000
Manipur	140	21	445	71	26	144	90	60	1000
Meghalaya	68	96	585	64	11	102	12	62	1000
Mizoram	196	90	480	46	26	77	48	36	1000
Nagaland	210	36	318	82	53	121	18	162	1000
Orissa	24	51	747	52	4	87	8	27	1000
Punjab	15	7	826	93	6	33	0	20	1000
Rajasthan	9	10	787	100	8	58	1	27	1000
Sikkim	39	138	438	121	22	72	5	165	1000
Tamil Nadu	11	42	689	195	4	39	1	18	1000
Tripura	3	49	837	12	3	68	0	22	1000
Uttaranchal	18	49	496	359	8	23	14	33	1000
Uttar Pradesh	12	15	823	62	8	48	3	30	1000
West Bengal	13	57	789	35	3	78	1	24	1000
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30	146	670	26	16	57	20	36	1000
Chandigarh	11	83	627	45	31	157	1	45	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	973	2	1	21	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	410	272	317	0	0	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	11	213	671	13	2	50	0	40	1000
Puducherry	0	50	750	122	16	51	0	10	1000
Non-Response	27	15	566	175	5	63	1	37	1000
All India	15	26	760	107	6	58	2	26	1000
Estd. no. of visitor-trips ('000)	30991	52751	1611817	222832	12505	126200	5413	54573	2117446

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.6: Average no. of places visited per overnight trip by main destination for each State/UTs of destination

State of destination	Main destination		
	Within the district	Outside the district but within the state	Outside State
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	1.2	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	1.2	1.3
Assam	1.1	1.4	1.4
Bihar	1.0	1.3	1.4
Chhattisgarh	1.1	1.1	1.9
Delhi	1.3	1.0	1.2
Goa	1.0	1.0	2.0
Gujarat	1.0	1.4	2.0
Haryana	1.1	1.2	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	1.2	2.1
Jharkhand	1.0	1.2	1.5
Karnataka	1.0	1.3	1.7
Kerala	1.1	1.2	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.3
Maharashtra	1.1	1.3	1.8
Manipur	1.0	1.1	2.9
Meghalaya	1.0	1.0	1.8
Mizoram	1.0	1.0	2.8
Nagaland	1.3	1.6	1.4
Orissa	1.0	1.2	1.6
Punjab	1.0	1.1	1.1
Rajasthan	1.0	1.1	1.5
Sikkim	1.0	1.1	2.9
Tamil Nadu	1.1	1.2	1.6
Tripura	1.0	1.0	2.6
Uttaranchal	1.0	1.1	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.3
West Bengal	1.0	1.1	1.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.1	1.3	0.0
Chandigarh	1.0	1.0	1.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	1.2	1.0
Daman & Diu	1.0	1.0	1.2
Lakshadweep	1.0	0.0	1.8
Puducherry	1.1	1.1	1.2
All India	1.0	1.2	1.5

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.7A: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by source of information about the campaign

Source of information	Tripura					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	17	16	17	39	37	39
Radio	51	5	39	47	12	39
TV	597	774	640	468	679	516
Internet	3	2	3	0	3	1
Billboard/ Hoarding	13	0	10	91	1	70
More than one of these	116	157	126	142	190	153
Others	203	45	165	213	78	182
Any/Some/ All of these	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.7B: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by source of information about the campaign

Source of information	All India					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	145	139	142	172	272	220
Radio	82	22	47	113	30	73
TV	547	661	614	318	385	350
Internet	3	20	13	1	8	5
Billboard/ Hoarding	10	5	7	66	40	53
More than one of these	186	145	162	265	248	257
Others	27	8	16	65	17	42
Any/Some/ All of these	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.8A: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by impact of the campaign

Source of information	Tripura					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Resulted into one or more trips	23	119	47	181	363	222
Planning to make a trip in near future	34	40	36	52	49	51
Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	857	827	850	696	575	668
No impact	13	2	10	3	2	3
Cannot say	72	13	57	69	11	56
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

TSA Table 10.8B: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by impact of the campaign

Source of information	All India					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Resulted into one or more trips	32	45	40	43	65	54
Planning to make a trip in near future	143	169	158	131	155	143
Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	406	406	406	442	422	433
No impact	341	315	326	321	290	306
Cannot say	78	64	70	62	67	65
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Number of trips

- Total domestic or intrastate trips undertaken in Tripura were 24.77 lakh in 2008-09 (DTS, 2008-09). This amounts to 0.26 per cent of the total domestic trips undertaken in India.
- In addition to this, 63,692 trips were undertaken in the state from the other states of India, constituting a part of inbound tourism activity in the state (DTS, 2008-09). The other part relates to the tourism activity by 5,212 tourists visiting the state from other countries (MoT Report).
- With respect to outbound tourism, a total of 4,955 people living in Tripura undertook foreign trips during 2010-11 (IPS, 2010-11). This is 0.05 per cent of the total outbound tourists of India (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Number of trips / tourists

Item	Tripura	All India	Share of Tripura in All- India
Total domestic trips (No.) - within state	24,76,673	939,032,132	0.26
Total Inbound trips (No.) – from other states	63,692	-	
Total Inbound tourists (No.) – from other countries	5,212	6,603,897	0.08
Total outbound tourists (No.) – to other countries	4,955	10,842,124	0.05

Source: NCAER computations

Internal tourism expenditure

- Internal Tourism Expenditure comprises of Domestic, Inbound and Outbound Tourism Expenditure. Adding the imputed consumption to this gives the Total Internal Tourism Consumption.
- The total Internal Tourism Expenditure of the state comes out to be Rs. 43,557 lakh which is 0.09 per cent of the total Tourism Expenditure for India (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Internal Tourism Expenditure (Rs. lakh)

Item	Tripura	All India	Share of Tripura in All-India (%)
1. Domestic Tourism Expenditure	28,239	39,296,109	0.07
2. Inbound Tourism Expenditure	13,684	9,967,885	0.14
- Total Expenditure on trips from other states	5,817	-	
- Total Expenditure on trips from other countries	7,867	9,967,885	0.08
3. Outbound Tourism Expenditure	1,635	1,014,854	0.16
4. Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure (1+2+3)	43,557	50,278,848	0.09

Source: NCAER computations

Employment in tourism industries

- The overall workforce (number of jobs) in Tripura was 17.72 lakh in 2009-10.
- The number of jobs in tourism characteristic industries in the state stood at 0.86 lakh. This refers to the tourism employment of the state.
- **The direct share of tourism employment in total state employment is 4.83 per cent, as compared to the corresponding national share of 4.37 per cent (Table 6.3).**

Table 6.3: Employment in tourism industries

	Tripura	All India
Total Employment (in lakh)	17.72	5,355.4
Tourism Characteristic Industries	0.86	234.2
Tourism Connected Industries	0.27	203.7
Tourism Specific Industries	1.13	437.9
Shares in Total Employment (%)		
Tourism Characteristic Industries	4.83	4.37
Tourism Connected Industries	1.54	3.80
Tourism Specific Industries	6.37	8.18

Source: NCAER computations

Gross Value Added

- According to the Supply and Use Table of the state, prepared using the state GSDP accounts, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all industries was Rs. 15,61,572 lakh for the reference year of 2009-10.
- The GVA of Tourism characteristic industries (GVATI) works out to be Rs. 1,15,597 lakh, which is 7.40 per cent of the total state GVA or GSDP (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Gross Value Added of tourism industries

	Tripura	All India
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	15,61,572	61,86,95,000
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	1,15,597	4,42,92,221
Tourism Connected Industries	18,888	1,82,16,126
Tourism Specific Industries (1+2)	1,34,485	6,25,08,347
Shares in GVA		
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	7.40	7.16
Tourism Connected Industries	1.21	2.94
Tourism Specific Industries	8.61	10.1
Tourism Direct GVA	47,548	2,34,91,181
Share of TDGVA in total GVA	3.04	3.80

Source: NCAER computations

Direct and indirect shares in GSDP & employment

- The Tourism Direct GVA (TDGVA) for the state is Rs. 47,548 lakh.
- The share of TDGVA in the state GVA is 3.04 per cent. This is the direct share of tourism in the state GDP.
- Using the GVA and employment multipliers, we arrive at the direct and indirect contribution of tourism in the state GDP and employment respectively.
- These multipliers have been computed for the state of reference using the Input-Output analysis and are given in Table 6.5. The direct plus indirect shares in GDP and employment are obtained by multiplying their direct shares with the respective multipliers.

- The overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism in the state GDP is 5.74 per cent which is the share of TDGVA in overall GVA.
- And the overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism employment in total state employment is 11.29 per cent (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Contribution of Tourism in the Economy

	Tripura	All India
TDGVA - direct	3.04	3.80
GVATI-direct	7.4	7.16
Tourism Employment - direct	4.83	4.37
GVA multipliers	1.8858	1.843
Employment multipliers	2.3392	2.3256
TDGVA - direct and indirect	5.74	7.00
GVATI-direct and indirect	13.96	13.19
Tourism Employment - direct and indirect	11.29	10.17

Source: NCAER computations

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY²³

Basic price	The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Business and government tourism consumption	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by domestic business and government visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident businesses or governments on tourism related products within the economy.
Central product classification (CPC)	The central product classification (CPC) is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered; each type of good or service distinguished in the CPC is defined in such a way that it is normally produced by only one activity as defined in ISIC.
CIF price	The CIF price (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including any insurance and freight charges incurred to that point, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country; in SNA 1993 this concept is applied only to detailed imports.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.
Consumption of fixed capital	Consumption of fixed capital represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.
Direct tourism gross domestic product	Is direct tourism gross value added plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry (tourism net taxes on products). Direct tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than direct tourism value added. Direct tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While it is useful in this context, the direct tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. See also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.

²³ Sources of glossary:

1. United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO): International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS), 2008
2. Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008: World Tourism Organisation (WTO), United Nations (UN), Eurostat, and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
3. European System of Accounts – ESA 1995
4. United Nations Statistics Division: National Accounts Statistics, 1993 System of National Accounts (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/glossary.asp?letter=S>)

Direct tourism gross value added	The value of direct tourism output at basic prices, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. This measure is directly comparable with the value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing and should also be used for comparisons across countries. See also Direct tourism output and Direct tourism GDP.
Direct tourism output	The value of goods and services, at basic prices, which are consumed by visitors and produced in the economy by industries in a direct relationship with visitors.
Domestic output	Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.
Domestic tourism	The travel of domestic visitors is called domestic tourism. It comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.
Domestic tourism consumption	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors on tourism related products within the economy. It is the sum of household tourism consumption and business and government tourism consumption.
Domestic travel	Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel.
Domestic travellers	Those who undertake domestic travel are domestic travellers.
Domestic trip	A domestic trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.
Domestic visitor	A domestic traveller qualifies as a domestic visitor if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a resident travelling in the country of reference. Domestic visitors are those who travel within the country to a place other than their usual place of residence and stay at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafir khanas/ agrashalas/ choultries, etc for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time.
Durable consumer goods	Durable goods are goods that “may be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage”. When acquired by producers, these are considered to be capital goods used for production processes as is the case of vehicles, computers, etc. When acquired by households, they are considered to be consumer durable goods.
Economic activity	Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product is considered as an economic activity. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market (market activities), i.e. production for pay or profit, and, among the non-market activities, the production of goods and household services with paid domestic employees and owner occupied dwellings for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.
Employed persons	Employed (or worker) persons are those who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstain from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work.
Employed	Number of persons usually employed in the principal and subsidiary statuses.

persons	
Employed as per principal activity status	Those in labour force pursuing some economic activity for major time during the reference period of 365 days
Employed as per subsidiary activity status	Those in labour force pursuing some economic activity for a relatively shorter time (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days
Enterprise	An enterprise is an institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services; an enterprise may be a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution, or an unincorporated enterprise.
Establishment	An establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Exports of goods	Exports of goods consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents: generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in domestic ports by non-resident carriers and non-monetary gold.
Exports of services	Exports of services consist of exports of the following services provided by residents to non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
Excursionist	Same day visitors are called excursionists.
Final demand	Transactions that involve purchases of produced goods and services for final uses are presented in final demand table. The “final” use for a good or service is that it is not used up entirely in the reference year as an intermediate input in the production of some other good or service. Transactions for goods and services that are completely used to produce other goods and services are shown in the intermediate input (or use) table of the accounts.
Final output	This is that part of total output of each industry sold either for final consumption by households, general government or for investment (including additions to inventories) and for export. In short, it represents total output sold to final buyers. For the whole economy, total final output is equal to the value of goods and services (both domestically produced and imported) available for consumption, investment and export.
Final consumption	Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.
Final consumption expenditure of government	Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Final consumption	Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services,

expenditure of households	including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households) consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.
FOB price	The FOB price (free on board price) of exports and imports of goods is the market value of the goods at the point of uniform valuation, (the customs frontier of the economy from which they are exported); it is equal to the CIF price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.
General government	The general government sector consists of the totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.
GDP	Is the total market value of goods and services produced in the economy within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'.
Gross	The term "gross" is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "gross capital stock" or "gross domestic product").
Gross domestic product - expenditure based	Expenditure-based gross domestic product is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the FOB value of exports of goods and services), less the FOB value of imports of goods and services.
Gross domestic product - income based	Income-based gross domestic product is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.
Gross domestic product - output based	Output-based gross domestic product is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products. Output-based GDP is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
Gross fixed capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.
Gross margin	The gross margin of a provider of reservation services is the difference between the value at which the intermediated service is sold and the value accrued to the provider of reservation services for this intermediated service.
Gross value added	Gross value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is

	therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.
Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI)	Gross value added of the tourism industries is the total gross value added of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and of the degree of specialization of their production process.
Household tourism Consumption	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within economy.
Imports of goods	Imports of goods consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.
Imports of services	Imports of services consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Imputed tourism consumption	Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their inclusion is consistent with the production boundary in the core national accounts.
Inbound travel	Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel.
Inbound trip	An inbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
Inbound tourism	The travel of inbound visitors is called inbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip.
Inbound tourism consumption	Inbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.
Input-output model	It provides a detailed breakdown of economic activity among business industries and a detailed breakdown of their inputs and outputs by commodity associated with some arbitrarily fixed exogenous demand. It also provides supply requirements from other sources such as imports and government production of goods and services. The input-output model is a structural model dealing primarily with resource allocation in the economy corresponding

	to an exogenously given demand.
Input-output tables	Input-output tables are derived from Supply and Use Tables, which show the process of flows of goods and services through the economic system between producers and consumers. The transactors involved in the production process are individuals (persons or households), establishments (production units of businesses and governments), non-business entities such as non-profit institutions, and governments. An input-output table presents a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production.; they can be either in the form of (a) supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables. These tables include the Imports Use and Domestic Use matrices, industry by industry and product by product matrices plus the Leontief inverse, multipliers and other analyses of their structure.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.
Intermediate output	That part of the total output of each industry consumed by other industries in the production process.
Internal tourism	Comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips.
Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.
International tourism	Comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips.
International tourism consumption	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by international visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption within the economy by non-residents on tourism related products.
International travellers	Those who undertake international travel are considered as international travellers.
International visitor	An international traveller qualifies as an international visitor with respect to the country of reference if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a non-resident travelling in the country of reference or a resident travelling outside of it.
ISIC	ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.
Leontief inverse (input-output) table	The columns of the Leontief inverse (input-output) table show the input requirements, both direct and indirect, on all other producers, generated by one unit of output
Main destination	The main destination of a tourism trip is defined as the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip.

Main purpose of a trip	The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place. The main purpose of a trip is one of the criteria used to determine whether the trip qualifies as a tourism trip and the traveller qualifies as a visitor. If the main purpose is to be employed and earn income (compensation for the labour input provided), then the trip cannot be a tourism trip and the individual taking the trip cannot be considered as a visitor (even though it is outside his/her usual environment and for less than 12 months), but as an “other traveller”.
Margin	This is the difference between the resale price of a good and the cost to the retailer or wholesaler of the good sold. A transport margin consists of the transport charges invoiced separately by the producer in the delivery of a good.
Margin (trade)	A trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.
Margin (transport)	A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.
Multipliers	An I-O multiplier is a quantitative measure created by a particular I-O based economic model. It is an analytical answer to a hypothetical question about how a certain expenditure is expected to impact the economy. The multipliers allow users to make estimates of the whole economy impacts of small changes in the economy.
National tourism	Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips.
National tourism consumption	National tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.
Net taxes on products	Also referred to as taxes less subsidies on products. A tax or subsidy on a product is payable per unit of a good or service. The tax or subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service (quantity being measured either in terms of discrete units or continuous physical variables such as volume, weight, strength, distance, time, etc.), or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods or services transacted. A tax or subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the product is produced, sold or imported, but it may also become payable in other circumstances, such as when a good is exported, leased, transferred, delivered, or used for own consumption or own capital formation. See also Other taxes on production and Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
Other taxes on production	Consist of all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, except taxes on products. Other taxes on production include: taxes related to the payroll or workforce numbers excluding compulsory social security contributions paid by employers and any taxes paid by the employees themselves out of their wages or salaries; recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures; some business and professional licences where no service is provided by the Government in return; taxes on the use of fixed assets or other activities; stamp duties; taxes on pollution; and taxes on international transactions. See also Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

Outbound tourism	The travel of outbound visitors is called outbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip.
Outbound tourism consumption	Outbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference. Also referred to as tourism imports. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors outside of the economy while on an international trip.
Outbound trip	An outbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
Outbound travel	Travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel.
Output	Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.
Output multiplier	Output multiplier for a particular industry is defined to be the total of all outputs from each domestic industry required in order to produce one additional unit of output: that is, the column sums (Σ_i) from Leontief inverse matrix (L_{ij}).
Principal activity	The principal activity of a producer is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit. The output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation.
Principal usual activity status of persons	The activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, which is determined on the basis of a person spending relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion). Based on this a person is categorised as those (a) belonging to labour force and (b) not belonging to the labour force ('neither working nor available for work'). Within the labour force, the criteria of (i) 'working' and (ii) 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' is again based on the major time criterion. The principal status workers are from (i) whereas the subsidiary status workers can be from either or both of (i) and (ii).
Principal product	The principal product of an industry is the characteristic or main product produced by the relevant industry. Producing units are classified to industries according to which products they make. If they produce more than one product, they are classified according to whichever accounts for the greatest part of their GVA.
Production	Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of other goods and services.
Production account	The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
Products	Products, also called "goods and services", are the result of production; they are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment.
Purchaser's	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or

price	similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Same day visitor	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) if his/her trip does not include an overnight stay
Social transfers in kind	Social transfers in kind consist of social security and social assistance benefits in kind together with goods and services provided to individual household outside any social insurance scheme by non-market producers owned by government units or non-profit institutions (NPIS).
Subsidies	Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import. They include the financing of deficits on public trading services deliberately run at a loss. There are two types, see subsidies on production and subsidies on products.
Subsidy on a product	A subsidy on a product is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service produced, either as a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service or as a specified percentage of the price per unit; it may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a buyer. These are subsidies based on a quantity or value of goods or services sold.
supply	The supply of a good or service is the sum of the values of its domestic output (from all sectors), plus imports, c.i.f. when measured at basic prices. At purchasers' prices, trade and transport margins and net taxes on products are also added.
Supply Table	The main body of the Supply Table shows estimates of domestic industries' output by type of product at basic prices. The columns represent the supplying industries and the rows represent the products supplied. Additional columns covering imports of goods and services, distributors' trading margins and taxes (less subsidies) on products are added to show supply of all goods and services at purchasers' prices.
Supply and use tables	Supply and use tables are in the form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.
Tax on a product	A tax on a product is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted.
Taxes	Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units; they are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory by crossing the frontier or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units;

	they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid.
Taxes on products	Taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. These taxes are defined as product specific taxes, for example: value added tax, excise duties, air passenger tax, insurance premium tax and import duties, and are based on the volume or value of production sold.
Total economy	The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
Total final expenditure	This is the sum total of final consumption, gross capital formation and exports of goods and services. Total final expenditure is the same as total demand by final buyers and is equal to total final output.
Total intermediate consumption	The total intermediate consumption of each industry is the industry's total purchases of the outputs of other industries as well as purchases of imports of goods and services and intra-industry purchases for use in its production process. This is adjusted for the change in inventories of materials and fuels and excludes primary inputs.
Total tourism internal demand	Total tourism internal demand, is the sum of internal tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption. It does not include outbound tourism consumption.
Total output	The total output of an industry is the aggregate value of the goods and services together with the work-in-progress produced by the industry. It is equal to the value of the industry's sales plus any increase (and less any decrease) in the value of its inventories of finished products and work-in progress. Output is thus measured after deducting holding gains. The outputs of the distribution and service trades industries are measured on a 'gross margin' basis.
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	Defined as 'taxes on products' plus 'other taxes on production' less 'subsidies on products' less 'other subsidies on production'. The taxes do not include any taxes on the profits or other income received by an enterprise. They are payable irrespective of the profitability of the production process. They may be payable on the land, fixed assets or labour employed in the production process, or on certain activities or transactions.
Tourism	Comprises the activities of visitors.
Tourism characteristic industries	Are those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, producing their present product(s), or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic industries, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. Some countries use the criteria of at least 25 per cent of an industry's output must be consumed by visitors to be a country-specific tourism characteristic industry.
Tourism characteristic	These are defined in the international TSA standards as those products which would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which sales would be significantly reduced, in the absence

products	of tourism. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified.
Tourism connected industries	Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the producer. All other industries are classified as non-tourism industries, though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP.
Tourism connected products	Are those that are consumed by visitors but are not considered as tourism characteristic products. All other products in the supply and use table not consumed by visitors are classified as 'all other goods and services' in the TSA.
Tourism consumption	Tourism consumption has the same formal definition as tourism expenditure. Nevertheless, the concept of tourism consumption used in the TSA goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Actually, besides "the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips" that corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it also includes services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind, and other imputed consumption. These transactions need to be estimated using sources different from information collected directly from the visitors such as reports on home exchanges, estimations of rents associated to vacation homes, calculations of FISIM, etc.
Tourism demand	Expenditure made by, or on behalf of, the visitor before, during and after the trip and which expenditure is related to that trip and which trip is undertaken outside the usual environment of the visitor.
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)	Tourism direct gross domestic product is the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)	Tourism direct gross value added is the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that serve directly visitors in response to internal tourism consumption.
Tourism expenditure	The amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.
Tourism exports	Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to the country.
Tourism industry ratio	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
Total tourism internal demand	Computed by adding tourism internal consumption (domestic and inbound tourism consumption) with other components of internal demand, such as tourism collective

	consumption and tourism gross fixed capital formation.
Tourism imports	Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by residents on overseas trips.
Tourism net taxes on products	Consists of taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products which is attributable to productive activity of tourism related industries that are in a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of goods purchased by visitors, only the net taxes attributable to the value of retail trade services on those goods will be included.
Tourism product ratio	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
Tourism ratio	For each variable of supply in the TSA, the tourism ratio is the ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of the corresponding variable in the TSA expressed in percentage form.
Tourism share	Tourism share is the share of the corresponding fraction of internal tourism consumption to each component of supply. For each industry, the tourism share of output (in value), is the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output.
Tourism single purpose consumer durable goods	Tourism single-purpose consumer durables are a specific category of consumer durable goods that include durable goods that are used exclusively, or almost exclusively by individuals while on tourism trips.
Tourism Satellite Account	Tourism Satellite Account consists in analyzing in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services which might be associated with tourism, in establishing the actual interface with the supply of such goods and services within the economy of reference, or outside and in describing how this supply (from domestic or imported origin) interacts with other economic activities, using the SUT as a reference.
Tourist	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.
Tourism trip	Trips which are undertaken by visitors.
Tourism visit	The term tourism visit refers to a stay in a place visited during a tourism trip. However, while discussing the different forms of tourism (domestic, inbound and outbound), the term visitor is often used instead of tourism visit or tourism trip.
Travel	Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
Transportation in balance of payments statistics	Transportation (BoP item 205) covers services provided by all modes of transportation - sea, air, and other, which includes space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline - that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another. The different types of services offered include transport of passengers, transport of freight and other supporting and auxiliary services (e.g., storage and warehousing).
Travel in balance of payments statistics	The item Travel (BoP item 236) consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad or foreign travellers on the national territory for less than one year. Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to destination are recorded under the heading "transportation", but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under "travel".

Traveller	A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations for any purpose and any duration. Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel. Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel, whereas travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel. Those who undertake travel, be it domestic, inbound or outbound, will be called domestic, inbound or outbound travellers, respectively.
Trip	A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns to the same place: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places. An inbound trip will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving, whereas a domestic trip or an outbound trip will correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. A domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.
TSA aggregates	The compilation of the following aggregates, which represent a set of relevant indicators of the size of tourism in an economy is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal tourism expenditure; • Internal tourism consumption; • Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI); • Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA); • Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)
Uses	The term refers to transactions in the current accounts that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector, for example, wages and salaries are a type of use for the unit or sector that must pay them. By convention, uses are on the left-hand side of SNA accounts.
Usual environment	The geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines. This is made up of one or more areas in which a person undertakes their regular activities such as their residence, place of work, place of study and other places frequently visited. The usual environment criteria has two dimensions – frequency (places that are visited on a routine basis) and distance (locations close from home for overnight trips).
Usual expenditures	In addition to the usual expenditures made by visitors while travelling (or preparing to travel) on commodities such as transport, meals or accommodation, these expenditures cover, inter alia, expenses incurred for the purposes of travel, such as suitcases which may be purchased some time before the planned trip. On the other hand, the measure excludes expenditure on capital equipment or other capital acquisition that may be made by a businessman while on a trip (even if that were the reason for the trip). If the trip were paid for by a non-visitor (such as parents paying for their child to visit them from abroad), it would be included because the expenditure was made on behalf of the visitor.
Valuables	Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.
Visitor	A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year and 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

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

*Estimation
Procedure*

A.4.1. The unit-level data (micro-data) of the survey provides the estimated number of trips for both “last 30 days” and “last 365 days”. However, estimated number of trips by different categories such as main destination of trip, purpose and types of trip, mode of travel, etc. is available only for “last 30 days” and not for “last 365 days”. Therefore, to arrive at the estimates for “last 365 days”, it is assumed that the joint distribution for the last 365 days for households/trips/visitor-trips is the same as the joint distribution obtained for the last 30 days.

A.4.2. Accordingly, the distribution of trips by purpose of travel for “last 30 days” is applied on the marginal total estimated number of trips for “last 365 days” to arrive at the estimated number of trips by purpose of travel for the “last 365 days”. Also obtained is the estimated number of trips originating from each state when their main destination is the state of reference.

A.4.3. Further, the survey data provides information on item-wise expenditure incurred during the latest 3 overnight trips only that were undertaken during the “last 30 days”. This information is neither available for all the trips undertaken during “last 30 days” nor for trips undertaken during “last 365 days”.

A.4.4. Therefore, it is assumed that the average expenditure per trip based on last 3 overnight trips during the last 30 days for any group of trips or visitor/trips remains invariant for the last 30 days. Also, average expenditure for last 30 days for any group of trips or a particular category of expenditure is assumed to be the same for the last 365 days.

A.4.5. Under these assumptions, average expenditure per overnight trip for a group or category of trip is obtained as the ratio of total estimated expenditure incurred on the group or category of overnight trips to the estimated number of overnight trips on the basis of the latest three trips during the last 30 days for which the expenditure has been reported.

A.4.6. This ratio multiplied with the estimated total number of overnight trips during the “last 365 days” gives the total estimated expenditure for all the trips taken during “last 365 days”. It should be noted that these estimates are obtained at state-level such that the expenditures refer to those trips which originate from any state of India (other than the state of reference) and whose main destination is the state of reference.

A.4.7. The DTS also recorded item-wise expenditure incurred by non-package tourists and a lump sum expenditure incurred by package tourists. In such cases, the package cost is distributed across the items of expenditure in the same structure as observed in the expenditure pattern of non-package tourists.

A.4.8. Hence total item-wise expenditure incurred by package as well as non-package tourists is arrived at.

A.4.9. Since the reference period of DTS is 2008-09 whereas TSA is prepared for 2009-10, the expenditure data obtained from DTS are inflated for 2009-10 using the PFCE deflator.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH
Parisila Bhawan 11 Indraprastha Estate New Delhi 110 002 India
Tel.: +91 11 2337 9861-63 Fax : +91 11 2337 0164
www.ncaer.org infor@ncaer.org