

Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey 2017/18

0 0

Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of Finance

i



Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey - 2017/18

Department of Census and Statistics

Ministry of Finance

ISBN 978-955-702-160-7

Published in 2020

Preface

The Tourism industry is an important segment of the Sri Lankan economy. The Recent trends of Sri Lanka's Gross Domestic Production (GDP) show a significant role played by the service sector, which represents over 60 percent contribution to the GDP. Island economies such as the Bahamas and the Maldives secure half of their government revenue from tourism whereas in Sri Lanka it remains at the fifth place in terms of foreign revenue earnings. Thus, there is a significant potential to develop the tourism industry in Sri Lanka. This is the first ever sample survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) to measure the characteristics of the tourism industry separately to economy of Sri Lanka.

With the intention of measuring fluctuations in tourist expenditure, the DCS decided to conduct this survey. For the System of National Accounts framework, the data collected by this survey is invaluable in preparing Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), that estimate the impact of the tourism on the national economy.

The fieldwork of the survey started from 1st October, 2017 and continued till 30th September, 2018 using the same sample allocated to the Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey. For gathering information, recall-based interview method was used with a survey schedule. This report based on data collection on 25750 representative housing units covering the entire country presents the results of the Tourism Expenditure Survey (TES) done in 2017/2018, executed by the DCS.

The Department of Census & Statistics, "Sankayana Mandiraya" 306/71, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla. 12, 12, 2020.

Dr. I.R Bandara

Director General of the Department of Census & Statistics

Acknowledgements

This "Report of the Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey, 2017/18" with provincial and district level is based on the total annual sample of 25,750 housing units, covering all the districts of the country. The overall coordination of the survey was done by Mr. D.G.S.G.Munasinghe, Additional Director General (statistics) and after his retirement all coordination activities were completed by his successor, Mrs. K.M.D.S.D. Karunaratne, Additional Director General (statistics). Planning and execution of the survey was done by the staff of the Sample Survey Division under the guidance of Mrs. K.M.D.S.D. Karunaratne, Director (Statistics), and under the direction of Mr. M.D. Sunil Senanayake, Deputy Director.

The Survey was carried out to measure the contribution of the domestic tourism to the country's economy in order to compile the national accounts of Sri Lanka. Technical Frame work was prepared with the participation of Mr. Manjula Ekanayake, Mr. Anuruddaha Weerathunga, Mrs. I.C. Premarathne, Mrs. I. Kulathilake, Mr. N.A.S. Laksiri Statisticians/ Senior Statisticians of the National Account Division, Mr.Senadeera, Mrs. U.S. Dilrukshi, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathna, Mrs. R.P.M. Subashini, Mrs. P.D. Nanayakkara, statisticians of the Sample Surveys Division and Mr. Gnanendra Perera, Statistical Officer of the Sample Surveys Division.

The survey activities were organized and supervised by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara, Mr. K.S.R.L. Senadeera, Mrs. M.D.D.D. Deepawansa, Mrs. C. Jayawickrama, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S. Karunarathna, Mr. K. Weerasiri, Mrs. U.S. Dilrukshi, Mr. M.L.K.P. Kumara, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Mrs. P.D. Nanayakkara, Ms. R.P.M. Subashini, Senior Statisticians & Statisticians of the sample surveys division.

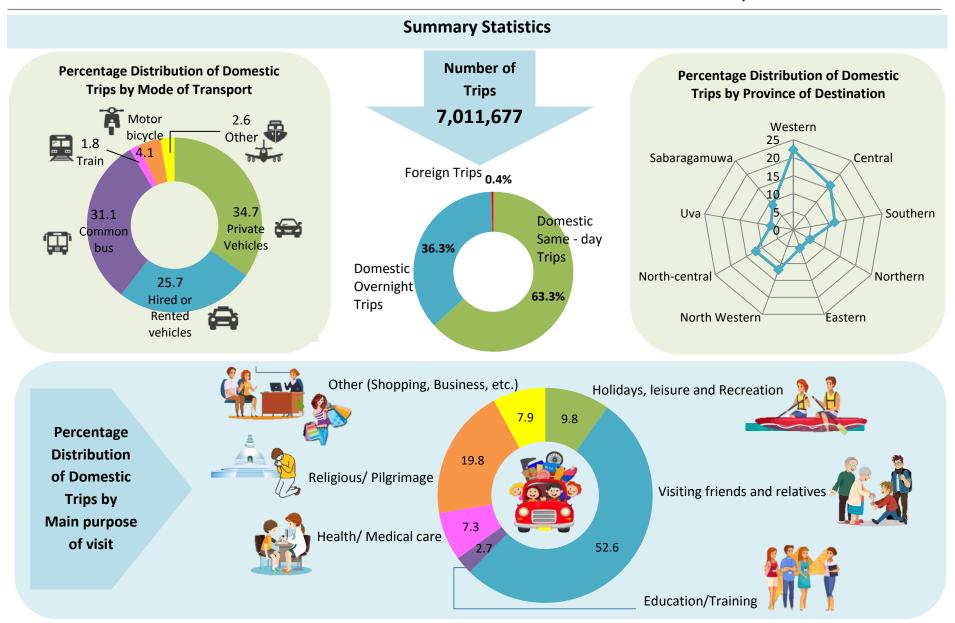
The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by Mrs. U.S. Dilrukshi, Mrs. R.P.M. Subashini, Mr. Suresh Statisticians with the support of Mr. A.E. Atapattu, Mr. S. Balasankar, Mrs. C.S. Liyanage, under the supervision of Mrs. E.A.A.P Egodawatte and Mr. W. Gnanatilaka Deputy Directors of the Sample Surveys Division. The Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers (iii), Information and Communication Technology Assistants, Data Entry Officers/Coding Clerks and of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process. The Information & Communication Technology Division, under the direction of Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R. Fernando, Director (ICT) was responsible for the preparation of data entry and computer edit programmes. Developing the sample selection programme and its related computer programme was done by Mr. S. Tinesh Assistant Director (ICT) and editing programme was done by Mr. P.P. Wadanambi, ICT officer.

This publication was organized and prepared by Mrs. U.S. Dilrukshi, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Mrs. P.D. Nanayakkara, Mrs. G.D. Manamperi, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S. Karunarathne Statisticians under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawatte and Mr. W. Gnanatilaka, Deputy Directors of the Sample surveys Division.

District staff of the Department who worked on the survey deserves a special word of thanks, The Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians supervised the survey and field Statistical Officers worked hard during the data collection stage, to make this survey a success. The printing of the report was done by the staff of Printing Division, under the guidance of Mrs. U.V. Jayakody, Director and under the supervision of Mr. M.L.K.P.Kumara, Statistician of the Printing Division.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to all the respondents of the survey for their valuable cooperation.

Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey –2017/18 Department of Census and Statistics







CONTENTS

	Preface	
	Acknowledgements	
	Summary Statistics	V
01	Introduction	1
02	Survey Methodology	5
03	Concepts and Definitions	11
04	Characteristics of Trips	20
05	Same - day Trips (Domestic)	30
06	Overnight Trips (Domestic)	37
07	Characteristics of Visitors	44
08	Tourism Expenditure	48
	Annexure Tables	54
	Survey Questionnaire	58

List of Tables

T-1-1-2-4-4		Page
Table 2.1.1:	Sample allocation by district – 2017/18	06
Table 4.2.1:	Percentage distribution of type of trip by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	22
Table 4.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination and type of domestic trip, September 2017 - August 2018	24
Table 4.4.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination and main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	26
Table 4.5.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	27
Table 4.5.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	28
Table 4.5.3:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	29
Table 5.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	32
Table 5.3.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by main purpose of visit and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	33
Table 5.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	34
Table 5.4.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	35
Table 5.4.3:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	36
Table 6.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	39
Table 6.3.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	40

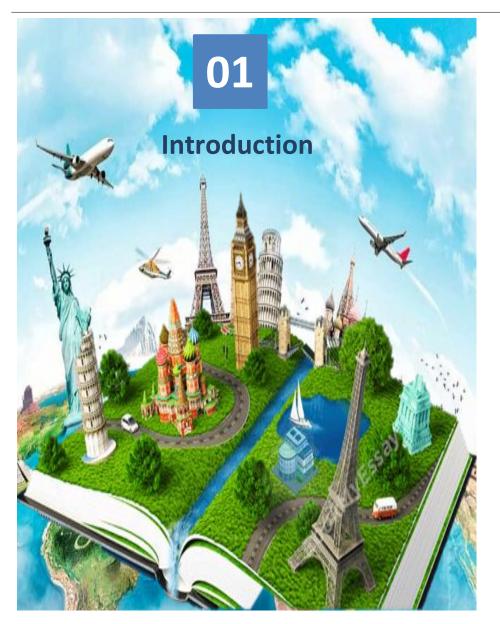
Table 6.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	41
Table 6.4.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	42
Table 6.4.3:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	43
Table 7.1.1:	Percentage distribution of visitors' travel by sex, September2017 – August 2018	45
Table 7.1.2:	Percentage distribution of visitors by level of education and sector, September2017 – August 2018	45
Table 7.1.3:	Percentage distribution of visitors by marital status and sex, September2017 – August 2018	46
Table 7.1.4:	Percentage distribution of visitors by age group and sex, September2017 – August 2018	46
Table 7.1.5:	Percentage distribution of visitors' travel by sector, September2017 – August 2018	47
Table 8.1.1:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by products and domestic trips, September 2017 - August 2018	49
Table 8.1.2:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by product and province of destination in domestic trips, September 2017 - August 2018	50
Table 8.1.3:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by product and province of destination in domestic same-day trips, September 2017 - August 2018	51
Table 8.1.4:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by product and province of destination in domestic overnight trips, September 2017 - August 2018	52
Table 8.1.5:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by package type tours, September 2017 - August 2018	53

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 3.1:1	Identifying the usual environment	13
Figure 4.1.1:	Percentage distribution of type of trips, September 2017 - August 2018	21
Figure 4.1.2:	Percentage distribution of type of trips by province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018	21
Figure 4.2.1:	Percentage distribution of trips by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	23
Figure 4.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by month of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	23
Figure 4.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	24
Figure 4.4.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination and main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	26
Figure 4.5.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	27
Figure 4.5.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	28
Figure 4.5.3:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	29
Figure 5.1.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	31
Figure 5.2.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by month of visit, September 2017 – August 2018	31
Figure 5.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by main purpose of visit and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	33
Figure 5.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	34
Figure 5.4.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017-August 2018	35

Figure 5.4.3:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	36
Figure 6.1.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	38
Figure 6.2.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by month of visit, September 2017 - August 2018	38
Figure 6.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	40
Figure 6.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	41
Figure 6.4.2:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	42
Figure 6.4.3:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018	43
Figure 7.1.1:	Percentage distribution of visitors' travel by sex, September 2017 – August 2018	45
Figure 7.1.2:	Percentage distribution of visitors by level of education and sector, September2017 – August 2018	45
Figure 7.1.3:	Percentage distribution of visitors by marital status and sex, September2017 – August 2018	46
Figure 7.1.4:	Percentage distribution of visitors by age group and sex, September2017 – August 2018	46
Figure 7.1.5:	Percentage distribution of visitors' travel by sector, September2017 – August 2018	47
Figure 8.1.1:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by products and domestic trips, September 2017 - August 2018	49
Figure 8.1.5:	Percentage distribution of expenditure by package type tours, September 2017 - August 2018	53

List of Maps		
-		Page
Map 4.4.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	25
Map 5.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	32
Map 6.3.1:	Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018	39



1.1. General Background

1.1.1. Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for Sri Lanka

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) initiated a project to develop Tourism Satellite Account System for Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), and many other government and private agencies related to the tourism industry. The first phase of the project is to implement the experimental TSA for the year 2017/18. It includes two stages. The first stage involved conducting a household survey on domestic tourism, an airport survey on inbound tourism and an Airport survey on outbound tourism. The second stage was the Compilation of Tourism Satellite Accounts. At the second phase, the department will be able to compile annual experimental TSAs at regular intervals.

1.1.2. Purpose of TSA

Tourism Satellite Account provides a picture of the role of tourism plays in Sri Lanka, with information on the changing levels and the impact of tourism activity. It presents information on tourism's contribution to the Sri Lankan economy in terms of production, expenditure and employment.

The tourism satellite account is compiled under a United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) framework (RMF-2008). It is part of a core set of tourism data that provides base information for understanding and monitoring tourism activity in the country. Other elements of the core dataset include surveys of spending by international and domestic visitors, visitor arrival and accommodation statistics, and forecasts on tourist numbers and expenditure.

1.1.3. What is a tourism satellite account?

A tourism satellite account integrates data about the supply and use of tourism-related goods and services into a single format. It summarizes the contribution tourism makes to production and employment, being consistent with and integrated to official national accounts. This ensures that the importance of the tourism sector is measured and understood in the context of the Sri Lankan economy as a whole. Sri Lankan Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) measures expenditure in the country by both resident and nonresident tourists, and thus gives a picture of the overall size of the tourism industry, including its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment.

Tourism, unlike 'conventional' industries, such as agriculture or manufacturing that are classified according to the goods and services they produce is defined by the characteristics of the customer who demands tourism products. Tourism products can cut across standard industry definitions and therefore require a different approach.

Satellite accounts are an extension of the core national accounts, and involve rearranging existing information in the national accounts so that an area of particular economic or social importance can be analyzed more closely. As an extension of the core system of national accounts, satellite accounts are an important recommendation of the international standard, the System of National Accounts 2008 (Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, 2008).

At the end of this project, we will be able to present national estimates in Tourism Satellite Accounts. The supply and use framework of Tourism Accounts provides a detailed picture of the economy broken down by industry, product, primary inputs, and by final demand categories. It is the starting point for deriving final accounts to give a timelier picture of the impact of tourism industry, via TSAs, by using fewer data sources for the other years.

1.1.4. Tourism Direct Value Added (TDVA/VATI)

Value added is the 'value' of businesses add to the goods and services that they purchase (intermediate inputs) and use in producing their own outputs. The measurement of tourism's direct value added, also known as tourism's direct contribution to GDP, is the major focus of the TSA. As direct value added for tourism is measured on the same basis as that is used for industries in the national accounts, it enables a consistent comparison between the tourism industry's contribution to the GDP and that of more traditional industries such as agriculture and construction. Direct value added does not measure the full impact of tourism on the Sri Lankan economy because it is limited to businesses that have a direct relationship with tourists. Additional value added comes from tourism industry through producing intermediate inputs used in producing goods and services can be estimated tourists, even

though there is no direct relationship between the producer of the intermediate inputs and the tourist. This additional value added is known as the indirect value added of the tourism industry.

1.2. Household survey on domestic tourism

An all-Island household survey on domestic tourism expenditure in Sri Lanka was carried out by the DCS during the period October 2017 to September 2018 as part of the project of compiling Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for Sri Lanka. This is the first survey conducted on domestic tourism by the DCS and this survey has covered the expenditures done by the Sri Lankans on tourism.

The data were collected through a household questionnaire. This survey provides estimates of the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of visitors (persons performing trips), the number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and the number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in Sri Lanka.

It was also intended to study the domestic tourism activity by different demographic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, level of education and characteristics of trips such as main purpose of visit, district of origin, district of destination, etc. and the expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity.

1.3. Main Objective of the survey

To collect the information related to the tours of people living in households to compile the Tourism Satellite Accounts.

1.4. Scope of the survey

1.4.1. Content and coverage

The Survey questionnaire that was used to collect information from households has seven sub sections, is attached at the end of the report.

1.4.2. Reference period

A lengthy reference period creates problems of recall lapse, especially when it is not only the number of trips made during the period but also the details of each trip undertaken that have to be studied. To overcome this issue, a short reference period was used in this survey. Thus, trips taken place was recorded with a reference period of 'last month' by the members of the surveyed households. Details of the trips and expenditure related to each trip were also recorded with reference to the trips completed within last month and by the members of the survey households.

1.4.3. Geographical coverage

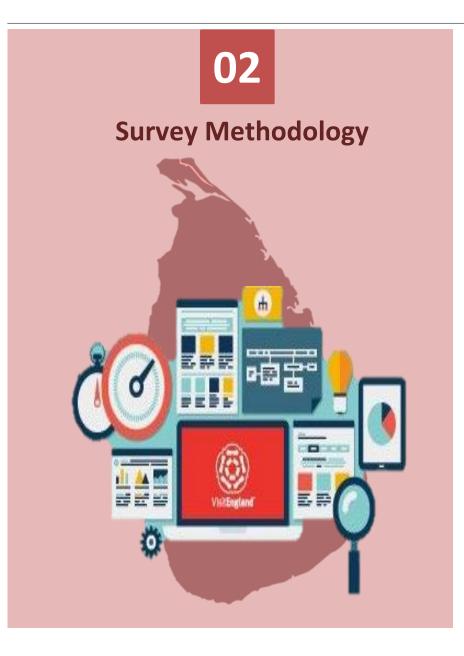
The survey covered all the 25 districts of the country.

1.4.4. Outline of the survey

The fieldwork of the survey started from 1st October, 2017 and continued till 30th September, 2018.

1.4.5. Method of data collection

The recall-based interview method was used with a survey schedule for data collection from a sample of randomly selected households.



2.1. Sampling plan

The survey used two-stage stratified sampling design. At the first stage, census blocks were selected as primary sampling units (PSUs). Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey 2017/18 used 2575 PSUs. At the second stage, ten housing units were selected from each selected PSUs as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). Accordingly, the survey was planned to gather information from 25,750 housing units.

2.2. Sampling frame

Sri Lanka was divided in to approximately 65,000 census enumeration areas (called census blocks) at the time of the Census of Population & Housing 2012, mainly for the convenience of census enumeration. All the building units located in these census blocks were listed at the listing stage of census. This completed list of census blocks was used as the sampling frame for the household sample surveys conducted by the DCS. Usually, the selected census blocks for the survey are updated by making adjustments. The updated list of housing units in Labour Force Survey 2017 was used for sample selection of TES 2017/18.

2.3. Sample size

In order to achieve the objectives, it was decided that the survey should be based on a national sample of 25,750 households. It should be noted that estimates based on sample surveys are always subject to sampling errors and therefore, it is not possible to obtain estimates at every desired level. Estimates at lower geographical levels such as province, district, and sector will be provided when such estimates are feasible subject to the relevant sampling errors.

2.4. Sample allocation

2575 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) were allocated to each district and to each sector (Urban, Rural and Estate) by using the Neymann allocation method. The allocated sample for each district was then equally distributed for 12 months. The table 2.1.1 gives the sample distributions by district for the year 2017/2018. The survey was conducted from October 2017 up to September 2018.

2.5. Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)

Primary sampling units are the **census blocks** prepared for the Census of Population and Housing - 2012.

District No. of Housing Units		District	No. of Housing Units	
Total	25,750	Mullaitivu	400	
Colombo	2,500	Kilinochchi	420	
Gampaha	2,600	Batticaloa	720	
Kalutara	1,330	Ampara	900	
Kandy	1,700	Trincomalee	600	
Matale	720	Kurunegala	1,850	
Nuwara Eliya	800	Puttalam	850	
Galle	1,320	Anuradhapura	820	
Matara	1,180	Polonnaruwa	600	
Hambantota	860	Badulla	900	
Jaffna	750	Moneragala	550	
Mannar	400	Ratnapura	1,200	
Vavunia	430	Kegalle	1,350	

Table 2.1.1: Sample allocation by district – 2017/18

2.6. Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU)

Secondary Sampling Units are the **housing units** in the selected 2575 primary sampling units (census blocks). From each selected primary sampling unit, 10 housing units (SSU) were selected for the survey using systematic random sampling method.

2.7. Estimation procedure

This could be given by,

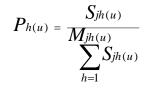
$$\hat{X}_{jk} = \frac{1}{\text{mjk(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{mjk(u)} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{nh(u)} X_{hi(u)}$$

+
$$\frac{1}{m_{jk(r)}} \sum_{h(r)=1}^{m_{jk(r)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(r)}} \frac{N_{h(r)}}{n_{h(r)}} \sum_{i(r)=1}^{n_{h(r)}} X_{hi(r)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{m_{jk(e)}} \sum_{h(e)=1}^{m_{jk(e)}} \frac{1}{P_{h(e)}} \frac{N_{h(e)}}{n_{h(e)}} \sum_{i(e)=1}^{n_{h(e)}} X_{hi(e)}$$

Where

- $m_{jk(u)}$ = Number of census blocks selected from the urban sector of the jth district for the kth survey month.
- $P_{h(u)}$ = Selection probability of the hth census block in the urban sector.



- $S_{jh(u)}$ = Measure of size (number of housing units) of the hth census block in the urban sector of the jth district.
- $M_{jh(u)}$ =Total number of census blocks in urban sector of the jth district.
- $N_{h(u)}$ = Total number of housing units listed in the hth census block in the urban sector.
- $n_{h(u)}$ = Number of housing units selected from the hth census block in the urban sector.
- $X_{hi(u)}$ = The observed value for the ith sample household in the hth census block in the urban sector.

 $m_{jk(r)},\ P_{h(r)},\ S_{jh(r)},\ M_{jh(r)},\ N_{h(r)},\ n_{h(r)},\ and\ X_{hi(r)}$ are corresponding terms for the rural sector and

 m_{jk} (e), P_h (e), S_{jh} (e), M_{jh} (e), N_h (e), n_h (e), and X_{hi} (e) are corresponding terms for the estate sector.

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the country for month k,

 $\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{k} = \sum_{i=1}^{25} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{jk}$ (1

The estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the j^{th} district, based on all 12 rounds.

 $\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{j} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{jk}$ ______2

The total estimate for the total value of a characteristic for the urban sector for the country, based on all 12 rounds.

$$\hat{X}_{u} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^{12} \sum_{j=1}^{25} \hat{X}_{jk(u)}$$
(3)

Where

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{jk(u)} = \frac{1}{m_{jk(u)}} \sum_{h(u)=1}^{m_{jk}(u)} \frac{1}{P_{h(u)}} \frac{N_{h(u)}}{n_{h(u)}} \sum_{i(u)=1}^{n_{h(u)}} X_{hi(u)}$$

Similarly $\stackrel{\wedge}{\mathbf{X}}_r$ and $\stackrel{\wedge}{\mathbf{X}}_e$ rural and estate sector estimates for the country can be obtained.

2.8. Adjustment for unit non-response

The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the final result code recorded under control data section of the schedule. Based on the final result codes, the households were grouped into the following categories, which were used as a basis for adjusting for the unit non-response.

2.9. Category and description

	Result code
1. Schedule completed	1
2. Housing unit demolished or vacant	3
3. Unable to complete schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	2,4,5,6,7

Category 1 and 2

These were considered as fully accounted for as the schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview and therefore no adjustment was necessary.

Category 3

This is incomplete therefore, a non-response adjustment was made for this category. The assumption made here for the adjustment of non-response was the proportion of households in category 3 which is the same as the corresponding proportion for sample households in category 1. This assumption is applied on a block-by-block basis separately for urban, rural and estate sectors. The block weight before adjusting for unit non-response was,

 $W'_{h} = \frac{1}{m_{jk}} \sum_{h=1}^{m_{jk}} \frac{1}{P_{h}} \frac{N_{h}}{n_{h}}$

 N_h = Total number of housing units listed in block h. n_h = Number of housing units selected in block h.

Where.

The revised weight should take the form

$$W_h = W'_h \left(\frac{n^{1}_h - n_{h_2}}{n_{h_1}}\right)$$

Where,

 n_{h1} = Number of sample households in category 1.

 n_{h2} = Number of sample households in category 2.

 n_{h}^{1} = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3) = (n_h)

2.10. Field enumeration

Field enumeration of the TES was carried out during the period from the first week of October 2017 to the fourth week of September 2018. Training was provided to the survey staff covering all the aspects of survey before the commencement of the survey fieldwork.

2.11. Field editing and coding

The manual editing and coding of the field questionnaires were done by the enumerators while they were in the field. After receiving the schedules to the sample surveys division they were checked manually by Statistical Officers.

2.12. Data processing

When the field work including field editing and coding was completed in a given district, the questionnaires were dispatched to the Sample Surveys Division (SSD) of the DCS. With limited checking at the SSD, the field questionnaires were handed over to the staff of the data entry and editing section of the SSD for computer data entry.

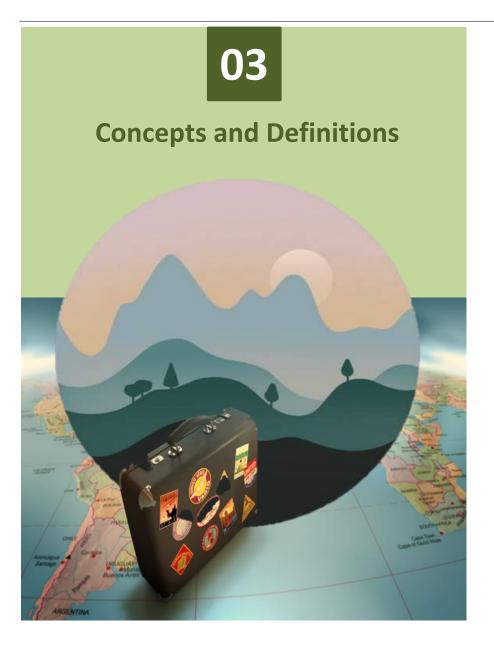
2.13. Computer data entry

On average, fifteen workstations were utilized for data entering with fifteen data entry operators under the supervision of twelve statisticians in the SSD. The data entry program was developed by the Information and Communication Technology Division using CS Pro software. An identified range and consistency edits have been incorporated in the data entry program.

2.14. Computer edits

During data entry, the following computer edits were performed.

- (i) Checking of ID's for completion, correctness and duplication
- (ii) Structural edits
- (iii) Range edits
- (iv) Consistency edits



3.1. Residence

3.1.1. Household

A group of persons who normally live together and sharing food from a common kitchen and/or other essentials jointly with themselves for living considered as a household.

A Household can be a single person who lives alone or more persons who lived together. Guests and domestic servants (whose total period of stay in the household was either 6 months or expected to be 6 months) were also included to the household members. The size of a household is the total number of persons usually live in the household.

3.1.2. Usual place of residence

The usual place of residence is the geographical place of residence of the place where the enumerated person usually resides. When a person had been either staying at a particular residence continuously for at least six months immediately prior to the date of survey or is staying there with the intention to stay there continuously for six months or more, that place was taken as his/her usual place of residence.

The usual place of residence does not always have to be the permanent residence. For a person who has more than one place of residence, his usual place of residence is the place where he leaves for work or school, or where he resides for most nights of the week on average.

3.1.3. Other places of residence

Except the normal residence of a person, who has more than one place that he/ she used for residence purposes, are considered as other places of residence.

3.1.4. Specific places

Places that are generally or frequently go for work or other purposes are considered as specific places.

3.1.5. Usual environment

The usual environment of an individual is a key concept in tourism.

It is defined as the geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines.

The purpose of introducing the concept of usual environment is to exclude from visitors those travellers commuting regularly between their place of usual residence and place of work or study, or frequently visiting places within their current life routine, for instance homes of friends or relatives, shopping centers, religious, healthcare or any other facilities that might be at a substantial distance away or in a different administrative area but are regularly and frequently visited.

The concept of place of usual residence is attached to households, while in tourism statistics the usual environment is a characteristic attached to individuals. Two individuals, members of the same household, necessarily have the same place of usual residence, but their usual environments might differ to some extent.

Further, usual environment is how they behave in their usual environment in relation to their own life stage and social level. Also, a person goes through different stages of his life for example, infancy, childhood, youth, and adulthood can be considered. Changes in the above activities may be related to these stages.

The survey also focused on the following components, designed to take into account the international criteria for identifying a person's usual environment.

1. The activities performed within a distance of 5km or less from a person's place of usual residence or specific places (mentioned above) shall be considered as part of usual environment.

2. If one travels to the same place frequently for the same purpose, it should be considered as usual environment.

The figure 3.1.1 illustrates the usual environment.

3.2. Travel and tourism

3.2.1. Travel and traveller

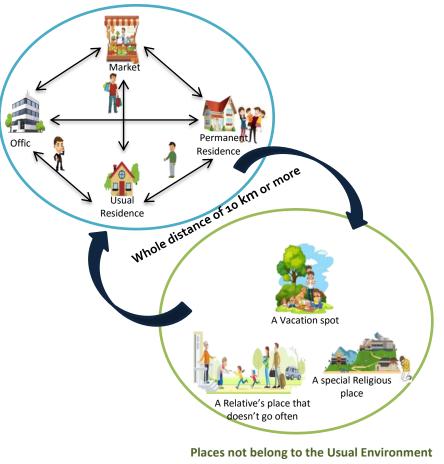
Travel refers to the activity of travellers. A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations beyond his or her usual environment for any purpose and any duration.

• Domestic travel: Travel within a country by residents.

 Inbound and Outbound travel: Travel to a country by nonresidents is called inbound travel, whereas travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel.

Figure 3.1.1: The usual environment

Places belong to the Usual Environment



3.2.2. A Trip

A trip refers to the travel by a person beyond his/ her usual environment from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places.

- Domestic trip: 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.
- Inbound trip: The travel between arriving in a country and leaving.
- Outbound trip: The travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. It has a main destination outside the country.

Type of trips

• Domestic same - day trips

A person who travels without spending a night within the borders of his country, within a day and arrives at a place of Usual Place of residence or a specific place in Usual Environment. (Visits made on the same day from 00.00 to 23.59 according to the 24-hour clock)

• Domestic Overnight Trips

A person spends one night or more within the borders of his or her country, arriving at a Usual Place of residence or a specific place in the Usual Environment, with or without accommodation elsewhere during his visit. (24 hours after 00.00 hrs.)

• Foreign Trips

A person travels to another country outside the borders of their country, for less than a year to a Place of residence or to a specific place in the Usual Environment.

3.2.3. A visitor

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 visited.

A domestic, inbound or outbound traveller on a tourism trip is called a domestic, inbound or outbound visitor, respectively.

A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a **tourist** (or **overnight visitor**) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a **same-day visitor** (or **excursionist**) otherwise.

Characteristics of the visitor (Tourist/ Excursionist)

Personal characteristics of visitors should be collected either through administrative procedures (for example, entry/departure cards, control information collected in collective accommodation establishments, etc.) or through household or border surveys or at specific places or in the particular circumstances associated with the trip. The visitor characteristics refer to the following:

- Sex
- Age
- Marital status
- Education
- Economic activity status
- Occupation

3.2.4. Tourism

Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. It is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation.

3.2.5. Domestic tourism

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.

3.2.6. Inbound tourism

The activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips.

3.2.7. Outbound tourism

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 trip.

3.3. Characteristics of tourism trips

Trips associated with different forms of tourism may be characterized by,

- •Main purpose
- •Types of "tourism product"

- Duration of a trip or visit
- Origin and destination
- Modes of transport
- •Types of accommodation

3.3.1. Main purpose of a trip/ visit

The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.

In the survey, these main purposes were broadly categorized as follows.

A. Personal

This category includes all purposes of tourism trips that are not classified as business and professional.

A.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation

This category includes sightseeing, visiting natural or manmade sites, attending sporting or cultural events, practicing a sport as a non-professional activity, using beaches, swimming pools and any recreation and entertainment facilities, cruising, gambling, attending summer camps for youngsters, resting, honey-mooning, fine dining, visiting establishments specialized in well-being, fitness except in the context of a medical treatment, staying in a vacation home owned or leased by the household, etc.

A.2. Visiting friends and relatives

This category includes activities such as visiting relatives or friends; attending weddings, funerals or any other family event; short-term caring for the sick or old, etc.

A.3. Education and training

This category includes taking short-term courses paid either by employers (excluding "on-the-job" training classified in Business and professional) or others, which should be identified separately, where relevant; following particular programmes of study (formal or informal) or acquiring specific skills through formal courses, including paid study, language, professional or other special courses, university sabbatical leaves, etc.

A.4. Health and medical care

This category includes, receiving services from hospitals, clinics, convalescent homes and, more generally, health and social institutions, visiting thalassotherapy and health and spa resorts and other specialized places to receive medical treatments when they are based on medical advice, including cosmetic surgeries using medical facilities and services. This category includes only short-term treatments because long-term treatments requiring stays of one year or more are not part of tourism.

A.5. Religion/ pilgrimages

This category includes, attending religious meetings and events, pilgrimages, etc.

A.6. Shopping

This category includes, for example, purchasing consumer goods for own personal use or as gifts except for resale or for use in a future productive process, (in which case the purpose would be business and professional), etc.

A.7. Transit

This category consists of stopping at a place without any specific purpose other than being en route to another destination.

A.8. Other

This category includes, for example, volunteer work (not included elsewhere), investigative work and migration possibilities; undertaking any other temporary non-remunerated activities not included elsewhere, etc.

B. Business and professional

This category includes the activities of the self-employed and employees as long as they do not correspond to an implicit or explicit employer employee relationship with a resident producer in the country or place visited, those of investors, businessmen, etc. It also includes, for example, attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; giving lectures, concerts, shows and plays; promoting, purchasing, selling or buying goods or services on behalf of non-resident producers (of the country or place visited); participating in foreign Government missions as diplomatic, military or international organization personnel, except when stationed on duty in the country visited; participating in nongovernmental organization missions; participating in scientific or academic research; programming tourism travel, contracting accommodation and transport services, working as guides or other tourism professionals for non-resident agencies (of the country or place visited); participating in professional sports activities; attending formal or informal on-the-job training courses; being part of crews on a private mode of transport (corporate jet, yacht, etc.), etc.

3.3.2. Duration of a trip or visit

The volume of tourism can be characterized by the number of trips, and also by the number of nights. The duration of a trip that includes an overnight stay is expressed in terms of the number of nights. Trips that do not involve an overnight stay have to be considered same-day trips irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip.

3.3.3. Origin of the trip

For domestic tourism, the place of usual residence of the visitor is called the Origin. For foreign trips, the country of residence where the decisions are taken and implemented regarding the organization of the trip called the Origin.

3.3.4. Main destination

The main destination of a trip was the place, visiting of which was central to the decision to undertake the trip. However, if no such place could be identified by the informant, the main destination was to be defined as the place where the visitors spent most of their time during the trip. If the visitors spent the same amount of time in two or more places during the trip, then the main destination is defined as the one among these places that was the farthest from the usual place of residence of the visitors. The main destination of a trip was the same for all the members who undertook that trip.

3.3.5. Main mode of transport

Mode of travel refers to means of transport used by visitor to travel in a trip. Mode by which maximum distance was traveled was treated as 'main' mode of travel for the trip.

The travel relevant here was the travelling done to cover the distances to the destinations and not joyrides or movement for adventure. One or more of the following means of transport were possible in a trip.

- 1. Own transport
- 2. Rented vehicle
- 3. Hired transport
- 4. Public bus transport
- 5. Train
- 6. Air transport
- 7. Ship/ Boat
- 8. Motor bicycle/ Bicycle

3.3.6. Type of accommodation

Accommodation refers to the space, usually for paid lodging, where the visitor spent some considerable time for spending night, taking rest, spending some leisure time, refreshing oneself, etc. during the trip. It could be five-star hotel, guest house, rented house, Government guest house, hostels, places of friends and relatives, camps, etc.

3.4. Tourism Expenditure

Tourism expenditure included expenditure made not just during the trip but also the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip. It included all expenses related to the trip paid or payable by the household. It also included expenditure related to the trip, whether directly paid or reimbursed, by some institution like government or other agencies on behalf of the selected household. All expenditure made by a sample household (whose members were on a trip) on members of other households was included. But all expenditure made by other households for any trip undertaken by a sample household was excluded.

Categories of tourism consumption

3.4.1. Domestic tourism consumption

The tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference.

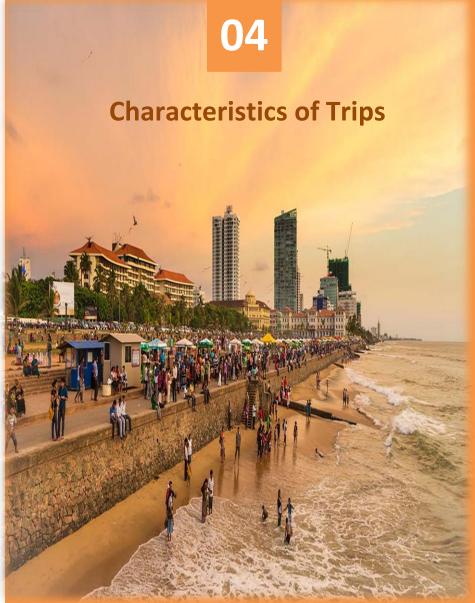
3.4.2. Inbound tourism consumption

The tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.

3.4.3. Outbound tourism consumption

The tourism consumption of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference.

Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey –2017/18 **Department of Census and Statistics**



A total of 7,011,677 trips were undertaken by visitors in the country during September 2017 to August 2018

April 2018 had the

Most visitors from **Western Province** undertook domestic and foreign trips

52.6%

Visiting friends & relatives was the most prevalent purpose for domestic trips

63.3 % **Domestic Same-day trips**

36.3 % Domestic overnight trips 0.4 %

Foreign trips

The most popular mode of transport for domestic trips was



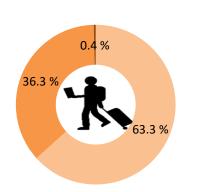
private vehicle



Tourism Expenditure Survey, September 2017 - August 2018

4.1. Type of trips

Figure 4.1.1: Percentage distribution of type of trips, September 2017 - August 2018



- Domestic Same day trips
- Domestic Overnight trips
- Foreign trips

A total of 7,011,677 trips were undertaken by visitors in the country during September 2017 to August 2018, of which 63.3 percent were same-day trips and 36.3 percent were overnight trips. Only 0.4 percent constitutes the foreign trips.

Figure 4.1.2: Percentage distribution of type of trips by province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

								Accessed	
Same-day	24.0%	14.2%	12.1%	5.0%	4.5%	17.1%	8.9%	3.1%	11.2%
Overnight	28.4%	14.2%	11.3%	4.4%	4.1%	13.6%	7.9%	5.7%	10.3%
Foreign	64.1%	5.0%	4.5%	8.4%	5.4%	3.7%	0*	1.9%	7.0%
Total	25.7%	14.2%	11.8%	4.8%	4.4%	15.8%	8.5%	4.1%	10.9%
	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North Central	Uva	u Sabaragamuwa

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

The results presented in the figure 4.1.2 focus on the percentage distribution of type of trips by the province of origin during the period (September, 2017-August, 2018). The majority of trips were originated from the Western province (25.7%), followed by North-

western province (15.8%), Central province (14.2%), Southern province (11.8%), The least number of trips were originated from Eastern and Uva provinces, 4.4% and 4.1%, respectively.

4.2. Main purpose of visit

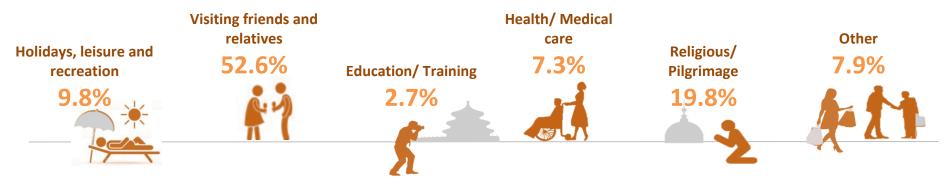
Table 4.2.1: Percentage distribution of type of trip by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018

	Type of trip						
Main purpose of visit	Domestic same-day	Domestic overnight	Foreign	Total			
Holidays, leisure and recreation	9.5	10.4	17.1	9.8			
Visiting friends and relatives	48.9	59.4	24.0	52.6			
Education/ Training	3.2	1.7	9.9	2.7			
Health/ Medical care	10.0	2.5	1.3	7.3			
Religious/Pilgrimage	18.6	21.7	29.4	19.8			
Other*	9.8	4.2	18.3	7.9			
Total	100	100	100	100			

* 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

The table 4.2.1 summarizes the main purpose of visit by type of trip during the period September, 2017 to August, 2018. Visiting friends & relatives was the most prevalent purpose for both same day (48.9%) and overnight trips (59.4%). Religious/pilgrimage was the second main purpose for both same - day (18.6%) and overnights trips (21.7%). The least reported purpose for undertaking domestic trips was attending Education/Training. On the other hand, Religious/pilgrimage was the main reason for undertaking foreign trips.





The largest percentage of trips is accounted for by visiting friends and relatives (52.6%) followed by religious /pilgrimage trips (19.8%).

4.3. Month of visit

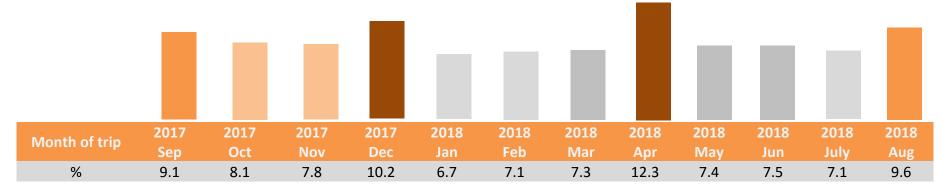


Figure 4.3.1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by month of visit, September 2017 - August 2018

The above Figure shows the percentage distribution of domestic trips by month of visit from September 2017 - August 2018. According to that April 2018, reported the highest number of domestic trips (12. 3%) and January 2018, reported the least number of domestic trips (6.7 %).

4.4. Province of destination

 Table 4.4.1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination and type of domestic trip, September 2017 - August 2018

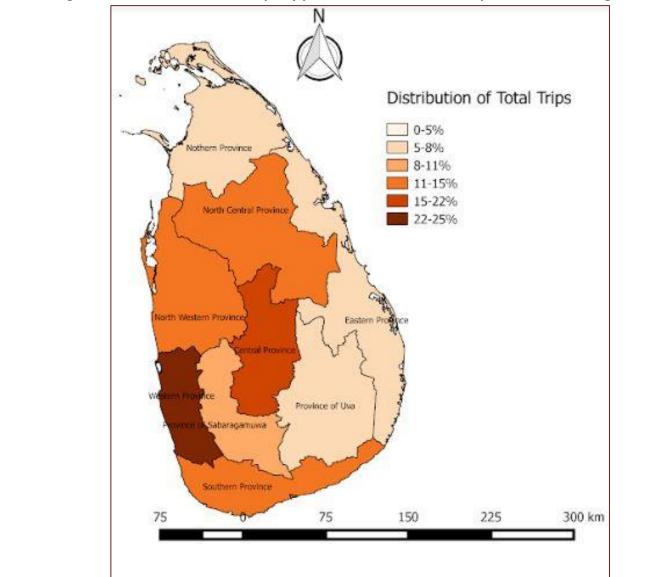
Province of	Type of do	Total	
destination	Same-day	Overnight	(%)
Western	24.6	18.1	22.2
Central	15.8	16.5	16.0
Southern	11.0	13.1	11.7
Northern	5.0	5.9	5.4
Eastern	5.2	6.0	5.5
North Western	13.5	8.9	11.9
North-central	11.5	13.0	12.0
Uva	4.1	10.3	6.3
Sabaragamuwa	9.3	9.3 8.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The results presented in table 4.4.1 focus on the percentage of domestic trips were undertaken by domestic visitors and the province of destination during the period September, 2017-August, 2018. The highest number of domestic trips (22.2%) has been made to the Western province, followed by Central province (16.0%),

Figure 4.4.1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018



North-Central province (12.0%), North-Western province (11.9%) and Southern province (11.7%). The least number of trips was made to Eastern and Northern provinces with 5.5% and 5.4%, respectively.



Map 4.4.1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

Province of destination	Main purpose of visit									
	Holidays, leisure and recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	Other *	Total			
Western	9.7	59.2	4.6	6.2	11.5	8.7	100			
Central	14.2	51.4	2.8	8.8	16.7	6.2	100			
Southern	8.3	61.1	1.9	6.5	16.8	5.4	100			
Northern	12.1	39.1	1.3	7.2	27.3	13	100			
Eastern	25.5	30.9	4.6	9	16.8	13.1	100			
North Western	3.6	63.2	1.6	8.5	15	8.2	100			
North-central	6.2	36.3	1.9	8.7	39.6	7.4	100			
Uva	9	41.5	1.5	4.4	38.9	4.7	100			
Sabaragamuwa	6.8	65.9	1.5	6	12.7	7.1	100			
Total	9.8	52.7	2.7	7.3	19.7	7.8	100			

Table 4.4.2: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination and main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Figure 4.4.2: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by province of destination and main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018

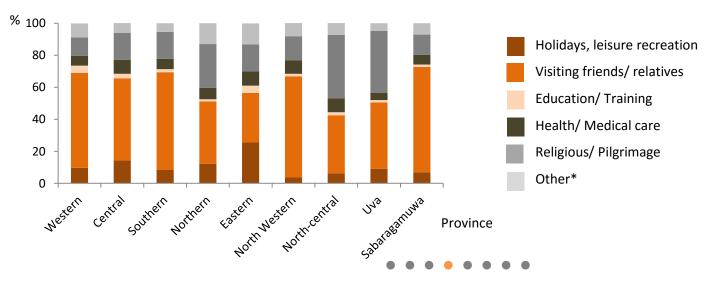


Table 4.4.2 depicts the main reasons why domestic visitors travelled particular provinces during the period (September, 2017-August, 2018). Visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting all the provinces except North-central province. Religious/pilgrimages was the second reason for visiting all provinces except eastern province. North Central province was the only province of destination for which religious/pilgrimage purposes was the main reason for the trips. Education/training was the least specified reason in all provinces.

4.5. Main mode of transport

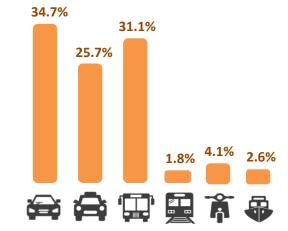
Table 4.5.1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of	
transport, September 2017 - August 2018	

Mode of transport	Domestic trips
Private vehicle	34.7
Hired or Rented	25.7
Common bus	31.1
Train	1.8
Motor bicycle	4.1
Other*	2.6
Total	100.0

* 'other' includes aero plane, water transport, etc.

The Table and Figure 4.5.1 depicts the percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport. For almost all categories of transport, private vehicle, hired or rented vehicle and common bus together account for about 90 percent of trips. Accordingly, the

Figure 4.5.1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018



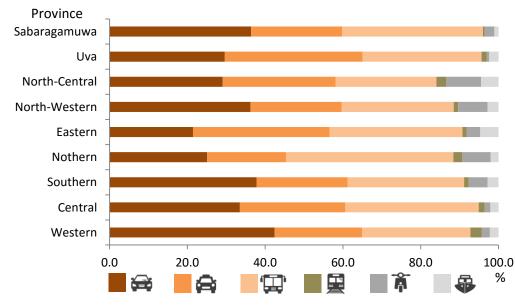
most popular mode of transport for domestic trip is private vehicle with 34.7% of trips, followed by common bus (31.1%) and hired or rented vehicles (25.7%). Travel by Motor bicycles and trains represents 4.1% and 1.8% of domestic trips respectively.

	Province of destination									
Mode of transport	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	Sabaraga muwa	Total
Private vehicle	42.4	33.5	37.8	25.1	21.5	36.2	29.1	29.6	36.4	34.7
Hired or rented vehicle	22.5	27.1	23.5	20.2	35.1	23.4	29.0	35.5	23.4	25.7
Common bus	27.8	34.3	29.9	43.1	34.2	28.9	25.9	30.6	36.2	31.1
Train	3.0	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.6	1.4	0.4	1.8
Motor bicycle	2.0	1.4	4.9	7.2	3.5	7.6	8.9	0.6	2.5	4.1
Other*	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	4.7	2.8	4.5	2.4	1.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.5.2: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'other' includes Water transport, aero plane, etc.

Figure 4.5.2: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018



The table 4.5.2 shows the percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport and province of destination. The most frequently used modes of transport for domestic overnight trips were private vehicles in Western, Southern, North Western, North Central and Sabaragamuwa provinces.

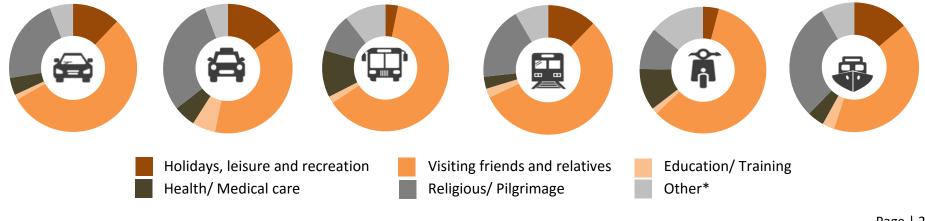
Buses were the most used mode of transport for domestic trip to Northern and Central provinces with 43.1% and 34.3% respectively. To Eastern and Uva Provinces hired or rented vehicles were the most used mode for domestic trips (35.5%).

	Main purpose of visit							
Mode of transport	Holidays, leisure and recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	Other**	Total	
Private vehicle	12.1	54.7	1.3	4.4	21.6	5.9	100.0	
Hired or Rented vehicle	15.0	38.2	5.8	5.5	29.7	5.8	100.0	
Common bus	3.2	62.5	1.8	12.0	9.9	10.6	100.0	
Train	12.3	55.7	2.3	3.0	18.3	8.4	100.0	
Motor bicycle	4.1	59.0	1.5	10.7	10.7	14.0	100.0	
Other*	13.9	41.1	3.0	4.2	29.4	8.3	100.0	
Total	9.8	52.7	2.7	7.3	19.7	7.8	100.0	

Table 4.5.3: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018

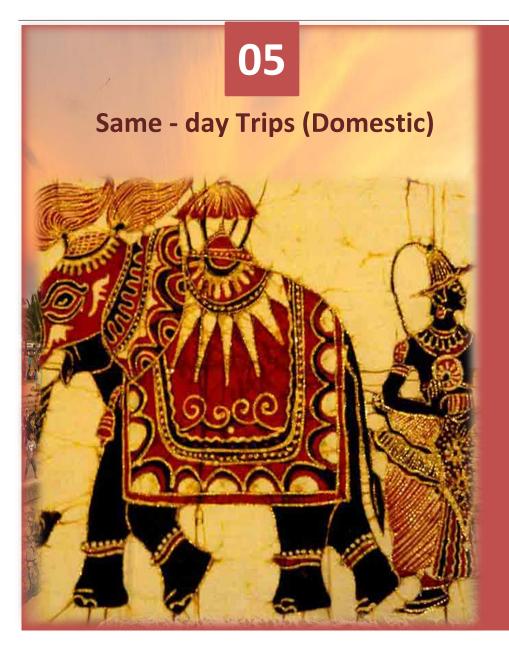
* 'Other' includes Water transport, aero plane, etc. ** 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Figure 4.5.3: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018



 $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey –2017/18 Department of Census and Statistics



The largest percentage of same day trips is accounted for visiting friends and relatives **48.9%**





January 2018 had the least number of same day trips **Western Province**

was the destination of choice for most domestic same-day Visitors

24.6%

Visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting all the provinces except Eastern and North-central provinces

The most popular mode of transport for domestic same-day trip was private vehicle

Private vehicles were used for 47.2% of the total trips to the Western Province

Tourism Expenditure Survey, September 2017 - August 2018

\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet

5.1. Main purpose of visit

Figure 5.1.1: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018



The largest percentage of Domestic same-day trips is accounted for by visiting friends and relatives (48.9%) followed by religious/ pilgrimage trips (18.6%).

5.2. Month of visit

Figure 5.2.1: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by month of visit, September 2017 – August 2018

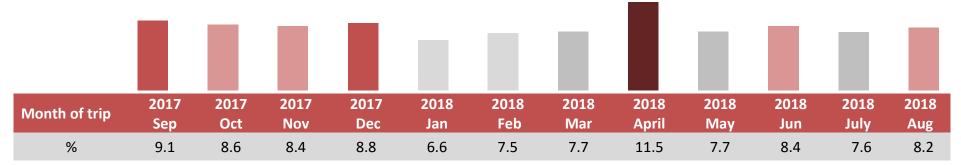


Figure 5.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by month of visit from October 2017 to September 2018. According to that April 2018 had the highest number of same-day trips and January 2018 had the least number of same - day trips.

$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

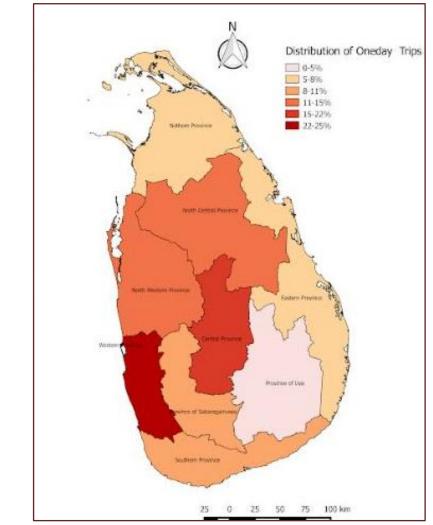
5.3. Province of destination

Table 5.3.1: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day tripsby province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

Province of destination	Same - day trips
Western	24.6
Central	15.8
Southern	11.0
Northern	5.0
Eastern	5.2
North Western	13.5
North-central	11.5
Uva	4.1
Sabaragamuwa	9.3
Total	100.0

Table 5.3.1 represents the percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips to particular provinces of destination during the period September, 2017 to August, 2018. Western province was the destination for most domestic same-day trips, with nearly a quarter of total same-day trips undertaken during the period (24.6%), followed by trips undertaken to Central province and North-Western province with 15.8% and 13.5%, respectively. Eastern, Northern and Uva Provinces were the least visited provinces in the country with respect to overnight trips, as only 5.2%, 5.0% and 4.1% trips respectively.

Map 5.3.1: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

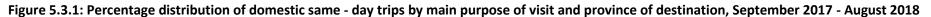


 $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

		Main purpose of visit							
Province of destination	Holidays, leisure recreation	Visiting friends/ relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	other*	Total		
Western	10.9	54.4	4.8	7.0	13.2	9.6	100.0		
Central	12.0	43.5	3.9	13.3	19.4	7.9	100.0		
Southern	8.7	58.5	2.7	9.5	12.9	7.7	100.0		
Northern	8.6	38.6	1.5	9.3	27.2	14.8	100.0		
Eastern	25.9	21.9	5.0	11.8	17.0	18.3	100.0		
North Western	4.0	57.7	1.7	10.8	15.9	10.0	100.0		
North-central	5.3	33.8	1.9	13.0	35.7	10.3	100.0		
Uva	6.6	41.4	3.0	7.8	34.9	6.3	100.0		
Sabaragamuwa	7.6	61.8	2.2	8.5	10.6	9.2	100.0		
Total	9.5	48.9	3.2	10.0	18.6	9.8	100.0		

Table 5.3.2: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by main purpose of visit and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

'other' includes shopping, business, etc.



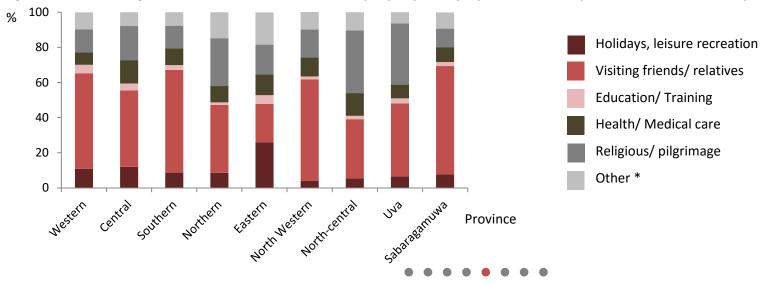


Table 5.3.2 reflects percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by province of destination and main purpose of the trip during the period September, 2017-August, 2018. Visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting all the provinces except Eastern and North-central provinces. Holidays, leisure recreation was the main reason for visiting Eastern province. North Central province was the only province of destination for which religious/pilgrimage purposes was the main reason for the trip. Education/ training was the least specified reason in all provinces.

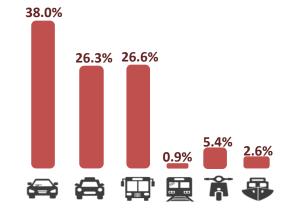
5.4. Main mode of transport

Table 5.4.1: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips
by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018

Mode of transport	Same day trips
Private vehicle	38.0
Hired or Rented	26.3
Common bus	26.6
Train	0.9
Motor bicycle	5.4
Other*	2.6
Total	100

* 'other' includes Water transport, aero plane, etc.

Figure 5.4.1: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018



The Table and Figure 5.4.1 depicts the percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by mode of transport. Accordingly, the most popular mode of transport for domestic same - day trip was private vehicle followed by common bus and hired or rented vehicles with 38.0%, 26.6% and 26.3% of trips respectively. For almost all categories of transport, private vehicle, hired or rented vehicle and common bus together account for at least 90 percent of trips. Travel by motor bicycle represented 5.4% of domestic same-day trips.

					Province of Destination					
Mode of Transport	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	Sabaraga muwa	Total
Private vehicle	47.2	36.1	43.3	26.8	21.1	38.1	29.6	36.5	37.6	38.0
Hired or rented vehicle	24.8	29.0	23.1	18.4	36.2	26.0	28.7	27.0	25.7	26.3
Common bus	20.8	30.5	22.6	40.6	33.2	24.5	24.5	31.4	32.4	26.6
Train	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.9
Motor bicycle	2.5	1.7	7.2	10.9	5.1	8.3	12.7	1.2	3.3	5.4
Other*	2.8	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	0.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.4.2: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017- August 2018

* 'other' includes Water transport, aero plane, etc.

Figure 5.4.2: Percentage distribution of domestic same - day trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017- August 2018

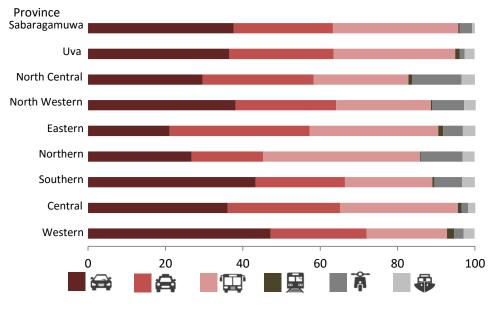


Table 5.4.2 shows the percentage distribution of domestic same day trips by mode of transport and province of destination. The most frequently used modes of transport for domestic same-day trips were private vehicles in all the provinces except Northern and Eastern provinces. Buses were the most used mode of transport for the Northern Province (40.6%) and to Eastern province hired or rented vehicles was the most used mode for same-day trips (36.2%).

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

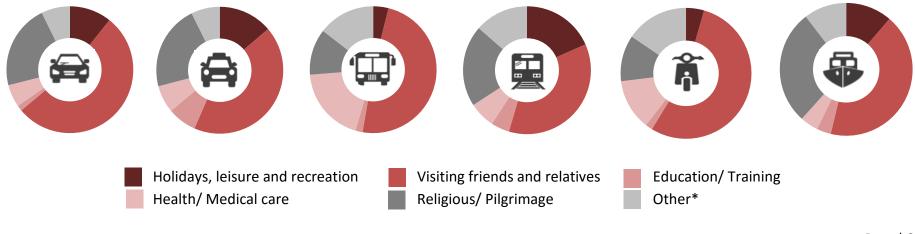
%

	Main purpose of visit							
Mode of transport	Holidays, leisure and recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	Other**	Total	
Private vehicle	10.7	53.2	1.4	5.7	21.6	7.3	100.0	
Hired or Rented vehicle	13.8	42.8	7.4	7.0	21.8	7.3	100.0	
Common bus	3.9	48.8	1.8	19.2	11.8	14.5	100.0	
Train	18.4	36.2	4.7	6.6	20.6	13.6	100.0	
Motor bicycle	4.5	54.3	1.7	12.6	11.4	15.5	100.0	
Other*	11.3	42.5	3.5	4.4	28.0	10.4	100.0	
Total	9.5	48.9	3.2	10.0	18.6	9.8	100.0	

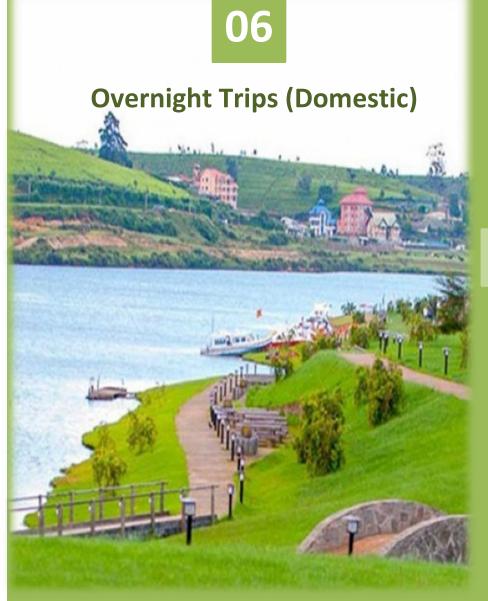
Table 5.4.3: Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'Other' includes Water transport, aero plane, etc. ** 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Figure 5.4.3: Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018



Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey –2017/18 Department of Census and Statistics



The largest percentage of overnight trips was accounted for visiting friends and relatives 59.4%

April 2018 had the highest number of overnight trips

June 2018 had the least number of overnight trips

Western province was the destination of choice for most domestic overnight visitors

18.1%

Visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting all the provinces except North-central and Uva provinces

The most popular mode of transport for domestic overnight trip was

common bus



total tri 38.9%

Public buses have been used for 46.8% of the total trips to the Northern Province.

Tourism Expenditure Survey, September 2017 - August 2018

6.1. Main purpose of visit

Figure 6.1.1: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit, September 2017 - August 2018



The largest percentage of domestic overnight trips was accounted for by visiting friends and relatives (59.4 %) followed by religious/ pilgrimage trips (21.7%).

6.2. Month of visit

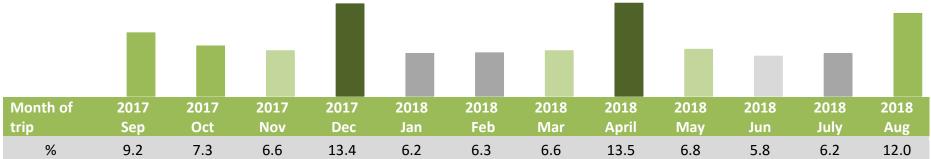


Figure 6.2.1: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by month of visit, September 2017 - August 2018

Figure 6.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by the month of trip from October 2017 to September 2018. According to that, December 2017 and April 2018 had the highest number of overnight trips and June 2018 had the least number of overnight trips.

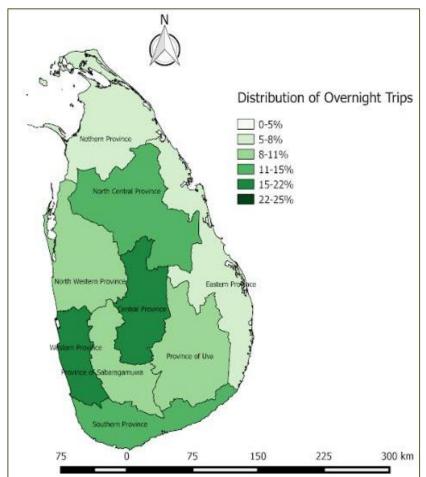
6.3. Province of destination

Table 6.3.1: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips byprovince of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

Province of destination	Percentage of overnight trips
Western	18.1
Central	16.5
Southern	13.1
North-central	13.0
Uva	10.3
North Western	8.9
Sabaragamuwa	8.3
Eastern	6.0
Northern	5.9
Total	100.0

Table 6.3.1 represents the percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips undertaken by domestic visitors to particular provinces of destination during the period September, 2017 to August, 2018. Western province was the destination for most domestic overnight trips (18.1%) undertaken during the period, followed by trips undertaken to Central province (16.5%), Southern province (13.1%) and North Central province (13.0%) respectively. Eastern province and Northern Province were the least visited provinces in the country with respect to overnight trips, as only 6.0% and 5.9% trips respectively.

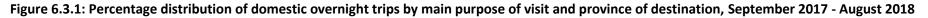
Map 6.3.1: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018



Province of	Uva Main purpose of visit								
Destination Holidays, leisure	Holidays, leisure	Visiting friends/	Education/	Health/ Medical	Religious/	Other*	Total		
	recreation	relatives	Training	care	Pilgrimage	Other	TOLAT		
Western	7.0	70.6	4.2	4.2	7.4	6.6	100.0		
Central	17.8	64.5	0.9	1.3	12.3	3.2	100.0		
Southern	7.8	64.8	0.8	2.1	22.5	1.9	100.0		
Northern	17.3	39.9	1.1	4.0	27.4	10.3	100.0		
Eastern	24.9	44.7	4.0	4.7	16.6	5.2	100.0		
North Western	2.4	77.5	1.3	2.3	12.7	3.6	100.0		
North-central	7.5	40.0	1.9	2.0	45.6	2.9	100.0		
Uva	10.7	41.5	0.4	2.1	41.7	3.6	100.0		
Sabaragamuwa	5.1	73.7	0.2	1.1	16.8	3.1	100.0		
Total	10.4	59.4	1.7	2.5	21.7	4.2	100.0		

Table 6.3.2: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.



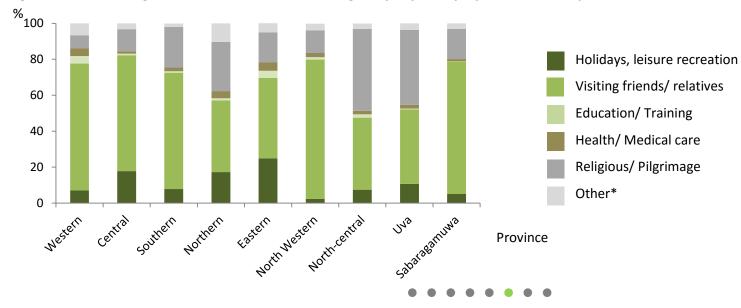


Table 6.3.2 and figure 6.3.1 reflects the main reasons why domestic overnight visitors travelled particular provinces during the period September, 2017 to August, 2018. Visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting all the provinces except North-central and Uva provinces. North Central and Uva provinces were the only provinces of destination for which religious/pilgrimage purposes was the main reason for the trip. Education/training was the least specified reason in all provinces.

6.4. Main mode of transport

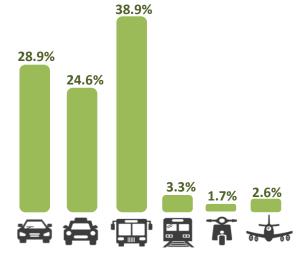
Table 6.4.1: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips bymode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018

Mode of Transport	Percentage of Overnight Trips
Private vehicle	28.9
Hired or Rented vehicle	24.6
Common bus	38.9
Train	3.3
Motor bicycle	1.7
Other*	2.6
Total	100.00

* 'other' includes Aero plane, etc.

The most popular mode of transport in overnight trips is common bus transport with 38.9% of trips followed by private vehicle with 28.9% of trips. For almost all categories of transport, private vehicle, hired or rented vehicle and common bus together account





for at least 90 percent of trips. Travel by train represents 3.3 percent of overnight trips.

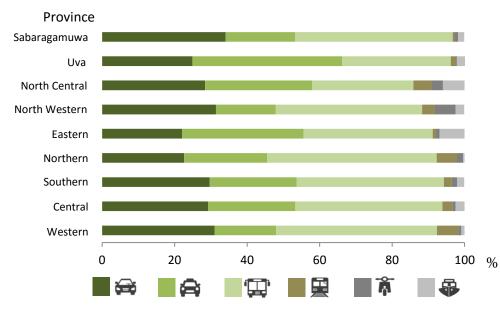
 \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet

Mode of transport		Province of destination								
	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	Sabaraga muwa	Total
Private vehicle	31.0	29.3	29.7	22.6	22.1	31.4	28.4	24.9	34.1	28.9
Hired or rented vehicle	17.0	24.0	24.0	22.9	33.5	16.5	29.5	41.3	19.1	24.6
Common bus	44.4	40.6	40.6	46.8	35.6	40.4	28.0	30.0	43.5	38.9
Train	5.8	2.7	2.2	5.6	0.9	3.4	5.0	1.5	0.5	3.3
Motor bicycle	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.0	5.8	3.1	0.2	1.0	1.7
Other	0.9	2.5	2.0	0.4	6.9	2.4	6.0	2.2	1.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.4.2: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'other' includes Aero plane, etc.

Figure 6.4.2: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport and province of destination, September 2017 - August 2018



The table 6.4.2 shows the percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport and province of destination. The most frequently used modes of transport for domestic overnight trips were common bus in all the provinces except North Central and Uva Provinces. Hired or rented vehicles were the most used mode of transport for the North Central and Uva Provinces with 29.5% and 41.3% of trips respectively.

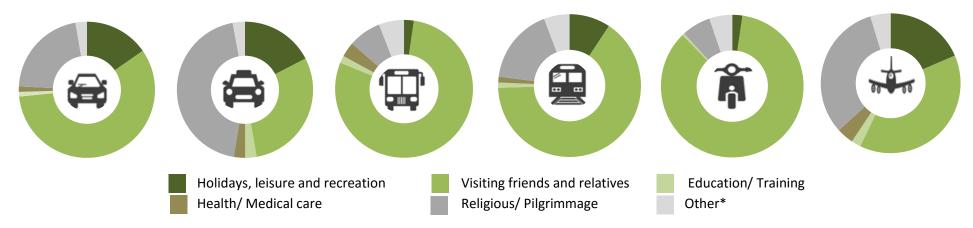
 $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

	Main purpose of visit								
Mode of transport	Holidays, leisure and recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	Other**	Total		
Private vehicle	15.3	58.1	1.1	1.3	21.5	2.7	100.0		
Hired or Rented vehicle	17.4	29.8	2.7	2.7	44.4	2.9	100.0		
Common bus	2.3	78.9	1.7	3.5	7.7	5.9	100.0		
Train	9.3	65.2	1.2	1.3	17.2	5.8	100.0		
Motor bicycle	2.3	85.5	0.5	0.0	6.6	5.2	100.0		
Other*	18.5	38.6	2.2	3.9	32.0	4.7	100.0		
Total	10.4	59.4	1.7	2.5	21.7	4. 2	100.0		

Table 6.4.3: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'Other' includes aero plane, etc. ** 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Figure 6.4.3: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and mode of transport, September 2017 - August 2018



Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey –2017/18 Department of Census and Statistics



Table 7.1.1: Percentage distribution of visitors' travel bysex, September 2017 – August 2018

	Finished trip last month						
Sex	yes	No	Total				
Male	26.7	73.3	100.0				
Female	27.2	72.8	100.0				
Total	26.9	73.1	100.0				

Table 7.1.2: Percentage distribution of visitors by level ofeducation and sector, September 2017 – August 2018

Level Of Education	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total
Passed grade 5 & below	13.3	18.0	30.0	17.5
Passed grade 6-10	30.8	39.8	44.1	38.3
Passed G.C.E(O/L) & above	21.4	16.5	9.4	17.2
Passed G.C.E(A/L)	19.7	13.6	4.6	14.4
Degree and higher*	7.2	3.5	0.9	4.1
Special Education received / receiving	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
No Schooling	7.6	8.5	11.1	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Passed GSQ, Degree, Post Graduate, Ph.D.

Figure 7.1.1: Percentage distribution of visitors by Sex, September 2017 – August 2018

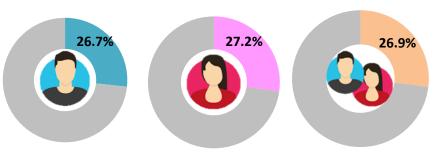
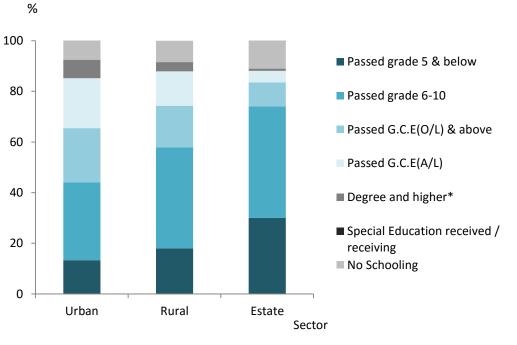


Figure 7.1.2: Percentage distribution of visitors by level of education and sector, September 2017 – August 2018



 \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet

Table 7.1.2 and Figure 7.1.2 shows the percentage distribution of visitors by level of education and sector. In terms of education, those who have passed grade 6-10 were the group which accounted for the highest share of household visits in every sector (Urban, Rural, Estate), while people with degree and above represented the lowest share in every sector except special education received.

Table 7.1.3: Percentage distribution of visitors by maritalstatus and sex, September 2017 – August 2018

Marital Status	Sex						
	Male	Female	Total				
Never Married	41.5	35.1	38.1				
Married	56.3	55.4	55.8				
other	2.2	9.5	6.1				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0				

Married people (55.8%) made more household visits than unmarried people.

Table 7.1.4: Percentage distribution of visitors by age-groupand sex, September 2017 – August 2018

Age-Group	Sex							
Age-Group	Male	Female	Total					
0-14	24.9	20.7	22.7					
15-64	65.4	70.1	67.9					
>64	9.8	9.2	9.5					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0					

Figure 7.1.3: Percentage distribution of visitors by marital status and sex, September 2017 – August 2018

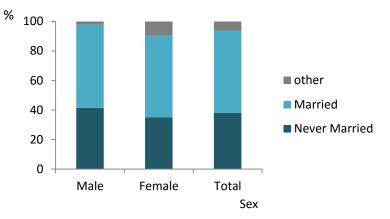
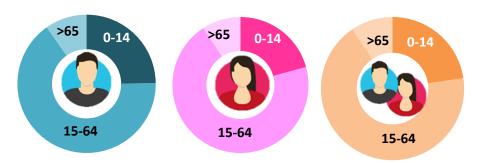


Figure 7.1.4: Percentage distribution of visitors by age-group and sex, September 2017 – August 2018

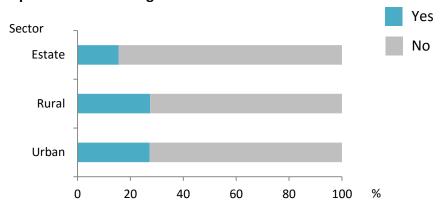


People belonging to the 15-64 age group made the highest number of household visits, and those who are above age 64 made the lowest number of visits.

Table 7.1.5: Percentage distribution of visitors' travel by sector,September 2017 – August 2018

Sector	Finished trip last month							
	yes	No	Total					
Urban	27.3	72.7	100.0					
Rural	27.5	72.5	100.0					
Estate	15.5	84.5	100.0					
Total	26.9	73.0	100.0					

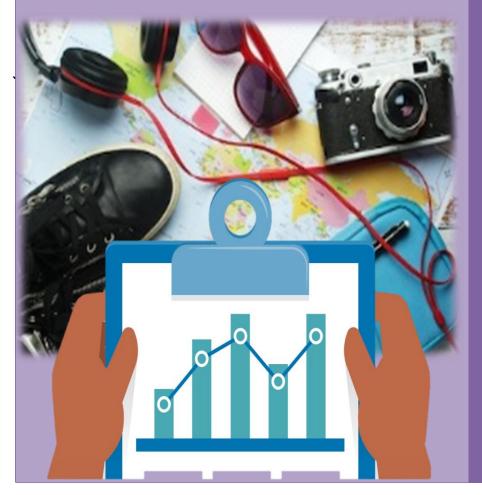
Figure 7.1.5: Percentage distribution of visitors travel by sector, September 2017 – August 2018



Sri Lanka Tourism Expenditure Survey –2017/18 Department of Census and Statistics

80

Tourism Expenditure



Tourism expenditure included all expenses related to the trips paid or payable by the households. It included expenditure made during the trip and the expenditure related to the trip even if made before or after the trip.

Products that have spent much on Domestic Trips



Gift

expenditure



30.7%

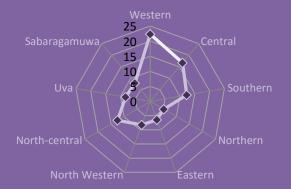
Food and beverage serving services

17.8%

Percentage distribution of expenditure by province of destination in domestic trips

Road passenger

transport services



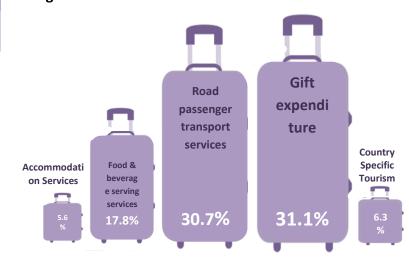
Tourism Expenditure Survey, September 2017 - August 2018

$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$

Table 8.1.1: Percentage distribution of expenditure by products and domestictrips, September 2017 - August 2018

	Expenditure				
Products	Domes	tic trips	Total		
	Same-day	Overnight	Total		
Accommodation Services for visitor	0.1	9.5	5.6		
Food & beverage serving services	15.9	19.2	17.8		
Railway passenger transport	0.3	0.7	0.5		
Road passenger transport services	34.8	27.9	30.7		
Water passenger transport services	0.2	0.4	0.3		
Air Passenger transport services	0	0.03	0.02		
Transport Equipment rental services	1.2	1.3	1.3		
Travel Agencies and other reservation services	0.3	0.1	0.2		
Cultural Services	0.7	0.6	0.7		
Sports and recreational services	0.5	0.3	0.4		
Country Specific Tourism	3.5	3.9	3.7		
Tour Guide Services	0.2	0.02	0.1		
Gift Expenditure	31.9	30.5	31.1		
Other Consumer Goods & Services	1.8	1.0	1.3		
Country Specific tourism	8.6	4.6	6.3		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Figure 8.1.1: Percentage distribution of expenditure by products and domestic trips, September 2017 -August 2018



Distribution of domestic trip expenditure into different product shows that, domestic tourists spend more than a 60 percent of their budget on road passenger transport services and gift expenditure, that is more than that on accommodation and food (23.4 percent) put together.

	Province of destination									
Products	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	Sabarag amuwa	Total
Accommodation Services for visitor	14.2	23.8	12.8	5.9	8.7	2.1	16.5	14.7	1.3	100.0
Food & beverage serving services	18.8	19.8	9.2	7.6	8.1	6.5	13.1	9.4	7.6	100.0
Railway passenger transport	24.5	14.7	7.1	14.0	2.0	10.5	20.4	6.3	0.6	100.0
Road passenger transport services	21.4	16.6	11.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	13.4	9.2	6.8	100.0
Water passenger transport services	14.5	16.9	6.9	37.6	8.2	11.0	0.1	4.3	0.4	100.0
Air Passenger transport services	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Transport Equipment rental services	25.8	8.4	11.9	0.7	15.1	5.8	18.4	10.0	3.9	100.0
Travel Agencies and other reservation services	56.2	4.3	1.2	11.4	5.1	4.3	4.7	1.7	11.1	100.0
Cultural Services	27.0	22.4	8.9	8.2	5.1	1.4	9.4	10.3	7.2	100.0
Sports and recreational services	53.6	18.4	11.7	5.0	3.0	2.0	0.7	4.0	1.6	100.0
Country Specific Tourism	27.3	8.4	41.4	2.9	3.9	7.0	4.4	2.1	2.6	100.0
Tour Guide Services	15.2	0.0	38.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	40.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Gift Expenditure	23.9	15.6	12.8	2.6	4.5	10.5	12.3	6.4	11.6	100.0
Other Consumer Goods & Services	23.4	20.8	13.0	4.9	8.4	4.7	11.9	4.7	8.2	100.0
Country Specific tourism	29.8	14.1	6.5	4.2	9.7	11.3	7.6	9.4	7.2	100.0
Total	22.3	16.7	12.3	5.2	6.5	8.3	12.5	8.3	7.9	100.0

Table 8.1.2: Percentage distribution of expenditure by product and province of destination in domestic trips, September 2017-August 2018

Some percentages are represented in coloured cell, because they are based on denominator smaller than 30

 Table 8.1.3: Percentage distribution of expenditure by product and province of destination in domestic same-day trips, September 2017

 August 2018

				Pr	ovince of c	lestination				
Products	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	Sabarag amuwa	Total
Accommodation Services for visitor	12.8	12.8	18.0	19.9	0.0	30.8	4.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
Food & beverage serving services	24.8	19.9	5.4	4.8	8.5	10.2	11.7	4.9	9.8	100.0
Railway passenger transport	27.9	12.5	10.5	0.6	3.3	27.0	9.2	8.1	0.8	100.0
Road passenger transport services	25.9	17.6	9.9	4.6	5.3	11.5	12.2	5.3	7.8	100.0
Water passenger transport services	12.4	9.7	0.0	38.8	5.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0
Air Passenger transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transport Equipment rental services	34.4	13.5	8.2	0.1	7.9	11.2	9.0	7.4	8.3	100.0
Travel Agencies and other reservation services	79.7	4.6	1.2	6.0	0.2	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	100.0
Cultural Services	50.9	18.1	6.1	0.3	3.9	2.2	4.2	3.3	11.0	100.0
Sports and recreational services	72.5	10.1	4.7	2.2	0.02	2.6	0.8	5.0	2.2	100.0
Country Specific Tourism	31.3	19.5	6.7	3.3	3.7	17.7	10.1	1.4	6.2	100.0
Tour Guide Services	17.3	0.0	40.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gift Expenditure	32.6	12.3	12.8	2.1	3.8	13.8	10.2	3.5	8.9	100.0
Other Consumer Goods & Services	24.7	23.4	8.1	4.2	9.2	5.0	13.4	1.2	10.7	100.0
Country Specific tourism	33.9	11.4	4.0	2.4	11.7	16.6	6.8	4.1	9.0	100.0
Total	29.4	15.7	9.4	3.6	5.8	12.5	10.8	4.3	8.5	100.0

Some percentages are represented in coloured cell, because they are based on denominator smaller than 30

 Table 8.1.4: Percentage distribution of expenditure by product and province of destination in domestic overnight trips, September 2017

 August 2018

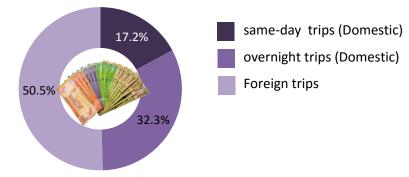
				Pr	ovince of c	lestination				
Products	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	Sabarag amuwa	Total
Accommodation Services for visitor	14.2	23.9	12.7	5.8	8.8	1.9	16.6	14.8	1.3	100.0
Food & beverage serving services	15.4	19.7	11.3	9.2	7.8	4.3	13.9	12.0	6.3	100.0
Railway passenger transport	23.4	15.4	6.0	18.4	1.6	4.9	24.2	5.6	0.5	100.0
Road passenger transport services	17.4	15.8	13.0	7.8	7.6	5.6	14.4	12.6	5.9	100.0
Water passenger transport services	15.4	20.2	10.0	37.0	9.6	1.2	0.2	6.3	0.0	100.0
Air Passenger transport services	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Transport Equipment rental services	20.2	5.0	14.3	1.1	19.8	2.2	24.6	11.8	1.0	100.0
Travel Agencies and other reservation services	13.1	3.5	1.1	21.3	14.2	0.0	12.1	3.4	31.4	100.0
Cultural Services	8.6	25.8	11.1	14.2	6.0	0.9	13.5	15.8	4.2	100.0
Sports and recreational services	30.0	28.9	20.5	8.5	6.7	1.3	0.5	2.8	0.8	100.0
Country Specific Tourism	24.7	1.3	63.4	2.6	4.1	0.2	0.8	2.6	0.4	100.0
Tour Guide Services	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	5.5	0.0	100.0
Gift Expenditure	17.5	17.9	12.7	2.9	5.0	8.0	13.9	8.4	13.6	100.0
Other Consumer Goods & Services	21.8	17.7	18.9	5.7	7.3	4.2	10.0	9.0	5.3	100.0
Country Specific tourism	24.6	17.6	9.8	6.4	7.1	4.5	8.7	16.3	4.9	100.0
Total	17.4	17.5	14.4	6.3	6.9	5.3	13.6	11.1	7.5	100.0

Some percentages are represented in coloured cell, because they are based on denominator smaller than 30

Table 8.1.5: Percentage distribution of expenditure bypackage type tours, September 2017 - August 2018

Type of Package Trip	Expenditure (%)
Domestic same-day trips	17.2
Domestic overnight trips	32.3
Foreign trips	50.5
Total	100.0

Figure 8.1.5: Percentage distribution of expenditure by package type tours, September 2017 - August 2018



Annexure Tables

Table 1: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by main purpose of visit and province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

			Main purpos	e of Visit			
Province of origin	Holidays, leisure recreation	Visiting friends/ relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	Other*	Total
Western	13.6	54.5	2.1	2.9	22.9	3.9	100.0
Central	10.1	57.3	2.2	8.9	16.3	5.3	100.0
Southern	8.6	56.3	2.6	6.8	18.4	7.3	100.0
Northern	9.5	41.2	3.7	8.4	21.2	15.9	100.0
Eastern	15.3	34.0	4.4	13.3	15.7	17.3	100.0
North Western	6.9	52.6	2.3	8.8	21.9	7.5	100.0
North-central	7.6	47.8	3.2	10.8	15.5	15.0	100.0
Uva	8.1	52.8	5.1	8.7	17.2	8.1	100.0
Sabaragamuwa	6.4	55.1	2.7	7.6	20.4	7.8	100.0
Total	9.8	52.7	2.7	7.3	19.7	7.8	100.0

* 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of domestic trips by mode of transport and province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

Mode of transport	Province of origin									
	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North-central	Uva	sabaragamuwa	- Total
Private vehicle	48.1	32.7	34.6	21.8	17.6	32.3	26.8	19.6	33.7	34.7
Hired or rented vehicle	26.9	25.1	26.2	15.8	29.3	27.9	22.4	25.4	25.7	25.7
Common bus	18.2	37.3	28.5	50.0	44.9	27.8	36.1	51.1	35.5	31.1
Train	2.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.8
Motor bicycle	1.6	1.5	4.8	8.3	4.5	6.4	11.6	1.1	2.3	4.1
Other*	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	4.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* 'other' includes water transport, aero plane, etc.

Drovince of origin			Main Pu	rpose of Visit			
Province of origin	Holidays, leisure recreation	Visiting friends/ relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ pilgrimage	Other*	Total
Western	10.9	56.7	3.2	4.4	19.4	5.4	100.0
Central	11.7	48.3	2.7	12.9	17.4	6.9	100.0
Southern	8.9	53.6	3.7	8.8	16.4	8.5	100.0
Northern	8.8	40.4	2.3	9.6	22.5	16.5	100.0
Eastern	18.0	24.3	3.4	14.7	18.8	20.8	100.0
North Western	7.1	49.5	2.6	11.7	20.2	8.9	100.0
North-central	6.7	40.9	3.7	14.8	14.9	19.0	100.0
Uva	11.2	37.2	6.2	13.9	19.1	12.3	100.0
Sabaragamuwa	6.1	50.0	3.4	10.4	19.7	10.3	100.0
Total	9.5	48.9	3.2	10.0	18.6	9.8	100.0

Table 3: Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by main purpose of visit and province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of domestic same-day trips by mode of transport and province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

					Province	of origin				
Mode of transport	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	sabaragamuwa	Total
Private vehicle	51.6	37.2	40.5	25.2	19.5	35.2	24.8	27.0	38.3	38.0
Hired or rented vehicle	26.4	25.5	27.0	16.1	33.2	28.2	24.0	27.9	27.0	26.3
Common bus	15.7	33.1	21.7	44.0	38.0	24.1	33.2	41.2	29.3	26.6
Train	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.9
Motor bicycle	2.2	2.2	6.5	11.2	5.8	7.3	15.6	1.5	2.9	5.4
Other*	2.9	1.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.9	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*'other' includes water transport, aero plane, etc.

			Main Pu	rpose of Visit			
Province of origin							
	Holidays, leisure recreation	Visiting friends/ relatives	Education/ Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	other*	Total
Western	17.5	51.4	0.6	0.8	28.2	1.7	100.0
Central	7.2	73.0	1.2	1.9	14.3	2.4	100.0
Southern	8.1	61.2	0.6	3.1	22.0	5.0	100.0
Northern	10.8	42.9	6.7	6.2	18.8	14.7	100.0
Eastern	10.1	52.5	6.2	10.5	9.9	10.8	100.0
North Western	6.5	59.5	1.6	2.4	25.5	4.5	100.0
North-central	9.4	61.3	2.2	2.8	16.8	7.3	100.0
Uva	5.2	67.4	4.1	3.8	15.3	4.1	100.0
Sabaragamuwa	7.0	64.6	1.4	2.3	21.6	3.1	100.0
Total	13.5	76.6	2.2	3.3	27.9	4.4	100.0

Table 5: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by main purpose of visit and province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

* 'other' includes shopping, business, etc.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of domestic overnight trips by mode of transport and province of origin, September 2017 - August 2018

			Prov	ince of Orig	in					
Mode of transport	Western	Central	Southern	Northern	Eastern	North Western	North- central	Uva	sabaragamuwa	Total
Private vehicle	42.9	24.7	23.5	15.1	14.0	26.1	30.6	12.7	25.0	28.9
Hired or rented vehicle	27.7	24.4	24.7	15.0	21.9	27.3	19.1	23.0	23.3	24.6
Common bus	21.9	44.7	41.1	61.9	58.1	35.8	41.9	60.5	47.3	38.9
Train	4.5	2.9	6.4	3.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	3.3
Motor bicycle	0.7	0.3	1.5	2.6	2.0	4.5	3.6	0.8	1.1	1.7
Other*	2.3	2.9	2.8	1.5	2.3	4.5	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* 'other' includes aero plane, etc.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of households'	participation by main purpose of	f the visit, September 2017 - August 2018

	Main purpose of the visit							
Household participation	Holiday, leisure and recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Education / Training	Health/ Medical care	Religious/ Pilgrimage	Other*	Total	
Only one member	2.8	9.8	15.7	17.7	4.3	23.2	9.8	
Few members	13.2	29.7	18.8	54.2	15.9	29.8	26.8	
All members	32.9	43.6	10.2	15.2	28.3	26.9	35.2	
Household members and external party	51.1	16.9	55.2	13.0	51.5	20.1	28.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

* 'Other' includes Shopping, business, etc.

Table8: Percentage distribution of jobs related to tourism industry by employment status, September 2017 - August 2018

Employment status	Relationship to	tourism industry	Total
	Directly	Indirectly	Total
Employee (Public sector)	11.0	8.6	9.4
Employee (Semi Govt.)	4.0	3.6	3.7
Employee (Private)	46.3	41.6	43.2
Employer	3.3	2.8	3.0
Self-employer	31.5	39.4	36.6
Contributing family worker	3.9	4.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Confidential

The information collected in this survey will be strictly confidential according to the survey ordinance and individual level information will not be divulged to any person or agency

Month		Sector	District		DS Division		

Census Block Number (A0)				
Primary sampling Unit				
Secondary sampling Unit				
Household number				

Tourism Expenditure Survey-2017/18

Survey Schedule

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

Identification Information

						Surv	ey Month	Sector	I	District		DS D	Divisio	n
1. Address (Location)	:			 	10.									
2. Province	:			 	11.		PSU Num	ber	SSU	Number		Househo (Within t u		
3. District	:			 	12. MRCE	3 Numb	er (A0) :-							
4. DS Division	:			 	13. Numbe	er of Ho	ouseholds	in this unit	: -		Γ			
5. GN Division	Numbe	er :-	Name :	 	14. Result	s :-								
6. Sector	:			 										
7. Name of MC./UC./PS	:			 	15. Respon	ndents'	Name :-	:						
8. Ward/@Village/Estate	:			 					<u> </u>			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 		1
9. Census Block No	:-				Telephon	e Numl	ber :-							
	*Result	s code	ļ.		16. Enumera	tor's Nan	ne :							
Completed				 1	Signature		:							
Partially completed		•••••		 2	-									
No suitable respondent at home				 . 3	Date		:	•••••		•••••				
Refused				 4										
Household temporally closed				 5	17. Supervis	or's Name	e :							
Housing unit demolished / Closed .		•••••		 . 6	Signature			:						
Other (Specify)				 9	Date			:						

Codes for Section A.1

Col.3 - Relationship to head of hous	e-
hold	
Head of household	1
Wife / Husband	2
Son / Daughter	3
Mother / Father	4
Other Relative Domestic Servant Boarder	5 6 7
Other	9
Col. 4 - Gender Male Female	1 2
Col. 7 Ethnicity	
Sinhala	1
Sri Lanka Tamil	2
Indian Tamil	3
Sri Lanka Moor	4
Malay	5
Burgher	6
Other	9
Col. 8	
Buddhist	1
Hindu	2
Islam	3
Roman Catholic	4
Other Christian	5
Other	9

Col. 9 Marital Status	
Never married	1
Married	2
Widowed	.3
Divorced	4
Legally separated	.5
Separated	.6

Col. 10 Level of Education

Studding /studied grade 10)0
Passed grade 10)1
Passed grade 20)2
Passed grade 30)3
Passed grade 40)4
Passed grade 5 0)5
Passed grade 6)6
Passed grade 7 0)7
Passed grade 8 0)8
Passed grade 9 0)9
Passed grade 10 1	0
Passed G.C.E. (O\L) or equivalent 1	11
Passed grade 12 1	2
Passed G.C.E. (A\L) or equivalent 1	13
Passed GAQ\GSQ 1	4
Passed Degree 1	15
Passed Post Graduate Degree / Diploma 1	16
Passed PHD 1	17
	18

Col. 11 Main activity currently engage

1. Engage in economic activity	1
2. Unemployed & finding a job	2
3. Student	3
4. Household activity	4
5. Pensioner/old	5
6. Disabled	6
9. Other	9

Col. 13 - Spend money for other household trip

Gave money to the member of outside household 1
Gave money to organization on behalf of outsider
Did not spend money for outsiders

Section A.1— Demographic Information													
				(Year &	& Month)								S
Serial Number	Name of usual resident	Relationship to Head of HH	Sex	Year	month	Age at last birth day	Race	Religion	Marital Status	Level of Education	Current Activity	Did You finish a trip during the last month Yes - 1 No- 2	Did you spend money for trip, members outside your household
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01					!	1							
02													
03						1							
04													
05				I									
06				 		I							
07													
08													
09													
10				I I									
11				1		1							
12					i I								
13				1	1								
14				1									
15													

Section A.2 : Codes for labour force status who's age over 15 years & over

District codes

	_		Colombo	11
Column 3 :- Economic activity L	ast week engaged	Col. 7 & 10. Dolotionship to Tourism Industry	Gampaha	12
		Col. 7 & 12 Relationship to Tourism Industry	Kalutara	13
Employed	1	Directly related 1	Kandy	21
Unemployed	2	Indirectly related2	Matale	22
Education & Training	3		Nuwaraeliya	23
Household activities	4	No direct / indirect related 3	Galle	31
			Matara	32
Old/ Pension	5		Hambantota	33
Sick/Disabled	6		Jaffna	41
Other	9		Mannar	42
			Vavunia	43
			Mulative	44
			Killinochchi	45
Column 6 & 11 :- Employment statu	IS		Batticaloa	51
Employee (Public sector)	1		Ampara	52
	2		Trincomalee	53
Employee (Semi Govt.)	2		Kurunegala	61
Employee (Private.)	3		Puttalam	62
Employer	4		Anuradhapura	71
Salformularian	5		Polonnaruwa	72
Self employer	5		Baddulla	81
Contributing family worker	6		Monaragala	82
			Ratnapura	91
			Kegalle	92

Section A.2 : Codes for labour force status who's age over 15 years & over

District codes

			Colombo	11
Colum 3 :- Economic activity Las	st week engaged	Col. 7 & 12 Relationship to Tourism Industry	Gampaha	12
			Kalutara	13
Employed	1	Directly related1	Kandy	21
Unemployed	2		Matale	22
Education & Training	3	Indirectly related2	Nuwaraeliya	23
-		No direct / indirect related 3	Galle	31
Household activities	4		Matara	32
Old/ Pension	5		Hambantota	33
Sick/Disabled	6		Jaffna	41
Other	9		Mannar	42
other	,		Vavunia	43
			Mulative	44
			Killinochchi	45
Column 6 & 11 :- Employment status	5		Batticaloa	51
Employee (Public sector)	1		Ampara	52
	2		Trincomalee	53
Employee (Semi Govt.)	2		Kurunegala	61
Employee (Private.)	3		Puttalam	62
Employer	4		Anuradhapura	71
Salformlaum	5		Polonnaruwa	72
Self employer	5		Baddulla	81
Contributing family worker	6		Monaragala	82
			Ratnapura	91
			Kegalle	92

				A.2 :	Labour force info	rmati	on o	f persor	ns aged	15 years & over								
						Only	persor	ns, who m	nentione	d Code 1 in column 3								
									Main Occupatio	n					Secondary Occupation			
Name of name al residence, who, s as a serial number of col 1 of Section A.1 Economic activity engaged last		Economic activity engaged last	Occupation	Industry	Employment Sta-	Relationship to tourism industry	No. of hours worked last week	Did engaged in secondary occupa- tion in last week 1 Yes	Occupation	Industry	Employment sta-	Relationship to tourism industry	No. of hours worked last week					
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				

Section B. : Trips completed during last week											
	(All trips mentioned column 11 in section $A.1(Col = 1)$ should be included in this section)										
				Household member's serial nun	nber,	No. of	(code 4 in col.4 marked tours only)				
Trip serial number	Nature of trip	Trip Objective	Participation for trip	who attended the trip (personal serial number of colum section A.1)	Other parties	No. of per- sons attended for trip					
1	2	3	4	5 1 2 3 4 5	6	6	1 2 3	8			
01											
02											
03				뉴 뜨 뜨 뜨							
04				┡┿┥┝┿┥┝┿┥┝┿┥┝┿		i	님 님 님				
05							!님 님 님	님님님님			
06 07							님 님 님				
07				┟┿╡┝┿╡┝┿┥┝┿┥┝┿	┥┝┿╡		님 님 님	님님님님			
08						 	님 님 님				
Column 3 :	Гrip Objective	Co	ol 4 : Participatio	n for trip	Col 7	: Other parties	s attended for trip				
1. Holidays,	leisure and red	creation 1.	Only one househo	old member	1. Relat	tives					
2. Visiting fi	riends and rela	tives 2.	Few household m	embers only	2. Fami	ily Friends	_				
3. Education	and training	3.	All household me	mbers only	3. Scho	ool Friends		Note: Answer of co	lumn 2		
4. Health and	d medical care	4.	One or more hous	ehold members with other parties	4. Frier	nds at Office		If 1 go to section	C.1		
5. Religion/pilgrimages				5. Mem	bers of Society	y/organization	If 2 go to section	C.2			
6. Shopping		Co	ol 2 : Nature of tri	р	6. Neig	hbours					
7. Business a	and profession	al 1.	Domestic One day	y Trip	9. Other If 3 go to section C.3						
9. Other 2. Domestic overnight trip 3. Foreign trip											

Section C.1 - Information on Domestic one day trips												
	(All domestic one day trips, which mentioned Code 1 in col. 2 of section B should be included)											
		Serial Number Serial Number Serial Number Serial Number Serial Number										
C101	Which month the trip completed ?											
C102	Trip occurred on ? 1.Government holiday (Non religious) 2.Religious holiday 3. Not a holiday	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} $ Go to C104	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3 \end{array} $ Go to C104	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} $ Go to C104	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3 \end{array} $ Go to C104	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ Go to C104						
C103	Mention the day occurred for trip? 1.Monday 2.Tuesday 3.Wendsday 4.Thursday 5.Friday 6.Saturday 7. Sunday	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
C104	Mention the main district of your destination of trip?											
C105	than the district of destination ?	yes 1 No 2 \rightarrow go to C107	yes 1 No 2 go to C107	yes 1 No 2 \rightarrow go to C107	yes 1 No $2 \rightarrow$ go to C107	yes 1 No $2 \rightarrow$ go to C107						
C106	If yes in C105, mention the districts	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2						
		3	3	3	3	3						

		Section C.1 - Infor	mation on Domest	ic one day trips (co	nt.)	
		Serial Number				
C107	Total Kilo meters travelled during the trip ?	(Km)	(Km)	(Km)	(Km)	(Km)
C108	No. of hours spent for trip ?	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
C109	Mode of transport used for trip? 1.Private vehicle 2.Hired vehicle* 3.Renred vehicle 4.Common Bus 5.Train 6.Aero plane 7. Water transport 8. Motor bicycle / Foot bicycle 9.Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
C110	 Why did you last month selected for this trip? 1. School vacation 2. Long holiday 3. Tourist season 4. Sudden decision /requirement 5. No reason 6. Tourist promotional programme 7. To get a privileges from office 8. To get a privileges from Organization 9. Educational/School trip season 99. Other 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99
C111	Was this trip a complete/partial package ?	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$

	Section C.2 - Information on Domestic overnight trips						
	(All domestic ov	ernight day trips, whi	ich mentioned Code 2 i	n col. 2 of section B sl	hould be included)		
		Serial Number					
C201	Which month trip started ?						
C202	 Trip occurred on ? 1.Government holiday (Non religious) 1. Religious holiday 3. Weekdays 4. Weekends 5. Not applicable (More than one code can be circled) 	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
C203	Number of nights spend for trip ?						
C204	Mention the districts spend at night during the trip (If travel whole night put 99) If nights spent only one district or dis- trict code 99 go to C 206.	1. 2. 3. 4.	1.	1.	1.	1.	
C205	Reason for change district spent at nights (More than one code can be circled) 1.Holidays, leisure and recreation 2.Visiting friends and relatives 3.Education and training 4.Health and medical care 5.Religion/pilgrimages 6.Shopping 7.Business and professional 9.Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

	Section C.2 - Information on Domestic overnight trips (Cont.)						
		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	
C206	Nature of place spent night/nights ? (can circle more than one code)						
C207	 Star hotels Guest house / circuit /Bungalow House/ Rented house / room Rest house Hostel Relative/ Friend's place Camp Not relevant Other (specify) 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
C207	Was spent at least one hour at specific places during the trip other than the districts spent at	Yes 1 No 2 \rightarrow Go to C209	Yes 1 No 2 Go to C209	Yes 1 No 2 Go to C209	Yes 1 No 2 Go to C209	Yes 1 No 2 \rightarrow Go to C209	
C208	If yes for C207, mention the districts	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
C209	Total Kilo meters travelled during the trip ?	(Km)	(Km)	(Km)	(Km)	(Km)	

	Section C.2 - Information on Domestic overnight trips (Cont.)						
		Serial Number					
C210	Mode of transport used for trip? 1.Private vehicle 2.Hired vehicle* 3.Renred vehicle 4.Common Bus 5.Train 6.Aero plane 7.Water transport 8.Motor bicycle / Foot bicycle 9.Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
C211	Give the reason for selecting the month mentioned in C201 1. School vacation 2. Long holiday 3. Tourist season 4. Sudden decision /requirement 5. No reason 6. Tourist promotional programme 7. To get a privileges from office 8 To get a privileges from Organization 9. Educational/School trip season 99. Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	
C111	Was this package trip?	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	

Codes for countries

Country	code	Country	Code
India	15	Haiti	66
Pakistan	16	Australia	67
Bangladesh	17	New Zealand	68
Maldives	18	United States of America	69
Nepal	19	Canada	70
Bhutan	20	United Kingdom	75
Afghanistan	25	France	76
Malaysia	26	Italy	78
Singapore	27	Sweden	79
South Korea	28	Norway	80
Thailand	29	Switzerland	85
Indonesia	30	Germany	86
Japan	35	Russia	87
China	36	Greece	89
United Arab Emirates		Finland	90
(Dubai, Abudabi)	37	Portuguese	94
Saudi Arabia (Riyath)	38	Spain	95
Oman (Muscat)	39	Turkey	96
Jordan	40	Other countries	97
Kuwait	46		
Lebanon	47		
Cyprus	48		
Qatar (Doha)	49		
Bahrain	50		
Syria	54		
Iran	55		
Iraq	56		
Israel	57		
Egypt	58		
Labia	59		
South Africa	60		
Seychelles	65		

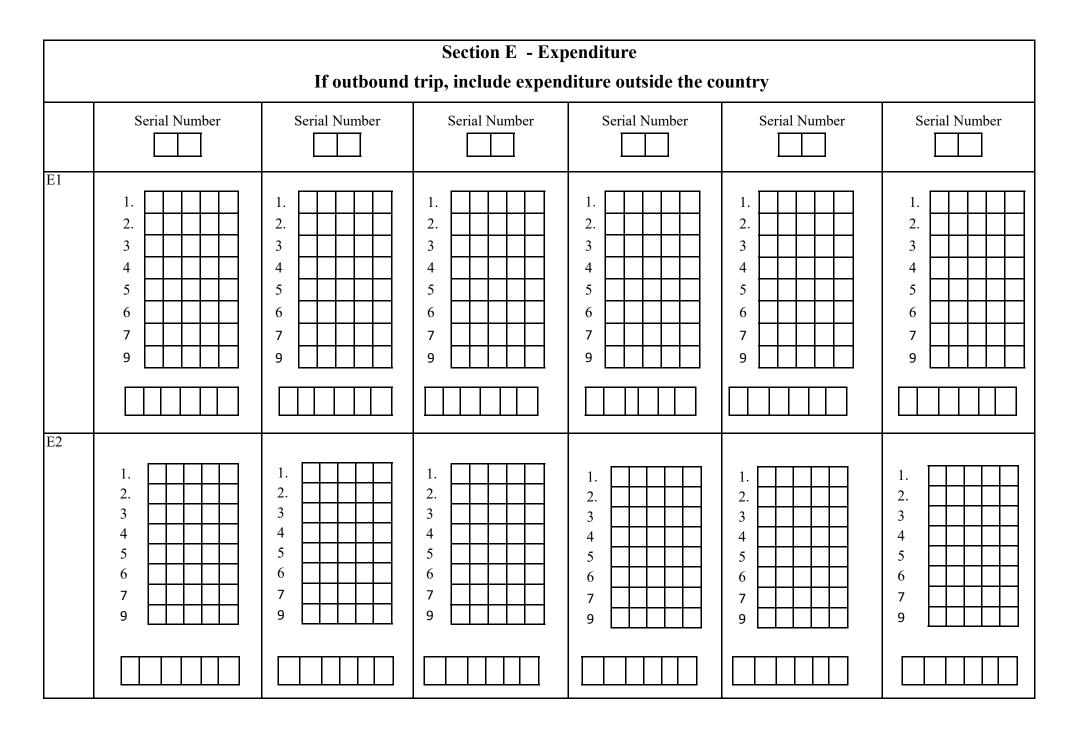
			- Information on fo	• •		
	(All Outbound	-	ioned Code 3 in col		1	
		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
C301	Trip started on ?	Y Y M M D D	Y Y M M D D	Y Y M M D D	Y Y M M D D	Y Y M M D D
C302	Trip finished on ?	Y Y M M D D	Y Y M M D D	Y Y M M D D	YYMMDD	YYMMDD
C303	Number of days spent outside the country					
C304	Main country visited?					
C305	Did visit other countries other than transits	Yes 1 No $2 \rightarrow$ Go to C 307	Yes 1 No 2 \rightarrow Go to C307	Yes 1 No 2 \rightarrow Go to C307	Yes 1 No 2 \blacktriangleright Go to C307	Yes 1 No 2 → Go to 307
C306	State the other countries	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
C307	Did included transit countries other than the countries visited	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2
C308	What was the Main mode of transport used to reach the Airport/Port ? 1.Private vehicle 2.Hired vehicle* 3.Renred vehicle 4.Common Bus 5.Train 6.Aero plane 7.Water transport 8.Motor bicycle / Foot bicycle 9.Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

	Sectio	on C.3 - Informat	ion on foreign Tri	ps (count.)		
		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
C309	What was the Main mode of transport used to reach the Airport/Port ? 1.Private vehicle 2.Hired vehicle* 3.Renred vehicle 4.Common Bus 5.Train 6.Aero plane 7.Water transport 8.Motor bicycle / Foot bicycle 9.Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
C310	 Why did select the period mentioned in C301 for this trip? 1. School vacation 2. Long holiday 3. Tourist season 4. Sudden decision /requirement 5. No reason 6. Tourist promotional programme 7. To get a privileges from office 8. To get a privileges from Organization 9. Educational/School trip season 99. Other 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99
C311	Who did spend money for this trip ? 1.Household 2.Office 3.Government 4.International organization 5.Other organization (Local) 9.Other	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9
C312	Was this trip partially / completely a package ?	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$		Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to D}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$	Yes 1 \rightarrow Go to D No 2 \rightarrow Go to E

			Information on Pa	-		
	If answe	er 1 for question C111				
		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
D1	Nature of organization, who organize this trip 1.Tour agent 2.Social organizations 3.School/Educational Institute 4.Office 9.Other (Specify)	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 9 \end{array} $	1 2 3 4 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 9 \end{array} $
D2	Mention the items included in this package? Room chargers Breakfast One main meal All main meals Tour guide Transport City Tour/Special sights seen Entrance fee Other services (Specify)	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} $	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} $
D3	Total cost for tour package					
D4	Who spent money for this tour package ?	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5 \end{array} $	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
D5	Did spend extra money for other services or purchases other than the above package ?	Yes1 \rightarrow Go to ENo2 \rightarrow Go to F	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to F}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to F}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to F}$	Yes $1 \rightarrow \text{Go to E}$ No $2 \rightarrow \text{Go to F}$

	Section E - Expenditure								
	If outbound trip, include expenditure outside the country								
		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number			
E1	Expenditure for tour lodging 1. Star Hotels 2. Guest House / Circuit bungalow/ Tourist Bungalow 3. Houses/ Rent a house/ room 4. Rest house 5. Camp 6. Hostels 7. Friends/Relative places 9. Other (Specify)	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .	1.	1.	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .			
E2	Expenditure for food & Beverages 1. Star hotel 2. Restaurants 3. Snack bar 4. Shop/ Super market 5. Mobile restaurants 6. Hawkers 7. Self food preparation 9. Other (Specify) Expenditure of external organization	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 9 .			

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.



		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
E3	Expenditure on Railway transport 1. Normal services 2. Special services	1. 2.	1. 2.	1 2	1. 2.	1. 2.
	Expenditure of external organization					
E4	 Expenditure on road transport 1. Taxi (Taxi/Three-wheeler) 2. Cab service (with driver) 3. Common bus service 4. Vehicle with observation facility 5. Fuel or service chargers for Personal/ rent a car, driver chargers or 6. Parking 7. Safari 8. Highway chargers 9. Other Expenditure of external organization 	1	1	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 .	1.	1.
E5	Expenditure on water transport Observation vehicles Boats Ship Boat /sail Barge Other (Specify) Expenditure of external organization	1	1 2 3 4 5 9	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.

	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
E3	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.	1 2	1. 2.	1. 2.
E4	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 .	1. . . 2. . . 3 . . 4 . . 5 . . 6 . . 7 . . 8 . . 9 . .	1. . . 2. . . 3 . . 4 . . 5 . . 6 . . 7 . . 8 . . 9 . .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 .	1.
E5	1	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9

		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
E6	Expenditure on air transport 1. Sea plane 2. Domestic flight 3. International Flight	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Expenditure of external organization					
E7	Expenditure on transport equipment					
	1. Rent a car (without driver) 2. Other (Specify)	1. 2.	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\end{array}$	1 2	1 2	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\\\hline\end{array}$
	Expenditure of external organization					
E8	Expenditure for reservation or supply of tour services					
	Expenditure of external organization					

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.

	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number		
E6	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\\3\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\\3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\\3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\\3\end{array}$		
E7	1. 2.	1.	1 2	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\end{array}$	1 2	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\2\end{array}$		
E8								

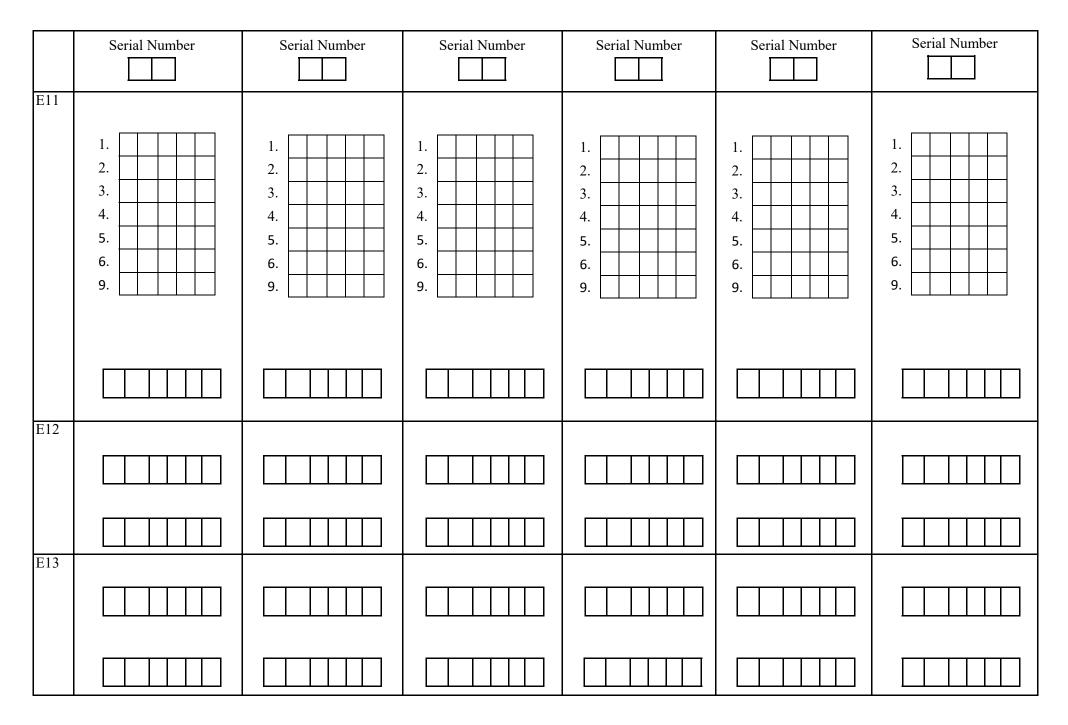
		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
E9	 Expenditure on cultural services 1. Cultural show/ Stage drama / Film 2. Museum 3. Historical places visits 4. Botanical gardens/ Zoological garden 5. Visiting wildlife & forests 9. Visiting other places (Natural/Artificial) 	1.	1.	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .	1.
E10	Expenditure of external organization Expenditure on sports & Recreational					
	services 1. Indoor/Outdoor games 2. Gambling 3. Entertainment /Adventurer games 4. Jackpot games 5. Amusement shows 6. Parks 9. Other (Specify) Expenditure of external organization	1.	1.	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 9 .	1.

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.

	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
Е9	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 9 .
E10	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 9 .	1.	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 9 .	1. . 2. . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 9 .

		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
E11	Expenditure on country specific services					
	 Ayurveda treatments Spa Medical treatments Meditation/Yoga Beauty culture Oblation Other (Specify) 	1. . 2. . 3. . 4. . 5. . 6. . 9. .	1.	1.	1. . 2. . 3. . 4. . 5. . 6. . 9. .	1.
	Expenditure of external organization*					
E12	Expenditure on tour guide/ translator / Beach boy Expenditure of external organization*					
E13	Presents/ Donations/ gift					
	Expenditure of external organization*					

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.



		Serial Number				
E14	Expenditure on Other commodity 1. Communication (Internet/ Telephone) 2. Other (Specify)	1.	1.	1.		
E15	Expenditure for country specific goods 1. Memories/ handicrafts / Antique 2. Tea 3. Batiks 4. Books/Picture cards/Tourist guides/ 5. Spices 6. Ayurveda equipments 7. Cloths 8. Foot wear/Leather products 9. Gem & Jewelry 10. Paintings 11. Liquor 12. Other (Specify) Expenditure of external organization	1.	1.	1.	1.	1. . . . 2. . . . 3. . . . 4. . . . 5. . . . 6. . . . 7. . . . 9. . . . 10. . . . 11. . . . 12. . . .

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.

	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number Serial Number		Serial Number	Serial Number			
E14	1. 2.	1. 2.	1.	1.	1. 2.	1.			
E15	1.	1.	1. . 2. . 3. . 4. . 5. . 6. . 7. . 8. . 9. .	1.	1.	1.			
	10. 10. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 12. 10. 11.								

Section F Expenditure within the country for out bound trips									
(All trips in section C.3 should be filled)									
	Serial Number Serial Number		Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number				
 Expenditure for tour lodging Expenditure for food & Beverages Expenditure on Railway transport Expenditure on road transport Expenditure on water transport Expenditure on air transport Expenditure on transport equipment Expenditure for reservation or supply of tour services Expenditure on cultural services Expenditure on country specific services Expenditure on tour guide/ translator / Beach boy Gift/Donation/presents Expenditure for special purchases Expenditure of external organization * 	1	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 10 1 1 1 12 1 1 1 13 1 1 1 14 1 1 1 15 1 1 1 16 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 10 1 1 1 12 1 1 1 13 1 1 1 14 1 1 1 16 1 1 1	1	1				

* If expenditure done by other household put 0.

Section G - Tourism Sector Related Gross Earnings

Are you doing following economic activities related to tourism industry at your premises or some where else ?

	Service provide or not ?		• Account de- tails	Monthly in- come related	l						
	Yes	No	Yes -1 No -2	to tourism industry	Mont	Monthly income.			Code		
1. Accommodation facilities for domestic visitors	1	2			Less t	Less than Rs. 10,000 1					
1. Accommodation facilities for inbound visitors	1	2			Betwe	Between Rs. 10,001 - 25,000 2					
3. Food supply for domestic/ inbound visitors	1	2				Between Rs. 25,001 - 50,000 3					
4. Selling goods for domestic/ inbound visitors	1	2									
5. Tour guide services	1	2			More	More than Rs. 50,000 4					
6. Transport services for tourist	1	2									
9. Other tour services (specify)	1	2									
		Cor	ntrol data								
Enumerators attendance		First			Second			Third	Third		
	Year	Month	Data	Year	Month	Dat	а	Year	Month	Da	ata
1. Date											
2. Result					II				· · · · ·		
3. Duration to fill the questionnaire	Minuets			Minuets				Minuets			

* Result Code