

2021 Survey of Travel by R.O.C. Citizens

Summary

Since 2020 COVID-19 pandemic has seriously impacted every country worldwide, in order to reduce the spread of plague and inflections of human-cluster, government has prohibited unnecessary indoor and outdoor gatherings, provided the precautions for social distancing, and rigidly controlled people's flow in relevant fields. Pandemic and aforesaid restrictions has impacted the domestic travels. In addition, Tourism Bureau has acted accordingly to ban outbound group tours since March 19. Due to the outbreak situation had been kept under controls in the second half of 2020 with the effectiveness of epidemic prevention actions, the Ministry of Transportation grants the "Domestic Travel Stimulus Program" from July 1 to October 31 to encourage citizen travels and promote the development of related industries. Under the condition that the influence of COVID was controled and rather stable in which it persists in the 1st quarter of 2021, many cities provided various additional travel subsidies to further. In that, the total domestic travels made by citizens of age 12 and above, had a positive growth by 18.95%. Unfortunately, in April, a major railway tragedy accident in Hualien that affected the Eastern Taiwan travel intention and then the domestic epidemic heated up in May, in order to avoid epidemic spread further in communities, the Central Epidemics Command Center raised nationwide alert to level 3 from May 19 to July 26, which closed recreation and entertainment venues, forbade religious activities, indoor gatherings of 5+ people and outdoor gatherings of 10+ people, required to avoid unnecessary spatial movements, activities or gatherings and demanded to wear mask all times when going out. All of the restrictions have influenced the citizen's domestic travel choices, so the total domestic travels made by citizens in the 2nd and 3rd quarters had a 43.45% and a 24.88% decrease respectively compared to the same period last year. To revitalize the domestic economy, Executive Yuan with other 8 government departments have initiated a series of stimulus programs to boost consumption in October, so the total domestic travels in the 4th quarter had a 2.21% increase compared to the same period last year (implemented "Domestic Travel Stimulus Program" from July to October in 2020). The total domestic travels made by citizens of age 12 and above were 126.03 million in 2021, negative growth of 11.85% from 2020. Included children under age 12 in the same household, the total domestic travels were 142.33 million, negative growth of 14.38% from 2020. Otherwise the annual outbound travels, statistics by the National Immigration Agency, decrease of 84.59% from 2020.

This survey mainly focuses on domestic travel with the outbound travel data as the secondary focus. Telephone interviews using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) were conducted and the stratified random sampling method was applied. The number of valid interviews on domestic travel in each quarter is as follows: 6,491 persons in the first quarter, 6,489 in the second, 6,486 in the third and 6,485 in the fourth. For outbound travel, the numbers of people responding to the survey were 1, 2, 6, and 7 samples

in each quarter, respectively, the sample size was too small to analysis. The survey results are presented in two parts: “Important Indicators” and “Statistical Analysis”.

I、Important Indicators of Domestic Travel

Table1 Domestic travel indicators comparison between 2021 and 2020

Item	2021	2020	Comparison
Domestic travel rate	83.8%	88.4%	Decreased by 4.6%
Average number of travels per person	5.96 travels	6.74 travels	Decreased by 0.78travels
Total number of domestic travels by citizens	126,027,000 travels	142,970,000 travels	Negative Growth of 11.85%
Average number of days per travel	1.45 days	1.54 days	Decreased by 0.09days
Travels taken during holidays and weekends	69.2%	65.6%	Increased by 3.6%
Overall satisfaction level	99.1%	98.7%	Increased by 0.4% (※)
Average expenditure per person per travel	NT\$2,061 (US\$73.55)	NT\$2,433 (US\$82.26)	NTD : Negative Growth of 15.29% (USD : Negative Growth of 10.59%)
Total expenditure on domestic travel	NT\$259.7 billion (US\$9.267 billion)	NT\$347.8 billion (US\$11.759 billion)	NTD : Negative Growth of 25.33% (USD : Negative Growth of 21.19%)

Note : 1. The survey respondents are R.O.C. citizens of age 12 and above.

2. (※) means in the significant level of 5%, *t-test* shows “no significant difference”.

3. Domestic travel rate is the proportion of people who at least travel once domestically during the year.

4. The exchange rate was NT\$29.578 in 2020, NT\$28.022 in 2021, appreciated 5.55% during the same period.

(Source: Central Bank of the Republic of China, <https://www.cbc.gov.tw/tw/cp-520-36599-75987-1.html>).

Table2 Domestic travel indicators in last 3 years

Item	2021	2020	2019
Domestic travel rate	83.8%	88.4%	91.1%
Average number of travels per person	5.96 travels	6.74 travels	7.99 travels
Total number of domestic travels by citizens	126,027,000 travels	142,970,000 travels	169,279,000 travels
Average number of days per travel	1.45 days	1.54 days	1.51 days
Travels taken during holidays and weekends	69.2%	65.6%	66.9%
Overall satisfaction level	99.1%	98.7%	98.4%
Average expenditure per person per travel	NT\$2,061 (US\$73.55)	NT\$2,433 (US\$82.26)	NT\$2,320 (US\$75.02)
Total expenditure on domestic travel	NT\$259.7 billion (US\$9.267 billion)	NT\$347.8 billion (US\$11.759 billion)	NT\$392.7 billion (US\$12.698 billion)

Note : 1. The survey respondents are R.O.C. citizens of age 12 and above.

2. (※) means in the significant level of 5%, *t-test* shows “no significant difference”.

3. Domestic travel rate is the proportion of people who at least travel once domestically during the year.

4. The exchange rate was NT\$30.925 in 2019, NT\$29.578 in 2020, NT\$28.022 in 2021.

(Source: Central Bank of the Republic of China, <https://www.cbc.gov.tw/tw/cp-520-36599-75987-1.html>).

5. There was no domestic epidemic in 2019, the peak period of domestic epidemic was from March to May in 2020, May to July in 2021.

II、Statistical Analysis

A. Domestic Travel

1. **There were a total of 126.03 million domestic travels made by citizens of age 12 and above in 2021, negative growth of 11.85% from 2020:** The results show that the average number of travels per person made in 2021 were 5.96, decreased 0.78 from 6.74 per person in 2020. Looking into the quarters, in the 1st quarter, there was a winter weekday group travel allowance, so the average number of travels per person increased 0.29 from the same period last year. In the 2nd and 3rd quarters, under the impact of domestic epidemic, decreased 0.65 and 0.47 from the same period last year respectively. In the 4th quarter, the epidemic was slowing down and issued stimulus vouchers, so the average number of travels comparable from the same period last year. It was estimated that 126.03 million domestic travels were made by citizens of age 12 and above.

Table3 Average number of domestic travels per person

Unit: travels

Year	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year (1 st Quarter~4 th Quarter)
2021	1.81	0.85	1.44	1.86	5.96
2020	1.52	1.50	1.91	1.81	6.74

Note : The peak period of domestic epidemic was from March to May in 2020, May to July in 2021.

Table4 The domestic travels of citizens

Unit: travels

item	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
Total number of domestic travels by citizens of age 12 and above (proportion of whole year)	38,365,000 (30.4%)	17,993,000 (14.3%)	30,432,000 (24.2%)	39,237,000 (31.1%)	126,027,000 (100.0%)	142,970,000
Included children under age 12 in the same household (proportion of whole year)	42,969,000 (30.2%)	20,332,000 (14.3%)	34,692,000 (24.4%)	44,338,000 (31.1%)	142,331,000 (100.0%)	166,246,000

Note : The peak period of domestic epidemic was from March to May in 2020, May to July in 2021.

2. **In 2021, 83.8% of citizens travelled domestically, decreased from 2020:** According to the survey results, citizens who at least travelled once domestically in 2021 account for 83.8% of the total population. Compared with 2020, had a 4.6% decrease from 88.4% in 2020. Looking into the quarters, domestic travel rate (44.1%) was the lowest in the 2nd quarter.

Table5 Domestic travel rate

Unit: %

Year	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year
2021	60.5	44.1	50.5	64.5	83.8
2020	54.8	58.8	68.2	64.9	88.4

Note : 1. Quarter domestic travel rate is the proportion of people who at least travel once domestically during the quarter.
2. The peak period of domestic epidemic was from March to May in 2020, May to July in 2021.

3. **Domestic travels were more made in September, December, April and February:** In 2021, most domestic travels were made in September (15.4%), December (15.0%), April (14.6%) and February (12.7%); June (1.2%) was the least. Gender-wise, half of male and female. Age-wise, domestic travelers were age 46 (median). As for the monthly income, on average, made NT\$32,344 (median) per month. Regarding their occupation, more domestic travelers were housekeepers, retires, office supportive staff, service/sales workers, students and technicians/assistants.

Table6 Characteristics of domestic travelers in 2021

Characteristics	Domestic travelers
Travel month	More made in February (12.7%), April (14.6%), September (15.4%) and December (15.0%). June (1.2%) was the least.
Gender	Males (50.4%), females (49.6%)
Age (median)	46 years old
Monthly income (median)	NT\$32,344
Occupations	Housekeepers (13.9%), Retires (13.3%), Office supportive staff (11.1%), Service/sales workers (10.7%), Students (9.7%), Technicians/assistants (9.6%).

4. **Most of the domestic travels were made on weekends increased from 2020, travels made during weekdays decreased from 2020:** In 2021, 54.4% of the domestic travels were made on weekends. Compared with 2020, travels made during weekdays had a 3.6% decrease from 2020. While during national holiday and weekend had a 1.8% increase respectively from 2020. For the purposes of domestic travel, 77.0% of the people travelled for “Sightseeing, recreational, vacation”, followed by “Visiting friends and relatives” (22.4%). Compared with 2020, “Sightseeing, recreation, vacation” had a 2.2% decrease from 2020, “Visiting friends and relatives” had a 2.5% increase from 2020.

Table7 Travel time for domestic travel

Unit: %

Travel time	2021					2020 Whole year
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National holidays	27.5	18.2	8.3	6.1	14.8	13.0
Weekends (saturday or sunday)	45.3	50.9	60.0	60.7	54.4	52.6
Weekdays	27.2	30.9	31.7	33.2	30.8	34.4

Note: There were 33 national holidays in 2020, 28 national holidays in 2021.

Table8 Purposes of domestic travel

Unit: %

Purpose	2021					2020 Whole year
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sightseeing, recreational, vacation	76.2	67.5	77.9	83.5	77.0	79.2
Business	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0
Visiting friends and relatives	23.4	32.0	21.2	15.8	22.4	19.9
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: 1. Sightseeing, recreational, vacation includes “sightseeing only”, “fitness and sport”, “religious”, “ecotourism” and “conference vacation”.

2. “—” means no sample in the cell.

5. **71.9% of the domestic travels were one-day, the average duration of a travel was 1.45 days:** In 2021, about 63.9% of the travels were within the travelers' residential area, increased from 58.1% in 2020. 71.9% were one-day, followed by two-day (18.2%), three-day (7.3%), and four-day and above (2.6%). The average duration of a travel was 1.45 days, shorter than the 1.54 days in 2020. Looking into the quarters, longest days was in the 1st quarter (1.56 days).

Table9 Regions visited by citizens in 2021

Unit: row %

Region Visited Residential Area	Northern Taiwan	Central Taiwan	Southern Taiwan	Eastern Taiwan	Offshore Islands
The whole country	36.5	30.9	29.5	5.5	1.0
Northern Taiwan	66.4	20.9	10.2	5.0	0.6
Central Taiwan	16.1	62.0	21.7	2.9	0.7
Southern Taiwan	8.1	20.1	68.6	6.0	0.8
Eastern Taiwan	22.5	10.3	22.3	50.2	0.2
Offshore Islands	25.3	5.3	15.8	1.8	57.0

Note : 1. Region visited were according to place where the respondents visit.

2. Traveler within the residential area = the total number of travels within their residential area ÷ total person-travels.
In 2021, 63.9% of the travels were within the travelers' residential area.

Table10 Number of domestic travel days

Unit: %

Number of domestic travel days	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day	67.0	75.6	74.8	71.6	71.9	66.4
2 days	20.4	14.7	17.4	19.3	18.2	20.2
3 days	8.8	7.2	5.8	7.1	7.3	9.9
4 days or more	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.5
Average day of each travel	1.56 days	1.39 days	1.40 days	1.43 days	1.45 days	1.54 days

6. **Most of the overnight traveler chosen to stay in hotels:** In 2021, 71.9% of domestic travel were 1-day with no need of accommodation, followed by chosen to stay in "Hotel" (13.2%), Compared with 2020, "1-day no accommodation" had a 5.5% increase from 2020, chosen to stay in "Hotel" and "Homestay" had a 3.8 % and a 1.8% decrease respectively. Looking into the quarters, in the 1st and 4th quarters, chosen to stay in "Hotel" higher than other quarters, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, chosen "1-day no accommodation" higher than other quarters. (See Table11).

Table11 Main accommodation choices

Unit: %

Main accommodation choices	2021					2020 Whole year
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-day no accommodation	67.0	75.6	74.8	71.6	71.9	66.4
Hotel	14.4	10.8	10.7	15.5	13.2	17.0
At friend's/ relative's	9.5	6.5	7.4	4.9	7.1	7.1
Homestay	7.3	5.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	7.8
Camping	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.2
Hostel	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Note : "Others" includes overnight in the car, boat or cruise.

7. **92.9% of the travelers planned their travels by themselves:** The majority of the travels were planned by the travelers themselves (92.9%), other types of travels were below 2%, Compared with 2020, "Travels planned by travelers themselves" had a 2.3% increase from 2020.

The major Reasons for participating package tours by travel agencies were "Attracted by the itinerary" (62.9%), "Do not have to drive" (62.1%), "To save planning time" (59.4%) and "Attracted by the price" (47.8%), no significant difference from 2020. For the individual or group travels, 8.5% were group travels that had a 2.5% decrease from 2020 (See Tables 12-15).

Table12 Types of travels

Unit: %

Types of travels	2021					2020 Whole year
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Package tours by travel agencies	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.3	1.9	2.3
Travels planned by schools or classes	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Travels planned by employers	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.1
Travels planned by religious groups	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8
Travels planned by village or senior citizen groups	1.8	2.1	0.8	2.7	1.9	2.3
Travels planned by non-governmental organizations	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.5
Travels planned by other groups	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Travels planned by travelers themselves	93.2	92.3	96.8	90.2	92.9	90.6
Others	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	—

Note:1. "0.0" means the percentage is under 0.05% , "—" means no sample in the cell.

2. "others" means the itinerary that provide by hotel or homestay.

Table13 Travels planned by travelers themselves and buy any itinerary products

Unit: %

Buy any itinerary products		2021	2020
Total		100.0	100.0
No		99.2	98.9
Yes		0.8	1.1
Items (mult-answer)	Half-day (one day, two days, etc.) itinerary	0.3	0.4
	Package	0.6	0.8
	Others	—	—

Note: 1. “—” means no sample in the cell.

2. Only the travels planned by travelers themselves answered.

Table14 Reasons for participating package tours by travel agencies

Unit: %

Reasons for participating package tours planned by travel agencies	2021	2020
Attracted by the itinerary	62.9	62.2
Do not have to drive	62.1	53.7
To save planning time	59.4	54.5
Attracted by the price	47.8	47.2
Have no transportation to the scenic site	23.9	26.9
Others	—	—

Note : 1. This is a multiple answer question.

2. Only package tours by agencies answered.

3. “—” means no sample in the cell.

Table15 Individual or group travels

Unit: %

Individual or group travels	2021					2020 Whole year
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	91.6	91.0	96.2	88.1	91.5	89.0
Group	8.4	9.0	3.8	11.9	8.5	11.0

Note: “Individual” means travel planned by traveler themselves and the main transportation is not tour bus.

8. **“Internet and social media” was the major source of travel information; 11.9% of the travelers used travel-related products purchased from the internet:** most travels obtained travel information from “Internet and social media” (55.3%), which had a 2.5% increase from 2020. Followed by “Friends, relatives, colleagues or classmates” (45.8%). In 2021, 11.9% of the travelers used travel-related products purchased from the internet, had a 0.8% decrease from 12.7% in 2020. The most used item among travel-related products was “Hotel or homestay” (See Tables16-18).

Table16 Sources of travel's information

Unit: %

Information sources	2021	2020
Internet and social media	55.3	52.8
Friends, relatives, colleagues, classmates	45.8	46.8
Electronic media (TV/radio)	7.3	6.9
Printed media (newspaper/magazine)	2.3	2.2
Travel agencies	2.8	3.4
Visitor information center	0.5	0.4
Travel shows or exhibitions	0.2	0.2
Others	0.3	0.3

Note: 1.This is a multiple-answer question. Travelers who do not collect information prior to their travel are excluded.
 2. 62.2% travels collected travel information in 2020, 61.2% in 2021.
 3. Electronic media includes television, broadcasting, and billboards, etc.
 4. Printed media indicates travel-related books, newspapers, magazines, etc.

Table17 Used travel-related products purchased from the Internet

Unit:%

Used travel-related products purchased from the Internet	2021	2020
Total	100.0	100.0
No	88.1	87.3
Yes	11.9	12.7

Table18 Used items

Unit:%

Used items (multi-answers)	2021	2020
Hotel or homestay	75.5	81.9
Taiwan Railway	8.0	8.7
Taiwan High Speed Rail	10.1	9.5
Amusement park tickets	8.6	7.4
Plane tickets	2.6	3.2
Package tours	1.7	3.1
Rental cars	1.7	1.8
Others	5.6	3.5

Note: 1.This is a multiple-answer question;
 excluded the samples that didn't use travel-related products purchased from the Internet.
 2. "Others" includes restaurant reservation, meal voucher, ferry ticket, Camping camp, etc.

9. **“Transportation or connection convenience” was the most important factor when deciding where to visit:** The top main factor considered by the travelers in terms of visiting places was the “Transportation or connection convenience” (29.1%), followed by “Relieve leisure and health” (16.4%), “Theme activities” (9.8%), “Curiosity/never been there” (9.7%) and “Local delicacies” (9.6%). Compared with 2020, “Relieve leisure and health”, “Transportation or connection convenience”, “Local delicacies” and “No Epidemic” had a 1~3% increase respectively, “Tourism subsidy measures”, “Curiosity/never been there” and “Theme activities” had a 1~3% decrease respectively. Looking into the quarters, “Transportation or connection convenience” was the most important factor in each quarter especially in the 1st quarter; considered “Folk festivals” in the 2nd quarter was higher than other quarters; considered “Local delicacies”, “Less crowded attractions” and “No Epidemic” in the 3rd quarter were higher than other quarters; considered “Relieve leisure and health” in the 4th quarter was higher than other quarters.

Table19 Main factors for deciding visiting places (Degree of importance)

Unit:%

Main factors	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transportation or connection convenience	32.3 (1)	29.4 (1)	28.7 (1)	26.5 (1)	29.1 (1)	27.4 (1)
Relieve leisure and health	16.2 (2)	16.3 (2)	14.4 (2)	18.0 (2)	16.4 (2)	13.8 (2)
Theme activities	11.6 (3)	10.5 (3)	7.8 (4)	9.2 (3)	9.8 (3)	10.6 (3)
Curiosity/never been there	10.6 (3)	9.9 (4)	8.4 (4)	9.9 (3)	9.7 (3)	11.0 (3)
Local delicacies	8.4 (5)	9.6 (4)	11.1 (3)	9.5 (3)	9.6 (3)	8.8 (5)
Children’s preferences	5.5 (6)	5.8 (6)	6.9 (7)	5.8 (6)	6.0 (6)	6.1 (6)
Less crowded attractions	3.4 (7)	4.7 (7)	7.2 (4)	4.3 (7)	4.8 (7)	5.3 (7)
No Epidemic	3.2 (7)	3.7 (8)	6.6 (7)	4.5 (7)	4.5 (7)	3.8 (8)
Senior’s preferences	2.7 (9)	2.5 (9)	3.0 (9)	2.9 (9)	2.8 (9)	3.2 (8)
Visiting exhibitions	1.5 (10)	2.1 (9)	1.5 (10)	2.0 (10)	1.8 (10)	1.5 (11)
New attractions/facilities	1.4 (10)	1.4 (12)	1.7 (10)	1.9 (10)	1.6 (10)	1.4 (11)
Folk festivals	0.9 (12)	2.4 (9)	0.5 (13)	1.4 (10)	1.2 (10)	1.0 (11)
Sales promotion	0.6 (14)	1.2 (12)	1.5 (10)	1.6 (10)	1.2 (10)	1.2 (11)
Tourism subsidy measures	0.8 (12)	0.2 (14)	0.1 (14)	0.6 (14)	0.4 (14)	2.9 (10)
Supported by Citizen’ Tour Card	0.4 (14)	0.1 (14)	0.1 (14)	0.2 (14)	0.2 (14)	0.2 (15)
Accessible facility	0.0 (16)	0.0 (16)	0.1 (14)	0.1 (14)	0.1 (14)	0.1 (15)
Others	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.9	1.8

Note : 1. Travels planned by travelers themselves or joined package tours by agencies and purpose were not “Visiting friends and relatives” answered.

2. The above factors are weighted according to their degree of importance.

3. The number in the parenthesis indicates the ranking of importance when travelers consider whether or not to visit the places. The same ranking number means the degree of importance is under the significance level $\alpha=5\%$.

4. “0.0” means the percentage is under 0.05%.

5. “Others” includes friends and relatives invitation, business trip, etc.

10. “Natural scenery sightseeing” was the most often participated activity in domestic travel: Among major traveler activities, most people travelled for “Natural scenery sightseeing activities” (59.9%), followed by “Other recreational activities” (44.6%), “Culinary activities” (40.9%). Looking into the details, most people travelled for “Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall, etc.” (50.5%), followed by “Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing” (40.8%), “Tasting local delicacies”(35.8%) and “Shopping” (35.7%). Compared with 2020, all of the recreation activities had a 1~4% decrease, respectively from 2020; “visiting relatives and friends, no activities arranged” had a 2.7% increase from 2020.

Table20 Main recreation activities

Recreation activities	Unit:%	
	2021	2020
Natural scenery sightseeing activities	59.9	63.3
Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall, etc.	50.5(1)	53.6(1)
Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing	40.8(2)	42.4(2)
Animals (e.g. whale, firefly, bird, panda, etc.)	6.3	7.8
Plants (e.g. flower , cherry blossom, maple leaves, giant trees)	14.6	14.6
Sunrise, snow, stars, and other astronomical phenomena	7.3	6.1
Cultural experiencing activities	21.8	25.1
Visiting cultural and historical sites	4.5	5.2
Attending festivals	1.0	1.0
Watching shows	1.3	1.4
Visiting cultural and arts exhibitions	3.6	4.3
Visiting activity exhibitions	1.9	2.2
Learning traditional craft skills (bamboo crafts, pottery, weaving, etc.)	0.3	0.4
Indigenous culture experience	0.6	0.7
Religious activities	8.1	8.1
Farm experience	1.7	2.2
Nostalgic experience	1.4	2.8
Visiting unique architectures	3.3	3.4
Popular movie/ TV drama filming sites	0.1	0.1

Table20 Main recreation activities (Cont.)

Unit:%

Recreation activities	2021	2020
Sports activities	3.9	5.1
Swimming, diving, surfing, water skiing, jet skiing etc.	1.4	2.3
Whitewater rafting, boating	0.1	0.3
Fishing	0.3	0.2
Paragliding	0.0	—
Ball Sports	0.3	0.3
Rock-climbing	0.1	0.0
Grass skiing	0.0	0.0
Cycling	1.7	1.9
Watching sport games	0.1	0.2
Jogging/marathon	0.0	0.1
Amusement park activities	2.6	4.1
Mechanical amusement park activities (e.g. roller-coaster, cable cars)	1.6	2.4
Water amusement park activities	0.2	0.5
Watching shows/programs provided by the amusement park	1.1	1.7
Watching the theme display in the amusement park	0.4	0.3
Culinary activities	40.9	42.3
Tasting local delicacies	35.8(3)	35.9
Night market eateries	6.4	8.3
Enjoying tea, coffee or afternoon tea	6.5	6.8
Tasting Wellness food	0.2	0.1
Food promotion and cooking activities	0.1	0.0
Other recreational activities	44.6	46.6
Driving for fun(cars, motorcycle)	6.5	5.1
Hot spring (cool spring), spa	4.8	5.0
Shopping	35.7(3)	37.5(3)
Watching movies	1.1	0.6
Cruising/taking ferries	2.1	2.4
Enjoying scenery on cable car	0.4	0.6
Factory Tours	2.2	3.2
Hot-air balloon riding	0.0	0.0
Others	1.4	1.2
Only visiting relatives and friends. No activities arranged.	16.2	13.5

Note: 1. This is a multiple-answer question.

2. "Others" includes barbecuing, singing, etc. "Only visiting relatives and friends" includes tomb-sweeping.

3. "0.0" means the percentage is under 0.05%, "—" means no sample in the cell.

4. The top three activities are indicated in the parenthesis. The same ranking number means the percentage of participation the items have no significant difference under significance level $\alpha=5\%$.

11. **As for the favorite activities, most people preferred “Natural scenery sightseeing activities”**: In terms of favorite activities, most people preferred “Natural scenery sightseeing activities” (49.9%), followed by “Other recreational activities” (16.6%) and “Culinary activities” (16.3%). Looking into the details, the most people preferred “Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall, etc.”(23.7%), followed by “Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing” (18.5%), “Tasting local delicacies” (13.0%). Compared with 2020, liked “Cultural experiencing activities” , “Sports activities” and “Amusement park activities” had a 0.6%, 0.5% and 0.5% decrease respectively; liked “Culinary activities” had a 1.7% increase..

Table21 Favorite activities

	Unit:%	
Recreation activities	2021	2020
Total	100.0	100.0
Natural scenery sightseeing activities	49.9	50.0
Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall, etc.	23.7(1)	24.8(1)
Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing	18.5(2)	17.9(2)
Animals (e.g. whale, firefly, bird, panda, etc.)	1.9	2.3
Plants (e.g. flower , cherry blossom, maple leaves, giant trees)	3.5	3.1
Sunrise, snow, stars, and other astronomical phenomena	2.3	1.9
Cultural experiencing activities	12.0	12.6
Visiting cultural and historical sites	1.3	1.5
Attending festivals	0.6	0.6
Watching shows	0.7	0.6
Visiting cultural and arts exhibitions	1.6	1.8
Visiting activity exhibitions	1.0	1.1
Learning traditional craft skills (bamboo crafts, pottery, weaving, etc.)	0.1	0.1
Indigenous culture experience	0.2	0.2
Religious activities	4.6	4.4
Farm experience	0.8	1.0
Nostalgic experience	0.4	0.6
Visiting unique architectures	0.8	0.8
Popular movie/ TV drama filming sites	0.0	0.0

Table21 Favorite activities (Cont.)

Unit:%

Recreation activities	2021	2020
Sports activities	2.3	2.8
Swimming, diving, surfing, water skiing, jet skiing etc.	0.8	1.2
Whitewater rafting, boating	0.1	0.2
Fishing	0.2	0.2
Paragliding	0.0	—
Ball Sports	0.2	0.2
Rock-climbing	0.0	0.0
Grass skiing	0.0	0.0
Cycling	0.9	0.9
Watching sport games	0.1	0.1
Jogging/marathon	0.0	0.1
Amusement park activities	1.3	1.8
Mechanical amusement park activities (e.g. roller-coaster, cable cars)	0.8	1.1
Water amusement park activities	0.1	0.2
Watching shows/programs provided by the amusement park	0.2	0.4
Watching the theme display in the amusement park	0.2	0.1
Culinary activities	16.3	14.6
Tasting local delicacies	13.0(3)	11.0(3)
Night market eateries	2.1	2.5
Enjoying tea, coffee or afternoon tea	1.0	1.1
Tasting Wellness food	0.1	0.0
Food promotion and cooking activities	0.0	0.0
Other recreational activities	16.6	16.2
Driving for fun(cars, motorcycle)	0.8	0.7
Hot spring (cool spring), spa	2.8	2.6
Shopping	10.1	10.1
Watching movies	0.8	0.4
Cruising/taking ferries	0.6	0.6
Enjoying scenery on cable car	0.1	0.2
Factory Tours	0.4	0.6
Hot-air balloon riding	—	0.0
Others	1.0	0.9
No favorite activities	1.7	2.0

Note : 1. "Others" includes barbecuing, singing, etc.

2. "0.0" means the percentage is under 0.05%, "—" means no sample in the cell.

3. The top three activities are indicated in the parenthesis. The same ranking number means the percentage of participation the items have no significant difference under significance level $\alpha=5\%$.

12. **“Tamsui and Bali”, “Jiaoxi” were more popular than other place:** In 2021, most travels were made to the Northern Taiwan. Compared with 2020, visited Southern Taiwan had a 1.6% increase, visited Eastern Taiwan and Northern Taiwan had a 2% and a 0.7% decrease respectively. Looking visited places, “Tamsui and Bali” and “Jiaoxi” were more popular than other places. Compared with 2020, “Pier-2 Art Center”, “Lukang”, “Alishan”, “Yizhong St. Shop. District” and “Eastern Taipei and Xinyi Shop District” ranked up from 2020, “Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan” ranked down from 2020. Looking the most visited place in each region, “Tamsui/Bali” and “Jiaoxi” in Northern Taiwan; “Sun-Moon lake” in Central Taiwan; “Anping Fort” in Southern Taiwan and “Qixingtian” and “Tianxiang” in Eastern Taiwan.

Table22 Region visited

Unit: %

Region visited	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole Year
Northern Taiwan	34.2	35.5	37.1	38.6	36.5	37.2
Central Taiwan	31.2	32.0	29.1	31.5	30.9	30.7
Southern Taiwan	31.2	28.6	30.2	28.0	29.5	27.9
Eastern Taiwan	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.5	7.5
Offshore Islands	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5

Note: 1. Northern Taiwan: Taipei City, Keelung City, New Taipei City, Yilan County, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City.

Central Taiwan: Miaoli County, Taichung City, Changhua County, Nantou County, Yunlin County.

Southern Taiwan: Chiayi County, Chiayi City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County.

Eastern Taiwan: Taitung County, Hualien County.

Offshore Islands: Kinmen County, Lienchiang County, Penghu County.

2. Includes all the cross-region in the travels.

3. Region visited classed by the places where the travelers visited.

Table23 Most visited places in Taiwan

Unit: %

2021		2020	
Most visited places in Taiwan	Visit. ratio (%)	Most visited places in Taiwan	Visit. ratio (%)
Tamsui/Bali	3.31	Tamsui/Bali	3.25
Jiaoxi	2.84	Jiaoxi	3.22
Sun-Moon lake	2.50	Sun-Moon lake	2.49
Anping Fort	2.47	Anping Fort	2.43
Pier-2 Art Center	2.27	Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan	2.02
Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan	2.24	Xitou	1.90
Alishan	1.57	Fengchia Shopping District	1.87
Lukang	1.51	Tianxiang	1.85
Yizhong St. Shop. District	1.50	Qixingtian	1.83
Eastern Taipei and Xinyi Shop District	1.39	Yizhong St. Shop. District	1.77

Note : 1. Visiting ratio = the number of travels made to this place ÷ travel number of travels.

2. The places being visited were specifically answered by the respondents.

13. **“Personal automobile” was still the main transportation for most travelers:** The results show that “Personal automobile” was still the main transportation for most travelers (69.8%), followed by “Personal Motorcycle” (7.8%), “Tour bus” (7.8%), “Passenger bus” (7.6%) and “Mass rapid transit (MRT)” (7.2%). Compared with 2020, “Tour bus”, “Passenger bus”, “Taiwan railway” and “Rental car/motorcycle (self-driving)” had 1~2% decrease, respectively; “Personal automobile” had a 2.6% increase.

Table24 Main transportation for travel

Unit : %

Main transportation	2021					2020 Whole year
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	
Personal automobile	71.4 (1)	70.2 (1)	76.1 (1)	63.3 (1)	69.8 (1)	69.3(1)
Tour bus	7.9 (2)	8.2 (2)	3.0	11.2 (2)	7.8 (2)	10.1(2)
Passenger bus (by public or private sector)	7.8 (2)	7.2	6.3 (3)	8.6 (3)	7.6 (2)	8.7(3)
Personal Motorcycle	6.7	7.9 (2)	8.4 (2)	8.3 (3)	7.8 (2)	5.2
Taiwan railway	6.5	4.4	4.5	6.7	5.7	6.5
Taiwan high speed rail	3.9	3.3	2.3	4.2	3.5	4.0
Mass rapid transit (MRT)	6.9	6.5	6.2 (3)	8.8 (3)	7.2 (2)	7.2
Airplane	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.3
Boat	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7
Rental car/motorcycle (self-driving)	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.3
Taxi(Uber, chartered car)	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.2
Bicycle	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Chartered Bus	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cable car	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Cruise	0.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—
Light rail	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	—
Others	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8

Note : 1. This is a multiple-answer question.

2. The top three activities are indicated in the parenthesis. The same ranking number means the percentage of participation the items have no significant difference under significance level $\alpha=5\%$.

3. Rapid transit, Taiwan Tourist Shuttle Service, and other public and private city buses are included in “passenger bus”; “chartered bus” mean Taiwan Tour Bus and Sightseeing Bus.

4. Added “Cruise” and “Light rail” in 2021.

5. “Others” includes options like walking, school bus, hotel shuttle, etc.

6. “0.0” means the percentage is under 0.05%; “—” means no sample in the cell.”

14. 99.1% of travelers felt satisfied with the places visited: 99.1% of travelers felt satisfied with (combining “very satisfied” with “fairly satisfied”) the facilities and places they visited, and 0.4% were dissatisfied (combining “fairly dissatisfied” with “very dissatisfied”). The most dissatisfied item was specified as “Environmental management and maintenance” and “Parking facilities”.

Table 25 Satisfaction with places visited

Unit: %

	Total	Satisfied			Dissatisfied			No comment
		subtotal	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	subtotal	fairly dissatisfied	very dissatisfied	
2021	100.0	99.1	29.2	69.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
2020	100.0	98.7	27.0	71.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6

Note : 1. “Satisfied” combines “very satisfied” with “fairly satisfied”. “Dissatisfied” combines “very dissatisfied” with “fairly dissatisfied”.

2. The number excluded those who travelled for “only visiting relatives and friends”.

15. In 2021, the total expenditure on domestic travel by citizens of age 12 and above was estimated as NT\$259.7 billion, negative growth of 25.33% from 2020: Based on the survey, the average expenditure per domestic travel by citizens of age 12 and above was NT\$2,061 in 2021. The items of traveler’s expenditure were specified as following (from high to low): “Food and beverage”, “Transportation”, “Shopping”, “Lodging”, “Entertainment” and “Other expenses”. The overnight travelers spent NT\$5,238 on average per person per travel with accommodation spending, as opposed to the average of NT\$1,065 per person per travel for 1-day-travel. Those who joined group travels spent NT\$3,750 on average per person per travel, while they spent NT\$1,594/person/1-day-travel and NT\$6,313/person/overnight-travel. The total domestic travel expenditure by citizens of age 12 and above in 2021 were estimated around NT\$259.7 billion, negative growth of 25.33% from 2020. In 2021, 90.5% of the travelers didn’t use mobile payment, 9.5% used that had a 3.2% increase from 2020, and the most often in the item was “Food and beverage”. (See Tables 26-31).

Table26 Average expenditure of domestic travel per person per travel

Unit: NT\$

Item	2021		2020		Growth rate (%)
	NT\$	%	NT\$	%	
Total	2,061	100.0	2,433	100.0	-15.3
Transportation	464	22.5	538	22.1	-13.8
Lodging	406	19.7	497	20.4	-18.3
Food and beverage	566	27.5	614	25.2	-7.8
Entertainment	96	4.7	116	4.8	-17.2
Shopping	458	22.2	600	24.7	-23.7
Other expenses	71	3.4	68	2.8	4.4

Note: "Entertainment" includes all sorts of entry tickets, movie tickets, singing and other entertainment expenses or activities; "Other expenses" includes donation for the temple, tips, medical and insurance etc.

Table27 Average expenditure of domestic travel per person per travel in 2021

Unit: NT\$

Item	Total	Over-night travel		1-day travel
		Paid lodging	Free lodging	
Total	2,061	5,238	2,759	1,065
Transportation	464	981	988	261
Lodging	406	1,938	0	0
Food and beverage	566	1,216	814	351
Entertainment	96	230	61	61
Shopping	458	780	651	344
Other expenses	71	93	245	48

Note: "Free lodging" refers to those who stay at their relative's/friend's (99%) and at hostel or camping ground (1%) with no need to pay for accommodations.

Table28 Group travel expenditure per person per travel in 2021

Unit: NT\$

Item	Total	1-day travel	Overnight travel
Total	3,750	1,594	6,313
Transportation	772	395	1,221
Lodging	972	0	2,129
Food and beverage	547	273	873
Entertainment	282	152	436
Shopping	924	593	1,317
Other expenses	253	181	337

Note: "Group travel" means "package tours by agencies", travels planned by employers, schools or classes, non-governmental organizations, religious groups, village, etc. and travels planned by themselves with a tour bus.

Table29 Total expenditure for domestic travel by citizens of age 12 and above

Year	Average expenditure per person per travel	Total number of domestic travels	Total domestic travel expenditure
2021	NT\$2,061	126,027,000 travels	NT\$259.7 billion
2020	NT\$2,433	142,970,000 travels	NT\$347.8 billion

Table30 Used mobile payment in travel

Unit: %

Used mobile payment in travel	2021	2020
Total	100.0	100.0
No	90.5	93.7
Yes	9.5	6.3

Table31 Used item

Unit: %

mobile paid item	2021	2020
Transportation	24.3	22.3
Food and beverage	73.7	70.0
Lodging	6.9	6.8
Entertainment	8.1	5.3
Shopping	27.1	21.6
Other expenses	—	—

Note:1. This is a multiple answer question, excluded the samples that didn't use mobile payment in travel.

2. "—" means no sample in the cell.

16. **Group travels accounted for 8.5 % of total domestic travel, Most of the group travels travelled on Weekdays:** Most of the group travels travelled for 1 day (54.3%). The average duration for group travel was 1.68 days. 92.0% took "Tour bus". "Weekdays"(53.0%) was the most popular day for group travels, followed by "Weekends"(44.0%).(See Table32).
17. **Elderly travels accounted for 15.1% of total domestic travel, 54.4% of them travelled on Weekdays, 23.7% were group and their top 2 main transportation were "Person automobile" and "Tour bus":** 75.3% of the elderly (over age 65) travels travelled for 1 day and most made on "Weekdays" (54.4%). 23.7% were group travels. "Person automobile" (53.9%) was the main transportation, followed by "Tour bus" (22.6%) (See Table32).

18. **Youth travels accounted for 32.1% of total domestic travel, 58.7% travelled on weekends, individual travels accounted for 97.7%. “Person automobile” was their main transportation:** 67.4% youth (age 20~under 40) travels travelled for 1 day, and most made on “Weekends”(58.7%). Up to 97.7% of the youth travels were individual travels, only 2.3% were group travels. “Person automobile” (69.7%) was the main transportation, followed by “Person motorcycle” (10.7%), “Mass rapid transit” (9.4%), “Passenger bus” (8.1%) and “Taiwan railway” (8.1%).

Table32 Characteristic analysis of domestic travel

items	All			Elderly			Youth		
	Over all	Individual travel (91.5%)	Group travel (8.5%)	Over all	Individual travel (76.3%)	Group Travel (23.7%)	Over all	Individual travel (97.7%)	Group travel (2.3%)
One day	71.9%	73.5%	54.3%	75.3%	80.9%	57.4%	67.4%	67.8%	50.2%
Two days or more	28.1%	26.5%	45.7%	24.7%	19.1%	42.6%	32.6%	32.2%	49.8%
Average days of stay	1.45 days	1.43 days	1.68 days	1.45 days	1.39 days	1.62 days	1.51 days	1.51 days	1.72 days
Person automobile	69.8%	75.9%	4.7%	53.9%	69.8%	2.5%	69.7%	71.2%	7.2%
Tour bus	7.8%	0.0%	92.0%	22.6%	0.0%	95.4%	2.0%	0.0%	85.1%
Passenger bus	7.6%	7.6%	7.7%	12.2%	14.0%	6.5%	8.1%	8.0%	10.5%
Taiwan railway	5.7%	6.0%	2.4%	5.9%	7.3%	1.4%	8.1%	8.1%	6.0%
Mass rapid transit	7.2%	7.7%	2.5%	7.9%	9.8%	1.7%	9.4%	9.5%	7.3%
Person motorcycle	7.8%	8.5%	0.8%	4.9%	6.2%	0.5%	10.7%	10.9%	2.3%
Taiwan high speed rail	3.5%	3.7%	1.4%	3.8%	4.8%	0.9%	5.2%	5.1%	6.1%
Weekdays	30.8%	28.7%	53.0%	54.4%	51.2%	64.7%	25.1%	24.9%	30.3%
Weekends	54.4%	55.4%	44.0%	36.8%	37.6%	34.3%	58.7%	58.8%	58.6%
National holidays	14.8%	15.9%	3.0%	8.8%	11.2%	0.9%	16.2%	16.3%	11.2%
Average expenditure per person per travel	NT\$2,061	NT\$1,904	NT\$3,750	NT\$2,183	NT\$1,786	NT\$3,460	NT\$2,099	NT\$2,061	NT\$3,693
Average expenditure for one-day travel	NT\$1,065	NT\$1,029	NT\$1,594	NT\$1,062	NT\$970	NT\$1,477	NT\$1,055	NT\$1,041	NT\$1,871
Average expenditure for over-night travel	NT\$4,609	NT\$4,336	NT\$6,313	NT\$5,604	NT\$5,239	NT\$6,131	NT\$4,253	NT\$4,206	NT\$5,530

Note: 1. "group travel" means "package tours by agencies", travels planed by employers, schools or classes, non-governmental organizations, religious groups, village, etc. and travels planed by themselves with a tour bus, accounted for 8.5% of total domestic travel in the year.

2. Elderly means over age 65 citizens, accounted for 15.1% of total domestic travel in the year.

3. Youth means age 20~under 40 citizens, accounted for 32.1% of total domestic travel in the year.

B. Impact of COVID-19 on domestic travel and outbound travel

1. **Under the impact of COVID-19, 53.5% of citizens decreased their domestic travel:** In 2021, under the impact of COVID-19, 53.5% citizens decreased their domestic travel, had a 16.5% increase from 37.0% in 2020. While the major reason were “Worried about catching COVID-19” and “Cooperated with the government’s policy”. 1.0% increased domestic travel and the major reasons were “Unable outbound travel and turned to domestic travel” and “The prevention effect was good and no infection concerns”. In addition 45.5% citizens unaffected. Looking into the quarters, in the 2nd quarter, citizens decreased their domestic travel was higher than other quarters.

Table33 Impact of COVID-19 on domestic travel

Unit: %

Impact of COVID-19 on domestic travel		2021					2020
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
decrease		40.4	69.1	61.9	42.6	53.5	37.0
The reasons for decrease	Worried about catching COVID-19	35.4	56.7	52.0	37.0	45.3	22.4
	Companions canceled the travel plan	8.1	15.9	12.6	7.0	10.9	6.2
	Cooperated with the government’s policy	27.4	60.2	48.9	27.8	41.1	19.0
	Measures and restrictions on scenic spots	9.0	24.6	23.2	10.5	16.8	7.1
	Companies or schools’ regulations	2.4	7.8	4.8	2.2	4.3	3.0
	Reduced in income	3.2	8.6	7.1	4.5	5.9	3.3
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
increase		1.1	0.1	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.4
The reasons for increase	The prevention effect was good and no infection concerns	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.8
	Less crowded attractions	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
	Promotions of the agencies	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Travel subsidy program	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
	Company encouraged vacation travel	0.0	0.0	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Unable outbound travel and turned to domestic travel	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.9
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unaffected		58.5	30.8	37.2	55.5	45.5	61.7

Note: 1.“0.0”means the percentage is under 0.05% ;“—” means no sample in the cell.

- Revised “Have confidence in prevention” to “The prevention effect was good and no infection concerns”; “Stimulus plans” to “Travel subsidy program”; “Originally planned outbound travel turned to domestic travel” to “Unable to outbound travel turned to domestic travel” and deleted “Less crowded attractions”.
- The peak period of domestic epidemic was from March to May in 2020,. May to July in 2021.

2. **Compared with no epidemic, 38.9% travelers changed their domestic travel arrangement:** Compared with no epidemic, in 2021, 38.9% of travelers changed their domestic travel arrangement. The major change was “Attractions selection” (27.7%), followed by “Travel days” (21.7%). Looking into the quarters, in the 3rd quarter, the travelers changed their arrangement was higher than other quarters.

Table34 Compared with no epidemic, the travelers changed domestic travel arrangement changed in 2021

Unit: %

Change arrange		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change		69.5	57.6	48.0	66.1	61.1
Changed		30.5	42.4	52.0	33.9	38.9
Changed items	Transportation	10.7	20.0	19.0	11.5	14.7
	Travel days	15.2	25.6	30.0	18.6	21.7
	Types of travels	10.2	21.1	19.4	11.7	15.0
	Accommodation choices	9.2	20.6	21.6	11.5	15.0
	The way of dining	8.8	24.2	25.4	11.7	16.6
	Attractions selection	21.2	32.1	37.1	23.3	27.7
	Others	—	—	—	—	—

Note: 1.“—” means no sample in the cell.

2.This question was only for travelers.

3.The peak period of domestic epidemic was from May to July in 2021.

3. **In 2021, 8.2% citizens had outbound plan. Under the impact of the COVID-19, most of the outbound travel plan canceled:** In 2021, 8.2% citizens had outbound plan that decreased from 2020. Under the impact of the COVID-19, 73.5% canceled their outbound plans, 25.8% postponed, 0.5% unaffected and 0.2% late return. (See Tables 35-36)

Table35 Outbound travel plan

Unit: %

Outbound travel plan	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didn't have outbound travel plan	92.1	91.3	90.3	93.4	91.8	82.8
Have outbound travel plan	7.9	8.7	9.7	6.6	8.2	17.2

Table36 Outbound plan affected by COVID-19

Unit: %

Outbound travel plan affected by COVID-19	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canceled	74.8	74.2	70.6	73.6	73.5	75.5
Postponed departure	24.9	25.4	27.3	24.9	25.8	17.9
Returned early	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Changed place	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaffected	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	6.2
Postponed return	—	—	1.2	0.2	0.2	—

Note : 1. “—” means no sample in the cell.

2.Added “Postponed return” in 2021.

3.Excluded the samples that didn’t have outbound travel plan.

4. **37.6% Citizens had “No intention for outbound travel”, increased from 2020:** In 2021, 37.6% citizens had “No intention for outbound travel”, of which 19.6% was “Simple no intention” and 18.0% was “Still worry about COVID-19”, otherwise, under the factors “Length of vacation or time available” (16.1%), and “Consider the quarantine policy of country” (14.2%) can be cooperated, citizens still want to outbound travel. (See Tables 37)

Table37 Factors affecting outbound travel decision

Unit: %

Item	2021					2020
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Length of vacation or time available	15.9	16.6	16.4	15.5	16.1	20.1
Attractiveness of itinerary(sight or activity)	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.1	10.8
Budget available	8.9	9.1	9.2	7.8	8.8	10.5
Invitation from relatives or friends	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.7	5.0
Cheap airfare or travel fee	4.7	5.0	5.7	4.9	5.1	6.8
Appropriate arrangement for work or family needs	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.9
Health condition	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.3
Relieve stress	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.6
Business needs	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Foreign currency exchange rates	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Consider the quarantine policy of country	13.0	11.7	16.3	16.0	14.2	—
Travel country not yet open	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	—
Affected by COVID-19	—	—	—	—	—	9.1
Other factors	0.0	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
No intention for outbound travel	37.7	39.0	33.8	40.0	37.6	30.2
Still worry about COVID-19	18.0	19.5	16.3	18.3	18.0	—
Simple no intention	19.7	19.4	17.5	21.7	19.6	—

Note: 1. Other factors includes weather.

2. Added “Consider the quarantine policy of country” and “Travel country not yet open”, deleted “Affected by COVID-19” and “No intention for outbound travel” separated to “Still worry about COVID-19” and “Simple no intention”.

3. “0.0” means the percentage is under 0.05%, “—” means no sample in the cell.

5. **If the outbound travel are reopening, nearly 40% of those who want to go abroad will change outbound travel arrangement:** If the outbound travel are reopening, 39.5% of those who want to go abroad will change their outbound travel arrangement. The major change is “Avoid visiting places with severe outbreaks”(31.7%), “Choose an accommodation with epidemic prevention safety certification”(25.5%), “Choose a transportation with epidemic prevention measures” (22.4%)and “Choose a restaurant with epidemic prevention safety certification”(22.3%). (See Tables 38)

Table38 If the outbound travel are reopening, compare with no epidemic, the changes in the outbound travel arrangements

Unit: %

Item		2021				
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Whole year
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change		62.8	59.4	57.4	62.5	60.5
Change arrangement		37.2	40.6	42.6	37.5	39.5
Changed items	Choose an itinerary for an epidemic prevention package	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7
	Take a small group tour	7.3	9.9	10.8	8.3	9.1
	Reduce travel days	9.7	10.5	9.7	9.8	9.9
	Reduce long distance movements	7.9	10.3	9.5	8.4	9.0
	Avoid visiting places with severe outbreaks	29.3	32.2	34.9	30.2	31.7
	Choose an accommodation with epidemic prevention safety certification	22.8	26.1	28.6	24.5	25.5
	Choose a restaurant with epidemic prevention safety certification	20.1	23.1	24.5	21.5	22.3
	Choose a transportation with epidemic prevention measures	20.8	23.2	23.9	21.5	22.4
	others	—	—	—	—	—

- Note: 1. “—” means no sample in the cell.
 2. This question was only for those who want to go abroad.
 3. New question in 2021.

