2022 Survey of Travel by R.O.C. Citizens

Summary

In May 2021, Taiwan experienced the first outbreak of locally transmitted COVID-19. The Central Epidemic Command Center implemented a level 3 alert nationwide from May 19 until it was relaxed to level 2 on July 27, with relevant pandemic prevention measures. In an effort to boost the domestic economy, the Executive Yuan and eight other government departments issued various stimulus vouchers in October of the same year, including the "Quintuple Stimulus Voucher Program" by the Executive Yuan, the "Travel Subsidy Program" by the Tourism Bureau, the "Arts FUN Go Vouchers" by the Ministry of Culture, "Agriculture Vouchers" by the Council of Agriculture, and the “Coupons for regional revitalization” by the National Development Council. These vouchers could be used until April 30, 2022 to stimulate domestic consumption. In the first quarter of 2022, the total number of domestic trips by Taiwanese citizens aged 12 and above increased by 10.71% compared to the same period in 2021.

In April of the 2022, the local COVID-19 situation gradually escalated. The Central Epidemic Command Center, however, taking into account epidemic prevention, economic considerations, and social operations, decided to lift the real-name registration requirement for business premises and public venues from April 27. Businesses such as supermarkets, markets, and public areas were no longer subject to crowd control measures. As a result, in the second quarter, the total number of domestic trips by Taiwanese citizens aged 12 and above increased by 90.76% compared to the same period last year. Additionally, to promote domestic tourism, the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications introduced the "Domestic Travel Subsidies" from July 15 to December 15 of of 2022. This program included subsidies for group tours, accommodation discounts for Taiwanese citizens, and discounts for visiting tourist attractions. It aimed to encourage domestic travel on weekdays. As a result, in the third quarter, the total number of domestic trips by Taiwanese citizens aged 12 and above grew by 54.73% compared to the same period last year, while in the fourth quarter, the growth rate was 13.86%. Overall, for all of 2022, the total number of domestic trips by Taiwanese citizens aged 12 and above increased by 33.75% compared to 2021.Regarding outbound travel, with the improvement of the international pandemic situation and after more than two years of border closures, the Tourism Bureau lifted the ban on group tours on October 13, 2022. According to data from the National Immigration Agency, the total number of outbound trips increased by 311.92% compared to the same period in 2021.

This survey mainly focused on data related to domestic travel by Taiwanese citizens, with outbound travel data used as supplementary information. The survey was conducted through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) using a stratified random sampling method. The number of successful interviews for domestic travel in the first quarter was 6,493, 6,495 in the second quarter, 6,479 in the third quarter, and 6,483 in the

fourth quarter. Due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on outbound travel, there were only 6 successful interviews in the first quarter, 8 in the second quarter, 33 in the third quarter, and 100 in the fourth quarter. Therefore, this report does not include an analysis of Taiwanese citizens' outbound travel. The following is a summary of the data analysis results, categorized into “Important Indicators” and “Statistical Analysis”.

I、Important Indicators of Domestic Travel

Table1 Domestic travel indicators comparison between 2022 and 2021

Item	2022	2021	Comparison
Domestic travel rate	88.3%	83.8%	Increased by 4.5%
Average number of trips per person	8.04 trips	5.96 trips	Increased by 2.08 trips
Total number of domestic trips by citizens	168,558,000 trips	126,027,000 trips	Positive Growth of 33.75%
Average number of days per trip	1.47 days	1.45 days	Increased by 0.02 days (※)
Trips taken during holidays and weekends	65.8%	69.2%	Decreased by 3.4%
Overall degree of satisfaction	99.2%	99.1%	Increased by 0.1% (※)
Average expenditure per person per trip	NT$2,316 (US$77.78)	NT$2,061 (US$73.55)	NTD：Positive Growth of 12.37% (USD：Positive Growth of 5.75%)
Total expenditure on domestic travel by citizens	NT$390.4 billon (US$13.111 billon)	NT$259.7 billon (US$9.267 billon)	NTD：Positive Growth of 50.33% (USD：Positive Growth of 41.48%)

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. Average number of trips per person means the average number of domestic trips that citizens of age 12 and above made.
5. The exchange rate was NT$28.022 in 2021, NT$29.777 in 2022, depreciated 5.89% 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 comparison between 2022 and 2019

Item	2022	2019	Comparison
Domestic travel rate	88.3%	91.1%	Decreased by 2.8%
Average number of trips per person	8.04 trips	7.99 trips	Increased by 0.05 trips(※)
Total number of domestic trips by citizens	168,558,000 trips	169,279,000 trips	Negative Growth of 0.43%
Average number of days per trip	1.47 days	1.51 days	Decreased by 0.04 days
Trips taken during holidays and weekends	65.8%	66.9%	Decreased by 1.1%
Overall degree of satisfaction	99.2%	98.4%	Increased by 0.8%
Average expenditure per person per trip	NT$2,316 (US$77.78)	NT$2,320 (US$75.02)	NTD：Negative Growth of 0.17%(※) (USD：Positive Growth of 3.68%)
Total expenditure on domestic travel by citizens	NT$390.4 billon (US$13.111 billon)	NT$392.7 billon (US$12.698 billon)	NTD：Negative Growth of 0.59% (USD：Positive Growth of 3.25%)

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. Average number of trips per person means the average number of domestic trips that citizens of age 12 and above made.
5. The exchange rate was NT$30.925 in 2019, NT$29.777 in 2022, appreciated 3.86% during the same period.
(Source: Central Bank of the Republic of China, https://www.cbc.gov.tw/tw/cp-520-36599-75987-1.html).

II、Statistical Analysis

A. Domestic Travel

1. **There were a total of 168.56 million domestic trips made by citizens of age 12 and above in 2022, growth of 33.75% from 2021; equivalent to 2019:** The results show that the average number of trips per person made in 2022 were 8.04, increased 2.08 from 5.96 per person in 2021, equivalent to 7.99 in 2019. Looking into the quarters, the contact information registration and crowd control terminated at April 27, so in the 2nd quarter the average number of trips per person increased 0.79 from the same period last year. In the 3rd quarters, under the impact of "domestic travel subsidies", the average number of trips per person increased 0.81 from the same period last year. It was estimated that 168.56 million domestic trips were made by citizens of age 12 and above.

Table3 Average number of domestic trips per person

Unit: trips

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year
2022	2.02	1.64	2.25	2.13	8.04
2021	1.81	0.85	1.44	1.86	5.96
2019	2.35	1.84	1.86	1.94	7.99

Note：The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

Table4 The domestic trips of citizens

Unit: trips

item	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
Total number of domestic trips by citizens of age 12 and above (proportion of whole year)	42,473,000	34,323,000	47,088,000	44,674,000	168,558,000	126,027,000	169,279,000
Included children under age 12 in the same household (proportion of whole year)	47,994,000	39,471,000	53,680,000	51,375,000	192,520,000	142,331,000	194,974,000

Note：The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

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2. **In 2022, 88.3% of citizens traveled domestically, increased 4.5% from 2021:** According to the survey results, citizens who at least traveled once domestically in 2022 account for 88.3% of the total population, had a 4.5% increase from 83.8% in 2021, still had a 2.8% decrease from 91.1% in 2019. Looking into the quarters, domestic travel rate (58.0%) was the lowest in the 2nd quarter.

Table5 Domestic travel rate

Unit: %

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year
2022	61.7	58.0	68.7	70.6	88.3
2021	60.5	44.1	50.5	64.5	83.8
2019	75.2	69.8	68.0	69.4	91.1

Note：1. Quarter domestic travel rate is the proportion of people who at least travel once domestically during the quarter(whole year).
2. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

3. **Domestic travel trips were more frequent in December, September, February and June:** In 2022, domestic travel trips were more frequent in the months of December (13.3%), September (12.8%), February (11.0%), and June (10.1%), while January had the lowest proportion of travel trips (3.2%). Observing by gender: the ratio of male and female travelers was roughly equal. In terms of age: the median age of domestic travelers was 45 years old. Looking at personal monthly average income: the median monthly income of domestic travelers was NT$32,849. Observing by occupation: there were more retired individuals, homemakers, administrative support staff, students, and service and sales workers among domestic travelers.

Table6 Characteristics of domestic travelers in 2022

Characteristics	Domestic travelers
Travel month	More done in February (11.0%), June (10.1%), September (12.8%) and December (13.3%), January (3.2%) was the least.
Gender	Males (49.6%), females (50.4%)
Age (median)	45 years old
Monthly income (median)	NT$32,849
Occupations	Retired individuals (13.4%), homemakers (13.1%), administrative support staff (11.6%), students (10.9%), service and sales workers (10.5%).

4. **Most domestic travel took place on weekends, travel during weekdays increased from 2021, and travel during national holidays decreased from 2021:** In 2022, 54.4% of domestic travel took place on weekends. Compared with 2021, travel during weekdays increased 3.4% from 2021 and travel during national holidays decreased 3.4%; but showed no significant difference from 2019. Regarding the purpose of travel, in 2022, 81.2% of domestic travelers engaged in "Sightseeing, recreation, vacation" trips, while 18.0% were "Visiting friends and relatives." Compared with 2021, the proportion of "Sightseeing, recreation, and vacation" trips increased by 4.2%, while the proportion "Visiting friends and relatives" decreased by 4.4%. Compared with 2019, there were no statistically significant differences in the proportion of "Sightseeing, recreation, and vacation" trips, but the proportion travelling for "Business" decreased by 0.5%, and the proportion “Visiting friends and relatives" increased by 0.7%.

Table7 Travel time for domestic travel

Unit: %

Travel time	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
National holidays	24.6	13.5	19.1	5.7	11.4	14.8	11.6
Weekends (saturday or sunday)	44.9	54.3	49.5	59.3	54.4	54.4	55.3
Weekdays	30.5	32.2	31.4	35.0	34.2	30.8	33.2

Note: 1.There were 28 national holidays in 2019, 2021and 2022.
2.The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

Table8 Purposes of domestic travel

Unit: %

Purpose	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sightseeing, recreational, vacation	78.1	74.5	85.3	85.4	81.2	77.0	81.4
Business	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2
Visiting friends and relatives	21.5	24.7	13.8	13.8	18.0	22.4	17.3
Other#	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1

Note: 1.Sightseeing, recreational, vacation includes “sightseeing only”, “fitness and sport”, “religious”, “ecotourism” and “conference vacation”.
2. “—” means no sample in the cell；“#”means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison.
3.”Other” means accompany family members to attend collage interview.
4. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

5. **71.4% of the domestic trips were one day, and the average duration of trips was 1.47 days:** In 2022, about 63.5% of trips were within the travelers' residential area, no significant difference from 63.9% in 2021, but higher than 55.7% in 2019. 71.4% were one-day, followed by two-day (17.8%), three-day (8.1%), and four-day and above (2.7%). The average number of days per trip was 1.47 days, no significant difference from 2021, but still shorter than the 1.51 days in 2019.

Table9 Regions visited by citizens in 2022

Unit: row %

Region Visited / Residential Area	Northern Taiwan	Central Taiwan	Southern Taiwan	Eastern Taiwan	Offshore Islands
The whole country	**37.5**	**30.5**	**28.9**	**6.0**	**1.1**
Northern Taiwan	66.8	20.0	11.1	5.3	0.8
Central Taiwan	14.2	61.6	22.8	3.6	0.9
Southern Taiwan	8.3	20.7	67.9	6.7	0.9
Eastern Taiwan	25.8	9.5	19.8	50.1	1.3
Offshore Islands	28.5	17.0	22.1	2.8	45.0

Note：1. Region visited were according to place where the respondents visit, include all the cross residential area travel, so the total greater than 100%.
2. Traveler within the residential area = the total number of travels within their residential area ÷ total person-travels. The percentage of the travels were within the travelers' residential area was 63.5% in 2022, 63.9% in 2021 and 55.7% in 2019.

Table10 Number of domestic travel days

Unit: %

Number of domestic travel days	2022					2021 Whole year	2019 Whole year
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year		
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1 day	70.2	74.9	69.5	71.4	71.4	71.9	66.4
2 days	17.8	15.6	18.7	18.7	17.8	18.2	21.9
3 days	8.5	7.1	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.3	8.9
4 days or more	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
Average number of days per trip	1.49 days	1.40 days	1.53 days	1.43 days	1.47 days	1.45 days	1.51 days

Note：The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

6. **Most of the overnight travelers chosen to stay in hotels:** In 2022, 71.4% of domestic travel were 1-day with no need of accommodation, followed by chosen to stay in "Hotel" (14.1%). Compared with 2021, chosen to stay in "Hotel" and "Homestay" had a 0.9 % and a 1.1% increase respectively, "At friend's/ relative's" had a 1.4 % decrease from 2021. Compared with 2019, "Hotel" still had a 3.0% decrease from 17.1% in 2019. (See Table11).

Table11 Main accommodation choices

Unit: %

Main accommodation choices	2022 1st Quarter	2022 2nd Quarter	2022 3rd Quarter	2022 4th Quarter	2022 Whole year	2021 Whole year	2019 Whole year
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1-day no accommodation	70.2	74.9	69.5	71.4	71.4	71.9	66.4
Hotel	14.1	11.2	15.4	15.4	14.1	13.2	17.1
At friend's/ relative's	8.0	5.5	4.8	4.7	5.7	7.1	7.0
Homestay	5.7	7.0	8.7	6.7	7.1	6.0	7.8
Camping	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
Hostel	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2#	0.3	0.3	0.6
Other	0.1#	0.0#	0.2#	0.2#	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note：1."Other" includes overnight in the car, boat or cruise, etc.

2. "0.0" means the percentage is under 0.05%；"#"means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison.

3.The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.

In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

7. **92.7% of the travelers planned their trips by themselves:** The majority of the trips were planned by the travelers themselves (92.7%), other types of trips were below 3%. Compared with 2021, each type of trip had no significant difference from 2021. Compared with 2019, "Trips planned by travelers themselves" had a 4.2% increase; "Trips planned by employers", "Trips planned by religious groups", "Trips planned by village or senior citizen groups" and "Trips planned by non-governmental organizations" had a 1%~2% decrease.

The major reasons for participating package tours by travel agencies were "Do not have to drive" (61.9%), "Attracted by the itinerary" (59.7%) and "To save planning time" (58.1%), no significant difference from 2021. For the individual or group trips, 8.4% were group trips that had no significant difference from 2021, had a 5.1% decrease from 13.5% in 2019 (See Tables 12-15).

Table12 Types of trips

Unit: %

Types of trips	2022 1st Quarter	2022 2nd Quarter	2022 3rd Quarter	2022 4th Quarter	2022 Whole year	2021 Whole year	2019 Whole year
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Package tours by travel agencies	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.9
Trips planned by schools or classes	0.1#	0.3#	0.4#	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7
Trips planned by employers	0.4#	0.3#	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.5
Trips planned by religious groups	0.6#	0.2#	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.6
Trips planned by village or senior citizen groups	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.0
Trips planned by non-governmental organizations	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.9
Trips planned by other groups	0.4#	0.3#	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Trips planned by travelers themselves	93.4	95.9	91.8	90.3	92.7	92.9	88.5
Other#	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2

Note: 1. “Other” means the itinerary that provide by hotel or homestay.
2. “—”means no sample in the cell;“#”means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison.
3.The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

Table13 Itinerary products purchased by travelers planning their own trips

Unit: %

Buy any itinerary products		2022	2021	2019
Total		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No		99.1	99.2	98.9
Yes		0.9	0.8	1.1
Items (mult-answer)	Half-day (one day, two days, etc.) itinerary tour	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Package	0.6	0.6	0.8
	Other	—	—	—

Note: 1.“—”means no sample in the cell.
2. Only the trips planned by travelers themselves answered.
3. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

Table14 Reasons for participating in package tours by travel agencies

Unit: %

Reasons for participating in package tours planned by travel agencies	2022	2021	2019
Do not have to drive	61.9	62.1	46.2
Attracted by the itinerary	59.7	62.9	58.0
To save planning time	58.1	59.4	46.7
Attracted by the price	49.9	47.8	39.5
Have no transportation to the scenic site	24.0	23.9	16.3
Other#	—	—	0.1

Note：1. This is a multiple answer question.
2. Only travelers participating in package tours by agencies answered.
3.“Other” means government subsidy.
4. “—” means no sample in the cell ;“#”means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison.
5. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

Table15 Individual or group trips

Unit: %

Individual or group trips	2022					2021 Whole year	2019 Whole year
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year		
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Individual	92.2	95.4	90.5	88.8	91.6	91.5	86.5
Group	7.8	4.6	9.5	11.2	8.4	8.5	13.5

Note：1. “Individual” means trips planned by traveler themselves and the main transportation is not a tour bus.
2. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

8. **“Internet and social media” was the most popular source of travel information; 12.5% of the travelers used travel-related products purchased from the internet:** Most obtained travel information from “Internet and social media” (57.4%), followed by “Friends, relatives, colleagues or classmates” (43.6%). Compared with 2021, “Internet and social media”, “Electronic media” which had a 2.1% and 0.9% increase respectively from 2021. In 2022, 12.5% of the travelers used travel-related products purchased from the internet, no significant difference from 2021 and 2019. The most used item among travel-related products was “Hotel or homestay” (See Tables16-18).

Table16 Sources of travel's information

Unit: %

Information sources	2022	2021	2019
Internet and social media	57.4	55.3	48.9
Friends, relatives, colleagues, classmates	43.6	45.8	48.1
Electronic media (TV/radio)	8.2	7.3	8.7
Printed media (newspaper/magazine)	2.5	2.3	2.9
Travel agencies	2.8	2.8	2.4
Visitor information center	0.6	0.5	0.4
Travel shows or exhibitions	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	0.5	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. 64.3% travels collected travel information in 2022, 61.2% in 2021 and 60.9% in 2019.
3. Electronic media includes television, broadcasting, and billboards, etc. Printed media indicates travel-related books, newspapers, magazines, etc. "Other" means Community bulletin board, etc.
4. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

Table17 Used travel-related products purchased from the Internet

Unit: %

Used travel-related products purchased from the Internet	2022	2021	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No	87.5	88.1	87.6
Yes	12.5	11.9	12.4

Note：The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

Table18 Used items purchased from the Internet

Unit:%

Used items purchased from the Internet	2022	2021	2019
Hotel or homestay	77.9	75.5	81.7
Taiwan Railway	7.3	8.0	12.1
Taiwan High Speed Rail	9.6	10.1	8.2
Amusement park tickets	10.3	8.6	6.4
Plane tickets	3.6	2.6	2.9
Package tours	2.6	1.7	2.1
Rental cars	2.6	1.7	1.1
Other	5.7	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."Other" includes restaurant reservation, meal voucher, ferry ticket, Camping camp, etc.
3.The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

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” (28.1%), followed by “Relieve leisure and health” (17.8%) and “Local delicacies” (10.6%). Compared with 2021, “Relieve leisure and health”, “Local delicacies” and “Tourism subsidy measures” had a 1.4%, 1% and 1% increase respectively, “No Epidemic” and “Senior’s preferences” had a 2% and 0.6% decrease respectively. Compared with 2019, “Transportation or connection convenience” had a 7.6% decrease; “Relieve leisure and health” and “Local delicacies” had a 4.1% and 2.8% increase respectively.

Table19 Main factors for deciding where to visit (Degree of importance)

Unit:%, importance

Main factors	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Transportation or connection convenience	28.3 (1)	28.4 (1)	28.2 (1)	27.6 (1)	28.1 (1)	29.1 (1)	35.7 (1)
Relieve leisure and health	17.7 (2)	13.7 (2)	19.5 (2)	19.2 (2)	17.8 (2)	16.4 (2)	13.7 (2)
Local delicacies	8.4 (4)	11.8 (3)	11.2 (3)	10.8 (4)	10.6 (3)	9.6 (3)	7.8 (5)
Theme activities	12.2 (3)	8.5 (4)	7.5 (5)	11.3 (3)	9.9 (4)	9.8 (3)	13.4 (2)
Curiosity/never been there	8.1 (4)	9.2 (4)	9.3 (4)	10.6 (4)	9.4 (4)	9.7 (3)	11.3 (4)
Children’s/teenager’s preferences	4.7 (7)	7.1 (6)	6.5 (6)	5.9 (6)	6.1 (6)	6.0 (6)	5.9 (6)
Less crowed attractions	5.5 (6)	7.8 (6)	3.1 (7)	2.6 (7)	4.5 (7)	4.8 (7)	—
No epidemic	4.0 (8)	3.1 (8)	2.0 (10)	1.4 (8)	2.5 (8)	4.5 (7)	—
Senior’s preferences	2.4 (9)	2.1 (8)	2.6 (8)	1.9 (8)	2.2 (8)	2.8 (9)	2.8 (7)
Folk festivals	2.5 (9)	2.8 (8)	0.7 (14)	1.2 (8)	1.7 (10)	1.2 (10)	1.2 (9)
Visiting exhibitions	1.7 (11)	1.6 (11)	2.0 (10)	1.5 (8)	1.7 (10)	1.8 (10)	2.0 (7)
New attractions/facilities	1.1 (13)	1.6 (11)	1.4 (12)	1.5 (8)	1.4 (10)	1.6 (10)	1.3 (9)
Tourism subsidy measures	1.7 (11)	0.6 (14)	2.6 (8)	0.6 (13)	1.4 (10)	0.4 (14)	1.8 (9)
Sales promotion/free or reasonably priced	1.0 (13)	1.1 (13)	1.1 (12)	0.6 (13)	1.0 (10)	1.2 (10)	1.3 (9)
Supported by Citizen’ Tour Card	0.2 (15)	0.2 (15)	0.4 (15)	0.2 (15)	0.2 (15)	0.2 (14)	0.3 (13)
Accessible facilities#	0.0 (15)	0.1 (15)	0.1 (15)	0.0 (15)	0.0 (15)	0.1 (14)	0.1 (15)
Other	0.5	0.4	1.9	3.1	1.6	0.9	1.5

Note：1. Trips planned by travelers themselves or joined package tours by travel 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 α=5%.
4. “0.0” means the percentage is under 0.05%；“—” means no sample in the cell ;
“#” means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison.
5. “Other” includes friends and relatives invitation, business trip, have travel coupons and fixed itinerary, etc.
6. There were no “Less crowed attractions” and “No Epidemic” in 2019; revised “Free or reasonably priced” to “Sales promotion” from 2020.
7. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

10. **"Natural scenery sightseeing" was the most engaged in activity in domestic travel:** Among major traveler activities, most people traveled for "Natural scenery sightseeing activities" (64.0%), followed by "Other recreational activities" (50.1%) and "Culinary activities" (48.1%). Looking into the details, most people traveled for "Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall."(57.7%), followed by "Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing" (45.2%) and "Tasting local delicacies"(42.8%). Compared with 2021, "Only visiting relatives and friends, no activities arranged" had a 4% decrease from 2021, all the other recreation activities had a 1%~7% increase from 2021, especially "Tasting local delicacies" and "shopping" had a 7n 5.6% increase respectively. Compared with 2019, "Natural scenery sightseeing activities", "Cultural experiencing activities", "Amusement park activities" and "Other recreational activities" had a 2%~5% decrease from 2019.

Table20 Main recreation activities

Unit:%

Recreation activities	2022	2021	2019
Natural scenery sightseeing activities	**64.0**	**59.9**	**65.7**
Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall	57.7(1)	50.5(1)	55.6(1)
Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing	45.2(2)	40.8(2)	40.6
Animals (e.g. whale, firefly, bird, panda.)	8.5	6.3	7.5
Plants (e.g. flower , cherry blossom, maple leaves, giant trees)	15.9	14.6	17.5
Sunrise, snow, stars, and other astronomical phenomena	9.0	7.3	6.4
Cultural experiencing activities	**25.7**	**21.8**	**29.6**
Visiting cultural and historical sites	6.3	4.5	7.1
Attending festivals	1.5	1.0	1.7
Watching shows	1.8	1.3	2.0
Visiting cultural and arts exhibitions	4.0	3.6	5.0
Visiting activity exhibitions	2.3	1.9	3.0
Learning traditional craft skills (bamboo crafts, pottery, weaving, etc.)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Indigenous culture experience	0.5	0.6	0.8
Religious activities	8.9	8.1	9.2
Farm experience	2.0	1.7	1.9
Nostalgic experience	1.5	1.4	2.8
Visiting unique architectures	4.2	3.3	3.8
Popular movie/ TV drama filming sites	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table20 Main recreation activities (Cont.)

Unit:%

Recreation activities	2022	2021	2019
Sports activities	**5.2**	**3.9**	**5.3**
Swimming, diving, surfing, water skiing, jet skiing	2.1	1.4	2.2
Whitewater rafting, boating	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fishing	0.3	0.3	0.2
Paragliding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ball Sports	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rock-climbing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grass skiing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cycling	2.2	1.7	2.4
Watching sports	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jogging/marathons	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amusement park activities	**3.7**	**2.6**	**5.2**
Mechanical amusement park activities (e.g. roller-coaster, cable cars)	2.1	1.6	2.8
Water amusement park activities	0.5	0.2	0.6
Watching shows/programs provided by the amusement park	1.6	1.1	2.2
Watching the theme display in the amusement park	0.7	0.4	0.7
Culinary activities	**48.1**	**40.9**	**48.5**
Tasting local delicacies	42.8(3)	35.8(3)	41.7(3)
Night market eateries	8.4	6.4	10.3
Enjoying tea, coffee or afternoon tea	10.0	6.5	7.1
Tasting Wellness food	0.2	0.2	0.1
Food promotion and cooking activities	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other recreational activities	**50.1**	**44.6**	**54.6**
Driving for fun (cars, motorcycle)	8.0	6.5	7.5
Hot spring (cool spring), spa	4.8	4.8	5.6
Shopping	41.3	35.7(3)	44.8(2)
Watching movies	1.6	1.1	1.1
Cruising/taking ferries	2.8	2.1	3.7
Enjoying scenery on cable car	0.5	0.4	0.7
Factory Tours	2.7	2.2	3.6
Hot-air balloon riding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.3	1.4	1.2
Only visiting relatives and friends. No activities arranged	**12.2**	**16.2**	**9.8**

Note: 1. This is a multiple-answer question.
2. “Other” 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 levelα=5%.
5. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

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” (46.7%), followed by “Culinary activities” (17.0%) and “Other recreational activities” (17.0%). Looking into the details, the most people preferred “Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall, etc.”(23.1%), followed by “Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing” (16.4%), “Tasting local delicacies” (13.4%). Compared with 2021, liked “Natural scenery sightseeing activities” had a 3.2% decrease from 2021, liked “Cultural experiencing activities” , “Culinary activities” and “Sports activities” had a 1%, 0.7% and 0.7% increase respectively; liked “Culinary activities” also had a 1.8% increase from 2019.

Table21 Favorite activities

Unit:%

Recreation activities	2022	2021	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Natural scenery sightseeing activities	**46.7**	**49.9**	**46.3**
Coastal geological scenery, wetland ecology, rural scenery, river, lakes and waterfall.	23.1(1)	23.7(1)	24.0(1)
Forest trail hiking, mountain climbing, camping, river tracing	16.4(2)	18.5(2)	13.8(2)
Animals (e.g. whale, firefly, bird, panda.)	1.8	1.9	2.0
Plants (e.g. flower, cherry blossom, maple leaves, giant trees)	2.7	3.5	4.2
Sunrise, snow, stars, and other astronomical phenomena	2.7	2.3	2.2
Cultural experiencing activities	**13.0**	**12.0**	**14.1**
Visiting cultural and historical sites	1.3	1.3	1.6
Attending festivals	1.1	0.6	1.1
Watching shows	0.9	0.7	0.9
Visiting cultural and arts exhibitions	1.7	1.6	1.9
Visiting activity exhibitions	1.0	1.0	1.4
Learning traditional craft skills (bamboo crafts, pottery, weaving, etc.)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indigenous culture experience	0.1	0.2	0.2
Religious activities	4.8	4.6	4.4
Farm experience	0.8	0.8	0.7
Nostalgic experience	0.4	0.4	0.8
Visiting unique architectures	0.7	0.8	0.9
Popular movie/ TV drama filming sites	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table21 Favorite activities (Cont.)

Unit:%

Recreation activities	2022	2021	2019
Sports activities	**3.0**	**2.3**	**2.8**
Swimming, diving, surfing, water skiing, jet skiing.	1.1	0.8	1.1
Whitewater rafting, boating	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fishing	0.3	0.2	0.1
Paragliding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ball Sports	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rock-climbing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grass skiing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cycling	1.1	0.9	1.2
Watching sports	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jogging/marathons	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amusement park activities	**1.6**	**1.3**	**2.0**
Mechanical amusement park activities (e.g. roller-coaster, cable cars)	0.9	0.8	1.1
Water amusement park activities	0.2	0.1	0.2
Watching shows/programs provided by the amusement park	0.3	0.2	0.4
Watching the theme display in the amusement park	0.2	0.2	0.2
Culinary activities	**17.0**	**16.3**	**15.2**
Tasting local delicacies	13.4(3)	13.0(3)	11.4(3)
Night market eateries	2.2	2.1	2.9
Enjoying tea, coffee or afternoon tea	1.3	1.0	0.9
Tasting Wellness food	0.0	0.1	0.0
Food promotion and cooking activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other recreational activities	**17.0**	**16.6**	**17.1**
Driving for fun(cars, motorcycle)	0.9	0.8	0.8
Hot spring (cool spring), spa	2.4	2.8	2.7
Shopping	9.9	10.1	10.1
Watching movies	1.2	0.8	0.8
Cruising/taking ferries	0.9	0.6	0.9
Enjoying scenery on cable car	0.2	0.1	0.3
Factory Tours	0.6	0.4	0.6
Hot-air balloon riding	0.0	—	0.0
Other	0.9	1.0	0.9
No favorite activities	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.4**

Note：1. "Other" 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 levelα=5%.
4. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

12. **"Tamsui and Bali", "Jiaoxi" were more popular than other places:** In 2022, most trips were made to the Northern Taiwan. There was no significant difference in region visited from 2021 and 2019. Looking at the visited places, "Tamsui and Bali" and "Jiaoxi" were more popular than other places in 2019, 2021 and 2022. Compared with 2021, "Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan", "Fengchia Shop District", "Yizhong St. Shop. District", "Eastern Taipei and Xinyi Shop District" and "Daxi" moved up in popularity from 2021, "Pier-2 Art Center", "Alishan" and "Lukang" moved down from 2021. The most visited place in each region were "Tamsui/Bali" in Northern Taiwan; "Sun-Moon lake" in Central Taiwan; "Anping Fort" in Southern Taiwan and "Qixingtan" and "urban area in Taitung" in Eastern Taiwan. (See Tables 22-23)

Table22 Region visited

Unit: %

Region visited	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole Year	Whole Year
Northern Taiwan	32.9	39.3	37.7	39.6	37.5	36.5	36.8
Central Taiwan	32.7	29.1	29.5	30.7	30.5	30.9	31.2
Southern Taiwan	31.6	27.7	28.8	27.8	28.9	29.5	29.3
Eastern Taiwan	6.2	5.3	7.4	5.2	6.0	5.5	6.1
Offshore Islands	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2

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 counted according to the places visited by the respondents.
4. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

Table23 Most visited places in Taiwan

Unit: %

2022		2021		2019	
Most visited places in Taiwan	Visit. ratio (%)	Most visited places in Taiwan	Visit. ratio (%)	Most visited places in Taiwan	Visit. ratio (%)
Tamsui/Bali	3.50	Tamsui/Bali	3.31	Tamsui/Bali	3.75
Jiaoxi	2.91	Jiaoxi	2.84	Jiaoxi	3.41
Sun-Moon lake	2.69	Sun-Moon lake	2.50	Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan	3.10
Anping Fort	2.65	Anping Fort	2.47	Anping Fort	2.75
Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan	2.50	Pier-2 Art Center	2.27	Sun-Moon lake	2.64
Pier-2 Art Center	2.24	Love River/Cijin/Sizihwan	2.24	Fengchia Shop District	2.47
Fengchia Shop District	1.92	Alishan	1.57	Pier-2 Art Center	2.25
Yizhong St. Shop. District	1.81	Lukang	1.51	Luodong Night Marke	2.13
Eastern Taipei and Xinyi Shop District	1.73	Yizhong St. Shop. District	1.50	Yizhong St. Shop. District	1.84
Daxi	1.58	Eastern Taipei and Xinyi Shop District	1.39	Lukang	1.64

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.
3. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

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 (68.2%), followed by “Personal motorcycle” (8.2%), “Mass rapid transit (MRT)” (8.0%), “Passenger bus” (7.8%) and “Tour bus” (7.7%). Compared with 2021, “Personal automobile” had a 1.6% decrease, “Mass rapid transit (MRT)”and “Taxi (Uber, chartered car)” had a 0.5%~0.8% increase respectively. Compared with 2019, “Personal automobile” and “Personal motorcycle” had a 3%~4% increase; “Tour bus”, “Passenger bus”, “Taiwan railway”, “Taiwan high speed rail” and “Mass rapid transit (MRT)” had a 1%~5% decrease respectively (See Table24).

Table24 Main transportation for travel

Unit：%

Main transportation	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
Personal automobile	72.2 (1)	73.7 (1)	65.7 (1)	62.5 (1)	68.2 (1)	69.8 (1)	63.9 (1)
Tour bus	7.3 (2)	4.1	8.3 (3)	10.4 (3)	7.7 (2)	7.8 (2)	12.5 (2)
Passenger bus (public or private)	6.7	7.5 (2)	7.7	9.2	7.8 (2)	7.6 (2)	11.3 (3)
Personal motorcycle	7.4 (2)	7.5 (2)	9.6 (2)	7.9	8.2 (2)	7.8 (2)	5.1
Taiwan railway	5.6	4.8	6.5	6.5	5.9	5.7	8.6
Taiwan high speed rail	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.4
Mass rapid transit (MRT)	6.1	6.2	7.8	11.2 (2)	8.0 (2)	7.2 (2)	9.2
Airplane	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Boat	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.2
Rental car/motorcycle (self-driven)	2.0	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.3
Taxi (Uber, chartered car)	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.7
Bicycle	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Chartered Bus	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cable car#	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Cruise#	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—
Light rail	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	—
Other	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1

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 levelα=5%.
3. Added “Cruise” and “Light rail” from 2021.
4. 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；“Other” includes options like walking, school bus, hotel shuttle, walk etc.
5. “0.0”means the percentage is under 0.05%;“─” means no sample in the cell.” ; “#”means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison.
6. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

14. **99.2% of travelers felt satisfied with the places visited:** 99.2% of travelers felt satisfied with (combining “very satisfied” with “fairly satisfied”) the facilities and places they visited, no significant difference in region visited from 2021, had a 0.8% increase from 98.4% in 2019. The most dissatisfied item was specified as “Environmental management and maintenance”. Dissatisfaction (combining “very dissatisfied” with “fairly dissatisfied”) amounted to 0.4%. The item with the highest dissatisfaction was “Environmental management and maintenance”.

Table25 Satisfaction with places visited

Unit: %

Year	Total	Satisfied			Dissatisfied			No comment
		subtotal	very satisfied	fairly satisfied	subtotal	fairly dissatisfied	very dissatisfied	
2022	100.0	99.2	30.0	69.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
2021	100.0	99.1	29.2	69.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
2019	100.0	98.4	25.7	72.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9

Note：1. “Satisfied” combines “very satisfied” with “fairly satisfied”. “Dissatisfied” combines “very dissatisfied” with “fairly dissatisfied”.
2. The number excluded those who traveled for “only visiting relatives and friends”.
3. “0.0”means the percentage is under 0.05%.
4. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

15. **In 2022, the total expenditure on domestic travel by citizens of age 12 and above was estimated at NT$390.4 billion, up 50.33% from 2021; and almost the same as the NT$392.7 billion of 2019:** Based on the survey, the average expenditure per domestic trip by citizens of age 12 and above was NT$2,316 in 2022, up from 2021 and not significantly different from 2019. The items of travel expenditure were specified as following (from high to low): “Food and beverage”, “Transportation”, “Lodging”, “Shopping”, “Entertainment” and “Other expenses”. For travelers who had overnight stays with accommodation expenses, the average per capita expenditure per trip was NT$5,736, while for those on same-day round trips without overnight stays, it was NT$1,158 per person. The average per capita expenditure for group travelers was NT$4,116 per trip, with NT$1,657 for same-day round trips and NT$6,794 for those with overnight stays. The total expenditure on domestic travel by citizens of age 12 and above in 2022 was estimated at around NT$390.4 billion, up 50.33% from 2021, and similar to the pre-pandemic year 2019. In 2022, 11.8% of travelers used mobile payments and this usage rate has been increasing over the years. The most common use of mobile payments was in “Food and beverage” (See Tables 26-31).

Table26 Average expenditure on domestic travel per person per trip

Item	2022				2021		2019	
	NT$	%	Growth rate with 2021	Growth rate with 2019	NT$	%	NT$	%
Total	**2,316**	**100.0**	**12.4**	**-0.2**	**2,061**	**100.0**	**2,320**	**100.0**
Transportation	494	21.3	6.5	-12.9	464	22.5	567	24.4
Lodging	489	21.1	20.4	11.4	406	19.7	439	18.9
Food and beverage	642	27.7	13.4	5.1	566	27.5	611	26.3
Entertainment	121	5.2	26.0	-6.2	96	4.7	129	5.6
Shopping	487	21.0	6.3	-1.8	458	22.2	496	21.4
Other expenses	83	3.6	16.9	6.4	71	3.4	78	3.4

Note：1. “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.
2. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of “Domestic travel subsidies”.

Table27 Average expenditure on domestic travel per person per trip in 2022

Unit: NT$

Item	Total	Over-night trip			1-day trip
		Total	Paid lodging	Free lodging	
Total	**2,316**	**5,208**	**5,736**	**3,106**	**1,158**
Transportation	494	1,030	1,041	984	280
Lodging	489	1,710	2,139	0	0
Food and beverage	642	1,284	1,356	999	385
Entertainment	121	252	292	94	69
Shopping	487	794	810	731	364
Other expenses	83	138	98	298	60

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

Table28 Group trip expenditure per person per trip in 2022

Unit: NT$

Item	Total	1-day trip	Overnight trip
Total	**4,116**	**1,657**	**6,794**
Transportation	761	361	1,196
Lodging	1,056	0	2,206
Food and beverage	624	321	955
Entertainment	410	226	611
Shopping	979	536	1,462
Other expenses	286	213	364

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

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

Year	Average expenditure per person per trip	Total number of domestic trips	Total expenditure on domestic travel
2022	NT$2,316	168,558,000 trips	NT$390.4 billion
2021	NT$2,061	126,027,000 trips	NT$259.7 billion
2019	NT$2,320	169,279,000 trips	NT$392.7 billion

Note: The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

Table30 Used mobile payment in travel

Unit: %

Used mobile payment in travel	2022	2021	2019
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No	88.2	90.5	96.0
Yes	11.8	9.5	4.0

Note: The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

Table31 mobile paid item

Unit: %

mobile paid item	2022	2021	2019
Transportation	24.8	24.3	17.3
Food and beverage	72.3	73.7	73.8
Lodging	6.5	6.9	5.7
Entertainment	8.8	8.1	4.0
Shopping	31.6	27.1	21.7
Other#	0.2	—	—

Note:1. This is a multiple answer question, excluded the samples that didn't use mobile payment in travel.
2."Other" includes tour fee, insurance and medical etc.
3. "—" means no sample in the cell; "#"means the samples was less 30, not suitable for comparison
4. The epidemic was under Level 3 alert from May to July in 2021.
In 2022, announced the termination of contact registration and crowd control measures for commercial business venues and public venues on April 27, July 15 to December 15 was the period of "Domestic travel subsidies".

16. **Group trips accounted for 8.4 % of total domestic travel, most of the group trips traveled on weekdays:** Most of the group trips traveled for 1 day (52.1%). The average duration for group trip was 1.73 days. 91.4% took a “Tour bus”. “Weekdays” (51.5%) were the most popular day for group trips(See Table32).

17. **Elderly travel accounted for 23.5% of total domestic travel, with half of them traveling on Weekdays, 20.4% traveled in groups and their top 2 main forms of transportation were “Personal automobile” and “Tour bus”:** 74.5% of the elderly (over age 60) travelers traveled for 1 day and most trips were made on “Weekdays” (52.8%). 20.4% of all travel were group trips. “Personal automobile” (57.5%) was the main transportation, followed by “Tour bus” (19.4%) and “Passenger bus” (10.4%) (See Table 32).

18. **Youth travels accounted for 31.5% of total domestic travel, 60.0% traveled on weekends, individual trips accounted for 97.1%. “Personal automobile” was their main transportation:** 67.9% of youth (age 20~under 40) traveled for 1 day, and made most trips on “Weekends”(60.0%). Up to 97.1% of the youth travel were individual trips, with only 2.9% group trips. “Personal automobile” (67.0%) was the main transportation, followed by “Personal motorcycle” (11.6%), “Mass rapid transit” (10.2%), “Passenger bus” (8.0%) and “Taiwan railway” (7.5%) (See Table 32).

Table32 Characteristic analysis of domestic travel in 2022

Items	All			Elderly (23.5%)			Youth (31.5%)		
	Over all	Individual trip (91.6%)	Group trip (8.4%)	Over all	Individual trip (79.6%)	Group trip (20.4%)	Over all	Individual trip (97.1%)	Group trip (2.9%)
One day	71.4%	73.2%	52.1%	74.5%	80.1%	52.7%	67.9%	68.3%	52.6%
Two days or more	28.6%	26.8%	47.9%	25.5%	19.9%	47.3%	32.1%	31.7%	47.4%
Average days of stay	1.47days	1.44 days	1.73 days	1.44 days	1.37 days	1.72 days	1.50天	1.50天	1.74天
Personal automobile	68.2%	73.9%	6.2%	57.5%	71.5%	2.7%	67.0%	68.3%	21.0%
Tour bus	7.7%	—	91.4%	19.4%	—	95.3%	2.3%	—	78.6%
Passenger bus	7.8%	8.2%	3.8%	10.4%	12.1%	4.1%	8.0%	8.2%	1.9%
Taiwan railway	5.9%	6.2%	3.3%	5.5%	6.4%	2.0%	7.5%	7.6%	4.9%
Mass rapid transit	8.0%	8.4%	2.8%	6.7%	7.9%	2.0%	10.2%	10.4%	4.1%
Personal motorcycle	8.2%	8.7%	2.5%	6.4%	7.5%	2.0%	11.6%	11.8%	3.7%
Taiwan high speed rail	3.6%	3.9%	1.3%	3.5%	4.2%	0.9%	5.0%	5.0%	3.4%
Weekdays	34.2%	32.6%	51.5%	52.8%	51.0%	59.9%	27.0%	27.0%	29.4%
Weekends	54.4%	55.3%	45.2%	38.3%	38.3%	38.3%	60.0%	59.9%	64.3%
National holidays	11.4%	12.1%	3.3%	8.9%	10.7%	1.7%	12.9%	13.1%	6.3%
Average expenditure per person per trip	NT$2,316	NT$2,150	NT$4,116	NT$2,426	NT$2,015	NT$4,033	NT$2,344	NT$2,292	NT$4,064
Average expenditure for one-day trip	NT$1,158	NT$1,125	NT$1,657	NT$1,202	NT$1,126	NT$1,650	NT$1,122	NT$1,106	NT$1,799
Average expenditure for over-night trip	NT$5,208	NT$4,947	NT$6,794	NT$6,002	NT$5,584	NT$6,692	NT$4,925	NT$4,850	NT$6,578

Note: 1"group trip" means "package tours by agencies", trips planned by employers, schools or classes, non-governmental organizations, religious groups, village, etc. and trips planned by themselves with a tour bus, accounted for 8.4% of total domestic travel in the year.

2. Elderly means over age 60 citizens, accounted for 23.5% of total domestic travel in the year.

3. Youth means age 20~under 40 citizens, accounted for 31.5% of total domestic travel in the year.

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

1. **As a result of the impact of COVID-19, 52.0% of citizens decreased their domestic travel:** In 2022, as a result of the impact of COVID-19, 52.0% citizens decreased their domestic travel, with the main reason given being “Worried about catching COVID-19” (47.0%). 1.0% increased domestic travel and the major reasons given were “Unable to travel abroad and turned to domestic travel” and “The prevention efforts were good and had no infection concerns”. Compared with 2021, “decreased domestic travel” had a 1.5% decrease. Looking into the quarters, decreased domestic travel in the first half of 2022 was higher than in the second half of 2022, however, increased domestic travel in the second half of 2022 was higher than in the first half 2022.

Table33 Impact of COVID-19 on domestic travel

Unit: %

Impact of COVID-19 on domestic travel		2022 1st Quarter	2022 2nd Quarter	2022 3rd Quarter	2022 4th Quarter	2022 Whole year	2021 Whole year
Total		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
decrease		67.6	64.7	42.2	33.7	52.0	53.5
The reasons for decrease	Worried about catching COVID-19	61.3	58.3	27.7	30.4	47.0	45.3
	Companions canceled the travel plan	14.4	14.2	7.2	6.6	10.9	10.9
	Cooperated with the government’s policy	37.2	32.4	14.4	14.4	25.6	41.1
	Measures and restrictions at scenic spots	13.5	12.5	7.2	6.6	10.4	16.8
	Companies or schools’ regulations	4.9	4.0	1.3	1.4	3.0	4.3
	Reduced in income	6.9	7.2	3.3	3.6	5.5	5.9
	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
increase		0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
The reasons for increase	The prevention efforts were good and had no infection concerns	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7
	Less crowed attractions	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	—
	Promotions of the agencies	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Travel subsidy program	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Company encouraged vacation travel	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Unable to travel abroad and turned to domestic travel	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaffected		32.0	34.9	56.3	64.8	47.0	45.5

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

2. **Compared to the time before the pandemic, 41.2% of the population said their travel arrangements changed:** In 2022, 41.2% of the surveyed people indicated that their domestic travel plans have been altered compared to the pre-pandemic period, which is an increase of 2.3% points from 2021. The highest change rate was in “ Attraction selection” (28.5%), followed by “Travel days” (25.3%).

Table34 Changes in Domestic Travel Arrangements Compared to the Pre-pandemic Period

Unit: %

Travel arrangements changes		2022	2021
Total		**100.0**	**100.0**
No change		58.8	61.1
Changed		41.2	38.9
Changed items	Transportation	16.5	14.7
	Travel days	25.3	21.7
	Types of travels	16.5	15.0
	Accommodation choices	16.8	15.0
	The way of dining	20.8	16.6
	Attractions selection	28.5	27.7
	Other	—	—

Note: 1.“—” means no sample in the cell.
2.This question was only for travelers.

3. **38.3% Citizens had “No intention for outbound travel” in 2022, no significant difference from 2021, but higher than 9.2% in 2019:** In 2022, 38.3% citizens had “No intention for outbound travel”, of which 19.3% was “Simple no intention” and 19.0% was “Still worried about COVID-19”. However, some respondents still expressed the desire to travel abroad, considering factors such as “Consider the quarantine policy of country” (16.1%) and “Length of vacation or time available” (14.7%). Looking into the quarters, in the first half of 2022 “Consider the quarantine policy of country” was higher than the second half of 2022, consider “Budget available” and “Cheap airfare or travel fee” in the second half of 2022 was higher than in the first half of 2022 (See Table 35).

Table35 Factors affecting outbound travel decision

Unit: %

Item	2022					2021	2019
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Length of vacation or time available	12.5	15.3	14.3	16.7	14.7	16.1	31.3
Attractiveness of itinerary(sight or activity)	6.4	7.4	6.0	6.1	6.5	8.1	14.9
Budget available	7.0	7.4	8.4	9.8	8.2	8.8	14.2
Invitation from relatives or friends	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	9.6
Cheap airfare or travel fee	4.7	6.7	7.2	8.0	6.7	5.1	8.7
Appropriate arrangement for work or family needs	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	4.1
Health condition	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	3.4
Relieve stress	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.5
Business needs	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8
Foreign currency exchange rates	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.0
Consider the quarantine policy of country	22.0	17.2	14.4	10.9	16.1	14.2	—
Travel country not yet open	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	—
Other factors	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
No intention for outbound travel	39.1	35.9	39.4	38.9	38.3	37.6	9.2
Still worry about COVID-19	21.1	18.8	19.6	16.6	19.0	18.0	—
Simple no intention	18.1	17.1	19.8	22.3	19.3	19.6	—

Note: 1. Other factors includes international situation, weather and occupational restrictions, etc.
2. In 2021, added “Consider the quarantine policy of country” and “Travel country not yet open” ;
“No intention for outbound travel” divided into “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.

4. **If the outbound travel is reopening, 39.4% of those who want to go abroad in 2022 will change outbound travel arrangements:** If the outbound travel is reopening, 39.4% of those who want to go abroad will change their outbound travel arrangements. The major change is “Avoid visiting places with severe outbreaks” (31.1%), followed by “Choose an accommodation with epidemic prevention safety certification”(22.9%), “Choose a transportation with epidemic prevention measures”(20.3%) and “Choose a restaurant with epidemic prevention safety certification”(20.2%). (See Tables 36)

Table 36 If the outbound travel is reopening, compared to the time before the pandemic, the changes in outbound travel arrangements

Unit: %

Changed item		2022 whole year	2021 whole year
Total		**100.0**	**100.0**
No change		60.6	60.5
Change arrangement		39.4	39.5
Changed items	Choose an itinerary for an epidemic prevention package	8.2	9.7
	Take a small group tour	11.2	9.1
	Reduce travel days	10.0	9.9
	Reduce long distance movements	8.3	9.0
	Avoid visiting places with severe outbreaks	31.1	31.7
	Choose an accommodation with epidemic prevention safety certification	22.9	25.5
	Choose a restaurant with epidemic prevention safety certification	20.2	22.3
	Choose a transportation with epidemic prevention measures	20.3	22.4
	Other	0.0	—

Note: 1. “0.0”means the percentage is under 0.05%; “—” means no sample in the cell.
2. This question was only for those who want to go abroad.

5. **8.1% of the population had outbound plan. Under the impact of the COVID-19, most of the outbound travel plan canceled:** In 2022, 8.1% of the population had an outbound plan with no significant difference from 2021. As a result of the impact of COVID-19, 52.6% canceled their outbound plans, 40.0% postponed them and 7.1% left them unchanged.

Table37 Outbound travel plans

Unit: %

Outbound travel plan	2022	2021
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
Didn’t have outbound travel plans	91.9	91.8
Have outbound travel plans	8.1	8.2

Table38 Outbound travel plans affected by COVID-19

Unit: %

Outbound travel plans affected by COVID-19	2022	2021
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
Canceled	52.6	73.5
Postponed departure	40.0	25.8
Returned early	0.1	—
Changed place	0.1	—
Unaffected	7.1	0.5
Postponed return	0.1	0.2

Note：1. “—” means no sample in the cell.
2. Excluded the samples that didn’t have outbound travel plan.