

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### 2022 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DOMESTIC VISITORS

#### I. Introduction

##### a. Background

The 2022 Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV) is a nationwide household-based survey that was conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in collaboration with the Department of Tourism (DOT). This is the sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) series of domestic visitors' surveys in the country since 2005.

##### b. Objectives

The primary objective of the 2022 HSDV is to gather updated data at the household level on domestic and international tourism that are vital for the effective and efficient development and implementation of tourism plans and programs. The survey provides comprehensive information on domestic and international tourism for policy-making purposes.

Specifically, the survey aims to:

1. Measure the volume of domestic and international visitors;
2. Determine the profile and travel characteristics of domestic and outbound visitors;
3. Identify the travel patterns of the household members 15 years old and over;
4. Estimate the extent and economic distribution of domestic and international visitors in the country; and
5. Gather indicators to measure the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism industry.

##### c. Scope and Coverage

The 2022 HSDV involves the collection of data on domestic travel and data on the volume and details of travel outside the Philippines. It covers a nationwide sample of households that are deemed sufficient to measure the levels and patterns of domestic travel at the national level.

The reporting/enumeration units are the household and household members 15 years old and over. This means that the statistics emanating from the survey will refer to the characteristics of the population residing in private households.

##### d. Questionnaires/Forms and Reference Period:

The survey utilized two questionnaires:

**HSDV-HQ Form 1** is a household questionnaire (HQ), administered through face-to-face interview to any responsible adult member of the household who can provide accurate and reliable answers to the survey questions and give correct information for the household questionnaire. It is used to collect/gather the following information:

## Form 1

- Household Roster from 01 July to 31 December 2021 and 01 January to 30 September 2022
- Visitors Received from 01 January to 30 September 2022
- Second Home from 01 October 2021 to 30 September 2022

**HSDV-IQ Form 2** is an individual questionnaire (IQ), administered through face-to-face interview to all household members 15 years old and over. It is used to collect/gather the following information:

## Form 2

- 2021 Domestic Trips from 01 July to 31 December 2021
- 2022 Domestic Trips from 01 January to 30 September 2022
- Place/s Visited from 01 January to 30 September 2022
- Domestic Package Tour Visitors from 01 January to 30 September 2022
- Independent Domestic Visitors from 01 January to 30 September 2022
- International Travel from 01 January to 30 September 2022
- Travel in the Next 12 Months – 01 November 2022 to 31 October 2023

## e. Changes from HSDV 2016

The 2022 HSDV, as in any survey, adopts recent developments in statistical methodology/process. Also, the 2022 HSDV will use Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) as a survey tool for data collection for the first time since 2005.

The table below summarizes the development of HSDV from 2016 to 2022.

Item	HSDV 2016	HSDV 2022
Survey Tool	2016 HSDV used the Paper and Pencil Personal Interview	2022 HSDV will be using CAPI System
Reference Period	The 2016 HSDV covers only that same year.  (01 April to 30 September 2016)	The 2022 HSDV covers not only the same year but also the prior year.  (01 July to 31 December 2021) and (01 January to 30 September 2022)
Result Codes for HSDV-HQ Form 1	There were only ten (10) available codes.  01 – Completed 02 – Refused 03 – No household member at home or no qualified respondent at home at time of visit 04 – Entire household absent for extended period of time 05 – Vacant housing unit	New set and additional codes were provided  01 – Completed 02 – Refused 03 – Entire household absent for extended period of time 41 – Vacant housing unit not replaced 42 – Vacant housing unit with replacement/new occupant 51 – Housing unit

Item	HSDV 2016	HSDV 2022
	06 – Housing unit destroyed/demolished 07 – Address not a housing unit 08 – Housing unit not found 09 – Critical of flooded area 10 – Others, specify	destroyed/demolished not replaced 52 – Housing unit destroyed/demolished with replacement 61 – Address not a housing unit not replaced 62 – Address not housing unit with replacement 07 – Housing unit not found 08 – Critical area/Covid-19 91 – Permanently moved out (PMO) 92 – not usual residence (NUR) 93 – single person occupying the housing unit (SPOHU) passed away not replaced 94 – PMO, NUR AND SPOHU with replacement/new occupant 95 – merged with <i>another household</i> 99 – <i>Others</i>
Code for Column 3 (Relationship to Household Head) in HQ Form 1		Additional and more disaggregated codes were provided ( <i>i.e., father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law</i> )
Codes for Column 6 (Marital Status) in HQ Form 1		Additional codes were provided ( <i>e.g., annulled, refused and no answer</i> ).
Additional Columns in IQ Form 2  Does this trip fall under the following long weekend holidays?	Same question was found in a separate section of the questionnaire.	Incorporated question in the details of domestic trip that ascertains if the respondent traveled during a long holiday weekend during the period 01 July to 31 December 2021 and 01 January to 30 September 2022
Details of Domestic Trips in IQ Form 2  <b>Col. 8</b> - Procurement method of package tours		Additional questions were considered for details of domestic trips
Details of Domestic Trips in IQ Form 2  <b>Col. 9</b> - Booking method of accommodation used for independent trips		

Item	HSDV 2016	HSDV 2022
IQ Form 2 - Q17. If you do not have plans of travelling within the country, what is (are) reason(s) for not travelling?	No <i>Covid related</i> item	Additional reason for not travelling: <i>Covid related</i>

## II. Concepts and Definitions

**Domestic Travel** is the act of moving outside the usual place of residence or environment in the Philippines by a person who is a resident of the Philippines (regardless of nationality), irrespective of the purpose of the travel, length of stay, and means of transport used.

This does not include migration, going to usual place of work/school/church/market, commuters' regular routine/in transit, going to regular work in different places (city/municipality).

**Regular "work/travel"** means going to the same place and on the same frequency such as daily, weekly, monthly, twice a month, or once in two months. The minimum number of travels is three times for 01 July to 31 December 2021 or five times for 01 January to 30 September 2022.

**Trips** refers to a travel between two or more places from point of origin (usual residence) to main destination and back to the point of origin. A trip refers to one complete cycle, that is, the person must return to the point of origin.

**Usual Environment** corresponds to the place or geographical boundaries within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routine; consists of the direct vicinity of his/her home and place of work or study and other places frequently visited.

**Main Destination** refers to the place/s visited during a trip that is central to the decision to take the trip, in the absence of which, the trip would not take place. However, if no such place can be identified by the visitor, the main destination is defined as the place where he/she spent most of his/her time during the trip.

If still no such place can be identified, then the main destination is defined as the place that is the farthest from the place of usual residence.

**Resident (of the Philippines)** is any person in the Philippines residing continually for more than 365 days, regardless of nationality, whose center of economic interest is in the economic territory of the Philippines.

**Visitor** is any person regardless of residence and nationality who travels to a place within the Philippines that is outside of his/her usual place of residence or environment for not more than 365 days, whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place/s visited.

**Domestic Visitor** is any person residing in the Philippines regardless of nationality who travels to a place in the Philippines other than his/her usual place of residence or environment for a period not more than 365 days whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place/s visited.

**Outbound Visitor** is any person residing in the Philippines regardless of nationality who travels outside the Philippines for a period not more than 365 days whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place/s visited.

**Visitors received** refers to person/s, regardless of nationality, who stayed in a household located outside his/her usual place of residence or environment for less than one day or not more than 365 days whose purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place/s visited.

**Day Visitor** is/are visitor/s who arrived in the place/s visited during the day and left on or before 12:00 midnight. Visitor/s who arrived in the place/s visited at 12:01 am but will leave at the same day (before 12:00 midnight) will be considered a day visitor.

**Overnight Visitor** is/are visitor/s who arrived during the day and left at 12:01 am and onwards of the next day.

**Place/s Visited** refers to all places (i.e., municipality) that the traveler has visited during a complete trip. This includes places visited (side trips), where the traveler did a significant activity, before arriving at the main destination or before returning to the point of origin.

**Package Tour** refers to a set of products and services offered to the visitors that is composed of varieties of tourism characteristic products (such as transport, accommodation, food services, recreation, etc.).

The component of a package tour might be pre-established or can result from an “a la carte” procedure where the visitor decides the combination of products or services the visitor wishes to acquire. This can be synonymously used with “*package travel and/or package holiday*”.

**Independent Domestic Visitor** refers to all visitors who are on independent travel in which they plan and organize their own itinerary for the trip and buy varieties of tourism products and services (i.e., transport, accommodation, food services, recreation, etc.) directly from suppliers.

**Second Home** is a secondary dwelling, designated as holiday/vacation/summer home, used for the purpose of recreation and/or any other form of leisure. It must be owned (or owned-like possession) by the sample household. It could be used by the owners and/or friends/relatives, and/or could be lent by the owners to others.

Trips should not be so frequent as to turn the secondary dwelling into the principal dwelling of the visitor, and the duration of stay should NOT accumulate more than 182 days.

For households with a second home, if the length of stay is equal in both dwelling units, consider “principal” the dwelling unit where you will find them during the data collection period.

**Work** is any economic activity that a person does for pay (in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home), or for profit, or without pay on family farm or business, or an activity done by a farm operator or a member of his/her family on another's farm on exchange labor arrangement.

Consider a person as working if he/she has worked for at least 26 hours in 2021 or 39 hours in 2022. Also, persons who may not report to work but actually have a job which they are temporarily not reporting to e.g., an employee on maternity leave are considered with a job/business.

A person is also said to have a job (work for pay) or business (work for profit) or unpaid work on family farm or enterprise during the reference period if he/she could have worked at an existing employment for at least 26 hours in 2021 or 39 hours in 2022, fulltime or part time, had he/she not been temporarily ill or disabled, on vacation, strike, or other reasons.

In other words, there was a job, business, or unpaid work on a family enterprise where the person works before he/she got ill, went on vacation, etc.

In cases where the required number of hours worked (26 hours in 2021 and 39 hours in 2022) is not met, respondent will still be considered to have a work if he/she worked for at least 50 percent of the required hours (13 hours in 2021 or 19.5 hours in 2022) and have worked at least 1 hour during the last week of the last month of the reference periods.

**Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)** include Overseas Contract Workers (OCWs) who were presently and temporarily out of the country during the reference period to fulfill an overseas contract for a specific length of time, or who were presently at home on vacation during the reference period but still had an existing contract to work abroad.

Also included were other Filipino workers abroad with valid working visas or work permits. Those who had no working visa or work permit (tourists, visitors, students, those seeking medical treatment, and other types of non-immigrants) but were presently employed and working full time in other countries were also classified as OFWs.

**Attraction** refers to a site, facility, person/s or event with attributes capable of drawing visitors and satisfying their expectations (e.g., natural attractions, man-made attractions, and special events).

**Travel Party Size** is the number of visitors traveling together on a trip and whose expenditures are pooled. For purposes of communicating with the respondents during field enumeration, the term 'group' will be used.

**AirBnB** which stands for Air Bed and Breakfast, is a booking platform that is a part of the Short-term Rental Accommodations (SRTAs). It can be anything from a house or a single room which people can rent out from property owners, and prices are set by the owners themselves.

**Social Media** are internet based technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts, and information through virtual networks and communities. Some examples of these are Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, etc.

**Booking Platform** is a software that allows potential guests to self-book/reserve, pay and manage their reservations/bookings (e.g., Agoda, Booking.com, etc.)

**Online** is when procurement of service (e.g. accommodation) is done through the use of internet.

**Walk-in** refers to booking or reservation made through walking into establishments without an appointment.

**Over-the Counter** is a procurement method where customers deposit the money in person at retail locations such as banks, 7-Eleven, Bayad Center, etc. among others for tours/bookings purchased online.

**Direct Website Accommodation** refers to creating a booking/reservation using the official websites of accommodations.

**Phone/AE Customer Hotline** is a telephone service facility made available by the accommodation establishments for clients to book and reserve their stay.

### **III. Sampling Design and Estimation Methodology**

The 2022 HSDV adopts the sampling design of the 2013 Master Sample (MS) for household-based surveys. The 2013 MS design for household-based surveys is a two-stage cluster sampling design with barangays/Enumeration Areas (EAs) or group of adjacent small barangays/EAs as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and housing units/households within the sample PSU as the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

#### **Sampling Frame**

The 2013 MS sampling frame is constructed based on the results of the 2015 Population Census. The EA Reference File (EARF) of the 2015 Census of Population was used as the PSU frame while the 2015 list of households for each of the PSUs was used as the SSU frame.

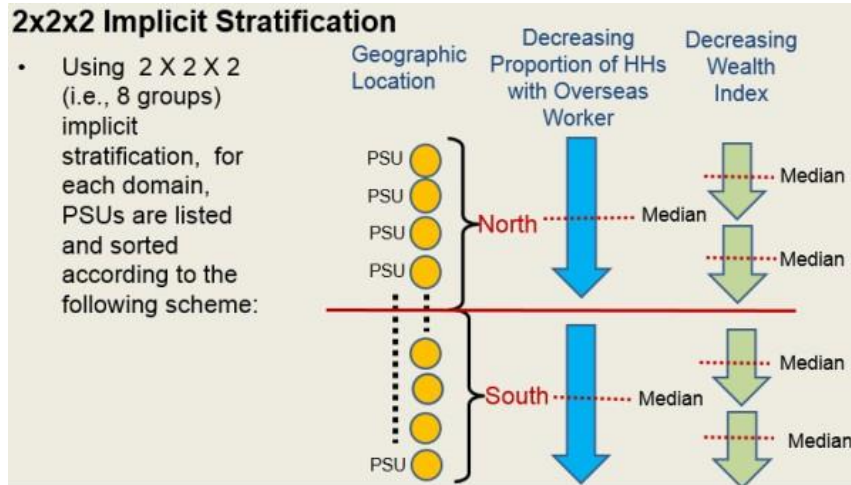
For the 2022 HSDV, one sample replicate was used to generate reliable estimate at the national level.

#### **Sampling Domain**

To provide subnational or provincial level statistics with precise estimates, the 2013 MS has 117 major domains as follows: 81 provinces (including the newly created province Davao Occidental); 33 Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) (including 16 cities in the National Capital Region); and 3 other areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City).

#### **PSU**

In the 2013 MS design, each sampling domain (i.e., province/HUC) was divided into exhaustive and non-overlapping area segments known as PSU with about 100 to 400 households. Thus, a PSU can be a barangay/EA or a portion of a large barangay or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs.



The PSUs are then ordered according to the following: (1) North-South/West-East Geographic location; (2) Decreasing Proportion of households with Overseas Worker; and (3) Decreasing wealth Index.

### Sample allocation

At least one (1) sample replicate per sampling domain is required to generate reliable national level estimate. Most of the provinces, that is, 75 out of 81, has six (6) PSUs per replicate while eight (8) PSUs per replicate in HUCs. Three (3) PSUs are drawn to form a replicate for small province/HUC domains such as Batanes, Guimaras, Siquijor, Camiguin, Apayao, Dinagat Island, San Juan City, Pateros, and City of Isabela while five (5) PSUs per replicate are allocated for Lucena City and Cotabato City.

For the 2022 HSDV, a total of 10,692 sample housing unit/households was drawn from the 2013 MS sampling frame. On the average, a total of 12 sample housing units/households are allotted for each sample PSUs in HUC domain while 16 sample housing units/households are allotted for every PSUs in province domain.



The total number of eligible households should be at least equal to the target sample size.

Region	Effective Sample Size (One replicate)
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>10,692</b>
NCR	1,512
CAR	624
Region I	384
Region II	432
Region III	864
Region IV-A	540
MIMAROPA	576
Region V	576
Region VI	720
Region VII	624
Region VIII	672
Region IX	384
Region X	624
Region XI	576
Region XII	480
Region XIII	528
BARMM	576

### Base Weight Computation

The base weight is computed as the inverse of selection probability

$$w_{p\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} \times \frac{B_{p\alpha}}{b_{p\alpha}}$$

where:

- $A_p$  - total number of PSUs in the domain p
- $a_p$  - total number of sample PSUs in the domain p
- $B_{p\alpha}$  - total number of housing units in PSU  $\alpha$  in domain p
- $b_{p\alpha}$  - total number of sample housing units in PSU  $\alpha$  in domain p

For housing units with at most 3 households, the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{\alpha_p} \times \frac{B_{p\alpha}}{b_{p\alpha}}$$

For housing units with more than 3 households, the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{A_p}{\alpha_p} \times \frac{B_{p\alpha}}{b_{p\alpha}} \times \frac{C_{p\alpha\beta}}{c_{p\alpha\beta}}$$

where:

$C_{p\alpha\beta}$  - total number of households in the sample housing unit

$c_{p\alpha\beta}$  - 3, the number of sample households in the sample housing unit

### Base Weight Adjustment

The base weight was adjusted for unit non-response and was further calibrated to conform to the known or projected population count.

For unit non-response adjustment (within domain p), the adjustment was computed as:

$$A_{p1} = \frac{\text{weighted* total number of eligible sample households}}{\text{weighted* total number of responding households}}$$

Where weighted\* refers to the base weight.

Applying this to the base weight, we have:

$$w'_{p\alpha\beta adj} = w_{p\alpha\beta} \times A_{p1}$$

Further adjustment (calibration) was made to conform with the known population count, as follows:

Age Group	Sex	
	Male	Female
0 – 14	C1	C2
15 – 24	C3	C4
25 – 34	C5	C6
35 – 44	C7	C8
45 – 54	C9	C10
55 – 64	C11	C12
65 and over	C13	C14

where:

$$A_{p2c} = \frac{X_{pc}}{\hat{X}_{pc,adj}}$$

- $X_{pc}$  - is the projected total population for age-sex class c
- $\hat{X}_{pc,adj}$  - is the weighted estimate of the population for age-sex class c using the non-response adjusted weight

Hence the final weight (calibrated weight was):

$$w'_{p\alpha,fin} = \underbrace{w'_{p\alpha,adj}}_{\substack{\text{non-} \\ \text{response} \\ \text{adjusted} \\ \text{weight}}} \times \underbrace{A_{p2c}}_{\substack{\text{population} \\ \text{adjustment} \\ \text{factor}}}$$

### Estimation of Totals

- Generally, the estimate for the weighted total for a sampling domain (province/HUC) considering the number of sample replicates is derived using:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_p} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b\alpha} w'_{p\alpha,fin} y_{p\alpha\beta}$$

- For the 2022 HSDV considering 1 sample replicate, the estimate for the weighted total would be:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b\tau\alpha} w'_{p\alpha,fin} y_{p\alpha\beta}$$

- The estimate for the weighted total for the region is derived as the sum of its weighted provinces/HUCs domain totals:

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_{p=1}^{m_r} \hat{Y}_p = \underbrace{\hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2 + \dots + \hat{Y}_m}_{\text{Weighted Province/HUC Totals}}$$

where:

- $\hat{Y}_p$  - estimate of total for province/HUC p
- $m_r$  - total number of provinces/HUCs in the region

- For the entire country

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{r=1}^n (\hat{Y}_r) = \hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2 + \dots + \hat{Y}_n$$

Weighted Region Totals

where:

- $\hat{Y}_r$  - estimate of total for region r
- n - total number of regions in the country

### Estimation of Proportions

The estimation of a population proportion or ratio of the formula  $R = Y/X$  where Y and X are population totals for variables y and x, respectively, are derived using the formula  $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$ .

### Estimation of Sampling Error

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (total, mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance.

If the samples were selected using simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the HSDV is the result of a multi-stage design, hence it is necessary to use more complex formulas.

Sampling errors are computed using statistical programs. These statistical programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates of means, proportions, or ratios.

#### a. Sampling Error for Totals

In the 2022 HSDV, the 117 province/HUC domains are treated as natural stratification while the PSUs are treated as clusters.

$$SE(\hat{Y}_p) = \sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_p)}$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_p) = (1 - \frac{a_p}{A_p}) a_p s^2 + \frac{a_p}{A_p} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_p} (1 - \frac{b_{p\alpha}}{B_{p\alpha}}) b_{p\alpha} s_{\alpha}^2$$

where:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_p} (y_{p\alpha} - \frac{\hat{Y}_p}{a_p})^2}{a_p - 1}$$

$$s_{\alpha}^2 = \frac{\sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{p\alpha}} (y_{p\alpha\beta} - \frac{y_{p\alpha}}{b_{p\alpha}})^2}{b_{p\alpha} - 1}$$

$$y_{p\alpha} = \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{p\alpha}} w'_{p\alpha,\beta} y_{p\alpha\beta}$$

is the weighted total for psu  $\alpha$

## b. Sampling Error for Proportions or Ratios

The Taylor series linearization method is used to estimate the variance of a proportion or a ratio.

Its formula is given as follows:

$$SE(\hat{R}_p) \approx \frac{1}{\hat{X}_p^2} \left[ \hat{V}(\hat{Y}_p) + \hat{R}_p^2 \hat{V}(\hat{X}_p) - 2\hat{R}_p c(\hat{Y}_p, \hat{X}_p) \right]$$

Where:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

$$c(\hat{Y}, \hat{X}) = \frac{a_p}{a_p - 1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_p} \left( y_\alpha - \frac{\hat{Y}}{a_p} \right) \left( x_\alpha - \frac{\hat{X}}{a_p} \right)$$

$a_p$  = number of sample PSUs in domain  $p$

In the 2022 HSDV, the 117 province/HUC domains are treated as natural stratification while the PSUs are treated as clusters.

### Replacing Ineligible Sample Household

Replacement sample will be made available together with the list of samples. We allocate at most three (3) sample household replacements per sample PSU. We replace only those households found to be ineligible at the time of the survey.

A household is considered not eligible for the survey under any of the following cases:

- Vacant housing unit
- Housing unit destroyed/demolished
- Address not a housing unit (there is no housing unit in the given address)
- Others
  - i. *The household permanently moved out of the housing unit;*
  - ii. *The household has been found to be Not a permanent resident of the housing unit;*
  - iii. *The single-person household occupying the housing unit had passed away.*

A non-eligible sample household is one whose interview status code is any of the following:

- 41 Vacant Housing Unit (VHU) NOT REPLACED
- 51 Housing unit destroyed or demolished NOT REPLACED
- 61 Address not a housing unit NOT REPLACED
- 91 Permanently Moved Out (PMO) NOT REPLACED
- 92 Not Usual Resident (NUR) NOT REPLACED
- 93 Single Person Occupying Housing Unit (SPOHU) passed away NOT REPLACED
- 95 Merged with another household
- 99 Others, specify

#### **IV. Dissemination of Results**

2022 HSDV results shall be disseminated online at the PSA website at [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph), announcing one (1) Press Release as follows:

Press Release: Key Indicators

The final report shall likewise be released after the press release is posted together with the Public-Use File.

#### **V. Citation**

Philippine Statistics Authority. (DD/Month/Year) Technical Notes on the 2022 Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV) <https://psa.gov.ph/technical-notes/hsdv-2022> (Sample link).

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