



TripBarometer 2014

Psychology of Travel Global Report

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Introduction

Objective:



TripBarometer aims to understand emerging travel trends globally, regionally and locally from a multi-dimensional angle and convey businesses' and travelers' perspectives.

Specifically, this report aims to understand the 'Psychology of Travel':

- ⦿ What motivates people to travel?
- ⦿ What are the emotions at various stages of a vacation?
- ⦿ How vacations change travelers?
- ⦿ How well do hoteliers meet travelers' motivations and emotions?



Fieldwork: 17th July - 5th August 2014

**Consumer
survey sample
size:**



39,721
Interviews
completed



37,024
Via a pop-up
on TripAdvisor
website



2,697
From the
Ipsos panel

**Business survey
sample size:**



14,083
Interviews
completed



53,804 interviews in total,
with the data weighted to
represent the markets

Methodology

TripBarometer was introduced by TripAdvisor in 2012, with the aim of measuring and tracking global travel industry trends amongst both businesses and consumers. This is the fourth wave of TripBarometer; wave 1 and 2 of this study were conducted in 2012 and 2013 respectively, and wave 3 was conducted by Ipsos MORI earlier in 2014.

All interviewing was conducted with online methodology, as follows:

- ⦿ The **consumer** research was conducted in 32 markets, predominantly via a pop-up link on TripAdvisor's local websites. In TripAdvisor's priority markets, Ipsos' online panels were deployed where necessary to ensure a minimum of 500 completes were achieved in each (please refer to the Appendix for detail on sample size breakdown by markets).
- ⦿ An email invitation was sent to accommodation **businesses** who use TripAdvisor free services. A minimum of 150 completes were achieved in each priority market (with the exception of China, where 80 responses were collected)

To keep in line with previous waves of TripBarometer, survey data was weighted to represent the global online population. In addition, weighting is also applied at the country level.

- ⦿ **Consumer weighting:** The data is weighted to represent the online population within each country and also to

represent the country's profile in terms of age, region and gender.

- ⦿ **Business weighting:** Every country has been given an equal weight. Where the base size is too small, then countries within the same region have been grouped together and given the same weight as an individual country.

In this report, no data with base sizes below 100 is reported apart from business results for China, where 80 responses were collected. Due to variances by property type/size, data by market for the business survey has also not been widely reported.

Throughout this report, travelers are defined as those who have researched or planned vacations online in the last 12 months. Business respondents were in one of the following positions/roles:

- ⦿ Owner, manager, director, general manager, vice president, president
- ⦿ Day-to-day management of the business, marketing, sales, commercial

The difference in sample composition across the different waves is detailed in the appendix.

How to read this report

- ⦿ We have used icons to indicate where the page refers to the business or consumer questionnaire:

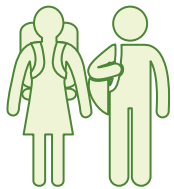


Business



Consumer

- ⦿ We have also used icons to identify differences between traveler life stages:



Millennials



Families

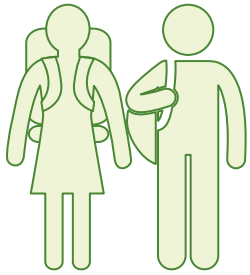


No children



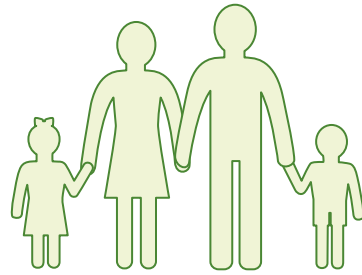
Retirees

Travelers from different life stages



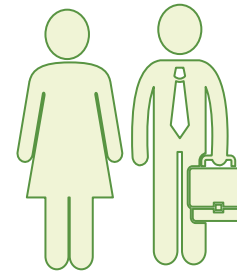
Millennials

- They are 18-34 years of age without children. Just over half are female (55%).
- Almost half of the millennial respondents reside in Asia (45%).
- They typically choose city and cultural vacations and are the most likely to take short breaks (48% cite their typical vacation length is under a week).
- Throughout the journey, millennials are the most likely to feel energized, passionate and challenged.
- Post-vacation, they are the most likely to become more open-minded and appreciate their own cities more.



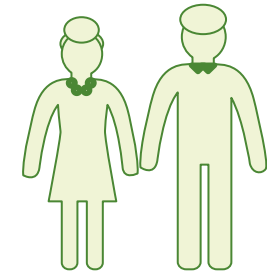
Families

- They are aged between 25-54, married with children under the age of 18.
- They are more likely to choose sun and beach vacations and are the most likely to be motivated by a desire to build relationships and have a sense of harmony on vacations.
- Families are also more likely to feel closer to their loved ones at all stages of the vacation.
- They are also more likely to focus more on their relationships with friends and family after their trips.



No children

- They are aged between 35-54 and have no children.
- They tend to reside in Europe and North America.
- They prefer city and cultural trips, and are more likely than other life stages to be motivated by feelings of luxury during vacations.
- They are the most likely to feel fulfilled towards the end of a vacation.
- Following a vacation, those with no children are more likely to make changes to their life as a result of their trips than retirees, but less likely to do so than millennials.



Retirees

- They are 55+, with two-thirds being male (66%).
- Retiree respondents tend to reside in developed countries (US, UK, Canada, France).
- Retirees are the most likely to want to immerse themselves in local culture, and prefer city and cultural trips.
- They are the most likely to feel confident, knowledgeable and in control throughout the trip.
- Post-vacation, retirees are the least likely to make changes to their life, but of those who do, they are the most likely to introduce new foods into their diet.

The Psychology of Travel in a Snapshot

Travelers want to enhance their perspectives

- ⦿ Motivations to travel are measured through a tested framework from Ipsos
- ⦿ Eight motivation categories are derived based on two dimensions – ‘personal’ and ‘social’
- ⦿ Travelers are most motivated to ‘enhance their perspectives’ and feel ‘liberated’ on vacation
- ⦿ However, hoteliers’ main aim is to offer a sense of ‘harmony’ to guests



Framework to understand vacation motivations

Proven approach on understanding human motivations



Based on Ipsos' extensive research in various sectors, we understand consumers have different psychological needs across different settings and scenarios. For example, travelers who tend to go on city breaks with a group of friends are looking to fulfil a different motivation than those who tend to travel as a couple on sun and beach/sea vacations.

To understand the psychology of travel for this wave of TripBarometer, Ipsos' framework has been adopted. This framework can be visualized as a compass with two dimensions, forming eight motivational categories. The compass has been tailored specifically in the context of taking vacations.

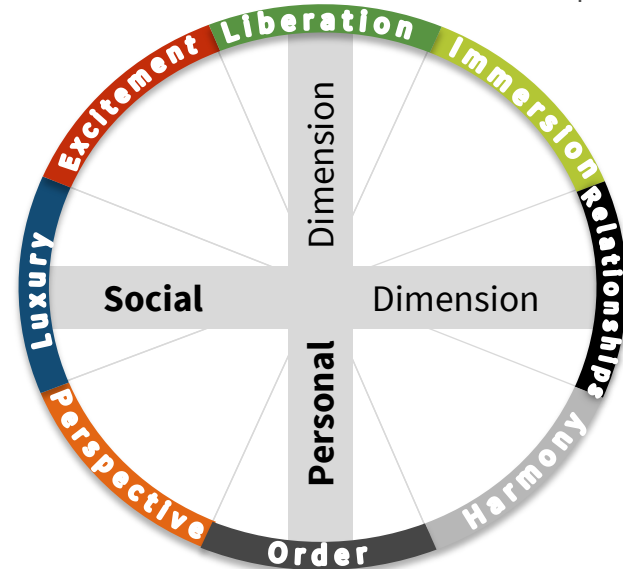
Two travel attributes comprise each of the travel motivations around the wheel, so that we can best place where respondents sit on the motivation framework.

1. Vertical dimension – Personal

This is the dimension that shows how travelers want to feel internally. The top of the wheel (liberation) accounts for travelers who approach a vacation with an open mind and want to let go and feel carefree. On the opposite end of the spectrum (order), we have travelers who like to feel more in control and act in a more restrained manner.

2. Horizontal dimension – Social

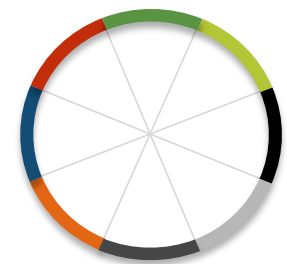
This is the dimension that shows how travelers want to be perceived by others, where the left side (luxury) accounts for those who would like a vacation to help them stand out from the crowd as an individual and show their affluence. On the right side (relationships) are those who want a vacation to allow them to spend time with their loved ones and build relationships.



Definitions of each vacation motivation

- Two motivation attributes, relating to travel make up overall travel motivation
- Travelers chose which best applied to how they want to feel on vacation
- Hoteliers were also asked how they want their guests to feel

Travel Attributes	Overall Travel Motivation
Help me to enjoy life to the fullest Allow me to let go and feel completely carefree	=  Liberation
Allow me to immerse myself in the local life and culture Help me to meet new people and create memories	=  Immersion
Allow me to enjoy special moments together with my loved ones Allow me to strengthen relationships with those close to me	=  Relationships
Restore my sense of harmony and balance Allow me to feel looked after and taken care of	=  Harmony
Give me time out to think and regain control of my life Allow me to feel organized and avoid surprises	=  Order
Provide me with unique and interesting experiences Broaden my knowledge & enrich my understanding of the world	=  Enhancing perspective
Provide me with enviable experiences Allow me to feel special and spoil myself	=  Luxury
Give me a sense of exhilaration Challenge me to try something new	=  Excitement



Summary

Travelers want to enhance their perspectives

Travelers want to have unique and interesting experiences on vacation. Alongside this, broadening their knowledge and enriching their understanding of the world is also crucial. Together these form the top overall vacation motivation: ‘Enhancing perspectives’. Seven in 10 travelers across the globe say this is their primary travel motivation. This is supported by vacation type, as two in three travelers say they typically take city and cultural trips.

The second highest vacation motivation is ‘Liberation’, which is driven by a need to enjoy life to the fullest and to a lesser extent, being able to let go and feel completely carefree. Nearly half of travelers say that their vacation motivation is ‘Immersion’, the third most popular motivation globally. This motivation is about feeling immersed in local culture, meeting new people and creating memories.

Closely following ‘Immersion’ is the motivation around ‘Relationships’ which includes wanting to enjoy special moments with loved ones (the fourth most selected attribute) and strengthening relationships with those close to them.

Although ‘Enhancing perspectives’ is the priority for travelers globally, there are some slight differences between travelers from different countries. Most notably, Thai travelers are more likely to feel ‘Liberation’ than other countries, whilst the Turkish and Japanese crave ‘Excitement’ from a vacation. Russians want a feeling of ‘Luxury’ on vacation, whilst Italians would rather feel a sense of ‘Harmony’.

Hoteliers are only focused on the basics

Whilst travelers are looking to ‘Enhance their perspectives’ when they take a trip, the majority of hoteliers aim to offer guests a sense of ‘Harmony’. Hoteliers’ top motivation is to ensure guests feel looked after and taken care of. Conversely, travelers place this as their last priority. Hoteliers are currently focusing on delivering the hygiene factors, rather than being able to cater to the more complex travel needs.

However, all is not lost: The second most popular attribute for hoteliers is to help guests have unique and interesting experiences - the top attribute for travelers. Although ‘Enhancing their perspectives’ sits fourth in hotelier motivation priorities, nearly half say they want to provide this feeling.

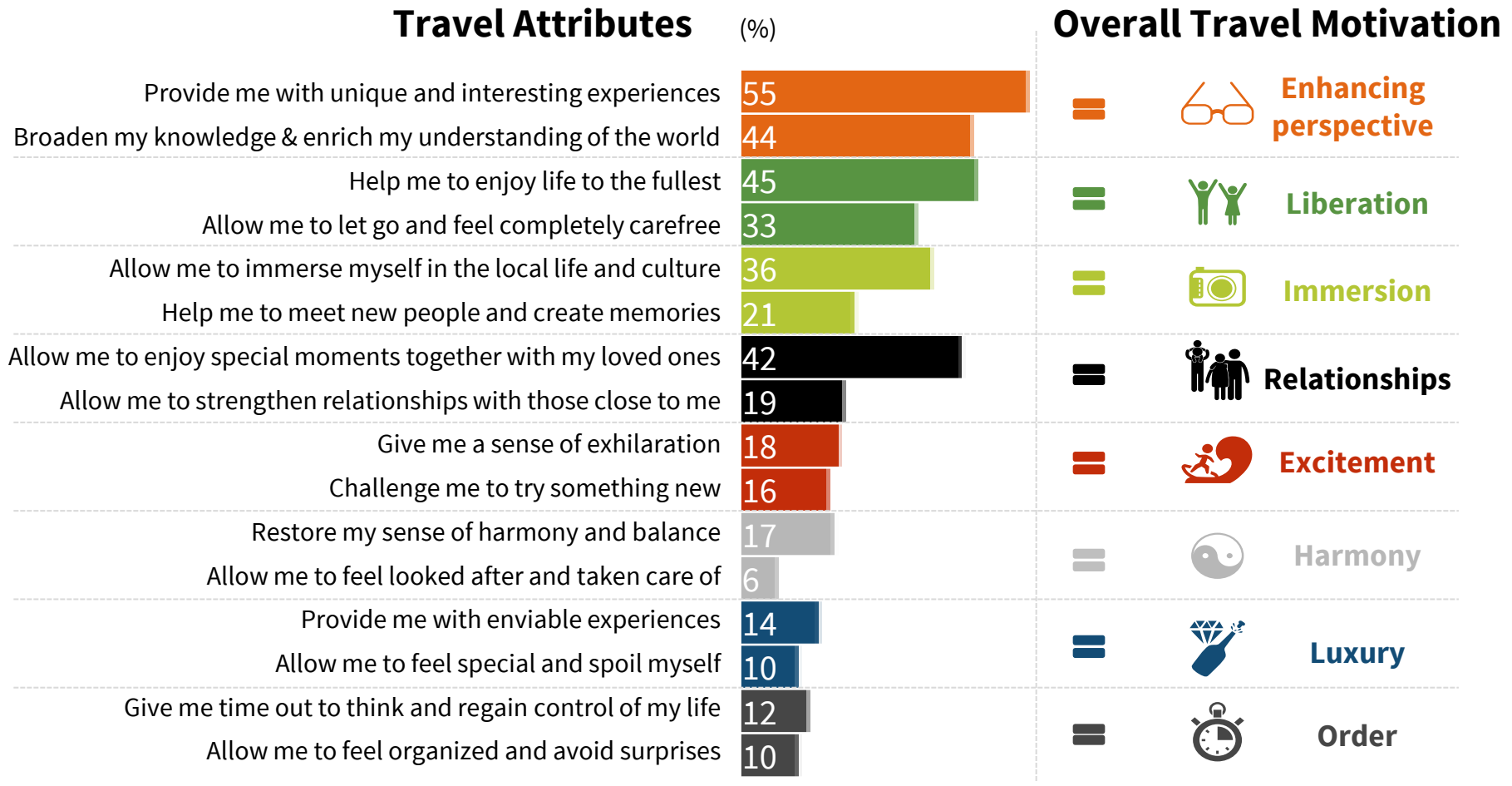
‘Liberation’ and ‘Immersion’ make up the next top hotelier motivations and are not too misaligned with travelers. Looking at specific motivations by traveler groups will help hoteliers focus on their target audience.

Similar to traveler groups, there are country nuances among hoteliers apart from the overall sense of ‘Harmony’. Consistent with Thai travelers, Thai hotels aim to offer a sense of ‘Liberation’, along with Portugal, Brazil and Austria. Chinese and Moroccan hotels cater to ‘Excitement’. Indian and Caribbean hotels aim to engender ‘Relationships’, whilst hotels in Japan and New Zealand are arguably getting it the most ‘right’ by tending towards ‘Enhancing perspectives’.

How travelers want to feel



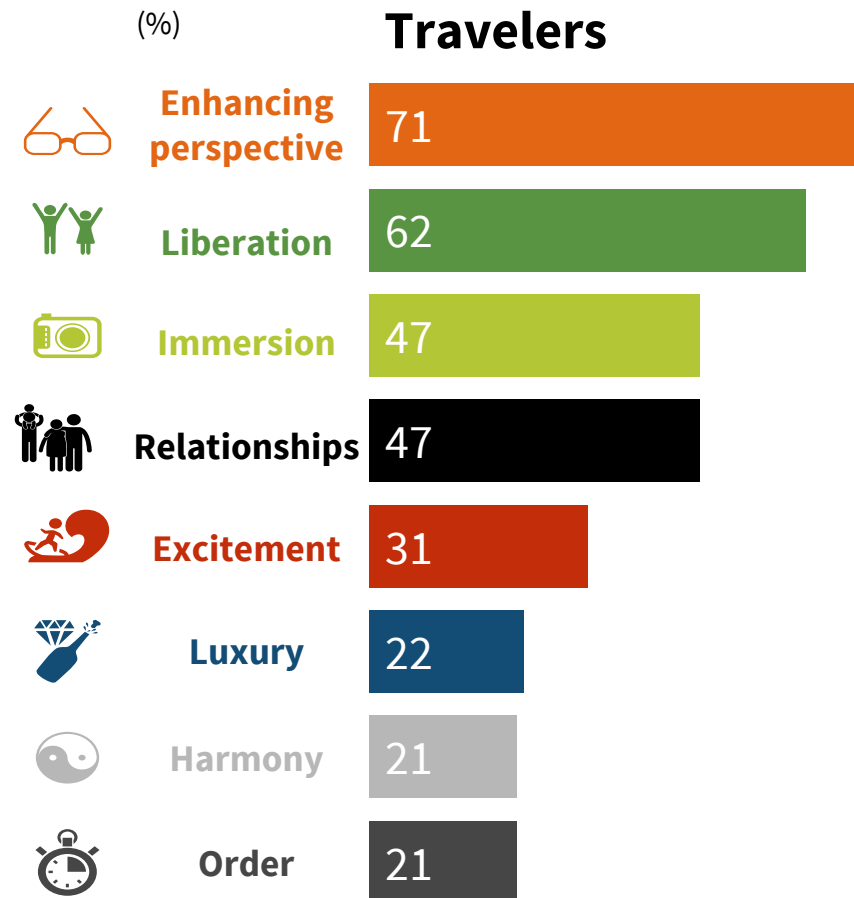
- ⦿ Above all travelers want to have unique and interesting experiences, enjoy life and broaden their knowledge and understanding of the world.



Travelers' overall vacation motivations



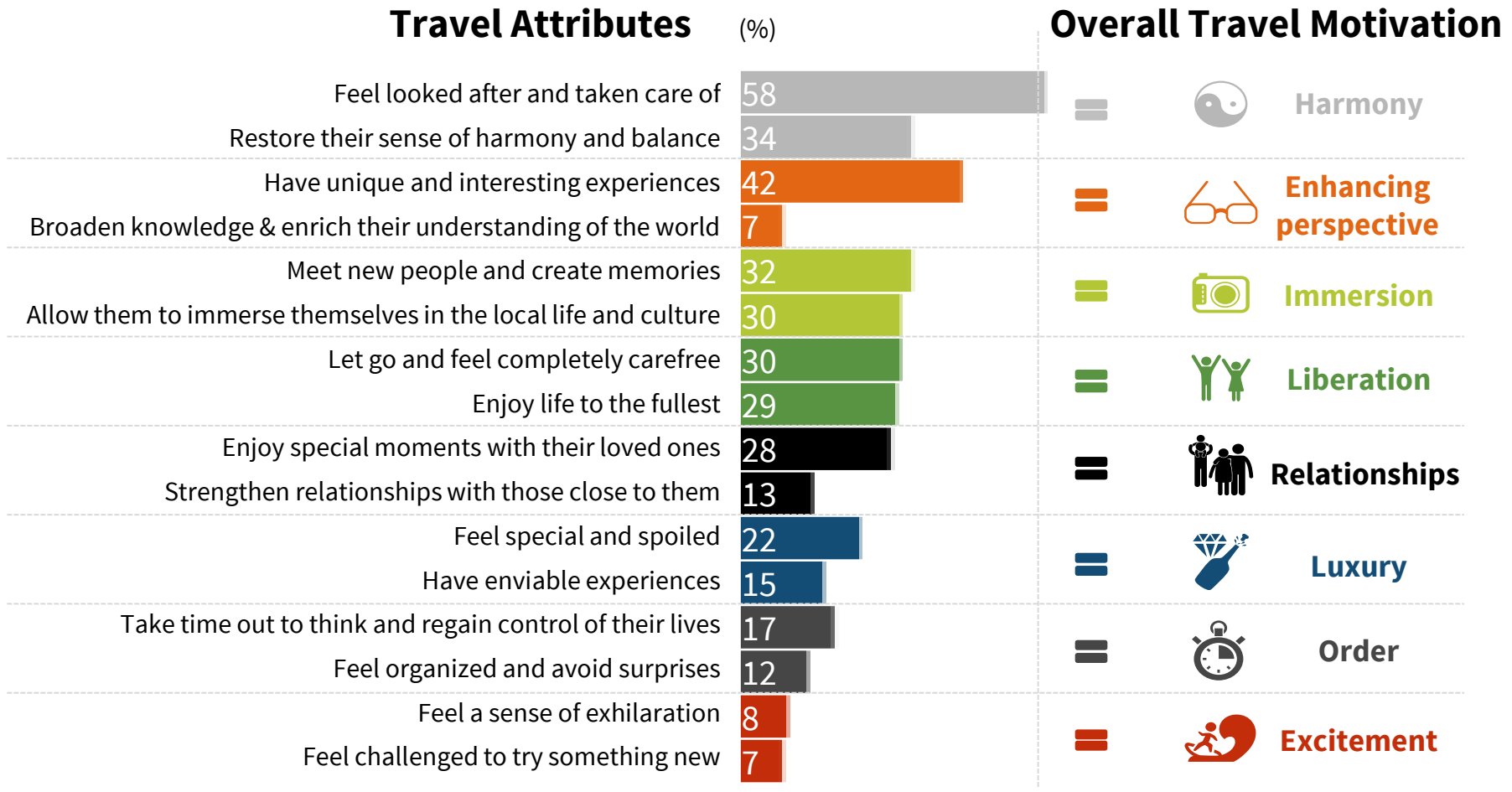
- ⦿ The majority of travelers want to 'Enhance their perspectives' whilst on vacation and enjoy a feeling of 'Liberation'. Fewer are looking for 'Harmony' and 'Order'.



How hoteliers want their guests to feel



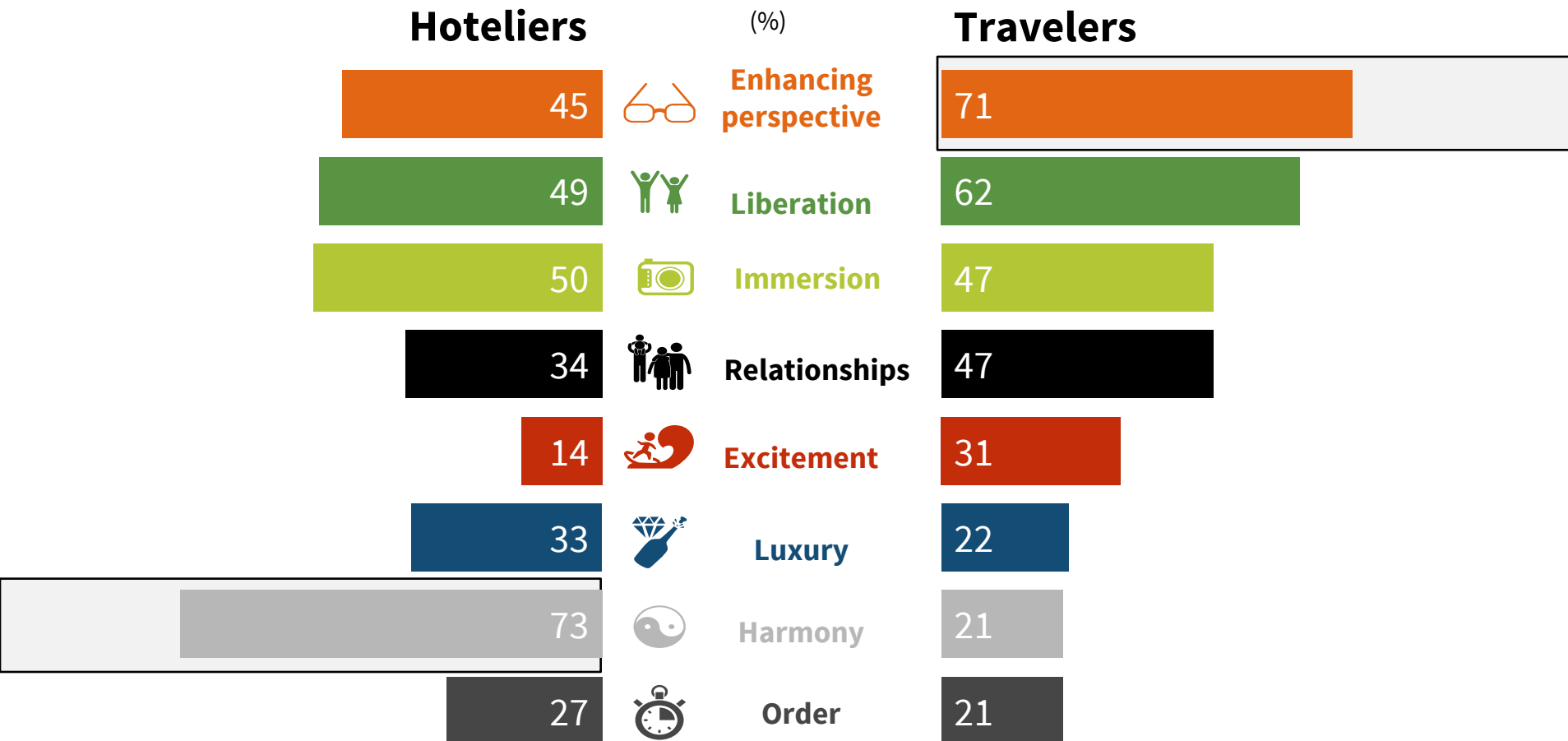
- Feeling 'looked after and taken care of' is the least mentioned motivation for travelers. In contrast, this is the number one feeling hoteliers try to elicit.



Mismatch of vacation motivations



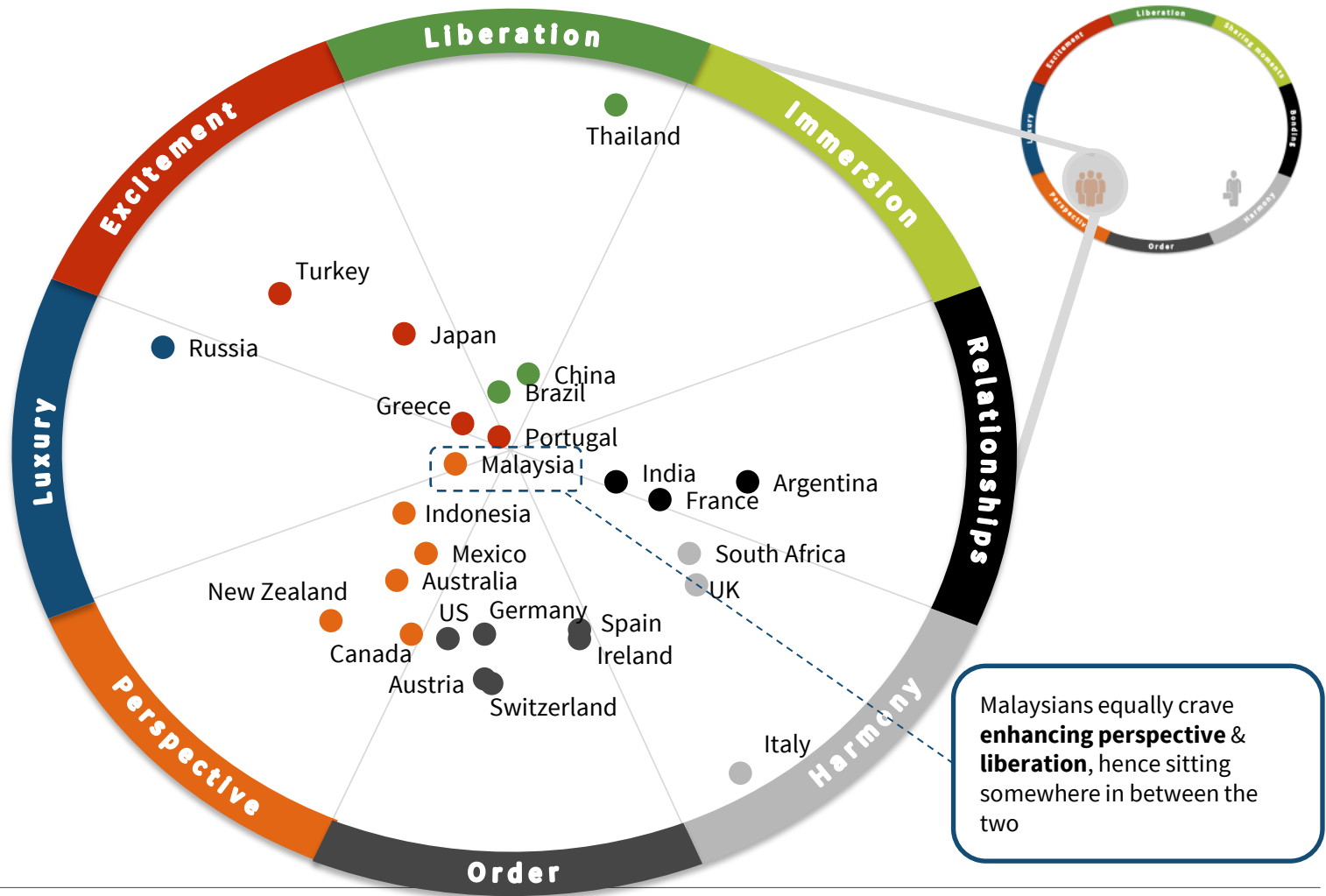
- ⦿ In terms of their offer, hoteliers underestimate travelers' desire to 'Enhance their perspective' and overestimate travelers' need for 'Harmony'.





How travelers want to feel – by countries

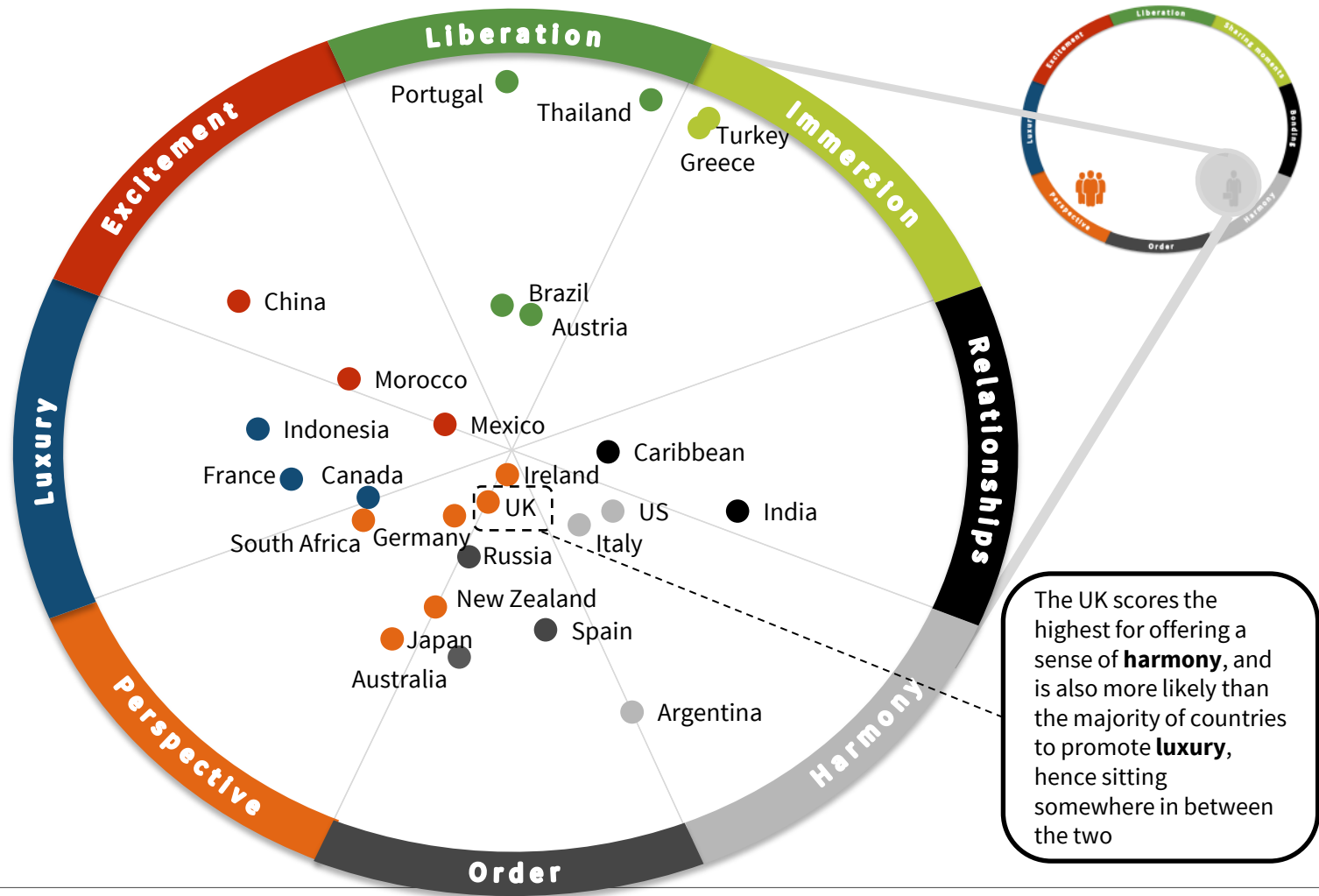
- ‘Enhancing Perspectives’ is the priority globally, but zooming in closer reveals nuances in data between countries.



How hotels want their guests to feel – by country



- ‘Harmony’ is the priority globally for hoteliers, but zooming in closer reveals nuances in countries’ differences.



Ups and Downs of Travel

Excited on pre-arrival, fulfilled upon departure

- ⦿ Excitement, relaxation and fulfilment are the key emotions that travelers experience whilst taking a vacation
- ⦿ Throughout the journey, hoteliers tend to focus primarily on delivering hygiene factors such as smooth & efficient booking process



Summary

Excitement peaks before vacation

For the average traveler, excitement is the predominant emotion felt during the build up to a vacation. The Japanese and Australians are the two nations where travelers get most excited during lead-up to vacations.

Being able to arrive at the destination is sufficient to make travelers feel energized, particularly among millennials and those who tend to travel with friends.

Excitement ebbs during vacation and leads to relaxation

The feeling of being relaxed is most pronounced amongst travelers from the European nations of UK, Ireland, Germany and Austria. Travelers who tend to go on sun, beach/sea holidays are also more likely to feel relaxed during this stage of the journey.

Travel ends with a sense of fulfilment

The feeling of fulfilment builds up during stay and crescendos upon departure. Brazilian travelers are the most likely to feel fulfilled upon conclusion of a vacation. Travelers also feel more secure once back home, particularly those who tend to travel solo.

Age is not the only differentiation among life stages

Millennials and retirees sit somewhat on two spectrums. In addition to a higher sense of excitement and energy, millennials feel more passionate about the vacation, whereas retirees are more focused on having a sense of control.

Those who travel as a couple and as a family consistently report a greater feeling of being closer to loved ones.

And possibly some gender stereotypes emerge

Women are more likely than men to feel excited, energized, fulfilled

and closer to their loved ones on vacations. On the other hand, men tend to feel more in control, confident, secure, knowledgeable and productive.

Different vacation, different emotions

In addition to the prevailing emotions, those who tend to go on city and cultural vacations are more likely to feel knowledgeable at various vacation stages than the average traveler. Travelers who usually go on activity and adventure trip tend to feel more energized, while those who usually take health and wellbeing trips feel more liberated, affluent and secure. Solo travelers are also more likely to feel liberated, while those who travel with people they do not know often return feeling more open-minded.

Hoteliers could do more to build up excitement for guests

Hoteliers currently prioritize the basics – minimizing stress and ensuring a smooth and efficient process during the lead-up to travel. Only a minority of hoteliers are already making guests feel as though their vacation has begun from the booking stage, and those who do tend to see a higher rate of return guests. Similarly, those who actively contact guests to build excitement during lead-up constitute a small proportion of hoteliers, but those who do tend to receive more return guests. Currently, resorts and luxury hotels are more likely to focus on these objectives.

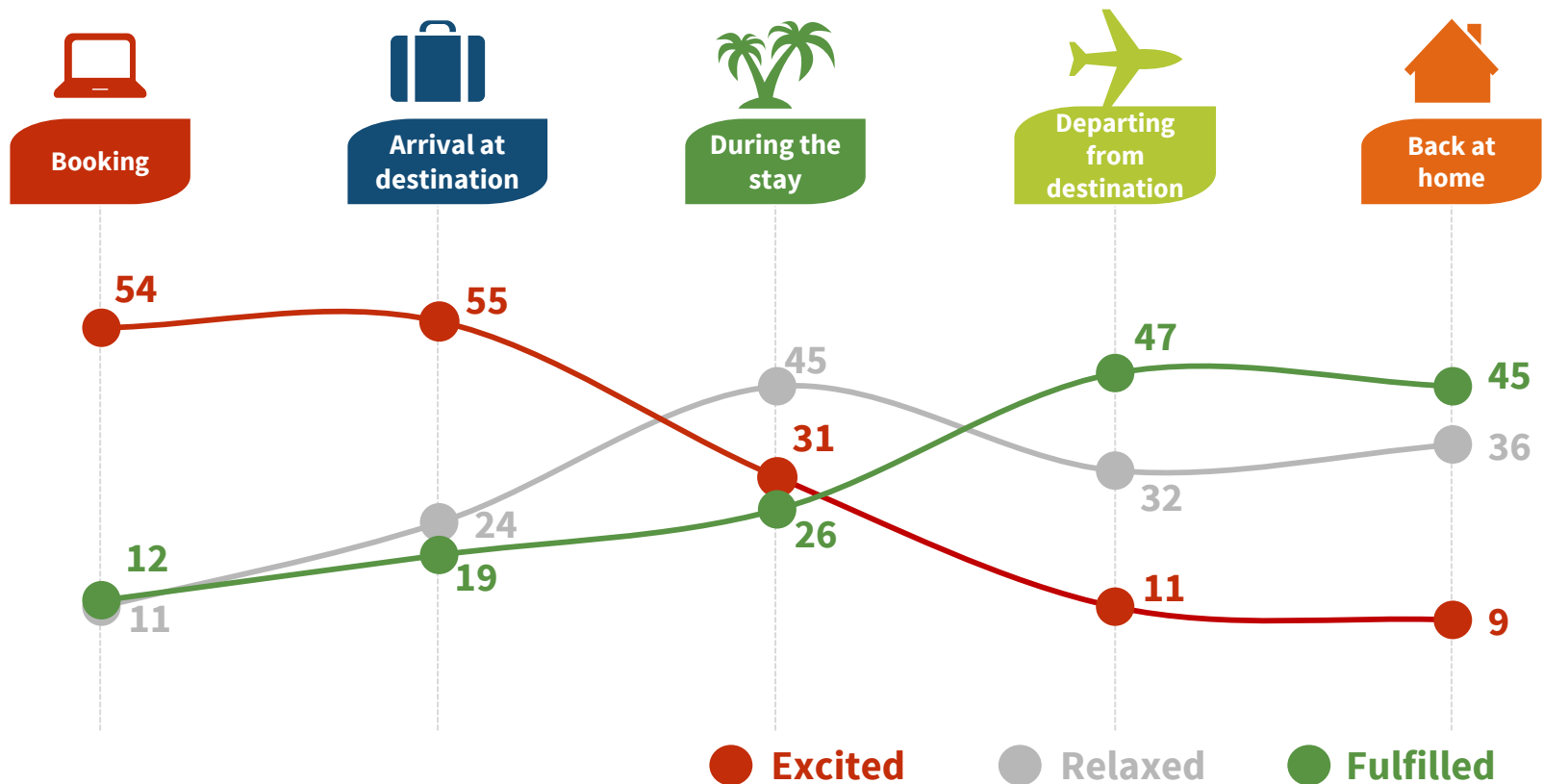
A focus on exceptional customer experience could reap return

As relaxation takes over during the vacation itself, we see that the primary objective of hoteliers is delivering outstanding customer service and continuing to build a rapport with guests. This is instrumental in capturing an above average number of return guests.



The emotional rollercoaster of travel

- Travelers experience strong feelings of excitement during the early phases of a trip, then relax during the trip itself. They are left with a sense of fulfilment upon departure.

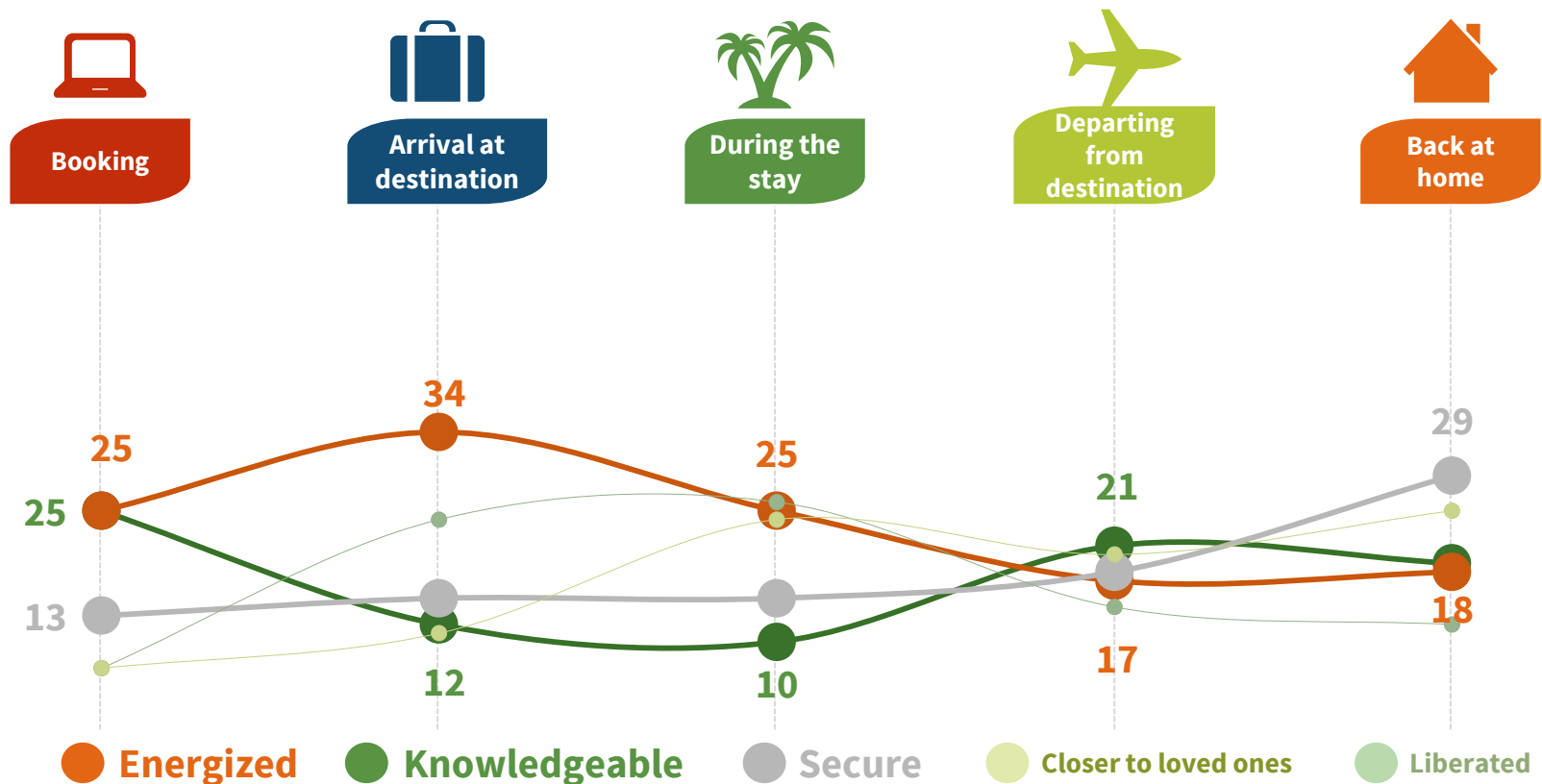


(%, showing top 3 emotions only out of 15)

The emotional rollercoaster of travel



- Travelers are most energized the moment they arrive at the destination, whereas feeling knowledgeable dips during their stay. Being back home elicits the strongest feelings of being secure.

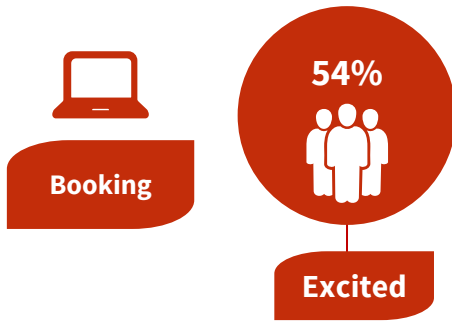


(%, showing 4th to 8th emotions out of 15)

Hoteliers' objectives for pre-arrival

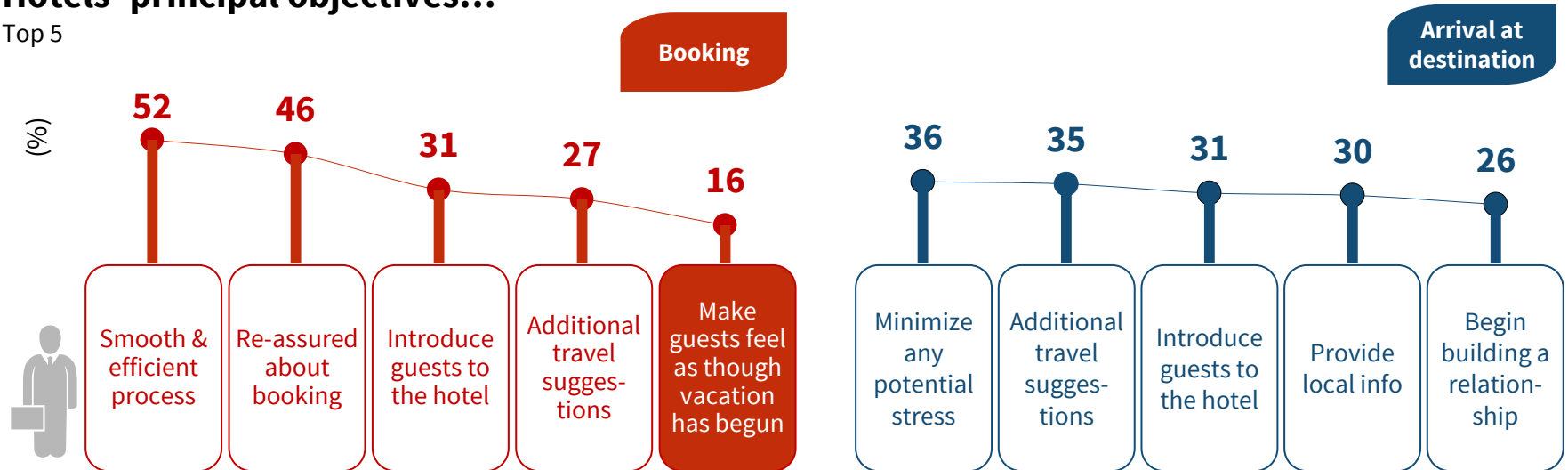


- Minimizing stress and ensuring a smooth and efficient process are key hotelier objectives during vacation build-up, but only a minority of hoteliers are trying to build excitement at this stage.



Hotels' principal objectives...

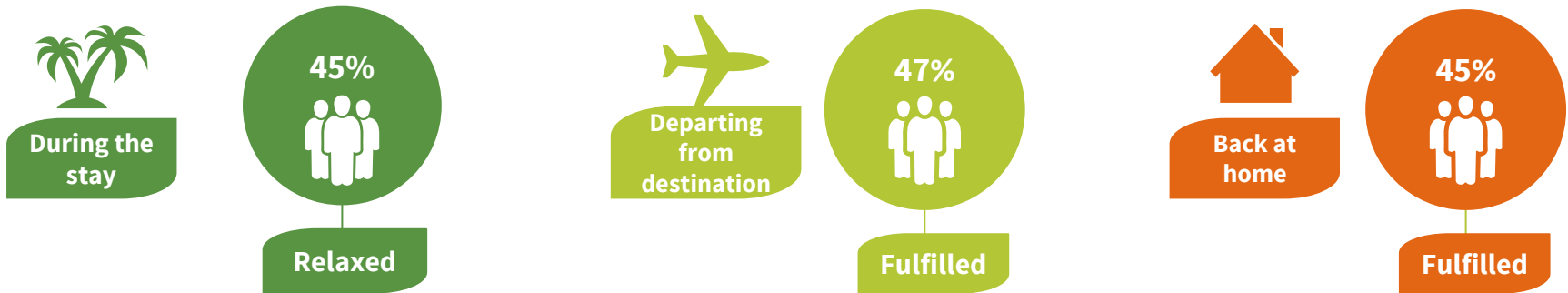
Top 5



Hoteliers' objectives for post-arrival

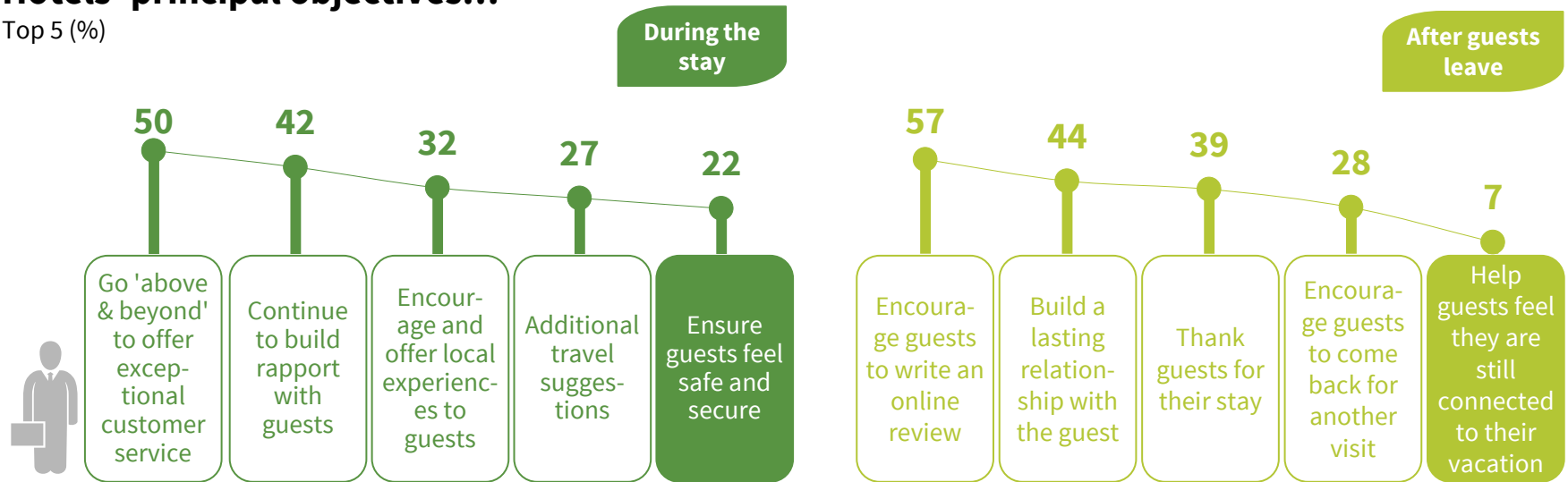


- Hoteliers' principal focus is on delivering exceptional customer service during stay, however a third encourage and offer local experiences.



Hotels' principal objectives...

Top 5 (%)



Feeling knowledgeable during stay



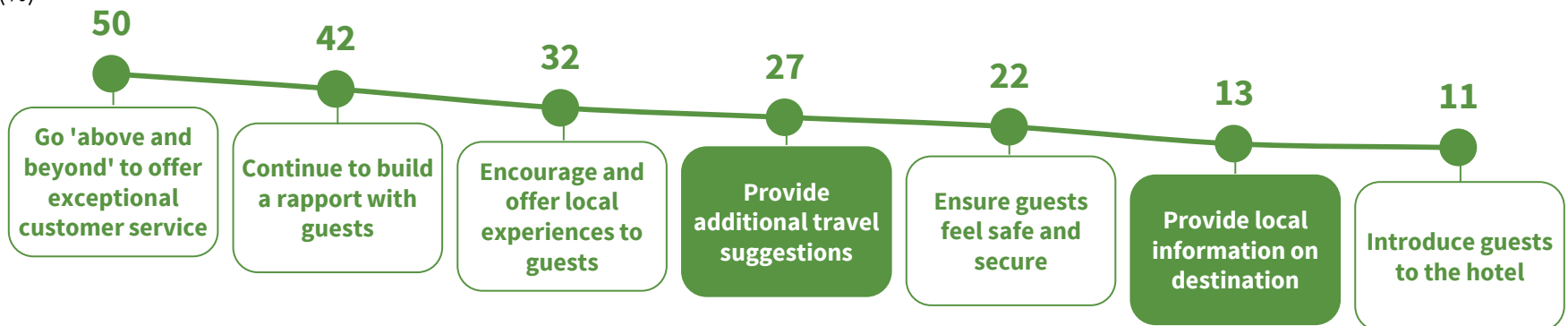
- Travelers' lowered sense of feeling knowledgeable during the stay, together with their main vacation motivation of 'enhancing perspective' gives hotels opportunities to address these psychological travel needs.

Travelers feeling knowledgeable...



Hotels' principal objectives...

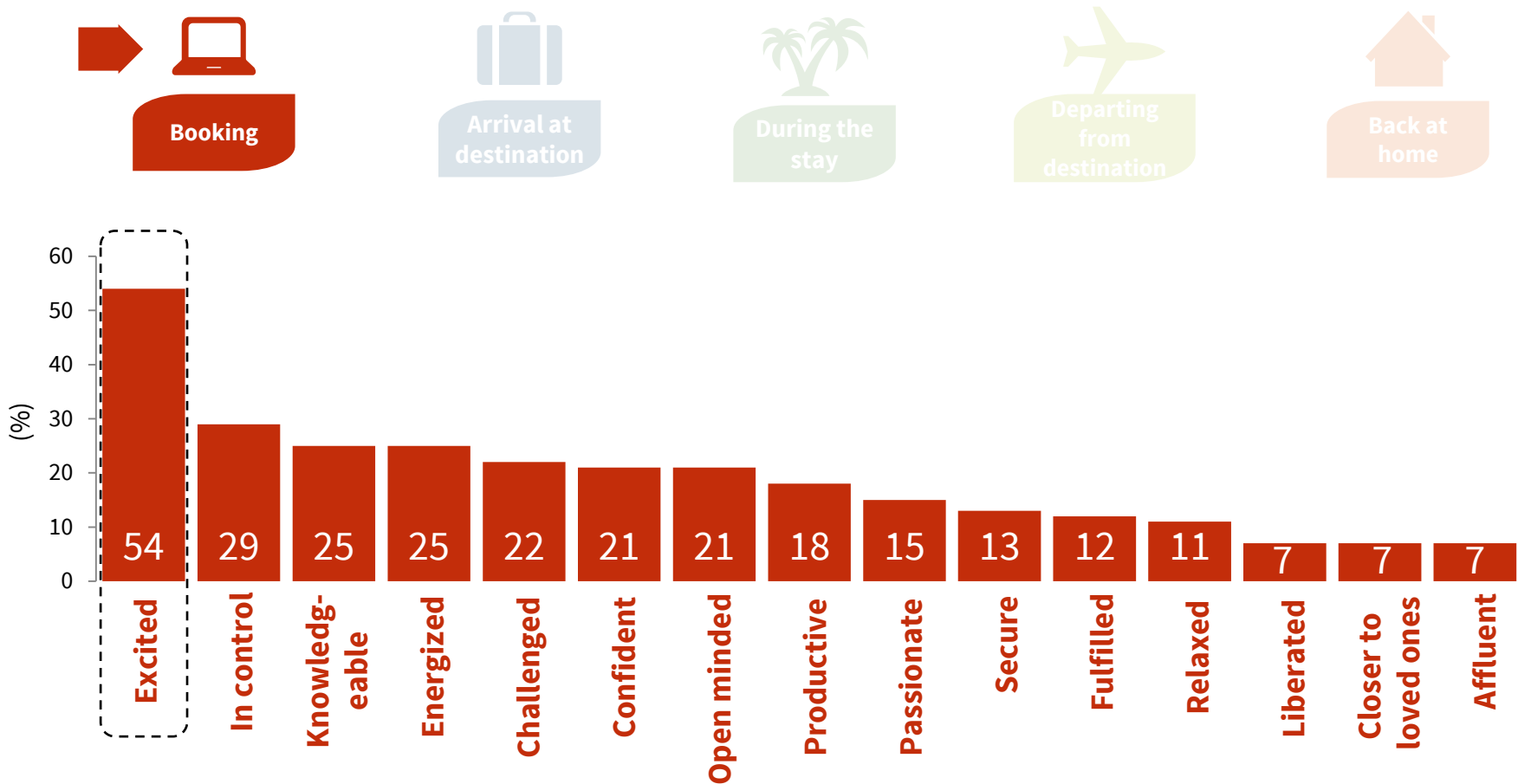
(%)



Emotions during booking – detailed finding



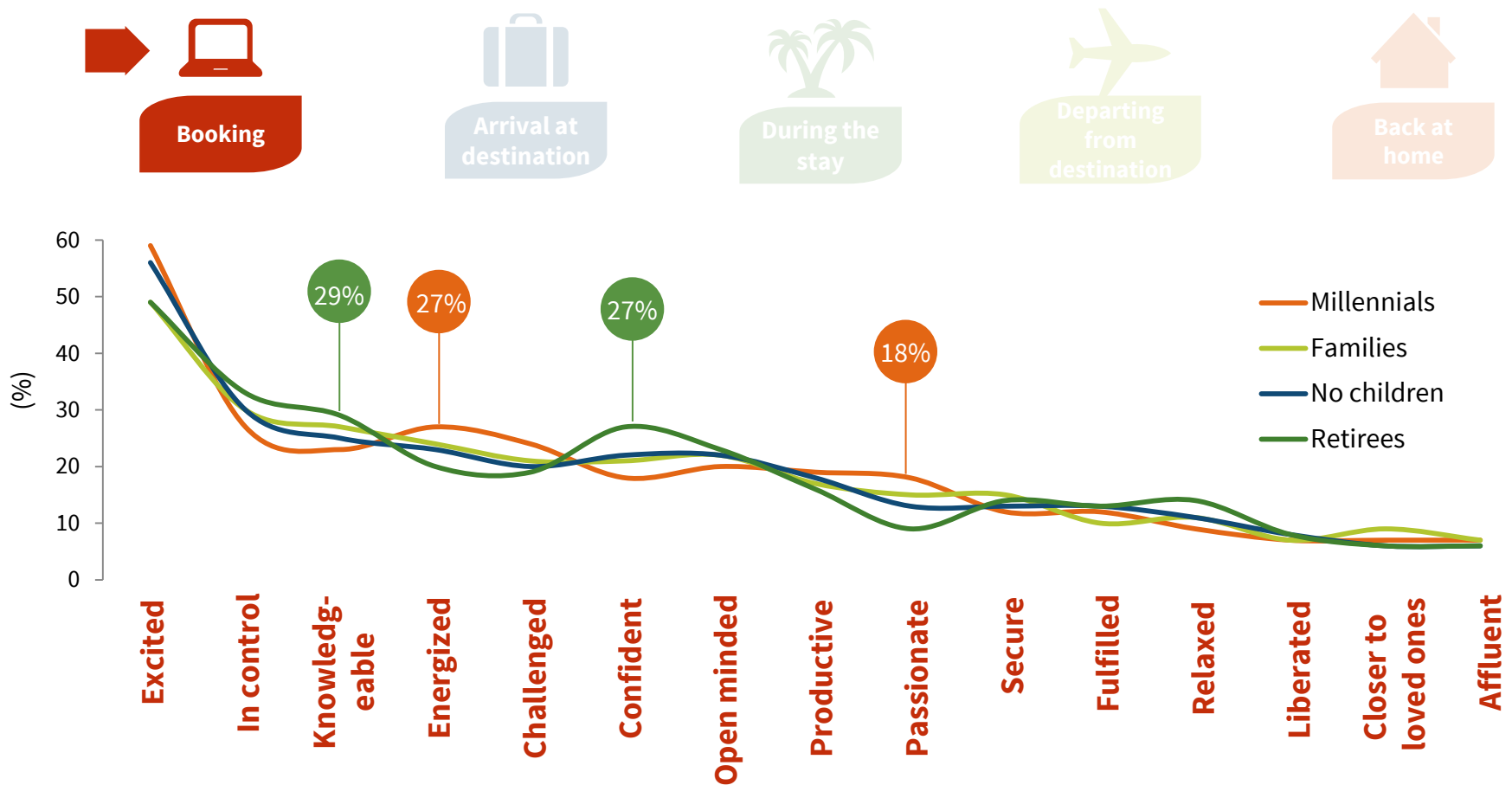
- Travelers are most excited when booking a vacation. Having a sense of control, being knowledgeable and energized are secondary.





Emotions during booking – by life stage

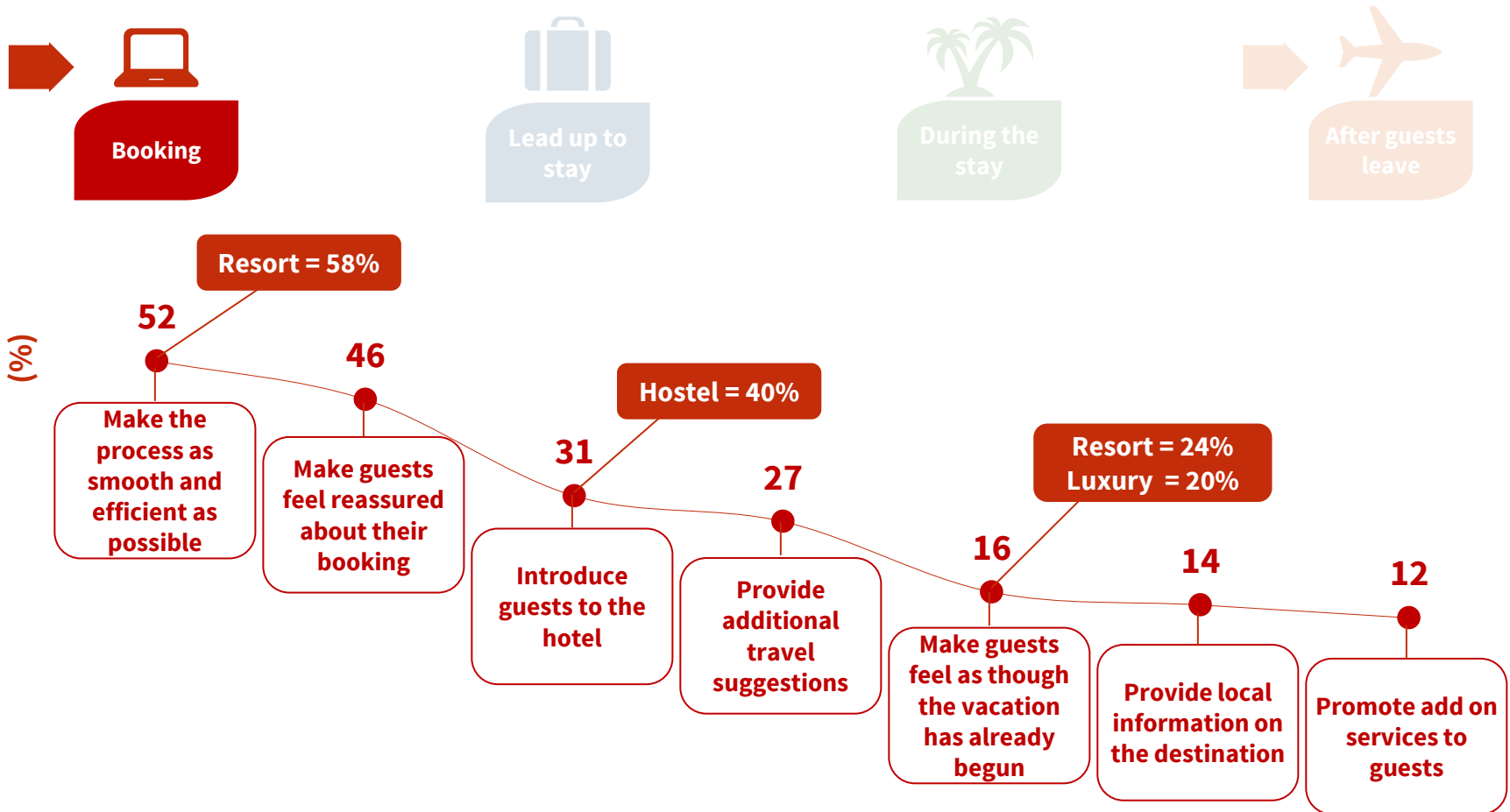
- Millennials and retirees have more emotional peaks and lows during the traveler journey – noticeably on levels of excitement, passion and confidence.



Hoteliers' principal objective during booking – detailed finding



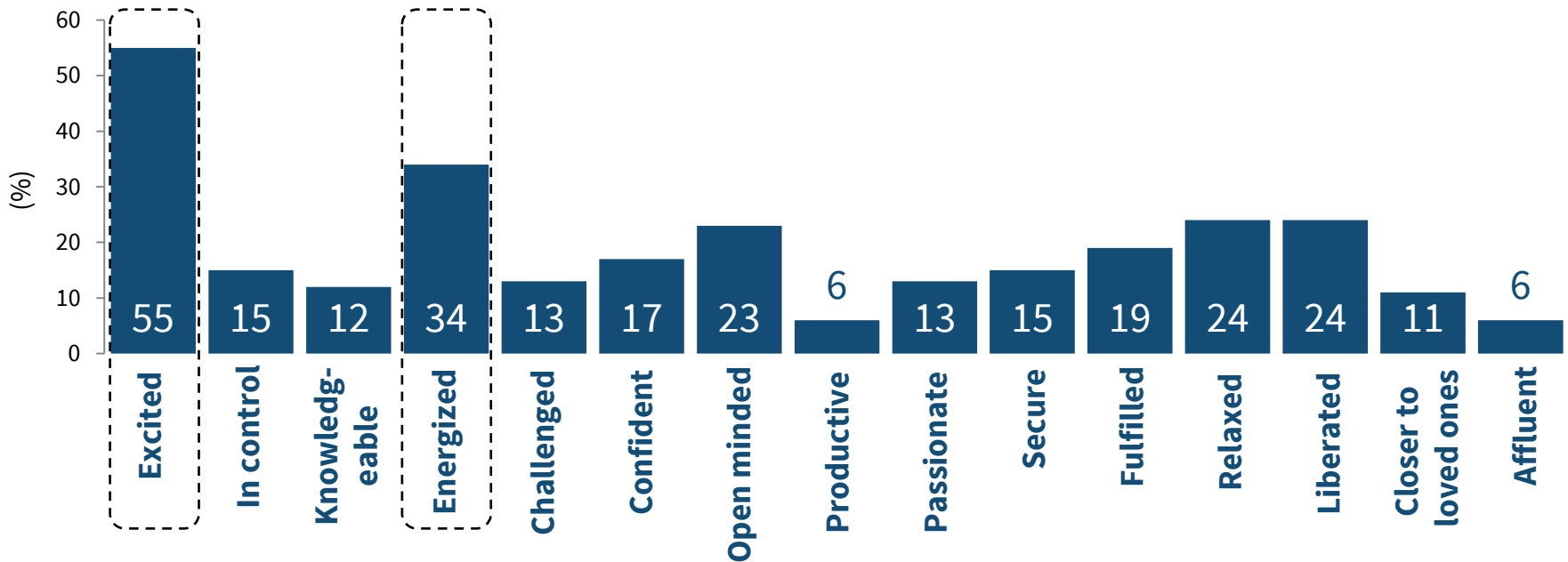
- Efficiency and reassurance are the primary objectives for hoteliers at the point of booking, with resort and luxury hotels being more likely to tap into travelers' excited mind set.





Emotions upon arrival – detailed finding

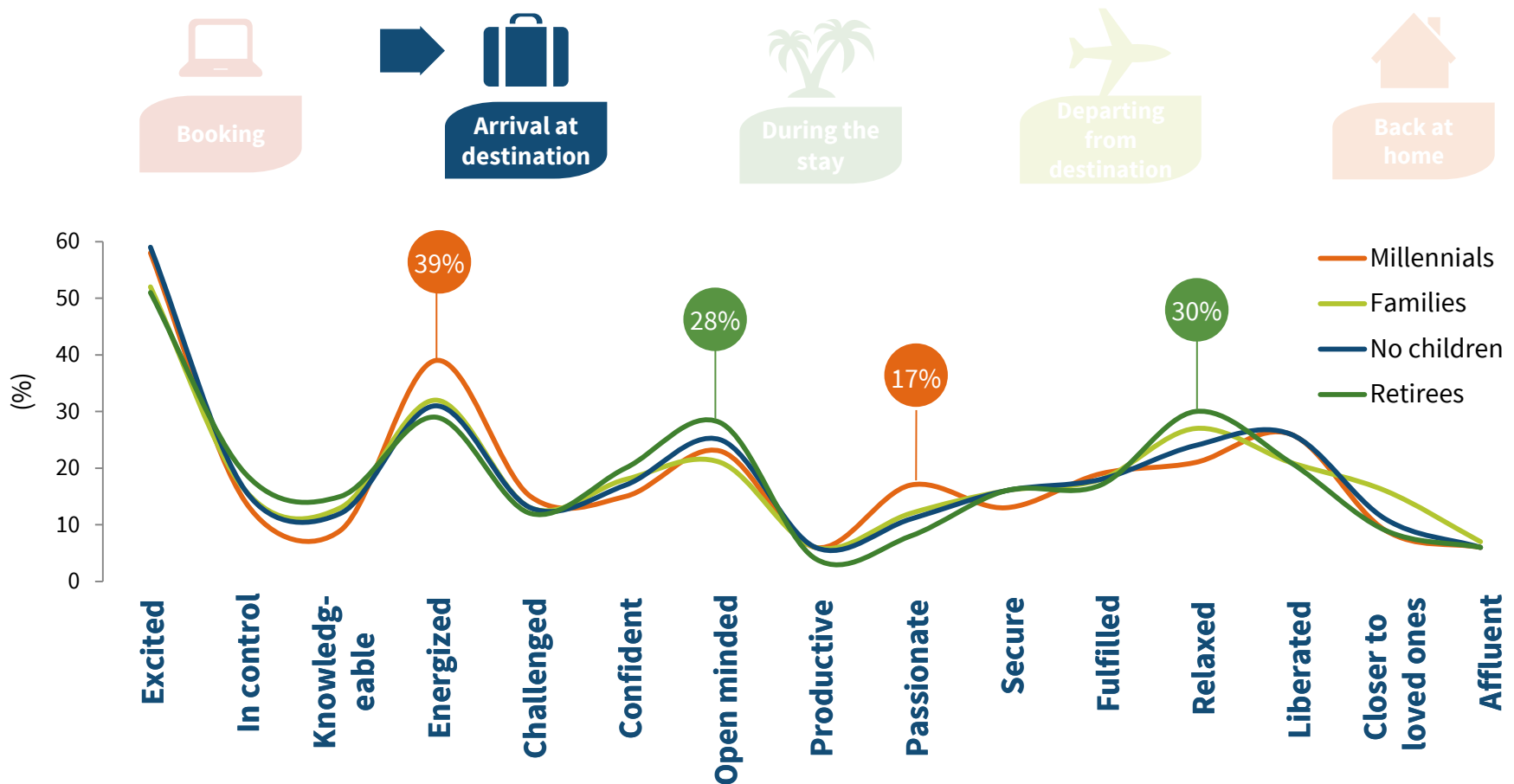
- Excitement is sustained when travelers arrive at their destination. This is also the moment they feel most energized, relaxed and liberated.





Emotions upon arrival – by life stage

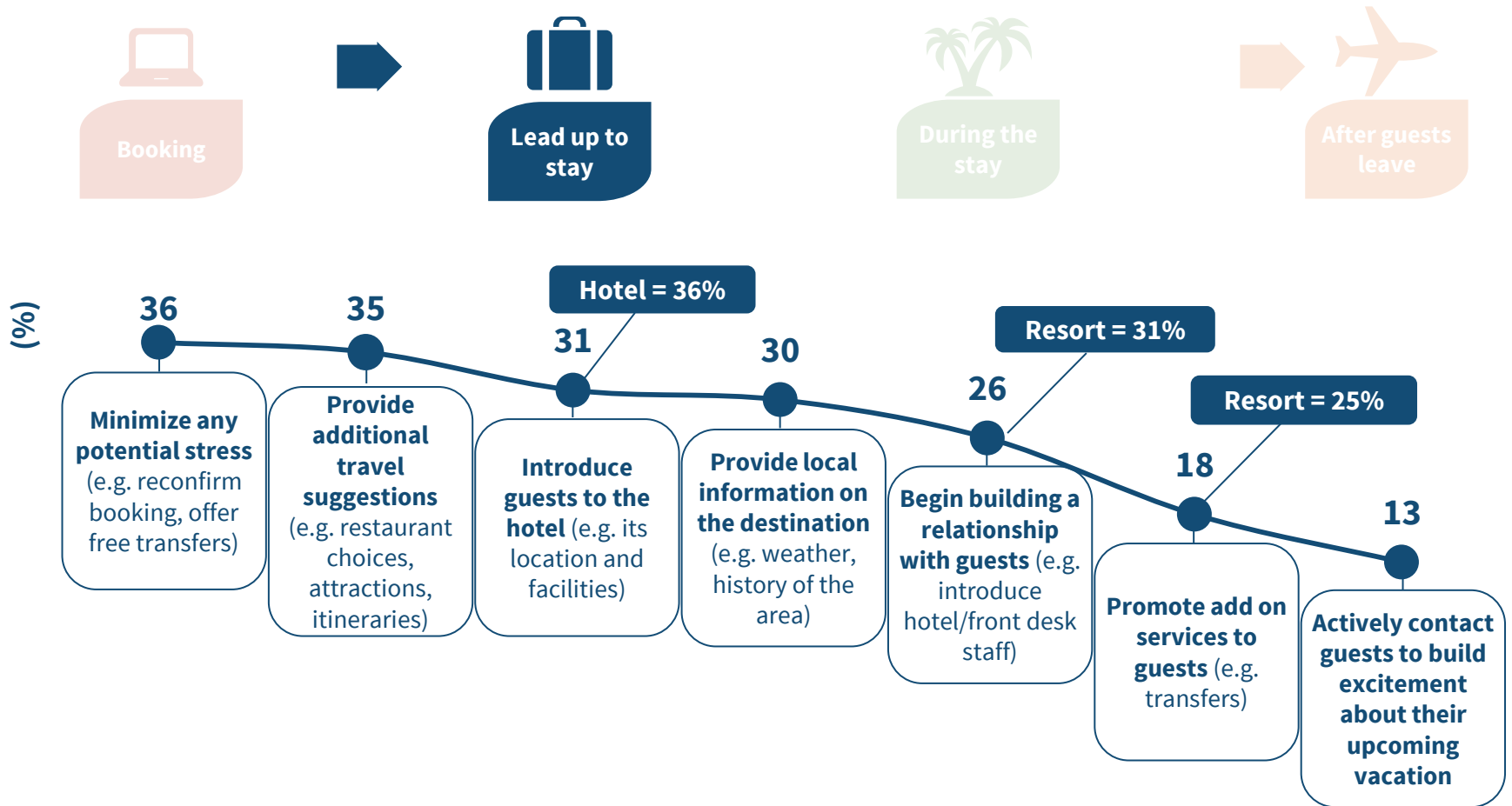
- Millennials maintain their feelings of passion and energy upon arrival at the destination, whilst retirees are feeling more open-minded and relaxed.



Hoteliers' objectives leading up to the stay



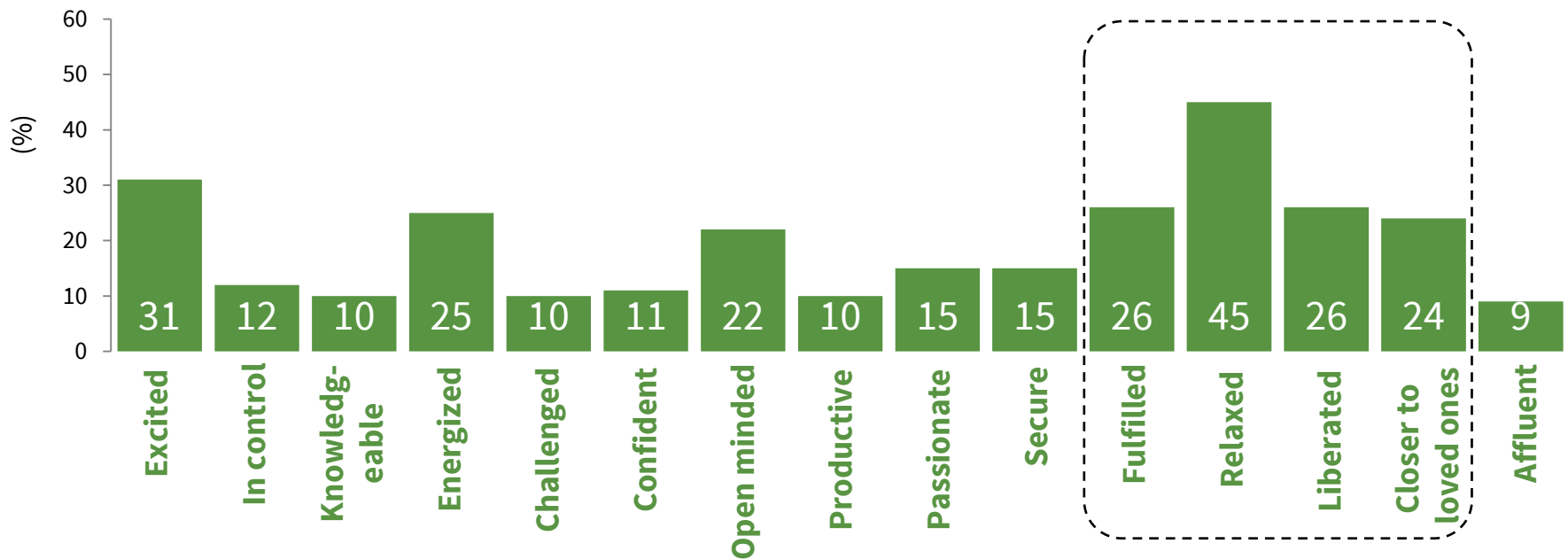
- Reducing stress and providing travel suggestions are hoteliers main priorities leading up to stay. A minority actively contact guests to build excitement.





Emotions during the stay – detailed finding

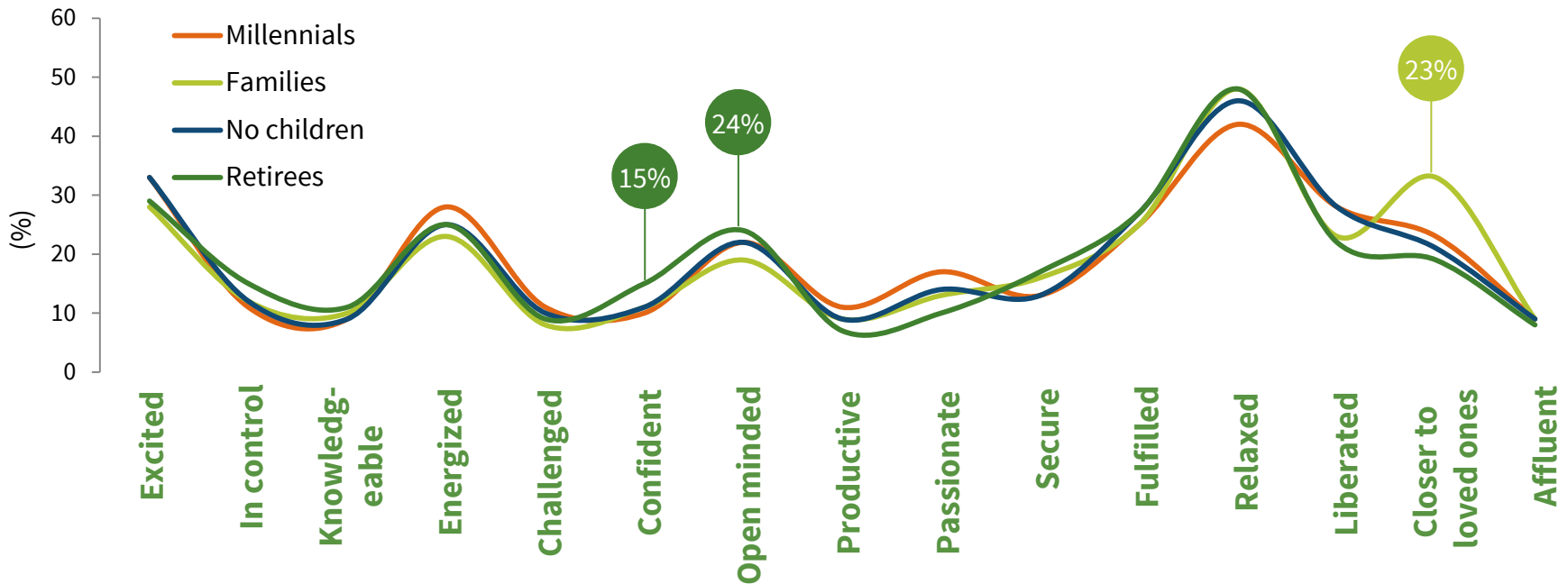
- Travelers' excitement ebbs and instead a sense of relaxation emerges during the vacation. There is also a growing sense of being closer to loved ones.



Emotions during the stay – by life stage



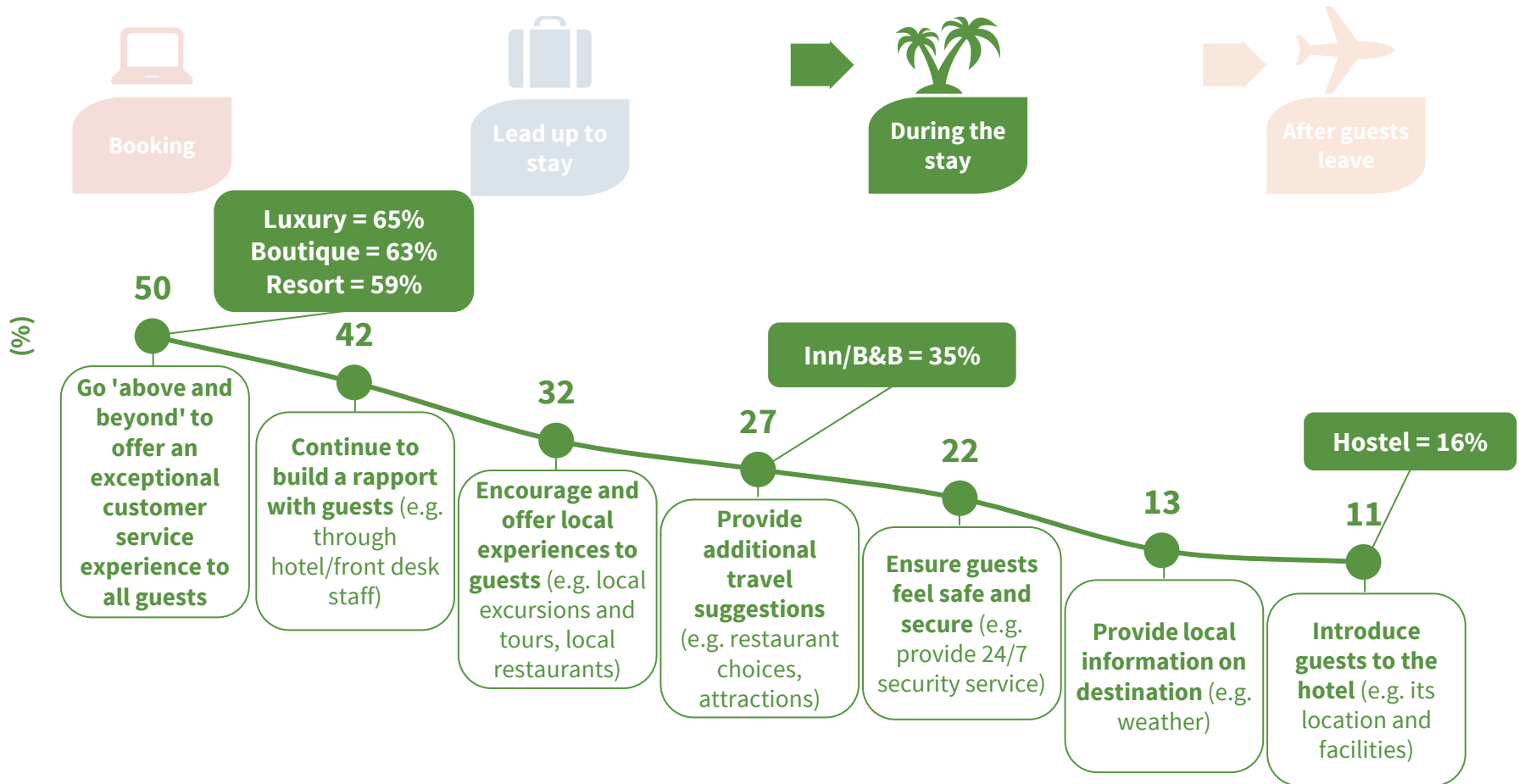
- ⦿ The sense of being closer to loved ones is mainly driven by families, more so than all other life stages.



Hoteliers' principal objectives during the stay



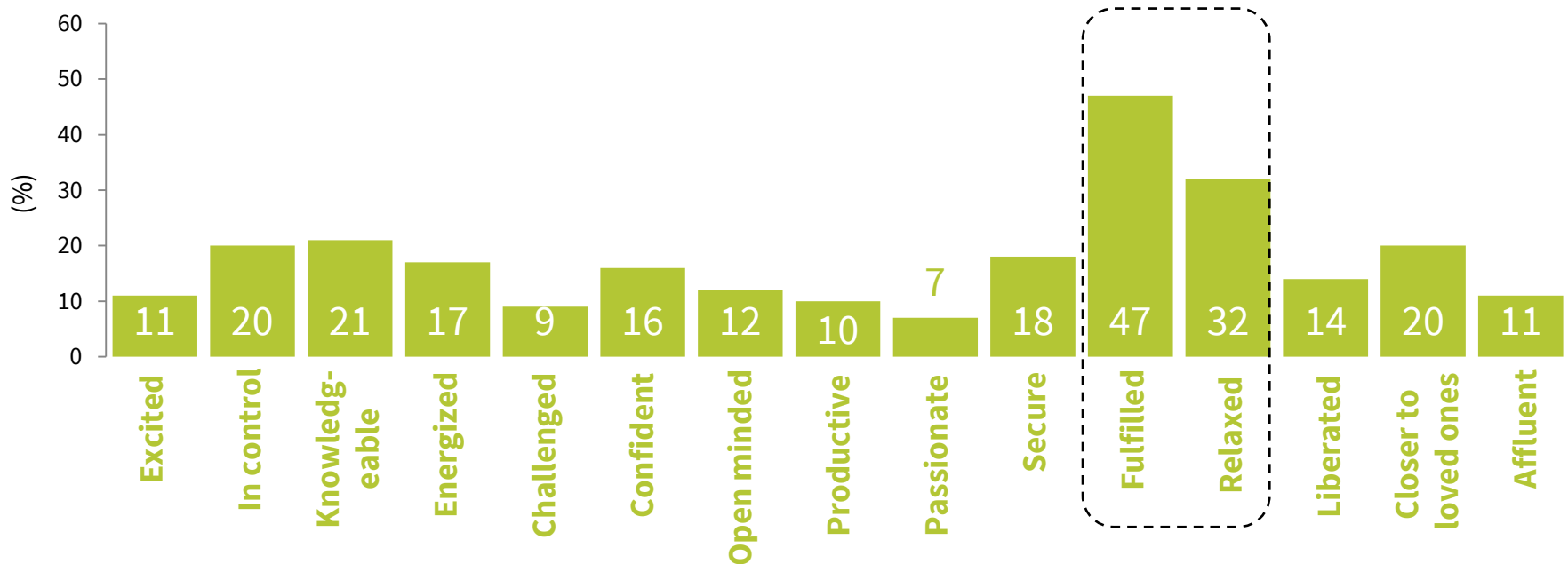
- Hoteliers' principal focus is on delivering exceptional customer service during the stay, particularly noticeable amongst luxury and boutique hotels.





Emotions during departure – detailed finding

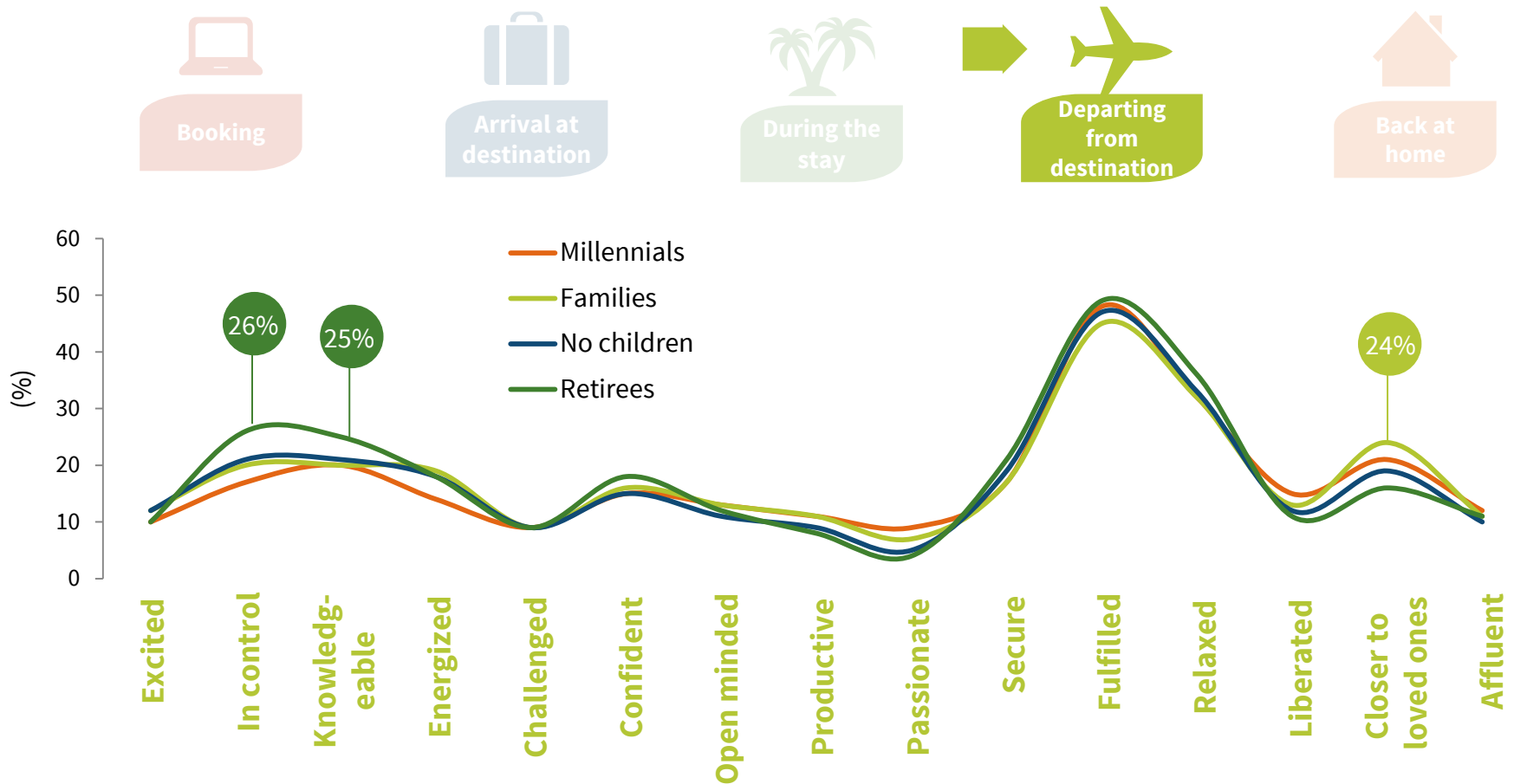
- ◎ Fulfilment peaks at the conclusion of vacation, alongside feeling relaxed. Excitement dissipates but there is an increased sense of regaining control and feeling knowledgeable.





Emotions during departure – by life stage

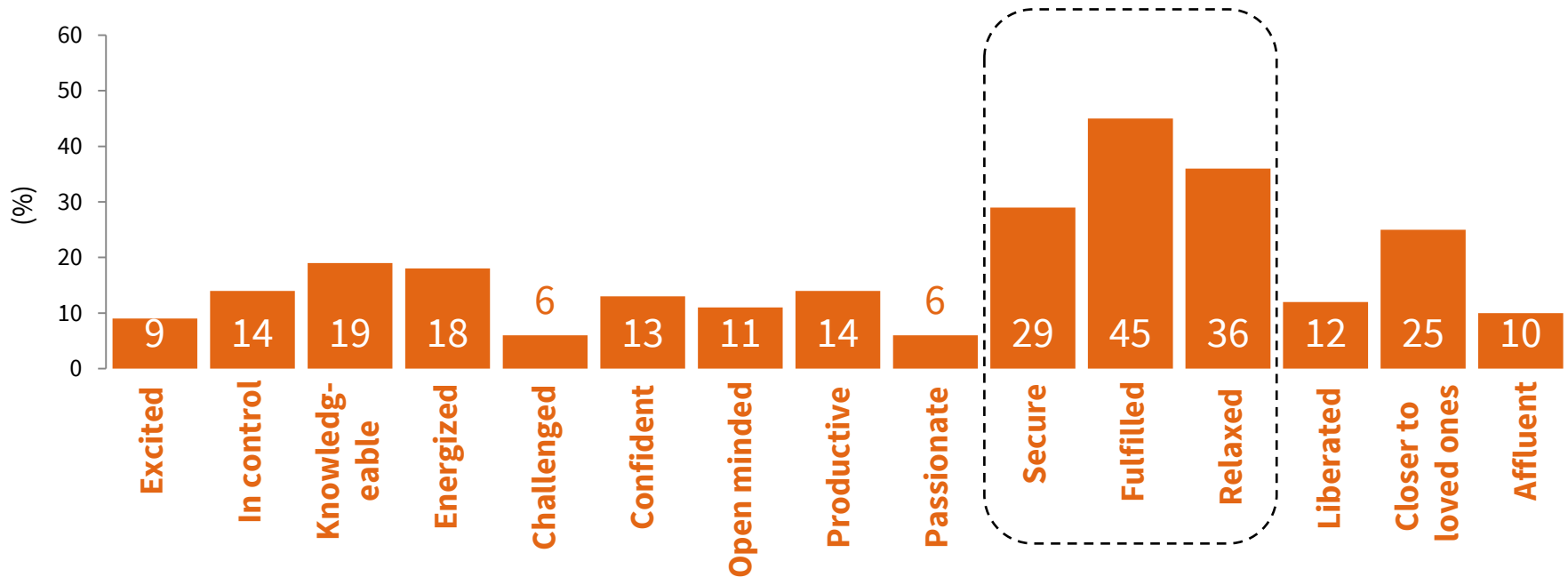
- Retirees feel more in control and knowledgeable when departing from their destination. The feeling of being energized plummets for millennials.



Emotions when back at home – detailed finding



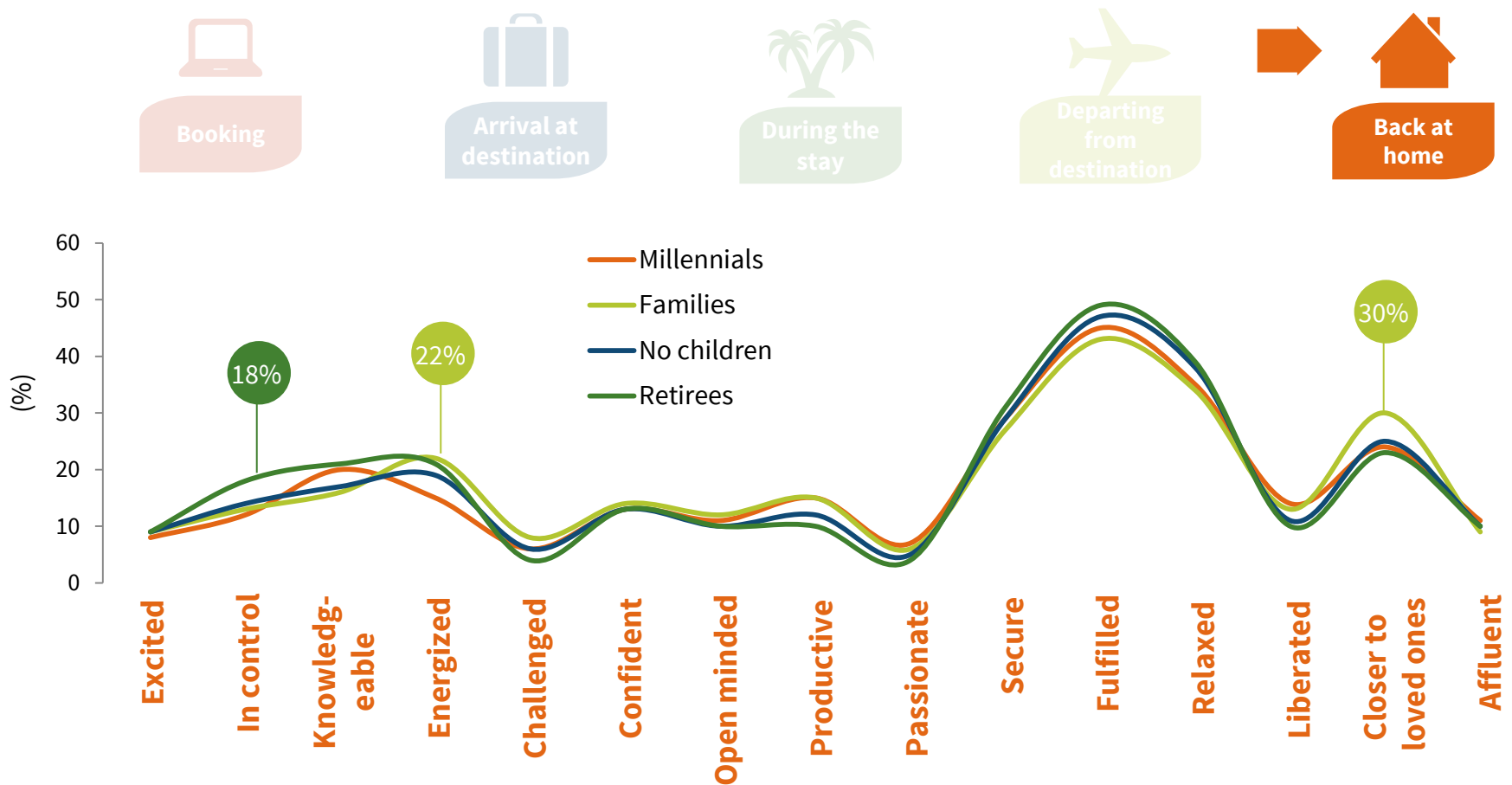
- Upon arrival back home, a feeling of security builds, alongside a lingering sense of fulfilment and relaxation.



Emotions when back at home – by life stage



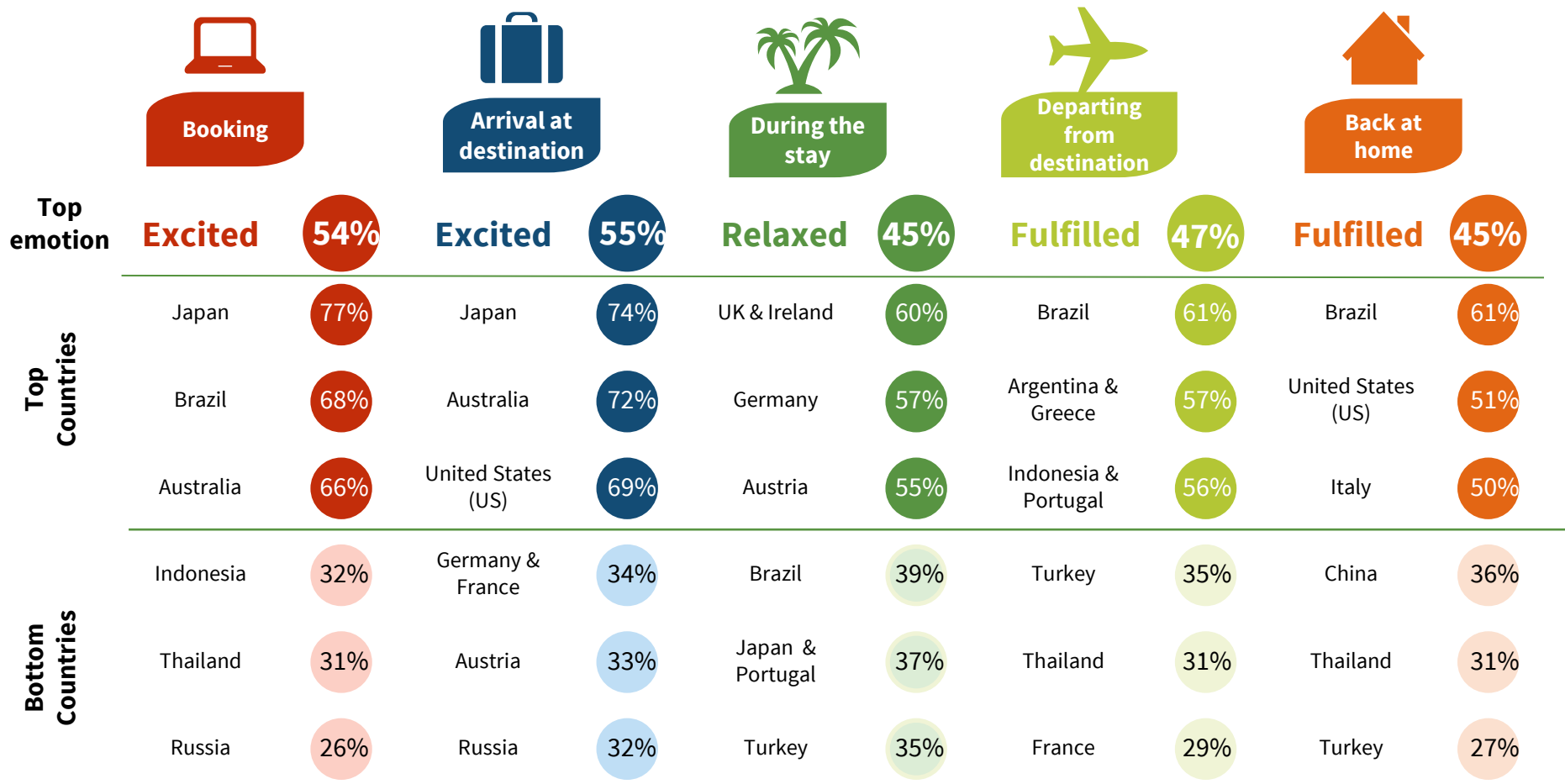
- Back at home, families feel the closest to their loved ones and the most energized, whilst retirees are the most likely to feel fulfilled.



Emotions of vacation – by countries



- Japanese travelers tend to be the most excited leading up to the vacation, whilst Brazilians report feeling the most fulfilled following their trip.





Emotions of vacation – by gender

- Women tend to feel more excited and energized across the journey, and men report more feelings of confidence and control.

Significantly higher % among...	♀ Females		♂ Males	
Booking	Excited Energized	60% 27%	Knowledgeable Confident	27% 23%
Arrival	Excited Energized	60% 37%	Relaxed Confident	26% 19%
During the stay	Excited Energized	34% 28%	Secure In control	16% 14%
Departing	Fulfilled Closer to loved ones	48% 22%	In control Secure	22% 20%
Back at home	Fulfilled Closer to loved ones	46% 27%	In control Confident	15% 15%

Emotions of vacation – by vacation type



- Those who tend to go on city and cultural trips are more likely to feel knowledgeable throughout the vacation journey.

Significantly more likely than average to feel...

	Sun, beach/sea		City and cultural		Activity and adventure		Back to nature		Health and wellbeing	
Booking	Confident	23%	Knowledgeable	27%	Open minded	25%	Secure	16%	Fulfilled	23%
Arrival at destination	Excited*	53%	Excited	59%	Energized	38%	Excited*	50%	Liberated	35%
During the stay	Relaxed	55%	Excited	36%	Energized	30%	Relaxed*	45%	Liberated	35%
Departing from destination	Relaxed	34%	Fulfilled	49%	Fulfilled*	47%	Productive	13%	Affluent	16%
Back at home	Energized	23%	Fulfilled	48%	Fulfilled*	45%	Affluent	14%	Secure	41%

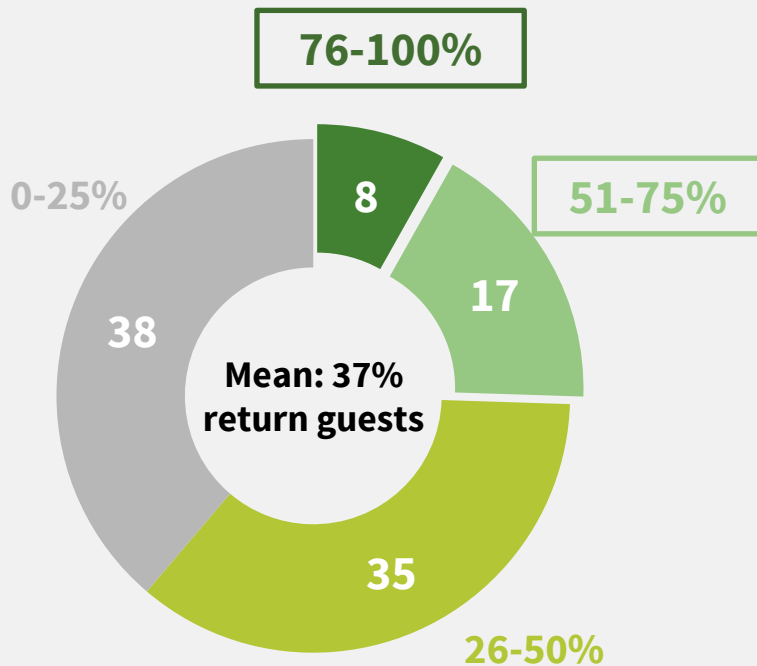
*NB. Where no emotion is significantly higher than average, highest scoring emotion is presented

Hoteliers' principal objective – by proportion of returning guests



- Hotels that have more returning guests are more likely to cater to the excited feeling at the booking stage.

Proportion of guests that return to a hotel...



Hoteliers are more likely to...	51-75% return guests	76-100% return guests
Booking		Make guests feel the vacation has already begun 20%
Lead up to stay	Introduce guests to the hotel 33%	Actively contact guests to build excitement 17% Begin building a relationship 34%
During the stay	Go 'above and beyond' to offer an exceptional customer service experience 54%	
After guests leave	Build a lasting relationship 51%	

Post Travel Syndrome

Travel leads to more travel and changes to daily life

- ◎ Two in three travelers say they have planned more vacations as a result of a vacation
- ◎ Vacations are most likely to elicit lifestyle changes amongst millennials
- ◎ The focus for hoteliers once guests have left is on encouraging reviews and recommendations



Summary

Travelers catch the travel bug even if they feel fulfilled upon returning home

The travel bug is the main lasting post-vacation impact, as two in three travelers say that they have been prompted to plan a vacation on returning home from a trip. This is most evident amongst travelers from Brazil, UK and Australia and slightly less noticeable for Asian countries. Those on city and cultural trips are more likely than average to plan more vacations.

Local foods and delicacies come home with travelers

Around four in 10 travelers say that they have introduced new foods/recipes that they first tried on a vacation into their regular diet as a result of a trip. This is particularly evident amongst those on city and cultural trips and more pronounced amongst Western travelers, females, retirees and those with no children, who perhaps have more disposable income. Despite the lasting impact of food on travelers, few hotels take the extra step in offering a local staple gift, such as a bottle of wine from the local area, to guests as they leave.

Enhance perspectives post vacation

Being more open minded and tolerant of others and learning something new also tops the list as a post-vacation change. This is most prominent among travelers from emerging markets (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil and Mexico), travelers who tend to go on activity and adventure trips, and solo travelers.

Vacations leave more of a lasting impact on millennials

Millennials make the most lifestyle changes post vacation, but that declines towards later life stages. The post-travel impact shows that millennials tend to be more aspirational and perhaps idealistic, as

nearly half say that a vacation has made them more open minded and tolerant of others. Post travel they are also more likely to appreciate and explore cities in their own country, to be inspired to learn something new, or to start a new relationship than other life stages.

Families unsurprisingly see a more notable impact on relationship building as a result of a vacation, whilst retirees are more adventurous in the kitchen.

Online reviews remain key for hoteliers

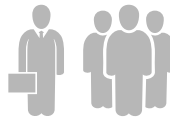
After guests leave, hoteliers' main objective is to encourage online reviews and recommendations to family and friends. This coincides with travelers' urge to plan more vacations, making it ever more important as a tool to attract new guests.

Some hoteliers are taking further steps to help travelers create more lasting memories of the vacation – two in five thank guests for their stay, but a far smaller minority help guests feel they are still connected to their vacation. The ability to do so will not only help shape better online reviews and word-of-mouth recommendation, but also aid the hotels to stand out in the plethora of choices.

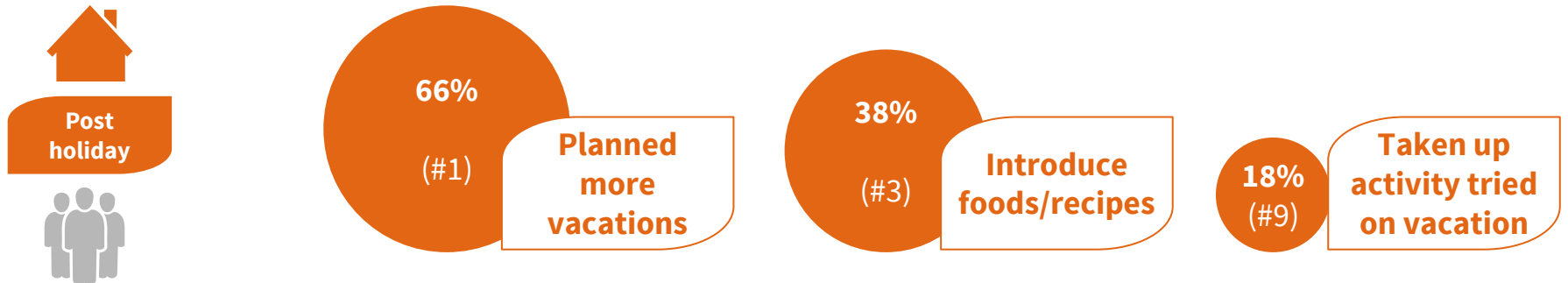
Build a lasting relationship for more return guests

Hoteliers who are more likely to see an above average proportion of return guests tend make building relationships with guests a main objective. Other activities that could see an improvement in this return rate tend to have a lower priority at the moment, such as encouraging guests to come back for another visit, and tailoring future offers based on the customer's personal information.

Hoteliers' principal objectives post departure

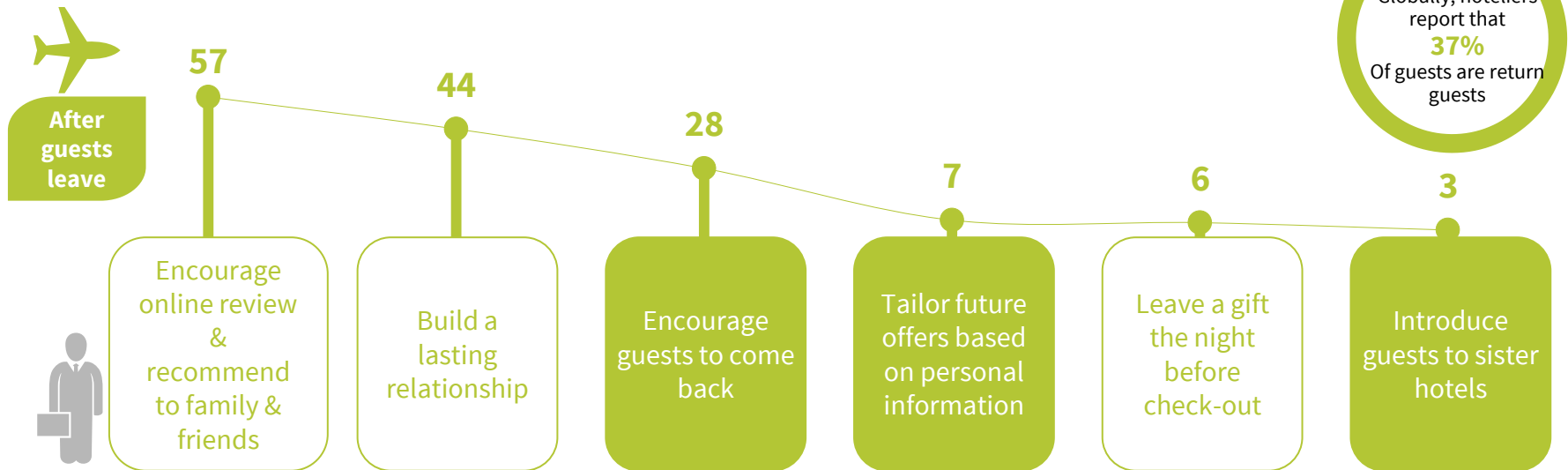


- Online reviews are important for holiday planning*; more could be done to tap into post-holiday planning.



Hotels' principal objectives...

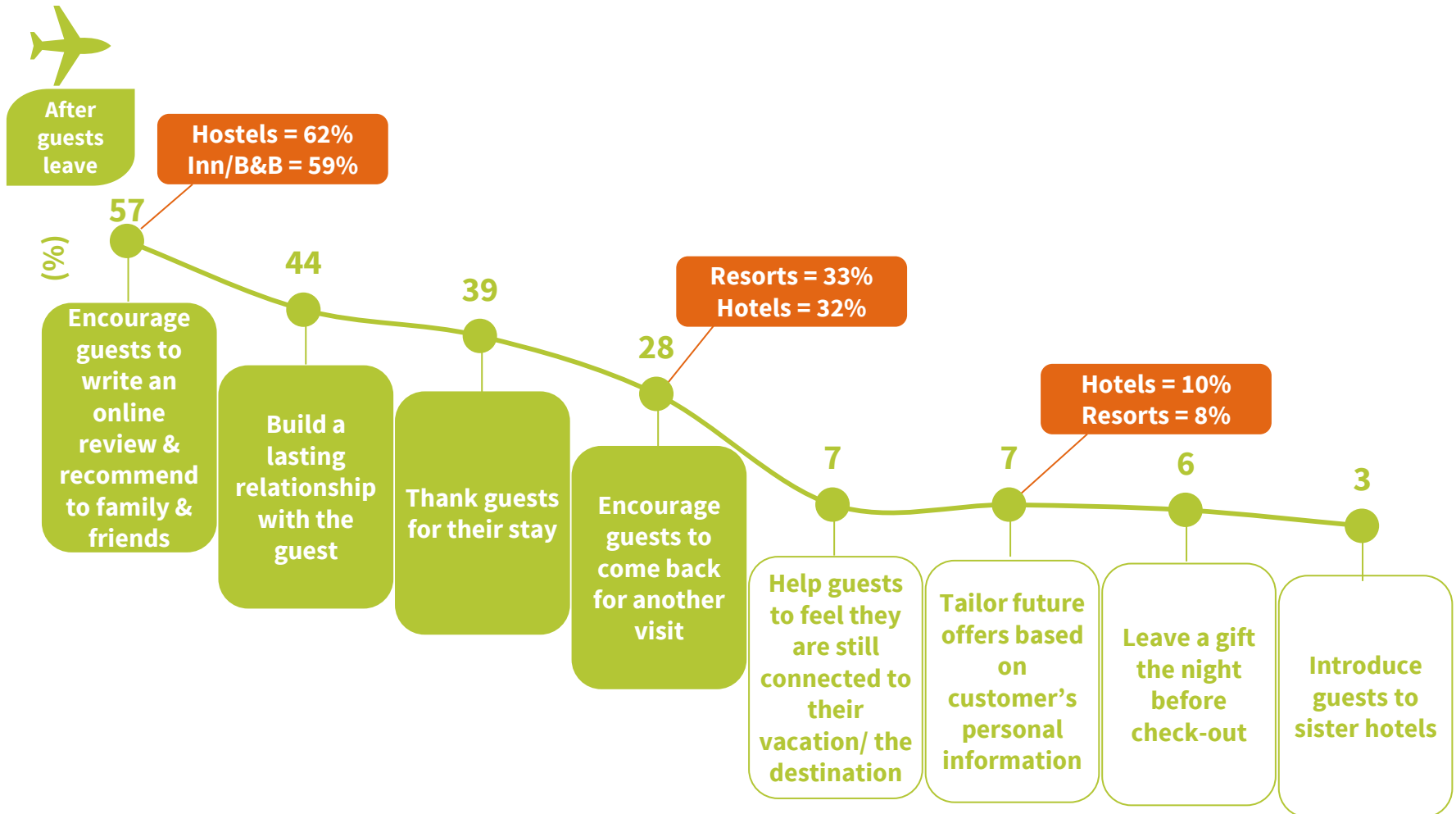
(%)



Hoteliers' principal objective after guests leave



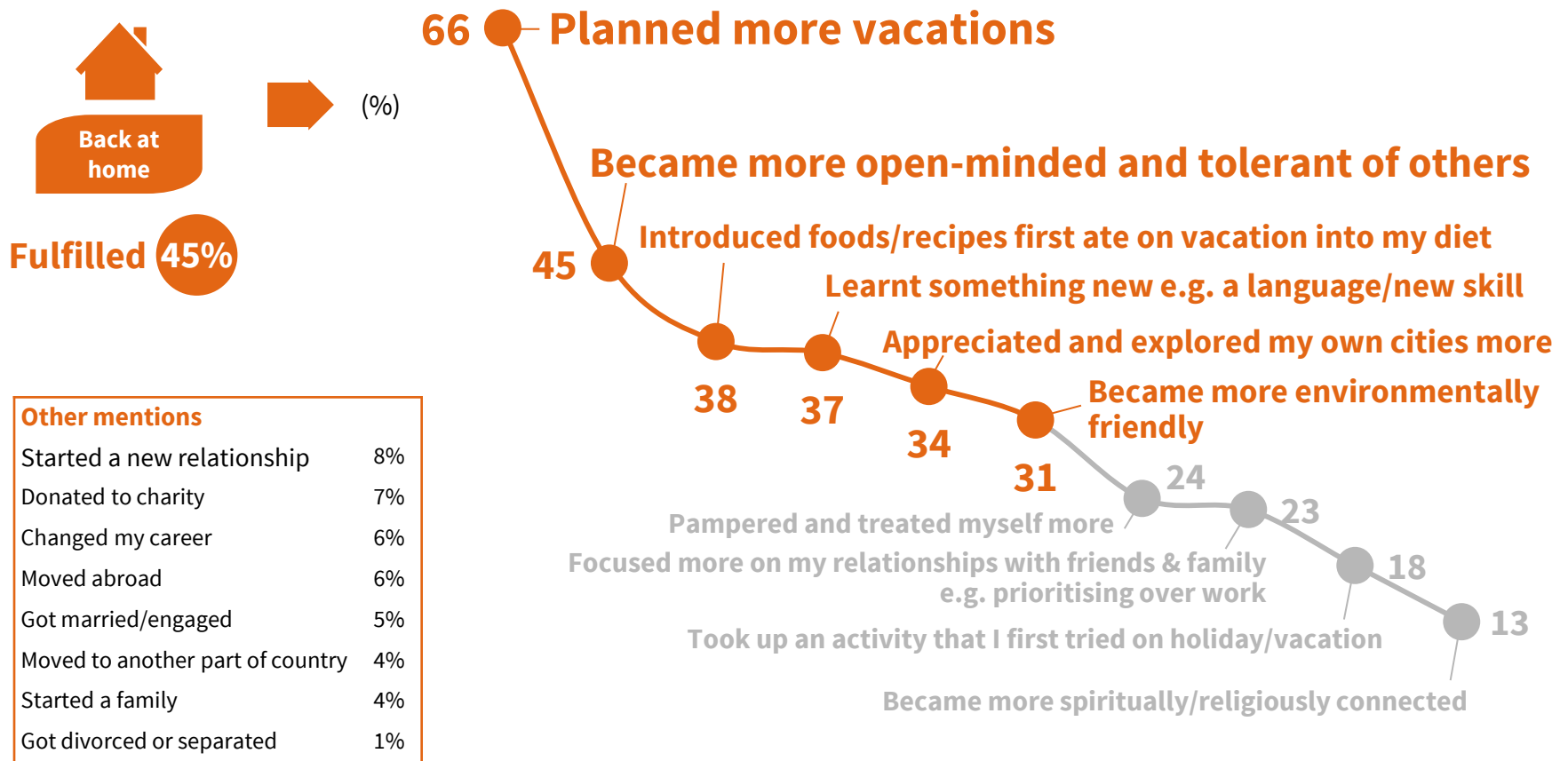
- ⦿ The majority of hoteliers focus on encouraging guests to write online reviews, particularly hostels. Resorts are more likely to encourage return visits.



Post-vacation lifestyle changes – detailed finding



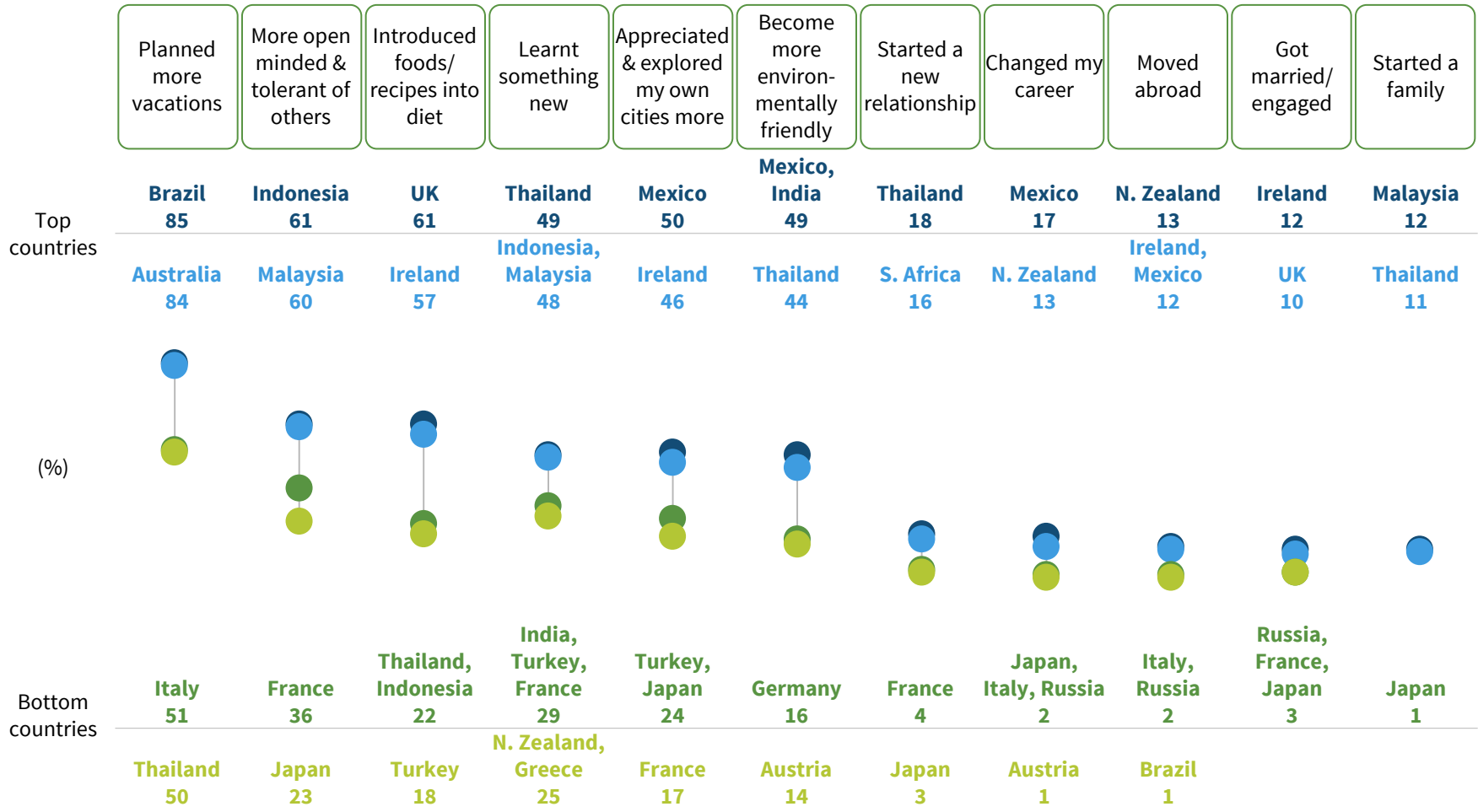
- Although travelers feel fulfilled after a trip, the majority plan more vacations
- Nearly half say they become more open-minded and tolerant of others



Post-vacation lifestyle changes – by countries



🕒 Asian countries are more likely than others to become more open-minded and tolerant of others, and learn something new.



Post-vacation lifestyle changes – by life stage

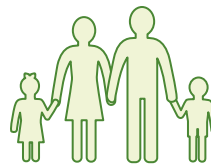


- Millennials tend to see a more aspirational vacation impact than other life stages, whereas retirees and those with no children are more likely to introduce new food into their diets.



Millennials

- 48%** More open-minded & tolerant of others
- 42%** Learn something new
- 38%** Appreciate & explore own cities more
- 10%** Start a new relationship



Families

- 31%** Focus more on my relationships with friends & family e.g. prioritising over work



No Children

- 43%** Introduce foods/recipes first ate on vacation into diet



Retirees

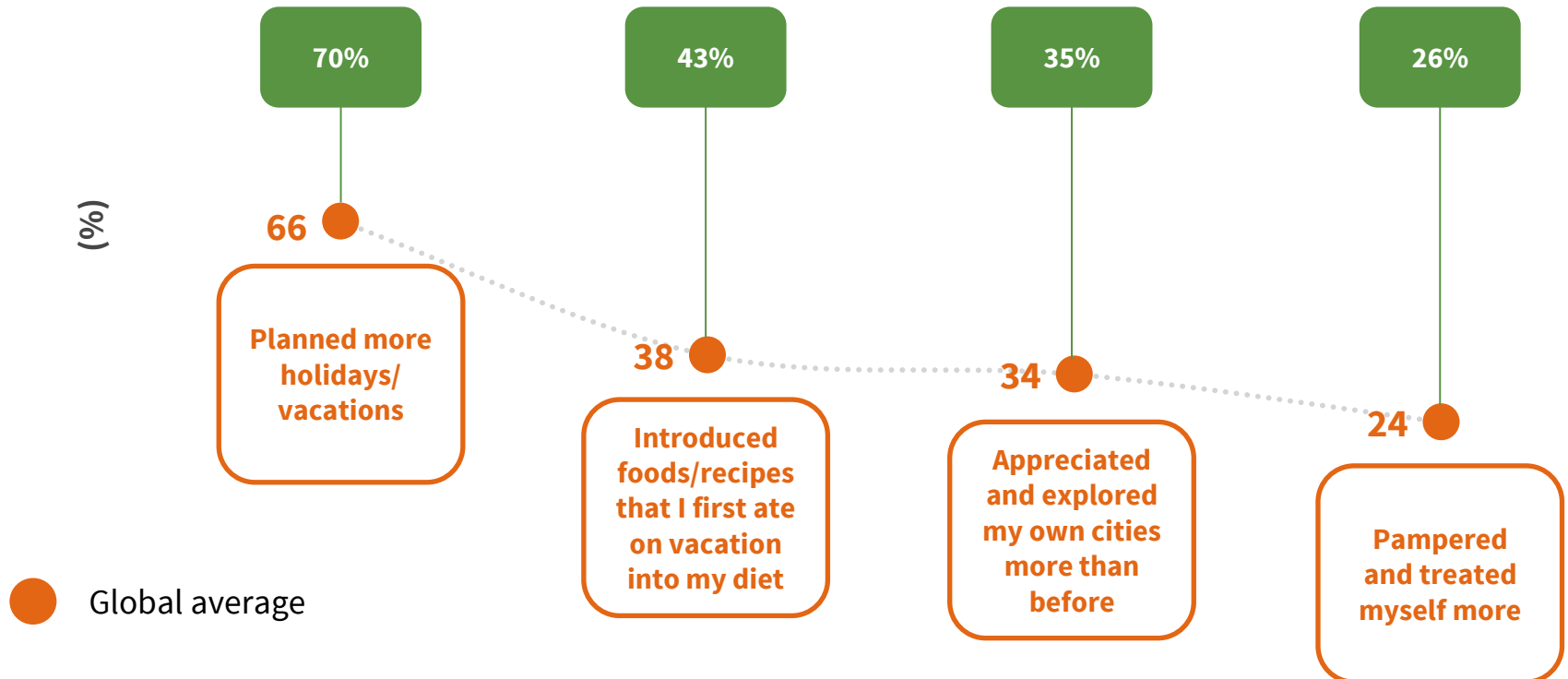
- 43%** Introduce foods/recipes first ate on vacation into my diet
- 9%** Donate money to charity

Post-vacation lifestyle changes – by gender



- ⦿ Women are more likely than men to plan more vacations and introduce foods first tried on vacation into their regular diet.

♀ Females are significantly more likely to...



Post-vacation lifestyle changes – by vacation type



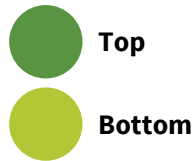
- Travelers who tend to go on health and wellbeing trips are the least likely to make any lifestyle changes after vacations.

	Global average	Sun, beach/sea	City and cultural	Activity and adventure	Back to nature	Health and wellbeing
Planned more vacations	66%	67%	68%	65%	60%	52%
Open-minded and tolerant of others	45%	42%	47%	49%	44%	29%
Introduced foods/recipes that I first ate on vacation into my diet	38%	37%	42%	37%	33%	31%
Learnt something new	37%	32%	42%	42%	33%	29%
Appreciated and explored my own cities more	34%	29%	38%	36%	31%	24%
More environmentally friendly	31%	29%	27%	34%	42%	26%
Pampered/treated myself more	24%	29%	21%	24%	21%	26%
Focus more on my relationships	23%	26%	20%	25%	26%	23%
Taken up an activity that I first tried on vacation	18%	19%	15%	24%	18%	16%
More spiritually/religiously connected	13%	11%	12%	14%	16%	14%

Post-vacation lifestyle changes – by travel companion



⊙ Those who tend to travel as a couple are the most likely to plan more vacations as a result of a vacation.

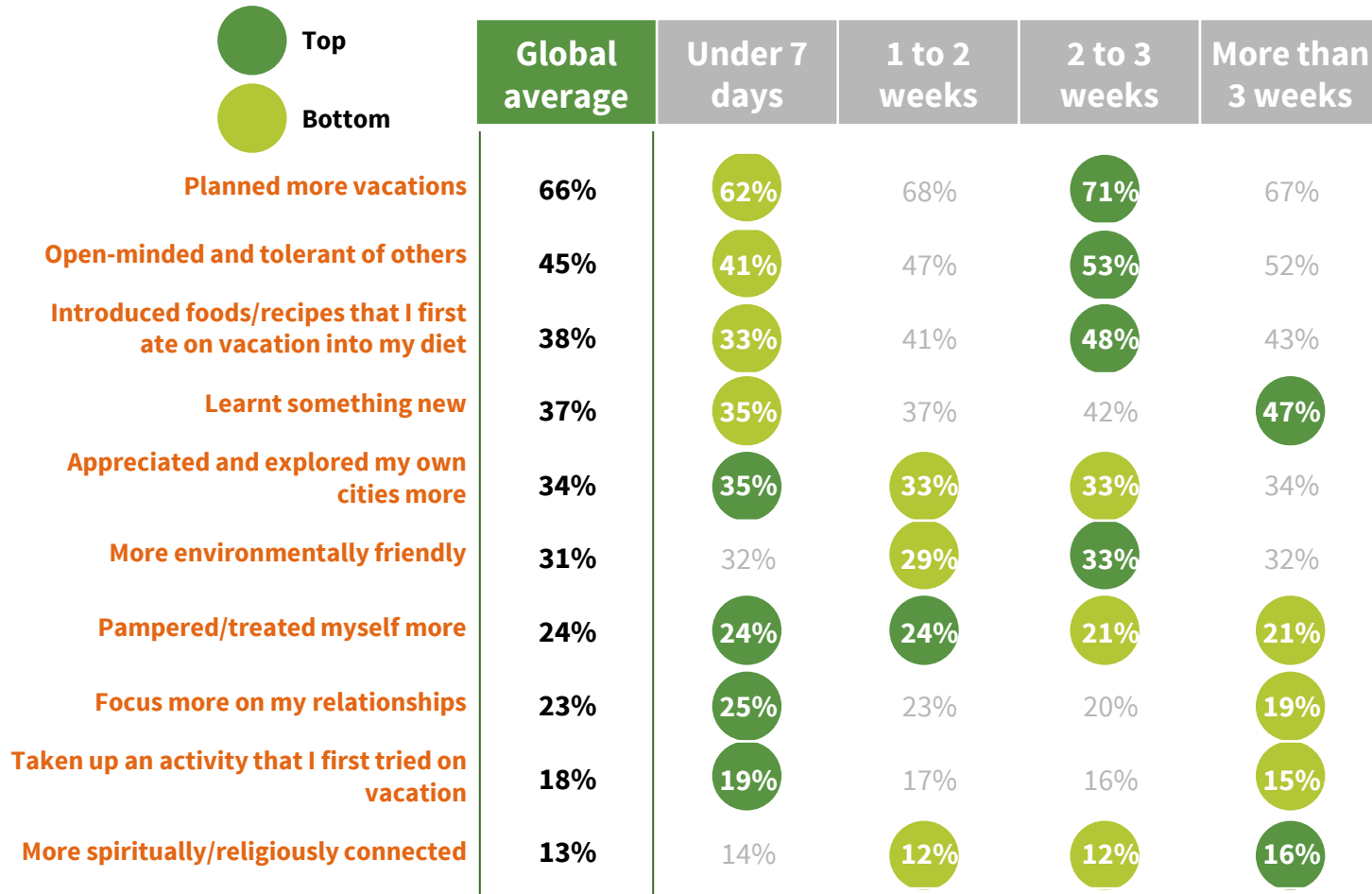


	Global average	As a couple	As a family	Extended family	Friends	People I don't know	On my own
Planned more vacations	66%	70%	62%	64%	65%	57%	64%
Open-minded and tolerant of others	45%	46%	41%	51%	49%	47%	47%
Introduced foods/recipes that I first ate on vacation into my diet	38%	43%	37%	36%	33%	30%	35%
Learnt something new	37%	34%	34%	42%	43%	40%	46%
Appreciated and explored my own cities more	34%	34%	30%	37%	37%	28%	35%
More environmentally friendly	31%	29%	30%	40%	35%	38%	27%
Pampered/treated myself more	24%	24%	23%	28%	26%	18%	22%
Focus more on my relationships	23%	21%	28%	35%	21%	10%	13%
Taken up an activity that I first tried on vacation	18%	17%	18%	26%	19%	14%	17%
More spiritually/religiously connected	13%	11%	13%	18%	14%	21%	16%

Post-vacation lifestyle changes – by length of vacation



- Those who take shorter breaks are more likely to appreciate their own cities more, pamper and treat themselves and focus more on their relationships.



Appendix

Travelers & hoteliers profile



Consumer survey – sample size



		W2 2014			W1 2014		
		Total	Pop-up	Panel	Total	Pop-up	Panel
Total		39721	37024	2697	50637	48352	2285
Africa	Morocco	19	19		23	23	0
	South Africa	702	201	501	561	61	500
	Other Africa	97	97		116	116	0
Asia	China	549	329	220	1017	1017	0
	India	704	604	100	618	518	100
	Indonesia	521	156	365	524	169	355
	Japan	1963	1963		2052	2052	0
	Malaysia	540	170	370	519	289	230
	Thailand	515	125	390	522	222	300
	Other Asia	345	345		405	405	0
Austral- asia	Australia	1841	1841		2114	2114	0
	New Zealand	673	423	250	694	444	250
Europe	Austria	263	263		227	227	0
	France	2852	2852		3042	3042	0
	Germany	945	945		1265	1265	0
	Greece	838	738	100	603	503	100
	Ireland	619	619		468	468	0
	Italy	4053	4053		4966	4966	0
	Portugal	310	310		304	304	0
	Russia	2999	2929	70	2233	2133	100
	Spain	1504	1504		1864	1864	0
	Switzerland	494	494		627	627	0
	Turkey	679	428	251	558	308	250
	United Kingdom (UK)	2606	2606		4327	4327	0
	Other West Europe	817	817		1215	1215	0
	Other East Europe	665	665		749	749	0

		W2 2014			W1 2014		
		Total	Pop-up	Panel	Total	Pop-up	Panel
Total		39721	37024	2697	50637	48352	2285
Middle East	Egypt	21	21		23	23	0
	Israel	92	92		180	180	0
	Jordan	2	2		9	9	0
	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	69	69		89	89	0
	Other Middle East	92	92		111	111	0
North America	Canada	1819	1819		3209	3209	0
	Caribbean	42	42		86	86	0
	United States (US)	4665	4665		9595	9595	0
LATAM	Argentina	1198	1118	80	1692	1592	100
	Brazil	2651	2651		2956	2956	0
	Mexico	520	520		459	459	0
	Other South America	437	437		615	615	0

Africa	818	317	501	700	200	500
Asia	5137	3692	1445	5657	4672	985
Australasia	2514	2264	250	2808	2558	250
Europe	19644	19223	421	22448	21998	450
Middle East	276	276	0	412	412	0
North America	6526	6526	0	12890	12890	0
LATAM	4806	4726	80	5722	5622	100

Business survey – sample size



		W2 2014	W1 2014
Total		14083	10370
Africa	Morocco	160	111
	South Africa	385	288
	Other Africa	344	180
	Asia		
	China	80	101
	India	496	272
	Indonesia	166	97
	Japan	158	194
	Malaysia	42	28
	Thailand	250	155
	Other Asia	490	295
Austral- asia	Australia	510	411
	New Zealand	264	221
Europe	Austria	127	116
	France	1062	916
	Germany	212	240
	Greece	494	334
	Ireland	142	90
	Italy	2241	1499
	Portugal	157	102
	Russia	259	110
	Spain	653	524
	Switzerland	94	109
	Turkey	211	152
	United Kingdom (UK)	842	888
	Other West Europe	294	177
	Other East Europe	380	238

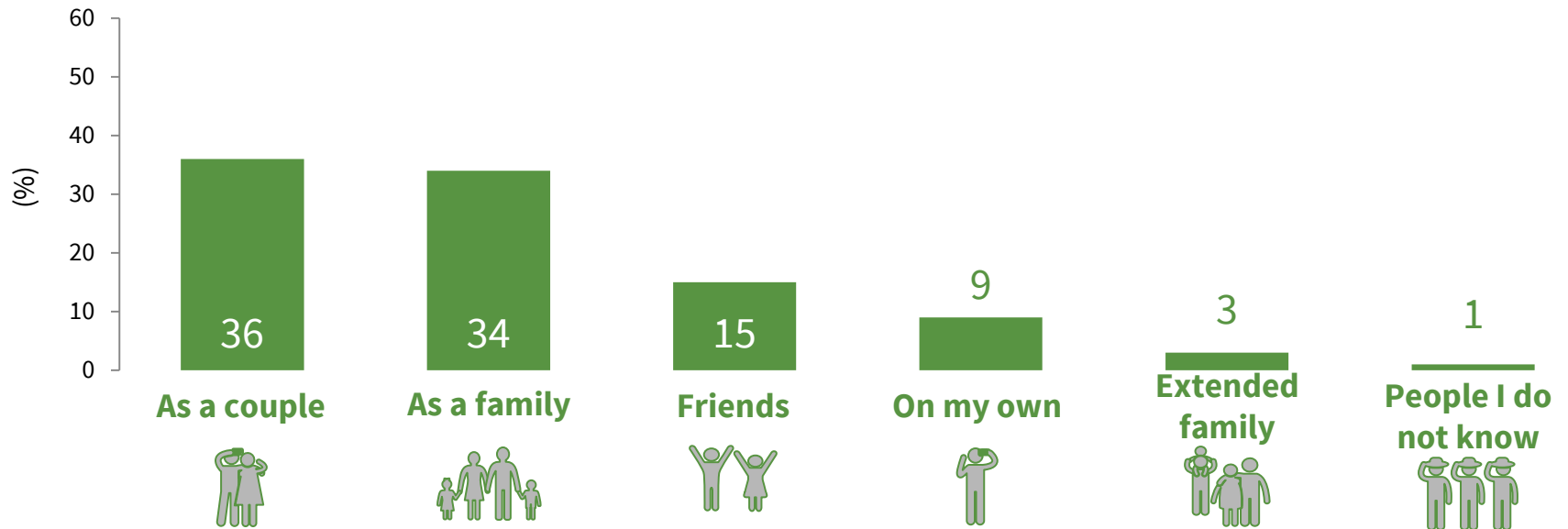
		W2 2014	W1 2014
Middle East	Egypt	27	16
	Israel	20	12
	Jordan	6	6
	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	21	7
	Other Middle East	34	26
	North America		
	Canada	447	317
	Caribbean	220	117
	United States (US)	1282	989
LATAM	Argentina	257	205
	Brazil	429	248
	Mexico	235	164
	Other South America	592	415

Region	W2 2014	W1 2014
Africa	889	579
Asia	1682	1142
Australasia	774	632
Europe	7169	5495
Middle East	108	67
North America	1949	1423
LATAM	1513	1032



Who do travelers go on vacation with?

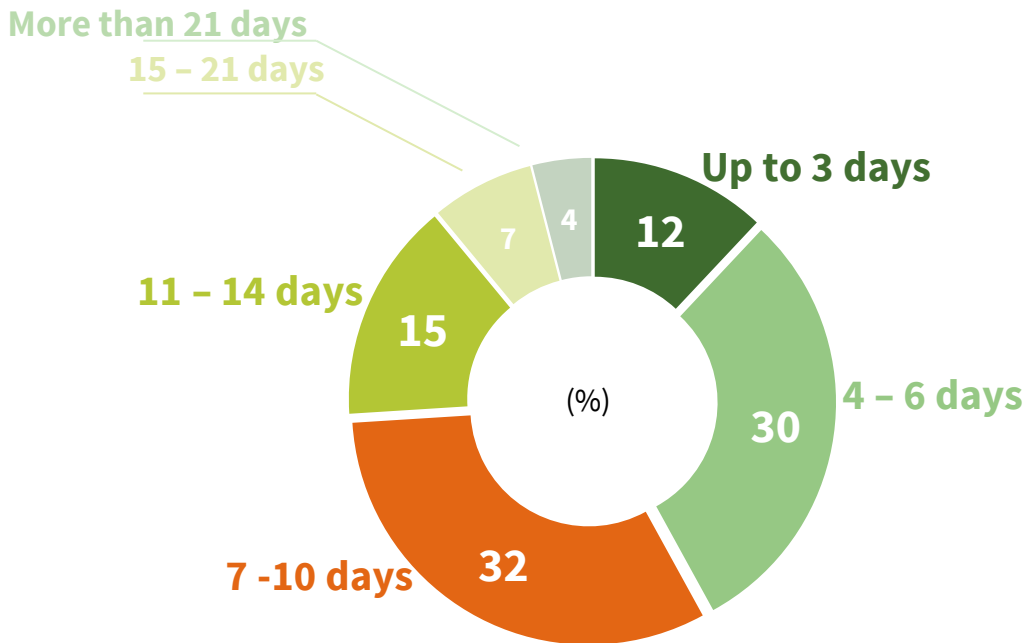
⦿ Most travelers tend to travel as a couple or as a family.





Typical vacation duration

- ⦿ The typical vacation length is between 4 to 10 days. Millennials tend to take shorter breaks.



Less than 7 days 42%
7-14 days 47%
 Over 2 weeks 12%

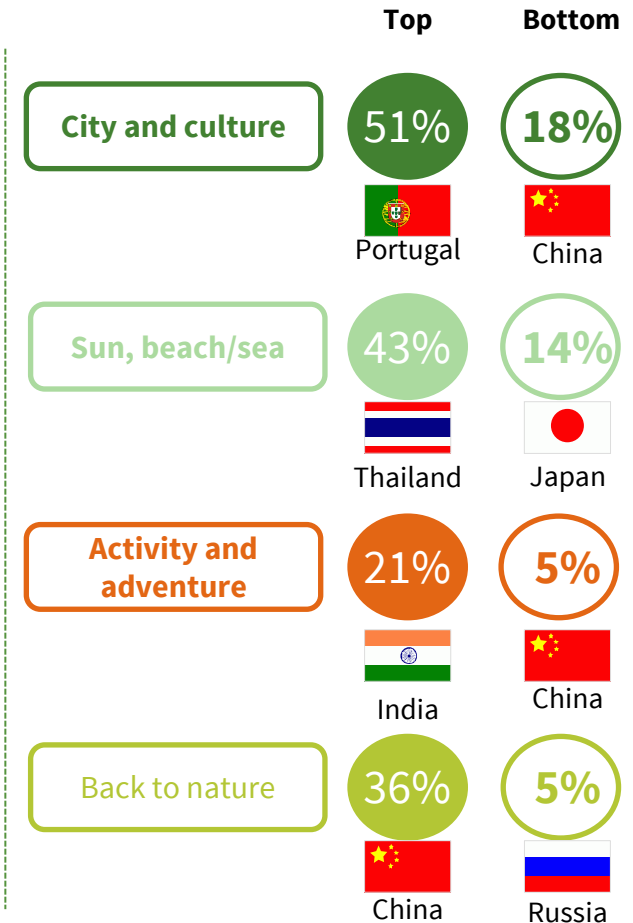
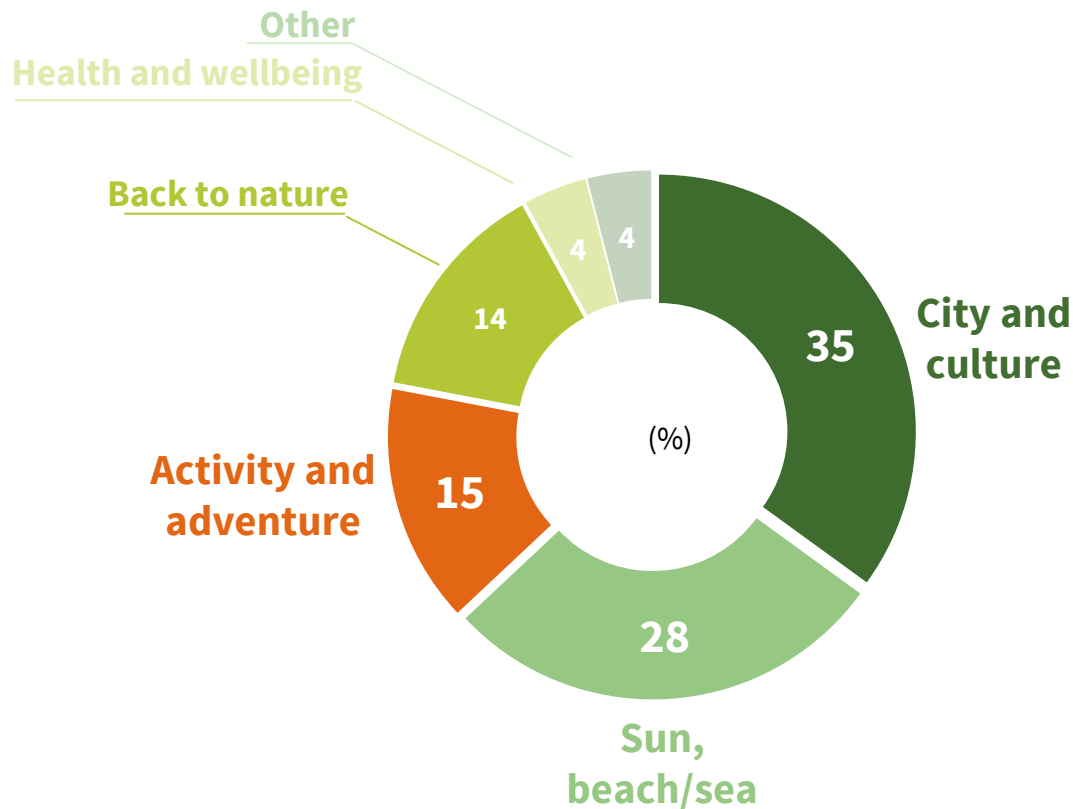


(%)	Millennials	Families	No children	Retirees
Up to 3 days	14	12	9	5
4 - 6 days	34	32	26	18
7 - 10 days	31	33	34	32
11 - 14 days	12	15	18	21
15 - 21 days	5	6	9	14
More than 21 days	4	2	4	10



Typical vacation types

- City and cultural trips are the most popular type of trips, followed by sun, beach/sea.



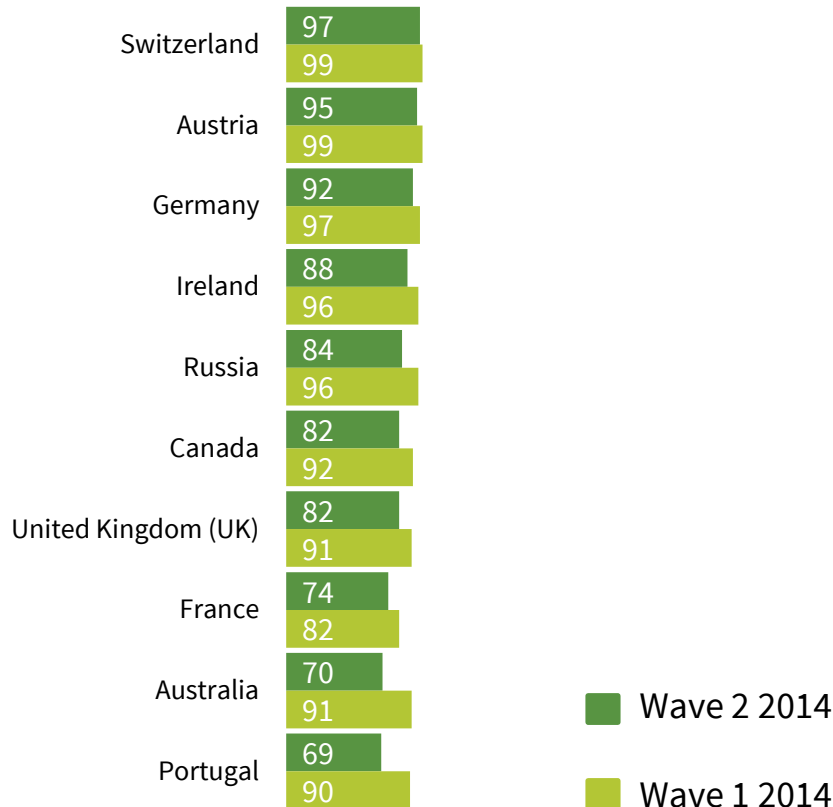
Traveler type – by countries



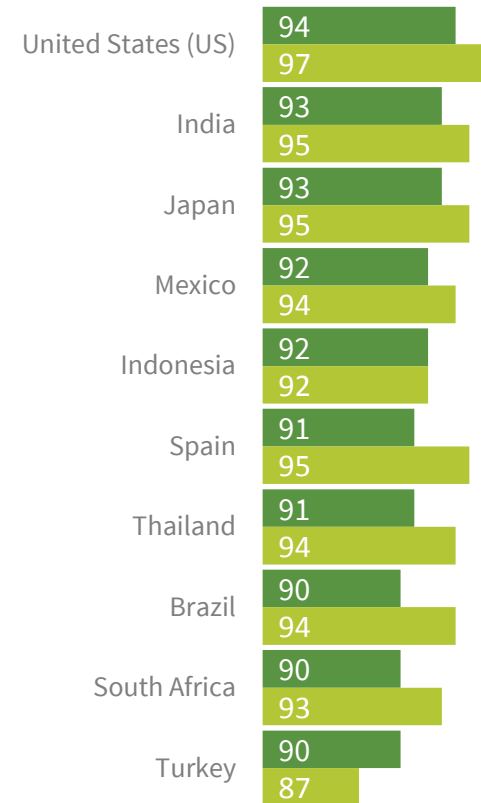
European travelers top the list for international trips in the past 12 months.



International Leisure % (Top 10)



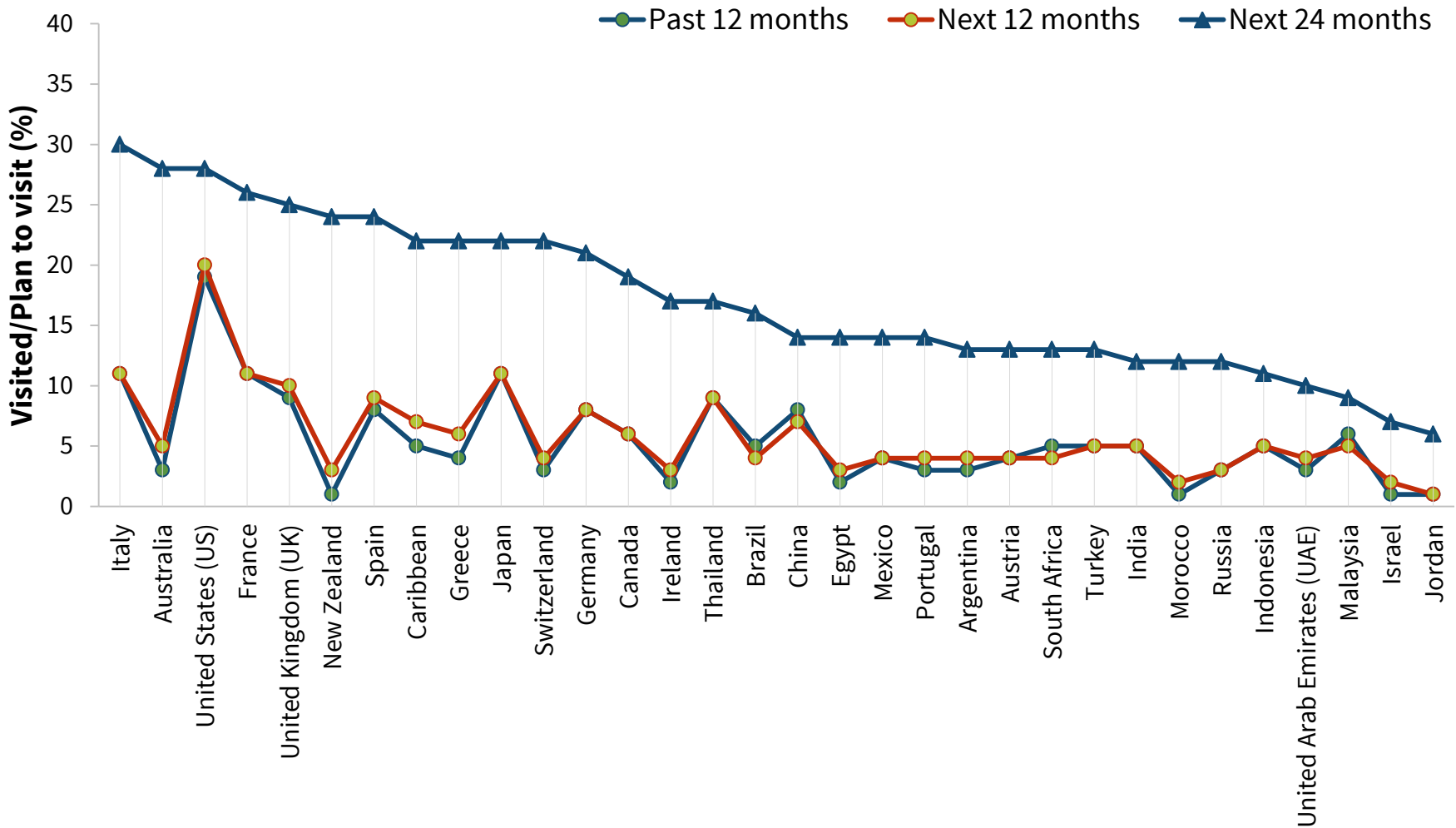
Domestic Leisure % (Top 10)



Top destinations for international travelers



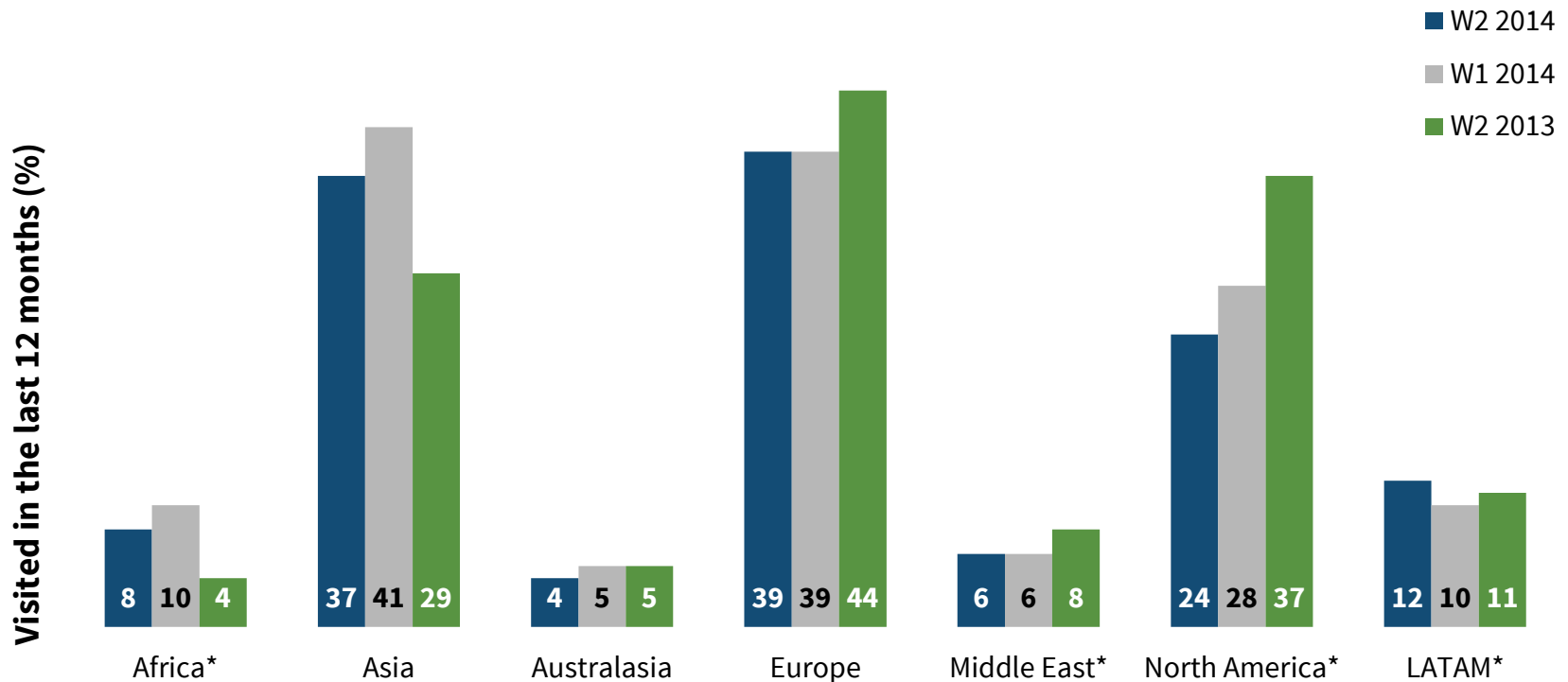
📍 Italy, Australia and US are the top dream destinations.



Regions people have visited in the last year



Europe and Asia top the list for most-visited destinations in the past 12 months.



*Prior to W2 2014, Egypt was grouped into Africa, now grouped into the Middle East

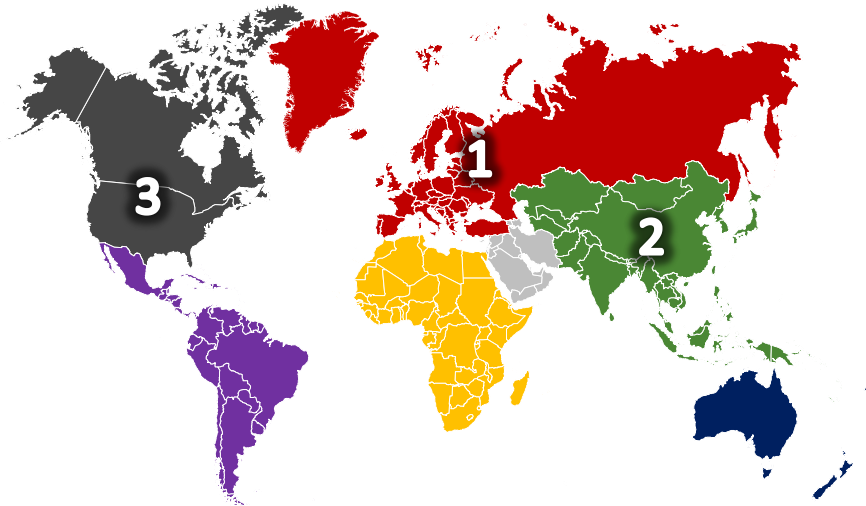
*Prior to W2 2014, Mexico was included in North America, now grouped into LATAM

Where people are planning to visit



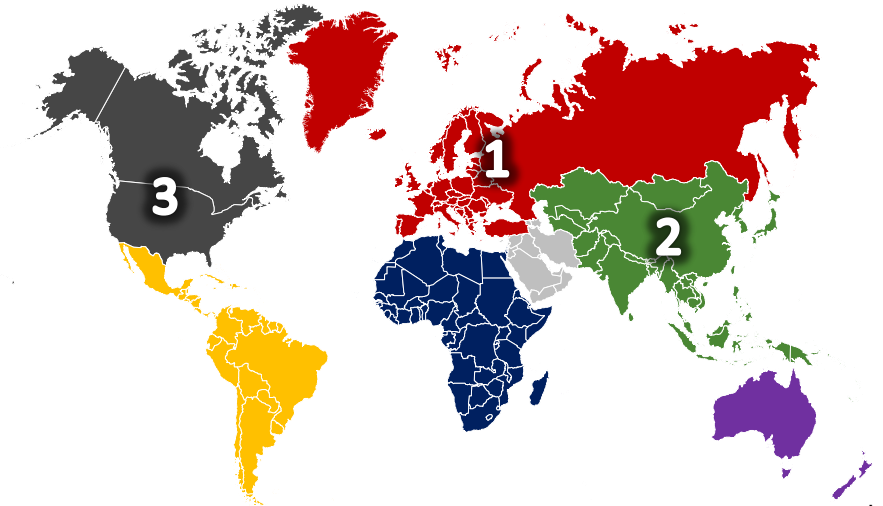
- ⦿ In both the previous and current waves of TripBarometer, travelers plan to visit Europe, which is also the ‘dream’ destination. Asia and North America also remain popular destinations.

Next 12 months



		W2 2014	W1 2014	W2 2013*
Europe	●	1	1	1
Asia	●	2	2	3
North America*	●	3	3	2
LATAM*	●	4	4	7
Africa*	●	5	5	4
Middle East*	●	5	6	6
Australasia	●	7	7	5

Next 24 months



		W2 2014	W1 2014	W2 2013*
Europe	●	1	1	1
Asia	●	2	2	2
North America*	●	3	3	3
Australasia	●	4	4	3
LATAM*	●	5	5	6
Middle East*	●	6	6	7
Africa*	●	7	7	5

*Prior to W2 2014, Egypt was grouped into Africa, now grouped into the Middle East

*Prior to W2 2014, Mexico was included in North America, now grouped into LATAM

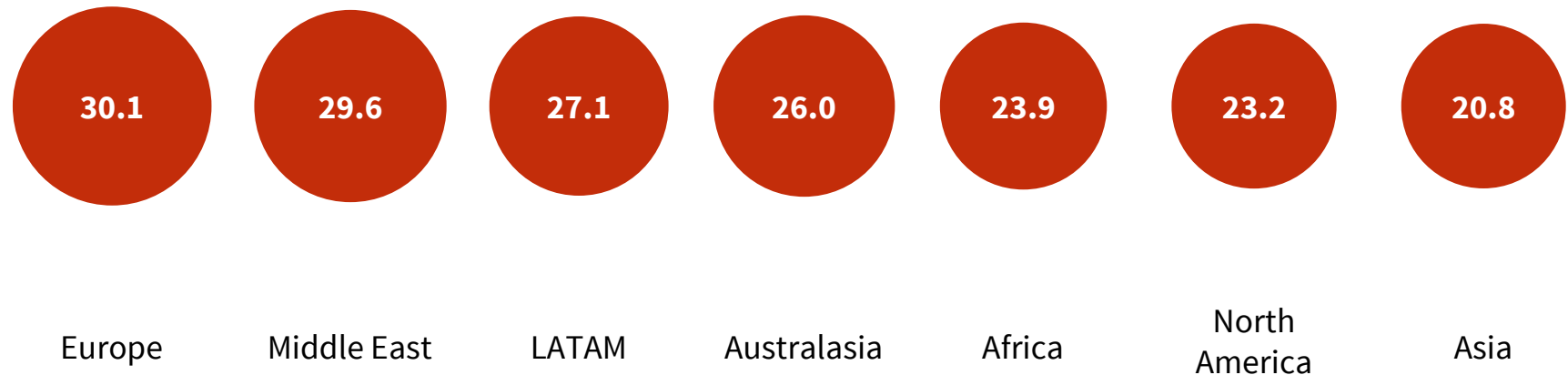
Number of days of annual leave



🕒 Europeans have the most annual leave overall, whilst Asians have the least.



Globally, travelers have an average of **24.6** days of annual leave





Proportion of return guests

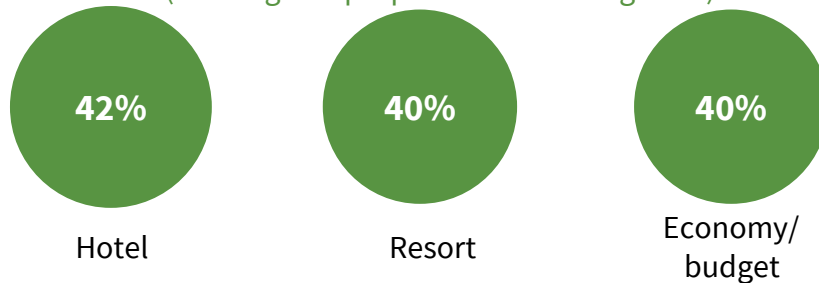
🕒 Hotels, resorts and budget hotels see a higher rate of repeat guests.



On average, hotels see **37%** of guests returning to their property

Top 3 property types

(with highest proportion of return guests)



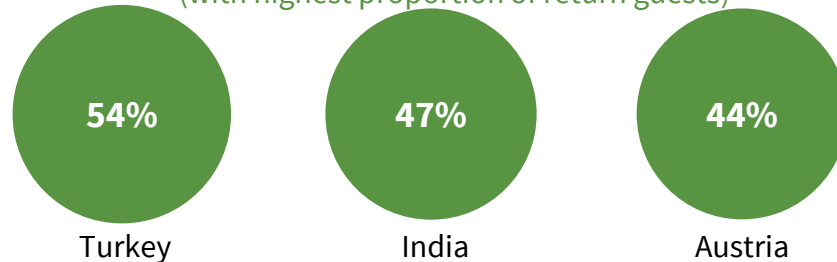
Bottom 3 property types

(with lowest proportion of return guests)



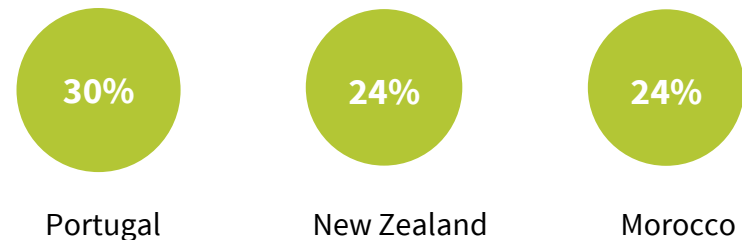
Top 3 countries

(with highest proportion of return guests)



Bottom 3 countries

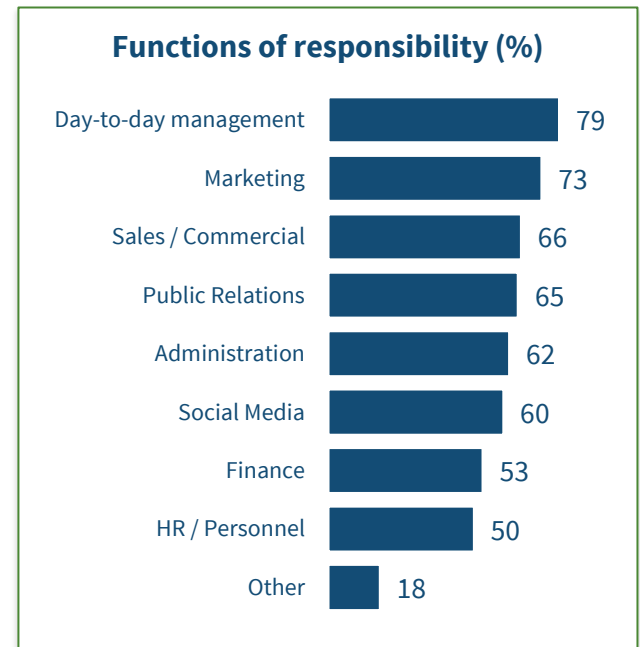
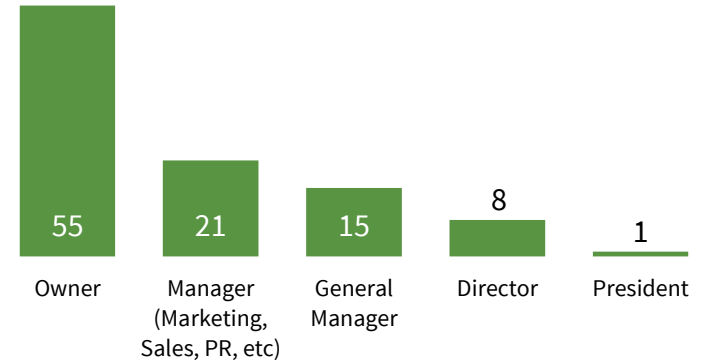
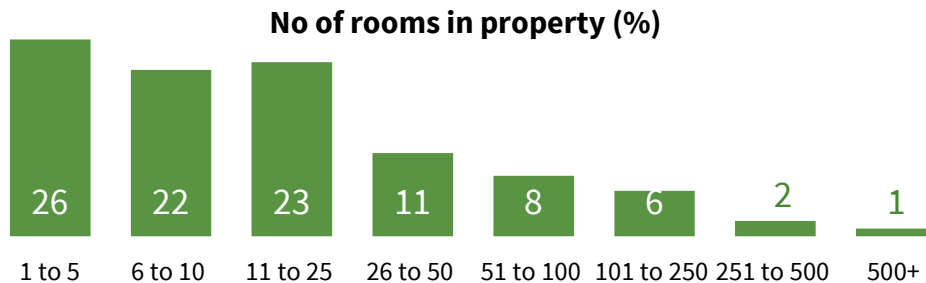
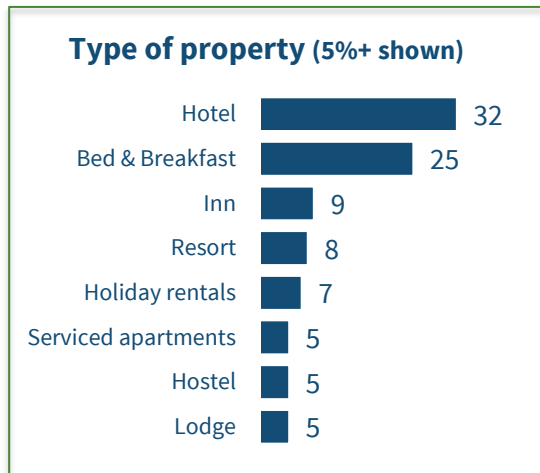
(with lowest proportion of return guests)



Profile of businesses



81% single-property businesses
49% in mid-range category



For more information

Please visit www.tripadvisor.com/tripbarometer

For any queries, please contact tripbarometer@ipsos.com

