



4. Length of Time Travelling Abroad

The majority (58%) of respondents indicated their trips abroad average one to two weeks. Still, a significant proportion (18%) say they travel between 3 to 4 weeks. Trips shorter or much longer than that are not as common. One-in-ten (9%) say their trips have typically been under one week while slightly more (13%) say they typically travel for up to 3 months. Those who are abroad for a much longer period, more than 3 months (1%), represent a very small percentage of international travellers.

TYPICAL LENGTH OF TRIP ABROAD

	TOTAL 2007	TOTAL 2008	TOTAL 2018	Male	Female	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55+	English	French
	760	709	846	426	420	234	294	318	666	180
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<1 week	5	3	9	12	7	12	12	5	10	6
1-2 weeks	58	69	58	59	57	61	62	53	57	63
3-4 weeks	37*	27*	18	15	21	15	15	22	17	20
Up to 3 months			13	13	12	7	11	19	14	8
More than 3 months			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't Know / No Answer	<1	<1	2	1	2	5	<1	1	2	2
Mean (days)	18	19	16	17	16	15	14	19	17	14

Q3. When you travel abroad, what is the typical length of your trip, in days? (Q5 in 2007/2008) And when you travel abroad, what would be a typical length of your trip, in days?

* Percentage is 3-4 weeks, Up to 3 months, more than 3 months combined

The demographic variations, with respect to length of trip abroad, align closely with variations found in terms of the purpose of the trip:

- A slightly larger proportion of men are more likely to take shorter trips (12% travel for less than one week), whereas women report taking lengthier trips abroad (21% between 3-4 weeks).
- Older respondents (55+) tend to travel for longer periods of time, such as 3-4 weeks (22%) or even up to 3 months (19%).
- More experienced travellers are also more likely to say that they generally have travelled for longer periods of time.

B. About the Current Trip

1. Current Destination

With respect to their current travel plans, those surveyed were heading off to a range of destinations. The reader should keep in mind that the chart below is not reflective of broader international travel patterns of Canadian citizens given that soft quotas were administered to ensure that the final sample included travellers taking trips to various regions or continents. The findings generally align with the results from 2008 in that a large proportion of travellers were destined for Western Europe (25%). Travellers were also destined for the Caribbean/Mexico/Cuba (22%), however this number has dropped significantly since the 2008 wave (41%). However, one-in-five (20%) of travellers included in the 2018 survey were heading to the United States, a destination which was excluded from the 2007 and 2008 survey design. Compared to 2008, slightly fewer were travelling to Northern Asia (15% vs. 22% in 2008).