



This Washington Post-Schar School poll was conducted April 21-May 12, 2022, among a random national sample 1,055 adults. Respondents were contacted by mail through a random sample of U.S. households and completed the survey online or by returning a questionnaire by mail. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus four percentage points for overall results. Sampling, data collection and tabulation by SSRS of Glen Mills, Pa.

(Full methodological details and sampling error margins for subgroups appended at the $\mbox{end.}$)

*= less than 0.5 percent

Question 1 held for release.

2. (ASK ALL) On another topic, which of the following do you like to do when you are on vacation? Please select all that apply.

	5/12/2
Relax	76
Eat at restaurants	75
Go to the beach or pool	65
Visit parks or zoos	49
Go to museums/learn about	
culture/take tours	48
Go shopping	45
Outdoor activities like hiking,	
biking, running or yoga	45
Visit theme parks	34
Attend concerts or shows	32
None of these	2

3. Compared to a usual summer before the pandemic, this summer do you expect to vacation for:

	More	Fewer	About the same	No
	days	days	number of days	opinion
5/12/22	26	27	47	*

4. Compared to a usual summer before the pandemic, this summer do you expect to spend:

	More money	Less money	About the same	No
	on vacation	on vacation	amount of money	opinion
5/12/22	27	35	37	*
3/4 NET				
	Plan to spend	more days	Do not plan to sper	nd more
	or money on v	vacation	days or money on va	acation
5/12/22	38		62	

5. Are each of the following a major factor, a minor factor, or not a factor in making your summer vacation plans?

Summary table - 5/12/22

	Major factor	Minor factor	Not a factor	No op.
Gas prices	61	24	14	1
Flight prices	52	20	25	3
Hotel or lodging prices	54	31	14	2
Concern about the coronavirus	27	35	36	2
Family logistics	33	32	32	3
Time off work	35	20	43	3
Ability to work from				
where you travel	13	14	70	3
Impact of your vacation				
on climate change	18	25	55	2
	Impact of your vacation	Gas prices 61 Flight prices 52 Hotel or lodging prices 54 Concern about the coronavirus 27 Family logistics 33 Time off work 35 Ability to work from where you travel 13 Impact of your vacation	Gas prices 61 24 Flight prices 52 20 Hotel or lodging prices 54 31 Concern about the coronavirus 27 35 Family logistics 33 32 Time off work 35 20 Ability to work from where you travel 13 14 Impact of your vacation	Flight prices 52 20 25 Hotel or lodging prices 54 31 14 Concern about the coronavirus 27 35 36 Family logistics 33 32 32 Time off work 35 20 43 Ability to work from where you travel 13 14 70 Impact of your vacation

6. This summer, do you plan to take a vacation away from home?

		Will take vac	cation	V	Von't take	vacation	No
	NET	Definitely	Probably	NET	Probably	Definitely	opinion
5/12/22	72	40	32	27	20	8	*

Compare to:

Do you plan to take a vacation away from home this summer?

7. (ASK IF DEFINITELY/PROBABLY WILL VACATION) Who will you be going on vacation with this summer? Please select all that apply.

	5/12/22
Spouse/partner	70
Other family you live with	39
Family you don't live with	34
Friends	25
By yourself	13

8. (ASK IF DEFINITELY/PROBABLY WILL VACATION) This summer, do you plan to vacation:

	Within the	Outside the		
	United States	United States	Both	No opinion
5/12/22	78	7	16	0

9. (ASK IF DEFINITELY/PROBABLY WILL VACATION) This summer, where do you plan to go on vacation? Please select all that apply.

	5/12/22
Beach	64
Mountain/lake	44
City	39
National or state park	35
Theme park	22
Cruise	9
Other	8

10. (ASK IF DEFINITELY/PROBABLY WILL VACATION) How do you plan to travel for your summer vacation(s)? Please select all that apply.

	5/12/22
Driving a car	77
Flying on a plane	50
Driving an RV	
or towing a camper	8
Riding a boat	5
Riding a train	3
Other	2

Ouestions 11-24 held for release.

*** End ***

METHODOLOGICAL DETAILS

This poll was jointly sponsored and funded by The Washington Post and the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University. The poll is a random sample of adults in the United States, with interviews in English and Spanish.

This questionnaire was administered with the exact questions in the exact order as they appear in this document. Demographic questions are not shown. If a question was asked of a reduced base of the sample, a parenthetical preceding the question identifies the group asked. Phrases surrounded by parentheticals within questions indicate clauses that were randomly rotated for respondents.

A random sample of U.S. households was drawn from the USPS Delivery Sequence File and selected households were sent a survey invitation packet inviting the household member with the most recent birthday to complete a self-administered questionnaire online or by mail. Out of 1,055 total respondents, 800 completed the survey online and 255 returned a completed paper questionnaire; 401 respondents were recontacted from a similar survey in November 2021.

This survey uses statistical weighting procedures to ensure the sample is representative and accounts for differential rates of survey participation. The first weighting step corrects for differential response rates among households according to county-level support in the 2020 presidential election and by the predicted party leaning of households. Partisanship predictions are based on a statistical model using data from voter registration and commercial databases to predict partisan leanings among members of the SSRS probability panel.

In a second step, results are weighted to match the makeup of the population by sex, age, education, race, ethnicity, region, population density as well as by predicted household partisanship according to analysis of voter and commercial databases.

Source of weighting benchmarks			
Weighting factors	Benchmark source		
Sex			
Age			
Education	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)		
Race/Ethnicity			
White X College degree			
Census region			
County population density	Census Planning Database		
Predicted partisanship	Voter and commercial databases analyzed by SSRS		

All error margins have been adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, which is 1.77 for this survey. The design effect is a factor that takes into account decreases in precision due to sample design and weighting procedures.

The Washington Post and SSRS are charter members of AAPOR's Transparency Initiative, which recognizes organizations that disclose key methodological details on the research they produce.

Contact polls@washpost.com for further information about how The Washington Post conducts polls.

Group	Sample size	Error margin
National adults	1,055	+/- 4
Plan to take summer vacation	752	5
Registered voters	926	4

