DOMESTIC TRAVEL BY GEORGIAN RESIDENTS Georgian National Tourism Administration

Georgia July-September 2014

Introduction

This report presents the basic trends in domestic travel by Georgian residents for the period of third quarter of 2014. Figures include the results of a household survey conducted by the National Statistic Office of Georgia.

Domestic travel concerns residents of Georgia travelling within the country for a given period, and involves people spending money on activities and accommodation outside of their normal routine and contributing to local economies (Box 1).

The main areas of interest in this report include trips for leisure, business, visiting friends and relatives (VFR) purposes, expenditure during the trip, and other variables.

Significance of domestic travel

Domestic tourism generates significant economic activity and employment in the world, including in Georgia.

Domestic travel spending generated 71.3% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2013, compared with 28.7% for visitor exports (i.e. foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts)¹.

How many domestic trips do Georgians take?

Georgians took a total of 4.01 million domestic trips in the third quarter of 2014.

There was a difference in the number of domestic visits carried out by region. Residents of Tbilisi and Imereti regions travelled the most, undertaking 26.5% and 21.1% of domestic visits respectively (Figure 1).

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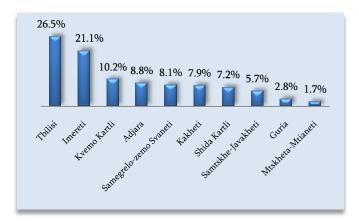


Box 1: Methodology To Measure Domestic Visits

In the context of tourism statistics, two simultaneous methods are used for the classification of a domestic visit: location and regularity. The location method takes into consideration the municipal structure of the country. To define the usual environment, it is crucial whether the domestic traveler made a visit outside of his/her municipality. The second method defines the specific frequency of visits that are considered regular. If a Georgian domestic traveler visits another municipality less than once every two weeks, this is not considered regular and is therefore classified as a domestic visit.

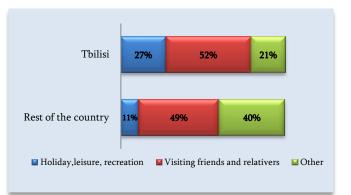
¹See World Travel & Tourism Council (2014): "The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2014".

Figure 1: Domestic visits by region



There are slight differences in the distribution of purpose of visit between the residents of Tbilisi and the rest of the country. 27% of visits from Tbilisi were carried out for holiday, leisure or recreation purposes, while visits for the same purpose were 11% from the rest of the country. 52% of visits from Tbilisi were made to visit friends and relatives, while the same indicator for the rest of the country was the same 49% (Figure 3).

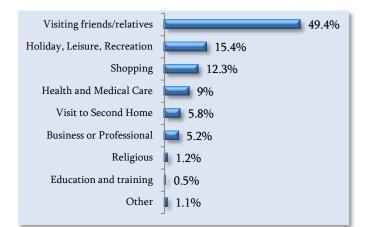
Figure 3: Purpose of visit by place of residence



What are the main purposes of domestic trips?

The majority of domestic visits were carried out for VFR (49.4%), followed by 15.4% of trips for holiday, leisure and recreation, 12.3% for shopping, while 9% of trips were carried out for health and medical care (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Purpose of visit







What are the popular types of tourism?

Domestic visitors participated in different types of tourism while travelling in Georgia. From holiday trips most popular was cultural tourism (33%), followed by 22% health/wellness and spa and 6% eco-tourism (Figure 4).

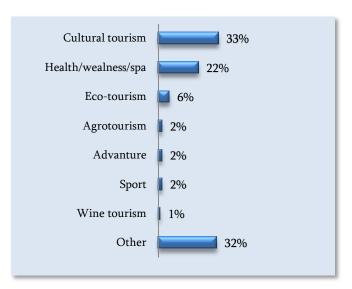
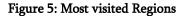


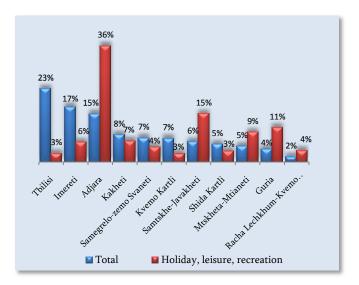
Figure 4: Types of tourism

What regions do domestic travelers visit?

In the third quarter of 2014, 17% of domestic trips were taken to the Imereti region, followed by 15 % of trips to Adjara, and 8% to Kahketi.

The most popular regions to visit for holiday, leisure and recreation purposes were the following: Adjara (36%) Samtskhe-Javakheti (15%), Guria (11%) and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (9%) (Figure 5).

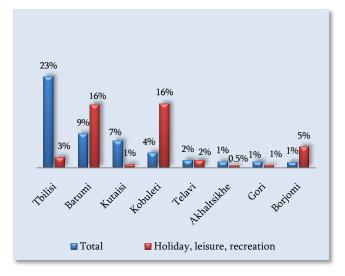




Most domestic trips were made to Tbilisi (23%), followed by Batumi 9% and Kutaisi 7%. (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Most visited destinations



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Table 1: Duration of Stay

Place of residence	Average length of the trip
Tbilisi	7.5
Kvemo Kartli	3
Imereti	2.7
Samegrelo-zemo Svaneti	2.4
Ajara	2.2
Shida Kartli	1.8
Guria	1.8
KaxeTi	1.5
Samtskhe-Javakheti	1.3
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1.3

How long do they travel?

In the third quarter of 2014, the total number of overnight stays was 14.7 mil, while the average trip length was 3.7 nights. 50% of domestic trips included at least one overnight stay (Table 1). Visitors from Tbilisi tended to stay for longer periods (7.5 nights on average), while other visitors spent 2 nights on average (Table 1). Average length of holiday trips was 6.3 nights. Among the trips the highest length of stay was registered for visiting second home (12.4 nights on average), while average length for business trips was 2.5 nights.



What kind of sources do domestic travelers use to find information?

Prior to undertaking a trip, domestic visitors used various sources to gather information about Georgia. 81% of visitors obtained information from their previous visit, while 30% - from their friends or relatives (Figure 7).

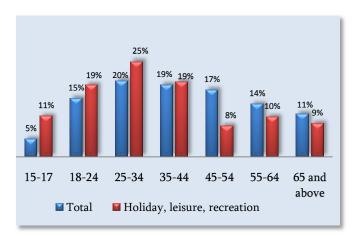


Figure 7: Information sources

What is the age and sex profile of domestic travelers?

The majority of Georgians taking a domestic trip were female (56%), while 44% were male. 20% of Georgians taking a domestic trip were 25–34 years old. This was followed by 19% ages 35 to 44, 17 % ages 45-54 (Figure 8).

Figure 8: By age group

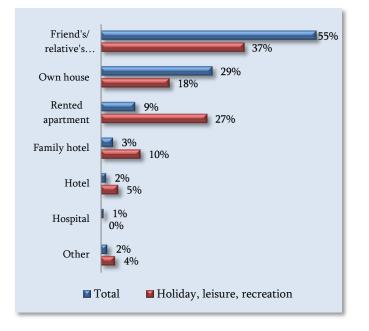


What accommodation types do they use?

Domestic visitors preferred to stay at friend's or relative's homes (55% of total overnight stays). "Own house" took second place with 29% of total overnight stays and a "rented apartment" took third place (9%). For holiday visits specifically, 37% of total overnight stays included stay in friend's, relative's houses, 27% rented apartment, 18%- "Own house", while 10% used family hotels (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Accommodation (overnight stays)



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How much do domestic travelers spend?

Total expenditures made by domestic visitors during the estimated period was more then 654.7 million GEL and the average expenditure per visit was around GEL 163.

Most expenditures were spend on food and drinks (over 254 million GEL, 39% of total expenses), followed by shopping (more than 165 million GEL, 25%), transportation (more than 100 million GEL, 15%), and accommodation (over 40 million GEL, 6%) (Table 2).

Table 2: Expenditures

Expenditure components	Total Expenditure GEL (x1000)	Share of Total Expenditure
Food and Drinks	254,865	39%
Shopping	165,834	25%
Transportation	100,043	15%
Accommodation	40,356	6%
Cultural and Entertainment Service	14,418	2%
Other	79,203	12%

How satisfied are domestic visitors?

49% of domestic visitors were satisfied with their trips, 38%-highly satisfied, while 2% do not answer the question. On a 5 point scale, average satisfaction of domestic visitors was estimated at the rate of 4.27.



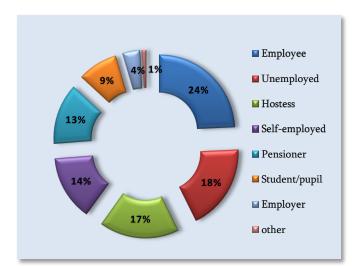
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Who are the domestic travelers?

The majority of domestic trips were carried out by people currently employed (24%), followed by those unemployed persons (18%) and hostess (18%) (Figure 10).

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Figure 10: Economic activity of domestic visitors





This report was prepared by the Research and Planning Department of Georgian National Tourism Administration.

Tel: +995 322 43 69 99 (30)

E-mail: infostatistics@gnta.ge