THE EFFICIENCY OF USING THE ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY IN OPERATION STRUCTURED ON ESTABLISHMENTS OF TOURISTIC RECEPTION IN 2008/2005 ANALYSIS FROM ROMANIA.

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Abstract

This paper examines the efficiency of using the accommodation capacity in operation on different categories of establishments of touristic reception connected with the number of the overnights stays and with the indices of net using the touristic accommodation capacity in operation, using data supplied by official publications such as Romanian statistical yearbook. The main purpose of the analysis is to evaluate the efficiency of using the accommodation in operation paying attention to the establishments of touristic reception. The results confirm that for the examined period 2008/2005 in Romania, the number of overnights stays increases, the efficiency of using the accommodation capacity in operation increases, too, this indicating in fact the rising of the net indices of the accommodation capacity’s use and the slightly decrease of the accommodation capacity in use.

Key words: overnights stays, touristic accommodation capacity in operation, indices of net using the accommodation capacity

INTRODUCTION

The sustained increasing of some activity’s efficiency is like an unwritten low for all economic agents and it is determined by the development and the improvement of the production factors. From this point of view the touristic activity is subordinating to this low, aiming to attend good results and to satisfy, at a high level, the needs of the tourists.

The essential condition of social-economic upgrade and one of the fundamental features of the market economy is using the material, financial and human society’s resources in the most appropriate and efficient way.
We can say that the economic efficiency in tourism is very complex because it expresses the result of more specific activities combination such as: touristic transport and accommodation services, additional services, international tourism.

In the speciality literature are emphasized more options of appreciating the grade of the efficiency of the equipments from the different establishments of touristic reception and are marked out: economic efficiency, the social-political, promotional and technical one. The economic efficiency expresses the ratio between the value of obtained incomings and the amounts spended in order to create and to make functional some touristic objectives and developments. Because this side of efficiency is conditioned by the duration of the recuperation of the invested capital, by the day-tourist average collection, is very important to attenuate the seasonality of providing touristic services by varying the forms of tourism. The social-political efficiency is related to the contribution of the establishments of touristic reception to the development of national and international tourism, by attracting a more larger number of tourists through their equipments. The promotional efficiency it concerns the consumer’s image upon the touristic offer after his staying in a certain place. Of course if he liked the staying, he can contribute with his good impressions and positive appreciations to the promotion of the touristic product and thus and so to the promotional efficiency. The technical efficiency regards the technical equipments and their functionality.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this paper we examine the efficiency of using the accommodation capacity in operation on different categories of establishments of touristic reception connected with the number of the overnight stays and with the indices of net using the touristic accommodation capacity in operation, using datas supplied by official publications such as romanian statistical yearbook. The main purpose of the analysis is to evaluate the efficiency of
using the accommodation in operation paying attention to the establishments of touristic reception

Based on the informations and the algorithm of calculation used in table no.1 will use the indices calculated as ratio of two averages of the indices of net using the touristic accommodation capacity in operation (in function).

To this effect will make some marks:

\[ y_i = \text{the overnights (complex variable)} = y \times f_i; \quad (x_i = y_i / f_i) \]

\[ x_i = \text{the indices of net using the accommodation capacity in function structured on categories of establishments of touristic reception} (\%); (\text{quality factor}) \]

\[ f_i = \text{the accommodation capacity in use (thousand places-days)}; (\text{quantity factor}) \]
Table 1

The overnight stays, the accommodation capacity in use, the net coefficient of the accommodation capacity’s use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The touristy accommodation units</th>
<th>No. of overnights (thous) (-a)</th>
<th>Accommodation capacity in function (thous places-days) (-b)</th>
<th>Indices of net using the accommodation capacity in function (%) (-c)</th>
<th>No. of passing overnight in 2005 with the accommodation capacity in 2008 (thous)</th>
<th>Absolute modifications 2008/2005 ((\Delta)) for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005 (y_0)</td>
<td>2008 (y_1)</td>
<td>2005 (f_0)</td>
<td>2008 (f_1)</td>
<td>2005 (x_0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels and motels</td>
<td>15 596</td>
<td>16 867</td>
<td>38 693</td>
<td>41 732</td>
<td>40,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels for youth</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>27,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostels</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>21,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touristic inns</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touristic chalets</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>8,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping and house type units</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>10,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touristic villas and bungalows</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>2737</td>
<td>2922</td>
<td>25,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School and preschool camps</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>3592</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>14,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban touristi</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>3173</td>
<td>4391</td>
<td>18,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The number of overnights generally increases for the most part of establishments of touristic reception, but is decreasing in the case of the touristic inns with 1(thousand), in the case of scholl and pre-school camps with 122 (th) and for the touristic halting places with 2(th).

The accommodation capacity in function decreases preponderant in the cases above so for the touristic inns the decrease is with 31 (thousand pl/days), for scholl and pre-school camps with 1661 (th) pl/days less the touristic halting places, where even increases with 14 (th pl/days), but we still have some more decreases in the case of touristic chalets we talk about a decrease of 66 (th pl/days) and one remarkable decrease is observed in the case of campings and houselet-type units for which the accommodation capacity in function decreases with 473 (th pl/days).

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural touristic boarding houses</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>2528</td>
<td>4039</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touristic halting places</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Holiday villages</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship accommodation places</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18373</td>
<td>20726</td>
<td>54979</td>
<td>59188</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>19907</td>
<td>2353</td>
<td>4209</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: processing after data from Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2009
The absolute modifications of the nightovers for 2008/2005 are positive 2535 (th), the accommodation capacity in function (in operation) rises with 4209 (th pl/days), which leads to the increase of the indices of net using the accommodation capacity in operation for mostly all cases less for the touristic halting places in which case we deal with a decrease of 2.8% - the explanation being that if the no. of overnights decreases and the accommodation capacity increases for these halting places we certainly talk about a decrease regarding the net using accommodation capacity.

Thereby we deal with a remarkable rise of the net coefficient of the accommodation capacity’s use of 13.6% for the touristic inns (where though the no. of overnights decrease with 1 th the accommodation capacity decreases too with 31 th pl/days). Similarly everywhere the accommodation capacity in function decreases, increase most of the indices of net using the accommodation capacity in operation therefore we have the next results: an increase of 5.5% for touristic chalets, 11% for campings and houselet-type units, 6.5% for school and pre-school camps and 3.9% for rural touristic boarding houses.

If $\overline{x} = (x_i, f_i)$ then the indices that are calculated as ratio between the averages will be:

\[ \frac{\overline{y}(x_f)}{\overline{x}(x_f)} = \frac{\sum f_i y_i}{\sum f_i x_i} = 1.047 \text{ sau} \]

\[ R_{1/0}^{(x_f)} = 104.7 - 100 = 4.7\% \]

\[ \Delta_1^{(x_f)} = \overline{x}_1 - \overline{x}_0 = 35 - 33.4 = 1.6\% \]

\[ \frac{\overline{y}(x_f)}{\overline{x}(x_f)} = \frac{\sum f_i y_i}{\sum f_i x_i} = 1.04 \text{ sau} \]

\[ R_{1/0}^{(x_f)} = 104 - 100 = 4\% \]

Unde $\overline{x}_0 = \frac{\sum x f}{\sum f} = \frac{19907}{37108} = 33.63 \Delta_2^{(x_f)} = \overline{x}_2 - \overline{x}_0 = 35 - 33.63 = 1.37\%$
The verification of factorization of the aggregated indices appears from the equation: $1,047 = 1,04 \times 1,00688$

The mean efficiency of using the accommodation capacity in 2008/2005 increased with 4.7%, which represents an absolute increasing of 1.6% because of the rising of the net indices of using the accommodation capacity with 4% and because of the slightly increase of the accommodation capacity in use with 0.688%.

Analysing the influence of some factors on the overnights we observed that in 2008/2005 the overnights from the establishments of toristic reception from Romania increased in average with 12.806% which represents an increasing of 2353 thounds.

At this increase contributes the accommodation capacity in use but even the indices too:
- the indices of net using the accommodation capacity in operation have increased with 4 \% which leads to an increase of 398,14 (th) of the overnights.

- the accommodation capacity in operation has determined an increase of the no. of overnights bigger with a procent of 1,08349 times than before, with a relatively plus of 8,35\% and an absolute value of 1534,14 (th) overnights (18 373\times8,35\%=1534,145).

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we can affirm that the number of overnight stays increases in the case of the most part of the establishments of touristic reception, the medium or mean efficiency of using the accommodation capacity in 2008/2005, increases too facts that represents an increase of the indices net of using the accommodation capacity in operation and a slightly decrease of the accommodation capacity in function. We can even say that people prefer cheaper places in Romania such as touristic inns, chalets, camping and houselets-type units and last but not least the rural touristic boarding houses.

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