

QUANTIFICATION OF TOURIST FLOW IN NEAMȚ COUNTY'S TOURISTY AND AGRO-TOURISTY BOARDING HOUSES

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Abstract

Indicators regarding quantification of tourist flow such as mean number of tourists (N_t) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County on types of tourists had average values, during those 5 analysed years (2011–2015), of 30.69 Romanian tourists and 0.96 foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses and 133.74 Romanian tourists respectively 3.61 foreigner tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses. Mean duration of sojourn (D_s) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County on type of tourists in the same analysed period (2011–2015) show mean values of 1.68 days for Romanian tourists and 2.46 days for foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses respectively 1.52 days for Romanian tourists and 1.71 days for foreigner tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses. The density of tourists' movement (D) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses, on localities from Neamț County in the analysed period (2011–2015) show mean values of 0.091 tourists in touristy boarding houses and 0.396 tourists in agro-touristy ones.

Key words: mean number of tourists; mean duration of sojourn; density of touristy movement

INTRODUCTION

Neamț County is one of the mountain counties of Moldova region and it is situated in the North-West part of it and on the road which, through Bistricioarei valley, connect Transylvania with Moldova.

Touristy potential of Neamț County is given by the mainly mountain relief, formed by high massifs (over 1700 m and even over 1900 m) strung out between affluents, on the right side of Bistriței longitudinal valley (massif Dornele, Budacului, Ceahlăului); and by a single lower peak, with smooth back, on the left side of the same river, (Stânișoara). In the Eastern part of the mountain area could be find Sub-Carpathian depressions Nemțișor and Cracău, followed by Sub-Carpathians, which rise up in the North part of the county till over 900 m (Pleşului hill) and in South are lower and divided by Bistriței, Moldovei, Siretului affluents.

Tourism development, its integration in the structures of a modern economy, in the sphere of populations' necessities and consumption, is reflected in a continuous enrichment of its content and into a diversification of manifestation forms. Participation at touristy movement of some larger social categories, associated with variety of demands' motives, creates new forms of tourism, their adaptation being permanent in according with

tourists demands and travelling conditions. Intensification of domestic and international travelling, intensification of tourism role in the frame of international relations as well as in economical and social life generated increased preoccupations to evaluate its dimensions and effects, for elaboration of a unitary system for recording and tracking of touristy movement (Neacșu N. et al., 2012).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The existent (installed) accommodation capacity represent the number of accommodation places for touristy utilization registered in the last document of reception, homologation and classification of the touristy unit, excluding the extra beds which could be placed in case of necessity. Places afferent to touristy units with function in complementary accommodation (houses, camping places, etc.) for a basic touristy unit (hotel, motel, camping etc.) and their utilisation are included in the basic structure (insse.ro).

A touristy structure with function in tourists' accommodation is represented by any construction, which provides permanent or seasonal accommodation services and other type of specific services for tourists. Touristy boarding houses are accommodation structures, having an accommodation capacity up to 20 rooms, totalizing maximum 60 places, functioned in citizens' houses or in independent buildings, which assure in special areas accommodation of tourists and conditions for meal preparing and serving. Agro-touristy boarding houses are accommodation units with a capacity of up to 8 rooms, functioned in citizens' houses or in independent buildings, which assure in special areas accommodation of tourists and conditions for meal preparing and serving, as well as the possibility to participate at different households and handicrafts activities (insse.ro).

In the number of tourists (entrances) accommodated in touristy units are included all the persons (Romanian and foreigner) which travel outside residence cities, on a period of less 12 months and whom stay at least one night in a touristy accommodation unit in areas visited in the country, the main reason of travel being other than the one for providing paid activities in the visited places (insse.ro).

The overnights (nr. days/tourist) represents each night for which a person is recorded into a touristy accommodation unit, no matter of its physical presence or not in room (insse.ro).

Quantification of touristy movement is based on different methods, with different complexity degrees, and use a large scale of indicators from which the most representative are: mean number of tourists, mean duration of sojourn, density of touristy movement.

Those indicators express the main characteristics of touristy movement and are calculated as follows (Ghereș Marinela, 2006):

➤ mean number of tourists is expressed through the rate between sum of tourists recorded in a certain period (ΣT) and days number from that period (n):

$$\bar{N}_t = \frac{\Sigma T}{n}$$

and show the intensity of touristy movement in a certain period of time (calendar or touristy season);

➤ mean duration of sojourn is determined by rate between number of days/tourist (NTZ) to number of tourist (T):

$$D_s = \frac{\Sigma NZT}{\Sigma NT}$$

and reflects the possibility of touristy offer to retain tourist in a certain area, region or country;

➤ density of touristy movement is the indicator which directly connect touristy movement with the resident population of area or country. Is calculated as rate between tourists number (T) and population number (P):

$$D = \frac{\Sigma T}{P}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Any human action is motivated by extra-individual needs, which represent in their assembly possibility to universalize the person, through concept of human being whom lives in a diversity of forms actualised in the so distinct cultural context, simple named urban or rural (Nistoreanu P. and Ghereș Marinela, 2010).

Capitalization of touristy potential of a region could be synthetically expressed by some statistical indicators such as: capacity of touristy accommodation, entrances (number of tourists) and overnights (number days/tourist) (Păsărin B., 2012; Postelnicu Gh., 2006; Snak O. et al., 2001; Suta Octavia Violeta and Goga P. A., 2002).

Touristy accommodation capacity existent in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County in period 2011–2015 is presented in *table 1*. These varied between 539 and 741 places in touristy boarding houses, majority of them being in Târgu Neamț and Bicaz towns and in Piatra Neamț City and between 1594 and 2447 places in agro-touristy boarding houses, majority of them being founded in the localities Agapia, Alexandru cel Bun and Ceahlău.

Number of touristy accommodation units with accommodation functions such as touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses, from Neamț County, in period 2011–2015, is presented in *table 2*.

Table 1

Touristy accommodation capacity existent on structure types of touristy units (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and localities from Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Localities | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: places | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 548 | 539 | 675 | 741 | 680 |
| | Piatra Neamț City | 130 | 135 | 147 | 151 | 145 |
| | Roman City | 34 | 34 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| | Bicaz town | 184 | 164 | 174 | 195 | 195 |
| | Roznov town | 10 | 10 | 10 | : | : |
| | Târgu Neamț town | 190 | 196 | 295 | 319 | 292 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 1594 | 1757 | 2132 | 2216 | 2447 |
| | Bicaz town | : | : | : | : | 30 |
| | Agapia | 321 | 359 | 341 | 367 | 393 |
| | Alexandru cel Bun | 297 | 329 | 406 | 441 | 436 |
| | Bahna | : | 10 | : | : | : |
| | Bălătești | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| | Bicaz-Chei | : | : | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| | Bicazu Ardelean | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| | Borca | 24 | 24 | 24 | 46 | 46 |
| | Ceahlău | 318 | 396 | 508 | 485 | 535 |
| | Costișa | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| | Dobreni | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 |
| | Dumbrava Roșie | 78 | 78 | 94 | 94 | 118 |
| | Farcașa | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 114 |
| | Gârcina | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| | Girov | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| | Grintieș | 26 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 10 |
| | Hangu | 64 | 76 | 80 | 106 | 123 |
| | Pângărați | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| | Pipirig | 20 | 28 | 41 | 41 | 35 |
| | Poiana Teiului | 34 | 34 | 58 | 82 | 82 |
| | Săvinești | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | Secuieni | 10 | 10 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| | Ștefan cel Mare | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | : |
| | Tarcău | : | 16 | 56 | 56 | 86 |
| | Tășca | : | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | Trifești | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| | Tupilați | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| | Vânătorii Neamț | 80 | 66 | 78 | 66 | 50 |

Legend: ":" – missing data;

Note: Yearly SNI collect statistical data from touristy accommodation units with an existent accommodation capacity of minimum 5 beds and over.

Source: insse.ro

The number of touristy boarding houses from Neamț County, in analysed period (2011–2015), was between 27 and 34 boarding houses, most of them being founded in Piatra Neamț City and in Târgu Neamț and Bicz towns.

Table 2

Structures of touristy units with function of accommodation on structures types (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and localities from Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Localities | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: number | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 28 | 27 | 33 | 34 | 33 |
| | Piatra Neamț City | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| | Roman City | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Bicz town | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| | Roznov town | 1 | 1 | 1 | : | : |
| | Târgu Neamț town | 8 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 88 | 100 | 119 | 124 | 133 |
| | Bicz town | : | : | : | : | 1 |
| | Agapia | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 |
| | Alexandru cel Bun | 15 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 24 |
| | Bahna | : | 1 | : | : | : |
| | Bălătești | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Bicz-Chei | : | : | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Bicazu Ardelean | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Borca | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| | Ceahlău | 19 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| | Costișa | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Dobreni | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Dumbrava Roșie | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| | Farcașa | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | Gârcina | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Girov | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Grintieș | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Hangu | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| | Pângărați | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Pipirig | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Poiana Teiului | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| | Săvinești | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Secuieni | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Ștefan cel Mare | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | : |
| | Tarcău | : | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| | Tășca | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Trifești | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Tupilați | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Vânătorii Neamț | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

Legend: ":" - missing data;

Note: Are not taken in account in statistical research, touristy accommodation units with an installed accommodation capacity less than 5 places
Source: insse.ro

The number of agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County in the same period (2011–2015), varied between 88 and 133 boarding houses, the majority of them being in localities Ceahlău, Alexandru cel Bun and Agapia.

The numbers of tourists (entrances) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses on tourists' types in Neamț County, between 2011 and 2015, are presented in *table 3*.

Table 3

Tourists' entrances in touristy accommodation units on structure types (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and tourist types in Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Types of tourists | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: number of persons | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 9357 | 9507 | 10619 | 12432 | 15892 |
| | Romanian | 9095 | 9150 | 10255 | 12053 | 15488 |
| | Foreigners | 262 | 357 | 364 | 379 | 404 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 45361 | 46149 | 46894 | 53528 | 57453 |
| | Romanian | 43867 | 45116 | 45688 | 52087 | 57453 |
| | Foreigners | 1494 | 1033 | 1206 | 1441 | 1414 |

Source: insse.ro

The number of tourists on type, in touristy boarding houses from Neamț County in the analysed period (2011–2015) enlightened that over 96% (96.94%) from entrances belongs to Romanian tourists, and a quite low rate belonging to entrances of foreigner tourists (only 3.05%). The number of tourist on their type, in agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County in the same period (2011–2015) showed that a quite high rate belongs to Romanian tourists', over 97% (97.92%), the number of foreigner ones being of only 2.64%.

The number of tourists (entrances) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses on localities from Neamț County, between 2011 and 2015, is presented in *table 4*. The number of tourists (entrances) varied between 9357 and 15892 in touristy boarding houses (in those five localities) and between 45361 and 58867 in agro-touristy boarding houses (in those twenty-nine localities).

The number of days/tourist (overnights) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses on tourists' type in Neamț County, during 2011–2015, is presented in *table 5*.

The number of days/tourist (overnights), on tourists' type, in touristy boarding houses in the analysed period (2011–2015), enlightened that over

95% from overnights (95.59%) belongs to Romanian tourists and only 4.4% from overnights belongs to foreigner tourists.

The number of days/tourist (overnights), on tourists' type, in agro-touristy boarding houses in the same period (2011–2015) from Neamț County, show that majority of overnights also belongs to Romanian tourists with over 97% from overnights (97.04%) and only 2.95% belongs to foreigner tourists.

Table 4

Tourists' entrances in touristy accommodation units on structure types (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and localities in Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Types of tourists | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: number of persons | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 9357 | 9507 | 10619 | 12432 | 15892 |
| | Piatra Neamț City | 3219 | 3450 | 4206 | 4615 | 5414 |
| | Roman City | 812 | 1106 | 1455 | 1556 | 1775 |
| | Bicaz town | 2172 | 1944 | 1510 | 1806 | 2034 |
| | Roznov town | 94 | 145 | 28 | : | : |
| | Târgu Neamț town | 3060 | 2862 | 3420 | 4455 | 6669 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 45361 | 46149 | 46894 | 53528 | 58867 |
| | Roman City | 95 | : | : | : | : |
| | Bicaz town | : | : | 9 | : | : |
| | Agapia | 10766 | 9451 | 7672 | 8844 | 9377 |
| | Alexandru cel Bun | 13819 | 15085 | 14989 | 19332 | 20467 |
| | Bahna | 4 | 180 | 92 | : | : |
| | Bălățești | 199 | 184 | 176 | 195 | 211 |
| | Bicaz-Chei | : | : | 1208 | 432 | 451 |
| | Bicazu Ardelean | 779 | 584 | 377 | 527 | 431 |
| | Borca | 259 | 277 | 211 | 558 | 276 |
| | Ceahlău | 4239 | 4739 | 4930 | 4393 | 7045 |
| | Costișa | 171 | 165 | 167 | 91 | 201 |
| | Dobreni | 156 | 161 | 118 | 171 | 110 |
| | Dumbrava Roșie | 1900 | 1801 | 1884 | 2127 | 2389 |
| | Farcașa | 582 | 346 | 613 | 347 | 1330 |
| | Gârcina | 741 | 710 | 501 | 781 | 710 |
| | Girov | 737 | 718 | 795 | 1002 | 848 |
| | Grințieș | 273 | 343 | 191 | 291 | 351 |
| | Hangu | 857 | 1619 | 2259 | 1990 | 3907 |
| | Pângărați | 1680 | 1651 | 1430 | 2674 | 1712 |
| | Pipirig | 476 | 365 | 647 | 578 | 760 |
| | Poiana Teiului | 487 | 264 | 456 | 624 | 486 |
| | Săvinești | 1306 | 1285 | 1168 | 1183 | 1157 |
| | Secuieni | 239 | 266 | 1470 | 1725 | 777 |
| | Ștefan cel Mare | 82 | 83 | 92 | 44 | : |
| | Tarcău | 7 | 434 | 1198 | 1108 | 567 |
| | Tășca | 12 | 506 | 266 | 466 | 732 |
| | Trifești | 1203 | 1434 | 570 | 1177 | 1555 |
| | Tupilați | 2268 | 1925 | 2348 | 2215 | 2354 |
| | Vânătorii Neamț | 2024 | 1573 | 1057 | 653 | 633 |

Legend: ":" – missing data;

Source: insse.ro

Quantification of touristy movement is based on different methods, with different complexity degrees, the most representative ones being: mean number of tourists (Nt), mean duration of sojourn (Ds), density of touristy movement (D) (Enea Constanța, 2009; Goga P. A., 2001; Minciu Rodica, 2004).

Table 5

Overnights of tourists in touristy accommodation units, on structure types (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and tourist types in Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Types of tourists | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: number of nights | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 15733 | 16877 | 19304 | 20551 | 25578 |
| | Romanian | 15081 | 15987 | 18300 | 19536 | 24823 |
| | Foreigners | 652 | 890 | 1004 | 1015 | 755 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 71893 | 71323 | 72030 | 81572 | 83862 |
| | Romanian | 69222 | 69454 | 69965 | 79151 | 81646 |
| | Foreigners | 2671 | 1869 | 2065 | 2421 | 2216 |

Source: insse.ro

Mean number of tourists (Nt) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County, in period 2011–2015, on type of tourists is presented in *table 6*.

This indicator which show the intensity of touristy movement in a certain period of time (calendar or touristy season) (Turcu Daniela and Weisz Janeta, 2008) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County on type of tourists recorded mean values, in those five analysed years (2011–2015), of 30.69 Romanian tourists and 0.96 foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses and 133.74 Romanian tourists respectively 3.61 foreigner tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses, values which show a medium intensity of touristy movement quantified in mean number of tourists. It was observed that mean number of Romanian tourists is greater than mean number of foreigner tourist both in touristy boarding houses, with 3196.87% as well as in agro-touristy boarding houses, with 3704.70 %.

Table 6

Mean number of tourists in touristy accommodation units, on structure types (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and tourist types in Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Types of tourists | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2011 | 2012* | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: mean number of persons | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 25.63 | 25.97 | 29.09 | 34.06 | 43.54 |
| | Romanian | 24.91 | 25.00 | 28.09 | 33.02 | 42.43 |
| | Foreigners | 0.72 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.11 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 124.27 | 126.09 | 128.47 | 146.65 | 161.28 |
| | Romanian | 120.18 | 123.27 | 125.17 | 142.70 | 157.41 |
| | Foreigners | 4.09 | 2.82 | 3.30 | 3.95 | 3.87 |

Note: * - year 2012 was a bisect year with 366 days

Mean number of tourists (Nt) recorded in the analysed period (2011–2015), in Neamț County, show a higher intensity of touristy movement in agro-touristy boarding houses face to touristy boarding houses both for Romanian tourists (with 435.77%) as well as for the foreigner ones (with 376.04%).

Mean duration of sojourn (Ds) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County, in period 2011–2015, on type of tourists is presented in *table 7*.

Table 7

Mean duration of sojourn in touristy accommodation units, on structure types (touristy boarding houses and agro-touristy boarding houses) and tourist types in Neamț County

| Type of touristy accommodation units | Types of tourists | Years | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: days | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Total | 1.68 | 1.77 | 1.82 | 1.65 | 1.61 |
| | Romanian | 1.66 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.60 |
| | Foreigners | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.76 | 2.68 | 1.87 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Total | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.52 | 1.42 |
| | Romanian | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.42 |
| | Foreigners | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.57 |

This indicator which show the mean period (days) of tourists' staying in accommodation spaces and reflects the possibility of retain the tourist in a certain area or region (Turcu Daniela and Weisz Janeta, 2008), in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County on type of tourists, in analysed period (2011–2015), show mean values of 1.68 days for Romanian tourists and 2.46 for foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses respectively 1.52 days for Romanian tourists and 1.71 days for foreigner tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses, being observed the fact that the sojourn duration for foreigner tourists is greater than the one of Romanian tourists both in touristy boarding houses with 146.43% as well as in agro-touristy boarding houses, with 112.50%.

Mean duration of sojourn (Ds) in analysed period (2011–2015), in Neamț County, show that fact that mean period (days) of tourists' staying in accommodation spaces is greater in touristy boarding houses face to agro-touristy both for Romanian tourists with 110.53% as well as for the foreigner ones with 143.86%.

Density of touristy movement (D) is the indicator which directly connects touristy movement with residential population of an area or country.

Density of touristy movement (D) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses, in period 2011–2015, in localities from Neamț County is presented in *table 8*.

Usually this indicator have a sub-unitary value in areas with average and low touristy movement (Turcu Daniela and Weisz Janeta, 2008), as it is in the case of touristy movement density in majority of touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses in the localities from Neamţ County. So in the analysed period (2011–2015) means values of 0.091 tourists in touristy boarding houses show us a very low touristy movement in connection with the residential population from the localities in which could be founded touristy boarding houses from Neamţ County and mean values of 0.396 tourists in agro-toursity boarding houses, indicate a medium touristy movement in connection with the localities in which could be founded agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamţ County. Supra-unitary values of touristy movement density were recorded in localities Agapia (2.135 tourists), Alexandru cel Bun (2.825 tourists) and Ceahlău (2.024 tourists), those values indicates a good touristy movement in connection with the residential population of localities Agapia, Alexandru cel Bun and Ceahlău in which could be founded agro-touristy boarding houses.

Table 8

| Density of touristy movement on localities from Neamţ County | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Type of touristy accommodation units | Localities | Years | | | | |
| | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| | | UM: places | | | | |
| Touristy boarding houses | Piatra Neamţ City | 0.027 | 0.029 | 0.036 | 0.039 | 0.046 |
| | Roman City | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.025 |
| | Bicaz town | 0.238 | 0.215 | 0.169 | 0.205 | 0.204 |
| | Roznov town | 0.009 | 0.014 | 0.003 | - | - |
| | Târgu Neamţ town | 0.136 | 0.128 | 0.153 | 0.200 | 0.301 |
| Agro-touristy boarding houses | Roman City | 0.001 | - | - | - | - |
| | Bicaz town | - | - | 0.001 | - | - |
| | Agapia | 2.492 | 2.183 | 1.771 | 2.049 | 2.178 |
| | Alexandru cel Bun | 2.394 | 2.571 | 2.523 | 3.226 | 3.409 |
| | Bahna | 0.001 | 0.049 | 0.025 | - | - |
| | Bălăteşti | 0.045 | 0.042 | 0.040 | 0.045 | 0.049 |
| | Bicaz-Chei | - | - | 0.258 | 0.093 | 0.097 |
| | Bicazu Ardelean | 0.193 | 0.145 | 0.094 | 0.132 | 0.109 |
| | Borca | 0.039 | 0.042 | 0.032 | 0.084 | 0.041 |
| | Ceahlău | 1.678 | 1.890 | 1.978 | 1.745 | 2.819 |
| | Costişa | 0.047 | 0.045 | 0.046 | 0.025 | 0.056 |
| | Dobreni | 0.086 | 0.089 | 0.065 | 0.095 | 0.062 |
| | Dumbrava Roşie | 0.236 | 0.222 | 0.230 | 0.257 | 0.288 |
| | Farcaşa | 0.179 | 0.106 | 0.189 | 0.107 | 0.411 |
| | Gârcina | 0.155 | 0.148 | 0.103 | 0.160 | 0.144 |
| | Girov | 0.143 | 0.139 | 0.153 | 0.193 | 0.163 |
| | Grinţieş | 0.106 | 0.134 | 0.075 | 0.114 | 0.139 |
| | Hangu | 0.208 | 0.398 | 0.562 | 0.496 | 0.978 |
| | Pângăraţi | 0.306 | 0.299 | 0.261 | 0.487 | 0.312 |
| | Pipirig | 0.053 | 0.040 | 0.072 | 0.064 | 0.087 |
| | Poiana Teiului | 0.096 | 0.053 | 0.091 | 0.125 | 0.097 |
| | Săvineşti | 0.191 | 0.189 | 0.172 | 0.175 | 0.173 |
| | Secuieni | 0.088 | 0.079 | 0.441 | 0.522 | 0.238 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Ștefan cel Mare | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 0.014 | - |
| | Tarcău | 0.002 | 0.0125 | 0.343 | 0.316 | 0.161 |
| | Tășca | 0.004 | 0.187 | 0.099 | 0.175 | 0.278 |
| | Trifești | 0.232 | 0.278 | 0.111 | 0.229 | 0.305 |
| | Tupilați | 0.972 | 0.840 | 1.037 | 0.994 | 1.067 |
| | Vânătorii Neamț | 0.231 | 0.179 | 0.120 | 0.074 | 0.072 |

Density of touristy movement (D), on localities, in analysed period (2011–2015), in Neamț County enlightened a higher touristy movement for agro-touristy boarding houses, which in their majority are presented in rural areas in comparison with touristy boarding houses which could be founded in urban areas with 335.16%.

CONCLUSIONS

Mean number of tourists (Nt) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County, on type of tourists recorded mean values for those five analysed years (2011–2015), of 30.69 Romanian tourists and 0.96 foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses and 133.74 Romanian tourists respectively 3.61 foreigner tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses, values which show a medium intensity of touristy movement quantified in mean number of tourists. It was observed that mean number of Romanian tourists is greater than mean number of foreigner tourist both in touristy boarding houses, with 3196.87% as well as in agro-touristy boarding houses, with 3704.70%.

Mean number of tourists (Nt) recorded in the analysed period (2011–2015), in Neamț County, show a higher intensity of touristy movement in agro-touristy boarding houses face to touristy boarding houses with 435.77% for Romanian tourists and with 73.68% for foreigner tourists.

Mean duration of sojourn (Ds) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Neamț County, on type of tourists in the same analysed period (2011–2015), show mean values of 1.68 days for Romanian tourists and 2.46 days for foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses respectively 1.52 days for Romanian tourists and 1.71 days for foreigner tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses, being observed the fact that the sojourn duration for foreigner tourists is greater than the one of Romanian tourists both in touristy boarding houses with 146.43% as well as in agro-touristy boarding houses, with 112.50%.

Mean duration of sojourn (Ds) in analysed period (2011–2015), in Neamț County, show that fact that mean period (days) of tourists' staying in accommodation spaces is greater in touristy boarding houses face to agro-touristy ones with 110.53% for Romanian tourists and with 143.86% for foreigner tourists

Density of touristy movement (D), in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses, on localities from Neamț County in analysed period (2011–2015), show mean values of 0.091 tourists in touristy boarding houses and 0.396 tourists in agro-touristy boarding houses, those values show a very low respectively a medium touristy movement in connection with the residential population from the localities in which could be founded touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses in Neamț County. Density of touristy movement, as indicator which directly connects touristy movement with residential population of Neamț County enlightened a higher touristy movement for agro-touristy boarding houses, which in their majority are presented in rural areas in comparison with touristy boarding houses which could be founded in urban areas with 335.16%.

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