

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

**Olivia-Paula Tirpe**

Facultatea de Protecția Mediului, Str. G. Magheru nr.26, e-mail: tirpepaula@yahoo.com

### ***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 law 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 law, 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 spenden 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 offert 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 anlysis 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:

$y_i$ =the overnights( complex variable) $\Rightarrow y=x*f_i$ ; ( $x_i=y_i/f_i$ )

$x_i$ =the indices of net using the accommodation capacity in function structured on categories of establishments of touristic reception(%);( quality factor)

$f_i$ =the accommodation capacity in use( thousand places-days);(quantity factor)

Table 1

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

The touristy accommodation units	No. of overnights (thous) -a-		Accommodation capacity in function (thous places-days) -b-		Indices of net using the accommodation capacity in function (%) -c-		No. of passing overnights in 2005 with the accommodation capacity in 2008 (thous)	Absolute modifications 2008/2005 ( $\Delta$ ) for:		
	2005 $y_0$	2008 $y_1$	2005 $f_0$	2008 $f_1$	2005 $x_0$	2008 $x_1$	$x_0 f_1$	a-	b-	c-
Hotels and motels	15 596	16 867	38 693	41 732	40,3	40,4	16 818	1271	3039	0,1
Hotels for youth	78	162	285	528	27,4	30,7	145	84	243	3,3
Hostels	55	117	258	484	21,2	24,2	103	62	226	2
Touristic inns	6	5	50	19	13,1	26,7	3	-1	-31	13,6
Touristic chalets	129	197	1448	1382	8,9	14,4	123	68	-66	5,5
Camping and houselet-type units	206	313	1906	1433	10,8	21,8	155	107	-473	11
Touristic villas and bungalows	704	846	2737	2922	25,7	29	751	142	185	3,3
School and pre-school camps	533	411	3592	1931	14,8	21,3	286	-122	-1661	6,5
Urban tourists	600	960	3173	4391	18,9	21,9	830	360	1218	3

c boardin g houses										
Rural touristi c boardin g houses	366	744	2528	4039	14,5	18,4	586	378	1511	3,9
Tourist ic halting places	38	36	174	188	21,6	18,8	41	-2	14	-2,8
Holida y village s	8	9	49	47	16,7	19,7	8	1	-2	3
Ship accom modati on places	54	59	86	92	62,9	64,1	58	5	6	1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 373</b>	<b>20 726</b>	<b>54 979</b>	<b>59 188</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19 907</b>	<b>2353</b>	<b>4209</b>	<b>53,6</b>

Source:processing after data from Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2009

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The number of overnights generally increases for the most part of establishments of toristic 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 remarcable 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)**.

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

$$I_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \frac{\bar{x}_1}{\bar{x}_0} = \frac{35}{33,4} = 1,047 \text{ sau } 104,7\%$$

$$R_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = 104,7 - 100 = 4,7\%$$

$$\Delta_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_0 = 35 - 33,4 = 1,6\%$$

$$I_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \frac{\bar{x}_1}{\bar{x}_0} = \frac{35}{33,63} = 1,04 \text{ sau } 104\%$$

$$R_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = 104 - 100 = 4\%$$

$$\text{Unde } \bar{x}_0 = \frac{\sum x_0 f_0}{\sum f_0} = \frac{19907}{59188} = 33,63 \quad \Delta_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_0 = 35 - 33,63 = 1,37\%$$

$$I_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(f)} = \frac{\bar{x}_1}{\bar{x}_0} = \frac{33,63}{33,4} = 1,00688 \text{ sau } 100,688\%$$

$$R_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(f)} = 100,688 - 100 = 0,688\%$$

$$\Delta_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(f)} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_0 = 33,63 - 33,4 = 0,2\%$$

The verification of factorization of the aggregated indices appears from the equation :  $1,047 = 1,04 \cdot 1,00688$

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.

$$I_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \frac{\bar{x}_1}{\bar{x}_0} = \frac{20726}{18373} = 1,12806 \text{ sau } 112,806\%$$

$$R_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = 112,806 - 100 = 12,806\%$$

$$\Delta_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_0 = 20726 - 18373 = 2353$$

$$I_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = \frac{\bar{x}_1}{\bar{x}_0} = \frac{19907}{18373} = 1,08349 \text{ sau } 108,349\%$$

$$R_{1/0}^{\bar{x}(xf)} = 108,349 - 100 = 8,35\%$$

At this increase contributes the accomodation 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 ( $18\,373 \cdot 8,35\% = 1534,145$ )

## 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.

## REFERENCES

1. Alecu I. N., Marian C., 2006, Agrotourism and agrotouristic marketing, Ceres Ed., Bucharest.
2. Altman I., 2004, Management and marketing in touristic units", Eurodidact Ed., Cluj-Napoca
3. Merce, E., F. Urs, C.C.Merce, 2001, Statistics, AcademicPres Ed., Cluj-Napoca
4. Stana Doina, Nicoleta Stana, 2000, Rural tourism, Academic Press Ed., Cluj-Napoca
5. 2009 Romanian Statistical Yearbook
6. [www.antrec.ro](http://www.antrec.ro)
7. [www.insse.ro](http://www.insse.ro)
8. <http://www.mturism.ro>,
9. <http://www.pensiuni.info.ro>
10. <http://www.ruraltourism.ro>