

Public recreation and  
landscape protection  
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# Structural analysis of the tourism turnover in the SPA resorts from Romania

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# OBJECTIVE

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This study intend to analyze **the tourism turnover in the SPA resorts from Romania**, which are in accordance with the Government Decision no. 926 of 2016 regarding the granting of the status of spa and balneoclimatic resort for some localities and areas that have natural treatment factors



# INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector has experienced extraordinary growth in recent decades and has become one of the most significant tools for sustainable economic growth in most countries.

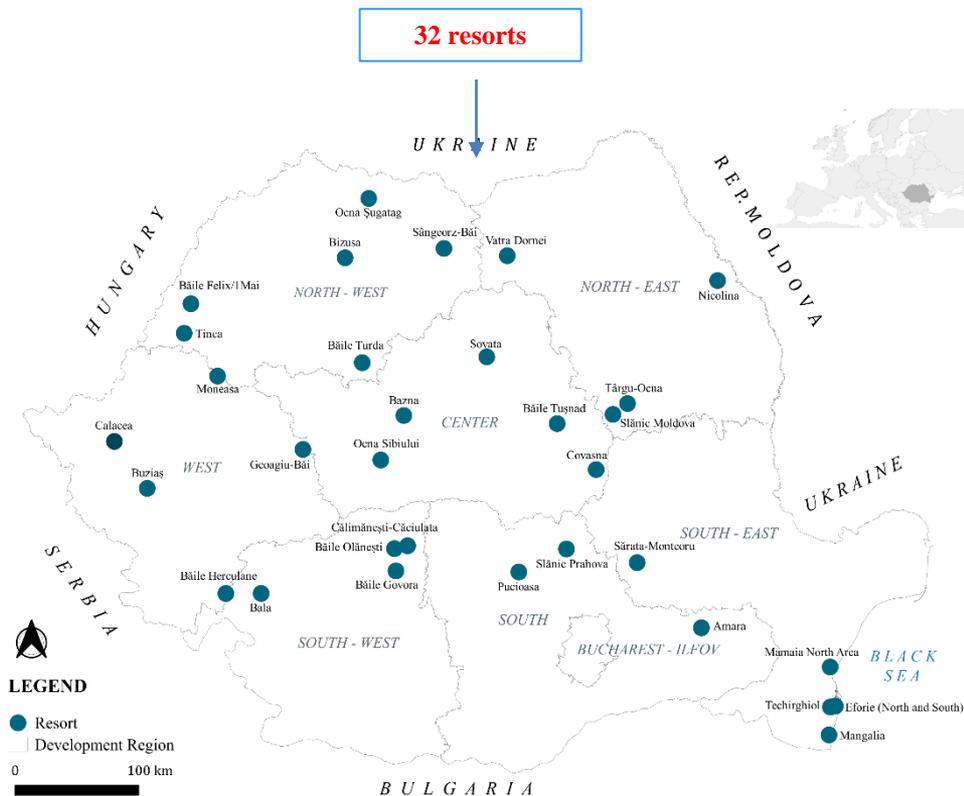
Not only does it make a significant contribution to GDP, it also plays an important role in providing employment opportunities, reducing poverty, creating additional demand for goods and services, increasing the distribution of income and providing additional tax revenues.

The turnover is one of the most important economic indicators used in quantifying the economic performance of a company, situation also encountered in the case of tourist activities.

Its size order can provide us with indices regarding the efficiency of the tourism sector, which is all the more important in the case of tourist resorts because it gives us a measure of the profitability of this activity.

Spas have a long tradition in Central and Eastern Europe, where Spa tourism is a fundamental part of these economic systems with tourist functionality, based on the exploitation of specific resources.

# METHODOLOGY



**Economic database** - at the level of territorial administrative unit and at the level of four-digit NACE code (Classification of National Economy Activities).

Economic indicator - the **turnover from the tourism sector**  
Period of 19 years, i.e. 2000-2018.

The database for the turnover was represented in Romanian currency, RON, where 1 RON is equal to 3,88 € average course calculated for the period 2000–2018.

**Graphical representations** were made that analyze the evolution of the turnover in tourism as well as its evolution by activity areas (by 4-digit NACE codes)  
**Cartographic representations**, which shows the distribution at the tourist resort level of the share of the turnover from tourism from the total turnover.

# RESULTS



The evolution of the tourism turnover in the Romanian Spa resorts

The trend of the evolution of the tourism turnover is an ascending one.

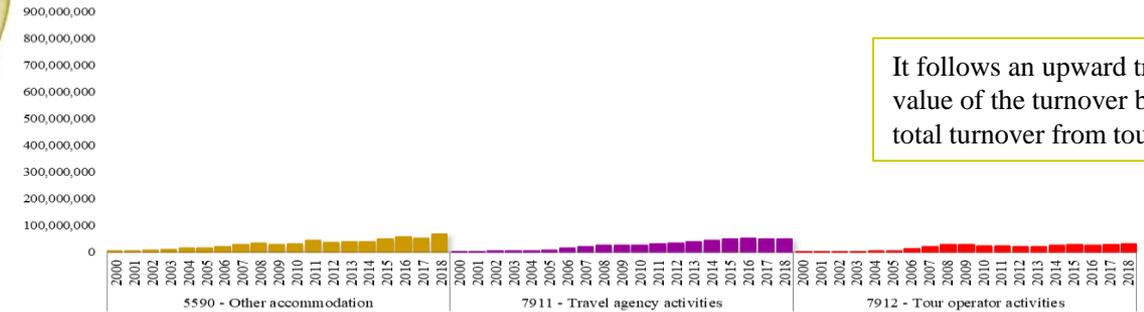
From 2000 until 2008 it increases by approximately 356.3%.

There is a period of decline in the background of the global economic crisis, which causes the tourism turnover to decrease from 2008 to 2012 by -19.3%.

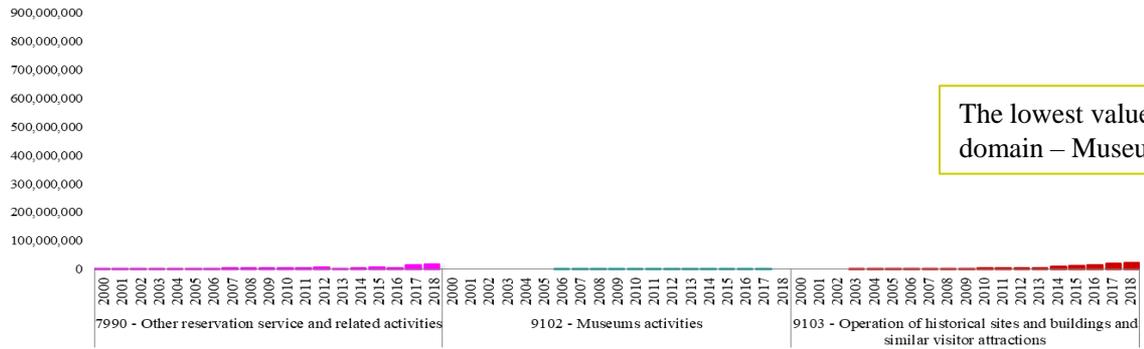
The areas most affected by the economic crisis were Hotels and similar accommodation and Tour operator activities.



The largest turnover in tourism, for these systems with spa resources is given by the domain Hotels and similar accommodation.

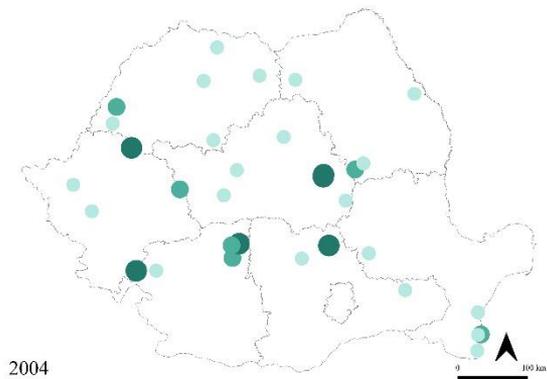
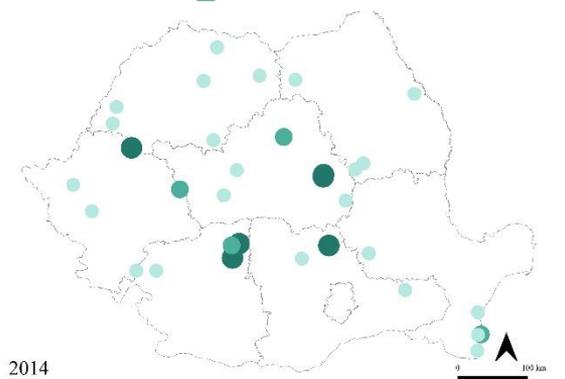
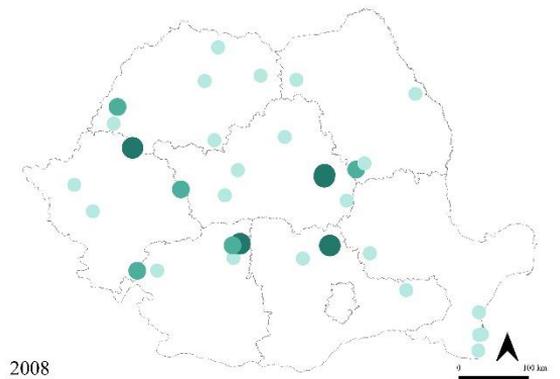
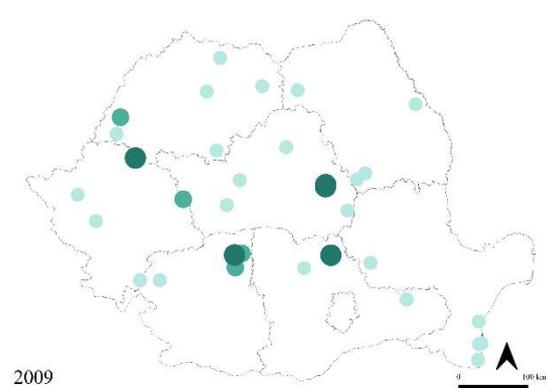
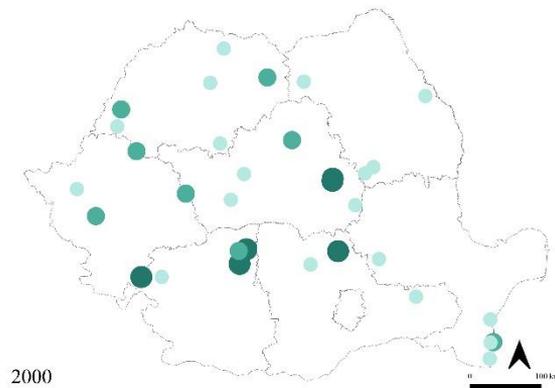
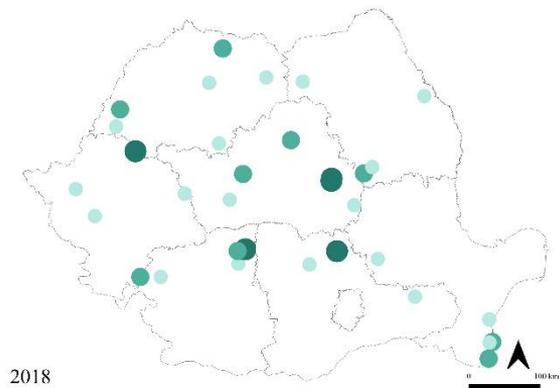


It follows an upward trajectory, with fluctuations, the highest value of the turnover being registered in 2018 (78% of the total turnover from tourism).



The lowest values of the turnover can be found in the domain – Museums activities.

The evolution of the tourism turnover by 4-digit NACE codes (fields of activity) in the Romanian Spa resorts



Distribution of the share of tourism turnover from total turnover in the Romanian Spa resorts

# CONCLUSIONS

The analysis shows an upward evolution of the tourism turnover, with a period of decline due to the global economic crisis, which led to decreases of over -13%.

The maximum value of the turnover is reached in 2018, of 1,115,094,897 Lei - 230,415,310.88 €.

The largest turnover from tourism came from the domain of Hotels and similar accommodation, which had over 77% of the total turnover in this economic sector.

The resorts with the highest tourism turnover during the whole period analyzed are **Băile Tușnad, Călimănești-Căciulata, Slănic Prahova and Moneasa**. For these resorts, tourism is the main source of income.

Most resorts were in the 0%–15% category, which shows that their local economy does not have tourism as the main sector of activity.

