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Public recreation and landscape protection – with sense hand in hand?

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# STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM EMPLOYEES IN THE TOURIST RESORTS FROM ROMANIA

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# OBJECTIVE

This study intend to analyze **the tourism employees in the tourist resorts from Romania**, which are in accordance with the Government Decision no.107 of 2018, regarding the approval of the certification of some localities or parts of localities as tourist resorts of national or local interest

# INTRODUCTION



With the development of tourism, there is a diversification of tourist products and tourist destinations, an increase in demand for natural tourism, including ecotourism, visiting national and natural parks, rural tourism and others

It has become a priority sector for the Romanian economy, due to its substantial contribution to the general economic recovery

Plays an important role in employment opportunities, in increasing foreign exchange reserves and also in socio-economic development, it contributes significantly to economic prosperity (an increase in production is normally achieved through an increase in employment).

# METHODOLOGY



**108 resorts**  
(47 of national interest and 61 of local interest)

**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 **number of employees from the tourism sector**

Period of 19 years, i.e. 2000-2018.

**Graphical representations** were made that analyze the evolution of the tourism employees 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 number of employees from tourism from the total number of employees

# RESULTS

In addition to the direct economic benefits that are generated by the visitors' expenses, job creation is one of the most attractive features of tourism.

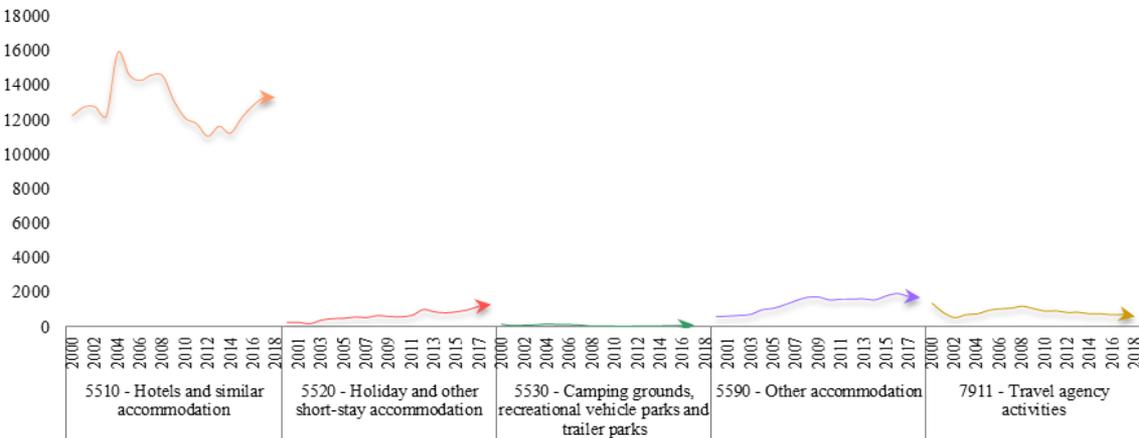


Evolution of the tourism employees in the tourist resorts from Romania

a relatively constant trajectory, with small permanent fluctuations throughout the analysed period

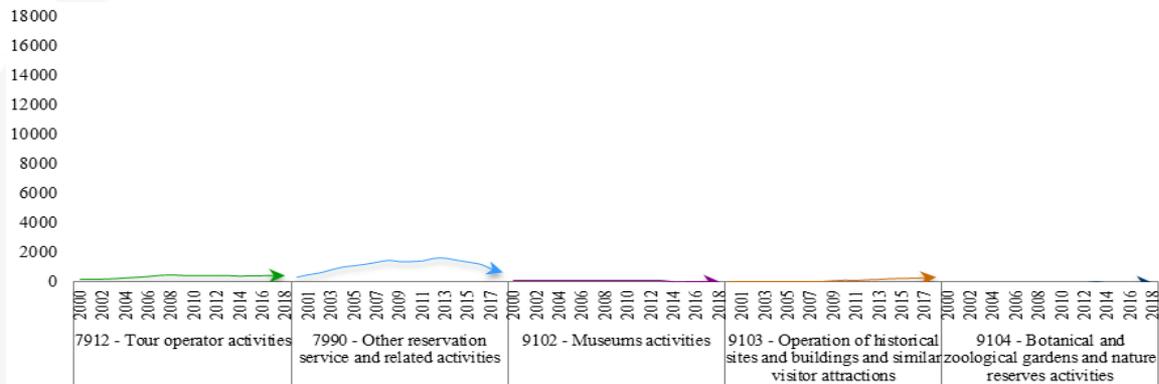
There is a significant decrease of the employees with the year 2008, the period of the global economic crisis, with about 3380 employees, the most affected areas being Hotels and similar accommodation (5510 NACE code) and Travel agency activities (7911 NACE code).

After this period, their number increased slightly, in 2018 registering 18,288 employees, representing 4.6% of the total number of employees in the tourist resorts from Romania



The largest number of employees were active in the Hotels and similar accommodation field

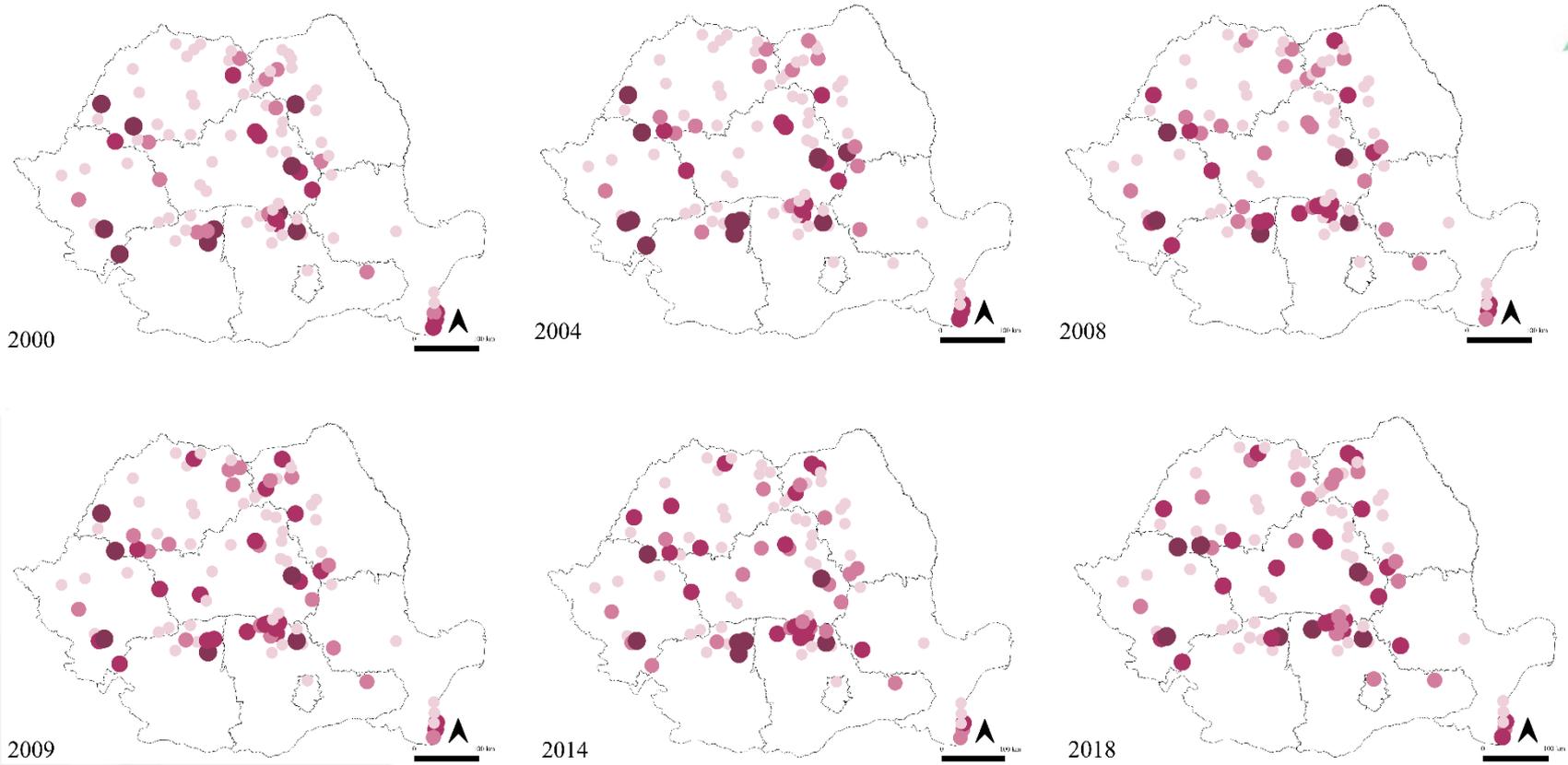
The evolution of this field of activity is one with fluctuations, maximum number of employees registering in 2004, when it reached the value of 15,880 employees, which represented 82% of the total number of employees in the tourism sector



The second area of activity is that of Other accommodation (5590–NACE code), which from 592 employees in the first year of analysis, reaches 1709 in 2018. A share of 10.6% of the total number of employees in tourist resorts

The domain Other reservation service and related activities (7990 – NACE code), in the year 2013, had a value of 1535 employees, representing about 9% of the total number

Evolution of the tourism employees by 4-digit NACE codes (fields of activity) in the tourist resorts from Romania



Distribution of the share of the tourism employees out of total employees in the tourist resorts from Romania

# CONCLUSIONS

During the period analysed, the number of employees had two periods of growth, 2000-2008 and after the economic crisis, 2012-2018

Most employees were active in the Hotels and similar accommodation domain, which holds over 68% of the total number of tourism employees during the period analysed.

From the distribution of the share of employees, it turns out that the resorts with the most employees in tourism are: **Băile Tuşnad, Trei Ape, Călimăneşti-Căciulata, Slănic Prahova, Moneasa, Băile Felix/I Mai.** For these resorts, the tourism sector makes the largest contribution to their economy.

Most resorts are in the 0% - 5% category, and this shows that their economy is based on other areas of activity, tourism being complementary

