

## THE ASSESSMENT OF TURIST FLOW IN BACĂU COUNTY'S TOURISTY AND AGRI-TOURISTY BOARDING HOUSES

Cristina Simeanu<sup>1\*</sup>, B. Pășărin<sup>1</sup>, C. Șonea<sup>2</sup>, D. Simeanu<sup>1</sup>, B.V. Avarvarei<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Iasi, Romania

<sup>2</sup>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Romania

### Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the tourist flow in Bacău County's touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses using common tourist flow indicators, such as: mean number of tourists ( $N_t$ ), mean duration of sojourn ( $L_s$ ), and touristy flow density ( $T_d$ ) depending on the types of tourists. Our research was carried on considering the registered data between 2012 and 2016. The investigated tourist flow indicators shown the following results: mean number of Romanian tourists in touristy boarding houses was higher than in agro-touristy boarding houses (64.96 and 17.82); in the same time, mean number of foreign tourists in touristy boarding houses was higher than in agro-touristy boarding houses (3.54 and 0.87). Mean duration of sojourn ( $L_s$ ) for Romanian tourist in touristy boarding houses was lower than in agro-touristy boarding houses (1.68 and 1.58 days). Mean duration of sojourn ( $L_s$ ) for foreign tourist followed the same trend as for Romanian tourist, being lower in touristy boarding houses than in agro-touristy boarding houses (2.61 and 3.05 days, respectively). Touristy flow density ( $D$ ) was lower in touristy boarding houses than in agro-touristy boarding houses (0.175 and 0.088 tourists).

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

### INTRODUCTION

Bacău County is situated in the East part of Romania, in the middle of Moldova region, on the eastern slope of Oriental Carpathians. It's neighbouring at North with Neamț County, at South with Vrancea, at West with Covasna and Harghita and at East with Vaslui.

The natural touristy resources represented by the relief formed by a mountainous area, strongly folded, at West encompassing the central-eastern group of Oriental Carpathians (Tarcău Mountains – Grinduș Peak 1664 m, Oituz, Goșmanu and Berzunt), a hilly area including Sub-Carpathians, Tazlău-Cășin lowland and a part of Siret riverside and Bârlad plateau together with cultural-historical touristy resources with numerous monuments and archaeological sites (Horgești locality, Brad-Zargidava locality, Răcățău-Tamasidava locality), churches,

monasteries (monastery Bogdana, Cășin, Ocna Măgurei), Bacău County museum of ethnography and art, Ghica Palace – Comănești, Castle of Știrbu family in Dărmănești, as well as the well-known spa and climatic resorts from Slănic Moldova and Târgu Ocna, make from Bacău County an area with an important touristy potential for Romania [6].

The development of tourism and its integration in the structure of modern economies, in sphere of population necessities and consumption, is reflected into a continuous enrichment of its content and by a diversification of manifestation forms. Participation of touristy movement of larger social categories, associated with demands' variety, was favourable to apparition of new forms of tourism, their adaptation being permanent to tourists' requirements and travelling conditions. Intensification of domestic and international voyages, increasing of tourism role in the ensemble of international relations as well as in economic and social life determined enlarged preoccupations for

\*Corresponding author: cristina.simeanu@yahoo.com

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evaluation of its dimensions and effects, for elaboration of a unitary system for recording and tracking of touristry flow [5].

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The existent touristry accommodation capacity (installed) represent the number of accommodation places for touristry usage registered in the last document for reception, homologation and classification of the touristry accommodation unit, exclusively supplementary beds which could be installed in case of necessity. The places afferent to structures of touristry accommodation with function of complementary touristry boarding (small houses, camping, etc.) to a basic touristry boarding structure (hotel, motel, camping etc.) and utilisation of those places are included in the basic structure [13].

Touristry boarding structure with functions for touristry accommodation is represented by any building or construction, which provides permanently or seasonally an accommodation service or any other specific services for tourists. Touristry boarding houses are accommodation structures with a capacity up to 20 rooms, totalising maximum 60 places, functioning in citizen's houses or in independent buildings, which assure spaces special designed for tourists' accommodation and conditions for meal preparing and serving. Agro-touristry boarding houses are accommodation structure with a capacity up to 8 rooms, functioning in citizen's houses or in independent buildings, which assure spaces special designed for tourists' accommodation and conditions for meal preparing and serving, as well as possibilities for participation at different households and craftworks activities [13].

In number of tourists (arrivals) accommodated in touristry boarding units are included all the persons (Romanians and foreigners) who travel outside their own residence locality, for a period less than 12 months and who stay at least one night into a touristry boarding unit in areas which they visit in the country; the main reason of the journey being other than to have a paid activity in the visited [13].

The overnight stay (days/tourist) represents each night for which a person is registered into a touristry boarding unit, no matter if it is or not physically present in the room [13].

Quantification of touristry flow is based on different methods, with different complexity degrees and uses a large scale of indicators, the most representative being: mean number of tourists, mean duration of sojourn, touristry flow density.

Those indicators express the main characteristics for touristry flow and are calculated as follows [2]:

- **mean number of tourists** is expressed by rate between sum of tourists recorded in a certain period of time ( $\Sigma T$ ) and the number of the days from that period ( $n$ ):

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

and shows the intensity of touristry flow in a certain period of time (calendar or touristry season).

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

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

and reflects the possibility of touristry offer to retain a tourist into a certain area, region or country.

- **touristry flow density** is the indicator which directly connect touristry flow with the residential population of the area or country. Is calculated as a rate between tourists number (T) and population number (P):

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

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Any human action is motivated by over-individual needs, which represent in their ensemble the possibility of humans' universality, through the concept of human been who live into a diversity of forms actualised in the context of such a cultural distinct, simple named urban or rural [7].

Capitalization of an area touristic potential could be synthetically expressed by some statistical indicators such as: touristic boarding capacity, arrivals (number of tourists) and overnights (days/tourist) [8], [9], [10], [11].

The existent touristic boarding capacity of touristic and agro-touristic boarding houses

from Bacău County in period 2012–2016 (tab. 1), varied between 542–1089 places in touristic boarding houses, the majority of them being founded in Bacău City and Slănic Moldova town and between 237–586 places in agro-touristic boarding houses, majority being settled in localities Mărgineni and Hemeiuş.

Table 1 Existent touristic boarding capacity on touristic accommodation units (touristic boarding houses and agro-touristic boarding houses) and localities from Bacău County

Types of touristic boarding units	Localities	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		MU: beds				
Touristic boarding houses	Total	542	721	743	1089	995
	Bacău City	145	177	206	231	218
	Moineşti City	38	50	50	66	66
	Oneşti City	78	78	78	164	121
	Comăneşti Town	53	53	55	55	44
	Dărmăneşti Town	30	30	30	62	38
	Slănic Moldova Town	126	262	253	325	323
Târgu Ocna Town	72	71	71	186	185	
Agro-touristic boarding houses	Total	237	267	277	564	586
	Moineşti City	:	:	:	30	30
	Oneşti City	:	:	:	18	18
	Comăneşti Town	:	:	:	22	22
	Slănic Moldova Town	30	30	:	27	27
	Asău	14	:	:	:	:
	Bereşti-Tazlău	:	35	35	35	35
	Filipeşti	:	:	40	40	40
	Ghimeş-Făget	18	18	18	18	18
	Gîrleni	:	:	:	13	13
	Hemeiuş	68	58	58	69	69
	Iteşti	:	:	:	30	30
	Letea Veche	:	:	:	21	21
	Măgura	:	:	:	:	30
	Mărgineni	56	75	75	73	73
	Nicolae Bălcescu	18	18	18	18	18
Oituz	:	:	:	67	59	
Orbeni	:	:	:	34	34	
Sănduleni	33	33	33	33	33	
Ştefan cel Mare	:	:	:	16	16	

Legend: ':' – missing data;

Note: Yearly NIS collect statistical data from touristic boarding units with an existent accommodation capacity of minimum 5 places-beds and over.

Source: insse.ro

The number of touristic boarding structures with accommodation functions such as touristic and agro-touristic boarding houses from Bacău County, during 2012–2016 is presented in table 2. Number of touristic boarding houses from Bacău County, in the analysed period (2012–2016) was between 28 and 50 boarding houses, majority

of them being founded in the spa-climatic towns Slănic Moldova, Târgu Ocna and in Bacău City. Number of agro-touristic boarding houses from Bacău County in the same period (2012–2016), varied between 12 and 37 boarding houses, localities with more than one boarding house being Bereşti-Tazlău, Filipeşti, Hemeiuş and Mărgineni.

Table 2 Touristy boarding structures with touristy accommodation functions on types of structures (touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses) and localities from Bacău County

Types of touristy boarding units	Localities	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Touristy boarding houses	Total	28	35	35	50	45
	Bacău City	6	7	8	10	9
	Moinești City	2	3	3	3	3
	Onești City	3	3	3	7	5
	Comănești Town	3	3	3	3	2
	Dărmănești Town	2	2	2	3	2
	Slănic Moldova Town	5	10	9	12	12
	Târgu Ocna Town	7	7	7	12	12
Agro-touristy boarding houses	Total	12	14	15	36	37
	Moinești City	:	:	:	1	1
	Onești City	:	:	:	1	1
	Comănești Town	:	:	:	1	1
	Slănic Moldova Town	1	1	:	1	1
	Asău	1	:	:	:	:
	Berești-Tazlău	:	3	3	4	4
	Filipești	:	:	2	2	2
	Ghimeș-Făget	1	1	1	1	1
	Gîrleni	:	:	:	1	1
	Hemeiuș	4	3	3	4	4
	Itești	:	:	:	1	1
	Letea Veche	:	:	:	1	1
	Măgura	:	:	:	:	1
	Mărgineni	2	3	3	3	3
	Nicolae Bălcescu	1	1	1	1	1
	Oituz	:	:	:	7	7
	Orbeni	:	:	:	1	1
Sănduleni	2	2	2	5	5	
Ștefan cel Mare	:	:	:	1	1	

Legend: ':' – missing data;

Note: Aren't included in the statistical research, the touristy boarding structure with functions of touristy accommodation with an installed accommodation capacity less than 5 places

Source: insse.ro

Tourists' number (arrivals) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses on types of tourist's in Bacău County, in period 2012–2016, is presented in table 3.

Number of tourists on tourists' type, in touristy boarding houses during analysed period (2012–2016) shown that over 95% (95.10%) from arrivals belongs to Romanian tourists. Number of tourists on tourists' type, in agro-touristy boarding houses during the same period (2012–2016) enlightened also that over 95% (95.31%) from arrivals belongs to Romanian tourists.

Tourists' number (arrivals) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses on localities from Bacău County, in period 2012–2016, is presented in table 4. Tourists' number (arrivals) in touristy boarding houses increased constantly during the analysed period being with 69.82% higher in 2016 face to 2012 and also in agro-touristy boarding houses was with 277.29% higher in 2016 face to 2012.

Number of days/tourist (overnights) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses on tourists' type in Bacău County, in period 2012–2016, is presented in table 5.

Table 3 Tourists' arrivals in touristy boarding structures with functions of touristy accommodation, on types of structures (touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses) and on types of tourists in Bacău County

Types of touristy boarding units	Tourists' type	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		MU: number of persons				
Touristy boarding houses	TOTAL	18660	21532	22641	30190	31690
	Romanians	17740	20447	21610	28857	29956
	Foreigners	920	1085	1031	1333	1734
Agro-touristy boarding houses	TOTAL	2731	6013	7097	7994	10304
	Romanians	2729	5597	7007	7430	9775
	Foreigners	2	416	90	564	529

Source: insse.ro

Table 4 Tourists' arrivals in touristy boarding structures with functions of touristy accommodation, on types of structures (touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses) and localities from Bacău County

Types of touristy boarding units	Localities	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		MU: places				
Touristy boarding houses	Total	18660	21532	22641	30190	31690
	Bacău City	9183	10530	10882	13658	14980
	Moinești City	333	1220	1058	2321	2713
	Onești City	2443	1923	1536	1807	2560
	Comănești Town	1640	2164	1923	3392	3508
	Dărmănești Town	660	596	762	770	532
	Slănic Moldova Town	1828	3993	5322	5957	5383
	Târgu Ocna Town	2573	1106	1158	2183	2014
	Oituz Town	:	:	:	102	:
Agro-touristy boarding houses	Total	2731	6013	7097	7994	10304
	Bacău City	:	:	:	147	102
	Moinești City	166	:	:	:	:
	Comănești Town	:	:	:	991	1739
	Slănic Moldova Town	1039	782	:	:	:
	Berești-Tazlău	:	149	180	232	98
	Filipești	:	:	96	198	4
	Ghimeș-Făget	17	13	13	37	49
	Gîrleni	:	:	:	270	618
	Hemeiș	901	1541	1645	1709	1885
	Itești	:	:	:	34	14
	Letea Veche	:	:	:	:	36
	Măgura	:	:	:	:	1642
	Mărgineni	214	2804	4624	2800	2415
	Nicolae Bălcescu	264	516	317	186	314
	Oituz	:	:	:	51	27
	Poduri	:	:	:	1222	846
	Racova	:	:	:	:	308
Sănduleni	130	208	222	71	114	
Ștefan cel Mare	:	:	:	46	93	

Legend: ':' – missing data;

Source: insse.ro

Number of days/tourist (overnights), on tourists' type, in touristy boarding houses during the analysed period (2012–2016), show that over 92% from overnights (92.36%) belongs to Romanian tourists.

Number of days/tourist (overnights), on tourists' type, in agro-touristy boarding houses during the same period (2012–2016), enlightened that over 93% from overnights (93.15%) belongs to Romanian tourists.

Table 5 Overnights of tourists in touristic boarding structures with functions of touristic accommodation, on types of structures (touristic and agro-touristic boarding houses) and on types of tourists in Bacău County

Types of touristic boarding units	Tourists' type	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		MU: number of persons				
Touristic boarding houses	TOTAL	33687	34399	40010	53032	54653
	Romanians	31394	31893	37576	49627	48800
	Foreigners	2293	2506	2434	3405	5853
Agro-touristic boarding houses	TOTAL	4067	8502	10946	14085	19035
	Romanians	4058	8006	10584	12731	17378
	Foreigners	9	496	362	1354	1657

Source: insse.ro

Population in accordance with the residence represent the number of persons with Romanian citizenship and with residence on territory of Romania, delimited by administrative-territorial criteria. The residence of a person is the address at which he declares that have the main residence, written in the ID card, as it is provided in the evidence of states' administrative bureaus. To

establish the value of this indicator we don't take in account the usual residence, the period and/or the reason of absence from residence (*insse.ro*). Population in accordance with the residence at 1<sup>st</sup> of January on localities from Bacău County is presented in table 6. Those numbers will be used for calculus of touristic flow density in Bacău County (on localities) during period 2012–2016.

 Table 6 Population in accordance with the residence at 1<sup>st</sup> of January on localities from Bacău County

Localities	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MU: number of persons					
TOTAL	753218	751354	749179	748866	747689
Bacău City	195973	195088	194952	196447	197362
Moinești City	25244	25088	24927	24824	24715
Onești City	54643	54034	53553	53167	52639
Comănești Town	24683	24529	24313	24203	24059
Dărmănești Town	14790	14825	14788	14808	14777
Slănic Moldova Town	5262	5248	5223	5200	5169
Târgu Ocna Town	13472	13393	13326	13248	13134
Berești-Tazlău	5815	5799	5765	5756	5740
Filipești	4704	4718	4729	4711	4681
Ghimeș-Făget	4950	4937	4895	4914	4910
Gîrleni	7064	7080	7089	7073	7098
Hemeiuș	4832	5003	5147	5299	5512
Itești	1498	1518	1503	1509	1499
Letea Veche	6221	6422	6556	6692	6903
Măgura	4683	4826	4921	5009	5105
Mărgineni	9479	9638	9723	9792	9863
Nicolae Bălcescu	10063	10079	10139	10117	10081
Oituz	9623	9592	9600	9571	9509
Poduri	8182	8194	8172	8164	8151
Racova	3579	3605	3625	3600	3578
Sănduleni	4757	4737	4724	4700	4675
Ștefan cel Mare	5152	5233	5229	5231	5257

Source: insse.ro

Quantification of touristic flow is based on different methods, with different complexity degrees and uses a large scale of indicators,

the most representative being: mean number of tourists (Nt), mean duration of sojourn (Ds), touristic flow density (D) [1], [3], [4].

**Mean number of tourists (Nt)** in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Bacău County, in period 2012–2016, on types of tourists is presented in table 7.

Table 7 Mean number of tourists in touristy boarding structures with functions of touristy accommodation, on types of structures (touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses) and on types of tourists in Bacău County

Types of touristy boarding units	Tourists' type	Years				
		2012*	2013	2014	2015	2016
		MU: mean number of persons				
Touristy boarding houses	TOTAL	50.98	58.99	62.03	82.72	86.82
	Romanians	48.47	56.02	59.20	79.06	82.07
	Foreigners	2.51	2.97	2.83	3.66	4.75
Agro-touristy boarding houses	TOTAL	7.46	16.47	19.44	21.90	28.23
	Romanians	7.46	15.33	19.19	20.36	26.78
	Foreigners	0.005	1.14	0.25	1.54	1.45

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

This indicator which show the intensity of touristy flow into a certain period of time (calendar or touristy season) [12] in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Bacău County on types of tourist recorded mean values in those 5 analysed years (2012–2016), of 64.96 Romanian tourists and 3.54 foreigner ones in touristy boarding houses and 17.82 Romanian tourists respectively 0.87 foreigner ones in agro-touristy boarding houses, numbers which suggest a low intensity of touristy flow quantified by the mean tourists number. So it was observed that mean number of Romanian tourists is much greater than the number of foreigner ones also in touristy boarding houses with 1735.02% as well as in agro-touristy boarding houses with 1948.27%.

Mean number of tourists (Nt) recorded in analysed period (2012–2016), in Bacău County, show a higher intensity of touristy flow in touristy boarding houses face to agro-touristy ones with 264.53% for Romanian tourists, as well as for the foreigner tourists with 306.89%.

Mean number of tourists increased constantly during the analysed period being with 70.30% higher in 2016 face to 2012 in touristy boarding houses and also constantly increased in the case of agro-touristy boarding houses being with 278.41% higher in 2016 face to 2012.

**Mean duration of sojourn (Ds)** in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Bacău County, in period 2012–2016, on types of tourists is presented in table 8.

Table 8 Mean duration of sojourn in touristy boarding structures with functions of touristy accommodation, on types of structures (touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses) and on types of tourists in Bacău County

Types of touristy boarding units	Tourists' type	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		MU: mean number of persons				
Touristy boarding houses	TOTAL	1.80	1.60	1.77	1.76	1.72
	Romanians	1.77	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.63
	Foreigners	2.49	2.30	2.36	2.55	3.37
Agro-touristy boarding houses	TOTAL	1.49	1.41	1.54	1.76	1.85
	Romanians	1.49	1.43	1.51	1.71	1.77
	Foreigners	4.5	1.19	4.02	2.40	3.13

This indicator which show the mean staying period (days) of tourists in accommodation units and so reflects the possibility of the offer to keep the tourist into a certain area or region [12], in touristy and

agro-touristy boarding houses from Bacău County, on types of tourists, in the analysed period (2012–2016), show mean values of 1.68 days for Romanian tourists and 2.61 days for foreigner ones in touristy boarding



houses respectively 1.58 days for Romanian tourists and 3.05 days for foreigner ones in agro-touristy boarding houses, observing the fact that mean duration of sojourn of foreigner tourists is greater than mean duration of sojourn of Romanian ones also at touristy boarding houses with 55.36% as well as in agro-touristy boarding houses with 93.03%.

Mean duration of sojourn (Ds) in analysed period (2012–2016), in Bacău County, presented fluctuations and show the fact that mean staying duration (days) of tourists in accommodation units is higher for

touristy boarding houses face to agro-touristy ones with only 6.33% for Romanian tourists and mean staying period (days) of tourists in accommodation units is higher in agro-touristy boarding houses face to touristy ones with 16.86% for foreigners.

**Touristy flow density (D)** is the indicator which directly connects the touristy flow with the resident population of a region or country.

Touristy flow density (D) in touristy and agro-touristy boarding house during 2012–2016, by localities from Bacău County is presented in table 9.

Table 9 Touristy flow density in localities from Bacău County

Types of touristy boarding units	Localities	Years				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MU: number of persons						
Touristy boarding houses	Bacău City	0.047	0.054	0.056	0.069	0.076
	Moinești City	0.013	0.048	0.042	0.093	0.109
	Onești City	0.045	0.035	0.029	0.034	0.048
	Comănești Town	0.066	0.088	0.079	0.140	0.146
	Dărmănești Town	0.045	0.040	0.051	0.052	0.036
	Slănic Moldova Town	0.350	0.760	1.018	1.145	1.041
	Târgu Ocna Town	0.190	0.082	0.087	0.164	0.153
	Oituz	-	-	-	0.010	-
Agro-touristy boarding houses	Bacău City	-	-	-	0.0007	0.0005
	Moinești City	0.006	-	-	-	-
	Comănești Town	-	-	-	0.041	0.072
	Slănic Moldova Town	0.200	0.149	-	-	-
	Berești-Tazlău	-	0.025	0.031	0.040	0.017
	Filipești	-	-	0.020	0.042	0.0008
	Ghimeș-Făget	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.010
	Gîrleni	-	-	-	0.038	0.087
	Hemeiuș	0.190	0.308	0.319	0.322	0.342
	Itești	-	-	-	0.022	0.009
	Letea Veche	-	-	-	-	0.005
	Măgura	-	-	-	-	0.321
	Mărgineni	0.022	0.290	0.475	0.285	0.244
	Nicolae Bălcescu	0.026	0.051	0.031	0.018	0.031
	Oituz	-	-	-	0.005	0.003
	Poduri	-	-	-	0.149	0.103
	Racova	-	-	-	-	0.086
Sănduleni	0.027	0.044	0.047	0.015	0.024	
Ștefan cel Mare	-	-	-	0.008	0.017	

Usually this indicator has a sub-unitary value in the areas with mean and low touristy flow [12], as in the case of touristy flow in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses in the localities from Bacău County exception being Slănic Moldova town which during 2014–2016 had a touristy flow density with supra-unitary values, so the touristy flow

density was higher. In the analysed period (2012–2016) mean values of 0.175 tourists in touristy boarding houses and 0.088 tourists in the agro-touristy ones show a very low touristy flow density in connection with the residential population of the localities in which are founded touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses.



Touristy flow density (D), by localities, in the analysed period (2012–2016), as indicator which directly connects touristy flow with residential population of localities from Bacău County reveal a touristy flow density higher in the case of touristy boarding houses which are in the urban area with 98.86% in comparison with the agro-touristy ones from the rural area.

## CONCLUSIONS

**Mean number of tourists (Nt)**, in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Bacău County recorded mean values during those 5 analysed years (2012–2016), of 64.96 Romanian tourists in touristy boarding houses and 17.82 Romanian tourists in agro-touristy ones, values which suggest a mean intensity of touristy flow quantified in mean number of Romanian tourists and 3.54 foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses respectively 0.87 foreigner tourists in agro-touristy ones, values which suggest a low intensity of touristy flow quantified in mean number of foreigner tourists. It was observed that mean number of Romanian tourists is greater than the one of foreigner tourists both in touristy boarding houses, with 1735.02% as well in agro-touristy ones with 1948.27%.

Mean number of tourists (Nt) recorded in the analysed period (2012–2016), in Bacău County, show a touristy flow intensity higher in touristy boarding houses face to agro-touristy ones with 264.53% both for Romanian tourists as well as for the foreigner ones with 306.89%.

**Mean duration of sojourn (Ds)**, in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses from Bacău County on tourists' type in the same analysed period (2012–2016) show mean values of 1.68 days for Romanian tourists in touristy boarding houses and 1.58 for Romanian tourists in agro-touristy ones and 2.61 days for foreigner tourists in touristy boarding houses respectively 3.05 days for foreigner tourists in agro-touristy ones, being observed the fact that mean sojourn duration of foreigner tourists is higher than mean sojourn duration of Romanian tourists both in touristy boarding houses with 55.36% as well as in agro-touristy ones with 93.03%.

Mean duration of sojourn (Ds) in analysed period (2012–2016), in Bacău County, show the fact that mean staying duration (days) of tourists in accommodation units is higher for touristy boarding houses face to agro-touristy ones with 6.33% for Romanian tourists and mean staying duration (days) of tourists in accommodation units is higher for agro-touristy boarding houses face to touristy ones with 16.86% for foreigner tourists.

**Touristy flow density (D)**, in touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses by localities from Bacău County in analysed period (2012–2016) show mean values of 0.175 tourists in touristy boarding houses and 0.088 tourists in agro-touristy ones, values which suggest a very low touristy flow in connection with the residential population of the localities in which are founded touristy and agro-touristy boarding houses in Bacău County with the exception of Slănic Moldova town where in period 2014–2016 the density of touristy flow had supra-unitary values, so we can talk of a high touristy flow density. Touristy flow density, as indicator which directly connects touristy movement with residential population of Bacău County reveal a higher touristy flow density with 98.86%, in case of touristy boarding houses from urban area in comparison with agro-touristy ones which are mainly founded in rural area.

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