

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOURIST ACTIVITY THAT IS IN FREE FALL

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Abstract

The authors, based on the study, wanted to highlight the evolution of tourism in our country. The data used in the calculation are for the first semester of 2020, as well as from June 2020. The data are interpreted in the dynamic evolution from one month to another, but also, by comparative study, with the same period from 2019 or June of the previous year.

Due to the economic and financial crisis, based on the study, based on data published by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat regarding Romania, there is clearly an enormous loss in tourism in our country, in the HoReCa system, as well as in other fields. activity, as a result of the effects of the health crisis (COVID 19), which has recently been correlated with the effects of the economic and financial crisis.

Based on the study, using statistical indicators specific to the tourism activity, it was revealed that in all these statistical quantities there are particularly large decreases. If until now tourism contributes, however with a not very large size, to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product, it is obvious that in 2020, the share that tourism will have in the formation of the result indicator Gross Domestic Product will be even lower.

From the study carried out, certain conclusions can be drawn on how to act in order to successfully recover the tourism activity as a whole.

Keywords: *developments, crises, tourism, statistical indicators, economy, investments.*

JEL Classification: *D25, D80, E30*

1. Introduction

The tourist activity in Romania has always represented an important field of the national economy, there being the possibility that through a judicious organization and the placement of investments this field of activity will be in continuous growth. This is how new forms of tourism have developed every year, based on the complex tourist attractions that Romania offers.

Romania is a blessed country, which has through its geographical structure all the possibilities for tourism development. We do not exclude tourism for business purposes, but we refer primarily to tourism that takes place in the conditions in which Romania has complex attractions: seaside, mountain area, spas, special historical landscapes, landforms that give a series of incentives to tourists, The Danube Delta unique in its way worldwide.

Of course, we cannot now resort to too complex an analysis of how investment in tourism has been supported over time, but if we go back to 2020 we can draw some conclusions that are downright creepy. HoReCa, tourism and other activities associated with these two activities, due to the health crisis (COVID 19), but also a weak strategy fell virtually close to zero. All tourist locations are currently experiencing huge losses due to inactivity, due to restrictions on the movement of foreign or Romanian tourists, as well as due to the danger of multiplying corona virus infections.

In the first six months (July suggests an even more disastrous date) the results were modest. The number of tourists in general, and especially of those in business or tourist interest, have been reduced. The tourist locations, including the resorts and all the other possibilities available to Romania, had a coverage coefficient of approximately 25%, ie a quarter of the normal capacity. Against this background, the tourist units suffered huge losses, a context in which employees became technically unemployed, some lost their jobs, salaries are difficult to insure and especially the prospect of relaunch being difficult and often only theoretically possible to relaunch.

The data from this study provided by the National Institute of Statistics or taken from Eurostat, reveal a situation in free fall of the tourism activity, which could lead to losses in the calculation of the result indicator, the Gross Domestic Product.

The authors inventoried the data one by one, correlated them, interpreted them and drew the conclusions that emerge from this evolution of the tourist activity in Romania.

2. Literature review

Anghelache, Anghel and Iacob (2020) presented the main statistical indicators used in economic analyzes. Anghelache (2017) analyzed the concrete situation of Romanian tourism, the natural potential it has that has not been preserved and developed. Carballo et al (2015) analyzed aspects regarding the economic evaluation of the image of the tourist destination. Choi and Cai (2016) assessed the relationship between the image of the country - tourist destinations - the intention of visitors. De Nisco et al (2017) showed that the best ambassadors of a country are tourists satisfied with their stay. Iorio and Corsale (2010) highlighted that the development of Romanian rural tourism is unequal in terms of territorial areas. Kladou, Giannopoulos and Assiouras (2014) studied the type of tourism in relation to the perception of the image of the destination in a national context. Light (2007) studied the way in which the Romanian state managed the tourism activity related to the Dracula phenomenon, without it being in accordance with Romania's self-image. Mody, Day et al. (2017) analyzed the correlation between the country's image and the loyalty of tourists to tour operators. Medina-Munoz et al (2015) studied the impact of tourism on poverty reduction. Zhang et al (2017) examined how the country's image affects tourist destination assessments.

3. Some methodological clarifications

We make some clarifications, included in the methodology of the National Institute of Statistics, in order to facilitate the understanding and analysis of the data included in this study. Thus, the arrival of a tourist is registered when a person is registered in the register of the tourist reception structure with tourist accommodation function, in order to be accommodated one or more nights. In each tourist reception structure with tourist accommodation function, only one arrival per tourist is considered, regardless of the number of overnight stays resulting from his uninterrupted stay.

The overnight stay is the interval of 24 hours, starting with the hotel time, for which a person is registered in the tourist accommodation and benefits from accommodation on account of the tariff related to the occupied space, even if the actual stay is less than the mentioned interval.

The index of net use of tourist accommodation places expresses the relationship between the tourist accommodation capacity in operation and its effective use by tourists, in a determined period. It results from the calculation by reporting the total number of overnight stays, to the tourist accommodation capacity in operation, from the respective period.

The nomenclature of accommodation structures was established starting from the list of authorized accommodation structures, downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Economy, Energy and Business Environment - Department for Tourism, on February 21, 2020. The list included 14928 structures, of which apartments and rooms for rent were removed. At the time of this release 1457 units were closed due to COVID 19 and 1934 units were undergoing major repairs.

The number of arrivals, respectively overnight stays does not include the quarantined persons, accommodated in the tourist structures.

4. Data, results and discussions

The analysis of the evolution of the tourist activity of Romania, in the first semester (01.01-30.06.2020) of the current year we consider it important, in the conditions in which, on the background of the sanitary crisis (COVID 19) the tourist activity was the most affected.

Also, HoReCa was in great suffering, and for the second part of 2020, results can be seen far from the tourist potential that Romania has.

We will pay attention to the presentation and analysis of statistical indicators on tourism activity, respectively: arrivals and overnight stays in the first six months and separately in June; average length of stay in Romania; the index of net use of accommodation places; regional distribution of arrivals; arrivals of foreign tourists by country of residence; the regional structure of the occupation of accommodation spaces; arrivals according to the structure of the means of transport. The same indicators are used for departures.

In June 2020, compared to June 2019, the arrivals in tourist accommodation structures with accommodation functions decreased by 74.5%, and the overnight stays by 76.4%. Compared to June 2019, in June 2020, at the border points, the arrivals of foreign visitors decreased by 68.7%, and the departures abroad of Romanian visitors decreased by 68.1%.

Table 1 shows the data on arrivals and departures by geographical area.

Table 1. Arrivals and overnight stays in tourist reception structures with accommodation functions - June

	Arrivals			Overnights		
	June 2019 (Thousands)	June 2020 (Thousands)	June 2020 compared to June 2019 (%)	June 2019 (Thousands)	June 2020 (Thousands)	June 2020 compared to June 2019 (%)
Total	1308,9	334,0	25,5	2993,4	705,3	23,6
Romanian tourists	1022,8	321,0	31,4	2442,0	678,0	27,8
Foreign tourists **) of which:	286,1	13,0	4,5	551,4	27,3	5,0
- Europe	212,2	11,2	5,3	394,9	22,9	5,8
European Union***)	169,0	9,0	5,3	313,9	18,6	5,9
- Asia	37,9	*	-	79,1	1,0	1,3
- North America	24,1	1,0	4,1	55,8	1,7	3,0
- South America	2,3	*	-	4,6	*	-
- Africa	2,2	*	-	4,1	1,0	24,4

*) Data less than 0.5; **) By country of residence; ***) Data on the European Union have been recalculated without the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

The figures number 1 and 2 show the distribution of foreign and Romanian tourists in the tourist accommodation structures in June 2020.

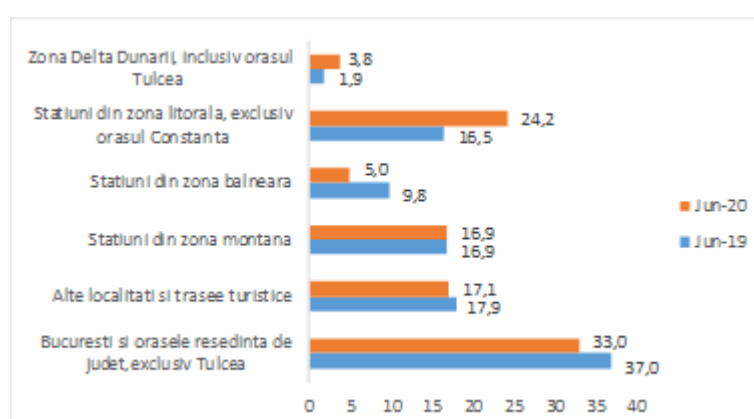
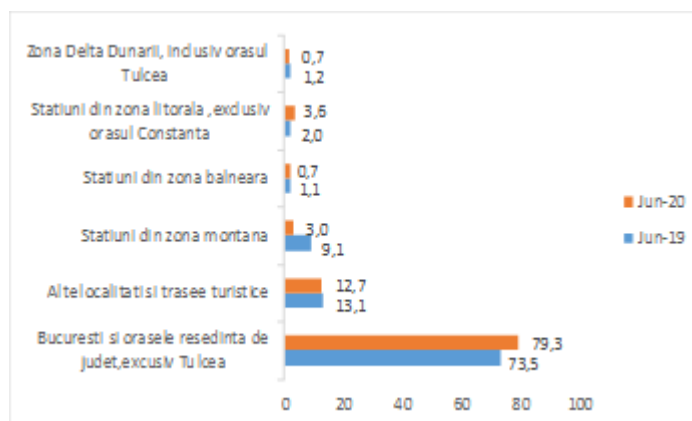


Figure 1. Distribution of Romanian tourists' arrivals in tourist reception structures, by tourist areas, in June 2020 compared to June 2019 (%)**Figure 2. Distribution of foreign tourists' arrivals in tourist reception structures, by tourist areas, in June 2020 compared to June 2019 (%)**

Regarding arrivals, we find that in June 2020 they amounted to 334.0 thousand, down 74.5% compared to June 2019.

In June 2020, the arrivals of Romanian tourists in the tourist reception structures with accommodation functions represented 96.1%, while the foreign tourists represented 3.9%.

Regarding the arrivals of foreign tourists in the tourist reception structures, the largest share was held by those in Europe (86.2% of the total foreign tourists), the vast majority being Eurocommunity.

The overnight stays in June 2020 amounted to 705.3 thousand, down 76.4% compared to those in June 2019.

In June 2020, the overnight stays of Romanian tourists in the tourist reception structures with accommodation functions represented 96.1%, while the overnight stays of foreign tourists represented 3.9%. The largest share was held by those in Europe (83.9% of total foreign tourists), the vast majority being from countries belonging to the European Union.

In June 2020, the average length of stay was 2.1 days for Romanian tourists and foreign tourists.

The index of net use of accommodation in June 2020 was 13.8% of total tourist accommodation structures, decreasing by 21.9% compared to June 2019. Higher rates of use of accommodation in June 2020 were registered in bungalows (33.7%), campsites (15.4%), hotels (14.9%), tourist villas (13.7%), tourist cottages (12.5%), pensions agrotourism (12.4%), accommodation on ships (11.9%), tourist chalets (11.8%) and tourist pensions (11.2%).

The registration at the border points of the arrivals of foreigners was in June 2020 of 409.4 thousand, decreasing by 68.7% compared to June 2019. The means of road and air transport were the most used for arrivals from abroad, representing 83.1% and 14.0% of the total number of arrivals, respectively.

The registration at the border points, of the Romanians' departures was in June 2020 of 653.2 thousand, decreasing by 68.1% compared to June 2019. The means of road and air transport were the most used for the departures abroad, representing 67.3%, respectively 31.8% of the total number of departures.

Arrivals and overnight stays in tourist reception structures in the first six months of 2020 are summarized in table number 2:

Table 2. Arrivals and overnight stays in tourist reception structures with accommodation functions - period 01.01-30.06.2020

	Arrivals	Overnights
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	Period 01.01-30.06 2019 (Thousands)	Period 1.01-30.06 2020 (Thousands)	Period 01.01- 30.06.2020 compared to the period 01.01-30.06. 2019 (%)	Period 01.01-30.06 2019 (Thousands)	Period 01.01-30.06 2020 (Thousands)	Period 1.01- 30.06.2020 compared to the period 1.01-30.06. 2019 (%)
Total	5616,3	2148,2	38,2	11409,1	4280,0	37,5
Romanian tourists	4409,7	1849,9	42,0	9034,5	3635,3	40,2
Foreign tourists ^{*)} of which:	1206,6	298,3	24,7	2374,6	644,7	27,1
- Europe	895,9	223,0	24,9	1718,4	470,7	27,4
European Union ^{**)}	694,5	160,9	23,2	1315,6	333,3	25,3
- Asia	159,3	38,7	24,3	343,7	98,7	28,7
- North America	86,1	16,4	19,0	183,5	34,4	18,7
- South America	9,6	2,5	26,0	20,2	5,7	28,2
- Africa	9,2	3,1	33,7	17,7	6,9	39,0

*) By country of residence;

***) Data on the European Union were recalculated without the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

From table number 2, it results that the arrivals registered in the tourist reception structures in the period 01.01.-30.06.2020 amounted to 2148.2 thousand, decreasing by 61.8% compared to the similar period in 2019.

Between 01.01.-30.06.2020, the arrivals of Romanian tourists in the structures of tourist reception with accommodation functions represented 86.1%, while foreign tourists represented 13.9%. The largest share was held by those in Europe (74.8% of total foreign tourists), and of these 72.2% were from countries belonging to the European Union.

Regarding overnight stays between 01.01.-30.06.2020 there were 4280.0 thousand, decreasing by 62.5% compared to those of the similar period of 2019.

Between 01.01.-30.06.2020, the overnight stays of Romanian tourists in the structures of tourist reception with accommodation functions represented 84.9%, while the overnight stays of foreign tourists represented 15.1%. The largest share was held by tourists from Europe, 73.0% of total foreign tourists, and of these 70.8% were from countries belonging to the European Union.

The average length of stay between 1.01.-30.06.2020 was 2.0 days for Romanian tourists and 2.2 days for foreign tourists.

The index of net use of accommodation places in the period 01.01.-30.06.2020 was 19.4% on total tourist accommodation structures, decreasing by 9.0% compared to the similar period of 2019. Higher use rates were registered in bungalows (23.7%), hotels (23.0%), tourist villas (16.7%), hostels (16.2%), tourist pensions (15.1%) tourist chalets (13.5%), agrotourism pensions (13.0%) and accommodation on ships (11.9%).

By counties, between 01.01.-30.06.2020, the number of tourist arrivals registered higher values in Bucharest (324.4 thousand), Brasov (277.0 thousand), Constanta (133.8 thousand), Prahova (115.8 thousand), Cluj (102.3 thousand), Bihor (89.9 thousand), Mures (88.4 thousand), Sibiu (81.3 thousand) and Suceava (79.6 thousand) and the overnight stays of tourists registered higher values in: Bucharest (580.0 thousand), Brasov (564.7 thousand), Constanta (365.7 thousand), Prahova (249.2 thousand), Bihor (188.6 thousand), Cluj (184, 7 thousand), Valcea (180.5 thousand), Timis (172.2 thousand), Mures (169.1 thousand) and Suceava (161.7 thousand). The data on tourist arrivals and overnight stays by counties are structured in table number 3.

Table 3. Arrivals and overnight stays of tourists by counties period 01.01-30.06.2020

Counties	Arrivals			Overnights		
	Total	Romanian	foreign tourists	Total	Romanian	foreign tourists
Total	2148180	1849892	298288	4279980	3635320	644660
Alba	32670	30809	1861	59284	55400	3884

Arad	44058	36161	7897	69176	57132	12044
Arges	39567	35245	4322	57919	49138	8781
Bacau	31145	29667	1478	62243	57647	4596
Bihor	89869	82755	7114	188630	174511	14119
Bistrita-Nasaud	15750	14622	1128	27986	26366	1620
Botosani	7999	7587	412	13236	11978	1258
Brasov	276994	259882	17112	564703	522485	42218
Braila	17749	16896	853	34055	30543	3512
Bucharest	324440	177119	147321	580025	278456	301569
Buzau	15554	15071	483	28630	27577	1053
Calarasi	3500	3074	426	9060	7957	1103
Caras-Severin	39971	39215	756	106382	101261	5121
Cluj	102317	89129	13188	184742	156488	28254
Constanta	133753	128800	4953	365738	350972	14766
Covasna	24455	23377	1078	66810	63840	2970
Dambovita	25927	24617	1310	57793	53382	4411
Dolj	23999	21968	2031	42625	38095	4530
Galati	22311	20517	1794	37329	31305	6024
Giurgiu	4701	4475	226	8886	8276	610
Gorj	24553	24158	395	52401	49901	2500
Harghita	35734	31904	3830	72007	62950	9057
Hunedoara	28947	26563	2384	46292	42170	4122
Ialomita	7004	6698	306	21531	20802	729
Iasi	63123	52237	10886	102080	81633	20447
Ilfov	29754	21153	8601	46141	34288	11853
Maramures	42575	39356	3219	77905	72415	5490
Mehedinti	16324	15372	952	29731	28280	1451
Mures	88372	82038	6334	169140	152688	16452
Neamt	32095	31280	815	52953	51250	1703
Olt	6941	5996	945	21722	18612	3110
Prahova	115823	108288	7535	249170	227731	21439
Satu-Mare	25003	23662	1341	33101	30007	3094
Salaj	7065	6405	660	15791	13850	1941
Sibiu	81323	70985	10338	137935	117927	20008
Suceava	79600	76883	2717	161672	155541	6131
Teleorman	2742	2524	218	5034	4624	410
Timis	75077	56606	18471	172198	126345	45853
Tulcea	18949	18540	409	45470	43896	1574
Vaslui	8354	7603	751	12018	10799	1219
Valcea	74924	73607	1317	180514	177054	3460
Vrancea	7169	7048	121	9922	9748	174

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

By countries, most arrivals of foreign tourists staying in accommodation facilities with accommodation functions came from Germany (32.1 thousand), Israel (27.2 thousand), Italy (27.1 thousand), United Kingdom (18.5 thousand) and France (17.1 thousand). The data are structured in table number 4.

Table 4. Most arrivals of foreign tourists, by country of residence and tourist areas, during 01.01-30.06.2020

	Total	Bucharest and the county seat cities, exclusively Tulcea	Other localities and tourist routes	Resorts in the mountain area	Spas	Seaside resorts, excluding the city of Constanta	Danube Delta area, including the city of Tulcea
Total foreign tourists	298288	247471	28626	15978	4094	1730	389
Germany	32146	26616	3779	1255	247	209	40
Israel	27168	24924	400	1710	109	24	1
Italy	27093	23035	3117	601	107	103	130
UK	18475	15833	1132	1324	51	124	11
France	17131	14703	1490	686	151	60	41
US	14603	13038	1067	273	39	182	4
Hungary	13409	8352	3878	865	300	5	9
Republic of Moldova	12457	5780	1265	3096	2272	43	1
Spain	8858	7594	862	315	44	37	6
Greece	8450	7720	415	218	25	67	5
Turkey	8412	7340	711	196	59	104	2
Bulgaria	8044	6728	798	324	68	117	9
Poland	8023	6363	1144	345	70	85	16
Netherlands	7026	6169	620	172	15	44	6
Ukraine	6572	4720	848	882	65	36	21
Austria	6440	5470	630	263	58	17	2
Serbia	4631	3883	630	75	31	10	2
Belgium	4171	3486	456	146	42	36	5
The Russian Federation	3895	3045	336	434	38	38	4
Czech Republic	3372	2767	401	173	13	15	3
Ireland	2897	1751	148	979	5	14	0
Switzerland	2410	2052	245	70	16	27	0
Sweden	2230	1956	189	54	10	16	5
India	2111	1988	86	14	2	21	0
Denmark	1839	1464	298	51	14	8	4
Canada	1816	1532	174	75	10	22	3
China	1759	1399	238	104	14	4	0
Japan	1757	1598	108	44	0	7	0
Slovakia	1712	1355	236	110	3	7	1
Norway	1621	1235	227	109	0	13	37
Portugal	1545	1328	145	38	7	25	2
Cyprus	1434	1293	62	74	1	4	0
Croatia	1334	1114	175	25	3	15	2
Other countries	33447	29840	2316	878	205	191	17

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

The arrivals of foreign visitors in Romania, registered at the border points, were in the reference period 1.01.-30.06.2020 of 2724.8 thousand, decreasing by 50.8% compared to the same

period last year. The means of road and air transport were the most used for the arrivals of foreign visitors in Romania, representing 79.7%, respectively 17.6% of the total number of arrivals. The data are structured in table number 5.

Table 5. Arrivals of foreign visitors in Romania and departures of Romanian visitors abroad during January-June 2020

	June 2020	%	Jan-June 2020	%
Total arrivals	409421		2724837	
- Road transport	340125	83,1	2171132	79,7
- Rail transport	4069	1,0	26534	1,0
-Airline	57342	14,0	481296	17,6
-Naval transport	7885	1,9	45875	1,7
Total departures	653204		5121035	
-Road transport	439861	67,3	3525958	68,8
-Rail transport	3481	0,6	25185	0,5
-Airline	207912	31,8	1560158	30,5
-Naval transport	1950	0,3	9734	0,2

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

The departures of Romanian visitors abroad, registered at the border points, were in the period 1.01.-30.06.2020 of 5121.0 thousand, decreasing by 49.6% compared to the period 1.01.-30.06.2019.

The means of road and air transport were the most used for departures abroad, representing 68.8%, respectively 30.5% of the total number of departures. The data are contained in table number 6.

Table 6. Evolution of arrivals and departures in 2020 compared to 2019

	June 2019	June 2020/ June 2019 (%)	Jan-June 2019	Year 2020/ Year 2019 (%)
Total arrivals	1310057	31,3	5543285	49,2
-Road transport	991073	34,3	4052370	53,6
-Rail transport	15245	26,7	60300	44,0
-Airline	283298	20,2	1350711	35,6
-Naval transport	20441	38,6	79904	57,4
Total departures	2049517	31,9	10151496	50,4
-Road transport	1367177	32,2	6741995	52,3
-Rail transport	9434	36,9	52791	47,7
-Airline	669554	31,1	3344909	46,6
-Naval transport	3352	58,2	11801	82,5

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

The distribution of foreign tourists' arrivals in the tourist reception structures, by specific areas in June 2020, compared to June 2019, is presented in table number 7.

Table 7. Distribution of foreign tourists' arrivals in tourist reception structures, by tourist areas, in June 2020 compared to June 2019

	June 2019	June 2020
Bucharest and the county seat cities, exclusively Tulcea	73,5	79,3
Other localities and tourist routes	13,1	12,7

Resorts in the mountain area	9,1	3,0
Spas in the spa area	1,1	0,7
Resorts in the coastal area exclusively Constanta	2,0	3,6
Danube Delta area, including the city of Tulcea	1,2	0,7

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

Most of them stayed in the tourist spaces in Bucharest and the county seat cities (without Tulcea), respectively 79.3% in June 2020, compared to 73.5% in June 2019. In other localities and tourist routes they reached 12.7% in June 2020, compared to 13.1% in June 2019. Also, in mountain and spa resorts they arrived 3.7% in June 2020, compared to 10.1% in June 2019. In the resorts in the coastal area and the Danube Delta, they arrived 4.3% in June 2020, compared to 3.2% in June 2019.

In turn, Romanian tourists preferred in June 2020 Bucharest and cities of county residences (33% in June 2020, compared to 37% in June 2019); other localities and tourist routes 17.1% in June 2020, compared to 17.9% in June 2019.

Romanians preferred in June 2020 to visit the resorts in the mountain area and the spa area, 21.9% in June 2020, compared to 26.7% in June 2019. The coastal area and the Danube Delta were the preferences of Romanian tourists in June 2020, respectively 28 %, compared to 18.4% in June 2019. The data are summarized in table number 8.

Table 8. Distribution of Romanian tourists' arrivals in tourist reception structures, by tourist areas, in June 2020 compared to June 2019

	June 2019	June 2020
Bucharest and the county seat cities, exclusively Tulcea	37,0	33,0
Other localities and tourist routes	17,9	17,1
Resorts in the mountain area	16,9	16,9
Spas in the spa area	9,8	5,0
Seaside resorts, excluding the city of Constanta	16,5	24,2
Danube Delta area, including the city of Tulcea	1,9	3,8

Source: Press release no. 199 / 03.08.2020 of the National Institute of Statistics

From the study of the entire volume of data on tourism in the first half of 2020 and especially in June 2020, it results that it has decreased significantly compared to 2019.

The effects are also materialized in the reduction of the turnover in tourism and as a consequence of the profitability. All companies recorded losses that will increase in the second half of 2020. Also, through the reduced activity in tourism, a significant number of jobs were lost, by going into technical unemployment or terminating employment contracts. There are enough data, but the study focused on the complex analysis of tourism activity.

5. Conclusions

From the study carried out by the authors, based on the data they had available, a series of theoretical and, especially, practical conclusions can be drawn. First of all, it is revealed that some deficiencies in the organization and development of tourism, investments that have been placed in this field have sometimes been unconvincing for many years.

At the same time, the health crisis has captured the field of tourism in the very preparation phase for the new summer season 2020. Against this background, the improvement works were obviously stopped by the national (government) strategy to reduce the infestation with the new coronavirus, the activity it was stopped for a long time. The gradual resumption of activity could not bring significant results, especially in the context in which, at least from the data on the evolution of the health crisis, negative conclusions can be drawn, the activity was reduced or difficult. This is clear from the study conducted in this article for the first six months of 2020.

The prospect of prolonging the health crisis will lead to an even greater reduction in tourism activity and, consequently, in the results obtained. We conclude by pointing out that, in addition to some measures that need to be taken to reduce the infestation with the new corona virus, a more careful strategy is needed in order to unblock a number of activities in this area.

Certainly, we will encounter difficulties as long as through the particularly negative effects that Romania registers in this field affected by the infection with the corona virus, many countries will refuse to receive Romanian citizens or will receive them with certain conditionalities. Also, many will avoid traveling to Romania, especially in the interest of tourism, in the context in which the danger of the pandemic is not stabilized or obviously controlled. The results in the field of HoReCa, tourism and other activities will impose even greater reductions with negative effects for the Romanian economy.

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