Capacity and Turnover in Public Accommodation Establishments in Hungary

According to Act I of 1978 on domestic trade, in Hungary all establishments operated as a business for overnight accommodation and residence, throughout the year or seasonally, authorised by a permit (hotels, pensions or guest houses, tourist hostels, youth hostels, holiday chalets, camping sites) qualify as public accommodation establishments. The criteria for the various types of public accommodation establishments are laid out in decree 45/1998 (24 June). When examining the capacity of public accommodation establishments it is moreover, important to emphasise that the concept of youth hostel has featured in tourist statistics since 1998, before which it was not defined, and that since 1998 guest houses have not come under public accommodation establishments. In this publication the data between 1990 and 2002 contains youth hostels (from 1998) but not guest houses.

The Capacity of Hungarian Public accommodation establishments

In the period under survey in Hungary the capacity of public accommodation establishments grew significantly: while in 1990, 927 units offered 187 025 beds to tourists, by 2002, 2938 units registered 293 072 beds, according to the data of the Central Statistical Office. This means that the number of units had risen by approximately three times, and the number of beds by almost 58%.
Figure 2 shows the distribution of commercial lodging units from 1990 to 2002 according to type of lodging.
In the 1990s the number of luxury four and five star hotels increased significantly, however their share showed no considerable change: in 2001 the market share of five star hotels was 0.4% based on number of units, and that of four star hotels was 2.8%. Between 1990 and 2002 the number of units in the highest category rose from four to twelve, and the number of four star hotels rose from 21 to 82. In 2002 12 five star hotels were operating in Hungary, ten of them in Budapest. There were 82 four star hotels, which accounted for around 10.5% of all hotel units (779 buildings). There was also a significant increase in capacity in two and three star hotels, the number of three star hotels rising from 83 to 400, and that of two star hotels rising from 97 to 210.

In contrast to this, the number of one star hotel units fell from 122 to 75 in the thirteen years following the change of political system. As a result of the steady development of lodgings, the proportion of high category hotels and pensions has risen considerably, and at the same time the proportion of camping sites and low category (i.e. one or two star) hotels to total public accommodation establishments has fallen. While in 1990 one star hotels accounted for 13.2% of all public accommodation establishments, by 2001 only 2.6% fell into this category. The number and proportion of pension units in the 1990s rose considerably: in
1990 176 pensions were being run (19.0%) but in 2001 the share of the 1050 pensions had grown to 35.7% of the total commercial lodging capacity.

Tourist hostels were also characterised by a significant increase in capacity (from 93 to 274), as were holiday chalets (from 166 to 409) and camping sites (from 165 to 317), but examination of their proportion shows that in the 1990s, the proportion of tourist hostels fell slightly, but the proportion of holiday houses and camping sites dropped considerably.

Within public accommodation establishments, the changes in the structure of hotel capacity and the move towards higher categories is due primarily to steadily implemented development of quality. With the conclusion of the privatisation process the owners have strived, by expanding the range of services and improving quality, to obtain a higher category ranking. It is due to these developments that while in the 1990s one and two star hotels together made up 67.0% of all hotels, in 2002 this ration was only 36.6%. At the same time, through the re-categorisation and development, the ratio of three star hotels grew the most (figures 3 and 4)
Figure 3

Distribution of hotel units, 1990 (as percentage of total hotels)

- One star: 37%
- Two star: 30%
- Three star: 26%
- Four star: 6%
- Five star: 1%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary

Figure 4

Distribution of hotel units, 2002 (as percentage of total hotels)

- One star: 10%
- Two star: 27%
- Three star: 52%
- Four star: 10%
- Five star: 1%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary
An important stage in categorising was Decree 45/1988 (24 June) of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism on the classification of lodgings for paying guests, and the qualification of rural accommodations, according to which a commercial lodging may not operate without a permit to operate and a classification, and a guest house or rural accommodation may not operate without being entered in the official register, and classified or qualified.

The conditions necessary for classification into the various categories are defined in the decree, and they include prescriptions relating to the equipment, rooms, dining areas and reception areas of the hotel. The decree also specifies the size of the rooms, the furniture and equipment in the rooms, the number of, and furniture and equipment in the water blocks. These cover the information to be given to guests, tools, lifts, car parks, garages, trade and staff entrances, staff clothing, reception staff’s knowledge of foreign languages, the frequency with which textiles are changed, the range of food and drink on offer, and other service such as left luggage, care of valuables, message service, early morning calls, and optional services.
The Regional Distribution of Public Accommodation Establishments

Tourist products in Hungary show a strong regional concentration. On 30 June 2002 2938 public accommodation establishments were operating in Hungary. In respect of the number of units the most important region in the country is Lake Balaton, followed by Western Transdanubia and Northern Hungary (figure 5). These three regions contain almost half of the public accommodation establishments.

In the period 1998-2002 the number of units of public accommodation establishments grew by 8.4%. The number of public accommodation establishments grew fastest in Northern Hungary, Western Transdanubia and the Lake Balaton regions.

The share of each region in the provision of public accommodation establishments did not change significantly: in the period under examination the share of the Western Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Lake Balaton and Lake Tisza region grew slightly, the share of Budapest and Central Danubian Region, Central Transdanubia, the Southern Hungarian Plains and the Northern Hungarian Plains fell a little, and the share of the Southern Transdanubia region stagnated (figure 5).

---

1 The Central Statistical Office has released regional statistics since 1998.
Considerable differences can be found in respect of the distribution of the types of public accommodation establishments between the regions. In the period under survey a considerable number of Hungarian hotels operated in the Lake Balaton or Budapest and Central Danubian regions: in 2002 almost half of all hotels (45.3%) were in these two regions. The vast majority of five star hotels were to be found in Budapest, whereas in the four star category, aside from Lake Balaton, the shares of Western Transdanubia and the Northern Hungarian Plains were the highest. The share of Budapest and Central Danubian Region and Lake Balaton was also one of the highest in the case of the lowest class of lodgings; in the three and one star category the Southern Hungarian Plains is also significant.

The range of youth hostels is concentrated in a similar fashion to the hotels, and in 2002 almost half of the units operated in two tourist regions (Southern Transdanubia and Northern Hungary). The distribution of tourist hostels and holiday houses is also relatively uneven, however, the distribution of pensions and camping sites (based on number of units) was better spread. (It should be noted that in certain regions such as Lake Tisza and Lake Balaton, camping sites play an important role).

The structure of public accommodation establishments within each region also showed significant differences. With the exception of Budapest and Central Danubian Region, Lake Balaton and Lake Tisza, pensions have the highest share in every region. In 2002, a third of
Tourism in Hungary 1990-2002

the public accommodation establishments units nationwide fell into this category: however the share for pensions in each region differs greatly.

The importance of hotels calculated in each region is somewhat more even. Their share in the Lake Balaton and Budapest and Central Danubian regions is markedly high, while in the Lake Tisza region it is notably low. If we take into account that the primary motivation for visitors to both Lake Balaton and Lake Tisza is rest and recreation, then the relatively high share of hotels in the Balaton region seems unjustified. If, however, in addition to the capacity of public accommodation establishments we also examine the capacity of private lodgings, the high proportion of hotels becomes low within the total range of lodgings. The nature of the tourism products justifies the ratio of hotels, which is significantly higher than average in the Budapest and Central Danubian region, and lower than average in the Lake Tisza region.

Of the other types of commercial accommodation, the share of holiday houses was high in the Lake Tisza and Balaton regions, the share of tourist houses was high in Northern Hungary and Budapest and Central Danubia, the share of youth hostels was high in Southern Transdanubia and Northern Hungary, and the share of camping sites was high in the Lake Balaton, Lake Tisza, Southern Hungarian Plains and Northern Hungarian Plains regions. On the basis of the statistics it can be said that the range of lodgings is in line with the tourist products on offer in these destinations.

**Turnover in Public Accommodation Establishments**

In 2002 in public accommodation establishments in Hungary approximately 6 million guests and 17.8 million guest nights were registered (figures 6 and 7). Between 1990 and 2002 the proportion of foreign guests fell from 67.9% to 49.4%, and the proportion of foreign guest nights from 76.0% to 56.7%. A favourable trend is that domestic tourism is slowly but steadily gaining momentum: between 1990 and 2002 the proportion of domestic guest grew from 32.1% to 50.6%, and the proportion of domestic guest nights grew from 24.0% to 43.3%.
Figure 6

Number of guests in public accommodation establishments, 1990-2002 (thousand)

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary
Between 1990 and 2002 nationwide the number of guests making use of public accommodation establishments services grew by 19.4%, while the number of guest nights spent by them increase by 25.9%.

**Turnover of guests in public accommodation establishments in the tourist regions**

In 2002 in public accommodation establishments in Hungary approximately 6 million guests and 17.8 million guest nights were registered (figure 8). The average length of stay was 3.1 days. Budapest and Central Danubia registered the most guests and guest nights, and accounted for 36.8% of all guests and 31.1% of all guest nights, while the second most popular region is Lake Balaton with 17.3% of all guests and 26.9% of all guest nights. Western Transdanubia, the third most important in terms of guest turnover registered 10.6% of guests, and 10.0% of the guest nights. Lake Tisza had the lowest turnover, with a 1.4% and 1.5% share of the guests and guest nights respectively. The regional concentration of demand

---

2 The Central Statistical Office has released data on the turnover of guests in the tourist regions since 1998.
is even stronger than that of the range available: 60% of the guest turnover was registered in two regions, and 70% in three regions.

Compared to 1998, in 2002 nationwide the number of guests making use of public accommodation establishments grew by 9.8%, and the nights spent by them increased by 5.5%. With the exception of the Southern Hungarian Plains region (-2.9%) there was a rise in the number of guests in every region, with the largest increases being recorded by public accommodation establishments in the Lake Tisza (+27.7%), Northern Hungarian Plains (+25.4%) and Southern Transdanubia (+18.8%) regions.

The number of guest nights showed a change similar to the number of guests. The greatest increase was registered in the Northern Hungarian Plains (+14.3%), but the number of guest nights rose in the Lake Tisza (+13.1%), Budapest and Central Danubian Region (+9.6%), Southern Transdanubia (+7.7%), Northern Hungary (+5.5%) Lake Balaton (+3.3%) and Western Transdanubia (+2.2%) regions (figure 9).

Figure 8

The turnover of guests in public accommodation establishments in the tourist regions, 2002
(thousand guests and thousand guest nights)

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary

Figure 9
Ratio of Foreign and Domestic Tourists in the Turnover of Guests in the Regions

As we saw earlier, in 2002 on a national average, 49.4% of guests in public accommodation establishments in Hungary were foreigners, and 50.6% of guests were Hungarians, while 56.7% of guest nights were spent by foreigner tourists, and 43.3% by domestic tourists.

The destinations most sought by foreign tourists were Budapest and Central Danubian and the Lake Balaton regions: in 2002 56.6% and 17.5% respectively of foreign tourists stayed in public accommodation establishments in these regions. Western Transdanubia also realised a considerable turnover of foreign tourists, and in 2002 its share of the number of foreign guests staying in public accommodation establishments was 9.2%. The share of the other regions was 0.6-4.1%, with Lake Tisza registering the lowest value. The share of Budapest and Central Danubia in the foreign guest nights (42.9%) was much lower that its share in the number of guests, while in the case of Balaton (30.7%) the share in foreign guest
Tourism in Hungary 1990-2002

nights was almost twice its share in the number of foreign guests: this is due to the difference in the range of tourism products offered in the two regions.

For domestic tourism the most popular destinations were Budapest and Central Danubia, Lake Balaton, Northern Hungary and Western Transdanubia (17.5%, 17.1%, 16.1% and 12.1% of domestic tourists respectively chose these regions). Turnover of Hungarian guests is less concentrated in the Budapest and Central Danubia and Lake Balaton regions: amongst Hungarians, the share of the most popular regions is only two or three times the share for the least popular regions (for foreign tourists this ration was between fifteen and twenty). For Hungarians too, Lake Tisza registered the lowest number of guests and guest nights: in 2002 2.1% of domestic chose this region, and spent 2.3% of domestic guest nights there.

Between 1998 and 2002 the preferences of foreign and Hungarian tourists have not changed significantly. In 2002 the three most popular regions for foreigners (Budapest and Central Transdanubian Region, Lake Balaton, Western Transdanubia) already occupied the top three places in the 1998 ranking. In the period 1998-2002, of the three most popular regions Budapest and Central Danubian Region and Western Transdanubia increased their shares, while that of the Lake Balaton region fell slightly. The shares in the numbers of foreign guests for these regions was 53.9%, 17.7% and 8.3% in 1998, and 56.6%, 17.5% and 9.2% in 2002, respectively. In the period under survey the distribution of foreign guests nights through the regions showed no significant change.

Similar changes can be seen with respect to the number of domestic guests and guest nights. The most popular regions for Hungarians in 1998 maintained their places in the 2002 ranking based the number of guests in and guest nights.

The composition of the guests in the various regions differs considerably. The proportion of foreign guest nights in public accommodation establishments in the Lake Balaton and Budapest and Central Danubian regions is high (78.4% and 64.7% respectively), while the number of Hungarian guests present in these regions is significantly below the average. In the case of Budapest and Central Danubian Region this phenomenon can be explained by the fact that for Hungarians the region is primarily a destination for a one-day trip, and they do not make use of public accommodation establishments. On the shores of Lake Balaton, a second home is very popular with Hungarians, a private holiday home, and this reduces demand for public accommodation establishments. In 2002 the least popular
Tourism in Hungary 1990-2002
destinations for foreign guests were Northern Hungary (only 18.3% of the visitors to this region were foreigners) and the Southern Hungarian Plains (27.5%) (figures 10 and 11).

Figure 10

Number of guests in public accommodation establishments in the tourist regions, 2002 (thousand guests and thousand guest nights)

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary
Average Length of stay

In 2002 the average length of stay at public accommodation establishments was 3.0 days, of which the average length of stay for foreign guests was 3.4 days, and the average length of stay for Hungarians was 2.6 days. The average length of stay for domestic guests fell slightly between 1998 and 2002, but compared to the beginning of the decade it has increased. In the case of foreign guests too, between 1990 and 2002 the average length of stay rose (figure 12).
The average length of stay for guests in the various tourist regions showed significant changes (figure 13). Regions where visitors go to take a holiday, rest, or take a cure (Lake Balaton, Northern Hungarian Plains, and Lake Tisza regions) were characterised by a length of stay over the national average. Those travelling to Budapest and Central Danubian Region typically stayed for a few days, or a long weekend. A short length of stay was also common in the Southern Hungarian Plains and Northern Hungary.
The average length of stay for foreign guests was greater than for Hungarians in every region except the Southern Hungarian Plains, where the figure for Hungarians was slightly higher. The difference was most marked in the Lake Balaton, Northern Hungarian Plains and Lake Tisza regions.

The average length of stay for foreign guests in public accommodation establishments was way exceeded by the average length of stay for Danish (5.4 days), German (5.0 days), and Dutch (4.1 days). Differences can be found between the regions in this respect too. In the Budapest and Central Danubian Region, for example, Canadian (3.5 days), Danish (3.3 days) Finnish (3.1 days), Norwegian (3.1 days), Russian (3.1 days) and Israeli (3.1 days) stayed for longer, while in the Lake Balaton region the Russian (8.1 days), the Danish (7.9 days) the Dutch (7.6 days) and the Germans (6.9 days) stayed for longer.

Between 1998 and 2002 the average length of stay of Hungarians and foreigners showed no significant change. In the Lake Balaton and Lake Tisza regions the average length of stay for foreigners showed a gradual decrease between 1998 and 2002. There was a similar trend in the average length of stay for Hungarian guests (with the exception of 1999, when due to the Balkan crisis many chose Hungarian shores rather than the coast as the location for
Tourism in Hungary 1990-2002

their holidays, leading to a longer length of stay). In the Budapest and Central Danubian Region in 1998-2002 the length of stay for Hungarians fell slightly, but that for foreigners did not change. The average length of stay for Hungarian guests, apart from the factors mentioned above, fell in Central Transdanubia, and remain level in the other regions. The length of stay for foreigners remained level in Northern Hungary, while it rose slightly in the other regions not mentioned above.

The length of stay registered in the various types of public accommodation establishments also shows significant differences between the various regions, primarily depending on the motivation of the tourists visiting the region. In 2002, apart from Northern Hungary and the Northern Hungarian Plains (where guests stayed the longest in youth hostels and three star hotels), in every region the longest average length of stay was registered in camping sites. In Central Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia and the Lake Balaton regions, bungalows took second place. In addition, a relatively long length of stay characterised the four and one star hotels of Lake Balaton, and the three star hotels in the Northern Hungarian Plains (table 1).
### Table 1

**Average Length of stay in public accommodation establishments in the tourist regions, 2002 (days)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Hotel</th>
<th>5*</th>
<th>4*</th>
<th>3*</th>
<th>2*</th>
<th>1*</th>
<th>Hotels total</th>
<th>Boarding houses</th>
<th>Tourist hostels</th>
<th>Youth Hostels</th>
<th>Bungalows</th>
<th>Camping sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balaton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest and Central Danubian Region</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Hungarian Plains</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Transdanubia</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Hungarian Plains</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Hungary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Transdanubia</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Transdanubia</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Tisza</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country total</strong></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Changes in occupancy rate in public accommodation establishments**

In 2002 the occupancy rate in public accommodation establishments was 38.1%, while the occupancy rate of beds was 24.6%. The occupancy rate in hotels markedly exceeds the occupancy rate for public accommodation establishments as a whole: in 2002 hotels were operating with a 45.4% occupancy rate of rooms.

Between 1990 and 2002 the annual average occupancy rate of rooms in hotels was at its highest in 1990 (55.4%), and at its lowest in 1993 and 2002 (45.4%). The occupancy rate
Tourism in Hungary 1990-2002

of rooms capacity in public accommodation establishments as a whole was 38.1% in 1994 and 41.2% in 1998.

Within the hotel category, five star hotels\(^3\) showed the highest occupancy rate, with a nationwide average of 48.4% in 2002, and one star hotels showed the lowest, with 32.9%.

**Regional characteristics of the occupancy rate in public accommodation establishments**

Examination of the tourist regions shows that in 2002 the occupancy rate of rooms exceeded the nationwide average in the Budapest and Central Danubia, Lake Balaton and Northern Hungarian Plains regions, while it was below average in the other regions (figure 14). In 2002 the lowest occupancy rate of rooms was measure in Central Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia and Northern Hungary. The occupancy rate in units in Central Transdanubia was only just half of that of the occupancy rate in public accommodation establishments in Budapest and Central Danubian Region.

\(^3\) For data protection reasons, the CSH publishes only a summary of the occupancy rate for three to five star hotels.
From 1998 to 2002 the occupancy rate in public accommodation establishments in a significant number of region fell. In 2002, of the nine tourist regions only the Northern Hungarian Plains was able to register a higher occupancy rate of rooms (by 2.6%) than in 1998. Of the other regions a drop of less than the nationwide average (-3.1%) was measured in the Lake Balaton (-2.0%), Budapest and Central Danubian (-2.2%) and Lake Tisza (-2.3%) regions. With respect to the occupancy rate of rooms the largest decrease was measured in Southern Transdanubia (-6.6%).

In 2002 occupancy rate of rooms in the Budapest and Central Danubian Region (51.5%), Lake Balaton (48.0%) and Northern Hungarian Plains (48.7%) exceeded the nationwide average (45.4%). The occupancy rate of rooms of hotels in Western Transdanubia was also at over 40%. Within the hotel category the highest occupancy rate in every region was registered in the higher category, three to five star hotels (4-5% higher than the average for hotels); for one and two star hotels it varied according to the region which category had the higher occupancy rate (figure 15).
The occupancy rate of rooms in other types of public accommodation establishments showed a different picture in 2002. In the Budapest and Central Danubian and Lake Balaton regions tourist and youth hostels had the highest occupancy rate of rooms after hotels, while in Western Transdanubia, Central Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, the Northern Hungarian Plains and the Southern Hungarian Plains the boarding houses followed the hotels.

**Revenue of public accommodation establishments**

In 2002 public accommodation establishments in Hungary had a sales revenue of 85.7 billion HUF. The income of accommodation fee from one room for rent was 3931 HUF. Examining the data by type of lodgings, the vast majority of income of accommodation fee occurred in hotels (84.4%), mainly in the three to five star categories (figure 16). Spending by foreign guests contributed to 74.4% of the sales revenue, and Hungarians to 25.6%. However, on a regional level the differences were significant: in the Budapest Central Danubia region, for example, 89.5% of the total income of accommodation fee derived from spending by foreign guests, while in Northern Hungary this was only 25.5%.
Tourism in Hungary 1990-2002

Figure 16

Distribution of income of accommodation fee by type of accommodation, 2002 (%)

- five star hotel: 24%
- four star hotel: 31%
- three star hotel: 24%
- two star hotel: 6%
- one star hotel: 1%
- guest house: 7%
- tourist hostel: 1%
- holiday chalet: 2%
- camp site: 3%
- holiday chalet: 2%
- youth hostel: 1%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary
Regional distribution of income of accommodation fee

Of the income of accommodation fee of 85.7 billion HUF registered in 2002, the Budapest and Central Danubian Region had the largest share: the region accounted for 56.8% of the total sales revenue. Public accommodation establishments in the Lake Balaton regions contributed 17.6% of the revenue, and Lake Tisza provided the smallest amount of the revenue (0.6%) (figure 17).

Figure 17

Source: Central Statistical Office of Hungary