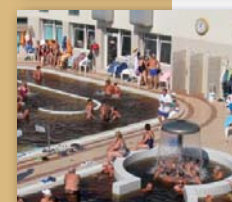


# HUNGARY IN FIGURES 2010





	Page
<b>General characteristics</b>	2
1. Population, vital events	4
2. Employment, unemployment	8
3. Income, consumption	10
4. Health	14
5. Education	16
6. Science	18
7. Culture, sport	20
8. Economic growth, investments	22
9. Equilibrium	24
10. Prices	26
11. Agriculture, industry, services	28
12. Environment	38
<i>Primary topic:</i>	
<b>Health tourism in Hungary</b>	40
Characteristics of tourists travelling with the aim of therapy and health preservation	40
Medicinal waters and spas in Hungary	41
Turnover of spa and wellness hotels	47
<b>We are introducing Hajdúszoboszló</b>	51
Hajdúszoboszló, the health resort	51
Hajdúszoboszló and health tourism in the mirror of statistics	55

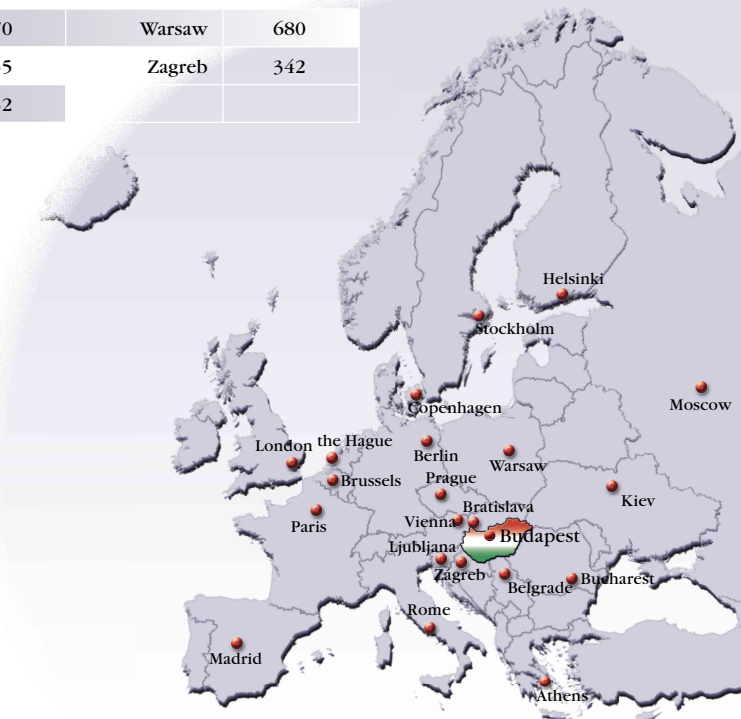
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Official name	Republic of Hungary
Capital	Budapest
Official language	Hungarian
Currency	forint (HUF)
Surface area, sq. km	93,030
Population in thousand	9,986
Population density, inhabitants per sq. km	107
Number of counties	19
Number of settlements	3,152
Of which: towns	328
Number of parliamentary representatives	386
Number of representatives to the European Parliament	22
Length of motorways, km	1,067
Length of railway network, km	7,348
Largest airport	Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport
Highest point, m	Kékes, 1,014
Longest rivers, km	Tisza, 596 Duna, 417
Largest lake, sq. km	Lake Balaton, 594
Number of world heritage sites	8
Number of protected natural areas	2,025
Area thereof, thousand hectares	893
Forest area, total, thousand hectares	1,913
Climate	Temperate
Annual mean temperature at Budapest, °C	10.6
Number of days with precipitation at Budapest	165

## Distance on public roads between Budapest and some European cities (km)

Athens	1,570	London	1,670
Belgrade	400	Madrid	2,620
Berlin	910	Moscow	1,980
Bratislava	194	Paris	1,460
Brussels	1,370	Prague	570
Bucharest	830	Rome	1,250
Copenhagen	1,290	Stockholm	1,920
the Hague	1,450	Vienna	250
Helsinki	2,570	Warsaw	680
Kiev	1,155	Zagreb	342
Ljubljana	432		



# 1. POPULATION, VITAL EVENTS

Table 1.1. Main demographic data

Denomination	2001	2009	2010	2011
	év elején			
Males, thousand	4 851	4 763	4 757	4 744
Females, thousand	5 349	5 268	5 257	5 242
<b>Total, thousand</b>	<b>10 200</b>	<b>10 031</b>	<b>10 014</b>	<b>9 986</b>
Number of females per thousand males	1 103	1 106	1 105	1 105
<b>Distribution of population by character of settlements<sup>a)</sup>, %</b>				
Budapest	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.4
Other towns	52.0	52.2	52.2	52.3
Villages	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.4
<b>Foreign citizens residing in Hungary</b>				
Number, thousand persons	110	184	198	207
Of which: distribution by nationality, %				
Romanian	38	36	37	37
Ukrainian	8	10	9	8
German	7	9	9	10
Serbian <sup>b)</sup>	12	9	9	8
Chinese	5	6	6	6
Slovakian	1	3	3	4

a) Administrative classification as of 1 January 2011.

b) With Montenegrins.

LU 19.3

SE 8.0

MT 7.8

BE 7.2

UK 6.6

DK 5.6

FR 5.5

NL 4.8

IT 4.7

FI 4.4

ES 3.6

AT 3.5

IE 2.8

EU-27 2.7

CZ 2.5

GR 2.2

SK 1.9

SI, CY 1.6

PL 0.9

EE 0.0

PT -0.1

DE -0.6

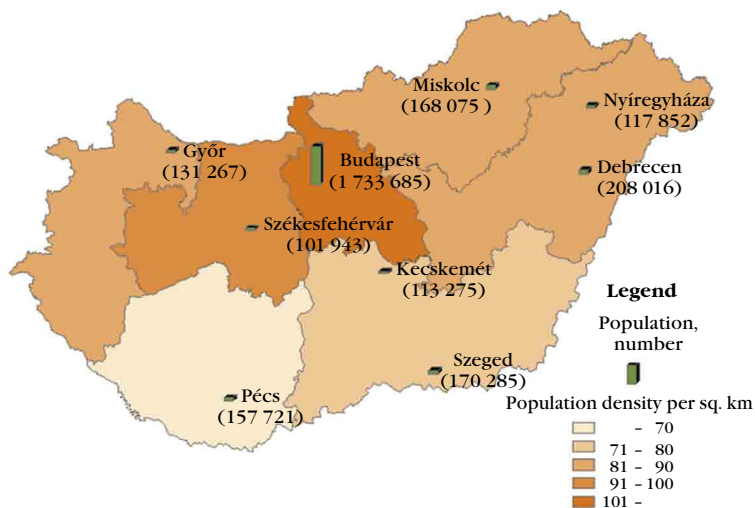
RO -2.3

HU -2.8

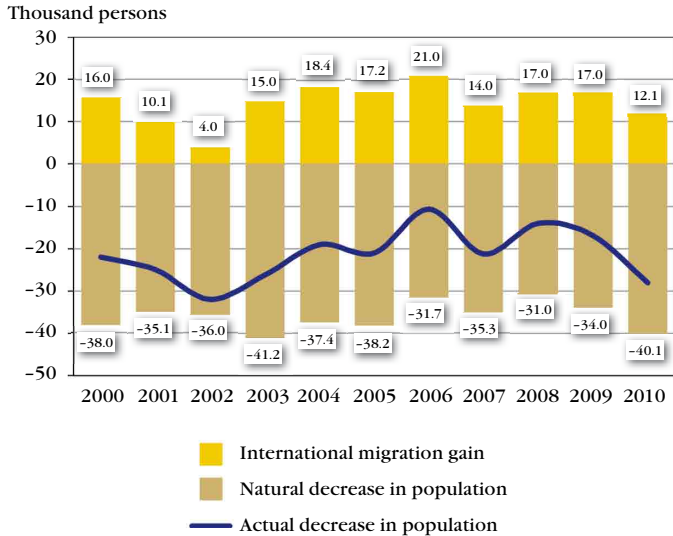
BG -7.8

LV -8.4

LT -25.7

**Figure 1.1. Population of largest towns in Hungary and population density of regions, 1 January 2011****Table 1.2. Major vital events**

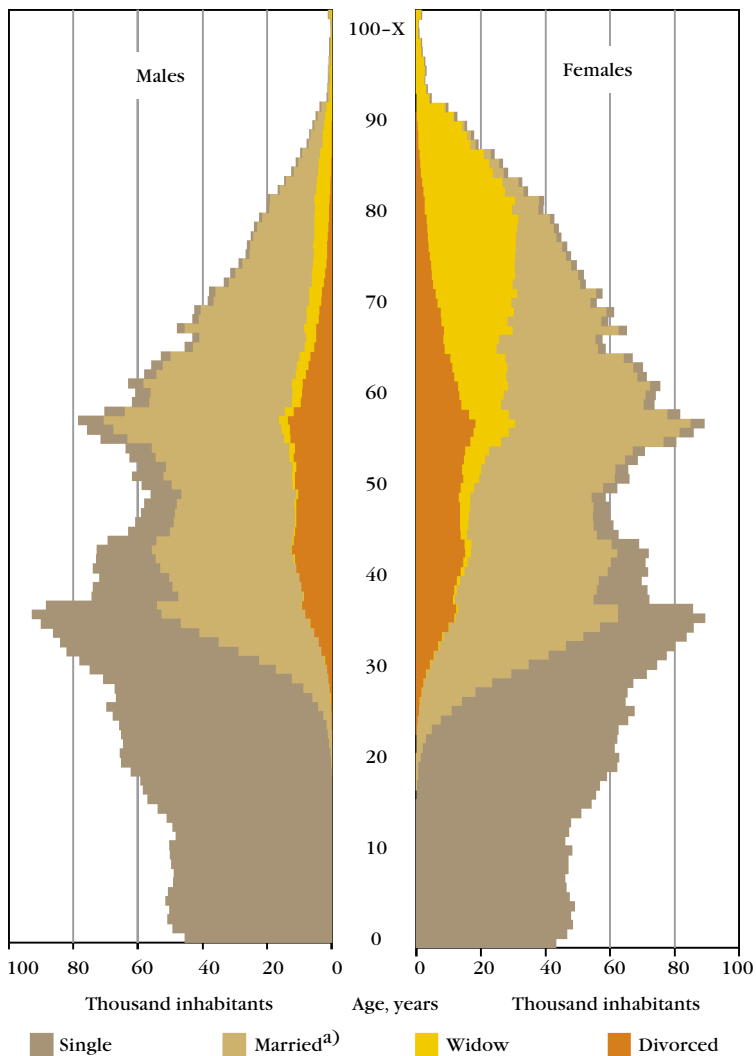
Denomination	2001	2008	2009	2010
Per thousand inhabitants				
live births	9.5	9.9	9.6	9.0
deaths	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
marriages	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.6
divorces	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Infant mortality (per thousand live births)	8.1	5.6	5.1	5.3
Proportion of children born outside marriage, %	30.3	39.5	40.8	40.8
Total fertility rate	1.31	1.35	1.33	1.26
Average life expectancy at birth, years				
males	72.3	73.8	74.0	74.4
females	68.2	69.8	70.1	70.5
	76.5	77.8	77.9	78.1

**Figure 1.2. Factors of change in the number of population****Table 1.3. Age structure of population, dependency ratio, at the beginning of the year**

Denomination	2001	2009	2010	2011
Old-age population as a percentage of child population	91.3	109.9	112.6	114.8
<b>Age structure</b>				
Aged 14 or less	16.6	14.9	14.7	14.6
Aged 15–64	68.3	68.8	68.6	68.7
Aged 65 or older	15.1	16.4	16.6	16.7
<b>As a percentage of 15–64 year-olds</b>				
Child population	24.3	21.6	21.5	21.3
Old-age population	22.2	23.8	24.2	24.4



**Figure 1.3. Population number by sex, age and marital status, 1 January 2011**



a) Data on total also include registered same-sex partnerships.

## 2. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT

**Table 2.1. Characteristics of employment and unemployment**  
(within population aged 15–64)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
<b>Employment</b>			
Number of employed persons, thousand	3 849.1	3 751.3	3 750.1
Employment rate, %	56.7	55.4	55.4
males	63.0	61.1	60.4
females	50.6	49.9	50.6
Proportion of part-time employees, %	4.3	5.2	5.5
Proportion of employees with a fixed-term contract in all employees, %	7.8	8.4	9.6
<b>Unemployment</b>			
Number of unemployed persons, thousand	328.8	420.3	474.5
Unemployment rate, %	7.9	10.1	11.2
males	7.7	10.3	11.6
females	8.1	9.8	10.8

DK 25,8

UK 25,7

DE 25,5

SE 25,3

AT 24,3

BE 23,7

IE 21,9

EU-27 18,5

FR, LU 17,5

IT 14,8

FI 13,9

ES 13,1

MT 11,6

SI 10,3

EE 9,8

RO 9,7

LV 9,3

PT 8,4

CY 8,1

LT 7,7

PL 7,6

GR 6,2

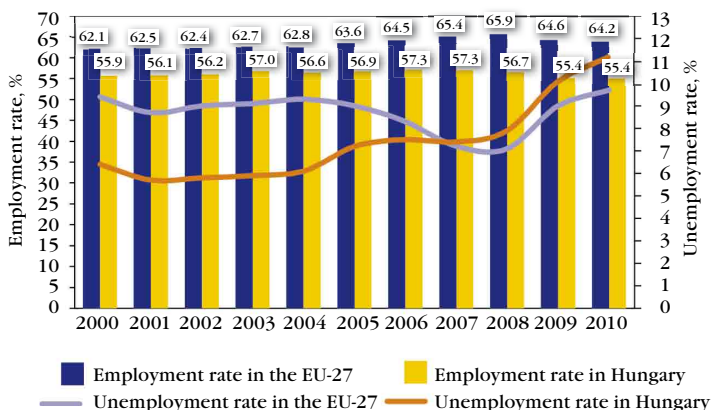
HU 5,5

CZ 5,1

SK 3,8

BG 2,2

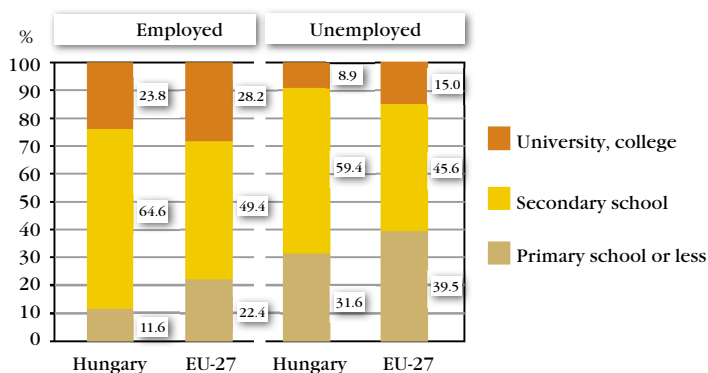
**Figure 2.1. Employment and unemployment rate of population aged 15–64**



**Table 2.2. Number of employed persons by industries, 2010**  
(within population aged 15–64)

Industries	Persons, thousand	Year-on-year change	Proportion of women
		percentage	
Agriculture	166.1	-3.2	23.7
Industry	878.1	-0.5	36.6
Of which:			
manufacturing	782.5	-0.9	38.5
energy industry	35.9	-4.6	30.0
Construction	275.9	-5.5	8.0
Trade and repair	542.7	-1.6	53.9
Transport and storage	257.7	+1.4	24.7
Hotels and restaurants	158.0	+0.9	57.0
Information, communication	95.1	+5.4	32.2
Financial intermediation, insurance	90.7	-5.1	69.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	19.8	+2.4	52.8
Public administration, health, education and other community service activities	955.9	+3.0	69.0
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>3 750.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>

**Figure 2.2. Distribution of employed and unemployed people  
by highest qualification, 2010**  
(within population aged 15–64)



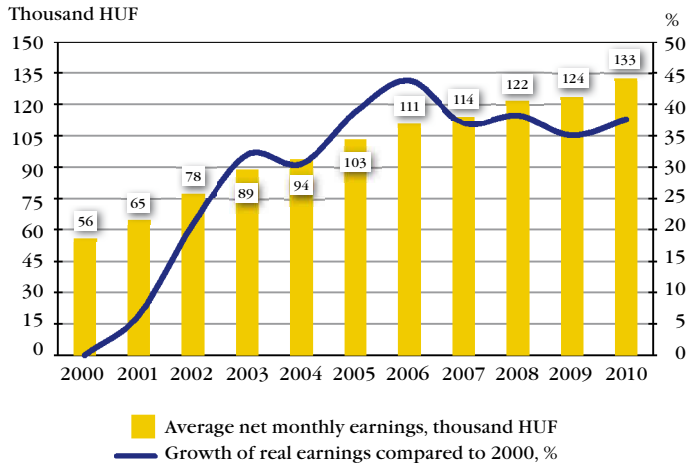
### 3. INCOME, CONSUMPTION

#### INCOME

**Table 3.1. Income**  
(previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	2007	2008	2009	2010
Real income per capita	95.5	98.1	92.1	..
Real wages and salaries per earner	95.4	100.8	97.7	101.9
Real value of pensions per pensioner	99.8	103.4	94.3	100.8
Volume of social transfers in kind	91.5	101.0	94.4	..

**Figure 3.1. Earnings**

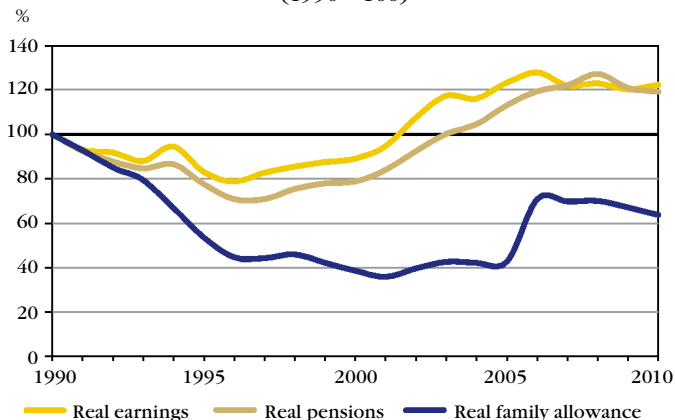


IT	15.0
AT	13.9
FR	13.6
PT	13.2
GR	12.6
DE	12.3
NL	12.0
SE	11.8
EU-27	11.7
PL	11.6
BE	11.4
DK	11.1
HU	10.9
FI	10.7
SI	9.6
MT, ES	9.3
UK	8.7
CZ	8.5
LU	8.3
RO	7.5
LT	7.4
SK, EE	7.1
BG	7.0
CY	6.9
LV, IE	6.0

**Table 3.2. Average monthly earnings by main groups of staff**

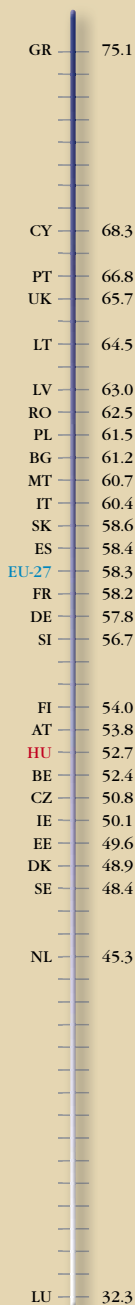
(HUF)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
<b>Average gross earnings</b>			
Manual workers	130 744	131 854	136 293
Non-manual workers	274 583	270 564	273 107
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>198 741</b>	<b>199 837</b>	<b>202 576</b>
<b>Average net earnings</b>			
Manual workers	90 503	91 803	97 641
Non-manual workers	157 064	157 732	169 858
<b>National economy, total</b>	<b>121 969</b>	<b>124 116</b>	<b>132 628</b>

**Figure 3.2. Real value of earnings, pensions and family allowance**  
(1990 = 100)**Figure 3.3. Pensions and family support, 2010**

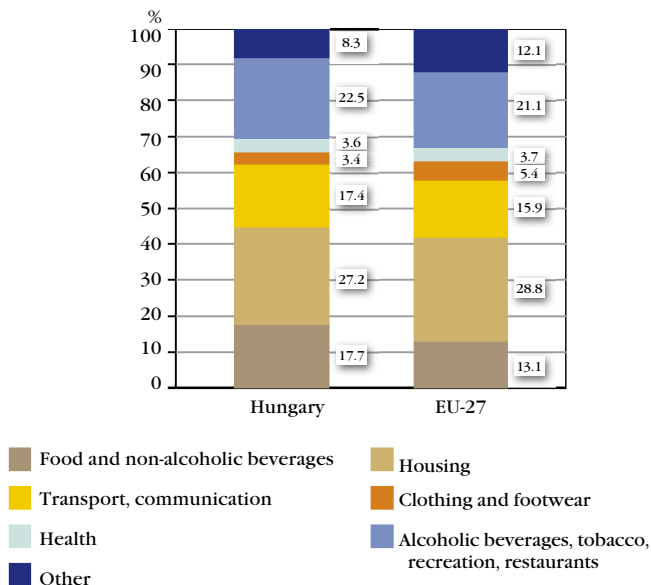
Denomination	Pensions	Child care allowance	Child care fee	Family allowance
Expenditure on provisions, billion HUF	3 043.8	65.1	92.4	359.0
as % of GDP	11.2	0.2	0.3	1.3
Average number of recipients, thousand	2 937.0	178.5	94.7	1 224.0 <sup>a)</sup>
Average monthly amount of provisions, HUF	86 361	30 388	81 356	24 442 <sup>b)</sup>

a) Number of families. - b) Per family.



## CONSUMPTION

**Figure 3.3. Structure of household consumption in Hungary and the EU, 2009**

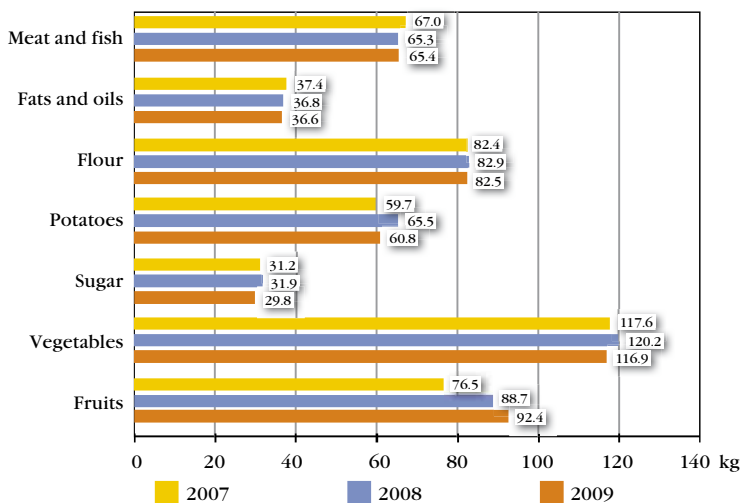


**Table 3.4. Actual consumption of households**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010	
	volume, previous year = 100.0			distribution, %
Actual consumption expenditure of households	100.5	91.9	97.9	79.4
Social transfers in kind (from government)	101.8	97.8	97.4	18.2
Social transfers in kind (from non-profit institutions)	94.8	101.4	98.5	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.5. Consumer durable goods per hundred households, 2009**

Consumer durable goods	Households		Lowest	Highest	Total
	without children	with children	income decile		
Dishwasher	6	14	4	16	9
Microwave oven	82	92	77	90	86
Washing machine, automatic and semi-automatic	79	88	63	93	83
Air conditioner	3	5	1	8	3
Plasma and LCD television sets	7	10	4	16	8
CD player	28	56	31	52	39
Digital camera	20	45	16	50	30
DVD	37	76	59	60	52
Home theatre equipment	6	15	12	9	9
Personal computer (PC)	32	77	44	61	50
Passenger car	44	71	32	72	55

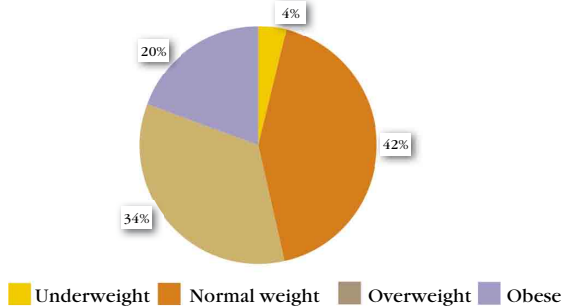
**Figure 3.4. Average food consumption per capita**

## 4. HEALTH

**Table 4.1. Primary health care, inpatient service**

Denomination	2007	2008	2009
<b>Primary health care</b>			
Inhabitants per GP and family paediatrician, persons	1 540	1 529	1 536
Annual number of visits at a GP's consultations	9 702	10 163	11 037
Annual home visits by a GP	583	593	588
Number of a GP's directing patients to specialists' consultations	2 005	2 212	2 229
Number of a GP's sending patients to hospitals	84	87	80
Annual number of home visits per nurse	389	370	351
Number of home visits by specialised nurses per patient	31	30	30
Inhabitants per pharmacy	4 507	4 270	4 032
<b>Inpatient service</b>			
Hospital beds in operation, per ten thousand inhabitants	72	71	71
Share of active beds, %	62	62	62
Number of nursing days, million	19.3	20.1	20.1
Average length of nursing, in acute wards, days	5.6	5.5	5.3
Average length of nursing, in chronic wards, days	27.0	27.4	27.6
Number of discharged patients, thousand	2 423	2 508	2 528
One-day hospital care, thousand cases	88.4	121.9	129.5

**Figure 4.1. Distribution of population based on body mass index, 2009**

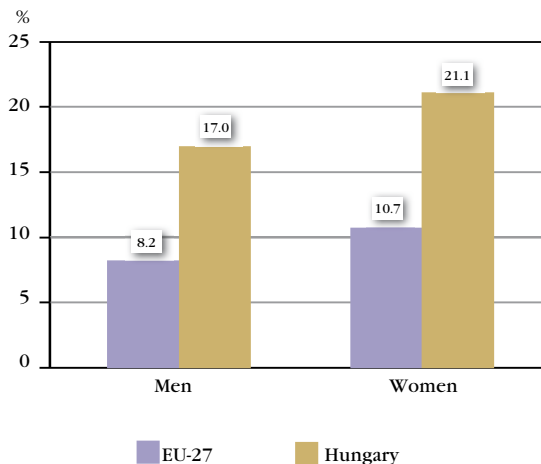


Source: EHIS 2009.



**Table 4.2. Main outpatient service data per hundred inhabitants, 2009**

Fields of specialisation	Case of attendances	Intervention	Working hour performed by specialist
Laboratory diagnostics	129	1 574	7
Physiotherapy	71	378	1
Dentistry	71	196	47
Ophthalmology	24	143	7
Rheumatology	31	147	7
Internal medicine	41	116	14
Oto-rhino-laryngology	21	79	5
Neurology	13	88	5
Neonatology and paediatrics	17	73	8
Surgery	27	82	7

**Figure 4.2. Proportion of people who consider their health bad or very bad, 2009**

Source: EU-SILC.

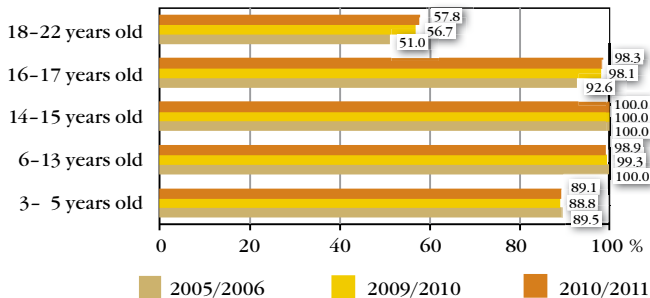
## 5. EDUCATION

**Table 5.1. Data on school year 2010/2011<sup>a</sup>**

Denomination	Kindergarten	Primary school	Vocational school	Secondary school	Tertiary education
Number of full-time pupils/students, thousand	338.2	756.6	139.2	439.1	240.7
Of which:					
Share of girls, %	48.3	48.2	36.6	52.6	52.5
Share of pupils/students in state or local government institutions, %	93.6	91.5	84.1	78.7	88.7
Pupils/students per group/class	23.2	20.2	22.5	27.2	x
Pupils/students per teacher	11.1	10.3	12.9	11.5	16.8 <sup>a)</sup>

a) Compared with the total number of students.

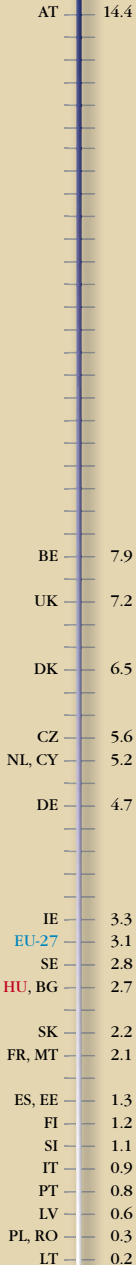
**Figure 5.1. Full-time pupils/students as a percentage of population of corresponding age**



**Table 5.2. Students with G.C.S.E., graduates**

(%)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
18 year-olds students with G.C.S.E.	54.2	61.8	64.4
22 year-olds students with a degree	22.0	28.2	30.3
20-24 year-olds with at least secondary education	83.6	84.0	84.0
<b>25-64 year-olds by qualification</b>			
With at most primary education	20.3	19.4	18.7
With at least secondary education	79.7	80.6	81.3
With tertiary education	19.2	19.9	20.1



**Table 5.3. Students in tertiary undergraduate (Bachelor) and postgraduate (Master) training by fields of training\***

(%)

Denomination	2001/2002	2010/2011 <sup>+</sup>
Teacher training and education science	15.1	6.7
Arts	1.5	2.2
Humanities	7.4	7.6
Social sciences	9.5	9.6
Business and administration	21.4	23.5
Law	5.6	4.9
Science	1.7	4.0
Computing	3.5	3.0
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	13.9	16.8
Agriculture	3.6	2.5
Health and welfare	8.1	9.7
Services	8.7	9.3
Not classified by fields of training	-	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Including students in university and college level education and in undivided training.

**Table 5.4. Services related to education**

(%)

Denomination	2007/2008	2008/2009	2010/2011 <sup>+</sup>
Primary school pupils who attend day-time homes services	41.4	42.8	46.1
receive meals	64.3	65.4	71.0
Vocational school students who live in student hostels	10.1	9.7	8.1
Secondary school student who live in student hostels	10.3	9.8	9.1
receive meals	21.3	20.8	19.9
hold a scholarship	2.1	2.2	1.9
Students in tertiary education <sup>a)</sup> who live in students' hostels	20.2	20.1	18.9

a) Including students in university and college level education and in undivided training.

## 6. SCIENCE

**Table 6.1. Research and development data by sectors, 2010**

Denomination	Government sector	Higher education sector	Business enterprise sector	Total
Expenditures, million HUF	57 450	61 819	185 548	<b>310 211<sup>a)</sup></b>
Actual staff number, persons	10 293	24 778	18 920	<b>53 991</b>
Actual staff number of scientists, persons	6 148	17 332	12 220	<b>35 700</b>
Share of females among scientists, %	24.3	25.3	13.9	<b>21.1</b>
Hungarian-language papers per hundred scientists <sup>b)</sup>	40.7	36.2	21.6	<b>32.0</b>
Foreign-language papers per hundred scientists <sup>b)</sup>	65	181	7	<b>70</b>

a) Including government funds spent on the honorariums and salary supplements of those having scientific degrees, and also on the salary of holders of state scientific scholarships.

b) The indicators were made using the „calculated staff number”, based on the measurement unit representing one person working full-time in R&D activities (full-time equivalents).

**Figure 6.1. Proportion of R&D expenditures financed by business enterprises**

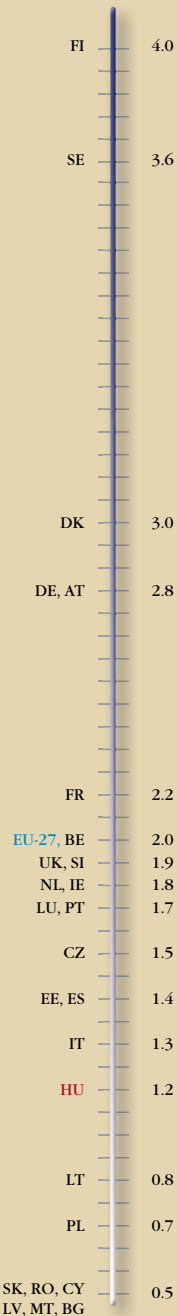
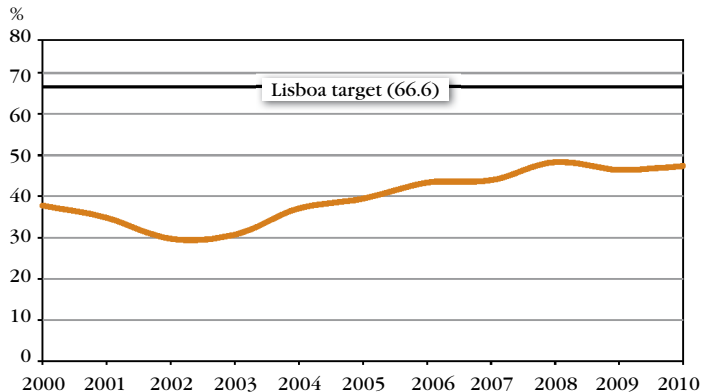


Figure 6.2. Use of R&D expenditures

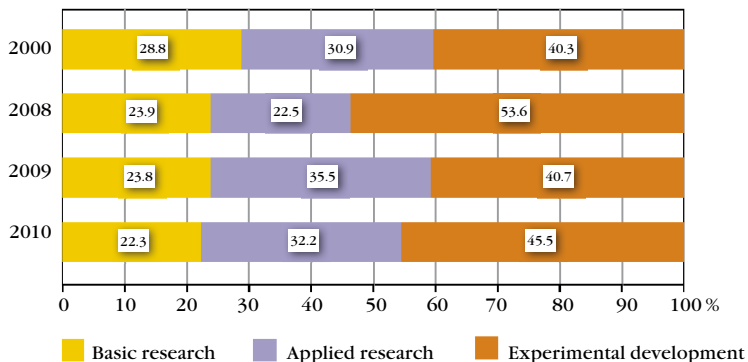
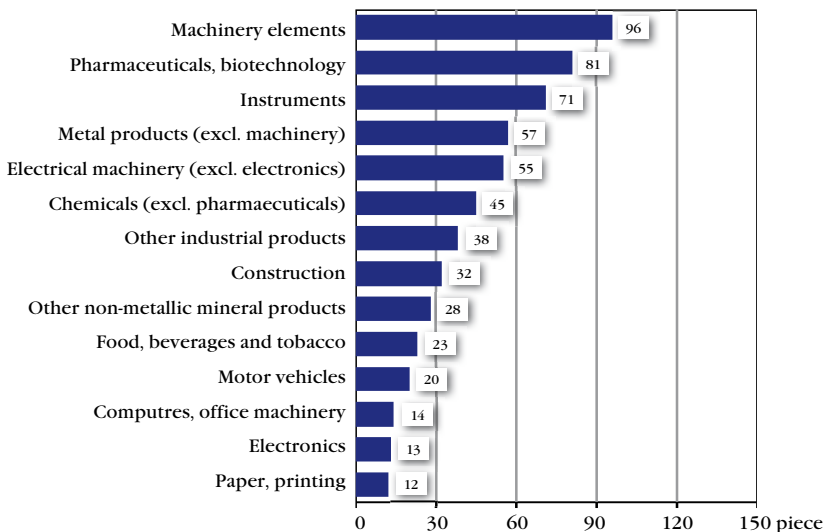


Figure 6.3. Number of patent applications by branches, 2010



Source: Hungarian Patent Office.

## 7. CULTURE, SPORT

**Table 7.1. Selected indicators of cultural life**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Number of titles of published books, thousand	14 447	12 841	12 480
Number of copies of published books, thousand	42 507	36 024	33 652
Cinema attendances per thousand inhabitants	1 164	1 067	..
Theatre attendances per thousand inhabitants <sup>a)</sup>	406	448	458
Concert attendances per thousand inhabitants <sup>b)</sup>	95	122	99
Museum attendances per thousand inhabitants	1 014	949	946

a) From 2009 also including alternative theatres.

b) From 2008 the scope of respondents was extended.

**Table 7.2. Books by nationality of author**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010	
	number of titles			previous year = 100.0
<b>Published books, total</b>	<b>14 447</b>	<b>12 841</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>97.2</b>
Of which:				
Hungarian	10 092	9 281	8 929	96.2
American (USA)	1 894	1 597	1 740	109.0
British	649	533	487	91.4
German	605	485	458	94.4
French	225	168	185	110.1
<b>Of which: youth and children's literature</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>114.9</b>
Of which:				
Hungarian	399	373	456	122.3
American (USA)	333	194	260	134.0
British	133	121	106	87.6
German	108	81	102	125.9
French	29	22	40	181.8

**Table 7.3. Theatre guest performances, 2009**

Denomination	Hungarian theatres abroad	Foreign theatres in Hungary
Number of countries	31	33
Number of performances	498	275
Attendances, thousand	133	47
Attendances per performance	266	172

IT 16.8  
IE 16.6  
DE 16.5  
UK 16.2  
MT 16.1

DK 14.4  
FI 14.1

HU 11.7  
EU-27 11.6  
BE 11.5  
EE 11.4

FR 10.3

CY 9.2  
AT 9.1  
ES, NL 9.0

PT 8.3  
PL 8.2

RO 7.7  
LV 7.6  
LT 7.5

CZ 7.0

BG 6.5  
SK, SE 6.3  
SI 6.2

Figure 7.1. Cinema attendances

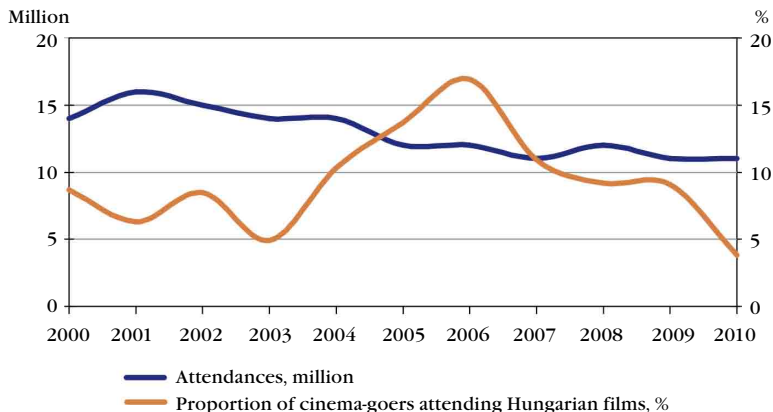
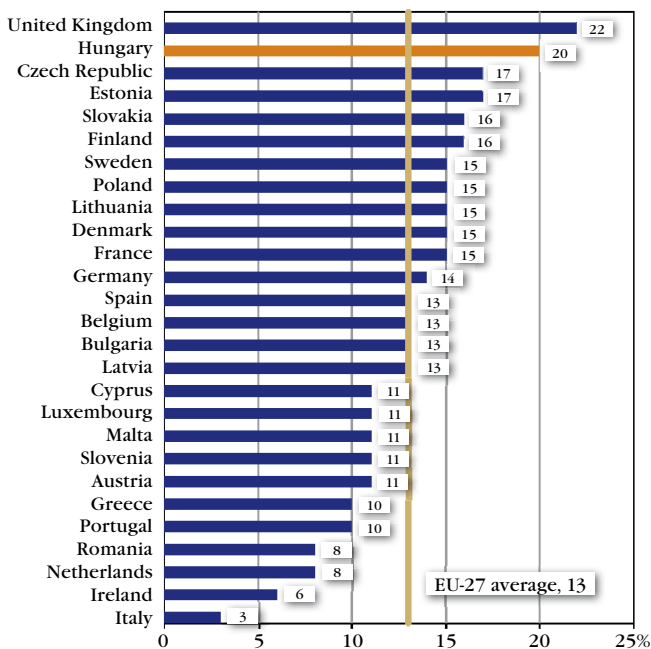


Figure 7.2. Proportion of people not doing any sports because of impairment of health, 2009



Source: Eurobarometer.

## 8. ECONOMIC GROWTH, INVESTMENTS

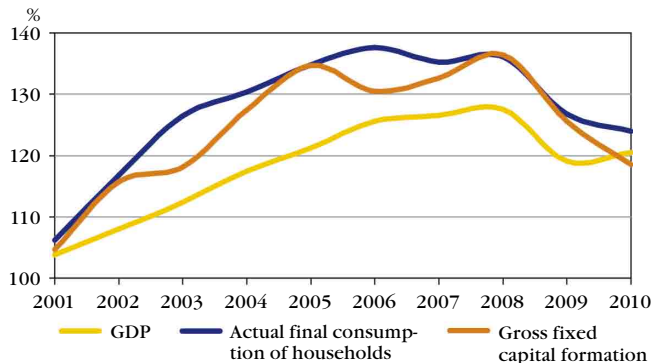
Table 8.1. Gross domestic product

(%)

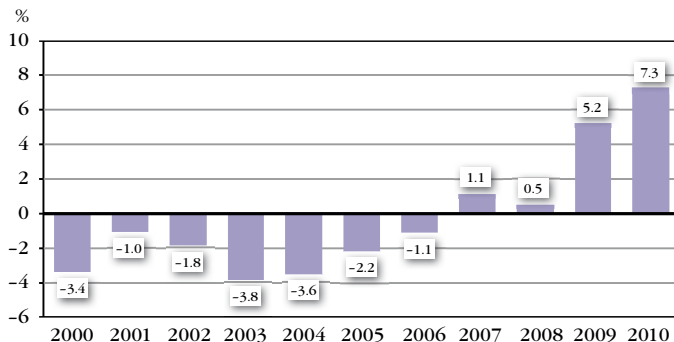
Industries	Distribu- tion, 2010 <sup>a)</sup>	Change in volume com- pared to the previous year		
		2008	2009	2010
<b>Total GDP</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Of which:				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing	3.5	54.5	-15.2	-15.4
Industry	26.8	-0.1	-13.1	8.9
Construction	4.0	-10.2	-6.3	-8.3
Trade and repair, hotels and restaurants	12.9	-2.2	-10.8	-1.0
Transport, storage and communication	7.6	-3.7	-5.4	2.7
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	23.3	1.7	-2.2	0.1
Public administration, education, health and social work	17.4	-0.4	-2.4	-1.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	4.7	-5.3	-1.5	2.5
<b>Total domestic use of GDP</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Of which:				
actual consumption of households	64.5	0.6	-6.8	-2.2
actual final consumption of government	9.7	0.1	2.2	-0.6
Actual final consumption, total	74.2	0.5	-5.7	-2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	19.3	2.9	-8.0	-5.6

a) In case of production, total of branches, at basic prices = 100.0; in case of use, total GDP = 100.0.

Figure 8.1. GDP and its main components of use  
(2000 = 100)



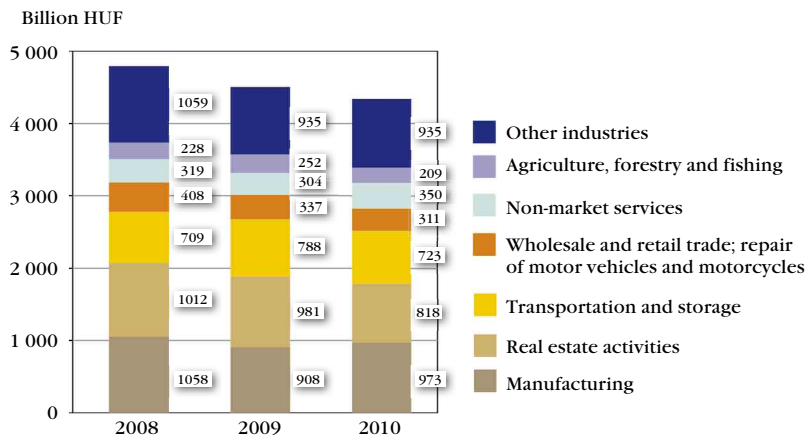


**Figure 8.2. Export (+) and import (-) surplus as a proportion of GDP****Table 8.2. Foreign direct investments in Hungary and investments of residents abroad<sup>a)</sup>**

(billion HUF)

Capital stock	2000	2008	2009	2010
FDI stock, in Hungary	5 577	15 091	15 977	16 793
Hungarian, abroad	351	3 271	3 563	3 590

a) Stocks at the end of year, without other capital flows.

**Figure 8.3. Expenditure on investment**

## 9. BALANCE

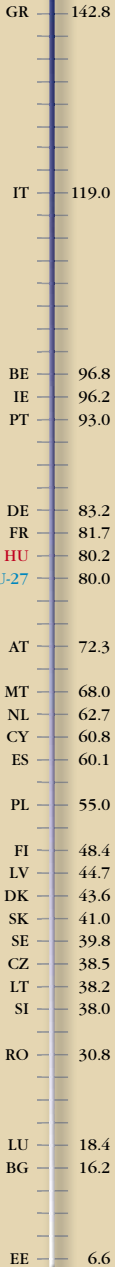
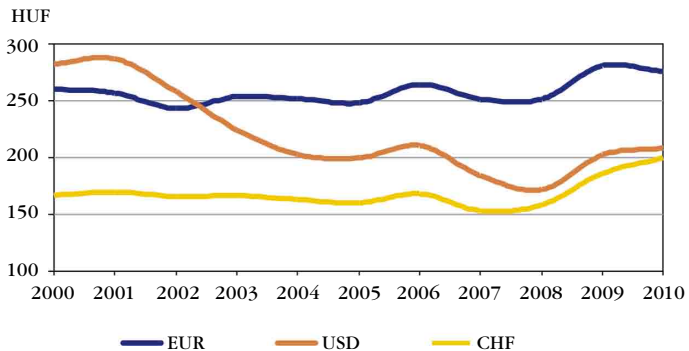
**Table 9.1. Balance of current account and its items**

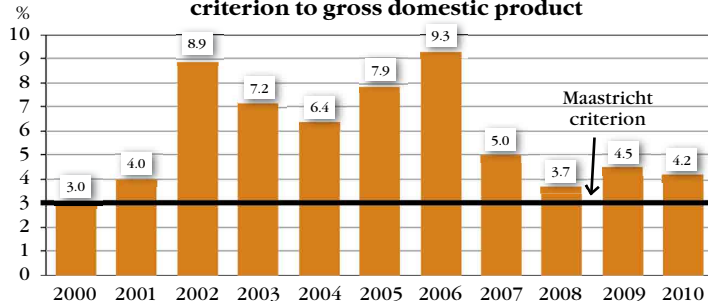
(million EUR)			
Denomination	2008	2009	2010
<b>Balance of current account</b>	<b>-7 774</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>2 017</b>
Of which:			
Goods	-565	3 371	4 674
Services	960	1 350	2 406
Incomes	-7 583	-4 747	-5 465
Current transfers	-587	359	402

**Table 9.2. Balance of general government and its subsystems**  
(according to European System of Accounts '95)

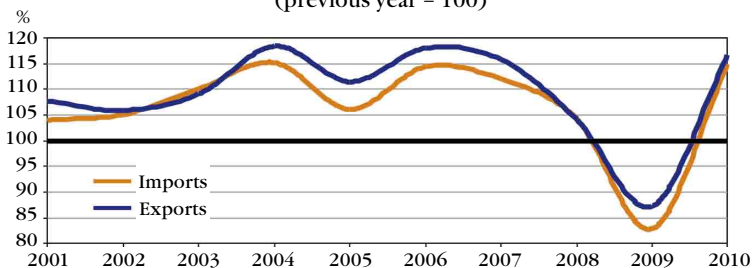
(billion HUF)			
Denomination	2008	2009	2010
<b>General government</b>	<b>-976</b>	<b>-1 162</b>	<b>-1 153</b>
Of which:			
Central government	-914	-954	-946
Social security funds	-80	-104	36
Local governments	18	-104	-243

**Figure 9.1. Annual average foreign exchange rates**



**Figure 9.2. Ratio of general government deficit in line with Maastricht criterion to gross domestic product****Table 9.3. External trade in goods and services, 2010**

Denomination	Imports	Exports	Balance
(million EUR)			
<b>Goods</b>			
Food, beverages, tobacco	3 258	4 925	1 666
Crude materials	1 403	1 722	319
Fuels, electric energy	7 315	2 109	-5 206
Manufactured goods	20 952	19 632	-1 320
Machinery and transport equipment	32 955	43 020	10 065
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 883</b>	<b>71 408</b>	<b>5 524</b>
<b>Services</b>			
Travel	2 242	4 050	1 808
Transport services	2 015	2 829	814
Business services	7 265	7 368	103
Government services	137	92	-44
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 659</b>	<b>14 340</b>	<b>2 681</b>

**Figure 9.3. Import and export volumes of merchandise trade**  
(previous year = 100)

## 10. PRICES

**Table 10.1. Consumer price index**

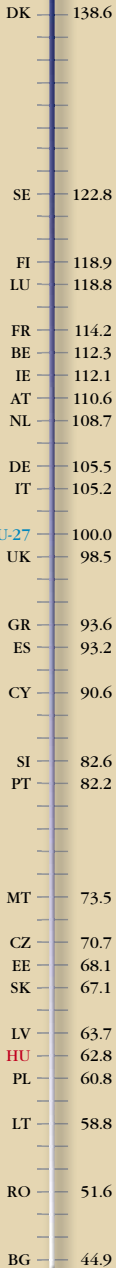
(previous year = 100.0)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	110.5	103.9	102.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	105.6	107.8	108.8
Clothing and footwear	100.0	100.6	99.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	109.4	107.7	105.5
Furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance	100.9	103.3	101.7
Health	99.0	103.4	105.2
Transport	106.2	100.6	111.2
Communication	99.4	101.0	101.0
Recreation and culture	103.2	103.0	102.9
Education	104.6	100.7	100.6
Restaurants and hotels	107.5	106.2	104.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	104.1	104.5	102.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>104.9</b>

**Table 10.2. External trade price indices and terms of trade**

(previous year = 100.0)

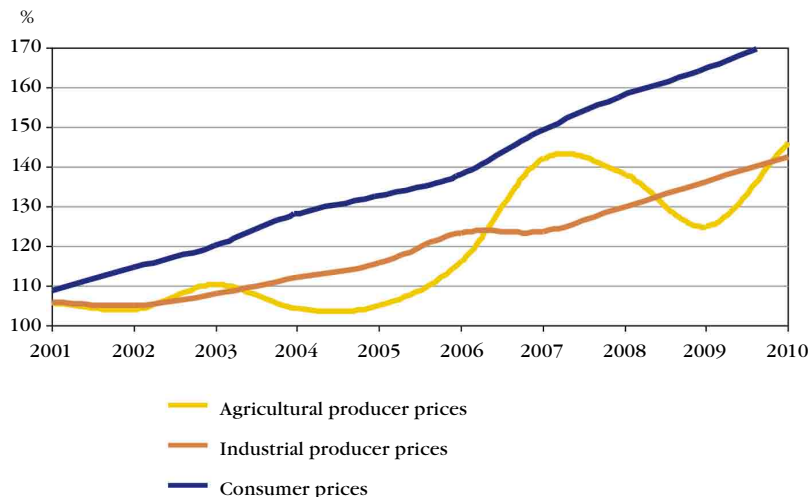
Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Import price index	102.1	101.2	101.7
Export price index	100.4	103.0	101.6
Terms of trade	98.3	101.8	99.9



**Table 10.3. Average consumer prices of selected goods and services**

Megnevezés	2007	2008	2009
Bread (home-made type), kg	293	293	295
Milk (2.8%), l	219	201	201
Pork, leg (without bone and hoof), kg	1 090	1 160	1 110
Beer, lager, 0.5 l bottle	141	155	172
LCD television set (76–82 cm), number	154 140	131 830	123 440
Museum admission ticket, number	567	597	641
General monthly public transport ticket, number	5 680	6 280	6 710
Gasoline (unleaded, 95 octane), l	293	278	336
Electricity (daytime), 10 kWh	420	449	466
Natural and manufactured (piped) gas, 10 m <sup>3</sup>	931	1 070	1 150
Water charges, m <sup>3</sup>	273	300	301

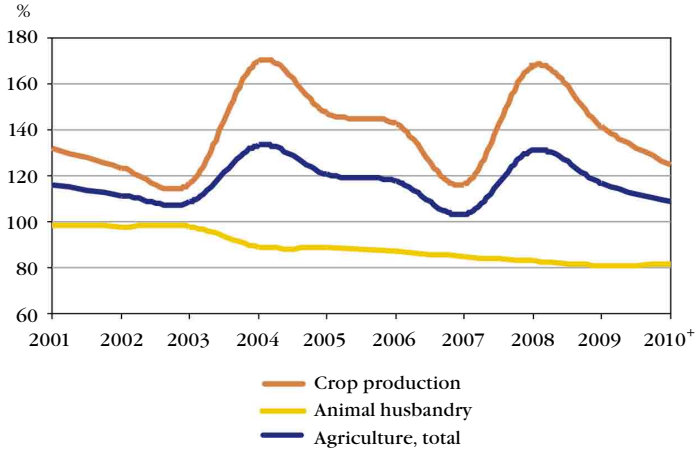
(HUF)

**Figure 10.1. Producer and consumer prices**  
(2000 = 100)

# 11. AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, SERVICES

## AGRICULTURE

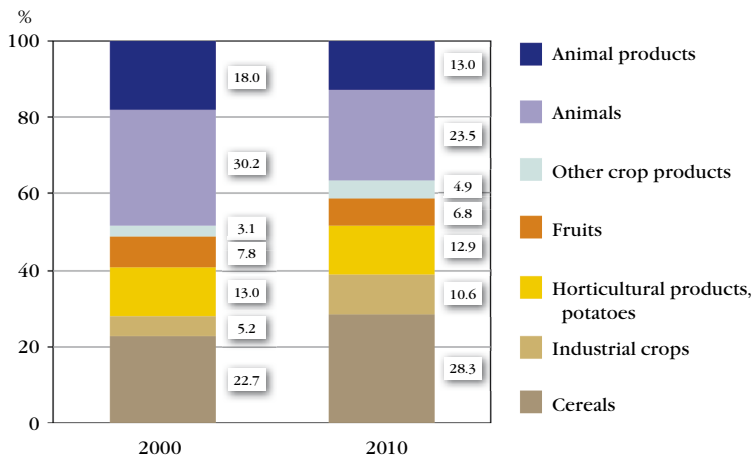
**Figure 11.1. Gross agricultural production**  
(2000 = 100)



**Table 11.1. Production of basic crop products**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010 <sup>+</sup>	
	thousand tons			as % of EU-27
Wheat	5 631	4 419	3 745	2.7
Maize	8 897	7 528	6 985	12.4
Sunflower	1 468	1 256	970	14.3
Sugar-beet	573	737	819	0.7
Vegetables	1 818	1 614	1 144	2.5 <sup>a)</sup>
Fruits	840	884	766	2.4 <sup>a)</sup>
Grape	571	550	295	2.2 <sup>a)</sup>

a) Data of 2009.

**Figure 11.2. Structure of production of agriculture products****Table 11.2. Livestock**

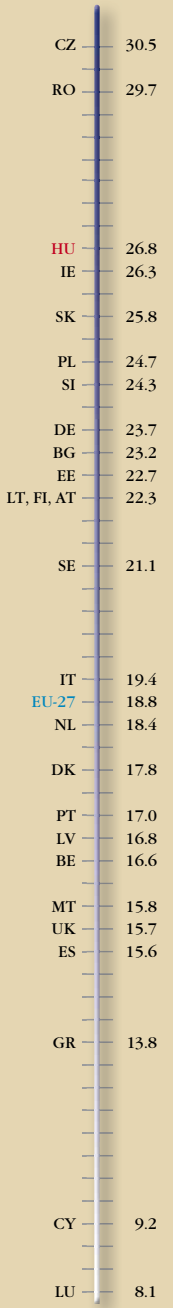
(thousand heads)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	701	700	682
Pigs	3 383	3 247	3 169
Sheep	1 236	1 223	1 181
Poultry	39 716	40 264	42 213
Horses	58	61	65

**Table 11.3. Production of major animal products**

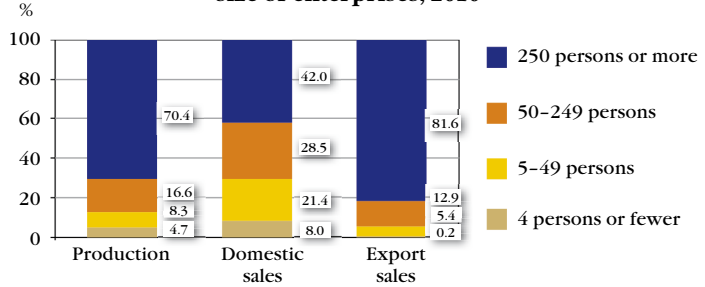
Denomination	2008	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>	
	in natural units			as % of EU-27
Animals for slaughter, thousand tons	1 400	1 356	1 380	..
Cows' milk, million litres	1 792	1 712	1 592	1.2 <sup>a)</sup>
Hen eggs, million	2 879	2 741	2 714	2.4 <sup>a)</sup>
Wool, tons	4 535	4 483	4 326	2.5 <sup>a)</sup>
Honey, tons	22 394	22 000	..	10.8 <sup>a)</sup>

a) Data of 2009.



## INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, DWELLINGS

**Figure 11.3. Distribution of industrial production and sales by size of enterprises, 2010**

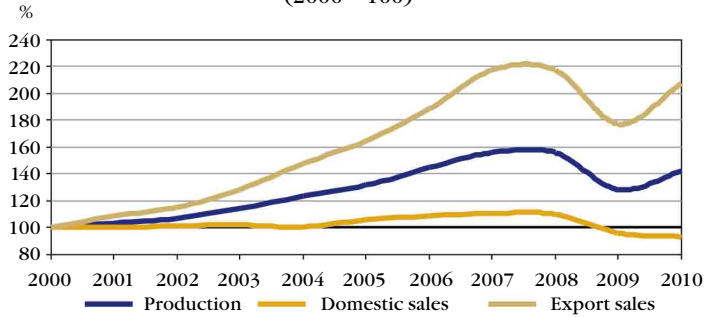


**Table 11.4. Share of major branch groups of industrial production and sales, 2010\***

Branch, branch group	Production	Export sales (%)	
		Export	Domestic
		sales	
Machinery branches	48.1	65.4	7.5
Chemical industry	19.0	14.1	17.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	9.9	4.7	12.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.3	3.3	49.2
Manufacture of basic metals	6.3	5.7	4.5
Textile, leather, wood and paper industry, printing and publishing	4.5	3.5	4.0
Other	4.9	3.3	5.0

\* Excluding water and waste management. The group of businesses with at least 5 employees = 100.0. At current prices.

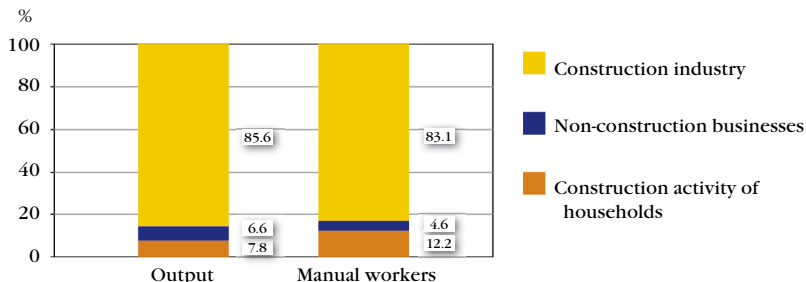
**Figure 11.4. Volume indices of industrial production and sales (2000 = 100)**





**Table 11.5. Output of construction units**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
<b>Volume index, previous year = 100.0</b>			
Construction of buildings	90.5	87.4	94.8
Construction of civil engineering works	103.3	106.1	84.8
<b>Construction units total</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>89.9</b>
<b>Distribution by size of enterprise, %</b>			
4 persons and fewer	30.2	33.4	32.5
5 - 19 persons	21.9	19.4	20.6
20 - 49 persons	14.9	13.1	14.0
50 - 249 persons	21.2	21.8	21.8
250 persons and more	11.8	12.3	11.2

**Figure 11.5. Construction activities by contractors, 2009****Table 11.6. Dwelling construction and cessation**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Number of built dwellings	36 075	31 994	20 823
Number of ceased dwellings	3 745	4 140	2 549
Number basic floor space of built dwellings, sq. m	90.0	88.8	92.0

**Table 11.7. Dwelling stock, inhabitants per dwellings, 2010**

Settlement type	Number of dwellings, thousand	Population per hundred dwellings, persons	Average basic floor space of dwellings, sq. m	Inhabitants per hundred rooms, persons
Budapest	895	194	63.5	81
Other towns	2 193	238	75.2	90
Villages	1 260	241	84.8	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 349</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>88</b>

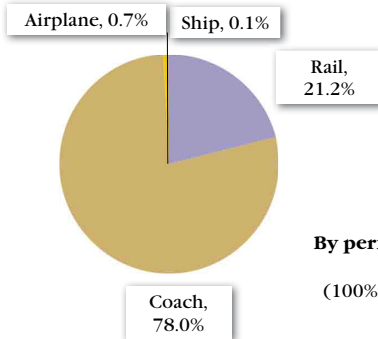
## TRANSPORT

**Table 11.8. Goods transport performances, 2010**

Denomination	Performance, billion freight ton-kilometres	Volume of performance, previous year=100.0	Share of international traffic, %
Railway	8.8	114.8	84.8
Road	33.7	95.3	66.5
Inland waterway	2.4	130.7	99.8
Pipeline	5.6	106.9	81.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>73.0</b>

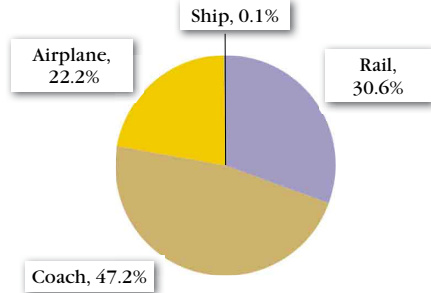
**Figure 11.6. Distribution of interurban passenger transport performances in 2010**

**By number of passengers**  
(100% = 663.2 billion person)

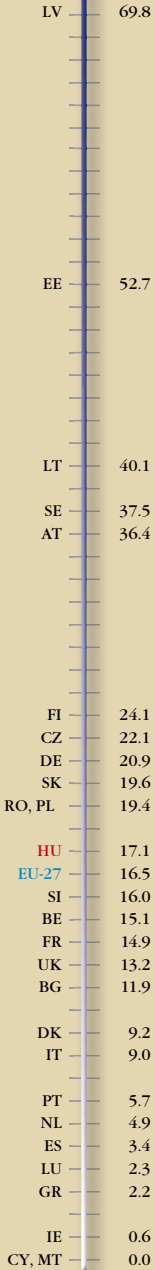


**By performance expressed in passenger kilometres**

(100% = 25.2 billion passenger kilometres)

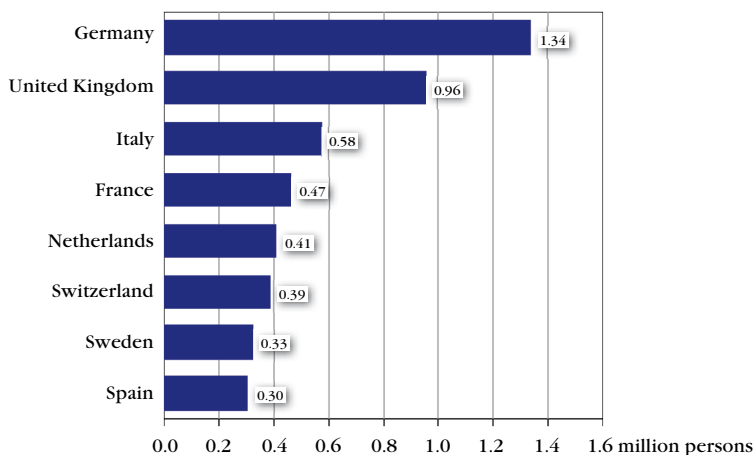


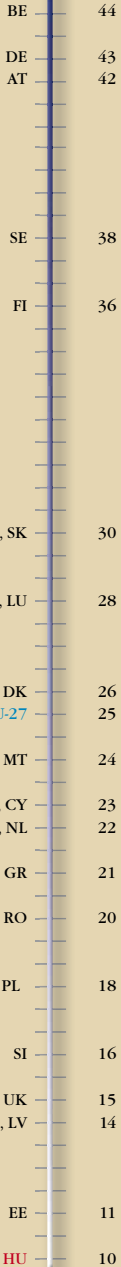
Proportion of rail transport performance in total inland goods transport, 2009, (%)



**Table 11.9. Number of passengers transported in urban public transport**  
(million persons)

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Bus	1 313	1 229	1 152
Tram	478	463	449
Trolleybus	104	100	95
Underground	326	315	302
Suburban railway	76	73	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 297</b>	<b>2 179</b>	<b>2 057</b>

**Figure 11.7. Passenger transport of Budapest Ferenc Liszt International Airport by main partner countries in 2010**  
(Total = 8.2 million persons)



## INTERNET, TELEPHONY

Figure 11.8. Internet subscription by type of connection

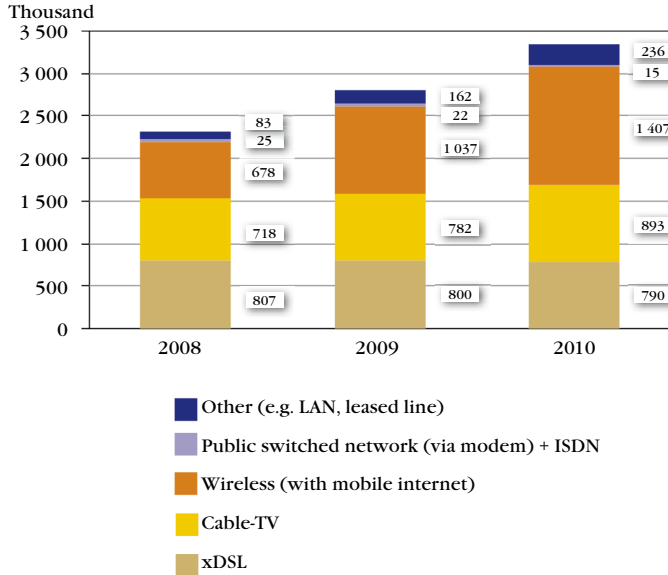


Table 11.10. Share of enterprises using major information and communication technologies

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
Personal computer, workstation	88.1	89.2	91.2
Mobile phone	88.8	88.9	91.5
Intranet	16.1	18.0	19.4
Internet/www	84.7	86.8	89.5
E-mail (electronic mail)	83.5	85.6	88.7

**Table 11.11. Main data of telephony, 2010**

Denomination	Fixed-line telephony	Mobile telephony
Fixed main lines and mobile phone subscriptions, thousand	2 932	12 012
per hundred inhabitants	29.4	120.3
Number of initiated calls, million	1 678	8 071
Calls (excluding internet calls) per line or subscription number	571	672
Length, minutes	1 781	1 454
Average length of initiated calls, minutes	3.1	2.2

**Table 11.12. Share of households equipped with main information and communication devices**

Denomination	2008	2009	2010
	(%)		
Mobile phone	88.0	90.4	93.2
Desktop computer	54.6	56.8	58.6
Laptop	15.7	21.0	26.0
Hand-held computer	2.8	3.6	3.9
Internet connection	48.4	55.1	60.5
Of which: broadband internet connection	42.3	50.9	52.2

MT 6.0

CY 5.7

DK 4.6

GR 4.1

IT 3.8

BG, ES 3.7

AT 3.5

PT, SK 3.1

CZ, SI 3.0

UK 2.9

NL 2.8

PL 2.7

RO, HU 2.6

DE, FR 2.4

BE 2.3

LV 2.2

LT 2.1

SE, EE 2.0

FI 1.9

Average length of stay at public accommodation establishments, 2010 (nights)

## TOURISM

**Table 11.13. Number of foreign visitors in Hungary by main countries**

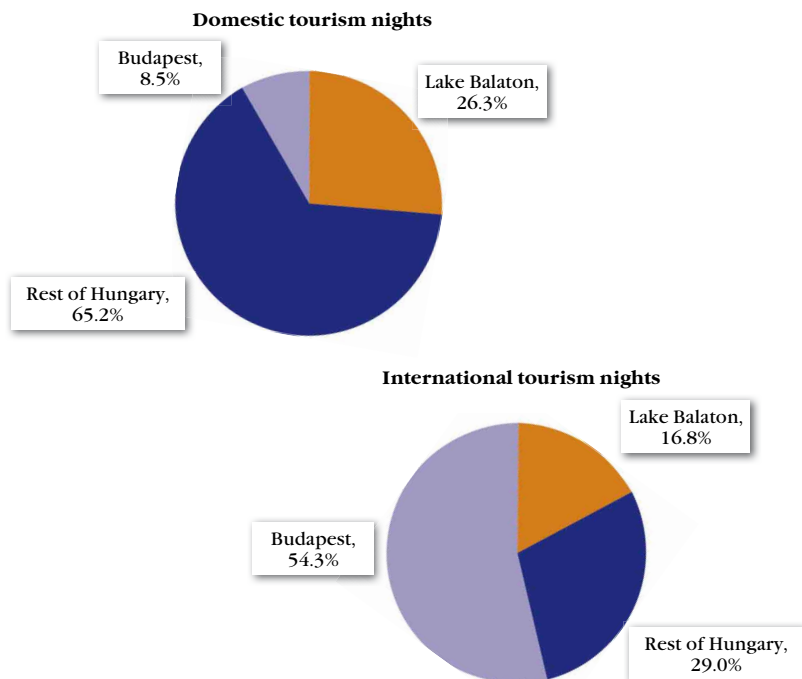
Country	(thousand)		
	2008	2009	2010
Slovakia	8 142	9 095	8 404
Romania	8 079	7 783	7 614
Austria	6 397	6 437	6 696
Germany	3 103	3 130	3 135
Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	2 279	2 201	2 329
Ukraine	1 371	1 685	1 819
Poland	1 526	1 566	1 540
Bulgaria	1 243	1 234	1 191
Czech Republic	1 086	1 077	1 003
Croatia	990	971	868

**Table 11.14. Number and expenditures of foreign visitors in Hungary by purpose of travel, 2010**

Motivation	Visitors		Visitor expenditures	
	number, thousand	distribution, %	billion HUF	distribution, %
Leisure tourism	11 727	29.4	672	56.5
Of which:				
visiting friends and relatives	4 240	10.6	134	11.3
medical and health tourism	1 811	4.5	136	11.4
Business tourism	1 635	4.1	156	13.1
Of which: conference tourism	168	0.4	22	1.8
<i>Tourist motivation total</i>	<i>13 362</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>69.6</i>
Studying	288	0.7	33	2.8
Shopping	9 881	24.8	139	11.7
Working	2 012	5.0	93	7.8
Transit travel	14 094	35.3	94	7.9
Other	267	0.7	3	0.3
<i>Non-tourist motivation total</i>	<i>26 542</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>30.4</i>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>39 904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11.15. Turnover of catering units**

Year	Public catering units	Canteens	Total
<b>Distribution, %</b>			
2008	87.4	12.6	100.0
2009	86.1	13.9	100.0
2010	84.4	15.6	100.0
<b>Volume index, previous year = 100.0</b>			
2008	94.5	97.9	94.9
2009	91.3	102.4	92.7
2010	96.3	110.5	98.3

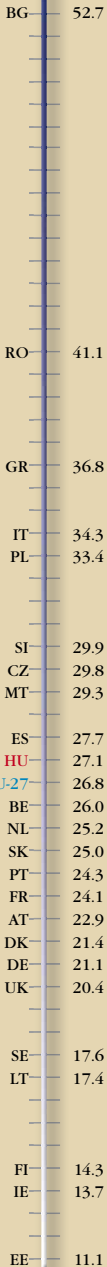
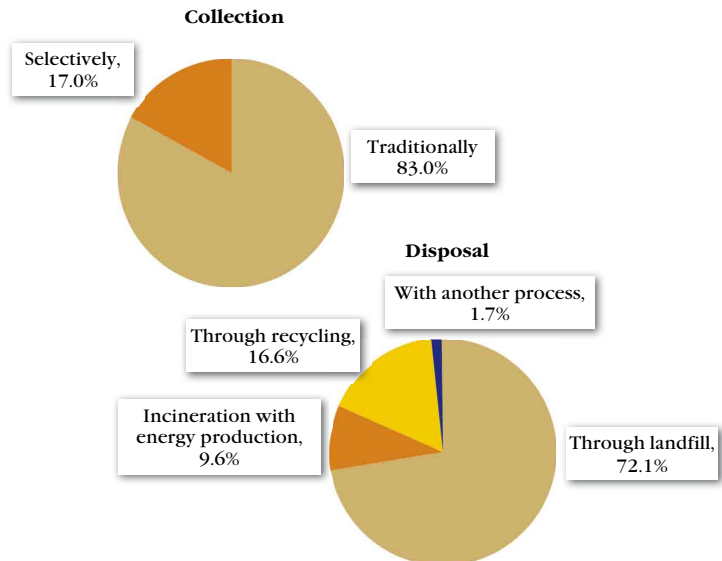
**Figure 11.9. Regional distribution of tourism nights spent at public accommodation establishments, 2010**

## 12. ENVIRONMENT

**Table 12.1. Environment protection**

Denomination	2007	2008	2009
Forest area, thousand hectares	1 891	1 903	1 913
Municipal waste water treated in public treatment plants, total, million m <sup>3</sup>	511.0	519.8	502.8
Proportion of at least biologically treated waste water, %	74.9	73.9	75.4
Municipal solid waste, kg/person	457	454	430
Proportion of dwellings covered by waste removal services, %	92.2	92.4	92.2
Emissions of carbon dioxide, kg/person	5 723	5 585	5 029
Emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds, kg/person	15	14	13
Emissions of sulphur dioxide, kg/person	8	9	8
Emissions of particulate matter, kg/person	6	6	8

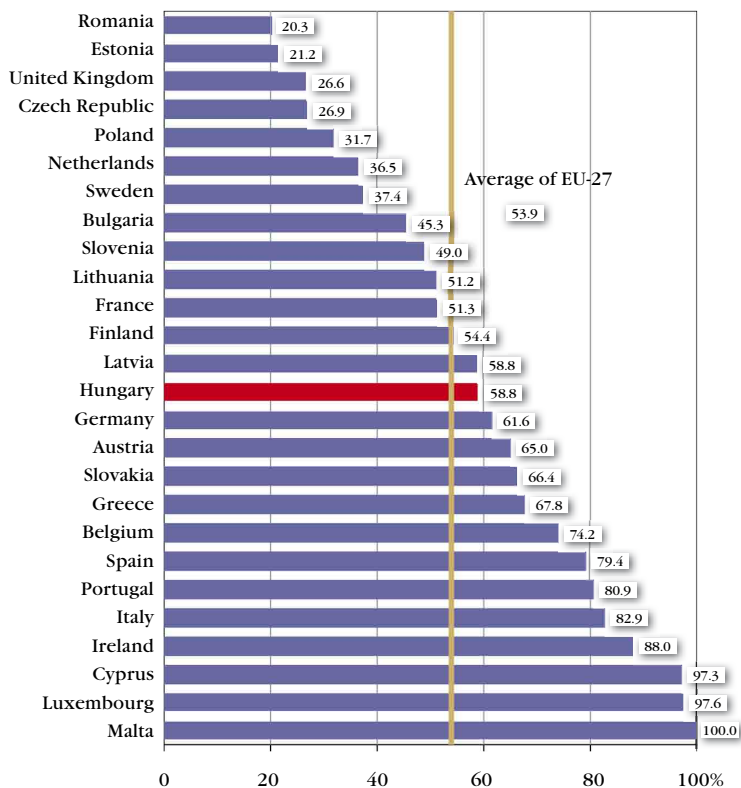
**Figure 12.1. Collection and disposal of municipal solid waste, 2009**





**Table 12.2. Energy consumption**

Year	Total		Consumption per unit of GDP, previous year = 100.0
	petajoules	previous year = 100.0	
2008	1 126.3	100.1	99.5
2009	1 040.0	92.3	98.5
2010	1 085.0	102.8	101.6

**Figure 12.2. Energy dependency, 2009**  
(net imports as a percentage of energy supply)

Note: Denmark is the only member country of the EU that is a net exporter.

*Primary topic:*

# Health tourism in Hungary

*In health tourism, the main motivation of visitors is health preservation, prevention of diseases (wellness) as well as improving health conditions and healing diseases (medical tourism). In Hungary, medical tourism is traditionally based on medicinal and thermal water resources and certain climatic factors. The range of connected medical services is expanding, and the opinion, that linking prevention and certain tourism experiences results in tourism attraction, is spreading as well. The demographic processes in the major source countries, the increasing proportion of the older population, as well as income changes allowing making use of higher level services influence the importance of this tourism service group in the tourism supply of Hungary<sup>1)</sup>.*

## **Characteristics of tourists travelling with the aim of therapy and health preservation**

In 2010, 1.8 million foreign visitors arrived in Hungary with the aim of medical or health tourism, every second from Austria or Germany. The proportion of people visiting our country with this objective is between 4% and 5% every year, but among more-day visitors, nearly every tenth arrives with this motivation. The demographic features of visitors wishing to recover or participating in wellness programmes differ markedly from the average: among them, there are more women than men (the situation is reverse in case of all visitors), and three fourths of them are 45 year-old or older (this proportion does not reach four tenths in case of average visitors).

In 2010, visitors arriving with the aim of health tourism spent HUF 136 billion in Hungary, 5.5% less at current prices than a year before. About seven tenths of our revenues can be connected to Austria and Germany.

The significance of trips aiming at health preservation is essential in domestic relations as well, but statistics on the demand-side emphasize this fact less: in 2010, 389 thousand people participated in domestic more-day trips where health preservation was the primary goal. They accounted for 2.1% of all trips. Similarly to international visitors, there

1) *Source:* Marketing project. Magyar Turizmus Zrt. (Hungarian National Tourist Office) 2011.

were slightly more women among those travelling with the aim of health preservation as well (though among inland guests, their proportion is higher than that of men on average, too); the share of guests above 45 years of age is high (68%) as well, while this is only 39% on the average of all visitors.

In 2010, inland guests travelling with the motivation of health tourism spent a total of HUF 14.9 billion, which refers to the above average specific spending in their case, too. The majority of people travelling with this aim choose accommodation establishments for pay, and among them, they even prefer those of higher category.

### Medicinal waters and spas in Hungary

In the hydrogeology of Hungary, thermal waters (stratum waters warmer than 30 °C), present almost in the whole territory of the country play a markedly significant role. When drilling to the depth, temperature rises by 3 °C per 100 meters in the Earth on the average, while this rise is 5–7 °C in the Carpathian basin. Thus, thermal waters can be brought to the surface from less deep strata. The majority of these waters contain dissolved dietary minerals as well, so they have curative effect and are suitable for bath and drinking cures. The number of thermal springs is more than thousand, but medicinal waters can also be found almost in the whole country, three fourths of them in the Great Plain.

The beginnings of culture of bathing in our country date back to the ancient Roman times, when the waters of the springs in Rome were conveyed to the baths of Aquincum, and until now, the ruins of 15 baths were found in the countryside. The second upswing followed in the 1400s, during the reign of King Sigmund and King Matthias. The Turkish conquest gave another boost to the development of baths, the Rác, Rudas, Lukács, Király baths in Budapest and the Turkish bath in Eger were built at that time, and the Császár bath in Budapest was also built on Turkish foundation<sup>2)</sup>. In the period following the Turkish regime these were, however, pushed into the background, as steam baths did not fit into the bathing habits in Hungary at all, so, the baths were sometimes transformed into schools, coopers or just into church<sup>3)</sup>. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the result of



2) Egy kis fürdőtörténet. Sulinet. (A short history of baths.)

3) Gabriella Csiffáry: Régi magyar fürdővilág. (The old world of bathing in Hungary).

scientific researches, the spread of balneological knowledge, the deep boring technique applied by Vilmos Zsigmondy, mining engineer (the Széchenyi bath was built with this technique) was that the modern culture of bathing began to flourish again<sup>4)</sup>. The establishment of the spa in Hévíz

### Location and effect of our medicinal waters

Type	Occurrence	Effect
Carbonic acid or acid waters	Balaton Uplands, Csopak, Balatonfüred, Southern shore of Lake Balaton, Balf, Bük, Parádfürdő	Calm the nervous system, affect on gastric acid production.
Alkaline waters	Szeged, Békéscsaba, Kiskunhalas, Sikonda, Kaposvár, Zalakaros, Bükkszék	Mucolytic agent, antibilious effect.
Sulphurous waters	Harkány, Hévíz, Balf, Csisztapuszta, Bogács, Kéked, Lukács and Rudas thermal baths in Budapest	Improve the function of the respiratory system, they are used in case of stomach influenza, gynaecological diseases, chronic inflammations.
Calcareous waters	The majority of the springs in Budapest, Miskolctapolca, Esztergom, Paráđ	Anti-inflammatory effect, they are used in case of osteoporosis, locomotive and gynaecological diseases.
Bitter waters	Budapest, Nagyigmánd, Tiszajenő	They are used in case of stomach, bile and intestinal complaints.
Sodium chloride waters	Budapest, Debrecen, Sárvár, Igal, Hajdúszoboszló	Mucolytic agent, besides, they are used in case of locomotive, gynaecological diseases and psoriasis.
Chalybeate-alum waters	Parád, Moha, Csopak, Erdőbénye	They are used in case of gynaecological diseases and iron deficiency.
Iodine-bromide waters	Hajdúszoboszló, Tiszaföldvár, Karcag, Túrkeve, Sósartyán	They are used in case of diseases of the thyroid, the circulatory and the digestive system, and to decrease the effects of the menopause.
Radon waters	Gellért and Rudas thermal baths in Budapest, Eger, Miskolctapolca, Lake Hévíz	Vasodilator, antihypertensive effect, they are used in case of diabetes mellitus and gout.
Simple thermal waters	In a large part of the country.	They are used in case of haemorrhoid and dermatological diseases.

<sup>4)</sup> Source: The National Trust of Monuments for Hungary.

started at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the baths in Harkány and Paráds were established at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In Hungary, 32 historic baths are registered at the National Office of Cultural Heritage, among them 13 are in operation, 8 in the capital<sup>5)</sup>. Among the other towns of the country, the renovated Turkish bath in Eger, Anna bath in Szeged and Árpád bath in Székesfehérvár await guests. The former Erzsébet bath in Miskolc is out of operation at present.

Data on the attendances in baths are available from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War: in 1913, 203 baths and 227 thousand guests were mentioned in the yearbooks. After the war, a significant number of baths got beyond the borders of Hungary, and in 1942, the 90 baths in the present territory of the country were visited by 526 thousand guests.

At present, among the baths<sup>6)</sup> operated in Hungary, 206 belonged in 2010 to the categories spa, thermal or adventure baths which are analyzed in the present analysis; the number of units in each category was nearly the same (100 spas, 107 thermal and 103 adventure baths were operated). These are not exclusive categories, as some baths may meet more than one criterion; so, 30 establishments are spa, thermal and adventure bath at the same time. Most of such baths (47) can be found in Northern Great Plain, while the fewest (18) in Northern Hungary.

#### Baths with the highest capacity

(thousand persons)

Ranking	Name	Maximum daily capacity	Ranking	Name	Maximum daily capacity
1 <sup>st</sup>	HUNGAROSPA, Hajdúszoboszló	26	4 <sup>th</sup>	Gyula Castle Spa, Gyula	11
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Harkány Spa and Bath, Harkány	15	5 <sup>th</sup>	Rába-Quelle Thermal Bath and Spa, Győr	11
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Debrecen Spa, Debrecen	11	6 <sup>th</sup>	Jonathermál Medical and Adventure Bath, Kiskunmajsza	11

5) Hungarian National Tourist Office, professional pages. Presentation of Dr. Gábor Horváth, General Manager of Budapest Spas and Hot Springs.

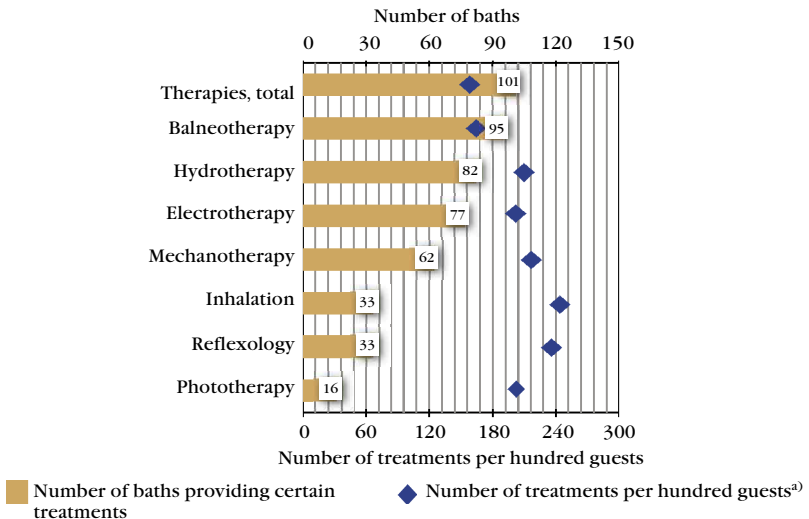
6) After a long interruption, national data on the guest turnover of our baths are again available with some limitation thanks to the data collection extended recently.

In the baths, there are 7 pools on the average, the majority of them, 70% are with water circulation. Seven tenths of the pools can be used over the whole year. The spa in Hajdúszoboszló has the largest number of pools (57), but the Spa and Medical centre in Cserkeszőlő, the Gránit Spa and Thermal Bath in Zalakaros and the spas in Bük and Debrecen operate more than 20 pools as well. The proportion of green area is 49% on average, but in 10 baths it exceeds 90%.

The majority of the 206 baths, 115 are operated permanently, 44 seasonally and 47 establishments are open partly over the whole year and partly seasonally. 132 baths are operated independently, 60 are in accommodation establishments and another 14 can be found in the territory of other service providers. The cooperation with accommodation establishments is characteristic first of all in case of adventure baths and is the least frequent in case of thermal baths.

Baths with the largest average capacity are operated in Southern Transdanubia, but the record holder, the Hungarospa in Hajdúszoboszló can receive more than 26 thousand guests every day. The daily capacity of another six baths exceeds 10 thousand.

### Treatments in baths, 2010



a) Total number of treatments in establishments providing the given treatment.

The total yearly turnover of the observed spas, adventure and thermal baths exceeded 23.4 million people. Baths with the highest turnover are typically, but not exclusively among those with the highest capacity: the bath in Hajdúszoboszló is at the top of the ranking in both respects. 22% of all guests were registered in the six establishments with the highest turnover.

Among the services of baths, the sauna is the most frequent, as it is operated in slightly more than three fourths of all the observed baths. Wellness treatments are available in 46% of the establishments, while medical treatments are provided in half of the baths. Medical examination is possible in 86 baths. Each of these 4 main service groups is available only in 62 establishments, while 50 baths provide only one of them. Among medical treatments, balneotherapy is available in most of the baths, while inhalation, reflexology and phototherapy belong to the less frequent services.

**Balneotherapy:** bath therapies, drinking cures, mud treatments using medicinal waters and artificial materials.

**Hydrotherapy:** wet bandages, packs, pouring and hydro-mechanical treatments associated with mechanical interventions, underwater water beam massage, Scottish spray, weight bath and underwater gymnastics belong here.

**Electrotherapy:** low-, medium- and high-frequency as well as electromagnetic treatments belong here.

**Mechanotherapy:** ultrasound treatments, active and passive gymnastics as well as different extension treatments are classified here.

**Inhalation:** vaporized medicinal water or medicament solution are inhaled into the respiratory system (aerosol therapy), or the favourable effects of the negative oxygen ions are used (aeroion therapy).

**Helio- and phototherapy:** heliotherapy is sunshine therapy, while ultraviolet radiation, visible light, infrared radiation and laser treatment belong to phototherapy.

Source: Csermely Miklós: Fizioterápia. (Physiotherapy). Medicina Könyvkiadó, Budapest, 2009.

Pages 14–16.



The widest range of services is typically provided by spas, they ensure on average three out of the four main service groups, and three types of medical treatments are available as well, while in thermal and adventure baths, two types of main services and of medical services are provided on average.

The number of treatments was of course in line with the supply: on the average, more than 82 thousand treatments were performed yearly in the observed baths, and the average number of treatments per hundred guests was 92. Compared to the turnover of guests, this indicator is the highest (168) in spas, while the average number of treatments per hundred guests was 52 in thermal and 32 in adventure baths. Treatments financed by the National Health Insurance Fund accounted for three fourths of all treatments, which meant that the patients had to pay the difference between the amount disbursed to the bath by the Fund and the market price determined by the bath<sup>7)</sup>.

The total revenues of the observed baths were HUF 29.8 billion. About half of them derived from entry tickets and 10% from seasonal tickets. Guest could pay for tickets with holiday vouchers as well; they accounted for 8% of the turnover. 11% were financed by the National Health Insurance Fund. Payments from voluntary health insurance funds only accounted for 1.2% on the whole. The average revenues of baths were HUF 157 billion, within this, the highest amount, nearly HUF 270 million was reached by the establishments of Central Hungary, the second in ranking was Western Transdanubia with HUF 188 million, while in the other regions, revenues were between HUF 165 and 107 million. The proportion of disbursements from the Fund was the highest in the baths of Southern Transdanubia, they covered nearly one fourth of total revenues; payments through voluntary health insurance funds were considerable only in Central Transdanubia, where they approached 6%. Payments with holiday vouchers were relatively even in the country, but guests used them most frequently in the baths of Central Transdanubia.

The average revenues, taking into consideration both full price and discount tickets, were about HUF 1,300, within this, they were HUF 1,085 in adventure baths, HUF 1,114 in spas and HUF 1,405 in thermal baths. The

7) Orvosság helyett gyógyfürdő. (Spa instead of medicine.) *Weborvos* online health magazine.



differences are higher in case of baths belonging only to one category, and the price level of spas is higher. Tickets were cheaper in the Eastern and more expensive in the Western regions, but the price level was outstandingly high in the central region: the median value of the price level was HUF 1,500, nearly twice as much as in the other parts of the country. Average revenues grow along with the variety of provided services, they are the highest in baths, which offer sauna, medical examination, wellness and medical treatments as well; among baths offering medical treatments, the revenues are the highest, nearly HUF 7 thousand on average, in those where five types of medical treatments are provided.

Baths operated in accommodation establishments exploit their capacities the most, those operating independently much less, while baths in the territory of other service providers exploit them the least. In case of baths operating independently, where the demand for or occupancy rate of a given accommodation establishment does not influence or hardly influences guest turnover, the occupancy rate is the highest, more than 30%, in the baths of Central Hungary and Central Transdanubia, while the occupancy rates of baths in accommodation establishments are dispersed in a much wider range, and among them, establishments in Northern Hungary are at the top with a rate of 66% <sup>8)</sup>.

## Turnover of spa and wellness hotels

### Spa and wellness hotels

Spa hotels are two to five-star units, which ensure for their guests possibilities for independent therapies at their own medical departments or therapies involving supplementary services of other health institutes under medical supervision by applying mainly natural curative factors.

Wellness hotels are minimum three-star units, which carry out professional hotel activities and provide services with personnel having adequate skills and provide gastronomic, sports, relaxation and wellness services necessary for healthy lifestyle, as well as ensure possibilities for public programmes. In addition:

<sup>8)</sup> In addition to the data collection of HCSO, the websites of baths served as sources in this subchapter.



- They have minimum 1 indoor swimming pool and two types of sauna or steam bath.
- Among face, body, hand and hair care services, they provide at least four kinds of beauty treatment services.
- They offer at least six kinds of massage, relaxation and other services improving general state of health (wet or dry).
- In their gastronomic offer, there are traditional Hungarian foods characteristic of the region, as well as health and vegetarian foods and drinks.
- They have a fitness room equipped with cardio machines as well and a trainer, sports instructor or gym teacher.
- They offer minimum four kinds of leisure programmes for sports or oriental exercises, as well as minimum one kind of aerobic-type training.
- They provide possibilities for minimum three kinds of public, cultural, music and art programmes, as well they continuously inform the guests on the opportunities offered in the vicinity.
- At least 1 employee with wellness or equivalent qualification is working in the day and in the afternoon shift.

Source: Order 54/2003 of the Ministry of Economy and Transport about the classification of public accommodation establishments and private room service overruled by the Government Decree 239/2009 about detailed conditions of providing accommodation services and about the order of issuing permit for operating accommodation establishments. At present, hotels can obtain the acknowledgement of wellness category from the Hotel Association of Hungary. The competent authority decides on the health spa classification on the basis of the order 74/1999 of the Ministry of Health about natural curative factors.

In July 2010, 62 spa and 107 wellness hotels were operated in Hungary. The total bed-places of spa hotels were nearly 15 thousand on 31 July, while that of wellness hotels were 17,700 representing slightly more than one fourth of the total hotel capacity. The average number of bed-places was 241 in spa and 166 in wellness hotels. Compared to 2007, the number of spa hotels grew by seven, and their capacity increased by one fifth. Hotels may obtain the wellness category since 2004, and while in 2004 only 15 hotels met these requirements, their number was already 59 in 2007, and not even the crisis set back the increase: in the middle of 2010 their number was 107. (The number of hotel units was on the whole 24 more than before the crisis due to the increase in the higher categories.) The bed-places capacity of spa hotels grew by 6.8%, while that of wellness

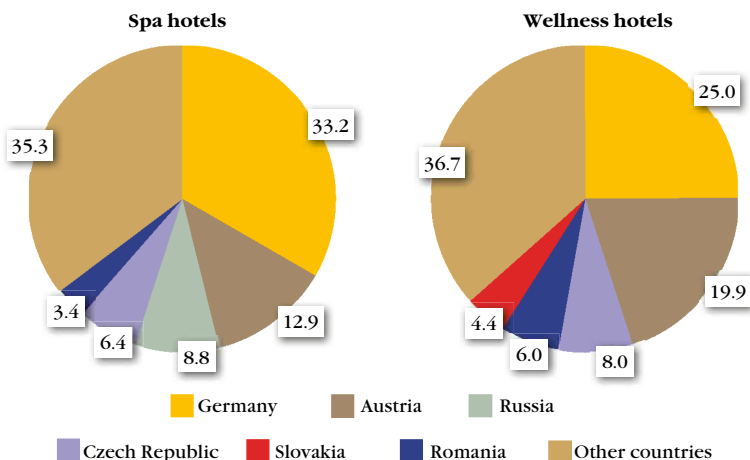
hotels by 88%. This dynamic growth was partly due to the reclassifications among categories.

Spa hotels registered 2.6 million, while wellness hotels 2.2 million tourism nights in 2010. The turnover of spa hotels fell by one tenth between 2007 and 2009 on the whole, and the growth restarted only in 2010, while the turnover of wellness hotels increased continuously and dynamically. In 2010, 33% more tourism nights were registered than in 2009.

In both hotel types, the proportion of inland guests is higher than the average of all hotels; in case of wellness hotels, nearly four fifths, while in spa hotels six tenths of the guests arrive from Hungary.

The ranking of the major source countries in spa and wellness hotels differs slightly from the average of hotels, Austrian, German and Russian guests are over-represented in these two categories compared to the average circle of guests in hotels. The concentration is spectacular: in spa hotels 67% and in wellness hotels 66% of tourism nights are spent by guests arriving from the first five source countries. (The average of all hotels is 52%.)

**Distribution of international tourism nights in spa and wellness hotels by source countries, 2010**



In line with the motivations of the guests, the average length of stay is considerably longer in spa hotels than generally in hotels (though it is decreasing here as well): in 2010 it was 3.4 nights. In wellness hotels,

guests spent 2 nights on average, which essentially equals the average of hotels.

In case of spa hotels, occupancy rate – 56% in 2010 – significantly exceeds the average of hotels, though their advantage has been decreasing for two years. The occupancy rate of wellness hotels was 43%, slightly lower than the average for two years already.

Spa hotels account for 19%, while wellness hotels for 17% of total revenues, so, compared to their capacity and tourist arrivals, the former has a slightly larger, while the latter has a smaller share of revenues. It is characteristic of both categories that the revenues from accommodation fee account for a smaller, while those from catering for a somewhat larger proportion in their total revenues than in case of hotels on average. Other services account for 29% of revenues in both cases, which exceeds by 6 percentage points the average rate of hotels.

The concentration of hotel capacities in Budapest and at the Lake Balaton is somewhat different in case of spa and wellness hotels. Though in 2010, 5 spa and 8 wellness hotels awaited guests in Budapest as well, the leading position of Lake Balaton, with one third of the country's capacity, i.e. 19 spa and 25 wellness hotels, is kept in this field. The holiday resort of Mátra-Bükk is also considerable with 17 wellness and 2 spa hotels on an area smaller than at Lake Balaton. In line with their capacities, spa and wellness hotels at Lake Balaton have the largest share in total tourist arrivals at hotels (33% and 28%, respectively).

The turnover of spa and wellness hotels is outstanding in certain settlements; almost all the official health resorts can be proud of having numerous units of this kind with significant tourist arrivals. In the public accommodation establishments of the 13 settlements registered as health resorts at the National Public Health and Medical Officer Service, people wishing to relax and recover spent a total of about 4.5 million tourism nights at the nearly 48 thousand bed-places. Among curative factors, medicinal baths were the most frequent in these settlements, such establishments can be found in 11 settlements, while 8 settlements have medicinal waters and 7 have spa hotels. Among them, only Miskolc has a medicinal cave, the István Cave in Lillafüred. Gyöngyös–Kékestető, Sopron and Miskolc–Lillafüred are classified as climatic health resorts, i.e. areas where air purity and other climatic factors help the recovery and rehabilitation.

# We are introducing Hajdúszoboszló



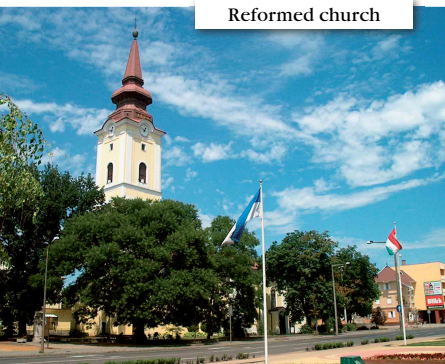
Hajdúszoboszló, Main Square

*By its medicinal waters, Hajdúszoboszló excelled among the hajdú towns and became one of the most significant tourism destinations of the country. The importance of the town is shown by the fact that in 2010, Hajdúszoboszló was the second in the ranking of settlements in respect of domestic tourism nights in public accommodation establishments and the fourth in respect of international tourism nights. As a result of continuous development, at present, the largest spa complex of Europe can be found here. The town adjusted to the new requirements of health tourism by extending the capacity of higher level accommodation as well. Besides, other (until 2009 private) accommodation plays a much larger role in the tourism of the town than the average. The attractiveness of Hajdúszoboszló is increased by the extending range of services and programmes as well.*

## **Hajdúszoboszló, the health resort**

The history of the famous waters of Hajdúszoboszló dates back to the period following the 1<sup>st</sup> World War. Hydrocarbon researches aiming at boosting the economy began at that time in the country. In the region of Hortobágy–Debrecen–Hajdúszoboszló, the research was led by Chief Geologist Ferenc Vajna Pávai who is known these days as a pioneer of thermal waters research. As a result of the research, thermal waters of 73°C erupted from the depth of 1,091 m on 25 October 1925. This event brought a great change in the life of the town dealing mainly with agriculture. Researchers visiting the town pointed out that the medicinal waters found here are unique both in respect of effect and composition. The people realized the possibilities of the medicinal waters and the upswing of the town was consistently built upon them. In 1927, a temporary bath, the so-called “*főveny*” (sand) bath was opened (the origin of its name is that the bottom of the pool in the ground was covered with river sand) which operated one month long and was visited by 28 thousand people. This number had convinced the leaders of the town that further developments were necessary, and so the constructions connected to the bath started

in March 1928. In 1932, the thermal spring waters were classified as medicinal waters, then, in 1934, the spa itself got the prefix “health” as well, although in provisional form, and the permit had to be renewed every year. The greatest novelty of the year 1935 was the construction of the pump room, which allowed to use the water for drinking cures to treat throat and stomach diseases. In 1938, a permission was granted to bottle the water of the thermal spring with the name “Hajdúszoboszlói gyógyvíz” (medicinal waters of Hajdúszoboszló). After several attempts, the bath gained the name health spa with definitive force in 1946. In 1949, the part of the town surrounding the bath was declared first a holiday resort and later a health resort. In the 1960s, hotel investments, which were essential to meet the increasing tourism needs, started as well. The functional use of the Spa hotel Béke, still operating at present, began in 1963. The institution with 380 beds already had rooms for consultations and treatments, modern therapeutic equipment, as well as indoor and outdoor pools. The building already had a cinema, a theatre, a library and other premises for cultural and entertainment programmes. The Hotel Délibáb providing accommodation for 200 people was built in the second half of the 1960s, and then smaller holiday establishments of companies and trade unions opened one after the other as well. By the 1970s, along with the great changes in tourism, the social and economic structure of the town changed as well. Tourism became the most important section, industry got the second while agriculture the third place in the ranking. Continuous developments were characteristic of the following decades as well. The



Reformed church

renewed thermal spa and swimming pool was opened in the 1970s. The teaching pool, the splash pool and the omega swimming pool, which was a novelty that time, were built in the 1980s. The Árpád swimming pool was opened in 1990. 1996 was an important year in the life of the town, as the wells nationalized earlier became again the property of the town that year, and that was when the still ongoing renewal process started. As a result, by the end of the 1990s, the town obtained the highest quality qualification and was declared a priority health resort. In 1997, the bottling

of the medicinal waters restarted with a new name, “Pávai Vajna Ásványvíz” (Pávai Vajna mineral water). Those investments, which aimed at offering the widest possible range of entertainment possibilities in order to increase tourism further, began after the turn of the millennium.

The first slide park of Hungary, the Aquapark was built in 2000. The establishment was so popular among both foreign and inland guests that its area was doubled in 2002. The infrastructure of the bath was fully renewed in 2002, and pools operating in a new system which meets EU requirements were built. The Mediterranean seaside considered to be the greatest sensation of the bath is, with its 6,200 sq.m. water surface, the largest built pool in Central Europe. The Aqua Palace Adventure Bath has been operating since the spring of 2010, and can receive thousand guests at the same time on an area of 15,000 sq.m. with 1,600 sq.m. water surface. Its special attraction is the 8 thematic pools, which navigate the guests to the world of different cultures of bathing. So, the main attraction of Hajdúszoboszló, the spa complex being the largest one in Europe, has a water surface of 17,600 sq.m. on an area of 30 hectares and is able to receive altogether 26 thousand guests.

The unique effect of the medicinal waters of Hajdúszoboszló was proven by numerous researchers. They are thermal waters with alkali chloride, hydro-carbonate, iodine, bromine, sodium chloride containing considerable calcium, magnesium and metaboric acid. They are recommended first of all in case of rheumatic diseases. By the proper use of the waters, an improvement of more than 90% is observed among patients with serious locomotive, arthritic and degenerative diseases. The

bath therapy is effective in case of different dermatological diseases, and good results can be achieved in case of chronic neuralgia, neuritis and paralysis due to poliomyelitis as well. The medicinal waters are suitable to treat different gynaecological inflammations as well as for the follow-up treatment of muscle and bone injuries. The curative effect of



Aqua-Palace tropical bath



Aquapark



the waters is increased by different supplementary treatments. Some of the therapies are financed by the National Health Insurance Fund, and these are available on the order of a physician. The use of the thermal healing pool and tub-bath, mud pack, weight bath, carbonic acid bath, medical healing massage, underwater water-beam massage, participation

in underwater healing gymnastics in groups, as well as complex healing bath facilities belong to this category. Beside these, many other services are offered to the guests in the spa and in the respective departments of spa hotels. Medical healing massage as physiotherapy, carbonic acid bath, chambered galvanic bath, electric tub-bath as hydrotherapy and interferential therapy, iontophoresis, ultra wave as electrotherapy are available as well. In addition, different healing packs, laser treatment and medicinal inhalation as supplementary therapies are offered to the patients as well.



Underwater water-beam massage

The medicinal waters of Hajdúszoboszló and the different health services offer excellent opportunities not only for those who wish to recover, but numerous wellness treatments are also available for people wishing to relax and refresh themselves. Such are the different beauty, relaxation and recreation treatments, such as light therapy, Kneipp cure, body-shaping treatments, massages and other services.

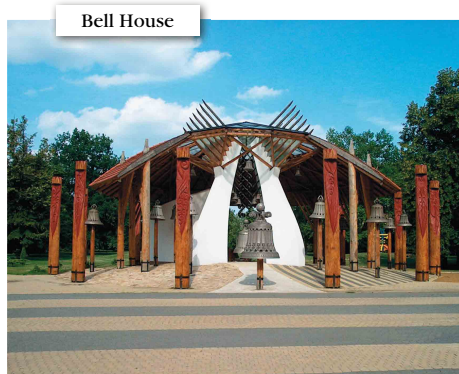
The medicinal waters of Hajdúszoboszló can be used for drinking cures as well. In this form, they may be effective in case of gastric ulcer and influenza, liver and bile inflammation. By combining the medicinal waters with herbs, a cosmetic family, first marketed in 1999, was developed as well.

The tourism offer of the town is enriched also by a wide range of programmes. The majority of events are connected to the spa, such as the season opening spa ball, the bath-show, the bath-carnival and the bath festival of gala. There are also gastronomic events in the town, among others the Grilled Food and Beer Festival, the Mutton and “Slambuc” Cooking Day and the Bio Food and Wine Festival. The programmes of the town are enriched also by cultural events, such as the Whitsun Celebration – the regional folk dance conglomeration of Northern Great Plain and the border regions, the Szoboszló Folk Weekend, the Dixieland Days



and, among the newest traditions, the Spring Art Days in Hajdúszoboszló. Among the sports events of the town, the Horse Race in August is the most important.

People arriving in the town may visit numerous places of interest as well. The so-called Bell House inaugurated in the year of the millennium is located near the baths. The architectural composition provides a frame for the 46 bells made of unusual aluminium alloy by a patented process. Those who are interested in older times can visit the Fortress Wall next to the church in Kálvin square which, according to archaeological research, dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the Csanády house, which was built in classicist style (the members of the family owning the house played an important role in the life of the town). Bocskai István Museum awaits visitors with an exhibition about the history of the town and with many interesting relics connected to the eponym. Those interested in fine arts can visit the International Modern Museum, where, among others, works of Picasso, Renoir and Vasarely are exhibited, as well as the Museum Gallery where the works of Gusztáv Cseh and László Szombati and, on the yard, a headstone exhibition can be seen.



## Hajdúszoboszló and health tourism in the mirror of statistics

Hajdúszoboszló is a town with great traditions and excellent conditions in the field of health tourism. Its importance is outstanding nationwide, shown by the fact that in 2010 it was the second in the ranking after Budapest in respect of tourism nights spent by inland guests in public accommodation establishments, and the fourth after the capital, Hévíz and Bük in respect of international tourism nights. In 2009, the town had revenues of HUF 300 million from tourism tax, only Budapest and Siófok realized an amount higher than this. The demand on health tourism is strongly influenced by the change in the circle of guests, the appearance of new demands which can be met first of all by extending the hotel network and

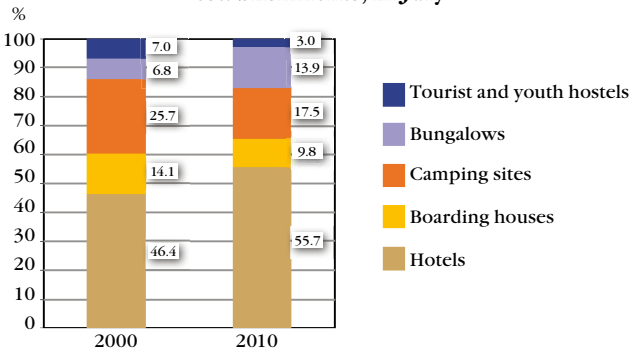


Town fountain

developing the spa establishments. By exploiting the possibilities of the different EU and national tenders, Hajdúszoboszló endeavours to meet the changing requirements.

In July 2010, a total of 67 public accommodation establishments were operated in Hajdúszoboszló, 49 of which were hotel-type and 18 were classified as other accommodation. Among the settlements of Northern Great Plain, Hajdúszoboszló had the most public accommodation establishments and bed-places (7,146). Compared to 2000, the number of bed-places in public accommodation establishments grew by 18%. Within this, first of all the number of bed-places in hotels increased; while in 2000 it did not even reach 3,000, nearly 4,000 hotel bed-places were available in 2010. The number of bed-places in bungalows grew as well, while that of other types of accommodation decreased compared to 2000.

**Number of bed-places in all public accommodation establishments, in July**



The extension of the hotel network in the town already started in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of hotels grew from 3 to 15. By continuing investments, the number of hotels reached 29 by 2010. Among them, 1 belonged to the one-star, 18 to the three-star and 10 to the four-star category. 58% of the 3,983 hotel bed-places are operated in three-star, 39% in four-star and 3% in one-star hotels. It shows the significance of the hotel capacity of the town that more than 40% of three-

star and four-star bed-places in Northern Great Plain can be found in the town.

In July 2010, there were 12 spa hotels in Hajdúszoboszló, and their bed-places represented 74% of the total hotel bed-places in the town. Most spa hotels in the town obtained this rank after a reconstruction meeting the requirements necessary for this classification. The capacity of Hajdúszoboszló is determinant in Northern Great Plain, as here are about 84% of the spa hotel bed-places in the region. In the region, there are spa hotels in Berekfürdő, Debrecen, Püspökladány and Szolnok in addition to Hajdúszoboszló.

According to data of July 2010, 4 wellness hotels with 118 rooms and 272 bed-places were operated in the town. In the region, there were 12 such hotels in July 2010, in Hajdú-Bihar county, in addition to Hajdúszoboszló, in Debrecen and Balmazújváros, in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county in Cserkeszőlő and Tiszafüred, and in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county in Nyíregyháza. At the same time, services provided by wellness hotels, which are not really frequent in the region, are generally ensured by spa hotels as well.

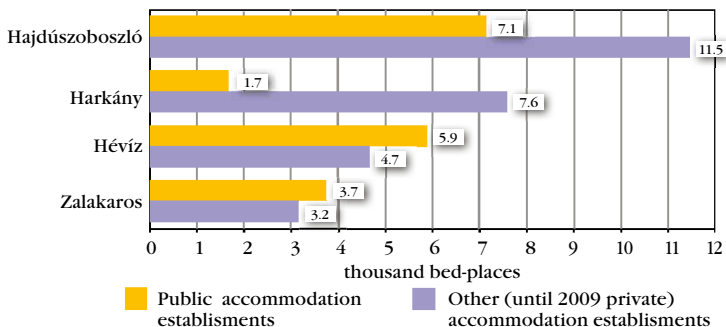
In addition to hotels, a total of 20 boarding houses were operated in 2010, which represented 10% of all public accommodation bed-places in the town.

#### The capacity of public accommodation establishments in Hajdúszoboszló, July 2010

Denomination	Units	Available rooms	Available bed-places
Hotel	29	1 853	3 983
Of which			
one-star	1	40	107
three-star	18	1 086	2 307
four-star	10	727	1 569
spa hotel	12	1 408	2 928
wellness hotel	4	118	272
Boarding house	20	314	700
Youth hostel	1	54	216
Bungalow	15	295	997
Camping	2	x	1 250
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2 516</b>	<b>7 146</b>

In the last years, the demand for other (until 2009 private) accommodation establishments has continuously increased both in case of foreign and inland guests. In the accommodation supply of the town, the significance of the accommodation type known earlier as private room service is higher than the average. This demand is supposed to remain the same, as this form of accommodation has numerous advantages. Among others, its prices are cheaper but it keeps up more and more with quality requirements, and, due to its family atmosphere, there are many guests who return every year. The pace of increase in the tourist arrivals at other accommodation establishments between 2000 and 2010 was reflected in the extension of the supply. Compared to 2000, the number of people providing private accommodation grew by 36%, while the number of bed-places increased by 56%. In 2010, 1,537 people operated other accommodation establishments in the town. The number of available bed-places (11,454) was more than 1.5 as many as that at public accommodation establishments. The importance of other accommodation establishments is also shown by the fact that 85% of Hajdú-Bihar county's and 53% of Northern Great Plain's total capacity of this kind can be found in Hajdúszoboszló.

**Bed-places in public and other (until 2009 private) accommodation establishments in the major rural health resorts, 2010**



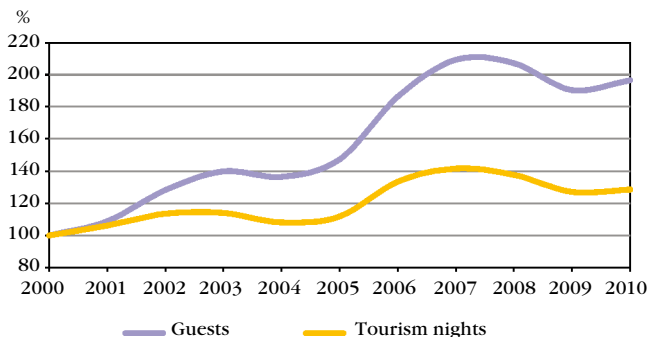
The relatively high proportion of other accommodation establishments is characteristic of our rural health resorts of higher importance (Hévíz, Harkány, Zalakaros), but apart from Hajdúszoboszló, they predom-

inate only in Harkány. Among these settlements, there were the most bed-places in Hajdúszoboszló (11,454) preceding Harkány (7,575).

In 2010, the public and other accommodation establishments of Hajdúszoboszló were visited by 268 thousand guests, who spent there 1 million 1 thousand tourism nights. The majority of the guests, 76% chose the services of public, while 24% chose those of other accommodation establishments.

From 2000 to 2007, the number of guests showed an increasing trend, then, the recession influenced the tourism of the town as well, so in 2008 and 2009, tourist arrivals declined. The preliminary data of 2010 indicated that tourist arrivals increased again, showing a 3.2% growth in the number of guests and a 1.2% rise in the number of tourism nights on the year before. So, the number of guests in 2010 was the double of the number 10 years ago. In the number of guests, the increase in other accommodation establishments was unbroken till 2008, and then in 2009 and 2010, a decrease of 3.8% and 8.8%, respectively, occurred compared to the previous year.

**Guests, tourism nights in accommodation establishments**  
(2000=100)



In 2010, based on the number of tourism nights, the town had a share of 4.5% in the tourist arrivals of the country and 46% in those of the region Northern Great Plain.

Compared to the rural health resorts of similar significance, Hévíz realized a similar proportion, 4.4% in the country's tourist arrivals in 2010, while Zalakaros and Harkány had lower proportions, 2.2% and 1.4%, respectively.



Fortress Wall

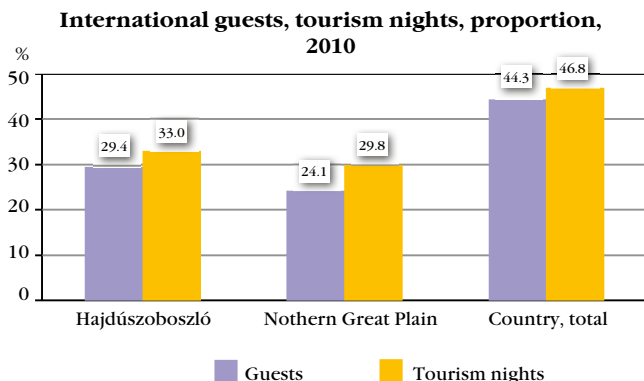
In 2010, three tenths of the guests (79 thousand people) in the accommodation establishments of the town came from abroad, while seven tenths (189 thousand people) were inland guests. The proportion of foreigners in the total number of guests decreased till 2007, and after a short period of growth, it fell again in 2010. In public accommodation establishments, their proportion is 25%, smaller than in 2000 (40%) and than the average. In other accommodation establishments, the proportion of international guests is much higher than in public accommodation establishments (44%), but compared to the figure in 2000 (71%), it declined.

According to the data of public accommodation establishments, in 2010, the largest number of international guests arriving in the town came from Romania and Poland (more than ten thousand from both countries), while the number of guests from Germany, Slovakia, Ukraine and the Czech Republic was between thousand and ten thousand. In 2010, guests coming from the countries of the European Union accounted for 93% of all international guests.

#### Major data on tourist arrivals at the accommodation establishments of Hajdúszoboszló, 2010

Denomination	Guests	Proportion of international guests, %	Tourism nights	Proportion of international tourism nights, %
Public accommodation establishments	202 796	24.7	778 283	31.5
Other (until 2009 private) accommodation establishments	65 062	44.0	222 730	38.2
<b>Accommodation establishments, total</b>	<b>267 858</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>1 001 013</b>	<b>33.0</b>

The proportion of international guests in the number of tourism nights is higher (33%) on the whole than their proportion in the number of guests. The reason is that the length of stay of foreigners is longer than the average, which is characteristic of public accommodation establishments having a more significant role in the turnover. At the same time, the importance of international guests in the tourism of the town is lower than nationwide, but higher than in Northern Great Plain.



In 2010, the proportion of international tourism nights was higher in Hévíz and Harkány than in Hajdúszoboszló (64% and 54%, respectively), while in Zalakaros it was lower (31%).

In 2010, guests spent on the average 3.7 nights in the accommodation establishments of Hajdúszoboszló, more than this (3.8 nights) were spent in public and fewer than this (3.4 nights) in other accommodation establishments. In public accommodation establishments, foreigners, while in other accommodation establishments, inland guests spent longer time.

The average number of tourism nights per guest gradually decreased between 2000 and 2010. Though in 2010 the value of the indicator exceeded the regional average of Northern Great Plain and the national average, among the settlements involved in the comparison, the average value of the indicator was higher in Hévíz and Harkány, first of all due to the longer average time spent by foreigners in these two towns than in Hajdúszoboszló.

#### Revenues from accommodation fee in public accommodation establishments, 2010

Denomination	Gross revenues from accommodation fee, million HUF	Of which: international, million HUF	Gross accommodation fee per tourism night	Of which: in hotels
Hajdúszoboszló	3 164	1 057	4 060	4 562
Northern Great Plain	7 946	2 542	4 395	5 398
<b>Country, total</b>	<b>129 581</b>	<b>79 751</b>	<b>6 627</b>	<b>7 992</b>



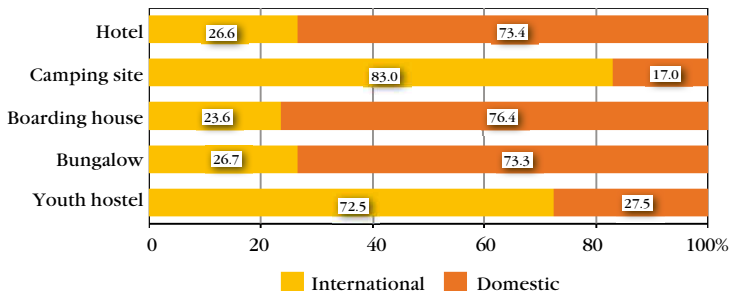
WE ARE INTRODUCING HAJDÚSZOBOSZLÓ

The public accommodation establishments of Hajdúszoboszló realized in 2010 gross revenues of more than HUF 3.2 billion from accommodation fees, which was 40% of the revenues from accommodation fees in Northern Great Plain and 2% of that in Hungary. One third of the revenues came from international and two thirds from inland guests, and 87% were realized in hotels.

The revenues of public accommodation establishments from catering amounted to HUF 1.6 billion in 2010 and accounted for 35% of the respective revenues of Northern Great Plain and 2.9% of that of the country. The revenues from supplementary services, health and wellness services as well as other services containing breakfast exceeded HUF 2 billion and accounted for 61% of other revenues in Northern Great Plain.

Due to the lower effect of seasonality and the above average lengths of stay, the occupancy rate of public accommodation establishments in the town was 37% in 2010, 12 percentage points higher than the national average and 16% percentage points more than the regional average of Northern Great Plain. The average occupancy rate of accommodation establishments was increased by the tourist arrivals at hotels. The occupancy rate in hotels (45%) was roughly the double of that in boarding houses (20%) and in bungalows (26%).

**Distribution of tourism nights by types of accommodation establishments, 2010**



In 2010, 79% of guests arriving at public accommodation establishments stayed at hotels. This rate was lower, 72% in 2000. 8.2% of guests



stayed at camping sites, while bungalows received 7.6% and boarding houses 5.1% of guests. The proportion of international guests choosing hotels was lower (57%), while that of inland guests was higher (86%) than the average. A reason for this may be that in spa hotels, the proportion of inland guests wishing to recover is much higher.

Similarly, 78% of tourist arrivals were registered in hotels on the basis of tourism nights as well. 27% of the 605 thousand tourism nights in hotels were spent by international guests.

In Hajdúszoboszló, the significant role of spa hotels in tourist arrivals is shown by the fact that in 2010, 78% of hotel guests (international guests in larger, while inland ones in smaller proportion) chose the services of spa hotels. In the tourism nights of hotels, spa hotels had a proportion of 80%, and the average length of stay here was somewhat longer than the average of all hotels.



**Distribution of tourist arrivals at hotels in Hajdúszoboszló, %, 2010**

Denomination	Guests			Tourism nights			Average length of stay, nights
	international	inland	total	international	inland	total	
<b>Hotels, total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Of which							
one-star	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	6.2
three-star	44.2	55.3	53.3	48.4	58.8	56.0	4.0
four-star	54.5	44.7	46.5	50.1	41.2	43.6	3.6
spa hotel	83.4	76.7	77.9	87.9	77.4	80.2	3.9
wellness hotel	4.9	7.1	6.7	3.0	7.3	6.2	3.5

In respect of number of guests and tourism nights, the more and more popular wellness hotels accounted for 6.7% and 6.2% of all tourist arrivals in hotels, respectively.



WE ARE INTRODUCING HAJDÚSZOBOSZLÓ

Open-air pool

Tourism is a determinant factor in the life of the town. It has a significant role in the employment of the region, helps to retain the population and increases the revenues of the town. Furthermore, tourism developments improve the living standards of people living in the town.

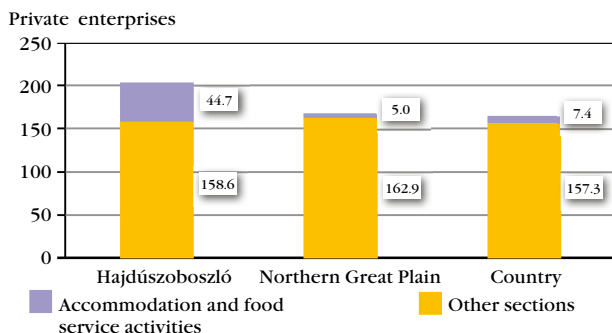
The population retaining ability of the town is reflected in the positive net migration, which, in respect of internal migration, amounted to 33 persons on annual average between 2000 and 2010. (However, the 23 thousand population of the town at the beginning of 2010 was fewer than at the beginning of 2000 due to the unfavourable demographic processes, i.e. natural decrease.)

Business activity is typically high; in 2010, the number of private enterprises per thousand inhabitants was 203 in the town, while this figure was 168 in Northern Great Plain and 165 in the country. (At the same time, in the health resorts of Transdanubia – Harkány, Hévíz and Zalakaros –, the indicator was 1.3 times as high and 1.8-1.9 times as high as the one in Hajdúszoboszló).

Due to the character of the town, most of the registered enterprises carried out activities in agriculture, accommodation and food service activities, as well as in real estate activities, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing and construction. Companies whose main activity is accommodation and food service can be found among enterprises employing at least 50 persons as well, which indicates the significant presence of tourism in employment. In the section accommodation and food service activities, 1,041 private enterprises were registered, so the number of such enterprises per thousand inhabitants was 45, 9 times as high as the regional and 6 times as high as the national average.

At the end of 2010, 1,454 jobseekers were registered in Hajdúszoboszló. 48% of the registered jobseekers have been unemployed for more than 180 days, and one tenth of them were career-starters. The relatively favourable situation of the town in employment is indicated by the fact that at the end of 2010, the proportion of registered jobseekers to the population of working age was 9.2%, lower than the rate in Northern Great Plain (13.4%) but slightly higher than in the country (8.8%).

**Private enterprises per thousand inhabitants,  
at the end of 2010**



The income of inhabitants, the basis of income tax is connected with the regional differences in the level of employment and in demographic and household characteristics. The taxable personal income calculated for one permanent resident amounted to HUF 757 thousand in 2009 in Hajdúszoboszló, which was by HUF 135 thousand more than in Northern Great Plain (but by HUF 58 thousand less than in the country). The income per taxpayer (HUF 1,609 thousand) also exceeded the regional average of Northern Great Plain. The proportion of taxpayers was 47%, also more favourable than in Northern Great Plain (40%).

Though it is not connected with economy, it is notable that the number of crimes in Hajdúszoboszló shows a declining trend, and in 2009, the number of publicly indicted crimes per hundred thousand inhabitants (2,744) was much lower than the national average (3,931).

According to the last Complex Development Indicator used for measuring the state of development of settlements (calculated on the basis of ratios in demography, employment structure, unemployment, economy and infrastructure), Hajdúszoboszló was the third most developed settlement of Hajdú-Bihar county and belonged to the top tenth in the ranking of settlements of Hungary.

© Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 2011

ISSN 1585-8286

Manuscript completed on: 5 September 2011

Prepared by the Dissemination Department in cooperation with the statistics departments  
and by the Dissemination Section of the Regional Directorate, Debrecen.

Responsible publisher:

Dr. Gabriella Vukovich president

Head of Department:

István Szabó

Responsible editor:

Mónika Freid

Authors:

Norbert Bakos, Aranka Deák, Mónika Freid, Tamás Herzog, Anikó Jávorszky-Nagy,  
Angéla Kátai-Marosi, Nóra Kelemen, Mónika Kiss-Majtényi, Benedek Kovács, Krisztián Kovács,  
Beatrix Molnár, Urszula Nagy-Pakula, Zsuzsa Nagy, Géza Novák, Linda Szarka, Zsuzsa Szittya

Translated by:

Balázs Sipőcz, Zsuzsa Szabó-Radnóti

Lay-out editors:

Judit Rába, Zoltán Rákósy

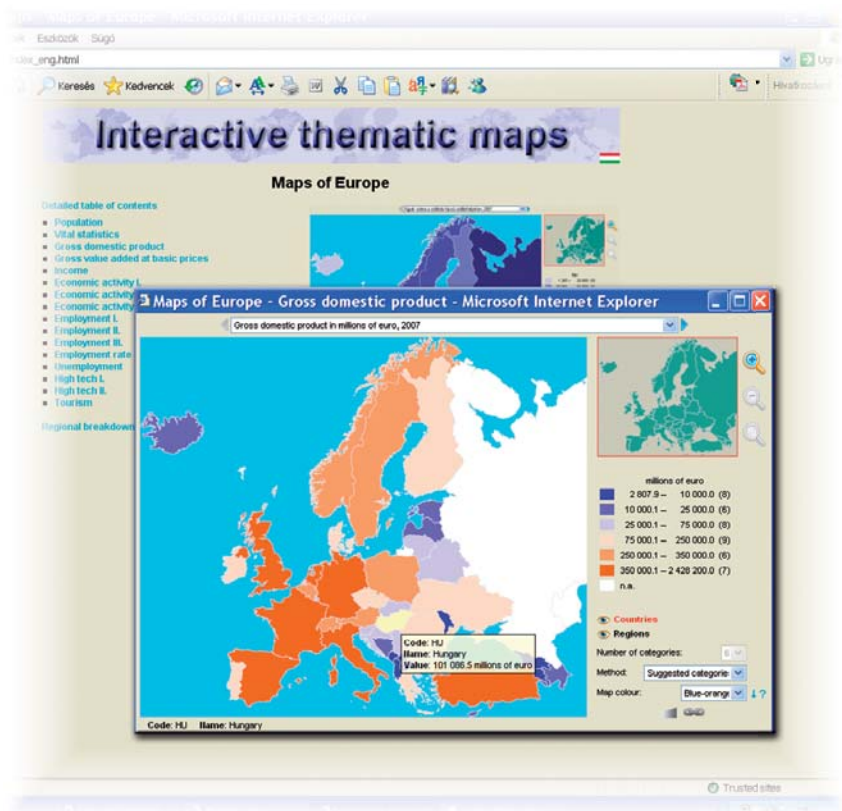
The photos in this publication were selected from the photo collections of Attila Fok (HCSO),  
Hungarospa Hajdúszoboszló, Orsolya Trieb and HCSO.

Internet: <http://www.ksh.hu>

Cover design: Judit Rába

Printed by: Xerox Magyarország Kft. – 2011.131

HCSO provides visual tools besides data to enhance understanding economic and social phenomena. Interactive thematic maps, accessible on our website under heading **Atlas of regions** are available at various regional levels: counties, subregions, settlements, and regarding data on tourism, maps according to tourism regions and resort areas can be found as well.



ISSN 1585-8286



9 771585 828600



**Hungarian Central Statistical Office**

H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 5-7.

[www.ksh.hu](http://www.ksh.hu)

