Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) in Hungary

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Tourism satellite accounts

• Compilation of TSA tables in Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO):
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism department</th>
<th>National Accounts department</th>
<th>Labour market department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Table 1, 2, 3, 4, 10</td>
<td>• Table 5-6, 8</td>
<td>• Table 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tourism satellite accounts

- Recently is under preparation the 2014-2015 issue.

Publications:
- Summary table on Hungarian data: [https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_oge001.html](https://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_oge001.html)
Tourism expenditures by classes of visitors (Bln HUF)

- Inbound
- Domestic
- Outbound

Multiplicator effect

- Indicator relate to tourism-specific branches
- Show how much gross output will be generated in the whole economy.
- We have multiplicator indices for every 5 years.

### Multiplicator indices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism specific products</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – Accommodation services for visitors</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – Food and beverage serving services</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – Railway passenger transport services</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – Road passenger transport services</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – Water passenger transport services</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 – Air passenger transport services</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 – Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 – Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 – Cultural services</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – Sports and recreational services</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – Spa services (country specific product)</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total branches</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.61</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Leontiev invers method*
Expected results

Understanding of the tourism socio-economic importance and:

• comparability to other economic sectors and other countries,
• recognition of structure of tourism (added value, job creation and the size of investment by branches),
• help the regional policies.
The data obtained from TSA in a country case

- Contribution of tourism to GDP
- Role of tourism in Balance of Payments
- Number of created jobs by tourism
- Size of touristic investments
- Size of revenues generated by tourism
- Volume of tourism consumption
- Situation of the tourism workforce
Content of Hungarian TSA

1) **Inbound tourism demand**: tourism expenditure by Hungarian residents in Hungary.

2) **Domestic tourism demand**: non-resident tourists expenditures in Hungary.

3) **Outbound tourism expenditure**: resident tourist expenditures in abroad.

4) **Internal tourism consumption**: Domestic + Inbound tourism demand

5-6.) **Total domestic supply** and internal tourism consumption

7) **Employment** in the tourism industries

8) **Tourism gross fixed capital formation** of tourism industries

10) **Non monetary** indicators
Content of TSA

TOURISM DEMAND STATISTICS
(inbound, domestic, outbound)

TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

NATIONAL ACCOUNT STATISTICS
(input-output tables, supply and use tables and Gross fixed capital formation)

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Results of the Hungarian Tourism Satellite Accounts

• Tourism economic role and its effect on gross domestic product (2013):
  5.6% to GDP

• Internal tourism consumption ratio to Domestic supply (2013):
  1.7%  
  (60% inbound, 40% domestic tourism expenditure)

• Tourism effect on employment (2013)
  
  Around **350 thousand** direct employed is the **9.1%** of total employment
Share of Tourism in output of Tourism specific products (%)

- 100% (2013)
- 90%
- 33%
- 11%
- 15%
- 19%
- 26-26%

Source: www.ksh.hu
Employment in the tourism industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of full-time equivalent jobs in tourism, thousand</th>
<th>Tourism jobs share of the total employment, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The principles replaced in 2008 with the new recommended Tourism Satellite Accounts Framework, which was evaluated by UNWTO, UNSD, OECD and Eurostat international institutions. The new methodology takes into account the changes in classification system (NACE Rev 2), as well as latest news and novelties offered by Member States from the first introduction.
Thank you for your attention