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JOURNAL OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN GREEN INNOVATION

HU ISSN 2064-3004

Available online at <http://greeneconomy.uni-eszterhazy.hu/>

LAKE TOURISM AND THE BALATON RESEARCH

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Összefoglalás

A tanulmány célkitűzése volt, hogy bemutassa a tóturizmus szerepét a turizmusgazdaság területén, a Balaton fejlesztése szemlélteti a legjobban a tóturizmus fejlesztésének a lehetőségeit. Összegzőként elmondható, hogy a minőségi turizmus kialakítása érdekében fontos a kormány által a tóturizmus fejlesztésére megítélt támogatásából a szálláshelyek csillagfokozatának az emelése, a vízi-, közúti infrastruktúra javítása és a balatoni témapark megépítése. A tóturizmusban a vendégszerkezetet tekintve a belföldiek túlnyomó többségben vannak a külföldi vendégekkel szemben, a turisztikai termék támogatásával közvetlenül a magyar kis- és középvállalkozásokat lehet fejleszteni.

Abstract

The present study, which compares and contrasts the tourism and visitor-based economic development at Balaton lake in Hungary aim to describe how roles have changed and opportunities have presented themselves in the lake tourism sector. That in the interest of the forming of the qualitative tourism the importance of the government onto the development of the lake tourism is by way bigger, his support on the increase of the star grade of the accomodations, the development aquatic and road infrastructure and the

construction of the topic park of Lake Balaton. The inland ones are in a great majority opposite the foreign country guests considering the guest construction in the lake tourism, with the support of the tourism products it is possible to develop directly the Hungarian small- and medium-size enterprises.

Introduction

Water is a natural resource that is the basis for the most successful tourism destinations in the world (Mill R.C. Morisson A.M., 1992). Because of their generation and development, the ponds have the characteristics that determine their utilization in tourism.

The development of Lake Balaton started in the 19th century, and the first significant descriptive work of the lake was published in 1900 (Eötvös K. : Travel around Lake Balaton, volumes I-II). The first of its kind was the study of Lake Balaton by L. Lóczy. His book on Lake Balaton was published in 1921 (Description of the geographic and social status of Lake Balaton). The visit of the largest lake in Central Europe increased during the two world wars (Cséplő E. 1934: Balaton), as the Kalauzok issued by the Association of Balaton report the row of developments at the lake.

The first monograph on Lake Balaton was published by M. Zákonyi in 1974, and as a continuation of this the book of Lake Balaton was published at the Janus Pannonius University in Pécs, which included a tourism section as well (Gertig B.: Balaton and Tourism) .

From the tourist point of view, the Balaton became overcrowded in the 1980s. Different concepts were devoted to solve the problem (VÁTI 1983. Long-term development program of Lake Balaton (1980-2000), ÉVM / 1985 /: Regional Settlement Plan of the Lake Balaton Recreation Area).

More scientific work was written in the second half of the 1990s (Virág Á. 1997 Balaton Past and Present, T. Rátz, Ph.D. Thesis). In addition, in the care of KIT appeared, Lengyel, M. : The concept of development of tourism in Balaton.

In the 2000s the Balaton Research Center was established at the University of Pannonia, since then the Lake Balaton research has been run by Sulyok J.

In the western part of Central Europe (Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia), lake tourism has already become a leading tourism product since the 1970s. Lake tourism was developing best on the bigger lakes such as the Balaton, Tisza and Velencei Lake, they became the most popular spots of lake tourism (Remenyik 2016). Regional tourism builds connection with active tourism, human ecology does the same with ecotourism and settlement ecology is in contact with cultural and heritage tourism (Weaver-Lawton 2007).

Water tourism can be classified in 4 categories (Remenyik 2011):

Hand-driven means of transport, primarily canoes and kayaks belong to the category of classic water tourism. Their direction is towards the downstream of the water (descending, flowing). Usually, they are associated with lakes; trips lasting for a couple of days and several harbour or stops are there during these tours.

Tourists can choose from 3 options which are related to fishing tourism. They can fish from the shore, from a rowing boat and from a motor boat. As local knowledge is essential for successful fishing, most of the fishermen insist on their own, known places; so it might be one of the reasons why fishing tourism can be described similar to cycling tourism during which they go on a so-called „lake tour” starting from and returning to a harbour.

Ecotourism which is related to water tourism means only few hour long, short boat trips. The bare necessities are just easily accessible ports with more sophisticated harbour facilities, and appropriate amount of boats for the reception of larger groups too. It is also a requirement of the area to provide a tour guide who knows the fauna and the flora of the area well.

Motor boat tourism has two versions: sport shipping and shipping tours. Sport shipping includes water skiing and jet-ski. These are usually linked to a smaller area, usually to storage for boats or ships, or to a port area where they let boats and ships flow on the water.

1. The position of the lake Balaton in Hungary's tourism

The objective of this paper is to present the changes in the tourism roles of lake tourism and their development possibilities. There were a number of objectives set in connection with our research. On the one hand we intended to examine whether lake tourism was in a favourable or unfavourable situation in Hungary and also to observe the similarities and differences among lake-side settlements (Dávid-Tóth-Kelemen-Kincses 2007). On the other hand it was our task to compare lakes and measure them against national averages. Furthermore, we also wanted to find out whether these lake-side settlements were totally different or whether they showed some similarities.

In 1964 the foreign exchange and customs regulations were simplified, the visa issuing procedure was accelerated, visa free travel was introduced with a number of countries and the foreign exchange supply of travellers was also improved. The new economic mechanism starting in 1968 also considered the development of tourism as of highest priority thus lake tourism together with holiday tourism became a leading tourism product in Hungary. By the beginning of the 1980s the shores of Lake Balaton started to be saturated, developments started to focus on

Lake Velence and Lake Tisza, though which the lightening of the burden on Lake Balaton was meant to be achieved (Rátz 1999).

During the 1990 a number of national parks were established at wetland habitats (Fertő-Hanság National Park, a Balatonfelvidéki National Park, a Duna-Ipoly National Park), the national parks started to supervise areas that were valuable for them. In 1999 the Hortobágy National Park was elected among World Heritage sites and as a result the Bird Sanctuary of Lake Tisza received World Heritage protection. The Fertő-Hanság National Park had an important role in making Lake Fertő as cultural landscape a World Heritage site in 2001 so the development of eco- and natural tourism came into prominence in connection with further development of lake tourism (Mester-Polgár-Kiss 2006). Further possibilities in the development of Lake Balaton, Lake Tisza, Lake Velence and Lake Fertő are presented by the fact that strategic Pan-European routes pass through these areas (Tóth-Dávid 2010).

1.1. The delimitation and analysis of the lake area settlements

The analyses of the four lakes (Lake Balaton, Lake Fertő, Lake Tisza, Lake Velencei), similarly to other surveys, can run into difficulties. The reason is that it is utterly difficult to match geographical borders with administrative boundaries. Therefore, in order to dissolve this problem, we decided to use a spatial informatics software (ArcView 9.3.1.) to define settlements whose administrative area includes even a 1 square kilometre area that belongs to the lake itself. Thus we ignored settlements situated further away from the lake. These of course can enjoy the benefits of a nearby lake but in this way we could avoid having to arbitrarily determine a distance within which settlements should be included in the surveys as this distance varies from case to case (Table 1).

During the survey 75 settlements were delimited, more than half of these had a population of between 1000 and 2000 or between 2000 and 5000. In relation to the total population the importance of these two categories is somewhat smaller, and thus the only settlement of the examined area with a population of over 50000, Sopron, can come to the limelight. All in all it can be stated that lake area settlements are mainly fragmented ones.

Categories by settlement size	Number of settlements	Distribution, %	Population of settlements	Distribution, %
- 499	12	16,9	3 623	1,4
500 - 999	10	14,1	6 382	2,5
1 000 - 1 999	20	28,2	28 031	11,1
2 000 - 4 999	19	26,8	47 104	18,7
5 000 - 9 999	4	5,6	25 108	10,0
10 000 - 19 999	3	4,2	34 690	13,8
20 000 - 49 999	2	2,8	45 502	18,0
50 000 -	1	1,4	61 780	24,5
Összesen	71	100,0	252 220	100,0

Table 1: Lake area settlements by population (2016)

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

1.2. The current state of lake tourism

In the following section some of the indicators – that we consider important – of lake area settlements will be examined. However, it must be noted that although the settlements themselves can be compared, it is impossible to explain the current development or processes of their socio-economic phenomena solely on the basis of tourism. Although we believe these phenomena are interconnected their background is much more complex (Table 2).

According to the most up-to-date data almost 147 thousand people lived in the 51 settlements around Lake Balaton, 66 thousand lived in the 7 settlements around Lake Fertő, 28 thousand people lived in the 12 settlements of Lake Tisza, while the 5 settlements of Lake Velence were inhabited by 23 thousand people on 1 January, 2011. These areas show a diverse picture in respect of population changes. While there has been an explicit increase in population in case of Lake Velence and Lake Fertő compared to 2000, but the population around Lake Balaton has been stagnating, and at lake Tisza there has been a decrease in population. The area of Lake Velence and Lake Fertő is characterised by significant migration, the settlements of Balaton are characterised by moderate migration, while in the area of Lake Tisza the population has been definitely migrating from the area. The Tisza Lake area is in an unfavourable position considering two more basic indicators, namely the unemployment rate and per capita income. The unemployment rate there is above the national average, while the specific income level is lower. The most favourable situation in respect of unemployment is observable at Lake Fertő, while in respect of income it is at Lake Velence.

Lakes	Population, 1 January 2016	Population (2000=100)	migration balance by 1000 people, 2015	Unemploy- ment rate, 2015	Per capita in- come, 2015 (national average = 100)
Lake Balaton	129 881	100,1	1,2	5,1	94,6
Lake Fertő	66 792	112,6	10,1	0,9	86,3
Lake Tisza	27 739	91,9	-6,8	9,3	72,4
Lake Velence	23 807	122,6	17,8	3,2	123,8
Country total	9 855 571	96,6	–	5,9	100,0

Table 2: Relevant statistical data of lake area settlements

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

It is worth further considering per capita income in detail because they indicate the most important development tendencies of the areas. Of the four examined regions the most advanced area is Lake Velence and the fastest development is observable there (+15,2 percentage point). Although the area of Tisza Lake is the least developed of the examined region, its development almost reached that of Lake Velence between 2000 and 2015 (+14,7 percentage point)! Lake Balaton shows a rather stagnating tendency (+3,7 percentage point), while at Lake Fertő there has been a significant decrease reaching 17,6 percentage point! The fact that Székesfehérvár, which is one of the economic centres of Hungary, is situated nearby plays an important role in the fast improvement of Lake Velence. The other reason of the outstanding development was that it was defined as a “retro-lake” until the end of the 1990s, then from the early 2000s two settlements, Gárdony and Velence, started to develop rapidly and these settlements demonstrably increased the number of tourists arriving from Budapest. The unfavourable performance of Lake Fertő is due to the fact that the accessibility of the lake has not changed, the attraction developments financed from EU sources were finished only this year (visitor centre, reconstruction of Fertőd) and they have not made their effects felt. The development of Lake Tisza has been facilitated by the fact that it was declared to be a priority holiday destination in 1998, then a separate tourist region was organised in its area, and a well considered accommodation and attraction development also took place (Eco-centre in Poroszló, Robin Adventure Park in Tiszafüred). The ratio of the growth of commercial accommodation reached 70% in average. Of the different types of accommodation facilities pensions grew in the fastest rate while campsites grew only at a 25% rate. The number of holiday houses and hotels doubled since 2000 whereas the share of tourist hostels and youth hostels did not reach 4% combined in 2015. The question is what regional differences prevail behind

these development tendencies. In this research the Hoover-index, which is often used in Hungarian literature, has been applied, which expresses on a 0-100% scale what percentage of one of the examined indicators (in this case the income from which income tax is calculated) should be regrouped among the settlements of certain sections so that its distribution could punctually equal with the distribution of the other indicator (in this case population) among the settlements. Since settlement groups of different sizes were examined we tried to measure the distribution changes per unit areas for the sake of comparability. Its formula is:

$$h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - f_i|}{2n}$$

Where x_i and f_i are two distribution rates (in our case the population and income share of the i^{th} settlement from the total population and total income within the study area), for which the following two formula hold true: $\sum x_i = 100\%$ és $\sum f_i = 100\%$. n is the number of settlements in the study area.

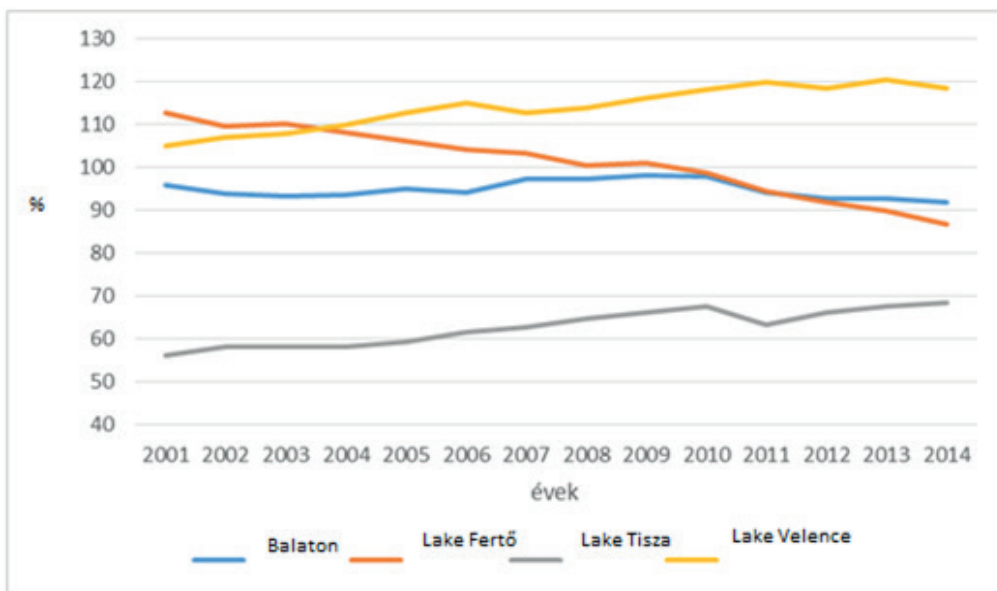


Figure 1: Per capita income of lake area population relative to Hungarian national average (percentage), 2001-2014. Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

The degree of the per settlement regional differences is the highest at Lake Tisza and Lake Velence and what is more the tendency is expressly positive in both cases (Table 3). On the other hand, in the case of Lake Fertő the tendency of the

relatively minor differences is negative. Of the four areas Lake Balaton shows the least regional differences whose rate has not changed significantly in the past few years. The significant differences observed at Lake Velence can be explained by the rapid development of Gárdony and Velence, whereas at Lake Tisza the differences were caused by strengthening of the four large settlements in the area (Tiszafüred, Abádszalók, Kisköre, Poroszló) and the dominance of Poroszló and Tiszafüred was further enhanced by eco-tourism developments. At Lake Fertő the differences among the settlements are continuously diminishing due to the implementation of attraction developments.

Lakes	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Lake Balaton	5,7	6,2	5,9	5,7	5,7	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,3	4,4	5,2	4,6	4,8	4,5
Lake Fertő	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0
Lake Tisza	10,8	11,8	12,4	13,1	13,8	13,9	14,2	13,6	12,2	11,7	13,6	12,3	11,5	11,2
Lake Velence	0,9	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,9	3,1	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,2	2,1	2,3	2,4

Table 3: The Hoover-index of lake areas, 2001-2014

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Considering the turnover of commercial accommodation facilities of the examined areas, Lake Balaton rises above the others as one fifth of all guest nights were spent there (Table 4). This order of magnitude is not surprising if capacities are taken into consideration as more than one fourth of all the national accommodation facilities can be found there (Horváth 2007). Compared to 2000 the number of accommodation facilities grew only at Lake Tisza while the most significant setback occurred at Lake Fertő.

Lakes	Guest nights, 2015 (2000=100)	Guest nights, 2015 (2000=100)	Capacity, 2015	Capacity, 2015 (2000=100)
Lake Balaton	13,2	86,5	28,7	133,0
Lake Fertő	2,0	106,9	1,2	75,6
Lake Tisza	0,5	140,0	1,9	127,6
Lake Velence	0,7	108,9	1,1	53,0
All settlements	100,0	133,0	100,0	118,5

Table 4: Visitor related data of public accommodation establishments in the lake areas

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Between 2000 and 2015 the guest nights of commercial accommodation facilities decreased only at Lake Balatonnál, while the other areas experienced some

growth (balatonregion.hu). The most significant increase is observable at Lake Fertő (Figure 2). The dramatic decrease at Lake Balaton can be explained by the decreasing number of foreign guests. The decrease mainly affected the camp sites (-68%) and the holiday houses (-56%) but compared to 2000 youth hostels also received fewer foreign guests. The other types of accommodation facilities have seen an increase, the most significant increase is connected to pensions (+180%).

In 1990 almost half of all foreign visitors chose to stay in camp sites whose share in 2014 was only 24%. Hotels increased their ratio from 45% to 68% while pensions did the same from 1% to 3%. Holiday houses experienced a decrease so only 5% of the foreign guests choose them. The combined ratio of youth hostels and tourist hostels did not reach 1% in 2009.

The number of domestic guests changed from 139 thousand to 895 thousand during the examined period. The average six-and-a-half-time increase brought about similar positive processes for all types of accommodation facilities. Hotels have experienced an eleven-fold increase while pensions saw a ninefold increase and even campsites grew in this respect by almost 60%.

In 2000 around 50% of domestic guests chose hotels, this number increased to 70% by 2014.

On the other hand camp sites saw a decrease from 27% to 9% while holiday houses from 15% to 8%. Currently pensions have a somewhat smaller share (6%) than youth hostels (7%) and that of the tourist hostels² is significantly lower (1%).

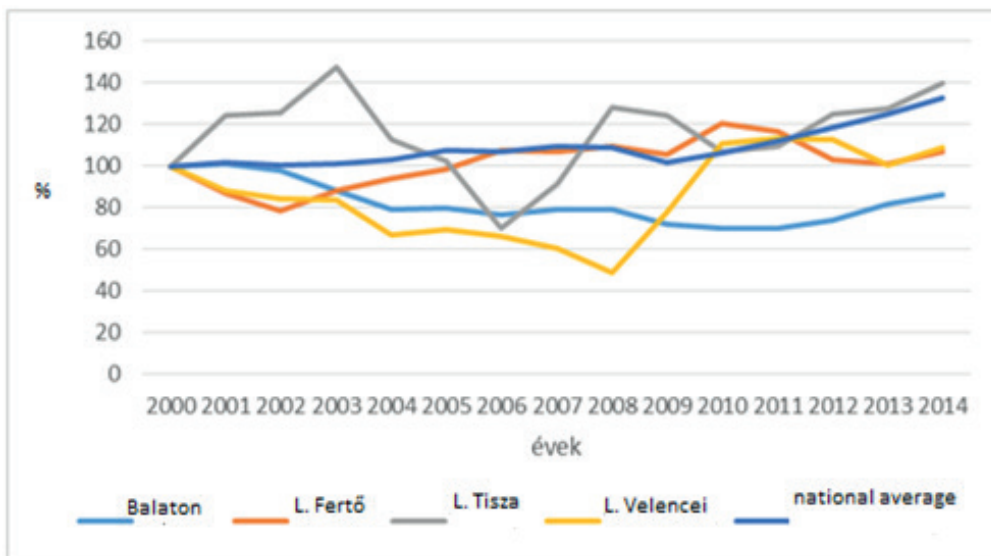


Figure 2: Number of guest nights at public accommodation establishments .Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

In respect of the category currently called “other” (until 2009 it was referred to as “private”) the dominance of Lake Balaton is even more significant. Four out of 10 guest nights are spent there and half of the accommodation capacity can be found there. Compared to 2000 the number of accommodation capacity decreased only here and at Lake Velence while at the two other lakes there has been a significant increase (Table 5). The number of commercial accommodation capacity of the Balaton Region stood at 76 thousand in 2015, which made it number one of the examined regions in the whole examined period. The capacity increased by almost 20% in the region between 2000 and 2015. Only campsites show a decrease, while other types experienced a significant growth. Of the tourist products camp-site tourism lost the most as in 1990 more than 70% of the capacity was in camp sites, this decreased to 32% by 2009.

Tavak	Guest			
	Guest nights, 2015	Guest nights, 2010 (2000=100)	Capacity, 2015	Capacity, 2015 (2000=100)
Lake Balaton	28,4	67,4	44,0	66,7
Lake Fertő	1,1	193,4	0,5	166,7
Lake Tisza	1,2	253,0	2,1	171,1
Lake Velence	0,3	100,5	1,2	79,7
All settlements	100,0	115,8	100,0	97,9

Table 5: Visitor related data of other (private) accommodation establishments in the lake areas

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Between 2000 and 2015 the number of guest nights at other accommodation establishments decreased at Lake Balaton and at Lake Velence, while there has been an increase in the other two regions. The most significant increase is at Lake Tisza (Table 4).

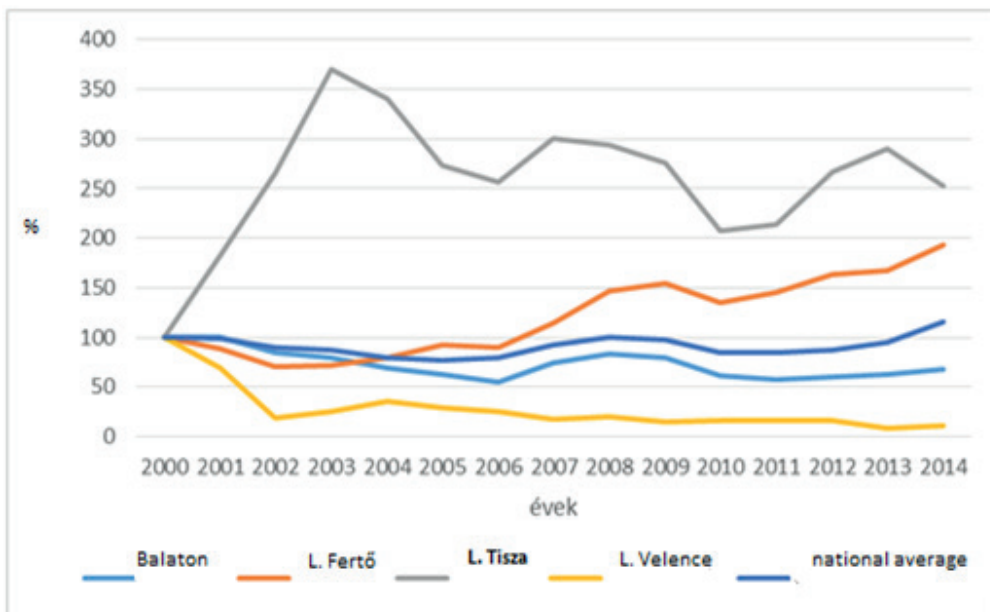


Figure 3: Number of guest nights at other (private) accommodation establishments (percentage) 2000=100. Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

At Lake Tisza there were 21 thousand visitors in 2000 and it remained similar in 2014. The intrinsic structure of the 2% increase was similar to the domestic ones: Campsites suffered significant – almost 20% - losses, nevertheless hotels had an even worse period as their losses reached almost 25%. The other types show significant increases.

In 2014 almost half of the foreign guests chose campsites followed by hotels. There was a significant increase in connection with the holiday homes as a result of which their ratio currently stands at 13%. The share of other type of accommodation establishments is negligible (Table 6).

The domestic guest nights in the region grew from 123 thousand to 196 thousand, which represent an almost 60% improvement. The greatest, more than double, increase can be observed at hotels, but pensions and holiday homes had a significant increase as well. In 2014 the visitors spent one third of all guest nights at hotels, in 1990 this rate did not even reach 10%. The rate of pensions and holiday homes is similar (24-20%) respectively. In 1990 campsites were in the fourth place with 80%, currently their rate does not reach 20%.

2. The Balaton research

The questionnaire research made by the Academy of Tourism of the Budapest Business School University of Applied Sciences took place at Lake Balaton between 2nd of July and the 12th of July 2015. The research was made by 19 third-year student and they observed 45 settlements near the lake. The focuspoints of the research were Siófok, Balatonfüred, Révfülöp, Keszthely and Fonyód. With the help of tablets the students filled out 30 questionnaires per day so by the end of the research they managed to collect more than 6000 surveys. The survey consisted of 20 simple and multiple choice questions. Besides of the questions focusing on the target groups they were also interested in the travelling habits of the visitors, which attraction and transportation they prefer, how they rate the affects of tourism and the image of Lake Balaton. Tourists from abroad were interviewed in English and German.

The local tourists were given a 19-item questionnaire, which mainly focused on how satisfied the locals felt in the particular city. Therefore, the majority of the questions was based on the landscape, socializing, job opportunities and tourism statistics, which we evaluated on a scale from 1 to 5. The enquiries also wanted to find out which attractions the locals are most proud of in their surroundings and what programs they would recommend for visiting tourists.

On the north coast of Balaton, most of the respondents who came from Budapest arrived by car and spent 3-4 days in the particular area, either in the summer cottage of their relatives or friends or in apartments. The respondents went to rest and bathe and stayed in Balatonfüred or near Badacsony. Young couples preferred to visit Balatonfüred, Keszthely or Tihany, pensioners liked Zalakaros and Badacsony, and families visited adventure parks and Veszprém zoo during their stay at Lake Balaton. The respondents agreed that they will visit the Major farm in Salföld and the Tapolca Lake Cave while staying on the north coast. Regarding the evaluating questions, accommodations were rated 4-5 stars, the quality of roads 3-4, service of beaches 4, and quality-price ratio as 3-4 stars. According to them, services and products did not get more expensive even though it's Lake Balaton.

The most pleasant experience of the respondents were mostly the beach and Balatonfüred, and the sight of the Balaton itself. Everyone would recommend Balaton to their friends. About 80% of the respondents did not use a SZÉP card during their stay and about 50% of these never even had a SZÉP card. They spent an average of 20-30.000 Forints on accommodation. This is considered rather cheap (those who didn't stay in a cottage were accommodated in an apartment). During the 3-4 days, they spent 15-20.000 Forints on different services per person. The number of passengers was usually around 2-4 persons.

The locals had a similar opinion regarding the evaluations as tourists, but they weren't satisfied with the offered accommodations and they felt like quality accommodations were missing. They thought there would be room for one or two more apartments. The locals all rated the beautiful Balaton environment a 5, and they also agreed, that the landscape of Balaton is also great compared to foreign countries. They shared the opinion, that if accommodations were to stay open outside of season, more tourists would arrive, and this would provide locals with more job opportunities. The most local respondents would recommend Balatonfüred, Tihany, the Káli Basin, Salföld and Tapolca Lake Cave to tourists. Locals were most proud of the orderly parks in their area.

According to the employees of the local Tourinform office, it would be worth to organize more active programs in the city and advertise the given opportunities more.

Foreign tourists were really satisfied with the prices, services and helpfulness of the locals at Lake Balaton. They also liked the variety of programs and out of the sights near Balaton they pointed out Tihany abbey and Balatonfüred. The respondent foreign tourists spent 1 week on average on the lake shore.

On the south shore of Balaton, the respondents arrived from Budapest and Somogy county by car and spent about 4-5 days in the area in the cottage of relatives or friends. The other part of the respondents stayed in camping sites, summer cottages or apartments. Among the youth, Siófok and Zamárdi were the most popular holiday destinations, and foreign tourists also preferred these areas. Families liked Balatonlelle and Fonyód, and pensioners mentioned Hévíz as their favorite place to stay. Many young adults and foreigners mainly came because of the Balaton Sound festival in Zamárdi, whereas families liked the Zamárdi adventure park the best. The older age group visited Festetics castle.

2. 1. The local residents' opinion about the tourism of Balaton

In the course of research about local residents' opinion can be related (6. table), that regarding the first variables of the survey, in the smallest settlement examined by us (in Tihany) the best results were attained (nice and fresh environment, fresh air, calm living conditions, clear and ordered settlement, public safety, services which can be reached easily, solidary local community). The statements belonging to the second part, which had a categorisation from 1 until 5, the two most popular settlements are Hévíz (high season tourist traffic, job opportunities) and Siófok (public transport, real estate prices, study and professional development opportunities, job opportunities), which the tourists mentioned opposite other cities.

evaluation aspects	Balatonfüred	Hévíz	Keszthely	Siófok	Tihany	3000 > per capita	1000-3000 per capita	3000< per capita
beautiful natural environment	4,85	4,66	4,57	4,64	4,94	4,55	4,64	4,61
clean air, healthy environment	4,79	4,56	4,32	4,58	4,97	4,44	4,58	4,67
calm living conditions	4,66	4,06	4,22	3,92	4,9	4,36	4,29	4,64
cleanly, organized settlement	4,73	4,28	4,02	4,17	4,72	4,02	4,29	4,27
high season tourist traffic	4,25	4,69	4	4,47	4,09	4,13	4,02	4,18
public safety	4,18	3,66	3,25	3,95	4,69	3,6	3,83	4,15
easily accessible services	3,48	4,03	3,73	4,08	2,81	3,78	3,4	2,67
cohesive local community	2,95	2,97	3,1	3,33	3,47	3,67	3,32	3,68
public transport	3,39	3,09	2,73	3,58	3,59	3,24	2,98	2,97
road conditions	3,42	2,81	2,47	3,27	4	2,97	3,1	3,06
property prices	2,67	2,75	2,98	3,13	2,79	3,26	3,18	3,08
study opportunities	2,92	3,38	3,28	3,28	2,38	3,43	2,49	2,24
job opportunities	2,72	3,22	2,8	3,02	2,65	2,6	2,61	2,77
national average	3,77	3,71	3,5	3,8	3,85	3,69	3,59	3,61

Table 6: Satisfaction index

Source: The editors

Regarding the local residents' residential time mostly, the persons living for a longer time in the region formed a judgement on the effects of the tourism more negatively, the shorter time inhabitants thought the tourism of more positive one, but they were aware of the benefits of the tourism and its disadvantages independently of the time spent in the settlement. It is also a manifest from the analysis, that the development of the tourism has been favoured the best by the the settlements' new residents. The elder residents were more tolerant opposite the foreign tourists and the harmful environmental effects caused by the tourism were not considered alarming ones. The gender of the respondents influenced their opinions formed about the tourism as well (Rátz-Michalkó 2007). The women opposed the tourism generally stronger, because of its negative effects, especially because of the increase of the traffic, the noise pollution and delinquency.

3. Summary

As a summary can be mentioned, that in order to win young people, among the tourism products of active tourism the summer- and the winter water sports could be included in the supply elements of the lake tourism with a bigger emphasis, to this big water ski, wakeboard, kitesurf and the today very popular flyboard tracks would be necessary.

The lakeside settlements are inseparable from the micro-regions that cover them, their economic performance.

For the foreign country guests and the forming of qualitative tourism the development of the star grade system of the accomodations would be necessary as well.

The lake tourism and the gastro tourism are connected, that's why it would be possible to hold more big gastronomic programs at Balaton and our bigger lakes (wine festivals, fish bakings, pig cuts stb.) (Sulyok 2014). In the opinion of the respondents the qualitative local products with an extraordinary flavour receive a very small attention. It would be possible to hold a market monthly for local products and producers, here it would be possible to outline the local excellences.

Regarding the government decision the national parks continue on their areas to build visitor and show centres (in Fenékpuszta, at Kis-Balaton a visitor centre is being built in 2017), the development of the eco-tourism is a special task on the area of the lake tourism (Dávid-Baros 2007).

In order to attract young age groups it would be necessary to change the marketing communication of lake tourism as well, but to this more paid and targeted advertising on Facebook would be necessary. With the usage of the EU and government money for tourism, the creation of an independent image of Balaton, Lake Tisza, Lake Fertő and Lake Velence would be important.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1 Lake area settlements by population (2016).

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Table 2 Relevant statistical data of lake area settlements.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Table 3 The Hoover-index of lake areas, 2001-2014.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Table 4 Visitor related data of public accommodation establishments in the lake areas.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Table 5 Visitor related data of other (private) accommodation establishments in the lake areas.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Table 6 Satisfaction index.

Source: The editors

Figure 1 Per capita income of lake area population relative to Hungarian national average (percentage), 2001-2014.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Figure 2 Number of guest nights at public accommodation establishments.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

Figure 3 Number of guest nights at other (private) accommodation establishments (percentage) 2000=100.

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, edited by the authors

A LEKTOROK:

BUJDOSÓ ZOLTÁN

DINYA LÁSZLÓ

DOMJÁNNÉ NYIZSALOVSKY RITA

FARKASNÉ FEKETE MÁRIA

POPP JÓZSEF

TAKÁCSNÉ GYÖRGY KATALIN