

Swiss tourism statistics 2015



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

Neuchâtel 2016

Topic of Tourism

Current publications linked with this topic

Almost all publications published by the FSO are available in electronic form on the website www.statistik.ch free of charge. Print publications can be ordered by telephone on 058 463 60 60 or by emailing order@bfs.admin.ch.

Monthly press releases on the hotel sector,

Neuchâtel 2016, 3 pages, free of charge,
FSO number: 0353-1601-70

Annual press releases on campsites and youth hostels,

Neuchâtel 2016, 1 page, free of charge,
FSO number: 0353-1604-50

The revised Tourism Satellite Account for 2011,

Neuchâtel 2015, 20 pages, free of charge,
FSO number: 1009-1100

Reisen der Schweizer Wohnbevölkerung 2014,

Neuchâtel 2015, 4 pages, free of charge,
FSO number: 502-1400

Topic of Tourism online

www.statistics.ch → Look for statistics → 10 – Tourism
or www.tourismus.bfs.admin.ch

Swiss tourism statistics

Contents Yves Strauss, FSO; Tatiana Amaudruz, FSO; Lisa Joly, FSO;
Hanja Maksim, FSO; Jean-Luc Muralti, FSO;
Christof Seewer, FSO; Jerry Suk FSO;
Published by: Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel 2016

Published by: Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Information: Yves Strauss, FSO, tel. 058 463 65 73

Contents: Yves Strauss, FSO; Tatiana Amaudruz, FSO; Lisa Joly, FSO; Hanja Maksim, FSO; Jean-Luc Muralti, FSO; Christof Seewer, FSO; Jerry Suk, FSO

Series: Swiss Statistics

Topic: 10 Tourism

Original text: French/German

Translation: FSO language services

Layout: DIAM Section, Prepress/Print

Graphics: DIAM Section, Prepress/Print

Maps: DIAM Section, ThemaKart

Front page: FSO; Concept: Netthoevel & Gaberthüel, Biel; Photograph: © Switzerland Tourism/Lucia Degonda

Printed: in Switzerland

Copyright: FSO, Neuchâtel 2016
Reproduction with mention of source authorised
(except for commercial purposes).

Print format orders: Federal Statistical Office, CH-2010 Neuchâtel,
tel. +41 58 463 60 60, fax +41 58 463 60 61, order@bfs.admin.ch

Price: CHF 15.– (VAT not incl.)

Downloads: www.statistics.admin.ch (free of charge)

FSO number: 1074-1500

ISBN: 978-3-303-10468-2

10
TOURISMFacts
and
Figures

2015

Number of trips
per person living
in Switzerland (2014)10.3
(without
overnight stays)2.9
(with
overnight stays)63%
Share of trips
(with overnight stays)
abroad (2014)-2.5%
Growth in consumer prices
in hotel accommodation
(2014/2015)Gross value added
from tourism (2014)

CHF 17.4 bill.

170 118

Number of jobs in tourism
(FTE)
(2014)Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

35.6m

Overnight stays in hotel
accommodation

Switzerland	16.1m
America	2.4m
Africa	0.3m
Asia	4.7m
Oceania	0.3m
Europe	11.8m

51.5%

Room
occupancy
rate

2.04 nights

Average length of stay
in a hotel

Tourist regions

Distribution of overnight stays in millions

Zurich region	5.6
Graubünden	4.7
Bernese Oberland	3.7
Valais	3.7
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	3.6
Geneva	3.0
Lake Geneva region	2.7
Ticino	2.2
Eastern Switzerland	1.9
Basel region	1.5
Bern region	1.0
Jura & Three Lakes	0.7
Aargau region	0.8
Fribourg region	0.5

55

beds
available
per establi-
shment on
average

5 055

Hotels and
health spas
surveyedSources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics, Travel behaviour, Indicators of the tourism satellite account,
Index of consumer prices | info-tour@bfs.admin.ch

© FSO Neuchâtel 2016 | gi-f-10.00.01_2016

Table of contents

Facts & Figures		3	3		Travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population in 2014	20
1		7	3.1		Trips with overnight stays	20
1.1		7	3.1.1		Travel destinations	21
1.2		7	3.1.2		Duration of trips	21
1.3		7	3.1.3		Accommodation	22
1.3.1		7	3.1.4		Main means of transport	22
1.3.2		8	3.1.5		Comparison with the countries neighbouring Switzerland	23
1.3.3		8	3.1.6		Long-term change in trips with overnight stays	23
			3.2		Day trips	24
2		9	4		Annual Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts	25
2.1		9	4.1		Gross value added by tourism	25
2.1.1		9	4.2		Tourism demand	26
2.1.2		10	4.3		Tourism employment	27
2.2		11	5		Economic indicators	28
2.2.1		11	5.1		Gross domestic product in real terms	28
2.2.2		12	5.2		Consumer confidence index	28
2.2.3		13	5.3		Household final consumption expenditure	28
2.2.4		14	5.4		Swiss consumer price index	30
2.2.5		15	5.5		Harmonised index of consumer prices	30
2.2.6		16	5.6		Price level index in international comparison	31
2.2.7		17	5.7		Exchange rate	31
2.3		18				
2.4		19				
2.5		19				

6	General observations	32
6.1	Surveys	32
6.1.1	Historical considerations concerning the tourist accommodation statistics	32
6.1.2	Methodological observations on campsites	32
6.1.3	Holiday and travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population	32
6.1.4	Methodological observations on the monetary tourism statistics	33
6.2	Dissemination of data	33
6.3	Symbols used in the charts	33
	Glossary	35
	Appendix	39

1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the Swiss tourism statistics is to offer a collated overview of the tourism sector. It aims to bring together the results of various statistics conducted by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) specific to the field of tourism and to offer a detailed insight into these.

Some reflections have been made in order to revisit this publication prior to the introduction of the supplementary accommodation statistics. The specific changes will be presented in the 2017 edition when the final data for 2016 will be published. Nonetheless, some new measures have already been implemented in this edition, with the aim of not only improving understanding of the field of tourism, but also highlighting the key messages and results.

1.2 Organisation

This publication describes the results of the FSO's Swiss tourism statistics. The first section deals with the tourist accommodation statistics (hotel accommodation, campsites and youth hostels) and presents the main data for the year 2015. The second section of this publication concerns the 2014 survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population. The tourism satellite account, in the third section, gives information on the values measuring the economic influence of tourism in Switzerland. The fourth section of the publication presents a series of economic indicators making it possible to place the findings from the tourism statistics in a wider context.

Up to 2015, data for tourist accommodation statistics were collected only from hotels, health establishments, youth hostels and campsites. Information on holiday homes and group accommodation will be presented from 2017 onwards in the supplementary accommodation statistics.

1.3 Statistics and surveys

1.3.1 Tourist accommodation statistics

The tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) is a comprehensive survey conducted at national level covering 6 000 hotels, health establishments, youth hostels and campsites. Its purpose is to gather data on the number of establishments, rooms and beds as well as data on arrivals and overnight stays by visitors' country of origin and by several levels of regionalisation. In other words, this survey makes it possible to measure trends in supply and demand at national level and in Switzerland's tourist regions, cantons and communes.

For historical and technical reasons, data for campsites and youth hostels collected from the supplementary accommodation sector are also collected via this survey. These results are published nationally and by tourist region.

1.3.2 Survey on the travel behaviour of the population resident in Switzerland

The survey on travel behaviour analyses the mobility of the Swiss resident population beyond its everyday trips. These data are collected annually from a sample of the population. The survey provides information on the number of journeys made, their characteristics and the profile of passengers. It also offers details of the duration, destination and the purpose of travel, the means of transport used and possible types of accommodation. It also covers passengers by sex, language, age and several other variables.

1.3.3 Annual Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

The annual indicators of the tourism satellite accounts provide initial estimates of the main aggregates of the most important tourist products in simplified form. The production of these annual indicators is focused on directly estimating the three key areas of the tourism satellite accounts: the gross value added by tourism, tourism demand as well as employment in tourism in full-time equivalent jobs. These reference values enable the economic influence of tourism in Switzerland to be measured.

2 Tourist accommodation statistics

2.1 Supply in tourist accommodation

2.1.1 Supply in 2015

In 2015, the tourist accommodation statistics comprised, on annual average, 4 509 open hotels and health establishments in Switzerland, corresponding to 128 979 rooms and 247 625 beds available (G 2.1.1a). The distribution of establishments differs according to the tourist regions. Graubünden has the largest proportion (14.0%), followed by Valais (12.4%). The national average capacity of a hotel establishment was 55 available beds (G 2.1.1b).

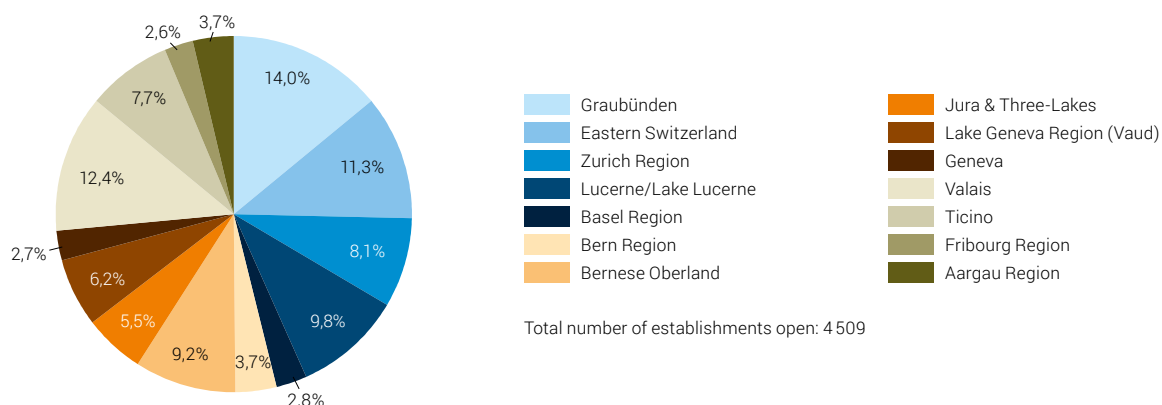
In the area of supplementary accommodation (youth hostels and campsites only), the geographical distribution of establishments is only slightly different from that of hotels. In fact, of the 410 campsites taken into consideration in the 2015 statistics, the majority were in Valais (14.9%) and the Bernese Oberland (12.9%). As far as the 51 youth hostels included in the 2015 survey are concerned, Graubünden had the largest share (15.7%), followed by the Zurich region (13.7%).



With 126 beds on average per establishment, Geneva had the highest number of beds in Switzerland in 2015.

Number of establishments open in hotels and health establishments and distribution by tourist region in 2015

G 2.1.1a

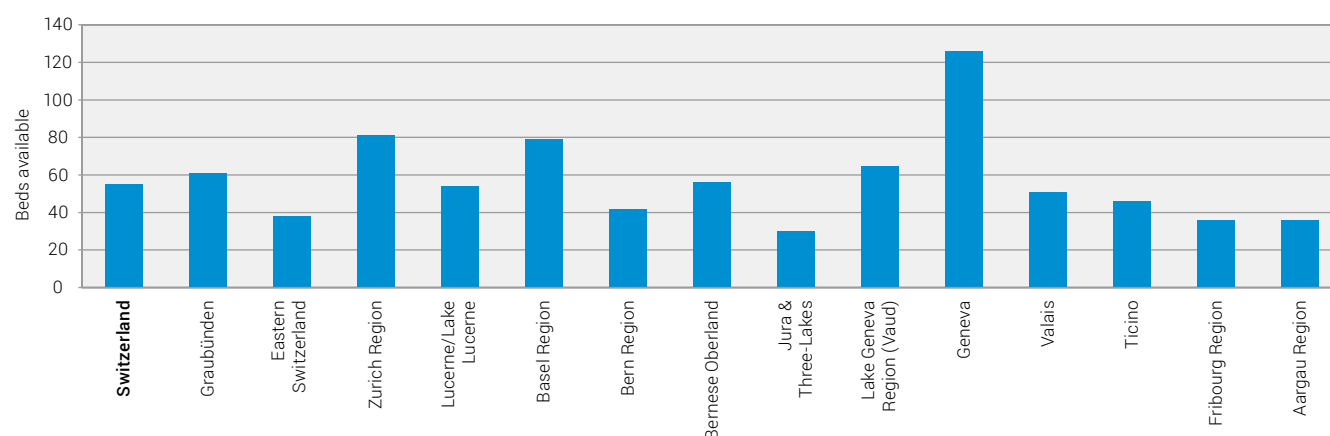


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Average number of available beds per establishment in hotels and health establishments, per tourist region in 2015

G 2.1.1b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

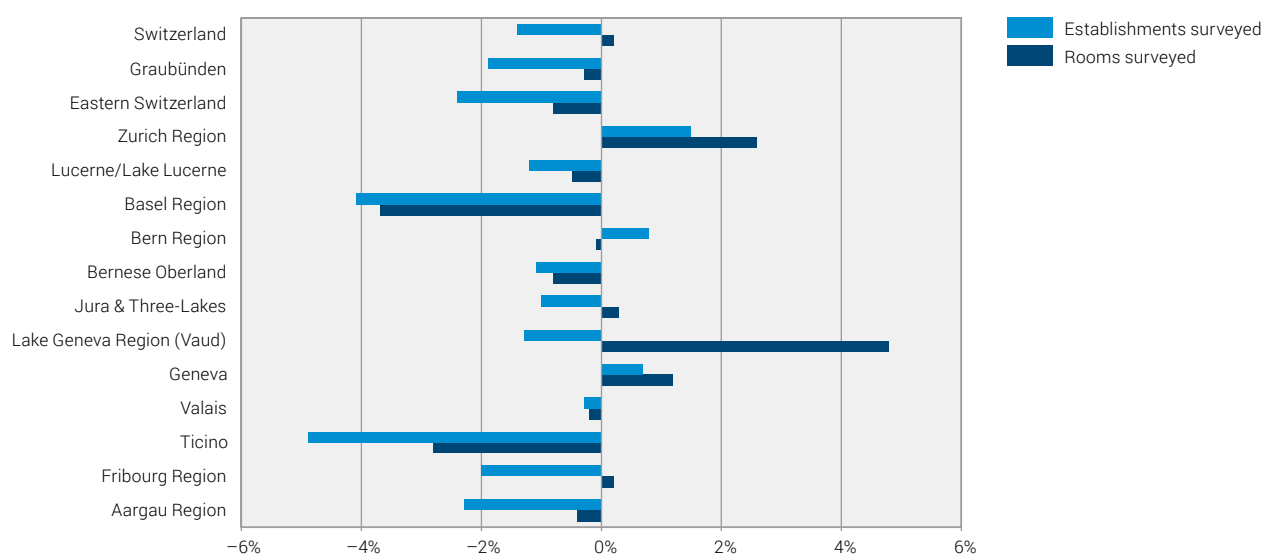
2.1.2 Change in the supply

In 2015, a total of 5 055 establishments and 141 018 rooms were surveyed in Switzerland. The number of establishments decreased in comparison with 2014 (–74 units/–1.4%) (G 2.1.2a), whereas the number of rooms increased (+296 units/+0.2%). Among the tourist regions, the supply, in terms of establishments, also declined in 11 of 14 regions between 2014 and 2015. In terms of rooms, despite an increase observed at national level, only 5 of 14 regions followed this trend.

Over a comparative period of 10 years (G 2.1.2b), the number of surveyed establishments has diminished greatly. Thus in 2006, the number of surveyed establishments totalled 5 693 in Switzerland, corresponding in absolute terms to a decline over this period of more than 600 units (–11.2%). As far as the number of rooms is concerned, a drop can also be observed in comparison with 2006 but this is less marked than for the number of establishments (–1 496 rooms/–1.0%). For this period, all the tourist regions saw a decrease in supply for the number of establishments. Ticino registered the greatest decline with 127 fewer establishments (–23.4%).

Supply by tourist region in hotels and health establishments, change 2014–2015

G 2.1.2a

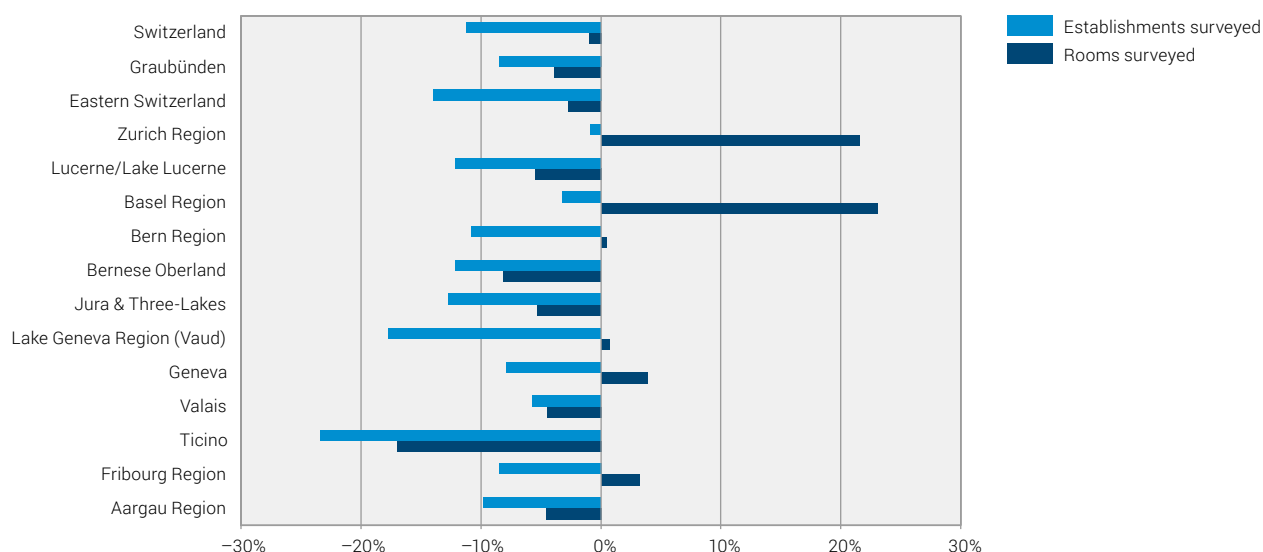


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Supply by tourist region in hotels and health establishments, change 2006–2015

G 2.1.2b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Of the 8 regions registering a decrease in the number of rooms, Ticino also registered the greatest decline (–1 932 units/–17.0%). Meanwhile the Zurich region showed the greatest increase (+3 117 rooms/+21.6%).

2.2 Demand in tourist accommodation

To better appreciate the results of the demand in tourist accommodation in Switzerland, these should be correlated with striking economic events which have occurred over the past ten years.

This decade has been marked by economic growth at international level with the exception of 2009 (the decrease during which can be attributed to the world economic crisis). At national level, the year 2011 was characterised by a strong rise in the Swiss franc's value against the Euro and other currencies. On 6th September 2011, the introduction of the minimum exchange rate by the Swiss National Bank (SNB) stabilised exchange rates which nonetheless remained far lower than in previous years. On 15th January 2015, the SNB announced the end of the minimum exchange rate, resulting in renewed strength of the Swiss franc compared with the Euro.

fell again in 2011 and in 2012 (–2.0% for each year). The trend was reversed for the years 2013 (+2.5%) and 2014 (+0.9%) which showed a recovery of overnight stays. In 2015, the hotel industry recorded 35.6 million overnight stays, i.e. a decrease of 0.8% (–305 000 overnight stays) compared with 2014.

As for supplementary accommodation, the trend for campsite occupancy experienced a decline in 2015. With a total of 2.7 million overnight stays, demand showed a drop of 0.6% compared with 2014. This result was the sixth consecutive decline since 2010, i.e. a drop of 27.3% over this period (2010–2015). As far as youth hostels were concerned, the total number of overnight stays registered in 2015 was 814 000 units, i.e. a decrease of 14.4% compared with 2014. It should be noted that in 2015, Geneva had one establishment less, influencing the structure of supply and demand in youth hostels.

2.2.1 General trend in demand

Over the past ten years, the evolution in the total number of overnight stays in hotels and health establishments has been diverse (G 2.2.1). As of 2006, two consecutive years of growth were observed and a total of 37.3 million overnight stays reached in 2008, which was the best result since 1990. However, this growth came to a halt the following year. In 2009 a strong decline in demand was observed (–4.7% compared with the previous year). Despite a slight recovery in 2010 (+1.7%), the number of overnight stays

2.2.2 Monthly change in demand

In the first six months of 2015, the total overnight stays was 17.0 million, which corresponds to a slight decrease (– 58 000 units/–0.3%) compared with the same period in 2014 (G 2.2.2). The 2nd half-year recorded a greater decline of 247 000 overnight stays (–1.3%).

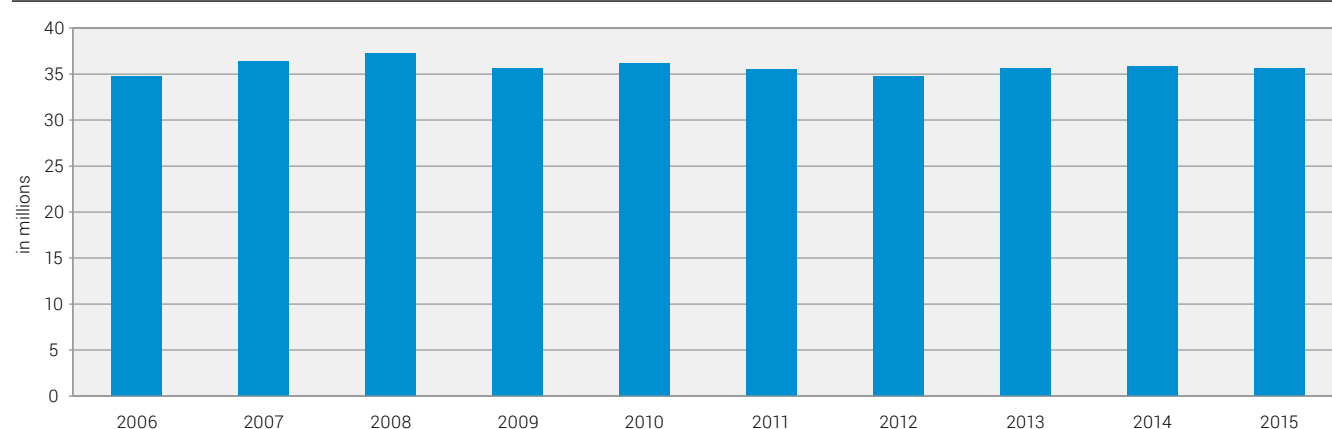
With regard to supplementary accommodation, campsites showed a decline of 7.1% (–56 000 overnight stays) during the first half of 2015, compared with the same period of the previous year. However, the second half-year saw the number of overnight stays increase (+40 000 overnight stays/+2.1%), notably thanks to the month of July which registered the greatest

increase in the number of overnight stays (+84 000/+10.5%). Furthermore, the months of July and August together account for almost 60% of the annual demand.

Youth hostels recorded a decrease in overnight stays of 9.4% (–40 000 units) for the first six months of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. A decrease was also observed during the second half of the year (–18.6%/–97 000 overnight stays).

Overnight stays in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.1

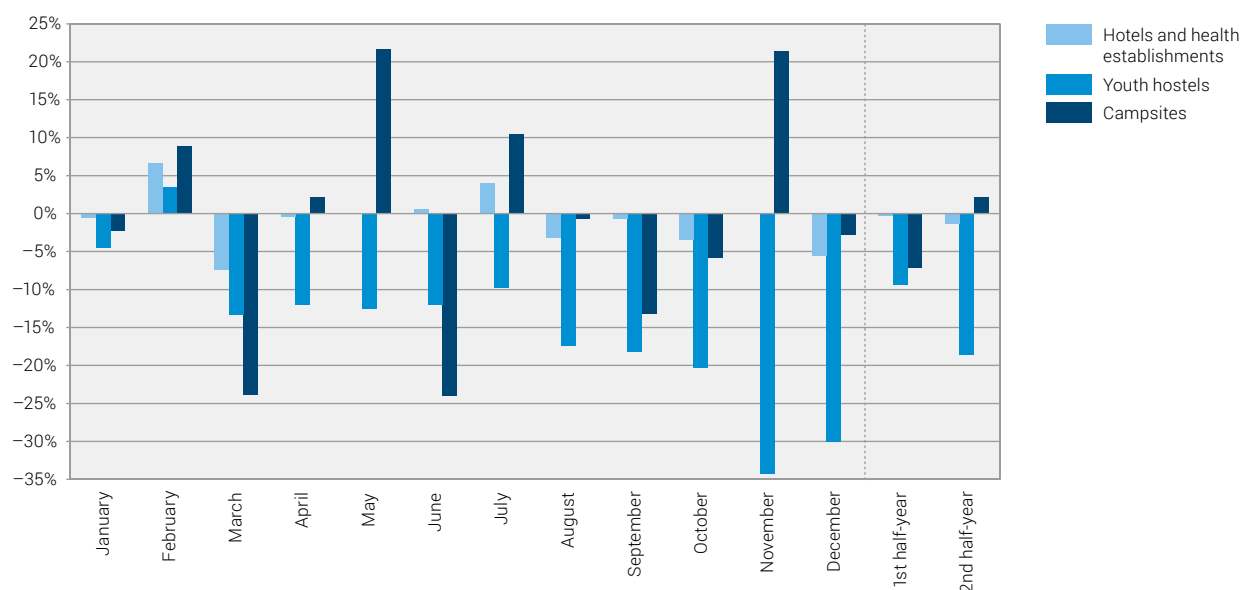


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Monthly variation in overnight stays by type of accommodation, 2014–2015

G 2.2.2



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.2.3 Change in domestic and foreign demand

In 2015 in the hotel sector, foreign demand recorded 19.6 million overnight stays, i.e. a decrease of 1.7% (– 331 000 overnight stays) compared with 2014. Domestic visitors generated 16.1 million overnight stays, which represents a slight increase of 0.2% (+26 000 overnight stays).

Looking back on the past 10 years, foreign and domestic demand registered continued growth from 2006 to 2008 (G 2.2.3a). In 2009, the number of foreign and Swiss overnight stays fell considerably, whereas a slight rise was seen in 2010. From 2011, however, differences were observed between both types of demand. On the one hand, domestic demand was quite stable before increasing once again from 2013 onwards (+1.3% compared with the previous year). The number of domestic overnight stays continued to increase in 2015 (+0.2%), the year with the

best result since 1991. Foreign demand fell considerably in 2011 (– 3.5%) and 2012 (– 3.3%) before recovering in 2013 (+3.5%) and in 2014 (+0.9%). For these visitors, the number of overnight stays started to fall again in 2015 (– 1.7%).

Over a ten year period, the trend in Swiss demand has proven more stable than that of foreign visitors.

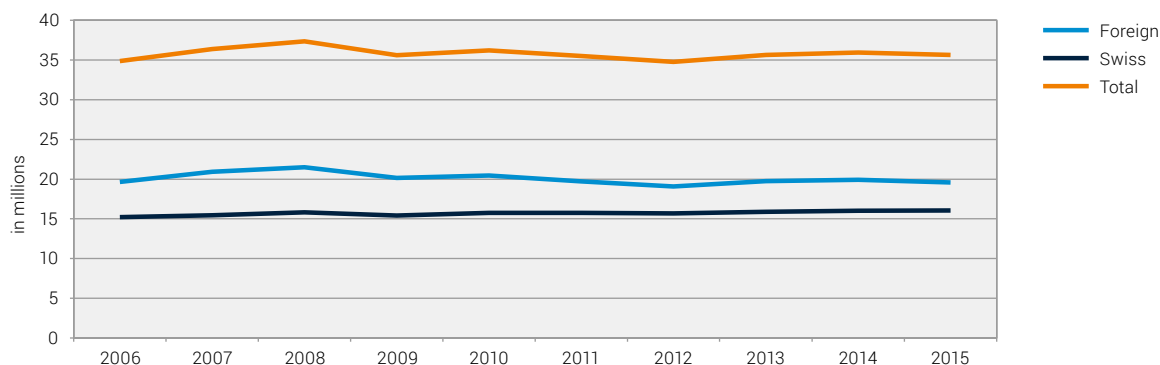
Did you know?

In 2015, Swiss demand registered its best result since 1991.

Did you know?

More than 78% of demand is accounted for by Swiss and European visitors.

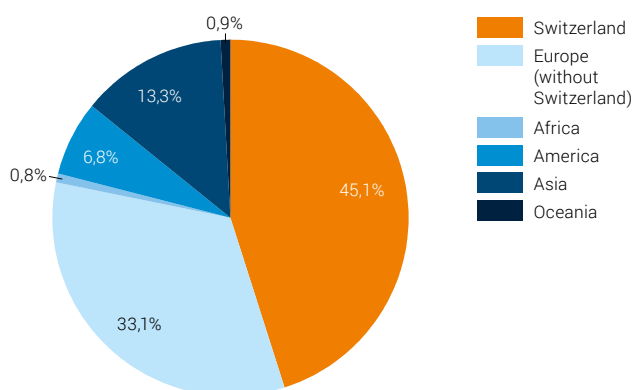
Change in overnight stays by foreign and Swiss visitors in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015 G 2.2.3a



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Share of overnight stays in hotels and health establishments in 2015 by visitors' residence G 2.2.3b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.2.4 Change in demand from Europe

In the hotel sector, visitors from Europe (excluding Switzerland) registered 11.8 million overnight stays, representing a marked decrease of 9.3% (–1.2 million overnight stays) compared with 2014 (G 2.2.4a). This result is in keeping with a continued decline in demand from European visitors which started in 2009. Between 2008 and 2015, overnight stays by these visitors fell by 29.0%.

Among the main visiting countries from this continent (those with more than 550 000 overnight stays in 2015), Germany is emblematic of this marked decline (G 2.2.4b). As of 2009, visitors from this country registered continued annual decreases with the greatest decline in 2015 (–12.3% compared with 2014). Between 2008 and 2015, the decline reached 39.0%. The Netherlands also followed the same trend and registered a strong decrease during this period (–46.0% between 2008 and 2015). In general, for the other main visiting countries, despite rises for some of these, the decrease between 2008 and 2015 remained relatively strong.

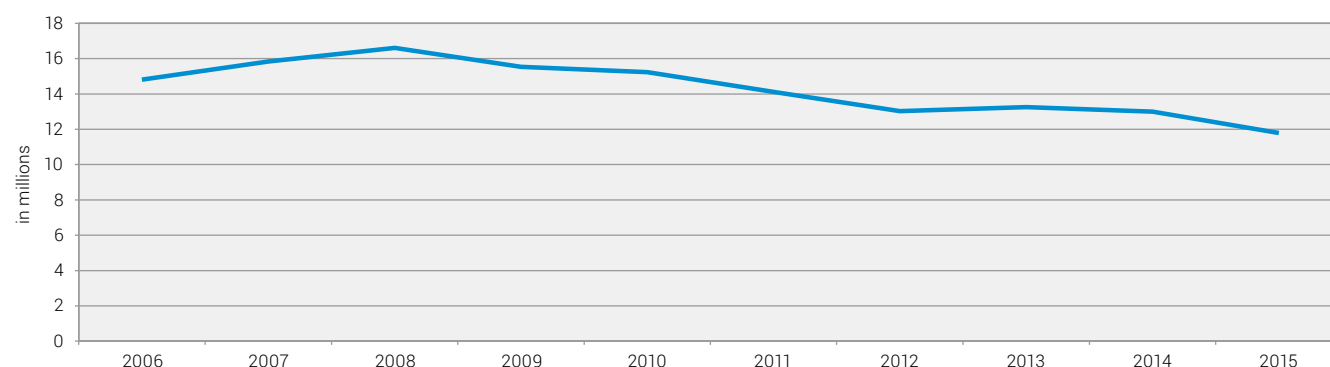
With regard to campsites, European demand (94.3% of foreign demand) posted 822 000 overnight stays in 2015, representing a fall of 17.7% compared with 2014. German visitors recorded 315 000 overnight stays (–21.8% compared with 2014). As far as youth hostels were concerned, European clientele registered 169 000 overnight stays in 2015, i.e. a decline of 36.9% compared with 2014. Here too, German visitors generated the greatest number of overnight stays from all foreign countries of origin with 76 000 units. In comparison with 2014, this clientele registered a decline in overnight stays of 25.5%.

Did
you
know?

Marked by the difficult economic situation, demand from Russian visitors fell by more than 30% in 2015 (compared with 2014).

Change in overnight stays for European guests in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.4a

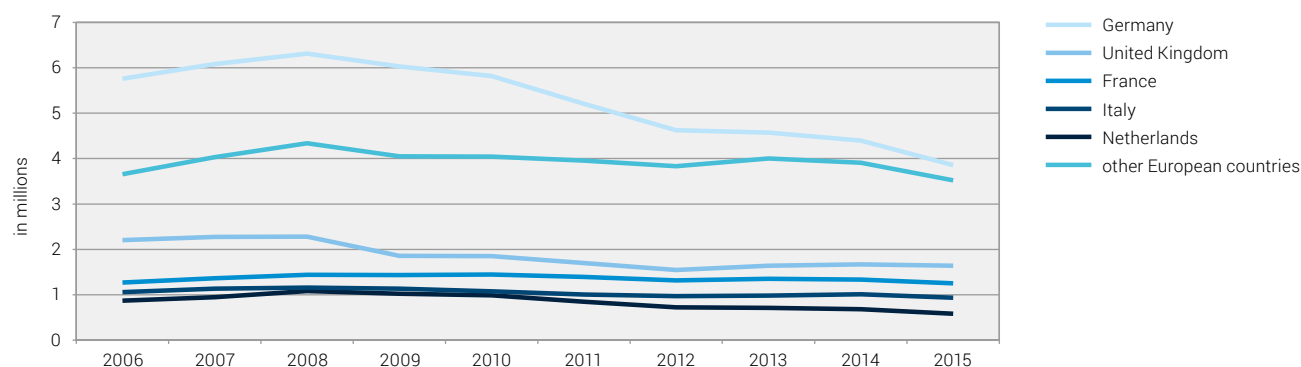


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in overnight stays for main European countries in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.4b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.2.5 Change in demand from Asia

In 2015 the demand from Asian visitors in the hotel sector registered 4.7 million overnight stays, exceeding the record value of 4.0 million overnight stays for the first time (G2.2.5a). This result represents a rise of 18.6% compared with 2014. From 2006 onwards, demand from these visitors has grown and this has been particularly marked since 2009. As of 2010, annual growth has been between 9.9% and 18.6%.

Among the leading countries of origin from the Asian continent (those with more than 350 000 overnight stays in 2015), two countries stand out for their very strong growth over the past ten years (G2.2.5b). Firstly, overnight stays by Chinese clientèle (excluding Hong Kong) increased from 205 000 overnight stays in 2006 to 1.4 million in 2015, i.e. a more than sevenfold increase. The Gulf countries have also observed a very marked increase with more than threefold growth in overnight stays over this period. In contrast, Japan, which was still the greatest contributor to demand from the Asian continent in 2006 with 595 000 overnight

stays, has slowly but steadily seen its number of overnight stays fall. In 2015, Japanese demand registered 395 000 overnight stays (–10.3% compared with 2014).

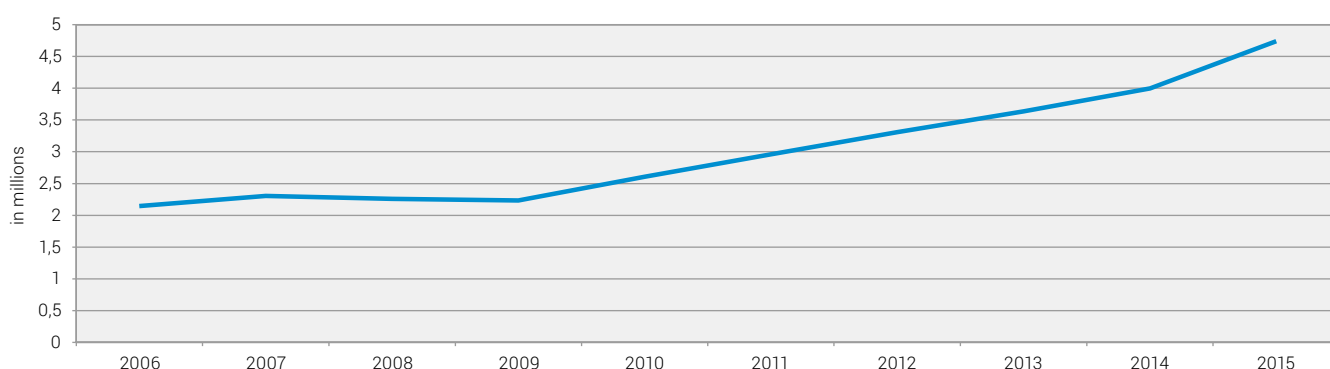
As far as campsites were concerned, Asian clientele registered 16 000 overnight stays in 2015, i.e. an increase of 31.5% compared with 2014. As far as youth hostels were concerned, total Asian demand was 72 000 overnight stays in 2015, representing a drop of 13.9% compared with the previous year.

Did you know?

In 10 years (2006-2015), demand from Asia has more than doubled.

Change in overnight stays for Asian guests in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.5a

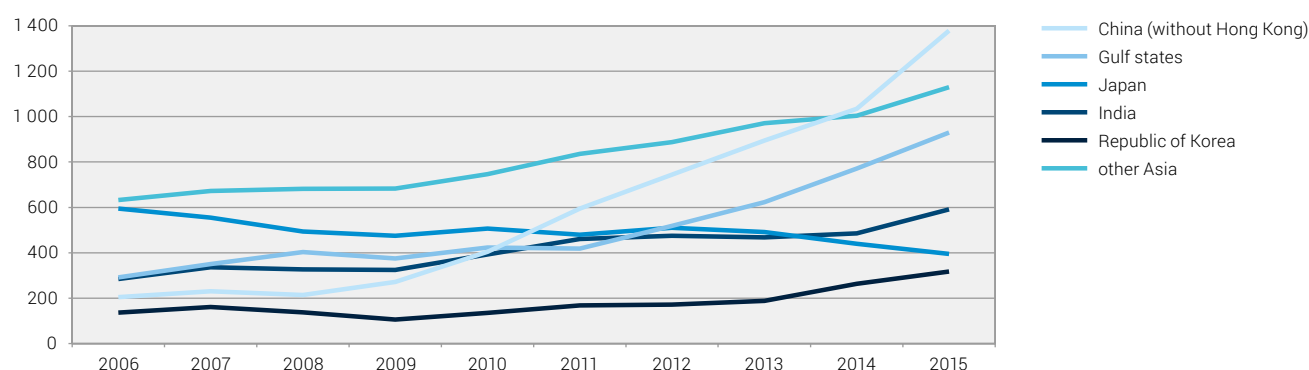


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in overnight stays for main Asian countries in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.5b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.2.6 Change in demand from America, Africa and Oceania

In the hotel sector, demand from visitors from the American continent registered a total 2.4 million overnight stays in 2015, i.e. an increase of 4.7% compared with 2014 (G2.2.6a). Between 2006 and 2015, overnight stays by visitors from this continent regularly increased (except for 2008 and 2009). In 2015, the total overnight stays was 10.5% higher than in 2006. Visitors from the United States, who constituted the greater part of the demand from this continent with more than 70% of overnight stays, generated 1.7 million overnight stays in 2015, i.e. growth of 5.7% compared with 2014 (G2.2.6b). Visitors from Oceania posted 325 000 overnight stays (+3.4%) and those from Africa 302 000 units (+7.5%) in 2015.

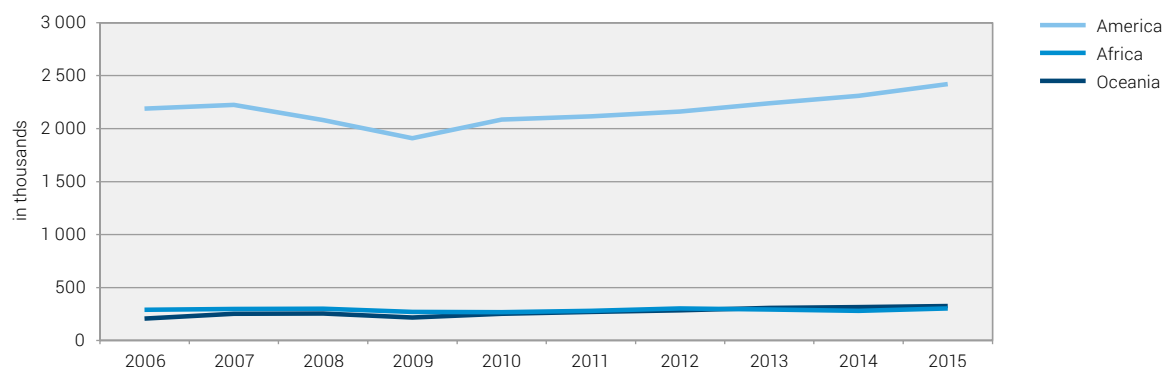
In the campsites, clientele from the American continent generated 10 000 overnight stays in 2015, i.e. a slight increase of 5.5% compared with 2014. Visitors from Oceania registered a total of 22 000 overnight stays (–10.3%). Visitors from the African continent registered 740 overnight stays (–0.4%). With regard to youth hostels, visitors from the American continent registered 25 000 overnight stays (–32.3%). Visitors from Oceania posted 6 700 overnight stays (–13.3%) and those from Africa 3 700 units (–42.4%).

Did
you
know?

In 2015, the United States registered its best result in the hotel sector since 2000.

Change in overnight stays for guests from America, Africa and Oceania in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.6a

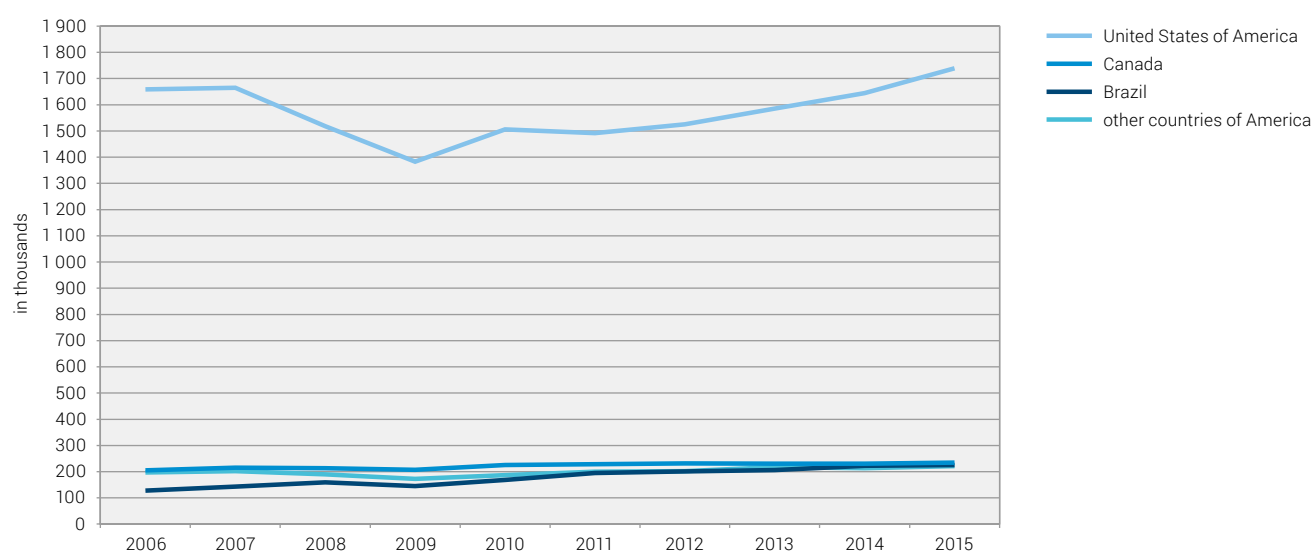


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in overnight stays for main American countries in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.2.6b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.2.7 Change in demand by tourist region

Seven of the fourteen tourist regions in Switzerland saw their number of overnight stays in the hotel sector decrease in 2015 compared with the previous year (G2.2.7). The mountain regions were most affected. In fact, the largest absolute decline was observed in Graubünden where demand recorded a decline of 335 000 overnight stays, (–6.6%). The canton of Valais also registered a decline in overnight stays (–149 000/–3.8%). In contrast, as was the case for the Zurich Region (+208 000/+3.9%), the trend in urban areas showed positive results with an increase in overnight stays.

At national level, although the number of overnight stays for domestic visitors remained relatively stable in 2015 compared with the previous year, demand from foreign visitors fell. Only three tourist regions followed this trend: Valais, the Lake Geneva Region and the Aargau Region. Other tourist regions registered varying results.

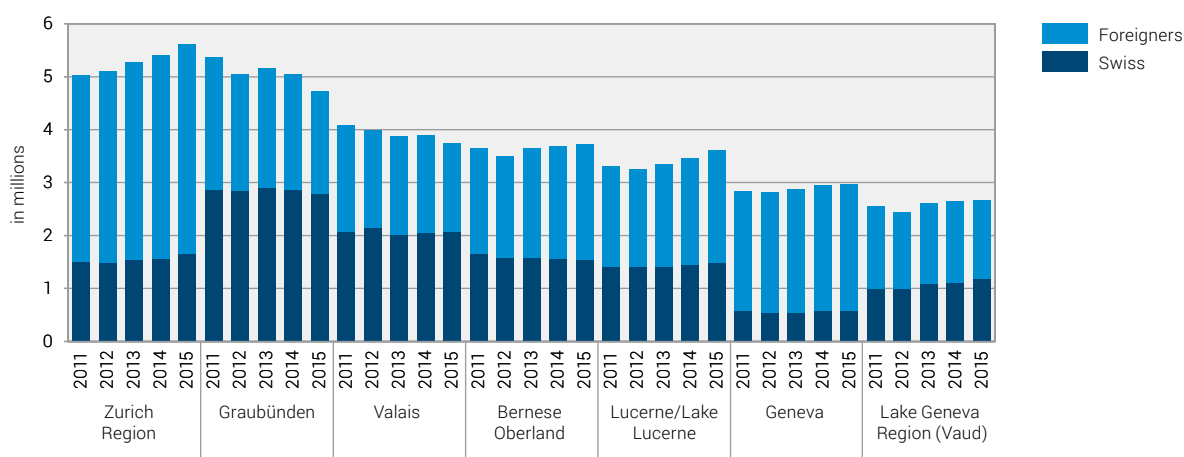
In the camping sector, Ticino was the tourist region which generated the greatest number of overnight stays in 2015, with 618 000 overnight stays recorded. However, this result corresponds to a fall of 11.2% compared with 2014. For youth hostels, Graubünden recorded the greatest number of overnight stays in 2015, i.e. 138 000 units. This result corresponds to a decline of 7.6% compared with 2014.

Did you know?

In 2015, the Aargau Region joined the existing thirteen tourist regions.

Overnight stays in hotels and health establishments by tourist region, 2011–2015 (1/2)

G 2.2.7

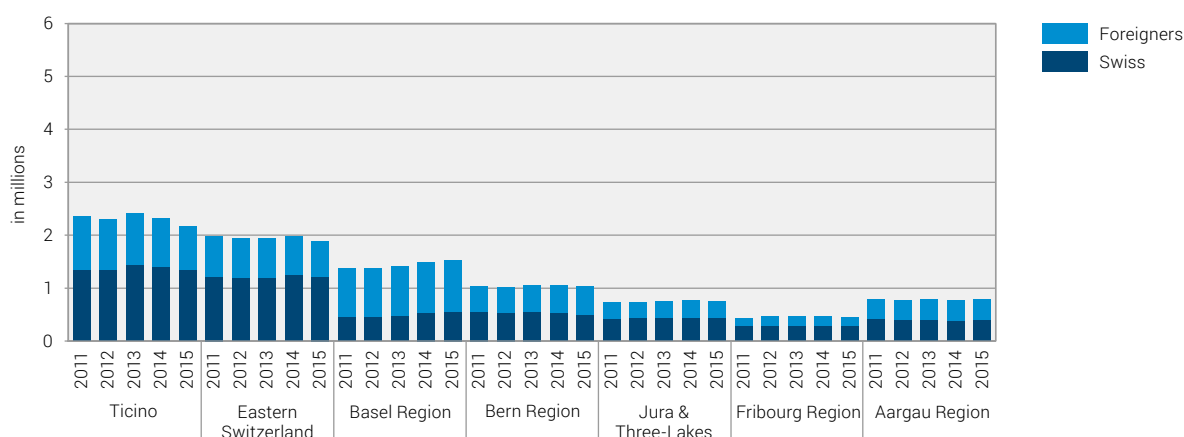


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Overnight stays in hotels and health establishments by tourist region, 2011–2015 (2/2)

G 2.2.7



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.3 Duration of stay

In 2015, visitors stayed an average of 2.04 nights in hotels and health establishments in Switzerland. This duration was, however, longer for foreign visitors (2.10 nights) than for Swiss visitors (1.98 nights).

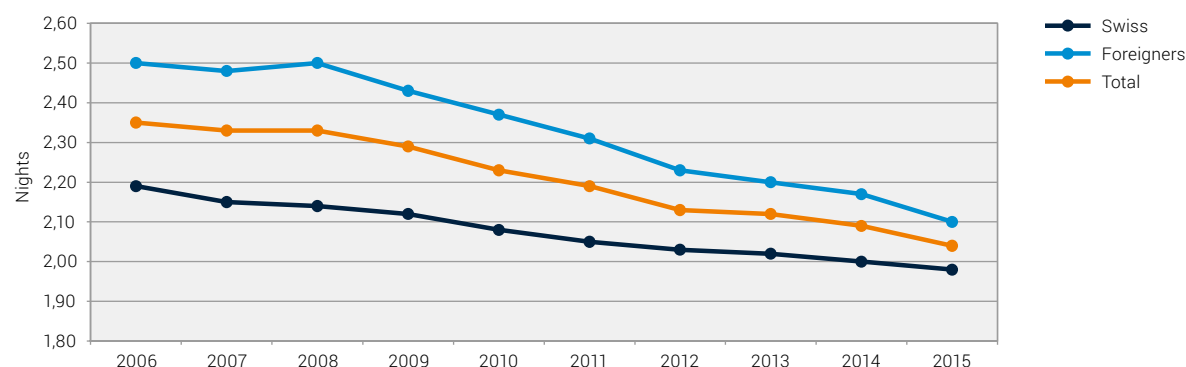
Over the past ten years, the length of stay at nationwide level has gradually decreased, especially as of 2009 (G 2.3a). In 2006 it was 2.35 nights with a duration of 2.50 nights for foreign visitors and 2.19 nights for Swiss visitors.

Among the tourist regions, Graubünden recorded the longest stay in 2015 with 2.84 nights (G 2.3b). In contrast, the shortest length of stay was observed in the region of Fribourg (1.60 nights). At national level, too, the length of stay was longer for the foreign clientele than for domestic visitors in the majority of tourist regions. The greatest difference was observed in Graubünden where foreign visitors stayed for an average of 3.41 nights whereas Swiss visitors stayed for 2.55 nights.

In the supplementary accommodation sector, the average duration of stays on campsites in Switzerland amounted to 3.04 nights in 2015. For Swiss visitors it was 3.26 nights, whereas foreign visitors registered an average stay of 2.67 nights. Ticino registered the longest average length of stay with 3.83 nights. As for the average length of stay in youth hostels, this was 1.96 nights in 2015. This duration is 1.97 nights for Swiss guests and 1.93 nights for foreign visitors. Among the tourist regions, Graubünden recorded the longest stay with 2.51 nights.

Change in duration of stay in hotels and health establishments, 2006–2015

G 2.3a

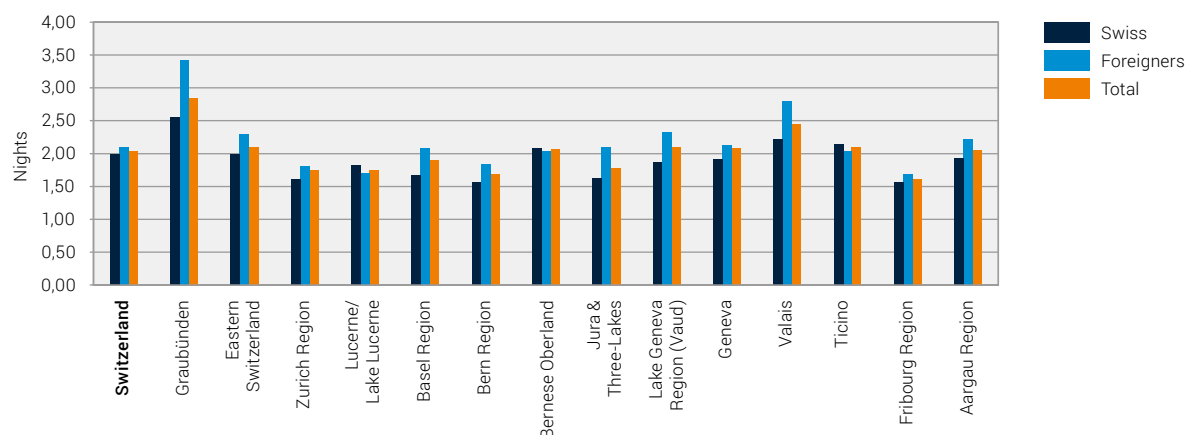


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Duration of stay in hotels and health establishments in 2015

G 2.3b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

2.4 Room occupancy rate

In 2015, the net room occupancy rate in hotels and health establishments was 51.5% (52.0% in 2014) nationally (G2.4). This rate varied considerably depending on the tourist region. The highest rate for 2015 was recorded in Geneva with 64.6%. The region of Eastern Switzerland registered the lowest rate with 37.3%. Compared with 2014, eleven tourist regions, i.e. the majority, saw a decrease in their net room occupancy rates. The greatest decrease between the two years was observed in Graubünden (2014: 48.9%; 2015: 46.7%).

Did you know?

The regions Zurich, Basel and Geneva had the highest room occupancy rates in 2015.

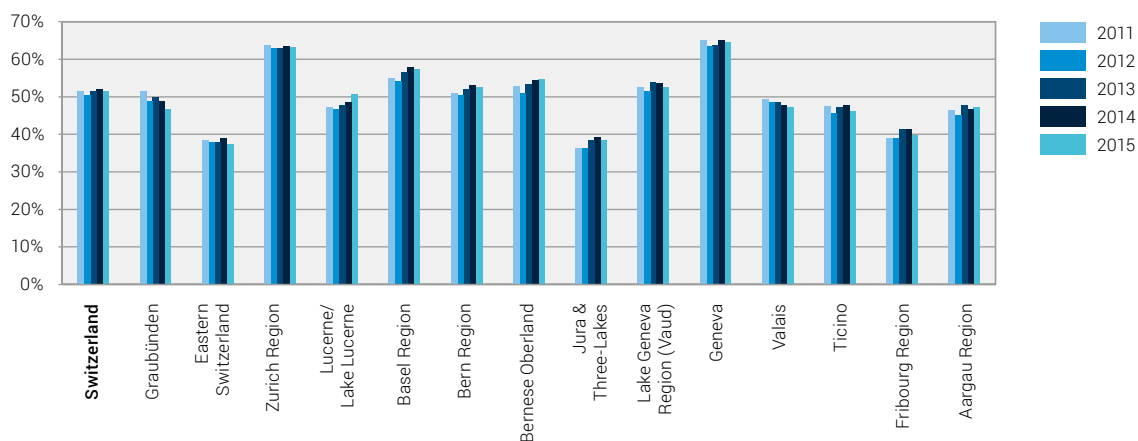
2.5 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

When compared with the European results¹ (EU28), the hotel sector in Switzerland experienced a contrasting trend in 2015 (G2.5). In contrast with Switzerland (−0.8%), the total number of overnight stays recorded in 2015 at EU28 level increased compared with 2014 (+3.3%). This increase can also be observed in neighbouring countries (Germany, France, Italy and Austria).

In 2015 at European level, the number of overnight stays generated by both non-residents and residents grew (+3.4 and +3.1% respectively, compared with 2014). This trend has been also observed for all countries neighbouring Switzerland. For Switzerland, the scenario is considerably different: overnight stays by residents showed a slight increase (+0.2%) whereas such stays fell among non-residents (−1.7%).

Net room occupancy rate in hotels and health establishments, 2011–2015

G 2.4

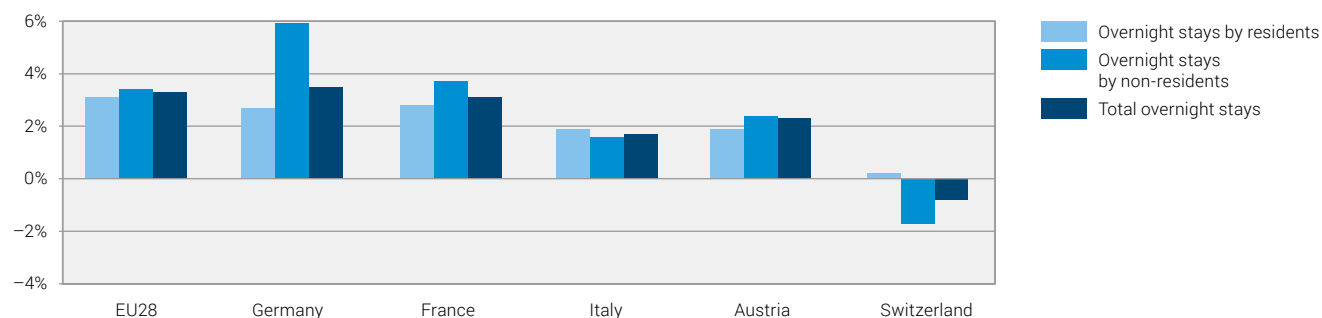


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in overnight stays from in hotels and similar establishments, by country, 2014–2015

G 2.5



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

¹ EU28: Source: Eurostat Results based on estimates for 2014 and 2015

3 Travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population in 2014

In 2014 each person resident in Switzerland undertook on average 2.9 trips with overnight stays and 10.3 day trips¹. 63% trips with overnight stays had a destination abroad whereas those without an overnight stay mainly took place in Switzerland (90%).

3.1 Trips with overnight stays

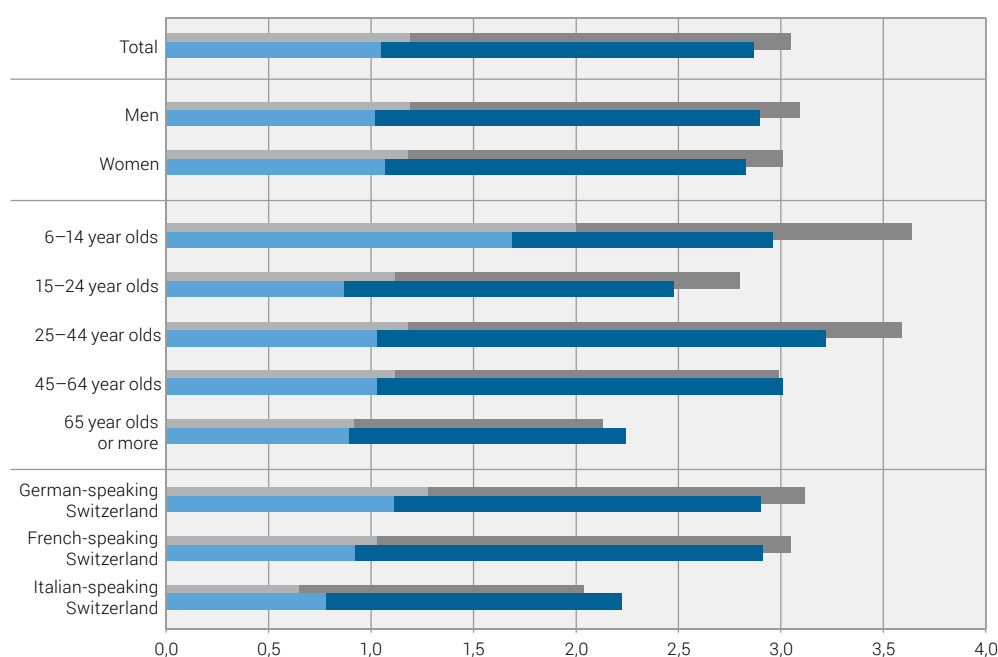
87.5% of the resident population² undertook at least one trip with one or more overnight stays away from home in 2014. The total number of trips was 21.2 million.

While the frequency of these trips is roughly the same for both sexes, contrasting behaviours appear when comparing age groups and linguistic regions (G3.1). Persons aged between 25 and 44 years old travelled the most, with 3.2 trips on annual average compared with 2.2 for persons aged 65 and more. With 2.2 trips per person, persons living in Italian-speaking Switzerland travelled less often than those living in German or French-speaking Switzerland (both 2.9 trips per person).

Trips with overnight stays per person

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

¹ Travel of at least three hours that is not part of daily mobility

² Permanent resident population aged 6 and over 7,374,090 persons

3.1.1 Travel destinations

Of the trips with overnight stays registered in 2014, 37% had a Swiss destination (G3.1.1). 39% of the journeys were to neighbouring countries, in particular Germany (12%), Italy (12%) and France (9%). 18% of trips were to other European countries and 7% outside of Europe.



89% of trips with overnight stays abroad had a European destination in 2014.

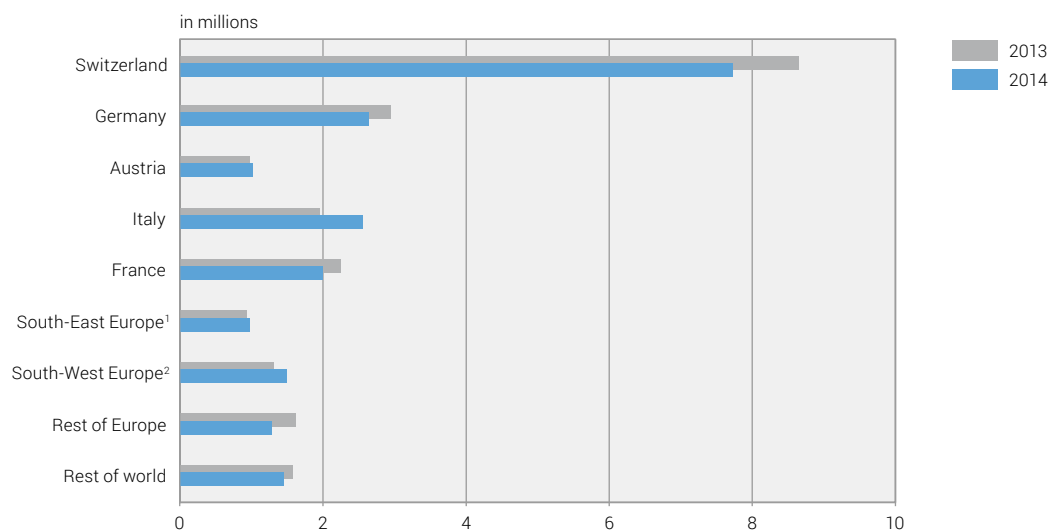
3.1.2 Duration of trips

66% of trips abroad included four overnight stays or more (G3.1.2). They thus lasted longer than trips in Switzerland, which were mainly trips with one to three overnight stays (61%).

Trips with overnight stays by destination

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1.1



¹ Greece, Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Rumania, Bulgaria, Macedonia

² Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

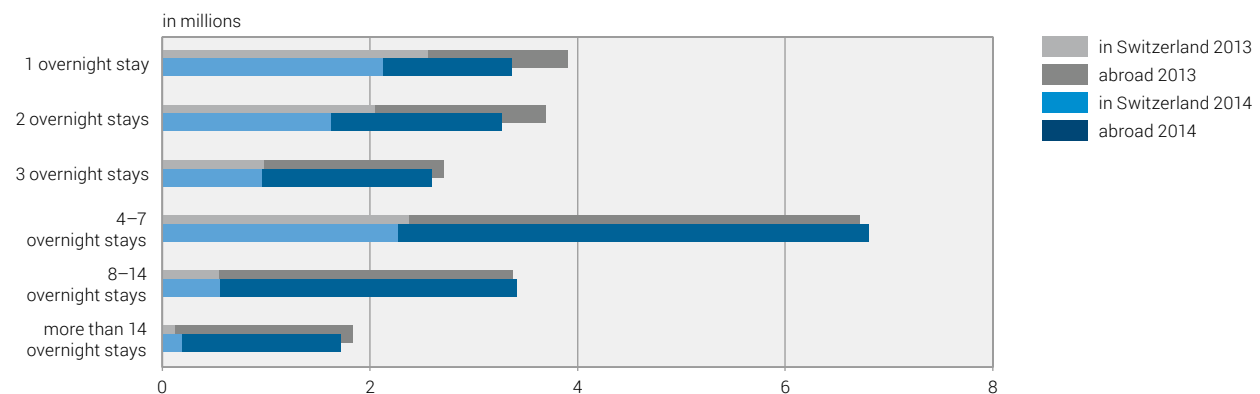
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Trips with overnight stays by trip duration

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1.2



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

3.1.3 Accommodation

Hotel accommodation is the most popular choice for trips abroad of short and long duration, accounting for 68% and 48% respectively of accommodation (G3.1.3). Although hotel accommodation also comes first for trips in Switzerland of up to three overnight stays (41%), supplementary accommodation is preferred for longer trips of four overnight stays or more (50%). Staying with friends or family is also popular for short trips in Switzerland (29%), whereas it accounts for only 12% of longer trips.

private transport is also preferred for long trips within Switzerland (70%), whereas the plane is most frequently used for long trips abroad (50%).

In Switzerland, land-based public transport is used for 31% of trips of short duration and 24% of trips of long duration. 18% of short duration trips abroad were made by land-based public transport, compared with 8% of journeys of four nights or more.

Did you know?

Motorised private transport is the mode of transport most frequently used for trips with overnight stays in Switzerland.

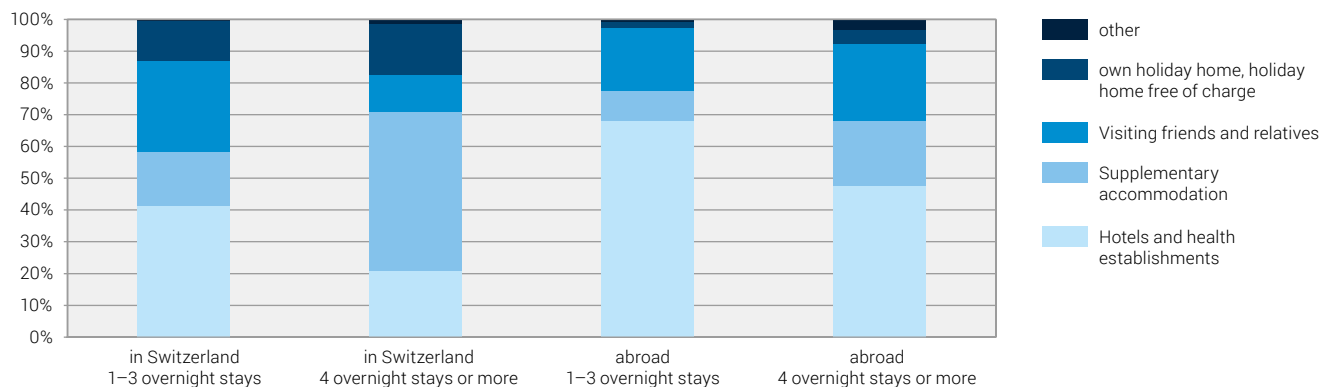
3.1.4 Main means of transport

Motorised private transport is the means of transport most used for trips of one to three overnight stays, both for those taking place in Switzerland (67%) and those abroad (56%) (G3.1.4). With regard to trips of four overnight stays or more, motorised

Trips with overnight stays by accommodation type in 2014

Resident population aged 6 and over

G 3.1.3



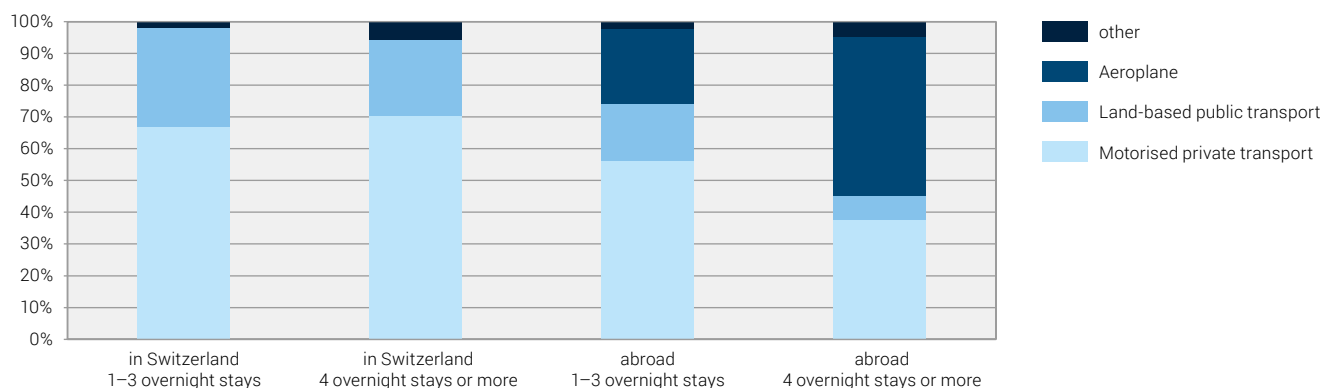
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Trips with overnight stays by main means of transport in 2014

Resident population aged 6 and over

G 3.1.4



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

3.1.5 Comparison with the countries neighbouring Switzerland

Comparing the destinations of trips taken by the resident population aged 15 years and over from Switzerland and its neighbouring countries, noticeable differences could be seen in 2014 (G3.1.5). In Switzerland, 35% of trips made for personal reasons with overnight stays had a destination within the country of residence. This figure is far higher among our neighbours with 88% of domestic trips taking place in France and 79% in Italy. In Germany and Austria, this percentage was 63% and 52% respectively.

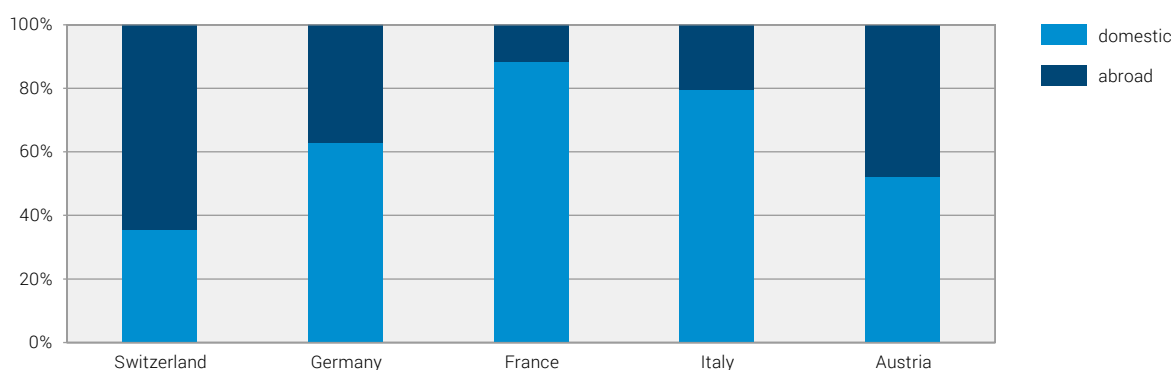
3.1.6 Long-term change in trips with overnight stays

Having experienced a downward trend, the number of trips with overnight stays made by the resident population aged 15 and over has stabilised since 2012 (G3.1.6). Nonetheless, in comparison with the early years of the survey, the number of trips in Switzerland with only one to three overnight stays fell from 36% in 1998 to 22% in 2014. On the other hand, trips with four or more overnight stays abroad have gained ground and in 2014 accounted for the largest share of trips (43%), a share which was only 29% in 1998.

Private trips with overnight stays by country of residence in 2014

Resident population aged 15 and over

G3.1.5



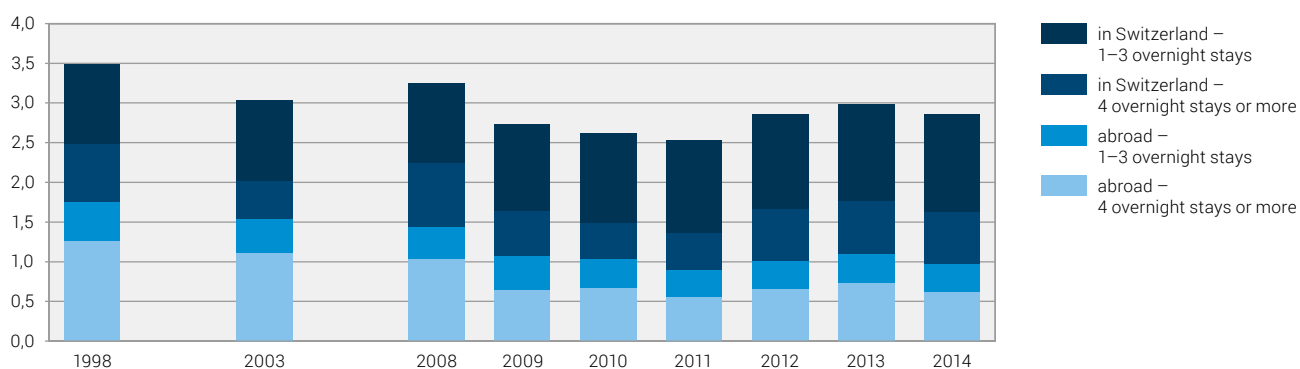
Sources: FSO, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Trips with overnight stays per person, 1998–2014

Resident population aged 15 and over

G3.1.6



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

3.2 Day trips

In addition to trips with overnight stays, there are also trips without overnight stays or day trips. The resident population aged 6 years and over made 75.8 million of these in 2014.

The purpose of 47% of day trips in 2014 was leisure and recreation (G3.2a). Conversely, business trips only represented 4% of day trips.

The number of day trips carried out by persons aged 15 or over decreased compared with the first survey from 1998 which registered 73 million day trips. After peaking at 87 million in 2003, the number of day trips fell to 68 million in 2014. When considered per person, the number of day trips declined from 14.8 in 2003 to 10.3 in 2014 (G3.2b).

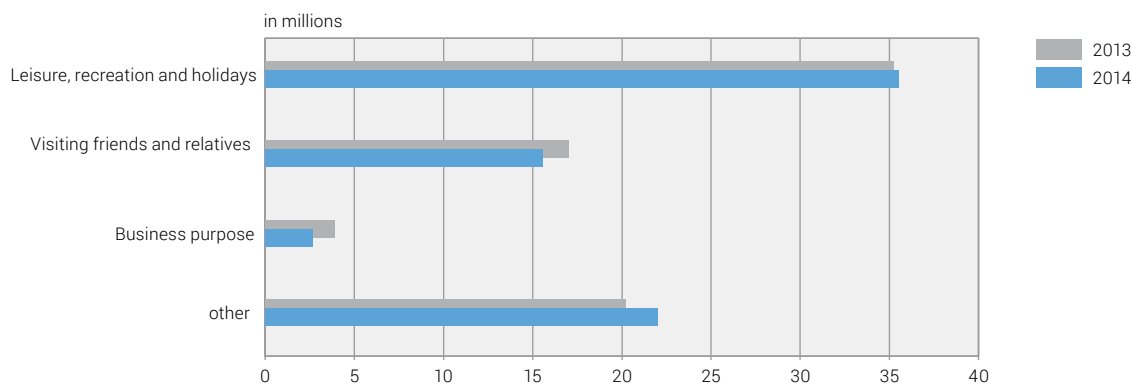
Did you know?

Business trips represented 4% of day trips in 2014.

Day trips by trip purpose

Resident population aged 6 and over

G 3.2a



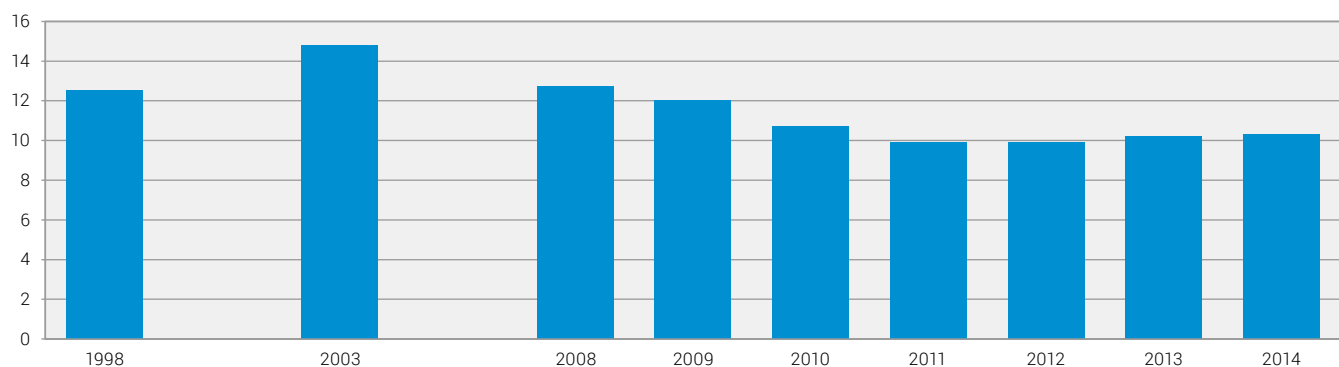
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Day trips per person, 1998–2014

Resident population aged 15 and over

G 3.2b



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

4 Annual Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

4.1 Gross value added by tourism

With a 3.5% increase, the gross value added by tourism rose considerably from 2011 to 2014. Gross value added by tourism is composed of the two product categories: tourism-specific and non-tourism specific products. It amounts to 97% of sales of tourism-specific products. The gross value added generated by tourism-related products is also posted in the category "tourism-specific products".

The share of gross value added in the total economy's gross value added that is generated by tourism-related products remained practically unchanged between 2012 and 2014 (around 22%). Non-tourism specific products created some 3% of gross value added by tourism. The percentages were 2.7% in 2011 and 2012 and 2.6% in 2013 and 2014 respectively. This constancy should be highlighted.

Despite a decline in 2012 (–1.9%), the gross value added by tourism from "Accommodation" began to grow again in 2013 (+2.6%) and in 2014 (+0.8%). The difference is even more pronounced for food and beverage serving services in hotels and

restaurants where the decline of 4.0% recorded in 2012 was followed by increases of +2.2% and +1.7% respectively in 2013 and in 2014.

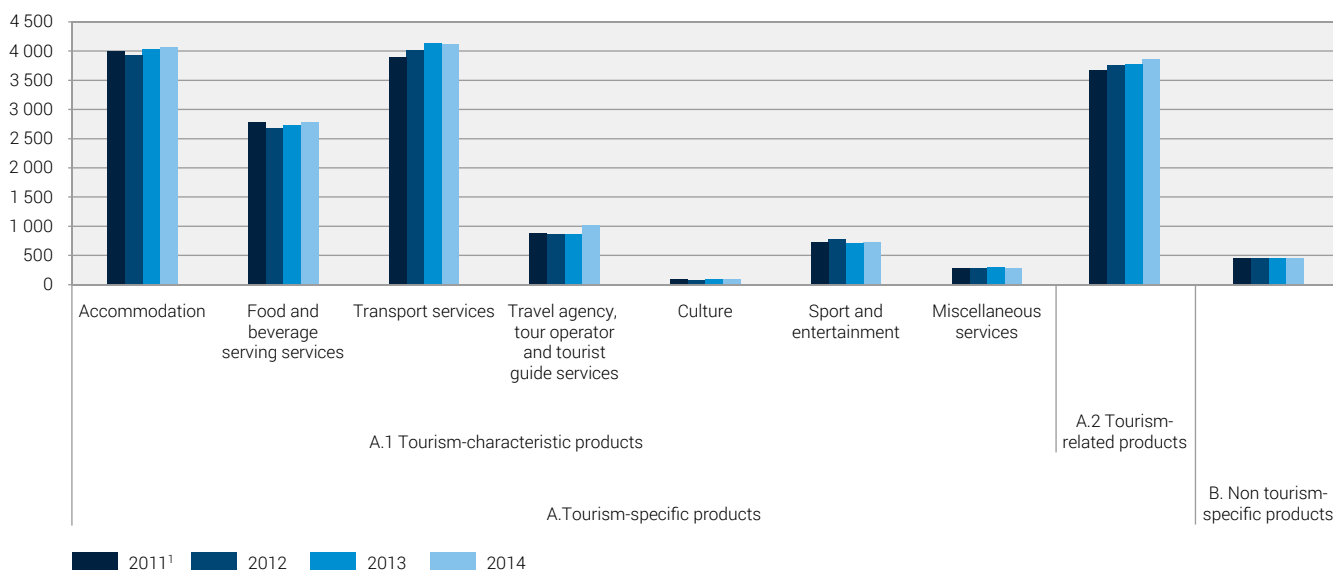
The gross value added by tourism from passenger transport increased both in 2012 (+2.8%) and in 2013 (+3.2%). It fell slightly the next year (–0.3%). With a 3.5% increase from 2011 to 2014, the gross value added by tourism recorded a positive trend. The negative figures surveyed in the past few years for some products have only weakened general growth (+0.2% in 2012, +1.5% in 2013, +1.7% in 2014).

Did you know?

In 2014, the gross value added by tourism increased by 1.8% compared with 2013.

Gross value added by tourism, by product, in CHF million, 2011–2014

G 4.1



Source: FSO – Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

© FSO 2016

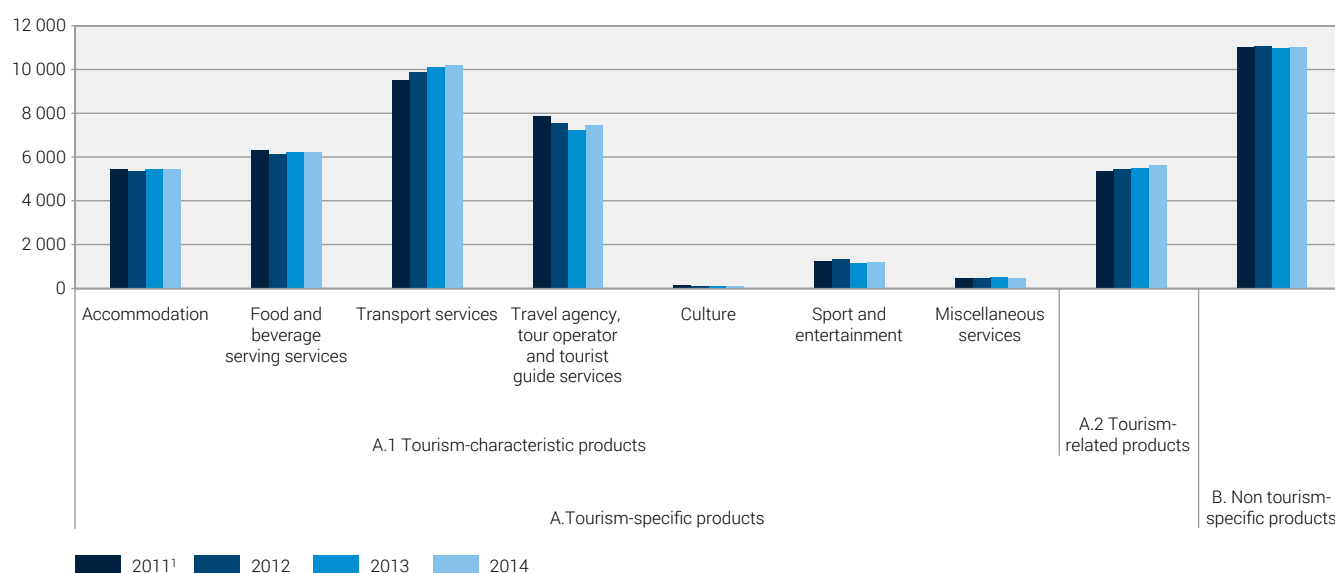
4.2 Tourism demand

Tourism demand is the total expenditure on products or services consumed by tourists. This includes both expenditure by tourists as well as that by third parties on behalf of tourists. The indicators of the last four years show that on average, 65% of tourism demand consisted of tourism characteristic products. Accordingly, tourism characteristic products carry a large weight in the total tourism demand (G 4.2). Between 2012 and 2014, the demand for tourism characteristic products remained almost stable (+0.4%). The total tourism demand, after having fallen slightly in 2012 (−0.1%) and in 2013 (−0.2%), began to grow again slightly in 2013 (+1%), giving an average growth of +0.8% from 2011 to 2014. The products "accommodation", "food and beverage serving services" and "passenger transport" accounted for over 45% of tourism demand. Between 2011 and 2014, they were even responsible for more than 70% of demand in the category of tourism characteristic products.

After having registered a decrease of 2.2% in 2012, tourism demand for accommodation increased slightly the following year (+2.4%). Following a decline of 0.4% in 2014, growth over the period from 2011 to 2014 corresponded to a decline of 0.4% on average. The marked decrease in demand for food and beverage serving services in hotels and restaurants that was registered in 2012 (−3.3%) gave way to an increase in 2013 (+1.6%), stabilising the following year (0%). This was followed by a decrease of 1.8% over the period 2011 to 2014. With regard to passenger transport, the trend was positive for 2012 (+3.6%), 2013 (+2.5%) and 2014 (+1.0%). Therefore, growth reached 7.2% over the period 2011 to 2014.

Tourist demand, by product, in CHF million, 2011–2014

G 4.2



¹ Values TSA 2011

Source: FSO – Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

© FSO 2016

4.3 Tourism employment

The total volume of tourism employment in 2014 corresponded to 170,118 full-time equivalent jobs. This corresponded to a 4.3% share in employment in the Swiss economy as a whole.

There was a very slight increase in tourism employment in 2012 (+0.1%) and a somewhat greater increase in 2013 (+1.3%). It lost pace again in 2014 (+0.4%) so that over the period 2011 to 2014, the increase was 1.9%.

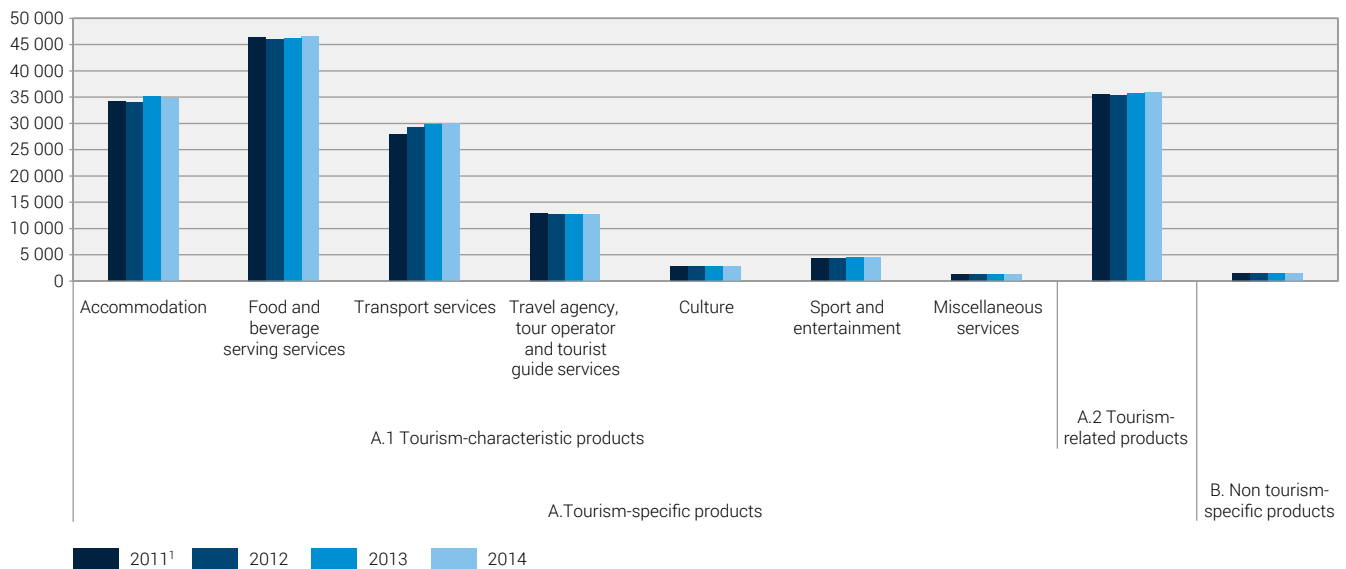
Accommodation and food and beverage serving services generate a lot of employment and are thus particularly important to employment in tourism.

Employment in tourist accommodation fell slightly in 2012 (−0.6%) before registering a clear increase in 2013 (+3.3%). The following year was once again characterised by negative growth (−0.8%). During the period 2011 to 2014, this was followed by an increase of 1.9%.

Employment fell in 2012 (−0.8%) but increased the following two years (+0.1% and +0.8%). It therefore remained almost stable over the period 2011 to 2014 (+0.2%). Finally, strong employment growth in passenger transport (2012: +4.4%, 2013: +2.1%, 2014: +0.6%) resulted in a jump in total tourism employment from 2011 to 2014 (+7.2%).

Tourism employment, by product, in full-time equivalents, 2011–2014

G 4.3



Source: FSO – Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

© FSO 2016

5 Economic indicators

This chapter presents indicators providing an economic context to the findings of the tourism statistics. From an economic perspective, the choice of these indicators is restricted to important general topics.

registered and this trend continued until the end of 2013. Values stabilised somewhat in the first half of 2014 and subsequently returned towards a negative trend. This trend towards negative values was also confirmed in 2015.

5.1 Gross domestic product in real terms

Over the last 10 years, Switzerland's GDP expressed in real terms (constant prices) has evolved in a similar manner to that of the EU28 (G5.1). Some years nonetheless show particular characteristics, such as the year 2012 in which Switzerland showed GDP growth of 1.1% although the EU28 registered a decrease of 0.5%. Lastly, Switzerland's GDP rose by 1.8% in 2013 while that of the EU28 registered a very slight increase (+0.2%). Finally, the EU28 registered a greater increase in GDP (+1.9%) than Switzerland (+0.8%) in 2015 for the first time in 10 years.

5.2 Consumer confidence index

The consumer confidence index has had contrasting fortunes during the last 10 years (G5.2). Between January 2006 and April 2008, all the results showed positive values. After this, it was not until July 2010 (or April 2010 for the new index) that positive values were seen again. Nevertheless, from July 2011 (or April 2011 for the new index¹) negative values were again

5.3 Household final consumption expenditure

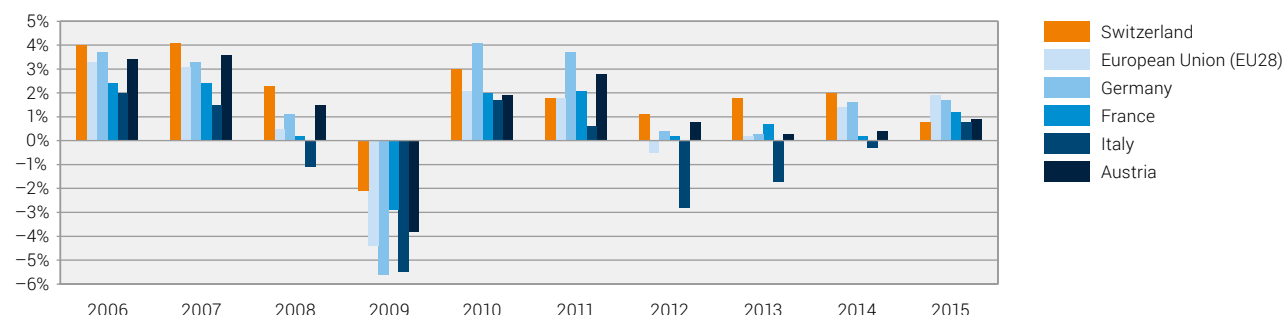
If a comparison is made for Switzerland between the total household consumption expenditure and that assigned specifically to the restaurant and hotel sector, the expenditure in this sector has, overall, seen more significant fluctuation of its annual variations between 2005 and 2014 (G5.3a). Whereas the trend for total household consumption expenditure showed not a single negative result during this period, the restaurant and hotel sector showed six in total.

In 2010 and 2011, household expenditure in Switzerland in the restaurant and hotel sector registered a decline, followed by two consecutive increases in 2012 and 2013 (G5.3b).

In 2014, this sector registered another fall. In comparison, inverse trends were observed in the countries neighbouring Switzerland in 2010 and 2011 (G5.3b). In 2012 and 2013, Switzerland registered positive growth, as did Germany and Austria, while Italy and France registered negative results. However, in 2014, Switzerland showed a decrease while all its neighbouring countries registered an increase.

Real gross domestic product growth rate, 2006–2015

G5.1



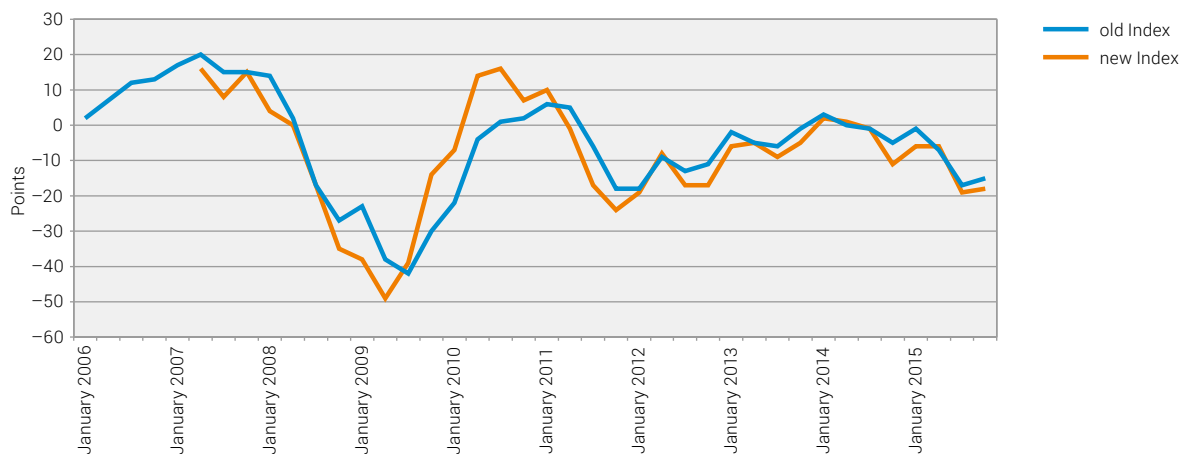
Sources: FSO – National accounts, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

¹ From the second quarter 2007, Seco amended its questionnaire to improve the Swiss index's compatibility with European indices.

Consumer confidence index, 2006–2015

G 5.2



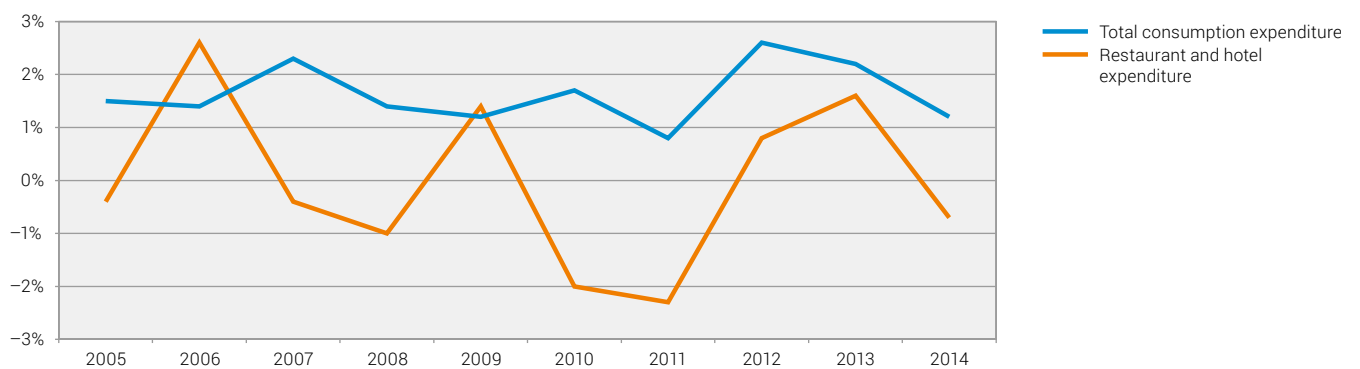
Source: Seco

© FSO 2016

Household consumption expenditure in Switzerland, 2005–2014

G 5.3a

Variation compared with previous year, at previous year's prices



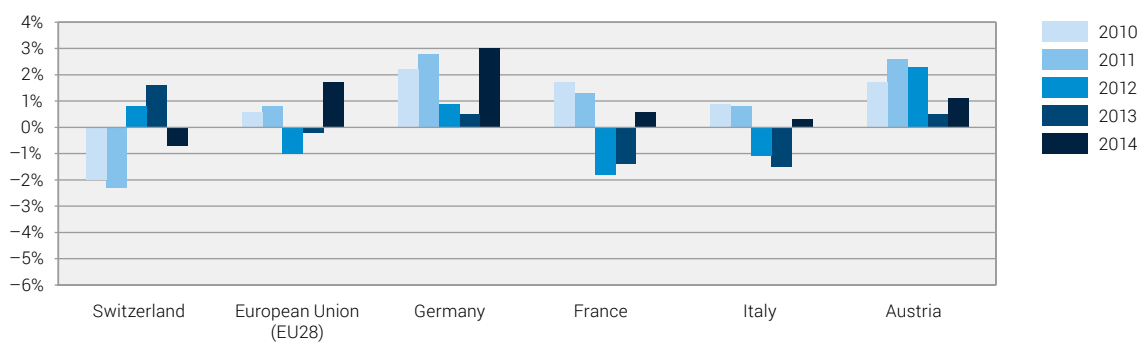
Source: FSO – National accounts

© FSO 2016

Hotel and restaurant expenditure in European comparison, 2010–2014

G 5.3b

Variation compared with previous year, at previous year's prices



Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2016

5.4 Swiss consumer price index

During the last 10 years, prices in the restaurant and hotel sector have had contrasting fortunes, fluctuating between rises (+3.2% in 2006) and falls (−2.5% in 2015) (G5.4). During this same period, prices in supplementary accommodation registered an increase with the exception of 2015 which showed a decrease (−0.6%). Furthermore, prices in the tourist accommodation sector showed a more marked decline in 2015 (−1.9% compared with 2014) than that of the Swiss Consumer Price Index (−1.1%).

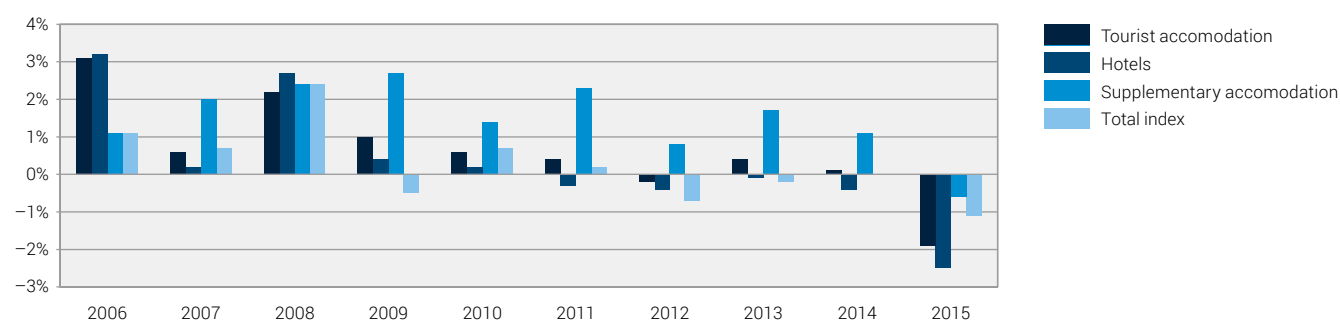
5.5 Harmonised index of consumer prices

Compared with the EU28, inflation in the restaurant and hotel sector has been weaker in Switzerland over the past five years (G5.5). It should be noted that inflation in Switzerland in 2015 was negative (−0.2%). An inverse trend was also observed when comparing price increases in this sector in Switzerland with that of the neighbouring countries in 2015.

Swiss Consumer Price Index, 2006–2015

Average annual price increase (%), structure of the standard basket 2015

G5.4



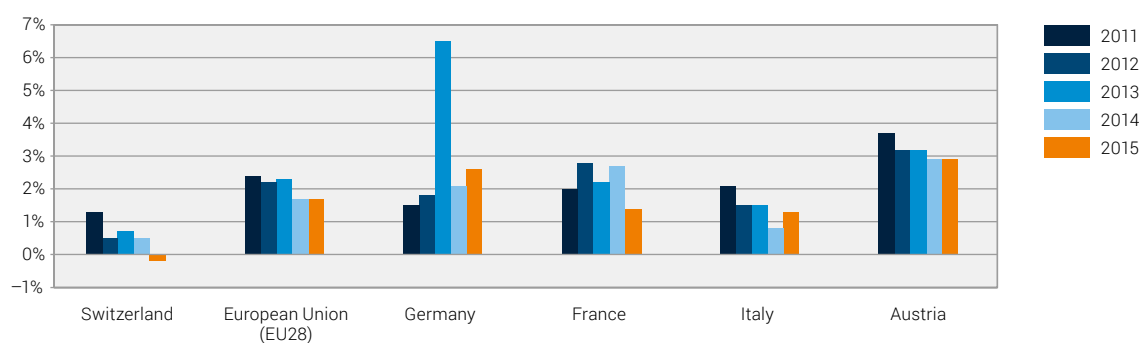
Source: FSO – Swiss Consumer Price Index

© FSO 2016

Harmonised index of consumer prices: restaurants and hotels, 2011–2015

Variation (in%) compared with previous year

G5.5



Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2016

5.6 Price level index in international comparison

In 2015, the price level in Switzerland in the restaurant and hotel sector was 67.0% higher than that in the EU28 (G5.6). With the exception of Germany (97.4%), countries neighbouring Switzerland also registered a higher price level than that in the EU28 in this sector, but at a lower level than that of Switzerland. The differences for these countries, when compared to the EU28, ranged between 6.3% for France and 6.8% for Austria and Italy.

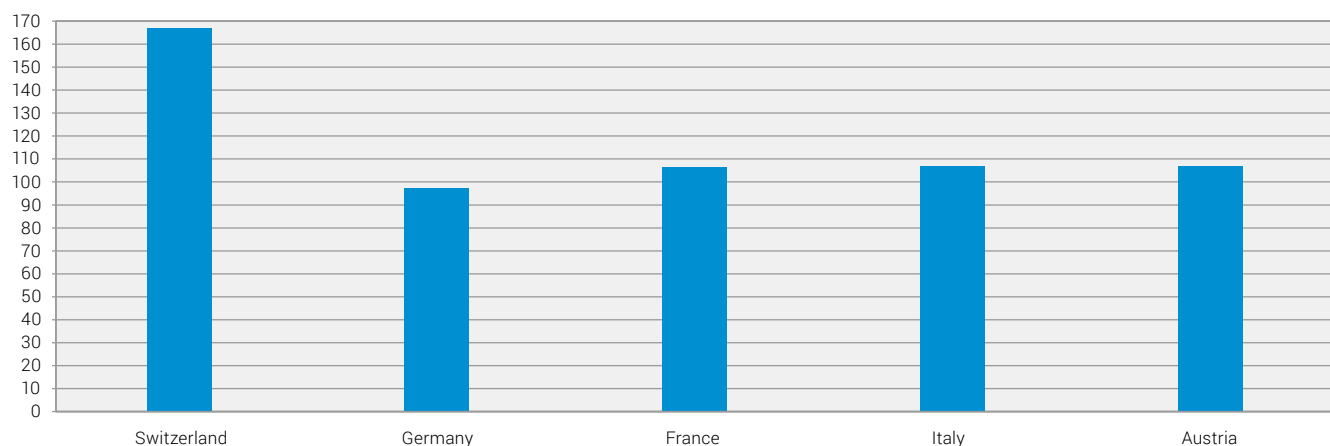
5.7 Exchange rate

Over the last decade, the value of the Swiss franc has risen considerably against the most important currencies. In 10 years, the rouble has lost 65.6% of its value against the Swiss franc, sterling 36.3%, the euro 32.1% the US dollar 23.2% and the yen 26.2% (G5.7). This rise in the Swiss franc's value has resulted in an increase in prices for identical services for foreign customers.

Price level index in restaurants and hotels in 2015

G 5.6

European union (EU28)=100



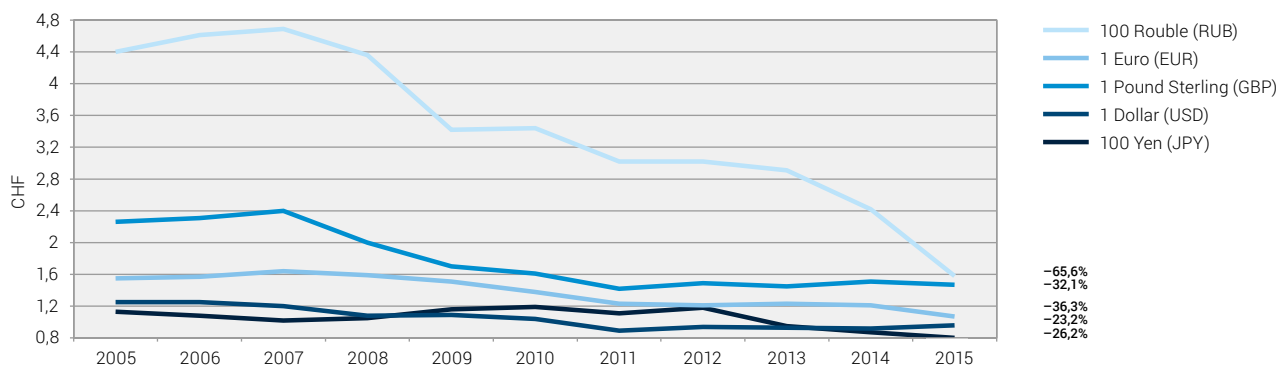
Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Change in exchange rates, 2005 – 2015

Annual average values

G 5.7



Source: Swiss National Bank

© FSO 2016

6 General observations

6.1 Surveys

6.1.1 Historical considerations concerning the tourist accommodation statistics

The need for tourist accommodation statistics on foreign visitors is not new. As early as 1851, surveys covering the number of tourists visiting Switzerland during the high season were planned. However, the task was postponed up to and including 1933 and left to local and private organisations. On 1st November 1934, Switzerland finally set up its national tourism statistics covering all hotel businesses that had at least two beds for guests. These statistics were compiled continuously until 2003. In May 2003, following budget cuts by the Federal Council, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) announced its decision to discontinue the tourist accommodation statistics at the end of that year. At the same time, the FSO said that it was open to offers of collaboration and funding. The cantons, regions and tourism associations joined together to reintroduce these statistics on a co-funded basis. This solution, coordinated by the Swiss Tourism Federation (STF), enabled the reintroduction to take place on 1st January 2005. However, the previous format of the statistics had to be revised as it no longer met the needs and expectations of all those concerned. The decision was made to invest in a completely new solution which would be more efficient and accessible. The aim of the new survey is to produce improved statistics as far as content is concerned and to simplify and modernise the format and process. The aim is to obtain monthly, comprehensive data from both the demand side and the supply side.

6.1.2 Methodological observations on campsites

The methodology used for the campsite statistics was revised in 2010. Between 2005 and 2009, the statistic included campsites whose main activity conformed to the description "camping grounds" in the Business and Enterprise Register (BER) and where the weekly period of work was at least 20 hours. From 2010 the criteria of a minimum working week no longer applies and the statistic includes all campsites mentioned in the BER. Due to this modification, the results published on the basis of the new methodology cannot be compared with those published for the years from 2005 to 2009. The results for the years 2008 and 2009 have, however, been recalculated to enable a comparison

over several years. The data collection for the campsite statistic is a comprehensive survey. Weighting is only made for missing responses.

6.1.3 Holiday and travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population

The survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population was first carried out in 1989. In 1998 and 2003, the survey was repeated in a modified format and since 2008 has been introduced as a continuous survey in this format. In 2014, approximately 3400 Swiss residents aged 6 and over were randomly selected and interviewed on the telephone about their personal travel behaviour in the previous months. Until 2011, only persons aged 15 years and older were interviewed. The questions are about travel destinations, type of accommodation, modes of transport used, organisation of the trip, the number of overnight stays and expenditure.

A trip is defined as travel that is not part of daily mobility, during which a person leaves their usual environment for at least three hours (day trip) up to a maximum of 365 days (trip with overnight stays). Changes in location in connection with activities that take place on a regular and repetitive basis (once or several times a week) are not included.

The differences mentioned in the text are significant from a statistical point of view. However, given the size of the samples, those that can be seen in the graphs are not necessarily all significant.

6.1.4 Methodological observations on the monetary tourism statistics

In recent years, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has produced monetary statistics for tourism, in collaboration with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Seco)¹. Whereas the Tourism Satellite Account, TSA, presents the basic summary statistic for measuring the economic impact of tourism, the TSA's indicators make it possible to calculate quickly and in simple form, initial estimates of the aggregates² for the main products of tourism.

The tourism satellite account only deals with direct value added and not with so-called indirect value added. Value added is the gross production value less intermediate consumption. Direct value added is the value added generated during the production of products which are used directly in tourism (e.g. tourist use of cable cars and other aerial tramway systems). Indirect added value, in contrast, measures the added value generated by the production of goods and services necessary in order to obtain tourist products (e.g. the production of cables used for cable cars).

6.2 Dissemination of data

For hotel accommodation (hotels and health establishments), provisional figures are disseminated monthly and published online 25 working days after the month under review. Final figures for the year that has just finished are also published at the start of the following year. Data on campsites and youth hostels (supplementary accommodation) are published in an annual press release as well as on the FSO website. The survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population is carried out over a whole year and the results are published annually. The tourism satellite account's annual indicators are also published once a year.

6.3 Symbols used in the charts

- () figure not indicated due to lack of statistical reliability
- (e) figure based on estimated data
- (d) figure based on definitive data
- (p) figure based on provisional data
- ... figure not indicated due to lack of relevance or availability
- X figure not indicated due to data protection

Due to rounding up or down, totals may differ from the absolute figures indicated in the tables and charts and may not add up to 100%.

¹ cf. Swiss tourism satellite account, 2001 and 2005. The Swiss system of tourism satellite accounts as well as the annual indicators from the tourism satellite account - Methodology Report, Newsletter FSO, FSO, Neuchâtel, 2010.

² Gross value added, demand and employment.

Glossary

Arrivals: number of guests (including children) who arrive at a hotel or supplementary accommodation with the intention of spending one or more nights there.

Rooms:

Rooms available: Number of rooms in open establishments, on average for the period under review.

Rooms surveyed: Number of rooms in the establishments surveyed, on average for the period under review.

Swiss household consumption expenditure: Household consumption expenditure is all the expenditure households devote to purchasing consumer goods and services in Switzerland. (Charges, taxes, donations, remittances and other disbursements are not included). Final household consumption is therefore the value of goods and services used to meet human needs directly.

Establishments:

Open establishments: Number of establishments open at least one day during the month under review, on average for the period under review.

Establishments surveyed: Number of establishments surveyed (open or temporarily closed) during the month under review, on average for the period under review.

Health establishments: health establishments are points of care offering services similar to hotels, without public funding. Examples: medical health resorts, therapeutic clinics, high altitude clinics, clinics for rheumatism, spa establishments.

Duration of stay: number of nights on average in a hotel or supplementary accommodation. The duration of stay is calculated by dividing the number of overnight stays by the number of arrivals.

Major region (7): the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) is a redefinition of boundaries intended to facilitate comparisons between countries or regions of the same unit. Used by Eurostat, it thus divides the economic territory of the European Union (EU) into different regional levels. On this basis, Switzerland is divided into seven major regions:

Lake Geneva region: Vaud, Valais, Geneva

Espace Mittelland: Bern, Fribourg, Solothurn, Neuchâtel, Jura

Northwest Switzerland: Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Aargau

Zurich: Zurich

Eastern Switzerland: Glarus, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, St. Gallen, Graubünden, Thurgau.

Central Switzerland: Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Zug

Ticino: Ticino

Tourist accommodation: refers to any infrastructure used for commercial purposes and intended to regularly accommodate tourists (hotels, campsites, etc.).

Hotel accommodation: includes the types of accommodation "hotels" and "health establishments".

Hotels: establishments offering accommodation as well as several other services such as room cleaning or a reception. Examples: hotels, motels, guesthouses, inns offering accommodation, etc.

Price level index in international comparison: The price level index makes it possible to compare differences in the prices of goods or services between countries, while eliminating the impact of exchange rates. In other words, it compares price levels in certain countries with the average price level of a group of reference countries (e.g. the EU28). They are calculated based on the quotient formed by purchasing power parity and the exchange rate (on annual average) and multiplied by 100.

The consumer price index (CPI): CPI measures the change in the price of a shopping basket of representative goods and services for private household consumption. It is used to measure the inflation of goods and services and the variation in Swiss private households' purchasing power. In other words, it indicates how much consumers have to increase or decrease their expenditure to maintain the same volume of consumption despite variations in price.

Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP): The HICP is above all used to compare the price trend between different countries. This instrument offers Switzerland an indicator to measure the price trend of consumer goods and services according to the same criteria as those used by European countries and countries in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Consumer confidence index: every quarter, a survey is carried out of 1200 households and commissioned by SECO. This covers subjective information on the evaluations and expectations of private households as regards their economic situation, their budget, price trends, job security, etc.

Beds:

Beds available: number of beds in open establishments, on average for the period under review.

Beds surveyed: number of beds in the establishments surveyed, on average for the period under review.

Overnight stays: number of nights spent by visitors (including children) in an establishment used for commercial or non-commercial purposes.

Supplementary accommodation: includes all types of accommodation not included under hotels.

Country of origin: countries in which visitors have their permanent residence. The term "domestic visitors" denotes tourists who are resident in Switzerland and the term "foreign visitors" denotes tourists who are resident abroad.

Gross domestic product (GDP): GDP measures a national economy's performance during one year. It measures the value of the goods and services produced in the relevant country, provided that they are not used to produce other goods and services. In other words, it defines the total value of the production of wealth by economic agents residing within the territory. GDP is calculated based on current prices, as well as on constant prices for a given year. Using constant prices, real economic development is represented without taking into account the influence of prices.

Tourism characteristic products: products which are essential for fulfilling tourism needs or which, without tourism, would not be produced or only produced in insignificant quantities. Main components: accommodation, food and beverage serving services in hotels and restaurants, passenger transport.

Tourism-related products: products which have an important role in fulfilling tourism needs. Examples: retail trade, petrol stations, health, communication.

Tourism-specific products: refer to all tourism characteristic products and tourism-related products.

Tourist Region (14): at the decision of the Swiss Conference of Regional Tourism Directors (RDK/CDR), the Swiss territory, as a tourist country, is organised into fourteen main tourist regions:

Graubünden: canton of Graubünden.

Eastern Switzerland: cantons of Glaris, Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, Appenzell Appenzell Innerrhoden, Thurgau, Schaffhausen (excluding part of the district of Schaffhausen), canton of St. Gallen (excluding part of the electoral district of See Gaster).

Zurich Region: cantons of Zurich, Zug; canton of Aargau: district of Baden; canton Schwyz: Höfe district and part of the March district; canton of St. Gallen: parts of the electoral district of See Gaster; canton of Schaffhausen: part of the district of Schaffhausen.

Lucerne/Lake Lucerne: cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Obwalden, Nidwalden, canton Schwyz (excluding the districts of Höfe and part of the district of March).

Basel Region: cantons of Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, canton of Solothurn, districts of Dorneck and Thierstein.

Bern Region: canton of Bern: administrative district of Emmental, Oberaargau, Bern Mittelland, parts of the administrative district of Seeland and Thun.

Bernese Oberland: canton of Bern: administrative district of Frutigen-Niedersimmental, Interlaken-Oberhasli, Obersimmental-Saanen, part of the administrative district of Thun.

Jura and Three Lakes Region: cantons of Neuchâtel, Jura; canton of Bern: administrative districts of Bernese Jura, Biel/Bienne, part of Seeland; canton of Solothurn: district of Solothurn, of Bucheggberg, of Lebern, of Thal, and of Wasseramt.

Lake Geneva Region: Canton Vaud.

Geneva: canton of Geneva.

Valais: canton of Valais.

Ticino: canton of Ticino.

Fribourg Region: canton of Fribourg.

Aargau Region: canton of Aargau excluding the district of Baden; canton of Solothurn: district of Gösgen, Olten and Gäu.

Summer tourist season: May to October.

Winter tourist season: November to April.

Occupancy rate: As a percentage of beds or rooms occupied in hotel or supplementary accommodation.

Gross room occupancy rate: Number of occupied rooms divided by the total gross room occupancy rate of the period under review, as a percentage. (The gross room capacity is the number of available rooms of an establishment during the month under review, multiplied by the number of days this establishment is open during this month).

Gross bed occupancy rate: Number of overnight stays divided by the total gross room capacity of the period under review, as a percentage. (The gross bed capacity is the number of available beds in an establishment during the month under review, multiplied by the number of this month).

Net room occupancy rate: Number of occupied rooms divided by the total net room capacity of the period under review, as a percentage. (The net room capacity is the number of available rooms of an establishment during the month under review, multiplied by the number of days this establishment was open during that month).

Net bed occupancy rate: Number of overnight stays divided by the total net bed capacity of the period under review, as a percentage. (The net bed capacity is the number of available beds in an establishment during the month under review, multiplied by the number of days this establishment was open during that month).

Campsites: accommodation on delimited campsites on which a caravan, mobile home or tent may be left for a limited stay.

Exchange rate: The exchange rate expresses the rate at which one currency is exchanged for another.

Motorised private transport: Motorised private transport includes cars, motorbikes, mopeds and camping cars.

Overland public transport: Overland public transport includes trains, buses, Postbuses, trams and underground trains.

Gross value added: Increase in the value of goods generated by the productive system before deductions for depreciation. The gross value added is calculated as the gross production value (at base prices) minus intermediary consumption (at purchase prices).

Gross production value: Value of goods and services produced in the country, at base prices.

Trip: A trip is defined as travel during which a person leaves their usual environment for at least three hours (day trip) up to a maximum of 365 days (trip with overnight stays). A distinction is made between short trips of one to three overnight stays and long trips of four nights or more. Changes in location in connection with activities that take place on a regular and repetitive basis (once or several times a week) are not included.

Business trips: All trips for professional reasons, even if the respondent only accompanies another person from their household.

Trips made for personal reasons: All non-professional trips such as excursions, holidays, visits, accompaniment, pilgrimages or treatments.

Appendix

Supply in 2015

T 2.1.1

Tourist region	Hotels and health establishments					Youth hostels		Campsites	
	Establishments open ¹	Rooms available ²	Beds available ²	Available beds per establishment	Distribution of establishments (in %)	Establishments surveyed ³	Distribution of establishments (in %)	Establishments surveyed ³	Distribution of establishments (in %)
Switzerland	4 509	128 979	247 625	54,9	100	51	100	410	100
Graubünden	633	18 508	38 461	60,8	14,0	8	15,7	44	10,7
Eastern Switzerland	510	9 713	19 223	37,7	11,3	5	9,8	37	9,0
Zurich Region	367	17 266	29 698	81,0	8,1	7	13,7	23	5,6
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	444	12 310	24 178	54,5	9,8	4	7,8	39	9,5
Basel Region	127	5 574	10 028	79,0	2,8	2	3,9	6	1,5
Bern Region	168	3 889	6 985	41,5	3,7	1	2,0	9	2,2
Bernese Oberland	417	11 449	23 309	55,9	9,2	5	9,8	53	12,9
Jura & Three-Lakes	249	3 949	7 487	30,0	5,5	3	5,9	38	9,3
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	282	9 612	18 210	64,7	6,2	4	7,8	40	9,8
Geneva	121	9 282	15 249	125,7	2,7	0	0,0	4	1,0
Valais	558	13 779	28 558	51,1	12,4	4	7,8	61	14,9
Ticino	347	8 102	15 993	46,1	7,7	4	7,8	33	8,0
Fribourg Region	119	2 095	4 310	36,2	2,6	1	2,0	13	3,2
Aargau Region	167	3 452	5 935	35,6	3,7	3	5,9	10	2,4

¹ Number of establishments open at least one day during the month under review, as annual average

² Number of rooms/beds in open establishments, as annual average

³ Number of surveyed establishments, open or temporarily closed, during the month under review, as annual average

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in supply 2006–2015 and 2014–2015

Hotels and health establishments

T 2.1.2

Tourist region	2006		2014		2015		Variation 2006–2015 (in %)		Variation 2014–2015 (in %)	
	Estab- lishments surveyed ¹	Rooms surveyed ²	Estab- lishments surveyed ¹	Rooms surveyed ²	Estab- lishments surveyed ¹	Rooms surveyed ²	Estab- lishments surveyed ¹	Rooms surveyed ²	Estab- lishments surveyed ¹	Rooms surveyed ²
Switzerland	5 693	142 514	5 129	140 722	5 055	141 018	-11.2	-1.0	-1.4	0.2
Graubünden	818	23 121	763	22 296	748	22 225	-8.5	-3.9	-1.9	-0.3
Eastern Switzerland	644	10 522	568	10 323	554	10 239	-14.0	-2.7	-2.4	-0.8
Zurich Region	385	14 449	376	17 125	382	17 566	-0.9	21.6	1.5	2.6
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	557	13 935	496	13 232	490	13 164	-12.1	-5.5	-1.2	-0.5
Basel Region	133	4 548	135	5 817	129	5 600	-3.2	23.1	-4.1	-3.7
Bern Region	195	3 942	172	3 962	174	3 960	-10.8	0.5	0.8	-0.1
Bernese Oberland	541	13 947	481	12 919	476	12 817	-12.1	-8.1	-1.1	-0.8
Jura & Three-Lakes	311	4 470	274	4 219	271	4 234	-12.7	-5.3	-1.0	0.3
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	377	10 367	315	9 968	311	10 444	-17.7	0.7	-1.3	4.8
Geneva	138	9 077	126	9 316	127	9 431	-7.9	3.9	0.7	1.2
Valais	716	16 931	677	16 206	675	16 167	-5.7	-4.5	-0.3	-0.2
Ticino	544	11 343	438	9 680	417	9 411	-23.4	-17.0	-4.9	-2.8
Fribourg Region	138	2 131	129	2 196	126	2 199	-8.5	3.2	-2.0	0.2
Aargau Region	196	3 731	181	3 576	177	3 561	-9.8	-4.6	-2.3	-0.4

¹ Number of surveyed establishments, open or temporarily closed, during the month under review, as annual average² Number of rooms in the surveyed establishments, as annual average

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Demand from 2006 to 2015

T 2.2.1

Year	Overnight stays			Variation in overnight stays (in %)			Distribution (in %)	
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners
Hotel accommodation ¹								
2006	15 203 977	19 644 449	34 848 426	4,0	7,2	5,8	43,6	56,4
2007	15 447 065	20 917 735	36 364 800	1,6	6,5	4,4	42,5	57,5
2008	15 825 473	21 508 296	37 333 769	2,4	2,8	2,7	42,4	57,6
2009	15 424 468	20 164 425	35 588 893	-2,5	-6,2	-4,7	43,3	56,7
2010	15 765 304	20 442 508	36 207 812	2,2	1,4	1,7	43,5	56,5
2011	15 752 367	19 733 889	35 486 256	-0,1	-3,5	-2,0	44,4	55,6
2012	15 690 035	19 076 238	34 766 273	-0,4	-3,3	-2,0	45,1	54,9
2013	15 889 226	19 734 657	35 623 883	1,3	3,5	2,5	44,6	55,4
2014	16 026 135	19 907 377	35 933 512	0,9	0,9	0,9	44,6	55,4
2015	16 052 181	19 576 295	35 628 476	0,2	-1,7	-0,8	45,1	54,9
Supplementary accommodation ²								
Campsites								
2014	1 626 604	1 045 938	2 672 542	-4,3	-10,2	-6,7	60,9	39,1
2015	1 785 874	871 406	2 657 280	9,8	-16,7	-0,6	67,2	32,8
Youth hostels								
2014	547 753	403 284	951 037	-0,1	1,1	0,4	57,6	42,4
2015	536 636	276 999	813 635	-2,1	-31,3	-14,4	66,0	34,0

¹ Hotels and health establishments² Youth hostels and campsites only

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Monthly change in demand from 2014 to 2015

T 2.2.2

	Hotels and health establishments			Youth hostels			Campsites		
	Overnight stays 2014	Overnight stays 2015	Variation (in %)	Overnight stays 2014	Overnight stays 2015	Variation (in %)	Overnight stays 2014	Overnight stays 2015	Variation (in %)
January	2 782 625	2 765 550	-0.6%	50 098	47 851	-4.5%	24 402	23 848	-2.3%
February	2 919 251	3 115 410	6.7%	56 217	58 168	3.5%	24 017	26 155	8.9%
March	3 227 446	2 987 195	-7.4%	64 378	55 797	-13.3%	33 893	25 806	-23.9%
April	2 356 682	2 344 338	-0.5%	77 391	68 086	-12.0%	124 406	127 104	2.2%
May	2 619 867	2 616 805	-0.1%	79 847	69 802	-12.6%	188 382	229 019	21.6%
June	3 198 713	3 216 833	0.6%	101 007	88 914	-12.0%	384 957	292 480	-24.0%
July	3 920 638	4 075 726	4.0%	128 676	116 031	-9.8%	802 535	886 903	10.5%
August	4 258 511	4 123 659	-3.2%	121 801	100 557	-17.4%	681 633	676 954	-0.7%
September	3 384 577	3 360 603	-0.7%	98 848	80 849	-18.2%	262 219	227 560	-13.2%
October	2 782 427	2 686 864	-3.4%	85 903	68 459	-20.3%	112 552	105 974	-5.8%
November	1 867 454	1 866 861	0.0%	38 251	25 142	-34.3%	11 862	14 399	21.4%
December	2 615 321	2 468 632	-5.6%	48 620	33 979	-30.1%	21 684	21 078	-2.8%
1st half-year	17 104 584	17 046 131	-0.3%	428 938	388 618	-9.4%	780 057	724 412	-7.1%
2nd half-year	18 828 928	18 582 345	-1.3%	522 099	425 017	-18.6%	1 892 485	1 932 868	2.1%
Total	35 933 512	35 628 476	-0.8%	951 037	813 635	-14.4%	2 672 542	2 657 280	-0.6%

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in overnight stays by main countries of residence by continent from 2006 to 2015

Hotels and health establishments

T 2.2.3-6

	Overnight stays									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Switzerland	15 203 977	15 447 065	15 825 473	15 424 468	15 765 304	15 752 367	15 690 035	15 889 226	16 026 135	16 052 181
Total Foreigners	19 644 449	20 917 735	21 508 296	20 164 425	20 442 508	19 733 889	19 076 238	19 734 657	19 907 377	19 576 295
Europe (without Switzerland)	14 813 529	15 836 517	16 612 340	15 533 089	15 225 824	14 109 851	13 020 632	13 257 669	13 003 781	11 788 182
Germany	5 757 096	6 081 920	6 313 240	6 031 325	5 816 520	5 207 892	4 625 384	4 573 496	4 394 457	3 853 180
United Kingdom	2 202 324	2 275 895	2 281 701	1 856 220	1 853 557	1 699 747	1 544 236	1 640 091	1 667 437	1 640 457
France	1 269 871	1 367 457	1 439 158	1 433 452	1 449 278	1 394 166	1 318 460	1 350 164	1 337 882	1 254 447
Italy	1 057 218	1 133 626	1 157 902	1 137 588	1 074 447	1 007 519	971 776	980 646	1 014 058	936 913
Netherlands	871 272	948 011	1 080 840	1 026 308	989 543	847 438	726 636	709 937	681 671	583 831
Other European countries	3 655 748	4 029 608	4 339 499	4 048 196	4 042 479	3 953 089	3 834 140	4 003 335	3 908 276	3 519 354
Asia	2 144 436	2 304 965	2 258 022	2 235 312	2 609 346	2 958 042	3 307 446	3 635 911	3 996 839	4 741 090
China (without Hong Kong)	205 355	230 180	214 349	271 717	404 218	595 264	743 656	894 316	1 034 275	1 378 434
Gulf States	291 428	350 085	403 590	374 737	423 438	418 609	518 842	623 205	770 725	929 799
Japan	594 951	554 861	493 901	474 720	507 138	479 743	509 757	491 651	439 894	394 784
India	284 390	336 966	327 300	324 280	392 852	460 440	474 882	467 967	485 216	591 924
Republic of Korea	136 289	160 916	137 376	106 700	135 377	167 866	172 467	187 966	263 189	317 022
Other Asian countries	632 023	671 957	681 506	683 158	746 323	836 120	887 842	970 806	1 003 540	1 129 127
America	2 189 216	2 224 548	2 081 131	1 908 158	2 086 735	2 115 099	2 159 916	2 238 949	2 310 768	2 419 448
United States of America	1 659 064	1 664 929	1 518 376	1 382 856	1 506 435	1 492 131	1 525 178	1 585 467	1 644 424	1 738 838
Canada	205 120	215 064	213 403	207 353	225 140	228 137	231 642	230 189	230 848	234 218
Brazil	127 780	142 821	159 058	144 977	168 771	194 492	201 298	206 378	222 211	225 239
Other American countries	197 252	201 734	190 294	172 972	186 389	200 339	201 798	216 915	213 285	221 153
Africa	291 080	298 820	301 137	270 546	267 577	280 247	303 534	293 649	281 179	302 201
Oceania	206 188	252 885	255 666	217 320	253 026	270 650	284 710	308 479	314 810	325 374
Total	34 848 426	36 364 800	37 333 769	35 588 893	36 207 812	35 486 256	34 766 273	35 623 883	35 933 512	35 628 476

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in overnight stays by main countries of residence by continent from 2006 to 2015 (continued)

Hotels and health establishments

T 2.2.3-6

	Variation in overnight stays (in %)								
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Switzerland	1.6	2.4	-2.5	2.2	-0.1	-0.4	1.3	0.9	0.2
Total Foreigners	6.5	2.8	-6.2	1.4	-3.5	-3.3	3.5	0.9	-1.7
Europe (without Switzerland)	6.9	4.9	-6.5	-2.0	-7.3	-7.7	1.8	-1.9	-9.3
Germany	5.6	3.8	-4.5	-3.6	-10.5	-11.2	-1.1	-3.9	-12.3
United Kingdom	3.3	0.3	-18.6	-0.1	-8.3	-9.1	6.2	1.7	-1.6
France	7.7	5.2	-0.4	1.1	-3.8	-5.4	2.4	-0.9	-6.2
Italy	7.2	2.1	-1.8	-5.6	-6.2	-3.5	0.9	3.4	-7.6
Netherlands	8.8	14.0	-5.0	-3.6	-14.4	-14.3	-2.3	-4.0	-14.4
Other European countries	10.2	7.7	-6.7	-0.1	-2.2	-3.0	4.4	-2.4	-10.0
Asia	7.5	-2.0	-1.0	16.7	13.4	11.8	9.9	9.9	18.6
China (without Hong Kong)	12.1	-6.9	26.8	48.8	47.3	24.9	20.3	15.6	33.3
Gulf States	20.1	15.3	-7.1	13.0	-1.1	23.9	20.1	23.7	20.6
Japan	-6.7	-11.0	-3.9	6.8	-5.4	6.3	-3.6	-10.5	-10.3
India	18.5	-2.9	-0.9	21.1	17.2	3.1	-1.5	3.7	22.0
Republic of Korea	18.1	-14.6	-22.3	26.9	24.0	2.7	9.0	40.0	20.5
Other Asian countries	6.3	1.4	0.2	9.2	12.0	6.2	9.3	3.4	12.5
America	1.6	-6.4	-8.3	9.4	1.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	4.7
United States of America	0.4	-8.8	-8.9	8.9	-0.9	2.2	4.0	3.7	5.7
Canada	4.8	-0.8	-2.8	8.6	1.3	1.5	-0.6	0.3	1.5
Brazil	11.8	11.4	-8.9	16.4	15.2	3.5	2.5	7.7	1.4
Other American countries	2.3	-5.7	-9.1	7.8	7.5	0.7	7.5	-1.7	3.7
Africa	2.7	0.8	-10.2	-1.1	4.7	8.3	-3.3	-4.2	7.5
Oceania	22.6	1.1	-15.0	16.4	7.0	5.2	8.3	2.1	3.4
Total	4.4	2.7	-4.7	1.7	-2.0	-2.0	2.5	0.9	-0.8

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Share of overnight stays by continent and by country of residence from 2006 to 2015 (continued)

Hotels and health establishments

T 2.2.3-6

	Share of overnight stays 2006 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2007 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2008 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2009 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2010 (in %)	
	of total	by continent	of total	by continent	of total	by continent	of total	by continent	of total	by continent
Switzerland	43.6	100	42.5	100	42.4	100	43.3	100	43.5	100
Total Foreigners	56.4	100	57.5	100	57.6	100	56.7	100	56.5	100
Europe (without Switzerland)	42.5	100	43.5	100	44.5	100	43.6	100	42.1	100
Germany	16.5	38.9	16.7	38.4	16.9	38.0	16.9	38.8	16.1	38.2
United Kingdom	6.3	14.9	6.3	14.4	6.1	13.7	5.2	12.0	5.1	12.2
France	3.6	8.6	3.8	8.6	3.9	8.7	4.0	9.2	4.0	9.5
Italy	3.0	7.1	3.1	7.2	3.1	7.0	3.2	7.3	3.0	7.1
Netherlands	2.5	5.9	2.6	6.0	2.9	6.5	2.9	6.6	2.7	6.5
Other European countries	10.5	24.7	11.1	25.4	11.6	26.1	11.4	26.1	11.2	26.6
Asia	6.2	100	6.3	100	6.0	100	6.3	100	7.2	100
China (without Hong Kong)	0.6	9.6	0.6	10.0	0.6	9.5	0.8	12.2	1.1	15.5
Gulf States	0.8	13.6	1.0	15.2	1.1	17.9	1.1	16.8	1.2	16.2
Japan	1.7	27.7	1.5	24.1	1.3	21.9	1.3	21.2	1.4	19.4
India	0.8	13.3	0.9	14.6	0.9	14.5	0.9	14.5	1.1	15.1
Republic of Korea	0.4	6.4	0.4	7.0	0.4	6.1	0.3	4.8	0.4	5.2
Other Asian countries	1.8	29.5	1.8	29.2	1.8	30.2	1.9	30.6	2.1	28.6
America	6.3	100	6.1	100	5.6	100	5.4	100	5.8	100
United States of America	4.8	75.8	4.6	74.8	4.1	73.0	3.9	72.5	4.2	72.2
Canada	0.6	9.4	0.6	9.7	0.6	10.3	0.6	10.9	0.6	10.8
Brazil	0.4	5.8	0.4	6.4	0.4	7.6	0.4	7.6	0.5	8.1
Other American countries	0.6	9.0	0.6	9.1	0.5	9.1	0.5	9.1	0.5	8.9
Africa	0.8	100	0.8	100	0.8	100	0.8	100	0.7	100
Oceania	0.6	100	0.7	100	0.7	100	0.6	100	0.7	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Share of overnight stays by continent and by country of residence from 2006 to 2015 (continued)

Hotels and health establishments

T 2.2.3-6

	Share of overnight stays 2011 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2012 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2013 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2014 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2015 (in %)	
	of total	by continent	of total	by continent	of total	by continent	of total	by continent	of total	by continent
Switzerland	44.4	100	45.1	100	44.6	100	44.6	100	45.1	100
Total Foreigners	55.6	100	54.9	100	55.4	100	55.4	100	54.9	100
Europe (without Switzerland)	39.8	100	37.5	100	37.2	100	36.2	100	33.1	100
Germany	14.7	36.9	13.3	35.5	12.8	34.5	12.2	33.8	10.8	32.7
United Kingdom	4.8	12.0	4.4	11.9	4.6	12.4	4.6	12.8	4.6	13.9
France	3.9	9.9	3.8	10.1	3.8	10.2	3.7	10.3	3.5	10.6
Italy	2.8	7.1	2.8	7.5	2.8	7.4	2.8	7.8	2.6	7.9
Netherlands	2.4	6.0	2.1	5.6	2.0	5.4	1.9	5.2	1.6	5.0
Other European countries	11.1	28.0	11.0	29.4	11.2	30.2	10.9	30.1	9.9	29.9
Asia	8.3	100	9.5	100	10.2	100	11.1	100	13.3	100
China (without Hong Kong)	1.7	20.1	2.1	22.5	2.5	24.6	2.9	25.9	3.9	29.1
Gulf States	1.2	14.2	1.5	15.7	1.7	17.1	2.1	19.3	2.6	19.6
Japan	1.4	16.2	1.5	15.4	1.4	13.5	1.2	11.0	1.1	8.3
India	1.3	15.6	1.4	14.4	1.3	12.9	1.4	12.1	1.7	12.5
Republic of Korea	0.5	5.7	0.5	5.2	0.5	5.2	0.7	6.6	0.9	6.7
Other Asian countries	2.4	28.3	2.6	26.8	2.7	26.7	2.8	25.1	3.2	23.8
America	6.0	100	6.2	100	6.3	100	6.4	100	6.8	100
United States of America	4.2	70.5	4.4	70.6	4.5	70.8	4.6	71.2	4.9	71.9
Canada	0.6	10.8	0.7	10.7	0.6	10.3	0.6	10.0	0.7	9.7
Brazil	0.5	9.2	0.6	9.3	0.6	9.2	0.6	9.6	0.6	9.3
Other American countries	0.6	9.5	0.6	9.3	0.6	9.7	0.6	9.2	0.6	9.1
Africa	0.8	100	0.9	100	0.8	100	0.8	100	0.8	100
Oceania	0.8	100	0.8	100	0.9	100	0.9	100	0.9	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Share of overnight stays by continent and by country of residence from 2014 to 2015 (continued)

Campsites

T 2.2.3-6

	Overnight stays		Variation in overnight stays (in %)	Share of overnight stays 2015 (in %)
	2014	2015	2014-2015	of total
Total	2 672 542	2 657 280	-0.6	100
Switzerland	1 626 604	1 785 874	9.8	67.2
Total Foreigners	1 045 938	871 406	-16.7	32.8
Europe (without Switzerland)	998 085	821 735	-17.7	30.9
Germany	403 024	315 313	-21.8	11.9
Other European countries	595 061	506 422	-14.9	19.1
Oceania	25 048	22 461	-10.3	0.8
Asia	12 304	16 176	31.5	0.6
Republic of Korea	5 442	6 346	16.6	0.2
Other Asian countries	6 862	9 830	43.3	0.4
America	9 760	10 293	5.5	0.4
United States of America	5 856	6 203	5.9	0.2
Other American countries	3 904	4 090	4.8	0.2
Africa	744	741	-0.4	0.0

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Share of overnight stays by continent and by country of residence from 2014 to 2015 (end)

Youth hostels

T 2.2.3-6

	Overnight stays		Variation in overnight stays (in %)	Share of overnight stays 2015 (in %)
	2014	2015	2014-2015	of total
Total	951 037	813 635	-14.4	100
Switzerland	547 753	536 636	-2.0	66.0
Total Foreigners	403 284	276 999	-31.3	34.0
Europe (without Switzerland)	268 045	169 151	-36.9	20.8
Germany	101 495	75 637	-25.5	9.3
Other European countries	166 550	93 514	-43.9	11.5
Asia	84 207	72 480	-13.9	8.9
China (without Hong Kong)	19 953	32 992	65.3	4.1
Other Asian countries	64 254	39 488	-38.5	4.9
America	36 992	25 044	-32.3	3.1
United States of America	19 823	14 639	-26.2	1.8
Other American countries	17 169	10 405	-39.4	1.3
Oceania	7 667	6 651	-13.3	0.8
Africa	6 373	3 673	-42.4	0.5

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in demand by tourist region from 2011 to 2015

T 2.2.7

Tourist region	Hotels and health establishments								
	Overnight stays 2011			Overnight stays 2012			Overnight stays 2013		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
Switzerland	15 752 367	19 733 889	35 486 256	15 690 035	19 076 238	34 766 273	15 889 226	19 734 657	35 623 883
Graubünden	2 863 056	2 502 566	5 365 622	2 852 180	2 212 015	5 064 195	2 904 212	2 256 763	5 160 975
Eastern Switzerland	1 208 414	763 563	1 971 977	1 188 752	749 494	1 938 246	1 187 762	745 294	1 933 056
Zurich Region	1 500 355	3 516 821	5 017 176	1 493 421	3 621 945	5 115 366	1 531 265	3 739 567	5 270 832
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1 409 237	1 888 340	3 297 577	1 409 057	1 837 161	3 246 218	1 408 673	1 928 872	3 337 545
Basel Region	458 727	915 198	1 373 925	464 348	907 143	1 371 491	471 663	940 079	1 411 742
Bern Region	545 023	476 474	1 021 497	533 970	478 217	1 012 187	547 342	500 306	1 047 648
Bernese Oberland	1 651 722	1 991 419	3 643 141	1 577 516	1 911 067	3 488 583	1 586 938	2 062 392	3 649 330
Jura & Three-Lakes	428 032	304 374	732 406	448 079	292 166	740 245	451 865	312 856	764 721
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	990 182	1 573 967	2 564 149	1 002 296	1 452 713	2 455 009	1 079 948	1 522 555	2 602 503
Geneva	593 220	2 245 009	2 838 229	543 361	2 268 719	2 812 080	553 812	2 329 433	2 883 245
Valais	2 057 619	2 020 195	4 077 814	2 136 657	1 849 512	3 986 169	2 020 402	1 867 310	3 887 712
Ticino	1 352 150	1 019 953	2 372 103	1 339 668	960 355	2 300 023	1 437 432	968 002	2 405 434
Fribourg Region	277 323	153 221	430 544	288 079	168 755	456 834	293 705	179 692	473 397
Aargau Region	417 307	362 789	780 096	412 651	366 976	779 627	414 207	381 536	795 743

Tourist region	Hotels and health establishments								
	Overnight stays 2014			Overnight stays 2015			Variation 2011–2012 (in %)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
Switzerland	16 026 135	19 907 377	35 933 512	16 052 181	19 576 295	35 628 476	-0.4	-3.3	-2.0
Graubünden	2 868 239	2 183 986	5 052 225	2 790 412	1 926 889	4 717 301	-0.4	-11.6	-5.6
Eastern Switzerland	1 246 029	732 494	1 978 523	1 213 874	671 206	1 885 080	-1.6	-1.8	-1.7
Zurich Region	1 556 213	3 847 018	5 403 231	1 652 679	3 958 840	5 611 519	-0.5	3.0	2.0
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1 446 973	2 008 173	3 455 146	1 483 902	2 122 745	3 606 647	0.0	-2.7	-1.6
Basel Region	534 032	964 896	1 498 928	552 443	968 490	1 520 933	1.2	-0.9	-0.2
Bern Region	536 242	515 508	1 051 750	510 946	525 650	1 036 596	-2.0	0.4	-0.9
Bernese Oberland	1 563 439	2 120 468	3 683 907	1 542 265	2 179 780	3 722 045	-4.5	-4.0	-4.2
Jura & Three-Lakes	452 229	316 140	768 369	448 201	296 793	744 994	4.7	-4.0	1.1
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1 110 276	1 545 420	2 655 696	1 194 524	1 479 736	2 674 260	1.2	-7.7	-4.3
Geneva	582 727	2 356 441	2 939 168	565 854	2 386 805	2 952 659	-8.4	1.1	-0.9
Valais	2 048 918	1 838 427	3 887 345	2 061 095	1 677 331	3 738 426	3.8	-8.4	-2.2
Ticino	1 396 905	916 134	2 313 039	1 347 852	832 493	2 180 345	-0.9	-5.8	-3.0
Fribourg Region	289 101	180 705	469 806	282 718	169 150	451 868	3.9	10.1	6.1
Aargau Region	394 812	381 567	776 379	405 416	380 387	785 803	-1.1	1.2	-0.1

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in demand by tourist region from 2011 to 2015 (continued)

T 2.2.7

Tourist region	Hotels and health establishments										
	Variation 2012–2013 (in %)			Variation 2013–2014 (in %)			Variation 2014–2015 (in %)			Distribution of over-night stays 2015 (in %)	
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners
Switzerland	1.3	3.5	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	-1.7	-0.8	45.1	54.9
Graubünden	1.8	2.0	1.9	-1.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.7	-11.8	-6.6	59.2	40.8
Eastern Switzerland	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	4.9	-1.7	2.4	-2.6	-8.4	-4.7	64.4	35.6
Zurich Region	2.5	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.9	2.5	6.2	2.9	3.9	29.5	70.5
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	0.0	5.0	2.8	2.7	4.1	3.5	2.6	5.7	4.4	41.1	58.9
Basel Region	1.6	3.6	2.9	13.2	2.6	6.2	3.4	0.4	1.5	36.3	63.7
Bern Region	2.5	4.6	3.5	-2.0	3.0	0.4	-4.7	2.0	-1.4	49.3	50.7
Bernese Oberland	0.6	7.9	4.6	-1.5	2.8	0.9	-1.4	2.8	1.0	41.4	58.6
Jura & Three-Lakes	0.8	7.1	3.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	-0.9	-6.1	-3.0	60.2	39.8
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	7.7	4.8	6.0	2.8	1.5	2.0	7.6	-4.3	0.7	44.7	55.3
Geneva	1.9	2.7	2.5	5.2	1.2	1.9	-2.9	1.3	0.5	19.2	80.8
Valais	-5.4	1.0	-2.5	1.4	-1.5	0.0	0.6	-8.8	-3.8	55.1	44.9
Ticino	7.3	0.8	4.6	-2.8	-5.4	-3.8	-3.5	-9.1	-5.7	61.8	38.2
Fribourg Region	2.0	6.5	3.6	-1.6	0.6	-0.8	-2.2	-6.4	-3.8	62.6	37.4
Aargau Region	0.4	4.0	2.1	-4.7	0.0	-2.4	2.7	-0.3	1.2	51.6	48.4

Tourist region	Youth hostels		
	Overnight stays 2014	Overnight stays 2015	Variation 2014–2015 (in %)
Switzerland	951 037	813 635	-14.4
Graubünden	149 786	138 333	-7.6
Eastern Switzerland	48 444	44 244	-8.7
Zurich Region	120 161	106 600	-11.3
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	62 205	58 439	-6.1
Basel Region	X	X	X
Bern Region	X	X	X
Bernese Oberland	95 127	97 629	2.6
Jura & Three-Lakes	X	X	X
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	82 063	78 880	-3.9
Geneva	X	0	X
Valais	58 753	69 800	18.8
Ticino	89 276	84 545	-5.3
Fribourg Region	X	X	X
Aargau Region	X	X	X

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in demand by tourist region from 2011 to 2015 (end)

T 2.2.7

Tourist region	Campsites		
	Overnight stays 2014	Overnight stays 2015	Variation 2014–2015 (in %)
Switzerland	2 672 542	2 657 280	–0.6
Graubünden	246 575	266 645	8.1
Eastern Switzerland	154 777	159 900	3.3
Zurich Region	98 465	111 954	13.7
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	241 280	236 906	–1.8
Basel Region	9 610	6 847	–28.8
Bern Region	51 347	51 966	1.2
Bernese Oberland	285 934	268 896	–6.0
Jura & Three-Lakes	182 522	183 988	0.8
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)/Geneva ¹	250 137	305 874	22.3
Valais	378 894	361 974	–4.5
Ticino	695 252	617 552	–11.2
Fribourg Region	46 934	49 870	6.3
Aargau Region	30 815	34 908	13.3

¹ Lake Geneva Region (Vaud) and Geneva combined for data protection reasons (fewer than 3 establishments open for the Geneva tourist region, on annual average)

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Duration of stay 2006–2015

T 2.3

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2006 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2007 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2008 (in nights)		
	Hotels and health establishments								
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
Switzerland	2.19	2.50	2.35	2.15	2.48	2.33	2.14	2.50	2.33
Graubünden	2.84	3.85	3.26	2.80	3.77	3.22	2.71	3.80	3.16
Eastern Switzerland	2.22	2.33	2.26	2.15	2.34	2.22	2.08	2.29	2.15
Zurich Region	1.72	1.90	1.84	1.68	1.93	1.84	1.66	1.91	1.83
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.97	2.06	2.02	1.89	2.02	1.97	1.92	2.08	2.01
Basel Region	1.90	2.19	2.09	1.93	2.13	2.06	1.88	2.12	2.03
Bern Region	1.58	2.01	1.78	1.58	1.99	1.78	1.61	2.04	1.81
Bernese Oberland	2.39	3.03	2.71	2.36	2.91	2.65	2.36	3.06	2.71
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.60	2.31	1.83	1.60	2.27	1.83	1.58	2.21	1.81
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	2.01	2.66	2.38	1.96	2.64	2.35	1.97	2.65	2.37
Geneva	1.79	2.22	2.12	1.84	2.25	2.16	1.85	2.22	2.14
Valais	2.58	3.44	2.97	2.54	3.48	2.98	2.57	3.54	3.02
Ticino	2.25	2.29	2.27	2.27	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.29	2.28
Fribourg Region	1.78	1.83	1.80	1.65	1.80	1.71	1.60	1.83	1.69
Aargau Region	1.97	2.55	2.21	2.02	2.47	2.21	2.04	2.34	2.17

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2009 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2010 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2011 (in nights)		
	Hotels and health establishments								
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
Switzerland	2.12	2.43	2.29	2.08	2.37	2.23	2.05	2.31	2.19
Graubünden	2.74	3.71	3.15	2.69	3.63	3.08	2.64	3.56	3.00
Eastern Switzerland	2.08	2.25	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.16	2.03	2.36	2.15
Zurich Region	1.64	1.88	1.81	1.63	1.87	1.79	1.63	1.86	1.78
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.90	2.01	1.96	1.90	1.93	1.92	1.87	1.86	1.86
Basel Region	1.81	2.04	1.95	1.77	2.08	1.96	1.72	2.09	1.95
Bern Region	1.64	1.98	1.79	1.55	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.97	1.76
Bernese Oberland	2.32	2.94	2.62	2.28	2.79	2.54	2.18	2.57	2.38
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.55	2.13	1.75	1.57	2.10	1.76	1.56	2.06	1.74
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.91	2.52	2.27	1.90	2.51	2.24	1.90	2.48	2.22
Geneva	1.82	2.17	2.09	1.79	2.16	2.07	1.83	2.18	2.10
Valais	2.51	3.48	2.95	2.43	3.27	2.80	2.39	3.13	2.71
Ticino	2.24	2.29	2.26	2.22	2.28	2.25	2.20	2.30	2.24
Fribourg Region	1.63	1.78	1.68	1.60	1.77	1.66	1.59	1.82	1.66
Aargau Region	2.07	2.25	2.16	2.06	2.24	2.13	2.00	2.25	2.11

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Duration of stay 2006–2015 (end)

T 2.3

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2012 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2013 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2014 (in nights)		
	Hotels and health establishments								
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
Switzerland	2.03	2.23	2.13	2.02	2.20	2.12	2.00	2.17	2.09
Graubünden	2.60	3.45	2.92	2.61	3.47	2.92	2.58	3.46	2.90
Eastern Switzerland	2.03	2.35	2.14	2.02	2.35	2.13	1.97	2.33	2.09
Zurich Region	1.61	1.85	1.77	1.61	1.83	1.76	1.62	1.83	1.76
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.86	1.80	1.83	1.83	1.80	1.81	1.83	1.77	1.79
Basel Region	1.78	2.08	1.96	1.74	2.06	1.94	1.73	2.05	1.93
Bern Region	1.55	1.89	1.70	1.59	1.91	1.72	1.58	1.84	1.70
Bernese Oberland	2.19	2.34	2.27	2.13	2.27	2.21	2.10	2.21	2.16
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.58	2.15	1.77	1.60	2.15	1.79	1.61	2.13	1.79
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.89	2.34	2.13	1.88	2.36	2.13	1.86	2.33	2.11
Geneva	1.83	2.13	2.06	1.84	2.07	2.02	1.84	2.11	2.05
Valais	2.31	3.02	2.59	2.32	3.05	2.62	2.29	2.97	2.56
Ticino	2.18	2.23	2.20	2.19	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.07	2.15
Fribourg Region	1.56	1.84	1.65	1.54	1.80	1.63	1.54	1.77	1.62
Aargau Region	2.05	2.24	2.13	1.99	2.28	2.12	1.93	2.23	2.07

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2015 (in nights)								
	Hotels and health establishments			Youth hostels			Campsites		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
Switzerland	1.98	2.10	2.04	1.97	1.93	1.96	3.26	2.67	3.04
Graubünden	2.55	3.41	2.84	...	...	2.51	()	()	3.09
Eastern Switzerland	1.99	2.29	2.09	...	...	1.67	()	()	2.48
Zurich Region	1.60	1.81	1.74	...	...	1.92	()	()	2.36
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.82	1.70	1.75	...	...	1.70	()	()	2.49
Basel Region	1.66	2.07	1.90	...	...	X	()	()	2.28
Bern Region	1.56	1.83	1.69	...	...	X	()	()	2.44
Bernese Oberland	2.07	2.04	2.06	...	...	1.86	()	()	2.85
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.62	2.09	1.78	...	...	X	()	()	3.12
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.86	2.32	2.09	...	...	2.18	() ¹	() ¹	3.06 ¹
Geneva	1.91	2.12	2.08	...	...	0	() ¹	() ¹	3.06 ¹
Valais	2.21	2.80	2.44	...	...	1.97	()	()	3.38
Ticino	2.14	2.03	2.10	...	...	2.08	()	()	3.83
Fribourg Region	1.56	1.69	1.60	...	...	X	()	()	2.46
Aargau Region	1.92	2.22	2.05	...	...	X	()	()	2.52

¹ Lake Geneva Region (Vaud) and Geneva combined for data protection reasons (fewer than 3 establishments open for the Geneva tourist region, on annual average)

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Net room occupancy rate from 2011 to 2015

Hotels and health establishments

T 2.4

Tourist region	Net room occupancy rate ¹ (in %)						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Winter season 2014–2015 ²	Summer season 2015 ³
Switzerland	51.6	50.5	51.6	52.0	51.5	47.4	55.7
Graubünden	51.4	49.0	49.8	48.9	46.7	51.6	42.6
Eastern Switzerland	38.4	37.8	38.0	38.9	37.3	32.9	41.3
Zurich Region	63.7	62.9	62.9	63.5	63.3	56.5	70.4
Lucerne / Lake Lucerne	47.3	46.6	47.9	48.6	50.6	41.1	59.3
Basel Region	55.0	54.2	56.6	58.0	57.3	54.4	60.4
Bern Region	51.0	50.4	52.2	53.1	52.5	46.5	58.2
Bernese Oberland	52.9	51.0	53.3	54.5	54.8	46.9	61.7
Jura & Three-Lakes	36.3	36.4	38.4	39.3	38.4	32.6	43.8
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	52.5	51.4	54.0	53.5	52.5	46.3	58.4
Geneva	65.1	63.6	63.8	65.1	64.6	60.1	68.9
Valais	49.3	48.7	48.6	47.8	47.3	49.6	45.7
Ticino	47.4	45.6	47.1	47.7	46.2	32.8	55.5
Fribourg Region	39.0	39.1	41.4	41.5	39.9	34.3	46.1
Aargau Region	46.4	45.1	47.7	46.8	47.3	42.9	52.0

¹ Number of occupied rooms divided by the total net room capacity for the period under review, as a percentage

(The net room capacity is the number of rooms in an establishment during the month under review multiplied by the number of days the establishment is open during this month.)

² Winter tourist season: November 2014 to April 2015³ Summer tourist season: May 2015 to October 2015

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics

© FSO 2016

Change in demand in Europe and in the neighbouring countries of Switzerland from 2014 to 2015

Hotels and similar establishments

T 2.5

Country	Overnight stays						Change 2014–2015, in %		
	Residents 2014	Residents 2015	Non-residents 2014	Non-residents 2015	Total 2014	Total 2015	Overnight stays by residents	Overnight stays by non-residents	Total overnight stays
EU28	874 773 916	902 140 000	866 858 220	896 406 325	1 741 632 136	1 798 546 325	3.1	3.4	3.3
Germany	202 138 285	207 613 397	61 255 200	64 897 598	263 393 485	272 510 995	2.7	5.9	3.5
France	128 341 140	131 986 625	73 552 946	76 239 833	201 894 089	208 226 458	2.8	3.7	3.1
Italy	127 812 142	130 242 161	127 440 294	129 443 830	255 252 436	259 685 991	1.9	1.6	1.7
Austria	23 481 554	23 938 412	61 829 801	63 327 449	85 311 355	87 265 861	1.9	2.4	2.3
Switzerland	16 026 135	16 052 181	19 907 377	19 576 295	35 933 512	35 628 476	0.2	–1.7	–0.8

Sources: FSO, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Change in demand in Europe and in the neighbouring countries of Switzerland from 2014 to 2015 (end)

Hotels and similar establishments

T 2.5

Country	Overnight stays					
	Residents 2014	Residents 2015	Non-residents 2014	Non-residents 2015	Total 2014	Total 2015
EU28	(d)	(e)	(d)	(e)	(d)	(e)
Germany	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
France	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Italy	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Austria	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Switzerland	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Sources: FSO, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Trips with overnight stays

Net travel propensity as a percentage¹

T 3.1

	2012	2013	2014
Total	86.5	87.5	87.5

¹ Percentage of persons aged 6 and over who undertook at least one private trip with at least one overnight stay during the survey year.

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Number of trips with overnight stays per person (end)

T 3.1

	2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Switzerland	Abroad	Total	Switzerland	Abroad	Total	Switzerland	Abroad
Total	2.8	1.0	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.9	2.9	1.0	1.8
Sex									
Men	2.7	1.0	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.9	2.9	1.0	1.9
Women	2.9	1.1	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.1	1.8
Age									
6–14 year olds	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.6	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.7	1.3
15–24 year olds	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.8	1.1	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.6
25–44 year olds	3.3	1.1	2.2	3.6	1.2	2.4	3.2	1.0	2.2
45–64 year olds	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.0	1.0	2.0
≥ 65 year olds	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.2	0.9	1.4
Place of residence by language region									
German-speaking Switzerland	2.8	1.1	1.7	3.1	1.3	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.8
French-speaking Switzerland	3.1	0.9	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.9	2.0
Italian-speaking Switzerland	2.2	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.4

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Number of trips with overnight stays by destination, in thousands

T 3.1.1

	2012	2013	2014
Total	20 341	22 217	21 159
Destination			
Switzerland	7 417	8 648	7 732
Germany	3 053	2 952	2 639
Austria	949	981	1 019
Italy	2 091	1 951	2 557
France ¹	2 042	2 247	2 003
South-East Europe ²	764	933	972
South-West Europe ³	1 084	1 310	1 497
Rest of Europe	1 396	1 616	1 283
Rest of world	1 544	1 575	1 454
Unknown	–	4	3

¹ Including the overseas departments and Monaco² Greece, Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia³ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Number of trips with overnight stays by trip duration, in thousands

T 3.1.2

	2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Switzerland	Abroad	Total	Switzerland	Abroad	Total	Switzerland	Abroad
Total	20 341	7 417	12 924	22 217	8 648	13 569	21 159	7 732	13 427
Trip duration									
1 overnight stay	3 288	2 111	1 177	3 893	2 558	1 335	3 367	2 127	1 240
2 overnight stays	3 184	1 500	1 684	3 686	2 050	1 636	3 269	1 628	1 641
3 overnight stays	2 591	956	1 635	2 706	980	1 726	2 590	956	1 634
4–7 overnight stays	6 427	2 094	4 333	6 720	2 384	4 336	6 802	2 274	4 528
8–14 overnight stays	3 065	621	2 444	3 383	553	2 830	3 420	561	2 859
More than 14 overnight stays	1 786	135	1 651	1 830	124	1 706	1 711	186	1 525

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Number of trips with overnight stays, in thousands

T 3.1.3-4

	2014			
	In Switzerland 1–3 overnight stays	In Switzerland 4 overnight stays or more	Abroad 1–3 overnight stays	Abroad 4 overnight stays or more
Total	4 711	3 021	4 515	8 912
Accommodation type				
Hotels and health establishments	1 943	636	3 077	4 242
Supplementary accommodation ¹	802	1 504	423	1 817
Visiting friends and relatives	1 353	357	891	2 172
Own holiday home, holiday home free of charge	578	477	81	397
Other ²	30	47	43	285
Unknown	4	–	–	–
Main means of transport				
Motorised private transport ³	3 148	2 125	2 535	3 359
Land-based public transport ⁴	1 481	727	814	676
Aeroplane	3	–	1 057	4 448
Other ⁵	80	169	109	429

¹ Rented holiday homes, campsites, group accommodation, youth hostels² Other forms of accommodation (e.g. ship)³ Car, motorcycle, moped, campervan⁴ Train, bus/postal bus, tram, underground⁵ On foot, by ship, bicycle, taxi, coach, others

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Comparison with neighbouring countries

Number of private trips with overnight stays per country of residence, in thousands

T 3.1.5

	2014		
	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Switzerland	17 839	6 312	11 526
Germany	197 189	123 741	73 448
France	205 904	181 739	24 165
Italy	46 881	37 223	9 658
Austria	18 341	9 573	8 768

Resident population aged 15 and over

Sources: FSO, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Long-term change of trips with overnight stays

Trips with overnight stays per person

T 3.1.6

	1998	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of trips	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9
In Switzerland									
Duration 1-3 overnight stays	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Duration 4 overnight stays or more	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Abroad									
Duration 1-3 overnight stays	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Duration 4 overnight stays or more	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Swiss resident population aged 15 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Day trips

Number of day trips, in thousands

T 3.2a

	2012	2013	2014
Total	71 651	76 447	75 780
In Switzerland	62 723	67 987	68 268
Main purpose of trip			
Leisure, recreation and holidays	34 064	35 258	35 514
Visiting friends and relatives	15 472	17 002	15 570
Business purpose	3 942	3 909	2 680
Other	18 101	20 193	22 015
Unknown	73	85	–

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Long-term change of day trips

Day trips per person

T 3.2b

	1998	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of trips per person	12.5	14.8	12.7	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.3

Swiss resident population aged 15 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2016

Gross value added by tourism

T 4.1

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹
	At current prices in CHF million	At current prices in CHF million	At current prices in CHF million	At current prices in CHF million
Total	16 793	16 829	17 084	17 386
A. Tourism-specific products	16 339	16 382	16 635	16 938
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	12 662	12 634	12 856	13 073
1. Accommodation	4 006	3 930	4 033	4 065
of which accommodation in hotels	2 149	2 094	2 166	2 183
2. Food and drink serving services	2 784	2 671	2 730	2 775
3. Transport services	3 899	4 009	4 138	4 126
of which cableways	514	531	543	559
of which air transport	1 918	1 966	2 045	1 980
4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	885	869	873	1 017
5. Culture	90	82	84	86
6. Sport and entertainment	719	786	704	730
7. Miscellaneous services	279	288	294	275
A.2 Tourism-related products	3 678	3 749	3 778	3 865
B. Non tourism-specific products	453	447	449	448

	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014 ¹	2011–2014 ¹
	Change in %	Change in %	Change in %	Change in %
Total	0.2	1.5	1.8	3.5
A. Tourism-specific products	0.3	1.5	1.8	3.7
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	–0.2	1.8	1.7	3.3
1. Accommodation	–1.9	2.6	0.8	1.5
of which accommodation in hotels	–2.6	3.4	0.8	1.6
2. Food and drink serving services	–4.1	2.2	1.7	–0.3
3. Transport services	2.8	3.2	–0.3	5.8
of which cableways	3.3	2.4	2.9	8.8
of which air transport	2.5	4.0	–3.2	3.2
4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	–1.8	0.5	16.4	14.8
5. Culture	–9.5	2.7	2.1	–5.1
6. Sport and entertainment	9.3	–10.4	3.8	1.6
7. Miscellaneous services	3.2	2.4	–6.6	–1.4
A.2 Tourism-related products	1.9	0.8	2.3	5.1
B. Non tourism-specific products	–1.4	0.5	–0.4	–1.2

¹ Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

© FSO 2016

Tourist demand

T 4.2

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹
	At current prices in CHF million	At current prices in CHF million	At current prices in CHF million	At current prices in CHF million
Total	47 440	47 385	47 304	47 808
A. Tourism-specific products	36 414	36 328	36 337	36 799
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	31 066	30 854	30 833	31 179
1. Accommodation	5 466	5 343	5 469	5 445
of which accommodation in hotels	4 641	4 572	4 719	4 762
2. Food and drink serving services	6 337	6 126	6 222	6 220
3. Transport services	9 528	9 870	10 113	10 215
of which cableways	1 069	1 117	1 152	1 161
of which air transport	5 613	5 772	5 905	5 967
4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	7 861	7 568	7 243	7 475
5. Culture	137	123	124	126
6. Sport and entertainment	1 259	1 331	1 154	1 217
7. Miscellaneous services	480	493	508	481
A.2 Tourism-related products	5 348	5 473	5 504	5 620
B. Non tourism-specific products	11 026	11 057	10 967	11 010

	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014 ¹	2011–2014 ¹
	Change in %	Change in %	Change in %	Change in %
Total	–0.1	–0.2	1.1	0.8
A. Tourism-specific products	–0.2	0.0	1.3	1.1
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	–0.7	–0.1	1.1	0.4
1. Accommodation	–2.2	2.4	–0.4	–0.4
of which accommodation in hotels	–1.5	3.2	0.9	2.6
2. Food and drink serving services	–3.3	1.6	–0.0	–1.8
3. Transport services	3.6	2.5	1.0	7.2
of which cableways	4.5	3.2	0.7	8.6
of which air transport	2.8	2.3	1.0	6.3
4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	–3.7	–4.3	3.2	–4.9
5. Culture	–9.7	0.9	1.4	–7.7
6. Sport and entertainment	5.7	–13.2	5.4	–3.3
7. Miscellaneous services	2.8	2.9	–5.3	0.2
A.2 Tourism-related products	2.3	0.6	2.1	5.1
B. Non tourism-specific products	0.3	–0.8	0.4	–0.1

¹ Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

© FSO 2016

Tourism employment

T 4.3

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹
	In full-time equivalents	In full-time equivalents	In full-time equivalents	In full-time equivalents
Total	166 935	167 180	169 427	170 118
A. Tourism-specific products	165 423	165 654	167 896	168 582
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	129 816	130 265	132 212	132 687
1. Accommodation	34 212	33 994	35 133	34 852
of which accommodation in hotels	31 097	30 860	31 934	31 679
2. Food and drink serving services	46 458	46 106	46 169	46 543
3. Transport services	27 942	29 175	29 779	29 966
of which cableways	5 465	5 760	5 983	6 031
of which air transport	6 287	6 632	6 871	6 899
4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	12 980	12 753	12 655	12 773
5. Culture	2 713	2 717	2 798	2 821
6. Sport and entertainment	4 300	4 293	4 427	4 469
7. Miscellaneous services	1 210	1 226	1 252	1 262
A.2 Tourism-related products	35 607	35 389	35 684	35 894
B. Non tourism-specific products	1 512	1 525	1 531	1 536

	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014 ¹	2011–2014 ¹
	Change in %	Change in %	Change in %	Change in %
Total	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.9
A. Tourism-specific products	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.9
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	0.3	1.5	0.4	2.2
1. Accommodation	–0.6	3.3	–0.8	1.9
of which accommodation in hotels	–0.8	3.5	–0.8	1.9
2. Food and drink serving services	–0.8	0.1	0.8	0.2
3. Transport services	4.4	2.1	0.6	7.2
of which cableways	5.4	3.9	0.8	10.4
of which air transport	5.5	3.6	0.4	9.7
4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	–1.8	–0.8	0.9	–1.6
5. Culture	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
6. Sport and entertainment	–0.2	3.1	1.0	3.9
7. Miscellaneous services	1.3	2.2	0.8	4.4
A.2 Tourism-related products	–0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
B. Non tourism-specific products	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.6

¹ Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

© FSO 2016

Real gross domestic product growth rate, in %

T 5.1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Switzerland	4.0	4.1	2.3	-2.1	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.0	0.8
European Union (EU28)	3.3	3.1	0.5	-4.4	2.1	1.8	-0.5	0.2	1.4	1.9
Germany	3.7	3.3	1.1	-5.6	4.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7
France	2.4	2.4	0.2	-2.9	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2
Italy	2.0	1.5	-1.1	-5.5	1.7	0.6	-2.8	-1.7	-0.3	0.8
Austria	3.4	3.6	1.5	-3.8	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9

Sources: FSO – National accounts, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Consumer confidence index

T 5.2

	Old index				New index			
	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October
2006	2	7	12	13	–	–	–	–
2007	17	20	15	15	–	16	8	15
2008	14	2	-17	-27	4	0	-17	-35
2009	-23	-38	-42	-30	-38	-49	-39	-14
2010	-22	-4	1	2	-7	14	16	7
2011	6	5	-6	-18	10	-1	-17	-24
2012	-18	-9	-13	-11	-19	-8	-17	-17
2013	-2	-5	-6	-1	-6	-5	-9	-5
2014	3	0	-1	-5	2	1	-1	-11
2015	-1	-7	-17	-15	-6	-6	-19	-18

Source: Seco

© FSO 2016

Household consumption expenditure in Switzerland

Variation in % compared with previous year, at previous year's prices

T 5.3a

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total consumption expenditure	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.8	2.6	2.2	1.2
Hotel and restaurant expenditure	-0.4	2.6	-0.4	-1.0	1.4	-2.0	-2.3	0.8	1.6	-0.7

Sources: FSO – National accounts, Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Restaurant and hotel expenditure, European comparison

Variation in % compared with previous year, at previous year's prices

T 5.3b

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Switzerland	-2.0	-2.3	0.8	1.6	-0.7
European Union (EU28)	0.6	0.8	-1.0	-0.2	1.7
Germany	2.2	2.8	0.9	0.5	3.0
France	1.7	1.3	-1.8	-1.4	0.6
Italy	0.9	0.8	-1.1	-1.5	0.3
Austria	1.7	2.6	2.3	0.5	1.1

Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Swiss consumer price index

Average annual price increase (%), structure of the standard basket 2015

T 5.4

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total index	1.1	0.7	2.4	-0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-1.1
Tourist accommodation	3.1	0.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-1.9
Hotels	3.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-2.5
Supplementary accommodation	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.7	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.7	1.1	-0.6

Source: FSO – National accounts

© FSO 2016

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Variation in % compared with previous year

T 5.5

	Restaurants and hotels				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Switzerland	1,3	0,5	0,7	0,5	-0,2
European Union (EU28)	2,4	2,2	2,3	1,7	1,7
Germany	1,5	1,8	6,5	2,1	2,6
France	2,0	2,8	2,2	2,7	1,4
Italy	2,1	1,5	1,5	0,8	1,3
Austria	3,7	3,2	3,2	2,9	2,9

Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Comparative price level index in 2015

European Union (EU28)=100

T 5.6

	Restaurants and hotels
Switzerland	167.0
Germany	97.4
France	106.3
Italy	106.8
Austria	106.8

Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2016

Change in exchange rates

Annual average values 2006–2015

T 5.7

	Swiss francs (CHF)										Variation (in %)
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006–2015
100 Rouble (RUB)	4.61	4.69	4.36	3.42	3.44	3.02	3.02	2.91	2.42	1.58	–65.6
1 Euro (EUR)	1.57	1.64	1.59	1.51	1.38	1.23	1.21	1.23	1.21	1.07	–32.1
1 Livre sterling (GBP)	2.31	2.40	2.00	1.70	1.61	1.42	1.49	1.45	1.51	1.47	–36.3
1 Dollar (USD)	1.25	1.20	1.08	1.09	1.04	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.96	–23.2
100 Yen (JPY)	1.08	1.02	1.05	1.16	1.19	1.11	1.18	0.95	0.87	0.80	–26.2

Source: SNB

© FSO 2016

The FSO's publications

As the central statistical agency of the Confederation, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has the task of providing Swiss statistical information to a wide range of users. Dissemination is done by topic with different information media via several channels.

The statistical topics

- 00 Statistical basis and overviews
- 01 Population
- 02 Territory and environment
- 03 Work and income
- 04 National economy
- 05 Prices
- 06 Industry and services
- 07 Agriculture and forestry
- 08 Energy
- 09 Construction and housing
- 10 Tourism
- 11 Mobility and transport
- 12 Money, banks and insurance
- 13 Social security
- 14 Health
- 15 Education and science
- 16 Culture, media, information society, sports
- 17 Politics
- 18 General Government and finance
- 19 Crime and criminal justice
- 20 Economic and social situation of the population
- 21 Sustainable development, regional and international disparities

The key publications

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland



The "Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland" (German/French) published by the Federal Statistical Office has been the standard reference book for Swiss statistics since 1891. It contains the most important statistical findings regarding the Swiss population, society, government, economy and environment.

Statistical Data on Switzerland



Statistical Data on Switzerland is an appealing and entertaining summary of the year's most important figures. With 52 pages in a practical A5/6 format, the publication is free of charge and available in five languages (German, French, Italian, Romansch and English).

The FSO online – www.statistics.admin.ch

The Swiss Statistics website offers you a modern, attractive and up-to-date gateway to all statistical information. We would like to draw your attention to the following popular offerings:

Publication database – publications offering further information

Almost all publications published by the FSO are available in electronic form on the website free of charge. Print publications can be ordered by telephone on 058 463 60 60 or by emailing order@bfs.admin.ch.

www.statistics.admin.ch → Look for statistics → Catalogues and Databases → Publications

NewsMail – always up to date

Email subscriptions by topic with details and information on the latest findings and activities.

www.news-stat.admin.ch

STAT-TAB – the interactive statistical database

The interactive statistical database offers simple and customisable access to statistical results as well as the option of downloads in various formats.

www.statatab.bfs.admin.ch

Stat@tlas Switzerland – regional database and interactive maps



With more than 3 000 interactive thematic maps, the Statistical Atlas of Switzerland gives you an up-to-date and permanently available overview of captivating regional issues covering all FSO topics. Available in German and French.

www.statatlas-switzerland.admin.ch

SwissStats – statistics on the go



Selected, popular digital publications for tablets with interactive content, available from the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store. The App is regularly updated and upgraded.

Individual inquiries

The FSO's statistical information service

058 463 60 11, info@bfs.admin.ch

The aim of this publication is to present in detail the results of the FSO's tourism statistics and to provide a summarised overview of the tourism sector. The first section deals with the tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) and describes the main results for 2015. The second section concerns the 2014 survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population. The tourism satellite account's annual indicators, in the third section, give information on the reference values for measuring the economic impact of tourism on Switzerland. The final, and fourth section, presents a series of economic indicators making it easier to contextualise the data.

Print format orders

Tel. 058 463 60 60
Fax 058 463 60 61
order@bfs.admin.ch

Price

CHF 15.– (VAT not incl.)

Downloads

www.statistics.admin.ch
(free of charge)

FSO number

1074-1500

ISBN

978-3-303-10468-2

Statistics
counts for you.

www.statistics-counts.ch