

2017



10

Tourism

Neuchâtel 2018

# Swiss tourism statistics 2017



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Neuchâtel 2018, 4 pages, free of charge,  
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# Swiss tourism statistics 2017

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## 53.3 m

overnight stays in tourist accommodation

① Switzerland	27.8 m
② Europe	16.1 m
③ Asia	5.7 m
④ America	3.0 m
⑤ Africa and Oceania	0.7 m

Overnight stays by major regions in tourist accommodation

Lake Geneva Region	15.3 m
Eastern Switzerland	10.6 m
Espace Mittelland	9.7 m
Zurich	5.7 m
Central Switzerland	5.4 m
Ticino	4.1 m
Northwestern Switzerland	2.5 m



Number of trips per person and year

24  
10.0  
without overnight stay

3.3  
with overnight stays

Trips by the Swiss resident population

Daily expenditure per person on private trips with overnight stays

10 20 CHF  
CHF 113  
Domestic trips

10 20 CHF  
CHF 152  
Trips abroad

Share of trips abroad in total trips with overnight stays



## 674 001

Total beds surveyed in tourist accommodation

Distribution of beds by sector

Hotel sector	275 203
Holiday homes	159 063
Collective accommodation	116 640
Campsites (Pitches for passing guests x4)	123 096

## CHF 18.7 bn



Gross value added by tourism

## 175 489

Number of jobs in tourism (FTE)



## -0.2%

Growth in consumer prices in tourist accommodation (2016/2017)

Contact: info-tour@bfs.admin.ch | Due to rounding up or down, totals may differ from the absolute figures indicated.

Sources: FSO – Tourist Accommodation Statistics, Supplementary accommodation statistics, Travel Behaviour, Annual Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts, Consumer price index



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Objectives

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

## 1.2 Organisation

This publication describes the results of the FSO's Swiss tourism statistics for 2017. The first part focuses on tourist accommodation that is partly made up of the hotel sector statistics and partly of the supplementary accommodation statistics. The second section of this publication concerns the survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population in 2017. 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.

## 1.3 Main statistics and tourism indicators

### 1.3.1 Tourist accommodation statistics

The tourist accommodation statistics consider the state and development of supply and demand in the Swiss hotel sector on a monthly basis. The main supply variables are the number of establishments, rooms and beds, while in terms of demand, the main variables are arrivals and overnight stays by visitors' country of origin. These results are published every month nationally, at major region, tourist region, cantonal and commune level.

### 1.3.2 Supplementary accommodation statistics

The supplementary accommodation statistics aim to present the state and development of supply (annually) and demand (monthly) of commercially run holiday homes, collective accommodation and campsites in Switzerland. Its main supply variables are the number of accommodation units and beds while in terms of demand, the main variables are arrivals and overnight stays by visitors' country of origin. In addition to publication at national level, the final results are also published at major region level and by tourist region (for campsites only).

### 1.3.3 Survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population

The survey on travel behaviour analyses the mobility of the Swiss resident population without 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.

### 1.3.4 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.

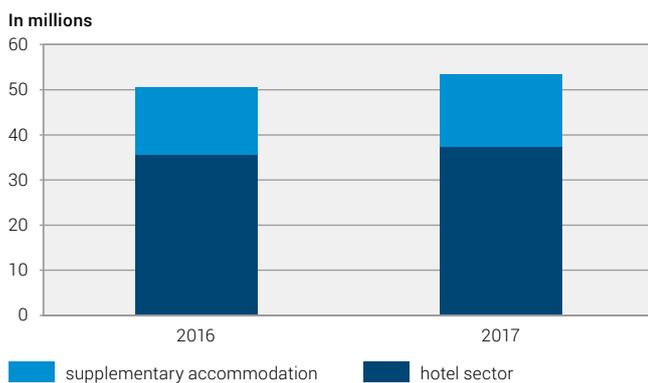
# 2 Tourist accommodation statistics

## 2.1 Tourist accommodation in Switzerland

### 2.1.1 Demand in tourist accommodation

In 2017, tourist accommodation in Switzerland – that includes the hotel sector and supplementary accommodation – counted a total of 53.3 million overnight stays (G2.1.1). This corresponds to a rise of 5.7% compared with the demand from 2016. The hotel sector represents the largest share of the demand with just over 70% of overnight stays recorded.

**Overnight stays in tourist accommodation** G2.1.1



Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2019

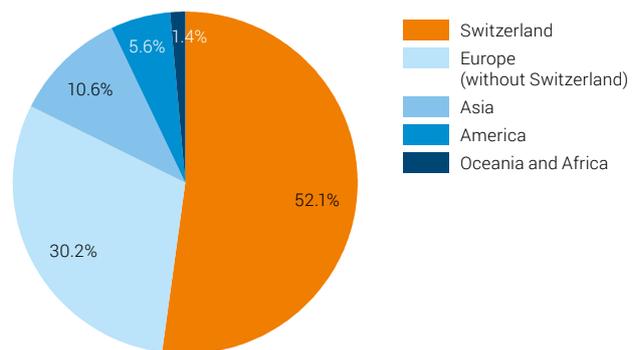
### 2.1.2 Swiss and foreign demand

Swiss clientele accounted for 52.1% of the overnight stays recorded in Swiss tourist accommodation in 2017 (G2.1.2a). In terms of foreign demand, European visitors generated the most overnight stays with just over 30% of the total demand. Demand for supplementary accommodation mainly came from Swiss visitors (more than 65%) (G2.1.2b), while in the hotel sector, Swiss demand was less substantial (45.2%) (G2.1.2c).

#### Did you know?

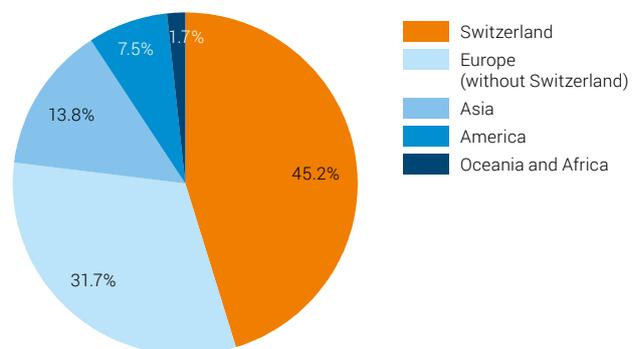
In 2017, European demand generated almost 85% of overnight stays by foreigners in supplementary accommodation in Switzerland.

**Overnight stays in tourist accommodation, by visitors' country of residence, 2017** G2.1.2a



Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2019

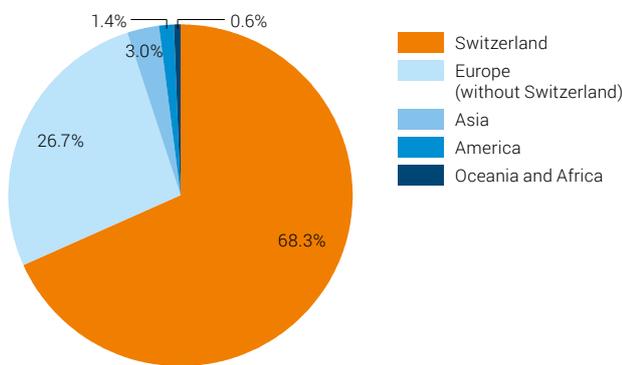
**Overnight stays in the hotel sector, by visitors' country of residence, 2017** G2.1.2b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2019

### Overnight stays in supplementary accommodation, by visitors' country of residence, 2017

G2.1.2c



Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.1.4 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In comparison with the European results (EU28), Swiss tourist accommodation in 2017 showed an analogue but nonetheless more marked development in overnight stays (G 2.1.4) with an increase of 5.7% (versus 4.7% in the EU28) in relation to 2016. Increases were also observed in neighbouring countries (Germany, France, Italy and Austria).

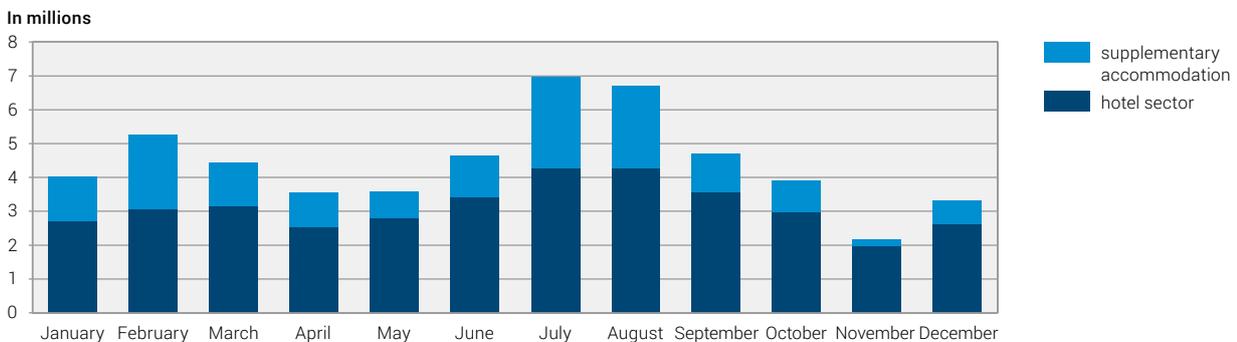
In 2017 at European level, the number of overnight stays generated by both non-residents and residents grew (+4.8% and +4.5% respectively, compared with 2016). This trend has been also observed for all countries neighbouring Switzerland. For Switzerland, the scenario was virtually identical: overnight stays showed an increase both by residents (+5.3%) and non-residents (+6.2%).

### 2.1.3 Breakdown for monthly demand

In tourist accommodation in Switzerland in 2017, the greatest number of overnight stays was recorded in the months of July and August (G2.1.3). 13.7 million overnight stays were counted in these months alone, i.e. 25.7% of the annual demand.

### Monthly breakdown for overnight stays in tourist accommodation, 2017

G2.1.3

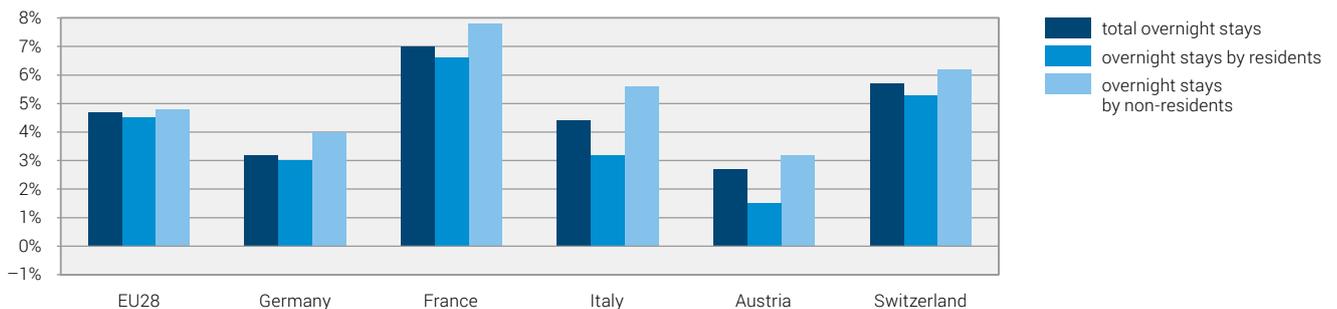


Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

### Change in overnight stays in tourist accommodation by country, 2016–2017

G2.1.4



Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

© FSO 2019

## 2.2 Hotel sector results

### 2.2.1 Supply in 2017

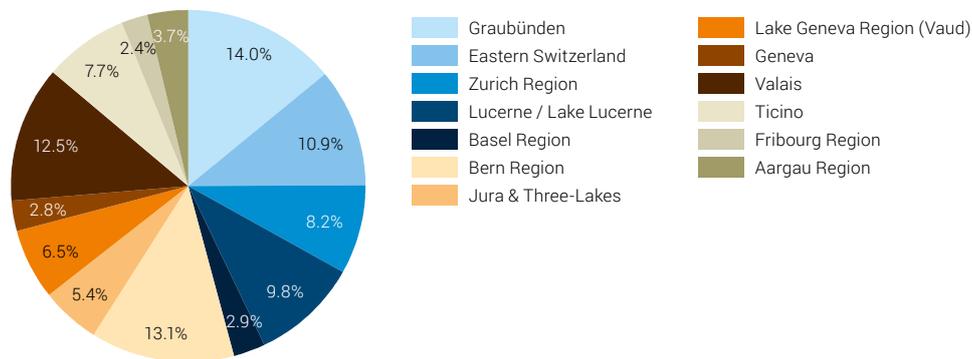
In 2017, there were, on annual average, 4369 open hotels and health establishments in Switzerland, corresponding to 130 053 rooms and 250 990 beds available (G2.2.1a). The distribution of the establishments differed according to the tourist regions. Graubünden had the largest proportion (14.0%), followed by the Bern Region (13.1%). The national average capacity of a hotel establishment was 57 available beds (G 2.2.1b).

#### Did you know?

With 127 beds on average per establishment, Geneva had the highest number of beds in Switzerland in 2017.

### Establishments open in the hotel sector and distribution by tourist region, 2017

G2.2.1a



Total number of establishments open: 4 369

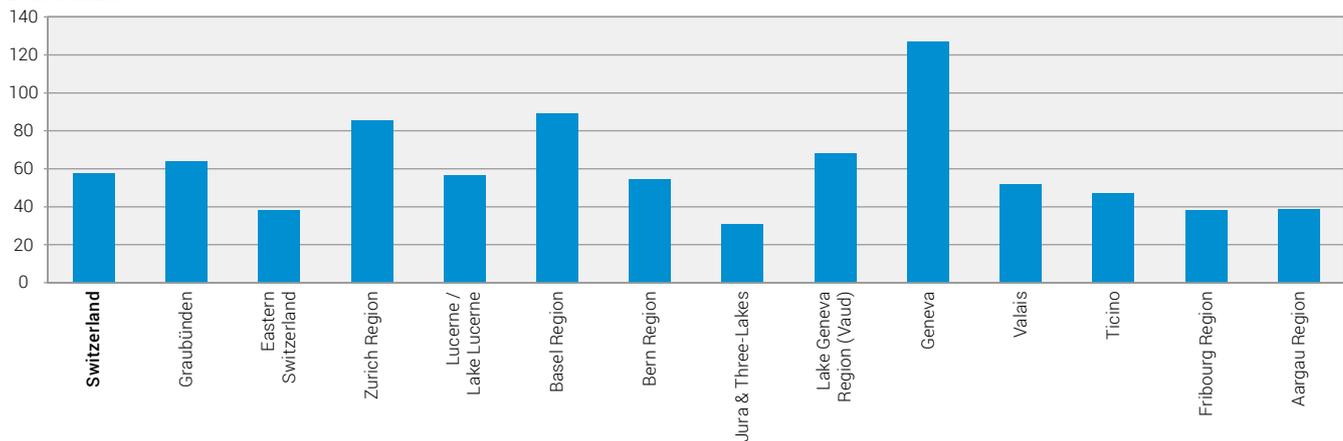
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### Average number of available beds per establishment in the hotel sector, per tourist region, 2017

G2.2.1b

#### Beds available



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

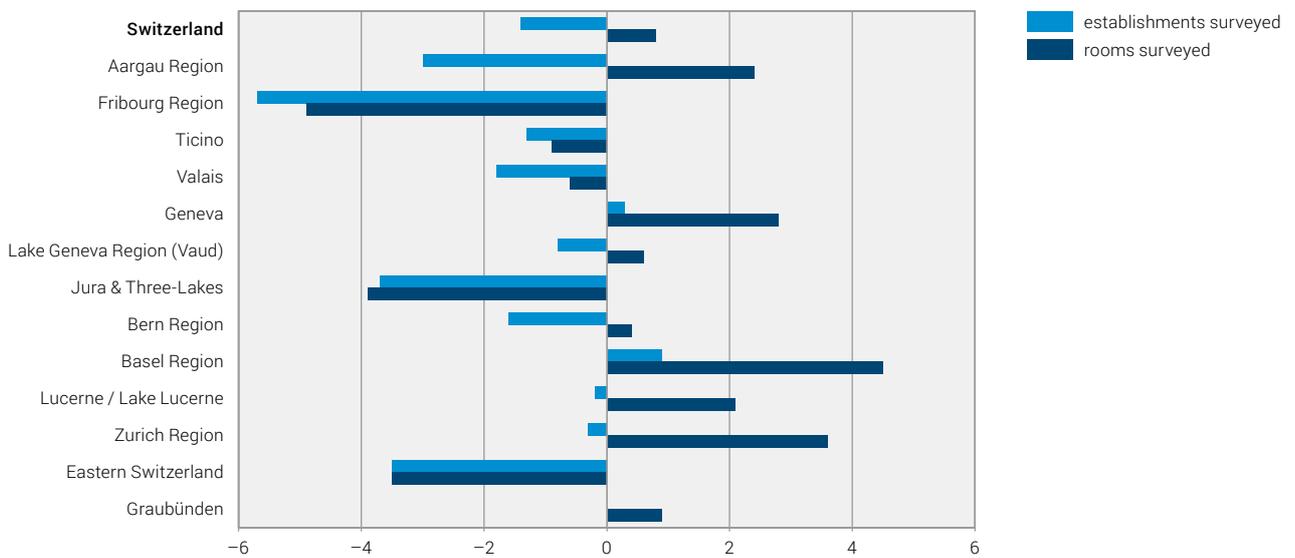
### 2.2.2 General change in supply

In 2017, a total of 4878 establishments and 141 404 rooms were surveyed in the hotel sector in Switzerland. The number of establishments decreased in comparison with 2016 (-71 establishments/-1.4%) (G2.2.2a), whereas the number of rooms increased (+1074 rooms/+0.8%). Among the tourist regions, the supply, in terms of establishments, also declined in 10 in 13 regions between 2016 and 2017. As far as the number of rooms was concerned, 8 in 13 tourist regions followed the same trend as that observed at national level.

Over a comparative period of 10 years (G2.2.2b), the number of surveyed establishments diminished greatly. Thus in 2008, the number of surveyed establishments totalled 5582 in Switzerland, corresponding in absolute terms to a decline over this period of more than 700 units (-12.6%). As far as the number of rooms was concerned, a drop could also be observed in comparison with 2008 but this was much less marked than for the number of establishments (-275 rooms/-0.2%). For this period, all the tourist regions saw a decrease in supply for the number of establishments. Ticino registered the greatest decline with 126 fewer establishments (-24.1%). Of the 8 regions registering a decrease in

Supply by tourist region in the hotel sector: change, 2016–2017

G2.2.2a

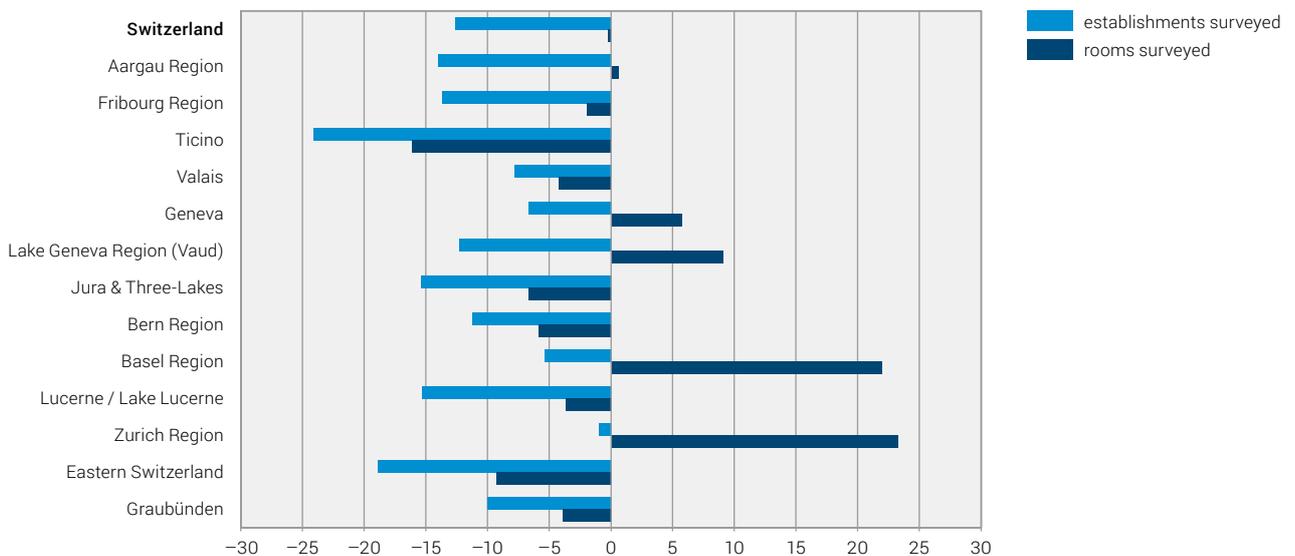


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

Supply by tourist region in the hotel sector: change, 2008–2017

G2.2.2b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

the number of rooms, Ticino also registered the greatest decline (-1763 units/-16.1%).

#### Did you know?

Over a 10 year period, the Zurich region saw the number of rooms surveyed increase by over 23% (+3 458 rooms).

### 2.2.3 General trend in demand

To better appreciate the results of the demand in the hotel sector in Switzerland, these should be correlated with the 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 (a year during which the decrease 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 (cf. G 5.7). 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 Euro compared with the Swiss franc. In the following two years, although the Swiss franc regained some ground against the Euro it never reached its pre-2015 level.

Over the past ten years, the evolution in the total number of overnight stays in hotels and health establishments in Switzerland has been diverse (G 2.2.3). A total of 37.3 million overnight stays were 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 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%), however renewed decreases were observed for the years 2015 (-0.8%) and 2016 (-0.3%). A strong improvement in demand was seen in 2017 with a total of 37.4 million overnight stays recorded (+5.2%), meaning that for the first time in ten years a level greater than that seen in 2008 was registered.

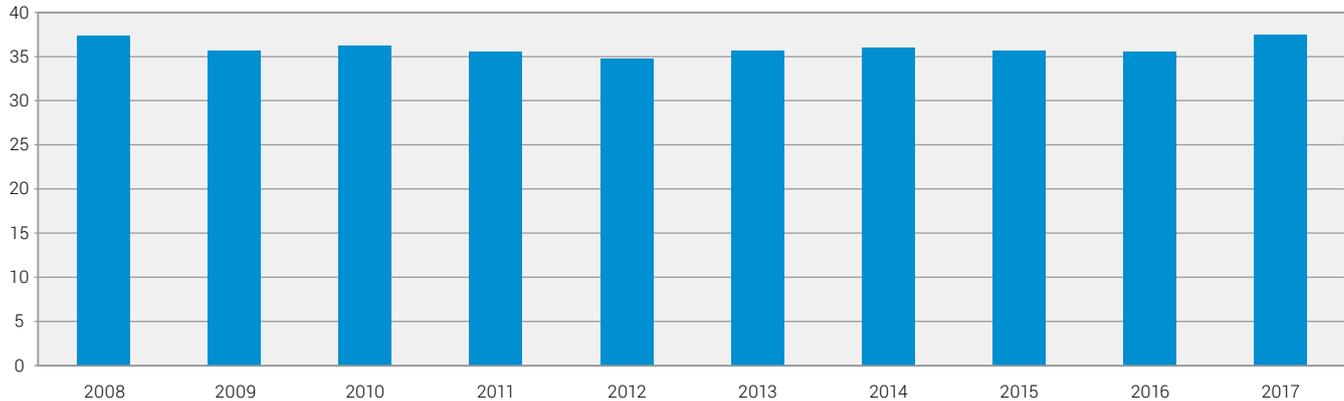
#### Did you know?

The number of overnight stays registered in 2017 (37.4 million) was the best result seen since the record year of 1990.

### Overnight stays in the hotel sector, 2008–2017

G 2.2.3

In millions



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## 2.2.4 Change in domestic and foreign demand

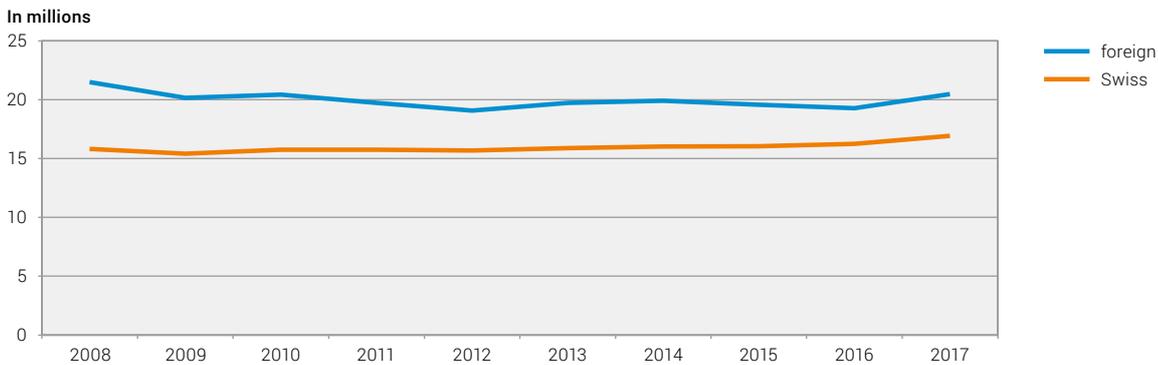
Looking back on the past 10 years, foreign and domestic demand in the hotel sector generally followed the same trends between 2008 and 2010 (G2.2.4). From 2011 to 2012, however, differences were seen between both types of demand. On the one hand, domestic demand was quite stable although foreign demand showed a sharp decrease (2011; -3.5% / 2012; -3.3%). In 2013, however, a positive trend was observed for both types of demand. This continued in 2014. Although the increase in overnight stays for Swiss clientele continued in 2015 and 2016, demand from foreign clientele saw a significant decline once again. Finally, in 2017, foreign demand recorded 20.5 million overnight stays, i.e. a strong increase of 6.1% (+1.2 million overnight stays) compared with 2016. Domestic visitors generated 16.9 million overnight stays, representing a marked increase of 4.2% (+675 000 overnight stays).

### Did you know?

In 2017, Swiss demand reached a level never seen before.

## Change in overnight stays by foreign and Swiss visitors in the hotel sector, 2008–2017

G2.2.4



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.2.5 Change in demand from Europe

In 2017, demand from Europe (excluding Switzerland) registered 11.9 million overnight stays, representing an increase of 2.2% (+255 000 overnight stays) compared with 2016 (G 2.2.5a). Nonetheless, over the past ten years, this increase was an exception. Demand from European guests has seen sharp decreases over this period. Between 2008 and 2017, overnight stays by these visitors fell by more than 28%.

Among the main visiting countries from this continent (those with more than 600 000 overnight stays in 2017), Germany was emblematic of this trend (G 2.2.5b). As of 2009, visitors from this country have registered continued declines in overnight stays (with the greatest decrease seen in 2015 with -12.3% compared with 2014). Despite a slight improvement in 2017 (+1.1%), overnight

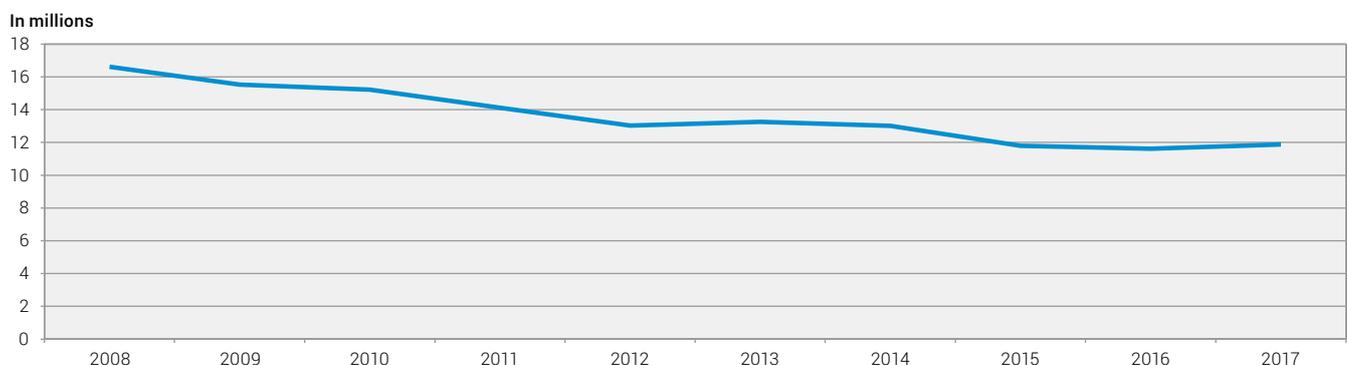
stays by this clientele have fallen by 40.7% since 2008. The Netherlands also followed the same trend and registered a strong decrease during this period (-43.9% between 2008 and 2017). In general, for the other main visiting countries, despite rises for some of these the decrease between 2008 and 2017 remained strong.

**Did you know?**

Despite a significant decline over the past 10 years, German visitors accounted for over 18% of foreign demand.

#### Change in overnight stays for European guests in the hotel sector, 2008–2017

G 2.2.5a

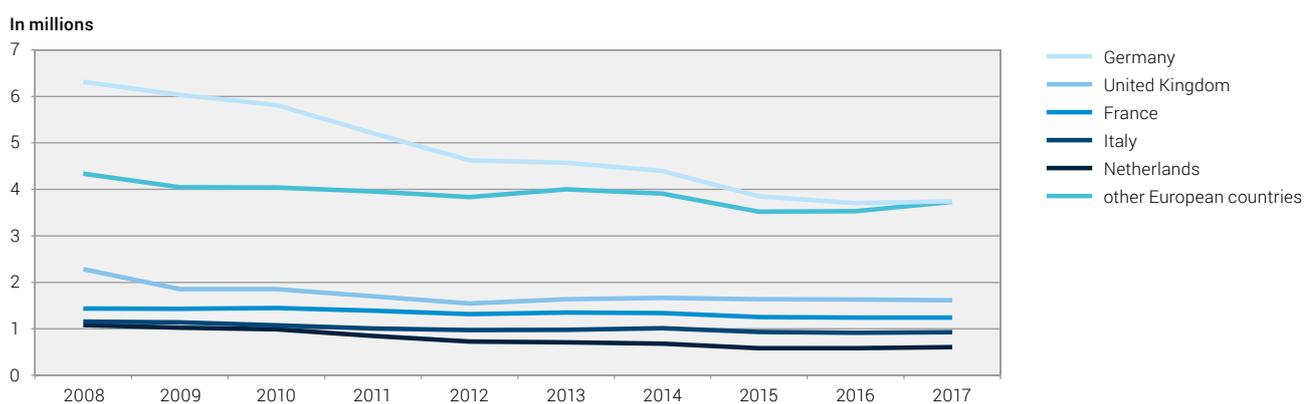


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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#### Change in overnight stays for main European countries in the hotel sector, 2008–2017

G 2.2.5b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.2.6 Change in demand from Asia

In 2017, demand from Asian visitors in the hotel sector registered 5.2 million overnight stays, exceeding the symbolic threshold of 5.0 million overnight stays for the first time (G2.2.6a). This result represents a rise of 12.8% compared with 2016. In ten years, demand from these visitors has seen strong growth, especially from 2010 onwards, with annual increases of between 9.9% and 18.6%. The only exception was 2016 in which a slight drop was observed (-3.4%).

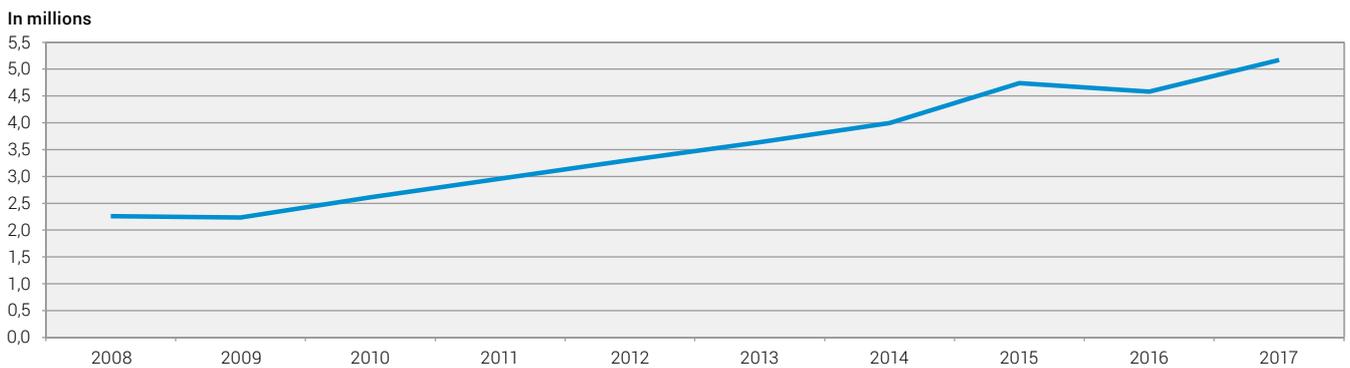
Among the leading countries of origin from the Asian continent (those with more than 400 000 overnight stays in 2017), two countries stand out for their very strong growth over the past ten years (G2.2.6b). Firstly, overnight stays by Chinese clientele (excluding Hong Kong) increased from 214 000 in 2008 to 1.4 million in 2015. This result declined slightly in 2016 and despite a renewed increase in 2017, it still remained below the record level of 2015. The Gulf countries have also observed a very marked

increase with more than twofold growth in overnight stays over this period. In contrast, Japan, which was still the greatest contributor to demand from the Asian continent in 2008 with 500 000 overnight stays (close to the 600 000 units seen in 2006), has slowly but steadily seen its number of overnight stays fall. An improvement was nonetheless seen in 2017 (+13.1%) but the level of overnight stays only slightly exceeded the 400 000 mark.

**Did you know?**  
In 10 years (2008–2017), demand from Asia more than doubled.

**Change in overnight stays for Asian guests in the hotel sector, 2008–2017**

**G2.2.6a**

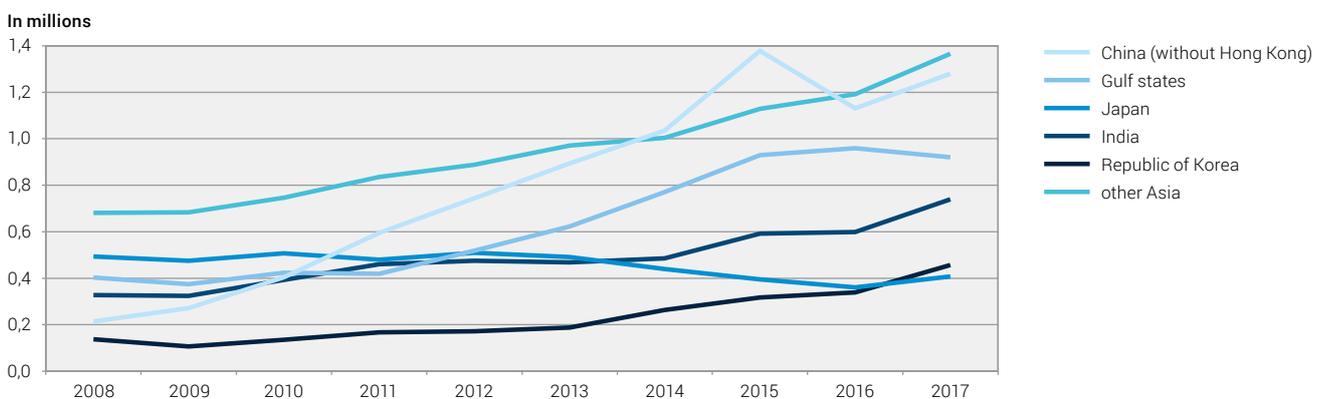


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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**Change in overnight stays for main Asian countries in the hotel sector, 2008–2017**

**G2.2.6b**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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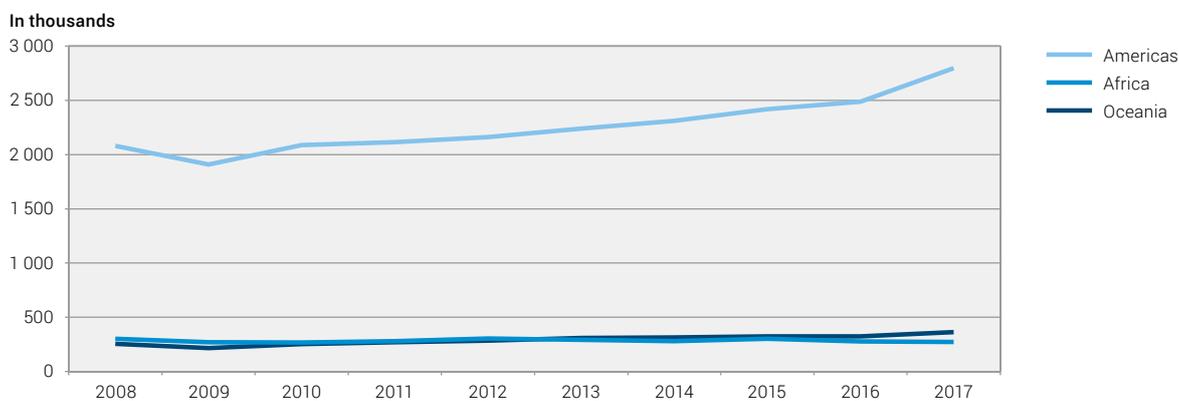
## 2.2.7 Change in demand from America, Africa and Oceania

In the hotel sector, demand from visitors from the American continent registered a total 2.8 million overnight stays in 2017, i.e. an increase of 12.3% compared with 2016 (G2.2.7a). Since 2010, overnight stays by visitors from this continent have regularly increased, the total number of overnight stays in 2017 was more than a third higher than their total number in 2008. For 2017, visitors from the United States, who constituted the greater part of the demand from this continent with more than 70% of overnight stays, generated more than 2.0 million overnight stays i.e. growth of 11.5% compared with 2016 (G2.2.7b). In 2017, visitors from Oceania posted 365 000 overnight stays (+12.7%) and those from Africa 272 000 units (-2.3%).

### Did you know?

In 2017, the United States exceeded the symbolic threshold of 2.3 million overnight stays, which had not happened in the hotel sector since the year 2000.

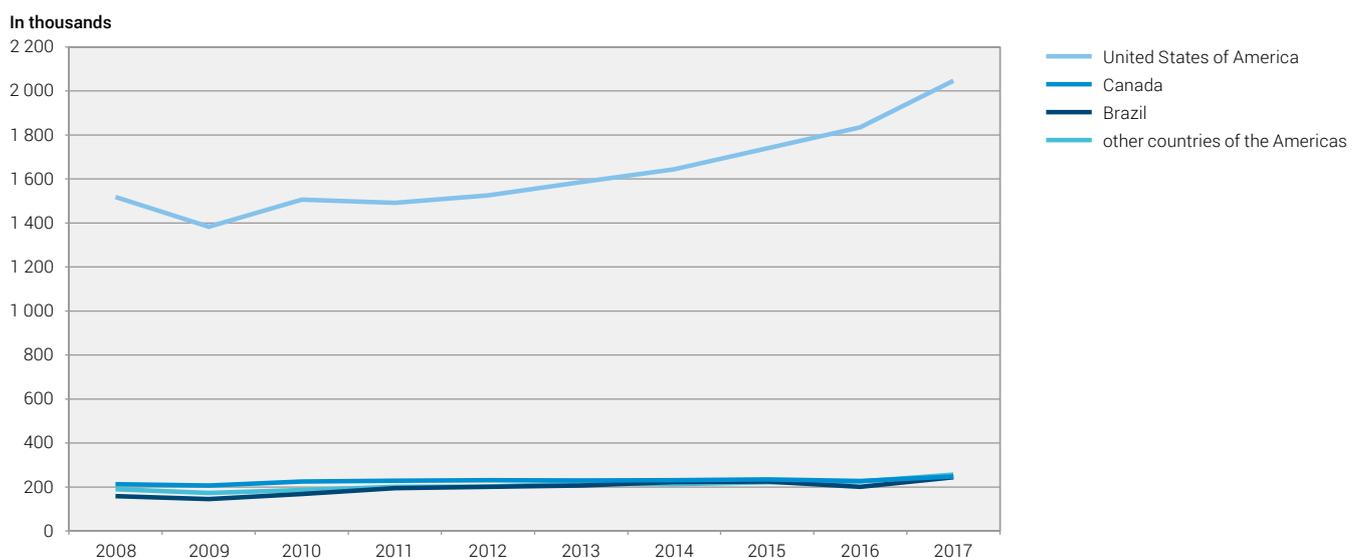
## Change in overnight stays for guests from America, Africa and Oceania in the hotel sector, 2008–2017 G2.2.7a



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

## Change in overnight stays for main American countries in the hotel sector, 2008–2017 G2.2.7b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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### 2.2.8 Change in demand by tourist region

In 2017, all thirteen tourist regions in Switzerland saw their number of overnight stays in the hotel sector increase compared with the previous year (G2.2.8). Among these regions, the Bern Region saw the sharpest increase with an additional 387 000 overnight stays (+8.2%). This was followed by the Zurich Region with 340 000 more units (+6.0%).

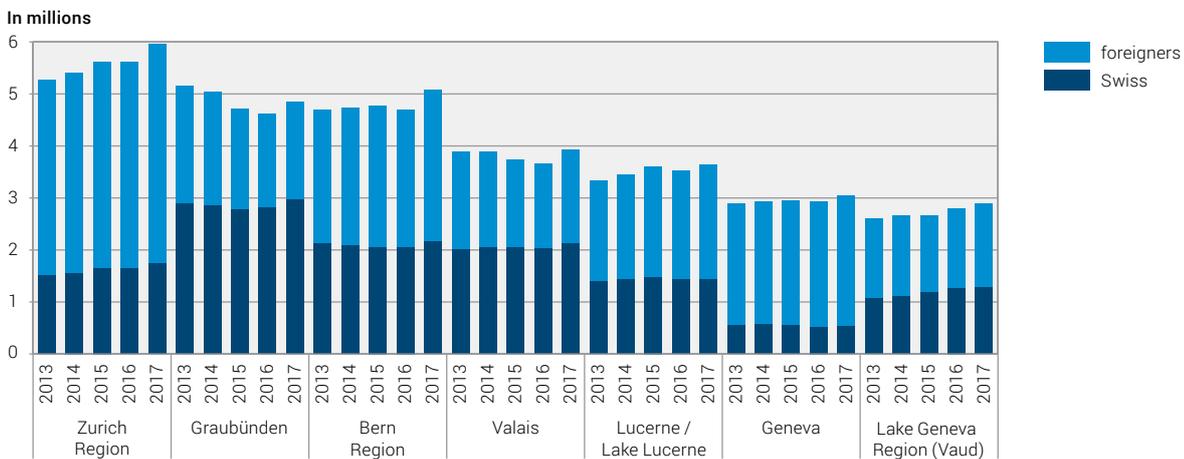
However, considering the last five years as a whole, the good results for 2017 were an exception for some regions. This was mainly the case for Graubünden and Valais that saw consecutive annual declines between 2013 and 2016. In contrast, 2017 was in keeping with continuity for most city regions: the Zurich Region took the top spot with an increase of 691 000 overnight stays (+13.1%) between 2013 and 2017.

#### Did you know?

In 2017, over 80% of visitors in the hotel sector in Geneva came from abroad.

### Overnight stays in the hotel sector by tourist region, 2013–2017 (1/2)

G2.2.8

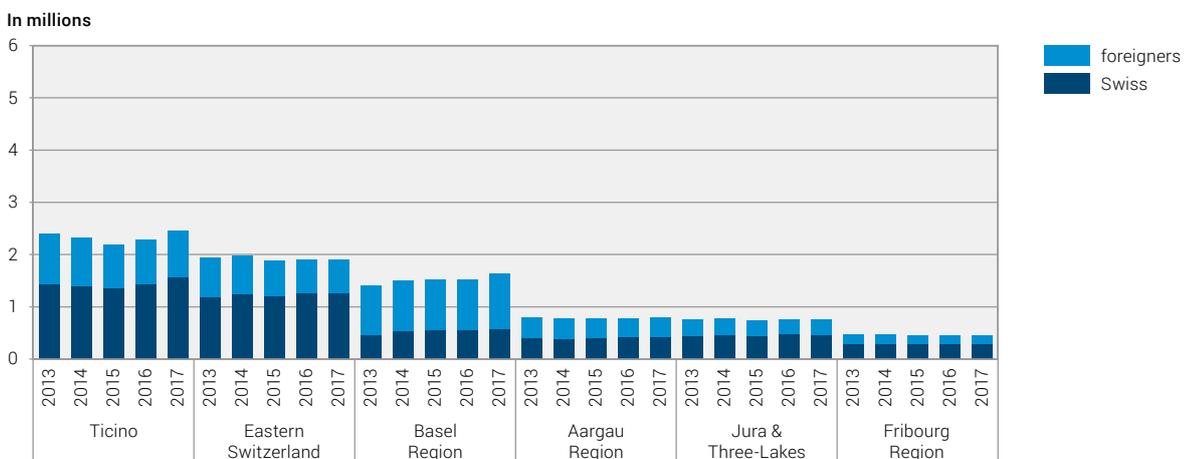


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### Overnight stays in the hotel sector by tourist region, 2013–2017 (2/2)

G2.2.8



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.2.9 Duration of stay

In 2017, visitors stayed an average of 2.01 nights in hotels and health establishments in Switzerland. This duration was, however, longer for foreign visitors with 2.07 nights than for Swiss visitors with 1.95 nights.

Over the past ten years, the length of stay at nationwide level has gradually decreased (G2.2.9a). In 2008 it was 2.33 nights with a duration of 2.50 nights for foreign visitors and 2.14 nights for Swiss visitors.

Among the tourist regions, Graubünden recorded the longest stay in 2017 with 2.7 nights (G2.2.9b). 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 foreign

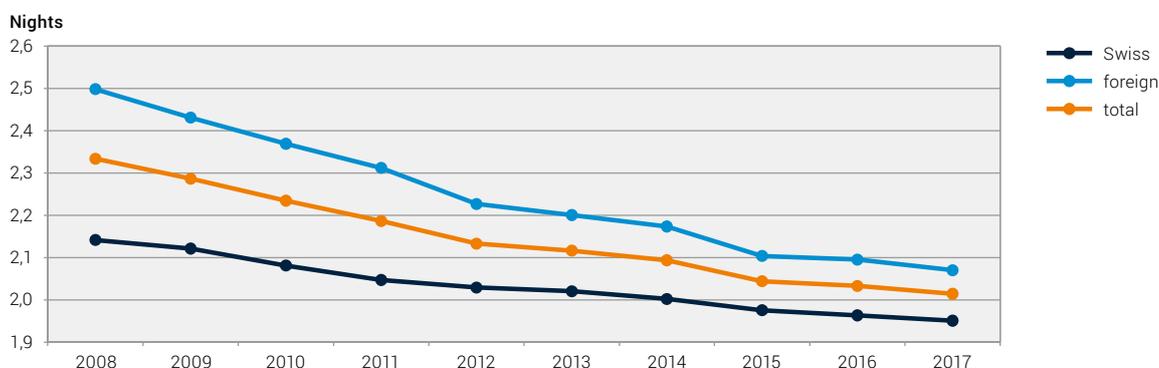
cliente than for domestic visitors in the majority of tourist regions. The greatest difference was observed in Graubünden where foreign visitors stayed for an average of 3.13 nights whereas Swiss visitors stayed for 2.49 nights.

#### Did you know?

In 2017, the length of stay by Swiss visitors was greater than that of foreign visitors in only two tourist regions: Ticino and the Lucerne/Lake Lucerne Region.

### Change in duration of stay in the hotel sector, 2008–2017

G2.2.9a

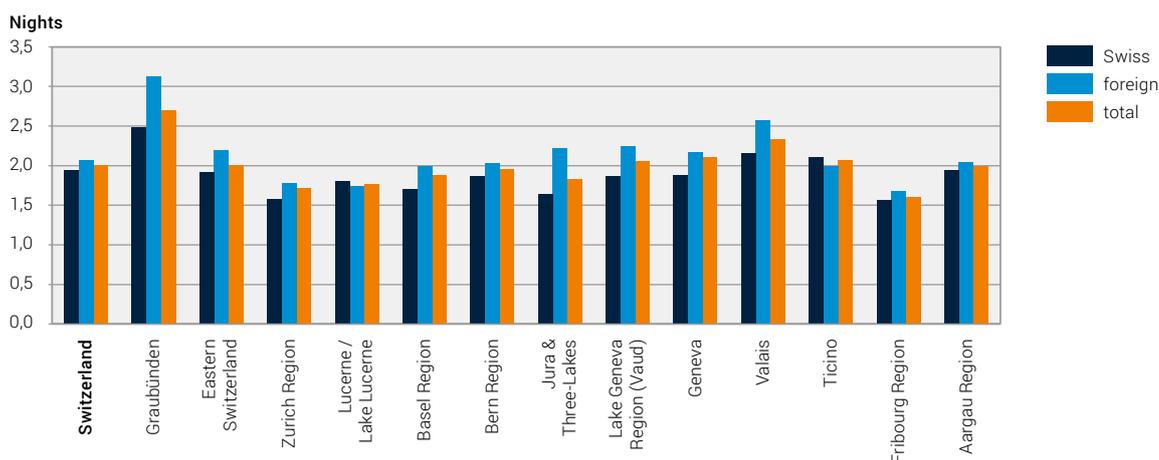


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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### Duration of stay in the hotel sector, 2017

G2.2.9b



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.2.10 Occupancy rate of rooms

In 2017, the net room occupancy rate in hotels and health establishments was 52.9% (51.3% in 2016) nationally (G2.2.10). This was the highest rate in the last five years. This rate varied considerably depending on the tourist region. The highest rate for 2017 was recorded in Geneva with 66.3%. The region of Eastern Switzerland registered the lowest rate with 39.7%. Compared with 2016, all tourist regions saw a rise in their net room occupancy rates. The greatest increases between the two years were observed in Ticino (2016: 48.7%; 2017: 52.0%).

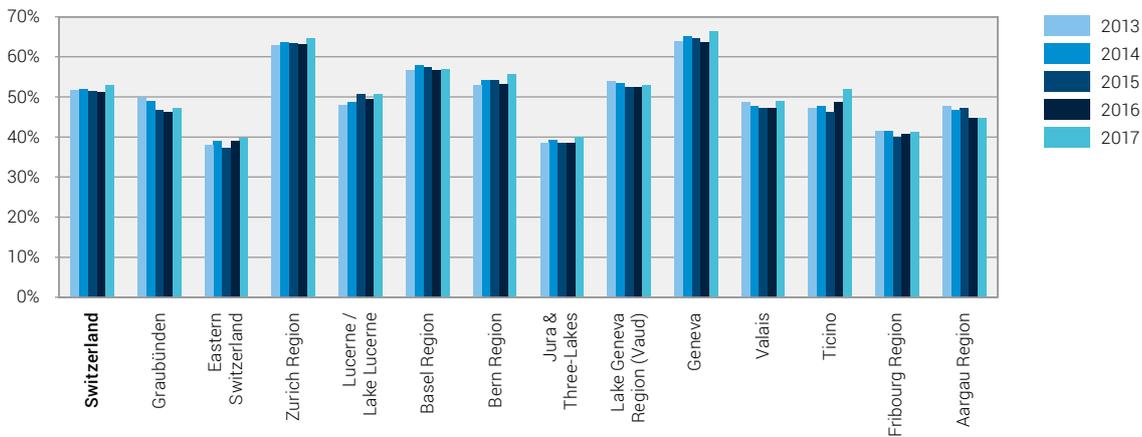
### 2.2.11 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In the EU28 in 2017, overnight stays in the hotel sector increased by 4.9% (G2.2.11). An increase was also seen in Switzerland (+5.2%) and in the countries neighbouring Switzerland.

Overnight stays by residents (+3.1%) and non-residents (+6.6%) increased in the EU28 and in the countries neighbouring Switzerland. This was also the case in Switzerland, where overnight stays by residents showed an increase of 4.2% and overnight stays by non-residents an increase of 6.1%.

#### Net room occupancy rate in the hotel sector, 2013–2017

G2.2.10

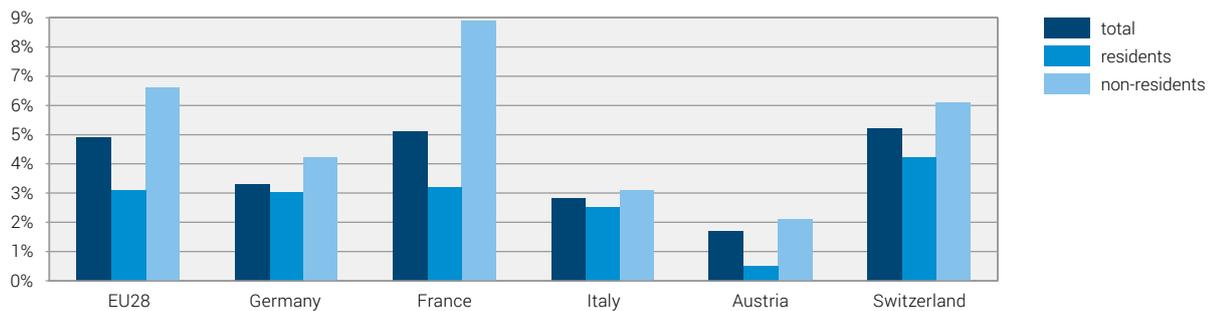


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

#### Change in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments, by country, 2016–2017

G2.2.11



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA); Eurostat

© FSO 2019

## 2.3 Supplementary accommodation results

In the supplementary accommodation sector, the statistic covers three main types of accommodation: commercially-run holiday homes, collective accommodation and campsites. In order to present information from the supplementary accommodation sector as comprehensively as possible, the results are broken down by each type of accommodation.

### 2.3.1 Supply in supplementary accommodation

#### A) Holiday homes

In 2017, a total of 32 514 commercially run holiday homes were counted in Switzerland (G2.3.1a). In terms of beds, this represented a capacity of 159 063 units. If we consider the distribution of holiday homes by Switzerland's seven major regions, the Lake Geneva Region has the largest share with 47.3% of the total. This was followed by Eastern Switzerland with a share of 27.6%.

#### B) Collective accommodation

At national level, there were 2482 collective accommodation units, i.e. a total of 116 640 beds were surveyed for the year 2017 (G2.3.1b). At major region level, Espace Mittelland had the greatest share of establishments (26.8%) closely followed by the Lake Geneva Region (24.5%).

#### Did you know?

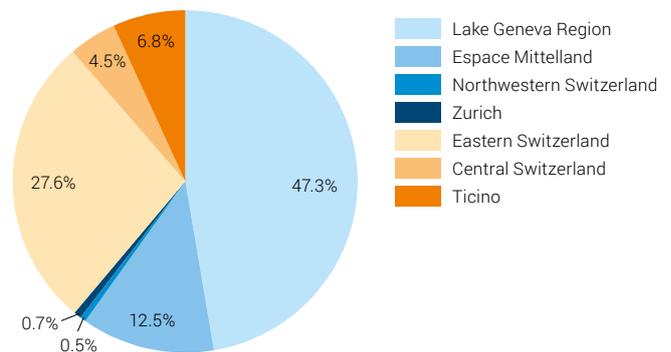
In 2007, the national average capacity for collective accommodation was 47 beds.

#### C) Campsites

The total number of campsites surveyed in Switzerland in 2017 was 406, i.e. 30 744 rental pitches for passing guests (G2.3.1c). In terms of distribution at major region level, Espace Mittelland (27.3%) and the Lake Geneva Region (25.6%) recorded the largest number of establishments.

### Distribution of holiday homes surveyed by major region, 2017

G2.3.1a



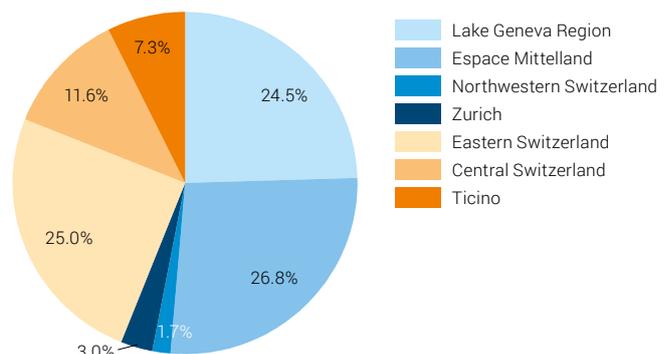
Total number of holiday homes surveyed: 32 514

Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

### Distribution of collective accommodation surveyed by major region, 2017

G2.3.1b



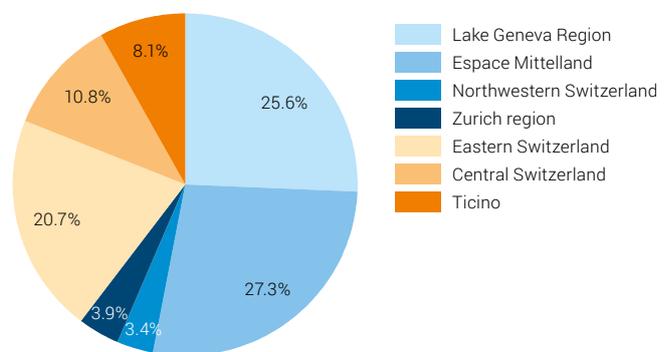
Total number of collective accommodation surveyed: 2482

Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

### Distribution of campsites surveyed by major region, 2017

G2.3.1c



Total number of campsites surveyed: 406

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.3.2 Demand in supplementary accommodation

#### A) Holiday homes

In 2017, overnight stays registered in holiday homes reached a total of 7.3 million nationally, i.e. an increase of 7.5% compared with 2016 (G2.3.2.1a). Swiss guests generated 4.4 million overnight stays (+6.2%). Foreign clientele accounted for 2.9 million units (+9.6%) of which 85% came from European visitors. At major region level, the Lake Geneva Region counted the greatest number of overnight stays in 2017 with a total of 3.2 million units (G2.3.2.2a).

#### B) Collective accommodation

Demand for collective accommodation corresponded to 5.4 million overnight stays for 2017, an increase of 2.4% compared with the previous year (G2.3.2.1b). Swiss visitors accounted for the largest share of overnight stays with 4.3 million units. Demand from foreign visitors reached 1.1 million overnight stays. European visitors generated almost three quarters of these stays (74.4%). Two major regions alone represented more than half of overnight stays in Switzerland. These were the Lake Geneva Region and Espace Mittelland each with 1.4 million units (G2.3.2.2b).

#### Did you know?

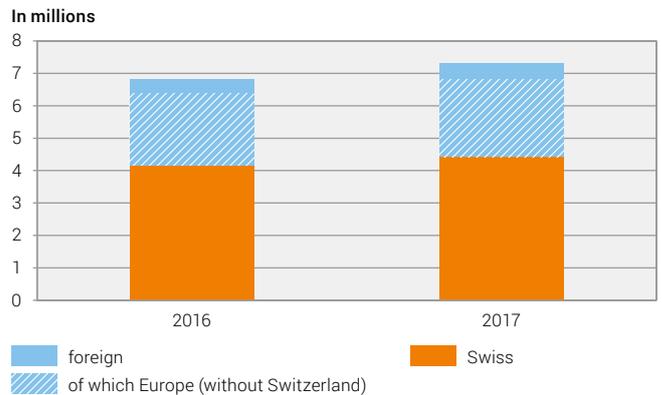
Almost 80% of overnight stays generated in collective accommodation in 2017 came from Swiss clientele.

#### C) Campsites

For 2017, campsites in Switzerland counted a total of 3.2 million of overnight stays, which represents an increase of 13.9% compared with 2016 (G2.3.2.1c). 2.1 million overnight stays could be attributed to Swiss clientele (+20.1%) and 1.0 million to foreign visitors (+2.8%). It should be noted that 97.0% of these foreign visitors came from Europe. As for the two other types of supplementary accommodation, the Lake Geneva Region recorded the greatest number of overnight stays with 838 000 units. It was followed by Ticino with 749 000 units (G2.3.2.2c).

#### Overnight stays in holiday homes by visitors' residence, 2016–2017

G2.3.2.1a

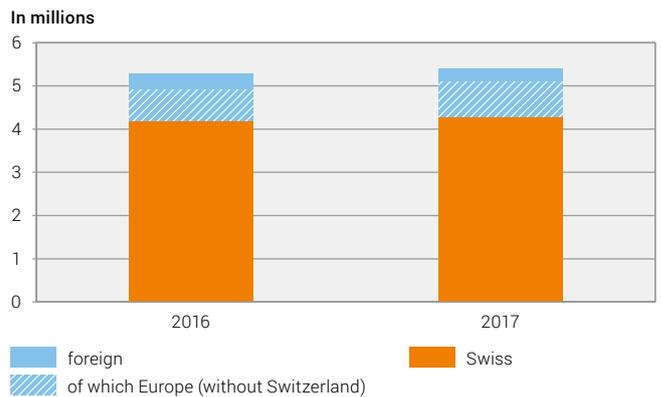


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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#### Overnight stays in collective accommodation by visitors' residence, 2016–2017

G2.3.2.1b

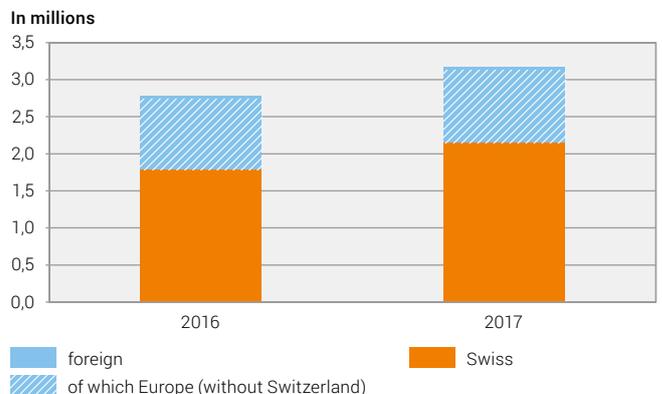


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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#### Overnight stays in campsites by visitors' residence, 2016–2017

G2.3.2.1c

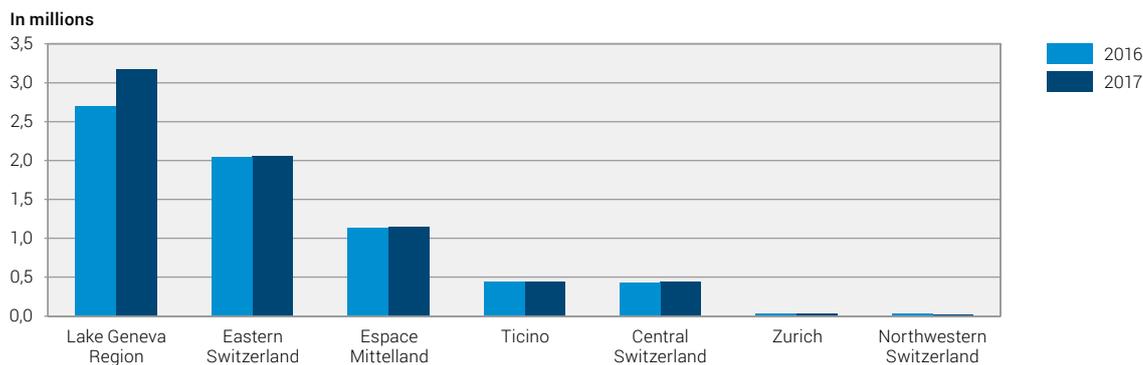


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Holiday homes: overnight stays by major region, 2016–2017

G2.3.2.2a

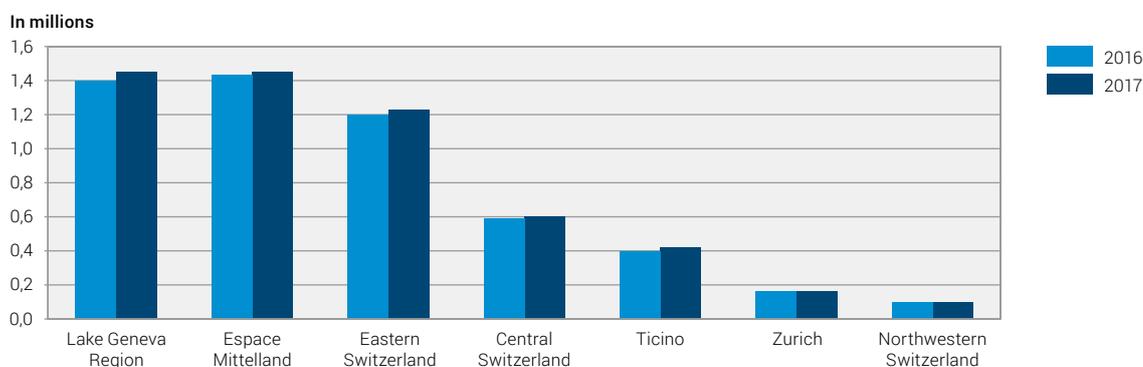


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Collective accommodation: overnight stays by major region, 2016–2017

G2.3.2.2b

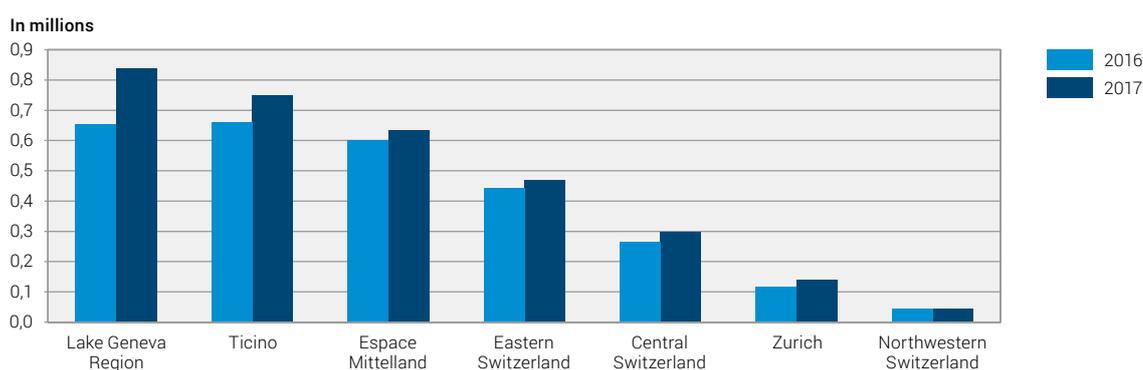


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

## Campsites: overnight stays by major region, 2016–2017

G2.3.2.2c



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.3.3 Breakdown for monthly demand

#### A) Holiday homes

Overnight stays in holiday homes were mainly concentrated at the start of the year (G2.3.3a). The period from January to April represented half of the total number of overnight stays (50.1%) generated in 2017. The months of July and August were also an important period in terms of overnight stays accounting for a quarter (25.3%) of overnight stays registered.

**Did you know?**

In holiday homes, February alone accounted for 21.8% of the annual number of overnight stays in 2017.

#### B) Collective accommodation

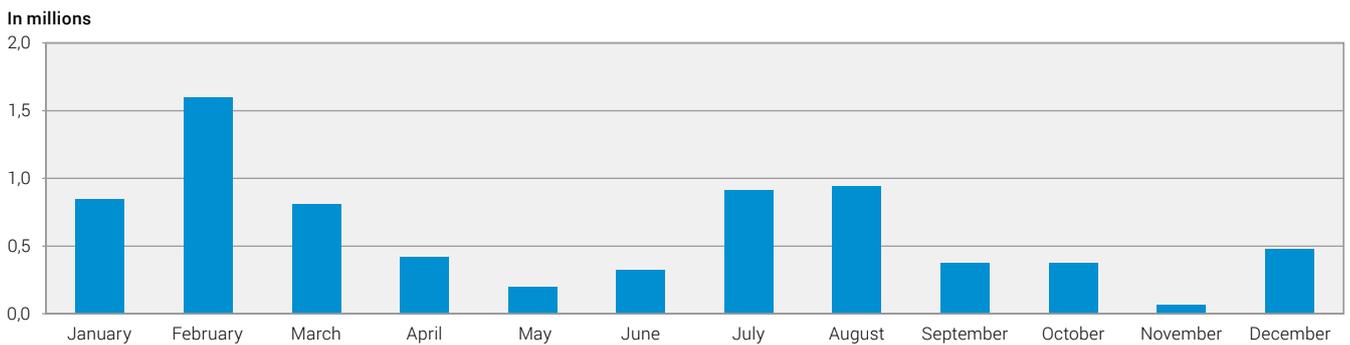
The monthly breakdown of demand in collective accommodation in 2017 highlighted the fact that overnight stays were mainly generated in summer, more precisely between June and September (G2.3.3b). The share from these four summer months represented 46.6% of the annual overnight stays with a peak in July and August (28.7% of the 2017 total for both of these months accumulated). The period from January to April also showed a number of overnight stays that was consistent with a share of over one third (34.6%) of the annual demand.

#### C) Campsites

Showing strong seasonal variation, demand in campsites was unsurprisingly almost entirely concentrated over the summer period (G2.3.3c). More than two thirds of overnight stays (67.5%) were recorded between June and August.

**Holiday homes: distribution by month of overnight stays, 2017**

**G2.3.3a**

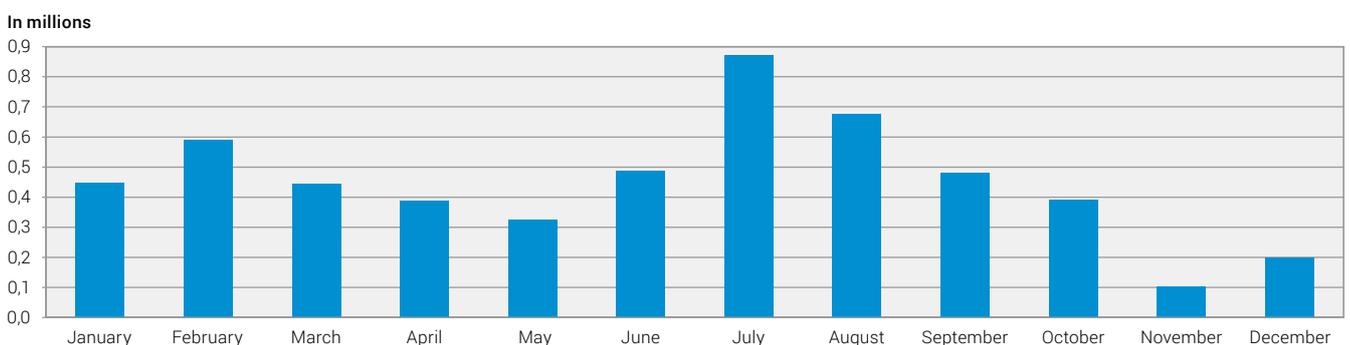


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

**Collective accommodation: distribution by month of overnight stays, 2017**

**G2.3.3b**

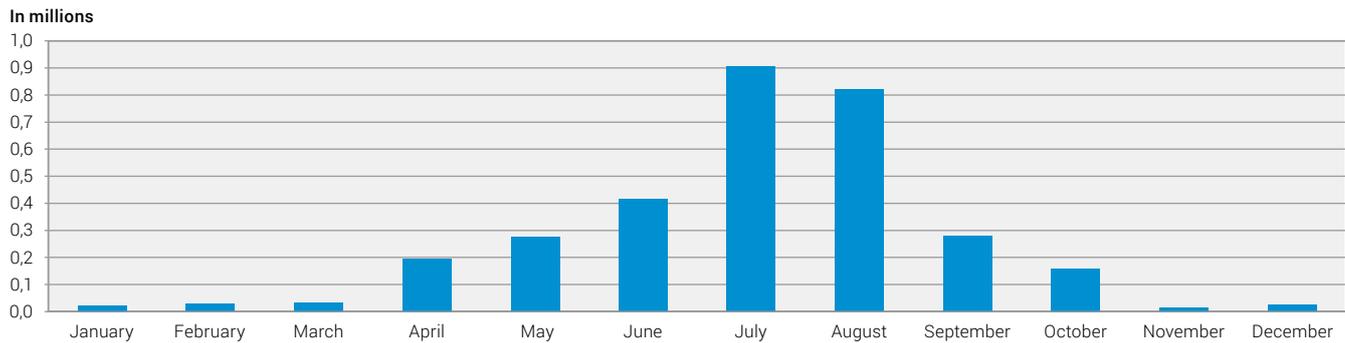


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

## Campsites: distribution by month of overnight stays, 2017

G2.3.3c



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

### 2.3.4 Duration of stay in supplementary accommodation

#### A) Holiday homes

The average length of stay in holiday homes in Switzerland reached 6.76 nights (6.71 in 2016) (G2.3.4a). However, this value varied by major region. Indeed, in Eastern Switzerland it was 7.37 nights (7.34) and in the Lake Geneva Region it was 6.79 nights (6.54), i.e. the longest durations at this regional level. In contrast, Northwestern Switzerland registered the shortest value of 4.56 nights (5.17).

#### B) Collective accommodation

In 2017, the average length of stay in collective accommodation nationally was 2.60 nights (2.56 in 2016) (G2.3.4b). Among the major regions, Eastern Switzerland registered the longest stay with 2.93 nights (3.09). This was followed by Ticino with 2.87 nights (2.20).

#### C) Campsites

For campsites, the average length of stay in 2017 was 2.92 nights (2.88 in 2016) for Swiss territory (G2.3.4c). This duration reached 3.73 nights (3.75) in Ticino, i.e. the highest among all the major regions. This was then followed by the Lake Geneva Region with 3.14 nights (3.03).

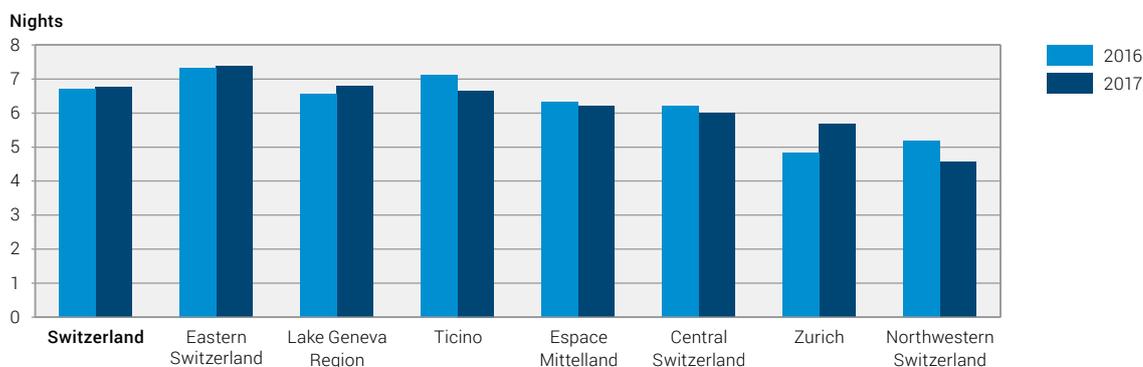
### 2.3.5 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

The increase in overnight stays in the EU28 in the supplementary accommodation sector rose by 4.4% (G2.3.5). Like its neighbouring countries, Switzerland recorded a far more marked increase with a rise of 6.9%.

Overnight stays by residents of the EU28, increased by 6.6% while those by non-residents rose by 1.8%. For both Switzerland and its neighbouring countries, demand from both residents (+7.0%) and non-residents (+6.6%) showed considerable increases.

## Holiday homes: duration of stay by major region, 2016–2017

G2.3.4a

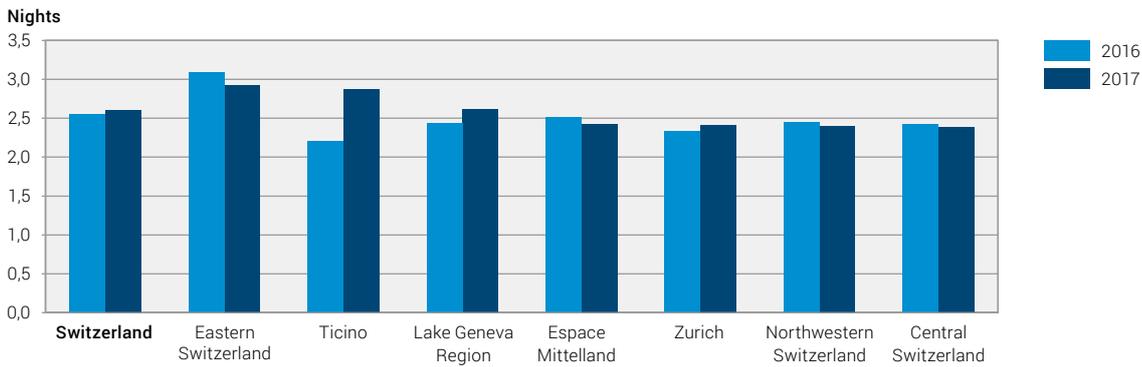


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

© FSO 2019

**Collective accommodation: duration of stay by major region, 2016–2017**

G2.3.4b

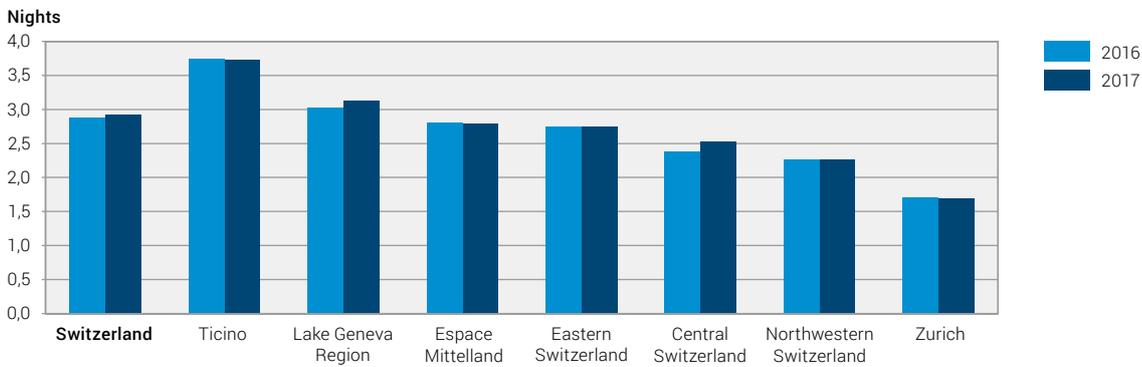


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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**Campsites: duration of stay by major region, 2016–2017**

G2.3.4c

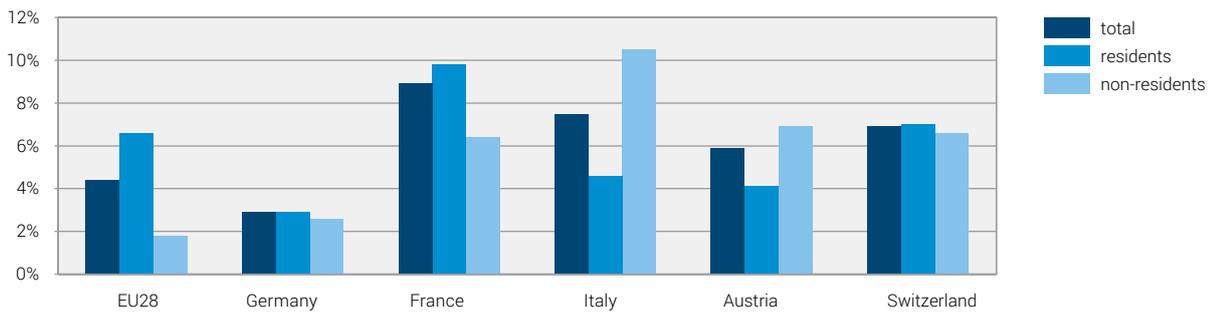


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

© FSO 2019

**Change in overnight stays in supplementary accommodation, by country, 2016–2017**

G2.3.5



Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

© FSO 2019

# 3 Travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population in 2017

In 2017 each person resident in Switzerland undertook on average 3.3 trips with overnight stays and 10.0 day trips.<sup>1</sup> 67% of 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

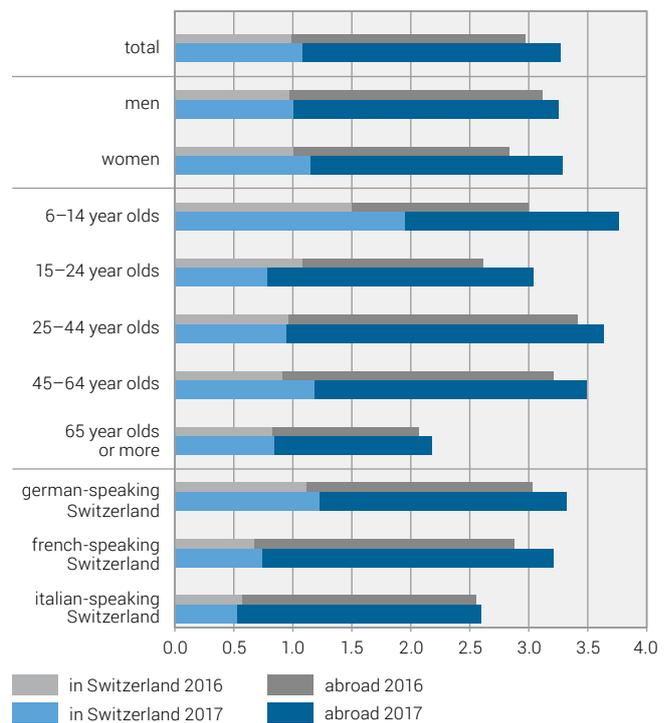
90.1% of the resident population<sup>2</sup> undertook at least one trip with one or more overnight stays away from home in 2017. The total number of trips was 24.9 million. Per person, the number of trips increased by 10% compared with 2016, especially among women (+16%).

While the frequency of these trips is almost identical for both sexes, a comparison of age group shows that persons aged 65 and over travelled least in 2017 (2.2 trips). Persons living in German speaking Switzerland made 3.3 trips while those from French speaking Switzerland made 3.2 and those from Italian speaking Switzerland 2.6.

### Trips with overnight stays per person

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

<sup>1</sup> Travel of at least three hours that is not part of daily mobility

<sup>2</sup> permanent resident population aged 6 and over: 7 617 983 persons

### 3.1.1 Destination

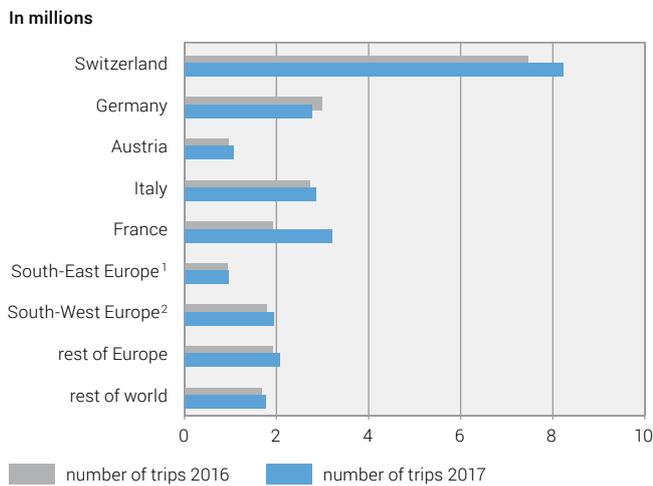
Of the trips with overnight stays registered in 2017, 33% had a Swiss destination (G3.1.1). 40% of the journeys were to neighbouring countries, in particular to France (13%), Italy (12%) and Germany (11%). The number of trips with overnight stays in France increased by 68% compared with 2016. 20% of trips were to other European countries and 7% outside of Europe.

**Did you know?**  
89% of trips with overnight stays abroad had a European destination in 2017.

#### Trips with overnight stays by destination

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1.1



<sup>1</sup> Greece, Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia  
<sup>2</sup> Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

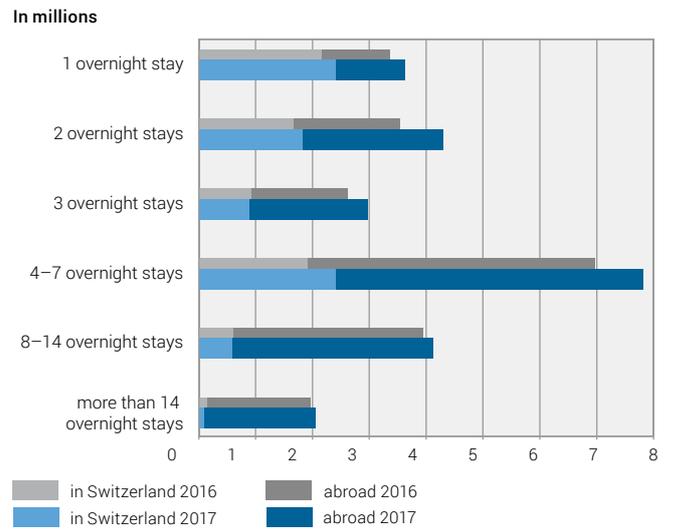
### 3.1.2 Duration of trips

65% of trips abroad included four overnight stays or more (G3.1.2). They thus lasted longer than trips in Switzerland, which were mainly (62%) trips with one to three overnight stays.

#### Trips with overnight stays by trip duration

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1.2



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

### 3.1.3 Accommodation

Hotel accommodation is the most popular choice for trips abroad of short and long duration, accounting for 59% and 43% respectively of accommodation (G3.1.3). Although hotel accommodation also comes first for trips in Switzerland of up to three overnight stays (40%), supplementary accommodation is preferred for longer trips of four overnight stays or more (44%). Staying with friends or family is also popular for short trips in Switzerland (34%), whereas it accounts for only 14% of longer trips.

### 3.1.4 Principal 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 (49%) (G3.1.4). With regard to trips of four overnight stays or more, motorised private transport is also preferred for long trips within Switzerland (74%), whereas the aeroplane is most frequently used for long trips abroad (50%).

In Switzerland, land-based public transport is used for 30% of trips of short duration and 24% of trips of long duration. 17% of short duration trips abroad were made by land-based public transport, compared with 8% of journeys of four nights or more.

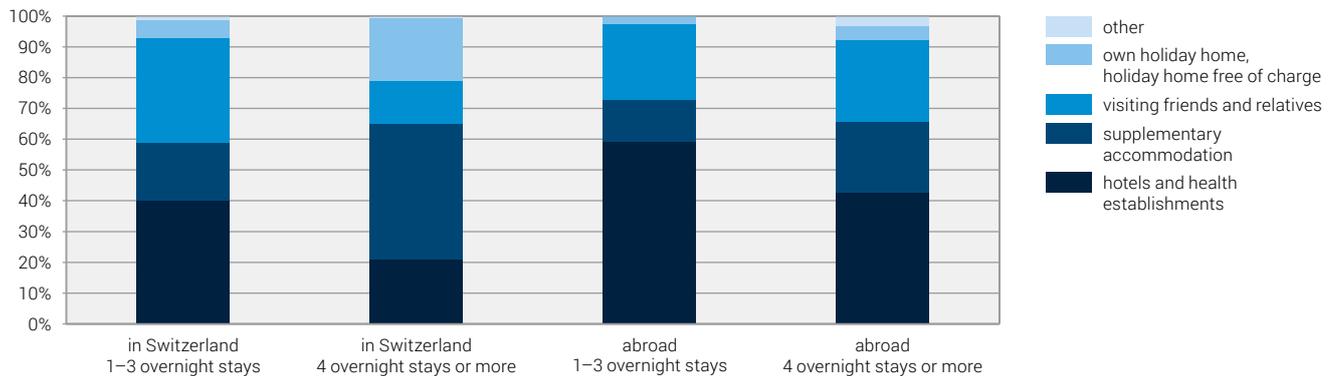
#### Did you know?

The aeroplane and motorised private transport are the most used means of transport for trips with overnight stays abroad.

### Trips with overnight stays by accommodation type, 2017

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1.3



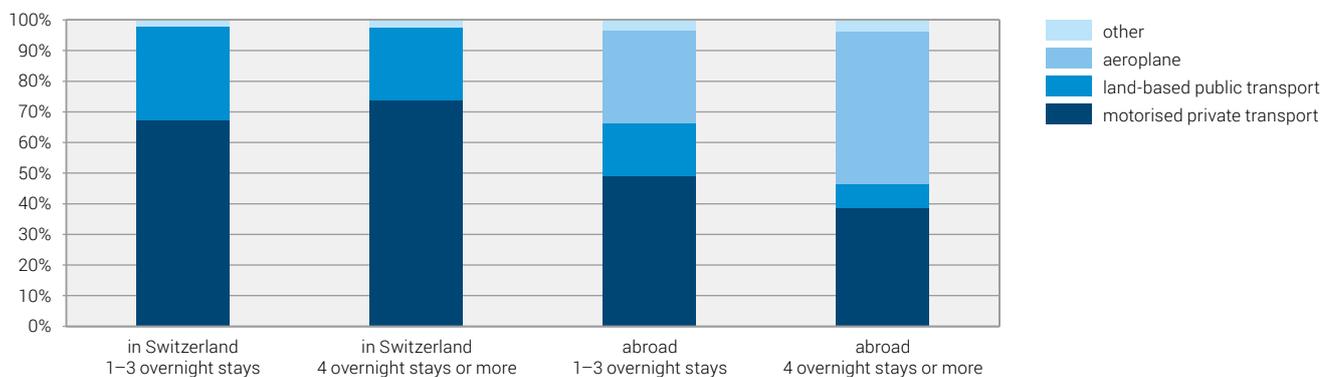
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

### Trips with overnight stays by main means of transport, 2017

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.1.4



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

### 3.1.5 Comparison with Switzerland's neighbouring countries

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 2017 (G3.1.5). In Switzerland, 31% 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: in France, domestic destinations accounted for 88% of trips, in Italy 80%, in Germany 60% and in Austria 50%.

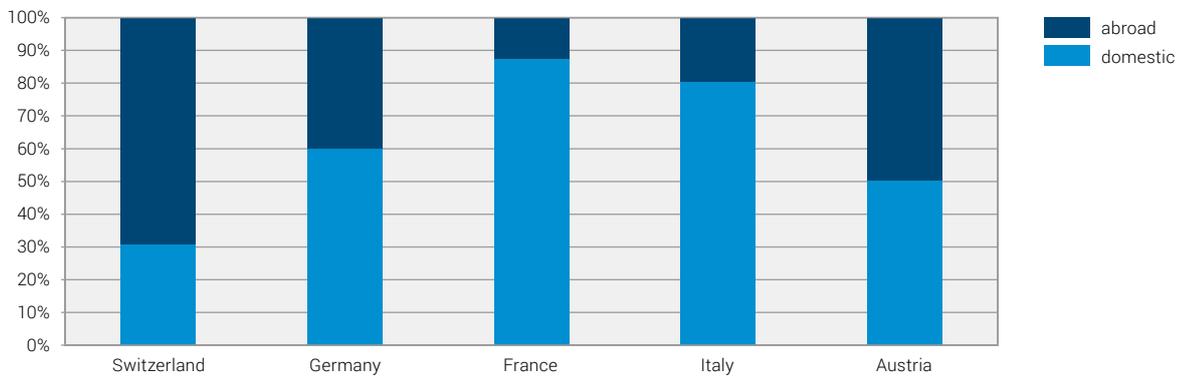
### 3.1.6 Long-term change in trips with overnight stays

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 20% in 2017. On the other hand, journeys with four or more overnight stays have gained ground and in 2017 had the largest share of journeys (45%), a share which was only 29% in 1998.

#### Private trips with overnight stays by country of residence, 2017

Resident population aged 15 and over

G3.1.5



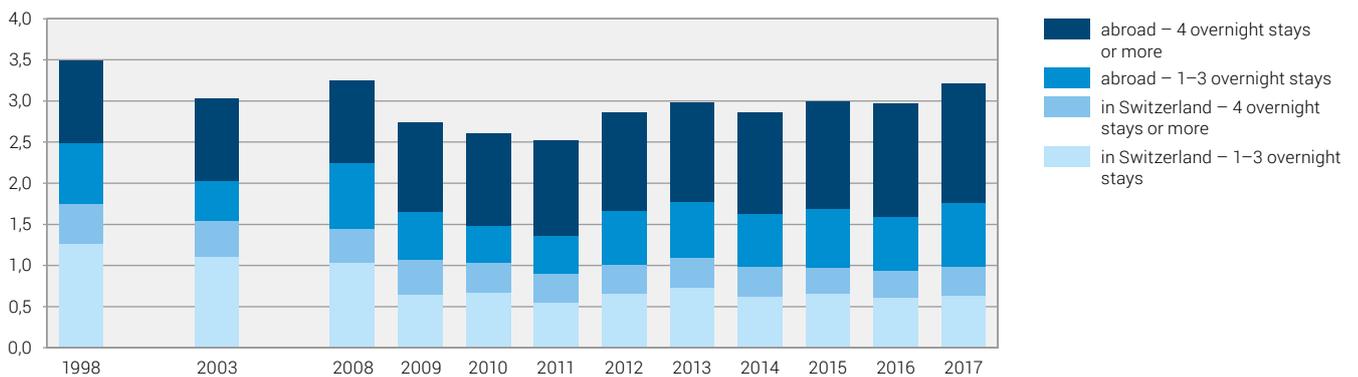
Sources: FSO – Travel behaviour; Eurostat

© FSO 2019

#### Trips with overnight stays per person, 1998–2017

Resident population aged 15 and over

G3.1.6



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

### 3.2 Day trips

In addition to trips with overnight stays, there are trips without overnight stays or day trips. The resident population aged 6 years and over made 76.0 million of these in 2017.

The purpose of 41% of day trips in 2017 was leisure and recreation (G3.2a). Conversely, business trips only represented 8% of day trips.

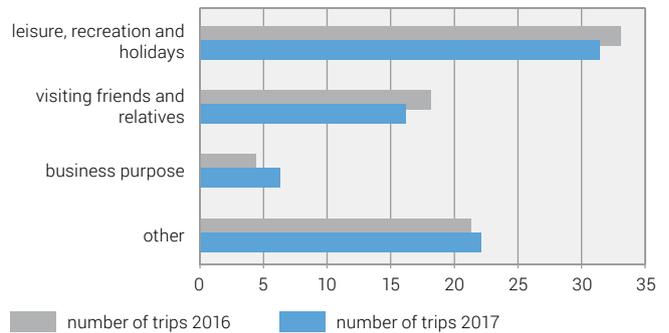
The number of day trips carried out by persons aged 15 or over decreased compared with the first survey from 1998 which registered 73 million day trips. After peaking at 87 million in 2003, the number of day trips fell to 69 million in 2017. When considered per person, the number of day trips declined from 14.8 in 2003 to 10.0 in 2017 (G3.2b).

#### Day trips by trip purpose

Resident population aged 6 and over

G3.2a

In millions



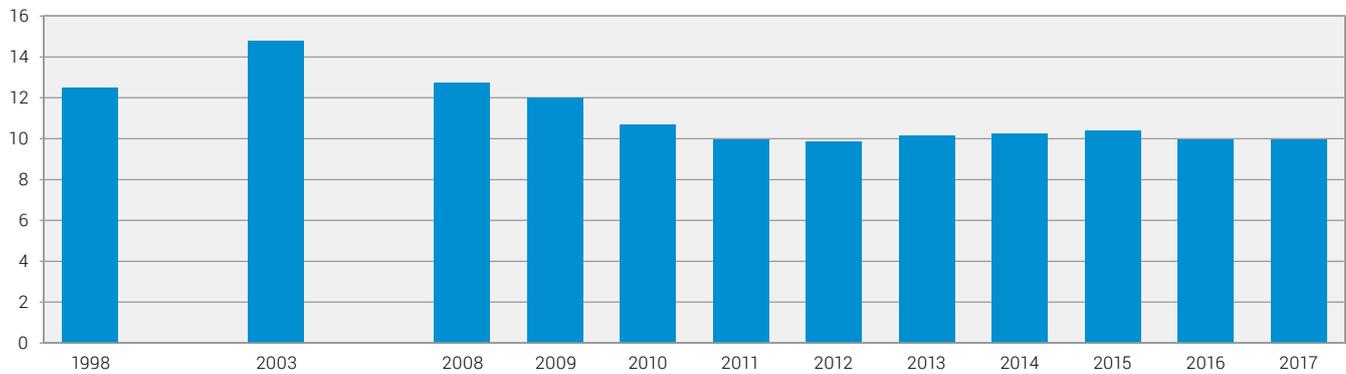
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

© FSO 2019

#### Day trips per person, 1998–2017

Resident population aged 15 and over

G3.2b



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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# 4 Annual Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

## 4.1 Gross value added by tourism

At 5.9%, the growth in gross value added by tourism between 2014 and 2017 was extremely high. Gross value added by tourism is composed of the two product categories tourism-specific and non-tourism specific products. Tourism-specific products account for 97.5% of the total gross value added by tourism. The value added generated by tourism-related products is also posted in the category "tourism-specific products". The share of value added in the total economy's value added that is generated by tourism-related products remained practically constant between 2014 and 2017 at 20%. Non-tourism specific products created around 2% of gross value added by tourism. This figure was 2.5% in 2014 and 2.4% between 2015 and 2017. It is worth noting that the latter products' shares of value added by tourism have remained more or less stable over the past four years.

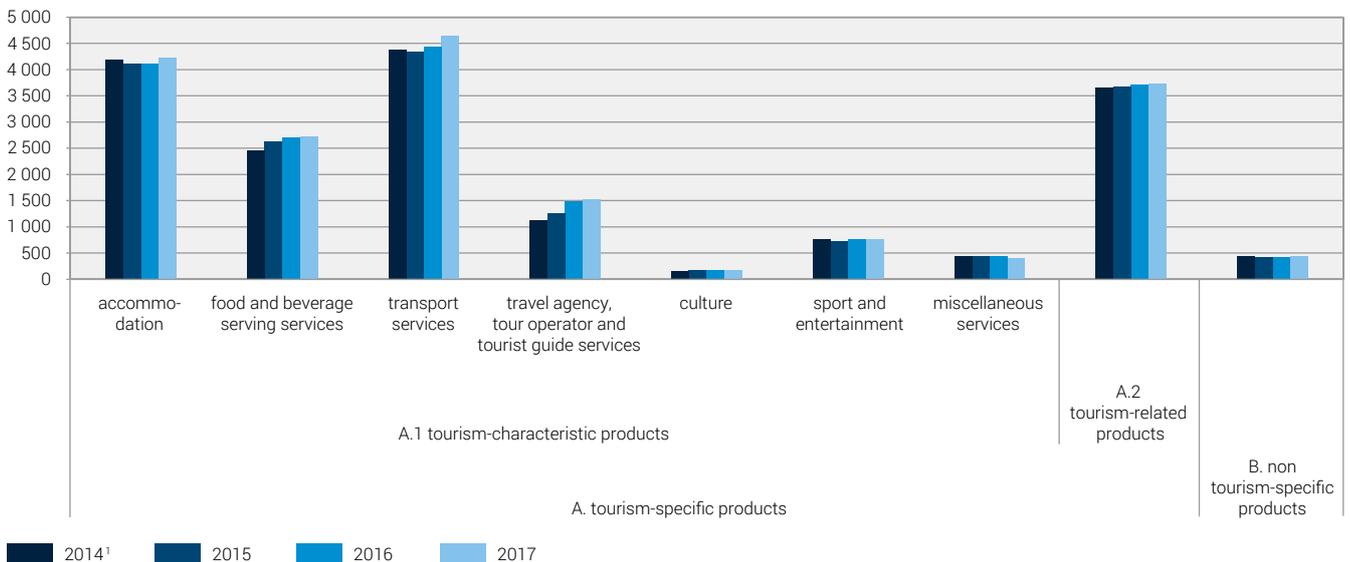
Although a negative effect (-1.9%) was seen in the gross value added by tourism from accommodation in 2015, in 2016 a stabilisation was observed (0%) prior to a sharp rise (+2.8%) in 2017. The opposite trend was observed in food and beverage services and hotels: at the start of the period in 2015, a distinct rise of +7.6% was recorded and the following years showed a decline in growth in 2016 (+2.9%) and in 2017 (+0.5%). At the same time gross value added by tourism from passenger transport services initially showed a slight decline (-1.2%) before recording a positive trend in 2016 (+2.2%) and in 2017 (+5.0%).

At 5.9%, the growth in all gross value added by tourism between 2014 and 2017 was very high. Although the somewhat negative trends of certain individual products have led to a slowing of overall growth in certain individual years, the overall trend remains positive (2015 +0.9%; 2016 +2.6; 2017 +2.2%).

Gross value added by tourism, by product, in CHF million, 2014–2017

2017 provisional values

G4.1



<sup>1</sup> values TSA 2014

## 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. In the observation period 2014 to 2017, demand for tourism characteristic products saw a moderate increase (+2.4%). Overall tourism demand initially underwent a slight decline in 2015 (-0.8%), but thanks to slight growth in 2016 and 2017 of 1.1% and 2.1%, the period as a whole saw growth of 2.4%.

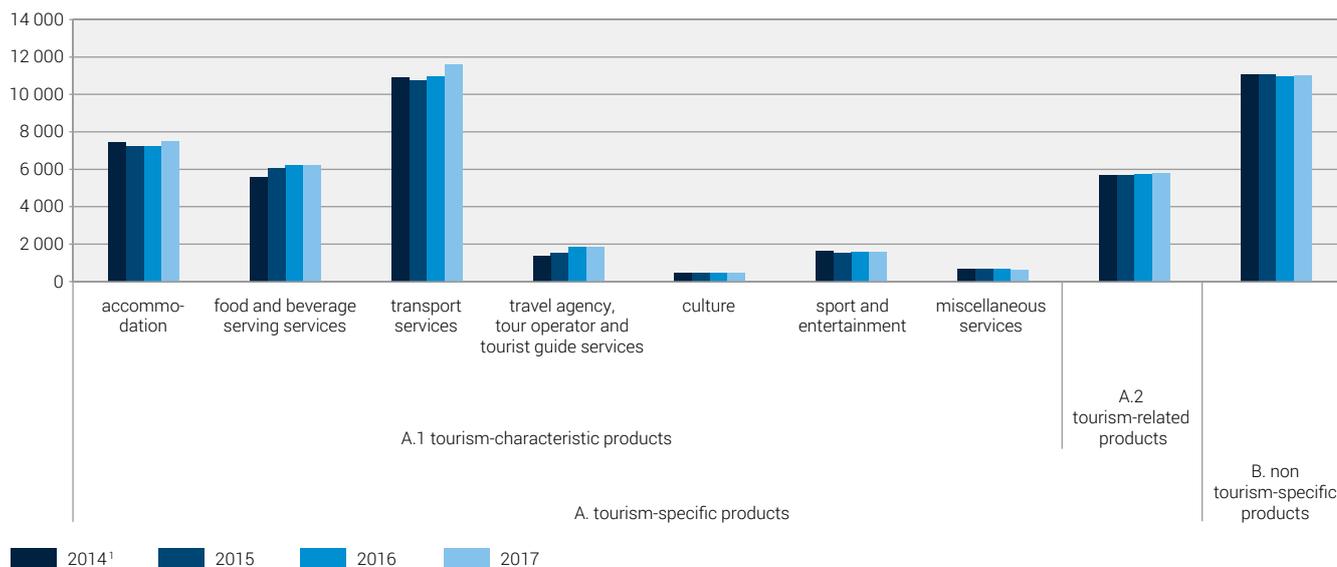
The products "Accommodation", "Food and beverage serving services" and "Transport services" jointly accounted for over 55% of the tourism sector's total demand. Within the tourism-characteristic products, over 85% of the value added were accounted for by these three products between 2014 and 2017.

Although tourism demand for accommodation declined in 2015 (-2.9%), this trend was compensated for by a slight increase of 0.2% in 2016 prior to much stronger growth in 2017 (+3.3%). This resulted in average growth of +0.6% between 2014 and 2017. Following a sharp rise in 2015 (+7.7%), demand for food and beverage services slowed in 2016 (+2.9%) and in 2017 just managed a positive result with a narrow margin of +0.5%. In the period under observation, overall growth saw a clear increase of +11.4%. Transport services initially saw a decline (-1.6%) in 2015, followed by growth in 2016 (+2.0%) and even stronger growth in 2017 (+5.8%). This growth led to an overall increase of 6.2% between 2014 and 2017.

### Tourist demand, by product, in CHF million, 2014–2017

2017 provisional values

G4.2



<sup>1</sup> values TSA 2014

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

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### 4.3 Tourism employment

The total volume of tourism employment in 2017 corresponded to 175 489 full-time equivalents. This corresponds to a share of 4.4% in employment in the economy as a whole. While tourism employment rose in 2015 (+1.0%) and continued to do so in 2016 (+1.1%), in 2017 it slowed once again (0%). Tourism employment over the whole period 2014 to 2017 rose by 2.2%.

Because accommodation and food and beverage serving services are labour intensive products, they are particularly important to employment in tourism.

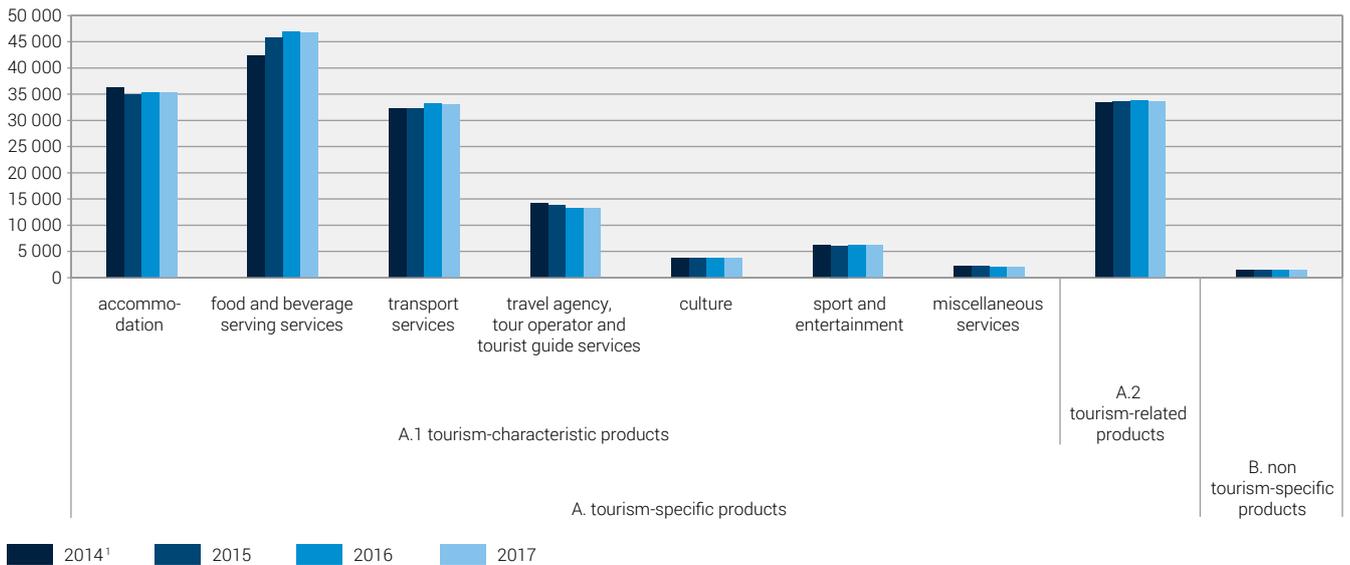
Employment in accommodation declined sharply in 2015 (-3.7%) but in 2016 rose again slightly (+1.0%). 2017 saw a weak increase of +0.2%, resulting in an overall decline of -2.6% for the 2014 to 2017 period as a whole. Employment in food and beverage services saw particularly strong growth in 2015 (+8.0%) and maintained this positive trend in 2016 (+2.4%) before experiencing a slight decline in 2017 (-0.3%). Growth for the entire period between 2014 and 2017 was considerably positive (+10.3%).

Employment in transport services saw a positive trend in 2015 (+0.5%) and in 2016 (+2.5%). However, in 2017 a slight decline was observed (-0.1%). This led to an overall increase of 2.9% for the 2014–2017 period.

#### Tourism employment, by product, in full-time equivalents, 2014–2017

2017 provisional values

G4.3



<sup>1</sup> values TSA 2014

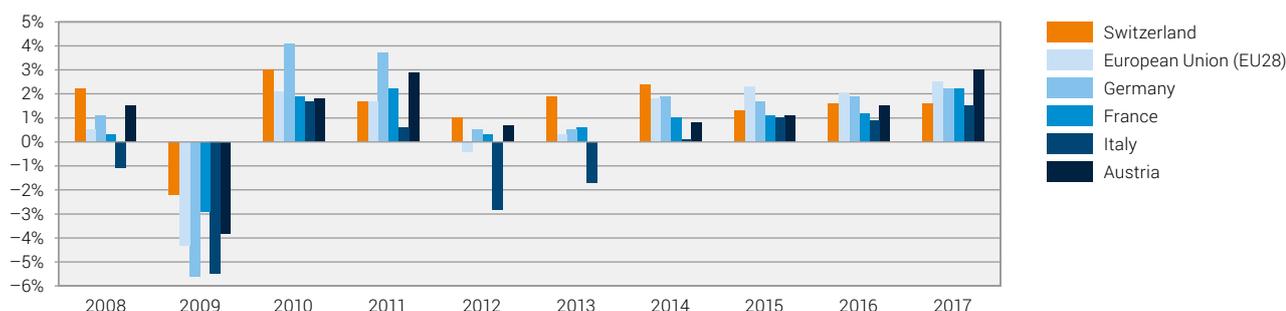
# 5 Economic indicators

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.

## 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 1.0% although the EU28 registered a decrease of 0.4%. Switzerland's GDP also rose in 2013 by 1.9%, while that of the EU28 rose very slightly (+0.3%). Lastly, in 2015, the EU28 recorded a bigger increase in GDP for the first time in 10 years (+2.3%) than Switzerland (+1.3%). This trend continued in 2016 and 2017. In the latter year, the EU28 posted a growth rate of 2.5% whereas that of Switzerland was 1.6%.

### Real gross domestic product growth rate

**G5.1**


Sources: FSO – National Accounts; Eurostat

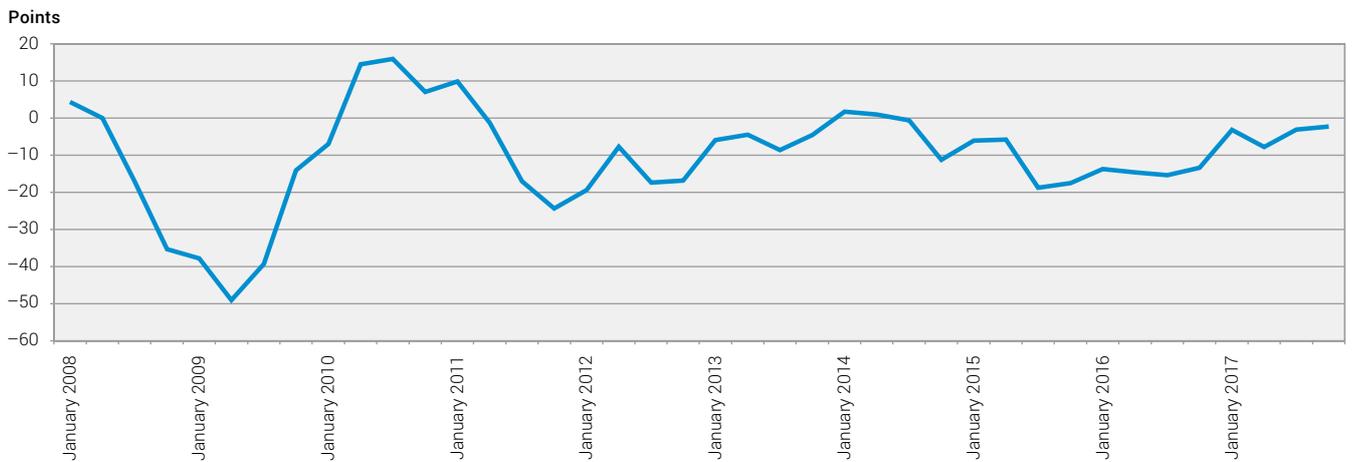
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## 5.2 Consumer confidence index

The consumer confidence index has had contrasting fortunes during the last 10 years (G5.2). From July 2008 to January 2010, negative values were recorded. Positive values were not seen again until April 2010. However, from April 2011, negative values were again registered, a trend that continued until the end of 2013. Values stabilised somewhat in the first half of 2014 but subsequently returned to negative figures. This negative trend continued in 2015, 2016 and 2017 although the decline in this last year was less sharp.

### Consumer confidence index

G5.2



Source: SECO

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### 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 2007 and 2016 (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 2012 and 2013, household expenditure in Switzerland in the restaurant and hotel sector registered an increase, followed by two consecutive decreases in 2014 and 2015 followed by another

increase in 2016. In comparison, contrasting trends were observed in the countries neighbouring Switzerland in 2012 (G5.3b). Like Switzerland, Germany and Austria saw increases, whereas France and Italy registered decreases. In 2013, among Switzerland's neighbours, Austria was the only country that like Switzerland, registered positive growth. All of the other neighbouring countries showed negative results. In 2014 and 2015, Switzerland's household final consumption expenditure fell whereas in all neighbouring countries it rose. In 2016, expenditure in Switzerland once again presented positive results. The neighbouring countries continued to grow.

#### Household consumption expenditure in Switzerland

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

G5.3a



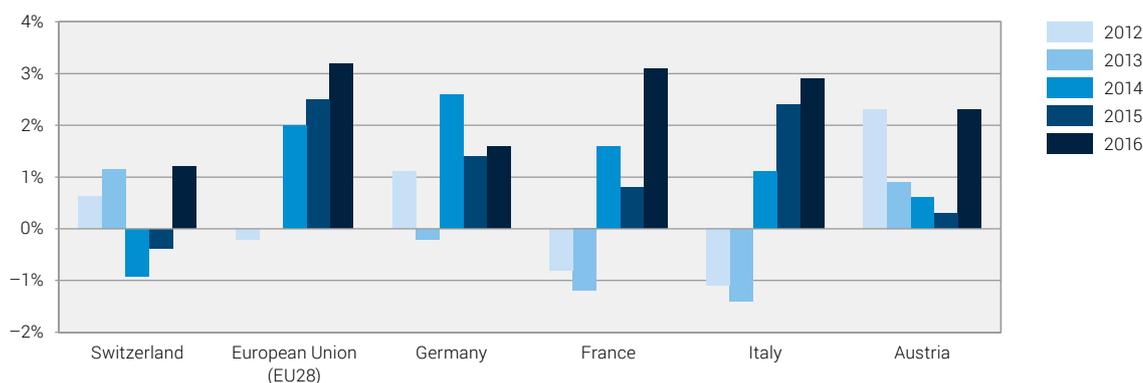
Source: FSO – National Accounts

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#### Hotel and restaurant expenditure in European comparison

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

G5.3b



Sources: FSO – National Accounts; Eurostat

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### 5.4 Swiss Consumer Price Index

During the last 10 years, prices in the restaurant and hotel sector rose between 2008 and 2010; since that time they have fallen continuously (G5.4). During this same period, prices in supplementary accommodation registered an increase with the exception of 2015 and 2016 (-0.6% and -1.3% respectively). Furthermore, prices in the tourist accommodation sector fell in 2017 (-0.2% compared with 2016) whereas those from the Swiss Consumer Price Index rose (+0.5%).

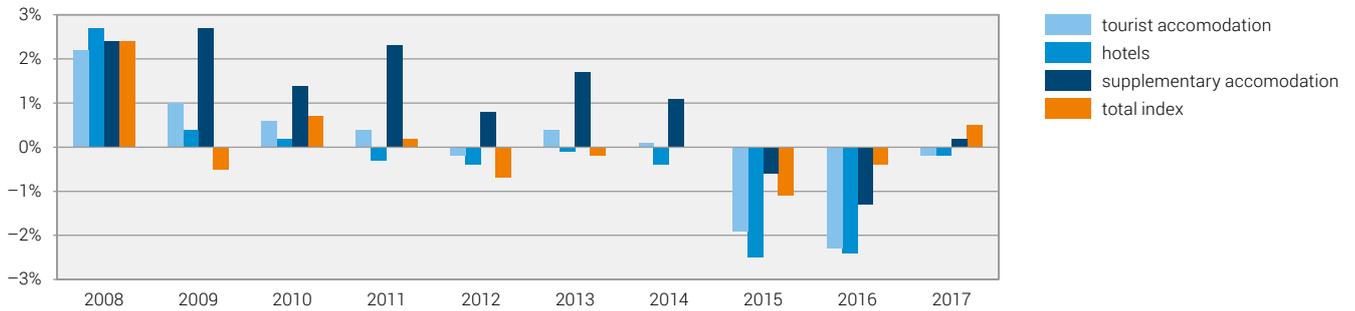
### 5.5 Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

Compared with the EU28, inflation in the restaurant and hotel sector was weaker in Switzerland in 2013 and 2014. It became negative in 2015 and 2016, whereas in the EU28 inflation in this sector continued to rise (G5.5). If we compare inflation in this sector in 2017, a more moderate trend can be observed in Switzerland (+0.3%) than in the neighbouring countries which show values of between +2.8% (Austria) and +1.6% (France) as well as in the EU28 (+2.5%).

#### Swiss Consumer Price Index

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

G5.4



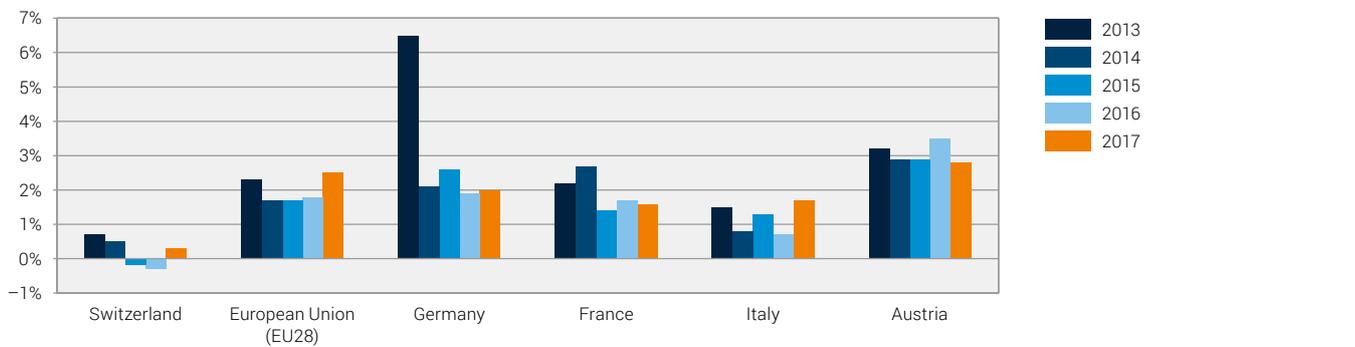
Source: FSO – Swiss consumer price index (CPI)

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#### Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices: restaurants and hotels

Variation compared with previous year

G5.5



Source: Eurostat

© FSO 2019

## 5.6 Price level indices in international comparison

In 2017, the price level in Switzerland in the restaurant and hotel sector was 62.7% higher than that in the EU28 (G5.6). The countries neighbouring Switzerland also registered a higher price level than that in the EU28 in this sector, although at a lower level than that of Switzerland. The differences for these countries, when compared to the EU28, ranged between 5.2% for Austria and 17.6% for France.

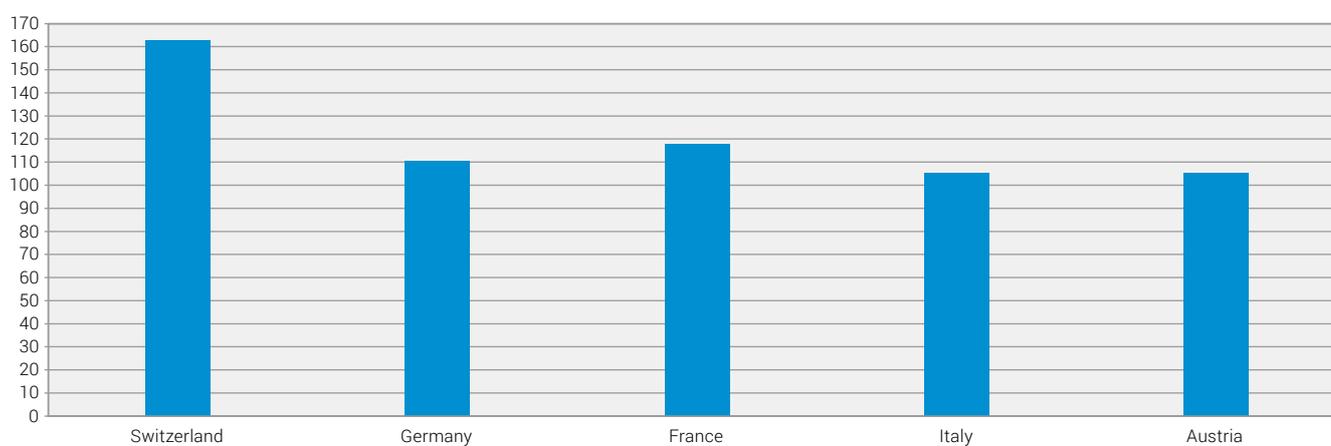
## 5.7 Exchange rate

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 61.2% of its value against the Swiss franc, sterling 36.5%, the euro 29.9% and the US dollar 9.1% (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 indices in restaurants and hotels, 2017

European Union (EU28)=100

G5.6



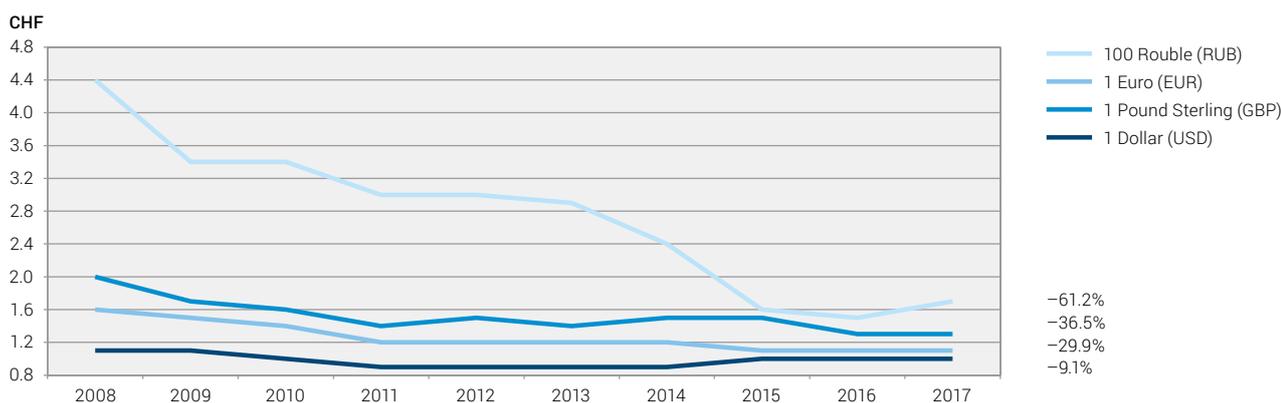
Source: Eurostat

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### Change in exchange rates

Annual average values 2008–2017

G5.7



Source: Swiss National Bank

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# 6 General observations

## 6.1 Surveys

### 6.1.1 Historical considerations with regard to the tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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. At last, on 1 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.

A new survey was introduced in 2005, jointly funded by the FSO, the cantons, regions and tourism associations. The new survey was called HESTA and its purpose is to produce improved statistics with simplified content and modernised processes. It covers hotel accommodation, campsites and youth hostels.

However, the youth hostel statistics were discontinued in 2016. Establishments are included in either the hotel accommodation statistics or the supplementary accommodation statistics on the basis of criteria from the NOGA (General Classification of Economic Activities).

### 6.1.2 Historical considerations with regard to the supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

Like the tourism accommodation statistics (HESTA), the supplementary accommodation statistics were also discontinued in 2003. The latter were reintroduced in 2016 based on current methodological criteria.

In order to better comply with the quality criteria demanded by official statistics, the definition of the population has been revised and is now more precise. In contrast to the former model used up to 2003, the new survey focuses only on commercially run accommodation. Furthermore, it no longer takes into account guest rooms or long-term lets.

In addition, thanks to an annual national census, the new statistics cover the entire country whereas the former method relied on figures from a few key cantons. It is a survey based on a sample of representative units. This means that the current results are more reliable and are no longer based on estimates.

Consequently and for all the above-mentioned reasons, results from the new and former statistics stopped in 2003 can no longer be compared directly with one another.

### 6.1.3 Travel behaviour of the Swiss 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 2017, approximately 3000 Swiss residents aged 6 and older 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 (journey 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<sup>1</sup>, in collaboration with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). Whereas the Tourism Satellite Account, TSA, constitutes the basic composite statistics 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 aggregates<sup>2</sup> 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

Provisional data on hotel accommodation are published monthly by means of a press release or newsmail and appear 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. Provisional data on supplementary accommodation (holiday homes, collective accommodation and campsites) are published on a quarterly basis in an online newsmail. Definitive annual data appear in a press release and online. Although data on campsites is collected as part of the hotel accommodation survey, they are published together with information on supplementary accommodation. 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%.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Gross value added, demand and employment.

# Glossary

**Arrivals:** Number of guests (including children) who spent one or several nights in a hotel establishment or supplementary accommodation.

**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.

**Bed occupancy rate:** As a percentage of beds or rooms occupied in hotel or supplementary accommodation.

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

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

**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.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** The consumer price index (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 many consumers have to increase or decrease their expenditure to maintain the same volume of consumption despite variations in price.

**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.

**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.

**Establishments:**

**Establishments open:** 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.

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

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

**Gross domestic product (GDP):** Gross domestic product (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.

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

**Gross room occupancy rate:** Number of occupied rooms divided by the total gross room capacity 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 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).

**Harmonised 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).

**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.

**Holiday homes:** Accommodation that is commercially run and made available for tourism purposes (short-term accommodation) through a travel or rental agency (e.g. tourist office or booking platform) against payment. Examples: accommodation in holiday houses or apartments, chalets, 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, guest houses, inns offering accommodation, etc.

**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:

- 1 **Lake Geneva Region:** Vaud, Valais, Geneva
- 2 **Espace Mittelland:** Bern, Fribourg, Solothurn, Neuchâtel, Jura
- 3 **Northwestern Switzerland:** Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Aargau
- 4 **Zurich:** Zurich
- 5 **Eastern Switzerland:** Glarus, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, St. Gallen, Graubünden, Thurgau.
- 6 **Central Switzerland:** Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Zug
- 7 **Ticino:** Ticino

**Tourist accommodation:** Refers to all infrastructure used for commercial purposes and intended to regularly accommodate tourists (hotels, health establishments, holiday homes, collective accommodation and campsites).

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

**Net occupancy rate of rooms:** 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 is open during this 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).

**Overnight stays:** Number of nights spent by visitors (including children) in a hotel establishment or supplementary accommodation.

**Price level index in international comparison:** The comparative 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.

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

**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.

**Summer tourist season:** From May to October.

**Supplementary accommodation:**

**Collective accommodation:** Establishments renting beds in group rooms, which offer the possibility of renting an individual bed in a room and not the whole room (mountain cabins and huts, hostels with dormitories, etc.). This type of accommodation also includes premises let as a whole that are intended for groups (large house or holiday camp, etc.).

**Swiss household consumption expenditure:** Swiss 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.

**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.

**Tourist region (13):** At the decision of the Swiss Conference of Regional Tourism Directors (RDK/CDR), the Swiss territory, as a tourist country, is organised into thirteen main tourist regions:

- 1 **Graubünden:** Canton of Graubünden.
- 2 **Eastern Switzerland:** Cantons of Glarus, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, Thurgau, Schaffhausen (excluding part of the district of Schaffhausen), canton of St. Gallen (excluding part of the electoral district of See Gaster).
- 3 **Zurich Region:** Cantons of Zurich, Zug; canton of Aargau: commune 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.
- 4 **Lucerne/Lake Lucerne:** Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Obwalden, Nidwalden, canton Schwyz (excluding the districts of Höfe and part of March).
- 5 **Basel Region:** Cantons of Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, canton of Solothurn, districts of Dorneck and Thierstein.
- 6 **Bern Region:** Canton of Bern: administrative district of Emmental, Oberaargau, Bern Mittelland, Frutigen-Niedersimmental, Interlaken-Oberhasli, Obersimmental-Saanen and Thun.
- 8 **Jura and Three Lakes:** Cantons of Neuchâtel, Jura; canton of Bern: administrative districts of Bernese Jura, Biel/Bienne Seeland; canton of Solothurn: district of Solothurn, of Bucheggberg, of Lebern, of Thal, and of Wasseramt.
- 9 **Lake Geneva Region (Vaud):** Canton of Vaud.
- 10 **Geneva:** Canton of Geneva.
- 12 **Valais:** Canton of Valais.
- 12 **Ticino:** Canton of Ticino.
- 13 **Fribourg Region:** Canton of Fribourg.
- 14 **Aargau Region:** Canton of Aargau excl. commune of Baden. Canton of Solothurn: Gösgen, Olten and Gäu district.

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

**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 (journey with overnight stays). A distinction is made between short trips of 1 to 3 overnight stays and long trips of 4 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.

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

**Winter tourist season:** From November to April.



# Appendix



## Swiss and foreign demand in tourist accommodation, 2016–2017

TA2.1.1

	Overnight stays 2016	Overnight stays 2017	Change 2016–2017, in %
<b>Tourist accommodation</b>	<b>50397026</b>	<b>53283316</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Swiss visitors	26 380 644	27 768 194	5.3
total foreign visitors	24 016 382	25 515 122	6.2
<b>Hotel sector</b>	<b>35532576</b>	<b>37392740</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Swiss visitors	16 244 561	16 919 875	4.2
total foreign visitors	19 288 015	20 472 865	6.1
<b>Supplementary accommodation</b>	<b>14864450</b>	<b>15890576</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Swiss visitors	10 136 083	10 848 319	7.0
total foreign visitors	4 728 367	5 042 257	6.6

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Demand by continent in tourist accommodation, 2017

TA2.1.2

	Tourist accommodation		Hotel sector		Supplementary accommodation	
	Overnight stays 2017	Distribution in %	Overnight stays 2017	Distribution in %	Overnight stays 2017	Distribution in %
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 283 316</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37 392 740</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15 890 576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Switzerland	27 768 194	52.1%	16 919 875	45.2%	10 848 319	68.3%
Europe (without Switzerland)	16 114 999	30.2%	11 871 346	31.7%	4 243 653	26.7%
Asia	5 653 257	10.6%	5 169 870	13.8%	483 387	3.0%
America	3 010 400	5.6%	2 794 990	7.5%	215 410	1.4%
Oceania and Africa	736 466	1.4%	636 659	1.7%	99 807	0.6%

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Breakdown by month for overnight stays, 2017

TA2.1.3

Tourist accommodation

	Tourist accommodation		Hotel sector		Supplementary accommodation	
	Overnight stays 2017	Distribution in %	Overnight stays 2017	Distribution in %	Overnight stays 2017	Distribution in %
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 283 316</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 392 740</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15 890 576</b>	<b>100.0</b>
January	4 028 576	7.6	2 709 743	7.2	1 318 833	8.3
February	5 260 559	9.9	3 049 114	8.2	2 211 445	13.9
March	4 435 994	8.3	3 154 642	8.4	1 281 352	8.1
April	3 550 065	6.7	2 546 968	6.8	1 003 097	6.3
May	3 583 863	6.7	2 791 766	7.5	792 097	5.0
June	4 652 880	8.7	3 430 831	9.2	1 222 049	7.7
July	6 977 576	13.1	4 289 083	11.5	2 688 493	16.9
August	6 702 474	12.6	4 265 016	11.4	2 437 458	15.3
September	4 699 853	8.8	3 569 618	9.5	1 130 235	7.1
October	3 902 761	7.3	2 980 995	8.0	921 766	5.8
November	2 158 545	4.1	1 973 338	5.3	185 207	1.2
December	3 330 169	6.2	2 631 626	7.0	698 543	4.4

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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### Change in overnight stays in tourist accommodation in Europe and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, 2016–2017

TA2.1.4

Country	2016			2017			Change 2016–2017 (in %)		
	Total	Residents	Non-residents	Total	Residents	Non-residents	Total	Residents	Non-residents
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>50397026</b>	<b>26380644</b>	<b>24016382</b>	<b>53283316</b>	<b>27768194</b>	<b>25515122</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>
EU28	3053 112 201	1569 121 614	1483 990 587	3195 794 703	1639 916 538	1555 878 165	4.7	4.5	4.8
Germany	388 851 871	308 904 957	79 946 914	401 163 218	318 051 999	83 111 219	3.2	3.0	4.0
France	404 808 449	280 910 574	123 897 875	433 105 356	299 554 480	133 550 876	7.0	6.6	7.8
Italy	402 962 113	203 540 299	199 421 814	420 629 155	209 970 369	210 658 786	4.4	3.2	5.6
Austria	117 957 253	34 558 881	83 398 372	121 126 543	35 082 222	86 044 321	2.7	1.5	3.2

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

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### Change in overnight stays in tourist accommodation in Europe and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, 2016–2017 (end)

TA2.1.4

Country	Overnight stays					
	Residents 2016	Residents 2017	Non-residents 2016	Non-residents 2017	Total 2016	Total 2017
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>
EU28	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(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)

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

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**Offer in 2017**

Hotel sector

**TA2.2.1**

Tourist region	Establishments open <sup>1</sup>	Rooms available <sup>2</sup>	Beds available <sup>2</sup>	Available beds per establishment	Distribution of establishments (in %)
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>4369</b>	<b>130053</b>	<b>250990</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Graubünden	611	18 591	38 827	63.6	14.0
Eastern Switzerland	477	9 191	18 167	38.1	10.9
Zurich Region	360	17 690	30 727	85.4	8.2
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	428	12 297	24 230	56.6	9.8
Basel Region	128	5 857	11 423	89.3	2.9
Bern Region	574	15 802	31 148	54.3	13.1
Jura & Three-Lakes	237	3 872	7 294	30.7	5.4
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	283	10 133	19 250	68.0	6.5
Geneva	121	9 367	15 308	126.7	2.8
Valais	547	13 680	28 393	51.9	12.5
Ticino	337	7 995	15 926	47.3	7.7
Fribourg Region	106	1 968	4 046	38.2	2.4
Aargau Region	161	3 611	6 251	38.8	3.7

<sup>1</sup> number of establishments open at least one day during the month under review, as annual average

<sup>2</sup> number of rooms/beds in open establishments, as annual average

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Change in supply 2008–2017 and 2016–2017

Hotel sector

TA2.2.2

Tourist region	2008		2016		2017		Change 2008–2017 (in %)		Change 2016–2017 (in %)	
	Establi- shments surveyed <sup>1</sup>	Rooms surveyed <sup>2</sup>								
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>5 582</b>	<b>141 680</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>140 331</b>	<b>4 878</b>	<b>141 404</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Graubünden	809	22 995	728	21 894	728	22 092	-10.0	-3.9	0.0	0.9
Eastern Switzerland	635	10 608	534	9 967	515	9 622	-18.9	-9.3	-3.5	-3.5
Zurich Region	382	14 865	379	17 685	378	18 323	-1.0	23.3	-0.3	3.6
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	557	13 716	473	12 935	472	13 207	-15.3	-3.7	-0.2	2.1
Basel Region	140	4 910	131	5 733	132	5 989	-5.4	22.0	0.9	4.5
Bern Region	723	18 210	652	17 065	641	17 137	-11.2	-5.9	-1.6	0.4
Jura & Three-Lakes	298	4 278	262	4 151	253	3 990	-15.4	-6.7	-3.7	-3.9
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	350	9 811	310	10 634	307	10 700	-12.3	9.1	-0.8	0.6
Geneva	134	9 131	125	9 392	125	9 659	-6.7	5.8	0.3	2.8
Valais	702	16 492	659	15 890	647	15 800	-7.8	-4.2	-1.8	-0.6
Ticino	523	10 929	402	9 247	397	9 166	-24.1	-16.1	-1.3	-0.9
Fribourg Region	131	2 063	120	2 128	113	2 025	-13.7	-1.9	-5.7	-4.9
Aargau Region	197	3 671	175	3 609	170	3 695	-14.0	0.6	-3.0	2.4
Major regions	2008		2016		2017		Change 2008–2017 (in %)		Change 2016–2017 (in %)	
	Establi- shments surveyed <sup>1</sup>	Rooms surveyed <sup>2</sup>								
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>5 582</b>	<b>141 680</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>140 331</b>	<b>4 878</b>	<b>141 404</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Espace Mittelland	1 191	25 369	1 069	24 208	1 042	24 050	-12.5	-5.2	-2.5	-0.7
Northwestern Switzerland	307	8 061	279	8 839	276	9 240	-10.1	14.6	-1.2	4.5
Eastern Switzerland	1 465	33 862	1 282	32 117	1 263	31 972	-13.7	-5.6	-1.4	-0.5
Lake Geneva Region	1 187	35 434	1 094	35 916	1 079	36 159	-9.0	2.0	-1.3	0.7
Ticino	523	10 929	402	9 247	397	9 166	-24.1	-16.1	-1.3	-0.9
Central Switzerland	610	15 164	525	14 806	523	15 082	-14.3	-0.5	-0.4	1.9
Zurich	300	12 861	298	15 197	298	15 737	-0.6	22.4	-0.1	3.6

<sup>1</sup> number of surveyed establishments, open or temporarily closed, during the month under review, as annual average

<sup>2</sup> number of rooms in the surveyed establishments, as annual average

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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**Demand 2008–2017**

Hotel sector

**TA2.2.3**

Year	Overnight stays	Change in overnight stays (in %)
2008	37 333 769	2.7
2009	35 588 893	-4.7
2010	36 207 812	1.7
2011	35 486 256	-2.0
2012	34 766 273	-2.0
2013	35 623 883	2.5
2014	35 933 512	0.9
2015	35 628 476	-0.8
2016	35 532 576	-0.3
2017	37 392 740	5.2

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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**Change in demand by continent and by main countries of residence, 2008–2017**

Hotel sector

**TA2.2.4–7**

	Overnight stays									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 333 769</b>	<b>35 588 893</b>	<b>36 207 812</b>	<b>35 486 256</b>	<b>34 766 273</b>	<b>35 623 883</b>	<b>35 933 512</b>	<b>35 628 476</b>	<b>35 532 576</b>	<b>37 392 740</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>15 825 473</b>	<b>15 424 468</b>	<b>15 765 304</b>	<b>15 752 367</b>	<b>15 690 035</b>	<b>15 889 226</b>	<b>16 026 135</b>	<b>16 052 181</b>	<b>16 244 561</b>	<b>16 919 875</b>
<b>Total Foreigners</b>	<b>21 508 296</b>	<b>20 164 425</b>	<b>20 442 508</b>	<b>19 733 889</b>	<b>19 076 238</b>	<b>19 734 657</b>	<b>19 907 377</b>	<b>19 576 295</b>	<b>19 288 015</b>	<b>20 472 865</b>
<b>Europe (without Switzerland)</b>	<b>16 612 340</b>	<b>15 533 089</b>	<b>15 225 824</b>	<b>14 109 851</b>	<b>13 020 632</b>	<b>13 257 669</b>	<b>13 003 781</b>	<b>11 788 182</b>	<b>11 616 532</b>	<b>11 871 346</b>
Germany	6 313 240	6 031 325	5 816 520	5 207 892	4 625 384	4 573 496	4 394 457	3 853 180	3 703 753	3 745 134
United Kingdom	2 281 701	1 856 220	1 853 557	1 699 747	1 544 236	1 640 091	1 667 437	1 640 457	1 633 232	1 615 669
France	1 439 158	1 433 452	1 449 278	1 394 166	1 318 460	1 350 164	1 337 882	1 254 447	1 244 607	1 244 402
Italy	1 157 902	1 137 588	1 074 447	1 007 519	971 776	980 646	1 014 058	936 913	919 827	927 346
Netherlands	1 080 840	1 026 308	989 543	847 438	726 636	709 937	681 671	583 831	584 359	605 835
other European countries	4 339 499	4 048 196	4 042 479	3 953 089	3 834 140	4 003 335	3 908 276	3 519 354	3 530 754	3 732 960
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2 258 022</b>	<b>2 235 312</b>	<b>2 609 346</b>	<b>2 958 042</b>	<b>3 307 446</b>	<b>3 635 911</b>	<b>3 996 839</b>	<b>4 741 090</b>	<b>4 581 444</b>	<b>5 169 870</b>
China (without Hong Kong)	214 349	271 717	404 218	595 264	743 656	894 316	1 034 275	1 378 434	1 130 925	1 279 216
Gulf states	403 590	374 737	423 438	418 609	518 842	623 205	770 725	929 799	959 467	919 968
Japan	493 901	474 720	507 138	479 743	509 757	491 651	439 894	394 784	361 053	408 258
India	327 300	324 280	392 852	460 440	474 882	467 967	485 216	591 924	599 062	739 185
Republic of Korea	137 376	106 700	135 377	167 866	172 467	187 966	263 189	317 022	339 473	457 212
other Asian countries	681 506	683 158	746 323	836 120	887 842	970 806	1 003 540	1 129 127	1 191 464	1 366 031
<b>America</b>	<b>2 081 131</b>	<b>1 908 158</b>	<b>2 086 735</b>	<b>2 115 099</b>	<b>2 159 916</b>	<b>2 238 949</b>	<b>2 310 768</b>	<b>2 419 448</b>	<b>2 487 819</b>	<b>2 794 990</b>
United States of America	1 518 376	1 382 856	1 506 435	1 492 131	1 525 178	1 585 467	1 644 424	1 738 838	1 834 500	2 046 380
Canada	213 403	207 353	225 140	228 137	231 642	230 189	230 848	234 218	227 173	247 764
Brazil	159 058	144 977	168 771	194 492	201 298	206 378	222 211	225 239	201 340	244 854
other American countries	190 294	172 972	186 389	200 339	201 798	216 915	213 285	221 153	224 806	255 992
<b>Africa</b>	<b>301 137</b>	<b>270 546</b>	<b>267 577</b>	<b>280 247</b>	<b>303 534</b>	<b>293 649</b>	<b>281 179</b>	<b>302 201</b>	<b>278 463</b>	<b>271 946</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>255 666</b>	<b>217 320</b>	<b>253 026</b>	<b>270 650</b>	<b>284 710</b>	<b>308 479</b>	<b>314 810</b>	<b>325 374</b>	<b>323 757</b>	<b>364 713</b>

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Change in demand by continent and by main countries of residence, 2008–2017 (next)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.4–7

	Change in overnight stays (in %)								
	2008–2009	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Total étrangers</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Europe (without Switzerland)</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Germany	-4.5	-3.6	-10.5	-11.2	-1.1	-3.9	-12.3	-3.9	1.1
United Kingdom	-18.6	-0.1	-8.3	-9.1	6.2	1.7	-1.6	-0.4	-1.1
France	-0.4	1.1	-3.8	-5.4	2.4	-0.9	-6.2	-0.8	0.0
Italy	-1.8	-5.6	-6.2	-3.5	0.9	3.4	-7.6	-1.8	0.8
Netherlands	-5.0	-3.6	-14.4	-14.3	-2.3	-4.0	-14.4	0.1	3.7
other European countries	-6.7	-0.1	-2.2	-3.0	4.4	-2.4	-10.0	0.3	5.7
<b>Asia</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>
China (without Hong Kong)	26.8	48.8	47.3	24.9	20.3	15.6	33.3	-18.0	13.1
Gulf states	-7.1	13.0	-1.1	23.9	20.1	23.7	20.6	3.2	-4.1
Japan	-3.9	6.8	-5.4	6.3	-3.6	-10.5	-10.3	-8.5	13.1
India	-0.9	21.1	17.2	3.1	-1.5	3.7	22.0	1.2	23.4
Republic of Korea	-22.3	26.9	24.0	2.7	9.0	40.0	20.5	7.1	34.7
other Asian countries	0.2	9.2	12.0	6.2	9.3	3.4	12.5	5.5	14.7
<b>America</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>
United States of America	-8.9	8.9	-0.9	2.2	4.0	3.7	5.7	5.5	11.5
Canada	-2.8	8.6	1.3	1.5	-0.6	0.3	1.5	-3.0	9.1
Brazil	-8.9	16.4	15.2	3.5	2.5	7.7	1.4	-10.6	21.6
other American countries	-9.1	7.8	7.5	0.7	7.5	-1.7	3.7	1.7	13.9
<b>Africa</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Share of overnight stays by continent and by country of residence, 2008–2017 (next)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.4–7

	Share of overnight stays 2008 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2009 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2010 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2011 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2012 (in %)	
	of total	by continent								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>								
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Foreigners</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Europe (without Switzerland)</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Germany	16.9	38.0	16.9	38.8	16.1	38.2	14.7	36.9	13.3	35.5
United Kingdom	6.1	13.7	5.2	12.0	5.1	12.2	4.8	12.0	4.4	11.9
France	3.9	8.7	4.0	9.2	4.0	9.5	3.9	9.9	3.8	10.1
Italy	3.1	7.0	3.2	7.3	3.0	7.1	2.8	7.1	2.8	7.5
Netherlands	2.9	6.5	2.9	6.6	2.7	6.5	2.4	6.0	2.1	5.6
other European countries	11.6	26.1	11.4	26.1	11.2	26.6	11.1	28.0	11.0	29.4
<b>Asia</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100</b>
China (without Hong Kong)	0.6	9.5	0.8	12.2	1.1	15.5	1.7	20.1	2.1	22.5
Gulf states	1.1	17.9	1.1	16.8	1.2	16.2	1.2	14.2	1.5	15.7
Japan	1.3	21.9	1.3	21.2	1.4	19.4	1.4	16.2	1.5	15.4
India	0.9	14.5	0.9	14.5	1.1	15.1	1.3	15.6	1.4	14.4
Republic of Korea	0.4	6.1	0.3	4.8	0.4	5.2	0.5	5.7	0.5	5.2
other Asian countries	1.8	30.2	1.9	30.6	2.1	28.6	2.4	28.3	2.6	26.8
<b>America</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100</b>
United States of America	4.1	73.0	3.9	72.5	4.2	72.2	4.2	70.5	4.4	70.6
Canada	0.6	10.3	0.6	10.9	0.6	10.8	0.6	10.8	0.7	10.7
Brazil	0.4	7.6	0.4	7.6	0.5	8.1	0.5	9.2	0.6	9.3
other American countries	0.5	9.1	0.5	9.1	0.5	8.9	0.6	9.5	0.6	9.3
<b>Africa</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: FSO –Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Share of overnight stays by continent and by country of residence, 2008–2017 (end)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.4–7

	Share of overnight stays 2013 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2014 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2015 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2016 (in %)		Share of overnight stays 2017 (in %)	
	of total	by continent								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>								
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Foreigners</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Europe (without Switzerland)</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Germany	12.8	34.5	12.2	33.8	10.8	32.7	10.4	31.9	10.0	31.5
United Kingdom	4.6	12.4	4.6	12.8	4.6	13.9	4.6	14.1	4.3	13.6
France	3.8	10.2	3.7	10.3	3.5	10.6	3.5	10.7	3.3	10.5
Italy	2.8	7.4	2.8	7.8	2.6	7.9	2.6	7.9	2.5	7.8
Netherlands	2.0	5.4	1.9	5.2	1.6	5.0	1.6	5.0	1.6	5.1
other European countries	11.2	30.2	10.9	30.1	9.9	29.9	9.9	30.4	10.0	31.4
<b>Asia</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>100</b>
China (without Hong Kong)	2.5	24.6	2.9	25.9	3.9	29.1	3.2	24.7	3.4	24.7
Gulf states	1.7	17.1	2.1	19.3	2.6	19.6	2.7	20.9	2.5	17.8
Japan	1.4	13.5	1.2	11.0	1.1	8.3	1.0	7.9	1.1	7.9
India	1.3	12.9	1.4	12.1	1.7	12.5	1.7	13.1	2.0	14.3
Republic of Korea	0.5	5.2	0.7	6.6	0.9	6.7	1.0	7.4	1.2	8.8
other Asian countries	2.7	26.7	2.8	25.1	3.2	23.8	3.4	26.0	3.7	26.4
<b>America</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>100</b>
United States of America	4.5	70.8	4.6	71.2	4.9	71.9	5.2	73.7	5.5	73.2
Canada	0.6	10.3	0.6	10.0	0.7	9.7	0.6	9.1	0.7	8.9
Brazil	0.6	9.2	0.6	9.6	0.6	9.3	0.6	8.1	0.7	8.8
other American countries	0.6	9.7	0.6	9.2	0.6	9.1	0.6	9.0	0.7	9.2
<b>Africa</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Change in demand by tourist region, 2013–2017

Hotel sector

TA.2.2.8

Tourist region	Overnight stays 2013			Overnight stays 2014			Overnight stays 2015		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>15 889 226</b>	<b>19 734 657</b>	<b>35 623 883</b>	<b>16 026 135</b>	<b>19 907 377</b>	<b>35 933 512</b>	<b>16 052 181</b>	<b>19 576 295</b>	<b>35 628 476</b>
Graubünden	2 904 212	2 256 763	5 160 975	2 868 239	2 183 986	5 052 225	2 790 412	1 926 889	4 717 301
Eastern Switzerland	1 187 762	745 294	1 933 056	1 246 029	732 494	1 978 523	1 213 874	671 206	1 885 080
Zurich Region	1 531 265	3 739 567	5 270 832	1 556 213	3 847 018	5 403 231	1 652 679	3 958 840	5 611 519
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1 408 673	1 928 872	3 337 545	1 446 973	2 008 173	3 455 146	1 483 902	2 122 745	3 606 647
Basel Region	471 663	940 079	1 411 742	534 032	964 896	1 498 928	552 443	968 490	1 520 933
Bern Region	2 134 280	2 562 698	4 696 978	2 099 681	2 635 976	4 735 657	2 053 211	2 705 430	4 758 641
Jura & Three-Lakes	451 865	312 856	764 721	452 229	316 140	768 369	448 201	296 793	744 994
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1 079 948	1 522 555	2 602 503	1 110 276	1 545 420	2 655 696	1 194 524	1 479 736	2 674 260
Geneva	553 812	2 329 433	2 883 245	582 727	2 356 441	2 939 168	565 854	2 386 805	2 952 659
Valais	2 020 402	1 867 310	3 887 712	2 048 918	1 838 427	3 887 345	2 061 095	1 677 331	3 738 426
Ticino	1 437 432	968 002	2 405 434	1 396 905	916 134	2 313 039	1 347 852	832 493	2 180 345
Fribourg Region	293 705	179 692	473 397	289 101	180 705	469 806	282 718	169 150	451 868
Aargau Region	414 207	381 536	795 743	394 812	381 567	776 379	405 416	380 387	785 803
Tourist region	Overnight stays 2016			Overnight stays 2017			Change 2013–2014 (in %)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>16 244 561</b>	<b>19 288 015</b>	<b>35 532 576</b>	<b>16 919 875</b>	<b>20 472 865</b>	<b>37 392 740</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Graubünden	2 830 077	1 797 370	4 627 447	2 982 123	1 871 236	4 853 359	-1.2	-3.2	-2.1
Eastern Switzerland	1 250 239	645 676	1 895 915	1 260 160	640 699	1 900 859	4.9	-1.7	2.4
Zurich Region	1 666 528	3 955 485	5 622 013	1 762 402	4 199 718	5 962 120	1.6	2.9	2.5
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1 450 816	2 071 068	3 521 884	1 455 960	2 192 546	3 648 506	2.7	4.1	3.5
Basel Region	560 716	969 097	1 529 813	578 223	1 057 911	1 636 134	13.2	2.6	6.2
Bern Region	2 053 715	2 635 943	4 689 658	2 179 253	2 896 988	5 076 241	-1.6	2.9	0.8
Jura & Three-Lakes	466 837	287 336	754 173	458 388	297 917	756 305	0.1	1.0	0.5
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1 270 645	1 524 922	2 795 567	1 286 689	1 602 887	2 889 576	2.8	1.5	2.0
Geneva	518 437	2 409 758	2 928 195	546 593	2 507 842	3 054 435	5.2	1.2	1.9
Valais	2 047 108	1 621 264	3 668 372	2 134 867	1 788 393	3 923 260	1.4	-1.5	0.0
Ticino	1 431 358	848 981	2 280 339	1 565 173	889 926	2 455 099	-2.8	-5.4	-3.8
Fribourg Region	282 378	162 756	445 134	286 575	159 882	446 457	-1.6	0.6	-0.8
Aargau Region	415 707	358 359	774 066	423 469	366 920	790 389	-4.7	0.0	-2.4

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Change in demand by tourist region, 2013–2017 (next)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.8

Région touristique	Change 2014–2015 (in %)			Change 2015–2016 (in %)			Change 2016–2017 (in %)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Graubünden	-2.7	-11.8	-6.6	1.4	-6.7	-1.9	5.4	4.1	4.9
Eastern Switzerland	-2.6	-8.4	-4.7	3.0	-3.8	0.6	0.8	-0.8	0.3
Zurich Region	6.2	2.9	3.9	0.8	-0.1	0.2	5.8	6.2	6.0
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	2.6	5.7	4.4	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	0.4	5.9	3.6
Basel Region	3.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.6	3.1	9.2	6.9
Bern Region	-2.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	-2.6	-1.4	6.1	9.9	8.2
Jura & Three-Lakes	-0.9	-6.1	-3.0	4.2	-3.2	1.2	-1.8	3.7	0.3
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	7.6	-4.3	0.7	6.4	3.1	4.5	1.3	5.1	3.4
Geneva	-2.9	1.3	0.5	-8.4	1.0	-0.8	5.4	4.1	4.3
Valais	0.6	-8.8	-3.8	-0.7	-3.3	-1.9	4.3	10.3	6.9
Ticino	-3.5	-9.1	-5.7	6.2	2.0	4.6	9.3	4.8	7.7
Fribourg Region	-2.2	-6.4	-3.8	-0.1	-3.8	-1.5	1.5	-1.8	0.3
Aargau Region	2.7	-0.3	1.2	2.5	-5.8	-1.5	1.9	2.4	2.1

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Change in demand by tourist region, 2013–2017 (end)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.8

Tourist region	Distribution of overnight stays 2017 (in %)	
	Swiss	Foreigners
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>
Graubünden	61.4	38.6
Eastern Switzerland	66.3	33.7
Zurich Region	29.6	70.4
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	39.9	60.1
Basel Region	35.3	64.7
Bern Region	42.9	57.1
Jura & Three-Lakes	60.6	39.4
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	44.5	55.5
Geneva	17.9	82.1
Valais	54.4	45.6
Ticino	63.8	36.2
Fribourg Region	64.2	35.8
Aargau Region	53.6	46.4

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Duration of stay 2008–2017

Hotel sector

TA2.2.9

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2008 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2009 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2010 (in nights)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.23</b>
Graubünden	2.71	3.80	3.16	2.74	3.71	3.15	2.69	3.63	3.08
Eastern Switzerland	2.08	2.29	2.15	2.08	2.25	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.16
Zurich Region	1.66	1.91	1.83	1.64	1.88	1.81	1.63	1.87	1.79
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.92	2.08	2.01	1.90	2.01	1.96	1.90	1.93	1.92
Basel Region	1.88	2.12	2.03	1.81	2.04	1.95	1.77	2.08	1.96
Bern Region	2.14	2.79	2.46	2.12	2.69	2.39	2.05	2.57	2.30
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.58	2.21	1.81	1.55	2.13	1.75	1.57	2.10	1.76
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.97	2.65	2.37	1.91	2.52	2.27	1.90	2.51	2.24
Geneva	1.85	2.22	2.14	1.82	2.17	2.09	1.79	2.16	2.07
Valais	2.57	3.54	3.02	2.51	3.48	2.95	2.43	3.27	2.80
Ticino	2.27	2.29	2.28	2.24	2.29	2.26	2.22	2.28	2.25
Fribourg Region	1.60	1.83	1.69	1.63	1.78	1.68	1.60	1.77	1.66
Aargau Region	2.04	2.34	2.17	2.07	2.25	2.16	2.06	2.24	2.13

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2011 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2012 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2013 (in nights)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.12</b>
Graubünden	2.64	3.56	3.00	2.60	3.45	2.92	2.61	3.47	2.92
Eastern Switzerland	2.03	2.36	2.15	2.03	2.35	2.14	2.02	2.35	2.13
Zurich Region	1.63	1.86	1.78	1.61	1.85	1.77	1.61	1.83	1.76
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.80	1.83	1.83	1.80	1.81
Basel Region	1.72	2.09	1.95	1.78	2.08	1.96	1.74	2.06	1.94
Bern Region	2.00	2.43	2.21	1.98	2.24	2.11	1.96	2.19	2.08
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.56	2.06	1.74	1.58	2.15	1.77	1.60	2.15	1.79
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.90	2.48	2.22	1.89	2.34	2.13	1.88	2.36	2.13
Geneva	1.83	2.18	2.10	1.83	2.13	2.06	1.84	2.07	2.02
Valais	2.39	3.13	2.71	2.31	3.02	2.59	2.32	3.05	2.62
Ticino	2.20	2.30	2.24	2.18	2.23	2.20	2.19	2.11	2.16
Fribourg Region	1.59	1.82	1.66	1.56	1.84	1.65	1.54	1.80	1.63
Aargau Region	2.00	2.25	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.13	1.99	2.28	2.12

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Duration of stay 2008–2017 (next)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.9

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2014 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2015 (in nights)			Average duration of stay in 2016 (in nights)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.03</b>
Graubünden	2.58	3.46	2.90	2.55	3.41	2.84	2.51	3.22	2.75
Eastern Switzerland	1.97	2.33	2.09	1.99	2.29	2.09	1.96	2.23	2.04
Zurich Region	1.62	1.83	1.76	1.60	1.81	1.74	1.57	1.79	1.72
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.83	1.77	1.79	1.82	1.70	1.75	1.82	1.74	1.77
Basel Region	1.73	2.05	1.93	1.66	2.07	1.90	1.71	2.04	1.91
Bern Region	1.94	2.13	2.04	1.92	2.00	1.96	1.89	2.04	1.97
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.61	2.13	1.79	1.62	2.09	1.78	1.63	2.11	1.78
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.86	2.33	2.11	1.86	2.32	2.09	1.86	2.34	2.09
Geneva	1.84	2.11	2.05	1.91	2.12	2.08	1.93	2.17	2.12
Valais	2.29	2.97	2.56	2.21	2.80	2.44	2.19	2.65	2.37
Ticino	2.21	2.07	2.15	2.14	2.03	2.10	2.14	2.02	2.09
Fribourg Region	1.54	1.77	1.62	1.56	1.69	1.60	1.59	1.73	1.64
Aargau Region	1.93	2.23	2.07	1.92	2.22	2.05	1.95	2.17	2.05

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Duration of stay 2008–2017 (end)

Hotel sector

TA2.2.9

Tourist region	Average duration of stay in 2017 (in nights)		
	Swiss	Foreigners	Total
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.01</b>
Graubünden	2.49	3.13	2.70
Eastern Switzerland	1.92	2.19	2.01
Zurich Region	1.58	1.78	1.72
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	1.80	1.74	1.77
Basel Region	1.70	2.00	1.88
Bern Region	1.87	2.03	1.96
Jura & Three-Lakes	1.64	2.22	1.83
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	1.87	2.24	2.06
Geneva	1.88	2.17	2.11
Valais	2.16	2.57	2.33
Ticino	2.11	2.00	2.07
Fribourg Region	1.56	1.68	1.60
Aargau Region	1.95	2.05	1.99

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Net room occupancy rate, 2013–2017

Hotel sector

TA2.2.10

Tourist region	Net room occupancy rate <sup>1</sup> (in %)						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Winter season 2016–2017 <sup>2</sup>	Summer season 2017 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>51.63</b>	<b>52.00</b>	<b>51.53</b>	<b>51.33</b>	<b>52.94</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>
Graubünden	49.77	48.92	46.74	46.15	47.21	49.60	44.29
Eastern Switzerland	38.03	38.95	37.31	38.90	39.72	34.19	44.78
Zurich Region	62.89	63.46	63.31	63.04	64.61	56.81	71.84
Lucerne/Lake Lucerne	47.87	48.60	50.64	49.36	50.57	40.07	59.65
Basel Region	56.61	58.03	57.28	56.63	56.88	52.50	60.92
Bern Region	53.00	54.15	54.20	53.13	55.72	46.22	63.65
Jura & Three-Lakes	38.44	39.29	38.36	38.37	40.02	33.81	45.16
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	54.00	53.50	52.47	52.52	53.02	46.15	59.74
Geneva	63.81	65.13	64.65	63.52	66.28	59.89	72.12
Valais	48.59	47.82	47.31	47.08	49.03	49.51	48.42
Ticino	47.09	47.74	46.23	48.74	52.00	36.81	62.52
Fribourg Region	41.44	41.52	39.86	40.70	41.17	32.42	49.33
Aargau Region	47.67	46.83	47.34	44.82	44.76	40.09	49.59

<sup>1</sup> 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.)

<sup>2</sup> winter tourist season: November 2016 to April 2017

<sup>3</sup> summer tourist season: May 2017 to October 2017

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

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## Change in demand in Europe and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, 2016–2017

Hotels and similar establishments

TA2.2.11

Country	Overnight stays						Variation 2016–2017, in %		
	Residents 2016	Residents 2017	Non-residents 2016	Non-residents 2017	Total 2016	Total 2017	Overnight stays by residents	Overnight stays by non-residents	Total overnight stays
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>16244561</b>	<b>16919875</b>	<b>19261903</b>	<b>20444853</b>	<b>35532576</b>	<b>37392740</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
EU28	937 994 061	967 095 726	940 698 619	1 002 721 033	1 878 692 680	1 969 816 759	3.1	6.6	4.9
Germany	213 736 015	220 106 409	65 860 750	68 652 857	279 596 765	288 759 266	3.0	4.2	3.3
France	133 631 682	137 851 554	70 245 367	76 476 220	203 877 049	214 327 774	3.2	8.9	5.1
Italy	135 686 506	139 019 451	131 988 707	136 114 096	267 675 213	275 133 547	2.5	3.1	2.8
Austria	24 840 833	24 970 562	65 243 779	66 641 779	90 084 612	91 612 341	0.5	2.1	1.7

Sources: OFS– Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA); Eurostat

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## Change in demand in Europe and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, 2016–2017 (end)

Hotels and similar establishments

TA2.2.11

Country	Overnight stays					
	Residents 2016	Residents 2017	Non-residents 2016	Non-residents 2017	Total 2016	Total 2017
<b>Switzerland</b>	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
EU28	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(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)

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA); Eurostat

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## Supplementary accommodation: supply in major region by accommodation type, 2017

TA2.3.1

Major region	Holiday homes			Collective accommodation			Campsites		
	Holiday homes surveyed	Beds surveyed	% share of holiday homes	Establishments surveyed	Beds surveyed	% share of establishments surveyed	Establishments surveyed	rental pitches for passing guests	% share of establishments surveyed
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 514</b>	<b>159 063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 482</b>	<b>116 640</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>30 774</b>	<b>100</b>
Lake Geneva Region	15 390	79 806	47.33	609	30 140	24.54	104	9 140	25.62
Espace Mittelland	4 061	19 321	12.49	664	30 969	26.75	111	6 908	27.34
Northwestern Switzerland	152	494	0.47	43	1 819	1.73	14	465	3.45
Zurich	238	715	0.73	74	2 902	2.98	16	1 007	3.94
Eastern Switzerland	8 984	41 907	27.63	621	28 903	25.02	84	5 689	20.69
Central Switzerland	1 470	7 217	4.52	289	13 498	11.64	44	2 597	10.84
Ticino	2 219	9 603	6.82	182	8 409	7.33	33	4 967	8.13

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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**Supplementary accommodation: demand by visitors' country of origin and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017**

TA 2.3.2.1

Countries of residence	Holiday homes									
	2016		2017		Change in overnight stays, in %, 2016–2017	2016		2017		CV <sup>1</sup> Change in overnight stays 2016–2017
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays		CV <sup>1</sup> Arrivals	CV <sup>1</sup> Overnight stays	CV <sup>1</sup> Arrivals	CV <sup>1</sup> Overnight stays	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 014 500</b>	<b>6 808 131</b>	<b>1 082 616</b>	<b>7 319 326</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.77%</b>	<b>1.42%</b>	<b>1.71%</b>	<b>1.51%</b>	<b>2.13%</b>
Swiss	625 998	4 159 716	662 327	4 415 869	6.2	1.72%	1.45%	1.75%	1.51%	2.15%
foreign	388 502	2 648 415	420 289	2 903 457	9.6	2.74%	2.23%	2.55%	2.40%	3.35%
of which Europe (without Switzerland)	307 739	2 220 808	332 346	2 425 351	9.2	2.30%	2.30%	2.43%	2.49%	3.43%

Countries of residence	Collective accommodation									
	2016		2017		Change in overnight stays, in %, 2016–2017	2016		2017		CV <sup>1</sup> Change in overnight stays 2016–2017
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays		CV <sup>1</sup> Arrivals	CV <sup>1</sup> Overnight stays	CV <sup>1</sup> Arrivals	CV <sup>1</sup> Overnight stays	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 062 531</b>	<b>5 270 111</b>	<b>2 072 966</b>	<b>5 397 578</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.27%</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>1.53%</b>	<b>2.43%</b>
Swiss	1 632 286	4 187 303	1 641 176	4 283 669	2.3	1.86%	1.81%	1.52%	1.52%	2.31%
foreign	430 245	1 082 808	431 790	1 113 909	2.9	7.97%	6.94%	4.80%	4.36%	6.70%
of which Europe (without Switzerland)	278 631	734 425	294 660	828 362	12.8	4.32%	4.02%	3.36%	4.38%	5.53%

Countries of residence	Campsites (only passing guests)									
	2016		2017		Change in overnight stays, in %, 2016–2017	2016		2017		CV <sup>1</sup> Change in overnight stays 2016–2017
	Arrivals	Overnight stays	Arrivals	Overnight stays		CV <sup>1</sup> Arrivals	CV <sup>1</sup> Overnight stays	CV <sup>1</sup> Arrivals	CV <sup>1</sup> Overnight stays	
<b>Total</b>	<b>967 085</b>	<b>2 786 208</b>	<b>1 086 910</b>	<b>3 173 672</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.22%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>0.29%</b>	<b>0.29%</b>	
Swiss	588 705	1 789 064	695 093	2 148 781	20.1	0.24%	0.23%	0.38%	0.37%	
foreign	378 380	997 144	391 817	1 024 891	2.8	0.27%	0.25%	0.31%	0.36%	
of which Europe (without Switzerland)	360 734	958 960	374 006	989 939	3.2	0.59%	0.24%	0.29%	0.35%	

<sup>1</sup> change coefficient

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Supplementary accommodation: demand by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017

Holiday homes

TA.2.3.2.2

Major region	2016					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>625 998</b>	<b>388 502</b>	<b>1 014 500</b>	<b>4 159 716</b>	<b>2 648 415</b>	<b>6 808 131</b>
Lake Geneva Region	244 420	168 512	412 932	1 539 840	1 161 920	2 701 760
Espace Mittelland	90 047	89 294	179 341	585 973	545 140	1 131 113
Northwestern Switzerland	1 819	3 131	4 950	8 592	17 014	25 606
Zurich	2 614	5 224	7 838	11 925	25 828	37 753
Eastern Switzerland	197 692	80 168	277 860	1 420 481	618 050	2 038 531
Central Switzerland	43 198	26 388	69 586	265 686	166 588	432 274
Ticino	46 208	15 785	61 994	327 220	113 874	441 095

Major region	2017					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>662 327</b>	<b>420 289</b>	<b>1 082 616</b>	<b>4 415 869</b>	<b>2 903 457</b>	<b>7 319 326</b>
Lake Geneva Region	273 810	192 930	466 740	1 775 067	1 394 525	3 169 593
Espace Mittelland	89 753	94 736	184 489	574 472	567 370	1 141 843
Northwestern Switzerland	1 882	2 802	4 684	7 539	13 838	21 377
Zurich	1 882	4 197	6 079	9 611	24 924	34 535
Eastern Switzerland	202 752	76 792	279 543	1 463 038	597 649	2 060 686
Central Switzerland	42 179	31 707	73 886	254 415	189 498	443 913
Ticino	50 068	17 126	67 194	331 727	115 652	447 379

Major region	Change in %, 2016–2017					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	12.0%	14.5%	13.0%	15.3%	20.0%	17.3%
Espace Mittelland	-0.3%	6.1%	2.9%	-2.0%	4.1%	0.9%
Northwestern Switzerland	3.5%	-10.5%	-5.4%	-12.3%	-18.7%	-16.5%
Zurich	-28.0%	-19.7%	-22.4%	-19.4%	-3.5%	-8.5%
Eastern Switzerland	2.6%	-4.2%	0.6%	3.0%	-3.3%	1.1%
Central Switzerland	-2.4%	20.2%	6.2%	-4.2%	13.8%	2.7%
Ticino	8.4%	8.5%	8.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Supplementary accommodation: demand by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017 (next)

Holiday homes

TA 2.3.2.2

Major region	2016						
	Change coefficients, in %						
	Arrivals			Overnight stays			
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.72%</b>	<b>2.74%</b>	<b>1.77%</b>	<b>1.45%</b>	<b>2.23%</b>	<b>1.42%</b>	
Lake Geneva Region	3.52%	5.16%	3.58%	2.89%	4.15%	2.81%	
Espace Mittelland	3.47%	5.55%	3.55%	3.06%	4.20%	2.57%	
Northwestern Switzerland	10.36%	9.80%	8.52%	6.29%	7.37%	5.54%	
Zurich	5.22%	8.27%	6.59%	4.87%	4.95%	4.00%	
Eastern Switzerland	2.69%	4.21%	2.71%	2.46%	3.97%	2.47%	
Central Switzerland	3.49%	4.35%	2.85%	3.31%	3.41%	2.52%	
Ticino	1.94%	4.15%	2.16%	1.51%	2.71%	1.41%	
Major region	2017						
	Change coefficients, in %						
	Arrivals			Overnight stays			
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.75%</b>	<b>2.55%</b>	<b>1.71%</b>	<b>1.51%</b>	<b>2.40%</b>	<b>1.51%</b>	
Lake Geneva Region	3.36%	4.47%	3.26%	2.94%	4.29%	2.93%	
Espace Mittelland	4.34%	5.52%	3.76%	3.11%	4.65%	2.79%	
Northwestern Switzerland	13.56%	8.44%	8.83%	7.95%	6.34%	5.60%	
Zurich	4.08%	5.69%	4.48%	3.91%	2.33%	1.96%	
Eastern Switzerland	2.82%	4.34%	2.71%	2.54%	3.88%	2.38%	
Central Switzerland	2.21%	4.20%	2.42%	1.75%	2.90%	1.73%	
Ticino	1.77%	2.96%	1.71%	1.45%	2.56%	1.36%	
Major region	Change in %, 2016–2017						
	Change coefficients, in %						
	Arrivals			Overnight stays			
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.51%</b>	<b>3.72%</b>	<b>2.48%</b>	<b>2.15%</b>	<b>3.35%</b>	<b>2.13%</b>	
Lake Geneva Region	4.96%	6.73%	4.84%	4.24%	6.04%	4.15%	
Espace Mittelland	5.60%	7.46%	5.02%	4.28%	6.08%	3.69%	
Northwestern Switzerland	20.40%	13.69%	12.72%	12.50%	9.62%	8.02%	
Zurich	8.73%	11.27%	9.28%	8.06%	6.48%	5.26%	
Eastern Switzerland	3.87%	6.03%	3.84%	3.51%	5.47%	3.41%	
Central Switzerland	3.60%	5.90%	3.53%	3.14%	4.40%	2.83%	
Ticino	2.64%	4.97%	2.73%	2.09%	3.62%	1.94%	

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Supplementary accommodation: demand by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017 (next)

Collective accommodation

TA 2.3.2.2

Major region	2016					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 632 286</b>	<b>430 245</b>	<b>2 062 531</b>	<b>4 187 303</b>	<b>1 082 808</b>	<b>5 270 111</b>
Lake Geneva Region	441 723	131 185	572 907	1 065 523	332 838	1 398 361
Espace Mittelland	411 675	160 851	572 526	1 026 754	408 614	1 435 367
Northwestern Switzerland	35 233	4 184	39 418	84 334	12 123	96 457
Zurich	56 898	10 914	67 812	138 861	19 276	158 137
Eastern Switzerland	328 347	59 985	388 333	1 013 612	185 744	1 199 355
Central Switzerland	192 658	50 515	243 173	491 279	98 026	589 305
Ticino	165 752	12 610	178 362	366 941	26 187	393 128

Major region	2017					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 641 176</b>	<b>431 790</b>	<b>2 072 966</b>	<b>4 283 669</b>	<b>1 113 909</b>	<b>5 397 578</b>
Lake Geneva Region	399 424	152 948	552 372	1 019 866	427 485	1 447 351
Espace Mittelland	446 698	149 624	596 322	1 081 780	365 332	1 447 111
Northwestern Switzerland	35 781	4 333	40 113	85 010	11 362	96 372
Zurich	61 344	5 544	66 888	150 574	10 935	161 509
Eastern Switzerland	361 793	57 692	419 486	1 051 580	175 904	1 227 484
Central Switzerland	199 846	51 559	251 406	497 203	101 147	598 350
Ticino	136 291	10 090	146 380	397 655	21 745	419 400

Major region	Change in % 2016–2017					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	-9.6%	16.6%	-3.6%	-4.3%	28.4%	3.5%
Espace Mittelland	8.5%	-7.0%	4.2%	5.4%	-10.6%	0.8%
Northwestern Switzerland	1.6%	3.5%	1.8%	0.8%	-6.3%	-0.1%
Zurich	7.8%	-49.2%	-1.4%	8.4%	-43.3%	2.1%
Eastern Switzerland	10.2%	-3.8%	8.0%	3.7%	-5.3%	2.3%
Central Switzerland	3.7%	2.1%	3.4%	1.2%	3.2%	1.5%
Ticino	-17.8%	-20.0%	-17.9%	8.4%	-17.0%	6.7%

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Supplementary accommodation: demand by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017 (next)

Collective accommodation

TA 2.3.2.2

Major region	2016					
	Change coefficients, in %					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.86%</b>	<b>7.97%</b>	<b>2.27%</b>	<b>1.81%</b>	<b>6.94%</b>	<b>2.00%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	4.65%	5.50%	4.26%	3.48%	5.15%	3.05%
Espace Mittelland	3.06%	18.23%	5.33%	3.43%	16.53%	4.91%
Northwestern Switzerland	8.77%	21.01%	9.46%	8.73%	17.77%	8.47%
Zurich	6.55%	26.72%	7.60%	5.48%	24.62%	5.77%
Eastern Switzerland	4.60%	8.43%	4.51%	5.03%	8.68%	4.75%
Central Switzerland	4.40%	29.85%	6.91%	3.74%	22.96%	4.93%
Ticino	2.79%	7.14%	3.00%	2.21%	5.00%	2.14%
Major region	2017					
	Change coefficients, in %					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.52%</b>	<b>4.80%</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>1.52%</b>	<b>4.36%</b>	<b>1.53%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	3.84%	5.13%	3.27%	3.08%	7.49%	3.21%
Espace Mittelland	3.05%	7.96%	3.06%	3.44%	7.37%	3.16%
Northwestern Switzerland	4.67%	8.99%	4.81%	3.88%	8.99%	3.79%
Zurich	4.98%	19.98%	5.79%	4.54%	16.21%	4.74%
Eastern Switzerland	3.10%	6.15%	2.96%	3.69%	7.00%	3.40%
Central Switzerland	3.27%	28.19%	6.49%	3.24%	20.93%	4.55%
Ticino	3.30%	8.30%	3.35%	1.61%	7.16%	1.65%
Major region	Change in %, 2016–2017					
	Change coefficients, in %					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.35%</b>	<b>7.33%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>	<b>2.31%</b>	<b>6.70%</b>	<b>2.43%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	6.24%	6.63%	5.37%	5.52%	9.39%	5.09%
Espace Mittelland	4.35%	15.68%	5.70%	4.57%	14.83%	5.48%
Northwestern Switzerland	9.68%	22.39%	10.35%	9.29%	19.48%	9.03%
Zurich	8.27%	33.42%	9.59%	7.14%	29.53%	7.50%
Eastern Switzerland	4.98%	8.52%	4.71%	5.56%	9.53%	5.10%
Central Switzerland	4.29%	34.63%	7.59%	3.95%	26.52%	5.65%
Ticino	5.43%	12.06%	5.61%	3.25%	9.48%	3.16%

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Supplementary accommodation: demand by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017 (next)

Campsites

TA 2.3.2.2

Major region	2016					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>588 705</b>	<b>378 380</b>	<b>967 085</b>	<b>1 789 064</b>	<b>997 144</b>	<b>2 786 208</b>
Lake Geneva Region	134 031	81 647	215 678	407 639	246 169	653 808
Espace Mittelland	127 511	86 659	214 170	349 343	253 066	602 409
Northwestern Switzerland	10 150	8 989	19 139	24 493	18 748	43 241
Zurich	36 389	32 476	68 865	67 684	49 508	117 192
Eastern Switzerland	102 864	59 046	161 910	293 485	151 482	444 967
Central Switzerland	56 314	55 235	111 549	159 635	105 883	265 518
Ticino	121 446	54 328	175 774	486 785	172 288	659 073

Major region	2017					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>695 093</b>	<b>391 817</b>	<b>1 086 910</b>	<b>2 148 781</b>	<b>1 024 891</b>	<b>3 173 672</b>
Lake Geneva Region	179 652	87 518	267 170	586 356	251 332	837 688
Espace Mittelland	137 987	89 351	227 338	375 218	259 290	634 509
Northwestern Switzerland	10 474	9 165	19 639	27 325	17 073	44 398
Zurich	52 188	30 694	82 882	94 144	45 738	139 881
Eastern Switzerland	109 559	61 789	171 349	313 999	156 687	470 686
Central Switzerland	62 074	55 729	117 803	189 947	107 662	297 609
Ticino	143 159	57 571	200 729	561 793	187 108	748 901

Major region	Change in %, 2016–2017					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	34.0%	7.2%	23.9%	43.8%	2.1%	28.1%
Espace Mittelland	8.2%	3.1%	6.1%	7.4%	2.5%	5.3%
Northwestern Switzerland	3.2%	2.0%	2.6%	11.6%	-8.9%	2.7%
Zurich	43.4%	-5.5%	20.4%	39.1%	-7.6%	19.4%
Eastern Switzerland	6.5%	4.6%	5.8%	7.0%	3.4%	5.8%
Central Switzerland	10.2%	0.9%	5.6%	19.0%	1.7%	12.1%
Ticino	17.9%	6.0%	14.2%	15.4%	8.6%	13.6%

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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## Supplementary accommodation: demand by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017 (end)

Campsites

TA 2.3.2.2

Major region	2016					
	Change coefficients, in %					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.24%</b>	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>0.22%</b>	<b>0.23%</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	0.60%	0.61%	0.52%	0.57%	0.57%	0.51%
Espace Mittelland	0.67%	0.57%	0.53%	0.68%	0.62%	0.53%
Northwestern Switzerland	2.62%	3.77%	2.91%	2.88%	3.09%	2.67%
Zurich	1.04%	0.92%	0.88%	1.34%	1.00%	1.07%
Eastern Switzerland	0.70%	0.74%	0.67%	0.67%	0.71%	0.65%
Central Switzerland	0.62%	0.79%	0.64%	0.64%	0.73%	0.61%
Ticino	0.41%	0.83%	0.48%	0.41%	0.40%	0.38%
Major region	2017					
	Change coefficients, in %					
	Arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.38%</b>	<b>0.31%</b>	<b>0.29%</b>	<b>0.37%</b>	<b>0.36%</b>	<b>0.29%</b>
Lake Geneva Region	1.37%	0.52%	0.97%	1.19%	0.55%	0.89%
Espace Mittelland	0.56%	1.01%	0.64%	0.59%	1.29%	0.76%
Northwestern Switzerland	1.76%	2.41%	1.93%	1.83%	2.00%	1.71%
Zurich	0.48%	0.67%	0.50%	0.69%	0.76%	0.65%
Eastern Switzerland	0.52%	0.55%	0.51%	0.65%	0.63%	0.62%
Central Switzerland	1.05%	1.24%	1.04%	1.12%	1.08%	0.97%
Ticino	0.62%	0.66%	0.60%	0.58%	0.46%	0.53%

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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**Supplementary accommodation: breakdown by month of overnight stays by type of accommodation, 2016–2017**

TA2.3.3

Month	Holiday homes		Collective accommodation		Campsites	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 808 131</b>	<b>7 319 326</b>	<b>5 270 111</b>	<b>5 397 578</b>	<b>2 786 208</b>	<b>3 173 672</b>
January	734 487	847 243	420 164	448 509	20 219	23 081
February	1 551 021	1 594 863	594 637	589 189	25 512	27 392
March	835 620	805 371	478 199	443 004	51 529	32 976
April	237 550	419 687	278 858	386 831	90 821	196 579
May	224 513	194 854	348 595	323 328	269 515	273 916
June	273 530	321 505	457 112	485 422	252 911	415 122
July	848 407	912 414	850 297	870 470	844 758	905 609
August	905 350	940 150	673 336	677 277	789 793	820 031
September	347 348	371 877	496 418	479 720	280 780	278 638
October	365 922	371 017	384 108	391 337	125 302	159 412
November	60 909	65 922	99 098	103 470	11 616	15 815
December	423 474	474 423	189 290	199 019	23 452	25 101

Month	Holiday homes		Collective accommodation		Campsites	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	CV <sup>1</sup> Total	CV <sup>1</sup> Total	CV <sup>1</sup> Total	CV <sup>1</sup> Total	CV <sup>1</sup> Total	CV <sup>1</sup> Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.42%</b>	<b>1.51%</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>1.53%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>0.29%</b>
January	2.36%	2.12%	3.26%	3.90%	1.48%	1.35%
February	1.65%	1.62%	2.90%	3.01%	2.32%	1.69%
March	2.20%	2.26%	2.73%	3.12%	0.52%	0.92%
April	3.69%	2.89%	3.08%	2.47%	0.32%	0.18%
May	2.98%	3.20%	2.96%	2.52%	0.34%	0.16%
June	2.84%	2.89%	3.24%	2.13%	0.38%	0.16%
July	1.93%	2.15%	2.38%	1.80%	0.34%	0.87%
August	1.97%	2.12%	2.55%	2.02%	0.47%	0.18%
September	2.71%	2.75%	3.27%	2.21%	0.39%	0.21%
October	2.52%	2.78%	2.73%	2.31%	0.66%	1.29%
November	5.57%	5.80%	4.52%	3.82%	3.13%	0.61%
December	2.58%	2.69%	3.95%	3.06%	1.78%	1.49%

<sup>1</sup> change coefficient, in %

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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**Supplementary accommodation: duration of stay by major region and by type of accommodation, 2016–2017**

TA 2.3.4

Major region	Duration of stay								
	Holiday homes			Collective accommodation			Campsites		
	2016	2017	Change 2016–2017	2016	2017	Change 2016–2017	2016	2017	Change 2016–2017
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Lake Geneva Region	6.54	6.79	0.25	2.44	2.62	0.18	3.03	3.14	0.10
Espace Mittelland	6.31	6.19	-0.12	2.51	2.43	-0.08	2.81	2.79	-0.02
Northwestern Switzerland	5.17	4.56	-0.61	2.45	2.40	-0.04	2.26	2.26	0.00
Zurich	4.82	5.68	0.86	2.33	2.41	0.08	1.70	1.69	-0.01
Eastern Switzerland	7.34	7.37	0.04	3.09	2.93	-0.16	2.75	2.75	-0.00
Central Switzerland	6.21	6.01	-0.20	2.42	2.38	-0.04	2.38	2.53	0.15
Ticino	7.12	6.66	-0.46	2.20	2.87	0.66	3.75	3.73	-0.02

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

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**Change in demand in Europe and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, 2016–2017**

Supplementary accommodation

TA 2.3.5

Country	Overnight stays						Change 2016–2017, in %		
	Residents 2016	Residents 2017	Non-residents 2016	Non-residents 2017	Total 2016	Total 2017	Residents' overnight stays	Non-residents' overnight stays	Total overnight stays
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>10 136 083</b>	<b>10 848 319</b>	<b>4 728 367</b>	<b>5 042 257</b>	<b>14 864 450</b>	<b>15 890 572</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>
EU28	6 311 275 553	6 728 208 812	5 432 919 688	5 531 571 132	11 744 195 212	12 259 777 944	6.6	1.8	4.4
Germany	95 168 942	97 945 590	14 086 164	14 458 362	109 255 106	112 403 952	2.9	2.6	2.9
France	147 278 892	161 702 926	53 652 508	57 074 656	200 931 400	218 777 582	9.8	6.4	8.9
Italy	67 853 793	70 950 918	67 433 107	74 544 690	135 286 900	145 495 608	4.6	10.5	7.5
Austria	9 718 048	10 111 660	18 154 593	19 402 542	27 872 641	29 514 202	4.1	6.9	5.9

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

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**Change in demand in Europe and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, 2016–2017 (end)**

Supplementary accommodation

TA 2.3.5

Country	Overnight stays					
	Residents 2016	Residents 2017	Non-residents 2016	Non-residents 2017	Total 2016	Total 2017
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>
EU28	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(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)

Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

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## Trips with overnight stays

Net travel propensity as a percentage<sup>1</sup>

TA 3.1

	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of persons aged 6 and over who undertook at least one private trip with one or more overnight stays during the survey year.

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Trips with overnight stays

Number of trips with overnight stays per person

TA 3.1

	2016			2017		
	Total	Switzerland	Abroad	Total	Switzerland	Abroad
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
men	3.1	1.0	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.2
women	2.8	1.0	1.8	3.3	1.2	2.1
<b>Age</b>						
6–14 year olds	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.8	2.0	1.8
15–24 year olds	2.6	1.1	1.5	3.0	0.8	2.3
25–44 year olds	3.4	1.0	2.4	3.6	0.9	2.7
45–64 year olds	3.2	0.9	2.3	3.5	1.2	2.3
≥ 65 year olds	2.1	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.3
<b>Place of residence by language region</b>						
german-speaking Switzerland	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.3	1.2	2.1
french-speaking Switzerland	2.9	0.7	2.2	3.2	0.7	2.5
italian-speaking Switzerland	2.6	0.6	2.0	2.6	0.5	2.1

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Trips with overnight stays

Number of trips with overnight stays by destination, in thousands

TA 3.1

	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>22407</b>	<b>24881</b>
<b>Destination</b>		
Switzerland	7 465	8 231
Germany	2 980	2 766
Austria	960	1 062
Italy	2 730	2 868
France <sup>1</sup>	1 913	3 213
South-East Europe <sup>2</sup>	948	950
South-West Europe <sup>3</sup>	1 797	1 949
rest of Europe	1 925	2 082
rest of world	1 689	1 760

<sup>1</sup> including the overseas departments and Monaco

<sup>2</sup> Greece, Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia

<sup>3</sup> Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Trips with overnight stays

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

TA 3.1

	2016			2017		
	Total	Switzerland	Abroad	Total	Switzerland	Abroad
<b>Total</b>	<b>22407</b>	<b>7465</b>	<b>14941</b>	<b>24881</b>	<b>8231</b>	<b>16650</b>
<b>Trip duration</b>						
1 overnight stay	3 363	2 167	1 196	3 631	2 424	1 207
2 overnight stays	3 537	1 672	1 865	4 297	1 823	2 474
3 overnight stays	2 621	930	1 691	2 963	886	2 077
4–7 overnight stays	6 977	1 921	5 055	7 813	2 405	5 408
8–14 overnight stays	3 949	622	3 327	4 121	595	3 526
more than 14 overnight stays	1 960	153	1 807	2 057	99	1 959

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Trips with overnight stays

Number of trips with overnight stays, in thousands

TA3.1

	2017			
	In Switzerland 1–3 overnight stays	In Switzerland 4 overnight stays or more	Abroad 1–3 overnight stays	Abroad 4 overnight stays or more
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 133</b>	<b>3 098</b>	<b>5 758</b>	<b>10 893</b>
<b>Accommodation type</b>				
hotels and health establishments	2 044	651	3 397	4 653
supplementary accommodation <sup>1</sup>	979	1 363	795	2 519
visiting friends and relatives	1 734	435	1 426	2 867
own holiday home, holiday home free of charge	312	633	134	520
other <sup>2</sup>	55	16	...	334
unknown	9	...	6	...
<b>Main means of transport</b>				
motorised private transport <sup>3</sup>	3 451	2 286	2 827	4 207
land-based public transport <sup>4</sup>	1 565	734	988	847
aeroplane	3	7	1 744	5 440
other <sup>5</sup>	105	72	200	394
unknown	9	...	...	5

<sup>1</sup> rented holiday homes, campsites, group accommodation, youth hostels

<sup>2</sup> other forms of accommodation (e.g. ship)

<sup>3</sup> car, motorcycle, moped, campervan

<sup>4</sup> train, bus, postal bus, tram, underground

<sup>5</sup> on foot, by ship, bicycle, taxi, coach, others

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Comparison with neighbouring countries

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

TA3.1

	2017		
	Total	Domestic	Abroad
Switzerland	20 654	6 379	14 275
Germany	202 296	121 709	80 587
France	196 174	171 704	24 470
Italy	50 795	40 828	9 967
Austria	19 601	9 849	9 752

Resident population aged 15 and over

Sources: FSO – Travel behaviour; Eurostat

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## Long-term change of trips with overnight stays

Trips with overnight stays per person

TA3.1

	1998	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of trips</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>In Switzerland</b>												
duration 1–3 overnight stays	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	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	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Abroad</b>												
duration 1–3 overnight stays	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
duration 4 overnight stays or more	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5

Swiss resident population aged 15 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Day trips

Number of day trips, in thousands

TA3.2

	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 920</b>	<b>76 022</b>
in Switzerland	68 909	68 078
<b>Main purpose of trip</b>		
leisure, recreation and holidays	33 038	31 392
visiting friends and relatives	18 169	16 192
business purpose	4 418	6 308
other	21 295	22 130

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Long-term change of day trips

Day trips per person

TA3.2

	1998	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Number of trips per person</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Swiss resident population aged 15 and over

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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## Gross value added by tourism

TA 4.1

	At current prices in CHF millions				Change in %			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017 <sup>1</sup>	2014–2017 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 614</b>	<b>17 781</b>	<b>18 248</b>	<b>18 654</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
A. Tourism-specific products	17 179	17 351	17 818	18 210	1.0	2.7	2.2	6.0
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	13 523	13 673	14 115	14 470	1.1	3.2	2.5	7.0
1 – Accommodation	4 198	4 119	4 120	4 235	-1.9	0.0	2.8	0.9
of which accommodation in hotels	2 372	2 300	2 302	2 384	-3.0	0.1	3.5	0.5
2 – Food and drink serving services	2 452	2 639	2 717	2 729	7.6	2.9	0.5	11.3
3 – Transport services	4 385	4 333	4 429	4 652	-1.2	2.2	5.0	6.1
of which cableways	524	524	531	523	0.1	1.3	-1.6	-0.2
of which air transport	2 163	2 079	2 152	2 341	-3.9	3.5	8.8	8.2
4 – Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	1 124	1 250	1 493	1 519	11.2	19.5	1.7	35.1
5 – Culture	158	164	167	170	3.8	2.2	1.7	7.9
6 – Sport and entertainment	764	735	756	755	-3.8	2.8	-0.1	-1.2
7 – Miscellaneous services	442	433	432	411	-1.9	-0.3	-5.0	-7.1
A.2 Tourism-related products	3 656	3 678	3 703	3 740	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.3
B. Non tourism-specific products	435	430	430	445	-1.1	-0.1	3.5	2.3

<sup>1</sup> Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

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## Tourist demand

TA 4.2

	At current prices in CHF millions				Change in %			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017 <sup>1</sup>	2014–2017 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 617</b>	<b>43 273</b>	<b>43 754</b>	<b>44 652</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
A. Tourism-specific products	33 582	33 708	34 493	35 437	0.4	2.3	2.7	5.5
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	27 930	28 031	28 788	29 687	0.4	2.7	3.1	6.3
1 – Accommodation	7 411	7 198	7 215	7 452	-2.9	0.2	3.3	0.6
of which accommodation in hotels	4 705	4 512	4 523	4 698	-4.1	0.2	3.9	-0.1
2 – Food and drink serving services	5 587	6 016	6 193	6 221	7.7	2.9	0.5	11.4
3 – Transport services	10 891	10 716	10 933	11 563	-1.6	2.0	5.8	6.2
of which cableways	1 080	1 092	1 053	1 036	1.1	-3.5	-1.6	-4.1
of which air transport	6 203	5 960	6 170	6 713	-3.9	3.5	8.8	8.2
4 – Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	1 375	1 529	1 828	1 858	11.2	19.5	1.7	35.1
5 – Culture	422	418	428	431	-0.8	2.2	0.9	2.3
6 – Sport and entertainment	1 596	1 517	1 558	1 558	-4.9	2.7	0.0	-2.4
7 – Miscellaneous services	647	635	634	602	-1.9	-0.3	-5.0	-7.1
A.2 Tourism-related products	5 652	5 677	5 705	5 750	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.7
B. Non tourism-specific products	10 035	9 566	9 261	9 215	-4.7	-3.2	-0.5	-8.2

<sup>1</sup> Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

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## Tourism employment

TA 4.3

	en équivalents plein temps				évolution en %			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017 <sup>1</sup>	2014–2017 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>171 784</b>	<b>173 534</b>	<b>175 456</b>	<b>175 489</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
A. Tourism-specific products	170 360	172 129	174 050	174 072	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.2
A.1 Tourism-characteristic products	136 950	138 606	140 334	140 445	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.6
1 – Accommodation	36 211	34 886	35 233	35 287	–3.7	1.0	0.2	–2.6
of which accommodation in hotels	32 797	31 521	31 929	31 956	–3.9	1.3	0.1	–2.6
2 – Food and drink serving services	42 398	45 800	46 897	46 766	8.0	2.4	–0.3	10.3
3 – Transport services	32 176	32 348	33 151	33 108	0.5	2.5	–0.1	2.9
of which cableways	5 994	5 877	5 690	5 755	–1.9	–3.2	1.1	–4.0
of which air transport	7 891	8 015	8 727	8 412	1.6	8.9	–3.6	6.6
4 – Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	14 211	13 726	13 160	13 298	–3.4	–4.1	1.0	–6.4
5 – Culture	3 675	3 683	3 670	3 741	0.2	–0.4	1.9	1.8
6 – Sport and entertainment	6 120	6 066	6 181	6 283	–0.9	1.9	1.7	2.7
7 – Miscellaneous services	2 160	2 097	2 042	1 962	–2.9	–2.6	–3.9	–9.2
A.2 Tourism-related products	33 410	33 522	33 716	33 627	0.3	0.6	–0.3	0.7
B. Non tourism-specific products	1 425	1 406	1 406	1 417	–1.3	–0.0	0.8	–0.6

<sup>1</sup> Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

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## Real gross domestic product growth rate, in %

TA 5.1

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>–2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
European Union (EU28)	0.5	–4.3	2.1	1.7	–0.4	0.3	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.5
Germany	1.1	–5.6	4.1	3.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2
France	0.3	–2.9	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2 (p)	2.2 (p)
Italy	–1.1	–5.5	1.7	0.6	–2.8	–1.7	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.5
Austria	1.5	–3.8	1.8	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	3.0

Sources: FSO – National Accounts; Eurostat

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## Consumer confidence index

TA 5.2

	Consumer confidence index			
	January	April	July	October
2008	4	0	-17	-35
2009	-38	-49	-39	-14
2010	-7	14	16	7
2011	10	-1	-17	-24
2012	-19	-8	-17	-17
2013	-6	-5	-9	-5
2014	2	1	-1	-11
2015	-6	-6	-19	-18
2016	-14	-15	-15	-13
2017	-3	-8	-3	-2

Source: SECO

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## Household consumption expenditure in Switzerland

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

TA 5.3a

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total consumption expenditure</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
hotel and restaurant expenditure	-0.1	-0.7	2.0	-1.8	-0.9	0.6	1.2	-0.9	-0.4	1.2

Source: FSO – National Accounts

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## Restaurant and hotel expenditure, European comparison

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

TA 5.3b

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
European Union (EU28)	-0.2	0.0	2.0	2.5	3.2
Germany	1.1	-0.2	2.6	1.4	1.6
France	-0.8	-1.2	1.6	0.8	3.1 (p)
Italy	-1.1	-1.4	1.1	2.4	2.9
Austria	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.3

Sources: FSO – National Accounts; Eurostat

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## Swiss Consumer Price Index

Average annual price increase (%) based on 2015 standard basket structure

T 5.4

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total index</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
tourist accommodation	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-1.9	-2.3	-0.2
hotels	2.7	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-2.5	-2.4	-0.2
supplementary accommodation	2.4	2.7	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.7	1.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.2

Source: FSO – Swiss consumer price index (CPI)

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## Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

Change in % compared with previous year

TA 5.5

	Restaurants and hotels				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
European Union (EU28)	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
Germany	6.5	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.0
France	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
Italy	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.7
Austria	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.8

Source: Eurostat

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## Comparative price level indices, 2017

European Union (EU28)=100

TA 5.6

	Restaurants and hotels
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>162.7</b>
Germany	110.3
France	117.6
Italy	105.2
Austria	105.2

Source: Eurostat

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## Change in exchange rates

Annual average values 2008–2017

TA 5.7

Swiss Francs (CHF)											Variation (in %)
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2008–2017
100 Rouble (RUB)	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	-61.2%
1 Euro (EUR)	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	-29.9%
1 Pound sterling (GBP)	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	-36.5%
1 Dollar (USD)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	-9.1%

Source: Swiss National Bank

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# 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
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## The key publications

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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.

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## Individual inquiries

### The FSO's statistical information service

058 463 60 11, [info@bfs.admin.ch](mailto:info@bfs.admin.ch)

This publication describes the results of the FSO's Swiss tourism statistics for 2017. The first part focuses on tourist accommodation that is partly made up of the hotel sector statistics and partly of the supplementary accommodation statistics. The second section of this publication concerns the survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population in 2017. 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.

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