10
Tourism
Neuchâtel 2024

Swiss tourism statistics 2022

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Swiss tourism statistics 2022

Contents Yves Strauss, FSO; Isabelle Portenier, FSO; Christof Seewer, FSO; Valentin Udriot, FSO; Jerry Suk, FSO; Hüseyin Dagdas, FSO
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Tourism

10 Tourism

2022

55.6 m

overnight stays in tourist accommodation

① Switzerland	33.4 m
② Europe	15.5 m
③ America	3.3 m
④ Asia	2.9 m
⑤ Africa and Oceania	0.5 m

Overnight stays by major regions in tourist accommodation

Lake Geneva Region	15.3 m
Eastern Switzerland	12.0 m
Espace Mittelland	10.3 m
Zurich	5.8 m
Central Switzerland	5.3 m
Ticino	4.6 m
Northwestern Switzerland	2.4 m

Trips by the Swiss resident population

Number of trips per person and year

8.0 without overnight stay

2.6 with overnight stays

Daily expenditure per person on private trips with overnight stays

CHF 143 Domestic trips

CHF 212 Trips abroad

Share of trips abroad in total trips with overnight stays

60%

643 001

Total beds surveyed in tourist accommodation

Distribution of beds by sector

Hotel sector	282 486
Holiday homes	138 466
Collective accommodation	108 368
Campsites (Pitches for passing guests x4)	113 680

CHF 19.6 bn

Gross value added by tourism

166 627

Number of jobs in tourism (FTE)

+2.3%

Growth in consumer prices in tourist accommodation

(2021/2022)

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

Table of contents

Data tables for the publication:
https://dam-api.bfs.admin.ch/hub/api/dam/assets/orderNr:1074-2200/appendix

1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

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

1.2 Organisation

This publication describes the results of the Swiss tourism statistics drawn up by the FSO. The first section is devoted to tourist accommodation statistiques (hotel and supplementary accommodation sectors) and shows the main findings for 2022. The second section concerns the 2022 survey on Swiss population's travel behaviour. The tourism satellite account, in the third section, gives information on the values measuring the economic influence of tourism in Switzerland. The fourth section of the publication presents a series of economic indicators making it possible to place the findings from the tourism statistics in a wider context. Up to 2015, data for tourist accommodation statistics were collected only from hotels, health establishments, youth hostels and campsites. Since 2017, the supplementary accommodation statistics have also provided information on holiday homes and collective accommodation.

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 focuses on the direct estimation of the three key values of the tourism satellite account: tourism gross value added, tourism demand and tourism-related employment in full-time equivalents. These reference values enable the economic influence of tourism in Switzerland to be measured.

2 Tourist accommodation statistics

2.1 Tourist accommodation in Switzerland

2020 and 2021 were marked both nationally and internationally by the health and economic crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. The various measures taken by Switzerland and foreign states have had a direct influence on the tourism sector as a whole and more particularly on the tourist accommodation sector. The statistical results for these years reflect the negative impact of this exceptional situation on this sector often with very "extreme" values that have never been seen in the past. It is not possible to list measures taken at international level. However, a timeline of the measures taken in Switzerland provides good context for interpreting results.

Timeline:
2020

End of February: The Federal Council declares Switzerland as being in a "special situation". Events, conferences and seminars are cancelled for the first time.

March: The Federal Council declares an "extraordinary situation". The partial lockdown starts. Restaurants, shops, markets, leisure facilities and businesses where distance rules cannot be respected must close. However hotels remain open. Border checks are enforced with all neighbouring countries.

May: Easing of some health measures. Shops, compulsory schools, museums, libraries, restaurants and sports halls can gradually reopen but with strict health protection measures.

June: The Federal Council puts an end to the extraordinary situation. Leisure facilities and other tourist attractions can reopen. Spontaneous gatherings of up to 30 people are allowed again as is the organisation of demonstrations of up to 300 people. Restrictions on entry into Switzerland are lifted for all Schengen states.

October–November: Start of the second "wave" of COVID-19. Progressive reintroduction of cantonal and federal health measures.

December: The epidemiological situation worsens. The Federal Council reinforces health measures. "Non-essential" shops, restaurants, leisure and sports facilities and cultural centres are closed. Ski resorts remain open, however, as do hotels and their facilities (restaurants, gyms, spas, etc.) available to their guests.

2021

February: The Federal Council opts for a phased exit from lockdown.

March: Reopening of all shops, museums, libraries, outdoor recreation areas.

April: Reopening of terraces, cinemas, theatres and football stadiums under strict conditions.

End of May: Restaurants and spas can reopen and public events can accommodate up to 300 people.

June: The conditions for entry into Switzerland are relaxed from 28 June. The entry ban is lifted for travellers from non-Schengen countries if they are vaccinated.

September: 4th wave of COVID-19, gradual reintroduction of cantonal and federal health measures.

December: Enhanced enforcement of the indoor vaccination certificate and mandatory teleworking.

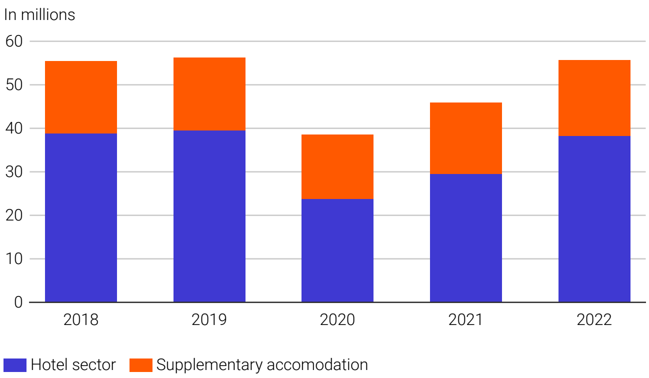
2022

Mid February: Lifting of the main measures to combat the coronavirus pandemic. Only the isolation of people testing positive and the compulsory wearing of masks on public transport and in health establishments were maintained until the end of March 2022.

2.1.1 Demand in tourist accommodation

In 2022, tourist accommodation in Switzerland, which includes the hotel and supplementary accommodation sectors, recorded a total of 55.6 million overnight stays (G 2.1.1), i. e. 21.3% more than in 2021. With this result, demand for tourist accommodation in Switzerland returned to an almost pre-pandemic level. Although it still lagged 1.1% behind 2019, demand in 2022 was slightly higher (0.5%) than in 2018. In 2022, the hotel sector accounted for the greatest share in demand for tourist accommodation with 68.7% of overnight stays recorded.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation G2.1.1



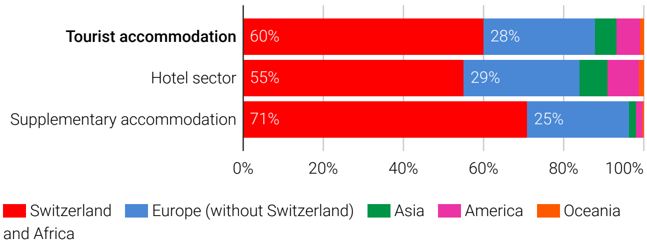
Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2024

2.1.2 Swiss and foreign demand

In 2022, Swiss clientele accounted for 60.0% of the overnight stays recorded in Swiss tourist accommodation (G 2.1.2). Following a slight decline in 2020 (–3.7%), Swiss demand rose sharply in 2021 (+21.3%), easily exceeding the figures of 2018 and 2019 (+20.0% and +16.8%, respectively). It then declined in 2022 (–2.6%), but was still much higher than in the period before COVID-19. Following a historic drop of 61.9% in 2020, foreign visitors increased again (+13.1%) in 2021, rising dramatically in 2022 (+91.8%). It was however, below 2018 and 2019 levels. Among foreign visitors, European guests generated the most overnight stays in 2022, accounting for 27.8% of total demand. The greatest demand in supplementary accommodation came from Swiss guests (70.9%) (G 2.1.2). These guests also account for the greatest share in the hotel sector, although a markedly lower one (55.1%) (G 2.1.2).

Did you know?
Asian visitors accounted for 5.3% of overnight stays in tourist accommodation in 2022.

Overnight stays, by visitors' country of residence, 2022 G2.1.2

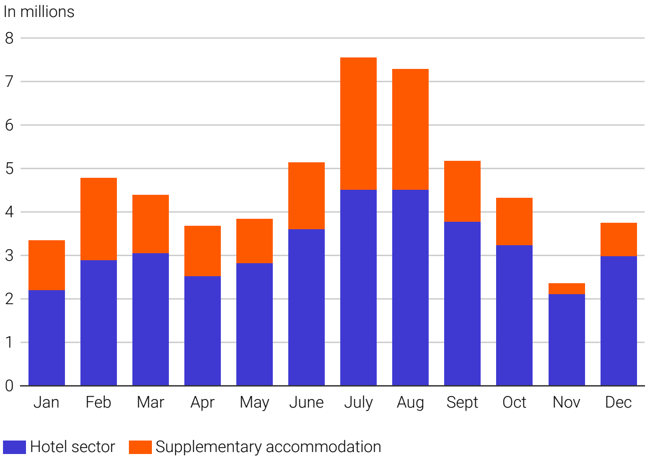


Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2024

2.1.3 Breakdown for monthly demand

In 2022, the greatest number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation in Switzerland was recorded in the months from June to September (G 2.1.3). 25.2 million overnight stays were counted in these four months alone, i. e. more than 45% of the annual demand.

Monthly breakdown of overnight stays in tourist accommodation, 2022 **G2.1.3**



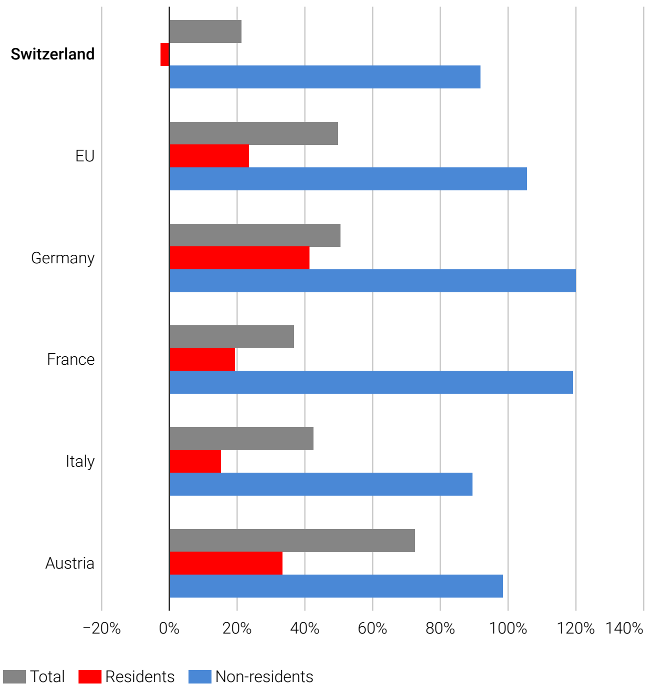
Sources: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

2.1.4 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In comparison with the European results (EU), Swiss tourist accommodation in 2022 showed a similar, albeit less marked trend, with an increase of 21.3% (compared with 49.7% in the EU) compared with 2021. All other neighbouring countries also saw bigger increases than that seen in Switzerland.

In 2022 in the EU and in Switzerland, the number of overnight stays generated by non-residents rose sharply (+105.5% and +91.8% respectively, compared with 2021). In contrast to the EU (+23.4%) however, in Switzerland overnight stays by residents recorded a decline (–2.6%). The neighbouring countries saw a strong increase in overnight stays by residents.

Change in overnight stays in tourist accommodation by country, 2021–2022 **G2.1.4**



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

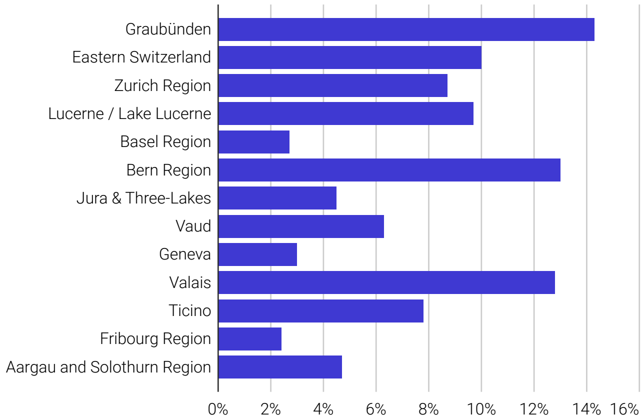
2.2 Hotel sector results

2.2.1 Supply in 2022

In 2022, there were, on annual average, 4020 open hotels and health establishments in Switzerland, corresponding to 131 486 rooms and 257 641 beds available (G 2.2.1a). The number of open establishments in 2022 was slightly higher than in 2021 (3919) but still well below the number seen in 2019 (4234). Due to the COVID-19 crisis, a large number of establishments closed temporarily in 2020 and 2021. The distribution of establishments differed between tourist regions. In 2022, Graubünden had the largest proportion (14.3%), followed by the Bern Region (13.0%). The national average capacity of a hotel establishment was 64.1 available beds (G 2.2.1b).

Did you know?
The Zurich Region was the tourist region with the most rooms in Switzerland, with 20 050 available rooms.

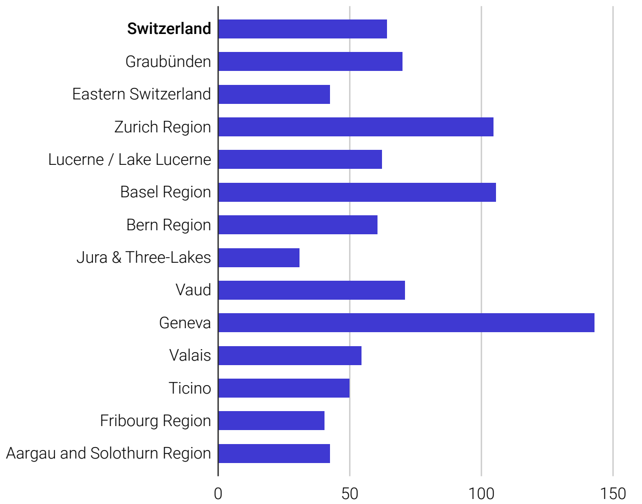
Open establishments in the hotel sector and distribution by tourist region, 2022 **G2.2.1a**



Total number of open establishments: 4020

Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Average number of available beds per establishment in the hotel sector, per tourist region, 2022 **G2.2.1b**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

2.2.2 Overall change in supply

In 2022, a total of 4498 establishments and 143 312 rooms were surveyed in the hotel sector in Switzerland. The number of establishments decreased slightly in comparison with 2021 (–76 establishments/–1.7%) (G2.2.2a), whereas the number of rooms saw a slight increase (+570/+0.4%). At the level of the tourist regions, the supply in terms of establishments, was down in eleven of the thirteen regions between 2021 and 2022. In the remaining two regions, the supply increased by only one unit. With regard to rooms, seven out of thirteen showed a lower number of rooms than in the previous year.

Over a comparative period of 10 years (G2.2.2b), the number of surveyed establishments diminished greatly. In 2013, the number of surveyed establishments totalled 5191 in Switzerland, corresponding to a decline over this period of 693 units (–13.3%). In terms of the number of rooms, an increase (+3120 rooms/+2.2%) can be observed for 2022. Over the same period, twelve tourist regions saw their supply in terms of establishments decrease. Eastern Switzerland registered the greatest decline with 133 fewer establishments (–12.3%). As far as rooms are concerned, seven tourist regions showed an increase. The Zurich region showed the greatest growth (+4241 rooms/+25.6%). In contrast, the decline was most marked in Eastern Switzerland (–1263 rooms/–12.3%).

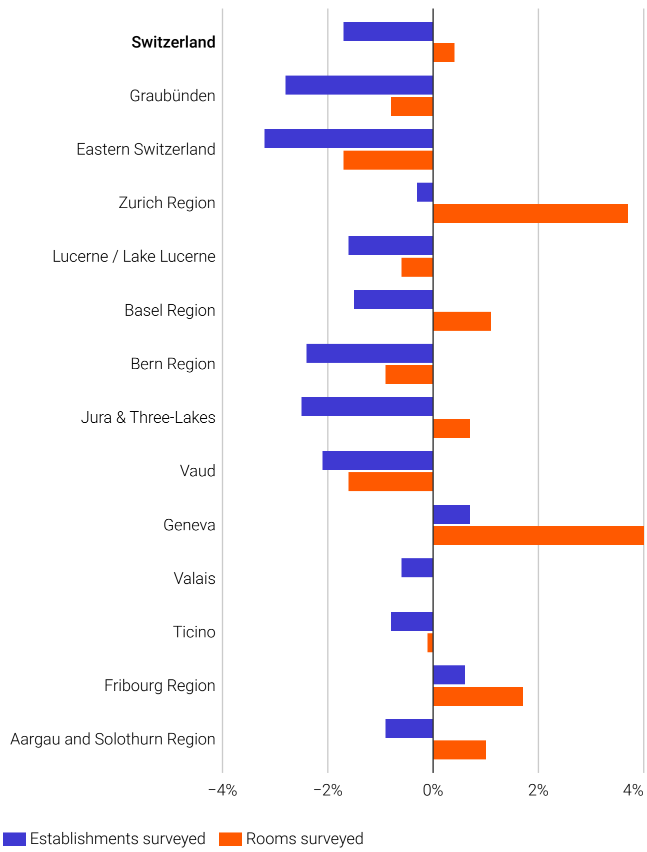
Did you know?
Of the thirteen tourist regions, Geneva is the only one in which the number of establishments has remained stable over the last decade, while the number has fallen sharply in all the other regions.

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.

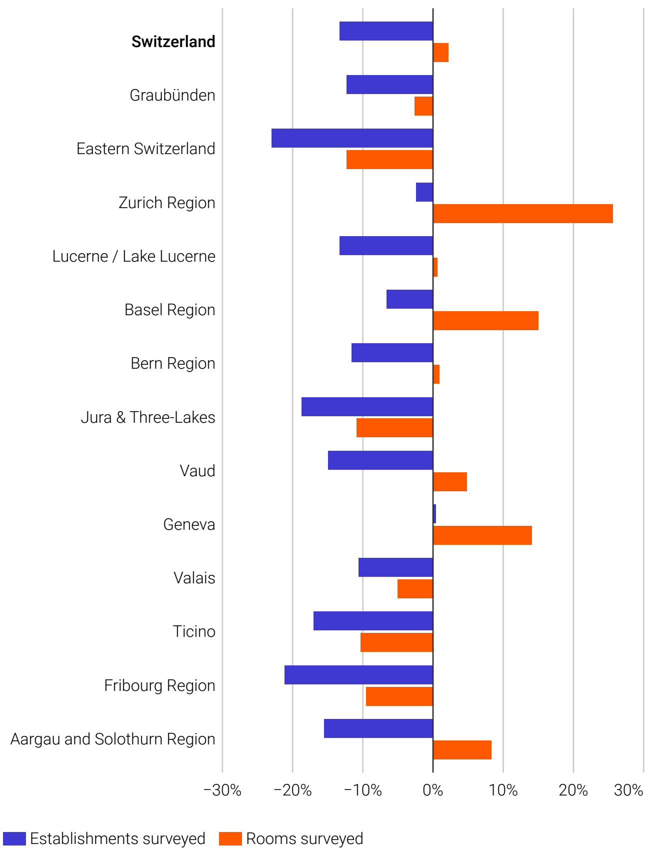
The effects of the global economic crisis in 2009 had an impact on demand in the years that followed. At national level, 2011 was characterised by a strong rise in the Swiss franc's value against the Euro and other currencies. On 6th September 2011, the introduction of the minimum exchange rate by the Swiss National Bank (SNB) stabilised exchange rates, which nonetheless remained far lower than in previous years. On 15th January 2015, the SNB announced the end of the minimum exchange rate, resulting in renewed strength of the Euro compared with the Swiss franc. In the following two years, although the Euro regained some ground against the Swiss franc it never reached its pre-2015 level. From the end of February 2020, the pandemic completely changed society and the economy. Both the national and international tourism sectors were very negatively affected by this exceptional situation. Even if the measures against the pandemic in Switzerland and in many countries were somewhat reduced in 2021, the negative effects on the tourism sector were still very strong. The situation began to return to normal in 2022, but some negative effects remain.

Supply by tourist region in the hotel sector: change in supply, 2021–2022 G 2.2.2a



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Supply by tourist region in the hotel sector: change in supply, 2013–2022 G 2.2.2b

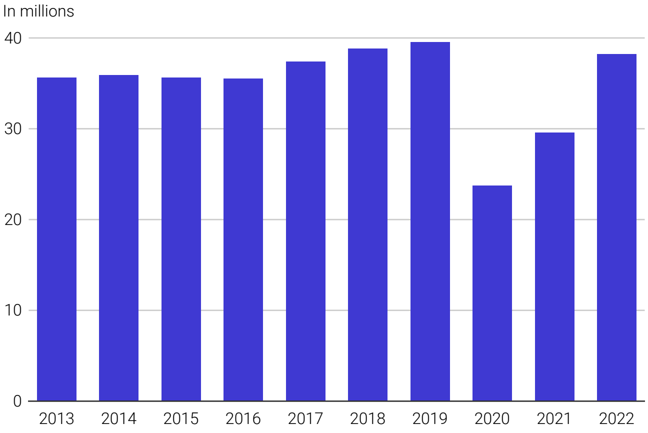


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Over the past ten years, the total number of overnight stays in hotels and health establishments in Switzerland has been subject to various trends (G 2.2.3a). Growth was seen for the years 2013 (+2.5%) and 2014 (+0.9%), but for the years 2015 (–0.8%) and 2016 (–0.3%) overnight stays fell. A strong improvement in demand was seen in 2017 (+5.2%) which continued in 2018 (+3.8%) and in 2019 (+1.9%) with a total of 39.6 million overnight stays recorded, i. e. a level never seen before until now. In 2020, demand fell by a historic 40.0% to 23.7 million overnight stays. For the same year, with the exception of January (+7.1) and February (+7.0), very sharp monthly falls could be observed, ranging from –91.8% in April to –24.9% in July. Although the COVID-19 situation persists in 2021, the health measures are less severe than in 2020. 2021 therefore saw a recovery in demand and totalled 29.6 million overnight stays, an increase of 24.6%. While for the first two months of the year significant decreases in overnight stays were observed compared with the same period in 2020, demand increased strongly between March and June. The peak was reached in April with an increase of over 800%. In July, growth in demand slowed down (+6.4%) and then increased again very markedly between August and December to reach the levels seen in 2019 (G 2.2.3b). In 2022, demand continued to grow, reaching 38.2 million overnight stays, an increase of 29.4% (+8.7 million) compared with 2021. All the months in 2022 showed relatively strong increases in demand compared with 2021, ranging from 8.1% (August) to 73.2% (January). Although the first seven months of the year were still lower than in 2019, the last five months of the year saw the highest number of overnight stays ever recorded in the last three decades. With these results, demand has recovered to pre-pandemic levels with a greater number of overnight stays than in 2017. It remains, however, slightly lower than in 2018 (–1.5%) and 2019 (–3.3%).

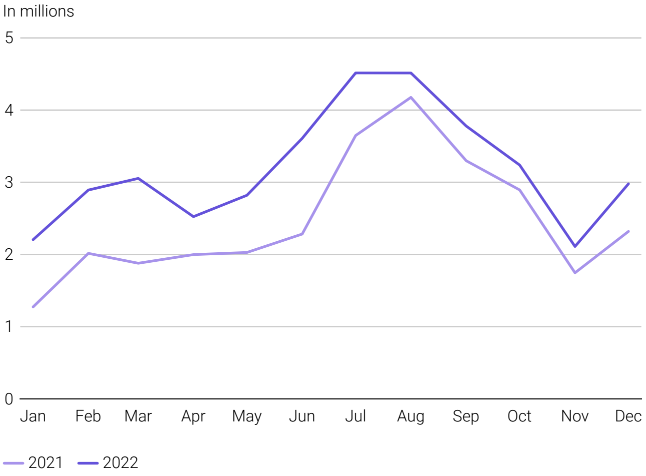
Did you know?
With 22.5 million overnight stays, the 2022 summer tourist season (May to October) comes just after 2019 (–0.8%), the best in the last 30 years.

Overnight stays in the hotel sector, 2013 to 2022 **G2.2.3a**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Monthly change in overnight stays in the hotel sector, 2021–2022 **G2.2.3b**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

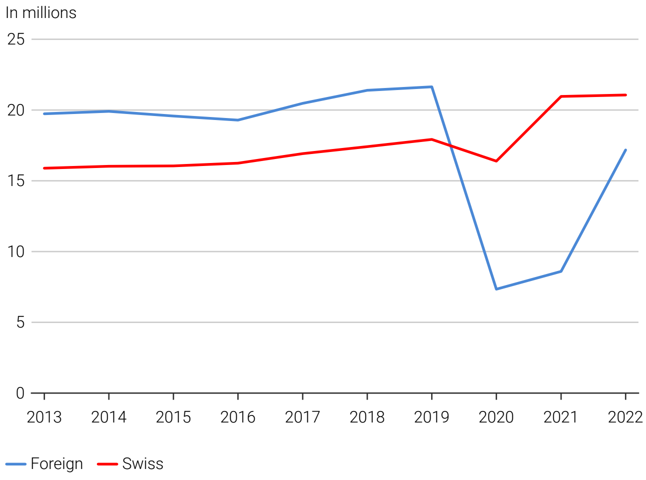
2.2.4 Change in domestic and foreign demand

Looking back on the past 10 years, foreign and domestic demand in the hotel sector has not always followed similar trends (G 2.2.4). In 2013, a positive trend was observed for both types of demand. This continued in 2014. Although the increase in overnight stays for Swiss guests continued in 2015 and 2016, demand from foreign visitors declined once again. In 2017 and 2018 both foreign and domestic demand increased. This situation continued in 2019 and a rise of 1.1% was registered for foreign visitors and of 2.9% for Swiss visitors. The total overnight stays by foreign guests (21.6 million) as well as those by domestic guests (17.9 million) reached record levels in 2019. In 2020, foreign demand fell drastically to 7.3 million overnight stays (–66.1%), while domestic demand totalled 16.4 million overnight stays, which is a significant (–8.6%/–1.5 million) but less drastic decline. However, demand picked up again in 2021, especially for domestic customers (+27.9%), who far surpassed the record level of 2019 with a total of 21.0 million overnight stays. With a total of 8.6 million overnight stays, foreign demand also increased (+17.1%) but still remained far lower than in 2019. Domestic demand remained stable in 2022 at 21.1 million overnight stays (+0.5%), a new record. With 17.2 million overnight stays (+99.8%), foreign demand doubled in 2022 compared with 2021. However, foreign visitors' overnight stays were 20.6% lower than in 2019.

Following 2020, a year marked by a dramatic fall in demand and recovery in 2021, monthly trends in domestic demand in 2022 were varied whereas for foreign demand they were extremely positive (G 2.2.4b). The first three months of the year saw the number of Swiss overnight stays increase, markedly so in January (+42.9%) and in March (+23.4%), compared with 2021. Then, with the exception of June (+5.9%) all months declined between April and October, peaking in August (–13.3%). As far as the last two months of 2022 are concerned, growth in domestic demand returned (+7.5% in November and +2.9% in December). Growth in foreign demand was strong throughout the year, but particularly in the first half of the year, with increases close to or above 200% depending on the month. Growth slowed in the second half of the year, but the increases remained strong, ranging from 41.1% (November) and 101.4% (July).

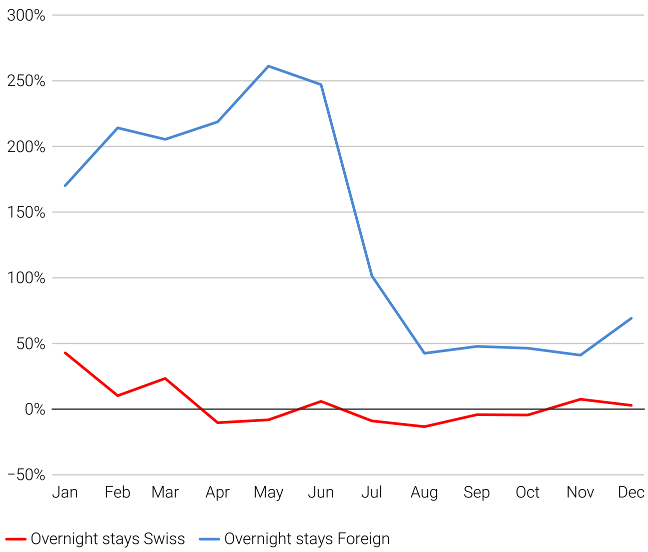
Did you know?
In June 2022, foreign demand rose by 247.1% compared with June 2021.

Change in overnight stays by foreign and Swiss visitors in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 **G2.2.4a**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

Change in overnight stays by foreign and Swiss visitors in the hotel sector, 2021–2022 **G2.2.4b**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

2.2.5 Change in demand by continent of residence of guests

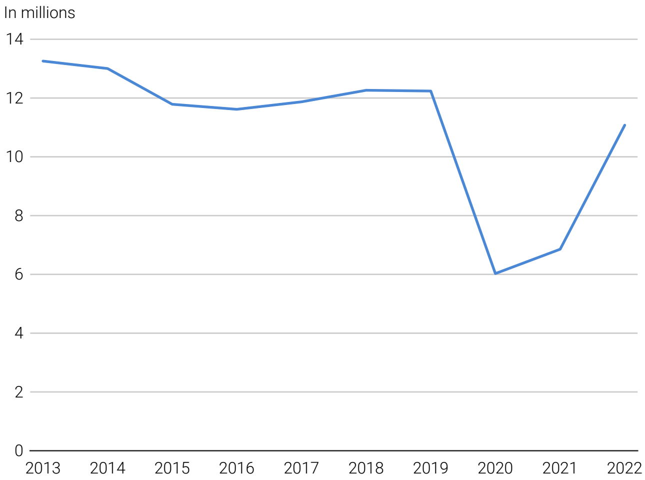
In 2022, demand from Europe (excluding Switzerland) registered 11.1 million overnight stays, representing an increase of 61.6% (+4.2 million overnight stays) compared with 2021 (G2.2.5a). Despite this strong growth, the number of overnight stays for this clientele in 2022 was still lower than in 2019 (–9.5%). The largest contributors to this growth were the United Kingdom and Germany (+1.0 million each; +308.9% and +39.4% respectively). The result of the European continent should also be seen in a longer-term context. Following the global economic crisis in 2009 and the strong appreciation of the Swiss franc against the euro in 2011, demand from the European continent fell steadily until 2016. It then stagnated until 2019 and never recovered to its pre-2009 level.

After a drastic fall in demand (G2.2.5c) by Asian visitors in 2020 (–89,2%), recovery was observed in 2021 (+35.3%). Growth intensified in 2022 with an increase of 1.8 million overnight stays (+232.8%) and reached a total of 2.6 million units. The main contributors to this increase were the Gulf States (+395 000/+92.9%) and India (+304 000/+399.9%). Despite this strong growth, the number of overnight stays by Asian visitors was still more than 50% lower than in 2019. This can mainly due to the demand of Chinese visitors, who with 119 000 overnight stays in 2022 was still far behind the level of 2019 (–91.4%), when these visitors generated 1.4 million overnight stays.

A sharp increase could also be observed in demand by visitors from the American continent in 2022 (+2.2 million overnight stays/+260.7%). The strongest growth came from clientele from the United States (+1.7 million/+276.8%). Demand from this continent was still slightly lower than in 2019 (–8,0%) but was greater than in 2017 (+7.9%). Lastly, overnight stays from the African continent (+141 000 overnight stays/+152.7%) as well as those from Oceania (+191 000/+931.7%) grew significantly but remained below pre-pandemic levels.

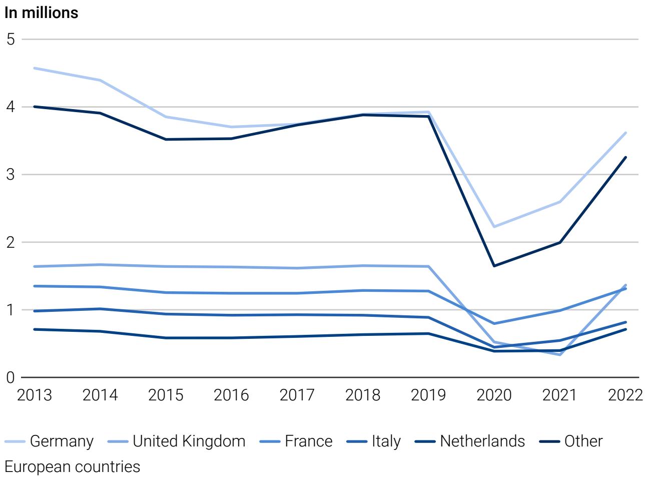
Did you know?
In 2022, demand by visitors from the United States of America reached its second highest level for the past 30 years. Only 2019 had a higher level.

Change in overnight stays by European visitors in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 G2.2.5a



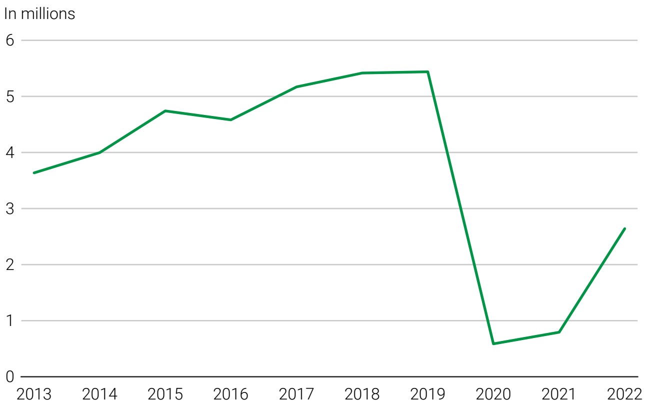
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Change in overnight stays for main European countries in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 G2.2.5b



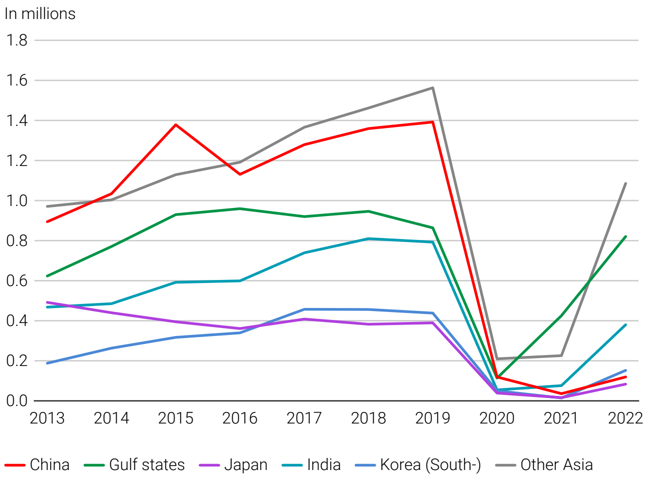
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Change in overnight stays for Asian guests in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 G2.2.5c



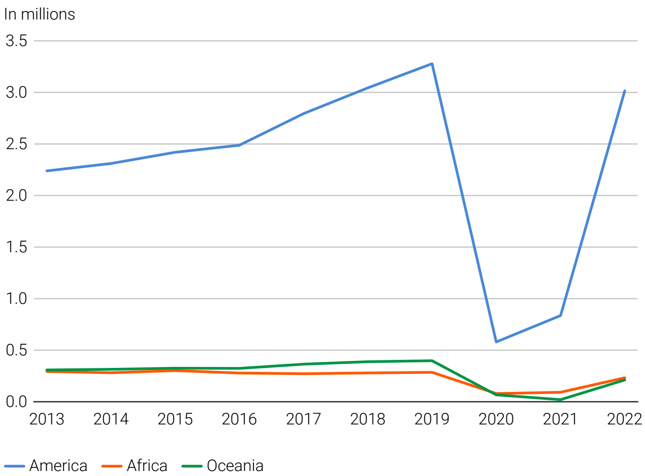
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Change in overnight stays for main Asian countries in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 G2.2.5d



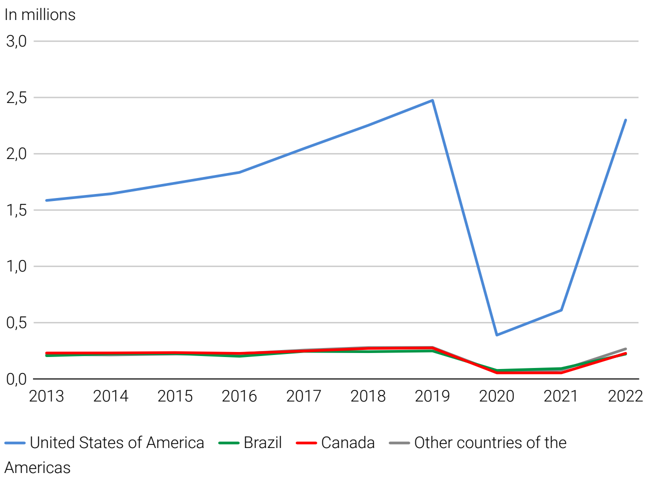
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Change in overnight stays for guests from America, Africa and Oceania in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 G2.2.5e



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Change in overnight stays for main American countries in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 G2.2.5f



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

2.2.6 Change in demand by tourist region

In 2022, all tourist regions in Switzerland, with the exception of Ticino (–12.9%), recorded increases in overnight stays compared with 2021. The largest relative increases were observed in the city regions. Geneva showed the highest increase (+94.5%), closely followed by the Zurich region (+89.0%). The Basel region saw its overnight stays increase by 57.9%. Compared with 2019, only four tourist regions had a higher level of demand in 2022, namely Ticino (+10.6%), Jura & Three Lakes (+6.4%), Graubünden (+5.9%) and Eastern Switzerland (+4.2%).

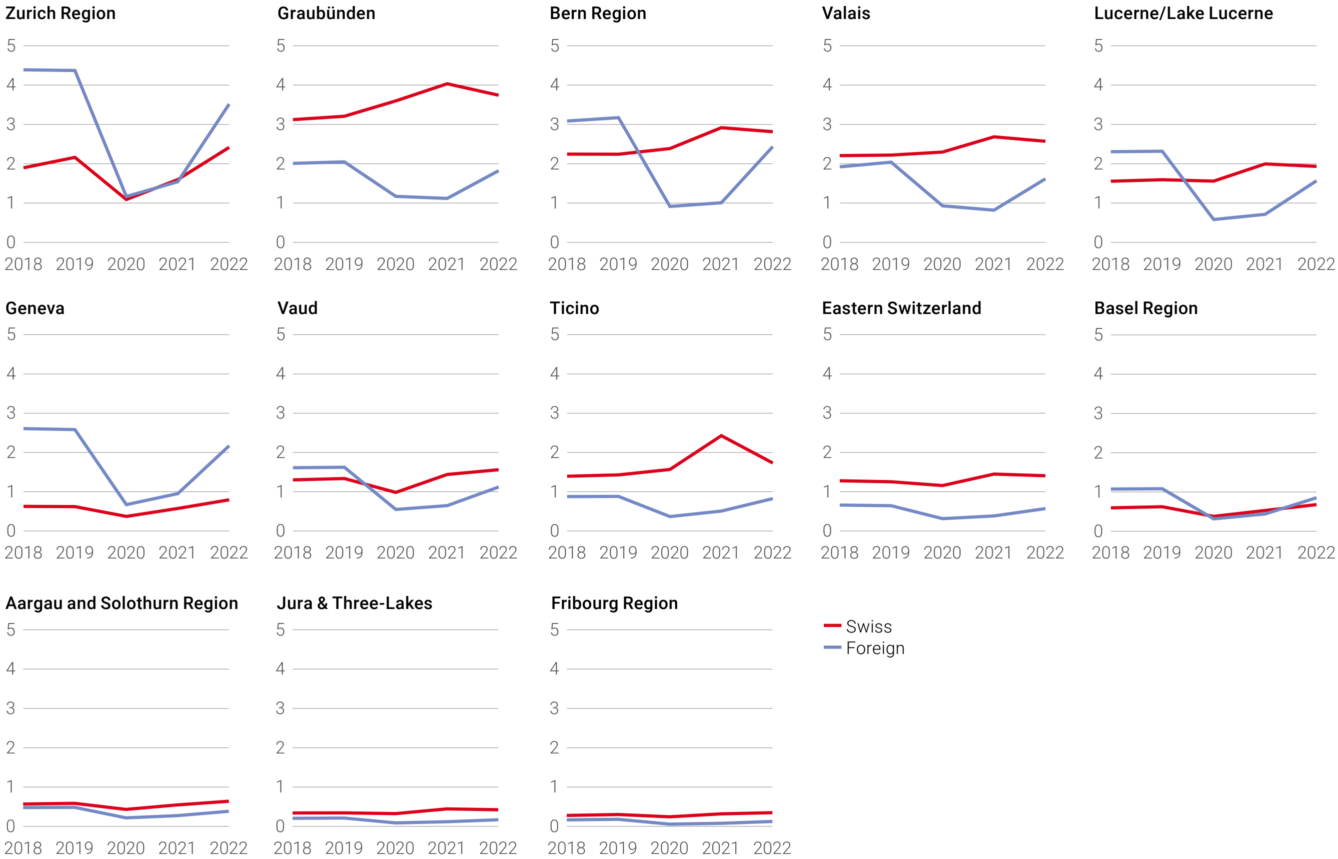
In terms of domestic demand, all tourist regions showed an increase in results ranging from +8.4% for Vaud to +51.2% for the Zurich region. Declines in demand ranged from –28,7% for Ticino and –3,2% for the Lucerne/Lake Lucerne region. All thirteen tourist regions had a higher level of domestic overnight stays than in 2019.

Regarding foreign demand, in 2022 all tourist regions showed strong growth compared with the previous year, the lowest increase standing at +40.5% for the Aargau and Solothurn region. Foreign demand nevertheless remained well below that of 2019 in all tourist regions.

Did you know?
In Geneva in 2022, almost three-quarters of demand came from foreign guests (73.2%).

Overnight stays in the hotel sector by tourist region, 2018–2022 **G2.2.6**

En millions



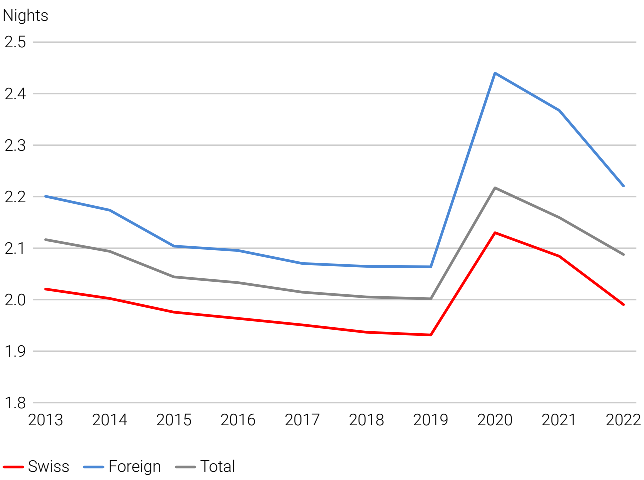
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

2.2.7 Duration of stay

In 2022, visitors stayed an average of 2.09 nights in hotels and health establishments in Switzerland. Foreign visitors (2.22 nights) stayed longer than Swiss visitors (1.99 nights). Although results for 2022 declined when compared with 2021 and 2020, they were still higher than those observed during the previous ten years (G 2.2.7a) for foreign guests and those since 2015 for Swiss visitors.

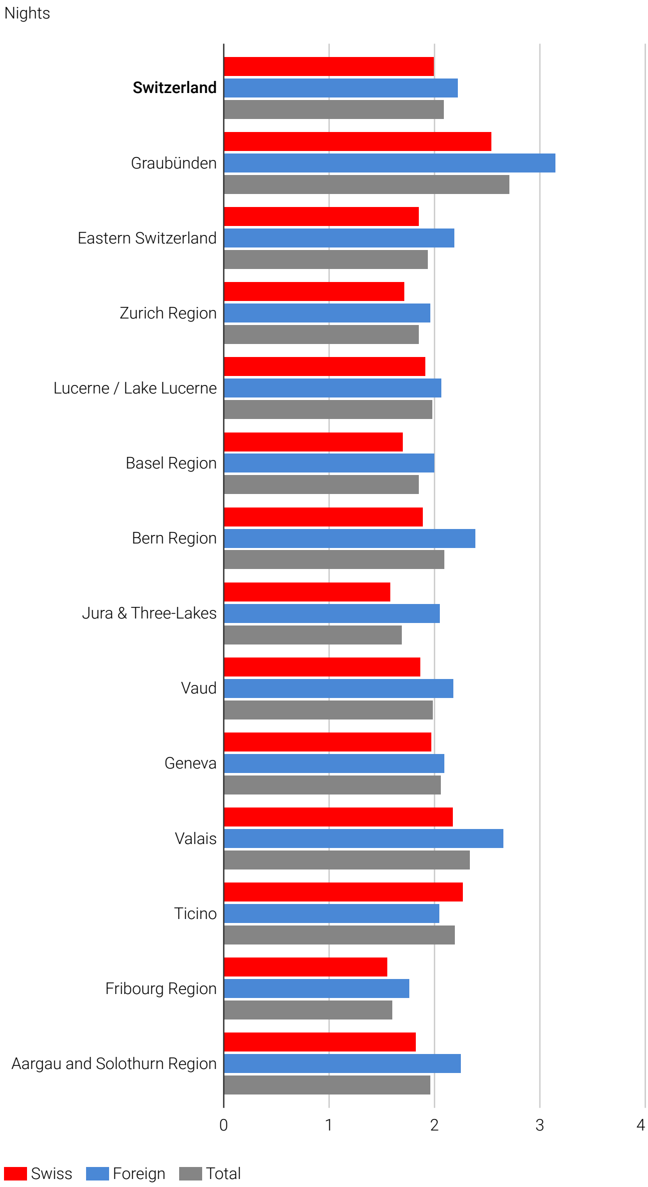
Among the tourist regions, Graubünden recorded the longest average stay in 2022 with 2.71 nights (G 2.2.7b). In contrast, the shortest length of stay was observed in the Fribourg Region (1.60 nights). As at national level, the length of stay was longer for foreign clientele than it was for domestic visitors in all tourist regions excluding Ticino. The greatest difference was observed in Graubünden where foreign visitors stayed for an average of 3.14 nights whereas Swiss visitors stayed for 2.54 nights.

Change in duration of stay in the hotel sector, 2013–2022 **G2.2.7a**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Duration of stay in the hotel sector, 2022 **G2.2.7b**

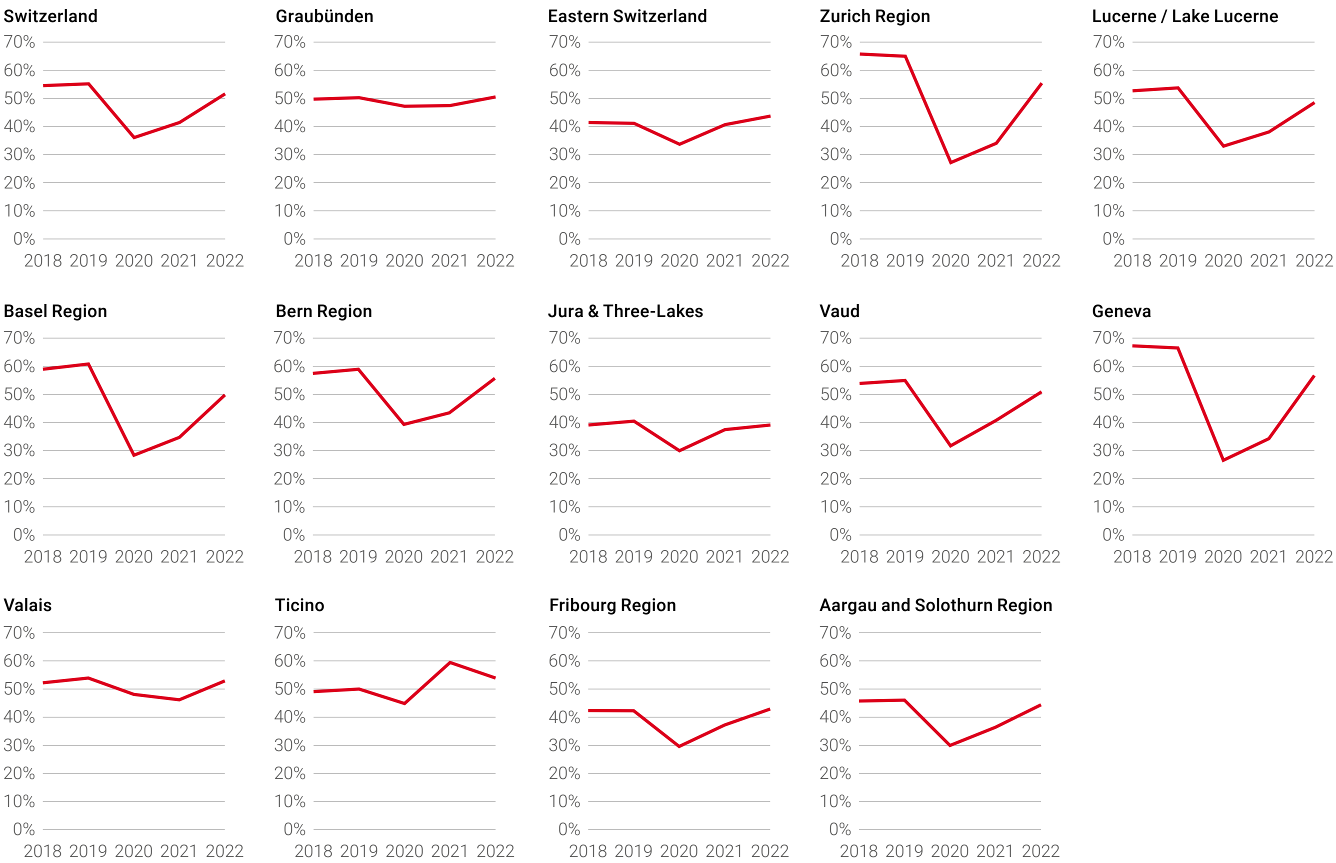


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

2.2.8 Occupancy rate of rooms

In 2022, the net room occupancy rate was 51.6% (G 2.2.8), an increase of 10.2 percentage points compared with 2021. However, it remains below the 2019 level (55.2%). Of the thirteen tourist regions, only Ticino (53.9%/–5.5 points) saw a decrease in occupancy. Geneva recorded the highest rate (56.7%/+22.5 points). Despite these increases, only four regions (Ticino, Eastern Switzerland, the Fribourg Region and Graubünden) had a higher occupancy rate than in 2019. The city regions of Zurich, Geneva and Basel showed the biggest negative difference compared with 2019.

Net room occupancy rate in the hotel sector, 2018–2022 **G2.2.8**



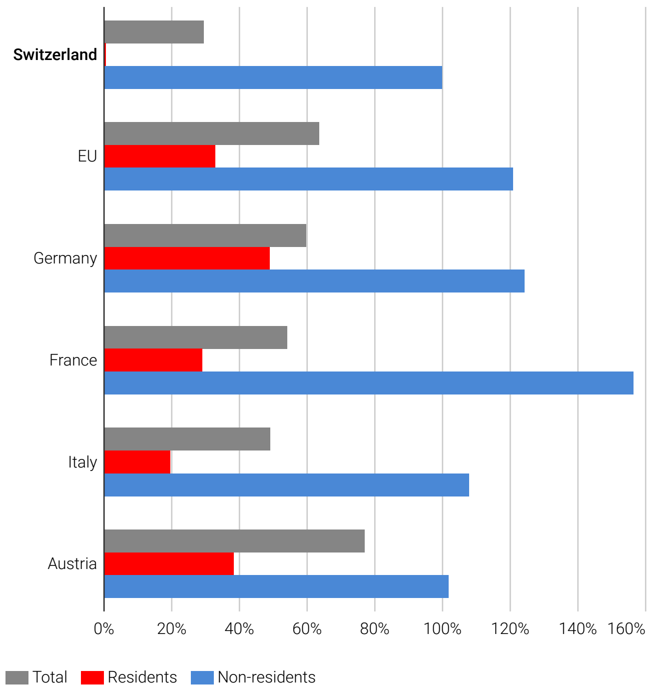
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

2.2.9 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In the EU in 2022, overnight stays in the hotel sector increased by 63.5% (G 2.2.9). Large increases were also observed in Switzerland's neighbouring countries.The growth in overnight stays in Switzerland was less significant (+29.4%).

Domestic demands also rose sharply in the EU (+32.8%), as in Switzerland's neighbouring countries, whereas it remained stable in Switzerland (+0.5%). Demand from non-residents increased greatly in the EU (+120.8%), in neighbouring countries, and in Switzerland (+99.8%).

Change in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments, by country, 2021–2022 **G2.2.9**



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

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 2022, a total of 28 511 commercially run holiday homes were surveyed in Switzerland (G 2.3.1). This represents capacity of 138 466 beds. If we consider the distribution of holiday homes by Switzerland's seven major regions, the Lake Geneva Region has the largest share with 45.8% of the total. This was followed by Eastern Switzerland with a share of 27.2%.

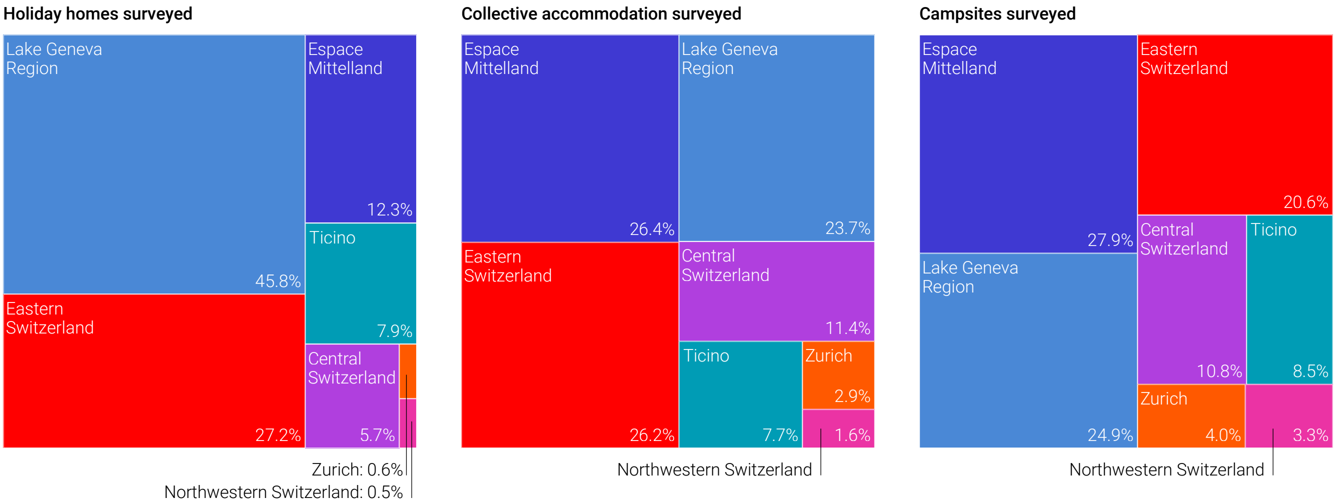
B) Collective accommodation

At national level, there were 2255 collective accommodation units, i. e. a total of 108 368 beds were surveyed for the year 2022 (G 2.3.1). At major region level, Espace Mittelland had the greatest share of establishments (26.4%) closely followed by Eastern Switzerland (26.2%) and the Lake Geneva region (23.7%).

C) Campsites

The total number of campsites surveyed in Switzerland in 2022 was 398, i. e. 28 420 rental pitches for passing guests (G 2.3.1). In terms of distribution at major region level, Espace Mittelland (27.9%) and the Lake Geneva region (24.9%) recorded the largest number of establishments.

Distribution of supplementary accommodation by major region, 2022 **G 2.3.1**



Source: FSO – Tourist accomodation statistics (HESTA)

2.3.2 Demand in supplementary accommodation

A) Holiday homes

Commercially-run holiday homes accounted for the majority of overnight stays in supplementary accommodation in 2022 with 44.0%. With 7.7 million overnight stays (G2.3.2.1a), demand increased by 1.3% compared with 2021, exceeding that of 2019 (7.3 million) and 2018 (7.5 million). Domestic demand fell by 15.8% to 5.0 million overnight stays. This drop is due to the frequent use made of this type of accommodation by Swiss visitors in 2020 and 2021 as a result of the restrictions imposed by COVID-19. By way of comparison, the level of overnight stays in 2022 was 15.5% higher than that of 2019. The decline in domestic demand was offset by strong growth in foreign demand, which rose by 63.6% to 2.7 million overnight stays. Guests from Europe (2.2 million, i. e. +49.8%) accounted for 83.7% of overnight stays by foreign visitors. Among the seven major regions, Lake Geneva region recorded the greatest demand with 3.1 million overnight stays (G2.3.2.2a).

B) Collective accommodation

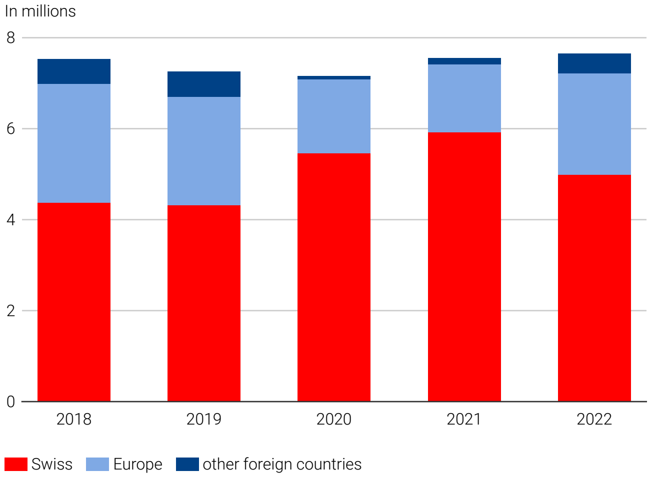
Although overnight stays in collective accommodation rose sharply in 2022 (+46.2% to 4.9 million), they remained below pre-pandemic levels. Over the year as a whole, their number remained 13.2% lower than in 2019 (5.7 million). In 2022, domestic customers generated 4.1 million overnight stays, an increase of 35.0%. Foreign clientele (80.5% from Europe) generated 832 000 of these stays (+146.4%). Eastern Switzerland tops the list of major regions (G2.3.2.2b) with 1.3 million overnight stays.

C) Campsites

After last year's record 5.4 million overnight stays, demand at campsites fell by 10.7% to 4.8 million. The rise in foreign demand (+51.8% to 1.6 million) was unable to offset the decline in domestic customers (–25.3% to 3.3 million). European visitors accounted for the bulk of foreign demand, at 97.2%. Espace Mittelland was the major region with the highest number of overnight stays (1.2 million), followed by Ticino (1.1 million).

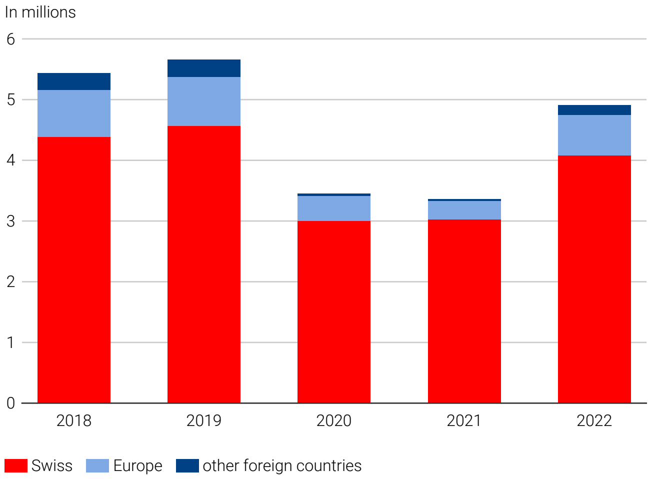
Did you know?
In 2022, Swiss visitors accounted for 67.7% of demand at campsites.

Holiday homes: overnight stays by visitors' residence, 2018–2022 **G2.3.2.1a**



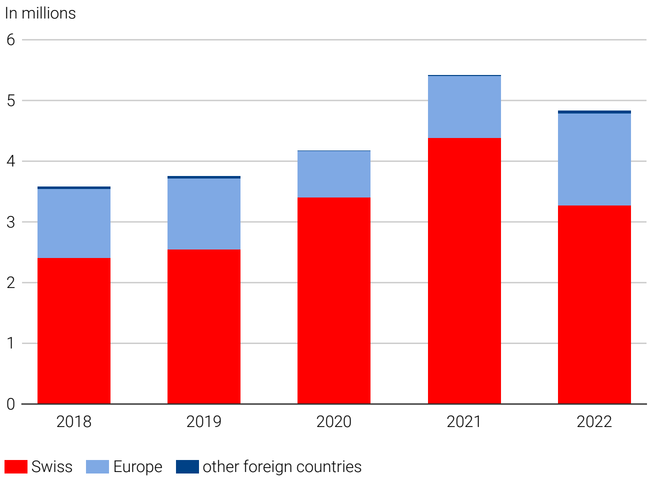
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2024

Collective accomodation: overnight stays by visitors' residence, 2018–2022 **G 2.3.2.1b**



Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2024

Campsites: overnight stays by visitors' residence, 2018–2022 **G2.3.2.1c**

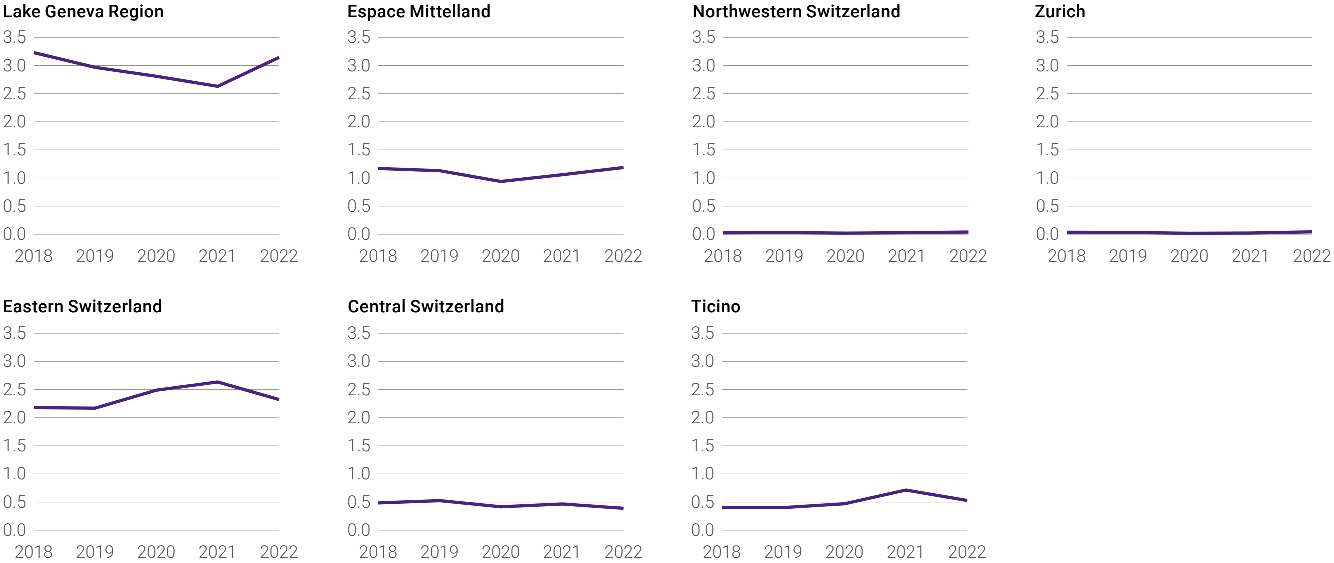


Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

Holiday homes: overnight stays by major region, 2018–2022

G2.3.2.2a

In millions

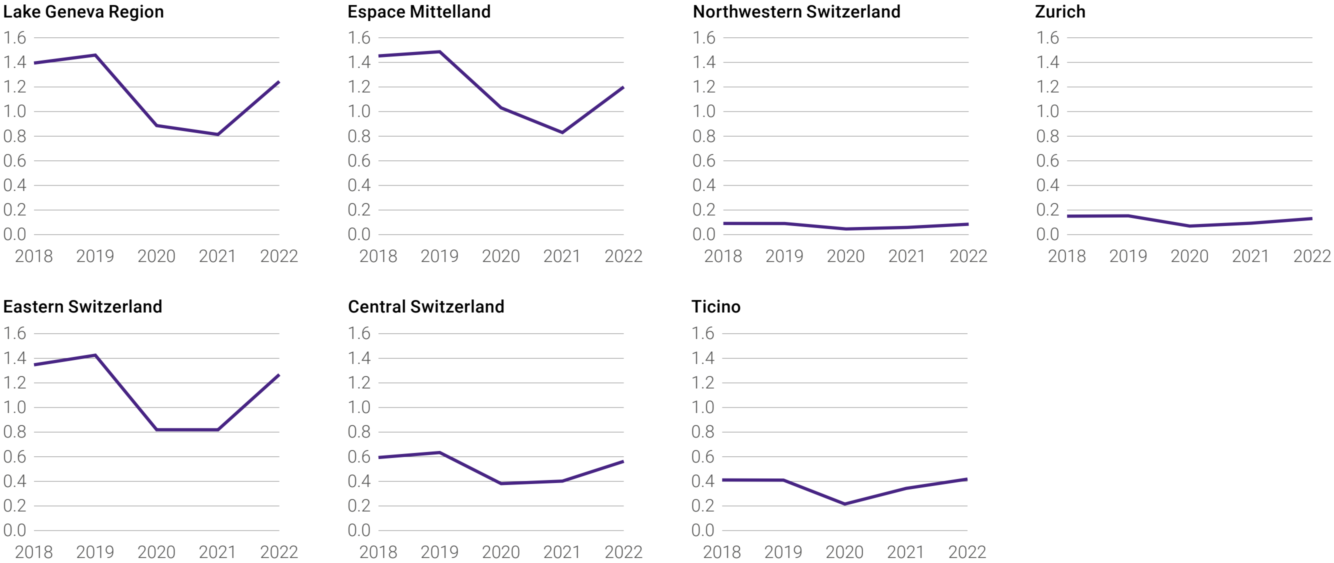


Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

Collective accommodation: overnight stays by major region, 2018–2022

G2.3.2.2b

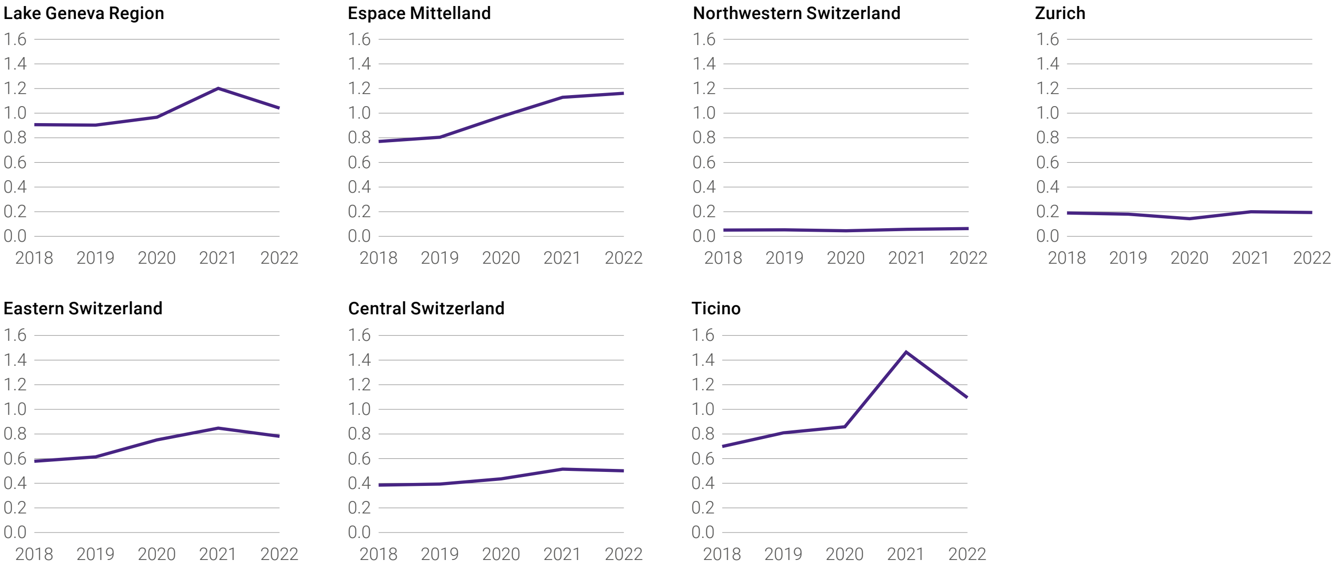
In millions



Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

Campsites: overnight stays by major region, 2018–2022 G2.3.2.2c

In millions



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

2.3.3 Breakdown of monthly demand

A) Holiday homes

In 2022, overnight stays in holiday homes (G 2.3.3a) is concentrated mainly between January and March (42.5% of annual demand) and in July and August (24.5%). November accounted for only 1.3% of the total demand.

Did you know?
In holiday homes, February alone accounted for 19.4% of the annual number of overnight stays in 2022.

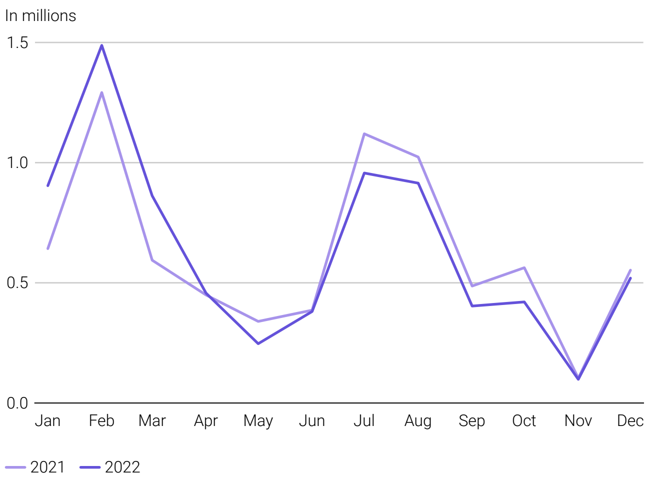
B) Collective accommodation

The monthly breakdown of demand in collective accommodation in 2022 shows that more than half of overnight stays (51.2%) are generated in summer, i. e. between June and September (G 2.3.3b).

C) Campsites

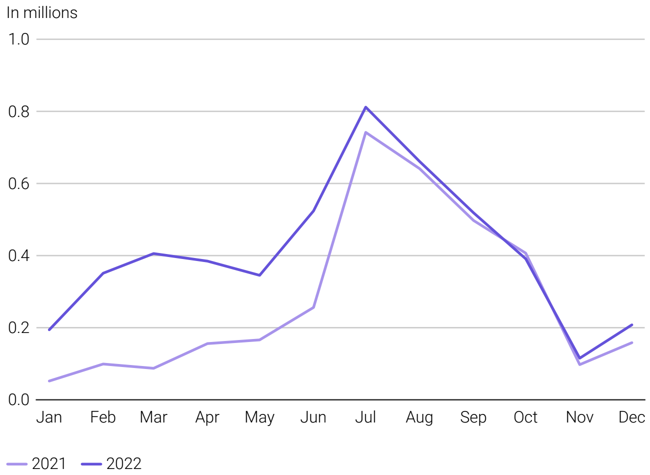
Showing strong seasonal variation, demand in campsites was unsurprisingly almost entirely concentrated over the summer period (G 2.3.3c). Just over 80% of overnight stays (82.7%) were recorded between May and September 2022.

Holiday homes: monthly breakdown of overnight stays, 2021–2022 **G2.3.3a**



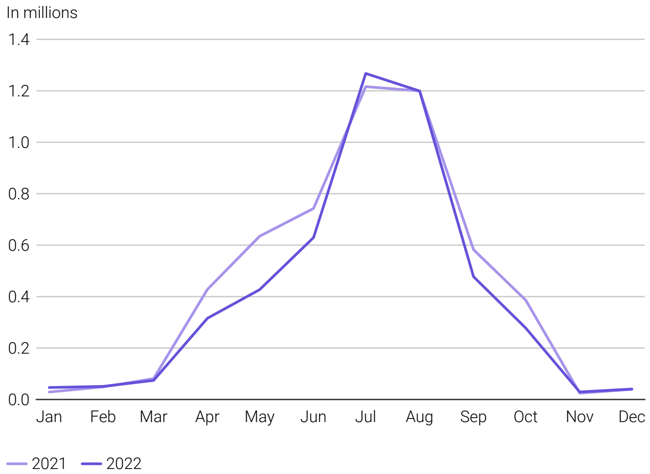
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2024

Collective accommodation: monthly breakdown of overnight stays, 2021–2022 **G2.3.3b**



Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA) © FSO 2024

Campsites: monthly breakdown of overnight stays, 2021–2022 **2.3.3c**



Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2024

2.3.4 Duration of stay in supplementary accommodation

A) Holiday homes

The average length of stay in holiday homes in Switzerland reached 5.93 nights in 2022 (6.52 in 2021) (G 2.3.4a). However, this value varied by major region. In Eastern Switzerland it was 6.89 nights (6.73) and in Ticino 6.50 nights (6.74), i. e. the longest durations at this regional level. In contrast, the Northwest Switzerland region registered the shortest value with 2.68 nights (4.52).

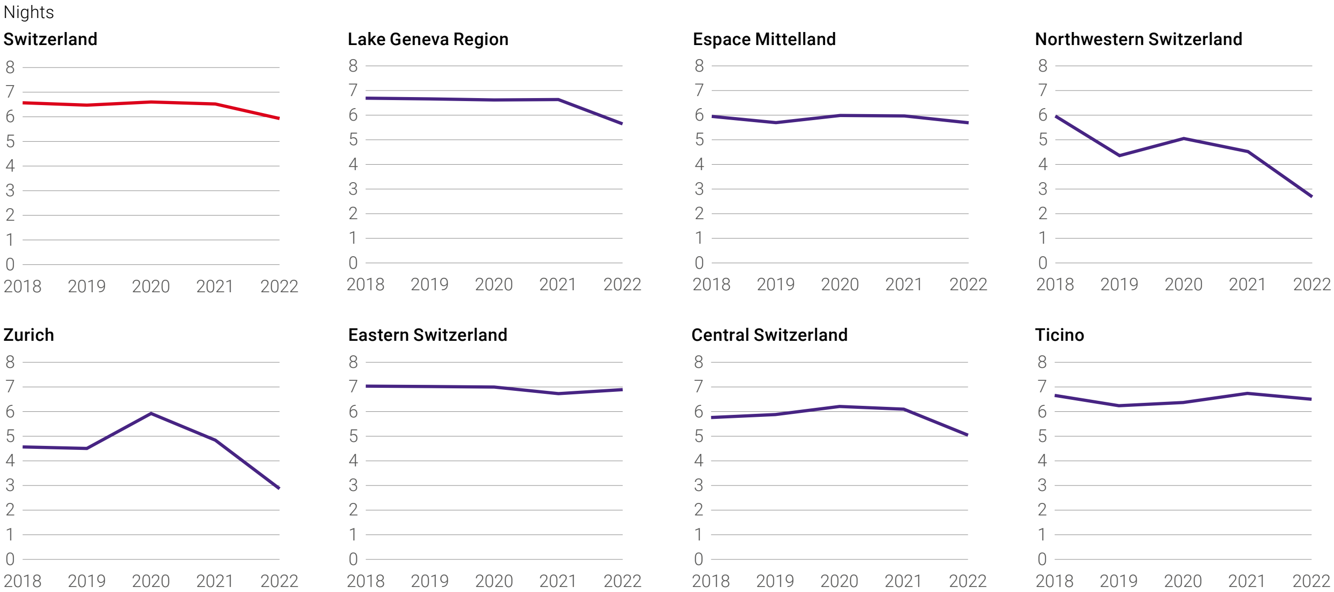
B) Collective accommodation

In 2022, the average length of stay in collective accommodation nationally was 2.41 nights (2.35 in 2021) (G 2.3.4b). Among the major regions, Zurich registered the longest stay with 2.67 nights (2.78). Conversely, the shortest length of stay was seen in Central Switzerland with 2.13 nights (2.31).

C) Campsites

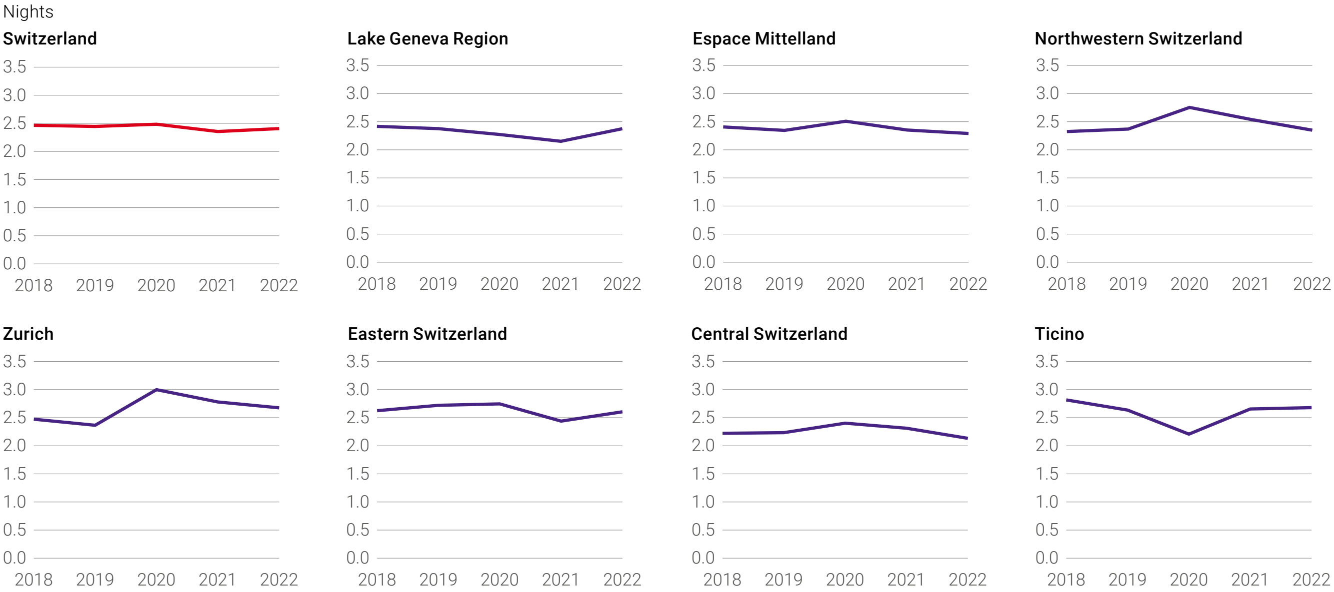
For campsites, the average length of stay in 2022 was 2.92 nights (3.21 in 2021) for the Swiss territory (G 2.3.4c). This duration reached 4.14 nights (3.99) in Ticino, i. e. the highest among all the major regions. The shortest length of stay was in Zurich with 1.85 nights (1.94).

Holiday homes: duration of stay by major region, 2018–2022 **G2.3.4a**



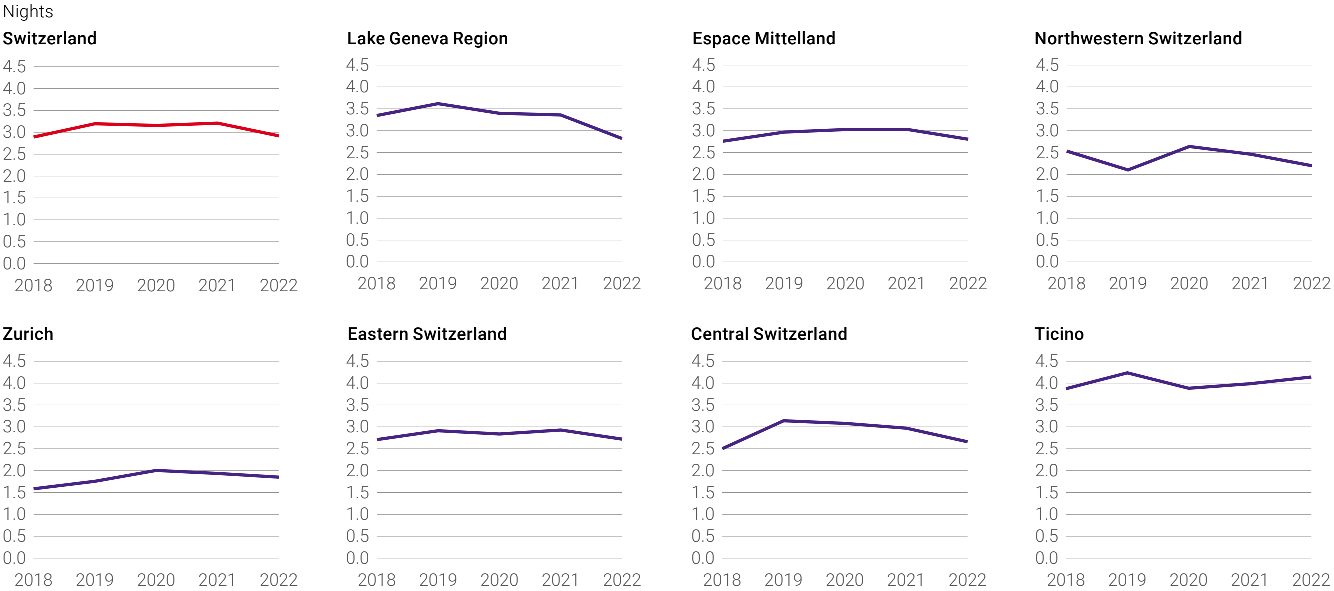
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

Collective accommodation: duration of stay by major region, 2018–2022 G2.3.4b



Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

Campsites: duration of stay by major region, 2018–2022 G2.3.4c



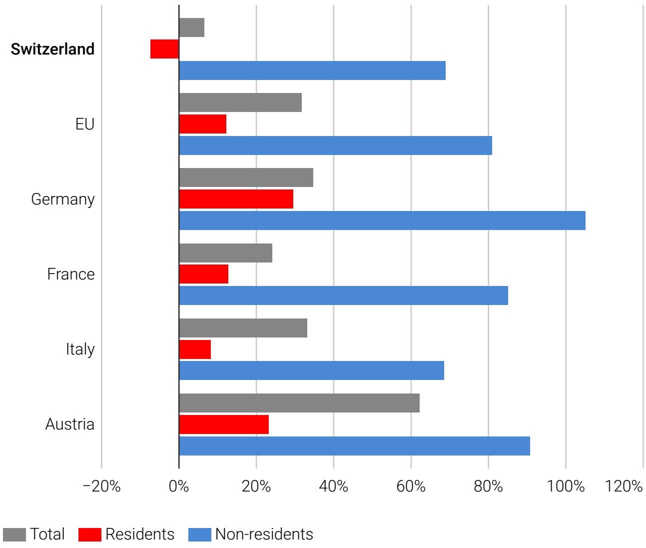
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

2.3.5 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In 2022, overnight stays in the EU in the supplementary accommodation sector increased by 31.7% (G 2.3.5). Switzerland recorded a 6.6% increase in demand, i. e. a smaller rise than that of the EU and also of neighbouring countries.

Overnight stays by residents increased in the EU (+12.2%), as did those in neighbouring countries, whereas in Switzerland the demand of this clientele saw a sharp downward turn (–7.4%). Demand from non-residents rose sharply in the EU (+80.9%), in Switzerland (+68.9%) and in neighbouring countries.

Change in overnight stays in supplementary accomodation by country, 2021–2022 **G2.3.5**



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

3 Travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population in 2022

In 2022 each person resident in Switzerland undertook on average 2.6 trips with overnight stays and 8.0 day trips[1]. 40% of trips with overnight stays and 92% of day trips took place in Switzerland.

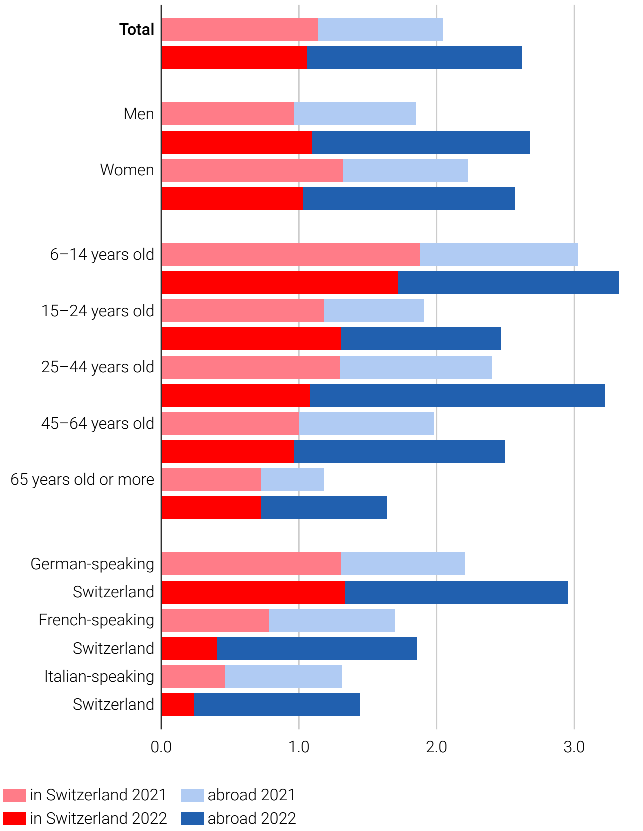
3.1 Trips with overnight stays

In 2022, 88% of the Swiss resident population[2] population undertook at least one journey with at least one overnight stay away from home. The total number of such trips was 21.1 million. This was 29% more than in 2021.

The overall increase in overnight trips can be seen for most socio-demographic categories (G 3.1). The biggest increases were seen among men (+44%) and those aged 65 and over (+39%). Travel behaviour varies by linguistic region. People living in German-speaking Switzerland made an average of 3.0 trips with overnight stays in 2022, compared with 1.9 for people living in French-speaking Switzerland and 1.4 for those in Italian-speaking Switzerland.

Trips with overnight stays per person

Swiss resident population aged 6 and over **G3.1**



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour © FSO 2024

[1] travel of at least three hours that is not part of daily mobility

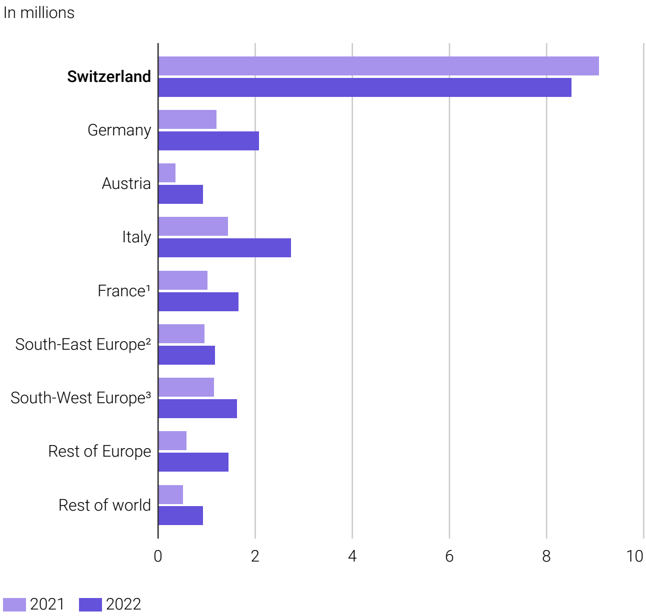
[2] permanent resident population aged 6 and over: 8 032 339 people

3.1.1 Destination

As was the case in the pre-pandemic period, the majority of trips with overnight stays in 2022 were made abroad, at 60% (G 3.1.1). In this respect, Italy came out top with 13% of trips with overnight stays, followed by Germany (10%) and France (8%). A quarter of trips were made to other European countries and only 4% of trips with overnight stays had a destination outside of Europe.

Did you know?
Despite a leap of 74% between 2021 and 2022, the number of trips abroad (2022: 12.5 million) remained below the pre-pandemic period (2019: 14.1 million trips with overnight stays).

Trips with overnight stays by destination
Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.1.1**



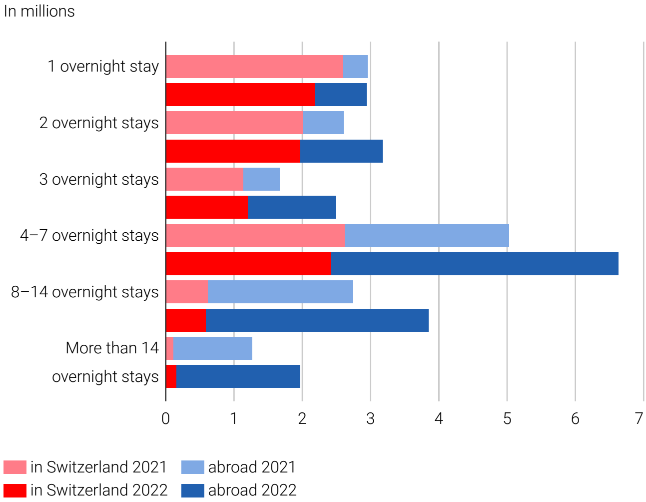
¹ Including overseas departments and Monaco
² Greece, Türkiye, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia
³ Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar

Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

3.1.2 Duration of trips

Most trips abroad were for at least four nights (74%, see G 3.1.2). In Switzerland, mainly short trips (from one to three nights) were made (63%). While trips abroad have risen sharply irrespective of their duration, trips in Switzerland of between one and three nights have tended to fall compared with 2021 (–7%), as have those of four nights or more (–5%).

Trips with overnight stays by trip duration
Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.1.2**



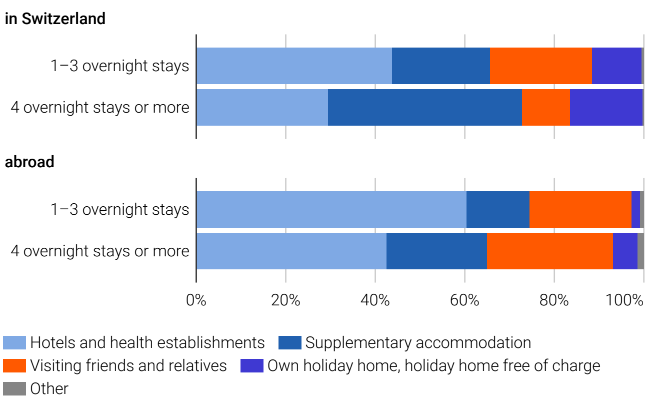
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

3.1.3 Accommodation

In 2022, accommodation in hotels dominated for short trips (1 to 3 nights), whether the destination was in Switzerland (44%) or abroad (60%; G 3.1.3). For almost half of longer (4 or more nights) domestic trips, supplementary accommodation was chosen (43%). Hotel accommodation and health establishments came top for longer trips abroad in 2022 (43%), followed by staying with friends and relatives (28%) and supplementary accommodation (22%). Holiday homes used free of charge by their owners were the last choice of accommodation for short trips, both in Switzerland (11%) and abroad (2%), as well as for long trips abroad (5%).

Trips with overnight stays by accommodation type, 2022

Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.1.3**



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour © FSO 2024

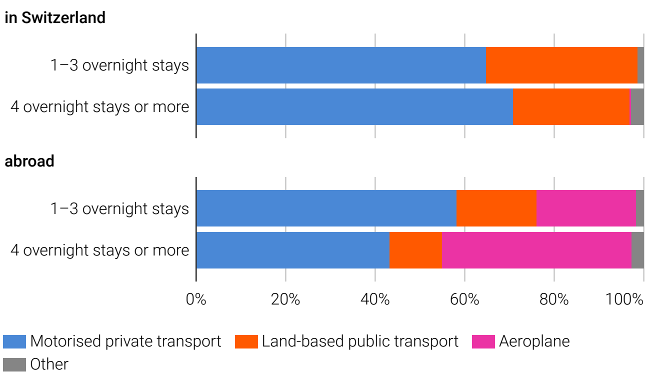
3.1.4 Principal means of transport

Motorised private transport was used for the majority of short trips with overnight stays in 2022, both for domestic (65%) and foreign (58%) trips (G 3.1.4). For longer trips, motorised private transport was also the first choice and was used for 71% of trips in Switzerland and 43% of trips abroad. The aeroplane was the second means of transport most used for long journeys abroad (42%). Land-based public transport was used for just over a third of short domestic trips (34%) and almost a fifth of those abroad (18%).

Did you know?
The share of overland public transport in trips with overnight stays in Switzerland rose by 8 percentage points to 31% in 2022.

Trips with overnight stays by main means of transport, 2022

Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.1.4**

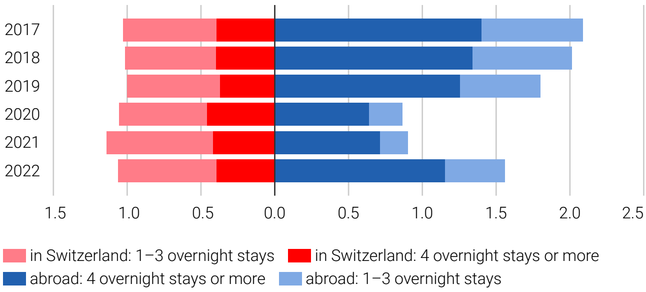


Source: FSO – Travel behaviour © FSO 2024

3.1.5 Change in trips with overnight stays

The greatest number of trips with overnight stays per person was reached in 2017, with 3.1. In the following three years this figure fell continuously, reaching its lowest level in 2020 (1.9), before recovering slightly in 2021 to 2.0 trips per person (G 3.1.5). In 2022, the average was 2.6 overnight trips per person (+28% year-on-year). Above all, short (0.4) and longer (1.2) trips abroad rose in 2022 compared with 2021, almost reaching pre-pandemic levels.

Trips with overnight stays per person, 2017–2022
Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.1.5**



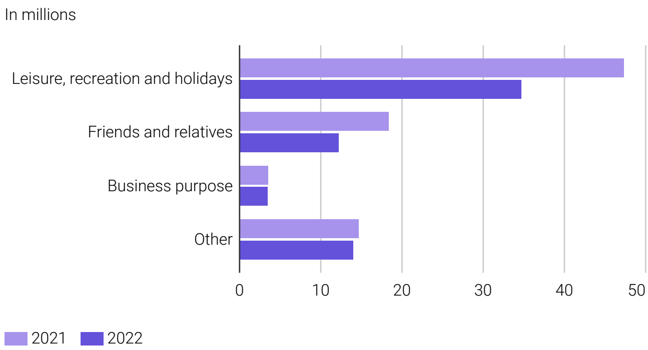
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour © FSO 2024

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 64.4 million of these in 2022.

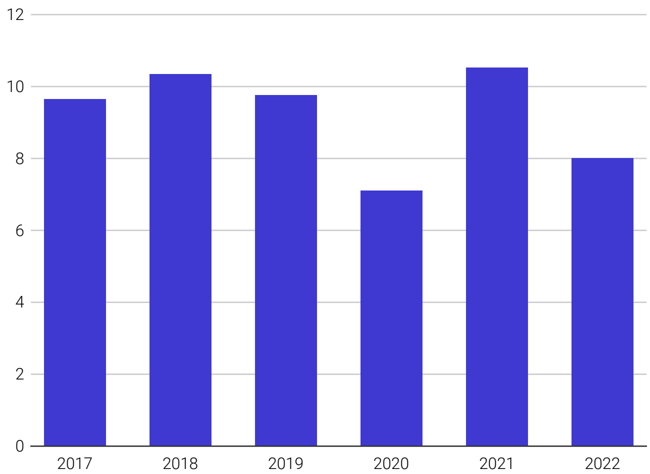
Leisure and recreation were the most frequently cited reason for a day trip in 2022 (54%; G 3.2a). Business trips only represented 5% of day trips. While 2020 saw an all-time low of 56.1 million day trips, these increased by half in 2021 to reach 83.9 million before declining again to 64.4 million day trips in 2022 (G 3.2b).

Day trips by trip purpose
Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.2a**



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour © FSO 2024

Day trips per person, 2017–2022
Resident population aged 6 and over **G3.2b**



Source: FSO – Travel behaviour © FSO 2024

4 Annual Indicators of the Tourism Satellite Accounts

4.1 Tourism gross value added

Growth in tourism gross value added rose sharply between 2020 and 2022 by 39.8%. This recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic was initially seen in an increase of 10.2% in 2021 and in even greater growth of 26.8% in 2022. Tourism gross value added consists of the two product categories known as non-specific products and non-tourism-specific products. From 2020 to 2022, tourism-specific products accounted on average for 98.0% of total tourism gross value added. The value added generated by tourism-related products is also recorded under “tourism-specific products”. The share of value added in total tourism gross value added generated by tourism-related products was 23% in 2020, and just over 21% in 2021, before declining in 2022 to 17%. In 2020, non-tourism specific products created around 2.4% of tourism gross value added. Initially, this share rose to 2.6% in 2021, only to fall again to 2.4% in 2022.

Growth in tourism gross value added was positive in almost all sub-categories between 2020 and 2022.

The recovery of hotel accommodation’s share in tourism gross value added was seen clearly after the COVID-19 pandemic. An increase of 37.2% in 2021 was followed by a considerable increase of 55.4% in 2022. Total growth between 2020 and 2022 was therefore 113.2%.

Equally strong recovery was observed in food and beverage serving services in restaurants and hotels. While there was a very large increase of 25.8% in 2021, there was a slight decrease of –4.9% in this category in 2022, resulting in an overall increase of 19.6% between 2020 and 2022.

A different picture emerged when tourism gross value added in passenger transport was analysed. In 2021, this remained almost unchanged at 0.2% compared with the previous year, after which there was a rapid increase of 55.3% in 2022. While a decline of –11.3% persisted in air transport in 2021, tremendous recovery was seen in 2022 with an increase of 152.6%, resulting in an overall increase of 124% between 2020–2022.

Travel agencies and tour operators recovered considerably after the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2020 and 2022, enormous growth of 592.3% was registered.

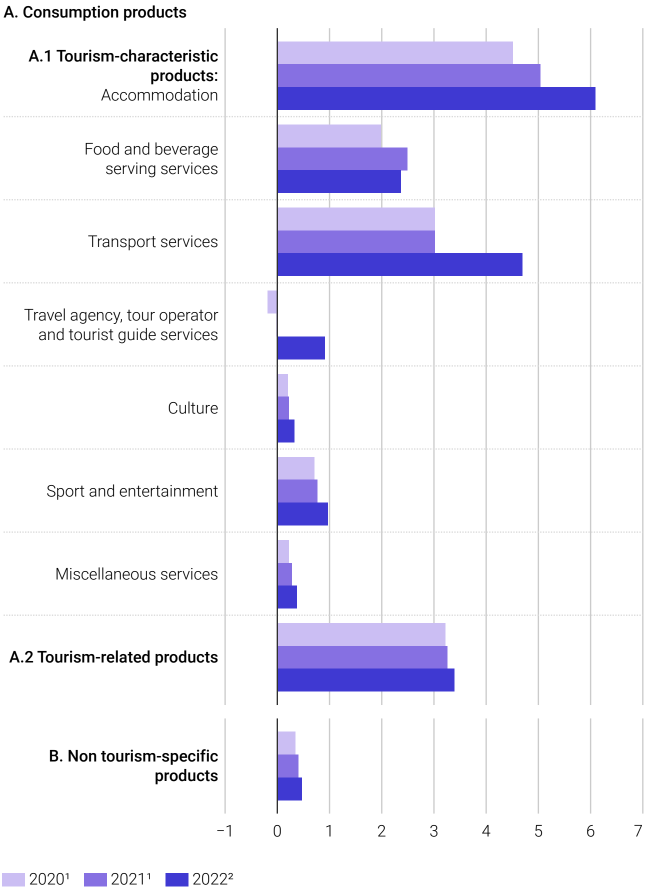
At 39.8%, growth in all tourism gross value added between 2020 and 2022 was very high.

It should be noted that the results of the annual indicators of the tourism satellite accounts for 2022 are still provisional.

Did you know?
In 2022 tourism gross value added rose by 26.8% compared with 2021.

Gross value added by tourism, by product, 2020–2022 **G4.1**

In CHF billion



¹ Revised values
² Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

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.

Growth in tourism demand is also shaped by the recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. Much the same as the growth rates of tourism gross value added, almost all products showed a constant positive trend again in 2021.

The indicators of the past three years show that some 61% and 64% of tourism demand in 2020 and 2021 respectively consisted of tourism characteristic products, whereas in 2022 this share was 69%. In the observation period 2020 to 2022, demand for tourism characteristic products rose sharply by almost 54.8%. Total tourism demand rose by 13.2% in 2021 and increased even further in 2022 at 20.9%. This meant an overall increase of 36.9% between 2020 and 2022, which reflected the strong recovery of tourism demand after the COVID-19 pandemic.

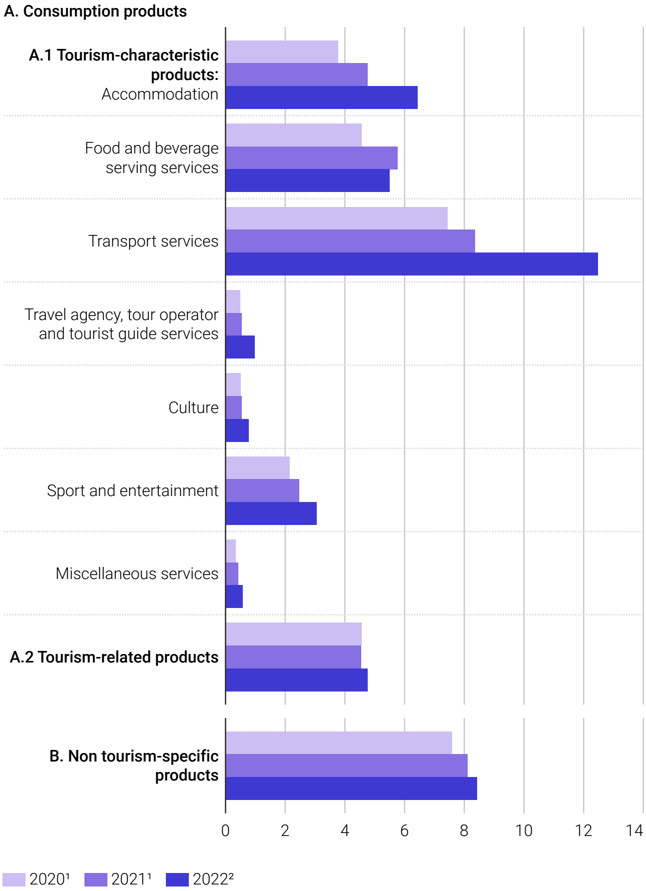
In 2020, the products accommodation, food and beverage serving services in restaurants and hotels and passenger transport together accounted for 50% of total demand in the tourism sector (G 4.2). In 2021 this share rose to 53% and in 2022 to 57%. Within the tourism-characteristic products, just over 82% of the value added was accounted for by these three products between 2020 and 2022.

While tourism demand for accommodation rose perceptibly in 2021 (26.5%), in 2022 this recovery continued with growth of 35.1%. This category therefore registered an increase of 70.8% between 2020 and 2022.

Catering in restaurants and hotels showed a different dynamic. Following a strong increase of 26.8% in 2021, there was a slight decline of –4.8% in 2022. Tourism demand for passenger transport rose by 12.3% in 2021. This increased further in 2022 with growth of 49.2%.

Internal tourism expenditure, by product, 2020–2022 **G4.2**

In CHF billion



¹ Revised values
² Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account © FSO 2024

4.3 Tourism employment

Total tourism employment in 2022 corresponded to 166 627 full-time equivalents (FTEs), compared with 149 903 in 2020 and 161 524 FTEs in 2021. This resulted in an increase of 7.8% in 2021. This post-pandemic recovery slowed in 2022 with an increase of 3.2%. Employment in tourism thus increased by 11.2% between 2020 and 2022.

While its share in employment in the economy as a whole was 3.6% in 2020, this continued to rise and was 3.8% in 2021 and 3.9% in 2022.

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

In 2021 there was a decline in employment in accommodation of +14.4%. In 2022, the additional decline was considerably weaker at only 10.7%. This lead to an overall decline of 26.6% over the period from 2020 to 2022.

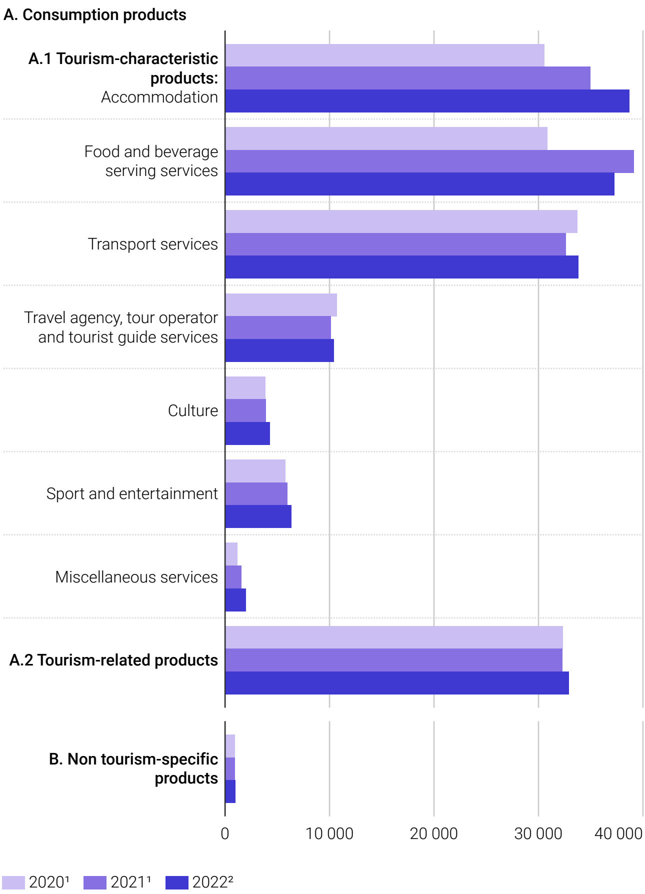
In 2021, a huge increase of +26.8% was recorded in food and beverage serving services in hotels and restaurants, whereas 2022 saw a decline of –4.8%. The increase in this category between 2020 and 2022 was therefore 20.7%.

The recovery in passenger transport was at a slower pace. In 2021, there was still a decline at –3.2%, which was followed by growth in employment in 2022 at 3.7%. This slow recovery was even more apparent in air transport. In 2021, a decline of –10.5% was seen, whereas in 2022 an increase of 1.4% was observed.

A decline was observed among travel agencies and tour operators in 2021 (–5.2%), but this was followed by growth of 2.8% in 2022.

Tourism employment, by product, 2020–2022 **G4.3**

In full-time equivalents



¹ Revised values
² Provisional values

Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account © FSO 2024

5 Economic indicators

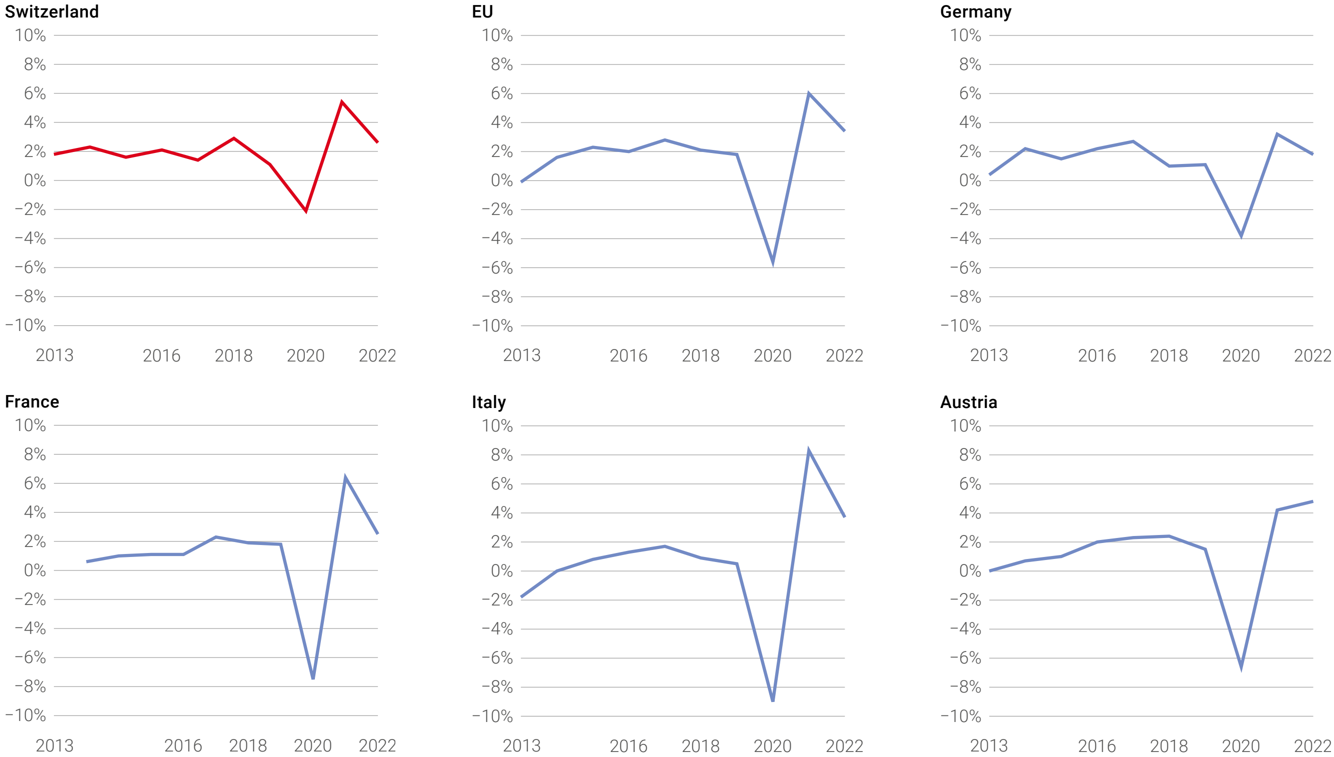
This chapter presents indicators providing an economic context to the findings of the tourism statistics. From an economic perspective, the choice of these indicators is restricted to important general topics.

5.1 Gross domestic product in real terms

Over the last 10 years, Switzerland's GDP expressed in real terms (at previous year's prices) has evolved in a similar manner to that of the EU (G5.1). Only 2013 stands out in this decade. In 2013, Switzerland showed a 1.8% growth in GDP, whereas the EU posted a very slight decline of 0.1%. With the onset of the COVID-19 crisis in 2020, the growth rate became strongly negative in the EU (–5.6%), and also in Switzerland (–2.1%), although to a lesser extent. After marked growth in 2021 (+6.0% for the EU and +5.4% for Switzerland), the trend was less marked in 2022 (+3.4% for the EU and +2.6%[1] for Switzerland).

Gross domestic product growth rate **G5.1**

At prices of preceding year



Provisional: France and Germany

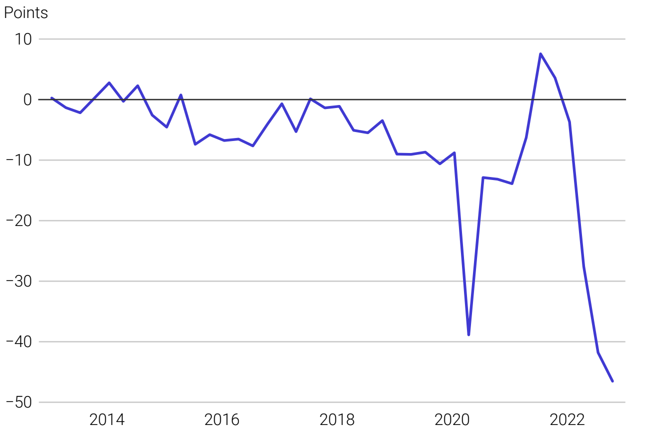
Sources: FSO – National Accounts; Eurostat

[1] provisional data

5.2 Consumer confidence index

During the last decade, the trend in the consumer confidence index was negative for most years (G 5.2). However, the years 2013 (January and October), 2014 (April) and 2017 (July) showed zero values. In January and July 2014, positive values were even recorded. The index fell sharply from April 2020, a period during which the impact of the COVID-19 health crisis was felt. This negative trend lasted until April 2021 and was then reversed from July but only for a short time. From January 2022 onwards, the trend was once again reversed and the months of April, July and October saw strongly negative values.

Consumer confidence index **G5.2**



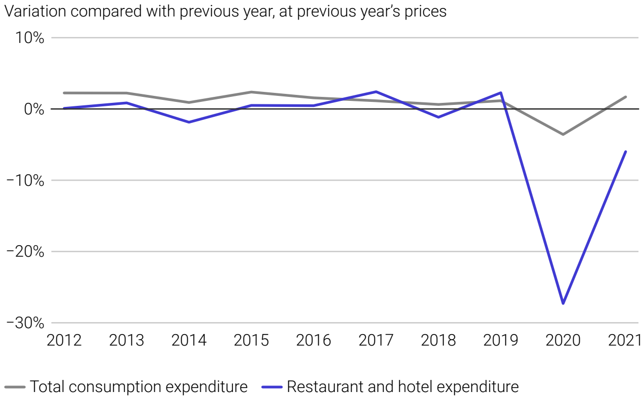
Source: Seco © FSO 2024

5.3 Household final consumption expenditure

If a comparison is made for Switzerland between total household consumption expenditure and that assigned specifically to the restaurant and hotel sector, expenditure in this sector did, overall, see more significant fluctuation of its annual variations between 2012 and 2021 (G 5.3a). The effects of the COVID-19 health crisis were felt in 2020, with total household consumer expenditure falling by −3.6% compared with 2019. For expenditure in restaurants and hotels, the drop was even more drastic (−27.3%). In 2021, household consumption expenditure became positive again (+1.7%), while that linked to restaurants and hotels remained strongly negative (−6.0%). Whereas the trend for total household consumption expenditure only showed a single negative result during this period (−3.6% in 2020), the restaurant and hotel sector showed four in total (in 2014; 2018; 2020 and 2021).

Between 2017 and 2019, Swiss household expenditure in the restaurant and hotel sector (domestic consumption) was on the rise, as it was in the EU and in Switzerland's neighbouring countries. However, expenditure in Switzerland and Germany was lower than in the other neighbouring countries in 2017, and in 2018 and 2019 expenditure in the restaurant and hotel sector was higher in the EU than that of Swiss households. With the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic, the trend in expenditure in the EU, Switzerland and neighbouring countries was strongly negative in 2020. The decline in Switzerland (−28.6%) was, however, less marked than in its neighbouring countries and in the EU (−37.5%). In 2021, expenditure increased again for the EU (+15.5%), Germany, France and Italy. Only Switzerland (−6.3%) and Austria (−9.7%) were still experiencing negative trends.

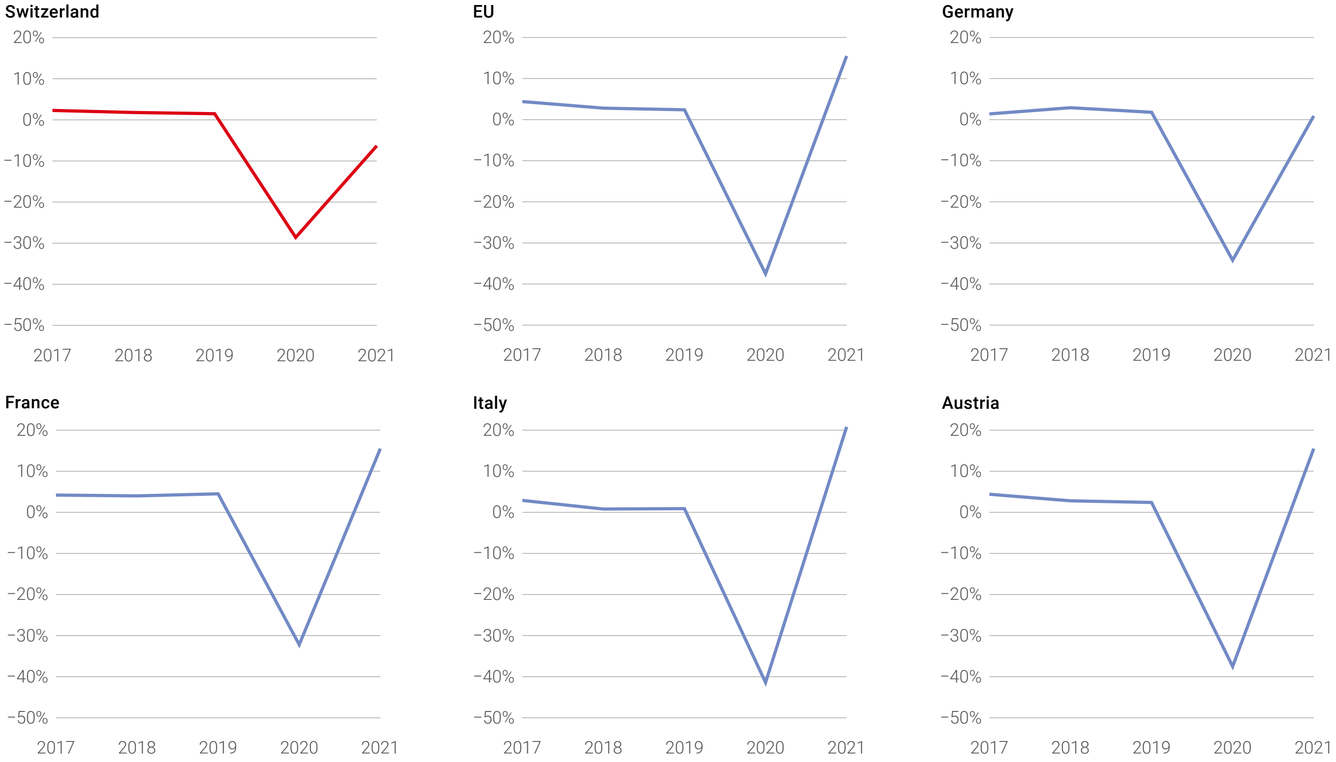
Household consumption expenditure in Switzerland (national consumption) **G5.3a**



Source: FSO – National Accounts © FSO 2024

Hotel and restaurant expenditure in European comparison (domestic consumption) **G5.3b**

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



Provisional: France, Germany and Switzerland

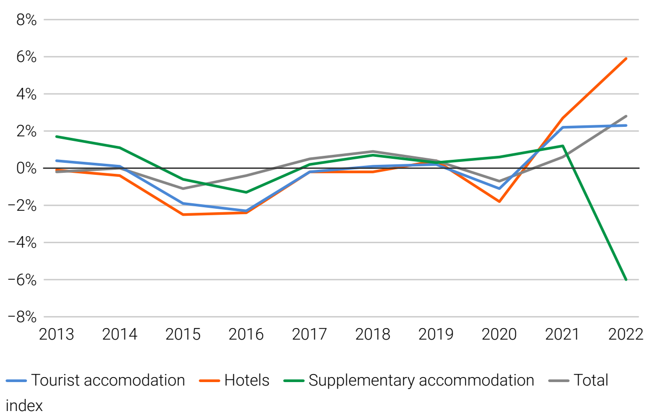
Sources: FSO – National Accounts; Eurostat

5.4 Swiss Consumer Price Index

Between 2013 and 2020, prices in the hotel sector, with the exception of 2019 (+0.4%), fell continuously (G5.4). The largest decreases occurred in 2015 (–2.5%) and 2016 (–2.4%) and in 2020 (–1.8%). However, in 2021 (+2.7%) and especially in 2022 (+5.9%), prices rose sharply. Prices in supplementary accommodation registered an increase for the years 2013 and 2014, before declining in the years 2015 and 2016 (–0.6% and –1.3% respectively). From 2017 until 2021, continued growth in prices could be observed before a sharp drop of 6.0% in 2022. More generally, prices in the tourist accommodaton sector rarely showed the same trend as those in the total consumer price index. Sometimes the differences are substantial, as seen in 2016 (tourist accommodation: –2.3% / total index: –0.4%) or opposite developments, such as in 2017 (tourist accommodation: –0.2% / total index: +0,5%). In 2020, these indices both showed significant declines. However, in 2021, the increase in the tourist accommodation sector was much higher (+2.2%) than that of the total index (+0.6%). In 2022, the gap between the total index (+2.8%) and that for tourist accommodation (+2.3%) narrowed.

Swiss Consumer Price Index

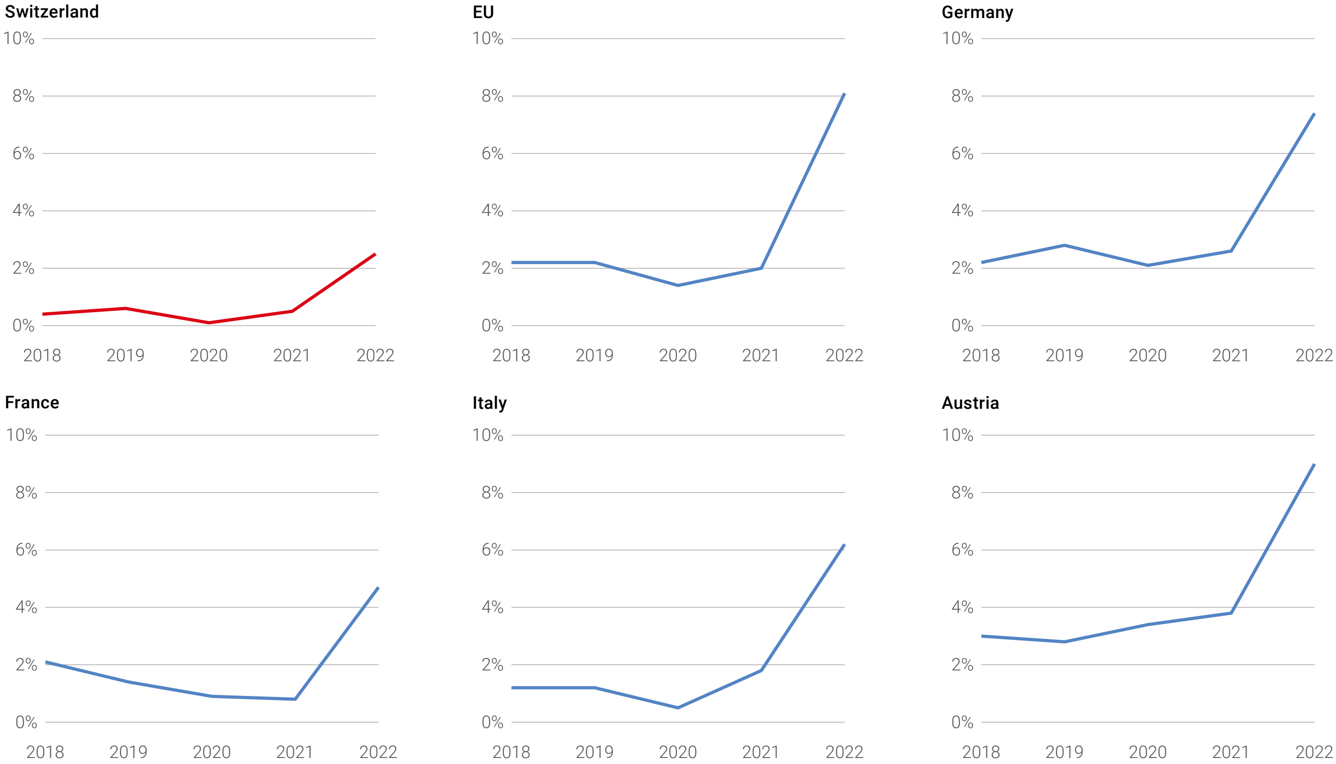
Average annual price increase, structure of the standard basket 2020 **G5.4**



Source: FSO – Swiss consumer price index (CPI)

Harmonised index of consumer prices: restaurants and hotels **G5.5**

Variation compared with previous year



Source: Eurostat

5.5 Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

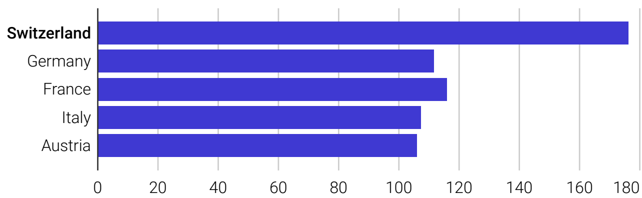
Between 2018 and 2021, inflation in Switzerland in the restaurant and hotel sector showed a rising trend of between 0.1% (2020) and 0.6% (2019). The increase in the EU was much more marked over the same period (from +1.4% in 2020 to +2.2% in 2018; G5.5). Compared with 2021, inflation rose sharply in 2022 in Switzerland and its neighbouring countries. In Switzerland, however, inflation was more moderate at +2.5%. The neighbouring countries saw inflation of between +9.0% (Austria) and +4.7% (France).

5.6 Price level index in international comparison

In 2022, the price level in Switzerland in the restaurant and hotel sector was 76.2% higher than that in the EU (G5.6). The countries neighbouring Switzerland also registered a higher price level than that in the EU in this sector, although at a lower level than that of Switzerland. The gap between these countries and the EU, ranged between 6.0% for Italy and 16.0% for France.

Price level indices in restaurants and hotels, 2022 **G5.6**

European Union (EU27) = 100



Source: Eurostat

6 General observations

6.1 Surveys

6.1.1 Historical considerations with regard to the tourism 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 acquired its own national tourist statistics covering all hotel establishments with more than two beds for guests and. Surveys for this statistic were carried out without fail until 2003. In May 2003, as a result of budget cuts programmed by the Federal Council, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) announced its decision to discontinue the tourist accommodation statistic at the end of the current 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 following current methodology 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 permanent Swiss resident population

The survey on the travel behaviour of the permanent Swiss resident population was conducted for the first time in 1989. It was repeated in 1998 and 2003 with a different concept and introduced in this form in 2008 as a continuous survey. In 2022, some 3000 randomly selected Swiss residents aged six and over were questioned by telephone about their personal travel activities in recent months. Up until 2011, the survey was limited to persons aged 15 and over. The questions concern the destination, type of accommodation, means of transport used, organisation of the trip, the number of overnight stays and expenditure.

A trip is defined as non-daily mobility during which a person leaves their familiar surroundings for at least three hours (day trips) and a maximum of 365 days (overnight trips). Changes of location in connection with regular and repeated (once or several times a week) activities are excluded.

A new method has been used since 2020. The figures have been recalculated from 2015 and therefore the statistics for the years 2016 to 2022 can be considered as a time series.

The individual differences mentioned in the text as statistically significant. However, due to the sample sizes, this may not apply to all differences shown in the graphs, without exception.

6.1.4 Methodological observations on the monetary tourism statistics

In recent years, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has produced monetary statistics for tourism, in collaboration with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)[1]. Whereas the Tourism Satellite Account, TSA, 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[2] 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%.

[1] cf. Swiss tourism satellite account, 2001 and 2005, the Swiss system of tourism satellite accounts as well as the annual indicators from the tourism satellite account – Methodology Report, FSO News, FSO, Neuchâtel, 2010

[2] 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.

Rooms

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

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

Consumption expenditure of institutional households: 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.

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.

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

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

Major region (7): The Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) is a redefinition of boundaries intended to facilitate comparisons between countries or regions of the same unit. Used by Eurostat, it thus divides the economic territory of the Union European (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	**Northwest Switzerland:**	Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Aargau
4	**Zurich:**	Zurich
6	**Eastern Switzerland:**	Glarus, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Inner-rhoden, St. Gallen, Graubünden, Thurgau.
7	**Central Switzerland:**	Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Zug
8	**Ticino:**	Ticino

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

Hotel accommodation: Includes the types of accommodation “hotels” and “health establishments”.

Hotels: Establishments offering accommodation as well as several other services such as a reception and room cleaning. Examples: hotels, motels, guest houses, inns offering accommodation, etc.

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 EU). They are calculated based on the quotient formed by purchasing power parity and the exchange rate (on annual average) and multiplied by 100.

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.

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).

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

Beds

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

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

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

Supplementary accommodation

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.).

Holiday homes and apartments: 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.

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

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

Gross domestic product (GDP): 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.

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

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

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

Tourist region (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 Graubünden.
2	**Eastern Switzerland:**	Cantons of Glarus, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, Thurgau, Schaffhausen (excluding part of the Schaffhausen district); canton of St.Gallen (excluding part of the electoral district of See-Gaster).
3	**Zurich Region:**	Cantons of Zurich and Zug; Canton of Aargau: commune of Baden; canton of Schwyz: Höfe district and part of the March district; canton of St.Gallen: parts of the electoral district of See-Gaster; canton of Schauffhausen: part of the district of Schaffhausen.
4	**Lucerne/ Lake Lucerne:**	Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Obwalden, Nidwalden; canton of Schwyz (without the districts of Höfe and without part of March).
5	**Basel region:**	Cantons of Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft.

6	**Bern region:**	Canton of Bern: administrative district of Emmental, Oberaargau, Bern Mittelland, Frutigen-Niedersimmental, Interlaken-Oberhasli, Obersimmental-Saanen and Thun.
7	**Jura and Three Lakes:**	Cantons of Neuchâtel, Jura; canton of Bern: administrative districts of Bernese Jura, Biel/Bienne and Seeland.
8	**Lake Geneva region (Vaud):**	Canton of Vaud.
9	**Geneva:**	Canton of Geneva.
10	**Valais:**	Canton of Valais.
11	**Ticino:**	Canton of Ticino.
12	**Fribourg Region:**	Canton of Fribourg.
13	**Aargau and Solothurn Region:**	Canton of Aargau excl. commune of Baden, canton of Solothurn.

Summer tourist season: From May to October.

Winter tourist season: From November to April.

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

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

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).

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

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

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

EU (European Union): Composition of the EU as of 1st January 2022.

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

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

Trip: A trip is defined as travel during which a person leaves their usual environment for at least three hours (day trip) up to a maximum of 365 days (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.

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

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

The FSO's publications

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

The statistical topics

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

The key publications

Statistical Yearbook of Switzerland

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

Statistical Data on Switzerland

Statistical Data on Switzerland is an appealing and entertaining summary of the year's most important figures. With 52 pages in a practical A6/5 format, the publication is free of charge and available in five languages (German, French, Italian, Romansch and English).

The FSO online – www.statistics.admin.ch

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This publication describes the results of the FSO's Swiss tourism statistics for 2022. 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 2022. 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.

The information in this publication contributes to the measurement of sustainable development goal (SDG) **no. 8 "Decent work and economic growth"** of the UN's 2030 Agenda. In Switzerland, the MONET 2030 indicator system is used to track the implementation of these goals.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The MONET 2030 indicator system

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