2024

10
Tourism
Neuchâtel 2026

Swiss tourism statistics 2024

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Swiss tourism statistics 2024

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

Published by Federal Statistical Office (FSO)

Neuchâtel 2026

Published by:	Federal Statistical Office (FSO)
Information:	Yves Strauss, FSO, tel. +41 58 463 65 73
Contents:	Yves Strauss, FSO; Isabelle Portenier, FSO; Christof Seewer, FSO; Valentin Udriot, FSO; Jerry Suk, FSO; Hüseyin Dagdas, FSO
Series:	Swiss Statistics
Topic:	10 Tourism
Original text:	French
Translation:	FSO language services
Layout:	Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO
Graphics:	Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO You can also find interactive versions of the charts in our online catalogue.
Online:	www.statistics.admin.ch
Print:	www.statistics.admin.ch Federal Statistical Office, CH-2010 Neuchâtel, order@bfs.admin.ch, tel. +41 58 463 60 60 Printed in Switzerland
Copyright:	FSO, Neuchâtel 2026 Reproduction with mention of source authorised (except for commercial purposes).
FSO number:	1074-2400
ISBN:	978-3-303-10489-7

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Data tables for the publication:
https://dam-api.bfs.admin.ch/hub/api/dam/assets/orderNr:1074-2400/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 presents findings from the FSO's Swiss tourism statistics for 2024. The first section focuses on tourist accommodation, combining data from the hotel and supplementary accommodation sectors. The second section concerns the survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population in 2024. Lastly, the third section provides information on the economic impact of tourism in Switzerland based on tourism satellite account indicators.

1.3 Main tourism statistics and indicators

1.3.1 Tourist accommodation statistics

The tourist accommodation statistics record the level of and change in 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 the main demand variables are arrivals and overnight stays by visitors' country of origin. These results are published every month at national, tourist region, cantonal and commune level.

1.3.2 Supplementary accommodation statistics

The supplementary accommodation statistics aim to present the level of and change in supply (annually) and demand (monthly) of commercially run holiday homes, collective accommodation and campsites in Switzerland. The main supply variables are the number of accommodation units and beds, while the main demand 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 travel patterns of the Swiss resident population, excluding 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 purpose of travel, the means of transport used and the types of accommodation, where applicable. It also breaks down travellers' data 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 account 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 impact of tourism in Switzerland to be measured.

2 Tourist accommodation statistics

2.1 Tourist accommodation in Switzerland

2.1.1 Demand for tourist accommodation

In 2024, the total number of nights spent in tourist accommodation in Switzerland reached 60.1 million, a slight increase on 2023 (+1.4%). The hotel sector accounted for more than two-thirds of the total demand (71.2%), growing at a rate of 2.6%. By contrast, supplementary accommodation recorded a slight contraction (–1.5%).

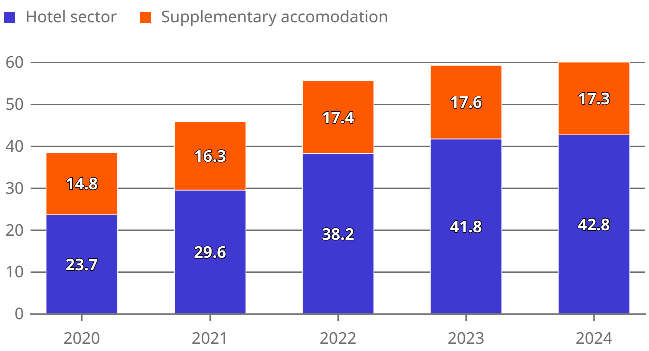
2.1.2 Swiss and foreign demand

Domestic visitors once again accounted for the lion's share of demand for tourist accommodation in 2024 (53.8%), while foreign visitors continued to represent a growing share, confirming the post-COVID-19 bounce-back. Swiss guests accounted for less than half of hotel demand (48.7%) but were a sizeable majority in the supplementary accommodation segment, at 66.5% of overnight stays. Following a strong surge in 2021 (+21.35), which can be linked back to the foreign travel restrictions imposed because of COVID-19, Swiss demand decreased in 2022 (–2.6%), 2023 (–1.8%) and 2024 (–1.4%). Nevertheless, it remains well above the level of the years 2016–2020, at a total of 32.4 million overnight stays in 2024. Following a historic 61.9% slump in foreign visitors in 2020, their numbers picked up again in 2021 (+13.1%), accelerating rapidly in 2022 (+91.8%). This trend continued in 2023, with growth of 19.2%. Foreign demand then reached 27.8 million overnight stays in 2024, surpassing levels in 2019 – i.e. the last year before the start of the pandemic – by 3.3%. European visitors accounted for the bulk of foreign visits, at 61.6% of overnight stays. Asia and the Americas represented just 17.6% and 17.9% respectively of foreign visitors.

Did you know?
Overnight stays in tourist accommodation by visitors from the Americas rose by 13.9% between 2023 and 2024.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation

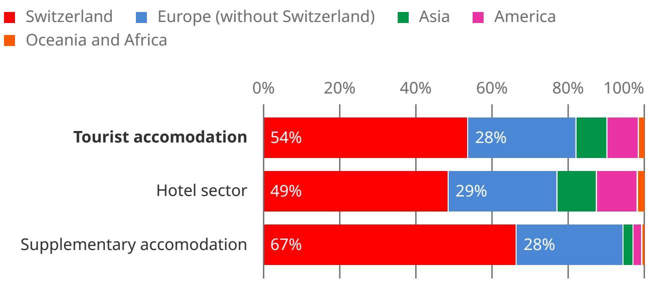
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.01

Overnight stays, by visitors' country of residence, 2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.02

2.1.3 Breakdown for monthly demand

In 2024, the greatest number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation in Switzerland was recorded in the months from June to September. 26.4 million overnight stays were counted in these four months alone, equating to 43.9% of annual demand. The corresponding share in the hotel sector was 41.3%; in the supplementary accommodation sector it was 50.2%. Meanwhile, November saw the lowest number of overnight stays, representing just 4.4% of annual demand.

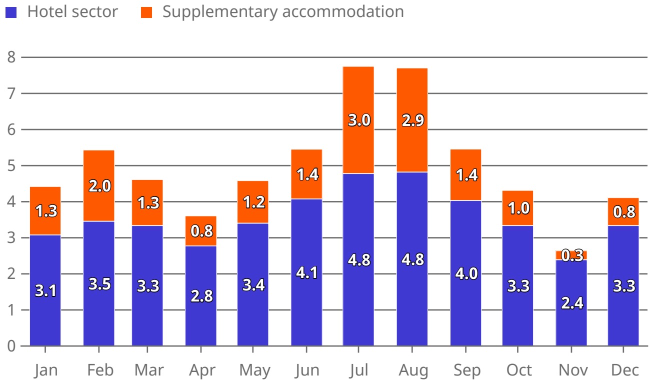
2.1.4 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In 2024, Switzerland's tourist accommodation sector recorded growth in overnight stays (+1.4%) below the rate of growth in the EU (+2.7%). The countries neighbouring Switzerland saw rises ranging from 1.9% for Germany to 4.2% for Italy. France, meanwhile, recorded a decline of 0.6%.

In the EU as in Switzerland, overnight stays by non-residents increased in 2024 (by +5.5% and +4.8% respectively compared with 2023). The same trend was observed in Switzerland's neighbouring countries. Overnight stays by residents declined in Switzerland (–1.4%), France (–1.5%) and Italy (–0.4%), while they increased in the EU as a whole (+0.2%), as well as in Austria (+1.2%) and Germany (+1.1%).

Monthly breakdown of overnight stays in tourist accommodation, 2024

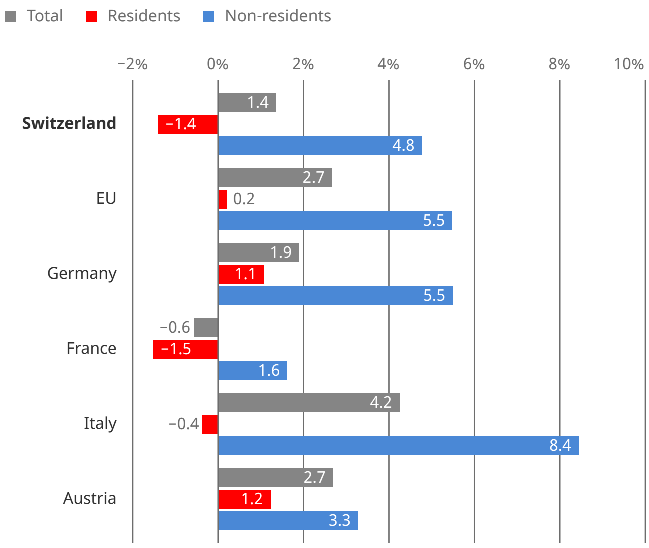
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.03

Change in overnight stays in tourist accommodation by country, 2023–2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

gr-e-10.03.00.04

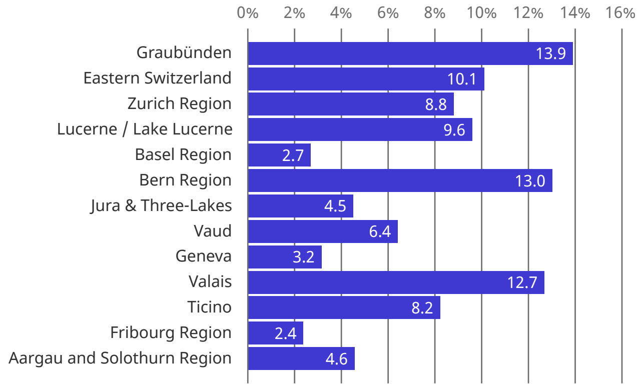
2.2 Hotel sector results

2.2.1 Supply in 2024

A total of 3999 hotels and health establishments were open in 2024, providing 135 170 rooms and 271 046 available beds. This was down slightly versus 2023 in terms of number of open establishments (4005). The distribution of these establishments differed by tourist region. In 2024, Graubünden accounted for the largest share (13.9%), followed by the Bern region (13.0%) and Valais (12.7%). The national average capacity of a hotel establishment was 67.8 available beds.

Did you know?
The number of available beds increased by 2.7% between 2023 and 2024.

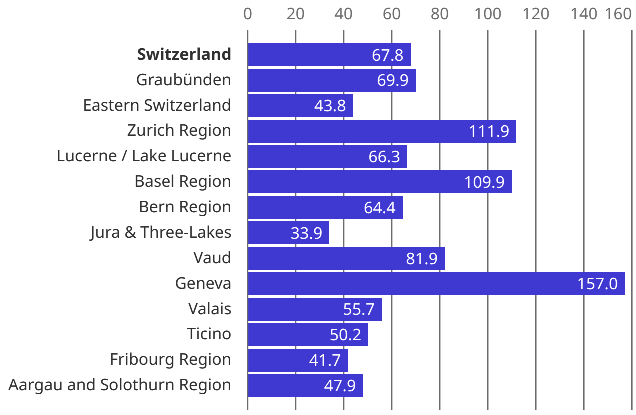
Open establishments in the hotel sector and distribution by tourist region, 2024



Total number of open establishments: 4 005

Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.05

Average number of available beds per hotel establishment, per tourist region, 2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.06

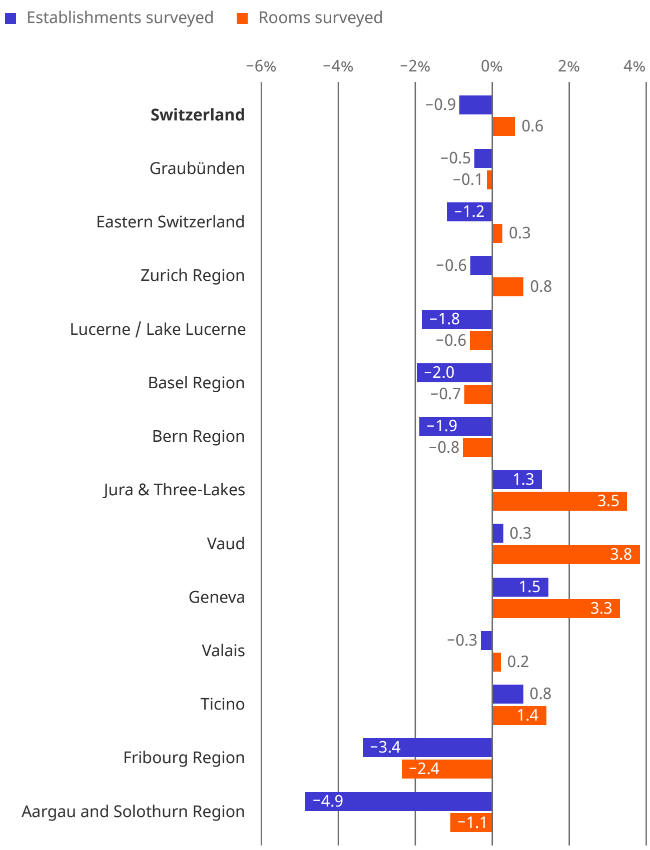
2.2.2 General change in supply

In 2024, a total of 4456 establishments and 146 162 rooms were surveyed in the hotel sector in Switzerland. The number of establishments was down slightly compared with 2023 (–38 establishments, or –0.9%), whereas the number of rooms increased a little (+855 rooms, or +0.6%). At regional level, nine of the thirteen tourist regions recorded reductions in the number of establishments between 2023 and 2024. The biggest fall in absolute terms was in the Bern region, where there were eleven fewer establishments. By contrast, Jura and Three Lakes, Vaud, Geneva and Ticino were the only regions to see small rises in the number of establishments, with increases of between one and three units. Seven out of thirteen regions posted growth in the number of rooms compared with 2023. The largest rises were in the regions of Vaud (+403 rooms) and Geneva (+372 rooms).

Over a ten-year horizon, the number of establishments surveyed across Switzerland has fallen by 599 units, or –11.9%. By contrast, the number of rooms has gone up by 5145 (+3.6%) over the same period. Twelve out of thirteen tourist regions have recorded falls in the number of establishments, with the steepest drop coming in Eastern Switzerland (down 114 units, –20.6%). Geneva was the only region to see a small increase, adding two more establishments. Measured in terms of rooms, the trend was positive in seven of the regions. The Zurich region recorded the biggest increase in absolute terms (+3597 rooms, +20.5%), contrasting with Eastern Switzerland, which posted the largest decrease (–1025 rooms, –10.0%).

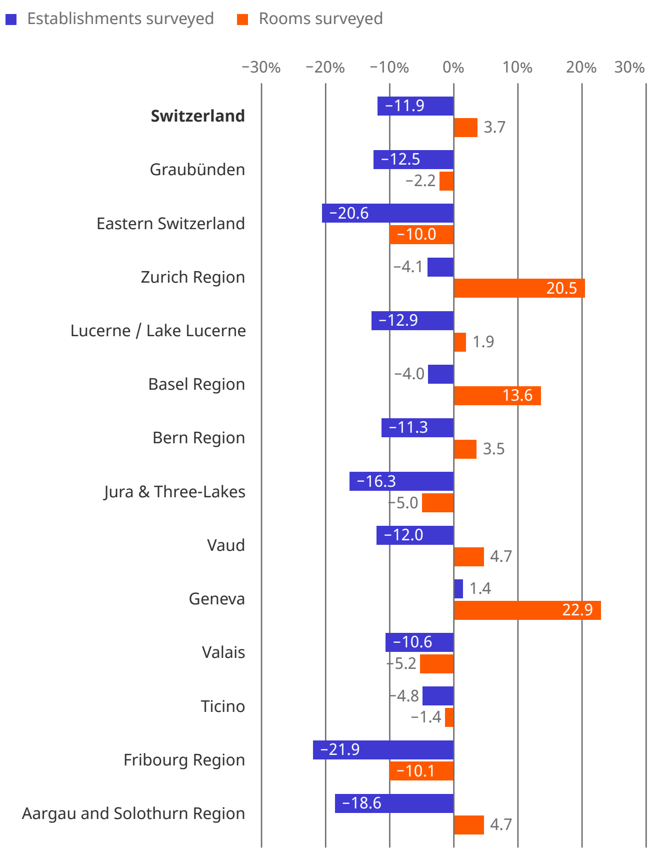
Did you know?
In 2024, the average establishment had 33.9 rooms available; in 2025 the figure was just 28.6.

Supply by tourist region in the hotel sector: change in supply, 2023–2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.07

Supply by tourist region in the hotel sector: change in supply, 2015–2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.08

2.2.3 General change in demand

To properly interpret the demand trends within the Swiss hotel sector, the results must be considered within the context of the major economic events that have taken place in recent years.

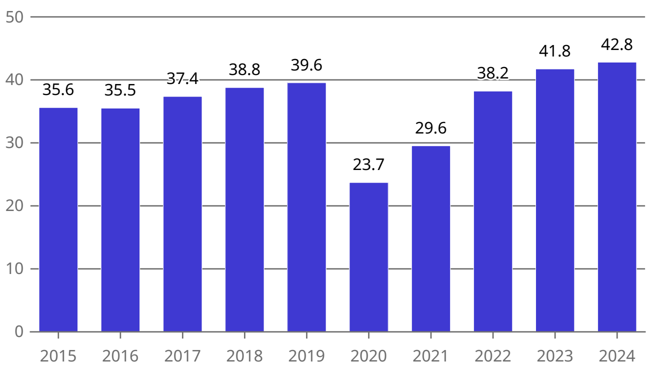
Following the global economic crisis in 2009 and the Swiss franc's strong appreciation against the euro (and other currencies), the Swiss National Bank (SNB) introduced an exchange rate floor. Despite this measure aimed at bringing stability to foreign exchange rates, the knock-on effects from this situation continued to be felt throughout the hotel industry. On 15 January 2015, the SNB announced that it was discontinuing its exchange rate floor, which resulted in the franc making fresh gains against the euro. Over 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 COVID-19 crisis completely changed society and the economy worldwide. Both the national and international tourism sectors were very negatively affected by this exceptional state of affairs. Although the COVID measures in Switzerland and many other countries were scaled back in 2021, the negative impact on the tourism sector was still very strong.

The situation began to return to normal in 2022, but some negative effects still persisted. It was not until 2023 onwards that the situation truly returned to 'normal', allowing tourism to stage a genuine recovery worldwide.

Overnight stays in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.09

Three distinct trends are evident over the past decade. Demand growth gradually accelerated over the 2015–2019 period. It then collapsed as the COVID-19 pandemic took hold in 2020. The years 2021 to 2024 then saw demand recover strongly, returning to pre-COVID levels in 2022 and reaching a new historical high in 2024.

On a more detailed inspection, demand contracted in 2015 (–0.8%) and 2016 (–0.3%) but then returned to growth in 2017 (+5.2%) and 2018 (+3.8%). This trend continued in 2019 (+1.9%), when an unprecedented total of 39.6 million overnight stays were recorded. In 2020, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic led demand to fall by a historic 40.0% to 23.7 million overnight stays. Although some COVID measures remained in place in 2021, the restrictions were less strict than in 2020. 2021 therefore saw a recovery in demand and a total of 29.6 million overnight stays, an increase of 24.6%.

This trend was consolidated in 2022, when the number of overnight stays surged to 38.2 million, up 29.4%. This took visitor numbers back to around pre-pandemic levels, exceeding the 2017 total. Demand in 2023 exceeded the symbolic milestone of 40 million overnight stays for the first time in history (41.8 million), in another 9.2% jump versus 2022. That record was broken again in 2024, when 42.8 million overnight stays were recorded (+2.6%).

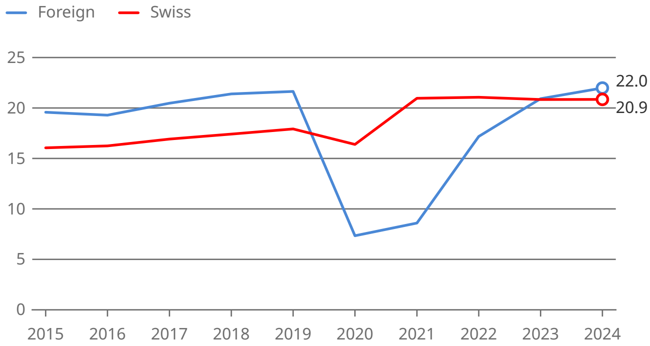
Did you know?
Both the winter (November 2023–April 2024) and summer (May–October 2024) tourist seasons broke new records.

2.2.4 Change in domestic and foreign demand

Over the past ten years, foreign and domestic demand trends in the hotel sector have not always mirrored each other. While overnight stays by domestic tourists rose steadily between 2015 and 2019, demand from foreign visitors fell in 2015 and 2016, then increased in each year to 2019. In 2019, overnight stays by both foreign (21.6 million) and domestic visitors (17.9 million) reached unprecedented levels. The situation changed radically in 2020, with foreign demand tumbling to 7.3 million overnight stays (–66.1%) and domestic demand down but holding up better, at 16.4 million overnight stays (–8.6%). Domestic demand rallied strongly from 2021, breaking through the 20 million overnight stays mark for the first time ever (21.0 million; +27.9%). After achieving another new record of 21.1 million overnight stays in 2023, it dipped slightly in 2023 (20.8 million) before stabilising in 2024 (20.9 million). Meanwhile, international demand embarked on a recovery in 2021 (8.6 million overnight stays; +17.1%), which gathered pace in 2022, when numbers almost doubled (17.2 million; +99.8%). This momentum continued in 2023, when the total hit 20.9 million overnight stays (+21.8%), close to the 2019 record. Foreign demand continued to grow in 2024, reaching 22.0 million overnight stays (+5.1%) – the highest level in over 50 years.

Change in overnight stays by foreign and Swiss visitors in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.11
© FSO 2026

2.2.5 Change in demand by continent of residence of guests

Demand from European visitors dropped slightly in 2016 (–1.5% versus 2015), before picking up again from 2017, with another small dip in 2019 (–0.2%). In 2020, the pandemic caused this number to plummet by 50.7%, from 12.2 million overnight stays in 2019 to just 6.0 million. 2021 saw the upswing begin (+13.7%), followed by robust growth in 2022 (+61.6%). This trend continued in 2023, albeit on a more modest scale (+9.0%). European demand continued to increase slightly in 2024 (+1.4%), climbing back to 2019 levels at 12.4 million overnight stays. Within the European visitor base, France saw the largest absolute increase in 2024 (+85 000; +6.1%). This took the number of overnight stays by French visitors to its highest level since the early 1990s. There were small rises in visitors from the Netherlands (+1.9%) and Germany (+0.5%). Although German demand is still below its 2019 level (–3.5%), the country remained the biggest contributor to foreign demand in 2024 (17.2%). Lastly, the UK recorded the largest drop of any European country (–4.1%).

Demand from the Americas reached 4.6 million overnight stays in 2024, up more than half a million (+13.9%) compared with 2023. That represents a second successive record, confirming an upward trend in demand from tourists from the Americas. 2020–2021 has turned out to be just a blip in a sustained rise in overnight stays from visitors originating from the Americas over more than a decade. The robust growth in 2024 is largely attributable to a sharp rise in visitor numbers from the United States, who alone accounted for more than three-quarters of all American demand (76.2%). In absolute terms, the United States accounted for the largest increase of all countries of origin, adding a further 427 000 overnight stays (+13.9%) as it reached an all-time high.

After growing almost continuously between 2015 and 2019, Asia recorded a steeper decline in demand in 2020 than any other continent. The number of overnight stays tumbled by almost 90% (–89.2%), from 5.4 million in 2019 to just 587 000 in 2020. There was a timid recovery in 2021 (+35.3%), which gathered pace in 2022 (+232.8%) and 2023 (+56.4%). Demand continued to grow in 2024 (+7.4%), reaching 4.4 million overnight stays. Despite this result, the tally is still 18.4% below 2019 levels.

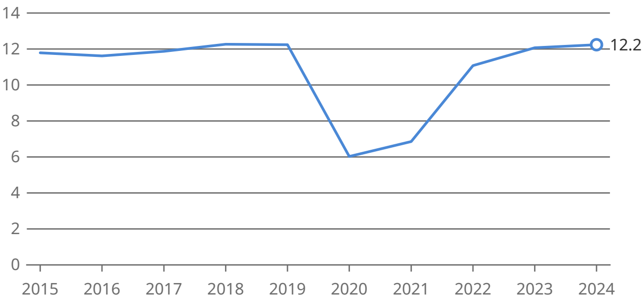
With the exception of the Gulf states, which recorded a 4.4% fall, the main Asian countries of origin saw rises in overnight stays in 2024. This trend was particularly pronounced among Chinese (+46.6%), Indian (+10.6%) and South Korean (+4.5%) visitors. However, visitor numbers from the main Asian markets remained below 2019, with considerable variations between countries. The shortfall from the Gulf countries is relatively small (–5.8%), whereas Chinese numbers are still a long way down (–47.9%).

Lastly, the number of overnight stays by visitors from Oceania rose by 4.8% (+21 000), exceeding 2019's pre-COVID level by 16.7%. Overnight stays by visitors from Africa climbed by just 1.8% (+4700), remaining below pre-COVID levels.

Did you know?
German visitors account for nearly a third of all overnight stays by European customers (31.0%).

Change in overnight stays by European visitors in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

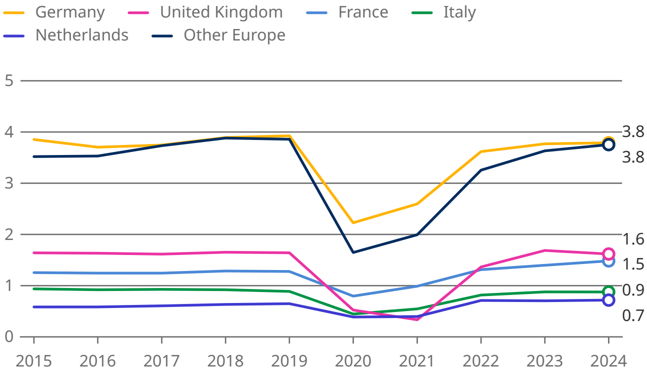
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024 gr-e-10.03.00.13
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2026

Change in overnight stays for main European countries in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

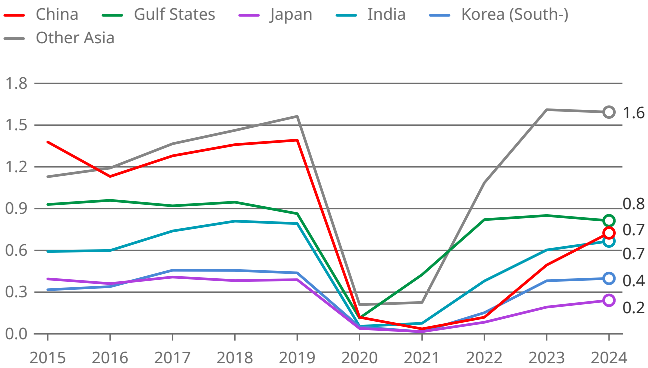
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024 gr-e-10.03.00.14
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2026

Change in overnight stays for main Asian countries in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

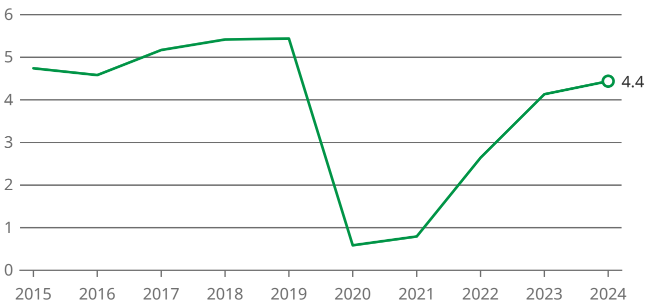
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024 gr-e-10.03.00.16
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2026

Change in overnight stays for Asian guests in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

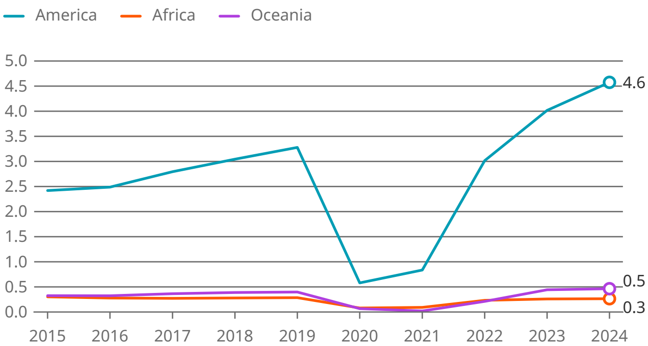
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024 gr-e-10.03.00.15
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2026

Change in overnight stays for guests from America, Africa and Oceania in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

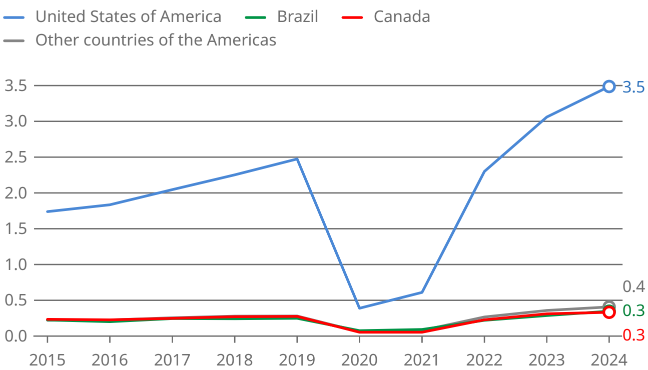
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024 gr-e-10.03.00.17
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2026

Change in overnight stays for main American countries in the hotel sector, 2015–2024

In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024 gr-e-10.03.00.18
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA) © FSO 2026

2.2.6 Change in demand by tourist region

In 2024, nine of Switzerland's thirteen tourist regions registered increases in the number of overnight stays compared with 2023. The two regions that saw the biggest increases in absolute terms were both urban areas: the Zurich region in first place, with a rise of 344 000 overnight stays (+4.9%), followed by Geneva with additional 234 000 overnight stays (+6.6%). Other regions including the Bern region, Lucerne/Lake Lucerne and Graubünden also recorded substantial growth. Conversely, falls ranged between –0.2% in Eastern Switzerland and –2.5% in the Fribourg region. Of the thirteen tourist regions, six – including the Zurich region, the Bern region, Lucerne/Lake Lucerne and Geneva – recorded their highest number of overnight stays in the last three decades in 2024. Compared with pre-pandemic levels in 2019, all the tourist regions except Vaud (–0.5%) saw increased demand.

In terms of domestic demand, seven of the thirteen tourist regions posted increases, with rises ranging from +0.2% for Graubünden to +12.5% for Geneva and declines ranging from –4.8% (Vaud) to –1.2% (Eastern Switzerland). Importantly, overnight stays in 2024 were above 2019 levels in all the tourist regions.

Demand from foreign tourists was up compared with 2023 in all the tourist regions except the Fribourg region (–3.9%) in 2024. The rates of increase ranged from 1.4% in Ticino to 11.8% in the Aargau and Solothurn region. Nevertheless, foreign demand is still below 2019 levels in seven of the thirteen tourist regions.

Did you know?
Foreign visitors account for 73% of total demand in Geneva.

Overnight stays in the hotel sector by tourist region, 2020–2024

In millions

Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.19

2.2.7 Room occupancy rate

The net room occupancy rate in 2024 was 55.1%, up marginally (+0.1 percentage points) compared with 2023 and thus closing in on the record set in 2019 (55.2%). Eight of the thirteen tourist regions posted rises, with the largest coming in the Basel region (56.5%; +3.9 percentage points) and the Aargau and Solothurn region (51.0%; +1.2 percentage points). The Zurich region had the highest occupancy rate in 2024 (64.3%; +0.6 percentage points), closely followed by Geneva (64.1%; +0.8 percentage points). By contrast, the rate in Jura and Three Lakes failed to break through the 40% mark; its figure of 39.3% was the lowest of any tourist region.

Net room occupancy rate in the hotel sector, 2020–2024

Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

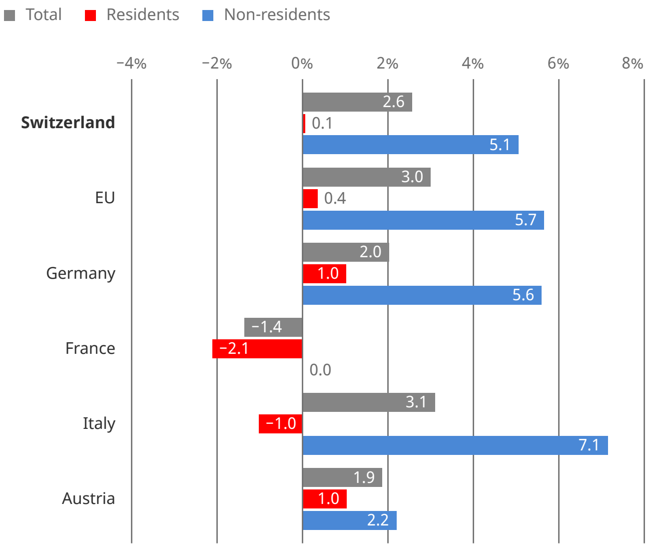
gr-e-10.03.00.22

2.2.8 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In the EU in 2024, overnight stays in the hotel sector increased by 3.0%. With the exception of France (–1.4%), Switzerland's neighbouring countries recorded increases of between 1.9% (Austria) and 3.1% (Italy), while Switzerland saw an increase of 2.6%.

Demand for European tourism is primarily driven by non-residents. Across the EU as a whole, demand from non-residents has risen by 5.7%, a trend also evident in neighbouring countries. The highest increase was seen in Italy at +7.1%, while Switzerland saw an increase of 5.1% and France stood out as an exception, remaining stable. The picture was more mixed for tourism among residents. Demand has begun to slow, falling in France (–2.1%) and Italy (–1.0%). Across the EU, growth was modest (+0.4%), and in Switzerland there was almost no growth at all (+0.1%).

Change in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments, by country, 2023–2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), Eurostat

gr-e-10.03.00.23

2.3 Supplementary accommodation sector results

In the supplementary accommodation sector, the statistics cover three main types of accommodation: commercially run holiday homes, collective accommodation and campsites. In order to present the information on the supplementary accommodation sector in as much detail as possible, the results are broken down by type of accommodation.

2.3.1 Supply in supplementary accommodation

A) Holiday homes

In 2024, Switzerland counted 28 056 holiday homes (–1.9% versus 2023), representing a total capacity of 134 786 beds (–1.7%). Breaking the number of holiday homes down for the seven major tourist regions, the Lake Geneva region accounted for the largest share, at 45.1%. It was followed by Eastern Switzerland, with 26.4%.

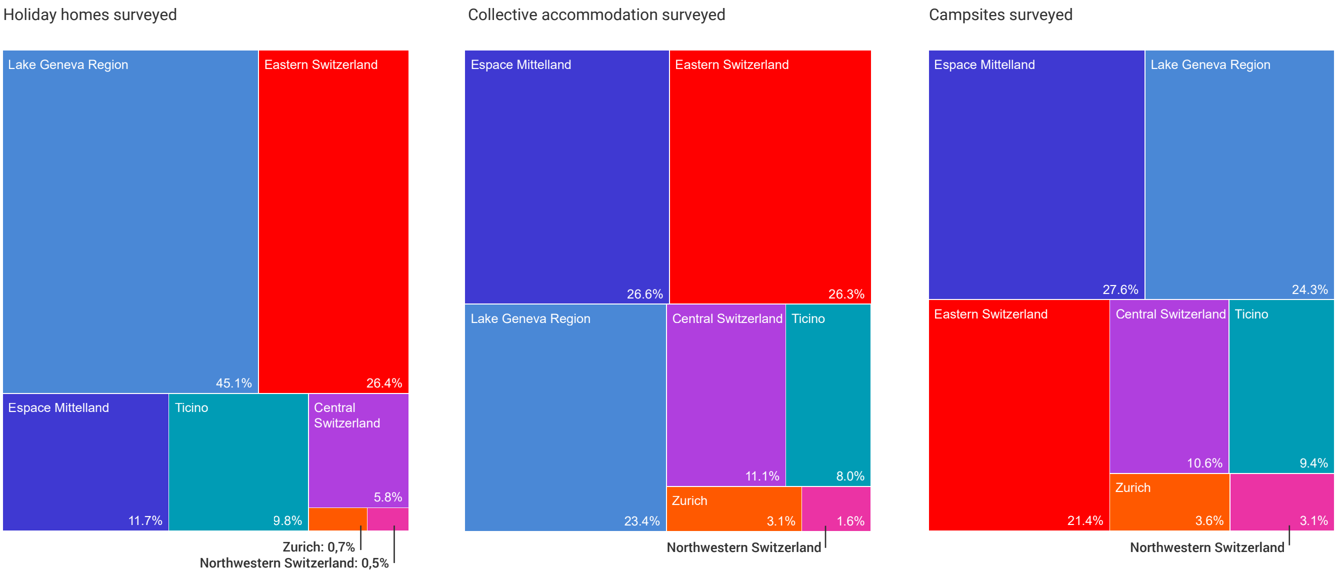
B) Collective accommodation

Across the country, there were 2110 collective accommodation establishments in 2024, down 3.7% on 2023, representing a total of 100 316 beds (–4.2%). At major region level, these were most heavily concentrated in Espace Mittelland (26.6%), followed closely by Eastern Switzerland (26.3%) and the Lake Geneva region (23.4%).

C) Campsites

Switzerland counted 416 campsites in 2024, up 1.0% on 2023. They offer a total of 28 243 pitches for short-stay guests, down 1.3%. By major region, Espace Mittelland accounts for the largest number of campsites (27.6%), followed by the Lake Geneva region (24.3%).

Distribution of supplementary accomodation by major region, 2024



State of the data: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO, FEDRO – Stock of road vehicles (MFZ)

gr-e-10.03.00.24

2.3.2 Demand in supplementary accommodation

A) Holiday homes

Commercially run holiday homes accounted for the largest share of overnight stays in supplementary accommodation in 2024, at 40.8%. At 7.1 million overnight stays, demand fell by 2.2% compared with 2023. Domestic demand was down significantly, falling by 6.9% to 4.2 million overnight stays. Following strong demand from Swiss customers for this type of accommodation in 2020–2022, the downward trend that began in 2023 continued in 2024. Domestic demand is now 3.0% below pre-COVID levels in 2019. Conversely, foreign demand went up by 5.5% in 2024, to 2.9 million overnight stays. The number of these visitors, who were mainly from Europe (79.0%), marked a continuation of a rally dating back to 2022, which came after hefty falls in 2020 and 2021. Despite this improvement, foreign demand is still 2.2% short of 2019's pre-pandemic level. Of the seven major regions, the Lake Geneva region recorded the highest number of overnight stays in 2024, at 2.6 million.

B) Collective accommodation

After rising sharply in 2023 (+10.5%), overnight stays in collective accommodation dipped very slightly (–0.1%) in 2024. Visitor numbers were still 4.2% below pre-pandemic levels. Domestic visitors notched up 4.4 million overnight stays in 2024, edging 0.3% lower than in 2023. Foreign visitors, largely from Europe (75.8%), spent one million nights in such accommodation – an increase of 0.7%. Eastern Switzerland topped the rankings for the major tourist regions, recording 1.5 million overnight stays in 2024.

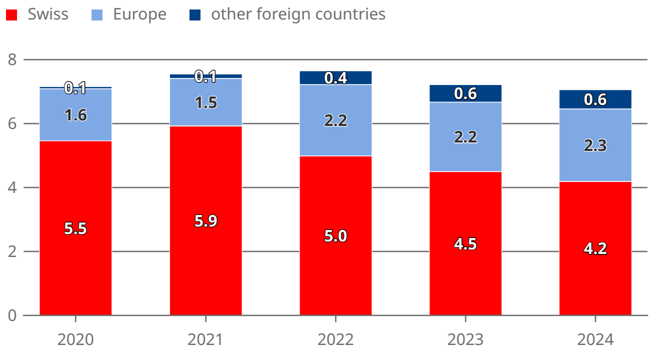
C) Campsites

Demand for campsites fell slightly in 2024, down 2.0% to 4.8 million overnight stays. A rise in stays by foreign visitors (+2.7% to 1.9 million overnight stays) was not enough to make up for the fall in Swiss demand, down 4.8% to 2.9 million overnight stays. Although this type of accommodation was particularly popular during the pandemic, the number of overnight stays was still significantly above pre-crisis levels in 2024, 27.9% higher than in 2019. Espace Mittelland was the major region that recorded the highest number of overnight stays at campsites (1.2 million), followed by the Lake Geneva region (1.0 million).

Did you know?
Swiss visitors accounted for 61.2% of overnight stays at campsites, confirming their dominance in the market for this type of accommodation.

Holiday homes: overnight stays by visitors' residence, 2020–2024

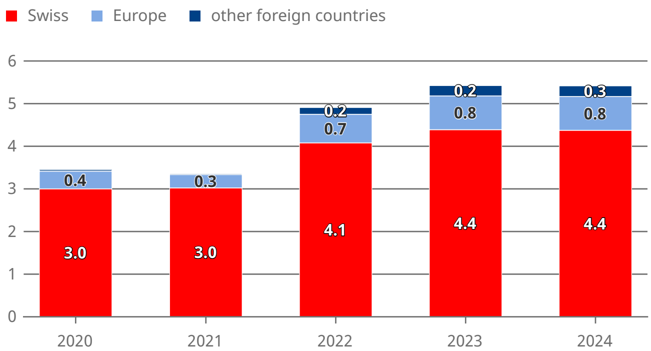
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.25

Collective accomodation: overnight stays by visitors' residence, 2020–2024

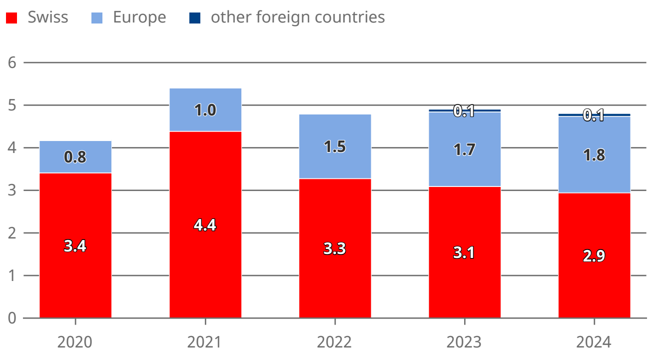
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.26

Campsites: overnight stays by visitors' residence, 2020–2024

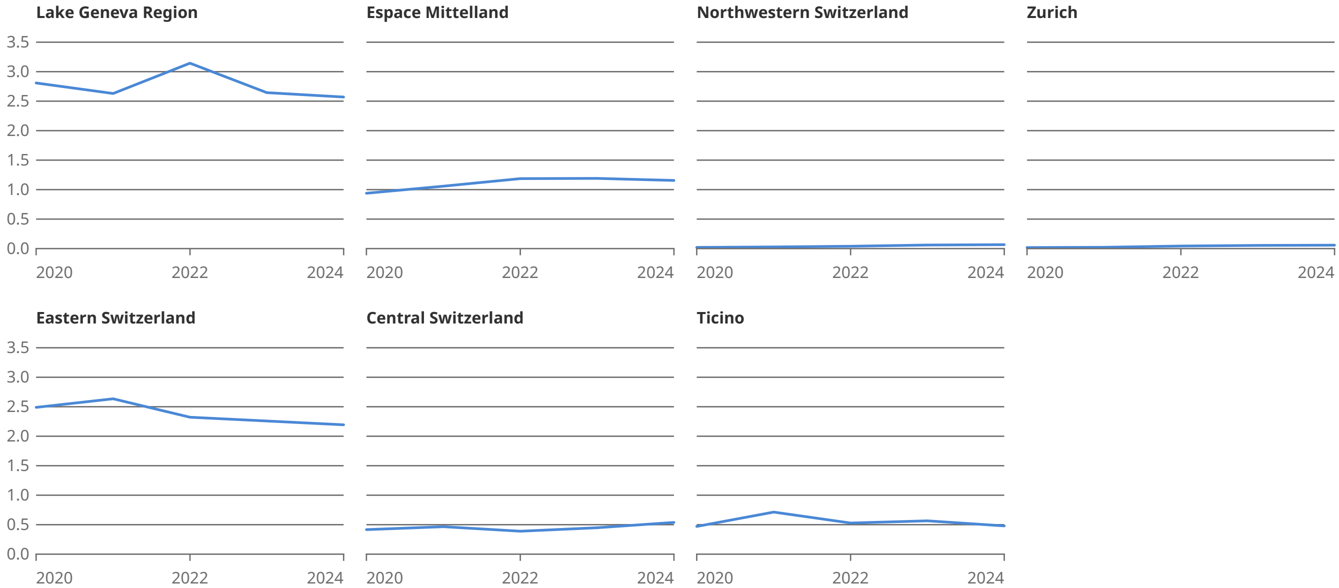
In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)
gr-e-10.03.00.27

Holiday homes: overnight stays by major region, 2020–2024

In millions

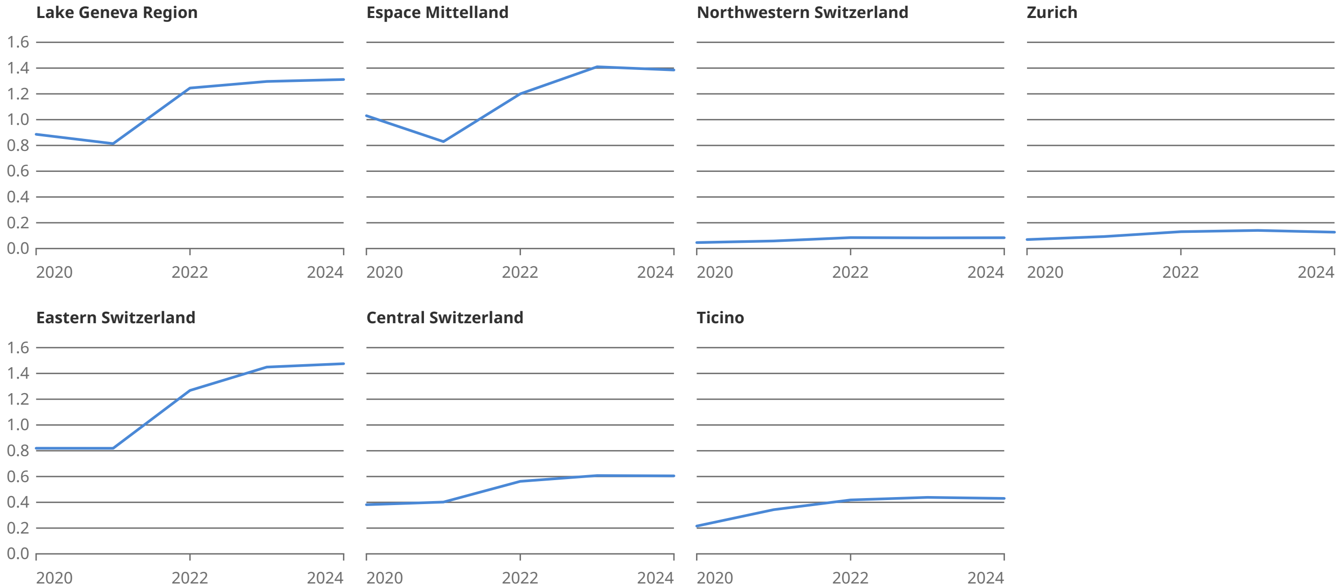


Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.28

Collective accomodation: overnight stays by major region, 2020–2024

In millions

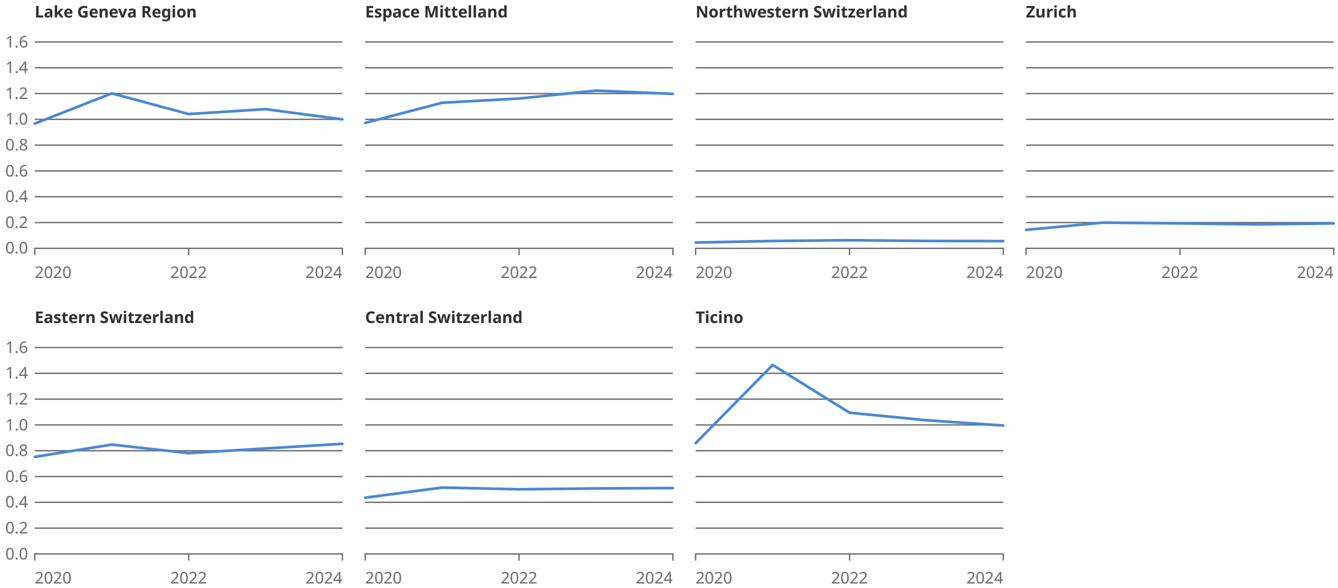


Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA)

gr-e-10.03.00.29

Campsites: overnight stays by major region, 2020–2024

In millions



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA)

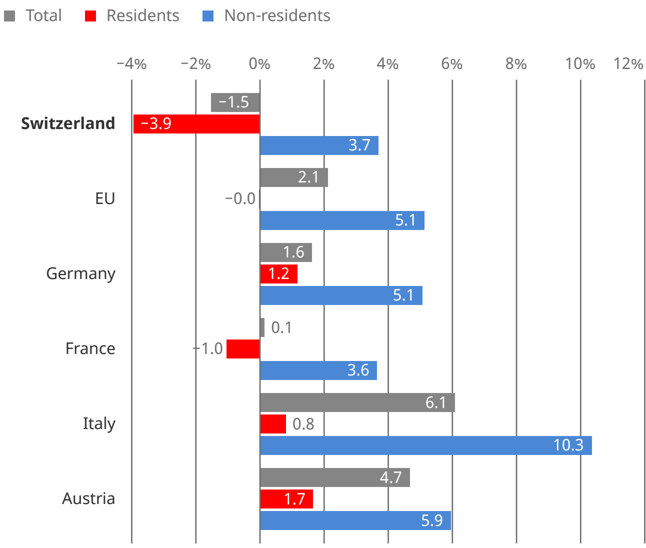
gr-e-10.03.00.30

2.3.3 Change in demand in the countries neighbouring Switzerland

In 2024, overnight stays in the EU in the supplementary accommodation sector increased by 2.1%. Switzerland's neighbouring countries recorded positive growth ranging from +0.1% in France to +6.1% in Italy. This growth was not mirrored in Switzerland, which stood out with a 1.5% decline in demand.

Demand remained stable among residents across the EU (0.0%). Austria (+1.7%), Germany (+1.2%) and Italy (+0.8%) experienced growth, while France (–1.0%) and Switzerland (–3.9%) saw a fall in demand. Demand from non-residents grew strongly across the EU (+5.1%), particularly in Italy (+10.3%). Switzerland (+3.7%) and its neighbouring countries also recorded an increase in overnight stays by non-residents.

Change in overnight stays in supplementary accommodation by country, 2023–2024



Data as on: 31.12.2024
Source: FSO – Tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), supplementary accommodation statistics (PASTA); Eurostat

gr-e-10.03.00.37

3 Travel behaviour of the Swiss resident population in 2024

In 2024, each person resident in Switzerland undertook on average 2.9 trips with overnight stays and 8.8 day trips.[1] 35% of trips with overnight stays and 90% of day trips were to Swiss destinations.

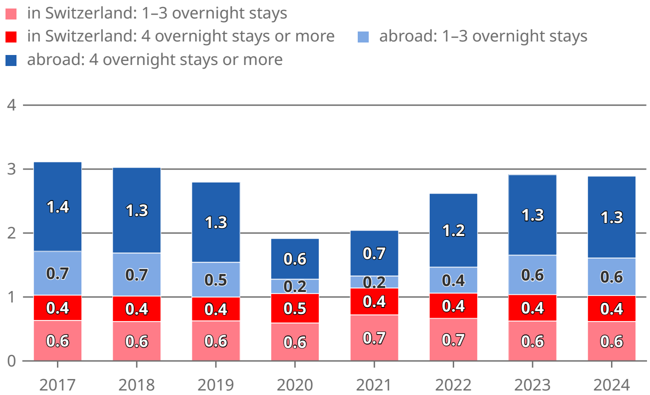
3.1 Trips with overnight stays

89% of the resident population[2] undertook at least one trip with at least one overnight stay away from home in 2024. This equates to an average of 2.9 trips per person in total, the same as in 2023 but still below the 2017 record of 3.1.

In 2024, women travelled more than men, undertaking an average of 3.1 trips with overnight stays, against an average of 2.7 overnight stays for men. Of all the population groups in the statistics, 6–14-year-olds were the only ones to have spent the majority of their trips with overnight stays in Switzerland (57%). The latter also hold the record with 3.6 trips per person, while those aged 65 and over, as in previous years, have the lowest number with 2.0 trips. People living in German-speaking Switzerland travelled the most within the country compared with people from other parts of Switzerland, spending 38% of their overnight stays in Switzerland. This figure was 29% and 16% among people from the French and Italian-speaking parts respectively.

Trips with overnight stays

Number of trips per person



Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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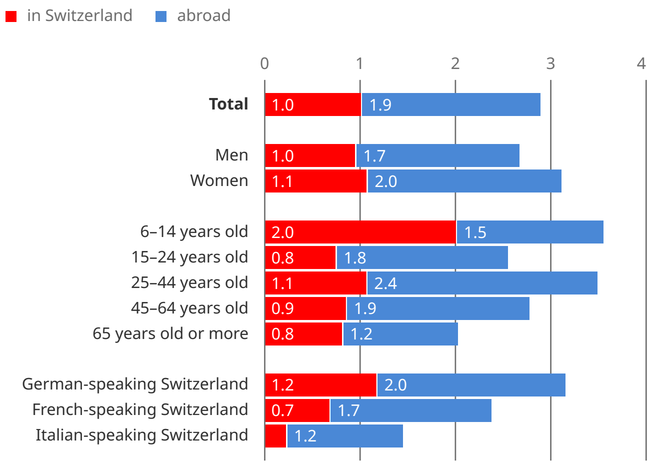
Trips with overnight stays by population group, 2024

Number of trips per person



Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

gr-e-10.04.01.02.01

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

[2] permanent resident population aged six and over: 8 243 289 people

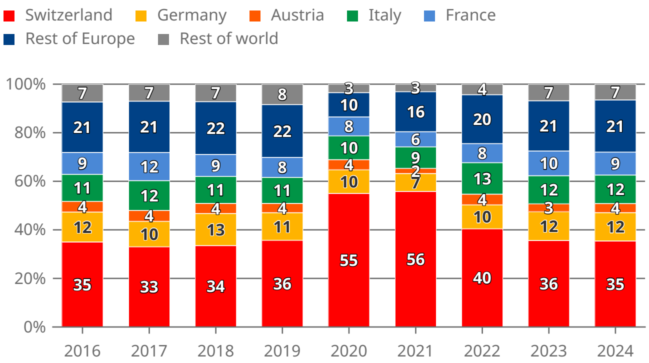
3.1.1 Destinations

As in the pre-pandemic period, the majority of trips with overnight stays in 2024 were made abroad, at 65%. Italy and Germany came out top in this respect, accounting for 12% of trips with overnight stays, followed by France (9%). More than a quarter of trips were to other European countries, and only 7% of trips with overnight stays had a destination outside Europe. The total number of overnight trips abroad in 2024 was 15.4 million, a similar level to 2023.

Did you know?
No significant change in overnight travel destinations was observed between 2023 and 2024.

Trips with overnight stays by destination

Share of number of trips



Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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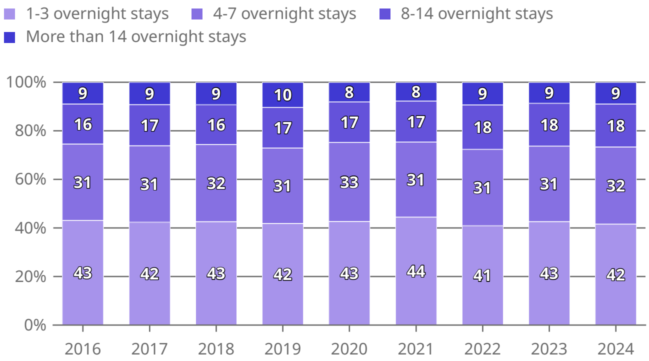
3.1.2 Duration of trips

As in previous years, most trips abroad in 2024 were for one to three nights (42%). The next most common category was stays of four to seven nights, accounting for 32% of trips, followed by stays of eight to fourteen nights, at 18%. Long stays of more than fourteen nights represented the least common category, accounting for only 9% of trips. A comparison over time shows that these percentages have barely changed in recent years.

Trips with overnight stays by length of stay

Share of number of trips



Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

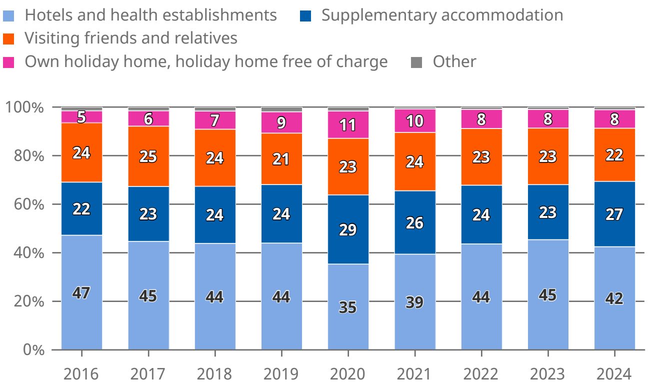
gr-e-10.04.01.03.01c

3.1.3 Accommodation

For over two-thirds of trips, accommodation was in a hotel, health establishment or supplementary accommodation. The next most popular accommodation options were staying with friends or relatives (22%) and in one's own holiday home or free holiday accommodation (8%). In 2024, the distribution of accommodation types was again similar to that prior to the pandemic.

Trips with overnight stays by accommodation type

Share of number of trips



Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

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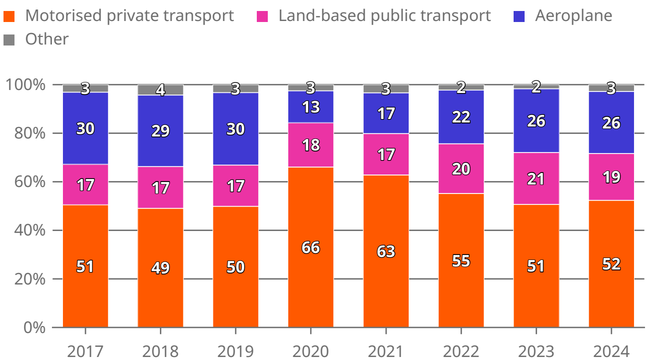
3.1.4 Principal means of transport

In 2024, motorised private transport was used for the majority of short trips involving an overnight stay (52%). Air travel accounted for 26% of journeys, which was still below its pre-pandemic level, while public overland transport accounted for 19% of journeys, which was stable compared to 2023. The principal means of transport is the one used to cover the greatest distance during the journey.

Trips with overnight stays by main means of transport

Share of number of trips



Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

gr-e-10.04.01.03.01f

3.2 Day trips

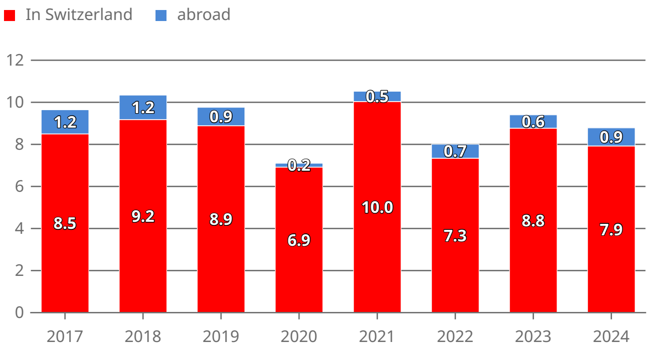
The Swiss resident population made 72.4 million day trips (without overnight stays) in 2024. This corresponds to an average of 8.8 trips without overnight stays per person, of which 7.9 were undertaken in Switzerland. People living in German-speaking Switzerland made 10.3 day trips, those from French-speaking Switzerland made 5.5 and those from Italian-speaking areas 2.0.

The purpose of 52% of day trips in 2024 was leisure and relaxation. In contrast, much the same as in the previous year, business travel accounted for only 5% of day trips.

Did you know?
Individual motorised transport continued to be the most popular means of transport in 2024, accounting for 57% of all day trips.

Day trips per person

Number of trips



Data as on: 21.10.2025
Source: FSO – Travel behaviour

gr-e-10.04.02.01

4 Annual Tourism Satellite Account indicators

4.1 Tourism gross value added

At 16.5%, growth in tourism gross value added rose sharply between 2022 and 2024. This recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic was initially seen in an increase of 11.9% in 2023. In 2024, the increase was 4.1%. This upward trend has returned tourism's contribution to the economy in terms of overall gross value added to its pre-pandemic level of 2.9% (2019: 2.9%).

Tourism gross value added consists of the two product categories known as tourism-specific products and non-tourism-specific products. From 2022 to 2024, 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 16.6% in 2022, declining in 2023 to 15.1% and to 15.0% in 2024. In 2022, non-tourism-specific products generated around 2.2% of tourism gross value added. This share fell slightly to 1.9% in 2023, and to 1.8% in 2024.

Growth in tourism gross value added was positive in almost all categories between 2022 and 2024.

The recovery of hotel accommodation's share in tourism gross value added was especially apparent after the COVID-19 pandemic. 2023 saw growth of 14.2%, which fell again to 6.1% in 2024. Total growth between 2022 and 2024 was thus 21.2%.

An equally strong recovery was observed in food and beverage serving services in restaurants and hotels, with growth of 21.7% in 2023 followed by a decline of (–3.7%) in 2024. This resulted in an overall increase of 17.2% between 2022 and 2024.

A similar picture emerged when tourism gross value added in passenger transport was analysed. In 2023, this figure rose significantly, by 15.5% over the previous year, and reached 3.7% in 2024. There was a particularly strong recovery in air travel in 2023, which led to growth of 32.2%. In the following year (2024), this trend continued with growth of 7.4%, resulting in an overall increase of 42.0% between 2022 and 2024.

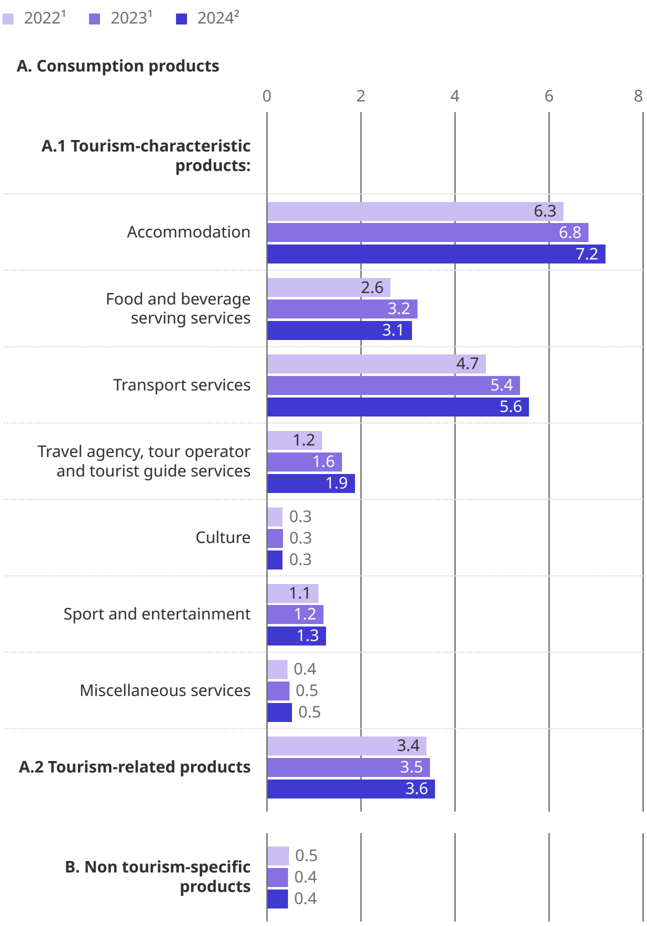
The recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic was especially tangible for travel agencies and tour operators, which experienced growth of 59.4% between 2022 and 2024.

It should be noted that the results of the annual indicators of the Tourism Satellite Account for 2024 are still provisional.

Did you know?
In 2024, tourism gross value added rose by 16.5% compared with 2022.

Gross value added by tourism, by product, 2022–2024

In CHF billion



[1] Revised values
[2] Provisional values

Data as on: 17.11.2025
Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

gr-e-10.03.00.46

4.2 Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure 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 expenditure was also shaped by recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Much the same as the growth rates of tourism gross value added, a positive trend was again seen for almost all products in 2024.

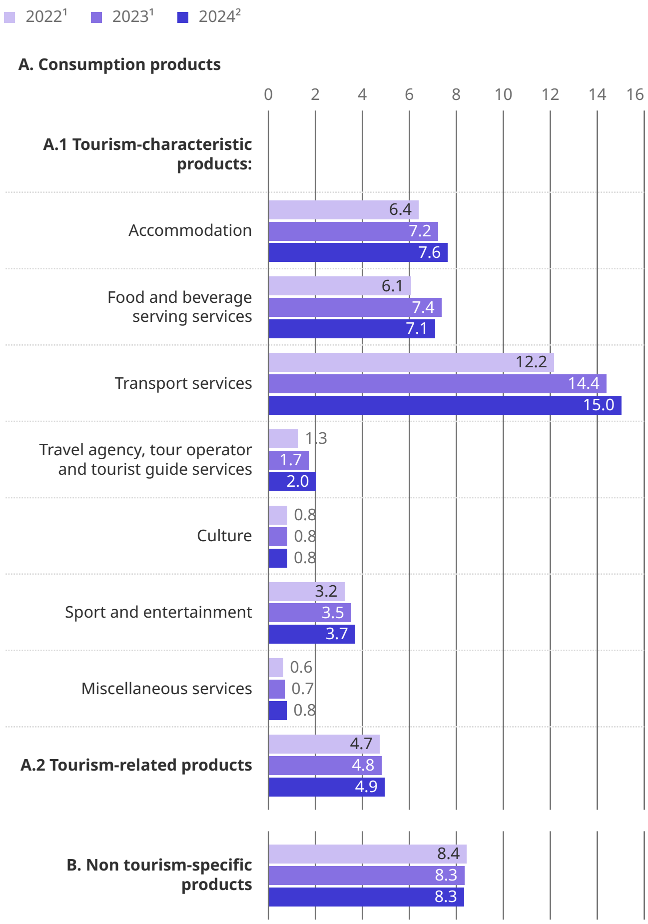
The indicators of the past three years show that some 69.9% and 73.1% of tourism demand in 2022 and 2023 respectively consisted of tourism characteristic products, whereas in 2024 this share was slightly higher at 73.6%. In the observation period 2022 to 2024, demand for tourism characteristic products rose sharply by almost 21.2%. In 2023, tourist expenditure rose by 11.7% and in 2024 by 3.0%, resulting in an overall increase of 15.1% between 2022 and 2024. This illustrates a solid recovery in overall tourism demand following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Taken together, the products accommodation, food and beverage serving services in restaurants and hotels and passenger transport accounted for 56.3% of total demand in the tourism sector in 2022. In 2023 this share rose to 59.3% and in 2024 to 59.1%. Among tourism-characteristic products, just over 80% of the value added was accounted for by these three products between 2022 and 2024.

Tourism demand for accommodation rose perceptibly in 2023 (13.0%), and in 2024 this recovery continued with growth of 5.6%. This category therefore registered an increase of 19.3% between 2022 and 2024.

Internal tourism expenditure, by product, 2022–2024

In CHF billion



[1] Revised values
[2] Provisional values

Data as on: 17.11.2025
Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

gr-e-10.03.00.47

4.3 Tourism employment

Total tourism employment in 2024 corresponded to 187 770 full-time equivalents (FTEs), compared with 171 632 FTEs in 2022 and 185 537 FTEs in 2023. This represented an increase of 8.1% in 2023. The post-pandemic recovery slowed in 2024, with an increase of 1.2%. Employment in tourism thus increased by 9.4% between 2022 and 2024. While its share in employment in the economy as a whole was 4.0% in 2022, this continued to rise to 4.2% in 2023 and 2024.

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

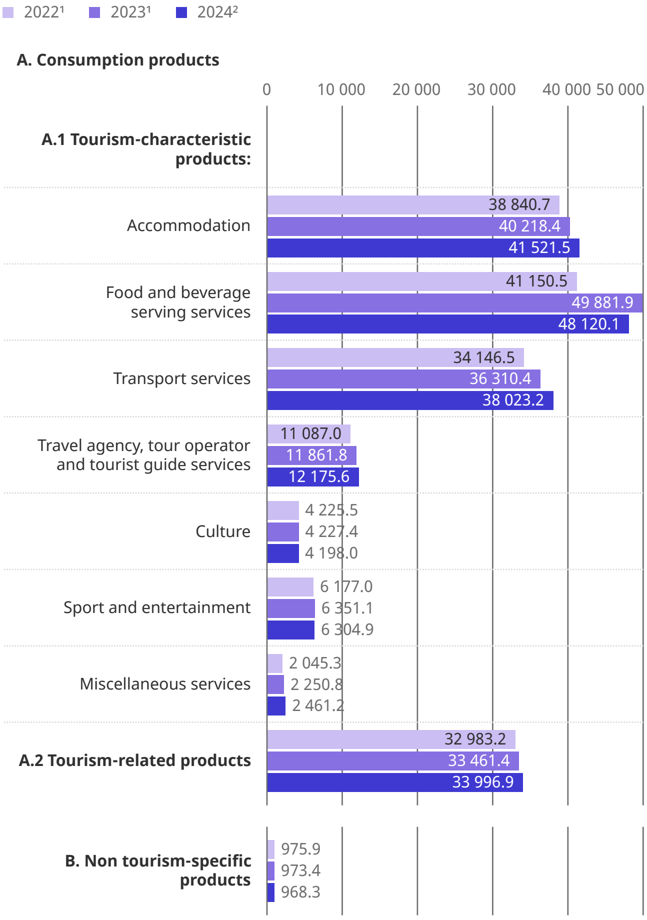
In 2023, there was a strong upward trend in employment in accommodation of (+3.5%). In 2024, the trend continued with employment at 3.2%. This led to an overall decline of 6.9% over the period from 2022 to 2024.

After a sharp rise of +21.2% in 2023 in food and beverage services provided by hotels and restaurants, this strong growth came to an end in 2024, resulting in a decline of –3.5%. The increase in this category between 2022 and 2024 was therefore 16.9%.

Passenger transport also began to recover, increasing by 6.3% in 2023 and 4.7% in 2024. This recovery was even more apparent in air transport. An increase of 15.2% was observed in 2023 and of 10% in 2024. Stronger growth was observed among travel agencies and tour operators in 2023 (+7.0%), which slowed to 2.6% in 2024.

Tourism employment, by product, 2022–2024

In full-time equivalents



¹ Revised values
² Provisional values

Data as on: 17.11.2025
Source: FSO – Indicators of the tourism satellite account

gr-e-10.03.00.48

5 General observations

5.1 Surveys

5.1.1 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, there were plans to conduct surveys covering the number of tourists visiting Switzerland during the high season. However, the task was postponed until 1933, until when it was left to local and private organisations. At last, on 1 November 1934, Switzerland acquired its own national tourism statistics covering all hotel establishments with more than two beds for guests, and the surveys for these statistics were carried out on a regular basis until 2003. In May 2003, as a result of 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 and the cantons, regions and tourism associations. The aim of this new survey, named HESTA, was to produce improved statistics with simplified content and modernised processes. It covered 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, based on General Classification of Economic Activities (NOGA) criteria.

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

Like the tourist accommodation statistics (HESTA), the supplementary accommodation statistics were also discontinued in 2003. They were reintroduced in 2016, applying current methodology criteria.

In order to better comply with the quality criteria demanded by official statistics, the definition of the population has been revised, making it more precise. In contrast to the old model used until 2003, the new survey focuses only on commercially run accommodation. It also no longer takes into account bed and breakfasts or long-term lets.

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

As such, for all the reasons outlined above, results from the new statistics and the old pre-2003 ones cannot be directly compared with one another.

5.1.3 Travel behaviour of the permanent Swiss resident population

The first-ever survey on the travel behaviour of the permanent Swiss resident population was conducted 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 2024, around 3000 randomly selected Swiss residents aged six or over were questioned by telephone about their personal travel activities in recent months. Up until 2011, the survey was limited to over-15s. The questions concern the destination, type of accommodation, means of transport used, organisation of the trip, number of overnight stays and expenditure.

A trip is defined as non-daily travel during which a person leaves their usual surroundings for at least three hours (day trips), up to a maximum of 365 days (overnight trips). Changes in location in connection with activities that take place on a regular and repetitive basis (one or more times a week) are excluded.

A new method has been used since 2020. The figures for 2016 onwards have been recalculated, and therefore the statistics for 2016 to 2024 can be considered as a time series.

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

5.1.4 Methodological observations on the financial tourism statistics

In recent years, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has produced financial statistics for tourism, in collaboration with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)[1]. The tourism satellite account (TSA) serves as the overall framework for assessing tourism's economic impact. While the TSA provides comprehensive data, its associated indicators offer a more efficient approach. These indicators enable rapid and simplified calculations of preliminary estimates for the main tourism product aggregates[2].

The tourism satellite account only considers direct value added, and not 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).

5.2 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 are collected as part of the hotel accommodation survey, they are published as part of the 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 annual tourism satellite account indicators are also published once a year.

5.3 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] see 'Tourism Satellite Account for Switzerland, 2001 and 2005: basic principles, methodology and results', FSO, Neuchâtel, 2010

[2] gross value added, demand and employment

Glossary

Arrivals: Number of guests (including children) who spent one or more nights in hotel or supplementary accommodation.

Rooms:
Rooms available: Average number of rooms in open establishments over the period under review.
Rooms surveyed: Average number of rooms in the establishments surveyed over the period under review.

Swiss household consumption expenditure: Swiss household consumption expenditure is all the expenditure households devote to purchasing consumer goods and services in Switzerland (excluding taxes, duties, donations, remittances and other disbursements). Final household consumption is therefore the value of goods and services directly used to meet human needs.

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: care settings offering services similar to hotels, without public funding. Examples: medical health resorts, therapeutic clinics, high-altitude clinics, rheumatism clinics, spas.

Length of stay: Average number of nights spent in a hotel or supplementary accommodation. The length 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 geographical subdivision system aimed at facilitating like-for-like comparisons between countries or regions. Used by Eurostat, it 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, Schwyz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Zug
7. **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: Consists of the accommodation types ‘hotels’ and ‘health establishments’.

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

Beds:
Beds available: Average number of beds in open establishments over the period under review.
Beds surveyed: Average number of beds in the establishments surveyed over the period under review.

Overnight stays: Number of nights spent by visitors (including children) in hotels or supplementary accommodation.

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 delineated 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, while 'foreign visitors' denotes tourists who are resident abroad.

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: Refers 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), Switzerland is divided for tourism purposes into 13 main tourist regions:

1 **Graubünden:** Canton of 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 Schaffhausen, 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 **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 excluding the commune of Baden; canton of Solothurn

Summer tourist season: May to October

Winter tourist season: November to April

Occupancy rate: The percentage of beds or rooms in hotel or supplementary accommodation that are occupied.

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

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

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

Net bed occupancy rate: Number of occupied rooms divided by the total net bed capacity of the period under review, expressed 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 the establishment is open during that month.)

Motorised private transport: Motorised private transport includes cars, motorbikes, mopeds and camper vans.

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

EU (European Union): Composition of the EU as of 1st January 2024.

Gross value added: The value of goods generated by the productive system before depreciation and amortisation. Gross value added is calculated as the gross production value (at basic prices) less intermediate consumption (at purchase prices).

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

Trip: A trip is a journey 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 one to three nights and long trips of four nights or more. Changes in location in connection with activities that take place on a regular and repetitive basis (one or more times a week) are excluded.

Business trips: All trips for professional reasons, even if the respondent is only accompanying another member of their household.

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

The FSO's publications

As the Confederation's central statistical agency, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) is responsible for providing statistical data on Switzerland to a wide range of users. The statistics are presented by topic in a range of formats and disseminated through multiple 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
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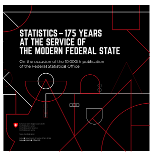
10 Tourism
11 Mobility and transport
12 Money, banks and insurance
13 Social security
14 Health
15 Education and science
16 Culture, media, information society, sports
17 Politics
18 General Government and finance
19 Crime and criminal justice
20 Economic and social situation of the population
21 Sustainable development, regional and international disparities

Selected publications

Statistics: 175 years in the service of the modern federal state



This brochure to mark the Federal Statistical Office's 10 000th publication explores the development of the FSO, its publications and the story of Swiss statistics through ten publications and major events. The 52-page publication is available in four languages (French, German, Italian and English).

www.statistics.admin.ch – Key sources of information

Swiss Statistics is a modern, engaging and up-to-date platform that offers easy access to all of the FSO's statistical data. Take a look at some of our most widely consulted publications:

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Overview of all FSO datasets

For a better overview, the FSO's ongoing dataset releases are summarised in a dedicated catalogue that also contains federal statistical data already available on the opendata.swiss platform and Switzerland's national summary data page (NSDP).
www.data.bfs.admin.ch

Swiss Federal Popular Votes Dashboard

The FSO's dashboard uses open government data to provide an up-to-date, user-friendly visual presentation of the results of popular votes.
All data is open access and continuously accessible in five languages.
abstimmungen.admin.ch

Individual inquiries

Statistical information centre
+41 58 463 60 11, info@bfs.admin.ch

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This publication presents findings from the FSO's Swiss tourism statistics for 2024. The first section focuses on tourist accommodation, combining data from the hotel and supplementary accommodation sectors. The second section concerns the survey on the travel behaviour of the Swiss population in 2024. The third section provides information on the economic impact of tourism in Switzerland based on tourism satellite account indicators.

The information in this publication contributes to the measure¬-ment 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 implemen¬tation of these goals.

The MONET 2030 indicator system

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Online
www.statistics.admin.ch

Print
www.statistics.admin.ch
Federal Statistical Office
CH-2010 Neuchâtel
order@bfs.admin.ch
tel. +41 58 463 60 60

FSO number
1074-2400

ISBN
978-3-303-10489-7