



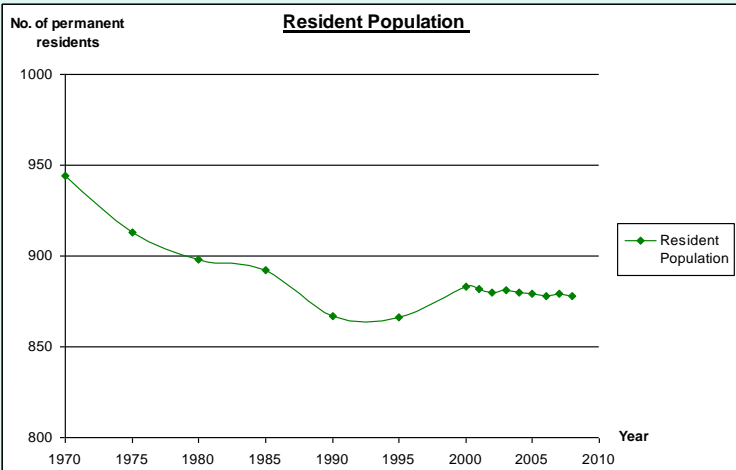
Pilot Site profile: Entracque

December 2010

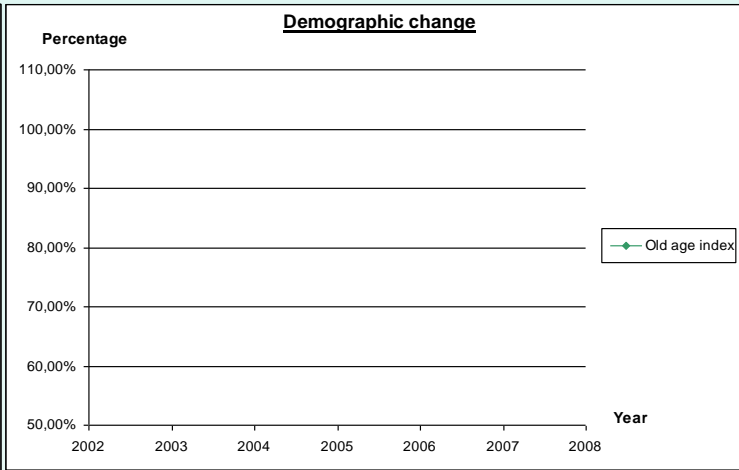


General profile

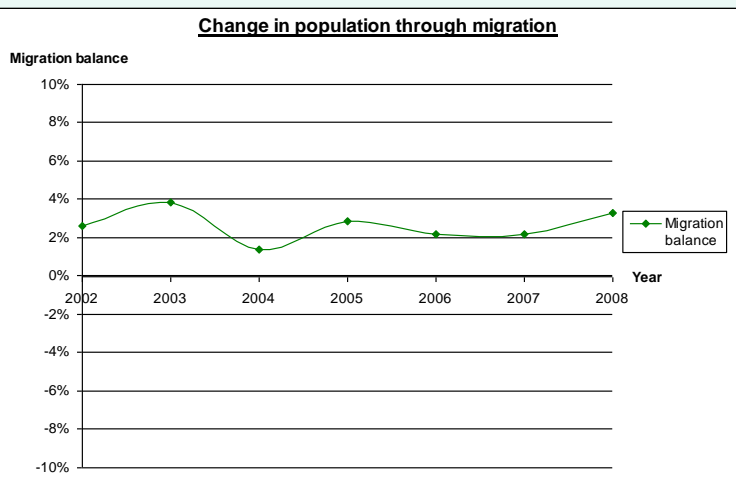
1. Entracque



The number of permanent residents in Entracque has been decreasing since 1970.

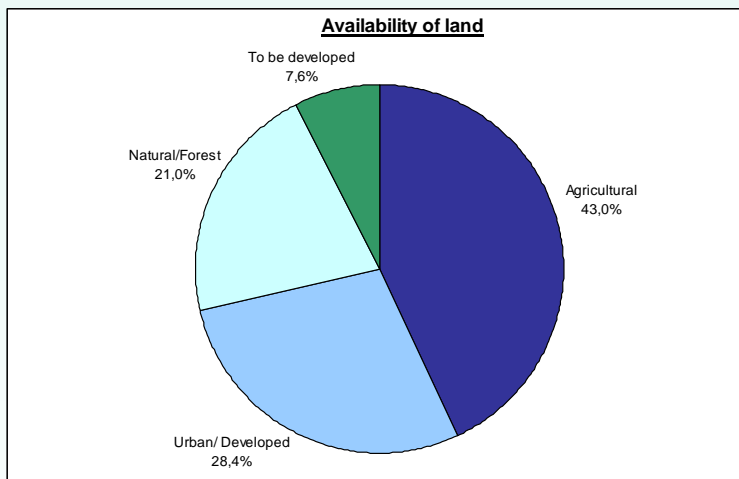


Data for Entracque is not available.



From 2002 to 2008, Entracque saw a net increase in population through migration each year.

Migration balance = (residents moving into pilot site – residents moving out) / resident population.

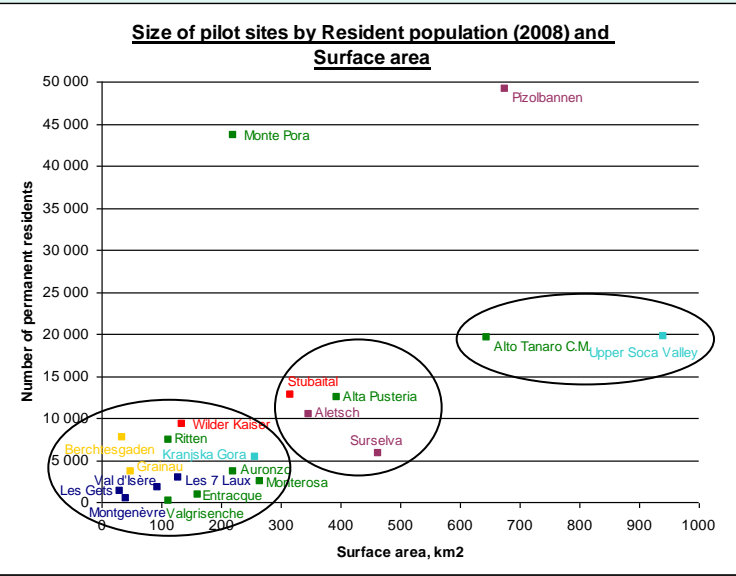


7.6% of land in Entracque remains available for development. 43% of land is classed as “Agricultural” suggesting this is an important sector for the pilot site

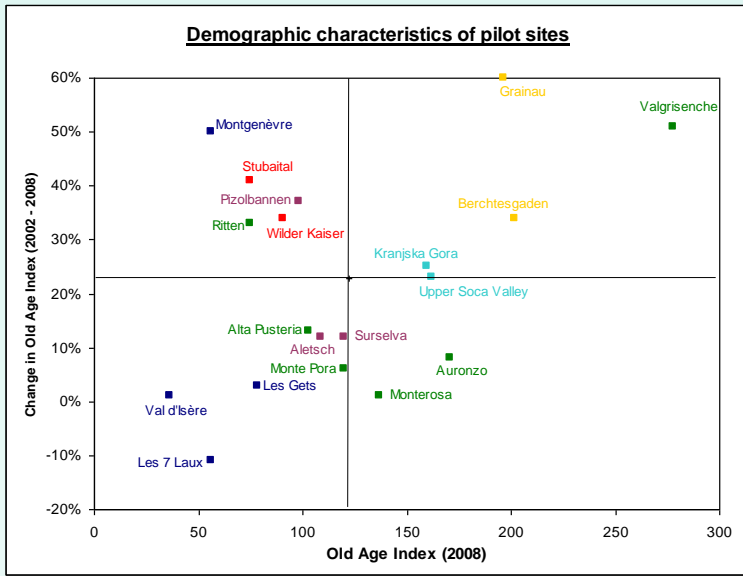
69% of land is subject to environmental protection.



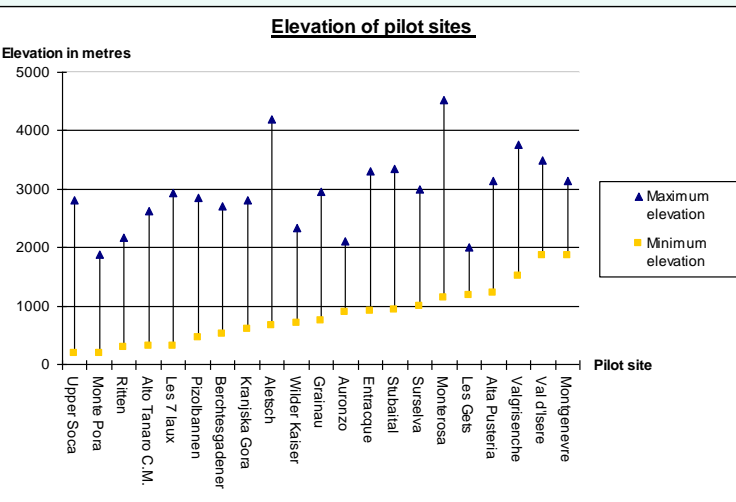
2. Comparison with ClimAlpTour pilot sites



In terms of size, measured by the number of residents and the surface area, Entracque is relatively small compared with the other ClimAlpTour pilot sites.

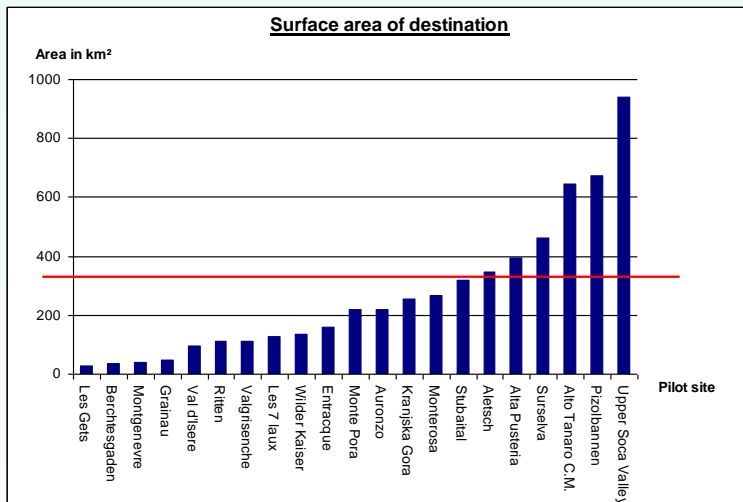


Data for Entracque is not available.



The average elevation of Entracque is slightly higher than the average of all pilot sites. Entracque extends over a range of 2 393m.

Entracque : Minimum elevation : 904 m
Maximum elevation : 3 297 m



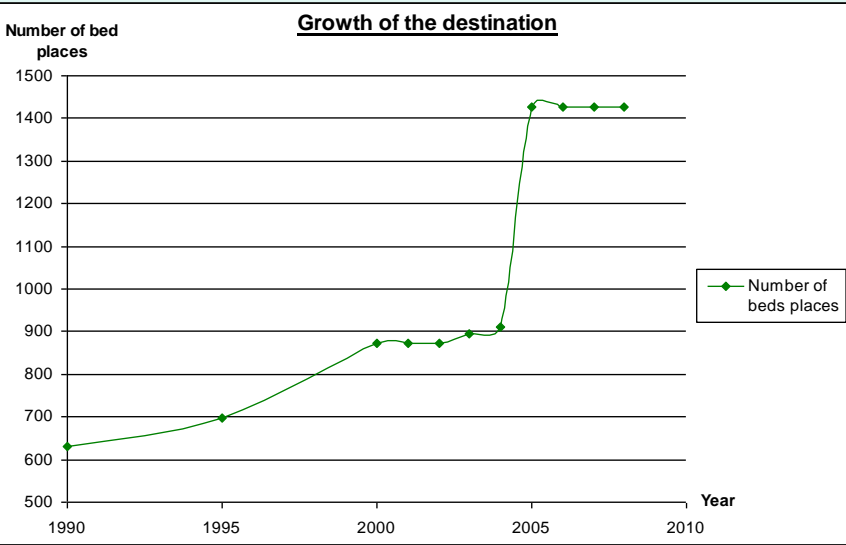
With a surface area of 160km², Entracque is slightly smaller than the average pilot site of ClimAlpTour.

(ClimAlpTour average surface area : 268 km² shown by the red line on the graph).

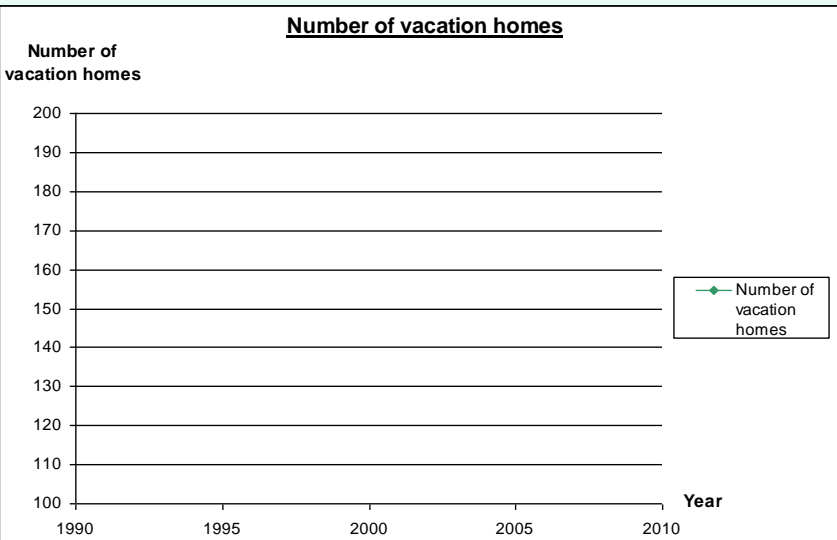


Tourism profile

1. Entracque

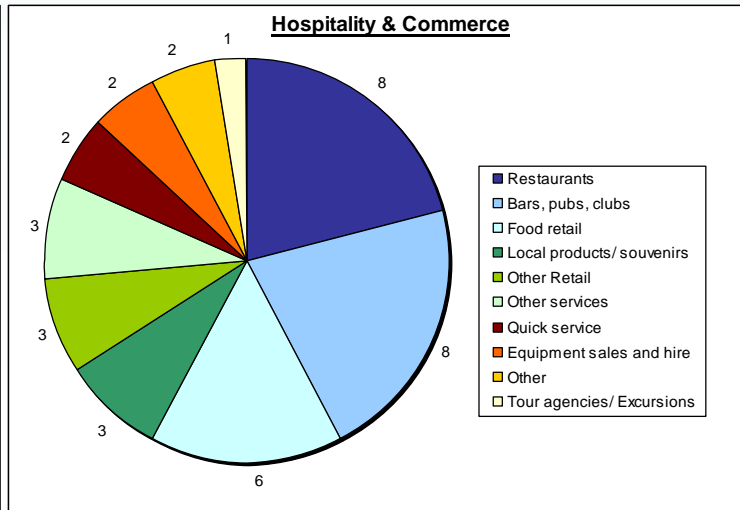
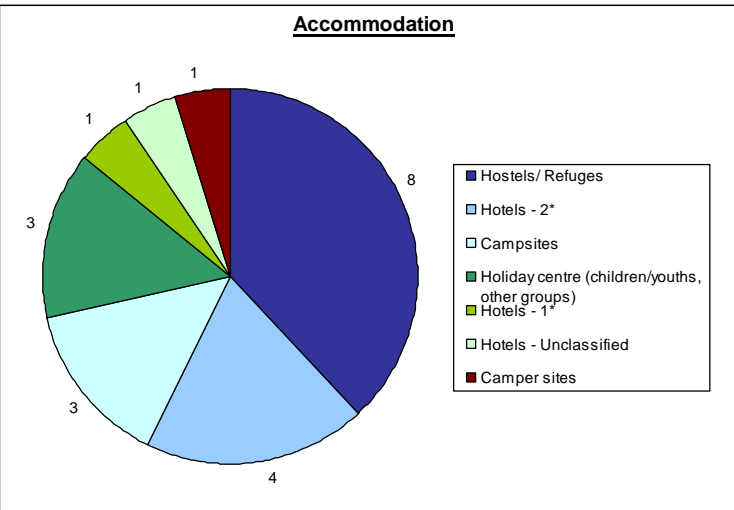


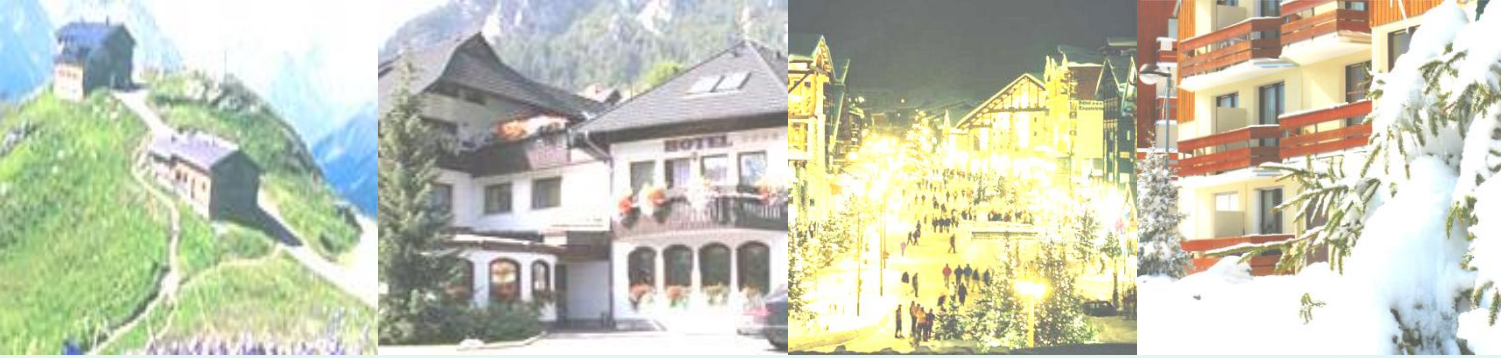
The number of tourist bed places in Entracque has been increasing since 1990, particularly between 2004 and 2005.



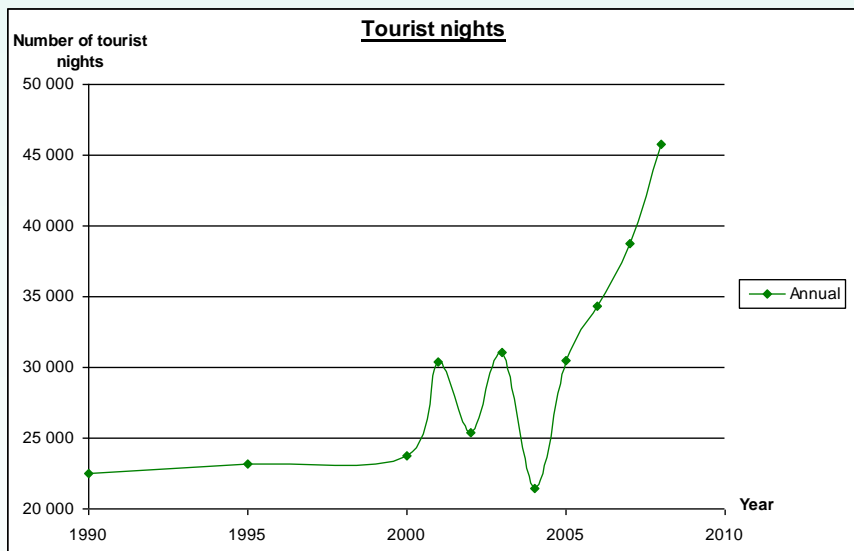
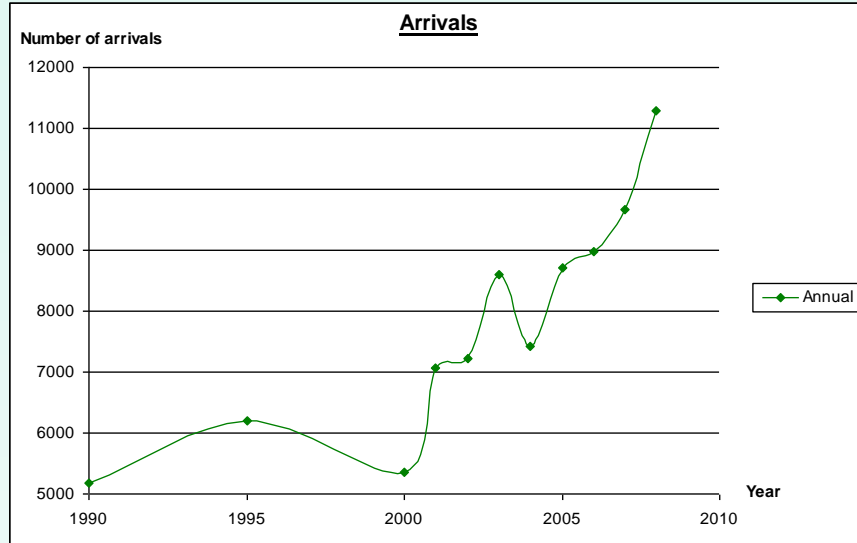
Data for Entracque is not available.

Hostels and refuges represent the largest type of accommodation in Entracque by number of establishments, while Restaurants and Bars are the most common type of tourism-related businesses.

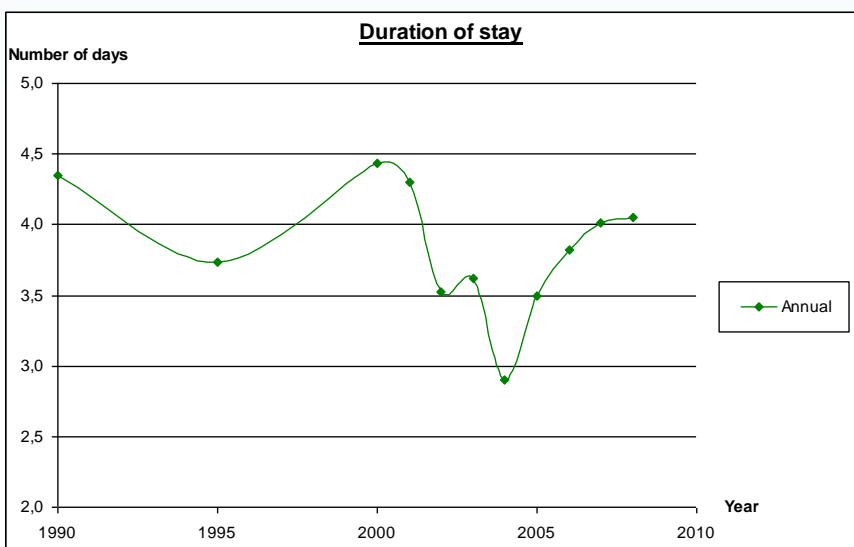




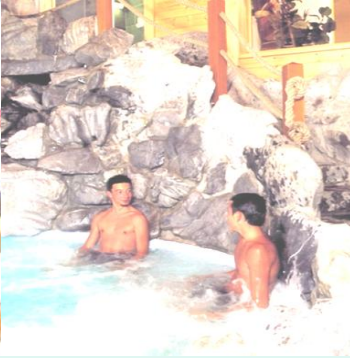
Tourist arrivals to Entracque have been increasing since 1990.



The number of tourist nights was stable between 1990 and 2000 (five year data only). It fluctuated up to 2004, then increase strongly between 2004 and 2008.

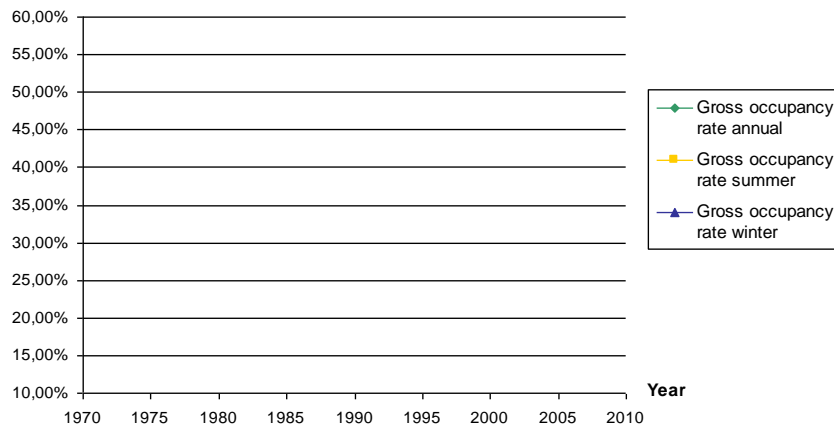


Overall, the duration of stay in Entracque was slightly lower in 2008 compared with 1990.



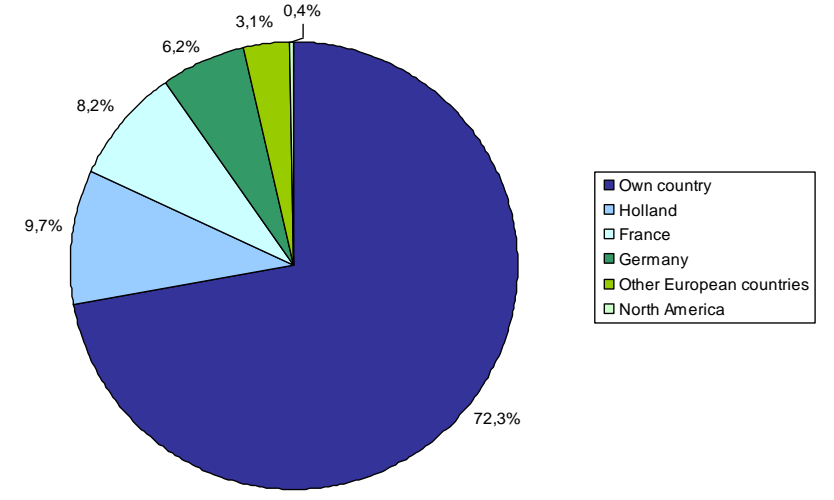
Gross occupancy rate

Gross occupancy rate



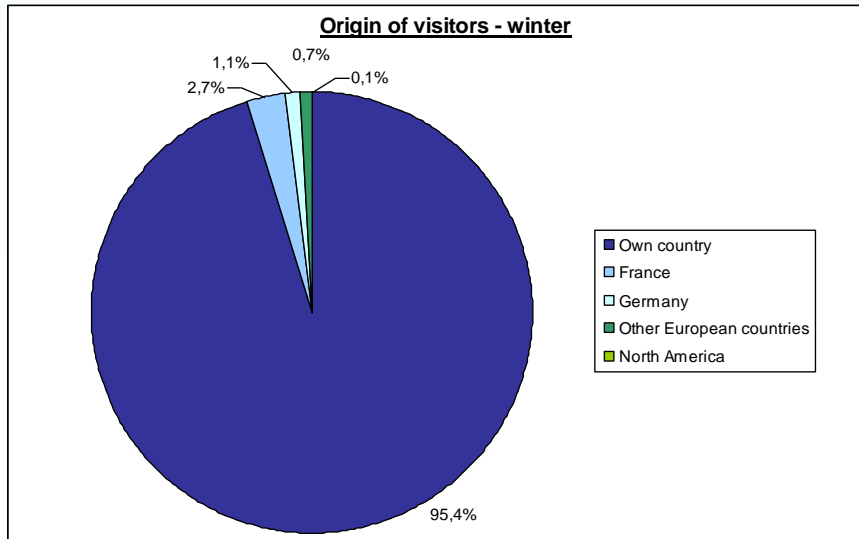
Data for Entracque is not available.

Origin of visitors - summer



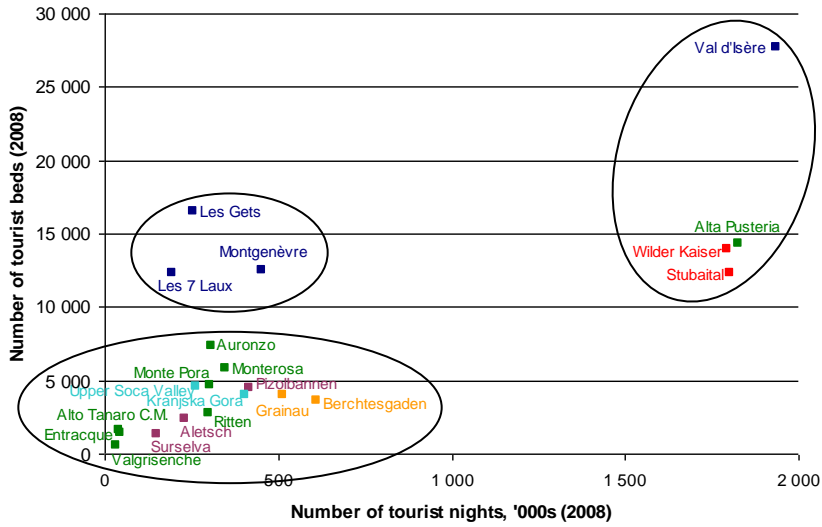
Most visitors to Entracque come from the local region or country, especially in winter.

Origin of visitors - winter



2. Comparison with ClimAlpTour pilot sites

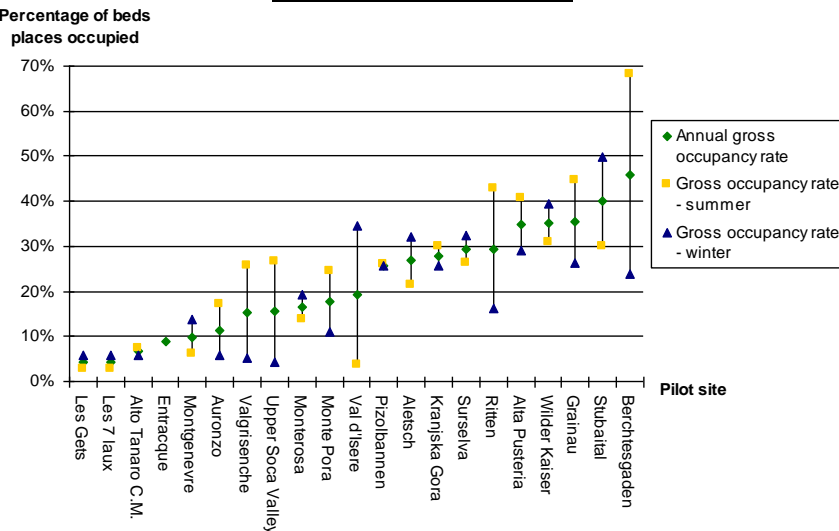
Comparison of number of beds and number of tourist nights (2008)



In terms of the number of bed places and the number of overnight stays in 2008, Entracque is part of the largest group of pilots sites, having a small number of tourist beds and tourist nights compared with other ClimAlpTour pilot sites.



Gross occupancy rate (2008)



For comparison between pilot sites, the gross occupancy rate is calculated using: the number of tourist nights / the number of bed places x 365 days.

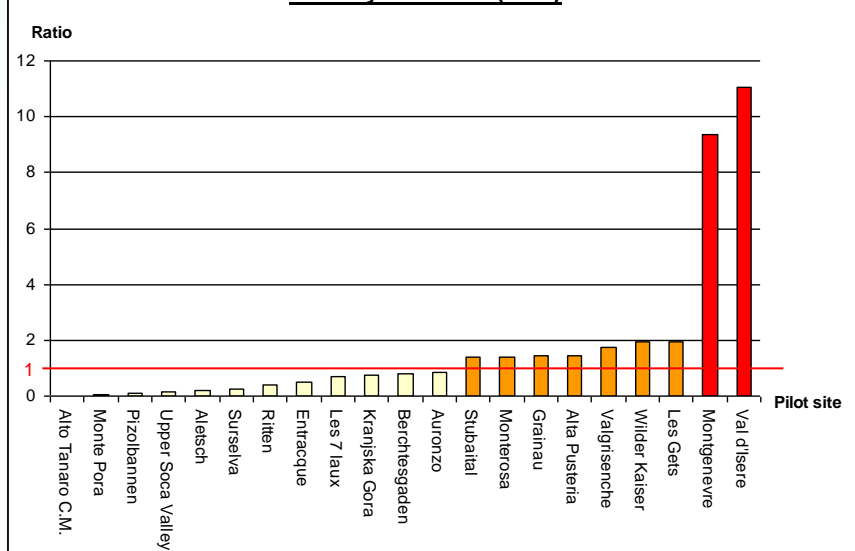
On this basis, in 2008 Entracque had an average annual gross occupancy rate of 8.8%.

Tourism intensity is measured by :
 number of tourist nights in 2008/
 (resident population in 2008 X 100)

A number greater than 1 suggests tourism is a dominant activity for the pilot site.

Tourism intensity in Entracque was 0.52 in 2008, suggesting tourism is not a dominant industry.

Intensity of tourism (2008)



Lead partner

Region of Veneto, Head Office for Forest and Mountain Economy
Regione del Veneto, Direzione Foreste ed Economia Montana

Project partners

Alpine Research Institute
Alpenforschungsinstitut GmbH

EURAC Research
Accademia Europea di Bolzano

HSR University of Applied Sciences Rapperswil, Institute for Landscape and Open Space
HSR Hochschule für Technik Rapperswil, Institut für Landschaft und Freiraum

Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea
Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio del Mare

UNEP Vienna
United Nations Environment Programme Vienna Office Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention

UNCEM National Union of Mountain Municipalities, Communities and Institutions, Piedmontese Delegation
UNCEM Unione Nazionale Comuni Comunità Enti Montani, Delegazione Piemontese

University of Savoie, The Mountain Institute
Université de Savoie, Institut de la Montagne

University Institute Kurt Bösch
Institut Universitaire Kurt Bösch

University of Applied Sciences Chur, Institute for Tourism and Leisure Research
Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Chur Institut für Tourismus und Freizeitforschung

University of Applied Sciences Munich Department of Tourism
Hochschule München Fakultät für Tourismus

University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland, Institute of Economics and Tourism
Haute école spécialisée de Suisse occidentale Valais, Institut Économie & Tourisme

University of Innsbruck, Department for Strategic Management, Marketing and Tourism
Universität Innsbruck Institut für Strategisches Management, Marketing und Tourismus

Research Institute for Ecology and Economy Applied to Alpine Areas (IREALP)
Istituto per l'Ecologia e l'Economia Applicate alle Aree Alpine (IREALP)

Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts Anton Melik, Geographical Institute
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti Geografski inštitut Antona Melika

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Italy)
Fondo Mondiale per la Natura – Italia

Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region Territory and Environment Council, Environment Head Office
Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta Assessorato Territorio Ambiente Direzione Ambiente

Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region Tourism, Sport, Commerce and Transportation Council, Transportation Department
Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta Assessorato Turismo, Sport, Commercio e Trasporti, Dipartimento Trasporti

NOTES:

Data were collected by ClimAlpTour partners for their respective pilot sites between October 2009 and March 2010. To maximise the availability of data, 2008 was used as the base year, though some partners provided more recent data if these were available. For annual data, the period was defined to include the Winter season and the following Summer season – for example, 2008 annual data include Winter season 2007/2008 plus Summer season 2008. In order to overcome differences between pilot sites, the Winter season was defined as 1 November to 30 April; the Summer season as 1 May to 31 October. Whilst data collection methods have been harmonised as far as possible, some differences in bases and collection methods still exist. For detailed notes on the data, please refer to the project website, www.climalptour.eu

