

Survey on International Tourism

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Main findings

According to the Bank of Italy's Survey on International Tourism, the inflows and outflows of both travellers and expenditure increased in 2017 compared with 2016. In the balance of payments, the travel surplus rose to 0.9 per cent of GDP (from 0.8 per cent in 2016) owing to a considerable increase in receipts (i.e. expenditure by foreign travellers in Italy; Figure 1).

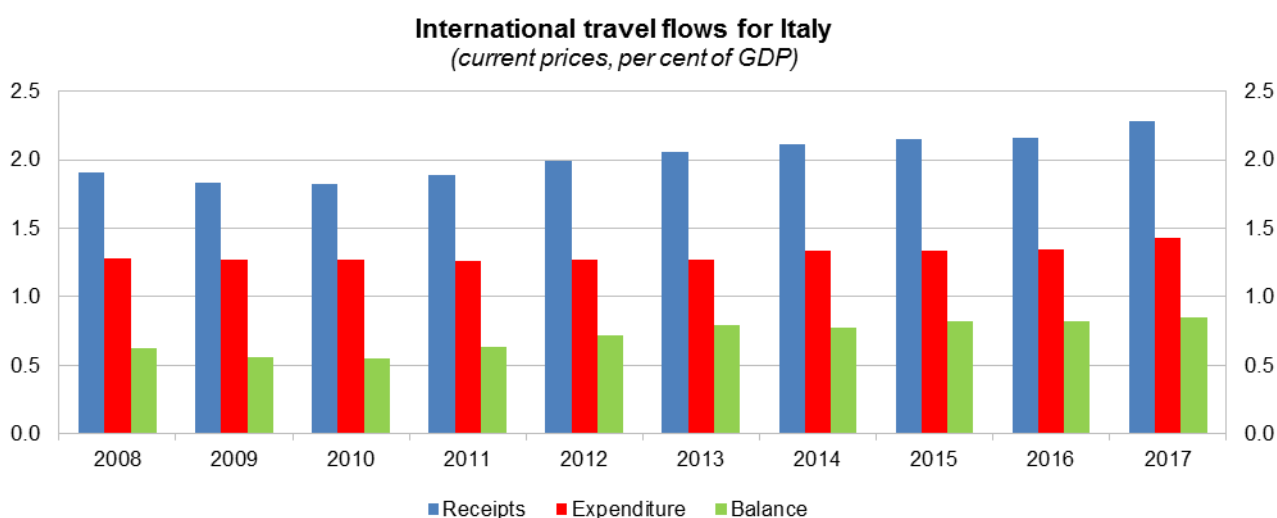
Italy's receipts (€39.2 billion in 2017, or 2.3 per cent of GDP) increased at a rate of 7.7 per cent, more than double the rate for worldwide receipts generated by international travellers, which had a positive impact on Italy's market share.

Expenditure by foreign visitors rose in all of Italy's macro-regions, especially in the South and the Centre. Almost 91 million foreign travellers visited Italy, 6 per cent more than in 2016.

Holidaying in cities of art and culture remained the most popular type of vacation, making up the largest portion of foreign tourists' spending; seaside holidays continued to regain ground. The opinion expressed by visitors interviewed at the end of their trips continued to be very positive, with negligible differences among the various macro-regions.

After a decade of stagnation, expenditure by Italian travellers abroad also rose (8.9 per cent), along with the number of visitors and overnight stays; in 2017 expenditure equalled 1.4 per cent of GDP.

Figure 1



Source: For GDP, Istat.

Reference period: 2017

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Introduction

International tourism expenditure and receipts are recorded monthly in the current account of the balance of payments, under the 'Travel' item in Services. The data are based on the sample survey on international tourism that the Bank of Italy has been conducting since 1996 (see '[Methods and Sources: Methodological Notes](#)' for an overview), using interviews and counting the number of Italian and foreign travellers crossing Italy's borders.

International tourism encompasses both business travel and trips for holiday purposes or other personal reasons, made by visitors staying overnight ('tourists') or on day trips ('same-day visitors' or 'excursionists'). The term 'travellers' refers to the number of crossings at Italian border points and is, therefore, synonymous with 'trips'. The sample survey does not make it possible to establish whether a given individual makes multiple trips in the reference period.

Tourism is a significant economic activity at global level, and even more so in Italy given its artistic and cultural heritage and natural wonders (see the box 'The Tourism Satellite Account for Italy').

THE TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FOR ITALY

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is the internationally recognized and recommended statistical tool for mapping the tourism sector, encompassing both domestic and international travellers, in accordance with national accounting rules and for assessing its overall economic importance.¹

The TSA for Italy is compiled by Istat and is constructed on the basis of the Recommended Methodological Framework supported by the European Commission (through Eurostat), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations through the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).² It was published in 2012 (with data referring to 2010 drafted in accordance with ESA 95) and again on 13 December 2017 (with data referring to 2015 and drafted in accordance with ESA 2010); the results reported in the two editions are not directly comparable. The main results for 2015 are reported below; all monetary flows are measured at current prices.

On the demand side, internal tourism consumption, broken down into final and intermediate consumption, totalled €146.3 billion. Final tourism consumption accounted for 76.8 per cent (32.9 per cent by foreign tourists and 43.9 per cent by Italian tourists) and the remaining 23.2 per cent is attributable to services for the use of secondary dwellings,³ services provided for free and consumption by firms for business trips taken by their employees.⁴

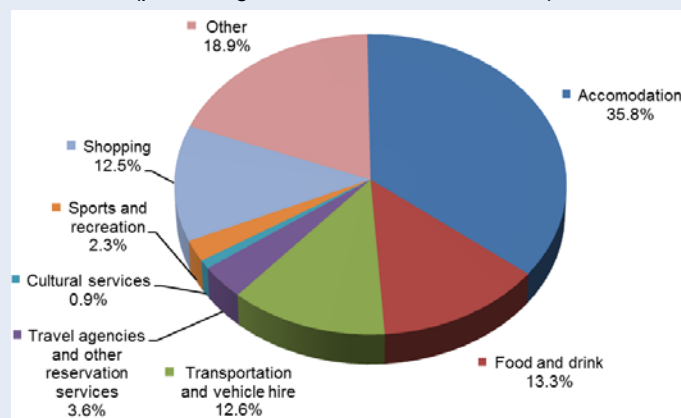
Breaking down consumption by product, accommodation services for visitors (including those relating to the use of secondary dwellings) amounted to 35.8 per cent, followed by food and drink (13.3 per cent), transportation (12.6 per cent) and shopping (12.5 per cent; Figure A).

On the supply side, Italian tourism-related industries made up 10.4 per cent (€326.3 billion) of Italy's domestic output. Breaking down output by type of product, shopping represented 32.4 per cent, food and drink 19.6 per cent and accommodations 15.5 per cent (Figure B).

Figure A

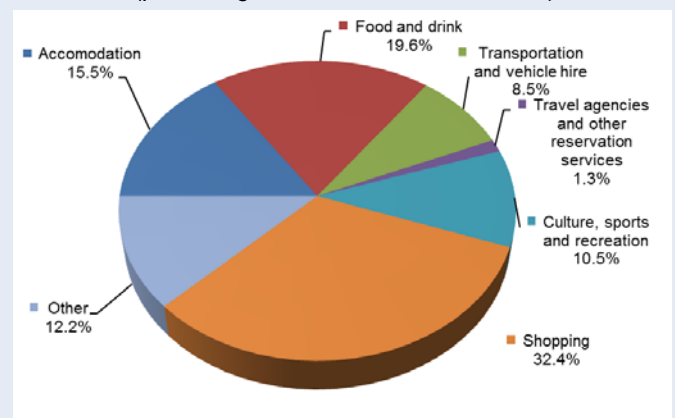
Figure B

Internal domestic tourism consumption by product
(percentage shares; €146.3 billion total)



Source: Based on Istat data for 2015.

Tourism industries' supply by product
(percentage shares; €326.3 billion total)



Source: Based on Istat data for 2015.

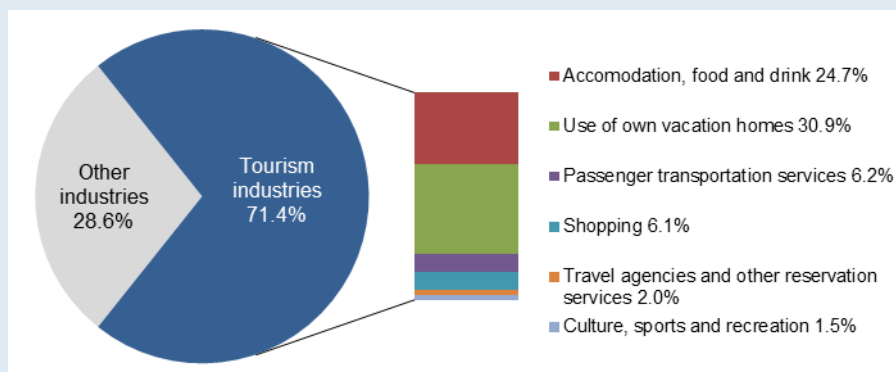
By combining demand and supply data on tourism, it is possible to calculate the two most important indicators that can be derived from the TSA: Tourism Value Added (TVA) and 'tourism GDP'. Both correspond to the value added

generated directly by tourism consumption, but differ in how they measure it, respectively at basic prices and at purchase prices. Tourism makes up 5.9 per cent of all of Italy's economic activities measured at basic prices, 5.4 per cent measured at purchase prices.

The greatest contribution was made by those economic activities that typify tourism (Figure C): the use of own vacation homes generated 30.9 per cent of TVA, while the accommodation and the food and drink sectors accounted for 24.7 per cent.

Figure C

Tourism Value Added (TVA) by branch of economic activity
(percentage composition)



Source: Based on Istat data for 2015.

In 2015 the tourism industries, whose output is geared primarily, although not exclusively, towards tourists, provided around 3.2 million full-time equivalent jobs, 54.9 per cent of which were payroll employment positions, for a total of 6,173.1 million hours worked.

To calculate the number of jobs actually 'created by tourism', only the share of production allocated to satisfying tourism demand should be considered. Based on this share, which can be derived from the TVA, tourism generated 0.9 million full-time equivalent jobs, equal to 4 per cent of the national total, and to 1,720.7 million hours worked. Jobs 'created by tourism' therefore account for 28.7 per cent of the jobs in the tourism industries (while the percentage of hours worked falls to 27.9 per cent).

¹ The amounts reported in the Tourism Satellite Account differ from the item 'Travel' in the balance of payments not only in that they include domestic tourism, but also because they exclude cross-border workers and include expenditure for international transportation and the purchase of durable goods and valuables.

² Compliance with the key principles is necessary to enable a comparison of the TSA's of the various countries surveyed.

³ The most important example is that of services related to the use of own vacation homes, whose value must be imputed since these services are consumed without being recorded among tourism expenditure.

⁴ This latter component is included under intermediate consumption in the national accounts and under travel for 'business and professional purposes' in the terminology of the balance of payments.

International tourism receipts and expenditure correspond, respectively, to credits (exports) and debits (imports) of the 'Travel' item in the balance of payments. They constitute, for Italy, around 40 per cent of total service exports and around one fourth of total service imports. The travel balance, which is structurally positive, reached €14.6 billion in 2017 (compared with a current account balance of €47.8 billion), equal to 0.9 per cent of GDP (Table 1 and Figure 1). The year's good performance confirms and strengthens the tourism sector recovery that has been under way since the international financial crisis ended: measured at constant prices, in 2017 expenditure (€21.2 billion) regained its 2009 levels and receipts (€36.0 billion) were about one fourth higher than in that same year (one third at current prices).

The international tourism scenario is briefly described in the following section, followed by a more detailed discussion of the main results for 2017 of the survey conducted by the Bank of Italy.

Italy's place in the international rankings

Italy's share of global tourism receipts increases slightly

In 2017 international tourism worldwide generated receipts of €1,156 billion, up 3.5 per cent on 2016 (Table 2). As in the past, the United States continued to be the country with the highest receipts (€180.3 billion), with a global share of 15.6 per cent, although it has dropped slightly compared with 2016. Spain and France follow with €60.2 billion

and €53.7 billion respectively. Italy ranks fifth with €39.2 billion, corresponding to a market share of international tourism receipts of 3.4 per cent, slightly above where it was in 2016 and in line with the United Kingdom. Focusing on overnight stays, France remains the most visited destination, with 89.8 million arrivals from abroad, followed by Spain and the United States (respectively 81.8 million and 73.0 million arrivals). Italy ranks fifth by number of overnight visitors, trailing China.

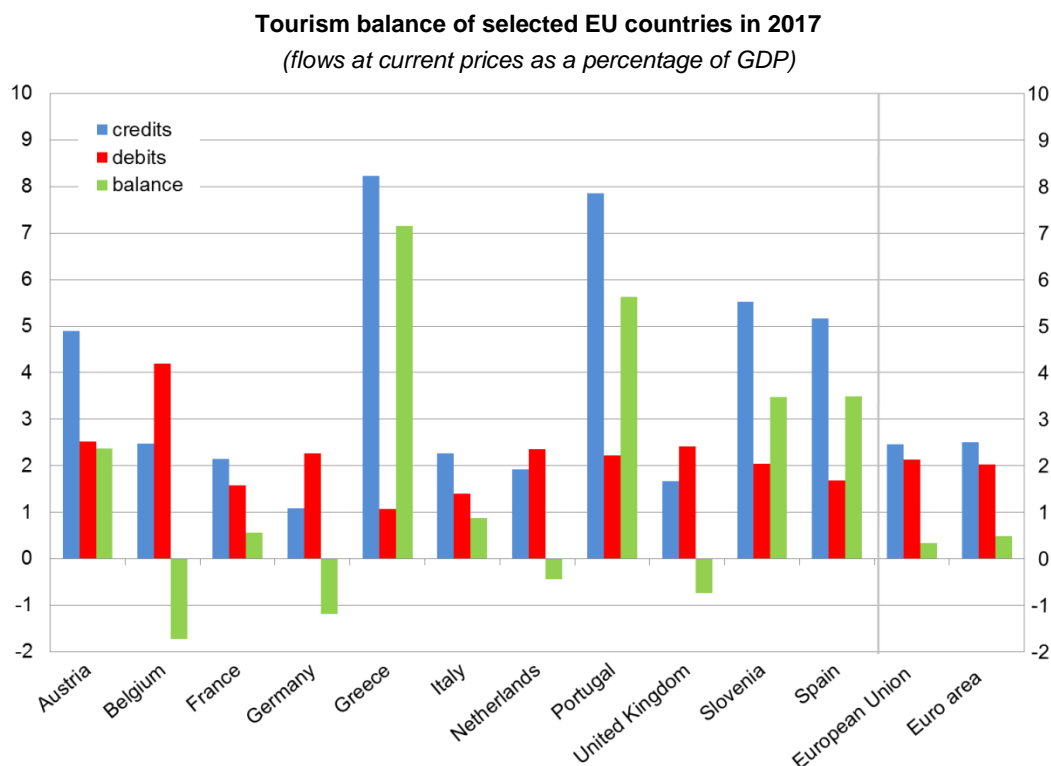
American and Russian tourists drive the rise in global expenditure

More than 40 per cent of global expenditure for trips abroad in 2017 originated from four countries: China, the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom (Table 3). American and Russian tourists are those that contributed the most to the growth in global expenditure for the year; Russia's expenditure abroad, measured in euros, rose by over 27 per cent, but is still far below the peak recorded at the start of the decade. Of the top 15 countries for tourism expenditure abroad, the United Kingdom is the only one to have registered a decline in 2017.

Italy's international travel surplus remains higher than the EU average

Compared with the four main euro-area countries, in 2017 Italy's tourism balance surplus as a percentage of GDP was second only to Spain, just like the previous year, and was higher than the EU and euro-area averages (Figure 2). Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom once again reported a negative balance. Italy's international tourism receipts equalled 2.3 per cent of GDP, just below the EU and euro-area average (2.5 per cent).

Figure 2



Sources: Istat for the GDP of Italy, Eurostat for the other countries.

Foreign travellers in Italy

Foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy is rising

In 2017 total expenditure by foreign travellers to Italy rose by 7.7 per cent compared with 2016, exceeding €39 billion (Table 4). The drop in expenditure by same-day visitors stands in contrast to the sharp acceleration in expenditure by overnight tourists, driven by increases in both travellers and in average daily expenditure. The average length of stay continued to decline, a trend common among the main advanced countries and in part linked to the greater availability of international short-haul weekend flights, spurred by offers by low-cost airlines.

... driven by euro-area tourists

Visitors from the euro area, which historically make up a significant portion (more than 40 per cent) of Italy's total tourism receipts (Table 5), contributed most heavily to 2017 growth, increasing by 11.3 per cent. Germany, along with the United States and France,

continues to be the largest importer of Italian tourism services; spending by German tourists in Italy rose by almost 15 per cent last year, second only to the Canadians.

Germans make up almost one sixth of total travellers

decreased (Table 5).

In 2017 Germany was also the main country of origin in terms of number of visitors, surpassing Switzerland (Table 6). The number of Spanish tourists rose by over 20 per cent; the length of their trips also increased, but their average daily expenditure

Overnight stays by business travellers increase

of overnight stays was recorded for business trips, which continues to be the most profitable segment, with higher average daily expenditure than for trips taken for holiday purposes or other personal reasons.

Taking trips for personal reasons (holidaying and other personal reasons) remains the leading purpose for travel, with total expenditure and number of travellers rising by 8.4 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively (Table 7). However the largest increase in terms

German tourists drive holiday expenditure

was a significant increase in expenditure by holidaymakers from other euro-area countries (10.0 per cent) and Asia (9.6 per cent).

The increase in expenditure by holiday travellers to Italy was particularly strong (8.0 per cent; Table 7 and 8), confirming a trend under way since 2010. Germany accounted for almost 40 per cent of this rise, making up 19 per cent of total expenditure by foreign holidaymakers in Italy (this figure was around 33 per cent at the end of the 1990s). As for travellers' geographical macro-areas of origin, there

Receipts for cultural and seaside holidays continue to rise

significantly less and, as a whole, decreased compared with 2016.

More than 20 million travellers visited Italy in 2017 to enjoy cities of art and culture (Table 9), spending around €15 billion (almost 60 per cent of total expenditure by foreign tourists on holiday); seaside holidays ranked second (8.2 million travellers and 21 per cent of expenditure). Receipts for the other types of vacations (lakeside, mountain and other holidays) were

Opting for overnight stays in own or rented vacation homes is becoming increasingly common ...

accommodation options available as a result of the growing use of online booking systems.

Hotels and holiday villages, while remaining the preferred accommodation establishments for overnight stays, declined as a share of total receipts (Table 10). By contrast, there was a significant increase (19.4 per cent) in expenditure on overnight stays in own or rented vacation homes, which accounted for 19.2 per cent of overall expenditure; this is the highest level on record, in part owing to a wider range of private

... arriving in Italy by air

who choose to fly continues to grow, including in terms of overall spending, spurred by the spread of low-cost flights and competition in this segment among airlines.

Road crossing points continue to be the most frequent means of entry into Italy used by foreign visitors, especially same-day visitors (Table 11). However the share of tourists

Accommodation expenses still make up the largest item in the overall travel budget (42.2 per cent in 2017), followed by food and drink and by shopping (Table 12).

Tourism receipts rise mainly in the South and Centre

whose contribution to overall tourism receipts continues to be rather small despite the considerable artistic and cultural heritage and natural attractions this area has to offer (see the box 'Italian tourism services: exports and foreign demand').

The Central Italian regions remain the preferred destination for foreign travellers, attracting almost 30 per cent of total expenditure (Figure 3), thanks primarily to tourism for cultural purposes. The share of international tourism to the North-West and the North-East declined compared with 2016, which benefitted the South and the Islands,

Foreigners' ratings remain high

difference between Italy's macro-regions in terms of tourists' overall rating.

Foreign visitors' average rating of Italy remains very high, with scores of between 8 and 9 on a 10-point scale on almost all aspects of their trip (Figure 4); price is the issue that receives the lowest mark, though still a firmly passing grade. There is no appreciable

Figure 3

Foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy in 2017, by geographical area
(percentage composition)

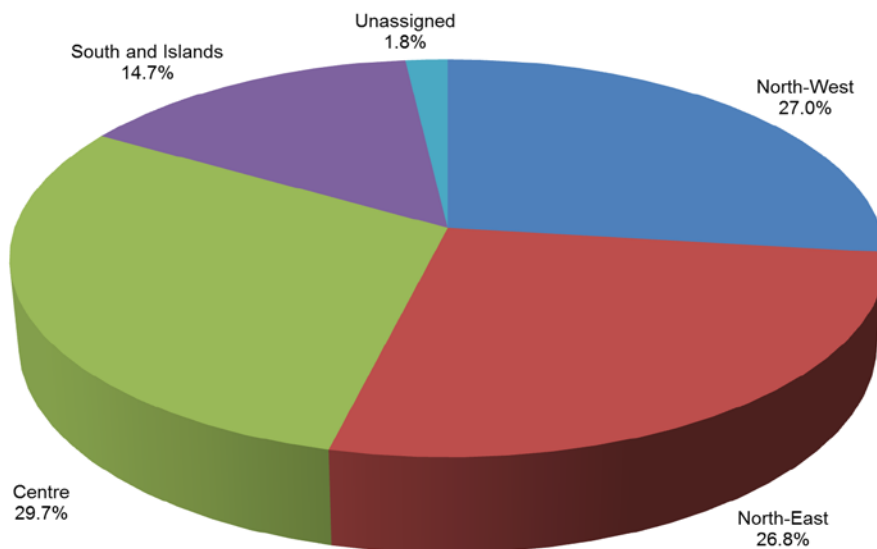
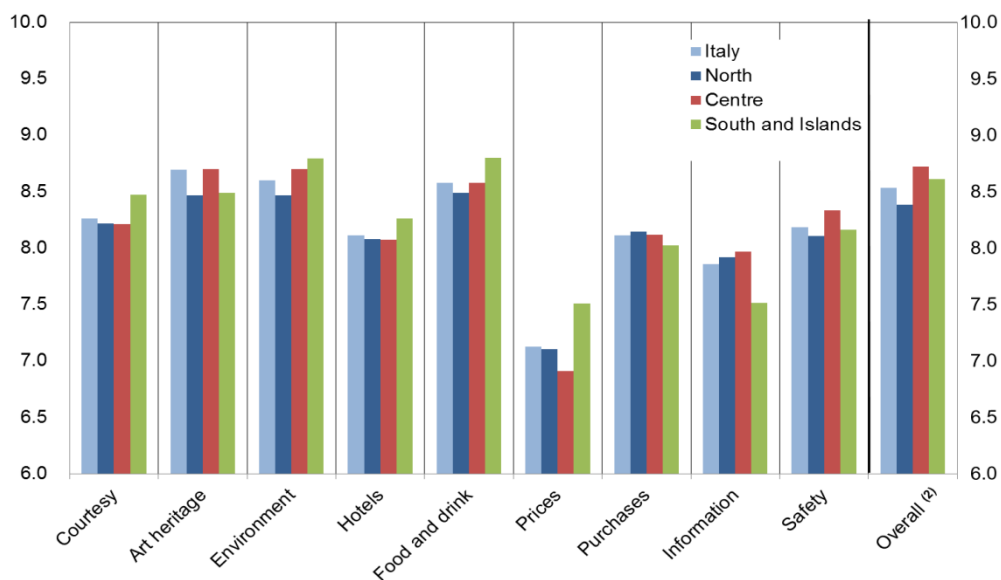


Figure 4

Average rating in 2017 by aspect of the trip and geographical macro-area (1)
(scores on a 10-point scale)



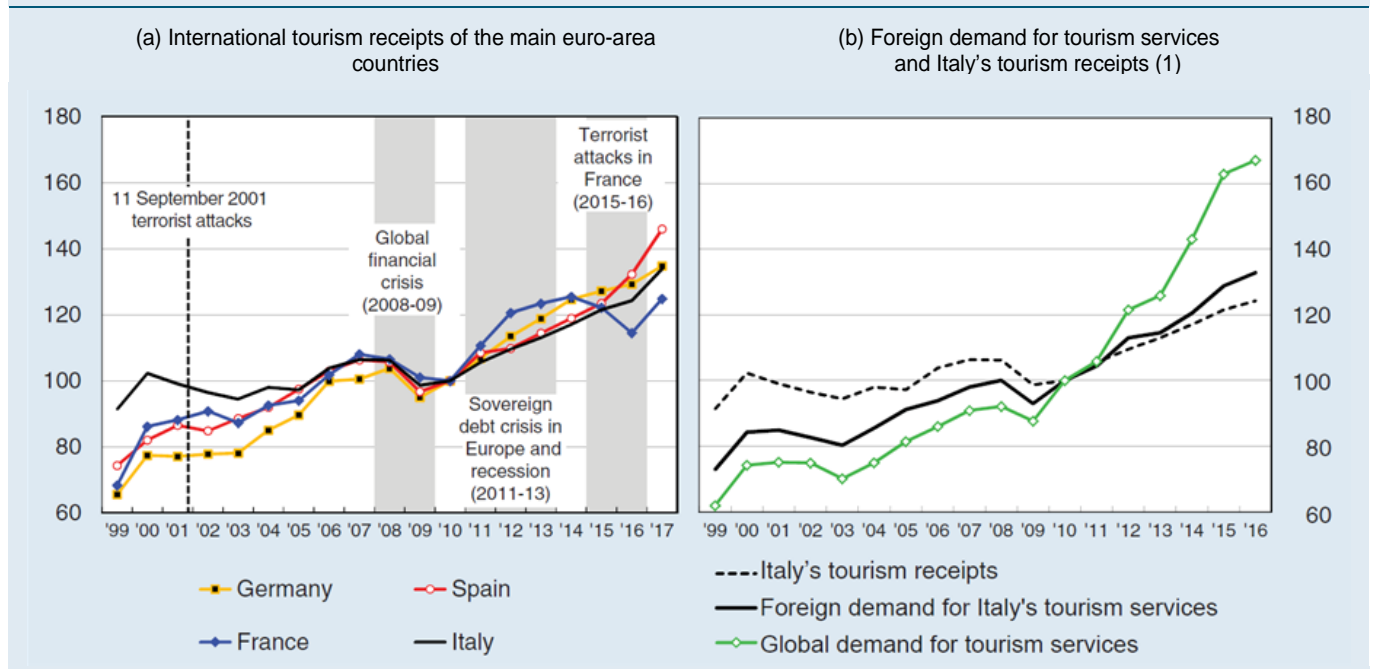
(1) For each macro-area, average of ratings provided by travellers interviewed, after grossing-up to the universe total of travellers that visited that destination. Ratings by respondents who did not indicate their destination were excluded. For Italy, arithmetic mean of the three macro-areas. - (2) Average of respondents' overall rating.

ITALIAN TOURISM SERVICES: EXPORTS AND FOREIGN DEMAND

Since 2010, expenditure by foreign tourists in Italy ('Italian exports of tourism services') has accelerated significantly compared with a decade earlier, when it remained stagnant overall, and has quickly returned to pre-crisis levels; in 2017 it was about one third higher than in 2010 (panel (a) of the figure). The average increase was more robust than that in France and similar to that in Germany, whose tourism supply focuses more heavily on business travellers thereby enabling it to take advantage of the expanding Asian and Eastern and Central European markets. The growth rate for Italy was lower than that for Spain, which, particularly when it comes to seaside holidays, was able to take better advantage of the geopolitical instability in various countries along the southern shore of the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

International travel flows for Italy

(current prices: indices: 2010=100)



Sources: Based on data from the Bank of Italy, Eurostat, Banque de France and the World Trade Organization.

(1) Foreign demand for Italy's tourism services is calculated assuming, for each country of origin, an increase in tourism receipts in Italy equal to that of total expenditure for trips abroad by the same country (see E. Breda, R. Cappariello and V. Romano, 'Il turismo internazionale dell'Italia: recenti tendenze, domanda potenziale e confronto con i principali concorrenti europei', Banca d'Italia, Questioni di Economia e Finanza (Occasional Papers), forthcoming).

Unlike during the period prior to the international financial crisis when a significant, negative growth gap developed, since 2010 Italy's exports of tourism services at current prices have risen almost in step with the demand from the main geographical reference pools (panel (b) of the figure), further evidence of Italy's attractiveness to travellers from these areas.

Growth in exports of tourism services differed among Italy's macro-areas: stronger in the South and the Islands and in the North-West, relatively weaker in the Centre and in the North-East. Although exports of tourism services in the South grew faster than their foreign demand, the contribution to overall exports of tourism services in Italy is still relatively small; the South's share of Italy's overall tourism receipts remains below 15 per cent, even less than its share in the country's GDP.

Italian travellers abroad

Expenditure by Italian travellers abroad increases ...

In 2017 Italians made 64.5 million trips abroad, spending €24.6 billion, with an increase of, respectively, 4.1 and 8.9 per cent on 2016 (Table 13). The increase in expenditure on overnight stays (9.2 per cent) was caused by the rise in the number of trips, as the increase in average daily expenditure was offset by the decline in average trip duration.

... especially in Greece, Austria and Spain ...

Expenditure by Italian travellers who visited other euro-area countries rose faster than the average (Table 14), particularly for three destinations: Greece and Spain, reflecting the increase in the number of travellers, and Austria, due to the lengthening of average trip duration (Table 15). Italians' preferred destinations were Switzerland, France and Austria, bordering countries with a high proportion of same-day visitors. Among the main destinations outside the euro area, the drop in expenditure in the United Kingdom, China and Australia are noteworthy.

... driven by travel for holiday purposes

Expenditure on business trips abroad scarcely rose in 2017 (0.7 per cent); the increase in total expenditure was caused by trips for personal reasons, especially for holidays (14.9 per cent more than in 2016; Table 16). As for destinations, over one third of the increase was attributable to Spain, Greece and Austria (Table 17). With regard to reasons for travelling, the growth was almost entirely due to holidaying in cities of art, cultural tourism and seaside holidays (Table 18).

Italian travellers abroad stay overnight mainly in hotels

As in the past, travellers overwhelmingly chose hotels and holiday villages, with an increase in expenditure by 11.3 per cent and in the number of overnight stays by 7.2 per cent (Table 19), although the average expenditure per night by Italians that chose other accommodation establishments rose even more.

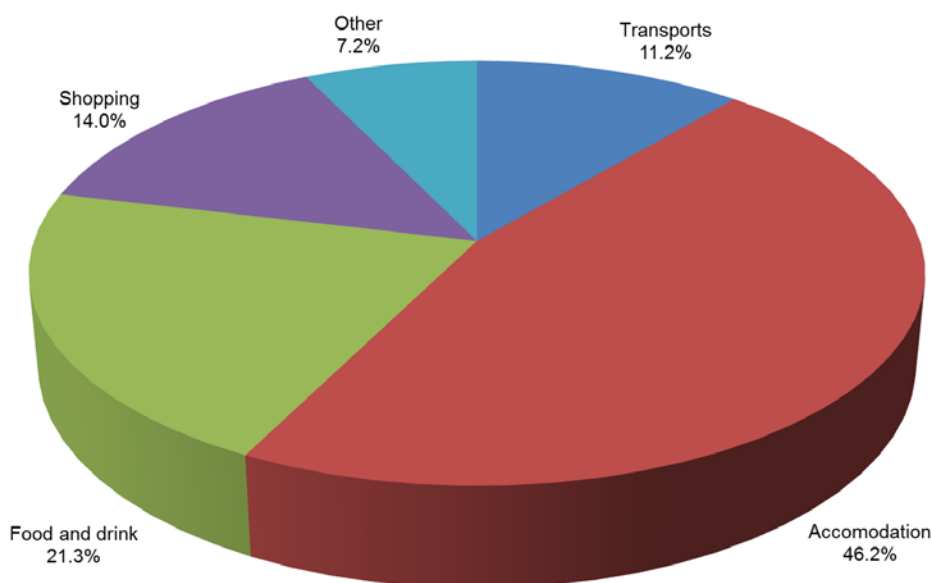
The preferred means of travel to reach foreign destinations for almost 42 million travellers (including same-day visitors) is still by road, but more than three quarters of total spending was borne by air travellers (Table 20).

Expenditure on accommodation rises as a share of the total

In 2017 expenditure on accommodation rose as a share of total expenditure (from 44.5 to 46.2 per cent; Table 21 and Figure 5), at the cost of that spent on food and drink, shopping and transportation within the country visited.

Figure 5

Breakdown of the total expenditure of Italian travellers abroad in 2017, by category
(percentage composition)



Tables

Unless otherwise specified, the source of the data in this section is the Bank of Italy's Survey on International Tourism. The data on monetary flows (receipts and expenditure) are at current prices and exchange rates, except for the lower portion of Table 1. Tables 4 to 12 refer to foreign travellers in Italy while Tables 13 to 21 refer to Italian travellers abroad.

Table 1

International travel flows for Italy (billions of euros, unless otherwise specified)										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Current prices										
Receipts	31.1	28.9	29.3	30.9	32.1	33.1	34.2	35.6	36.4	39.2
Expenditure	20.9	20.0	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.3	21.7	22.0	22.5	24.6
Balance	10.2	8.8	8.8	10.3	11.5	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.8	14.6
Receipts (% of GDP)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Balance (% of GDP)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
<i>Memorandum item:</i>										
Current account balance	-46.0	-29.7	-54.7	-49.1	-5.5	16.0	31.1	25.0	43.5	47.8
Chain-linked prices (base year 2010)										
Receipts	31.8	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.3	30.8	31.9	33.1	33.9	36.0
Expenditure	22.1	21.2	20.4	20.0	19.1	19.0	20.0	19.2	19.7	21.2
Balance	9.7	8.1	8.8	10.1	11.2	11.8	11.9	13.8	14.1	14.9

Source: Istat for GDP and the deflators.

Table 2

Main destinations of international tourism

	International travel receipts (billions of euros, percentage market shares and percentage changes on the previous year)					Number of foreign tourists (millions and percentage changes on the previous year)			
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017
	billions of euros			share	% change	millions			% change
World	1,097.0	1,117.0	1,155.7	100.0	3.5	1,195.0	1,239.0	1,323.0	6.8
United States	185.1	186.1	180.3	15.6	-3.1	77.5	75.9	73.0	-3.8
Spain	51.0	54.7	60.2	5.2	10.1	68.2	75.3	81.8	8.6
France	52.6	49.3	53.7	4.6	8.9	84.5	82.6	89.8	8.7
Thailand	40.5	44.1	50.9	4.4	15.4	29.9	32.6	35.4	8.6
Italy	35.6	36.4	39.2	3.4	7.7	50.9	52.5	58.7	11.8
United Kingdom	41.0	37.5	38.8	3.4	3.5	34.4	35.8	37.0	3.4
Australia	30.9	33.5	37.9	3.3	13.1	7.4	8.3	8.8	6.0
Germany	33.3	33.8	35.3	3.1	4.4	35.0	35.6	37.5	5.3
Macao (China)	27.9	27.4	31.5	2.7	15.0	14.3	15.7	17.3	10.2
Japan	22.5	27.7	30.1	2.6	8.7	19.7	24.0	28.7	19.6
Hong Kong (China)	32.6	29.7	29.4	2.5	-1.0	26.7	26.6	27.9	4.9
China	40.5	40.1	28.9	2.5	-27.9	56.9	59.3	60.7	2.4
India	18.9	20.3	24.2	2.1	19.2	13.3	14.6	16.9	15.6
Mexico	16.0	17.8	18.9	1.6	6.2	32.1	35.1	39.3	12.0
Utd Arab Emirates	15.8	17.6	18.6	1.6	5.7	14.2	14.9	15.8	6.0

Source: Based on UNWTO World Tourism Barometer data (April 2018); receipts refer to all travellers (tourists and same-day visitors).

Note: The table gives the top 15 countries in terms of international tourism receipts in 2017 (at current prices and exchange rates); for the last year world-wide receipts are partly estimated, while for some countries the number of foreign tourists is based on infra-annual trends.

Table 3

Expenditure for travels abroad by country of origin
(billions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)

	2015	2016	2017	2017
	billions of euros			% change
China	225.2	226.0	228.1	0.9
United States	103.4	111.7	119.7	7.2
Germany	69.9	72.1	74.1	2.8
United Kingdom	60.1	58.5	56.1	-4.1
France	35.6	36.4	36.7	0.8
Australia	26.3	27.8	30.1	8.3
Canada	27.1	26.0	28.3	8.8
Russian Federation	31.5	21.6	27.5	27.3
Rep. of Korea	22.8	24.6	27.1	10.2
Italy	22.0	22.5	24.6	8.9
Hong Kong (China)	20.8	21.8	22.6	3.7
Singapore	21.4	21.5	21.7	0.9
Spain	15.7	17.4	19.6	12.6
Belgium	17.1	17.6	18.3	4.0
Netherlands	16.3	16.3	17.3	6.1

Source: Based on *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* data (April 2018); expenditures refer to all travellers (tourists and same-day visitors).

Note: The table gives the top 15 countries in terms of international tourism expenditure in 2017 (at current prices and exchange rates).

Foreign travellers in Italy

Table 4

Expenditure, number of travellers and overnight stays, and average duration of trip

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros and percentage changes)			Numbers of travellers (millions and percentage changes)			Numbers of overnight stays (millions and percentage changes)			Average duration of trip (nights and percentage changes)			Average expenditure per night (2) (euros and percentage changes)		
	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	34,110	36,977	8.4	52.5	58.7	11.8	347.3	368.4	6.1	6.6	6.3	-5.1	98.2	100.4	2.2
Same-day visitors (2)	2,249	2,178	-3.2	33.0	31.9	-3.2	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	-	68.2	68.3	0.0
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	36,359	39,155	7.7	85.5	90.6	6.0	347.3	368.4	6.1	4.1	4.1	0.1	104.7	106.3	1.5

(1) The overall expenditure of overnight visitors is obtained by multiplying the number of travellers, the average duration of the trip per traveller, and the average expenditure per night. – (2) The average expenditure for same-day visitors is by day and per capita.

Table 5

Expenditure by country and geographical area of residence

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Average expenditure per night (1) <i>(euros and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>			
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	euros			% change
Germany	5,469	5,718	6,557	16.7	14.7	87.4	83.4	88.0	5.6
United States	4,305	4,560	4,481	11.4	-1.7	144.4	145.1	137.7	-5.1
France	3,549	3,648	3,899	10.0	6.9	100.0	95.0	100.3	5.6
United Kingdom	2,934	2,899	3,029	7.7	4.5	109.3	103.8	100.3	-3.3
Switzerland	2,354	2,355	2,499	6.4	6.1	153.1	150.5	162.3	7.8
Austria	1,517	1,581	1,728	4.4	9.3	101.3	99.1	103.0	3.9
Spain	1,144	1,151	1,317	3.4	14.4	78.5	80.7	72.2	-10.5
Canada	988	1,048	1,242	3.2	18.5	128.3	140.0	140.8	0.5
Netherlands	1,032	1,035	1,165	3.0	12.5	86.8	78.9	82.5	4.5
Australia	1,097	1,140	1,155	3.0	1.3	127.8	142.5	152.3	6.9
Euro Area	14,751	15,194	16,916	43.2	11.3	91.9	88.3	91.3	3.3
Non-euro EU countries	5,581	5,532	5,881	15.0	6.3	99.2	91.7	89.2	-2.7
Non-EU European countries	4,310	4,136	4,572	11.7	10.6	124.7	128.3	137.1	6.9
North America	5,469	5,766	5,857	15.0	1.6	140.2	144.0	137.7	-4.4
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1,360	1,350	1,538	3.9	13.9	112.1	109.4	121.3	10.8
Asia	2,562	2,813	2,826	7.2	0.5	128.4	148.1	163.3	10.3
Oceania	1,195	1,262	1,286	3.3	1.9	128.6	144.3	151.0	4.7
Africa	329	306	278	0.7	-9.3	121.6	118.4	99.6	-15.9
Total	35,556	36,359	39,155	100.0	7.7	106.3	104.7	106.3	1.5

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2017. (1) Average expenditure per night is calculated as the ratio of the expenditure of all visitors (overnight and same-day) to the number of overnight stays.

Table 6

Number of travellers, average duration of trip and share of same-day visitors by country and geographical area of residence

	Numbers of travellers <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(nights and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Share of same-day visitors on overall travellers		
	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017
	millions			% change	nights			% change	% share		
Germany	11.5	13.3	14.7	10.1	5.5	5.1	5.1	-1.3	12.4	16.1	15.0
United States	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.3	8.0	8.8	8.7	-1.7	15.1	17.7	10.4
France	11.7	11.7	12.4	6.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	-4.8	44.3	45.0	41.7
United Kingdom	4.5	4.9	5.3	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	0.3	6.7	11.4	6.8
Switzerland	14.0	13.8	13.6	-1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.1	76.7	75.8	75.6
Austria	7.1	7.8	7.5	-3.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	8.6	51.7	54.7	50.9
Spain	2.3	2.4	3.0	22.9	6.3	5.9	6.2	4.1	13.8	17.7	10.8
Canada	0.9	0.9	1.0	6.0	8.9	8.1	9.0	11.1	10.0	20.4	9.8
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.3	12.8	5.9	6.5	6.2	-4.6	10.4	9.5	7.8
Australia	0.9	0.9	1.0	10.7	9.1	9.0	7.7	-14.4	14.2	22.4	20.5
Euro Area	42.8	45.9	49.5	7.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	36.5	38.0	34.8
Non-euro EU countries	11.8	12.8	13.9	8.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	0.8	20.4	21.5	18.5
Non-EU European countries	17.3	17.2	17.1	-0.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	64.5	63.7	61.7
North America	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.6	8.2	8.6	8.7	0.6	13.7	18.0	10.4
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1.4	1.4	1.6	15.6	9.0	8.7	7.7	-11.1	17.9	20.6	23.5
Asia	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.7	9.2	8.6	7.8	-9.5	15.2	18.4	16.9
Oceania	1.0	1.0	1.1	16.0	9.0	9.1	7.6	-16.1	14.2	21.6	21.5
Africa	0.3	0.4	0.3	-13.5	7.8	7.2	8.9	24.7	20.5	26.6	13.8
Total	81.6	85.5	90.6	6.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.1	37.6	38.6	35.2

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2017, as in Table 5.

Table 7

Expenditure, number of travellers and overnight stays by purpose of trip

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Number of travellers <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Number of overnight stays <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>			
	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017
	millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change
Personal	29,652	31,233	33,849	8.4	67.7	70.3	75.4	7.3	289.7	309.5	327.6	5.9
Holidays	22,690	24,094	26,015	8.0	35.4	37.7	38.9	3.4	203.5	216.2	230.5	6.6
Visiting friends and relatives	3,386	3,452	3,814	10.5	8.6	8.7	10.0	14.2	53.2	56.9	59.4	4.4
Other	3,576	3,686	4,021	9.1	23.8	23.9	26.5	10.9	33.0	36.4	37.6	3.5
Business and professional	5,904	5,126	5,306	3.5	13.9	15.2	15.3	0.2	44.7	37.8	40.8	8.0
Total	35,556	36,359	39,155	7.7	81.6	85.5	90.6	6.0	334.4	347.3	368.4	6.1

Table 8

Expenditure by country and geographical area of residence: trips for personal reasons
(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)

	2015	2016	2017	2017	of which: Holidays			2017	
	millions of euros				% change	2015	2016	2017	% change
Germany	4,669	4,932	5,827	18.2	3,985	4,190	4,945	18.0	
United States	3,801	4,089	4,200	2.7	3,090	3,289	3,341	1.6	
France	3,080	3,245	3,413	5.2	2,223	2,454	2,427	-1.1	
United Kingdom	2,458	2,579	2,595	0.6	1,958	2,103	2,089	-0.6	
Switzerland	2,207	2,178	2,342	7.5	1,102	1,117	1,089	-2.5	
Austria	1,337	1,422	1,520	6.9	1,147	1,189	1,186	-0.3	
Spain	908	925	1,069	15.5	607	640	719	12.4	
Canada	919	989	1,181	19.4	794	827	1,052	27.2	
Netherlands	904	939	1,038	10.5	798	834	915	9.7	
Australia	1,005	1,089	1,095	0.6	867	939	970	3.3	
Euro Area	12,448	13,112	14,651	11.7	9,778	10,405	11,444	10.0	
Non-euro EU countries	4,337	4,515	4,815	6.6	3,338	3,525	3,736	6.0	
Non-EU European countries	4,875	5,223	5,502	5.3	3,998	4,226	4,487	6.2	
North America	3,595	3,477	3,788	8.9	2,089	1,997	2,168	8.5	
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1,861	2,247	2,258	0.5	1,477	1,764	1,877	6.4	
Asia	1,233	1,247	1,428	14.5	933	1,014	1,111	9.6	
Oceania	1,095	1,197	1,212	1.3	952	1,044	1,082	3.7	
Africa	208	215	195	-9.2	125	120	110	-8.3	
Total	29,652	31,233	33,849	8.4	22,690	24,094	26,015	8.0	

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2017, as in Table 5.

Table 9

Expenditure and number of travellers by type of holiday

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Numbers of travellers <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Art and culture	13,040	13,932	15,515	59.6	11.4	16.6	17.4	20.1	51.7	15.4
Seaside	4,541	4,931	5,471	21.0	11.0	6.9	7.4	8.2	21.0	10.4
Lakeside	1,644	2,236	1,865	7.2	-16.6	3.7	4.8	3.7	9.4	-24.1
Mountains	1,486	1,145	1,420	5.5	24.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	8.6	3.5
Other	1,979	1,851	1,743	6.7	-5.8	4.3	4.7	3.6	9.2	-24.0
Total	22,690	24,094	26,015	100.0	8.0	35.4	37.7	38.9	100.0	3.4

Table 10

Breakdown of expenditure and overnight stays by type of accommodation (1)

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Overnight stays <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Average expenditure per night <i>(euros)</i>		
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change			
Hotel or holiday village	20,713	21,821	23,132	62.6	6.0	136.2	143.6	155.4	42.2	8.2	152.1	152.0	148.9
Friends and relatives	4,332	3,741	4,221	11.4	12.8	67.3	64.6	69.6	18.9	7.9	64.3	58.0	60.6
Own or rented vac. home	6,123	5,956	7,112	19.2	19.4	90.8	92.0	98.7	26.8	7.3	67.4	64.7	72.0
Other	2,499	2,591	2,512	6.8	-3.1	40.1	47.1	44.7	12.1	-5.1	62.4	55.0	56.2
Total	33,668	34,110	36,977	100.0	8.4	334.4	347.3	368.4	100.0	6.1	100.7	98.2	100.4

(1) The table refers only to overnight travellers.

Table 11

Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Numbers of travellers <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Road	12,199	12,363	13,270	33.9	7.3	50.5	51.8	53.4	58.9	3.1
Air	22,114	22,700	24,588	62.8	8.3	28.3	30.6	34.2	37.7	11.9
Sea	460	437	422	1.1	-3.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	-4.0
Rail	783	859	874	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.4
Total	35,556	36,359	39,155	100.0	7.7	81.6	85.5	90.6	100.0	6.0

Table 12

Breakdown of expenditure by category and geographical area of destination in Italy
(percentage composition unless otherwise specified)

	Year	Transport (1)	Accommodation	Food and drink	Shopping	Other	Total <i>(millions of euros)</i>	Total <i>(% composition by geographical area)</i>
North-West	2015	10.9	37.5	21.1	25.8	4.7	9,420	26.5
	2016	11.8	36.6	21.8	24.5	5.3	10,207	28.1
	2017	11.7	36.3	21.3	25.9	4.8	10,554	27.0
North-East	2015	10.6	42.6	21.5	19.5	5.8	9,386	26.4
	2016	11.0	41.7	21.7	19.6	6.1	9,864	27.1
	2017	9.9	43.1	22.2	18.5	6.4	10,496	26.8
Centre	2015	10.2	42.3	23.1	17.4	7.1	10,998	30.9
	2016	10.1	43.3	23.5	15.0	8.0	10,760	29.6
	2017	9.3	43.9	24.0	14.2	8.6	11,642	29.7
South and Islands	2015	11.2	44.0	19.9	16.8	8.2	5,005	14.1
	2016	9.8	48.3	19.4	14.9	7.6	4,850	13.3
	2017	8.0	48.7	19.4	15.2	8.6	5,757	14.7
Unassigned	2015	17.5	34.1	24.4	15.8	8.1	748	2.1
	2016	14.4	40.1	23.9	12.1	9.5	678	1.9
	2017	14.0	39.6	23.3	12.9	10.3	706	1.8
Italy total <i>(millions of euros)</i>	2015	3,832	14,632	7,719	7,139	2,235	35,556	-
	2016	3,949	15,112	8,000	6,860	2,438	36,359	-
	2017	3,910	16,539	8,660	7,295	2,750	39,155	-
Italy total <i>(% composition)</i>	2015	10.8	41.2	21.7	20.1	6.3	-	100.0
	2016	10.9	41.6	22.0	18.9	6.7	-	100.0
	2017	10.0	42.2	22.1	18.6	7.0	-	100.0

(1) Only passenger transport within Italy provided by residents.

Table 13

Expenditure, number of travellers, overnight stays and average duration of trip

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros and percentage changes)</i>			Numbers of travellers <i>(millions and percentage changes)</i>			Numbers of overnight stays <i>(millions and percentage changes)</i>			Average duration of trip <i>(nights and percentage changes)</i>			Average expenditure per night (2) <i>(euros and percentage changes)</i>		
	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change	2016	2017	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	20,531	22,418	9.2	29.3	32.0	9.2	272.6	277.5	1.8	9.3	8.7	-6.8	75.3	80.8	7.3
Same-day visitors (2)	2,016	2,139	6.1	32.7	32.5	-0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.7	65.8	6.7
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	22,547	24,557	8.9	62.0	64.5	4.1	272.6	277.5	1.8	4.4	4.3	-2.2	82.7	88.5	7.0

(1) The overall expenditure of overnight visitors is obtained by multiplying the number of travellers, the average duration of the trip per traveller, and the average expenditure per night. - (2) The average expenditure for same-day visitors is by day and per capita.

Table 14

Expenditure by country and geographical area of destination

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percent changes on the previous year)</i>					Average expenditure per night (1) <i>(euros and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>			
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	euros			% change
United States	2,224	2,450	2,521	10.3	2.9	118.8	127.2	141.2	11.0
France	2,233	2,196	2,175	8.9	-0.9	60.2	61.1	67.2	9.9
Spain	1,654	1,750	2,024	8.2	15.6	63.1	68.0	72.4	6.3
Switzerland	1,573	1,609	1,577	6.4	-2.0	245.9	264.3	271.6	2.8
United Kingdom	1,436	1,455	1,333	5.4	-8.4	78.9	69.9	77.5	11.0
Germany	1,182	1,225	1,286	5.2	4.9	91.3	81.3	90.1	10.9
Austria	838	885	1,067	4.3	20.6	139.8	126.9	131.2	3.3
Greece	608	639	779	3.2	21.9	74.1	70.7	77.4	9.6
China	656	724	666	2.7	-8.1	74.8	87.6	96.6	10.3
Netherlands	367	364	474	1.9	30.1	74.5	72.3	86.6	19.8
Euro Area	8,236	8,298	9,437	38.4	13.7	74.5	74.0	81.7	10.3
Non-euro EU countries	2,455	2,504	2,690	11.0	7.4	67.9	64.8	68.1	5.2
Non-EU European countries	2,622	2,545	2,694	11.0	5.8	128.5	128.0	127.8	-0.1
North America	2,634	2,934	3,168	12.9	8.0	112.6	122.5	136.7	11.6
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1,161	1,302	1,470	6.0	12.9	67.9	81.4	87.0	6.9
Asia	2,907	3,078	3,021	12.3	-1.9	84.0	97.6	96.9	-0.8
Africa	1,404	1,290	1,571	6.4	21.7	65.1	58.3	68.5	17.4
Oceania	488	546	449	1.8	-17.7	67.3	73.2	74.4	1.6
Total	22,012	22,547	24,557	100.0	8.9	80.7	82.7	88.5	7.0

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2017. (1) Average expenditure per night is calculated as the ratio of the expenditure of all visitors (overnight and same-day) to the number of overnight stays.

Table 15

Number of travellers, average duration of trip and share of same-day visitors by country and geographical area of destination

	Numbers of travellers (1) <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(nights percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Share of same-day visitors on overall travellers		
	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017
	millions			% change	nights			% change	share		
United States	1.3	1.5	1.4	-4.6	14.3	13.2	12.8	-2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
France	9.3	9.3	8.7	-6.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	-3.4	37.4	40.5	36.4
Spain	2.5	2.7	3.1	14.9	10.3	9.4	8.9	-5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Switzerland	19.2	19.0	19.6	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-7.8	91.3	92.0	91.9
United Kingdom	1.6	1.8	1.8	-2.0	11.5	11.5	9.7	-15.7	0.1	0.4	0.3
Germany	2.6	3.0	3.3	10.6	5.1	5.0	4.3	-14.4	8.0	13.3	16.2
Austria	6.8	6.6	6.3	-3.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	21.4	77.1	66.4	64.9
Greece	0.9	1.1	1.2	17.4	8.8	8.6	8.1	-5.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
China	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.6	17.9	15.5	12.3	-21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.6	0.7	0.9	23.1	7.7	7.2	6.3	-11.8	0.3	1.3	1.2
Euro Area	31.2	31.8	32.5	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.8	50.0	47.6	44.8
Non-euro EU countries	3.8	4.4	5.0	14.2	9.6	8.9	7.9	-10.6	1.6	2.0	1.1
Non-EU European countries	20.9	20.6	21.5	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	84.5	85.1	84.1
North America	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	14.4	13.1	12.5	-4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	0.9	1.0	1.1	13.2	19.0	16.2	15.1	-6.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
Asia	2.4	2.6	2.7	4.6	14.3	12.3	11.6	-5.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
Africa	1.5	1.4	1.6	16.9	14.7	15.9	14.1	-11.3	0.1	0.1	0.9
Oceania	0.2	0.2	0.2	-24.6	39.6	32.3	34.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	62.9	63.9	66.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	-2.3	53.2	51.3	49.2

Note: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2017, as in Table 14. (1) Number of travellers in a given destination, which may differ from the number of travellers counted at border points because a single trip may involve multiple destinations.

Table 16

Expenditure, number of travellers and overnight stays by purpose of trip

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Number of travellers <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Number of overnight stays <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>			
	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017
	millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change
Personal	14,401	14,981	16,937	13.1	45.6	44.1	46.5	5.3	198.2	199.7	204.6	2.5
Holidays	8,306	8,660	9,950	14.9	17.2	16.9	17.7	4.8	102.0	101.2	105.4	4.2
Visiting friends and relatives	1,976	2,047	2,269	10.9	5.8	5.9	6.7	14.2	41.0	44.7	49.6	11.1
Other	4,119	4,274	4,718	10.4	22.6	21.3	22.0	3.3	55.2	53.8	49.6	-7.8
Business and professional	7,611	7,566	7,620	0.7	15.6	17.9	18.0	1.0	74.4	72.9	72.8	-0.1
Total	22,012	22,547	24,557	8.9	61.2	62.0	64.5	4.1	272.6	272.6	277.5	1.8

Table 17

Expenditure by country and geographical area of residence: trips for personal reasons
(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)

	2015	2016	2017	2017	of which: Holidays			2017
	millions of euros			% change	2015	2016	2017	% change
United States	1,337	1,484	1,678	13.1	826	935	944	1.0
France	1,602	1,502	1,517	1.0	1,088	951	1,004	5.5
Spain	1,386	1,478	1,754	18.7	1,090	1,179	1,385	17.4
Switzerland	1,298	1,347	1,318	-2.2	307	328	193	-41.3
United Kingdom	933	997	852	-14.6	389	384	327	-14.8
Germany	489	552	673	21.8	279	249	324	30.3
Austria	677	632	765	21.0	357	399	542	36.0
Greece	559	601	735	22.2	517	561	688	22.6
China	135	136	111	-18.0	46	55	46	-17.6
Netherlands	239	242	323	33.4	176	171	251	46.8
Euro Area	5,987	5,961	7,048	18.2	3,907	3,894	4,716	21.1
Non-euro EU countries	1,627	1,705	1,823	6.9	782	770	896	16.4
Non-EU European countries	1,853	1,905	1,969	3.4	572	591	483	-18.3
North America	1,622	1,864	2,166	16.2	992	1,145	1,221	6.7
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	774	949	1,132	19.3	483	649	793	22.2
Asia	1,221	1,290	1,321	2.3	812	897	953	6.2
Africa	884	869	1,086	25.0	584	508	686	34.9
Oceania	353	405	355	-12.2	115	181	180	-0.4
Total	14,401	14,981	16,937	13.1	8,306	8,660	9,950	14.9

Note: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2017, as in Table 14.

Table 18

Expenditure and number of travellers by type of holiday

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)					Numbers of travellers (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)				
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Art and culture	3,920	3,676	4,273	42.9	16.2	7.9	6.8	7.2	40.7	6.3
Seaside	2,776	3,334	3,980	40.0	19.4	5.1	5.5	6.2	34.9	12.1
Lakeside	226	220	165	1.7	-25.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	3.1	-33.3
Mountains	382	386	402	4.0	4.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	10.0	4.0
Other	1,002	1,043	1,131	11.4	8.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.2	-3.6
Total	8,306	8,660	9,950	100.0	14.9	17.2	16.9	17.7	100.0	4.8

Table 19

Breakdown of expenditure and overnight stays by type of accommodation (1)

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage variations on the previous year)</i>					Overnight stays <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Average expenditure per night <i>(euros)</i>		
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change			
Hotel or holiday village	11,627	12,394	13,790	61.5	11.3	92.5	93.0	99.8	36.0	7.2	125.7	133.2	138.2
Friends and relatives	3,099	2,653	2,870	12.8	8.2	59.2	56.0	57.1	20.6	2.0	52.3	47.4	50.2
Own or rented vacation home	3,986	3,993	4,100	18.3	2.7	96.2	94.0	90.3	32.5	-4.0	41.4	42.5	45.4
Other	1,460	1,491	1,659	7.4	11.3	24.8	29.5	30.3	10.9	2.7	58.9	50.6	54.8
Total	20,173	20,531	22,418	100.0	9.2	272.6	272.6	277.5	100.0	1.8	74.0	75.3	80.8

(1) The table refers only to overnight travellers.

Table 20

Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport

	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					Numbers of travellers <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				
	2015	2016	2017	2017		2015	2016	2017	2017	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Road	4,974	4,770	5,046	20.5	5.8	42.6	41.8	41.9	65.0	0.4
Air	16,480	17,182	18,932	77.1	10.2	17.3	18.7	21.2	32.8	13.2
Sea	314	315	309	1.3	-2.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	-5.4
Rail	243	279	270	1.1	-3.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	-7.2
Total	22,012	22,547	24,557	100.0	8.9	61.2	62.0	64.5	100.0	4.1

Table 21

Breakdown of expenditure by category
(percentage composition, unless otherwise specified)

Year	Transport (1)	Accommodation	Food and drink	Shopping	Other	Total <i>(millions of euros)</i>
2015	13.3	44.8	21.0	14.1	6.9	22,012
2016	11.9	44.5	21.9	14.6	7.0	22,547
2017	11.2	46.2	21.3	14.0	7.2	24,557

(1) Only passenger transport provided to Italian residents in the visited country.

The Statistical Appendix is available on the Bank of Italy's website at: <http://www.bancaditalia.it/statistics>

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