

Survey on International Tourism

18 June 2019

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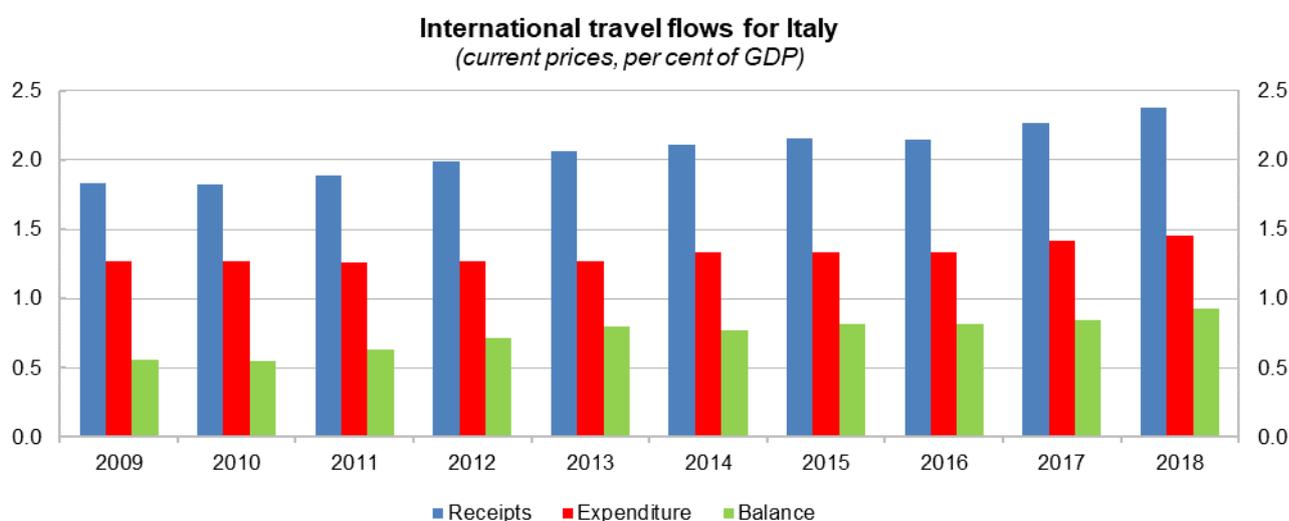
Main findings

According to the Bank of Italy's Survey on International Tourism, in 2018, foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy increased at a sustained rate (6.5 per cent), driven by tourism from Europe and North America. Expenditure by Italian travellers abroad grew at a slower rate (3.8 per cent). As a result, in the balance of payments the travel surplus increased to 0.9 per cent of GDP (from 0.8 in 2017), continuing a trend under way since 2010 (Figure 1). The favourable performance of receipts generated by international travellers in Italy has led to an increase in Italy's share of the international tourism market.

In 2018, this was partly on account of the increase in expenditure by tourists from Germany, France and, most of all, the United Kingdom; these countries account for more than a third of receipts, in addition to the United States, the largest importer of Italian tourism services outside the European Union. In contrast, there was a decline in receipts from visitors from Asia, who still account for a fairly limited share.

Expenditure by tourists visiting Italy for personal reasons increased, especially for holiday purposes, as did expenditure by business travellers, albeit to a lesser extent. The growth in receipts was driven by seaside holidays while expenditure for holidays in cities of art and culture, the most popular type of vacation for foreign travellers to Italy, increased marginally.

Figure 1



Source: For GDP, Istat.

Reference period: 2018

Introduction¹

According to the balance of payments, international tourism receipts reached €41.7 billion in Italy in 2018, equal to 40 per cent of exports of services and about 7 per cent of total exports of goods and services; expenditure for foreign travel amounted to €25.5 billion, accounting for one quarter of imports of services and 5 per cent of total imports. The travel balance, which is structurally positive, reached €16.2 billion in 2018 contributing more than a third to the current account balance (€44.0 billion, 0.9 per cent of GDP: Table 1 and Figure 1). The tourism sector has been growing since the end of the global financial crisis: valued at current prices, in 2018, international tourism receipts increased by half the level recorded in 2009, while expenditure grew by about one quarter.

According to data from Istat's Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), tourism-related assets accounted for 5.9 per cent of total value added in 2015, the latest year for which figures are available.

Italy's place in the international rankings

Italy's share of international tourism receipts increases slightly

In 2018, total international tourism receipts amounted to €1,226 trillion, up by 2.9 per cent on 2017 (Table 2). Italy's market share, the sixth in the world for international tourism receipts, grew slightly (as did that of France). The market share of the other main European countries (Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom) instead remained substantially unchanged; that of the United States contracted, partly on account of the depreciation of the dollar.

The number of overnight travellers in Italy, the fifth most visited country in the world, grew by about 4 million compared with 2017. The increase in foreign tourists was less pronounced in Germany and especially so in Spain, the second most visited country after France.

Chinese, American and French tourists drive the growth in global spending

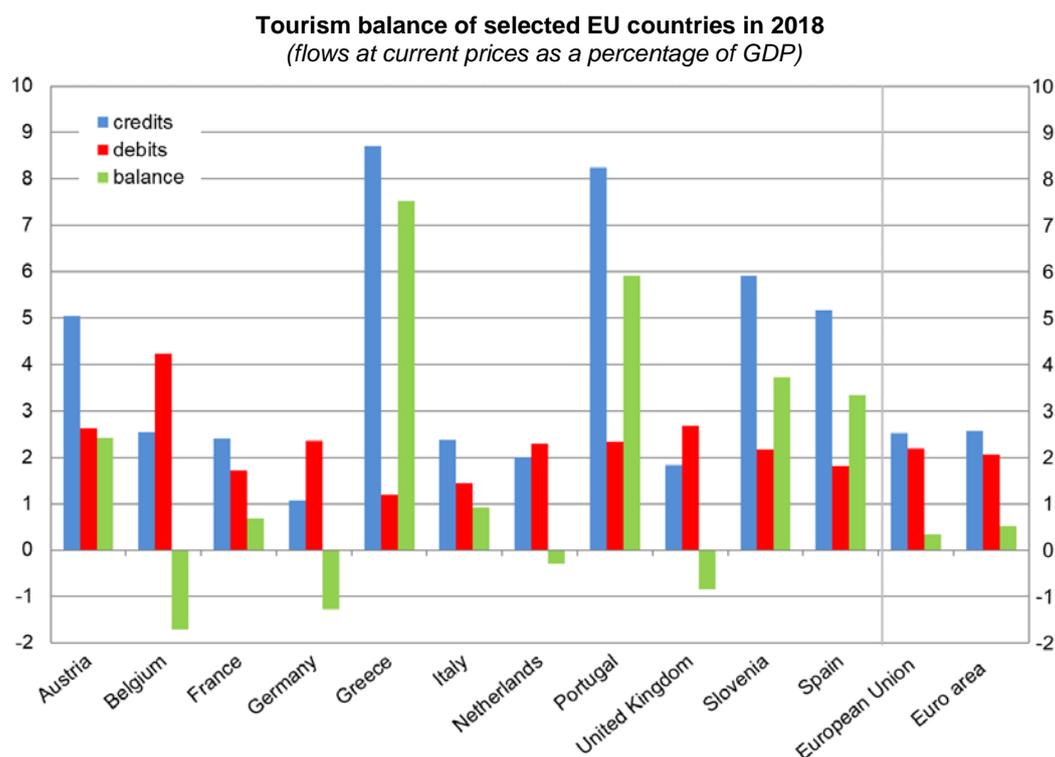
Chinese and American tourists, the top two nationalities in terms of spending on foreign travel, and French tourists made the largest contribution to the growth in worldwide international tourism spending in 2018; spending by German and British tourists made a more modest contribution (Table 3).

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

In 2018, tourism receipts from abroad accounted for more than 8 per cent of GDP in Greece and Portugal and more than 5 per cent in Slovenia and Spain (Figure 2); in Italy, they accounted for 2.4 per cent, just under the average for the European Union and for the euro area. Italy's international travel surplus as a ratio of GDP is, however, markedly higher than the European average and, compared with the four leading euro-area countries, is second only to Spain.

¹ By Rita Cappariello and Angela Di Gioia. 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 travellers' 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 if a given individual makes multiple trips in the reference period.

Figure 2



Sources: Based on Eurostat statistics and, for Italy, Istat data.

Foreign travellers in Italy

Expenditure by foreign travellers in Italy grows further...

In 2018, the overall expenditure of foreign travellers in Italy increased by 6.5 per cent compared with 2017, reaching almost €42 billion (Table 4). There was a marked increase in spending by overnight travellers, who account for about 95 per cent of the total; this was largely driven by the growth in the number of travellers that visited Italy. Average trip duration fell to 6.2 nights, consistent with a trend that is fairly common in Europe and is partly related to the availability of low cost flights.

... buoyed by tourists from the European Union and North America

Tourists from Europe and from North America made the biggest contribution to the growth in Italy's total receipts and in its number of visitors (Tables 5 and 6). With regard to European tourists, there was renewed growth in spending by overnight travellers from Germany, France, and, most of all, from the United Kingdom, countries that account for more than a third of Italy's receipts. There was a significant increase in spending by tourists from the United States, the greatest importer of Italian tourism services outside the European Union, and by Canadian tourists. In contrast, there was a decline in receipts from visitors from Asia, who still account for a fairly limited share.

The number of business tourists remains stable

The growth in receipts in 2018 was driven by travel for personal reasons, especially for holidays; receipts from business travel provided a smaller contribution. In the business segment, the number of foreign travellers in Italy has remained substantially stable over the past three years (Table 7).

Holiday receipts from Europe and North America increase

The more than 40 million foreigners that visited Italy in 2018 for holiday purposes spent more than €27 billion, an increase of 5.7 per cent compared with 2017 (Table 8). The largest contribution in this regard came from tourists from the European Union, especially those from Germany and the United Kingdom, and from North American tourists.

Receipts for seaside vacations increase ...

Seaside holidays (9.8 million tourists and €6.5 billion in receipts; Table 9), the second leading type of holiday for foreign tourist spending in Italy, made a significant contribution to the growth in international tourism receipts in 2018. In contrast, holidays to cities of art and cultural holidays made a modest contribution; their share of Italy's total tourism receipts has, however, increased considerably in recent years, accounting for almost 60 per cent.

... as does the number of tourists that choose to stay in own or rented homes

Spending continued to expand for overnight stays in own or rented homes, whose share of the total has gradually increased over the years with the greater availability of private accommodations on digital platforms. There was also a significant increase in spending by foreign tourists in hotels or holiday villages, which remain the preferred type of accommodation (Table 10).

A large share of tourists use the internet to select and reserve their accommodation

More than 80 per cent of the foreign tourists interviewed in the Bank of Italy's survey indicated that the Internet is the most important source of information in choosing a hotel. Almost 60 per cent indicated that they used online channels to make a hotel reservation: among them, about 58 per cent used a hotel reservation website or an online travel agency while the rest booked directly with the accommodation (hotel, rural hotel, and so on).

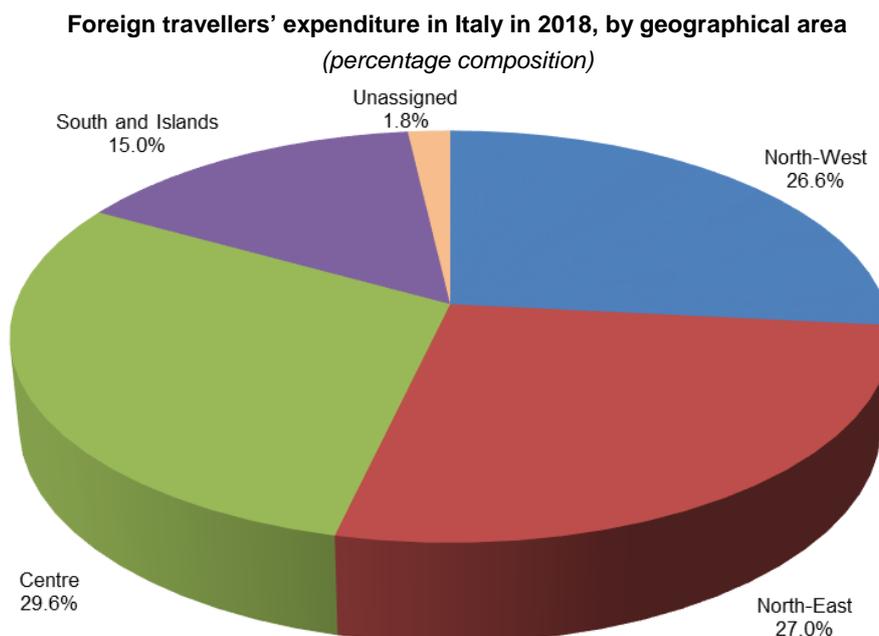
An increasing number of tourists travel to Italy by air

The share of foreign tourists that travel to Italy by air continues to increase, driven by the widespread availability of low cost flights. In terms of overall expenditure, air travellers to Italy account for almost 64 per cent of total foreign travellers (Table 11). However, road travel remains the most prevalent mode of transport given the large share of same-day travellers.

Tourist incomes grow mainly in the South and North-East

The regions in the Centre, which host a large number of tourists given the draw of the cities of art, remain the preferred destination with a share of about 30 per cent in 2018 (Figure 3 and Table 12). The share visiting the North-West declined compared with 2017, to the benefit of the North-East and the South and Islands, whose share accounted for 15 per cent of the total. Notwithstanding the progress made in recent years, there is still a gap between international tourism receipts and tourism potential in the South and Islands, taking account of the fact that the area has about three quarters of the Italian coastline and national parks and a large number of museums and archaeological sites.

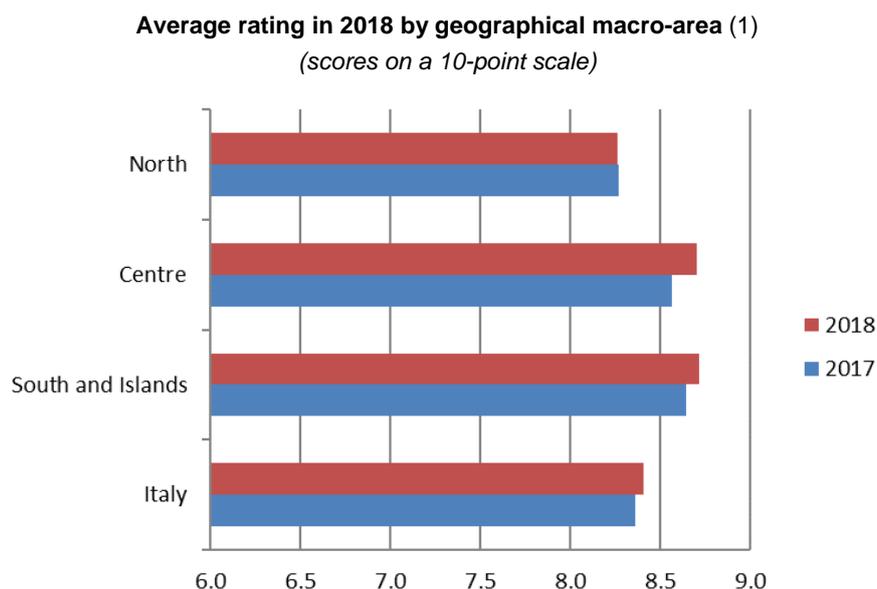
Figure 3



Foreign tourists' assessments of their stays in Italy are favourable overall

Foreign travellers' opinions of their stay in Italy are favourable overall. The average assessment remains very positive for all the macro-areas, at levels that are similar to those reported in 2017 (Figure 4). Almost 90 per cent of the tourists interviewed reported that their stay in Italy exceeded their expectations. When asked to compare their holiday in Italy with a possible trip to a different country with similar tourism services (France, Spain, Greece and Croatia), the balance between those that responded 'better' and those that responded 'worse' was very wide, at about 20 percentage points; a similar balance was reported when tourists were asked to compare their 2018 holiday in Italy with a previous Italian holiday. Of the tourists that took a cultural holiday in a city of art, more than 50 per cent reported that the state of conservation of the artwork was the feature they most appreciated, while almost 40 per cent appreciated the exhibition spaces; in contrast, concerning the weaknesses found in Italian museums, almost 40 per cent noted the limited operating hours and 30 per cent were unhappy with the quality of ancillary services.

Figure 4



(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.

OVERNIGHT TOURISTS IN ITALY: HOME COUNTRIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

In analysing international tourism, a distinction is made between overnight and same-day travellers; the latter are those who visit a foreign country during the day, without staying overnight. These categories are structurally very different in many ways: in addition to the duration of the trip, they differ in the purpose of the trip, the means of transport, the average daily expenditure and the macro-region visited. In the light of the specific characteristics of same-day travellers, and of their very limited share of overall receipts, this box focuses on overnight travellers only, focusing on the trends underway since 2010.

As in the case of the other European countries, Italy's tourism receipts come mainly from neighbouring countries, whose residents are drawn by the short distance and, in the case of the euro-area countries, by the use of the common currency; around 60 per cent of total tourism receipts are from travellers from the European Union. However, the share of tourists from outside the European Union has increased compared with 2010, driven by the growth in the share of North American tourists (Figure A).

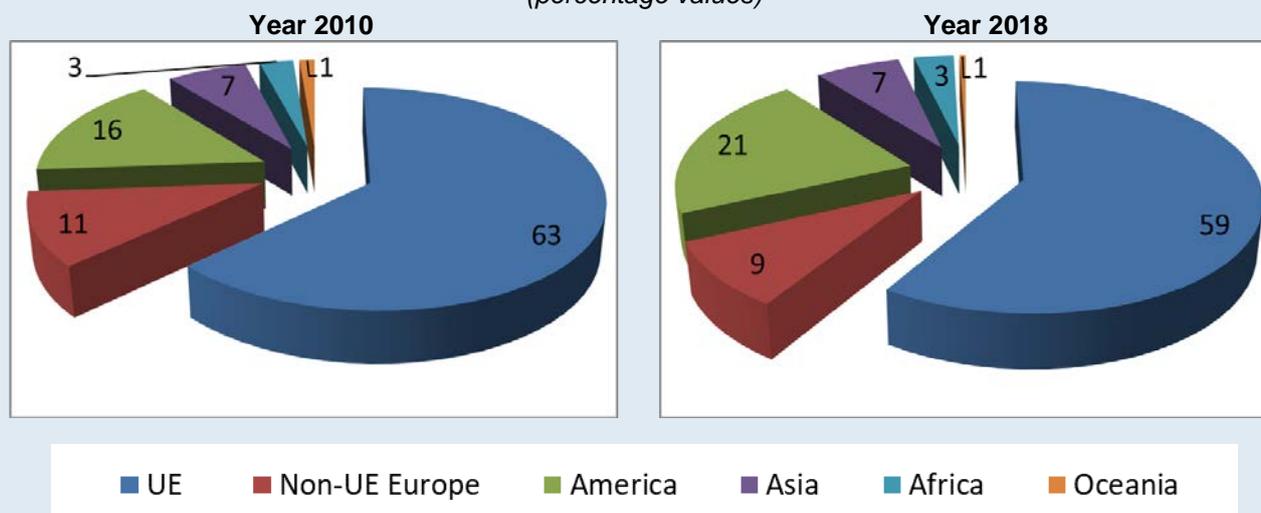
Germany, the most populous European country, with a high standard of living and a long tradition of importing Italian tourism services, remains the main market of origin for international tourism in Italy (see the table).

The United States is the second country of origin for tourism spending in Italy, and the first outside the European Union, with a share of about 13 per cent of total spending by overnight travellers. Since 2010, US visitor spending has grown at an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent, higher than the total growth rate; this has been mainly due to the increase in average daily spending per capita, and to the increase in the number of travellers; however, average trip duration has declined slightly.

Among the emerging countries, international tourism spending by tourists from Asia and, in particular, from China (the leading country in terms of total expenditure on international travel since 2012) still represents a relatively low share compared with the area's spending potential.

Figure A

Expenditure of overnight travelers by geographical area of residence (percentage values)



Source: processing on Bank of Italy's data.

Between 2010 and 2018, average trip duration fell from 7.1 nights to 6.2 nights, consistent with a trend that is fairly common in Europe and is partly related to the availability of low cost flights. Low cost flights have rendered air travel more accessible to younger or lower income customers, who generally take shorter trips. Moreover, short trips have become more widespread, even holding for other tourist characteristics, thanks in part to the lower impact of transport costs on the total travel budget and the greater accessibility of tourist destinations. The overall effect has been an increase in the number of trips, with a contemporaneous reduction in their average duration and with a shift in their purpose: in fact, the relative share of seaside holidays, characterized by longer average durations, has declined in favour of other types of holidays, such cultural trips or those in cities of art.

Tavola

Characteristics of travellers in Italy by residence (1)

Area or country	Expenditure (% average change per year)	Daily expenditure per-capita (euro at current prices)		Average duration of trip (nights)		Travellers (% on total)		Expenditure (% on total)	
		2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
UE-28 countries	4.6	80	89	6.5	5.6	75.0	75.0	63.0	59.0
of which: Austria	2.6	92	94	4.5	4.6	7.7	6.5	5.1	4.4
France	5.7	79	88	6.3	5.5	11.1	12.4	8.8	9.5
Germany	5.6	79	89	6.3	5.8	20.5	21.8	16.4	17.6
Netherlands	3.4	76	88	7.6	6.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1
United Kingdom	7.1	94	106	6.8	5.9	7.2	9.1	7.4	9.0
Spain	1.1	83	72	6.6	6.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	3.8
Non-UE countries	4.6	106	135	8.7	8.7	25.0	25.1	37.0	41.0
of which: Australia	6.9	123	143	10.1	10.5	1.2	1.3	2.5	3.0
Canada	12.5	107	153	10.0	10.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.9
China, P.R.	15.4	112	151	12.7	12.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.6
Japan	7.3	150	232	10.2	10.6	0.8	0.6	2.0	2.4
Russia	2.5	193	146	7.2	6.5	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.6
United States	6.8	116	141	11.0	9.6	5.3	6.0	10.8	12.7
Switzerland	1.3	87	112	5.1	4.4	7.3	5.2	5.2	4.0
Total	4.6	88	102	7.1	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: based on Bank of Italy's data.

(1) Excluding same-days visitors.

Tourists from non-EU countries tend to take trips that have a longer average duration (almost nine days) and a significantly higher average daily expenditure than EU travellers, partly on account of the greater distance and higher cost associated with reaching Italy.

¹ E. Breda, R. Cappariello and V. Romano, 'International tourism in Italy: recent trends, potential demand and a comparison with the main European competitors', Banca d'Italia, Questioni di Economia e Finanza (Occasional Papers), 474, 2018.

Italian travellers abroad

Spending by Italian travellers abroad increases ...

in average trip duration, which was 8.4 days in 2018.

In 2018, Italians made 65.7 million trips abroad, with an expenditure of €25.5 billion (1.8 per cent and 3.8 per cent higher than 2017, respectively; Table 13). The increase in spending by overnight tourists, equal to 4.1 per cent, was mainly due to the higher number of trips; the increase in average daily expenditure was more than offset by the reduction

... especially in the euro-area countries and in the United States

Germany; the main destinations outside the area were the United Kingdom and the United States (Table 15).

Spending by Italian travellers visiting other euro-area countries grew well beyond the average, especially in regard to three destinations: Greece, Spain and Germany (Table 14). Among the destinations outside the European Union, spending dynamics were particularly strong in North America, most of all in the United States. Among the euro-area countries, the preferred destinations for Italian tourists were France, Spain and

... driven by seaside vacations

recorded in 2017 (Table 16). Taking into account holiday travel alone, the growth in spending was largely due to the euro-area countries and the United States, but travel to Asia also made a significant contribution (Table 17); with regard to trip purpose, the growth was almost wholly due to seaside vacations (Table 18).

In 2018, the growth in total expenditure and in the number of trips abroad by Italian tourists was driven by trips for personal reasons, especially for holiday purposes, while expenditure for business travel increased to a lesser extent following the strong recovery

Italian travellers abroad mostly stay in hotels

stays declined; this has been associated with an increase in average spending per night (Table 19).

Hotels and tourist villages were the type of accommodation most chosen by Italian overnight travellers: they grew by 6.7 per cent, resulting in an increase in overall spending of 4.7 per cent, despite the reduction in average spending per night. For the other types of accommodation, especially owned or rented vacation homes, the number of overnight

The share of the total budget spent on accommodation remains stable

In 2018, around 41 million travellers (including same-day travellers) used road transport to travel abroad, although more than three quarters of total spending was borne by those travelling by air (Table 20). The share of spending on overnight accommodation remained stable, at 46.1 per cent (Table 21), while spending for transit within the visited country contracted slightly.

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										
<i>(billions of euros, unless otherwise specified)</i>										
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Current prices										
Receipts	28.9	29.3	30.9	32.1	33.1	34.2	35.6	36.4	39.2	41.7
Expenditure	20.0	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.3	21.7	22.0	22.5	24.6	25.5
Balance	8.8	8.8	10.3	11.5	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.8	14.6	16.2
Receipts (% of GDP)	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Balance (% of GDP)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
<i>Memorandum item:</i>										
<i>Current account balance</i>	<i>-29.7</i>	<i>-54.7</i>	<i>-49.1</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>
Chain-linked prices (base year 2010)										
Receipts	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.3	30.8	31.9	33.1	33.9	36.0	37.9
Expenditure	21.2	20.4	20.0	19.1	19.0	20.0	19.2	19.7	20.8	21.2
Balance	8.1	8.8	10.1	11.2	11.8	11.9	13.8	14.2	15.2	16.8

Source: Istat for GDP and for deflators.

Table 2

Main destinations of international tourism									
	International travel receipts					Number of foreign tourists			
	<i>(billions of euros, percentage market shares and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>			
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018
	billions of euros		share	% change		millions		% change	
World	1,126.0	1,191.0	1,226.0	100.0	2.9	1,241.0	1,328.0	1,403.0	5.6
United States	186.9	186.6	181.6	14.8	-2.7	76.4	76.9
Spain	54.7	60.3	62.5	5.1	3.6	75.3	81.9	82.8	1.1
France	49.3	53.7	57.0	4.6	6.2	82.7	86.9
Thailand	44.1	50.4	53.4	4.4	6.0	32.5	35.5	38.3	7.9
United Kingdom	43.3	43.4	43.9	3.6	1.2	35.8	37.7
Italy	36.4	39.2	41.7	3.4	6.5	52.4	58.7	62.1	5.8
Australia	33.5	36.9	38.1	3.1	3.3	8.3	8.8	9.2	4.9
Germany	33.8	35.3	36.4	3.0	3.2	35.6	37.5	38.9	3.8
Japan	27.7	30.1	34.8	2.8	15.6	24.0	28.7	31.2	8.7
China	40.1	34.1	34.2	2.8	0.3	59.3	60.7	62.9	3.6
Macao (China)	27.4	31.5	34.0	2.8	7.9	15.7	17.3	18.5	7.2
Hong Kong (China)	29.7	29.5	31.1	2.5	5.4	26.6	27.9	29.3	4.9
India	20.3	24.2	24.2	2.0	0.0	14.6	15.5
Turkey	16.9	19.9	21.4	1.7	7.5	30.3	37.6	45.8	21.8
Austria	17.4	18.1	19.5	1.6	7.4	28.1	29.5	30.8	4.6

Source: Based on *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* data (May 2019) and, for Italy, Bank of Italy; 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 2018 (at current prices and exchange rates); for United States, France, United Kingdom and India the figure on the number of foreign tourists in 2018 is not available.

Table 3

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

	2016	2017	2018	2018
	billions of euros			% change
China	226.0	228.3	234.8	2.8
United States	111.6	119.5	122.1	2.2
Germany	72.1	78.8	79.8	1.2
United Kingdom	66.1	62.6	64.2	2.6
France	36.4	36.7	40.5	10.5
Australia	27.8	30.5	31.2	2.3
Russian Federation	21.6	27.5	29.2	6.2
Canada	26.1	28.2	28.2	0.0
Korea (ROK)	24.6	28.1	27.1	-3.6
Italy	22.5	24.6	25.5	3.8
Hong Kong (China)	21.8	22.5	22.4	-0.4
Spain	17.4	19.7	22.0	11.7
Singapore	21.6	21.8	21.5	-1.4
Netherlands	18.0	19.1	19.2	0.9
Belgium	17.5	18.3	19.1	4.3

Source: Based on *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* data (May 2019) and, for Italy, Bank of Italy statistics; 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 2018 (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)		
	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	36,977	39,478	6.8	58.7	62.1	5.8	368.4	387.3	5.1	6.3	6.2	-0.6	100.4	101.9	1.6
Same-day visitors (2)	2,178	2,235	2.6	31.9	31.9	0.0	0	0	-	0	0	-	68.3	70.1	2.6
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	39,155	41,712	6.5	90.6	94.0	3.7	368.4	387.3	5.1	4.1	4.1	1.3	106.3	107.7	1.3

(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					of which: Overnight visitors						
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Average of expenditure per night <i>(euros)</i>		
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018
	millions of euros		% comp. change		millions of euros		% change	euros				
Germany	5,718	6,557	7,098	17.0	8.2	5,549	6,429	6,962	8.3	80.9	86.3	89.0
United States	4,560	4,481	5,025	12.0	12.1	4,538	4,468	5,014	12.2	144.3	137.3	140.6
France	3,648	3,899	4,251	10.2	9.0	3,232	3,463	3,767	8.8	84.2	89.1	88.5
United Kingdom	2,899	3,029	3,548	8.5	17.2	2,848	3,010	3,537	17.5	102.0	99.7	105.8
Switzerland	2,355	2,499	2,520	6.0	0.8	1,541	1,566	1,588	1.4	98.5	101.7	112.1
Austria	1,581	1,728	1,886	4.5	9.1	1,384	1,577	1,723	9.3	86.8	94.0	93.5
Canada	1,048	1,242	1,550	3.7	24.8	1,038	1,237	1,544	24.9	138.6	140.2	152.6
Spain	1,151	1,317	1,525	3.7	15.8	1,127	1,296	1,501	15.8	79.0	71.0	72.2
Netherlands	1,035	1,165	1,222	2.9	4.8	1,022	1,155	1,210	4.8	77.9	81.8	88.0
Australia	1,140	1,155	1,172	2.8	1.4	1,137	1,153	1,170	1.4	142.1	152.0	142.7
Euro Area	15,194	16,916	18,189	43.6	7.5	14,154	15,959	17,163	7.5	82.3	86.1	87.3
Non-euro EU countries	5,532	5,881	6,315	15.1	7.4	5,243	5,658	6,130	8.3	86.9	85.9	89.3
Non-EU European countries	4,136	4,572	4,629	11.1	1.2	3,286	3,619	3,652	0.9	102.0	108.5	109.7
North America	5,766	5,857	6,728	16.1	14.9	5,732	5,838	6,711	15.0	143.2	137.2	143.1
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1,350	1,538	1,601	3.8	4.1	1,341	1,532	1,591	3.8	108.7	120.8	117.8
Asia	2,813	2,826	2,758	6.6	-2.4	2,794	2,813	2,744	-2.4	147.1	162.6	162.9
Oceania	1,262	1,286	1,289	3.1	0.2	1,257	1,282	1,286	0.3	143.8	150.5	142.1
Africa	306	278	203	0.5	-27.0	302	276	201	-27.1	116.6	98.9	79.4
Total	36,359	39,155	41,712	100	6.5	34,110	36,977	39,478	6.8	98.2	100.4	101.9

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2018.

Table 6

Number of travellers and average duration of trip by country and geographical area of residence

	Numbers of travellers					of which: Overnight visitors						
	<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(nights)</i>		
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018
	millions		% comp. change		millions		% change	nights				
Germany	13.3	14.7	15.7	16.7	7.1	11.2	12.5	13.5	8.5	6.1	6.0	5.8
United States	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	9.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	10.0	10.7	9.7	9.6
France	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.6	3.1	6.4	7.2	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.5
United Kingdom	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.4	13.5	4.4	4.9	5.7	14.7	6.4	6.1	5.9
Switzerland	13.8	13.6	13.4	14.3	-1.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	-2.9	4.7	4.6	4.4
Austria	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.3	4.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	4.6
Canada	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	14.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	12.9	10.2	10.0	10.1
Spain	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	12.5	2.0	2.6	3.0	15.2	7.2	6.9	6.8
Netherlands	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.1	7.2	6.7	6.3
Australia	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	-0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.7	9.7	10.5
Euro Area	45.9	49.5	51.5	54.8	4.2	28.5	32.3	34.5	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.7
Non-euro EU countries	12.8	13.9	14.6	15.5	5.0	10.1	11.3	12.1	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.7
Non-EU European countries	17.2	17.1	17.3	18.4	0.9	6.2	6.5	6.7	2.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
North America	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	9.6	3.8	4.4	4.8	9.9	10.5	9.7	9.7
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	10.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	6.3	10.9	10.1	10.1
Asia	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	-5.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	-10.5	10.6	9.4	10.2
Oceania	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	11.6	9.7	10.2
Africa	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-18.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-21.9	9.8	10.4	12.0
Total	85.5	90.6	94.0	100	3.7	52.5	58.7	62.1	5.8	6.6	6.3	6.2

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2018, 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>			
	2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018	2018
	millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change
Personal	31,233	33,849	36,188	6.9	70.3	75.4	78.9	4.6	309.5	327.6	345.5	5.5
Holidays	24,094	26,015	27,499	5.7	37.7	38.9	40.2	3.3	216.2	230.5	240.8	4.4
Visiting friends and relatives	3,452	3,814	4,099	7.5	8.7	10.0	10.0	0.4	56.9	59.4	63.5	6.9
Other	3,686	4,021	4,590	14.2	23.9	26.5	28.7	8.1	36.4	37.6	41.2	9.6
Business and professional	5,126	5,306	5,524	4.1	15.2	15.3	15.2	-0.4	37.8	40.8	41.8	2.3
Total	36,359	39,155	41,712	6.5	85.5	90.6	94.0	3.7	347.3	368.4	387.3	5.1

Table 8

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

	2016	2017	2018	2018	of which: Holidays			2018
	millions of euros			% change	2016	2017	2018	% change
Germany	4,932	5,827	6,330	8.6	4,190	4,945	5,344	8.1
United States	4,089	4,200	4,611	9.8	3,289	3,341	3,522	5.4
France	3,245	3,413	3,767	10.4	2,454	2,427	2,641	8.8
United Kingdom	2,579	2,595	3,104	19.6	2,103	2,089	2,548	22.0
Switzerland	2,178	2,342	2,372	1.3	1,117	1,089	1,154	5.9
Austria	1,422	1,520	1,723	13.4	1,189	1,186	1,322	11.5
Canada	989	1,181	1,464	24.0	827	1,052	1,313	24.8
Spain	925	1,069	1,309	22.5	640	719	840	16.8
Netherlands	939	1,038	1,115	7.4	834	915	987	7.9
Australia	1,089	1,095	1,130	3.3	939	970	974	0.4
Euro Area	13,112	14,651	15,998	9.2	10,405	11,444	12,351	7.9
Non-euro EU countries	4,515	4,815	5,215	8.3	3,525	3,736	4,108	10.0
Non-EU European countries	3,477	3,788	3,872	2.2	1,997	2,168	2,208	1.9
North America	5,223	5,502	6,221	13.1	4,226	4,487	4,939	10.1
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1,247	1,428	1,461	2.3	1,014	1,111	1,088	-2.1
Asia	2,247	2,258	2,059	-8.8	1,764	1,877	1,693	-9.8
Oceania	1,197	1,212	1,241	2.4	1,044	1,082	1,060	-2.1
Africa	215	195	121	-38.2	120	110	52	-52.8
Total	31,233	33,849	36,188	6.9	24,094	26,015	27,499	5.7

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2018, 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>				
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Art and culture	13,932	15,516	15,787	57.4	1.7	17.4	20.1	19.4	48.4	-3.3
Seaside	4,931	5,471	6,552	23.8	19.8	7.4	8.2	9.8	24.4	19.7
Lakeside	2,236	1,865	1,729	6.3	-7.3	4.8	3.7	3.1	7.7	-15.5
Mountains	1,145	1,420	1,589	5.8	11.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	8.7	3.7
Other	1,851	1,742	1,842	6.7	5.8	4.7	3.6	4.4	10.9	21.3
Total	24,094	26,015	27,499	100	5.7	37.7	38.9	40.2	100	3.3

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>			
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	euros			% change	
Hotel or holiday village	21,821	23,132	23,927	60.6	3.4	143.6	155.4	161.6	41.7	4.0	152.0	148.9	148.1	-0.6	
Friends and relatives	3,741	4,221	4,275	10.8	1.3	64.6	69.6	69.0	17.8	-0.9	58.0	60.6	61.9	2.2	
Own or rented vac. home	5,956	7,112	8,350	21.2	17.4	92.0	98.7	107.7	27.8	9.1	64.7	72.0	77.5	7.7	
Other	2,591	2,512	2,926	7.4	16.5	47.1	44.7	49.0	12.7	9.7	55.0	56.2	59.7	6.2	
Total	34,110	36,977	39,478	100	6.8	347.3	368.4	387.3	100	5.1	98.2	100.4	101.9	1.6	

Note: (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>				
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018		
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	
Road	12,363	13,270	13,788	33.1	3.9	51.8	53.4	53.5	56.9	0.3	
Air	22,700	24,588	26,600	63.8	8.2	30.6	34.2	37.3	39.7	9.1	
Sea	437	422	416	1.0	-1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	4.1	
Rail	859	874	908	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	4.3	
Total	36,359	39,155	41,712	100	6.5	85.5	90.6	94.0	100	3.7	

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	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
	2018	11.4	36.7	22.2	24.8	4.9	11,112	26.6
North-East	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
	2018	9.6	44.4	22.0	17.9	6.2	11,248	27.0
Centre	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
	2018	9.4	44.8	24.3	13.0	8.4	12,338	29.6
South and Islands	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
	2018	7.9	51.6	17.7	14.1	8.7	6,261	15.0
Unassigned	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
	2018	12.9	41.7	23.3	11.4	10.8	753	1.8
Italy total <i>(millions of euros)</i>	2016	3,949	15,112	8,000	6,860	2,438	36,359	100
	2017	3,910	16,539	8,660	7,295	2,750	39,155	100
	2018	4,098	18,145	9,226	7,343	2,901	41,712	100
Italy total <i>(% composition)</i>	2016	10.9	41.6	22.0	18.9	6.7	100	-
	2017	10.0	42.2	22.1	18.6	7.0	100	-
	2018	9.8	43.5	22.1	17.6	7.0	100	-

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

Table 13

Expenditure, number of travellers, 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)		
	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change	2017	2018	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	22,418	23,347	4.1	32.0	33.6	4.9	277.5	282.5	1.8	8.7	8.4	-3.0	80.8	82.7	2.3
Same-day visitors (2)	2,139	2,138	-0.1	32.5	32.1	-1.2	0	0	-	0	0	-	65.8	66.6	1.2
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	24,557	25,485	3.8	64.5	65.7	1.8	277.5	282.5	1.8	4.3	4.3	0.0	88.5	90.2	1.9

(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						of which: Overnight visitors						
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percent changes on the previous year)</i>						<i>(millions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)</i>				<i>Average expenditure per night (euros)</i>		
	2016	2017	2018	2018			2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change		millions of euros			% change	euros		
United States	2,450	2,521	2,808	11.0	11.4		2,450	2,521	2,808	11.4	127.2	141.2	143.5
France	2,196	2,175	2,299	9.0	5.7		2,050	2,027	2,124	4.8	57.1	62.6	64.7
Spain	1,750	2,024	2,218	8.7	9.6		1,749	2,024	2,218	9.6	68.0	72.3	74.5
Switzerland	1,609	1,577	1,523	6.0	-3.4		558	497	463	-6.9	91.6	85.6	86.3
United Kingdom	1,455	1,333	1,391	5.5	4.3		1,453	1,332	1,390	4.4	69.8	77.4	78.8
Germany	1,225	1,286	1,369	5.4	6.5		1,095	1,147	1,223	6.7	72.7	80.4	76.0
Austria	885	1,067	1,099	4.3	2.9		576	704	750	6.5	82.7	86.5	86.0
Greece	639	779	947	3.7	21.6		639	779	947	21.6	70.7	77.4	80.9
China	724	666	671	2.6	0.8		724	666	671	0.8	87.6	96.6	104.4
Netherlands	364	474	486	1.9	2.7		361	470	484	3.0	71.6	86.0	88.2
Euro Area	8,298	9,437	10,001	39.2	6.0		7,353	8,394	8,931	6.4	65.6	72.7	73.6
Non-euro EU countries	2,504	2,690	2,713	10.6	0.9		2,491	2,682	2,710	1.0	64.4	67.9	74.4
Non-EU European countries	2,545	2,694	2,695	10.6	0.0		1,490	1,609	1,631	1.4	74.9	76.4	73.6
North America	2,934	3,168	3,415	13.4	7.8		2,934	3,168	3,415	7.8	122.5	136.7	140.1
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1,302	1,470	1,390	5.5	-5.5		1,302	1,468	1,390	-5.3	81.4	86.8	87.6
Asia	3,078	3,021	3,225	12.7	6.8		3,078	3,021	3,224	6.7	97.6	96.8	103.9
Africa	1,290	1,571	1,606	6.3	2.3		1,290	1,570	1,606	2.3	58.3	68.5	66.6
Oceania	546	449	363	1.4	-19.1		546	449	363	-19.1	73.2	74.4	71.0
Total	22,547	24,557	25,485	100	3.8		20,531	22,418	23,347	4.1	75.3	80.8	82.7

Note: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2018.

Table 15

Number of travellers and average duration of trip by country and geographical area of destination

	Numbers of travellers (1)					of which: Overnight visitors						
	<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				<i>(nights and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>		
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018
millions			% comp.	% change	millions			% change	nights			
United States	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.5	16.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	16.0	13.2	12.8	12.1
France	9.3	8.7	8.8	13.4	1.0	5.6	5.5	5.8	4.6	6.5	5.8	5.7
Spain	2.7	3.1	3.6	5.4	14.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	14.2	9.5	8.9	8.3
Switzerland	19.0	19.6	19.2	29.3	-1.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	-24.3	4.0	3.7	4.5
United Kingdom	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.9	11.6	9.8	9.6
Germany	3.0	3.3	3.6	5.4	6.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	10.0	5.8	5.1	5.2
Austria	6.6	6.3	6.1	9.3	-4.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-1.4	3.1	3.6	4.0
Greece	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.2	18.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	18.1	8.6	8.1	8.0
China	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	4.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.5	15.5	12.3	11.0
Netherlands	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	10.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	11.6	7.3	6.4	5.8
Euro Area	31.8	32.5	33.3	50.7	2.5	16.6	17.9	19.2	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.3
Non-euro EU countries	4.4	5.0	4.7	7.2	-5.5	4.3	4.9	4.7	-5.1	9.1	8.0	7.8
Non-EU European countries	20.6	21.5	21.3	32.4	-0.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	-8.4	6.5	6.2	7.1
North America	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.1	10.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	10.1	13.1	12.5	11.9
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	16.3	15.3	14.2
Asia	2.6	2.7	3.0	4.6	12.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	12.2	12.3	11.7	10.3
Africa	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.8	11.9	1.4	1.6	1.8	13.0	15.9	14.2	13.2
Oceania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.4	32.3	34.8	29.8
Unassigned	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	35.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.1	9.0	10.2	13.5
Total (1)	62.0	64.5	65.7	100	1.8	29.3	32.0	33.6	4.9	9.3	8.7	8.4

Note: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2018, as in Table 14. (1) Number of travellers in a given destination 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				Number of travellers				Number of overnight stays			
	<i>(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				<i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				<i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>			
	2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018	2018	2016	2017	2018	2018
millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change	
Personal	14,981	16,937	17,745	4.8	44.1	46.5	47.0	1.2	199.7	204.6	210.0	2.6
Holidays	8,660	9,950	10,476	5.3	16.9	17.7	17.8	0.7	101.2	105.4	112.9	7.1
Visiting friends and relatives	2,047	2,269	2,400	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.5	-3.5	44.7	49.6	49.4	-0.4
Other	4,274	4,718	4,868	3.2	21.3	22.0	22.7	3.0	53.8	49.6	47.7	-3.8
Business and professional	7,566	7,620	7,740	1.6	17.9	18.0	18.7	3.5	72.9	72.8	72.5	-0.5
Total	22,547	24,557	25,485	3.8	62.0	64.5	65.7	1.8	272.6	277.5	282.5	1.8

Table 17

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

	2016	2017	2018	2018 %	of which: Holidays			2018 %
					millions of euros			
United States	1,484	1,678	1,902	13.4	935	944	1,088	15.2
France	1,502	1,517	1,695	11.7	951	1,004	1,046	4.2
Spain	1,478	1,754	1,900	8.3	1,179	1,385	1,469	6.1
Switzerland	1,347	1,318	1,258	-4.6	328	193	185	-4.0
United Kingdom	997	852	883	3.7	384	327	315	-3.7
Germany	552	673	680	1.2	249	324	300	-7.5
Austria	632	765	803	5.0	399	542	534	-1.5
Greece	601	735	879	19.7	561	688	808	17.4
China	136	111	119	6.6	55	46	68	49.0
Netherlands	242	323	335	3.8	171	251	255	1.4
Euro Area	5,961	7,048	7,505	6.5	3,894	4,716	4,887	3.6
Non-euro EU countries	1,705	1,823	1,758	-3.5	770	896	831	-7.3
Non-EU European countries	1,905	1,969	1,990	1.0	591	483	528	9.3
North America	1,864	2,166	2,326	7.4	1,145	1,221	1,310	7.2
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	949	1,132	1,019	-10.0	649	793	696	-12.2
Asia	1,290	1,321	1,586	20.1	897	953	1,184	24.3
Africa	869	1,086	1,262	16.2	508	686	884	28.8
Oceania	405	355	248	-30.3	181	180	118	-34.4
Total	14,981	16,937	17,745	4.8	8,660	9,950	10,476	5.3

Note: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2018, 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)			
	2016	2017	2018	2018 %	2016	2017	2018	2018 %
	millions of euros			comp.	millions			comp.
				change				change
Art and culture	3,676	4,273	4,275	40.8	6.8	7.2	7.1	39.8
Seaside	3,334	3,980	4,419	42.2	5.5	6.2	6.6	37.1
Other	1,649	1,698	1,783	17.0	4.6	4.3	4.1	23.1
Total	8,660	9,950	10,476	100	16.9	17.7	17.8	100
				5.3				0.7

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>			
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	euros			% change
Hotel or holiday village	12,394	13,790	14,433	61.8	4.7	93.0	99.8	106.4	37.7	6.7	133.2	138.2	135.6	-1.9
Friends and relatives	2,653	2,870	3,019	12.9	5.2	56.0	57.1	57.3	20.3	0.2	47.4	50.2	52.7	4.9
Own or rented vacation home	3,993	4,100	4,376	18.7	6.7	94.0	90.3	88.1	31.2	-2.3	42.5	45.4	49.6	9.3
Other	1,491	1,659	1,519	6.5	-8.4	29.5	30.3	30.6	10.8	1.2	50.6	54.8	49.6	-9.5
Total	20,531	22,418	23,347	100	4.1	272.6	277.5	282.5	100	1.8	75.3	80.8	82.7	2.3

(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>				
	2016	2017	2018	2018		2016	2017	2018	2018	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Road	4,770	5,046	5,135	20.1	1.8	41.8	41.9	41.3	62.9	-1.5
Air	17,182	18,932	19,736	77.4	4.2	18.7	21.2	22.9	34.9	8.3
Sea	315	309	320	1.3	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	3.4
Rail	279	270	294	1.2	9.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.6
Total	22,547	24,557	25,485	100	3.8	62.0	64.5	65.7	100	1.8

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>
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
2018	10.9	46.1	21.4	14.0	7.6	25,485

Note: (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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