

# Survey on International Tourism

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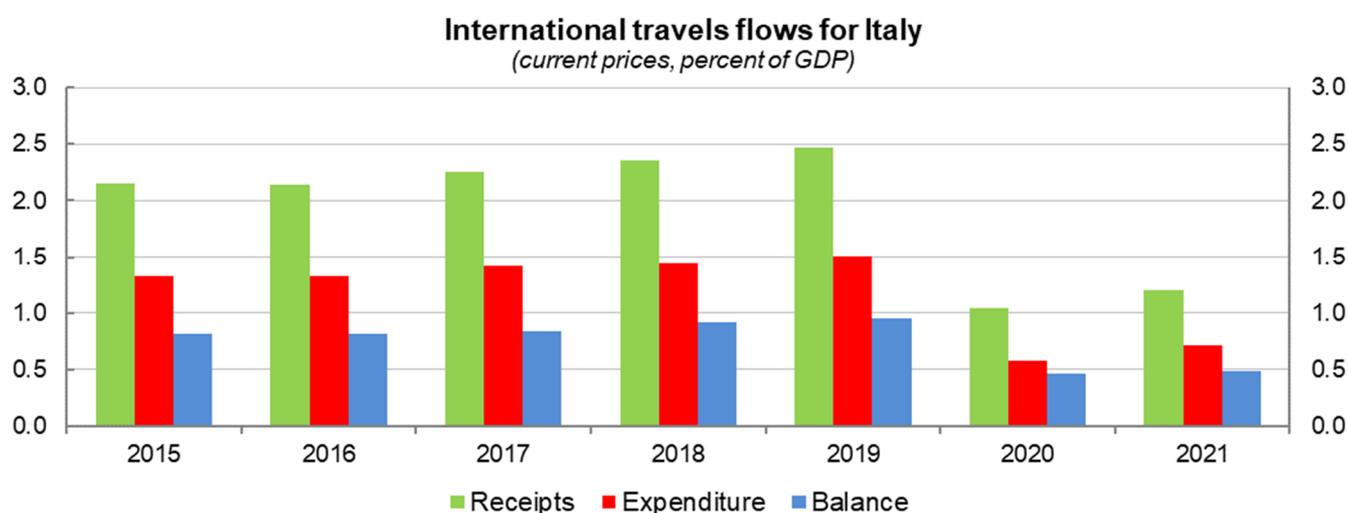
## Main findings

International tourism in Italy recovered partially in 2021, following the previous year's drop. According to the Bank of Italy's Survey on International Tourism, foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy started growing again (by 23 per cent, after the 61 per cent contraction recorded in 2020). The expenditure of Italian travellers abroad also grew, partly offsetting the contraction recorded in the first year of the pandemic. Both these flows were roughly half of what they were in 2019. The tourism balance surplus remained at 0.5 per cent of GDP, virtually unchanged compared with 2020 (it was 1.0 per cent in 2019; Figure 1). Against the backdrop of a slow global recovery in international tourism, Italy's market share rose from 3.6 to 4.2 per cent.

The restrictions on international mobility continued to influence the breakdown of foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy by country of origin, with a further increase in the share of travellers coming from EU countries. Among non-EU countries, receipts from the United States returned to strong growth. Before the pandemic, the US was the second-largest catchment area after Germany for tourism services in Italy. Conversely, the measures to prevent the spread of the Delta variant of coronavirus penalized inflows from the United Kingdom, which decreased further in 2021. Both seaside resorts and cities of art recorded a similar lower-than-average increase in holiday spending. However, the latter had experienced a decidedly more pronounced decline (of over 80 per cent) in 2020. The upturn in total tourism receipts was weaker in the Centre of Italy.

Foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy and Italian travellers' expenditure abroad continued to recover gradually in the first quarter of 2022, though they are still about one fourth and over one third lower than before the pandemic, respectively.

Figure 1



Source: For GDP, Istat.

Reference period: 2021

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

Tourism in Italy started to recover in 2021 after the exceptional contraction of 2020, when the sector's share of total value added at current prices had fallen to 4.5 per cent, from 6.2 in 2019.<sup>2</sup> The Bank of Italy's Survey on International Tourism was suspended between March and June 2020 owing to the COVID-19 emergency, but it was resumed in full in 2021 (see the box 'The possible use of big data in compiling official statistics on international tourism').

According to data from Italy's balance of payments, international travel receipts and expenditure increased by 23 and 32 per cent respectively in 2021, but they are still less than half what they were before the pandemic. The tourism balance surplus grew to €8.6 billion (from €7.8 billion in 2020). Its ratio to GDP remained almost unchanged at 0.5 per cent (it was 1.0 per cent in 2019, the highest level since 2001; Figure 1 and Table 1).

After the significant contraction in 2020, tourism receipts have recorded a gradual recovery since the early summer of 2021, which was only temporarily halted in December by the global spread of the Omicron variant of the virus. Overall, receipts have increased by €3.9 billion over the course of 2021, contributing one third to the growth in total exports of services at current prices.<sup>3</sup> Tourism receipts rose further in the first quarter of this year. Those from EU countries returned to pre-pandemic levels.

### THE POSSIBLE USE OF BIG DATA IN COMPILING OFFICIAL STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Since 1996, the primary source for compiling the 'travel' item of Italy's balance of payments has been the Survey on International Tourism, which counts the number of resident and non-resident travellers crossing the country's borders and carries out personal interviews at border points (roads, railways, airports and ports). The counts are integrated with administrative data (provided by the entities managing ports and airports and by railway companies) in order to identify the reference universe, i.e. the actual number of international travellers crossing the country's borders in the period considered. The interviews aim to collect sample information required to comply with international standards for travel statistics (including data on spending, destination country, country of residence of the traveller, and the breakdown between business and personal travel) and other useful information for the socio-economic analysis of tourism (such as the duration of travel, type of accommodation, and type of holiday).

The Bank of Italy has been testing the use of granular, timely and not necessarily structured data (big data) to assess their value in integrating and improving the data collected through the survey.<sup>1</sup>

One of the most important big data categories is mobile phone data, which were used during the spring of 2020 when the survey had been suspended due to the national lockdown and the other pandemic emergency restrictions (see the box 'The suspension of the sample survey on international tourism during the initial phase of the pandemic' in ['Survey on International Tourism'](#), Bank of Italy, Statistics Series, 18 June 2021). Mobile phone data provide an estimate of the number of SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards crossing border points on a daily basis. Therefore, an approximate indication of the flow of foreign travellers in Italy can be inferred from the number of foreign SIM cards detected on domestic networks. Similarly, the number of Italian travellers abroad can be derived from the number of Italian SIM cards disconnecting at border points. Some adjustments to these calculations might be needed, for example to exclude foreign SIM cards that belong to users living in Italy or electronic devices that are not linked to any specific user (also known as 'non-human SIM cards'), such as those used in GPS navigators. Specific corrective adjustments are also required for roaming signals detected in the areas close to the borders. While mobile phone data are highly detailed and timely, they do not provide essential information for the compiling of statistics, such as tourists' expenditure and the purpose of travel.

Another big data category is electronic payments made with credit and debit cards, which were also used to compile the 'travel' item of the survey during the 2020 suspension. Card payments in restaurants and hotels show a highly positive correlation with travellers' overall expenditure captured by the survey. While these data are timely and granular, their use has significant limitations in terms of the compilation standards required for the balance of

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<sup>1</sup> By Gloria Allione and, for the boxes, Costanza Catalano and Maria Cristina Fabbri. International tourism receipts and expenditure 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). International tourism encompasses both business trips and travel for holiday or other personal purposes, made by visitors staying overnight ('tourists') or on day trips ('same-day visitors'). The term 'travellers' refers to the number of crossings at Italian border points and is, therefore, synonymous with 'trips'.

<sup>2</sup> Based on data from Istat's Tourism Satellite Account (Conto satellite del turismo, CST).

<sup>3</sup> The increase in tourism receipts is confirmed also when measured at constant prices, based on the deflator for domestic consumption by non-residents, as reported in the national accounts.

payment: i) they exclude all transactions that are not made with cards; ii) they assume that the card holder's country of residence matches the nationality of the issuing company; iii) it is impossible to determine the purpose of travel. Furthermore, it is impossible to categorize correctly some transactions made through digital booking platforms and online travel agencies: for example, such transactions may be made by Italian residents for travel within Italy (and should not be counted as international travel spending in the balance of payments), or they may refer to travel to destination countries other than the country where these platforms are registered (which is the only geographical indication that can be inferred from these data), thus resulting in an incorrect country identification.

A third source of data is Internet searches made by foreign users planning trips to Italy<sup>2</sup>. Such indicators are highly unstructured and cannot be used directly to compile statistics. However, they can be included as effective explanatory variables in statistical-econometric models to predict the number of foreign visitors to Italy.

At present, mobile phone data are systematically used to supplement the survey's monthly estimate of international tourist flows. Their contribution is particularly valuable for those border points that are not included in administrative sources. The two other big data categories can be used as complementary information sources, bearing in mind their specific features and limitations. They can be used for control and validation purposes but cannot be fully integrated with the survey, which remains an irreplaceable source for the compilation of the 'travel' item of the balance of payments.

<sup>1</sup> See A. Carboni, C. Catalano and C. Doria, 'How can big data improve the quality of tourism statistics? The Bank of Italy's experience in compiling the 'travel' item of the balance of payments', Banca d'Italia, mimeo, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> For example, searches which include the words 'travel' and 'Italy'.

## Italy's place in the international rankings

### Italy's share of international tourism receipts increases further

In 2021, total international tourism receipts grew by 6 per cent to €509 billion (equal to around 40 per cent of pre-pandemic levels; Table 2). Italy further expanded its market share from 3.6 to 4.2 per cent, thus ranking fourth worldwide in terms of tourist receipts. France's and Spain's global shares also increased, while those of the US and, to a lesser extent, Germany declined, though the latter had recorded a significant increase in 2020. The number of overnight visitors grew by 6 per cent in Italy, in line with the global increase in

arrivals.

### The recovery in global spending is mainly driven by US tourists

The global recovery in international tourism spending was weak in 2021: the positive contributions of French, German and, above all, US travellers were countered by a further decline in foreign spending by Chinese tourists, who nevertheless remain top of the list (Table 3).

### Italy's international travel surplus remains above the European average

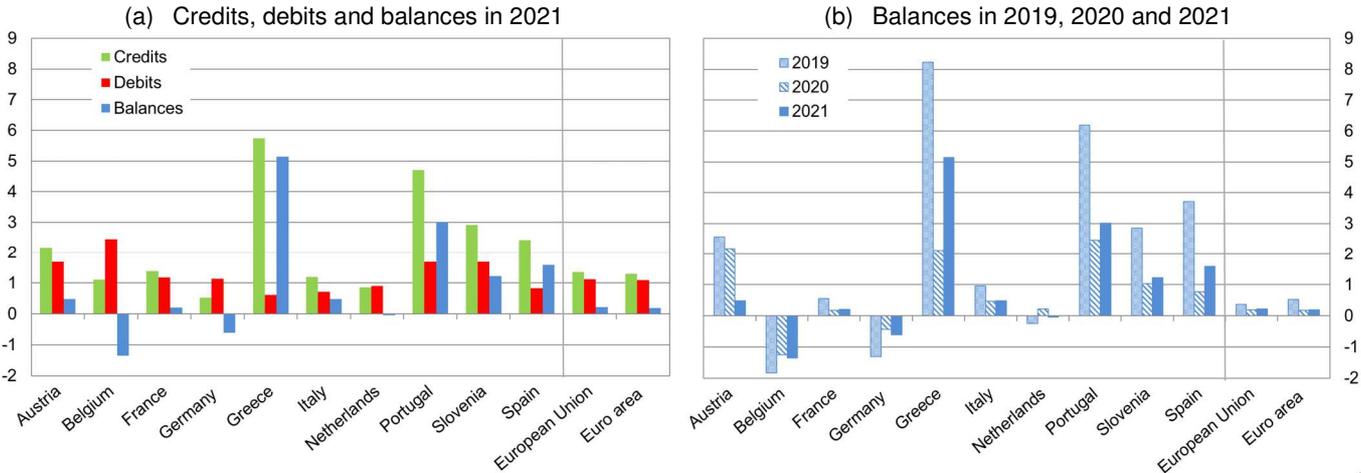
Tourist receipts in Italy accounted for 1.2 per cent of GDP in 2021, just below the EU average (see panel (a) of Figure 2). Italy's tourism balance surplus, equal to 0.5 per cent in relation to GDP, remains above the European average. The balance held stable or improved in all the EU countries that have historically recorded surpluses, with the exception of Austria, whose winter tourism component had not been affected by the pandemic in early 2020<sup>4</sup> (see panel (b) of Figure 2).

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<sup>4</sup> The upswing was particularly strong in Greece, where the tourism balance surplus in relation to GDP recovered half of the loss recorded in 2020.

Figure 2

**Tourism balance of payments for some EU countries**  
(flows at current prices as a percentage of GDP)



Sources: For Italy’s GDP, Istat; for the GDP of the other countries, Eurostat.

**Foreign travellers in Italy**

**The overall expenditure of foreign travellers in Italy increases in 2021 but is still around half that of 2019**

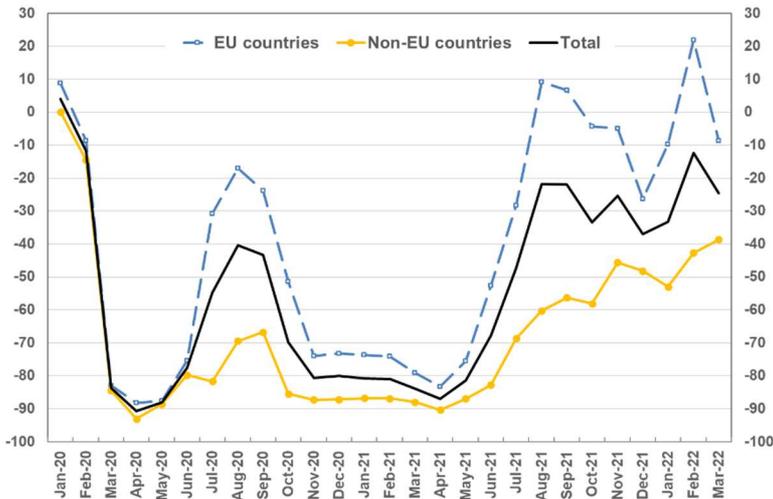
In 2021, the overall expenditure of foreign travellers in Italy rose by 23 per cent compared with the previous year (Table 4), but in absolute terms it amounted to €21.3 billion, i.e. around half what it was in 2019. The upturn in the number of travellers was slower. Average travel duration continued to increase, as in the first pandemic year, reaching 7.8 days (it was 6.2 days in 2019).

**The recovery is strongest in the summer and autumn months**

The recovery in tourism receipts started in the summer of 2021, in conjunction with the improvement in the epidemiological situation (Figure 3). Unlike the previous year, the recovery continued into the autumn months and was only temporarily interrupted in December by the spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. As restrictions on international mobility were gradually eased, the number of travellers from non-European countries also started to pick up.

Figure 3

**Changes in international tourism receipts by area of origin**  
(year-on-year percentage changes compared with 2019)



**The growth is driven by European tourists ...**

In 2021 on average, the increase in tourism receipts was primarily driven by travellers from EU countries, whose expenditure climbed to about two thirds of that of 2019. The growth in receipts from the Netherlands, Spain and Austria was particularly strong, while it was weaker for Germany owing to the fall in the number of travellers visiting Italy (Tables 5 and 6).

**... while non-EU travellers are held back by restrictions on international mobility**

Conversely, the exports of tourism services to non-EU countries were less than a third of those in 2019, partly owing to the generally stricter entry rules for non-European travellers<sup>5</sup> and the stringent exit restrictions in force in some countries (e.g. Australia and Canada, which were among the top ten countries in terms of expenditure in 2019; see 'Survey on International Tourism', Banca d'Italia, Statistics Series, 18 June 2021). The expenditure of UK travellers, which was affected by the tightening of entry restrictions in the summer months to prevent the spread of the Delta variant of COVID-19<sup>6</sup>, further decreased compared with 2020. The recovery in overall receipts was to a large extent attributable to the growing inflows from the United States, which was the second-largest importer of Italian tourism services after Germany before the pandemic.

**Spending grows more for business travel than for holidays**

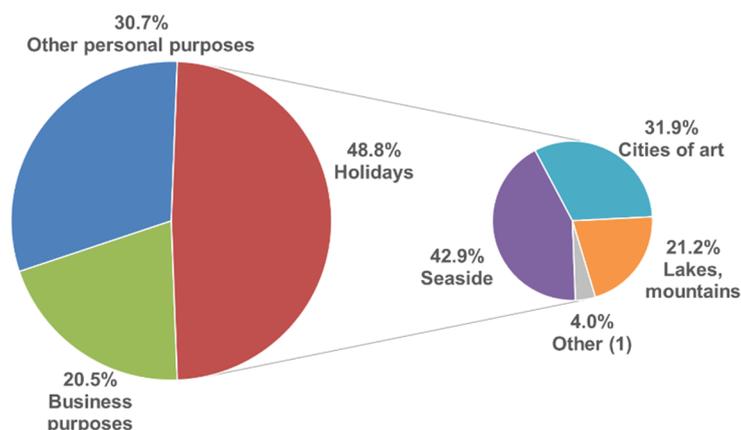
Travel for personal reasons, especially for holidays, increased less than business trips (Table 7); the share of spending for holidays fell to below 50 per cent (Figure 4), from almost 65 per cent before the pandemic.

**Receipts for both cultural and seaside holidays increase ...**

Receipts and the number of foreign tourists who chose Italy as their holiday destination picked up last year, but they were still about a third of what they were in 2019 (Table 8). Expenditure for visits to cities of art and cultural destinations grew by 27 per cent, benefiting from the return of US tourists and the limited infections, which remained low in the autumn months as well. However, the flows are still only 20 per cent of what they were before the pandemic (Table 9). Expenditure increased by 21 per cent for holidays in seaside resorts, which remained the most attractive destination, as they are perceived as less risky and were favoured by the summer improvement in the epidemiological situation.

Figure 4

**Foreign travellers' expenditure in Italy by purpose of travel in 2021**  
(percentage composition)



Notes: (1) Green holidays (rural hotels and farmhouses), sports holidays, and food and wine holidays are included.

<sup>5</sup> Switzerland was subject to restrictions similar to those for EU countries. The expenditure of Swiss tourists increased moderately compared with the previous year, despite the decline in the number of travellers.

<sup>6</sup> From 21 June to 30 August 2021, a five-day quarantine on entry into Italy was introduced for travellers from the UK.

**The share of overnight stays in rented accommodation grows further**

The proportion of overnight stays at rented accommodation continued to increase, while that at hotels and resorts decreased slightly in comparison with 2020 (Table 10). This confirms travellers' preference for lodging facilities that are more compatible with social distancing (see the box: 'Characteristics of the accommodation on offer in Italy: a comparison with European countries' in 'Survey on International Tourism', Banca d'Italia, Statistics Series, 5 June 2020).

**The share of air travellers remains low**

In 2021, only 28 per cent of foreign travellers chose to travel to Italy by plane (from 41 per cent in 2019; Table 11). This drop was due both to a reduction in the share of tourists from distant countries and a preference for private transport, which reduces the risk of infection.

All categories of expenditure increased, with domestic transportation in the lead. Its share in foreign travellers' overall spending grew to 15 per cent (Table 12), also as a result of rising fuel prices in the second half of the year.

**The Centre's share declines**

The Centre of Italy was the area which benefited the least from the recovery: compared with 2019, its share in the country's international tourism receipts decreased by almost 10 percentage points, to 20 per cent. The drop is attributable to developments in tourism flows to Tuscany and Lazio, which are historically more skewed towards non-European travellers than the national average. Conversely, tourism receipts recorded particularly marked growth in the South and the Islands (Table 12 and Figure 5).

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**Figure 5**

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



Notes: (1) It refers to spending that cannot be linked to a specific destination province based on the location specified by the respondent.

**Those travelling to Italy despite the pandemic keep most of their plans unchanged**

90 per cent of foreign travellers visiting Italy for reasons other than business reported not changing their travel habits (duration, destination, type of accommodation) because of the epidemiological situation. As in 2020, this suggests that the health emergency had a greater impact on the decision whether or not to visit Italy than on the choice of travel arrangements. The aforementioned trends in the choice of accommodation or type of holiday would thus seem to stem from the shifting composition of international travellers

rather than from changes in their preferences. The measures implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the visited areas were deemed satisfactory by around 80 per cent of the respondents, in line with the findings of 2020.

**The recovery strengthens in the first quarter of 2022, but elements of uncertainty persist for the rest of the year**

In the first quarter of 2022, the exports of tourism services were only one quarter below their pre-pandemic levels, further improving compared with the average for the previous three months (Figure 3). Arrivals from EU countries were back to the levels of the first quarter of 2019 thanks to winter tourism. However, the recovery of international tourism may be slowed down again this year by factors such as the ongoing Russian conflict in Ukraine (see the box 'Russian tourism in Italy'), the effects of rising energy prices on transport and, more generally, on consumers' purchasing power, and developments in the epidemiological situation.

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## RUSSIAN TOURISM IN ITALY

The sanctions introduced by the international community against Russia following its invasion of Ukraine (see the box 'The invasion of Ukraine: sanctions on Russia and the impact on global financial markets and international trade', *Economic Bulletin*, 2, 2022) included significant restrictions on international mobility for Russian citizens. Carrying out an analysis of the trends, impact and characteristics of Russian travellers' spending in Italy in recent years can be used to assess the implications of a dramatic contraction in this flow of tourists for international tourism receipts in 2022.

According to data from the United Nations World Tourism Organization, in 2019, Russian travellers' spending worldwide was €32.3 billion, accounting for 2.4 per cent of global international tourism receipts. As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, this expenditure fell to €9.6 billion in 2021, equal to 1.9 per cent of global receipts.

Balance of payments data show that Russian travellers' spending in Italy reached an all-time low in 2004, then recorded a trend of marked growth and peaked in 2014 (see panel (a) of Figure A). In the following two years, receipts decreased by over one third. This decrease – which occurred in a period of expansion for Italy's international tourism – was partly due to the sanctions imposed after the Russian invasion of Crimea and the sharp drop in oil prices, which penalized the economies exporting energy commodities, such as Russia. After a partial recovery in 2017, their expenditure remained largely stable at around €1 billion per year until 2019 (accounting for 2.2 per cent of all tourism receipts). In 2020, the receipts ascribable to Russian tourists shrank more than those referring to travellers coming from other non-EU countries (see panel (b) of Figure A).

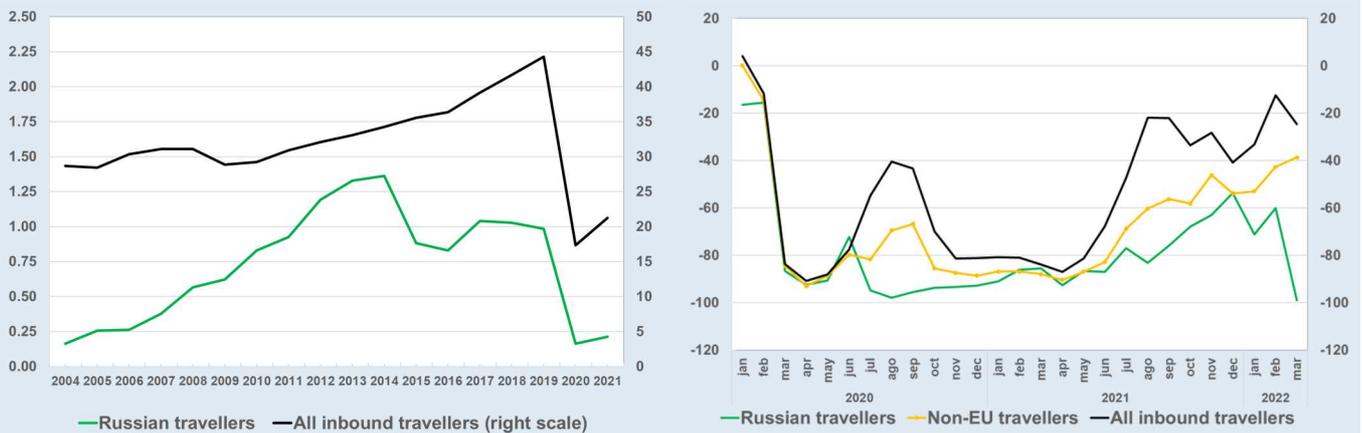
Despite having increased since the summer of last year, Russian travellers' expenditure was only €0.2 billion in 2021 (1 per cent of Italy's total tourism receipts). The gradual recovery came to an abrupt halt in March 2022 after the outbreak of the war, when spending by Russian travellers in Italy essentially stopped.

Figure A

### Tourism expenditure of international travellers in Italy

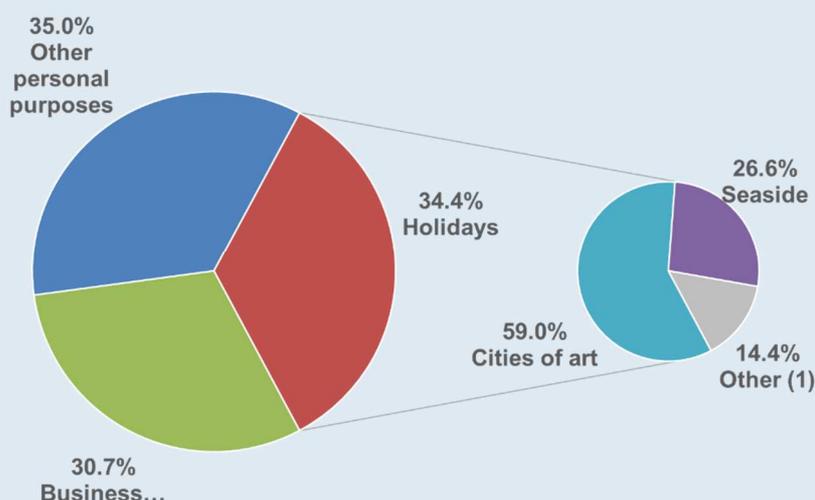
(a) Billions of euros

(b) Year-on-year percentage changes on 2019



In terms of the characteristics of Russian tourists' expenditure, in 2021 the shares of business and holiday travel were similar, each accounting for approximately one third of the total (Figure B). Their preference for cultural trips shown before the pandemic was confirmed, as they primarily visited cities of art (59 per cent of the expenditure) and, to a lesser extent, seaside resorts (27 per cent), staying mainly at resorts and hotels (over half of the expenditure). Around 40 per cent of Russian tourists' expenditure was spent on accommodation, a share that is in line with that of other international travellers, while they spent more on shopping (24 per cent for Russian tourists, as opposed to 20 per cent for other tourists).

### Russian travellers' expenditure in Italy in 2021 by purpose of travel (percentage composition)



Notes: (1) Mountain, lake, green holidays (rural hotels and farmhouses), as well as sports, and food and wine holidays are included.

## Italian travellers abroad

### Spending by Italians travellers abroad grows despite a reduction in their number

In 2021, Italian travellers' overall expenditure abroad grew by 32 per cent compared with the previous year, reaching €12.6 billion, just under half of what it was before the pandemic (Table 13). The recovery reflected a significant lengthening of the average stay (to almost 13 nights) and an increase in the average daily expenditure. The total number of travellers decreased compared with 2020: the small increase in the number of overnight travellers was more than offset by the further reduction in the number of same-day visitors. However, the latter have a marginal impact on the overall expenditure.

### The increase in spending mainly concerns EU destinations

The expenditure of Italian travellers in EU countries grew markedly, whereas it recorded a further contraction in farther destinations, particularly Asia and Oceania, which, in addition, implemented more stringent restrictions for inbound flows (Table 14). The number of travellers decreased for all destinations apart from Greece and Spain, which specialize in summer tourism, and Romania, where travel to visit family or friends is predominant<sup>7</sup> (Table 15).

### Holiday spending increases only for seaside resorts

Business travel spending, which grew by over 60 per cent, was one third lower than in 2019 (Table 16). Holiday spending rose more modestly, after dropping by over 75 per cent in 2020. This rise only concerned seaside resorts. Around half of Italian holidaymakers' expenditure abroad was in Spain and Greece (Table 17). Conversely, spending on cultural holidays recorded a further reduction (Table 18).

### Overnight stays at hotels continue to decrease as a share of the total ...

Overnight stays at hotels and resorts returned to growth, but at a slower pace than those at rented holiday homes and with family or friends. Their share declined further, to less than a quarter of the total (Table 19).

<sup>7</sup> This share of travellers reflects the large size of the Romanian community living in Italy.

... while the epidemiological situation in 2021 does not affect transport choices

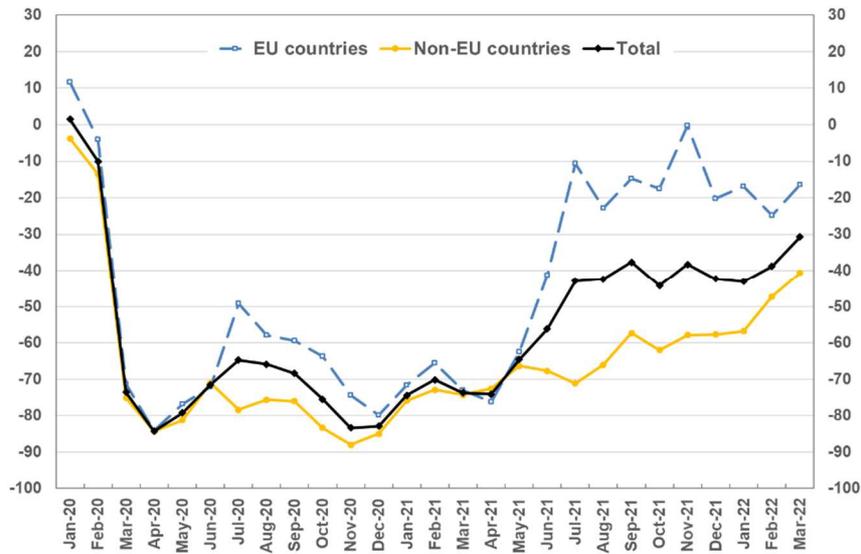
The rise in spending continues into the first quarter of 2022

Approximately 60 per cent of Italian travellers went abroad by road transport, as in 2019. In terms of expenditure, air travel remains predominant (Table 20). The proportion of spending for domestic transportation increased to 13 per cent (from 9 per cent in 2020; Table 21), again due to the rising fuel prices, while all other types of expenditure decreased.

In the first quarter of 2022, Italian travellers' expenditure abroad got even closer to pre-pandemic levels: as a ratio to the figure for the same period in 2019, it was approximately 65 per cent overall and more than 80 per cent when looking at EU destinations only (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Changes in international tourism expenditure by area of destination  
(year-on-year percentage changes compared with 2019)



## 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>												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current prices												
Receipts	29.3	30.9	32.1	33.1	34.2	35.6	36.4	39.2	41.7	44.3	17.3	21.3
Expenditure	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.3	21.7	22.0	22.5	24.6	25.5	27.1	9.6	12.6
Balance	8.8	10.3	11.5	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.8	14.6	16.2	17.2	7.8	8.6
Receipts (% of GDP)	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.2
Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.7
Balance (% of GDP)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5
<i>Memorandum item:</i>												
<i>Current account balance</i>	-53.1	-46.6	-3.7	18.0	30.9	23.8	44.2	44.9	44.8	57.9	62.1	43.4
Chain-linked prices (base year 2015)												
Receipts	31.5	32.3	32.5	33.2	34.3	35.6	36.4	38.7	40.8	43.1	16.9	20.3
Expenditure	22.7	22.4	21.4	21.3	22.7	22.0	22.8	24.5	25.6	26.5	9.4	12.2
Balance	8.8	9.9	11.1	11.8	11.5	13.5	13.6	14.2	15.2	16.6	7.4	8.1

Source: Istat for GDP and for the deflators of Italian residents' consumption abroad and non-residents' consumption in the Italian territory.

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>			
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021
	billions of euros		share	% change	millions		% change		
<b>World</b>	<b>1,324.0</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>509.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1466.0</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
United States	178.1	63.7	58.1	11.4	-8.8	79.4	19.2	22.1	15.1
France	56.7	28.5	34.5	6.8	21.1	90.0	40.0	..	..
Spain	71.2	16.2	29.2	5.7	80.2	83.5	18.9	31.2	65.1
Italy	44.3	17.3	21.3	4.2	22.7	65.0	25.4	26.9	6.0
United Kingdom	47.1	16.6	19.2	3.8	15.7	39.4	10.7	..	..
Germany	37.3	19.4	18.8	3.7	-3.1	39.6	12.4	11.7	-5.6
Turkey	26.6	8.9	17.6	3.5	97.8	51.2	15.9	29.9	88.1
Mexico	22.0	9.6	16.7	3.3	74.0	45.0	24.3	31.9	31.3
Australia	40.8	22.6	14.4	2.8	-36.3	9.5	1.8	0.2	-88.9
Macao (China)	35.8	8.0	13.0	2.6	62.5	18.6	2.8	3.7	32.1
Canada	26.6	11.8	11.1	2.2	-5.9	22.1	3.0	3.1	3.3
India	27.4	11.4	11.0	2.2	-3.5	17.9	6.3	..	..
Greece	18.2	4.3	10.5	2.1	144.2	31.3	7.4	14.7	98.6
Portugal	18.3	7.7	9.9	1.9	28.6	24.6	6.5	..	..
China	32.0	8.7	9.6	1.9	10.3	65.7	8.0	..	..

Sources: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer data (May 2022); for Italy: Bank of Italy. Receipts refer to all travellers (overnight visitors and same-day visitors).

Note: the table shows the top 15 countries, in descending order according to international tourism receipts in 2021 (at current prices and exchange rates). For France, United Kingdom, India, Portugal and China the figure for the number of foreign tourists in 2021 is not yet available.

Table 3

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

	2019	2020	2021	2021
	billions of euros			% changes
<b>World</b>	<b>1,324.0</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>509.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>
China	227.4	114.7	89.4	-22.1
United States	119.1	31.4	49.0	56.1
Germany	83.3	34.0	40.7	19.7
France	45.1	24.3	29.4	21.0
United Kingdom	63.1	19.0	20.5	7.9
Korea (ROK)	29.2	14.1	14.1	0.0
Italy	27.1	9.6	12.6	32.0
Belgium	16.8	11.4	12.4	8.8
India	20.5	11.0	10.6	-3.6
Spain	24.8	7.6	10.0	31.6
Russian Federation	32.3	8.0	9.6	20.0
Switzerland	16.9	9.0	9.5	5.6
Qatar	8.5	5.9	8.5	44.1
Netherlands	18.3	6.2	7.8	25.8
Saudi Arabia	13.5	7.7	7.5	-2.6

Sources: Based on UNWTO World Tourism Barometer data (May 2022); for Italy: Bank of Italy; expenditure refers to all travellers (overnight visitors and same-day visitors).

Notes: the table shows the top 15 countries, in descending order, according to international tourism expenditure in 2021 (at current prices and exchange rates).

# Inbound tourism in Italy

Table 4

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 (2) <i>(millions and percentage changes)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(nights and percentage changes)</i>				Average expenditure per night (3) <i>(euros and percentage changes)</i>			
	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	42.2	16.4	20.2	23.3	65.0	25.4	26.9	6.0	402.1	183.3	208.5	13.8	6.2	7.2	7.8	7.3	104.9	89.2	96.7	8.4
Same-day visitors (2)	2.1	1.0	1.1	12.5	31.1	13.6	14.0	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.7	71.9	78.5	9.1
<b>Travellers (overnight and same-day)</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>402.1</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>

(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) For same-day visitors, the number of nights is zero by definition. – (3) 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 percent changes on the previous year)</i>						of which: Overnight visitors											
							Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)</i>				Average expenditure per night <i>(euros)</i>							
	2019	2020	2021	2021			2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021					
millions of euros						% comp.		% change		millions of euros				% change		euros		
Germany	7,621	3,674	3,814	17.9	3.8	7,516	3,643	3,760	3.2	91.6	102.9	105.5						
France	4,396	2,323	2,773	13.0	19.3	3,913	2,098	2,565	22.3	90.7	88.8	108.4						
Austria	2,121	1,129	1,666	7.8	47.6	1,998	1,072	1,579	47.3	98.8	98.4	112.5						
Switzerland	2,546	1,278	1,432	6.7	12.1	1,593	871	993	14.0	116.4	107.2	124.0						
United States	5,544	753	1,319	6.2	75.2	5,537	753	1,317	74.9	140.3	100.7	126.2						
Netherlands	1,313	774	1,239	5.8	60.1	1,298	769	1,233	60.4	94.1	102.7	109.3						
Spain	1,673	672	995	4.7	48.1	1,648	663	984	48.4	74.4	65.9	70.2						
United Kingdom	3,796	1,414	909	4.3	-35.7	3,785	1,410	907	-35.7	106.2	78.8	74.2						
Poland	760	573	767	3.6	34.0	747	562	763	35.8	78.9	72.1	94.4						
Belgium	687	560	527	2.5	-5.9	680	555	523	-5.8	87.0	87.6	96.8						
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>19,238</b>	<b>9,879</b>	<b>12,397</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>18,266</b>	<b>9,428</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>100.7</b>						
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>94.7</b>						
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>						
<b>North America</b>	<b>7,546</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>123.4</b>						
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-36.6</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>-36.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>						
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>						
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-85.4</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-85.6</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>53.1</b>						
<b>Africa</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,302</b>	<b>17,332</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>42,164</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>20,168</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>						

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2021.

Table 6

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

	Number of travellers <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				of which: Overnight visitors										
					Number of travellers <i>(millions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(night and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>						
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		
millions				% comp.	% change	millions				% change	nights				% change
Germany	16.2	5.7	5.2	12.8	-7.8	14.0	5.2	4.6	-10.8	5.9	6.9	7.7	12.9		
France	12.8	6.3	6.3	15.5	0.2	8.0	3.7	3.9	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.0	-5.2		
Austria	8.0	3.1	3.8	9.3	22.5	4.3	2.0	2.5	21.7	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.8		
Switzerland	13.3	5.5	4.6	11.4	-15.1	3.2	1.6	1.4	-9.4	4.3	5.2	5.7	8.8		
United States	4.4	0.6	0.8	2.0	50.1	4.0	0.5	0.7	33.7	10.0	14.2	14.8	4.4		
Netherlands	2.3	1.0	1.2	3.0	23.8	2.1	1.0	1.2	20.3	6.5	7.7	9.7	25.3		
Spain	3.5	1.3	1.7	4.2	28.3	3.2	1.2	1.5	22.9	6.8	8.4	9.5	13.4		
United Kingdom	6.4	1.9	1.0	2.4	-47.9	6.0	1.8	0.9	-48.4	5.9	10.2	13.5	32.5		
Poland	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.8	13.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	14.7	5.0	6.0	5.4	-9.5		
Belgium	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	-19.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	-21.4	6.1	8.4	9.1	8.5		
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>		
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-7.3</b>		
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>		
<b>North America</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>		
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-58.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-50.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>95.0</b>		
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>35.4</b>		
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-87.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-90.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>224.9</b>		
<b>Africa</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>		

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2021, 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>					
	2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021		
	millions of euros				% change	millions				% change	millions			
Personal	38,500	14,449	16,917	17.1	80.5	29.8	30.0	1.0	358.4	155.1	175.7	13.2		
of which: Holidays	28,488	8,887	10,379	16.8	41.5	12.1	12.4	2.6	246.9	82.1	86.4	5.3		
Business and professional	5,802	2,883	4,349	50.8	15.6	9.2	10.8	18.2	43.7	28.2	32.9	16.7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,302</b>	<b>17,332</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>402.1</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>		

Table 8

## Expenditure by country and geographical area of residence: trips for personal reasons

(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2021	of which: Holidays			2021	
	millions of euros				% change	2019	2020	2021	% change
Germany	6,827	3,366	3,354	-0.4	5,647	2,678	2,744	2.5	
France	3,916	2,010	2,094	4.2	2,539	1,080	1,162	7.6	
Austria	1,925	982	1,462	49.0	1,545	777	1,208	55.4	
Switzerland	2,377	1,188	1,309	10.1	1,079	549	597	8.8	
United States	5,059	629	1,139	81.2	3,707	246	723	194.2	
Netherlands	1,181	695	1,117	60.7	1,035	580	893	53.9	
Spain	1,452	508	796	56.6	892	175	320	82.7	
United Kingdom	3,287	1,215	778	-36.0	2,548	615	252	-59.0	
Poland	525	362	470	30.0	448	287	352	22.6	
Belgium	581	506	460	-9.1	420	382	332	-13.1	
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>17,057</b>	<b>8,573</b>	<b>10,249</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>12,790</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>7,107</b>	<b>20.9</b>	
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>41.5</b>	
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>7,099</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>-21.5</b>	
<b>North America</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>135.7</b>	
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>-34.1</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-64.1</b>	
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-86.4</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-96.2</b>	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-75.3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>14,449</b>	<b>16,917</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>28,488</b>	<b>8,887</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>16.8</b>	

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2021, as in Table 5.

Table 9

## Expenditure and number of travellers by type of holiday

	Overall expenditure					Numbers of travellers					
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021		
millions of euros					% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Art and culture	16,057	2,607	3,314	31.9	27.1	19.7	3.7	4.1	33.3	13.1	
Seaside	6,822	3,671	4,448	42.9	21.2	10.2	4.5	4.7	38.2	6.2	
Other	5,609	2,609	2,617	25.2	0.3	11.6	4.0	3.5	28.5	-11.1	
<b>Totale</b>	<b>28,488</b>	<b>8,887</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

Table 10

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

	Overall expenditure					Overnight stays					Average expenditure per night			
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(euros)</i>			
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021
milioni di euro					comp. %	var. %	milioni			comp. %	var. %	euro		var. %
Hotel, holiday village, B&B, holiday farm	28,646	8,147	8,716	43.2	7.0	199.5	56.6	55.7	26.7	-1.6	143.6	144.0	156.5	8.7
Rented vacation home	4,449	2,273	3,119	15.5	37.2	65.6	33.5	45.7	21.9	36.6	67.8	67.9	68.2	0.5
Friends and relatives	5,125	3,701	4,423	21.9	19.5	71.9	55.4	64.1	30.7	15.7	71.3	66.8	69.0	3.3
Other	3,944	2,236	3,910	19.4	74.9	65.1	37.8	43.0	20.6	13.7	60.5	59.1	90.9	53.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,164</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>20,168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>402.1</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>

(1) The table refers only to overnight travellers.

Table 11

**Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport**

	Overall expenditure					Numbers of travellers				
	(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on 2019)					(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on 2019)				
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	milioni		% comp.	% change	
Road	14,495	-	10,397	48.9	-28.3	53.4	-	27.8	68.0	-47.9
Air	28,420	-	10,155	47.8	-64.3	39.5	-	11.5	28.2	-70.8
Sea	432	-	302	1.4	-30.2	1.7	-	1.0	2.5	-40.6
Rail	956	-	412	1.9	-56.9	1.5	-	0.5	1.2	-66.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-52.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-57.5</b>

Notes: Complete data for 2020 are not available, due to the interruption of the International Tourism Survey between March and June 2020 due to the health emergency; the change in 2021 was calculated compared to 2019.

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 (millions of euros)	Total (% composition by geographical area)
North-West	2019	10.6	38.8	22.0	23.9	4.8	12,099	27.3
	2020	11.6	38.6	20.8	25.1	3.9	5,315	30.7
	2021	15.8	35.8	18.4	26.8	3.2	6,440	30.3
North-East	2019	8.9	45.0	23.1	17.1	5.9	12,061	27.2
	2020	9.2	42.9	23.4	20.1	4.4	5,486	31.7
	2021	15.7	41.1	20.8	19.4	3.1	6,601	31.0
Centre	2019	9.3	46.6	23.4	12.1	8.7	12,828	29.0
	2020	9.8	46.7	21.9	14.9	6.6	3,637	21.0
	2021	13.1	44.7	19.8	16.1	6.3	4,168	19.6
South and Islands	2019	7.5	51.8	16.6	15.0	9.1	6,510	14.7
	2020	8.3	50.0	19.5	16.6	5.6	2,604	15.0
	2021	13.1	47.1	19.3	13.5	6.9	3,715	17.5
Unassigned (2)	2019	6.1	55.8	13.2	13.5	11.4	805	1.8
	2020	8.6	50.0	18.2	16.1	7.2	289	1.7
	2021	13.6	44.8	19.6	12.2	9.8	342	1.6
<b>Italy total</b> (millions of euros)	2019	4,118	19,801	9,719	7,583	3,082	44,302	100
	2020	1,744	7,507	3,767	3,464	850	17,332	100
	2021	3,191	8,719	4,182	4,222	951	21,266	100
<b>Italy total</b> (% composition)	2019	9.3	44.7	21.9	17.1	7.0	100	-
	2020	10.1	43.3	21.7	20.0	4.9	100	-
	2021	15.0	41.0	19.7	19.9	4.5	100	-

(1) Expenditure for local passenger transport services. - (2) The province of destination could not be identified based on the information reported by the respondent.

## Italy's outbound tourism

Table 13

Expenditure, number of travellers, overnight stays and average duration of trip																				
	Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros and percentage changes)</i>				Number of travellers <i>(millions and percentage changes)</i>				Number of overnight stays (2) <i>(millions and percentage changes)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(nights and percentage changes)</i>				Average expenditure per night (3) <i>(euros and percentage changes)</i>			
	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change	2019	2020	2021	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	25.0	8.8	12.2	37.7	35.0	12.0	12.4	2.8	292.1	130.3	159.9	22.8	8.4	10.8	12.9	19.4	85.6	67.9	76.2	12.1
Same-day visitors (2)	2.1	0.7	0.5	-36.1	31.8	12.1	8.6	-28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7	60.4	54.0	-10.6
<b>Travellers (overnight and same-day)</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>292.1</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>

(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) For same-day visitors, the number of nights is zero by definition. – (3) 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>						of which: Overnight visitors											
							Overall expenditure <i>(millions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)</i>				Average expenditure per night <i>(euros)</i>							
	2019	2020	2021	2021			2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021					
millions of euros						% comp.		% change		millions of euros				% change		euros		
France	2,563	1,178	1,645	13.0	39.7	2,404	1,126	1,614	43.3	69.5	71.4	110.6						
Spain	2,391	685	1,594	12.6	132.9	2,390	684	1,593	132.8	76.7	54.1	71.9						
Germany	1,418	721	806	6.4	11.9	1,364	709	804	13.3	82.6	73.9	95.3						
Greece	973	267	802	6.3	200.5	973	267	802	200.6	84.6	73.0	106.7						
United States	2,821	605	797	6.3	31.7	2,821	605	797	31.7	147.1	113.9	103.6						
Switzerland	1,551	655	554	4.4	-15.5	471	312	285	-8.5	86.6	98.9	127.0						
Austria	1,116	495	421	3.3	-14.8	748	360	369	2.5	86.5	81.7	87.3						
Netherlands	454	231	384	3.0	66.0	454	231	384	66.1	96.6	70.5	92.2						
United Kingdom	1,419	559	381	3.0	-31.9	1,419	559	381	-31.9	81.6	67.8	66.1						
Romania	258	120	304	2.4	154.0	258	120	304	154.0	56.2	45.1	50.3						
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>10,491</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>86.5</b>						
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>						
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>71.3</b>						
<b>North America</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>						
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>						
<b>Asia</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>						
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>						
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-73.9</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-73.9</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>25,014</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>12,179</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>						

Notes: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2021.

Table 15

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

	Number of travellers (1) <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				of which: Overnight visitors								
					Number of travellers (1) <i>(millions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(night and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021	
millions				% comp.	% change	millions				% change	nights		
France	8.6	3.6	3.4	16.3	-5.7	5.7	2.5	2.7	4.8	6.1	6.2	5.5	
Spain	3.7	0.9	1.7	7.9	74.8	3.7	0.9	1.6	74.6	8.4	13.4	13.4	
Germany	3.8	1.4	1.2	5.7	-17.9	3.5	1.4	1.2	-17.3	4.7	6.9	7.3	
Greece	1.5	0.4	0.8	3.9	131.1	1.5	0.4	0.8	131.6	7.8	10.2	9.1	
United States	1.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	-32.4	1.6	0.3	0.2	-32.4	11.9	15.4	33.0	
Switzerland	19.3	7.4	5.7	27.1	-22.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	-11.9	4.5	5.3	4.3	
Austria	6.0	2.2	1.7	8.0	-24.8	2.3	1.0	0.7	-30.9	3.7	4.3	6.0	
Netherlands	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.7	-2.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	-1.8	5.3	8.9	11.5	
United Kingdom	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	-58.4	1.9	0.6	0.3	-58.4	9.3	13.3	22.3	
Romania	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.0	106.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	106.1	8.7	13.0	14.4	
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>-20.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	
<b>North America</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>	
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-34.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-34.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	
<b>Asia</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-40.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-40.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-91.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-91.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	

Notes: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2021, as in Table 14. (1) The sum of travellers by destination may differ from the total 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>				
	2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021	2019	2020	2021	2021	
	millions of euros				% change	millions				% change	millions		
Personal	18,981	6,361	7,389	16.2	47.4	15.3	11.5	-25.0	220.5	96.0	113.2	17.9	
of which: Holidays	11,236	2,759	3,003	8.8	18.3	4.7	4.0	-15.5	118.9	33.7	29.8	-11.6	
Business and professional	8,119	3,215	5,256	63.5	19.3	8.8	9.5	8.1	71.6	34.2	46.7	36.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>292.1</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	

Table 17

## Expenditure by country and geographical area of destination: trip for personal reasons

(millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2021 % change	of which: Holidays			2021 % change
	millions of euros				2019	2020	2021	
France	2,031	854	747	-12.6	1,214	411	324	-21.2
Spain	2,058	538	1,293	140.3	1,591	281	834	196.9
Germany	609	413	246	-40.4	270	132	74	-43.7
Greece	934	245	738	201.1	850	203	670	230.8
United States	1,852	332	335	0.9	1,081	183	48	-73.6
Switzerland	1,272	509	360	-29.3	187	128	90	-29.8
Austria	805	344	295	-14.1	503	179	187	4.5
Netherlands	271	143	190	32.7	164	71	75	5.5
United Kingdom	860	388	228	-41.3	334	96	22	-77.1
Romania	161	86	237	177.0	27	14	24	68.6
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>61.7</b>
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>69.0</b>
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-32.7</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-73.3</b>
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-71.9</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-27.5</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-66.1</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-58.7</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-97.1</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>7,389</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>8.8</b>

Notes: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2021, as in Table 14.

Table 18

## Expenditure and number of travellers by type of holiday

	Overall expenditure					Number of travellers					
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021		
millions of euros					comp.	change	millions			comp.	change
Art and culture	4,443	1,000	846	28.2	-15.4	6.8	1.6	1.2	31.1	-23.3	
Seaside	4,846	1,165	1,688	56.2	44.9	7.0	1.8	1.9	47.9	8.0	
Other	1,947	595	469	15.6	-21.1	4.5	1.3	0.8	21.0	-37.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	

Table 19

Breakdown of expenditure and overnight stays by type of accommodation (1)														
	Overall expenditure					Overnight stays					Average expenditure per night			
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>					<i>(euros)</i>			
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021
millions of euros					% comp.	% change	millions					euros		% change
Hotel, holiday village, B&B, holiday farm	16,300	4,313	5,014	41.2	16.2	123.4	33.5	36.1	22.6	7.8	487.3	128.9	139.0	7.8
Rented vacation home	3,019	1,358	2,469	20.3	81.9	59.0	32.3	49.8	31.1	54.3	51.2	42.1	49.6	17.9
Friends and relatives	3,394	2,267	2,894	23.8	27.7	56.7	40.1	49.6	31.0	23.5	59.8	56.5	58.4	3.4
Other	2,300	909	1,801	14.8	98.2	53.0	24.4	24.5	15.3	0.4	43.4	37.2	73.5	97.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,014</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>12,179</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>292.1</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>

(1) The table refers only to overnight travellers.

Table 20

Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport											
	Overall expenditure					Number of travellers					
	<i>(millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on 2019)</i>					<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on 2019)</i>					
	2019	2020	2021	2021		2019	2020	2021	2021		
millions of euros					% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Road	5,213	-	2,664	21.1	-48.9	40.8	-	12.6	60.1	-69.1	
Air	21,241	-	9,679	76.5	-54.4	24.4	-	7.9	37.6	-67.7	
Sea	348	-	177	1.4	-49.2	0.9	-	0.3	1.6	-61.9	
Rail	298	-	125	1.0	-58.0	0.6	-	0.2	0.8	-73.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-53.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-68.5</b>	

Notes: Data for 2020 are not available due to the interruption of the International Tourism Survey between March and June 2020 due to the health emergency; change in 2021 was calculated compared to 2019.

Table 21

Breakdown of expenditure by category						
<i>(percentage composition, unless otherwise specified)</i>						
Year	Transport (1)	Accommodation	Food and drink	Shopping	Other	Total
						<i>(millions of euros)</i>
2019	10.8	47.5	21.3	12.7	7.8	<b>27,100</b>
2020	9.5	47.8	20.6	16.0	6.2	<b>9,577</b>
2021	12.6	46.8	18.7	14.8	7.1	<b>12,645</b>

(1) Only local passenger transport services purchased by Italian tourists in the country visited.

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