

Survey on International Tourism

28 June 2023

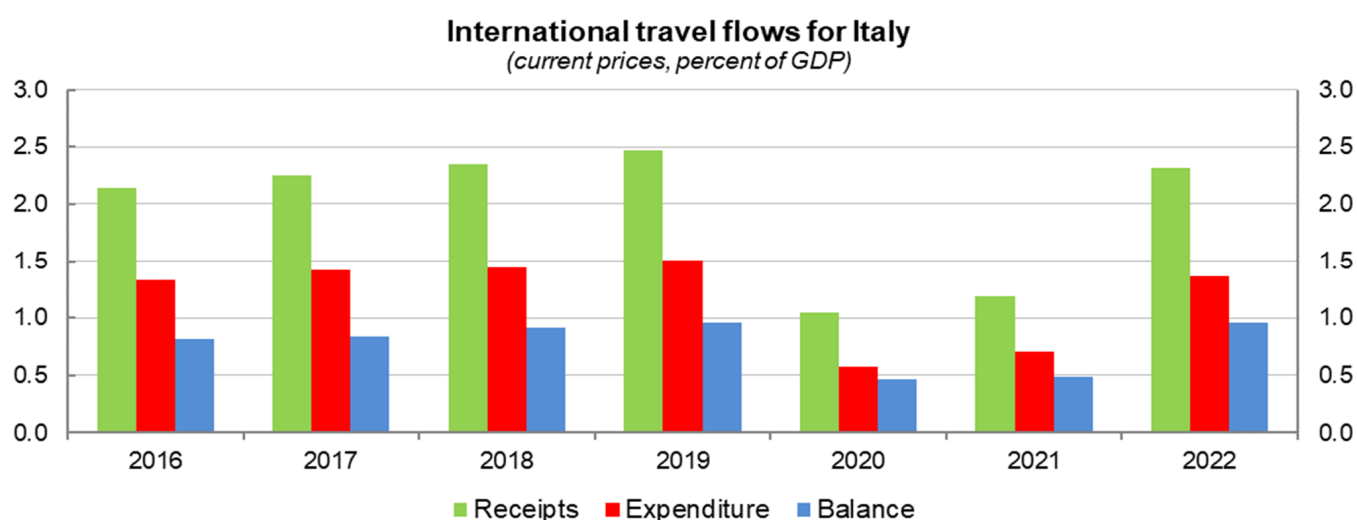
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Main findings

According to the Bank of Italy's Survey on International Tourism, inbound tourism expenditure in Italy more than doubled in 2022 compared with the previous year, returning close to pre-pandemic levels; in real terms, however, the figure is still nearly 10 per cent lower. Italy's outbound tourism expenditure grew similarly, leading to a sizeable increase in the tourism balance surplus, which went back to the level recorded in 2019 (1.0 per cent of GDP, from 0.5 per cent in 2021). Against the backdrop of a global recovery in international tourism, except for the Asian countries where travelling restrictions continued through most of 2022, Italy's market share rose significantly from 3.9 to 4.5 per cent.

The growth in Italy's tourism receipts was driven by EU and non-EU travellers' expenditure equally; for the latter, the main contributing factor was the strong increase in receipts from the United States and, to a lesser extent, from the United Kingdom. Holiday spending was driven mainly by trips to cities of art and culture, which had been hit the hardest during the pandemic. Spending for business travel rose significantly too.

Figure 1



Source: For GDP, Istat.

Reference period: 2022

Introduction¹

International tourism is largely back to pre-pandemic levels

After contracting exceptionally in 2020, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and recovering partially in 2021, Italy's international travel receipts and expenditure, valued at current prices, more than doubled in 2022 compared with a year earlier; as a share of GDP, they returned to near pre-pandemic levels (Figure 1 and Table 1 in the Appendix) and, in real terms (i.e. with reference to the deflators for domestic consumption by non-residents in Italy and for foreign consumption by Italian residents abroad), they are still 9 and 14 per cent lower than in 2019, respectively.

The tourism balance surplus reaches 1 per cent of GDP

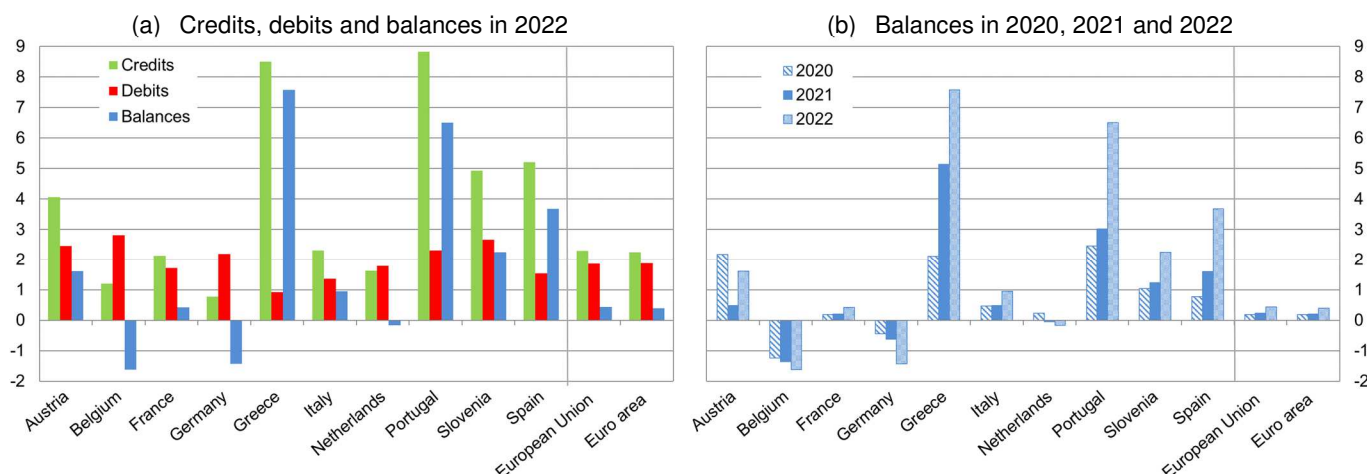
The tourism balance surplus more than doubled as well, to €18.2 billion, and its ratio to GDP went back to 1.0 per cent (as in 2019, its highest value since 2001), well above the EU average (Figure 2.a). The balance improved in all tourism-intensive EU countries (Figure 2.b).

Italy's share of international tourism receipts increases

In 2022, total international tourism receipts worldwide, measured at current prices and expressed in euros, grew by 81 per cent (they grew by 62 per cent in dollars and by 50 per cent in real terms), to €979 billion, still around 30 per cent below pre-pandemic levels (Table 2). The contribution of US and German travellers accounted for about one fourth of the total growth in 2022 (Table 3). That of French, Canadian and, despite the health restrictions on international travel, Chinese travellers was also positive, albeit to a lesser extent. According to still provisional data, Italy further expanded its market share in world tourism, from 3.9 to 4.5 per cent, thus ranking fifth worldwide in terms of tourism receipts (behind the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain and France). The shares of the US, Spain, and the UK increased as well, while those of France, Germany, and Turkey shrank slightly; a contraction was recorded also in some Eastern Asian countries, where travelling restrictions continued through most of 2022.

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.

¹ By Giacomo Oddo and Maria Cristina Fabbri; box by Fadi Hassan and Giacomo Oddo. 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 the 'Analysis and methodology' section of the [International Tourism](#) webpage for an overview). International tourism encompasses both business trips and travel for holiday or other personal purposes, made by overnight visitors ('tourists') or same-day visitors ('excursionists'). The term 'travellers' refers to the number of crossings at Italian border points and is, therefore, synonymous with 'trips'.

Inbound tourism in Italy

Inbound tourism expenditure in Italy more than doubles in 2022

In 2022, Italy's total inbound tourism expenditure rose by 108 per cent (92 per cent in real terms; Table 4), returning to its 2019 level (€44.3 billion; down by 9 per cent in real terms). In comparison with 2019, there was an increase in average spending per night, mainly because of the sharp rise in 2022, while the number of overnight stays decreased, with the reduction in the number of travellers having been only partly offset by the increase in average length of stays.

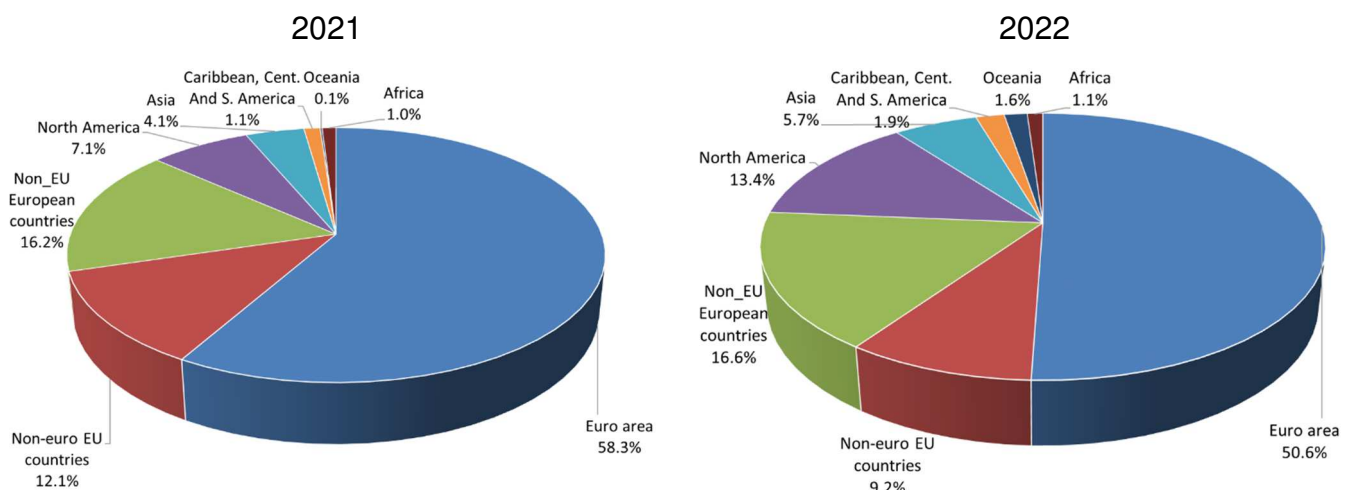
The recovery is driven by European and North American tourists

In 2022, about half of the increase in tourism receipts was attributable to EU travellers (mainly German), whose expenditure abundantly exceeded the level recorded in 2019. Among non-EU countries, receipts mainly reflected the return of tourists from North America (Figure 3), though their spending remained around 20 per cent lower than in 2019, and from the United Kingdom, whose travelling in the summer of 2021 was hampered by the restrictions on arrivals imposed by the Italian government to counter the spread of the Delta variant of the coronavirus (Tables 5 and 6). Russian travellers' expenditure halved, accounting for 0.2 per cent of Italy's tourism receipts (1 per cent in

2021; see the box 'Russian tourism in Italy', ['Survey on International Tourism - 2021'](#)).

Figure 3

Inbound tourism expenditure in Italy by geographical area of origin (1)
(percentage composition)



(1) For the euro area, it refers to the current composition comprising 19 members.

Cultural trips drive holiday expenditure

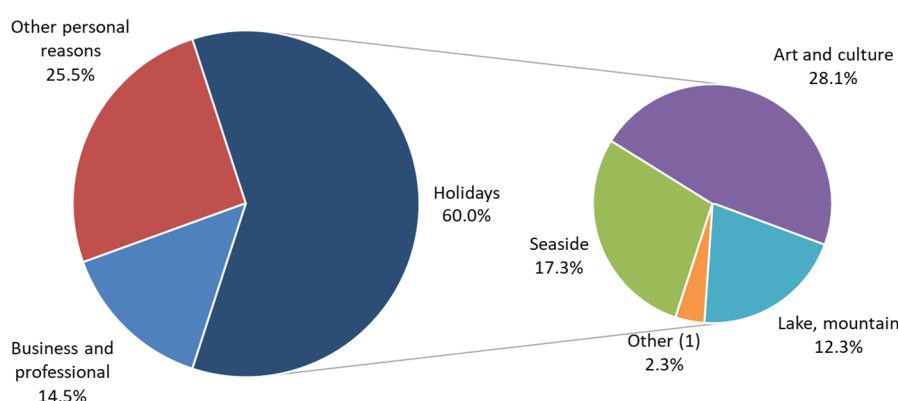
Receipts from holiday trips accounted for 60 per cent of the total (Figure 4) and amounted to €26.6 billion, one and half times the figure for 2021 (Table 7); they were driven by the strong growth in visits to cities of art, up by 275 per cent from 2021 (Table 9). This category of travel, which was especially affected during the pandemic, has resumed its place as the main purpose for holiday travel (Figure 4 and Table 9).

Business travel expenditure returns to pre-pandemic levels

Business travel expenditure exceeded pre-pandemic levels (Table 7); it had already shown strong signs of recovery in 2021, thanks also to the contribution of inbound visitors who settled temporarily in Italy to work remotely (see the box 'Long-term visitors during the pandemic').

Figure 4

Inbound tourism expenditure in Italy by purpose of travel in 2022
(percentage composition)



Notes: (1) Includes green holidays (rural hotels and farmhouses), sports holidays, and food and wine holidays.

LONG-TERM VISITORS DURING THE PANDEMIC

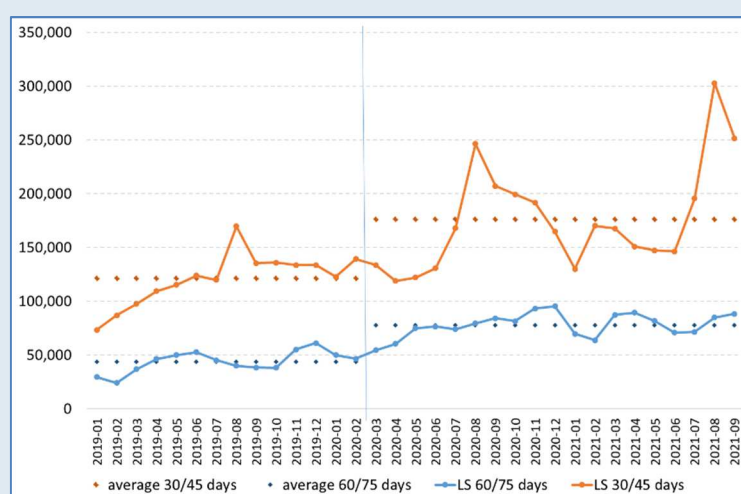
In 2020, while the number of inbound overnight visitors in Italy plummeted (-61 per cent), there was a significant increase in a specific category of foreign visitors, i.e. long-term visitors. The granularity of mobile phone data, an additional source of statistics already tested during the most acute phase of the pandemic,¹ made it possible to measure the size of this category of visitors based on the daily number of foreign SIM cards connected to the Italian mobile phone network between January 2019 and September 2021.

Figure A shows the change in the number of long-term visitors ('long-stayers', LS) in Italy based on two definitions: the first one (shown in the figure as 'LS 30/45') counts foreign SIM cards present in Italy for at least 30 of the preceding 45 days; the second one (shown as 'LS 60/75' and which is less affected by long trips) counts foreign SIM cards present in Italy for at least 60 of the preceding 75 days. The common element between these two measures is the extended stay in Italy for periods that far exceed the average for the tourism sector (6.2 nights in 2019). The difference between the number of long-term visitors in the two-year period 2020-21 and in 2019 excludes, by design, foreign workers residing continuously in Italy (established migrants) and makes it possible to control for the flows of seasonal workers. Moreover, as it focuses on long stays of at least 30 or 60 days, the measures should exclude pure tourism flows.

Both metrics indicate that the number of long-term visitors has increased significantly since the spring and summer of 2020 compared with 2019: by around 45 per cent using the '30/45 days' metric and by nearly 80 per cent using the '60/75 days' metric. Overall, between March 2020 and September 2021, the number of long-term visitors is estimated to have increased by about 30,000 to 50,000 on average compared with the same months of 2019, with peaks of 40,000 to 70,000 in the summer months.

The increase could reflect a number of events, including (i) foreign workers in Italy or Italian workers residing abroad who, thanks to the flexibility offered by remote working, decided to work from Italy;² (ii) Italian students enrolled in foreign universities who chose to finish the academic year by attending their classes remotely from Italy; and (iii) foreign seasonal workers who were stranded in Italy during the pandemic and decided to stay even after the travel restrictions were lifted. Mobile phone data do not contain any information on the individual characteristics of the SIM card holders (except for the country that issued the foreign SIM card); thus, they cannot discriminate between these phenomena.

Long-term visitors in Italy between January 2019 and September 2021
(number of long-term visitors)



The figure shows the monthly number of long-term visitors between January 2020 and September 2021 using two metrics: LS 60/75 days (blue line) and LS 30/45 days (red line). The dotted lines indicate the average for the two series before and after March 2020.

The increase in the number of long-term visitors was driven by a relatively small number of countries: two thirds arrived from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Romania, and Albania (see the table). The particularly significant role played by the United States and the United Kingdom reflects both the high number of Italian workers and students who reside there and the fact that the travel restrictions imposed by these two countries continued through most of 2021. For Romania and Albania, the increase is likely partly attributable to workers who were in Italy on a temporary basis at the beginning of the pandemic and who extended their stay in the country because of the travel restrictions. Finally, the strong percentage growth in long-term visitors from countries such as China and Nigeria is likely mostly attributable to the return of Italian citizens who worked in those countries before the pandemic.

Table

Long-term visitors in Italy by SIM card country of issuance
(number of long-term visitors and percentage shares)

Country of origin	monthly average 2019 (a)	monthly average 2020-21 (b)	difference (a) - (b)	country share
United Kingdom	7,101	14,026	6,925	21.6
United States	880	5,138	4,258	13.3
France	5,598	9,251	3,653	11.4
Romania	5,684	9,113	3,429	10.7
Albania	3,395	6,353	2,958	9.2
Germany	4,176	6,381	2,205	6.9
Nigeria	213	2,077	1,864	5.8
Morocco	85	1,707	1,622	5.1
Belgium	566	1,446	880	2.8
China	571	1,302	731	2.3
Rest of the world	14,880	18,347	3,467	10.8
Total	43,149	75,141	31,992	100.0

The table reports the average monthly number of long-term visitors (LS 60/75 days) in 2019 (column 1) and in the period January 2020-September 2021 (column 2), the difference between the two periods (column 3) and the geographical distribution (column 4) for the first 10 countries in descending order of importance.

The distribution of long-term visitors across Italy was broadly proportionate to the population of the Italian regions, which supports the hypothesis of the return of Italian workers and students who reside abroad; the largest shares of long-term visitors were recorded in Lombardy, Lazio and Veneto (see panel (a) of Figure B). However, looking at the average percentage change measured in each region from 2019 to 2020-21, the number of long-term visitors

increased relatively more in the central and southern regions, especially in the islands; this could suggest that these regions are becoming more attractive also for long stays (see panel (b) of Figure B).

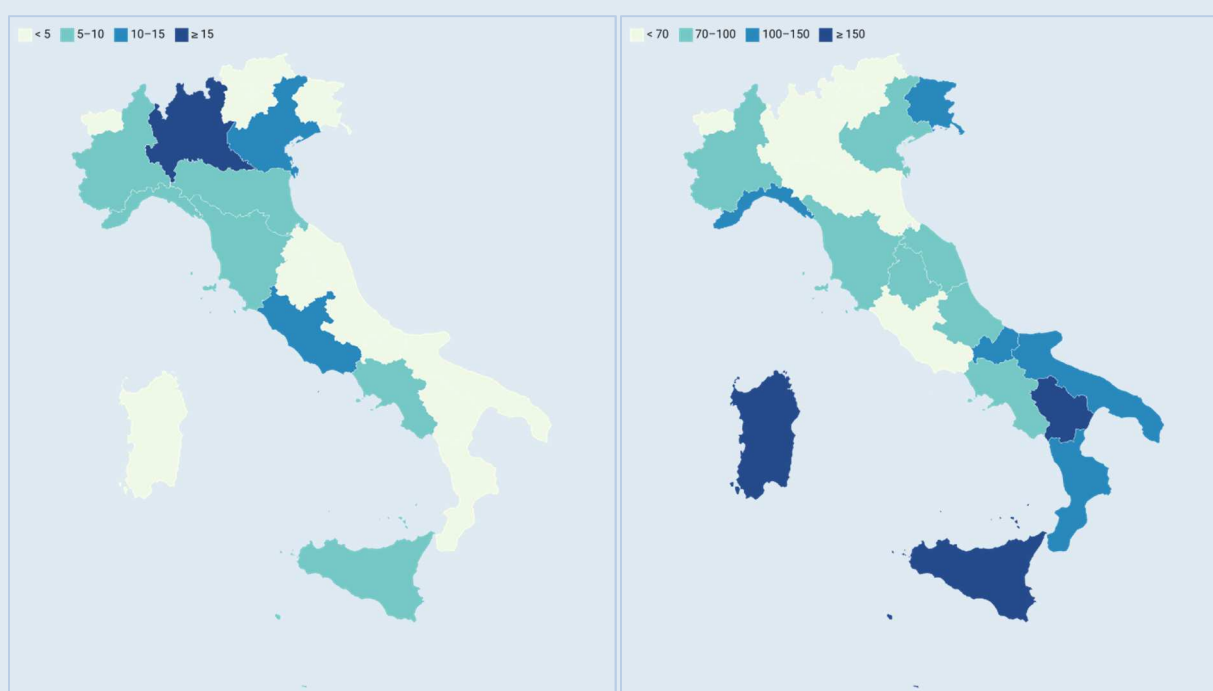
Overall, to the extent in which the increase in the number of long-term visitors is due to foreign workers or Italian residents abroad who worked remotely from Italy, the analysis provides a first, albeit partial, quantification of the flows of inbound visitors linked to the widespread adoption of remote working, which was introduced by many advanced economies under the pressure of the pandemic but which could continue in the medium and long term.

Figure B

Long-term visitors in Italy by region visited

(a) New LS in 2020-21 as a share of total LS

(b) Percentage change in the number of LS



Panel (a) shows the geographical distribution of long-term visitors (LS 60/75) in 2020-21. The darker the colour, the larger the percentage share in the national total, as specified in the key. Panel (b) shows the intensity of the percentage change in the number of long-term visitors between the two reference periods for each region. The greater the percentage increase, the darker the colour, as specified in the key.

¹ 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.

² Mobile phone data are used to measure the number of foreign SIM cards connected to Italy's network, though part of these foreign SIM cards might be used by foreign citizens resident in Italy or by Italians residing abroad for work or study.

The share of overnight stays at hotels and holiday villages grows...

The proportion of overnight stays at hotels or holiday villages expanded considerably (from around one fifth to nearly one third of the total), mostly at the expense of overnight stays at the home of relatives or friends, whose share had increased during the two-year period 2020-21 marked by social distancing measures (Table 10). Overnight stays at hotels remain about 8 percentage points below the historical average.

... while the share of air travellers returns to the 2019 level

While in 2021 only 28 per cent of inbound visitors travelled to Italy by plane, in 2022 their share returned to pre-pandemic levels at 43 per cent (Table 11). This growth reflects both the increase in the proportion of inbound tourists from distant countries (especially the United States) and a reduction in the number of visitors travelling from other European countries by road transport, which was the preferred choice during the pandemic to

minimize the risk of infection.

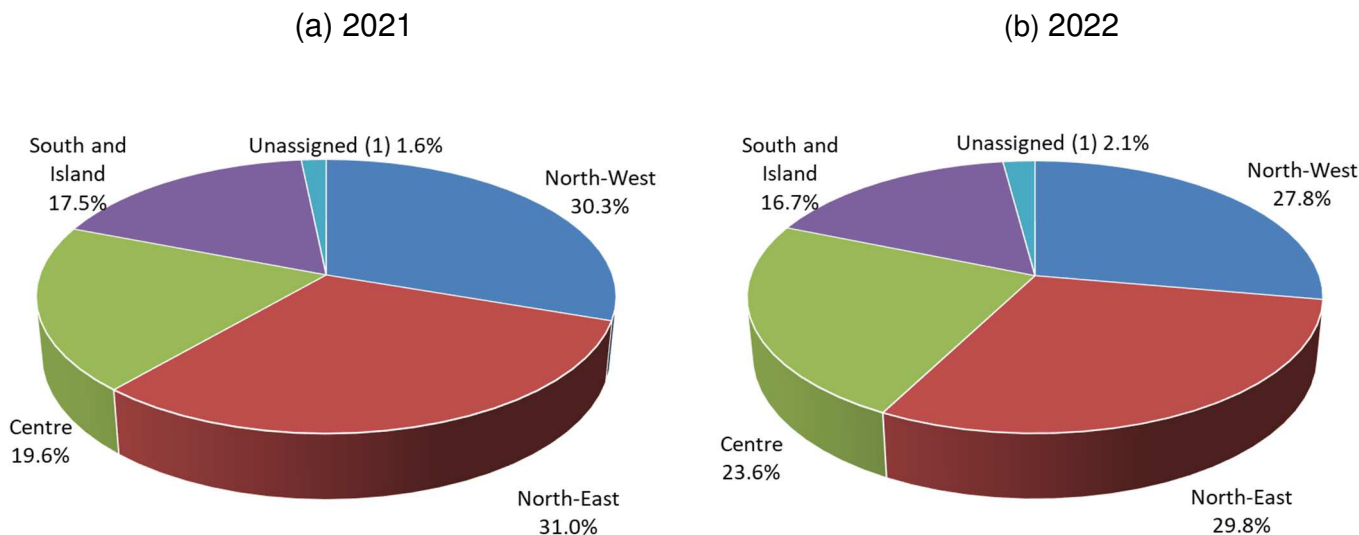
All categories of tourism expenditure increased, especially accommodation and food services, which returned to pre-pandemic levels after having been strongly penalized in 2020-21 (Table 12).

Central Italy's share in total receipts increases

Central Italy's share in the country's total receipts increased by 4 percentage points, to 23.6 per cent, thanks to the strong recovery in trips to cities of art and for cultural purposes (Table 12 and Figure 5), especially in Tuscany and Lazio. Against 2019, however, Central Italy remains the only area whose share in overall expenditure dropped.

Figure 5

Inbound expenditure in Italy by region visited
(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.

Italy's outbound tourism

Italy's outbound tourism expenditure doubles due to the strong increase in the number of travellers ...

In 2022, Italy's outbound tourism expenditure grew by 106 per cent compared with the previous year (87 per cent in real terms), to €26.0 billion (Table 13). The recovery was mostly driven by the significant increase in the number of outbound travellers (from 21 to 54 million), which, however, is still about one fifth below pre-pandemic levels. The average length of stays abroad shortened significantly (down to 9.8 nights for overnight visitors), though it is still longer than in 2019, also in connection with the sizeable rise in average

daily expenditure.

... to all the main destinations

Outbound tourism expenditure increased more sharply in non-EU destinations (+150 per cent overall); in particular, it nearly quadrupled in the United States (Table 14), where it reached a new historical high, accounting for one fifth of the overall expansion in Italy's imports of tourism services. The outbound expenditure of Italian travellers in EU countries recovered across the board, albeit at relatively slower growth rates (+76 per cent on average). In absolute terms, the largest increases were recorded in Spain and France, where the number of Italian tourists more than doubled (Table 15). Looking at EU destinations, their share in Italy's total outbound tourism expenditure shrank by 9 percentage points (Figure 6).

Spending on cultural holidays doubles but is still one fifth lower than in 2019

Holiday spending, while doubling compared with 2021, is still about 20 per cent lower than in 2019; visits to relatives and friends continue to account for a large share (Table 16). One third of Italian holidaymakers' expenditure abroad was in Spain and Greece (Table 17). As was the case for inbound tourism in Italy, cultural trips accounted for a growing share of outbound expenditure as well (Table 18). Business travel spending accounted for one third of total outbound expenditure; it grew by over 50 per cent, returning to levels close to those recorded in 2019. Overnight stays at hotels and holiday villages rose by 126 per cent, making up around 31 per cent of total overnight stays (Table 19), which is around 10 percentage points less than in 2019 because of the relatively

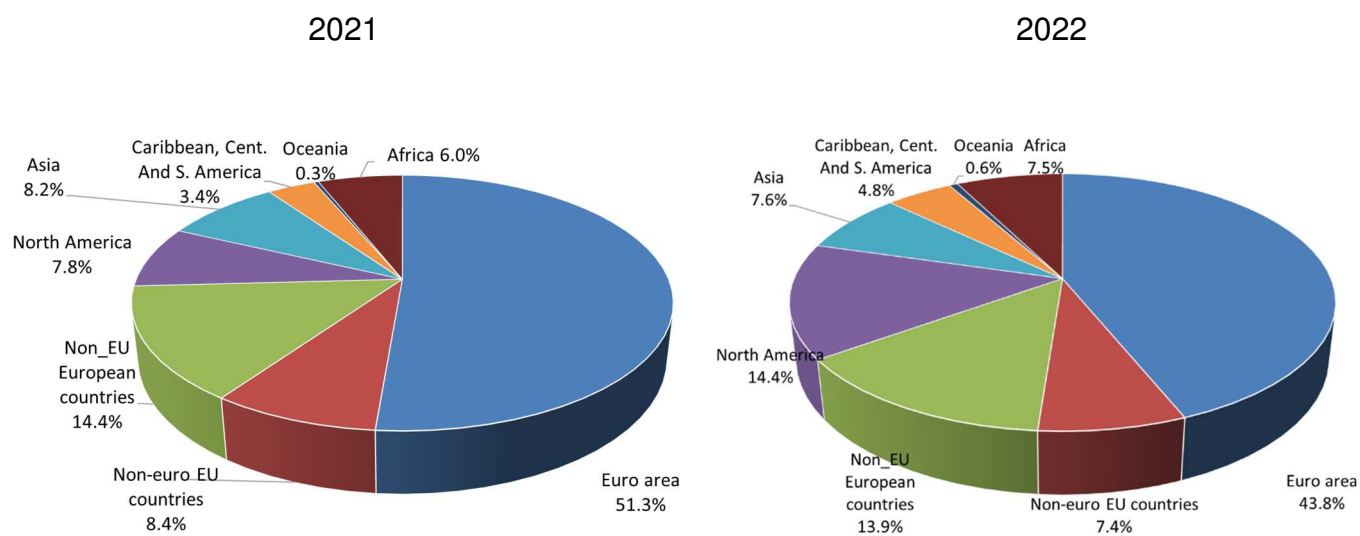
high proportion of overnight stays at owned or rented vacation homes and at homes of relatives or friends.

The choice of the mode of transport remains relatively stable compared with 2021

Italy's outbound visitors increased by more than one and a half times (Table 20); the proportion of those who travelled by road transport remained stable from last year, when it had already returned to levels in line with 2019. In terms of expenditure, the share of air travel grew, especially with respect to business trips, which have a higher average spending per trip.

Figure 6

Italy's outbound tourism expenditure by geographical area visited (1)
(percentage composition)



(1) For the euro area, it refers to the current composition comprising 19 members.

Tables

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

Table 1

International travel flows for Italy (billions of euros, unless otherwise specified)												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current prices												
Receipts	30.9	32.1	33.1	34.2	35.6	36.4	39.2	41.7	44.3	17.3	21.3	44.3
Expenditure	20.6	20.5	20.3	21.7	22.0	22.5	24.6	25.5	27.1	9.6	12.6	26.0
Balance	10.3	11.5	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.8	14.6	16.2	17.2	7.8	8.6	18.2
Receipts (% of GDP)	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	2.3
Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.4
Balance (% of GDP)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
<i>Memorandum item:</i>												
<i>Current account balance</i>	-46.6	-3.7	18.5	31.1	23.9	44.9	46.2	46.1	59.5	64.0	54.9	-23.3
Chain-linked prices (base year 2015)												
Receipts	32.3	32.5	33.2	34.3	35.6	36.4	38.7	40.8	43.1	16.9	20.3	39.1
Expenditure	22.4	21.4	21.3	22.7	22.0	22.8	24.5	25.6	26.5	9.4	12.2	22.8
Balance	9.9	11.1	11.8	11.5	13.5	13.6	14.2	15.2	16.6	7.5	8.1	16.3

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 (billions of euros, percentage market shares and percentage changes on the previous year)						Number of foreign tourists (millions and percentage changes on the previous year)			
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022
	billions of euros			% change	share	share	millions			% change
World	490.0	540.0	979.0	81.3	100.0	100.0	407.0	456.0	963.0	111.2
United States	63.5	59.4	128.4	116.2	11.0	13.1	19.2	22.1	50.9	130.3
Spain	16.2	29.2	69.2	137.0	5.4	7.1	18.9	31.2	71.7	129.8
United Kingdom	23.3	28.0	64.7	131.1	5.2	6.6	10.7	6.3	..	..
France	28.5	34.5	56.7	64.3	6.4	5.8	41.7	48.4	..	..
Italy	17.3	21.3	44.3	108.1	3.9	4.5	38.9	40.9	74.7	82.9
Turkey	11.7	22.5	39.1	73.8	4.2	4.0	15.9	29.9	50.5	68.9
United Arab Emirates	21.6	29.1	..	..	5.4	..	7.2	11.5	22.7	97.4
Germany	19.4	18.8	30.0	59.6	3.5	3.1	12.4	11.7	28.5	143.6
Mexico	9.6	16.7	26.6	59.3	3.1	2.7	24.3	31.9	38.3	20.1
Canada	11.9	12.2	22.8	86.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.1	12.8	312.9
Saudi Arabia	3.5	3.2	22.3	596.9	0.6	2.3	4.1	3.5	16.6	374.3
Australia	22.6	14.4	22.2	54.2	2.7	2.3	..	..	..	..
Portugal	7.7	10.1	21.1	108.9	1.9	2.2	6.5	9.6	..	..
India	11.4	7.3	20.3	178.1	1.4	2.1	..	..	..	..
Austria	12.1	8.4	18.2	116.7	1.6	1.9	15.1	12.7	26.2	106.3

Sources: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer data (May 2023); 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 2022 (at current prices and exchange rates); the data for 2022 are provisional. The symbol '..' indicates that the data were not available at the date of publication of this report.

Table 3

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

	2020	2021	2022	2022
	billions of euros			% changes
World	490.0	540.0	979.0	81.3
United States	29.9	48.1	109.1	126.8
China	114.7	92.5	109.0	17.8
Germany	34.0	43.2	84.9	96.5
France	24.3	29.4	45.3	54.1
United Kingdom	19.0	20.5	..	..
Italy	9.6	12.6	26.0	105.8
India	11.0	12.1	24.6	103.3
Canada	10.6	6.7	23.2	246.3
Spain	7.6	10.4	20.3	95.2
United Arab Emirates	13.9	18.4	..	..
Russian Federation	8.0	9.6	19.2	100.0
Korea (ROK)	14.1	15.1	18.9	25.2
Ukraine	4.1	5.3	18.8	254.7
Netherlands	6.4	8.4	16.8	100.0
Switzerland	8.8	9.9	15.8	59.6

Sources: Based on UNWTO World Tourism Barometer data (May 2023); 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 2022 (at current prices and exchange rates); the data for 2022 are provisional. For the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates, the figures for 2022 were not available at the date of publication of this report.

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>				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>			
	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	16.4	20.2	42.4	110.0	25.4	26.9	49.9	85.7	183.3	208.5	356.7	71.1	7.2	7.8	7.1	-7.9	89.2	96.7	118.8	22.8
Same-day visitors (2)	1.0	1.1	1.9	72.2	13.6	14.0	24.8	77.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.9	78.5	76.2	-2.9
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	17.3	21.3	44.3	108.1	38.9	40.9	74.7	82.9	183.3	208.5	356.7	71.1	4.7	5.1	4.8	-6.5	94.6	102.0	124.1	21.6

(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>		
	2020	2021	2022	2022			2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change		millions of euros			% change	euros		
Germany	3,674	3,814	8,195	18.5	114.8	3,643	3,760	8,028	113.5	102.9	105.5	117.7	
United States	753	1,319	4,686	10.6	255.1	753	1,317	4,678	255.3	100.7	126.2	160.0	
France	2,323	2,773	3,907	8.8	40.9	2,098	2,565	3,582	39.7	88.8	108.4	122.1	
United Kingdom	1,414	909	3,566	8.1	292.2	1,410	907	3,559	292.3	78.8	74.2	118.8	
Spain	672	995	2,332	5.3	134.5	663	984	2,305	134.4	65.9	70.2	89.1	
Austria	1,129	1,666	2,249	5.1	35.0	1,072	1,579	2,018	27.8	98.4	112.5	126.3	
Netherlands	774	1,239	2,187	4.9	76.5	769	1,233	2,175	76.4	102.7	109.3	123.0	
Switzerland	1,278	1,432	2,115	4.8	47.7	871	993	1,715	72.7	107.2	124.0	161.5	
Belgium	560	527	1,161	2.6	120.3	555	523	1,159	121.6	87.6	96.8	136.6	
Canada	174	148	1,010	2.3	583.9	174	146	1,008	589.6	146.2	132.1	169.4	
Euro area	9,879	12,397	22,371	50.6	80.5	9,428	11,886	21,386	79.9	91.9	100.7	115.9	
Non-EU European countries	3,395	3,440	7,355	16.6	113.8	2,948	2,954	6,833	131.3	88.4	92.1	118.6	
North America	955	1,508	5,937	13.4	293.6	954	1,504	5,927	294.1	105.1	123.4	159.3	
Non-euro EU countries	1,678	2,567	4,052	9.2	57.9	1,605	2,476	3,697	49.3	74.1	94.7	103.2	
Asia	688	876	2,524	5.7	188.1	688	874	2,513	187.6	97.4	77.9	125.1	
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	383	243	855	1.9	252.0	381	242	853	251.9	75.5	49.3	81.8	
Oceania	202	30	691	1.6	2,236.9	202	29	688	2,278.2	113.4	53.1	147.2	
Africa	152	205	469	1.1	128.4	150	204	466	128.8	54.7	59.5	73.2	
Total	17,332	21,266	44,254	100	108.1	16,357	20,168	42,364	110.0	89.2	96.7	118.8	

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2022.

Table 6

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

	Number of travellers				of which: Overnight visitors								
					Number of travellers				Average duration of trip				
	<i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				<i>(millions and percent changes on the previous year)</i>				<i>(night and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	
millions			% comp.	% change	millions			% change	nights			% change	
Germany	5.7	5.2	12.8	17.1	145.2	5.2	4.6	10.2	121.2	6.9	7.7	6.7	-13.5
United States	0.6	0.8	2.9	3.9	252.6	0.5	0.7	2.5	249.8	14.2	14.8	11.8	-19.9
France	6.3	6.3	10.1	13.5	59.4	3.7	3.9	5.7	45.4	6.4	6.0	5.2	-14.7
United Kingdom	1.9	1.0	4.7	6.3	383.0	1.8	0.9	4.5	390.5	10.2	13.5	6.7	-50.0
Spain	1.3	1.7	4.3	5.7	150.9	1.2	1.5	3.6	143.3	8.4	9.5	7.2	-24.1
Austria	3.1	3.8	6.4	8.5	66.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	21.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	-6.0
Netherlands	1.0	1.2	2.8	3.7	124.9	1.0	1.2	2.4	106.3	7.7	9.7	7.4	-24.0
Switzerland	5.5	4.6	5.5	7.4	19.6	1.6	1.4	2.2	56.0	5.2	5.7	4.8	-15.0
Belgium	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	94.3	0.8	0.6	1.2	102.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	-22.5
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	539.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	577.0	11.8	13.0	10.3	-20.6
Euro area	23.3	25.0	44.9	60.1	79.8	15.3	16.4	29.4	79.2	6.7	7.2	6.3	-12.8
Non-EU European countries	8.9	7.6	13.1	17.5	72.2	4.6	3.9	8.6	120.8	7.3	8.3	6.7	-18.6
North America	0.7	1.0	3.7	5.0	291.0	0.6	0.8	3.2	292.9	14.1	14.9	11.6	-22.3
Non-euro EU countries	5.0	6.5	9.8	13.1	51.0	3.9	5.1	5.9	17.4	5.6	5.2	6.0	16.7
Asia	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.1	219.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	231.2	19.6	26.6	14.4	-45.9
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.1	435.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	411.1	18.4	35.8	14.9	-58.5
Oceania	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	1,361.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	2,131.8	11.5	37.3	14.3	-61.6
Africa	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	162.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	155.5	21.1	20.5	14.9	-27.2
Total	38.9	40.9	74.7	100	82.9	25.4	26.9	49.9	85.7	7.2	7.8	7.1	-7.9

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2022, as in Table 5.

Table 7

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>			
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022
	millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change
Personal	14,449	16,917	37,844	123.7	29.8	30.0	61.4	104.2	155.1	175.7	311.1	77.1
holidays	8,887	10,379	26,562	155.9	12.1	12.4	30.3	143.8	82.1	86.4	184.6	113.7
visiting friends and relatives	3,402	4,239	6,741	59.0	5.9	6.2	9.9	59.4	51.1	61.0	78.6	28.7
other personal reasons	2,160	2,298	4,541	97.6	11.7	11.4	21.2	85.5	22.0	28.2	48.0	69.8
Business and professional	2,883	4,349	6,410	47.4	9.2	10.8	13.4	23.6	28.2	32.9	45.6	38.8
Total	17,332	21,266	44,254	108.1	38.9	40.9	74.7	82.9	183.3	208.5	356.7	71.1

Table 8

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

	2020 2021 2022			2022 % change	of which: Holidays			2022 % change
	millions of euros				2020	2021	2022	
	2020	2021	2022		2020	2021	2022	
Germany	3,366	3,354	7,156	113.3	2,678	2,744	5,864	113.7
United States	629	1,139	4,269	274.7	246	723	3,166	337.7
France	2,010	2,094	3,046	45.5	1,080	1,162	2,039	75.5
United Kingdom	1,215	778	3,156	305.7	615	252	2,089	728.9
Spain	508	796	1,901	138.8	175	320	1,020	218.2
Austria	982	1,462	1,984	35.7	777	1,208	1,557	28.9
Netherlands	695	1,117	1,970	76.4	580	893	1,675	87.5
Switzerland	1,188	1,309	1,850	41.4	549	597	1,135	90.0
Belgium	506	460	1,053	128.9	382	332	839	152.4
Canada	148	138	949	586.0	106	99	795	701.9
Euro area	8,573	10,249	19,050	85.9	5,880	7,107	14,135	98.9
Non-EU European countries	2,851	2,731	6,305	130.9	1,344	1,055	3,826	262.5
North America	797	1,314	5,427	313.0	354	834	4,118	393.5
Non-euro EU countries	1,123	1,619	3,295	103.5	754	1,067	2,103	97.2
Asia	484	615	1,964	219.2	282	262	1,262	381.1
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	320	211	790	274.9	116	42	512	1,129.5
Oceania	187	25	659	2,485.2	130	5	478	9,657.2
Africa	112	154	355	131.0	28	7	127	1,766.1
Total	14,449	16,917	37,844	123.7	8,887	10,379	26,562	155.9

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2022, as in Table 5.

Table 9

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>					
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022		
millions of euros					% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Art and culture	2,607	3,314	12,426	46.8	274.9	3.7	4.1	13.9	45.8	235.7	
Seaside	3,671	4,448	7,660	28.8	72.2	4.5	4.7	8.1	26.9	71.7	
Lake	844	1,153	2,727	10.3	136.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	8.5	106.7	
Mountain	1,020	1,046	2,710	10.2	159.2	1.6	1.4	3.0	10.0	125.1	
Other (1)	745	418	1,038	3.9	148.5	1.3	0.9	2.6	8.7	180.1	
Total	8,887	10,379	26,562	100	155.9	12.1	12.4	30.3	100	143.8	

(1) Includes the types of green vacation (agritourism), sports vacation, and "food and wine" vacation.

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>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022	
millions of euros					% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	euro			% change
Hotel, holiday village	6,907	7,347	21,112	49.8	187.3	45.0	44.1	110.5	31.0	150.4	153.4	166.4	191.0	14.7	
B&B, holiday farm	1,240	1,369	3,440	8.1	151.2	11.6	11.6	26.4	7.4	128.7	107.1	118.5	130.2	9.9	
Rented vacation home	2,273	3,119	6,655	15.7	113.4	33.5	45.7	85.8	24.0	87.6	67.9	68.2	77.6	13.7	
Friends and relatives	3,701	4,423	7,049	16.6	59.4	55.4	64.1	82.5	23.1	28.8	66.8	69.0	85.4	23.7	
Other	2,236	3,910	4,109	9.7	5.1	37.8	43.0	51.4	14.4	19.5	59.1	90.9	79.9	-12.1	
Total	16,357	20,168	42,364	100	110.0	183.3	208.5	356.7	100	71.1	89.2	96.7	118.8	22.8	

(1) The table refers only to overnight travellers.

Table 11

Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport

	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>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	milioni		% comp.	% change	
Road	-	10,397	15,187	34.3	46.1	-	27.8	39.9	53.4	43.5
Air	-	10,155	26,994	61.0	165.8	-	11.5	31.9	42.6	176.0
Sea	-	302	420	0.9	39.3	-	1.0	1.4	1.8	32.1
Rail	-	412	1,652	3.7	301.0	-	0.5	1.6	2.2	222.5
Total	-	21,266	44,254	100	108.1	-	40.9	74.7	100	82.9

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.

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	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
	2022	11.3	39.5	20.8	23.4	4.9	12,296	27.8
North-East	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
	2022	13.3	41.7	22.7	17.4	4.8	13,199	29.8
Centre	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
	2022	9.9	45.1	22.4	14.7	8.0	10,457	23.6
South and Islands	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
	2022	9.9	50.4	20.2	11.6	8.0	7,379	16.7
Unassigned (2)	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
	2022	13.3	45.9	17.9	12.6	10.3	922	2.1
Italy total <i>(millions of euros)</i>	2020	1,744	7,507	3,767	3,464	850	17,332	100
	2021	3,192	8,719	4,182	4,222	951	21,266	100
	2022	5,195	19,052	9,598	7,679	2,730	44,254	100
Italy total <i>(% composition)</i>	2020	10.1	43.3	21.7	20.0	4.9	100	-
	2021	15.0	41.0	19.7	19.9	4.5	100	-
	2022	11.7	43.1	21.7	17.4	6.2	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 <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>			
	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change	2020	2021	2022	% change
Overnight visitors (1)	8.8	12.2	24.3	99.5	12.0	12.4	25.1	103.5	130.3	159.9	245.6	53.6	10.8	12.9	9.8	-24.5	67.9	76.2	98.9	29.9
Same-day visitors (2)	0.7	0.5	1.7	271.5	12.1	8.6	28.6	231.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.4	54.0	60.6	12.2
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	9.6	12.6	26.0	105.8	24.1	21.0	53.8	156.1	130.3	159.9	245.6	53.6	5.4	7.6	4.6	-40.0	73.5	79.1	106.0	34.0

(1) The overall expenditure of overnight visitors is obtained by multiplying the number of travellers, the average duration of the trip per traveller, and the average expenditure per night. – (2) 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>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022		
millions of euros					% comp.	% change	millions of euros				% change	millions of euros		
United States	605	797	3,134	12.0	293.4	605	797	3,134	293.4	113.9	103.6	166.5		
Spain	685	1,594	2,861	11.0	79.5	684	1,593	2,858	79.4	54.1	71.9	88.3		
France	1,178	1,645	2,310	8.9	40.4	1,126	1,614	2,163	34.0	71.4	110.6	103.0		
Germany	721	806	1,396	5.4	73.2	709	804	1,372	70.6	73.9	95.3	105.3		
Greece	267	802	1,341	5.2	67.2	267	802	1,341	67.2	73.0	106.7	114.3		
United Kingdom	559	381	1,198	4.6	214.6	559	381	1,198	214.6	67.8	66.1	103.5		
Switzerland	655	554	1,076	4.1	94.3	312	285	439	54.1	98.9	127.0	127.0		
Slovenia	200	122	737	2.8	503.7	17	14	61	331.3	94.4	87.1	114.2		
Austria	495	421	682	2.6	61.8	360	369	482	30.6	81.7	87.3	111.4		
Egypt	175	253	598	2.3	136.9	175	253	598	136.9	51.1	54.0	91.6		
Euro area	4,279	6,485	11,407	43.8	75.9	3,897	6,290	10,354	64.6	67.1	86.5	95.8		
North America	696	988	3,751	14.4	279.6	696	988	3,751	279.6	106.1	99.9	158.0		
Non-EU European countries	1,756	1,815	3,613	13.9	99.1	1,411	1,544	2,966	92.1	71.8	71.3	100.5		
Asia	1,065	1,043	1,975	7.6	89.3	1,064	1,043	1,975	89.3	76.2	76.4	110.1		
Africa	651	762	1,961	7.5	157.4	651	762	1,961	157.4	50.0	50.0	81.2		
Non-euro EU countries	559	1,068	1,913	7.4	79.1	559	1,067	1,880	76.2	52.1	59.2	73.3		
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	360	434	1,237	4.8	185.1	360	434	1,237	185.1	69.0	53.6	81.2		
Oceania	156	41	158	0.6	286.5	156	41	158	286.5	69.5	86.4	132.2		
Total	9,577	12,645	26,029	100	105.8	8,847	12,179	24,296	99.5	67.9	76.2	98.9		

Notes: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2022.

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 <i>(millions and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				Average duration of trip <i>(nights)</i>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	
millions				% comp.	% change	millions				% change	nights		
United States	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.1	392.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	392.0	15.4	33.0	16.4	
Spain	0.9	1.7	3.5	6.6	112.7	0.9	1.6	3.5	112.4	13.4	13.4	9.2	
France	3.6	3.4	8.9	16.5	160.2	2.5	2.7	3.8	40.8	6.2	5.5	5.6	
Germany	1.4	1.2	2.3	4.2	89.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	82.6	6.9	7.3	6.2	
Greece	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.7	78.2	0.4	0.8	1.5	78.2	10.2	9.1	7.9	
United Kingdom	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.2	359.6	0.6	0.3	1.2	359.6	13.3	22.3	9.7	
Switzerland	7.4	5.7	10.8	20.0	89.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	28.6	5.3	4.3	5.1	
Slovenia	3.0	1.7	10.1	18.8	496.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	291.0	4.2	3.4	2.9	
Austria	2.2	1.7	4.1	7.5	141.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	54.7	4.3	6.0	3.9	
Egypt	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	242.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	242.5	22.6	26.3	10.7	
Euro area	12.7	11.6	33.0	61.4	184.3	7.4	8.2	14.8	80.8	7.9	8.9	7.3	
North America	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.6	378.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	378.0	16.3	34.3	17.2	
Non-EU European countries	8.7	6.9	13.9	25.8	100.3	1.9	1.7	3.4	100.3	10.1	12.7	8.7	
Asia	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.4	154.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	154.6	16.6	27.4	14.1	
Africa	0.7	0.6	1.7	3.2	188.0	0.7	0.6	1.7	188.0	19.2	25.8	14.2	
Non-euro EU countries	0.9	1.4	2.9	5.4	112.5	0.9	1.4	2.8	108.2	11.7	13.2	9.1	
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.4	330.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	330.9	19.6	46.1	20.1	
Oceania	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	983.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	983.3	41.0	99.2	23.1	
Total	24.1	21.0	53.8	100	156.1	12.0	12.4	25.1	103.5	10.8	12.9	9.8	

Notes: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2022, 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>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	
	millions of euros				% change	millions				% change	millions			% change
Personal	6,361	7,389	18,199	146.3	15.3	11.5	35.1	205.2	96.0	113.2	187.1	65.3	
holidays	2,759	3,003	9,204	206.5	4.7	4.0	12.0	202.0	33.7	29.8	74.8	151.1	
visiting friends and relatives	1,854	2,407	4,281	77.8	3.4	3.2	6.6	103.3	36.9	47.2	63.4	34.2	
other	1,748	1,979	4,714	138.2	7.3	4.3	16.5	285.3	25.4	36.1	48.8	35.0	
Business and professional	3,215	5,256	7,830	49.0	8.8	9.5	18.7	96.8	34.2	46.7	58.6	25.3	
Total	9,577	12,645	26,029	105.8	24.1	21.0	53.8	156.1	130.3	159.9	245.6	53.6	

Table 17

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

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

	2020	2021	2022	2022	of which: Holidays			2022
	millions of euros			% change	2020	2021	2022	% change
United States	332	335	1,849	452.4	183	48	811	1,581.2
Spain	538	1,293	2,494	92.9	281	834	1,896	127.4
France	854	747	1,376	84.3	411	324	733	126.0
Germany	413	246	538	118.6	132	74	180	141.4
Greece	245	738	1,249	69.3	203	670	1,165	73.8
United Kingdom	388	228	903	296.2	96	22	302	1,282.2
Switzerland	509	360	768	113.2	128	90	150	66.6
Slovenia	188	113	721	540.3	13	10	53	408.5
Austria	344	295	453	53.6	179	187	250	33.4
Egypt	104	139	519	272.9	55	17	379	2,093.6
Euro area	3,060	4,044	8,279	104.7	1,445	2,336	5,036	115.6
North America	384	417	2,235	435.7	207	55	940	1,601.9
Non-EU European countries	1,238	1,194	2,615	119.1	297	200	794	297.2
Asia	468	339	1,041	207.2	257	87	641	636.2
Africa	443	430	1,589	269.5	203	84	912	989.2
Non-euro EU countries	368	700	1,325	89.4	115	194	480	147.7
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	267	263	986	275.0	168	47	380	705.0
Oceania	102	3	116	3,812.1	39	0	16	::
Total	6,361	7,389	18,199	146.3	2,759	3,003	9,204	206.5

Notes: These are the top ten countries of destination in terms of total expenditure in 2022, 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>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022	
millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	
Art and culture	1,000	846	3,644	39.6	330.7	1.6	1.2	4.6	38.5	274.0
Seaside	1,165	1,688	4,632	50.3	174.5	1.8	1.9	5.2	43.7	175.7
Other (1)	595	469	928	10.1	97.8	1.3	0.8	2.1	17.8	155.5
Total	2,759	3,003	9,204	100	206.5	4.7	4.0	12.0	100	202.0

(1) Includes the following types of holiday: lake and mountain vacation, green vacation (holiday farm), sports vacation, and "food and wine" vacation.

Table 19

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>			
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	euros			% change
Hotel, holiday village	4,006	4,738	12,613	51.9	166.2	30.5	33.5	75.7	30.8	126.1	131.2	141.5	166.7	17.7
B&B, holiday farm	307	276	842	3.5	205.0	2.9	2.6	7.8	3.2	201.0	105.1	106.5	107.9	1.3
Rented vacation home	1,358	2,469	3,806	15.7	54.1	32.3	49.8	64.4	26.2	29.4	42.1	49.6	59.1	19.1
Friends and relatives	2,267	2,894	4,796	19.7	65.7	40.1	49.6	64.9	26.4	31.0	56.5	58.4	73.9	26.5
Other	909	1,801	2,240	9.2	24.3	24.4	24.5	32.8	13.3	33.8	37.2	73.5	68.3	-7.1
Total	8,847	12,179	24,296	100	99.5	130.3	159.9	245.6	100	53.6	67.9	76.2	98.9	29.9

(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>					Number of travellers <i>(millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)</i>				
	2020	2021	2022	2022		2020	2021	2022	2022	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Road	-	2,664	4,180	16.1	56.9	-	12.6	33.6	62.5	166.7
Air	-	9,679	21,188	81.4	118.9	-	7.9	19.1	35.6	142.6
Sea	-	177	338	1.3	91.2	-	0.3	0.5	1.0	67.1
Rail	-	125	323	1.2	158.0	-	0.2	0.4	0.8	163.9
Total	-	12,645	26,029	100	105.8	-	21.0	53.8	100	156.1

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.

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>
2020	9.5	47.8	20.6	16.0	6.2	9,577
2021	12.6	46.8	18.7	14.8	7.1	12,645
2022	10.5	45.9	20.1	14.9	8.7	26,029

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

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