

# Survey on International Tourism

18 June 2024

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## Main findings

Based on the Survey on International Tourism carried out by the Bank of Italy for balance of payments purposes, growth in expenditure at current prices continued in both inbound and outbound tourism in 2023. The tourism balance surplus went up slightly, to €20.1 billion, reaching 1.0 per cent of GDP (up from 0.9 per cent the previous year), as in 2019. The tourism balance as a percentage of GDP improved in all the euro-area countries usually in surplus, except for Croatia and Slovenia.

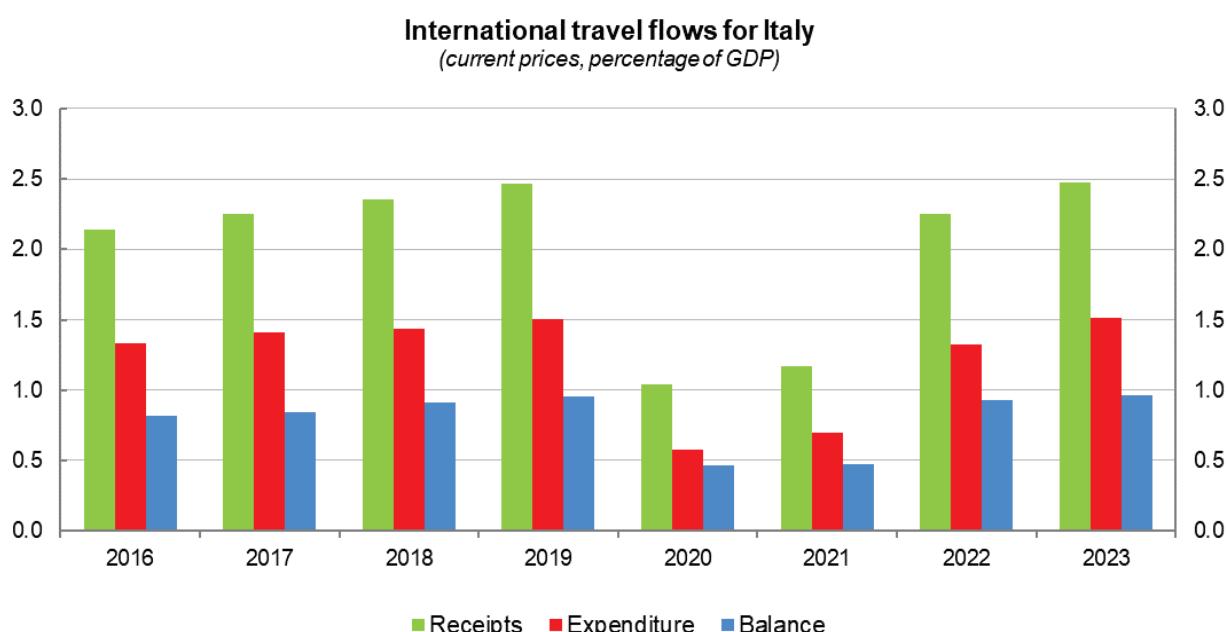
In 2023, spending in Italy by tourists from outside the European Union (EU) increased again, returning to 2019 levels; spending by EU foreign tourists had already completely recovered the post-pandemic decline as early as 2022. The main driver of the rise in tourism receipts was the increase in inbound tourists, especially from more distant areas, such as Asia and North America. The increase in receipts from holiday trips was greater than that for business and professional trips. There was further growth in expenditure by foreign tourists who chose Italy for reasons linked to cultural visits and trips to cities of art, mainly located in central Italy. Spending in mountain resorts instead fell significantly, while it remained broadly stable in seaside locations.

Spending by Italian tourists in non-EU countries contributed significantly to the increase in outbound tourism expenditure.

Despite the recovery, the number of inbound tourists in Italy and of Italian travellers abroad is still about 10 per cent below pre-pandemic levels.

The use of digital tools to search and book holiday packages and tourism services has grown considerably in the last few years, although Italian travellers use them less than inbound travellers.

Figure 1



Source: For GDP, Istat.

Reference period: 2023

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

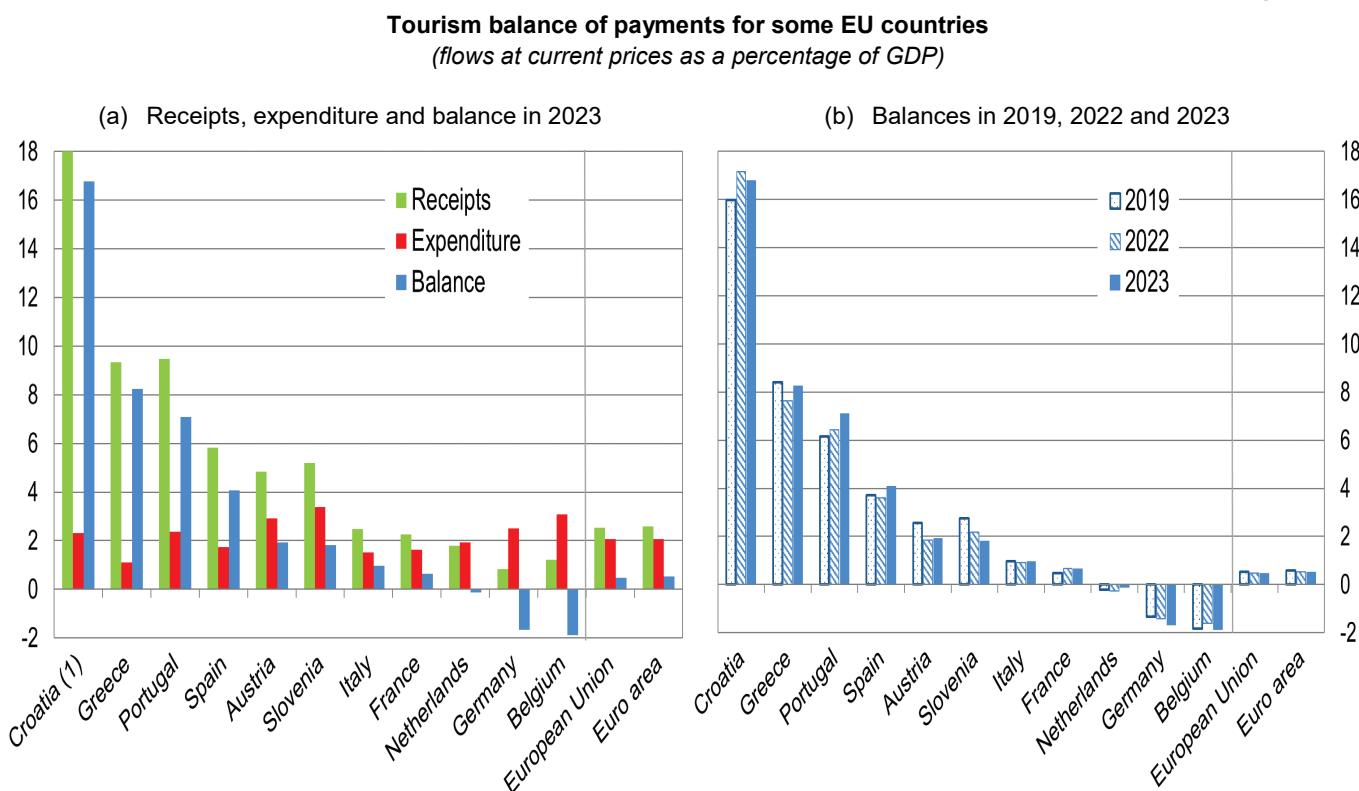
**Italy's tourism receipts and expenditure increase further**

**The tourism balance surplus as a percentage of GDP returns to 2019 levels**

In 2023, Italy's international travel receipts and expenditure grew at a fast pace, both at current prices and in real terms (using the deflator for domestic consumption by non-residents in Italy for receipts and that for foreign consumption by Italian residents abroad for expenditure; Table 1 in the Appendix<sup>2</sup>).

Italy's tourism balance surplus, which is equal to €20.1 billion, went back to 1.0 per cent as a share of GDP (as in 2019, its highest value since 2001; Figure 1), remaining above the euro-area average (see panel (a) of Figure 2). The balance as a percentage of GDP increased in all euro-area countries that usually have a tourism balance surplus, except for Croatia and Slovenia (see panel (b) of Figure 2). Among the main euro-area countries, Portugal, Greece and Spain recorded the biggest improvements in 2023. According to the provisional data on international tourism (source, UN Tourism<sup>3</sup>), Italy returned to being the fifth country in the world for tourism receipts, with a share of 3.7 per cent of the total, behind the United States, Spain, the United Kingdom and France; it was in sixth place in 2022, behind the United Arab Emirates.

Figure 2



Source: For Italy's GDP, Istat; for the GDP of other countries, Eurostat. For the euro area, fixed composition of 20 countries, and for the European Union, fixed composition of 27 countries. Countries are in descending order based on the balance in relation to GDP, with reference to the latest year available. For the euro area and the EU, tourism flows refer to transactions with residents of countries outside the euro area and the EU respectively. - (1) For Croatia, the figure for 2023 receipts, which is out of scale, is 19.1 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> By Maria Cristina Fabbri; box by Andrea Carboni and Claudio Doria. 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 'travel' item includes spending on transport on trips inside the country visited, accommodation, food and drink, shopping and other spending; however, it does not include spending on transport for international trips, which is recorded under the 'transport' item. The term 'travellers' refers to the number of crossings at Italian border points and is therefore synonymous with 'trips'. The term 'Italians' indicates people resident in Italy, and 'foreigners' indicates people resident outside of Italy. The data are as per the *Annual Report on 2023, 2024* and will be published in the Statistical Database; (<https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/tematiche/rapporto-estero/bilancia-pagamenti/index.html>) from 28 June 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Even if they are not expressly reported, all the Tables in this publication are in the Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> Based on UN Tourism data, *World Tourism Barometer – Volume 22* (May 2024).

## Inbound tourism in Italy

### Inbound tourism expenditure in Italy increases in 2023...

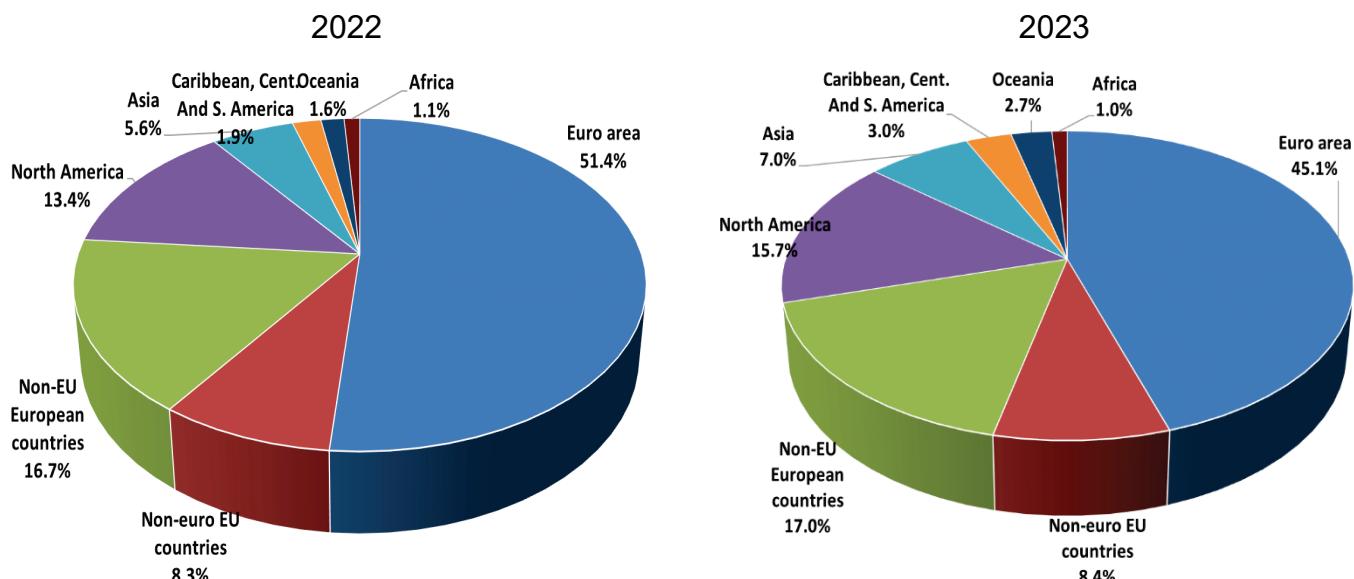
In 2023, Italy's nominal total inbound tourism expenditure, which had already returned to 2019 levels last year, increased further (by 16.8 per cent) and reached €51.7 billion (Table 2). The main driver of the rise was the increase in the number of travellers, which is nevertheless still lower than in 2019 (by around 11 per cent). For overnight visitors, average spending per night also increased, which more than offset the slight reduction in the average length of stays (6.8 days, from 7.1 days in 2022; it was 6.2 days in 2019). In real terms, overall spending is up by 10.5 per cent.

### ... especially from more distant geographical regions

Spending by non-EU tourists rose by 35 per cent, returning to 2019 levels; spending by EU travellers, which had already completely recovered the decrease during the pandemic as early as 2022, went up by 5 per cent. Given these dynamics, the share of receipts attributable to euro-area tourists (Figure 3) fell by around 6 percentage points, to 45.1 per cent, about half of which is attributable to German travellers. The share of expenditure referring to travellers from regions further away from the EU has increased, mainly North America and Asia, as it has for non-EU countries, for which more than half the share is attributable to the United Kingdom (Tables 3 and 4).

Figure 3

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



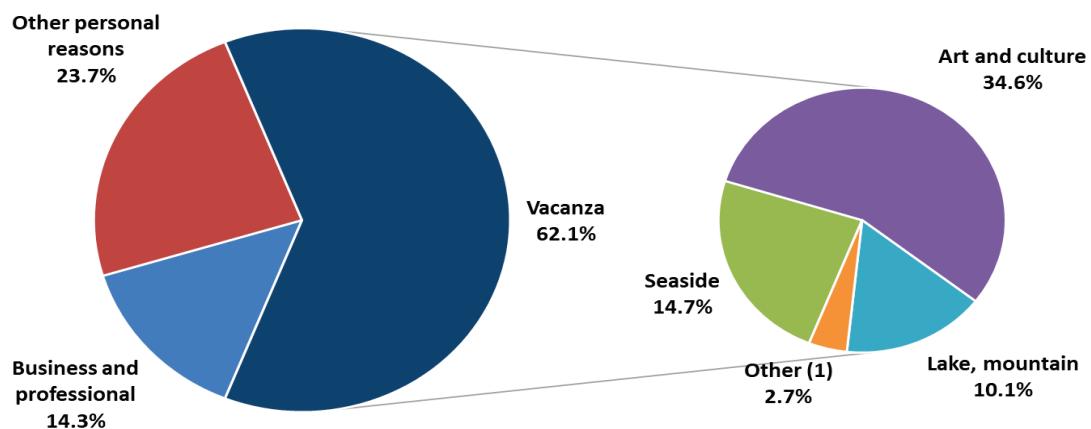
(1) For the euro area, fixed composition of 20 members; for the EU, fixed composition of 27 countries.

### Travel for holidays is the main driver of the growth in receipts

The increase in receipts was driven by holiday trips, which grew by more than 20 per cent compared with 2022 (Table 5). Specifically, the receipts from trips to cities of art and for cultural purposes rose by more than 40 per cent, exceeding 2019 levels overall, and they remain the favourite type of trip for foreign tourists (Figure 4; Table 7), while those for seaside holidays remained broadly stable and those for mountain holidays decreased, owing to a decline in spring and summer 2023 compared with the previous year. Receipts from business and professional trips, which account for around one seventh of the total, increased by 15.2 per cent. Despite the recovery in receipts, the number of travellers is still lower than that observed in 2019 for all travel reasons, except for visits to friends and relatives.

Figure 4

**Inbound tourism expenditure in Italy by reason for travel in 2023**  
*(percentage composition)*



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

The distribution of overnight stays in different types of accommodation remains stable

The distribution of the number of overnight stays among the various types of accommodation remained broadly unchanged: hotels and holiday villages account for one third of the total, rented vacation homes for about one quarter and homes of friends and relatives for around one fifth (Table 8). Spending on accommodation accounted for 44 per cent of the total, followed by that on food and drink (22 per cent) and on shopping (16 per cent; Table 9).

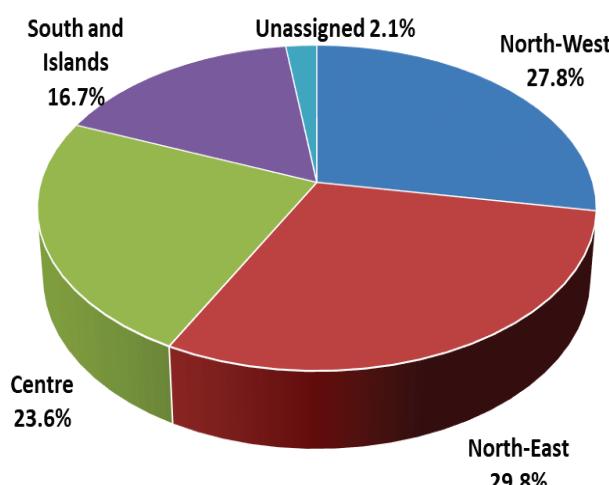
The increase in receipts is concentrated in central Italy

Central Italy's share in the country's total receipts increased by 3 percentage points, to 26 per cent, reflecting the recovery of trips to cities of art. The South and Islands also recorded an increase in their share, albeit a small one (Table 9 and Figure 5).

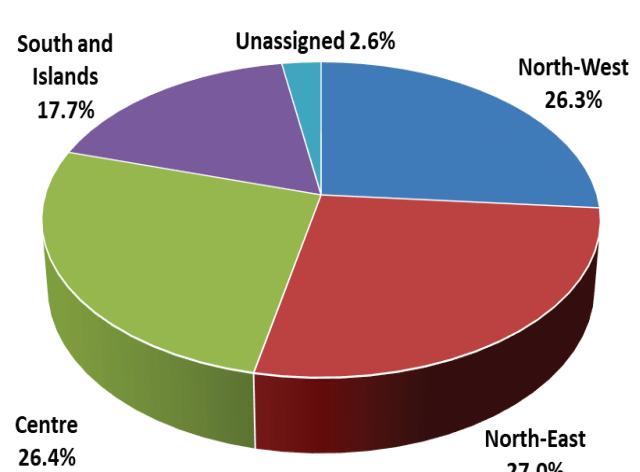
Figure 5

**Inbound expenditure in Italy by region visited**  
*(percentage composition)*

(a) 2022



(b) 2023



Note: 'Unassigned' refers to spending that cannot be linked to a specific destination province based on the location specified by the respondent.

## Spending by travellers coming by plane rises again

The share of travellers coming to Italy by road transport, such as cars, remained close to 50 per cent, against a slightly lower share of 47 per cent for those travelling by plane. In terms of spending, the receipts for the latter were over two thirds of the total (44.6 per cent in 2019; Table 10), also boosted by the recovery in flows from non-EU countries.<sup>4</sup>

## Italy's outbound tourism

### Italy's outbound tourism expenditure also grows...

11). The average length of stays abroad shortened to 8.8 nights, although it is still longer than in 2019 (8.4 nights).

### ... especially that in Asian countries...

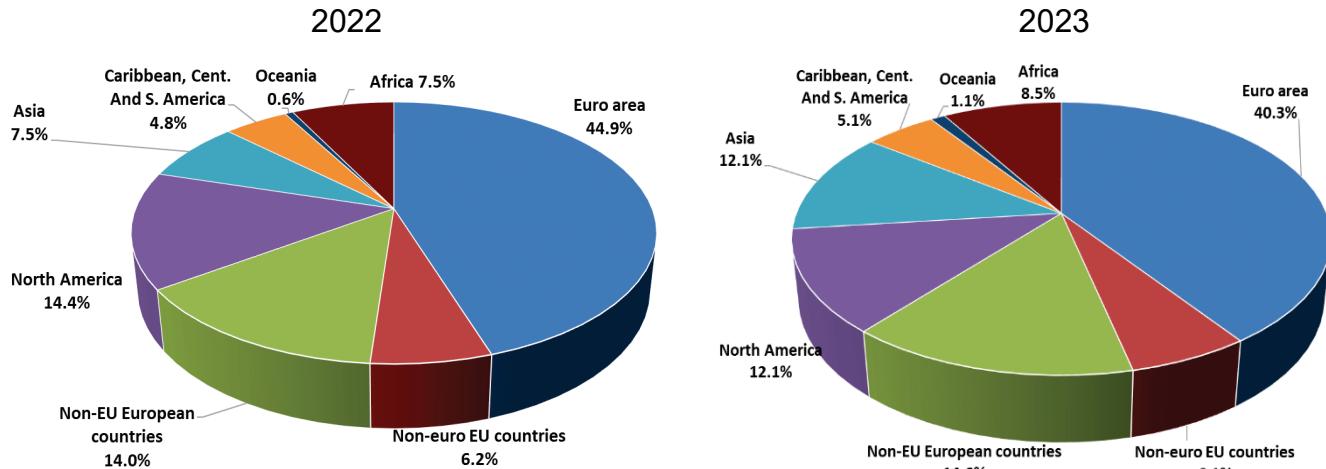
Around one third of the increase in spending abroad is attributable to Asian countries (especially Japan), where both expenditure and the number of Italian travellers almost doubled (Tables 12 and 13), recouping the delay in the post-pandemic recovery. For this reason, the share of non-EU destinations in the spending of Italian travellers abroad increased by 5 percentage points compared with 2022 (Figure 6). The euro-area share fell to 40.3 per cent, one quarter of which is attributable to Spain.

### ... and that on holidays

Spending on both business and professional trips and for personal reasons increased, especially for holidays, which almost doubled, accounting for 42.3 per cent of total outbound expenditure (Table 14). The number of Italian holidaymakers abroad stood at 16.2 million (2 million fewer than in 2019), with a greater preference for visits for cultural purposes and to cities of art compared with the previous year (Table 16). Overnight stays in hotels and holiday villages increased by almost 40 per cent, accounting for 38.1 per cent of the total (Table 17). More than half of the total spending of travellers abroad is on accommodation (Table 18).

Figure 6

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



(1) For the euro area, fixed composition of 20 members; for the EU, fixed composition of 27 countries.

### The use of road transport instead of air travel decreases

The number of travellers who used a mode of road transport to reach their destination declined, while the use of air transport increased as did its share, also in terms of expenditure, reaching 86 per cent (Table 19).

<sup>4</sup> It should be remembered that travel expenses to and from Italy are not included in the receipts discussed here.

**Both inbound and outbound online bookings increase**

The use of digital tools to search and book holiday packages and tourism services has grown considerably in the last few years among Italian travellers, although they use them less than inbound travellers (see the box '*The use of digital technologies for purchasing services linked to international travel*').

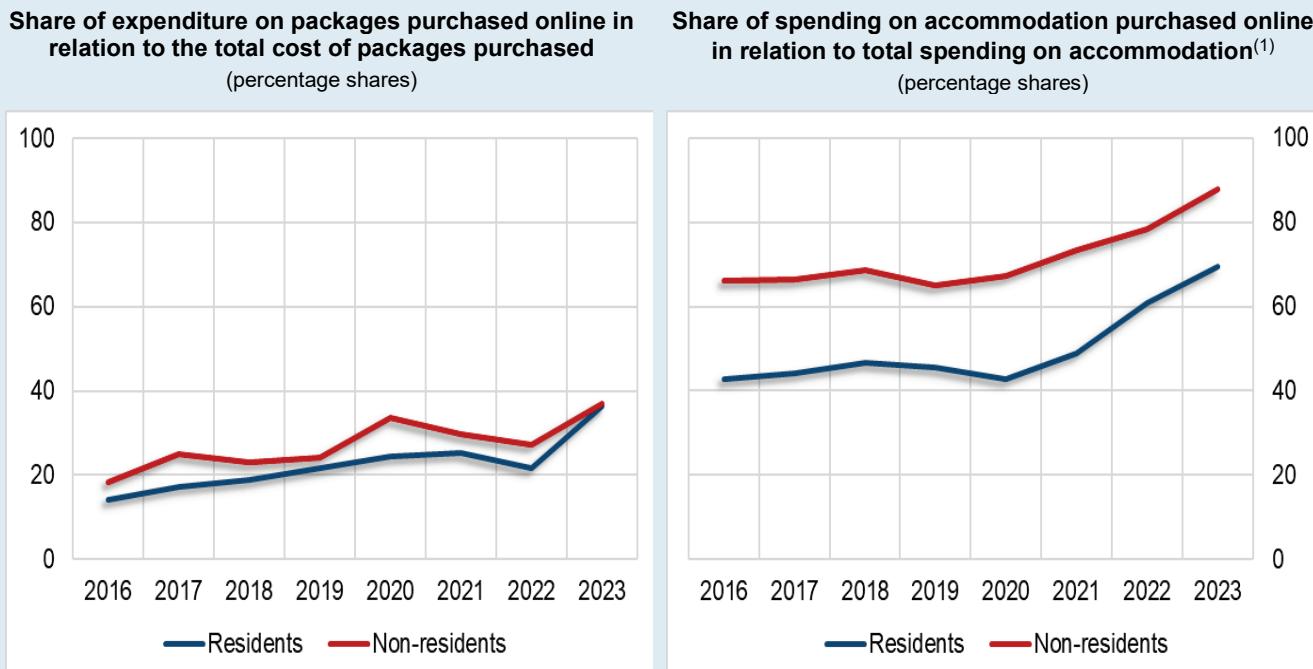
## THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR PURCHASING SERVICES LINKED TO INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Since 2016, the survey questionnaire has included specific questions on the use of digital tools for booking or purchasing tourism services, such as travel packages<sup>1</sup> or accommodation.

Between 2016 and 2023, the share of spending on packages purchased or booked online increased from 14 to 36 per cent for Italian travellers abroad and from 18 to 37 per cent for inbound travellers (see the left-hand panel of the figure). The share of spending on booking accommodation online that is not included in holiday packages also increased: from 43 to 69 per cent for Italian travellers and from 66 to 88 per cent for foreign travellers (see the right-hand panel of the figure). Despite the sustained growth, using digital tools to book accommodation alone is still lower for Italian travellers compared with foreign ones. Although the reduced length of the time series does not allow for robust analyses, the data show that online bookings have increased considerably in the post-pandemic years, probably also because of the impact the pandemic had on travellers' propensity to use digital tools.

According to the survey, booking accommodation online usually takes place on dedicated websites or with online travel agencies and tour operators (67 and 71 per cent of spending in 2023, for residents and non-residents respectively). In the remaining cases, bookings are made directly with the accommodation itself, mainly through its website.

Figure



1) The following types of accommodation are considered: hotels, rural hotels and farmhouses, bed & breakfasts, rented vacation homes, tents, camper vans and hostels. Any spending on accommodation included in a travel package is excluded.

<sup>1</sup> A 'package' is a single purchase that includes various travel-related services, such as accommodation and entertainment, for which a traveller being interviewed cannot distinguish between individual cost items. For the methodology used, see A. Carboni, C. Doria and A. Moro, '[Unbundling package tours: a machine learning application with the LASSO](#)', IFC, 2021.

## 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 2 to 10 refer to foreign travellers in Italy, while Tables 11 to 19 refer to Italian travellers abroad.

**Table 1**

International travel flows for Italy (billions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)												
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current prices												
Receipts	32.1	33.1	34.2	35.6	36.4	39.2	41.7	44.3	17.3	21.3	44.3	51.7
Expenditure	20.5	20.3	21.7	22.0	22.5	24.6	25.5	27.1	9.6	12.6	26.0	31.6
Balance	11.5	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.8	14.6	16.2	17.2	7.8	8.6	18.2	20.1
Change % Receipts	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.7	6.5	6.2	-60.9	22.7	108.1	16.8
Change % Expenditure	-0.3	-1.0	6.9	1.4	2.4	8.9	3.8	6.3	-64.7	32.0	105.8	21.3
Receipts (% of GDP)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.5
Expenditure (% of GDP)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.5
Balance (% of GDP)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0
Chain-linked prices (base year 2015)												
Receipts	32.5	33.2	34.3	35.6	36.4	38.7	40.8	43.1	16.9	20.3	39.1	43.2
Expenditure	21.4	21.3	22.7	22.0	22.8	24.5	25.6	26.5	9.4	12.2	22.6	26.3
Balance	11.1	11.8	11.5	13.5	13.6	14.2	15.2	16.6	7.5	8.1	16.5	16.9
Change % Receipts	0.7	1.9	3.4	3.7	2.4	6.4	5.3	5.6	-60.8	20.4	92.5	10.5
Change % Expenditure	-4.3	-0.3	6.5	-3.2	3.4	7.8	4.3	3.4	-64.4	29.4	85.6	16.1

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

## Inbound tourism in Italy

**Table 2**

	Expenditure, number of travellers, overnight stays and average duration of trip																			
	Overall expenditure (millions of euros and percentage changes)				Number of travellers (millions and percentage changes)				Number of overnight stays (1) (millions and percentage changes)				Average duration of trip (2) (nights and percentage changes)							
	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change				
Overnight visitors (2)	20.2	42.4	49.6	17.1	26.9	49.9	57.4	14.9	208.5	356.7	387.8	8.7	7.8	7.1	6.8	-5.4	96.7	118.8	128.0	7.8
Same-day visitors (1)	1.1	1.9	2.1	9.2	14.0	24.8	28.3	14.3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	78.5	76.2	72.8	-4.5
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	21.3	44.3	51.7	16.8	40.9	74.7	85.7	14.7	208.5	356.7	387.8	8.7	5.1	4.8	4.5	-5.2	102.0	124.1	133.3	7.5

(1) For same-day visitors, the number of nights is zero by definition. – (2) The average length of a journey is given by the ratio between the number of nights spent in Italy and the number of overnight visitors; average daily spending is calculated as the ratio between the spending of overnight visitors and the number of nights they spend in Italy.

Reference period: 2023

**Table 3**

	Expenditure by country and geographical area of residence												
	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percent changes on the previous year)						of which: Overnigt visitors (millions of euros and percent changes on the previous year)						
	2021			2022			2023			2023			
	millions of euros			% comp.			millions of euros			% change			
Germany	3,814	8,195	8,044	15.6	-1.8		3,760	8,028	7,936	-1.1	105.5	117.7	122.2
United States	1,319	4,686	6,481	12.5	38.3		1,317	4,678	6,465	38.2	126.2	160.0	184.7
United Kingdom	909	3,566	4,536	8.8	27.2		907	3,559	4,526	27.2	74.2	118.8	130.3
France	2,773	3,907	4,344	8.4	11.2		2,565	3,582	4,003	11.8	108.4	122.1	129.4
Spain	995	2,332	2,440	4.7	4.6		984	2,305	2,408	4.4	70.2	89.1	90.8
Austria	1,666	2,249	2,406	4.7	7.0		1,579	2,018	2,110	4.5	112.5	126.3	127.5
Netherlands	1,239	2,187	2,198	4.3	0.5		1,233	2,175	2,186	0.5	109.3	123.0	129.8
Switzerland	1,432	2,115	2,057	4.0	-2.8		993	1,715	1,586	-7.5	124.0	161.5	157.9
Canada	148	1,010	1,255	2.4	24.3		146	1,008	1,252	24.3	132.1	169.4	159.2
Australia	23	611	1,215	2.3	98.9		22	608	1,214	99.5	57.8	146.0	169.2
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>12,579</b>	<b>22,751</b>	<b>23,302</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>		<b>12,002</b>	<b>21,532</b>	<b>21,992</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>119.4</b>
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>8,784</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>		<b>2,967</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>126.7</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>		<b>1,504</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>175.8</b>
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>		<b>2,360</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>4,276</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>108.6</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>		<b>861</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>137.5</b>
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>		<b>242</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>111.8</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>103.9</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>170.5</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>		<b>204</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>44,254</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>		<b>20,168</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>49,625</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>128.0</b>

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence in terms of total expenditure in 2023.

**Table 4**

	Number of travellers and average duration of trip by country and geographical area of residence													
	Number of travellers (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)						of which: Overnight visitors (millions and percent changes on the previous year)							
	2021			2022			2023			2023				
	millions			% comp.			millions			% change				
Germany	5.2	12.8	12.5	14.5	-2.4		4.6	10.2	10.5	2.8	7.7	6.7	6.2	-7.3
United States	0.8	2.9	4.1	4.7	39.5		0.7	2.5	3.5	41.1	14.8	11.8	10.0	-15.1
United Kingdom	1.0	4.7	6.2	7.3	32.5		0.9	4.5	5.8	31.2	13.5	6.7	5.9	-11.6
France	6.3	10.1	11.2	13.1	11.3		3.9	5.7	6.3	10.3	6.0	5.2	4.9	-4.4
Spain	1.7	4.3	5.0	5.8	17.5		1.5	3.6	4.1	14.9	9.5	7.2	6.4	-10.9
Austria	3.8	6.4	7.0	8.2	10.8		2.5	3.0	3.2	7.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	-3.5
Netherlands	1.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	1.1		1.2	2.4	2.5	3.4	9.7	7.4	6.8	-8.0
Switzerland	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.5	15.9		1.4	2.2	2.1	-5.5	5.7	4.8	4.8	0.1
Canada	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	40.1		0.1	0.6	0.7	26.2	13.0	10.3	10.8	4.8
Australia	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	99.3		0.0	0.3	0.6	106.2	31.1	14.3	12.0	-16.5
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>		<b>16.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>		<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-11.4</b>
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>		<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-14.2</b>
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>56.4</b>		<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>107.6</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>-35.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>		<b>26.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-5.4</b>

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2023, as in Table 3.

Table 5

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

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros and percentage changes on the previous year)				Number of travellers (millions and percentage changes on the previous year)				Number of overnight stays (millions and percentage changes on the previous year)			
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2021	2022	2023	2023	2021	2022	2023	2023
	millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change
Personal	16,917	37,844	44,303	17.1	30.0	61.4	70.8	15.3	175.7	311.1	341.7	9.8
holidays	10,379	26,562	32,078	20.8	12.4	30.3	34.9	15.3	86.4	184.6	207.7	12.5
visiting friends and relatives	4,239	6,741	6,996	3.8	6.2	9.9	11.1	12.9	61.0	78.6	76.8	-2.2
other personal reasons	2,298	4,541	5,228	15.1	11.4	21.2	24.7	16.5	28.2	48.0	57.1	19.2
Business and professional	4,349	6,410	7,385	15.2	10.8	13.4	15.0	11.7	32.9	45.6	46.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>44,254</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>356.7</b>	<b>387.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>

Table 6

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

	2021 millions of euros	2022 millions of euros	2023 millions of euros	2023 % change	of which: Holidays			2023 % change
					2021	2022	2023	
Germany	3,354	7,156	7,059	-1.4	2,744	5,864	5,570	-5.0
United States	1,139	4,269	5,741	34.5	723	3,166	4,485	41.6
United Kingdom	778	3,156	4,039	28.0	252	2,089	2,858	36.9
France	2,094	3,046	3,293	8.1	1,162	2,039	2,288	12.2
Spain	796	1,901	2,122	11.6	320	1,020	1,212	18.9
Austria	1,462	1,984	2,126	7.2	1,208	1,557	1,668	7.1
Netherlands	1,117	1,970	1,937	-1.6	893	1,675	1,656	-1.2
Switzerland	1,309	1,850	1,787	-3.4	597	1,135	1,068	-5.9
Canada	138	949	1,204	26.9	99	795	1,023	28.7
Australia	19	579	1,190	105.6	3	413	1,006	143.5
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>10,343</b>	<b>19,381</b>	<b>19,802</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>14,196</b>	<b>14,324</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>66.0</b>
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>100.6</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>146.5</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,917</b>	<b>37,844</b>	<b>44,303</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>26,562</b>	<b>32,078</b>	<b>20.8</b>

Notes: These are the top ten countries of residence for total expenditure in 2023, as in Table 3.

Table 7

**Expenditure and number of travellers by type of holiday**

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)					Number of travellers (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)				
	2021 millions of euros			2023 %		2021 millions			2023 %	
	2021	2022	2023	%	%	2021	2022	2023	millions	%
Art and culture	3,314	12,426	17,865	55.7	43.8	4.1	13.9	18.7	53.6	34.8
Seaside	4,448	7,660	7,623	23.8	-0.5	4.7	8.1	8.4	24.0	2.8
Lake	1,153	2,727	3,121	9.7	14.4	1.3	2.6	3.1	8.8	19.5
Mountain	1,046	2,710	2,083	6.5	-23.1	1.4	3.0	2.3	6.7	-23.1
Other (1)	418	1,038	1,387	4.3	33.5	0.9	2.6	2.4	6.9	-8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>26,562</b>	<b>32,078</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>

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

Table 8

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

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)						Overnight stays (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)			Average expenditure per night (euros)						
	2021		2022		2023		2021		2022		2023		2021	2022	2023	2023
					millions of euros						millions		% comp.	% change	euro	% change
Hotel, holiday village	7,347	21,112	26,095	52.6	23.6	44.1	110.5	125.5	32.4	13.6	166.4	191.0	207.9	8.8		
B&B, holiday farm	1,369	3,440	3,773	7.6	9.7	11.6	26.4	28.3	7.3	7.0	118.5	130.2	133.5	2.5		
Rented vacation home	3,119	6,655	8,113	16.3	21.9	45.7	85.8	98.8	25.5	15.2	68.2	77.6	82.1	5.8		
Friends and relatives	4,423	7,049	6,937	14.0	-1.6	64.1	82.5	80.2	20.7	-2.9	69.0	85.4	86.5	1.3		
Other	3,910	4,109	4,707	9.5	14.6	43.0	51.4	55.0	14.2	6.9	90.9	79.9	85.6	7.2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,168</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>49,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>356.7</b>	<b>387.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>		

(1) The table only refers to overnight travellers.

Table 9

## 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		Total	
							(millions of euros)	(% composition by geographical area)	(millions of euros)	(% composition by geographical area)
North-West	2021	15.8	35.8	18.4	26.8	3.2	<b>6,440</b>	<b>30.3</b>		
	2022	11.3	39.5	20.8	23.4	4.9	<b>12,296</b>	<b>27.8</b>		
	2023	11.5	43.1	20.6	20.2	4.6	<b>13,606</b>	<b>26.3</b>		
North-East	2021	15.7	41.1	20.8	19.4	3.1	<b>6,601</b>	<b>31.0</b>		
	2022	13.3	41.7	22.7	17.4	4.8	<b>13,199</b>	<b>29.8</b>		
	2023	12.4	42.6	22.3	17.7	5.0	<b>13,953</b>	<b>27.0</b>		
Centre	2021	13.1	44.7	19.8	16.1	6.3	<b>4,168</b>	<b>19.6</b>		
	2022	9.9	45.1	22.4	14.7	8.0	<b>10,457</b>	<b>23.6</b>		
	2023	9.6	45.6	22.6	14.1	8.2	<b>13,621</b>	<b>26.4</b>		
South and Islands	2021	13.1	47.1	19.3	13.5	6.9	<b>3,715</b>	<b>17.5</b>		
	2022	9.9	50.4	20.2	11.6	8.0	<b>7,379</b>	<b>16.7</b>		
	2023	9.1	48.6	21.2	12.0	9.0	<b>9,142</b>	<b>17.7</b>		
Unassigned (2)	2021	13.6	44.8	19.6	12.2	9.8	<b>342</b>	<b>1.6</b>		
	2022	13.3	45.9	17.9	12.6	10.3	<b>922</b>	<b>2.1</b>		
	2023	11.9	44.3	20.2	13.2	10.4	<b>1,365</b>	<b>2.6</b>		
<b>Italy total</b> (millions of euros)	2021	<b>3,192</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
	2022	<b>5,195</b>	<b>19,052</b>	<b>9,598</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>44,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
	2023	<b>5,752</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
<b>Italy total</b> (% composition)	2021	<b>15.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>			
	2022	<b>11.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>			
	2023	<b>11.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

Notes: (1) Spending exclusively on passenger transport provided by residents in Italy. – (2) Refers to spending that cannot be linked to a specific destination province based on the location specified by the respondent.

Table 10

## Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)						Number of travellers (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)							
	2021			2022		2023		2021		2022		2023		
	millions of euros			%		%		millions		%		%		
Road	10,397	15,187	14,662	28.4	-3.5	27.8	39.9	42.3	49.4	6.1				
Air	10,155	26,994	35,050	67.8	29.8	11.5	31.9	40.3	47.0	26.5				
Sea	302	420	445	0.9	5.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	10.4				
Rail	412	1,652	1,531	3.0	-7.4	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	-1.9				
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>44,254</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>				

## Italy's outbound tourism

Table 11

	Expenditure, number of travellers, overnight stays and average duration of trip																			
	Overall expenditure (millions of euros and percentage changes)				Number of travellers (millions and percentage changes)				Number of overnight stays (1) (millions and percentage changes)				Average duration of trip (2) (nights and percentage changes)				Average expenditure per night (euros and percentage changes)			
	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change	2021	2022	2023	% change
Oversight visitors (2)	12.2	24.3	30.2	24.5	12.4	25.1	31.2	24.1	159.9	245.6	273.4	11.3	12.9	9.8	8.8	-10.3	76.2	98.9	110.6	11.8
Same-day visitors (1)	0.5	1.7	1.3	-22.4	8.6	28.6	26.8	-6.3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	54.0	60.6	50.1	-17.2
Travellers (overnight and same-day)	12.6	26.0	31.6	21.3	21.0	53.8	58.0	7.9	159.9	245.6	273.4	11.3	7.6	4.6	4.7	3.2	79.1	106.0	115.5	9.0

Notes: (1) The number of nights for same-day visitors is by definition zero. – (2) The average length of a journey is given by the ratio between the number of nights spent abroad and the number of overnight visitors; average daily spending is calculated as the ratio between the spending of overnight visitors and the number of nights they spend in the host country.

Table 12

	Expenditure by country and geographical area of destination											
	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percent changes on the previous year)					of which: Overnight visitors						
	2021 2022 2023			2023		2021 2022 2023			2023	2021 2022 2023		
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions of euros			% change	millions of euros		
Spain	1,594	2,861	3,351	10.6	17.1	1,593	2,858	3,350.1	17.2	71.9	88.3	93.1
United States	797	3,134	3,174	10.0	1.3	797	3,134	3,174.0	1.3	103.6	166.5	177.4
France	1,645	2,310	2,549	8.1	10.3	1,614	2,163	2,415.3	11.7	110.6	103.0	127.7
United Kingdom	381	1,198	1,579	5.0	31.8	381	1,198	1,578.7	31.8	66.1	103.5	110.6
Greece	802	1,341	1,447	4.6	7.9	802	1,341	1,447.0	7.9	106.7	114.3	123.6
Germany	806	1,396	1,389	4.4	-0.5	804	1,372	1,381.6	0.7	95.3	105.3	110.3
Switzerland	554	1,076	1,201	3.8	11.6	285	439	846.9	92.7	127.0	127.0	129.1
Egypt	253	598	956	3.0	59.8	253	598	956.0	59.8	54.0	91.6	97.9
Austria	421	682	705	2.2	3.4	369	482	509.8	5.8	87.3	111.4	91.2
Slovenia	122	737	668	2.1	-9.3	14	61	44.1	-27.7	87.1	114.2	103.9
Euro area	6,574	11,694	12,728	40.3	8.8	6,378	10,608	11,765.6	10.9	86.5	95.9	103.7
Non-EU European countries	1,839	3,649	4,606	14.6	26.3	1,569	3,002	4,240.7	41.3	69.1	99.4	112.7
North America	988	3,751	3,831	12.1	2.2	988	3,751	3,831.4	2.2	99.9	158.0	173.8
Asia	1,018	1,939	3,831	12.1	97.5	1,018	1,939	3,830.6	97.5	80.7	112.5	139.2
Africa	762	1,961	2,700	8.5	37.7	762	1,961	2,700.2	37.7	50.0	81.2	92.7
Non-euro EU countries	980	1,626	1,940	6.1	19.3	980	1,626	1,935.3	19.0	57.6	70.7	77.7
Caribbean, Cent. and S. America	434	1,237	1,610	5.1	30.2	434	1,237	1,599.5	29.3	53.6	81.2	103.5
Oceania	41	158	334	1.1	111.9	41	158	334.1	111.9	86.4	132.2	101.7
Total	12,645	26,029	31,585	100.0	21.3	12,179	24,296	30,241.5	24.5	76.2	98.9	110.6

Notes: These are the top ten destination countries in terms of total expenditure in 2023.

Table 13

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>	
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2023	2021	2022	2023	2023	2021	2022
	millions			% comp.	% change	millions			% change	nights	
Spain	0.2	1.1	1.3	2.3	15.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	15.8	33.0	16.4
United States	1.7	3.5	4.2	7.3	20.0	1.6	3.5	4.2	20.5	13.4	9.2
France	3.4	8.9	8.6	14.8	-3.3	2.7	3.8	4.0	5.6	5.5	5.6
United Kingdom	1.2	2.3	2.4	4.2	8.5	1.2	2.1	2.4	12.8	7.3	6.2
Greece	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.7	4.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	4.6	9.1	7.9
Germany	0.3	1.2	1.6	2.8	37.5	0.3	1.2	1.6	37.5	22.3	9.7
Switzerland	5.7	10.8	10.8	18.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.5	121.9	4.3	5.1
Egypt	1.7	10.1	9.4	16.2	-6.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	-25.8	3.4	2.9
Austria	1.7	4.1	4.2	7.2	2.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	-5.1	6.0	3.9
Slovenia	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.7	63.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	63.4	26.3	10.7
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Notes: These are the top ten destination countries in terms of total expenditure in 2023, as in Table 12. (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 14

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				Number of overnight stays				
					2021	2022	2023	2023	2021	2022	2023	2023	
		millions of euros			% change	millions			% change	millions			% change
<b>Personal</b>	7,389	18,199	22,137	21.6		11.5	35.1	38.6	10.0	113.2	187.1	210.4	12.5
holidays	3,003	9,204	13,354	45.1		4.0	12.0	16.2	35.0	29.8	74.8	100.0	33.6
visiting friends and relatives	2,407	4,281	3,924	-8.3		3.2	6.6	6.8	3.2	47.2	63.4	54.9	-13.4
other	1,979	4,714	4,859	3.1		4.3	16.5	15.6	-5.5	36.1	48.8	55.5	13.8
<b>Business and professional</b>	5,256	7,830	9,448	20.7		9.5	18.7	19.5	4.0	46.7	58.6	63.0	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>26,029</b>	<b>31,585</b>	<b>21.3</b>		<b>21.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>

**Table 15**

	2021	2022	2023	2023 % change	of which: Holidays			2023 % change
					2021	2022	2023	
	millions of euros							
Spain	1,293	2,494	2,934	17.6	834	1,896	2,225	17.3
United States	335	1,849	1,857	0.4	48	811	1,038	27.9
France	747	1,376	1,463	6.3	324	733	903	23.3
United Kingdom	228	903	1,143	26.6	22	302	362	19.7
Greece	738	1,249	1,374	10.0	670	1,165	1,300	11.6
Germany	246	538	666	23.6	74	180	262	45.9
Switzerland	360	768	770	0.2	90	150	313	108.0
Egypt	139	519	870	67.7	17	379	754	98.8
Austria	295	453	529	16.7	187	250	277	11.0
Slovenia	113	721	662	-8.1	10	53	50	-6.7
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>9,392</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<b>Non-EU European countries</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>72.3</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>153.4</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>81.8</b>
<b>Non-euro EU countries</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>94.1</b>
<b>Caribbean, Cent. and S. America</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>114.2</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>466.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,389</b>	<b>18,199</b>	<b>22,137</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>13,354</b>	<b>45.1</b>

Notes: These are the top ten destination countries in terms of total expenditure in 2023, as in Table 12.

**Table 16**

**Expenditure and number of travellers by type of holiday**

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)					Number of travellers (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)				
	2021 2022 2023			2023		2021 2022 2023			2023	
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change
Art and culture	846	3,644	5,817	43.6	59.7	1.2	4.6	7.0	43.0	50.9
Seaside	1,688	4,632	5,955	44.6	28.6	1.9	5.2	6.3	39.0	20.3
Other (1)	469	928	1,582	11.8	70.4	0.8	2.1	2.9	18.0	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>13,354</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>

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

**Table 17**

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

	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)					Overnight stays (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)				Average expenditure per night (euros)			
	2021 2022 2023			2023		2021 2022 2023			2023		2021 2022 2023		
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions			% comp.	% change	euros		
Hotel, holiday village	4,738	12,613	18,014	59.6	42.8	33.5	75.7	104.2	38.1	37.7	141.5	166.7	172.9
B&B, holiday farm	276	842	1,097	3.6	30.3	2.6	7.8	9.4	3.5	20.8	106.5	107.9	116.3
Rented vacation home	2,469	3,806	3,816	12.6	0.3	49.8	64.4	66.1	24.2	2.7	49.6	59.1	57.7
Friends and relatives	2,894	4,796	4,921	16.3	2.6	49.6	64.9	63.5	23.2	-2.2	58.4	73.9	77.5
Other	1,801	2,240	2,393	7.9	6.8	24.5	32.8	30.2	11.0	-7.9	73.5	68.3	79.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,179</b>	<b>24,296</b>	<b>30,241</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>110.6</b>
													<b>11.8</b>

(1) The table only refers to overnight travellers.

**Table 18**

Year	Breakdown of expenditure by category (percentage composition, unless otherwise specified)					Total (millions of euros)
	Trasport (1)	Accomodation	Food and drink	Shopping	Other	
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
2023	9.7	50.4	20.0	11.7	8.2	31,585

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

**Table 19**

	Breakdown of expenditure and travellers by mode of transport							
	Overall expenditure (millions of euros, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)				Number of travellers (millions, percentage composition and percentage changes on the previous year)			
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2021	2022	2023	2023
	millions of euros			% comp.	% change	millions		% comp. % change
Road	2,664	4,180	3,834	12.1	-8.3	12.6	33.6	32.0
Air	9,679	21,188	27,045	85.6	27.6	7.9	19.1	24.9
Sea	177	338	394	1.2	16.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Rail	125	323	312	1.0	-3.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>26,029</b>	<b>31,585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>
								<b>100.0</b> <b>7.9</b>

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Publication exempted from registration pursuant to Article 3-bis of Law 103/2012.