

Total Expenditure Survey February 2026. Provisional data

Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists who visited Spain in February increased by 4.6% and reached 7,606 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 3.4% to 190 euros.

More information

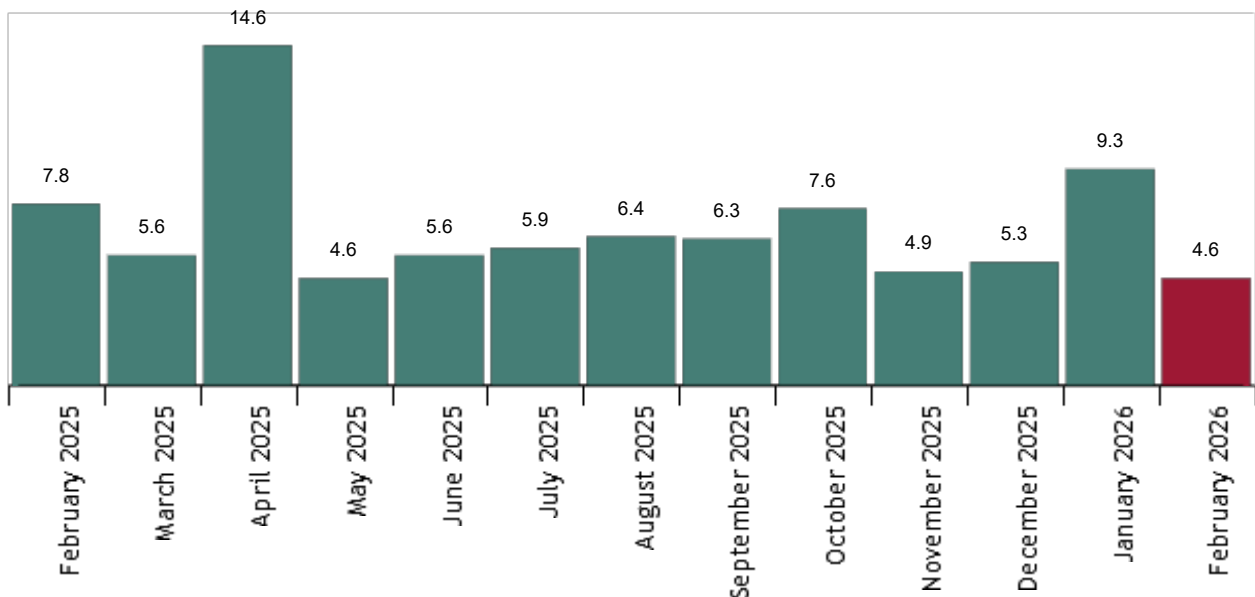
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in February reached 7,606 million euros, an increase of 4.6% when compared with the same month in 2025.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,366 euros, with an annual increase of 1.7%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 3.4%, up to 190 euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first two months of 2026, the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 6.9%, reaching 15,411 million euros.

Countries of origin

The main countries of origin, in terms of level of expenditure in February were the United Kingdom (with 15.3% of the total), Germany (11.9%) and the Nordic countries (7.8%).

Expenditure by tourists resident in the United Kingdom decreased by 3.8% in the annual rate, as did those from Scandinavian countries, by 6.4%. On the other hand, those from Germany 8.0%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. February 2026

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	7,606	4.6	1,366	1.7	190	3.4	7.2	-1.6
Germany	904	8.0	1,436	6.5	159	-2.3	9.0	8.9
France	551	-12.0	802	-7.6	118	-0.5	6.8	-7.1
Italy	316	1.5	884	-8.1	135	-6.2	6.5	-2.0
Nordic Countries	594	-6.4	1,609	-5.8	182	3.7	8.9	-9.1
United Kingdom	1,165	-3.8	1,139	-5.4	174	0.8	6.5	-6.2
Rest of the world	4,076	11.6	1,629	5.8	234	5.0	7.0	0.7

During the first two months of 2026, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (14.6% of the total). It was followed by Germany (11.2%) and the Nordic Countries (7.4%).

Expenditure items

The expenditure on international transport (not included in package holidays) was the most important item in February, accounting for 23.4% of the total expenditure and an increase of 11.0% compared with the same month in 2025.

The following items were expenditure on activities and accommodation, which accounted for 20.4% and 17.2% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 2.6% and the latter by 5.0%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. February 2026

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Percentage	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	7,606	100.0	4.6
Expenditure on tourists package	1,099	14.5	1.1
Total expenditure excluded on tourists package	6,507	85.5	5.2
Expenditure excluded on tourist package			
Expenditure on international transport	1,783	23.4	11.0
Expenditure on accommodation	1,307	17.2	5.0
Expenditure on food and drinks	1,228	16.1	1.7
Expenditure on activities	1,554	20.4	2.6
Other expenditure	636	8.4	3.8

Type of accommodation, method of organization and reason for the trip

59.1% of the total expenditure in February was made by tourists staying overnight at hotels, with an annual rise of 8.1%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation decreased by 4.8%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 4.5% in the annual rate. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 4.8%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 79.8% of the total expenditure, with a 2.1% higher spend than in February 2025.

International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. February 2026

		Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation (%)
Main type of accommodation	TOTAL (*)	7,606	4.6	1,366	1.7	190	3.4	7.2	-1.6
	Rented acc.	6,274	6.8	1,419	2.5	226	4.4	6.3	-1.8
	Rented Hotel acc.	4,496	8.1	1,323	4.3	277	6.8	4.8	-2.3
	Rest	1,777	3.8	1,739	-2.5	154	-0.2	11.3	-2.3
	Non rented accommodation	1,333	-4.8	1,161	-2.6	108	-3.4	10.7	0.9
Form of organization	TOTAL	7,606	4.6	1,366	1.7	190	3.4	7.2	-1.6
	Without tourists package	5,995	4.5	1,377	2.0	185	2.9	7.4	-0.9
	With tourists package	1,611	4.8	1,327	0.8	211	5.3	6.3	-4.2
Main reason of the trip	TOTAL	7,606	4.6	1,366	1.7	190	3.4	7.2	-1.6
	Leisure	6,072	2.1	1,326	-1.2	204	6.6	6.5	-7.4
	Work	539	5.6	1,417	12.5	262	8.6	5.4	3.6
	Other motives	995	22.2	1,630	16.5	121	-5.2	13.4	22.9

(*) Two main groups of accommodation are distinguished according to whether or not there has been a monetary transaction: market (paid accommodation: hotels, rental accommodation, camping, rural house and other market accommodation) or non-market (owned housing, family and friends housing and other non-market accommodation).

Autonomous communities of main destination

The Autonomous Communities of main destination with the greatest proportion of total tourist expenditure in February were Canarias (with 29.2% of the total), Cataluña (18.0%) and Comunidad de Madrid (15.3%). Tourist expenditure decreased by 1.6% in Canarias by 0.6%. It increased by 18.7% in Cataluña and 1.9% in Comunidad de Madrid.

International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination. February 2026

	Total expenditure (millions of €)	Annual variation (%)	Average expenditure by tourists (€)	Annual variation (%)	Daily average expenditure (€)	Annual variation (%)	Average duration of the trips	Annual variation (%)
TOTAL	7,606	4.6	1,366	1.7	190	3.4	7.2	-1.6
Canarias	2,221	-1.6	1,489	-4.8	197	8.9	7.5	-12.6
Cataluña	1,372	18.7	1,156	14.1	186	2.9	6.2	10.9
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,166	1.9	1,769	0.1	347	9.3	5.1	-8.4
Andalucía	1,089	5.2	1,387	4.0	168	1.1	8.3	3.0
Comunitat Valenciana	920	3.7	1,243	-6.1	134	-8.6	9.3	2.7
Balears, Illes	288	3.8	1,317	12.9	177	-0.2	7.5	13.1
Resto de CC.AA.	550	7.0	1,131	9.5	176	13.7	6.4	-3.7

During the first two months of 2026, the regions with the highest cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 29.0% of the total), Comunidad de Madrid (18.0%) and Cataluña (17.2%).

Data revisions and updates

The data published today are provisional. All the results of this operation are available in [INEBase](#).

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR0226.htm>

Methodological note

The main objective of the Tourist Expenditure Survey (EGATUR) is to obtain monthly information on the tourist expenditure made by non-residents in Spain in their trips to our country. In preparing it, the international definitions and recommendations of the UN Tourism and EUROSTAT are followed.

Type of operation: continuous monthly statistics.

Population scope: this refers to non-residents in Spain who enter our country, whether or not they have stayed overnight, as well as those who pass through our country in transit.

Geographical scope: the entire national territory. The sample is collected at the main access points for non-resident travelers (road, airport, port and rail).

Reference period of the results: the month.

Sample size: The theoretical annual sample size of EGATUR exceeds 127,000 surveys, which are distributed throughout the year according to the seasonality of the flow of passengers and to the sample design, which is defined for each access road independently, setting a fraction of the sub-sampling from the FRONTUR sample.


Type of sampling: Single stage, where the estimates of the FRONTUR survey are used as the target population to which the EGATUR data are elevated.

Collection method: the information is collected by direct interviews when the traveller leaves Spain, using a multilingual electronic questionnaire. It is important to note that the survey is administered to the visitors when they are leaving the country, so the information collected could refer to a longer period than the reference month.

For more information you can access the [methodology](#) and the [standardized methodological report](#).

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics. More information in [Quality at INE](#) and the [Code of Best Practices](#).

For further information see [INE base](#)

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 Press office: (+34) 91 583 93 63 / (+34) 661 944 540 / (+34) 678 168 837 – gprensa@ine.es

 Information area: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1