

Total Expenditure Survey March 2026. Provisional data

Main results

- The total expenditure of international tourists who visited Spain in March increased by 5.4% and reached 9,606 million euros.
- The average daily expenditure increased by 4.8% to 198 euros.

More information

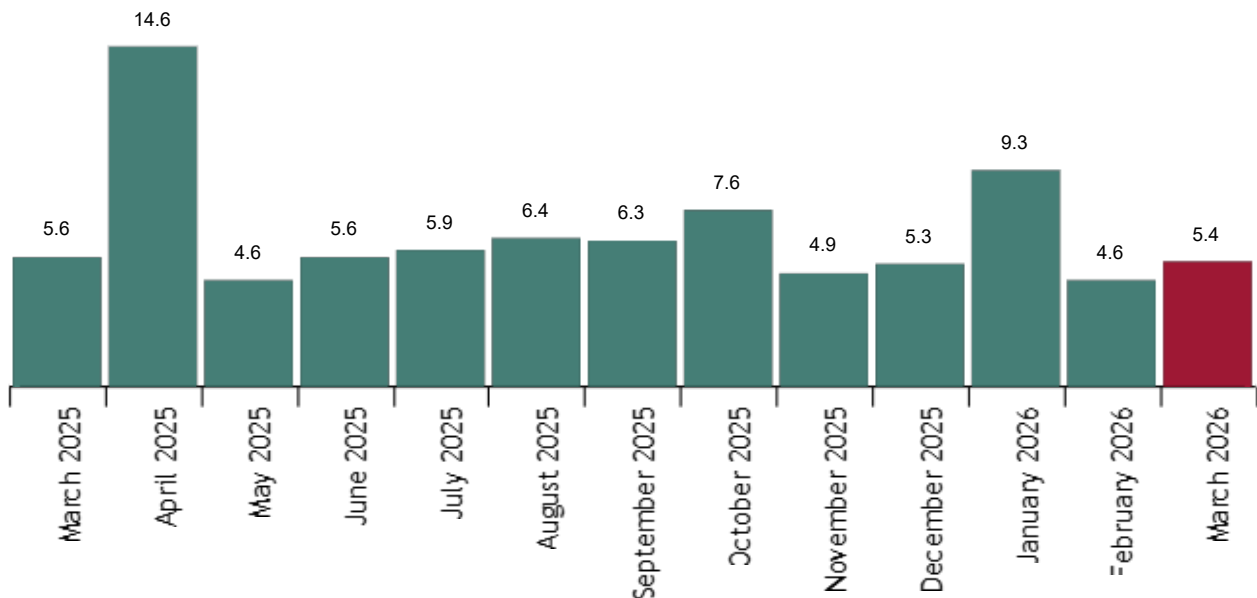
- [Annex of tables](#) (includes information from the Autonomous Communities)
- [Detailed monthly and annual results](#)
- [Infographic: Tourism Indicators](#)

The total expenditure of international tourists visiting Spain in March reached 9,606 million euros, an increase of 5.4% when compared with the same month in 2025.

The average expenditure per tourist stood at 1,411 euros, with an annual increase of 2.1%. On the other hand, the average daily expenditure increased by 4.8%, up to 198 euros.

Annual variation rate of total international tourist expenditure

Annual variation. Percentage



During the first three months of 2026, the total expenditure by international tourists increased by 6.3%, reaching 25,017 million euros.

Countries of origin

The main countries of origin, in terms of level of expenditure in March were the United Kingdom (with 14.9% of the total), Germany (13.4%) and the Nordic countries (8.1%).

Spending by tourists residing in the United Kingdom remained stable compared to the same month last year. Spending by German tourists increased by 0.1%, whereas that of the Nordic countries decreased by 0.5%.

International tourist expenditure by country of residence. March 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 | 9,606 | 5.4 | 1,411 | 2.1 | 198 | 4.8 | 7.1 | -2.6 |
| Germany | 1,283 | 0.1 | 1,388 | -2.7 | 174 | 8.7 | 8.0 | -10.5 |
| France | 660 | 1.6 | 826 | -2.7 | 118 | 0.9 | 7.0 | -3.5 |
| Italy | 374 | 1.7 | 862 | 2.6 | 153 | -1.8 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Nordic Countries | 781 | -0.5 | 1,781 | -0.8 | 180 | 16.4 | 9.9 | -14.7 |
| United Kingdom | 1,435 | 0.0 | 1,132 | -2.1 | 198 | 11.1 | 5.7 | -11.8 |
| Rest of the world | 5,074 | 10.5 | 1,721 | 5.5 | 235 | -1.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 |

During the first three months of 2026, the United Kingdom was the country with the largest cumulative expenditure (14.7% of the total). It was followed by Germany (12.0%) and the Nordic Countries (7.7%).

Expenditure items

Expenditure on international transport (not included in package tours) was the main item in March, with 22.7% of total expenditure and an increase of 8.5% compared with the same month in 2025.

The following items were expenditure on activities and accommodation, with 20.1% and 18.3% of the total, respectively. The former increased by 4.6% and the latter by 13.2%.

International tourist expenditure by expenditure categories. March 2026

| | Total expenditure (millions of €) | Percentage | Annual variation (%) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| TOTAL | 9,606 | 100.0 | 5.4 |
| Expenditure on tourists package | 1,336 | 13.9 | -0.3 |
| Total expenditure excluded on tourists package | 8,270 | 86.1 | 6.4 |
| Expenditure excluded on tourist package | | | |
| Expenditure on international transport | 2,177 | 22.7 | 8.5 |
| Expenditure on accommodation | 1,755 | 18.3 | 13.2 |
| Expenditure on food and drinks | 1,600 | 16.7 | 4.0 |
| Expenditure on activities | 1,934 | 20.1 | 4.6 |
| Other expenditure | 804 | 8.4 | -2.9 |

Current press release at: <https://www.ine.es/dyngs/Prensa/en/EGATUR0326.htm>

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

59.3% of the total expenditure in March was made by tourists staying overnight at hotels, with an annual rise of 10.4%. On the other hand, expenditure on non-market accommodation decreased by 6.0%.

Expenditure by tourists not travelling with a package tour increased by 6.8% in the annual rate. For those who contracted a package tour, it increased by 0.4%.

In terms of the reasons for travel, tourists visiting Spain for leisure generated 79.3% of the total expenditure, with a 3.5% higher spend than in March 2025.

International tourist expenditure by main type of accommodation, method of organization and main purpose of the trip. March 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 (*) | | | 9,606 | 5.4 | 1,411 | 2.1 | 198 | 4.8 | 7.1 | -2.6 |
| Main type of accommodation | Rented accommodation | | 7,956 | 8.1 | 1,452 | 2.0 | 236 | 3.4 | 6.2 | -1.4 |
| | Rented accommodation | Hotel accommodation | 5,698 | 10.4 | 1,340 | 1.2 | 288 | 4.1 | 4.6 | -2.7 |
| | | Rest rented accommodation | 2,257 | 2.8 | 1,837 | 6.2 | 162 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 6.0 |
| | Non rented accommodation | | 1,651 | -6.0 | 1,241 | 0.9 | 111 | 1.8 | 11.2 | -0.8 |
| Form of organization | TOTAL | | 9,606 | 5.4 | 1,411 | 2.1 | 198 | 4.8 | 7.1 | -2.6 |
| | Without tourists package | | 7,637 | 6.8 | 1,429 | 2.8 | 194 | 6.8 | 7.4 | -3.7 |
| | With tourists package | | 1,970 | 0.4 | 1,342 | -0.8 | 211 | -2.4 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| Main reason of the trip | TOTAL | | 9,606 | 5.4 | 1,411 | 2.1 | 198 | 4.8 | 7.1 | -2.6 |
| | Leisure | | 7,623 | 3.5 | 1,376 | -0.8 | 205 | 7.7 | 6.7 | -7.9 |
| | Work | | 920 | 18.6 | 1,760 | 28.2 | 250 | -24.3 | 7.0 | 69.4 |
| | Other motives | | 1,063 | 9.5 | 1,424 | 5.6 | 137 | 3.0 | 10.4 | 2.5 |

(*) 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 March were Canarias (with 25.8% of the total), Andalucía (17.7%) and Cataluña (17.0%). Tourist spending increased by 2.3% in annual rate in the Canarias, 7.2% in Andalucía and 13.3% in Cataluña.

International tourist expenditure according to the autonomous community of the main destination March 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 | 9,606 | 5.4 | 1,411 | 2.1 | 198 | 4.8 | 7.1 | -2.6 |
| Canarias | 2,479 | 2.3 | 1,587 | 1.9 | 185 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 1.9 |
| Andalucía | 1,703 | 7.2 | 1,458 | -3.3 | 186 | 10.7 | 7.9 | -12.6 |
| Cataluña | 1,637 | 13.3 | 1,261 | 19.8 | 223 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 18.3 |
| Madrid, Comunidad de | 1,368 | 1.5 | 1,835 | -1.3 | 361 | 6.8 | 5.1 | -7.6 |
| Comunitat Valenciana | 1,188 | 6.7 | 1,274 | -2.0 | 151 | 12.7 | 8.4 | -13.1 |
| Balears, Illes | 605 | 5.1 | 1,254 | -7.9 | 197 | 1.7 | 6.4 | -9.4 |
| Resto de CC.AA. | 626 | 1.4 | 1,006 | -0.8 | 155 | 0.8 | 6.5 | -1.6 |

During the first three months of 2026, the communities with the highest cumulative expenditure were Canarias (with 27.7% of the total), Cataluña (17.1%) and Comunidad de Madrid (16.6%).

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/EGATUR0326.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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