# LOS 🖉 CABOS

### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS** 

OCTOBER 2024



#### **Key Perfomance Indicators (Sep-2024)**



This section shows results considering only the information available for the current month. To see the rest of the available and updated information for previous months, please refer to the corresponding sections in the body of the document.

LOS <u></u> CABOS

#### **Executive Summary (Sep-2024)**

HOTEL ACTIVITY: Occupancy continues at high levels, although this month there is a drop, mainly due to a 10pp decrease in San José del Cabo. The Corridor maintains the growth in its ADR, and this month the subdestination registered an increase of 18%; however, Cabo San Lucas reduced it by 17%. The supply of rooms remains at similar levels to the previous year (-1%). In contrast, the supply of AirBnB and similar properties continues to increase (+5.4%), with rates 15.6% higher than traditional hotels.

- Hotel occupancy in Los Cabos in Sep-2024 registers 50%, or 4pp less than in Sep-2023. At the sub-destination level Cabo San Lucas recorded 56% (-3pp), San Jose del Cabo, 41% (-8pp), and El Corredor, 43% (-1pp) compared to Sep-2023.
- The average rate at Los Cabos hotels during Sep-2024 was \$362 USD, 7% less than in Sep-2023. The highest rate is presented in El Corredor (\$602 USD), remaining within high levels, although decreasing 1% compared to the previous year; Cabo San Lucas reaches \$270 (-4%), while San Jose del Cabo averages \$261 (+14%). In Sep-2024 RevPAR was \$181 USD; 14% less than in Sep-2023.
- In Sep-2024, lodging supply through online platforms (AirBnB and similar) increases 2.7%, reaching 4.6 thousand. However, its occupancy falls 2 pp and registers 39%. In Sep-2024 its average daily rate is \$462 (5.1% higher than Sep-2023) and 21% higher than traditional hotels.

TOURIST SATISFACTION: Indicators of satisfaction with public safety and the airport continue within the highest levels recorded since the beginning of the observatory, in Feb-2019, although showing slight drops compared to the previous year. In contrast, satisfaction with the destination declines for the third consecutive month. The proportion of visitors vacationing with a travel package continues to recover, showing steady growth throughout 2024 and reaching 40% this month.

- In Sep-2024, 63% of tourists rate Los Cabos as "more than expected" (16pp less than Sep-2023). Satisfaction with safety in Los Cabos registers 1.2% of tourists had a fair or poor perception (0.1 pp lower than Sep-2023).
- Satisfaction with the airport reaches 2.1% with fair or poor perception, dropping 1.8 pp compared to the previous year.
- Repetitive tourists drop 2pp when compared to the previous year: 36% in Sep-2024, slowing the growth it presented during 2024. Package tourists, in contrast, continue to improve and maintain a significant growth (+21pp), reaching 40%.

#### MEETINGS: Receipt of RFPs for group events showed a 1% decline in both Sep-2024 and for the year to date.

• In Sep-2024, 45 RFPs are received (1% less than in Sep-2023, and 1% less in the year-to-date).

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#### **Executive Summary (Sep-2024)**

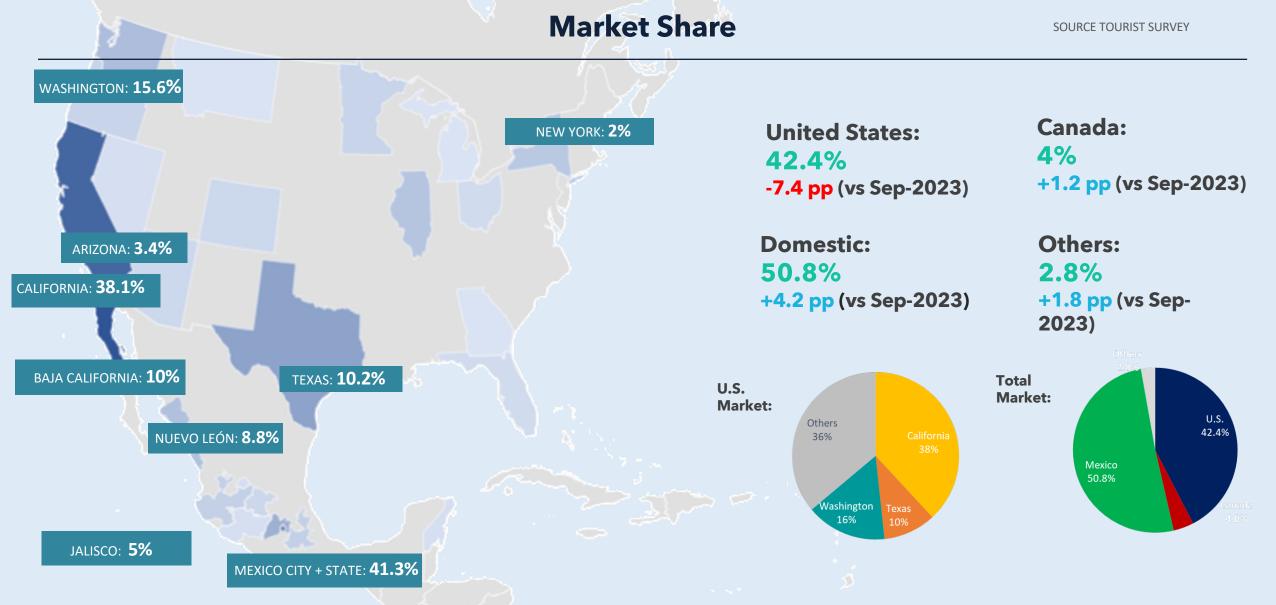
AIR ACTIVITY: Passenger arrivals on commercial flights showed a significant drop when compared to Sep-2023, however, tourist arrivals on private flights continued to grow, with 32% more arrivals this month than the previous year. This month, additionally, there is a higher proportion of domestic passengers than international passengers arriving at Los Cabos International Airport. This situation has not occurred since Sep-2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- In Sep-2024, 213 thousand passengers arrived at Los Cabos airport (a 10% decrease versus Sep-2023).
  - Domestic passengers (110.4 thousand) accounted for 51.9% of the total (down 2.7% versus the previous year). For the year-to-date, 37% of these came from CDMX (AICM, TLC and NLU), followed by GDL with 22% and TIJ with 21.7%.
    - Tijuana remains the Mexican market with the highest growth (1.8pp more share), surpassing GDL, while CDMX loses share (-4.9pp).
  - Passengers on international flights (102.5 thousand) accounted for 48.1%, a decrease of 16.6% compared to the previous year.
    - The main airports of origin during 2024 are Los Angeles (15.5%, although maintaining a decrease in its share), Dallas (12.4%) and Phoenix (10.9%). California continues to be the main state of origin of U.S. tourism to Los Cabos (38.1% of the total), showing a growth of 8pp in Sep-2024 compared to the average for the year (30.1%). However, the state of Washington is consolidating its position in the second position, registering 15% of participation and displacing Texas to the third place with 10.2%.
    - From Canada, the leading issuer this year has been Vancouver, maintaining steady growth vs. 2023 (43.9%, and +8.2pp vs. 2023), followed by Calgary (24.8%), and Toronto (14.9%).
  - 90.7% of foreign tourists inbound in Aug-2024 through SJD had U.S. residency and 4.6% Canadian. Inbound U.S. passport tourists fell 11.4% versus Aug-2023 while those from Canada fell 11.3%. From Jan-Aug 2024 total passenger traffic to Los Cabos airport shows a decrease of 5.8% versus the same period in 2023.
  - The domestic market presents an accumulated 6.5% below 2023 and the United States 4.7% less.
  - From the United Kingdom increased 28.2% versus the same period last year. In Aug-2024, 2,891 commercial operations (16.1% less than in Aug-2023) and 522 private operations (+2.4%) were recorded at Los Cabos International Airport (SJD). In addition, 3.3 thousand international tourists arrived on private flights in Aug-2024. This level is 32% higher compared to the previous year. Cumulative 2024 is up 14.9% over 2023.

CRUISES AND YACHTS: Cruise ship activity to Los Cabos in Aug-2024 presents again a high growth both in passenger volume and in the average number of passengers per vessel (demonstrating a higher occupancy or arrival of larger vessels).

In Aug-2024, 42.2 thousand cruise passengers arrived at the Cabo San Lucas marina; an increase of 29.3% compared to the same period in 2023.
 These passengers arrived on 9 vessels (+1 vs. Aug-2023). This represents an average of 4,691 passengers per vessel (+14.9%).





On the right side are presented the percentages for each of the tourist issuing markets to Los Cabos, while the map shows the total per each state within the same market. For example, the percentage that is presented for California (left), is the participation that that state has within the total (100%) of U.S. tourists that arrive in Los Cabos, whereas the column on the right shows the total tourists that arrive in Los Cabos representing the United States as a whole.



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### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

AIR PASSENGER ARRIVALS





Total Passengers (Sep-2024): **213 thousand** -10% vs Sep-2023

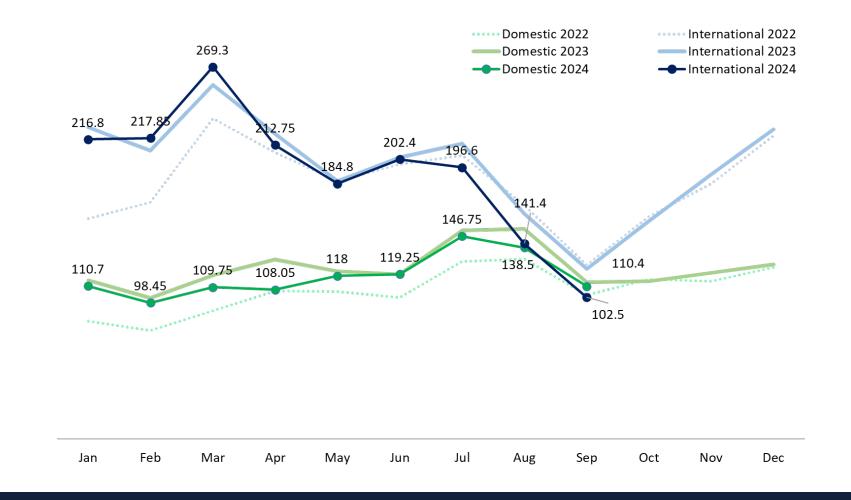
Domestic Passengers (Sep-2024): **110.4 thousand** -2.7% vs Sep-2023

International Passengers (Sep-2024): **102.5 thousand** -16.6% vs Sep-2023

Domestic: **51.9%** Intern.: **48.1%** 

Source: GAP

#### Passenger Arrivals at the Los Cabos International Airport (SJD)

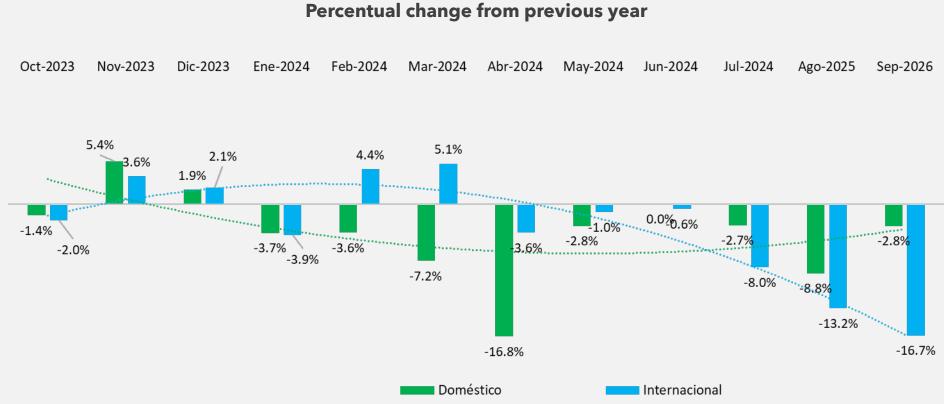


Total Passengers (Jan-Sep 2024): **2.8 million** -4.1% vs Jan-Sep 2023 Domestic Passengers (Jan-Sep 2024): **1.05 million** -5.5% vs Jan-Sep 2023 International Passengers (Jan-Sep 2024): **1.74 million** -3.2% vs Jan-Sep 2023



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#### **Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos Airport**



SOURCE: GAP



#### Cumulative Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos airport, Domestic Flights, cumulative Jan-Sep-2024



SOURCE: PAXIS

Cumulative PAX: **1.05 million** -5.5% vs 2023



 Per origin:

 GDL: 22% +0 pp vs 2023

 CDMX: 37% -4.9 pp vs 2023

 TIJ: 21.7% +1.8 pp vs 2023

 MTY: 8.8% +1.5 pp vs 2023

Per airline:

AM: **17%** +0.4 pp vs 2023 VIV: **38%** +6.9 pp vs 2023 VOI: **44.3%** -7.4pp vs 2023



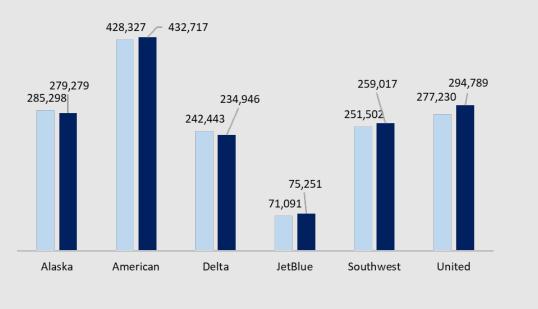
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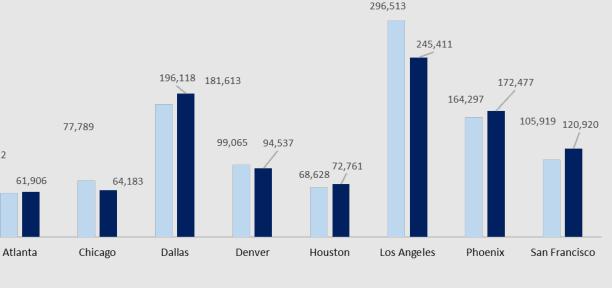
#### Cumulative Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos airport, U.S. Flights, cumulative Jan-Sep-2024

61,022

International passenger arrivals at San José del Cabo airport, by airline, U.S. (Jan-Sep-2023-2024) Passenger arrivals on international flights to San José del Cabo airport, by origin - U.S. (Jan-Sep-2023-2024)

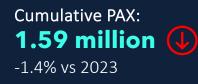


2023 2024



2023 2024

SOURCE: PAXIS



Per origin: DFW: **12.4%** +1.1 pp vs 2023 LAX: **15.5%** -**3** pp vs 2023 PHX: **10.9%** +0.7 pp vs 2023 DEN: **6%** -**0.2** pp vs 2023 Per airline:

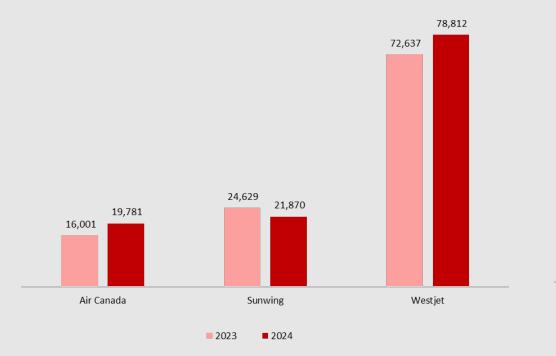
AS: 17.6% -0.1 pp vs 2023 AA: 27.3% +0.7 pp vs 2023 DL: 14.8% -0.3 pp vs

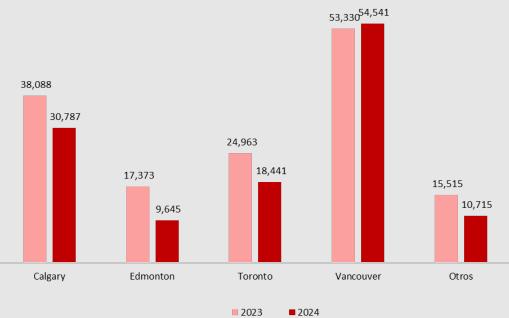




#### Cumulative Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos airport, Canadian Flights, cumulative Jan-Sep-2024

International passenger arrivals at San José del Cabo airport, by airline, Canada (Jan-Sep-2023-2024) Passenger arrivals on international flights to San José del Cabo airport, by origin - Canada (Jan-Sep-2023-2024)









### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

PASSENGER ARRIVALS BY NATIONALITY



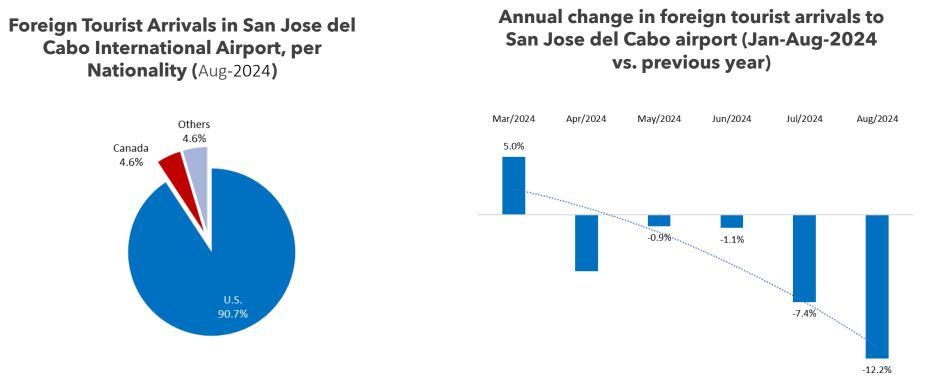


International Arrivals (Aug-2024): **130.7 thousand** -12.2% vs Aug-2023

U.S.: **90.7%** Canada.: **4.6%** Others.: **4.7%** 

SOURCE: INM- SIOM

#### Foreign Tourist Admittances through SJD per Nationality



\* Explanatory note: The source of data used to account for tourist arrivals changed since September 2023. Previously, the accounting was based on the residence reported by tourists upon entering national territory; currently, this accounting is based on the nationality of the passport presented at the port of entry. This modification improves accuracy in the measurement of volumes and origins of foreign tourists, although it prevents direct comparison with previous data based on residence.



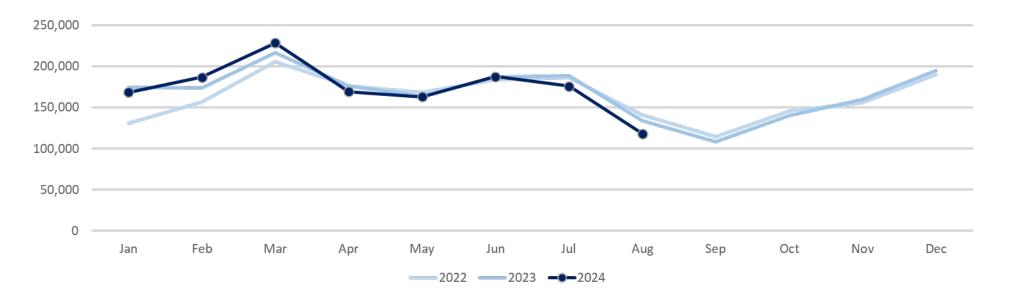


#### U.S. Arrivals (Aug-2024): **118.4 thousand** -11.4% vs Jul-2023 U.S. Arrivals (Cum-2024): **1.4 million** -1.1% vs 2023

SOURCE: INM- SIOM

#### International Arrivals in SJD, monthly, U.S. (Nationality)

U.S.A.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Cum. Jan-Aug
2022	130,868	156,938	205,552	176,019	168,295	183,796	185,903	140,663	114,496	145,383	155,561	189,828	1,348,034
2023	174,428	174,010	216,342	176,471	163,585	187,229	188,202	133,631	108,633	140,429	160,012	194,977	1,413,898
2024	168,391	186,769	228,708	169,143	163,200	187,688	175,723	118,363					1,397,985



\* Explanatory note: Since September 2023, the source of data used to account for tourist arrivals was changed. Previously, the accounting was based on the residence reported by tourists upon entering national territory; currently, this accounting is based on the nationality of the passport presented at the port of entry. This modification improves accuracy in the measurement of volumes and origins of foreign tourists, although it prevents direct comparison with previous data based on residence.



Key Indicators (Aug-2024)

#### International Arrivals in SJD, monthly, Canada (Nationality)

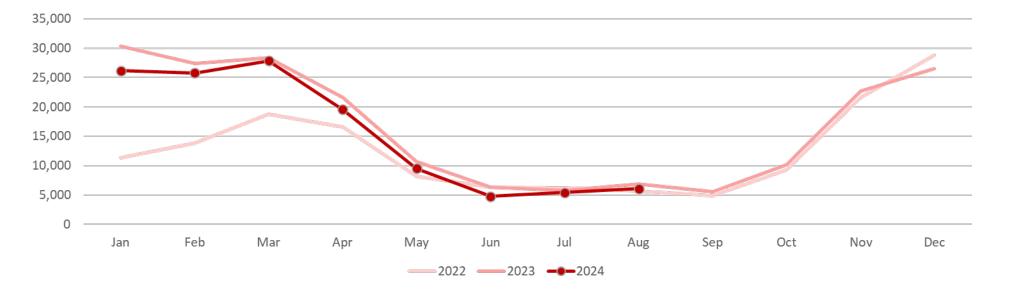


Canadian Arrivals (Aug-2024): **6 thousand** -11.3% vs Aug-2023

Canadian Arrivals (Cum-2024): **125.2 thousand** -8.7% vs 2023

SOURCE: INM- SIOM

Canada	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Cum. Jan-Aug
2022	11,350	13,856	18,778	16,595	8,222	6,300	6,260	5,707	4,891	9,302	21,635	28,846	87,068
2023	30,352	27,397	28,412	21,566	10,683	6,328	5,719	6,831	5,567	10,148	22,664	26,514	137,288
2024	26,170	25,788	27,862	19,575	9,525	4,760	5,423	6,057					125,160



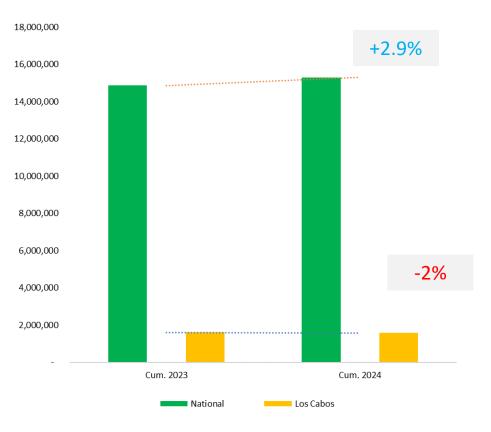
\* Explanatory note: Since September 2023, the source of data used to account for tourist arrivals was changed. Previously, the accounting was based on the residence reported by tourists upon entering national territory; currently, this accounting is based on the nationality of the passport presented at the port of entry. This modification improves accuracy in the measurement of volumes and origins of foreign tourists, although it prevents direct comparison with previous data based on residence.



#### Foreign Tourist Admittance through SJD by Nationality, cumulative (Jan-Aug)

Region		National			Los Cabos			
кедіон	Cum. 2023	Cum. 2024	∆ 2024/2023	Cum. 2023	Cum. 2024	∆ 2024/2023		
United States	9,363,991	991 9,851,652 5.2%		1,413,898	1,397,985	-1.1%		
Canada	1,636,128	1,785,282	9.1%	137,288	125,160	-8.8%		
Europe	1,493,059	1,441,304	-3.5%	20,646	17,756	-14.0%		
Caribbean, South and Central A.	1,830,020	1,636,177	-10.6%	7,022	6,391	-9.0%		
Rest	540,783	583,503	7.9%	28,607	27,759	-3.0%		
Total	14,863,981	15,297,918	2.9%	1,607,461	1,575,051	-2.0%		

Key Market		National		Los Cabos				
Key Warket	Cum. 2023	Cum. 2024	∆ 2024/2023	Cum. 2023	Cum. 2024	∆ 2024/2023		
United Kingdom	331,250	331,250 315,202 -4.8%		6,816 6,		-1.0%		
Spain	240,856	248,597	3.2%	2,006	1,163	-42.0%		
Germany	171,677	167,194	-2.6%	2,459	1,729	-29.7%		
Australia	39,791	40,125	0.8%	4,630	4,806	3.8%		
South Korea	57,990 69,555		19.9%	2,819	2,649	-6.0%		
Total	841,564	840,673	-0.1%	18,730	17,094	-8.7%		



SOURCE: INM- SIOM

International Arrivals, all Mexico (Cum. 2024): **15.3 million** +2.9% vs 2023

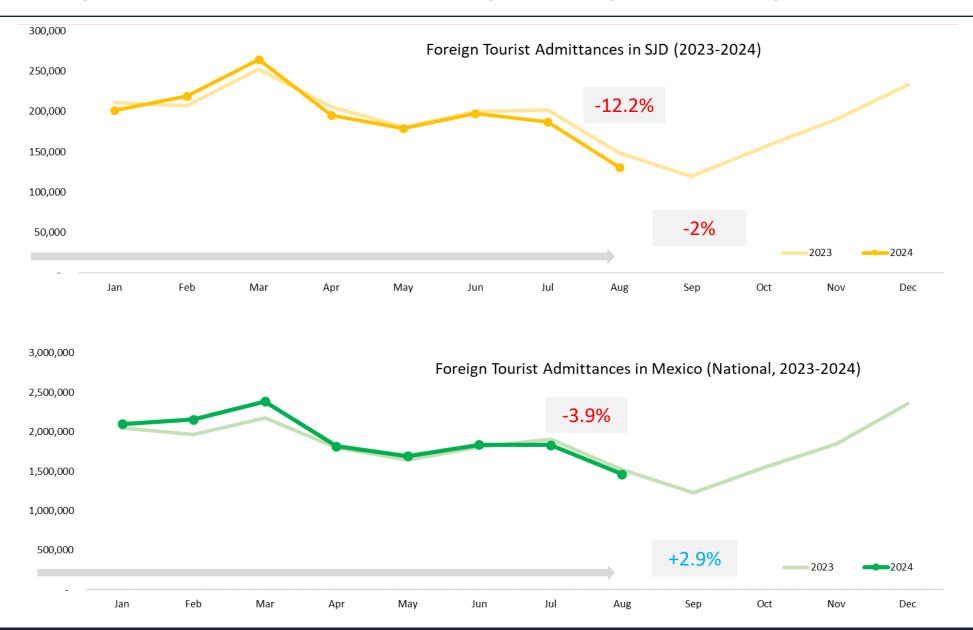


International Arrivals, SJD (Cum. 2024): **1.6 million** -2% vs 2023 Key Markets, SJD (Cum. 2024): **17 thousand** -8.7% vs 2023





#### Foreign Tourist Admittances through SJD by Nationality, cumulative (cont.)



SOURCE: INM- SIOM



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### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**CRUISE AND YACHT ACTIVITY** 



Key Indicators (Aug-2024)

Vessels (month) 9 (+1 vs Aug-2023)

PAX (month) **42.2 thousand** (+29.3% vs Aug-2023)

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PAX/Vessel **4.7 thousand** (+14.9% vs Aug-2023)



#### Source: DATATUR-SCT

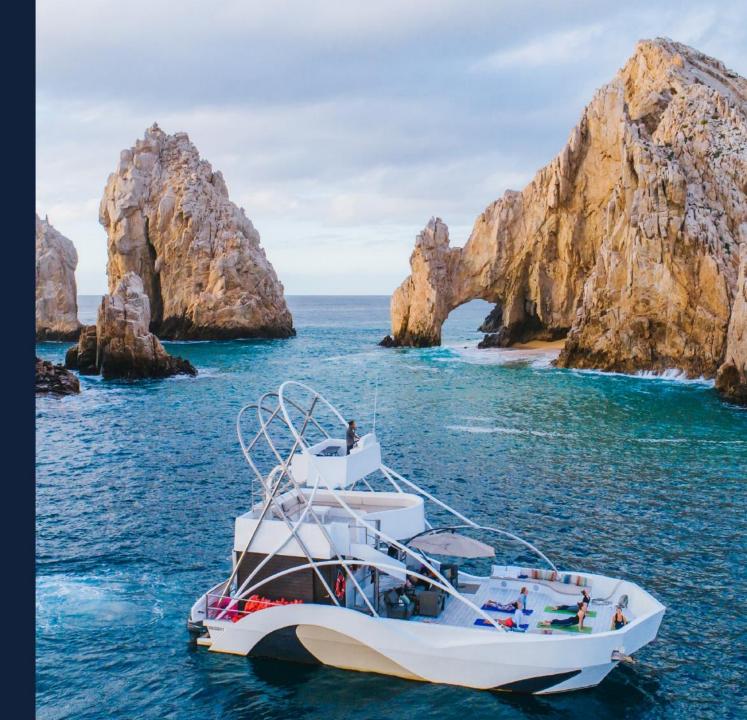


#### **Cruise Activity**



### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

TOURIST SURVEYS AND MEETINGS



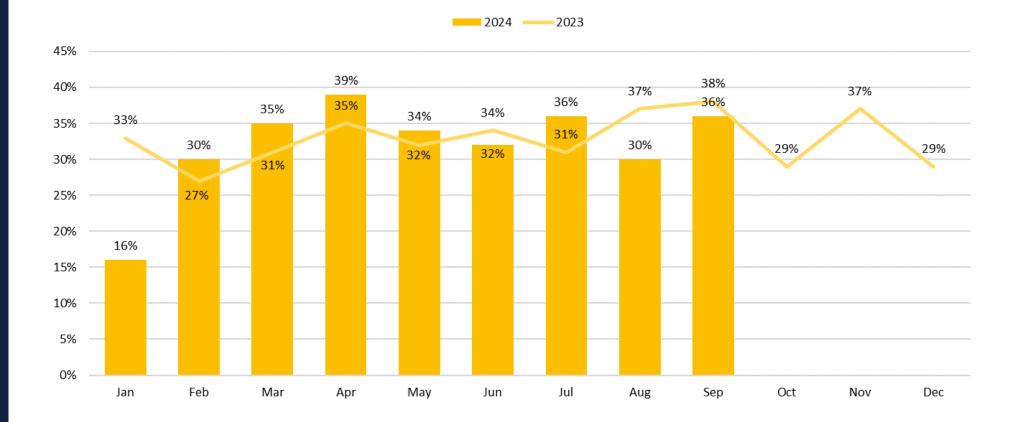
Key Indicators	Meetings
Key Indicators (Sep-2024)         RFPs (current month)         4.5         (-1% vs Sep-2023)         RFPs (Cum. 2024)         509         (-1% vs 2023)	RFPs recibidos para eventos de reuniones y grupos en SJD (2022-2024)
	Ene Feb Mar Abr May Jun Jul Ago Sep Oct Nov Dic

Fuente: CVENT



#### **Returning Tourists**

Returning Tourists Sep-2024: 36% (-2pp vs Sep-2023)

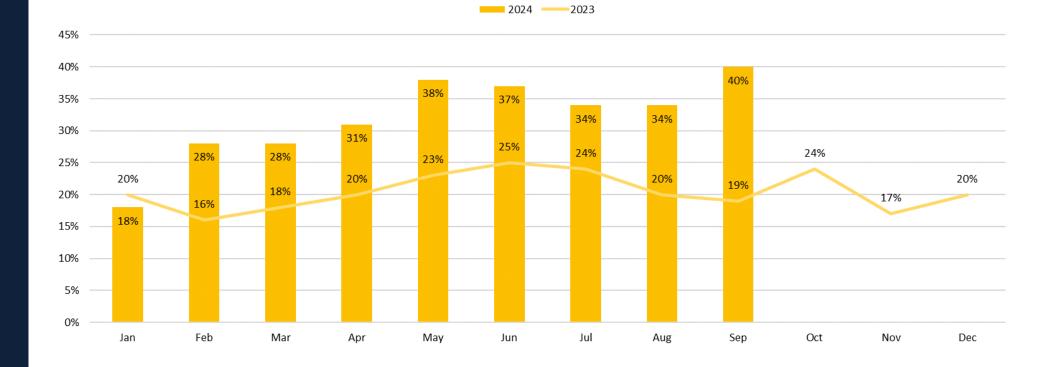




SOURCE: TOURIST SURVEYS

#### Package Tours

Package Tours Sep-2024 : 40% (+21pp vs Sep-2023)



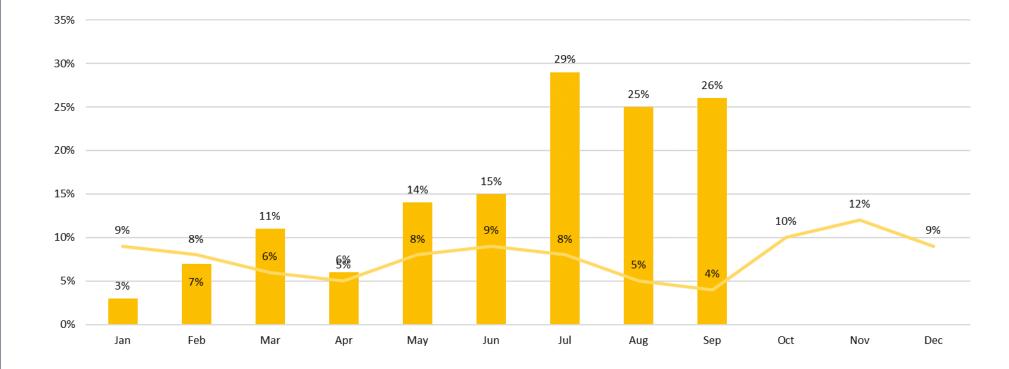




#### **Timeshares**

Timeshare Use Sep-2024 : 26% +22pp Vs Sep-2023

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2024 ---- 2023

SOURCE: TOURIST SURVEYS



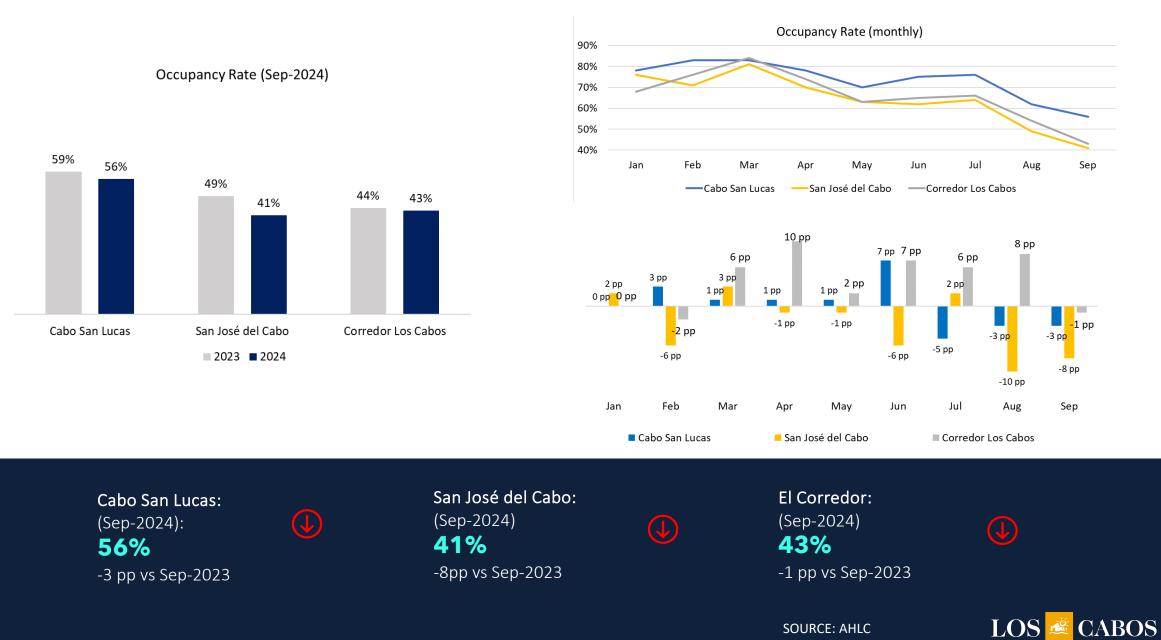
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### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**HOTEL ACTIVITY** 

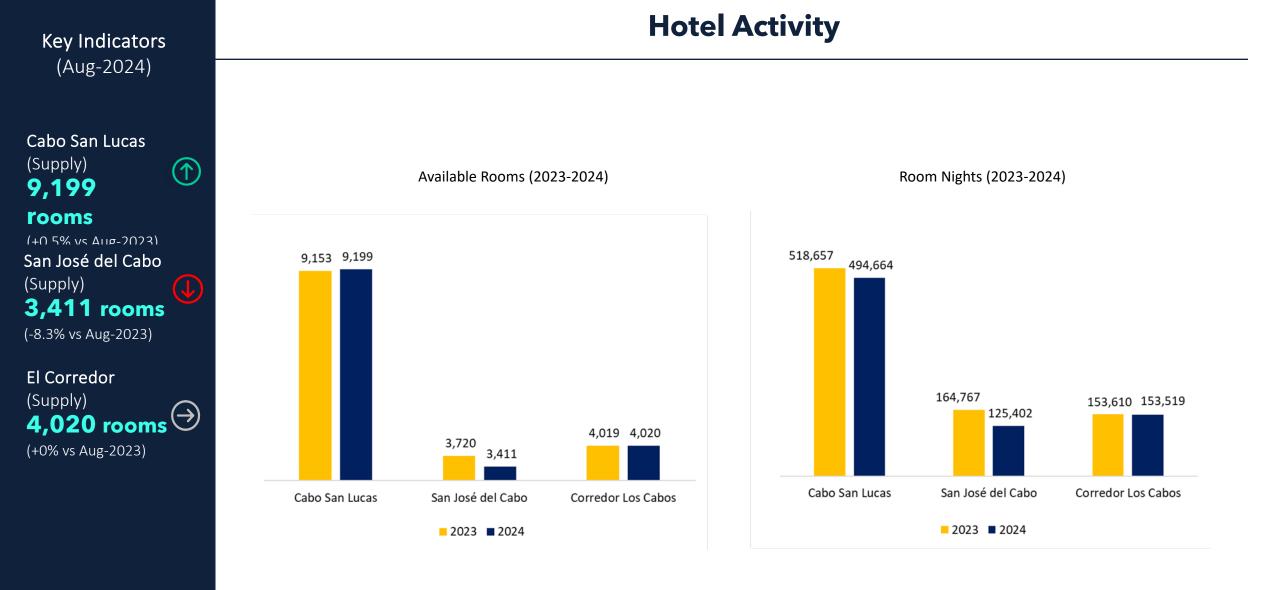


#### **Hotel Occupancy Rates for Los Cabos and Sub-destinations**



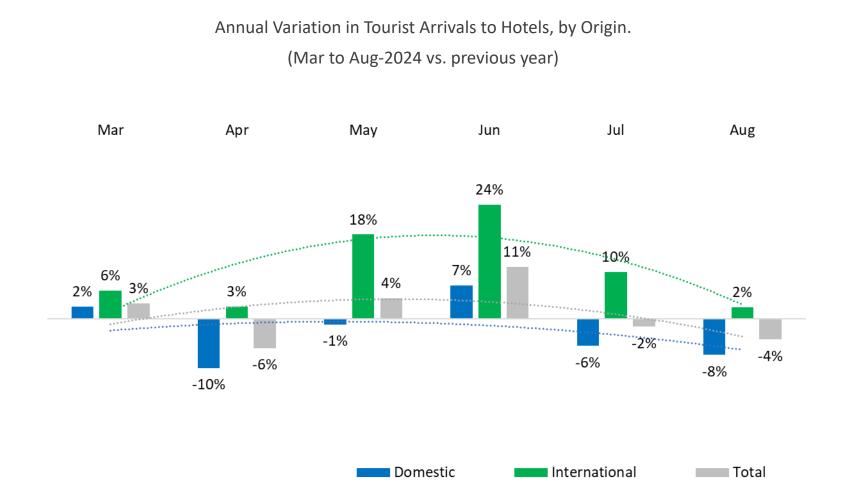
Key Indicators		Ave	erage	Daily	y Rat	e and	Rev	<b>PAR</b>	
(Sep-2024)									
ADR (Los Cabos) \$362 (-7% vs Sep-2023)	•		ADR,	current mor	nth (subde	stinations)	\$606	\$602	
ADR (Cabo San Lucas) <b>\$270</b> (-4% vs Sep-2023)		\$280	\$270	\$228	\$261				
ADR (San José del Cabo) <b>\$261</b> (+14% vs Sep-2023)	1	Cabo San	Lucas		sé del Cabo 23 ■ 2024		El Corre	dor	
ADR (El				Month	ly Evolut	on			
Corredor) <b>\$602</b>	•	\$746 \$752	\$884	\$711	\$656	\$633	\$598	\$541	\$602
(-1% vs Sep-2023) <b>RevPAR (Los</b>		\$432 \$452	\$436	\$342	\$383	\$286	\$258	\$268	\$261
Cabos) <b>\$181</b>		\$340 \$327	\$320	\$340	\$316	\$214	\$253	\$222	\$270
(-14% vs Sep-2023)		Jan Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
SOURCE: AHLC		(	Cabo San Lucas	San J	losé del Cabo	Corr	redor Los Ca	bos	





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#### **Annual Variations in Hotel Occupancy and Tourist Arrivals**



SOURCE: DATATUR



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#### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**AIR TRAVEL CONNECTIVITY** 



Key Indicators

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#### Scheduled Air Seats (next 6 months): 859.3 thousand

(-10% vs 2023)

Scheduled Air Seats (Nov-2024): **145.6 thousand** (-6.5% vs Nov-2023)

CDMX: 335.5

**thousand** (-16.7% vs 2023)

GDL: **152.4 thousand** (+4.5% vs 2023)

MTY: **47.6 thousand** (-16.4% vs 2023)

TIJ: **158.5 thousand** (-2.8% vs 2023)



120,000

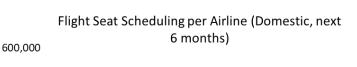
110,000 100,000

Nov

Dec

••••• Nov-2023 to Apr-2024

**Domestic Air Connectivity** 



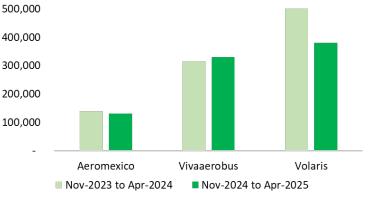
Jan

Feb

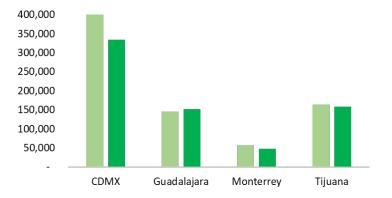
Mar

Nov-2024 to Apr-2025

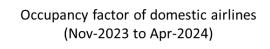
Apr

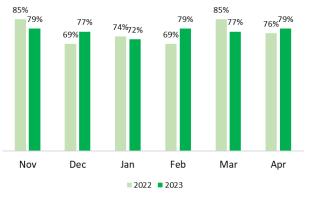


Flight Seat Scheduling per Departing Airport (Domestic, next 6 months)



Nov-2023 to Apr-2024





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SOURCE: OAG

Key Indicators

Scheduled Air Seats (next 6 months): 1.4 million (-2.3% vs 2023)

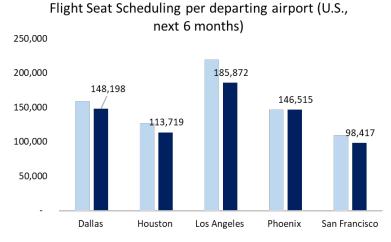
Scheduled Air Seats (Nov-2024):  $\uparrow$ 205,9 thousand (+4.4% vs Oct-2023)

LAX: 185.9 thousand (+) (-15.3% vs 2023)

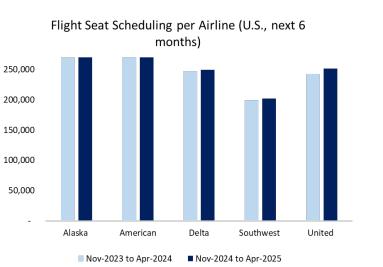
DFW: **148.2** thousand ( (-7% vs 2022)

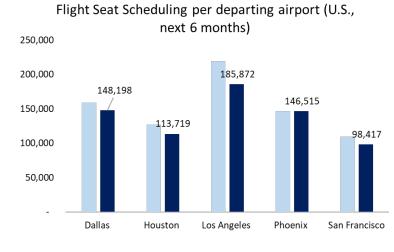
HOU: **113.7** thousand **(** (-10.4% vs 2022)

PHX: 143.5 thousand (-5% vs 2022)



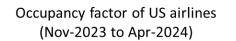
Nov-2023 a Abr-2024 Oct-2024 a Abr-2025

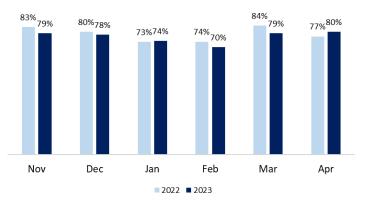




Nov-2023 a Abr-2024

Oct-2024 a Abr-2025







#### Air Connectivity: U.S.

Key Indicators

Scheduled Air Seats (next 6 months): **178.9 thousand** (+3.4% vs 2023)

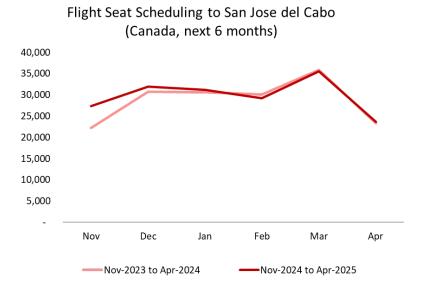
Scheduled Air Seats (Nov-2024): **27.3 thousand** (+23% vs Oct-2023)

**YYZ** (Toronto): **29.4 thousand** (+26.2% vs 2023)

YVR (Vancouver): 71.1 thousand (-3.4% vs 2023)

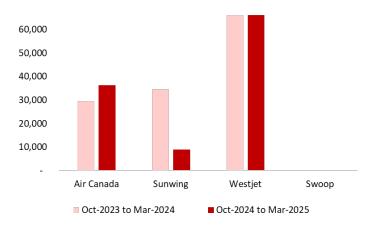
**YYC** (Calgary): **42.2 thousand** (+4.8% vs 2023)

YYG (Edmonton): **15.8 thousand** (+11.6% vs 2023)

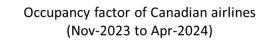


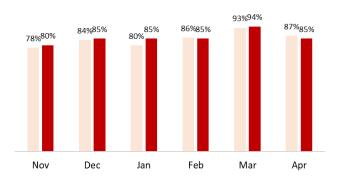
**Air Connectivity: Canada** 

Flight Seat Scheduling per Airline (Canada, next 6 months)









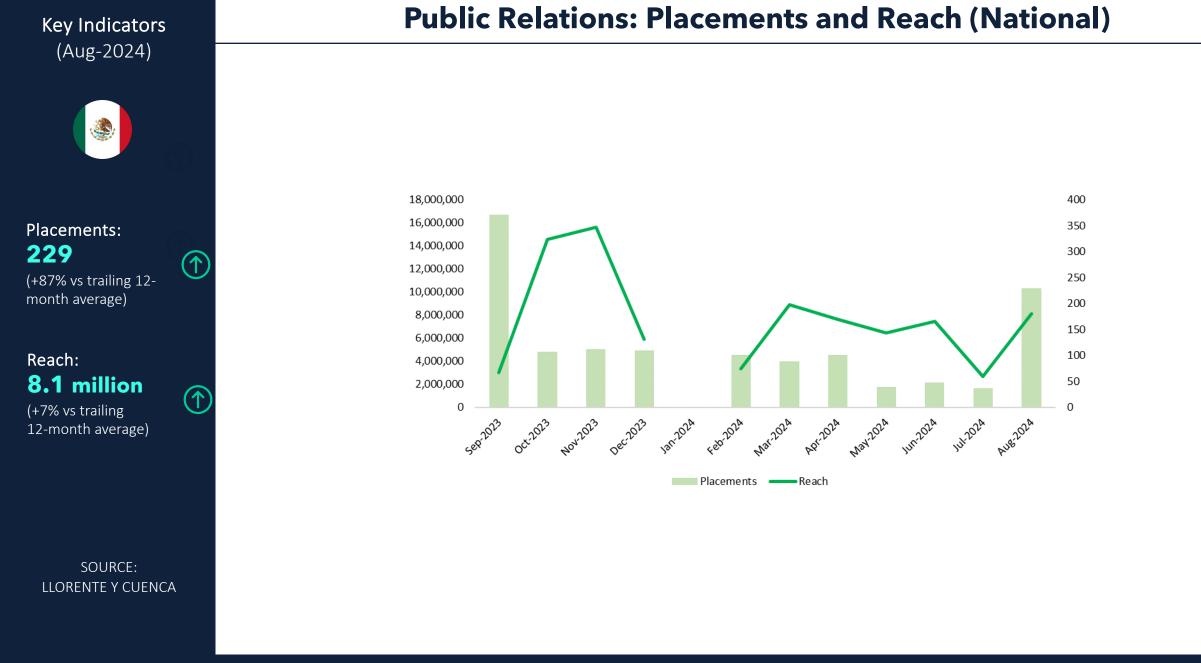




### LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**PUBLIC RELATIONS** 





LOS 🖄 CABOS

Indicadores clave (Jul-2024)

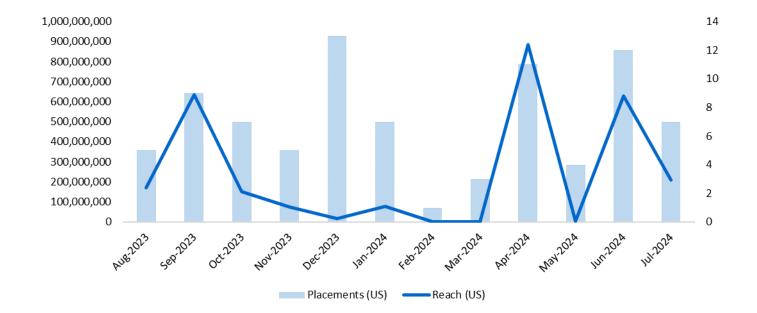


#### Placements:

**7** (+0% vs trailing 12month average)

 $(\uparrow)$ 

Reach: **210 thousand** (-12% vs trailing 12-month average) **Public Relations: Placements and Reach (U.S.)** 



SOURCE: OGILVY



Key Indicators (Aug-2024)

# \*

Placements: 8 (-13% vs trailing 12-month average)

Reach: **341 thousand** 

(-94% vs trailing 12-month average)

#### **Public Relations: Placements and Reach (Canada)**

16,000,000 25 14,000,000 20 12,000,000 10,000,000 15 8,000,000 10 6,000,000 4,000,000 5 2,000,000 0 0 Sep-2023 Oct-2023 Nov-2023 Dec-2023 Jan-2024 Feb-2024 Mar-2024 Apr-2024 May-2024 Jun-2024 Jul-2024 Aug-2024

Placements (Canada) —— Reach (Canada)

SOURCE: JESSON + CO







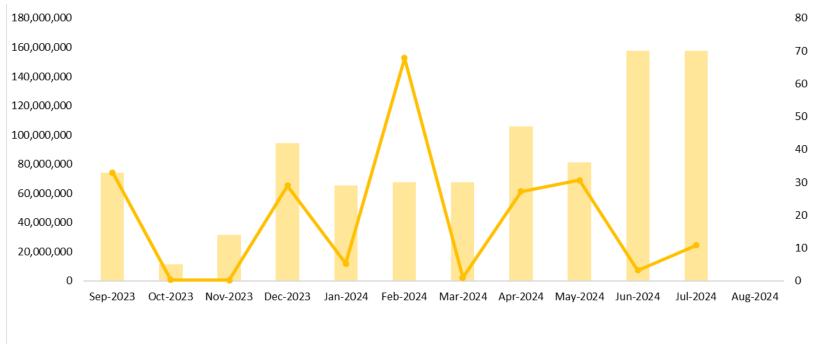
 $\bigcirc$ 

Placements: 70 (+98% vs trailing 12-month average)

Reach: 24.4 million (-38% vs trailing 12-month average)

> FUENTE: ROMAN

#### **Public Relations: Placements and Reach (Spain)**



— Placements (Spain) — — Reach (Spain)



LOS 🖄 CABOS

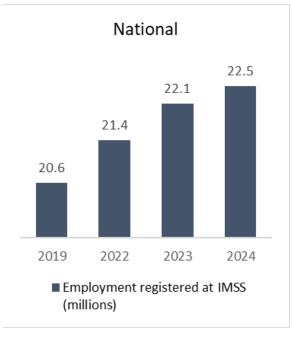
# LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

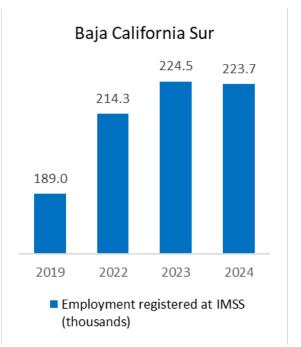
#### NATIONAL CONTEXT

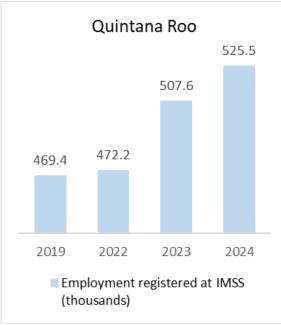
Impacts on the Mexican tourism sector as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.



#### Impact on Employment in Mexico







National Employment (Sep-2024)

**22.5** million (↑)

(+1.6% vs Sep-2023)

Baja California Sur Employment (Sep-2024)

**223.7** thousand

(-0.4% vs Sep-2023)

Quintana Roo Employment (Sep-2024)



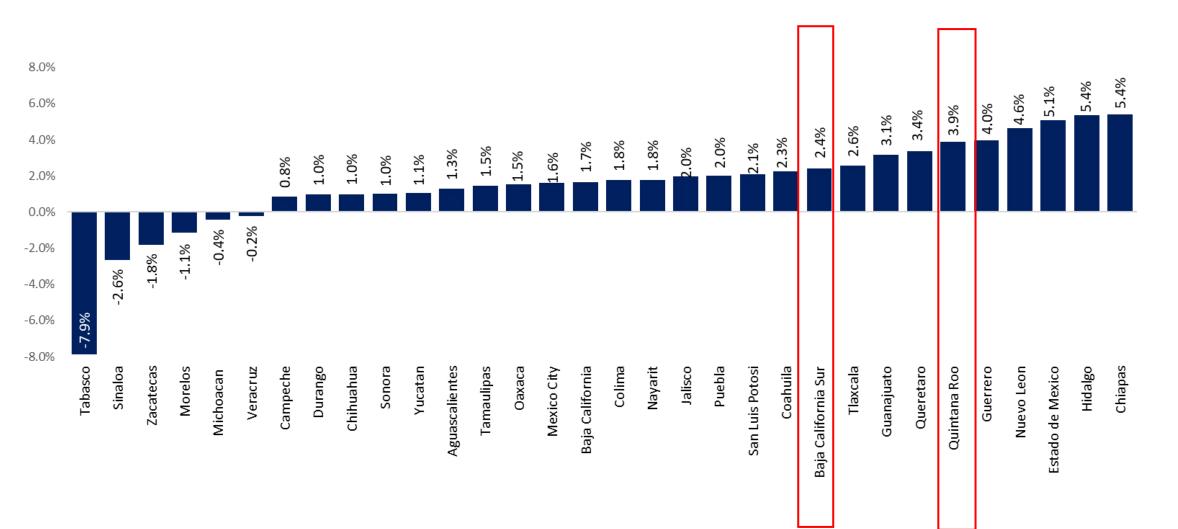
(+3.5% vs Sep-2023)

**SOURCE: IMSS** 



#### **Impact on Employment in Mexico**

% Change in employment per state (Aug-2024 vs Dec-2023)



SOURCE : IMSS

CABOS

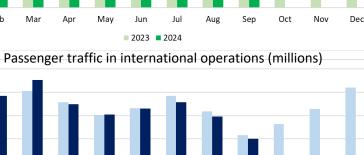
LOS

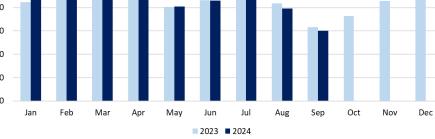
#### **International Tourist Arrivals in Mexico**

#### **Air Activity in Mexico - Airport Groups**

Passenger traffic in domestic operations (millions)







3.45 million  $(\uparrow)$ 

(+5.8% vs Aug-2023)

Aug-2024 1.81 million \$1,115 USD  $(\uparrow)$ (+4.4% vs Aug-2023)

Sep-2024 6.2 million (-5.8% vs Sep-2023)

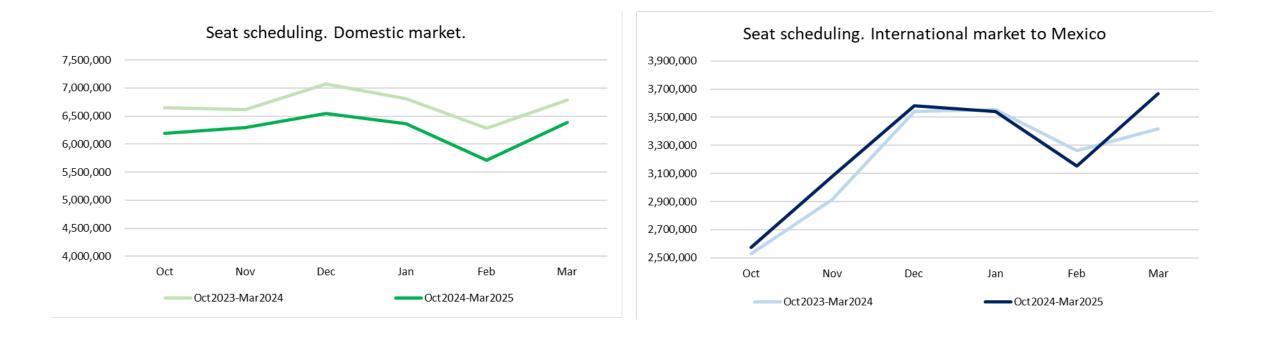
**PAX** in international operations Sep-2024 **3** million (-4.8% vs Sep-2023)

(-3.8% vs Aug-

SOURCE: ASUR, OMA, GAP \*TOTAL TRAFF CODE THE THREE AIRPORT GROUPS (ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES), INFORMATION FROM MEXICO CITY IS NOT INCLUDED.



#### Seat planning for Mexico (Sep-2024 and beyond)



**Domestic Seats** 37.5 million (-6.8% vs Oct2023-Mar2024)



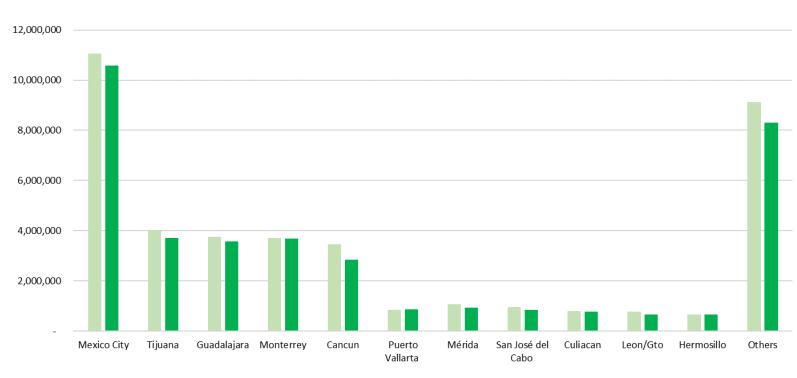
**International Seats** 19.6 million (+2% vs Oct2023-Mar2024)

 $(\uparrow)$ 

**SOURCE : OAG** SEAT PLANNING AS OF THE LAST WEEK OF AUGUST 2023 AND 2024, RESPECTIVELY.



#### **Seat planning for Mexico**



Oct2023-Mar2024 Oct2024-Mar2025

SOURCE : OAG SEAT PLANNING AS OF THE LAST WEEK OF AUGUST 2023 AND 2024, RESPECTIVELY.



Domestic

**10.57 million** (-4.3% vs Oct2023–Mar2024)

Tijuana: **3.72 million** (-7.3% vs Oct2023–Mar2024)

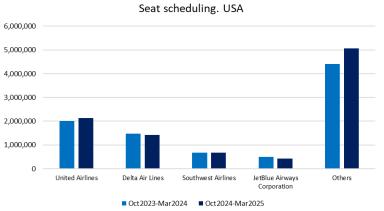
Guadalajara: 3.58 million (-4.9% vs Oct2023–Mar2024)

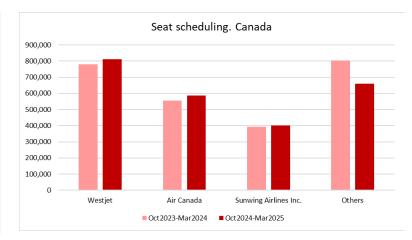
San José del Cabo: 852 million (-11.1% vs Oct2023–Mar2024)

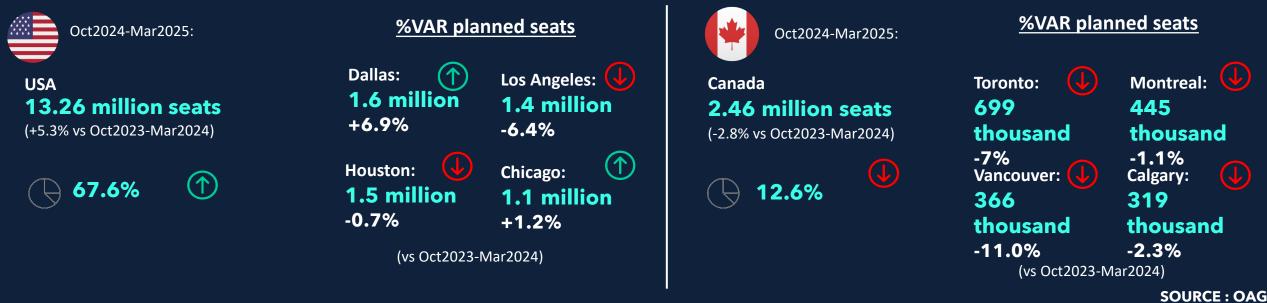


### **International Seat Planning for Mexico**





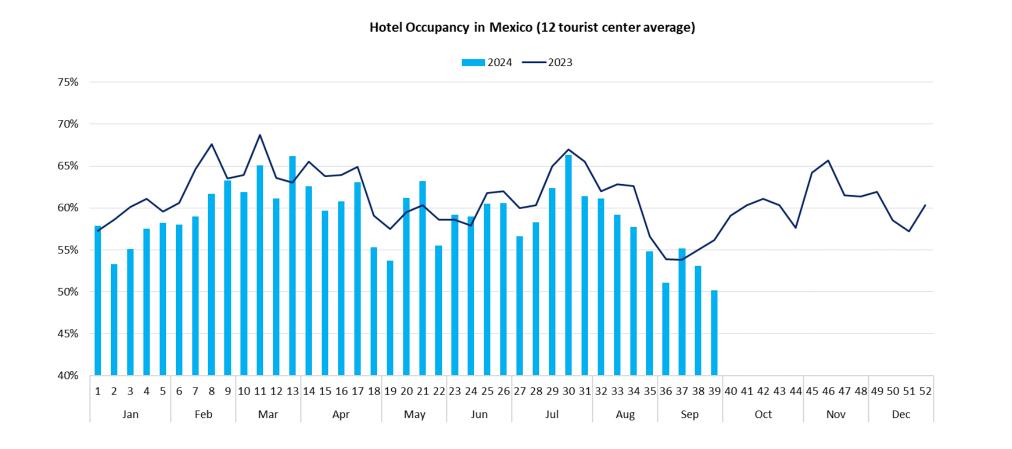




SEAT PLANNING AS OF THE LAST WEEK OF JUNE 2022 AND 2023, RESPECTIVELY.



#### **Hotel Indicators in Mexico**



#### **SOURCE : DATATUR.**

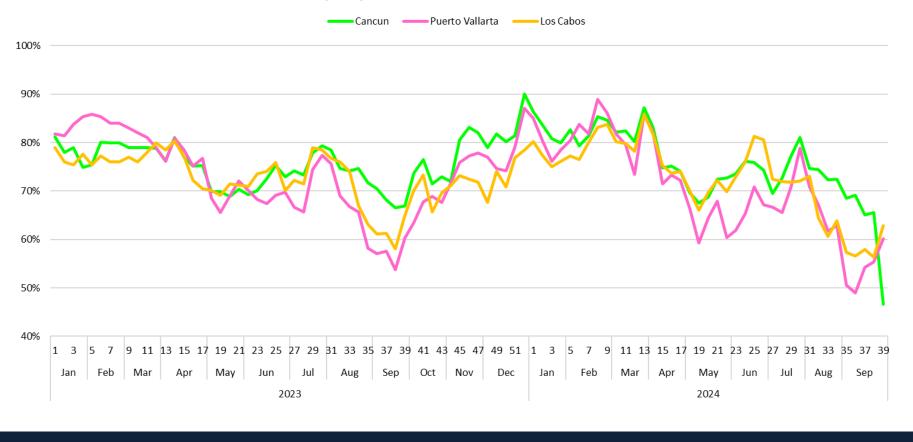
MONITORED DESTINATIONS: VILLAHEROMSA, AGUASCALIENTES, TUXTLA GUTIÉRREZ, QUERÉTARO, PUEBLA, PUERTO VALLARTA, SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, LOS CABOS, CANCÚN, CIUDAD DE MÉXICO, ACAPULCO Y SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE. Average Occupancy (week 39) 50.2% (-6pp vs same week of 2023)

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#### **Hotel Indicators in Mexico**

Hotel Occupancy in Cancun, Puerto Vallarta, and Los Cabos





Puerto Vallarta: 60.2% Los Cabos: 62.8% (+16.2pp vs Cancun) (+2.6pp vs Puerto Vallarta)

Week 39 (Sep 23-29, 2024)



**SOURCE : DATATUR** 



# LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**GLOSSARY** 



## Glossary

- Congress. Non-business-oriented meetings in which large groups of individuals gather, generally to discuss and exchange points of view on a topic of interest. They usually have a duration of several days and simultaneous sessions, as well as a predefined multiannual or annual frequency.
- Convention. Trade or business meetings usually sponsored by a corporation, in which participants represent the same company, corporate group or customer or supplier relationships. Sometimes participation is mandatory and travel expenses are paid by the corporation. Includes those general and formal meetings of a legislative, social or economic body, in order to provide information, deliberate or establish consensus or address policies on the part of the participants, as well as to address business issues around a market, product or brand. They may contain a secondary exhibition component.
- Rooms available. The number of rooms in service. It does not include rooms that are out of service due to repairs or any other cause.
- Tourist destination. The primary destination of a tourist trip that is fundamental to the decision to make the trip. See also main reason for a tourist trip.
- Seasonality. Means that tourist flows tend to concentrate around certain times of the year, repeating this process annually.
- Length of stay. It is the result of dividing the total number of overnight tourists by the number of tourist arrivals per month. The result obtained expresses the number of days of stay of the tourist.
- Events or incentive trips. Incentive travel is a modern management strategy focused on recognizing people who achieved or exceeded objectives commonly related to sales or productivity, targeting participants who demonstrate improved job performance with an extraordinary travel experience.
- Room nights. This is obtained from the daily record of the number of tourists occupying the establishment's rooms, by length of stay (number of nights spent in the establishment) and is classified according to their place of origin, into residents or non-residents.
- Inflation. Continuous and generalized growth in the prices of goods and services sold in an economy. It is the average growth rate from one period to another of the prices of a basket of goods and services.
- Underlying inflation. It is the increase in prices of a subset of the CPI (National Consumer Price Index), which contains the least volatile items. It measures
  the inflation trend in the medium term. The 283 generic concepts that make up the CPI basket of goods and services are classified or grouped into subsets
  that respond to particular needs of analysis, among the best-known classifications are by object of expenditure, that which refers to the sector of origin of
  goods and services, and that of durability of goods and underlying inflation.
- Passenger arrivals. Passengers transported on airline aircraft with established routes and itineraries.
- Tourist arrivals. Corresponds to the number of tourists registered by the establishment during the month.



# Glossary

- Nationality of a visitor. That of the country issuing the passport or other identity document, even if they habitually reside in another country.
- Non-Resident. A person whose usual place of residence is outside Mexican territory and who visits Mexico for a period of less than twelve months for any reason (business, vacations and others). Excluded if remuneration is received for the activities carried out in the place visited.
- Hotel occupancy. The occupancy rate of accommodations is a concept based on supply. It is an important indicator for many purposes. It provides information on the differences in utilization among the various types of lodging establishments. It also indicates the seasonal pattern for tourist accommodations.
- RevPAR. RevPAR is the most important metric used in the hotel industry to assess the financial performance of an establishment or chain. It is an abbreviation of Revenue Per Available Room. It always refers to a specific period (weekly, monthly, yearly, etc.). One way to calculate RevPAR is through the formula: RevPAR = It/ΣHt, where It is equal to the total revenue generated by rooms in a period t. and ΣHt is equal to the total number of rooms available in a period t. That is, the rooms of the establishment or chain multiplied by the number of nights in period t minus the unavailable rooms.
- Resident. Individual whose usual environment is in Mexican territory.
- Residence. The place/country where the traveler has stayed for most of the previous year (12 months) or has stayed for a shorter period and expects to return within 12 months to live in that country.
- Average daily rate (commonly referred to as ADR) is a statistical unit that represents the average revenue per occupied room paid in each period. The ADR along with the occupancy of the property are the basis for the financial performance of the property. ADR is calculated by dividing room revenue by the number of rooms sold. House guest rooms (known as house use) and complimentary rooms (known as complementary) should be excluded from the denominator.
- Tourist. Any person traveling away from his or her usual location for a period of less than 12 months and for any reason, except persons engaged in activities that will generate income for them at the travel destination; refugees or migrant workers; diplomats; seasonal or border workers; or tourism employees.
- Visitor. Any person who travels away from his or her usual location for a period of less than 12 months for any reason, except persons who engage in activities that will generate income for them at the travel destination: refugees or migrant workers; diplomats; seasonal or border workers; tourism employees; or persons seeking to establish a new residence or employment.





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