



LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

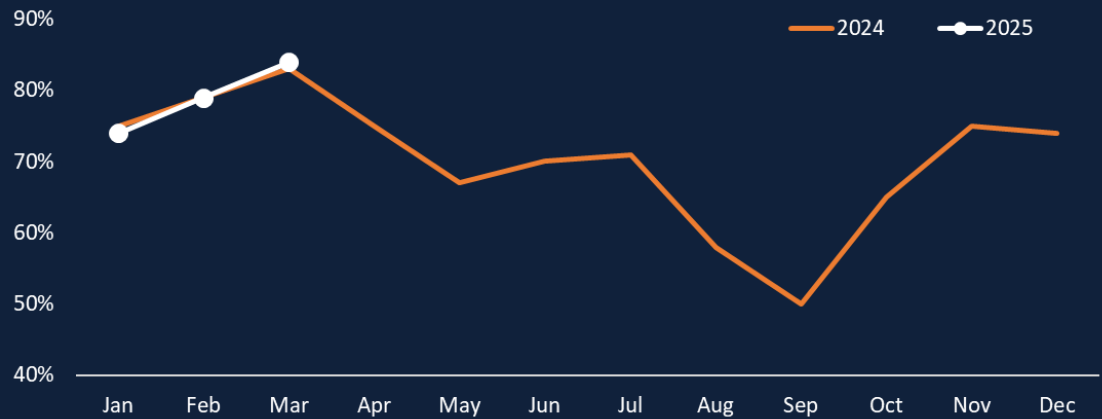
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

APRIL 2025



Key Performance Indicators (Mar-2025)

9 see note



Hotel Occupancy
(Avg. Jan-Mar2025):
79%
+0 pp
(vs Avg. Jan-Mar2024)

Average Daily Rate
(Avg. Jan-Mar2025):
\$545 USD
-9.7%
(vs Avg. Jan-Mar2024)

RevPAR
(Avg. Jan-Mar2025):
\$429 USD
-9.4%
(vs Avg. Jan-Mar2024)

Hotel Occupancy
(Mar-2025):
84%
+1 pp
(vs Mar-2024)

Average Daily Rate
(Mar-2025):
\$498 USD
-10%
(vs Mar-2024)

RevPAR
(Mar-2025):
\$418 USD
-9%
(vs Mar-2024)

SOURCE: AHLC

SOURCE: AHLC

SOURCE: AHLC

Air Passenger Arrivals

SOURCE: GAP

1 see note

Total Passengers
(Cum-Jan-Mar-2025):
1,026 thousand
+0.3%
(vs Cum-2024)

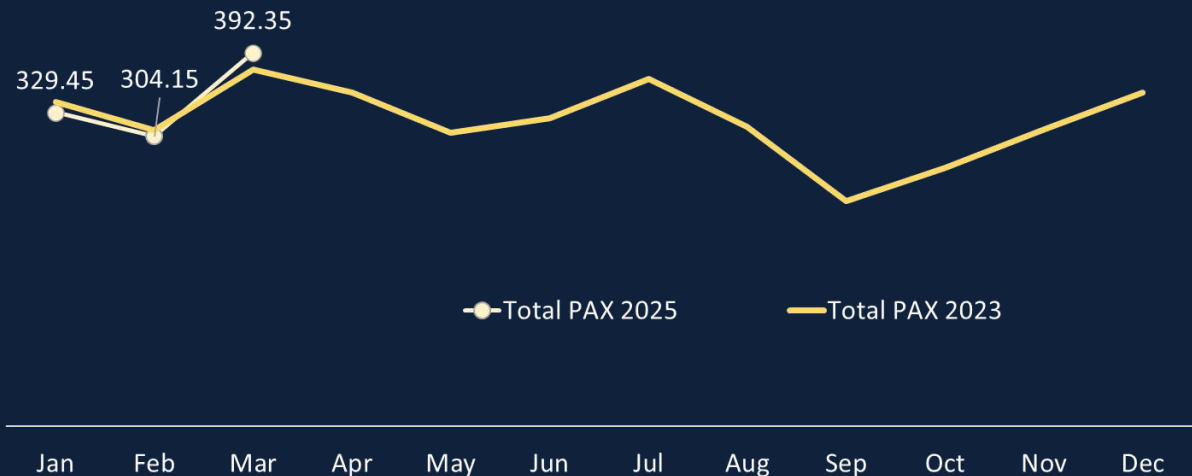
Domestic Passengers
(Cum-Jan-Mar-2025):
334.5 thousand
+4.9%
(vs Cum-2024)

International Passengers
(Cum-Jan-Mar-2025):
691.5 thousand
-1.8%
(vs Cum-2024)

Total Passengers
(Mar-2025):
392.4 thousand
+3.5%
(vs Mar-2024)

Domestic Passengers
(Mar-2025):
119.5 thousand
+8.8%
(vs Mar-2024)

International Passengers
(Mar-2025):
272.9 thousand
+1.3%
(vs Mar-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.

Executive Summary (Mar-2025)



HOTEL ACTIVITY: This month shows an occupancy rate of 84%, the highest recorded since the beginning of this observatory in 2019, although the ADR falls again, hand in hand with a drop in San José del Cabo. The Scenic Route again recorded one of its highest rates, despite falling compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, both occupancy in properties offered online (Airbnb and similar) and their rates remain at similar levels to the previous year. Notably, those in San Jose continue with increases in occupancy to 61% (+2.9pp), extending a five-month upward trend, and a reduction in their average rate to \$212 USD per night.

- Hotel occupancy in Los Cabos in Mar-2025 registers 84%, +1pp vs Mar-2024. At the sub-destination level Cabo San Lucas registers 84% (13pp), San Jose del Cabo, 80% (-1pp), and La Ruta Escenica, 80% (-4pp) compared to Mar-2024.
- The average fare in Los Cabos is \$498 USD (-10% vs Mar-2024). The highest rate is at La Ruta Escénica (\$768 USD), 11pp above the 2024 average, although decreasing 10% compared to Mar-2024); Cabo San Lucas reaches \$347 (+8%), while San José del Cabo averages \$332 (-24%, falling back after having registered growth throughout most of 2024). In Mar-2025 RevPAR was \$418 USD; or 9% less than the previous year.
- In Mar-2025, the supply of accommodation through online platforms (AirBnB and similar) rose 1.8%, reaching 6.2 thousand (representing 14% of the total room nights available in the destination). Meanwhile, occupancy remained at 59%, the same level as in Mar-2024. In Mar-2024 its average daily rate is \$513 (9.9% less than Feb-2024) and 3% higher than traditional hotels.
 - At the sub-destination level, Cabo San Lucas and San Jose del Cabo reach an occupancy rate of 61% (-4pp and +2.9pp, respectively), and the Scenic Route, 57.4% (+0.4pp).

TOURIST SATISFACTION: Satisfaction with the airport and public safety indicators are improving and continue to remain at their highest levels. In contrast, satisfaction with the destination showed a drop compared to both the previous year and the previous month. On the other hand, the proportion of visitors traveling in vacation packages, as well as repeat tourists, continue to recover and maintain the steady growth rates that were presented throughout 2024.



- In Mar-2025, 60% of tourists rate Los Cabos as “more than expected” (3pp less than Mar-2024 and 10pp less than Feb-2025). Satisfaction with safety in Los Cabos registers 1.2% of tourists had a fair or poor perception (1 pp better than Mar-2024).
- Satisfaction with the airport reaches 2% with fair or poor perception, improving 3 pp compared to the previous year.
- Repetitive tourists continue to maintain their recovery and are up 3pp when compared to the previous year: 38% in Mar-2025. Package tourists remained at 38%, the same level as the previous year.

MEETINGS: Receipt of RFPs for group events drops 31% compared to 2024.

- In Mar-2025, 45 RFPs were received (31% less than in Mar-2024) reaching 166 in the year’s cumulative.



Executive Summary (Mar-2025)



AIR ACTIVITY: In Mar-2025, SJD received 3.5% more PAX than in Mar-2024, with increases in both domestic and international arrivals. Domestic arrivals showed for the third time a growth, now higher at 8.8%, with GDL being the market showing the largest increase in market share. Canadian tourist arrivals increased again this month, as did PAX arrivals from Canada (+10.8% in 2025 cumulative), led by Vancouver, although with higher growth in Toronto.

- In Mar-2025, 392.4 thousand passengers arrived at Los Cabos airport (up 3.5% versus Mar-2024).
 - Domestic passengers (119.5 thousand) accounted for 30.4% of the total (up 8.8% versus the previous year). Of these, 36.4% came from CDMX (AICM, TLC and NLU), followed by GDL and MTY, both with 25.5%, and TIJ with 21.8%. GDL reported a 3.5% increase in market share.
 - Passengers on international flights (272.9 thousand) represent 69.6%, with an increase of 1.3% compared to the previous year. The main airports of origin are Los Angeles (11.9%), Dallas (10.5%) and Phoenix (9.9%).
 - California continues to be the main source state for U.S. tourism to Los Cabos (37% of the total), with a 13.2pp increase in its share in Mar-2025. Texas and Washington remain the second and third most important markets to SJD with 9% and 5%, respectively.
 - From Canada, the main issuer has been Vancouver, with 37.1% (-2.6 pp vs 2024), followed by Calgary (24.1%), and Toronto (16.8%). Canadian tourists again show growth this month, accounting for 13.6% of the total (+6 pp vs 2024), and a 10.8% increase in PAX volume in cumulative 2025.
 - 82.7% of foreign tourists inbound in Feb-2025 via SJD had U.S. residency and 14.2% Canadian (again, one of the highest levels on record since the pandemic). U.S. passport tourist arrivals drop 10.6% versus Feb-2024 while those from Canada are up 11.1%.
- In Mar-2025, 5.8 thousand commercial operations (5.5% more than in Mar-2024) and 2 thousand private operations (-1.2%) were recorded at Los Cabos International Airport (SJD). Additionally, in Feb-2025, 9.4 thousand international tourists arrived on private flights (-7.4% vs. the previous year); pausing its constant growth since the beginning of 2024.

CRUISES AND YACHTS: Cruise activity to Los Cabos in Feb-2025 continues to resume the growth it recorded since most of the second half of 2024 and reaching its highest passenger volume recorded since the beginning of this observatory, in 2019.



- In Feb-2025, 148.5 thousand cruise passengers arrived at the Cabo San Lucas marina, an increase of 148.1% compared to the same period in 2024. These passengers arrived on 45 vessels (+29 vs. Feb-2024). This represents an average of 3.3 thousand passengers per vessel.

Market Share

SOURCE TOURIST SURVEY

WASHINGTON: 5%

NEW YORK: 1%

ARIZONA: 10%

CALIFORNIA: 37%

BAJA CALIFORNIA: 5%

TEXAS: 9%

NUEVO LEÓN: 5%

JALISCO: 16%

MEXICO CITY + STATE: 44%

United States:

55.6%

-7.9 pp (vs Mar-2024)

Canada:

13.6%

+6 pp (vs Mar-2024)

Domestic:

28.8%

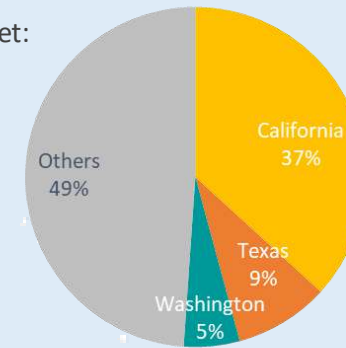
+1.9 pp (vs Mar-2024)

Others:

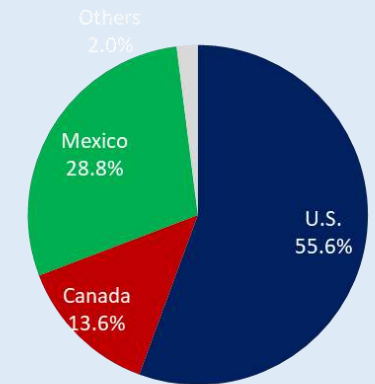
2%

+0 pp (vs Mar-2024)

U.S. Market:



Total Market:



On the right side are 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.



LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

AIR PASSENGER ARRIVALS



Key Indicators
(Mar-2025)

Total Passengers
(Mar-2025):
392.4 thousand
+3.5% vs Mar-2024



Domestic Passengers
(Mar-2025):
119.5 thousand
+8.8% vs Mar-2024



International Passengers
(Mar-2025):
272.9 thousand
+1.3% vs Mar-2024

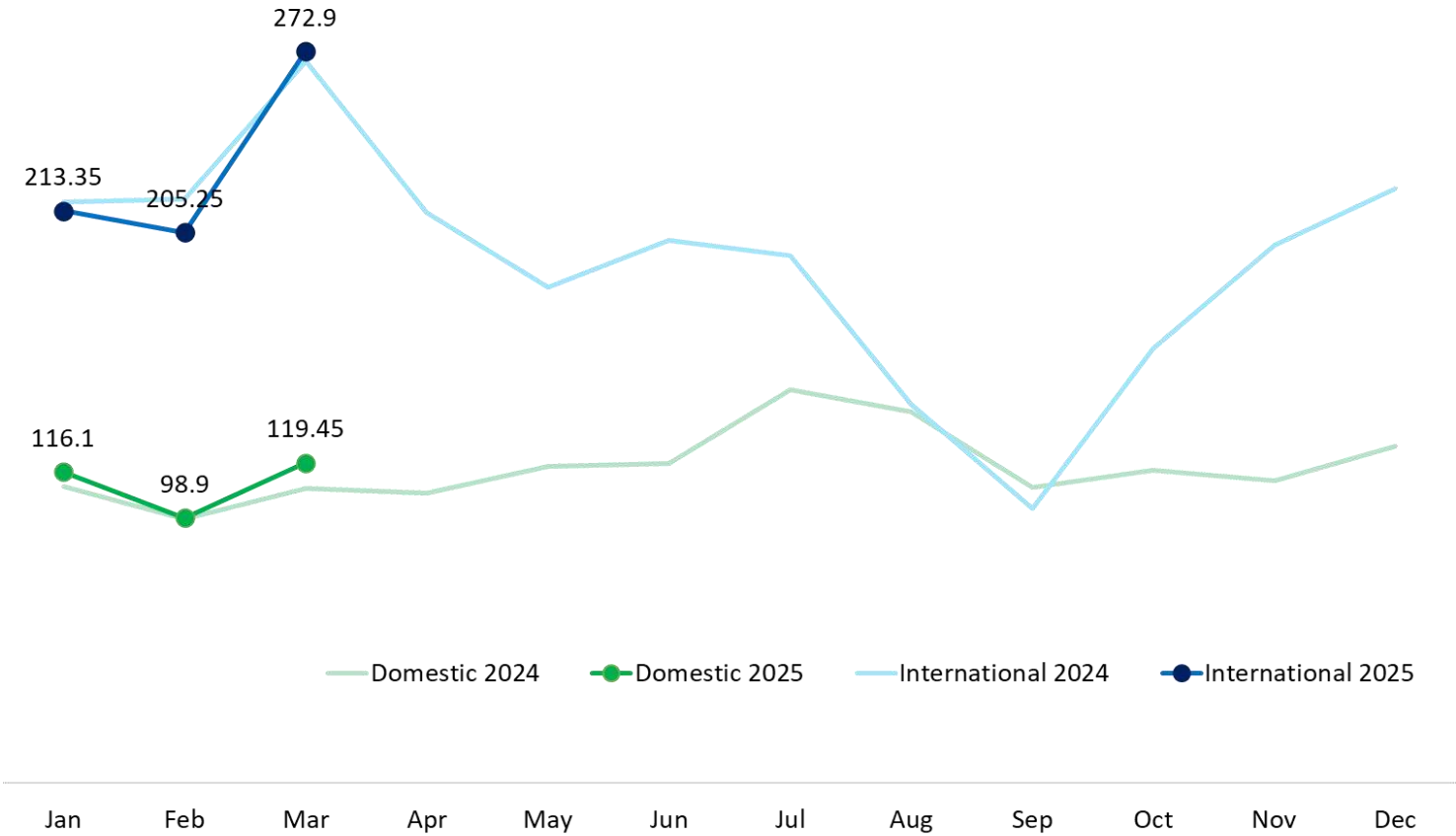


Domestic: **32.5%**
Intern.: **67.5%**

Source: GAP

2 — see notes

Passenger Arrivals at the Los Cabos International Airport (SJD)



Total Passengers
(Jan-Mar-2025):
1,026 thousand
+0.3% vs Jan-Mar-2024



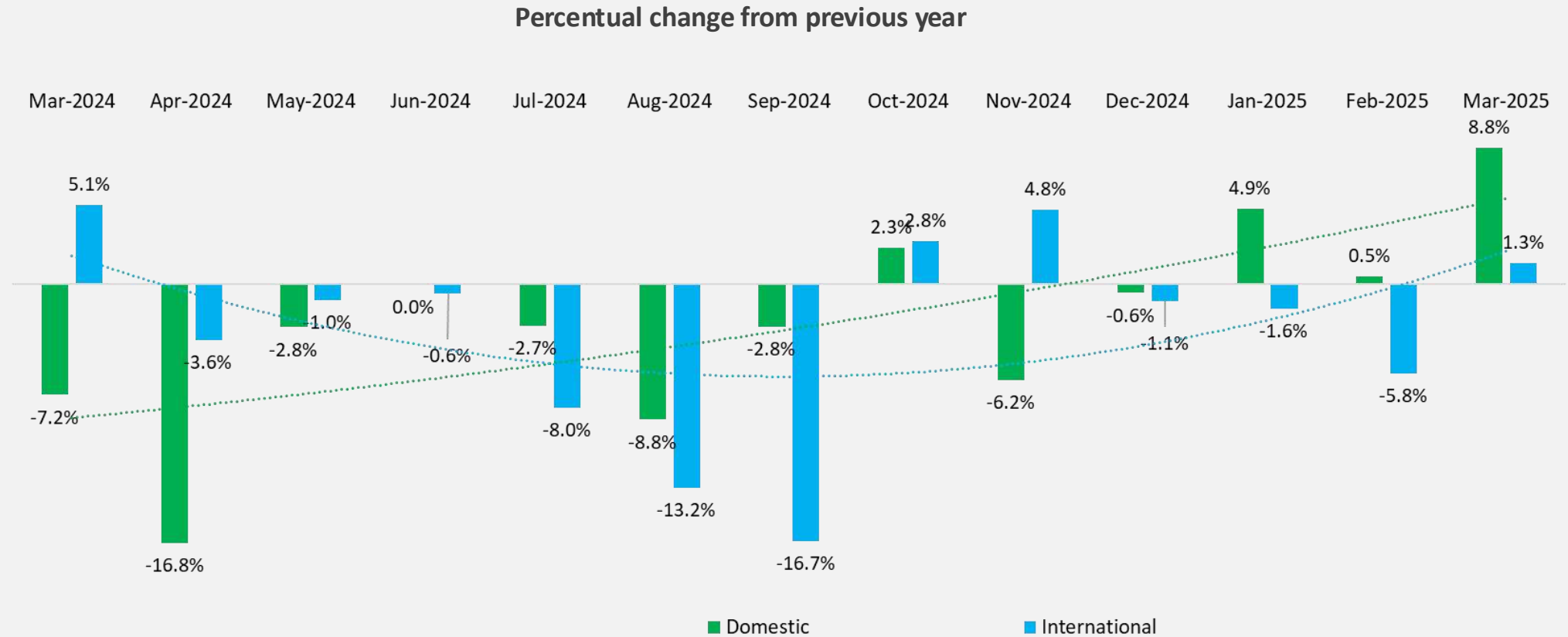
Domestic Passengers
(Jan-Mar-2025):
334.5 thousand
+4.9% vs Jan-Mar-2024



International Passengers
(Jan-Mar-2025):
691.5 thousand
-1.8% vs Jan-Mar-2024



Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos Airport



SOURCE: GAP

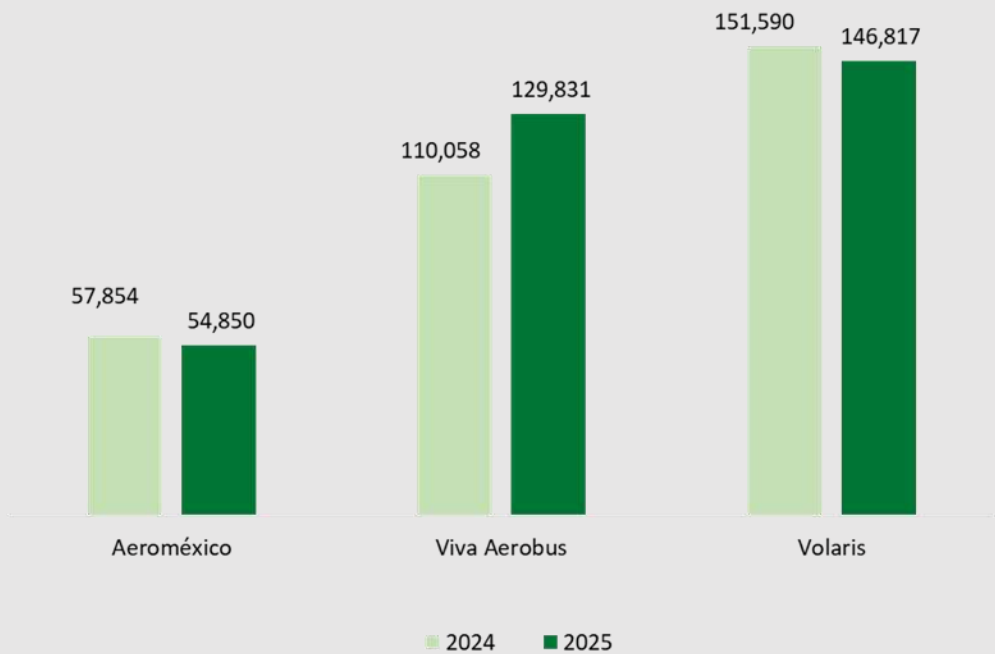
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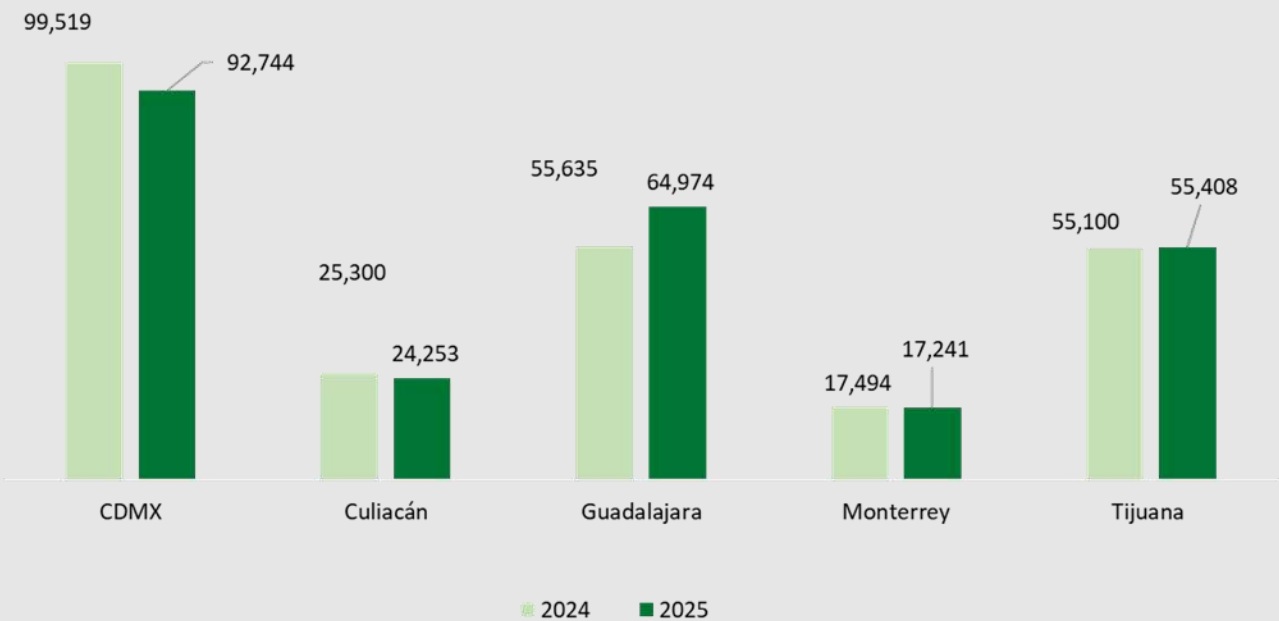
see notes

Cumulative Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos airport, Domestic Flights, cumulative Jan-Mar-2025

Domestic passenger arrivals at San José del Cabo airport, by airline (Jan-Mar-2024-2025)



Passenger arrivals on international flights to San José del Cabo airport, by origin - Domestic (Jan-Mar-2024-2025)



SOURCE: PAXIS

Cumulative PAX:
334.5 thousand
+4.9% vs 2023

1 2 see notes



Per origin:

GDL: **25.5%** +3.5 pp vs 2024
CDMX: **36.4%** -2.9 pp vs 2024
TIJ: **21.8%** +0.0 pp vs 2024
MTY: **6.8%** -0.1 pp vs 2024

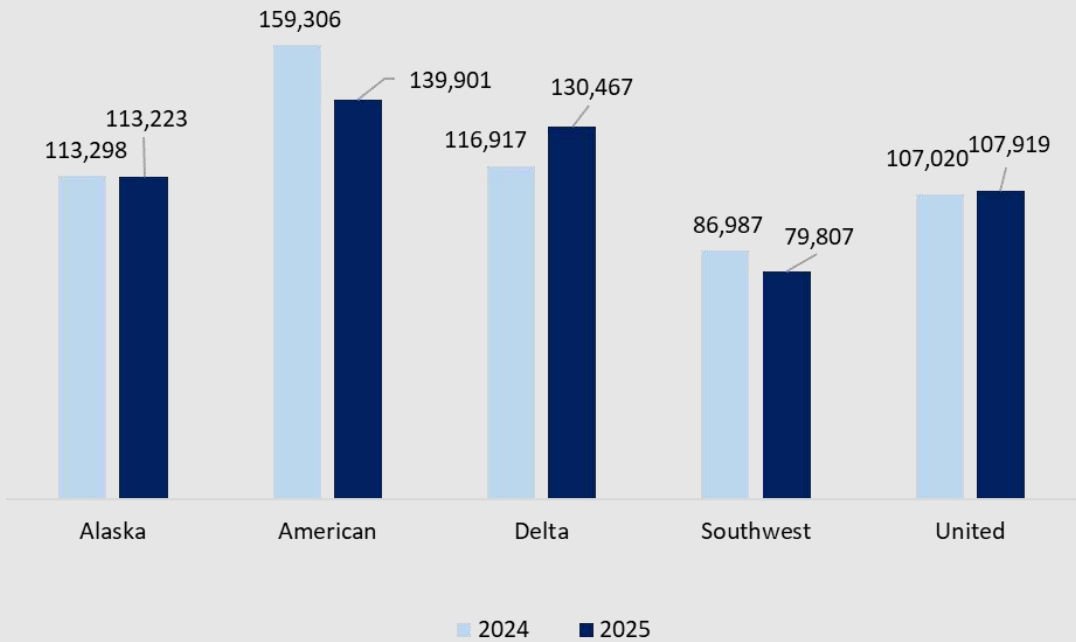
Per airline:

AM: **16.3%** -1.8 pp vs 2024
VIV: **38.6%** +4.62pp vs 2024
VOI: **43.7%** -3.8 pp vs 2024

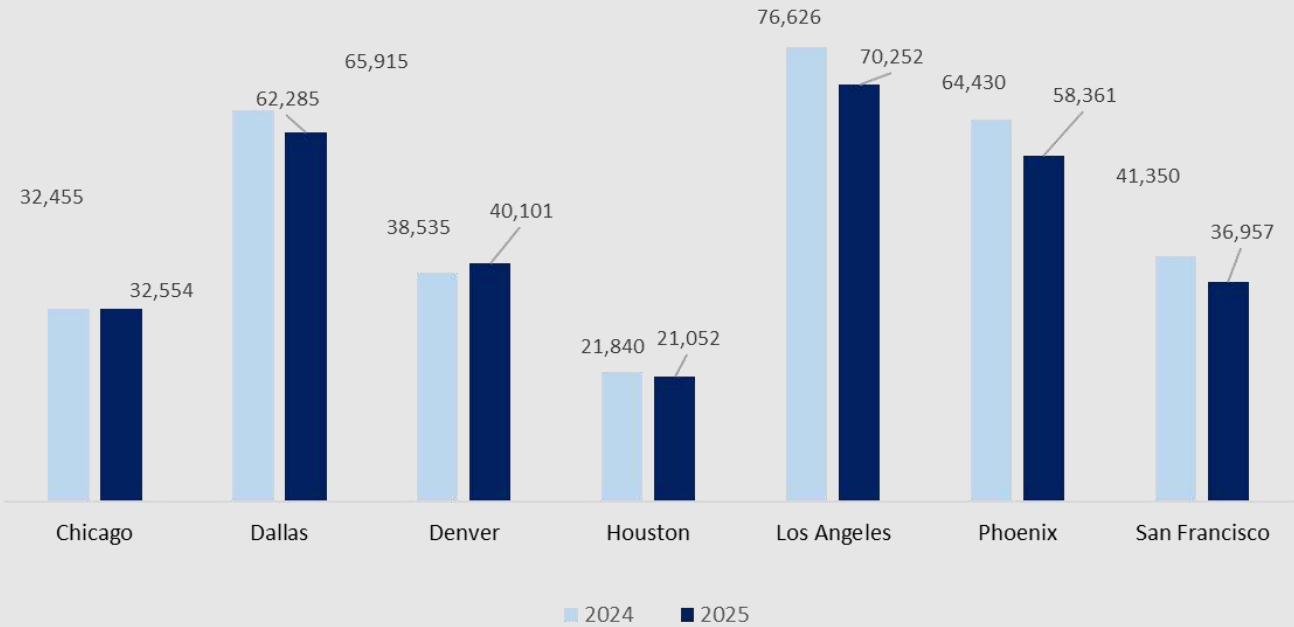


Cumulative Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos airport, U.S. Flights, cumulative Jan-Mar-2025

International passenger arrivals at San José del Cabo airport, by airline, U.S. (Jan-Mar-2024-2025)



Passenger arrivals on international flights to San José del Cabo airport, by origin – U.S. (Jan-Mar-2024-2025)



SOURCE: PAXIS

Cumulative PAX:

591.1 thousand

-3.7% vs 2024



Per origin:

DFW: **10.5%** -0.2 pp vs 2024

LAX: **11.9%** -0.6 pp vs 2024

PHX: **9.9%** -0.6 pp vs 2024

DEN: **6.8%** +0.5 pp vs 2024

Per airline:

AS: **19.2%** +0.7 pp vs 2024

AA: **23.7%** -2.3 pp vs 2024

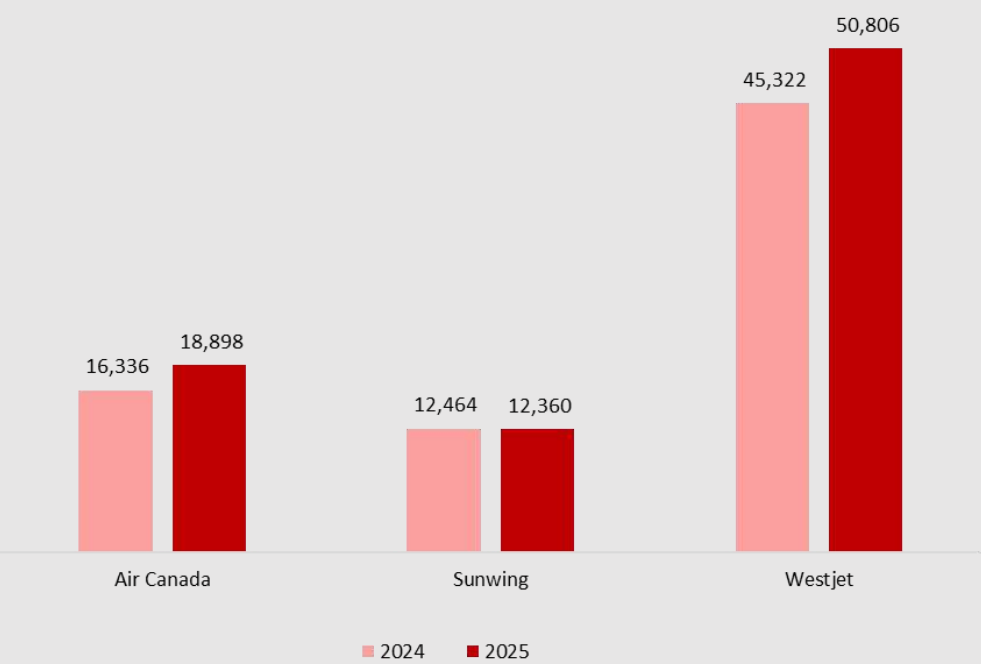
DL: **22.1%** +3 pp vs 2024

UA: **18.3%** +0.8 pp vs 2024

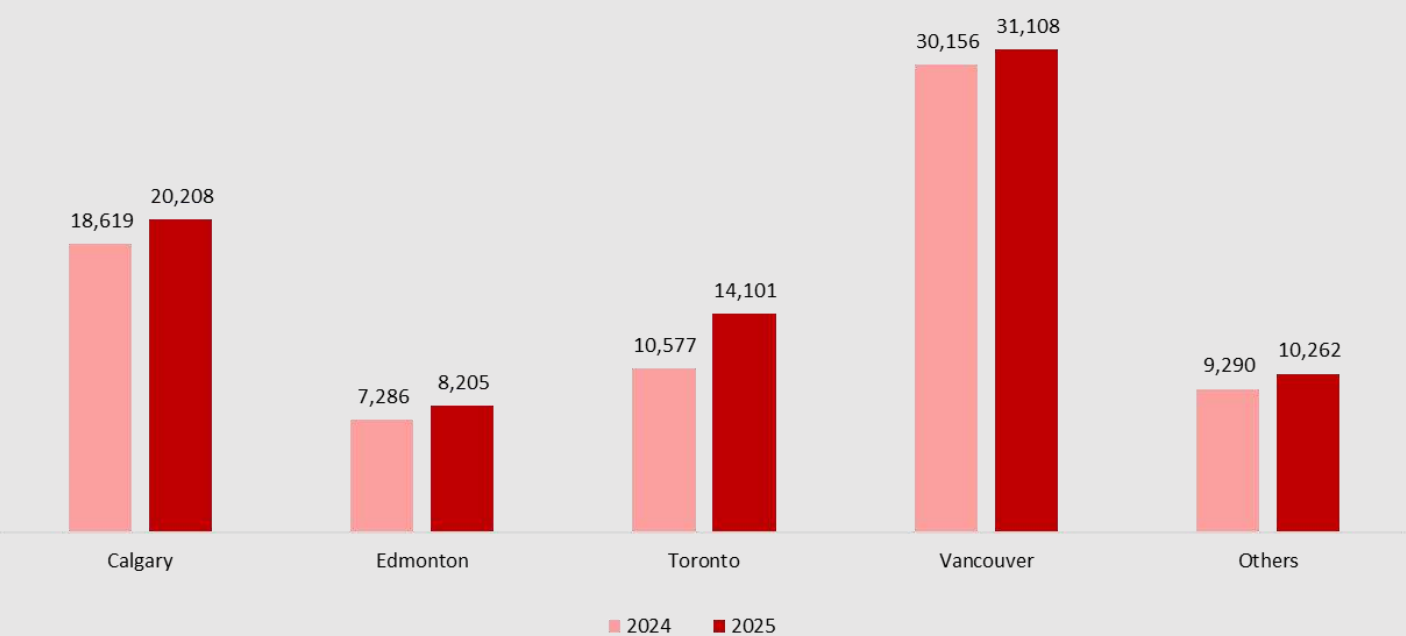


Cumulative Passenger Arrivals at Los Cabos airport, **Canadian Flights**, cumulative Jan-Mar-2025

International passenger arrivals at San José del Cabo airport, by airline, Canada (Jan-Mar-2024-2025)



Passenger arrivals on international flights to San José del Cabo airport, by origin - Canada (Jan-Mar-2024-2025)



SOURCE: PAXIS

1 **2** [see notes](#)

Cumulative PAX:
83.8 thousand
+10.8% vs 2024



Per origin:

YYC: **24.1%** -0.4 pp vs 2024
YVR: **37.1%** -2.6 pp vs 2024
YEG: **9.8%** +0.2 pp vs 2024
YYZ: **16.8%** +2.9 pp vs 2023

Per airline:

AC: **23%** +1 pp vs 2023
WG: **15.1%** -1,8 pp vs 2023
WS: **61.9%** -0.8 pp vs 2023





LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

PASSENGER ARRIVALS
BY NATIONALITY



International Arrivals
(Feb-2025):

201.8 thousand

-7.8% vs Feb-2024



U.S.: 82.7%
Canada.: 14.2%
Others.: 3.1%

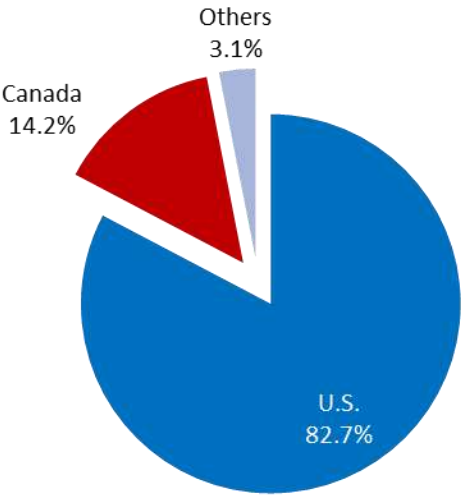
SOURCE: INM- SIOM

3

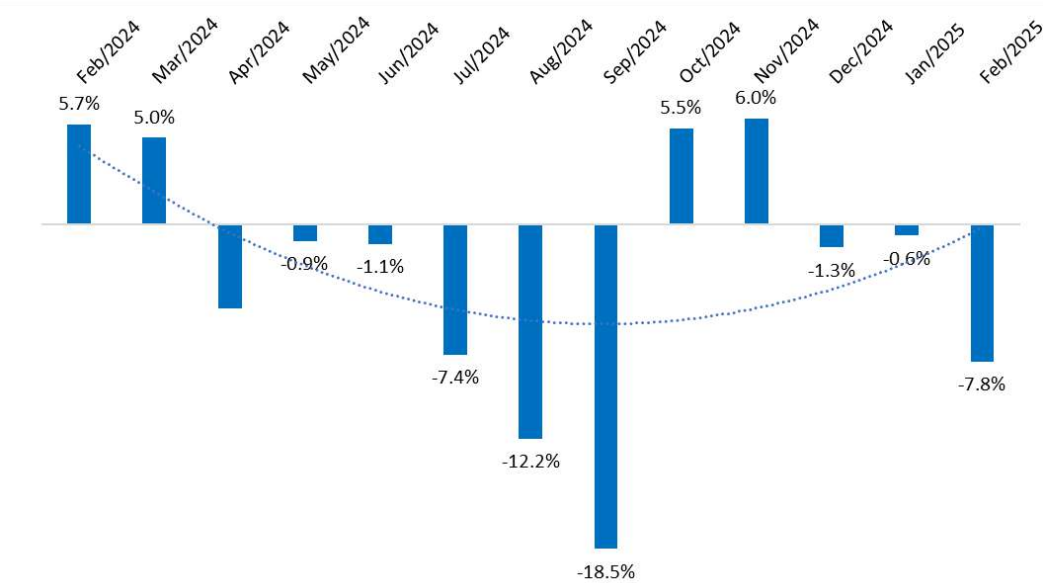
see note

Foreign Tourist Admittances through SJD per Nationality

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in San Jose del Cabo
International Airport, per Nationality (Feb-2025)



Annual change in foreign tourist arrivals to San Jose
del Cabo airport (12 month trailing)





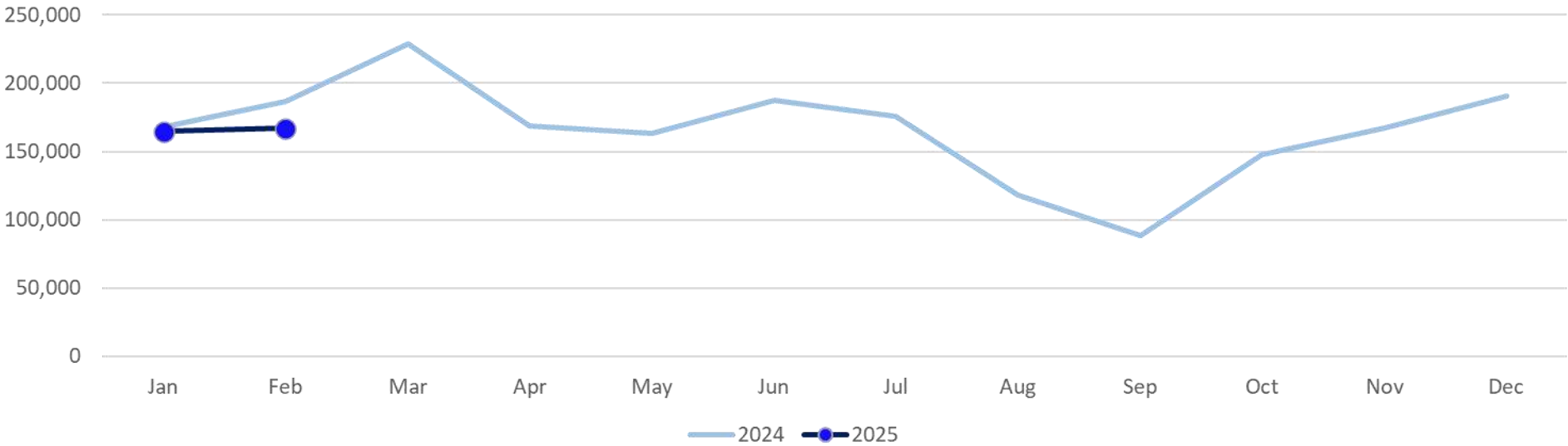
U.S. Arrivals
(Feb-2025):
166.9 thousand
-10.6% vs Feb-2024



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

-4.9% vs 2024

U.S.A.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Cum. Jan-Feb
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	348,438
2024	168,391	186,769	228,708	169,143	163,200	187,688	175,723	118,363	88,393	147,571	166,977	190,692	355,160
2025	164,630	166,899											331,529



SOURCE: INM- SIOM



Canadian Arrivals
(Feb-2025):
28.6 thousand
+11.1% vs Feb-2024



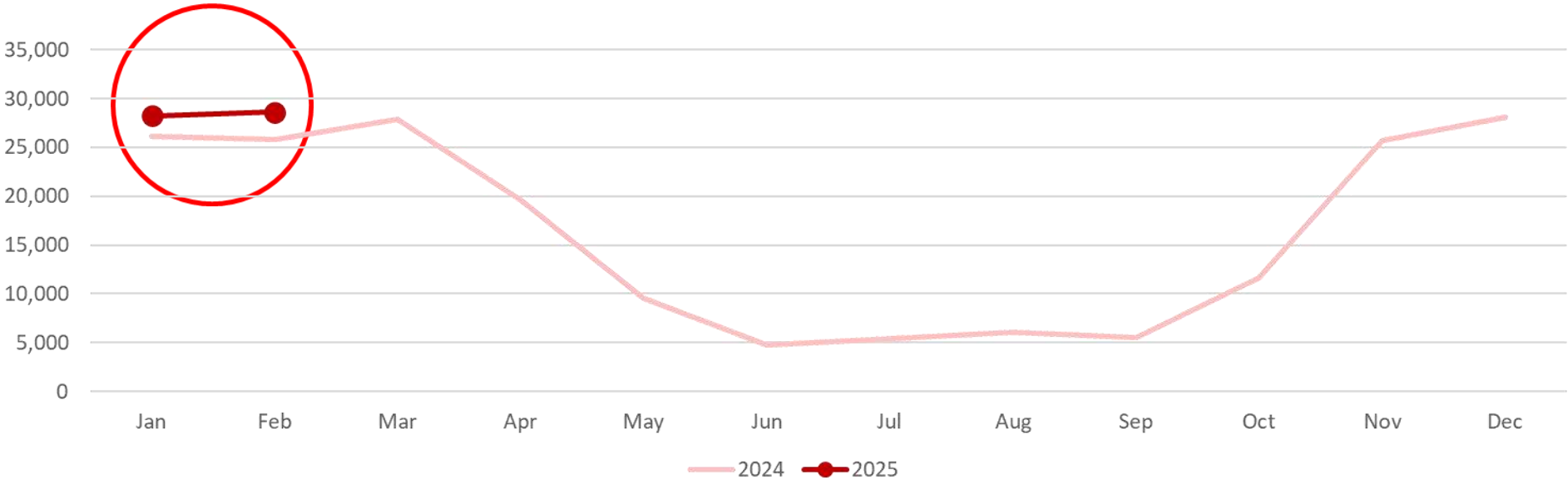
SOURCE: INM- SIOM

3 — see note

International Arrivals in SJD, monthly, Canada (Nationality)

-1.5% vs 2024

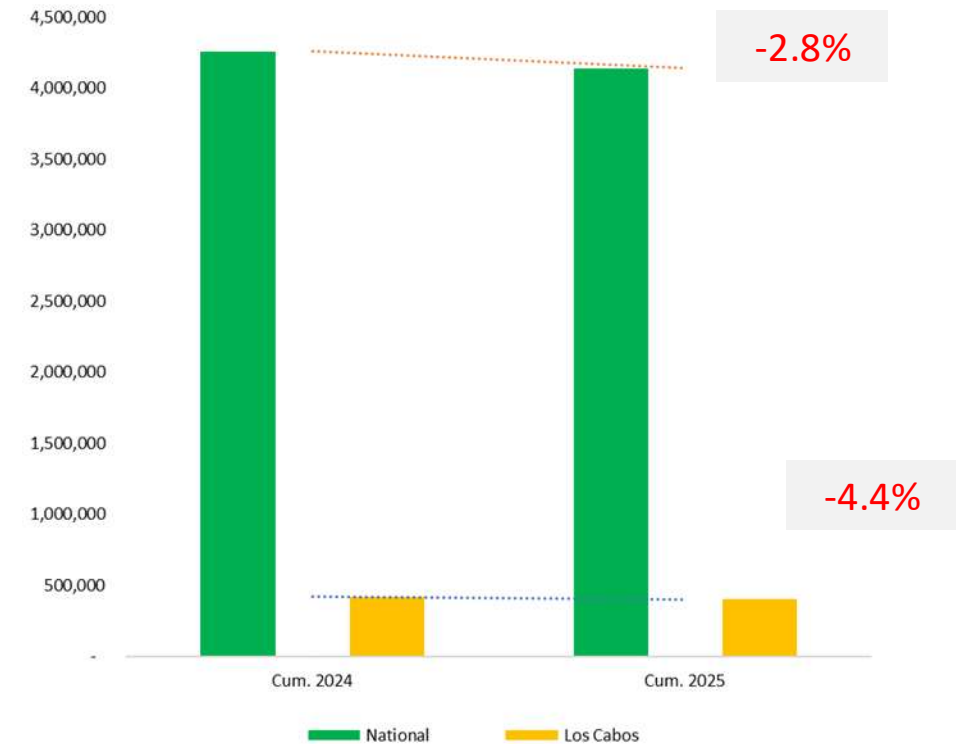
Canada	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Cum. Jan-Feb
2023	30,352	27,397	28,412	21,566	10,683	6,328	5,719	6,831	5,567	10,148	22,664	26,514	57,749
2024	26,170	25,788	27,862	19,575	9,525	4,760	5,423	6,057	5,488	11,681	25,725	28,082	51,958
2025	28,225	28,641											56,866



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

Region	National			Los Cabos		
	Cum. 2024	Cum. 2025	Δ 2024/2023	Cum. 2024	Cum. 2025	Δ 2024/2023
United States	2,465,387	2,400,161	-2.6%	355,160	331,529	-6.7%
Canada	784,150	822,538	4.9%	51,958	56,866	9.4%
Europe	403,314	375,068	-7.0%	4,795	5,772	20.4%
Caribbean, South and Central A.	455,953	400,170	-12.2%	1,403	1,154	-17.7%
Rest	149,704	141,510	-5.5%	6,540	6,200	-5.2%
Total	4,258,508	4,139,447	-2.8%	419,856	401,521	-4.4%

Key Market	National			Los Cabos		
	Cum. 2024	Cum. 2025	Δ 2024/2023	Cum. 2024	Cum. 2025	Δ 2024/2023
United Kingdom	69,919	65,350	-6.5%	1,674	1,442	-13.9%
Spain	53,162	53,228	0.1%	388	236	-39.2%
Germany	48,147	46,321	-3.8%	446	1,607	260.3%
Australia	10,839	9,833	-9.3%	1,275	1,006	-21.1%
South Korea	18,836	20,569	9.2%	703	666	-5.3%
Total	200,903	195,301	-2.8%	4,486	4,957	10.5%



SOURCE: INM- SIOM

3

see note

International Arrivals, all Mexico (Cum. 2025):

4.14 million

-2.8% vs 2024



Key Markets, all Mexico (Cum. 2025):

195.3 thousand

-2.8% vs 2024



International Arrivals, SJD (Cum. 2025):

401.5 thousand

-4.4% vs 2024



Key Markets, SJD (Cum. 2025):

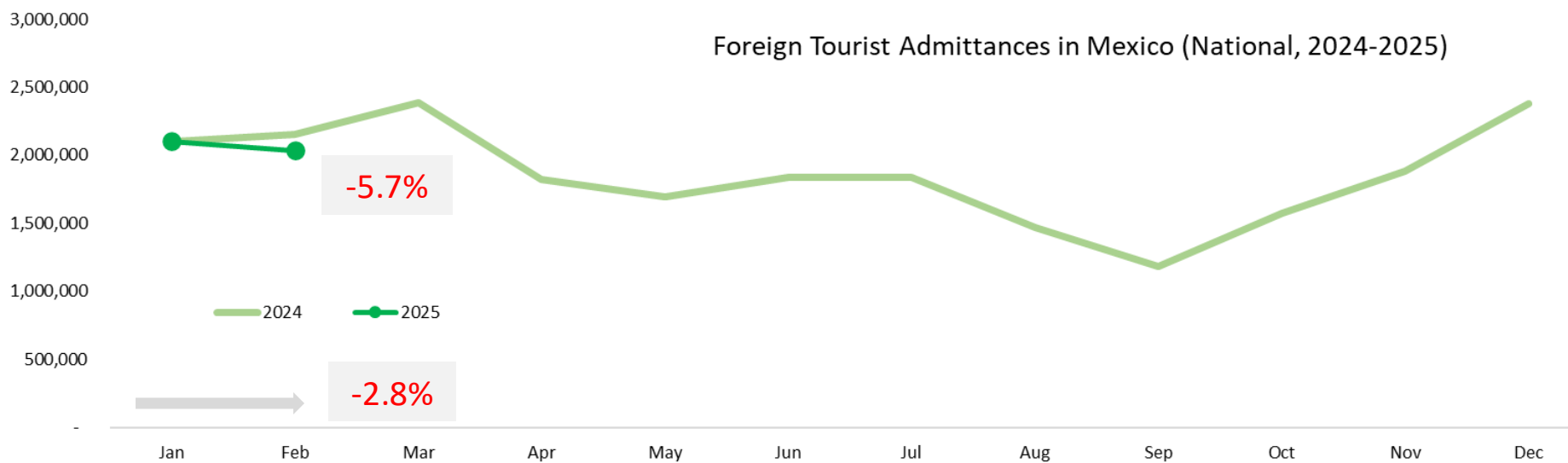
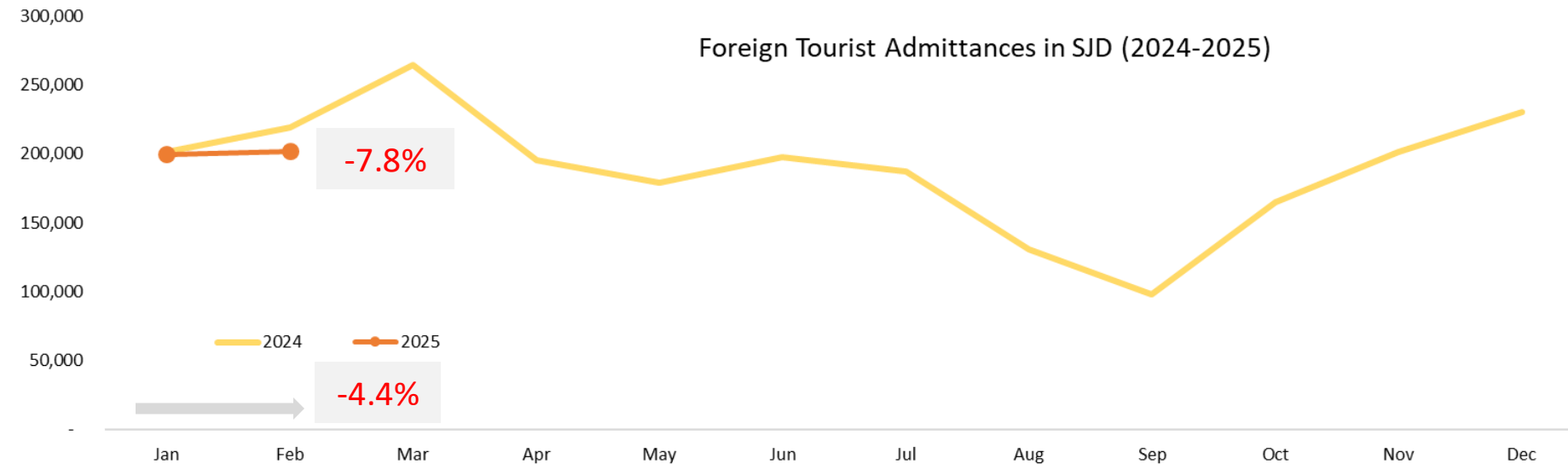
5 thousand

+10.5% vs 2024



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

3 [see note](#)



SOURCE: INM- SIOM



LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

CRUISE AND YACHT ACTIVITY



Key Indicators
(Feb-2025)

Vessels (month)

45

(+29 vs Feb-2024)



PAX (month)

148.5 thousand

(+148.1% vs Feb-2024)



PAX/Vessel

3.3 thousand

(-12% vs Feb-2024)



Source: DATATUR-SCT

Cruise Activity

Passengers arriving at the port of Cabo San Lucas, monthly (2024-2025)



Vessels arriving at the port of Cabo San Lucas, monthly (2024-2025)





LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

**TOURIST SURVEYS AND
MEETINGS**



Key Indicators
(Mar-2025)

RFPs (current month)
55
(-31% vs Feb-2024)



RFPs (Cum. 2025)
160
(-3.5% vs 2024)

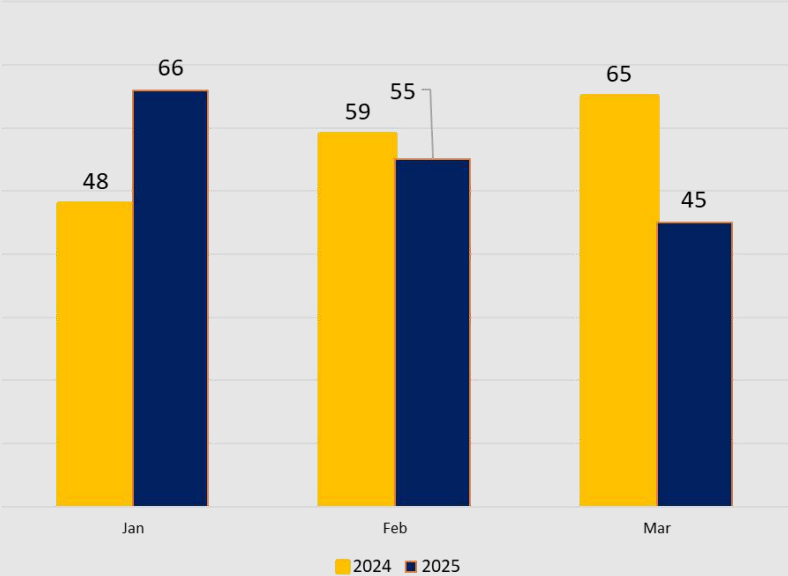


Fuente: CVENT

Meetings

	RFPs Received	Attendees	Room Nights
Canada	12	3,222	9,462
ND	3	177	470
Alberta	1	85	249
British Columbia	3	425	1,082
Manitoba	2	620	1,271
Ontario	3	1,915	6,390
Mexico	2	405	1,201
ND	2	405	1,201
USA	146	23,477	59,659
Alabama	1	52	78
Arizona	11	2,040	5,673
British Columbia	1	65	129
California	20	2,048	5,291
Colorado	1	220	511
District of Columbia	1	120	250
Florida	5	245	691
Georgia	10	731	1,460
Idaho	2	210	613
Illinois	4	840	2,185
Kansas	4	715	1,765
Massachusetts	3	243	591
Michigan	2	960	1,818
Minnesota	22	3,804	8,329
Missouri	14	3,212	8,688
Nebraska	4	210	904
New Jersey	2	200	264
New York	3	1,695	5,300
North Carolina	5	685	2,394
Ohio	1	38	140
Oregon	1	450	1,500
Pennsylvania	2	1,330	3,194
Tennessee	3	640	1,297
Texas	16	1,615	3,634
Utah	3	240	260
Virginia	1	400	1,183
Washington	1	14	56
Wisconsin	3	455	1,461
TOTAL	160	27,104	70,322

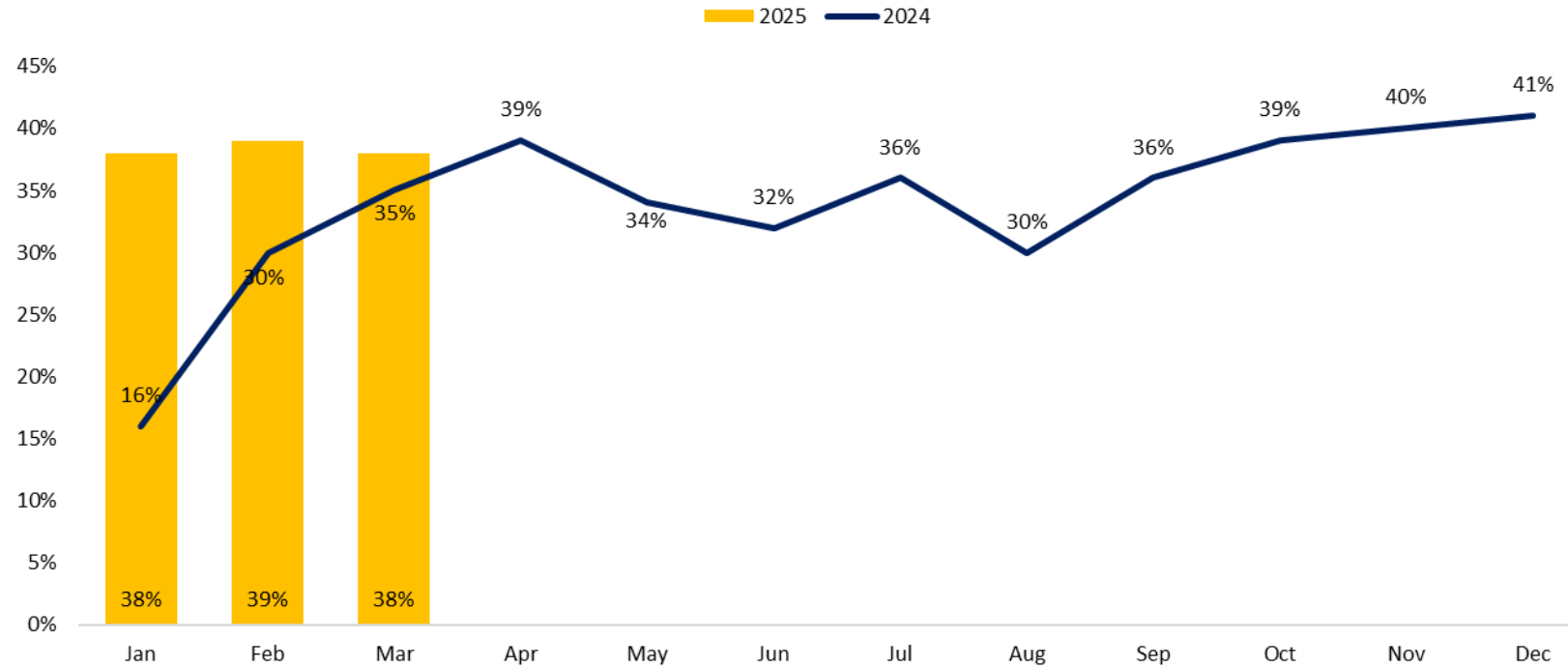
Received RFPs for Meetings and Group Events in SJD (2024-2025)



Returning Tourists
Mar-2025:
38%
(+9pp vs Mar-2024)



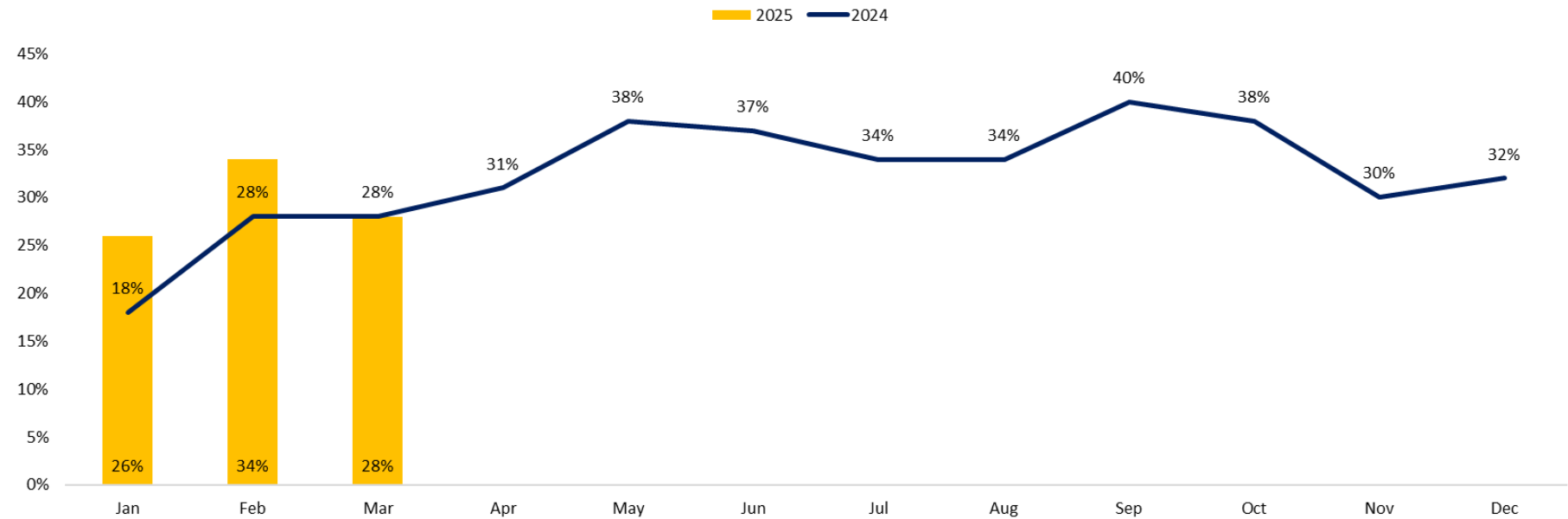
Returning Tourists



SOURCE: TOURIST SURVEYS

Package Tours
Mar-2025 : 28% ⬆
(+0pp vs Mar-2024)

Vacation Packages

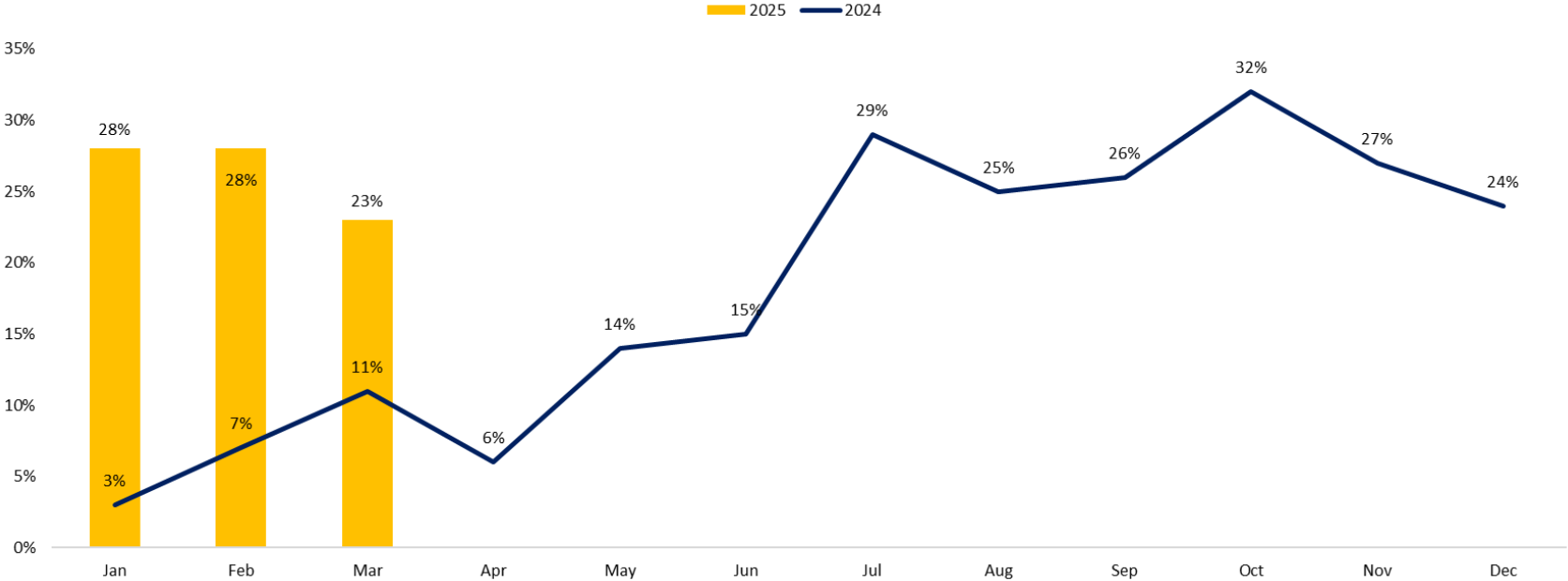


SOURCE: TOURIST SURVEYS

Timeshare Use
Mar-2025 :
23%
+12pp
Vs Mar-2024



Timeshares



SOURCE: TOURIST SURVEYS

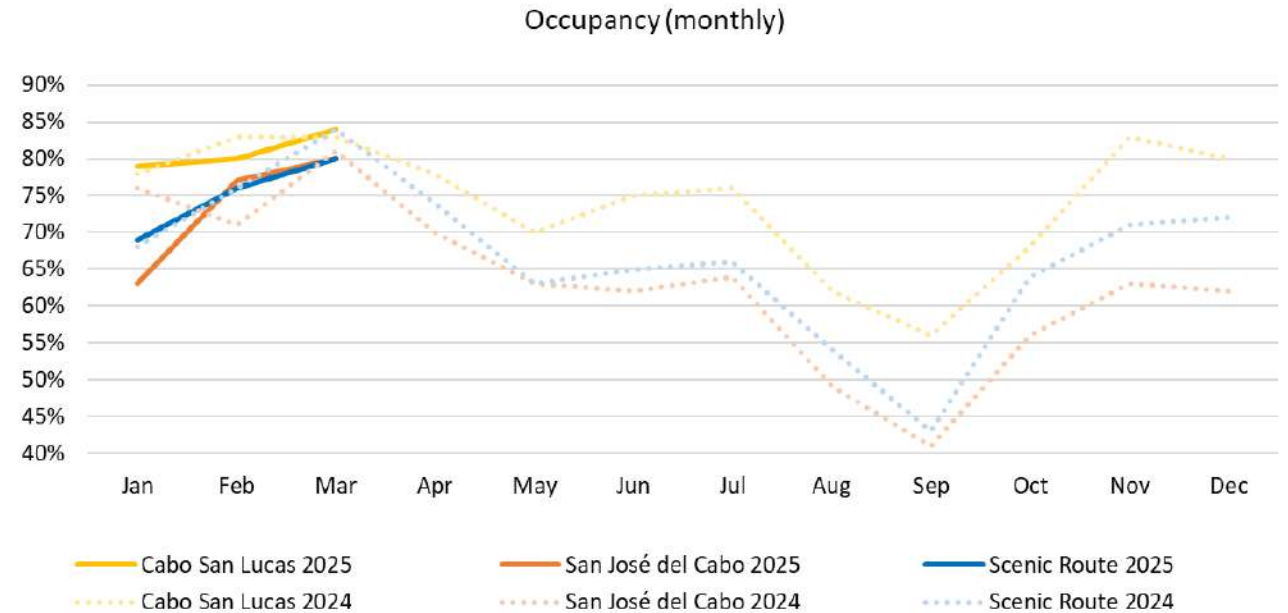
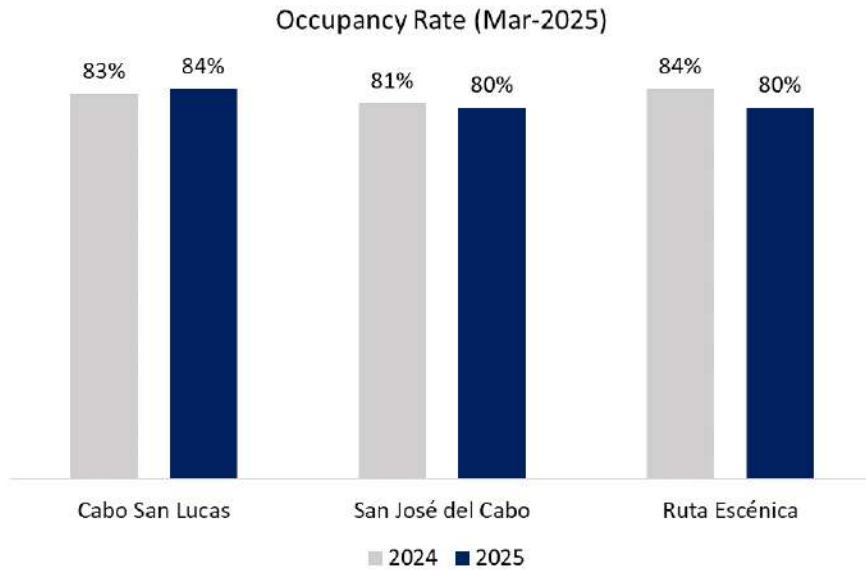


LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

HOTEL ACTIVITY



Hotel Occupancy Rates for Los Cabos and Sub-destinations



Cabo San Lucas:
(Mar-2025):
84%
+1 pp vs Mar-2024



San José del Cabo:
(Mar-2025):
80%
-1 pp vs Mar-2024



Scenic Route:
(Mar-2025):
80%
-4 pp vs Mar-2024



Key Indicators
(Mar-2025)

ADR (Los Cabos)

\$498

(-10% vs Mar-2024)



ADR (Cabo San Lucas)

\$347

(+8% vs Mar-2024)



ADR (San José del Cabo)

\$332

(-24% vs Mar-2024)



ADR (Scenic Route)

\$768

(-13% vs Mar-2024)



RevPAR (Los Cabos)

\$418

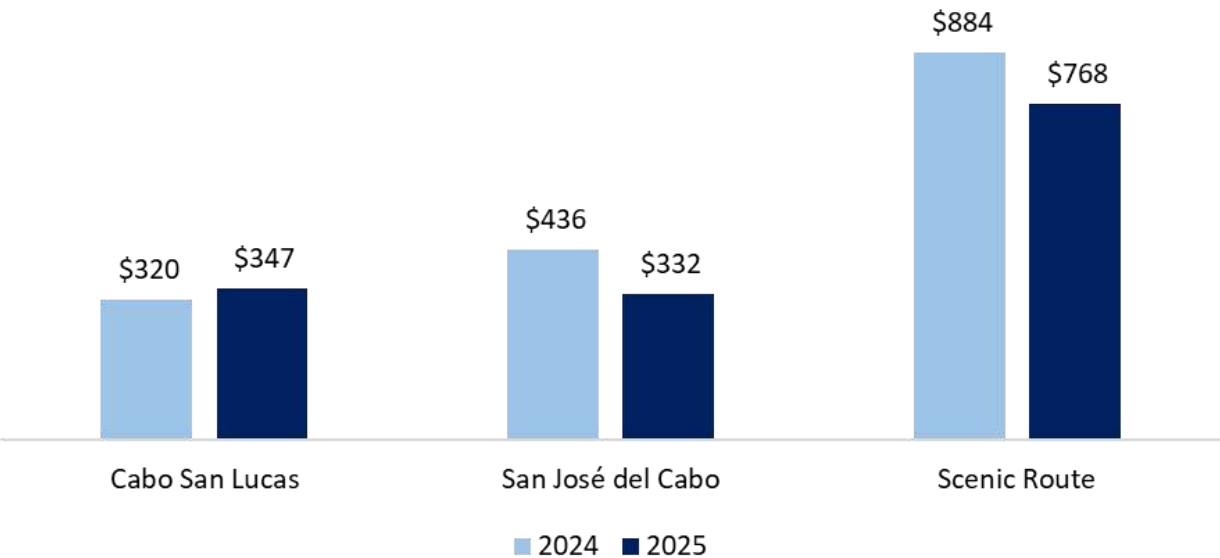
(-9% vs Mar-2024)



SOURCE: AHLIC

Average Daily Rate and RevPAR

ADR, current month (subdestinations)



Key Indicators
All accommodation plans
(Mar-2025)

Occupancy (Mar-2025):

84.0%



1.0pp vs Mar-2024

ADR (Mar-2025):

\$ 498.00



-9.9% vs Mar-2024

Occupancy

(Jan-Mar 2025):

81.5%



2.5pp vs Jan-Mar 2024

ADR (Jan-Mar 2025):

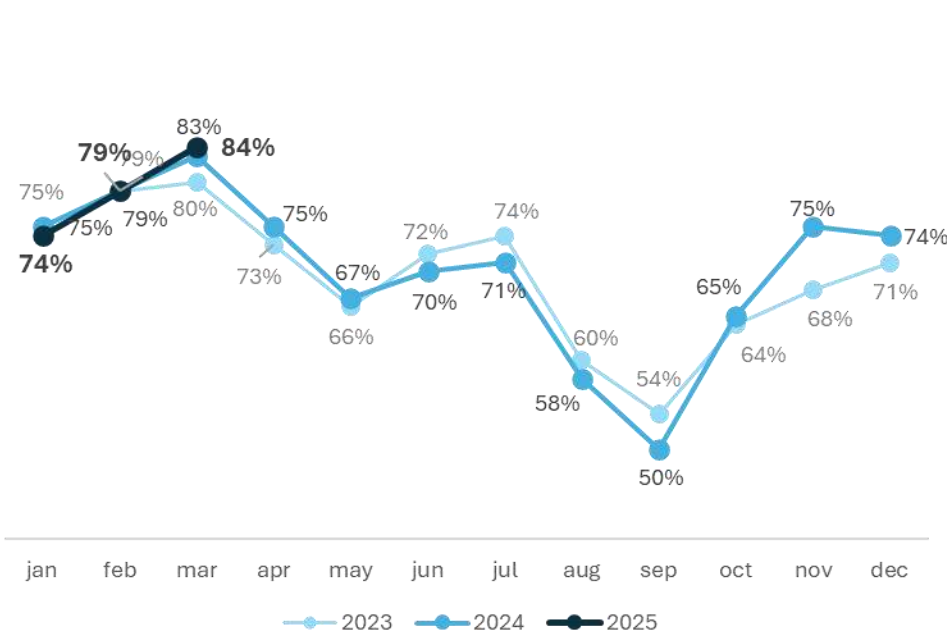
\$ 489.50



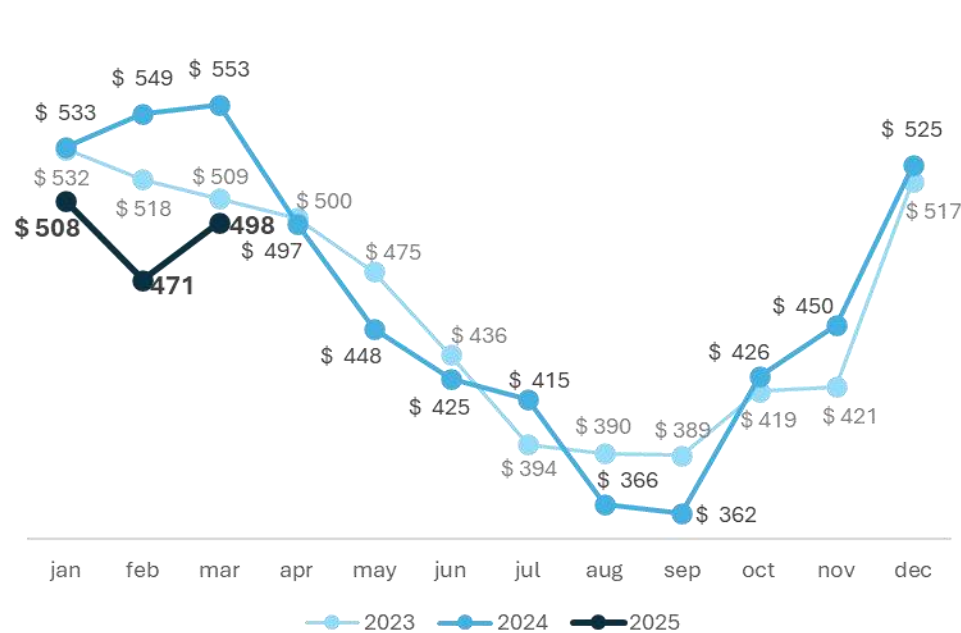
-9.5% vs Jan-Mar 2024

Occupancy and ADR in Los Cabos

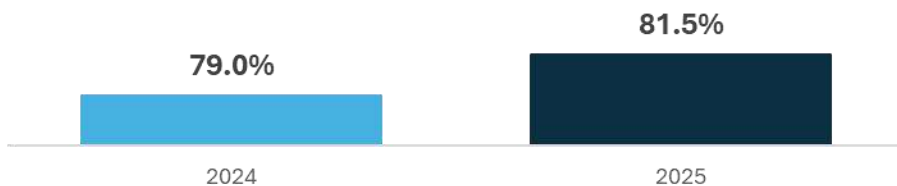
Occupancy



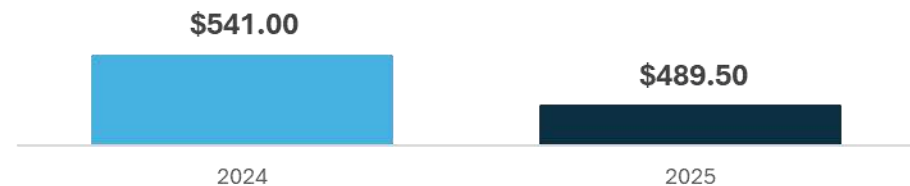
ADR



Cumulative Occupancy 2024/2025
Period Jan - Feb



Cumulative ADR 2024/2025
Period Jan-Mar



Key Indicators
(Feb-2025)

Cabo San Lucas
(Supply)

9,307 rooms

(-1.4% vs Feb-2024)



San José del Cabo
(Supply)

3,306 rooms

(-11.1% vs Feb-2024)



El Corredor
(Supply)

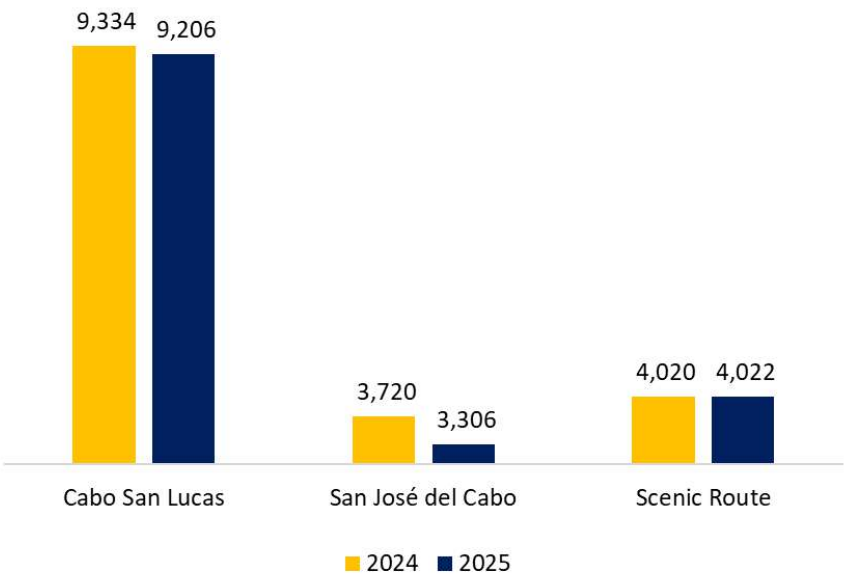
4,022 rooms

(+0% vs Feb-2024)

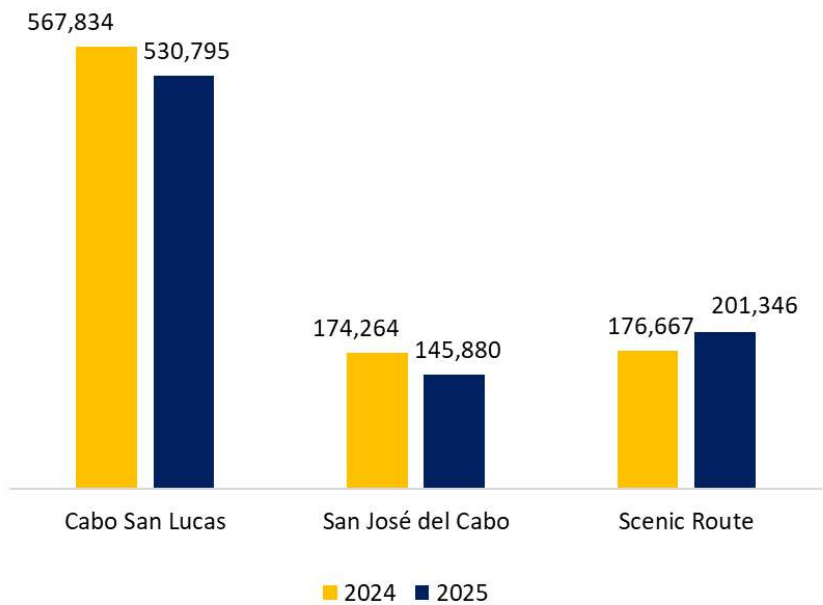


Hotel Activity

Available Rooms (2023-2024)



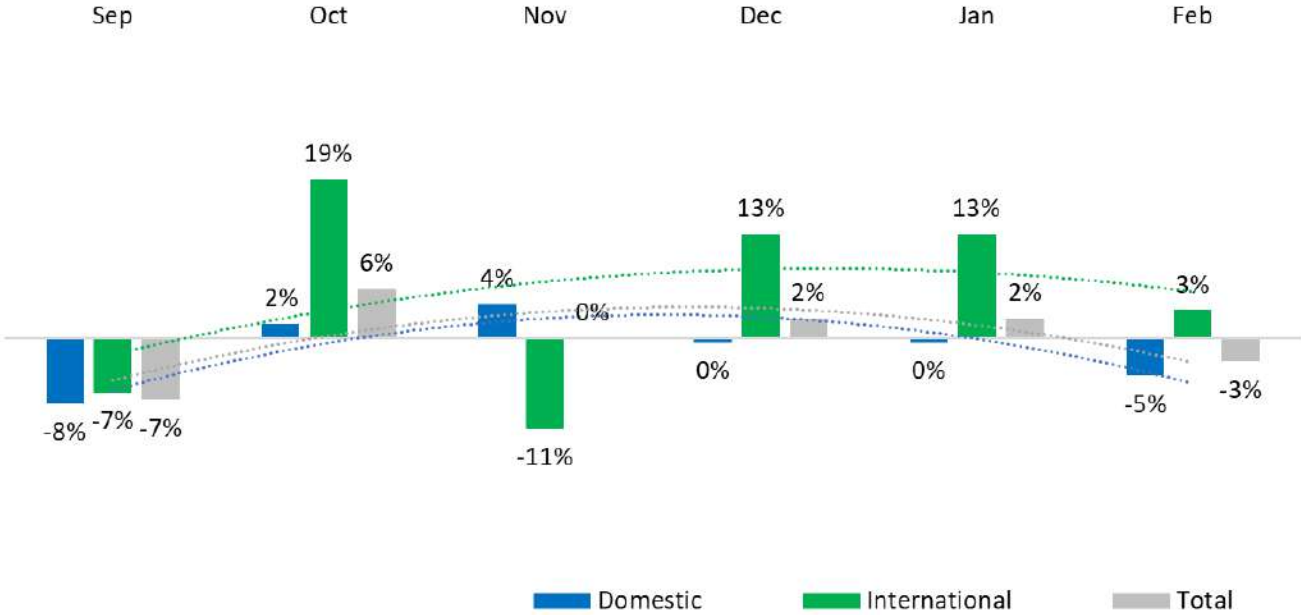
Room Nights (2023-2024)



Source: DATATUR

Annual Variations in Tourist Arrivals

Annual Variation in Tourist Arrivals to Hotels, by Origin.
(Sep-2024 to Feb-2025 vs. previous year)



SOURCE: DATATUR



LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

AIR TRAVEL CONNECTIVITY





Scheduled Air Seats
(next 6 months):
920.1 thousand
(+4.3% vs 2024)



Scheduled Air Seats
(May-2025):
140.6 thousand
(+4% vs May-2024)



CDMX (next 6 months):
364.5 thousand
(-0.8% vs 2024)



GDL (next 6 months):
176.5 thousand
(+29.3% vs 2024)



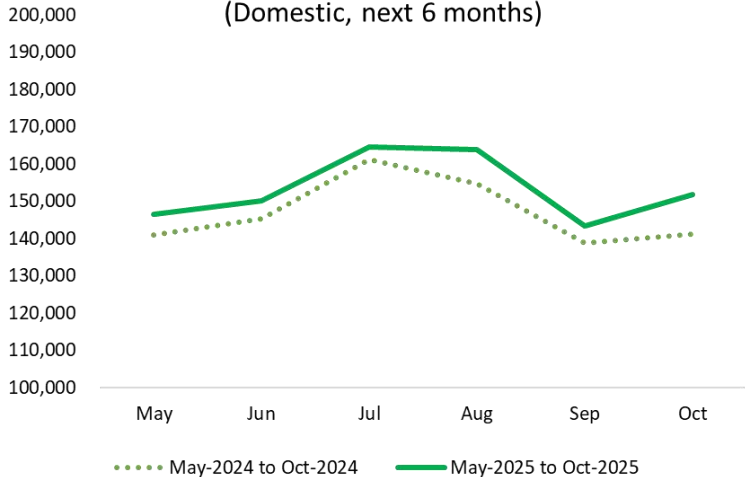
MTY (next 6 months):
62.1 thousand
(-13.4% vs 2024)



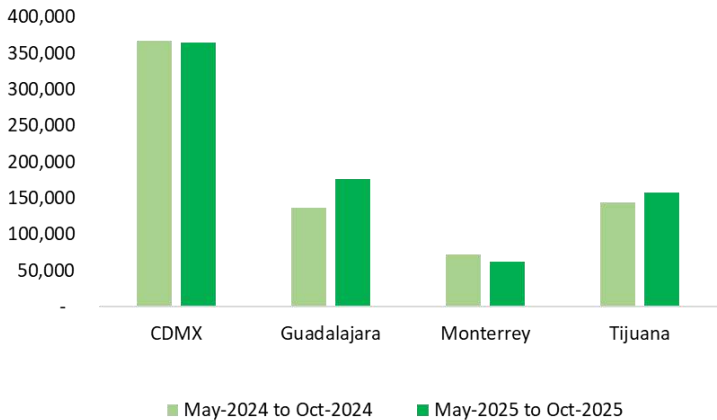
TIJ (next 6 months):
157 thousand
(+8.8% vs 2024)



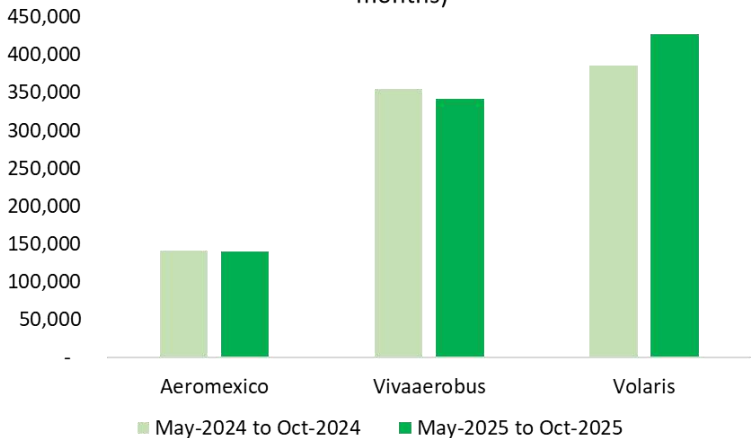
Flight Seat Scheduling to San Jose del Cabo
(Domestic, next 6 months)



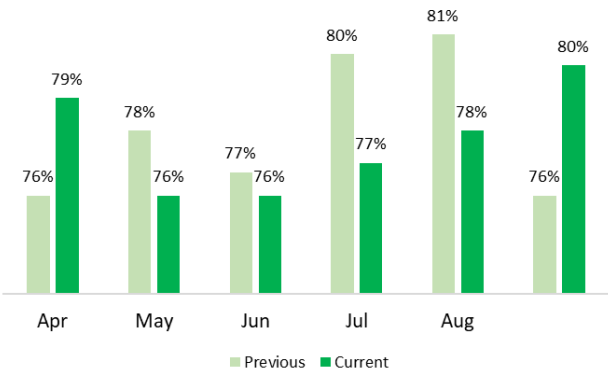
Flight Seat Scheduling per Departing Airport
(Domestic, next 6 months)



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



Occupancy factor of domestic airlines
(May-Oct-2024)



Key Indicators



Scheduled Air Seats
(next 6 months):

1.2 million

(+13.6% vs 2024)



Scheduled Air Seats
(May-2025):

211.8 thousand

(+5.7% vs Apr-2024)



LAX (next 6 months)

216.7 thousand

(+7.9% vs 2024)



DFW (next 6 months)

151.2 thousand

(+3.9% vs 2024)



HOU (next 6 months)

129 thousand

(-1.1% vs 2024)



PHX (next 6 months)

114.7 thousand

(-7.4% vs 2024)

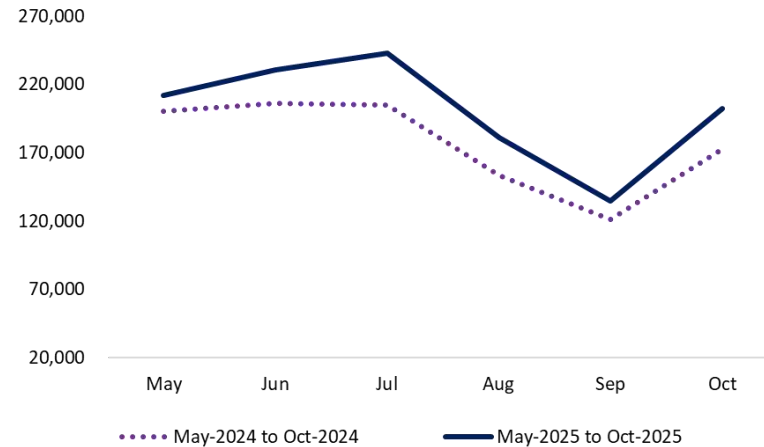


Air Connectivity: U.S.

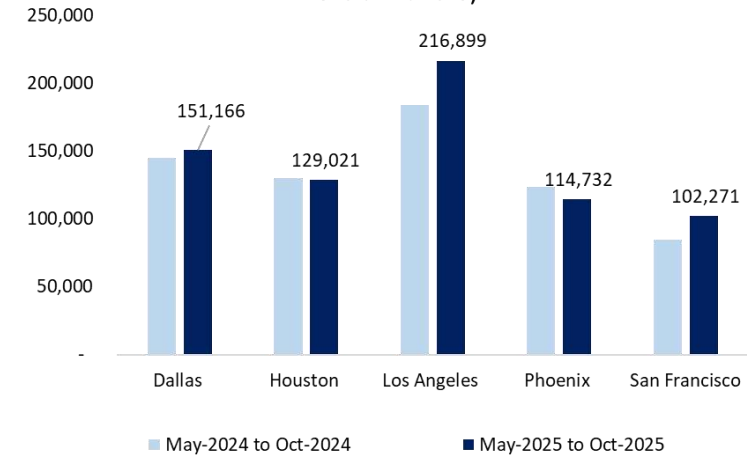
6

[see note](#)

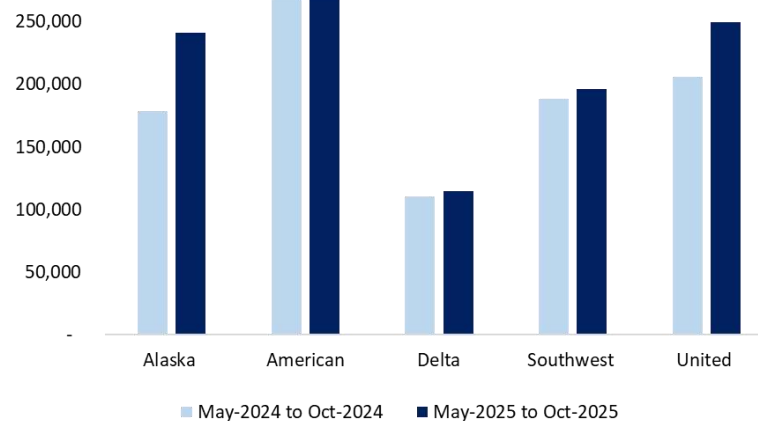
Flight Seat Scheduling to San Jose del Cabo (U.S., next 6 months)



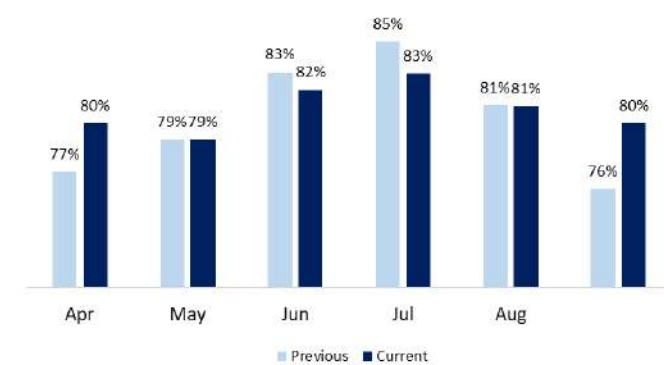
Flight Seat Scheduling per departing airport (U.S., next 6 months)



Flight Seat Scheduling per Airline (U.S., next 6 months)



Occupancy factor of US airlines (May-Oct-2024)





Scheduled Air Seats
(next 6 months):

44 thousand
(+11.7% vs 2024)



Scheduled Air Seats
(May-2025):

9.6 thousand
(+2.7% vs May-2024)



YYZ (next 6 months)

5.9 thousand
(+111.3% vs 2024)



YVR (next 6 months)

22.6 thousand
(-8.1% vs 2024)



YYC (next 6 months)

14.9 thousand
(+30.9% vs 2024)

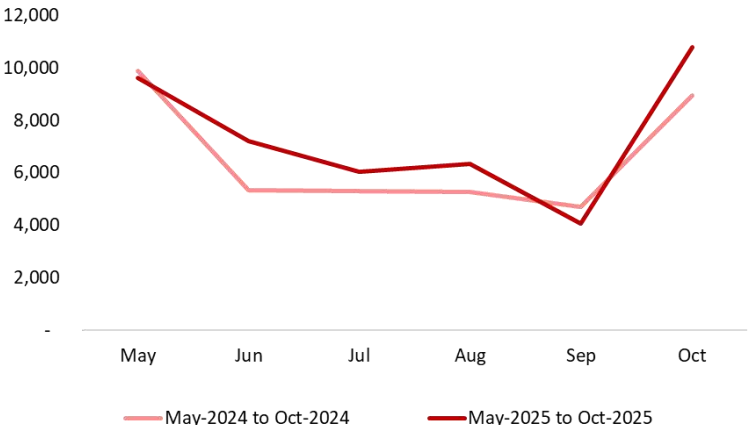


YYG (next 6 months)

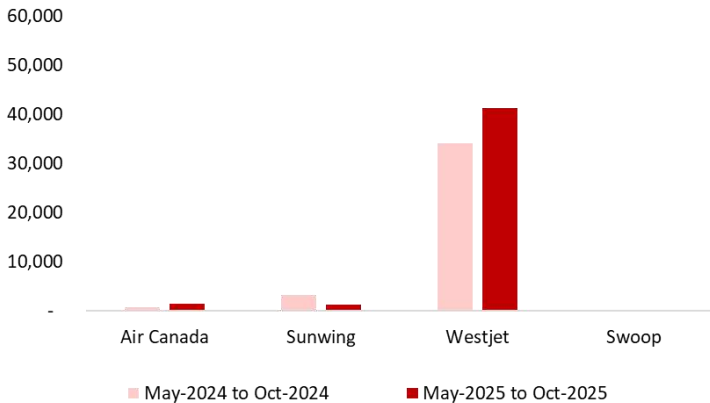
0.3 thousand
(+0% vs 2024)



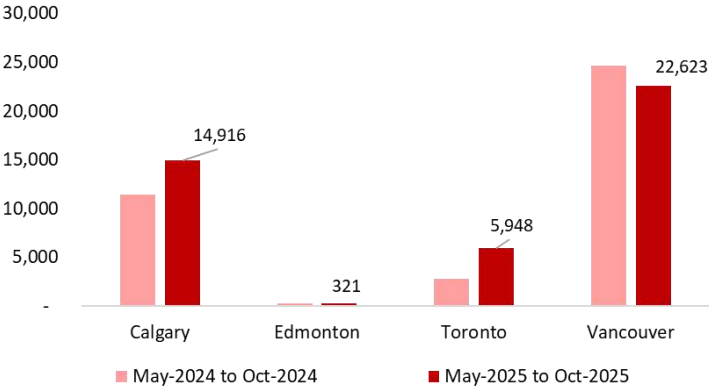
Flight Seat Scheduling to San Jose del Cabo
(Canada, next 6 months)



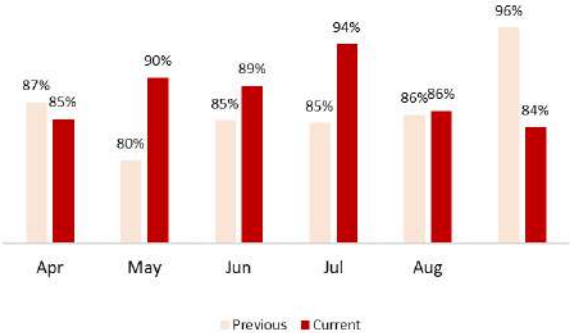
Flight Seat Scheduling per Airline (Canada, next 6 months)



Flight Seat Scheduling per departing airport (Canada, next 6 months)



Occupancy factor of Canadian airlines
(May-Oct-2024)





LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

PUBLIC RELATIONS



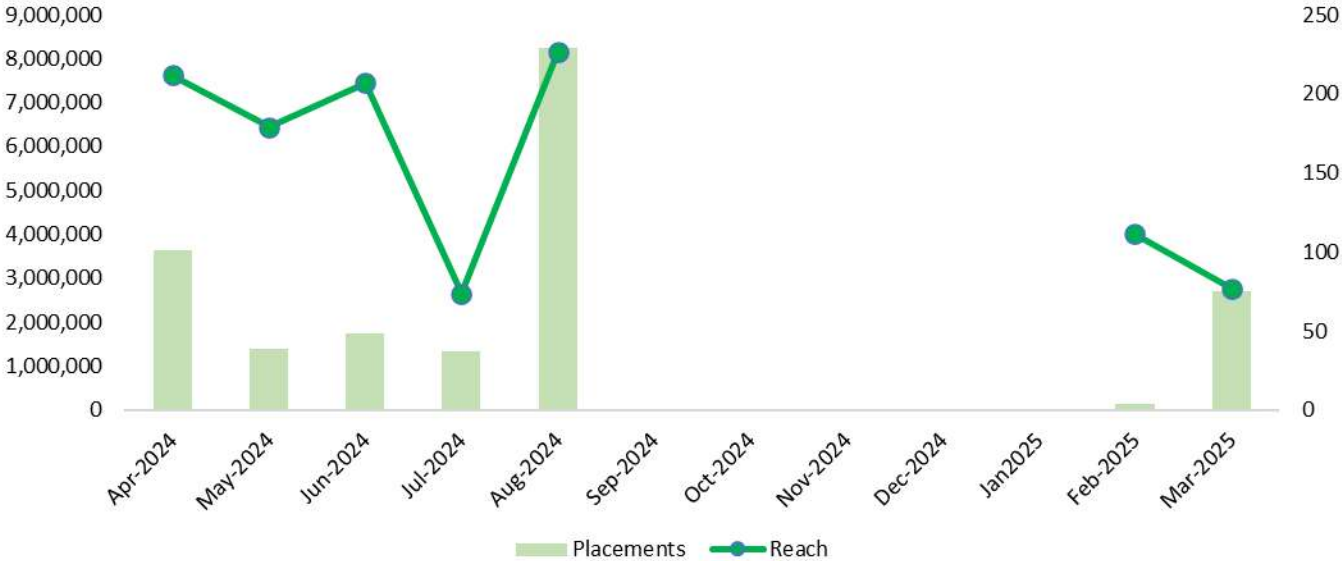
Key Indicators
(Mar-2025)



Placements:
75
(-2% vs trailing 12-month average) ↓

Reach:
2.8 million
(-50% vs trailing 12-month average) ↓

Public Relations: Placements and Reach (National)



SOURCE:
LLORENTE Y CUENCA

Public Relations: Placements and Reach (U.S.)

Key Indicators

(Feb-2025)



Placements:

64

(+354% vs trailing 12-month average)



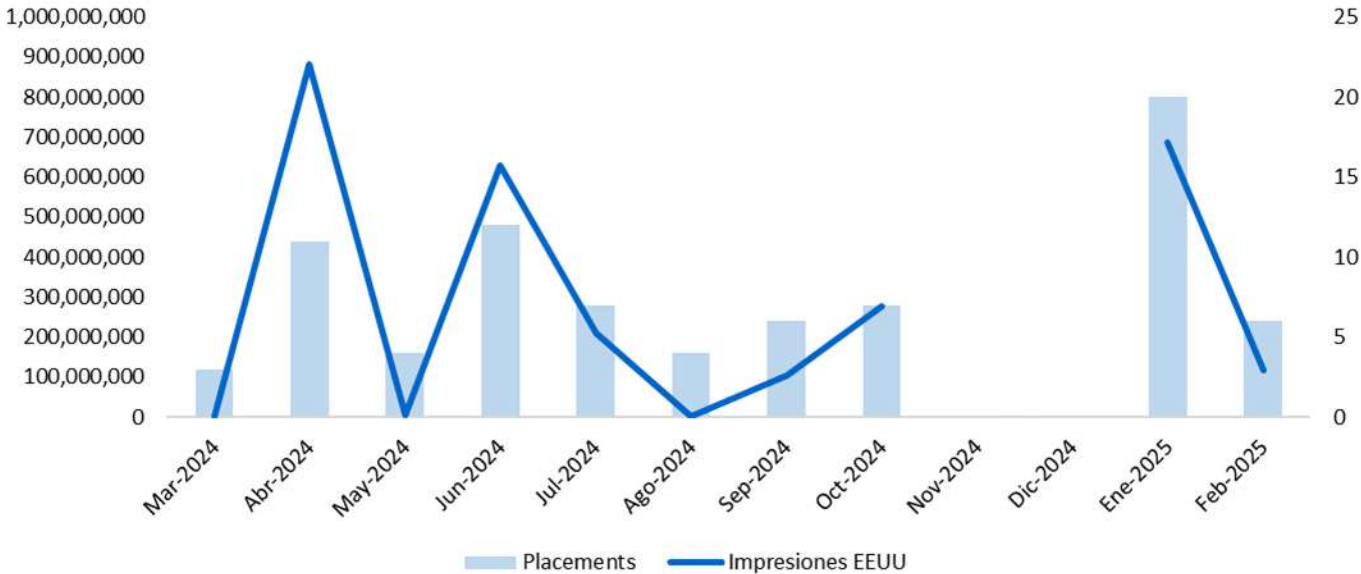
Reach:

1,218 million

(+195% vs trailing 12-month average)



SOURCE:
OGILVY



Key Indicators
(Feb-2025)



Pieces of
Coverage:

4
(-66% vs trailing
12-month average)

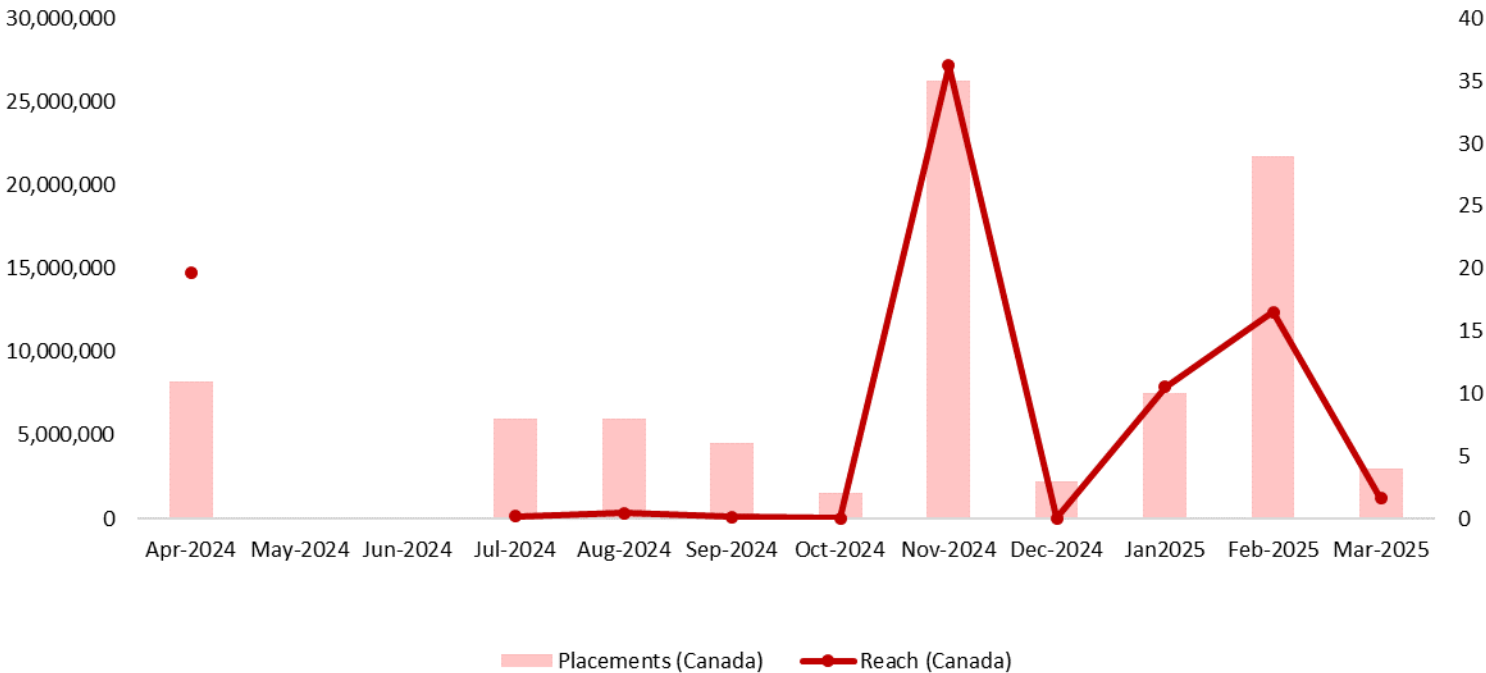
Website visitors:

1.2 million
(-81% vs trailing
12-month average)



SOURCE:
JESSON + CO

Public Relations: Placements and Reach (Canada)



Key Indicators
(Mar-2025)



Notes:
44
(+8% vs trailing
12-month average)

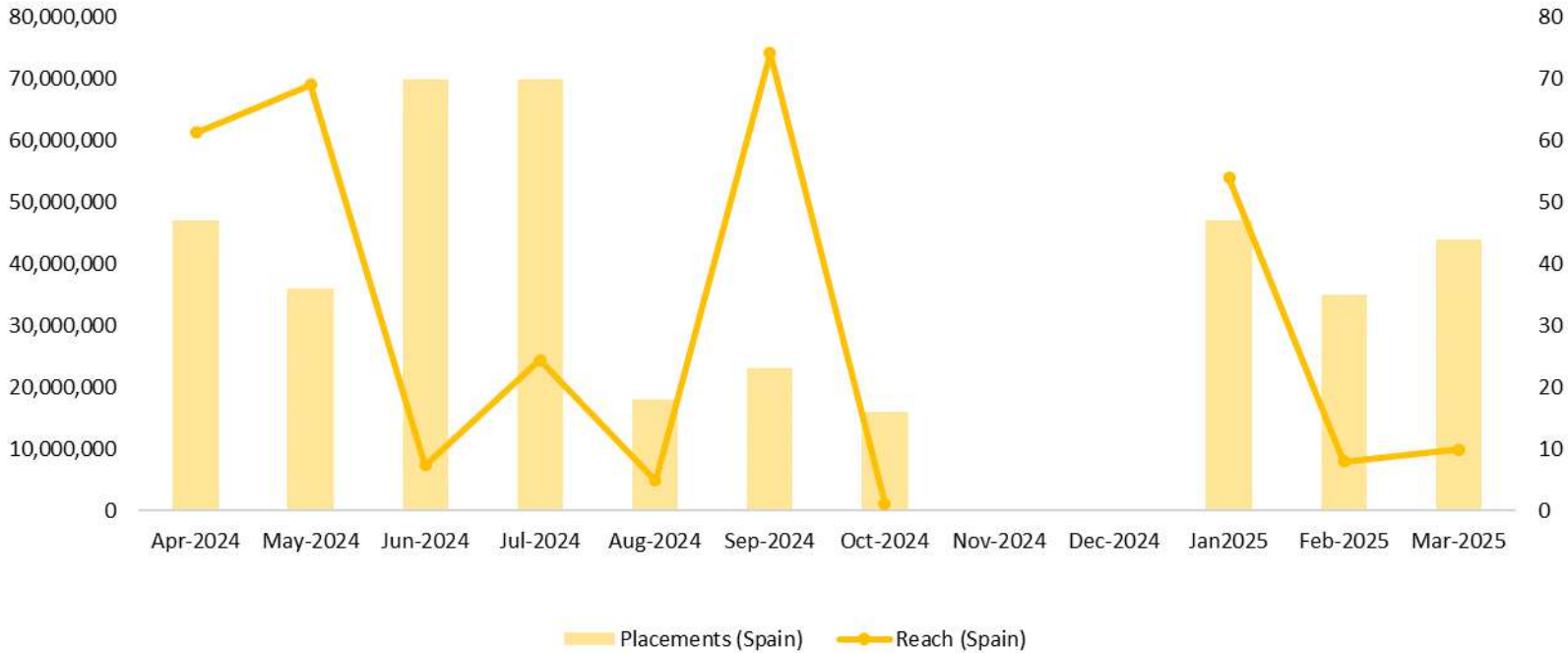


Reach:
9.9 million
(-69% vs trailing
12-month average)



FUENTE:
ROMAN

Public Relations: Placements and Reach (Spain)





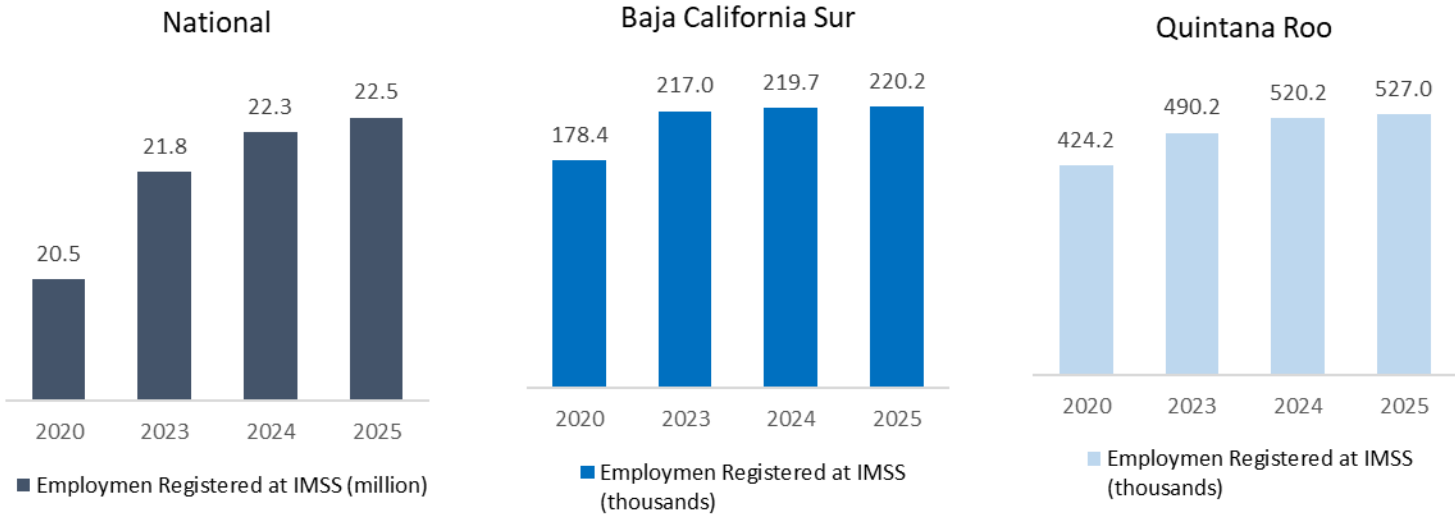
LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

NATIONAL CONTEXT

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



Impact on Employment in Mexico




National Employment
(Mar-2025)

22.5 million 

(+0.8% vs Mar-2024)

Baja California Sur Employment
(Mar-2025)

220.2 thousand 

(+0.3% vs Mar-2024)

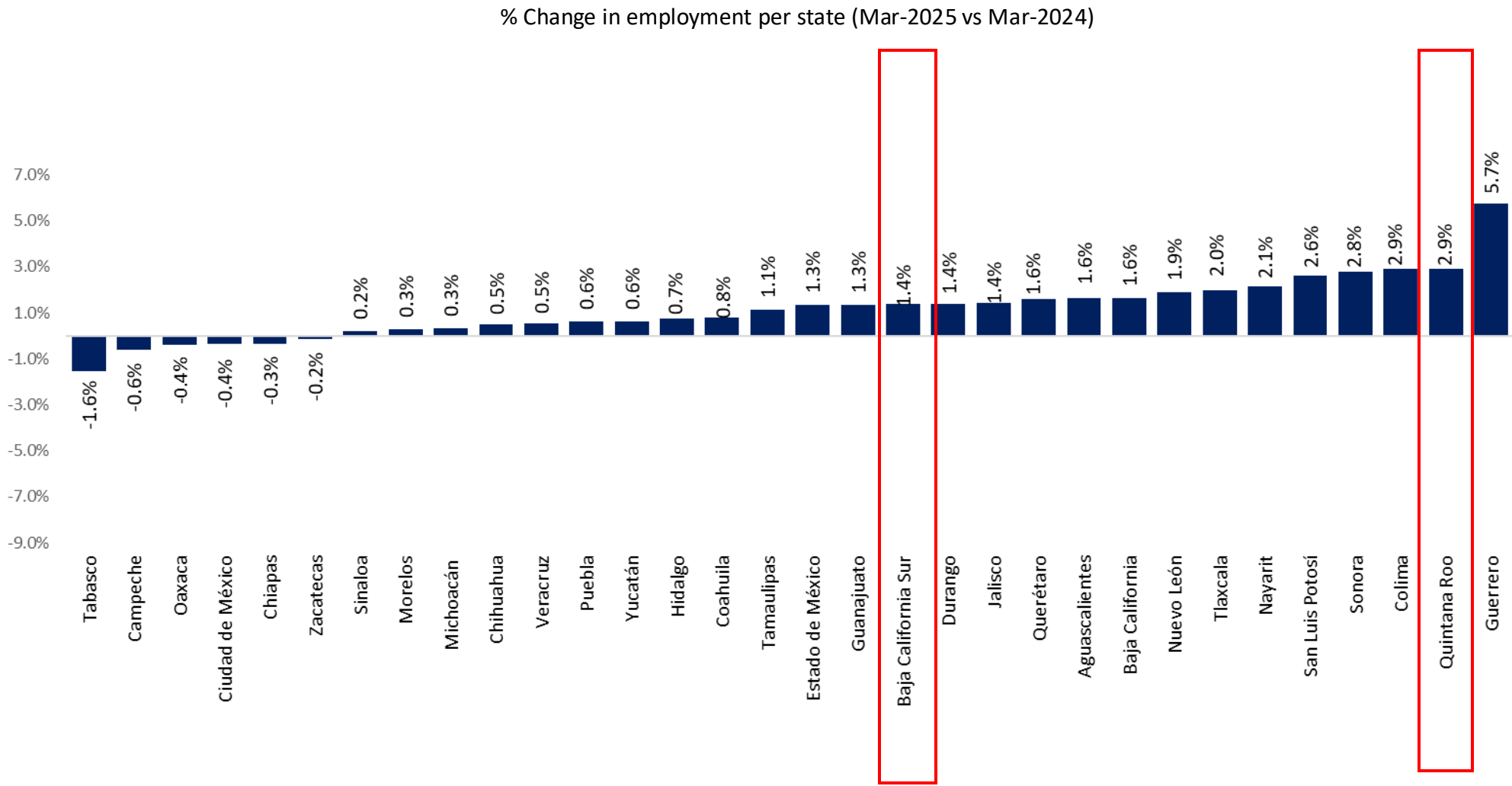
Quintana Roo Employment
(Mar-2025)

527 thousand 

(+1.3% vs Mar-2024)

SOURCE: IMSS

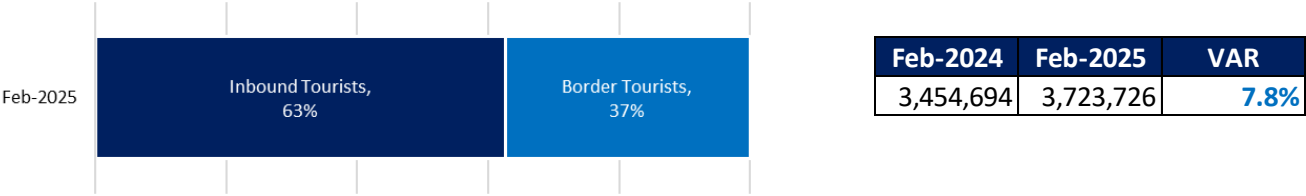
Impact on Employment in Mexico



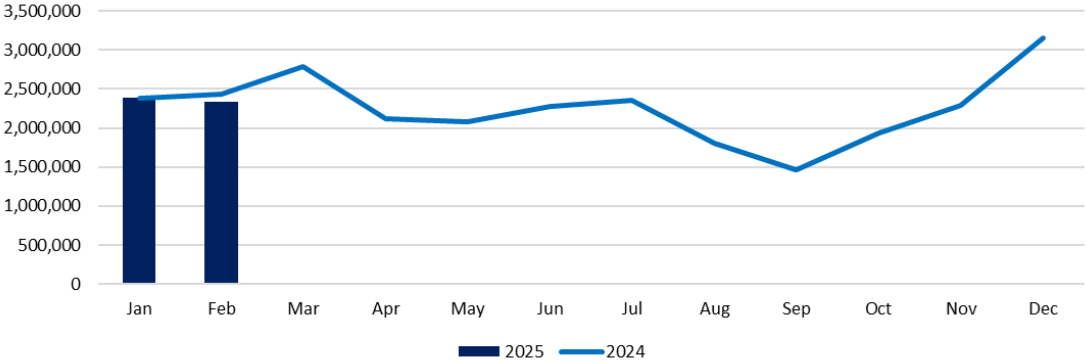
SOURCE : IMSS

International Tourist Arrivals in Mexico

International Tourist Arrivals

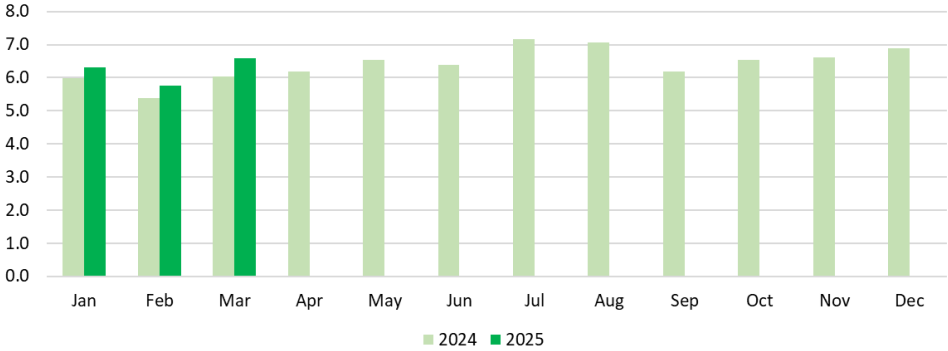


Inbound Tourists

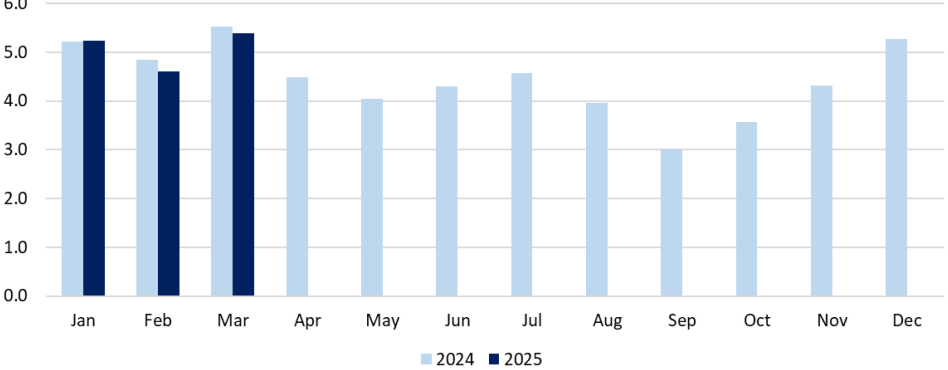


Air Activity in Mexico - Airport Groups

Passenger traffic in domestic operations (millions)



Passenger traffic in international operations (millions)



International tourist arrivals

Feb-2025

3.72 million

(+7.8% vs Feb-2024)



International admittances

Feb-2025

2.33 million

(-3.9% vs Feb-2024)



Average expenditure of inbound tourists by air

Feb-2025

\$1,327 USD

(+5.2% vs Feb-2024)



PAX In domestic operations

Mar-2025

6.6 million

(+9.4% vs Mar-2024)



PAX in international operations

Mar-2025

5.39 million

(-2.5% vs Mar-2024)

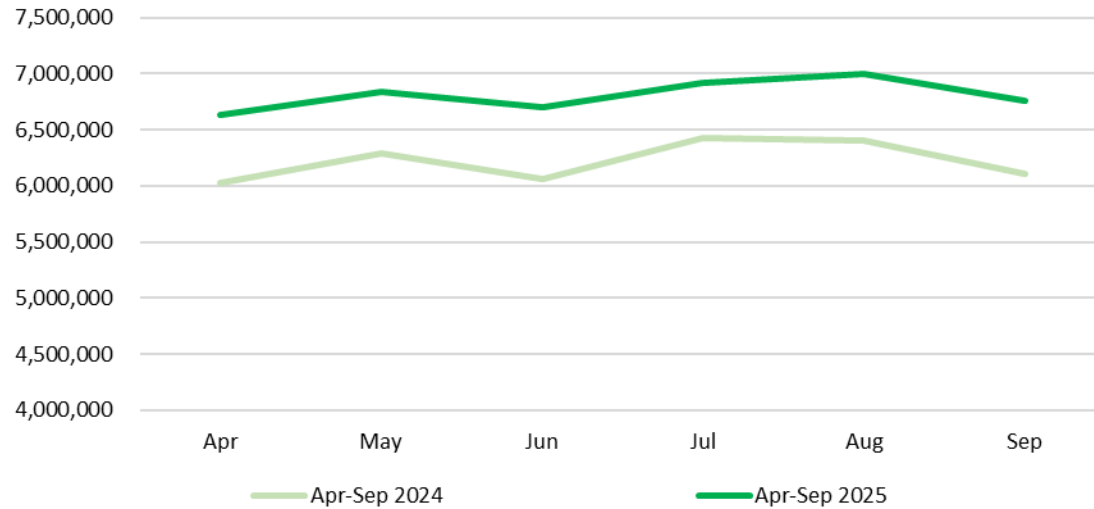


SOURCE: ASUR, OMA, GAP

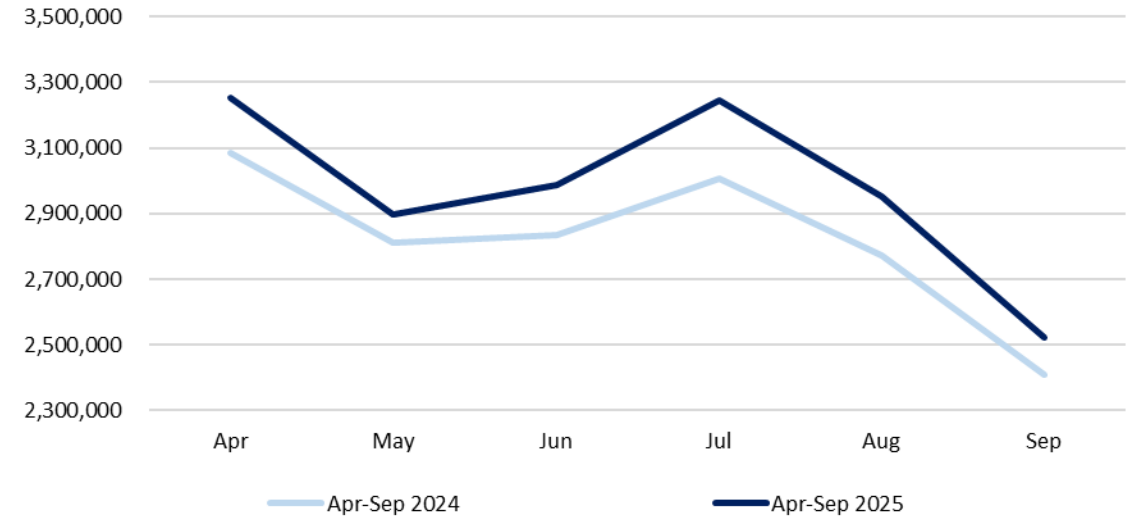
*TOTAL TRAFFIC OF THE THREE AIRPORT GROUPS (ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES), INFORMATION FROM MEXICO CITY IS NOT INCLUDED.

Seat planning for Mexico (Apr-2025 and upcoming months)

Domestic Market



International Market to Mexico



Domestic Seats:

40.8 million

(+9.4% vs Apr-Sep 2024)



International Seats

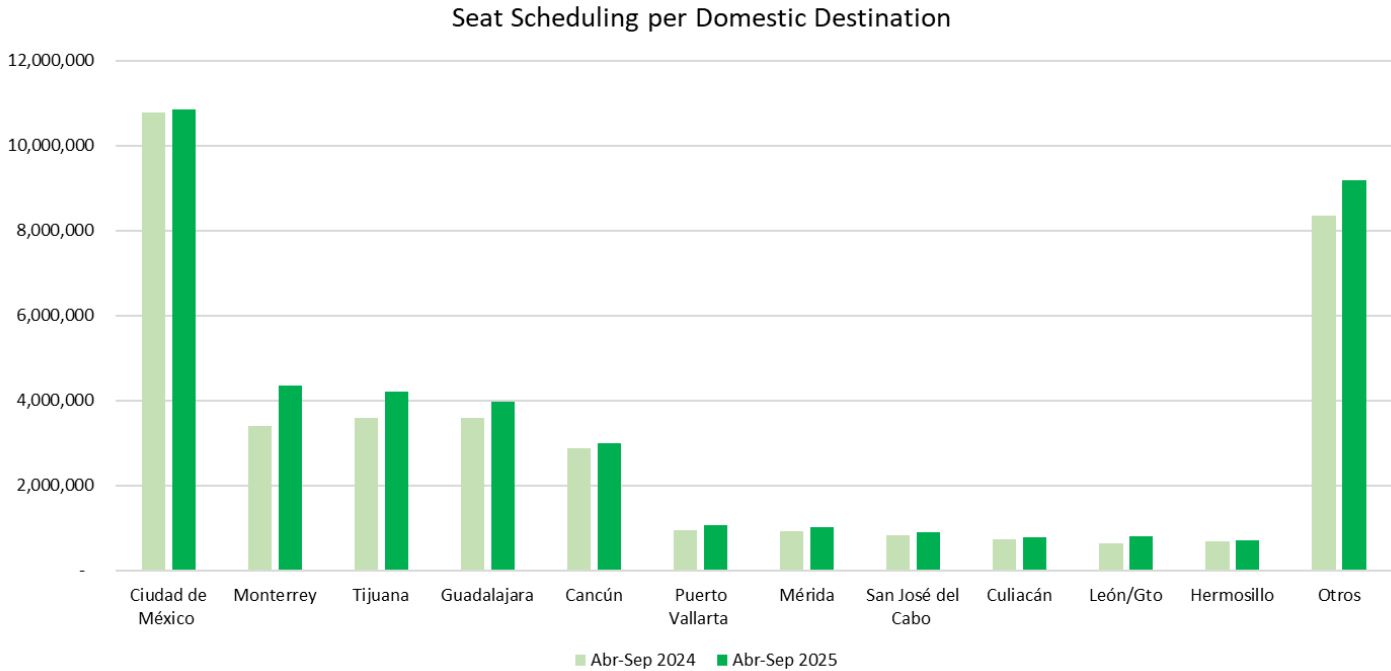
17.9 million

(+5.6% vs Apr-Sep 2024)



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

Seat planning for Mexico



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

Domestic
(Apr-Sep2025):

Mexico City

10.85 million

(+0.7% vs Apr-Sep2024)



Tijuana:

4.20 million

(+16.9% vs Apr-Sep2024)



Monterrey:

4.36 million

(+28,5% vs Apr-Sep2024)



San José del Cabo:

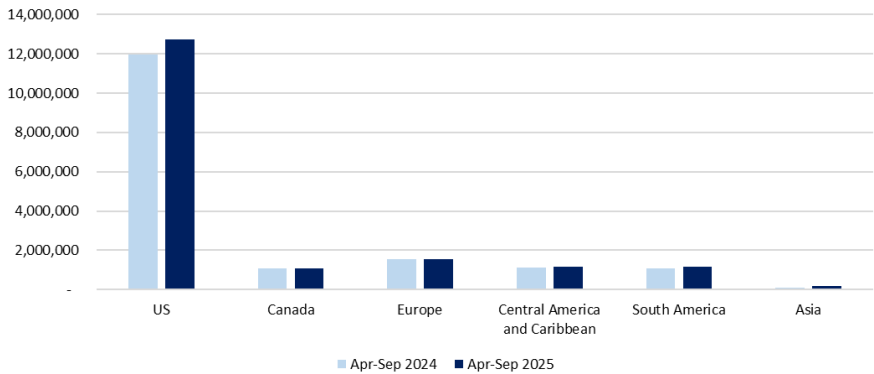
906 thousand

(+8.7% vs Apr-Sep2024)

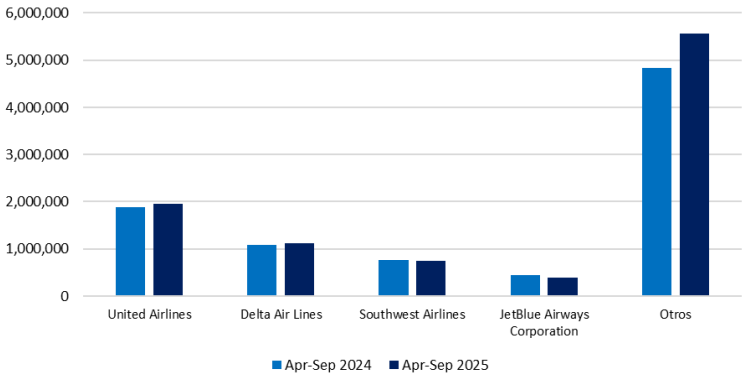


International Seat Planning for Mexico

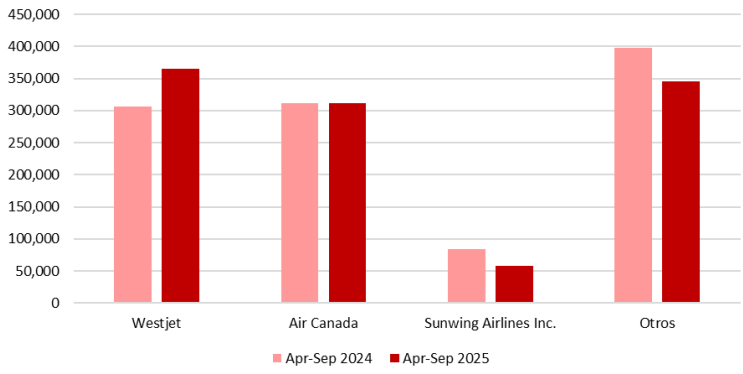
Seat Scheduling, International Market



Seat Scheduling per Airline, US Market



Seat Scheduling per Airline, Canadian Market



Apr-Sep2025:

USA
12.74 million seats
(+6.4% vs Apr-Sep2024)



%VAR planned seats

Dallas: **1.7 million** **+7.5%**
Los Angeles: **1.5 million** **+16.5%**
Houston: **1.6 million** **+3.4%**
Chicago: **877 thousand** **-11.8%**

(vs Apr-Sep2024)



Apr-Sep2025:

Canada
1.08 million seats
(-1.8% vs Apr-Sep2024)



%VAR planned seats

Toronto: **409 thousand** **-7.3%**
Montreal: **223 thousand** **+2.7%**
Vancouver: **211 thousand** **-3.9%**
Calgary: **125 thousand** **+12.2%**

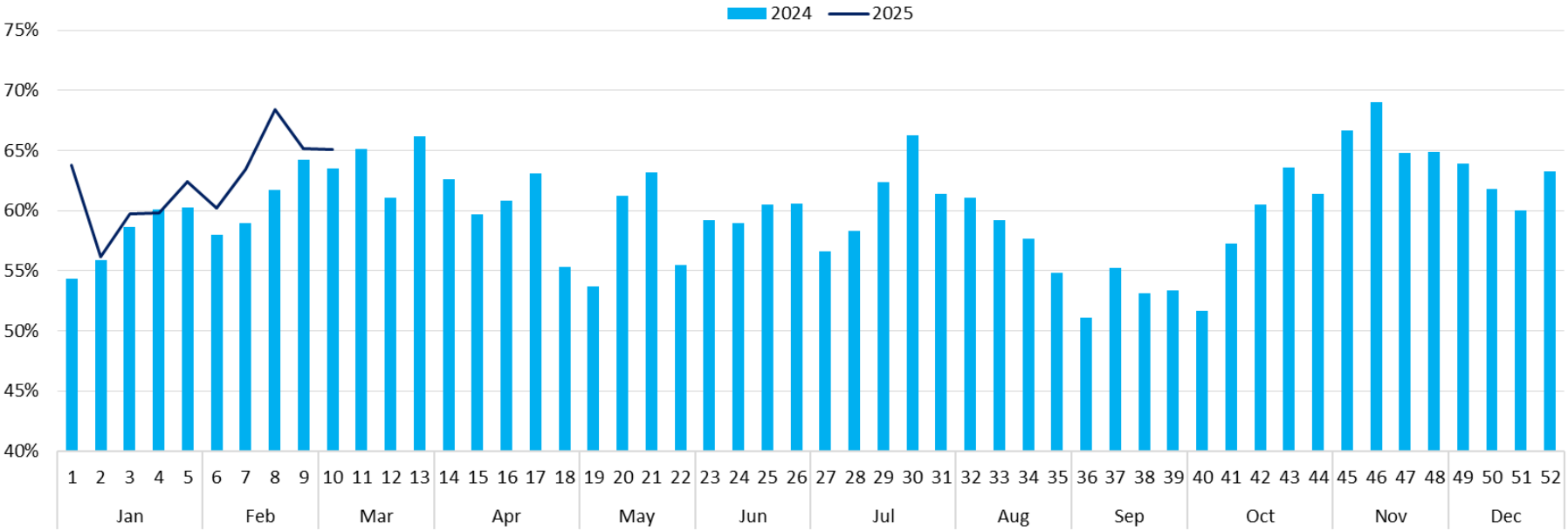
(vs Apr-Sep2024)

SOURCE : OAG
SEAT PLANNING AS OF THE LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER 2022 AND 2023, RESPECTIVELY.

Hotel Indicators in Mexico



Hotel Occupancy (12 Tourist Centres)



Average Occupancy
(week 10)

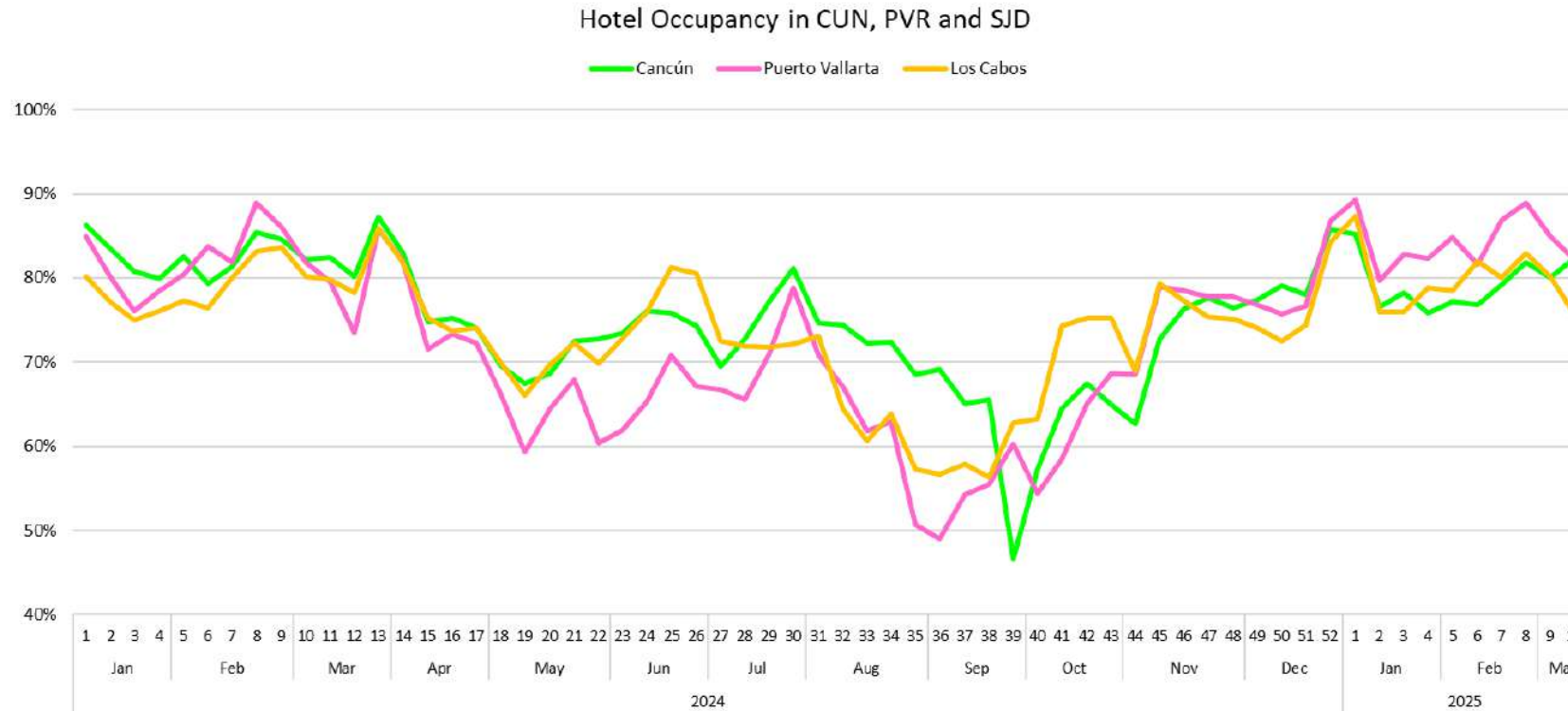
65.1%



(+1.7pp vs same week of 2024)

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.

Hotel Indicators in Mexico



Cancun:
82.3%

Puerto Vallarta:
82.2%

Los Cabos:
75.7%
(+6.6pp vs Cancun)
(-6.5pp vs Puerto Vallarta)

Week 10 (Mar 3 to 9, 2025)

SOURCE : DATATUR



LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES



Methodological Notes

1 Refers only to passengers on inbound flights to San José del Cabo airport. For this reason, the data reported does not coincide with that published by Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacífico, since the latter publishes the total number of passengers on both outbound and return flights. The airport of origin refers only to the departure airport on direct flights to SJD (last airport of departure to SJD), not to the passenger's city of origin. For this reason, the hubs mentioned may be oversized.

2 The difference between the information reported by the INM and that of Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacífico is that the former indicates the number of people who have entered the country through the Los Cabos airport, while the latter reports the total number of passengers on domestic or international flights, without indicating whether the passengers are of any nationality.

3 Refers to the visitor's country of nationality. Only those tourists who entered Mexico via Los Cabos International Airport are considered. If a tourist entered the country via the CDMX airport and then flew to Los Cabos on a domestic flight, he/she will appear in the CDMX statistics. For this reason, the INM nationality participation does not correspond to what is reported on slide 4 (origin of tourists).

4 Helms Briscoe data refers to events won and confirmed (awarded) in Los Cabos, while CVENT data refers exclusively to RFPs or requests, and therefore should be treated separately. It should be noted that these figures consider only the total reported by both sources and do not represent the total number of meetings held in the destination.

5 The information provided by Smith Travel Research and the Los Cabos Hotel Association is not necessarily comparable. The former works with a sample that covers 26% of the universe, while the Hotel Association covers a percentage greater than 90%.

6 OAG collects information provided by the airlines on the flight schedules on an ongoing basis. It reports what airlines planned prior to a period and then the total number of available seats that were available. In this way, it is possible that the existing amount that is published is less than what will eventually happen. When interpreting this data, care should be taken to be aware of this situation and not to anticipate decreases in the number of seats available.

7 Average travel prices in U.S. dollars for one person including round-trip economy class airfare (direct or maximum one stopover), plus the cost of lodging for 4 days and 3 nights in 4- and 5-star hotels, arriving on Thursday and departing on Sunday.

7 (Continued)
In order to obtain the cost of lodging, a sample of hotels was selected within the indicated categories, which operate in Los Cabos and/or competing destinations. These include Barceló Hotels, DoubleTree by Hilton, Dreams (AM Resorts), Hard Rock Hotel, Hilton, Hyatt Regency, JW Marriott, Riu, Secrets (AM Resorts), Sheraton, The Ritz Carlton, Viceroy, W by Marriott, and Westin.
For the domestic market, a purchase period of two months prior to the date of travel is considered, i.e.: purchase date in January for travel during the month of March. For the international market, a purchase period of four months prior to the travel date is considered.

8 Information from the schedule of each cruise line and subject to changes and adjustments. For this reason, it may not coincide with the final record reported by the SCT.

9 Includes only data corresponding to members of the Los Cabos Hotel Association (AHLIC), and for this reason may not coincide with the total reported by DATATUR, which for this reason is usually higher.

Methodological Notes (continued)

10 Refers to properties offered for lodging through the online platforms AirBnB and Vrbo in Los Cabos, including the three sub-destinations (Cabo San Lucas, San José del Cabo and the Los Cabos Corridor).

11 Flight seat reservations to Los Cabos International Airport based on the following Global Seat Reservations Systems (GDSs): SABRE, Amadeus, Worldspan and Us. The information reported by ICF does not necessarily represent tickets purchased and only covers a fraction of the globalizers. Other sources included in the observatory (IATA) report, in contrast, airline ticket purchases through travel agencies (see note 13). Therefore, they will not coincide.

12 IATA reports the first airport of origin of the passenger and the number of stopovers made to reach the destination, unlike the AFAC (Federal Civil Aviation Agency of the SCT) which shows the last airport used to reach the destination, for example, if a passenger travels from Toronto to Los Cabos and made a stopover in Los Angeles, IATA shows the first origin (Toronto) while in the AFAC statistics the passenger is recorded in the statistics of Los Angeles as the point of origin.

13 Number of passengers who purchased their airline ticket through a travel agency. It allows identifying the origin of the passenger, i.e., the point of departure of the ticket. The information reported by IATA considers, therefore, different concepts from those reported by ICF (see note 11), which refer to bookings through some globalizers.

14 The difference between the passengers reported by each of the sources may vary for different reasons. When selecting in IATA, only visitors are filtered out, i.e. travelers who started their journeys outside of Los Cabos airport. If a Los Cabos resident takes a flight and then returns, he/she will not appear in the IATA database (as long as this filter is applied) but will appear in AFAC or GAP. Since IATA counts purchased tickets, it may also not consider crew or complimentary tickets.

15 The Tourism Employment data series is smoothed by averaging the last four quarters of the series. The objective is to eliminate short and medium-term fluctuations from the series. Tourism employment includes subordinate and paid workers, and self-employed workers.

16 Comparison of trends and recent travel search data. All data are indexed, i.e. the maximum value of the period is assigned the indexed value of 100 and from this, the relative values are plotted over the rest of the periods. This tool uses search volume as an indicator of travel demand.

17 Top destinations by search interest volume based on filter selection. Zones, countries and cities with the same ranking have the same demand for the selected filters and period.

18 Amadeus Navigator Search: Airline ticket searches performed through Amadeus Online Travel Agencies, meta search engines such as Kayak, Skyscanner, Expedia, Lastminute, eDreams ODIGEO, etc.. It does not include searches in web search engines such as Google.

Amadeus Navigator Booking: Bookings made by online and offline travel agencies in global distribution systems (GDS), Amadeus, Travelport, Sabre.



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: $\text{RevPAR} = \text{It} / \Sigma \text{Ht}$, 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.



LOS CABOS TOURISM OBSERVATORY

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