

# Results of Tourism Activity

Mexico, September 2015



Cenote en parque Xel-Há, Quintana Roo.



Catedral de Guadalajara, Jalisco.



Clavistas en Mazatlán, Sinaloa.



Los Cabos, Baja California Sur.

Undersecretariat of Planning and  
Tourism Policy

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# Outstanding Results, September 2015

## International Visitors to Mexico (Banxico)

- According to Banco de México, the number of international tourists traveling to Mexico surpassed 23.4 million during the January-September period of 2015.
- The incoming of foreign currency from international visitors to Mexico in January-September of 2015 registered 12,975 million dollars.
- During the January-September period of 2015 the tourism balance was positive, totaling 5,620 million dollars.
- International visitors increased 7.6% in comparison to January-September of 2014, reaching 63.9 million of visitors.
- Mexico is positioned in 30th place according to the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2015 Report from the World Economic Forum.

## Domestic tourism

### Hotel Activity

- The percentage of hotel occupation in a group of 70 resorts was 2.30 percentage points higher in comparison to their occupation in January-September of 2014, reaching 59.6%.
- The arrival of domestic tourists to hotel rooms in these 70 resorts during the January-September period of 2015 was 38.8 million people, being 4.1% higher than the number reached in 2014 during the same period.

## Air Transportation

- The arrival of passengers by air increased 12.6% during January-September period of 2015 in comparison to the arrivals during the same period of 2014, reaching 41.6 million of air plane passengers.
- The arrival of passengers on domestic flights exceeded 27.3 million people; this is an increase of 13.0% in comparison to January-September of 2014. Also, the number of domestic flights increased 3.8%.
- 14.3 million of passengers were recorded on international flights, 11.7% higher in comparison to the January-September period of 2014. This result was accompanied by a higher number of international flights (9.8%).
- As the number of people arriving by air to Mexico by nationality, registered during January-September 2015 shows that: Americans were the main group representing 57.7% of total arrivals by air, followed by Canadians with 11.8%; while people from Latin America and the Caribbean highlighted the Colombians with 2.7%.

## Maritime Transportation

- The ports that received the highest number of cruise passengers during the January-September period of 2015 were the following: Cozumel (2,490,357), Ensenada (498,387) and Majahual (293,420); Majahual highlighted having an increase of 1.7% in comparison to the same period of 2014.
- Total cruise passenger arrivals increased 8.3% in comparison to the January-September period of 2014. While the number of cruise's arrivals increased 6.1%.



# Analysis of Main Results in the Sector

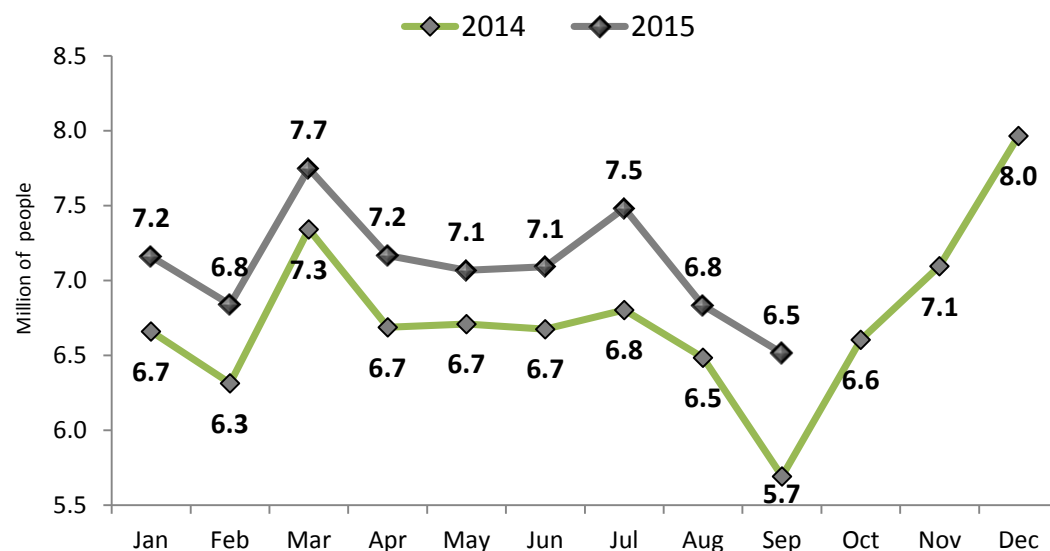


## Arrival to Mexico of International Visitors

### Arrivals of Visitors

According to Banco de México, there was an increase of 7.6% in the number of international visitors arriving to Mexico during the January-September period of 2015, in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The arrival of international tourists also increased 9.2%, reaching 23.4 million of tourists\*.

**Chart 1. Monthly Arrival of International Visitors**

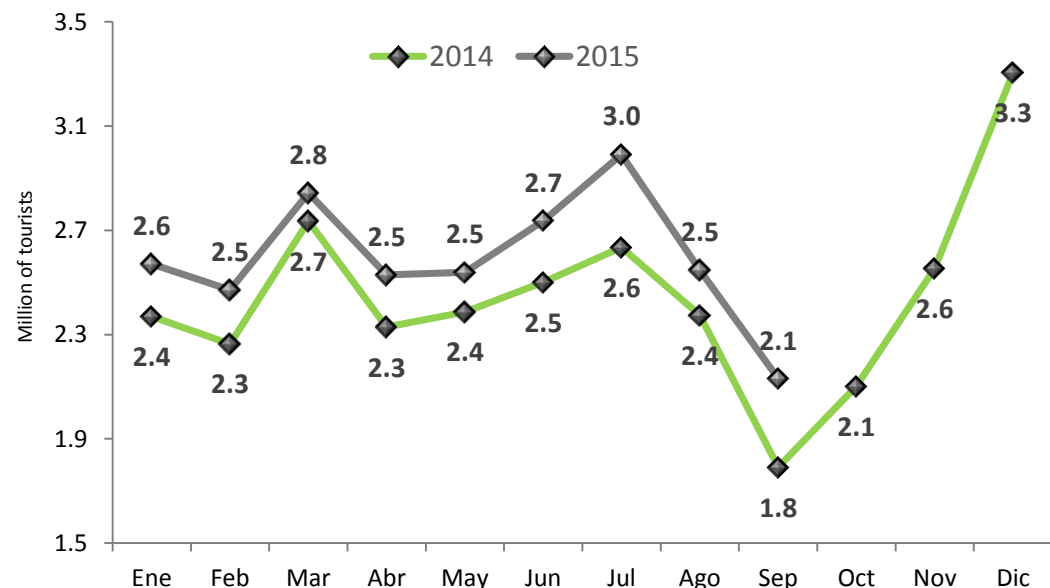


**Total**  
(Million of people)  
YTD September  
2014: 59.4  
YTD September  
2015: 63.9  
Change: 7.6%

\* NOTE: In the charts, the sum of monthly data doesn't match to the cumulative period, due rounded. For more details see Appendix.

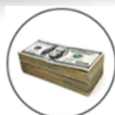
Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

**Chart 2. International Tourists**



**Total**  
(Million of tourists)  
YTD September  
2014: 21.4  
YTD September  
2015: 23.4  
Change: 9.2%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

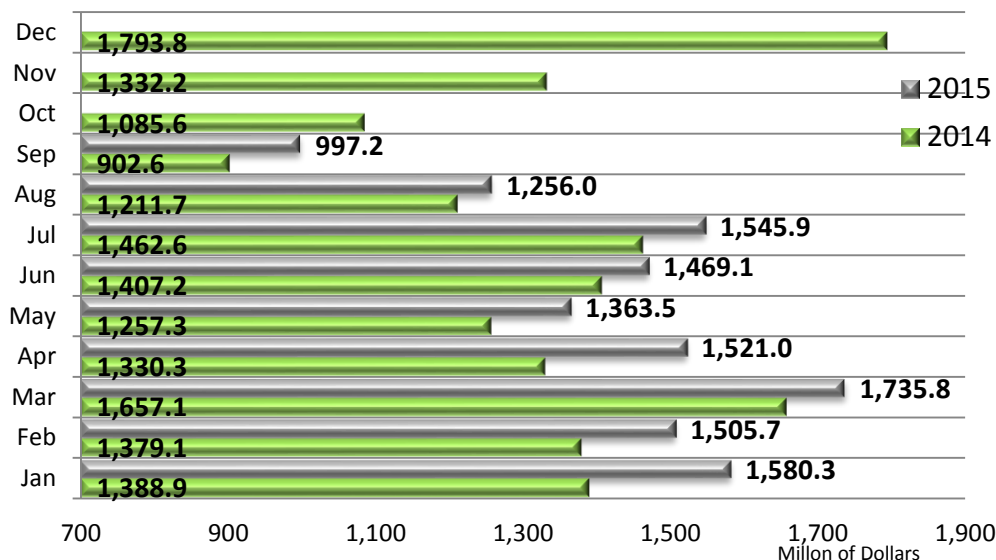


## International Visitors to Mexico

### Foreign Currency Income

The influx of foreign currency from the arrival of international visitors had an increase of 8.2% during January-September of 2015 in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

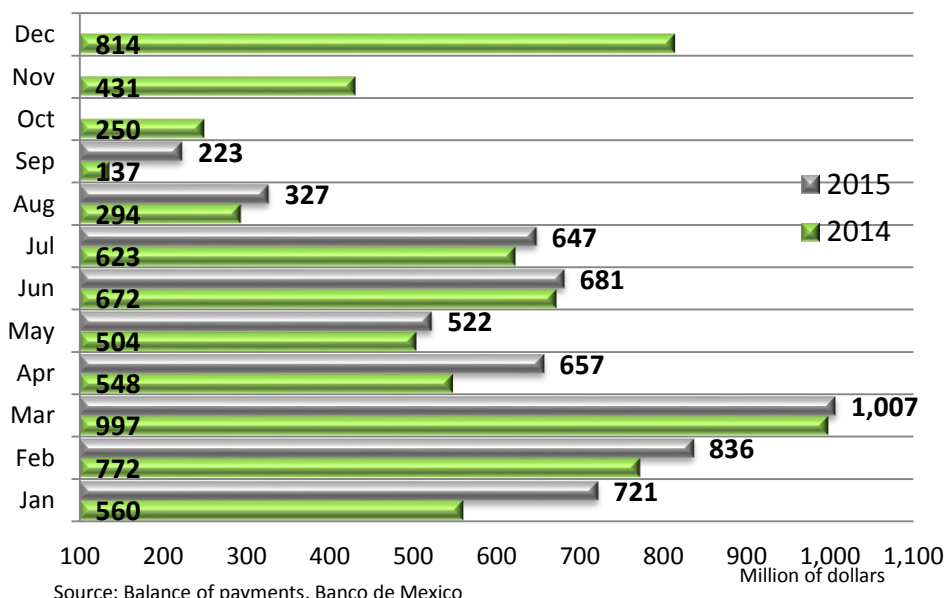
**Chart 3. Income of Foreign Currency to Mexico from International Visitors**



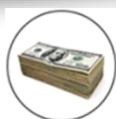
**Total**  
 (Million of dollars)  
 YTD September  
 2014: 11,997  
 YTD September  
 2015: 12,975  
 Change: 8.2%

The **Tourism Balance** showed a positive result of 5,620 million of dollars accumulated in the January-September period of 2015, this means an increase of 10.1% in comparison to the same period of 2014.

**Chart 4. Tourism Balance (result)**



**Total**  
 (Million of dollars)  
 YTD September  
 2014: 5,107  
 YTD September  
 2015: 5,620  
 Change: 10.1%

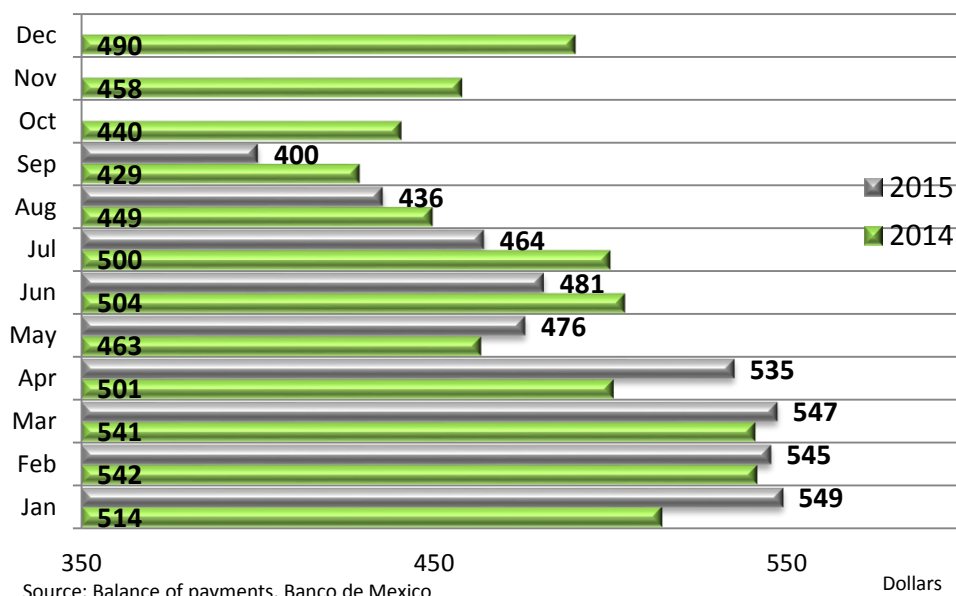


## International visitors to Mexico

### Average Expense

During January-September of 2015, the average expense of international visitors increased 0.5% in comparison to the same period of the previous year; while the average expense of international tourists registered -0.4% lower in comparison to the same period of 2014.

**Chart 5. Average Monthly Expenditure of International Tourists**



**Total (Dollars)**  
 YTD September  
 2014: 496  
 YTD September  
 2015: 494  
 Change: -0.4%

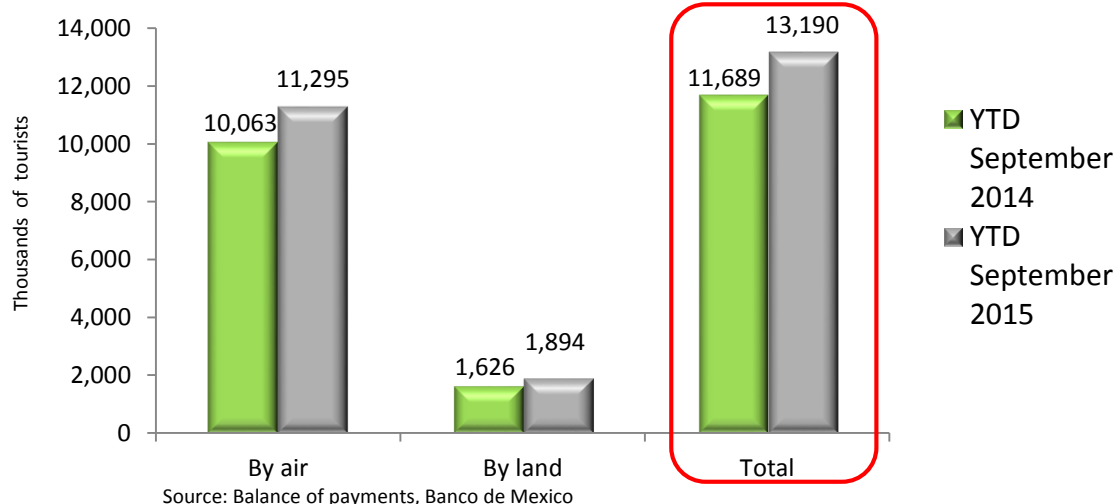


## International Visitors to Mexico

### Long-Stay Tourism

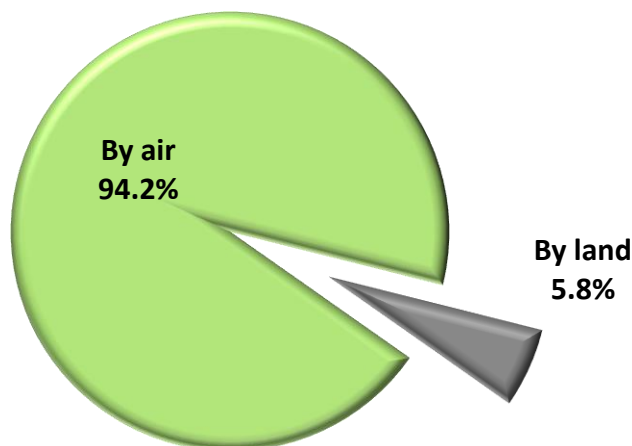
The long-stay tourists arrival increased 12.8% in the January-September period of 2015 compared to the same period of the previous year: 85.6% entered by air while the remaining 14.4% entered by land.

**Chart 6. Long-Stay Tourists**



For the same period, the most meaningful expenditure of long-stay tourists was made by those arriving by air, totaling 10,315 million dollars (94.2%).

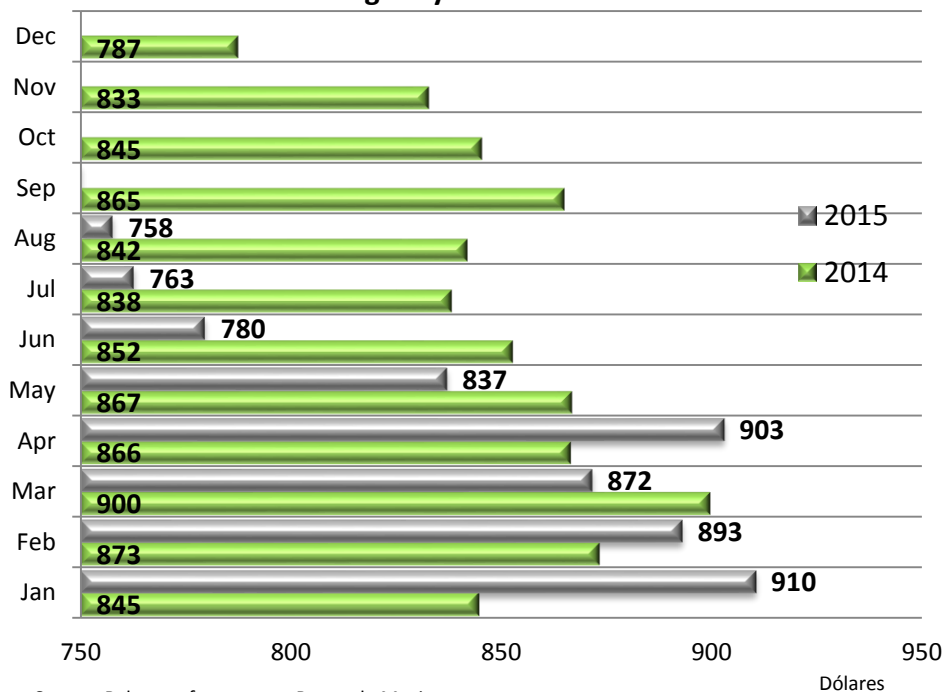
**Chart 7. Distribution of International Long-Stay Tourists' Expense during January-September 2015**



Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico

The average expense of long-stay tourists decreased -3.6% during January-September of 2015 in comparison to the same period of the previous year, with 830 dollars.

**Chart 8. Average Monthly Expenditure of Long-Stay Tourists**



Total  
(Dollars)  
YTD September  
2014: 861  
YTD September  
2015: 830  
Change: -3.6%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico



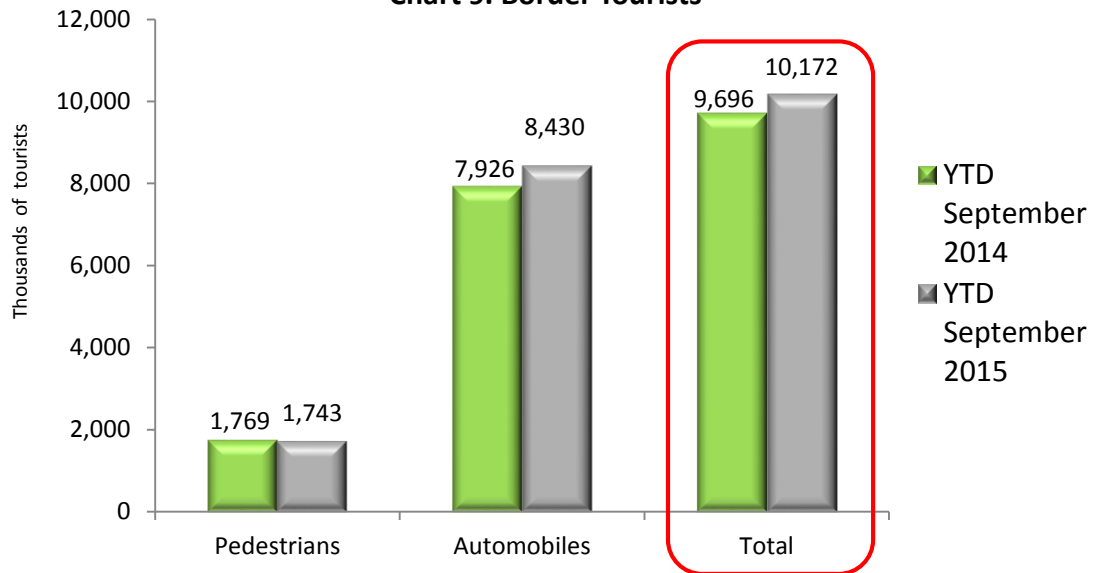


## International Visitors to Mexico

### Border Tourism

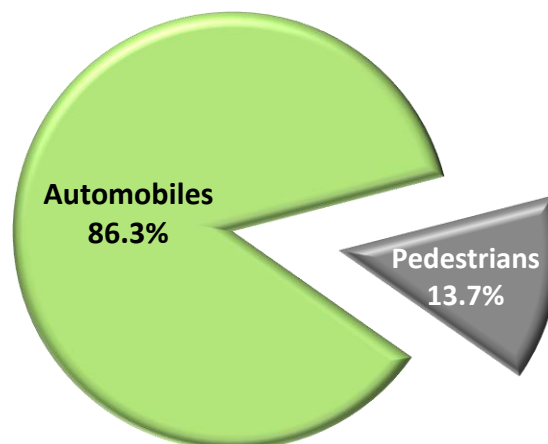
The border tourists arrival increased 4.9% in the January-September period of 2015 compared to the same period of the previous year; 82.9% entered by automobile while the remaining 17.1% were pedestrians.

**Chart 9. Border Tourists**



For the same period, the most meaningful expenditure of border tourists was made by those travelling by automobile, totaling 511 million dollars which represented 86.3% of all border tourists.

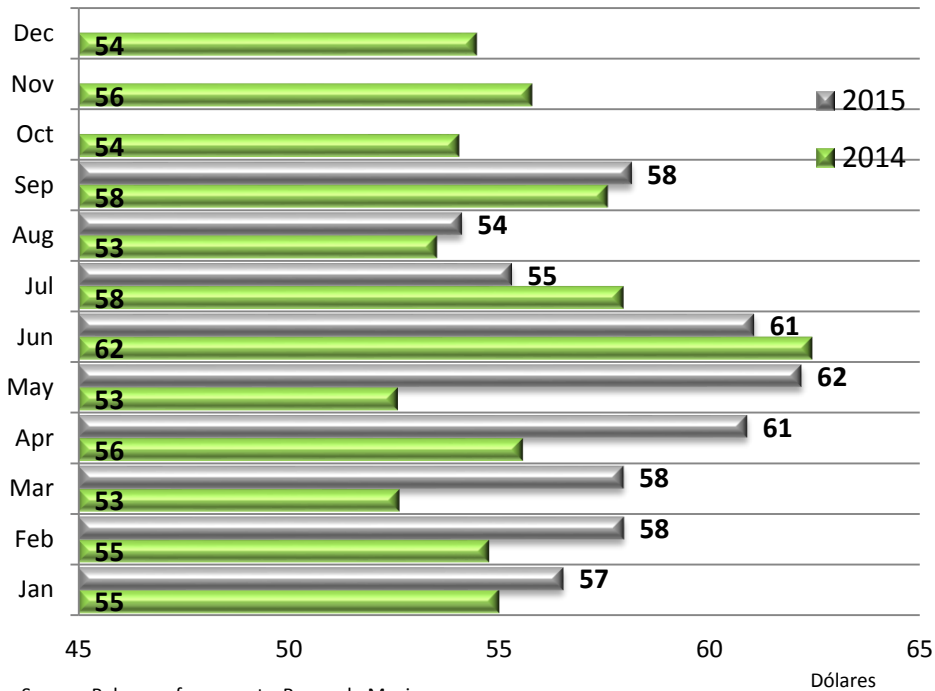
**Chart 10. Distribution of International Border Tourists' Expense during January-September 2015**



Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico

The average expense of border tourists increased 4.5% during January-September of 2015 in comparison to the same period of the previous year, with 58 dollars.

**Chart 11. Average Monthly Expenditure of  
Border Tourists**



**Total  
(Dollars)**  
YTD September  
2014: 56  
**YTD September  
2015: 58**  
**Change: 4.5%**

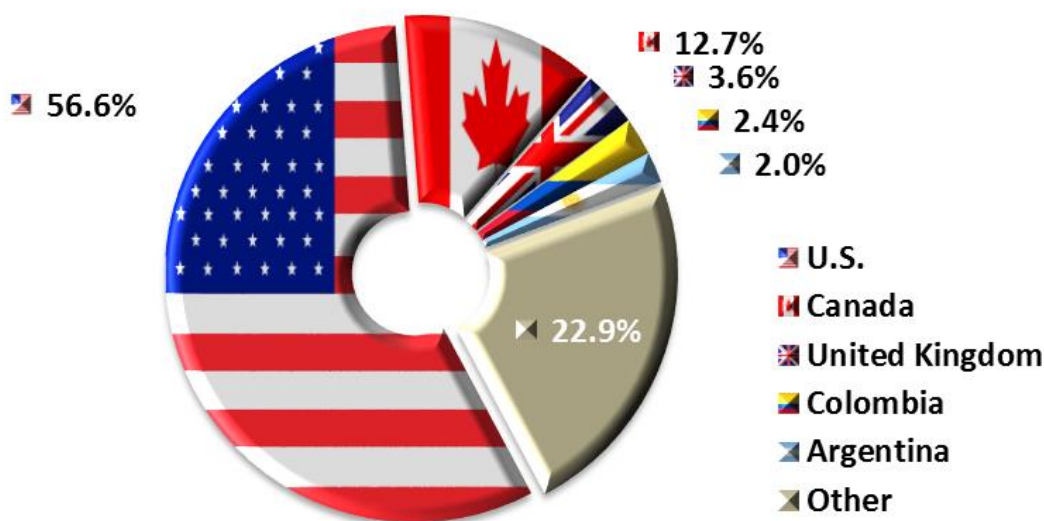
Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico



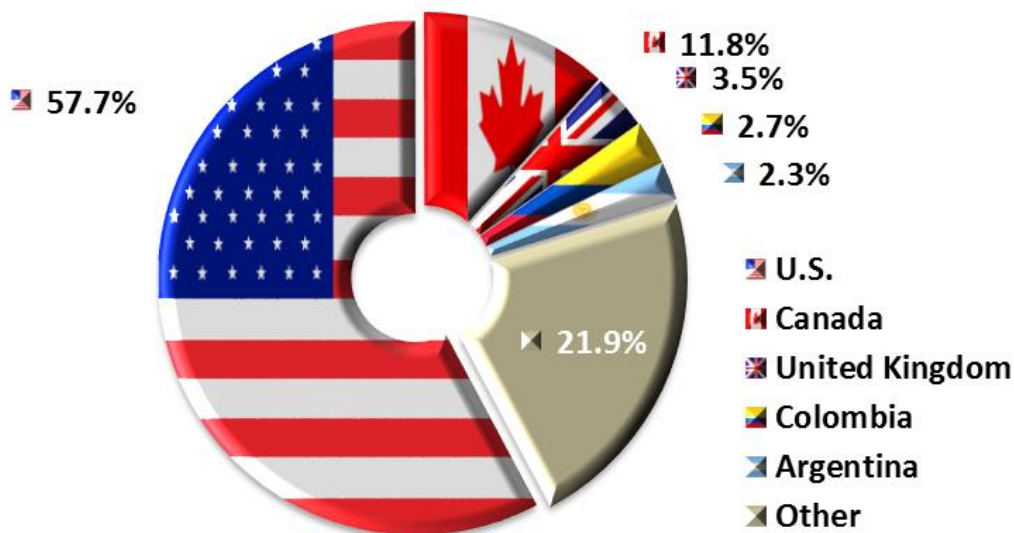
## International Visitors to Mexico Arriving by Air International Passengers

In January-September of 2015, the American air-coming visitors represented 57.7% of all international passengers arriving by air. From the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the country with the highest number of arrivals into Mexico was Colombia with 297,875 visitors, increasing 29.6%.

**Chart 12. Participation of International Passengers  
YTD September 2014**

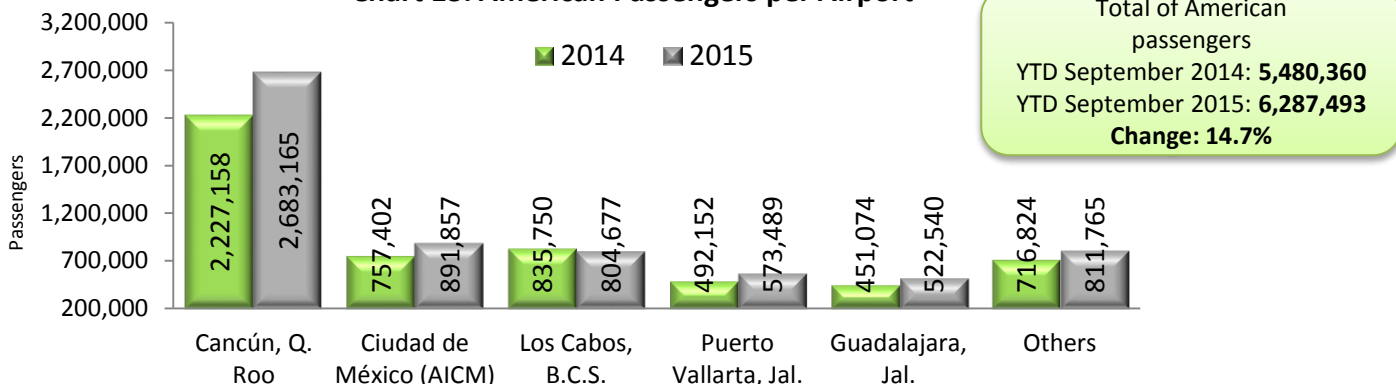


**Chart 12.1. Participation of International Passengers  
YTD September 2015**



During January-September of 2015, American visitors who arrived by air increased 14.7% compared with the same period of 2014, nearly 6.3 million passengers who arrived firstly by Cancun Airport, followed by Mexico City Airport.

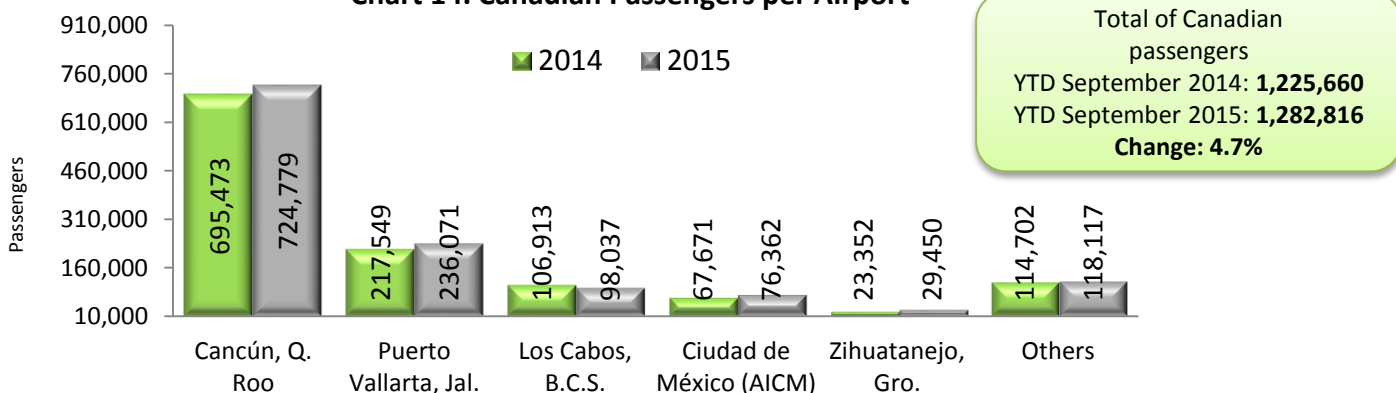
**Chart 13. American Passengers per Airport**



Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

The Canadian visitors who arrived by air to Mexico represented 4.7% higher in the January-September period of 2015 in comparison to the same period of 2014, exceeding 1.3 million passengers who arrived firstly by Cancun Airport, followed by Puerto Vallarta Airport.

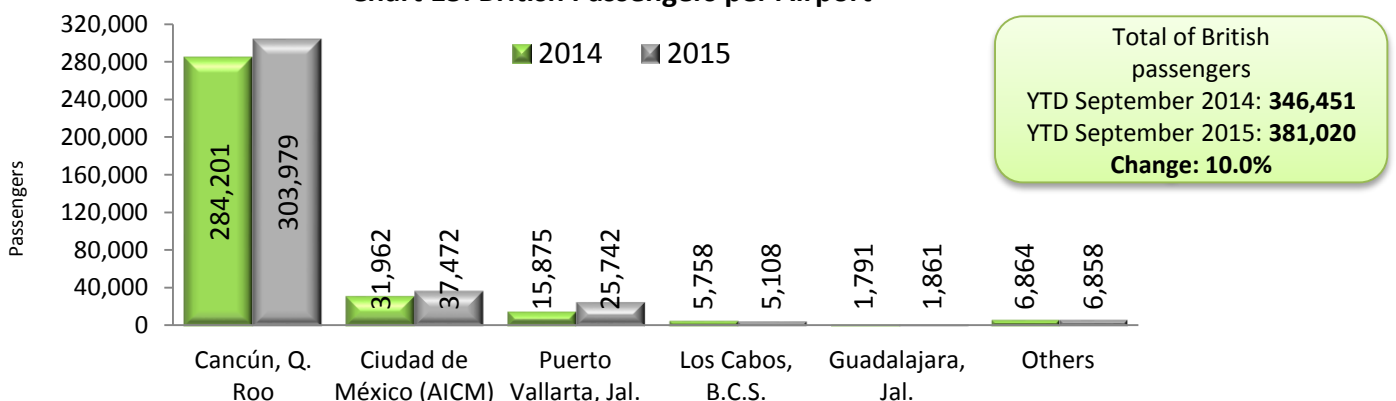
**Chart 14. Canadian Passengers per Airport**



Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

In January-September of 2015, British visitors who arrived by air increased 10.0% compared with the same period of 2014, exceeding 381 thousand passengers who arrived firstly by Cancun Airport, followed by the Mexico City Airport.

**Chart 15. British Passengers per Airport**



Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

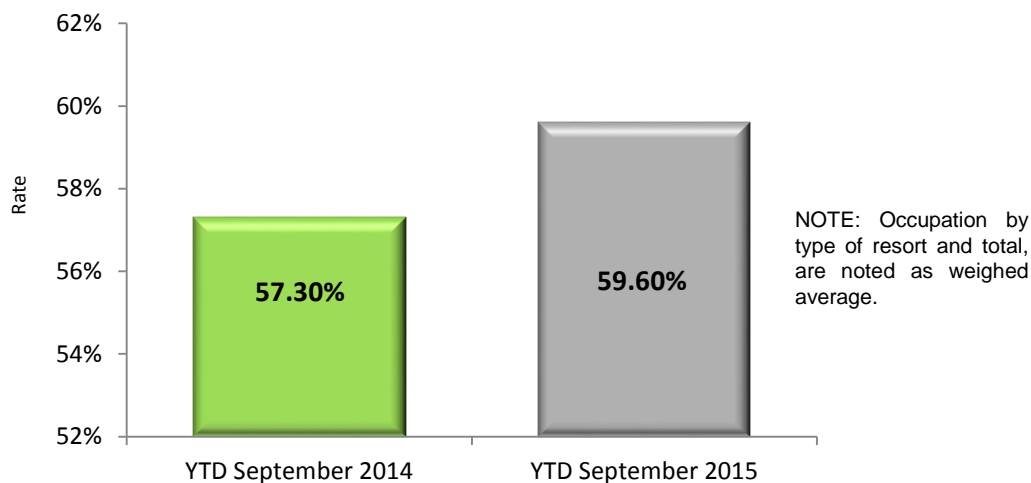


## Domestic Tourism

### Percentage of Hotel Occupation

The percentage of hotel occupation of a group of 70 resorts during the January-September of 2015 was 2.30 percentage points higher in comparison to the same period of the previous year, reached 59.6%

**Chart 16. Percentage of Hotel Occupation**



Source: Information of 70 resorts monitored by the Mexico's Tourism Information Statistics National System, DataTur.

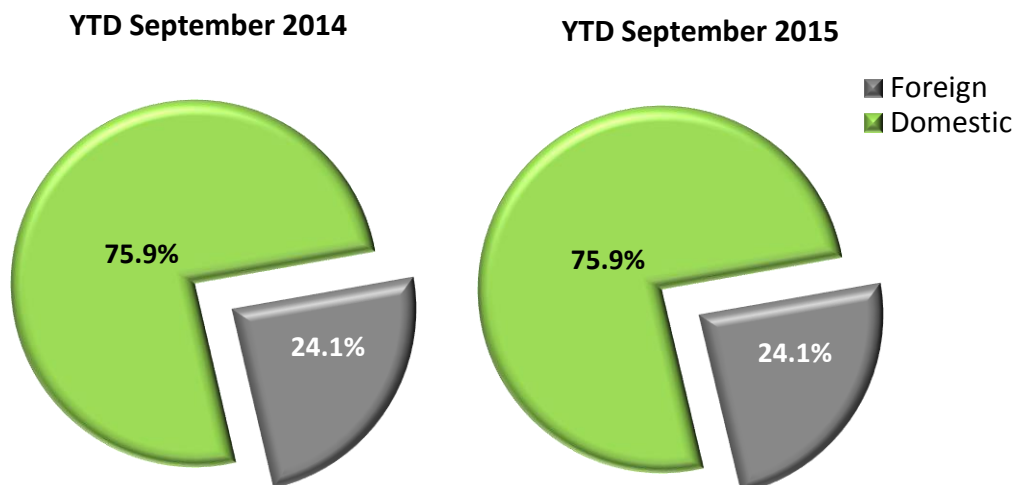


## Domestic Hotel Activity

### Arrival of Tourists to Hotels

In the January-September period of 2015, the arrival of domestic tourists to hotel rooms was over 38.8 million tourists (75.9%), the remaining arrivals (24.1%) was of foreign tourists.

**Chart 17. Arrivals of tourists to hotel rooms**



Source: Information of 70 resorts monitored by the Mexico's Tourism Information Statistics National System, DataTur.



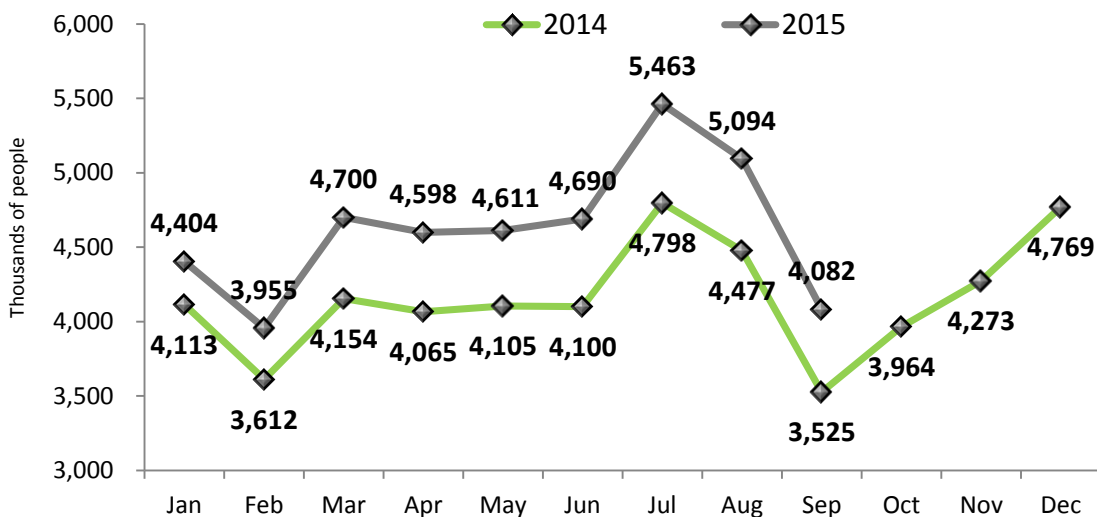


## Air Transportation

The number of passengers arriving by air increased 12.6% during the January-September period of 2015 in comparison to the same period of the previous year, reaching 41.6 million of passengers.

**Chart 18. Total Passengers**

Total  
(million of people)  
YTD September  
2014: 37.0  
YTD September  
2015: 41.6  
Change: 12.6%



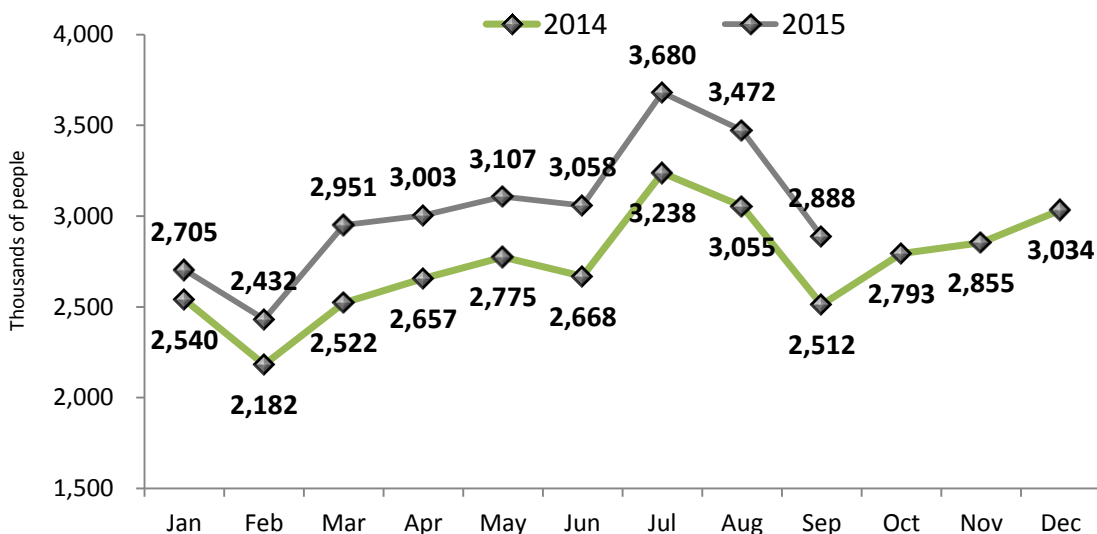
Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

The number of passengers by air arriving on domestic flights in January-September of 2015 was 27,295,594 passengers, representing 3,146,722 additional passengers in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

**Chart 19. Passengers in Domestic Flights**

Total  
(million of people)  
YTD September  
2014: 24.1  
YTD September  
2015: 27.3  
Change: 13.0%

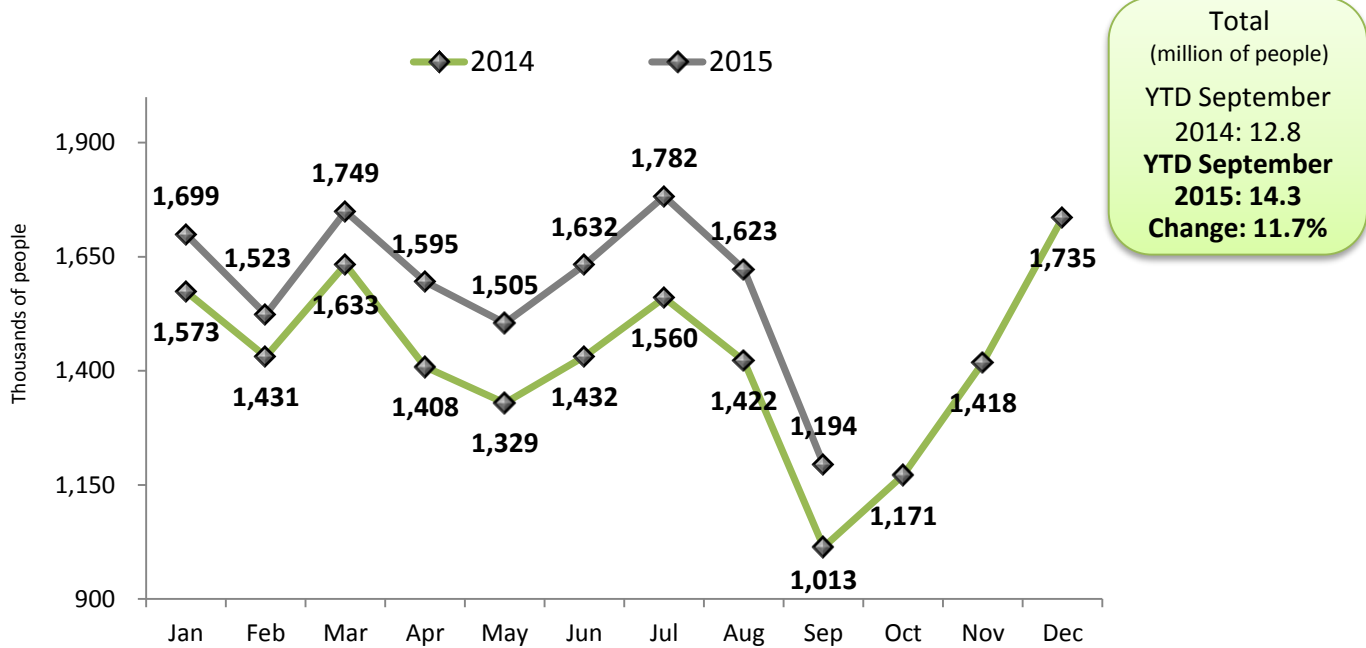


Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

The number of passengers by air arriving on international flights increased 11.7% exceeding 14.3 million of passengers during the January-September period of 2015 with 1,501,130 additional passengers in comparison to the same period of the previous year.

**Chart 20. Passengers on International Flights**



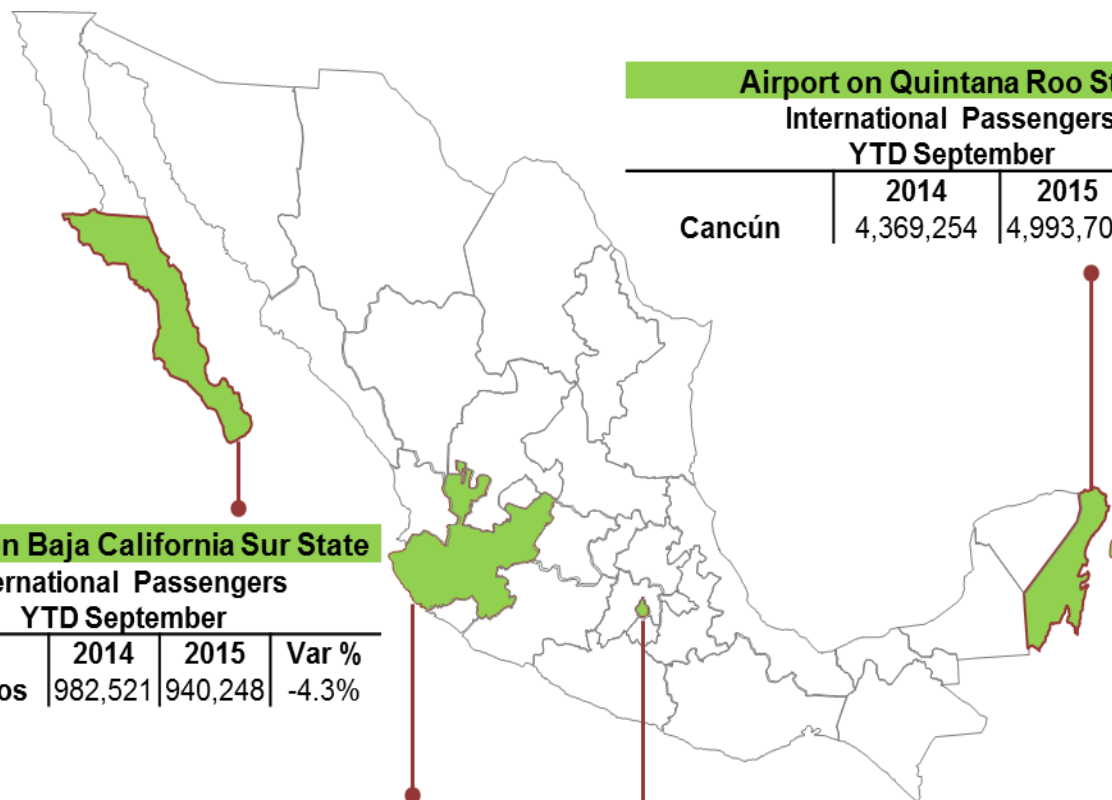
Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.



## Main Airports

In the January-September period of 2015, the airports that received the most international passengers were: Cancun (4,993,703), Mexico City (2,435,920), Los Cabos (940,248), Puerto Vallarta (857,475) and Guadalajara (570,487); which represents 90.0% of all international passengers.



### Airport on Quintana Roo State

#### International Passengers

#### YTD September

	2014	2015	Var %
<b>Cancún</b>	4,369,254	4,993,703	14.3%

### Airport on Baja California Sur State

#### International Passengers

#### YTD September

	2014	2015	Var %
<b>Los Cabos</b>	982,521	940,248	-4.3%

### Airports on Jalisco State

#### International Passengers

#### YTD September

	2014	2015	Var %
<b>Puerto Vallarta</b>	744,064	857,475	15.2%
<b>Guadalajara</b>	497,868	570,487	14.6%

### Airport on D.F.

#### International Passengers

#### YTD September

	2014	2015	Var %
<b>Cd. México</b>	2,125,177	2,435,920	14.6%

Fuente: Unidad de Política Migratoria, SEGOB.

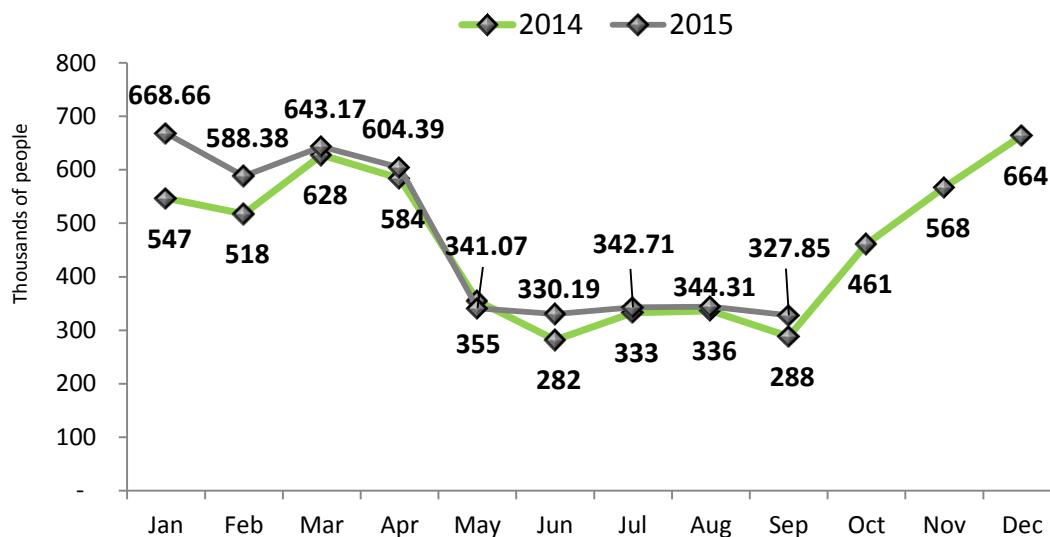


## Maritime Transportation

### Passengers and arrivals of Tourist Cruises

During the January-September period of 2015, the number of cruise passengers reached 4,190,730 passengers, this is 8.3% highest in comparison to the same period of the previous year. While the number of cruise's arrivals in January-September of 2015 increased 6.1%, totaling 1,521 cruises.

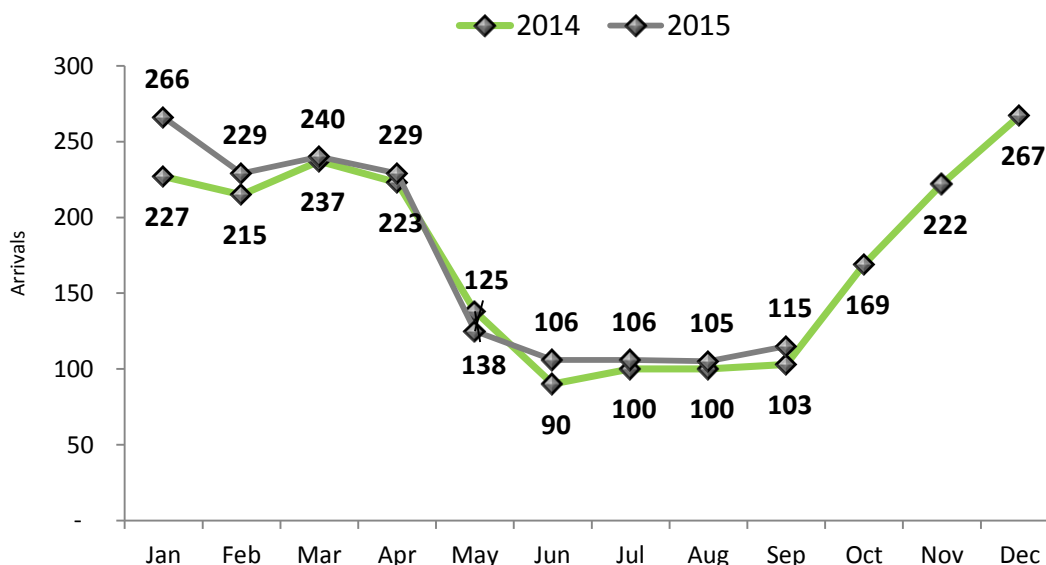
**Chart 21. Monthly Arrival of Passengers by Cruise**



**Total**  
(Thousands people)  
YTD September  
2014: 3,870  
YTD September  
2015: 4,191  
Change: 8.3%

Source: General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Navy, Ministry of Communication and Transportation (SCT).

**Chart 22. Monthly Cruise's Arrivals**



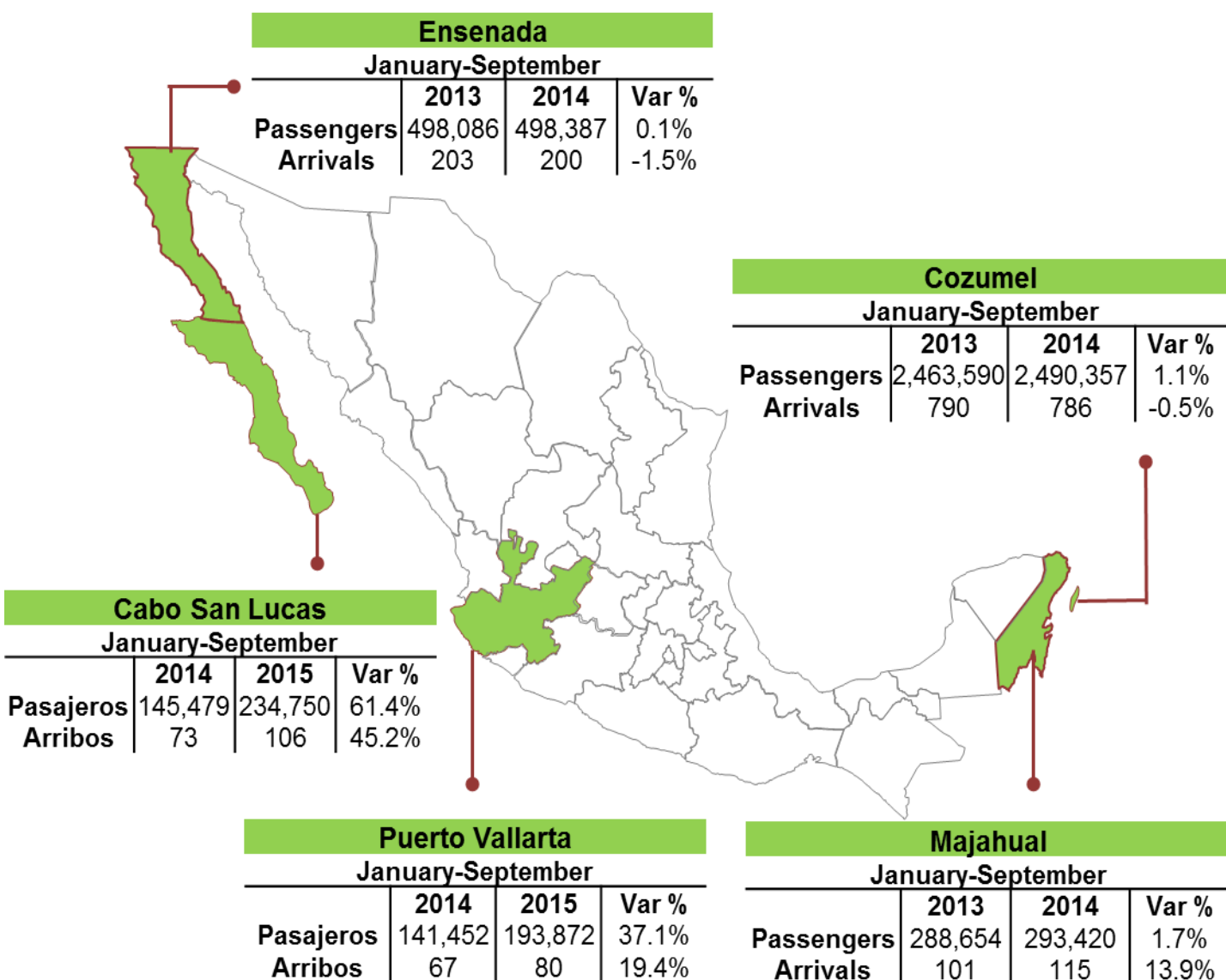
**Total**  
(Arrivals)  
YTD September  
2014: 1,433  
YTD September  
2015: 1,521  
Change: 6.1%

Source: General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Navy, Ministry of Communication and Transportation (SCT).



## Main Ports

In the January-September period of 2015, the ports that received the most cruise passengers were the following: Cozumel, Ensenada and Majahual; representing 78.3% of all the arrivals in the period. On the other hand, according to Banco de Mexico, the income of foreign currency from cruise visitors contributed with 2.3% of all the foreign currency during the same period of 2015.



Source: General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Navy, Ministry of Communication and Transportation (SCT).



# Macroeconomic Indicators

## Macroeconomic Perspective on Key Indicators of Mexico

Entity	Gross Domestic Product		Inflation	
	Actual Variation		(% dic/dic)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
International Monetary Fund	2.31	2.80	2.62	3.02
OCDE	2.28	3.05	2.90	3.35
Banco de México Survey	2.29	2.79	2.66	3.44
Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit	2.0 a 2.8	2.6 a 3.6	3.00	3.00

N.a. Not available.

Source: **IMF**, World Economic Outlook (October 2015); **OECD**, Economic Outlook (2015/11); **Banco de México**, Expectations Survey Economic Specialists Private Sector (03/11/15); **Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público**, General Criteria for Economic Policy 2016.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF MEXICO												
Entries	2014	2015-I	2015-II	2015.01	2015.02	2015.03	2015.04	2015.05	2015.06	2015.07	2015.08	2015.09
General Economic Activity and Services Identified with Tourism												
Gross Domestic Product												
. Millions of current pesos	17,161,371	17,459,780	17,919,331									
. Real annual variation (%)	2.1	2.6	2.2									
Tertiary activities												
- Air Transportation (481)												
. Millions of current pesos	35,793	35,759	40,227									
. Actual Yearly Variation (%)	10.5	12.2	18.1									
- Temporary Lodging Services (721)												
. Millions of current pesos	176,984	188,647	187,880									
. Actual Yearly Variation (%)	4.8	4.7	5.2									
- Food and Beverages Preparation Services (722)												
. Millions of current pesos	187,031	190,773	197,126									
. Actual Yearly Variation (%)	0.8	2.4	3.7									
Quarterly Indicators of Tourism Activity												
Tourism Gross Domestic Product												
. Real annual variation (%)	2.2	2.7	4.2									
Internal Tourism Consumption												
. Real annual variation (%)	1.7	2.3	4.2									
- Domestic tourism consumption												
. Real annual variation (%)	0.1	-0.3	1.5									
- Ibound tourism consumption												
. Real annual variation (%)	16.0	19.9	24.9									
Tourism Employment												
People Employed in the Tourism Sector*	3,640,970	3,656,957	3,688,029									
Total number of IMSS-Insure Workers an Unemployment Rate												
Employees insured by IMSS (average of the period)	16,990,724	17,423,544	17,624,490	17,299,371	17,433,062	17,538,198	17,603,315	17,595,860	17,674,295	17,718,986	17,791,345	17,908,989
. Permanent	14,570,291	14,882,613	15,077,770	14,794,354	14,884,954	14,968,530	15,024,445	15,062,413	15,146,453	15,187,532	15,249,519	15,344,056
. Non-permanent (urban and field)	2,420,433	2,540,931	2,546,720	2,505,017	2,548,108	2,569,668	2,578,870	2,533,447	2,527,842	2,531,454	2,541,826	2,564,933
Unemployment National Rate ** (closing of the period)												
. Total Percentage of PEA	3.76	4.23	4.35	4.41	4.47	4.32	4.37	4.39	4.37	4.37	4.32	4.23
Exchange Rate and Prices***												
National Price Index (closing of the period)												
Consumer (percent variation)	4.08%	3.14%	2.87%	3.07%	3.00%	3.14%	3.06%	2.88%	2.87%	2.74%	2.59%	2.52%
. Air transport (percent variation)	16.72%	10.00%	2.63%	6.19%	6.16%	10.00%	-9.24%	3.20%	2.63%	3.41%	3.48%	-4.50%
. Hotel (percent variation)	4.84%	4.67%	4.61%	3.95%	5.31%	4.67%	4.13%	4.57%	4.61%	5.14%	4.88%	4.46%
. Package Tourist Services (percent variation)	5.13%	13.07%	6.30%	5.88%	4.57%	13.07%	-3.13%	5.07%	6.30%	6.84%	6.64%	6.33%
. Restaurants (percent variation)	6.03%	5.00%	4.50%	5.38%	5.14%	5.00%	4.73%	4.65%	4.50%	4.31%	4.54%	4.72%
Exchange Rate (peso / dollar)												
. Average of the period	13.292	14.931	15.312	14.676	14.917	15.200	15.223	15.256	15.456	15.888	16.488	16.837
Business Cycle Indicators and Consumer Confidence (montly difference****)												
. Coincident Indicator	0.018	-0.009	0.014	0.004	-0.007	-0.009	-0.007	-0.002	0.014	0.021	0.021	N.a.
. Forward Indicator	-0.123	-0.095	-0.091	-0.107	-0.091	-0.095	-0.091	-0.090	-0.091	-0.094	-0.096	-0.090
. Confidence Consumer Index	0.067	-0.040	-0.064	0.024	-0.009	-0.040	-0.062	-0.065	-0.064	-0.067	-0.050	-0.017

N.a. Not available.

\* Quarterly indicator with information of ENOE and CSTM. Fourth quarter data is indicated for annual data.

\*\* Percentage of all the economically active population. Data at the end of the period for annual and monthly figures and average period for quarterly information.

\*\*\* For prices of the consumer: at the end of the year are annual variations and same month previous year is for monthly data variation.

\*\*\*\* Point monthly difference (closing of the period).

Sources: SECTUR, INEGI, STPS, Banco de México.

# APPENDIX

**Table 1. Arrivals of International Visitors to Mexico**

Thousands of people	January-September		% of participation 2015	% Change
	2014	2015		
<b>International Visitors</b>	<b>59,373.5</b>	<b>63,908.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>International Tourists (staying overnight)</b>	<b>21,385.3</b>	<b>23,361.9</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
Non-border tourist (long-stay tourist)	11,689.5	13,189.5	20.6%	12.8%
By airplane	10,063.0	11,295.5	17.7%	12.2%
By land	1,626.4	1,894.0	3.0%	16.5%
Border Tourists	9,695.8	10,172.4	15.9%	4.9%
Pedestrians	1,769.4	1,742.5	2.7%	-1.5%
By car	7,926.4	8,429.9	13.2%	6.4%
<b>International Hikers (not staying overnight)</b>	<b>37,988.2</b>	<b>40,546.8</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Border hikers	33,974.0	36,218.6	56.7%	6.6%
Pedestrians	7,002.7	7,376.1	11.5%	5.3%
By car	26,971.3	28,842.4	45.1%	6.9%
Cruise passengers	4,014.2	4,328.2	6.8%	7.8%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

**Table 2. Income of Foreign Currency to Mexico from Arrivals of International Visitors**

Millions of dollars	January-September		% of participation 2015	% Change
	2014	2015		
<b>International Visitors</b>	<b>11,996.8</b>	<b>12,974.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
<b>International Tourists (staying overnight)</b>	<b>10,607.0</b>	<b>11,545.5</b>	<b>89.0%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
Non-border tourist (long-stay tourist)	10,066.8	10,953.4	84.4%	8.8%
By airplane	9,548.1	10,315.2	79.5%	8.0%
By land	518.8	638.2	4.9%	23.0%
Border Tourists	540.2	592.1	4.6%	9.6%
Pedestrians	72.9	81.3	0.6%	11.6%
By car	467.3	510.8	3.9%	9.3%
<b>International Hikers (not staying overnight)</b>	<b>1,389.8</b>	<b>1,429.1</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Border hikers	1,093.9	1,130.3	8.7%	3.3%
Pedestrians	202.8	204.6	1.6%	0.8%
By car	891.1	925.8	7.1%	3.9%
Cruise passengers	295.8	298.8	2.3%	1.0%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

**Table 3. Average Expense**

Dollars	January-September		% Change
	2014	2015	
<b>International Visitors</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>International Tourists (staying overnight)</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Non-border tourist (long-stay tourist)	861.2	830.5	-3.6%
By airplane	948.8	913.2	-3.8%
By land	319.0	336.9	5.6%
<b>Border Tourists</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Pedestrians	41.2	46.7	13.3%
By car	58.9	60.6	2.8%
<b>International Hikers (not staying overnight)</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
Border hikers	32.2	31.2	-3.1%
Pedestrians	29.0	27.7	-4.3%
By car	33.0	32.1	-2.8%
Cruise passengers	73.7	69.0	-6.3%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

**Table 4. Long-Stay Tourism**

Means of transportation	January-September		% of participation 2014	% change
	2014	2015		
Arrivals (thousands)				
By air	10,063.0	11,295.5	85.6%	12.2%
By Land	1,626.4	1,894.0	14.4%	16.5%
Total	11,689.5	13,189.5	100.0%	12.8%
Expense (millions of dollars)				
By air	9,548.1	10,315.2	94.2%	8.0%
By Land	518.8	638.2	5.8%	23.0%
Total	10,066.8	10,953.4	100.0%	8.8%
Average Expense (dollars)				
By air	948.8	913.2	N.c.	-3.8%
By Land	319.0	336.9	N.c.	5.6%
Total	861.2	830.5	N.c.	-3.6%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

N.c. Not comparable

**Table 5. Border Tourism**

Means of transportation	January-September		% of participation 2014	% change
	2014	2015		
Arrivals (thousands)				
Pedestrians	1,769.4	1,742.5	17.1%	-1.5%
Automobiles	7,926.4	8,429.9	82.9%	6.4%
Total	9,695.8	10,172.4	100.0%	4.9%
Expense (millions of dollars)				
Pedestrians	72.9	81.3	13.7%	11.6%
Automobiles	467.3	510.8	86.3%	9.3%
Total	540.2	592.1	100.0%	9.6%
Average Expense (dollars)				
Pedestrians	41.2	46.7	N.c.	13.3%
Automobiles	58.9	60.6	N.c.	2.8%
Total	55.7	58.2	N.c.	4.5%

Source: Balance of payments, Banco de Mexico.

N.c. Not comparable



**Table 6. International Visitors to Mexico Arriving by Air, by Country of Nationality**

Continent / Country of Nationality	January-September		% change
	2014	2015	
<b>Foreigners</b>	<b>9,721,696</b>	<b>10,913,244</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>6,706,266</b>	<b>7,570,580</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
Unites States <sup>1/</sup>	5,480,363	6,287,493	14.7%
Canada	1,225,660	1,282,816	4.7%
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1,266,488</b>	<b>1,497,542</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
Brazil	221,788	237,243	7.0%
Argentina	189,634	255,891	34.9%
Colombia	229,901	297,875	29.6%
Venezuela	127,264	103,453	-18.7%
Chile	85,253	102,013	19.7%
Peru	99,266	117,904	18.8%
Costa Rica	46,688	60,218	29.0%
Guatemala	48,402	61,130	26.3%
Cuba	41,969	45,328	8.0%
Ecuador	39,496	48,658	23.2%
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1,358,854</b>	<b>1,402,232</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
United Kingdom	346,451	381,020	10.0%
Spain	237,864	252,397	6.1%
France	156,228	162,126	3.8%
Germany	145,973	155,230	6.3%
Italy	127,129	130,393	2.6%
Netherlands	42,544	43,808	3.0%
<b>Asia</b>	<b>282,595</b>	<b>338,051</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
Japan	77,560	85,225	9.9%
South Korea	51,350	66,178	28.9%
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>59,309</b>	<b>65,256</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Australia	50,459	54,665	8.3%
<b>Africa</b>	<b>14,489</b>	<b>16,511</b>	<b>14.0%</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes those born in Puerto Rico.

Preliminary information.

Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

## Table 7. International Visitors Coming by Airplane by Main Nationality

Broken down according to the most relevant nationalities and airports:

### Arrival of international visitors coming from the United States \* by air per airport

Airport		January-September			% change to 2015	Difference		Percent variation	
		2013	2014	2015		2013-2015	2014-2015	2013-2015	2014-2015
1	Cancún, Q. Roo	2,000,764	2,227,158	2,683,165	42.7%	682,401	456,007	34.1%	20.5%
2	Ciudad de México (AICM)	684,905	757,402	891,857	14.2%	206,952	134,455	30.2%	17.8%
3	Los Cabos, B.C.S.	748,409	835,750	804,677	12.8%	56,268	-31,073	7.5%	-3.7%
4	Puerto Vallarta, Jal.	404,556	492,152	573,489	9.1%	168,933	81,337	41.8%	16.5%
5	Guadalajara, Jal.	390,539	451,074	522,540	8.3%	132,001	71,466	33.8%	15.8%
6	Cozumel, Q. Roo	121,592	147,329	153,300	2.4%	31,708	5,971	26.1%	4.1%
7	Monterrey, N.L.	88,588	95,733	131,204	2.1%	42,616	35,471	48.1%	37.1%
8	Silao, Gto.	61,512	83,493	100,504	1.6%	38,992	17,011	63.4%	20.4%
9	Mazatlán, Sin.	50,294	52,106	60,183	1.0%	9,889	8,077	19.7%	15.5%
10	Zihuatanejo, Gro.	40,417	42,275	47,913	0.8%	7,496	5,638	18.5%	13.3%
11	Morelia, Mich.	30,016	37,071	43,327	0.7%	13,311	6,256	44.3%	16.9%
12	Querétaro, Qro.	29,985	32,983	38,265	0.6%	8,280	5,282	27.6%	16.0%
13	Aguascalientes, Ags.	19,568	20,114	25,117	0.4%	5,549	5,003	28.4%	24.9%
14	Zacatecas, Zac.	13,322	17,170	22,064	0.4%	8,742	4,894	65.6%	28.5%
15	San Luis Potosí, S.L.P.	13,203	16,271	19,861	0.3%	6,658	3,590	50.4%	22.1%
16	Chihuahua, Chih.	12,063	13,898	16,208	0.3%	4,145	2,310	34.4%	16.6%
17	Mérida, Yuc.	13,787	13,677	14,604	0.2%	817	927	5.9%	6.8%
18	Loreto, B.C.S.	13,366	13,606	14,066	0.2%	700	460	5.2%	3.4%
19	Manzanillo, Col.	12,205	11,993	13,830	0.2%	1,625	1,837	13.3%	15.3%
20	Toluca, Edo. Mex.	13,132	10,002	11,437	0.2%	-1,695	1,435	-12.9%	14.3%
<b>Rest of the airports</b>		<b>113,060</b>	<b>109,103</b>	<b>99,882</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>-13,178</b>	<b>-9,221</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,875,283</b>	<b>5,480,360</b>	<b>6,287,493</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,412,210</b>	<b>807,133</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>

\* People born in Puerto Rico not included.

Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

Preliminary Figures.

Note: The coverage has been included more airports each year, thus, it is different in every year, because of this, the comparisons among years is not exact. The total does not include the "Not specified" item; therefore, it may be different in comparison to the total of the migration statistics.

### Arrival of visitors entering Mexico from Canada by air per airport

Airport		January-September			% change to 2015	Difference		Percent variation	
		2013	2014	2015		2013-2015	2014-2015	2013-2015	2014-2015
1	Cancún, Q. Roo	668,744	695,473	724,779	56.5%	56,035	29,306	8.4%	4.2%
2	Puerto Vallarta, Jal.	199,161	217,549	236,071	18.4%	36,910	18,522	18.5%	8.5%
3	Los Cabos, B.C.S.	109,543	106,913	98,037	7.6%	-11,506	-8,876	-10.5%	-8.3%
4	Ciudad de México (AICM)	64,035	67,671	76,362	6.0%	12,327	8,691	19.3%	12.8%
5	Zihuatanejo, Gro.	12,673	23,352	29,450	2.3%	16,777	6,098	132.4%	26.1%
6	Huatulco, Oax.	22,295	25,500	25,488	2.0%	3,193	-12	14.3%	0.0%
7	Mazatlán, Sin.	22,997	22,221	22,764	1.8%	-233	543	-1.0%	2.4%
8	Cozumel, Q. Roo	17,452	18,284	20,406	1.6%	2,954	2,122	16.9%	11.6%
9	Manzanillo, Col.	12,033	13,280	15,227	1.2%	3,194	1,947	26.5%	14.7%
10	Guadalajara, Jal.	8,267	8,791	7,993	0.6%	-274	-798	-3.3%	-9.1%
<b>Rest of the airports</b>		<b>28,015</b>	<b>26,626</b>	<b>26,239</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>-1,776</b>	<b>-387</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,165,215</b>	<b>1,225,660</b>	<b>1,282,816</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>117,601</b>	<b>57,156</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

Preliminary Figures.

Note: The coverage has been included more airports each year, thus, it is different in every year, because of this, the comparisons among years is not exact. The total does not include the "Not specified" item; therefore, it may be different in comparison to the total of the migration statistics.

### Arrival of international visitors coming from the United Kingdom by air per airport

Airport		January-September			% change to 2015	Difference		Percent variation	
		2013	2014	2015		2013-2015	2014-2015	2013-2015	2014-2015
1	Cancún, Q. Roo	268,645	284,201	303,979	79.8%	35,334	19,778	13.2%	7.0%
2	Ciudad de México (AICM)	28,752	31,962	37,472	9.8%	8,720	5,510	30.3%	17.2%
3	Puerto Vallarta, Jal.	3,265	15,875	25,742	6.8%	22,477	9,867	688.4%	62.2%
4	Los Cabos, B.C.S.	5,594	5,758	5,108	1.3%	-486	-650	-8.7%	-11.3%
5	Guadalajara, Jal.	1,774	1,791	1,861	0.5%	87	70	4.9%	3.9%
6	Monterrey, N.L.	1,448	1,538	1,827	0.5%	379	289	26.2%	18.8%
7	Silao, Gto.	533	689	660	0.2%	127	-29	23.8%	-4.2%
8	Cozumel, Q. Roo	1,230	623	629	0.2%	-601	6	-48.9%	1.0%
9	Querétaro, Qro.	576	530	533	0.1%	-43	3	-7.5%	0.6%
10	Zihuatanejo, Gro.	267	332	304	0.1%	37	-28	13.9%	-8.4%
<b>Rest of the airports</b>		<b>3,522</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-617</b>	<b>-247</b>	<b>-17.5%</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>315,606</b>	<b>346,451</b>	<b>381,020</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,414</b>	<b>34,569</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>

Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

Preliminary Figures.

Note: The coverage has been included more airports each year, thus, it is different in every year, because of this, the comparisons among years is not exact. The total does not include the "not specified" item; therefore, it may be different in comparison to the total of the migration statistics.

### Arrival of international visitors coming from the Colombia by air per airport

Airport		January-September			% change to 2015	Difference		Percent variation	
		2013	2014	2015		2013-2015	2014-2015	2013-2015	2014-2015
1	Ciudad de México (AICM)	108,585	125,367	157,894	53.0%	49,309	32,527	45.4%	25.9%
2	Cancún, Q. Roo	68,137	97,824	131,864	44.3%	63,727	34,040	93.5%	34.8%
3	Guadalajara, Jal.	2,291	2,481	2,481	0.8%	190	0	8.3%	0.0%
4	Monterrey, N.L.	1,645	1,344	1,811	0.6%	166	467	10.1%	34.7%
5	Los Cabos, B.C.S.	644	712	644	0.2%	0	-68	0.0%	-9.6%
6	Tijuana, B.C.	63	69	588	0.2%	525	519	833.3%	752.2%
7	Puebla, Pue.	16	38	514	0.2%	498	476	3112.5%	1252.6%
8	Puerto Vallarta, Jal.	333	437	464	0.2%	131	27	39.3%	6.2%
9	Villahermosa, Tab.	203	190	276	0.1%	73	86	36.0%	45.3%
10	Toluca, Edo. Mex.	163	149	218	0.1%	55	69	33.7%	46.3%
<b>Rest of the airports</b>		<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-169</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>183,121</b>	<b>229,901</b>	<b>297,875</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>114,754</b>	<b>67,974</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>

Source: Migration Policy Unit, SEGOB.

Preliminary Figures.

Note: The coverage has been included more airports each year, thus, it is different in every year, because of this, the comparisons among years is not exact. The total does not include the "not specified" item; therefore, it may be different in comparison to the total of the migration statistics.

**Table 8. Domestic Tourism**

Occupancy rate	January-September		Difference
	2014	2015	
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.30</b>	<b>59.60</b>	<b>2.30</b>
Beach centers	63.70	66.20	2.50
Integral Planned	69.10	73.20	4.10
Traditionals	51.10	51.60	0.40
<b>Cities</b>	<b>51.80</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>2.20</b>
Large	58.60	62.40	3.80
Within the country	47.10	47.40	0.30
Border	46.50	54.00	7.60

NOTE: Occupation by type of resort and total, are noted as weighed average.

Source: With information of the 70 centers that are being monitored by the Statistics Information National System of the Tourism Sector of Mexico Data Tur

**Table 9. Hotel Activity in Selected Resorts**

Tourist arrivals domestic and international (thousands)	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
Domestic	37,263	38,797	4.1%
International	11,864	12,309	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,126</b>	<b>51,105</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

Source: Domestic monthly estimate based on hotel activity monitored by the DataTur system.

**Table 10. Air Transportation**

Grand Total of passengers			
	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,950,160</b>	<b>41,598,012</b>	12.6%
Domestic total	24,148,872	27,295,594	13.0%
International total	12,801,288	14,302,418	11.7%
<b>Regular</b>	<b>36,426,508</b>	<b>41,026,544</b>	12.6%
Domestic total	24,100,478	27,237,623	13.0%
International	12,326,030	13,788,921	11.9%
<b>Charter</b>	<b>523,652</b>	<b>571,468</b>	9.1%
Domestic total	48,394	57,971	19.8%
International	475,258	513,497	8.0%

Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

Grand Total of Flights			
	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>410,750</b>	<b>433,147</b>	5.5%
Domestic total	298,583	309,948	3.8%
International total	112,167	123,199	9.8%
<b>Regular</b>	406,784	428,651	5.4%
Domestic total	297,679	309,037	3.8%
International	109,105	119,614	9.6%
<b>Charter</b>	3,966	4,496	13.4%
Domestic total	904	911	0.8%
International	3,062	3,585	17.1%

Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

Domestic passengers			
	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,148,872</b>	<b>27,295,594</b>	13.0%
Beach centers	4,370,460	4,899,470	12.1%
Cities	19,778,412	22,396,124	13.2%
<b>Regular</b>	24,100,478	27,237,623	13.0%
Beach centers	4,334,278	4,850,945	11.9%
Cities	19,766,200	22,386,678	13.3%
<b>Charter</b>	48,394	57,971	19.8%
Beach centers	36,182	48,525	34.1%
Cities	12,212	9,446	-22.6%

Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

Domestic flights			
	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>298,583</b>	<b>309,948</b>	3.8%
Beach centers	52,523	53,422	1.7%
Cities	246,060	256,526	4.3%
<b>Regular</b>	297,679	309,037	3.8%
Beach centers	51,905	52,721	1.6%
Cities	245,774	256,316	4.3%
<b>Charter</b>	904	911	0.8%
Beach centers	618	701	13.4%
Cities	286	210	-26.6%

Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.



International passengers			
	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,801,288</b>	<b>14,302,418</b>	11.7%
Beach centers	6,619,407	7,354,295	11.1%
Cities	6,181,881	6,948,123	12.4%
<b>Regular</b>	<b>12,326,030</b>	<b>13,788,921</b>	11.9%
Beach centers	6,150,081	6,844,415	11.3%
Cities	6,175,949	6,944,506	12.4%
<b>Charter</b>	<b>475,258</b>	<b>513,497</b>	8.0%
Beach centers	469,326	509,880	8.6%
Cities	5,932	3,617	-39.0%

Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

International flights			
	January-September		% variation
	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>112,167</b>	<b>123,199</b>	9.8%
Beach centers	48,294	54,016	11.8%
Cities	63,873	69,183	8.3%
<b>Regular</b>	<b>109,105</b>	<b>119,614</b>	9.6%
Beach centers	45,471	50,542	11.2%
Cities	63,634	69,072	8.5%
<b>Charter</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,585</b>	17.1%
Beach centers	2,823	3,474	23.1%
Cities	239	111	-53.6%

Preliminary figures.

Source: Airports and Auxiliary Services.

## Table 11. Maritime Transportation

Arribal of passengers by port		January-September		% variation
		2014	2015	
1	Cozumel, Q.Roo	2,463,590	2,490,357	1.1%
2	Ensenada, B.C	498,086	498,387	0.1%
3	Majahual, Q.Roo	288,654	293,420	1.7%
4	Progreso, Yuc	216,010	253,809	17.5%
5	Cabo San Lucas, B.C.S	145,479	234,750	61.4%
6	Puerto Vallarta, Jal	141,452	193,872	37.1%
7	Mazatlán, Sin	29,103	102,339	251.6%
8	Huatulco, Oax	30,489	32,015	5.0%
9	Pichilingue, B.C.S	5,945	26,757	350.1%
10	Loreto, B.C.S	6,065	24,295	300.6%
	Rest	45,482	40,729	-10.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,870,355</b>	<b>4,190,730</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

Source: General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Navy, Ministry of Communications and Transportation (SCT)