

Results of Tourism Activity March 2018

Undersecretariat of Planning and Tourism Policy

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DIRECTORY

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Outstanding results

During January-March 2018:

- 1. The arrival of international tourists was 10.6 million, exceeding one million 189 thousand tourists, this represented a growth of 12.6% in comparison to the same period of last year.
- 2. Foreign currency income from the arrival of international visitors was 6,217 million dollars, equivalent to an increase of 7.2% in comparison to January-March 2017.
- 3. In the first quarter of the year, the amount of foreign currency that visitors residing in Mexico spent when going abroad was 2,606 million dollars, amount at 328 million dollars higher than that observed in January-March of 2017 and equivalent to an increase of 14.4%.
- 4. The international tourist departures of Mexico abroad amounted to four million 646 thousands, this is 557 thousand more tourists to the same period of last year, which represented a growth of 13.6%.
- 5. The balance by international visitors registered 3,611 million dollars, this represents an increase off 2.5% in comparison to January-March of 2017.
- 6. During the first quarter of the year, the arrival of foreign air-coming visitors who reside in the United States represents 56.2% of all foreign arrivals by air transport. From the Latin American and the Caribbean region, the countries of residence with the highest number of foreign arrivals to Mexico were Argentina and Colombia, with 3.1% and 1.9% of total visitors respectively.
- 7. The percentage of hotel occupation in a group of 70 resorts reached 62.7%, level 0.7 point higher compared to that observed in January-March of 2017.
- 8. The arrival of domestic tourists to hotel rooms was 14 million 134 thousand tourists (71.2%), the remaining arrivals five million 708 thousand (28.8%), were from foreign tourists.

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International Visitors to Mexico



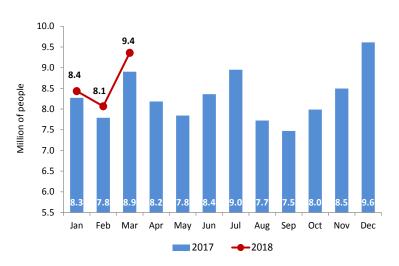




ARRIVAL OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Chart 1. According to the Bank of Mexico, during the first quarter of the year, the number of international visitors arriving Mexico was 25.8 million, that is 901 thousand visitors higher than January-March 2017 and represented a growth of 3.6% in comparison to the same period of 2017.

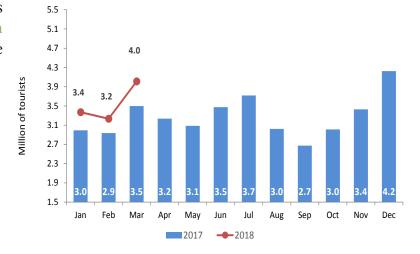
January-March	Thousand visitors	Change
2017	24,963	
2018	25,864	3.6%



ARRIVAL OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS

Chart 2. The arrival of international tourists in January-March of 2018 was 10.6 million reaching 189 thousand more than the same period of 2017, increasing 12.6%.

January-March	Thousand tourists	Change
2017	9,426	
2018	10,615	12.6%



Note: In the graphs the sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures.







INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL RECEIPTS

Chart 3. In the first quarter of the year, foreign currency income from the arrival of international visitors was 6,217 million dollars, equivalent to an increase of 7.2% in comparison to the first quarter of 2017.

January-March	Million dollars	Change
2017	5,800.9	
2018	6,217.1	7.2%



Source: Bank of Mexico, Balance of payments http://www.datatur.sectur.gob.mx/SitePages/VisitantesInternacionales.aspx







AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF LONG-STAY TOURISTS, AIR TRANSPORT

Chart 4. In the first quarter of the year, the average expenditure of long-stay tourists by air was 925.5 dollars, this represents a decrease of (-) 2.3% in comparison to the same period of 2017.

January-March	Dollars	Change
2017	947.3	
2018	925.5	-2.3%



Source: Bank of Mexico, Balance of payments.

http://www.datatur.sectur.gob.mx/SitePages/VisitantesInternacionales.aspx



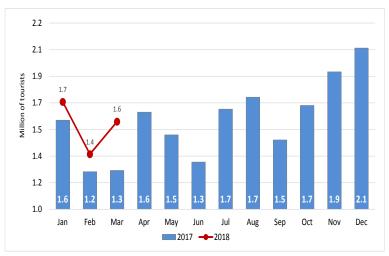




DEPARTURES OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST FROM MEXICO

Chart 5. According to Bank of Mexico, during the first quarter of the year, the number of departures of international tourist from Mexico was 4.6 million, that is 557 thousand more tourists than the same period of 2017 and represents a growth of 13.6%

January-March	Million tourists	Change
2017	4.1	
2018	4.6	13.6%

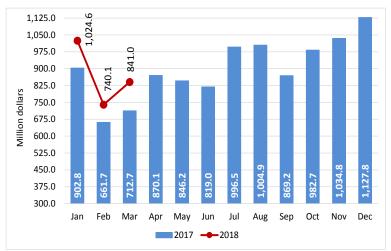


Note: In the graphs the sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures.

SPENDING BY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS FROM MEXICO

Chart 6. In the first quarter of the year, foreign currency spent by visitors residing in Mexico when going abroad was 2,606 million dollars, higher 328 million dollars to the observed in the same period of 2017 and equivalent to a annual increase of 14.4%.

January-March	Million dollars	Change
2017	2,277.3	
2018	2,605.7	14.4%



Note: In the graphs the sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures.

Source: Bank of Mexico, Balance of payments

http://www.datatur.sectur.gob.mx/SitePages/VisitantesInternacionales.aspx



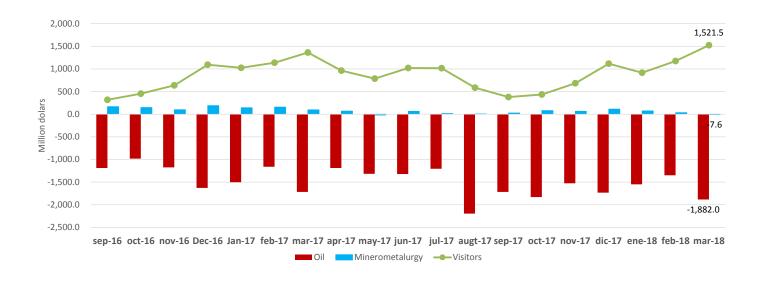




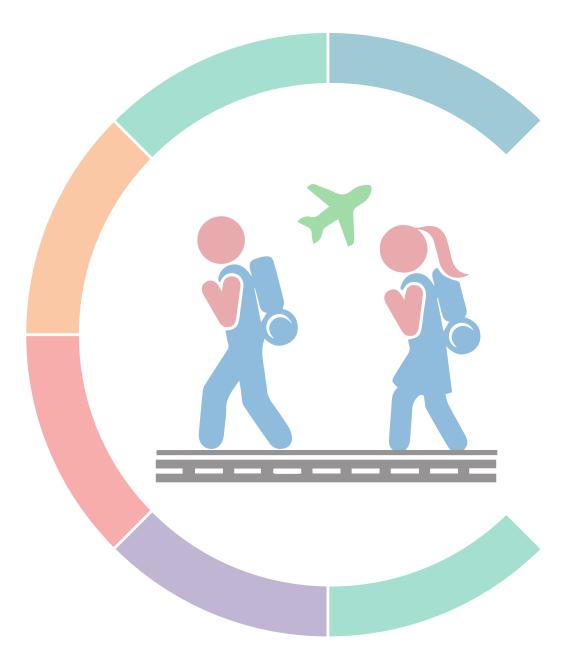
Chart 7. The balance by international visitors in January-March 2018 registered a surplus of 3,611 million dollars, this represents an increase of 2.5% in comparison to the same period of 2017.

January-March	Million dollars	Change
2017	3,523.6	
2018	3,611.4	2.5%

Monthly Balance in the Balance of Oil, Minerometalurgy and International Travelers



Note: In the graphs the sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures. Source: Bank of Mexico, Balance of payments http://www.datatur.sectur.gob.mx/SitePages/VisitantesInternacionales.aspx



Air Transportation

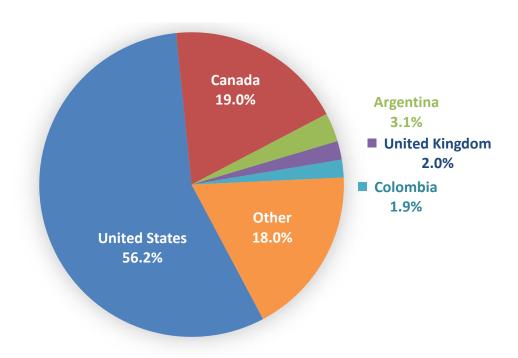






INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO MEXICO ARRIVING BY AIR

Chart 8. During the first quarter of the year, the arrival of foreign air-coming visitors who reside in the United States represents 56.2% of all foreign arrivals by air. From the Latin American and the Caribbean region, the countries of residence with the highest number of foreign arrivals in Mexico were Argentina and Colombia, with 3.1% and 1.9% of total visitors respectively.



Note: In the graphs the sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures







AMERICAN PASSENGERS PER AIRPORT

Chart 9. The American residents who arrived to Mexico by air increased 4% in January-March 2018 compared to the same period of 2017, registering two million 913 thousands passengers who arrived firstly at the Cancun Airport, followed by Mexico City Airport.

January-March	American Passengers	Change
2017	2,802,020	
2018	2,913,000	4.0%



CANADIAN PASSENGERS PER AIRPORT

Chart 10. In the first quarter of the year, the Canadian residents who arrived to Mexico by air was 17.4% higher in comparison to the same period of 2017. They firstly arrived at the Cancun Airport, followed by Puerto Vallarta Airport.

	Canadian	
January-March	passengers	Change
2017	837,544	
2018	983,078	17.4%

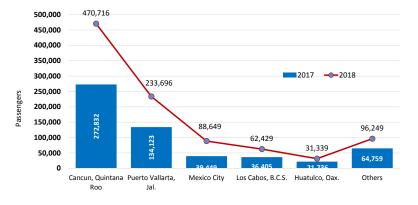
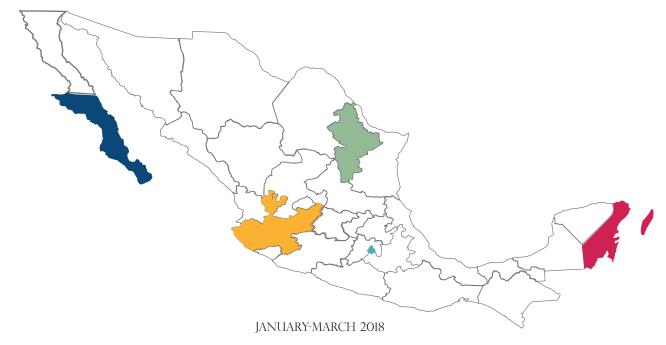








Figure 1. In the first quarter of 2018, the airports with the highest number of foreign passengers were: Cancun (2,256,046); Mexico City (1,102,953); Puerto Vallarta (577,872); Los Cabos (488,597); Guadalajara (239,790); Cozumel (70,498) and Monterrey (60,735); which represents 92.5% of all foreign passengers.



Baja California Sur	Jalisco	Mexico City	Quintana Roo	Nuevo Leon
Los Cabos B.C.S.	Pto. Vallarta Guadalajara	Mexico City	Cancun Cozumel	Monterrey
2017 467,222	2017 549,891 215,864	2017 960,528	2017 2,109,729 71,316	2017 61,326
2018 488,597	2018 577,872 239,790	2018 1,102,953	2018 2,256,046 70,498	2018 60,735
Cambio 4.6%	Cambio 5.1% 11.1%	Cambio 14.8%	Cambio 6.9% -1.1%	Cambio -1.0%

Note: Figures refers to events because the same person may have entered the country in more than one occasion. From this date only the residence of international passengers is considered and the nationality of the passengers is not longer used.



Domestic Tourism







OCCUPANCY RATE

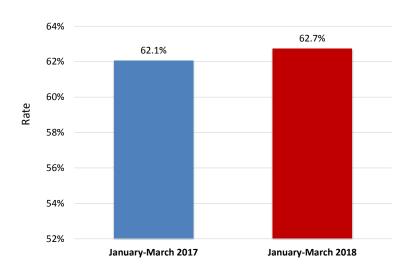


Chart 11. The percentage of hotel occupation in a group of 70 resorts during the first quarter of 2018, reached 62.7%, level 0.7 point higher in comparison to 62.1% of January-March 2017.

ARRIVAL OF TOURISTS TO HOTELS

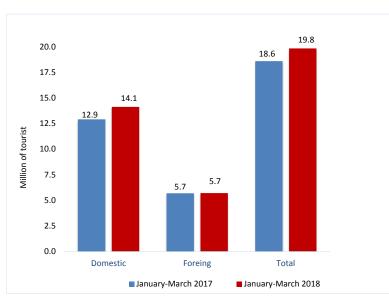


Chart 12. In the first quarter of 2018, the arrival of domestic tourists to hotel rooms was 14.1 million tourists (71.2%), the remaining arrivals (28.8%) were from foreign tourists.

Notes: Total occupancy is a weighted average of the 70 destinations monitored. The total arrivals of tourists to hotel rooms registered an increase of X.X%, compared to January-March 2017.

In the graphs the sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures.



Transportation







AIR TRANSPORTATION

Chart 13. In the first quarter of the year, the number of passengers arriving by air increased 9.9% in comparison to the same period of 2017, reaching 17 million 800 thousand passengers, equivalent to an increase of one million 598 thousand passengers.

January-March	Thousand passengers	Change
2017	16,202	·
2018	17,800	9.9%

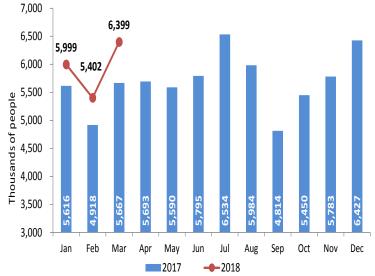


Chart 14. During the first quarter of 2018 the number of passengers arriving by air on domestic flights was 11 million 297 thousand passengers, representing one million thirty thousand passengers (10.0%) more that the same period of previous year.

January March	Thousand	Chango
January-March	passengers	Change
2017	10,267	
2018	11,297	10.0%

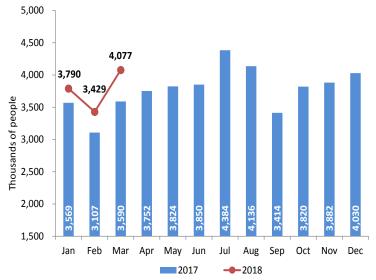


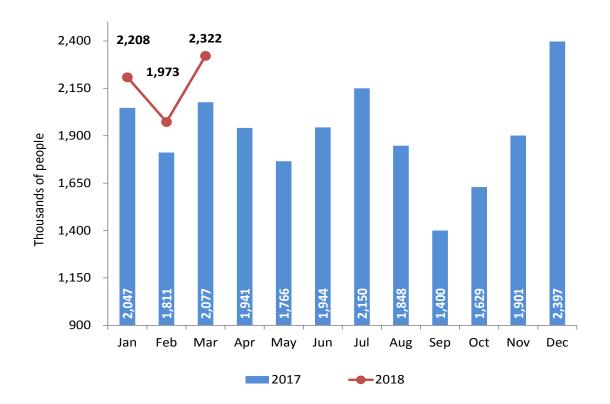






Chart 15. In January-March 2018, the number of passengers arriving by air on international flights increased 9.6%, reaching six million 503 thousand passengers, exceeding by 568 thousand passengers than the same period of 2017.

January-March	Thousand passengers	Change
2017	5,935	
2018	6,503	9.6%









MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

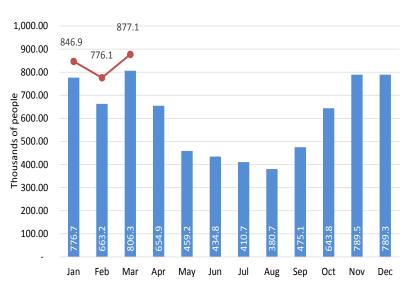


Chart 16. In the first quarter of the year, the number of cruise passengers reached two million 500 thousand passengers, this representing an increase of 253 thousand passengers (11%) compared to the same period of previous year

January-March	Thousand Passengers	Change
2017	2,246	
2018	2,500	11%

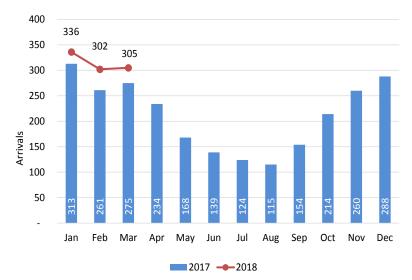


Chart 17. The number of cruise arrivals during the first quarter of 2018, was 943 cruises, compared to the previous year, increased in 94 cruises that represents a 11.1%.

January-March	Arrivals	Change
2017	849	·
2018	943	11.1%







MAIN PORTS

Figure 2. In the first quarter of 2018, the ports that received the highest number of passengers were the following: Cozumel, Majahual and Ensenada; representing 77.3% of the total arrivals of January-March 2018.



	Enser	nada, B.C.	Cabo San Lucas, B.C.S.		Progreso, Yuc.		N	Majahual, Q. Roo			Cozumel, Q. Roo			
	arrivals	passengers		arrivals	passengers		arrivals passengers		i i	arrivals p	als passengers		arrivals passenger	
2017	66	158,356	2017	61	128,969	2017	36	105,894	2017	110	304,076	2017	423	1,290,812
2018	68	166,610	2018	62	146,793	2018	51	139,129	2018	149	430,291	2018	436	1,335,666
Change	3.0%	5.2%	Change	1.6%	13.8%	Change	41.7%	31.4%	Change	35.5%	41.5%	Change	3.1%	3.5%

 $Source: General\ Coordination\ of\ Ports\ and\ Merchant\ Navy,\ Ministry\ of\ Communications\ and\ Transportation\ (SCT)\ http://www.datatur.sectur.gob.mx/SitePages/Actividades%20En%20Crucero.aspx$



Museums and archeological sites



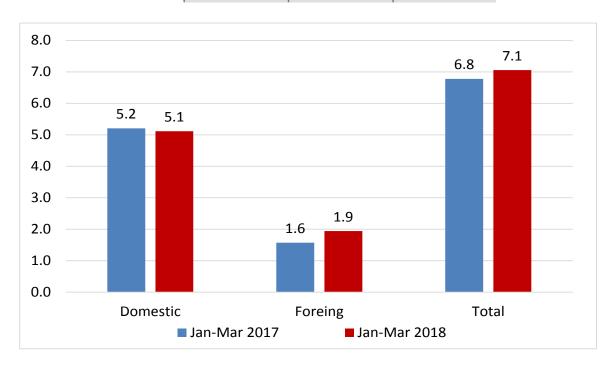




VISITORS TO MUSEUMS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Chart 18. The National Institute of Anthropology and History, in the first quarter of 2018, reported seven million 54 thousand visitors, 4.1% more than reported in the same period of the previous year. Of the total number of visitors, 72.5% corresponded to national visitors and the 27.5% to foreigners.

Million	
visitors	Change
·	*
6.8	
7.1	4.1%
	visitors 6.8



Source: National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH)



Other Indicators



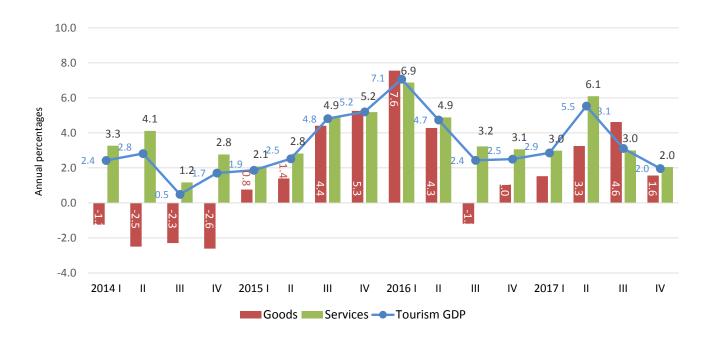




QUARTERLY INDICATORS OF TOURIST INDUSTRY TOURISM GDP

Chart 19. Based on the Quarterly Indicators of Tourist Industry, tourist GDP registered a growth of 2% in the fourth quarter of 2017 compared to the same period of 2016, according to seasonally adjusted figures. By components, services grew 1.6% in annual terms and the goods did it in 2% in the same period.

Tourism GDP	Change
2016 IV	2.5%
2017 IV	2.0%









RESULTS OF TOURISM ACTIVITY

<u> </u>		1								
Variable	Unidad de medida	2042	Año ((enero-dicie	mbre)	0047	Var. %	Enero	-Marzo	Var. %
	Polonzo n	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	16/15	2017	2018	1//16
la conservata di distribui di conservata di		or visitante			40.040.7	04 000 0	0.00/	F 000 0	0.047.4	7.00
Ingreso de divisas por viajeros internacionales a México	Millones de dólares Millones de dólares	13,949.0 9,122.4	16,208.4 9,605.8	17,733.7 10,098.1	19,649.7 10,303.0	21,332.8	8.6% 5.1%	5,800.9	6,217.1 2,605.7	7.2
Egreso de divisas por viajeros de México al exterior		-				10,828.3		2,277.3		14.4
Saldo viajeros internacionales	Millones de dólares	4,826.6	6,602.6	7,635.6	9,346.7	10,504.4	12.4%	3,523.6	3,611.4	2.5
	Visitantes internaci			anco de Me						
\(\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =	Miles	mero de Viaj	81,042.1	87,128.6	04.050.4	00.504.0	5.0%	04.000.0	25,863.7	3.6
Viajeros internacionales Turistas internacionales	Miles	78,100.2 24,150.5	29,345.6	32,093.3	94,853.1 35,079.4	99,594.0 39,297.7	12.0%	24,962.8 9,426.3	10,615.3	12.6
Turistas internacionales Turistas de internación	Miles	14,561.9	15,999.9	18,307.2	20,663.9	22,489.4	8.8%	5,717.5	6,284.5	9.9
Turistas de internacion Turistas fronterizos	Miles	9,588.6	13,345.7	13,786.1	14,415.5	16,808.4	16.6%	3,708.7	4,330.8	16.89
Excursionistas internacionales	Miles	53,949.7	51,696.5	55,035.3	59,773.8	60,296.2	0.9%	15,536.5	15,248.4	-1.9
Excursionistas fronterizos	Miles	49,394.2	45,911.2	48,920.5	53,079.1	52,377.5	-1.3%	13,227.6	12,698.3	-4.0
Excursionistas in cruceros	Miles	4,555.4	5,785.2	6,114.8	6,694.6	7,918.7	18.3%	2,308.9	2,550.1	10.4
Excursionistas en cruceros	Ingre	sos (Millone			0,094.0	7,910.7	10.5 /6	2,300.9	2,330.1	10.4
Viajeros internacionales	Millones de dólares	13,949.0	16,208.4	17,733.7	19,649.7	21,332.8	8.6%	5,800.9	6,217.1	7.29
Turistas internacionales	Millones de dólares	11,853.8	14,320.0	15,825.7	17,697.8	19,181.6	8.4%	5,260.2	5,662.1	7.6
Turistas de internación	Millones de dólares	11,311.5	13,579.9	15,035.0	16,925.8	18,202.0	7.5%	5,056.0	5,410.3	7.0
Turistas fronterizos	Millones de dólares	542.2	740.1	790.7	772.0	979.6	26.9%	204.3	251.8	23.29
Excursionistas internacionales	Millones de dólares	2,095.2	1,888.4	1,908.0	1,951.8	2,151.2	10.2%	540.6	555.1	2.79
Excursionistas fronterizos	Millones de dólares	1,737.1	1,469.6	1,508.9	1,558.1	1,675.3	7.5%	401.8	399.8	-0.5
Excursionistas en cruceros	Millones de dólares	358.1	418.8	399.2	393.8	475.8	20.8%	138.9	155.3	11.8
Executioniciae on oracoreo		sto promedi	o (dólares)	000.2	000.0	17 0.0	20.070	100.0	100.0	
Viajeros internacionales	Dólares	178.6	200.0	203.5	207.2	214.2	3.4%	232.4	240.4	3.49
Turistas internacionales	Dólares	490.8	488.0	493.1	504.5	488.1	-3.3%	558.0	533.4	-4.49
Turistas de internación	Dólares	776.8	848.8	821.3	819.1	809.4	-1.2%	884.3	860.9	-2.69
Turistas fronterizos	Dólares	56.5	55.5	57.4	53.6	58.3	8.8%	55.1	58.1	5.59
Excursionistas internacionales	Dólares	38.8	36.5	34.7	32.7	35.7	9.3%	34.8	36.4	4.69
Excursionistas fronterizos	Dólares	35.2	32.0	30.8	29.4	32.0	9.0%	30.4	31.5	3.79
Excursionistas en cruceros	Dólares	78.6	72.4	65.3	58.8	60.1	2.2%	60.1	60.9	1.39
Vi	sitantes internaciona	les de Méxic	o al exterio	r (Banco de	México)					
Total viajeros internacionales de México al exterior	Miles de salidas	90,777.0	90,981.7	94,988.4	97,371.7	94,232.9	-3.2%	22,684.7	23,001.2	1.49
Egreso de divisas por viajeros internacionales	Millones de dólares	9,122.4	9,605.8	10,098.1	10,303.0	10,828.3	5.1%	2,277.3	2,605.7	14.49
Gasto promedio de viajeros internacionales	Dólares	100.5	105.6	106.3	105.8	114.9	8.6%	100.4	113.3	12.89
Turistas internacionales de México al exterior	Miles de salidas	15,911.1	18,260.7	19,603.0	20,223.1	19,025.2	-5.9%	4,088.4	4,645.6	13.69
Egreso de divisas por turistas internacionales	Millones de dólares	6,024.9	6,610.7	7,026.5	7,155.6	7,491.0	4.7%	1,506.2	1,762.8	17.09
Gasto promedio de turistas internacionales	Dólares	378.7	362.0	358.4	353.8	393.7	11.3%	368.4	379.5	3.09
Excursionistas de México al exterior	Miles de salidas	74,865.9	72,721.0	75,385.4	77,148.7	75,207.7	-2.5%	18,596.3	18,355.6	-1.39
Egreso de divisas por excursionistas	Millones de dólares	3,097.5	2,995.1	3,071.6	3,147.4	3,337.4	6.0%	771.1	842.9	9.39
Gasto promedio de excursionistas	Dólares	41.4	41.2	40.7	40.8	44.4	8.8%	41.5	45.9	10.89
	egada de pasajeros e		ionales e in	ternacional						
Total de pasajeros vía aérea	Miles de pasajeros	46,122.1	49,955.8	56,367.6	62,838.2	68,269.6	8.6%	16,201.8	17,799.6	9.99
Pasajeros en vuelos internacionales	Miles de pasajeros	15,703.3	17,125.6	19,279.3	20,971.7	22,910.9	9.2%	5,935.1	6,502.8	9.69
Pasajeros en vuelos nacionales	Miles de pasajeros	30,418.8	32,830.2	37,088.3	41,866.6	45,358.6	8.3%	10,266.7	11,296.7	10.09
	xtranjeros vía aérea _l	por país de r	esidencia (l	Unidad de P	olítica Migra	itoria)				
Pasajeros vía aérea residentes en Estados Unidos	Miles de pasajeros	6,630.3	7,348.5	8,604.6	9,643.9	10,565.5	9.6%	2,802.0	2,913.0	4.09
Pasajeros vía aérea residentes en Canadá	Miles de pasajeros	1,574.3	1,646.2	1,707.8	1,734.6	1,957.3	12.8%	837.5	983.1	17.49
Pasajeros vía aérea residentes en Reino Unido	Miles de pasajeros	391.8	432.3	477.3	513.8	531.9	3.5%	97.7	102.6	5.09
Pasajeros vía aérea residentes en Argentina	Miles de pasajeros	233.4	218.4	309.6	375.2	451.3	20.3%	139.4	159.2	14.19
Pasajeros vía aérea residentes en Colombia	Miles de pasajeros	230.1	292.4	363.2	390.2	430.0	10.2%	87.9	97.5	10.99
Di	Movimientos en cruc			eneral de Pu		7.004.1	40.001	0.040.1	0.500 /	144.00
Pasajeros en cruceros	Miles de pasajeros	4,348.9	5,563.1	5,929.2	6,427.7	7,284.1	13.3%	2,246.1	2,500.1	11.3
Arribos de cruceros	Número de arribos	1,622.0	2,091.0	2,180.0	2,269.0	2,545.0	12.2%	849.0	943.0	11.19
Description de la compación habitant	Activ	l factor	a" (SECTUR	50.0	CO 1	04.0	0.0	00.1	00.7	
Porcentaje de ocupación hotelera	Porcentaje	55.8	57.2	59.6	60.4	61.0	0.6	62.1	62.7	0.7
Llegada de turistas a cuartos de hotel	Miles de turistas Número de empleos	62,394.4	65,000.2	69,827.3 on base en F	74,505.3 NOE)	79,697.6	7.0%	18,603.0	19,841.8	6.7
Pornana amplandas en el sector turismo		3.628.2	3,641.0	3,803.4	3.951.9	4,095.3	3.9%	NA	NA	N
Personas empleadas en el sector turismo	Miles de empleos				3,951.9	4,095.3		INA	INA	_ N
Indicadores Trimestrales Producto Interno Bruto Turístico	de la Actividad Turís Variación % anual	stica*** (índi 2.5	ce base 201 1.7	3=100, serie 5.2	es desestaci 2.5	onalizadas) 2.0	INEGI.	NA	NA	N
		0.9						NA NA	NA NA	-
Bienes	Variación % anual		-2.6	5.3	1.0	1.6	1.6			N
Servicios	Variación % anual	2.9	2.8	5.2	3.1	2.0	2.0	NA	NA NA	N
Communication Interview	\ /:: 4 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \									
Consumo Turístico Interior	Variación % anual	4.8	0.1	6.7	2.4	1.4	1.4	NA NA	NA NA	
Consumo Turístico Interior Consumo turístico interno Consumo turístico receptivo	Variación % anual Variación % anual Variación % anual	4.8 3.4 16.6	-1.6 12.4	6.7 4.5 20.4	2.4 -1.8 26.6	1.4 2.1 -1.4	1.4 2.1 (1.4)	NA NA NA	NA NA NA	N N

^{*}A partir del reporte de Ocupación Hotelera Semanal en los 70 centros monitoreados. Variaciones en puntos porcentuales en el caso de la ocupación hotelera.

**Clifras trimestrales, sin incluir empleo inducido.

***Para 2011-2016 cifras al cuarto trimestre de cada año.

Note: The sum of the data does not coincide with the accumulated period due to the rounding of figures.

Source: Tourism Secretary.

N.A. No aplica Fuentes: Banco de México. ASA e INEGI, UPM, SCT, SECTUR.







	Gross Dome	stic Product	Inflation				
Entity	Real gr	owth %	(% dec/dec)				
	2017	2018	2017	2018			
International Monetary Fund	2.29	3.04	3.56	2.96			
OCDE	2.24	2.33	4.00	3.20			
Banco de México Survey	2.21	2.29	3.98	3.65			
Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit	2.0 a 3.0	2.5 a 3.5	3.50	3.00			

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (April 2018); OECD, Economic Outlook (2017/11); Bank of Mexico, Expectations Survey Economic Specialist Private Sector (02/05/18); Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, General Criteria for Economic Policy 2018 (September, 2017)

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MEXICO'S KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Entries	2014	2015	2016	2017Q1	2017Q2	2017Q3	2017.QIV	2017	2018Q1	jan 2018	feb-18	mar-18
		Gene	eral Economic A	Activity and Ser	vices Identified	with Tourism						
Gross Domestic Product												
. Millions of current pesos	17,471,467	18,536,531	20,099,594	21,124,714	21,638,997	21,585,192	22,718,808	21,766,928	N.A.			
. Constant prices annual variations in %	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.2			
Tertiary activities												
- Air Transportation (481)												
. Millions of current pesos	31,950	35,522	40,976	37,323	50,082	45,714	48,867	45,496				
. Constant prices annual variations in %	8.3	8.5	9.1	7.1	17.0	10.5	6.7	10.4				
- Temporary Lodging Services (721)												
. Millions of current pesos	178,273	204,628	224,462	243,299	256,586	252,185	248,116	250,047				
. Constant prices annual variations in %	6.5	8.6	3.1	1.0	9.9	5.9	3.9	5.1				
- Food and Beverages Preparation Services (722)												
. Millions of current pesos	191,676	216,860	234,031	236,505	251,551	258,692	265,893	253,160				
. Constant prices annual variations in %	-0.6	6.4	3.2	-1.2	4.9	5.1	5.2	3.5				
					f Tourism Activit							
Tourism GDP				,		•						
. Annual variations in %	1.8	3.6	4.2	3.0	5.6	3.0	1.9					
Internal tourism consumption												
. Annual variations in %	3.9 -	0.9	6.1	4.2	5.2	2.3	1.2					
Domestic tourism consumption												
. Annual variations in %	3.6 -	1.9	3.6	1.7	4.9	2.9	1.8					
Inbound tourism consumption	5.0	1.5	5.0	1.7	4.5	2.3	1.0					
. Annual variations in %	7.6	8.7	26.8	16.0	6.4 -	0.9	- 1.5					
Transactions in 70	7.0	0.7	20.0	Tourism Emp		0.5	1.5					
People Employed in the Tourism Sector (SECTUR)*	3,640,970	3,803,442	3,951,887	3,987,430	4,030,762	4,063,315	4,095,282					
	.,,	.,			-Insure Worker							
Employees insured by IMSS (average of the period)	16,990,724	17,724,222	18,401,344	18,849,402	19,067,655	19,298,001	19,599,373	19,203,608	19,671,887	19,532,177	19,696,488	19,786,997
.Permanent	14,570,291	15,170,986	15,785,784	16,147,909	16,361,089	16,567,184	16,777,915	16,463,524	16,815,780	16,713,722	16,836,378	16,897,240
.Non-permanent (urban and field)	2,420,433	2,553,236	2,615,560	2,701,493	2,706,567	2,730,817	2,821,458	2,740,084	2,856,107	2,818,455	2,860,110	2,889,757
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				** (closing of th				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
. Total Percentage of PEA	4.16	4.33	3.64	3.39	3.46	3.55	3.35	3.36	3.24	3.35	3.30	3.24
			Pr	ices and Exchai	nge Rate***							
National Price Index (closing of the period)				_	_							
Consumer (percent variation)	4.1%	2.1%	3.4%	5.4%	6.3%	6.3%	6.8%	6.8%	5.0%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%
. Air transport (percent variation)	16.7%	3.2%	9.8%	4.4%	4.5%	-8.3%	2.8%	2.8%	-6.0%	-11.1%	-3.6%	-6.0%
. Hotel (percent variation)	4.8%	4.2%	7.8%	6.1%	7.5%	6.2%	7.2%	7.2%	6.1%	4.7%		6.1%
. Package Tourist Services (percent variation)	5.1%	7.6%	6.4%	5.3%	6.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	8.0%	3.4%		8.0%
. Restaurants (percent variation)	6.0%	4.9%	5.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	5.7%	6.2%		5.7%
Exchange Rate (peso / dollar)												
. Average of the period	13.292	15.848	18.664	20.387	18.578	17.819	18.921	18.927	18.772	19.003	18.628	18.684
					Confidence (mo							
. Coincident Indicator	0.029	-0.024	0.033	-0.040	-0.066	-0.038	0.009	0.009	ND	0.005	ND	ND
. Forward Indicator	-0.086	-0.079	-0.053	0.145	0.122	0.006	0.016	0.016	ND	0.015	0.003	NE
.Confidence Consumer Index	0.057	0.074	-0.044	0.192	0.315	0.124	-0.105	-0.105	-0.155	-0.149	-0.160	-0.155

N.A. Not available.

Sources: SECTUR, INEGI, STYPS, Bank of Mexico.

Nota: La suma de los datos mensuales no coincide con el acumuldo del periodo , debido al redondeo de cifras

^{*} For 2016 figures for the third quarter.

^{**} For 2016 figures for the fourth quarter. The Tourist Employment dataset is smoothed by averaging the last four quarters of it. The objective is to eliminate irregular .fluctuations in the short and medium term.

^{***} 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 previos year is for monthly data variation.

^{*****} Point monthly difference (closing of the period).







ECONOMIC CONTEXT

International

The improvement in economic performance that began to be observed since mid-2016 has been strengthened. The global growth of 3.8 percent annual in 2017, the fastest pace since 2011, exceeded by 0.5 percentage points the 2016. The global economic dynamism registered during the closing of 2017 and the beginning of 2018 has been the result of a generalized growth of economies advanced and emerging.

Among the advanced economies, the economy of the United States showed an acceleration in 2017 with respect to the previous year. In the euro area, recent economic data confirm that economic activity continues to recover. In emerging countries, the pace of growth continues to show a marked improvement, although still below the pace of previous years.

quarter of 2018, the US economy grew 2.3 percent annuafixed and consumption lized quarterly rate, where investment private contributed although slowdown. this dynamic, the latter component showed

The pace of economic growth in the euro area has recovered in recent years and now shows signs of stabilization. During the fourth quarter, the economy expanded by 0.6 percent at the annualized quarterly rate, 0.1 percentage points below the growth of the third quarter. The performance of the zone continues to be driven mainly by the dynamics of domestic demand. Japan's economy registered 1.6 percent annualized quarterly growth during the fourth quarter of 2017, driven by a strong performance of capital investment. However, this evolution was 0.8 percentage points lower than that registered in the third quarter of 2017.

Domestic

During the fourth quarter of 2017 and the beginning of 2018, the Mexican economy continued to recover, after having been affected by the natural disasters that occurred in the third quarter of 2017. In the fourth quarter of 2017, GDP registered a seasonally adjusted growth of 0.8 percent compared to the previous quarter (1.5 percent per year with figures without seasonal adjustment). For 2017 as a whole, there was an increase of 2.3 percent per year with figures with seasonal adjustment and 2.0 percent per year with data without seasonal adjustment driven by private consumption. Likewise, it is expected that the oil production platform will no longer have a negative impact on economic growth. Finally, inflation is expected to decrease in 2018 and 2019, after the temporary increase observed in 2017.

 $http://finanzas publicas.hacienda.gob.mx/work/models/Finanzas_Publicas/docs/congreso/infotrim/2018/it/01inf/itin-dc_201801.pdf$

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