



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
School of Continuing and
Professional Studies

Preston Robert Tisch Center for
Hospitality, Tourism, and Sports Management

**The U.S. Economic Recovery:
Chain Scale Segments,
Top 25 Markets,
Demand Segments and Profits**

**The Fourth in a Series of
NYU Tisch Center Economic Briefings**

February 2010



Steven M. Lambert, M.A.

Director of Administration and Industry Relations
NYU Tisch Center



Bjorn Hanson, Ph.D.
Clinical Associate Professor
NYU Tisch Center



Agenda

1. U.S. Recessions
2. U.S. Lodging Industry: Cycles and Performance
3. Analysis of U.S. Lodging Recoveries
4. U.S. Lodging RevPAR Trends: Implications for this Recovery
5. Two RevPAR Recovery Analyses
6. RevPAR Forecasts
7. Structural Changes
8. Conclusions



Section 1 - U.S. Recessions



U.S. Recessions

Dates	Duration
Aug. 1929 to March 1933	43 months
May 1937 to June 1938	13 months
Feb. 1945 to Oct. 1945	8 months
Nov. 1948 to Oct. 1949	11 months
July 1953 to May 1954	10 months
Aug. 1957 to April 1958	8 months
April 1960 to Feb. 1961	10 months
Dec. 1969 to Nov. 1970	11 months
Nov. 1973 to March 1975	16 months
Jan. 1980 to July 1980	6 months
July 1981 to Nov. 1982	16 months
July 1990 to March 1991	8 months
March 2001 to Nov. 2001	8 months
December 2007 to Feb. 2010	26 months*

*To date

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

©NYU 2010



For further information on “The U.S. Economy, the Stock Market and its Effect on the Lodging Industry”, please refer to the Tisch Center NYU February Podcast at:

<http://www.scps.nyu.edu/tischpodcast>

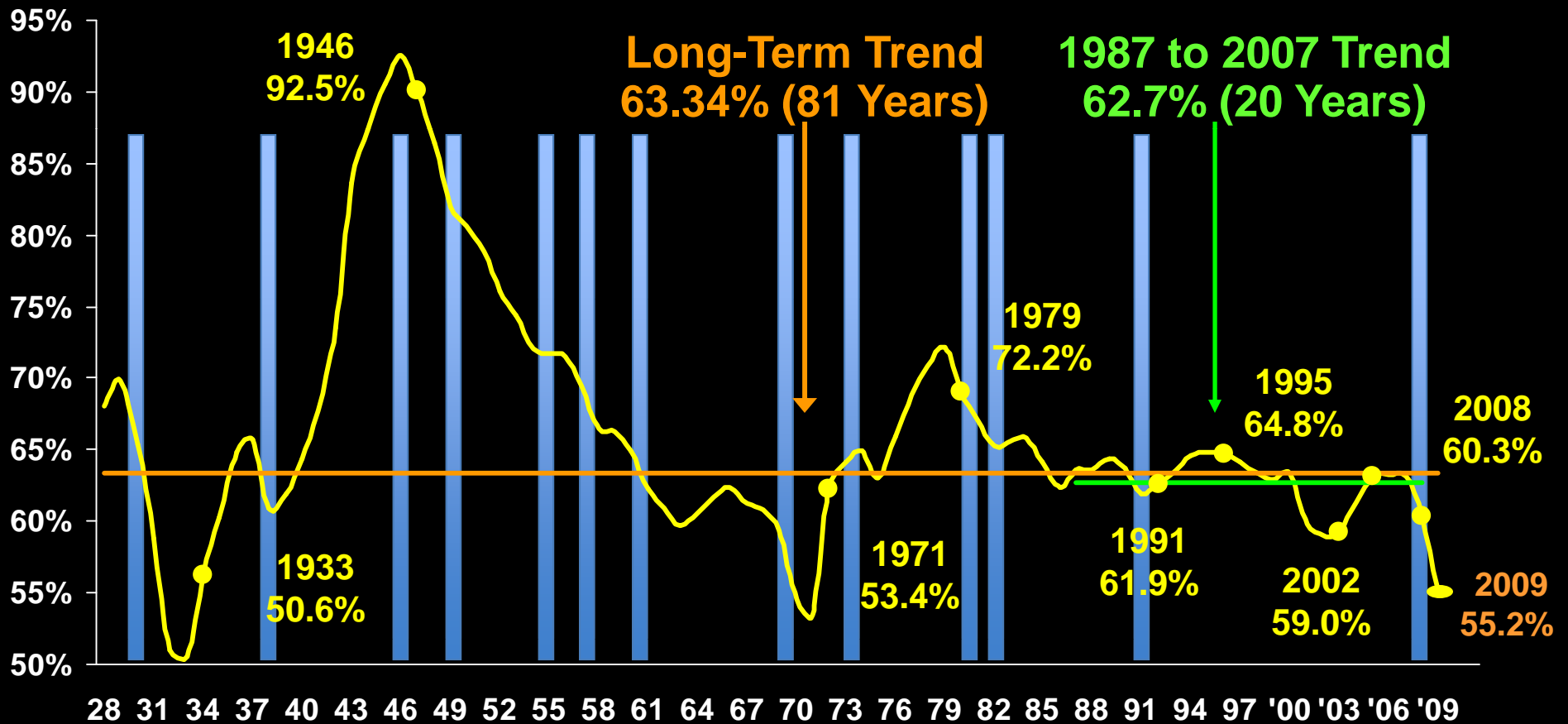


Section 2 - The U.S. Lodging Industry: Cycles and Performance Relative to Recessions



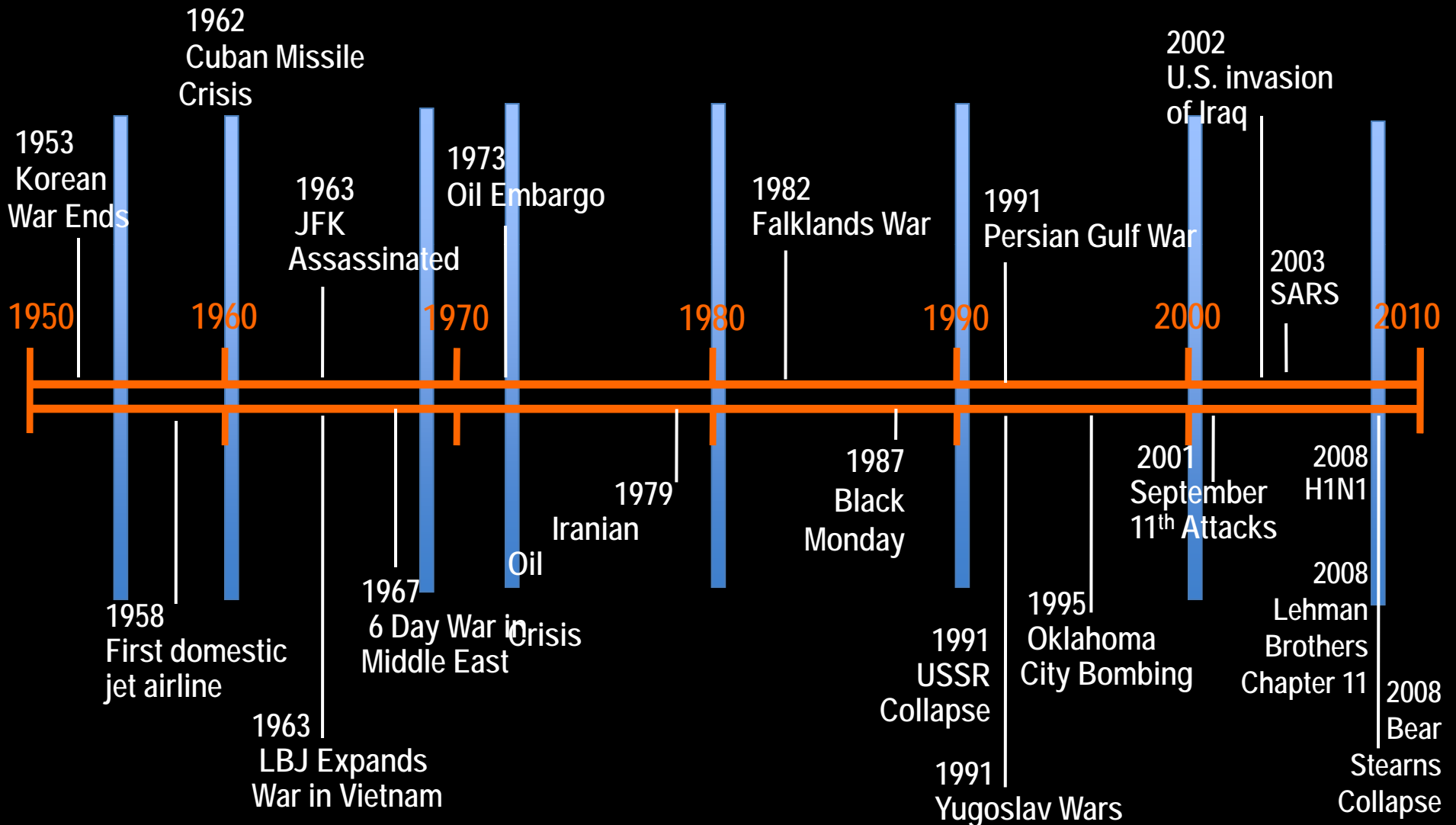
Long-Term U.S. Occupancy

Occupancy Percentage



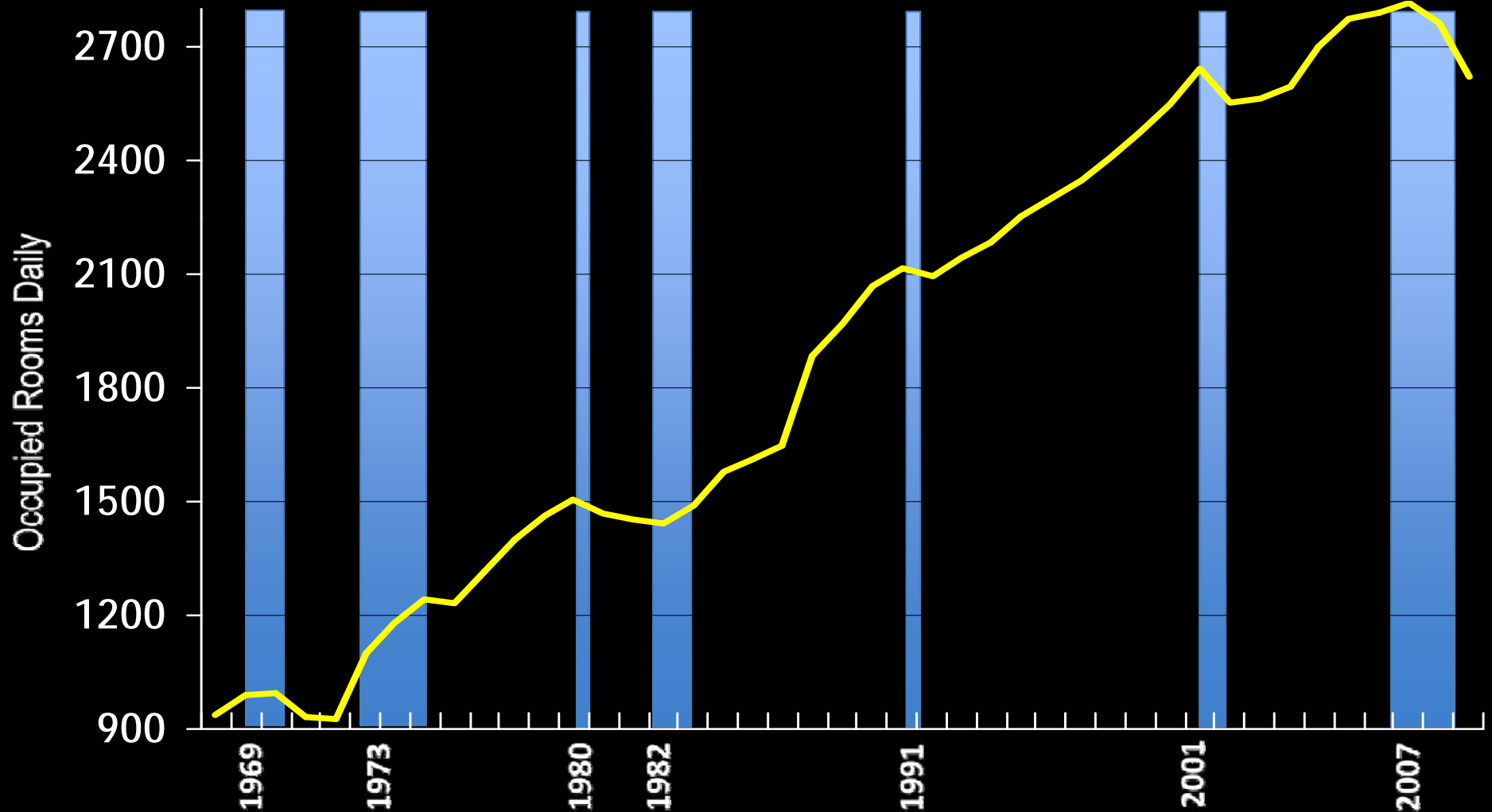


Timeline of Recessions & Historic Events





U.S. Lodging Demand and Recessions





U.S. Recessions and Lodging Cycles

U.S. Recessions	Months	Lodging Cycles	Months
Dec. 1969 to Nov. 1970	11	Feb. 1969 to Feb. 1971	12
Nov. 1973 to March 1975	16	Aug. 1974 to May 1975	9
Jan. 1980 to July 1980	6	Oct. 1979...	-
July 1981 to Nov. 1982	16	... to May 1982	19
July 1990 to March 1991	8	Feb. 1990 to March 1991	13
March 2001 to Nov. 2001	8	Sept. 2000 to Sept. 2003	36
Dec 2007 to Feb. 2010	26		

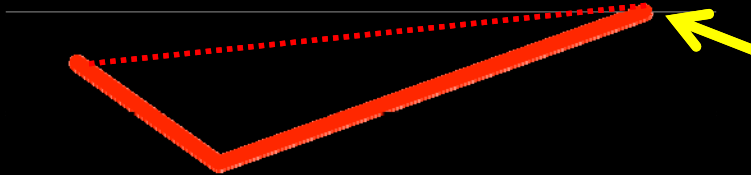


Section 3 - U.S. Lodging Recoveries

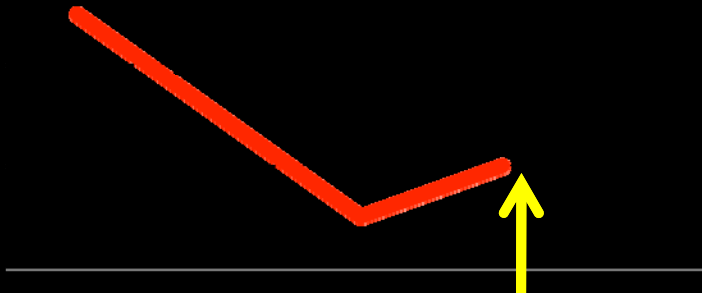


Definitions of Recovery

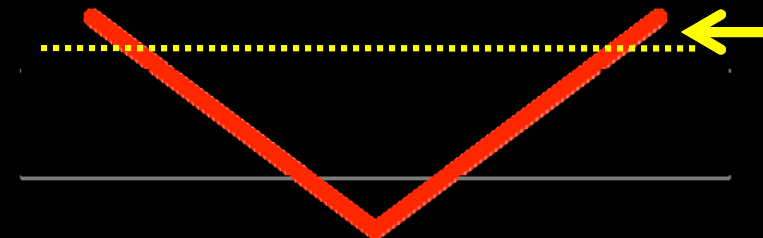
1. Return to a prior trend line



2. Favorable trend following a trough



3. Return to a prior performance level

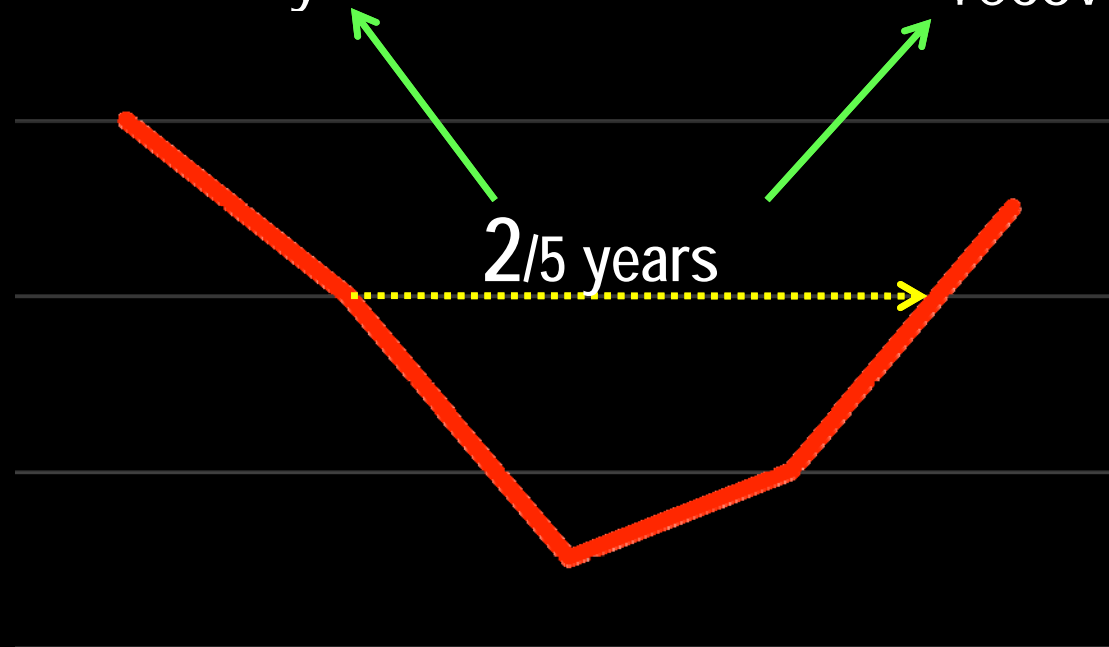




3. Return to a prior performance level

Years from
trough
to recovery

Years from prior
peak to
recovery



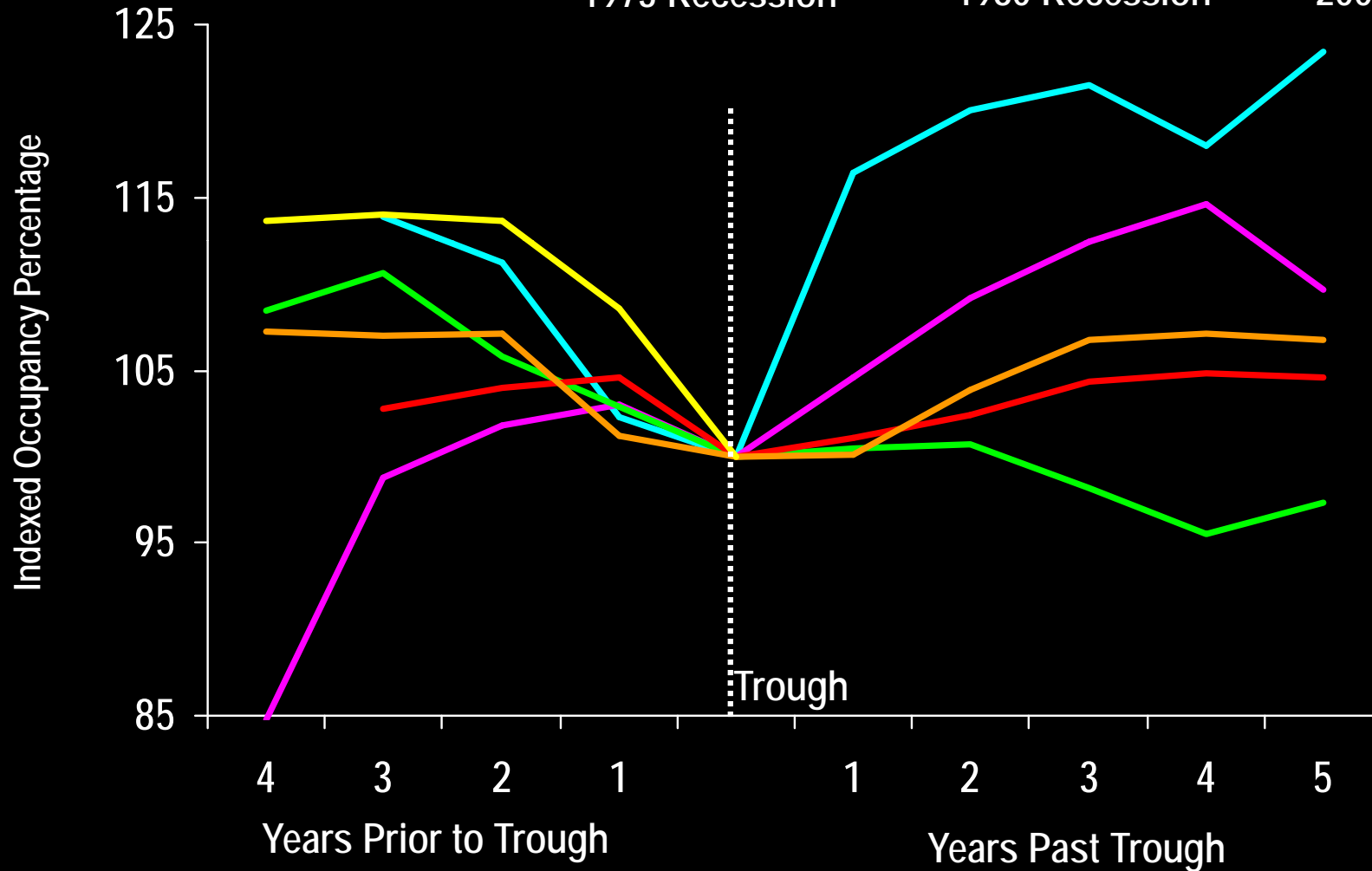


Total U.S. Lodging Industry



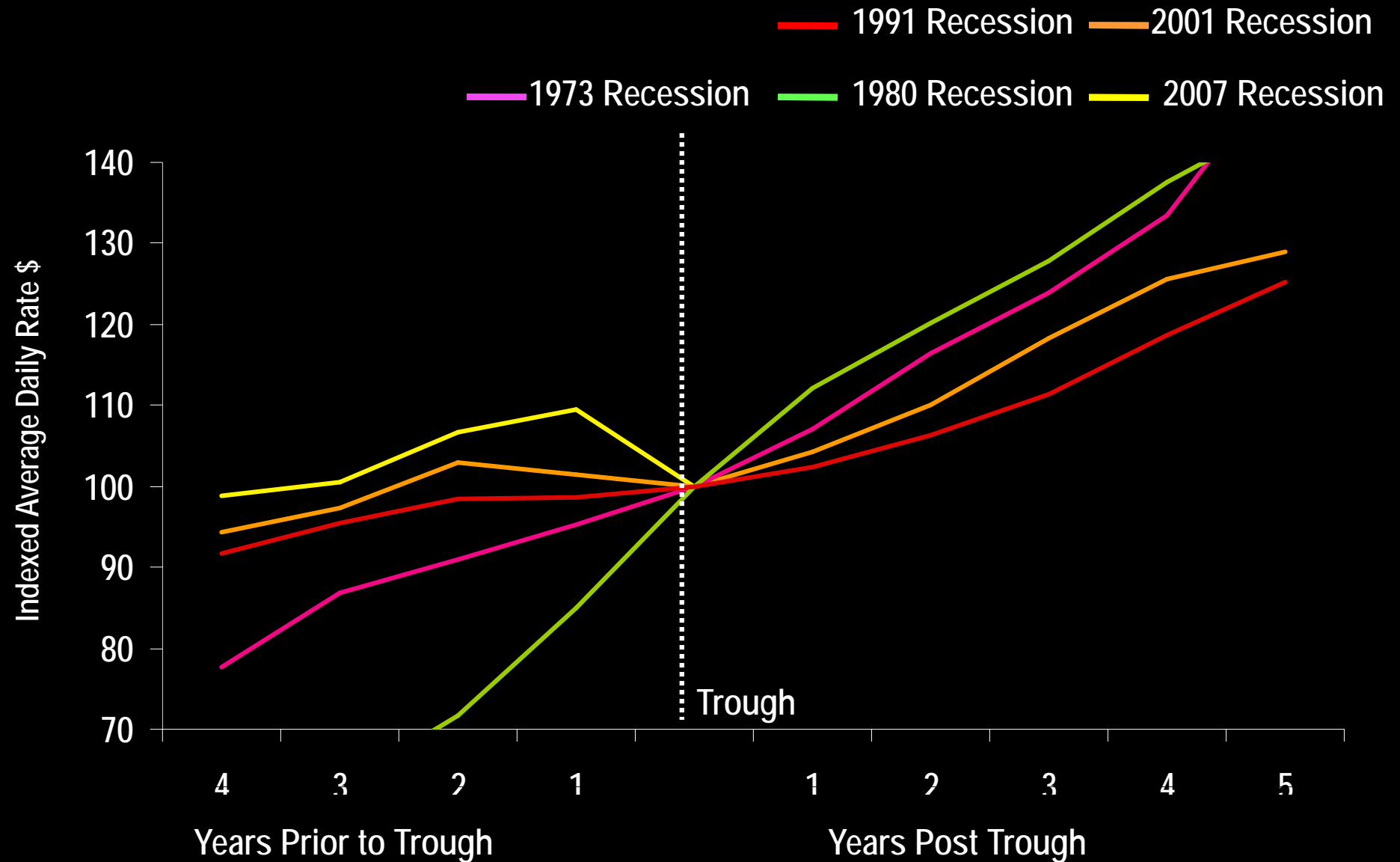
Total U.S. Occupancy

1969 Recession 1991 Recession 2007 Recession
1973 Recession 1980 Recession 2001 Recession



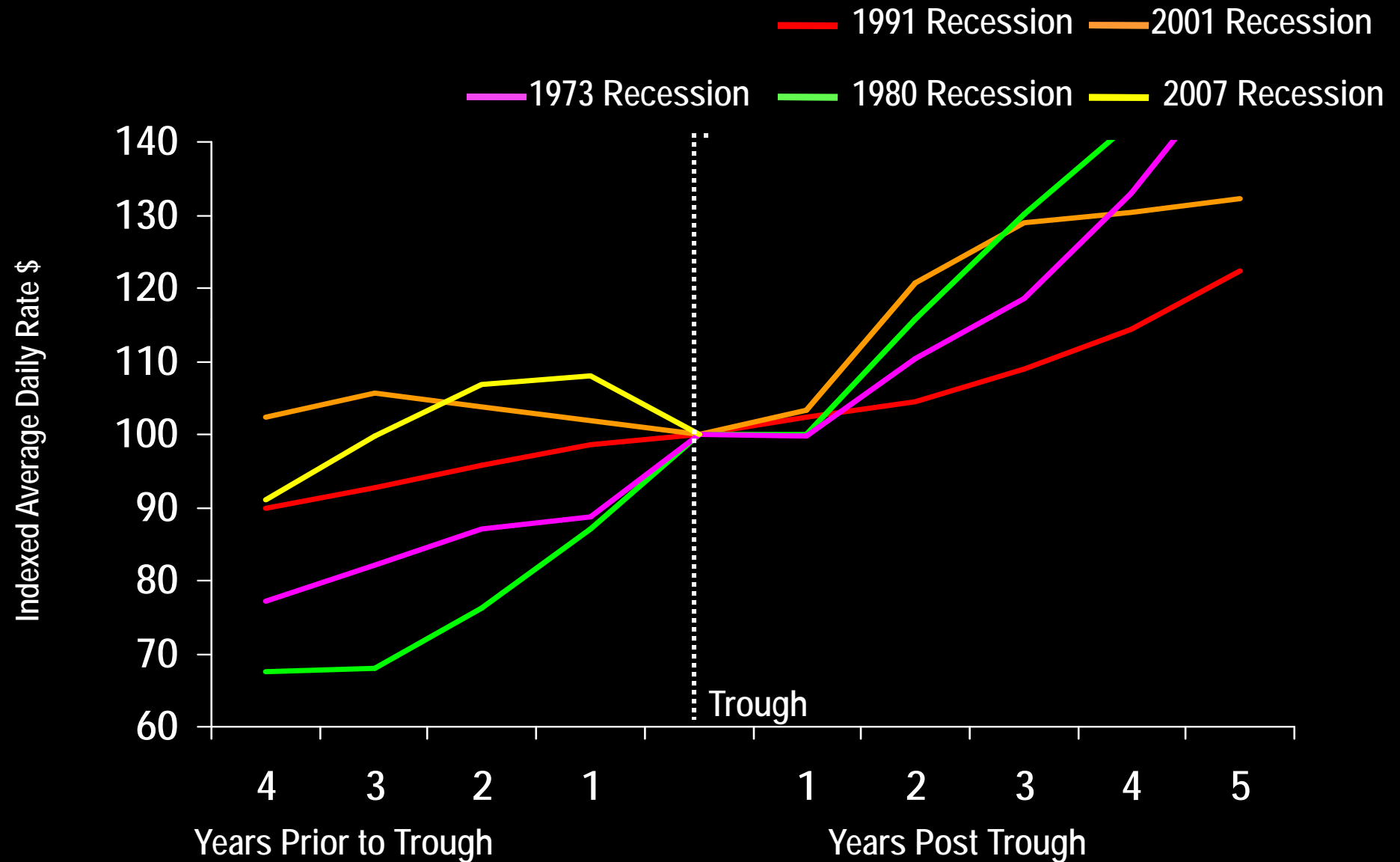


Total U.S. Nominal ADR



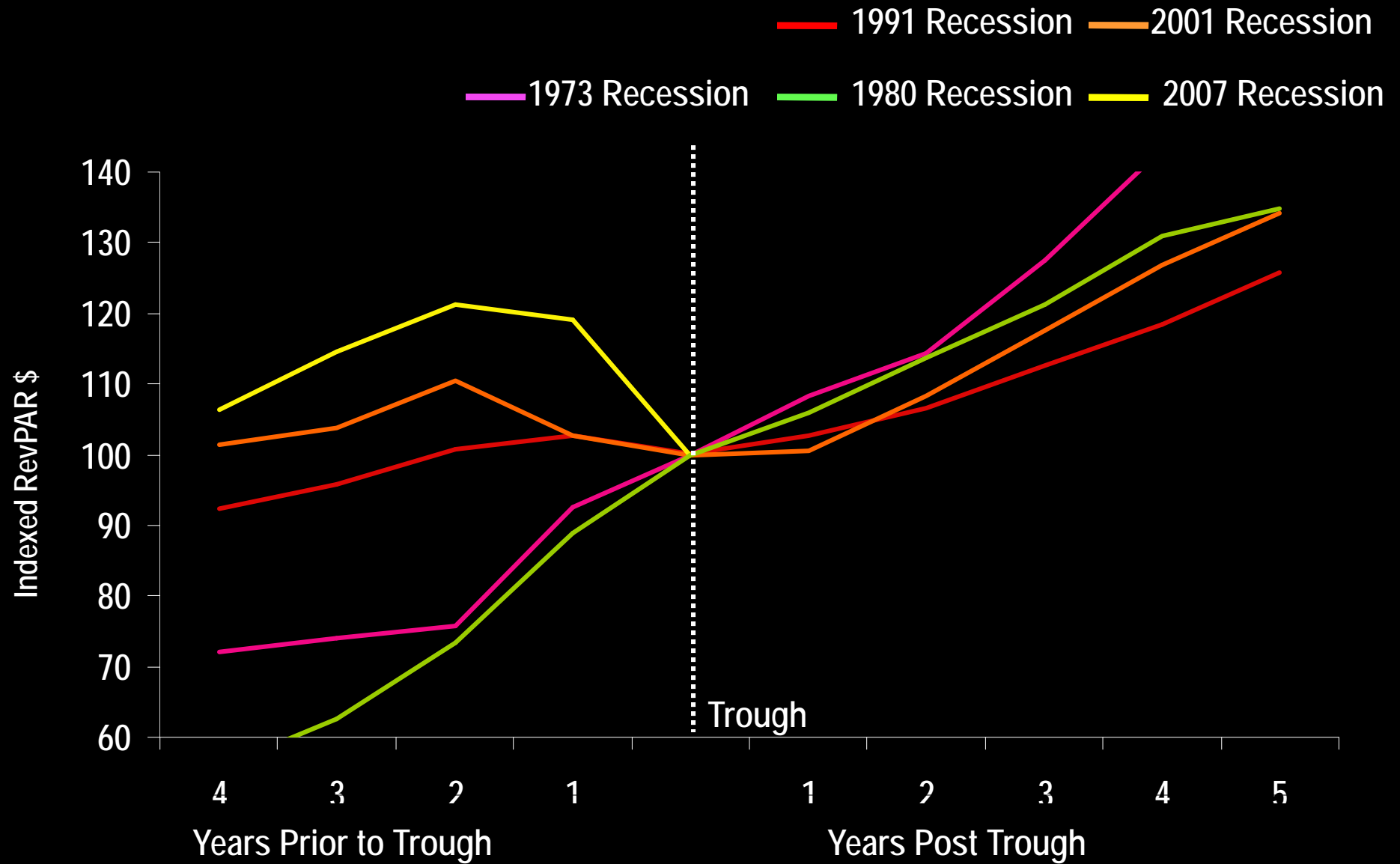


Total U.S. Real ADR



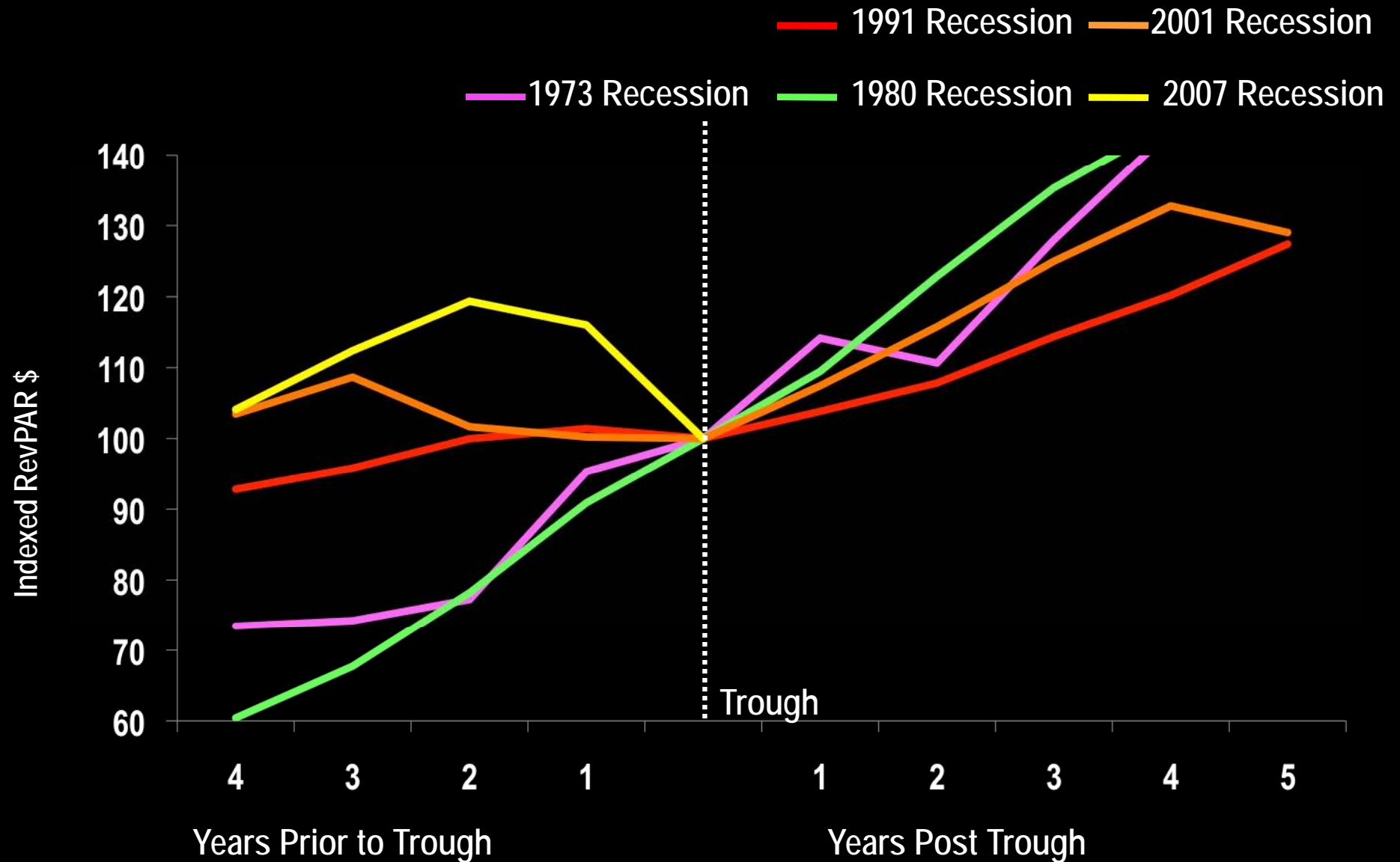


Total U.S. Nominal RevPAR



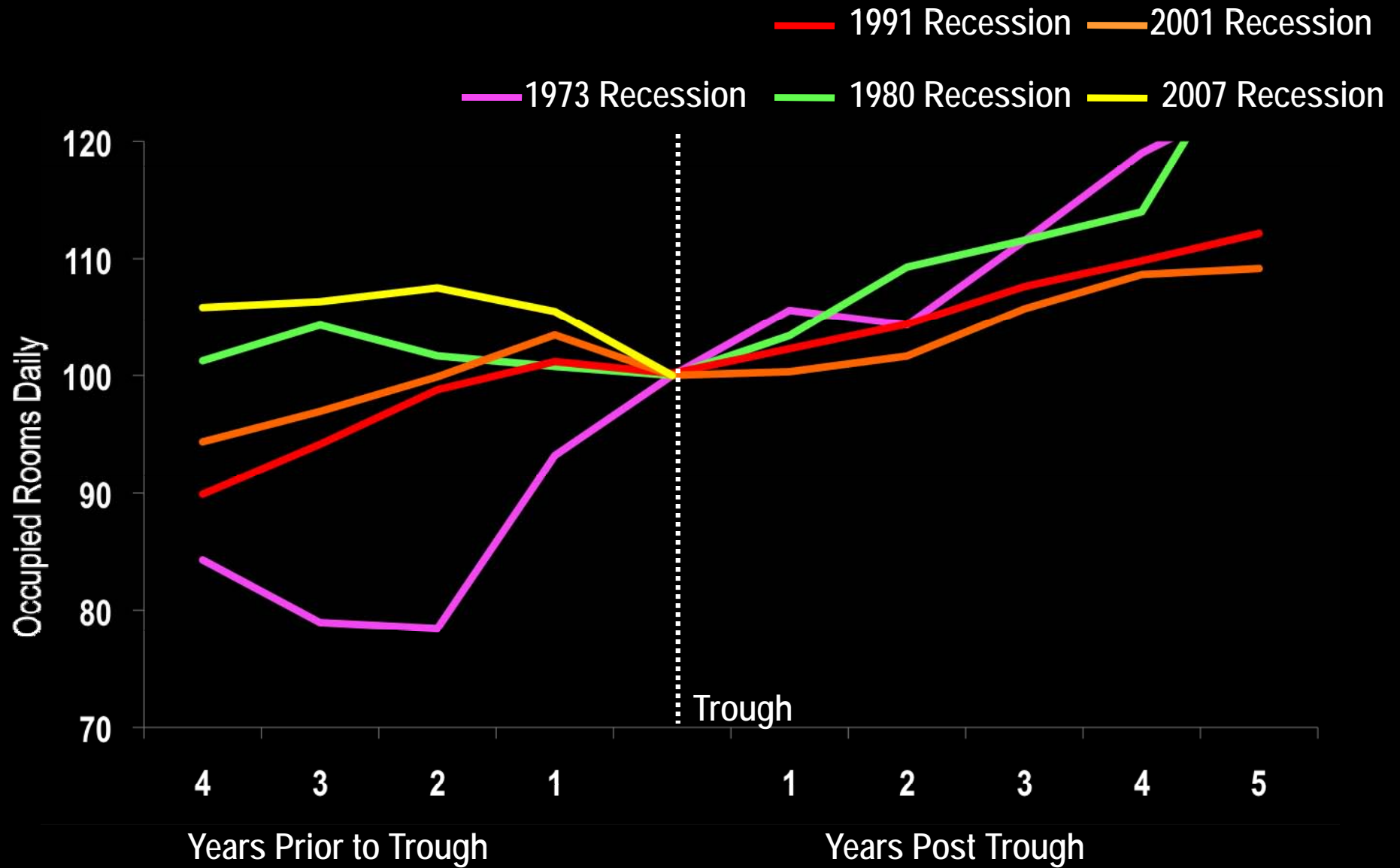


Total U.S. Real RevPAR



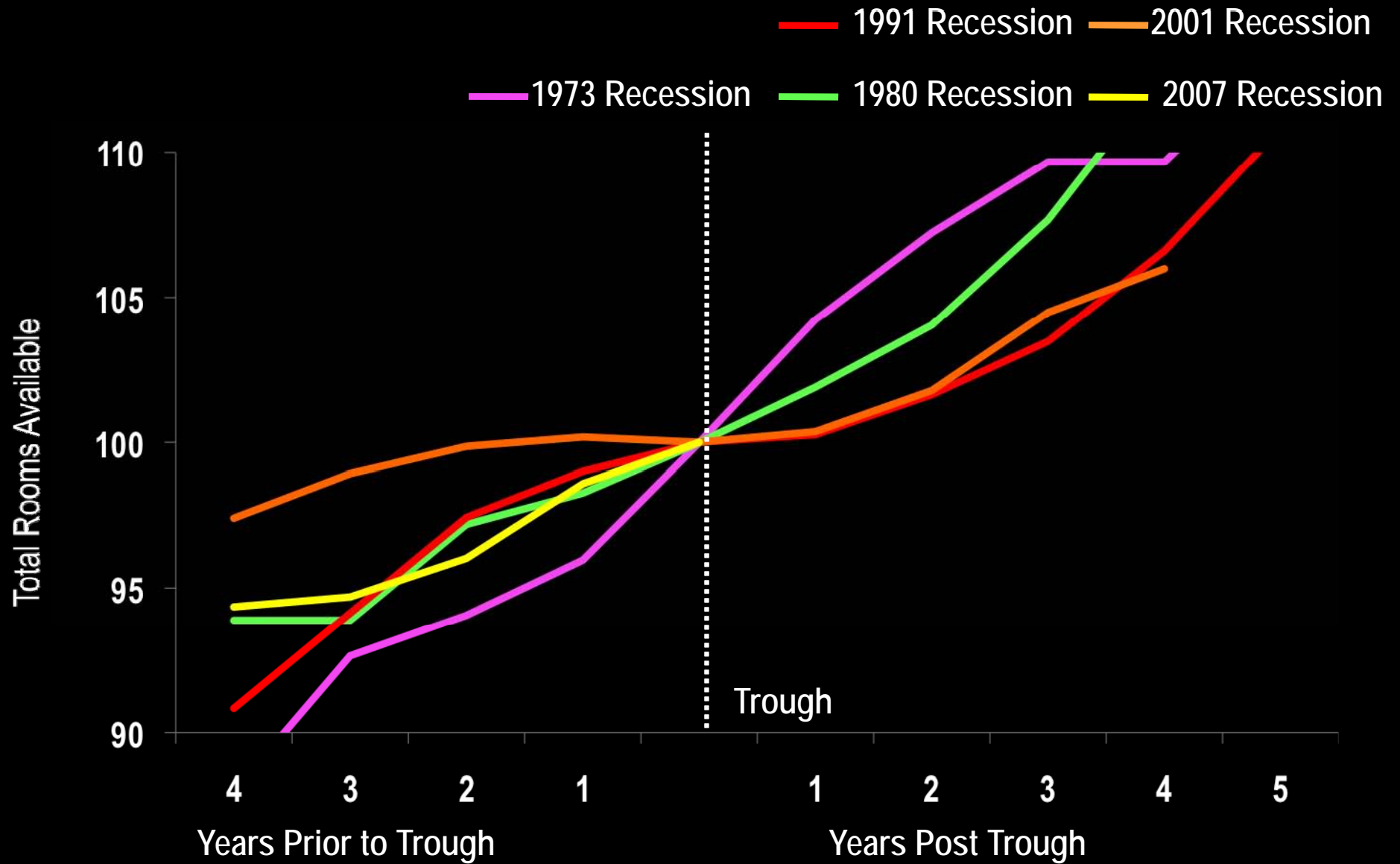


Total U.S. Demand



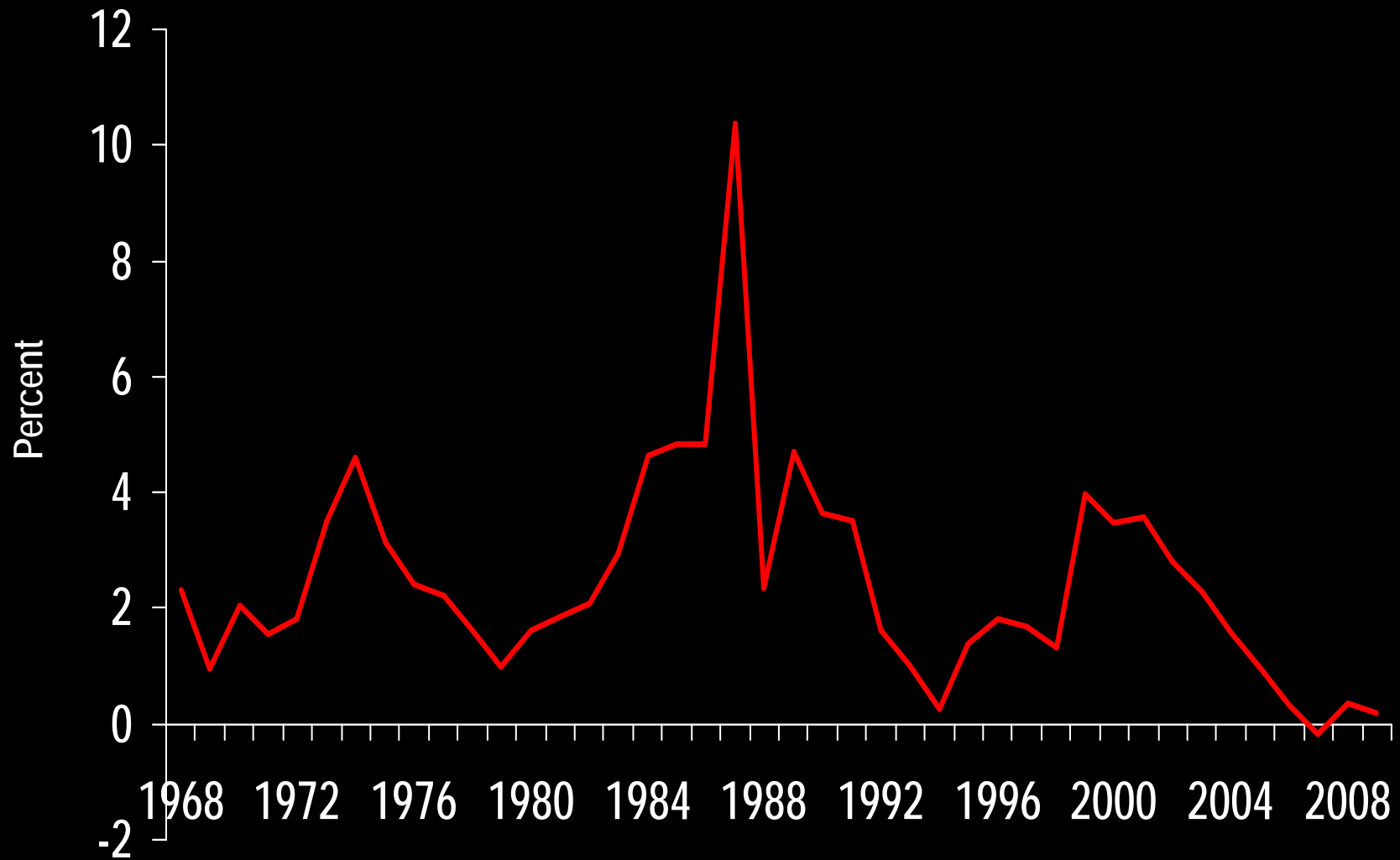


Total U.S. Supply





Total U.S. Supply Change





U.S. Lodging Chain Scale Segments



Graphs Provided For:

Total U.S.

Luxury

Upper Upscale

Upscale

Midscale with Food and Beverage

Midscale without Food and Beverage

Economy

Top 25 Markets

Graphs Of:

Occupancy

Nominal Average Daily Rate

Real Average Daily Rate

Nominal RevPAR

Real RevPAR

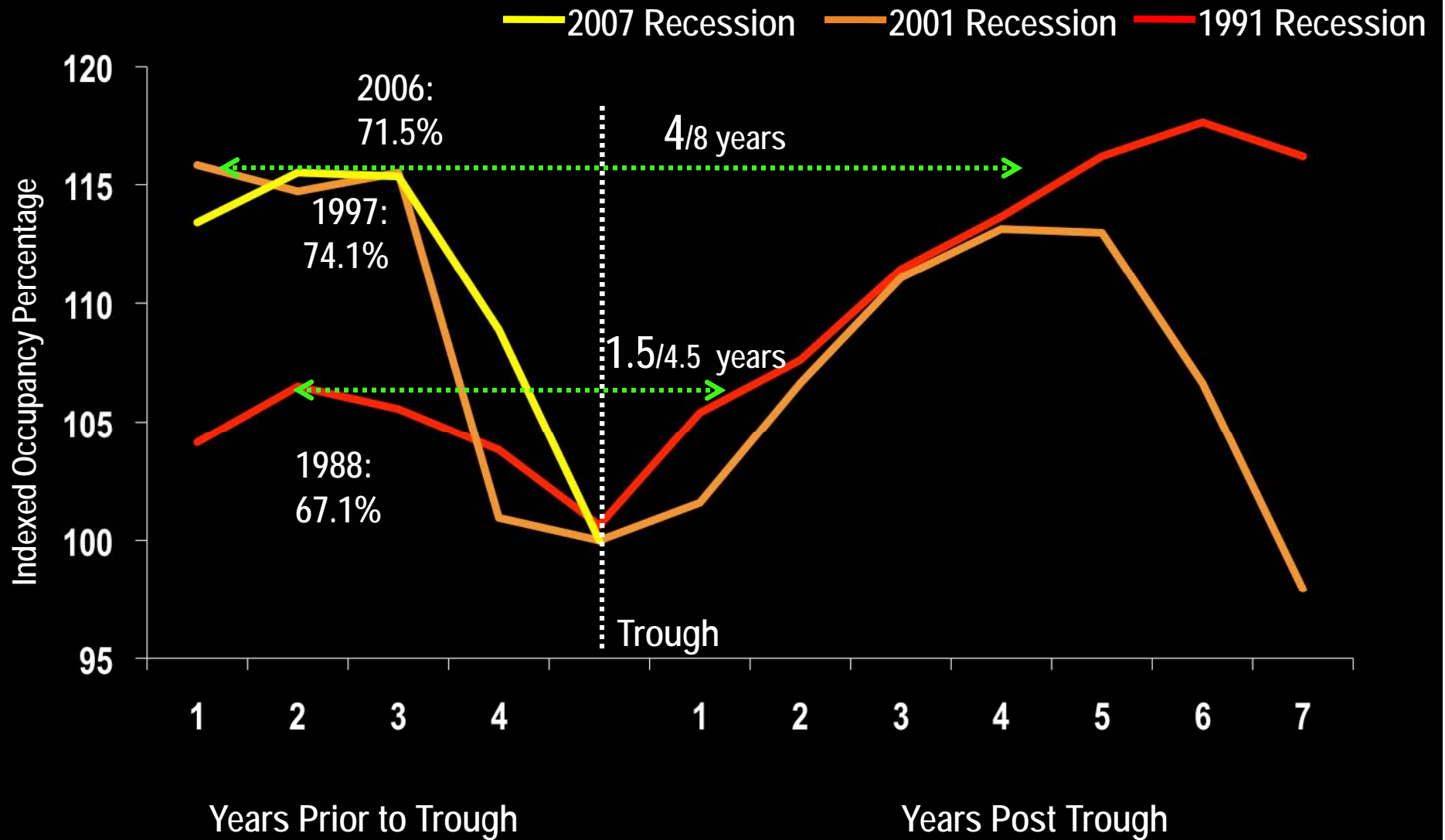
Supply

Supply Percentage Change

Demand

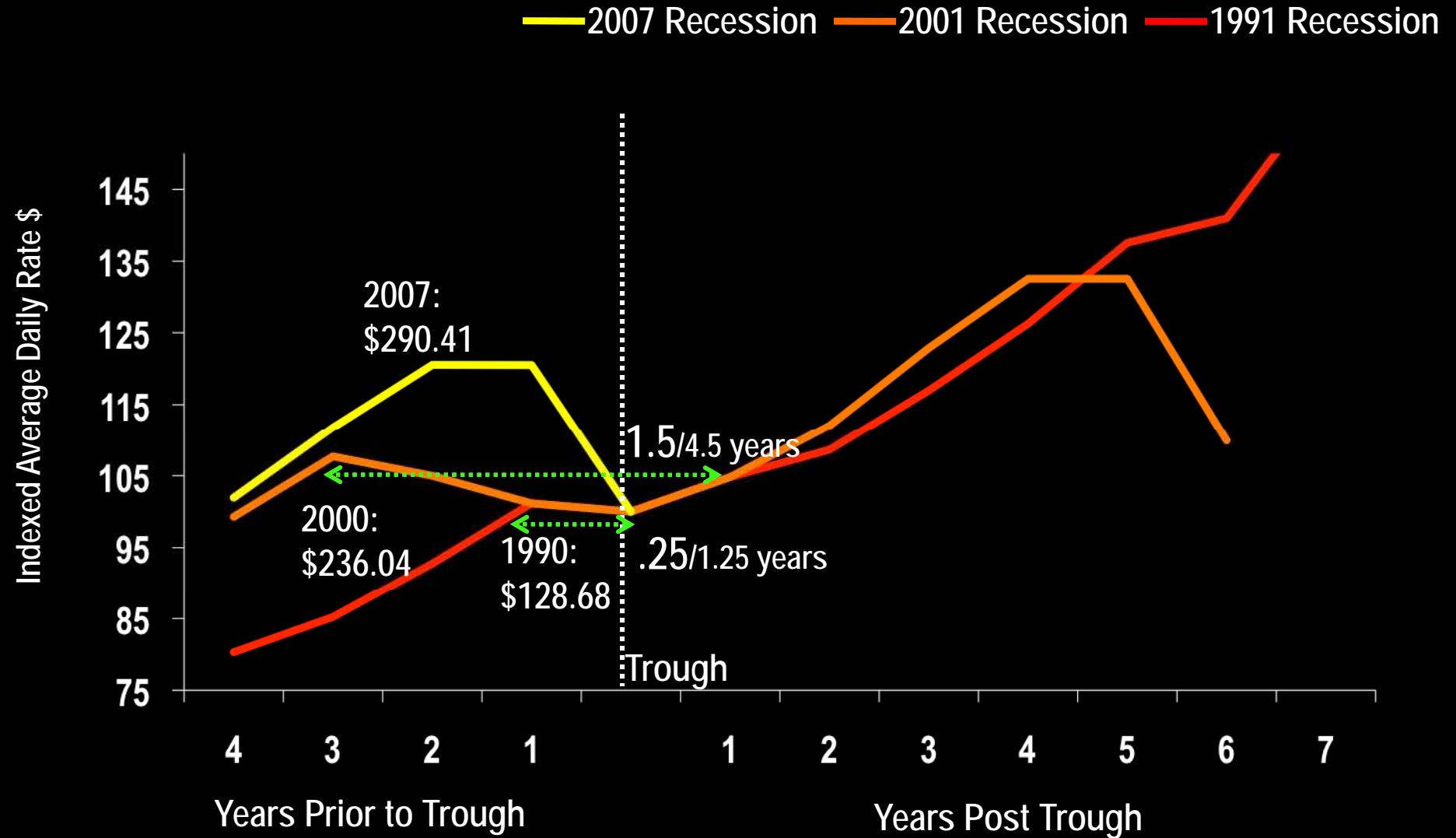


Luxury Occupancy





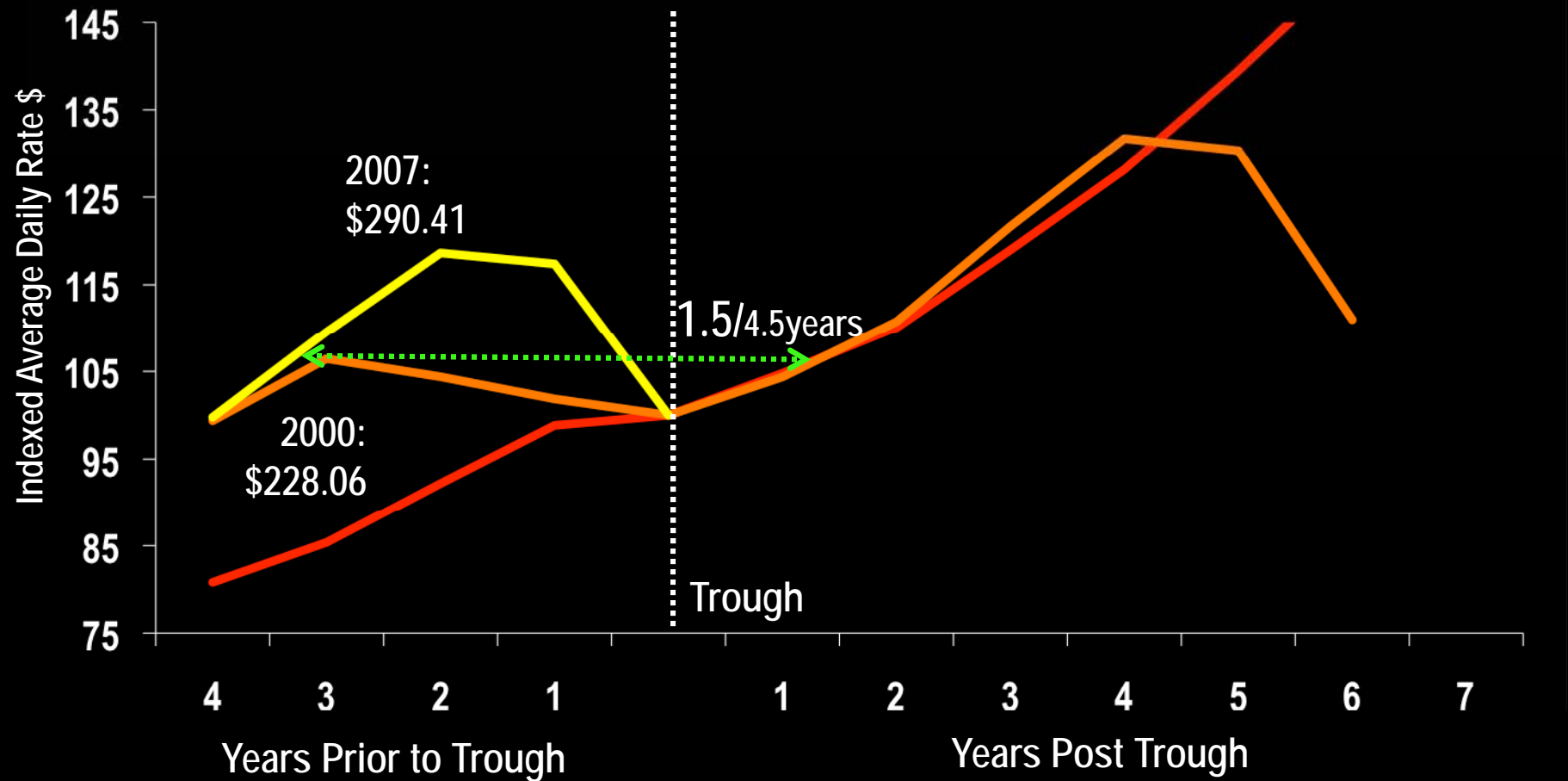
Luxury Nominal ADR





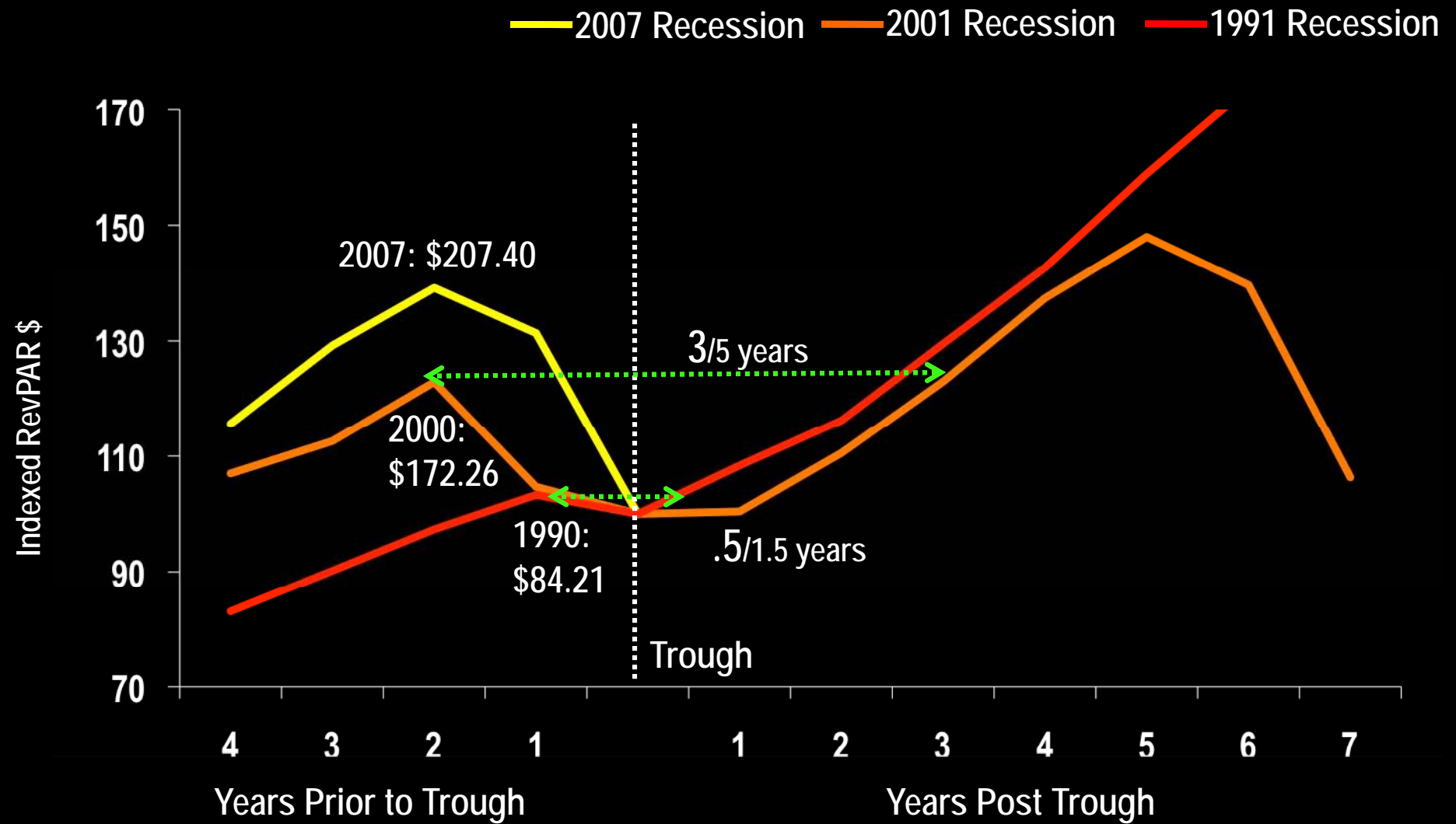
Luxury Real ADR

— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession





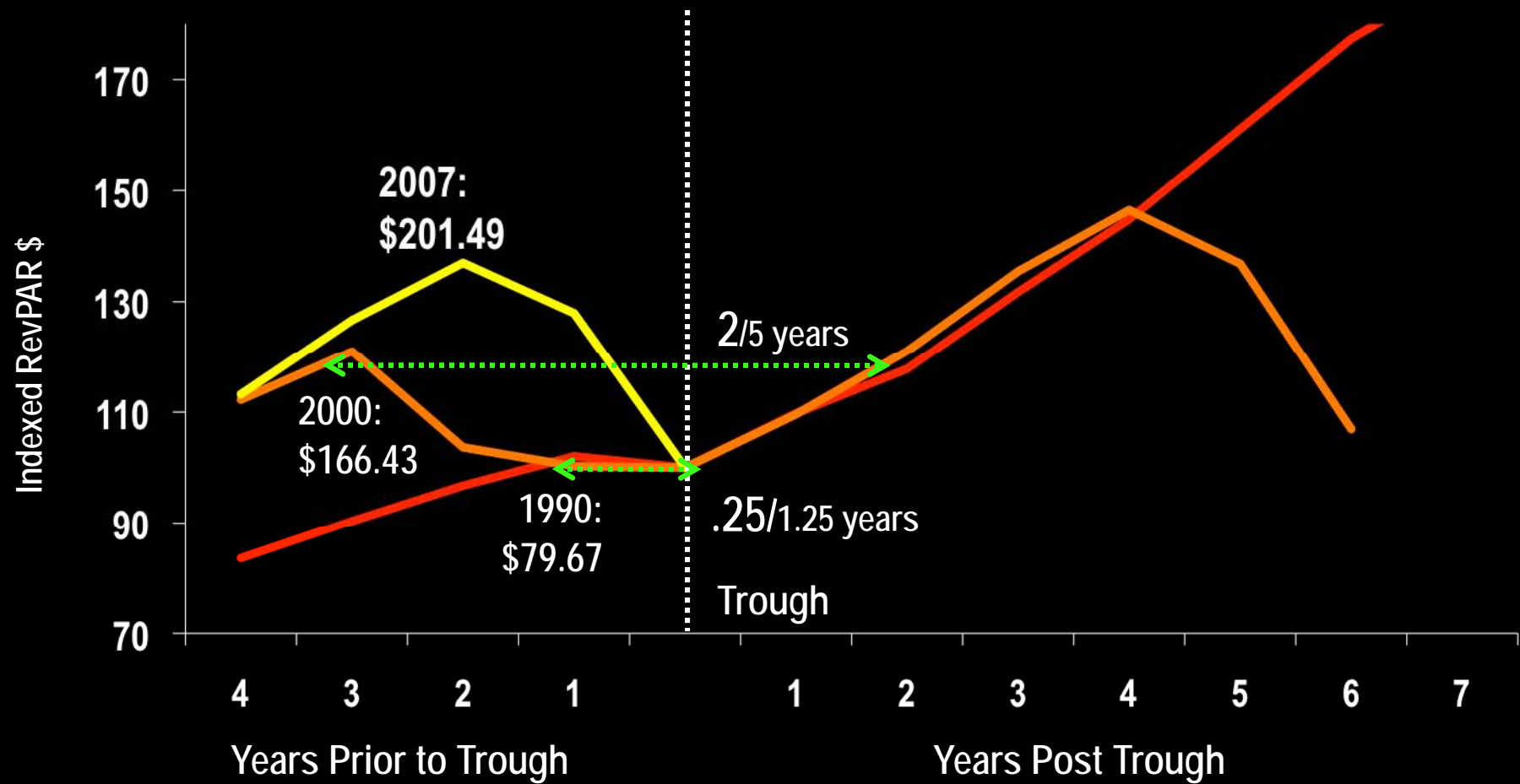
Luxury Nominal RevPAR





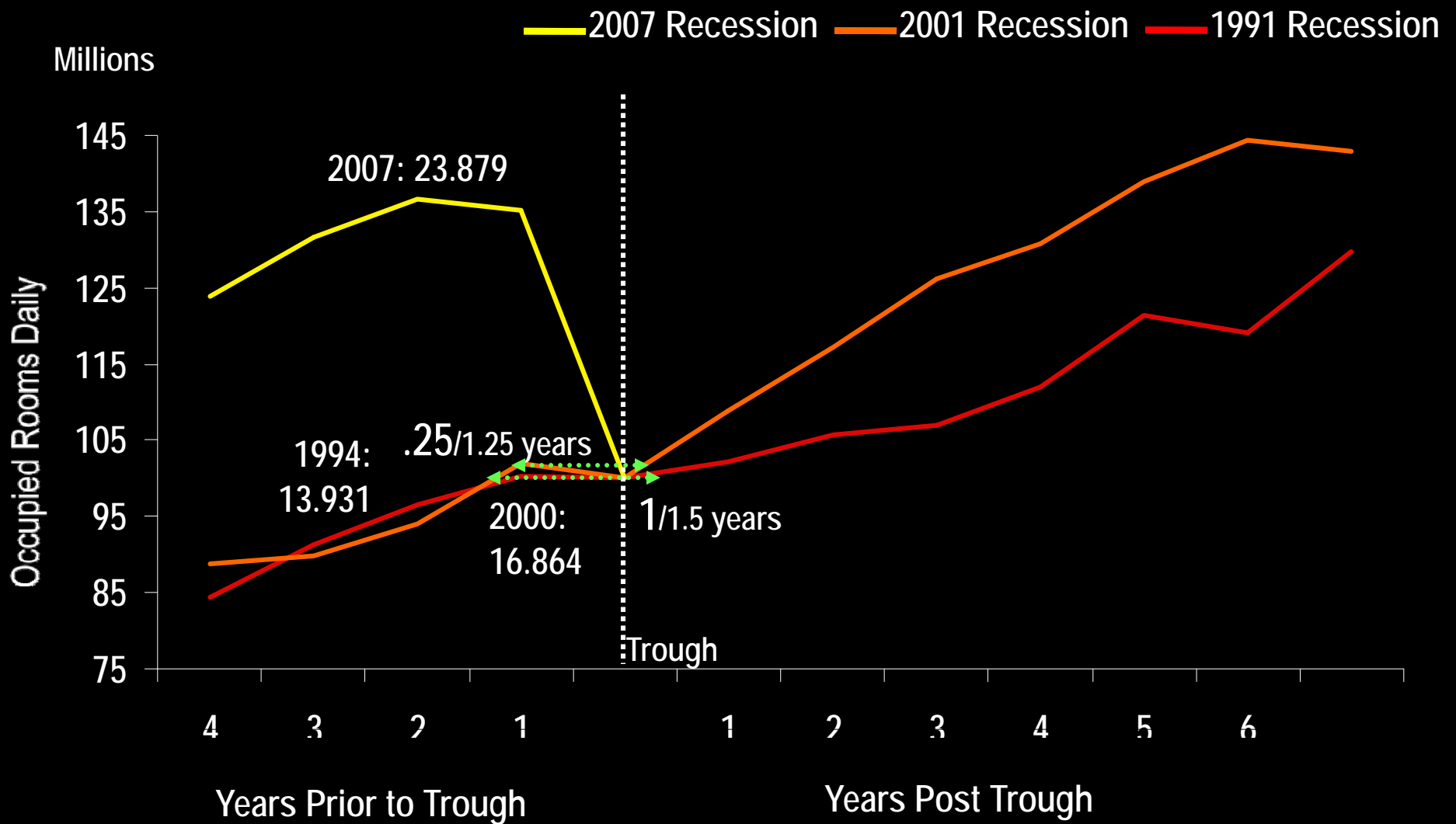
Luxury Real RevPAR

— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession



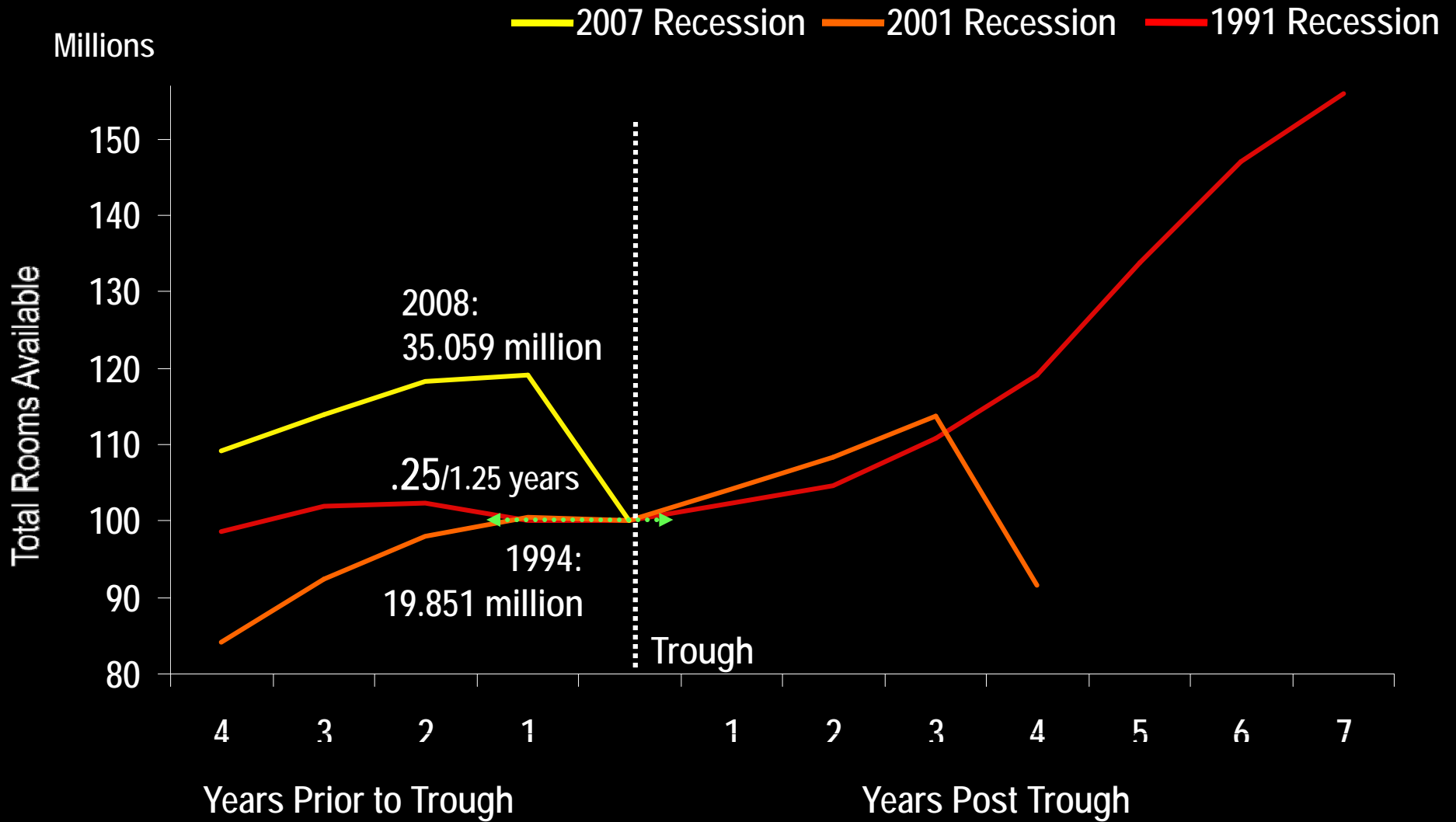


Luxury Demand



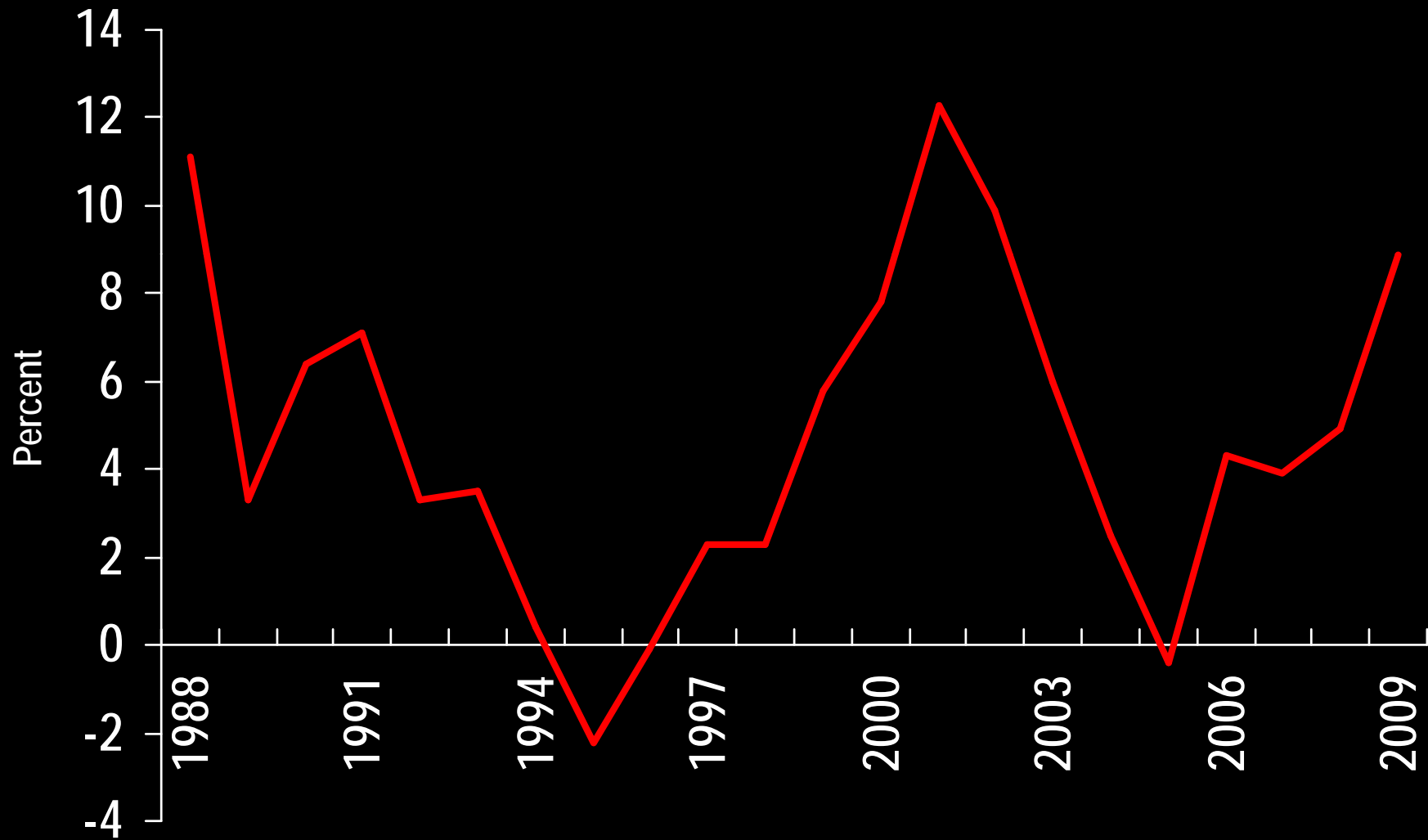


Luxury Supply



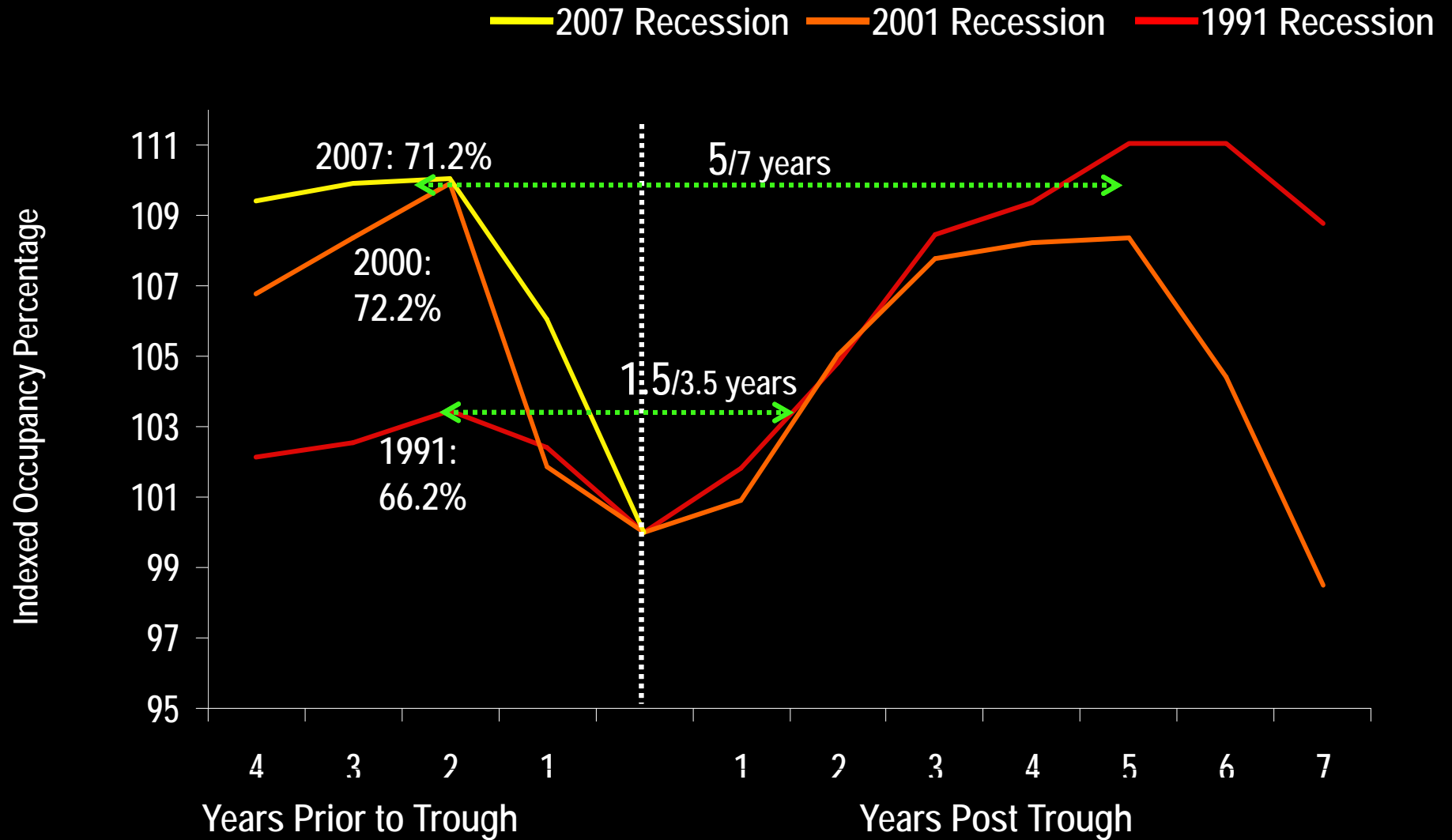


Luxury Supply Change



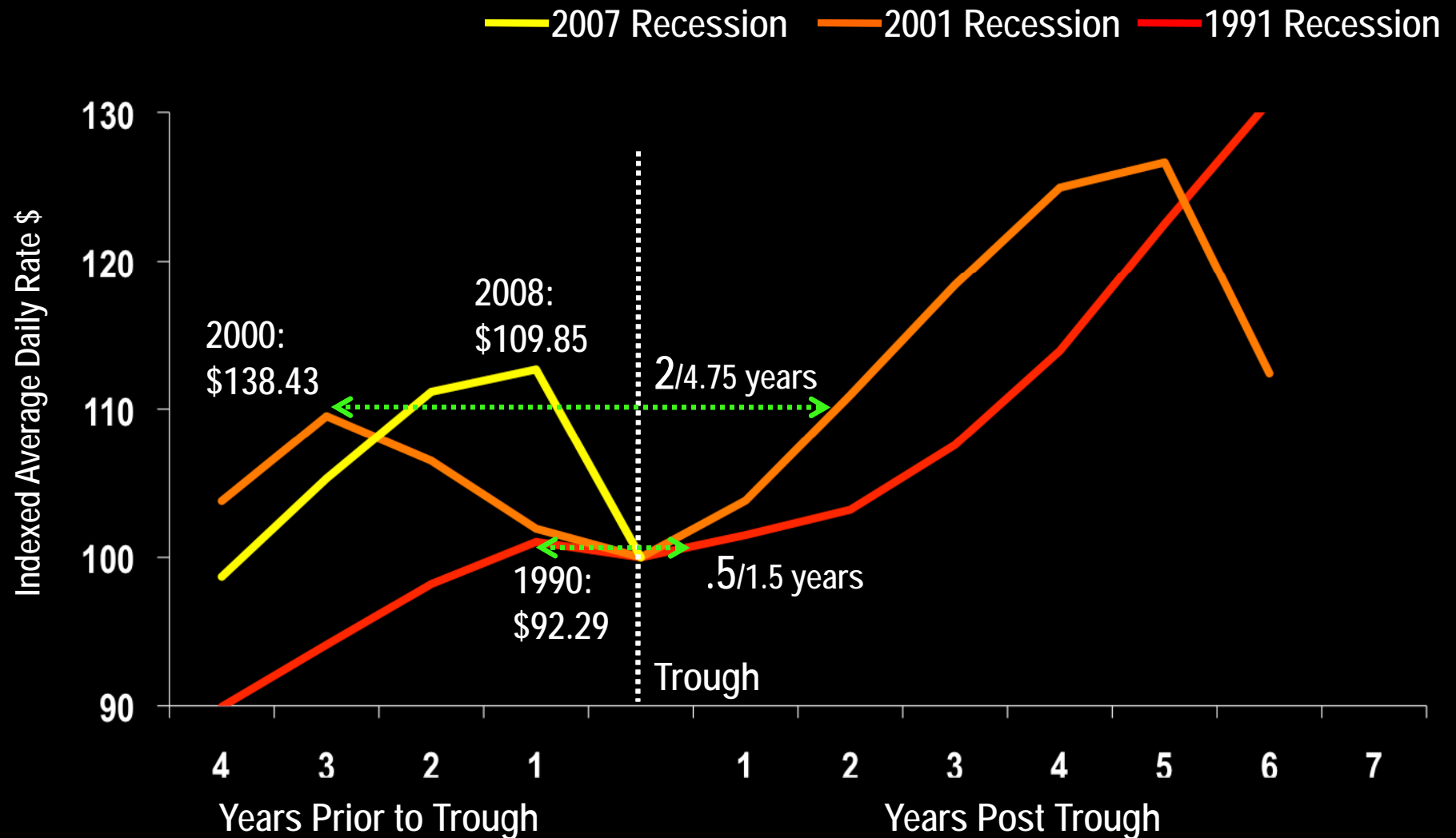


Upper Upscale Occupancy





Upper Upscale Nominal ADR





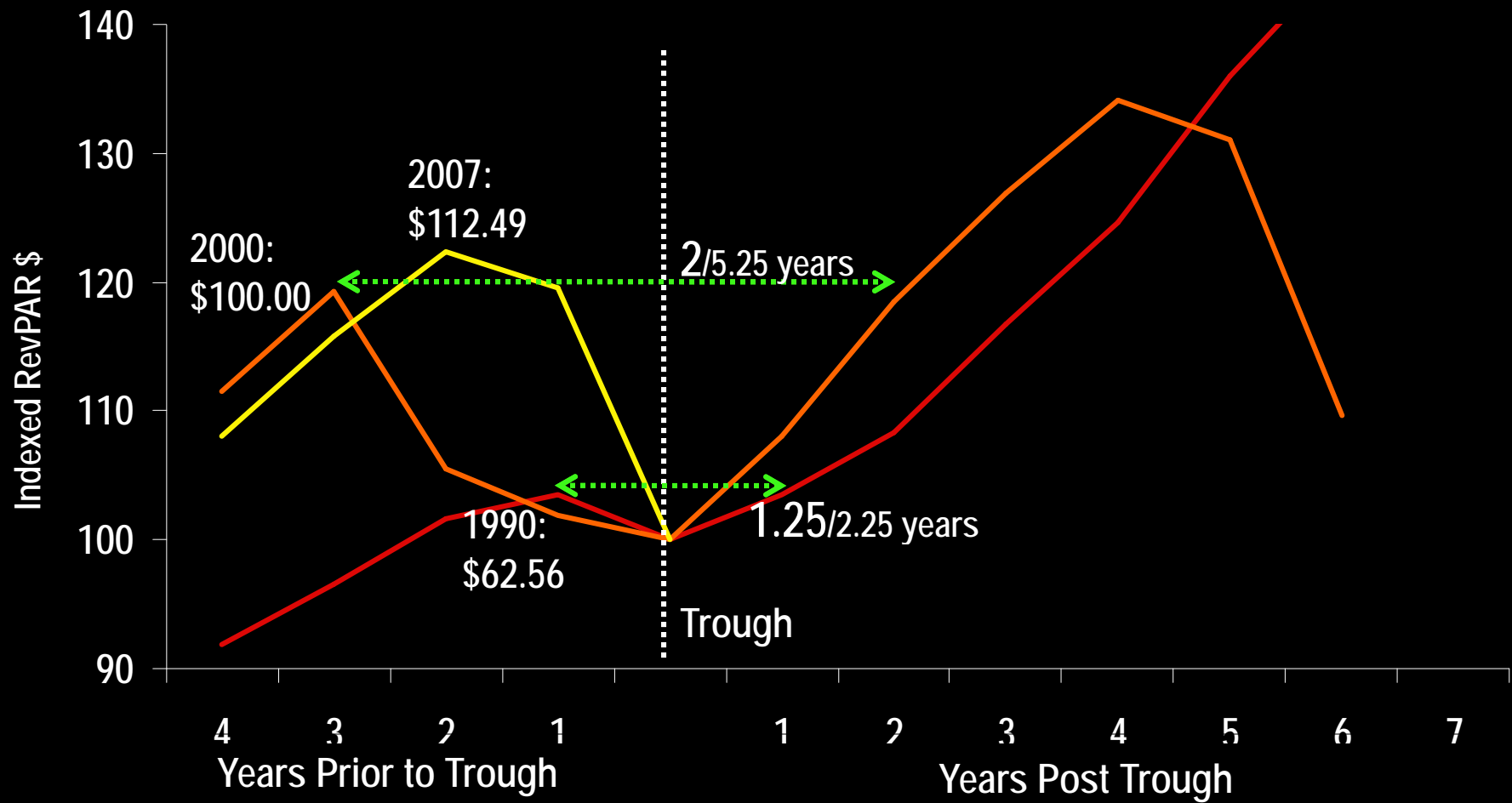
Upper Upscale Real ADR





Upper Upscale Nominal RevPAR

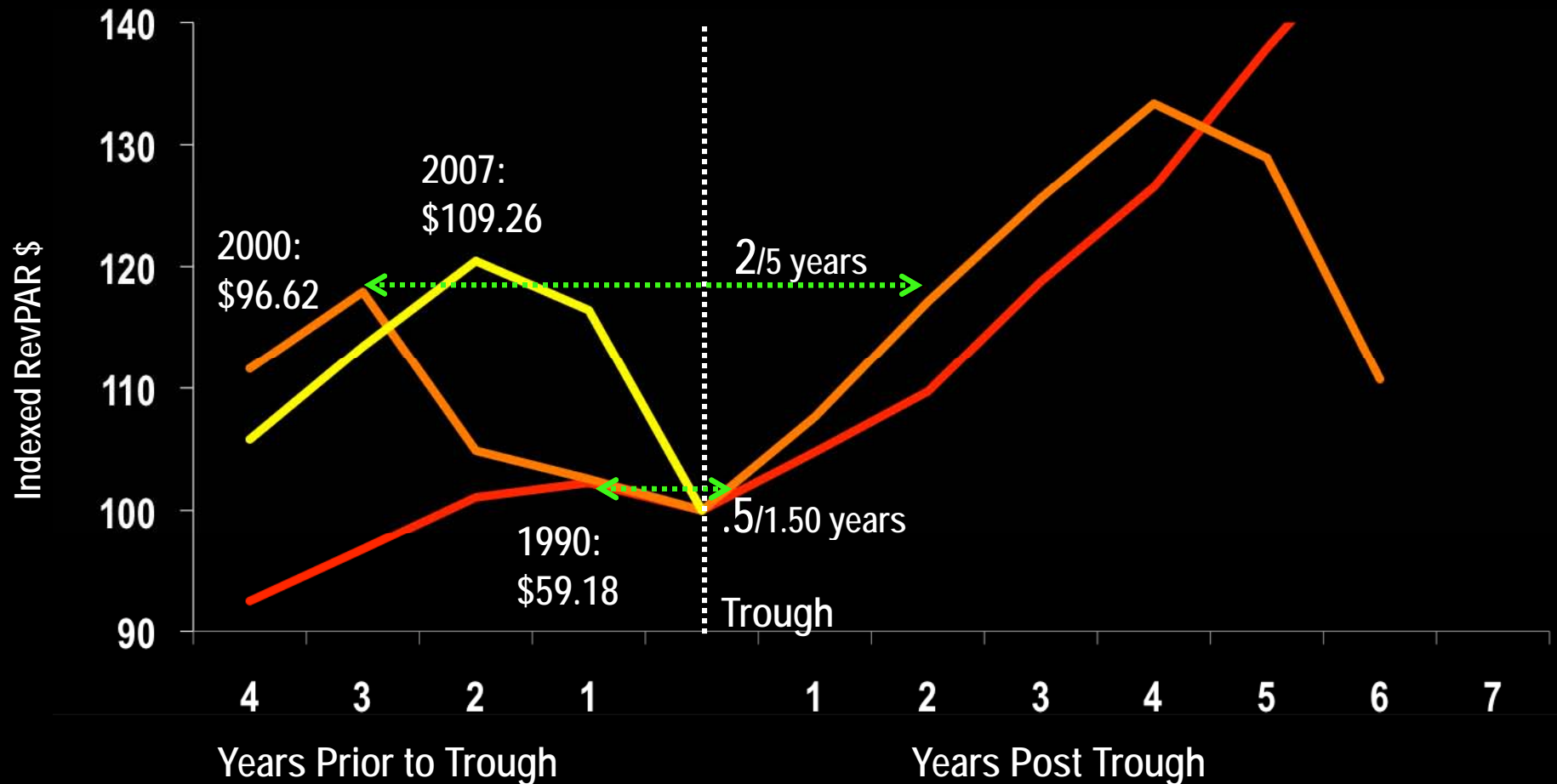
— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession





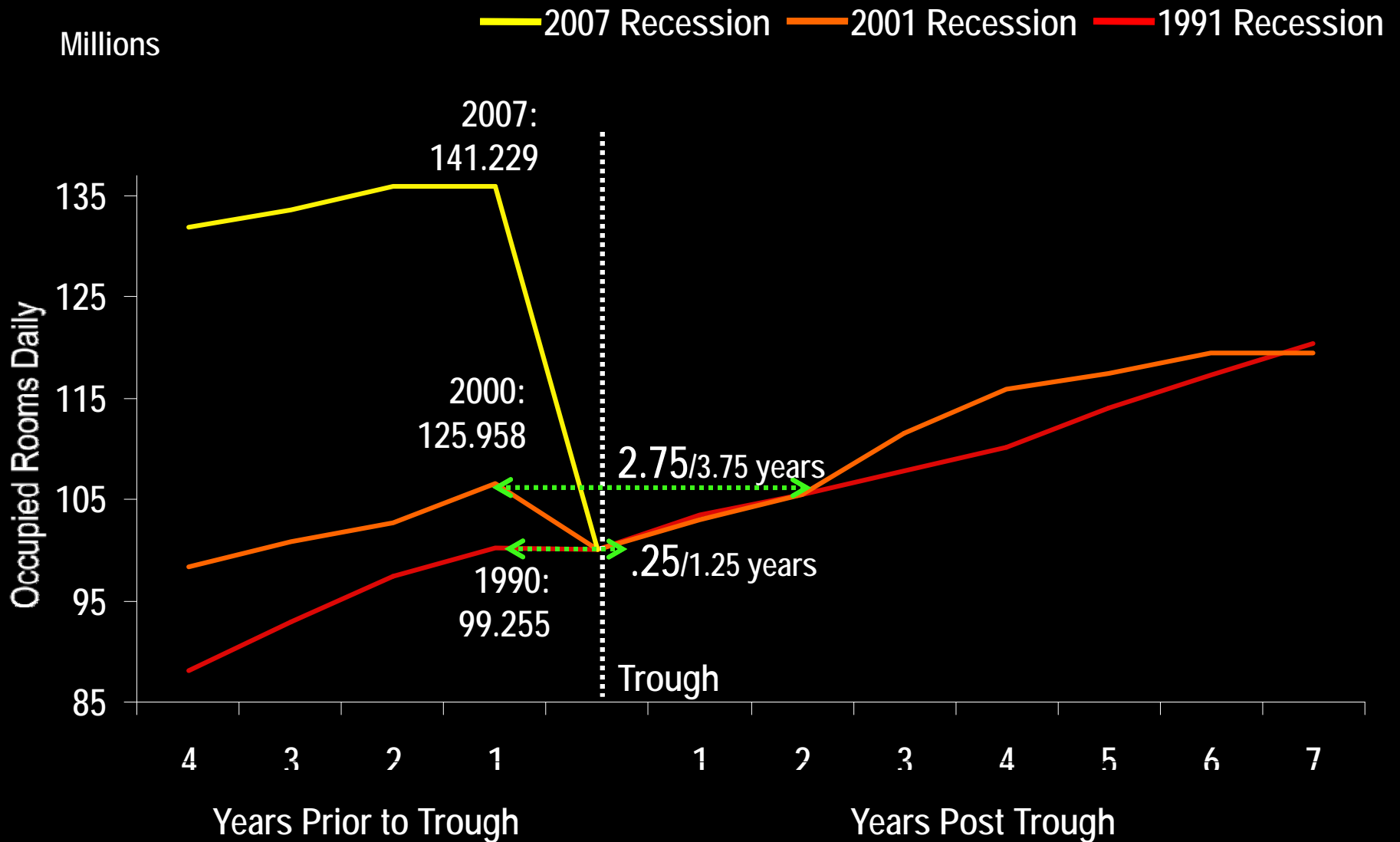
Upper Upscale Real RevPAR

— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession



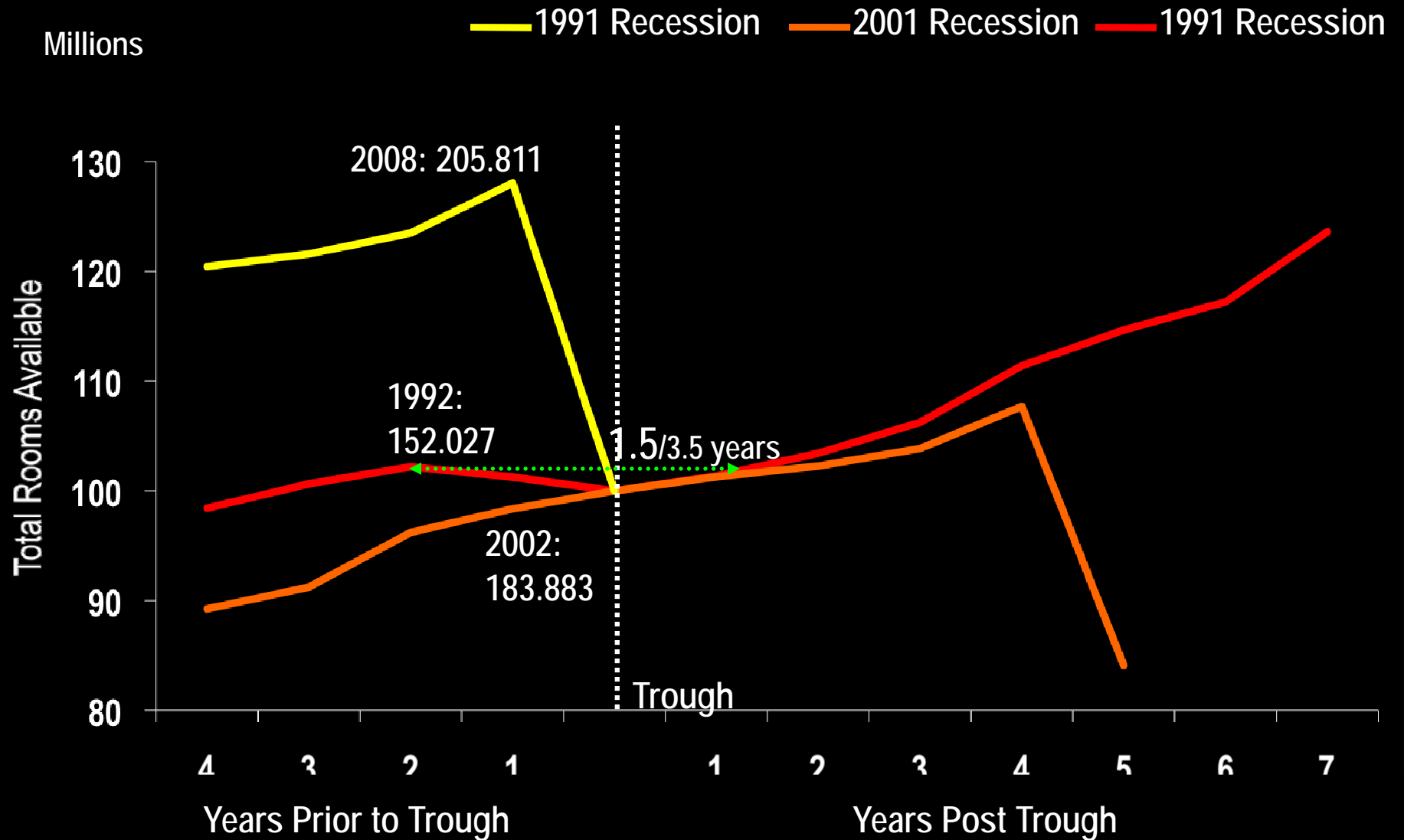


Upper Upscale Demand



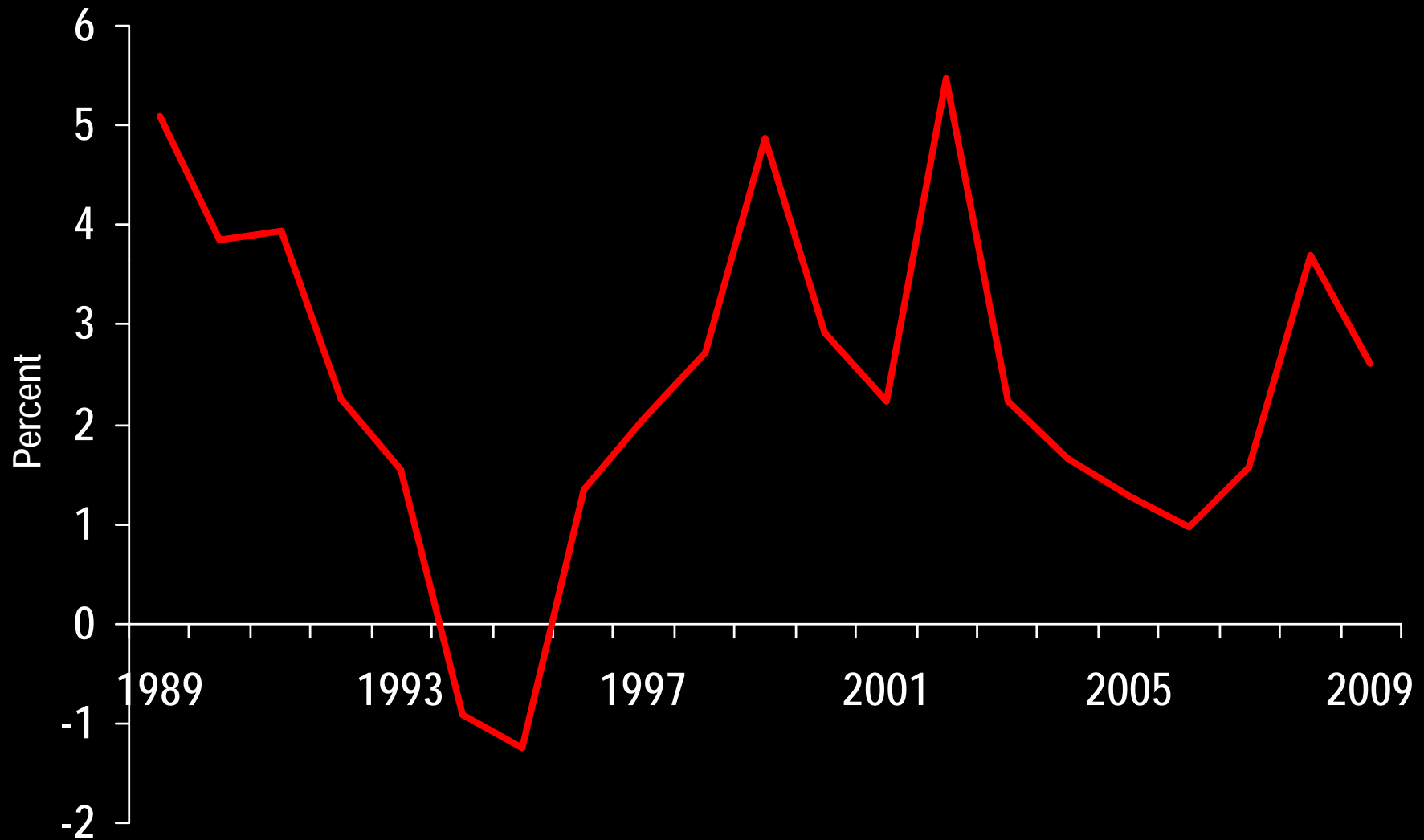


Upper Upscale Supply



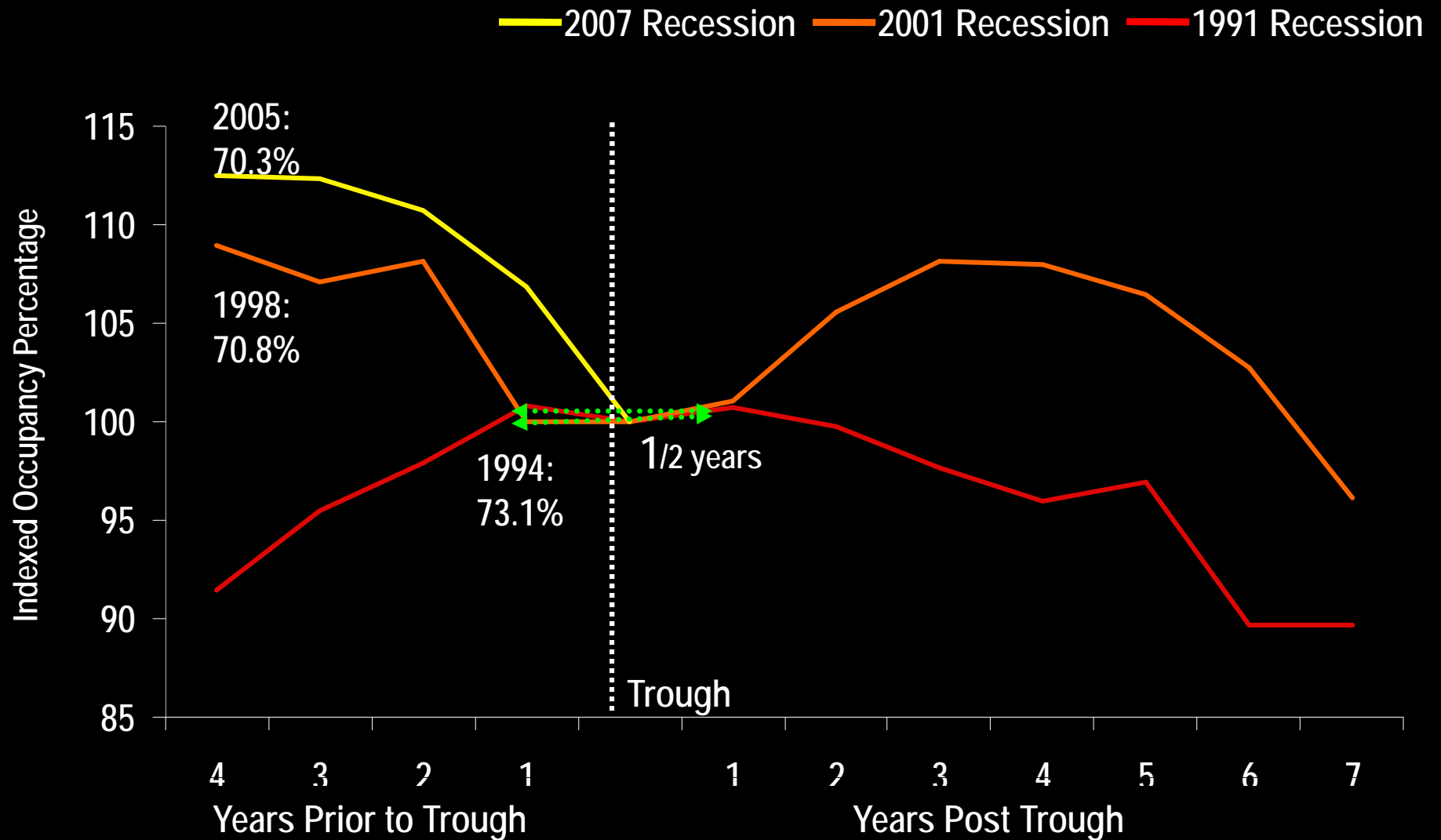


Upper Upscale Supply Change



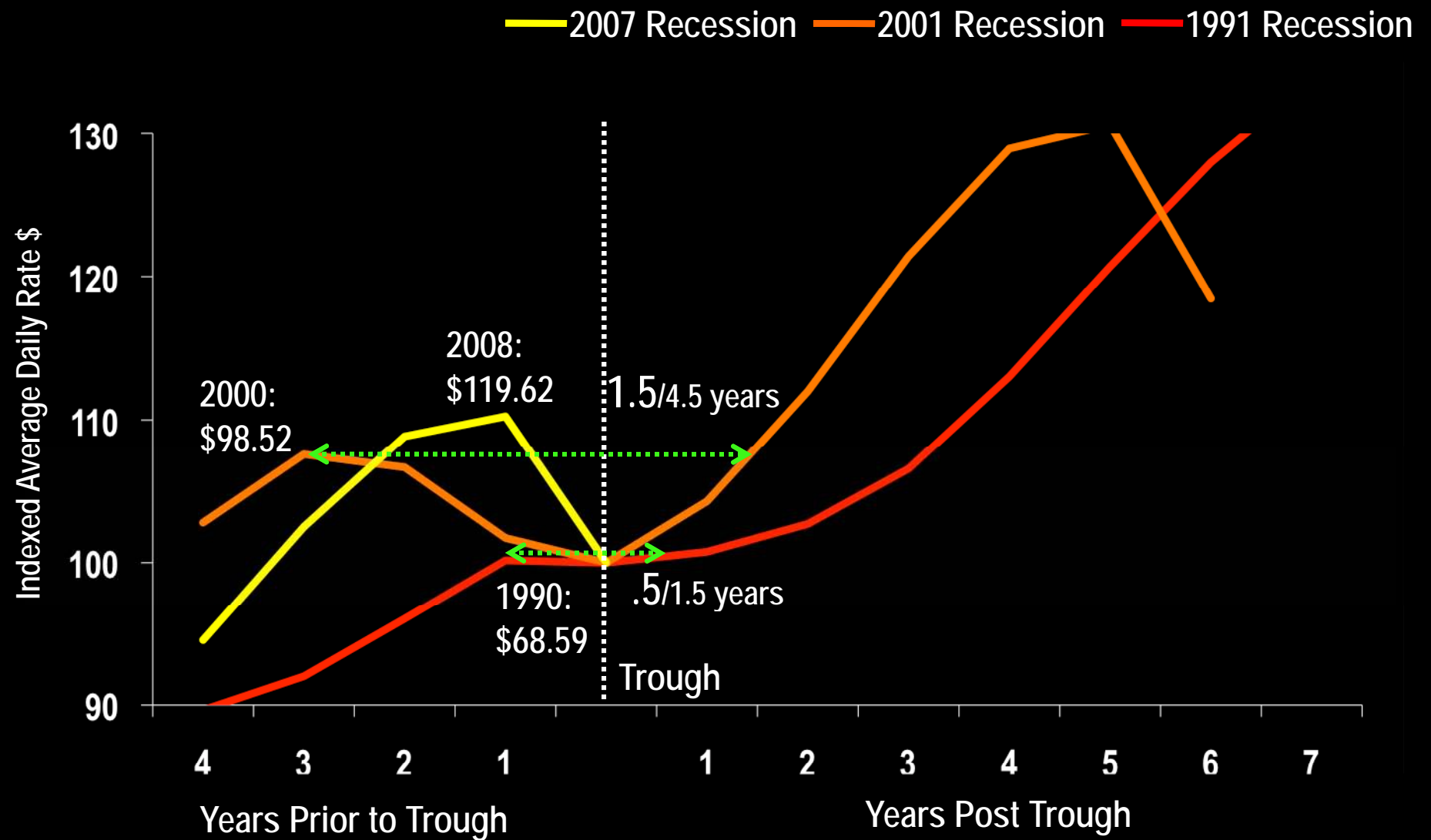


Upscale Occupancy



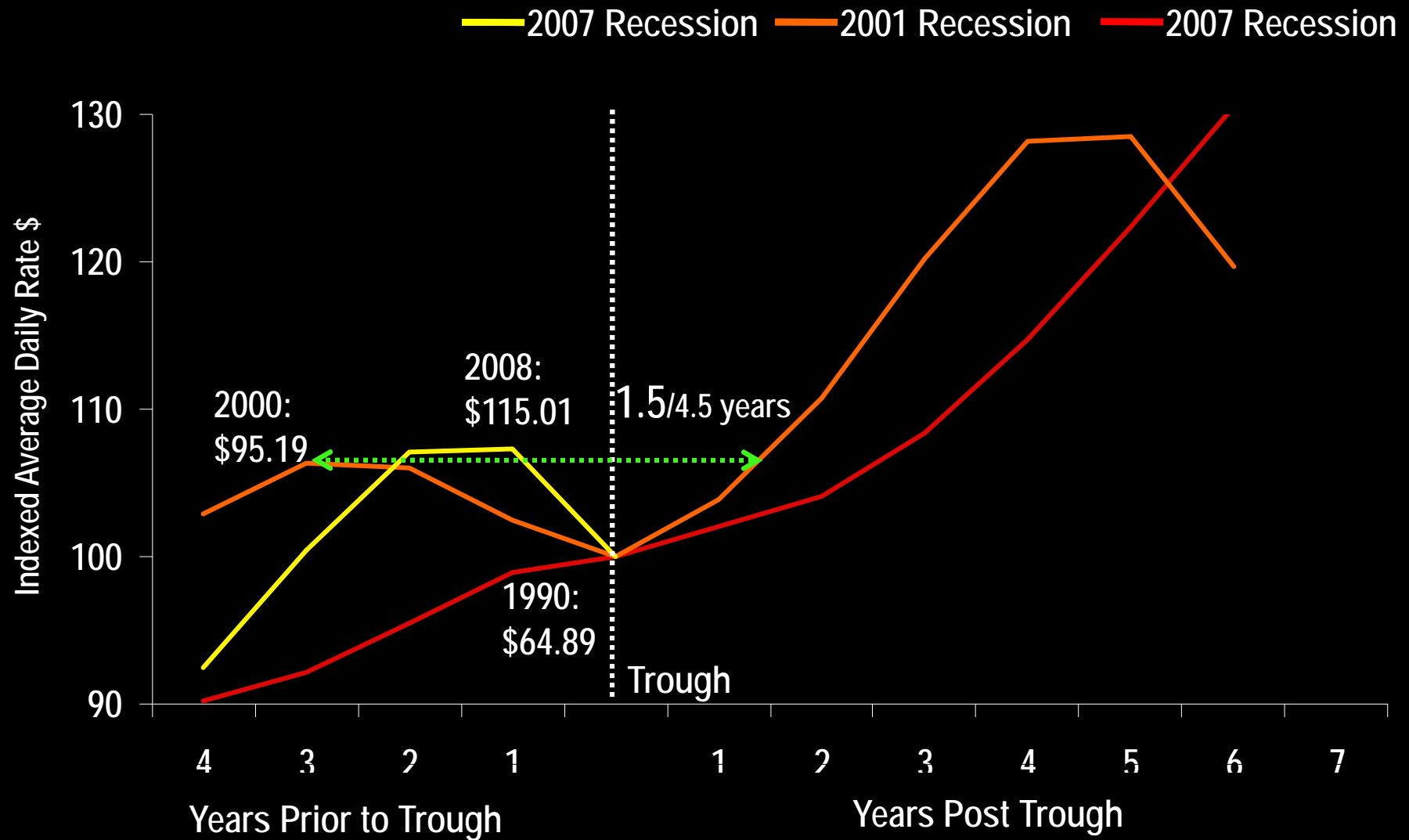


Upscale Nominal ADR



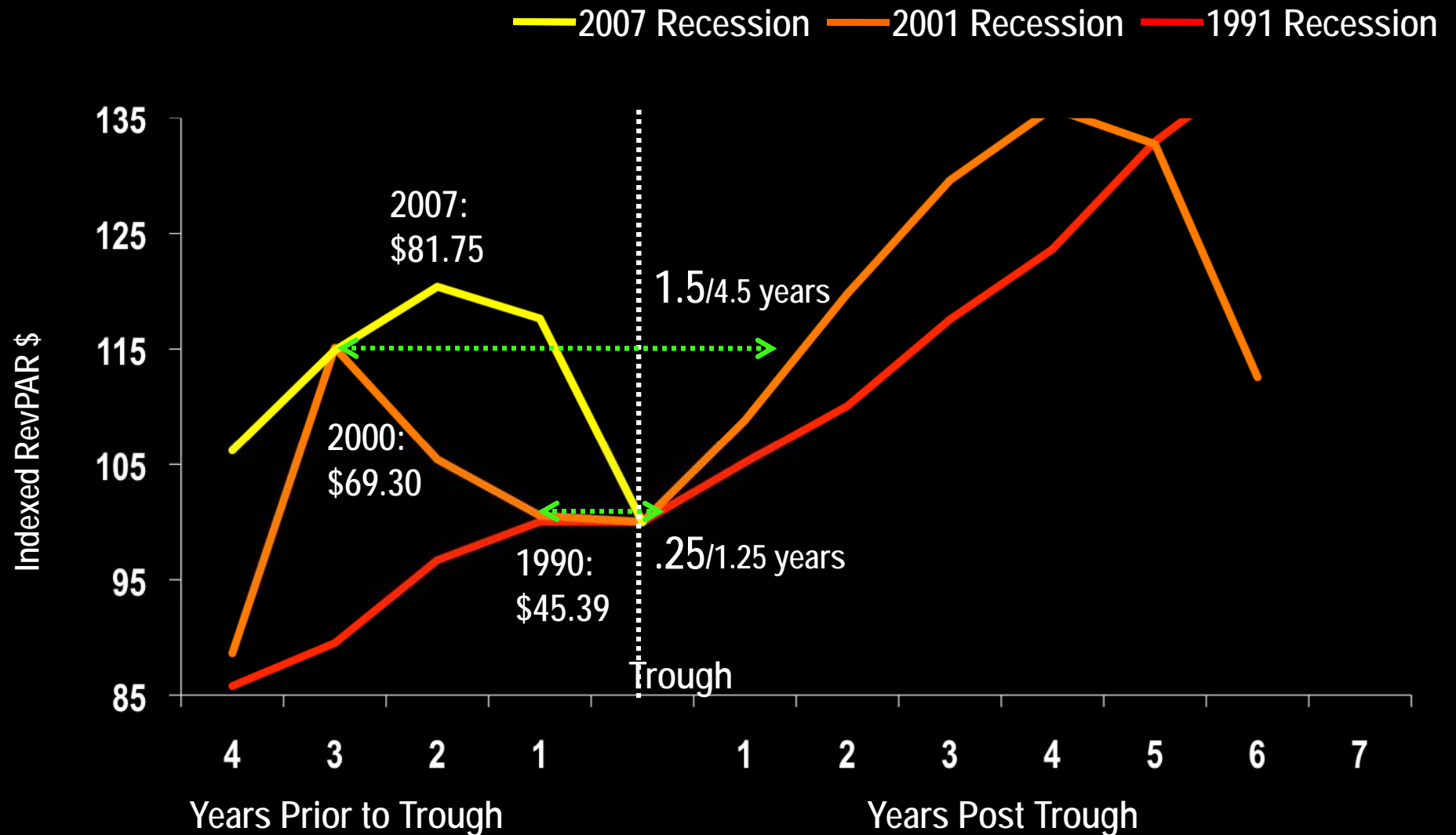


Upscale Real ADR





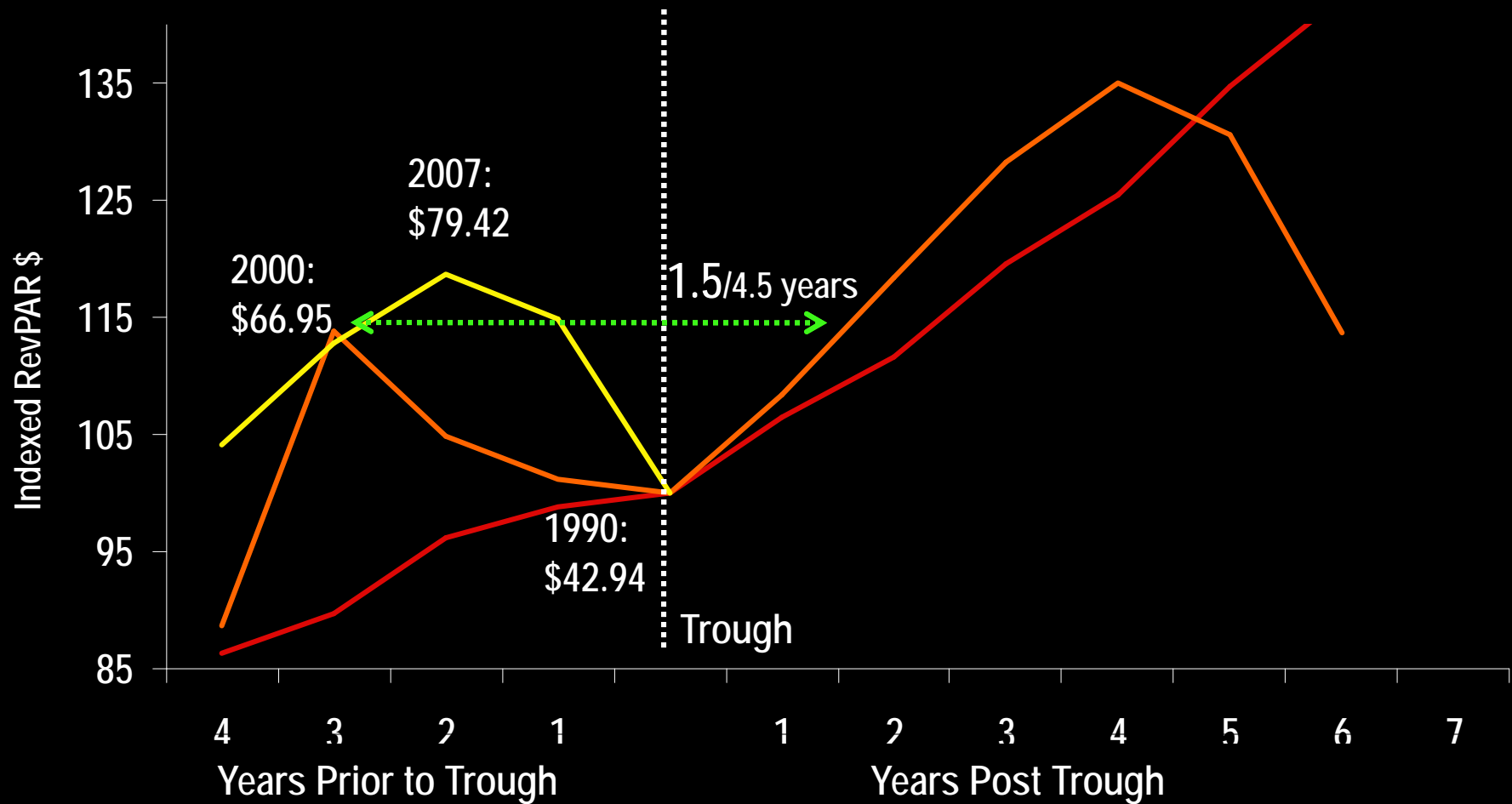
Upscale Nominal RevPAR





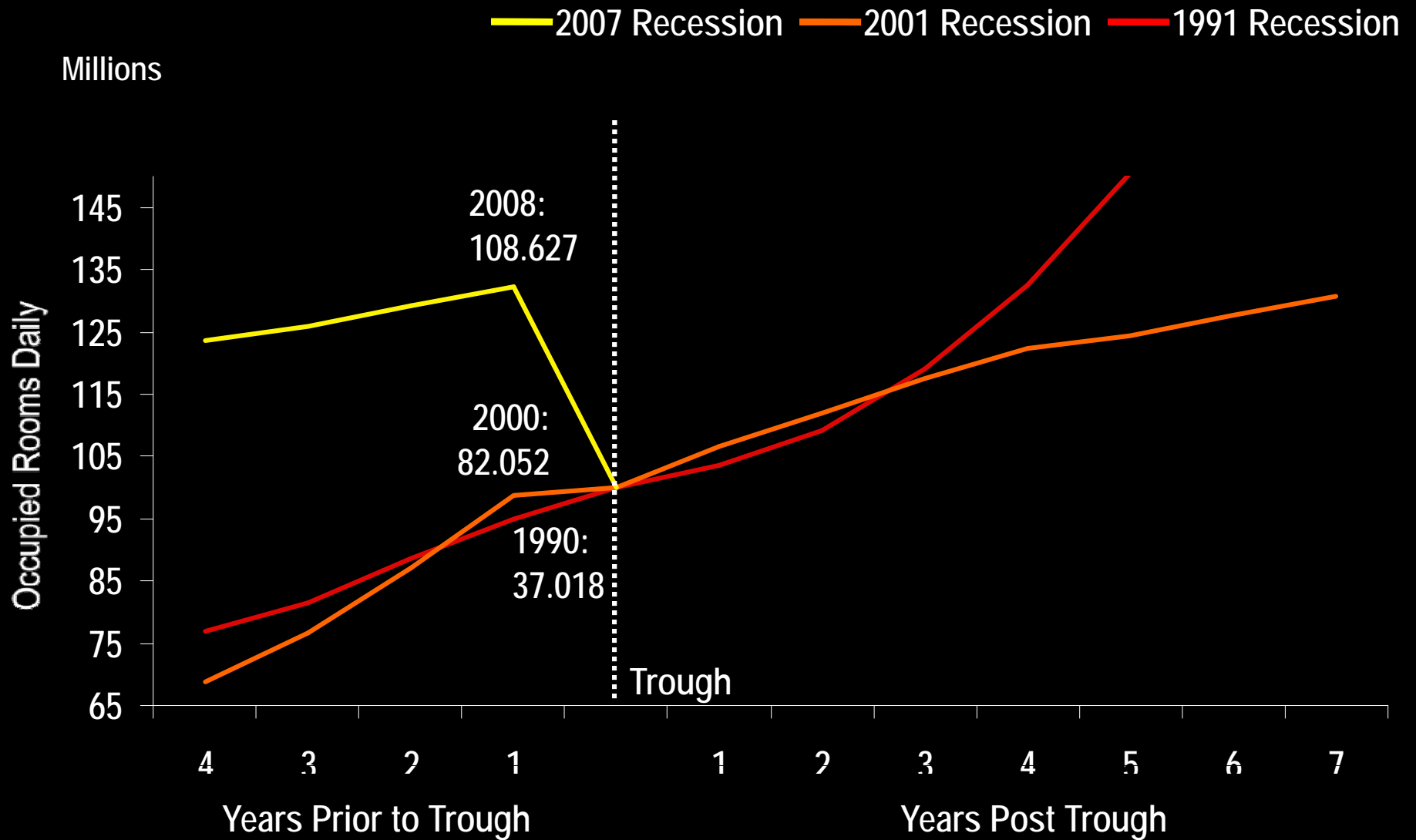
Upscale Real RevPAR

— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession



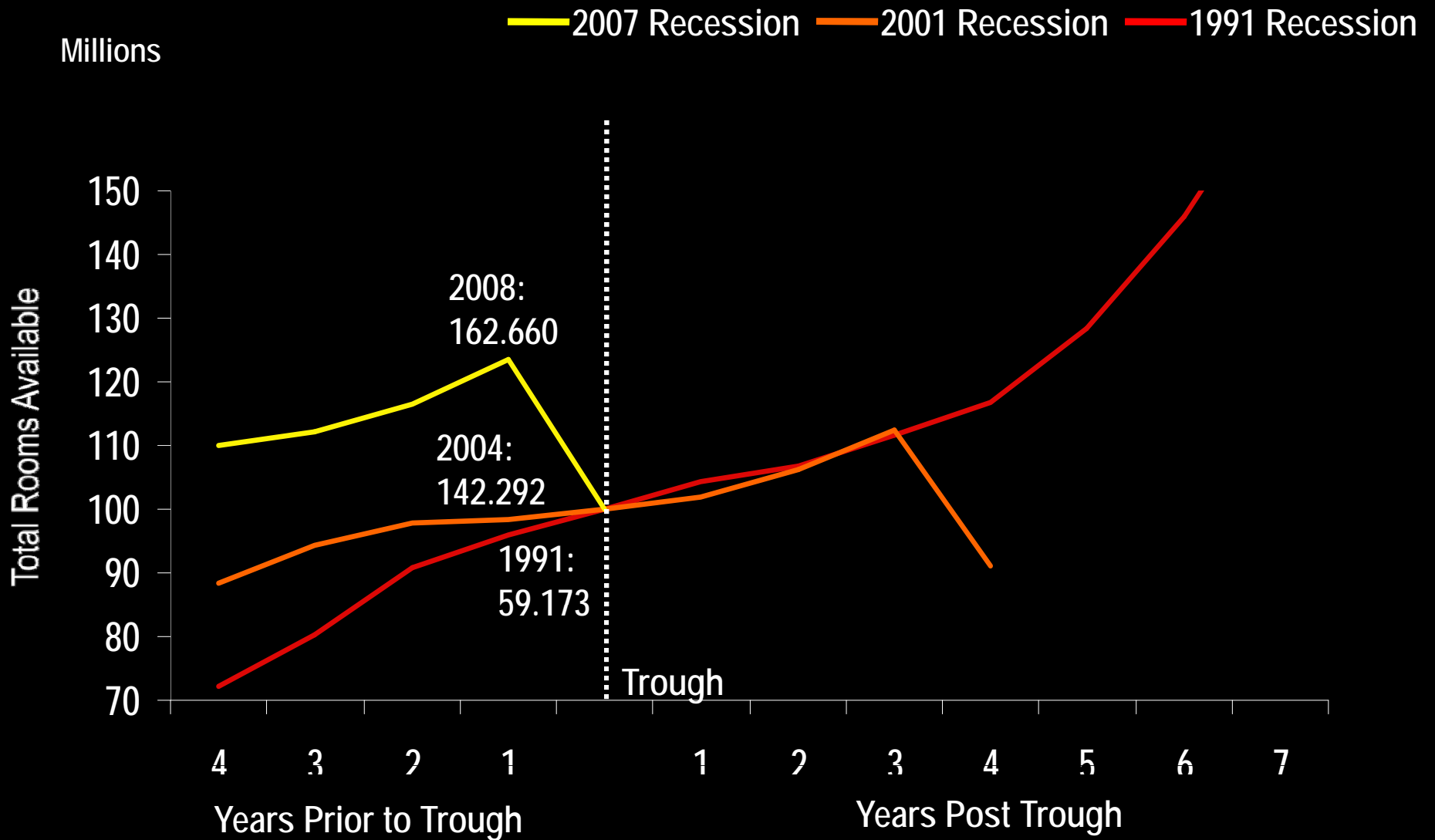


Upscale Demand



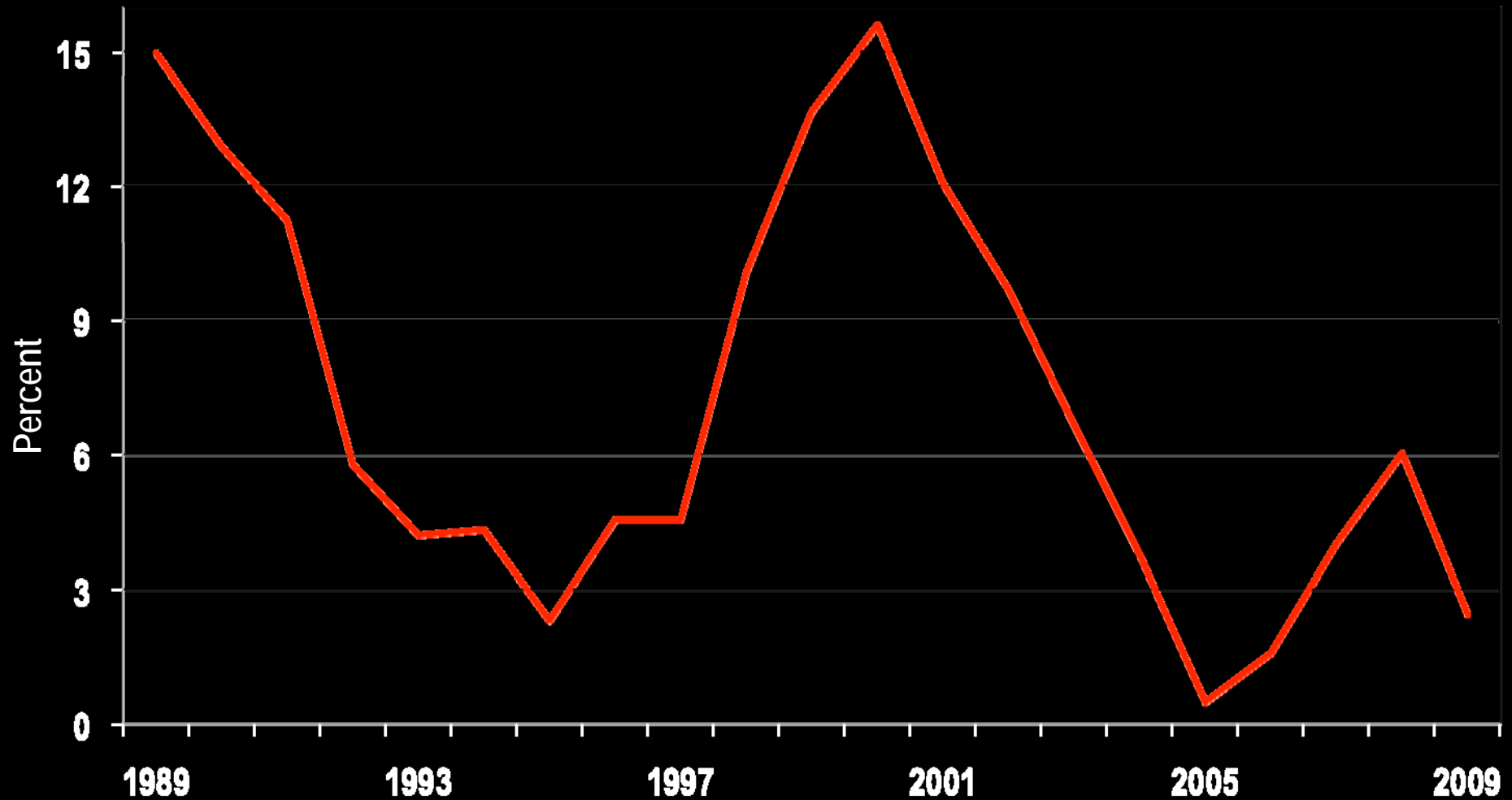


Upscale Supply



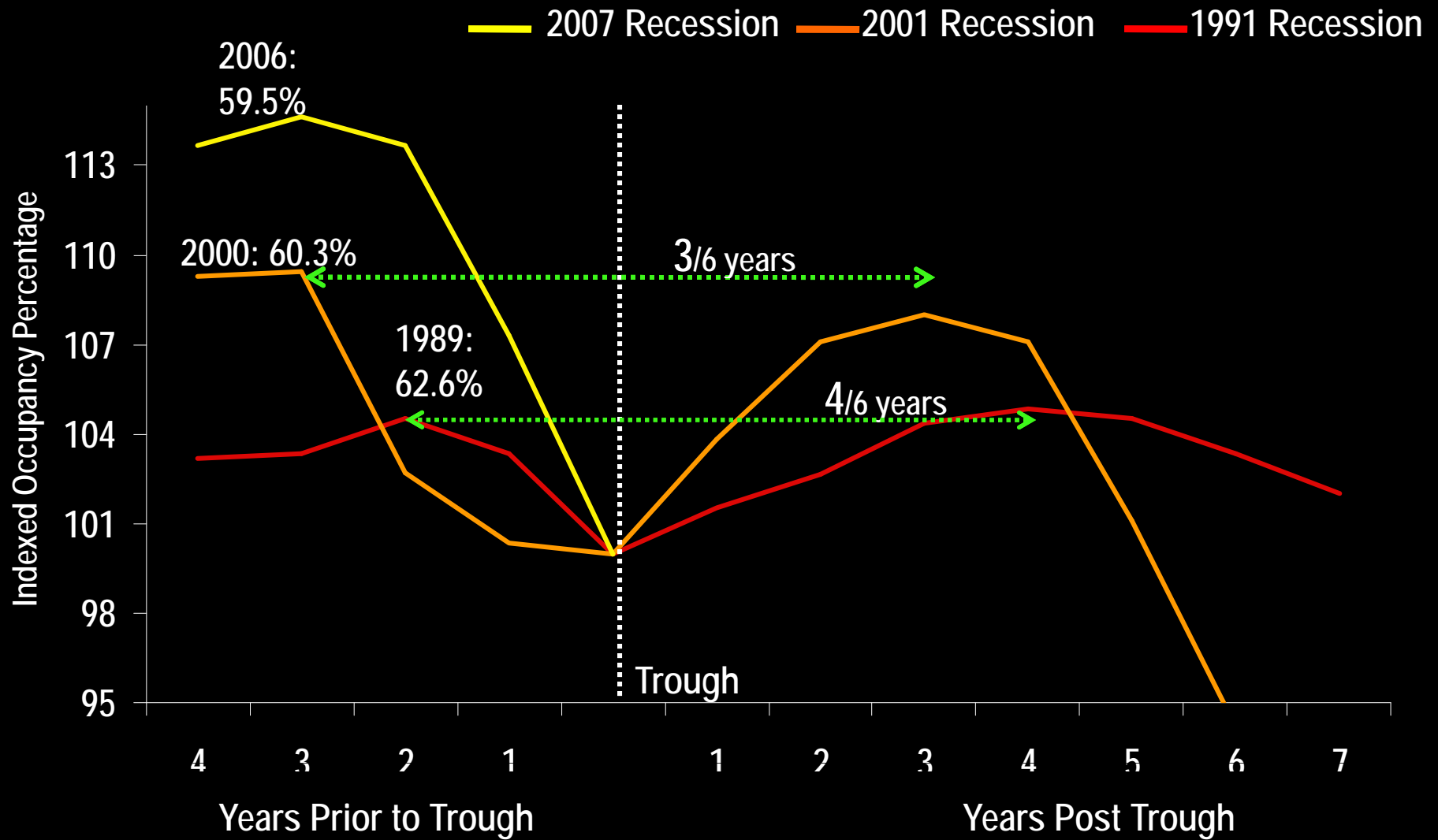


Upscale Supply Change



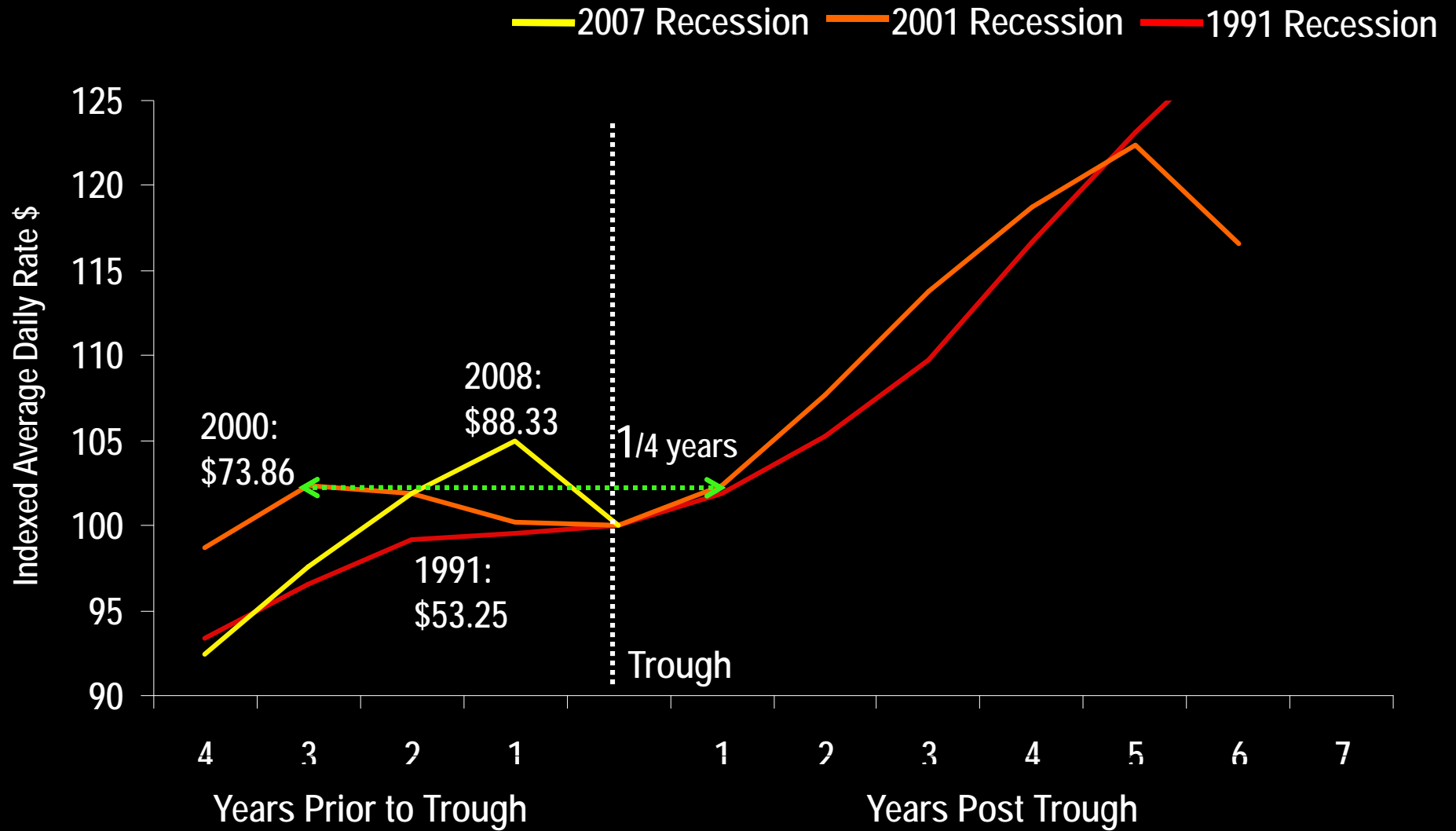


Midscale with F&B Occupancy



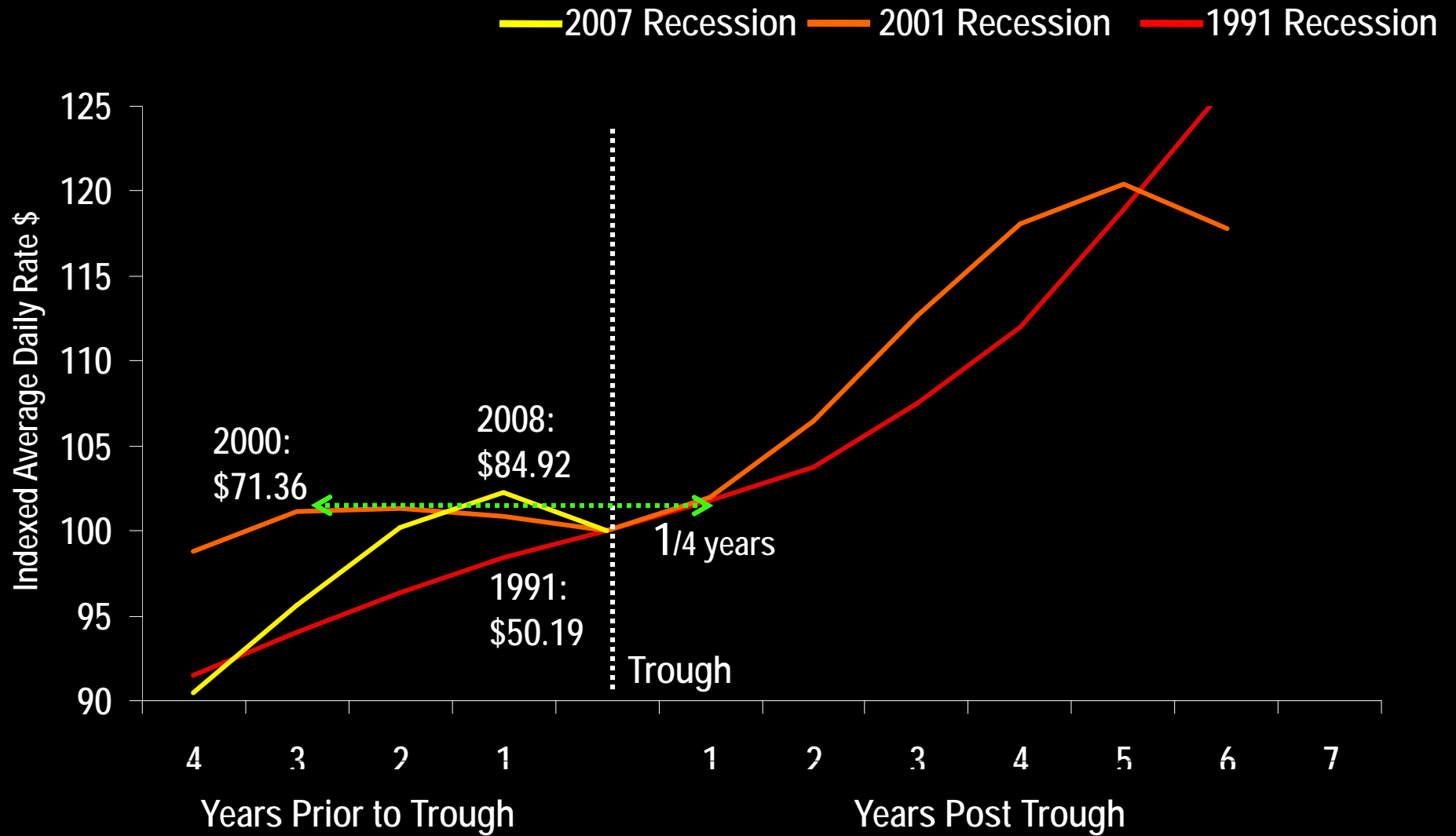


Midscale with F&B Nominal ADR





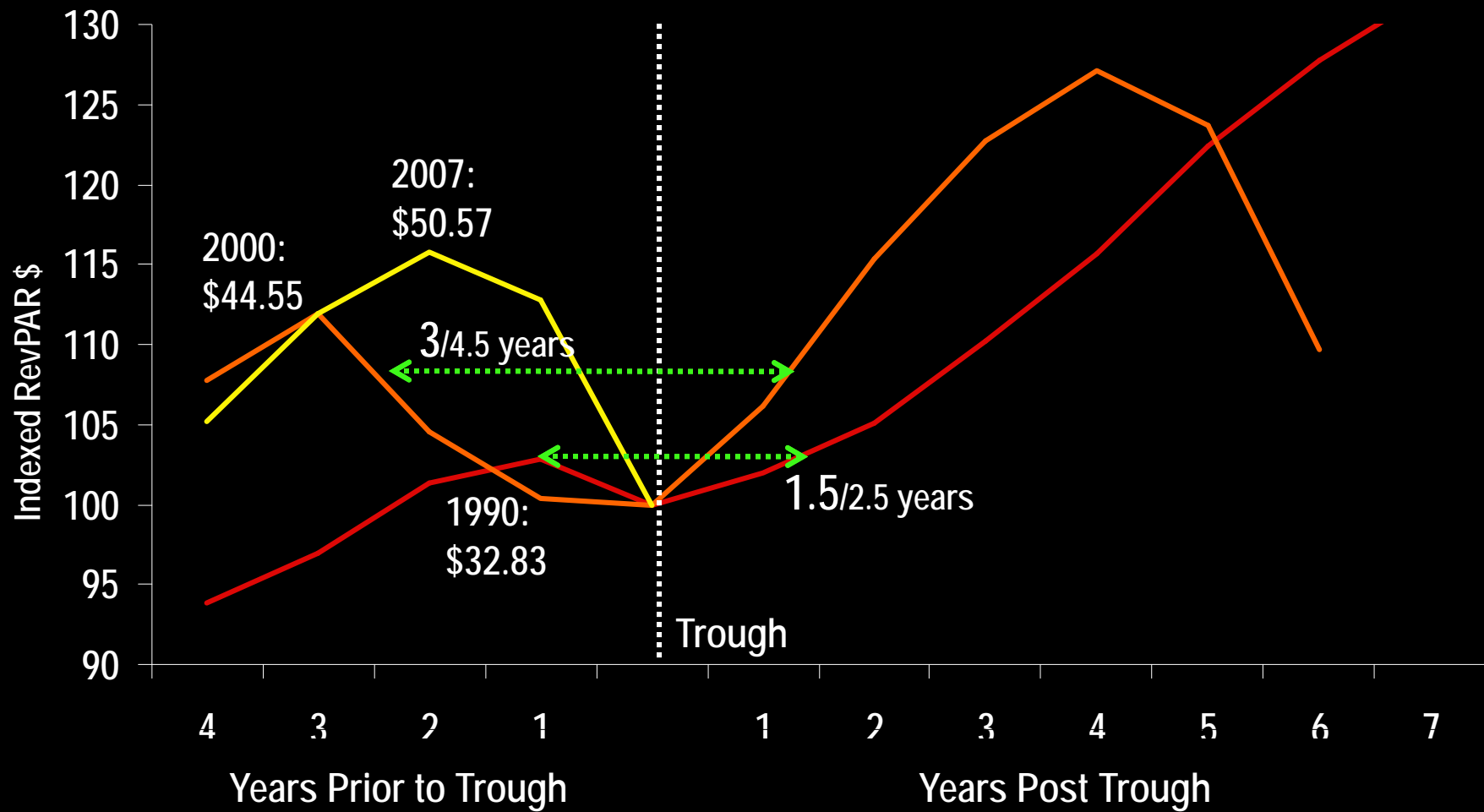
Midscale with F&B Real ADR





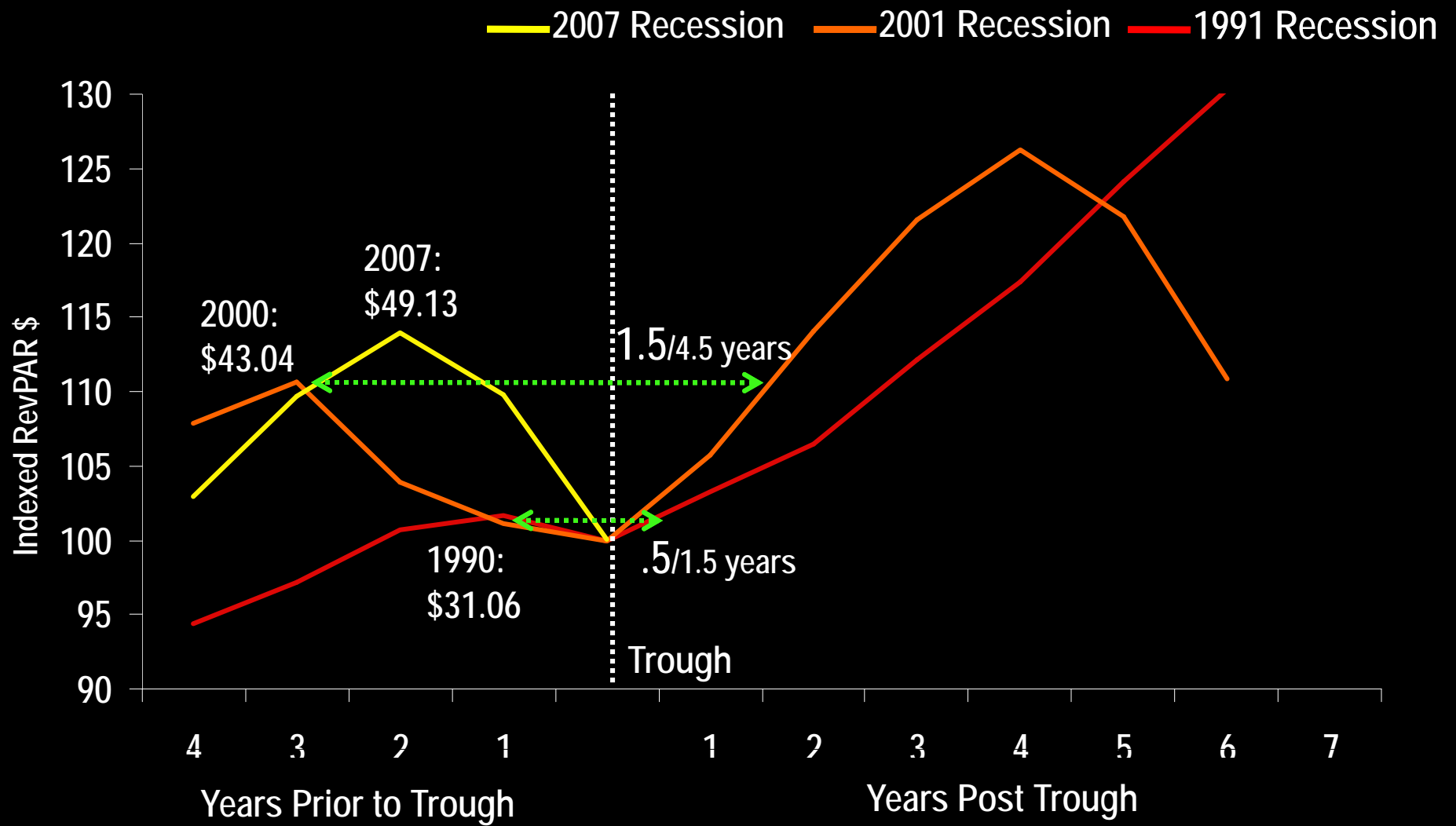
Midscale with F&B Nominal RevPAR

— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession



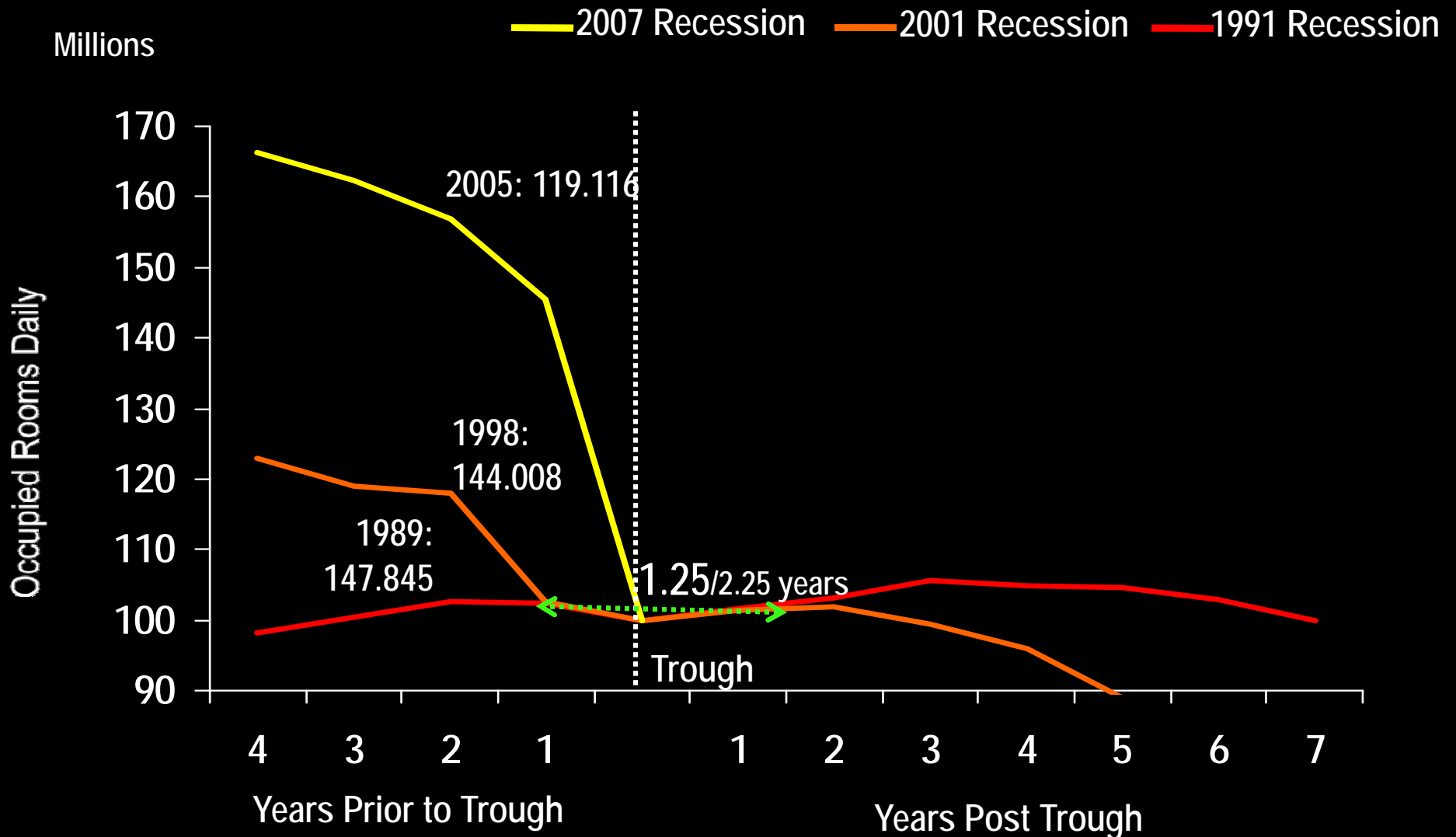


Midscale with F&B Real RevPAR



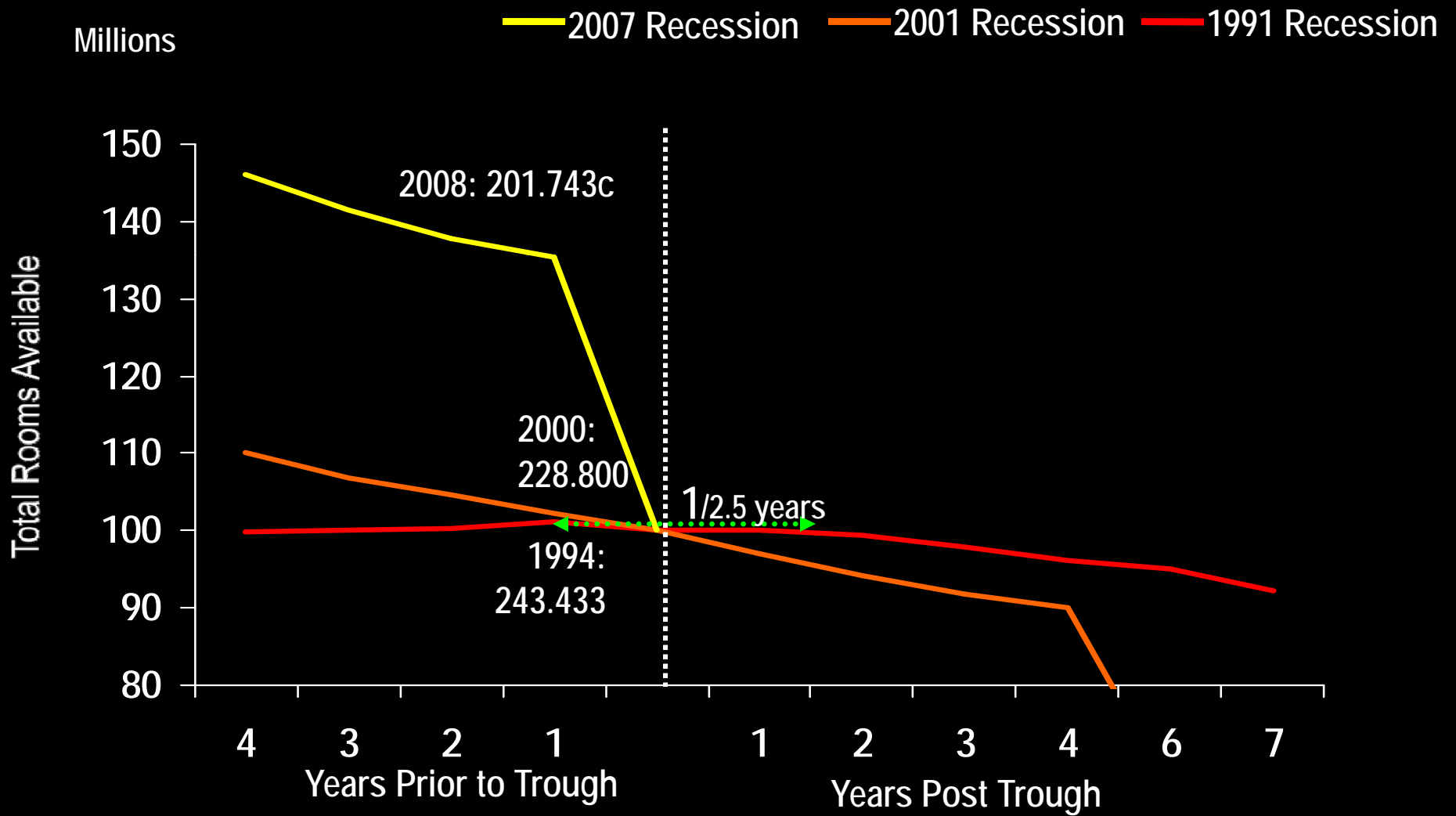


Midscale with F&B Demand



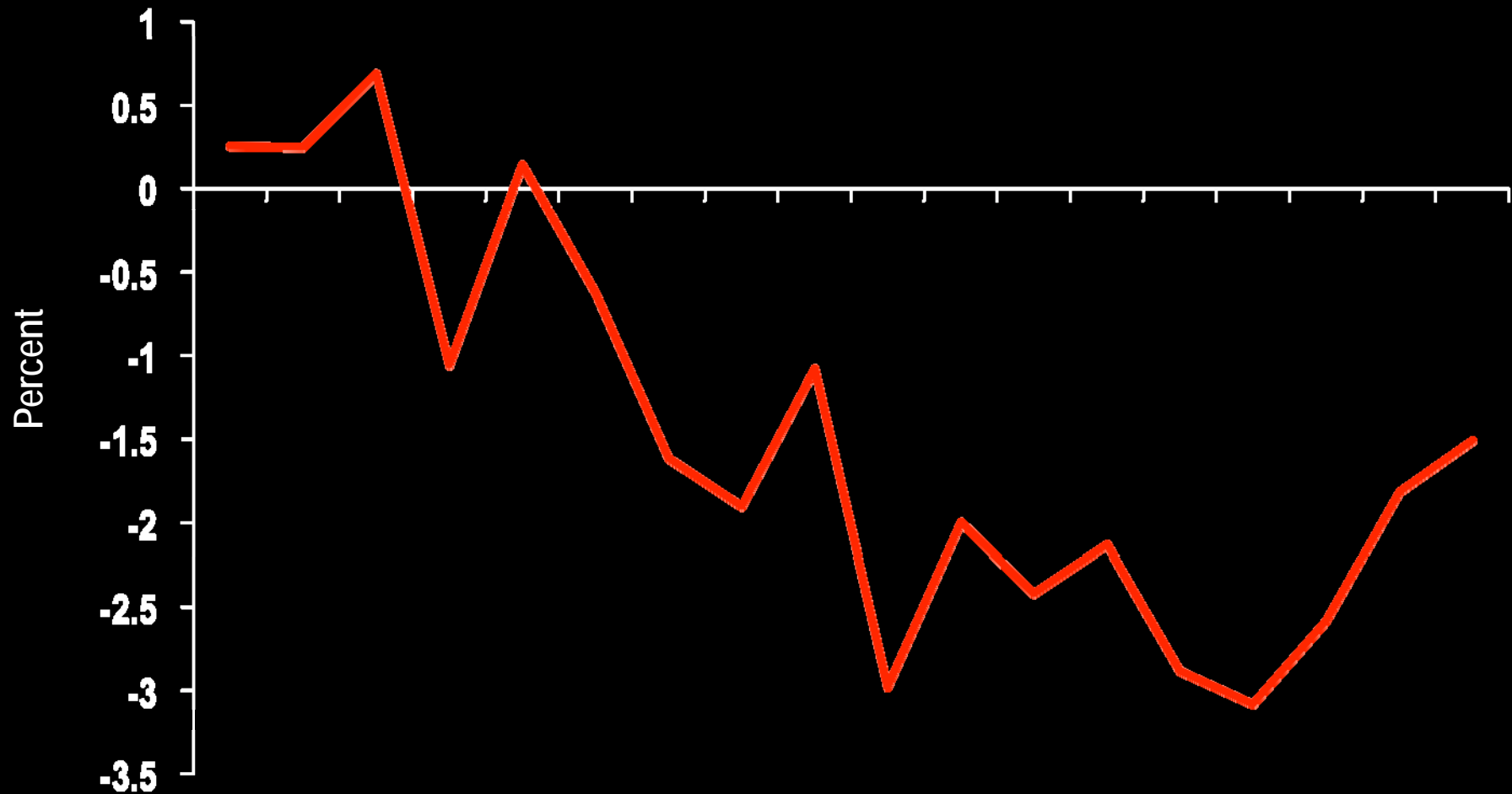


Midscale with F&B Supply



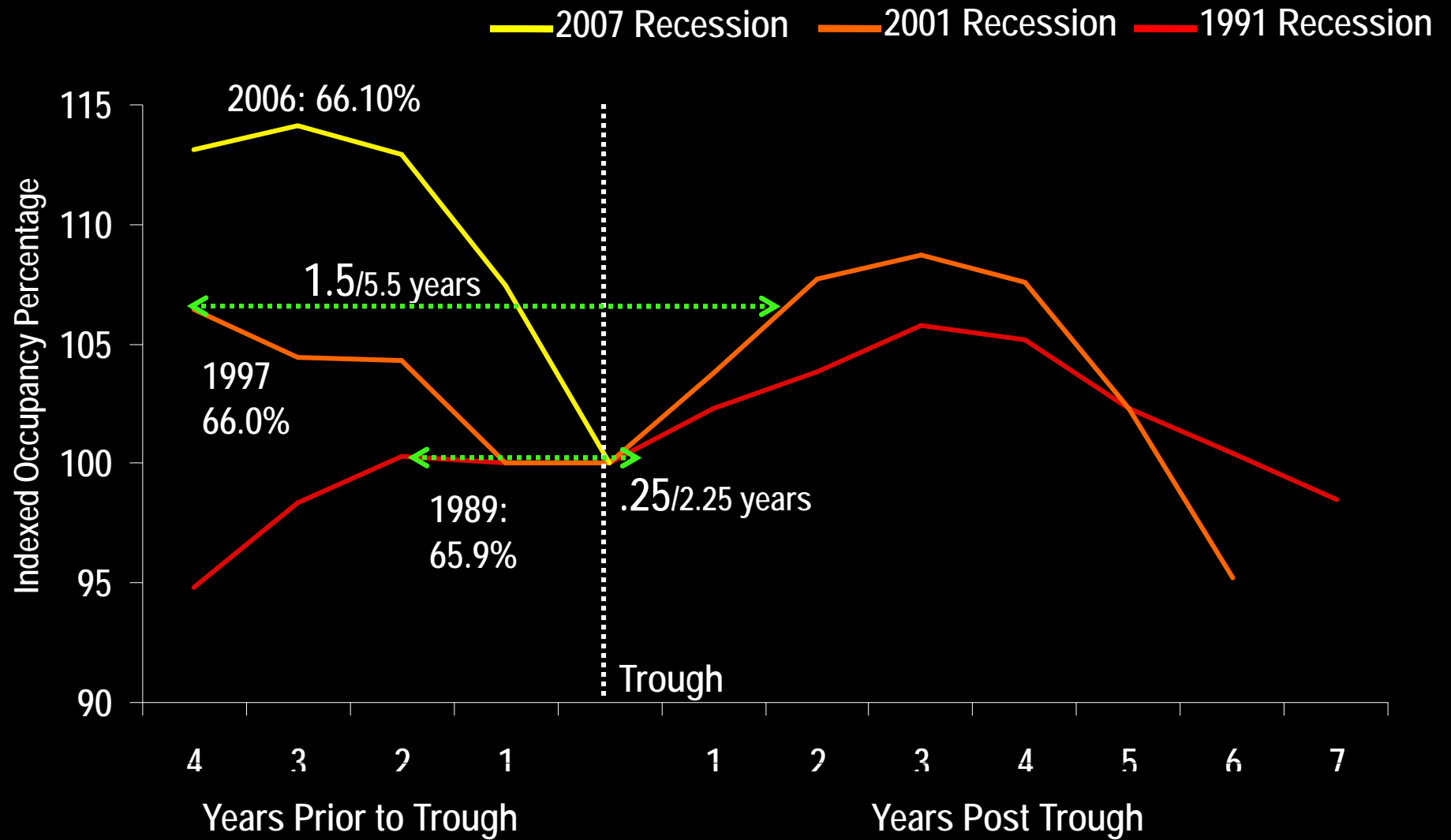


Midscale with F&B Supply Change



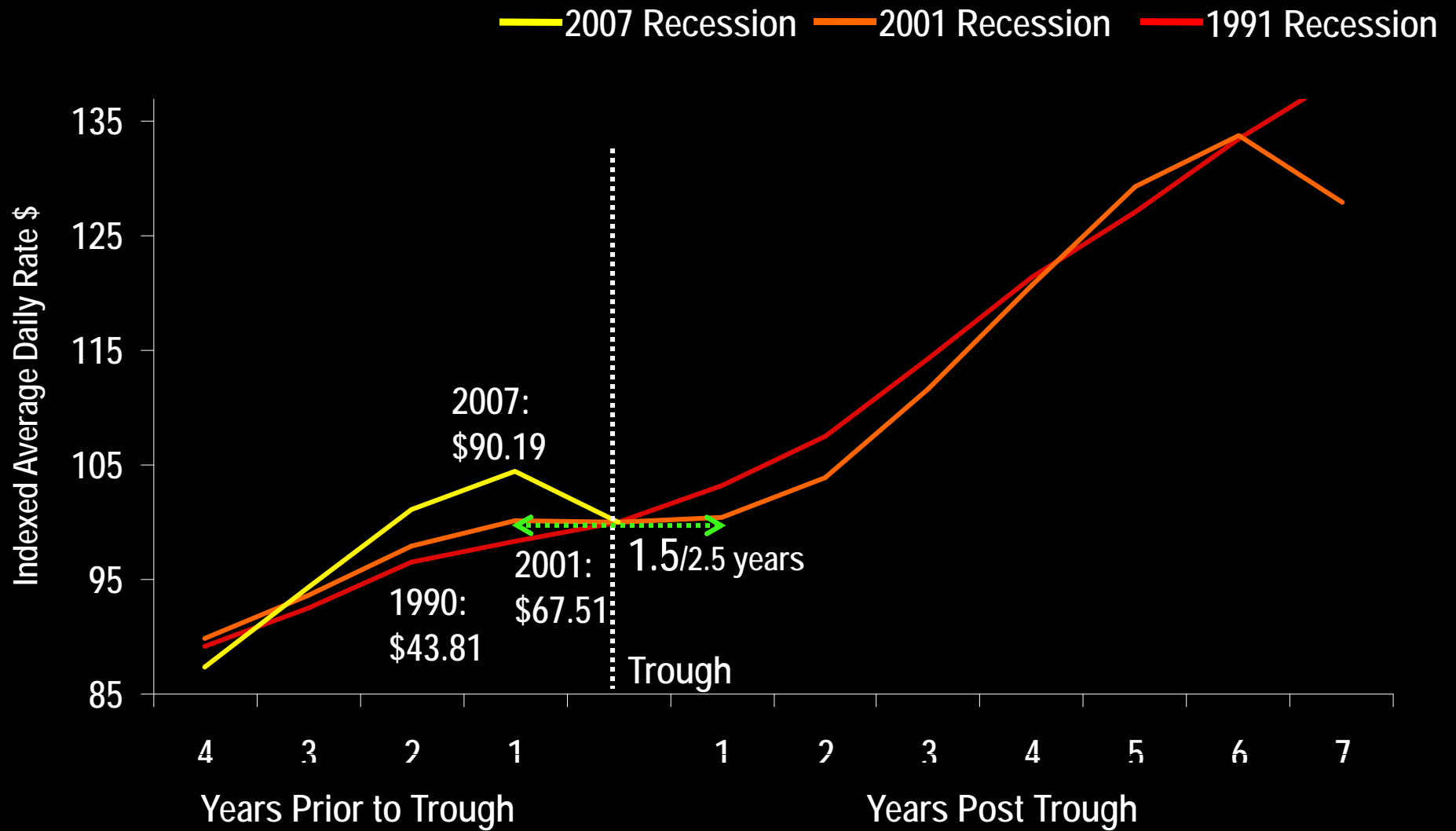


Midscale Without F&B Occupancy



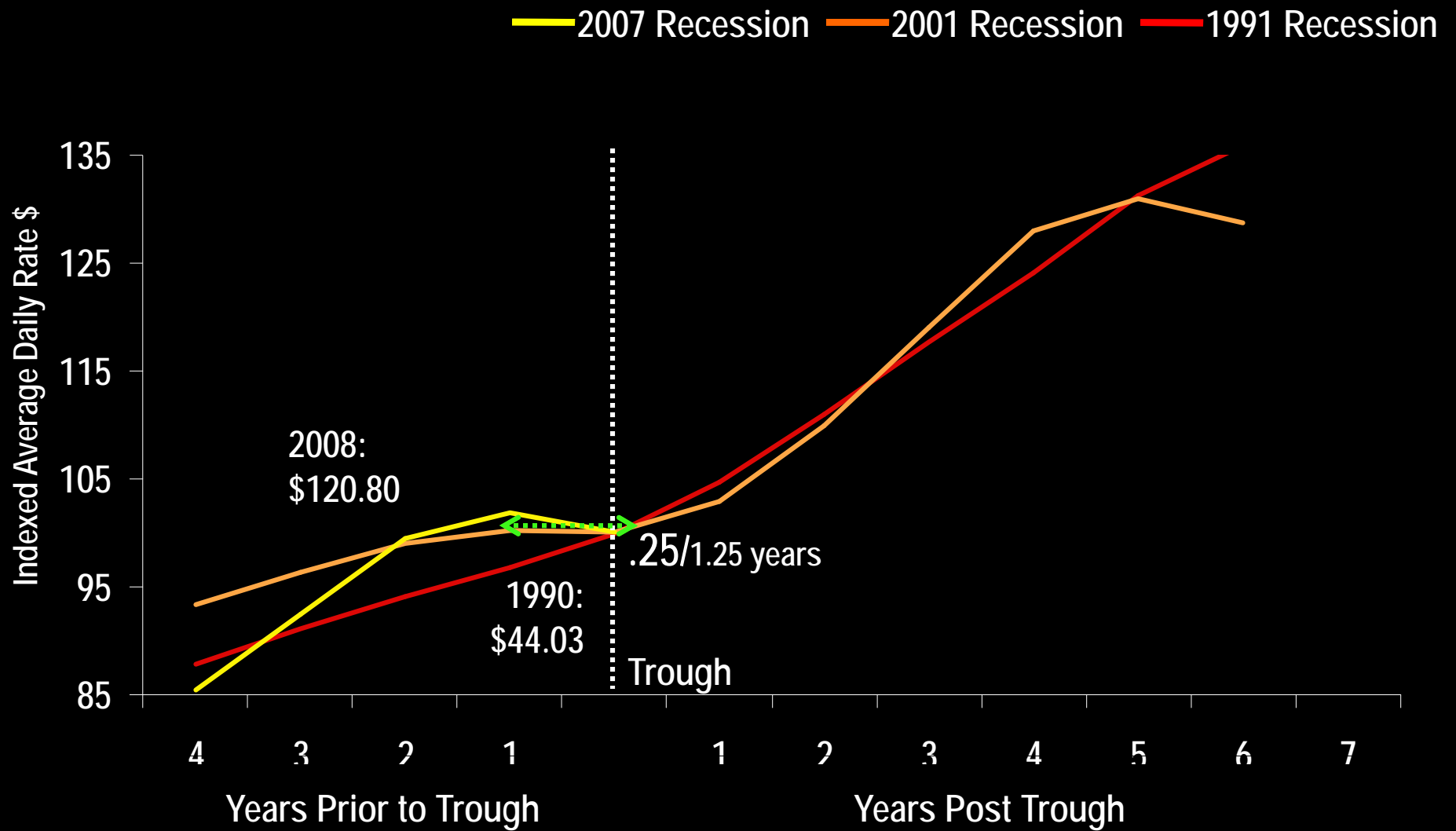


Midscale Without F&B Nominal ADR



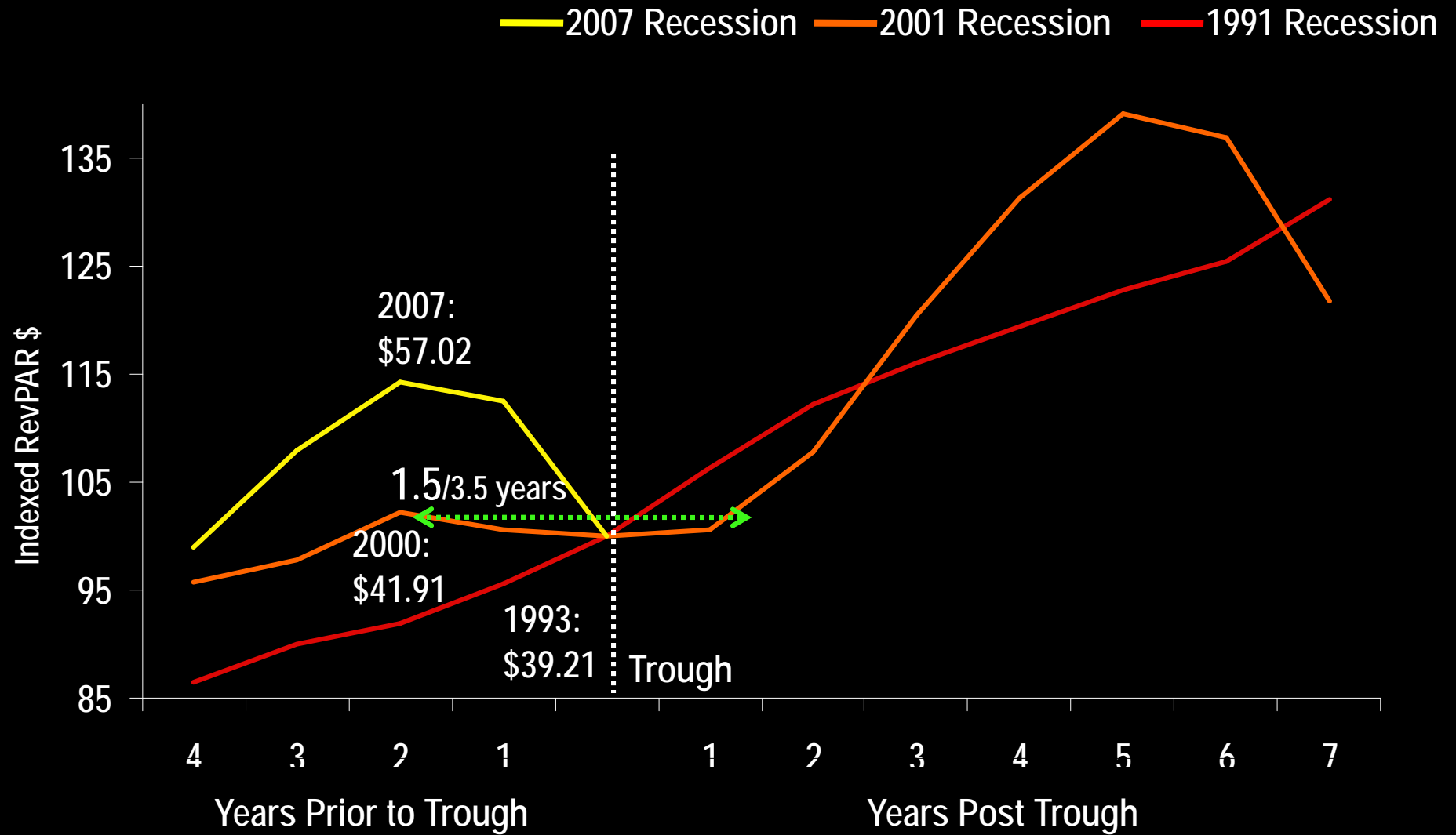


Midscale Without F&B Real ADR



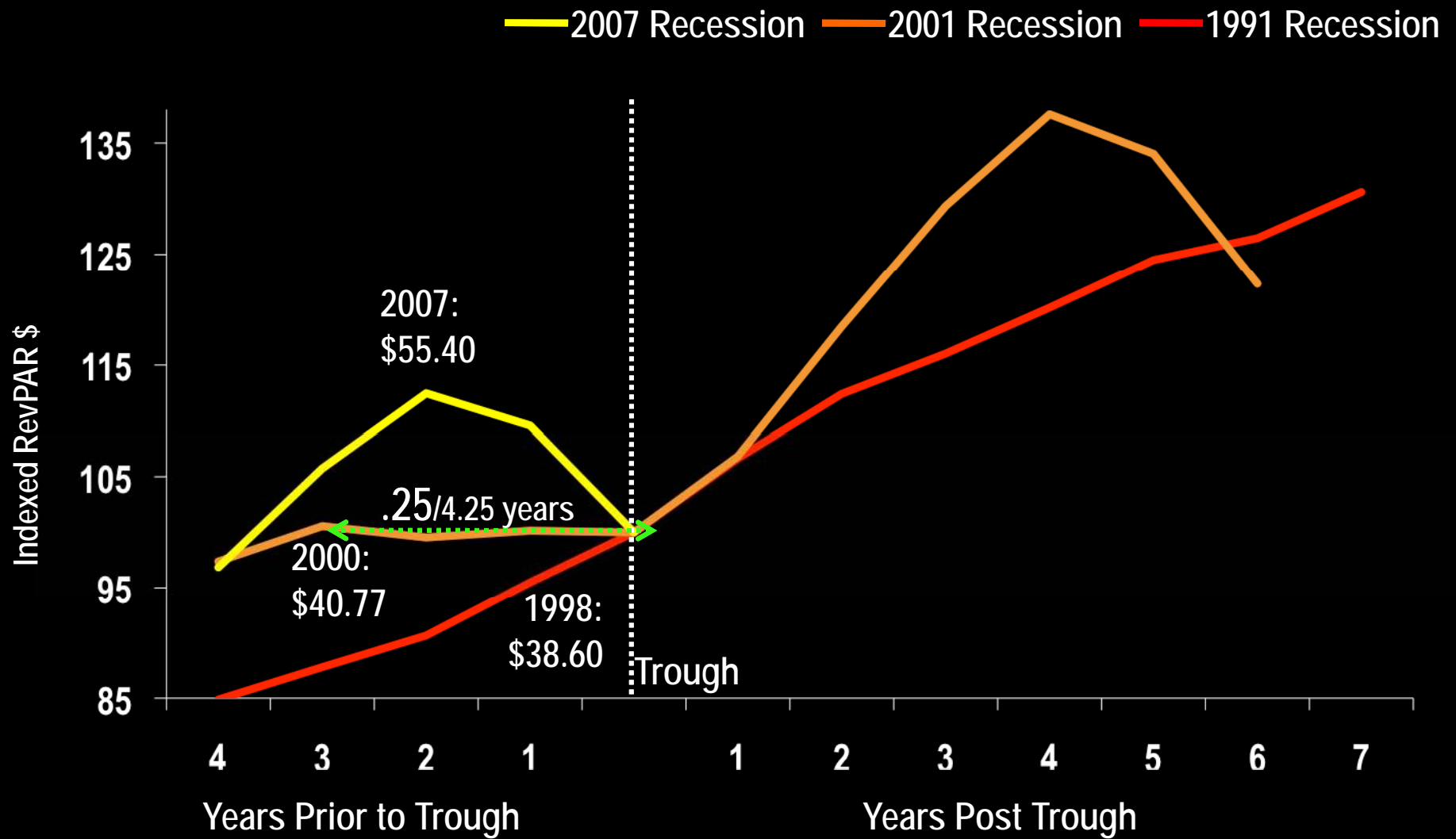


Midscale Without F&B Nominal RevPAR



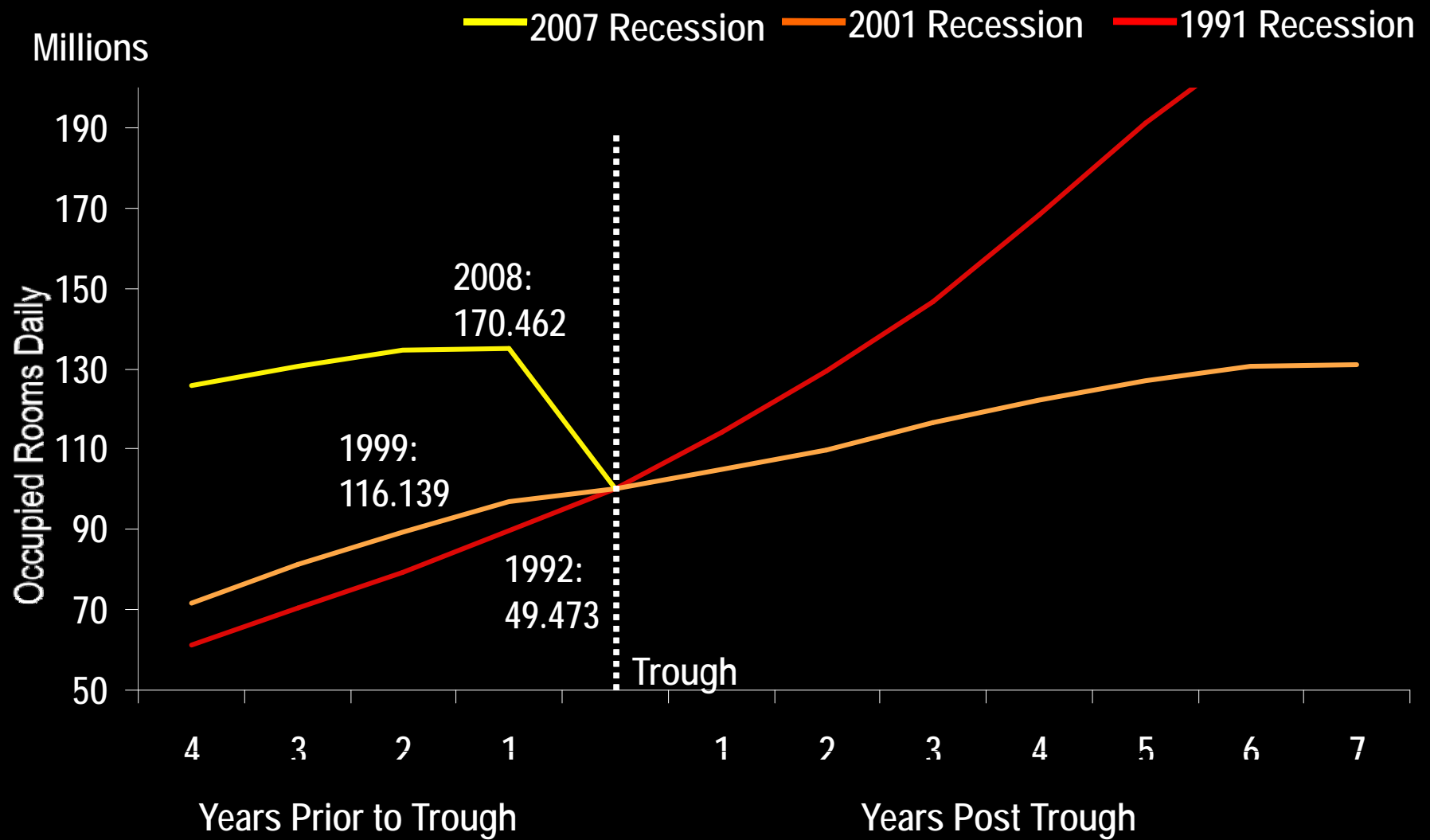


Midscale Without F&B Real RevPAR



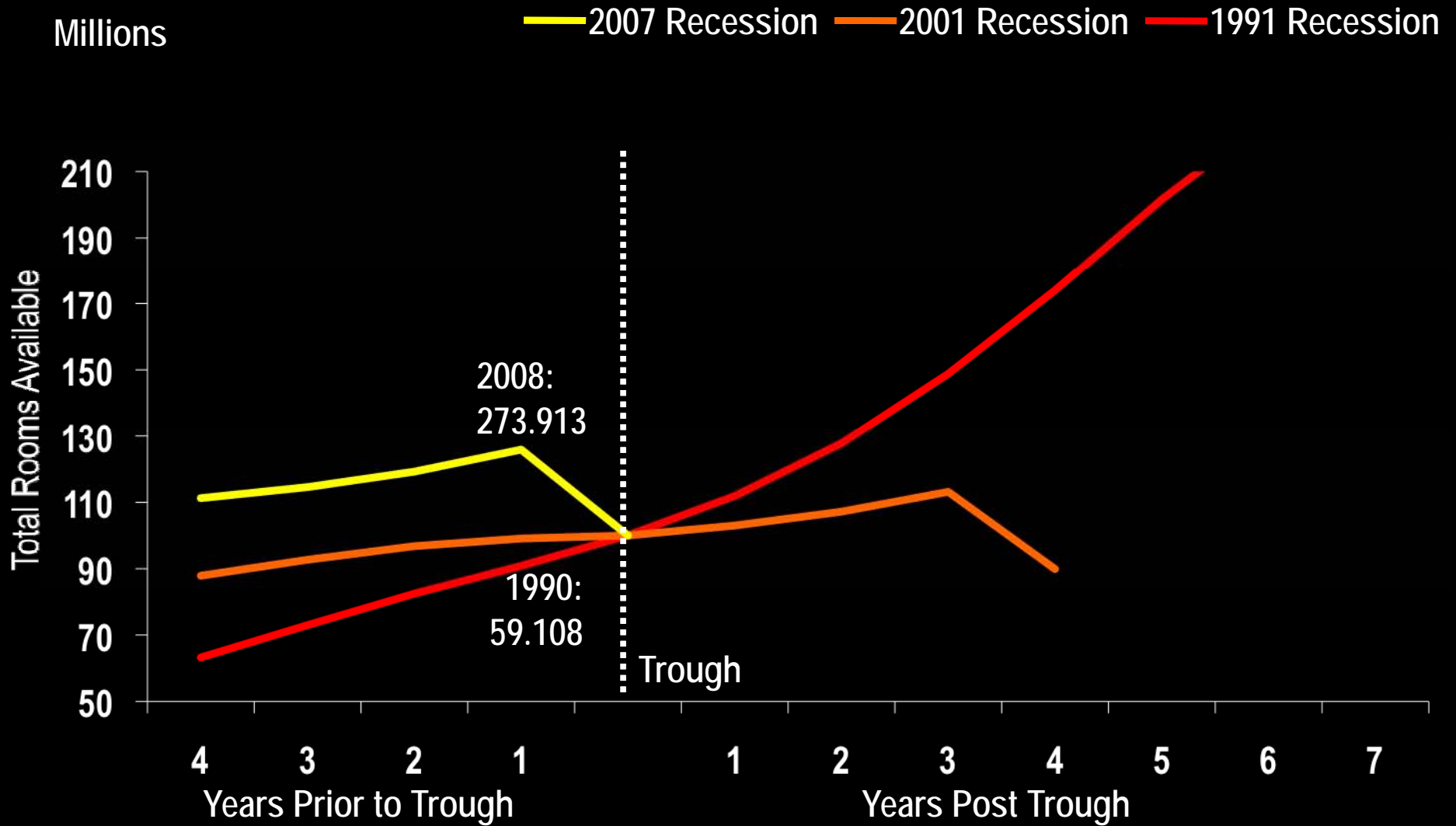


Midscale Without F&B Demand



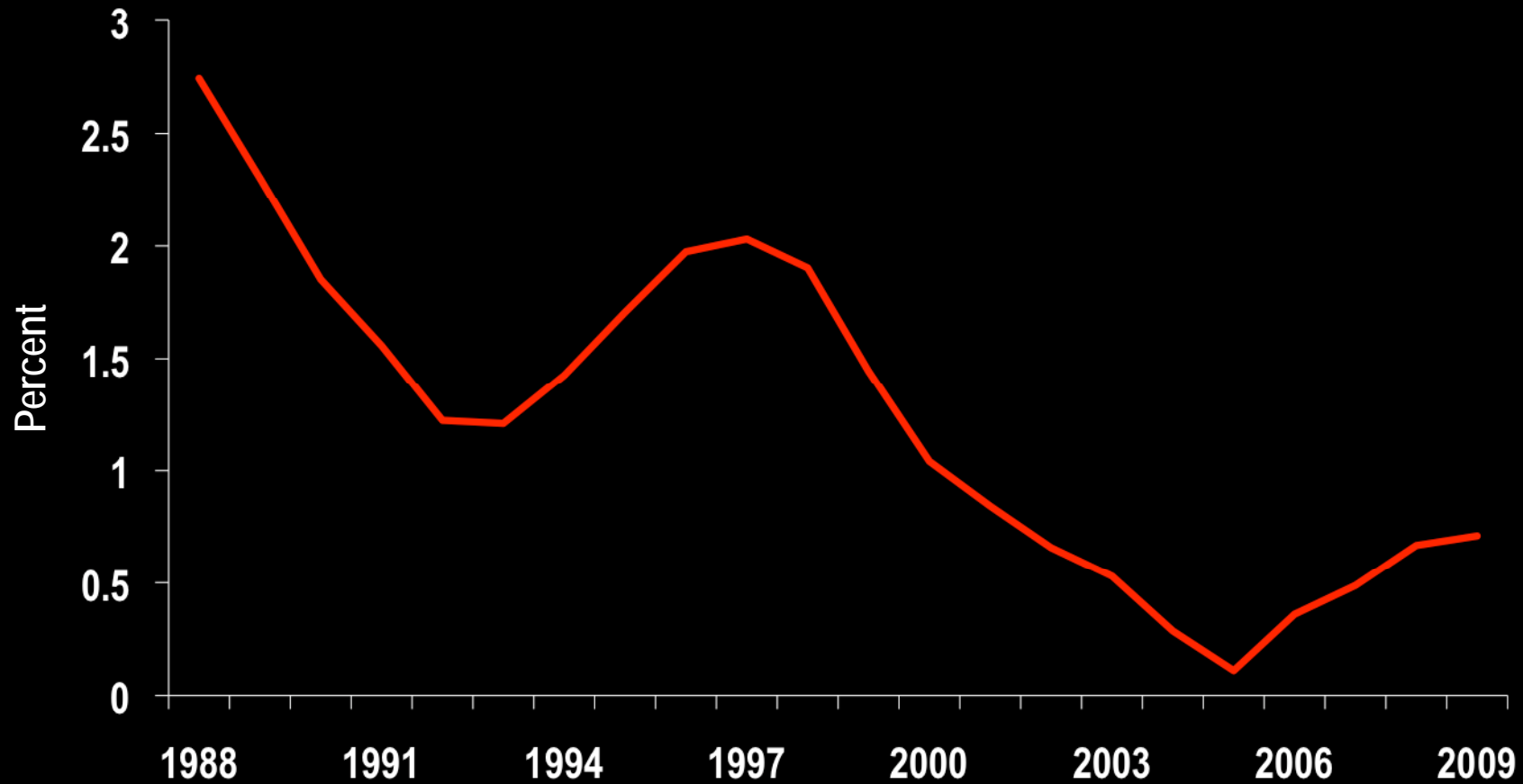


Midscale Without F&B Supply



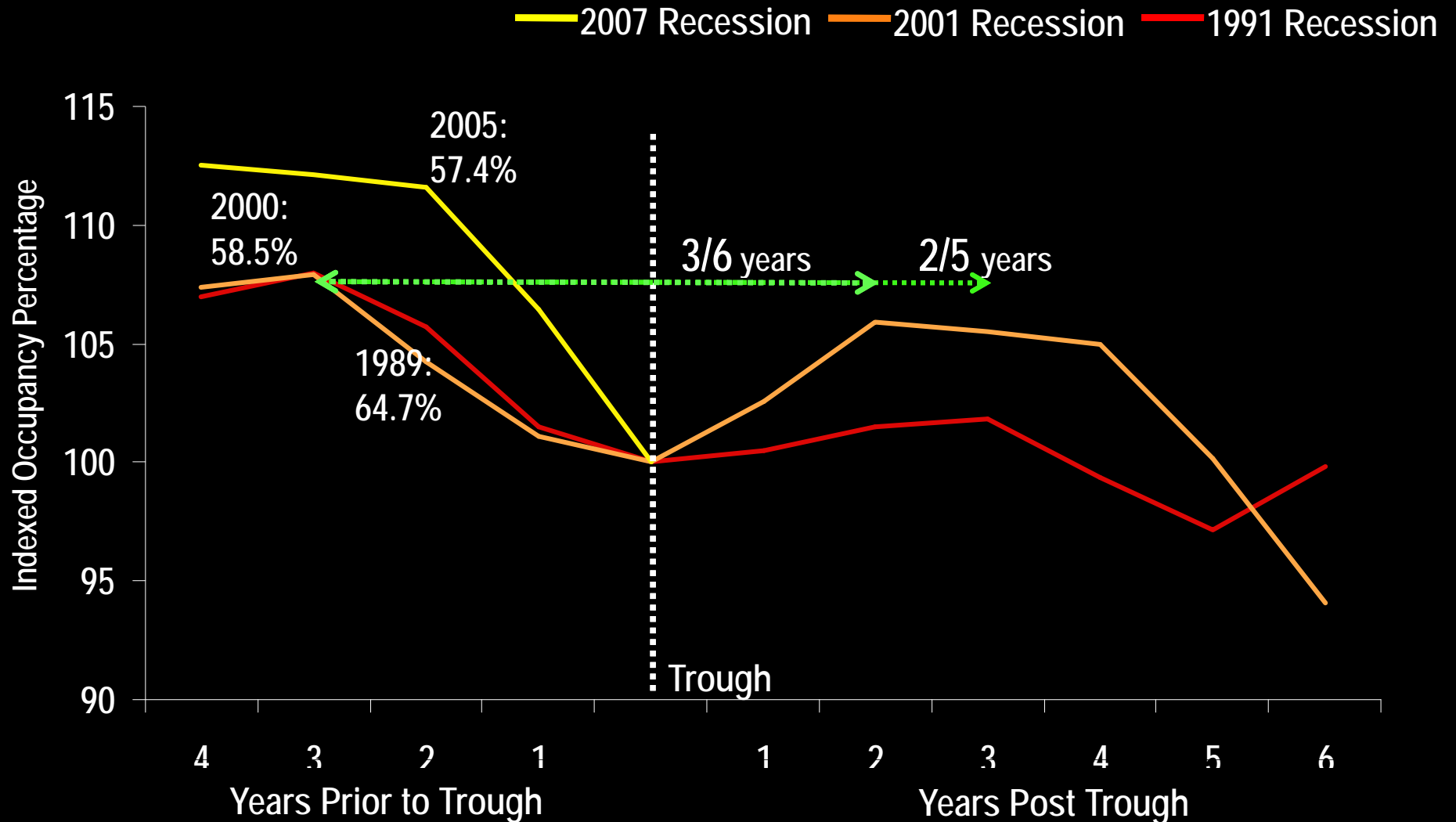


Midscale without F&B Supply Change



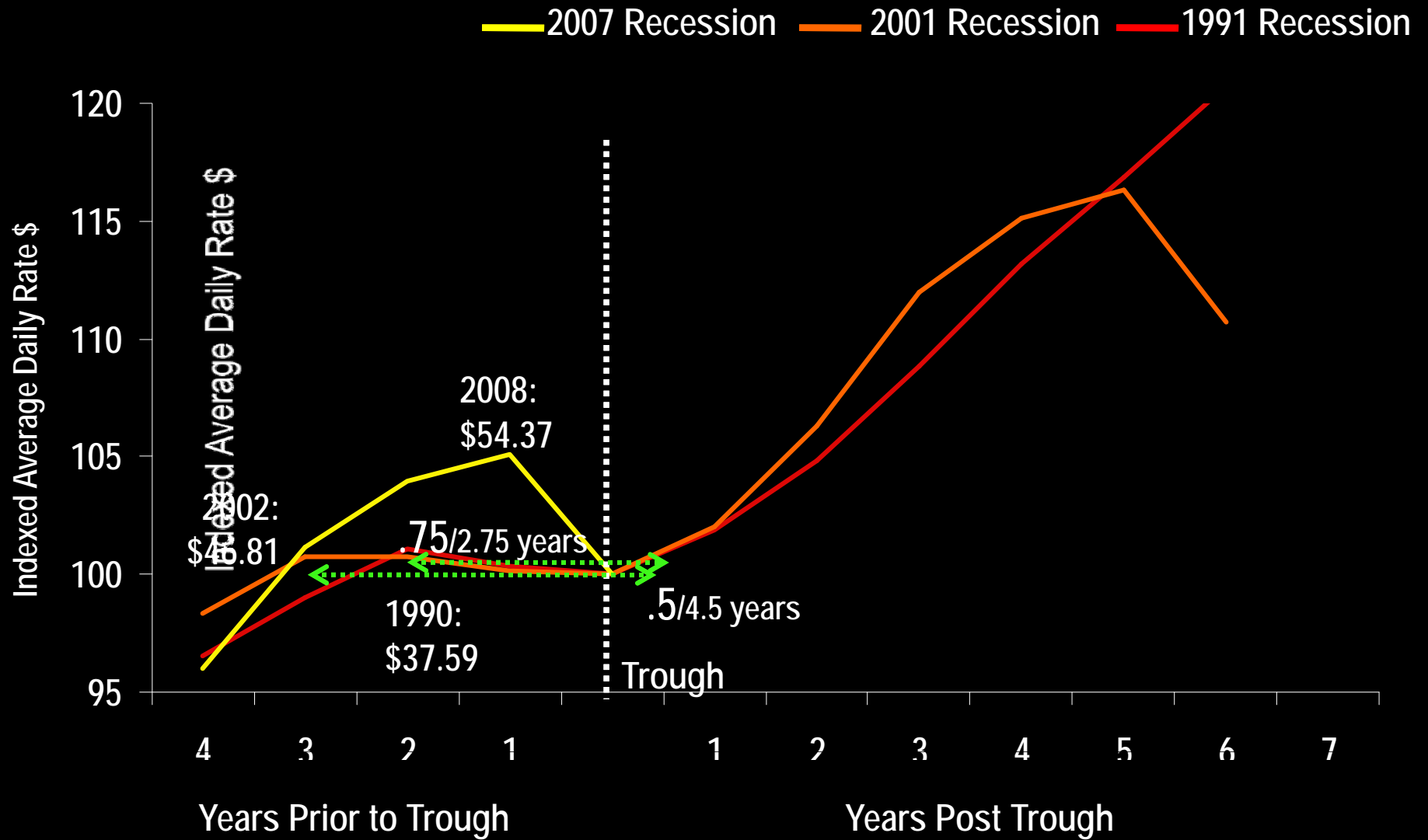


Economy Occupancy



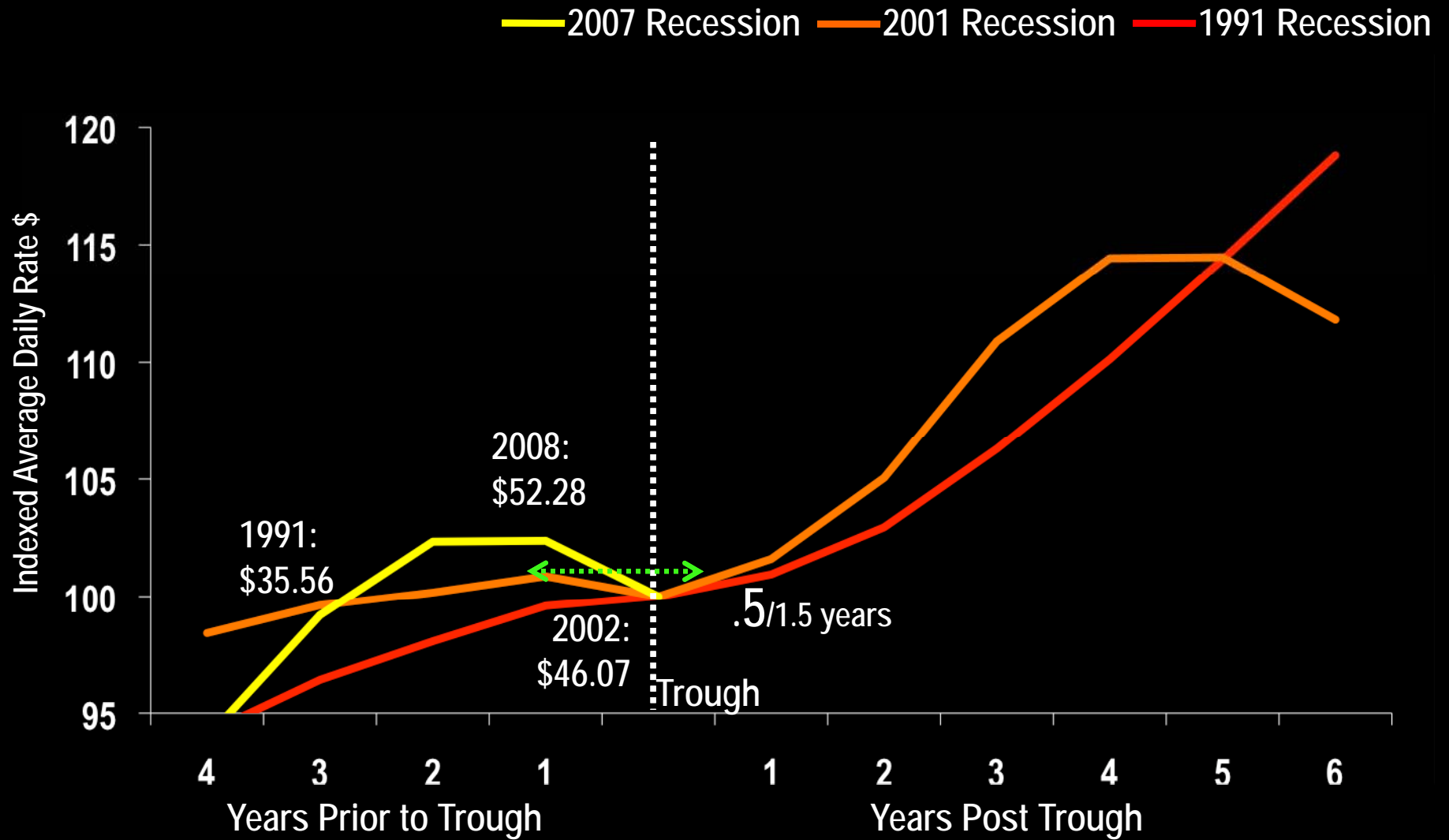


Economy Nominal ADR



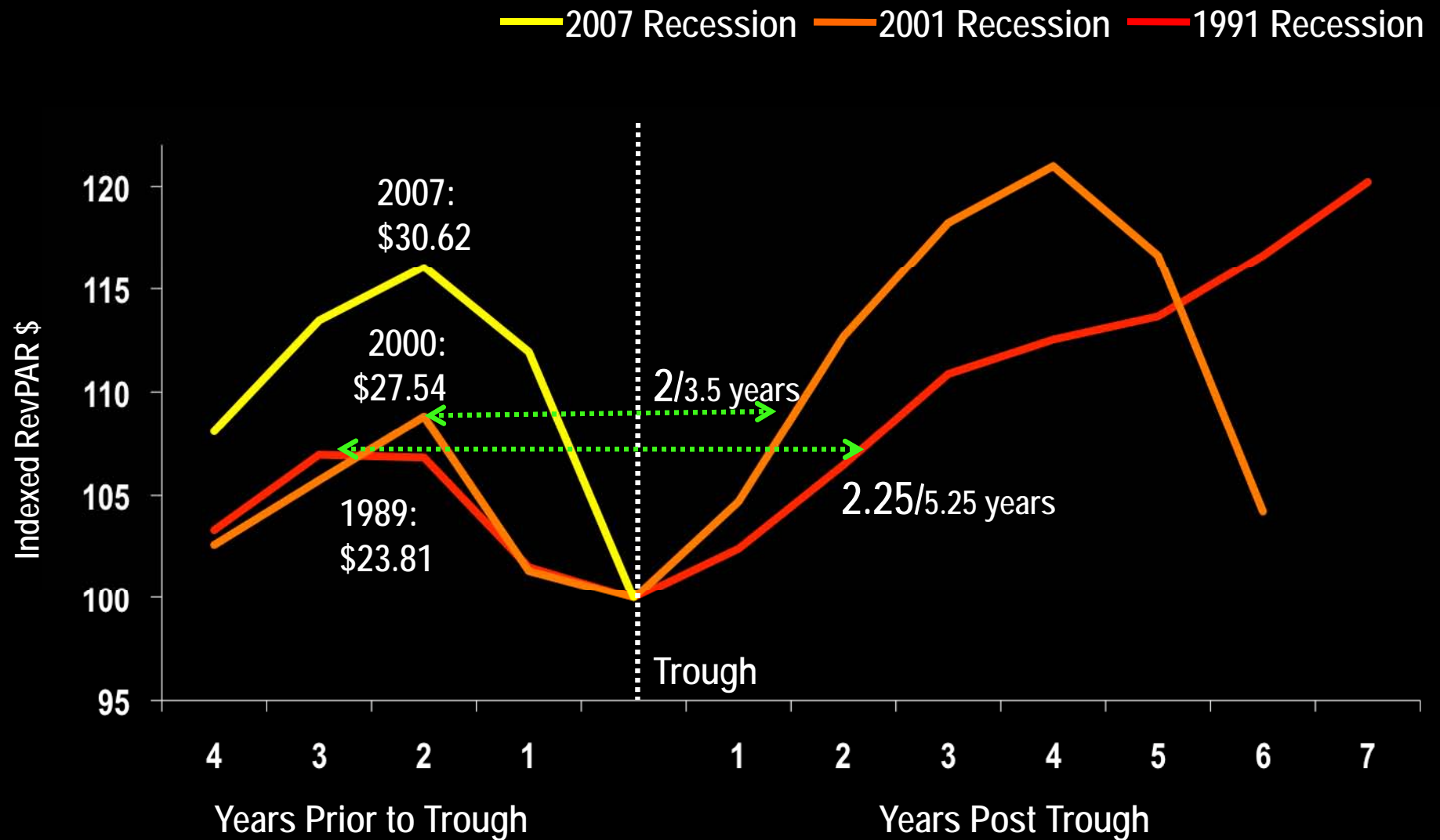


Economy Real ADR



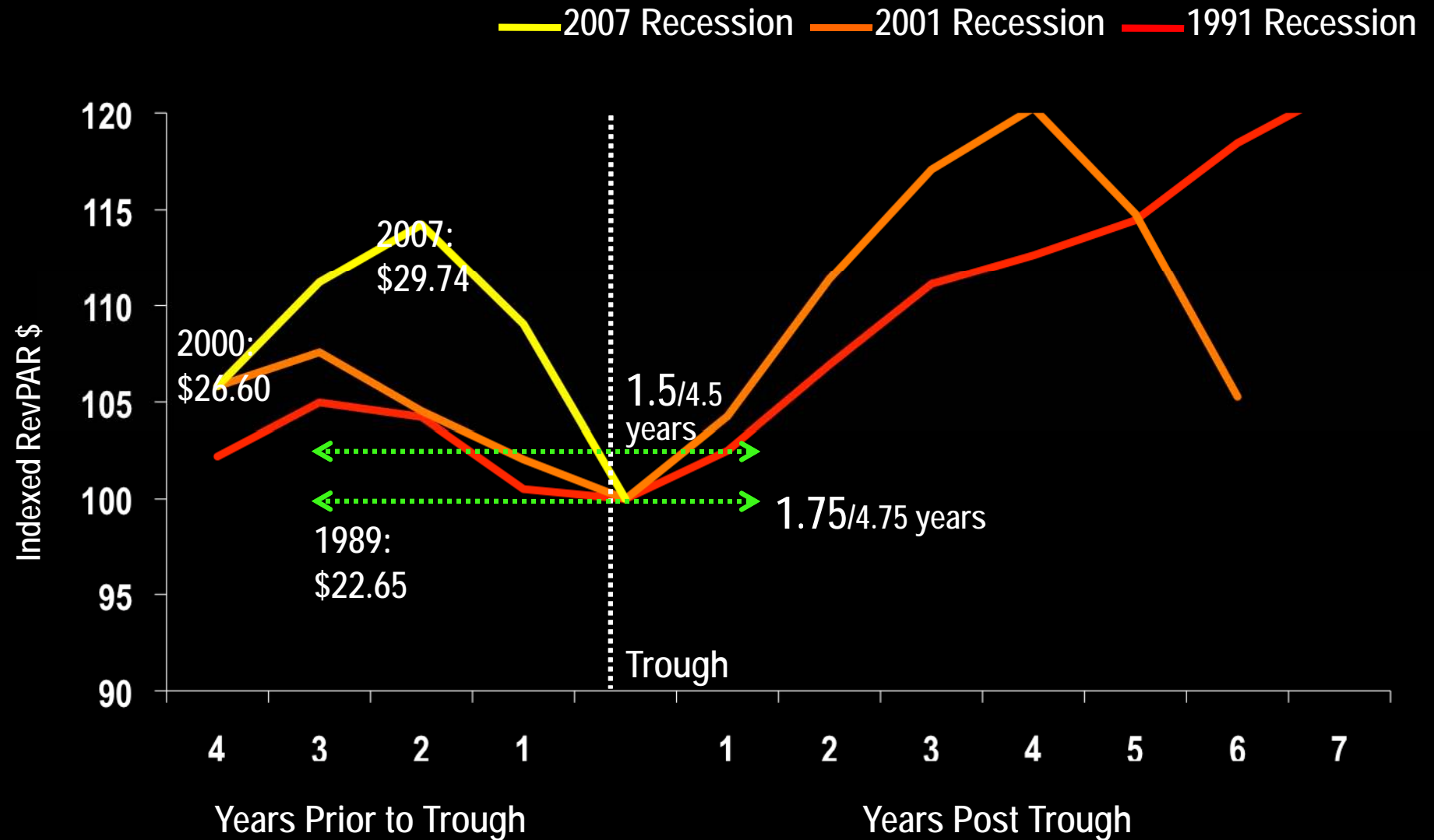


Economy Nominal RevPAR



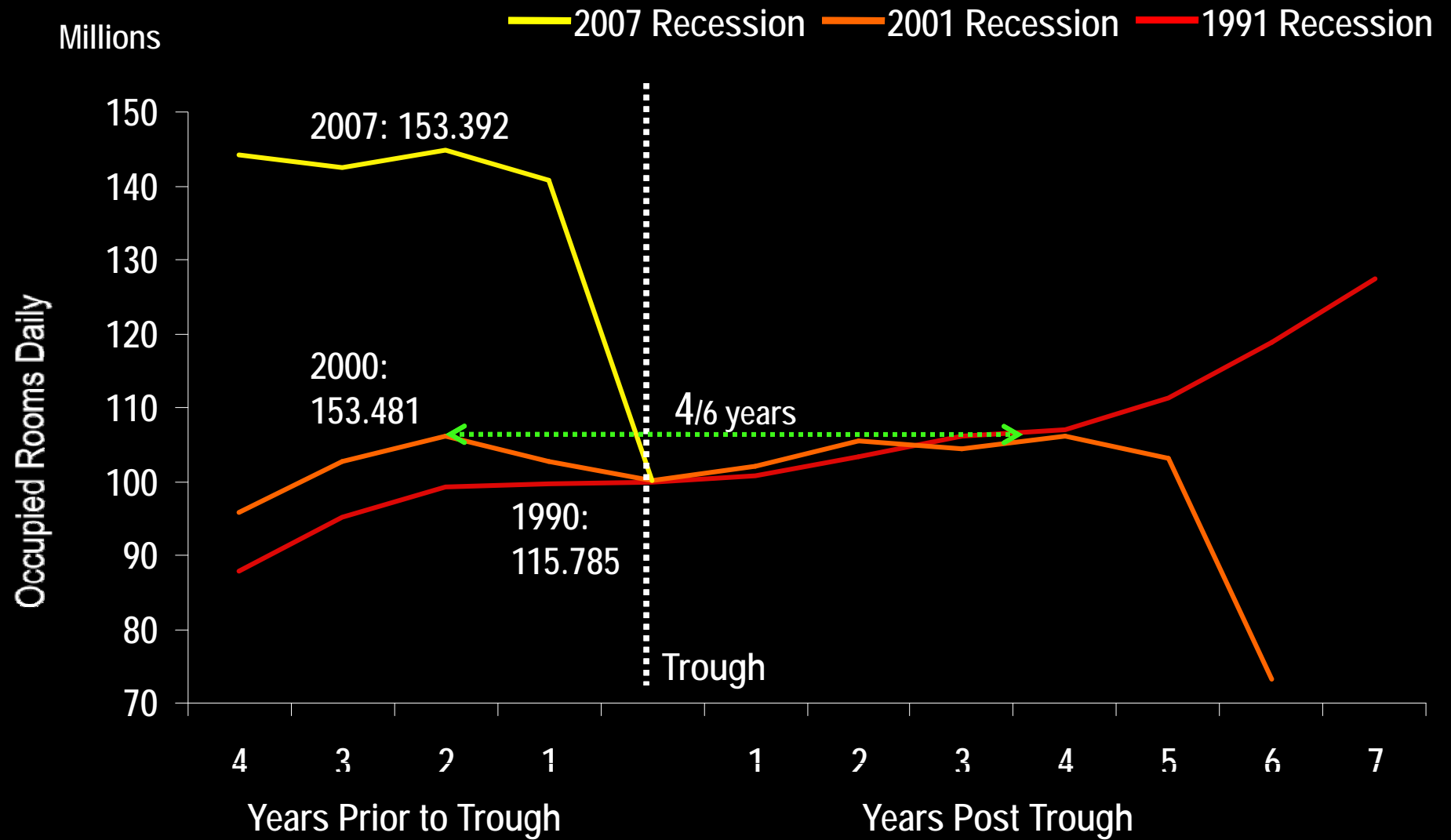


Economy Real RevPAR



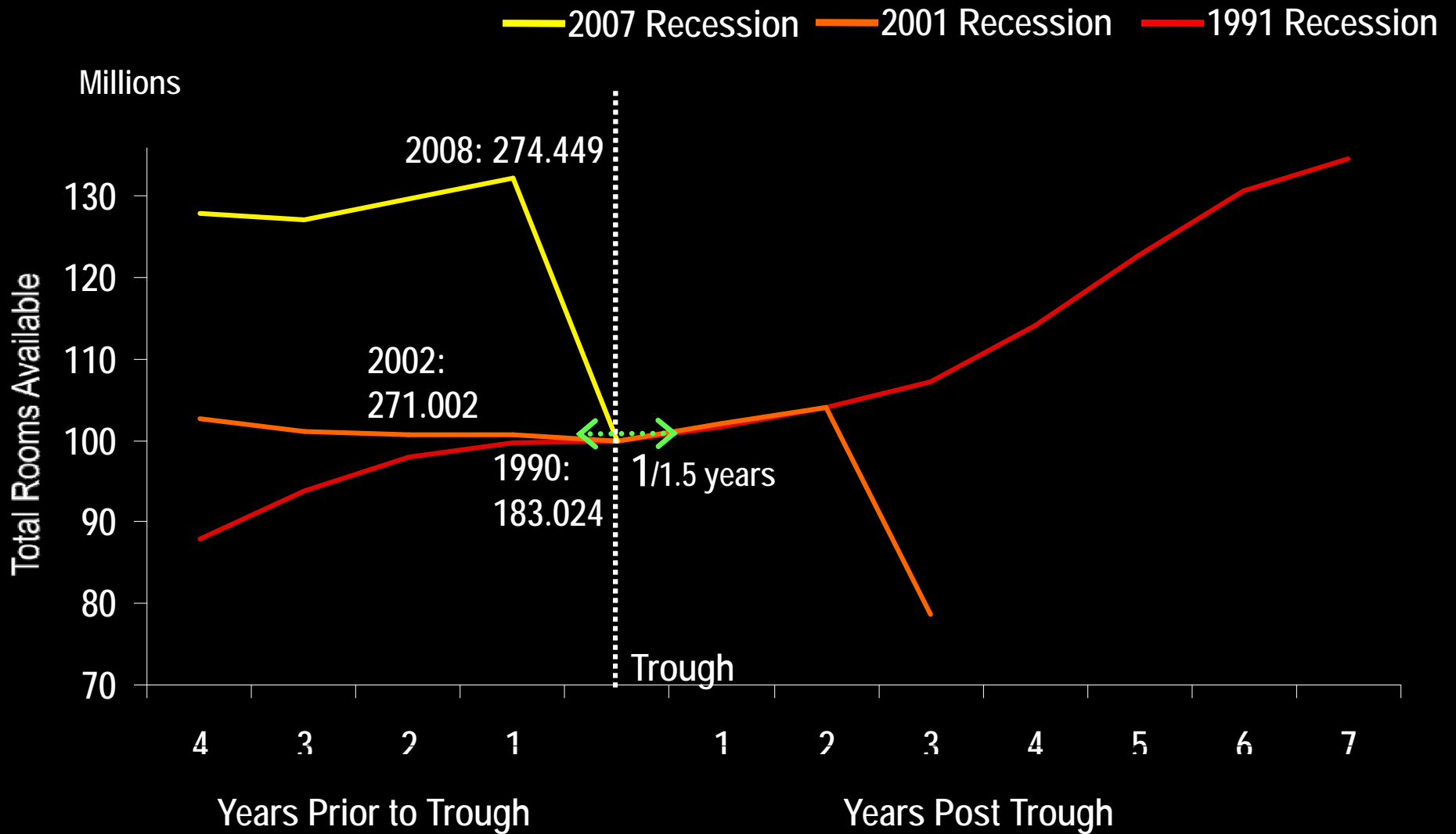


Economy Demand



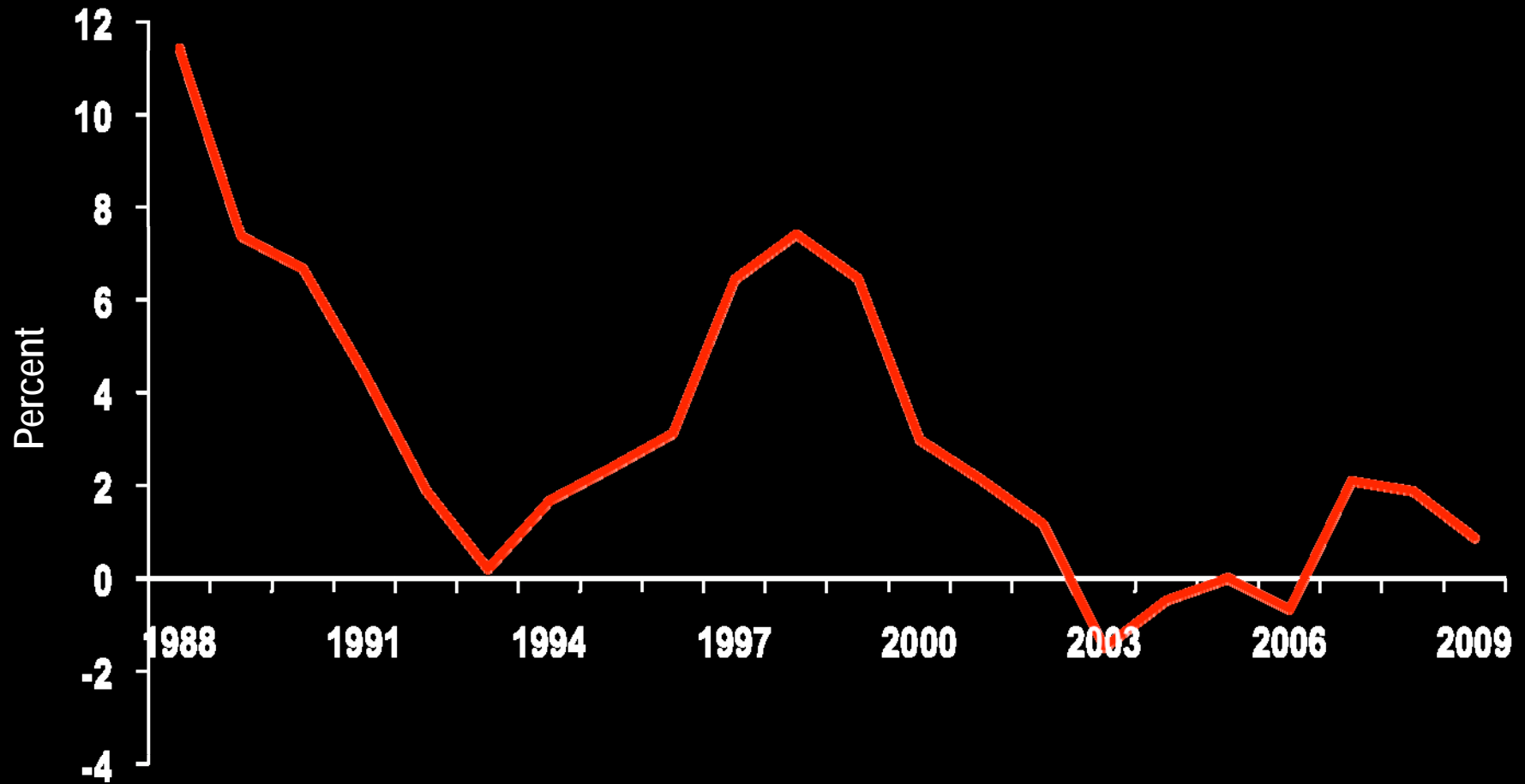


Economy Supply





Economy Supply Change

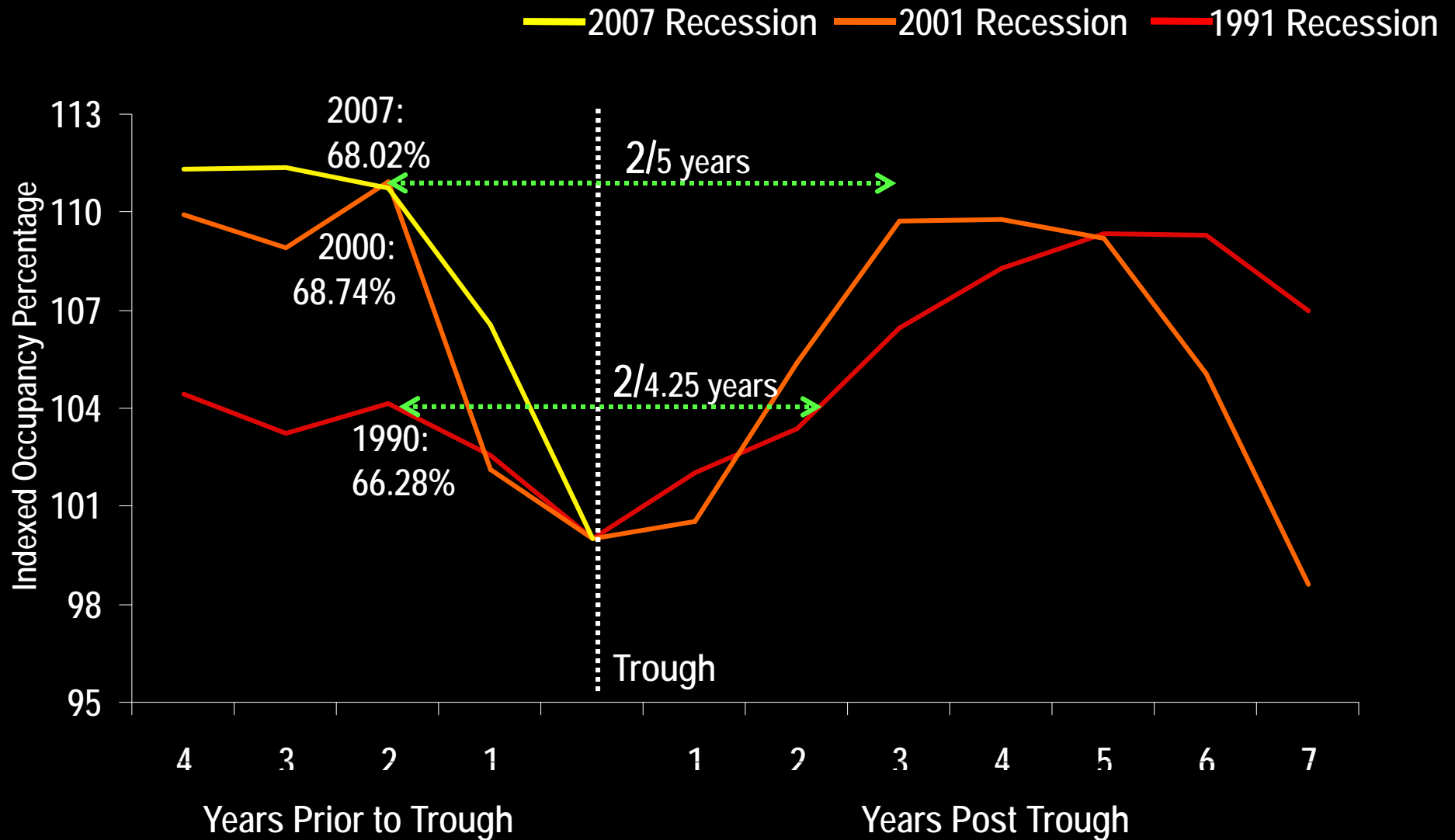




Top 25 Markets

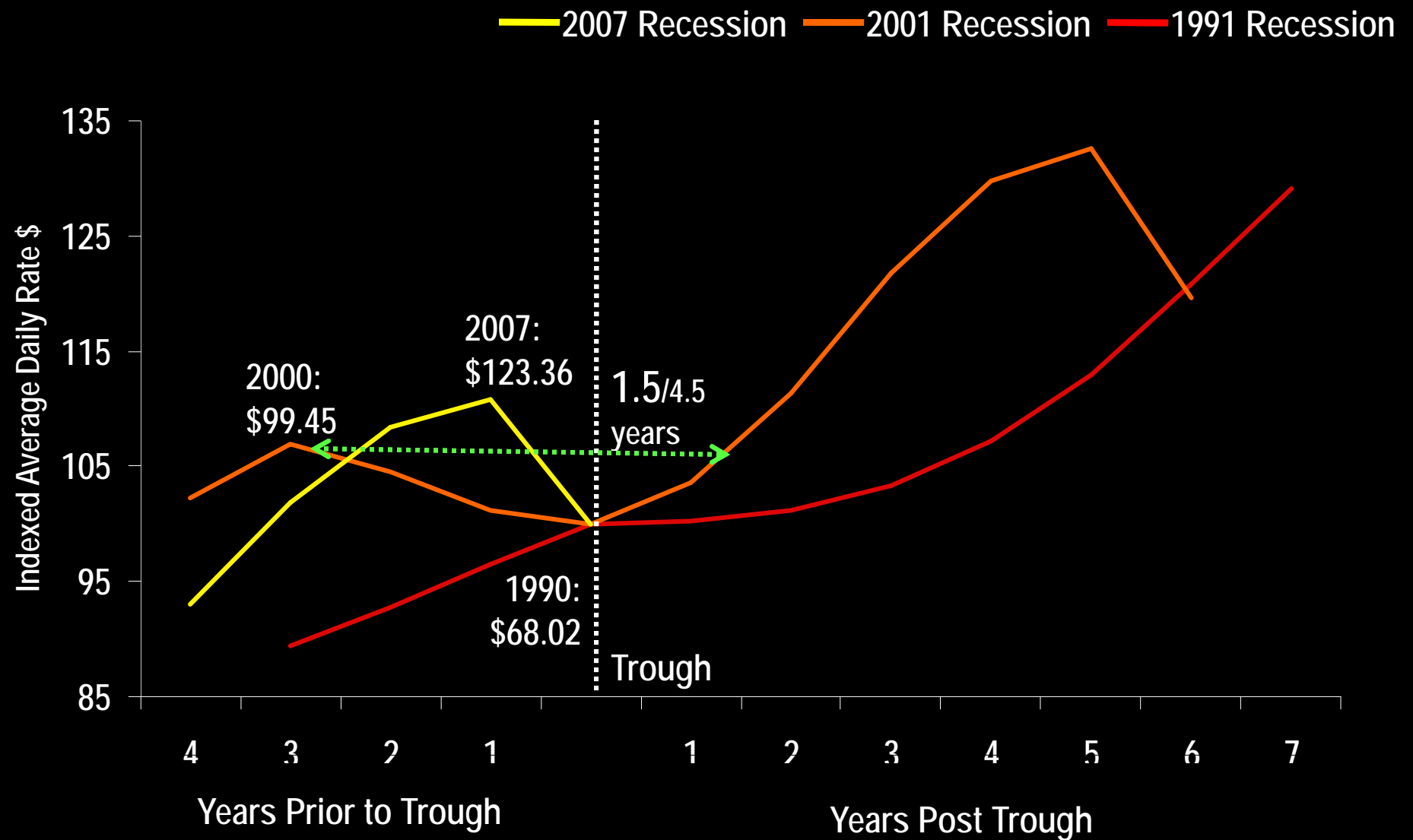


Top 25 Markets Occupancy



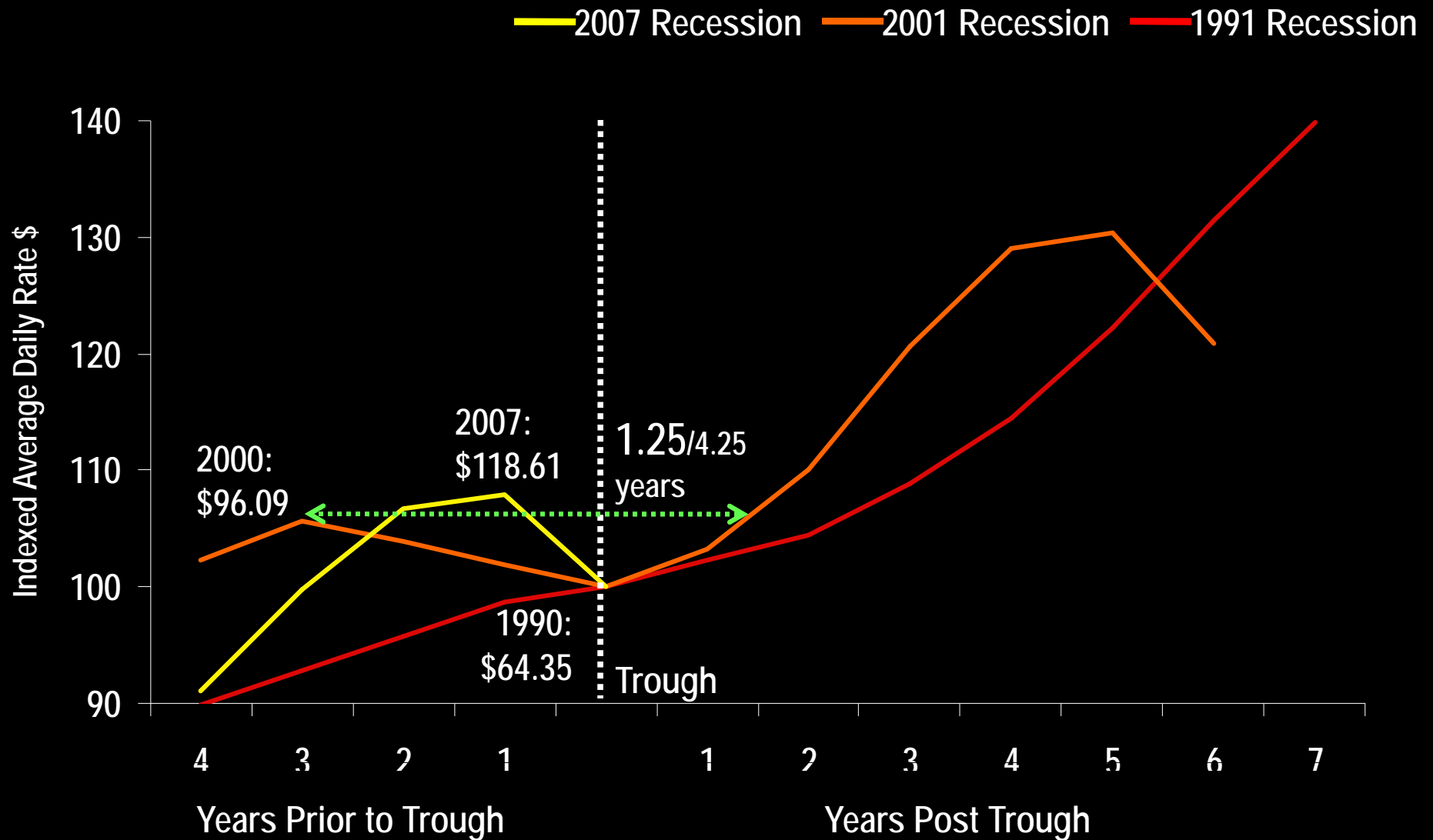


U.S. Top 25 Markets Nominal ADR





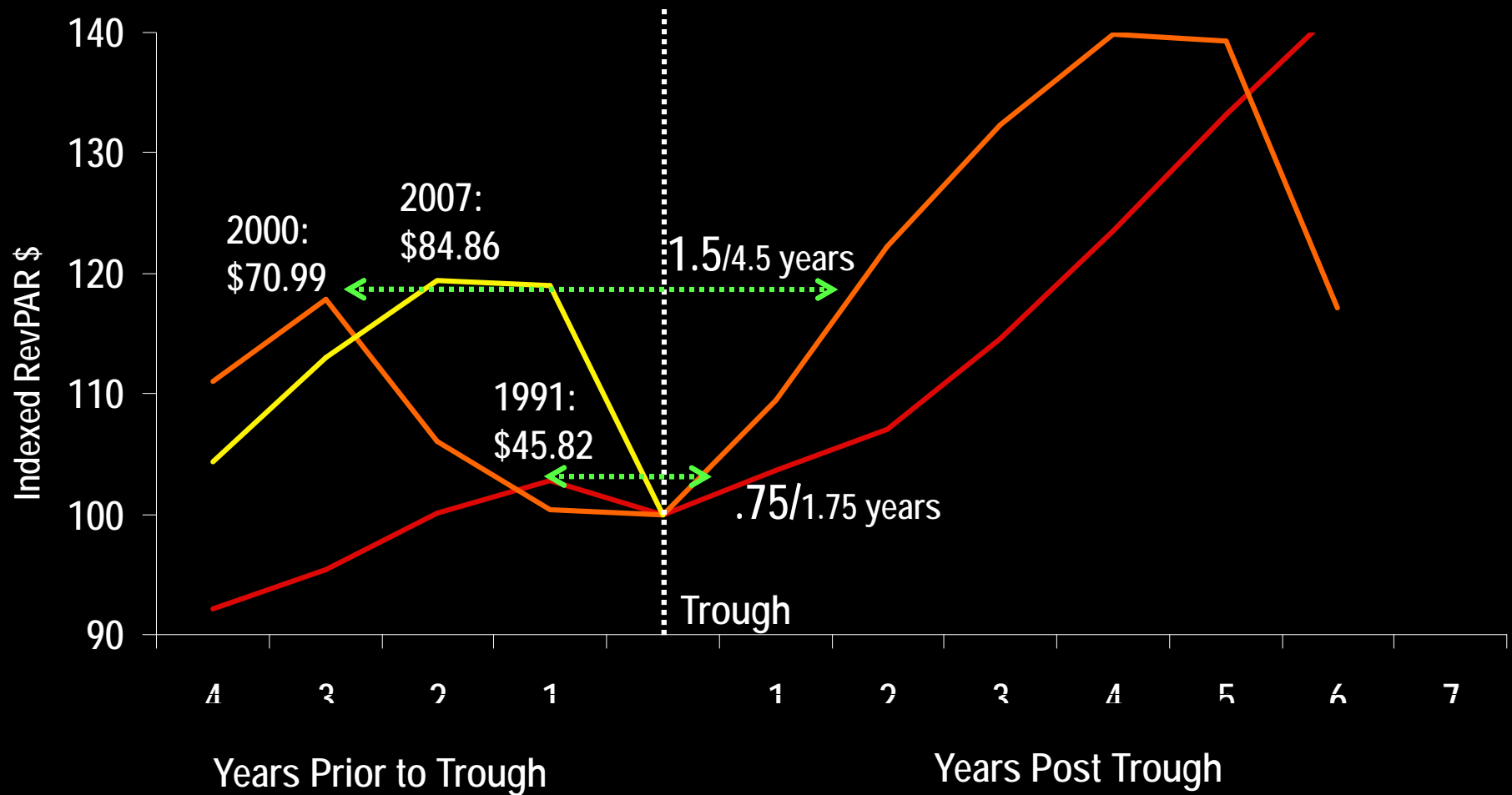
U.S. Top 25 Markets Real ADR





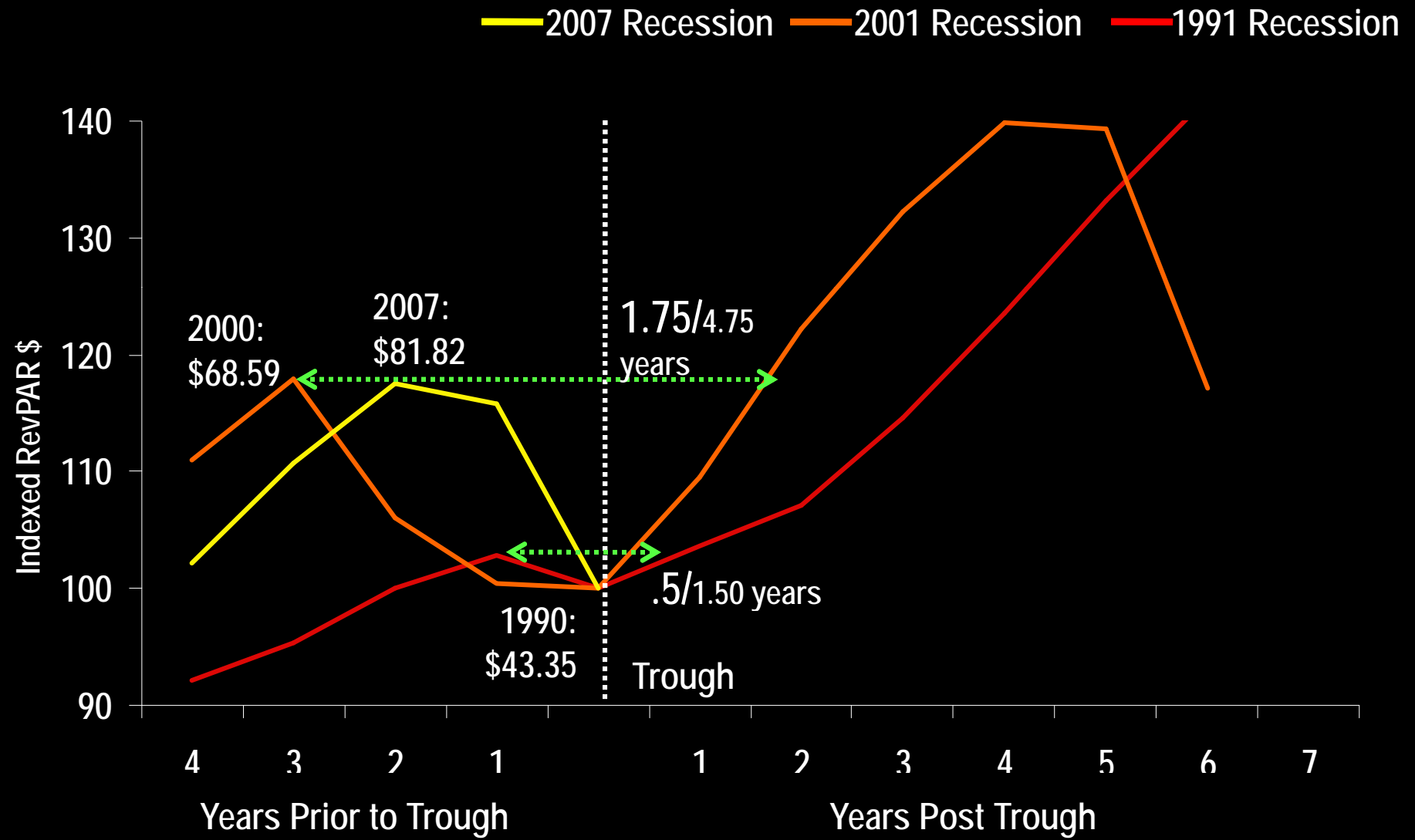
U.S. Top 25 Markets Nominal RevPAR

— 2007 Recession — 2001 Recession — 1991 Recession



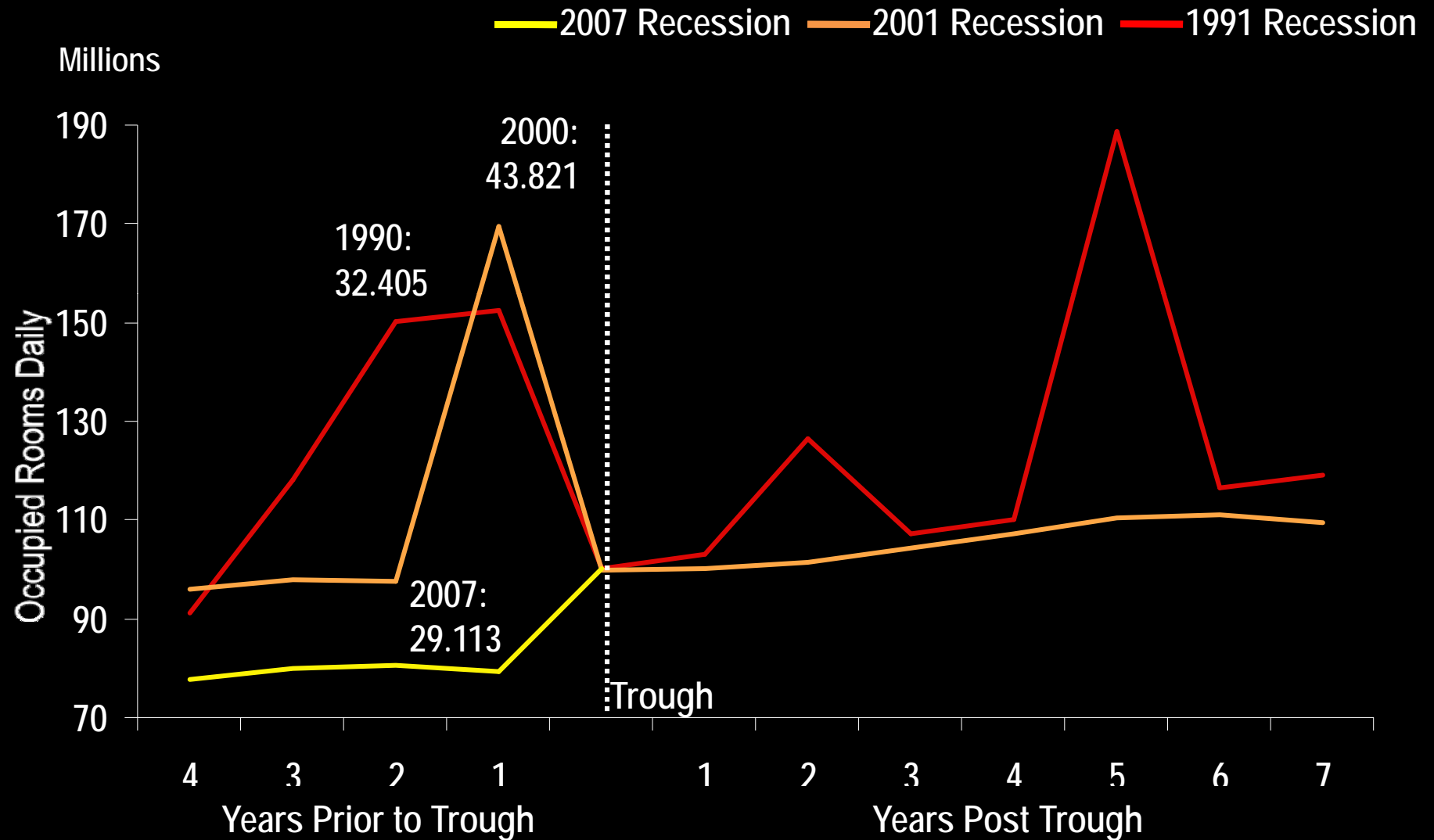


U.S. Top 25 Markets Real RevPAR



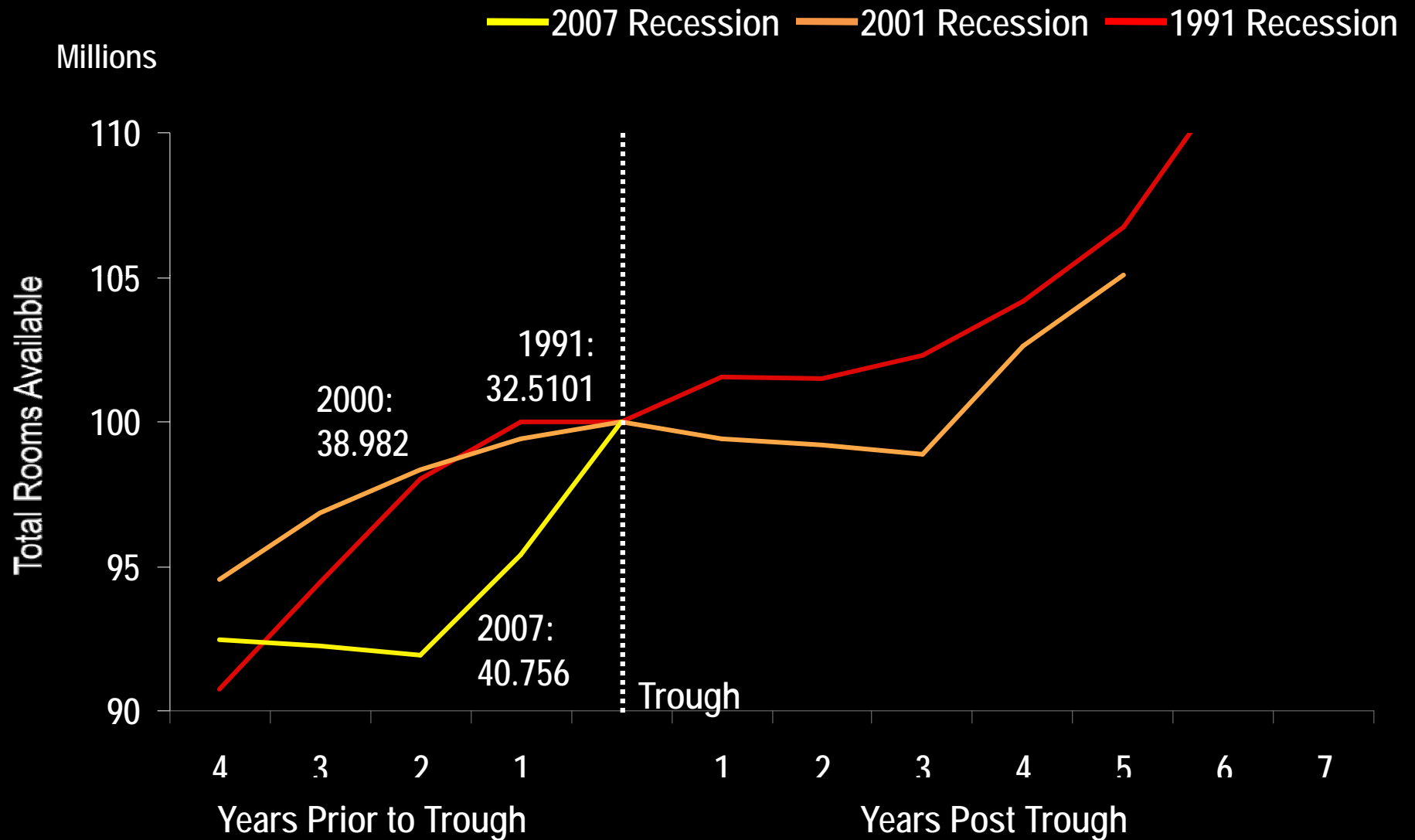


U.S. Top 25 Markets Demand



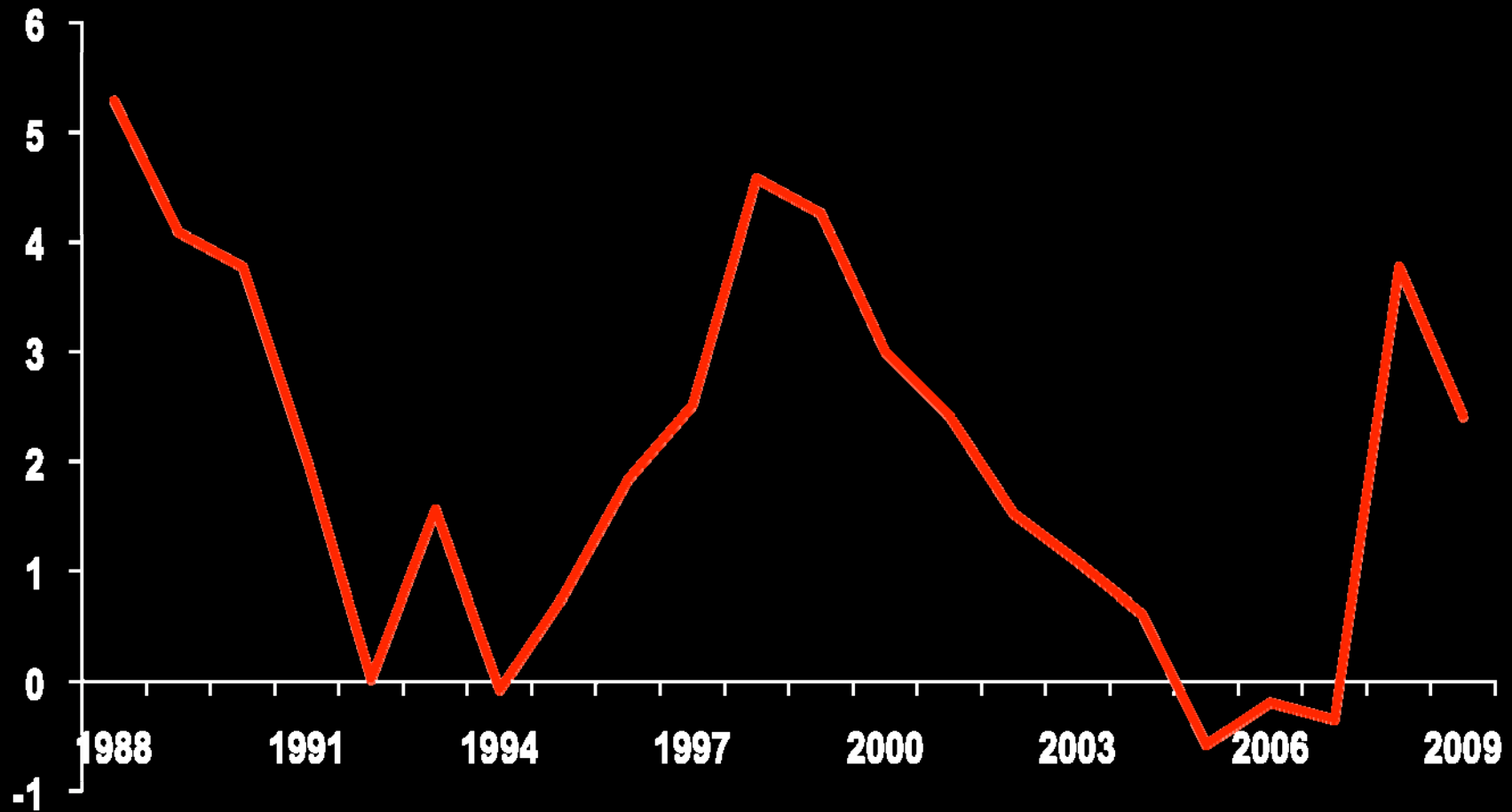


U.S. Top 25 Markets Supply





Top 25 Markets Supply Change



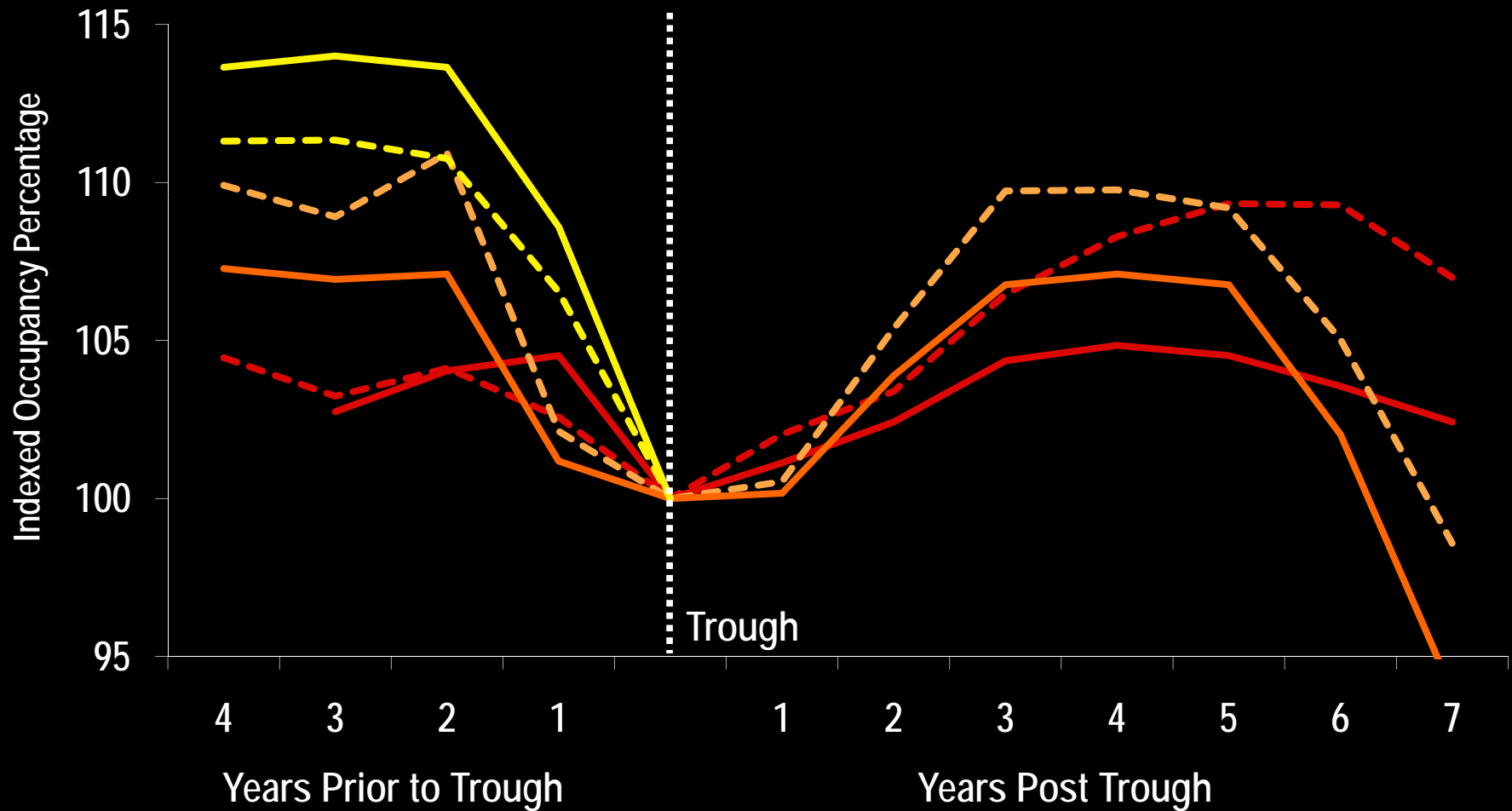


U.S. Top 25 Markets Cycles and Recoveries Relative to Total U.S. Lodging



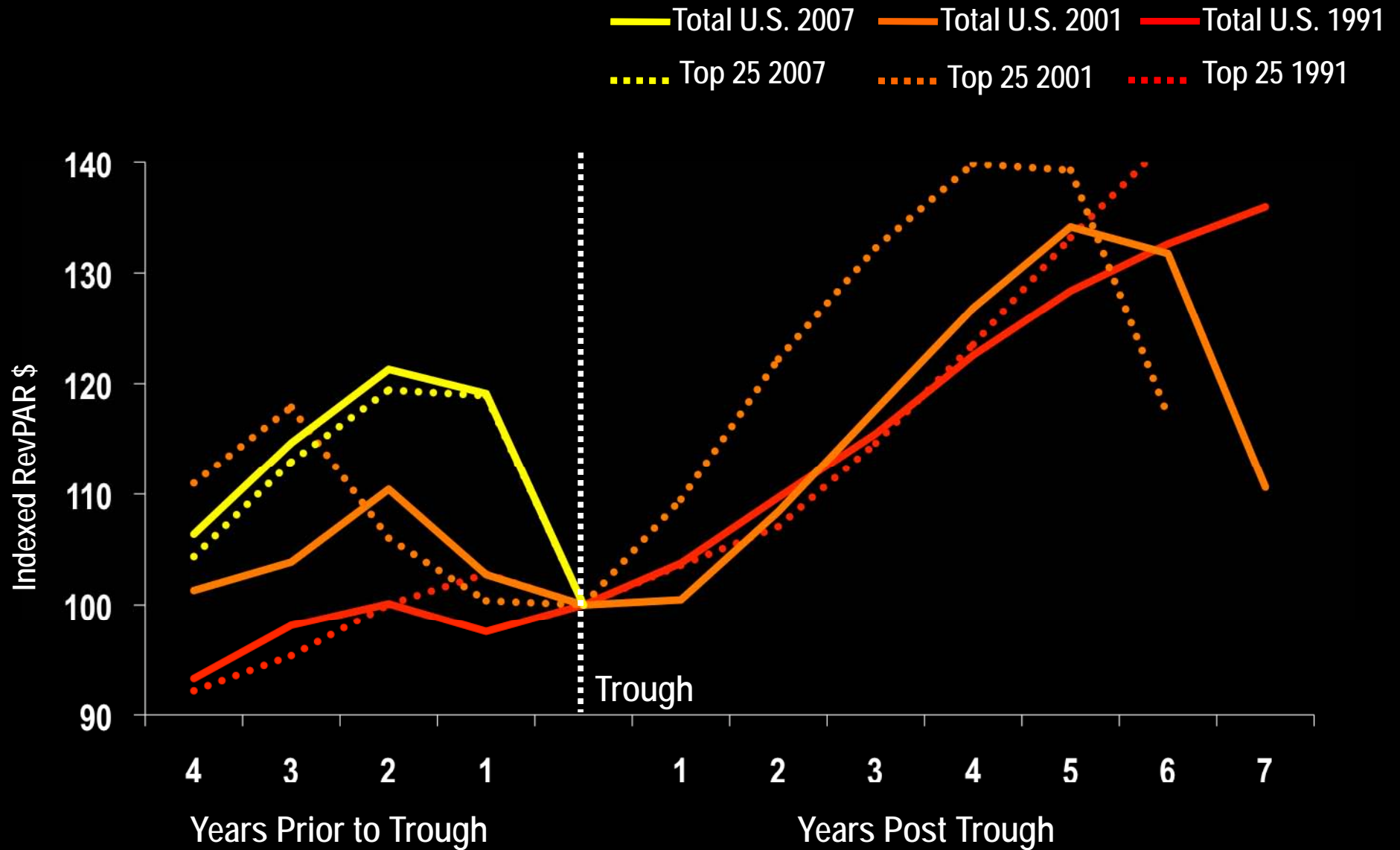
Top 25 Markets and Total U.S. Occupancy

— Total U.S. 2007 — Total U.S. 2001 — Total U.S. 1991
- - - Top 25 2007 - - - Top 25 2001 - - - Top 25 1991



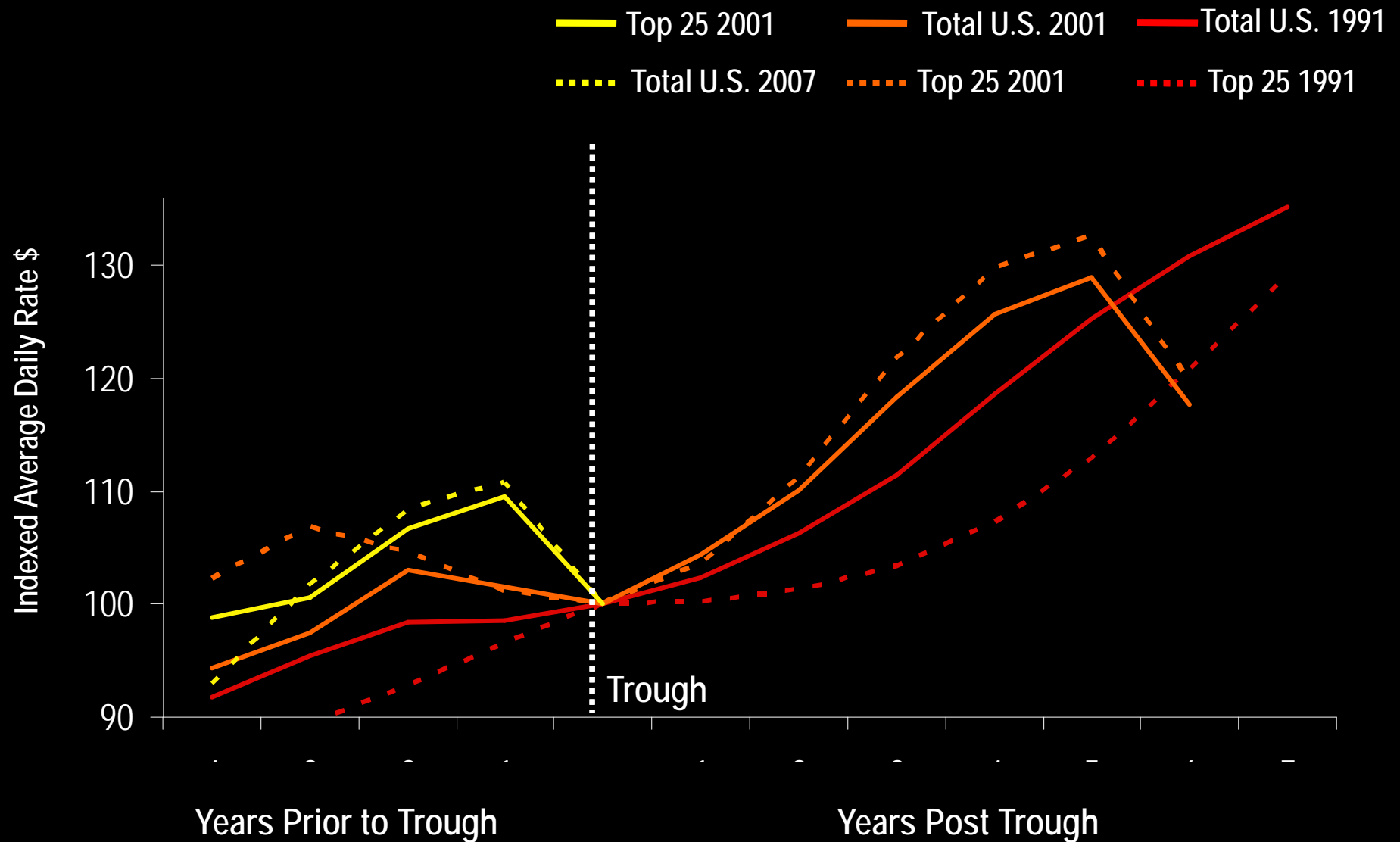


Top 25 Markets and Total U.S. Nominal RevPAR



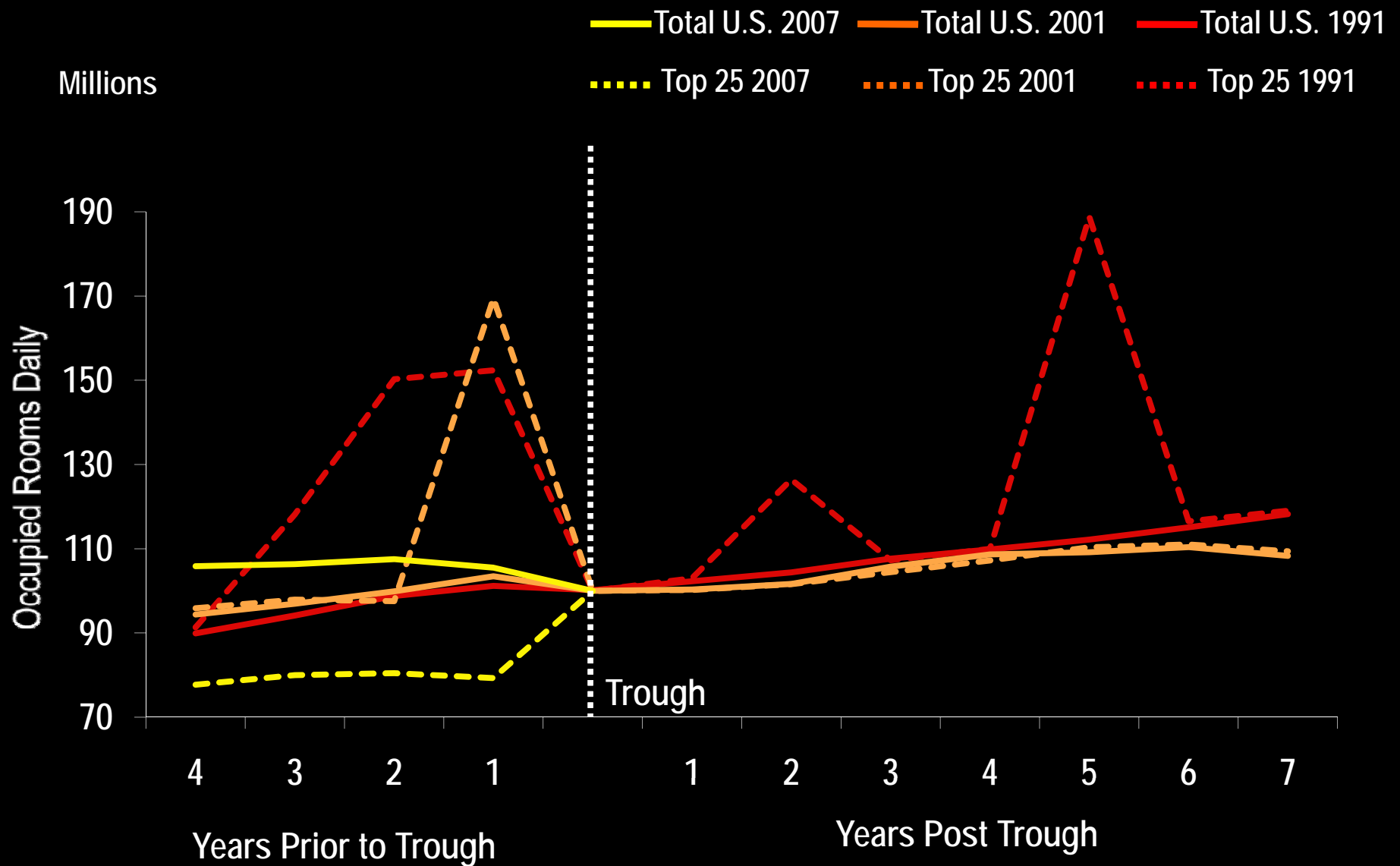


Top 25 Markets and Total U.S. Nominal ADR



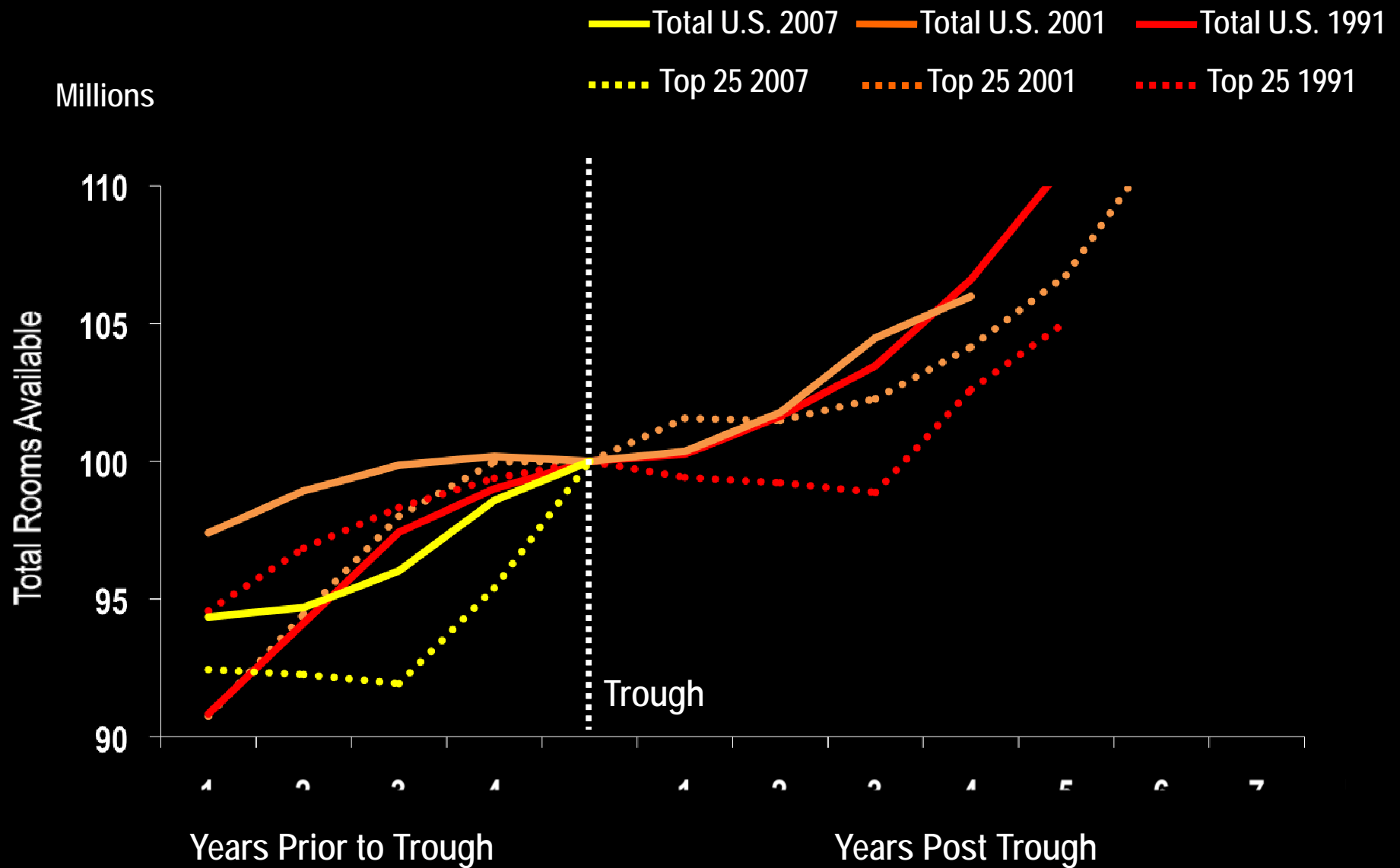


Top 25 Markets and Total U.S. Demand



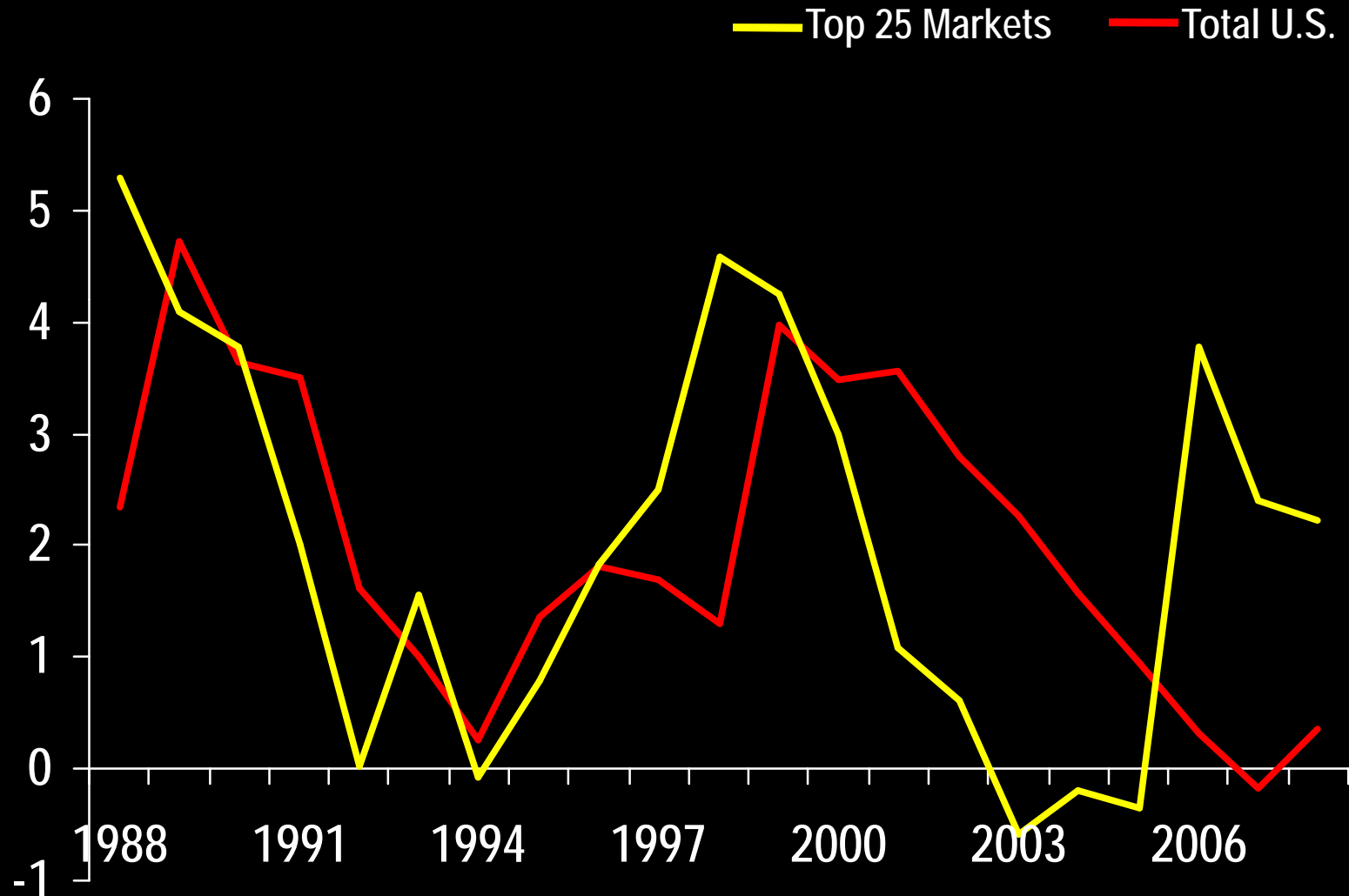


Top 25 Markets and Total U.S. Supply





Total U.S. and Top 25 Market Supply Change





Section 4 - U.S. Lodging RevPAR Trends: Implications for this Recovery



Chain Scale Segment Recovery

First to Recover 1991 Recession

Occupancy	Nominal ADR	Real ADR	Nominal RevPAR	Real RevPAR
Luxury	Luxury		Luxury	Luxury
Midscale w/o F&B	Economy		Upscale	Upper Upscale

Last to Recover 1991 Recession

Occupancy	Nominal ADR	Real ADR	Nominal RevPAR	Real RevPAR
Midscale w/F&B			Midscale w/F&B	Midscale w/F&B
Upscale			Upper Upscale	Economy

First to Recover 2001 Recession

Occupancy	Nominal ADR	Real ADR	Nominal RevPAR	Real RevPAR
Midscale w/o F&B	Midscale w/F&B	Midscale w/o F&B	Upscale	Midscale w/o F&B
	Economy	Midscale w/F&B	Upper Upscale	

Last to Recover 2001 Recession

Occupancy	Nominal ADR	Real ADR	Nominal RevPAR	Real RevPAR
Upper Upscale	Midscale w/o F&B	Upper Upscale	Luxury	Economy
				Upper Upscale



Top 25 Market & Total US Recovery

First to Recover 1991 Recession

Occupancy	Nominal ADR	Nominal RevPAR
Top 25 Markets	Total US	Top 25 Markets

First to Recover 2001 Recession

Occupancy	Nominal ADR	Nominal RevPAR
Top 25 Markets	Total US	Top 25 Markets



Demand Segment Cycles and Recoveries



Demand Segments – Cycle and Recoveries

Order of decline in demand

- Business/Commercial
- Group/Convention
- SMERF
- Leisure

Percentage decline of demand

- Group/Convention
- Business/Commercial
- SMERF
- Leisure

Duration to Recovery (first to last)

- Leisure
- SMERF
- Business/commercial
- Group/ Convention



Perverse Math

Average Daily Rate \$200

50 percent decline \$100

50 percent increase \$150



Section Five: Two RevPAR Recovery Analyses



1. Long term RevPAR +3.1 percent
 2. U.S. RevPAR peaked 2007 \$63.75
 3. Assumed RevPAR trough 2010 \$53.40
- ∴ If RevPAR were to increase by 3.1 percent, recovery to 2007 levels would be 2017 (**worst case**)
4. U.S. RevPAR recovery has averaged 7.57 percent for 4 years post trough (since 1968)
- ∴ If RevPAR were to increase by 7.57 percent for four years, 3.1 percent thereafter, recovery to 2007 levels would be 2013 (**best case**)



Section 5 - RevPAR Forecasts



2009 – 2010 U.S. Lodging RevPAR Forecasts

Source	2010	2011
Smith Travel Research	(3.2)	4.2
PKF Research	(1.3)	5.9
PricewaterhouseCoopers	(1.5)	

*Forecasts as of February 13, 2010
Source: Individual organizations

©NYU 2010



Section 7 - Structural Changes

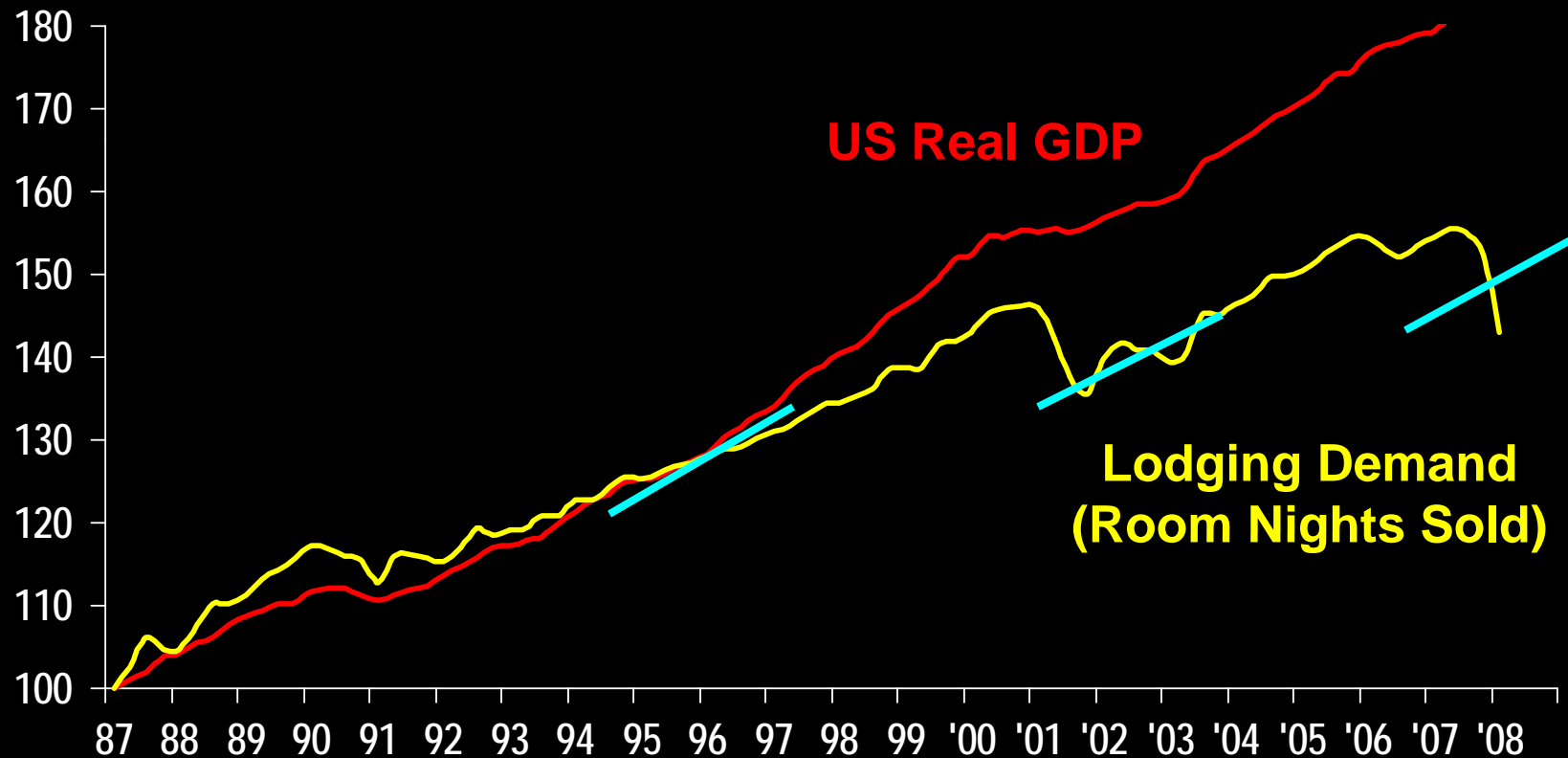


Structural Changes – Demand



Demand Elasticity and Correlation to Real GDP

1987 value = 100



Sources: Lodging demand – PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP based on Smith Travel Research data; Real GDP- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Air travel demand - Air Transport Association.

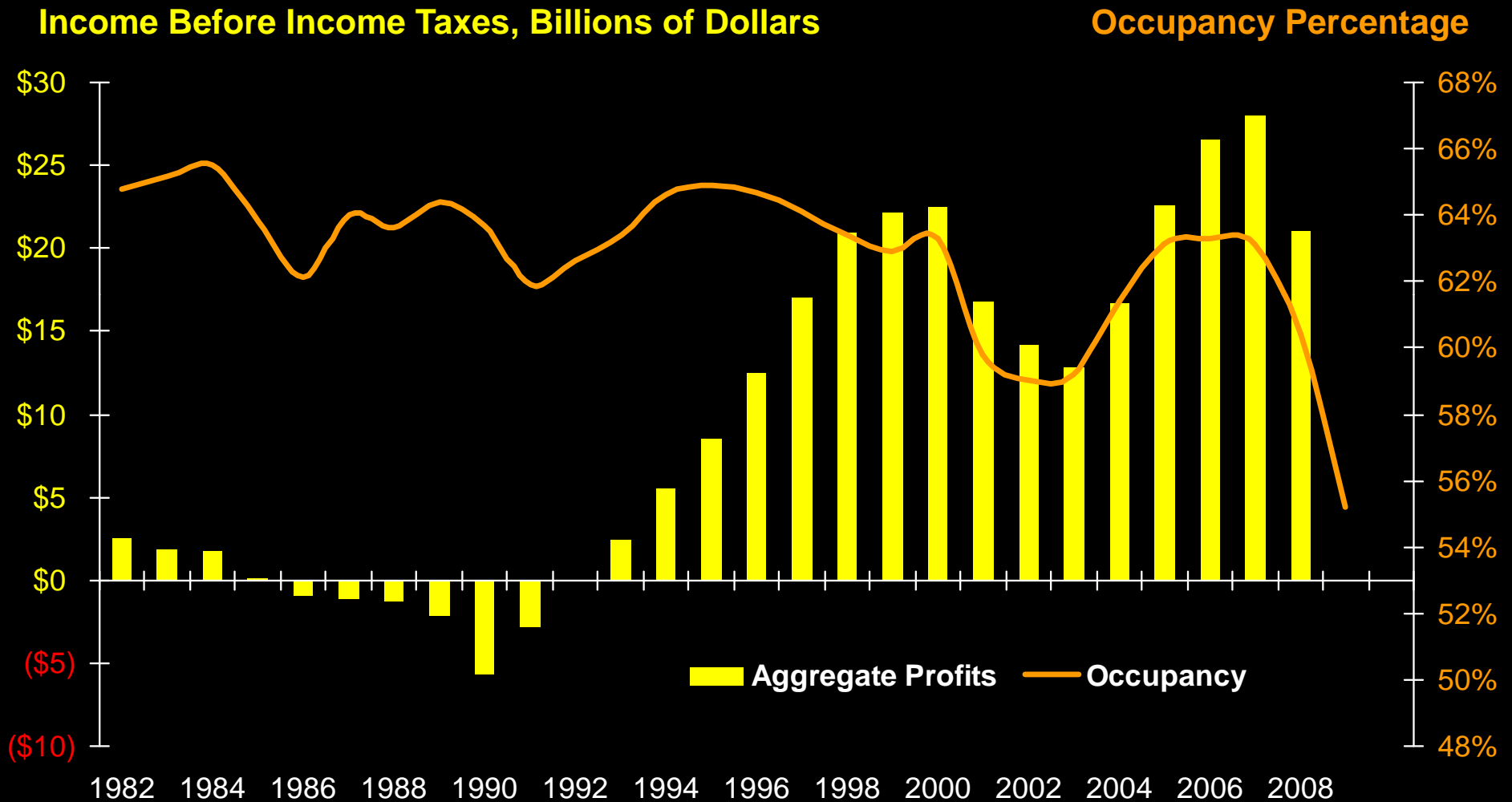
©NYU 2010



Structural Changes – Profits



Long-Term Occupancy Levels and Profits



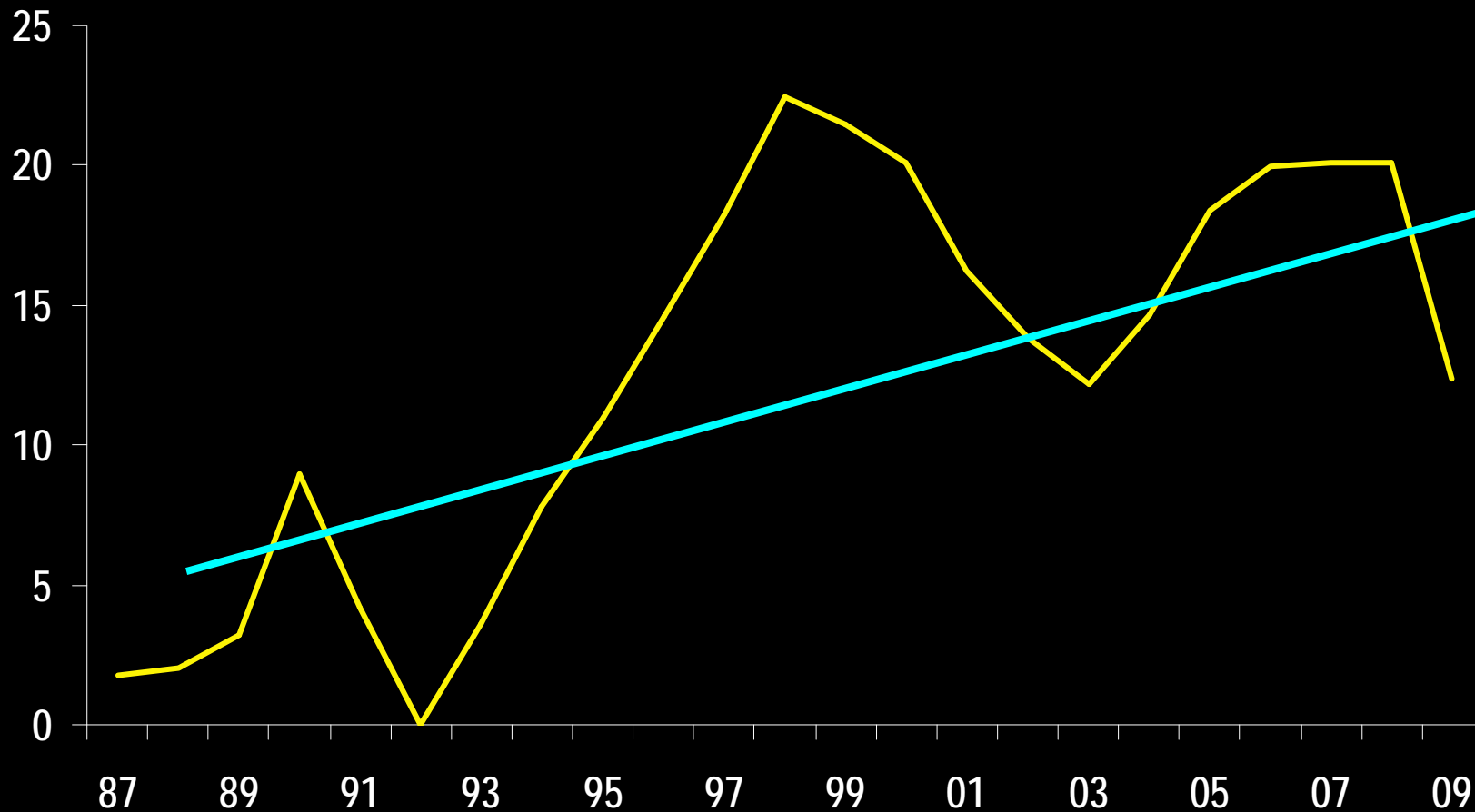
Note: STR change in method in 2002

Sources: Smith Travel Research, 2009 NYU Tisch Center Estimate

©NYU 2010



U.S. Lodging Industry Net Income as a Ratio to Revenue





Section 7 - Comments & Conclusions



1. Lodging Industry forecasts are more challenging now than ever before – record revisions
2. “Comparable” recessions and long term trends indicate this “recovery” will be longer and less robust than average
3. The U.S. Lodging Industry spends more time in declines than in recoveries
4. During declines, occupancy usually precedes average daily rate
During recoveries, occupancy usually precedes average daily rate
5. Industry RevPAR is unlikely to recover to 2007 levels until 2013 or later



6. Luxury and Upper Upscale demand has declined during all recessions, Economy during all but one recession
Upscale and Midscale without Food and Beverage demand declined only during the current recession
Midscale with Food and Beverage has experienced a long term trend of demand decline
7. The Top 25 Markets are much more volatile than the U.S. with earlier and greater declines, but frequently with earlier and stronger recoveries
8. Luxury may experience a favorable percentage increase, but is likely to be among the last to recover
9. Upscale and Midscale without Food and Beverage will likely emerge as stronger performers based on absolute performance levels



10. Leisure demand will remain favorable but is based on discounting especially for Luxury
11. Group/convention demand is likely to recover after business/commercial
12. It is probable that there will be a structural resetting of lodging demand – less demand relative to GDP
13. It is probable that the industry will emerge with structural resetting of profitability – higher profit levels relative to occupancy and RevPAR



NYU Tisch Center Programs

Undergraduate Degrees:

- B.S. in Hotel and Tourism Management
- B.S. in Sports Management

Graduate Degrees and Graduate Certificates:

- M.S. Hospitality Industry Studies
- M.S. Sports Business
- M.S. Tourism and Travel Management

Continuing Education and Professional Certificates:

- Food and Beverage Operations
- Hotel Operations
- Meeting, Conference, and Event Management

For additional information: www.scps.nyu.edu/tischcenter



32nd Annual NYU International Hospitality Industry Investment Conference

June 6 - 8, 2010

Hosted by the New York University Preston Robert Tisch Center
for Hospitality, Tourism, and Sports Management

Location: The New York Marriott Marquis, New York City

For additional information: www.nyu.edu/hospitalityconference



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
School of Continuing and
Professional Studies

Preston Robert Tisch Center for
Hospitality, Tourism, and Sports Management

**The U.S. Economic Recovery:
Chain Scale Segments,
Top 25 Markets,
Demand Segments and Profits**

**The Fourth in a Series of
NYU Tisch Center Economic Briefings**

February 2010