

Compression Study:

City, State

Prepared for

City Convention & Visitors Bureau

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Executive Summary

This study establishes that bookings placed by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB) significantly impact hotel performance in all geographic regions of the greater City, State market area. The study serves to quantify those impacts to the overall City, State hotel market, as well as the impacts to several submarkets. Moreover, the study also identifies which submarkets benefit most from the City Convention & Visitors Bureau bookings, as well as which types of events have the greatest overall impact to the City, State hotel market.

Some key findings are summarized below:

- The average number of room placements by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau for the two-year period studied was rooms per day. The entire City, State hotel market was significantly impacted by these room placements.
- Market RevPAR increased considerably for both events hosted in City Convention Center, as well as events that were hosted in other local events centers and hotels.
- When City Convention & Visitors Bureau books more than 824 daily room nights, the overall hotel market's RevPAR begins to surpass baseline RevPAR levels for that specific day of the year.
- For every 500 daily rooms that are placed by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau, there is an average RevPAR gain of roughly +3.8% for the market as a whole.
- As bookings increase, hotels in the Zone 1 show the greatest percentage increases in RevPAR over their daily baseline averages. Beyond the Zone 1 zone, hotels located in the Zone 3 experienced the next greatest increase in RevPAR.
- Days with room placements of approximately 1,400 rooms are a critical threshold in terms of overall market RevPAR impact (+8.4%), and especially impact the Zone 1 zone (+15.4%).
- The events with the greatest impact to the local hotel market were those related to the Group x segment and the Group z segment. The Group y Administration segment events yielded the least impact of the event types analyzed.

Introduction

This report was prepared for the City Convention & Visitors Bureau (CVB), and presents findings from a compression analysis conducted by STR. The study is designed to help the City Convention & Visitors Bureau understand, quantify, and illustrate how room placements by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau impact local hotels throughout the greater City, State market area.

Approach and Methodology

This compression study uses daily property-level data from STR's proprietary databases to explore how placed room nights generated by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau may impact hotels across the City, State market area. In addition to STR data, the City Convention & Visitors Bureau contributed event booking data for the analysis. The data covers the two-year period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015 for a total of 730 days. Comparing this booking data with STR data allows for an exploration of the relationship between the City Convention & Visitors Bureau's room placements and hotel performance across the City, State market.

STR utilized daily hotel data containing the key performance indicators (KPIs) for the City, State market. Only daily-reporting hotels were used for this study. STR also receives monthly data from many other hotels, which may be used in other STR products or reports. The hotel performance data used includes occupancy (Occ), average daily rate (ADR), and revenue per available room (RevPAR). The market's daily KPIs were compared to their corresponding compression-modeled, long-term averages or daily baseline. The daily baselines are generated based on a four-year history of KPIs for that specific day of the year, as well as similar days of the year. The days are adjusted to account for the same day of the week, and for holidays. The KPIs are also adjusted to account for overall market improvement (or decline) during the four-year period. All ADR and RevPAR figures were normalized using a 2015 base year. Moreover, daily hotel data was excluded from the development of the daily baselines for days that included large, one-time events that would skew these baselines.

Daily event or booking data was supplied by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau. The data includes the name of the event, event date, event type, and the daily placed room nights among other fields. The daily placed rooms supplied by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau represents contract rooms, which is the number of rooms contracted in a room block with the City Convention & Visitors Bureau for a credited CVB event. STR accepts this data as reported and does not guarantee the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data.

This report utilizes a total of 180 daily-reporting hotels. These hotels were divided into reporting zones identified by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau. A complete listing of the hotels used in this study and their associated zones are found in Appendix II.

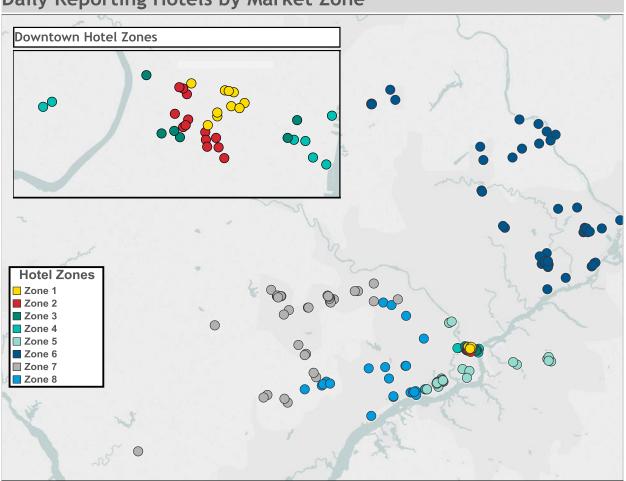
The bulk of this study relies on the relationship of the event data and hotel market performance data. The actual performance of the market for this two-year period was compared to the daily baselines established for those days. The percentage changes from the daily baselines are then correlated to the room placement event data. This relationship is examined in detail throughout the study, and performance change or premium is always in comparison to the daily baselines.

General Characteristics of the Market

STR and the City Convention & Visitors Bureau worked together to identify clusters of hotels across the greater City, State market that may be impacted similarly by event bookings. These hotel zones were formed so that they are consistent with how the local market operates and is marketed.

The following maps present the hotel zones identified across the City, State market. The zones are identified as follows:

- 1. Zone 1 (10 hotels)
- 2. Zone 2 (13 hotels)
- 3. Zone 3 (7 hotels)
- 4. Zone 4 (7 hotels)
- 5. Zone 5 (27 hotels)
- 6. Zone 6 (54 hotels)
- 7. Zone 7 (35 hotels)
- 8. Zone 8 (27 hotels)
- 9. Zone 8 (63 hotels)

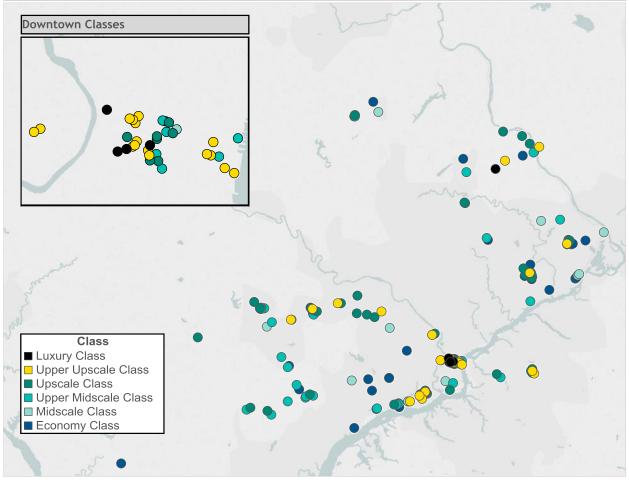


Daily Reporting Hotels by Market Zone

Source: STR, Inc. and City Convention & Visitors Bureau

The above map illustrates all of the daily-reporting hotels in the City, State market. Each of the hotel zones is color-coded to help identify the zones geographically. The City Convention Center is located downtown, which is shown in greater detail in the map insert above.

Daily Reporting Hotels by Class

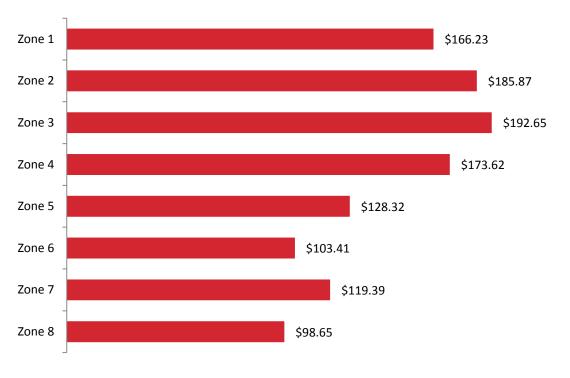


Source: STR, Inc.

This map identifies hotels by their class level.¹ In the downtown zones (Clusters 1-4), 20 of the 43 hotels are in the Upper Upscale Class. The hotels that typically accommodate convention attendees are hotels in the luxury and upper upscale classes. The Upscale Class dominates the market with 73 hotels, followed by Upper Midscale Class with 62 hotels and Economy Class with 56 hotels. The Luxury Class includes only 5 hotels.

¹ Hotel class segment definitions are defined in Appendix I.

The chart below presents the 2014-2015 average daily rates (ADR) for each of the hotel zones. Zone 3 and Zone 2s led all market zones with ADRs of \$194.13 and \$186.57, respectively. Zone 1 and Zone 4s followed with ADRs in the \$170 range. All other zones had ADRs in the lower \$100 range, except for Zone 8 that had the lowest ADR at \$99.53. These average rates are based on the daily-reporting hotels utilized in this report.

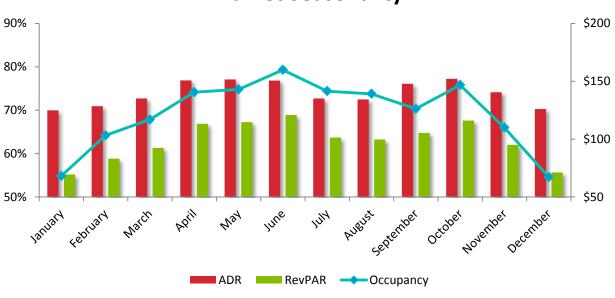


ADR by Market Zone

Source: STR, Inc.

Market Seasonality

An important consideration when examining the local market is the seasonality of the hotel market. Most hotel markets have clear peak, shoulder, and off-seasons. When large events or groups are booked in the off-season, typically the impact can be measured in increased occupancy. Conversely, events booked during the peak season will likely impact average rates. Most hoteliers would prefer to have large events come in the off-season when it is traditionally more difficult to fill the hotel; however, this may also be a difficult time for organizers to book events, as group business also has a seasonal pattern. The chart below illustrates the average monthly occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR for the City, State market during the two-year period examined.



Market Seasonality

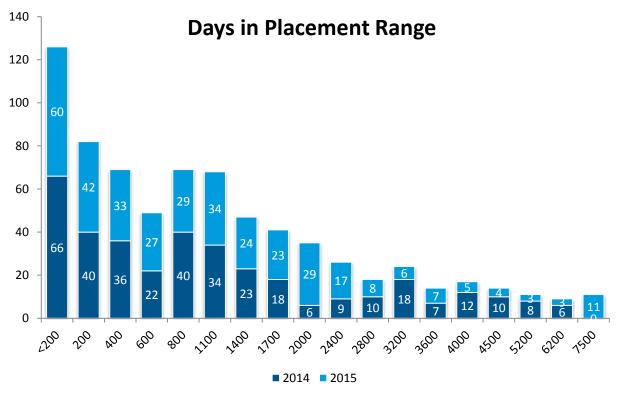
The City, State hotel market is a seasonal market. As such, occupancy is very strong from April through October, and declines significantly during the winter months. December is the weakest month in occupancy, while January is the weakest in terms of ADR. The strongest months for the market are April through June, and October.

Source: STR, Inc.

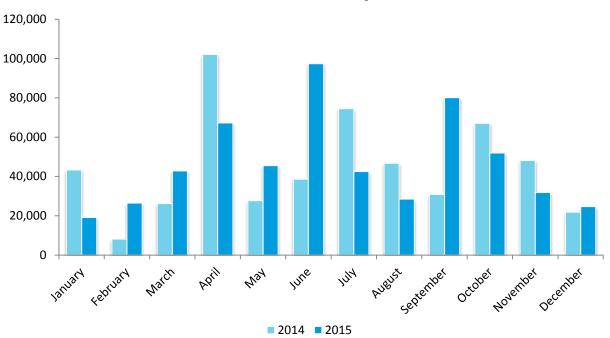
Credited Event/Room Night Placements

An important consideration in STR's compression analysis is relative changes in hotel performance when the City Convention & Visitors Bureau booked groups of various sizes. The following section describes the distribution of room placements based on the quantity and monthly patterns. The charts and tables aide in the understanding of how these generated room nights have been distributed throughout the two-year time period examined.

- The average number of placed room nights during the two-year period was per day, while the median was 975 per day.
- The top 10% of room placement days were days in which 3,600 or more room nights were placed.
- Larger daily room placements (2,000 or more placed rooms/night) increased 8.1% from 86 days in 2014 to 93 days in 2015.
- During the two-year period, the City Convention & Visitors Bureau placed a total of room nights.



Source: City Convention & Visitors Bureau



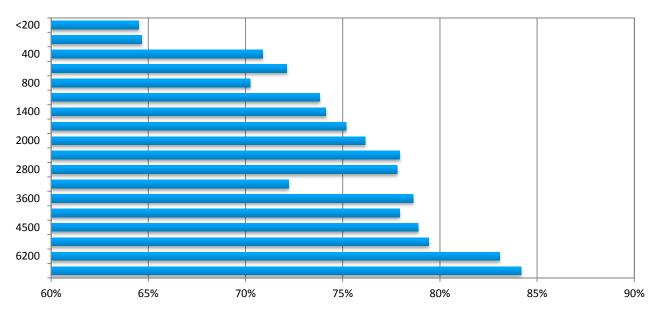
Room Placements by Month

Source: City Convention & Visitors Bureau

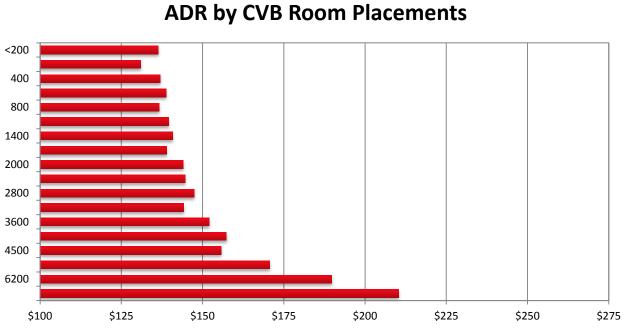
- Based on this two-year period of bookings, there does appear to be a seasonal pattern in the City Convention & Visitors Bureau room placements.
- The greatest monthly total of placed rooms occurred in April of 2014 with 102,084 rooms. April, June, July, and October were typically the best months for bookings, while December and February were the months with the lowest levels of bookings.

Summary of Market Findings

Room placements can impact a market in terms of occupancy or average daily rate. These impacts to the City, State market are illustrated in the two charts below. The event room night placements were divided into room placement ranges, and the average occupancy and ADR for each of these ranges is illustrated below.



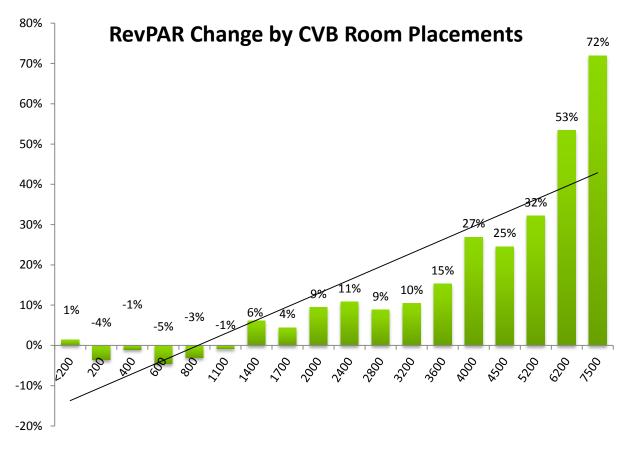
Occupancy by CVB Room Placements



Source: STR, Inc.

Market RevPAR Impacts

Typically, hotel markets experience occupancy growth first and then growth in rates. Because the complete impact of an event is a combination of the impacts to occupancy and rates, RevPAR (room revenue per available room) is the best indicator of hotel performance, since it captures both of these measures. The chart below illustrates the RevPAR impact of attributed room blocks by daily room placements. Average RevPAR for days with rooms placements within each placement range are compared to the daily baseline RevPARs for those days. The daily baseline RevPARs are calculated using four years of data, adjusting for day of the week and holidays, as discussed earlier in the methodology section. We have also illustrated the linear trend line generated by this RevPAR impact comparison.



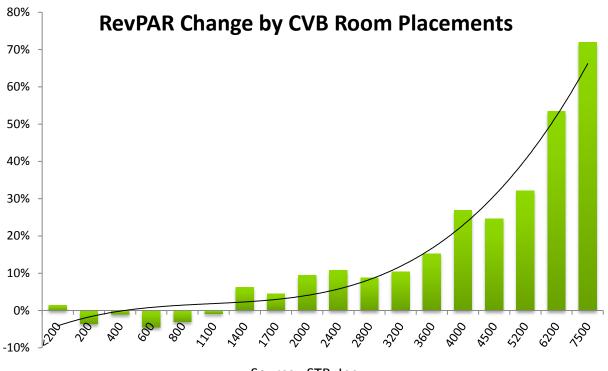
Source: STR, Inc.

The overall RevPAR impact of room placements by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau is very apparent from the chart on the previous page. Some key highlights of the RevPAR impacts are detailed below:

- The data suggests that the hotel market as a whole is dependent on the City Convention & Visitors Bureau room placements to meet its historical baselines.
 - When the City Convention & Visitors Bureau places less than 824 rooms, the overall market underperforms or performs at less than average RevPAR levels for that particular day. (Note: The zero percentage reference line represents baseline RevPAR performance.)
 - When more than 824 daily rooms are placed, the hotel market (as a whole) begins to perform above its long-term RevPAR averages.
- The linear trend line illustrates that there was an increase of roughly +3.8% in daily RevPAR for the entire City, State market for every 500 additional daily placed rooms.
- Double-digit increases in RevPAR market performance compared to the daily baselines begin to occur when the City Convention & Visitors Bureau books 2,000 or more daily rooms.
- A second level of RevPAR impact begins at 4,000 room placements. Above this level, the RevPAR increases are much greater (approximately +38% RevPAR increases) than at 1,400-4,000 room placements.
- There also appears to be a third level of RevPAR impact at 6,200+ room placements. Most markets exhibit a second level of RevPAR gains and then plateau. This third level of gains is an indicator of the strength of the Philadelphia, PA hotel market. The largest of events continue to impact RevPAR at even stronger levels.

Polynomial Model of Market Impacts

While the previous chart demonstrates a positive relationship between larger room placements and increases in market RevPAR, these relationships are not completely linear. There are typically diminishing returns on room placements at the high end, when hotels become completely full and some guests are priced out of the market. As such, we have also used polynomial trend lines in order to understand the complex relationships between the generated room placements and local hotel performance. The following chart presents the polynomial or curved model.



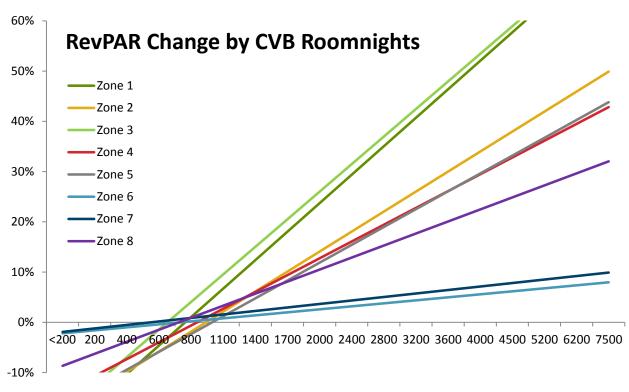
Source: STR, Inc.

The polynomial model provides a more nuanced view of the trend we previously observed with the linear model.

- The critical threshold of placements is 1,400. Above this level is where we begin to see much stronger levels of RevPAR increases above baseline.
- The polynomial model illustrates that RevPAR impact continues to increase even for events of 7,500+ room placements. At some point beyond 7,500 room placements, the polynomial model will plateau, as hotels are completely filled and hotels begin pricing some guests out of the market.

Market Zone Performance

Beyond general market-level characterizations, there are important differences across hotel zones with respect to the impacts of generated bookings. The chart below uses the same linear regression technique used earlier to show this relationship.



Source: STR, Inc.

- All market zones experienced a statistically significant increase above their baseline RevPARs as room placements increased.
- The Zone 1 and Zone 3s clearly benefited most from larger room blocks as demonstrated by their steeper modeled performance lines. The next fastest growth rates in RevPAR occurred in the Zone 2, Zone 4, Zone 5, and Zone 8.

All market zones are positively impacted by increases in placed room blocks. In the following table, we show the RevPAR impact of every 500 additional room nights generated by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau.

Market Zone	RevPAR Increase from Baseline per 500 Rooms (%)	RevPAR Increase from Baseline per 500 Rooms (\$)
Zone 1	6.43%	\$7.83
Zone 2	4.51%	\$6.51
Zone 3	6.22%	\$7.86
Zone 4	3.79%	\$4.97
Zone 5	4.02%	\$3.49
Zone 6	0.68%	\$0.44
Zone 7	0.79%	\$0.60
Zone 8	2.72%	\$1.79

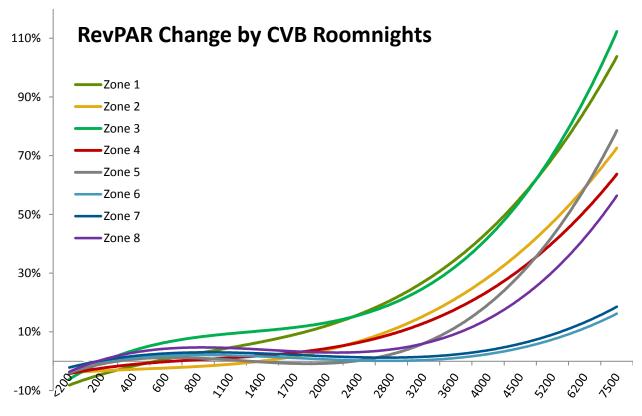
Summary of Linear Modeling by Market Zones

Source: STR, Inc.

The Zone 3 realized the largest RevPAR gain, on average of +\$7.86 (an increase of +6.2%) for every 500 room nights placed. Following very closely was the Zone 1 with an average increase of +\$7.83 (+6.43%). The Zone 6 and Zone 7 had significantly lower impact, less than 1% per 500 room placements.

Compression: When Does Each Zone Experience Lift?

If we look at the polynomial model for each zone, we typically start to see diminishing returns on RevPAR impact for the largest of room placements. For the City, State market zones, the RevPAR impact does not yet plateau within the largest placement ranges shown. In theory, all zones will eventually plateau as hotels fill up and as some guests are priced out of the market. The zones that are first to be impacted are the first zones to plateau as well. At a room placement level beyond 7,500 room placements, we expect the RevPAR impact to level off for this market as well.



Source: STR, Inc.

Each market zone is impacted differently by room placements. Highlights from the polynomial trend lines on the previous page are detailed below:

- The hotels located in the Zone 1 zone and the Zone 3 experience the greatest gains from large group events held within the market.
- The impact of placed rooms on the other zones is positive, but varies by degree and pace. The Zone 2, Zone 4, Zone 5, and Zone 8s are next to experience RevPAR growth.
- The majority of the hotel zones continue to experience increased RevPAR impact even at levels of 7,500 or more room placements.

A more complete snapshot of compression is presented in the RevPAR heat map on the following page. The percentages shown are the zone's RevPAR percentage change from the historical daily baselines.

Data highlights are below:

- The first zones to see RevPAR lift in excess of 10% were the Zone 1 and Zone 3s when placing 1,400+ rooms.
- The next zone to experience RevPAR lift in excess of 10% was Zone 2 at 2,000+ rooms.
- For each zone, the critical threshold can be seen where the RevPAR impact jumps to another level. Typically, this threshold occurs around a +10% increase in RevPAR over baseline. Above that level, RevPAR impact is much greater. These thresholds for each market zone are indicated in red.

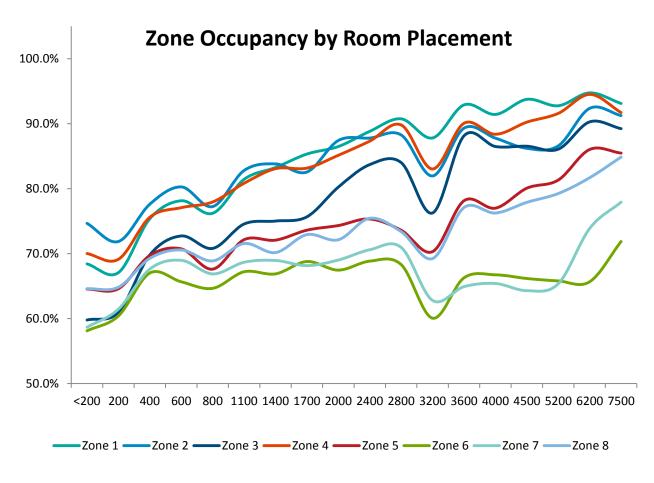
Market Zone RevPAR Impact from Baseline by Room Placements

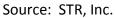
Daily Place	d Rooms	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
-	199	2.4%	3.2%	-2.5%	2.0%	3.1%	-0.9%	0.3%	1.1%
200	399	-8.8%	-6.8%	0.8%	-5.3%	-2.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.4%
400	599	-4.4%	-5.6%	3.9%	-2.3%	-2.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%
600	799	-7.8%	-6.8%	2.1%	-7.3%	-4.6%	-1.0%	-0.3%	-1.0%
800	1,099	-3.8%	-5.7%	1.9%	-1.3%	-5.3%	-1.3%	0.1%	-1.1%
1,100	1,399	0.8%	-2.4%	3.0%	-3.0%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.7%	1.9%
1,400	1,699	13.2%	4.5%	12.4%	8.5%	3.2%	4.1%	6.0%	4.7%
1,700	1,999	9.0%	0.5%	9.3%	5.6%	3.4%	1.7%	2.0%	7.5%
2,000	2,399	23.0%	12.1%	24.9%	10.0%	4.3%	2.5%	2.5%	6.6%
2,400	2,799	20.4%	10.5%	24.3%	9.5%	8.3%	2.8%	6.3%	11.6%
2,800	3,199	22.0%	12.8%	23.3%	11.8%	-0.3%	0.0%	3.4%	2.5%
3,200	3,599	31.0%	11.9%	18.8%	9.2%	4.4%	0.0%	3.4%	5.3%
3,600	3,999	30.1%	17.6%	32.0%	11.4%	12.0%	2.3%	2.7%	11.1%
4,000	4,499	53.1%	36.7%	48.2%	25.6%	21.8%	2.9%	4.5%	15.3%
4,500	5,199	44.5%	29.2%	44.9%	26.8%	24.5%	2.6%	-0.3%	17.0%
5,200	6,199	51.5%	34.2%	54.3%	34.8%	34.5%	6.5%	4.5%	22.9%
6,200	7,499	85.5%	68.6%	99.4%	61.5%	54.7%	4.9%	11.4%	35.7%
7,500	+	116.2%	74.9%	116.5%	61.7%	88.1%	22.0%	24.6%	66.9%

Source: STR, Inc.

Occupancy and ADR Analyses

As discussed previously, RevPAR is the best indicator of hotel performance. However, in order to present a complete picture of the effects of room placements, we have also analyzed occupancy and ADR. The following chart illustrates how occupancy in each market zone is impacted by room placements.





Clearly, all of the market zones experience increased occupancy as larger placement blocks are booked. The zones with the greatest occupancy impact are those with the steepest lines. Furthermore, we have also illustrated when each zone reaches 85% occupancy on the page that follows.

Zone	Room Blocks
Zone 1	1,700+
Zone 2	2,000+
Zone 3	3,600+
Zone 4	2,000+
Zone 5	6,200+
Zone 6	7,500+
Zone 7	7,500+
Zone 8	7,500+

Typical Room Block Size When Hotels Reach 85% Occupancy

Source: STR, Inc.

The first market zone to achieve 85% occupancy was the Zone 1 at 1,700+ rooms, followed by the Zone 2 and Zone 4s, which reached this level at 2,000+ rooms. The four county zones did not reach 85% occupancy even for the largest of events. For markets or zones with already strong occupancies, the impact of room placements is largely indicated by greater average rates. The two charts on the following pages illustrate, in greater detail, the occupancy and ADR impacts of room placements.

Market Zone Occupancy by Room Placements

Daily Place	d Rooms	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
-	199	68.5%	74.1%	59.8%	70.1%	64.8%	58.1%	58.7%	64.6%
200	399	66.1%	72.2%	61.0%	69.7%	64.6%	60.4%	61.5%	64.8%
400	599	75.1%	78.2%	69.8%	75.8%	69.7%	67.0%	67.6%	69.3%
600	799	79.7%	80.8%	72.7%	77.2%	70.7%	65.7%	69.0%	70.6%
800	1,099	76.6%	77.7%	70.8%	78.2%	67.6%	64.7%	66.9%	68.9%
1,100	1,399	83.4%	83.2%	74.6%	81.1%	72.1%	67.2%	68.7%	71.6%
1,400	1,699	84.8%	84.1%	75.0%	83.3%	72.1%	66.9%	68.9%	70.2%
1,700	1,999	87.7%	83.2%	75.7%	83.3%	73.6%	68.8%	68.2%	72.9%
2,000	2,399	88.4%	87.3%	80.3%	85.2%	74.3%	67.5%	69.0%	72.1%
2,400	2,799	89.3%	88.2%	83.7%	87.3%	75.3%	68.8%	70.6%	75.4%
2,800	3,199	91.3%	88.8%	84.0%	89.7%	73.6%	68.3%	71.0%	73.4%
3,200	3,599	88.0%	82.9%	76.3%	83.1%	70.4%	60.1%	62.8%	69.2%
3,600	3,999	92.7%	89.9%	88.2%	90.1%	78.2%	66.3%	64.9%	77.1%
4,000	4,499	92.4%	88.6%	86.5%	88.5%	77.0%	66.7%	65.4%	76.2%
4,500	5,199	94.4%	87.4%	86.5%	90.5%	80.1%	66.2%	64.3%	77.9%
5,200	6,199	92.4%	87.8%	86.1%	91.7%	81.5%	65.8%	65.4%	79.2%
6,200	7,499	94.3%	92.7%	90.3%	94.4%	86.0%	65.7%	73.9%	81.7%
7,500	+	93.2%	92.0%	89.2%	91.7%	85.5%	71.9%	77.9%	84.9%

Source: STR, Inc.

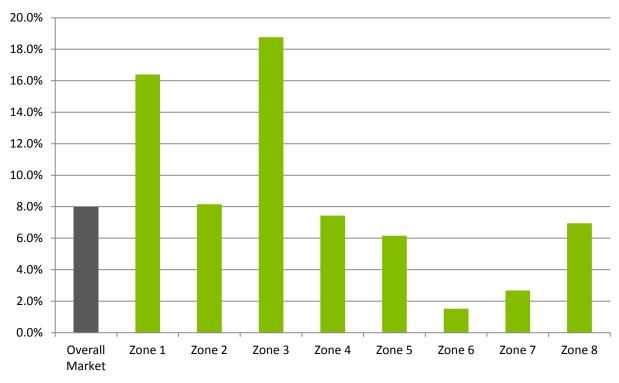
Market Zone ADR Impact from Baseline by Room Placements (\$ change)

Daily Place	d Rooms	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
-	199	\$2.07	\$1.38	\$4.01	\$2.94	\$2.57	\$1.53	\$2.21	\$0.41
200	399	-\$9.01	-\$8.18	\$3.53	-\$6.57	-\$1.91	-\$1.18	-\$2.04	\$0.29
400	599	-\$7.19	-\$5.93	\$2.73	-\$2.46	-\$1.62	-\$0.17	-\$0.67	\$1.19
600	799	-\$9.27	-\$7.42	\$0.45	-\$4.68	-\$2.49	-\$0.94	-\$1.56	\$0.57
800	1,099	-\$7.09	-\$5.70	\$1.24	-\$2.79	-\$2.51	-\$0.45	-\$1.66	\$0.71
1,100	1,399	-\$4.15	-\$5.39	\$0.79	-\$4.65	-\$1.43	-\$0.81	-\$2.00	\$1.52
1,400	1,699	-\$1.03	-\$1.06	\$4.21	\$1.70	-\$0.05	-\$0.84	-\$0.40	\$2.50
1,700	1,999	\$0.84	-\$2.51	\$6.08	\$0.85	\$0.38	-\$0.86	-\$1.54	\$2.82
2,000	2,399	\$8.81	\$0.68	\$12.56	\$0.63	\$0.06	-\$0.93	-\$1.45	\$3.61
2,400	2,799	\$10.62	\$5.45	\$13.77	\$1.84	\$2.52	-\$0.71	\$0.25	\$4.37
2,800	3,199	\$15.24	\$11.14	\$12.53	\$0.97	\$0.67	\$0.10	-\$0.40	\$2.21
3,200	3,599	\$13.96	\$10.87	\$7.15	\$0.92	\$1.13	\$0.11	-\$0.99	\$1.70
3,600	3,999	\$23.65	\$18.83	\$21.94	\$6.97	\$5.05	\$0.06	-\$0.76	\$3.05
4,000	4,499	\$37.21	\$39.42	\$38.86	\$18.39	\$11.30	\$0.94	\$0.54	\$4.56
4,500	5,199	\$31.07	\$34.99	\$43.21	\$18.88	\$10.34	\$0.86	-\$1.76	\$4.63
5,200	6,199	\$51.65	\$53.72	\$60.43	\$34.00	\$19.90	\$2.00	\$0.17	\$8.34
6,200	7,499	\$85.06	\$87.38	\$102.16	\$67.63	\$35.96	\$2.67	\$1.07	\$16.51
7,500	+	\$134.78	\$101.77	\$129.86	\$74.56	\$69.93	\$10.30	\$12.19	\$39.13

Source: STR, Inc.

Market Impacts by Event Type

Different types of events have different impacts to the local hotel market. In the following section, we have examined the impact of events hosted at the City Convention Center, as well as the RevPAR impact for select event types. The event types that were analyzed are many of the segments that generated the most placed rooms over the examined period. The chart below presents the RevPAR premium for each market zone, when the City Convention & Visitors Bureau books convention center events of 50 or more daily placed rooms.

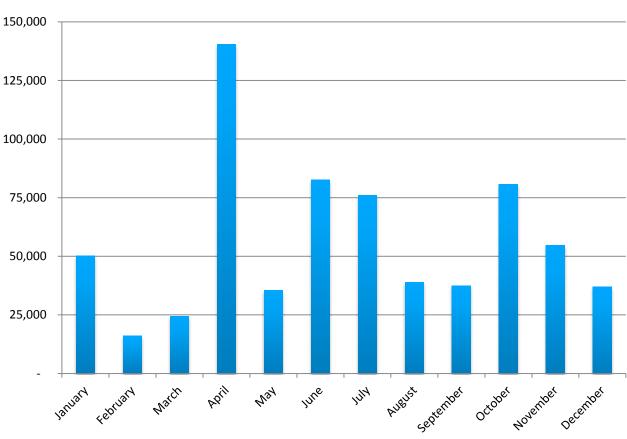


RevPAR Premium for Convention Center Events



- The City, State hotel market realized a +8.0% increase in RevPAR over baseline on days when events were booked at the City Convention Center.
- The Zone 3 and Zone 1s realized the greatest increase in RevPAR (+18.8% and +16.4%), when events were booked at the convention center.
- All of the other zones also benefited from convention center events. The Zone 2, Zone 4, Zone 5, and Zone 8s all experienced RevPAR gains of at least +6.0%.

The monthly distribution of room placements for events hosted by the City Convention Center is shown below. The chart illustrates the total room placements for the two-year period studied.

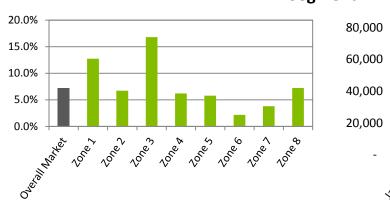


Room Placements - Convention Center

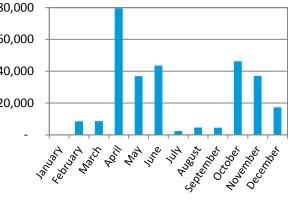
Source: City Convention & Visitors Bureau

- April is by far the busiest month for room placements from events held at the City Convention Center. June, July, and October are also big months for convention center room placements.
- February is the slowest month for convention center room placements, along with March.

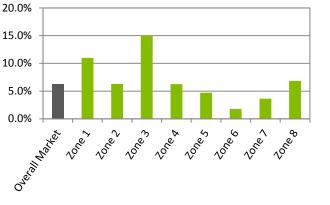
The RevPAR impacts of the following event types are illustrated in the charts below. The monthly distribution of room placements for each event type is also shown.

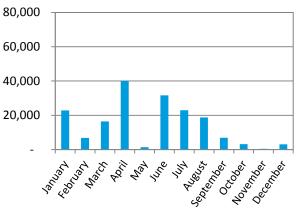


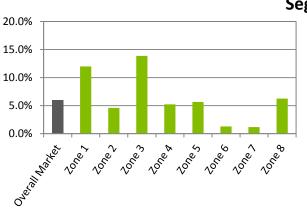
Segment 1



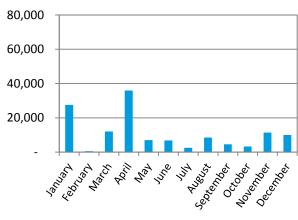
Segment 2



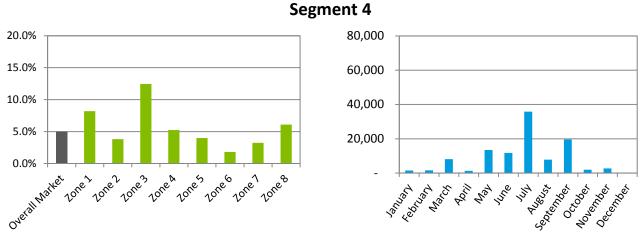








STR - 2016



Source: STR, Inc. and City Convention & Visitors Bureau

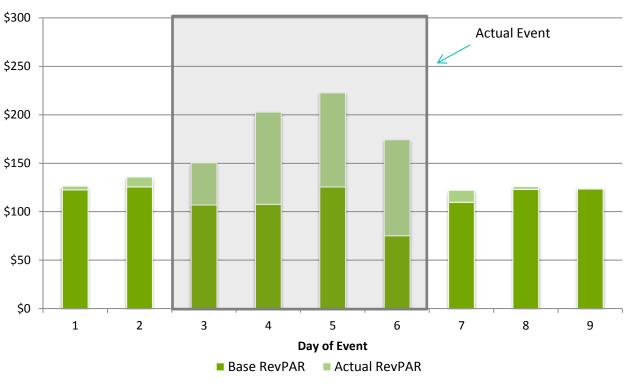
Selected observations from the charts above and on the previous pages:

- Segment 1 had the greatest RevPAR impact of the event segments analyzed.
- All of the other segments show a similar pattern of RevPAR impact for the different zones. Also, all zones experienced a RevPAR increase for each of the four event segments.
- The most room placements of the four segments were in Segment 1, with nearly 80,000 rooms placed.

Special Event Analysis

Special Event

The most noteworthy event hosted in City, State during the time period analyzed was the Special Event, which took place on Date, Date. The impact of this event on the local hotel market was tremendous. The chart below illustrates the historical baseline RevPAR and actual RevPAR for the market before, during, and after the Special Event.



Actual RevPAR vs. Baseline RevPAR

As detailed in the methodology, the baseline RevPAR for each day is based on four years of daily data, and adjusted for day of the week and market improvement trends. The baseline RevPAR for these x days ranged from \$ to \$\$. The actual RevPAR for the entire market during these days ranged from \$ to \$\$.

Source: STR, Inc.

The chart below shows the occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR indices for the entire event period. An index of 100% indicates that the market performed at normal levels for that specific day.

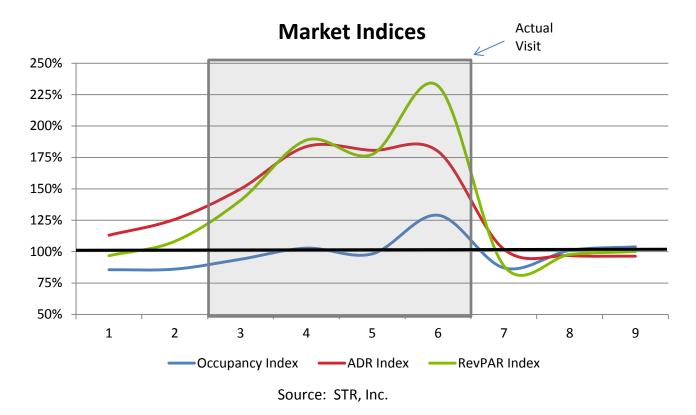
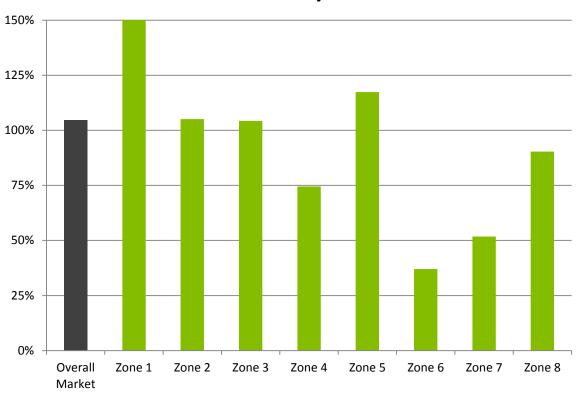
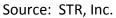


Chart explanation

We also examined the impact of the event to the each of the individual market zones. The RevPAR impact for the two-day period of the actual visit is illustrated on the following chart.



RevPAR Premium by Market Zone



The Zone 1 experienced the greatest RevPAR increase of +200% during the two days of the Special Event. All of the other market zones were strongly impacted by the event as well, especially the Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 5, and Zone 8s. All of these market zones experienced RevPAR increases of over +75% during the two days of the Special Event. The market zone with the least RevPAR impact was the Zone 6, which still experienced a RevPAR increase of +35.6%.

Conclusions

This study has shown that bookings placed by the City Convention & Visitors Bureau significantly impact hotel performance in all geographic regions of the greater City, State market area.

Some key findings are summarized below:

- When the City Convention & Visitors Bureau books more than 824 daily room nights, the overall hotel market's RevPAR begins to surpass baseline RevPAR levels for the market.
- For every 500 additional daily rooms that are placed to the City Convention & Visitors Bureau, there is an increase of roughly +3.8% in average daily RevPAR to the market as a whole.
- A market-wide critical threshold in terms of RevPAR impact occurred when the City Convention & Visitors Bureau placed over 1,400 daily rooms.
- While the Zone 1 and Zone 3s are impacted the most, all zones of the hotel market eventually experienced positive RevPAR impact with increasingly larger placement room counts.
- As room placements increase, hotels in the Zone 1 and Zone 3s show the greatest percentage increases in RevPAR over their daily baseline averages. Beyond these two zones, larger room block events next impact hotels located in the Zone 2, Zone 4, Zone 5, and Zone 8s.
- The events with the greatest impact to the local hotel market were those related to the Group x segment and the Group z segment. The Group y Administration segment events yielded the least impact of the event types analyzed.

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Appendix I: Definitions

Average daily rate (ADR): A measure of the average rate paid for rooms sold, calculated by dividing rooms revenue by rooms sold.

Chain Scale: An industry segmentation by which chain-affiliated hotels are grouped based on the national average room rate of that chain. There are seven chain scale segments: Luxury, Upper-Upscale, Upscale, Upper-Midscale, Midscale, Economy, and Independents.

Class: Class is an industry categorization that includes chain-affiliated and independent hotels. The class for a chain-affiliated hotel is the same as its chain scale. An independent hotel is assigned a class based on its ADR, relative to that of the chain-affiliated hotels in its market. There are six class segments: Luxury, Upper-Upscale, Upscale, Upper-Midscale, Midscale, and Economy.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI): A measure of hotel performance including occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR.

Occupancy: The percentage of available rooms that were sold during a specified period of time. Occupancy is calculated by dividing the number of rooms sold by the number of rooms available.

RevPAR: Revenue Per Available Room is calculated by dividing rooms revenue by the number of rooms available for a specified period. This provides a standardized way of measuring hotel performance, accounting for the size of the hotel or its number of rooms. RevPAR is the most complete KPI for the rooms department, because it accounts for both the occupancy and the ADR of the hotel.

Appendix II: Hotels Included in the Analysis

Census ID	Property Name	City	Class	Zone
39169	Hotel 1	City	Upscale Class	Zone 1
49259	Hotel 2	City	Economy Class	Zone 1
55365	Hotel 3	City	Upscale Class	Zone 1
42112	Hotel 4	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 1
39551	Hotel 5	City	Upscale Class	Zone 1
62434	Hotel 6	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 1
57401	Hotel 7	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 1
36071	Hotel 8	City	Luxury Class	Zone 1
28963	Hotel 9	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 1
42555	Hotel 10	City	Upscale Class	Zone 1
35792	Hotel 11	City	Luxury Class	Zone 1
11268	Hotel 12	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 1
63684	Hotel 13	City	Midscale Class	Zone 1
43147	Hotel 14	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 2
10050	Hotel 15	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
11113	Hotel 16	City	Upscale Class	Zone 2
27184	Hotel 17	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
462	Hotel 18	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 2
24106	Hotel 19	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
60241	Hotel 20	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
38883	Hotel 21	City	Economy Class	Zone 2
39241	Hotel 22	City	Luxury Class	Zone 2
461	Hotel 23	City	Upscale Class	Zone 2
51368	Hotel 24	City	Upscale Class	Zone 2
55978	Hotel 25	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
17598	Hotel 26	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
37061	Hotel 27	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
60660	Hotel 28	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 2
57929	Hotel 29	City	Luxury Class	Zone 3
62245	Hotel 30	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 3
13219	Hotel 31	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 3
58935	Hotel 32	City	Luxury Class	Zone 3
13216	Hotel 33	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 3
23478	Hotel 34	City	Luxury Class	Zone 3
460	Hotel 35	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 3
18154	Hotel 36	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 4
15248	Hotel 37	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 4
40528	Hotel 38	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 4

20632	Hotel 39	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 4
22729	Hotel 40	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 4
38757	Hotel 41	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 4
3047	Hotel 42	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 4
61632	Hotel 43	City	Upscale Class	Zone 4
3408	Hotel 44	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
39329	Hotel 45	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
53157	Hotel 46	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
57646	Hotel 47	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
5665	Hotel 48	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
62531	Hotel 49	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
6869	Hotel 50	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
27613	Hotel 51	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
36552	Hotel 52	City	Economy Class	Zone 5
36153	Hotel 53	City	Economy Class	Zone 5
38032	Hotel 54	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 5
4666	Hotel 55	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
37154	Hotel 56	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 5
29284	Hotel 57	City	Midscale Class	Zone 5
9883	Hotel 58	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 5
32091	Hotel 59	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
6052	Hotel 60	City	Midscale Class	Zone 5
27659	Hotel 61	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
64257	Hotel 62	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
9539	Hotel 63	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
5808	Hotel 64	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
9834	Hotel 65	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 5
7402	Hotel 66	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
27597	Hotel 67	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
55628	Hotel 68	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 5
27530	Hotel 69	City	Upscale Class	Zone 5
469	Hotel 70	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 5
458	Hotel 71	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
466	Hotel 72	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
467	Hotel 73	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
2294	Hotel 74	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
3415	Hotel 75	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
4983	Hotel 76	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
5679	Hotel 77	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
9885	Hotel 78	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
11594	Hotel 79	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6

13206	Hotel 80	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
13207	Hotel 81	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
13227	Hotel 82	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
18923	Hotel 83	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
20748	Hotel 84	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
21647	Hotel 85	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
23481	Hotel 86	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 6
24582	Hotel 87	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
26147	Hotel 88	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
26602	Hotel 89	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
27599	Hotel 90	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
28744	Hotel 91	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 6
30015	Hotel 92	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 6
30600	Hotel 93	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30601	Hotel 94	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30602	Hotel 95	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30604	Hotel 96	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30605	Hotel 97	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30606	Hotel 98	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30607	Hotel 99	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30608	Hotel 100	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
30609	Hotel 101	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
35586	Hotel 102	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
36635	Hotel 103	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
36935	Hotel 104	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
38492	Hotel 105	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
40487	Hotel 106	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
40490	Hotel 107	City	Economy Class	Zone 6
40493	Hotel 108	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 6
40494	Hotel 109	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
42618	Hotel 110	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
42688	Hotel 111	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
43148	Hotel 112	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
43162	Hotel 113	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
43993	Hotel 114	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
44238	Hotel 115	City	Midscale Class	Zone 6
44907	Hotel 116	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
54686	Hotel 117	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
55082	Hotel 118	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
58012	Hotel 119	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
58381	Hotel 120	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6

58638	Hotel 121	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
61806	Hotel 122	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
61989	Hotel 123	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
63310	Hotel 124	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 6
63445	Hotel 125	City	Upscale Class	Zone 6
64938	Hotel 126	City	Luxury Class	Zone 6
441	Hotel 127	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
9540	Hotel 128	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 7
13258	Hotel 129	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
15495	Hotel 130	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
16127	Hotel 131	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
18787	Hotel 132	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
19046	Hotel 133	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
20639	Hotel 134	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
21567	Hotel 135	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
25748	Hotel 136	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
26348	Hotel 137	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 7
26580	Hotel 138	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
26615	Hotel 139	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
28238	Hotel 140	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 7
28728	Hotel 141	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
32511	Hotel 142	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 7
35463	Hotel 143	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
35890	Hotel 144	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
36006	Hotel 145	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
36517	Hotel 146	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
37577	Hotel 147	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
37802	Hotel 148	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
38942	Hotel 149	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
40932	Hotel 150	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
41422	Hotel 151	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
42514	Hotel 152	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
43161	Hotel 153	City	Midscale Class	Zone 7
48934	Hotel 154	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
49152	Hotel 155	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
49213	Hotel 156	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
56714	Hotel 157	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
57716	Hotel 158	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
58719	Hotel 159	City	Economy Class	Zone 7
59990	Hotel 160	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
61619	Hotel 161	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7

62016	Hotel 162	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 7
62996	Hotel 163	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
64948	Hotel 164	City	Upscale Class	Zone 7
470	Hotel 165	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
4526	Hotel 166	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
6739	Hotel 167	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
7929	Hotel 168	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
7932	Hotel 169	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
10096	Hotel 170	City	Midscale Class	Zone 8
13221	Hotel 171	City	Upscale Class	Zone 8
18952	Hotel 172	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
19606	Hotel 173	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
23270	Hotel 174	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
27470	Hotel 175	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
27659	Hotel 176	City	Upper Upscale Class	Zone 8
28196	Hotel 177	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
29805	Hotel 178	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
30700	Hotel 179	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
32508	Hotel 180	City	Midscale Class	Zone 8
41544	Hotel 181	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
43145	Hotel 182	City	Upscale Class	Zone 8
46723	Hotel 183	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
48421	Hotel 184	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
51383	Hotel 185	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
53076	Hotel 186	City	Midscale Class	Zone 8
54781	Hotel 187	City	Economy Class	Zone 8
55939	Hotel 188	City	Upscale Class	Zone 8
57299	Hotel 189	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
58065	Hotel 190	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
60434	Hotel 191	City	Upscale Class	Zone 8
61468	Hotel 192	City	Upper Midscale Class	Zone 8
62737	Hotel 193	City	Upscale Class	Zone 8
64574	Hotel 194	City	Economy Class	Zone 8