

CONSUMER: Lodging
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT
TRUSTS: Lodging REITs

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Reasons for this report

Latest observations on forward-looking booking and pricing trends for US hotels and anecdotal learnings from industry contacts, including detail on the three main customer segments:

- Individual Business
- Group/convention
- Leisure

Nov/Dec Lodging RevPAR Monitor: Some modest pressure on corporate transient segment, though leisure steady.

In this report we discuss:

- Latest observations on forward-looking booking and pricing trends for US hotels and anecdotal learnings from industry contacts, including detail on the three main customer segments:
 - Individual Business
 - Group/convention
 - Leisure
- Stock recommendations

Based upon our analysis of millions of future reservations for US hotels from multiple “big data” sources and from conversations with hotel owner/manager contacts and executives at very large travel agencies, we have observed some modest pressure on corporate bookings and pricing power over the past 45 days.

As discussed in further detail, we believe the greatest degree of pressure is coming from additional weakness in the tech sector (albeit also likely due to overall general corporate belt-tightening), a sector that was already a significant laggard for the hotel industry recovery, as market-specific weakness is most evident in the greater San Francisco area.

- **Group demand and pricing** remains “relatively solid”, albeit with bookings very short-term in nature. Not too surprisingly, growth rates for group RevPAR 2023 will be significantly lower than for 2022 due to more difficult comps and from some pent-up demand having been “released” in 2022.
- Forward-looking domestic **leisure RevPAR** trends continue to be resilient, almost entirely driven by ADR at this point as new competitive supply from short-term rentals, and **the re-opening of international markets such as Europe, the Caribbean, and Canada combined with favorable FX for American travelers, and the return of cruising as a value-priced vacation alternative** are putting some pressure on domestic hotel occupancy. Readers should be aware that the timing of Christmas and New Year’s Day falling on a Sunday this holiday season versus on a Saturday last holiday season is pushing some school vacations into January, with the net-effect being RevPAR growth, especially occupancy, for the back half of December vs. 2021 looks weak while the beginning of January vs. 2022 is tracking exceptionally strong given the easy y/y comp.
- **All of these observations are analyzed and discussed in further detail in this report.**

Bottom line: While there were “pluses & minuses” in our latest data checks and industry conversations, overall we continue to summarize our view on the lodging sector at the moment as one of “relative optimism,” *though more so for the global C-Corps and less so for the hotel REITs*, a view markedly more favorable than the bear case of “relative pessimism”.

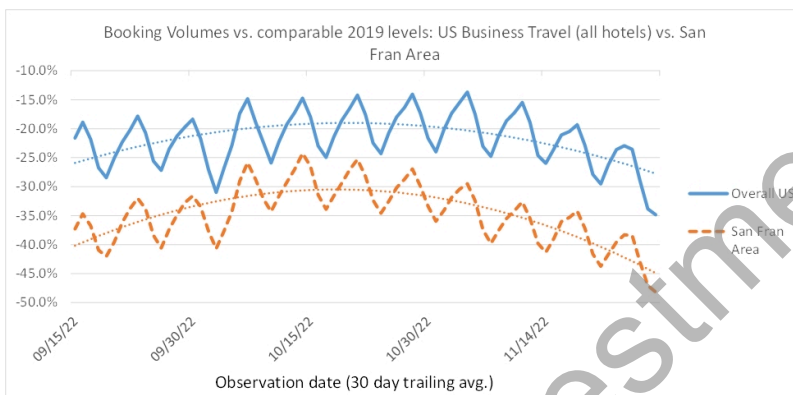
- **Of the lodging stocks our favorite name is Hyatt (H, Buy) which we see in the “sweet spot” of both the group recovery and strength in international markets, most notably the Caribbean. Hyatt generates approx. 30% of earnings from the group segment and 30% from its Caribbean-centric Apple Leisure Group business.** To this we add the evolving story of going “asset-lite”, an EV/EBITDA valuation multiple approx. 300-350 bps. below that of HLT (Hold) and MAR (Hold), and a comparatively better balance sheet. **For the hotel REITs, our favorite name is RHP (Buy).** At 75% of its business coming from groups/conventions, RHP has the greatest exposure to this customer segment and has no hotels located in the especially tech-heavy San Francisco area. On the other hand, we would be remiss if we did not note that hotel

REITS with exposure to the San Francisco metro area (and likely the Napa/Sonoma/Wine Country as well) will likely see continued pressure from the technology sector. We estimate EBITDA exposure for our REIT coverage: DRH (Hold) ~5% (only 1% in San Francisco city), HST (Hold) ~10%, SHO (Hold) ~10%, RLJ (Buy) ~12% (4% in San Francisco City), PEB (Hold) ~14%, and PK (Buy) ~15%. Within the Wine Country area, DRH has one hotel (The Lodge at Sonoma, ~3% EBITDA), PK has one hotel (DoubleTree Sonoma Wine Country, ~1% EBITDA), and SHO has two hotels (Montage and Four Seasons, ~9% EBITDA).

Corporate (individual) business travel segment observations:

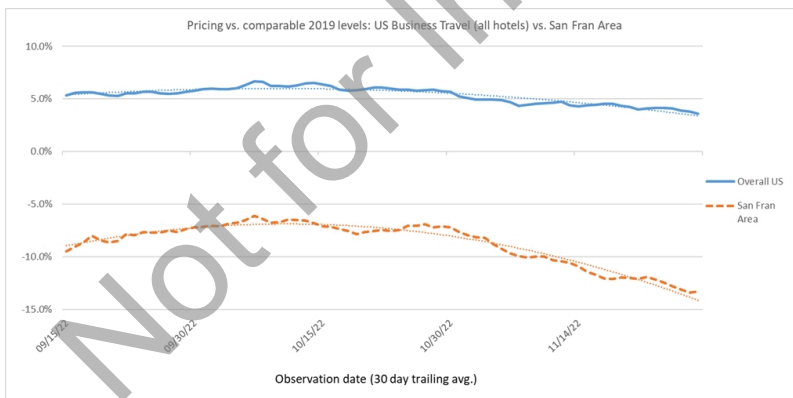
We observe booking volumes down approx. 27% over the past 45 days vs. comparable 2019 levels whereas they were down approx. 20% during the late summer and early fall (source: Tripbam). Digging into the data, we observe outsized weakness in the greater San Francisco area as booking volumes were down approx. 45% vs. comparable 2019 levels whereas they were down 30% during the late summer and early fall (see exhibit 1 below). Even more evident of challenges the greater San Francisco area is facing is outsized weakness in pricing power. For the overall US, pricing growth has held relatively stable, though no longer accelerating, at approx. +5% vs. comparable 2019 levels over the past 45 days whereas for the greater San Francisco area pricing power for new bookings has fallen from approx. -7% to -13% over that time (see exhibit 2 below). **While not possible to precisely determine exact causation in the “big data”, we are the belief that the greatest degree of weakness is coming from the technology sector due to corporate layoffs and belt-tightening from which the greater San Francisco area has outsized exposure.** Additionally, we believe that general corporate belt tightening is also a factor. We estimate that historically (pre-Covid) for the overall US, the technology segment customer represented approx. 10% of business for full-service hotels. Anecdotally, executives at large corporate travel agencies are seeing some 4Q travel freezes and companies are more careful with spend for 1H23, especially in the technology sector. These executives also observed some weakness in the retail (clothing) corporate customer, which has to do with uncertainty around consumer spend around the holiday season.

Exhibit 1:



Source: Tripbam, Truist Securities Research

Exhibit 2:



Source: Tripbam, Truist Securities Research

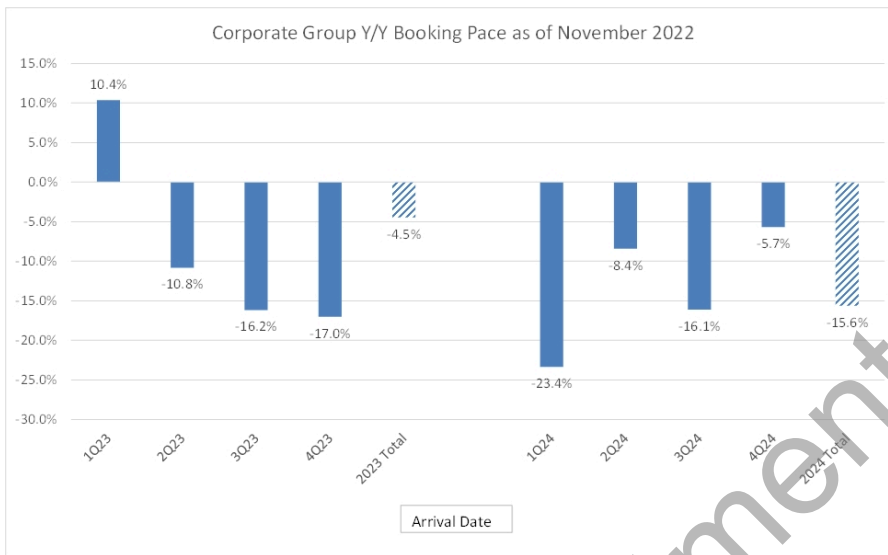
- **Regarding corporate rate negotiations for 2023:** Rates for 2023 are expected to be up mid-to-high single-digits. Hotels will not be rolling-over 2022 rates to 2023 like they did for 2021 to 2022 and hotels will charge rack rate if a corporate rate did not get negotiated.
 - **We are particularly attentive to large corporate pricing as a read-through to small-medium size businesses (SMEs).** Effectively, if large corporate rates are pushed up, there is greater opportunity in our opinion for SME rates to be pushed higher as well. This impact is not just for transient but also small/midsized corporate groups including SMEs.

Group (corporate) segment observations:

For group bookings, we continue to see a very narrow booking window with the good news being that last-minute (in-the-quarter-for-the-quarter and Q+1) booking volumes are strong. However, the negative is that as we look out more than two quarters for corporate group business, what is currently on the books is well below comparable levels for 2022 at the same time in 2021 (see exhibit 3, below). Implications are that corporations are apprehensive to book too far in advance, some of the pent-up demand has already happened in 2022 and y/y growth rates will be more challenged going forward, and if cancellations do occur there is not a significantly strong base of bookings from which to collect cancellation fees.

- **2023 group rates:** Up around 7% y/y with greater strength in larger cities and resorts and less pricing growth for second and third-tier less-popular locations.

Exhibit 3:

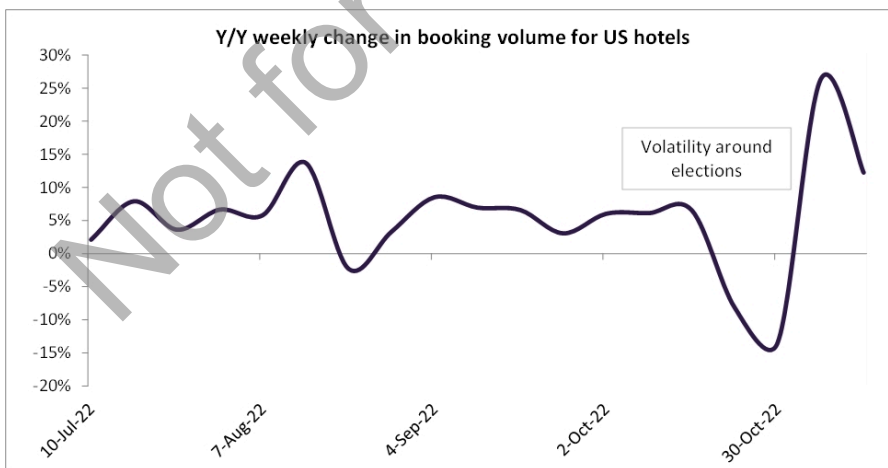


Source: Cvent, Truist Securities Research

Leisure segment observations:

We observe that demand levels have been consistent since last summer, though no longer accelerating, and pricing growth remains strong. Regarding demand and occupancy, new competitive supply from short-term rentals and the re-opening of international markets such as Europe, the Caribbean, and Canada combined with favorable FX for American travelers, are applying some pressure. First, we look at data from [Sojern](#), a company that collects hotel booking data from thousands of travel brands, to gauge the relative steadiness of leisure bookings:

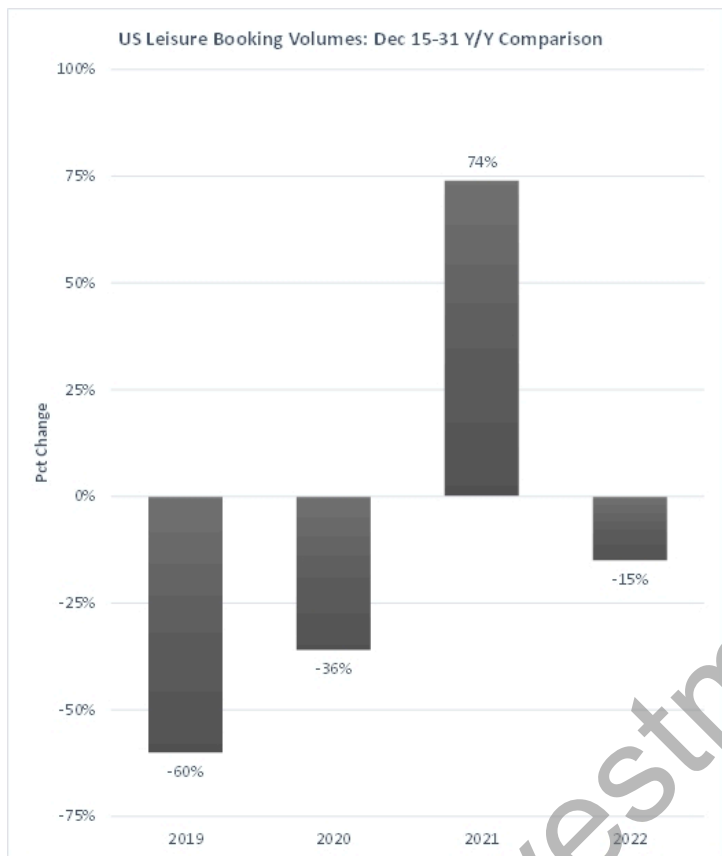
Exhibit 4:



Source: Sojern, Truist Securities Research

Specifically looking at booking volumes for the upcoming year-end holiday, we observe that the timing of Christmas and New Year's Day falling on a Sunday this holiday season versus on a Saturday last holiday season is pushing some school vacations into January. The net-effect is RevPAR growth, especially occupancy, for the back half of December vs. 2021, looks weak while the beginning of January vs. 2022 is tracking exceptionally strong (data source: [Adara, a company that monitors 180M global hotel reservations and with which we recently held a webinar](#)):

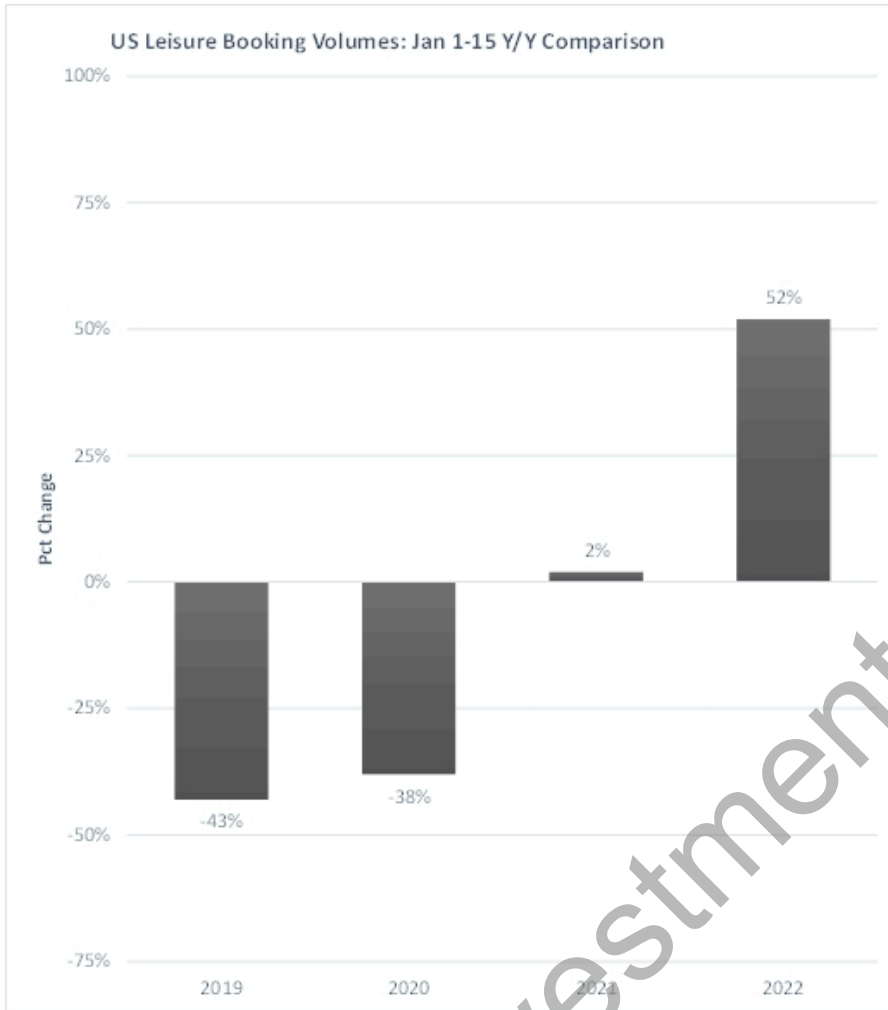
Exhibit 5:



Source: Adara, Truist Securities Research

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Exhibit 6:



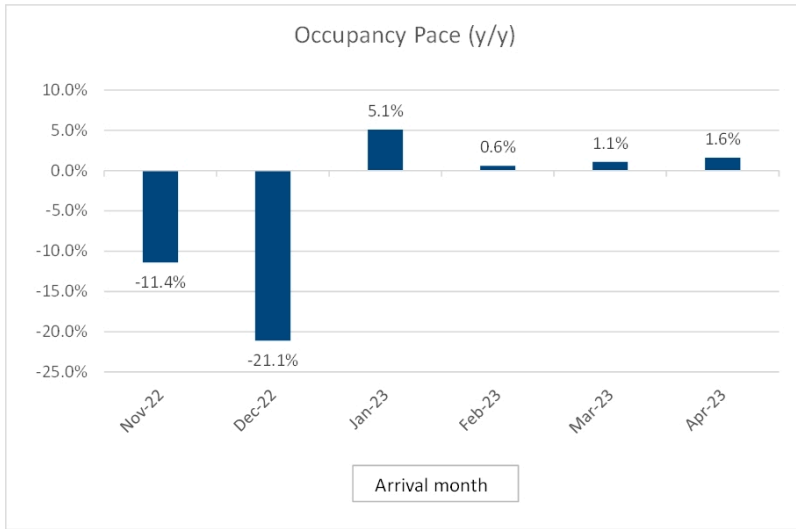
Source: Adara, Truist Securities Research

Additionally, to further gauge the strength/weakness of higher-end US leisure travel we also look at future occupancy, rate, and RevPAR pace for hotels at US ski resorts (source: DestiMetrics).

Our observations on forward occupancy for hotels at US ski resorts:

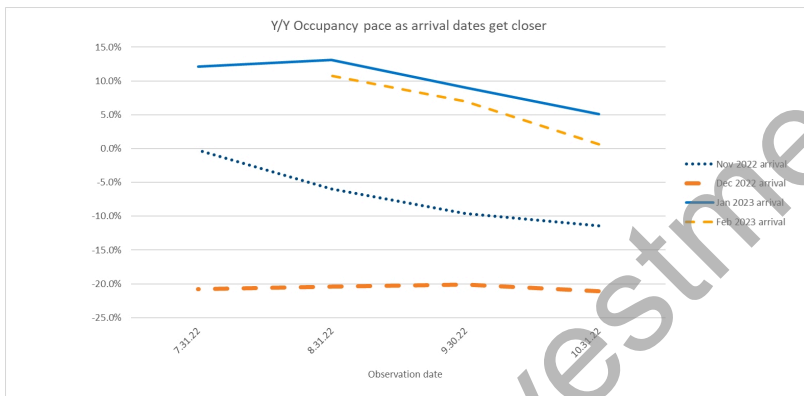
- When we look at how y/y forward occupancy is pacing, the previously noted holiday shift is highly evident in the December and January paces and for the rest of the winter season occupancy is up approx. 1% y/y (see exhibit 7)
 - However, while January through April are pacing up y/y, we observe that the pace of occupancy growth decelerates as arrival dates get closer. For example, while occupancy for February 2023 is currently tracking +0.6% y/y vs. the same time in 2021 for February 2022, +0.6% is a deceleration from our observation in August where it was tracking +11% and in September where it was tracking +7% (see exhibit 8). *Assuming this trajectory continues, we believe y/y occupancy for January-April will finish down y/y for hotels at US ski resorts (which we also see as a good read-through for upper-end US resorts in general).*

Exhibit 7:



Source: DestiMetrics, Truist Securities Research

Exhibit 8:

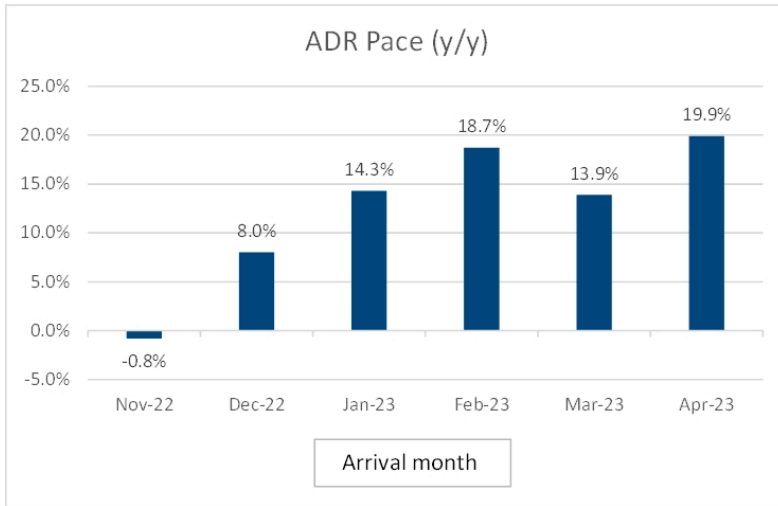


Source: DestiMetrics, Truist Securities Research

Our observations on forward ADR for hotels at US ski resorts:

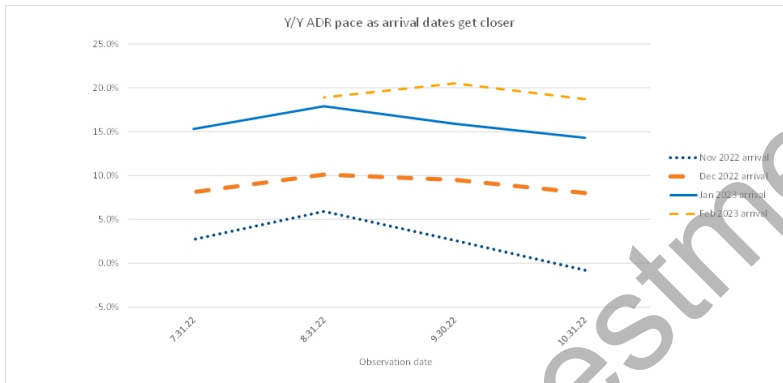
- We see extremely strong pricing. Unlike the occupancy deceleration as arrival dates approach, pricing deceleration, while modest, is far less pronounced.

Exhibit 9:



Source: DestiMetrics, Truist Securities Research

Exhibit 10:

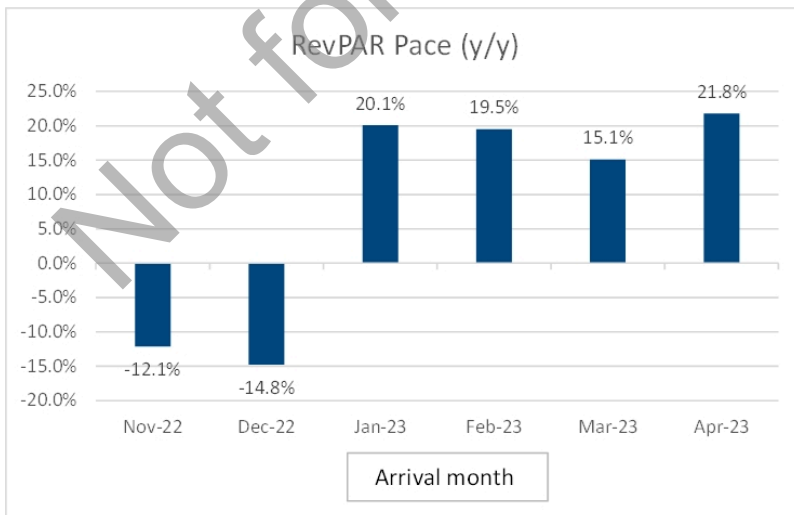


Source: DestiMetrics, Truist Securities Research

Putting the above occupancy and ADR observations together, our observations on how forward RevPAR at US ski resorts is tracking:

- Because of the holiday shift the picture is mixed to start the season, but the later winter months look very strong, again driven by ADR:

Exhibit 11:

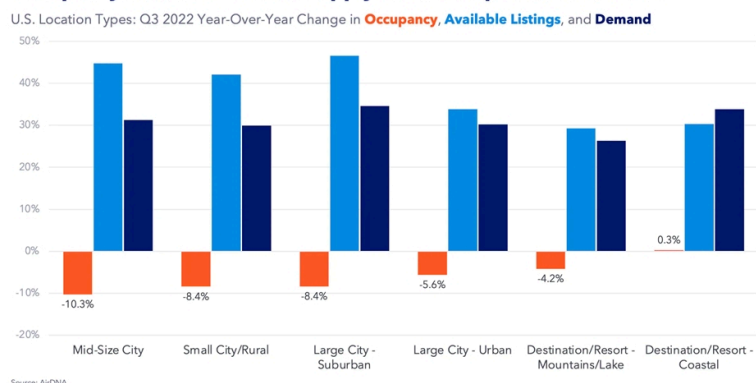


Source: DestiMetrics, Truist Securities Research

Lastly, we believe one of the pressures on hotel occupancy for the leisure segment is coming from substantial new supply from Airbnb (Khan, Hold) and other short term rentals. To quantify this we look at data from AirDNA. For the overall US in 3Q22, Airbnb supply was up approx. 40% from 3Q19 and up approx. 30% y/y from 3Q21. Please join us this Friday, December 2nd for a webinar with Airdna to discuss their latest observations on short term rental trends.

Exhibit 12:

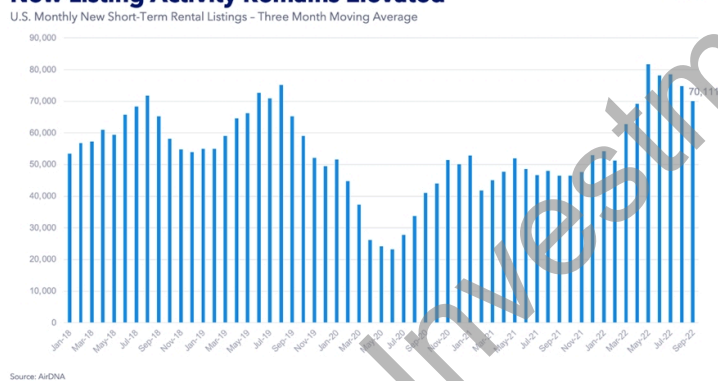
Occupancy Levels Fall Where Supply Growth Supersedes Demand AIRDNA



Source: AirDNA

Exhibit 13:

New Listing Activity Remains Elevated AIRDNA



Source: AirDNA

Exhibit 14:

Segmentation By Company			
Lodging REITS	Transient Corporate*	Transient Leisure	Group
DRH	35%	35%	30%
HST	40%	25%	35%
PEB	35%	40%	25%
PK	35%	35%	30%
RHP	5%	25%	70%
RLJ	55%	25%	20%
SHO	35%	30%	35%
C-corps	Transient Corporate*	Transient Leisure	Group
CHH	45%	45%	10%
H	20%	50%	30%
HLT	50%	20%	30%
MAR	50%	30%	20%
WH	30%	70%	less than 1%
Experiential Leisure	Transient Corporate	Transient Leisure	Group
MTN	0%	95%	5%
PLYA**	0%	90%	10%
Cruise Lines	Transient Corporate	Transient Leisure	Group
CCL	0%	100%	0%
NCLH	0%	100%	0%
RCL	0%	100%	0%
Vacation Ownership	Transient Corporate	Transient Leisure	Group
BVH	0%	100%	0%
HGV	0%	100%	0%
TNL	0%	100%	0%
VAC	0%	100%	0%

Source: Company reports, Truist Securities Research

Companies Mentioned in This Note

Airbnb, Inc. (ABNB, \$102.14, Hold, Naved Khan)
Choice Hotels International, Inc. (CHH, \$123.22, Hold, C. Patrick Scholes)
DiamondRock Hospitality Company (DRH, \$9.41, Hold, C. Patrick Scholes)
Hyatt Hotels Corporation (H, \$100.32, Buy, C. Patrick Scholes)
Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc. (HLT, \$142.62, Hold, C. Patrick Scholes)
Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (HST, \$18.94, Hold, C. Patrick Scholes)
Marriott International, Inc. (MAR, \$165.35, Hold, C. Patrick Scholes)
Pebblebrook Hotel Trust (PEB, \$16.65, Hold, Gregory Miller)
Park Hotels & Resorts Inc. (PK, \$12.83, Buy, C. Patrick Scholes)
Ryman Hospitality Properties, Inc. (RHP, \$91.53, Buy, C. Patrick Scholes)
RLJ Lodging Trust (RLJ, \$12.12, Buy, Gregory Miller)
Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (SHO, \$10.99, Hold, C. Patrick Scholes)
Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (WH, \$73.32, Buy, C. Patrick Scholes)

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