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The Resurgent Travel Sector: How Long Will it Last?

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Tourism Economics

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The Resurgent Travel Sector

Perspectives on the economy and travel industry

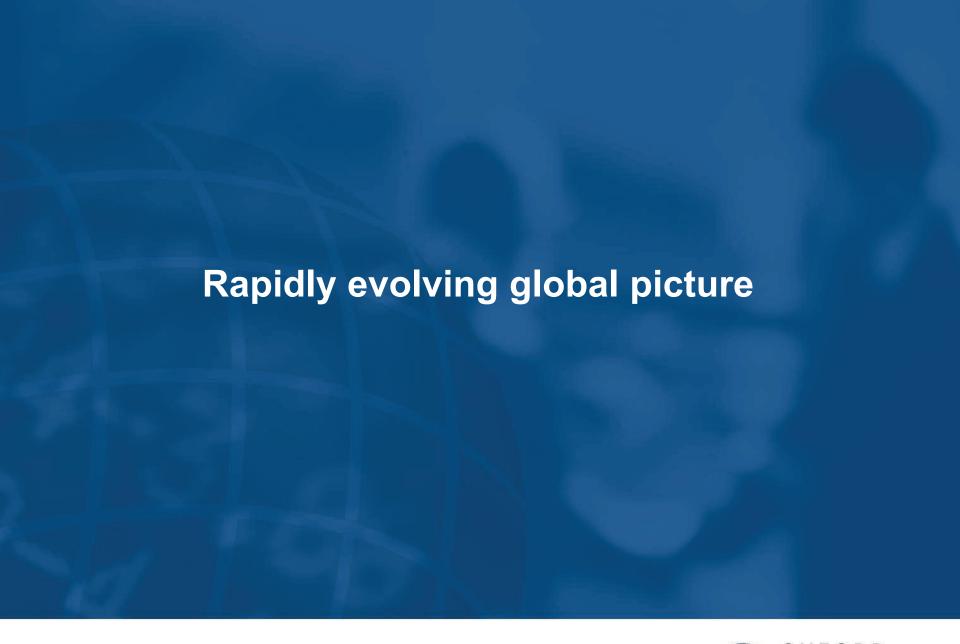
Marketing Outlook Forum

(ABRIDGED VERSION)



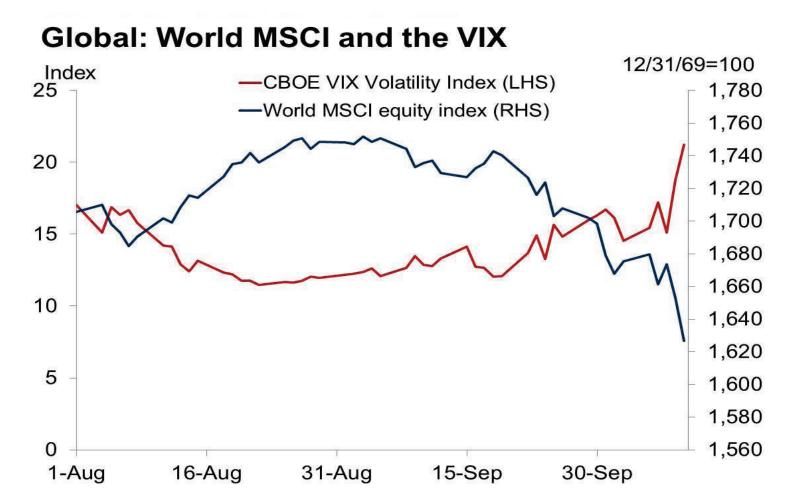
Takeaways

- The US economy is poised to accelerate
- Risks to this assertion are primarily beyond our shores
- The US travel sector has seriously outperformed
- Anticipate slowing volumes in 2015 with opportunity mainly in terms of yield



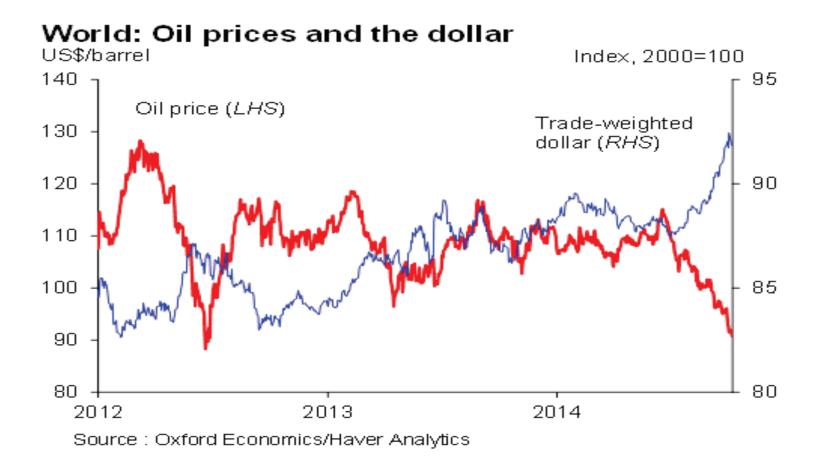


Increased volatility due to global economic scare





Risk of weaker global growth evident in data

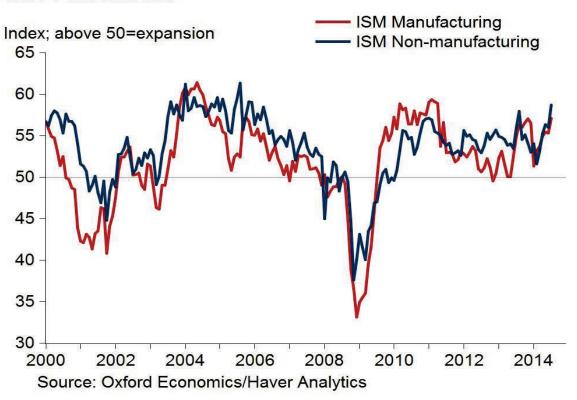


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Both services and manufacturing are expanding



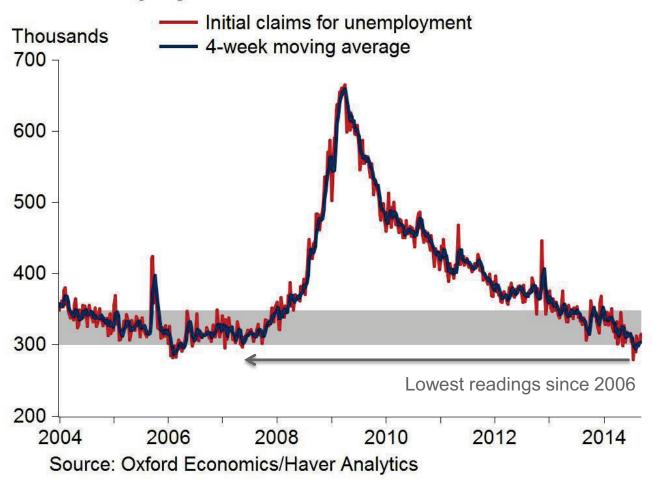


Why is the US economy poised to accelerate?

1. Household spending to gain momentum

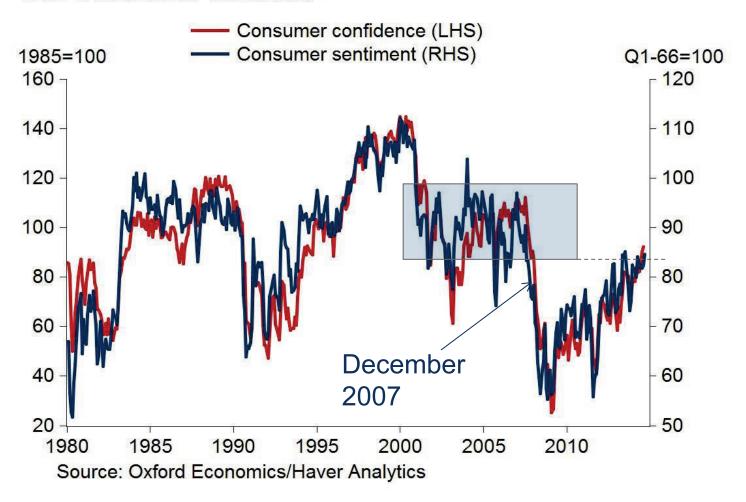
Initial claims point to further payroll gains...

US: Unemployment claims



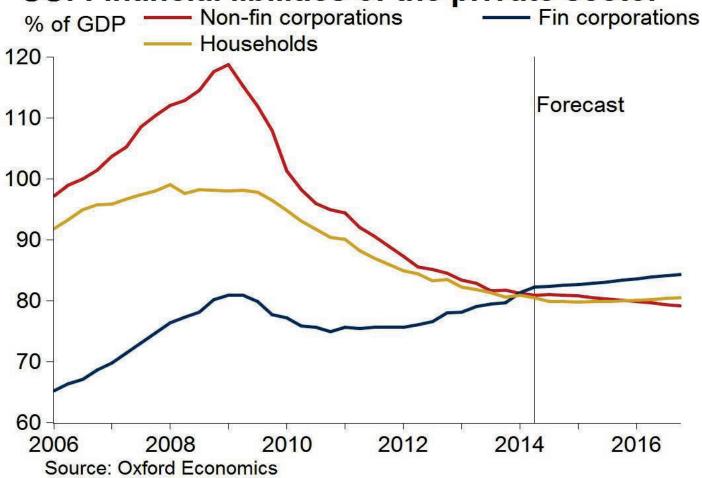
Consumers are feeling more cheerful...

US: Consumer attitudes



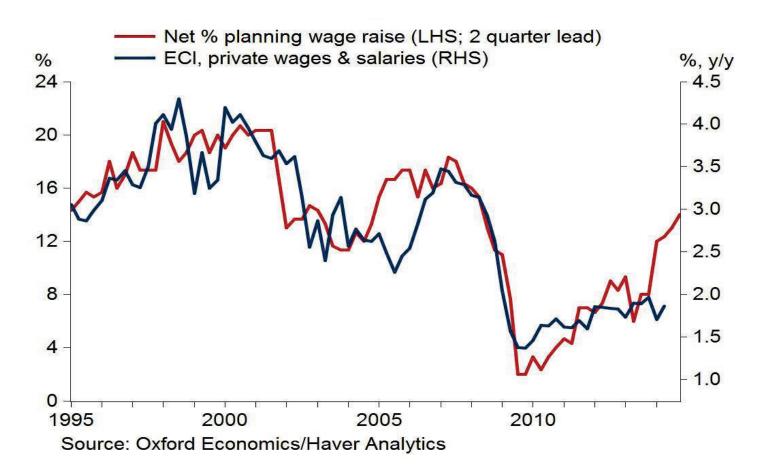
... and deleveraged household sector...

US: Financial libilities of the private sector

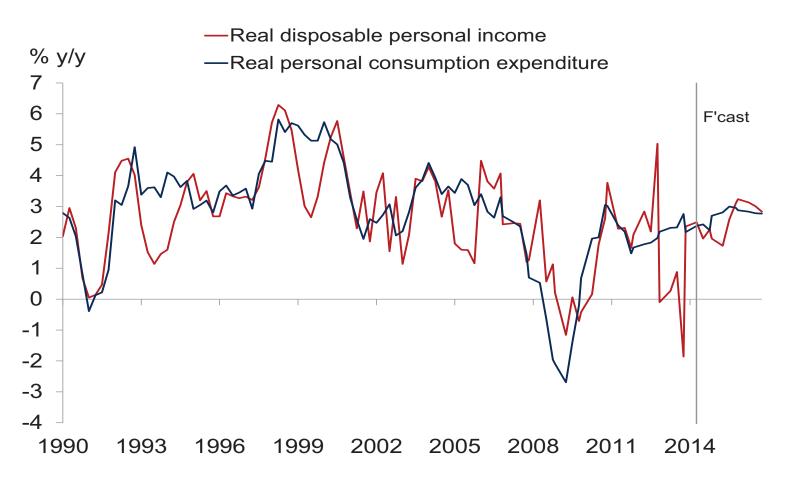


Survey and anecdotal signs of wage pressures

NFIB small business survey wage plans



...should support a rise in consumer spending



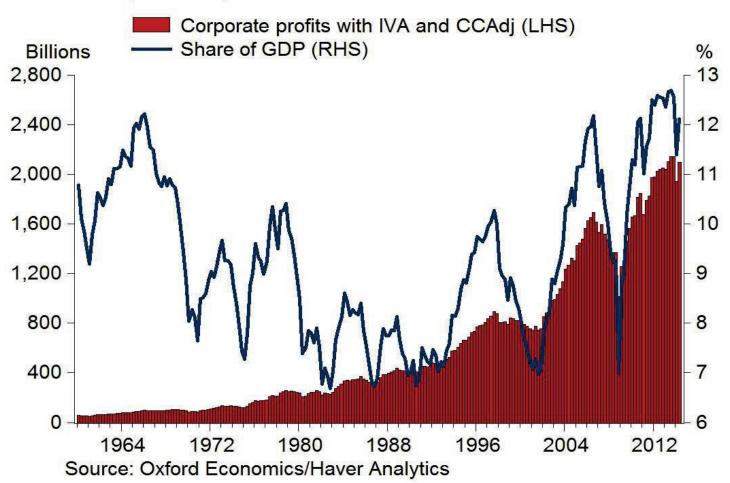
Source : Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

Why is the US economy poised to accelerate?

- 1. Household spending to gain momentum
- 2. Signs of business investment strengthening

Corporate profits rebound in Q2

US: Corporate profits

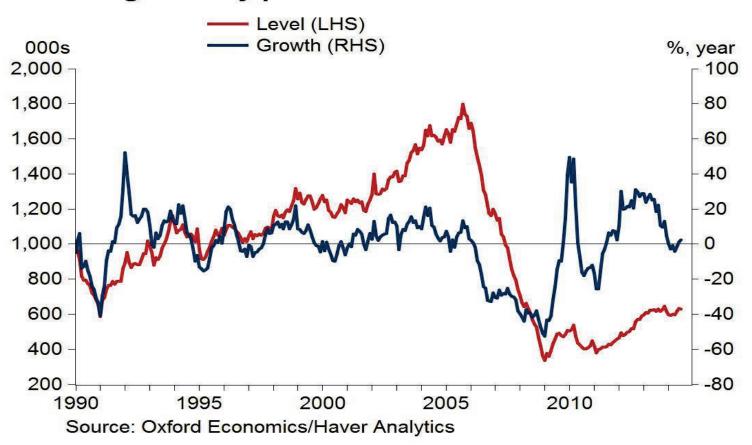


Why is the US economy poised to accelerate?

- 1. Household spending to gain momentum
- 2. Signs of business investment strengthening
- 3. Housing?

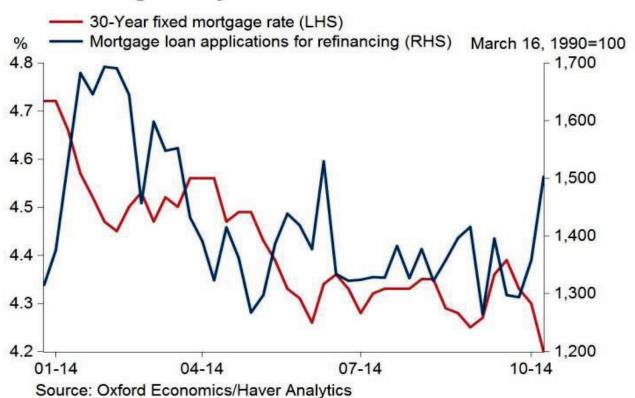
Key domestic risk is housing activity...

US: Single-family permits



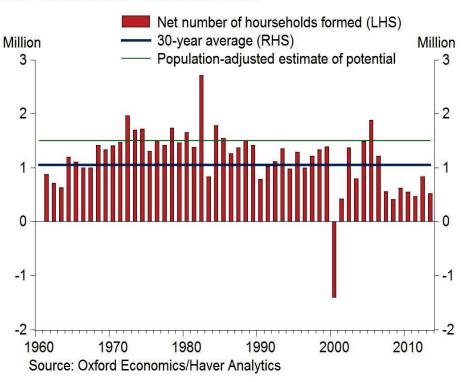
Still-low mortgage rates...

US: Housing activity

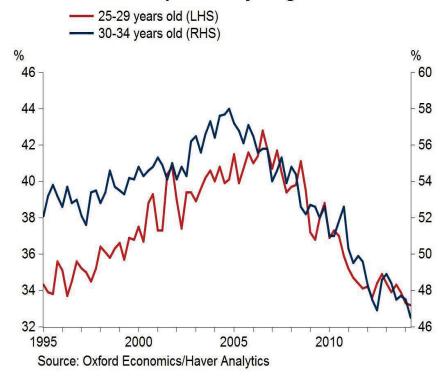


Housing pent up demand, but ability & will?

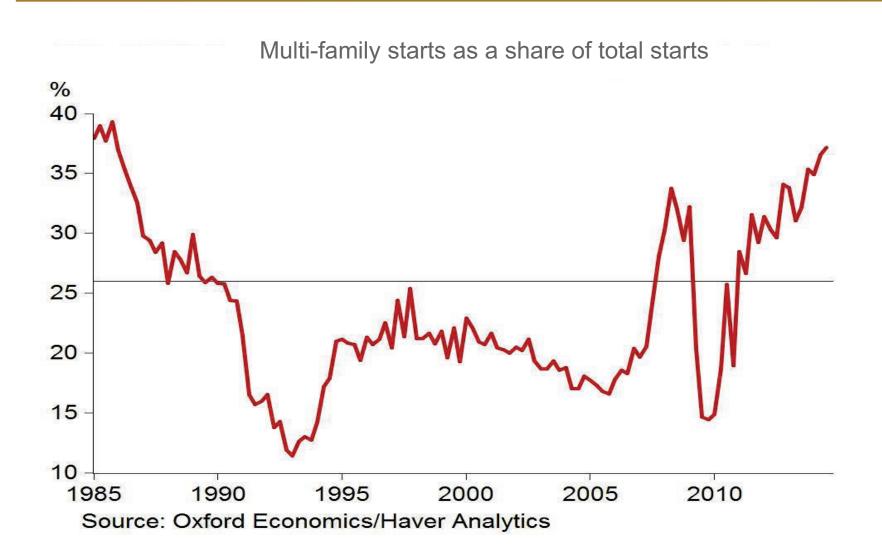
US: Household formation rate



US: Homeownership rates of young Americans



Shift towards rentals away from single-family

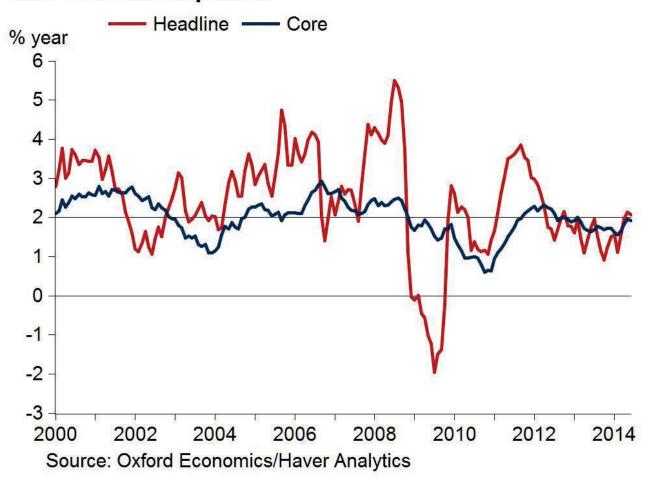


Why is the US economy poised to accelerate?

- 1. Household spending to gain momentum
- 2. Signs of business investment strengthening
- 3. Housing?
- 4. Policy should remain favorable

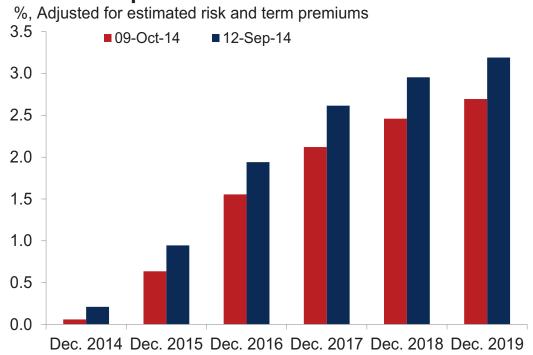
Inflation remains below the 2% target

US: Consumer prices



Declining market expectations for Fed tightening

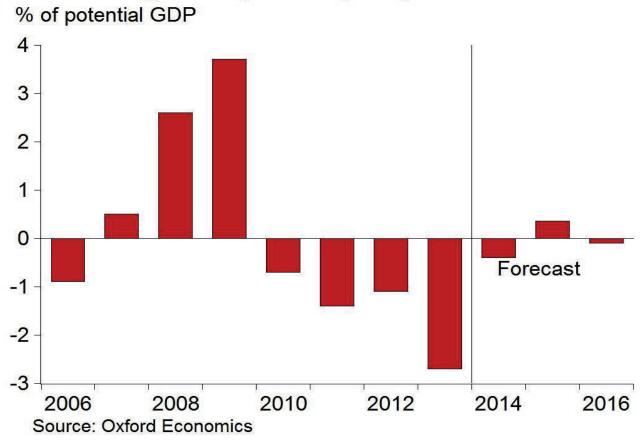
US: Market implied Fed funds rate using Eurodollar prices



Source: Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

Government no longer major drag on growth

US: Change in cyclically-adjusted structural balance



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Global economy increasingly fragile

- Eurozone faltering
- China slowing
- Rest of emergers slowing as well
- Ebola
- US not immune to all of this

Not the good kind of surprise

World: Citigroup economic surprise indices

% balance of positive/negative surprises in economic data releases 100 US — Eurozone — China 50 -50 -100 -150 -05-14 07-14 09-14 01-14 03-14 Source: Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

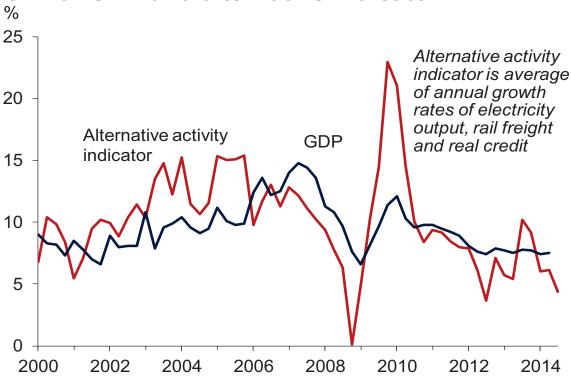
Global trade slowing

World: Monthly export indicator



China slowing even more?

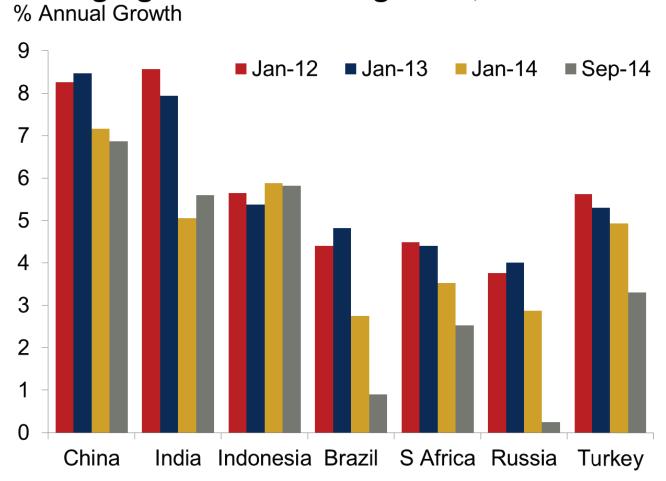
China: GDP and alternative indicator



Source: Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

Substantial downgrades to EM outlook

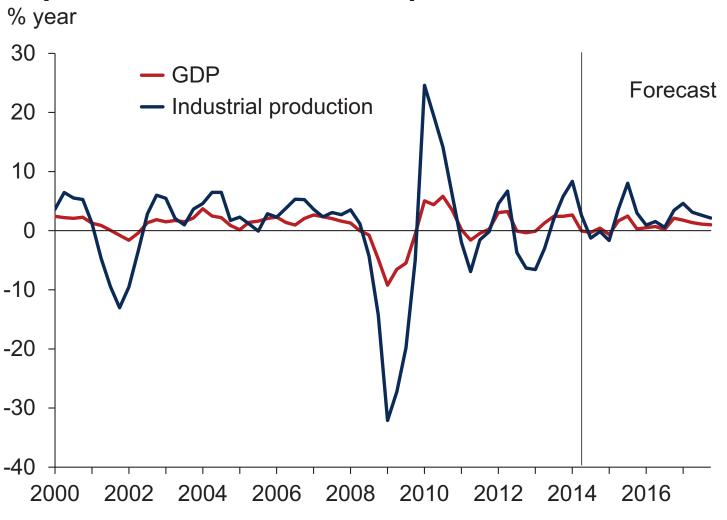
Emerging Markets: GDP growth, 2015



Source: Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

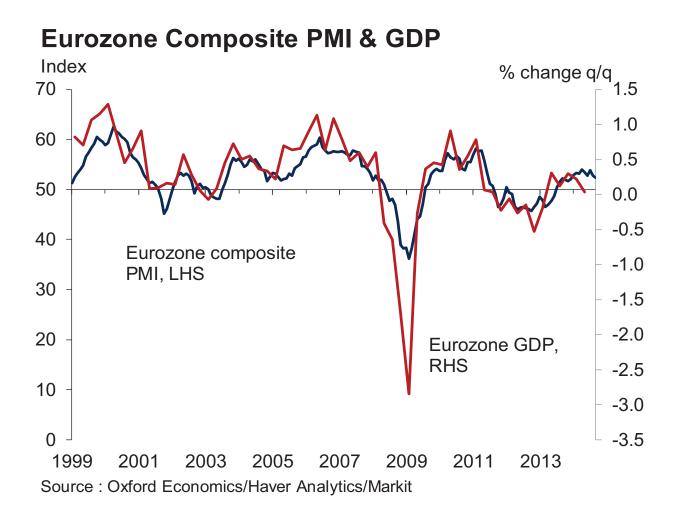
Almost no growth in Japan

Japan: GDP and industrial production



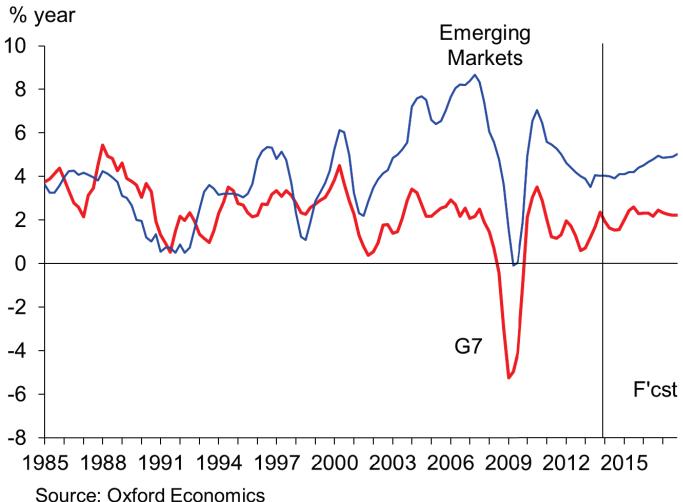
Source: Oxford Economics

EU leading indicators suggest modest growth



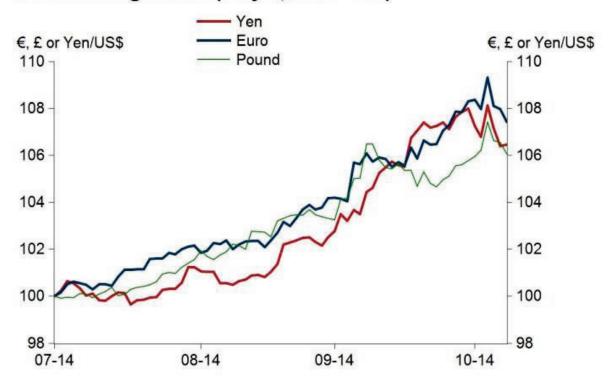
Smaller growth premium for EMs

G7 & Emerging Markets: GDP growth



A strengthening dollar adds to the risk

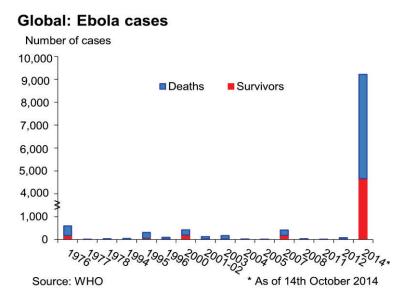
US: Exchange rates (July 1, 2014=100)

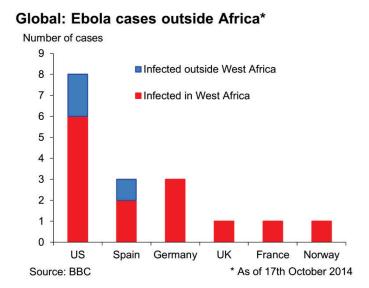


Source: Oxford Economics/Haver Analytics

Ebola in perspective

- Risks are almost entirely in the category of perceptions and confidence at the moment
- Infection rate is less than 100 per 100,000 (less than 0.001%) compared to up to 50% in flu pandemics such as the Asian Flu pandemic in 1957-58
- Still potentially significant impact





Ebola in perspective

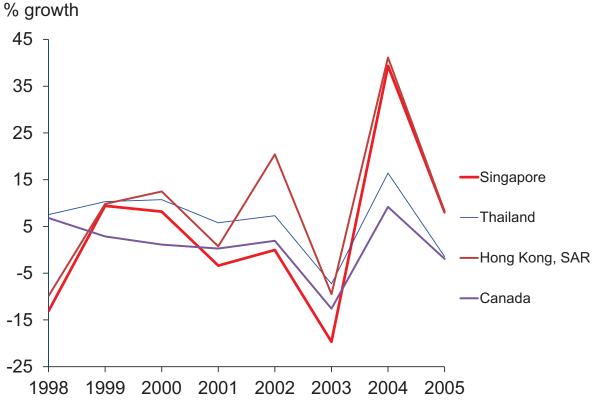
- Still potentially significant impact SARS Example
- Ebola has lower infection rate but higher mortality rate

Country	GDP loss (%, 2003)
China	0.5
Hong Kong	2.9
Taiwan	0.5
Singapore	3.0
Vietnam	1.1
Korea	0.1
Thailand	1.4
Malaysia	0.4
Indonesia	0.1
Philippines	0.0
East Asia	0.6

Ebola in perspective (SARS)

Still potentially significant impact – SARS Example

International arrivals



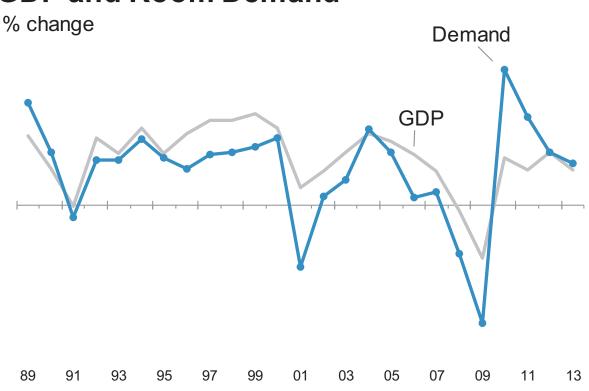
Source: Tourism Economics

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Generally, room demand hugs GDP growth

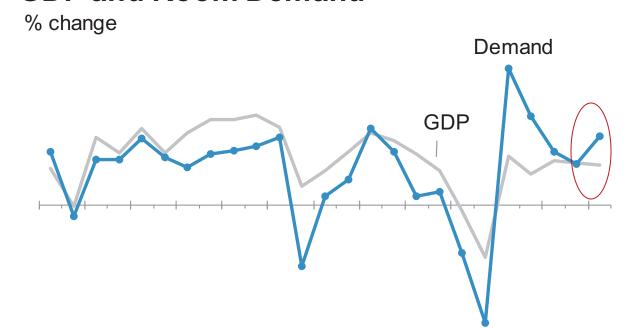




Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; STR; Oxford Economics

But demand has accelerated as GDP softened

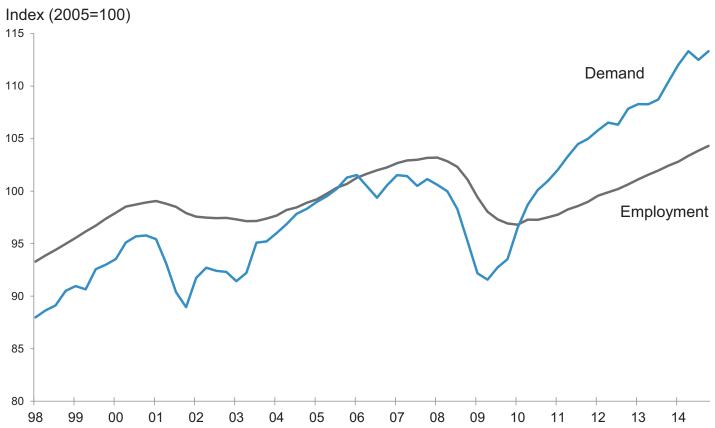
GDP and Room Demand



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; STR; Oxford Economics

Room demand well above employment trends

Employment and room demand

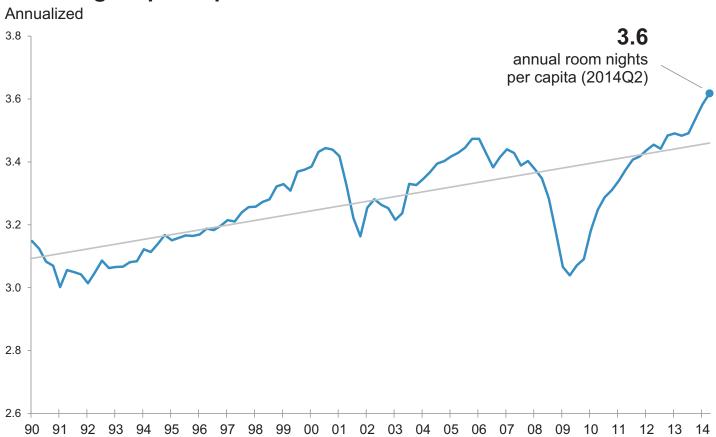


Note: Nonfarm payroll employment. Lodging demand and employment is actual through second quarter 2014. Employment shows the Oxford Economics forecast through fourth quarter of 2015.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; STR; Oxford Economics

Hitting new highs on a per capita basis

Room nights per capita

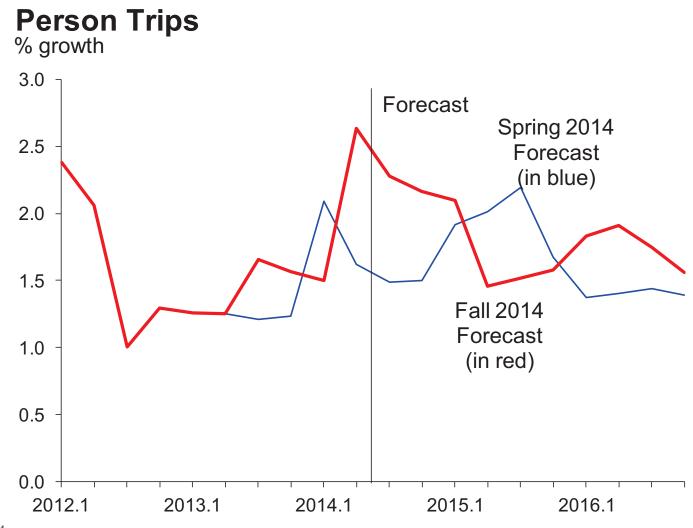


Note: Room night demand is shown on annualized basis. Data is seasonaly adjusted actual through the second quarter of 2014. Source: Census Bureau; STR; Tourism Economics

Takeaways

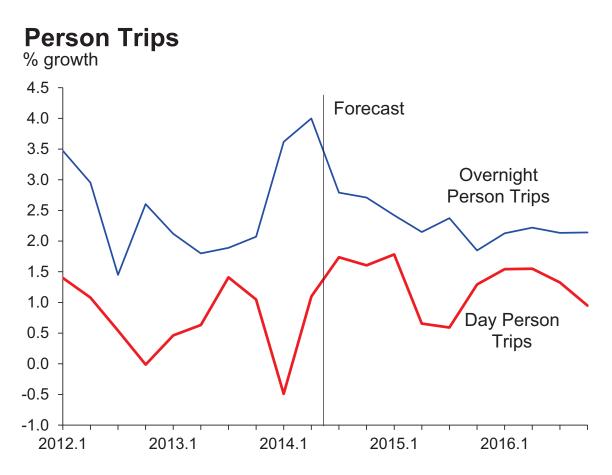
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Stronger near term countered by 'breather' in 2015



Overnight demand will drive spending

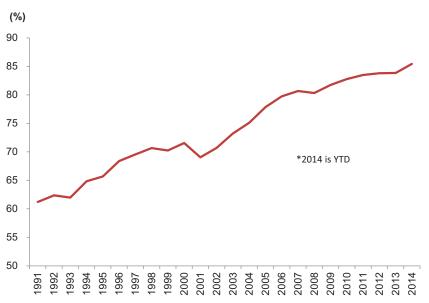
Lower fuel costs will free up budget



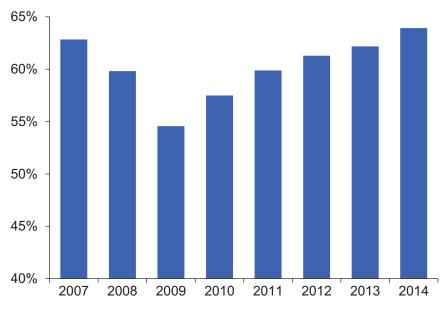
Source: Tourism Economics

Yield opportunities in 2015

Domestic load factor



US hotel occupancy rate



Source: Smith Travel Research

Thank you!

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