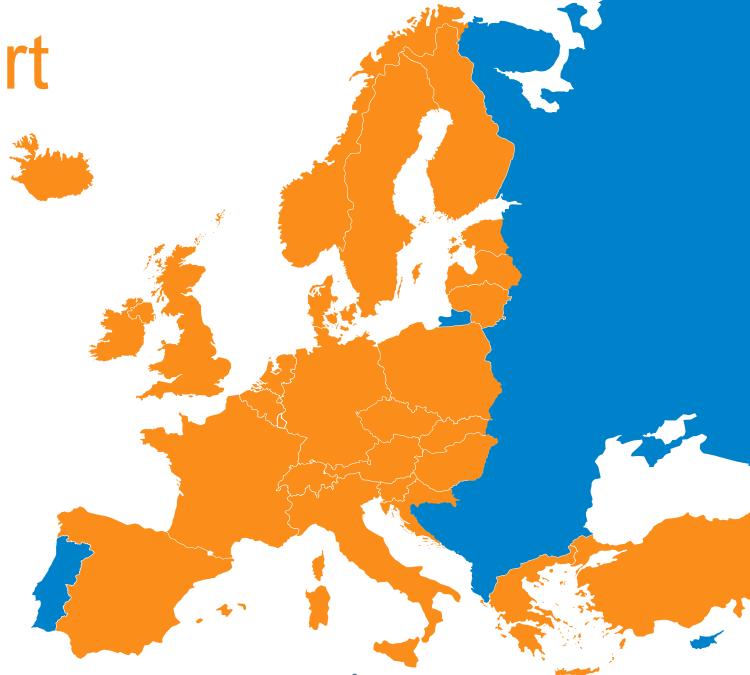
# H EU Report

Europe





**APRIL 2018** 

### **ANALYSIS OF HOTEL RESULTS – APRIL 2018**

### The business supply in full expansion in Europe's hotel industry

For the fourth consecutive month, the European hotel business recorded an increase in RevPar compared to the same period last year: +5.3% in April, after 2.6% increase in March and 5.0% in February.

This growth is mainly explained by prices, which rose sharply (+3.9% on average), from 101.1€ to 105.1€, while the occupancy rate increased slightly (+0.9 point).

The 3\* hotels benefited the most from April, with a 6.1% increase in RevPAR, thanks in particular to a 4.8% increase in ADR, while the 2\* hotels recorded the smallest increase (+4.7%), however results remained very positive. The lower growth in occupancy rates for the other segments explains their more modest performances.

Despite overall positive results, the European hotel business posted mixed performances in April. Austria posted a 5.8% decline in RevPAR, the largest decline in the Union, while Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom were also down on the previous year (-2.5%, -1% and -0.5% respectively). Austrian performance was negative at all levels, with the average price falling by 5.3% and the occupancy rate falling by 0.4 points. The occupancy rate fell by 5.3 points in Greece and the rest of the Mediterranean region (-2 points in Portugal, -1.2 points in Spain), which can be explained by the calendar shift of the Easter holidays, with customer peaks recorded in March. Spain also saw the Holy Week held in late March, explaining the difference between the years 2017 and 2018.

Belgium and Germany are the growth drivers in terms of RevPAR, both recording growth above 12% and performances up both in occupancy (+3.3 and +2.8 points) and rates (+7.6% and +7.4%), followed by Latvia and Luxembourg (+10.1% and +9.9% of RevPAR). In particular, business destinations are in better shape than the previous year over the same period, a trend explained by holidays in March instead of April: leisure customers having returned from holidays, business tourism is driving RevPAR up in business destinations.

France has again seen a strong increase in its RevPAR, +7.1% compared to last year, boosted by an average price 6.8% higher, reaching almost €90 excluding tax. Every month since the beginning of the year, the country has outperformed 2017. In view of the events of May (multiple bank holidays, strikes, Paris attack), we can wonder about the durability of these positive performances.

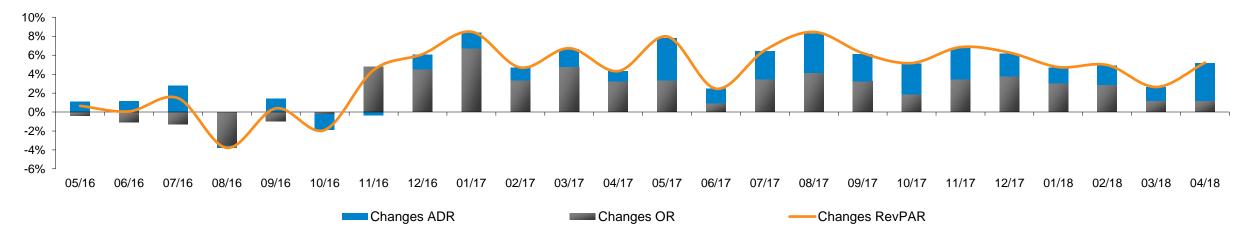
## HOTEL RESULTS BY SEGMENT IN EUROPE – APRIL 2018

MONTHLY RESULTS				
	Occupancy Rate	Average Daily Rate (€ VAT excL)	RevPAR (€ VAT excl)	
	(pts)	(%)		
2*	0,8	3,5%	4,7%	
3*	0,9	4,8%	6,1%	
4*	1,2	3,0%	4,8%	
5*	1,0	4,4%	5,9%	
Global	0,9	3,9%	5,2%	

YTD RESULTS				
	Occupancy Rate	<b>Average Daily Rate</b> (€ VAT excL)	RevPAR (€ VAT excl)	
	(pts)	(%)		
2*	1,1	2,5%	4,1%	
3*	1,5	3,0%	5,4%	
4*	1,2	1,1%	2,9%	
5*	2,5	3,7%	7,7%	
Global	1,3	2,2%	4,2%	

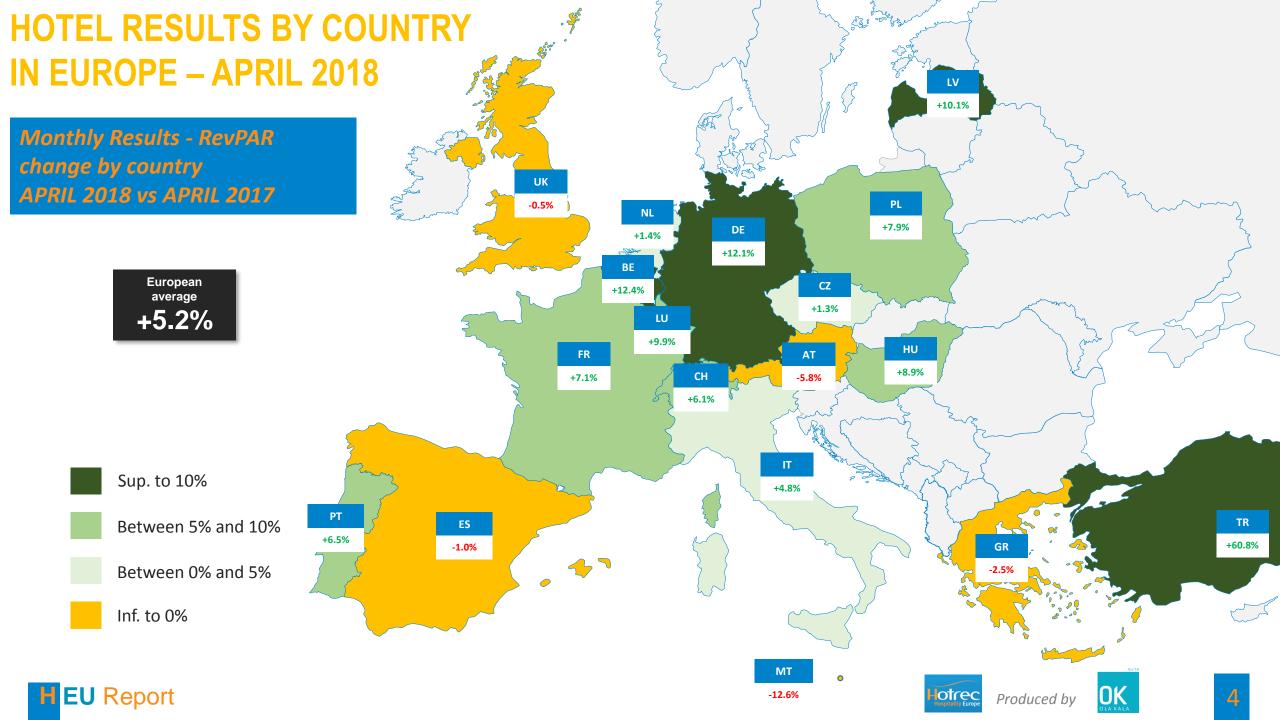
Note: The indicators are compared to the same period of previous year, i.e. APRIL 2018 vs NOVEMBER 2016

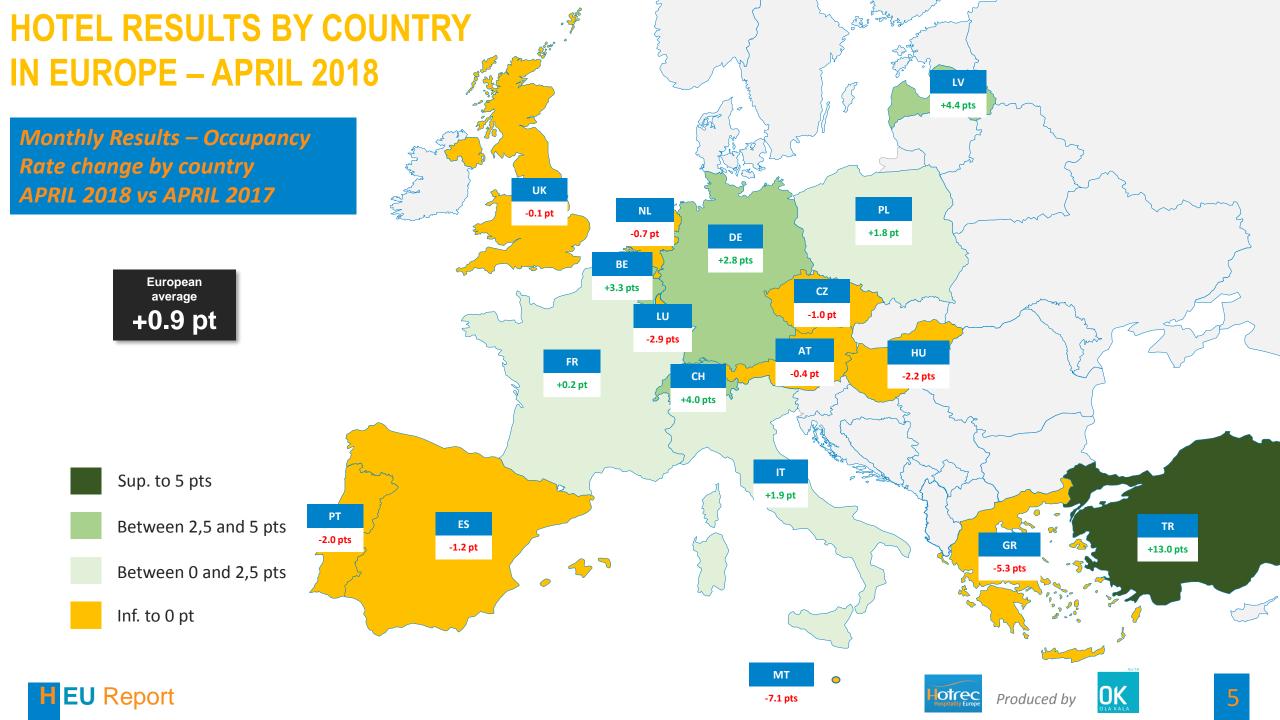
### OR, ADR and RevPAR change - Last 24 months

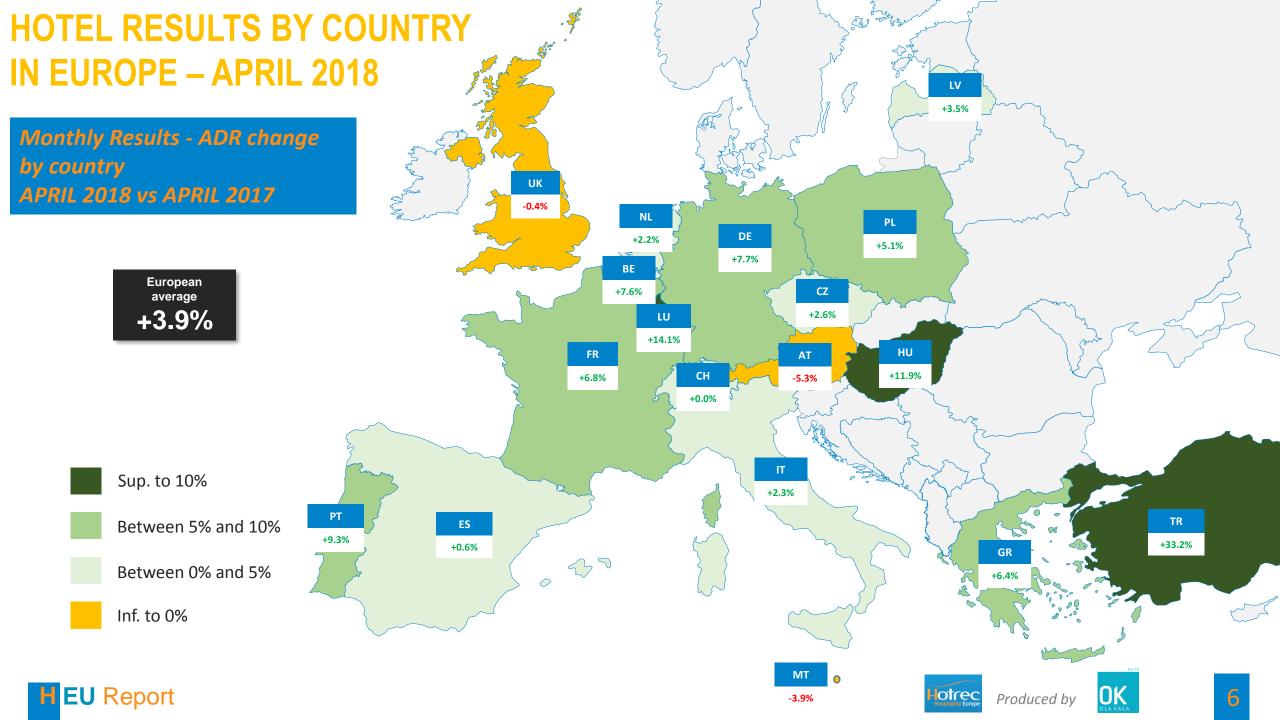


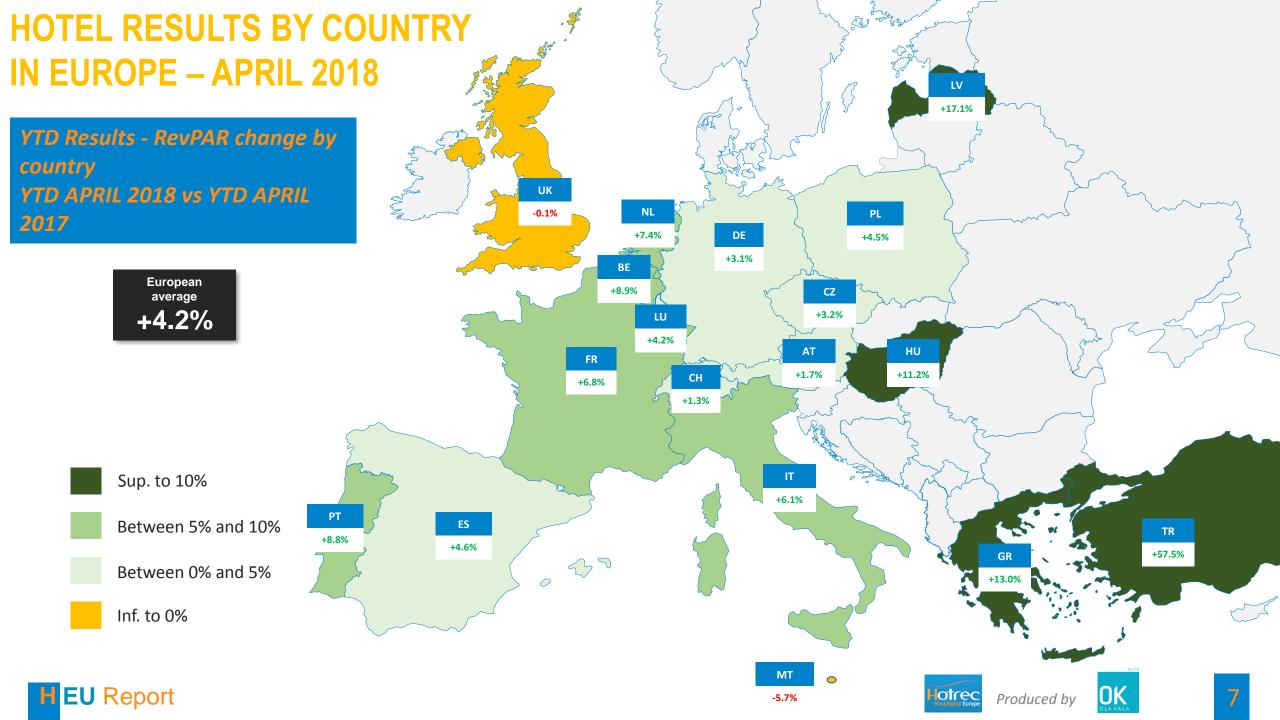


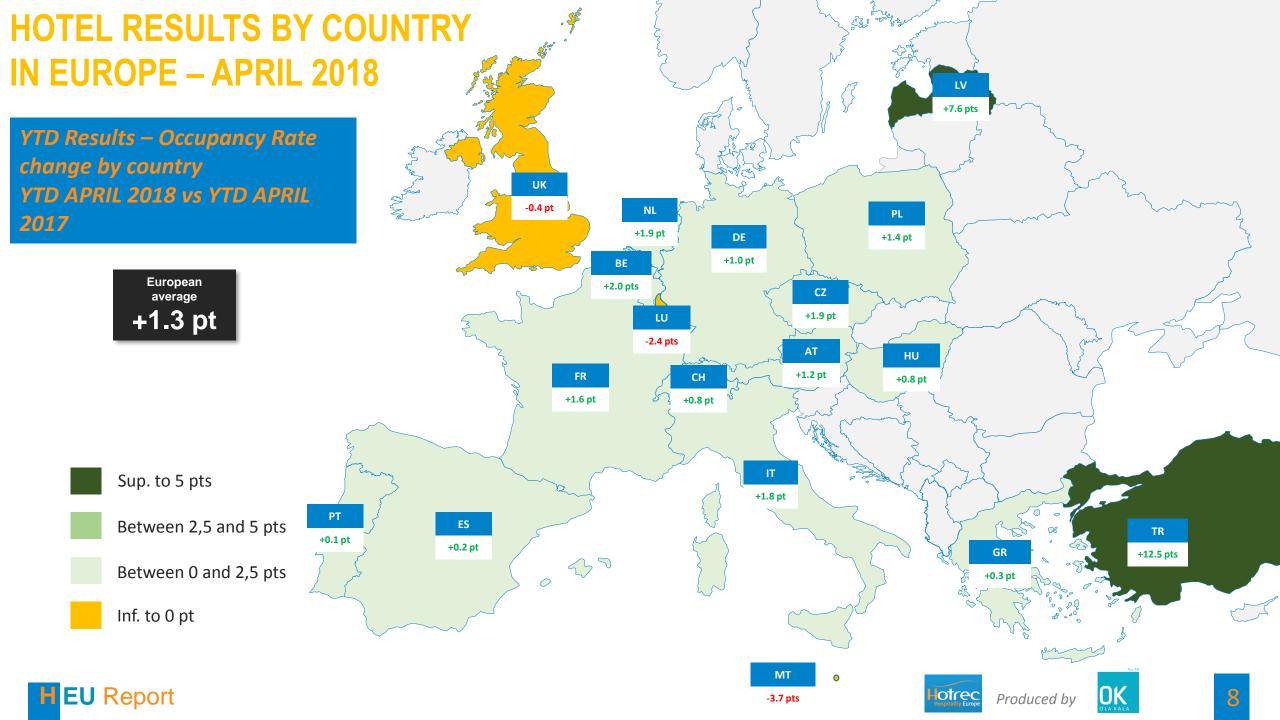


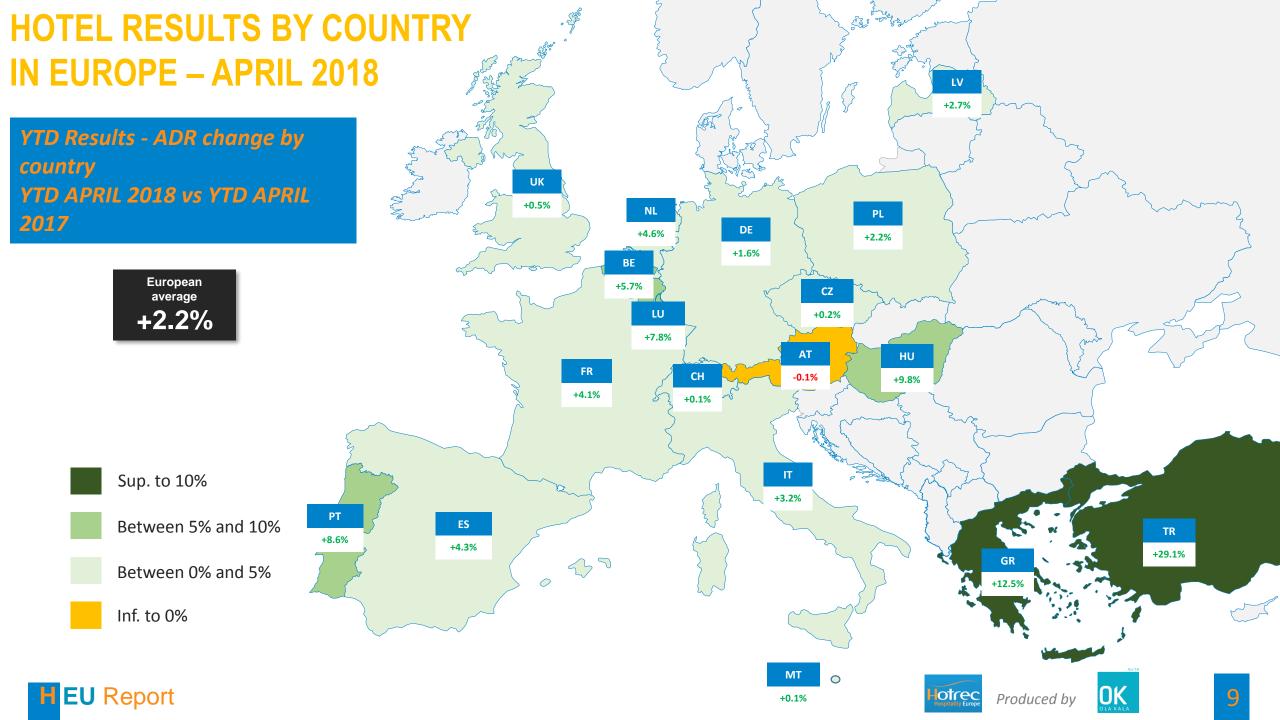












## **METHODOLOGY**





Hotels are classified according to the hotel star system: from 1\* to 5\*. The category of corporate chain hotels are allocated individually according to MKG Hospitality's market expertise and reflect the "marketing classification" in complement to the official rating system(s) of the country (if any). The category breakdowns for global supply are taken from MKG Hospitality's database and from information provided by statistical and/or hotel industry institutions (e.g. associations, unions).



## **2** Glossary

- Occupancy rate: Number of sold rooms divided by number of available rooms
- Average daily rate: Room revenue divided by number of sold rooms
- o **RevPAR**: Occupancy rate x average daily price or room revenue divided by available rooms
- o **Available rooms:** Capacity x number of operating days (within a month)
- o **Sold rooms:** Capacity x number of operating days x occupancy rate
- Room revenue: Room revenue expressed net of VAT (excluding other types of revenue such as food and beverage, etc.)

