



May 2013

Strategic tourism marketing and policy decisions depend on accurate, consistent tracking of business indicators such as lodging statistics, attraction and welcome center visitation, transportation statistics and more. The intent of the North Carolina Travel Tracker is to provide up-to-date and relevant tourism indicators for both the state and individual regions within the state. With data from the Travel Tracker, program areas and industry partners can strategically plan, implement and evaluate processes and programs.

The following report analyzes a variety of tourism indicators by 1) State, 2) the three geographic marketing regions (coastal, piedmont and mountain), and for some indicators 3) the seven economic development regions. As well as providing a review of the current state of business, the report provides a year-to-date analysis and comparisons to previous years where applicable.

With regards to the lodging data found in this report; while virtually every chain in the United States provides Smith Travel Research (STR) with data on almost all of their properties, there are still some hotels that don't submit data. However, every year STR examines listings and directories for information on hotels that don't provide data. STR calls each hotel in the database every year to obtain "published" rates for multiple categories. Based on this information all hotels are grouped - those that report data and those that don't - into groupings based off of price level and geographic proximity. They then estimate the non-respondents based on nearby hotels with similar price levels.

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Section 1: Statewide Tourism Indicator Analysis for May 2013

Chart 1 – Hotel/Motel Occupancy in North Carolina – May 2006 – 2013

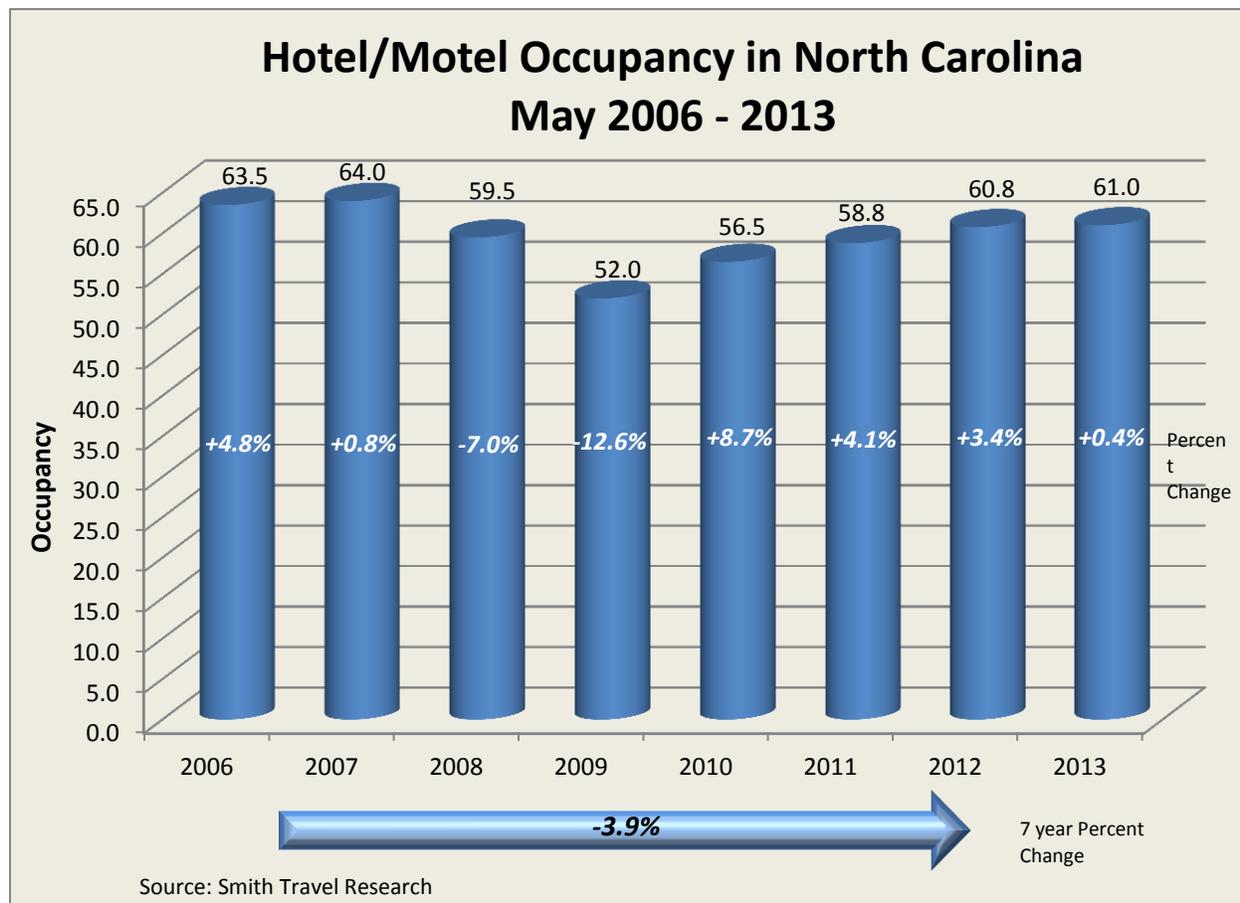


Chart 1 provides a comparison over a seven year period to show the trend of occupancy in the state for the month of May. Occupancy for May 2013 was just over flat from May 2012. *Occupancy at the national level increased by 1.1% in May 2013 from the previous year.*

Chart 2 – Hotel/Motel Average Daily Room Rate in North Carolina - May 2006 – 2013

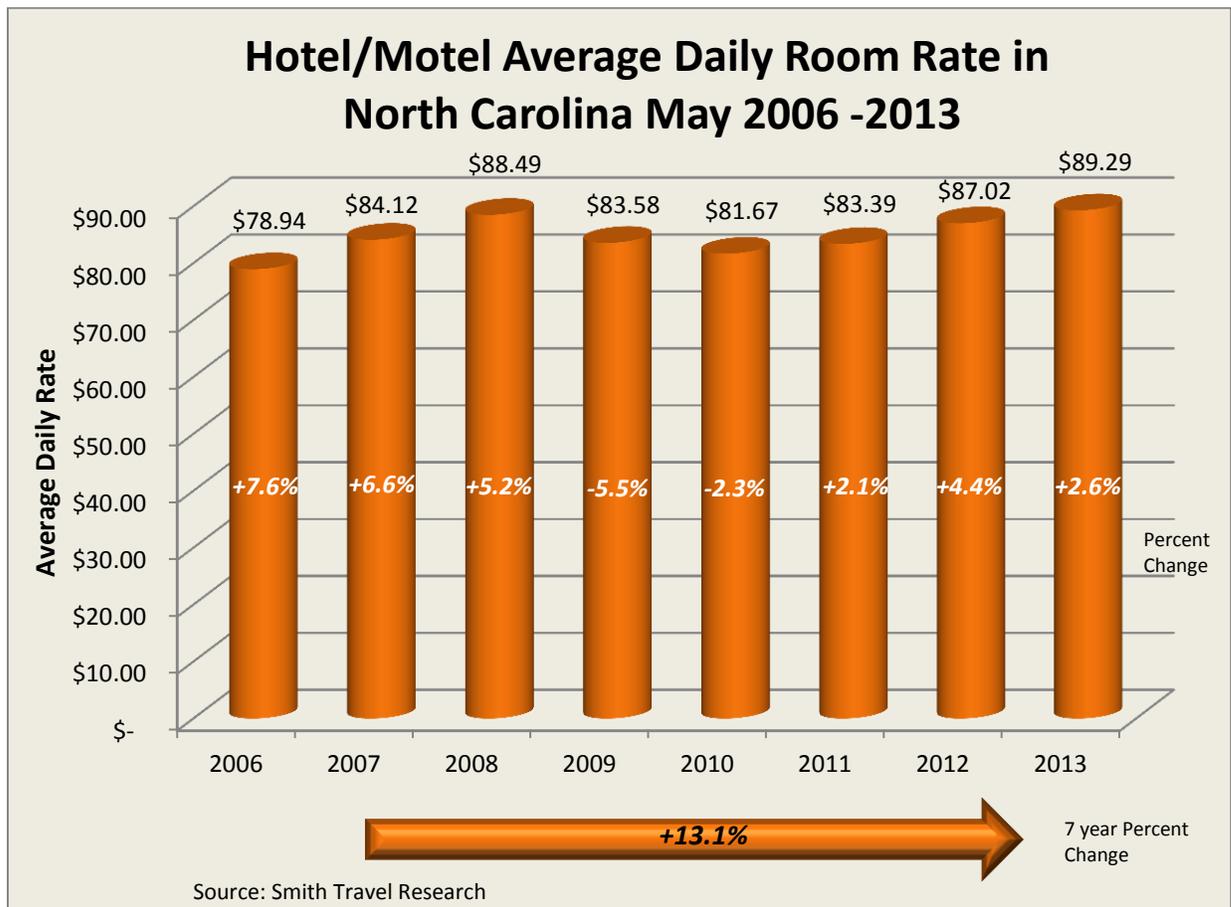
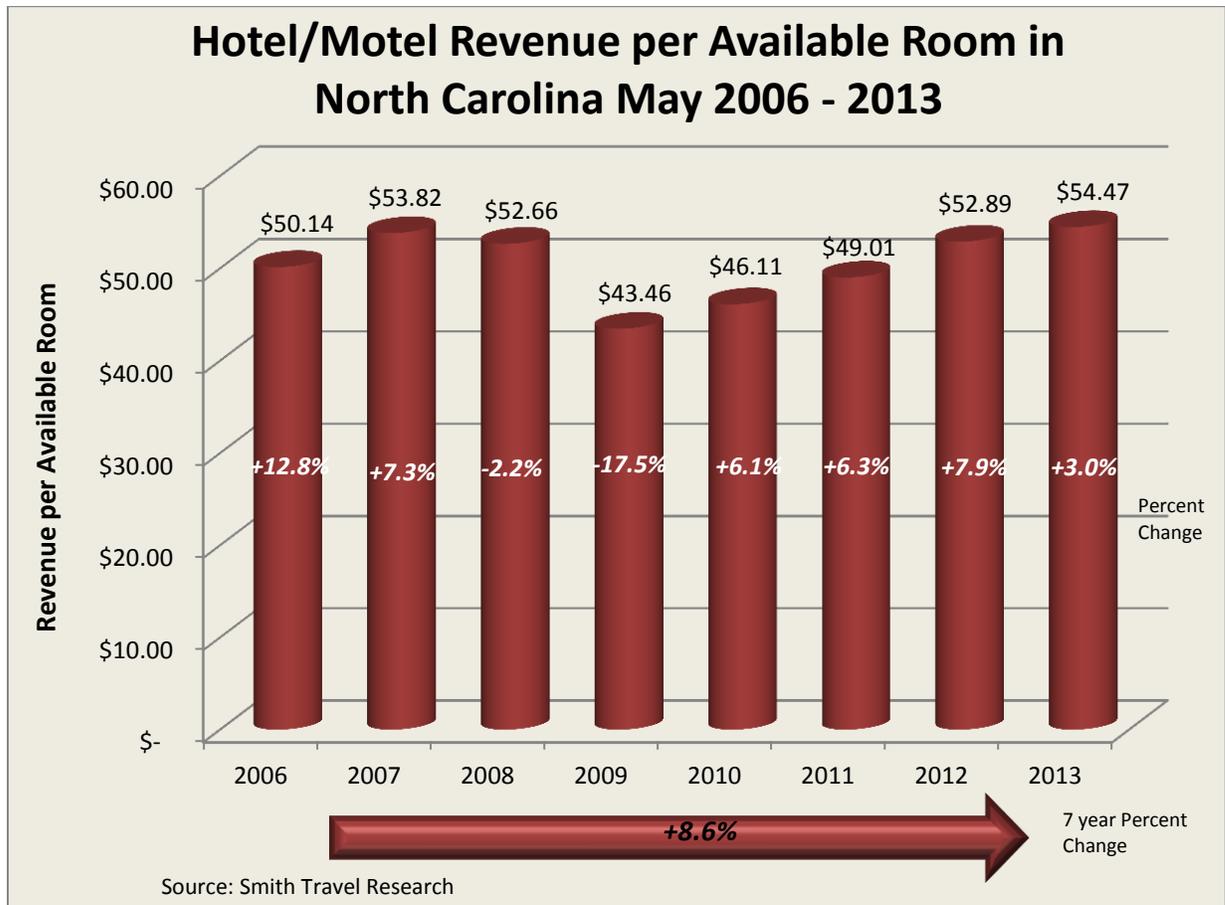


Chart 2 provides a comparison over a seven year period to show the trend of average daily room rate (ADR) in the state for the month of May. ADR increased over two percent in May, and is up over thirteen percent over the last seven years. The ADR of \$89.29 was the highest on record for an May in North Carolina. ADR at the national level was also up 3.6% in May 2013 from the previous May.

Chart 3 – Hotel/Motel Revenue per Available Room in North Carolina - May 2006 – 2013



In Chart 3 an analysis of Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) is provided. RevPAR is an industry term that describes the revenue that a hotel earns on the basis of just the rooms available for a given night. In other words, rooms not available either due to renovation or other reasons are not included in this equation. Mathematically, RevPAR can be determined dividing total room revenue by rooms available (occupancy times average room rate will closely approximate RevPAR).

Similar to indicators shown in previous charts, Chart 3 shows a comparison over a seven year period to show the trend of RevPAR in the state for the month of May. RevPAR was up three percent in May 2013, and at \$54.47 was the highest RevPAR on record for the month of May in the state. *RevPAR at the national level was up 4.7% in May 2013 from the previous May.*

Chart 4 – Hotel/Motel Room Demand in North Carolina – May 2006 – 2013



Chart 4 depicts hotel/motel demand for the month of May 2013 with comparisons to the previous seven years. Demand is the number of rooms sold excluding complimentary rooms. Room demand for May was up one percent from 2012, though still at a record high with nearly 2.8 million rooms sold. Room demand at the national level saw an increase of 1.9% change in May 2013 from the previous May.

Chart 5 – North Carolina Lodging Statistics Monthly Percent Change 2008 – 2013

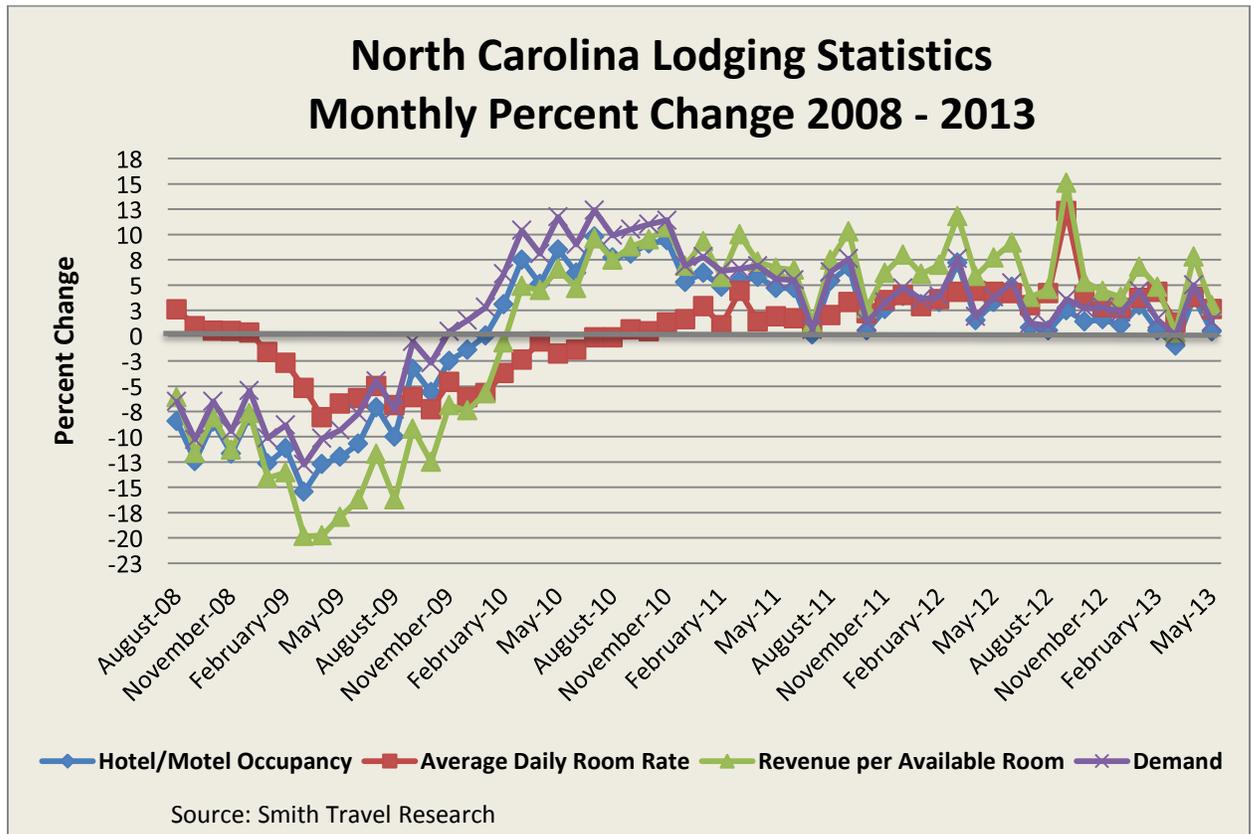


Chart 5 provides a monthly percent change for the four major lodging indicators. The chart allows for a five year trend-line analysis that clearly depicts that the major indicators have shown a steady positive change since early 2010, and while showing some softening, still remains in the positive range.

Chart 6 – Statewide Visitation to Attractions – May 2007 – 2013

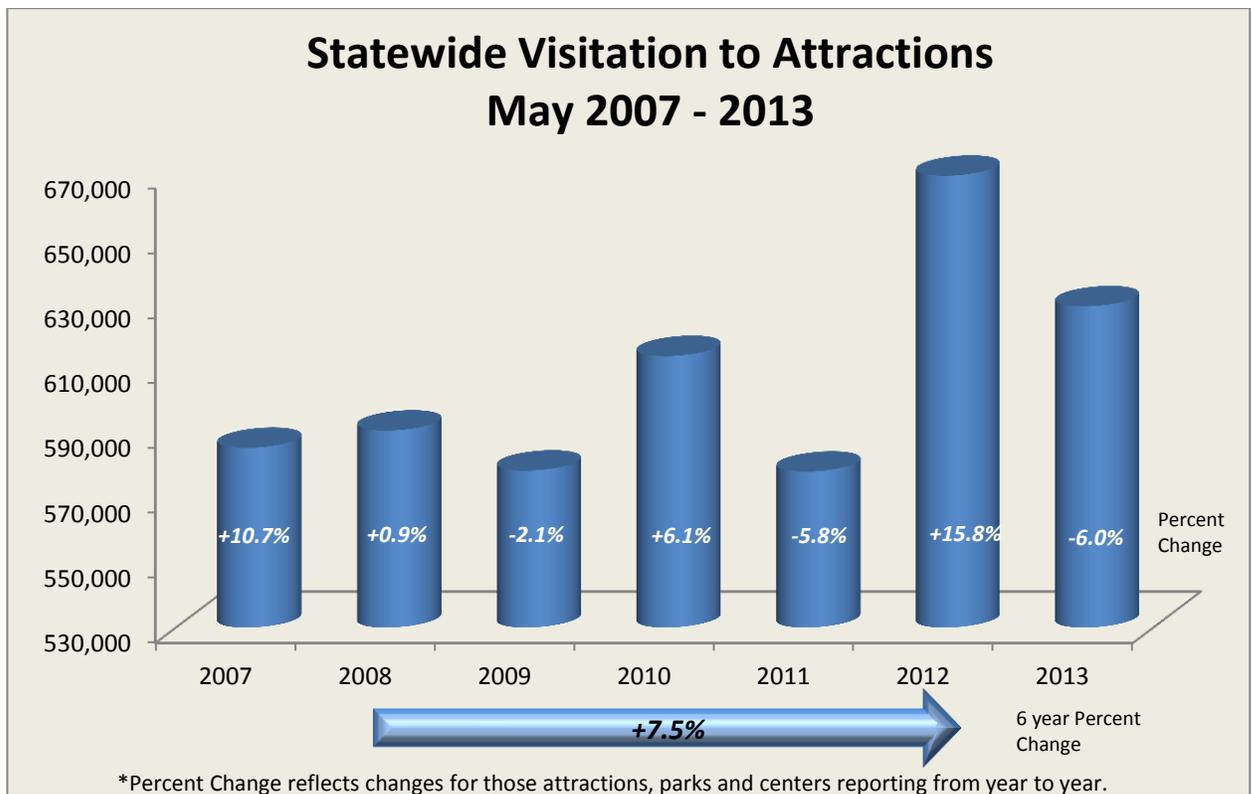


Chart 6 provides a status of the attractions industry in North Carolina for the month of May for the last seven years. The graph represents only a sample of North Carolina attractions that provide their attendance data, and is not intended to be considered a complete list of attractions. However, the wide variation of type and location of the participating attractions allow for a valid aggregate trend analysis on a monthly basis, particularly when tracking percent change. Attractions for which older estimates have not been obtained are not included in percent change calculations to accurately allow for trend analysis.

May attraction attendance was down six percent from 2012, however attendance for the month has increased over seven percent since 2007.

Chart 7 – Statewide Visitation to Attractions Monthly History 2009 – 2013

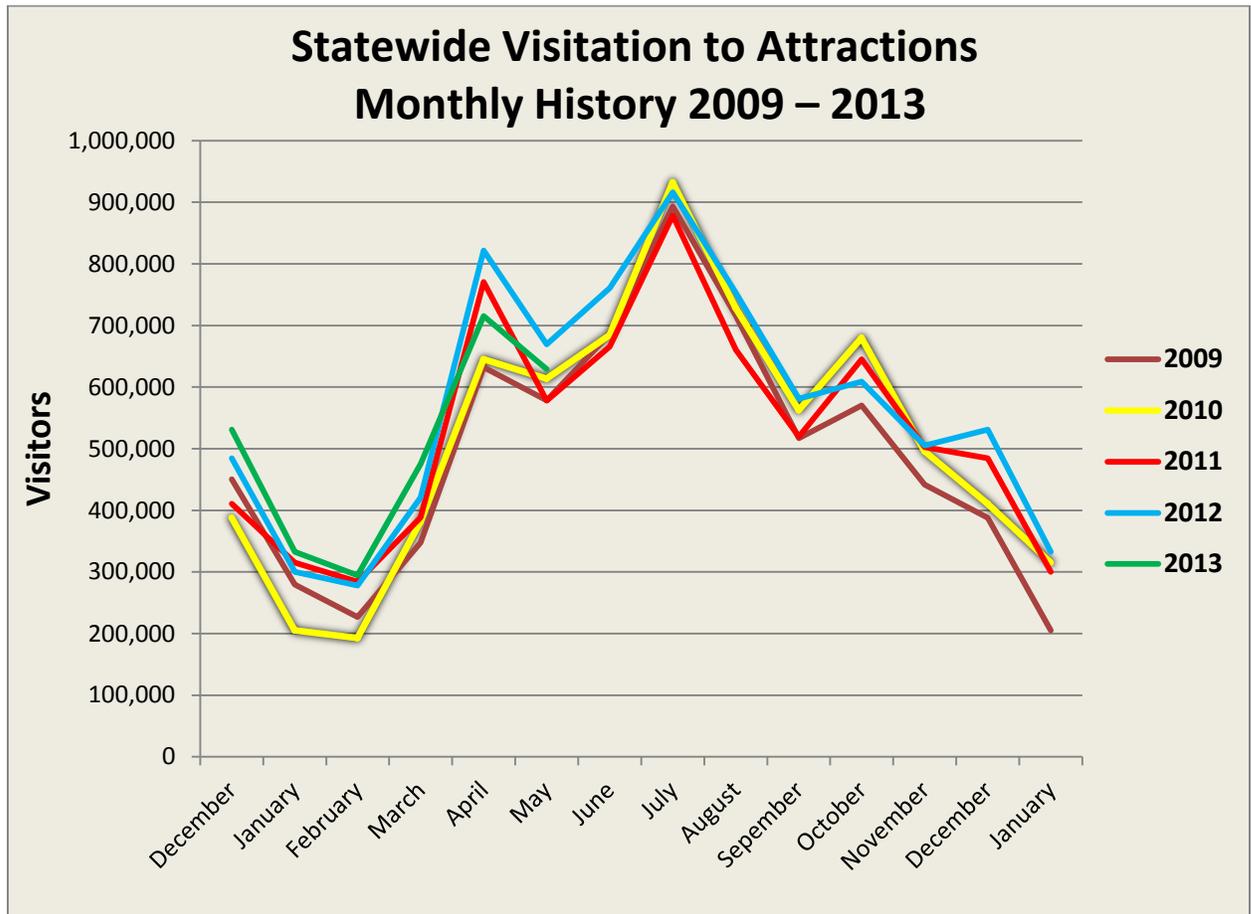


Chart 7 shows a monthly trend of attraction visitation for each of the last five years. This chart allows for a view of the ebb and flow of monthly attraction attendance, while also providing a look at how attendance compares to the same month of the previous years. Not surprisingly, the winter months see lower visitation numbers at statewide attractions. However, it is helpful to view how visitation is allocated by month for strategic planning purposes.

Again, the numbers represent only a sample of North Carolina attractions that provide their attendance data, and are not intended to be considered a complete list of attractions. However, the wide variation of type and location of the participating attractions allow for a valid aggregate trend analysis on a monthly basis.

Chart 8 – State Welcome Center and Local Visitor Center Attendance - May 2008 – 2013

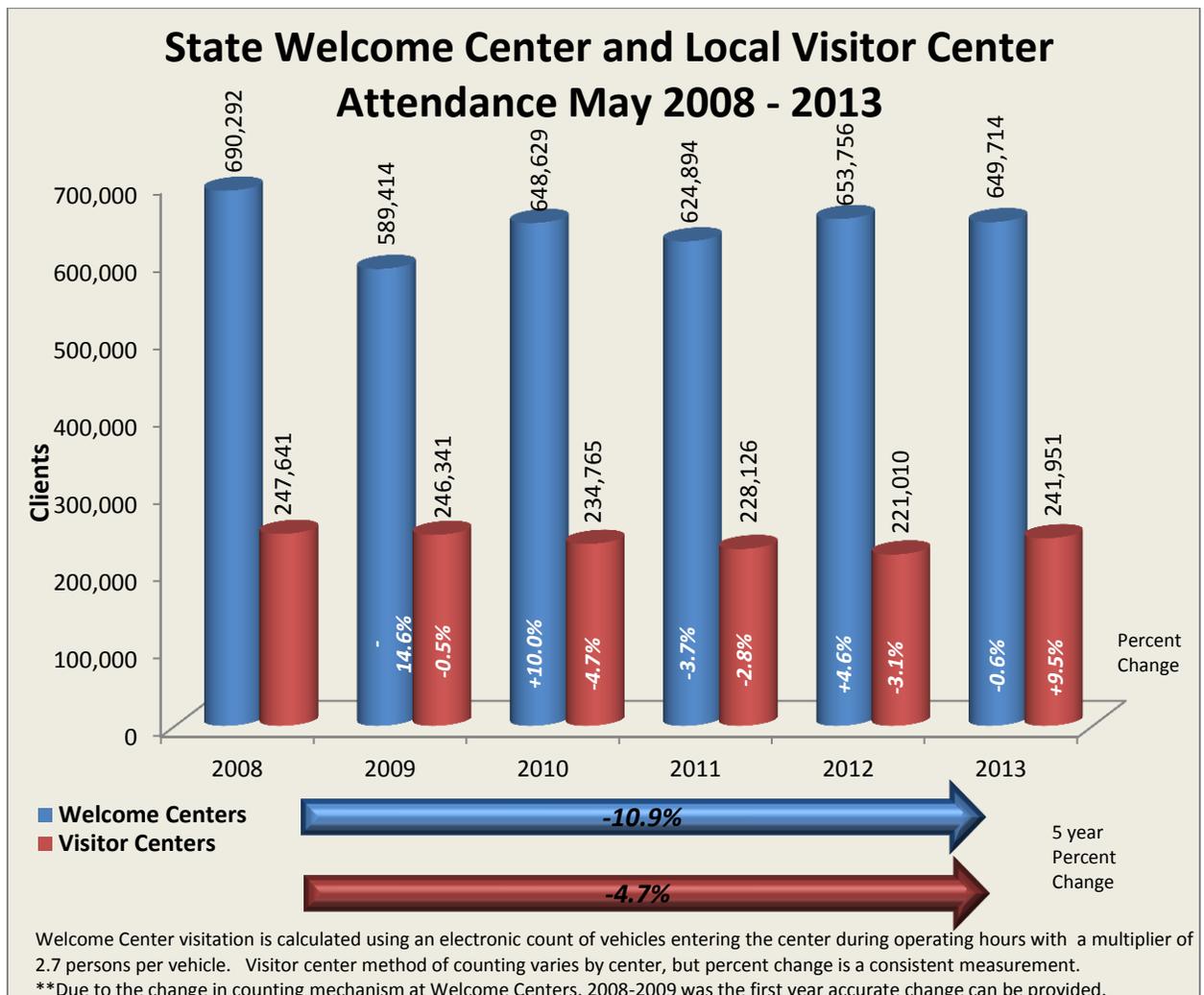


Chart 8 provides May visitation statistics for State Welcome Centers, as well as Local Visitor Centers throughout North Carolina. It should be noted that while there is a percent change indicated for welcome centers for 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, 2008 was the first year a percent change could accurately be provided. The NCDOT spent several years changing the counting mechanism at the state welcome centers making comparisons between years inaccurate from the time the DOT began installation until December 2008. Therefore, previous years' percent changes are not included in this particular chart.

May welcome center was flat statewide from last year, however local visitor center visitation was up nearly ten percent from last May.

Chart 9 – Statewide National and State Park Visitation - May 2007 – 2013

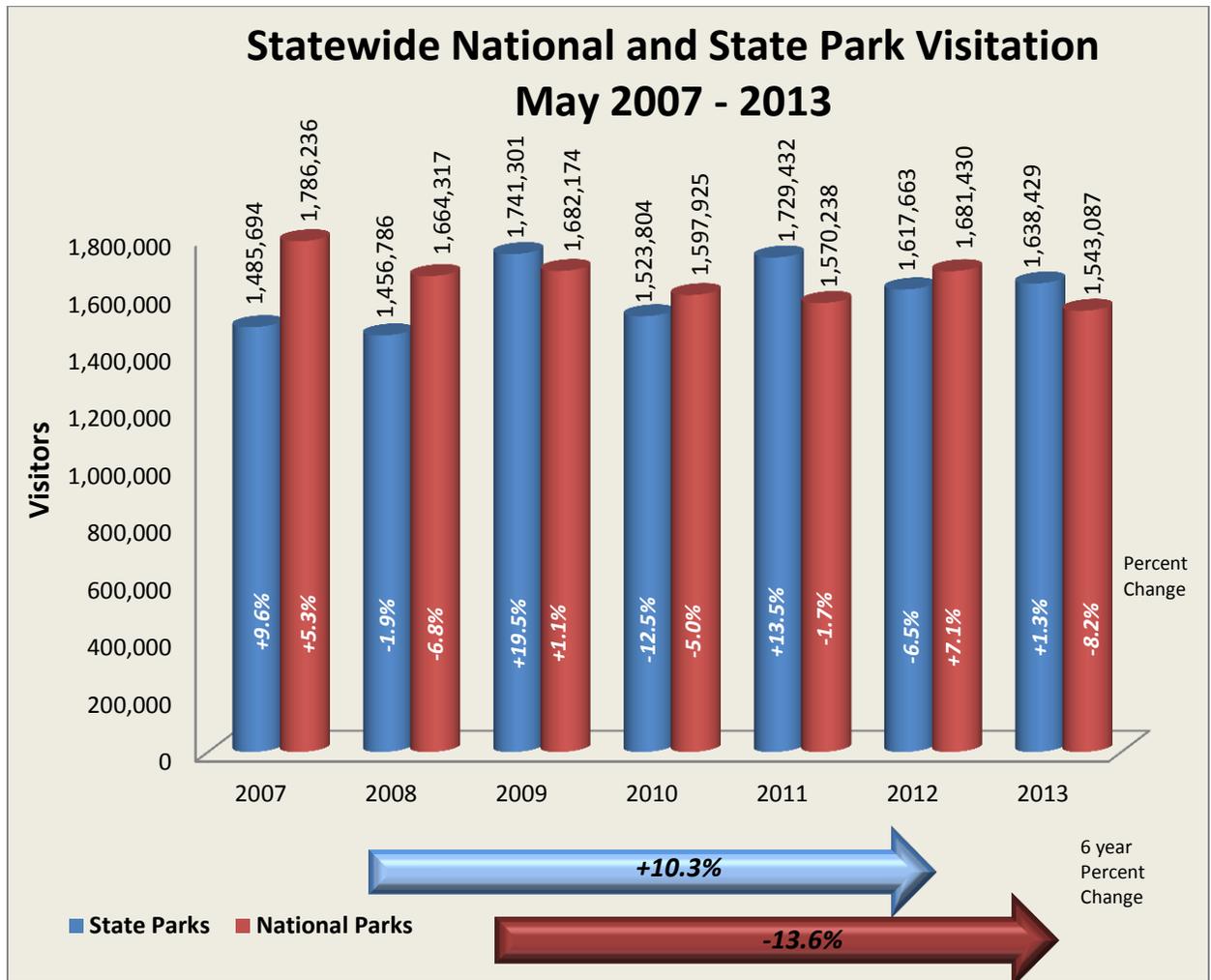
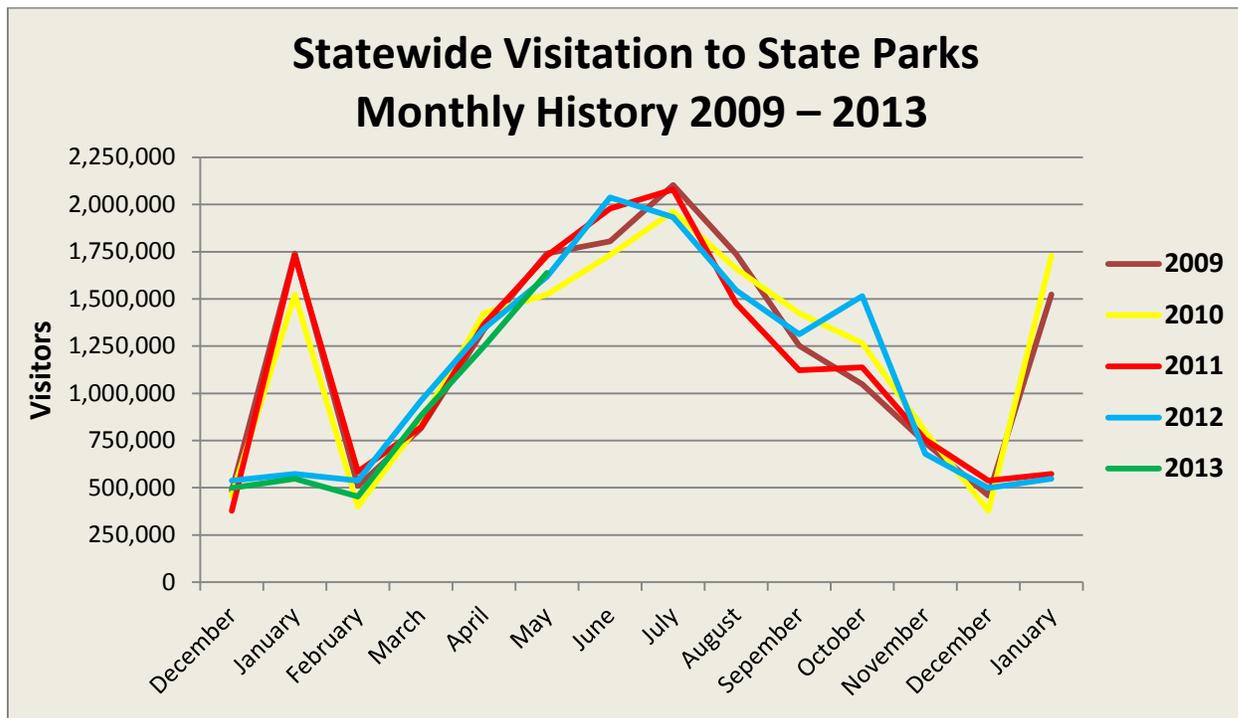


Chart 9 depicts visitation to state and national parks in North Carolina for the last seven years months of May. Both national and state park visitation were up for the month from last year, and visitation to state parks is up over ten percent over the last six years.

Chart 10 – Statewide Visitation to State Parks Monthly History 2009 – 2013



Similar to Chart 7, Charts 10 and 11 provide a monthly trend of state and national park visitation for each of the last seven years. These charts help monitor the flow of monthly attraction attendance, while also providing a look at how attendance compares to the same month of the previous years. It is important to note that there are many extraneous variables that can affect visitation at attractions, and particularly at outdoor attractions. Weather, temperature and holidays are variables that should be noted when viewing unusual highs or lows in attendance.

Chart 11 – Statewide Visitation to National Parks Monthly History 2009 – 2013

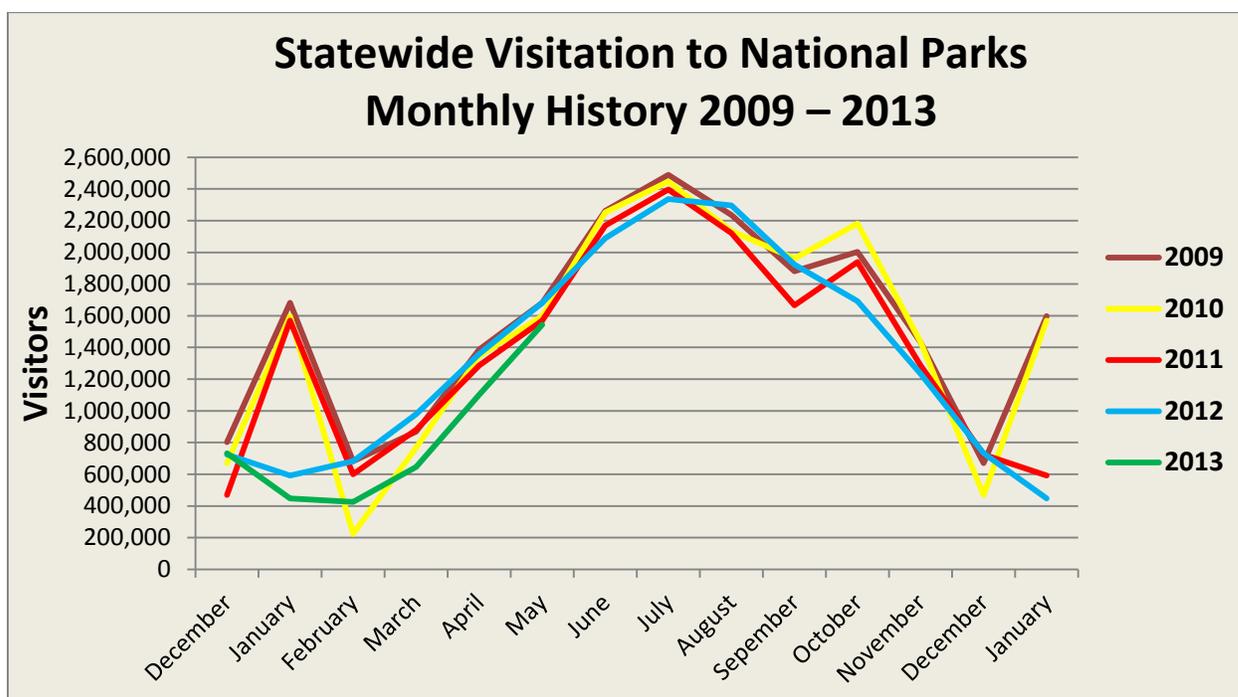


Chart 12 – Statewide Historic Sites Visitation - May 2009 – 2013

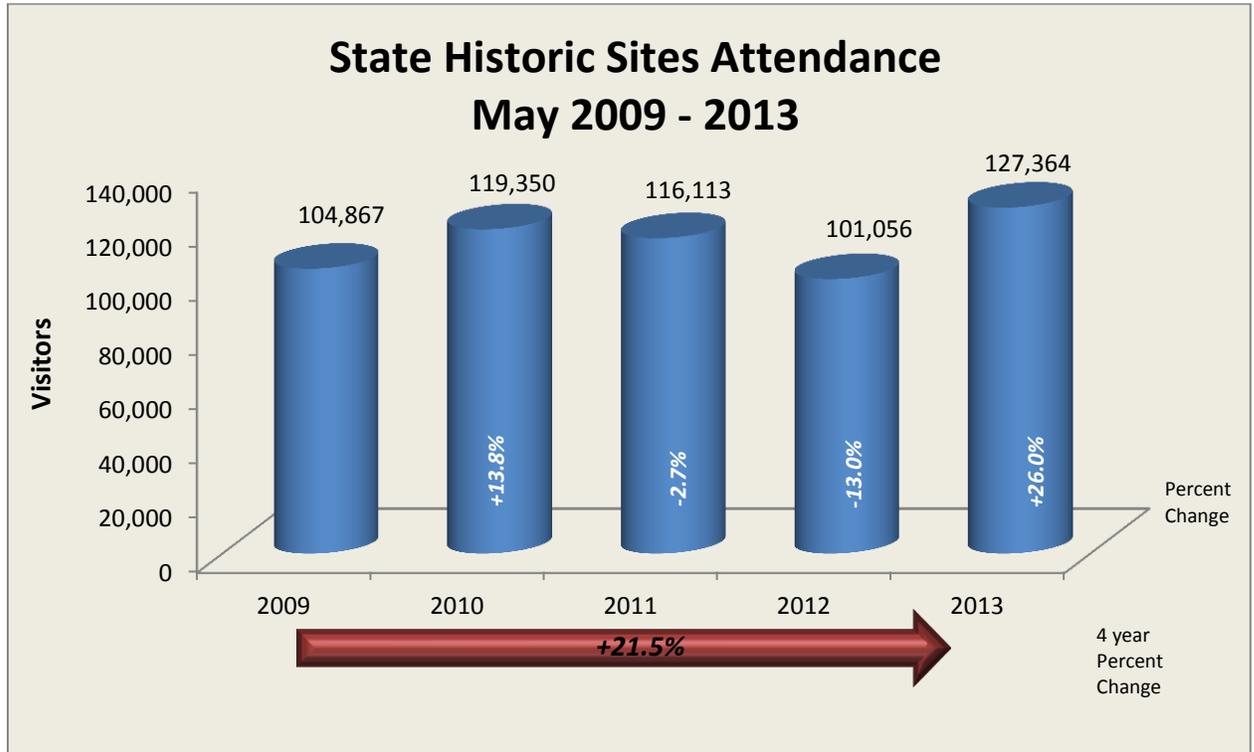


Chart 12 depicts visitation to State Historic Sites in North Carolina for the last five years of May. As this report has just begun tracking historic site visitation, more data is needed to determine the trend.

Chart 13 – Statewide Visitation to State Historic Sites History 2009 – 2013

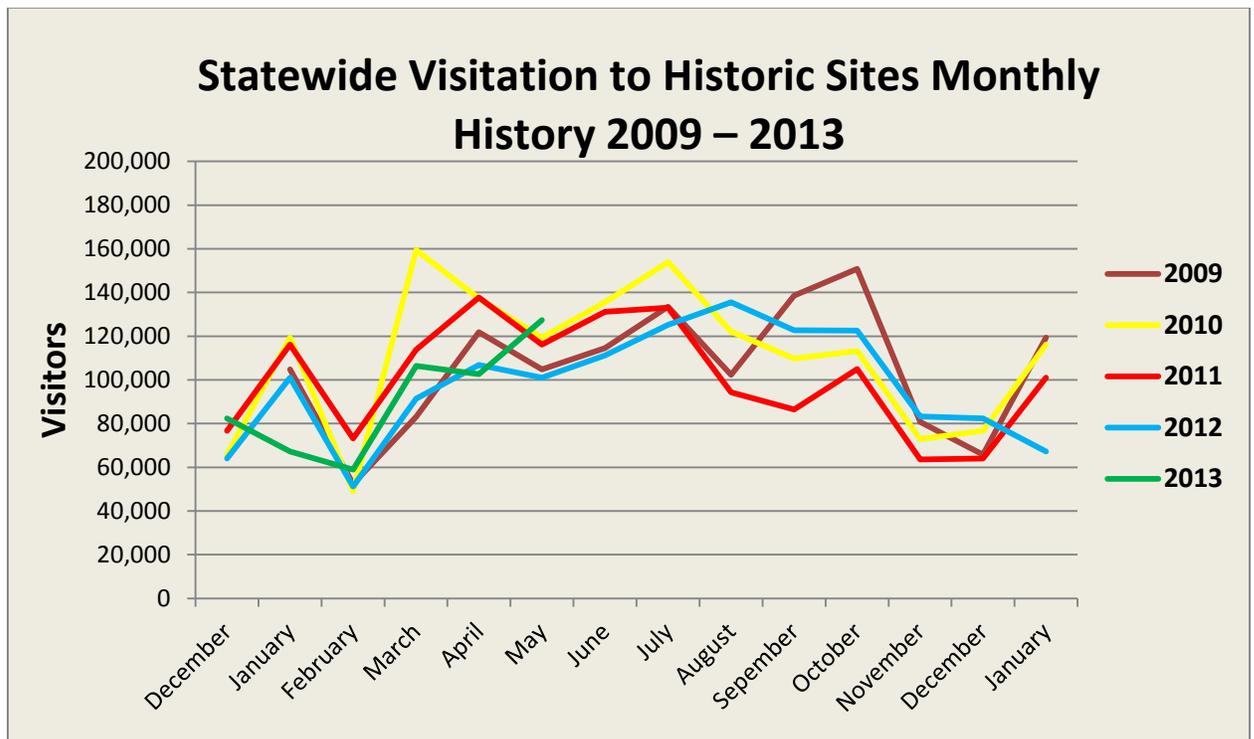


Chart 14 – Statewide Airport Arrivals and Departures - May 2007 – 2013

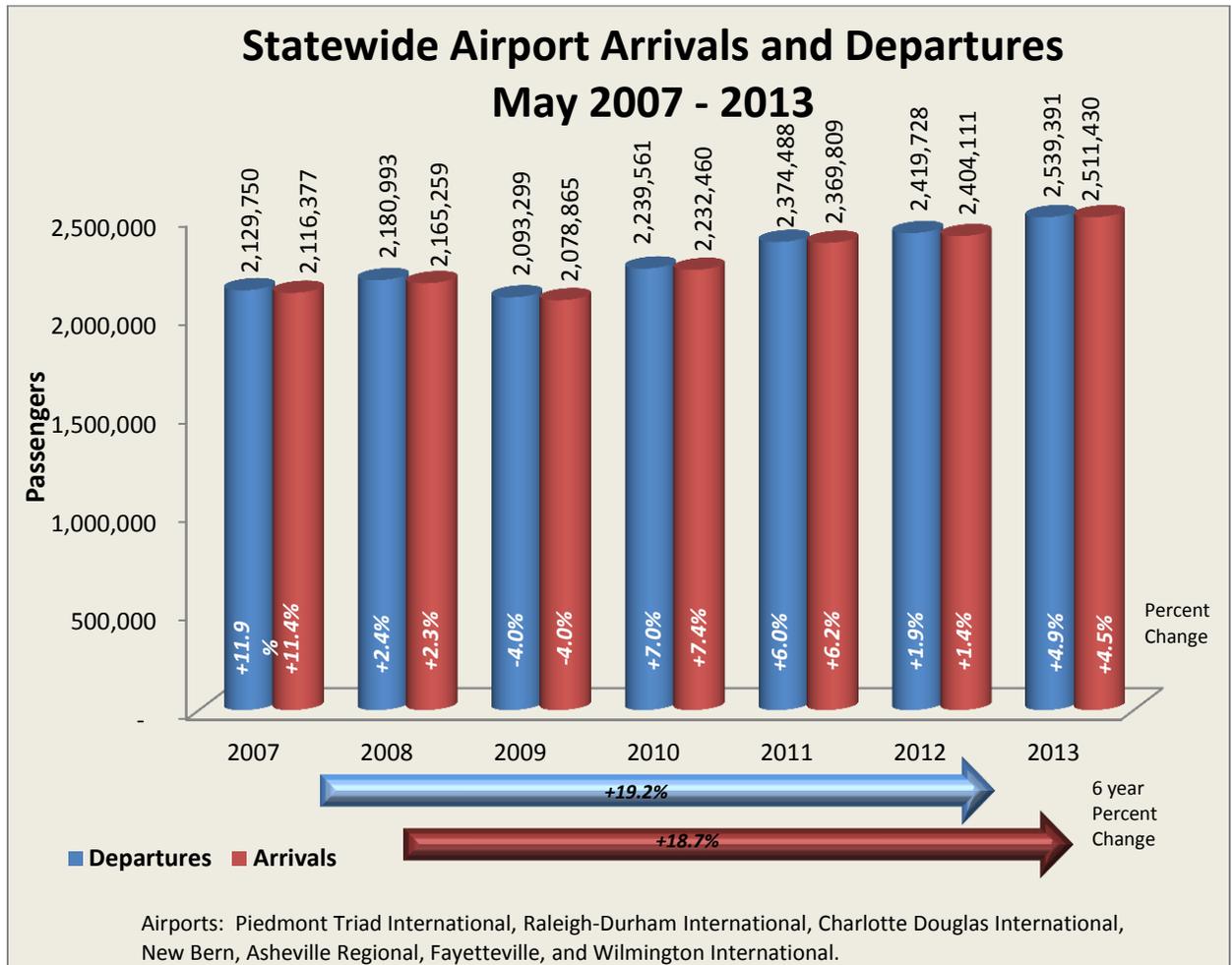


Chart 14 shows May airport arrivals and departures for each of the previous seven years. Both arrivals and departures were up nearly five percent in May 2013 from 2012 and there has been a substantial six-year increase in both for the month of May.

Chart 15 – Lower Atlantic Average Monthly Retail Gas Prices for Unleaded – May 2006 – 2013

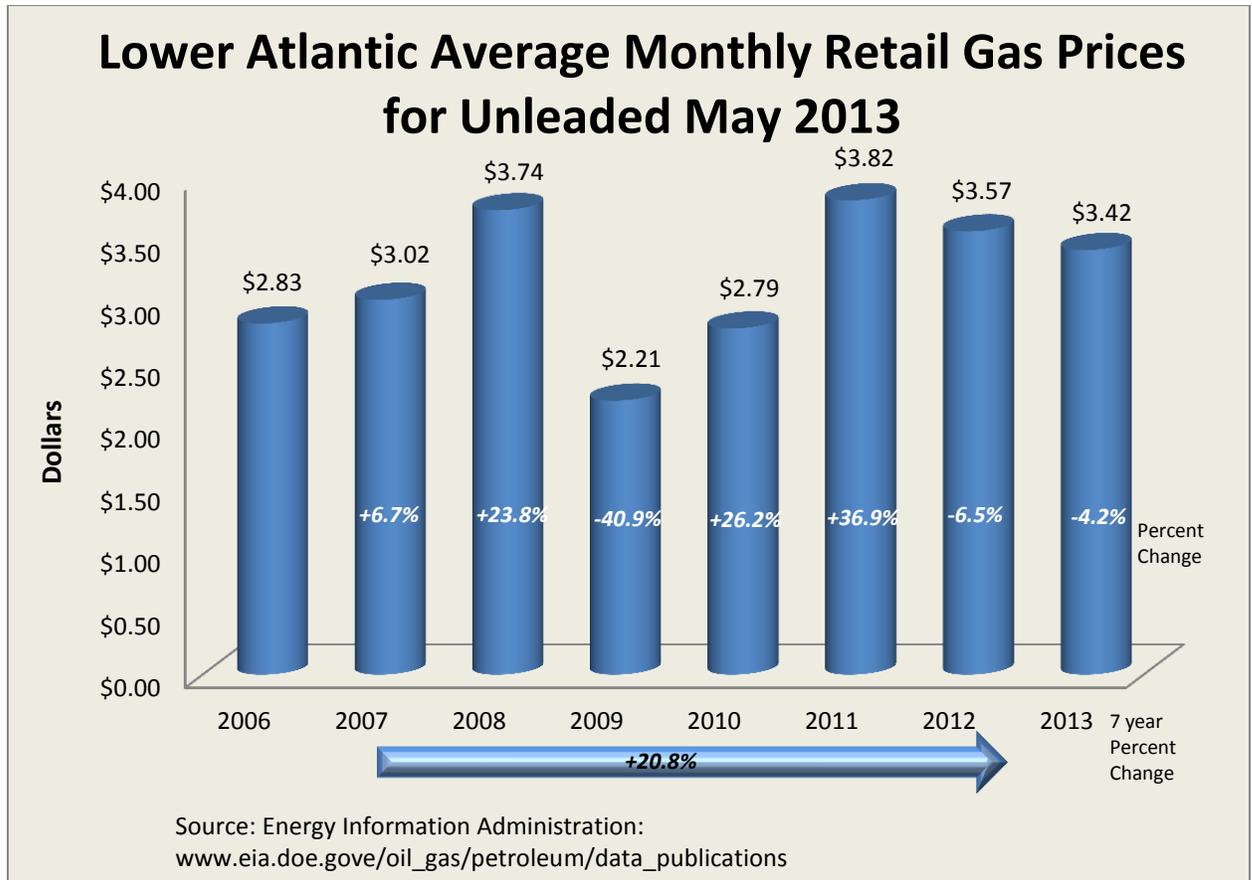


Chart 15 provides the average price per gallon of unleaded gasoline for May 2013 and the same month from the seven previous years. The data provided above, when compared with other indicators such as attraction attendance and visitor spending data, can be very helpful in the analysis of general travel trends. Fuel prices in May 2013 were down four percent from last May, but still up over twenty percent over the last seven years.

Chart 16 – North Carolina Average Temperature and Precipitation – May 2008 – 2013

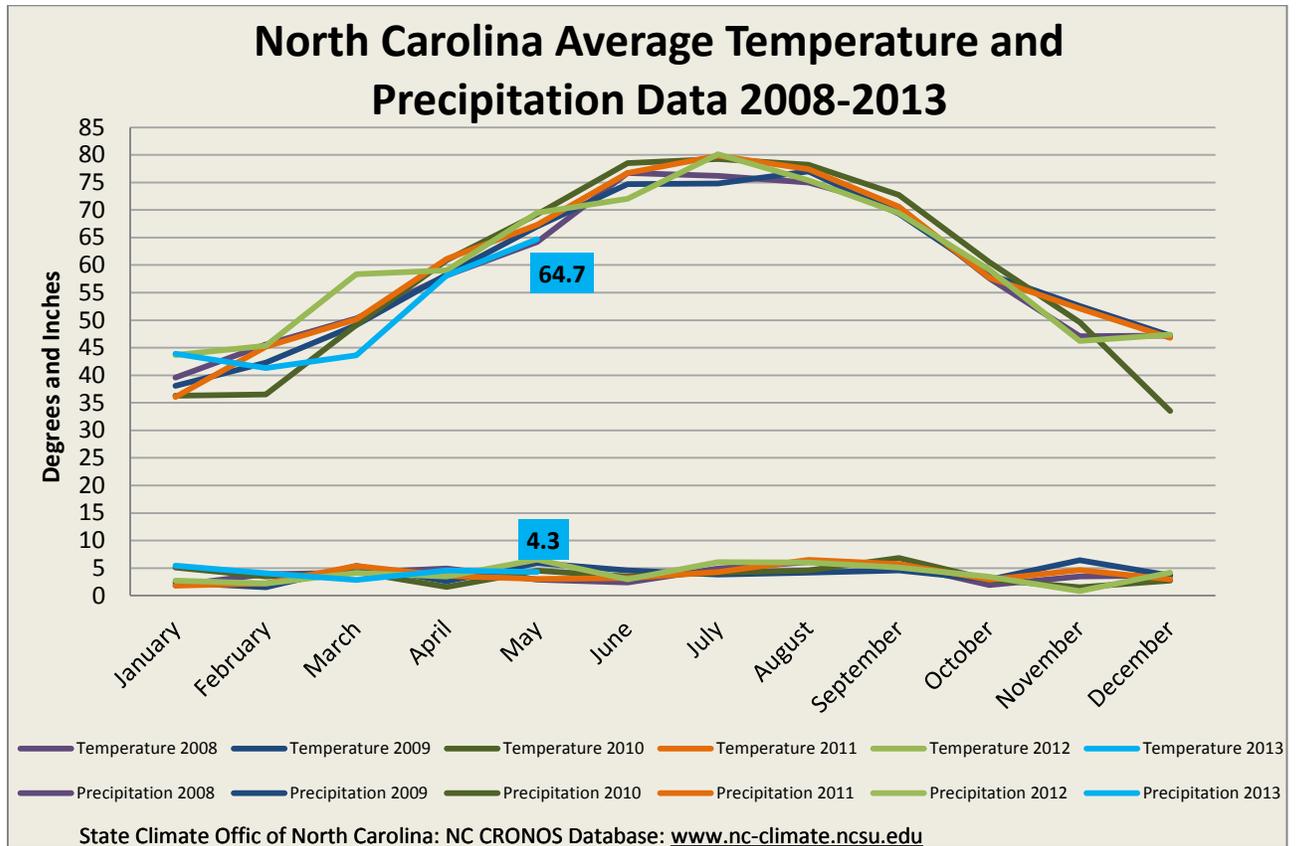


Chart 16 provides 48 months of air temperature and precipitation. This data, when analyzed together with gas price data and other tourism indicators, can be valuable in determining possible reasons for significant increases and/or decreases in indicators. For instance, greater than normal precipitation during a particular month can often help explain decreases in attendance at outdoor attractions.

Section 2 – Geographic Marketing Region (Coastal/Piedmont/Mountain) Tourism Indicator Analysis for May 2013

Chart 17 – Hotel/Motel Statistics by Geographic Region - May 2013

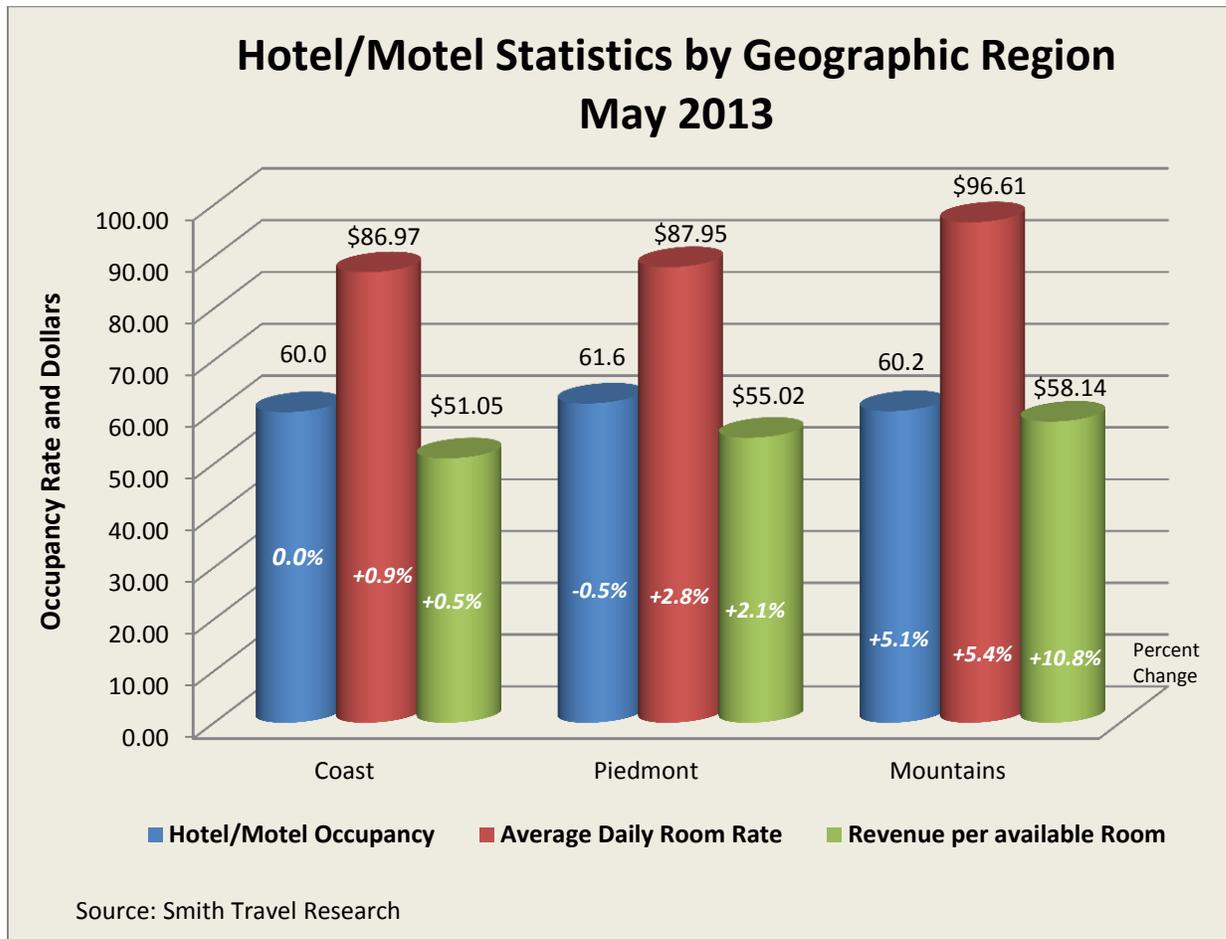


Chart 17 provides a one year comparison in lodging statistics for the three geographic marketing regions of North Carolina in May. Lodging indicators in the Mountain Region showed the greatest year over year growth in May as compared to May 2012.

Chart 18 – Hotel/Motel Room Demand by Geographic Region - May 2013

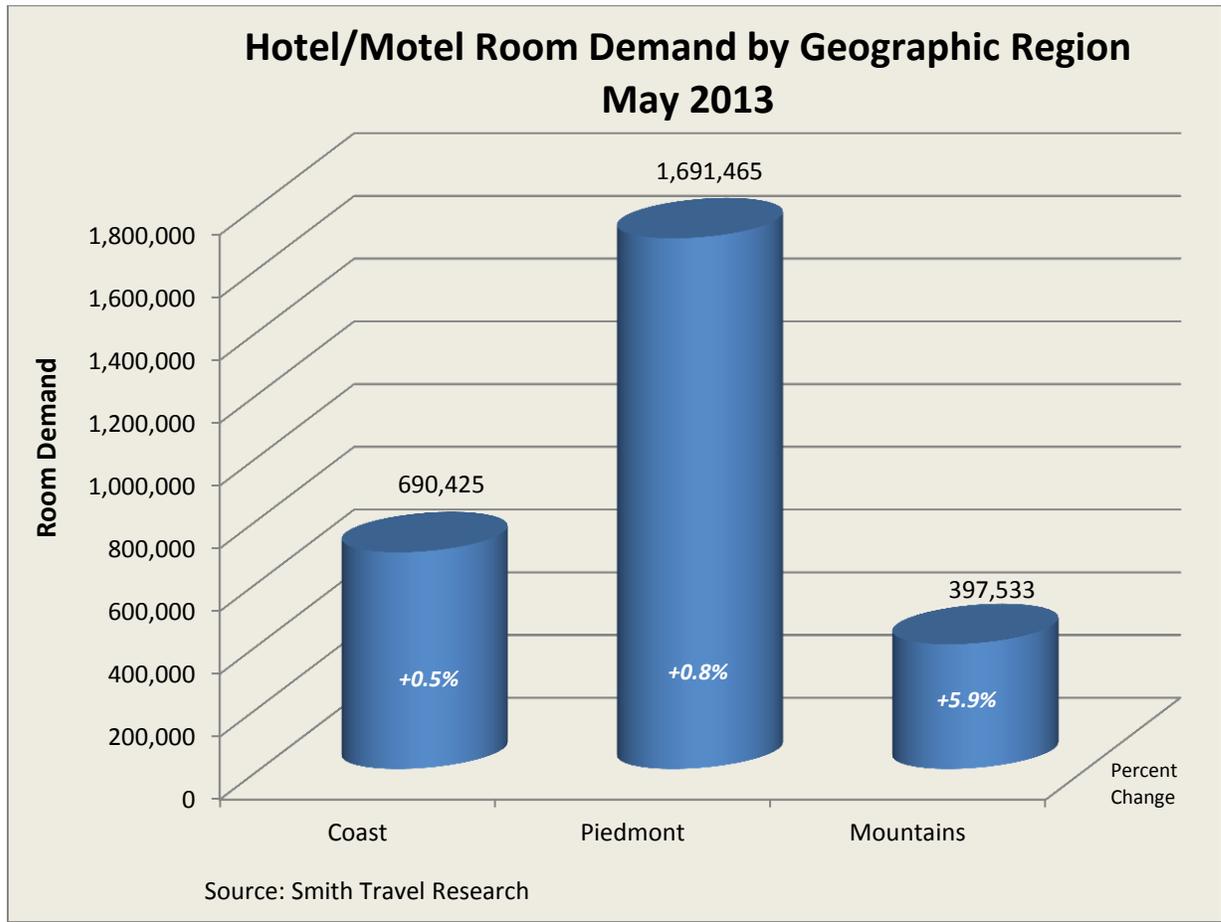


Chart 18 provides hotel/motel demand by geographic region for May 2013. Demand differs from occupancy in that it is the total number of rooms sold, not accounting for differences in room supply. The Mountain Region demand of lodging increased nearly six percent in May while the Coastal and Piedmont regions showed less than one percent growth in demand.

Chart 19 – Visitation to Attractions, Parks and Historic Sites by Geographic Region – May 2013

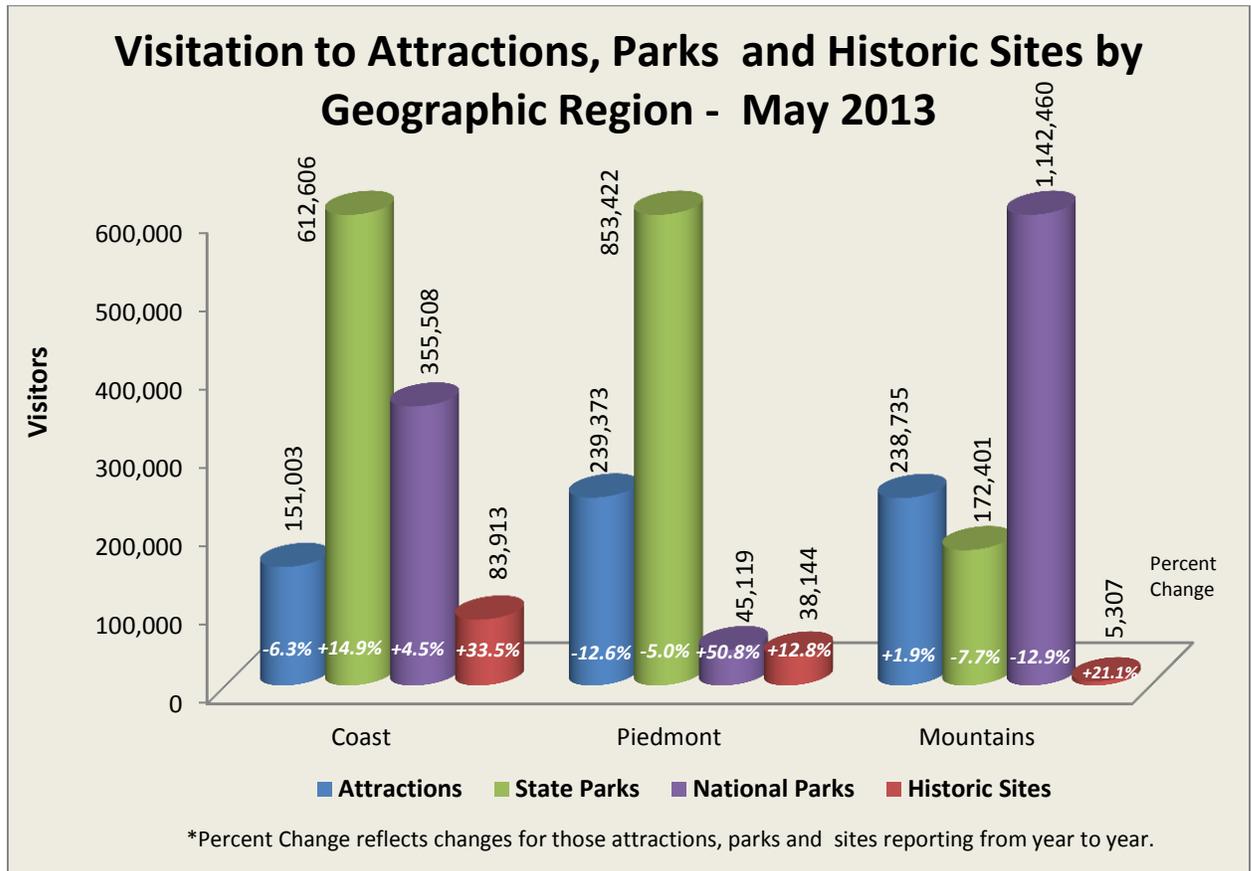


Chart 19 provides a look at the attractions industry in North Carolina in May 2013 by geographic region. As with the statewide numbers, the following data represents only a sample of North Carolina attractions that provide their attendance data, and are not intended to be considered a complete list of attractions. However, the wide variation of type and location of the participating attractions allow for a valid aggregate trend analysis on a monthly basis.

Coastal Region visitation at parks and historic sites showed great growth in May from 2012, while attraction visitation decreased. Historic site visitation grew in all three regions.

Chart 20 – State Welcome Center and Local Visitor Center Attendance by Geographic Region –May 2013

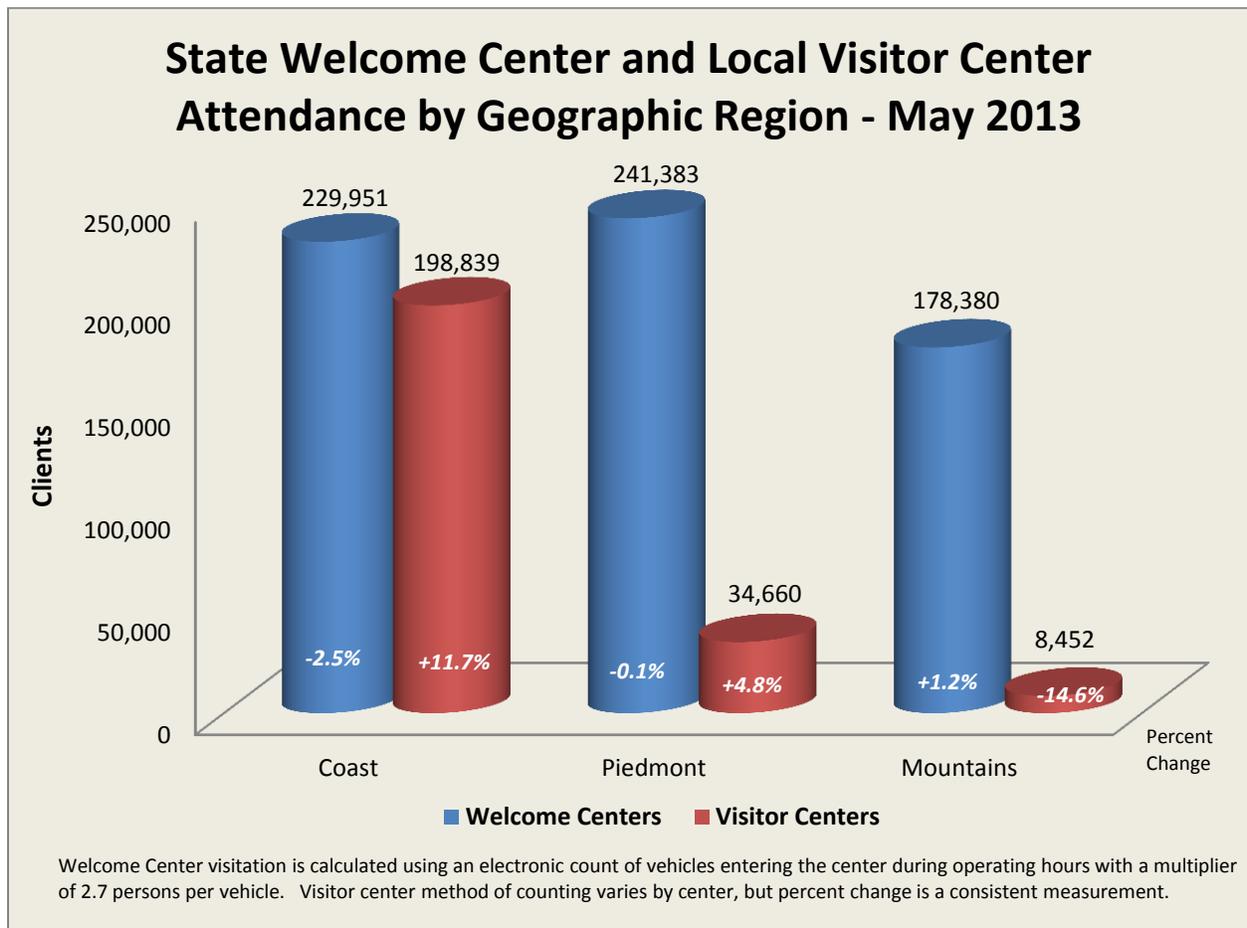


Chart 20 shows welcome center and visitor center attendance by geographic region and offers comparisons from May 2012. Welcome Center visitation was up in the Mountain Region in May though centers in the Piedmont and Coastal regions saw slight decreases. Local center visitation was up in the Coastal and Piedmont regions, and down in the Mountain Region.

Chart 21 – Airport Arrivals and Departures by Geographic Region – May 2013

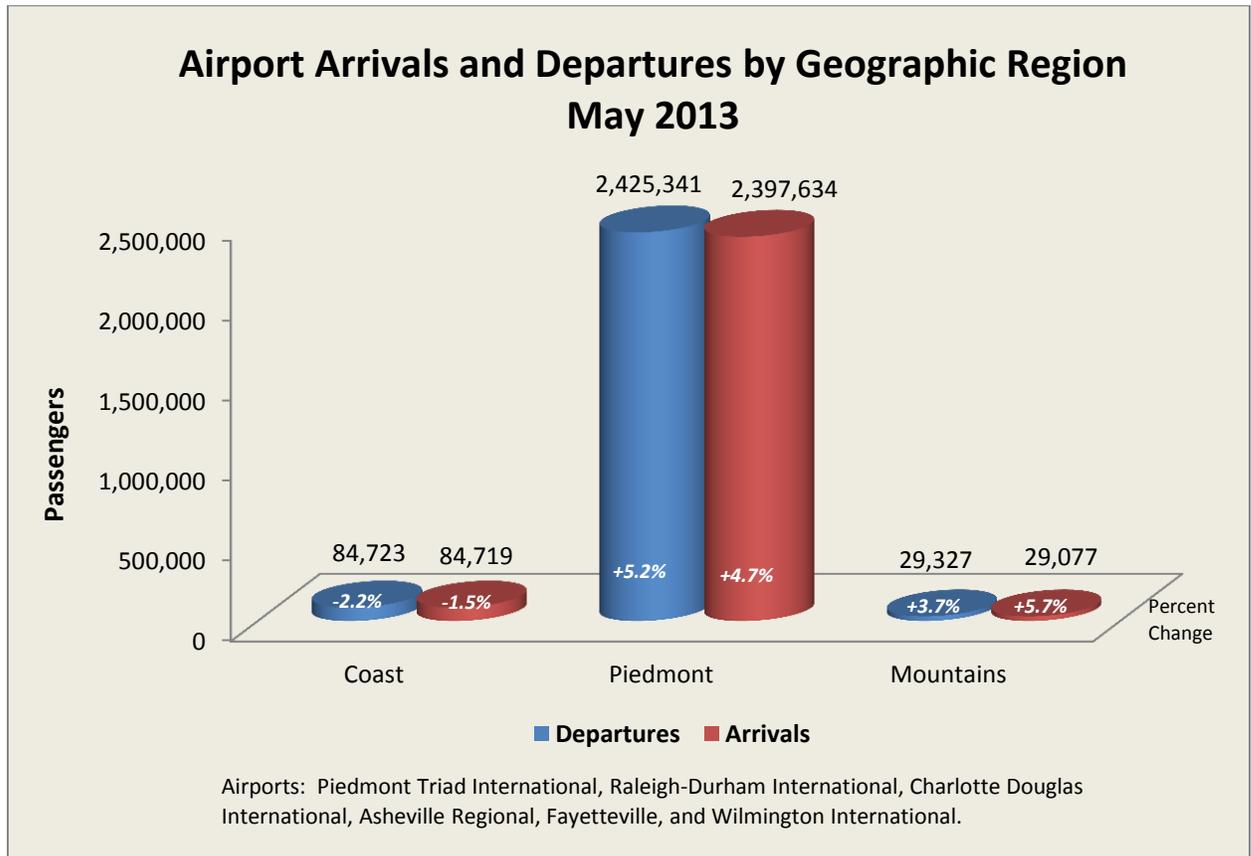


Chart 21 provides a breakdown of air travel statistics by geographic region. While the majority of air traffic is through the Piedmont Region, it is helpful to maintain a trend of other regional airport usage. The Coastal Region showed a decrease in arrivals and departures from May 2012 to 2013, while the Piedmont and Mountain regions were up around five percent.

Section 3: Economic Development Region Tourism Indicator Analysis – May 2013

The seven economic regions include:

- 1 – Northeast (Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington).
- 2 – Eastern (Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Duplin, Edgecombe, Green, Lenoir, Nash, Pitt, Wayne, Wilson).
- 3 – Southeast (Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Pender, Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland).
- 4 – Triangle (Franklin, Harnett, Johnston, Vance, Wake, Warren, Chatham, Durham, Granville, Lee, Moore, Orange, Person).
- 5 – Triad (Alamance, Caswell, Guilford, Montgomery, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin).
- 6 – Carolinas (Alexander, Catawba, Cleveland, Iredell, Rowan, Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Union).
- 7 – Western (Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey).

Chart 22 – Hotel/Motel Statistics by Economic Development Region - May 2013

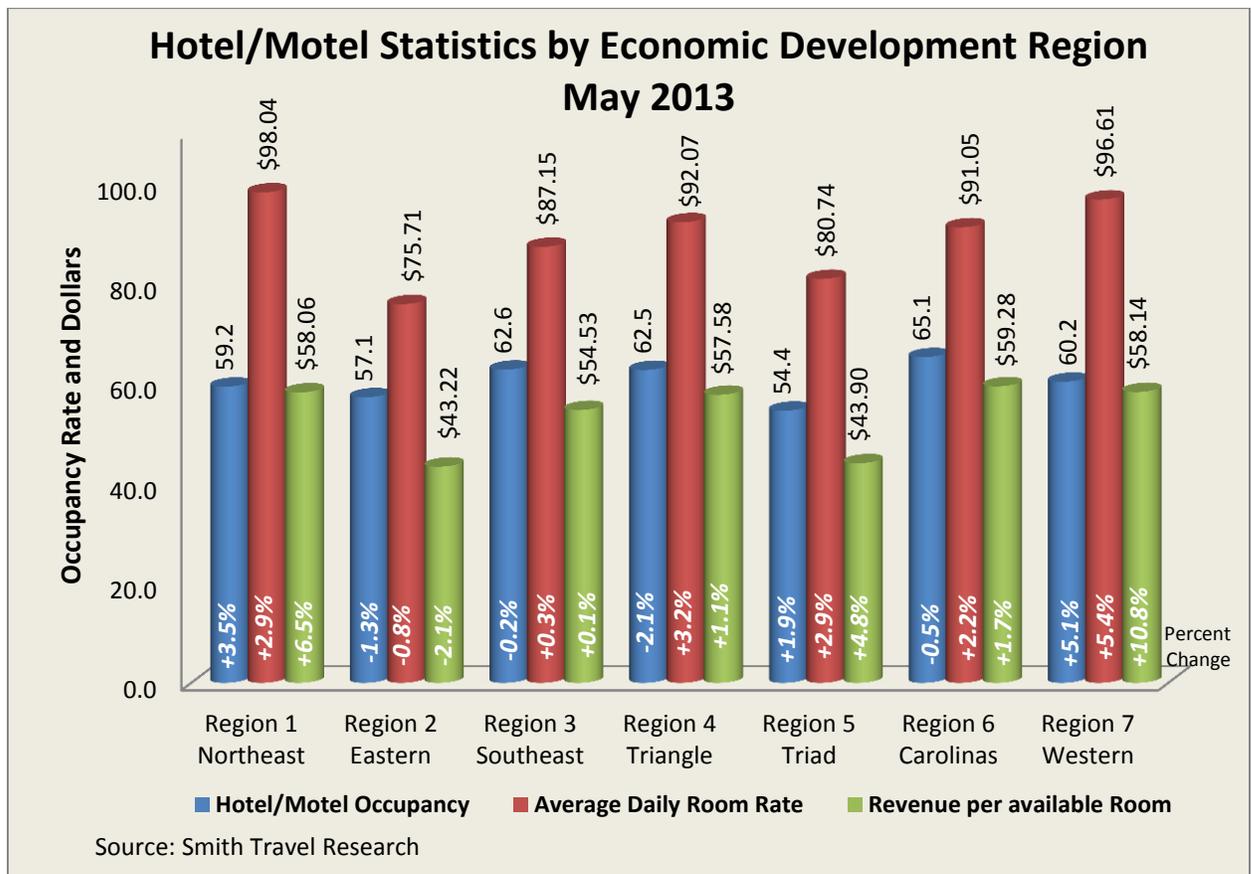


Chart 22 provides lodging indicators for May 2013 by economic development region. Also shown are percent changes from May 2012. This graph allows individual regions within the state to track indicators specific to their general destinations, while still being able to compare their data to the state data shown in Section 1.

Chart 23 – Hotel/Motel Room Demand by Economic Development Region - May 2013

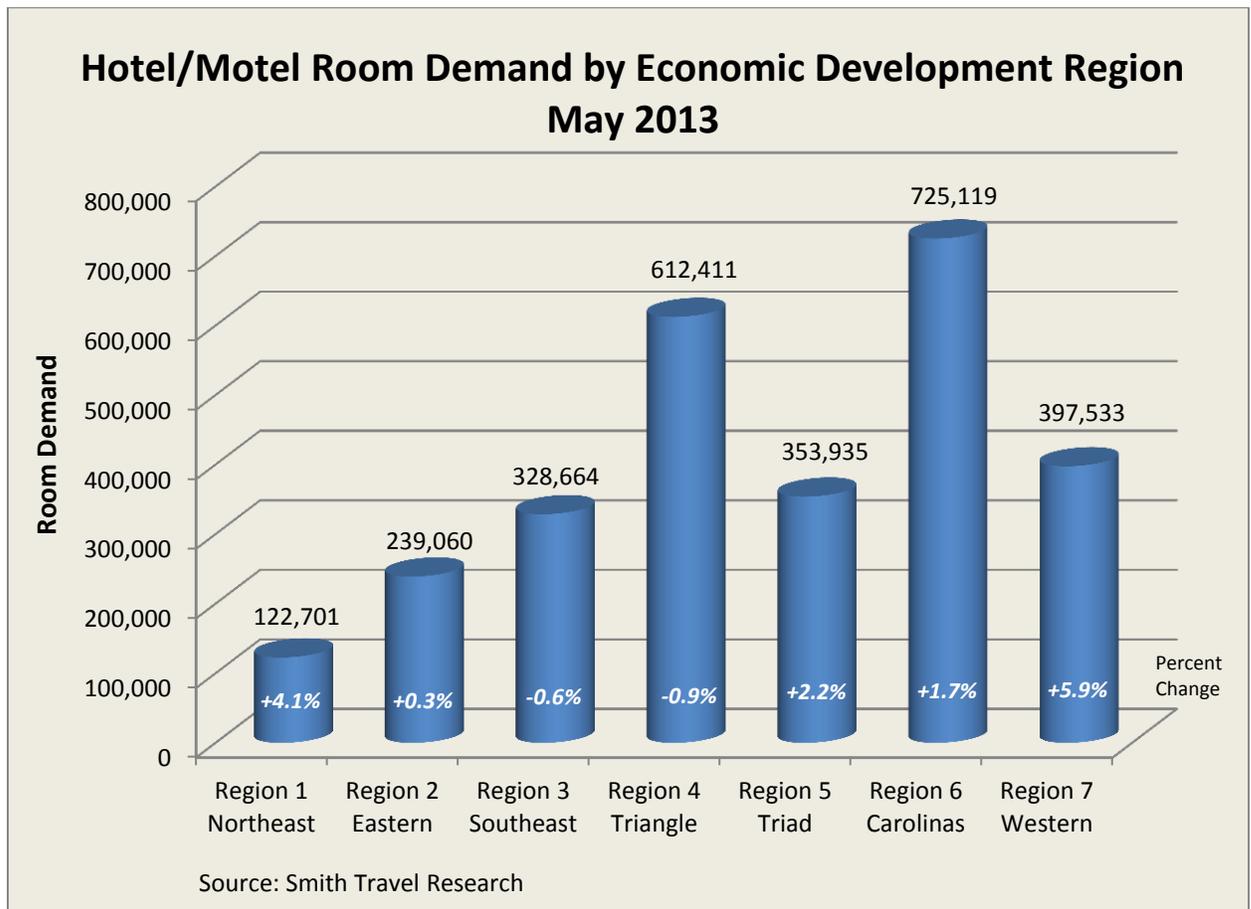


Chart 23 depicts hotel/motel demand for the month of May 2013 by economic development region. Demand is the number of rooms sold excluding complimentary rooms. Five of the seven regions experienced increased demand from May 2012 to 2013, particularly the Northeast and Western regions.

Section 4: National Travel Price Index

The Travel Price Index (TPI) measures the seasonally unadjusted inflation rate of the cost of travel away from home in the United States. The TPI is based on U.S. Department of Labor price data collected for the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI). The TPI is released monthly and is directly comparable to the CPI.

Variables included in calculating the TPI:

Recreation Services	Food Away from Home	Airline Fares
Food and Beverage	Other Lodging (Include Hotel/Motel) Transportation	Intra-city Public Transportation
Alcohol Away From Home		Motor Fuel
		Other Intercity Transportation

Chart 24 – National Travel Price Index December 2006 – May 2013

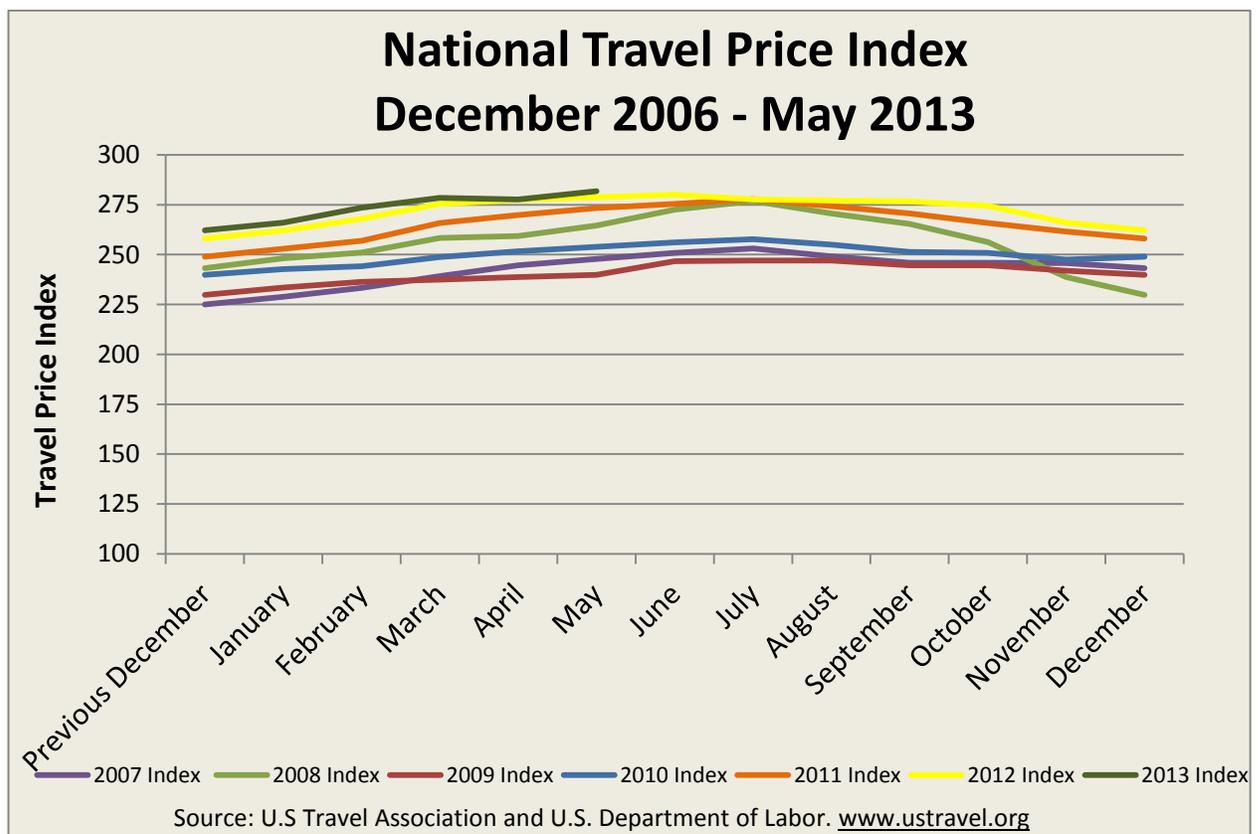


Chart 24 provides a seven year trend of the National Travel Price Index (TPI). Steady growth was experienced through mid-2008; however in November 2008, it is clear that as the TPI fell below 2007 levels, the tourism industry began feeling the full effect of the recession. In December 2010, the TPI finally inched above the each of the previous Decembers, and continued that year-over-year growth into June 2011. Travel price increases remained steady from April to May 2013.

*Hotel/Motel statistics are from Smith Travel Research, Inc.; all other figures are from the Division of Tourism.
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