



TOURISM INDUSTRY ON THE GLOBAL LEVEL (I) The Travel & Tourism Economy (TTE) grew by 1% in 2008. The TTE is projected to contract by 3.5% in 2009, and to grow by 0.25% in 2010; but longer term prospects remain good, with an average growth rate of 4% per annum projected through 2019. The contribution of Travel & Tourism to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to rise from 9.4% (US\$5,474bn) in 2009 to 9.5% (US\$10,478bn) by 2019. The contribution of the TTE to employment is expected to rise from 219,810,000 jobs in 2008 (7.6% of total employment, or 1 in every 13.1 jobs) to 275,688,000 jobs (8.4% of total employment or 1 in every 11.8 jobs) by 2019.

TOURISM INDUSTRY ON THE GLOBAL LEVEL (II)

Tourism in 2008

- Record 924 million international tourism arrivals
- World tourism increased by 2% over 2007
 - Jan-June +5%, July-Dec -1%
 - Fastest growth rate Middle East: +11%
 - Slowest growth rate Europe: 0%

Forecast 2009

- International tourism arrivals are projected to stagnate or slightly decline (-1 to -2%) in 2009. But the degree of uncertainty is high.
- The economic downturn, combined with extreme market volatility and declining consumer and business confidence, are expected to continue to take their toll on tourism demand in the short-medium term.

Source: UNWTO http://unwto.org/facts/eng/pdf/barometer/UNWTO_Barom09_1_en_excerpt.pdf

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TOURISM INDUSTRY ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL (I)

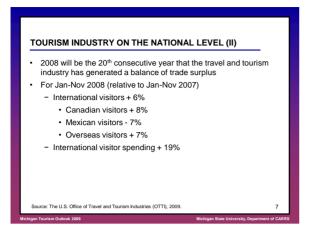
The Travel Industry Association of America's (TIA) statistics show that travel is ...

- · One of the country's largest industries with
 - \$740 billion in direct travel expenditures
 - \$1.6 trillion in direct, indirect and induced travel expenditures
 - \$110 billion in tax revenue for local, state and federal governments
- · One of the country's largest employers with
 - 7.5 million direct travel-generated jobs and
 - \$178 billion direct travel-generated payroll

Source: "Travel and Tourism Works for America." Travel Industry Association of America. 2008

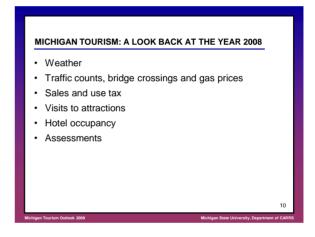
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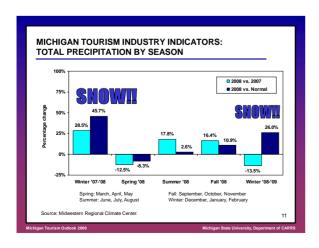
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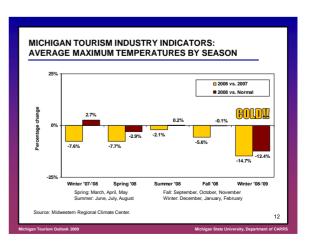


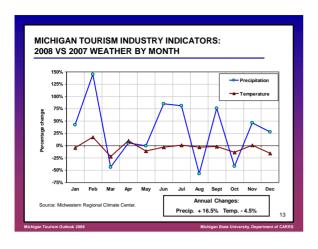


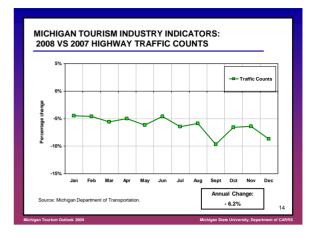


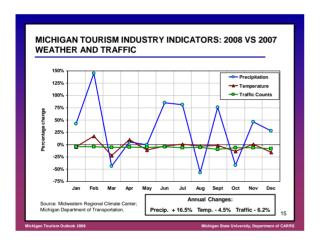


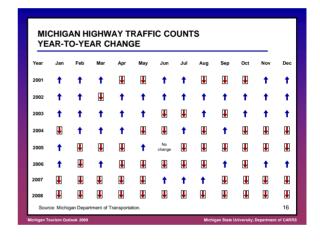


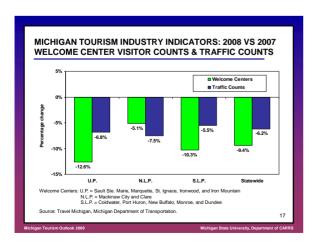


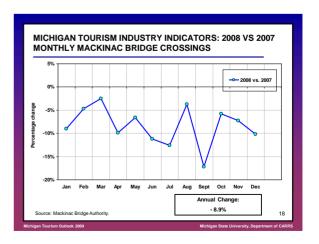


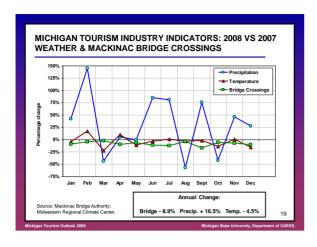


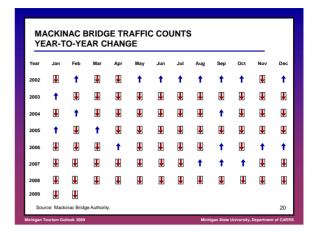


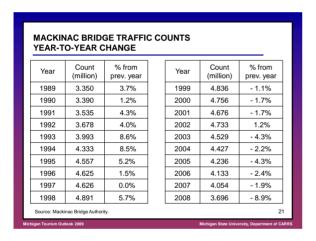


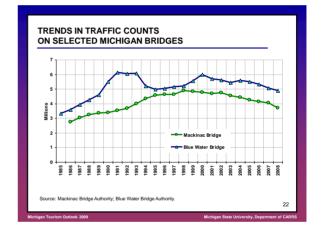


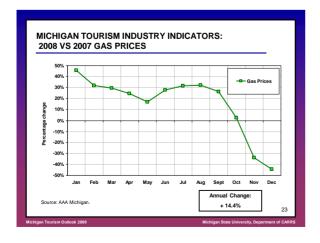


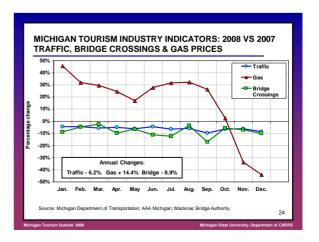


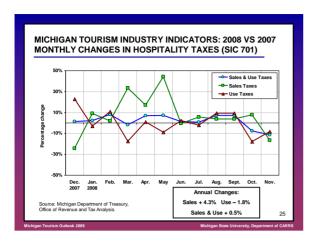


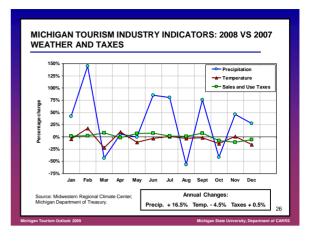


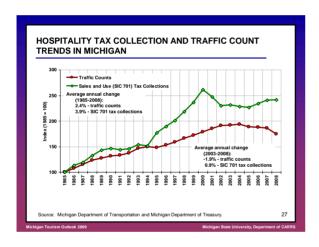


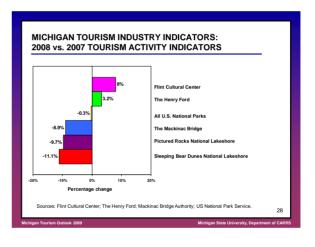


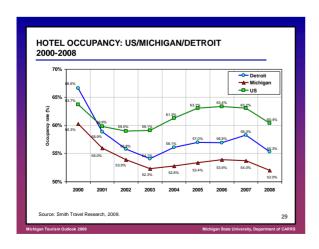




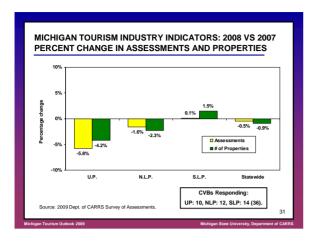


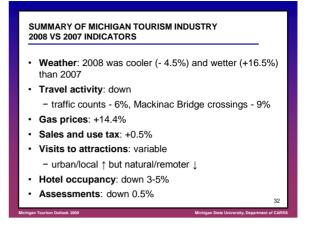


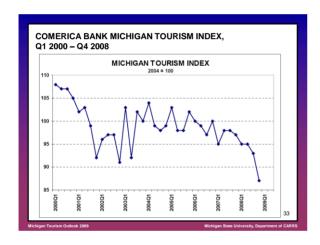


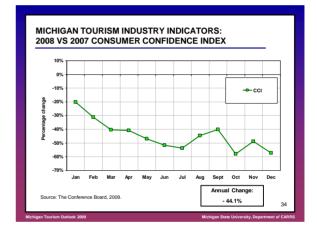


	Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR
JSA	-4.2%	+2.4%	-1.9%
Michigan	-3.2%	+1.5%	-1.7%
Detroit	-5.2%	+1.8%	-3.5%





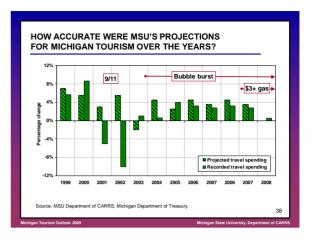












WHY 2008 RESULTS WERE BELOW THE LONG-TERM TREND?

- · Michigan's unemployment rate remained high
- · Gasoline prices rose significantly (over \$4 during peak season)
- Housing crisis worsened mortgage defaults, steep price declines
- · Consumer spending slipped
- Limited new products were offered to stimulate Michigan travel
- · Automobile industry, suppliers continued to suffer
- Major declines in stock markets

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DEVELOPING THE FORECAST - THEN

- Michigan travel activity was tracked by tourism researchers at MSU throughout the year
- Current data were added to extend the long-term trend
- We reviewed weather patterns, economic trends, and industry performance data for the previous year
- Trend data and economic forecasts were reviewed for their expected impacts – positive and negative
- We surveyed CVBs to collect performance data and their forecasts
- We reviewed the data and "tweaked" the long run trends up or down based upon feedback from the "Brain Trust"

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"I wouldn't say that I'm a heady optimist, but I think there is a danger of repeating the mistake that many of us made during the boom: extrapolating current trends to make decisions about the future, failing to take into account how rapidly economic circumstances change. There is a risk that we may again overshoot the mark: As the economy goes down, we could be overemphasizing the negative just as we exaggerated the positive on the way up."

- John Cassidy - Condé Nast Portfolio - Feb. '09

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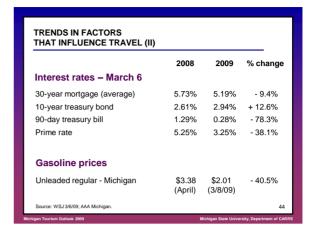
DEVELOPING THE FORECAST - NOW

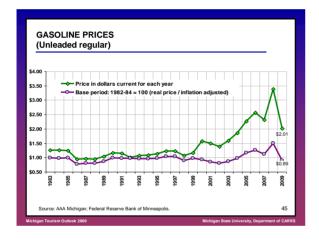
- This year is different; Past trends are less meaningful and economic forecasts more unreliable.
- We decided to temper reliance on the past and forecasts with a healthy dose of subjective judgment.
- There is no doubt that 2009 will be a challenging year for Michigan's tourism industry, so we looked for opportunities to mitigate the challenges it is facing.
- Participants in 2009 "Brain Trust" meeting: Bill Sheffer, Dave Lorenz, Dave Morris, George Moroz, Tracy Padot, Dr. Don Holecek, Dr. Sarah Nicholls, Dr. Robert Richardson, Dr. Christine Vogt, Lori Langone and Dave Smyth

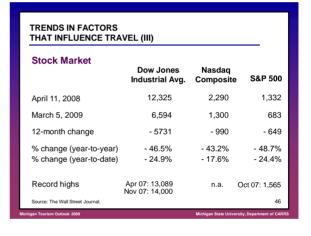
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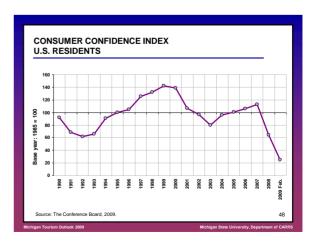
Currency Ex	change R	ates			
Per US\$1	April 11 2008	March 6 2009	% change	US \$ is	Value in 2000
Canada	1.02	1.29	+ 26.4%	Stronger	1.46
Euro	0.63	0.80	+ 27.0%	Stronger	n.a.
Pound	0.50	0.71	+ 42.0%	Stronger	0.64
Peso	10.57	15.40	+ 45.7%	Stronger	9.36
Yen	101.19	97.88	- 3.3%	Weaker	109.09
FRB Broad Index (Feb.)	86.16	96.19	+ 11.6%	Stronger	101.47







TRENDS IN FACTORS					
THAT INFLUENCE TRAVEL (IV)					
Consumer Confidence Index – Another all time low	2008	2009	% change		
U.S.	March 64.5	Feb. 25.0	- 61%		
Unemployment					
U.S. (Feb.)	4.8%	8.1%	+ 69%		
Michigan* (Jan.)	7.1%	11.6%	+ 63%		
* Lowest unemployment rate in Michigan was 16.9% in March 2000					
Source: The Conference Board; Bureau of Labor S	sausucs, wichigan Depa		nomic Growth. 47		



Projected Change in Michigan Jobs by Sector - 2008 vs. 2009

Sector	2008-2009	Sector	2008-2009
	Change (%)		Change (%)
Construction	- 10.1	Prof. & Business	- 8.3
Ed. & Health	- 0.4	Services	
Finance	- 6.0	Retail	- 2.6
Government	- 0.4	Transport &	- 3.1
Information	- 2.5	Warehousing	
Leisure & Hosp.	- 5.0	Utilities	- 1.2
Manufacturing	- 14.3	Wholesale Trade	- 4.6
Nat. Res. & Mining	- 5.8	l 	
Other Services	- 1.8	Total	- 5.0

Source: Moody's Economy & USA Today

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Projected Regional Employment Change by Selected Sector – 2008 vs. 2009

(% Change)

	Manufact- uring	Leisure & Hosp.	Ed & Health	Govt.	<u>Total</u>
Illinois	- 5.1	- 4.6	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 3.0
<u>Indiana</u>	- 7.8	- 4.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	- 3.0
Michigan	- 14.3	- 5.0	-0.4	- 0.4	- 5.0
Minnesota	- 3.3	- 3.9	+ 1.6	- 0.8	- 2.2
<u>Ohio</u>	- 6.3	- 3.8	- 0.7	- 0.5	- 3.6
Wisconsin	- 5.2	- 6.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 3.0
<u>U.S.</u>	- 4.4	- 2.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 2.5

Source: Mondy's Economy & USA Today

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How bad is it and when will it get BETTER??

- This recession in its 15th month; longer than only two since WWII
- <u>Unemployment</u> @ 8.1%, a 25 year U.S. peak
 - » Will increase further to 9-10% sometime next year
 - » Typically continues to rise a while into recovery
- Housing Prices down 26% in last 18 months
 - » May fall 20% more before bottoming in late 2010
 - » Fell only 30% in Great Depression but no bubble then
 - » Slow recovery after bottoming
- Stock Markets Down ~ 50%; dropped 89% in Great Depression
 - » Worst crash since 1929
 - » Typically recover 4-6 months before the economy
 - » Typically climb quickly; 40-50% possible
 - » But 50% rise would leave markets 25% off peaks

- <u>Unemployment</u> Currently higher than long term average; it has been much higher; it feels worse because we are coming off a period of historically low unemployment.
- Housing Prices Have dropped 25% after a far faster than average period of growth in value.
- Markets Indices have fallen about 50%; the "tried and true" market value measure price/earnings is below its historical average ~16.

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Always Try to See The Glass Half Full

A few months from now after we have clearly put this recession behind us, quantitative market analysts and economists are likely to see the last few months as a dramatic, but to be expected, time of: "reversion to the mean."

Are We There Yet? (I)

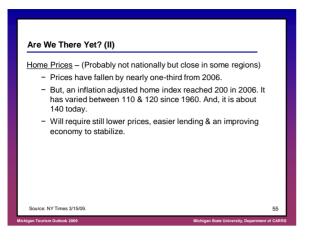
"The only function of economic forecasting is to make astrology look respectable" (John Kenneth Galbraith)

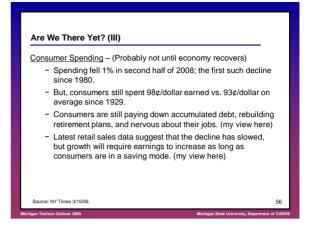
Stocks - (We may be there or close to the bottom)

- Stock market hits bottom before the economy does
- The P/E ratio for the S&P 500 Stock Index adjusted for inflation on March 3, 2009 was 12.
- The average is 16.37 (1890-2009); was 7 in 1982; and was 44.2 in 1999.

Source: NY Times 3/15/09

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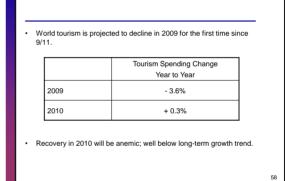
Comerica's Michigan Tourism Index fell to its lowest reading in 16 years (81). It stands 11% below its level last year at this time. "Similar to so many other measures of economic activity, the decline in our tourism index accelerated markedly in late 2008. With the national and state economy still clearly contracting in early 2009, further declines in the Michigan Tourism index seem inevitable, as households and businesses cut back on discretionary travel. By midyear, however, declines in tourism are likely to become less severe, as recessionary pressures begin to moderate."

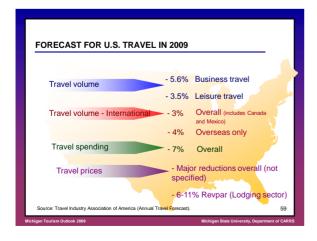
Comerica Bank's Michigan Tourism Index

y pressures begin to moderate." - Dana Johnson, Chief Economist at Comerica Bank

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What Consumers are Saying About Their Vacation/Leisure Travel Plans for 2009 (Recent consumer poll findings)

"A USA Today/Gallup Poll finds that 59% of people who normally take an annual vacation away from home will shrink their vacation spending this year – or just not go."

D.K. Shifflet & Associates "...forecast Americans will spend 9.7% less on leisure travel in April, May and June, and 9.0% less in July, August and September than in 2008."

The February travel horizons survey's U.S. Travelers' Sentiment Index rose to 90.2 from 78.2 last October due to the perceived affordability of travel (U.S. Travel Assn/Peter Yesawicki/3/17/09).

Some Positive Trends – Near Term Lower gasoline prices Reduces travel costs and boosts travelers' "psychology" Functions as an overall multi- billion dollar stimulus Most things cost less which partially offsets income losses. Forced retirement, lay offs, shorter work hours provide increased leisure hours = more time to travel. People are seeking to escape the bad news, reduce stress. Federal stimulus spending will begin to impact.

