# COVID-19's Impact on Virginia's Visitor Economy

September 10st, 2020

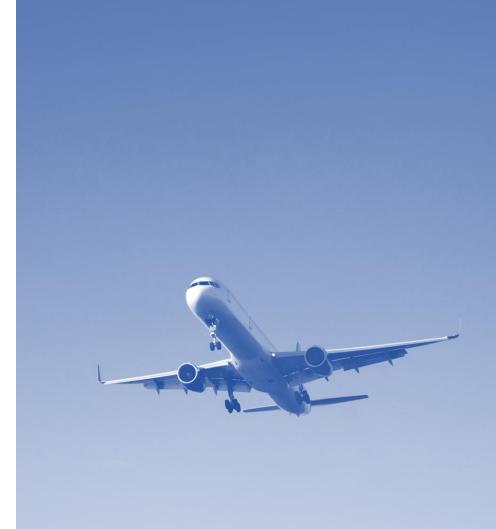
PREPARED FOR:

VIRGINIA TOURISM CORPORATION





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We developed three scenarios to determine a range of possible impacts



#### **Upside Scenario**

Total tourism spending losses reach \$9.0 billion in 2020, a 34% drop compared to 2019. 56,600 jobs supported by tourism spending are lost.



#### **Baseline Scenario**

Total tourism spending losses reach \$10.0 billion in 2020, a 37% drop compared to 2019. 62,300 jobs supported by tourism spending are lost.



#### **Downside Scenario**

Total tourism spending losses reach \$10.9 billion in 2020, a 41% drop compared to 2019. 68,000 jobs supported by tourism spending are lost.

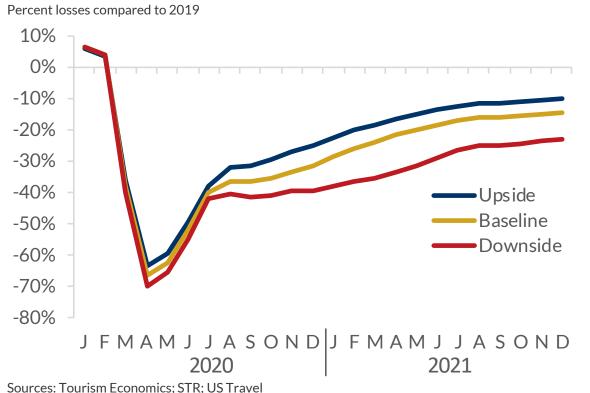
# Summary of COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in three scenarios

Dollar figures in millions	2020	2021
Upside		
Lost visitor spending, \$	\$9,049	\$3,814
Lost visitors spending, %	34%	14%
Lost jobs	56,544	23,832
Room revenue	\$1,829	\$738
Baseline		
Lost visitor spending, \$	\$9,965	\$5,122
Lost visitors spending, %	37%	19%
Lost jobs	62,253	31,995
Room revenue	\$1,907	\$941
Downside		
Lost visitor spending, \$	\$10,883	\$7,797
Lost visitors spending, %	41%	29%
Lost jobs	67,979	48,679
Room revenue	\$1,977	\$1,368



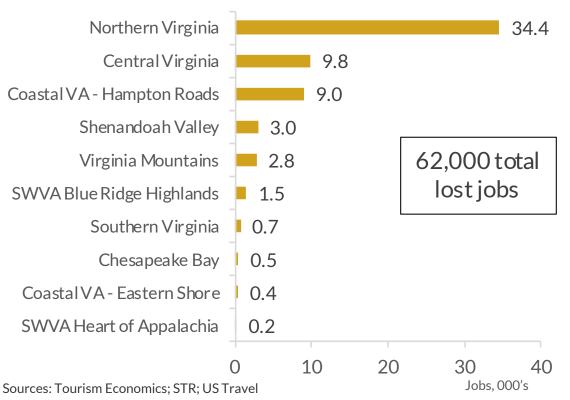
Lost spending by month

#### Virginia's COVID-19 related traveler spending losses in three scenarios



Lost jobs by region

#### Virginia regional job losses due to COVID-19, Baseline Scenario, 2020



Lost room revenue by month

#### Virginia's forecasted room revenue in three scenarios

Dollars, billions - losses compared to 2019

	Calendar years				Fiscal years					
	2019	2020	2021		2019	2020	2021	2022		
Forecast										
Upside	\$4.1	\$2.3	\$3.3		\$4.2	\$3.1	\$2.8	\$3.6		
Baseline	\$4.1	\$2.2	\$3.1		\$4.2	\$3.1	\$2.6	\$3.4		
Downside	\$4.1	\$2.1	\$2.7		\$4.2	\$3.1	\$2.3	\$3.0		
Losses										
Upside		\$1.8	\$0.7			\$1.1	\$1.3	\$0.6		
Baseline		\$1.9	\$0.9			\$1.1	\$1.5	\$0.8		
Downside		\$2.0	\$1.4			\$1.1	\$1.8	\$1.2		



#### State of the pandemic

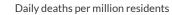
# States have had different levels of success combating the spread of COVID-19.

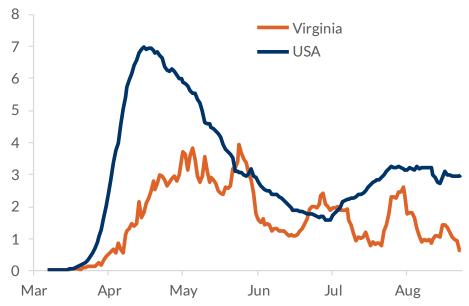
This section will briefly review the COVID-19 pandemic.

This pandemic will continue to be the dominate force in shifting the world's economic prospects for the foreseeable future. In the US, cases and deaths increased in June and July, before beginning to decline again in August.

Virginia has generally seen few per capita deaths than the US throughout the pandemic.

#### COVID-19 deaths per capita





Source: IHMF



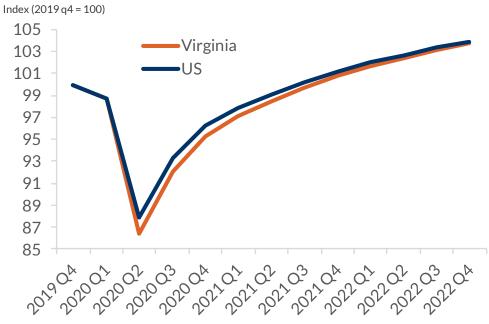
#### Economic impact

# Virginia's GDP will recover slightly slower than the US.

The pandemic created an acute recession, but growth has already resumed. We forecast that Virginia will reach its 2019q4 GDP level in 2021q4 while the US will recover by 2021q3. By the end of 2022, Virginia will catch up to the US's recovery rate.

Employment will recover more slowly, causing the national unemployment rate to remain above 5% until 2023.

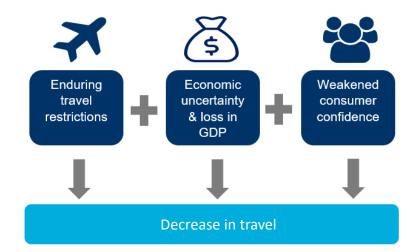
#### GDP growth in Virginia and the US



The underlying issues for travel

The pandemic creates three broad areas of uncertainty in the outlook.

Actual limits on travel are only part of the problem. Fear of the virus, economic uncertainty, and loss of income will linger after travel restrictions are eased and hamper the travel sector's recovery.



#### Anatomy of a recovery

Return to "normal" levels of travel will be a multi-year effort, with domestic travel leading followed by regional international and finally long-haul international.



- Leisure
- Drive



- Essential business
- Small- and medium-size groups
- Regional international (intra-Americas, intra-Europe)



- Long-haul international
- Large events



Impacts by state

Rural and outdoor destinations are outperforming urban destinations.

# Weekly travel spending (week ending July 25th) Percent year-over-year change 0% -20% -40% -60% -80% -80% -100% Worst 10 markets -100% Mississippidate the political real part of th

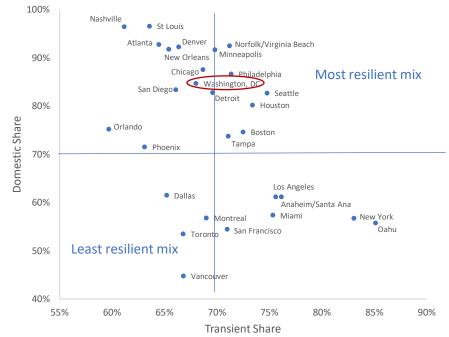
#### Impacts by destination

Recovery rates will largely depend on a destination's market mix.

Destinations with high share of domestic and transient visitors will recover faster, along with destinations with recreation opportunities that allow for social distancing.

#### Hotel room demand by customer type

Share of 2019 room nights sold





#### Mobility impacts

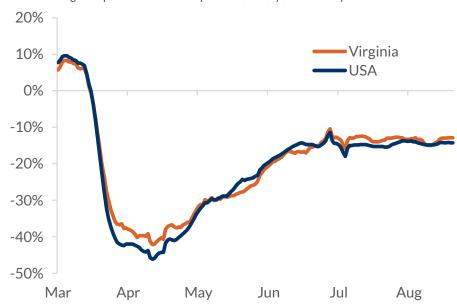
# Mobility data shows the impact the pandemic has had on consumer behavior.

Google mobility data shows the impact the pandemic has had on consumer behavior.

Visits to retail and recreation venues remain well below their pre-pandemic levels\*.

#### Google mobility data for retail and recreation areas

Percent change compared to a five-week period in January and February

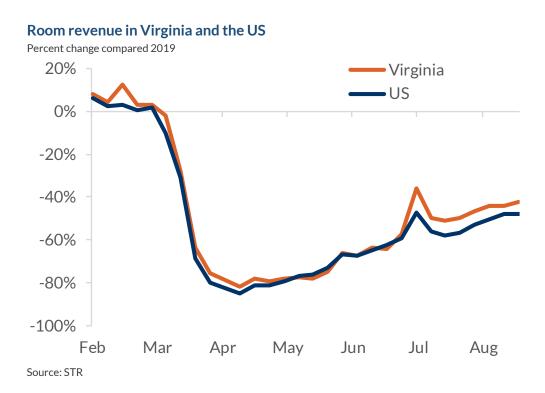


Sources: Google Community Mobility Report

<sup>\*</sup>note that this comparison is to a five-week period in January and February, so in a typical year visits to retail and recreation would be much higher than 0%.

Hotel impacts

Room revenue has fallen sharply, but Virginia is doing slightly better than the US.



#### Hotel impacts

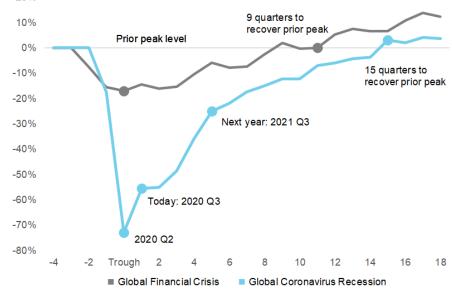
Room revenue will not recover until 2023 or 2024, a much slower recovery than the prior recession.

#### Room revenue recovery comparison – 2008 vs 2020

Quarters relative to trough, level relative to prior peak 20%

10%

9 qua



Sources: Google Community Mobility Report



# SCENARIO OVERVIEW

# THE SCENARIO OVERVIEW

We developed three scenarios to determine a range of possible impacts

The scenarios vary in the degree of virus containment and the rate of economic recovery.

- All scenarios assume that a vaccine will be widely available in 2021.
- Downside risks are greater than upside possibilities, so the Upside scenario is closer to the Baseline than the Downside.

Scenario	Virus-related inhibitions on travel	Key economic indicators (forecast current as of August 27th, 2020)	Economic drag	Virus drag
Upside	Virus moderately contained, travel restrictions continue to ease     Traveler risk aversion remains moderate to high through 2020	<ul> <li>Peak national unemployment rate 13.0% - 2020 Q2</li> <li>National GDP declines 3.2% in 2020</li> <li>GDP returns to 2019 Q4 level in 2021 Q1</li> </ul>		
Baseline	Virus contained in some regions, however many restrictions and containment measures remain through 2020     In some areas, groups permitted to meet with modifications, but risk aversion reduces attendance	<ul> <li>Peak national unemployment rate 13.0% - 2020 Q2</li> <li>National GDP declines 4.0% in 2020</li> <li>GDP returns to 2019 Q4 level in 2021 Q4</li> </ul>	•	
Downside	Virus not well contained, many restrictions and containment measures remain in place in 2021     Very limited group travel, greater risk aversion, many public places closed/limited, restaurants more limited	<ul> <li>Peak national unemployment rate 17.0% - 2021 Q1</li> <li>National GDP declines 4.6% in 2020</li> <li>GDP returns to 2019 Q4 level in 2024 Q2</li> </ul>	$\bigcirc$	



#### THE SCENARIO OVERVIEW

Key guideposts for the next 18 months

- Recovery has begun (notwithstanding the risks).
- Economic recovery has plateaued but will accelerate as virus is contained.
- Performance by destination will be incredibly disparate for the next nine months.
- Virginia will approach normalcy in the second half of 2021 with full recovery in 2024.
- Recovery timeline in individual regions will be largely a function of:
  - 1. Pandemic exposure;
  - 2. Travel market exposure (drive, leisure); and
  - 3. Ability to pivot to recovering market segments.

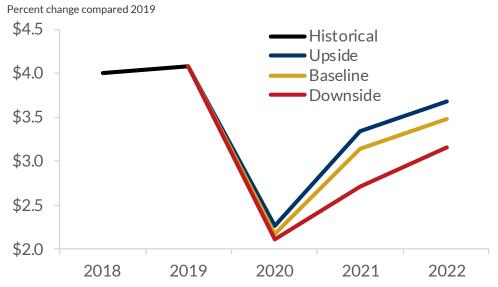


# THE SCENARIO OVERVIEW

Spending overview

In all scenarios, recovery will be a multiyear process, spending will not reach 2019 levels until 2023 at the earliest.

#### Room revenue in Virginia, three scenarios



Source: STR

Summary data

Losses in 2020 amount to 34% of all spending or \$9.0 billion.

#### Upside Scenario COVID-19 related losses in Virginia

Dollar figures in millions

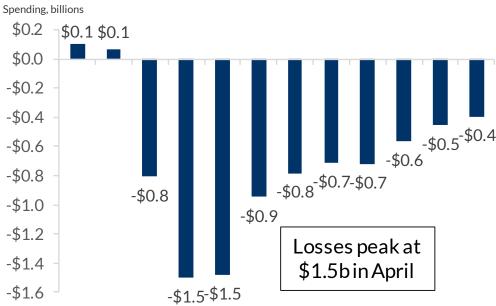
	2020	2021	2022
Economic impacts			
Lost visitor spending, \$	\$9,049	\$3,814	\$1,152
Lost visitors spending, %	34%	14%	4%
Lost jobs	56,544	23,832	7,200
Lost wages	\$2,184	\$932	\$282
Lost state taxes	\$373	\$157	\$47
Lost local taxes	\$237	\$98	\$29
Hotel impacts			
Lost room demand (millions)	11.7	3.1	1.2
Lost room revenue	\$1,829	\$738	\$404



Monthly impacts

Dollar losses peak in April at \$1.5 billion for the month.

#### Upside Scenario COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Virginia, 2020

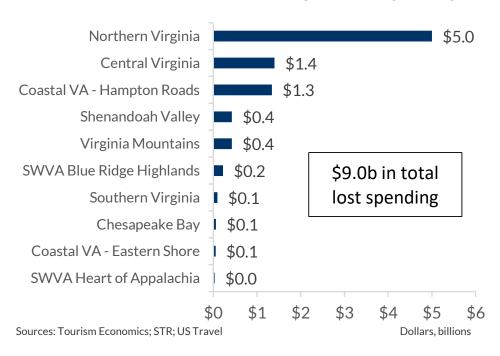


Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Sources: Tourism Economics: STR: US Travel

Regional spending losses

55% of all losses occur in Northern Virginia.

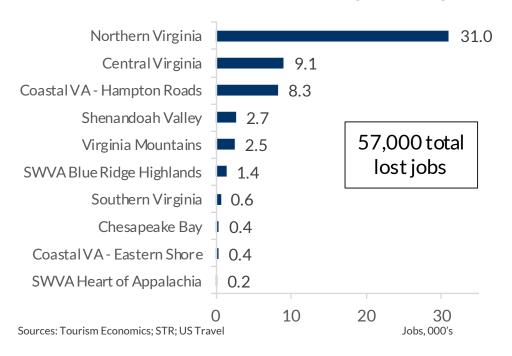
#### Baseline COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Virginia's region



Job losses

55% of all job losses occur in Northern Virginia.

#### Upside Scenario COVID-19 related tourism spending losses by region, 2020



Room revenue

Room revenue losses amount to \$3.0 billion dollars in FYs 2020-2022.

#### Upside Scenario room revenue forecast and losses

Dollars, millions – assumes a July-June Fiscal year

		Fore	ecast		Losses			
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Central Virginia	\$728	\$431	\$594	\$651		\$297	\$134	\$76
Chesapeake Bay	\$21	\$18	\$21	\$21		\$3	\$1	\$0
Coastal VA - Eastern Shore	\$32	\$25	\$30	\$31		\$7	\$2	\$1
Coastal VA - Hampton Roads	\$893	\$590	\$798	\$848		\$302	\$94	\$44
Northern Virginia	\$1,796	\$788	\$1,363	\$1,555		\$1,009	\$433	\$241
Shenandoah Valley	\$217	\$140	\$193	\$204		\$77	\$24	\$13
Southern Virginia	\$69	\$54	\$64	\$65		\$15	\$5	\$3
SWVA Blue Ridge Highlands	\$146	\$93	\$122	\$132		\$53	\$25	\$14
SWVA Heart of Appalachia	\$21	\$17	\$20	\$20		\$4	\$1	\$1
Virginia Mountains	\$160	\$98	\$141	\$150		\$62	\$19	\$10
Virginia total	\$4,083	\$2,254	\$3,346	\$3,680		\$1,829	\$738	\$404



Summary data

Losses in 2020 amount to 37% of all spending or \$10.0 billion.

#### Baseline Scenario COVID-19 related losses in Virginia

Dollar figures in millions

	2020	2021	2022
Economic impacts			
Lost visitor spending, \$	\$9,965	\$5,122	\$2,912
Lost visitors spending, %	37%	19%	11%
Lost jobs	62,253	31,995	18,192
Lost wages	\$2,408	\$1,254	\$716
Lost state taxes	\$411	\$210	\$119
Lost local taxes	\$260	\$131	\$74
Hotel impacts			
Lost room demand (millions)	12.3	4.0	1.9
Lost room revenue	\$1,907	\$941	\$609



Monthly impacts

Dollar losses peak in April at \$1.6 billion for the month.

#### Baseline Scenario COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Virginia, 2020



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Sources: Tourism Economics; STR: US Travel

Regional spending losses

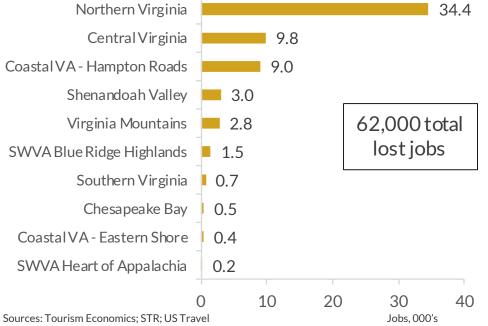
56% of all losses occur in Northern Virginia.



Regional job losses

55% of all losses occur in Northern Virginia.





Room revenue

Room revenue losses amount to \$3.5 billion dollars in FYs 2020-2022.

#### Baseline Scenario room revenue forecast and losses

Dollars, millions – assumes a July-June Fiscal year

	Forecast					Los	ses	
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Central Virginia	\$728	\$423	\$568	\$621		\$305	\$160	\$107
Chesapeake Bay	\$21	\$18	\$21	\$21		\$3	\$1	\$0
Coastal VA - Eastern Shore	\$32	\$25	\$30	\$31		\$8	\$3	\$1
Coastal VA - Hampton Roads	\$893	\$583	\$775	\$828		\$310	\$118	\$65
Northern Virginia	\$1,796	\$735	\$1,233	\$1,423		\$1,061	\$563	\$373
Shenandoah Valley	\$217	\$136	\$184	\$196		\$81	\$33	\$21
Southern Virginia	\$69	\$54	\$62	\$64		\$15	\$6	\$5
SWVA Blue Ridge Highlands	\$146	\$92	\$117	\$127		\$55	\$30	\$20
SWVA Heart of Appalachia	\$21	\$16	\$19	\$20		\$4	\$2	\$1
Virginia Mountains	\$160	\$95	\$135	\$144		\$65	\$25	\$16
Virginia total	\$4,083	\$2,176	\$3,143	\$3,474		\$1,907	\$941	\$609



Summary data

Losses in 2020 amount to 42% of all spending or \$10.9 billion.

#### Downside Scenario COVID-19 related losses in Virginia

Dollar figures in millions

	2020	2021	2022
Economic impacts			
Lost visitor spending, \$	\$10,883	\$7,797	\$5,248
Lost visitors spending, %	41%	29%	20%
Lost jobs	67,979	48,679	32,774
Lost wages	\$2,631	\$1,910	\$1,294
Lost state taxes	\$449	\$320	\$215
Lost local taxes	\$284	\$200	\$133
Hotel impacts			
Lost room demand (millions)	12.8	6.0	2.9
Lost room revenue	\$1,977	\$1,368	\$923



Monthly impacts

Dollar losses peak in April at \$1.7 billion for the month.

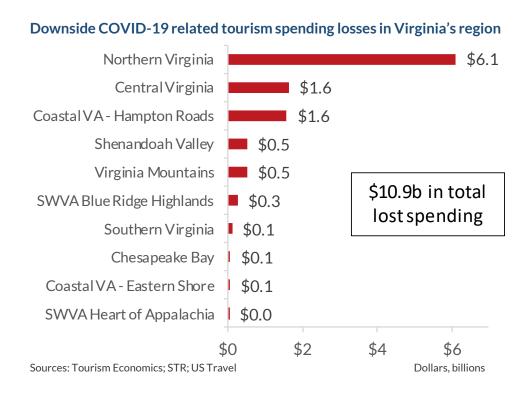
#### Downside COVID-19 related tourism spending losses in Virginia, 2020



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Regional spending losses

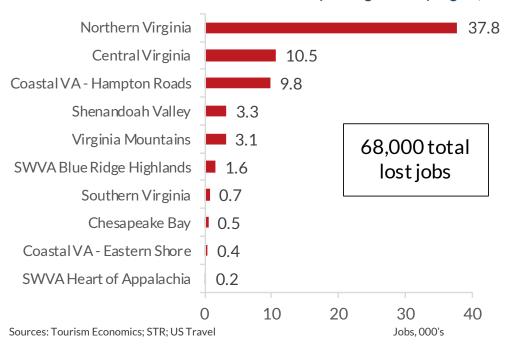
56% of all losses occur in Northern Virginia.



Regional job losses

56% of all losses occur in Northern Virginia.

#### Downside Scenario COVID-19 related tourism spending losses by region, 2020



Room revenue

Room revenue losses amount to \$4.3 billion dollars in FYs 2020-2022.

#### Downside Scenario room revenue forecast and losses

Dollars, millions – assumes a July-June Fiscal year

	Forecast				Losses			
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Central Virginia	\$728	\$416	\$506	\$576		\$312	\$221	\$152
Chesapeake Bay	\$21	\$18	\$20	\$21		\$3	\$1	\$1
Coastal VA - Eastern Shore	\$32	\$24	\$28	\$30		\$8	\$4	\$2
Coastal VA - Hampton Roads	\$893	\$573	\$714	\$791		\$320	\$179	\$102
Northern Virginia	\$1,796	\$692	\$973	\$1,223		\$1,104	\$823	\$573
Shenandoah Valley	\$217	\$133	\$169	\$186		\$84	\$48	\$31
Southern Virginia	\$69	\$53	\$59	\$62		\$16	\$9	\$7
SWVA Blue Ridge Highlands	\$146	\$90	\$105	\$118		\$56	\$41	\$28
SWVA Heart of Appalachia	\$21	\$16	\$18	\$19		\$4	\$2	\$2
Virginia Mountains	\$160	\$91	\$122	\$136		\$69	\$38	\$24
Virginia total	\$4,083	\$2,107	\$2,715	\$3,161		\$1,977	\$1,368	\$923



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- Global travel data-sets with the broadest set of country, city, and state coverage available
- Travel forecasts that are directly linked to the economic and demographic outlook for origins and destinations
- Economic impact analysis that highlights the value of visitors, events, developments, and industry segments
- Policy analysis that informs critical funding, taxation, and travel facilitation decisions
- Market assessments that define market allocation and investment decisions

Tourism Economics operates out of regional headquarters in Philadelphia and Oxford, with offices in Belfast, Buenos Aires, Dubai, Frankfurt, and Ontario.

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