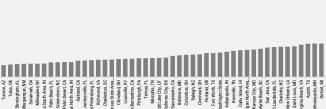


Fundamentals Dashboard (Data through 4Q 2020) Lodging Performance Index





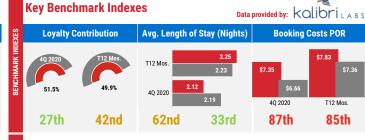


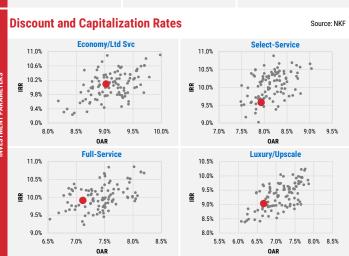


Supply Ranking vs. Major US Markets



Key Performance Indexes Subject Market Top 104 Occupancy **Guest Paid ADR Guest Paid RevPAR** T12 Mos. 4Q 2020 T12 Mos. 4Q 2020 4Q 2020 90th 86th 37th **33rd** 70th 46th





	Trends and Risks Source: Kalibri Labs						
FUNDAMENTALS	Revenue Stability	Supplier Power Trend	Investment Yields				
	99th	50th	20th				
	Soft Assessment of room revenue growth and volatility over past three to five years against other Top 104 markets	Average Assessment of market's ability to maximize loyalty and profits, and to ward off booking costs over past 12 months	Above Average Measure of market's general investment parameters (yields, OAR, IRR, interest rates, etc.) against other Top 104 markets				
	Supply Risk	Labor Risk	Macro-Fiscal Risk				

RISKS	Supply Risk	Lador Risk	Macro-Fiscai Risk		
	23rd	58th	69th		
	Above Average Assessment of market supply growth over past 12 months relative to Top 104 markets	Average Risk Measure of current employment health over past two years relative to Top 104 markets	Below Average Assessment of health and diversity of lodging demand generators relative to Top 104 markets		

Orlando, FL

Source: US Census Bureau, Dept. of Labor Statistics

Location



Quick Facts

Jurisdictional Information

Municipal Name: Orlando
County: Orange County
State: Florida
Geo Coordinates (market center): 28.53834, -81.37924

Major Hotel Demand Generators

Walt Disney World Resort | Universal Orlando (Comcast) | Adventist Health System/Florida Hospital | Publix Super Markets Inc. | Orlando International Airport | Orlando Health | University of Central Florida | Lockheed Martin | Darden Restaurants | SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment | Rosen Hotels & Resorts | Siemens | Wal-Mart Stores Inc. | Westgate Resorts | Wyndham Vacation Ownership | Valencia College | Hilton Grand Vacations Club | AT&T Mobility | JP Morgan Chase | Bright House Networks

Metrics and Ranking

Population (hotel market area) Income per Capita Feeder Group Size Feeder Group Earnings Total Market COPE

Measurement 1,657,251 \$45,436 28.9 Persons PSR \$1,313,244 PSR

\$2.1 billion

60th of 104 (Average) 4th of 104 (Strong) 6th of 104 (Strong) 3rd of 104 (Strong)

Key Performance Metrics



YEAR		Gues	t Paid	COI	PE*	Booking Cost	ADR COPE*	Loyalty	Avg. Length of	Supply	Performance
ENDING	Occ %	ADR	RevPAR	ADR	RevPAR	POR	%	%	Stay (Nights)	(Available Rms)	Index (LPI)
2015	73.2%	\$122.64	\$89.82	\$111.77	\$81.82	\$10.87	91.1%	38.7%	2.52	153,000	1.11
2016	72.7%	\$126.09	\$91.61	\$114.89	\$83.53	\$11.20	91.1%	42.0%	2.42	154,600	1.09
2017	75.8%	\$131.45	\$99.59	\$119.52	\$90.60	\$11.93	90.9%	43.7%	2.41	153,700	1.13
2018	73.7%	\$138.96	\$102.40	\$126.63	\$93.32	\$12.32	91.1%	47.8%	2.30	152,500	1.14
2019	73.8%	\$141.73	\$104.64	\$129.93	\$95.93	\$11.80	91.7%	52.7%	2.17	169,200	1.16
2020	33.7%	\$100.24	\$39.35	\$92.41	\$31.13	\$7.83	92.2%	49.9%	2.25	173,900	1.34
CAGR: 2015 thru 2020	-14.4%	-4.0%	-15.2%	-3.7%	-17.6%	-6.3%	0.2%	5.2%	-2.3%	2.6%	3.8%
4Q 2019	72.6%	\$142.88	\$103.72	\$130.76	\$94.93	\$12.11	91.5%	53.7%	2.17	169,200	1.16
4Q 2020	32.5%	\$90.06	\$29.25	\$82.71	\$26.87	\$7.35	91.8%	51.5%	2.12	173,900	1.34
% Change	-55.3%	-37.0%	-71.8%	-36.8%	-71.7%	-39.3%	0.3%	-4.1%	-2.3%	2.8%	15.3%

*COPE: Contribution to Operating Profit and Expenses. Metrics do not account for Sales and Marketing Spend.

Notable Metrics

	Total Rooms Supply	Total Rooms Sold	Feeder Group Size		
HIGHEST	1st Strong Orlando, FL benefits from a large and diverse hotel market (173,898)	1st Strong The market boasted strong total rooms sold (20,928,388)	4th Strong The market also required a small feeder group size (28.90 Persons)		
LOWEST	Feeder Population Per Room	T12-Month COPE ADR Percentage	Marketwide Income per Room		
	101st Soft This market posted a low ratio of feeder population per room (7.27)	101st Soft The market has been hampered by weak T12-month COPE ADR percentage (92.2%)	100th Soft Orlando, FL also exhibited a low ratio of marketwide income per room (\$330,483)		

Notable Trends

	Short-Term Historical Loyalty Contribution Growth	Long-Term Historical Loyalty Contribution Growth	Short-Term Historical Booking Costs POR Growth
L	4th	5th	19th
FASTEST	Strong	Strong	Above Average
FĀ	Orlando, FL enjoyed strong	The market exhibited strong	The market also enjoyed low
	short-term historical loyalty contribution growth (4.2%)	long-term historical loyalty contribution growth (4.5%)	short-term historical growth in booking costs (-18.8%)
	Long-Term Historical Average Length of Stay Growth	Short-Term Historical Average Length of Stay Growth	Short-Term Historical COPE RevPAR Growth
F	103rd	102nd	99th
SLOWEST	Soft	Soft	Soft
SLO	The market exhibited weak long-term historical average length of stay growth (-2.7%)	We note this area exhibited weak short-term historical average length of stay growth (-3.8%)	Orlando, FL also has been impeded by weak short-term historical COPE RevPAR growth (-40.3%)

Market Performance Stage



Orlando, FL: Ignition Stage

The Orlando, FL market is currently in the 'Ignition'' stage of the performance cycle. In this stage, hotels generally perform adequately for operators to enjoy positive returns, with confidence the economy will recover from the COVID-19 crisis. While the general economy lags, strong hotel performance can ignite expansion in certain key sectors. Example markets in this stage include Cincinnati, OH; Knoxville, TN; and Michigan North Area, MI.

Other Stages:

In the 'Regeneration' stage, hotels and the underlying economy are generally underperforming. The highest and best uses of hotel assets are challenged whether by COVID-19 impacts, oversupply, weak economic indicators, and/or poor corporate contribution. Hotel investors look for opportunities to either exit or regenerate demand. Example markets in this stage include Chicago, IL; Detroit, MI; and Las Vegas, NV.

In the 'Absorption' stage, hotels are underperforming but in an economy with resilience and confidence the economy will recover from the COVID-19 crisis, presenting upside for CRE. Barriers to entry are high and the market typically hosts little or no new supply, allowing for the existing stock of rooms to be absorbed. Example markets in this stage include Boston, MA; Charlotte, NC; and Dallas, TX.

In the 'Expansion' stage, hotels generally perform adequately and in an economy with resilience and higher confidence the economy will recover from the COVID-19 crisis. Barriers to entry are low, displacement demand is high, and the market typically experiences an expansion of both hotel supply and general economic conditions. Example markets in this stage include Anaheim, CA; Atlanta, GA; and Austin, TX.

Industry Observations

Business Cycle: Employment Growth (2 yr): Risk Exposure (402 US markets): Key Industry Notes:

In Recovery

-3.7%
8th Percentile: Low Risk
Financial center, high tech
Natural gains for tourism
Strong demographics
Job opportunities in services
Profusion of low-wage jobs

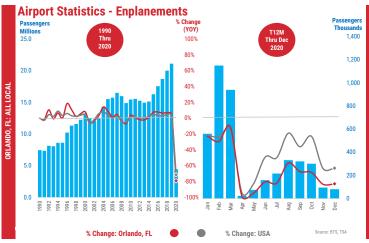
Moody's Rating

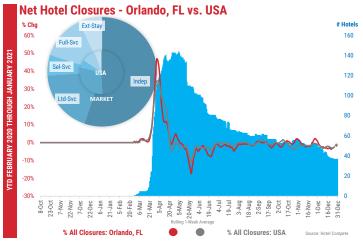
Aaa
Investment Grade

Long-term investment grade, Prime-1 short-term outlook

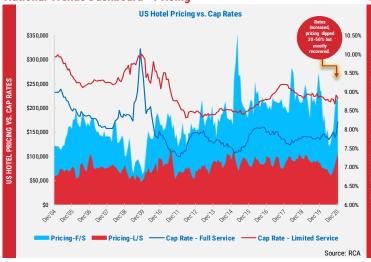
Hampton Inn (17) Ext-Stay America (14) Quality Inn (13) Days Inn (13) Residence Inn (11) Holiday Inn Exp. (11) Spring\(111) Spring\(1111) Fairfield Inn (10) WoodSpring (9) Hotels La Quinta (9)

Source: NKF





National Trends Dashboard - Pricing



National Trends Dashboard - Channel Distribution



NKF Hotel Market Nsights Report Coverage



Albany, NY Albuquerque, NM Anaheim, CA Arkansas State Area, AR Atlanta, GA Augusta, GA Austin, TX Bakersfield, CA Baton Rouge, LA Bentonville, AR Birmingham, AL Boise City, ID Boston, MA Buffalo, NY Charleston, SC Chattanooga, TN Chicago, IL Cincinnati, OH Cleveland, OH Colorado Springs, CO Columbia, SC Columbus, OH

Dayton, OH Denver, CO Des Moines, IA Detroit, MI El Paso, TX Favetteville, AR Fort Lauderdale, FL Fort Myers, FL Fort Worth, TX Fresno, CA Greensboro, NC Greenville, SC Harrisburg, PA Hartford, CT Houston, TX Indiana North Area, IN Indiana South Area, IN Indianapolis, IN Jackson, MS Jacksonville, FL Kansas City, MO Knoxville, TN Las Vegas, NV (Non-Strip) Lexington, KY Little Rock, AR Los Angeles, CA

Madison, WI
Memphis, TN
Miami, FL
Michigan North Area, MI
Michigan South Area, MI
Michigan South Area, MI
Milwaukkee, WI
Minneapolis, MN
Mobile, AL
Myrtle Beach, SC
Nashville, TN
New Brunswick, NJ
New Orleans, LA
New York, NY
New Ark, NJ
Oahu Island, HI (Branded)
Oakland, CA
Odessa-Midland, TX
Oklahoma City, OK
Omaha, NE
Orlando, FL (Non-Disney)
Palm Desert, CA
Philadelphia, PA
Phoenix, AZ
Pittsburgh, PA

Louisville, KY

Raleigh, NC
Rapid City, SD
Richmond, VA
Sacramento, CA
Saint Louis, MO
Saint Petersburg, FL
Saint Lake City, UT
San Antonio, TX
San Bernardino, CA
San Jose, CA
San Joaquin Valley, CA
San Joaquin Valley, CA
Sarasota, FL
Savannah, GA
Span, GA
Span, GA
San Joa, CA
Sarasota, FL
Savannah, GA
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San Joa, CA
Sarasota, FL
Savannah, GA
Span, GA
San, GA

Portland, OR

Market Disclaimers

Las Vegas, NV; Oahu, HI; Orlando, FL: market data based on actual reporting properties only. Excludes vast majority of casino properties and assets located within the "strip" district of Las Vegas, as well as the vast majority of Disney-associated assets, which

Total Supply The total supply figures are aggregated estimates from multiple third-party source

Air Passenger Statistics The latest two months are estimates based on daily national trends reported by TSA. These data are subject to revision

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