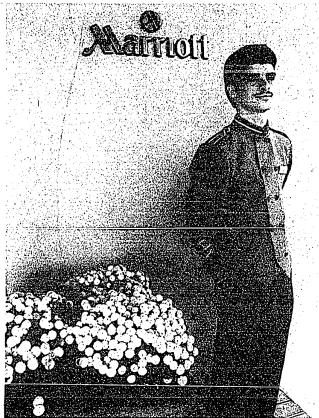
Building Scene



The employment door may become harder to nudge open in the area hotel industry as the building boom subsides. Livenia's Tom Diglio

found a job at the newly-opened Livonia Mar-

Hotel industry hangs 'full' sign on region

By Gerald Frawley stalf writer

It is doubtful southeastern Michigan will see more hotel development in the near future.

That's the word from BDO Seld-

in the near future.
That's the word from BDO Scidman, the Detroit-based accounting firm, which annually compiles a metropolitan Detroit botel market summary. The report, released Monday at the Embassy Sultes hotel in Southfield, is BDO Scidman's lifth annual summary.
Five years of continued hotel growth has almost saturated the market, according to Wanda L. Spencer, senior manager at BDO Scidman. Low demand, stricter zoning and a resistance on the part of banks to finance further projects will slow hotel development.
The number of hotel rooms in metropolitan Detroit will increase from almost 32,000 in 1982, Spencer said, in 1990, approximately 2,000 more hotel rooms will be added to the market will be added to the market will be shortly in the said of the said of

Market absorption has not kept pace with the supply, Spencer said.

In 1988, hotel rooms in metropolitan Detroit were occupied 63.2 percent of the time, by the end of 1989, the occupancy rate is expected to drop to 60.3 percent/See accompanying story on occupancy rates. Hotel development will begin to laper off as the demand declines, but not enough to offset lower occupancy rates in 1990, which she expects will fall to 58.9 percent, Spencer said.

cy rates in 1990, which she expects will fall to \$8.9 percent, Spencer said.

Metropolitan Detroit may see development of super economy hotels, like the Quality Inn corporation's Sleep Inn, and perhaps even a few extended trip hotels, Spencer said, but the full-service hotel market is saturated.

"Average daily room rates, which peaked in 1986 (at \$61.59), are expected to begin recovering by year end 1989 to approximately \$158."

Spencer said. In 1988, the average daily rate in metropolitan Detroit was \$57.50 because of a boom in

opments and a highly competitive market.

Fewer room additions in 1929 and a healthy economy will enable hotels to increase rates slightly and still stay competitive, Spener continued, but an oversupply of rooms will keep room prices low.

According to BDO Seldman's annual hotel market summary, the Observer & Eccentric coverage are market mirrors the metropolitan Detroit market trend.

Detroit market trend.
The Troy/Madison Heights market, which had an occupancy of 89.2 erreent in 1893, declined to 64.6 percent in 1893, declined to 64.6 percent in 64.0 percent from decline to 68 percent room supply increase and a 3 percent room elemand increase. The 1835-room Falfrield Inn was the Troy/Madison Heights market's only addition in 1888.

The planned February 1990 opening of Marriott's 350-room hotel in
Troy will result in a 12 percent
growth in room supply and a 1.8 percent occupancy drop to 64.6 percent,
the report says.

Average daily hotel rates slipped
from \$61.31 per night in 1988 to
\$60.32 per night in 1989 after the
opening of the mid-market Fairfield
Inn. BDO Seldman expects average
daily rates to climb to \$45 per night
in 1990 with Marriott's entrance in
the market.

dally rates to cumo to yor per upon 1990 with Marriett's entrance in the market. In the north Woodward, Rochester Hills, Auburn Hills market, which includes Birmigham and Bioonfield Hills, occupancy rates fell from 65.9 percent in 1888 to 59.7 percent in 1898. The report attributes the decline to a 54 percent inon supply increase following the Holiday Inn. Signature Inn. Fairfield Inn and Courtyard by Marriott openings. The market is expected to see an increase of about 31 percent in room supply in 1990 in this area that will reflect the final absorption of the four hotels and the Hillos Sulte betel's partial opening, according to the report. Occupancy is expected to decline to about 54.8 percent in 1990.

Average daily hotel rates fell from \$51.87 per night in 1888 to \$50.09 per night in 1888 as a result of an increasingly competitive market and the economy hotels influence, according to the report.

BIO Seldman expects rates to rebound \$1 to \$2 in 1990.

In the 1-89/Lodge corridor market, which includes Southfield and cast Farmington Hills, botel occupancy dropped from \$4.6 percent in 1990. Marginal demand increases were surpassed by room supply increases, the report

pancy dropped from \$4.6 percent in 1988 to \$21 percent in 1990. Marginal demand increases were surpassed by room supply increases, the report states.

In 1990, BBO Scidman expects occupancy rates to increase 53.4 percent, the first increase in five years because of slowing hotel room development and the completion of 1-686.

An oversupplied market in 1989 resulted in average daily hotel rates falling from \$45.20 per night in 1980 to \$63.56 per night in Livonia, hot Canton and Plymouth townships, occupancy rates fell from \$64 percent in 1988 to \$63.56 per night in Livonia, the Hampton Inn and Super \$6 hotel in Canton, the Wyndham Garden hotel in Novi and the Signature Inn in Plymouth — exceeds demand.

With plans to open a 160-room Company of the Barronette in Novi, the 240-room Compilator in Livonia, room supply will increase, resulting in an estimated 1990 occupancy rate of about 55 percent, according to the report.

Average daily hotel rates declined slightly from \$52.86 per night in clarease only nominally in 1990 to approximately \$53 per night for the same reason.

Hotels wait for demand to rise as building levels off

Local hotel managers are not panteking over deciding occupancy artes, nor are they surprised.

Livonia Marriott general manager Ron Shiflett said he has not only reception of the street of the said of the said

profitable.

an oversupply for a year or two, but the demand market will catch up."
McKay also said that while lower occupancy rates are a reason for concern, hotels will continue to make profits. Full-service hotels offer more than just rooms and can supplement an already efficient operation with restaurants, room service and other amenities. Budget motels, she added, don't have as

many expenses.

EMBASSY SUITES Southfield
general manager John Farmer said
it will take two to three years for the
market to regain its previous vigor.

"No one is getting more market
stare unless they steal from someone else," Farmer said. "The whole

country is overbuilt right now — we basically have too many hotel rooms and not enough bodies to fill them."

The upscale hotels — the Embassy Sultes, the Radisson and the Mar-riott — will probably retain most of their business, Farmer continued, but the threat of economy hotels con-tinues to loom.

tinues to loom.

If any hotels are built, they will probably be economy facilities. "I can see an economy glut in the next couple years, but I think people will come back to full-service hotels,"

Farmer said.

Gone are the days when there was relatively little competition between economy and full-service hotels, he said. As the market gets tighter, full-service hotels will begin educating customers more about what they offer. Holiday Inn-Auburn Hills general manager James Weadbrock said that in some cases, hotels get a jump on an area.

Take curiosity out

- places.

 Rearrange closets so that only safe, sturdy objects are near the floor.

- safe, sturdy objects are near the floor.

 Neep attics, basements and other storage areas locked.

 Remove bathreom and other interior door locks if they can't be constructed to the safe and the saf

- safe for children, look at it as a youngster filled with enormous curious yound.

 Are there ordinary items that would attract a child because they are colorful, intriguing, or look like they are fun to play with? If so, it's likely a child will make every effort oget at them.

 Here are some tips to help keep your child safe and keep you from sounding like a broken record sounding like a broken record sounding like a broken record crawl, remove easily breakable objects from ceffee tables, sideboards, formiture and other easy-to-reach places.
 - consider buying a less appealing product.

 Keep the phone number of the local poison control center near your
 - Reep the phone number of the local poison control center near your phone.
 Store all substances that are harmful if swallowed or dangerous to eyes and skin in cabinest that can be locked or latched and are beyond a toddler's reach. Such products include bleaches, detergents (especially those with lemon or other attractive aromas), ammonia, spot removers and other cleaning materials, paint removers and thinners, kerosen and gasoline, pesticides and herbicides, ahoe polish, hair dyes and some cosmelicides, keep children away for a day or the control of the

