



For travelers today, it's (still) all about value—but what do they value?

AI insights focus hotelier investments on what guests want most

By Kelly McGuire, Russell Evans, Satvika Ananthanarayan and Brandon Rufer



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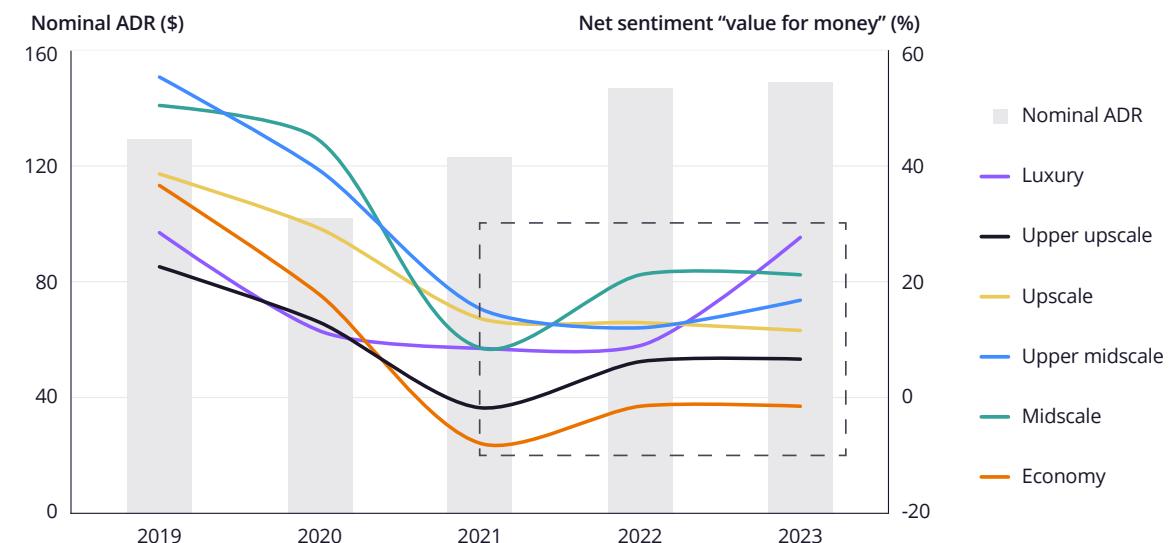
Mismatched expectations led to an industrywide “satisfaction crisis” in 2021 as labor shortages and pandemic restrictions constrained hotels’ ability to deliver service at pre-pandemic levels. At the same time, demand surges and rising inflation occasionally resulted in historically high average daily rates (ADR) that are still rising. Hospitality executives have been carefully watching traveler behavior over the last few years to detect how it has changed and identify what the expectations of the “new traveler” might be. The overarching question these days is: In this current environment, are hotels still delivering value to guests? As a follow up to our 2021 study, “[Leveraging guest feedback to navigate return to travel](#),” we decided to tackle this question.

We began by analyzing changes in guest value perceptions in the U.S., by chain scale, from 2019 to 2021 and from 2021 to 2023. We also drilled down into what features of the stay experience are most important to guests and how U.S. hotels performed against them.

Using a database of guest reviews from U.S. hotels from 2019 through April 2023, we were not only able to uncover the topics on guests’ minds and their sentiment toward them, as expressed in their reviews, but we also were able to understand the impact of these topics on overall satisfaction, as quantified by one- to five-star ratings. The AI algorithms in [ZS Atlas Intelligence](#) take a bottoms-up approach to analyzing guest feedback, surfacing the topics guests are talking about rather than assuming a pre-structured categorization of data. They then test the relationship, or impact, these topics have on satisfaction. The tool allows hoteliers to go beyond mentions and sentiment to understand which topics merit investment to deliver better stays.

FIGURE 1:

Shift in nominal ADR from 2019 to 2023—net sentiment toward “value for money”



Source: ZS Atlas Intelligence



How hotel guest value perceptions changed from 2019 through early 2023

Value perceptions across chains declined dramatically between 2019 and 2021, particularly in 2021 as return to travel surged in the U.S. While they did not quite rebound to 2019 levels, value perceptions increased and started to stabilize through April 2023 (Figure 1).

It's crucial for the industry to remember the two elements guests balance when they evaluate value—what they get for what they pay. In the value trade-off, "price" is the amount you pay, and "value" is the service experience you get. In the data we pulled, guests didn't complain about how much they paid. They were remarking on what they got. While hotels should continue to price based on demand and market conditions, the focus needs to be on improving the quality of the service experience.

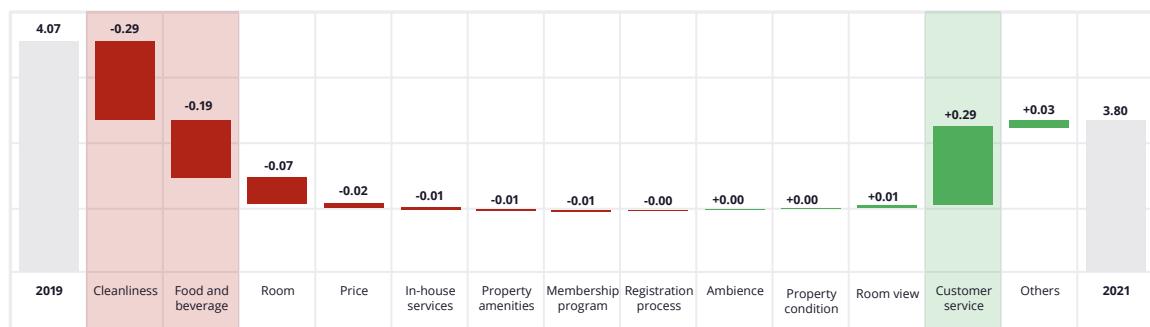
What is affecting satisfaction for today's traveler?

To continue to increase guest satisfaction, hoteliers need to understand what guests expect from their stay and how their properties and staff deliver on those expectations. Using the same database of reviews, we did a high-level analysis comparing changes in satisfaction from 2019 to 2021, the return-to-travel period, and 2021 to 2023, the return-to-normal period.

FIGURE 2:

Cleanliness accounted for a negative impact of 0.3 stars in 2021 and a positive impact of 0.17 stars in 2023

2019-2021 Drivers of score shifts—impact for all concepts across chain scales



2021-2023 Drivers of score shifts—impact for all concepts across chain scales



Each waterfall chart shows the range of topics that surfaced as having an impact on satisfaction, from most negative to most positive. While satisfaction has improved since 2021, it has not yet returned to 2019 levels. Interestingly, the two negative drivers of satisfaction in 2021 are now positive drivers of satisfaction in 2023, and the one positive driver from 2021 has become a negative driver in 2023. This suggests that improvements have been made in key areas, but there are opportunities to continue to improve satisfaction.

FIGURE 3:

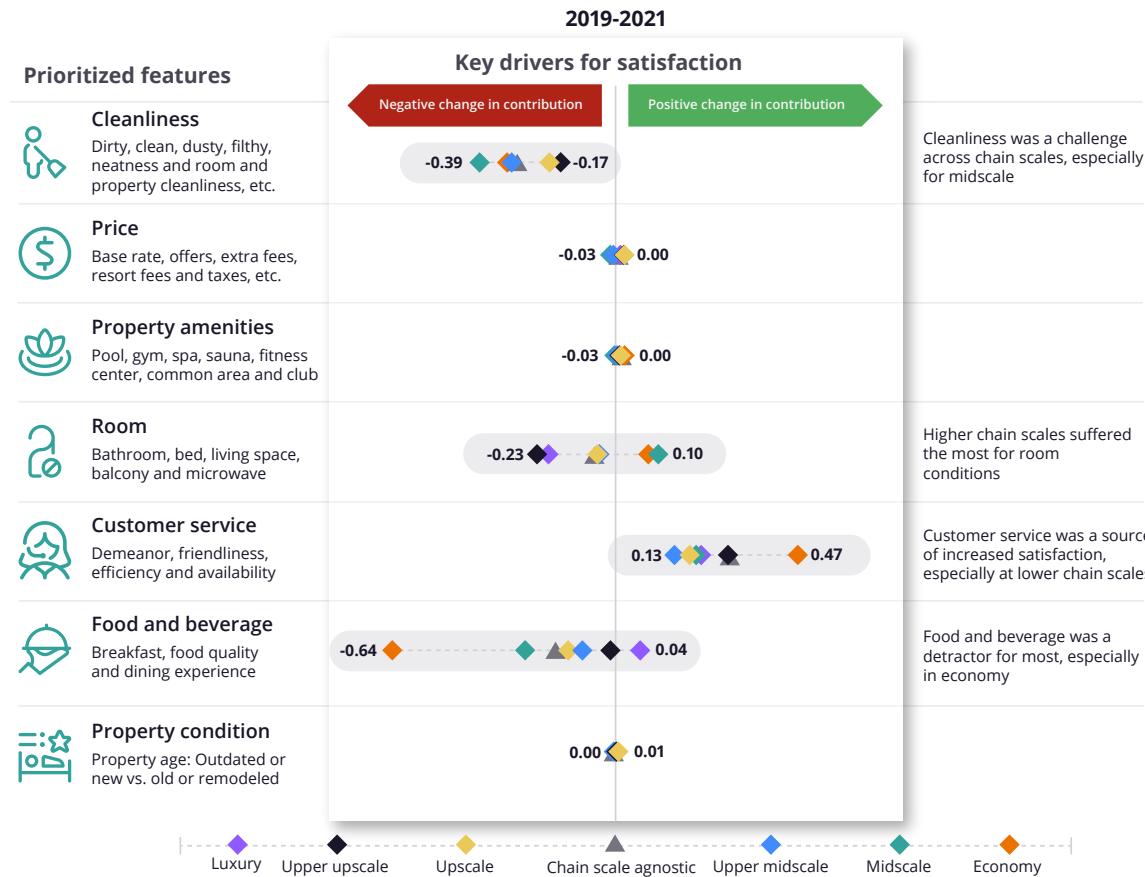
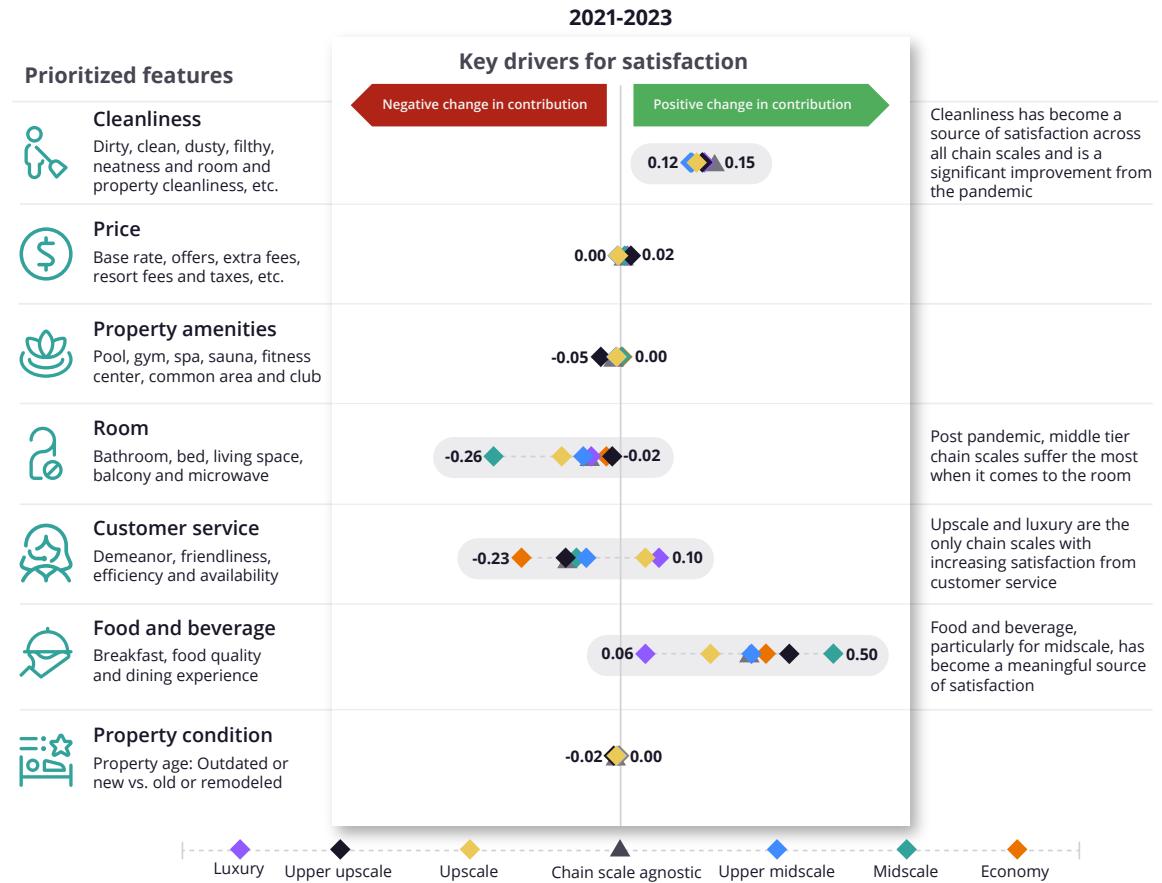
Drivers of score shifts—impact for all concepts across chain scales (2019-2021)

FIGURE 4:

Drivers of score shifts—impact for all concepts across chain scales (2021-2023)**Guest satisfaction impacts by chain scale**

We separated the highest impact categories from the waterfall chart by chain scale. For these charts, we highlighted the four most impactful categories in 2019-2021 (Figure 3) and 2021-2023 (Figure 4). The line in the middle indicates zero change in impact on satisfaction, so pay attention both to what side of that line the highlight is on and the spread between the chain scale diamonds. You can see that in 2019-2021, cleanliness was a challenge for all chain scales but particularly for midscale. In 2021-2023, the trend reversed, with largely similar positive impacts across chain scales. Food and beverage was a detractor for all chain scales in 2019-2021, with a particularly large negative impact in the economy chain scale. All chain scales recovered in 2021-2023, with midscale leading the way in terms of satisfaction.

It's important to note that while the change in impact may have varied by chain scale, the same four elements were impactful for all chain scales.

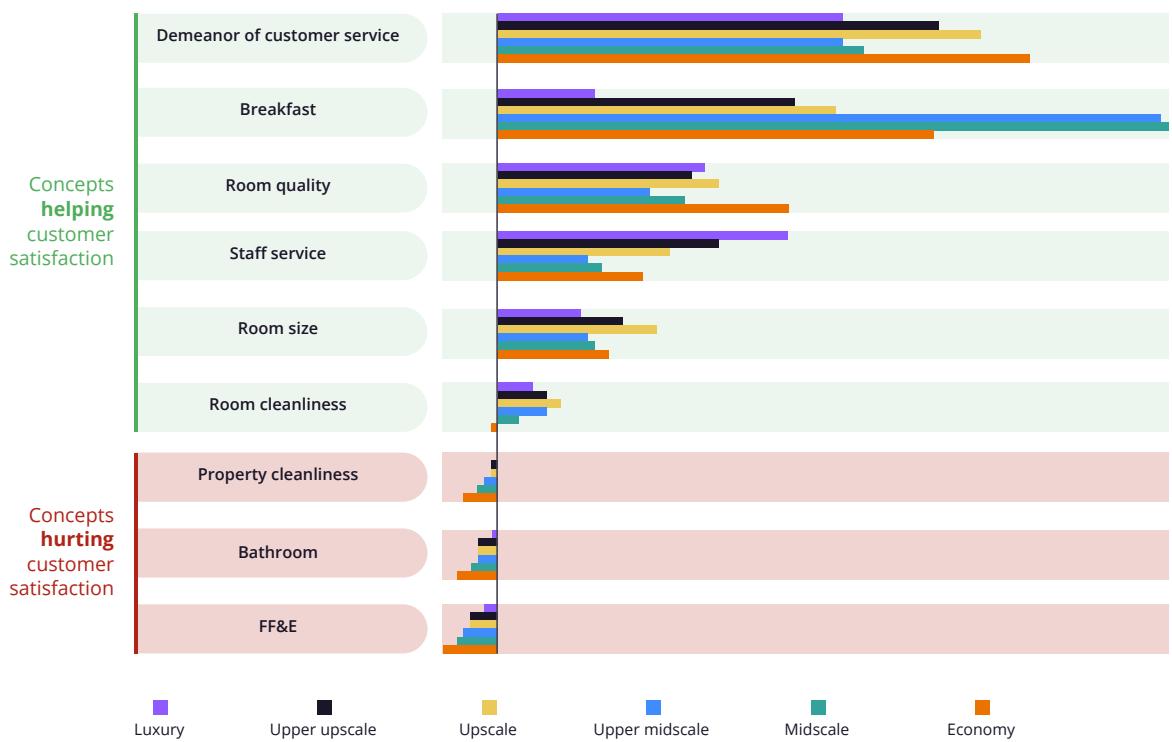
Understanding hotel satisfaction drivers

We next took a deeper look at the top four categories to get a better sense of which cleanliness, food and beverage, room and customer service components matter to guests and affect their overall satisfaction with their hotel stay. There were a variety of subcategories under each of these larger categories, but only a few of them drove positive or negative impact.

FIGURE 5:

Impact scores by subcategory across chain scales

2023 impact scores by concepts—Impact for top concepts across chain scales



Source: ZS Atlas Intelligence, hospitality. Relative impact in 2023 (indexed metric ranging from -100 to 100 that measures the average impact a concept has, positive or negative, on the five-star review rating)

While the impact by chain scale may vary slightly, the subcategories in Figure 5 matter for all chain scales. Figure 6 shows the order of magnitude of the impact on satisfaction for each subcategory by chain scale from most positive impact to most negative impact.

FIGURE 6:

Impact subcategories by chain scale, from the most positive to the most negative impact



It struck us that not only are these subcategories consistent, but they also are core to the hospitality experience. The elements of the stay that guests value have not materially changed since the pandemic, even if their booking behavior, stay patterns and amenity needs shifted. Hotels still must deliver friendly and efficient service and a clean, well-provisioned room. Breakfast remains the critical component of the food and beverage experience.

So, what do we do about it?

The results so far, while interesting, also are high level. Given time and resource constraints, hotels should prioritize the highest impact interventions. A detailed understanding of the drivers is crucial. When we did a deeper analysis, we uncovered important nuances in guest expectations by chain scale.



Breakfast

At all chain scales, guests' requirements for a **satisfactory breakfast are straightforward**. They appreciate a good variety of items, including **cereal, yogurt, fresh fruit and hot breakfast options such as eggs and waffles**. At the higher chain scales, where breakfast is not included, variety and quality need to be aligned with pricing. If these expectations aren't met, guests are quick to complain, and their overall satisfaction with the stay is affected.



Service

Guests at lower chain scale hotels **expect friendliness and accommodation**. Being greeted with a smile at check-in has an outsized positive impact on satisfaction, as does receiving prompt attention when problems arise during the stay. Not surprisingly, guests at higher chain scales **expect proactive service**, and they appreciate a personal connection with staff.



FF&Es

At lower chain scales, **guests expect air conditioning**. When it's not functioning properly, it has an outsized negative impact on satisfaction. Guests also comment on the toiletries and tend to be dissatisfied overall with the offerings. At higher chain scales, the availability of a **refrigerator** is a satisfier in 2023, possibly driven by a change in stay patterns as people are more likely to be traveling with family or staying for longer periods of time. **Towels also are frequently mentioned**, and guests notice when they are old, fraying or not replaced frequently enough.



Cleanliness

At all chain scales, guests focus on **clean bathrooms and bedding quality**. At the upper chain scales, guests generally appear to be satisfied with the current cleanliness and bedding quality.



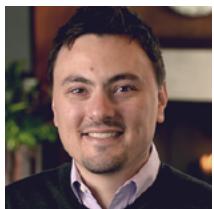
The main advice we have for hospitality leaders trying to navigate the headwinds the industry faces in this return-to-normal period is quite simple. Don't lose sight of the service experience. Guests are looking for value, and the value elements that are important to them remain core to the hospitality experience. Continue to price to demand, but don't let up on the on-property experience. Remember, there are two sides to the value equation.

Of course, doing this is a bit more complex. You need to keep a close eye on guest feedback and be able to dynamically identify topics and trends as they surface and at a sufficient level of detail that allows you to focus your corrective efforts. It's not enough to know that breakfast is important. Rather, what about breakfast do guests value and how are you delivering compared to the competition? The more detailed your synthesis of the voice of customer is—and how it ties to the outcomes you care about—the better able you'll be to take action to make a difference.

About the authors



Kelly McGuire is a principal in ZS's Washington, D.C., office with two decades of experience helping hospitality and gaming companies implement data-driven decision-making through strategic investment in technology, people and business process redesign. Her background includes practical implementations of advanced analytics, AI and machine learning. Kelly has worked for leading global hospitality companies. She earned a doctorate from Cornell University's School of Hotel Administration and has authored two books.



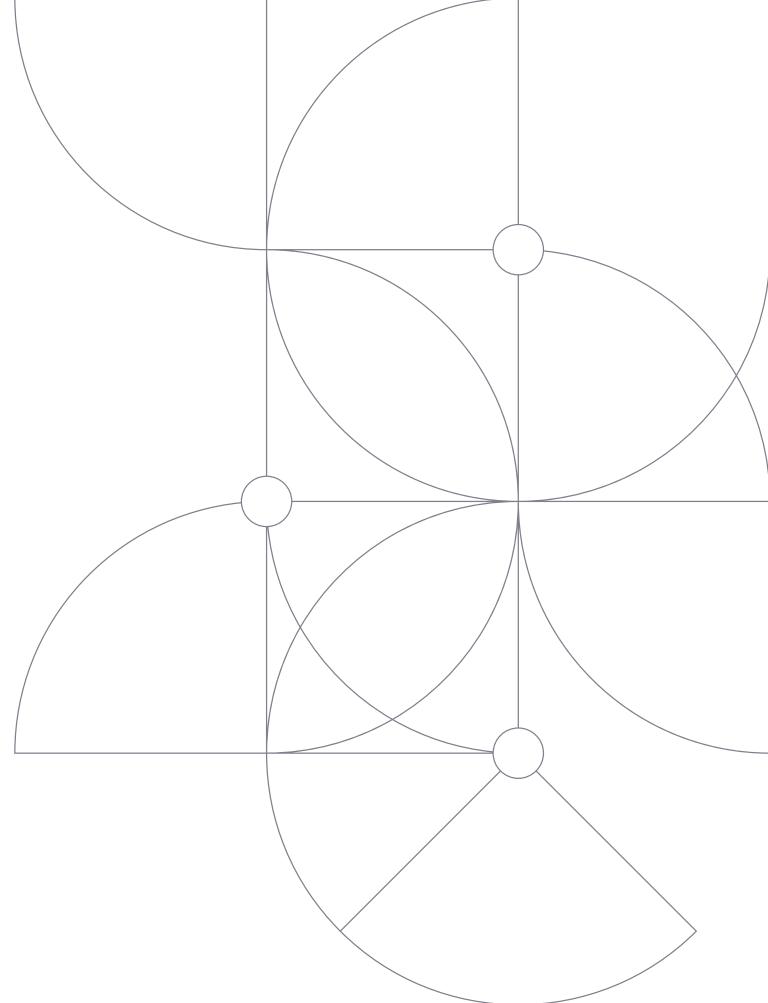
Russell Evans is a principal in ZS's Chicago office and leads the B2C go-to-market practice area. He has extensive experience leveraging data and analytics as a foundation for growth strategies, new products and services, user experiences and cross-channel customer engagement. Russell has worked across a number of industries, including packaged goods, technology, retail and hospitality. Russell holds a degree with highest honors in ecology and evolutionary biology from Princeton University.



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Brandon Rufer is a consultant in ZS's Chicago office and member of its travel and hospitality practice, which helps hotel and airline clients rethink their commercial and customer engagement strategies. Throughout his career, Brandon has worked with Fortune 500 companies on engagements ranging from strategy development to go-to-market execution, loyalty and customer activation. Brandon holds a B.S. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



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