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U.S. hotel RevPAR rose 12.9% in the week ending Nov. 14

Occupancy reached 64.5% and average daily rate climbed to $164.85, with airport hotels getting a temporary lift from flight disruptions

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U.S. hotels posted a sharp year-over-year gain in room revenue in the week from November 8 to November 14, as higher occupancy and higher room rates lifted one of the industry’s main performance measures, according to data published Thursday by CoStar.

Revenue per available room, or RevPAR, rose to $106.37 for the week, up 12.9% from the comparable week in 2025, CoStar said. RevPAR is a closely watched hotel metric because it combines occupancy and average room rates into a single measure of how much revenue hotels generate from their available rooms.

The gain came from improvement on both sides of that equation. Occupancy reached 64.5%, which was 6.0% higher than the same week a year earlier. Average daily rate, the average price paid for rooms that were sold, increased 6.5% to $164.85.

The figures cover the U.S. hotel market as a whole and reflect aggregated weekly results for occupancy, average daily rate and RevPAR. CoStar reported the amounts in nominal U.S. dollars.

The data point to broad improvement in hotel performance compared with the same period in 2025. A rise in occupancy suggests more rooms were filled, while the increase in average daily rate shows hotels were also able to charge more for those rooms. Together, those moves produced a larger jump in RevPAR than either measure alone.

Part of the weekly increase was tied to unusual demand in a specific segment of the market. Airport hotels posted year-over-year RevPAR increases of 38.4% on November 13 and 29.2% on November 14, according to CoStar. The company linked those gains to flight disruptions, which can drive stranded travelers to book nearby rooms on short notice.

That detail matters because it shows that some of the strongest gains in the week were influenced by a short-term event rather than by a broad and lasting change in travel patterns. Even so, the national figures still showed a solid combination of stronger demand and firmer pricing across a market of large scale.

For hotel owners and operators, RevPAR is one of the main benchmarks used to track business conditions because it reflects how well properties are filling rooms and how much revenue they are earning from their room inventory. When occupancy and rates rise at the same time, it usually signals healthier market conditions than growth driven by only one of those factors.

CoStar described the results as weekly U.S. hotel performance data for the period ending November 14. The report was released on November 19. CoStar is a primary provider of hospitality industry data, and its weekly updates are widely used by hotel companies, investors and analysts to monitor travel demand and pricing trends.

The November 8 to November 14 results suggest that the U.S. hotel market entered mid-November with stronger revenue momentum than it had a year earlier. The added lift from airport hotels affected by disrupted flights may not persist, but the week’s overall numbers showed hotels generating more revenue from both fuller rooms and higher prices.