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# A Comparative Expected Value Analysis Study on Luxury Items Purchased in the United States 

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#### Abstract

The present study conducted expected value analysis on eleven luxury item purchases in the United States. The cost to rent from a time-share from a current owner was less than the cost of the annual maintenance fee suggesting that is never a scenario in which the purchase of this time-share would provide economic value, even if one purchased it used on the secondary market for 1 cent on the dollar. Chartering one's yacht $\mathbf{6 4}$ days per year for $\mathbf{1 0}$ years would generate $\mathbf{\$ 4 1 9 , 0 0 0}$ in revenue (chartering agency fees of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ included). There would also be an additional maintenance cost of $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ resulting in total net charter net income of $\mathbf{\$ 4 0 7 , 0 0 0}$. The average cost to rent a forty-foot yacht would be $\$ 444$ per day. Therefore a yacht owner would need to use the yacht 135.81 days $(\$ 60,300 / \$ 444)$ a year in order to break even if one purchased the yacht instead of renting it. An R8 car owner that rents out the car on weekends could generate $\$ 2,500$ a month, which would more than cover the monthly cost of owning an R8 $(\$ 2,182)$ and result in a net gain of $\$ 318$ per month. An average motor home owner would need to use it $445(\$ 23,100 / \$ 51.93)$ nights per year in order for the motor home to provide more value than staying in a hotel. However, there are only 365 days per year so the purchase of a motorhome would never provide value. The total annual cost of pool ownership is $\$ 4,302$, which comes to $\$ 36$ ( $\$ 4,302 / 120$ days) per day cost based on 120 days of use each year. If the pool is only used on weekends over a 4-month time frame then the cost per day use would be $\$ 134$ ( $\$ 4,302$ / 32 days). A $\$ 5,000$ a diamond ring will lose about $60 \%$ of its value, the annual cost to insure is $\$ 75$. If the $\$ 5,000$ cost of the diamond ring had been invested and compounded at $5 \%$ annually it would be worth $\$ 13,524$ in $\$ 20$ years representing an opportunity cost of $\$ 426$ per year. The total annual cost of ski boat ownership is 24,165 , which comes to $\$ 201$ ( $\$ 24,165$ / 120 days) per day cost based on 120 days of use each year. If the ski boat is only used on weekends over a 4-month time frame then the cost per day use would be $\$ 755$ ( $\$ 24,165 / 32$ days). Passengers that purchase a middle seat as well as the aisle and window seat would pay $300 \%$ more and receive $300 \%$ more space, which was found to have provided more value than purchase of a first class ticket. A prenuptial agreement that cost $\$ 2,500$ would provide an expected benefit of $\$ 6,400$.


KEY WORDS: Timeshare, sports car, first-class airline ticket, motor home, yacht, swimming pool, diamond ring, condo, prenuptial agreement and ski boat

## INTRODUCTION

There was a time when luxury items were available mostly to the very wealthy, but in recent years marketers with creative promotion and pricing strategies have been able to effectively coax lower and middle class consumers to purchase them. As a result, luxury item revenues are expected to total $\$ 63$ billion in 2020 and the market is expected to grow annually $0.9 \%$ the next three years (Statista, 2020).This present study sought to determine to what degree the following luxury items provided value: timeshares, sports cars, first-class airline tickets, motor homes, yachts, swimming pools, diamond rings, condos, pre-nuptial agreements and ski boats.

## Time-Share

A Marriott Newport Coast Villa time-share costs around $\$ 35,000$ on-site or $\$ 31,500$ if purchased online $(\$ 31,500)$. Closing costs for a time-share typically range from $\$ 300$ to
$\$ 500$. A two-bedroom time-share with two bathrooms had an average annual cost of $\$ 2,736$ per week amortized over 25 years. The Marriott Newport Coast Villa can be booked on-line out for $\$ 2,380$ per week (Marriott, 2019) or can be purchased in the secondary market for $\$ 3,500$ not including closing costs or the $\$ 1,320$ annual maintenance fee. It was found that time-share owners would rent out their timeshares for as low as $\$ 1,050$ per week (Redweek, 2019), which is lower than the annual maintenance fee (AMF). The annual cost was determined by totalling purchase price and closing costs and amortizing over 25 years.

| Marriott <br> Newport <br> Coast <br> Villa | Purchas <br> e Price | Closin <br> $\mathbf{g}$ <br> Costs | Annu <br> al <br> Cost | AMF | Weekl <br> $\mathbf{y}$ <br> Costs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rent from <br> owner | $\$ 1,050$ | - |  | - | $\$ 1,050$ |
| Purchase <br> used | $\$ 3,500$ | $\$ 400$ | $\$ 156$ | $\$ 1,32$ | $\$ 1,476$ |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |$|$

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| Book <br> Marriott.co <br> m | $\$ 2,380$ | - |  | - | $\$ 2,380$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Purchase <br> on-line | $\$ 31,500$ | $\$ 400$ | $\$ 1,276$ | $\$ 1,32$ <br> 0 | $\$ 2,596$ |
| Purchase <br> on-site | $\$ 35,000$ | $\$ 400$ | $\$ 1,416$ | $\$ 1,32$ <br> 0 | $\$ 2,736$ |

The cost to rent from a time-share from a current owner was found to be less than the cost of the annual maintenance fee. Therefore, there is never a scenario in which the purchase of this time-share would provide economic value, even if one purchased it used on the secondary market for a single cent on the dollar.

## Yacht

According to the Sailo Boat Calculator (2019) the total cost of ownership for a 2015 forty-foot yacht would be $\$ 776,000$ (financing $\$ 402,000$, docking $\$ 94,000$, fuel $\$ 46,000$, maintenance $\$ 133,000$, insurance $\$ 53,000$, taxes $\$ 42,000$, add-ons $\$ 3,700$ and other $\$ 2,500$ ), based on an average use of 99 days year, over ten years ( $\$ 77,600$ per year).
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{c}\text { Forty Foot } \\ \text { Yacht }\end{array} & \text { Cost } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Chart } \\ \text { er } \\ \text { Incom } \\ \text { e }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Resale } \\ \text { Value }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Net } \\ \text { Cost }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Annual } \\ \text { Costs }\end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c}1 / 4 \\ \text { Ownership/C } \\ \text { harter }\end{array} & 194 \mathrm{k} & \begin{array}{c}101,75 \\ 0\end{array} & 43,250 & \begin{array}{c}049,00 \\ 0\end{array} & 4,900 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c}1 / 4 \text { Ownership }\end{array} & 194 \mathrm{k} & 0 & 43,250 & \begin{array}{c}150,75 \\ 0\end{array} & 15,750 \\ \hline \begin{array}{c}\text { Purchase / } \\ \text { Charter }\end{array} & 776 \mathrm{k} & 407,00 \\ 0 & 173,000 & \begin{array}{c}196,00 \\ 0\end{array} & 19,600 \\ \hline \text { Purchase } & 776 \mathrm{k} & 0 & 173,000 & 603,00 \\ 0\end{array}\right] 60,300\right\}$

Chartering one's yacht $\mathbf{6 4}$ days per year for $\mathbf{1 0}$ years would generate $\mathbf{\$ 4 1 9 , 0 0 0}$ in revenue (chartering agency fees of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ included). There would also be an additional maintenance cost of $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ resulting in total net charter net income of $\$ \mathbf{4 0 7 , 0 0 0}$. The average cost to rent a forty-foot yacht would be $\$ 444$ per day. Therefore a yacht owner would need to use the yacht 135.81 days $(\$ 60,300 / \$ 444)$ a year in order to break even if one purchased the yacht instead of renting it.

A yacht owner would need to use the yacht 44.14 days ( $\$ 19,600 / 444$ ) to break even if they purchased and chartered, instead of renting it. A yacht owner would need to use yacht 11.03 days ( $\$ 4,900 / \$ 444$ ) to break even if they were a $1 / 4$ owner and chartered the yacht instead of renting it. However, they would only have the yacht available 27 days (91days - 64 days)of use per year once the days of renting are taking into account. A yacht owner would need to use the yacht 35.47 days per year $(\$ 15,750 / \$ 444)$ to break even if they were a $1 / 4$ owner instead of renting it.

## Sports Car

A 2020 Audi R8 that costs $\$ 172,900$ would depreciate $\$ 85,400$ in value in 5 years and the five-year costs for gas, insurance, repairs, and maintenance are projected to be around $\$ 45,500$ for a 5 year total cost of $\$ 130,900$ or roughly $\$ 2,182$ per month.

| Audi R8 | Cost | Total <br> Costs <br> $\mathbf{5}$ years | Monthl <br> y Costs | Monthl <br> $\mathbf{y}$ <br> Income | Monthly <br> Net |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buy/Ren <br> t | $\$ 172$ <br> k | $\$ 130,900$ | $\$ 2,182$ | $\$ 2,500$ | $\$ 318$ |
| Purchase | $\$ 172$ <br> k | $\$ 130,900$ | $\$ 2,182$ |  | $-\$ 2,182$ |

The R8 rents for $\$ 249$ for 5 laps at the Exotics Race Cars at the Fontana Speedway every Saturday for \$249. Exotic Racing collects $50 \%$ for renting Fontana Speedway track so the R8 car owner nets around $\$ 125$ per race. An R8 car owner that rents out car 5 times every Saturday would net $\$ 625$ a weekend or $\$ 2,500$ a month, which would more than cover the monthly cost of owning an R8 $(\$ 2,182)$ and result in a net gain of $\$ 318$ per month.

## Motor Home

According to the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, the average motor coach, which combines vehicle and living quarters, costs $\$ 100,000$ plus another $10 \%$ in tax, title and license. One would pay around $\$ 760$ per month for a 15 year $\$ 110,000$ loan with a $3 \%$ interest rate. The average storage costs for a motorhome are around $\$ 200$ per month or $\$ 2,400$ per year. Once the manufacturer's warranty expires in a year, service plans can be purchased for around $2.5 \%$ of the vehicles value. A motor home will depreciate by $72.33 \%$ in 15 years (Camper Guide, 2019) resulting in a $\$ 100,000$ motor home to have a residual value of $\$ 27,670$ in 15 years with an annual cost of $\$ 4,822$ ( $\$ 72,330 / 15$ years). Insurance for a Class A motorhome ranges from around $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 4,000$ or more per year depending upon the age, value and owner's driving record.
The $\$ 100,000$ cost of the motor home if it had been invested and compounded at $5 \%$ annually would be worth $\$ 270,481$ in $\$ 20$ years. The 20 year difference in value would be $\$ 170,481$ ( $\$ 270,481-\$ 100,000$ ) representing an annual opportunity cost of $\$ 8,524$ ( $\$ 170,481 / 20$ years).

The average cost per day for a Class A Motor home (not including the cost of the motor home) would range from $\$ 45$ to $\$ 115$ per day to park an RV and the additional cost of fuel ( $\$ 80$ average). The day rates to park an RV range from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 70$ (Butterman, 2014) and the cost of fuel are about 3 times higher for a class A motor home ( 10 mpg vs 30 mpg ) so the additional cost for driving a motor home 250 mile trip would be around $\$ 45$. The average daily rate of hotels in the United States as of September 2019 was 131.93 U.S. dollars (Statista, 2019), which is $\$ 51.93(\$ 131.93-\$ 80=\$ 51.93)$ more than staying in a motor home.

| Motor Home | Annual Costs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Payments (includes interest) | $\$ 9,120$ |
| Maintenance Plan | $\$ 2,500$ |
| Insurance | $\$ 2,500$ |
| Residual Value | $(\$ 1,844)$ |
| Storage Costs $\$ 200$ per month | $\$ 2,400$ |
| Motorhome Registration Fees | $\$ 500$ |
| Opportunity Cost | $\$ 8,524$ |
| Total Annual Costs | $\$ 23,100$ |

An average motor home owner would need to use it 445 ( $\$ 23,100 / \$ 51.93$ ) nights per year in order for the motor home to provide more value than staying in a hotel. However, there are only 365 days per year so the purchase of a motorhome would never provide. The average cost to rent a Class A ranges from $\$ 225$ per night (10+ years or older) to $\$ 400$ per night (newer) to rent a Class A motor home (Wandering RV, 2019). Therefore the average cost to rent would be $\$ 312.50$ per night.

## Swimming Pool

According to the National Association of Realtors' homeowners with pools will lose $52 \%$ of the amount spent on the pool at resale. In another words, a $\$ 30,000$ pool would depreciate $\$ 15,600$ when the house is sold in 20 years. A swimming pool increases cost of electricity by $\$ 300$ per year. The average cost to maintain a standard 14-feet-by-28feet pool $(\$ 30,000)$ is around $\$ 125$ per week or $\$ 500$ per month in use ( $\$ 20,000$ ten-year cost), the cost to increase the amount of umbrella liability policy from $\$ 100,000$ $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 1$ million will be $\$ 150$ a year ( $\$ 1,500$ ten-year cost) and once the kids grow up and the novelty has worn off the cost to get a licensed engineer to permanently fill a standard in-ground swimming pool averages around $\$ 5,000$, according to HomeAdvisor.com (Taylor, 2019).

| Swimming Pool | Annual Costs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Opportunity Cost | $\$ 2,572$ |
| Depreciation | $\$ 780$ |
| Electricity (based 4 months) | $\$ 300$ |
| Insurance | $\$ 150$ |
| Maintenance (based on 4 months) | $\$ 500$ |
| Total Annual Costs | $\$ 4,302$ |

The total annual cost of a $\$ 30,000$ swimming pool amortized over 20 years would be $\$ 15,600$ for depreciation. The $\$ 30,000$ cost to build a pool if it had been invested and compounded at $5 \%$ annually would be worth $\$ 81,144$ in 20 years. The 20 year difference in value would be $\$ 51,144$ ( $\$ 81,144-\$ 30,000$ ) or roughly $\$ 2,572$ per year.
The total annual cost of pool ownership is $\$ 4,302$, which comes to $\$ 36$ ( $\$ 4,302$ / 120 days) per day cost based on 120 days of use each year. If the pool is used on weekends only over a 4-month time frame then the cost per day use would be $\$ 134$ ( $\$ 4,302 / 32$ days).

## Diamond Ring

A $\$ 5,000$ a diamond ring will lose about $60 \%$ of its value and have a resale price of around $\$ 2,000$ (Schmalbruch, 2018).A decline in value of $\$ 3,000$ in 20 years would represent an annual cost of $\$ 150$. The annual cost to insure a diamond ring is $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2$ for every $\$ 100$ or about $\$ 75$ for every $\$ 5,000$ (Gilbert, 2019).The $\$ 5,000$ cost of the diamond ring if it had been invested and compounded at 5\% annually would be worth $\$ 13,524$ in $\$ 20$ years. The 20 year difference in value would be $\$ 8,524$ ( $\$ 13,524-\$ 5,000$ ) representing an opportunity cost of $\$ 426$ per year.

| Diamond Ring | Diamond Ring |
| :---: | :---: |
| Depreciation | $\$ 150$ |
| Insurance | $\$ 75$ |
| Opp. Cost | $\$ 426$ |
| Total Annual Cost | $\$ 651$ |

## Ski Boat

The Super Air Nautique G23 (\$166,053 base MSRP) will lose $61.9 \%$ ( $\$ 102,786$ ) of its resale value in 15 years or $\$ 6,852$ annually ( $\$ 102,786 / 15$ years). Insurance rates average about $1.5 \%$ of the boat's insured replacement valueor around $\$ 1,660$ per year and registration fees total around $\$ 200$, water dock storage space can range from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ per season (Discover Boating, 2019).

| Ski Boat | Annual Costs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Price | $\$ 166,053$ |
| Depreciation | $\$ 6,852$ |
| Insurance | $\$ 1,660$ |
| Maintenance | $\$ 12,453$ |
| Storage | 3,000 |
| Electricity |  |
| Registration | $\$ 200$ |
| Opp. Cost | - |
| Annual Cost | $\$ 24,165$ |

The annual maintenance is roughly $5-10 \%$ of the cost of the boat's value, which comes to around $\$ 8,302$ - $\$ 16,605$ per year or roughly $\$ 12,453$. The total annual cost of ski boat ownership is 24,165 , which comes to $\$ 201$ ( $\$ 24,165 / 120$ days) per day cost based on 120 days of use each year. If the ski boat is only used on weekends over a 4-month time frame then the cost per day use would be $\$ 755$ ( $\$ 24,165$ / 32 days).

## Las Vegas Condo

There is a listing for a Trump Tower condo priced at $\$ 329,800$. Trump Organization Homeowner's association fees for this condo are $\$ 500$ a month or $\$ 6,000$ per year for 15 years. The Trump Tower room can be booked on a nightly basis for $\$ 157.07$ per night (includes resort fees and taxes). A Trump Tower condo listing was found for $\$ 3,654$ per month, which averages around $\$ 121.00$ per night. The $\$ 2,332$ cost of ownership would require that one spend the
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night roughly 19 nights per month in order for the outright purchase to provide value $(\$ 2,332 / \$ 121)$

| Las Vegas <br> Condo | Cost | Fees | Monthly <br> Cost | Per <br> night <br> Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Purchase Price | $\$ 329,800$ | $\$ 6,000$ | $\$ 2,332$ | $\$ 78$ |
| Rentfrom owner |  |  | $\$ 3,654$ | $\$ 121$ |
| Book On-Line |  |  | $\$ 157$ | $\$ 157$ |

## First Class Ticket

According to McCartney, (2019) the average cost of a firstclass domestic ticket is $\$ 1,356$ and the average cost of a coach ticket is $\$ 432$. A premium round-trip ticket to Europe cost on average $\$ 5,133$ and a coach ticket costs on average around $\$ 1,082$. A first-class domestic ticket costs $313 \%$ (\$1,356 / \$432) more, but you only get $45 \%$ more space, while a first-class ticket to Europe will cost $571 \%$ ( $\$ 6,215 / \$ 1,082$ ) more. Passengers that purchase a middle seat as well as the aisle and window seat would pay $300 \%$ more and receive $300 \%$ more space, which provides more value than purchase of a first class ticket.

## Pre-Nuptial Agreement

A pre-nuptial agreement typically costs around $\$ 2,500$, but can cost more if you spend a while haggling out various issues (Hoffower, 2018). The national average in total divorce costs is $\$ 12,800$ (Lawyers.com, 2019). About 50\% of married couples in the United States divorce and the divorce rate for subsequent marriages are even higher (American Psychological Association, 2019). A prenuptial agreement that cost $\$ 2,500$ would provide an expected benefit of $\$ 6,400(\$ 12,800 * .5)$.

## CONCLUSIONS

The cost to rent a time-share from a current owner was found to be less than the cost of the annual maintenance fee. Therefore, there is never a scenario in which the purchase of this time-share would provide economic value, even if the time-share can purchased used on the secondary market for a single cent on the dollar.

Chartering one's yacht $\mathbf{6 4}$ days per year for $\mathbf{1 0}$ years would generate $\mathbf{\$ 4 1 9 , 0 0 0}$ in revenue (chartering agency fees of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ included). There would also be an additional maintenance cost of $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ resulting in total net charter net income of $\$ \mathbf{4 0 7 , 0 0 0}$. The average cost to rent a forty-foot yacht would be $\$ 444$ per day. Therefore a yacht owner would need to use the yacht 135.81 days $(\$ 60,300 / \$ 444)$ a year in order to break even if one purchased the yacht instead of renting it.

An R8 car owner that rents out their car 5 times every Saturday would net $\$ 625$ a weekend or $\$ 2,500$ a month, which would more than cover the monthly cost of owning an R8 $(\$ 2,182)$ and result in a net gain of $\$ 318$ per month. An average motor home owner would need to use it 445 (\$23,100/\$51.93) nights per year in order for the motor
home to provide more value than staying in a hotel. However, there are only 365 days per year so the purchase of a motorhome would never provide value. The total annual cost of pool ownership is $\$ 4,302$, which comes to $\$ 36$ ( $\$ 4,302$ / 120 days) per day cost based on 120 days of use each year. If the pool is only used on weekends over a 4month time frame then the cost per day use would be $\$ 134$ (\$4,302 / 32 days).

|  | Diamond <br> Ring | Swimming <br> Pool | Motor <br> Home | Ski Boat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 30,000$ | $\$ 100,000$ | $\$ 166,053$ |
| Depreciation | $\$ 150$ | $\$ 780$ | $\$ 4,822$ | $\$ 6,852$ |
| Insurance | $\$ 75$ | $\$ 150$ | $\$ 2,500$ | $\$ 1,660$ |
| Maintenance | - | $\$ 500$ | $\$ 2,500$ | $\$ 12,453$ |
| Storage | - | - | $\$ 2,400$ | 3,000 |
| Electricity | - | $\$ 300$ |  |  |
| Registration | - | - | $\$ 500$ | $\$ 200$ |
| Opp. Cost | $\$ 426$ | $\$ 2,572$ | $\$ 8,524$ | - |
| Annual Cost | $\$ 651$ | $\$ 4,302$ | $\$ 21,246$ | $\$ 24,165$ |
| Daily Rental | - | - | $\$ 312.50$ | $\$ 600$ |

A \$5,000 diamond ring will lose about $60 \%$ of its value (Schmalbruch, 2018), the annual cost to insure about $\$ 75$ (Gilbert, 2019) and if the $\$ 5,000$ cost of the diamond ring had been invested and compounded at $5 \%$ annually it would be worth $\$ 13,524$ in $\$ 20$ years representing an opportunity cost of $\$ 426$ per year.

The total annual cost of ski boat ownership is 24,165 , which comes to $\$ 201$ ( $\$ 24,165 / 120$ days) per day cost based on 120 days of use each year. If the ski boat is only used on weekends over a 4 -month time frame then the cost per day use would be $\$ 755$ ( $\$ 24,165$ / 32 days).

A passenger purchasing a middle seat as well as the window and aisle seat would pay $300 \%$ more, but would receive $300 \%$ more space, which provides more value than purchase of a first class ticket in terms of price and space. A prenuptial agreement costing $\$ 2,500$ would provide an expected benefit of $\$ 6,400(\$ 12,800$ * .5).

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