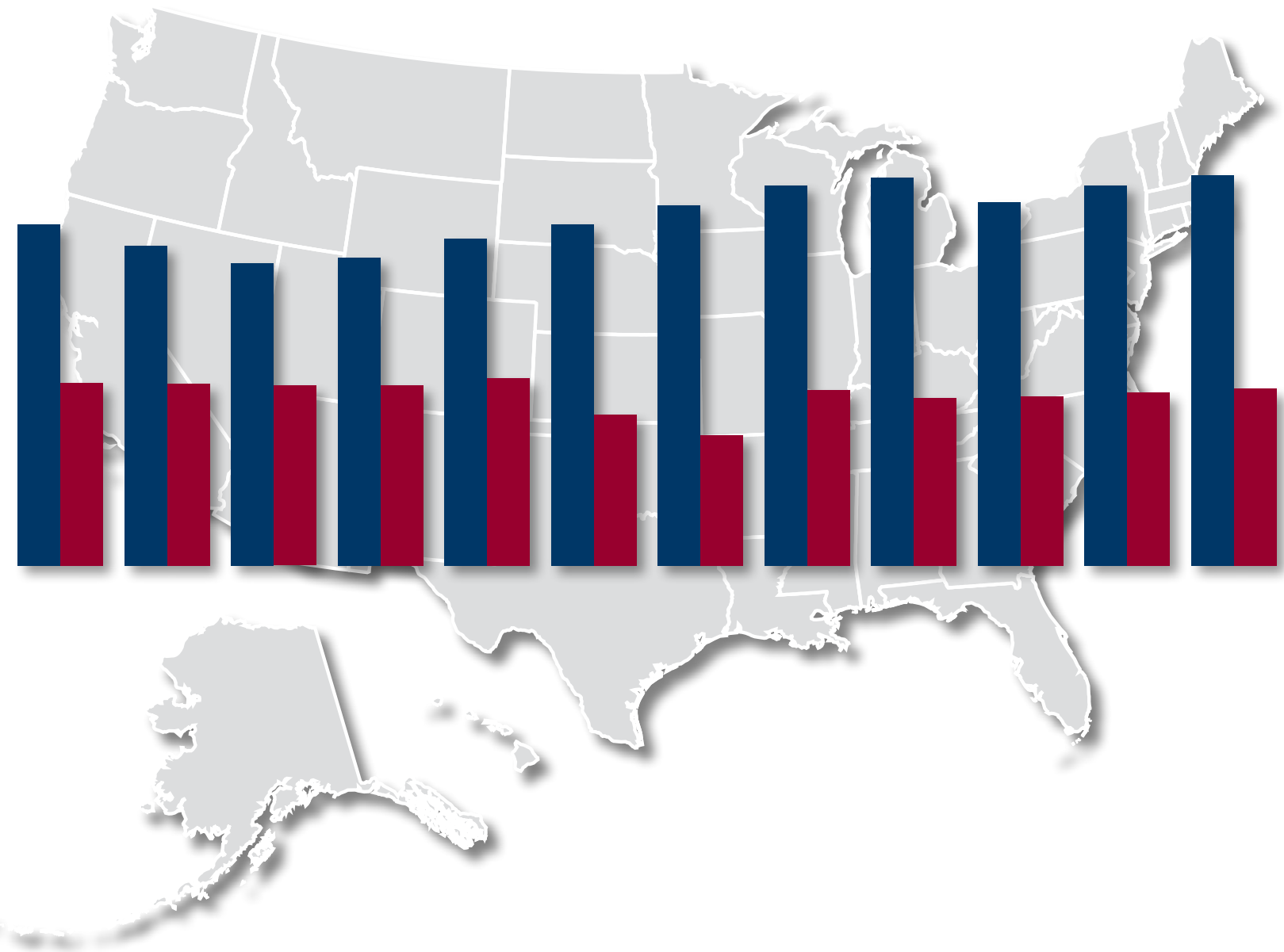


THE IMPACT OF TRAVEL ON STATE ECONOMIES



The Impact of Travel on State Economies

2013 RESEARCH REPORT

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The Impact of Travel on State Economies was prepared by:

Research Department of the U.S. Travel Association

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INTRODUCTION

In an effort to stimulate travel's growth and raise awareness of its contributions to our economy, the U.S. Travel Association has annually produced this report for more than three decades. The information provided – including estimates of travel expenditures, travel-generated employment, payroll income and tax revenues for all 50 states and the District of Columbia – demonstrates travel's broad economic footprint and provides support for enacting policies that allow the industry to thrive.

This edition of the report, released in 2013, details travel's impact on the national economy in 2012 and the impact of travel on the state economies in 2011.

All economic impact estimates contained in this volume are produced using U.S. Travel's Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM), a proprietary economic model developed expressly to estimate the expenditures, employment, payroll and tax revenue generated by travel away from home in the United States.

The domestic component of the TEIM is based on national surveys conducted by U.S. Travel and other travel-related data developed by U.S. Travel, various government agencies, and well-known private-travel and research organizations each year. A summary of the methodology is provided in Appendix B.

The international travel expenditure estimates are based on international data produced by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Office of Travel and Tourism Industries (OTTI) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Other economic impact estimates for international travel to the U.S. are generated by the TEIM by incorporating estimated international travelers' expenditures with the data series utilized to produce domestic estimates. Due to the relatively small sample size of the Survey of International Air Travelers at the state level, this report does not discuss the impact of international travelers to individual states separately.

Users of these data are encouraged to communicate their reactions, both positive and negative, to U.S. Travel in the interest of progress within the field of travel research.

Lastly, the individual state estimates should not necessarily be viewed as substitutes for major state research projects on the impact of travel and tourism. Rather, the user should compare the methodologies and results, and draw his or her own conclusions regarding the validity of differing approaches and estimates.

2000-2012 Travel Impact on the U.S. Economy

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Expenditures (\$ Billion) | 585.8 | 555.7 | 544.9 | 560.2 | 606.9 | 653.8 | 696.7 | 738.0 | 772.5 | 699.8 | 747.4 | 812.7 | 855.4 |
| Employment (Thousand) | 7,779.6 | 7,673.1 | 7,440.5 | 7,335.7 | 7,452.7 | 7,508.8 | 7,543.4 | 7,699.9 | 7,723.1 | 7,397.2 | 7,370.9 | 7,530.1 | 7,672.3 |
| Payroll Income (\$ Billion) | 157.7 | 157.9 | 158.0 | 158.6 | 165.0 | 169.5 | 175.2 | 187.5 | 192.5 | 185.1 | 186.8 | 195.9 | 200.9 |
| Tax Receipts (\$ Billion) | 100.3 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 100.9 | 105.4 | 109.3 | 115.8 | 118.9 | 113.0 | 117.4 | 123.9 | 128.8 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Travel comprises components of various industries, including transportation, lodging, food services, entertainment and retail. The report clearly demonstrates that travel is one of the United States' leading industries and largest employers. In 2012, domestic and international travelers spent \$855 billion in the U.S., which directly generated more than 7.7 million jobs, \$200.9 billion in payroll income and \$128.8 billion in tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments.

DIRECT IMPACT

With stable growth in the U.S. and global economies in 2012, the U.S. travel industry continued to grow following an increase in 2011. In 2012, domestic and international travelers' spending in the U.S. increased 5.3 percent over 2011, before adjustment for inflation. Of the total \$855 billion, \$726.9 billion was spent by domestic travelers (4.4% increase from 2011) and \$128.6 billion by international travelers to the U.S. (10.7% increase from 2011). Additionally, international travelers paid a total of \$39.5 billion to U.S. air carriers on international passenger fares in 2012, an increase of 7.9 percent from 2011.

U.S. travel exports, including international traveler spending in the U.S. and receipts on international passenger fares, totaled \$168 billion in 2012, up 10 percent over 2011. During the same year, U.S. travel imports, including U.S. resident traveler expenditures in foreign countries and international passenger

fares paid to foreign carriers was \$118.1 billion. As a result, the U.S. travel industry generated a nearly \$50 billion trade surplus in 2012 – \$6.9 billion more than 2011.

Real travel and tourism spending (in chained 2005 dollars) increased 3.5 percent in 2012. The price for general travel goods and services increased 2.3 percent in 2012. After dramatic increases in the previous two consecutive years, the growth rate of gasoline prices finally decelerated to a moderate pace of 3.3 percent in 2012.

Travel-generated employment increased by 142,200 (1.9%) to 7.7 million in 2012. In comparison, total U.S. non-farm employment grew by 1.7 percent. The travel jobs added accounted for 4.4 percent of total jobs created during the year. During 2012, the travel industry increased employment at a 15 percent faster rate than the manufacturing sector and added more jobs than the construction and real estate industries combined.

Supporting good-paying American jobs that cannot be outsourced abroad, the travel industry created jobs at a faster rate (5.4%) than the rest of the economy (4.7%) from March of 2010 (when the overall employment recovery began) to the time of this report (April of 2013). Increasing travel to and within the U.S. is a key ingredient to providing job opportunities for unemployed Americans to help drive our national recovery.

2012 Travel Impact on the U.S. Economy

| CATEGORY | EXPENDITURES (\$ BILLION) | EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | PAYROLL (\$ BILLION) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Public Transportation | 162.8 | 962.1 | 45.4 |
| Auto Transportation | 155.0 | 259.5 | 7.9 |
| Lodging | 158.4 | 1,447.7 | 39.8 |
| Foodservices | 201.4 | 3,049.8 | 52.2 |
| Recreation/Amusement | 89.7 | 1,304.7 | 35.6 |
| Retail | 88.2 | 485.6 | 12.0 |
| Travel Planning | n/a | 162.9 | 7.9 |
| Total | 855.4 | 7,672.3 | 200.9 |

| LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT | TAX RECEIPTS (\$ BILLION) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Federal | 70.4 |
| State | 36.3 |
| Local | 22.1 |
| Total | 128.8 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, continued

In 2012, travel expenditures directly generated \$200.9 billion in payroll income for Americans, as well as \$128.8 billion tax revenue for federal, state and local governments. Travel-generated payroll income and tax revenue both increased for a third consecutive year in 2012.

Business travel continued to grow moderately in 2012.

International and domestic business travel spending increased 3.9 percent over 2011 to \$259 billion in 2012. Of this total, meeting and convention travelers spent \$103 billion.

TOTAL IMPACT

Travelers produce a “multiplier” impact on the U.S. economy. In addition to the goods and services that are purchased directly by travelers, the inputs used to produce these goods and services are also purchased through travel industry business operators — indirect travel spending. Furthermore, as a result of spending in the areas by the employees of travel businesses and their suppliers, additional sales are generated — induced output. Total travel related output was \$2.0 trillion in 2012.

Total travel-related employment was 14.6 million in 2012. This indicates that one in eight U.S. non-farm jobs depend on travel.

Total travel-related employment includes 7.7 million direct travel jobs — jobs where workers produce goods and services sold directly to visitors — and 6.9 million indirect and induced travel-related jobs — jobs where workers produce goods and services used to produce what visitors buy and jobs supported by induced sales.

KEY STATE FINDINGS

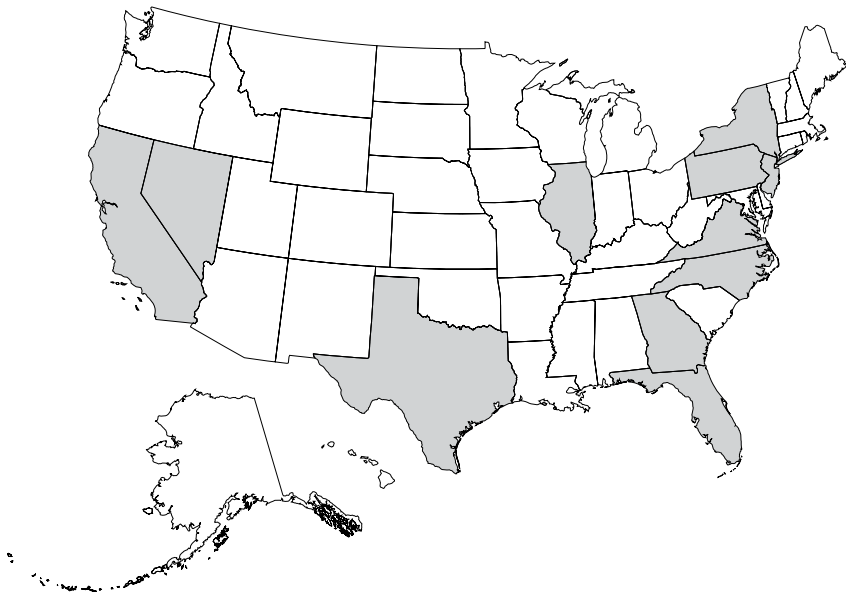
- California led the nation in terms of domestic travel expenditures, as well as in travel-generated employment, payroll and tax revenue. In 2011, domestic and international travelers spent \$105.3 billion in California, generating 836,900 jobs, representing 6.8 percent of total private-industry employment in the state. In addition, \$24.5 billion in total payroll income and \$15.5 billion in tax revenues were generated directly by domestic and international travel in California.
- Florida ranked second in domestic travel spending and first in international traveler expenditures. In 2011, domestic and international travelers spent \$71.5 billion in Florida, generating 758,700 jobs, \$19.4 billion in payroll income and \$10.6 billion in tax receipts.

2011 Travel Economic Impact on U.S. States — Top 10 Travel Expenditure States

| STATE | TRAVEL EXPENDITURES (\$ MILLION) | TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | TRAVEL-GENERATED PAYROLL (\$ MILLION) | TRAVEL-GENERATED TAX REVENUES (\$ MILLION) |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| California | 105,331.3 | 836.9 | 24,457.7 | 15,451.2 |
| Florida | 71,532.5 | 758.7 | 19,352.3 | 10,594.8 |
| New York | 56,918.9 | 430.7 | 14,474.0 | 10,935.4 |
| Texas | 55,053.4 | 555.9 | 15,483.8 | 8,759.9 |
| Illinois | 31,736.0 | 292.0 | 8,475.0 | 5,739.9 |
| Nevada | 29,591.5 | 304.8 | 9,022.7 | 4,204.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 22,835.0 | 208.3 | 5,639.1 | 3,258.3 |
| Georgia | 22,734.4 | 238.4 | 7,341.9 | 4,496.7 |
| Virginia | 20,857.4 | 211.9 | 4,672.2 | 2,709.1 |
| New Jersey | 19,272.5 | 196.1 | 5,636.8 | 3,303.0 |

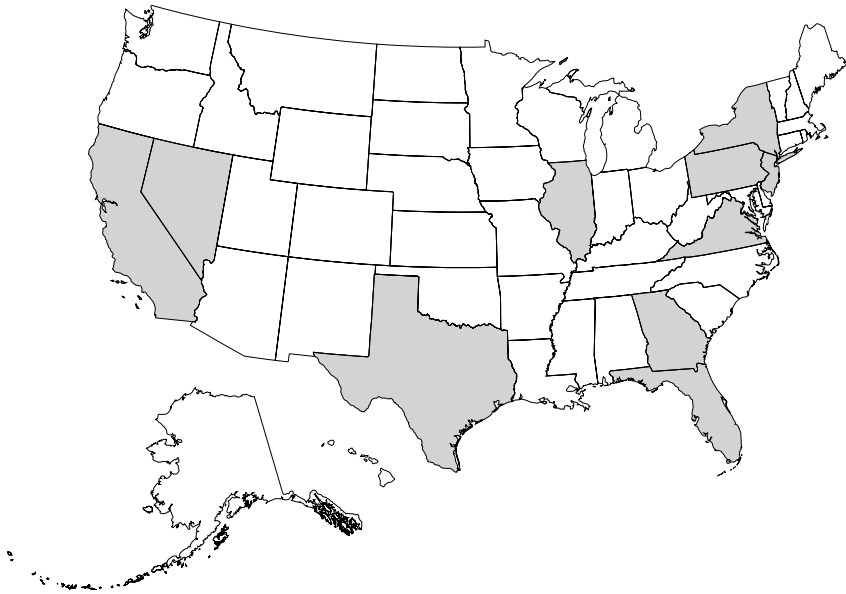
- U.S. domestic and international travelers spent \$56.9 billion in New York in 2011, supporting 430,700 jobs and generating \$14.5 billion in payroll income for the state, as well as \$10.9 billion in tax revenues for the federal, state and local government.
- The increase in direct travel spending was seen in almost every state and Washington, D.C. in 2011. The top three states with fastest increases in direct travel spending in 2011 were North Dakota (21%), Montana (13%) and Idaho (11.6%).

Travel-Generated Employment by State, 2011



| EMPLOYMENT RANK | STATE | EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | California | 836.9 |
| 2 | Florida | 758.7 |
| 3 | Texas | 555.9 |
| 4 | New York | 430.7 |
| 5 | Nevada | 304.8 |
| 6 | Illinois | 292.0 |
| 7 | Georgia | 238.4 |
| 8 | Virginia | 211.9 |
| 9 | Pennsylvania | 208.3 |
| 10 | North Carolina New Jersey | 196.1 |

Travel Expenditures by State, 2011



| EXPENDITURE RANK | STATE | EXPENDITURE (\$ MILLION) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | California | 105,331.3 |
| 2 | Florida | 71,532.5 |
| 3 | New York | 56,918.9 |
| 4 | Texas | 55,053.4 |
| 5 | Illinois | 31,736.0 |
| 6 | Nevada | 29,591.5 |
| 7 | Pennsylvania | 22,835.0 |
| 8 | Georgia | 22,734.4 |
| 9 | Virginia | 20,857.4 |
| 10 | New Jersey | 19,272.5 |

THE UNITED STATES

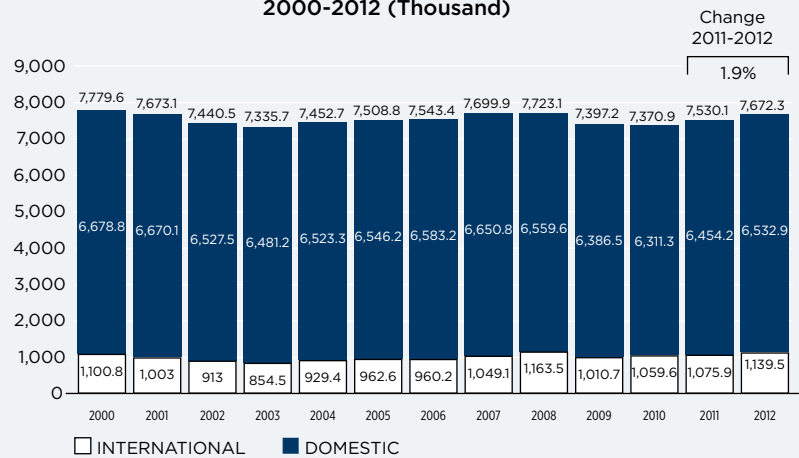
2000-2012

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2012 |
|---|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment | 7,672,300 |
| Domestic | 6,532,900 |
| International | 1,139,500 |
| Percent of Total Private Industry Employment | |
| Total Travel (Percent) | 6.9 |
| Domestic Travel (Percent) | 5.9 |
| International Travel (Percent) | 1.0 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (\$ Billion) | 200.9 |
| Domestic | 173.1 |
| International | 27.7 |

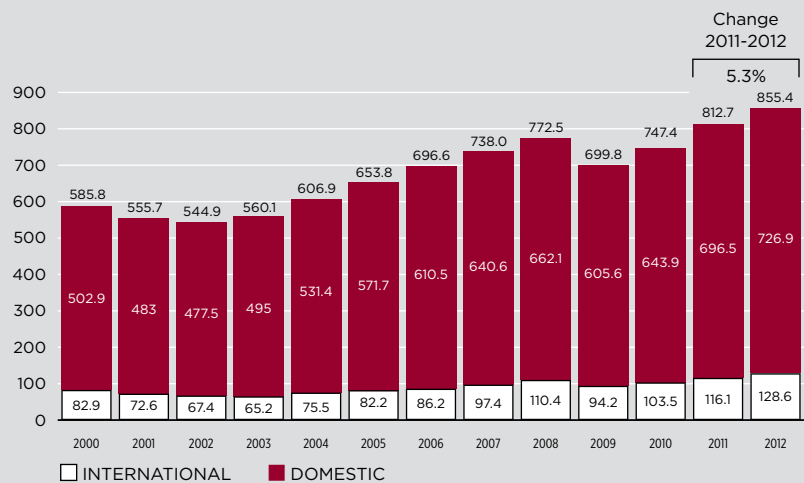
Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2012 (Thousand)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Billion)

| | 2012 |
|---------------------|-------|
| Expenditures | 855.4 |
| Domestic | 726.9 |
| International | 128.6 |
| Tax Revenue | 128.8 |
| Domestic | 109.5 |
| International | 19.4 |

Travel Expenditures 2000-2012 (\$ Billion)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE UNITED STATES

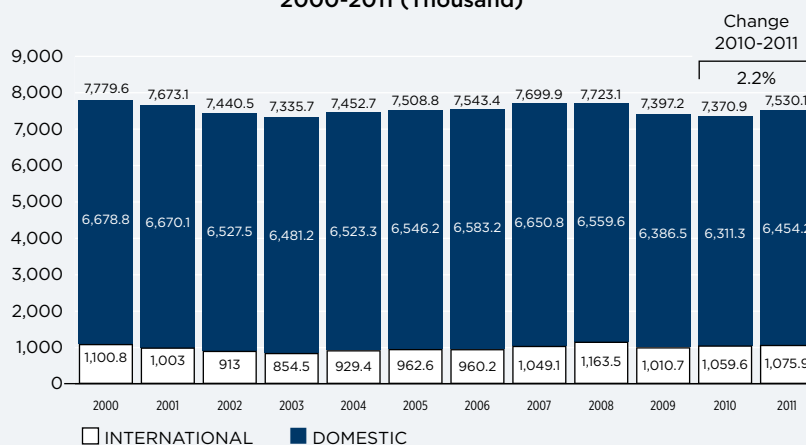
2000-2011

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|---|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment | 7,530,100 |
| Domestic | 6,454,200 |
| International | 1,075,900 |
| Percent of Total Private Industry Employment | |
| Total Travel (Percent) | 7.0 |
| Domestic Travel (Percent) | 6.0 |
| International Travel (Percent) | 1.0 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (\$ Billion) | 195.9 |
| Domestic | 170.0 |
| International | 25.9 |

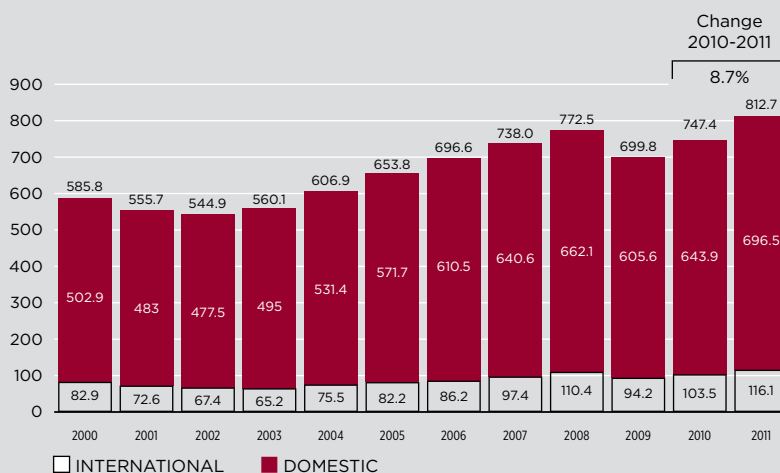
Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Thousand)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Million)

| | 2011 |
|---------------------|-------|
| Expenditures | 812.7 |
| Domestic | 696.5 |
| International | 116.1 |
| Tax Revenue | 123.9 |
| Domestic | 106.2 |
| International | 17.7 |

Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (\$ Billion)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALABAMA

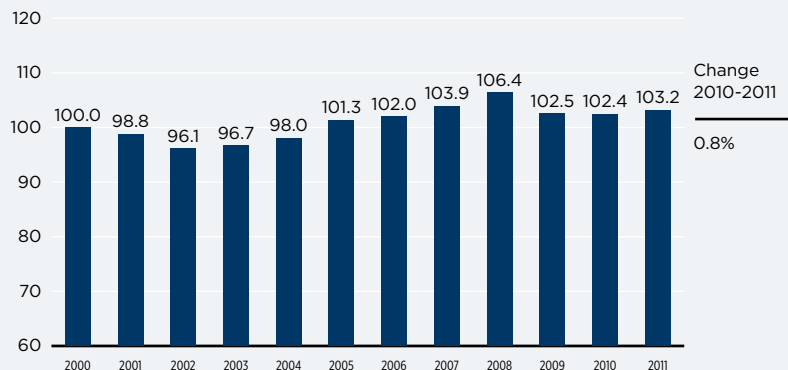
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 76.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,449.0 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,396.4 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

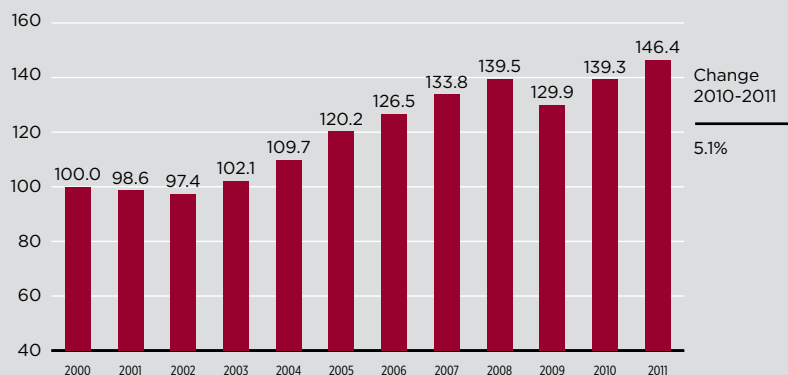


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 8,248.6 |
| National Rank | 30 (Total), 29 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 479.1 |
| State | 294.8 |
| Local | 132.7 |
| Total | 906.7 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALASKA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 25.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 10.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 243.1 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$829.2 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

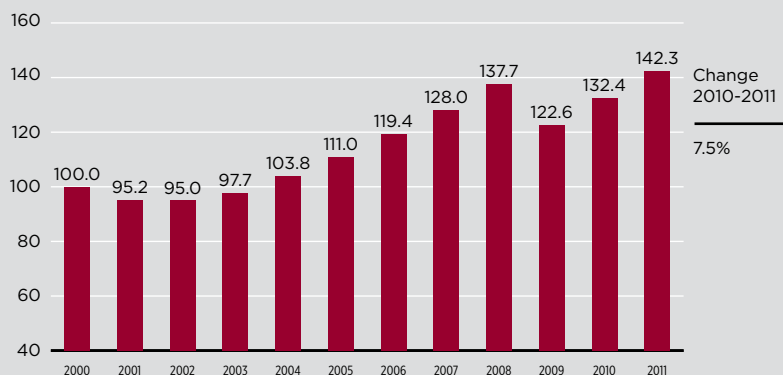


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 2,212.6 |
| National Rank | 48 (Total), 48 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 242.0 |
| State | 39.2 |
| Local | 71.3 |
| Total | 352.4 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ARIZONA

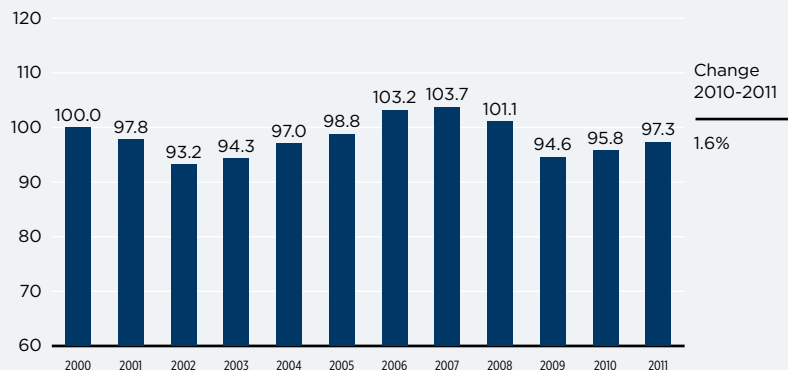
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 151.4 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 7.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,992.7 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$4,539.3 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

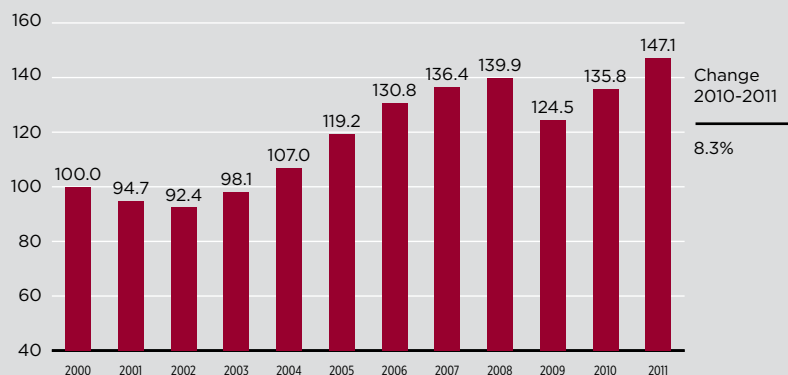


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 15,882.5 |
| National Rank | 16 (Total), 18 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,197.5 |
| State | 831.6 |
| Local | 326.4 |
| Total | 2,355.5 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ARKANSAS

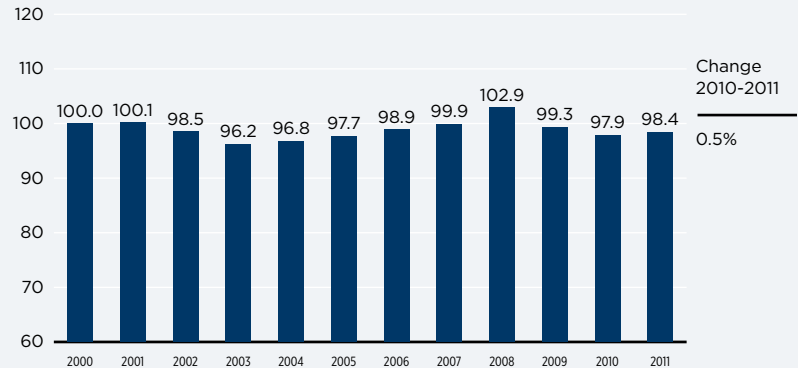
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 58.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 936.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,106.6 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

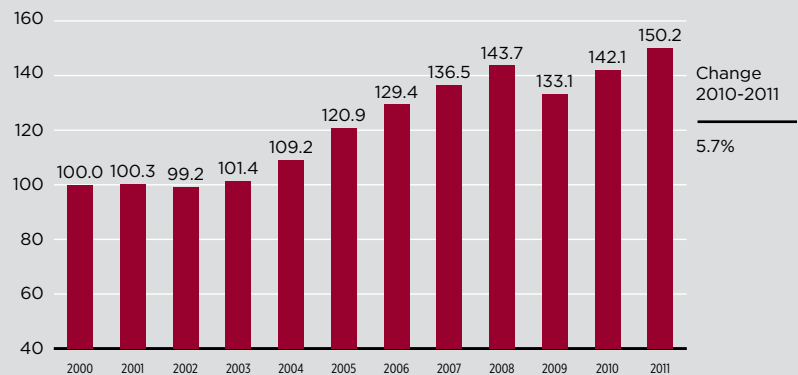


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 5,977.6 |
| National Rank | 37 (Total), 37 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 408.6 |
| State | 277.3 |
| Local | 68.9 |
| Total | 754.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CALIFORNIA

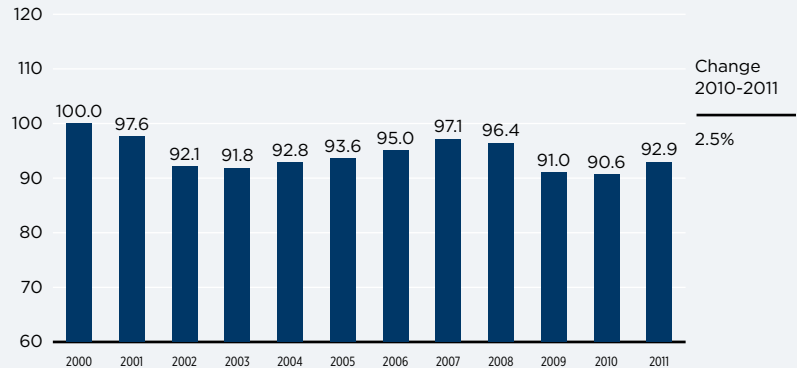
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|------------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 836.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 12,265.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$24,457.7 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

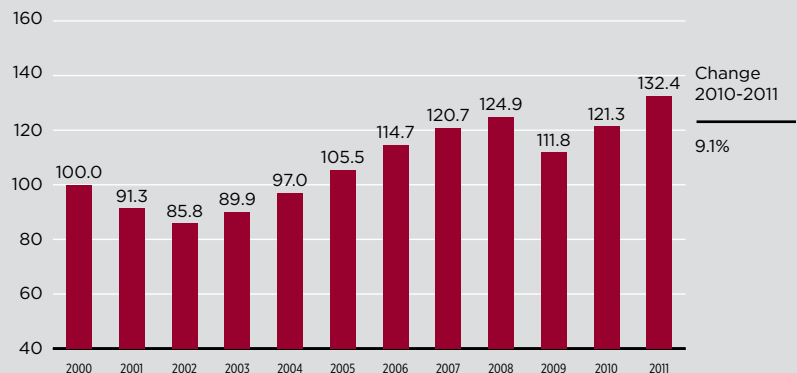


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 10,533.3 |
| National Rank | 1 (Total), 1 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 8,385.2 |
| State | 4,558.1 |
| Local | 2,507.8 |
| Total | 15,451.2 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

COLORADO

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 141.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 7.7 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,839.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$3,706.1 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

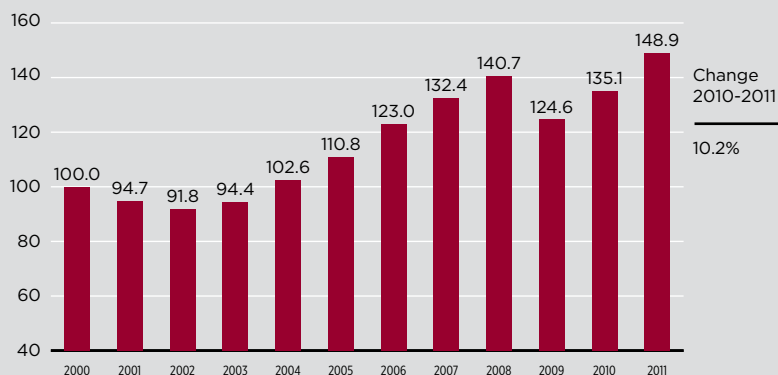


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 15,647.5 |
| National Rank | 17 (Total), 16 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,811.2 |
| State | 511.2 |
| Local | 380.0 |
| Total | 2,702.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONNECTICUT

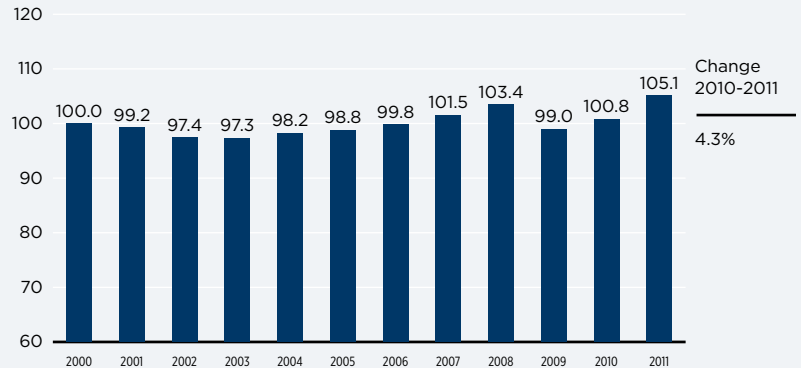
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 63.0 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,374.8 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,725.3 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

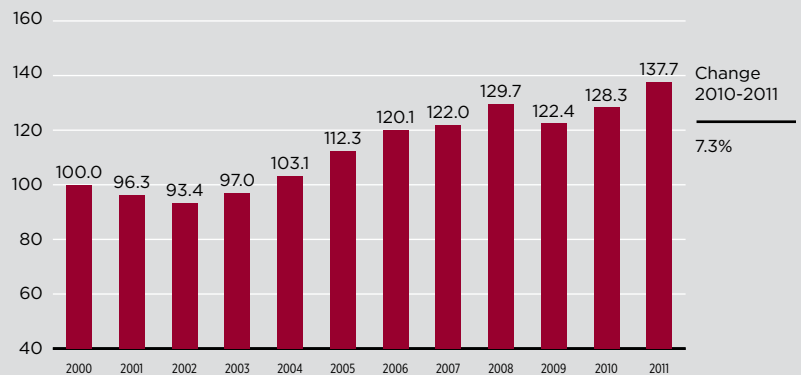


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 9,595.1 |
| National Rank | 27 (Total), 26 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 737.8 |
| State | 659.9 |
| Local | 141.2 |
| Total | 1,538.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DELAWARE

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 15.1 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 342.6 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$398.5 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

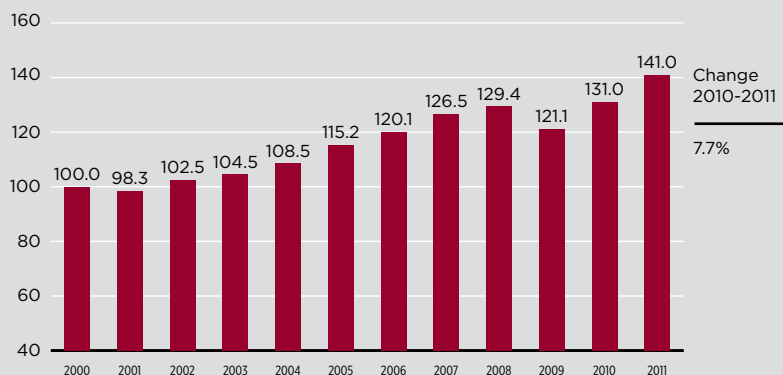


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 1,663.2 |
| National Rank | 51 (Total), 51 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 169.6 |
| State | 34.8 |
| Local | 21.3 |
| Total | 225.7 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

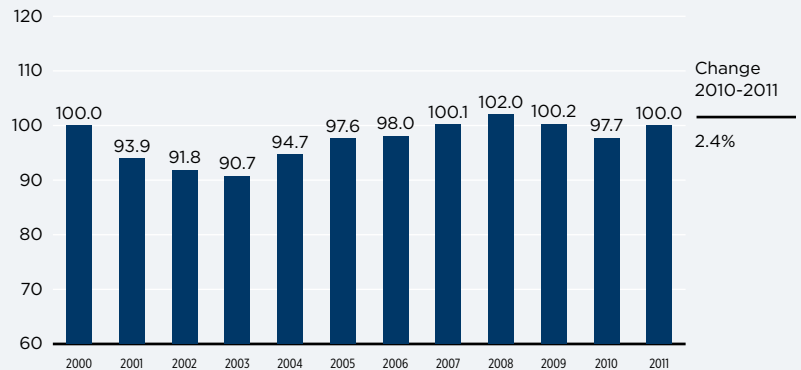
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 63.5 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 13.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 461.1 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,081.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

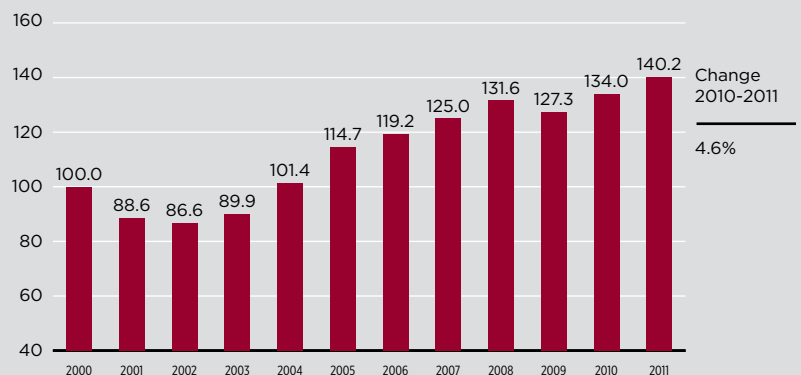


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 9,343.7 |
| National Rank | 28 (Total), 33 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 763.8 |
| State | 0.0 |
| Local | 669.5 |
| Total | 1,433.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

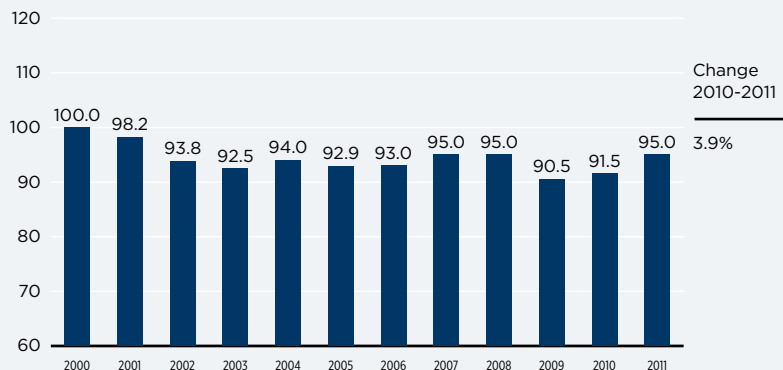
FLORIDA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|------------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 758.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 12.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 6,150.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$19,352.3 |

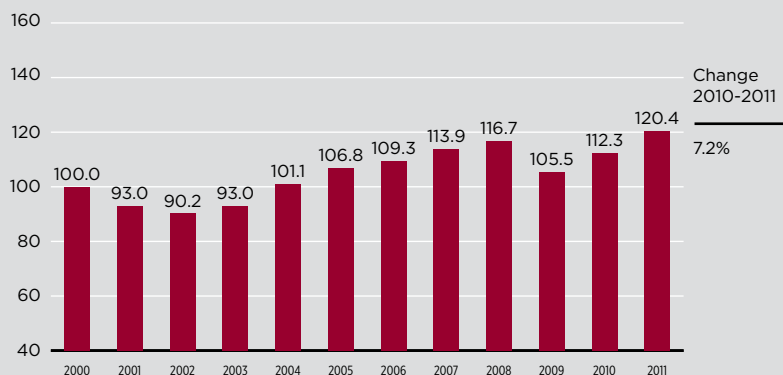
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 71,532.5 |
| National Rank | 2 (Total), 2 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 5,461.4 |
| State | 3,212.9 |
| Local | 1,920.5 |
| Total | 10,594.8 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

GEORGIA

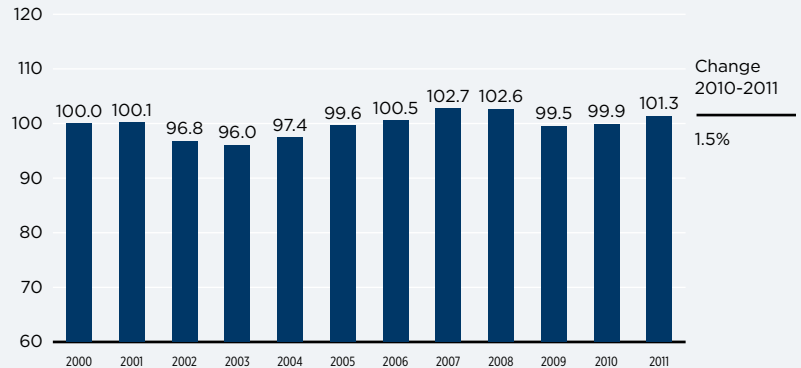
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 238.4 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 7.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 3,135.7 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$7,341.9 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

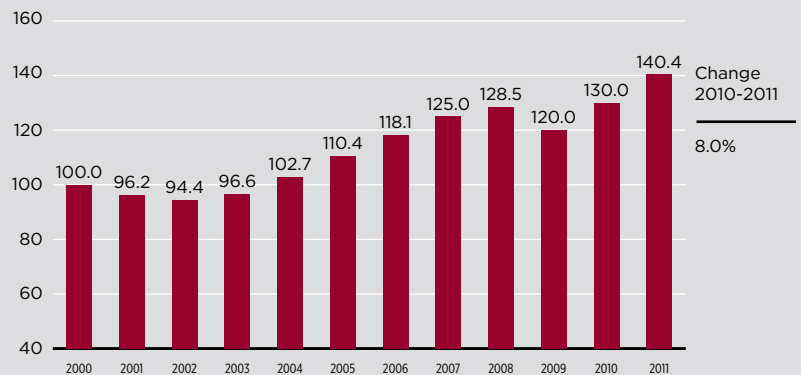


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 22,734.4 |
| National Rank | 8 (Total), 8 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 2,831.7 |
| State | 1,018.9 |
| Local | 646.1 |
| Total | 4,496.7 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

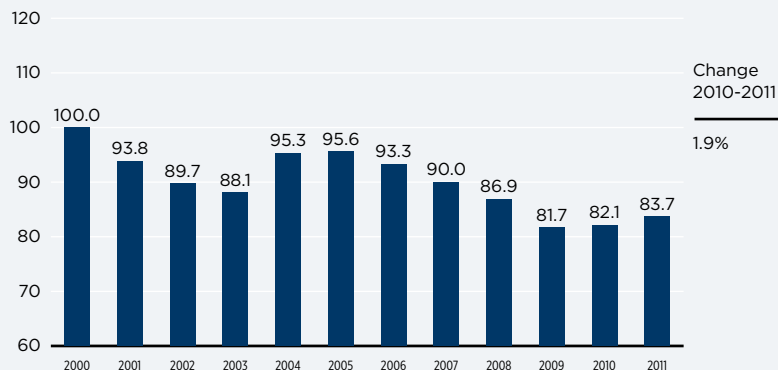
HAWAII

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 160.8 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 34 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 472.2 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$4,877.0 |

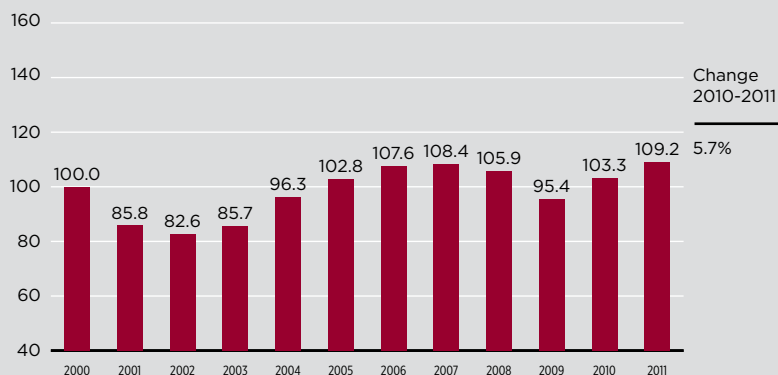
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 16,992.8 |
| National Rank | 12 (Total), 23 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,426.9 |
| State | 879.3 |
| Local | 217.0 |
| Total | 2,523.2 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

IDAHO

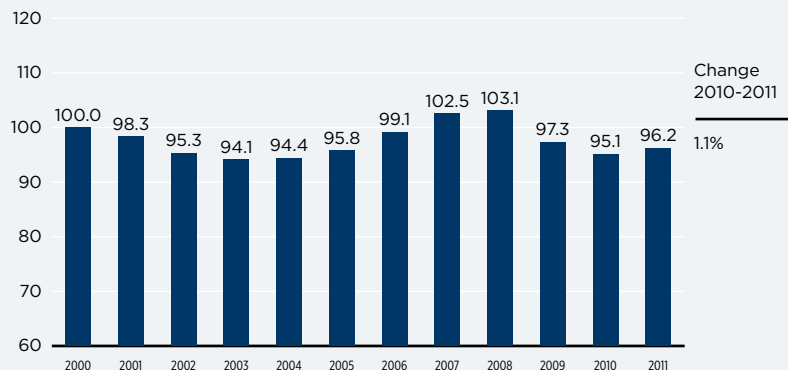
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 23.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 496.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$501.0 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

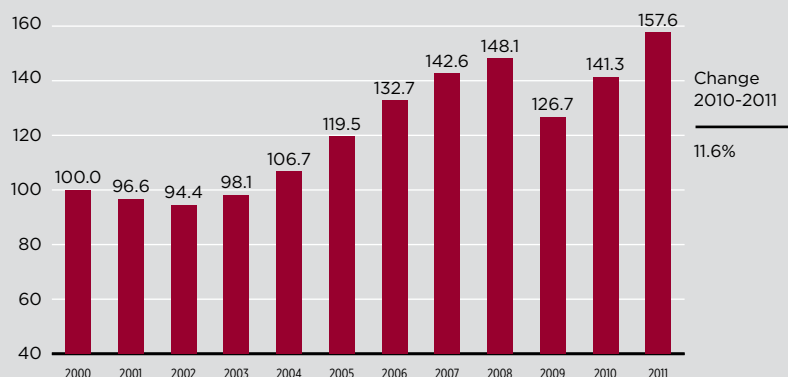


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 3,903.4 |
| National Rank | 40 (Total), 40 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 307.4 |
| State | 173.3 |
| Local | 35.4 |
| Total | 516.1 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ILLINOIS

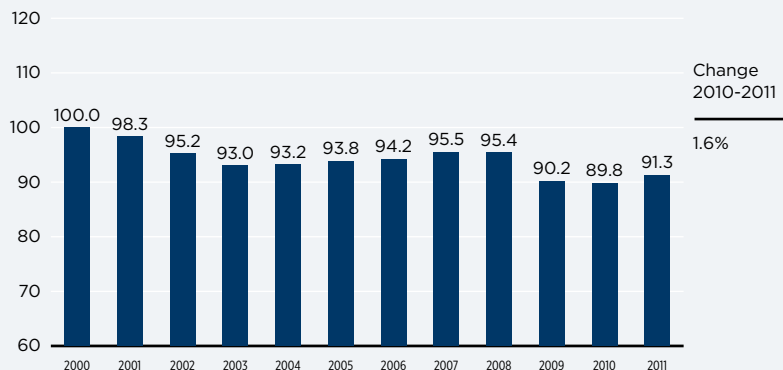
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 292.0 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.1 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 4,765.4 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$8,475.0 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

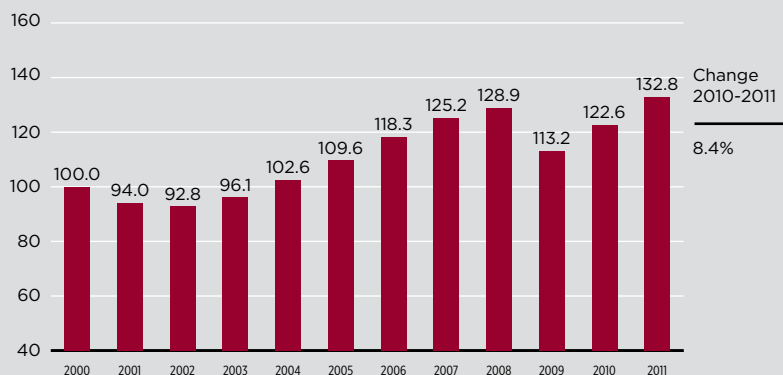


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 31,736.0 |
| National Rank | 5 (Total), 5 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 3,393.1 |
| State | 1,640.8 |
| Local | 706.0 |
| Total | 5,739.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDIANA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 96.0 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.1 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,359.0 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,038.5 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 9,597.4 |
| National Rank | 26 (Total), 27 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 705.1 |
| State | 444.7 |
| Local | 170.3 |
| Total | 1,320.0 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

IOWA

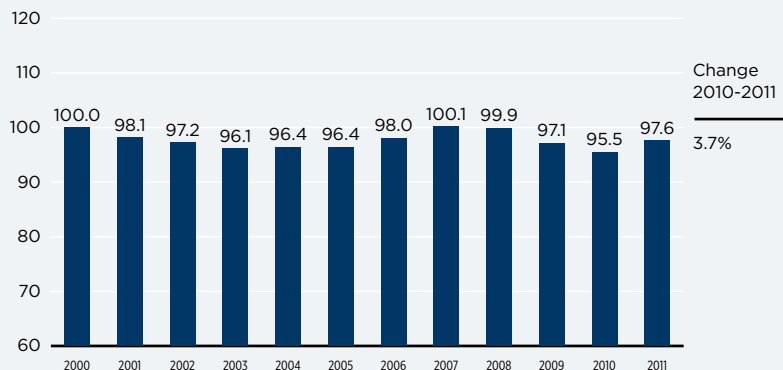
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 65.2 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,218.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,150.2 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

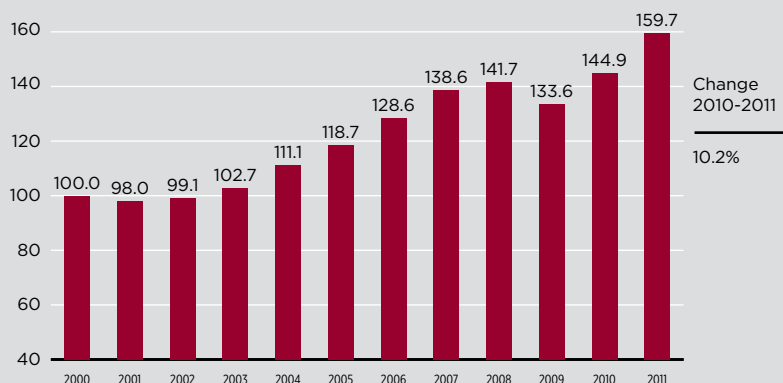


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 7,412.3 |
| National Rank | 32 (Total), 31 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 383.8 |
| State | 339.7 |
| Local | 103.6 |
| Total | 827.1 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KANSAS

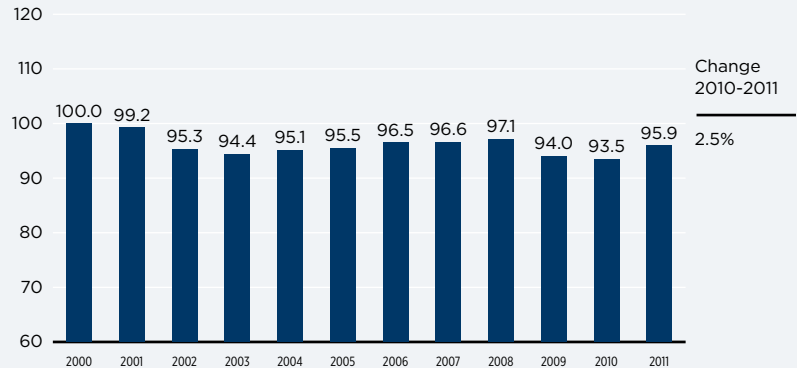
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 56.5 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,058.3 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,106.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

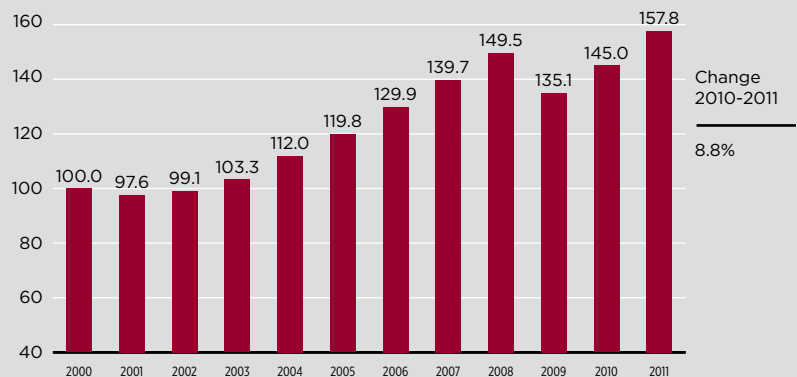


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 6,250.4 |
| National Rank | 36 (Total), 36 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 374.4 |
| State | 301.4 |
| Local | 92.2 |
| Total | 768.0 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KENTUCKY

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 84.5 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.9 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,427.3 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,835.3 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

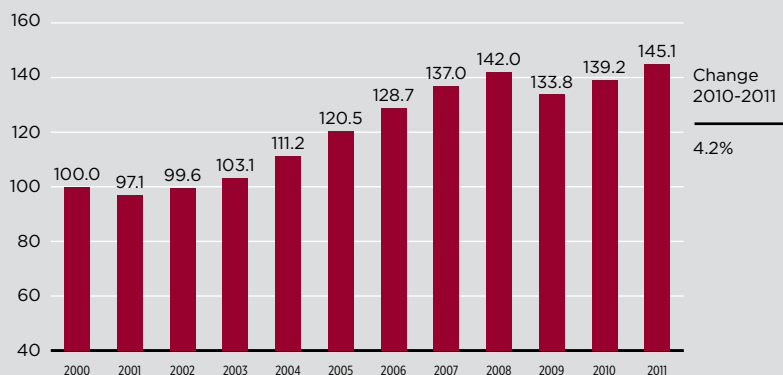


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 7,908.1 |
| National Rank | 31 (Total), 30 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 580.3 |
| State | 367.7 |
| Local | 117.0 |
| Total | 1,065.0 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

LOUISIANA

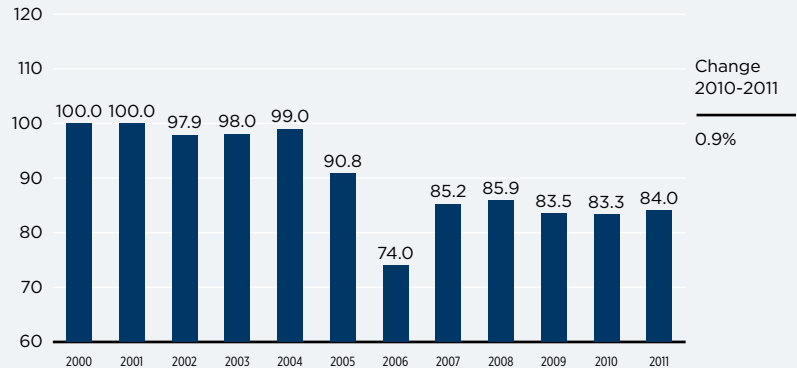
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 102.8 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,508.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,988.3 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

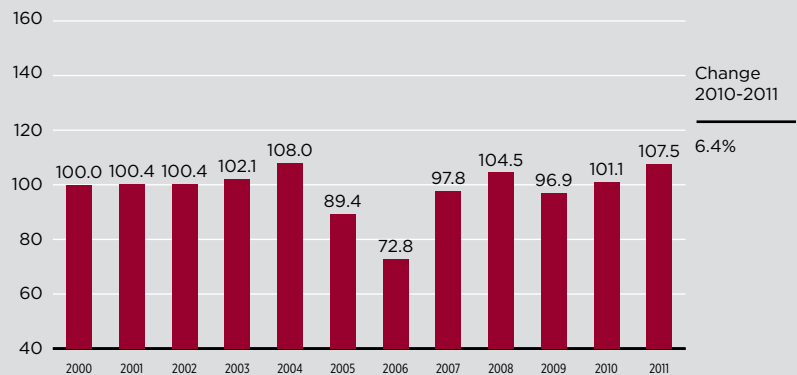


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Expenditures | 9,923.4 |
| National Rank | 25.0 (Total), 25 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 579.6 |
| State | 400.7 |
| Local | 229.5 |
| Total | 1,209.7 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MAINE

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 30.6 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 482.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$594.5 |

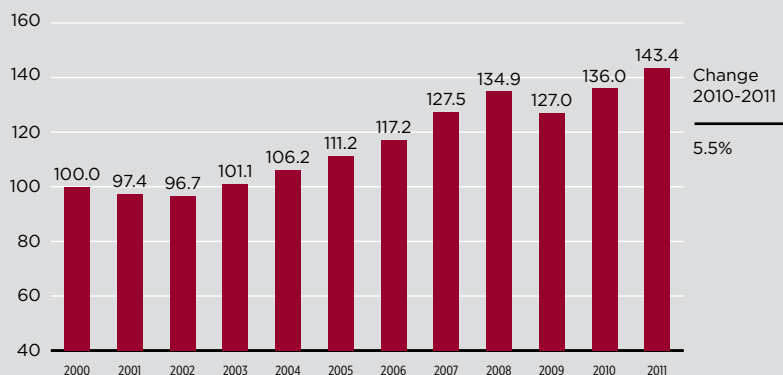
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 3,231.5 |
| National Rank | 43 (Total), 43 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 187.5 |
| State | 134.2 |
| Local | 59.8 |
| Total | 381.5 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MARYLAND

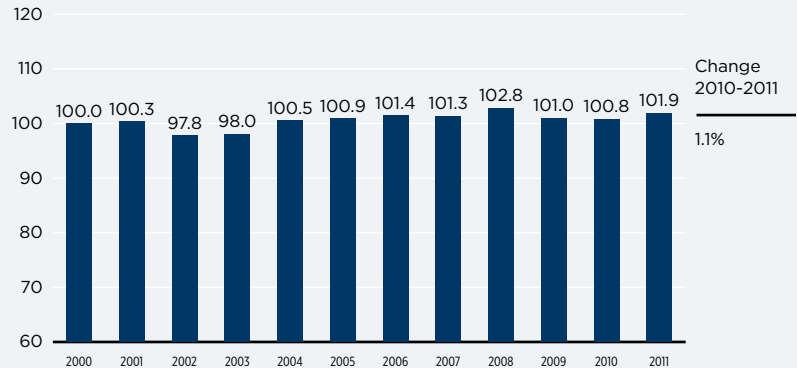
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 115.1 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,991.1 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$3,638.1 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

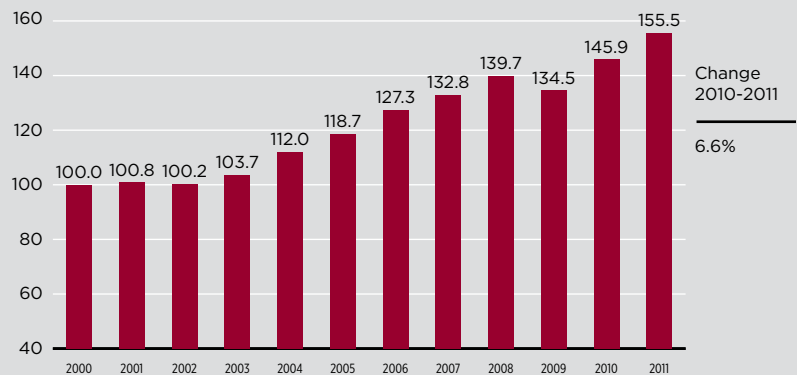


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 14,489.8 |
| National Rank | 19 (Total), 17 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,596.0 |
| State | 699.7 |
| Local | 491.4 |
| Total | 2,787.2 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

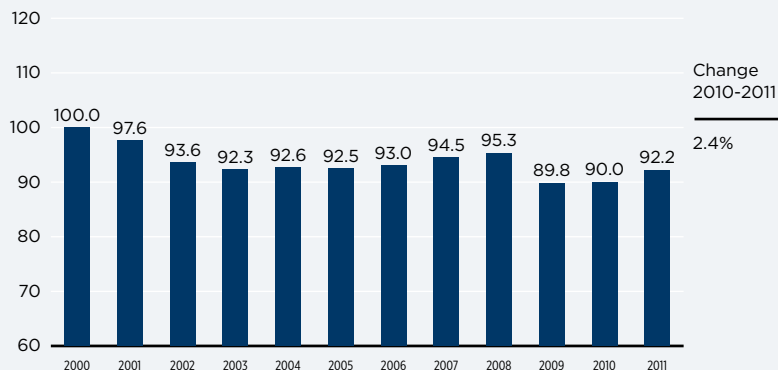
MASSACHUSETTS

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 124.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.5 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,778.4 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$3,680.1 |

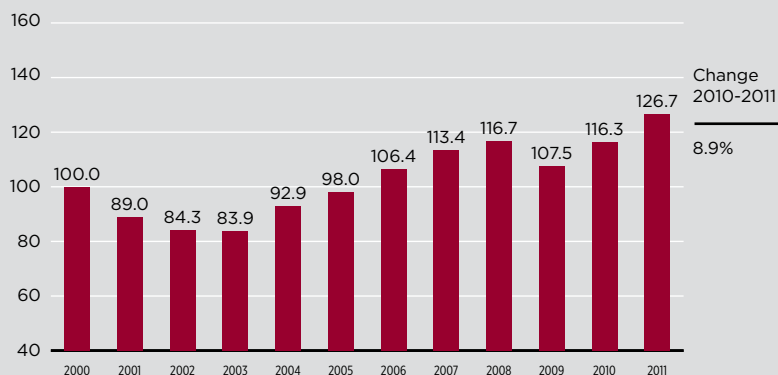
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 16,913.8 |
| National Rank | 13 (Total), 15 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,419.0 |
| State | 652.2 |
| Local | 406.1 |
| Total | 2,477.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MICHIGAN

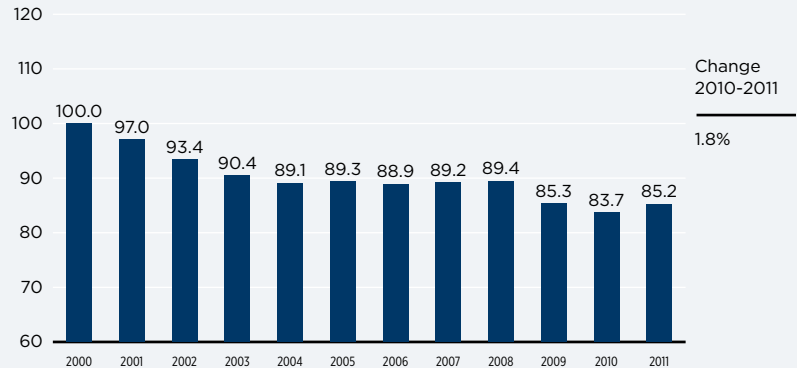
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 139.6 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 3,283.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$3,637.5 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

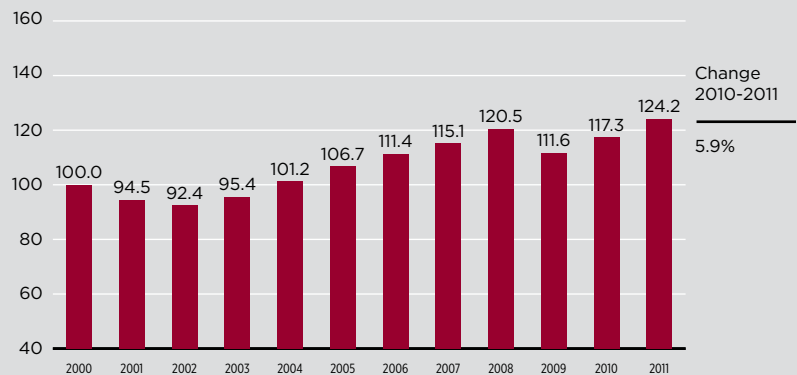


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 16,194.1 |
| National Rank | 15 (Total), 13 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,579.3 |
| State | 778.4 |
| Local | 173.6 |
| Total | 2,531.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MINNESOTA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 135.3 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.0 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,236.4 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$4,099.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

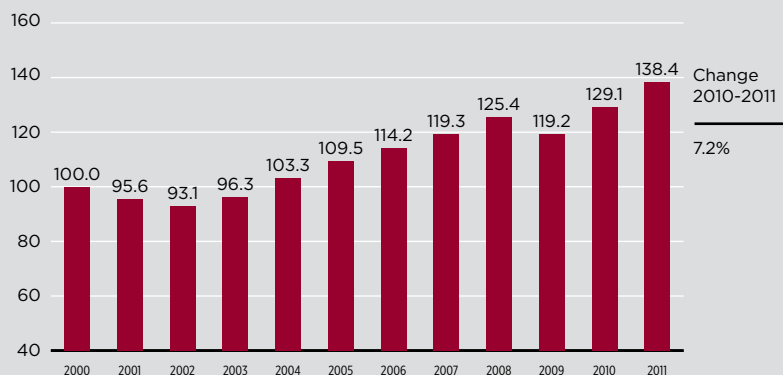


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 11,706.2 |
| National Rank | 22 (Total), 21 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,946.8 |
| State | 981.0 |
| Local | 291.4 |
| Total | 3,219.2 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MISSISSIPPI

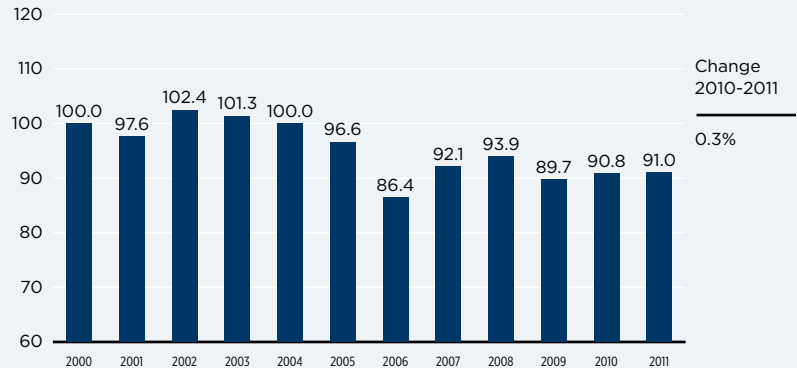
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 83.2 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 9.9 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 837.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,820.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

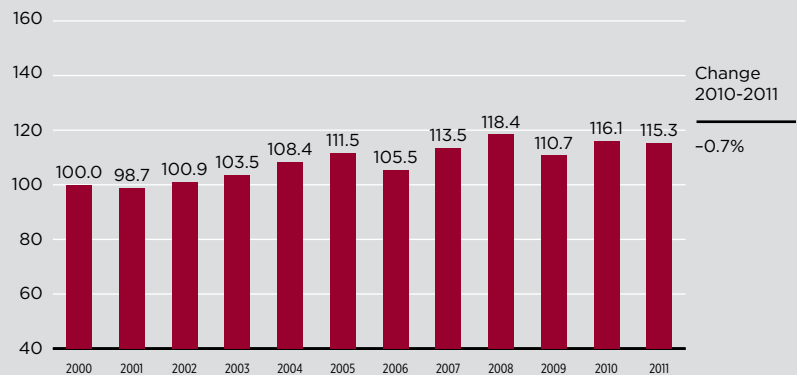


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 5,838.4 |
| National Rank | 38 (Total), 38 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 495.9 |
| State | 346.6 |
| Local | 106.0 |
| Total | 948.5 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MISSOURI

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 117.5 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,162.2 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,823.7 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

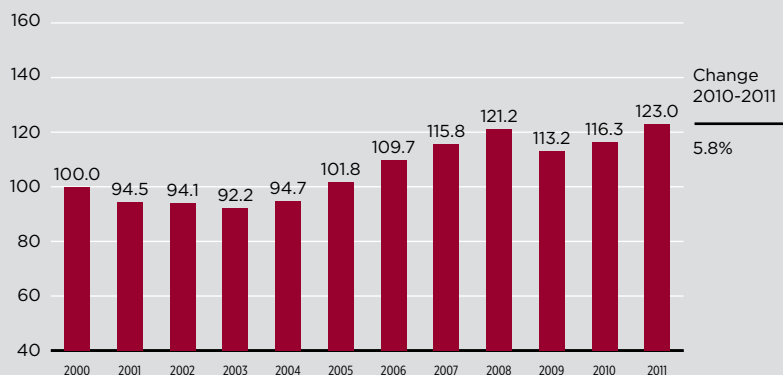


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 12,210.0 |
| National Rank | 21 (Total), 19 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,096.3 |
| State | 502.9 |
| Local | 227.2 |
| Total | 1,826.4 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTANA

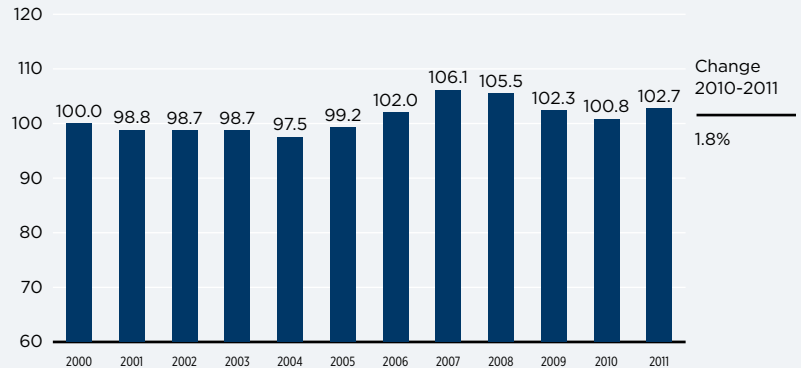
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 29.2 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 8.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 339.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$533.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

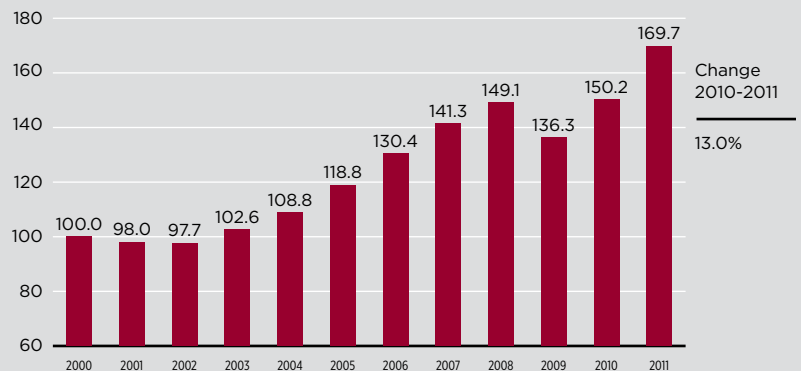


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 3,701.5 |
| National Rank | 42 (Total), 41 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 208.4 |
| State | 96.9 |
| Local | 36.0 |
| Total | 341.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEBRASKA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 42.4 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.7 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 743.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$806.7 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

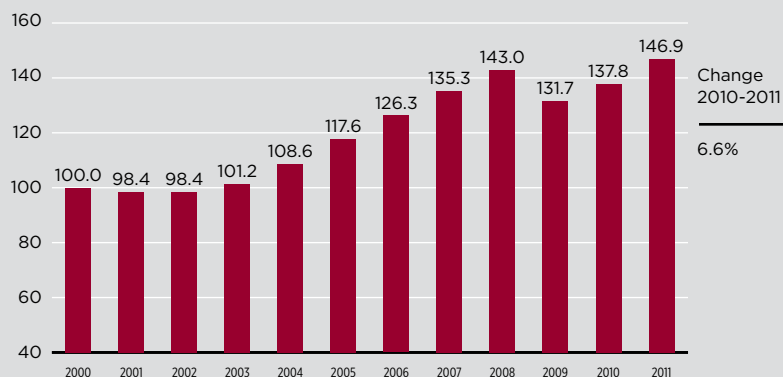


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 4,186.3 |
| National Rank | 39 (Total), 39 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 334.4 |
| State | 178.1 |
| Local | 80.8 |
| Total | 593.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEVADA

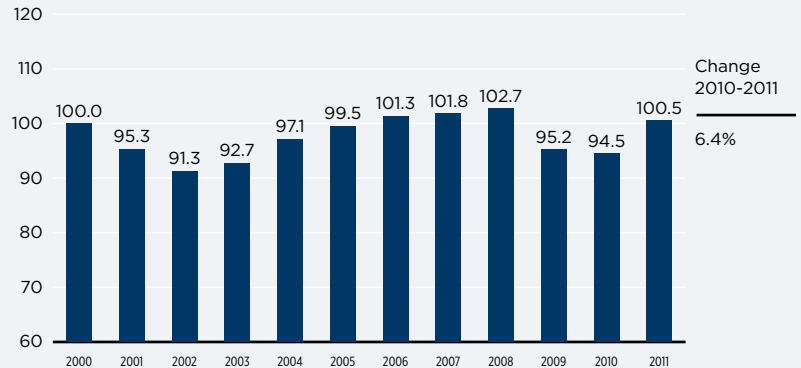
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 304.8 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 31.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 970.0 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$9,022.7 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

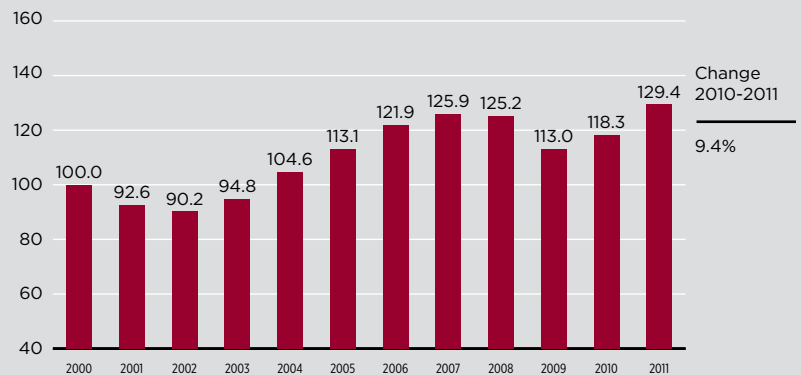


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 29,591.5 |
| National Rank | 6 (Total), 6 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 2,220.0 |
| State | 1,030.3 |
| Local | 953.8 |
| Total | 4,204.1 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW HAMPSHIRE

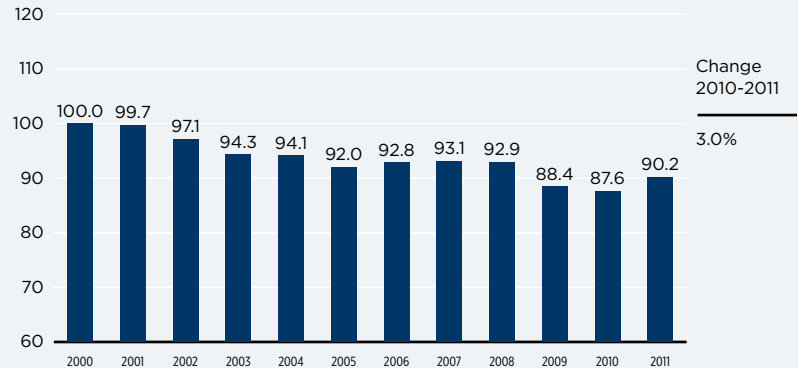
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 23.3 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.5 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 520.3 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$517.4 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

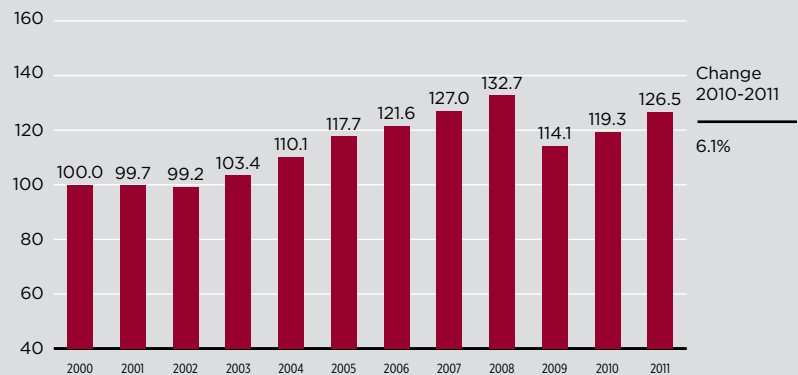


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 3,728.1 |
| National Rank | 41 (Total), 42 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 228.4 |
| State | 25.2 |
| Local | 66.3 |
| Total | 320.0 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW JERSEY

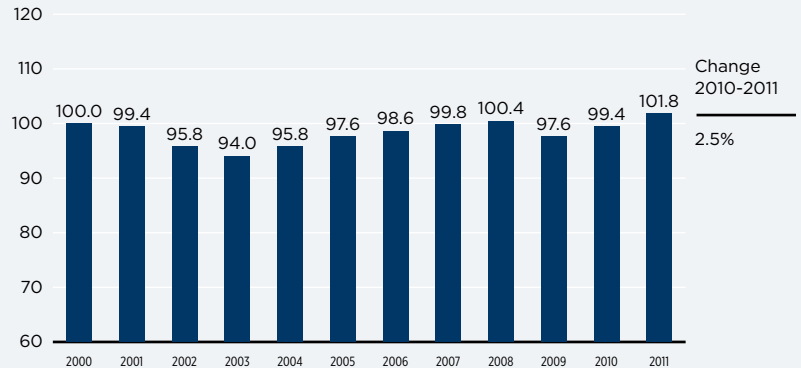
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 196.1 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.2 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 3,156.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$5,636.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

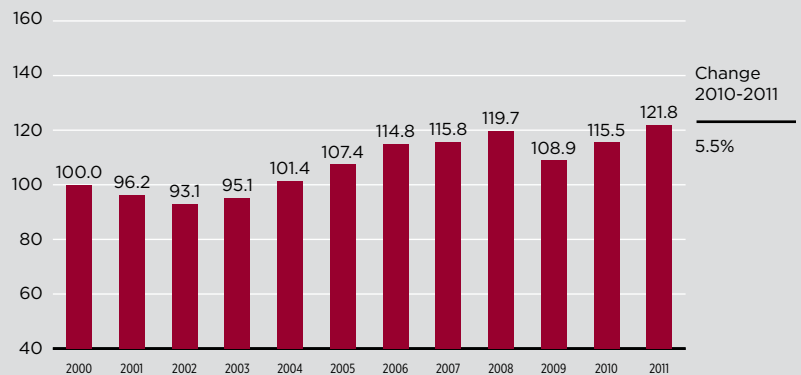


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 19,272.5 |
| National Rank | 10 (Total), 11 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 2,056.1 |
| State | 822.5 |
| Local | 424.5 |
| Total | 3,303.0 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 55.8 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 9.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 596.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,207.4 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

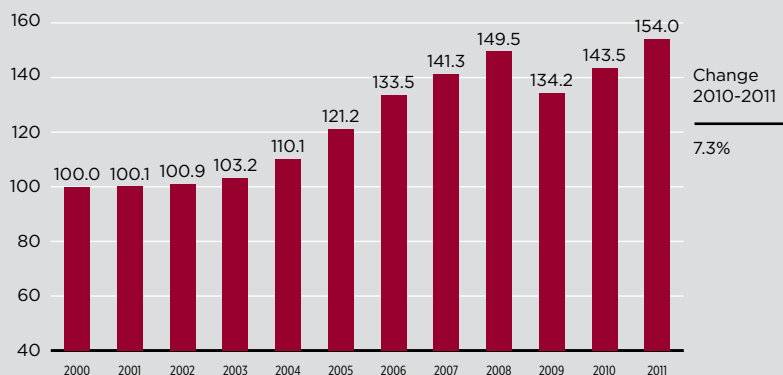


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 6,430.6 |
| National Rank | 35 (Total), 35 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 324.4 |
| State | 390.8 |
| Local | 90.5 |
| Total | 805.7 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW YORK

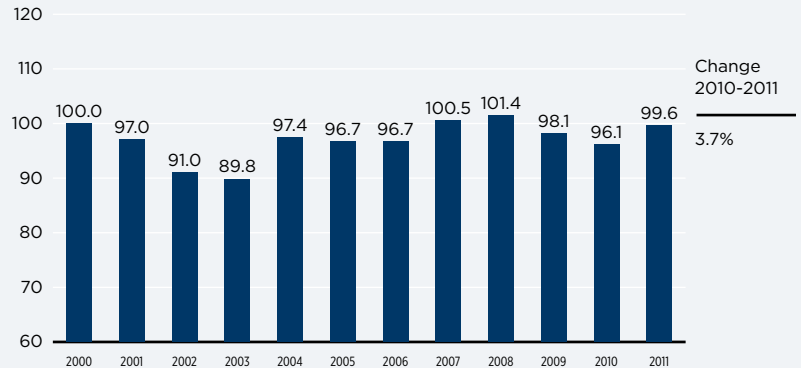
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|------------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 430.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.1 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 7,051.4 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$14,474.0 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

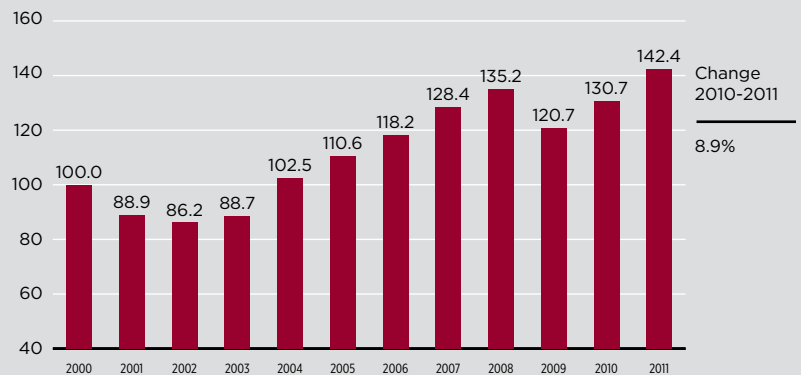


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 56,918.9 |
| National Rank | 3 (Total), 4 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 5,408.1 |
| State | 2,163.1 |
| Local | 3,364.2 |
| Total | 10,935.4 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NORTH CAROLINA

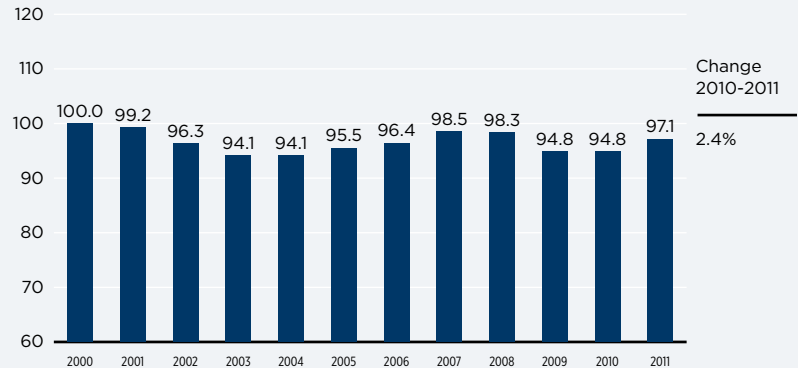
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 196.1 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.2 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 3,158.3 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$4,363.3 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

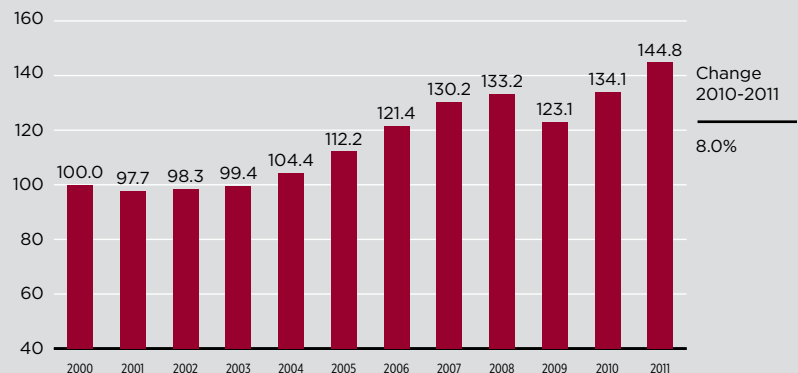


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 19,011.8 |
| National Rank | 11 (Total), 10 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,354.1 |
| State | 990.3 |
| Local | 580.4 |
| Total | 2,924.7 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NORTH DAKOTA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 24.6 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 7.9 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 312.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$395.9 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

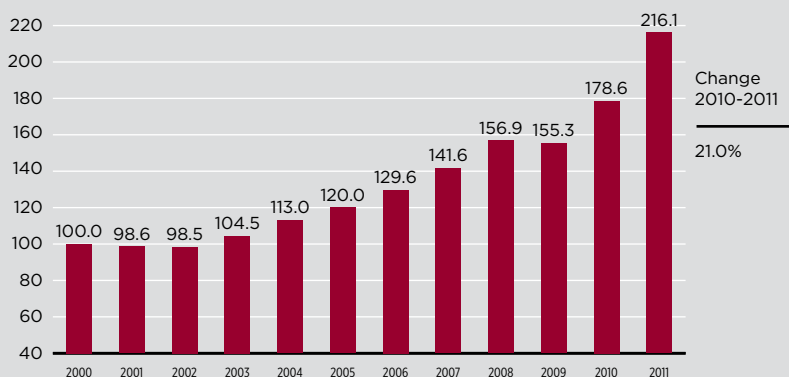


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 2,628.4 |
| National Rank | 46 (Total), 46 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 130.2 |
| State | 117.6 |
| Local | 167.3 |
| Total | 415.1 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

OHIO

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 164.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 3.9 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 4,247.7 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$3,750.5 |

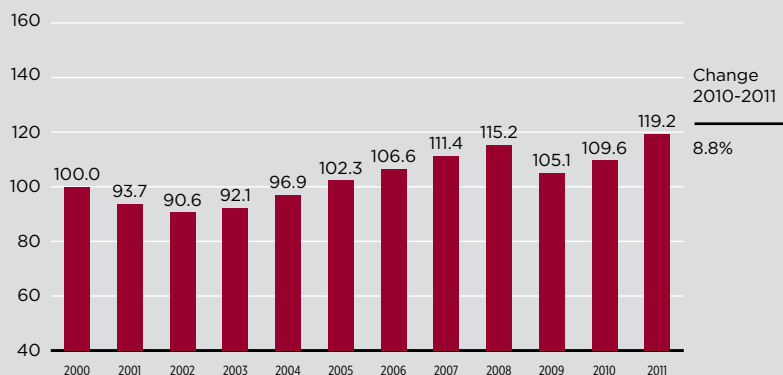
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 16,213.7 |
| National Rank | 14 (Total), 12 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,510.5 |
| State | 667.3 |
| Local | 346.6 |
| Total | 2,524.4 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

OKLAHOMA

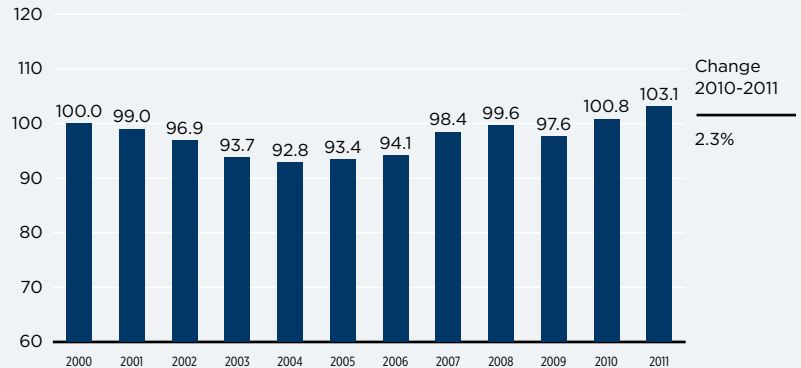
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 78.4 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,190.0 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,002.4 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

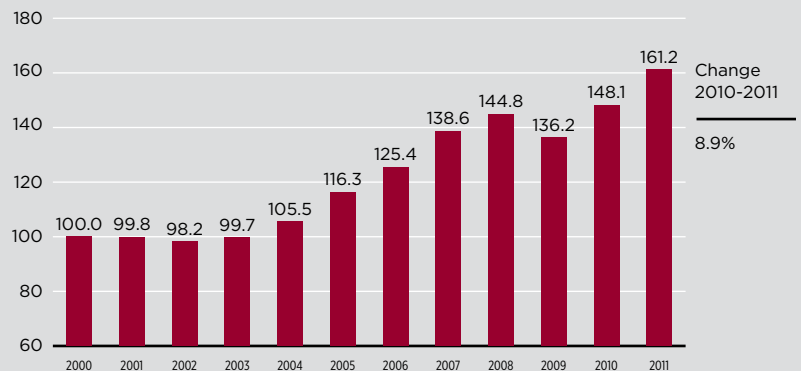


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 6,865.7 |
| National Rank | 34 (Total), 32 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 525.0 |
| State | 379.1 |
| Local | 178.9 |
| Total | 1,082.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

OREGON

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 77.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,342.5 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,801.3 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

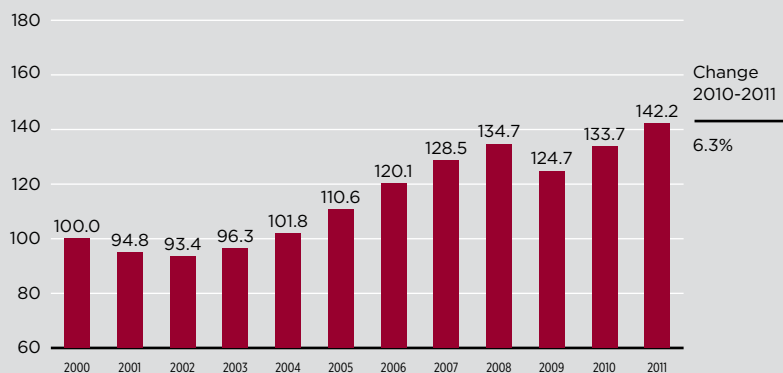


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 8,802.5 |
| National Rank | 29 (Total), 28 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 820.9 |
| State | 185.0 |
| Local | 147.0 |
| Total | 1,152.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PENNSYLVANIA

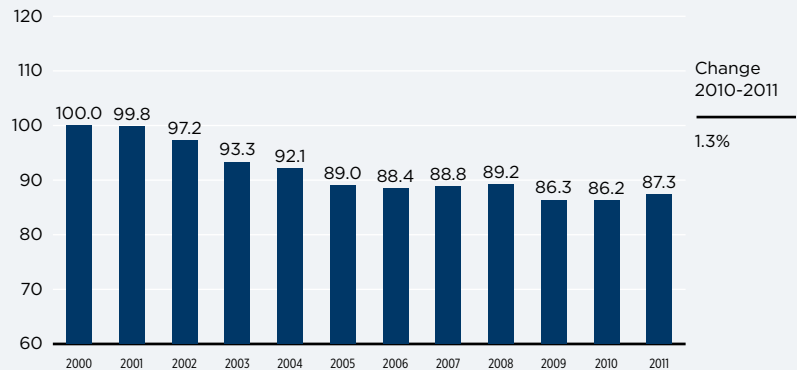
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 208.3 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 4,825.1 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$5,639.1 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

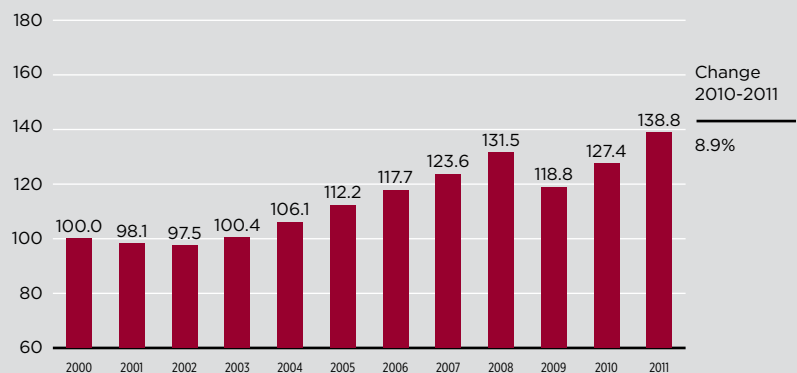


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 22,835.0 |
| National Rank | 7 (Total), 7 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 2,010.7 |
| State | 877.2 |
| Local | 370.3 |
| Total | 3,258.3 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

RHODE ISLAND

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 13.8 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 3.5 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 389.3 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$328.6 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

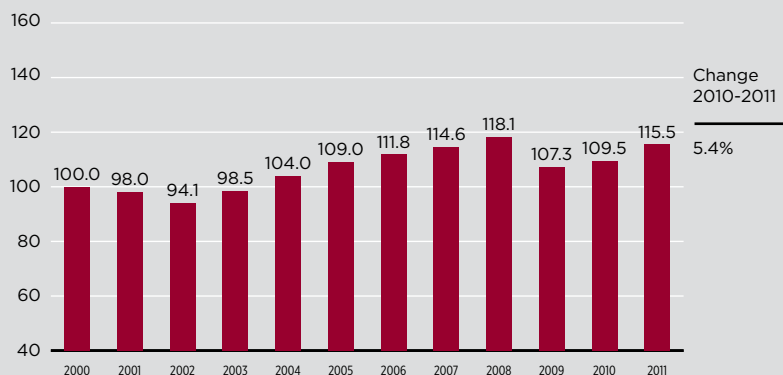


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 1,770.6 |
| National Rank | 50 (Total), 50 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 148.1 |
| State | 60.0 |
| Local | 22.8 |
| Total | 230.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOUTH CAROLINA

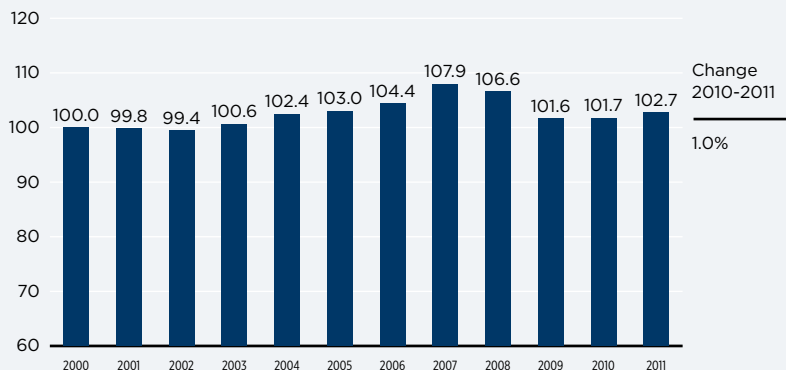
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 117.3 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 8.1 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 1,450.8 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,140.1 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

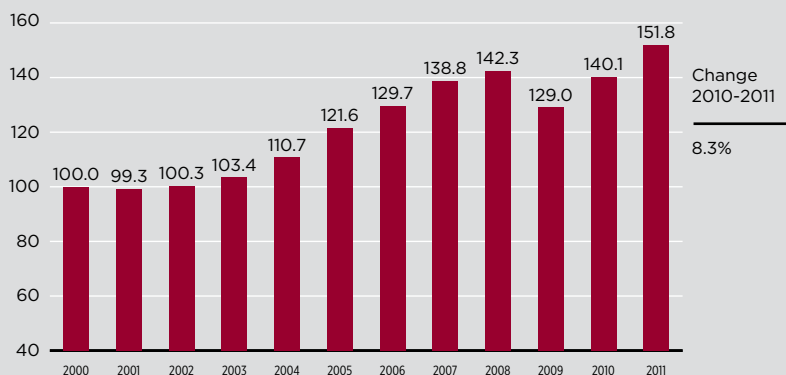


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 11,351.2 |
| National Rank | 23 (Total), 22 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 657.4 |
| State | 635.8 |
| Local | 356.0 |
| Total | 1,649.2 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOUTH DAKOTA

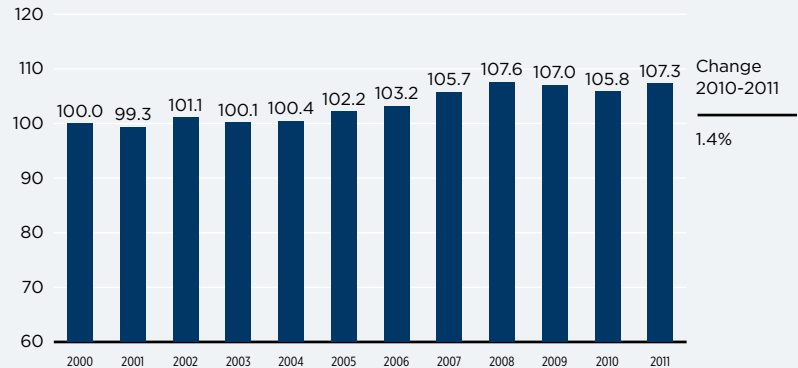
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 26.0 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 8.1 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 321.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$417.0 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

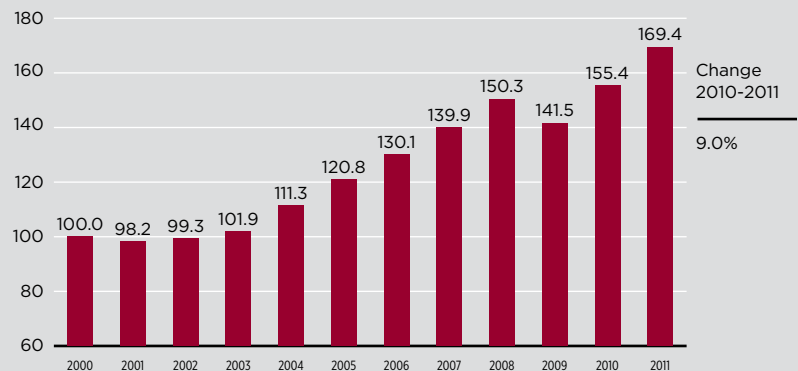


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 2,568.7 |
| National Rank | 47 (Total), 47 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 138.0 |
| State | 106.5 |
| Local | 37.3 |
| Total | 281.8 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TENNESSEE

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 143.8 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.6 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,185.7 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$3,235.1 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

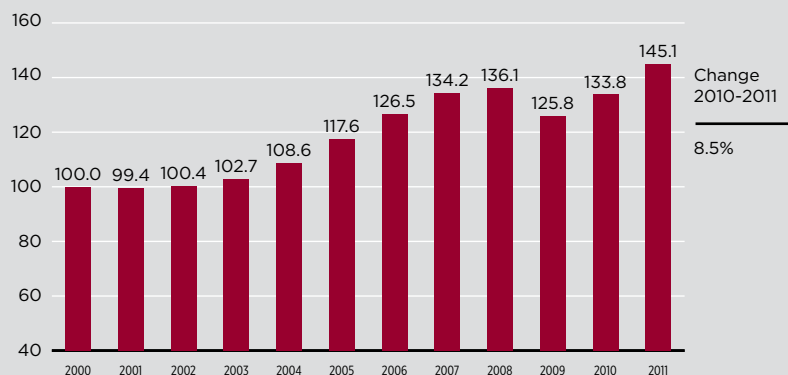


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 15,333.4 |
| National Rank | 18 (Total), 14 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,246.9 |
| State | 780.7 |
| Local | 457.8 |
| Total | 2,485.4 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TEXAS

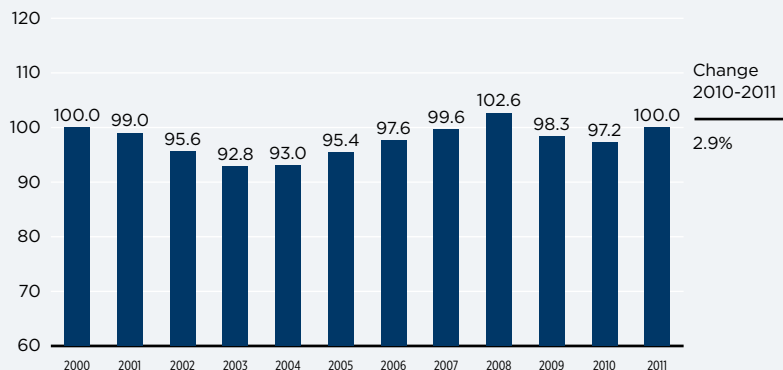
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|------------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 555.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 6.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 8,634.3 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$15,483.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

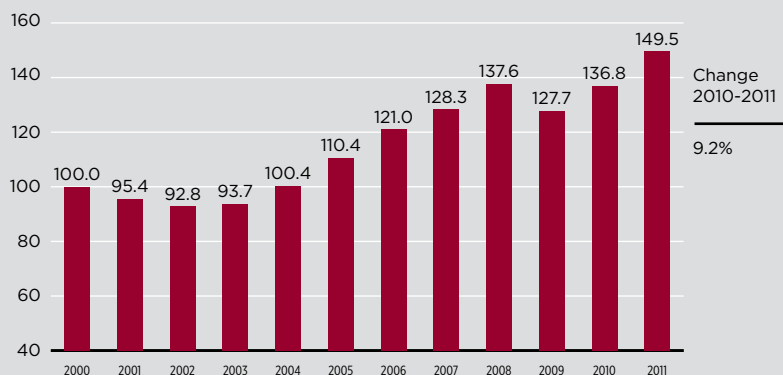


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 55,053.4 |
| National Rank | 4 (Total), 3 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 5,081.6 |
| State | 2,360.6 |
| Local | 1,317.8 |
| Total | 8,759.9 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

UTAH

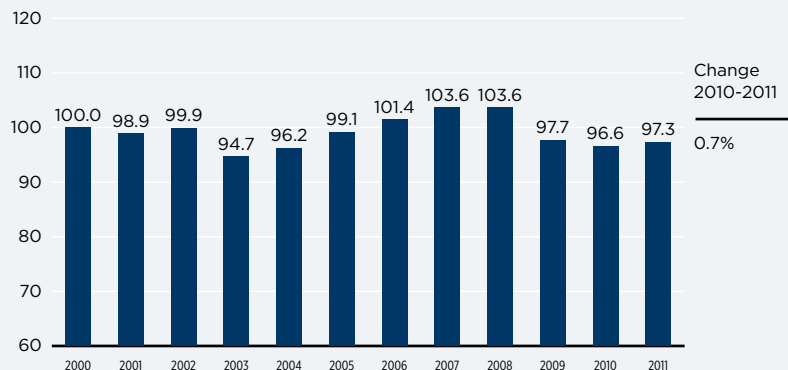
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 71.4 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 7.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 968.7 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$1,945.2 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

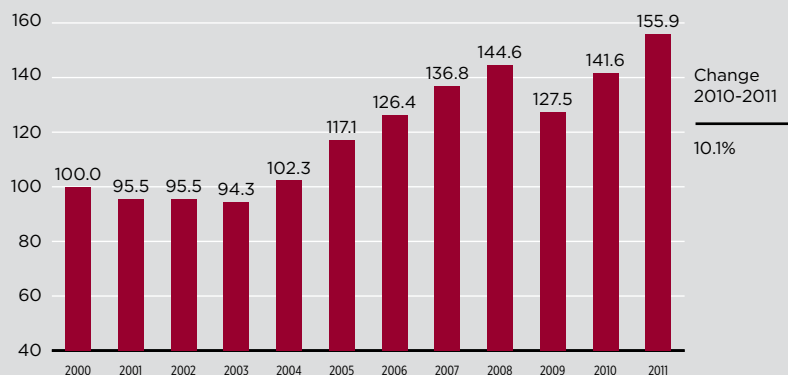


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 6,955.4 |
| National Rank | 33 (Total), 34 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 605.5 |
| State | 398.9 |
| Local | 119.9 |
| Total | 1,124.2 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

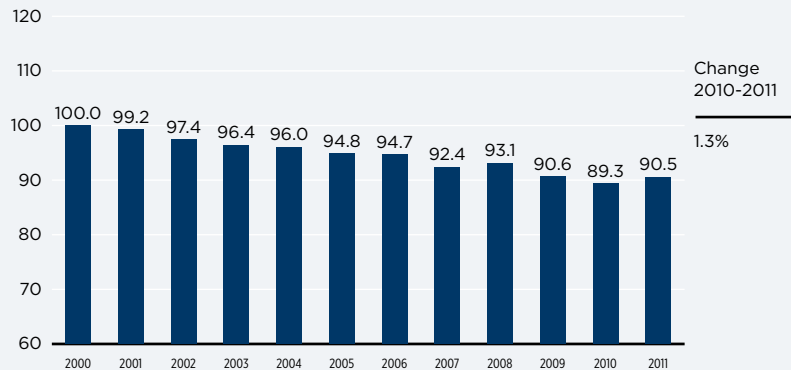
VERMONT

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 19.4 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 8.0 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 243.2 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$403.8 |

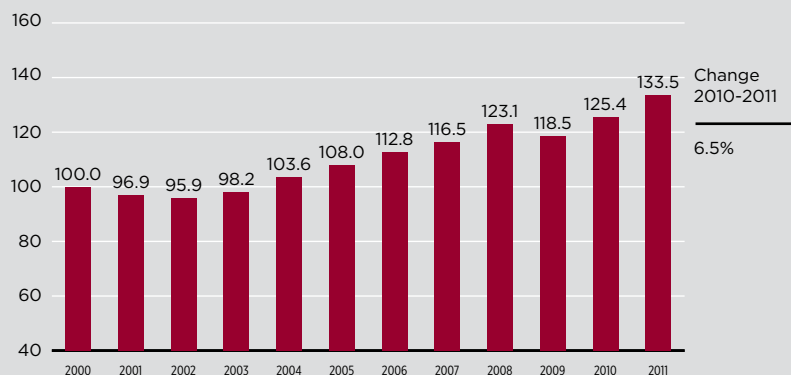
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 2,076.9 |
| National Rank | 49 (Total), 49 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 116.1 |
| State | 87.3 |
| Local | 48.4 |
| Total | 251.8 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

VIRGINIA

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 211.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 7.3 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,889.4 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$4,672.2 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

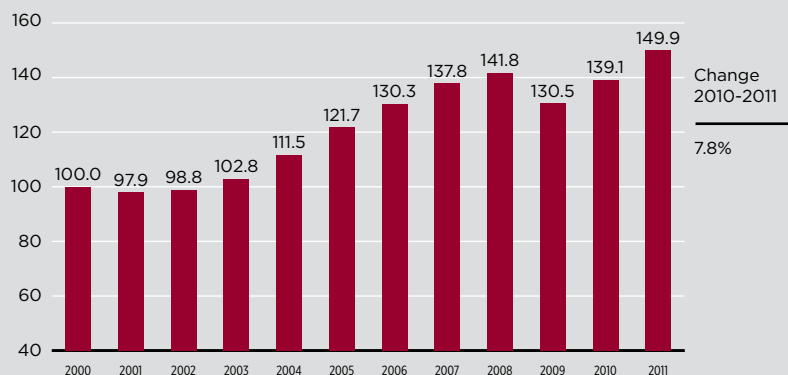


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Expenditures | 20,857.4 |
| National Rank | 9 (Total), 9 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,349.8 |
| State | 797.5 |
| Local | 561.8 |
| Total | 2,709.1 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WASHINGTON

A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 103.0 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.4 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,325.4 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,880.4 |

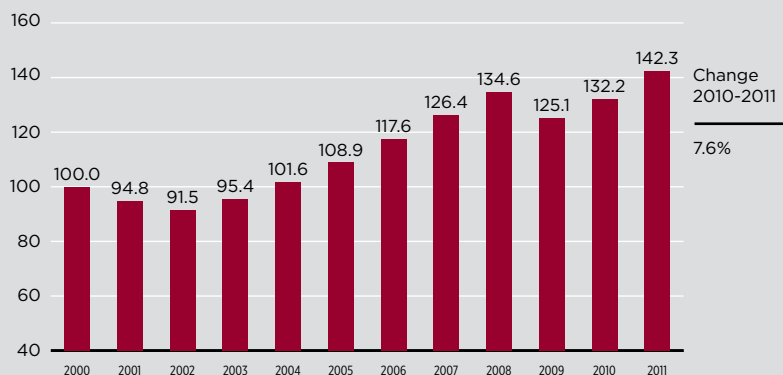
Index of Travel-Generated Employment 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 13,218.4 |
| National Rank | 20 (Total), 20 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 1,389.1 |
| State | 424.7 |
| Local | 218.9 |
| Total | 2,032.6 |

Index of Travel Expenditures 2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WEST VIRGINIA

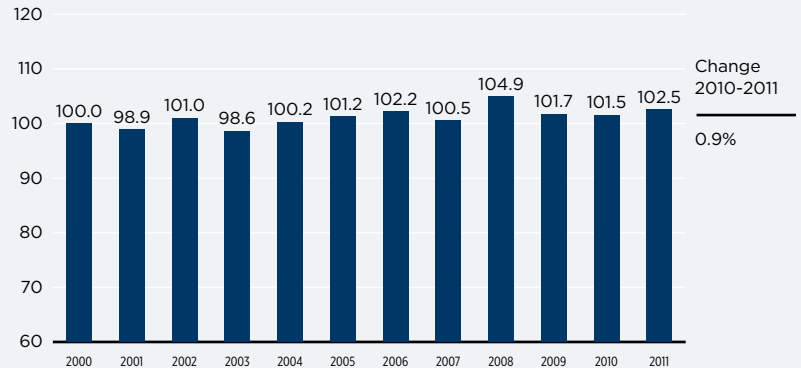
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 27.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 5.0 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 559.6 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$544.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

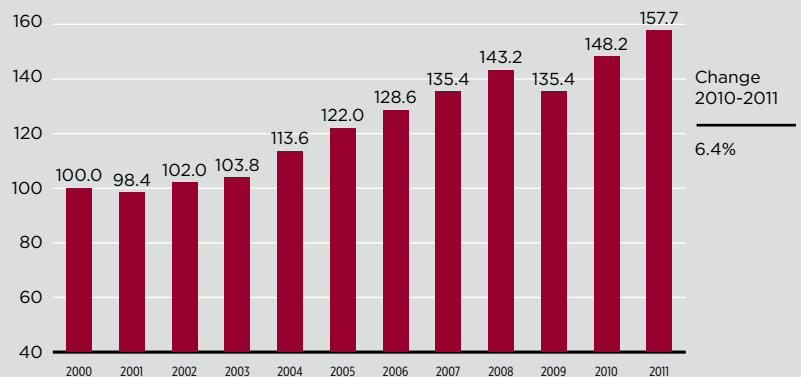


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 2,758.3 |
| National Rank | 45 (Total), 45 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 151.0 |
| State | 168.7 |
| Local | 37.4 |
| Total | 357.1 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WISCONSIN

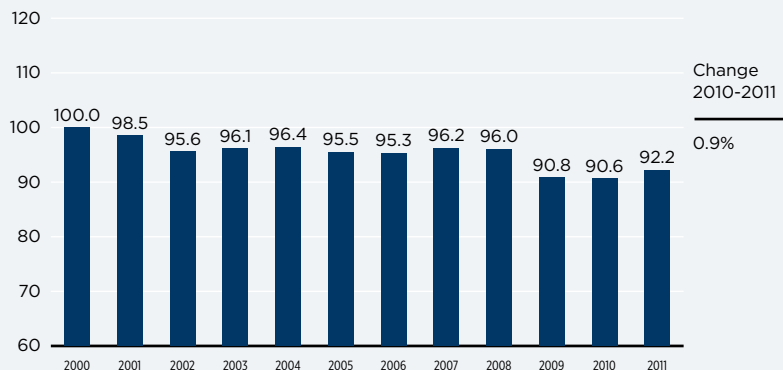
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|-----------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 108.7 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 4.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 2,283.6 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$2,248.5 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

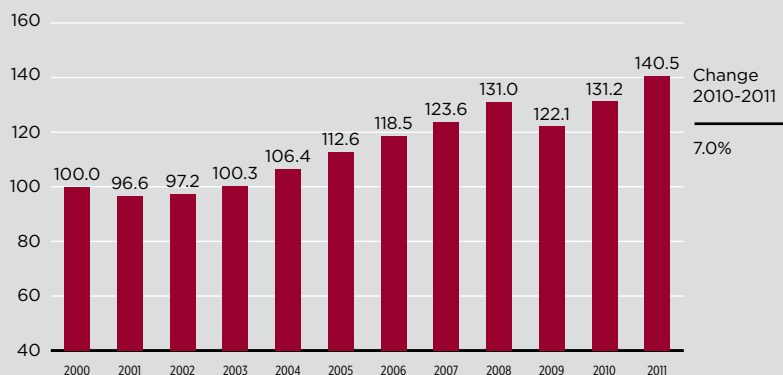


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 10,188.2 |
| National Rank | 24 (Total), 24 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 847.3 |
| State | 553.5 |
| Local | 170.7 |
| Total | 1,571.5 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WYOMING

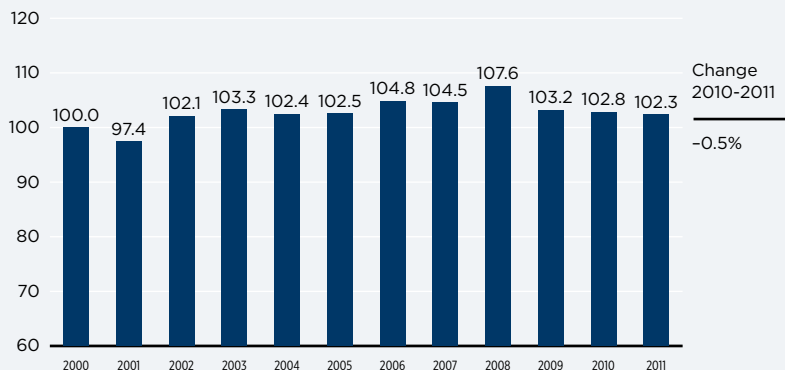
A SNAPSHOT OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL IN THE U.S.

Travel-Generated Employment & Payroll

| | 2011 |
|--|---------|
| Travel-Generated Employment (Thousand) | 28.9 |
| Share of Travel in Total (Percent) | 13.8 |
| Total Private Industry Employment (Thousand) | 208.9 |
| Travel-Generated Payroll (Million) | \$512.8 |

Index of Travel-Generated Employment

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)

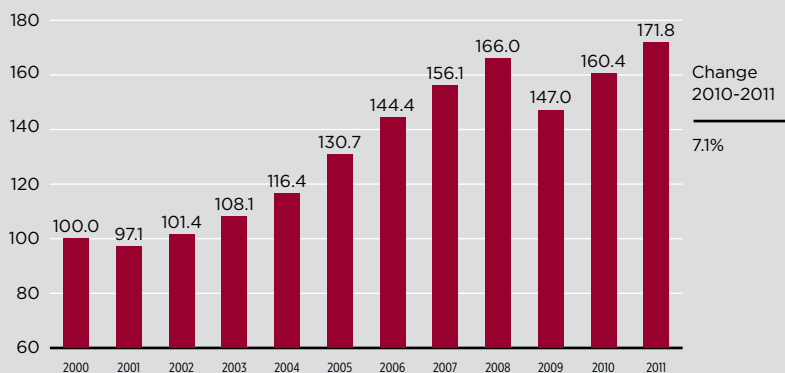


Travel Expenditures & Generated Taxes (\$ Millions)

| | 2011 |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Expenditures | 2,920.6 |
| National Rank | 44 (Total), 44 (Domestic) |
| Tax Revenue | |
| Federal | 171.6 |
| State | 74.9 |
| Local | 50.2 |
| Total | 296.6 |

Index of Travel Expenditures

2000-2011 (Index numbers, 2000=100)



SOURCE: U.S. Travel Association; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL IMPACT ON U.S. ECONOMY 2000-2012

Travel and Tourism Expenditures
(\$ BILLION)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | % CHANGE 12/11 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Public Transportation | 126.8 | 112.5 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 111.6 | 119.3 | 127.1 | 134.5 | 146.0 | 126.3 | 142.4 | 156.2 | 162.8 | 4.2 |
| Auto Transportation | 78.7 | 76.6 | 73.8 | 80.5 | 91.4 | 104.6 | 115.2 | 122.8 | 135.2 | 110.9 | 124.9 | 147.1 | 155.0 | 5.4 |
| Lodging | 117.2 | 111.6 | 110.5 | 107.9 | 117.1 | 126.2 | 134.9 | 144.8 | 146.1 | 126.8 | 136.1 | 147.4 | 158.4 | 7.4 |
| Foodservices | 134.9 | 131.0 | 133.3 | 138.2 | 149.7 | 158.4 | 166.4 | 175.3 | 182.2 | 175.6 | 180.7 | 191.9 | 201.4 | 4.9 |
| Recreation/Amusement | 65.7 | 64.1 | 64.9 | 67.8 | 70.8 | 75.0 | 80.1 | 83.6 | 84.7 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 85.4 | 89.7 | 5.1 |
| Retail | 62.5 | 59.7 | 58.6 | 60.3 | 66.3 | 70.3 | 72.9 | 77.1 | 78.4 | 77.1 | 80.2 | 84.7 | 88.2 | 4.2 |
| Total | 585.8 | 555.7 | 544.9 | 560.1 | 606.9 | 653.8 | 696.6 | 738.0 | 772.5 | 699.8 | 747.4 | 812.7 | 855.4 | 5.3 |

SOURCE: U. S. Travel Association

Travel and Tourism Employment
(THOUSAND)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | % CHANGE 12/11 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Public Transportation | 1,190.3 | 1,182.9 | 1,101.0 | 1,050.3 | 1,033.8 | 1,009.2 | 983.1 | 1,004.2 | 1,006.7 | 952.8 | 946.6 | 952.4 | 962.1 | 1.0 |
| Auto Transportation | 277.3 | 277.0 | 269.3 | 267.1 | 267.6 | 267.7 | 270.3 | 269.7 | 263.0 | 253.0 | 249.1 | 253.2 | 259.5 | 2.5 |
| Lodging | 1,537.2 | 1,507.3 | 1,467.7 | 1,464.6 | 1,471.2 | 1,488.5 | 1,498.7 | 1,518.6 | 1,497.6 | 1,402.4 | 1,401.0 | 1,435.7 | 1,447.7 | 0.8 |
| Foodservices | 2,795.7 | 2,759.3 | 2,735.3 | 2,714.5 | 2,803.0 | 2,845.2 | 2,875.0 | 2,950.3 | 2,996.2 | 2,892.2 | 2,894.8 | 2,969.6 | 3,049.8 | 2.7 |
| Recreation/Amusement | 1,232.5 | 1,219.8 | 1,187.9 | 1,190.6 | 1,208.7 | 1,235.8 | 1,256.7 | 1,278.5 | 1,298.8 | 1,265.8 | 1,257.3 | 1,281.0 | 1,304.7 | 1.8 |
| Retail | 527.9 | 516.6 | 492.1 | 470.5 | 493.1 | 488.6 | 483.4 | 503.6 | 485.7 | 467.3 | 465.1 | 477.3 | 485.6 | 1.7 |
| Travel Planning | 218.7 | 210.3 | 187.2 | 178.1 | 175.3 | 173.7 | 176.2 | 175.0 | 175.1 | 163.8 | 156.9 | 160.9 | 162.9 | 1.3 |
| Total | 7,779.6 | 7,673.1 | 7,440.5 | 7,335.7 | 7,452.7 | 7,508.8 | 7,543.4 | 7,699.9 | 7,723.1 | 7,397.2 | 7,370.9 | 7,530.1 | 7,672.3 | 1.9 |

SOURCE: U. S. Travel Association

TRAVEL IMPACT ON U.S. ECONOMY 2000-2012

Travel and Tourism Payroll
(\$ BILLION)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | % CHANGE 12/11 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Public Transportation | 45.2 | 46.6 | 45.1 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 47.5 | 45.4 | -4.3 |
| Auto Transportation | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 5.7 |
| Lodging | 29.0 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 32.4 | 35.2 | 37.8 | 39.3 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 2.0 |
| Foodservices | 35.2 | 35.0 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 41.5 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 49.4 | 52.2 | 5.7 |
| Recreation/Amusement | 24.8 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 28.8 | 29.8 | 32.2 | 33.4 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 34.3 | 35.6 | 3.9 |
| Retail | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 7.1 |
| Travel Planning | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 11.7 |
| Total | 157.7 | 157.9 | 158.0 | 158.6 | 165.0 | 169.5 | 175.2 | 187.5 | 192.5 | 185.1 | 186.8 | 195.9 | 200.9 | 2.5 |

SOURCE: U. S. Travel Association

Travel and Tourism Tax Receipts
(\$ BILLION)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | % CHANGE 12/11 |
|----------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Federal | 58.4 | 56.4 | 53.8 | 53.1 | 56.3 | 58.3 | 60.0 | 63.7 | 65.4 | 62.8 | 65.0 | 68.4 | 70.4 | 2.9 |
| State | 26.6 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 33.7 | 32.0 | 33.0 | 34.7 | 36.3 | 4.7 |
| Local | 15.3 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 22.1 | 6.6 |
| Total | 100.3 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 100.9 | 105.4 | 109.3 | 115.8 | 118.9 | 113.0 | 117.4 | 123.9 | 128.8 | 4.0 |

SOURCE: U. S. Travel Association

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Travel Expenditures in the U.S. by State (\$ MILLION)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Alabama | 5,633.7 | 5,554.5 | 5,488.7 | 5,750.7 | 6,179.4 | 6,772.2 | 7,128.9 | 7,538.7 | 7,857.1 | 7,318.7 | 7,850.3 | 8,248.6 |
| Alaska | 1,554.7 | 1,480.3 | 1,476.7 | 1,519.5 | 1,613.7 | 1,725.2 | 1,855.9 | 1,989.5 | 2,141.2 | 1,906.4 | 2,057.9 | 2,212.6 |
| Arizona | 10,797.9 | 10,220.8 | 9,981.7 | 10,588.7 | 11,549.3 | 12,872.1 | 14,119.4 | 14,727.4 | 15,108.4 | 13,447.1 | 14,667.0 | 15,882.5 |
| Arkansas | 3,979.9 | 3,991.2 | 3,949.6 | 4,036.8 | 4,346.2 | 4,812.8 | 5,150.7 | 5,433.7 | 5,717.8 | 5,297.4 | 5,657.4 | 5,977.6 |
| California | 79,582.0 | 72,693.6 | 68,251.9 | 71,508.0 | 77,227.6 | 83,967.1 | 91,269.9 | 96,083.8 | 99,363.0 | 88,998.3 | 96,560.0 | 105,331.3 |
| Colorado | 10,508.9 | 9,956.7 | 9,642.6 | 9,921.7 | 10,779.9 | 11,646.6 | 12,923.4 | 13,914.8 | 14,785.1 | 13,090.5 | 14,202.1 | 15,647.5 |
| Connecticut | 6,969.8 | 6,714.2 | 6,506.6 | 6,759.7 | 7,183.8 | 7,828.0 | 8,369.3 | 8,501.5 | 9,037.6 | 8,528.5 | 8,945.5 | 9,595.1 |
| Delaware | 1,179.5 | 1,159.3 | 1,209.2 | 1,232.9 | 1,280.3 | 1,358.3 | 1,417.1 | 1,491.9 | 1,526.7 | 1,428.9 | 1,544.9 | 1,663.2 |
| District of Columbia | 6,666.1 | 5,904.9 | 5,775.3 | 5,993.7 | 6,757.8 | 7,646.8 | 7,948.5 | 8,335.5 | 8,774.8 | 8,484.2 | 8,932.0 | 9,343.7 |
| Florida | 59,405.5 | 55,271.7 | 53,595.6 | 55,244.0 | 60,041.0 | 63,453.8 | 64,953.9 | 67,665.1 | 69,347.7 | 62,691.2 | 66,705.7 | 71,532.5 |
| Georgia | 16,194.9 | 15,583.7 | 15,293.0 | 15,648.3 | 16,639.4 | 17,883.0 | 19,132.3 | 20,238.3 | 20,804.5 | 19,429.4 | 21,046.3 | 22,734.4 |
| Hawaii | 15,554.2 | 13,344.5 | 12,843.8 | 13,326.0 | 14,982.5 | 15,982.1 | 16,732.8 | 16,854.4 | 16,479.4 | 14,842.0 | 16,073.2 | 16,992.8 |
| Idaho | 2,477.1 | 2,392.0 | 2,338.3 | 2,431.1 | 2,643.1 | 2,959.6 | 3,287.6 | 3,532.6 | 3,667.5 | 3,139.5 | 3,499.2 | 3,903.4 |
| Illinois | 23,890.6 | 22,456.8 | 22,164.4 | 22,963.1 | 24,521.5 | 26,190.0 | 28,271.1 | 29,909.3 | 30,793.1 | 27,053.7 | 29,286.7 | 31,736.0 |
| Indiana | 6,728.6 | 6,496.6 | 6,557.8 | 6,753.9 | 7,199.2 | 7,662.6 | 8,163.9 | 8,566.9 | 8,976.0 | 8,378.5 | 8,948.1 | 9,597.4 |
| Iowa | 4,641.9 | 4,548.1 | 4,598.3 | 4,768.7 | 5,159.0 | 5,511.4 | 5,971.1 | 6,432.0 | 6,577.0 | 6,203.2 | 6,727.0 | 7,412.3 |
| Kansas | 3,961.2 | 3,866.8 | 3,925.2 | 4,093.0 | 4,437.5 | 4,747.0 | 5,145.5 | 5,534.2 | 5,920.6 | 5,350.5 | 5,744.0 | 6,250.4 |
| Kentucky | 5,448.3 | 5,291.1 | 5,427.9 | 5,617.9 | 6,056.1 | 6,567.4 | 7,009.6 | 7,463.9 | 7,737.1 | 7,287.3 | 7,586.5 | 7,908.1 |
| Louisiana | 9,227.5 | 9,266.3 | 9,262.6 | 9,418.6 | 9,964.8 | 8,248.8 | 6,718.1 | 9,021.4 | 9,642.8 | 8,942.4 | 9,328.9 | 9,923.4 |
| Maine | 2,253.3 | 2,195.2 | 2,178.3 | 2,277.7 | 2,393.0 | 2,506.1 | 2,640.7 | 2,873.8 | 3,039.3 | 2,861.9 | 3,064.4 | 3,231.5 |
| Maryland | 9,317.6 | 9,389.6 | 9,338.0 | 9,658.5 | 10,432.0 | 11,063.3 | 11,865.1 | 12,373.5 | 13,018.5 | 12,534.9 | 13,591.0 | 14,489.8 |
| Massachusetts | 13,351.6 | 11,883.2 | 11,257.8 | 11,198.9 | 12,407.4 | 13,080.0 | 14,211.3 | 15,144.6 | 15,576.8 | 14,352.6 | 15,529.9 | 16,913.8 |
| Michigan | 13,038.0 | 12,319.9 | 12,045.2 | 12,434.7 | 13,193.7 | 13,910.7 | 14,521.0 | 15,006.9 | 15,713.9 | 14,550.9 | 15,293.0 | 16,194.1 |
| Minnesota | 8,455.9 | 8,084.7 | 7,868.8 | 8,145.7 | 8,735.5 | 9,259.1 | 9,658.7 | 10,088.7 | 10,604.6 | 10,077.4 | 10,915.5 | 11,706.2 |
| Mississippi | 5,064.7 | 4,997.8 | 5,110.6 | 5,244.3 | 5,487.7 | 5,647.4 | 5,342.9 | 5,747.8 | 5,995.9 | 5,604.3 | 5,878.4 | 5,838.4 |
| Missouri | 9,923.0 | 9,374.5 | 9,340.5 | 9,145.1 | 9,397.4 | 10,100.1 | 10,883.9 | 11,494.3 | 12,025.2 | 11,230.7 | 11,544.6 | 12,210.0 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Travel Expenditures in the U.S. by State, continued (\$ MILLION)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Montana | 2,181.2 | 2,137.6 | 2,131.9 | 2,238.0 | 2,372.9 | 2,590.7 | 2,843.4 | 3,081.3 | 3,251.0 | 2,972.6 | 3,275.3 | 3,701.5 |
| Nebraska | 2,849.3 | 2,802.8 | 2,804.5 | 2,882.1 | 3,095.7 | 3,351.3 | 3,598.1 | 3,855.1 | 4,074.1 | 3,753.4 | 3,927.0 | 4,186.3 |
| Nevada | 22,863.0 | 21,166.8 | 20,613.3 | 21,667.2 | 23,911.0 | 25,865.4 | 27,879.3 | 28,785.9 | 28,632.9 | 25,833.0 | 27,041.1 | 29,591.5 |
| New Hampshire | 2,946.3 | 2,936.4 | 2,922.1 | 3,046.8 | 3,244.1 | 3,466.9 | 3,582.7 | 3,742.9 | 3,908.9 | 3,362.3 | 3,514.9 | 3,728.1 |
| New Jersey | 15,817.7 | 15,223.2 | 14,729.8 | 15,049.5 | 16,038.1 | 16,986.6 | 18,163.8 | 18,319.1 | 18,930.9 | 17,224.0 | 18,262.4 | 19,272.5 |
| New Mexico | 4,176.1 | 4,181.0 | 4,214.1 | 4,307.8 | 4,597.6 | 5,059.4 | 5,576.2 | 5,902.6 | 6,244.0 | 5,606.0 | 5,994.4 | 6,430.6 |
| New York | 39,981.6 | 35,531.2 | 34,456.8 | 35,472.1 | 40,996.7 | 44,227.7 | 47,258.7 | 51,322.4 | 54,051.5 | 48,269.8 | 52,248.7 | 56,918.9 |
| North Carolina | 13,128.5 | 12,826.7 | 12,909.1 | 13,049.3 | 13,709.2 | 14,726.9 | 15,931.9 | 17,087.6 | 17,487.4 | 16,164.4 | 17,606.4 | 19,011.8 |
| North Dakota | 1,216.4 | 1,198.9 | 1,198.5 | 1,271.7 | 1,374.9 | 1,459.7 | 1,576.2 | 1,722.2 | 1,908.7 | 1,889.5 | 2,172.7 | 2,628.4 |
| Ohio | 13,601.4 | 12,749.8 | 12,319.7 | 12,533.4 | 13,181.4 | 13,908.1 | 14,505.2 | 15,151.9 | 15,675.3 | 14,291.8 | 14,908.6 | 16,213.7 |
| Oklahoma | 4,259.4 | 4,252.9 | 4,183.3 | 4,245.4 | 4,492.7 | 4,954.5 | 5,339.3 | 5,903.7 | 6,168.5 | 5,802.8 | 6,306.5 | 6,865.7 |
| Oregon | 6,192.4 | 5,871.5 | 5,781.0 | 5,963.0 | 6,305.0 | 6,846.2 | 7,434.6 | 7,956.5 | 8,339.0 | 7,723.6 | 8,279.1 | 8,802.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,455.6 | 16,144.7 | 16,039.3 | 16,519.8 | 17,464.7 | 18,468.6 | 19,362.1 | 20,332.6 | 21,642.4 | 19,550.0 | 20,967.1 | 22,835.0 |
| Rhode Island | 1,533.3 | 1,503.0 | 1,442.4 | 1,510.9 | 1,594.0 | 1,671.1 | 1,714.4 | 1,757.7 | 1,811.3 | 1,645.4 | 1,679.6 | 1,770.6 |
| South Carolina | 7,477.2 | 7,428.0 | 7,498.3 | 7,729.6 | 8,279.4 | 9,088.6 | 9,696.1 | 10,376.2 | 10,642.1 | 9,644.7 | 10,477.3 | 11,351.2 |
| South Dakota | 1,516.6 | 1,489.4 | 1,505.8 | 1,545.5 | 1,688.6 | 1,831.4 | 1,973.3 | 2,122.3 | 2,280.0 | 2,145.3 | 2,356.1 | 2,568.7 |
| Tennessee | 10,566.0 | 10,506.9 | 10,609.1 | 10,849.8 | 11,475.4 | 12,428.2 | 13,370.0 | 14,174.4 | 14,376.9 | 13,295.0 | 14,132.7 | 15,333.4 |
| Texas | 36,836.8 | 35,125.1 | 34,192.4 | 34,517.6 | 36,969.0 | 40,658.5 | 44,564.9 | 47,258.9 | 50,694.3 | 47,025.7 | 50,397.8 | 55,053.4 |
| Utah | 4,461.8 | 4,262.5 | 4,259.1 | 4,205.7 | 4,563.8 | 5,225.3 | 5,640.2 | 6,103.1 | 6,450.5 | 5,689.0 | 6,317.2 | 6,955.4 |
| Vermont | 1,555.5 | 1,506.7 | 1,491.8 | 1,528.1 | 1,610.8 | 1,680.7 | 1,754.8 | 1,812.0 | 1,914.7 | 1,843.1 | 1,950.3 | 2,076.9 |
| Virginia | 13,910.6 | 13,618.9 | 13,737.9 | 14,303.7 | 15,513.1 | 16,927.6 | 18,118.9 | 19,166.0 | 19,720.6 | 18,147.1 | 19,346.9 | 20,857.4 |
| Washington | 9,287.8 | 8,800.3 | 8,496.8 | 8,863.7 | 9,439.8 | 10,117.8 | 10,921.7 | 11,741.3 | 12,500.3 | 11,615.1 | 12,281.0 | 13,218.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,749.1 | 1,721.0 | 1,784.3 | 1,816.3 | 1,986.2 | 2,134.2 | 2,248.5 | 2,368.0 | 2,505.2 | 2,367.9 | 2,592.5 | 2,758.3 |
| Wisconsin | 7,253.4 | 7,006.7 | 7,049.0 | 7,275.8 | 7,714.0 | 8,165.6 | 8,594.4 | 8,964.7 | 9,504.8 | 8,853.5 | 9,518.8 | 10,188.2 |
| Wyoming | 1,699.8 | 1,650.3 | 1,723.9 | 1,837.2 | 1,979.1 | 2,221.2 | 2,454.0 | 2,654.0 | 2,822.0 | 2,499.4 | 2,725.8 | 2,920.6 |
| U.S. Total | 585,792.6 | 555,683.5 | 544,856.3 | 560,145.1 | 606,901.4 | 653,835.9 | 696,649.9 | 738,000.8 | 772,536.0 | 699,774.1 | 747,427.3 | 812,650.9 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Employment Generated by Domestic and International Travelers in the U.S. by State (THOUSAND)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alabama | 74.3 | 73.4 | 71.4 | 71.9 | 72.8 | 75.3 | 75.8 | 77.3 | 79.0 | 76.2 | 76.1 | 76.7 |
| Alaska | 26.8 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 25.9 |
| Arizona | 155.7 | 152.2 | 145.0 | 146.8 | 151.0 | 153.8 | 160.7 | 161.4 | 157.4 | 147.4 | 149.1 | 151.4 |
| Arkansas | 59.9 | 59.9 | 58.9 | 57.6 | 57.9 | 58.5 | 59.2 | 59.8 | 61.6 | 59.4 | 58.6 | 58.9 |
| California | 901.4 | 879.6 | 830.0 | 827.2 | 836.3 | 843.2 | 856.5 | 875.3 | 868.8 | 820.0 | 816.5 | 836.9 |
| Colorado | 152.9 | 148.6 | 142.1 | 139.9 | 139.5 | 140.3 | 142.8 | 146.7 | 147.8 | 140.1 | 139.4 | 141.9 |
| Connecticut | 59.9 | 59.4 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 58.8 | 59.2 | 59.8 | 60.8 | 62.0 | 59.3 | 60.4 | 63.0 |
| Delaware | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.1 |
| District of Columbia | 63.5 | 59.6 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 60.1 | 61.9 | 62.2 | 63.5 | 64.7 | 63.6 | 62.0 | 63.5 |
| Florida | 798.2 | 784.0 | 748.6 | 738.0 | 750.6 | 741.1 | 742.1 | 758.4 | 758.4 | 722.0 | 730.1 | 758.7 |
| Georgia | 235.3 | 235.6 | 227.7 | 225.8 | 229.1 | 234.3 | 236.5 | 241.7 | 241.5 | 234.1 | 235.0 | 238.4 |
| Hawaii | 192.2 | 180.3 | 172.4 | 169.3 | 183.3 | 183.7 | 179.3 | 172.9 | 167.0 | 157.1 | 157.9 | 160.8 |
| Idaho | 24.8 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 23.9 |
| Illinois | 320.0 | 314.6 | 304.8 | 297.6 | 298.4 | 300.1 | 301.5 | 305.4 | 305.1 | 288.7 | 287.5 | 292.0 |
| Indiana | 99.1 | 96.9 | 94.8 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 95.2 | 97.0 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 96.0 |
| Iowa | 66.9 | 65.6 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 65.5 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 64.9 | 63.9 | 65.2 |
| Kansas | 58.9 | 58.4 | 56.1 | 55.6 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 56.9 | 56.9 | 57.2 | 55.4 | 55.1 | 56.5 |
| Kentucky | 86.7 | 85.2 | 85.3 | 85.8 | 87.4 | 88.5 | 88.9 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 86.3 | 85.9 | 84.5 |
| Louisiana | 122.4 | 122.4 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 121.2 | 111.1 | 90.6 | 104.3 | 105.1 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 102.8 |
| Maine | 33.4 | 32.7 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 30.6 |
| Maryland | 112.9 | 113.2 | 110.4 | 110.7 | 113.4 | 114.0 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 116.1 | 114.0 | 113.8 | 115.1 |
| Massachusetts | 135.3 | 132.0 | 126.6 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 125.8 | 127.8 | 128.9 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 124.7 |
| Michigan | 163.9 | 159.0 | 153.1 | 148.2 | 146.1 | 146.5 | 145.8 | 146.3 | 146.5 | 139.9 | 137.1 | 139.6 |
| Minnesota | 154.2 | 151.0 | 137.5 | 135.2 | 138.4 | 141.9 | 137.5 | 136.7 | 137.3 | 131.2 | 133.1 | 135.3 |
| Mississippi | 91.4 | 89.3 | 93.6 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 88.3 | 79.1 | 84.2 | 85.8 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 83.2 |
| Missouri | 134.6 | 132.2 | 130.8 | 125.9 | 120.4 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 122.2 | 122.5 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 117.5 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Employment Generated by Domestic and International Travelers in the U.S. by State, continued (THOUSAND)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Montana | 28.4 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 29.2 |
| Nebraska | 45.0 | 44.6 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 42.0 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 42.4 |
| Nevada | 303.3 | 289.0 | 277.0 | 281.2 | 294.6 | 301.7 | 307.3 | 308.9 | 311.4 | 288.8 | 286.5 | 304.8 |
| New Hampshire | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 23.3 |
| New Jersey | 192.6 | 191.5 | 184.4 | 181.1 | 184.6 | 187.9 | 189.9 | 192.2 | 193.4 | 187.9 | 191.4 | 196.1 |
| New Mexico | 55.8 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 54.3 | 54.6 | 55.9 | 56.6 | 56.5 | 57.2 | 55.0 | 54.6 | 55.8 |
| New York | 432.4 | 419.3 | 393.3 | 388.2 | 421.3 | 418.0 | 418.0 | 434.5 | 438.6 | 424.3 | 415.4 | 430.7 |
| North Carolina | 201.9 | 200.3 | 194.5 | 190.0 | 190.1 | 192.8 | 194.7 | 198.9 | 198.6 | 191.3 | 191.4 | 196.1 |
| North Dakota | 21.7 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 24.6 |
| Ohio | 175.7 | 173.2 | 170.0 | 165.8 | 164.1 | 163.6 | 164.2 | 166.1 | 166.5 | 158.0 | 157.6 | 164.7 |
| Oklahoma | 76.0 | 75.3 | 73.7 | 71.2 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 71.5 | 74.8 | 75.7 | 74.2 | 76.6 | 78.4 |
| Oregon | 79.9 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 76.2 | 76.8 | 76.3 | 78.2 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 77.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 238.6 | 238.0 | 231.9 | 222.5 | 219.8 | 212.2 | 210.8 | 211.8 | 212.8 | 205.8 | 205.6 | 208.3 |
| Rhode Island | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.8 |
| South Carolina | 114.3 | 114.1 | 113.5 | 114.9 | 117.1 | 117.7 | 119.3 | 123.3 | 121.9 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 117.3 |
| South Dakota | 24.3 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 26.0 |
| Tennessee | 142.2 | 142.4 | 140.5 | 141.2 | 142.0 | 145.2 | 147.5 | 149.9 | 148.4 | 141.7 | 141.4 | 143.8 |
| Texas | 555.7 | 550.1 | 531.4 | 515.4 | 517.0 | 530.2 | 542.5 | 553.7 | 569.9 | 546.4 | 540.3 | 555.9 |
| Utah | 73.4 | 72.6 | 73.3 | 69.5 | 70.6 | 72.7 | 74.4 | 76.0 | 76.1 | 71.7 | 70.9 | 71.4 |
| Vermont | 21.5 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.4 |
| Virginia | 210.7 | 211.9 | 206.8 | 207.3 | 209.6 | 212.3 | 213.8 | 215.8 | 216.3 | 209.6 | 208.7 | 211.9 |
| Washington | 110.0 | 107.5 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 103.6 | 105.5 | 107.0 | 107.9 | 102.7 | 102.0 | 103.0 |
| West Virginia | 27.0 | 26.7 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 28.4 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.7 |
| Wisconsin | 117.9 | 116.1 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 113.6 | 112.6 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 113.2 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 108.7 |
| Wyoming | 28.2 | 27.5 | 28.8 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 28.9 |
| U.S. Total | 7,779.6 | 7,673.1 | 7,440.5 | 7,335.7 | 7,452.7 | 7,508.8 | 7,543.4 | 7,699.9 | 7,723.1 | 7,397.2 | 7,370.9 | 7,530.1 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Payroll Generated by Domestic and International Travelers in the U.S. by State (\$ MILLION)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Alabama | 1,035.6 | 1,033.3 | 1,035.8 | 1,070.3 | 1,091.8 | 1,158.3 | 1,201.5 | 1,268.4 | 1,335.9 | 1,315.0 | 1,375.7 | 1,396.4 |
| Alaska | 670.5 | 671.2 | 689.1 | 719.4 | 734.5 | 748.6 | 780.6 | 827.2 | 815.2 | 780.0 | 805.6 | 829.2 |
| Arizona | 3,244.0 | 3,241.1 | 3,140.4 | 3,241.4 | 3,477.3 | 3,652.7 | 3,998.4 | 4,287.8 | 4,329.2 | 4,133.0 | 4,369.9 | 4,539.3 |
| Arkansas | 847.7 | 861.9 | 869.0 | 878.1 | 896.5 | 918.4 | 956.6 | 1,000.0 | 1,051.8 | 1,026.2 | 1,071.6 | 1,106.6 |
| California | 20,525.8 | 20,551.3 | 19,904.8 | 19,934.6 | 20,659.2 | 21,013.5 | 21,868.9 | 23,565.0 | 23,405.6 | 22,204.9 | 23,299.6 | 24,457.7 |
| Colorado | 3,200.8 | 3,161.0 | 3,061.7 | 3,055.6 | 3,109.0 | 3,126.9 | 3,275.2 | 3,443.6 | 3,577.9 | 3,394.9 | 3,571.4 | 3,706.1 |
| Connecticut | 1,402.5 | 1,413.8 | 1,379.5 | 1,374.0 | 1,412.9 | 1,447.2 | 1,518.3 | 1,600.6 | 1,627.8 | 1,567.9 | 1,657.7 | 1,725.3 |
| Delaware | 317.5 | 318.9 | 319.1 | 322.5 | 332.6 | 340.5 | 356.7 | 362.3 | 378.8 | 361.2 | 381.6 | 398.5 |
| District of Columbia | 1,555.0 | 1,471.0 | 1,458.0 | 1,467.4 | 1,585.4 | 1,667.8 | 1,729.7 | 1,862.5 | 1,953.3 | 1,957.3 | 2,022.7 | 2,081.8 |
| Florida | 15,721.6 | 15,593.7 | 15,124.6 | 15,278.0 | 16,087.3 | 16,608.8 | 17,218.7 | 18,496.1 | 18,831.9 | 18,150.9 | 18,130.4 | 19,352.3 |
| Georgia | 6,311.2 | 6,431.3 | 6,388.0 | 6,413.2 | 6,609.5 | 6,641.9 | 6,666.7 | 6,912.4 | 6,933.6 | 6,620.0 | 6,888.0 | 7,341.9 |
| Hawaii | 4,360.0 | 4,175.9 | 4,049.6 | 4,111.4 | 4,632.5 | 4,749.4 | 4,773.0 | 4,940.7 | 4,725.3 | 4,503.5 | 4,693.9 | 4,877.0 |
| Idaho | 389.7 | 390.3 | 385.2 | 389.1 | 401.1 | 421.5 | 453.9 | 488.1 | 489.1 | 474.7 | 490.1 | 501.0 |
| Illinois | 7,804.7 | 7,803.1 | 7,699.3 | 7,646.9 | 7,764.2 | 7,865.5 | 8,338.9 | 8,510.3 | 8,606.4 | 7,965.0 | 8,105.2 | 8,475.0 |
| Indiana | 1,761.3 | 1,748.3 | 1,730.0 | 1,706.4 | 1,742.6 | 1,748.0 | 1,814.5 | 1,908.1 | 1,913.8 | 1,845.2 | 1,947.7 | 2,038.5 |
| Iowa | 969.6 | 965.6 | 971.8 | 972.5 | 1,002.2 | 1,024.5 | 1,060.8 | 1,115.5 | 1,150.3 | 1,116.9 | 1,109.5 | 1,150.2 |
| Kansas | 910.5 | 919.9 | 897.0 | 908.1 | 933.5 | 949.6 | 989.2 | 1,003.6 | 1,026.6 | 997.9 | 1,052.3 | 1,106.8 |
| Kentucky | 1,538.2 | 1,535.6 | 1,572.0 | 1,615.0 | 1,691.6 | 1,708.6 | 1,727.1 | 1,778.7 | 1,797.9 | 1,747.6 | 1,841.1 | 1,835.3 |
| Louisiana | 1,933.1 | 1,971.2 | 1,964.0 | 1,994.8 | 2,046.9 | 1,803.1 | 1,601.8 | 2,146.0 | 1,950.7 | 1,896.4 | 1,956.5 | 1,988.3 |
| Maine | 479.4 | 477.1 | 479.0 | 486.5 | 498.5 | 504.3 | 521.8 | 557.9 | 569.5 | 560.8 | 588.8 | 594.5 |
| Maryland | 2,640.5 | 2,705.5 | 2,677.3 | 2,732.5 | 2,900.2 | 3,032.9 | 3,156.5 | 3,294.9 | 3,419.1 | 3,394.7 | 3,517.0 | 3,638.1 |
| Massachusetts | 3,298.8 | 3,241.4 | 3,124.5 | 3,137.1 | 3,243.8 | 3,265.9 | 3,421.8 | 3,579.0 | 3,653.2 | 3,407.5 | 3,470.7 | 3,680.1 |
| Michigan | 3,406.1 | 3,403.8 | 3,403.7 | 3,417.9 | 3,407.1 | 3,375.6 | 3,231.9 | 3,434.2 | 3,523.6 | 3,379.4 | 3,481.2 | 3,637.5 |
| Minnesota | 3,845.5 | 3,888.2 | 3,535.3 | 3,546.4 | 3,776.7 | 3,786.7 | 3,536.4 | 4,013.2 | 4,097.6 | 3,830.3 | 3,983.2 | 4,099.8 |
| Mississippi | 1,565.7 | 1,538.1 | 1,635.5 | 1,646.7 | 1,668.0 | 1,665.6 | 1,518.9 | 1,716.4 | 1,771.7 | 1,717.0 | 1,827.4 | 1,820.8 |
| Missouri | 2,715.3 | 2,714.0 | 2,799.6 | 2,724.0 | 2,523.0 | 2,523.4 | 2,569.8 | 2,731.6 | 2,817.4 | 2,717.2 | 2,836.3 | 2,823.7 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Payroll Generated by Domestic and International Travelers in the U.S. by State, continued (\$ MILLION)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Montana | 365.5 | 365.3 | 377.1 | 386.2 | 390.9 | 403.0 | 434.2 | 478.5 | 495.0 | 492.7 | 513.3 | 533.8 |
| Nebraska | 685.4 | 690.0 | 655.9 | 657.2 | 655.7 | 662.0 | 707.8 | 747.8 | 784.9 | 766.5 | 788.8 | 806.7 |
| Nevada | 6,949.7 | 6,689.7 | 6,547.7 | 6,637.7 | 7,146.6 | 7,573.9 | 8,016.5 | 8,428.5 | 8,607.0 | 8,273.2 | 8,389.4 | 9,022.7 |
| New Hampshire | 455.4 | 459.8 | 457.9 | 461.4 | 474.3 | 471.2 | 490.4 | 512.5 | 499.3 | 486.0 | 499.6 | 517.4 |
| New Jersey | 4,529.8 | 4,564.8 | 4,512.4 | 4,496.4 | 4,674.4 | 4,868.7 | 5,059.5 | 5,334.9 | 5,391.0 | 5,146.0 | 5,412.4 | 5,636.8 |
| New Mexico | 838.6 | 844.1 | 868.8 | 871.4 | 904.0 | 953.2 | 1,001.6 | 1,053.7 | 1,126.4 | 1,102.1 | 1,159.0 | 1,207.4 |
| New York | 11,275.0 | 11,133.1 | 10,438.6 | 10,573.1 | 11,794.1 | 12,165.8 | 12,474.2 | 13,859.4 | 13,637.4 | 13,242.9 | 13,647.7 | 14,474.0 |
| North Carolina | 3,827.6 | 3,907.9 | 3,773.3 | 3,742.3 | 3,776.8 | 3,905.1 | 4,018.9 | 4,192.4 | 4,358.6 | 4,069.0 | 4,158.0 | 4,363.3 |
| North Dakota | 253.4 | 250.1 | 251.0 | 256.9 | 263.4 | 263.6 | 275.2 | 300.4 | 325.4 | 343.6 | 369.7 | 395.9 |
| Ohio | 3,061.4 | 3,066.7 | 3,102.6 | 3,086.7 | 3,115.4 | 3,168.4 | 3,238.5 | 3,435.7 | 3,511.0 | 3,367.8 | 3,516.5 | 3,750.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1,635.3 | 1,646.8 | 1,586.1 | 1,574.6 | 1,571.1 | 1,642.2 | 1,711.4 | 1,812.1 | 1,844.9 | 1,850.6 | 1,874.1 | 2,002.4 |
| Oregon | 1,401.3 | 1,404.3 | 1,414.1 | 1,404.3 | 1,443.5 | 1,472.1 | 1,569.3 | 1,670.5 | 1,692.0 | 1,657.0 | 1,745.8 | 1,801.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,478.8 | 5,587.1 | 5,413.8 | 5,176.5 | 5,201.9 | 4,930.0 | 4,814.6 | 5,146.5 | 5,269.9 | 5,124.8 | 5,441.3 | 5,639.1 |
| Rhode Island | 295.2 | 295.9 | 296.9 | 297.0 | 299.2 | 299.7 | 308.5 | 320.1 | 321.6 | 298.7 | 312.4 | 328.6 |
| South Carolina | 1,700.6 | 1,707.8 | 1,738.0 | 1,780.2 | 1,842.3 | 1,898.1 | 1,992.7 | 2,122.6 | 2,140.5 | 2,043.1 | 2,084.7 | 2,140.1 |
| South Dakota | 285.0 | 286.3 | 300.5 | 305.4 | 313.0 | 318.4 | 335.2 | 357.2 | 375.2 | 383.8 | 403.2 | 417.0 |
| Tennessee | 2,687.4 | 2,731.3 | 2,748.0 | 2,805.5 | 2,846.2 | 2,996.0 | 3,059.8 | 3,275.3 | 3,240.1 | 3,044.1 | 3,110.5 | 3,235.1 |
| Texas | 12,760.0 | 12,939.4 | 12,536.3 | 12,284.5 | 12,537.0 | 13,123.2 | 14,108.4 | 14,889.8 | 15,233.0 | 14,573.5 | 14,978.8 | 15,483.8 |
| Utah | 1,375.5 | 1,396.8 | 1,471.3 | 1,474.0 | 1,531.6 | 1,554.0 | 1,567.3 | 1,941.7 | 1,916.9 | 1,793.4 | 1,884.9 | 1,945.2 |
| Vermont | 326.9 | 326.1 | 330.8 | 338.4 | 349.9 | 352.2 | 359.3 | 376.9 | 379.3 | 378.2 | 389.3 | 403.8 |
| Virginia | 3,867.2 | 3,947.2 | 3,912.1 | 3,990.6 | 4,132.8 | 4,235.1 | 4,377.8 | 4,431.2 | 4,537.8 | 4,413.4 | 4,551.4 | 4,672.2 |
| Washington | 2,510.6 | 2,532.2 | 2,454.6 | 2,482.4 | 2,553.7 | 2,558.6 | 2,625.8 | 2,774.0 | 2,715.1 | 2,641.8 | 2,764.3 | 2,880.4 |
| West Virginia | 396.0 | 394.3 | 416.3 | 413.6 | 430.0 | 451.3 | 476.3 | 483.5 | 499.7 | 494.0 | 521.7 | 544.8 |
| Wisconsin | 1,877.5 | 1,890.0 | 1,836.8 | 1,826.1 | 1,861.2 | 1,911.3 | 1,963.7 | 2,092.4 | 2,177.6 | 2,039.2 | 2,155.9 | 2,248.5 |
| Wyoming | 361.5 | 355.4 | 391.0 | 404.3 | 419.4 | 435.0 | 467.9 | 481.2 | 502.1 | 489.3 | 507.2 | 512.8 |
| U.S. Total | 157,663.9 | 157,871.0 | 157,984.8 | 158,592.4 | 164,998.9 | 169,456.8 | 175,249.8 | 187,459.7 | 192,544.6 | 185,064.5 | 186,813.7 | 195,909.9 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Tax Revenues Generated by Domestic and International Travelers in the U.S. by State (\$ MILLION)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Alabama | 701.6 | 687.7 | 677.3 | 706.7 | 744.5 | 789.1 | 813.9 | 854.7 | 877.4 | 872.0 | 897.8 | 906.7 |
| Alaska | 286.7 | 277.2 | 276.3 | 282.6 | 295.4 | 305.9 | 322.2 | 341.0 | 349.8 | 326.5 | 340.0 | 352.4 |
| Arizona | 1,723.5 | 1,671.6 | 1,616.4 | 1,686.1 | 1,837.6 | 1,965.1 | 2,126.4 | 2,237.4 | 2,225.5 | 2,140.1 | 2,255.7 | 2,355.5 |
| Arkansas | 582.0 | 593.2 | 586.5 | 596.1 | 626.7 | 656.1 | 683.4 | 712.5 | 739.5 | 723.7 | 738.4 | 754.9 |
| California | 13,496.2 | 12,662.2 | 11,963.3 | 12,182.0 | 12,946.7 | 13,500.1 | 14,263.8 | 15,030.9 | 15,338.9 | 14,387.8 | 15,035.7 | 15,451.2 |
| Colorado | 2,313.8 | 2,240.7 | 2,143.4 | 2,133.7 | 2,226.1 | 2,270.5 | 2,393.5 | 2,530.3 | 2,598.3 | 2,490.6 | 2,581.6 | 2,702.3 |
| Connecticut | 1,108.1 | 1,089.3 | 1,039.4 | 1,061.9 | 1,115.8 | 1,188.1 | 1,260.9 | 1,295.6 | 1,367.5 | 1,374.7 | 1,468.3 | 1,538.9 |
| Delaware | 191.6 | 188.5 | 186.5 | 186.2 | 192.1 | 197.2 | 207.0 | 210.9 | 213.3 | 205.3 | 214.4 | 225.7 |
| District of Columbia | 975.9 | 875.8 | 856.0 | 863.5 | 959.9 | 1,047.8 | 1,071.3 | 1,303.7 | 1,337.4 | 1,334.7 | 1,384.8 | 1,433.3 |
| Florida | 8,546.1 | 8,137.8 | 7,807.8 | 7,957.8 | 8,605.9 | 9,006.7 | 9,265.7 | 9,648.2 | 9,667.7 | 9,245.4 | 9,653.5 | 10,594.8 |
| Georgia | 3,758.6 | 3,746.8 | 3,644.4 | 3,604.6 | 3,686.2 | 3,881.4 | 3,997.5 | 4,189.9 | 4,242.0 | 4,024.1 | 4,241.1 | 4,496.7 |
| Hawaii | 2,459.6 | 2,165.1 | 2,038.1 | 2,066.9 | 2,361.9 | 2,451.6 | 2,502.1 | 2,503.1 | 2,384.6 | 2,247.1 | 2,366.1 | 2,523.2 |
| Idaho | 415.7 | 411.5 | 401.7 | 409.0 | 431.4 | 447.8 | 473.0 | 499.3 | 500.0 | 488.4 | 501.2 | 516.1 |
| Illinois | 4,822.7 | 4,658.2 | 4,562.5 | 4,611.4 | 4,791.2 | 4,921.3 | 5,294.0 | 5,465.7 | 5,526.4 | 5,079.0 | 5,332.5 | 5,739.9 |
| Indiana | 1,111.3 | 1,075.5 | 1,058.0 | 1,062.3 | 1,110.6 | 1,133.0 | 1,177.9 | 1,228.3 | 1,250.6 | 1,234.1 | 1,269.6 | 1,320.0 |
| Iowa | 685.9 | 672.9 | 673.4 | 684.3 | 711.0 | 728.0 | 755.9 | 791.7 | 795.7 | 786.0 | 805.4 | 827.1 |
| Kansas | 575.8 | 571.5 | 568.5 | 584.7 | 619.4 | 630.3 | 656.7 | 681.4 | 709.1 | 702.6 | 731.8 | 768.0 |
| Kentucky | 875.5 | 856.7 | 865.8 | 883.9 | 926.9 | 957.9 | 993.4 | 1,035.8 | 1,034.5 | 1,032.3 | 1,055.9 | 1,065.0 |
| Louisiana | 1,251.4 | 1,244.3 | 1,230.2 | 1,233.0 | 1,283.2 | 1,034.7 | 893.4 | 1,198.0 | 1,148.5 | 1,154.7 | 1,182.1 | 1,209.7 |
| Maine | 286.4 | 280.5 | 277.4 | 285.9 | 298.3 | 304.1 | 314.7 | 336.4 | 345.7 | 342.8 | 356.5 | 381.5 |
| Maryland | 1,906.0 | 1,922.6 | 1,906.0 | 1,949.9 | 2,068.8 | 2,159.4 | 2,281.2 | 2,339.0 | 2,487.0 | 2,553.5 | 2,637.3 | 2,787.2 |
| Massachusetts | 2,132.6 | 1,991.0 | 1,896.8 | 1,898.7 | 2,022.6 | 2,076.7 | 2,225.6 | 2,329.7 | 2,381.2 | 2,206.0 | 2,396.7 | 2,477.3 |
| Michigan | 2,354.1 | 2,308.1 | 2,250.7 | 2,269.5 | 2,329.6 | 2,348.7 | 2,324.6 | 2,417.4 | 2,477.6 | 2,424.7 | 2,473.4 | 2,531.3 |
| Minnesota | 2,814.6 | 2,827.8 | 2,587.1 | 2,583.8 | 2,767.4 | 2,817.5 | 2,736.1 | 2,990.7 | 3,059.0 | 3,002.8 | 3,130.3 | 3,219.2 |
| Mississippi | 878.4 | 868.7 | 892.7 | 908.4 | 937.6 | 947.5 | 881.9 | 958.0 | 994.7 | 964.4 | 987.4 | 948.5 |
| Missouri | 1,751.4 | 1,704.6 | 1,706.6 | 1,655.2 | 1,615.0 | 1,646.7 | 1,699.6 | 1,787.0 | 1,818.4 | 1,798.9 | 1,826.4 | 1,826.4 |

APPENDICES

2000-2011 Tax Revenues Generated by Domestic and International Travelers in the U.S. by State, continued (\$ MILLION)

| STATE | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Montana | 259.5 | 253.2 | 251.5 | 259.0 | 267.3 | 273.0 | 285.5 | 303.7 | 307.2 | 311.0 | 324.7 | 341.3 |
| Nebraska | 492.2 | 490.4 | 474.2 | 480.2 | 498.6 | 511.4 | 539.3 | 564.4 | 581.0 | 575.5 | 581.6 | 593.3 |
| Nevada | 3,284.0 | 3,065.9 | 2,965.9 | 3,040.0 | 3,349.5 | 3,513.8 | 3,734.0 | 3,875.3 | 3,836.1 | 3,662.7 | 3,865.0 | 4,204.1 |
| New Hampshire | 271.8 | 268.6 | 259.3 | 267.2 | 282.7 | 294.1 | 301.6 | 312.1 | 318.7 | 291.7 | 301.6 | 320.0 |
| New Jersey | 2,924.1 | 2,858.7 | 2,770.3 | 2,775.7 | 2,930.3 | 3,056.4 | 3,203.4 | 3,303.9 | 3,316.0 | 3,145.4 | 3,208.6 | 3,303.0 |
| New Mexico | 565.0 | 570.2 | 574.1 | 586.3 | 618.8 | 653.0 | 692.9 | 723.5 | 748.5 | 752.3 | 777.8 | 805.7 |
| New York | 8,330.2 | 7,729.6 | 7,283.2 | 7,408.9 | 8,518.9 | 8,953.4 | 9,372.2 | 10,289.8 | 10,410.4 | 9,727.9 | 10,232.6 | 10,935.4 |
| North Carolina | 2,308.2 | 2,261.9 | 2,205.8 | 2,209.0 | 2,292.3 | 2,408.7 | 2,548.7 | 2,664.5 | 2,759.9 | 2,626.2 | 2,823.5 | 2,924.7 |
| North Dakota | 256.0 | 255.4 | 254.9 | 263.5 | 275.6 | 277.3 | 287.6 | 309.4 | 337.2 | 354.6 | 377.1 | 415.1 |
| Ohio | 2,341.9 | 2,275.3 | 2,220.8 | 2,221.7 | 2,297.4 | 2,345.6 | 2,396.4 | 2,499.1 | 2,509.6 | 2,408.0 | 2,431.9 | 2,524.4 |
| Oklahoma | 772.0 | 772.8 | 746.6 | 753.5 | 780.6 | 821.8 | 861.9 | 934.2 | 976.0 | 985.2 | 1,026.3 | 1,082.9 |
| Oregon | 941.5 | 903.6 | 882.7 | 878.8 | 914.7 | 946.3 | 1,008.3 | 1,068.2 | 1,092.0 | 1,052.2 | 1,105.8 | 1,152.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,990.3 | 2,990.1 | 2,882.9 | 2,816.2 | 2,897.8 | 2,871.6 | 2,877.1 | 3,021.6 | 3,080.2 | 2,980.2 | 3,102.6 | 3,258.3 |
| Rhode Island | 214.4 | 208.3 | 202.5 | 206.6 | 214.7 | 220.8 | 226.6 | 233.2 | 236.4 | 223.8 | 228.9 | 230.9 |
| South Carolina | 1,157.7 | 1,149.5 | 1,156.5 | 1,168.8 | 1,226.1 | 1,387.7 | 1,384.5 | 1,590.3 | 1,609.7 | 1,523.2 | 1,594.6 | 1,649.2 |
| South Dakota | 207.4 | 204.2 | 206.0 | 212.6 | 226.4 | 231.8 | 238.9 | 249.1 | 258.5 | 267.6 | 275.8 | 281.8 |
| Tennessee | 1,893.3 | 1,897.7 | 1,910.9 | 1,965.8 | 2,006.7 | 2,126.5 | 2,155.7 | 2,351.0 | 2,385.0 | 2,278.3 | 2,369.8 | 2,485.4 |
| Texas | 6,810.0 | 6,665.6 | 6,418.5 | 6,323.4 | 6,605.1 | 7,028.3 | 7,563.2 | 7,999.5 | 8,339.8 | 8,005.1 | 8,246.5 | 8,759.9 |
| Utah | 848.7 | 827.7 | 846.8 | 829.9 | 882.0 | 922.4 | 950.0 | 1,059.9 | 1,064.2 | 1,035.6 | 1,075.7 | 1,124.2 |
| Vermont | 207.1 | 200.0 | 198.3 | 200.3 | 210.1 | 214.2 | 220.0 | 227.2 | 235.5 | 232.0 | 237.1 | 251.8 |
| Virginia | 2,151.2 | 2,126.4 | 2,095.4 | 2,145.7 | 2,251.6 | 2,394.1 | 2,497.5 | 2,579.9 | 2,629.2 | 2,547.3 | 2,637.3 | 2,709.1 |
| Washington | 1,640.8 | 1,609.6 | 1,541.7 | 1,572.9 | 1,642.4 | 1,687.7 | 1,773.4 | 1,880.6 | 1,929.0 | 1,856.5 | 1,934.4 | 2,032.6 |
| West Virginia | 268.3 | 263.1 | 270.4 | 270.2 | 289.9 | 300.6 | 315.0 | 328.0 | 337.7 | 333.8 | 348.0 | 357.1 |
| Wisconsin | 1,262.6 | 1,255.3 | 1,227.8 | 1,236.7 | 1,289.5 | 1,330.9 | 1,372.5 | 1,430.7 | 1,475.8 | 1,438.7 | 1,513.0 | 1,571.5 |
| Wyoming | 210.8 | 204.9 | 214.9 | 224.1 | 237.7 | 250.9 | 269.3 | 281.0 | 292.5 | 282.0 | 289.7 | 296.6 |
| U.S. Total | 100,293.8 | 97,198.2 | 94,379.0 | 94,194.7 | 100,870.8 | 105,370.8 | 109,262.5 | 115,803.4 | 118,936.7 | 113,003.4 | 117,380.2 | 123,874.7 |

APPENDICES

2010-2011 Travel and Tourism Employment as a Percent of Total Private Industry Employment

| STATE | 2010 TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | 2010 TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | PERCENT OF TOTAL | 2011 TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | 2011 TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
|----------------------|--|---|---------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| Alabama | 76.1 | 1,444.1 | 5.3 | 76.7 | 1,449.0 | 5.3 |
| Alaska | 26.1 | 237.5 | 11.0 | 25.9 | 243.1 | 10.6 |
| Arizona | 149.1 | 1,958.4 | 7.6 | 151.4 | 1,992.7 | 7.6 |
| Arkansas | 58.6 | 928.5 | 6.3 | 58.9 | 936.5 | 6.3 |
| California | 816.5 | 12,044.6 | 6.8 | 836.9 | 12,265.5 | 6.8 |
| Colorado | 139.4 | 1,802.2 | 7.7 | 141.9 | 1,839.9 | 7.7 |
| Connecticut | 60.4 | 1,353.6 | 4.5 | 63.0 | 1,374.8 | 4.6 |
| Delaware | 14.8 | 338.6 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 342.6 | 4.4 |
| District of Columbia | 62.0 | 447.9 | 13.8 | 63.5 | 461.1 | 13.8 |
| Florida | 730.1 | 6,044.8 | 12.1 | 758.7 | 6,150.5 | 12.3 |
| Georgia | 235.0 | 3,084.8 | 7.6 | 238.4 | 3,135.7 | 7.6 |
| Hawaii | 157.9 | 465.1 | 33.9 | 160.8 | 472.2 | 34.0 |
| Idaho | 23.6 | 492.9 | 4.8 | 23.9 | 496.9 | 4.8 |
| Illinois | 287.5 | 4,686.5 | 6.1 | 292.0 | 4,765.4 | 6.1 |
| Indiana | 92.6 | 2,304.8 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 2,359.0 | 4.1 |
| Iowa | 63.9 | 1,201.2 | 5.3 | 65.2 | 1,218.5 | 5.4 |
| Kansas | 55.1 | 1,047.5 | 5.3 | 56.5 | 1,058.3 | 5.3 |
| Kentucky | 85.9 | 1,403.5 | 6.1 | 84.5 | 1,427.3 | 5.9 |
| Louisiana | 101.9 | 1,481.2 | 6.9 | 102.8 | 1,508.9 | 6.8 |
| Maine | 30.4 | 478.8 | 6.4 | 30.6 | 482.5 | 6.3 |
| Maryland | 113.8 | 1,968.6 | 5.8 | 115.1 | 1,991.1 | 5.8 |
| Massachusetts | 121.7 | 2,733.4 | 4.5 | 124.7 | 2,778.4 | 4.5 |
| Michigan | 137.1 | 3,179.8 | 4.3 | 139.6 | 3,283.9 | 4.3 |
| Minnesota | 133.1 | 2,184.4 | 6.1 | 135.3 | 2,236.4 | 6.0 |
| Mississippi | 83.0 | 833.3 | 10.0 | 83.2 | 837.5 | 9.9 |
| Missouri | 117.5 | 2,142.9 | 5.5 | 117.5 | 2,162.2 | 5.4 |

APPENDICES

2010-2011 Travel and Tourism Employment as a Percent of Total Private Industry Employment, continued

| STATE | 2010 TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | 2010 TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | PERCENT OF TOTAL | 2011 TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | 2011 TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND) | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| Montana | 28.6 | 334.9 | 8.6 | 29.2 | 339.5 | 8.6 |
| Nebraska | 42.7 | 736.9 | 5.8 | 42.4 | 743.5 | 5.7 |
| Nevada | 286.5 | 958.2 | 29.9 | 304.8 | 970.0 | 31.4 |
| New Hampshire | 22.6 | 513.5 | 4.4 | 23.3 | 520.3 | 4.5 |
| New Jersey | 191.4 | 3,135.1 | 6.1 | 196.1 | 3,156.5 | 6.2 |
| New Mexico | 54.6 | 592.9 | 9.2 | 55.8 | 596.9 | 9.3 |
| New York | 415.4 | 6,905.8 | 6.0 | 430.7 | 7,051.4 | 6.1 |
| North Carolina | 191.4 | 3,102.3 | 6.2 | 196.1 | 3,158.3 | 6.2 |
| North Dakota | 23.4 | 291.3 | 8.0 | 24.6 | 312.5 | 7.9 |
| Ohio | 157.6 | 4,169.5 | 3.8 | 164.7 | 4,247.7 | 3.9 |
| Oklahoma | 76.6 | 1,161.5 | 6.6 | 78.4 | 1,190.0 | 6.6 |
| Oregon | 76.6 | 1,318.3 | 5.8 | 77.9 | 1,342.5 | 5.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 205.6 | 4,742.3 | 4.3 | 208.3 | 4,825.1 | 4.3 |
| Rhode Island | 13.3 | 387.1 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 389.3 | 3.5 |
| South Carolina | 116.2 | 1,423.8 | 8.2 | 117.3 | 1,450.8 | 8.1 |
| South Dakota | 25.7 | 316.7 | 8.1 | 26.0 | 321.9 | 8.1 |
| Tennessee | 141.4 | 2,138.2 | 6.6 | 143.8 | 2,185.7 | 6.6 |
| Texas | 540.3 | 8,363.2 | 6.5 | 555.9 | 8,634.3 | 6.4 |
| Utah | 70.9 | 946.0 | 7.5 | 71.4 | 968.7 | 7.4 |
| Vermont | 19.2 | 240.2 | 8.0 | 19.4 | 243.2 | 8.0 |
| Virginia | 208.7 | 2,849.9 | 7.3 | 211.9 | 2,889.4 | 7.3 |
| Washington | 102.0 | 2,283.2 | 4.5 | 103.0 | 2,325.4 | 4.4 |
| West Virginia | 27.5 | 549.8 | 5.0 | 27.7 | 559.6 | 5.0 |
| Wisconsin | 106.9 | 2,246.5 | 4.8 | 108.7 | 2,283.6 | 4.8 |
| Wyoming | 29.0 | 205.2 | 14.1 | 28.9 | 208.9 | 13.8 |
| U.S. Total | 7,370.9 | 106,201.2 | 6.9 | 7,530.1 | 108,184.8 | 7.0 |

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

TRAVEL ECONOMIC IMPACT MODEL

Introduction

The Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM) was developed by the research department at U.S. Travel Association (formerly known as the U.S. Travel Data Center) to provide annual estimates of the impact of United States residents' travel activity on national, state and county economies. It is a disaggregated model comprised of a variety of travel categories (described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The TEIM estimates travel expenditures and the business receipts, employment, personal income and tax receipts generated by these expenditures.

The TEIM has the capability to estimate economic impact of various types of travel, such as business and leisure, by transport mode and type of accommodations used, and other trip and traveler characteristics. The County Impact Component of the TEIM provides estimates of the economic impact of travel at the county and city level.

Definition of Terms

There is no commonly accepted definition of travel in use at this time. For the purposes of the estimates herein, *travel* is defined as activities associated with all overnight and day trips to places 50 miles or more away, one way from the traveler's origin and any overnight trips away from home in paid accommodations.

The *travel industry*, as used herein, refers to the collection of 18 types of businesses that provide goods and services to the traveler or potential traveler at the retail level (see Glossary of Terms). With the exception of Amtrak and second home ownership and rental, these business types are defined by the Office of Management and Budget in the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and well as in its predecessor, the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC). In each case, the relevant NAICS and SIC codes are included.

Travel *expenditure* is assumed to take place whenever a traveler exchanges money for an activity considered part of his or her trip. Total travel expenditures are separated into related categories representing traveler purchases of goods and services at the retail level. One category, travel agents, receives no travel expenditures

as these purchases are allocated to the category (e.g., air transportation) actually providing the final good or service to the traveler. Travel expenditures are allocated among states by simulating where the exchange of money for goods or service actually took place. By their nature, some travel expenditures are assumed to occur at the traveler's origin, some at his or her destination and some en route.

Economic impact is represented by measures of spending, employment, payroll, business receipts and tax revenues generated by traveler spending. Payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay and the value of in-kind payments. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax insurance, union dues, etc. This definition follows that used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the quinquennial Census of Service Industries.

Employment represents the number of jobs generated by traveler spending, both full- and part time jobs. As such, it is consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor series on nonagricultural payroll employment.

Tax revenues include corporate income, individual income, sales and gross receipts, and excise taxes by level of government.

Business receipts reflect travel expenditures less the sales and excise taxes imposed on those expenditures.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL

Estimates of Travel Expenditures

Total travel expenditures include spending by travelers on goods and services during their trips, such as lodging, transportation, meals, entertainment, retail shopping. Eighteen activity categories are covered in the TEIM. Generally, the TEIM combines the activity levels for trips to places within the U.S. with the appropriate average costs of each unit of travel activity, (e.g., cost per mile by mode of transport, cost per night by type of accommodation), to produce estimates of the total amount spent on each of 18 categories of travel related goods and services by state. For example, the number of nights spent by travel

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parties in hotels in Vermont is multiplied by the average cost per night per travel party of staying in a hotel in the state to obtain the estimate of traveler expenditures for hotel accommodations. The estimates derived through the cost factor method are also validated through three additional methods: household travel spending ratio method – the ratio of out-of-town spending to total household spending; trip expenditure ratio method – the ratio of each travel spending category in a trip to that trip's total expenditures; and economic and business statistics validations.

The data on domestic travel activity levels (e.g., number of miles traveled by mode of transportation, the number of nights spent away from home by type of accommodation) are based on national travel surveys conducted by U.S. Travel, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Consumer Expenditures, Smith Travel Research's Hotel and Motel Survey, etc. Average cost data are purchased and collected from different organizations and government agencies. Total sales and revenue and other data collected from state, local and federal government and other organizations are employed to compare, adjust and update the spending database of TEIM, as well as to link spending to other impact components.

The international travel expenditure estimates are based on the U.S. Department of Commerce's Office of Travel and Tourism Industries' (OTTI) Survey of International Air Travelers and data provided to OTTI from Canada and Mexico. Other estimates of the economic impact of international visitors to the U.S. are generated by the TEIM by incorporating estimated international traveler expenditures with the data series utilized to produce the domestic estimates.

Estimates of Business Receipts, Payroll and Employment

The Economic Impact Component of the TEIM estimates travel-generated business receipts, employment, and payroll. Basically, the 18 travel categories are associated with a type of travel-related business. For example, traveler spending on commercial lodging in a state is related to the business receipts, employment and payroll of hotels, motels and motor hotels (SIC 701; NAICS 7211). It is assumed that travel spending in each category, less sales and excise taxes, equals business receipts for the related business type as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

It is assumed that each job in a specific type of business in a state is supported by some amount of business receipts and that each dollar of wages and salaries is similarly supported by some dollar volume of business receipts. The ratios of employment to business receipts are computed for each industry in each state. These ratios are then multiplied by the total amount of business receipts generated by traveler spending in a particular type of business to obtain the measures of travel-generated employment and payroll of each type of business in each state. For example, the ratio of employees to business receipts in the state commercial lodging establishments is multiplied by travel-generated business receipts of these establishments to obtain traveler-generated employment in commercial lodging. A similar process is used for the payroll estimates. The total sales, payroll and employment data of each travel-related industry (by SIC and NAICS) are provided by and collected from state, local and federal government, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

Estimates of Tax Revenues

The Fiscal Impact Component of the TEIM is used to estimate traveler-generated tax revenues for federal, state and local governments. The yield of each type of tax is related to the best measure of the relevant tax base available for each state consistent with the output of the Economic Impact Component. The ratios of yield to base for each type of tax in each state are then applied to the appropriate primary level output to obtain estimates of tax receipts generated by travel. For example, the ratio of Massachusetts' state personal income tax collections to payroll in the state is applied to total travel-generated payroll to obtain the estimate of state personal income tax receipts attributable to traveler spending in Massachusetts.

Estimates for Counties and Local Areas

Local area travel impact estimates is derived by distributing the state estimates to the area using proper proportions of each related category. The proportions of a local area are calculated based on a set of data collected from federal, state and local governments and private organizations. The data can be gathered at the zip code level. Consumer survey data are not used in locality impact estimates due to small sample size issue.

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The data used to estimate the local area shares includes sales, employment, payroll and taxes for all travel-related industry categories. Local data provided by states such as sales and tax receipts, employment and wages, and attraction attendances, are critical inputs. County and local sales, establishments, employment and payroll data derived from Economic Census, County Business Patterns and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) are also used in the model.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is designed to indicate the impact of U.S. traveler expenditures on employment, payroll, business receipts and tax revenue in each of the states. These impact estimates reflect the limitations inherent in the definition of travel expenditures. Two important classes of travel related expenses have not been estimated due to various reasons. Consumers purchase certain goods and services in anticipation of a trip away from home. These include sports equipment (e.g., tennis racquet, skis, scuba gear, etc.), travel books and guides, and services such as language lessons and lessons for participatory sports (e.g., tennis, skiing, underwater diving, etc.). The magnitude of these purchases in preparation for a trip cannot be quantified due to lack of sound, relevant data.

The second type of spending not covered due to lack of sufficient data is the purchase of major consumer durables generally related to outdoor recreation on trips. Further research is required in this area to determine to what extent pretrip spending on consumer durable products can justifiably be included within a travel economic impact study.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS – TEIM

Travel Expenditure: The exchange of money or the promise of money for goods or service while traveling, including any advance purchase of public transportation tickets, lodging or other items normally considered incidental to travel, but which may be purchased in advance of the trip. In addition, certain of the “fixed” or capital costs of owning a motor vehicle (including campers, motor homes, etc.) or a vacation or second home are included as associated with taking a trip.

Generally, expenditures are assumed to take place at the point where the good or service is bought while traveling. The two exceptions to this rule are that the fixed costs of operating a motor vehicle while on a trip are allocated to the traveler’s area of residence, and the “imputed rent” of spending nights in the traveler’s own vacation home is allocated to the area visited.

Automobile Transportation Expenditure: This category includes a prorated share of the fixed costs of owning an automobile, truck, camper, or other recreational vehicle, such as insurance, license fees, tax, and depreciation costs. Also included are the variable costs of operating an automobile, truck, camper, or other recreational vehicle on a trip, such as gasoline, oil, tires and repairs. The costs of renting an automobile or other motor vehicle are included in this category as well.

Entertainment/Recreation Expenditure: Traveler spending on recreation facility user fees, admissions at amusement parks and attractions, attendance at nightclubs, movies, legitimate shows, sports events and other forms of entertainment and recreation while traveling.

Food Expenditure: Traveler spending in commercial eating facilities and grocery stores or carryout, as well as on food purchased for off premise consumption.

Incidental Purchase Expenditure: Traveler spending on retail trade purchases including gifts for others, medicine, cosmetics, clothing, personal services, souvenirs and other items of this nature.

Lodging Expenditure: Traveler spending on hotels and motels, B&Bs, campgrounds and trailer parks, rental of vacation homes and other types of lodging.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Public Transportation Expenditures: Includes traveler spending on air, bus, rail and boat/ship transportation, and taxicab or limousine service between airports and central cities. Also included are expenditures on “other transportation” as indicated in the TravelScope.

Travel generated Employment: The number of jobs generated by travel expenditures in an area. The employment is defined by the U.S. Department of Labor as the total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any employees who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday or who work during only part of the specified pay period.

Travel generated Payroll: The payroll, or wage and salary income, paid to employees attributable to travel in an area. Payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick leave pay and the value of in-kind payments (such as free meals and lodgings) paid during the year to all employees. Tips and gratuities received by employees from patrons and reported to employers are included. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc.

Travel generated Tax Receipts: Those federal, state and local tax revenues attributable to travel in an area. For a given state locality, all or some of the taxes may apply. “Local” includes county, city or municipality and township units of government actually collecting the receipts and not the level that may end up receiving it through intergovernmental transfers.

Federal. These receipts include corporate income taxes, individual income taxes, employment taxes, gasoline excise taxes and airline ticket taxes.

State. These receipts include corporate income taxes, individual income taxes, sales and gross receipts taxes and excise taxes.

Local. These include county and city receipts from individual and corporate income taxes, sales, excise and gross receipts taxes, and property taxes.

TRAVEL-RELATED INDUSTRY BY NAICS

Travel industry categories: With the transition to NAICS, the U.S. Travel Association has adjusted its selection of the travel-related business types using the new NAICS codes and brought its travel economic research into conformity with NAICS. For measurement purposes, U.S. Travel Association’s Travel Economic Impact Model tracks business activity in seven (7) major travel-related industry groups. The industry groups and subcategories used in the model are outlined below, followed by a detailed table of NAICS Codes. The share of travel in each of listed industries will depend on travel spending estimates for the related categories and are different from industries and areas.

Automobile Transportation: Gasoline service stations, passenger car rental, motor vehicle/parts dealers, automotive repairs and maintenance.

Entertainment/Recreation industry: Entertainment, art and recreation industry.

Foodservice industry: Eating & drinking places, and grocery stores.

Retail Trade industry: General merchandise group stores and miscellaneous retail stores, including gift and souvenir shops, and other retail stores.

Lodging industry: This industry includes hotels, motels, and motor hotels, camps and trailer parks.

Public Transportation industry: Air transportation, taxicab companies, interurban & rural bus transportation, railroad passenger transportation (Amtrak) and water passenger transportation. Also is the “dummy” industry of “other transportation.”

Travel Arrangement industry: This includes travel agencies, tour operators, and other travel arrangement & reservation services.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

TRAVEL RELATED INDUSTRY BY NAICS

Accommodations

- 7211 Traveler Accommodations
- 7212 Recreational Vehicle Parks & Campgrounds

Auto Transportation

- 532111 Passenger Car Rental
- 447 Gasoline Stations
- 4411 Automobile Dealers
- 4412 Other Motor Vehicle Dealers
- 4413 Automotive Parts, Accessories and Tire Stores
- 8111 Automotive Repair and Maintenance

Entertainment and Recreation

- 711 Performing Arts, Spectator Sports & Related Industries
- 712 Museums, Historical Sites & Similar Institutions
- 713 Amusement, Gambling & Recreation

Food

- 7221 Full service Restaurants
- 7222 Limited Service Eating Places
- 7224 Drinking Places
- 445 Food and Beverage stores

Public Transportation

- 481 Passenger Air Transportation
- 4881 Airport Support Activities
- 4821 Rail Transportation
- 4852 Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation
- 4853 Taxi & Limousine Services
- 485510 Charter Bus
- 483112 Deep Sea Passenger Transportation
- 483114 Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transportation
- 483212 Inland Water Passenger Transportation
- 487 Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation

Retail

- 451 Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores
- 452 General Merchandise Stores
- 453 Miscellaneous Store Retailers
- 443 Electronics and Appliance Stores
- 444 Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers
- 446 Health and Personal Care Stores
- 448 Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores

Travel Arrangement

- 5615 Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services (includes travel agencies and tour operators)

SOURCES OF DATA

PRIMARY SOURCES OF DATA USED IN THIS REPORT:

Airlines for America

American Automobile Association

Amtrak

American Society of Travel Agents

Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of transportation

Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation

National Park Service

The Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Department of Commerce

Smith Travel Research

TNS TravelsAmerica

U.S. Travel Association