

**The Economic Impact of
Domestic Travel Expenditures
on Virginia Counties
2007**

A Study Prepared for the
Virginia Tourism Authority
by the
Travel Industry Association
Washington, D.C.
September 2008

PREFACE

This study was conducted by the Research Department of the Travel Industry Association (TIA) for *Virginia Tourism Authority*. The study provides 2006 and preliminary 2007 estimates of domestic traveler expenditures in Virginia and its 134 counties and independent cities (county equivalents), as well as the employment, payroll income, and state and local tax revenues directly generated by these expenditures.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents preliminary 2007 estimates of the impact of traveler spending by U.S. residents in the Commonwealth of Virginia and its 134 counties and independent cities (county equivalents), as well as the employment, payroll income and tax revenue directly generated by the spending. For the purpose of comparison, 2006 impact data are also included in this report.

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

The Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM) was initially developed in 1975 for the U.S. Department of the Interior to indicate the economic value of travel and tourism to states and counties. The original TEIM has been revised substantially based on more accurate and targeted input data available from governments and the private sector. A summary of the methodology is provided in Appendix A.

U.S. residents traveling in Virginia include both state residents and out-of-state visitors traveling away from home overnight in paid accommodations, or on any overnight and day trips to places 50 miles or more away from home. Commuting to and from work; travel by those operating an airplane, bus, truck, train or other form of common carrier transportation; military travel on active duty; and travel by students away at school are all excluded from the model. In addition, the payroll and employment estimates represent impact generated in the private sector and exclude publicly supported payroll and employment.

Since additional data relating to travel and its economic impact in 2007 will become available subsequent to this study, TIA reserves the right to revise these estimates in the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Domestic travelers directly spent close to \$18.7 billion in Virginia during 2007, up 5.8 percent from 2006.
- Domestic travel expenditures directly generated 210,300 jobs within Virginia in 2007, an increase of 1.0 percent over 2006. These jobs generated by domestic travel spending in Virginia composed 5.6 percent of total commonwealth non-agricultural employment in 2007. Travel and tourism was the sixth largest industry by nonfarm employment in Virginia in 2007.
- On average, every \$88,882 spent by domestic travelers in Virginia during 2007 generated one job.
- Domestic travel-generated employees in Virginia earned more than \$4.3 billion in payroll income during 2007. This represents a 1.3 percent increase from 2006.
- Domestic travel spending in Virginia directly generated nearly \$2.5 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments in 2007, up 3.3 percent from 2006.
- Fairfax County received more than \$2.5 billion in domestic travel expenditures to lead all of Virginia's 134 counties and independent cities (county equivalents). Arlington County followed Fairfax County closely, ranking second with more than \$2.4 billion. Loudoun County ranked third with nearly \$1.4 billion.
- Thirty-five of Virginia's 134 counties and independent cities (county equivalents) received over \$100 million in domestic travel expenditures in 2007.
- Forty counties and independent cities (county equivalents) in Virginia indicated one thousand or more jobs directly supported by domestic travelers during 2007.

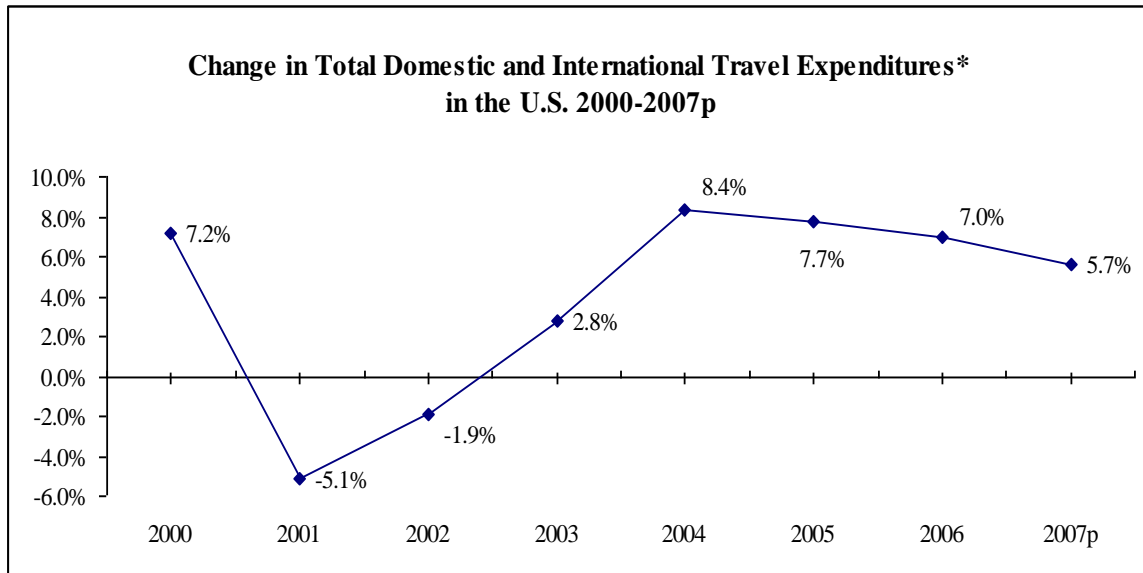
TRAVEL IMPACT ON U.S. ECONOMY - 2007

The U.S. economy continued to grow in 2007, but at a slower pace. The real GDP increased 2.0 percent compared with 2006. Both real disposable income and real personal consumption expenditures increased 2.8 percent from 2006. Annual average total non-farm employment in the U.S. increased 1.5 million to 137.6 million, up 1.1 percent over 2006. The national unemployment rate remained the same as 2006 at 4.6 percent. The travel industry performed better in the job market than national average, nearly 133 thousands jobs were added during 2007, a 1.8 percent increase from 2006. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), an indicator of the level of price inflation, was up 2.8 percent in 2007, while TIA's Travel Price Index increased 4.5 percent during the same period. The total U.S. current account deficit decreased to \$731.2 billion in 2007, down 7.2 percent from 2006. The U.S. travel industry generated more than \$17.6 billion trade surplus for the country in 2007.

Travel Expenditures in 2007

In 2007, domestic and international travelers' expenditures in the U.S. totaled \$739.4 billion, 5.7 percent more than in 2006. Foodservices sector continually ranked number one among the six industry sectors investigated in this report, totaling \$175.2 billion and representing 23.7 percent of the total travelers' spending. Travel spending on auto transportation reached \$125.8 billion in 2007, a 6.7 percent increase over 2006, largely due to higher gasoline prices. Travel spending on lodging increased 7.6 percent over 2006, the greatest growth among the six industry sectors. According to Smith Travel Research, hotel room demand (hotel room-nights sold) grew 1.2 percent and average daily rate jumped 5.9 percent in 2007.

International travelers' spending jumped 12.8 percent from 2006, totaling \$96.7 billion, while domestic travelers' spending reached \$642.7 billion, up 4.7 percent from 2006.



Sources: TIA, OTTI

P: preliminary

* Excludes international passenger fare payments.

Table 1: Travel Expenditures in the U.S. 2006-2007

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>2007p Travel Spending in The U.S. (\$ Billions)</u>	<u>2006 Travel Spending in The U.S. (\$ Billions)</u>	<u>2007 Percent Change Over 2006 (%)</u>
Public Transportation	\$132.5	\$127.6	3.9%
Auto Transportation	125.8	118.0	6.7%
Lodging	145.9	135.6	7.6%
Foodservice	175.2	166.1	5.5%
Entertainment/Recreation	82.8	79.6	4.1%
General Retail	77.1	72.9	5.8%
Total	\$739.4	\$699.8	5.7%
International*	\$96.7	\$85.7	12.8%
Domestic	\$642.7	\$614.1	4.7%

Source: TIA

P: preliminary

* Excludes international passenger fare payments.

Travel Employment in 2007

More than 1.5 million jobs were added to the non-farm sector in 2007, a 1.1 percent increase from 2006, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The national unemployment rate kept unchanged compared with 2006 at 4.6 percent. Total domestic and international travelers' spending in the U.S. directly generated nearly 7.7 million jobs for the U.S. economy in 2007, up 1.8 percent from 2006.

Among the seven travel industry categories investigated in this report for employment, the greatest gain occurred in the arts/entertainment/recreation industry, with employment up 2.5 percent from 2006. The employment generated by total travelers' spending in the foodservices industry reached 2.9 million, up 2.0 percent over 2006. The jobs generated by total travelers' spending in lodging sector increased 1.5 percent from 2006 to 1.5 million. Total travel-generated employment in the public transportation sector increased 1.4 percent.

International travelers' spending generated more than 972 thousand jobs, up 8.8 percent from 2006, while domestic travelers' spending generated 6.7 million jobs, a 0.8 percent increase over 2006.

Table 2: Travel-Generated Employment in the U.S., 2006-2007

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>2007p Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>2006 Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>2007 Percent Change Over 2006 (%)</u>
Public Transportation	996.5	983.2	1.4%
Auto Transportation	272.6	270.3	0.8%
Lodging	1,520.6	1,498.6	1.5%
Foodservice	2,930.2	2,874.0	2.0%
Entertainment/Recreation	1,289.7	1,258.1	2.5%
General Retail	489.7	482.9	1.4%
Travel Planning	176.9	176.2	0.4%
Total	7,676.2	7,543.4	1.8%
International*	972.2	893.5	8.8%
Domestic	6,704.0	6,649.9	0.8%

Sources: TIA, BLS

P: preliminary

* Excludes jobs generated by international passenger fare payments.

Table 3: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, 2005-2007

<u>Sector</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007p</u>
Nominal gross domestic product (\$ Billions)	\$12,421.9	\$13,178.4	\$13,807.5
Real gross domestic product (\$ Billions)*	\$10,989.5	\$11,294.8	\$11,523.9
Real disposable personal income (\$Billions)*	\$8,121.4	\$8,407.0	\$8,644.0
Real personal consumption expenditures (\$ Billions)*	\$7,791.7	\$8,029.0	\$8,252.8
Consumer price index**	195.3	201.6	207.3
Travel Price Index**	222.6	233.5	244.0
Non-farm payroll employment (Millions)	133.7	136.1	137.6
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	4.6	4.6

Percentage change from previous year

Nominal gross domestic product	6.3%	6.1%	4.8%
Real gross domestic product	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%
Real disposable personal income	1.4%	3.5%	2.8%
Real personal consumption expenditures	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%
Consumer price index	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%
Travel Price Index	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%
Non-farm payroll employment	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Census Bureau, TIA

P: preliminary

* Chained 2000 dollars

** Base period: 1982-84=100

Table 4: U.S. Travel Trends, 2003-2007

<u>Category</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007p</u>
Total travel expenditures (\$ billions)	\$560.1	\$606.9	\$653.8	\$699.8	\$739.4
<i>U.S. travelers' expenditures (\$billions)</i>	\$495.8	\$532.4	\$572.1	\$614.1	\$642.7
<i>International travelers' expenditures In the U.S.* (\$ billions)</i>	\$64.3	\$74.5	\$81.7	\$85.7	\$96.7
Travel price index**	202.0	211.3	222.6	233.5	244.0
Travel-generated employment*** (thousands)	7,335.7	7,452.7	7,508.8	7,543.4	7,676.2

Percentage change from previous year

Total travel expenditures (\$ billions)	2.8%	8.3%	7.7%	7.0%	5.7%
<i>U.S. travelers' expenditures (\$ billions)</i>	3.7%	7.4%	7.5%	7.3%	4.7%
<i>International travelers' expenditures In the U.S.* (\$ billions)</i>	-3.4%	15.8%	9.6%	4.9%	12.8%
Travel price index**	2.5%	4.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%
Travel-generated employment*** (thousands)	-1.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.8%

Sources: TIA, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries (OTTI)/International Trade Administration

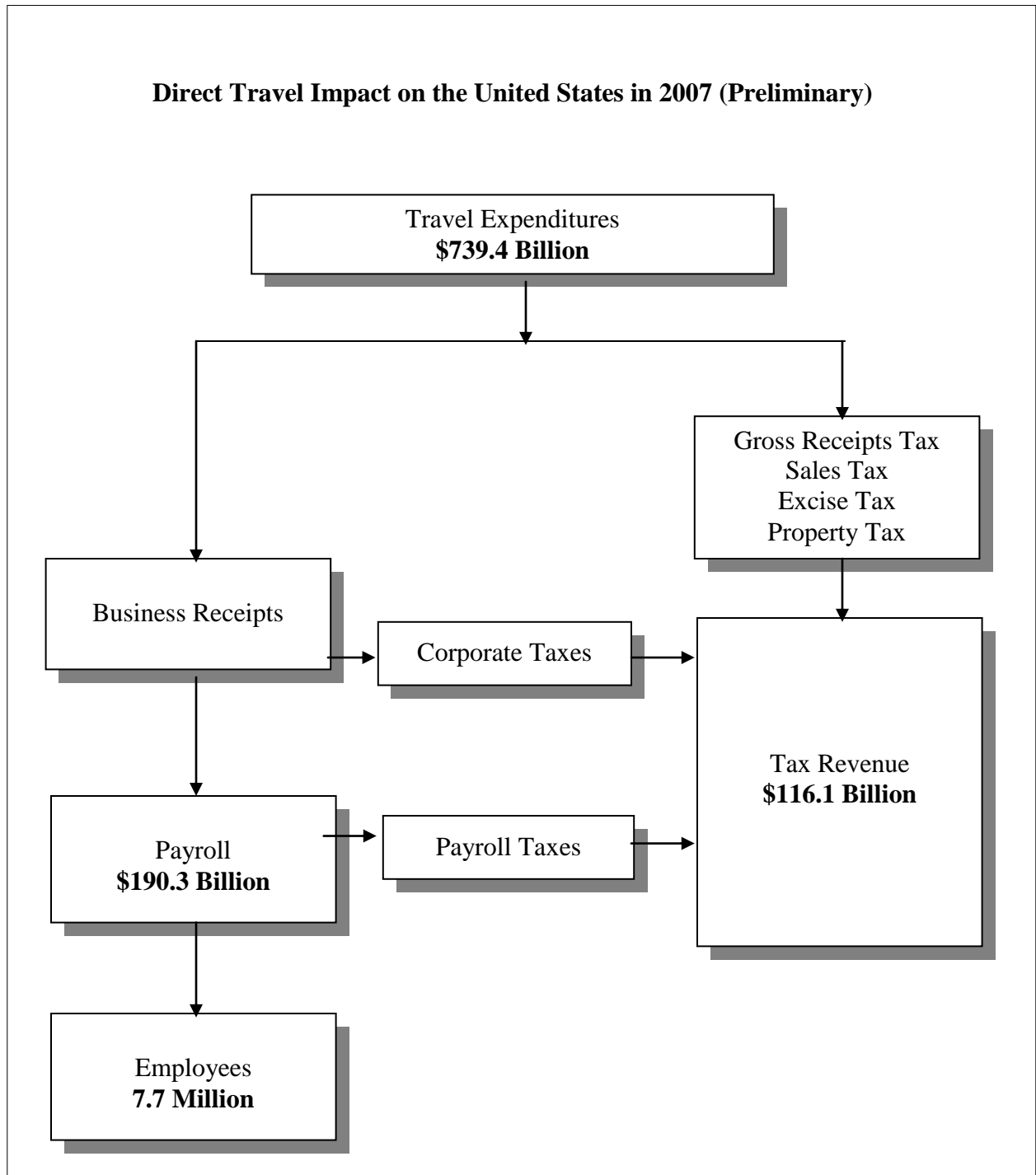
P: Preliminary

Note:

* International traveler spending does not include international passenger fares.

** Base period: 1982-84=100.

*** Includes employment generated by both domestic and international traveler expenditures.



Source: TIA

* Excludes international passenger fare payments and other economic impact generated by these payments.

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA - 2007

Travel Expenditures

During 2007, domestic travelers spent close to \$18.7 billion on transportation, lodging, food, entertainment, and recreation and incidentals in Virginia (definitions for industry categories shown on Appendix B). This represents a 5.8 percent increase from 2006, higher than the national growth rate of 4.7 percent.

- Domestic travelers’ spending on the foodservice industry, which mainly includes commercial eating facilities and grocery stores or carry-outs, ranked first among the six categories researched in this report with more than \$5.1 billion. This represents a 5.0 percent increase from 2006 and accounted for 27.3 percent of the state total domestic travel spending.
- Domestic traveler spending on auto transportation increased 7.8 percent to nearly \$4.0 billion, the highest increase among the six categories investigated in this report, largely due to the increase of gasoline prices. Automobile transportation expenditure includes costs of operating an automobile, truck, camper, or other recreational vehicle on a trip, such as gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs; cost of renting an automobile or other motor vehicle; and a portion of the cost (travel-related) of owning an automobile, truck, camper, or other recreational vehicle, such as insurance, license fees, tax, and depreciation.
- The lodging industry includes hotels and motels, B&Bs, campgrounds and trailer parks, vacation homes and other types of lodging. The spending by domestic travelers on this category reached nearly \$3.8 billion during 2007, up 5.7 percent from 2006. This accounted for 20.3 percent of total domestic travel spending within the state.
- Spending on public transportation, which includes air, bus, rail, boat/ship transportation, and taxicab or limousine service between airports and central cities, totaled nearly \$2.7 billion, up 5.5 percent from 2006.

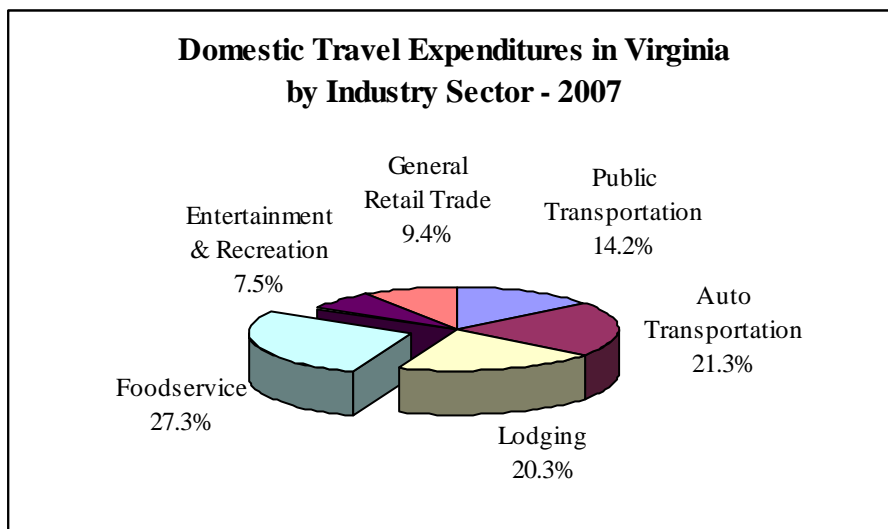


Table 5: Domestic Travel Expenditures in Virginia by Industry Sector, 2006-2007

2007	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	\$2,662.9	14.2%
Auto Transportation	3,977.4	21.3%
Lodging	3,799.9	20.3%
Foodservice	5,110.2	27.3%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,392.6	7.5%
General Retail Trade	1,748.4	9.4%
Total	\$18,691.4	100.0%
2006		
Public Transportation	\$2,523.6	14.3%
Auto Transportation	3,688.1	20.9%
Lodging	3,594.2	20.3%
Foodservice	4,868.6	27.6%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,322.0	7.5%
General Retail Trade	1,667.5	9.4%
Total	\$17,664.1	100.0%
Percent Change 2007 over 2006		
Public Transportation	5.5%	
Auto Transportation	7.8%	
Lodging	5.7%	
Foodservice	5.0%	
Entertainment & Recreation	5.3%	
General Retail Trade	4.9%	
Total	5.8%	

Source: TIA

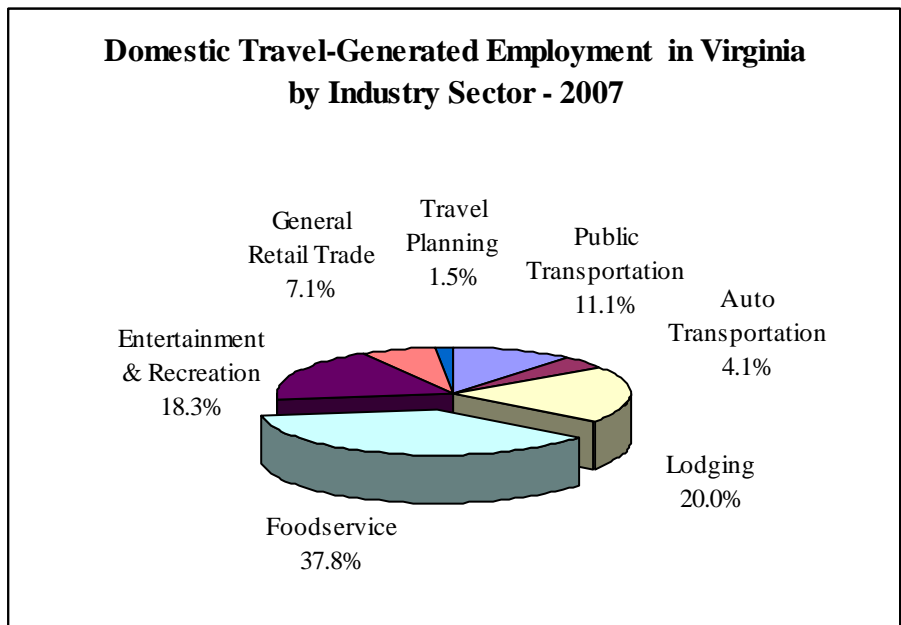
1. Auto transportation sector includes privately-owned vehicles that are used for trips (e.g., automobiles, trucks, campers or other recreational vehicles), gasoline service stations, and automotive rental.
2. Foodservice sector includes restaurants, grocery stores and other eating and drinking establishments.
3. Public transportation sector comprises air, intercity bus, rail, boat or ship, and taxicab or limousine service.
4. Lodging sector consists of hotels and motels, campgrounds, and ownership or rental of vacation or second homes.
5. General retail trade sector includes gifts, clothes, souvenirs and other incidental retail purchases.
6. Entertainment and recreation sector includes amusement parks and attractions, attendance at nightclubs, movies, legitimate shows, sports events, and other forms of entertainment and recreation while traveling.

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA - 2007

Travel-Generated Employment

The most impressive contribution that travel and tourism make to the Virginia economy is the number of businesses and jobs it supports. These jobs include a large number of executive and managerial positions, as well as service-oriented occupations. In 2007, travel and tourism was the sixth largest industry by nonfarm employment in Virginia (Appendix E on page 52).

- During 2007, domestic travel spending in Virginia generated 210,300 jobs, including full-time and seasonal/part-time positions in the state, up 1.0 percent from 2006. On average, every \$88,882 spent by domestic travelers in Virginia directly supported one job.
- The 210,300 jobs generated by domestic travel in Virginia composed 5.6 percent of the state's total non-agricultural employment during 2007. Without these jobs generated by domestic travel, Virginia's 2007 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent would have been 5.2 percentage points higher, or the equivalent of 8.2 percent of the labor force.
- The foodservice sector, which includes restaurants and other eating and drinking places, provided more jobs than any other industry sector. During 2007, domestic traveler spending in this sector created 79,600 jobs, accounting for 37.8 percent of the state total. The labor-intensiveness of these businesses and the large proportion of travel expenditures spent on food service contribute to the importance of this sector.
- Domestic travel spending generated 42,000 jobs in the lodging industry in Virginia during 2007. This represents 20.0 percent of the state total.
- The entertainment and recreation sector closely followed lodging sector, providing 38,600 travel-generated jobs for Virginia residents during 2007.



Domestic Travel-Generated Employment

Table 6: Domestic Travel-Generated Employment in Virginia by Industry Sector, 2006-2007

2007	Total (Thousands)	% of Total
Public Transportation	23.2	11.1%
Auto Transportation	8.7	4.1%
Lodging	42.0	20.0%
Foodservice	79.6	37.8%
Entertainment & Recreation	38.6	18.3%
General Retail Trade	15.0	7.1%
Travel Planning*	3.2	1.5%
Total	210.3	100.0%
2006		
Public Transportation	23.0	11.1%
Auto Transportation	8.5	4.1%
Lodging	42.0	20.1%
Foodservice	78.5	37.7%
Entertainment & Recreation	38.0	18.3%
General Retail Trade	14.9	7.2%
Travel Planning*	3.3	1.6%
Total	208.2	100.0%
Percent Change 2007 over 2006		
Public Transportation	1.0%	
Auto Transportation	1.8%	
Lodging	0.1%	
Foodservice	1.4%	
Entertainment & Recreation	1.5%	
General Retail Trade	0.3%	
Travel Planning*	-2.4%	
Total	1.0%	

Source: TIA

Note: * Refers to jobs created in travel arrangement firms such as travel agencies, wholesale and retail tour companies, and other travel-related service businesses.

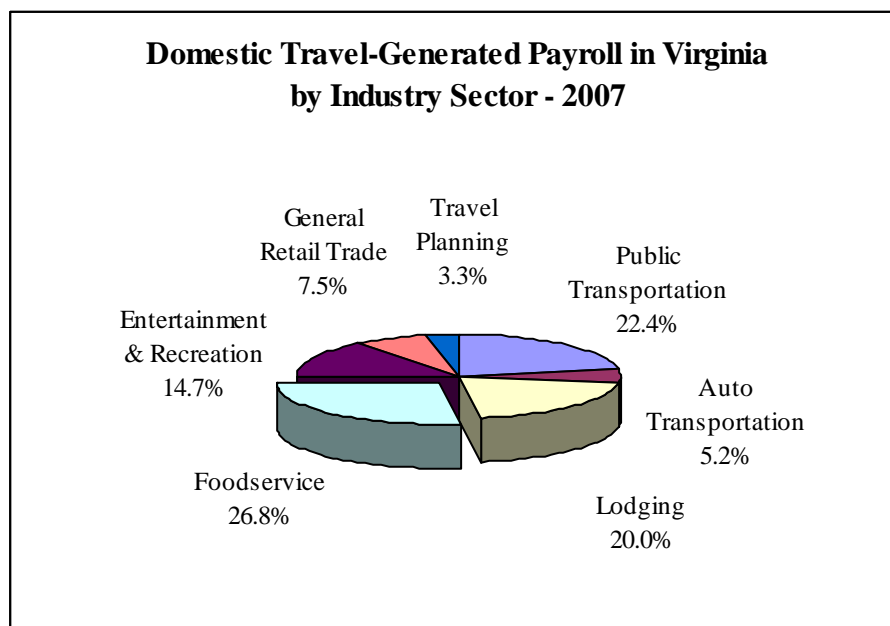
DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA - 2007

Travel-Generated Payroll

Travel-generated payroll is the wage and salary income paid to employees directly serving the traveler within the industry sectors from which these travelers purchase goods and services. Each dollar of travel spending generates different amounts of payroll income within the various travel industry sectors depending on the labor content and the wage structure of each sector.

Payroll income paid by Virginia travel-related firms and was directly attributable to domestic travel spending reached more than \$4.3 billion in 2007. This represented an increase of 1.3 percent from 2006.

- On average, every dollar spent by domestic travelers produced 23 cents in payroll income for Virginia residents in 2007.
- In 2007, the foodservice sector posted the largest payroll generated by domestic travel spending with close to \$1.2 billion, accounting for 26.8 percent of the state total. This represents 2.6 percent increase from 2006.
- Payroll in the public transportation sector, which includes air transportation, ranked second with \$968 million, down 5.1 percent from 2006, accounting for 22.4 percent of the state total. The big share of payroll on public transportation was largely due to relatively high wages and salaries in the airline industry.
- The lodging industry composed 20.0 percent of the total domestic travel-generated payroll income in Virginia, up 5.1 percent from 2006 to \$864.7 million.



Domestic Travel-Generated Payroll

Table 7: Domestic Travel-Generated Payroll in Virginia by Industry Sector, 2006-2007

2007	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	\$968.0	22.4%
Auto Transportation	223.8	5.2%
Lodging	864.7	20.0%
Foodservice	1,158.7	26.8%
Entertainment & Recreation	635.4	14.7%
General Retail Trade	323.3	7.5%
Travel Planning*	142.4	3.3%
Total	\$4,316.2	100.0%
2006		
Public Transportation	\$1,020.3	23.9%
Auto Transportation	216.2	5.1%
Lodging	822.9	19.3%
Foodservice	1,129.6	26.5%
Entertainment & Recreation	619.9	14.5%
General Retail Trade	314.9	7.4%
Travel Planning*	138.9	3.3%
Total	\$4,262.7	100.0%
Percent Change 2007 over 2006		
Public Transportation	-5.1%	
Auto Transportation	3.5%	
Lodging	5.1%	
Foodservice	2.6%	
Entertainment & Recreation	2.5%	
General Retail Trade	2.7%	
Travel Planning*	2.5%	
Total	1.3%	

Source: TIA

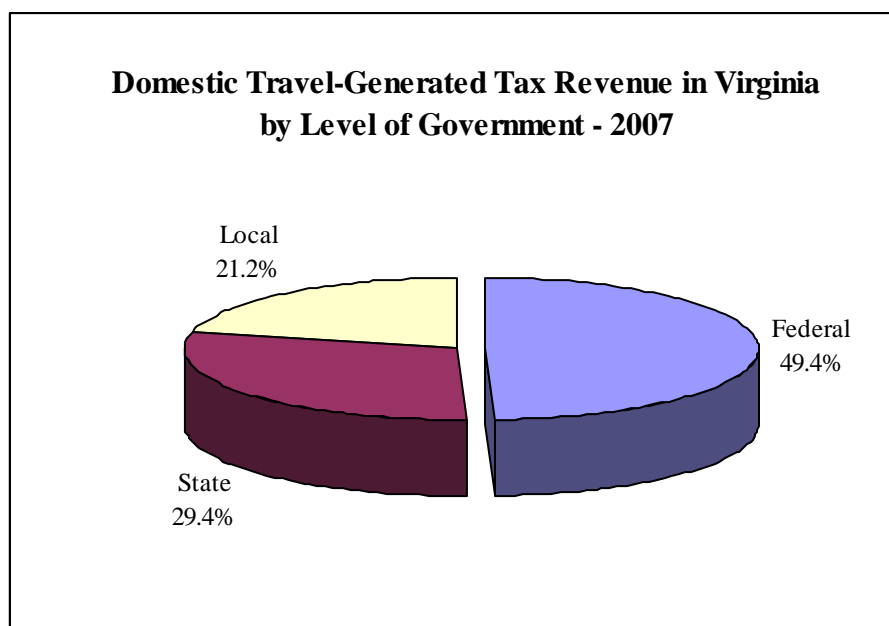
Note: * Refers to payroll income that goes to travel agents, tour operators, and other travel service employees who arrange passenger transportation, lodging, tours and other related services.

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA - 2007

Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

Travel tax receipts are the federal, state and local tax revenues attributable to travel spending in Virginia. Travel-generated tax revenue is a significant economic benefit, as governments use these funds to support the travel infrastructure and help support a variety of public programs.

- In 2007, total tax revenue generated by domestic traveler spending in Virginia reached nearly \$2.5 billion, up 3.3 percent from 2006. On average, each travel dollar spent by domestic travelers in Virginia produced 13 cents in tax receipts for federal, state and local governments in 2007.
- Domestic travel spending in Virginia generated more than \$1.2 billion for the federal government in 2007 by collecting individual and corporate income taxes, employment taxes, gasoline excise taxes, and airline ticket taxes. This represents 49.4 percent of all domestic travel-generated tax collections in the state and a 2.3 percent increase over 2006. Each dollar spent by domestic travelers in Virginia produced 6.6 cents for federal tax coffers.
- Spending by domestic travelers in Virginia also generated \$731.6 million in tax revenue for the state treasury through state sales and excise taxes, and taxes on personal and corporate income, up 3.5 percent from 2006. This composed 29.4 percent of all travel-generated tax revenue for 2007 collected in the state. On average, each domestic travel dollar produced 3.9 cents in state tax receipts.
- Local governments in Virginia directly benefited from domestic travel as well. During 2007, domestic travel spending generated \$529.2 million in local sales and property tax revenue for the municipal government, 21.2 percent of total travel-generated tax revenue in the state. Each domestic travel dollar produced 2.8 cents for local tax coffers.



**Table 8: Domestic Travel-Generated Tax Revenue in Virginia
by Level of Government, 2006-2007**

<i>2007</i>	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Federal Tax	\$1,231.2	49.4%
State tax	731.6	29.4%
Local Tax	529.2	21.2%
Total	\$2,492.0	100.0%
<i>2006</i>		
Federal Tax	\$1,203.6	49.9%
State tax	706.8	29.3%
Local Tax	502.7	20.8%
Total	\$2,413.1	100.0%
<i>Percent Change 2007 over 2006</i>		
Federal Tax	2.3%	
State tax	3.5%	
Local Tax	5.3%	
Total	3.3%	

Source: TIA

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES (COUNTY EQUIVALENTS) - 2007

Domestic travelers spent close to \$18.7 billion while traveling in Virginia during 2007, up 5.8 percent from 2006.

The top five counties in Virginia received more than \$8.1 billion in direct domestic travel expenditures, 43.5 percent of the state total. Domestic travel spending in the top five counties generated close to \$2.2 billion in payroll (50.6% of the state total) and 88.4 thousand jobs (42.0% of the state total) in 2007.

Additionally, domestic travel expenditures in top five counties generated \$286.6 million in tax revenue for the state treasury (39.2% of the state total) and \$208.9 million tax revenue for local governments (39.5% of the state total) during 2007.

Domestic Travel Impact in Top 5 Counties

Fairfax County led all counties in travel expenditures and jobs directly generated by domestic traveler spending in 2007. Domestic travel expenditures in Fairfax County reached over \$2.5 billion, accounting for 13.6 percent of the state total. These expenditures generated \$534.7 million in payroll income and 30,000 jobs for county residents.

Arlington County followed Fairfax County closely with more than \$2.4 billion in domestic travel spending in 2007, representing 13.0 percent of the state total. The payroll income and jobs directly attributable to domestic travel spending reached \$752.4 million and 23,600 jobs.

Loudoun County posted close to \$1.4 billion in domestic expenditures to rank third. These expenditures generated \$523.5 million in payroll as well as 15,900 jobs within the county.

Virginia Beach City received more than \$1.1 billion from domestic travelers, 6.0 percent of the state total. These travel expenditures benefited county residents with \$204.8 million in payroll income and 11,900 jobs.

Norfolk City ranked fifth with \$660.7 million in domestic travel expenditures in 2007. These expenditures by domestic travelers generated \$167.6 million in payroll income and 7,000 jobs for county residents.

Table 9: Domestic Travel Impact in Virginia - Top 5 Counties (Cities*), 2006-2007

2007 Impact

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
Fairfax	\$2,545.6	\$534.7	30.0	\$103.1	\$48.7
Arlington	2,439.1	752.4	23.6	78.7	70.9
Loudoun	1,366.5	523.5	15.9	32.4	22.4
Virginia Beach City	1,124.5	204.8	11.9	48.6	45.5
<u>Norfolk City</u>	<u>660.7</u>	<u>167.6</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>21.4</u>
Top Five County Total	\$8,136.4	\$2,183.1	88.4	\$286.6	\$208.9
State Total	\$18,691.4	\$4,316.2	210.3	\$731.6	\$529.2
Share of Top 5 Counties	43.5%	50.6%	42.0%	39.2%	39.5%

2006 Impact

Fairfax	\$2,409.8	\$529.4	29.8	\$99.7	\$46.3
Arlington	2,321.5	749.0	23.3	76.5	67.8
Loudoun	1,264.6	506.7	15.4	30.6	20.8
Virginia Beach City	1,060.9	202.1	11.8	46.8	43.1
<u>Norfolk City</u>	<u>625.8</u>	<u>166.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>20.4</u>
Top Five County Total	\$7,682.5	\$2,153.1	87.3	\$276.8	\$198.4
State Total	\$17,664.1	\$4,262.7	208.2	\$706.8	\$502.7
Share of Top 5 Counties	43.5%	50.5%	41.9%	39.2%	39.5%

Percent Change

2007 over 2006

Fairfax	5.6%	1.0%	0.7%	3.4%	5.1%
Arlington	5.1%	0.5%	1.2%	2.8%	4.6%
Loudoun	8.1%	3.3%	3.0%	5.8%	7.5%
Virginia Beach City	6.0%	1.4%	1.0%	3.8%	5.5%
<u>Norfolk City</u>	<u>5.6%</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>	<u>3.4%</u>	<u>5.1%</u>
Top Five County Total	5.9%	1.4%	1.3%	3.6%	5.3%
State Total	5.8%	1.3%	1.0%	3.5%	5.3%

Source: TIA

* County equivalents.

COUNTY TABLES

The following tables list the results of the County Economic Impact Component of the TIA's Travel Economic Impact Model for Virginia in 2007 and 2006. The estimates presented are for direct domestic travel expenditures and related economic impact.

- Table A shows the counties listed alphabetically, with 2007 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax revenue for each.
- Table B ranks the counties in order of 2007 travel expenditures from highest to lowest.
- Table C shows the percent distribution for each impact measure in 2007.
- Table D shows the percent change in 2007 over 2006 estimates for each of the measures of economic impact.
- Table E shows the counties listed alphabetically, with 2006 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax revenue shown for each.

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
ACCOMACK	\$134.28	\$28.79	1.79	\$6.35	\$4.19
ALBEMARLE	268.02	50.72	2.93	10.65	9.59
ALEXANDRIA CITY	584.50	101.25	5.60	24.03	19.51
ALLEGHANY	31.34	6.28	0.37	1.28	0.92
AMELIA	4.66	1.00	0.05	0.27	0.13
AMHERST	20.96	4.53	0.28	0.94	0.63
APPOMATTOX	8.57	1.70	0.10	0.41	0.26
ARLINGTON	2,439.11	752.43	23.58	78.65	70.92
AUGUSTA	96.09	16.41	0.97	4.40	3.37
BATH	213.99	25.93	1.59	6.65	2.74
BEDFORD	71.06	16.10	1.00	3.43	2.16
BEDFORD CITY	9.72	1.81	0.11	0.46	0.38
BLAND	11.55	2.44	0.13	0.47	0.34
BOTETOURT	42.81	7.04	0.41	1.94	1.25
BRISTOL CITY	35.98	7.19	0.43	1.71	1.09
BRUNSWICK	36.84	7.85	0.49	1.74	0.84
BUCHANAN	17.05	3.71	0.20	0.55	0.20
BUCKINGHAM	9.69	2.03	0.12	0.49	0.29
BUENA VISTA CITY	3.35	0.74	0.04	0.14	0.09
CAMPBELL	32.91	6.24	0.38	1.48	0.53
CAROLINE	70.21	9.78	0.56	3.44	1.61
CARROLL	54.08	10.43	0.63	2.56	1.64
CHARLES CITY	2.56	0.58	0.03	0.11	0.08
CHARLOTTE	11.92	2.42	0.14	0.53	0.32
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	167.31	35.11	2.02	6.95	5.84
CHESAPEAKE CITY	252.90	46.72	2.81	11.06	9.33
CHESTERFIELD	358.28	70.33	4.24	14.57	8.26
CLARKE	15.25	3.01	0.18	0.66	0.45
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	24.85	6.85	0.42	1.11	1.01
COVINGTON CITY	4.46	1.01	0.05	0.18	0.13
CRAIG	3.38	0.72	0.05	0.14	0.12
CULPEPER	25.47	5.32	0.32	1.09	0.58
CUMBERLAND	4.55	0.84	0.05	0.24	0.14
DANVILLE CITY	70.73	13.48	0.82	3.12	1.75
DICKENSON	6.15	1.32	0.07	0.35	0.15

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
DINWIDDIE	11.41	2.36	0.13	0.48	0.36
EMPORIA CITY	22.45	3.54	0.20	1.39	0.90
ESSEX	27.34	6.03	0.37	1.27	0.83
FAIRFAX	2,545.61	534.74	29.99	103.12	48.69
FAIRFAX CITY	109.40	21.89	1.33	4.45	3.16
FALLS CHURCH CITY	30.48	9.18	0.50	2.11	1.25
FAUQUIER	144.32	29.03	1.76	6.94	2.52
FLOYD	16.84	3.29	0.20	0.76	0.51
FLUVANNA	41.92	8.24	0.49	1.99	0.58
FRANKLIN	87.31	19.57	1.24	3.40	2.65
FRANKLIN CITY	11.37	2.06	0.12	0.68	0.46
FREDERICK	90.29	17.25	1.03	3.96	2.77
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	127.64	23.37	1.40	5.62	5.22
GALAX CITY	11.35	2.31	0.13	0.56	0.28
GILES	21.57	3.77	0.22	1.06	0.68
GLOUCESTER	36.93	7.18	0.44	1.59	1.11
GOOCHLAND	18.79	3.64	0.22	0.65	0.39
GRAYSON	12.08	2.69	0.14	0.50	0.37
GREENE	14.44	3.62	0.21	0.77	0.44
GREENSVILLE	12.04	2.00	0.11	0.56	0.28
HALIFAX	35.39	8.18	0.51	1.38	0.68
HAMPTON CITY	194.27	36.27	2.18	8.46	6.89
HANOVER	179.20	39.24	2.36	7.46	3.84
HARRISONBURG CITY	89.01	16.98	1.01	3.91	3.45
HENRICO	656.39	155.41	7.36	24.77	20.91
HENRY	43.97	9.47	0.58	1.92	0.90
HIGHLAND	14.27	2.89	0.17	0.72	0.43
HOPEWELL CITY	19.14	3.60	0.22	0.92	0.81
ISLE OF WIGHT	29.87	5.87	0.35	1.32	0.70
JAMES CITY	350.45	67.21	3.97	15.91	14.96
KING AND QUEEN	3.12	0.68	0.04	0.15	0.09
KING GEORGE	17.21	3.62	0.21	0.83	0.53
KING WILLIAM	7.22	1.66	0.08	0.29	0.18
LANCASTER	83.80	14.37	0.85	3.77	2.36
LEE	9.69	2.66	0.16	0.48	0.24

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
LEXINGTON CITY	29.20	5.66	0.33	1.19	1.04
LOUDOUN	1,366.51	523.52	15.86	32.39	22.36
LOUISA	59.62	12.56	0.78	2.84	1.81
LUNENBURG	4.64	1.09	0.05	0.19	0.14
LYNCHBURG CITY	132.82	26.38	1.47	6.12	5.37
MADISON	36.95	5.87	0.35	1.74	1.19
MANASSAS CITY	59.10	9.69	0.58	2.63	1.59
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.16	0.28	0.01	0.05	0.04
MARTINSVILLE CITY	17.64	3.59	0.22	0.85	0.47
MATHEWS	27.19	6.65	0.41	1.28	0.83
MECKLENBURG	104.69	21.10	1.30	4.95	3.18
MIDDLESEX	79.32	18.12	1.14	3.66	2.41
MONTGOMERY	104.66	19.60	1.18	4.69	1.92
NELSON	160.04	27.90	1.63	7.41	4.86
NEW KENT	25.57	5.81	0.37	1.09	0.32
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	257.36	57.75	3.06	9.87	9.07
NORFOLK CITY	660.72	167.61	7.03	23.89	21.40
NORTHAMPTON	62.66	12.46	0.78	3.02	1.24
NORTHUMBERLAND	51.02	10.11	0.61	2.24	1.53
NORTON CITY	15.07	2.58	0.15	0.71	0.67
NOTTOWAY	11.79	2.25	0.13	0.70	0.31
ORANGE	32.56	7.71	0.47	1.42	0.99
PAGE	50.83	10.80	0.65	2.56	1.95
PATRICK	21.30	4.66	0.25	1.22	0.64
PETERSBURG CITY	38.01	6.59	0.38	1.94	1.13
PITTSYLVANIA	42.98	9.35	0.51	2.37	1.27
POQUOSON CITY	2.59	0.47	0.03	0.11	0.09
PORTSMOUTH CITY	77.22	15.59	0.92	3.49	3.18
POWHATAN	7.74	1.43	0.09	0.27	0.17
PRINCE EDWARD	17.56	3.60	0.21	0.79	0.35
PRINCE GEORGE	61.61	11.89	0.72	2.73	0.95
PRINCE WILLIAM	409.55	106.97	5.47	15.23	6.57
PULASKI	44.32	9.28	0.57	1.96	1.34
RADFORD CITY	13.13	2.32	0.13	0.62	0.38
RAPPAHANNOCK	20.94	3.50	0.22	0.98	0.55

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
RICHMOND	25.53	9.67	0.35	0.86	0.60
RICHMOND CITY	571.87	129.39	6.59	21.63	20.33
ROANOKE	133.48	25.48	1.55	5.60	4.56
ROANOKE CITY	331.60	70.97	3.52	13.34	11.98
ROCKBRIDGE	97.73	15.45	0.89	4.46	2.24
ROCKINGHAM	145.89	27.55	1.70	5.62	4.00
RUSSELL	9.65	2.22	0.13	0.49	0.15
SALEM CITY	48.92	10.66	0.66	2.02	1.86
SCOTT	14.16	2.80	0.17	0.70	0.36
SHENANDOAH	148.37	25.07	1.50	6.92	4.49
SMYTH	20.97	4.14	0.24	1.28	0.44
SOUTHAMPTON	12.18	2.49	0.14	0.63	0.24
SPOTSYLVANIA	198.71	43.88	2.67	4.71	4.02
STAFFORD	96.50	19.09	1.17	4.10	2.99
STAUNTON CITY	48.66	9.88	0.59	2.00	1.86
SUFFOLK CITY	50.96	9.07	0.54	2.76	1.61
SURRY	8.33	1.88	0.10	0.35	0.25
SUSSEX	7.85	1.69	0.09	0.49	0.16
TAZEWELL	42.12	8.86	0.56	1.86	0.60
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,124.48	204.79	11.91	48.57	45.49
WARREN	107.55	23.69	1.50	4.88	2.19
WASHINGTON	91.08	19.54	1.22	4.18	2.29
WAYNESBORO CITY	26.87	5.46	0.33	1.21	0.92
WESTMORELAND	53.10	12.15	0.76	2.44	1.62
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	495.37	99.60	5.95	18.82	17.57
WINCHESTER CITY	85.66	16.53	0.98	3.73	3.02
WISE	26.44	5.52	0.34	1.21	0.39
WYTHE	110.12	15.98	0.90	5.38	3.35
YORK	178.06	31.99	1.85	7.77	6.98
STATE TOTALS	\$18,691.44	\$4,316.17	210.30	\$731.57	\$529.16

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Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
FAIRFAX	\$2,545.61	\$534.74	29.99	\$103.12	\$48.69
ARLINGTON	2,439.11	752.43	23.58	78.65	70.92
LOUDOUN	1,366.51	523.52	15.86	32.39	22.36
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,124.48	204.79	11.91	48.57	45.49
NORFOLK CITY	660.72	167.61	7.03	23.89	21.40
HENRICO	656.39	155.41	7.36	24.77	20.91
ALEXANDRIA CITY	584.50	101.25	5.60	24.03	19.51
RICHMOND CITY	571.87	129.39	6.59	21.63	20.33
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	495.37	99.60	5.95	18.82	17.57
PRINCE WILLIAM	409.55	106.97	5.47	15.23	6.57
CHESTERFIELD	358.28	70.33	4.24	14.57	8.26
JAMES CITY	350.45	67.21	3.97	15.91	14.96
ROANOKE CITY	331.60	70.97	3.52	13.34	11.98
ALBEMARLE	268.02	50.72	2.93	10.65	9.59
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	257.36	57.75	3.06	9.87	9.07
CHESAPEAKE CITY	252.90	46.72	2.81	11.06	9.33
BATH	213.99	25.93	1.59	6.65	2.74
SPOTSYLVANIA	198.71	43.88	2.67	4.71	4.02
HAMPTON CITY	194.27	36.27	2.18	8.46	6.89
HANOVER	179.20	39.24	2.36	7.46	3.84
YORK	178.06	31.99	1.85	7.77	6.98
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	167.31	35.11	2.02	6.95	5.84
NELSON	160.04	27.90	1.63	7.41	4.86
SHENANDOAH	148.37	25.07	1.50	6.92	4.49
ROCKINGHAM	145.89	27.55	1.70	5.62	4.00
FAUQUIER	144.32	29.03	1.76	6.94	2.52
ACCOMACK	134.28	28.79	1.79	6.35	4.19
ROANOKE	133.48	25.48	1.55	5.60	4.56
LYNCHBURG CITY	132.82	26.38	1.47	6.12	5.37
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	127.64	23.37	1.40	5.62	5.22
WYTHE	110.12	15.98	0.90	5.38	3.35
FAIRFAX CITY	109.40	21.89	1.33	4.45	3.16
WARREN	107.55	23.69	1.50	4.88	2.19
MECKLENBURG	104.69	21.10	1.30	4.95	3.18
MONTGOMERY	104.66	19.60	1.18	4.69	1.92

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
ROCKBRIDGE	97.73	15.45	0.89	4.46	2.24
STAFFORD	96.50	19.09	1.17	4.10	2.99
AUGUSTA	96.09	16.41	0.97	4.40	3.37
WASHINGTON	91.08	19.54	1.22	4.18	2.29
FREDERICK	90.29	17.25	1.03	3.96	2.77
HARRISONBURG CITY	89.01	16.98	1.01	3.91	3.45
FRANKLIN	87.31	19.57	1.24	3.40	2.65
WINCHESTER CITY	85.66	16.53	0.98	3.73	3.02
LANCASTER	83.80	14.37	0.85	3.77	2.36
MIDDLESEX	79.32	18.12	1.14	3.66	2.41
PORTSMOUTH CITY	77.22	15.59	0.92	3.49	3.18
BEDFORD	71.06	16.10	1.00	3.43	2.16
DANVILLE CITY	70.73	13.48	0.82	3.12	1.75
CAROLINE	70.21	9.78	0.56	3.44	1.61
NORTHAMPTON	62.66	12.46	0.78	3.02	1.24
PRINCE GEORGE	61.61	11.89	0.72	2.73	0.95
LOUISA	59.62	12.56	0.78	2.84	1.81
MANASSAS CITY	59.10	9.69	0.58	2.63	1.59
CARROLL	54.08	10.43	0.63	2.56	1.64
WESTMORELAND	53.10	12.15	0.76	2.44	1.62
NORTHUMBERLAND	51.02	10.11	0.61	2.24	1.53
SUFFOLK CITY	50.96	9.07	0.54	2.76	1.61
PAGE	50.83	10.80	0.65	2.56	1.95
SALEM CITY	48.92	10.66	0.66	2.02	1.86
STAUNTON CITY	48.66	9.88	0.59	2.00	1.86
PULASKI	44.32	9.28	0.57	1.96	1.34
HENRY	43.97	9.47	0.58	1.92	0.90
PITTSYLVANIA	42.98	9.35	0.51	2.37	1.27
BOTETOURT	42.81	7.04	0.41	1.94	1.25
TAZEWELL	42.12	8.86	0.56	1.86	0.60
FLUVANNA	41.92	8.24	0.49	1.99	0.58
PETERSBURG CITY	38.01	6.59	0.38	1.94	1.13
MADISON	36.95	5.87	0.35	1.74	1.19
GLOUCESTER	36.93	7.18	0.44	1.59	1.11
BRUNSWICK	36.84	7.85	0.49	1.74	0.84

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
BRISTOL CITY	35.98	7.19	0.43	1.71	1.09
HALIFAX	35.39	8.18	0.51	1.38	0.68
CAMPBELL	32.91	6.24	0.38	1.48	0.53
ORANGE	32.56	7.71	0.47	1.42	0.99
ALLEGHANY	31.34	6.28	0.37	1.28	0.92
FALLS CHURCH CITY	30.48	9.18	0.50	2.11	1.25
ISLE OF WIGHT	29.87	5.87	0.35	1.32	0.70
LEXINGTON CITY	29.20	5.66	0.33	1.19	1.04
ESSEX	27.34	6.03	0.37	1.27	0.83
MATHEWS	27.19	6.65	0.41	1.28	0.83
WAYNESBORO CITY	26.87	5.46	0.33	1.21	0.92
WISE	26.44	5.52	0.34	1.21	0.39
NEW KENT	25.57	5.81	0.37	1.09	0.32
RICHMOND	25.53	9.67	0.35	0.86	0.60
CULPEPER	25.47	5.32	0.32	1.09	0.58
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	24.85	6.85	0.42	1.11	1.01
EMPORIA CITY	22.45	3.54	0.20	1.39	0.90
GILES	21.57	3.77	0.22	1.06	0.68
PATRICK	21.30	4.66	0.25	1.22	0.64
SMYTH	20.97	4.14	0.24	1.28	0.44
AMHERST	20.96	4.53	0.28	0.94	0.63
RAPPAHANNOCK	20.94	3.50	0.22	0.98	0.55
HOPEWELL CITY	19.14	3.60	0.22	0.92	0.81
GOOCHLAND	18.79	3.64	0.22	0.65	0.39
MARTINSVILLE CITY	17.64	3.59	0.22	0.85	0.47
PRINCE EDWARD	17.56	3.60	0.21	0.79	0.35
KING GEORGE	17.21	3.62	0.21	0.83	0.53
BUCHANAN	17.05	3.71	0.20	0.55	0.20
FLOYD	16.84	3.29	0.20	0.76	0.51
CLARKE	15.25	3.01	0.18	0.66	0.45
NORTON CITY	15.07	2.58	0.15	0.71	0.67
GREENE	14.44	3.62	0.21	0.77	0.44
HIGHLAND	14.27	2.89	0.17	0.72	0.43
SCOTT	14.16	2.80	0.17	0.70	0.36
RADFORD CITY	13.13	2.32	0.13	0.62	0.38

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
SOUTHAMPTON	12.18	2.49	0.14	0.63	0.24
GRAYSON	12.08	2.69	0.14	0.50	0.37
GREENSVILLE	12.04	2.00	0.11	0.56	0.28
CHARLOTTE	11.92	2.42	0.14	0.53	0.32
NOTTOWAY	11.79	2.25	0.13	0.70	0.31
BLAND	11.55	2.44	0.13	0.47	0.34
DINWIDDIE	11.41	2.36	0.13	0.48	0.36
FRANKLIN CITY	11.37	2.06	0.12	0.68	0.46
GALAX CITY	11.35	2.31	0.13	0.56	0.28
BEDFORD CITY	9.72	1.81	0.11	0.46	0.38
BUCKINGHAM	9.69	2.03	0.12	0.49	0.29
LEE	9.69	2.66	0.16	0.48	0.24
RUSSELL	9.65	2.22	0.13	0.49	0.15
APPOMATTOX	8.57	1.70	0.10	0.41	0.26
SURRY	8.33	1.88	0.10	0.35	0.25
SUSSEX	7.85	1.69	0.09	0.49	0.16
POWHATAN	7.74	1.43	0.09	0.27	0.17
KING WILLIAM	7.22	1.66	0.08	0.29	0.18
DICKENSON	6.15	1.32	0.07	0.35	0.15
AMELIA	4.66	1.00	0.05	0.27	0.13
LUNENBURG	4.64	1.09	0.05	0.19	0.14
CUMBERLAND	4.55	0.84	0.05	0.24	0.14
COVINGTON CITY	4.46	1.01	0.05	0.18	0.13
CRAIG	3.38	0.72	0.05	0.14	0.12
BUENA VISTA CITY	3.35	0.74	0.04	0.14	0.09
KING AND QUEEN	3.12	0.68	0.04	0.15	0.09
POQUOSON CITY	2.59	0.47	0.03	0.11	0.09
CHARLES CITY	2.56	0.58	0.03	0.11	0.08
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.16	0.28	0.01	0.05	0.04
STATE TOTALS	\$18,691.44	\$4,316.17	210.30	\$731.57	\$529.16

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Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
ACCOMACK	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
ALBEMARLE	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%
ALEXANDRIA CITY	3.1%	2.3%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%
ALLEGHANY	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
AMELIA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
AMHERST	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
APPOMATTOX	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
ARLINGTON	13.0%	17.4%	11.2%	10.8%	13.4%
AUGUSTA	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
BATH	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%
BEDFORD	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
BEDFORD CITY	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BLAND	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BOTETOURT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
BRISTOL CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
BRUNSWICK	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
BUCHANAN	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
BUCKINGHAM	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BUENA VISTA CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAMPBELL	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
CAROLINE	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
CARROLL	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
CHARLES CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CHARLOTTE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
CHESAPEAKE CITY	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%
CHESTERFIELD	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
CLARKE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
COVINGTON CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CRAIG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CULPEPER	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
CUMBERLAND	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
DANVILLE CITY	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
DICKENSON	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
DINWIDDIE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
EMPORIA CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
ESSEX	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
FAIRFAX	13.6%	12.4%	14.3%	14.1%	9.2%
FAIRFAX CITY	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
FALLS CHURCH CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
FAUQUIER	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%
FLOYD	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FLUVANNA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
FRANKLIN	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
FRANKLIN CITY	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FREDERICK	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
GALAX CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GILES	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GLOUCESTER	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
GOOCHLAND	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GRAYSON	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GREENE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
GREENSVILLE	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
HALIFAX	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
HAMPTON CITY	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%
HANOVER	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%
HARRISONBURG CITY	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
HENRICO	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%
HENRY	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
HIGHLAND	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
HOPEWELL CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
ISLE OF WIGHT	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
JAMES CITY	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8%
KING AND QUEEN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
KING GEORGE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
KING WILLIAM	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LANCASTER	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
LEE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
LEXINGTON CITY	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
LOUDOUN	7.3%	12.1%	7.5%	4.4%	4.2%
LOUISA	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
LUNENBURG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LYNCHBURG CITY	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
MADISON	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
MANASSAS CITY	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
MANASSAS PARK CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MARTINSVILLE CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MATHEWS	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
MECKLENBURG	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
MIDDLESEX	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
MONTGOMERY	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
NELSON	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
NEW KENT	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
NORFOLK CITY	3.5%	3.9%	3.3%	3.3%	4.0%
NORTHAMPTON	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
NORTHUMBERLAND	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
NORTON CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NOTTOWAY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
ORANGE	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PAGE	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
PATRICK	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
PETERSBURG CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
PITTSYLVANIA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
POQUOSON CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PORTSMOUTH CITY	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
POWHATAN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PRINCE EDWARD	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
PRINCE GEORGE	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
PRINCE WILLIAM	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.1%	1.2%
PULASKI	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
RADFORD CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
RAPPAHANNOCK	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2007 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
RICHMOND	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
RICHMOND CITY	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.8%
ROANOKE	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
ROANOKE CITY	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%
ROCKBRIDGE	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
ROCKINGHAM	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
RUSSELL	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
SALEM CITY	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
SCOTT	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
SHENANDOAH	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
SMYTH	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
SOUTHAMPTON	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
SPOTSYLVANIA	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%
STAFFORD	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
STAUNTON CITY	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
SUFFOLK CITY	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
SURRY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUSSEX	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
TAZEWELL	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	6.0%	4.7%	5.7%	6.6%	8.6%
WARREN	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%
WASHINGTON	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
WAYNESBORO CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
WESTMORELAND	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%	3.3%
WINCHESTER CITY	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
WISE	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
WYTHE	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
YORK	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%
STATE TOTALS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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Table D: Percent Change Over 2006

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table D: Percent Change Over 2006					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
ACCOMACK	5.8%	1.1%	0.8%	3.5%	5.3%
ALBEMARLE	9.9%	5.0%	4.7%	7.5%	9.3%
ALEXANDRIA CITY	3.8%	-0.7%	-1.0%	1.6%	3.3%
ALLEGHANY	9.4%	4.6%	4.2%	7.1%	8.8%
AMELIA	2.3%	-2.2%	-2.5%	0.1%	1.8%
AMHERST	7.7%	3.0%	2.7%	5.4%	7.2%
APPOMATTOX	3.9%	-0.6%	-0.9%	1.7%	3.4%
ARLINGTON	5.1%	0.5%	1.2%	2.8%	4.6%
AUGUSTA	6.2%	1.6%	1.2%	4.0%	5.7%
BATH	5.2%	0.6%	0.2%	2.9%	4.7%
BEDFORD	8.2%	3.4%	3.1%	5.9%	7.7%
BEDFORD CITY	4.6%	0.1%	-0.3%	2.4%	4.1%
BLAND	3.6%	-1.0%	-1.3%	1.4%	3.1%
BOTETOURT	5.1%	0.5%	0.1%	2.8%	4.6%
BRISTOL CITY	5.6%	1.0%	0.7%	3.4%	5.1%
BRUNSWICK	5.3%	0.7%	0.4%	3.1%	4.8%
BUCHANAN	4.4%	-0.2%	-0.5%	2.2%	3.9%
BUCKINGHAM	3.3%	-1.3%	-1.6%	1.1%	2.8%
BUENA VISTA CITY	2.3%	-2.2%	-2.5%	0.1%	1.8%
CAMPBELL	4.9%	0.3%	-0.1%	2.6%	4.4%
CAROLINE	9.7%	4.9%	4.6%	7.4%	9.2%
CARROLL	6.2%	1.6%	1.2%	4.0%	5.7%
CHARLES CITY	7.9%	3.2%	2.9%	5.7%	7.4%
CHARLOTTE	4.4%	-0.2%	-0.5%	2.2%	3.9%
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	3.3%	-1.2%	-1.5%	1.2%	2.9%
CHESAPEAKE CITY	5.6%	0.9%	0.6%	3.3%	5.1%
CHESTERFIELD	6.3%	1.7%	1.4%	4.1%	5.8%
CLARKE	3.8%	-0.8%	-1.1%	1.6%	3.3%
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	7.3%	2.6%	2.3%	5.0%	6.8%
COVINGTON CITY	1.8%	-2.7%	-3.0%	-0.4%	1.3%
CRAIG	1.9%	-2.6%	-2.9%	-0.3%	1.4%
CULPEPER	4.2%	-0.4%	-0.7%	2.0%	3.7%
CUMBERLAND	3.9%	-0.6%	-1.0%	1.7%	3.4%
DANVILLE CITY	2.3%	-2.1%	-2.5%	0.2%	1.8%
DICKENSON	6.3%	1.6%	1.3%	4.0%	5.8%

Table D: Percent Change Over 2006

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table D: Percent Change Over 2006 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
DINWIDDIE	4.1%	-0.4%	-0.8%	1.9%	3.6%
EMPORIA CITY	6.2%	1.6%	1.2%	4.0%	5.7%
ESSEX	7.7%	3.0%	2.6%	5.4%	7.2%
FAIRFAX	5.6%	1.0%	0.7%	3.4%	5.1%
FAIRFAX CITY	-0.3%	-4.7%	-5.0%	-2.4%	-0.8%
FALLS CHURCH CITY	0.3%	-4.1%	-4.4%	-1.8%	-0.2%
FAUQUIER	6.4%	1.8%	1.4%	4.2%	5.9%
FLOYD	4.2%	-0.3%	-0.7%	2.0%	3.7%
FLUVANNA	2.2%	-2.3%	-2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
FRANKLIN	5.5%	0.9%	0.5%	3.3%	5.0%
FRANKLIN CITY	3.9%	-0.7%	-1.0%	1.7%	3.4%
FREDERICK	8.7%	4.0%	3.6%	6.4%	8.2%
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	3.9%	-0.7%	-1.0%	1.7%	3.4%
GALAX CITY	4.6%	0.0%	-0.3%	2.3%	4.1%
GILES	4.4%	-0.1%	-0.5%	2.2%	3.9%
GLOUCESTER	6.5%	1.9%	1.6%	4.3%	6.0%
GOOCHLAND	6.6%	2.0%	1.6%	4.4%	6.1%
GRAYSON	8.5%	3.7%	3.4%	6.2%	7.9%
GREENE	4.5%	-0.1%	-0.4%	2.2%	4.0%
GREENSVILLE	9.2%	4.4%	4.1%	6.9%	8.7%
HALIFAX	2.6%	-1.9%	-2.2%	0.4%	2.1%
HAMPTON CITY	1.7%	-2.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%	1.2%
HANOVER	2.2%	-2.3%	-2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
HARRISONBURG CITY	7.8%	3.0%	2.7%	5.5%	7.2%
HENRICO	7.2%	2.5%	2.1%	4.9%	6.6%
HENRY	6.7%	2.0%	1.7%	4.5%	6.2%
HIGHLAND	2.8%	-1.7%	-2.0%	0.6%	2.3%
HOPEWELL CITY	5.7%	1.0%	0.7%	3.4%	5.2%
ISLE OF WIGHT	3.7%	-0.9%	-1.2%	1.5%	3.2%
JAMES CITY	6.3%	1.6%	1.3%	4.1%	5.8%
KING AND QUEEN	1.8%	-2.6%	-3.0%	-0.3%	1.3%
KING GEORGE	7.0%	2.3%	2.0%	4.7%	6.5%
KING WILLIAM	7.0%	2.3%	2.0%	4.7%	6.5%
LANCASTER	9.1%	4.3%	4.0%	6.8%	8.6%
LEE	4.9%	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	4.4%

Table D: Percent Change Over 2006

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table D: Percent Change Over 2006 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
LEXINGTON CITY	4.6%	0.0%	-0.3%	2.4%	4.1%
LOUDOUN	8.1%	3.3%	3.0%	5.8%	7.5%
LOUISA	8.1%	3.4%	3.1%	5.8%	7.6%
LUNENBURG	2.3%	-2.2%	-2.5%	0.2%	1.8%
LYNCHBURG CITY	7.7%	3.0%	2.6%	5.4%	7.2%
MADISON	3.5%	-1.0%	-1.4%	1.3%	3.0%
MANASSAS CITY	3.2%	-1.4%	-1.7%	1.0%	2.7%
MANASSAS PARK CITY	5.7%	1.0%	0.7%	3.4%	5.1%
MARTINSVILLE CITY	4.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	2.1%	3.8%
MATHEWS	5.0%	0.4%	0.1%	2.8%	4.5%
MECKLENBURG	6.4%	1.7%	1.4%	4.2%	5.9%
MIDDLESEX	5.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3.0%	4.7%
MONTGOMERY	7.6%	2.9%	2.6%	5.4%	7.1%
NELSON	2.5%	-2.0%	-2.3%	0.4%	2.0%
NEW KENT	3.0%	-1.5%	-1.8%	0.8%	2.5%
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	9.9%	5.0%	4.7%	7.5%	9.3%
NORFOLK CITY	5.6%	1.0%	0.6%	3.4%	5.1%
NORTHAMPTON	3.4%	-1.1%	-1.4%	1.2%	2.9%
NORTHUMBERLAND	2.3%	-2.2%	-2.5%	0.1%	1.8%
NORTON CITY	3.4%	-1.1%	-1.5%	1.2%	2.9%
NOTTOWAY	3.3%	-1.2%	-1.5%	1.1%	2.8%
ORANGE	4.9%	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	4.4%
PAGE	1.2%	-3.2%	-3.6%	-0.9%	0.7%
PATRICK	1.1%	-3.4%	-3.7%	-1.1%	0.6%
PETERSBURG CITY	4.7%	0.1%	-0.2%	2.5%	4.2%
PITTSYLVANIA	9.9%	5.1%	4.8%	7.6%	9.4%
POQUOSON CITY	2.9%	-1.6%	-1.9%	0.7%	2.4%
PORTSMOUTH CITY	1.9%	-2.5%	-2.9%	-0.2%	1.4%
POWHATAN	7.2%	2.5%	2.2%	4.9%	6.7%
PRINCE EDWARD	5.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3.0%	4.7%
PRINCE GEORGE	11.0%	6.1%	5.8%	8.6%	10.4%
PRINCE WILLIAM	5.7%	1.1%	0.8%	3.5%	5.2%
PULASKI	9.8%	5.0%	4.7%	7.5%	9.3%
RADFORD CITY	6.1%	1.4%	1.1%	3.8%	5.6%
RAPPAHANNOCK	2.9%	-1.6%	-1.9%	0.7%	2.4%

Table D: Percent Change Over 2006

2007 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table D: Percent Change Over 2006 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
RICHMOND	4.3%	-0.2%	-0.5%	2.1%	3.8%
RICHMOND CITY	4.7%	0.1%	-0.2%	2.5%	4.2%
ROANOKE	7.7%	3.0%	2.7%	5.4%	7.2%
ROANOKE CITY	3.0%	-1.5%	-1.8%	0.8%	2.5%
ROCKBRIDGE	8.2%	3.5%	3.1%	5.9%	7.7%
ROCKINGHAM	1.3%	-3.1%	-3.4%	-0.8%	0.9%
RUSSELL	3.8%	-0.8%	-1.1%	1.6%	3.3%
SALEM CITY	2.7%	-1.8%	-2.1%	0.5%	2.2%
SCOTT	4.1%	-0.4%	-0.8%	1.9%	3.6%
SHENANDOAH	3.2%	-1.3%	-1.6%	1.0%	2.7%
SMYTH	0.9%	-3.5%	-3.8%	-1.2%	0.4%
SOUTHAMPTON	1.5%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-0.6%	1.0%
SPOTSYLVANIA	9.4%	4.6%	4.3%	7.1%	8.9%
STAFFORD	8.5%	3.8%	3.4%	6.2%	8.0%
STAUNTON CITY	11.1%	6.2%	5.9%	8.7%	10.6%
SUFFOLK CITY	9.2%	4.4%	4.1%	6.9%	8.7%
SURRY	2.0%	-2.5%	-2.8%	-0.2%	1.5%
SUSSEX	2.3%	-2.2%	-2.5%	0.1%	1.8%
TAZEWELL	8.3%	3.6%	3.2%	6.0%	7.8%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	6.0%	1.4%	1.0%	3.8%	5.5%
WARREN	6.6%	1.9%	1.6%	4.3%	6.1%
WASHINGTON	7.3%	2.6%	2.3%	5.1%	6.8%
WAYNESBORO CITY	9.8%	5.0%	4.7%	7.5%	9.3%
WESTMORELAND	1.6%	-2.9%	-3.2%	-0.6%	1.1%
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	7.1%	2.4%	2.0%	4.8%	6.6%
WINCHESTER CITY	0.1%	-4.3%	-4.6%	-2.1%	-0.4%
WISE	5.2%	0.6%	0.2%	3.0%	4.7%
WYTHE	7.7%	3.0%	2.6%	5.4%	7.2%
YORK	16.5%	11.4%	11.1%	14.1%	16.0%
STATE TOTALS	5.8%	1.3%	1.0%	3.5%	5.3%

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Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006

2006 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
ACCOMACK	\$126.97	\$28.47	1.78	\$6.14	\$3.98
ALBEMARLE	243.96	48.28	2.80	9.90	8.78
ALEXANDRIA CITY	562.89	101.98	5.66	23.65	18.87
ALLEGHANY	28.66	6.01	0.35	1.19	0.84
AMELIA	4.56	1.02	0.06	0.27	0.13
AMHERST	19.45	4.39	0.28	0.89	0.59
APPOMATTOX	8.24	1.71	0.10	0.41	0.25
ARLINGTON	2,321.52	748.97	23.30	76.48	67.82
AUGUSTA	90.46	16.16	0.96	4.23	3.19
BATH	203.47	25.78	1.59	6.46	2.62
BEDFORD	65.68	15.56	0.97	3.24	2.01
BEDFORD CITY	9.29	1.81	0.11	0.45	0.37
BLAND	11.15	2.46	0.14	0.47	0.33
BOTETOURT	40.75	7.01	0.41	1.89	1.19
BRISTOL CITY	34.07	7.12	0.42	1.66	1.04
BRUNSWICK	34.97	7.79	0.49	1.68	0.80
BUCHANAN	16.34	3.71	0.20	0.54	0.19
BUCKINGHAM	9.38	2.05	0.12	0.48	0.28
BUENA VISTA CITY	3.28	0.76	0.04	0.14	0.09
CAMPBELL	31.39	6.22	0.38	1.45	0.50
CAROLINE	64.00	9.32	0.53	3.20	1.47
CARROLL	50.91	10.27	0.62	2.46	1.55
CHARLES CITY	2.37	0.56	0.03	0.10	0.07
CHARLOTTE	11.42	2.43	0.14	0.52	0.31
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	161.90	35.53	2.06	6.87	5.67
CHESAPEAKE CITY	239.57	46.29	2.79	10.70	8.88
CHESTERFIELD	336.91	69.16	4.19	14.00	7.81
CLARKE	14.69	3.03	0.18	0.65	0.44
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	23.16	6.68	0.41	1.06	0.95
COVINGTON CITY	4.38	1.04	0.05	0.18	0.13
CRAIG	3.32	0.74	0.05	0.14	0.12
CULPEPER	24.45	5.34	0.33	1.07	0.56
CUMBERLAND	4.38	0.84	0.05	0.24	0.13
DANVILLE CITY	69.11	13.78	0.84	3.11	1.72
DICKENSON	5.79	1.30	0.07	0.34	0.14

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006

2006 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
DINWIDDIE	10.96	2.37	0.13	0.47	0.34
EMPORIA CITY	21.13	3.49	0.19	1.34	0.85
ESSEX	25.38	5.86	0.36	1.20	0.77
FAIRFAX	2,409.76	529.40	29.79	99.73	46.31
FAIRFAX CITY	109.73	22.96	1.40	4.56	3.19
FALLS CHURCH CITY	30.39	9.57	0.53	2.15	1.25
FAUQUIER	135.62	28.53	1.73	6.66	2.38
FLOYD	16.16	3.30	0.20	0.74	0.49
FLUVANNA	41.02	8.44	0.50	1.98	0.57
FRANKLIN	82.77	19.40	1.23	3.30	2.53
FRANKLIN CITY	10.94	2.07	0.12	0.67	0.44
FREDERICK	83.04	16.59	0.99	3.72	2.56
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	122.86	23.53	1.42	5.53	5.04
GALAX CITY	10.86	2.31	0.13	0.55	0.27
GILES	20.66	3.77	0.22	1.04	0.66
GLOUCESTER	34.66	7.05	0.43	1.53	1.05
GOOCHLAND	17.63	3.57	0.22	0.62	0.37
GRAYSON	11.14	2.60	0.14	0.48	0.34
GREENE	13.82	3.62	0.21	0.75	0.42
GREENSVILLE	11.02	1.91	0.11	0.52	0.26
HALIFAX	34.48	8.33	0.52	1.37	0.67
HAMPTON CITY	191.07	37.30	2.25	8.50	6.81
HANOVER	175.34	40.16	2.43	7.46	3.77
HARRISONBURG CITY	82.61	16.48	0.98	3.71	3.21
HENRICO	612.53	151.67	7.20	23.61	19.61
HENRY	41.20	9.28	0.57	1.84	0.84
HIGHLAND	13.88	2.94	0.17	0.72	0.42
HOPEWELL CITY	18.11	3.56	0.22	0.89	0.77
ISLE OF WIGHT	28.82	5.92	0.35	1.30	0.68
JAMES CITY	329.68	66.12	3.92	15.29	14.14
KING AND QUEEN	3.06	0.70	0.04	0.15	0.09
KING GEORGE	16.09	3.54	0.21	0.80	0.49
KING WILLIAM	6.75	1.62	0.08	0.28	0.17
LANCASTER	76.83	13.77	0.82	3.53	2.17
LEE	9.23	2.65	0.16	0.47	0.23

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006

2006 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
LEXINGTON CITY	27.91	5.66	0.34	1.16	1.00
LOUDOUN	1,264.57	506.66	15.40	30.62	20.79
LOUISA	55.14	12.15	0.76	2.68	1.69
LUNENBURG	4.53	1.11	0.06	0.19	0.14
LYNCHBURG CITY	123.33	25.62	1.43	5.81	5.01
MADISON	35.70	5.93	0.36	1.71	1.16
MANASSAS CITY	57.29	9.82	0.59	2.61	1.55
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.10	0.27	0.01	0.05	0.04
MARTINSVILLE CITY	16.91	3.60	0.22	0.83	0.45
MATHEWS	25.90	6.63	0.41	1.24	0.79
MECKLENBURG	98.39	20.73	1.28	4.75	3.00
MIDDLESEX	75.38	18.01	1.14	3.55	2.30
MONTGOMERY	97.23	19.04	1.15	4.45	1.80
NELSON	156.11	28.46	1.67	7.38	4.77
NEW KENT	24.83	5.90	0.38	1.08	0.31
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	234.26	54.98	2.93	9.18	8.29
NORFOLK CITY	625.78	166.02	6.99	23.11	20.37
NORTHAMPTON	60.58	12.60	0.79	2.98	1.21
NORTHUMBERLAND	49.87	10.34	0.62	2.24	1.50
NORTON CITY	14.58	2.61	0.15	0.70	0.65
NOTTOWAY	11.41	2.28	0.13	0.69	0.30
ORANGE	31.02	7.68	0.47	1.38	0.95
PAGE	50.23	11.16	0.68	2.58	1.94
PATRICK	21.08	4.82	0.26	1.24	0.64
PETERSBURG CITY	36.29	6.58	0.38	1.89	1.09
PITTSYLVANIA	39.10	8.89	0.49	2.21	1.17
POQUOSON CITY	2.52	0.47	0.03	0.11	0.09
PORTSMOUTH CITY	75.76	16.00	0.95	3.50	3.13
POWHATAN	7.23	1.40	0.09	0.26	0.16
PRINCE EDWARD	16.69	3.58	0.21	0.76	0.33
PRINCE GEORGE	55.53	11.21	0.68	2.52	0.86
PRINCE WILLIAM	387.29	105.79	5.42	14.71	6.24
PULASKI	40.35	8.84	0.55	1.83	1.23
RADFORD CITY	12.37	2.29	0.13	0.60	0.36
RAPPAHANNOCK	20.35	3.56	0.22	0.98	0.54

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006

2006 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia					
Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2006 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
RICHMOND	24.46	9.69	0.35	0.84	0.58
RICHMOND CITY	546.12	129.22	6.60	21.10	19.51
ROANOKE	123.91	24.73	1.51	5.31	4.26
ROANOKE CITY	322.01	72.08	3.58	13.24	11.69
ROCKBRIDGE	90.32	14.93	0.86	4.21	2.08
ROCKINGHAM	143.97	28.43	1.76	5.66	3.96
RUSSELL	9.31	2.23	0.14	0.49	0.15
SALEM CITY	47.63	10.85	0.67	2.01	1.82
SCOTT	13.60	2.82	0.17	0.68	0.34
SHENANDOAH	143.78	25.40	1.53	6.85	4.37
SMYTH	20.78	4.29	0.25	1.30	0.44
SOUTHAMPTON	12.00	2.57	0.15	0.63	0.24
SPOTSYLVANIA	181.57	41.94	2.56	4.40	3.69
STAFFORD	88.93	18.40	1.13	3.86	2.77
STAUNTON CITY	43.80	9.30	0.56	1.84	1.69
SUFFOLK CITY	46.68	8.69	0.52	2.58	1.48
SURRY	8.16	1.93	0.10	0.35	0.25
SUSSEX	7.68	1.73	0.09	0.49	0.16
TAZEWELL	38.89	8.56	0.54	1.75	0.56
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,060.87	202.06	11.79	46.81	43.13
WARREN	100.91	23.25	1.48	4.68	2.07
WASHINGTON	84.84	19.04	1.19	3.97	2.14
WAYNESBORO CITY	24.47	5.20	0.32	1.13	0.84
WESTMORELAND	52.28	12.51	0.79	2.46	1.60
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	462.68	97.29	5.83	17.96	16.49
WINCHESTER CITY	85.61	17.28	1.02	3.81	3.04
WISE	25.14	5.49	0.34	1.18	0.37
WYTHE	102.26	15.52	0.88	5.10	3.12
YORK	152.78	28.71	1.66	6.81	6.02
STATE TOTALS	\$17,664.10	\$4,262.75	208.24	\$706.81	\$502.70

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Travel Economic Impact Model

Introduction

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

The TEIM has the capability of estimating the economic impact of various types of travel, such as business and vacation, by transport mode and type of accommodations used, and other trip and traveler characteristics. The County Impact Component of the TEIM allows 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 away or more, one way, from the traveler's origin and any overnight trips away from home in paid accommodations.

The word *tourism* is avoided in this report because of its vague meaning. Some define tourism as all travel away from home while others use the dictionary definition that limits tourism to personal or pleasure travel.

The *travel industry*, as used herein, refers to the collection of 16 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 that is considered part of his/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 (i.e. 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 services actually took place. By their nature, some travel expenditures are assumed to occur at the traveler's origin, some at his/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 payments in kind paid during the year to all employees. 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. 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 expenditure includes spending by travelers on goods and services during their trips, such as lodging, transportation, meals, entertainment, retail shopping. Sixteen (16) categories of activities are covered in the TEIM. Generally, the TEIM combines the activity levels for trips to places within the United States 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 16 categories of travel-related goods and services by state. For example, the number of nights spent by travel parties in hotels in Virginia 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 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 TIA, 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 linking spending to other impact components.

The international travel expenditure estimates are based on Tourism Industries' (OTTI) In-Flight Survey 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 TEIM by incorporating the 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 travel related 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) in the state. 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 of 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 Virginia 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 Virginia

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 in the area. 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.

Data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Smith Travel Research, Enos Foundation, Runzheimer International, Cruise Lines International Association, Prentice-Hall, U.S. Department of Labor's Consumer Expenditure Survey and ES-202, American Society of Travel Agents, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation, Amtrak, the Federal Highway Administration, state revenue departments, TIA's travel surveys and other sources are used in building and updating the model. These data indicate the change in travel spending for each of the expenditure categories for each state over the previous year, as well as changes in the relationship of travel spending to employment, payroll and tax revenue.

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 (tennis racquet, skis, scuba gear, etc.), travel books and guides, and services such as language lessons and lessons for participatory sports (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 pre-trip spending on consumer durable products can justifiably be included within a travel economic impact study.

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms – TEIM

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 carry-outs, 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.

Public Transportation Expenditures. This 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 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.

Appendix C: Travel-Related Industry Measurement

SIC-NAICS Transition

As described in Appendix A, the 16 types of travel categories used in TEIM are associated with types of travel-related businesses. For many years, TIA selected these business types using 1987 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system codes.

The SIC system has been used for decades with tremendous success to classify all businesses in the U.S. by the types of products or services they make available. To its credit, the SIC system has facilitated the collection, tabulation and analysis of data. It has also promoted “apples-to-apples” comparability in statistical analyses. At the industry group level, SIC Codes report industry groups as 2 or 3 digit categories to 4 digits at their most specific.

However, as a direct consequence of rapid and widespread structural changes throughout the American economy in recent years, the SIC system has become largely outdated. Therefore, its business classification capabilities have become increasingly less than optimal.

In 1998, the United States Office of Management and Budget published a new industry classification system – the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to replace the SIC system. In contrast, the 2- to 6-digit NAICS industry classification system includes more useful and detailed economic data and provides a more comprehensive statistical representation of our industry. NAICS offers four major advantages over the SIC system:

Relevance: NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. Perhaps most important in terms of quantification of travel-related activity, NAICS reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors, especially in the service-producing segments of the economy. A few examples of travel-related industries that are separately recognized for the first time:

- Convenience stores
- Gas stations with convenience stores
- Casino hotels
- Casinos
- Other gambling industries
- Bed and breakfast inns
- Limited service restaurants

International Comparability: NAICS was developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in cooperation with Statistics Canada and Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI). NAICS provides for comparable statistics among the three NAFTA trading partners.

Consistency: NAICS defines industries according to a consistent principle -- businesses that use similar processes are grouped together.

Adaptability: NAICS will be reviewed every five years, so classifications and information keep up with our changing economy.

TEIM: SIC/NAICS Industry Categories

With the transition to NAICS, TIA has adjusted its selections of the travel-related business types using the new NAICS codes and brought its travel economic research into conformity with NAICS. For measurement purposes, TIA's Travel Economic Impact Model, tracks business activity in seven (7) major travel-related industry groups. These, in turn, are comprised of sixteen (16) business subcategories.

The industry groups and subcategories used in the model are outlined below, followed by a detailed table of SIC and NAICS Codes.

1. Automobile Transportation Industry: Gasoline service stations, motor vehicle/parts dealers and passenger car rental.
2. Entertainment/Recreation Industry: Entertainment, art and recreation industry.
3. Foodservice Industry: Eating & drinking places, and grocery stores.
4. General Retail Trade Industry: General merchandise group stores and miscellaneous retail stores, including gift and souvenir shops.

Incidental Purchases Industry: See above, General Retail Trade Industry.

5. Lodging Industry: This industry includes hotels, motels, and motor hotels, camps and trailer parks.
6. 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."
7. Travel Arrangement Industry: This includes travel agencies, tour operators, and other travel arrangement & reservation services.

**1987 SIC – 1997 NAICS:
SELECTED TRAVEL-RELATED CATEGORIES**

SIC DESCRIPTION(S)	SIC CODE(S)	NAICS DESCRIPTION(S)	NAICS CODE(S)
Accommodations			
<i>Hotels and Motels</i>	701	<i>Traveler Accommodation</i>	7211
<i>Recreational Vehicle Parks & Campsites</i>	703	<i>Recreational Vehicle Parks & Campgrounds</i>	7212
Auto Transportation			
<i>Passenger Car Rental</i>	7514	<i>Passenger Car Rental</i>	532111
<i>Gasoline Service Stations</i>	554	<i>Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores; Other Gasoline Stations</i>	447110; 447190
<i>Automotive Dealers</i>	55 (excl. 554)	<i>Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers</i>	4411; 4412; 4413
Entertainment and Recreation			
<i>Amusement and Recreational Services</i>	79	<i>Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries</i>	713
		<i>Performing Arts, Spectator Sports & Related Industries</i>	711
<i>Museums, Art Galleries, Botanical and Zoological Gardens</i>	84	<i>Museums, Historical Sites & Similar Institutions</i>	712
Food			
<i>Eating & Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	581	<i>Foodservices & Drinking Places</i>	7221; 7222; 7224
<i>Grocery Stores</i>	541	<i>Food and Beverage stores</i>	4451; 4452; 4453
Public Transportation			
<i>Air Transportation</i>	45	<i>Passenger Air Transportation; Airport Support Activities</i>	481; 4881
<i>Rail - Local & Suburban Transit</i>	4111	<i>Rail Transportation</i>	485112
<i>Interurban & Rural Bus Carriers</i>	413	<i>Interurban & Rural Bus Transportation</i>	4852
<i>Charter Bus/Interstate</i>	4142	<i>Charter Bus (interstate/interurban)</i>	4855102
<i>Taxi & Limousine Services</i>	412	<i>Taxi & Limousine Services</i>	4853
<i>Water Transportation of Passengers</i>	448	<i>Water Passenger Transportation</i>	483112; 483114; 483212
--	--	<i>Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation</i>	487
		<i>(New industry-includes parts of SICs 4119,4489,4522,4789,7999)</i>	
Retail			
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	53	<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	452
<i>Miscellaneous Retail Stores</i>	59	<i>Other Retail Stores</i>	453; 44611; 4483; 45111; 45112; 45121
Travel Arrangement			
<i>Travel Arrangement</i>	472	<i>Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services</i> <i>(includes travel agencies and tour operators)</i>	5615

Appendix D: Sources of Data

This appendix presents the sources of data used in this report.

Organizations

Air Transport Association
American Automobile Association
Amtrak
Bureau of 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 Commerce
Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation
National Park Service
Virginia Tourism Authority
Virginia Department of Taxation
Smith Travel Research
OTTI/International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
Travel Industry Association

Appendix E: Top 6 Industries by Nonfarm Employment in Virginia, 2007

Appendix E: Top 6 Industries by Nonfarm Employment in Virginia, 2007			
<u>Rank</u>	<u>NAICS Codes*</u>	<u>Industry Name</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>
1	44-45	Retail Trade**	402.9
2	54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	358.3
3	62	Health Care and Social Assistance	336.6
4	31-33	Manufacturing	278.7
5	23	Construction	240.5
6		Domestic Travel & Tourism***	210.3

Sources: TIA, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* North American Industry Classification System.

** Excludes jobs attributable to the domestic travel and tourism industry.

*** Employment generated by domestic travel spending ONLY. Thus, this industry maybe underestimated.

Appendix F: Industry Sectors in the U.S. Economy**Appendix F: Industry Sectors in the U.S. Economy**

NAICS	NAICS Industry Names
NAICS 11:	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
NAICS 21:	Mining
NAICS 22:	Utilities
NAICS 23:	Construction
NAICS 31-33:	Manufacturing
NAICS 42:	Wholesale Trade
NAICS 44-45:	Retail Trade
NAICS 48-49:	Transportation and Warehousing
NAICS 51:	Information
NAICS 52:	Finance and insurance
NAICS 53:	Real estate and rental and leasing
NAICS 54:	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
NAICS 55	Management of companies and enterprises
NAICS 56:	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
NAICS 61:	Educational Services
NAICS 62:	Health Care and Social Assistance
NAICS 71:	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
NAICS 72:	Accommodation and Food Services
NAICS 81:	Other services, except public administration