

**The Economic Impact of
Domestic Travel
On Virginia Counties
2018**

A Study Prepared For
Virginia Tourism Authority
Doing Business as Virginia Tourism Corporation
by the
U.S. Travel Association
September 2019

PREFACE

This study was conducted by the Research Department of the U.S. Travel Association for the *Virginia Tourism Corporation*. The study presents 2018 domestic travel economic impact on Virginia State and its 133 counties and independent cities (county equivalents). Estimates include travel expenditures, travel-generated employment and payroll income, as well as tax revenues for federal, state and local government. For the purpose of comparison, 2017 impact data are displayed in this report.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents preliminary 2018 estimates of the impact of traveler spending by U.S. residents in the Commonwealth of Virginia and its 133 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, 2017 impact data are also in this report. Traveler spending, travel-generated payroll and tax revenue are calculated in current dollars.

All estimates of the economic impact of travel contained in this volume are the product of the U.S. Travel Association'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 in the United States.

The TEIM was created to capture the highly complex nature of the U.S. travel industry at national, regional, state and local levels. The TEIM was designed so that economic impact estimates could be compared across all fifty states and the District of Columbia, thereby allowing states and localities to assess their market share nationally, regionally or within the state.

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

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 government supported payroll and employment.

Since additional data relating to travel and its economic impact in 2018 will become available subsequent to this study, the U.S. Travel Association reserves the right to revise these estimates in the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Domestic travel expenditures increased 4.4% to \$25.8 billion in 2018, not adjusted for inflation.
- Domestic travel expenditures directly supported 234,500 jobs within Virginia in 2018, comprising 7.4 percent of total private industry employment in Virginia. The travel industry is the sixth largest private employer in Virginia.
- On average, every \$110,210 spent by domestic travelers in Virginia during 2018 supported one job.
- Domestic travel supported employees in Virginia earned \$6.1 billion in payroll income during 2018, representing a 3.6 percent increase from 2017.
- Domestic travel in Virginia directly generated \$3.5 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments in 2018, up 3.1 percent from 2017.
- Arlington County received \$3.4 billion in domestic travel expenditures leading all of Virginia's 133 counties and independent cities. Fairfax County followed Arlington County closely, ranking second with \$3.3 billion. Loudoun County ranked third with \$1.8 billion.
- Forty-five of Virginia's 133 counties and independent cities received over \$100 million in domestic travel expenditures in 2018.
- Forty-three counties and independent cities in Virginia realized one thousand or more jobs that were directly supported by domestic travelers during 2018.

NATIONAL SUMMARY 2018

The U.S. economy came alive in 2018, the ninth year of economic expansion since the Great Recession of 2007-2009. Real GDP increased at 2.9%, the fastest annual growth rate in an economic expansion marked by annual economic growth between one and two percent. On top of robust consumer spending and solid business investment, the economy in 2018 also relied on a labor market performing at historic levels, with nonfarm payrolls at all-time highs and the unemployment rate near the lowest mark in 50 years. However, trade tensions, firming inflation, and sluggish real (inflation-adjusted) wage growth remain headwinds for the economy moving forward.

Consumer spending, which accounts for over two-thirds of the U.S. economy, headlined 2018 economic growth, contributing to nearly two-thirds (1.8 percentage points) of the 2.9% real GDP growth rate. As usual, over half of this new spending was toward services (which includes the travel industry). Business investment, inspired by renewed business confidence, contributed over one percentage point to 2018 economic growth, the largest contribution in business investment since 2012. U.S. businesses also contributed to a 4% growth in exports in 2018, growth that was cancelled out by a 4.5% increase in imports. Exports had an uncommonly volatile year, with fears of increased tariffs between the U.S. and China, our largest trading partner, leading to large seasonal fluctuations in international trade volumes.

The labor market continued to outperform expectations in 2018, with the national job count of nonfarm payrolls eclipsing 150 million by mid-year. While employment increased by 2.5 million, unemployment fell by nearly 670,000 jobs, bringing the 2018 annual unemployment rate to 3.9%, the lowest annual average unemployment rate since 1969. Travel has made a great contribution to the labor market. In 2018, travel generated 8.9 million jobs for the tourism industry. Without the 8.9 million jobs generated by the travel and tourism, that unemployment rate would have been 5.5 percentage points greater (9.4%).

Wages also increased in 2018. Average hourly wages for non-supervisory employees increased by just under 3% in 2018, the fastest annual growth since 2010. The 3% increase in wages meant that wages outpaced inflation in consumer prices in 2018.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Travel Price index experienced 2.4% and 2.5% annual average increases, respectively. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy items, remained relatively stable at a 2.1% year-over-year average growth rate throughout 2018.

Table 1: Overall U.S. Economic Indicators, 2016-2018

<u>Sector</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Nominal gross domestic product (\$Billions)	18,715.0	19,519.4	20,580.2
Real gross domestic product (\$Billions) *	17,688.9	18,108.1	18,638.2
Real disposable personal income (\$Billions) *	13,608.4	14,002.8	14,556.2
Real personal consumption expenditures (\$Billions) *	12,247.5	12,566.9	12,944.6
Consumer price index**	240.0	245.1	251.1
Travel Price Index**	273.1	279.4	286.5
Non-farm payroll employment (Millions)	144.4	146.6	149.1
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	4.4	3.9
<i>Percentage change from previous year</i>			
Nominal gross domestic product	2.7%	4.0%	5.4%
Real gross domestic product	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Real disposable personal income	1.8%	2.9%	4.0%
Real personal consumption expenditures	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%
Consumer price index	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%
Travel Price Index	0.3%	2.3%	2.5%
Non-farm payroll employment	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%

Source: BEA, BLS, U.S. Travel Association

* In chained 2012 dollars

** 1982-84=100

U.S. Travel Volume in 2018

U.S. domestic travel, including leisure and business travel, increased 1.9% to a total of 2.3 billion person-trips in 2018. A person-trip is defined as one person on a trip away from home overnight in paid accommodations, or on a day or overnight trip to places 50 miles or more, one-way, away from home.

Domestic leisure travel, which includes visits to friends and relatives as well as trips taken for entertainment and recreation purposes, increased 2% in 2018 to over 1.8 billion person-trips, even with the growth rate achieved in 2017. U.S. leisure travel accounted for 80% of all U.S. domestic travel in 2018. Leisure person-trips are expected to increase by 1.8% in 2019, according the U.S. Travel Association.

Domestic business person-trips increased 1.6% to 464 million in 2018. Business travel is expected to continue its recovery from the 2016 contraction, increasing 1.5% in 2019.

International arrivals to the U.S. increased 3.5% to 79.6 million in 2018. Overseas visitor arrivals to the U.S. (from all countries except Canada and Mexico) reached 39.9 million in 2018 and accounted for 50.6% of all international arrivals to the United States. Canadian arrivals to the U.S. increased by 4.9% in 2018 and reached 21.2 million. Mexican arrivals increased by 3.9% to 18.5 million in 2018.

Travel Expenditures in 2018

Domestic and international travelers spent nearly \$1.1 trillion in the U.S. in 2018, increased 4.9% (not inflation adjusted) from 2017, the fastest annual growth rate in travel spending since 2014. Travel spending is expected to grow in the next four years. U.S. Travel Association expects travel spending will increase by 2.7% in 2019.

Domestic travel spending in 2018 increased by 5.8 % to nearly \$933 billion while international travel spending did not rebound as expected in 2018, remaining virtually flat at \$156 billion. Domestic and International traveler expenditures are expected to grow 2.9% and 1.7% in 2019, respectively.

International traveler spending excludes international airfare payments to U.S. airlines, as well as international visitors' expenditures on long-term education, health care, and spending by cross border day-trip visitors and seasonal workers. In 2018, international airfare receipts totaled \$41 billion, increasing 1% from 2017. Only \$10.3 billion in international airfare receipts were collected in the first quarter of 2019, a decrease of 0.6% against the first quarter of 2018.

Accounting for 70% of all travel spending, leisure traveler spending totaled \$762 billion in 2018, 6.1% increase from 2017. Business traveler spending increased by 2.4% to \$319 billion in 2018, accounting for 30% of all traveler expenditures.

Category	2017 Spending (\$ Billions)			2018 Spending (\$ Billions)		
	Domestic	Intl.*	Total	Domestic	Intl.*	Total
Public Transportation	\$175.1	\$16.4	\$191.6	\$183.6	\$16.8	\$200.4
Auto Transportation	148.9	1.9	150.9	164.6	2.0	166.5
Lodging	172.8	48.9	221.7	182.7	49.4	232.2
Foodservice	224.8	32.8	257.6	234.8	32.9	267.7
Entertainment & Recreation	95.1	13.5	108.6	99.1	13.5	112.6
General Retail Trade	65.1	42.3	107.3	68.0	41.6	109.6
Total	\$881.9	\$155.8	\$1,037.7	\$932.7	\$156.3	\$1,089.0

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* Excludes international passenger fare payments.

Travel Employment in 2018

The 2018 labor market continued to expand at a healthy rate. Over 2018, an average of 149.1 million people were employed on nonfarm payrolls, a 1.7% increase from 2017. In addition to creating 2.5 million jobs in 2018, the unemployment rate dropped from 4.4% in 2017 to 3.9% in 2018, the lowest annual average unemployment rate since 1969. Additionally, the fall in unemployment was progressive and consistent across 2018: the unemployment rate started the year at 4.1% and reached as low as 3.7% in November 2018 before ending the year at 3.9%.

The unemployment rate continues to fall. In both April and May 2019, the monthly unemployment stayed at a 49-year low of 3.6%. Moreover, other measures of labor market health continue. During the first five months of 2019, real disposable personal income increased 2.3 percent compared to the first five months of 2018.

American service industries, of which the travel industry is a part, played a major role in the post-recession jobs recovery in the current economic expansion period. The 15.8 million service jobs gained from 2010 to 2018 represent 84% of the total new jobs over that eight-year period. The travel industry joined health care; administrative services; accommodation and foodservices; and retail trade as one of the leading growth industries in terms of overall jobs created from 2010 to 2018.

In 2018, traveler spending directly supported over 8.9 million U.S. jobs, including both full-time and seasonal/part-time positions, up 1.3% from 2017, accounted for 6% of total non-farm employment in the U.S. These 8.9 million travel-generated jobs are a vital part of the U.S. economy. Without these jobs, the 2018 national unemployment rate of 3.9% would have more-than-doubled to 9.4%.

Travel Impact on the U.S. Economy in 2018

Table 3: Travel Generated Employment - U.S. Nationwide

Category	2017 Employment (Thousands)			2018 Employment (Thousands)		
	Domestic	Intl.*	Total	Domestic	Intl.*	Total
Public Transportation	977.2	76.2	1,053.5	991.5	76.9	1,068.3
Auto Transportation	304.0	2.4	306.4	306.9	2.3	309.2
Lodging	1,349.8	276.0	1,625.8	1,373.8	273.4	1,647.2
Foodservice	3,138.2	445.2	3,583.4	3,183.7	441.2	3,624.9
Entertainment & Recreation	1,275.0	239.2	1,514.2	1,313.4	240.2	1,553.6
General Retail Trade	381.2	165.0	546.2	382.5	159.2	541.7
Travel Planning	182.8		182.8	183.3		183.3
Total	7,608.2	1,204.0	8,812.2	7,735.0	1,193.3	8,928.3

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* Excludes jobs supported by international passenger fare payments.

U.S. Travel Forecast

Table 4: U.S. Travel Forecasts

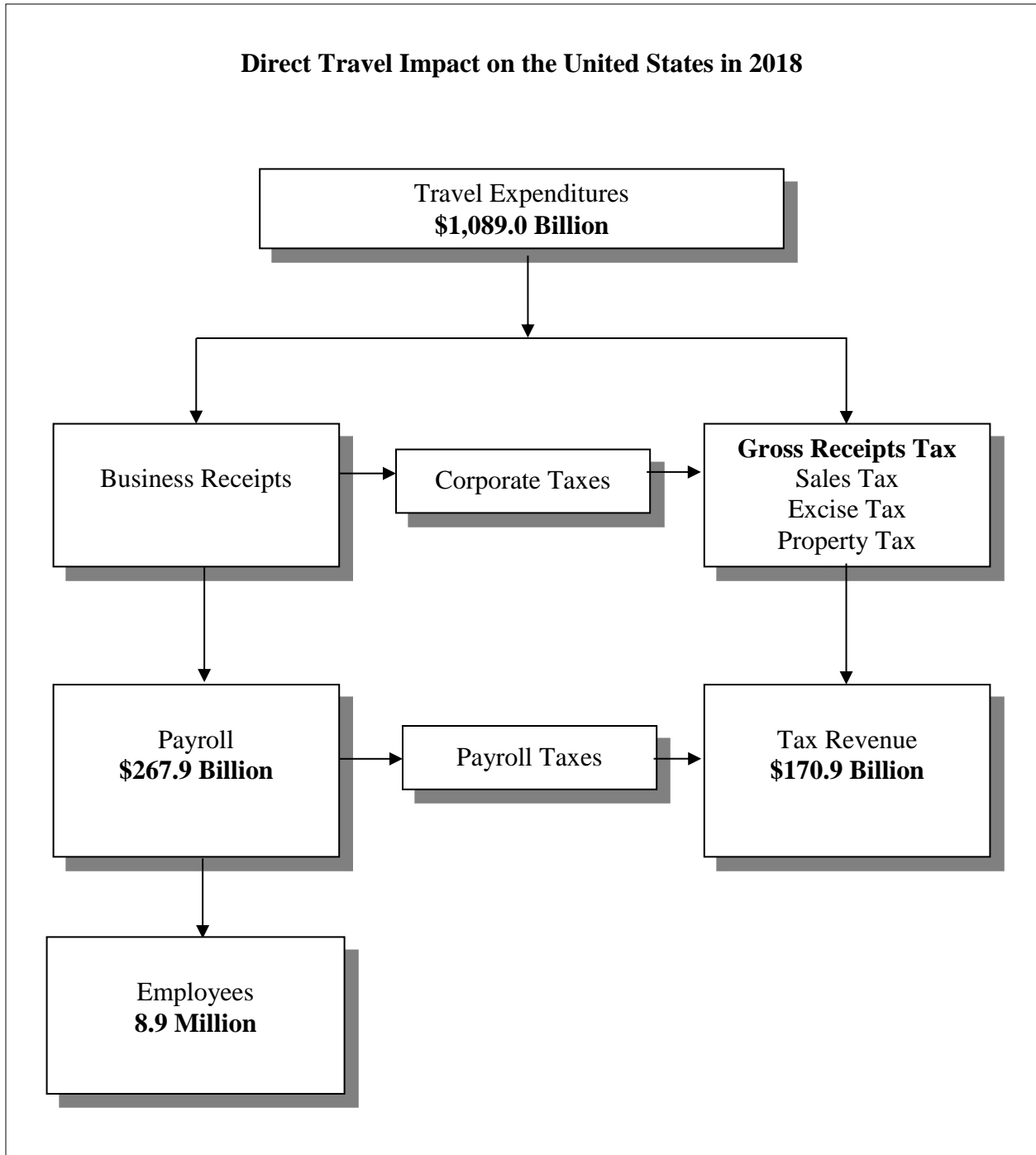
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP (\$ Billions of current dollars)	18,715.0	19,519.4	20,580.2	21,446.4	22,208.3	23,051.4	23,956.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	240.0	245.1	251.1	256.3	261.1	265.9	271.2
Travel Price Index (TPI)*	273.1	279.4	286.5	289.0	293.2	298.5	303.8
Total Travel Expenditures in U.S. (\$ Billions)	994.1	1,037.7	1,089.0	1,118.7	1,160.6	1,209.4	1,257.7
U.S. Residents	838.5	881.9	932.7	959.7	996.3	1,038.3	1,079.6
International Visitors**	155.6	155.8	156.3	159.0	164.4	171.1	178.1
Total International Visitors to the U.S. (Millions)	76.4	76.9	79.6	79.8	82.2	84.9	87.8
Canada	19.3	20.2	21.2	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.8
Mexico	19.0	17.8	18.5	18.2	18.7	19.3	20.0
Overseas Arrivals to the U.S. (Millions)	38.1	38.9	39.9	40.6	42.0	43.5	45.0
Total Domestic Person-Trips (Millions)	2,206.6	2,247.9	2,291.1	2,330.8	2,369.2	2,411.2	2,457.5
Business	454.7	456.3	463.6	470.4	477.0	484.9	493.7
Leisure	1,751.9	1,791.5	1,827.5	1,860.5	1,892.2	1,926.3	1,963.8
Percent Change from Previous Year (%)							
Nominal GDP	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Travel Price Index (TPI)	0.3	2.3	2.5	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7
Total Travel Expenditures in U.S.	2.0	4.4	4.9	2.7	3.7	4.2	4.0
U.S. Residents	2.9	5.2	5.8	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.0
International Visitors	-2.7	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.4	4.1	4.1
Total International Visitors to the U.S.	-1.8	0.7	3.5	0.2	3.0	3.2	3.5
Canada	-6.8	4.8	4.9	-1.0	2.3	2.9	3.3
Mexico	3.4	-6.1	3.9	-1.9	3.0	3.3	3.5
Overseas Arrivals to the U.S.	-1.5	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.5
Total Domestic Person-Trips	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9
Business	-1.1	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
Leisure	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9

Source: U.S. Travel Association's Travel Forecast Model, BLS, Department of Labor; OTTI, BEA, Department of Commerce, Tourism Economics.

* 1982-84=100

** Excludes international traveler spending on medical, educational and cross-border/seasonal work-related activities or international passenger fares on U.S.

*** One person trip of 50 miles or more, one way, away from home or including one or more nights away from home.



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DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA

TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

In 2018, domestic travelers spent more than \$25.8 billion on transportation, lodging, food, amusement and recreation, as well as retail shopping in Virginia. This represents a 4.4 percent increase from 2017.

Foodservices, auto transportation, and lodging, are the top three spending categories for domestic travelers in Virginia. Domestic travelers spent \$7.7 billion on foodservices including restaurants and other eating and drinking places in 2018, up 3.4 percent from 2017.

Domestic travelers spent almost \$5.4 billion on auto transportation, up 8.2 percent from 2017. This includes the variable costs (such as gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs) of operating an automobile, camper, or other recreational vehicle on a trip. The costs of renting an automobile or other motor vehicle are included in this category as well.

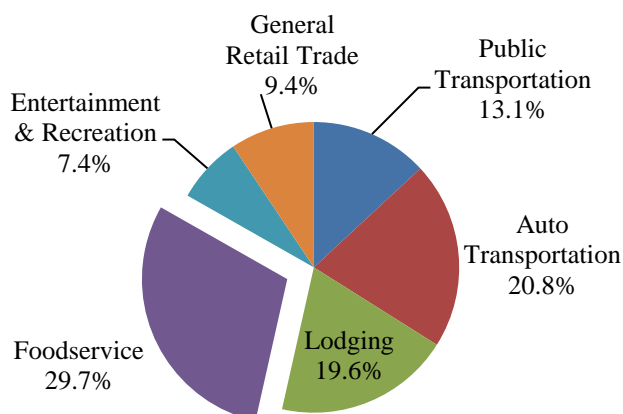
Spending on lodging including hotels/motels, campgrounds, time share and vacation homes rentals was \$5.1 billion in 2018. Lodging accounted for 19.6 percent of domestic traveler spending, up 3.0 percent from 2017.

Domestic travelers spent \$3.4 billion on public transportation in 2018, up 4.4 percent from 2017. This includes domestic travelers purchases on air, bus, rail, boat/ship and taxicab or limousine services, as well as any sightseeing transportation.

Retail shopping is one of the major activities of people traveling in Virginia. In 2018, domestic travelers spent more than \$2.4 billion on purchases at retail stores. Retail shopping accounted for 9.4 percent of domestic traveler trip spending in Virginia.

In 2018, travelers spent \$1.9 billion 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 services.

**Domestic Travel Expenditures in Virginia
by Industry Sector - 2018**



Domestic Travel Expenditures

Table 5: Domestic Travel Expenditures in Virginia by Industry Sector, 2017-2018

2018	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	\$3,384.0	13.1%
Auto Transportation	5,386.7	20.8%
Lodging	5,059.9	19.6%
Foodservice	7,676.7	29.7%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,915.9	7.4%
<u>General Retail Trade</u>	<u>2,420.4</u>	<u>9.4%</u>
 Total	 \$25,843.5	 100.0%
 2017		
Public Transportation	\$3,242.0	13.1%
Auto Transportation	4,979.2	20.1%
Lodging	4,914.0	19.9%
Foodservice	7,421.0	30.0%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,862.2	7.5%
<u>General Retail Trade</u>	<u>2,331.8</u>	<u>9.4%</u>
 Total	 \$24,750.2	 100.0%
 Percent Change 2018 over 2017		
Public Transportation	4.4%	
Auto Transportation	8.2%	
Lodging	3.0%	
Foodservice	3.4%	
Entertainment & Recreation	2.9%	
<u>General Retail Trade</u>	<u>3.8%</u>	
 Total	 4.4%	

Source: U.S. Travel Association

Notes:

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.

TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT

The most impressive contribution that travel and tourism makes to the Virginia economy is the number of jobs it supports. These jobs include a large number of executive and managerial positions, as well as service-oriented occupations. In 2018, Virginia’s travel industry was the sixth largest employer among all non-farm industry sectors in Virginia (Table 6a).

During 2018, domestic travel in Virginia directly supported 234,500 jobs, including full-time and seasonal/part-time positions in the state, up 1.0 percent from 2017. On average, every \$110,210 spent by domestic travelers in Virginia directly supported one job.

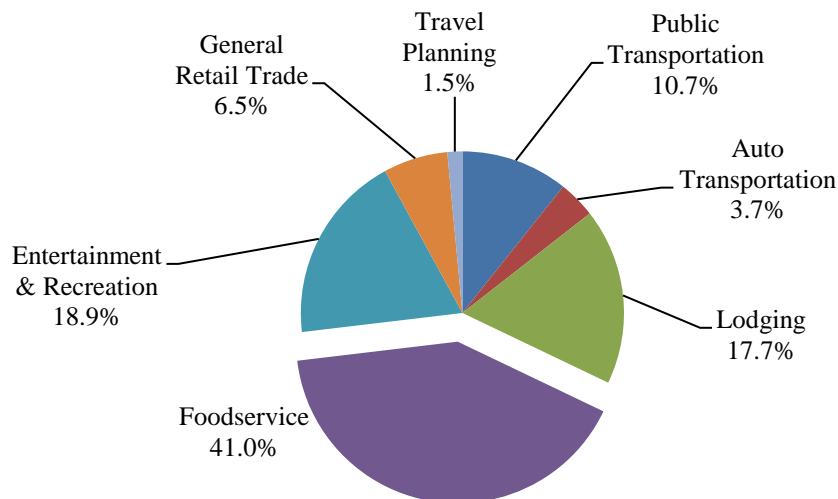
The 234,500 jobs supported by domestic travel in Virginia comprised 7.4 percent of the state’s total private employment during 2018. Without these jobs generated by domestic travel, Virginia’s 2018 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent would have been 5.4 percentage points higher, or the equivalent of 8.4 percent of the labor force.

The foodservice sector, which includes restaurants and other eating and drinking places, provided more jobs than any other travel-related industry. During 2018, domestic traveler spending on this sector supported 96,200 jobs, accounting for 41.0 percent of the state total. The labor-intensiveness of these businesses and the large proportion of travel expenditures spent on foodservice contribute to the importance of this sector.

Entertainment and recreation supported 44,400 travel jobs for Virginia residents during 2018.

Lodging provided 41,400 jobs in Virginia during 2018, representing 17.7 percent of the state total.

**Domestic Travel-Generated Employment
in Virginia by Industry Sector - 2018**



Domestic Travel-Generated Employment

Table 6: Domestic Travel-Generated Employment in Virginia by Industry Sector, 2017-2018

2018	Total (Thousands)	% of Total
Public Transportation	25.1	10.7%
Auto Transportation	8.7	3.7%
Lodging	41.4	17.7%
Foodservice	96.2	41.0%
Entertainment & Recreation	44.4	18.9%
General Retail Trade	15.1	6.5%
Travel Planning*	3.5	1.5%
Total	234.5	100.0%
2017		
Public Transportation	25.1	10.8%
Auto Transportation	8.7	3.8%
Lodging	41.2	17.8%
Foodservice	94.8	40.8%
Entertainment & Recreation	43.7	18.8%
General Retail Trade	15.2	6.6%
Travel Planning*	3.5	1.5%
Total	232.2	100.0%
Percent Change		
2018 over 2017		
Public Transportation	0.3%	
Auto Transportation	0.1%	
Lodging	0.4%	
Foodservice	1.5%	
Entertainment & Recreation	1.5%	
General Retail Trade	-0.5%	
Travel Planning*	0.8%	
Total	1.0%	

Source: U.S. Travel Association

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

Table 6a: Top Ten Non-farm Industries by Employment

Table 6a: Top Ten Non-farm Industries by Employment in Virginia, 2018			
Rank	NAICS Codes*	Industry Name	Employment (Thousands)
1	62	Health Care and Social Assistance	440.3
2	54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	427.7
3	44-45	Retail Trade **	378.0
4	56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services **	239.3
5	31-33	Manufacturing	238.6
6	n/a	Travel ***	234.5
7	72	Accommodation and Food Services **	224.8
8	23	Construction	197.2
9	81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	145.5
10	52	Finance and Insurance	139.8

Sources: U.S. Travel Association, BLS.

* North American Industry Classification System.

**Excludes jobs attributed to domestic travel.

*** Employment generated by domestic travel spending ONLY.

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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.

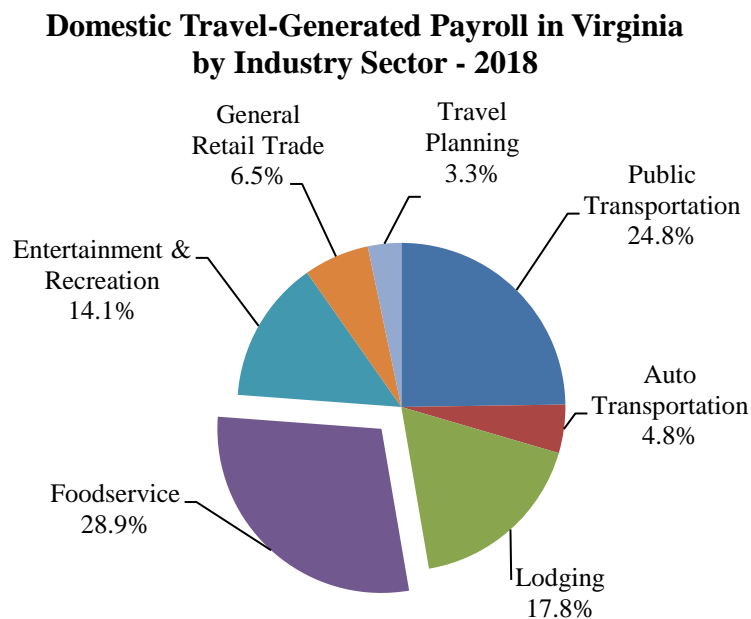
Payroll income supported by domestic travel spending reached nearly \$6.1 billion in 2018, an increase of 3.6 percent from 2017.

On average, every dollar spent by domestic travelers produced 23.6 cents in payroll income for Virginia residents in 2018.

In 2018, the foodservice sector posted the largest payroll supported by domestic traveler spending of \$1.8 billion, accounting for 28.9 percent of the state total. This represents a 4.9 percent increase from 2017.

Payroll in the public transportation sector, which includes air transportation, ranked second with \$1.5 billion, up 3.2 percent from 2017 and accounting for 24.8 percent of the state total. The large share of payroll on public transportation reflected relatively high wages and salaries in the airline industry.

Wages and salaries paid to lodging industry employees accounted for 17.8 percent of the total domestic travel-supported payroll income in Virginia, up 2.7 percent from 2017 to \$1.1 billion.



Domestic Travel-Generated Payroll

Table 7: Domestic Travel-Generated Payroll in Virginia by Industry Sector, 2017-2018

2018	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	\$1,510.4	24.8%
Auto Transportation	291.1	4.8%
Lodging	1,083.6	17.8%
Foodservice	1,761.4	28.9%
Entertainment & Recreation	858.6	14.1%
General Retail Trade	393.6	6.5%
Travel Planning*	200.6	3.3%
Total	\$6,099.2	100.0%
2017		
Public Transportation	\$1,464.2	24.9%
Auto Transportation	279.4	4.7%
Lodging	1,055.0	17.9%
Foodservice	1,679.5	28.5%
Entertainment & Recreation	837.4	14.2%
General Retail Trade	384.9	6.5%
Travel Planning*	187.6	3.2%
Total	\$5,888.0	100.0%
Percent Change 2018 over 2017		
Public Transportation	3.2%	
Auto Transportation	4.2%	
Lodging	2.7%	
Foodservice	4.9%	
Entertainment & Recreation	2.5%	
General Retail Trade	2.3%	
Travel Planning*	6.9%	
Total	3.6%	

Source: U.S. Travel Association

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.

TRAVEL-GENERATED TAX REVENUES

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.

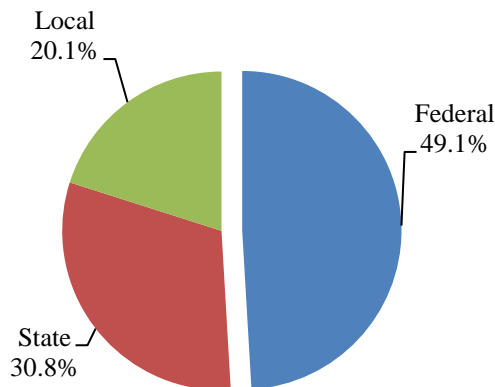
In 2018, federal, state and local tax revenue generated by domestic travel in Virginia reached \$3.5 billion, up 3.1 percent from 2017. On average, each travel dollar spent by domestic travelers in Virginia produced 13.5 cents in tax receipts for federal, state and local governments in 2018.

Domestic traveler spending in Virginia generated \$1.7 billion for the federal government in 2018 representing 49.1 percent of all domestic travel-generated tax collections in the state and a 3.2 percent increase from 2017. Each dollar spent by domestic travelers in Virginia produced 6.6 cents for federal tax coffers.

Spending by domestic travelers in Virginia also generated nearly \$1.1 billion in tax revenues for the state treasury up 2.9 percent from 2017. This comprised 30.8 percent of all travel-generated tax revenue for 2018 collected in the state. On average, each domestic travel dollar produced 4.2 cents in state tax receipts.

Local governments in Virginia directly benefited from domestic travel as well. During 2018, domestic travel spending generated \$701.5 million in local tax revenue for municipal governments, 20.1 percent of total domestic travel-generated tax revenue in the state. Each domestic travel dollar produced 2.7 cents for local tax coffers.

**Domestic Travel-Generated Tax Revenue
in Virginia by Level of Government - 2018**



Domestic Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

Table 8: Domestic Travel-Generated Tax Revenue in Virginia by level of Government, 2017-2018

<i>2018</i>	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Federal Tax	\$1,713.8	49.1%
State Tax	1,077.0	30.8%
Local Tax	701.5	20.1%
Total	\$3,492.3	100.0%
 <i>2017</i>		
Federal Tax	\$1,661.0	49.0%
State Tax	1,046.3	30.9%
Local Tax	681.4	20.1%
Total	\$3,388.7	100.0%
 <i>Percent Change 2018 over 2017</i>		
Federal Tax	3.2%	
State Tax	2.9%	
Local Tax	3.0%	
Total	3.1%	

Source: U.S. Travel Association

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES (COUNTY EQUIVALENTS) – 2018

Domestic travelers spent \$25.8 billion while traveling in Virginia during 2018, up 4.4 percent from 2017.

The top five localities in Virginia received \$11.1 billion in direct domestic travel expenditures, accounting for 43.1 percent of the state total. Domestic traveler spending in the top five counties supported \$3.1 billion in payroll (50.4% of the state total) and 98,400 jobs (42.0% of the state total) in 2018.

Additionally, domestic traveler expenditures in the top five localities generated \$451.0 million in tax revenue for the state treasury (41.9% of the state total) and \$273.9 million in tax revenue for local governments (39.0% of the state total) during 2018.

Domestic Travel Impact in the Top 5 Counties

Arlington County led all counties in travel expenditures and payroll income directly supported by domestic traveler spending in 2018. Domestic travel expenditures in Arlington County reached \$3.4 billion, accounting for 13.2 percent of the state total. These expenditures supported \$1.1 billion in payroll income and 26,600 jobs for county residents.

Fairfax County followed Arlington County closely with \$3.3 billion in domestic traveler spending in 2018, representing 12.8 percent of the state total. The payroll income and jobs directly attributable to domestic travel spending reached \$723.1 million and 31,500 jobs.

Loudoun County posted third in rank with more than \$1.8 billion in domestic expenditures that accounted for 7.1 percent of the state total. These expenditures supported \$720.1 million in payroll as well as 17,700 jobs within the county.

Virginia Beach City received \$1.6 billion from domestic travelers, 6.3 percent of the state total. These travel expenditures benefited county residents with \$301.6 million in payroll income and 14,000 jobs.

Henrico County ranked fifth with \$963.5 million in domestic traveler expenditures in 2018. These expenditures by domestic travelers supported \$233.4 million in payroll income and 8,700 jobs for county residents.

Table 9: Domestic Travel Impact in Virginia - Top 5 Counties (Cities*), 2017-2018

2018 Impact					
<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>
-	-	-	-	-	-
ARLINGTON	\$3,399.5	\$1,095.4	26.6	\$126.8	\$93.7
FAIRFAX	3,299.7	723.1	31.5	163.2	59.9
LOUDOUN	1,841.6	720.1	17.7	48.6	28.6
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,630.6	301.6	14.0	77.2	62.6
HENRICO	963.5	233.4	8.7	35.3	29.1
-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Five County Total	\$11,134.9	\$3,073.5	98.4	\$451.0	\$273.9
State Total	\$25,843.5	\$6,099.2	234.5	\$1,077.0	\$701.5
Share of Top 5 Counties	43.1%	50.4%	42.0%	41.9%	39.0%
2017 Impact					
ARLINGTON	\$3,258.6	\$1,058.6	\$26.3	\$123.2	\$91.7
FAIRFAX	\$3,164.1	\$699.1	\$31.2	\$158.7	\$58.6
LOUDOUN	\$1,764.0	\$695.4	\$17.5	\$47.2	\$27.9
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	\$1,562.1	\$291.3	\$13.9	\$75.0	\$61.2
HENRICO	\$915.9	\$223.7	\$8.6	\$34.0	\$28.2
-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Five County Total	\$10,664.7	\$2,968.0	97.4	\$438.2	\$267.6
State Total	\$24,750.2	\$5,888.0	232.2	\$1,046.3	\$681.4
Share of Top 5 Counties	43.1%	50.4%	42.0%	41.9%	39.3%
Percent Change, 2018 over 2017					
ARLINGTON	4.3%	3.5%	0.9%	2.9%	2.2%
FAIRFAX	4.3%	3.4%	0.9%	2.8%	2.2%
LOUDOUN	4.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	4.4%	3.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
HENRICO	5.2%	4.3%	1.4%	3.7%	3.1%
-	-	-	-	-	-
Top Five County Total	4.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
State Total	4.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.9%	3.0%

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* County equivalents.

COUNTY (CITY) TABLES

The following tables list the results of the County Economic Impact Component of the U.S. Travel Association's Travel Economic Impact Model for Virginia in 2018 and 2017. The estimates presented are for direct domestic travel expenditures and related economic impact.

- Table A shows the counties and cities listed alphabetically, with 2018 domestic travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax revenue for each.
- Table B ranks the localities in order of 2018 travel expenditures from highest to lowest.
- Table C shows the percent distribution for each impact measure in 2018.
- Table D shows the percent change in 2018 over 2017 estimates for each of the measures of economic impact.
- Table E shows the counties and cities listed alphabetically, with 2017 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax revenue for each.

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2018**

<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	\$210.33	\$45.36	2.22	\$9.82	\$6.22
ALBEMARLE	390.77	72.77	3.39	15.51	13.27
ALEXANDRIA CITY	858.81	150.46	6.58	39.10	27.91
ALLEGHANY	39.19	7.90	0.36	1.56	1.09
AMELIA	5.87	1.28	0.05	0.32	0.16
AMHERST	25.18	5.57	0.28	1.10	0.72
APPOMATTOX	11.54	2.32	0.11	0.54	0.33
ARLINGTON	3399.50	1095.36	26.57	126.78	93.75
AUGUSTA	132.20	23.78	1.12	5.73	4.40
BATH	289.58	36.22	1.78	8.49	3.51
BEDFORD	117.90	25.12	1.26	5.63	3.53
BLAND	14.67	3.07	0.13	0.55	0.42
BOTETOURT	61.42	10.10	0.47	2.54	1.70
BRISTOL CITY	56.75	10.73	0.51	2.65	1.63
BRUNSWICK	39.85	8.48	0.43	1.85	0.86
BUCHANAN	20.78	4.57	0.19	0.60	0.23
BUCKINGHAM	12.21	2.62	0.12	0.58	0.35
BUENA VISTA CITY	4.38	0.99	0.04	0.17	0.12
CAMPBELL	50.17	9.53	0.48	2.22	0.76
CAROLINE	101.65	13.85	0.67	4.42	2.21
CARROLL	75.65	14.37	0.69	3.49	2.17
CHARLES CITY	3.14	0.73	0.03	0.13	0.09
CHARLOTTE	14.36	2.96	0.14	0.61	0.37
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	263.23	57.33	2.60	10.75	8.71
CHESAPEAKE CITY	386.65	73.15	3.44	17.69	13.53
CHESTERFIELD	525.79	102.58	5.02	20.34	11.50
CLARKE	20.81	4.21	0.20	0.86	0.59
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	43.73	11.60	0.56	1.94	1.69
COVINGTON CITY	5.88	1.39	0.06	0.22	0.16
CRAIG	4.39	0.91	0.05	0.18	0.15
CULPEPER	44.51	8.77	0.42	1.85	1.00
CUMBERLAND	6.25	1.15	0.06	0.32	0.18
DANVILLE CITY	92.28	18.32	0.88	3.89	2.16
DICKENSON	7.85	1.74	0.07	0.43	0.18
DINWIDDIE	16.13	3.42	0.15	0.66	0.48

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2018 (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>
EMPORIA CITY	28.73	4.73	0.21	1.68	1.09
ESSEX	33.91	7.51	0.37	1.52	0.97
FAIRFAX	3299.74	723.13	31.46	163.16	59.85
FAIRFAX CITY	131.92	27.23	1.34	5.95	3.62
FALLS CHURCH CITY	40.78	12.69	0.54	3.10	1.58
FAUQUIER	185.09	36.86	1.83	8.85	3.06
FLOYD	25.31	4.80	0.22	1.12	0.73
FLUVANNA	55.97	11.32	0.52	2.56	0.73
FRANKLIN	116.69	26.25	1.32	4.57	3.36
FRANKLIN CITY	14.65	2.68	0.12	0.91	0.56
FREDERICK	151.49	29.59	1.39	6.42	4.41
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	195.80	36.41	1.71	8.45	7.59
GALAX CITY	18.37	3.40	0.16	0.85	0.44
GILES	28.80	5.23	0.25	1.37	0.87
GLOUCESTER	51.24	10.03	0.49	2.42	1.47
GOOCHLAND	24.11	4.58	0.23	0.76	0.48
GRAYSON	15.93	3.68	0.15	0.66	0.46
GREENE	20.82	5.36	0.24	1.04	0.60
GREENSVILLE	18.29	3.01	0.13	0.79	0.40
HALIFAX	52.00	11.47	0.58	1.96	0.95
HAMPTON CITY	262.51	49.83	2.43	12.55	8.83
HANOVER	258.75	57.62	2.70	9.94	5.26
HARRISONBURG CITY	131.40	25.61	1.19	5.62	4.82
HENRICO	963.51	233.42	8.71	35.31	29.12
HENRY	52.80	11.44	0.56	2.23	1.02
HIGHLAND	18.39	3.83	0.18	0.92	0.53
HOPEWELL CITY	27.38	5.28	0.25	1.28	1.10
ISLE OF WIGHT	43.24	8.62	0.41	2.05	0.96
JAMES CITY	442.03	81.95	4.00	22.51	19.11
KING AND QUEEN	4.02	0.86	0.04	0.20	0.12
KING GEORGE	23.73	5.09	0.24	1.09	0.69
KING WILLIAM	10.16	2.39	0.09	0.37	0.24
LANCASTER	94.17	16.59	0.78	4.12	2.51
LEE	13.07	3.64	0.17	0.63	0.31
LEXINGTON CITY	40.87	8.02	0.38	1.67	1.39

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2018 (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>
LOUDOUN	1841.56	720.05	17.67	48.63	28.58
LOUISA	85.05	18.03	0.87	4.02	2.45
LUNENBURG	5.97	1.43	0.06	0.23	0.17
LYNCHBURG CITY	197.41	39.56	1.73	8.75	7.56
MADISON	36.08	6.17	0.28	1.48	1.02
MANASSAS CITY	72.74	12.30	0.58	3.40	1.86
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.51	0.36	0.01	0.08	0.05
MARTINSVILLE CITY	21.49	4.42	0.21	0.98	0.54
MATHEWS	35.60	8.70	0.44	1.67	1.03
MECKLENBURG	144.40	29.64	1.43	6.72	4.16
MIDDLESEX	97.53	22.86	1.14	4.45	2.81
MONTGOMERY	160.34	31.03	1.46	6.98	2.80
NELSON	211.06	37.76	1.74	9.63	6.08
NEW KENT	36.25	8.46	0.43	1.50	0.43
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	323.84	74.10	3.10	13.55	10.82
NORFOLK CITY	887.57	232.89	7.58	33.18	27.27
NORTHAMPTON	81.97	16.06	0.81	3.88	1.54
NORTHUMBERLAND	65.87	13.38	0.63	2.86	1.87
NORTON CITY	20.48	3.49	0.16	0.95	0.87
NOTTOWAY	13.58	2.66	0.12	0.76	0.34
ORANGE	51.37	12.48	0.61	2.18	1.49
PAGE	73.35	15.54	0.76	3.63	2.67
PATRICK	29.21	6.50	0.28	1.59	0.84
PETERSBURG CITY	47.53	8.72	0.40	2.26	1.34
PITTSYLVANIA	80.58	15.35	0.68	4.27	2.27
POQUOSON CITY	3.18	0.55	0.03	0.16	0.10
PORTSMOUTH CITY	87.25	17.13	0.80	4.22	3.40
POWHATAN	9.90	1.88	0.10	0.35	0.20
PRINCE EDWARD	25.86	5.44	0.24	1.11	0.48
PRINCE GEORGE	84.36	16.10	0.79	3.69	1.23
PRINCE WILLIAM	618.61	164.01	6.66	26.71	9.41
PULASKI	59.63	12.56	0.63	2.54	1.71
RADFORD CITY	16.45	2.98	0.14	0.74	0.45
RAPPAHANNOCK	24.10	4.14	0.20	1.08	0.60
RICHMOND	33.13	12.51	0.37	1.09	0.74

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2018 (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>
RICHMOND CITY	800.23	188.79	7.53	29.39	26.98
ROANOKE	192.33	37.19	1.80	7.78	6.24
ROANOKE CITY	448.75	95.30	3.73	17.41	15.37
ROCKBRIDGE	136.93	21.69	0.98	5.71	2.97
ROCKINGHAM	231.57	44.47	2.20	8.88	6.02
RUSSELL	13.16	3.10	0.15	0.64	0.20
SALEM CITY	72.83	14.73	0.75	2.98	2.63
SCOTT	18.43	3.74	0.18	0.86	0.44
SHENANDOAH	230.97	38.67	1.83	10.35	6.63
SMYTH	26.34	5.30	0.25	1.55	0.52
SOUTHAMPTON	16.03	3.34	0.15	0.90	0.30
SPOTSYLVANIA	294.84	65.33	3.15	7.03	5.66
STAFFORD	147.33	30.53	1.46	6.13	4.33
STAUNTON CITY	59.60	12.38	0.59	2.38	2.17
SUFFOLK CITY	80.78	15.08	0.70	4.47	2.42
SURRY	10.66	2.47	0.10	0.51	0.31
SUSSEX	10.41	2.30	0.10	0.60	0.20
TAZEWELL	53.23	11.49	0.57	2.28	0.72
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1630.63	301.57	14.00	77.17	62.56
WARREN	151.30	34.19	1.71	6.82	2.92
WASHINGTON	110.28	24.28	1.21	4.96	2.62
WAYNESBORO CITY	37.49	7.70	0.37	1.64	1.22
WESTMORELAND	65.54	15.38	0.76	3.01	1.89
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	612.32	125.78	6.02	26.62	23.04
WINCHESTER CITY	122.11	23.34	1.10	5.09	4.09
WISE	35.41	7.55	0.38	1.54	0.49
WYTHE	149.65	22.11	0.97	6.71	4.31
YORK	250.51	45.32	2.09	12.15	9.74
STATE TOTALS	\$25,843.54	\$6,099.24	234.49	\$1,076.98	\$701.50

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*County equivalents

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2018**

<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>
ARLINGTON	\$3399.50	\$1095.36	26.57	\$126.78	\$93.75
FAIRFAX	3299.74	723.13	31.46	163.16	59.85
LOUDOUN	1841.56	720.05	17.67	48.63	28.58
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1630.63	301.57	14.00	77.17	62.56
HENRICO	963.51	233.42	8.71	35.31	29.12
NORFOLK CITY	887.57	232.89	7.58	33.18	27.27
ALEXANDRIA CITY	858.81	150.46	6.58	39.10	27.91
RICHMOND CITY	800.23	188.79	7.53	29.39	26.98
PRINCE WILLIAM	618.61	164.01	6.66	26.71	9.41
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	612.32	125.78	6.02	26.62	23.04
CHESTERFIELD	525.79	102.58	5.02	20.34	11.50
ROANOKE CITY	448.75	95.30	3.73	17.41	15.37
JAMES CITY	442.03	81.95	4.00	22.51	19.11
ALBEMARLE	390.77	72.77	3.39	15.51	13.27
CHESAPEAKE CITY	386.65	73.15	3.44	17.69	13.53
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	323.84	74.10	3.10	13.55	10.82
SPOTSYLVANIA	294.84	65.33	3.15	7.03	5.66
BATH	289.58	36.22	1.78	8.49	3.51
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	263.23	57.33	2.60	10.75	8.71
HAMPTON CITY	262.51	49.83	2.43	12.55	8.83
HANOVER	258.75	57.62	2.70	9.94	5.26
YORK	250.51	45.32	2.09	12.15	9.74
ROCKINGHAM	231.57	44.47	2.20	8.88	6.02
SHENANDOAH	230.97	38.67	1.83	10.35	6.63
NELSON	211.06	37.76	1.74	9.63	6.08
ACCOMACK	210.33	45.36	2.22	9.82	6.22
LYNCHBURG CITY	197.41	39.56	1.73	8.75	7.56
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	195.80	36.41	1.71	8.45	7.59
ROANOKE	192.33	37.19	1.80	7.78	6.24
FAUQUIER	185.09	36.86	1.83	8.85	3.06
MONTGOMERY	160.34	31.03	1.46	6.98	2.80
FREDERICK	151.49	29.59	1.39	6.42	4.41
WARREN	151.30	34.19	1.71	6.82	2.92
WYTHE	149.65	22.11	0.97	6.71	4.31
STAFFORD	147.33	30.53	1.46	6.13	4.33

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2018 (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>
MECKLENBURG	144.40	29.64	1.43	6.72	4.16
ROCKBRIDGE	136.93	21.69	0.98	5.71	2.97
AUGUSTA	132.20	23.78	1.12	5.73	4.40
FAIRFAX CITY	131.92	27.23	1.34	5.95	3.62
HARRISONBURG CITY	131.40	25.61	1.19	5.62	4.82
WINCHESTER CITY	122.11	23.34	1.10	5.09	4.09
BEDFORD	117.90	25.12	1.26	5.63	3.53
FRANKLIN	116.69	26.25	1.32	4.57	3.36
WASHINGTON	110.28	24.28	1.21	4.96	2.62
CAROLINE	101.65	13.85	0.67	4.42	2.21
MIDDLESEX	97.53	22.86	1.14	4.45	2.81
LANCASTER	94.17	16.59	0.78	4.12	2.51
DANVILLE CITY	92.28	18.32	0.88	3.89	2.16
PORTSMOUTH CITY	87.25	17.13	0.80	4.22	3.40
LOUISA	85.05	18.03	0.87	4.02	2.45
PRINCE GEORGE	84.36	16.10	0.79	3.69	1.23
NORTHAMPTON	81.97	16.06	0.81	3.88	1.54
SUFFOLK CITY	80.78	15.08	0.70	4.47	2.42
PITTSYLVANIA	80.58	15.35	0.68	4.27	2.27
CARROLL	75.65	14.37	0.69	3.49	2.17
PAGE	73.35	15.54	0.76	3.63	2.67
SALEM CITY	72.83	14.73	0.75	2.98	2.63
MANASSAS CITY	72.74	12.30	0.58	3.40	1.86
NORTHUMBERLAND	65.87	13.38	0.63	2.86	1.87
WESTMORELAND	65.54	15.38	0.76	3.01	1.89
BOTETOURT	61.42	10.10	0.47	2.54	1.70
PULASKI	59.63	12.56	0.63	2.54	1.71
STAUNTON CITY	59.60	12.38	0.59	2.38	2.17
BRISTOL CITY	56.75	10.73	0.51	2.65	1.63
FLUVANNA	55.97	11.32	0.52	2.56	0.73
TAZEWELL	53.23	11.49	0.57	2.28	0.72
HENRY	52.80	11.44	0.56	2.23	1.02
HALIFAX	52.00	11.47	0.58	1.96	0.95
ORANGE	51.37	12.48	0.61	2.18	1.49
GLOUCESTER	51.24	10.03	0.49	2.42	1.47

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2018 (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>
CAMPBELL	50.17	9.53	0.48	2.22	0.76
PETERSBURG CITY	47.53	8.72	0.40	2.26	1.34
CULPEPER	44.51	8.77	0.42	1.85	1.00
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	43.73	11.60	0.56	1.94	1.69
ISLE OF WIGHT	43.24	8.62	0.41	2.05	0.96
LEXINGTON CITY	40.87	8.02	0.38	1.67	1.39
FALLS CHURCH CITY	40.78	12.69	0.54	3.10	1.58
BRUNSWICK	39.85	8.48	0.43	1.85	0.86
ALLEGHANY	39.19	7.90	0.36	1.56	1.09
WAYNESBORO CITY	37.49	7.70	0.37	1.64	1.22
NEW KENT	36.25	8.46	0.43	1.50	0.43
MADISON	36.08	6.17	0.28	1.48	1.02
MATHEWS	35.60	8.70	0.44	1.67	1.03
WISE	35.41	7.55	0.38	1.54	0.49
ESSEX	33.91	7.51	0.37	1.52	0.97
RICHMOND	33.13	12.51	0.37	1.09	0.74
PATRICK	29.21	6.50	0.28	1.59	0.84
GILES	28.80	5.23	0.25	1.37	0.87
EMPORIA CITY	28.73	4.73	0.21	1.68	1.09
HOPEWELL CITY	27.38	5.28	0.25	1.28	1.10
SMYTH	26.34	5.30	0.25	1.55	0.52
PRINCE EDWARD	25.86	5.44	0.24	1.11	0.48
FLOYD	25.31	4.80	0.22	1.12	0.73
AMHERST	25.18	5.57	0.28	1.10	0.72
GOOCHLAND	24.11	4.58	0.23	0.76	0.48
RAPPAHANNOCK	24.10	4.14	0.20	1.08	0.60
KING GEORGE	23.73	5.09	0.24	1.09	0.69
MARTINSVILLE CITY	21.49	4.42	0.21	0.98	0.54
GREENE	20.82	5.36	0.24	1.04	0.60
CLARKE	20.81	4.21	0.20	0.86	0.59
BUCHANAN	20.78	4.57	0.19	0.60	0.23
NORTON CITY	20.48	3.49	0.16	0.95	0.87
SCOTT	18.43	3.74	0.18	0.86	0.44
HIGHLAND	18.39	3.83	0.18	0.92	0.53
GALAX CITY	18.37	3.40	0.16	0.85	0.44

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2018 (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>
GREENSVILLE	18.29	3.01	0.13	0.79	0.40
RADFORD CITY	16.45	2.98	0.14	0.74	0.45
DINWIDDIE	16.13	3.42	0.15	0.66	0.48
SOUTHAMPTON	16.03	3.34	0.15	0.90	0.30
GRAYSON	15.93	3.68	0.15	0.66	0.46
BLAND	14.67	3.07	0.13	0.55	0.42
FRANKLIN CITY	14.65	2.68	0.12	0.91	0.56
CHARLOTTE	14.36	2.96	0.14	0.61	0.37
NOTTOWAY	13.58	2.66	0.12	0.76	0.34
RUSSELL	13.16	3.10	0.15	0.64	0.20
LEE	13.07	3.64	0.17	0.63	0.31
BUCKINGHAM	12.21	2.62	0.12	0.58	0.35
APPOMATTOX	11.54	2.32	0.11	0.54	0.33
SURRY	10.66	2.47	0.10	0.51	0.31
SUSSEX	10.41	2.30	0.10	0.60	0.20
KING WILLIAM	10.16	2.39	0.09	0.37	0.24
POWHATAN	9.90	1.88	0.10	0.35	0.20
DICKENSON	7.85	1.74	0.07	0.43	0.18
CUMBERLAND	6.25	1.15	0.06	0.32	0.18
LUNENBURG	5.97	1.43	0.06	0.23	0.17
COVINGTON CITY	5.88	1.39	0.06	0.22	0.16
AMELIA	5.87	1.28	0.05	0.32	0.16
CRAIG	4.39	0.91	0.05	0.18	0.15
BUENA VISTA CITY	4.38	0.99	0.04	0.17	0.12
KING AND QUEEN	4.02	0.86	0.04	0.20	0.12
POQUOSON CITY	3.18	0.55	0.03	0.16	0.10
CHARLES CITY	3.14	0.73	0.03	0.13	0.09
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.51	0.36	0.01	0.08	0.05
STATE TOTALS	\$25,843.54	\$6,099.24	234.49	\$1,076.98	\$701.50

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*County equivalents.

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2018

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
ACCOMACK	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
ALBEMARLE	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%
ALEXANDRIA CITY	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	4.0%
ALLEGHANY	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	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%	0.0%	0.0%
ARLINGTON	13.2%	18.0%	11.3%	11.8%	13.4%
AUGUSTA	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
BATH	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
BEDFORD	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
BLAND	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BOTETOURT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
BRISTOL CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
BRUNSWICK	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
BUCHANAN	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
BUCKINGHAM	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
BUENA VISTA CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAMPBELL	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
CAROLINE	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	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%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
CHESAPEAKE CITY	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%
CHESTERFIELD	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%
CLARKE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	0.2%	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	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	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%
DINWIDDIE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2018 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
EMPORIA CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
ESSEX	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
FAIRFAX	12.8%	11.9%	13.4%	15.2%	8.5%
FAIRFAX CITY	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
FALLS CHURCH CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
FAUQUIER	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
FLOYD	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FLUVANNA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
FRANKLIN	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
FRANKLIN CITY	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FREDERICK	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
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%	0.9%	0.7%
HARRISONBURG CITY	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
HENRICO	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	4.2%
HENRY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
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	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%
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%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
LEE	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
LEXINGTON CITY	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2018 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
LOUDOUN	7.1%	11.8%	7.5%	4.5%	4.1%
LOUISA	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
LUNENBURG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LYNCHBURG CITY	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
MADISON	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MANASSAS CITY	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	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%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
MECKLENBURG	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
MIDDLESEX	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
MONTGOMERY	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
NELSON	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
NEW KENT	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%
NORFOLK CITY	3.4%	3.8%	3.2%	3.1%	3.9%
NORTHAMPTON	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	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%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
ORANGE	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
PAGE	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
PATRICK	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
PETERSBURG CITY	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PITTSYLVANIA	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
POQUOSON CITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PORTSMOUTH CITY	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
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%	0.3%	0.2%
PRINCE WILLIAM	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	1.3%
PULASKI	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
RADFORD CITY	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
RAPPAHANNOCK	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
RICHMOND	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2018

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2018 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
RICHMOND CITY	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	2.7%	3.8%
ROANOKE	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
ROANOKE CITY	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%
ROCKBRIDGE	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
ROCKINGHAM	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
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	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
SMYTH	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
SOUTHAMPTON	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
SPOTSYLVANIA	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%
STAFFORD	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
STAUNTON CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
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%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	6.3%	4.9%	6.0%	7.2%	8.9%
WARREN	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
WASHINGTON	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
WAYNESBORO CITY	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
WESTMORELAND	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	2.4%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	3.3%
WINCHESTER CITY	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
WISE	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
WYTHE	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
YORK	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%
STATE TOTALS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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*County equivalent.

Table D: Percent Change from 2017

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table D: Percent Change from 2017

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
ACCOMACK	1.6%	0.8%	-1.7%	0.2%	-0.5%
ALBEMARLE	3.5%	2.7%	0.1%	2.0%	1.4%
ALEXANDRIA CITY	3.9%	3.1%	0.6%	2.5%	1.9%
ALLEGHANY	6.8%	4.9%	2.5%	5.3%	4.7%
AMELIA	3.3%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.2%
AMHERST	2.6%	1.8%	-0.7%	1.2%	0.5%
APPOMATTOX	4.2%	3.4%	0.8%	2.8%	2.1%
ARLINGTON	4.3%	3.5%	0.9%	2.9%	2.2%
AUGUSTA	4.6%	3.7%	1.2%	3.1%	2.5%
BATH	3.5%	2.6%	0.1%	2.0%	1.4%
BEDFORD	6.8%	5.9%	2.6%	5.3%	4.7%
BLAND	3.7%	2.8%	0.3%	2.2%	1.6%
BOTETOURT	6.1%	5.3%	2.7%	4.7%	4.0%
BRISTOL CITY	2.4%	1.6%	-0.9%	1.0%	0.3%
BRUNSWICK	2.2%	1.4%	-1.1%	0.8%	0.2%
BUCHANAN	3.9%	3.1%	0.5%	2.5%	1.8%
BUCKINGHAM	3.4%	2.6%	0.1%	2.0%	1.3%
BUENA VISTA CITY	4.0%	3.2%	0.6%	2.6%	1.9%
CAMPBELL	2.9%	2.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%
CAROLINE	5.4%	4.6%	1.6%	4.0%	3.3%
CARROLL	5.0%	4.2%	1.6%	3.5%	2.9%
CHARLES CITY	1.5%	0.7%	-1.8%	0.1%	-0.5%
CHARLOTTE	3.2%	2.3%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.1%
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	4.5%	3.7%	1.5%	3.1%	2.4%
CHESAPEAKE CITY	6.3%	5.4%	2.4%	4.8%	4.2%
CHESTERFIELD	4.4%	3.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
CLARKE	3.4%	2.5%	0.0%	1.9%	1.3%
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	5.2%	4.3%	1.8%	3.7%	3.1%
COVINGTON CITY	3.5%	2.7%	0.2%	2.1%	1.4%
CRAIG	3.2%	2.4%	-0.2%	1.8%	1.1%
CULPEPER	4.3%	3.5%	0.9%	2.8%	2.2%
CUMBERLAND	3.4%	2.6%	0.1%	2.0%	1.4%
DANVILLE CITY	6.2%	5.3%	2.2%	4.7%	4.1%
DICKENSON	3.8%	3.0%	0.5%	2.4%	1.8%
DINWIDDIE	5.1%	4.3%	1.7%	3.6%	3.0%

Table D: Percent Change from 2017

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia

Table D: Percent Change from 2017 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
EMPORIA CITY	2.0%	1.2%	-1.3%	0.6%	0.0%
ESSEX	6.4%	5.6%	2.6%	4.9%	4.3%
FAIRFAX	4.3%	3.4%	0.9%	2.8%	2.2%
FAIRFAX CITY	5.6%	4.7%	2.0%	4.1%	3.4%
FALLS CHURCH CITY	3.6%	2.8%	0.5%	2.2%	1.6%
FAUQUIER	0.9%	0.1%	-2.3%	-0.5%	-1.1%
FLOYD	1.3%	0.5%	-2.0%	-0.1%	-0.7%
FLUVANNA	1.9%	1.1%	-1.4%	0.5%	-0.1%
FRANKLIN	7.1%	6.3%	3.0%	5.6%	5.0%
FRANKLIN CITY	3.7%	2.9%	0.4%	2.3%	1.7%
FREDERICK	6.7%	5.8%	2.1%	5.2%	4.5%
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	4.9%	4.1%	1.5%	3.5%	2.8%
GALAX CITY	4.0%	3.2%	0.6%	2.6%	1.9%
GILES	3.3%	2.5%	0.1%	1.9%	1.2%
GLOUCESTER	5.3%	4.4%	1.8%	3.8%	3.2%
GOOCHLAND	2.9%	2.1%	-0.4%	1.5%	0.9%
GRAYSON	0.4%	-0.4%	-2.8%	-1.0%	-1.6%
GREENE	4.2%	3.4%	0.8%	2.8%	2.1%
GREENSVILLE	4.0%	3.2%	0.6%	2.6%	1.9%
HALIFAX	6.9%	6.0%	2.5%	5.4%	4.7%
HAMPTON CITY	4.2%	3.4%	0.8%	2.8%	2.1%
HANOVER	4.8%	4.0%	1.4%	3.3%	2.7%
HARRISONBURG CITY	5.3%	4.4%	1.9%	3.8%	3.2%
HENRICO	5.2%	4.3%	1.4%	3.7%	3.1%
HENRY	6.0%	5.1%	2.2%	4.5%	3.9%
HIGHLAND	4.3%	3.5%	0.9%	2.9%	2.2%
HOPEWELL CITY	5.6%	4.8%	2.2%	4.2%	3.5%
ISLE OF WIGHT	3.1%	2.3%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.1%
JAMES CITY	2.3%	1.5%	-0.6%	0.9%	7.1%
KING AND QUEEN	3.0%	2.2%	-0.4%	1.5%	0.9%
KING GEORGE	7.5%	6.6%	3.2%	6.0%	5.3%
KING WILLIAM	5.8%	4.9%	2.4%	4.3%	3.7%
LANCASTER	1.9%	1.1%	-1.4%	0.5%	-0.2%
LEE	3.1%	2.3%	-0.3%	1.7%	1.0%
LEXINGTON CITY	3.9%	3.1%	0.5%	2.5%	1.8%

Table D: Percent Change from 2017

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table D: Percent Change from 2017 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
LOUDOUN	4.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
LOUISA	5.9%	4.9%	1.9%	4.4%	3.8%
LUNENBURG	3.9%	3.1%	0.5%	2.5%	1.8%
LYNCHBURG CITY	6.2%	5.4%	2.4%	4.8%	4.1%
MADISON	3.1%	2.2%	-0.3%	1.6%	1.0%
MANASSAS CITY	2.3%	1.4%	-1.0%	0.8%	0.2%
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.3%	0.5%	-2.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%
MARTINSVILLE CITY	2.3%	1.5%	-1.0%	0.9%	0.3%
MATHEWS	2.8%	1.9%	-0.6%	1.3%	0.7%
MECKLENBURG	5.2%	4.4%	1.8%	3.8%	3.1%
MIDDLESEX	3.2%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.1%
MONTGOMERY	5.0%	4.2%	1.6%	3.5%	2.9%
NELSON	1.8%	0.9%	-1.6%	0.3%	-0.3%
NEW KENT	5.8%	4.9%	2.4%	4.3%	3.7%
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	5.2%	4.3%	1.8%	3.7%	3.1%
NORFOLK CITY	5.6%	4.7%	1.5%	4.1%	3.5%
NORTHAMPTON	4.4%	3.6%	1.1%	3.0%	2.4%
NORTHUMBERLAND	2.0%	1.2%	-1.3%	0.6%	0.0%
NORTON CITY	2.9%	2.1%	-0.4%	1.5%	0.9%
NOTTOWAY	4.2%	3.4%	0.8%	2.8%	2.2%
ORANGE	5.3%	4.5%	1.9%	3.8%	3.2%
PAGE	5.8%	5.0%	2.4%	4.4%	3.7%
PATRICK	4.7%	3.8%	1.2%	3.2%	2.6%
PETERSBURG CITY	3.2%	2.3%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.1%
PITTSYLVANIA	5.4%	4.6%	2.0%	3.9%	3.3%
POQUOSON CITY	2.1%	1.3%	-1.2%	0.7%	0.1%
PORTSMOUTH CITY	2.8%	2.0%	-0.6%	1.3%	0.7%
POWHATAN	5.9%	5.1%	2.5%	4.4%	3.8%
PRINCE EDWARD	12.7%	11.8%	3.9%	11.2%	10.5%
PRINCE GEORGE	4.3%	3.4%	0.9%	2.8%	2.2%
PRINCE WILLIAM	4.5%	3.6%	1.1%	3.0%	2.4%
PULASKI	3.8%	2.9%	0.4%	2.3%	1.7%
RADFORD CITY	2.9%	2.1%	-0.4%	1.5%	0.8%
RAPPAHANNOCK	7.8%	7.0%	4.3%	6.3%	5.7%
RICHMOND	3.8%	3.0%	0.4%	2.4%	1.7%

Table D: Percent Change from 2017

2018 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table D: Percent Change from 2017 (Continued)**

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
RICHMOND CITY	5.1%	4.3%	1.7%	3.7%	3.0%
ROANOKE	5.6%	4.7%	2.2%	4.1%	3.5%
ROANOKE CITY	4.1%	3.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%
ROCKBRIDGE	5.0%	4.2%	1.6%	3.6%	2.9%
ROCKINGHAM	6.1%	5.2%	2.6%	4.6%	4.0%
RUSSELL	2.8%	1.9%	-0.6%	1.3%	0.7%
SALEM CITY	4.6%	3.8%	1.2%	3.2%	2.5%
SCOTT	3.2%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.1%
SHENANDOAH	3.3%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.2%
SMYTH	4.9%	4.0%	1.5%	3.4%	2.8%
SOUTHAMPTON	2.2%	1.3%	-1.2%	0.7%	0.1%
SPOTSYLVANIA	3.4%	2.6%	0.4%	2.0%	1.4%
STAFFORD	4.6%	3.8%	1.2%	3.2%	2.5%
STAUNTON CITY	5.8%	5.0%	2.4%	4.3%	3.7%
SUFFOLK CITY	7.1%	6.3%	3.6%	5.6%	5.0%
SURRY	3.3%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.2%
SUSSEX	3.3%	2.4%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.2%
TAZEWELL	3.1%	2.3%	-0.3%	1.6%	1.0%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	4.4%	3.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
WARREN	4.9%	4.0%	1.5%	3.4%	2.8%
WASHINGTON	3.6%	2.8%	0.2%	2.2%	1.5%
WAYNESBORO CITY	3.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.9%	1.2%
WESTMORELAND	5.0%	4.2%	1.6%	3.5%	2.9%
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	4.2%	3.3%	0.8%	2.7%	14.2%
WINCHESTER CITY	4.4%	3.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.3%
WISE	4.0%	3.2%	0.6%	2.6%	1.9%
WYTHE	3.6%	2.8%	0.3%	2.2%	1.5%
YORK	4.8%	4.0%	1.4%	3.3%	7.4%
STATE TOTALS	4.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.9%	3.0%

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Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2017

2017 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia
Table E: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2017

<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	\$207.05	\$45.02	\$2.26	\$9.81	\$6.25
ALBEMARLE	377.57	70.89	3.39	15.20	13.08
ALEXANDRIA CITY	826.26	145.94	6.55	38.15	27.40
ALLEGHANY	36.70	7.53	0.35	1.48	1.04
AMELIA	5.69	1.25	0.05	0.32	0.16
AMHERST	24.54	5.48	0.28	1.09	0.72
APPOMATTOX	11.08	2.24	0.11	0.52	0.33
ARLINGTON	3258.63	1058.56	26.32	123.25	91.70
AUGUSTA	126.43	22.93	1.11	5.55	4.30
BATH	279.91	35.29	1.77	8.32	3.47
BEDFORD	110.39	23.71	1.23	5.34	3.37
BLAND	14.15	2.99	0.13	0.54	0.41
BOTETOURT	57.86	9.59	0.46	2.42	1.63
BRISTOL CITY	55.43	10.57	0.51	2.63	1.63
BRUNSWICK	38.99	8.37	0.43	1.83	0.86
BUCHANAN	20.00	4.44	0.19	0.59	0.23
BUCKINGHAM	11.80	2.55	0.12	0.57	0.34
BUENA VISTA CITY	4.21	0.96	0.04	0.16	0.11
CAMPBELL	48.75	9.34	0.48	2.19	0.75
CAROLINE	96.41	13.25	0.66	4.25	2.14
CARROLL	72.04	13.79	0.68	3.37	2.11
CHARLES CITY	3.10	0.72	0.03	0.13	0.09
CHARLOTTE	13.92	2.89	0.14	0.60	0.37
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	251.79	55.29	2.56	10.42	8.50
CHESAPEAKE CITY	363.76	69.39	3.36	16.88	12.99
CHESTERFIELD	503.65	99.06	4.97	19.76	11.24
CLARKE	20.13	4.11	0.20	0.84	0.58
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	41.57	11.12	0.55	1.87	1.64
COVINGTON CITY	5.68	1.35	0.06	0.21	0.16
CRAIG	4.25	0.89	0.05	0.18	0.15
CULPEPER	42.67	8.48	0.42	1.80	0.98
CUMBERLAND	6.04	1.12	0.06	0.31	0.18
DANVILLE CITY	86.90	17.39	0.86	3.72	2.08
DICKENSON	7.56	1.68	0.07	0.42	0.17
DINWIDDIE	15.35	3.28	0.15	0.64	0.46

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2017

2017 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table E: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2017 (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>
EMPORIA CITY	28.17	4.68	0.21	1.67	1.09
ESSEX	31.86	7.11	0.36	1.45	0.93
FAIRFAX	3164.07	699.08	31.18	158.68	58.57
FAIRFAX CITY	124.97	26.00	1.32	5.72	3.50
FALLS CHURCH CITY	39.35	12.35	0.54	3.03	1.56
FAUQUIER	183.35	36.81	1.88	8.89	3.09
FLOYD	24.98	4.77	0.23	1.13	0.73
FLUVANNA	54.93	11.20	0.52	2.54	0.74
FRANKLIN	108.91	24.70	1.28	4.32	3.20
FRANKLIN CITY	14.12	2.60	0.12	0.89	0.55
FREDERICK	142.04	27.97	1.36	6.10	4.22
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	186.61	34.99	1.68	8.17	7.38
GALAX CITY	17.66	3.30	0.15	0.83	0.43
GILES	27.87	5.10	0.25	1.34	0.86
GLOUCESTER	48.67	9.61	0.48	2.33	1.42
GOOCHLAND	23.42	4.48	0.23	0.74	0.47
GRAYSON	15.87	3.69	0.15	0.67	0.47
GREENE	19.97	5.19	0.24	1.01	0.58
GREENSVILLE	17.58	2.91	0.13	0.77	0.40
HALIFAX	48.66	10.82	0.56	1.86	0.91
HAMPTON CITY	251.85	48.20	2.41	12.21	8.65
HANOVER	246.88	55.43	2.66	9.62	5.12
HARRISONBURG CITY	124.80	24.52	1.17	5.41	4.67
HENRICO	915.90	223.71	8.59	34.04	28.24
HENRY	49.82	10.88	0.55	2.13	0.98
HIGHLAND	17.62	3.70	0.18	0.89	0.52
HOPEWELL CITY	25.92	5.04	0.25	1.23	1.06
ISLE OF WIGHT	41.93	8.42	0.41	2.02	0.95
JAMES CITY	431.98	80.75	4.02	22.31	17.84
KING AND QUEEN	3.91	0.85	0.04	0.19	0.12
KING GEORGE	22.08	4.77	0.23	1.03	0.65
KING WILLIAM	9.61	2.28	0.09	0.35	0.23
LANCASTER	92.42	16.41	0.79	4.10	2.51
LEE	12.68	3.56	0.17	0.62	0.30
LEXINGTON CITY	39.33	7.78	0.37	1.63	1.36

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2017

2017 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table E: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2017 (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>
LOUDOUN	1763.95	695.36	17.50	47.24	27.94
LOUISA	80.32	17.18	0.86	3.85	2.36
LUNENBURG	5.75	1.38	0.06	0.22	0.17
LYNCHBURG CITY	185.81	37.54	1.69	8.35	7.26
MADISON	35.00	6.04	0.28	1.46	1.01
MANASSAS CITY	71.11	12.12	0.59	3.37	1.85
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.49	0.35	0.01	0.08	0.05
MARTINSVILLE CITY	21.00	4.36	0.22	0.98	0.54
MATHEWS	34.63	8.54	0.44	1.65	1.02
MECKLENBURG	137.21	28.39	1.41	6.48	4.03
MIDDLESEX	94.49	22.33	1.14	4.38	2.78
MONTGOMERY	152.70	29.79	1.43	6.74	2.72
NELSON	207.41	37.41	1.77	9.59	6.10
NEW KENT	34.26	8.06	0.42	1.44	0.41
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	307.85	71.01	3.05	13.07	10.50
NORFOLK CITY	840.53	222.36	7.47	31.87	26.35
NORTHAMPTON	78.48	15.50	0.81	3.76	1.51
NORTHUMBERLAND	64.55	13.22	0.64	2.84	1.87
NORTON CITY	19.90	3.42	0.17	0.94	0.86
NOTTOWAY	13.03	2.58	0.12	0.74	0.33
ORANGE	48.77	11.94	0.60	2.10	1.44
PAGE	69.30	14.81	0.74	3.48	2.57
PATRICK	27.91	6.26	0.28	1.54	0.81
PETERSBURG CITY	46.06	8.52	0.40	2.22	1.33
PITTSYLVANIA	76.43	14.68	0.67	4.11	2.19
POQUOSON CITY	3.11	0.55	0.03	0.16	0.10
PORTSMOUTH CITY	84.89	16.80	0.81	4.16	3.38
POWHATAN	9.35	1.79	0.09	0.33	0.19
PRINCE EDWARD	22.94	4.86	0.23	1.00	0.44
PRINCE GEORGE	80.90	15.56	0.78	3.59	1.21
PRINCE WILLIAM	592.08	158.26	6.59	25.93	9.19
PULASKI	57.45	12.20	0.62	2.48	1.68
RADFORD CITY	15.99	2.92	0.14	0.73	0.45
RAPPAHANNOCK	22.35	3.87	0.20	1.02	0.57
RICHMOND	31.92	12.15	0.36	1.07	0.73

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2017

2017 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia**Table E: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2017 (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 CITY	761.05	181.02	7.41	28.34	26.18
ROANOKE	182.15	35.51	1.76	7.48	6.03
ROANOKE CITY	431.20	92.32	3.70	16.97	15.07
ROCKBRIDGE	130.35	20.81	0.97	5.51	2.89
ROCKINGHAM	218.26	42.26	2.14	8.49	5.79
RUSSELL	12.80	3.04	0.15	0.63	0.20
SALEM CITY	69.60	14.19	0.74	2.89	2.57
SCOTT	17.85	3.66	0.18	0.85	0.43
SHENANDOAH	223.67	37.75	1.83	10.17	6.55
SMYTH	25.11	5.10	0.25	1.50	0.51
SOUTHAMPTON	15.69	3.30	0.15	0.89	0.30
SPOTSYLVANIA	285.07	63.68	3.14	6.89	5.58
STAFFORD	140.80	29.42	1.44	5.94	4.22
STAUNTON CITY	56.33	11.79	0.58	2.28	2.09
SUFFOLK CITY	75.41	14.19	0.67	4.23	2.30
SURRY	10.32	2.42	0.10	0.50	0.30
SUSSEX	10.08	2.24	0.10	0.59	0.20
TAZEWELL	51.63	11.24	0.58	2.24	0.71
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1562.12	291.26	13.86	74.98	61.16
WARREN	144.28	32.87	1.68	6.59	2.84
WASHINGTON	106.44	23.62	1.20	4.85	2.58
WAYNESBORO CITY	36.28	7.51	0.37	1.61	1.21
WESTMORELAND	62.42	14.77	0.75	2.90	1.84
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	587.82	121.74	5.97	25.91	20.18
WINCHESTER CITY	117.02	22.55	1.09	4.95	4.00
WISE	34.04	7.32	0.38	1.50	0.48
WYTHE	144.41	21.51	0.97	6.57	4.25
YORK	239.03	43.59	2.06	11.76	9.07
STATE TOTALS	\$24,750.21	\$5,887.96	232.22	\$1,046.28	\$681.39

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*County equivalents.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Travel Economic Impact Model

Introduction

The Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM) was developed by the research department at U.S. Travel Association 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: Glossary of Terms). 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 visit places 50 miles away or more, one way, from home, or 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 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 traveler exchanges money for an activity 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 service actually takes place. By their nature, some travel expenditures are assumed to occur at the traveler's origin, some at his/her destination, and some enroute.

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 non-agricultural 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 includes spending by travelers on goods and services during their trips, such as lodging, transportation, meals, entertainment, retail shopping. Eighteen (18) 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 18 categories of travel-related goods and services by state. For example, the number of nights spent by travel 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 Association, 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 linking spending to other impact components.

The international travel expenditure estimates are based on 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 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 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) 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 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 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. Consumer survey data are not used in locality impact estimates due to small sample size issue.

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/tax receipts, employment and wages, attraction attendances, etc. 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 (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.

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 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.

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)

Appendix D: Major Industry Sectors in the U.S. Economy by NAICS

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

**The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS was developed under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. It was developed jointly by the U.S. Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), Statistics Canada, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, to allow for a high level of comparability in business statistics among the North American countries.*

Appendix E: Sources of Data

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

Organizations

Airlines for America (A4A), (formerly known as Air Transport Association of America - ATA)

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

Office of Travel and Tourism Industries/International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Travel Association