The Economic Impact of Domestic Travel On Virginia Counties 2019

A Study Prepared For Virginia Tourism Authority Doing Business as Virginia Tourism Corporation by the U.S. Travel Association September 2020

PREFACE

This study was conducted by the Research Department of the U.S. Travel Association for the *Virginia Tourism Corporation*. The study presents 2019 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, 2018 impact data are displayed in this report.

U.S. Travel Association Washington, D.C. September 2020

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents preliminary 2019 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, 2018 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 2019 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 3.4% percent to \$26.7 billion in 2019, not adjusted for inflation.
- Domestic travel expenditures directly supported 236,600 jobs within Virginia in 2019, comprising 7.1 percent of total private industry employment in Virginia. The travel industry is the sixth largest private employer in Virginia.
- On average, every \$112,920 spent by domestic travelers in Virginia during 2019 supported one job.
- Domestic travel supported employees in Virginia earned \$6.4 billion in payroll income during 2019, representing a 5.0 percent increase from 2018.
- Domestic travel in Virginia directly generated \$3.7 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments in 2019, up 4.5 percent from 2018.
- Arlington County received \$3.5 billion in domestic travel expenditures leading all of Virginia's 133 counties and independent cities. Fairfax County followed Arlington County closely, ranking second with \$3.4 billion. Loudoun County ranked third with \$1.9 billion.
- Forty-six of Virginia's 133 counties and independent cities received over \$100 million in domestic travel expenditures in 2019.
- Forty-Three counties and independent cities in Virginia realized one thousand or more jobs that were directly supported by domestic travelers during 2019.

NATIONAL SUMMARY 2019

The U.S. economy continued to grow robustly in 2019. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 2.2% and the unemployment rate touched 3.7%, the lowest point in the past 50 years. Consumer confidence was stable, and real consumer spending increased 2.4%. Private domestic investment grew solidly by 1.7%. At the same time, the inflation rate, measured by the CPI was up only 1.8% and gasoline prices decreased by 3.6%. The healthy economy created a sound environment for travel and tourism in 2019.

Sector	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Nominal gross domestic product (\$ Billions)	19,543.0	20,611.9	21,433.2
Real gross domestic product (\$ Billions) *	18,144.1	18,687.8	19,091.7
Real disposable personal income (\$ Billions) *	14,060.5	14,566.4	14,882.5
Real personal consumption expenditures (\$ Billions) *	12,587.2	12,928.1	13,240.2
Consumer price index**	245.1	251.1	255.7
Travel Price Index**	279.4	286.5	291.9
Non-farm payroll employment (Millions)	146.6	148.9	150.9
Unemployment rate (%)	4.4	3.9	3.7
Percentage change from previous year			
Nominal gross domestic product	4.3%	5.5%	4.0%
Real gross domestic product	2.3%	3.0%	2.2%
Real disposable personal income	3.1%	3.6%	2.2%
Real personal consumption expenditures	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%
Consumer price index	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%
Travel Price Index	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%
Non-farm payroll employment	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: BEA, BLS, U.S. Travel Association * In chained 2012 dollars

** 1982-84=100

U.S. Travel Volume in 2019

U.S. domestic travel, including leisure and business travel, increased 1.9 percent to a total of more than 2,321 million person-trips in 2019. 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 2.1% in 2019 to 1,858 million person-trips. Leisure travel accounted for 80 percent of all U.S. domestic travel in 2019. In comparison, business travel had a lower growth in the year, up 0.9% from 2018.

Due to declines in Canadian and Mexican visitors, total international arrivals to the U.S. fell slightly by 0.6% to 79.3 million in 2019. Overseas visitations to the U.S. increased by 1.3% to 40.4 million in 2019.

Travel Expenditures in 2019

Domestic and international travelers spent more than \$1.1 trillion in the U.S. in 2019, up 3.5% (not adjusted for inflation) from 2018. Domestic travel spending in 2019 increased by 4.4% to more than \$972 billion, while international travel spending declined slightly by 1.8%, and remained virtually flat at \$155 billion.

Adjusted for inflation, real travel spending rose 2.3% in 2019. The Travel Price Index—a measurement of the cost inflation of travel goods and services—was up 1.9% in 2019. Prices of food/beverage services as well as lodging both increased by about 3%. On the other hand, the price of motor fuel decreased by 3.6% and airline fares were roughly flat.

International traveler spending excludes international airfare payments to U.S. airlines, as well as international visitors' expenditures on long-term education and health care, and spending by cross border day-trip visitors and seasonal workers. In 2019, international airfare receipts decreased by 2.2%.

Accounting for 70 percent of all travel spending, leisure travelers spent \$792 billion in 2019, up 4% from 2018. Business traveler spending increased by 2.1 percent to \$334 billion in 2019, and accounted for 30 percent of all traveler expenditures.

	2018 Spending (\$ Billions)			2018 Spending (\$ Billions) 2019 S			2019 Sper	ending (\$ Billions)	
Category	Domestic	Domestic Intl.*	ntl.* Total Domestic Int		Domestic Intl.*				
Public Transportation	184.1	16.8	200.9	194.1	16.7	210.8			
Auto Transportation	164.8	2.0	166.8	167.6	2.0	169.7			
Lodging	181.5	49.8	231.3	192.8	49.4	242.3			
Foodservice	234.4	33.1	267.5	246.4	32.5	278.9			
Entertainment & Recreation	99.0	13.6	112.6	104.4	13.4	117.8			
General Retail Trade	67.1	42.0	109.1	66.8	40.5	107.4			

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* Excludes international passenger fare payments.

Travel Employment in 2019

The labor market continued to grow steadily in 2019. Total non-farm employment increase 1.4% to 150.9 million jobs. The unemployment rate dropped from 3.9 percent in 2018 to 3.7 percent in

2019, the lowest annual average unemployment rate since 1969. Additionally, the fall in unemployment was progressive and consistent across 2019: the unemployment rate started the year at 4.0 percent and reached as low as 3.5 percent in November and December 2019.

In 2019, traveler spending directly supported over 9 million U.S. jobs, including both full-time and seasonal/part-time positions (up 1.2 percent from 2018), and accounted for 6 percent of total non-farm employment in the U.S. These 9 million travel-generated jobs are a vital part of the U.S. economy. Without these jobs, the 2019 national unemployment rate of 3.7 percent would have more than doubled to 9.2 percent.

	2018 Emplo	oyment (Tho	usands)	2019 Emplo	oyment (Tho	usands)
Category	Domestic	Intl.*	Total	Domestic	Intl.*	Tota
Public Transportation	991.7	76.6	1,068.3	1,000.1	73.9	1,074.0
Auto Transportation	306.9	2.4	309.2	307.8	2.4	310.2
Lodging	1,365.7	281.6	1,647.2	1,397.6	276.3	1,673.9
Foodservice	3,181.1	443.8	3,624.9	3,237.3	431.6	3,668.9
Entertainment & Recreation	1,312.0	241.6	1,553.6	1,348.9	236.5	1,585.4
General Retail Trade	379.6	160.8	540.4	380.7	155.6	536.2
Travel Planning	183.3		183.3	184.6		184.6

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* Excludes jobs supported by international passenger fare payments.

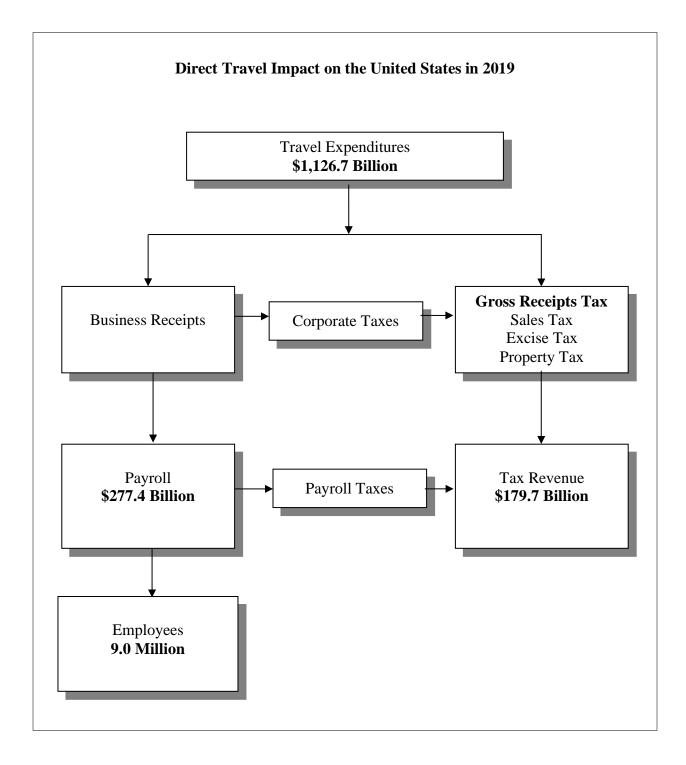
Table 4: U.S. Travel Forecasts						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	251.1	255.7	255.7	258.9	264.0	269.2
Travel Price Index (TPI)*	286.5	291.9	265.0	272.8	279.8	286.4
Total Travel Spending in the U.S. (\$ Billions)	1,089	1,127	622	855	976	1,049
U.S. Residents	933	972	583	787	874	921
International Visitors** Total International Visitors to the U.S. (Millions)	156 79.7	155 79.3	39 28.9	67 47.3	102 63.7	128 73.8
Canada	21.5	20.7	8.4	13.8	18.8	21.7
Mexico	18.4	18.1	8.1	12.9	16.8	19.0
Overseas	39.9	40.4	12.4	20.5	28.2	33.1
Total U.S. Domestic Person- Trips***(Millions)	2,278	2,321	1,633	2,072	2,254	2,326
Business	458	462	300	387	420	437
Leisure	1,820	1,858	1,332	1,685	1,834	1,889
Percent Change from Previous Year (%)						
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	2.4	1.8	0.0	1.2	2.0	2.0
Travel Price Index (TPI)*	2.5	1.9	-9.2	2.9	2.6	2.4
Total Travel Spending in the U.S.	4.9	3.5	-44.8	37.5	14.2	7.4
U.S. Residents	5.8	4.4	-40.0	35.0	11.0	5.4
International Visitors**	0.3	-1.8	-75.1	75.0	52.0	25.0
Total International Visitors to the U.S.	3.3	-0.6	-63.5	63.4	34.8	15.8
Canada	4.8	-3.5	-59.6	65.2	36.0	15.4
Mexico	3.4	-1.3	-55.1	58.6	29.9	13.5
Overseas	2.5	1.3	-69.2	65.3	37.0	17.4
Total U.S. Domestic Person-Trips***	1.7	1.9	-29.6	26.9	8.8	3.2
Business	0.9	0.9	-35.1	28.9	8.6	4.0
Leisure	1.9	2.1	-28.3	26.5	8.8	3.0

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 2019, domestic travelers spent more than \$26.7 billion on transportation, lodging, food, amusement/recreation, and retail shopping in Virginia. This represents a 3.4 percent increase from 2018.

Foodservices, auto transportation, and lodging, are the top three spending categories for domestic travelers in Virginia. Domestic travelers spent \$8.0 billion on foodservices including restaurants and other eating and drinking places in 2019, up 4.6 percent from 2018.

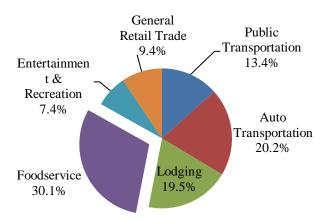
Domestic travelers spent almost \$5.4 billion on auto transportation, up 0.2 percent only from 2018, largely due to motor fuel price decreases. This includes the variable costs (such as gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs) of operating an automobile, camper, or other recreational vehicle on a trip. The 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 \$5.2 billion in 2019. Lodging accounted for 19.5 percent of domestic traveler spending, up 2.9 percent from 2018.

Domestic travelers spent \$3.6 billion on public transportation in 2019, up 5.7 percent from 2018. 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 2019, domestic travelers spent more than \$2.5 billion on purchases at retail stores, up 4.1 percent from 2018. Retail shopping accounted for 9.4 percent of domestic traveler trip spending in Virginia.

In 2019, travelers spent close to \$2.0 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 - 2019

2019	Total (\$ Millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	\$3,576.0	13.4%
Auto Transportation	5,398.9	20.2%
Lodging	5,206.5	19.5%
Foodservice	8,032.0	30.1%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,989.5	7.4%
General Retail Trade	2,518.5	9.4%
Total	\$26,721.4	100.0%
2018		
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%
General Retail Trade	2,420.4	9.4%
Total	\$25,843.5	100.0%
Percent Change 2019 over 2018		
Public Transportation	5.7%	
Auto Transportation	0.2%	
Lodging	2.9%	
Foodservice	4.6%	
Entertainment & Recreation	3.8%	
General Retail Trade	4.1%	
Total	3.4%	

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 2019, Virginia's travel industry was the sixth largest employer among all non-farm industry sectors in Virginia (Table 6a).

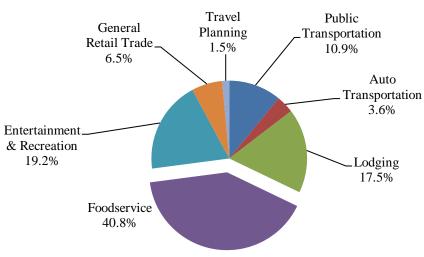
During 2019, domestic travel in Virginia directly supported 236,600 jobs, including full-time and seasonal/part-time positions in the state, up 0.9 percent from 2018. On average, every \$112,920 spent by domestic travelers in Virginia directly supported one job.

The 236,600 jobs supported by domestic travel in Virginia comprised 7.1 percent of the state's total private employment during 2019. Without these jobs generated by domestic travel, Virginia's 2019 unemployment rate of 2.8 percent would have been 5.4 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 travel-related industry. During 2019, domestic traveler spending on this sector supported 96,500 jobs, accounting for 40.8 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 45,500 travel jobs for Virginia residents during 2019, up 2.5 percent from 2018.

Lodging provided 41,500 jobs in Virginia during 2019, representing 17.5 percent of the state total.



Domestic Travel-Generated Employment in Virginia by Industry Sector - 2019

2019	Total (Thousands)	% of Total
Public Transportation	25.9	10.9%
Auto Transportation	8.6	3.6%
Lodging	41.5	17.5%
Foodservice	96.5	40.8%
Entertainment & Recreation	45.5	19.2%
General Retail Trade	15.1	6.4%
Travel Planning*	3.4	1.5%
Total	236.6	100.0%
2018		
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%
Percent Change 2019 over 2018		
Public Transportation	3.0%	
Auto Transportation	-1.3%	
Lodging	0.3%	
Foodservice	0.4%	
Entertainment & Recreation	2.5%	
General Retail Trade	-0.1%	
Travel Planning*	-2.0%	

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.

Rank	NAICS Codes*	Industry Name	Employmen (Thousands
1	62	Health Care and Social Assistance	452.4
2	54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	435.3
3	44-45	Retail Trade **	371.3
4	56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services **	243.4
5	31-33	Manufacturing	242.2
6	n/a	Travel ***	236.
7	72	Accommodation and Food Services **	224.8
8	23	Construction	202.
9	52	Finance and Insurance	142.0
10	81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	140.5

Table 6a: Top Ten Non-farm Industries by Employment, 2019

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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.

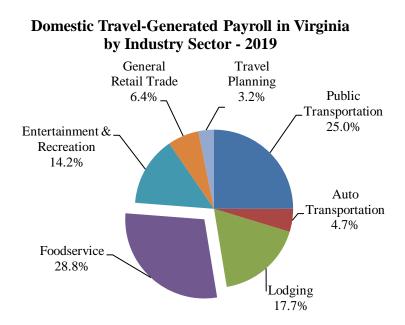
Payroll income supported by domestic travel spending reached \$6.4 billion in 2019, an increase of 5.0 percent from 2018.

On average, every dollar spent by domestic travelers produced 24.0 cents in payroll income for Virginia residents in 2019.

In 2019, the foodservice sector posted the largest payroll supported by domestic traveler spending of more than \$1.8 billion, accounting for 28.8 percent of the state total. This represents a 4.7 percent increase from 2018.

Payroll in the public transportation sector, which includes air transportation, ranked second with \$1.6 billion, up 6.0 percent from 2018 and accounting for 25.0 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 17.7 percent of the total domestic travel-supported payroll income in Virginia, up 4.7 percent from 2018 to \$1.1 billion.



\$1,600.4	
	25.0%
301.9	4.7%
1,134.1	17.7%
1,844.5	28.8%
910.7	14.2%
408.3	6.4%
203.8	3.2%
\$6,403.7	100.0%
\$1,510.4	24.8%
291.1	4.8%
1,083.6	17.8%
1,761.4	28.9%
858.6	14.1%
393.6	6.5%
200.6	3.3%
\$6,099.2	100.0%
6.0%	
4.7%	
1.6%	
	910.7 408.3 203.8 \$6,403.7 \$1,510.4 291.1 1,083.6 1,761.4 858.6 393.6 200.6 \$6,099.2 \$6,099.2

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

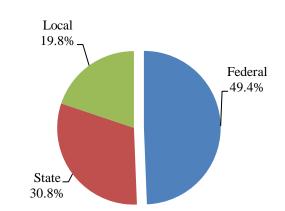
Travel tax receipts are the federal, state and local tax revenues attributable to travel spending in Virginia. Travel-generated tax revenue is a significant economic benefit, as governments use these funds to support the travel infrastructure and help support a variety of public programs.

In 2019, federal, state, and local tax revenue generated by domestic travel in Virginia reached close to \$3.7 billion, up 4.5 percent from 2018. On average, each travel dollar spent by domestic travelers in Virginia produced 13.7 cents in tax receipts for federal, state, and local governments in 2019.

Domestic traveler spending in Virginia generated \$1.8 billion for the federal government in 2019 representing 49.4 percent of all domestic travel-generated tax collections in the state and a 5.2 percent increase from 2018. Each dollar spent by domestic travelers in Virginia produced 6.7 cents for federal tax coffers.

Spending by domestic travelers in Virginia also generated more than \$1.1 billion in tax revenues for the state treasury, up 4.3 percent from 2018. This comprised 30.8 percent of all domestic travelgenerated tax revenue for 2019 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 2019, domestic travel spending generated \$724.5 million in local tax revenue for municipal governments, 19.8 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 - 2019

2019	Total	% of Total
2019	(\$ Millions)	% 01 10tai
Federal Tax	\$1,802.2	49.4%
State Tax	1,123.3	30.8%
Local Tax	724.5	19.8%
Total	\$3,650.0	100.0%
2018		
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%
Percent Change 2019 over 2018		
Federal Tax	5.2%	
State Tax	4.3%	
Local Tax	3.3%	

Source: U.S. Travel Association

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON VIRGINIA COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES (COUNTY EQUIVALENTS) – 2019

Domestic travelers spent \$26.7 billion while traveling in Virginia during 2019, up 3.4 percent from 2018.

The top five localities in Virginia received \$11.5 billion in direct domestic travel expenditures, accounting for 43.2 percent of the state total. Domestic traveler spending in the top five counties supported \$3.2 billion in payroll (50.4% of the state total) and 98,900 jobs (41.8% of the state total) in 2019.

Additionally, domestic traveler expenditures in the top five localities generated \$471.7 million in tax revenue for the state treasury (42.0% of the state total) and \$283.3 million in tax revenue for local governments (39.1% of the state total) during 2019.

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 2019. Domestic travel expenditures in Arlington County reached \$3.5 billion, accounting for 13.3 percent of the state total. These expenditures supported close to \$1.2 billion in payroll income and 27,100 jobs for county residents.

Fairfax County followed Arlington County closely with \$3.4 billion in domestic traveler spending in 2019, representing 12.8 percent of the state total. The payroll income and jobs directly attributable to domestic travel spending reached \$759.7 million and 31,800 jobs.

Loudoun County posted third in rank with \$1.9 billion in domestic expenditures that accounted for 7.1 percent of the state total. These expenditures supported \$755.1 million in payroll as well as 17,800 jobs within the county.

Virginia Beach City received close to \$1.7 billion from domestic travelers, 6.2 percent of the state total. These travel expenditures benefited county residents with \$305.3 million in payroll income and 13,600 jobs.

Henrico County ranked fifth with \$993.9 million in domestic traveler expenditures in 2019. These expenditures by domestic travelers supported \$241.1 million in payroll income and 8,600 jobs for county residents.

2019 Impact <u>County</u>	Expenditures (<u>\$ Millions)</u>	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts (<u>\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)
- ARLINGTON	\$3,548.4	\$1,164.6	27.1	\$133.6	\$97.8
FAIRFAX	3,428.8	759.7	31.8	171.1	62.2
LOUDOUN	1,908.6	755.1	17.8	50.9	29.6
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,662.3	305.3	13.6	79.4	63.7
HENRICO	993.9	241.1	8.6	36.8	30.0
- Top Five County Total	\$11,541.9	\$3,225.8	98.9	\$471.7	\$283.3
State Total	\$26,721.4	\$6,403.7	236.6	\$1,123.3	\$724.5
Share of Top 5 Counties	43.2%	50.4%	41.8%	42.0%	39.1%
2018 Impact					
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%
Percent Change, 2019 over	2018				
ARLINGTON	4.4%	6.3%	2.0%	5.3%	4.3%
FAIRFAX	3.9%	5.1%	1.0%	4.9%	3.9%
LOUDOUN	3.6%	4.9%	0.8%	4.6%	3.6%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1.9%	1.2%	-2.7%	2.9%	1.9%
HENRICO	3.2%	3.3%	-0.7%	4.1%	3.1%
- Top Five County Total	3.7%	5.0%	0.5%	4.6%	3.5%
State Total	3.4%	5.0%	0.9%	4.3%	3.3%

Table 9: Domestic Travel Impact in Virginia - Top 5 Counties (Cities*), 2018-2019

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 2019 and 2018. The estimates presented are for direct domestic travel expenditures and related economic impact.

- Table Ashows the counties and cities listed alphabetically, with 2019 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 2019 travel expenditures from highest to lowest.
- Table Cshows the percent distribution for each impact measure in 2019.
- Table Dshows the percent change in 2019 over 2018 estimates for each of the measures of
economic impact.
- Table Eshows the counties and cities listed alphabetically, with 2018 travel expenditures,
travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax
revenue for each.

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (<u>\$ Millions)</u>	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
ACCOMACK	\$222.07	\$47.31	2.22	\$10.47	\$6.57
ALBEMARLE	406.05	76.27	3.42	16.27	13.78
ALEXANDRIA CITY	880.93	155.34	6.60	40.47	28.61
ALLEGHANY	39.32	8.19	0.36	1.56	1.09
AMELIA	6.03	1.30	0.06	0.33	0.16
AMHERST	26.22	5.78	0.28	1.16	0.75
APPOMATTOX	11.80	2.36	0.11	0.55	0.34
ARLINGTON	3,548.36	1,164.57	27.10	133.55	97.80
AUGUSTA	138.07	24.60	1.12	6.04	4.60
BATH	297.64	37.60	1.77	8.81	3.61
BEDFORD	121.97	26.36	1.27	5.87	3.64
BLAND	15.00	3.26	0.13	0.57	0.42
BOTETOURT	63.02	10.70	0.48	2.63	1.74
BRISTOL CITY	59.29	11.37	0.51	2.80	1.70
BRUNSWICK	40.91	8.42	0.42	1.91	0.89
BUCHANAN	21.14	4.71	0.19	0.62	0.23
BUCKINGHAM	12.46	2.63	0.12	0.60	0.35
BUENA VISTA CITY	4.47	1.01	0.04	0.17	0.12
CAMPBELL	51.75	10.36	0.50	2.31	0.78
CAROLINE	103.95	14.95	0.69	4.56	2.26
CARROLL	74.91	14.52	0.68	3.49	2.15
CHARLES CITY	3.20	0.75	0.03	0.13	0.09
CHARLOTTE	14.69	3.05	0.14	0.63	0.38
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	277.31	57.98	2.71	11.43	9.17
CHESAPEAKE CITY	400.81	76.60	3.50	18.50	14.02
CHESTERFIELD	543.59	107.62	5.06	21.22	11.88
CLARKE	21.47	4.40	0.20	0.89	0.60
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	45.32	12.10	0.56	2.03	1.75
COVINGTON CITY	6.12	1.42	0.05	0.23	0.17
CRAIG	4.52	0.96	0.05	0.19	0.16
CULPEPER	45.71	8.83	0.41	1.92	1.02
CUMBERLAND	6.39	1.18	0.06	0.33	0.18
DANVILLE CITY	94.14	18.66	0.87	4.01	2.21
DICKENSON	8.16	1.89	0.08	0.45	0.18
DINWIDDIE	16.57	3.51	0.15	0.69	0.49

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2019

Country	Expenditures	Payroll	Employment (Thousanda)	State Tax Receipts	Local Tax Receipts
County	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	(Thousands)	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)
EMPORIA CITY	28.84	4.74	0.20	1.69	1.10
ESSEX	35.21	7.84	0.37	1.59	1.01
FAIRFAX	3,428.76	759.72	31.76	171.12	62.16
FAIRFAX CITY	136.92	29.21	1.38	6.24	3.75
FALLS CHURCH CITY	42.57	13.23	0.54	3.26	1.65
FAUQUIER	187.99	36.71	1.76	9.07	3.11
FLOYD	26.27	5.10	0.23	1.18	0.76
FLUVANNA	57.22	11.71	0.51	2.64	0.75
FRANKLIN	120.91	27.73	1.37	4.77	3.48
FRANKLIN CITY	14.96	2.77	0.12	0.94	0.57
FREDERICK	154.26	31.03	1.40	6.59	4.49
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	195.71	37.46	1.69	8.51	7.58
GALAX CITY	18.76	3.45	0.15	0.88	0.44
GILES	29.53	5.39	0.24	1.42	0.89
GLOUCESTER	52.75	10.36	0.49	2.51	1.51
GOOCHLAND	25.37	5.11	0.25	0.80	0.50
GRAYSON	16.47	3.86	0.15	0.69	0.47
GREENE	22.02	6.06	0.26	1.11	0.63
GREENSVILLE	18.37	2.88	0.13	0.79	0.41
HALIFAX	51.49	11.30	0.55	1.96	0.94
HAMPTON CITY	271.34	50.93	2.39	13.09	9.12
HANOVER	256.76	60.05	2.70	9.96	5.21
HARRISONBURG CITY	136.20	27.53	1.23	5.88	5.00
HENRICO	993.89	241.09	8.64	36.76	30.02
HENRY	52.36	11.66	0.55	2.23	1.01
HIGHLAND	18.88	3.99	0.18	0.95	0.54
HOPEWELL CITY	28.26	5.41	0.25	1.33	1.13
ISLE OF WIGHT	45.15	9.29	0.43	2.17	1.01
JAMES CITY	457.22	84.49	3.97	23.50	19.76
KING AND QUEEN	4.14	0.84	0.04	0.20	0.12
KING GEORGE	25.15	5.63	0.25	1.16	0.73
KING WILLIAM	10.39	2.52	0.10	0.38	0.25
LANCASTER	96.35	17.21	0.78	4.25	2.57
LEE	13.45	3.80	0.17	0.65	0.32
LEXINGTON CITY	42.00	8.26	0.37	1.73	1.42

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2019 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (<u>\$ Millions)</u>	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment <u>(Thousands)</u>	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
LOUDOUN	1,908.57	755.11	17.81	50.87	29.60
LOUISA	88.33	19.11	0.89	4.21	29.00
LUNENBURG	6.10	1.48	0.05	0.23	0.17
LYNCHBURG CITY	207.50	41.80	1.76	9.28	7.95
MADISON	37.26	6.50	0.28	1.55	1.05
	57.20	0.50	0.20	1.55	1.05
MANASSAS CITY	74.62	12.69	0.58	3.52	1.90
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.57	0.38	0.01	0.08	0.05
MARTINSVILLE CITY	22.20	4.65	0.22	1.03	0.56
MATHEWS	35.98	8.86	0.43	1.69	1.04
MECKLENBURG	152.89	31.01	1.45	7.18	4.40
MIDDLESEX	109.22	27.10	1.31	5.03	3.15
MONTGOMERY	168.68	33.10	1.49	7.41	2.94
NELSON	217.79	39.14	1.81	10.03	6.27
NEW KENT	37.57	9.06	0.44	1.57	0.44
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	336.41	79.45	3.20	14.21	11.23
NORFOLK CITY	926.30	257.36	8.05	34.95	28.44
NORTHAMPTON	84.94	17.17	0.84	4.05	1.60
NORTHUMBERLAND	67.58	13.87	0.64	2.96	1.92
NORTON CITY	21.12	3.63	0.17	0.99	0.89
NOTTOWAY	13.94	2.75	0.12	0.79	0.35
	10.71	2.75	0.12	0.77	0.00
ORANGE	52.92	13.22	0.62	2.27	1.53
PAGE	76.42	16.45	0.78	3.82	2.78
PATRICK	29.84	6.71	0.28	1.64	0.85
PETERSBURG CITY	49.20	9.05	0.39	2.36	1.39
PITTSYLVANIA	81.81	15.25	0.65	4.37	2.30
POQUOSON CITY	3.23	0.55	0.03	0.17	0.11
PORTSMOUTH CITY	87.71	17.33	0.79	4.24	3.42
POWHATAN	10.27	2.00	0.10	0.36	0.21
PRINCE EDWARD	27.70	6.10	0.26	1.20	0.52
PRINCE GEORGE	83.85	16.38	0.78	3.70	1.23
PRINCE WILLIAM	643.15	173.75	6.78	28.03	9.78
PULASKI	62.89	173.73	0.78	28.03	9.78 1.80
RADFORD CITY	16.84	3.04	0.04	0.76	0.46
RAPPAHANNOCK	26.17	4.76	0.14	1.18	0.40
RICHMOND	34.19	12.96	0.22	1.13	0.00
	51.17	12.70	0.57	1.17	0.77

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2019 (Continued)

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table A: Alphabetical by County (City*), 2019 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
RICHMOND CITY	836.45	204.34	7.84	31.00	28.18
ROANOKE	201.06	40.30	1.87	8.21	6.51
ROANOKE CITY	461.67	98.94	3.72	18.08	15.80
ROCKBRIDGE	139.51	22.73	1.00	5.87	3.03
ROCKINGHAM	244.70	46.69	2.22	9.47	6.36
RUSSELL	13.44	3.23	0.15	0.65	0.20
SALEM CITY	73.47	15.11	0.74	3.02	2.65
SCOTT	18.93	3.79	0.18	0.89	0.45
SHENANDOAH	231.25	39.04	1.78	10.46	6.63
SMYTH	27.41	5.68	0.26	1.63	0.54
SOUTHAMPTON	16.66	3.48	0.15	0.94	0.31
SPOTSYLVANIA	303.57	68.30	3.16	7.30	5.82
STAFFORD	151.17	31.87	1.48	6.35	4.44
STAUNTON CITY	62.98	13.36	0.61	2.54	2.29
SUFFOLK CITY	82.50	15.88	0.71	4.61	2.47
SURRY	10.97	2.59	0.10	0.53	0.32
SUSSEX	10.62	2.35	0.09	0.62	0.20
TAZEWELL	55.18	11.94	0.57	2.39	0.74
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,662.34	305.27	13.62	79.40	63.74
WARREN	155.09	35.13	1.69	7.05	2.99
WASHINGTON	112.92	24.77	1.18	5.12	2.69
WAYNESBORO CITY	38.34	7.92	0.37	1.69	1.25
WESTMORELAND	64.23	15.03	0.71	2.97	1.85
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	630.99	131.15	6.03	27.68	23.73
WINCHESTER CITY	125.58	24.78	1.13	5.29	4.20
WISE	36.50	7.68	0.38	1.60	0.51
WYTHE	150.82	22.35	0.95	6.78	4.35
YORK	248.98	46.19	2.05	12.16	9.63
STATE TOTALS	\$26,721.35	\$6,403.74	236.64	\$1,123.31	\$724.47

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*County equivalents

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
ARLINGTON	\$3,548.36	\$1,164.57	27.10	\$133.55	\$97.80
FAIRFAX	3,428.76	759.72	31.76	171.12	62.16
LOUDOUN	1,908.57	755.11	17.81	50.87	29.60
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1,662.34	305.27	13.62	79.40	63.74
HENRICO	993.89	241.09	8.64	36.76	30.02
					• • • • •
NORFOLK CITY	926.30	257.36	8.05	34.95	28.44
ALEXANDRIA CITY	880.93	155.34	6.60	40.47	28.61
RICHMOND CITY	836.45	204.34	7.84	31.00	28.18
PRINCE WILLIAM	643.15	173.75	6.78	28.03	9.78
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	630.99	131.15	6.03	27.68	23.73
CHESTERFIELD	543.59	107.62	5.06	21.22	11.88
ROANOKE CITY	461.67	98.94	3.72	18.08	15.80
JAMES CITY	457.22	84.49	3.97	23.50	19.76
ALBEMARLE	406.05	76.27	3.42	16.27	13.78
CHESAPEAKE CITY	400.81	76.60	3.50	18.50	14.02
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	336.41	79.45	3.20	14.21	11.23
SPOTSYLVANIA	303.57	68.30	3.20	7.30	5.82
BATH	297.64	37.60	1.77	8.81	3.61
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	297.04	57.98	2.71	11.43	9.17
HAMPTON CITY	277.31 271.34		2.71	11.43	9.17
TAMPTON CIT I	271.54	50.93	2.39	15.09	9.12
HANOVER	256.76	60.05	2.70	9.96	5.21
YORK	248.98	46.19	2.05	12.16	9.63
ROCKINGHAM	244.70	46.69	2.22	9.47	6.36
SHENANDOAH	231.25	39.04	1.78	10.46	6.63
ACCOMACK	222.07	47.31	2.22	10.47	6.57
NELSON	217.79	39.14	1.81	10.03	6.27
LYNCHBURG CITY	207.50	41.80	1.76	9.28	7.95
ROANOKE	201.06	40.30	1.87	8.21	6.51
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	195.71	37.46	1.69	8.51	7.58
FAUQUIER	187.99	36.71	1.09	9.07	3.11
TAUQUER	107.77	50.71	1.70	2.07	5.11
MONTGOMERY	168.68	33.10	1.49	7.41	2.94
WARREN	155.09	35.13	1.69	7.05	2.99
FREDERICK	154.26	31.03	1.40	6.59	4.49
MECKLENBURG	152.89	31.01	1.45	7.18	4.40
STAFFORD	151.17	31.87	1.48	6.35	4.44

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2019

				State Tax	Local Tax
	Expenditures	Payroll	Employment	Receipts	Receipts
<u>County</u>	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	<u>(Thousands)</u>	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)
WYTHE	150.82	22.35	0.95	6.78	4.35
ROCKBRIDGE	139.51	22.73	1.00	5.87	3.03
AUGUSTA	138.07	24.60	1.12	6.04	4.60
FAIRFAX CITY	136.92	29.21	1.38	6.24	3.75
HARRISONBURG CITY	136.20	27.53	1.23	5.88	5.00
WINCHESTER CITY	125.58	24.78	1 1 2	5 20	4 20
BEDFORD	125.58	24.78 26.36	1.13 1.27	5.29 5.87	4.20 3.64
FRANKLIN	121.97	20.30	1.27	3.87 4.77	3.48
				4.77	
WASHINGTON	112.92	24.77	1.18 1.31		2.69
MIDDLESEX	109.22	27.10	1.51	5.03	3.15
CAROLINE	103.95	14.95	0.69	4.56	2.26
LANCASTER	96.35	17.21	0.78	4.25	2.57
DANVILLE CITY	94.14	18.66	0.87	4.01	2.21
LOUISA	88.33	19.11	0.89	4.21	2.55
PORTSMOUTH CITY	87.71	17.33	0.79	4.24	3.42
NORTHAMPTON	84.94	17.17	0.84	4.05	1.60
PRINCE GEORGE	83.85	16.38	0.78	3.70	1.00
SUFFOLK CITY	82.50	15.88	0.70	4.61	2.47
PITTSYLVANIA	81.81	15.25	0.65	4.37	2.30
PAGE	76.42	16.45	0.05	3.82	2.78
INCL	70.42	10.45	0.70	5.02	2.70
CARROLL	74.91	14.52	0.68	3.49	2.15
MANASSAS CITY	74.62	12.69	0.58	3.52	1.90
SALEM CITY	73.47	15.11	0.74	3.02	2.65
NORTHUMBERLAND	67.58	13.87	0.64	2.96	1.92
WESTMORELAND	64.23	15.03	0.71	2.97	1.85
BOTETOURT	63.02	10.70	0.48	2.63	1.74
STAUNTON CITY	62.98	13.36	0.48	2.03	2.29
PULASKI	62.89	13.18	0.64	2.34	1.80
BRISTOL CITY	59.29	11.37	0.04	2.70	1.80
FLUVANNA	57.22	11.71	0.51	2.64	0.75
TAZEWELL	55.18	11.94	0.57	2.39	0.74
ORANGE	52.92	13.22	0.62	2.27	1.53
GLOUCESTER	52.75	10.36	0.49	2.51	1.51
HENRY	52.36	11.66	0.55	2.23	1.01
CAMPBELL	51.75	10.36	0.50	2.31	0.78

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2019 (Continued)

				State Tax	Local Tax
	Expenditures	Payroll	Employment	Receipts	Receipts
County	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	(Thousands)	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)
HALIFAX	51.49	11.30	0.55	1.96	0.94
PETERSBURG CITY	49.20	9.05	0.39	2.36	1.39
CULPEPER	45.71	8.83	0.39	1.92	1.02
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	45.32	12.10	0.41	2.03	1.02
ISLE OF WIGHT	45.15	9.29	0.30	2.03	1.73
ISLE OF WIGHT	45.15	9.29	0.45	2.17	1.01
FALLS CHURCH CITY	42.57	13.23	0.54	3.26	1.65
LEXINGTON CITY	42.00	8.26	0.37	1.73	1.42
BRUNSWICK	40.91	8.42	0.42	1.91	0.89
ALLEGHANY	39.32	8.19	0.36	1.56	1.09
WAYNESBORO CITY	38.34	7.92	0.37	1.69	1.25
NEW KENT	37.57	9.06	0.44	1.57	0.44
MADISON	37.26	6.50	0.28	1.55	1.05
WISE	36.50	7.68	0.38	1.60	0.51
MATHEWS	35.98	8.86	0.43	1.69	1.04
ESSEX	35.21	7.84	0.37	1.59	1.01
RICHMOND	34.19	12.96	0.37	1.14	0.77
PATRICK	29.84	6.71	0.28	1.64	0.85
GILES	29.53	5.39	0.20	1.42	0.89
EMPORIA CITY	29.33	4.74	0.24	1.42	1.10
HOPEWELL CITY	28.26	5.41	0.20	1.33	1.10
	26.20	5.41	0.25	1.55	1.15
PRINCE EDWARD	27.70	6.10	0.26	1.20	0.52
SMYTH	27.41	5.68	0.26	1.63	0.54
FLOYD	26.27	5.10	0.23	1.18	0.76
AMHERST	26.22	5.78	0.28	1.16	0.75
RAPPAHANNOCK	26.17	4.76	0.22	1.18	0.66
	25.37	5 11	0.25	0.80	0.50
GOOCHLAND		5.11	0.25		0.50
KING GEORGE	25.15	5.63	0.25	1.16	0.73
MARTINSVILLE CITY	22.20	4.65	0.22	1.03	0.56
GREENE	22.02	6.06	0.26	1.11	0.63
CLARKE	21.47	4.40	0.20	0.89	0.60
BUCHANAN	21.14	4.71	0.19	0.62	0.23
NORTON CITY	21.12	3.63	0.17	0.99	0.89
SCOTT	18.93	3.79	0.18	0.89	0.45
HIGHLAND	18.88	3.99	0.18	0.95	0.54
GALAX CITY	18.76	3.45	0.15	0.88	0.44

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2019 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
GREENSVILLE	18.37	2.88	0.13	0.79	0.41
RADFORD CITY	16.84	3.04	0.14	0.76	0.46
SOUTHAMPTON	16.66	3.48	0.15	0.94	0.31
DINWIDDIE	16.57	3.51	0.15	0.69	0.49
GRAYSON	16.47	3.86	0.15	0.69	0.47
BLAND	15.00	3.26	0.13	0.57	0.42
FRANKLIN CITY	14.96	2.77	0.12	0.94	0.57
CHARLOTTE	14.69	3.05	0.14	0.63	0.38
NOTTOWAY	13.94	2.75	0.12	0.79	0.35
LEE	13.45	3.80	0.17	0.65	0.32
RUSSELL	13.44	3.23	0.15	0.65	0.20
BUCKINGHAM	12.46	2.63	0.12	0.60	0.35
APPOMATTOX	11.80	2.36	0.11	0.55	0.34
SURRY	10.97	2.59	0.10	0.53	0.32
SUSSEX	10.62	2.35	0.09	0.62	0.20
KING WILLIAM	10.39	2.52	0.10	0.38	0.25
POWHATAN	10.27	2.00	0.10	0.36	0.21
DICKENSON	8.16	1.89	0.08	0.45	0.18
CUMBERLAND	6.39	1.18	0.06	0.33	0.18
COVINGTON CITY	6.12	1.42	0.05	0.23	0.17
LUNENBURG	6.10	1.48	0.06	0.23	0.17
AMELIA	6.03	1.30	0.06	0.33	0.16
CRAIG	4.52	0.96	0.05	0.19	0.16
BUENA VISTA CITY	4.47	1.01	0.04	0.17	0.12
KING AND QUEEN	4.14	0.84	0.04	0.20	0.12
POQUOSON CITY	3.23	0.55	0.03	0.17	0.11
CHARLES CITY	3.20	0.75	0.03	0.13	0.09
MANASSAS PARK CITY	1.57	0.38	0.01	0.08	0.05
STATE TOTALS	\$26,721.35	\$6,403.74	236.64	\$1,123.31	\$724.47

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table B: Ranking of Counties (Cities*) by Expenditure Levels, 2019 (Continued)

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2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2019

County	Expenditures	<u>Payroll</u>	Employment	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>Receipts</u>
ACCOMACK	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
ALBEMARLE	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%
ALBEMARLE ALEXANDRIA CITY	3.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%	3.9%
ALLEGHANY	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
AMELIA	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
AMHERST	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
APPOMATTOX	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ARLINGTON	13.3%	18.2%	11.5%	11.9%	13.5%
AUGUSTA	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
BATH	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	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%	0.0%	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%	1.3%
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%

<u>County</u>	Expenditures	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>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%	8.6%
FAIRFAX CITY	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
FALLS CHURCH CITY	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
FAUQUIER	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	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	0.7%	0.6%	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%	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%	4.1%
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%

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2019 (Continued)

County	Expenditures	<u>Payroll</u>	Employment	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>Receipts</u>
LOUDOUN	7.1%	11.8%	7.5%	4.5%	4.1%
LOUISA	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
LUNENBURG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LYNCHBURG CITY	0.8%	0.7%	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%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
MONTGOMERY	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
NELSON	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
NEW KENT	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%
NORFOLK CITY	3.5%	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%
NORTHAMPTON	0.3%	4.0% 0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
NORTHUMBERLAND	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
NORTON CITY	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
NOTTOWAY	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
NOTIOWAT	0.170	0.070	0.170	0.170	0.070
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%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
DOOLOGON CITY	0.00/	0.00/	0.00/	0.00/	0.00/
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%	2.9%	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%

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2019 (Continued)

County	Expenditures	Payroll	<u>Employment</u>	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>Receipts</u>
RICHMOND CITY	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%	3.9%
ROANOKE	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
ROANOKE CITY	1.7%	1.5%	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%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
SCOTT	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
SHENANDOAH	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
SMYTH	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
5141111	0.170	0.170	0.170	0.170	0.170
SOUTHAMPTON	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
SPOTSYLVANIA	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	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%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	6.2%	4.8%	5.8%	7.1%	8.8%
WARREN	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
WASHINGTON	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
WAYNESBORO CITY	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
WESTMORELAND	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	0.3% 2.5%	3.3%
WINCHESTER CITY	0.5%	2.0% 0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
WINCHESTER CIT I	0.570	0.470	0.570	0.570	0.070
WISE	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
WYTHE	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
YORK	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%
STATE TOTALS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table C: Percent Distribution by County (City*), 2019 (Continued)

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County	Expenditures	<u>Payroll</u>	Employment	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>Receipts</u>
ACCOMACK	5.6%	4.3%	0.2%	6.6%	5.5%
ALBEMARLE	3.9%	4.8%	0.7%	4.9%	3.9%
ALEXANDRIA CITY	2.6%	3.2%	0.2%	3.5%	2.5%
ALLEGHANY	0.3%	3.7%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
AMELIA	2.6%	1.9%	2.1%	3.6%	2.6%
AMHERST	4.1%	3.8%	-0.3%	5.1%	4.1%
APPOMATTOX	2.2%	1.6%	-2.4%	3.2%	2.1%
ARLINGTON	4.4%	6.3%	2.0%	5.3%	4.3%
AUGUSTA	4.4%	3.5%	-0.3%	5.4%	4.4%
BATH	2.8%	3.8%	-0.2%	3.7%	2.7%
BEDFORD	3.4%	4.9%	0.8%	4.4%	3.4%
BLAND	2.2%	6.0%	0.6%	3.2%	2.2%
BOTETOURT	2.6%	6.0%	1.6%	3.6%	2.5%
BRISTOL CITY	4.5%	5.9%	1.6%	5.4%	4.4%
BRUNSWICK	2.6%	-0.7%	-0.5%	3.6%	2.6%
DRUINSWICK	2.070	-0.770	-0.570	5.070	2.070
BUCHANAN	1.7%	3.0%	-0.9%	2.7%	1.7%
BUCKINGHAM	2.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	3.0%	2.0%
BUENA VISTA CITY	2.1%	1.8%	-2.2%	3.1%	2.1%
CAMPBELL	3.1%	8.7%	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
CAROLINE	2.3%	7.9%	2.3%	3.2%	2.2%
CARROLL	1.00/	1 10/	1 40/	0.00/	1.00/
CARROLL	-1.0%	1.1%	-1.4%	0.0%	-1.0%
CHARLES CITY	1.7%	2.5%	0.4%	2.7%	1.7%
CHARLOTTE	2.3%	3.0%	-0.4%	3.2%	2.2%
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	5.4%	1.1%	4.2%	6.3%	5.3%
CHESAPEAKE CITY	3.7%	4.7%	1.6%	4.6%	3.6%
CHESTERFIELD	3.4%	4.9%	0.8%	4.3%	3.3%
CLARKE	3.2%	4.5%	0.4%	4.1%	3.1%
COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	3.6%	4.3%	0.2%	4.6%	3.6%
COVINGTON CITY	4.2%	2.1%	-1.8%	5.2%	4.1%
CRAIG	3.0%	4.7%	0.6%	3.9%	2.9%
CULPEPER	2.7%	0.6%	-3.3%	3.6%	2.6%
CUMBERLAND	2.3%	2.4%	-1.2%	3.3%	2.2%
DANVILLE CITY	2.0%	1.9%	-0.5%	3.0%	2.0%
DICKENSON	4.0%	8.7%	4.3%	4.9%	3.9%
DINWIDDIE	2.7%	2.5%	0.6%	3.7%	2.7%

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table D: Percent Change from 2018

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table D: Percent Change from 2018 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	Expenditures	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>Receipts</u>
EMPORIA CITY	0.4%	0.1%	-3.8%	0.5%	0.3%
ESSEX	3.8%	4.5%	0.4%	4.8%	3.8%
FAIRFAX	3.9%	5.1%	1.0%	4.9%	3.9%
FAIRFAX CITY	3.8%	7.3%	3.1%	4.7%	3.7%
FALLS CHURCH CITY	4.4%	4.2%	0.2%	5.4%	4.3%
FAUQUIER	1.6%	-0.4%	-4.3%	2.5%	1.5%
FLOYD	3.8%	6.4%	2.3%	4.8%	3.7%
FLUVANNA	2.2%	3.4%	-0.6%	3.2%	2.2%
FRANKLIN	3.6%	5.6%	3.6%	4.6%	3.6%
FRANKLIN CITY	2.1%	3.4%	-0.6%	3.1%	2.1%
FREDERICK	1.8%	4.9%	0.8%	2.8%	1.8%
FREDERICKSBURG CITY	0.0%	2.9%	-1.1%	0.6%	-0.1%
GALAX CITY	2.1%	1.3%	-2.7%	3.0%	2.0%
GILES	2.6%	3.0%	-2.3%	3.5%	2.5%
GLOUCESTER	3.0%	3.3%	-0.7%	3.9%	2.9%
GOOCHLAND	5.3%	11.6%	9.3%	6.2%	5.2%
GRAYSON	3.3%	4.9%	0.8%	4.3%	3.3%
GREENE	5.8%	13.0%	8.2%	6.7%	5.7%
GREENSVILLE	0.4%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%
HALIFAX	-1.0%	-1.5%	-5.3%	0.0%	-1.2%
HAMPTON CITY	3.4%	2.2%	-1.8%	4.3%	3.3%
HANOVER	-0.8%	4.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.8%
HARRISONBURG CITY	3.7%	7.5%	3.3%	4.6%	3.6%
HENRICO	3.2%	3.3%	-0.7%	4.1%	3.1%
HENRY	-0.8%	1.9%	-2.1%	0.0%	-1.3%
HIGHLAND	2.7%	4.2%	0.7%	3.6%	2.6%
HOPEWELL CITY	3.2%	2.4%	-1.6%	4.2%	3.1%
ISLE OF WIGHT	4.4%	7.8%	5.9%	5.4%	4.3%
JAMES CITY	3.4%	3.1%	-0.9%	4.4%	3.4%
KING AND QUEEN	2.9%	-2.8%	-1.5%	3.8%	2.8%
KING GEORGE	6.0%	10.90/	6.4%	7.0%	5.9%
KING GEORGE KING WILLIAM	8.0% 2.2%	10.8% 5.6%	0.4% 1.4%	7.0% 3.2%	5.9% 2.2%
	2.2%	3.0% 3.7%	-0.3%	3.2%	2.2%
LANCASTER	2.3% 2.9%	5.7% 4.4%	-0.3% 0.4%	3.3% 3.9%	2.5% 2.9%
LEE LEVINGTON CITY					
LEXINGTON CITY	2.8%	3.1%	-0.9%	3.7%	2.7%

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table D: Percent Change from 2018 (Continued)

County	Expenditures	Payroll	Employment	State Tax <u>Receipts</u>	Local Tax <u>Receipts</u>
LOUDOUN	3.6%	4.9%	0.8%	4.6%	3.6%
LOUISA	3.9%	6.0%	1.9%	4.8%	3.8%
LUNENBURG	2.0%	3.4%	-0.2%	3.0%	2.0%
LYNCHBURG CITY	5.1%	5.7%	1.6%	6.1%	5.0%
MADISON	3.3%	5.3%	1.2%	4.2%	3.2%
MANASSAS CITY	2.6%	3.1%	-0.9%	3.5%	2.5%
MANASSAS PARK CITY	4.1%	6.1%	1.9%	5.0%	4.0%
MARTINSVILLE CITY	3.3%	5.1%	3.1%	4.3%	3.2%
MATHEWS	1.1%	1.8%	-1.5%	1.4%	1.0%
MECKLENBURG	5.9%	4.6%	1.6%	6.9%	5.8%
MIDDLESEX	12.0%	18.5%	14.6%	13.0%	11.9%
MONTGOMERY	5.2%	6.7%	2.5%	6.2%	5.1%
NELSON	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%	4.1%	3.1%
NEW KENT	3.6%	7.1%	2.9%	4.6%	3.6%
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	3.9%	7.2%	3.0%	4.8%	3.8%
NORFOLK CITY	4.4%	10.5%	6.2%	5.3%	4.3%
NORTHAMPTON	3.6%	6.9%	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%
NORTHUMBERLAND	2.6%	3.6%	1.5%	3.5%	2.5%
NORTON CITY	3.1%	3.9%	1.5%	4.1%	3.1%
NOTTOWAY	2.6%	3.4%	-0.7%	3.6%	2.6%
ORANGE	3.0%	5.9%	1.8%	4.0%	3.0%
PAGE	4.2%	5.8%	2.3%	5.1%	4.1%
PATRICK	2.2%	3.2%	-0.8%	3.1%	2.1%
PETERSBURG CITY	3.5%	3.8%	-0.2%	4.5%	3.5%
PITTSYLVANIA	1.5%	-0.7%	-4.5%	2.5%	1.5%
POQUOSON CITY	1.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	2.7%	1.7%
PORTSMOUTH CITY	0.5%	1.2%	-1.3%	0.6%	0.5%
POWHATAN	3.7%	6.4%	4.9%	4.7%	3.6%
PRINCE EDWARD	7.1%	12.3%	7.9%	8.1%	7.1%
PRINCE GEORGE	-0.6%	1.8%	-0.8%	0.2%	-0.7%
PRINCE WILLIAM	4.0%	5.9%	1.8%	4.9%	3.9%
PULASKI	5.5%	4.9%	1.7%	6.4%	5.4%
RADFORD CITY	2.4%	2.1%	0.5%	3.3%	2.3%
RAPPAHANNOCK	8.6%	15.2%	8.6%	9.6%	8.5%
RICHMOND	3.2%	3.6%	1.3%	4.1%	3.1%

2019 Domestic Travel Impact on Virginia Table D: Percent Change from 2018 (Continued)

				State Tax	Local Tax
<u>County</u>	Expenditures	Payroll Payroll	Employment	<u>Receipts</u>	Receipts
RICHMOND CITY	4.5%	8.2%	4.0%	5.5%	4.5%
ROANOKE	4.5%	8.4%	3.8%	5.5%	4.5%
ROANOKE CITY	2.9%	3.8%	-0.2%	3.8%	2.8%
ROCKBRIDGE	1.9%	4.8%	1.2%	2.8%	1.8%
ROCKINGHAM	5.7%	5.0%	0.9%	6.6%	5.6%
RUSSELL	2.2%	4.2%	0.2%	3.1%	2.1%
SALEM CITY	0.9%	2.6%	-1.4%	1.1%	0.8%
SCOTT	2.7%	1.2%	-2.5%	3.7%	2.7%
SHENANDOAH	0.1%	1.0%	-3.0%	1.1%	0.1%
SMYTH	4.0%	7.1%	2.9%	5.0%	4.0%
SOUTHAMPTON	3.9%	4.0%	2.0%	4.9%	3.9%
SPOTSYLVANIA	3.0%	4.5%	0.5%	3.9%	2.9%
STAFFORD	2.6%	4.4%	1.9%	3.6%	2.6%
STAUNTON CITY	5.7%	8.0%	3.8%	6.7%	5.6%
SUFFOLK CITY	2.1%	5.3%	1.2%	3.1%	2.1%
SURRY	2.9%	4.6%	0.7%	3.9%	2.9%
SUSSEX	2.0%	2.3%	-1.7%	2.9%	1.9%
TAZEWELL	3.7%	3.9%	-0.2%	4.6%	3.6%
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	1.9%	1.2%	-2.7%	2.9%	1.9%
WARREN	2.5%	2.8%	-1.3%	3.5%	2.4%
WASHINGTON	2.4%	2.0%	-2.0%	3.3%	2.3%
WAYNESBORO CITY	2.3%	2.9%	-1.1%	3.2%	2.2%
WESTMORELAND	-2.0%	-2.3%	-6.1%	-1.1%	-2.1%
WILLIAMSBURG CITY	3.1%	4.3%	0.2%	4.0%	3.0%
WINCHESTER CITY	2.8%	6.2%	2.1%	3.8%	2.8%
WISE	3.1%	1.7%	0.3%	4.1%	3.0%
WYTHE	0.8%	1.1%	-2.6%	1.0%	0.7%
YORK	-0.6%	1.9%	-2.0%	0.1%	-1.2%
STATE TOTALS	3.4%	5.0%	0.9%	4.3%	3.3%

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<u>County</u>	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ 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	3,399.50	1,095.36	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

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

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (<u>\$ Millions)</u>	Payroll (\$ Millions)	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
-		4.70			
EMPORIA CITY	28.73	4.73	0.21	1.68	1.09
ESSEX	33.91	7.51	0.37	1.52	0.97
FAIRFAX FAIRFAX CITY	3,299.74	723.13 27.23	31.46 1.34	163.16 5.95	59.85 3.62
FALLS CHURCH CITY	131.92 40.78	12.69	0.54	3.95 3.10	3.62 1.58
FALLS CHURCH CIT I	40.78	12.09	0.54	5.10	1.38
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
	1.51.40	20.50	1.00	< 10	
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
		0.00	0.01	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

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

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
LOUDOUN	1,841.56	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	222.80	7 50	33.18	77 77
NORFOLK CITY NORTHAMPTON	887.57 81.97	232.89 16.06	7.58 0.81	33.18	27.27 1.54
NORTHUMBERLAND	65.87	13.38	0.81		1.34
NORTON CITY	20.48	3.49	0.03	2.86	
				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	0.03	4.22	3.40
POWHATAN	9.90	17.13	0.30	0.35	0.20
PRINCE EDWARD	25.86	5.44	0.10	1.11	0.20
PRINCE GEORGE	84.36	16.10	0.79	3.69	1.23
I KINCE OLOKOL	04.50	10.10	0.79	5.09	1.25
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

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

<u>County</u>	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	Local Tax Receipts <u>(\$ 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	1,630.63	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

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

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Appendices

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 travelrelated 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

<u>Automobile Transportation Expenditure</u>. 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.

<u>Entertainment/Recreation Expenditure</u>. 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.

<u>Food Expenditure</u>. Traveler spending in commercial eating facilities and grocery stores or carry-outs, as well as on food purchased for off-premise consumption.

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

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

<u>Public Transportation Expenditures.</u> 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.

<u>Travel-generated Tax Receipts</u>. 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.

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

<u>State</u>. These receipts include corporate income taxes, individual income taxes, sales and gross receipts taxes, and excise taxes.

<u>Local</u>. 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 travelrelated 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 REALTED 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

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 Estadistica y Geografia, 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