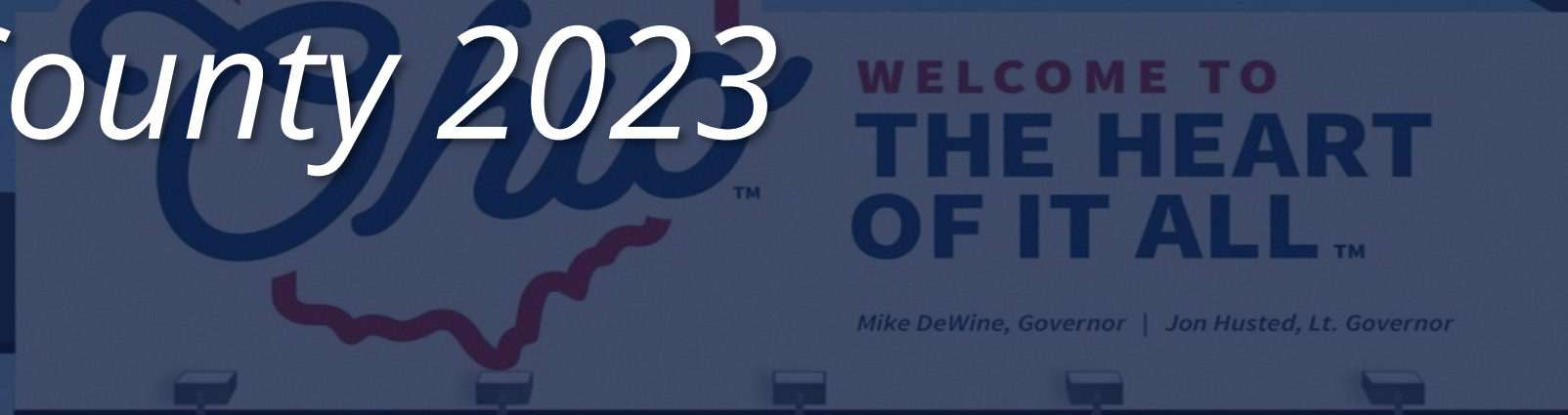


# The Ohio Visitor Economy

## *Hocking County 2023*



June 2024

Prepared for: TourismOhio







# CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b> Methodology & data sources	<b>03</b>
<b>Key Findings Hocking County</b> Summary economic & fiscal impacts	<b>04</b>
<b>Ohio Summary</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Ohio Regional Summary</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>Southeast Region Summary</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Hocking County Tables</b> Business sales, jobs, and labor income impacts	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix</b> Definitions and methodology	<b>18</b>
<b>About Tourism Economics</b>	<b>20</b>





## INTRODUCTION

# PROJECT BACKGROUND

The travel sector is an integral part of the Ohio's economy. Visitors generate significant economic benefits to households, businesses, and government alike and represent a critical driver of the state's future. In 2021, visitor activity supported 1-in-11 jobs in the state and generated \$4.6 billion in state and local tax revenues.

By monitoring the visitor economy, policymakers can inform decisions regarding the funding and prioritization of the sector's development. They can also carefully monitor its successes and future needs.

This is particularly true for Ohio as its visitor economy rebounds. By establishing a timeline of economic impacts, the industry can track its progress.

To quantify the significance of the visitor economy in Ohio, Tourism Economics developed a comprehensive model detailing the far-reaching impacts arising from visitor spending. The results of this study show the scope of the visitor economy in terms of direct visitor spending, along with total economic impacts, jobs, and fiscal (tax) impacts in the broader economy.

## METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

An IMPLAN input-output model was constructed for the state of Ohio. The model traces the flow of visitor-related expenditures through the state's economy and their effects on employment, wages, and taxes. IMPLAN also quantifies the indirect (supplier) and induced (income) impacts of tourism. Tourism Economics then cross-checked these findings with employment and wage data for each sector to ensure the findings are within reasonable ranges.

Visitors included those who stayed in overnight accommodations or those who came from a distance greater than 50 miles and deviated from their normal routine.

The primary source of the employment and wage data is the Regional Economic Information System (REIS), maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

This is more comprehensive than Bureau of Labor Statistics (ES202/QCEW) data because sole-proprietors do not require unemployment insurance and are not counted in the ES202 data.

The analysis draws on the following data sources:

- Longwoods International: survey data, including spending and visitor profile characteristics for visitors to Ohio
- Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and wage data, by industry
- STR lodging performance data, including room demand, room rates, occupancy, and room revenue, for hotels and short-term rentals.
- Tax collections: Lodging and sales tax receipts
- Tourism Economics: international travel data for overseas, Canadian, and Mexican travel to Ohio based on aviation, survey, and credit card information



# HOCKING COUNTY

## SUMMARY ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Direct visitor spending of \$162.9 million generated tourism's total economic impact of \$270.4 million, including 1,621 total jobs (including full-time and part-time jobs) with associated labor income of \$40.3 million in 2023.



 **\$270.4M**  
Total Economic Impact

 **\$162.9**  
Direct Visitor Spending

 **\$40.3**  
Total Labor Income Impact

 **1,621**  
Total Jobs Impact

## FISCAL IMPACTS

### TAX REVENUES

The economic impacts attributable to tourism generated significant fiscal (tax) impacts as they cycled through the county economy. Overall, tourism generated \$37.4 million in tax revenues in 2023.

 **\$374M**  
Total Tax Revenues

 **\$21.5M**  
State & Local Tax Revenues

 **\$12.5M**  
Local Tax Revenues

 **\$1,909**  
Per household in tax burden relief



ECONOMIC IMPACTS  
**STATE OF OHIO**





# ECONOMIC IMPACTS

## OHIO KEY FINDINGS

### TOURISM'S DIRECT SPENDING IMPACT

Visitor spending activity moved beyond recovery in 2023 as growth rates returned to more sustainable levels. Strong consumer confidence and travel interest supported growth in both visits and spending, countered by spending substitution and weaker macro-economic trends, including rising interest rates, keeping gains in moderation. For Ohio, off two strong recovery years, these trends resulted in moderate increases in visitation and visitor spending in 2023.

 **\$42.8 BILLION**  
Direct Visitor spending in 2023

### TOTAL VISITORS

Ohio welcomed 238 million visitors, mostly domestic, in 2023.

 **238.4 MILLION**  
Total Visitors to Ohio in 2023

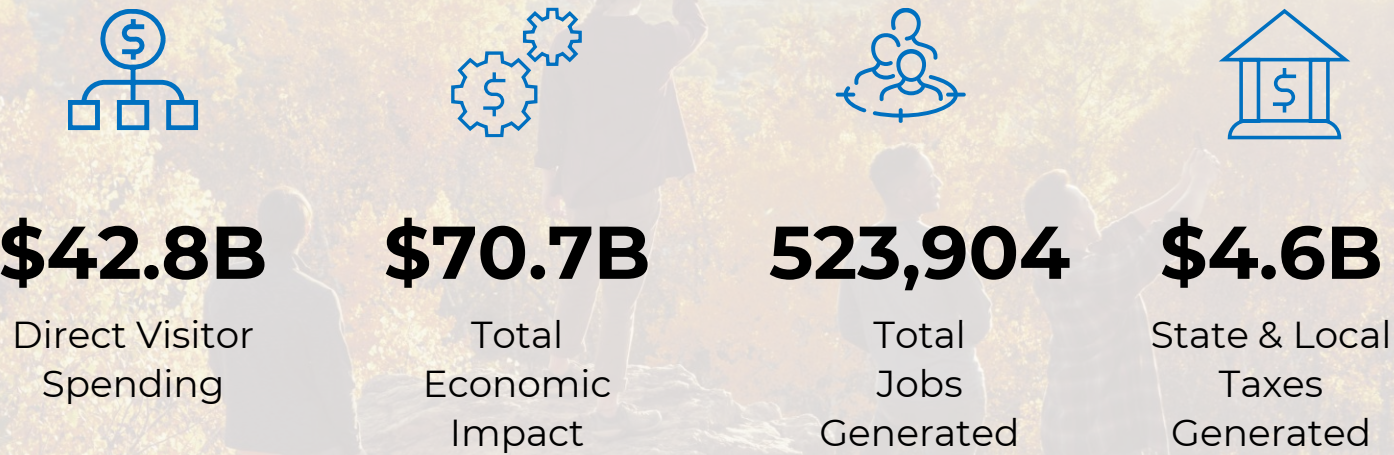
### TOURISM'S TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The direct visitor spending impact of \$42.8 billion generated a total economic impact of \$70.7 billion in Ohio in 2023 including indirect and induced impacts. This total economic impact sustained 523,904 jobs and generated \$4.6 billion in state and local tax revenues in 2023.

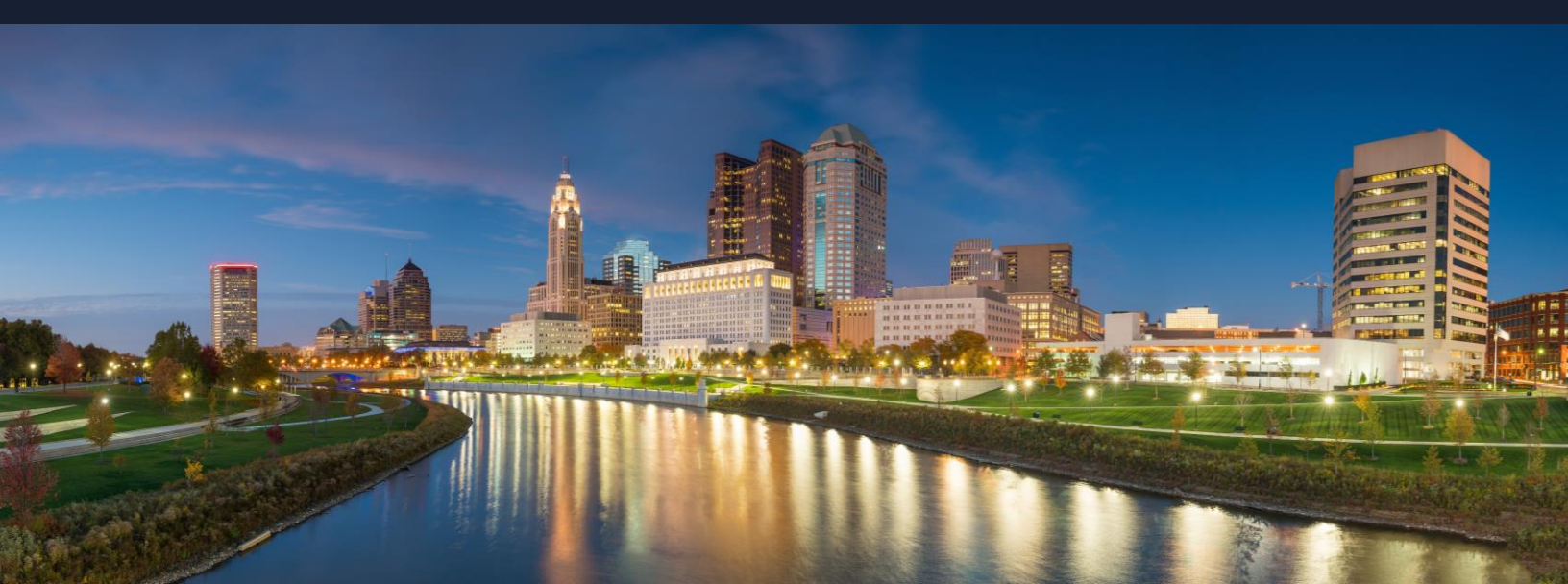
 **\$70.7 BILLION**  
Total Economic Impact of Tourism in Ohio in 2023

### SUMMARY ECONOMIC IMPACTS

#### Ohio Tourism (2023)







## VISITS & VISITOR SPENDING

Ohio's visitor activity growth was more organic in 2023, moving beyond the pandemic bust-and-boom cycle. Traveler interest remained strong in 2023 but with some economic headwinds, visitor behavior was mixed. Visitors leaned towards recreational and inspirational travel and less on purchases of goods.

### VISITOR VOLUME

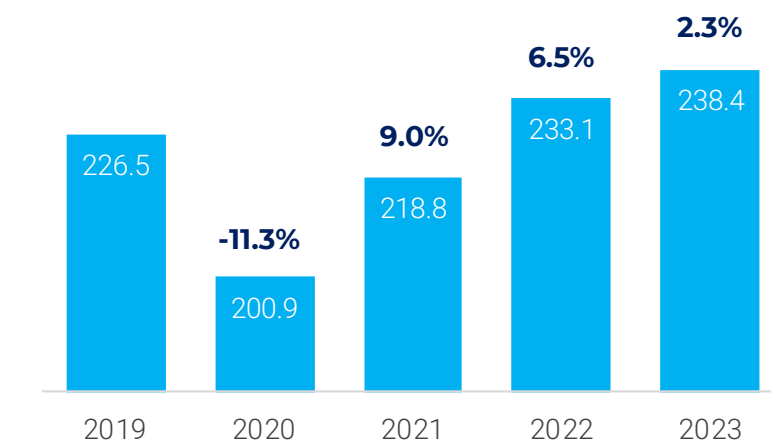
#### Continued gains in 2023

Led by strength in day visit growth, overall visitor growth was 2.3% in 2023, an increase of more than 5 million visits.

Visitor volume is now 5% above pre-pandemic levels, an increase of about 12 million visitors.

#### Ohio visitor volume

Amounts in millions



Sources: Longwoods Int'l, Tourism Economics

### VISITOR SPENDING

Visitor spending grew 5.5% to \$42.8 billion in 2023

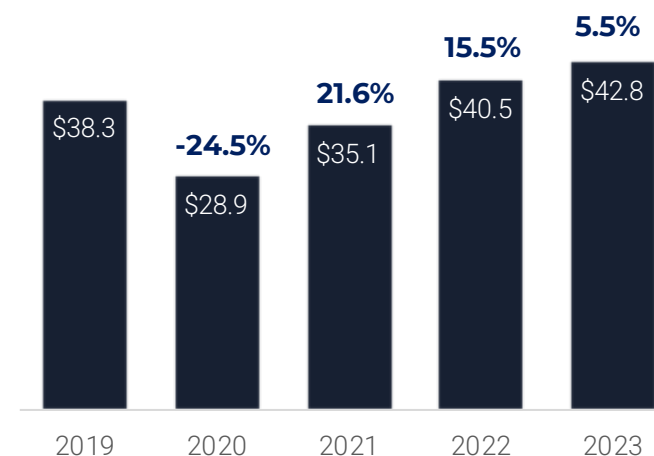
Transportation spending captured 35% of visitor spending in Ohio in 2023. The size of the day visit sector as well as increases in air, car rentals and miles traveled kept transportation spending as the largest category despite the decline in gas prices in 2023.

A quarter of total visitor spending was spent on food & beverages in the state – a total of \$10.5 billion at businesses from restaurants to grocery stores.

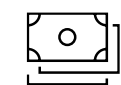
Fifteen percent of visitors' total budget spent in Ohio went to recreational activities with retail and lodging spending capturing the remaining quarter.

#### Ohio visitor spending

Amounts in \$ billions

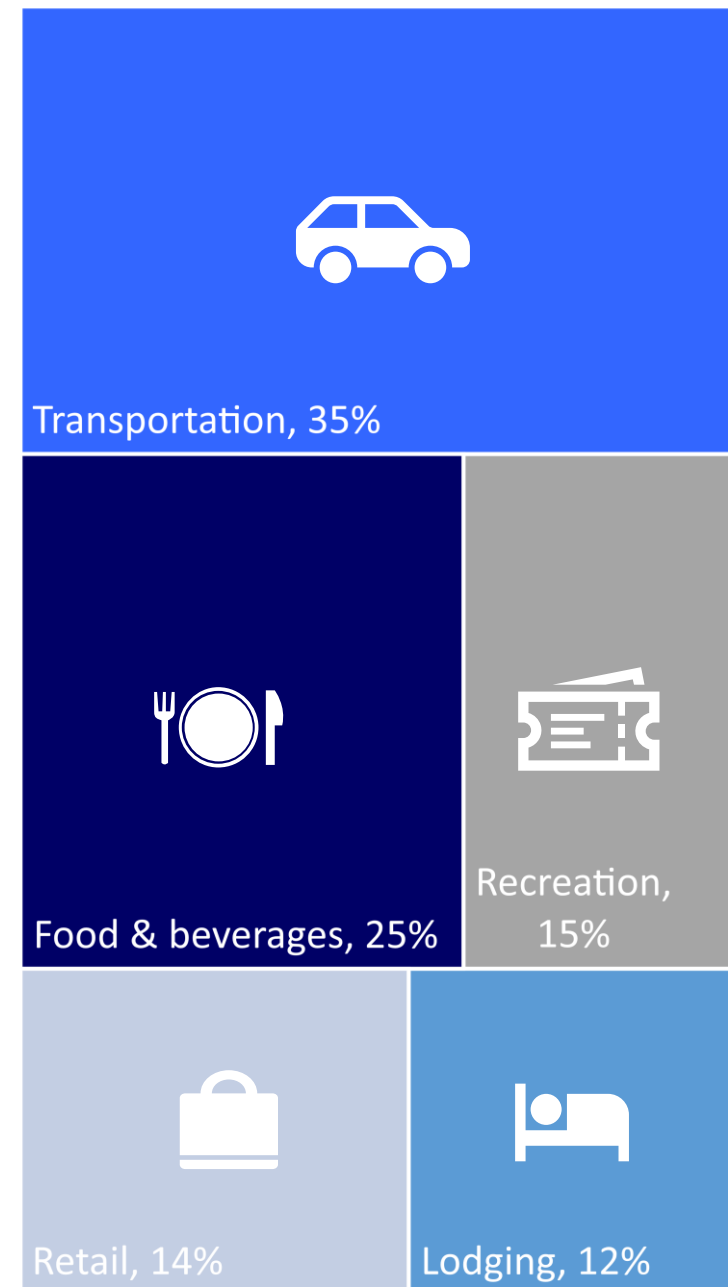


Sources: Longwoods Int'l, Tourism Economics



## \$42.8 BILLION

Total Visitor Spending in 2023



Source: Tourism Economics

Note: Lodging spending includes dollars spent on short-term rentals and other second homes activity. Transport includes both air and local transportation.

# ECONOMIC IMPACTS

## KEY FINDINGS

### Ohio visitor spending and annual growth

Amounts in \$millions, 2023 % change, and % recovered relative to 2019

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 Growth	% relative to 2019
<b>Total visitor spending</b>	<b>\$38,257</b>	<b>\$28,880</b>	<b>\$35,121</b>	<b>\$40,548</b>	<b>\$42,798</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>111.9%</b>
Lodging*	\$4,105	\$2,665	\$3,884	\$4,739	\$4,986	5.2%	121.5%
Food & beverage	\$9,786	\$7,070	\$8,489	\$9,688	\$10,539	8.8%	107.7%
Retail	\$5,301	\$4,648	\$5,278	\$5,676	\$5,855	3.1%	110.4%
Recreation	\$6,469	\$4,359	\$4,937	\$6,038	\$6,557	8.6%	101.4%
Transportation**	\$12,596	\$10,138	\$12,533	\$14,406	\$14,860	3.2%	118.0%

Source: Tourism Economics

\* Lodging includes second home spending

\*\* Transportation includes both ground and air transportation

### Visitor volume and spending

Amounts in mils of persons, \$mil, and \$ per person

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 Growth
<b>Total visitors</b>	<b>226.5</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Day	182.0	166.8	175.6	185.6	190.3	2.5%
Overnight	44.5	34.1	43.3	47.5	48.1	1.3%

<b>Total visitor spending</b>	<b>\$38,257</b>	<b>\$28,880</b>	<b>\$35,121</b>	<b>\$40,548</b>	<b>\$42,798</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Day	\$21,366	\$17,735	\$20,124	\$22,434	\$23,551	5.0%
Overnight	\$16,892	\$11,145	\$14,997	\$18,114	\$19,246	6.2%

<b>Per visitor spending</b>	<b>\$169</b>	<b>\$144</b>	<b>\$160</b>	<b>\$174</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Day	\$117	\$106	\$115	\$121	\$124	2.4%
Overnight	\$379	\$327	\$347	\$382	\$400	4.9%

Source: Tourism Economics

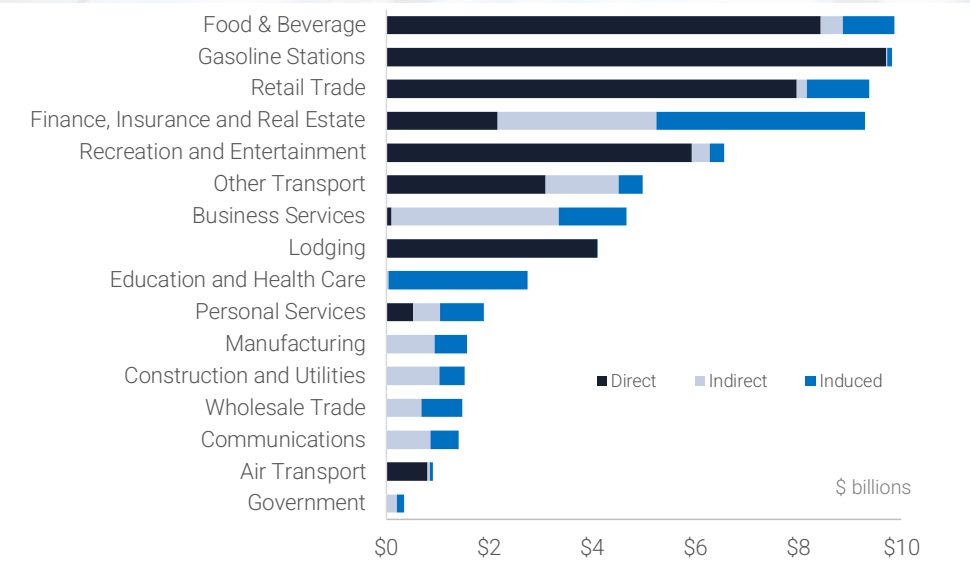
### Business sales impacts by industry (2023)

Amounts in billions of nominal dollars

	Direct Business Sales	Indirect Business Sales	Induced Business Sales	Total Business Sales
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>\$42.80</b>	<b>\$13.20</b>	<b>\$14.70</b>	<b>\$70.70</b>
Food & Beverage	\$8.43	\$0.43	\$1.00	\$9.86
Gasoline Stations	\$9.71	\$0.02	\$0.09	\$9.82
Retail Trade	\$7.96	\$0.20	\$1.22	\$9.38
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	\$2.16	\$3.08	\$4.05	\$9.30
Recreation and Entertainment	\$5.93	\$0.35	\$0.27	\$6.55
Other Transport	\$3.09	\$1.42	\$0.46	\$4.97
Business Services	\$0.10	\$3.25	\$1.31	\$4.66
Lodging	\$4.09	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$4.10
Education and Health Care	-	\$0.04	\$2.70	\$2.74
Personal Services	\$0.52	\$0.52	\$0.85	\$1.89
Manufacturing	-	\$0.94	\$0.62	\$1.56
Construction and Utilities	-	\$1.04	\$0.48	\$1.52
Wholesale Trade	-	\$0.68	\$0.79	\$1.47
Communications	-	\$0.86	\$0.55	\$1.41
Air Transport	\$0.79	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.91
Government	-	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.35
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	-	\$0.12	\$0.09	\$0.21

### Tourism business sales impacts by industry (2023)

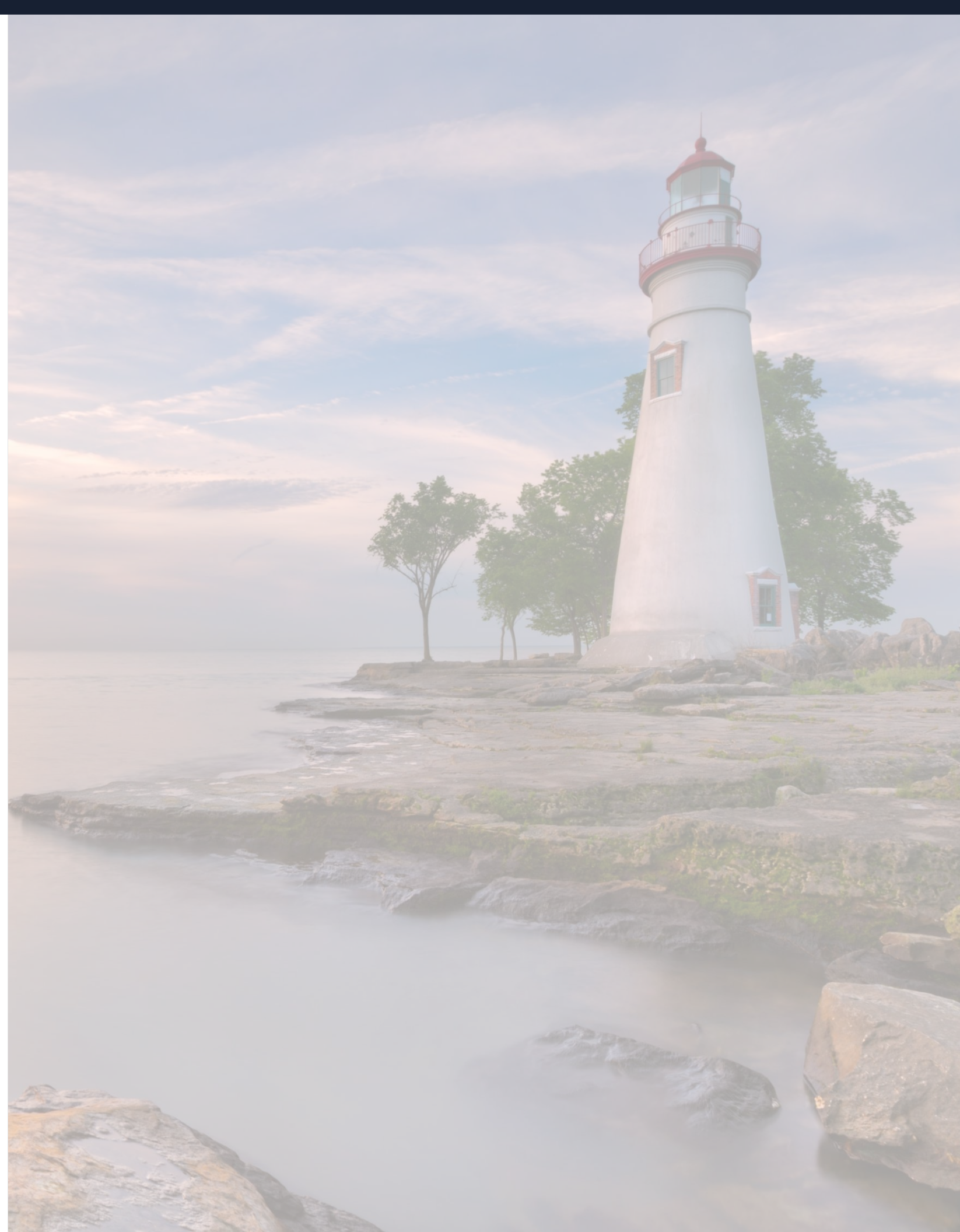
Amounts in billions of nominal dollars



Source: Tourism Economics



ECONOMIC IMPACTS  
**OHIO REGIONAL SUMMARY**





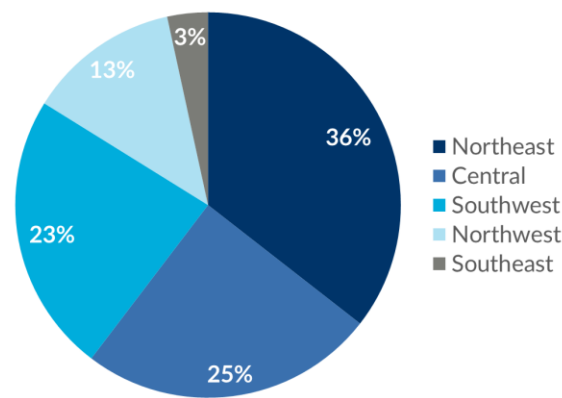
# ECONOMIC IMPACTS

## OHIO REGIONAL SUMMARY

Cleveland (Northeast), Columbus (Central), and Cincinnati (Southwest), are key destinations and influence the distribution of the tourism economy across Ohio.

### Ohio tourism business sales by region

% of total



### Ohio tourism business sales by region

Amounts in \$billions

	Direct Sales		Total Sales	
Total	\$	42.80	\$	70.70
Region				
Northeast	\$	15.31	\$	25.13
Central	\$	10.46	\$	17.54
Southwest	\$	10.11	\$	16.61
Northwest	\$	5.47	\$	9.01
Southeast	\$	1.45	\$	2.41

Source: Tourism Economics

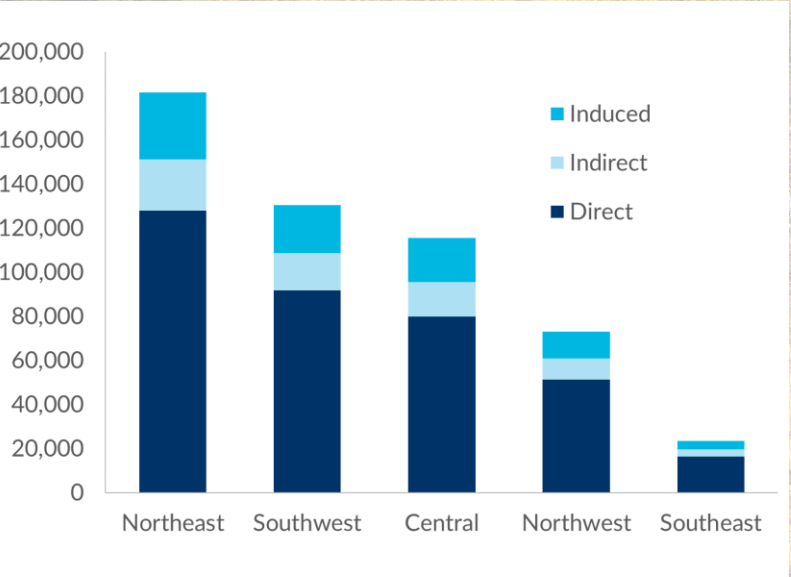
### Ohio tourism business sales trends by region

Amounts in \$billions, growth in annual % change

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Ohio total	\$	38.26	\$	28.88	\$	35.12	\$	40.55	\$	42.80
Levels, \$bils										
Northeast	\$	13.84	\$	10.40	\$	12.65	\$	14.61	\$	15.31
Central	\$	9.31	\$	6.79	\$	8.41	\$	10.01	\$	10.46
Southwest	\$	9.04	\$	6.79	\$	8.16	\$	9.38	\$	10.11
Northwest	\$	4.81	\$	3.84	\$	4.65	\$	5.16	\$	5.47
Southeast	\$	1.25	\$	1.07	\$	1.26	\$	1.38	\$	1.45
Ohio total, % change										
Northeast				-24.5%		21.6%		15.5%		5.5%
Central				-24.9%		21.6%		15.6%		4.8%
Southwest				-27.1%		23.9%		19.0%		4.5%
Northwest				-24.9%		20.1%		15.0%		7.8%
Northwest				-20.2%		21.2%		11.0%		6.0%
Southeast				-14.8%		18.2%		9.6%		4.8%

### Ohio tourism jobs by region

Amounts in number of jobs





ECONOMIC IMPACTS  
**SOUTHEAST REGION**





# ECONOMIC IMPACTS

## SOUTHEAST REGION

Visitor spending in Southeast Ohio generated \$2.4 billion in total sales, 23,548 jobs, \$606.2 million in income, and \$313.7 million in tax revenues.

### Southeast region tourism impacts

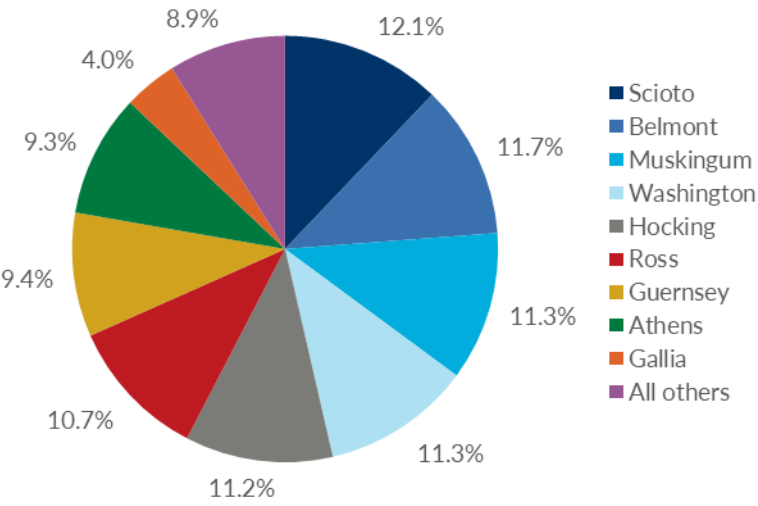
	Total Sales \$mils	Total Jobs	Total Income \$mils	Total Tax Revenue \$mils
Region total	\$2,409.6	23,548	\$606.2	\$313.7
County				
Athens	\$223.9	2,349	\$64.0	\$29.3
Belmont	\$281.3	2,506	\$70.9	\$36.3
Gallia	\$97.4	1,049	\$26.4	\$12.5
Guernsey	\$226.7	1,777	\$56.3	\$29.7
Hocking	\$270.4	1,621	\$40.3	\$37.4
Jackson	\$47.2	976	\$19.3	\$6.5
Lawrence	\$48.7	1,019	\$27.2	\$7.5
Meigs	\$12.6	262	\$6.6	\$1.7
Monroe	\$7.0	130	\$2.6	\$0.8
Morgan	\$22.5	184	\$2.7	\$2.5
Muskingum	\$272.4	3,200	\$80.7	\$35.9
Noble	\$6.5	183	\$2.8	\$0.8
Perry	\$13.8	323	\$7.0	\$1.8
Pike	\$32.1	586	\$12.9	\$4.4
Ross	\$258.3	2,957	\$72.4	\$34.4
Scioto	\$292.2	2,286	\$56.3	\$35.4
Vinton	\$24.4	202	\$5.1	\$3.2
Washington	\$272.0	1,936	\$52.8	\$33.4

Source: Tourism Economics

### Ohio tourism business sales by county

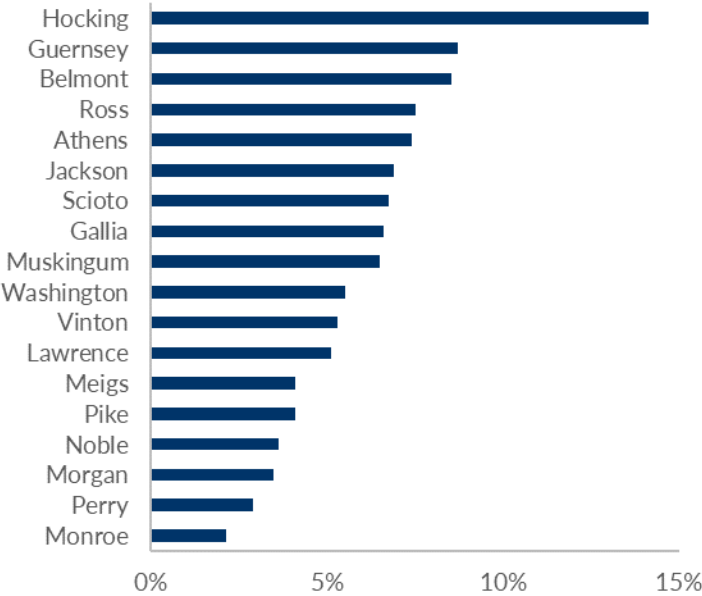
Amounts in \$millions

	Direct Sales \$mils	Total Sales \$mils
Region total	\$1,447.8	\$2,409.6
County		
Scioto	\$177.0	\$292.2
Belmont	\$170.3	\$281.3
Muskingum	\$164.9	\$272.4
Washington	\$164.9	\$272.0
Hocking	\$162.9	\$270.4
Ross	\$155.9	\$258.3
Guernsey	\$136.9	\$226.7
Athens	\$135.2	\$223.9
Gallia	\$57.9	\$97.4
All others	\$121.8	\$214.9



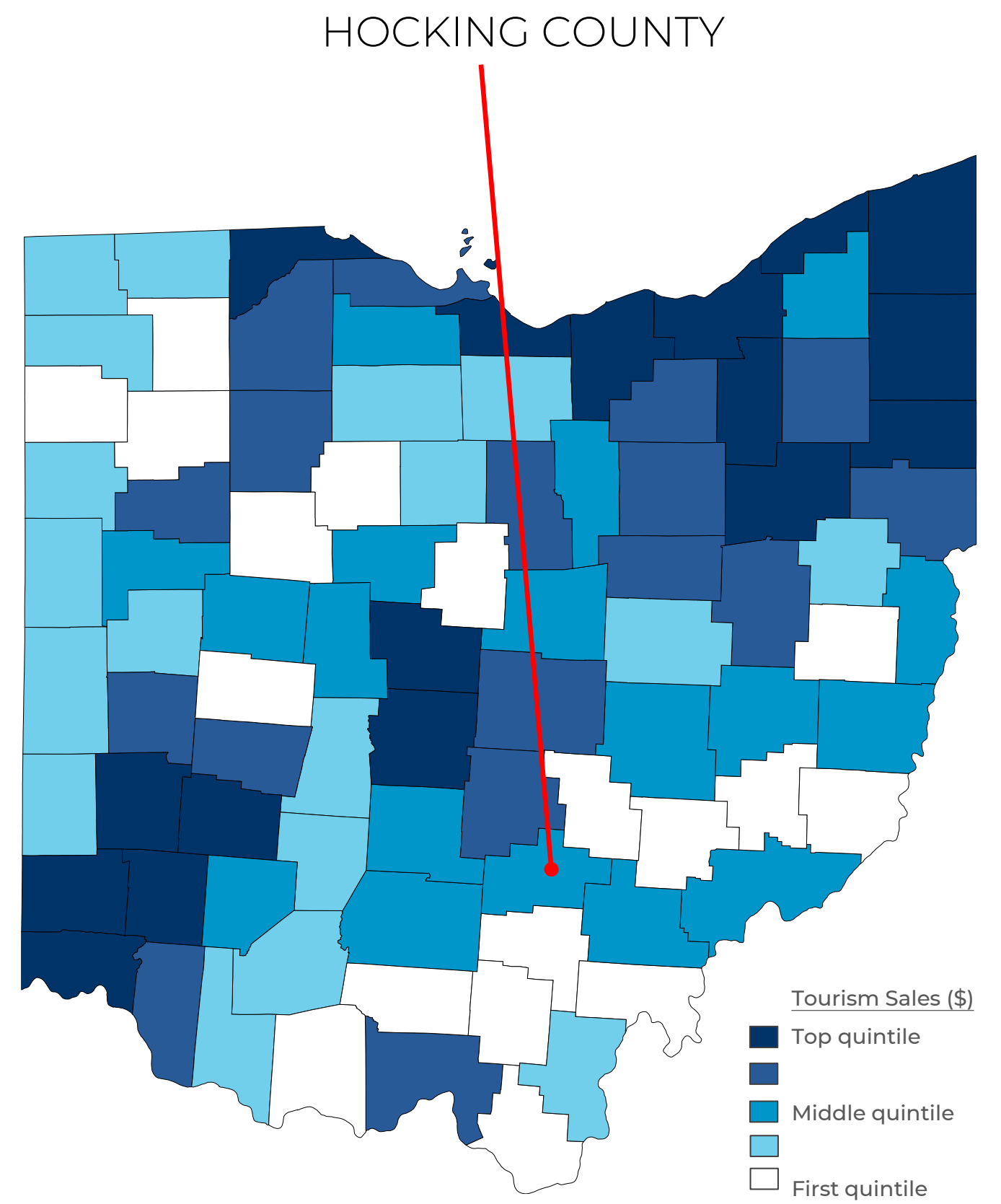
### Ohio tourism job intensity by county

Share of total jobs, %





ECONOMIC IMPACTS  
**HOCKING COUNTY TABLES**







# ECONOMIC IMPACT HOCKING COUNTY

## BUSINESS SALES IMPACTS

Visitors contributed a direct impact of **\$162.9 million** in 2023 in Hocking County, which included spending by day and overnight visitors.

This direct spending generated **\$270.4 million** in total impact, including indirect and induced impacts.

### Tourism business trends

#### Recent Trends in Tourism Sales (Output)

	2021	2022	2023
Hocking County direct sales trends:			
Sales volume (\$mils)	134.3	147.1	162.9
Sales growth, % change	28.7%	9.5%	10.8%
Wider region and state direct sales trends:			
Southeast Ohio sales growth, % change	18.2%	9.6%	4.8%
Ohio sales growth, % change	21.6%	15.5%	5.5%

## Business sales impacts by industry (2023)

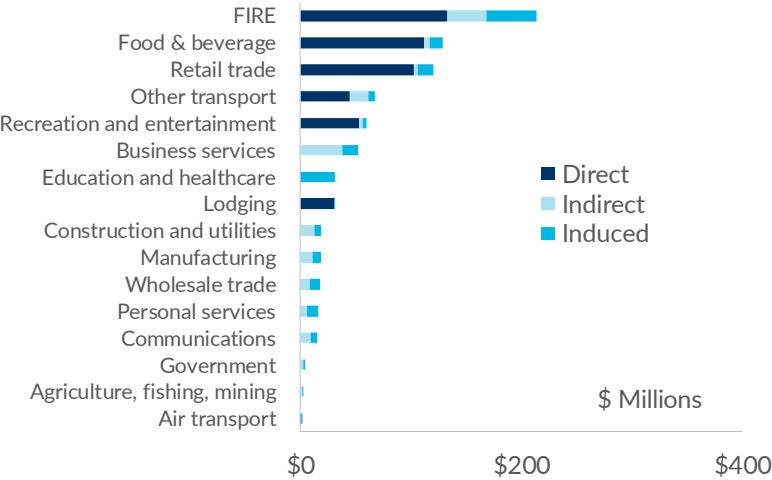
Amounts in millions of nominal dollars

	Direct Business Sales	Indirect Business Sales	Induced Business Sales	Total Business Sales
Total, all industries	\$ 162.9	\$ 52.1	\$ 55.3	\$ 270.4
Lodging	\$ 100.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 100.3
Food & beverage	\$ 33.7	\$ 1.6	\$ 3.9	\$ 39.2
Retail trade	\$ 25.4	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.8	\$ 33.8
FIRE	\$ -	\$ 11.3	\$ 15.1	\$ 26.4
Business services	\$ -	\$ 12.1	\$ 4.9	\$ 17.0
Education and healthcare	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 10.2	\$ 10.4
Other transport	\$ 0.0	\$ 5.5	\$ 1.8	\$ 7.3
Construction and utilities	\$ -	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.9	\$ 6.0
Manufacturing	\$ -	\$ 3.6	\$ 2.4	\$ 6.0
Recreation and entertainment	\$ 3.6	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 5.8
Wholesale trade	\$ -	\$ 2.6	\$ 3.1	\$ 5.7
Personal services	\$ -	\$ 2.0	\$ 3.2	\$ 5.2
Communications	\$ -	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 5.0
Government	\$ -	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.3
Agriculture, fishing, mining	\$ -	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.8
Air transport	\$ -	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.4

Source: Tourism Economics

## Tourism business sales impacts by industry (2023)

Amounts in millions of nominal dollars



Source: Tourism Economics



JOB IMPACTS

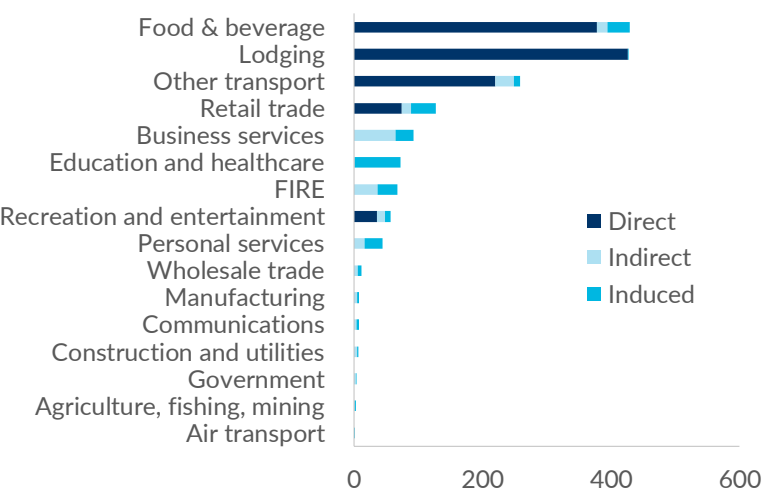
Visitor activity sustained 1,135 direct jobs and an additional 486 indirect and induced jobs in Hocking County.

The total 1,621 jobs in the County supported by visitor spending accounts for 14.1% of all jobs in the county.



Tourism Job Impacts by industry (2023)

Amounts in thousands of full-time and part-time jobs



Source: Tourism Economics

Summary Job impacts by industry (2023)

Amounts in number of full-time and part-time jobs

Amounts in number of jobs	Direct Jobs	Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Total Jobs
Total, all industries	1,135	218	268	1,621
Food & beverage	378	17	35	429
Lodging	426	0	0	426
Other transport	220	29	10	259
Retail trade	75	14	39	127
Business services	-	65	28	93
Education and healthcare	-	1	71	72
FIRE	-	37	30	67
Recreation and entertainment	36	13	9	58
Personal services	-	17	28	45
Wholesale trade	-	6	6	12
Manufacturing	-	5	3	8
Communications	-	4	3	8
Construction and utilities	-	5	2	7
Government	-	3	2	4
Agriculture, fishing, mining	-	2	2	3
Air transport	-	0	1	1

Source: Tourism Economics

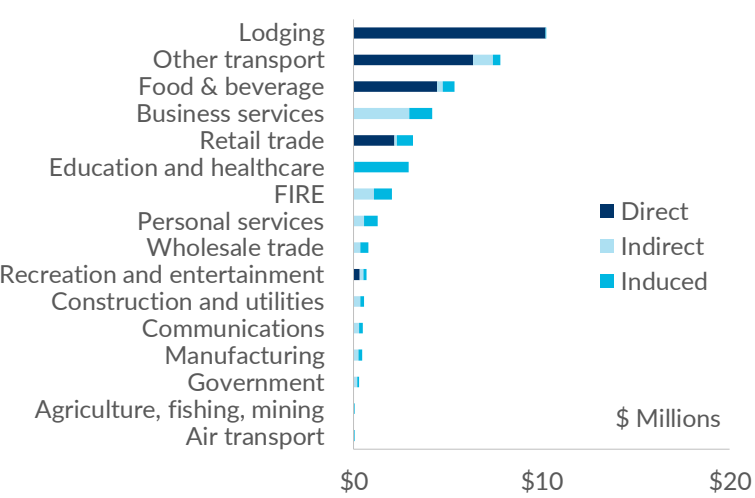


# LABOR INCOME IMPACTS

Visitor activity generated \$23.5 million in direct household income and a total of \$40.3 million including indirect and induced impacts.

## Tourism labor income Impacts by Industry (2023)

Amounts in billions of nominal dollars



Source: Tourism Economics



## Summary labor income impacts (2023)

Amounts in millions of nominal dollars

	Direct Labor Income		Indirect Labor Income		Induced Labor Income		Total Labor Income
Total, all industries	\$	23.51	\$	7.83	\$	9.00	\$ 40.34
Lodging	\$	10.20	\$	0.00	\$	0.00	\$ 10.20
Other transport	\$	6.35	\$	1.07	\$	0.37	\$ 7.79
Food & beverage	\$	4.45	\$	0.28	\$	0.63	\$ 5.37
Business services	\$	-	\$	2.96	\$	1.24	\$ 4.20
Retail trade	\$	2.18	\$	0.14	\$	0.84	\$ 3.16
Education and healthcare	\$	-	\$	0.03	\$	2.88	\$ 2.91
FIRE	\$	-	\$	1.08	\$	0.97	\$ 2.05
Personal services	\$	-	\$	0.54	\$	0.74	\$ 1.28
Wholesale trade	\$	-	\$	0.37	\$	0.42	\$ 0.79
Recreation and entertainment	\$	0.33	\$	0.19	\$	0.15	\$ 0.68
Construction and utilities	\$	-	\$	0.34	\$	0.20	\$ 0.55
Communications	\$	-	\$	0.29	\$	0.21	\$ 0.50
Manufacturing	\$	-	\$	0.27	\$	0.17	\$ 0.44
Government	\$	-	\$	0.18	\$	0.11	\$ 0.29
Agriculture, fishing, mining	\$	-	\$	0.03	\$	0.03	\$ 0.06
Air transport	\$	-	\$	0.03	\$	0.03	\$ 0.06

Source: Tourism Economics



ECONOMIC IMPACT FINDINGS

**FISCAL (TAX) IMPACTS**

Visitor spending, visitor supported jobs, and business sales generated **\$37.4 million** in government revenues.

State and local taxes alone tallied **\$21.5 million** in Hocking County in 2023.

Each household in the county would need to be taxed an additional **\$1,909** to replace the visitor-generated taxes received by state and local governments in 2023.

**Fiscal (tax) impacts**

Amounts in nominal dollars

Total Taxes	
Total tax revenues	\$37.4
Federal Taxes	\$15.9
State Taxes	\$9.0
Local Taxes	\$12.5
State/Local Tax Savings Per Household	\$1,909

Source: Tourism Economics





Glossary – Spending Definitions

Term	Description
Lodging	Includes visitor spending in the accommodation sub-sector. This includes food and other services provided by hotels, rentals and similar establishments.
Food and beverage	Includes all visitor spending on food & beverages, including at restaurants, bars, grocery stores and other food providers.
Recreation	Includes visitors spending within the arts, entertainment and recreation sub-sector.
Shopping	Includes visitor spending in all retail sub-sectors within the local economy.
Local transport	Includes visitor spending on local transport services such as taxis, limos, trains, rental cars, buses, and the local share of air transportation spending.
Service stations	Visitor spending on gasoline.
Second homes	Where applicable, spending associated with the upkeep of seasonal second homes for recreational use as defined by the Census Bureau.

Glossary – Economic Impact Definitions

Term	Description
Direct Impact	Impacts (business sales, jobs, income, and taxes) created directly from spending by visitors to a destination within a discreet group of tourism-related sectors (e.g. recreation, transportation, lodging).
Indirect Impact	Impacts created from purchase of goods and services used as inputs (e.g. food wholesalers, utilities, business services) into production by the directly affected tourism-related sectors (i.e. economic effects stemming from business-to-business purchases in the supply chain).
Induced Impact	Impacts created from spending in the local economy by employees whose wages are generated either directly or indirectly by visitor spending.
Employment	Employment is measured by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) definitions, and captures full time and part time jobs, which includes salary and wage employees and proprietors.
Labor income	Income (wages, salaries, proprietor income and benefits) supported by visitor spending.
Value Added (GDP)	The economic enhancement a company gives its products or services before offering them to customers.
Local Taxes	City and County taxes generated by visitor spending. This includes any local sales, income, bed, usage fees, licenses and other revenues streams of local governmental authorities – from transportation to sanitation to general government.
State Taxes	State tax revenues generated by visitor spending. This will include sales, income, corporate, usage fees and other assessments of state governments.





## ECONOMIC IMPACT METHODOLOGY

Our analysis of the Ohio visitor economy begins with direct visitor spending and analyzes the downstream effects of this spending on the broader economy. To determine total economic impact, we input direct spending into a model of the Ohio economy, constructed using an IMPLAN input-output (I-O) model. The model traces the full extent of industry impacts as dollars flow through the local economy.

An I-O model represents a profile of an economy by measuring the relationships among industries and consumers and quantifies three levels of impact:

- 1. Direct impacts:** Visitor spending creates direct economic value within a discrete group of sectors (such as recreation and transportation). This supports a relative proportion of spending, jobs, wages, and taxes within each sector.
- 2. Indirect impacts:** Each directly affected sector also purchases goods and services as inputs (e.g. food wholesalers, utilities) into production. These impacts are called indirect impacts or supply-chain effects.
- 3. Induced impacts:** Lastly, the induced impact is generated when employees whose wages are generated either directly or indirectly by visitor spending spend those wages in the local economy. This is called the induced impact or income effect.

The Tourism Economics model calculates these three levels of impact - direct, indirect and induced - for a broad set of indicators, including:

- Spending
- Wages
- Employment
- Federal Taxes
- State Taxes
- Local Taxes

## ECONOMIC IMPACT FRAMEWORK

### DIRECT IMPACTS

Ohio tourism's  
contribution measured  
visitor spending



RETAIL



ENTERTAINMENT/REC



FOOD & BEVERAGE



TRANSPORTATION



LODGING

### INDIRECT IMPACTS

Purchases of inputs from suppliers  
Suppliers' own supply chains



SUPPLY  
CHAIN  
EFFECTS



B2B GOODS &  
SERVICES  
PURCHASED

### INDUCED IMPACTS

Consumer spending out of  
employees' wages:



INCOME  
EFFECT



HOUSEHOLD  
CONSUMPTION

### TOTAL IMPACTS

Direct, indirect, and  
induced impacts



SALES



GDP



JOBS



INCOME



TAXES



# ABOUT TOURISM ECONOMICS

Tourism Economics is an Oxford Economics company with a singular objective: combine an understanding of the travel sector with proven economic tools to answer the most important questions facing our clients. More than 500 companies, associations, and destination work with Tourism Economics every year as a research partner. We bring decades of experience to every engagement to help our clients make better marketing, investment, and policy decisions. Our team of highly-specialized economists deliver:

- Global travel data-sets with the broadest set of country, city, and state coverage available
- Travel forecasts that are directly linked to the economic and demographic outlook for origins and destinations
- Economic impact analysis that highlights the value of visitors, events, developments, and industry segments
- Policy analysis that informs critical funding, taxation, and travel facilitation decisions
- Market assessments that define market allocation and investment decisions

Tourism Economics operates out of regional headquarters in Philadelphia and Oxford, with offices in Belfast, London, Frankfurt, Ontario, and Sydney.

Oxford Economics is one of the world's foremost independent global advisory firms, providing reports, forecasts and analytical tools on 200 countries, 100 industrial sectors and over 3,000 cities. Our best-of-class global economic and industry models and analytical tools give us an unparalleled ability to forecast external market trends and assess their economic, social and business impact. Headquartered in Oxford, England, with regional centers in London, New York, and Singapore, Oxford Economics has offices across the globe in Belfast, Chicago, Dubai, Miami, Milan, Paris, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington DC, we employ over 400 full-time staff, including 300 professional economists, industry experts and business editors—one of the largest teams of macroeconomists and thought leadership specialists.

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