National Park Service
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Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

2019 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2020/2110

ON THE COVER

Hikers at White Sands National Park. On Friday, December 20, 2019, President Donald J. Trump signed into law the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, which includes a provision that re-designated White Sands National Monument as White Sands National Park, making it the 62nd designated national park in the National Park System. Photo Credit: NPS Photo.

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Fort Collins, Colorado

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Executive Summary

The National Park Service (NPS) manages the Nation's most iconic destinations that attract millions of visitors from across the Nation and around the world. Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports economic activity within park gateway communities. This report summarizes the annual economic contribution analysis that measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income.

In 2019, the National Park System received over 327.5 million recreation visits. Visitors to national parks spent an estimated $21 billion in local gateway regions. The contribution of this spending to the national economy was 340,500 jobs, $14.1 billion in labor income, $24.3 billion in value added, and $41.7 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct effects, with $7.1 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally. The restaurants sector saw the next greatest effects, with $4.2 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. The interactive tool is available at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm.

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

The National Park System includes 419 areas covering more than 84 million acres. Park units can be found in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreation destinations for visitors from across the Nation and around the world. On vacations or on day trips, NPS visitors spend time and money in the communities surrounding NPS sites. Spending by NPS visitors generates and supports economic activity within these gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 30 years: early analyses estimated economic contributions at individual units using the Money Generation Model; beginning in 2005, the first NPS system-wide estimates were developed using the Money Generation Model version 2 (MGM2); since 2012, annual system-wide analyses have been developed using the Visitor Spending Effects (VSE) model (Koontz et al., 2017). This report summarizes VSE estimates associated with 2019 NPS visitation.

Visitation to America's national parks in 2019 exceeded 300 million recreation visits for the fifth consecutive year. Up 9 million visits (2.9%) from 2018, the 327,516,619 recreation visits in 2019 is the third highest since record keeping began in 1904 (Ziesler, 2020). In 2019, 33 parks set new records for annual recreation visits, and 3 parks (Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Blue Ridge Parkway, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park) received more than 12 million recreation visits each.

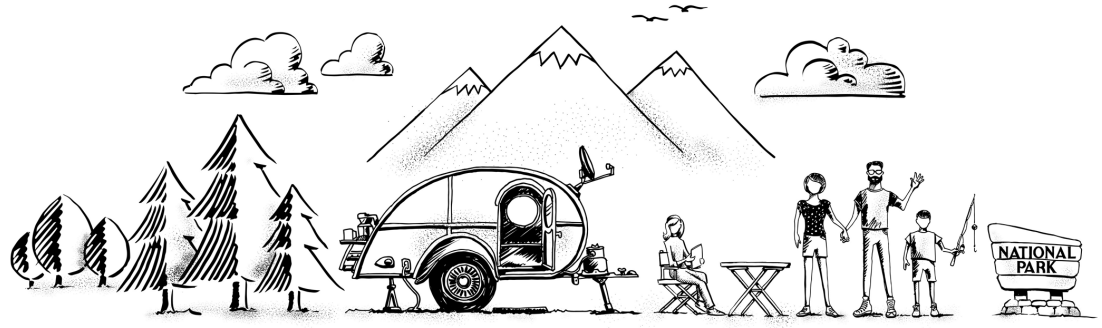
This report begins with an overview of economic effects analyses, visitor spending effects methodology, and data sources. Estimates of 2019 NPS system-wide visitor spending and resulting economic effects at the national level are then summarized. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park, state, and regional-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are also available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. The interactive tool is available at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm.

New this year – This year's VSE analysis incorporates a new VSE profile for Wind Cave National Park derived from new visitor survey data. VSE profiles describe spending patterns and trip characteristics for specific parks or sets of parks. For more information on the development of new VSE profiles, see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019).

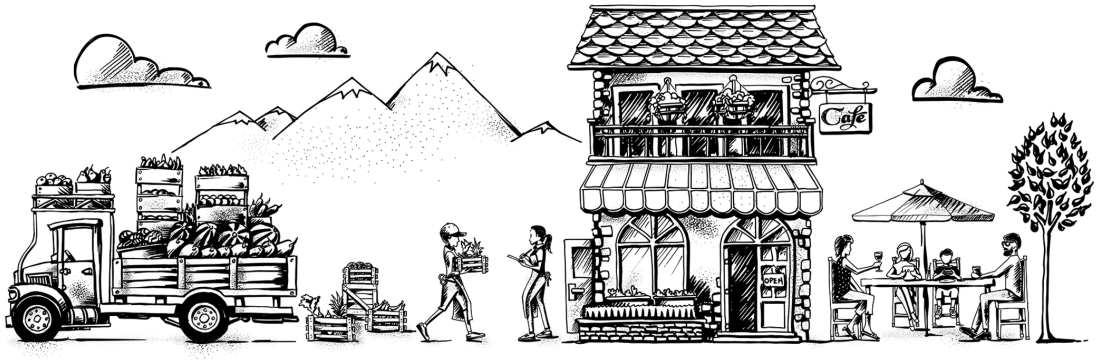
Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

Visitors to NPS lands spend money in local gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within these local economies. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector of an economy become inputs to other sectors, and the goods produced by those sectors can become inputs to yet other sectors. Thus, a change in the final demand for a good or service can generate a ripple effect throughout an economy as businesses purchase inputs from one another. For example, when visitors come to an area to visit a park or historic site, these visitors spend money to purchase various goods and services. The business activity resulting from these direct purchases from local businesses represent the *direct* effects of visitor spending within an economy. To provide supplies to local businesses to produce their goods and services, input suppliers must purchase inputs from other industries, thus creating additional *indirect* effects of visitor spending within the economy. Additionally, employees of directly affected businesses and input suppliers use their income to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further *induced* effects of visitor spending. The sums of the indirect and induced effects give the *secondary* effects of visitor spending; and the sums of the direct and secondary effects give the total economic effect of visitor spending in a local economy. Economic input-output models capture these complex interactions between producers and consumers within a defined regional economy and describe the secondary effects of visitor spending through regional economic multipliers. Figure 1 illustrates how NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.

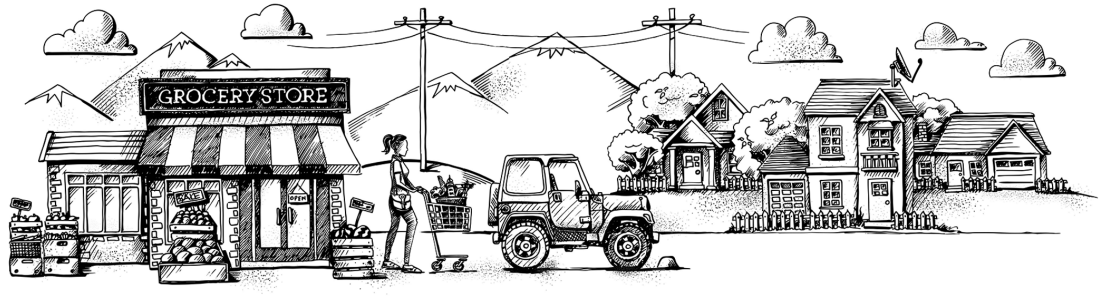


Over 300 million visitors travel to NPS sites across the US every year.

NPS visitors spending money in local communities. The locally retained sales, income and jobs resulting from these purchases represent the direct effects of visitor spending.



Additional jobs and economic activity are supported when businesses purchase supplies and services from other local businesses thus creating indirect effects of visitor spending.



Employees use their income to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further induced effects of visitor spending.

Figure 1. How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies. (Illustrations by Shepherd Wolfe, Streamline Design).

Economic contribution analyses describe the gross economic activity associated with NPS visitor spending in a regional economy. Results can be interpreted as the relative magnitude and importance of the economic activity generated through NPS visitor spending in the regional economy. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying *total visitor spending* by regional economic multipliers. Total visitor spending includes spending by both local visitors who live in gateway regions and non-local visitors who travel to NPS sites from outside gateway regions.

An economic contributions analysis should not be confused with an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analyses estimate the net changes to the economic base of a regional economy that can be attributed to the inflow of new money to the economy solely from non-local visitors. Economic impacts can be interpreted as the economic activity that would likely be lost from a local economy if the national park unit was not there. The economic contributions of NPS visitor spending are provided in this report. Table A-2 in the appendix provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors.

Four types of regional economic effects are described in this report:

- **Jobs** measure annualized full and part time jobs that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Labor Income** includes employee wages, salaries and payroll benefits, as well as the incomes of proprietors that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Value Added** measures the contribution of NPS visitor spending to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a regional economy. Value added is equal to the difference between the amount an industry sells a product for and the production cost of the product.
- **Economic Output** is a measure of the total estimated value of the production of goods and services supported by NPS visitor spending. Economic output is the sum of all intermediate sales (business to business) and final demand (sales to consumers and exports).

Data Sources and Methods

Three key pieces of information are required to estimate the economic effects of NPS visitor spending: spending patterns and trip characteristics derived from visitor survey data (VSE profiles), park visitation data, and regional economic multipliers that describe the economic effects of visitor spending in local economies (Figure 2). Steps for visitor spending estimation include: segmenting visitors into distinct lodging-based segments that describe differences in spending patterns (e.g., day-trips, staying overnight in local lodging, or camping); transforming visitor count data and spending data into common units of measure; and determining the portion of time and trip expenditures spent in local gateway areas that can be attributed to national park visitation (see Cullinane Thomas et al., 2019 for additional details).

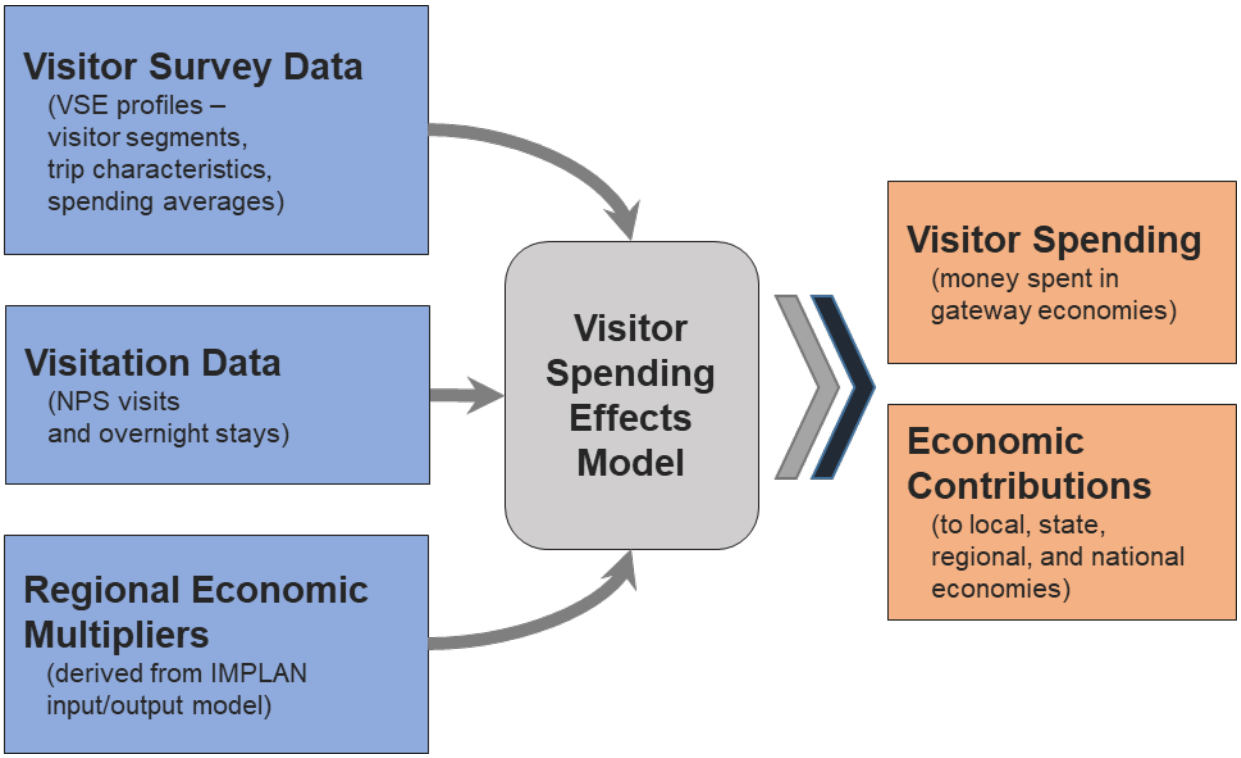


Figure 2. The Visitor Spending Effects Model.

Visitor Survey Data

Visitor survey data are used to derive VSE profiles that describe visitor spending patterns and trip characteristics (see Cullinane Thomas et al., 2019 for additional details). VSE profiles are developed for lodging-based visitor segments to help account for differences in spending across trip types. NPS recreation visitors are split into the following seven visitor segments:

- *Local day trip*: local visitors who visit the park for a single day and return home,
- *Non-local day trip*: non-local visitors who visit the park for a single day and leave the area or return home,
- *NPS Lodge*: local or non-local visitors who stay at a lodge or motel within the park,
- *NPS Campground*: local or non-local visitors who stay at campgrounds or at backcountry camping sites within the park,
- *Lodge Outside Park*: local or non-local visitors who stay at motels, hotels, bed and breakfasts, or other specialty lodging located outside of the park,
- *Camp Outside Park*: local or non-local visitors who camp outside of the park, and
- *Other*: non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local region but do not have any lodging expenses. This segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging.

Visitor spending profiles describe average expenditures made by national park visitors within local gateway regions surrounding parks and are expressed in terms of spending per party per day for visitors on day trips and spending per party per night for visitors on overnight trips. Spending profiles are reported for the following eight spending categories:

- Lodging (includes hotels, motels, and specialty lodging),
- Camping fees,
- Restaurants,
- Groceries,
- Gas,
- Transportation (includes local transportation only),
- Recreation Industries (includes equipment rental, amusement activities, and guides and tour fees), and
- Retail (includes souvenirs, sporting goods, and other retail purchases).

For VSE analyses prior to 2018, all VSE profiles were derived from survey data collected through the NPS Visitor Services Project (VSP; see Pettebone and Meldrum, 2018 for a history of NPS visitor survey efforts). Spending data from 57 VSP surveys administered between 2003 and 2015 were used to develop park-specific spending patterns for the surveyed park units. Generic profiles were developed from the 57 VSP surveys to estimate visitor spending for non-surveyed park units. Generic profiles represent four park types: parks that have both camping and lodging available within

the park (Camp and Lodge), parks that have only camping available within the park (Camp Only), parks with no overnight stays (No Stay), and parks with high day use, including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores (Recreation Areas). Some NPS units are not well represented by the generic profiles; for these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington, D.C. area, parkways with recreation visitation, parks in highly urban areas, and several other parks.[1] Additional information on data limitations for these parks is included in the Limitations section of this report.

Starting with the 2018 VSE analysis, new spending profile data derived from visitor surveys associated with the NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) pilot effort increased the number of units with primary survey data to 73. Data from the new surveys were used to develop site-specific spending profiles for surveyed parks (see Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019 for an example SEM survey and for details about how VSE profiles are derived from survey data). Ongoing SEM survey efforts will greatly increase the availability of park-specific VSE profiles which will reduce and eventually eliminate the VSE reliance on generic profiles. For the 2019 VSE analysis, new data from a 2018 Wind Cave National Park visitor survey was used to update older survey data from a VSP survey conducted at the park in 2012.

Visitation Data

The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office[2] compiles detailed park-level visitation data for 382 of the 419 National Park units and publishes this data in an annual Statistical Abstract (Ziesler, 2020). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks. The VSE analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for NPS units that collect visitation data; annual NPS recreation visitation estimates published in the 2019 Statistical Abstract are used.

For each park, visitation is measured as *visits*[3]. Visitor spending profiles are in terms of spending per party per day (for visitors on day trips) and spending per party per night (for visitors on overnight trips). To estimate visitor spending, it is necessary to convert visit data to party days and party nights. Party days are the combined number of days that parties on day trips spend in the local area

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[1] Including Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Denali National Park and Preserve, Everglades National Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Isle Royale National Park, John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway, Manhattan Project National Historical Park, Minidoka National Historic Site, Natchez Trace Parkway, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

[2] https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/

[3] Parks count visits as the number of individuals who enter the park each day. For example, a family of 4 taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park and staying at a lodge outside of the park would be counted as 28 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on 7 different days). A different family of 4, also taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park but lodging within the park, would be counted as 4 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on a single day and then stay within the park for the remainder of their trip). These differences are a result of the realities of the limitations in the methods available to count park visits.

surrounding the park. Party nights are the combined number of nights that parties on overnight trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. A party is defined as a group that is traveling together and sharing expenses (e.g., a party could be a family, a couple, or an individual on a solo trip).

To estimate total party days/nights, park visit data from the NPS Statistical Abstract are combined with trip characteristic information derived from visitor surveys. VSE profiles describe trip characteristics by visitor segment, and include average party size, re-entry rate (i.e., the average number of days parties enter the park over the course of a trip), and length of stay (i.e., the average number of days or nights that parties spend in the local area). Visitation data are converted to total party days/nights using the following conversion:

For day-trip segments, **party days** = (visits ÷ party size);

For overnight segments, **party nights** = (visits ÷ re-entry rate ÷ party size) × nights in local area.

Regional Economic Multipliers

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC). The underlying IMPLAN data are derived from multiple Federal and state data sources, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau. This analysis uses IMPLAN version 3.0 software with 2017 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2019 dollars ($2019). Where necessary, dollar values have been adjusted to $2019 using IMPLAN output deflators. Table A-6 in the appendix shows how spending categories are bridged to IMPLAN sectors.

To assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. Only direct spending that takes place within the regional area is included as supporting economic activity. For most NPS units in this analysis, local gateway regions contain all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary.[4] NPS units with VSE profiles based on visitor surveys conducted in 2015 or later have updated local gateway regions. For these parks, the local gateway region was identified through conversations with park staff who were asked to identify the nearby towns and cities where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park. The local gateway region was then defined as the set of counties that include the identified towns and cities visited by park visitors. This year, local area definitions were updated for the one park with new visitor survey data, Wind Cave National Park.

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park-level, state-level, and national level. Park-level contributions use county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the

[4] For parks with the 60-mile local area radius, geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Economic regions for parks in Hawaii and for some parks in Alaska are defined as the State of Hawaii and the State of Alaska, respectively. Due to data limitations, the island economy of the State of Hawaii is used as a surrogate economic region for the U.S. territories of America Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

local gateway regions; state-level contributions use state-level IMPLAN models; and the national-level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN model influences the magnitude of the economic multiplier effects. As the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases, which results in larger economic multipliers. Thus, contributions at the national level are larger than those at the state, and local levels. Local, state, and national contribution estimates should not be summed.

Results

Visitation

A total of 327,516,619 NPS recreation visits are reported in the 2019 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler, 2020). This is up 9 million visits (2.9%) from 2018 visitation.

Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *visitation data* section). In 2019, visitor parties accounted for an estimated 132.1 million party days/nights. Lodging outside the park accounted for the largest portion of party days/nights (33%), followed by local day trips (21%) and non-local day-trips (21%); camping and lodging inside NPS units accounted for just over 3% of total party days/nights spent in local gateway regions (Figure 3).

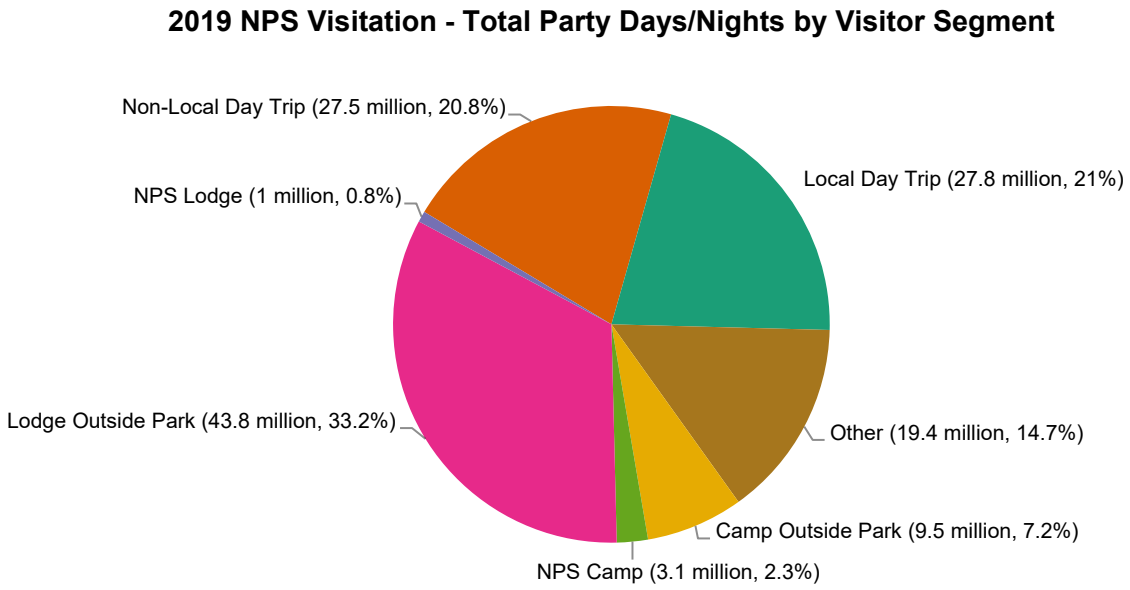

Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2019, visitor groups accounted for 132.1 million party days/nights.

Visitor Spending

In 2019, park visitors spent an estimated $21 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites (Figure 4, Table 1). Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park and segment specific expenditure profiles (as described in the *visitor survey data* section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2019, park visitors spent $7.1 billion on lodging in hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, and other specialty lodging, and an additional $0.5 billion on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2019, park visitors spent $4.2 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional $1.4 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

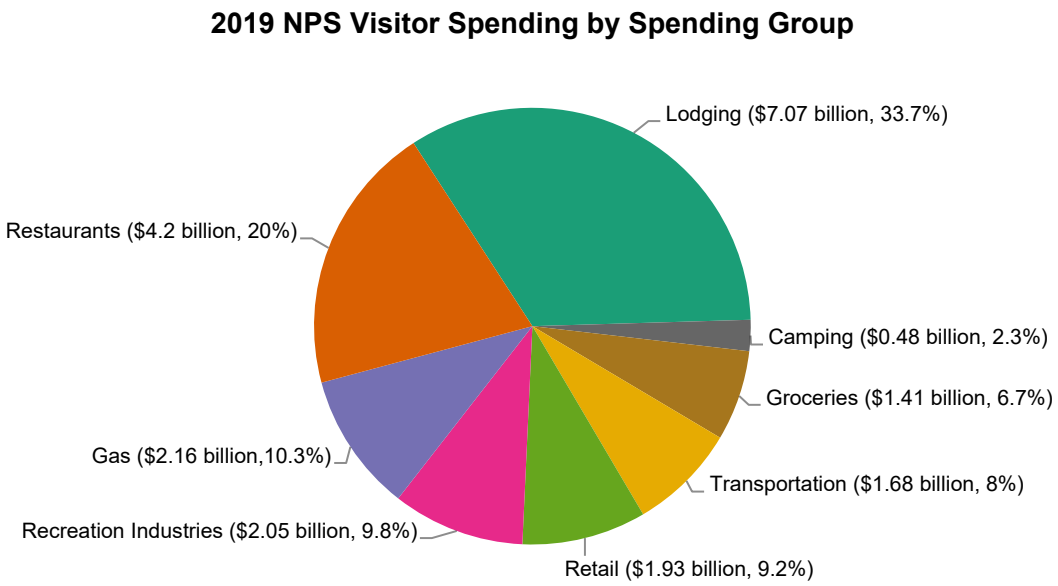

Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2019, national park visitors spent an estimated total of $20.98 billion dollars in local gateway economies.

Table 1. Total NPS Visitor Spending by Segment.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending ($Billions, $2019)	Percent of Total Spending	Avg Spending per Party per Day/Night ($2019)
Local Day Trip	$1.06	5.0%	$38.00
Non-Local Day Trip	$2.44	11.6%	$88.82
NPS Lodge	$0.44	2.1%	$446.84
Lodge Outside Park	$14.50	69.1%	$330.82
NPS Camp	$0.39	1.8%	$122.85
Camp Outside Park	$1.29	6.1%	$135.21
Other	$0.86	4.1%	$44.61
Total	**$20.98**	**100%**	**$158.79**

Total visitor spending estimates increased by 3.7% in 2019 compared to 2018 estimates. This increase is due to inflation and an increase in visitation.

Economic Contributions

In 2019, NPS visitor spending directly supported an estimated 204,800 jobs, $6.3 billion in labor income, $10.7 billion in value added, and $17.2 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an estimated additional 135,700 jobs, $7.9 billion in labor income, $13.6 billion in value added, and $24.5 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported an estimated total of 340,500 jobs, $14.1 billion in labor income, $24.3 billion in value added, and $41.7 billion in economic output in the national economy (Table 2).

Table 2. Economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending – 2019.

Sector	Jobs	Labor Income ($Billions, $2019)	Value Added ($Billions, $2019)	Output ($Billions, $2019)
Lodging	60,500	$2.32	$4.59	$7.07
Restaurants	64,100	$1.53	$2.36	$4.20
Recreation Industries	29,100	$0.79	$1.22	$2.05
Transportation	11,600	$0.46	$1.07	$1.68
Retail	20,900	$0.54	$0.65	$0.98
Camping	9,200	$0.28	$0.33	$0.48
Groceries	5,400	$0.19	$0.26	$0.39
Gas	4,000	$0.17	$0.23	$0.35
Total Direct Effects	204,800	$6.28	$10.71	$17.20
Secondary Effects	135,700	$7.85	$13.62	$24.53
Total Effects	340,500	$14.13	$24.33	$41.73

Contributions to local gateway economies are provided in the appendix in Table A-1. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and non-local) visitor spending by park-level (local gateway region) economic multipliers. Table A-2 provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Table A-4.

Contributions to state economies are provided in the appendix in Table A-3. For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are listed in Table A-5 in the appendix.

Limitations

The accuracy of spending and contribution estimates rests largely on the input data, namely (1) VSE profile data which include party size, length of stay, park re-entry conversion factors, visitor segment shares, and spending averages; (2) public use recreation visit and overnight stay data; and (3) regional multipliers.

VSE profiles and visitor survey data

The generic profiles derived from VSP data should be reasonably accurate for many park units; however, some parks are not well represented by these profiles. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington, D.C. area, parkways with recreation visits, and parks in highly urban areas. It is expected that park unit specific data will be more prevalent through future SEM surveying efforts.

Parks in Alaska – Visit characteristics and spending at Alaska parks are unique. Spending opportunities near Alaska parks are limited and for many visitors a park visit is part of a cruise or guided tour, frequently purchased as a package. Most visitors are on extended trips to Alaska, making it difficult to allocate expenses to a specific park visit. Lodging, vehicle rentals, and air expenses frequently occur in Anchorage, many miles from the park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, thus, spending profiles estimated from visitor surveys at parks in the lower 48 states do not provide good approximations for Alaska parks. Visitor trip characteristics and spending profiles for non-surveyed Alaska parks were adopted from two reports on visitor spending and impacts in Alaska: a 2010 report on visitor spending and economic significance of visitation to Katmai National Park and Preserve (Fay and Christensen, 2010), and a 2010 report on the economic impacts of visitors to southeast Alaska (McDowell Group, 2010).

Parks in the Washington, D.C. area – The many monuments and parks in the Washington, D.C. area each count visits separately. To avoid double counting of spending across many national capital parks, we must know how many times a single visitor has been counted as a visit at park units during their trip to the area. For parks in Washington, D.C., we assume an average of 1.7 park visits are counted for day trips by local visitors, 3.4 park visits for day trips by non-local visitors, and 5.1 park visits for visitors on overnight trips (Stynes, 2011). A study is currently being conducted by the NPS Social Science Program that will provide better data on visitor trip patterns in the Washington, D.C. area and will improve the accuracy of spending and economic effects for these parks.

In addition to the Washington, D.C. area parks, there are several other parks that are subject to similar double counting issues due to close proximity. This includes Castle Clinton National Monument and the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York and parks in the Boston area. There are currently no adjustments made for these parks.

Parkways and urban parks – Parkways with recreation visits and urban parks present special difficulties for economic contribution analyses. These units have some of the highest numbers of visits while posing the most difficult problems for estimating recreation visits, spending, and economic contributions. Based on their proximity to urban areas and the activities available at these

parks, most recreation visits to parkways and urban parks are assumed to be day trips by local or non-local visitors. NPS visitor statistics parse out the potentially high number of non-recreation visits on parkways (e.g., commuters using the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not counted as recreation visits). The VSE analysis only includes visitors driving on parkways for recreation purposes, but even so, individual visits to parkways like the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not likely to account for a substantial amount of visitor spending in the local area. For this reason, only a small amount of spending per party for day trip segments ($12.72, $2019) is counted for the John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Improved data on parkway and urban park spending patterns and trip characteristics are needed. Due to the high numbers of recreation visits at these units, small changes in assumed spending averages or segment splits can have large effects on spending estimates.

Visitor segment splits defined in VSE profiles determine how many visits are attributed to each visitor segment (local day trip, non-local day trip, NPS lodge, NPS campground, lodge outside park, camp outside park, and other), and can have a substantial effect on visitor spending estimates. There are two main limitations with the segment split data currently available for VSE estimation:

- Segment splits tend to vary substantially from park to park. Therefore, it is difficult to transfer segment split data from one park to another. We currently have primary segment split data for 73 of 382 park units. Segment splits for the other park units are based on averages from similar parks and are reflected in the generic profiles (Camp & Lodge, Camp Only, No Stay, and Recreation Area profiles); these averages may or may not be good representations of actual segment splits at non-surveyed park units.
- Visitor segment splits derived from Visitor Services Project (VSP) data, which were used to develop the generic profiles, overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the 'Other' segment. The 'Other' segment is defined as non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local area but do not have any lodging expenses; this segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging, but may also include some visitors who failed to answer the spending question for VSP surveys. VSE profiles derived from the newer SEM visitor survey data more accurately describe the share of visitors who fall into the 'Other' category.

Another limitation of the older VSE profiles derived from VSP data is that they do not account for visitors' trip purpose. Many visitors come to local gateway regions primarily to visit NPS lands. However, some visitors are primarily in the area for business, visiting friends and relatives, or for some other reason, and visiting the NPS unit is not the primary purpose for their trip. For these visitors, it may not be appropriate to attribute all of their trip expenditures to the presence of the NPS unit. To address this issue, the SEM visitor surveys asked visitors about the purpose of their trip away from home. This data was used to allocate only a portion of time and spending in the local area for visitors for whom the NPS site was not the primary purpose of their trip. The methods used to attribute a portion of overall time and expenditures in a park's local areas are described in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019).

Accurate estimation of visitor spending requires quality survey data that is representative of the variety of visitor uses and demographics from across the park system. There has been a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions to address the lack of data for non-surveyed parks and thus improve the accuracy of visitor spending analyses. Full implementation of the SEM program, anticipated in 2021, will result in a greater number of parks having primary survey data updated regularly, and the SEM sampling design will ensure that sampled parks are statistically representative of the system.

Visitation data

Public use data provide estimates of visitor entries for most parks. Various counting instructions consider different travel modes within the context of each park unit to derive recreation and non-recreation visitation at both a monthly and annual resolution. Re-entry rates, vehicle occupancy rates, and other corrections are collected using travel surveys that increase the accuracy of these estimates. While the methods are well established in the visitor use estimation literature, these are still estimates.

Regional multipliers

The economic effects of visitor spending are estimated by multiplying visitor spending estimates by regional multipliers. Regional multipliers are derived using county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions. The original VSE setting for local gateway regions contained all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. This method results in some relatively large local gateway regions. As a result, there is potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. For park units with newer SEM visitor surveys, local gateway region definitions have been improved by working directly with staff at each park to identify the nearby towns and cities (and counties) where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park (Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019). The new, smaller, local area definitions typically result in smaller secondary effects due to increased leakages from the local area (spending that doesn't stay in the local economy). The effect of changed local area definitions is mixed for direct effects, which are highly influenced by output and labor income per worker ratios. For example, the change from a ten-county local area for Zion National Park to a four-county local area resulted in an increase in estimated direct jobs for this park; this change was driven by a lower output per worker ratio in the four-county model compared to the ten-county model.

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Appendix

Table A-1. Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	238,225	$14,169	210	$6,351	$11,082	$19,136
Acadia NP[a]	3,437,286	$379,517	5,474	$168,284	$298,961	$510,962
Adams NHP	187,400	$11,146	146	$6,179	$10,145	$15,926
African Burial Ground NM	47,428	$2,821	33	$1,558	$2,633	$3,928
Agate Fossil Beds NM[a]	16,657	$1,246	17	$393	$683	$1,306
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	8,848	$526	8	$208	$355	$649
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	189,189	$11,253	178	$5,612	$9,070	$15,800
Amistad NRA	1,267,900	$56,596	730	$17,997	$31,646	$57,993
Andersonville NHS	103,636	$6,164	101	$2,265	$3,971	$7,711
Andrew Johnson NHS	51,189	$3,045	44	$1,352	$2,247	$3,939
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100	$70	1	$29	$66	$99
Antietam NB	287,344	$17,086	226	$9,146	$15,171	$23,926
Apostle Islands NL[a]	240,613	$38,732	551	$14,127	$25,150	$46,194
Appomattox Court House NHP	102,398	$6,090	91	$2,461	$4,236	$7,601
Arches NP[a]	1,659,702	$201,299	3,089	$81,926	$145,353	$264,383
Arkansas Post NMEM	28,519	$1,696	24	$674	$1,194	$2,089
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM[c]	0	$0	0	$0	$0	$0
Assateague Island NS	2,344,536	$104,353	1,316	$41,146	$68,870	$116,822
Aztec Ruins NM	63,777	$3,793	56	$1,344	$2,395	$4,453
Badlands NP	970,998	$63,503	890	$25,075	$43,288	$79,643

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Bandelier NM	200,741	$12,746	182	$5,294	$9,182	$16,384
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	9,912	$191	2	$104	$176	$276
Bent's Old Fort NHS	21,674	$1,289	18	$520	$911	$1,587
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	$4,041	50	$1,896	$3,550	$5,749
Big Bend NP	463,833	$41,295	601	$13,546	$24,853	$46,648
Big Cypress NPRES	1,007,471	$81,506	1,080	$40,906	$71,777	$117,080
Big Hole NB[a]	45,861	$3,264	43	$1,190	$1,814	$3,373
Big South Fork NRRA[a]	750,494	$23,592	286	$8,686	$14,642	$25,547
Big Thicket NPRES	255,925	$16,698	211	$7,896	$13,596	$21,952
Bighorn Canyon NRA	249,658	$11,106	157	$4,542	$7,316	$13,387
Biscayne NP	708,522	$46,249	606	$22,947	$39,769	$64,758
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	432,818	$27,599	344	$11,743	$20,556	$33,976
Blue Ridge PKWY[a]	14,976,084	$1,125,413	16,341	$442,244	$754,647	$1,369,146
Bluestone NSR	37,663	$1,683	23	$648	$1,095	$1,945
Booker T Washington NM	24,639	$1,466	23	$620	$1,059	$1,911
Boston African American NHS	419,585	$24,956	327	$13,877	$22,772	$35,737
Boston NHP	3,201,833	$190,442	2,495	$105,922	$173,790	$272,675
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	21,413	$1,274	21	$660	$1,108	$1,945
Bryce Canyon NP	2,594,904	$222,115	3,206	$83,420	$147,909	$268,899
Buck Island Reef NM	37,086	$2,341	25	$1,046	$1,907	$2,931
Buffalo NR	1,326,283	$59,181	857	$21,058	$36,695	$67,794

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Cabrillo NM	761,485	$45,292	595	$23,576	$38,863	$61,545
Canaveral NS[a]	1,884,122	$71,561	937	$32,434	$57,264	$95,095
Cane River Creole NHP	29,922	$1,780	25	$677	$1,237	$2,186
Canyon De Chelly NM	460,757	$31,146	444	$10,262	$18,858	$36,405
Canyonlands NP	733,995	$45,909	647	$17,170	$30,020	$54,806
Cape Cod NS[a]	4,096,103	$520,440	6,399	$239,073	$415,535	$672,015
Cape Hatteras NS	2,606,631	$168,360	2,422	$66,950	$118,132	$211,088
Cape Krusenstern NM	16,226	$24,805	305	$11,642	$21,792	$35,294
Cape Lookout NS	455,527	$20,292	282	$6,937	$11,570	$21,724
Capitol Reef NP[a]	1,226,519	$89,789	1,185	$31,281	$55,996	$101,742
Capulin Volcano NM[a]	81,617	$2,504	35	$796	$1,343	$2,524
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	78,145	$4,648	68	$1,976	$3,340	$5,848
Carlsbad Caverns NP	440,691	$28,806	385	$10,485	$17,735	$32,428
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	2,380	$46	1	$25	$42	$66
Casa Grande Ruins NM	68,380	$4,067	59	$2,116	$3,632	$6,059
Castillo De San Marcos NM	673,395	$40,053	607	$18,025	$31,298	$54,561
Castle Clinton NM	4,361,034	$110,133	1,110	$51,951	$85,654	$128,641
Catoctin Mountain P	296,845	$18,851	239	$9,882	$16,440	$25,901
Cedar Breaks NM	579,860	$37,822	524	$13,656	$24,147	$43,832
Cesar E. Chavez NM	16,489	$981	13	$528	$856	$1,358
Chaco Culture NHP	47,342	$2,741	40	$1,100	$1,912	$3,447
Chamizal NMEM	38,228	$2,274	34	$908	$1,545	$2,856
Channel Islands NP	409,630	$25,285	314	$13,835	$22,621	$35,685

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Charles Pinckney NHS	35,495	$2,111	28	$919	$1,607	$2,662
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	14,105	$839	13	$375	$627	$1,111
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,393,134	$151,634	2,164	$74,757	$126,388	$213,122
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	5,116,787	$98,442	1,326	$52,901	$89,474	$142,768
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	977,157	$58,100	870	$23,225	$39,632	$72,150
Chickasaw NRA[a]	1,422,612	$23,444	232	$6,115	$9,955	$18,348
Chiricahua NM	60,655	$3,669	52	$1,115	$2,010	$3,896
Christiansted NHS	103,594	$6,162	69	$2,863	$5,122	$7,923
City Of Rocks NRES	99,311	$5,907	86	$2,214	$3,744	$6,829
Clara Barton NHS	4,100	$244	3	$131	$217	$341
Colonial NHP[a]	3,327,269	$337,484	5,104	$127,744	$237,125	$423,579
Colorado NM	397,032	$25,182	352	$9,700	$17,109	$30,731
Congaree NP[a]	159,445	$8,173	102	$3,143	$5,606	$9,643
Coronado NMEM	130,328	$7,752	118	$3,067	$5,491	$9,849
Cowpens NB	223,413	$14,606	207	$7,074	$11,897	$20,162
Crater Lake NP	704,511	$61,780	892	$29,210	$48,118	$82,859
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRESa	272,224	$9,579	136	$3,418	$5,787	$10,979
Cumberland Gap NHP	704,599	$45,700	623	$19,500	$33,534	$58,458
Cumberland Island NS	53,905	$2,275	32	$989	$1,642	$2,816
Curecanti NRA	836,034	$37,014	452	$14,618	$25,175	$41,922
Cuyahoga Valley NPa	2,237,997	$39,503	579	$19,865	$33,169	$57,220

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHPa	94,708	$5,679	92	$3,076	$5,180	$8,865
De Soto NMEM	187,880	$11,175	167	$5,493	$9,494	$16,119
Death Valley NP	1,740,945	$147,122	1,811	$70,634	$119,244	$190,145
Delaware Water Gap NRA[a]	3,374,865	$118,076	1,621	$67,406	$112,257	$173,694
Denali NP&PRES	601,152	$612,770	7,490	$287,751	$541,354	$874,209
Devils Postpile NM	147,864	$9,667	120	$4,090	$6,776	$11,333
Devils Tower NM	450,786	$29,189	402	$11,895	$20,593	$37,193
Dinosaur NM	298,965	$18,044	220	$6,868	$11,855	$20,066
Dry Tortugas NP	79,200	$4,836	55	$1,953	$3,370	$5,448
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	15,528	$924	13	$526	$852	$1,371
Effigy Mounds NM[a]	65,582	$4,258	68	$1,689	$2,894	$5,313
Eisenhower NHS	47,277	$2,812	37	$1,504	$2,474	$3,906
El Malpais NM	158,924	$9,453	147	$3,942	$6,814	$12,434
El Morro NM	68,868	$4,409	63	$1,242	$2,305	$4,602
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	47,631	$2,833	34	$1,437	$2,426	$3,737
Eugene O'Neill NHS	2,945	$175	2	$100	$159	$241
Everglades NP	1,118,300	$110,371	1,508	$57,472	$101,388	$164,874
Federal Hall NMEM	264,849	$15,753	184	$8,708	$14,704	$21,916
Fire Island NS	391,311	$17,377	186	$8,784	$14,818	$22,023
First Ladies NHS	10,913	$649	10	$334	$555	$960
Flight 93 NMEM	411,225	$24,459	384	$12,196	$19,789	$34,383
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	77,339	$4,600	64	$2,396	$4,105	$6,718
Ford's Theatre NHS	572,373	$11,031	143	$6,004	$10,160	$15,901

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Fort Bowie NHS	7,577	$451	7	$176	$315	$565
Fort Caroline NMEM	187,657	$11,162	169	$5,288	$9,119	$15,733
Fort Davis NHS	51,995	$3,093	43	$1,037	$1,841	$3,340
Fort Donelson NB	254,431	$16,634	203	$7,868	$13,189	$21,298
Fort Frederica NM	212,330	$12,629	185	$5,740	$9,771	$16,775
Fort Laramie NHS	42,893	$2,551	37	$912	$1,642	$3,016
Fort Larned NHS[a]	26,958	$1,659	24	$542	$956	$1,865
Fort Matanzas NM	593,787	$35,318	536	$16,026	$27,843	$48,467
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	419,545	$24,954	331	$13,372	$22,319	$35,150
Fort Necessity NB	312,104	$18,557	293	$9,557	$15,588	$26,958
Fort Point NHS	1,421,349	$84,541	991	$48,363	$76,652	$116,298
Fort Pulaski NM	374,289	$24,470	318	$10,241	$18,077	$30,212
Fort Raleigh NHS	248,139	$14,759	221	$6,106	$10,600	$18,845
Fort Scott NHSa	24,069	$438	6	$136	$222	$438
Fort Smith NHS	125,500	$7,464	118	$2,687	$4,899	$9,251
Fort Stanwix NMa	97,412	$5,462	71	$2,028	$4,016	$6,639
Fort Sumter NM	877,894	$52,216	702	$22,713	$39,739	$65,933
Fort Union NMa	11,063	$760	10	$291	$487	$852
Fort Union Trading Post NHSa	12,967	$1,057	12	$391	$615	$1,037
Fort Vancouver NHS	1,018,215	$60,562	871	$31,388	$52,409	$87,371
Fort Washington P	423,868	$25,211	322	$13,440	$22,396	$34,877
Fossil Butte NMa	20,554	$1,042	13	$381	$642	$1,118
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	3,303,573	$63,668	826	$34,653	$58,643	$91,777

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Frederick Douglass NHS	61,063	$1,177	15	$640	$1,083	$1,692
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	7,791	$463	6	$257	$421	$663
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	906,800	$53,936	690	$28,104	$46,649	$73,124
Friendship Hill NHS	34,160	$2,032	32	$1,036	$1,694	$2,928
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	10,518	$16,078	198	$7,546	$14,125	$22,877
Gateway NRA[a]	9,405,622	$254,946	3,014	$100,911	$178,701	$287,540
Gauley River NRA	119,282	$5,302	73	$2,027	$3,396	$5,988
General Grant NMEM	113,852	$6,772	79	$3,744	$6,326	$9,435
George Rogers Clark NHP	140,130	$8,335	125	$3,136	$5,523	$10,144
George Washington Birthplace NMa	139,666	$6,491	81	$3,328	$5,469	$8,518
George Washington Carver NMa	49,553	$929	13	$346	$571	$1,054
George Washington MEM PKWY	7,487,265	$50,125	799	$27,906	$44,782	$73,359
Gettysburg NMP	925,116	$60,310	761	$31,504	$52,386	$82,593
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	66,615	$3,962	60	$1,112	$2,018	$4,058
Glacier Bay NP&PRESa	672,087	$246,447	2,929	$121,238	$213,514	$402,334
Glacier NPa	3,049,840	$356,112	5,395	$169,133	$278,790	$501,198
Glen Canyon NRAa	4,330,562	$420,177	5,153	$163,428	$285,807	$494,897
Golden Gate NRAa	15,002,227	$1,038,146	10,606	$611,241	$979,482	$1,395,685
Golden Spike NHSa	108,153	$6,278	95	$2,957	$4,994	$8,840
Governors Island NM	590,993	$35,152	410	$19,432	$32,812	$48,904
Grand Canyon NPa	5,974,410	$891,243	11,806	$354,979	$634,575	$1,089,195

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Grand Portage NM	94,985	$6,208	78	$1,805	$3,358	$6,095
Grand Teton NP[a]	3,405,614	$629,536	8,638	$274,619	$463,007	$795,638
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	25,044	$1,490	23	$687	$1,065	$1,949
Great Basin NP	131,802	$7,767	108	$2,393	$4,183	$8,018
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	527,546	$33,090	449	$13,028	$22,828	$40,140
Great Smoky Mountains NP	12,547,743	$1,054,815	15,176	$482,218	$824,057	$1,427,790
Greenbelt P	128,702	$8,146	101	$4,247	$7,123	$11,104
Guadalupe Mountains NP	188,833	$11,880	166	$4,478	$7,807	$14,306
Guilford Courthouse NMP	223,901	$13,317	208	$6,398	$10,640	$18,624
Gulf Islands NS	5,600,241	$249,304	3,305	$105,295	$181,992	$310,006
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	23,768	$1,414	21	$649	$1,076	$1,904
Haleakala NP	994,393	$64,738	684	$29,104	$53,202	$81,590
Hamilton Grange NMEM	71,248	$4,238	49	$2,335	$3,948	$5,876
Hampton NHS	28,233	$1,679	22	$909	$1,511	$2,383
Harpers Ferry NHPa	299,576	$15,004	213	$8,584	$14,166	$22,307
Harry S Truman NHS	30,745	$1,829	30	$959	$1,602	$2,816
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,368,375	$116,455	1,279	$53,795	$99,886	$153,036
Herbert Hoover NHS	125,687	$7,476	115	$3,093	$5,368	$9,663
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	147,109	$8,750	106	$4,485	$7,540	$11,631
Homestead NMa	61,635	$2,072	31	$737	$1,253	$2,348
Hopewell Culture NHP	60,337	$3,589	55	$1,794	$3,011	$5,165
Hopewell Furnace NHS	49,861	$2,966	45	$1,668	$2,694	$4,442

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Horseshoe Bend NMP	45,372	$2,699	42	$1,160	$1,996	$3,600
Hot Springs NP	1,467,153	$95,358	1,420	$36,590	$68,395	$124,191
Hovenweep NM	35,399	$2,267	31	$815	$1,479	$2,715
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	50,285	$2,991	45	$997	$1,803	$3,497
Independence NHP	4,532,460	$269,587	3,846	$153,404	$248,633	$400,300
Indiana Dunes NL	2,134,285	$95,259	1,143	$49,230	$83,336	$129,794
Isle Royale NP	26,410	$6,188	92	$1,990	$3,780	$7,132
James A Garfield NHSa	41,304	$1,508	24	$758	$1,266	$2,224
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	590,330	$35,112	503	$15,535	$27,451	$46,743
Jefferson NEMa	2,055,309	$208,188	3,494	$111,542	$186,496	$328,387
Jewel Cave NM	123,489	$7,345	107	$3,046	$5,131	$9,390
Jimmy Carter NHS	50,789	$3,021	49	$1,107	$1,942	$3,760
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,426,666	$8,220	104	$3,170	$5,560	$8,843
John Day Fossil Beds NMa	197,091	$9,596	127	$3,900	$6,400	$11,159
John F Kennedy NHS	24,838	$1,477	19	$818	$1,343	$2,112
John Muir NHS	40,725	$2,422	28	$1,386	$2,197	$3,335
Johnstown Flood NMEMa	183,143	$11,523	188	$5,942	$9,653	$16,875
Joshua Tree NPa	2,988,547	$149,952	1,864	$73,726	$125,566	$200,853
Kalaupapa NHP	69,400	$4,128	46	$1,918	$3,431	$5,308
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	232,920	$13,854	155	$6,438	$11,515	$17,815
Katmai NP&PRES	84,167	$128,681	1,584	$60,394	$113,052	$183,096
Kenai Fjords NP	356,601	$65,496	1,118	$35,714	$54,627	$94,273
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,621,049	$155,898	2,391	$82,857	$140,747	$236,464

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Keweenaw NHP	20,536	$1,221	18	$342	$665	$1,292
Kings Canyon NP	632,111	$56,084	742	$25,089	$41,226	$69,399
Kings Mountain NMP[a]	262,031	$10,669	155	$5,253	$8,607	$14,588
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP[a]	1,116,161	$175,091	2,650	$92,236	$134,233	$219,758
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	109,800	$6,531	75	$3,146	$5,683	$8,684
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	10,354	$616	9	$276	$449	$814
Kobuk Valley NP	15,766	$24,106	297	$11,314	$21,178	$34,300
Korean War Veterans MEM	3,841,633	$74,038	960	$40,298	$68,195	$106,726
Lake Chelan NRA	38,785	$2,831	30	$1,346	$2,471	$3,696
Lake Clark NP&PRES	17,157	$26,230	323	$12,311	$23,045	$37,322
Lake Mead NRA	7,499,049	$335,795	3,979	$149,784	$246,917	$396,952
Lake Meredith NRA	1,328,341	$58,996	786	$22,136	$36,819	$66,789
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,358,818	$60,635	740	$23,381	$42,790	$71,096
Lassen Volcanic NP	517,038	$31,906	427	$12,286	$20,404	$36,199
Lava Beds NM[a]	109,629	$4,724	57	$1,731	$2,807	$4,932
Lewis and Clark NHP	270,993	$16,118	222	$8,147	$13,845	$22,714
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM[a]	138,715	$6,725	102	$3,029	$5,248	$9,122
Lincoln Home NHS[a]	197,817	$12,240	176	$4,571	$8,734	$15,258
Lincoln MEM	7,808,182	$150,484	1,951	$81,905	$138,607	$216,922
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	241,305	$14,353	220	$6,455	$10,299	$18,854
Little River Canyon NPRES	649,985	$38,660	598	$16,569	$28,443	$51,214
Little Rock Central High School NHS	168,918	$10,047	159	$4,044	$7,424	$13,500

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Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Longfellow NHS	55,013	$3,272	43	$1,818	$2,984	$4,686
Lowell NHP	481,536	$28,641	377	$15,845	$26,061	$40,963
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	111,972	$6,660	95	$3,348	$5,691	$9,513
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	244,246	$14,528	189	$7,769	$12,930	$20,253
Maggie L Walker NHS	9,601	$571	9	$258	$449	$779
Mammoth Cave NP	551,589	$48,079	637	$23,517	$40,341	$66,053
Manassas NBP	510,428	$30,360	390	$16,182	$26,971	$42,124
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	21,790	$1,296	17	$532	$888	$1,518
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	30,123	$581	8	$246	$386	$657
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	27,958	$935	11	$343	$631	$1,025
Manzanar NHS[a]	97,381	$10,390	129	$4,485	$7,314	$12,069
Marsh – Billings – Rockefeller NHP	45,980	$2,735	36	$1,198	$2,125	$3,476
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	761,649	$45,302	694	$24,169	$41,074	$68,869
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,667,562	$70,683	917	$38,472	$65,105	$101,890
Martin Van Buren NHS	20,623	$1,227	15	$584	$1,005	$1,588
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	3,788	$73	1	$40	$67	$105
Mesa Verde NP[a]	556,204	$58,125	822	$22,175	$39,857	$72,042
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	6,275	$111	2	$37	$59	$115

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	7,372	$438	5	$149	$293	$481
Minute Man NHP	1,017,326	$60,510	796	$33,563	$55,156	$86,725
Minuteman Missile NHS[a]	125,776	$9,509	137	$3,980	$6,579	$12,118
Mississippi NRRA	374,682	$16,744	236	$8,156	$13,884	$23,518
Missouri NRR	129,280	$5,777	81	$2,269	$3,782	$6,830
Mojave NPRES	841,515	$50,050	632	$23,935	$39,539	$63,397
Monocacy NB[a]	144,969	$5,114	72	$2,044	$3,585	$6,099
Montezuma Castle NM	376,255	$22,379	322	$11,583	$19,836	$32,839
Moores Creek NB	77,006	$5,029	69	$1,853	$3,357	$5,975
Morristown NHP	271,330	$16,138	194	$9,052	$15,140	$22,809
Mount Rainier NP[a]	1,501,621	$55,866	608	$25,656	$45,985	$70,187
Mount Rushmore NMEM	1,963,539	$116,789	1,717	$49,158	$82,558	$151,527
Muir Woods NM[a]	812,073	$92,590	916	$54,392	$88,543	$125,729
Natchez NHP	182,123	$10,832	161	$4,325	$7,727	$13,750
Natchez Trace PKWY	6,296,041	$156,161	1,897	$57,511	$93,279	$161,906
National Capital Parks Central	1,770,794	$34,128	444	$18,580	$31,435	$49,265
National Capital Parks East	1,210,641	$23,332	312	$12,751	$21,705	$34,258
National Park of American Samoa	60,006	$3,569	40	$1,659	$2,967	$4,590
Natural Bridges NM	88,089	$5,620	72	$1,982	$3,525	$6,263
Navajo NM	49,983	$3,158	41	$1,083	$1,941	$3,471
New Bedford Whaling NHPa	143,428	$7,834	108	$4,556	$7,494	$11,665
New Orleans Jazz NHP	41,049	$2,442	35	$1,125	$1,976	$3,323
New River Gorge NR	1,195,722	$53,403	750	$20,637	$34,903	$62,164

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Nez Perce NHP	216,068	$12,852	173	$5,125	$9,400	$15,859
Nicodemus NHS[a]	3,540	$200	3	$61	$103	$199
Ninety Six NHS	97,295	$5,787	85	$2,501	$4,320	$7,545
Niobrara NSR[a]	60,812	$6,271	101	$1,964	$3,377	$7,016
Noatak NPRES	17,216	$26,323	324	$12,354	$23,126	$37,454
North Cascades NP	38,208	$1,895	19	$864	$1,498	$2,230
Obed W&SR[a]	221,301	$4,115	47	$1,511	$2,332	$4,034
Ocmulgee NM	146,925	$8,739	140	$3,196	$5,607	$10,697
Olympic NP	3,245,805	$276,115	3,131	$134,438	$248,304	$377,779
Oregon Caves NM	65,006	$4,192	58	$1,720	$2,839	$5,022
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	263,186	$16,502	230	$8,275	$14,358	$23,942
Ozark NSR	1,221,488	$54,000	819	$17,468	$29,395	$58,601
Padre Island NS	576,298	$25,392	345	$9,573	$16,141	$29,155
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	149,732	$8,906	136	$3,569	$6,068	$11,256
Paterson Great Falls NHP	276,985	$16,475	192	$9,136	$14,517	$21,867
Pea Ridge NMP	102,752	$6,112	97	$2,516	$4,301	$7,935
Pecos NHP	43,833	$2,607	39	$1,133	$1,925	$3,425
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	125,035	$2,410	31	$1,312	$2,220	$3,474
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEMa	121,326	$11,067	183	$6,197	$10,553	$17,608
Petersburg NB	235,691	$14,019	213	$6,347	$11,065	$19,388
Petrified Forest NP	643,588	$42,045	545	$13,954	$25,568	$46,362
Petroglyph NM	293,956	$17,484	266	$7,502	$12,795	$22,986

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Pictured Rocks NL	858,714	$38,107	477	$11,731	$21,626	$38,321
Pinnacles NP	177,224	$10,541	123	$5,313	$8,417	$12,982
Pipe Spring NM	27,482	$1,635	24	$607	$1,057	$1,919
Pipestone NM	77,507	$4,610	68	$2,012	$3,356	$6,005
Piscataway P	329,730	$19,612	251	$10,459	$17,425	$27,132
Point Reyes NS	2,265,301	$102,147	1,088	$54,013	$84,991	$127,681
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	831	$49	1	$28	$45	$69
President's Park	715,911	$13,797	179	$7,510	$12,708	$19,889
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	8,758	$521	8	$186	$350	$627
Prince William Forest P	339,693	$19,923	244	$10,294	$17,157	$26,695
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	414,410	$24,649	276	$11,454	$20,488	$31,697
Puukohola Heiau NHS	133,572	$7,945	89	$3,692	$6,604	$10,216
Rainbow Bridge NM	115,107	$6,847	93	$2,428	$4,295	$7,680
Redwood NP	504,722	$32,827	446	$13,411	$22,121	$38,940
Richmond NBP	197,242	$11,732	176	$5,241	$9,149	$16,002
Rio Grande W&SR	324	$168	3	$53	$99	$196
River Raisin NB	226,354	$13,463	190	$6,651	$11,516	$18,980
Rock Creek P	2,416,232	$46,567	608	$25,370	$42,917	$67,320
Rocky Mountain NPa	4,670,053	$313,577	4,467	$168,502	$289,999	$476,771
Roger Williams NMEM	59,419	$3,534	45	$1,930	$3,186	$4,968
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	50,405	$2,998	35	$1,715	$2,718	$4,124

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Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Ross Lake NRA	1,088,528	$49,252	495	$22,101	$39,107	$58,587
Russell Cave NM	16,642	$990	15	$401	$680	$1,234
Sagamore Hill NHS	36,737	$2,185	25	$1,195	$2,027	$3,002
Saguaro NP	1,020,225	$66,652	928	$33,624	$58,566	$97,662
Saint-Gaudens NHS[a]	31,759	$1,604	23	$853	$1,469	$2,357
Saint Croix Island IHS	11,613	$691	10	$275	$482	$840
Saint Croix NSR	638,257	$28,167	396	$13,584	$22,993	$38,930
Saint Paul's Church NHS	18,537	$1,103	13	$605	$1,025	$1,519
Salem Maritime NHS	339,238	$20,178	263	$11,313	$18,544	$28,969
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	31,672	$1,884	29	$806	$1,374	$2,457
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	5,215	$310	3	$144	$258	$399
San Antonio Missions NHP[a]	1,281,121	$93,973	1,380	$47,176	$83,048	$140,078
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,016,598	$101,436	1,019	$48,737	$76,511	$116,464
San Juan Island NHP	292,507	$17,398	190	$8,264	$14,845	$22,350
San Juan NHS	1,197,345	$71,217	798	$33,094	$59,196	$91,580
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	5,700	$339	5	$86	$165	$344
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	707,566	$31,619	391	$16,598	$26,962	$42,982
Saratoga NHP	145,118	$8,632	113	$3,566	$6,439	$10,643
Saugus Iron Works NHS	8,151	$485	6	$272	$446	$697
Scotts Bluff NM	166,007	$9,874	139	$3,647	$6,343	$11,348
Sequoia NPa	1,246,053	$96,035	1,204	$40,317	$67,044	$112,410
Shenandoah NP	1,425,507	$96,711	1,194	$49,470	$82,427	$128,845
Shiloh NMP	360,989	$21,471	329	$7,505	$12,892	$24,827

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Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Sitka NHP	232,876	$42,143	723	$23,031	$35,105	$60,660
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL[a]	1,570,001	$173,259	2,366	$63,556	$120,471	$208,552
Springfield Armory NHS	20,980	$1,248	16	$652	$1,079	$1,695
Statue Of Liberty NM	4,240,461	$252,219	2,940	$139,520	$235,541	$350,922
Steamtown NHS[a]	105,402	$5,815	85	$2,898	$4,735	$7,937
Stones River NB	284,516	$16,923	227	$8,627	$14,220	$23,220
Stonewall NM	2,088,930	$124,248	1,453	$68,699	$116,070	$173,122
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	108,380	$6,446	90	$2,268	$4,041	$7,236
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	33,751	$2,008	31	$846	$1,419	$2,576
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	1,920	$114	2	$65	$105	$170
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	25,977	$1,545	18	$854	$1,443	$2,153
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	26,994	$1,606	22	$666	$1,256	$2,068
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	151,500	$9,011	117	$4,819	$8,020	$12,562
Theodore Roosevelt NP	691,658	$44,336	565	$16,871	$28,406	$50,057
Thomas Edison NHP	42,224	$2,511	30	$1,395	$2,340	$3,499
Thomas Jefferson MEM	3,096,896	$59,685	774	$32,485	$54,974	$86,036
Thomas Stone NHS	8,020	$477	6	$255	$424	$658
Timpanogos Cave NM	103,513	$6,157	96	$3,090	$5,204	$9,143
Timucuan EHP	1,205,064	$71,676	1,085	$33,717	$58,175	$100,561
Tonto NM	28,852	$1,716	25	$890	$1,527	$2,540
Tumacacori NHP	39,704	$2,361	36	$934	$1,672	$3,000

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Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	30,098	$1,790	28	$666	$1,164	$2,204
Tuskegee Institute NHS	36,395	$2,165	34	$805	$1,408	$2,666
Tuzigoot NM	98,537	$5,861	84	$3,049	$5,215	$8,617
Ulysses S Grant NHS	39,449	$2,346	38	$1,208	$2,009	$3,502
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	215,537	$9,632	102	$4,633	$7,794	$11,623
Valley Forge NHP[a]	2,259,944	$29,158	462	$16,611	$26,915	$44,316
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	326,823	$19,439	236	$9,959	$16,740	$25,812
Vicksburg NMP	576,455	$34,287	553	$13,996	$24,627	$45,678
Vietnam Veterans MEM	4,580,587	$88,280	1,145	$48,049	$81,312	$127,255
Virgin Islands NPa	133,398	$19,527	224	$9,420	$17,757	$27,012
Voyageurs NP	232,974	$19,250	278	$7,266	$13,025	$23,675
Waco Mammoth NM	111,331	$6,622	95	$2,696	$4,735	$8,300
Walnut Canyon NM	152,332	$9,060	127	$3,188	$5,680	$10,170
War In The Pacific NHP	432,213	$25,708	288	$11,946	$21,368	$33,058
Washington Monument	108,410	$2,089	27	$1,137	$1,924	$3,012
Washita Battlefield NHS	9,119	$543	8	$179	$312	$609
Weir Farm NHS	38,700	$2,302	26	$1,254	$2,127	$3,152
Whiskeytown NRA	687,159	$30,652	391	$11,926	$19,257	$33,438
White House	454,117	$8,752	113	$4,764	$8,061	$12,616
White Sands NPa	608,786	$32,715	449	$11,949	$20,390	$37,809
Whitman Mission NHS	48,481	$2,884	36	$1,057	$1,977	$3,291
William Howard Taft NHS	32,395	$1,927	30	$956	$1,598	$2,752
Wilson's Creek NB	232,838	$13,849	218	$5,751	$9,621	$17,772

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-1 (continued). Visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2019.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2019)	Value Added ($000s, $2019)	Economic Output ($000s, $2019)
Wind Cave NP[a,b]	615,350	$51,037	745	$22,214	$38,559	$69,366
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	402,580	$23,945	314	$12,836	$21,352	$33,531
Women's Rights NHP[a]	39,064	$2,880	36	$1,193	$2,283	$3,701
World War II Memorial	4,831,327	$93,112	1,207	$50,679	$85,763	$134,221
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM[a]	1,716,535	$303,430	3,373	$150,756	$293,894	$445,341
Wrangell – St Elias NP&PRES	74,518	$113,929	1,402	$53,471	$100,092	$162,106
Wright Brothers NMEM	400,136	$23,800	356	$9,894	$17,272	$30,678
Wupatki NM	187,060	$12,229	162	$4,286	$7,716	$13,724
Yellowstone NP[a]	4,020,288	$506,906	7,003	$221,794	$372,399	$642,052
Yosemite NP[a]	4,422,862	$546,596	6,815	$243,706	$415,390	$688,972
Yukon – Charley Rivers NPRES	1,114	$582	5	$242	$547	$823
Zion NP[a]	4,488,267	$258,364	4,322	$100,555	$176,967	$343,855

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2019.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2019.

Table A-2. Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	95.6%
Acadia NP	97.8%
Adams NHP	95.6%
African Burial Ground NM	95.6%
Agate Fossil Beds NM	99.3%
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	95.6%
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	95.6%
Amistad NRA	88.4%
Andersonville NHS	95.6%
Andrew Johnson NHS	95.6%
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100.0%
Antietam NB	95.6%
Apostle Islands NL	98.5%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	100.0%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	–
Assateague Island NS	88.5%
Aztec Ruins NM	95.6%
Badlands NP	98.7%
Bandelier NM	98.7%
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	91.6%
Bent's Old Fort NHS	95.6%
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	100.0%
Big Bend NP	98.8%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	98.7%
Big South Fork NRRA	81.0%
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.5%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	98.7%
Blue Ridge PKWY	94.9%
Bluestone NSR	88.3%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Boston NHP	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	98.3%
Buck Island Reef NM	98.7%
Buffalo NR	88.7%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	67.5%
Cane River Creole NHP	95.6%
Canyon De Chelly NM	98.8%
Canyonlands NP	98.7%
Cape Cod NS	97.9%
Cape Hatteras NS	98.7%
Cape Krusenstern NM	100.0%
Cape Lookout NS	88.5%
Capitol Reef NP	99.6%
Capulin Volcano NM	98.5%
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95.6%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	98.7%
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	91.6%
Casa Grande Ruins NM	95.6%
Castillo De San Marcos NM	95.6%
Castle Clinton NM	61.4%
Catoctin Mountain P	98.7%
Cedar Breaks NM	98.7%
Cesar E. Chavez NM	95.6%
Chaco Culture NHP	98.9%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.8%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.3%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.6%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	62.7%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City Of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Colonial NHP	98.1%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.4%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%
Cowpens NB	98.7%
Crater Lake NP	98.4%
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES	98.6%
Cumberland Gap NHP	98.7%
Cumberland Island NS	90.9%
Curecanti NRA	88.7%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	71.8%
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.5%
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.4%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	84.1%
Denali NP&PRES	100.0%
Devils Postpile NM	98.7%
Devils Tower NM	98.7%
Dinosaur NM	98.8%
Dry Tortugas NP	98.8%
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	95.6%
Effigy Mounds NM	95.8%
Eisenhower NHS	95.6%
El Malpais NM	95.6%
El Morro NM	98.7%
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Eugene O'Neill NHS	95.6%
Everglades NP	97.3%
Federal Hall NMEM	95.6%
Fire Island NS	88.6%
First Ladies NHS	95.6%
Flight 93 NMEM	95.6%
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Ford's Theatre NHS	91.6%
Fort Bowie NHS	95.6%
Fort Caroline NMEM	95.6%
Fort Davis NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Fort Donelson NB	98.7%
Fort Frederica NM	95.6%
Fort Laramie NHS	95.6%
Fort Larned NHS	97.9%
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.7%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	75.0%
Fort Smith NHS	95.6%
Fort Stanwix NM	97.0%
Fort Sumter NM	95.6%
Fort Union NM	99.8%
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	97.1%
Fort Vancouver NHS	95.6%
Fort Washington P	95.6%
Fossil Butte NM	100.0%
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	91.6%
Frederick Douglass NHS	91.6%
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	95.6%
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	95.6%
Friendship Hill NHS	95.6%
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	100.0%
Gateway NRA	65.2%
Gauley River NRA	88.5%
General Grant NMEM	95.6%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.2%
George Washington Carver NM	95.1%
George Washington MEM PKWY	10.4%
Gettysburg NMP	98.7%
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	98.7%
Glacier NP	94.1%
Glen Canyon NRA	96.3%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Golden Gate NRA	89.5%
Golden Spike NHS	97.9%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	98.9%
Grand Portage NM	98.7%
Grand Teton NP	99.0%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	95.6%
Great Basin NP	98.8%
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	98.7%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	98.3%
Greenbelt P	98.7%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	98.7%
Guilford Courthouse NMP	95.6%
Gulf Islands NS	88.5%
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Haleakala NP	98.7%
Hamilton Grange NMEM	95.6%
Hampton NHS	95.6%
Harpers Ferry NHP	92.2%
Harry S Truman NHS	95.6%
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	98.4%
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Homestead NM	93.4%
Hopewell Culture NHP	95.6%
Hopewell Furnace NHS	95.6%
Horseshoe Bend NMP	95.6%
Hot Springs NP	98.7%
Hovenweep NM	98.7%
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	95.6%
Independence NHP	95.6%
Indiana Dunes NL	88.4%
Isle Royale NP	100.0%
James A Garfield NHS	91.4%
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	95.6%
Jefferson NEM	99.0%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Jimmy Carter NHS	95.6%
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	92.9%
John Day Fossil Beds NM	98.6%
John F Kennedy NHS	95.6%
John Muir NHS	95.6%
Johnstown Flood NMEM	91.6%
Joshua Tree NP	99.1%
Kalaupapa NHP	95.6%
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	95.6%
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.6%
Kings Canyon NP	98.7%
Kings Mountain NMP	90.0%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	98.9%
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	95.6%
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	95.6%
Kobuk Valley NP	100.0%
Korean War Veterans MEM	91.6%
Lake Chelan NRA	94.8%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	89.0%
Lake Meredith NRA	88.6%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	88.7%
Lassen Volcanic NP	98.8%
Lava Beds NM	95.5%
Lewis and Clark NHP	95.6%
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM	98.5%
Lincoln Home NHS	98.1%
Lincoln MEM	91.6%
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	95.6%
Little River Canyon NPRES	95.6%
Little Rock Central High School NHS	95.6%
Longfellow NHS	95.6%
Lowell NHP	95.6%
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	95.6%
Maggie L Walker NHS	95.6%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.5%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	57.2%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	80.2%
Manzanar NHS	99.2%
Marsh – Billings – Rockefeller NHP	95.6%
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	95.6%
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	91.6%
Martin Van Buren NHS	95.6%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	91.6%
Mesa Verde NP	99.7%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	44.1%
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	95.6%
Minute Man NHP	95.6%
Minuteman Missile NHS	100.0%
Mississippi NRRA	88.3%
Missouri NRR	88.3%
Mojave NPRES	95.6%
Monocacy NB	93.3%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moores Creek NB	98.7%
Morristown NHP	95.6%
Mount Rainier NP	96.3%
Mount Rushmore NMEM	95.6%
Muir Woods NM	96.2%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	39.8%
National Capital Parks Central	91.6%
National Capital Parks East	91.6%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%
Natural Bridges NM	98.7%
Navajo NM	98.7%
New Bedford Whaling NHP	95.3%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
New Orleans Jazz NHP	95.6%
New River Gorge NR	88.3%
Nez Perce NHP	95.6%
Nicodemus NHS	97.8%
Ninety Six NHS	95.6%
Niobrara NSR	99.8%
Noatak NPRES	100.0%
North Cascades NP	99.1%
Obed W&SR	75.9%
Ocmulgee NM	95.6%
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM	98.6%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	98.7%
Ozark NSR	88.8%
Padre Island NS	88.9%
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	95.6%
Paterson Great Falls NHP	95.6%
Pea Ridge NMP	95.6%
Pecos NHP	95.6%
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	91.6%
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM	89.6%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.7%
Petroglyph NM	95.6%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.6%
Pinnacles NP	95.6%
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	88.6%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.6%
President's Park	91.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.6%
Prince William Forest P	98.8%
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	95.6%
Puukohola Heiau NHS	95.6%
Rainbow Bridge NM	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Redwood NP	98.7%
Richmond NBP	95.6%
Rio Grande W&SR	100.0%
River Raisin NB	95.6%
Rock Creek P	91.6%
Rocky Mountain NP	96.9%
Roger Williams NMEM	95.6%
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	95.6%
Ross Lake NRA	88.9%
Russell Cave NM	95.6%
Sagamore Hill NHS	95.6%
Saguaro NP	98.7%
Saint-Gaudens NHS	91.7%
Saint Croix Island IHS	95.6%
Saint Croix NSR	88.9%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.6%
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%
Salt River Bay EHP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	90.1%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	61.4%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%
San Juan NHS	95.6%
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	95.6%
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	88.3%
Saratoga NHP	95.6%
Saugus Iron Works NHS	95.6%
Scotts Bluff NM	95.6%
Sequoia NP	97.9%
Shenandoah NP	98.9%
Shiloh NMP	95.6%
Sitka NHP	100.0%
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	97.5%
Springfield Armory NHS	95.6%
Statue Of Liberty NM	95.6%
Steamtown NHS	93.7%
Stones River NB	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Stonewall NM	95.6%
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%
Thomas Edison NHP	95.6%
Thomas Jefferson NMEM	91.6%
Thomas Stone NHS	95.6%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tumacacori NHP	95.6%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	95.6%
Tuskegee Institute NHS	95.6%
Tuzigoot NM	95.6%
Ulysses S Grant NHS	95.6%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	88.3%
Valley Forge NHP	46.4%
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	95.6%
Vicksburg NMP	95.6%
Vietnam Veterans MEM	91.6%
Virgin Islands NP	100.0%
Voyageurs NP	98.6%
Waco Mammoth NM	95.6%
Walnut Canyon NM	95.6%
War In The Pacific NHP	95.6%
Washington Monument	91.6%
Washita Battlefield NHS	95.6%
Weir Farm NHS	95.6%
Whiskeytown NRA	88.4%
White House	91.6%
White Sands NM	98.4%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2019.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Wilson's Creek NB	95.6%
Wind Cave NP	97.8%
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	95.6%
Women's Rights NHP	100.0%
World War II Memorial	91.6%
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	98.6%
Wrangell – St Elias NP&PRES	100.0%
Wright Brothers NMEM	95.6%
Wupatki NM	98.7%
Yellowstone NP	99.5%
Yosemite NP	96.6%
Yukon – Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	97.8%

Table A-3. Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2019.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($Millions, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($Millions, $2019)	Value Added ($Millions, $2019)	Economic Output ($Millions, $2019)
Alabama	1,219,216	$57.2	871	$22.9	$39.3	$72.2
Alaska	3,218,301	$1,506.8	19,645	$729.7	$1,305.9	$2,192.9
American Samoa	60,006	$3.6	40	$1.7	$3.0	$4.6
Arizona	12,463,771	$1,296.9	18,963	$673.0	$1,200.2	$2,015.9
Arkansas	3,227,883	$180.4	2,729	$65.6	$121.6	$226.1
California	39,620,674	$2,704.2	36,049	$1,619.2	$2,689.8	$4,276.2
Colorado	7,761,210	$515.2	7,343	$268.5	$463.8	$771.7
Connecticut	38,700	$2.3	28	$1.2	$2.0	$3.1
District of Columbia	39,687,382	$764.8	6,712	$352.4	$584.6	$830.7
Florida	12,009,268	$678.2	9,753	$341.1	$596.4	$1,003.2
Georgia	8,206,284	$439.2	6,651	$215.7	$367.0	$632.4
Guam	432,213	$25.7	288	$11.9	$21.4	$33.1
Hawaii	4,929,605	$535.2	5,902	$257.2	$489.0	$745.0
Idaho	617,646	$29.9	452	$12.5	$21.2	$38.6
Illinois	197,817	$12.2	163	$6.6	$11.6	$18.2
Indiana	2,413,130	$110.3	1,568	$47.6	$79.5	$139.3
Iowa	191,269	$11.7	184	$5.0	$8.5	$15.3
Kansas	109,731	$5.6	83	$2.4	$4.1	$7.3
Kentucky	1,752,796	$114.4	1,607	$47.8	$84.7	$147.1
Louisiana	661,301	$39.3	556	$17.0	$30.4	$51.7
Maine	3,448,899	$380.2	5,686	$184.9	$329.5	$559.6
Maryland	6,854,872	$233.0	2,957	$116.9	$198.4	$312.8
Massachusetts	10,003,222	$871.1	10,995	$502.4	$831.7	$1,285.4
Michigan	2,702,015	$232.2	3,300	$110.0	$199.3	$331.9

[a] Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

Table A-3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2019.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($Millions, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($Millions, $2019)	Value Added ($Millions, $2019)	Economic Output ($Millions, $2019)
Minnesota	1,099,276	$60.9	875	$29.6	$50.8	$86.6
Mississippi	7,031,780	$225.1	3,145	$76.5	$130.8	$243.7
Missouri	3,629,382	$281.1	4,685	$141.1	$232.3	$419.2
Montana	5,547,212	$639.7	9,622	$306.3	$495.9	$892.3
Nebraska	305,111	$19.5	310	$9.1	$15.3	$27.3
Nevada	5,756,090	$259.6	2,962	$119.3	$199.7	$316.8
New Hampshire	31,759	$1.6	24	$0.9	$1.5	$2.4
New Jersey	4,588,966	$162.4	2,199	$87.4	$143.2	$227.6
New Mexico	2,139,675	$125.2	1,792	$50.4	$85.9	$155.0
New York	21,013,250	$840.7	9,049	$411.6	$712.4	$1,060.2
North Carolina	18,895,664	$1,412.1	21,580	$695.0	$1,173.2	$2,055.5
North Dakota	714,979	$46.0	644	$19.2	$32.6	$58.9
Ohio	2,613,085	$64.8	1,013	$33.8	$55.9	$97.5
Oklahoma	1,431,731	$24.0	251	$7.5	$12.3	$22.0
Oregon	1,237,601	$91.7	1,315	$46.2	$77.1	$129.6
Pennsylvania	10,153,807	$478.6	7,557	$262.9	$417.2	$711.3
Puerto Rico	1,197,345	$71.2	798	$33.1	$59.2	$91.6
Rhode Island	59,419	$3.5	47	$1.7	$3.0	$4.7
South Carolina	1,655,573	$93.6	1,309	$40.1	$70.6	$120.6
South Dakota	3,928,432	$254.0	3,642	$112.4	$187.3	$334.3
Tennessee	9,979,140	$716.7	9,732	$354.6	$597.6	$995.9
Texas	5,834,681	$333.1	4,663	$172.0	$293.9	$492.0
Utah	15,285,192	$1,224.7	18,926	$614.2	$1,058.1	$1,868.7
Vermont	45,980	$2.7	37	$1.1	$2.1	$3.4
Virgin Islands	279,293	$28.3	321	$13.5	$25.0	$38.3

[a] Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

Table A-3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2019.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($Millions, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($Millions, $2019)	Value Added ($Millions, $2019)	Economic Output ($Millions, $2019)
Virginia	22,815,599	$1,177.2	17,262	$565.4	$984.4	$1,669.1
Washington	8,776,098	$535.3	6,150	$248.8	$457.3	$709.8
West Virginia	1,652,243	$75.4	1,077	$29.8	$49.8	$88.4
Wisconsin	559,742	$52.8	814	$23.7	$40.8	$72.7
Wyoming	7,431,297	$924.0	12,257	$358.6	$650.4	$1,122.8

[a] Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

Table A-4. Park unit type abbreviations.

Park Unit Type	Abbreviation
Ecological & Historic Preserve	EHP
International Historic Site	IHS
Memorial	MEM
Memorial Parkway	MEM PKWY
National & State Parks	NP
National Battlefield	NB
National Battlefield Park	NBP
National Expansion Memorial	NEM
National Historic Site	NHS
National Historical Park	NHP
National Historic Park & Ecological Preserve	NHP&EP
National Historical Park and Preserve	NP&PRES
National Lakeshore	NL
National Memorial	NMEM
National Military Park	NMP
National Monument	NM
National Monument & Preserve	NM&PRES
National Monument and Historic Shrine	NM&SHRINE
National Park	NP
National Park & Preserve	NP&PRES
National Preserve	NPRES
National Recreation Area	NRA
National Recreational River	NRR
National Reserve	NRES
National River	NR
National River & Recreation Area	NRRA
National Scenic River/Riverway	NSR
National Seashore	NS
National Wild and Scenic River	W&SR
Park	P
Parkway	PKWY
Scenic & Recreational River	NSR&NRR
Wild & Scenic River	W&SR

Table A-5. Visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33.0%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67.0%
Big South Fork NRRA	Kentucky	41.0%
Big South Fork NRRA	Tennessee	59.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	62.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	38.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29.0%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74.0%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26.0%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	17.0%
Gateway NRA	New York	83.0%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	19.4%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	80.6%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44.0%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56.0%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	77.9%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	22.1%
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44.0%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13.0%
National Capital Parks East	District of Columbia	90.0%
National Capital Parks East	Maryland	10.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50.0%

Table A-5 (continued). Visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50.0%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51.0%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49.0%

Table A-6. IMPLAN sector bridge – 2019.

Spending Group	IMPLAN Sector	Sector Name	Weight
hotels	499	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	1.00
camping fees	500	Other accommodations	1.00
restaurants	501	Full-service restaurants	0.50
restaurants	502	Limited-service restaurants	0.50
groceries[b]	3400	Retail – Food and beverage stores	1.00
gas[b]	3402	Retail – Gasoline stores	1.00
local transportation	412	Transit and ground passenger transportation	0.25
local transportation	442	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	0.75
public transportation[a]	412	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1.00
rental cars[a]	442	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	1.00
local air transportation	408	Air transportation	1.00
local water transportation[a]	410	Water transportation	1.00
scenic and sightseeing transportation[a]	414	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	1.00
recreation and entertainment	496	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
guides and tour fees[a]	496	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
equipment rental[a]	443	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	1.00
sporting goods[a,b]	3404	Retail – Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument and book stores	1.00
souvenirs and other retail[b]	3406	Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers	1.00
cruise package[a]	410	Water transportation	0.45
cruise package[a]	499	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	0.55

[a] Spending group added for newer SEM survey data.

[b] Retail margins are applied for these spending groups. For retail purchases, only retail margins are modeled as stimulating economic activity in the local economy.

The Department of the Interior protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

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