



2021 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2022/2395



ON THE COVER

Visitors hiking at Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Photo credit: Dr. Jonathan Dee

2021 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2022/2395

Catherine Cullinane Thomas¹, Matthew Flyr², and Lynne Koontz²

¹ U.S. Geological Survey
Fort Collins Science Center
Fort Collins, Colorado

² National Park Service
Environmental Quality Division
Fort Collins, Colorado

June 2022

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science
Fort Collins, Colorado

The National Park Service, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science office in Fort Collins, Colorado, publishes a range of reports that address natural resource topics. These reports are of interest and applicability to a broad audience in the National Park Service and others in natural resource management, including scientists, conservation and environmental constituencies, and the public.

The Natural Resource Report Series is used to disseminate comprehensive information and analysis about natural resources and related topics concerning lands managed by the National Park Service. The series supports the advancement of science, informed decision-making, and the achievement of the National Park Service mission. The series also provides a forum for presenting more lengthy results that may not be accepted by publications with page limitations.

All manuscripts in the series receive the appropriate level of peer review to ensure that the information is scientifically credible and technically accurate.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government.

This report is available from the [Social Science Program website](#) and the [Natural Resource Publications Management website](#). If you have difficulty accessing information in this publication, particularly if using assistive technology, please email irma@nps.gov.

Please cite this publication as:

Cullinane Thomas, C., M. Flyr, and L. Koontz. 2022. 2021 national park visitor spending effects: Economic contributions to local communities, states, and the nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2022/2395. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.
<https://doi.org/10.36967/nrr-2293346>.

Contents

	Page
Figures.....	iv
Tables.....	iv
Executive Summary.....	v
Acknowledgments.....	v
Introduction.....	1
Overview of Economic Effects Analyses.....	3
Data Sources and Methods.....	6
Visitor Survey Data.....	7
Visitation Data.....	8
Regional Economic Multipliers.....	9
Results.....	11
Visitation.....	11
Visitor Spending.....	11
Economic Contributions.....	13
Limitations.....	14
Modeling limitations associated with the Pandemic.....	14
VSE profiles and visitor survey data.....	14
Visitation data.....	16
Regional multipliers.....	16
References.....	18
Appendix.....	19

Figures

	Page
Figure 1. How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.	4
Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic contributions of NPS visitor spending.....	6
Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment.....	11
Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group.....	12

Tables

	Page
Table 1. Total NPS Visitor Spending by Segment.....	12
Table 2. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending – 2021.....	13
Table A-1. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.....	19
Table A-2. Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.....	43
Table A-3. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2021.....	57
Table A-4. NPS unit type abbreviations.....	60
Table A-5. Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks.....	61
Table A-6. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2021.....	63

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 2021, the National Park System received over 297 million recreation visits (up 25% from 2020). Visitors to national parks spent an estimated \$20.5 billion in local gateway regions (up 41% from 2020). The estimated contribution of this spending to the national economy was 322,600 jobs, \$14.6 billion in labor income, \$24.3 billion in value added, and \$42.5 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct effects, with \$7 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

The authors would like to acknowledge and thank Adam Urpsis with the U.S. Geological Survey Information Science Branch for his help with the VSE model and website this year.

Introduction

The National Park System includes 423 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 2021 NPS visitation.

In 2021, the National Park Service received 297,115,406 million recreation visits, up 60 million visits (25.3%) from 2020. This increase was largely due to parks' evolving COVID-19 Pandemic (Pandemic) protocols, which allowed more park facilities to be open and available for visitors than in 2020. While not completely recovered to pre-Pandemic levels, many NPS sites have regained much of the visitation lost due to Pandemic restrictions in 2020 with visitation levels similar to those of the 2014–2015 run up to the NPS Centennial in 2016. In 2021, 50% of total recreation visits occurred in the top 25 most-visited parks (6% of all parks in the National Park System).

The second year of the Pandemic continued to affect operations and visitation at parks in 2021. Some parks operated with limited capacities or indoor space restrictions during 2021, but most were open to visitors. Seven parks—all of them historic sites in urban areas—remained closed throughout 2021 due to health and safety concerns related to COVID-19. Visitor travel and spending patterns were affected in various unknown ways. The structure of economies across the nation were still altered in 2021 in ways that are not fully reflected in available data. Similar to the 2020 VSE estimates, the 2021 VSE estimates may still be more approximate than usual.

Other factors also affected visitation including temporary closures from wildland fires in the west, severe regional smoke/haze in the western half and northern tier of states throughout the summer and early autumn, and temporary closures of parks along the Gulf Coast and northeast due to hurricanes and heavy flooding. There were also lingering closures from hurricanes and wildland fires in previous years.

This report begins with an overview of economic effects analyses, the VSE methodology, and data sources. Estimates of 2021 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 including issues associated with modeling trip and spending patterns during the Pandemic. Park and state-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

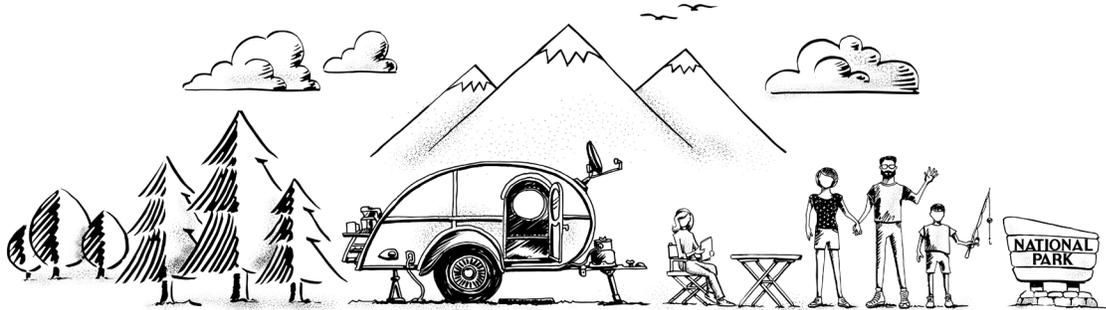
Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are also available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. 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 Zion 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).

The 2021 VSE analysis incorporates five parks that began reporting official visitor statistics in 2021: Alagnak Wild River (Alaska), Camp Nelson National Monument (Kentucky), Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument (Mississippi), Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument (Nevada), and World War I Memorial (District of Columbia).

Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

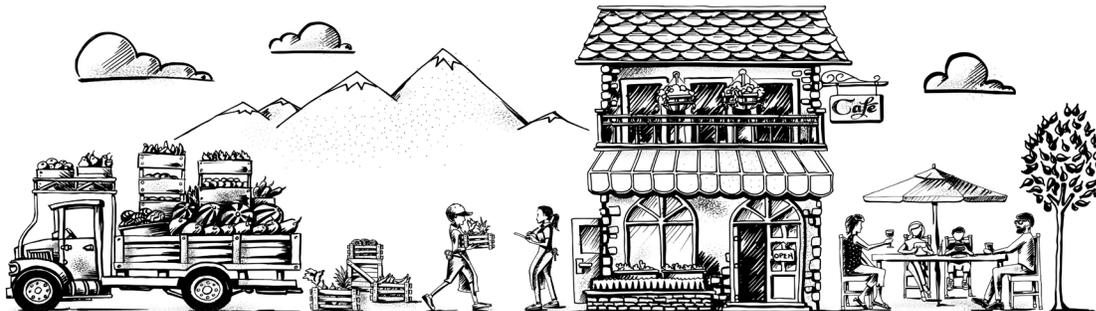
Visitors to NPS sites spend money in local gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within these local economies. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector become inputs to other sectors, and the goods 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, 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.



Millions of visitors visit NPS sites each year.



NPS visitors spend 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).

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 impact analyses are commonly used to examine how local economies are affected by changes in visitation, whereas economic contribution analyses examine the importance of the park to the economy “as is”. 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 are 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).

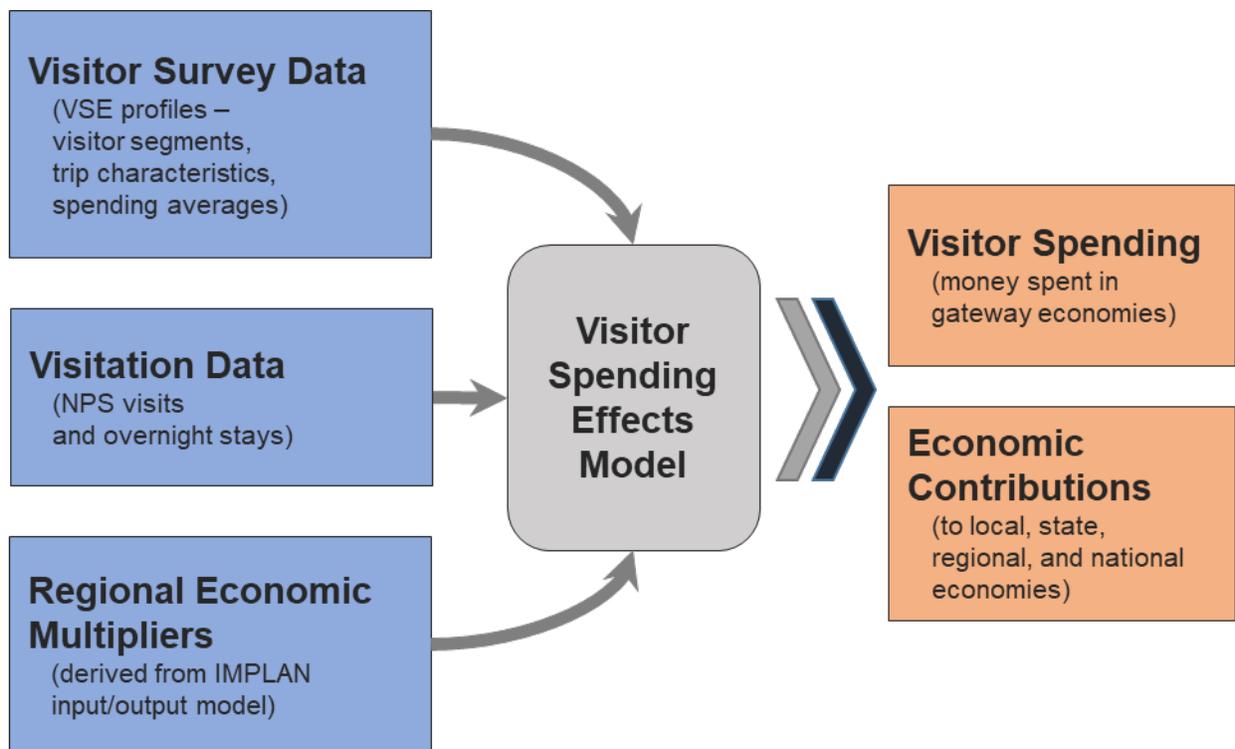


Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic contributions of NPS visitor spending.

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 visits 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, glamping sites, or other specialty lodging located outside of the park,
- *Camp Outside Park*: local or non-local visitors who camp outside of the park, including developed campsites and dispersed camping on public land, 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. This segment also includes non-local visitors who stay outside the local region and make multiple day trips into the park on a single trip.

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 (refer to the Limitations section for more information). 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. Additional information on data limitations for these parks is included in the Limitations section of this report.

Three of the five parks new to this year's VSE analysis utilize the generic No Stay profile (Camp Nelson National Monument, Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument, and Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument) and the specially constructed profiles were utilized for Alagnak Wild River (Alaska parks profile) and World War I Memorial (D.C. area parks profile).

The NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) survey program is increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles. New SEM spending profiles began being added to the VSE analysis in 2018. As of 2021, VSE estimates for 73 park units are estimated from primary survey data (see appendix, Table A-1). Ongoing SEM survey efforts will greatly increase the availability of park-specific VSE profiles, reducing and eventually eliminating the VSE reliance on generic profiles. For the 2021 VSE analysis, new data from two Zion National Park visitor surveys (spring survey conducted April 17-25, 2021 and summer survey conducted July 31–August 8, 2021) were used to update older survey data from a VSP survey conducted at the park in 2006.¹

Visitation Data

The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office² compiles detailed park-level visitation data for 394 of the 423 National Park units and publishes this data in an annual Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2022). 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

¹ The new ZION profile was developed following the methods outlined in Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019. However, two methodological improvements were made to respond to best available science and information. First, in addition to a manual review of possible expenditure outliers, expenditure outliers in the top and bottom 2.5% (based on total spending per person per day) and lodging expenditures in the top 5% (based on total lodging spending per person per day) were removed from the dataset. Second, because of the high concentration of popular park units in the local area, and to avoid double counting expenditures, spending was not attributed to the park for visitors for whom the visit to the park was an incidental stop. For equal-purpose non-local day trip visitors or equal-purpose overnight visitors who visited the park for a single day, we reduce attribution to reflect the portion of the day that was spent in the park. Outside of these groups, the attribution rules remained the same as outlined in Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019.

² <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>

for NPS units that collect visitation data; annual NPS recreation visitation estimates published in the 2021 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 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 Pro version 3.0 software with 2019 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2021 dollars (\$2021). Where necessary, dollar values have been adjusted to \$2021 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

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.

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 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 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.

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.

Results

Visitation

A total of 297,115,406 NPS recreation visits are reported in the 2021 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2022). This is up 60 million visits (25.3%) from 2020 visitation.

Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *visitation data* section). In 2021, visitor parties accounted for an estimated 122.1 million party days/nights. Lodging outside the park accounted for the largest portion of party days/nights (33.2%), followed by local day trips (21%) and non-local day trips (20.1%); camping and lodging inside NPS units accounted for 3.1% of total party days/nights spent in local gateway regions (Figure 3).

2021 NPS Visitation - Total Party Days/Nights by Visitor Segment

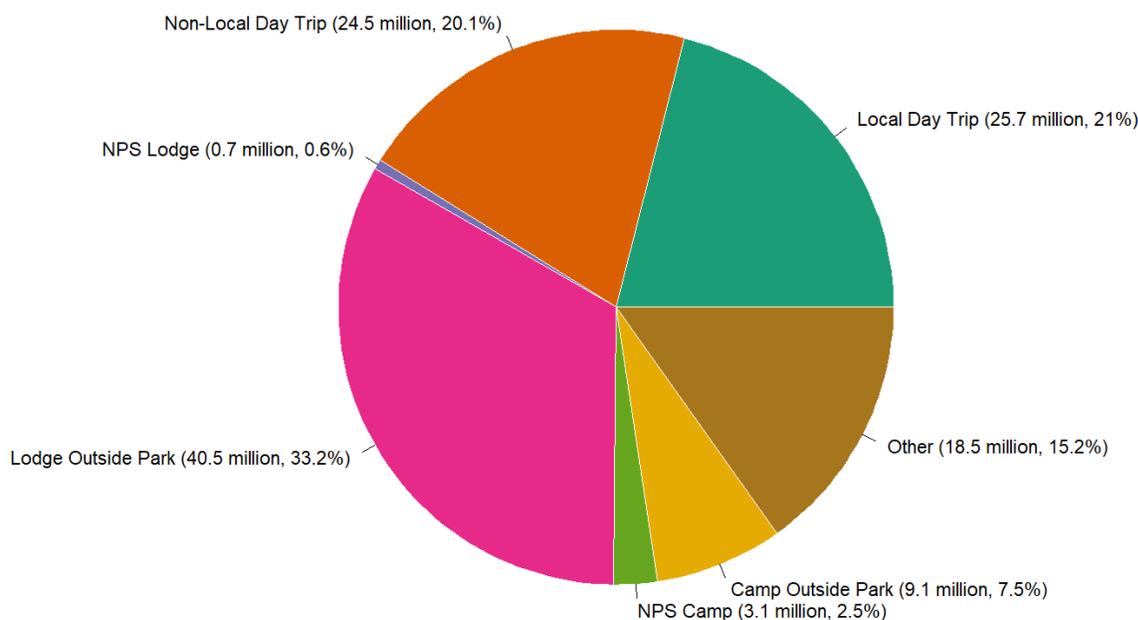


Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2021, visitor groups accounted for 122.1 million party days/nights.

Visitor Spending

In 2021, park visitors spent an estimated \$20.5 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 spending 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 2021, park visitors spent an estimated \$7 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 2021, park visitors spent an estimated \$4.2 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional \$1.5 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

2021 NPS Visitor Spending by Spending Group

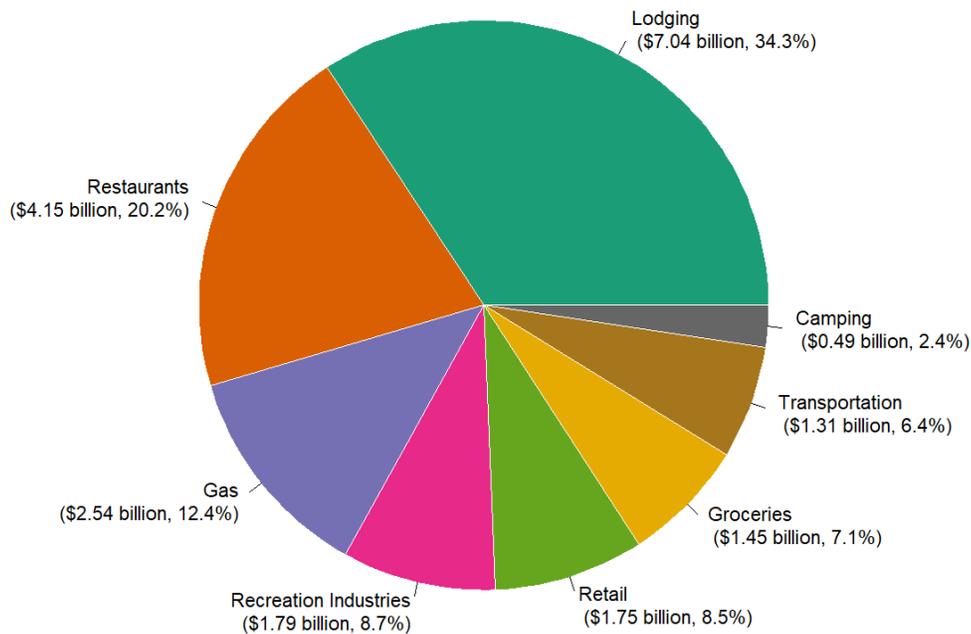


Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2021, NPS visitors spent an estimated total of \$20.5 billion dollars in local gateway economies.

Table 1. Total NPS Visitor Spending by Segment.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending (\$Billions, \$2021)	Percent of Total Spending	Avg Spending per Party per Day/Night (\$2021)
Local Day Trip	\$1.07	5.2%	\$41.59
Non-Local Day Trip	\$2.19	10.7%	\$89.36
NPS Lodge	\$0.35	1.7%	\$489.18
Lodge Outside Park	\$14.19	69.2%	\$350.88
NPS Camp	\$0.44	2.1%	\$141.36
Camp Outside Park	\$1.36	6.6%	\$149.32
Other	\$0.92	4.5%	\$49.79
Total	\$20.52	100%	\$168.12

Total visitor spending estimates increased by 41.2% in 2021 compared to 2020 estimates. This increase was mainly due to large increases in visitation in 2021, especially at high-spending parks.

Economic Contributions

In 2021, NPS visitor spending directly supported an estimated 190,700 jobs, \$6.5 billion in labor income, \$10.5 billion in value added, and \$16.8 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an estimated additional 131,900 jobs, \$8.1 billion in labor income, \$13.9 billion in value added, and \$25.7 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported an estimated total of 322,600 jobs, \$14.6 billion in labor income, \$24.3 billion in value added, and \$42.5 billion in economic output in the national economy (Table 2).

Table 2. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending – 2021.

Sector	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Billions, \$2021)	Value Added (\$Billions, \$2021)	Output (\$Billions, \$2021)
Lodging	60,500	\$2.59	\$4.68	\$7.04
Restaurants	56,200	\$1.43	\$2.2	\$4.15
Recreation Industries	28,500	\$0.88	\$1.01	\$1.79
Transportation	11,500	\$0.42	\$0.95	\$1.31
Retail	17,800	\$0.50	\$0.61	\$0.97
Gas	4,800	\$0.20	\$0.32	\$0.56
Camping	5,300	\$0.28	\$0.38	\$0.49
Groceries	6,100	\$0.22	\$0.3	\$0.48
Total Direct Effects	190,700	\$6.52	\$10.45	\$16.79
Secondary Effects	131,900	\$8.06	\$13.85	\$25.68
Total Effects	322,600	\$14.58	\$24.30	\$42.47

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 economic multipliers. In addition, changes to visitation and trip patterns during the second year of the Pandemic presented complexities and limitations for VSE modeling this year.

Modeling limitations associated with the Pandemic

Factors influencing visits to National Park System units in 2021 included increased interest in outdoor recreation at some parks balanced by continuing closures and limited capacities due to Pandemic mitigation at other parks. The Pandemic continued to influence more than just the number of visitors to national parks; international and domestic travel restrictions also affected travel and spending patterns to and within local gateway communities during 2021. VSE profile data characterize typical NPS visitor travel patterns; this includes the share of visits 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 spending patterns for each visitor segment. The 2021 VSE analysis uses NPS overnight camping and lodging stays data to account for changes in the share of visits in the NPS lodge and NPS campground segments. Other changes to visitor patterns resulting from the Pandemic are unknown and not captured in the 2021 VSE analysis and resulting estimates.

The structure of economies across the nation changed significantly in 2020 with some effects continuing into 2021. Annual IMPLAN 2021 data files were not available at the time of this analysis. Instead, this analysis relies on the IMPLAN 2019 data. Thus, possible shifts in regional multipliers due to the Pandemic are not captured in the 2021 VSE analysis.

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 visited park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, and 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).

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. 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 urban or primarily commuting parkways like the George Washington Memorial Parkway and the John D Rockefeller Jr. 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 (\$13.77, \$2021) is counted for these parkways. Other parkways, like the Natchez Trace Parkway and the Blue Ridge Parkway, have significant dining and lodging options nearby. These parkways utilize custom-built spending profiles that more closely resemble the spending options of traditional parks. 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 394 park units. Segment splits for the other park units are based on survey data 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 (refer to the Visitor Survey Data section for more information on the construction of the generic profiles).
- 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 sites. 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 ask visitors about the purpose of their trip away from home. These data are 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 area are described in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019).

Accurate estimation of visitor spending requires quality survey data that are 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. The full implementation of the SEM program in 2022 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 (see RSG 2019 for more information).

Visitation data

Public use data provide estimates of visitor entries for most parks. Various counting instructions (procedures for counting visits developed collaboratively between park leadership and the NPS Social Science Program) 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 economic 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 does not stay in the local economy).

References

- Cullinane Thomas, C., Cornachione, E., Koontz, L., and Keyes, C. 2019. National Park Service Socioeconomic Pilot Survey – Visitor Spending Analysis. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2019/1924. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.
- Fay, G. and Christensen, J. 2010. Katmai National Park and Preserve Economic Significance Analysis and Model Documentation. Prepared for: National Park Conservation Association and National Park Service, Katmai National Park and Preserve, 60 pp.
- IMPLAN Group LLC, IMPLAN System (data and software), 16740 Birkdale Commons Parkway Suite 206, Huntersville, NC 28078 www.implan.com.
- Koontz, L., C. Cullinane Thomas, P. Ziesler, J. Olson, and B. Meldrum. 2017. “Visitor Spending Effects: Assessing and Showcasing America’s Investment in National Parks.” *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, September, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2017.1374600>.
- McDowell Group. 2010. Economic Impact of Visitors to Southeast Alaska, 2010–11. Prepared for: Alaska Wilderness League, 33 pp.
- Pettebone, D. and B. Meldrum. 2018. The Need for a Comprehensive Socioeconomic Research Program for the National Park Service. *The George Wright Forum*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 22–31.
- Resource Systems Group (RSG). 2019. Implementation plan for a socioeconomic monitoring program in the national park system. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2019/1891. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.
- Stynes, D. J. 2011. Economic Benefits to Local Communities from National Park Visitation and Payroll, 2010. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2011/481. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.
- Ziesler, P. S., and C. Spalding. 2022. Statistical abstract: 2021. Natural Resource Data Series NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRDS—2022/1354. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Appendix

Table A-1. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	251,188	\$16,352	250	\$8,167	\$12,782	\$23,813
Acadia NP ^a	4,069,098	\$486,056	6,841	\$236,009	\$401,158	\$702,038
Adams NHP	20,679	\$1,346	17	\$813	\$1,267	\$2,047
African Burial Ground NM	9,167	\$597	7	\$356	\$579	\$877
Agate Fossil Beds NM ^a	18,264	\$1,517	20	\$471	\$819	\$1,625
Alagnak WR ^c	262	\$12	0	\$5	\$8	\$13
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	9,526	\$620	9	\$259	\$409	\$796
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	187,919	\$12,233	177	\$6,557	\$10,150	\$17,947
Amistad NRA	1,091,897	\$53,722	682	\$18,664	\$29,635	\$58,014
Andersonville NHS	45,084	\$2,935	46	\$1,118	\$1,914	\$3,777
Andrew Johnson NHS	63,720	\$4,148	59	\$1,933	\$3,165	\$5,749
Aniakchak NM&PRES ^b	145	\$319	4	\$175	\$284	\$483
Antietam NB	110,544	\$7,195	90	\$4,083	\$6,636	\$10,688
Apostle Islands NL ^a	290,961	\$50,884	705	\$19,737	\$33,758	\$63,754
Appomattox Court House NHP	92,650	\$6,031	87	\$2,587	\$4,316	\$7,995

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Arches NP ^a	1,806,865	\$236,999	3,229	\$94,614	\$160,803	\$294,344
Arkansas Post NMEM	26,043	\$1,696	23	\$696	\$1,190	\$2,171
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM ^c	4,781	\$311	4	\$176	\$288	\$461
Assateague Island NS	2,662,716	\$130,626	1,596	\$53,542	\$87,636	\$155,441
Aztec Ruins NM	56,427	\$3,673	49	\$1,302	\$2,318	\$4,404
Badlands NP	1,224,226	\$88,287	1,193	\$34,782	\$61,008	\$114,085
Bandelier NM	270,716	\$18,963	254	\$7,852	\$13,572	\$24,794
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bent's Old Fort NHS	21,585	\$1,405	19	\$592	\$1,018	\$1,818
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	\$4,306	61	\$2,359	\$3,763	\$6,444
Big Bend NP	581,220	\$53,078	726	\$20,472	\$32,565	\$61,238
Big Cypress NPRES	2,563,810	\$227,772	2,986	\$116,395	\$199,589	\$338,156
Big Hole NB ^a	31,734	\$2,498	32	\$925	\$1,382	\$2,768
Big South Fork NRRRA ^a	834,724	\$29,283	348	\$11,438	\$18,581	\$33,891
Big Thicket NPRES	290,837	\$20,821	274	\$10,523	\$16,519	\$28,433
Bighorn Canyon NRA	219,505	\$10,743	145	\$4,416	\$6,748	\$13,112
Biscayne NP	705,655	\$50,551	658	\$25,625	\$43,312	\$73,538

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	308,910	\$21,401	250	\$9,270	\$15,505	\$26,676
Blue Ridge PKWY ^a	15,948,148	\$1,287,039	17,947	\$530,834	\$901,289	\$1,675,447
Bluestone NSR ^c	26,710	\$1,315	17	\$512	\$854	\$1,584
Booker T Washington NM	18,963	\$1,234	19	\$543	\$911	\$1,708
Boston African American NHS	239,238	\$15,574	196	\$9,425	\$14,695	\$23,734
Boston Harbor Islands NRA ^c	20,777	\$1,023	12	\$575	\$895	\$1,450
Boston NHP ^c	1,098,210	\$71,491	900	\$43,274	\$67,457	\$108,943
Brown V Board of Education NHS ^c	9,113	\$593	9	\$313	\$518	\$930
Bryce Canyon NP	2,104,600	\$194,832	2,693	\$78,801	\$135,874	\$252,003
Buck Island Reef NM	45,664	\$3,187	31	\$1,418	\$2,612	\$3,982
Buffalo NR	1,515,874	\$74,321	994	\$27,992	\$47,616	\$89,818
Cabrillo NM	683,613	\$44,502	564	\$24,397	\$38,361	\$62,489
Camp Nelson NM	43,095	\$2,805	43	\$1,303	\$2,048	\$3,875
Canaveral NS ^a	2,218,059	\$89,972	1,168	\$43,613	\$74,117	\$127,957
Cane River Creole NHP	14,984	\$976	13	\$380	\$662	\$1,229
Canyon De Chelly NM ^c	184,191	\$13,826	182	\$4,764	\$8,535	\$16,341
Canyonlands NP	911,594	\$62,875	777	\$22,784	\$38,827	\$71,270

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Cape Cod NS ^a	4,017,239	\$547,135	6,709	\$275,758	\$449,823	\$748,963
Cape Hatteras NS	3,206,056	\$226,340	3,200	\$92,079	\$157,971	\$293,968
Cape Krusenstern NM	12,162	\$19,816	279	\$10,855	\$17,315	\$29,654
Cape Lookout NS	562,461	\$27,621	357	\$9,927	\$16,200	\$30,694
Capitol Reef NP ^a	1,405,353	\$113,355	1,361	\$42,947	\$74,236	\$131,894
Capulin Volcano NM ^a	106,623	\$3,596	45	\$1,177	\$1,975	\$3,750
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	47,846	\$3,115	44	\$1,351	\$2,275	\$4,122
Carlsbad Caverns NP	349,244	\$25,066	312	\$8,679	\$14,898	\$27,448
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Casa Grande Ruins NM	49,261	\$3,207	44	\$1,725	\$2,879	\$4,958
Castillo De San Marcos NM	498,623	\$32,460	469	\$15,138	\$25,825	\$46,257
Castle Clinton NM	1,665,660	\$46,957	465	\$23,865	\$37,939	\$59,211
Catoctin Mountain P	520,339	\$37,206	452	\$20,769	\$33,758	\$54,121
Cedar Breaks NM	772,886	\$55,340	726	\$21,505	\$36,862	\$68,780
Cesar E. Chavez NM	9,164	\$596	7	\$345	\$541	\$872
Chaco Culture NHP	31,922	\$2,062	28	\$821	\$1,431	\$2,631
Chamizal NMEM	19,600	\$1,275	19	\$534	\$849	\$1,656

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Channel Islands NP	319,252	\$21,278	254	\$12,373	\$19,516	\$31,155
Charles Pinckney NHS	24,854	\$1,618	21	\$705	\$1,220	\$2,103
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	8,110	\$528	8	\$256	\$404	\$734
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,256,151	\$160,343	2,168	\$81,410	\$135,817	\$235,592
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	5,005,217	\$104,456	1,364	\$59,764	\$98,617	\$160,941
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	945,390	\$61,521	881	\$25,547	\$41,984	\$78,685
Chickasaw NRA ^a	1,517,102	\$28,756	267	\$7,444	\$12,063	\$24,164
Chiricahua NM	53,413	\$3,469	42	\$1,205	\$2,045	\$3,727
Christiansted NHS	91,200	\$5,937	61	\$2,766	\$4,967	\$7,653
City of Rocks NRES	97,376	\$6,339	84	\$2,400	\$4,083	\$7,539
Clara Barton NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colonial NHP ^a	3,114,420	\$336,833	5,039	\$143,481	\$245,082	\$453,114
Colorado NM	499,841	\$34,948	453	\$13,699	\$23,700	\$43,630
Congaree NP ^a	215,181	\$12,311	145	\$4,727	\$8,416	\$14,808
Coronado NMEM	129,758	\$8,447	112	\$3,776	\$6,276	\$11,087
Cowpens NB	204,811	\$14,703	204	\$7,390	\$12,256	\$21,391
Crater Lake NP	647,751	\$61,964	887	\$33,579	\$51,661	\$90,509

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Craters of the Moon NM&PRES ^a	270,829	\$10,521	140	\$3,868	\$6,490	\$12,379
Cumberland Gap NHP	814,119	\$57,767	775	\$26,091	\$43,669	\$78,283
Cumberland Island NS	72,240	\$3,423	45	\$1,537	\$2,554	\$4,524
Curecanti NRA	1,043,725	\$51,045	579	\$20,643	\$34,259	\$59,799
Cuyahoga Valley NP ^a	2,575,275	\$48,712	681	\$26,464	\$41,878	\$75,054
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP ^a	65,735	\$4,272	68	\$2,494	\$3,991	\$7,061
De Soto NMEM	222,380	\$14,476	208	\$7,400	\$12,390	\$21,777
Death Valley NP	1,146,551	\$104,182	1,228	\$51,126	\$86,399	\$138,262
Delaware Water Gap NRA ^a	4,340,902	\$163,399	2,290	\$108,567	\$163,078	\$260,070
Denali NP&PRES	229,521	\$255,220	3,585	\$139,985	\$224,864	\$383,763
Devils Postpile NM	145,387	\$10,437	127	\$4,730	\$7,573	\$13,030
Devils Tower NM	550,712	\$39,420	522	\$15,650	\$27,671	\$51,310
Dinosaur NM	359,560	\$24,331	278	\$9,412	\$15,898	\$27,699
Dry Tortugas NP	83,817	\$5,696	61	\$2,294	\$3,892	\$6,456
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	625,740	\$13,144	166	\$7,613	\$12,598	\$20,155
Edgar Allan Poe NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Effigy Mounds NM ^a	66,734	\$4,728	72	\$1,922	\$3,162	\$6,099

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Eisenhower NHS	16,915	\$1,101	14	\$623	\$1,000	\$1,611
El Malpais NM	181,729	\$11,830	169	\$4,966	\$8,516	\$15,854
El Morro NM	66,734	\$4,698	62	\$1,424	\$2,586	\$5,081
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	12,414	\$808	10	\$441	\$710	\$1,132
Eugene O'Neill NHS	22,714	\$1,479	16	\$878	\$1,350	\$2,073
Everglades NP	942,130	\$100,209	1,401	\$53,662	\$91,766	\$154,787
Federal Hall NMEM ^c	4,583	\$298	3	\$178	\$289	\$438
Fire Island NS	224,924	\$11,073	110	\$6,073	\$9,878	\$14,881
First Ladies NHS	6,562	\$427	6	\$236	\$372	\$657
Flight 93 NMEM	424,224	\$27,616	398	\$14,798	\$23,001	\$40,596
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	75,128	\$4,890	64	\$2,657	\$4,376	\$7,386
Ford's Theatre NHS ^c	101,146	\$2,124	27	\$1,230	\$2,036	\$3,258
Fort Bowie NHS	9,280	\$604	8	\$265	\$441	\$779
Fort Caroline NMEM	323,852	\$21,082	305	\$10,249	\$17,402	\$30,796
Fort Davis NHS	48,163	\$3,135	40	\$1,188	\$1,835	\$3,369
Fort Donelson NB	234,898	\$16,861	201	\$8,389	\$13,649	\$22,576
Fort Frederica NM	84,860	\$5,524	78	\$2,622	\$4,376	\$7,689

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Fort Laramie NHS	42,904	\$2,793	39	\$1,068	\$1,798	\$3,458
Fort Larned NHS ^a	29,442	\$2,005	27	\$638	\$1,167	\$2,259
Fort Matanzas NM	562,114	\$36,592	530	\$17,155	\$29,331	\$52,491
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	150,075	\$9,769	123	\$5,521	\$8,998	\$14,499
Fort Necessity NB	274,853	\$17,887	261	\$9,807	\$15,341	\$27,069
Fort Point NHS	947,238	\$61,663	661	\$36,617	\$56,305	\$86,455
Fort Pulaski NM	419,480	\$30,113	380	\$12,685	\$22,098	\$38,039
Fort Raleigh NHS	293,447	\$19,103	280	\$8,085	\$13,677	\$25,608
Fort Scott NHS ^a	22,894	\$462	6	\$143	\$239	\$484
Fort Smith NHS	99,854	\$6,500	96	\$2,569	\$4,449	\$8,535
Fort Stanwix NM ^a	45,684	\$2,818	32	\$1,188	\$2,160	\$3,548
Fort Sumter NM	349,492	\$22,751	297	\$9,893	\$17,157	\$29,656
Fort Union NM ^a	12,618	\$959	11	\$360	\$613	\$1,100
Fort Union Trading Post NHS ^a	11,479	\$1,041	11	\$360	\$568	\$990
Fort Vancouver NHS	809,525	\$52,698	728	\$29,595	\$47,221	\$80,665
Fort Washington P	636,276	\$41,420	505	\$23,308	\$38,141	\$60,719
Fossil Butte NM ^a	21,153	\$1,180	14	\$438	\$732	\$1,313

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	2,022,050	\$42,472	535	\$24,599	\$40,708	\$65,127
Frederick Douglass NHS ^c	1,807	\$38	0	\$22	\$37	\$58
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	4,300	\$279	4	\$169	\$263	\$425
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	736,416	\$47,939	597	\$26,280	\$42,870	\$69,200
Friendship Hill NHS	16,552	\$1,077	16	\$586	\$918	\$1,618
Gates of the Arctic NP&PRES ^c	7,362	\$11,995	169	\$6,571	\$10,481	\$17,951
Gateway Arch NP ^a	1,145,081	\$126,069	2,048	\$72,060	\$115,892	\$210,056
Gateway NRA ^a	9,060,807	\$265,219	2,938	\$116,979	\$196,591	\$321,804
Gauley River NRA	167,794	\$8,211	106	\$3,119	\$5,192	\$9,557
General Grant NMEM	57,487	\$3,742	41	\$2,234	\$3,633	\$5,501
George Rogers Clark NHP	116,088	\$7,557	106	\$3,002	\$5,261	\$9,712
George Washington Birthplace NM ^a	102,782	\$5,239	62	\$2,805	\$4,559	\$7,293
George Washington Carver NM ^a	25,838	\$540	7	\$207	\$341	\$653
George Washington MEM PKWY	6,821,179	\$49,436	760	\$29,460	\$46,183	\$79,380
Gettysburg NMP	687,631	\$49,362	596	\$27,350	\$44,233	\$70,985
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	45,428	\$2,957	38	\$945	\$1,647	\$3,146
Glacier Bay NP&PRES ^a	89,768	\$39,104	521	\$22,521	\$34,641	\$66,370

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Glacier NP ^a	3,081,656	\$383,738	5,975	\$193,050	\$297,111	\$572,155
Glen Canyon NRA ^a	3,144,318	\$332,150	3,839	\$139,418	\$234,458	\$409,546
Golden Gate NRA ^a	13,712,614	\$862,635	8,175	\$546,342	\$832,831	\$1,194,828
Golden Spike NHS ^a	52,910	\$3,372	46	\$1,571	\$2,687	\$4,827
Governors Island NM ^c	191,257	\$12,450	136	\$7,434	\$12,076	\$18,264
Grand Canyon NP ^a	4,532,677	\$710,256	9,390	\$324,318	\$539,433	\$944,693
Grand Portage NM	83,708	\$6,007	78	\$1,896	\$3,365	\$6,407
Grand Teton NP ^a	3,885,230	\$774,059	10,544	\$357,591	\$560,827	\$1,021,772
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	24,476	\$1,593	25	\$772	\$1,138	\$2,233
Great Basin NP	144,875	\$9,120	122	\$2,634	\$4,825	\$9,608
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	602,613	\$41,277	536	\$16,956	\$29,116	\$52,415
Great Smoky Mountains NP	14,161,548	\$1,292,745	18,807	\$618,010	\$1,036,519	\$1,845,873
Greenbelt P	23,893	\$1,699	20	\$943	\$1,551	\$2,466
Guadalupe Mountains NP	243,291	\$16,832	234	\$6,597	\$10,788	\$20,694
Guilford Courthouse NMP	211,689	\$13,781	202	\$6,841	\$11,253	\$20,188
Gulf Islands NS	5,458,816	\$267,728	3,483	\$115,867	\$193,105	\$347,283
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	8,236	\$536	8	\$248	\$411	\$748

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Haleakala NP	853,181	\$61,017	598	\$27,256	\$50,295	\$76,667
Hamilton Grange NMEM	29,096	\$1,894	21	\$1,127	\$1,833	\$2,770
Hampton NHS	8,942	\$583	7	\$333	\$539	\$870
Harpers Ferry NHP ^a	309,901	\$16,761	228	\$10,237	\$16,519	\$26,554
Harry S Truman NHS	12,148	\$791	12	\$423	\$696	\$1,250
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,262,747	\$117,162	1,218	\$54,541	\$101,491	\$153,928
Herbert Hoover NHS	69,843	\$4,547	67	\$1,953	\$3,240	\$6,065
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	46,375	\$3,018	36	\$1,669	\$2,679	\$4,273
Homestead NM ^a	54,113	\$2,020	27	\$735	\$1,236	\$2,350
Hopewell Culture NHP	47,847	\$3,115	46	\$1,673	\$2,680	\$4,746
Hopewell Furnace NHS	49,248	\$3,206	45	\$1,944	\$3,028	\$5,083
Horseshoe Bend NMP	58,285	\$3,794	58	\$1,693	\$2,772	\$5,260
Hot Springs NP	2,162,884	\$154,494	2,199	\$60,944	\$110,594	\$207,667
Hovenweep NM	26,710	\$1,874	24	\$704	\$1,241	\$2,292
Hubbell Trading Post NHS ^c	21,256	\$1,384	19	\$489	\$852	\$1,640
Independence NHP	1,495,686	\$97,365	1,349	\$59,784	\$92,825	\$154,508
Indiana Dunes NL	3,177,210	\$156,287	1,877	\$88,812	\$141,460	\$230,617

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Isle Royale NP ^c	25,844	\$5,903	101	\$1,937	\$3,535	\$7,126
James A Garfield NHS ^a	20,982	\$838	13	\$466	\$725	\$1,298
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	247,749	\$16,128	225	\$7,304	\$12,365	\$22,114
Jewel Cave NM	108,209	\$7,044	98	\$2,870	\$4,975	\$9,287
Jimmy Carter NHS	27,615	\$1,797	28	\$685	\$1,171	\$2,302
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,603,962	\$11,217	138	\$4,922	\$7,574	\$13,151
John Day Fossil Beds NM ^a	148,276	\$8,048	98	\$3,453	\$5,502	\$9,882
John F Kennedy NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
John Muir NHS	36,904	\$2,402	26	\$1,426	\$2,193	\$3,370
Johnstown Flood NMEM ^a	148,654	\$10,236	155	\$5,675	\$8,797	\$15,702
Joshua Tree NP ^{ab}	3,064,400	\$169,725	2,037	\$76,696	\$124,069	\$207,828
Kalaupapa NHP	25,252	\$1,644	17	\$766	\$1,375	\$2,119
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	262,653	\$17,098	177	\$7,965	\$14,304	\$22,040
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	39,485	\$2,809	38	\$1,140	\$1,973	\$3,599
Katmai NP&PRES ^c	24,764	\$40,348	569	\$22,102	\$35,257	\$60,382
Kenai Fjords NP	411,782	\$79,270	1,379	\$49,496	\$67,062	\$121,073
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	1,800,823	\$117,229	1,721	\$64,040	\$106,998	\$184,769

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Keweenaw NHP ^c	12,457	\$811	11	\$251	\$456	\$904
Kings Canyon NP	562,918	\$51,833	663	\$24,653	\$39,189	\$66,640
Kings Mountain NMP ^a	265,666	\$11,868	164	\$5,971	\$9,774	\$17,099
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP ^{ac}	33,228	\$5,502	84	\$3,513	\$4,362	\$7,168
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	35,977	\$2,341	25	\$1,189	\$2,080	\$3,222
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	11,223	\$731	10	\$302	\$502	\$944
Kobuk Valley NP	11,540	\$18,802	265	\$10,300	\$16,430	\$28,138
Korean War Veterans MEM	2,986,751	\$62,735	790	\$36,335	\$60,130	\$96,199
Lake Chelan NRA	40,511	\$2,968	29	\$1,474	\$2,595	\$3,927
Lake Clark NP&PRES ^c	18,278	\$29,779	420	\$16,312	\$26,021	\$44,565
Lake Mead NRA	7,603,474	\$373,668	4,054	\$167,550	\$281,033	\$457,279
Lake Meredith NRA	1,307,769	\$64,076	864	\$24,505	\$38,703	\$75,591
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,336,629	\$66,431	767	\$27,072	\$48,488	\$82,640
Lassen Volcanic NP ^c	359,635	\$24,328	304	\$10,371	\$16,574	\$29,146
Lava Beds NM ^a	103,946	\$5,050	58	\$2,035	\$3,160	\$5,643
Lewis and Clark NHP	274,230	\$17,851	235	\$9,644	\$15,741	\$26,386
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM ^a	114,353	\$6,021	93	\$3,053	\$4,798	\$8,752

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Lincoln Home NHS ^a	89,964	\$6,063	85	\$2,541	\$4,437	\$8,072
Lincoln MEM	5,792,331	\$121,666	1,532	\$70,466	\$116,614	\$186,564
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM ^c	211,296	\$13,755	203	\$6,251	\$9,417	\$18,155
Little River Canyon NPRES	862,606	\$56,153	833	\$25,048	\$41,474	\$76,804
Little Rock Central High School NHS	84,839	\$5,523	82	\$2,293	\$4,077	\$7,673
Longfellow NHS	35,895	\$2,337	29	\$1,413	\$2,204	\$3,562
Lowell NHP	49,721	\$3,237	41	\$1,954	\$3,050	\$4,929
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	133,914	\$8,717	129	\$4,653	\$7,276	\$13,175
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	232,875	\$15,159	188	\$8,583	\$14,024	\$22,455
Maggie L Walker NHS	2,568	\$167	2	\$80	\$134	\$239
Mammoth Cave NP	515,774	\$47,874	643	\$25,464	\$40,940	\$69,198
Manassas NBP	516,604	\$33,630	412	\$18,923	\$30,950	\$49,415
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP ^c	7,584	\$494	6	\$207	\$342	\$597
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	18,479	\$392	5	\$169	\$263	\$481
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Manzanar NHSa	117,113	\$13,739	164	\$6,182	\$9,945	\$17,091

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	47,997	\$3,125	40	\$1,467	\$2,493	\$4,200
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	28,034	\$1,824	27	\$1,000	\$1,671	\$2,881
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	2,032,470	\$42,691	538	\$24,726	\$40,919	\$65,463
Martin Van Buren NHS	9,823	\$639	8	\$328	\$543	\$881
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	1,034	\$68	1	\$30	\$51	\$96
Mesa Verde NP ^a	548,477	\$62,609	825	\$24,452	\$43,215	\$79,532
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	6,194	\$120	2	\$40	\$63	\$130
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	8,846	\$576	7	\$217	\$402	\$668
Minute Man NHP	983,201	\$64,004	810	\$38,667	\$60,369	\$97,696
Minuteman Missile NHS ^a	140,280	\$11,673	158	\$4,725	\$8,213	\$15,148
Mississippi NRRA	228,460	\$11,250	150	\$5,753	\$9,348	\$16,386
Missouri NRR	140,814	\$6,934	90	\$2,809	\$4,586	\$8,448
Mojave NPRES	866,635	\$56,354	664	\$27,415	\$45,435	\$73,797
Monocacy NB ^a	137,300	\$5,179	66	\$2,228	\$3,851	\$6,563
Montezuma Castle NM	418,147	\$27,220	373	\$14,596	\$24,280	\$41,585
Moores Creek NB	60,727	\$4,359	59	\$1,659	\$2,952	\$5,410

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Morristown NHP	332,036	\$21,614	244	\$13,055	\$21,049	\$32,236
Mount Rainier NP ^a	1,670,063	\$66,989	688	\$31,951	\$55,935	\$86,927
Mount Rushmore NMEM	2,525,868	\$164,428	2,321	\$68,419	\$118,436	\$221,584
Muir Woods NM ^a	657,722	\$79,784	742	\$50,953	\$78,628	\$112,097
Natchez NHP	56,264	\$3,662	51	\$1,499	\$2,551	\$4,701
Natchez Trace PKWY	6,401,346	\$178,181	2,102	\$68,900	\$108,198	\$197,720
National Capital Parks Central	659,317	\$13,849	175	\$8,028	\$13,280	\$21,278
National Capital Parks East	1,215,836	\$25,538	332	\$14,808	\$24,552	\$39,697
National Park of American Samoa	8,495	\$553	6	\$258	\$463	\$713
Natural Bridges NM	73,484	\$5,125	60	\$1,996	\$3,365	\$5,910
Navajo NM ^c	14,834	\$1,030	12	\$400	\$672	\$1,181
New Bedford Whaling NHP ^a	10,487	\$617	8	\$397	\$612	\$989
New Orleans Jazz NHP ^c	25,750	\$1,676	23	\$791	\$1,331	\$2,355
New River Gorge NR	1,682,720	\$82,629	1,094	\$32,280	\$53,876	\$100,063
Nez Perce NHP	309,165	\$20,126	256	\$8,557	\$15,185	\$26,262
Nicodemus NHS ^a	4,629	\$287	3	\$83	\$153	\$282
Ninety Six NHS	92,976	\$6,052	86	\$2,610	\$4,530	\$8,183

34

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Niobrara NSR ^a	90,670	\$9,911	148	\$3,238	\$5,446	\$11,637
Noatak NPRES	12,891	\$21,004	296	\$11,505	\$18,353	\$31,433
North Cascades NP ^c	17,855	\$953	9	\$441	\$751	\$1,134
Obed W&SR ^a	247,826	\$5,172	55	\$1,856	\$2,940	\$5,384
Ocmulgee NM	128,820	\$8,386	127	\$3,143	\$5,455	\$10,605
Olympic NP	2,718,925	\$250,067	2,711	\$128,686	\$228,921	\$351,839
Oregon Caves NM ^b	34,202	\$3,127	43	\$1,526	\$2,366	\$4,213
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	190,848	\$12,924	171	\$6,704	\$11,283	\$19,313
Ozark NSR	1,328,773	\$64,433	886	\$22,092	\$36,659	\$73,856
Padre Island NS	615,826	\$29,911	410	\$11,906	\$18,645	\$36,177
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	128,852	\$8,388	128	\$3,645	\$5,678	\$11,099
Paterson Great Falls NHP	312,595	\$20,349	249	\$11,978	\$18,043	\$29,111
Pea Ridge NMP	82,854	\$5,394	81	\$2,368	\$3,921	\$7,466
Pecos NHP	58,944	\$3,837	53	\$1,665	\$2,812	\$5,127
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM ^a	68,010	\$6,650	108	\$4,178	\$6,482	\$11,242
Petersburg NB	201,606	\$13,124	192	\$6,312	\$10,625	\$19,244

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Petrified Forest NP	590,334	\$42,363	503	\$16,190	\$27,289	\$48,480
Petroglyph NM	364,211	\$23,709	330	\$10,223	\$17,313	\$31,768
Pictured Rocks NL	1,313,179	\$64,240	773	\$21,096	\$36,786	\$68,305
Pinnacles NP	348,857	\$24,259	252	\$12,439	\$19,214	\$29,895
Pipe Spring NM	24,026	\$1,564	21	\$630	\$1,058	\$1,982
Pipestone NM	82,344	\$5,360	75	\$2,375	\$3,897	\$7,152
Piscataway P	279,538	\$18,197	222	\$10,241	\$16,758	\$26,680
Point Reyes NS	2,738,098	\$134,852	1,298	\$73,923	\$113,075	\$172,003
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	568	\$37	0	\$22	\$34	\$52
President's Park	395,915	\$8,316	105	\$4,817	\$7,971	\$12,752
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	7,279	\$474	7	\$178	\$313	\$589
Prince William Forest P	325,248	\$22,083	260	\$12,122	\$19,912	\$31,570
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	250,919	\$16,334	169	\$7,609	\$13,665	\$21,055
Puukohola Heiau NHS	24,326	\$1,584	16	\$738	\$1,325	\$2,042
Rainbow Bridge NM	3,290	\$214	3	\$87	\$143	\$252
Redwood NP	435,879	\$30,901	406	\$14,376	\$22,180	\$39,555

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Richmond NBP	152,308	\$9,914	143	\$4,665	\$7,879	\$14,255
Rio Grande W&SR	275	\$234	4	\$96	\$142	\$292
River Raisin NB	263,472	\$17,151	233	\$9,109	\$14,795	\$25,370
Rock Creek P	1,838,346	\$38,614	490	\$22,407	\$37,061	\$59,439
Rocky Mountain NP ^a	4,434,848	\$323,329	4,421	\$183,477	\$302,571	\$512,723
Roger Williams NMEM	20,719	\$1,349	17	\$800	\$1,259	\$2,026
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP ^c	19,038	\$1,239	13	\$736	\$1,132	\$1,738
Ross Lake NRA	855,926	\$42,693	398	\$19,935	\$34,326	\$52,227
Russell Cave NM	22,393	\$1,458	21	\$617	\$1,008	\$1,881
Sagamore Hill NHS	207,032	\$13,477	143	\$7,980	\$12,994	\$19,486
Saguaro NP	1,079,786	\$77,419	1,034	\$40,396	\$68,323	\$117,279
Saint-Gaudens NHS ^a	26,058	\$1,421	19	\$872	\$1,369	\$2,219
Saint Croix Island IHS	10,299	\$670	9	\$293	\$486	\$873
Saint Croix NSR ^c	732,100	\$35,609	474	\$18,064	\$29,281	\$51,437
Saint Paul's Church NHS	5,022	\$327	3	\$194	\$316	\$475
Salem Maritime NHS	181,008	\$11,783	147	\$7,189	\$11,178	\$17,968
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	38,080	\$2,478	35	\$1,056	\$1,788	\$3,276

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	10,707	\$696	7	\$324	\$583	\$898
San Antonio Missions NHP ^a	1,335,071	\$104,415	1,644	\$56,570	\$90,896	\$164,962
San Francisco Maritime NHP	2,827,885	\$79,722	742	\$39,868	\$60,729	\$94,554
San Juan Island NHP	638,066	\$41,537	423	\$20,662	\$35,888	\$54,795
San Juan NHS	798,188	\$51,961	537	\$24,205	\$43,470	\$66,978
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	6,201	\$404	5	\$118	\$220	\$430
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	830,451	\$40,894	479	\$22,841	\$35,937	\$58,278
Saratoga NHP	70,682	\$4,601	58	\$2,079	\$3,549	\$6,035
Saugus Iron Works NHS	20,487	\$1,334	17	\$813	\$1,266	\$2,037
Scotts Bluff NM	194,027	\$12,631	169	\$4,843	\$8,090	\$15,033
Sequoia NP ^a	1,059,548	\$88,040	1,059	\$39,761	\$64,093	\$107,376
Shenandoah NP	1,592,312	\$112,718	1,349	\$60,105	\$98,200	\$157,384
Shiloh NMP	371,863	\$24,207	341	\$8,871	\$14,986	\$28,904
Sitka NHP	96,793	\$18,436	321	\$11,527	\$15,586	\$28,159
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL ^a	1,722,955	\$205,983	2,729	\$82,364	\$147,422	\$265,608
Springfield Armory NHS ^c	13,557	\$883	11	\$501	\$793	\$1,279
Statue of Liberty NM	1,556,482	\$101,324	1,107	\$60,473	\$98,279	\$148,685

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Steamtown NHS ^a	54,433	\$3,277	47	\$1,744	\$2,699	\$4,735
Stones River NB	365,833	\$23,815	313	\$12,745	\$20,518	\$34,597
Stonewall NM ^c	70,000	\$4,557	50	\$2,720	\$4,423	\$6,698
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	125,653	\$8,179	102	\$3,360	\$5,488	\$9,663
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	35,001	\$2,278	32	\$948	\$1,616	\$2,974
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	1,720	\$113	1	\$68	\$110	\$166
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	13,323	\$867	11	\$400	\$700	\$1,174
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	169,444	\$11,030	137	\$6,245	\$10,205	\$16,340
Theodore Roosevelt NP	796,085	\$56,160	675	\$20,141	\$34,221	\$62,153
Thomas Edison NHP	14,807	\$964	11	\$578	\$932	\$1,415
Thomas Jefferson MEM	1,833,924	\$38,521	485	\$22,310	\$36,921	\$59,068
Thomas Stone NHS	3,967	\$258	3	\$145	\$237	\$377
Timpanogos Cave NM	122,551	\$7,978	113	\$3,973	\$6,725	\$12,077
Timucuan EHP	935,419	\$60,894	880	\$29,431	\$50,001	\$88,680
Tonto NM	32,334	\$2,105	29	\$1,132	\$1,887	\$3,245
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	11,953	\$778	9	\$386	\$666	\$1,064

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Tumacacori NHP	33,357	\$2,170	29	\$970	\$1,612	\$2,847
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	8,057	\$524	8	\$204	\$340	\$669
Tuskegee Institute NHS	5,629	\$367	6	\$143	\$238	\$468
Tuzigoot NM	124,406	\$8,099	111	\$4,354	\$7,242	\$12,393
Ulysses S Grant NHS	27,823	\$1,811	27	\$981	\$1,592	\$2,845
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	269,810	\$13,286	128	\$6,869	\$11,135	\$16,802
Valles Caldera NPRES	76,578	\$5,471	73	\$2,313	\$3,975	\$7,148
Valley Forge NHP ^a	1,502,209	\$21,027	324	\$12,879	\$20,156	\$34,655
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	333,029	\$21,679	257	\$11,973	\$19,216	\$30,636
Vicksburg NMP	391,947	\$25,515	382	\$10,364	\$17,919	\$34,398
Vietnam Veterans MEM	3,636,033	\$76,374	962	\$44,234	\$73,203	\$117,113
Virgin Islands NP ^a	323,999	\$49,346	565	\$24,367	\$45,975	\$69,625
Voyageurs NP	243,042	\$21,583	299	\$8,521	\$14,553	\$27,030
Waco Mammoth NM	81,338	\$5,295	76	\$2,460	\$3,841	\$7,064
Walnut Canyon NM	212,328	\$13,822	172	\$5,678	\$9,274	\$16,329
War in The Pacific NHP	367,150	\$23,900	247	\$11,134	\$19,995	\$30,808
Washington Monument ^c	63,840	\$1,341	17	\$777	\$1,286	\$2,057

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Washita Battlefield NHS	15,237	\$992	15	\$306	\$529	\$1,121
Weir Farm NHS	31,512	\$2,052	22	\$1,209	\$1,970	\$2,961
Whiskeytown NRA	816,608	\$40,117	476	\$17,351	\$26,936	\$46,941
White House ^c	14,205	\$298	4	\$173	\$286	\$458
White Sands NP ^a	782,469	\$46,418	630	\$17,717	\$28,611	\$55,724
Whitman Mission NHS	43,921	\$2,860	34	\$1,135	\$2,049	\$3,427
William Howard Taft NHS	17,042	\$1,109	16	\$595	\$944	\$1,687
Wilson's Creek NB	271,245	\$17,657	263	\$7,663	\$12,520	\$23,912
Wind Cave NP ^a	709,001	\$60,708	858	\$26,758	\$47,401	\$86,463
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	247,862	\$16,136	202	\$9,163	\$14,965	\$24,033
Women's Rights NHP ^a	22,847	\$1,831	21	\$816	\$1,495	\$2,432
World War I MEM	573,088	\$12,037	131	\$6,577	\$10,649	\$16,303
World War II M	3,727,167	\$78,288	986	\$45,342	\$75,037	\$120,048
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM ^a	1,185,369	\$222,786	2,417	\$112,626	\$218,762	\$329,180
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	50,189	\$81,772	1,152	\$44,793	\$71,453	\$122,374
Wright Brothers NMEM	482,191	\$31,389	461	\$13,407	\$22,696	\$42,501
Wupatki NM	207,445	\$14,891	180	\$6,033	\$10,013	\$17,527

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Yellowstone NP ^a	4,860,242	\$630,282	8,736	\$294,034	\$456,424	\$834,335
Yosemite NP ^a	3,287,595	\$437,281	5,595	\$214,391	\$351,323	\$602,564
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES ^{b,c}	629	\$1,770	25	\$973	\$1,578	\$2,680
Zion NP ^{ab}	5,039,835	\$667,486	10,743	\$275,750	\$486,845	\$947,380

^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 2021.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.

Table A-2. Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

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	99.2%
Alagnak WR	99.7%
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	95.6%
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	95.6%
Amistad NRA	88.0%
Andersonville NHS	95.6%
Andrew Johnson NHS	95.6%
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100.0%
Antietam NB	95.6%
Apostle Islands NL	98.4%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	100.0%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	95.6%
Assateague Island NS	88.1%
Aztec Ruins NM	95.6%
Badlands NP	98.7%
Bandelier NM	98.7%
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM ^a	–
Bent's Old Fort NHS	95.6%
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	100.0%
Big Bend NP	98.5%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	98.7%
Big South Fork NRRRA	81.2%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.2%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	98.7%
Blue Ridge PKWY	94.9%
Bluestone NSR	88.0%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	88.0%
Boston NHP	95.6%
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	98.3%
Buck Island Reef NM	98.7%
Buffalo NR	88.5%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Camp Nelson NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	67.4%
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	88.1%
Capitol Reef NP	99.6%
Capulin Volcano NM	98.5%
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95.6%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	98.6%
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS a	—

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Casa Grande Ruins NM	95.6%
Castillo De San Marcos NM	95.6%
Castle Clinton NM	60.8%
Catoctin Mountain P	98.7%
Cedar Breaks NM	98.7%
Cesar E. Chavez NM	95.6%
Chaco Culture NHP	98.8%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.8%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.6%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	61.8%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City Of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS ^a	—
Colonial NHP	98.1%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.2%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%
Cowpens NB	98.6%
Crater Lake NP	98.4%
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES	98.6%
Cumberland Gap NHP	98.7%
Cumberland Island NS	89.7%
Curecanti NRA	88.3%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Cuyahoga Valley NP	71.6%
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.6%
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.4%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	84.0%
Denali NP&PRES	100.0%
Devils Postpile NM	98.6%
Devils Tower NM	98.7%
Dinosaur NM	98.7%
Dry Tortugas NP	98.7%
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	91.6%
Edgar Allan Poe NHS ^a	–
Effigy Mounds NM	95.7%
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	88.2%
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%
Fort Donelson NB	98.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Fort Frederica NM	95.6%
Fort Laramie NHS	95.6%
Fort Larned NHS	97.8%
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.6%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	75.1%
Fort Smith NHS	95.6%
Fort Stanwix NM	96.9%
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	91.5%
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 Arch NP	99.0%
Gateway NRA	65.3%
Gauley River NRA	88.3%
General Grant NMEM	95.6%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.1%
George Washington Carver NM	95.1%
George Washington MEM PKWY	10.4%
Gettysburg NMP	98.6%
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	98.4%
Glacier NP	94.3%
Glen Canyon NRA	96.1%
Golden Gate NRA	87.1%
Golden Spike NHS	97.8%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	98.9%
Grand Portage NM	98.6%
Grand Teton NP	98.9%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	95.6%
Great Basin NP	98.9%
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	88.1%
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	95.5%
Haleakala NP	98.7%
Hamilton Grange NMEM	95.6%
Hampton NHS	95.6%
Harpers Ferry NHP	92.1%
Harry S Truman NHS	95.5%
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	98.3%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Homestead NM	93.5%
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	88.0%
Isle Royale NP	100.0%
James A Garfield NHS	91.7%
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	95.6%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%
Jimmy Carter NHS	95.6%
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	93.8%
John Day Fossil Beds NM	98.6%
John F Kennedy NHS ^a	—
John Muir NHS	95.6%
Johnstown Flood NMEM	91.6%
Joshua Tree NP	98.9%
Kalaupapa NHP	95.6%
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	95.6%
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	98.7%
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Kings Canyon NP	98.6%
Kings Mountain NMP	89.7%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	98.8%
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	94.0%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	88.3%
Lake Meredith NRA	88.2%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	89.0%
Lassen Volcanic NP	98.8%
Lava Beds NM	95.3%
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%
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	95.6%
Maggie L Walker NHS	95.6%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.4%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	57.5%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP ^a	–
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 ^a	–
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	95.5%
Mesa Verde NP	99.8%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	44.3%
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	95.6%
Minute Man NHP	95.6%
Minuteman Missile NHS	100.0%
Mississippi NRR	88.0%
Missouri NRR	88.0%
Mojave NPRES	95.6%
Monocacy NB	93.3%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moore's Creek NB	98.6%
Morristown NHP	95.6%
Mount Rainier NP	96.0%
Mount Rushmore NM	95.6%
Muir Woods NM	96.2%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	39.5%
National Capital Parks Central	91.6%
National Capital Parks East	91.6%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Natural Bridges NM	98.7%
Navajo NM	98.7%
New Bedford Whaling NHP	95.4%
New Orleans Jazz NHP	95.6%
New River Gorge NR	88.1%
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	99.2%
Obed W&SR	74.7%
Ocmulgee NM	95.6%
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM	98.3%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	98.7%
Ozark NSR	88.7%
Padre Island NS	88.6%
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	95.6%
Paterson Great Falls NHP	95.6%
Pea Ridge NMP	95.6%
Pecos NHP	95.6%
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS ^a	–
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM	89.7%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.6%
Petroglyph NM	95.6%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.3%
Pinnacles NP	98.7%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	88.1%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.4%
President's Park	91.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.6%
Prince William Forest P	98.7%
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	95.6%
Puukohola Heiau NHS	95.6%
Rainbow Bridge NM	95.6%
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	96.8%
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	88.5%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.5%
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	90.0%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	60.8%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%
San Juan NHS	95.6%
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	95.6%
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	88.0%
Saratoga NHP	95.6%
Saugus Iron Works NHS	95.6%
Scotts Bluff NM	95.6%
Sequoia NP	97.7%
Shenandoah NP	98.8%
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	93.8%
Stones River NB	95.6%
Stonewall NM	95.6%
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM ^a	–
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.7%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%
Thomas Edison NHP	95.6%
Thomas Jefferson MEM	91.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Thomas Stone NHS	95.5%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tule Springs Fossil Beds 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	88.0%
Valles Caldera NPRES	98.7%
Valley Forge NHP	46.3%
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	88.1%
White House	91.6%
White Sands NP	98.4%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2021.

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 I MEM	91.6%
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	98.6%
Yellowstone NP	99.4%
Yosemite NP	96.6%
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	98.7%

^a Area was closed in 2021.

Table A-3. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2021.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2021)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2021)
Alabama	1,405,064	\$74.8	1,117	\$31.6	\$50.9	\$98.6
Alaska	1,001,956	\$627.5	9,138	\$351.9	\$546.7	\$951.6
American Samoa	8,495	\$0.6	6	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.7
Arizona	10,683,595	\$1,125.6	16,074	\$627.6	\$1,059.2	\$1,826.9
Arkansas	3,979,627	\$248.4	3,488	\$95.3	\$170.4	\$322.0
California	35,099,250	\$2,385.4	30,220	\$1,508.5	\$2,411.4	\$3,869.2
Colorado	7,819,153	\$560.1	7,571	\$303.2	\$504.6	\$864.9
Connecticut	31,512	\$2.1	24	\$1.2	\$1.9	\$2.9
District of Columbia	28,599,634	\$600.6	5,293	\$288.3	\$464.2	\$679.4
Florida	13,442,113	\$854.8	11,916	\$440.9	\$753.0	\$1,313.4
Georgia	6,335,802	\$362.3	5,204	\$182.3	\$306.2	\$541.5
Guam	367,150	\$23.9	247	\$11.1	\$20.0	\$30.8
Hawaii	3,864,447	\$437.6	4,612	\$211.5	\$401.2	\$607.0
Idaho	691,800	\$37.6	535	\$16.2	\$27.0	\$50.8
Illinois	89,964	\$6.1	81	\$3.7	\$5.9	\$9.8
Indiana	3,407,651	\$169.9	2,210	\$74.2	\$124.8	\$221.3
Iowa	136,577	\$9.3	136	\$4.0	\$6.6	\$12.3
Kansas	101,079	\$5.6	76	\$2.4	\$4.1	\$7.4
Kentucky	1,909,424	\$132.8	1,978	\$61.9	\$97.8	\$183.2

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

Table A-3 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2021.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2021)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2021)
Louisiana	288,483	\$18.8	261	\$8.3	\$14.2	\$25.5
Maine	4,118,882	\$489.5	7,067	\$261.2	\$445.5	\$770.4
Maryland	6,675,119	\$246.6	2,940	\$130.0	\$215.2	\$344.3
Massachusetts	6,694,799	\$721.0	8,897	\$457.3	\$723.4	\$1,142.8
Michigan	3,337,907	\$294.1	4,085	\$149.7	\$254.7	\$441.5
Minnesota	1,003,604	\$62.0	855	\$31.9	\$52.1	\$91.8
Mississippi	6,642,884	\$224.4	2,849	\$75.7	\$127.5	\$246.0
Missouri	2,810,908	\$211.3	3,274	\$109.4	\$174.5	\$322.8
Montana	5,946,419	\$728.8	11,194	\$369.3	\$561.8	\$1,075.3
Nebraska	357,074	\$26.1	393	\$12.8	\$20.9	\$38.3
Nevada	5,880,516	\$292.1	3,084	\$132.3	\$228.6	\$368.4
New Hampshire	26,058	\$1.4	19	\$0.9	\$1.4	\$2.3
New Jersey	5,561,119	\$212.2	2,977	\$131.1	\$195.9	\$325.9
New Mexico	2,449,307	\$156.2	2,076	\$61.9	\$106.0	\$195.7
New York	11,952,678	\$451.7	4,677	\$235.2	\$393.4	\$600.2
North Carolina	20,983,351	\$1,692.5	24,755	\$870.9	\$1,449.9	\$2,584.2
North Dakota	818,787	\$57.9	744	\$23.3	\$39.7	\$73.0
Ohio	2,809,563	\$65.7	953	\$36.7	\$57.8	\$103.6
Oklahoma	1,532,339	\$29.7	292	\$9.4	\$15.0	\$29.0

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

Table A-3 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2021.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2021)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2021)
Oregon	1,104,459	\$91.0	1,277	\$50.8	\$80.1	\$137.5
Pennsylvania	6,252,091	\$298.4	4,507	\$177.6	\$268.1	\$468.7
Puerto Rico	798,188	\$52.0	537	\$24.2	\$43.5	\$67.0
Rhode Island	20,719	\$1.3	17	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$1.9
South Carolina	1,152,980	\$69.3	917	\$29.5	\$51.9	\$91.4
South Dakota	4,848,398	\$339.1	4,592	\$149.6	\$250.4	\$454.6
Tennessee	11,030,443	\$869.7	11,756	\$454.0	\$747.2	\$1,275.1
Texas	5,887,579	\$370.5	5,412	\$204.5	\$322.4	\$578.5
Utah	14,796,739	\$1,607.9	22,901	\$822.2	\$1,423.0	\$2,511.8
Vermont	47,997	\$3.1	40	\$1.4	\$2.4	\$4.1
Virgin Islands	471,570	\$59.2	665	\$28.9	\$54.1	\$82.2
Virginia	22,233,323	\$1,261.6	18,000	\$646.2	\$1,091.3	\$1,906.0
Washington	8,176,244	\$530.1	5,788	\$260.8	\$464.0	\$729.4
West Virginia	2,187,125	\$108.9	1,447	\$42.9	\$71.2	\$131.0
Wisconsin	657,011	\$68.7	1,004	\$33.2	\$54.3	\$99.3
Wyoming	8,586,451	\$1,142.4	15,164	\$466.7	\$774.6	\$1,428.4

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

Table A-4. NPS 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

Table A-4 (continued). NPS unit type abbreviations.

Park Unit Type	Abbreviation
Parkway	PKWY
Scenic & Recreational River	NSR&NRR
Wild & Scenic River	W&SR

Table A-5. Visitor Spending Effects 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 NRR	Kentucky	41.0%
Big South Fork NRR	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%
Death Valley NP	California	98.2%
Death Valley NP	Nevada	1.8%
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	20.1%
Gateway NRA	New York	79.9%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	23.8%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	76.2%

Table A-5 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44.0%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56.0%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	80.4%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	19.6%
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%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50.0%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51.0%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49.0%

Table A-6. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2021.

Spending Group	IMPLAN Sector	Sector Name	Weight
hotels	507	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	1.00
specialty lodging	508	Other accommodations	1.00
camping fees	508	Other accommodations	1.00
restaurants	509	Full-service restaurants	0.50
restaurants	510	Limited-service restaurants	0.50
groceries ^b	3406	Retail – Food and beverage stores	1.00
gas ^b	3408	Retail – Gasoline stores	1.00
local transportation	418	Transit and ground passenger transportation	0.25
local transportation	450	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	0.75
public transportation ^a	418	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1.00
rental cars ^a	450	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	1.00
local air transportation ^a	414	Air transportation	1.00
local water transportation ^a	416	Water transportation	1.00
scenic and sightseeing transportation ^a	420	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	1.00
recreation and entertainment	504	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
guides and tour fees ^a	504	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
equipment rental ^a	451	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	1.00
sporting goods ^{a,b}	3410	Retail – Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument and book stores	1.00
souvenirs and other retail ^b	3412	Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers	1.00
cruise package ^a	416	Water transportation	0.45
cruise package ^a	507	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	0.55

^a Spending group added for newer socioeconomic monitoring (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.

NPS XXXXXX, June 2022

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



[Natural Resource Stewardship and Science](#)

1201 Oakridge Drive, Suite 150
Fort Collins, CO 80525