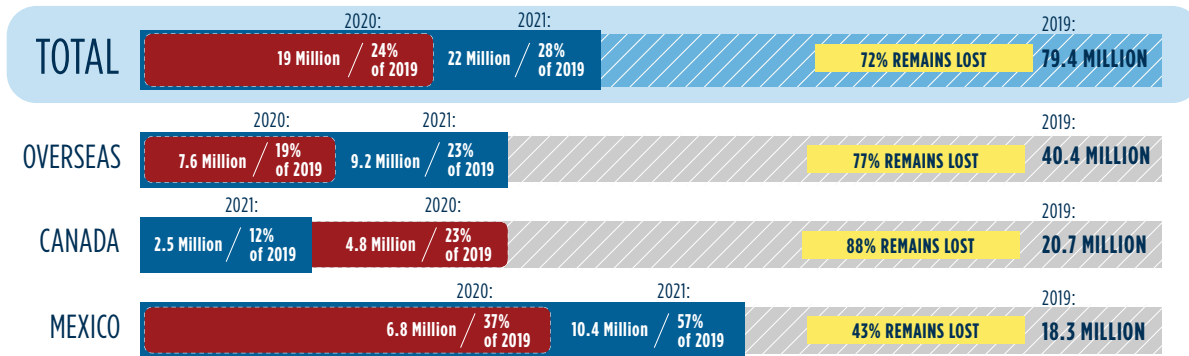


- There were **79 million international visitors in 2019**, 40 million from overseas (ie: all countries besides Canada and Mexico).
- In 2019, each overseas travelers spent approximately \$3,700 when they visited the U.S. and stayed an average of 17 nights.
- **Visitations plummeted by 76% in 2020** and remained at **just 28% of 2019 levels in 2021**.

## INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS FELL DRASTICALLY IN 2020 AND REMAINED FAR BEHIND IN 2021

ARRIVALS



## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SPENDING IS AN EXPORT AND HAS A SUBSTANTIAL POSITIVE IMPACT ON OUR TRADE BALANCE

SPENDING

SPENDING BY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO THE U.S. (\$ BILLIONS)	2019	2020	2021	COMBINED LOSSES IN 2020 AND 2021
Total Travel Exports*	\$239 billion	\$84 billion	\$80 billion	\$315 billion
Of which: General travel spending + passenger fares	\$181 billion	\$38 billion	\$40 billion	\$283 billion

\*Total travel exports include education/health/workers spending.

### PRIOR TO THE PANDEMIC, TRAVEL PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN LOWERING OUR OVERALL TRADE DEFICIT

- Travel was our largest services exports in 2019—accounting for 9.5% of total U.S. exports—and produced a trade surplus of \$53 billion
  - Without travel, our trade deficit of \$576 billion would have been \$630 billion, or 9.3% higher

### SINCE THE START OF THE PANDEMIC, HOWEVER, INBOUND TRAVEL WAS TOO DEPRESSED TO PROVIDE A SIGNIFICANT TRADE DEFICIT RELIEF

- In 2021, travel accounted for just 3.2% of total U.S. exports and produced a trade surplus of only \$6 billion
  - Without travel, our deficit would have been just 0.7% higher

## TRAVEL PRODUCED A SURPLUS OF \$53 BILLION IN 2019 BUT ONLY \$6 BILLION IN 2021

TRAVEL TRADE BALANCE

