TRAVEL IS AN ECONOMIC ENGINE
Why Travel Matters to Illinois

TRAVEL AND TOURISM WORKS FOR ILLINOIS

- Domestic and international travelers to Illinois spent $39.7 billion in 2017 and generated $7.7 billion to federal, state and local governments, dollars that help fund jobs and public programs such as police, firefighters, teachers, road projects and convention centers.

- The 337,100 jobs created by travelers to Illinois in 2017 represent 6.5% of the state’s total private industry employment.

- Without these jobs generated by domestic and international travel, Illinois’ 2017 unemployment rate of 4.8% would have been 10.1% of the labor force.

- For every $1 million spent in Illinois by domestic and international travelers, 8.5 jobs are created.

ILLINOIS-BASED TRAVEL COMPANIES

- Chicago Department of Aviation
- Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History
- Chicago's Museums
- Illinois Office of Tourism
- Hyatt Corporation
- PSAV

TRAVEL AND TOURISM IS CRITICAL TO THE U.S. ECONOMY

TRAVEL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT RANKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPENDING</th>
<th>PAYROLL</th>
<th>JOBS</th>
<th>TRAVEL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT RANKING</th>
<th>TAX RECEIPTS</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$39.7 BILLION</td>
<td>$11.6 BILLION</td>
<td>337,100</td>
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<td>$7.7 BILLION</td>
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2018 Data

DIRECT IMPACT

$1.1 TRILLION in travel spending
8.9 MILLION jobs
$268 BILLION payroll
$171 BILLION in tax revenue
each household will pay $1,340 additional taxes per year without the tax revenue from travel

INTERNATIONAL

#2 INDUSTRY EXPORT
$256 Billion in travel exports, generating a $69 Billion trade surplus

TOTAL IMPACT

$2.5 TRILLION in U.S. economic output
1 in 10 U.S. NON-FARM JOBS supported by travel
15.7 MILLION American jobs

1. Out of 20 industries by 2-digit NAICS code
2. Includes travel spending (international visitors spending on travel-related goods and services in the U.S.), international passenger fares on U.S. carriers and all spending for educational and health-related purposes (such as tuition, room and board paid for or provided by educational institutions, hospital charges, treatments, physicians’ fees, etc.) made by students and medical patients, along with all expenditures by border, seasonal, and other short-term workers.