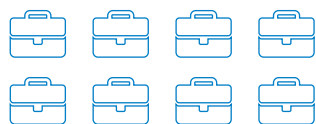


U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2017)

U.S. domestic travel increased **1.9 percent** from 2016 to a total of more than **2.2 billion** person-trips in 2017.

TRAVEL VOLUME TO AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. domestic travel increased 1.9 percent in 2017 to a total of more than 2.25 billion person-trips.¹ Domestic leisure travel increased 2.0 percent in 2017 to nearly 1.8 billion person-trips.² Leisure travel accounted for 79.4 percent of all U.S. domestic travel in 2017. Domestic business travel increased 1.7 percent from 2016 to 464 million person-trips.



The power of travel to create jobs is much greater than other industries. Every **\$1 million in sales** of travel goods and services directly **generates eight jobs for the industry.**

Foodservices and lodging are the top two spending categories by domestic and international travelers.



Travelers spent **\$257 billion** on food services, which **accounted for 25 percent** of total travelers spending.

Economic Impact of Travel

In 2017, domestic and international travelers spent \$1,036 billion in the U.S. This spending supported almost 8.8 million jobs directly, and generated \$259 billion in payroll income and \$165 billion in tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments.

Adjusted for inflation, real travel spending (in chained 2005 dollar) rose 3.5 percent in 2017. The Travel Price Index—a measurement of the cost inflation of travel goods and services—was up 2.3 percent in 2017. After four consecutive years of decline, motor fuel price increased 12.9 percent in 2017.

Employment Directly Supported by Travel

Accounting for 6 percent of total non-farm employment in the U.S., travel directly supported nearly 8.8 million U.S. jobs in 2017, an increase of 2.1 percent from 2016. Characterized as a labor-intensive industry, the power of travel to create jobs is much greater than other industries. On average, every \$1 million in sales of travel goods and services directly generates eight jobs for the industry. In contrast, every \$1 million in sales in total non-farm industry as whole creates five jobs on average.

Other Highlights of the Travel Industry

Leisure travelers spent a total of \$718.4 billion in 2017, up 5.2 percent from 2016 (not adjusted for inflation). Business traveler spending increased 3.2 percent over 2016 to \$317.2 billion in 2017. Of total business traveler spending, meeting and convention travelers spent \$131.8 billion, up 3.6 percent from 2016.

Foodservices and lodging are the top two spending categories by domestic and international travelers. In 2017, travelers spent \$257 billion on food services, including restaurant/grocery and drinking places, which accounted for 25 percent of total travelers spending in the United States. Making up 21.3 percent of the total, travelers' spending on lodging, including hotels/motels/B&B, vacation homes and campgrounds, reached \$220.4 billion. Spending on auto travel increased 8 percent from 2016. This increase was mostly an indication of higher gasoline price in the year.

1. A person-trip is defined as one person on a trip away from home overnight in paid accommodations, or on a day or overnight trip to places 50 miles or more, one-way, away from home
2. which includes visits to friends and relatives as well as trips taken for outdoor recreation and entertainment purposes

U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2017)

15.6 MILLION

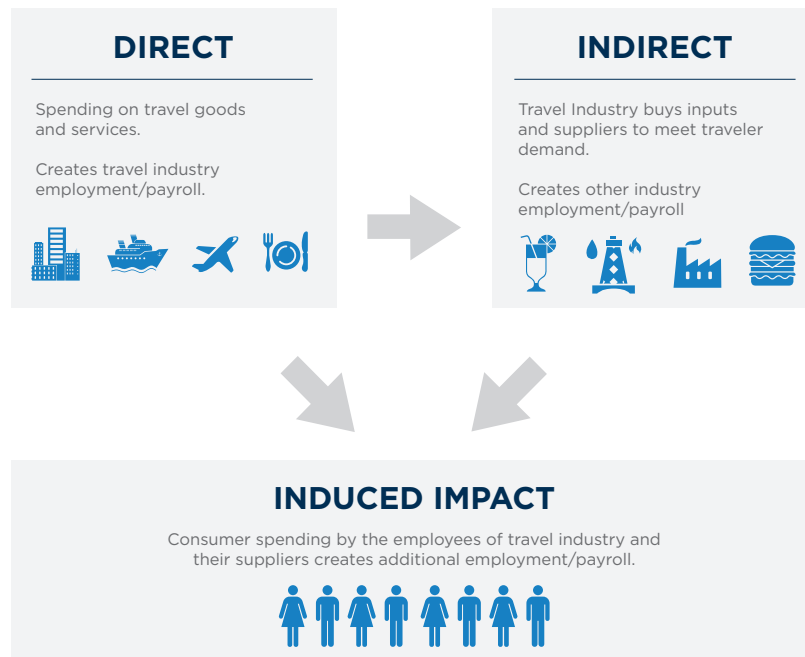
Total travel-related employment was over 15.6 million in 2017.

Travel Economic Impact of the Travel Industry

Travelers produce “multiplier” impacts on the U.S. economy. In addition to the goods and services that are purchased directly by travelers, the inputs used to produce these goods and services are also purchased through travel business operators: indirect travel output.

Furthermore, as a result of spending in local areas by the employees of travel businesses and their suppliers, additional sales are generated: induced output. Total travel related output was almost \$2.4 trillion in 2017.

Total travel-related employment was more than 15.6 million in 2017. This indicates that one in nine U.S. non-farm jobs directly and indirectly relies on the travel industry. Total travel-related employment includes 8.8 million travel jobs—jobs where workers produce goods and services sold directly to visitors—and nearly seven million indirect and induced travel-related jobs—jobs where workers produce goods and services used to produce what visitors buy and jobs supported by induced output.



Travel Direct Impact Estimates

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic P-Trips (millions)	1,963.7	1,997.5	2,030.3	2,059.6	2,109.3	2,178.7	2,206.5	2,248.8
Total Expenditures (\$ billions)	750.4	814.5	854.0	889.9	940.7	971.5	990.4	1,035.6
Total Employment (thousands)	7,318.6	7,453.0	7,733.8	7,930.3	8,171.5	8,395.9	8,597.8	8,779.8
Total Payroll (\$ billions)	187.9	195.7	205.4	210.5	227.1	238.0	248.2	258.8
Tax Revenues (\$ Billions)	118.2	124.3	128.8	134.4	143.6	151.5	157.8	164.8