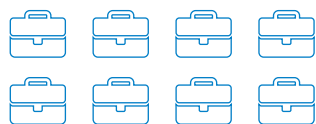


# U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2017)

U.S. domestic travel increased **1.9 percent** from 2016 to a total of **2.25 billion** person-trips in 2017.



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 **\$258 billion** on food services, which **accounted for 25 percent** of total travelers spending.

## TRAVEL VOLUME TO AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. domestic travel increased 1.9 percent in 2017 to a total of 2.25 billion person-trips.<sup>1</sup> Domestic leisure travel increased 2.1 percent in 2017 to nearly 1.8 billion person-trips.<sup>2</sup> Leisure travel accounted for 80 percent of all U.S. domestic travel in 2017. Domestic business travel increased 1.3 percent from 2016 to 462 million person-trips. International visitations to the U.S. (including overnight visits from Canada and Mexico) increased 0.7 percent and totaled 76.9 million in 2017.

## 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. Domestic travelers alone spent \$880 billion (a 5.2% increase from 2016), and international travelers spent \$156 billion<sup>3</sup> in the U.S., roughly the same as in 2016.

Adjusted for inflation, real travel spending (in chained 2005 dollar) rose 4.4 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 total non-farm industry sales creates five jobs on average.

## Other Highlights of the Travel Industry

Leisure travelers (domestic and international) spent a total of \$717 billion in 2017, up 4.7 percent from 2016 (not adjusted for inflation). Business traveler spending increased 3.7 percent over 2016 to \$319 billion in 2017. Of total business traveler spending, meeting and convention travelers spent \$132 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 \$258 billion on foodservices, including restaurant/grocery and drinking places, which accounted for 25 percent of total traveler spending in the United States. Making up 21 percent of the total, traveler spending on lodging, including hotels/motels/B&B, vacation homes and campgrounds, reached \$221 billion. Spending on auto travel increased 7.1 percent from 2016. This increase was mostly an indication of higher gasoline price over 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
3. excluding international travelers spending on medical, educational and cross-border/seasonal work related activities, as well as nonresidents spending on U.S. airlines passenger fares between the U.S. and foreign countries and between two foreign points

# U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2017)

**\$2.4 Trillion**

Total travel-related output

**15.6 MILLION**

Total travel-related employment

**1 in 9**

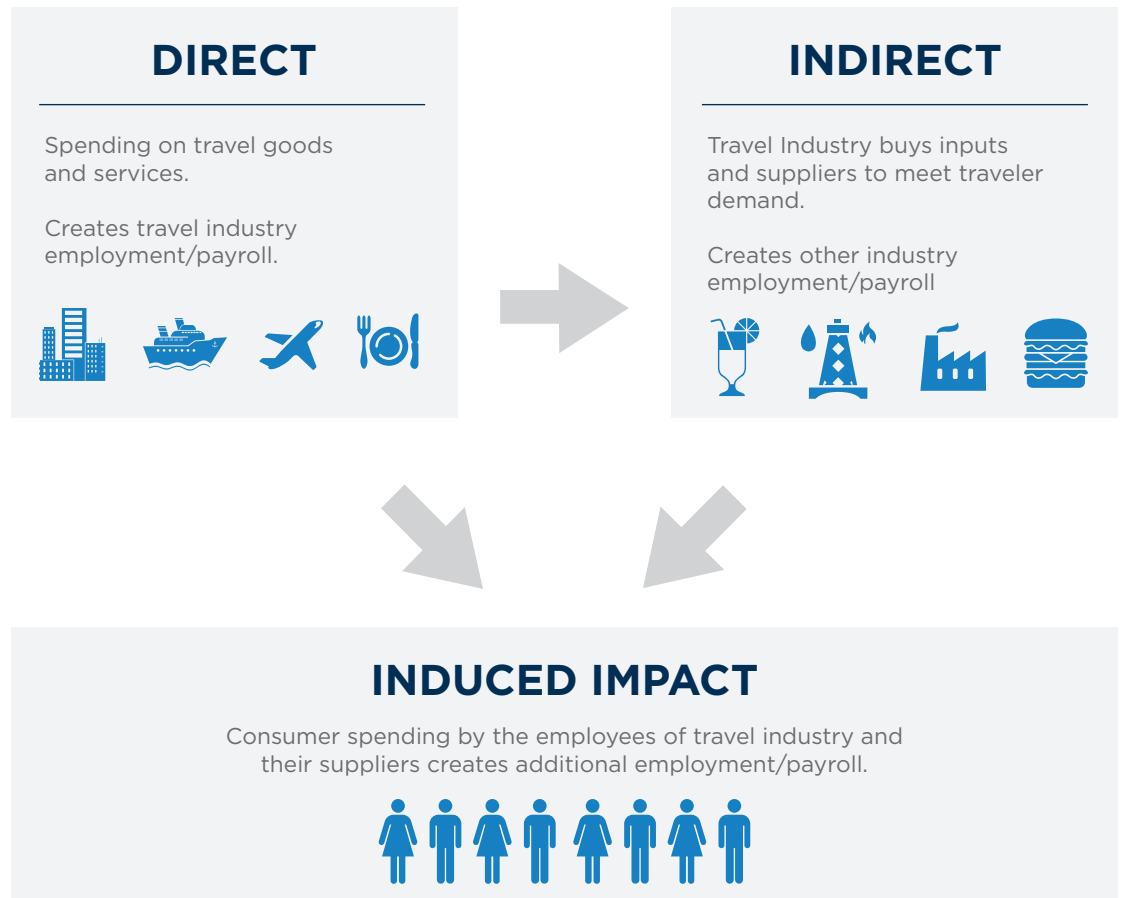
U.S. non-farm jobs directly and indirectly relying on the travel industry

## 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.



# U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2017)

## Travel Direct Impact Estimates

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Person-Trips (millions)</b>	2,022.9	1,955.2	2,023.7	2,060.3	2,096.9	2,129.6	2,184.3	2,256.1	2,282.4	2,325.2
Domestic P-Trips	1,964.9	1,900.1	1,963.7	1,997.5	2,030.3	2,059.6	2,109.3	2,178.7	2,206.6	2,248.7
International Arrivals	58.0	55.1	60.0	62.8	66.7	70.0	75.0	77.8	76.4	76.9
<b>Total Expenditures (\$ billions)</b>	759.9	693.5	750.4	814.5	854.0	889.9	940.7	973.3	992.3	1,035.7
Domestic	655.3	602.8	643.5	695.9	727.2	750.5	791.0	813.4	836.6	879.9
International	104.6	90.7	106.9	118.6	126.7	139.5	149.8	159.9	155.6	155.8
<b>Total Employment (thousands)</b>	7,599.9	7,261.8	7,318.6	7,453.0	7,733.8	7,930.3	8,171.5	8,395.9	8,597.8	8,779.7
Domestic	6,497.5	6,288.8	6,224.8	6,353.8	6,609.7	6,728.9	6,930.4	7,124.2	7,390.0	7,575.6
International	1,102.3	973.0	1,093.9	1,099.2	1,124.1	1,201.4	1,241.1	1,271.8	1,207.8	1,204.0
<b>Total Payroll (\$ billions)</b>	191.3	182.5	187.9	195.7	205.4	210.5	225.9	238.0	248.2	258.8
Domestic	163.9	158.6	162.8	169.9	177.9	180.7	194.1	204.6	215.9	225.1
International	27.4	23.9	25.1	25.8	27.4	29.8	31.8	33.3	32.4	33.7
<b>Total Revenue (\$ billions)</b>	118.4	113.3	118.2	124.3	128.8	134.4	143.6	151.5	157.8	164.7
Domestic	101.0	97.9	101.3	106.2	109.7	113.3	120.9	127.7	134.7	140.8
International	17.4	15.5	16.9	18.1	19.1	21.0	22.8	23.8	23.1	23.9

## % Change from Previous Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Person-Trips (millions)</b>	-1.8%	-3.3%	3.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	2.6%	3.3%	1.2%	1.9%
Domestic P-Trips	-2.0%	-3.3%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	3.3%	1.3%	1.9%
International Arrivals	3.3%	-5.0%	8.9%	4.7%	6.1%	5.0%	7.2%	3.3%	-1.8%	0.7%
<b>Total Expenditures (\$ billions)</b>	4.6%	-8.7%	8.2%	8.5%	4.8%	4.2%	5.7%	3.5%	1.9%	4.4%
Domestic	3.4%	-8.0%	6.7%	8.1%	4.5%	3.2%	5.4%	2.8%	2.9%	5.2%
International	12.8%	-13.3%	17.8%	11.0%	6.8%	10.0%	7.4%	6.8%	-2.7%	0.1%
<b>Total Employment (thousands)</b>	0.8%	-4.4%	0.8%	1.8%	3.8%	2.5%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.1%
Domestic	-0.2%	-3.2%	-1.0%	2.1%	4.0%	1.8%	3.0%	2.8%	3.7%	2.5%
International	7.7%	-11.7%	12.4%	0.5%	2.3%	6.9%	3.3%	2.5%	-5.0%	-0.3%
<b>Total Payroll (\$ billions)</b>	2.1%	-4.6%	3.0%	4.1%	5.0%	2.5%	7.3%	5.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Domestic	1.7%	-3.2%	2.7%	4.3%	4.8%	1.6%	7.4%	5.5%	5.5%	4.3%
International	4.0%	-12.9%	4.9%	3.0%	6.3%	8.6%	6.9%	4.6%	-2.9%	4.1%
<b>Total Revenue (\$ billions)</b>	1.7%	-4.3%	4.3%	5.2%	3.6%	4.3%	6.9%	5.5%	4.1%	4.4%
Domestic	1.6%	-3.1%	3.5%	4.9%	3.2%	3.3%	6.6%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%
International	2.2%	-11.0%	9.1%	6.9%	5.8%	10.1%	8.2%	4.5%	-2.9%	3.6%