

TRAVEL VOLUME TO AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

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U.S. domestic travel increased 1.2 percent from 2015 to a total of more than 2.2 billion person-trips in 2016.¹ Domestic leisure travel increased 1.7 percent in 2016 to more than 1.7 billion person-trips.² Leisure travel accounted for about 79 percent of all U.S. domestic travel in 2016. Domestic business travel declined marginally (0.6 percent) in 2016 to 457 million person-trips.

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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL

In 2016, domestic and international travelers spent \$990.3 billion in the U.S. This spending supported more than 8.6 million jobs directly, and generated \$248 billion in payroll income and \$158 billion in tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments.

Travel spending in the U.S. by domestic and international travelers grew 2.1 percent to \$990.3 billion in 2016.³ Of this total, domestic travelers spent \$837 billion (a 2.9% increase from 2015), and international travelers spent \$153.7 billion in the U.S.,⁴ declining 2.1 percent from 2015. In addition, international travelers paid a total of \$39.1 billion to U.S. air carriers on international passenger fares in 2016, a decline of 6.1 percent from 2015.

Due to the slowdown of the world economy and a stronger U.S. dollar against most of foreign currencies, international travelers spending in the U.S. continued to decline in 2016⁵

However, with \$110.5 billion in U.S. residents travel spending abroad, the international trade balance in travel spending continued to show a nearly \$43.2 billion surplus in 2016.⁶

Adjusted for inflation, real travel spending (in chained 2005 dollar) rose 2.3 percent in 2016. The Travel Price Index—a measurement of the cost inflation of travel goods and services—was stable (0.3%) in 2016. Motor fuel price continued to decline by 11.6 percent in 2016.



International travel spending continued to show a **\$43 billion surplus** in 2016.



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EMPLOYMENT DIRECTLY SUPPORTED BY TRAVEL

Accounting for 6 percent of total non-farm employment in the U.S., travel directly supported nearly 8.6 million U.S. jobs in 2016, an increase of 2.4 percent from 2015. 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 nine jobs for the industry. In contrast, every \$1 million in sales in total non-farm industry as whole creates six jobs on average.**

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Supporting American jobs that cannot be outsourced abroad, **the travel industry has created jobs at a faster rate (16.6 percent) than the rest of the economy (10.3 percent) from the beginning of the overall employment recovery in early 2010 to 2016.** Increasing travel to and within the U.S. will continue to create job opportunities for the Americans who continue to be unemployed.

U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (CONT.)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Person-Trips (millions)	2,060.6	2,022.9	1,955.2	2,023.7	2,060.3	2,097.0	2,129.6	2,184.3	2,256.2	2,279.8
Domestic P-Trips	2,004.5	1,964.9	1,900.1	1,963.7	1,997.5	2,030.3	2,059.6	2,109.3	2,178.7	2,205.1
International Arrivals	56.1	58.0	55.1	60.0	62.8	66.7	70.0	75.0	77.5	75.6
Total Expenditures (\$ billions)	738.0	772.5	699.8	747.4	812.7	854.7	890.7	941.6	970.4	990.3
Domestic	645.3	667.9	609.1	640.6	694.0	728.0	751.2	792.4	813.4	836.6
International	92.7	104.6	90.7	106.9	118.6	126.7	139.5	149.2	157.0	153.7
Total Employment (thousands)	7,699.9	7,723.1	7,397.2	7,370.9	7,528.9	7,675.2	7,880.6	8,119.8	8,395.9	8,597.5
Domestic	6,700.6	6,620.8	6,424.2	6,277.1	6,429.7	6,551.0	6,679.2	6,878.8	7,124.1	7,389.7
International	999.3	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
Total Payroll (\$ billions)	187.5	192.5	185.1	186.8	195.8	204.0	209.3	224.6	237.9	248.2
Domestic	163.5	165.3	161.2	161.8	170.0	176.6	179.5	192.7	204.6	215.9
International	24.0	27.2	23.9	25.1	25.8	27.4	29.8	31.8	33.3	32.4
Tax Revenues (\$ Billions)	115.8	118.9	113.0	117.4	123.7	128.8	134.3	143.6	151.7	157.8
Domestic	101.3	102.8	98.4	100.6	105.6	109.7	113.3	120.8	127.9	134.7
International	14.6	16.1	14.6	16.8	18.1	19.1	21.0	22.8	23.8	23.1
% Change from Previous Year										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Person-Trips	0.4%	-1.8%	-3.3%	3.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	2.6%	3.3%	1.0%
Domestic P-Trips	0.2%	-2.0%	-3.3%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	3.3%	1.2%
International Arrivals	10.1%	3.3%	-5.0%	8.9%	4.7%	6.1%	5.0%	7.2%	3.3%	-2.4%
Total Expenditures	5.9%	4.7%	-9.4%	6.8%	8.7%	5.2%	4.2%	5.7%	3.1%	2.1%
Domestic	4.6%	3.5%	-8.8%	5.2%	8.3%	4.9%	3.2%	5.5%	2.7%	2.9%
International	16.5%	12.8%	-13.3%	17.8%	11.0%	6.8%	10.0%	7.0%	5.2%	-2.1%
Total Employment	2.1%	0.3%	-4.2%	-0.4%	2.1%	1.9%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	2.4%
Domestic	0.7%	-1.2%	-3.0%	-2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.7%
International	12.7%	10.3%	-11.7%	12.4%	0.5%	2.3%	6.9%	3.3%	2.5%	-5.0%
Total Payroll	7.0%	2.7%	-3.9%	0.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.6%	7.3%	6.0%	4.3%
Domestic	5.8%	1.1%	-2.5%	0.4%	5.1%	3.9%	1.7%	7.4%	6.2%	5.5%
International	15.3%	13.5%	-12.3%	4.9%	3.0%	6.3%	8.6%	6.9%	4.6%	-2.9%
Tax Revenues	6.0%	2.7%	-5.0%	3.9%	5.4%	4.1%	4.3%	6.9%	5.7%	4.0%
Domestic	4.6%	1.6%	-4.3%	2.3%	5.0%	3.8%	3.3%	6.7%	5.9%	5.3%
International	16.6%	10.7%	-9.1%	14.6%	7.6%	5.8%	10.1%	8.2%	4.5%	-2.9%

* According to the National Travel and Tourism Office, the completion of the I-94 automation project now provides a more accurate determination of how many nights were spent in the United States which makes it possible to be more inclusive of one-night stays (travelers from overseas countries) given that the arrival-departure record match is now more complete and accurate. With the inclusion of one-night stay travelers in 2014 as well as the availability of additional arrival records in 2015, arrivals data from overseas countries in 2013, 2014 and 2015 are basically not comparable.