

# U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2019)

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## TRAVEL VOLUME TO AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. domestic travel increased 1.7% in 2019 to a total of 2.3 billion person-trips.<sup>1</sup> Domestic leisure travel increased 1.9% in 2019 to 1.9 billion person-trips.<sup>2</sup> Leisure travel accounted for 80% of all U.S. domestic travel in 2019. Domestic business travel increased 1.1% from 2018 to 464 million person-trips. International visitations to the U.S. (including overnight visits from Canada and Mexico) decreased 0.7% and totaled 79 million in 2019.

## Direct Economic Impact of Travel

In 2019, domestic and international travelers spent \$1.1 trillion (\$1,127 billion) in the U.S. This spending directly supported 9 million jobs, and generated \$277 billion in payroll income and \$180 billion in tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments. Domestic travelers alone spent \$972 billion (a 4.4% increase from 2018), and international travelers spent \$155 billion<sup>3</sup> in the U.S., down 1.8% from 2018.

Adjusted for inflation, real travel spending rose 2.3% in 2018. The Travel Price Index—a measurement of the cost inflation of travel goods and services—was up 1.9% in 2019. The prices of food/beverage services as well as lodging both increased by about 3%. On the other hand, the price of motor fuel decreased by 3.6% and airline fares were roughly flat.

## Employment Directly Supported by Travel

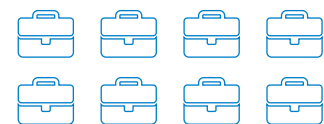
Accounting for 7% of total private industry employment in the U.S., travel directly supported 9 million U.S. jobs in 2019, an increase of 1.2% from 2018. Characterized as a labor-intensive industry, the power of travel to create jobs is much greater than other industries. On average, every \$1 million 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 \$792 billion in 2019, up 4.1% from 2018 (not adjusted for inflation). Business traveler spending increased 2.2% to \$334 billion in 2019. Of total business traveler spending, meeting and convention travelers spent \$139 billion, up 2.6% from 2018.

Foodservices and lodging are the top two spending categories by domestic and international travelers. In 2019, travelers spent \$279 billion on foodservices, including restaurant/grocery and drinking places, which accounted for 25% of total traveler spending in the United States. Making up 22% of the total, traveler spending on lodging, including hotels/motels/B&B, vacation homes and campgrounds, reached \$242 billion.

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



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# U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM OVERVIEW (2019)

**\$2.6 Trillion**

Total travel-related output

**15.8 MILLION**

American jobs supported by travel

**1 in 10**

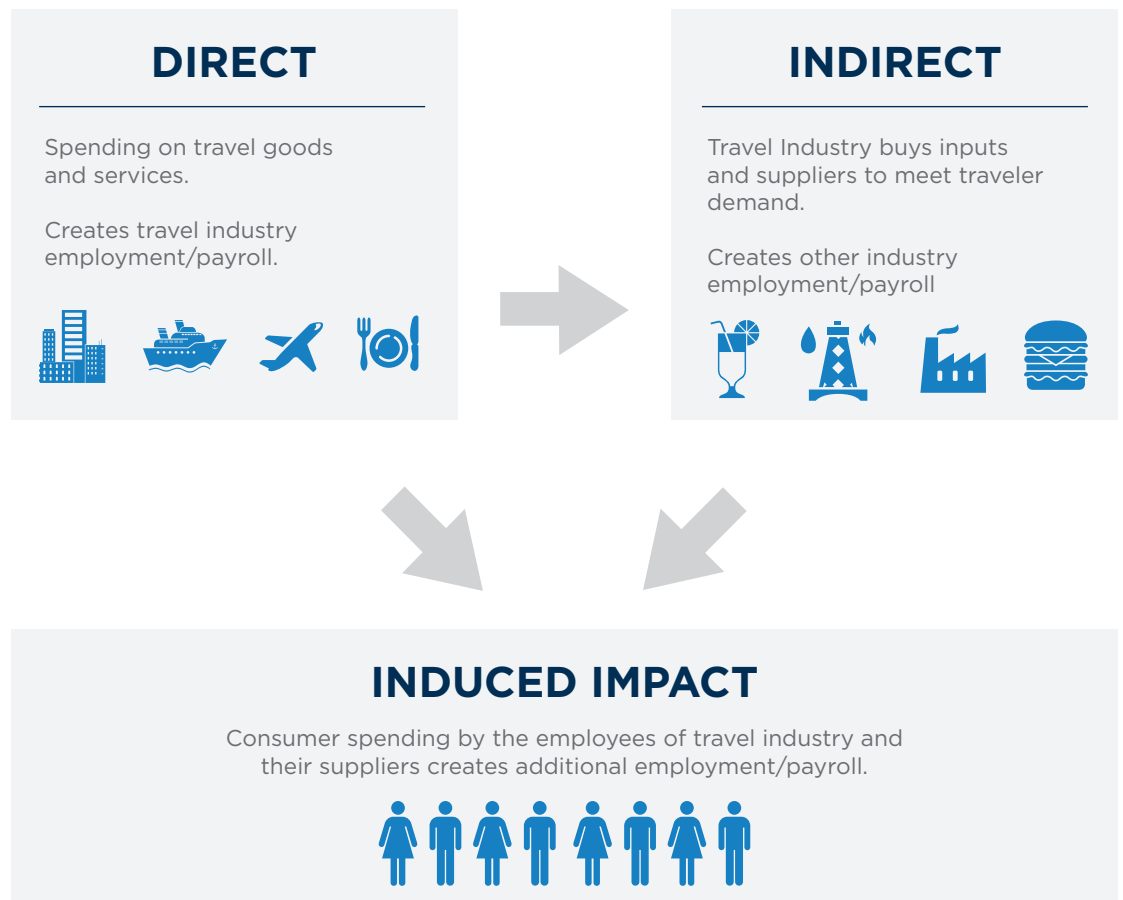
U.S. non-farm jobs directly and indirectly relying on the travel industry

## Total Economic Impact of Travel

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 \$2.6 trillion in 2019.

The total number of American jobs supported by travel was 15.8 million in 2019. This indicates that one in eight U.S. non-farm jobs directly and indirectly relies on the travel industry. Total travel-related employment includes 9 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.



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## Travel Direct Impact Estimates

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Person-Trips (millions)</b>	2,023.7	2,061.0	2,097.3	2,131.3	2,184.6	2,256.4	2,283.0	2,318.0	2,357.7	2,396.2
Domestic P-Trips	1,963.7	1,997.5	2,030.3	2,059.6	2,109.3	2,178.7	2,206.6	2,240.8	2,278.0	2,317.0
International Arrivals	60.0	63.5	67.0	71.6	75.4	77.8	76.4	77.2	79.7	79.2
<b>Total Expenditures (\$ billions)</b>	751.9	815.9	855.4	891.4	942.2	974.9	994.1	1,037.7	1,088.3	1,126.6
Domestic	645.1	697.3	728.7	751.9	792.4	815.0	838.5	881.9	930.8	972.0
International	106.9	118.6	126.7	139.5	149.8	159.9	155.6	155.8	157.5	154.6
<b>Total Employment (thousands)</b>	7,346.7	7,480.2	7,760.7	7,958.9	8,201.4	8,426.4	8,629.8	8,812.2	8,927.0	9,033.2
Domestic	6,252.9	6,381.0	6,636.6	6,757.5	6,960.4	7,154.6	7,422.0	7,608.2	7,720.3	7,856.9
International	1,093.9	1,099.2	1,124.1	1,201.4	1,241.1	1,271.8	1,207.8	1,204.0	1,206.7	1,176.3
<b>Total Payroll (\$ billions)</b>	188.4	196.2	205.9	211.1	226.5	238.6	248.9	258.7	267.9	277.4
Domestic	163.4	170.4	178.5	181.3	194.7	205.3	216.6	225.8	234.2	243.8
International	25.1	25.8	27.4	29.8	31.8	33.3	32.4	32.8	33.6	33.6
<b>Tax Revenues (\$ Billions)</b>	118.2	124.3	128.8	134.4	143.6	151.5	157.8	164.4	171.7	179.7
Domestic	101.3	106.2	109.7	113.3	120.9	127.7	134.7	140.8	147.2	154.8
International	16.9	18.1	19.1	21.0	22.8	23.8	23.1	23.5	24.5	24.9

## % Change from Previous Year

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Person-Trips (millions)</b>	3.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	2.5%	3.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Domestic P-Trips	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	3.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
International Arrivals	8.9%	5.8%	5.5%	7.0%	5.2%	3.2%	-1.8%	1.0%	3.3%	-0.7%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	8.2%	8.5%	4.8%	4.2%	5.7%	3.5%	2.0%	4.4%	4.9%	3.5%
Domestic	6.7%	8.1%	4.5%	3.2%	5.4%	2.8%	2.9%	5.2%	5.5%	4.4%
International	17.8%	11.0%	6.8%	10.0%	7.4%	6.8%	-2.7%	0.1%	1.1%	-1.8%
<b>Total Employment</b>	0.8%	1.8%	3.7%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Domestic	-1.0%	2.0%	4.0%	1.8%	3.0%	2.8%	3.7%	2.5%	1.5%	1.8%
International	12.4%	0.5%	2.3%	6.9%	3.3%	2.5%	-5.0%	-0.3%	0.2%	-2.5%
<b>Total Payroll</b>	3.0%	4.1%	5.0%	2.5%	7.3%	5.3%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%
Domestic	2.7%	4.3%	4.8%	1.6%	7.4%	5.5%	5.5%	4.3%	3.7%	4.1%
International	4.9%	3.0%	6.3%	8.6%	6.9%	4.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	2.5%	-0.2%
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	4.3%	5.2%	3.6%	4.3%	6.9%	5.5%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%
Domestic	3.5%	4.9%	3.2%	3.3%	6.6%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%
International	9.1%	6.9%	5.8%	10.1%	8.2%	4.5%	-2.9%	1.8%	4.2%	1.6%