



# 2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

## *Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation*

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2017/1421



**ON THE COVER**

Ranger Cindy Micheli gave an inspirational speech and led visitors in signing “Happy Birthday” for the NPS Centennial celebration at Capitol Reef National Park on August 25, 2016.NPS photo.

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## Executive Summary

The National Park Service (NPS) manages the Nation's most iconic destinations that attract millions of visitors from across the Nation and around the world. Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway communities. This economic effects analysis measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income.

In 2016, the National Park System received an estimated 330,971,689 recreation visits. Visitors to National Parks spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions (defined as communities within 60 miles of a park). The contribution of this spending to the national economy was 318 thousand jobs, \$12.0 billion in labor income, \$19.9 billion in value added, and \$34.9 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct contributions with \$5.7 billion in economic output directly contributed to local gateway economies nationally. The sector with the next greatest direct contributions was the restaurants and bars sector, with \$3.7 billion in economic output directly contributed to local gateway economies nationally.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

## Introduction

The National Park System includes 417 areas covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreational destinations for visitors from across the Nation and around the world. On vacations or on day trips, NPS visitors spend time and money in the gateway communities surrounding NPS sites. Spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 25 years. The 2012 analysis marked a major revision to the NPS visitor spending effects analyses, with the development of the Visitor Spending Effects model (VSE model) which replaced the previous Money Generation Model (see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2014) for a description of how the VSE model differs from the previous model). This report provides VSE estimates associated with 2016 NPS visitation.

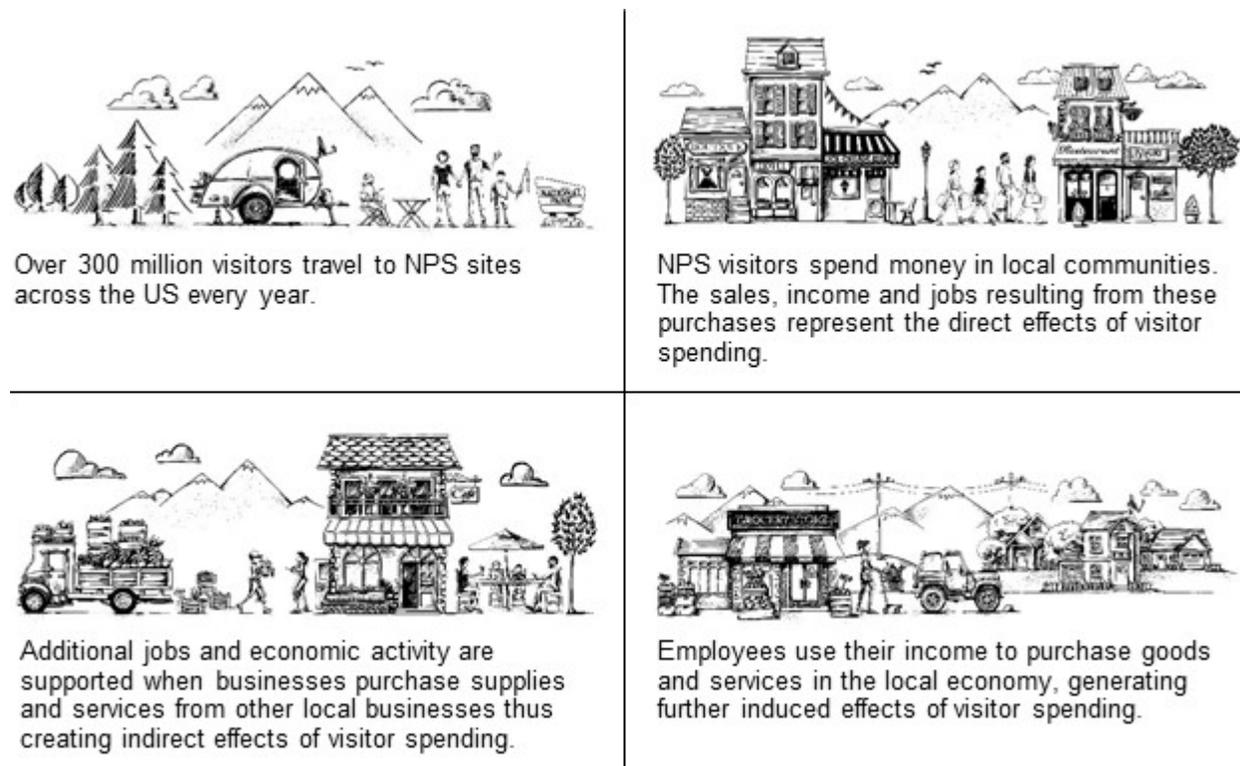
System-wide visitation set a new record in 2016 with 331 million recreation visits, a 7.7% increase (up 23.7 million visits) compared to the previous record of 307.2 million recreation visits in 2015 (Ziesler, 2017). In 2016, seventy-seven parks set new records for annual recreation visits, and four parks received more than 10 million recreation visits. The NPS centennial, the NPS Find Your Park campaign, and good travel weather contributed to this record setting visitation.

This report begins by presenting an overview of economic effects analyses, followed by a description of the data and methods used for this analysis and 2016 model updates. Estimates of NPS visitor spending in 2016 and resulting economic effects at the local, state, regional, and national levels are then presented. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

# Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

Visitors to NPS lands spend money in local gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within these local economies. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector of an economy become inputs to another, and the goods produced by that sector can become inputs to yet other sectors. Thus, a change in the final demand for a good or service can generate a ripple effect throughout an economy as businesses purchase inputs from one another. For example, when visitors come to an area to visit a park or historic site these visitors spend money to purchase various goods and services. The sales, income and employment resulting from these direct purchases from local businesses represent the *direct* effects of visitor spending within the economy. In order to provide supplies to local businesses for the production of their goods and services, input suppliers must purchase inputs from other industries, thus creating additional *indirect* effects of visitor spending within the economy. Additionally, employees of directly affected businesses and input suppliers use their income to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further *induced* effects of visitor spending. The sums of the indirect and induced effects give the *secondary* effects of visitor spending; and the sums of the direct and secondary effects give the total economic effect of visitor spending in a local economy. Economic input-output models capture these complex interactions between producers and consumers in an economy and describe the secondary effects of visitor spending through regional economic multipliers. Figure 1 illustrates how NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.



**Figure 1.** How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.

## Economic Contribution Analysis

Economic contribution analyses describe the gross economic activity associated with NPS visitor spending within a regional economy. Results can be interpreted as the relative magnitude and importance of the economic activity generated through NPS visitor spending in the regional economy. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying *total visitor spending* by regional economic multipliers. Total visitor spending includes spending by both local visitors who live within the local gateway regions and non-local visitors who travel to NPS sites from outside the local gateway regions.

An economic contributions analysis should not be confused with an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analyses estimate the net changes to the economic base of a regional economy that can be attributed to the inflow of new money to the economy from non-local visitors. Economic impacts can be interpreted as the economic activity that would likely be lost from the local economy if the National Park was not there. Previous VSE reports included both park-level economic contribution estimates and park-level economic impact estimates which created confusion between the results. To minimize this confusion, only park level economic contributions are provided in this report.

Four types of regional economic effects are described in this report:

- **Jobs** are measured as annualized full and part time jobs that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Labor Income** includes employee wages, salaries and payroll benefits, as well as the incomes of sole proprietors that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Value Added** measures the contribution of NPS visitor spending to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a regional economy. Value added is equal to the difference between the amount an industry sells a product for and the production cost of the product.
- **Economic Output** is a measure of the total estimated value of the production of goods and services supported by NPS visitor spending. Economic output is the sum of all intermediate sales (business to business) and final demand (sales to consumers and exports).

## **Economic Regions**

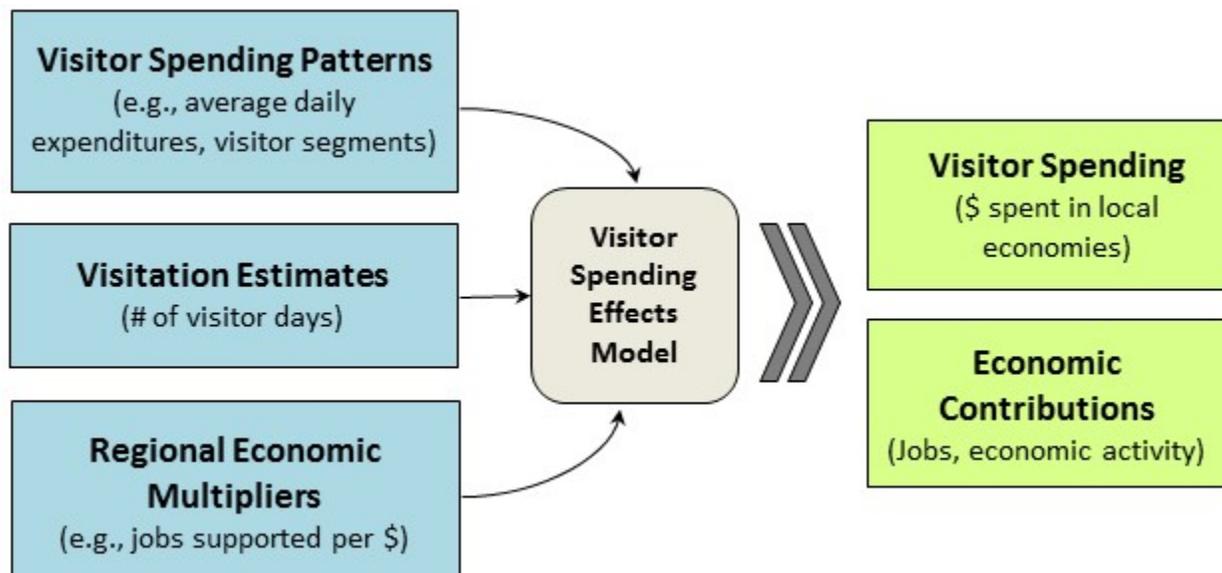
In order to assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. For the purposes of this analysis, the local gateway region for each park unit is defined as all counties contained within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Only spending that took place within these regional areas is included as supporting economic activity.

Geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region for each park unit by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. As an exception, the economic regions for parks in Alaska and Hawaii are defined as the State of Alaska and the State of Hawaii, respectively. Due to data limitations, the island economy of the State of Hawaii is used as a surrogate economic region for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The 60-mile radius method results in some relatively large local gateway regions, especially in some western states where counties are large. Because of this, there is the potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. Efforts are underway to improve local gateway region definitions.

## Data Sources and Methods

As shown in Figure 2, three key pieces of information are required to estimate the economic effects of NPS visitor spending: visitor spending patterns in local gateway regions, the number of visitors who visit each park, and regional economic multipliers that describe the economic effects of visitor spending in local economies. Visitation source data are derived from a variety of efforts by the NPS Social Science Program. The data sources and methods used to estimate these inputs and the resultant economic effects are described below.



**Figure 2.** The Visitor Spending Effects Model.

### Visitor Spending Patterns

Visitor spending patterns for this analysis are derived from survey data collected through the Visitor Services Project (VSP). The NPS has conducted VSP surveys since 1988. These surveys measure visitor characteristics and visitor evaluations of importance and quality for services and facilities. Starting in 2003, a subset of VSP surveys included questions on visitor spending. Between 2003 and 2015, VSP surveys were administered at 130 National Park units, of which 57 park surveys included the requisite visitor spending questions necessary for this analysis. Spending data from these 57 surveyed parks were adjusted to 2016 dollars, and were used to develop spending patterns for the surveyed parks. Non-surveyed parks were classified into four park types: parks that have both camping and lodging available within the park, parks that have only camping available within the park, parks with no overnight stays, and parks with high day use (including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores). Generic spending profiles for each of these park types were developed using data from the 57 surveyed parks. Some National Park units are not well represented by the four park types constructed using the VSP survey data. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in

the Washington D.C. area, parkways, parks in highly urban areas, and several other parks<sup>1</sup>. Additional information on data limitations for these parks is included in the Limitations section of this report.

The VSP data is also used to segment visitors by type of trip. NPS recreation visitors are split into the following seven distinct **visitor segments** in order to help explain differences in spending across user groups:

- *Local day trip*: local visitors who visit the park for a single day and leave the area or return home,
- *Non-local day trip*: non-local visitors who visit the park for a single day and leave the area or return home,
- *NPS Lodge*: non-local visitors who stay at a lodge or motel within the park,
- *NPS Campground*: non-local visitors who stay at campgrounds or at backcountry camping sites within the park,
- *Motel Outside Park*: non-local visitors who stay at motels, hotels, or bed and breakfasts located outside of the park,
- *Camp Outside Park*: non-local visitors who camp outside of the park, and
- *Other*: non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local region but do not have any lodging expenses. This segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging.

Spending is broken into the following eight **spending categories** derived from the VSP survey data:

- Hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts,
- Camping fees,
- Restaurants and bars,
- Groceries and takeout food,
- Gas and oil,
- Local transportation,
- Admission and fees, and
- Souvenirs and other expenses.

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<sup>1</sup>Including Big Cypress National Preserve, Everglades National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park, Isle Royale National Park, the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

## Recreation Visitation Estimates

This analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for National Park units that collect visitation data. The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office<sup>2</sup> compiles detailed park-level visitation data for 376 of the 417 National Park units and publishes this data in an annual Statistical Abstract. The annual NPS recreation visitation estimates published in the 2016 Statistical Abstract are used for this analysis (Ziesler, 2017). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks.

For each park, visitation is measured as *visits*<sup>3</sup>. Visitor spending profiles are in terms of spending per party per day (for visitors on day trips) or spending per party per night (for visitors on overnight trips). To estimate visitor spending, it is necessary to convert visit data to party days and party nights. Party days are the combined number of days that parties on day trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. Party nights are the combined number of nights that parties on overnight trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. A party is defined as a group that is traveling together and sharing expenses (e.g., a party could be a family, a couple, or an individual on a solo trip). To estimate total party days/nights, park visit data from the NPS Statistical Abstract are combined with trip characteristic information derived from the VSP surveys. Trip characteristic data include average party size, reentry rate (i.e., the average number of days parties enter the park over the course of a trip), and length of stay (i.e., the average number of days or nights that parties spend in the local area). Visitation data are converted to total party days/nights using the following conversion:

For day-trip segments, **party days** = (visits ÷ party size) × days in local area, and

For overnight segments, **party nights** = (visits ÷ reentry rate ÷ party size) × nights in local area.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>

<sup>3</sup> Parks count visits as the number of individuals who enter the park each day. For example, a family of four taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park and staying at a lodge outside of the park would be counted as 28 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on 7 different days). A different family of four, also taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park but lodging within the park, would be counted as 4 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on a single day and then stay within the park for the remainder of their trip). These differences are a result of the realities of the limitations in the methods available to count park visits.

## **Regional Economic Multipliers**

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC). IMPLAN is a widely used input-output modeling system. The underlying data drawn upon by the IMPLAN system are collected by the IMPLAN Group LLC from multiple Federal and state sources including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau. This analysis uses IMPLAN version 3.0 software with 2013 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2016 dollars (\$2016). Where necessary, dollar values have been adjusted to \$2016 using Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) deflators.

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park-level, state-level, NPS region-level, and national level. Park-level contributions use county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions; state-level contributions use state-level IMPLAN models; regional-level contributions use regional IMPLAN models comprised of all states contained within the NPS region<sup>4</sup>; and the national-level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN model influences the magnitude of the economic multiplier effects. As the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases, which results in larger economic multipliers. Thus, contributions at the national level are larger than those at the regional, state, and local levels.

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<sup>4</sup> The regional IMPLAN model for the National Capital Region includes the state of D.C., and also includes all counties included in the gateway regions for the National Capital Region park units.

## **2016 VSE Model Updates**

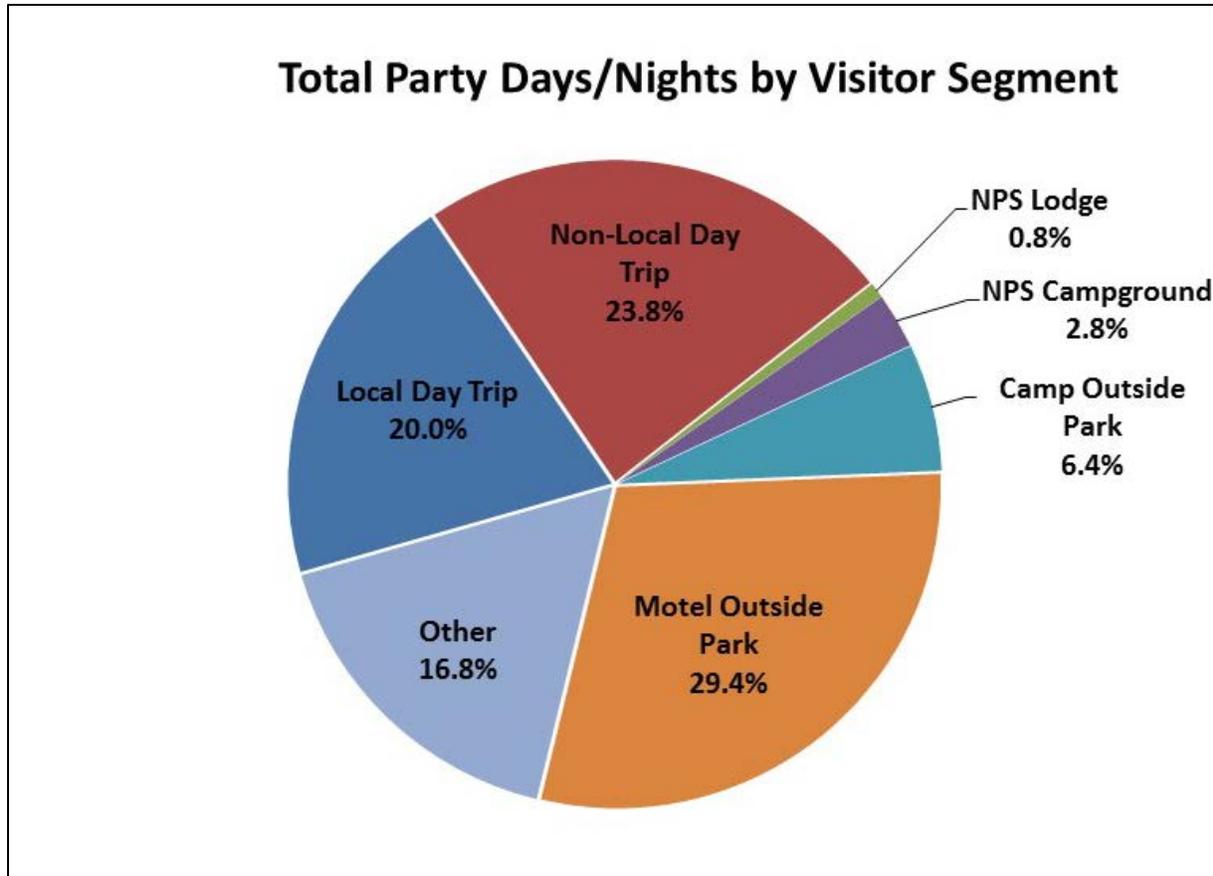
An adjustment in the estimation of visitor segment shares was made in this year's VSE model. Segment share distributions in the VSE model are derived by re-balancing the segment share distributions from the VSP surveys to align with overnight stay data reported in the NPS Statistical Abstract. Park overnight stay data collected by the NPS consist of annual in-park camping and in-park lodging overnight stays. In previous versions of the VSE model, the approach used to re-balance these data incorrectly affected the classification of lodging and camping visits for fifteen parks. Updating the VSE model using the corrected adjustment shows that previous spending estimates were overestimated for nine parks: spending was overestimated by 20% for Sitka NHP, 11% for Kenai Fjords NP and Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP, 8% for Acadia NP, 1% for Castle Clinton NM, Gateway NRA, and San Francisco Maritime NHP, and by 0.1% for George Washington MP and Denali NP&P. Previous spending estimates were underestimated for six parks: spending was underestimated by about 1% for Bluestone NSR, Chattahoochee River NRA, Mississippi NRR, Missouri NRR, Niobrara NSR, and Upper Delaware NSR&NRR.

An adjustment was made to the visitor segmentation data for Cuyahoga Valley NP based on newly available survey data. This adjustment reclassified a large portion of visitors into the local day trip segment, which had a substantial downward effect on visitor spending estimates for the park. This adjustment also had a downward effect on visitor spending estimates for the state of Ohio and for the Midwest region.

## Results

### Recreation Visits

A total of 330,971,689 NPS recreation visits are reported in the 2016 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler, 2017). This is up 23.7 million visits from 2015 visitation. Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *recreation visitation estimates* section). In 2016, visitor parties accounted for 133 million party days/nights. Figure 3 provides the distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment.



**Figure 3.** Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2016, visitor groups accounted for 133 million party days/nights.

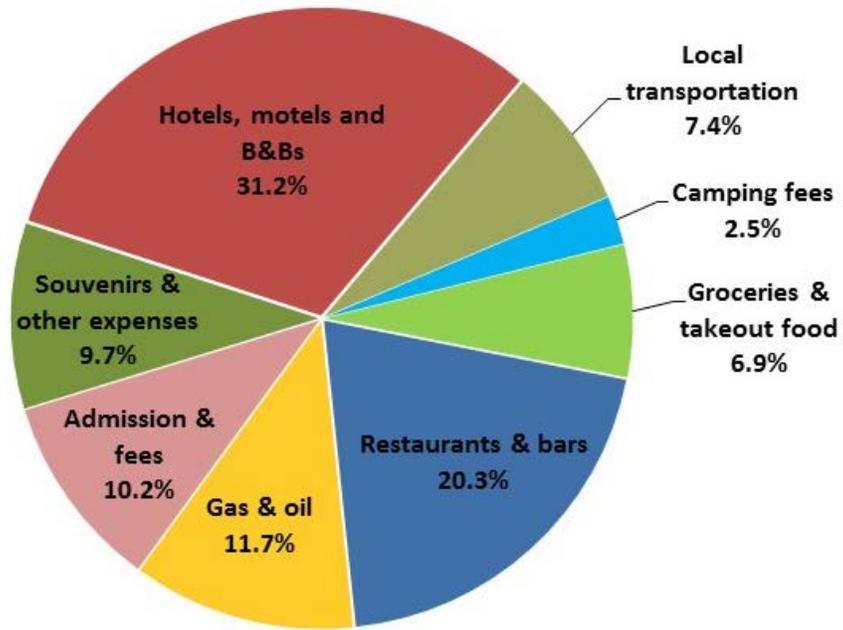
## Visitor Spending

In 2016, park visitors spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park and segment specific expenditure profiles (as described in the *visitor spending patterns* section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Table 1 gives total spending estimates and average spending per party per day/night by visitor segment. Figure 4 presents the distribution of visitor spending by spending category. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2016, park visitors spent \$5.7 billion on lodging in hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts, and an additional \$465.5 million on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2016, park visitors spent \$3.7 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional \$1.3 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

**Table 1.** NPS visitor spending estimates by visitor segment for 2016.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Percent of Total Spending	Average Spending per Party per Day/Night (\$2016)
Local Day Trip	\$1,081.5	5.9%	\$40.63
Non-Local Day Trip	\$2,902.2	15.8%	\$91.62
NPS Lodge	\$444.6	2.4%	\$432.97
NPS Camp Ground	\$505.1	2.7%	\$136.09
Motel Outside Park	\$11,409.9	62.1%	\$291.62
Camp Outside Park	\$1,092.0	5.9%	\$128.36
Other	\$948.2	5.2%	\$42.48
Total	\$18,383.5	100%	\$138.23

## Visitor Spending by Expenditure Category



**Figure 4.** Distribution of NPS visitor spending by spending category. In 2016, visitors to NPS lands spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions.

## National Contribution of Visitor Spending

This section reports the economic contributions of visitor spending to the national economy. These contributions are estimated by multiplying total visitor spending by national economic multipliers. Contributions at the national-level are larger than those at the park, state, or regional levels because, as the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases which results in larger economic multipliers.

In 2016, NPS visitors spent a total of \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS lands. Table 2 gives the economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending. In 2016, NPS visitor spending directly supported 202 thousand jobs, \$5.8 billion in labor income, \$8.9 billion in value added, and \$14.6 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an additional 116 thousand jobs, \$6.3 billion in labor income, \$11.0 billion in value added, and \$20.3 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported a total of 318 thousand jobs, \$12.0 billion in labor income, \$19.9 billion in value added, and \$34.9 billion in economic output in the national economy.

**Table 2.** Economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

<b>Effects</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Jobs</b>	<b>Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)</b>	<b>Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)</b>	<b>Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)</b>
<b>Direct Effects</b>	Hotels, motels, and B&Bs	56,461	\$2,081.8	\$3,596.2	\$5,730.5
	Camping and other accommodations	6,549	\$187.6	\$293.0	\$465.4
	Restaurants and bars	70,539	\$1,596.9	\$2,149.8	\$3,724.9
	Grocery and convenience stores	5,285	\$169.0	\$243.3	\$362.3
	Gas stations	3,063	\$116.7	\$154.1	\$236.0
	Transit and ground transportation services	9,190	\$431.1	\$906.9	\$1,365.9
	Other amusement and recreation industries	30,403	\$725.3	\$1,043.3	\$1,884.2
	Retail establishments	20,480	\$483.4	\$539.9	\$826.9
<b>Total Direct Effects</b>	--	<b>201,970</b>	<b>\$5,791.8</b>	<b>\$8,926.5</b>	<b>\$14,596.1</b>
Secondary Effects	--	116,180	\$6,254.3	\$11,009.8	\$20,282.2
<b>Total Effects</b>	--	<b>318,150</b>	<b>\$12,046.0</b>	<b>\$19,937.0</b>	<b>\$34,878.0</b>

### **Local, State and Regional Effects**

Contributions to local gateway economies are provided in the appendix in Table 3. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and nonlocal) visitor spending by park-level (local gateway region) economic multipliers. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Table 6 in the appendix.

Contributions to state and regional economies are provided in the appendix in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. State-level contributions use state-level multipliers and regional-level contributions use regional multipliers. Figure 5 in the appendix provides a map of states included in each NPS region. For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are listed in Table 7 in the appendix.

## Limitations

The accuracy of spending and contribution estimates rests largely on the input data, namely (1) public use recreation visit and overnight stay data; (2) party size, length of stay, and park re-entry conversion factors; (3) visitor segment shares; (4) spending averages; and (5) local area multipliers.

Public use data provide estimates of visitor entries for most parks. Various counting instructions consider travel mode context at park units to derive recreation and non-recreation visitation at both a monthly and annual resolution. Reentry rates, vehicle occupancy rates, and other corrections are collected using travel surveys that increase the accuracy of these estimates. While these methods are well established in the visitor use estimation literature, these are still estimates.

Visitor spending estimates are calculated by multiplying total party days/nights for each visitor segment by average spending profiles for each visitor segment. Visitor segment splits for each park determine how many visits are attributed to each visitor segment (local day trip, non-local day trip, NPS lodge, NPS campground, motel outside park, camp outside park, and other), and can have a substantial effect on visitor spending estimates. Visitor segment splits are derived from Visitor Services Project (VSP) data. These data overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the ‘other’ segment. ‘Other’ visitors are defined as non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local region but do not have any lodging expenses, and includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging. Although the percent of visits assigned to this segment is overestimated, average spending for the ‘other’ segment is low; thus, an overestimate in the percent of visits that are classified as ‘other’ should have a downward effect on spending and economic effect estimates.

Many visitors come to local gateway regions primarily to visit NPS lands. However, some visitors are primarily in the area for business, visiting friends and relatives, or for some other reason, and their visit to a NPS unit is not their primary purpose for their trip. For these visitors, it may not be appropriate to attribute all of their trip expenditures to the NPS. The VSE model only counts expenditures for the number of days that these visitors visit the park, but it does not adjust daily expenditures to omit spending such as motel and rental car expenses. This likely results in an over-attribution of visitor spending in sectors such as lodging and local transportation. Pilot studies are underway to improve this methodology as better data on trip purpose and visitor spending become available.

Similarly, it is difficult to allocate trip expenses for visitors who visit a park as part of a multi-destination trip, a tour package, or a longer vacation. This is especially applicable for visitors to the large western national parks and parks in vacation destinations like Hawaii. Plans are underway to develop improved expenditure profiles for visitors on these types of trips.

The generic profiles constructed from the available VSP data should be reasonably accurate for many park units. However, a number of parks are not well represented by the generic visitor spending and trip characteristic profiles developed from the VSP data. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington D.C. area,

parkways, and parks in highly urban areas. There is a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions in order to increase the accuracy of these data and thus improve the accuracy of future visitor spending effects analyses. Efforts are underway to diversify the number of park units that these profiles represent. It is expected that these inputs to the model will continue to improve, and park unit specific data will be more prevalent through socioeconomic monitoring.

*Parks in Alaska-* Visit characteristics and spending at Alaska parks are unique. Spending opportunities near Alaska parks are limited and for many visitors a park visit is part of a cruise or guided tour, frequently purchased as a package. Most visitors are on extended trips to Alaska, making it difficult to allocate expenses to a particular park visit. Lodging, vehicle rentals, and air expenses frequently occur in Anchorage, many miles from the park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, so spending profiles estimated from visitor surveys at parks in the lower 48 states do not apply well. For this analysis, Alaska statewide multipliers are used to estimate contributions for parks in Alaska. Visitor trip characteristics and spending profiles are adopted from two reports on visitor spending and impacts in Alaska: a 2010 report on visitor spending and economic significance of visitation to Katmai National Park and Preserve (Fay and Christensen, 2010), and a 2010 report on the economic impacts of visitors to southeast Alaska (McDowell Group, 2010).

*Parks in the Washington D.C. area-* The many monuments and parks in the Washington, D.C. area each count visitors separately. To avoid double counting of spending across many national capital parks, we must know how many times a visitor has been counted at park units during a trip to the Washington, D.C. area. For parks in the Washington, D.C. area, we assume an average of 1.7 park visits are counted for day trips by local visitors, 3.4 park visits for day trips by non-local visitors, and 5.1 park visits on overnight trips (Stynes, 2011). A study is currently being conducted by the NPS Social Science Program that will provide better data on visitor trip patterns in the Washington D.C. area and will improve the accuracy of spending and economic effects for these parks.

In addition to the D.C. area parks, there are several other parks that are subject to similar double counting issues due to close proximity; for example, Castle Clinton NM and the Statue of Liberty NM, and parks in the Boston area. There are currently no adjustments made for these parks.

*Parkways and urban parks-* Parkways and urban parks present special difficulties for economic contribution analyses. These units have some of the highest numbers of visits while posing the most difficult problems for estimating recreation visits, spending, and economic contributions. Based on their proximity to urban areas and the activities available at these parks, the majority of recreation visits to parkways and urban parks are assumed to be day trips by local or non-local visitors. NPS visitor statistics parse out the potentially high number of non-recreation visits on parkways (e.g., commuters using the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not counted as recreation visits). This analysis only includes visitors driving on parkways for recreation purposes, but even so, individual visits to parkways like the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not likely to account for a substantial amount of visitor spending in the local area. For this reason, only a small amount of spending per party (\$12.32) is counted for the John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Better data on parkway and urban park spending

patterns and trip characteristics are needed. Due to the high numbers of recreation visits at these units, small changes in assumed spending averages or segment mixes can have large effects on spending estimates.

The economic effects of visitor spending are estimated by multiplying visitor spending estimates by local area multipliers. Local area multipliers are developed using county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions. For this analysis, the local gateway region for each park unit is defined as all counties contained within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. This method results in some relatively large local gateway regions, especially in some western states where counties are large. Because of this, there is the potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. Efforts are underway to improve local gateway region definitions.

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## Appendix

**Table 3.** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	252,495	\$14,763.1	245	\$7,004.7	\$11,226.5	\$19,905.8
Acadia NP	3,303,394	\$274,208.8	4,195	\$111,087.1	\$188,275.1	\$332,786.3
Adams NHP	199,300	\$11,652.8	171	\$6,534.1	\$10,281.9	\$16,519.6
African Burial Ground NM	46,526	\$2,720.4	34	\$1,603.2	\$2,487.3	\$3,764.5
Agate Fossil Beds NM*	15,555	\$1,140.4	17	\$354.9	\$638.0	\$1,199.3
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	8,152	\$476.6	8	\$189.9	\$331.4	\$596.5
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	189,370	\$11,072.2	184	\$5,476.3	\$8,602.7	\$15,044.8
Amistad NRA	1,164,530	\$50,617.7	710	\$15,544.9	\$28,081.3	\$51,077.6
Andersonville NHS	134,216	\$7,847.4	133	\$3,016.4	\$5,135.5	\$9,622.3
Andrew Johnson NHS	45,937	\$2,685.8	45	\$1,202.5	\$2,006.6	\$3,502.1
Aniakchak NM&PRES	83	\$79.1	0	\$31.4	\$74.3	\$111.1
Antietam NB	351,911	\$22,660.8	305	\$12,039.0	\$19,161.8	\$30,595.2
Apostle Islands NL*	183,797	\$29,270.1	456	\$11,158.7	\$19,554.8	\$35,699.8
Appomattox Court House NHP	303,139	\$17,724.1	290	\$7,654.8	\$12,805.9	\$22,758.6
Arches NP*	1,585,719	\$188,802.5	3,120	\$78,699.1	\$142,124.6	\$251,620.4
Arkansas Post NMEM	34,405	\$2,011.6	29	\$882.3	\$1,386.8	\$2,428.5
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	1,057,500	\$61,830.5	869	\$33,737.8	\$52,945.9	\$84,399.1
Assateague Island NS	2,267,822	\$98,272.4	1,332	\$38,848.1	\$68,307.9	\$112,223.3
Aztec Ruins NM	57,693	\$3,373.2	52	\$1,249.0	\$2,169.2	\$3,880.2
Badlands NP	996,263	\$63,746.6	1,031	\$24,935.9	\$41,060.9	\$79,640.5
Bandelier NM	198,478	\$12,469.9	194	\$5,397.1	\$8,720.1	\$15,769.4
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	2,703	\$51.3	0	\$28.9	\$45.7	\$72.8
Bent's Old Fort NHS	31,948	\$1,868.0	29	\$739.1	\$1,318.2	\$2,302.4
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	\$4,166.7	54	\$1,975.0	\$3,626.0	\$5,937.0
Big Bend NP	388,290	\$34,197.4	510	\$11,549.0	\$20,972.4	\$37,888.7
Big Cypress NPRES	1,102,147	\$88,049.8	1,255	\$48,767.7	\$77,452.1	\$126,017.4

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Big Hole NB*	41,795	\$2,728.7	40	\$1,002.2	\$1,523.7	\$2,884.3
Big South Fork NRRRA*	684,715	\$20,763.3	282	\$7,506.6	\$12,746.9	\$22,328.7
Big Thicket NPRES	192,809	\$12,347.9	172	\$5,890.1	\$9,511.2	\$15,909.4
Bighorn Canyon NRA	259,485	\$11,238.6	174	\$4,544.1	\$7,251.3	\$13,502.7
Biscayne NP	514,709	\$33,004.1	461	\$18,188.9	\$28,395.1	\$45,979.9
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	238,017	\$14,616.1	197	\$6,769.0	\$11,041.6	\$18,040.2
Blue Ridge PKWY	15,175,578	\$979,334.2	15,649	\$462,871.0	\$767,939.8	\$1,341,343.1
Bluestone NSR	34,139	\$1,485.5	23	\$598.1	\$963.0	\$1,706.5
Booker T Washington NM	23,439	\$1,370.5	22	\$606.7	\$989.9	\$1,779.3
Boston NHP	2,594,495	\$151,696.4	2,226	\$85,199.5	\$134,130.9	\$215,088.0
Boston African American NHS	414,170	\$24,216.0	356	\$13,595.4	\$21,409.4	\$34,339.2
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	27,968	\$1,635.2	28	\$855.3	\$1,360.3	\$2,398.9
Bryce Canyon NP	2,365,111	\$200,974.1	3,036	\$78,944.8	\$139,455.7	\$244,697.3
Buck Island Reef NM	38,929	\$2,424.2	28	\$1,101.1	\$1,864.4	\$2,897.4
Buffalo NR	1,785,358	\$77,556.6	1,200	\$30,604.1	\$50,099.5	\$90,199.7
Cabrillo NM	959,145	\$56,079.8	819	\$30,201.7	\$46,315.5	\$75,163.1
Canaveral NS	1,629,944	\$104,943.6	1,551	\$50,324.9	\$84,136.1	\$140,813.9
Cane River Creole NHP	26,863	\$1,570.7	23	\$631.0	\$1,079.6	\$1,913.6
Canyon De Chelly NM	821,406	\$54,629.8	797	\$19,622.8	\$34,420.9	\$62,237.8
Canyonlands NP	776,217	\$47,639.7	722	\$18,085.8	\$32,425.2	\$57,605.3
Cape Cod NS	4,692,795	\$204,549.0	2,635	\$107,373.6	\$164,687.3	\$259,123.7
Cape Hatteras NS	2,411,711	\$153,828.4	2,359	\$65,010.8	\$108,081.4	\$191,709.5
Cape Krusenstern NM	15,000	\$23,656.3	308	\$11,212.9	\$20,586.4	\$33,706.5
Cape Lookout NS	458,000	\$20,931.7	322	\$7,451.0	\$12,259.7	\$22,945.1
Capitol Reef NP*	1,064,904	\$77,047.5	1,083	\$28,532.1	\$50,125.3	\$88,246.3
Capulin Volcano NM*	60,132	\$1,806.5	27	\$561.0	\$966.1	\$1,818.8
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	80,695	\$4,718.2	76	\$2,049.9	\$3,449.4	\$6,015.6

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<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Carlsbad Caverns NP	466,772	\$30,064.0	444	\$10,905.3	\$18,277.6	\$33,785.2
Casa Grande Ruins NM	75,752	\$4,429.1	68	\$2,360.7	\$3,811.8	\$6,306.9
Castillo De San Marcos NM	854,664	\$49,971.0	804	\$23,238.7	\$39,329.9	\$67,756.6
Castle Clinton NM	4,812,931	\$117,641.8	1,362	\$58,748.8	\$89,400.2	\$136,657.2
Catoctin Mountain P	221,750	\$13,620.7	184	\$7,189.6	\$11,402.6	\$18,277.3
Cedar Breaks NM	899,676	\$57,863.9	851	\$21,398.0	\$38,042.6	\$67,219.9
Cesar E. Chavez NM	17,216	\$1,006.6	14	\$546.4	\$844.4	\$1,396.6
Chaco Culture NHP	54,083	\$2,981.4	46	\$1,194.4	\$1,979.0	\$3,600.5
Chamizal NMEM	147,937	\$8,649.6	142	\$3,346.6	\$5,819.3	\$10,780.4
Channel Islands NP	364,808	\$22,436.0	315	\$12,610.7	\$19,409.8	\$31,882.7
Charles Pinckney NHS	53,184	\$3,109.6	48	\$1,373.9	\$2,334.2	\$3,913.1
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	10,211	\$597.1	9	\$272.4	\$432.3	\$790.0
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,736,385	\$119,071.9	1,841	\$62,588.4	\$97,242.2	\$166,687.3
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,813,079	\$91,239.4	1,351	\$50,484.3	\$80,369.6	\$130,195.4
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	1,027,738	\$66,160.3	1,016	\$26,138.1	\$45,515.5	\$81,561.2
Chickasaw NRA*	1,676,421	\$26,493.9	278	\$7,104.3	\$11,386.1	\$20,609.5
Chiricahua NM	51,277	\$3,029.0	40	\$1,023.5	\$1,774.3	\$3,133.4
Christiansted NHS	115,446	\$6,750.0	83	\$3,190.2	\$5,283.4	\$8,271.9
City Of Rocks NRES	107,864	\$6,306.7	98	\$2,537.5	\$4,081.9	\$7,341.4
Clara Barton NHS <sup>x</sup>	0	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Colonial NHP	3,352,655	\$196,024.9	3,221	\$92,633.0	\$152,328.1	\$268,386.0
Colorado NM	391,076	\$24,513.6	368	\$9,634.0	\$17,368.5	\$30,315.9
Congaree NP*	143,843	\$7,307.3	101	\$2,816.1	\$4,954.9	\$8,529.8
Coronado NMEM	136,076	\$7,956.2	120	\$3,196.5	\$5,590.5	\$9,612.1
Cowpens NB	213,299	\$13,734.2	216	\$6,699.0	\$10,808.1	\$18,682.2
Crater Lake NP	756,343	\$65,300.7	1,101	\$31,401.2	\$49,465.6	\$89,386.8
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES*	255,437	\$8,922.4	139	\$3,276.6	\$5,346.6	\$10,199.2
Cumberland Gap NHP	820,387	\$52,528.8	793	\$21,878.4	\$37,935.6	\$66,126.5
Cumberland Island NS	61,897	\$2,591.6	39	\$1,134.5	\$1,852.2	\$3,192.9

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Curecanti NRA	982,498	\$42,453.7	565	\$17,982.1	\$29,647.9	\$49,014.4
Cuyahoga Valley NP <sup>1</sup>	2,423,391	\$69,728.2	1,085	\$31,246.9	\$49,152.7	\$87,223.8
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP*	95,334	\$5,655.7	104	\$3,195.5	\$4,989.0	\$8,850.2
De Soto NMEM	232,463	\$13,591.8	210	\$6,967.7	\$11,356.4	\$19,063.5
Death Valley NP	1,296,283	\$108,077.8	1,505	\$53,351.6	\$86,468.1	\$141,229.1
Delaware Water Gap NRA*	3,677,744	\$126,386.2	1,887	\$76,773.7	\$117,985.1	\$186,375.6
Denali NP&PRES	587,412	\$604,881.9	7,744	\$286,405.4	\$530,137.0	\$864,377.5
Devils Postpile NM	135,404	\$8,722.7	125	\$3,611.1	\$6,090.7	\$10,460.9
Devils Tower NM	496,210	\$31,586.8	500	\$12,589.5	\$20,921.8	\$39,646.1
Dinosaur NM	304,312	\$18,084.2	244	\$7,250.2	\$11,965.7	\$20,457.6
Dry Tortugas NP	73,661	\$4,410.0	54	\$1,837.7	\$2,996.0	\$4,869.2
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	14,828	\$867.0	13	\$508.7	\$790.1	\$1,286.4
Effigy Mounds NM*	77,196	\$4,906.7	82	\$1,915.6	\$3,248.5	\$5,982.9
Eisenhower NHS	55,551	\$3,248.0	46	\$1,760.8	\$2,749.7	\$4,413.9
El Malpais NM	157,439	\$9,205.2	155	\$3,919.0	\$6,443.1	\$11,815.3
El Morro NM	59,423	\$3,762.7	55	\$1,071.6	\$2,015.8	\$3,851.8
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	63,480	\$3,711.6	52	\$1,969.6	\$3,187.3	\$4,957.3
Eugene O'Neill NHS	4,287	\$250.7	3	\$144.9	\$215.5	\$347.1
Everglades NP	930,907	\$91,321.4	1,330	\$52,994.1	\$84,126.2	\$136,391.8
Federal Hall NMEM	314,531	\$18,390.2	235	\$10,869.1	\$16,817.5	\$25,429.3
Fire Island NS	431,303	\$18,627.7	217	\$10,097.6	\$15,630.3	\$23,536.9
First Ladies NHS	13,378	\$782.3	13	\$413.8	\$643.7	\$1,127.0
Flight 93 NMEM	385,123	\$22,517.6	371	\$11,218.7	\$17,587.9	\$30,731.8
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	73,564	\$4,301.2	65	\$2,354.1	\$3,779.4	\$6,255.3
Ford's Theatre NHS	650,779	\$12,351.6	176	\$6,963.8	\$10,997.4	\$17,504.1
Fort Bowie NHS	8,013	\$468.5	8	\$185.2	\$323.8	\$558.7
Fort Caroline NMEM	232,083	\$13,569.6	217	\$6,549.3	\$10,874.8	\$18,709.9
Fort Davis NHS	61,823	\$3,614.7	55	\$1,164.9	\$2,091.5	\$3,838.4
Fort Donelson NB	259,343	\$16,703.2	244	\$7,781.9	\$12,844.6	\$21,613.6

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Fort Frederica NM	192,906	\$11,279.0	182	\$5,206.8	\$8,558.6	\$14,825.6
Fort Laramie NHS	57,445	\$3,358.7	52	\$1,309.2	\$2,249.7	\$3,948.7
Fort Larned NHS*	31,061	\$1,882.3	27	\$618.6	\$1,105.6	\$2,082.4
Fort Matanzas NM	557,811	\$32,614.4	524	\$15,231.5	\$25,777.4	\$44,304.2
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	610,987	\$35,723.5	508	\$19,331.7	\$30,820.3	\$49,054.2
Fort Necessity NB	290,021	\$18,680.5	296	\$9,424.4	\$14,960.7	\$25,999.8
Fort Point NHS	2,264,155	\$132,381.9	1,839	\$76,487.6	\$113,781.2	\$183,285.7
Fort Pulaski NM	344,921	\$22,219.5	320	\$9,452.1	\$15,992.0	\$27,123.9
Fort Raleigh NHS	292,368	\$17,094.3	277	\$7,482.6	\$12,215.1	\$21,716.4
Fort Scott NHS*	29,291	\$518.8	7	\$166.6	\$269.3	\$506.8
Fort Smith NHS	163,636	\$9,567.6	161	\$3,910.3	\$6,499.4	\$11,923.7
Fort Stanwix NM*	94,006	\$5,179.2	68	\$1,986.0	\$3,927.0	\$6,350.6
Fort Sumter NM	888,331	\$51,939.5	786	\$22,949.3	\$39,028.0	\$65,506.6
Fort Union NM*	11,953	\$805.9	11	\$341.7	\$523.1	\$910.7
Fort Union Trading Post NHS*	17,502	\$1,393.2	16	\$497.2	\$736.1	\$1,277.2
Fort Vancouver NHS	1,092,031	\$63,849.5	1,069	\$34,410.7	\$52,916.4	\$92,285.1
Fort Washington P	560,358	\$32,763.4	454	\$17,880.2	\$27,984.5	\$44,382.3
Fossil Butte NM*	20,736	\$1,030.7	13	\$393.5	\$634.3	\$1,110.4
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	4,360,503	\$82,761.1	1,181	\$46,660.6	\$73,687.4	\$117,285.4
Frederick Douglass NHS	67,387	\$1,279.0	17	\$721.1	\$1,138.3	\$1,809.6
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	8,936	\$522.5	7	\$292.8	\$461.4	\$742.3
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	969,895	\$56,708.4	787	\$30,191.9	\$47,145.6	\$75,308.5
Friendship Hill NHS	37,848	\$2,212.9	38	\$1,130.0	\$1,773.1	\$3,090.6
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	10,047	\$15,844.8	205	\$7,510.3	\$13,788.6	\$22,576.5
Gateway NRA	8,651,771	\$211,482.4	2,489	\$106,267.4	\$160,938.8	\$247,963.2
Gauley River NRA	115,888	\$5,020.9	73	\$2,012.3	\$3,171.4	\$5,593.1
General Grant NMEM	109,151	\$6,381.9	81	\$3,759.3	\$5,837.1	\$8,839.6
George Rogers Clark NHP	126,095	\$7,372.6	124	\$2,874.2	\$4,874.5	\$9,029.6
George Washington MEM PKWY	10,323,339	\$66,926.9	1,215	\$39,500.7	\$58,428.3	\$96,249.5

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
George Washington Birthplace NM*	129,750	\$5,909.9	79	\$3,066.5	\$4,790.8	\$7,590.1
George Washington Carver NM*	46,397	\$849.3	12	\$340.0	\$537.5	\$967.4
Gettysburg NMP	1,091,320	\$70,130.5	953	\$37,013.6	\$58,675.4	\$94,048.7
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	41,519	\$2,427.6	37	\$748.1	\$1,325.7	\$2,472.6
Glacier NP	2,946,681	\$250,815.5	4,337	\$117,600.5	\$180,278.7	\$339,014.1
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	520,171	\$112,054.6	2,013	\$60,733.3	\$94,327.2	\$161,071.6
Glen Canyon NRA	3,239,525	\$235,159.9	3,346	\$88,420.2	\$156,951.8	\$272,501.1
Golden Gate NRA	15,638,777	\$392,112.3	4,832	\$193,074.0	\$284,398.8	\$458,213.3
Golden Spike NHS*	60,028	\$3,430.9	56	\$1,682.1	\$2,644.3	\$4,748.7
Governors Island NM	522,860	\$30,570.9	388	\$18,068.2	\$27,956.5	\$42,272.2
Grand Canyon NP*	5,969,811	\$648,170.9	9,779	\$334,219.8	\$556,633.8	\$904,315.7
Grand Portage NM	95,862	\$6,174.6	87	\$1,792.6	\$3,286.4	\$6,112.9
Grand Teton NP*	3,270,075	\$597,290.5	9,365	\$274,744.8	\$439,366.4	\$779,479.8
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	23,176	\$1,355.1	23	\$653.0	\$959.3	\$1,807.5
Great Basin NP	144,847	\$8,362.4	122	\$2,725.7	\$4,863.8	\$8,861.7
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	388,307	\$23,701.0	348	\$9,194.6	\$16,456.8	\$28,938.7
Great Smoky Mountains NP	11,312,786	\$942,731.8	14,673	\$426,908.8	\$745,508.1	\$1,277,787.6
Greenbelt P	137,899	\$8,502.9	112	\$4,478.6	\$7,131.9	\$11,320.8
Guadalupe Mountains NP	181,838	\$11,240.2	169	\$4,228.5	\$7,384.4	\$13,510.2
Guilford Courthouse NMP	321,796	\$18,814.8	318	\$9,305.6	\$14,371.0	\$25,454.2
Gulf Islands NS	4,771,308	\$206,607.7	3,000	\$90,031.6	\$145,918.8	\$251,844.7
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	25,983	\$1,519.2	24	\$724.5	\$1,124.0	\$2,030.0
Haleakala NP	1,263,559	\$81,087.9	951	\$37,094.3	\$62,840.3	\$97,639.8
Hamilton Grange NMEM	85,348	\$4,990.2	64	\$2,935.1	\$4,555.4	\$6,884.6
Hampton NHS	34,943	\$2,043.1	28	\$1,124.5	\$1,776.2	\$2,838.1
Harpers Ferry NHP*	335,691	\$16,577.2	254	\$9,661.6	\$15,073.2	\$24,156.6
Harry S Truman NHS	34,616	\$2,023.9	33	\$1,073.7	\$1,704.2	\$3,002.7
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,887,580	\$159,195.5	1,917	\$74,345.7	\$129,139.8	\$199,923.4
Herbert Hoover NHS	152,383	\$8,909.7	145	\$3,689.4	\$6,416.7	\$11,407.1

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	193,272	\$11,300.3	153	\$6,053.7	\$9,735.8	\$15,155.2
Homestead NM*	87,755	\$2,879.0	45	\$1,014.5	\$1,696.2	\$3,150.6
Hopewell Culture NHP	58,058	\$3,394.6	60	\$1,759.3	\$2,723.9	\$4,831.0
Hopewell Furnace NHS	54,168	\$3,167.1	50	\$1,792.8	\$2,803.5	\$4,647.5
Horseshoe Bend NMP	83,370	\$4,874.6	82	\$2,227.4	\$3,577.6	\$6,507.4
Hot Springs NP	1,544,301	\$98,960.2	1,584	\$41,152.8	\$69,807.1	\$126,576.1
Hovenweep NM	42,863	\$2,709.0	39	\$1,039.6	\$1,825.4	\$3,153.8
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	67,276	\$3,933.6	61	\$1,413.0	\$2,439.6	\$4,450.7
Independence NHP	5,067,511	\$296,290.0	4,585	\$173,858.5	\$270,008.3	\$439,627.5
Indiana Dunes NL	1,698,222	\$73,788.0	1,024	\$39,408.1	\$62,104.4	\$100,876.1
Isle Royale NP	24,966	\$5,600.7	92	\$1,995.7	\$3,518.9	\$6,541.2
James A Garfield NHS*	45,438	\$1,627.3	28	\$845.9	\$1,326.1	\$2,374.4
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	438,420	\$25,633.8	395	\$12,087.2	\$19,421.5	\$33,511.6
Jefferson NEM*	1,271,855	\$127,061.7	2,296	\$70,346.1	\$111,061.1	\$198,145.0
Jewel Cave NM	137,276	\$8,026.4	134	\$3,268.4	\$5,325.8	\$10,237.9
Jimmy Carter NHS	66,440	\$3,884.6	66	\$1,485.2	\$2,529.4	\$4,743.3
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,411,820	\$49,901.4	826	\$26,961.5	\$43,953.4	\$78,932.5
John Day Fossil Beds NM*	210,111	\$9,995.4	153	\$4,183.9	\$6,524.3	\$11,801.9
John F Kennedy NHS	25,468	\$1,489.1	21	\$834.3	\$1,314.8	\$2,115.7
John Muir NHS	49,376	\$2,887.0	40	\$1,667.8	\$2,482.3	\$4,000.0
Johnstown Flood NMEM*	154,932	\$9,577.1	169	\$4,977.9	\$7,773.5	\$13,656.8
Joshua Tree NP*	2,505,286	\$123,304.5	1,701	\$63,662.0	\$100,692.7	\$164,529.9
Kalaupapa NHP	71,528	\$4,182.2	54	\$1,976.6	\$3,273.5	\$5,125.1
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	185,040	\$10,819.0	137	\$5,113.3	\$8,468.3	\$13,258.2
Katmai NP&PRES	37,818	\$59,643.2	776	\$28,270.5	\$51,903.3	\$84,982.4
Kenai Fjords NP	346,534	\$62,784.5	1,200	\$34,936.9	\$52,200.0	\$90,223.9
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,360,255	\$138,000.7	2,294	\$78,261.9	\$121,116.8	\$207,703.0
Keweenaw NHP	14,613	\$854.4	12	\$226.6	\$462.4	\$907.4
Kings Canyon NP	607,479	\$52,945.1	793	\$22,734.4	\$38,460.9	\$66,635.0

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Kings Mountain NMP*	263,357	\$10,527.9	166	\$5,134.5	\$8,140.1	\$14,073.9
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	912,351	\$166,412.4	3,173	\$92,500.1	\$138,430.7	\$239,144.4
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	69,436	\$4,059.8	57	\$1,944.9	\$3,360.7	\$5,461.6
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	13,328	\$779.3	11	\$340.7	\$544.6	\$992.1
Kobuk Valley NP	15,500	\$24,445.4	318	\$11,587.0	\$21,273.2	\$34,831.0
Korean War Veterans MEM	4,084,298	\$77,518.8	1,106	\$43,705.1	\$69,019.8	\$109,856.2
Lake Chelan NRA	45,513	\$2,908.8	37	\$1,398.4	\$2,393.1	\$3,829.6
Lake Clark NP&PRES	21,102	\$33,280.3	432	\$15,774.6	\$28,961.5	\$47,419.3
Lake Mead NRA	7,175,890	\$312,693.6	4,172	\$141,437.0	\$226,254.1	\$369,031.2
Lake Meredith NRA	1,025,613	\$44,426.5	654	\$16,344.5	\$28,445.0	\$51,392.7
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,253,571	\$54,340.0	754	\$21,016.6	\$37,956.6	\$64,488.6
Lassen Volcanic NP	536,068	\$32,639.4	478	\$12,093.6	\$21,362.9	\$37,514.1
Lava Beds NM*	127,699	\$5,402.8	74	\$1,971.9	\$3,278.2	\$5,870.0
Lewis and Clark NHP	281,576	\$16,463.4	260	\$8,620.5	\$13,475.7	\$22,991.5
Lincoln MEM	7,915,933	\$150,242.1	2,140	\$84,706.4	\$133,770.0	\$212,916.5
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM*	125,563	\$5,996.7	102	\$2,836.3	\$4,576.4	\$8,241.5
Lincoln Home NHS*	239,719	\$14,563.1	234	\$5,743.6	\$10,597.7	\$18,475.9
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	332,328	\$19,430.8	330	\$8,640.8	\$13,401.6	\$25,264.6
Little River Canyon NPRES	462,700	\$27,053.4	446	\$12,003.6	\$19,928.5	\$35,545.4
Little Rock Central High School NHS	129,539	\$7,574.0	130	\$3,317.1	\$5,508.0	\$10,004.2
Longfellow NHS	49,698	\$2,905.7	44	\$1,630.4	\$2,568.9	\$4,122.6
Lowell NHP	541,825	\$31,679.7	467	\$17,721.9	\$27,945.1	\$44,925.9
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	140,302	\$8,203.3	131	\$4,133.3	\$6,756.5	\$11,601.3
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	260,234	\$15,215.6	215	\$8,302.4	\$13,029.2	\$20,769.4
Maggie L Walker NHS	9,589	\$560.6	9	\$261.8	\$434.0	\$759.8
Mammoth Cave NP	586,515	\$49,629.7	764	\$24,024.9	\$39,764.5	\$67,961.5
Manassas NBP	534,836	\$31,271.1	436	\$17,068.6	\$26,706.2	\$42,506.3
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	12,452	\$728.0	9	\$236.9	\$361.4	\$671.7
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	13,987	\$817.8	10	\$299.2	\$564.4	\$930.7

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	78,276	\$4,576.7	72	\$2,035.3	\$3,490.1	\$6,053.6
Manzanar NHS*	105,307	\$10,974.0	161	\$4,592.1	\$7,614.4	\$12,975.6
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	55,716	\$3,257.6	50	\$1,487.4	\$2,560.7	\$4,240.4
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	467,715	\$27,346.7	454	\$15,638.2	\$24,186.6	\$41,403.8
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,638,208	\$69,052.1	985	\$38,931.5	\$61,481.4	\$97,857.6
Martin Van Buren NHS	22,100	\$1,292.2	17	\$612.5	\$1,051.4	\$1,675.5
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	7,149	\$135.7	1	\$76.5	\$120.8	\$192.3
Mesa Verde NP*	583,527	\$60,591.0	883	\$23,648.1	\$42,203.3	\$73,272.9
Minute Man NHP	1,049,415	\$61,357.8	903	\$34,354.3	\$54,240.2	\$87,164.6
Minuteman Missile NHS*	133,895	\$9,967.3	163	\$3,846.1	\$6,321.4	\$12,425.5
Mississippi NRR	256,944	\$11,180.7	175	\$5,531.8	\$8,886.6	\$15,567.2
Missouri NRR	148,209	\$6,449.2	102	\$2,435.8	\$4,079.6	\$7,582.3
Mojave NPRES	585,634	\$34,205.5	490	\$16,826.3	\$26,693.1	\$43,497.9
Monocacy NB*	87,547	\$7,309.2	103	\$4,096.8	\$6,453.6	\$10,268.5
Montezuma Castle NM	392,168	\$22,929.5	340	\$12,212.0	\$19,554.4	\$32,144.1
Moore's Creek NB	83,890	\$5,399.7	81	\$2,078.5	\$3,644.8	\$6,473.8
Morristown NHP	252,515	\$14,764.2	193	\$8,783.0	\$13,536.1	\$20,739.3
Mount Rainier NP*	1,356,913	\$50,720.6	654	\$23,276.7	\$40,311.5	\$64,807.9
Mount Rushmore NMEM	2,431,231	\$142,150.6	2,412	\$59,021.2	\$95,561.8	\$184,247.4
Muir Woods NM	1,123,120	\$65,667.2	903	\$37,827.5	\$56,129.9	\$90,040.6
Natchez NHP	204,120	\$11,934.6	185	\$5,148.7	\$8,313.4	\$14,741.0
Natchez Trace PKWY	5,891,315	\$141,922.7	1,907	\$50,045.5	\$80,321.1	\$141,527.4
National Capital Parks Central	1,813,222	\$34,414.4	493	\$19,386.4	\$30,636.1	\$48,818.1
National Capital Parks East	1,224,671	\$23,243.9	337	\$12,997.2	\$20,912.3	\$33,352.8
National Park of American Samoa	28,893	\$1,689.3	21	\$798.4	\$1,322.3	\$2,070.2
Natural Bridges NM	101,843	\$6,407.8	87	\$2,360.4	\$4,129.7	\$7,130.5
Navajo NM	65,704	\$4,155.8	56	\$1,525.6	\$2,662.6	\$4,591.2
New Bedford Whaling NHP*	145,499	\$7,810.1	123	\$4,660.2	\$7,253.7	\$11,567.7
New Orleans Jazz NHP	35,515	\$2,076.6	32	\$1,008.6	\$1,604.7	\$2,753.2

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
New River Gorge NR	1,197,930	\$52,097.9	781	\$20,907.1	\$33,608.2	\$59,790.3
Nez Perce NHP	239,907	\$14,027.0	215	\$5,536.8	\$9,929.5	\$17,283.7
Nicodemus NHS*	3,552	\$197.4	3	\$55.9	\$102.0	\$191.6
Ninety Six NHS	118,002	\$6,899.5	109	\$2,899.7	\$5,043.7	\$8,820.9
Niobrara NSR	73,812	\$3,211.9	49	\$867.3	\$1,537.7	\$3,079.9
Noatak NPRES	17,000	\$26,810.6	348	\$12,708.0	\$23,331.4	\$38,201.0
North Cascades NP	28,646	\$1,289.0	15	\$553.1	\$933.2	\$1,488.9
Obed W&SR*	231,389	\$4,089.3	50	\$1,417.2	\$2,275.6	\$3,893.6
Ocmulgee NM	162,261	\$9,487.2	160	\$3,635.4	\$6,292.2	\$11,619.9
Olympic NP	3,390,221	\$286,786.3	3,842	\$138,786.9	\$246,007.5	\$398,689.9
Oregon Caves NM	80,613	\$5,768.3	94	\$2,458.4	\$4,048.5	\$7,413.9
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	234,187	\$14,484.9	207	\$7,465.0	\$12,178.6	\$20,142.0
Ozark NSR	1,241,480	\$53,392.8	823	\$18,859.4	\$31,227.3	\$58,127.3
Padre Island NS	634,013	\$27,231.1	406	\$9,839.9	\$17,303.3	\$31,262.5
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	58,555	\$3,423.6	57	\$1,262.5	\$2,296.6	\$4,232.8
Paterson Great Falls NHP	177,499	\$10,378.1	139	\$6,139.7	\$8,994.5	\$13,875.3
Pea Ridge NMP	119,490	\$6,986.5	118	\$3,148.5	\$5,091.5	\$9,204.3
Pecos NHP	39,715	\$2,322.1	37	\$1,048.9	\$1,663.7	\$2,995.1
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS <sup>x</sup>	0	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM*	142,152	\$12,768.6	243	\$7,359.3	\$11,552.9	\$20,097.1
Petersburg NB	191,899	\$11,220.1	183	\$5,204.8	\$8,581.5	\$15,182.2
Petrified Forest NP	643,273	\$41,429.1	568	\$14,902.3	\$26,303.0	\$45,858.2
Petroglyph NM	124,177	\$7,260.4	120	\$3,228.1	\$5,142.1	\$9,344.1
Pictured Rocks NL	777,428	\$33,598.4	474	\$10,705.0	\$19,138.2	\$34,354.1
Pinnacles NP	215,555	\$12,603.2	172	\$6,290.3	\$9,570.0	\$15,483.6
Pipe Spring NM	46,711	\$2,731.2	42	\$1,028.5	\$1,807.6	\$3,205.2
Pipestone NM	67,489	\$3,945.9	66	\$1,639.7	\$2,703.9	\$5,037.5
Piscataway P	123,381	\$7,213.9	100	\$3,937.0	\$6,162.1	\$9,773.6
Point Reyes NS	2,438,443	\$107,103.5	1,361	\$57,311.1	\$84,827.6	\$135,310.7

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	1,943	\$113.7	0	\$65.7	\$98.1	\$158.4
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	10,468	\$612.0	9	\$244.0	\$414.9	\$740.7
President's Park	989,424	\$18,779.0	269	\$10,587.6	\$16,720.1	\$26,612.7
Prince William Forest P	344,435	\$19,803.8	259	\$10,285.6	\$16,279.6	\$25,853.6
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	421,028	\$24,616.9	309	\$11,634.5	\$19,268.2	\$30,167.0
Puukohola Heiau NHS	138,564	\$8,101.6	103	\$3,829.0	\$6,341.3	\$9,928.2
Rainbow Bridge NM	86,369	\$5,049.8	73	\$1,872.7	\$3,259.6	\$5,653.5
Redwood NP	536,297	\$34,282.7	548	\$14,247.2	\$23,530.3	\$42,801.5
Richmond NBP	208,969	\$12,218.1	200	\$5,650.4	\$9,374.5	\$16,508.5
Rio Grande W&SR	496	\$525.0	11	\$211.8	\$376.8	\$702.6
River Raisin NB	202,376	\$11,832.7	189	\$5,860.6	\$9,521.7	\$16,399.5
Rock Creek P	2,478,735	\$47,045.7	674	\$26,525.8	\$41,937.2	\$66,863.0
Rocky Mountain NP*	4,517,586	\$298,746.7	4,575	\$169,248.1	\$273,812.2	\$455,824.7
Roger Williams NMEM	65,587	\$3,834.8	54	\$2,107.0	\$3,348.8	\$5,327.6
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	64,425	\$3,766.8	52	\$2,176.4	\$3,237.6	\$5,215.3
Ross Lake NRA	905,419	\$40,011.3	492	\$18,119.1	\$30,389.3	\$48,600.2
Russell Cave NM	24,649	\$1,441.2	23	\$587.4	\$999.9	\$1,794.5
Sagamore Hill NHS	53,920	\$3,152.6	39	\$1,848.4	\$2,865.1	\$4,306.4
Saguaro NP	820,427	\$52,811.2	762	\$27,404.1	\$44,829.8	\$74,230.9
Saint Croix NSR	708,259	\$30,333.2	473	\$14,829.0	\$23,759.6	\$41,649.1
Saint Croix Island IHS	13,856	\$810.1	12	\$336.4	\$542.9	\$990.8
Saint Paul's Church NHS	20,831	\$1,218.0	15	\$716.3	\$1,110.8	\$1,671.1
Saint-Gaudens NHS*	42,377	\$2,116.6	34	\$1,160.2	\$1,929.2	\$3,165.4
Salem Maritime NHS	371,989	\$21,749.6	317	\$12,317.5	\$19,273.3	\$30,792.3
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	32,415	\$1,895.3	30	\$852.2	\$1,355.1	\$2,442.8
Salt River Bay EHP	16,449	\$961.7	11	\$454.5	\$752.8	\$1,178.5
San Antonio Missions NHP	1,358,911	\$79,453.6	1,268	\$38,597.7	\$63,829.8	\$110,688.2
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,334,752	\$105,955.1	1,295	\$51,771.9	\$76,064.3	\$122,391.3
San Juan NHS	1,456,552	\$85,162.5	1,065	\$40,249.6	\$66,658.7	\$104,363.1

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
San Juan Island NHP	316,123	\$18,483.3	244	\$8,829.8	\$14,965.0	\$24,061.3
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	6,848	\$400.4	7	\$108.4	\$210.3	\$399.0
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	906,605	\$39,449.5	557	\$21,192.3	\$32,743.8	\$54,340.8
Saratoga NHP	102,807	\$6,011.0	88	\$2,545.7	\$4,621.7	\$7,654.6
Saugus Iron Works NHS	11,160	\$652.5	10	\$368.8	\$578.6	\$924.6
Scotts Bluff NM	130,085	\$7,605.8	113	\$2,998.8	\$5,134.1	\$8,872.8
Sequoia NP*	1,254,688	\$95,203.6	1,337	\$38,526.6	\$66,020.8	\$113,958.4
Shenandoah NP	1,437,341	\$96,204.1	1,278	\$50,004.0	\$79,138.6	\$126,153.4
Shiloh NMP	421,863	\$24,665.8	394	\$9,167.0	\$15,709.9	\$28,763.6
Sitka NHP	217,141	\$38,513.3	741	\$21,506.4	\$31,966.5	\$55,343.2
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL*	1,683,554	\$183,131.9	2,872	\$71,355.7	\$130,603.9	\$231,016.1
Springfield Armory NHS	22,434	\$1,311.7	18	\$696.3	\$1,123.3	\$1,794.8
Statue Of Liberty NM	4,501,548	\$263,199.0	3,352	\$155,427.8	\$240,682.0	\$364,030.0
Steamtown NHS*	99,660	\$5,403.5	86	\$2,796.4	\$4,429.4	\$7,432.4
Stones River NB	346,213	\$20,242.6	322	\$9,872.6	\$16,222.8	\$27,545.2
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	60,232	\$3,521.7	52	\$1,289.3	\$2,289.4	\$3,933.7
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	29,378	\$1,717.8	26	\$735.7	\$1,215.0	\$2,188.5
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	2,795	\$163.5	3	\$95.9	\$149.0	\$242.6
Theodore Roosevelt NP	753,880	\$47,793.7	654	\$17,797.1	\$28,484.6	\$51,009.7
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	6,583	\$384.9	3	\$226.8	\$352.1	\$533.2
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	29,200	\$1,707.3	25	\$712.3	\$1,345.4	\$2,196.0
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	164,361	\$9,609.9	135	\$5,243.7	\$8,229.1	\$13,117.6
Thomas Edison NHP	57,695	\$3,373.4	44	\$1,995.5	\$3,073.0	\$4,670.5
Thomas Jefferson NMEM	3,414,345	\$64,803.3	923	\$36,536.1	\$57,698.4	\$91,836.4
Thomas Stone NHS	10,652	\$622.8	8	\$341.3	\$532.4	\$842.7
Timpanogos Cave NM	91,261	\$5,335.9	90	\$2,824.9	\$4,425.3	\$7,930.6
Timucuan EHP	1,148,495	\$67,150.9	1,082	\$32,247.0	\$53,560.1	\$92,245.1
Tonto NM	38,048	\$2,224.6	33	\$1,187.8	\$1,912.4	\$3,155.8
Tumacácori NHP	43,830	\$2,562.6	39	\$1,029.6	\$1,800.7	\$3,096.0

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	31,132	\$1,820.2	31	\$723.8	\$1,195.8	\$2,234.8
Tuskegee Institute NHS	8,452	\$494.2	8	\$196.5	\$324.6	\$606.7
Tuzigoot NM	104,605	\$6,116.1	89	\$3,269.9	\$5,227.3	\$8,583.7
Ulysses S Grant NHS	46,070	\$2,693.7	47	\$1,427.2	\$2,241.0	\$3,961.7
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	264,362	\$11,503.5	130	\$6,033.9	\$9,155.3	\$13,787.8
Valley Forge NHP	2,428,724	\$30,661.7	540	\$18,419.2	\$28,231.1	\$46,515.7
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	387,855	\$22,677.3	309	\$12,139.3	\$19,514.9	\$30,365.8
Vicksburg NMP	508,915	\$29,755.6	488	\$13,749.8	\$21,775.8	\$39,140.7
Vietnam Veterans MEM	5,299,713	\$100,587.0	1,434	\$56,710.9	\$89,558.9	\$142,547.5
Virgin Islands NP*	411,343	\$59,829.1	779	\$29,448.5	\$51,991.3	\$80,376.4
Voyageurs NP	241,911	\$19,780.2	310	\$7,616.1	\$13,551.4	\$24,601.6
Waco Mammoth NM	69,511	\$4,064.3	65	\$1,577.0	\$2,744.5	\$4,930.9
Walnut Canyon NM	152,445	\$8,913.2	130	\$3,263.2	\$5,794.4	\$9,956.0
War In The Pacific NHP	488,987	\$28,590.4	356	\$13,512.4	\$22,378.4	\$35,036.3
Washington Monument	252,677	\$4,795.7	70	\$2,703.8	\$4,269.9	\$6,796.3
Washita Battlefield NHS	12,313	\$719.9	10	\$253.4	\$429.1	\$797.7
Weir Farm NHS	39,080	\$2,285.0	26	\$1,328.3	\$2,067.1	\$3,116.3
Whiskeytown NRA	875,566	\$37,748.7	546	\$13,975.2	\$24,040.3	\$41,874.7
White House	611,207	\$11,600.5	166	\$6,540.4	\$10,328.7	\$16,439.8
White Sands NM*	555,794	\$29,298.6	437	\$10,591.7	\$18,186.5	\$33,565.9
Whitman Mission NHS	50,148	\$2,932.1	42	\$1,076.3	\$1,952.9	\$3,325.3
William Howard Taft NHS	30,723	\$1,796.3	30	\$925.1	\$1,444.2	\$2,558.9
Wilson's Creek NB	183,699	\$10,740.7	184	\$4,822.7	\$7,796.7	\$14,112.4
Wind Cave NP*	617,377	\$62,282.9	1,066	\$25,980.0	\$42,848.5	\$82,815.2
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	437,513	\$25,580.7	360	\$13,969.1	\$21,941.9	\$35,054.8
Women's Rights NHP*	52,683	\$3,828.2	52	\$1,624.6	\$3,096.0	\$4,959.4
World War II Memorial	4,856,532	\$92,175.6	1,313	\$51,968.5	\$82,069.7	\$130,627.2
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	1,819,020	\$106,355.4	1,330	\$50,265.9	\$83,246.9	\$130,334.2
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	79,047	\$124,665.5	1,619	\$59,090.6	\$108,487.8	\$177,629.4

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Wright Brothers NMEM	458,776	\$26,824.0	431	\$11,796.1	\$19,305.9	\$34,248.0
Wupatki NM	223,173	\$14,376.6	198	\$5,296.9	\$9,388.6	\$16,009.9
Yellowstone NP*	4,257,177	\$524,319.8	8,156	\$238,536.4	\$383,908.1	\$680,381.8
Yosemite NP*	5,028,868	\$520,629.1	7,883	\$238,955.1	\$401,329.8	\$686,339.5
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	1,090	\$1,025.8	8	\$407.8	\$964.3	\$1,441.8
Zion NP*	4,295,127	\$244,531.7	3,382	\$126,205.3	\$208,287.2	\$333,151.7

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 4.** Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
Alabama	1,022,695	\$45.6	740	\$19.2	\$30.7	\$56.4
Alaska	2,782,938	\$1,298.3	18,940	\$644.7	\$1,120.1	\$1,857.0
Arizona	12,007,549	\$995.9	15,648	\$532.1	\$881.4	\$1,472.3
Arkansas	3,787,197	\$203.3	3,268	\$81.3	\$137.2	\$251.9
California	41,977,186	\$2,005.9	28,935	\$1,137.5	\$1,751.4	\$2,911.2
Colorado	7,457,422	\$485.8	7,427	\$261.0	\$430.8	\$722.0
Connecticut	39,080	\$2.3	33	\$1.2	\$2.0	\$3.1
Delaware*	0	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
District of Columbia	42,700,158	\$810.4	7,807	\$383.9	\$598.2	\$866.7
Florida	10,855,365	\$653.6	9,972	\$347.1	\$566.3	\$949.1
Georgia	7,040,865	\$374.8	6,087	\$193.2	\$305.2	\$532.8
Hawaii	5,786,319	\$394.4	4,793	\$184.3	\$312.6	\$486.4
Idaho	629,191	\$30.8	525	\$13.1	\$21.0	\$39.7
Illinois	239,719	\$14.6	225	\$8.2	\$13.2	\$21.6
Indiana	1,949,880	\$87.2	1,399	\$37.7	\$60.4	\$109.4
Iowa	229,579	\$13.8	229	\$5.8	\$9.9	\$17.8
Kansas	121,250	\$6.0	94	\$2.6	\$4.3	\$7.7
Kentucky	1,882,703	\$121.8	1,899	\$52.5	\$87.3	\$155.7
Louisiana	500,798	\$29.3	449	\$13.4	\$22.0	\$38.0
Maine	3,317,250	\$275.0	4,531	\$132.7	\$218.9	\$386.2
Maryland	6,668,216	\$234.6	3,262	\$119.3	\$193.2	\$309.7
Massachusetts	10,127,184	\$521.6	7,220	\$282.5	\$437.1	\$696.6
Michigan	2,702,937	\$235.0	3,767	\$112.9	\$193.3	\$333.6
Minnesota	1,016,335	\$56.2	897	\$27.6	\$45.2	\$79.7
Mississippi	6,618,914	\$206.9	2,967	\$78.4	\$122.7	\$220.9
Missouri	2,824,117	\$196.8	3,449	\$102.1	\$158.1	\$283.9
Montana	5,655,262	\$547.8	9,467	\$261.1	\$398.5	\$762.3
Nebraska	307,207	\$14.8	241	\$6.4	\$10.5	\$19.0
Nevada	5,526,764	\$242.9	3,122	\$114.1	\$181.8	\$292.3
New Hampshire	42,377	\$2.1	36	\$1.1	\$1.9	\$3.2
New Jersey	4,829,261	\$160.5	2,368	\$88.6	\$138.4	\$221.9
New Mexico	1,872,045	\$108.4	1,685	\$45.0	\$72.5	\$132.4
New York	18,904,533	\$697.9	8,315	\$348.8	\$560.8	\$853.9
North Carolina	18,493,720	\$1,269.6	21,001	\$632.5	\$1,000.2	\$1,775.8

\*Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

**Table 4 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
North Dakota	784,710	\$50.0	740	\$20.7	\$33.9	\$61.4
Ohio	2,818,685	\$96.4	1,602	\$46.9	\$73.5	\$131.6
Oklahoma	1,688,734	\$27.2	304	\$8.9	\$13.7	\$24.4
Oregon	1,328,643	\$97.5	1,640	\$50.6	\$77.5	\$138.4
Pennsylvania	11,070,578	\$516.4	8,568	\$281.4	\$430.9	\$742.4
Rhode Island	65,587	\$3.8	54	\$1.9	\$3.2	\$5.1
South Carolina	1,680,016	\$93.5	1,449	\$40.0	\$69.5	\$119.6
South Dakota	4,464,251	\$292.6	4,938	\$122.9	\$201.3	\$379.2
Tennessee	9,401,903	\$664.7	10,239	\$319.5	\$540.5	\$920.7
Texas	5,432,780	\$288.5	4,445	\$145.9	\$237.4	\$410.3
Utah	14,409,742	\$1,059.6	17,914	\$546.7	\$886.1	\$1,597.5
Vermont	55,716	\$3.3	50	\$1.4	\$2.4	\$4.1
Virginia	27,092,482	\$1,069.8	16,795	\$531.7	\$847.6	\$1,456.0
Washington	8,522,008	\$526.2	7,072	\$244.1	\$433.2	\$708.0
West Virginia	1,683,648	\$75.2	1,151	\$31.0	\$49.1	\$87.0
Wisconsin	537,926	\$44.4	744	\$20.8	\$33.2	\$60.4
Wyoming	7,461,666	\$945.3	13,431	\$392.1	\$684.9	\$1,180.4
America Samoa	28,893	\$1.7	21	\$0.8	\$1.3	\$2.1
Guam	488,987	\$28.6	356	\$13.5	\$22.4	\$35.0
Puerto Rico	1,456,552	\$85.2	1,065	\$40.2	\$66.7	\$104.4
Virgin Islands	582,167	\$70.0	903	\$34.2	\$59.9	\$92.7

**Table 5.** Visits, spending and economic contributions to regional economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Region	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
Alaska	2,782,938	\$1,298.3	18,940	\$644.7	\$1,120.1	\$1,857.0
Intermountain	54,149,432	\$4,377.5	70,355	\$2,355.5	\$3,900.1	\$6,749.9
Midwest	21,771,884	\$1,310.2	22,254	\$699.1	\$1,153.1	\$2,055.9
National Capital	61,418,617	\$1,220.9	18,577	\$672.9	\$1,081.9	\$1,758.6
Northeast	59,350,603	\$2,776.2	41,228	\$1,596.7	\$2,566.1	\$4,171.2
Pacific West	66,123,759	\$3,408.9	49,520	\$1,932.4	\$3,046.3	\$5,061.3
Southeast	65,374,458	\$3,991.5	64,063	\$2,087.3	\$3,475.7	\$6,040.6



**Figure 5.** National Park Service Regions.

**Table 6.** Park unit type abbreviations.

<b>Park Unit Type</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Ecological & Historic Preserve	EHP
International Historic Site	IHS
Memorial	MEM
Memorial Parkway	MEM PKWY
National & State Parks	NP
National Battlefield	NB
National Battlefield Park	NBP
National Expansion Memorial	NEM
National Historic Site	NHS
National Historical Park	NHP
National Historical Park and Preserve	NP&PRES
National Lakeshore	NL
National Memorial	NMEM
National Military Park	NMP
National Monument	NM
National Monument & Preserve	NM&PRES
National Monument and Historic Shrine	NM&SHRINE
National Monument of America	NM
National Park	NP
National Park & Preserve	NP&PRES
National Preserve	NPRES
National Recreation Area	NRA
National Recreational River	NRR
National Reserve	NRES
National River	NR
National River & Recreation Area	NRRA
National Scenic River	NSR
National Scenic Riverways	NSR
National Seashore	NS
National Wild and Scenic River	W&SR
Park	P
Parkway	PKWY
Scenic & Recreational River	NSR&NRR
Wild & Scenic River	W&SR

**Table 7.** Visit allocation to states for multi-state parks.

<b>Park Unit</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Share</b>
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67%
Big South Fork NRR	Kentucky	41%
Big South Fork NRR	Tennessee	59%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	62%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	38%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	20%
Gateway NRA	New York	80%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	8%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	92%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	75%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	25%
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13%
National Capital Parks East	District of Columbia	90%
National Capital Parks East	Maryland	10%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50%

**Table 7 (continued).** Visit allocation to states for multi-state parks.

<b>Park Unit</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Share</b>
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49%



The Department of the Interior protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

NPS 999/137708, April 2017

**National Park Service**  
**U.S. Department of the Interior**



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