National Park Service
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Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

2017 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2018/1616



ON THE COVER
Fort Laramie National Historic Site attracted visitors from around the world to see the total solar eclipse on August 21, 2017. One of 21 NPS sites in the path of totality, Fort Laramie offered four days of events and educational programs for eclipse viewers.
Photo credit: Egan Cornachione

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Fort Collins, Colorado

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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 2017, the National Park System received an estimated 331 million recreation visits. Visitors to National Parks spent an estimated $18.2 billion in local gateway regions (defined as communities within 60 miles of a park). The contribution of this spending to the national economy was 306 thousand jobs, $11.9 billion in labor income, $20.3 billion in value added, and $35.8 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct contributions with $5.5 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 2017 NPS visitation.

Lands managed by the NPS received 330,882,751 recreation visits in 2017 – almost identical to the record-setting 330,971,689 recreation visits in 2016 (Ziesler, 2018). In 2017, sixty-one parks set new records for annual recreation visits, and three parks received more than 10 million recreation visits. There are a few factors that likely influenced NPS visitation in 2017. Several parks reported exceptionally high August visitation due to the solar eclipse on August 21. Starting in September, several southeastern and Caribbean parks experienced significant closures because of hurricanes. October had the largest decrease in monthly visitation compared to 2016, mostly due to lingering closures from September hurricanes.

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 2017 model updates. Estimates of NPS visitor spending in 2017 and resulting economic effects at the national level are then presented. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park, state, and regional-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.

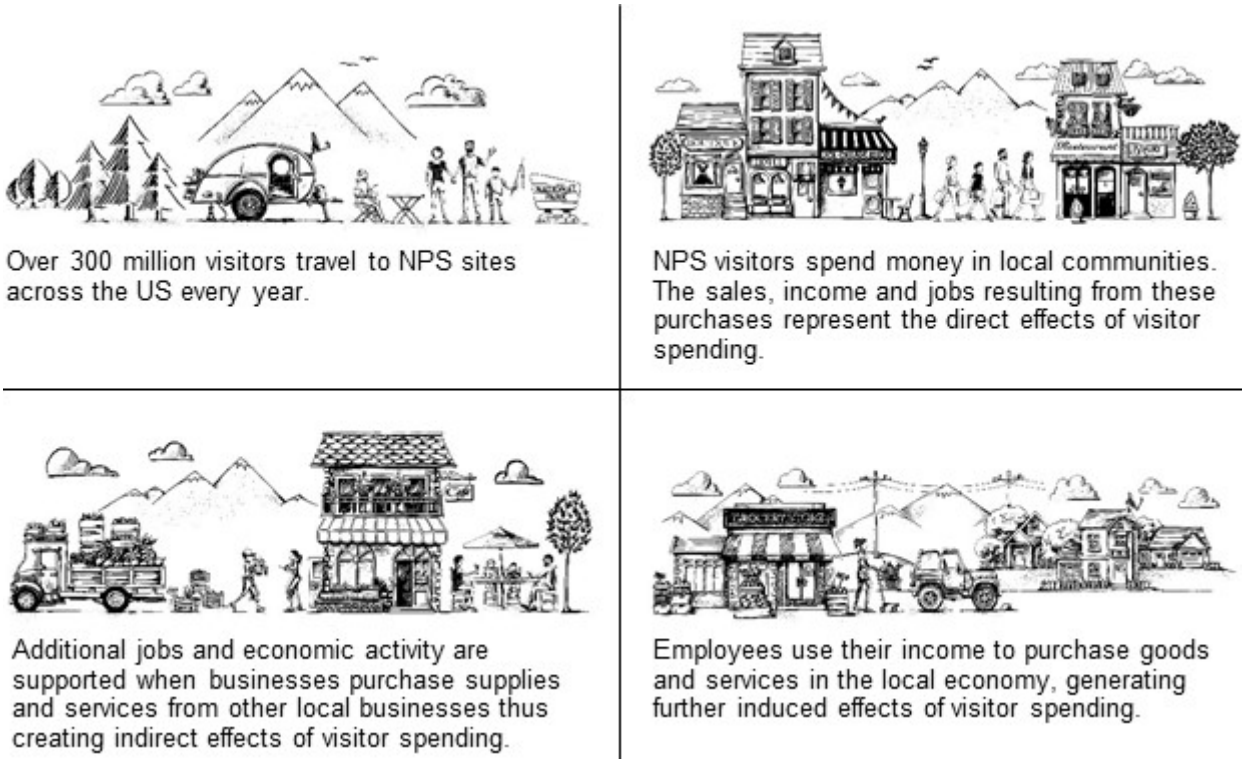


Figure 1. How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.

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. Table 4 in the appendix provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors.

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

- **Jobs** measure 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 America 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[1].

[1] Through consultation with park staff, local areas have been updated for Acadia National Park, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway, Manhattan Project National Historical Parks, Minidoka National Historic Sites, and Waco Mammoth National Monument.

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. The data sources and methods used to estimate these inputs and the resultant economic effects are described below.

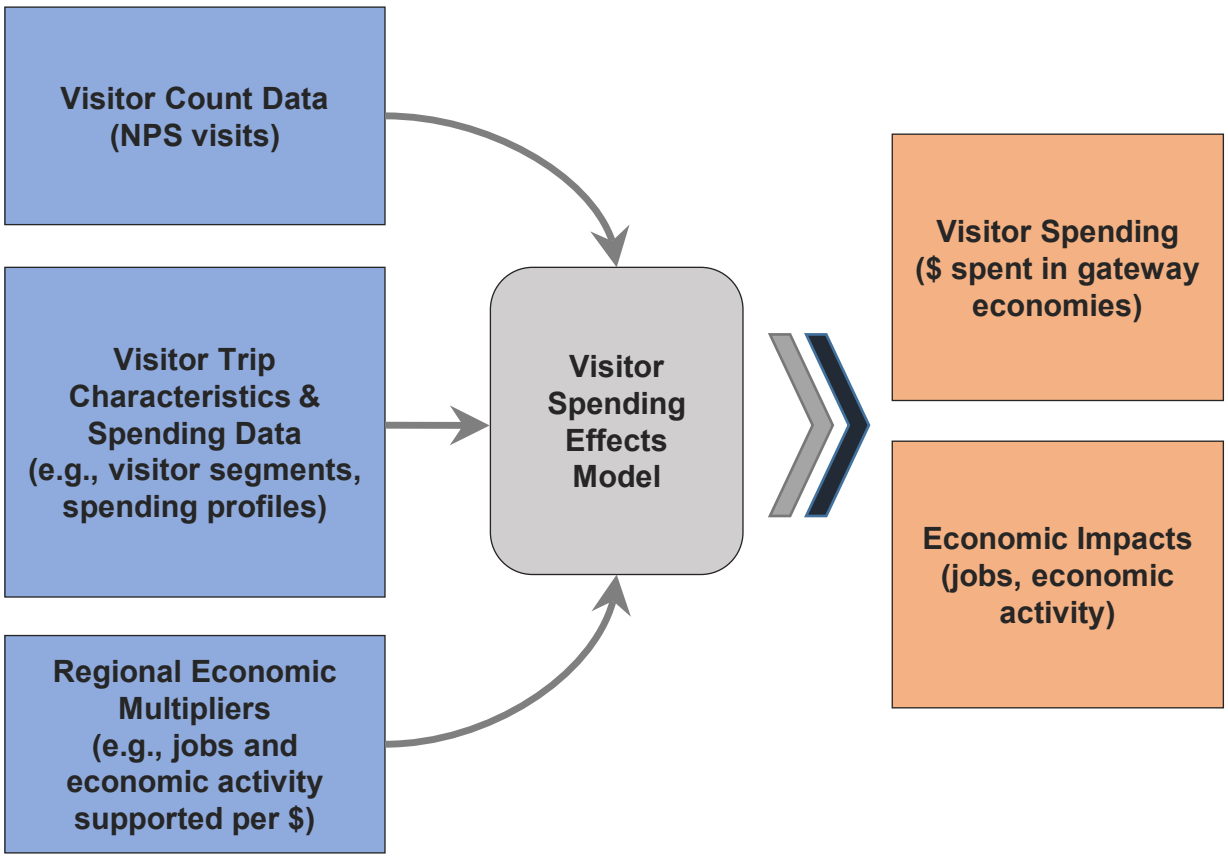


Figure 2. The Visitor Spending Effects Model.

Visitor Spending Patterns

Visitor spending patterns for this analysis are derived from survey data collected through the Visitor Services Project (VSP). 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, 57 VSP surveys included the requisite visitor spending questions necessary for this analysis. Spending data from these 57 surveyed parks were adjusted to 2017 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 (Camp and Lodge), parks that have only camping available within the park (Camp Only), parks with no overnight stays (No Stay), and parks with high day use, including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores (Recreation Areas). 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[2]. 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,
- *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,

[2]Including Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Denali National Park and Preserve, Everglades National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Isle Royale National Park, John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway, Manhattan Project National Historical Park, Minidoka National Historic Site, Natchez Trace Parkway, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

- Admission and fees, and
- Souvenirs and other expenses.

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[3] compiles detailed park-level visitation data for 382 of the 417 National Park units and publishes this data in an annual Statistical Abstract. The annual NPS recreation visitation estimates published in the 2017 Statistical Abstract are used for this analysis (Ziesler, 2018). 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*[4]. 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, re-entry 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), and

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

[3] https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/

[4] 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 2015 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2017 dollars ($2017). Where necessary, dollar values have been adjusted to $2017 using IMPLAN output 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 with the NPS region[5]; 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. Local, state, and national contribution estimates should not be summed.

2017 VSE Model Updates

New parks included in the 2017 VSE analysis:

- Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
- Minidoka (Idaho) National Historic Site
- Minidoka (Washington) National Historic Site
- Stonewall National Monument

Changes to park profiles:

- Changes were made to the Manhattan Project National Historical Parks. These parks are classified as No Stay parks, but receive higher than average portions of local and non-local day visits. Profiles for the Manhattan Project Washington and Tennessee sites were modified to reflect a high portion of day visitors.
- Visitor spending estimates for the John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway were previously overstated. This parkway is primary used by visitors traveling between Yellowstone National Park and Grand Teton National Park, and although there are lodging and camping opportunities along the parkway, the majority of visitors only pass through the parkway. The

[5] 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.

profile for the parkway was modified to classify most visitors as day visitors. NPS visitor statistics data on overnight stays were used to determine in park camping and lodging visits, and the remainder of visits (>98%) were classified as day visits. Day visitors for this parkway are assumed to have relatively small visitor spending, estimated at $12.12 per party.

- Several parks were moved from the Camp Only profile to the No Stay profile (Antietam National Battlefield, Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, and Fort Necessity National Battlefield). Each of these parks receive a small number of miscellaneous overnight stays, but offer little to no public camping opportunities within the park.

IMPLAN model changes:

- The 2017 VSE analysis uses the IMPLAN 2015 data set; the previous 2016 VSE analysis used the IMPLAN 2013 data set. IMPLAN data reflect the structure of the economy in the year of the data, and thus change over time. The update from IMPLAN 2013 data to IMPLAN 2015 data had two notable effects on this year's VSE estimates:
    - Projected deflators used to update visitor spending profiles to current year dollars are smaller in the IMPLAN 2015 data set compared to the IMPLAN 2013 data set. This means that, all else equal, visitor spending estimates are slightly less than they were for the 2016 analysis. IMPLAN uses Bureau of Labor Statistics implicit price index projections to estimate future year IMPLAN deflators; price index projections made in 2013 were corrected downward in 2015.
    - Multipliers differ between the two IMPLAN data sets, which causes variation in contribution estimates. Differences in multipliers vary from geography to geography and will thus affect estimates for park and state-level economies differently. Overall, employment (jobs) multipliers are relatively smaller in the 2015 IMPLAN data set compared to the 2013 IMPLAN data set. This reflects an increase in output per worker.

Results

Recreation Visits

A total of 330,882,751 NPS recreation visits are reported in the 2017 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler, 2018). This is slightly down (0.03%) from 2016's record-breaking Centennial year by less than 90,000 visits. Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the recreation visitation estimates section). In 2017, visitor parties accounted for 133.3 million party days/nights. Figure 3 provides the distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment.

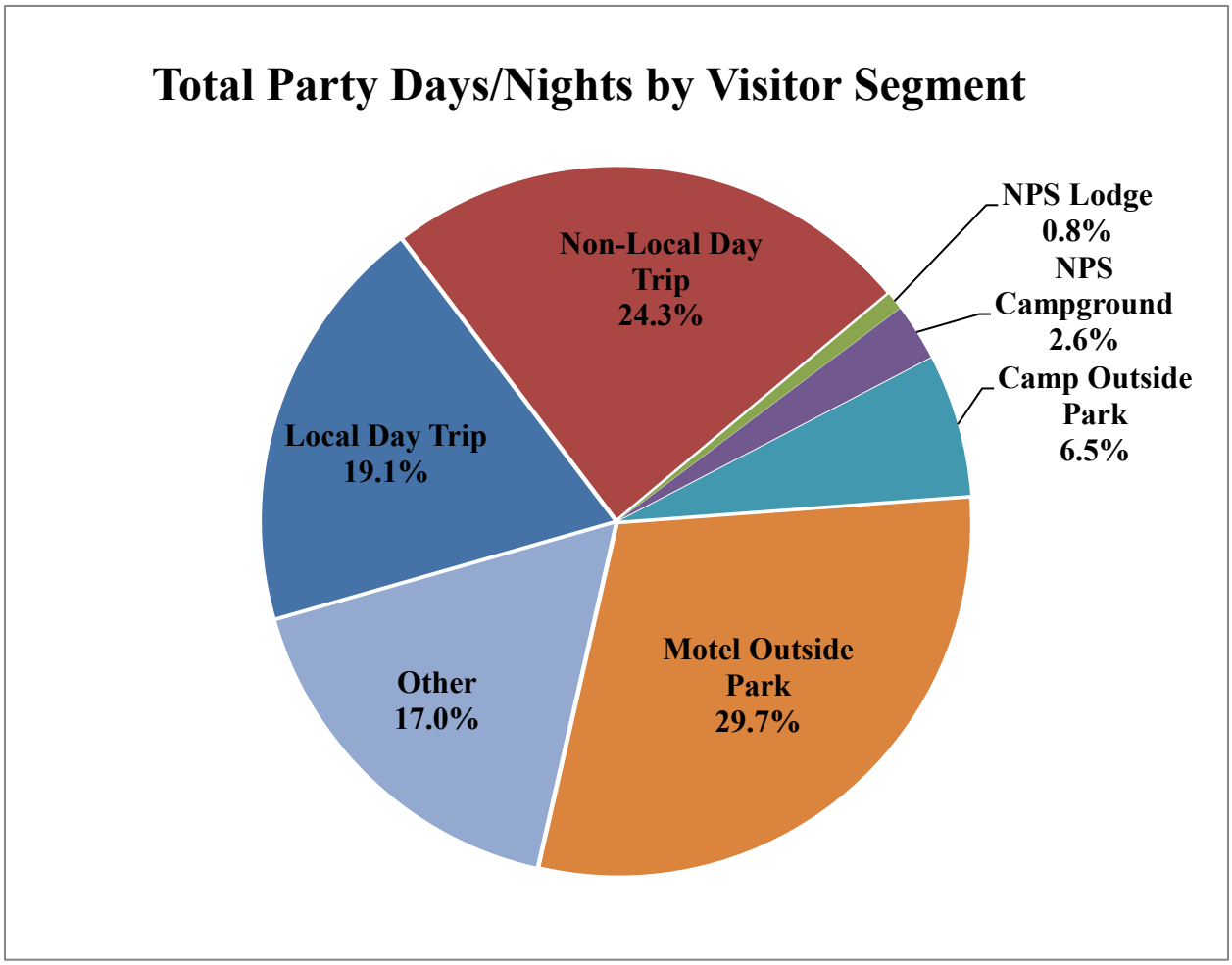


Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2017, visitor groups accounted for 133.3 million party days/nights.

Visitor Spending

In 2017, park visitors spent an estimated $18.2 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 2017, park visitors spent $5.5 billion on lodging in hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts, and an additional $445.7 million on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2017, 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 2017.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending ($ Millions, $2017)	Percent of Total Spending	Average Spending per Party per Day/Night ($2017)	Average Number of People per Party
Local Day Trip	$1,062.2	5.8%	$41.72	2.9
Non-Local Day Trip	$2,908.9	16.0%	$90.00	3.0
NPS Lodge	$453.6	2.5%	$421.28	3.2
NPS Camp Ground	$434.3	2.4%	$124.86	3.3
Motel Outside Park	$11,274.7	62.0%	$284.44	2.8
Camp Outside Park	$1,094.7	6.0%	$126.51	3.3
Other	$953.7	5.2%	$42.14	3.2
Total	**$18,182.1**	**100%**	**$136.44**	**3.0**

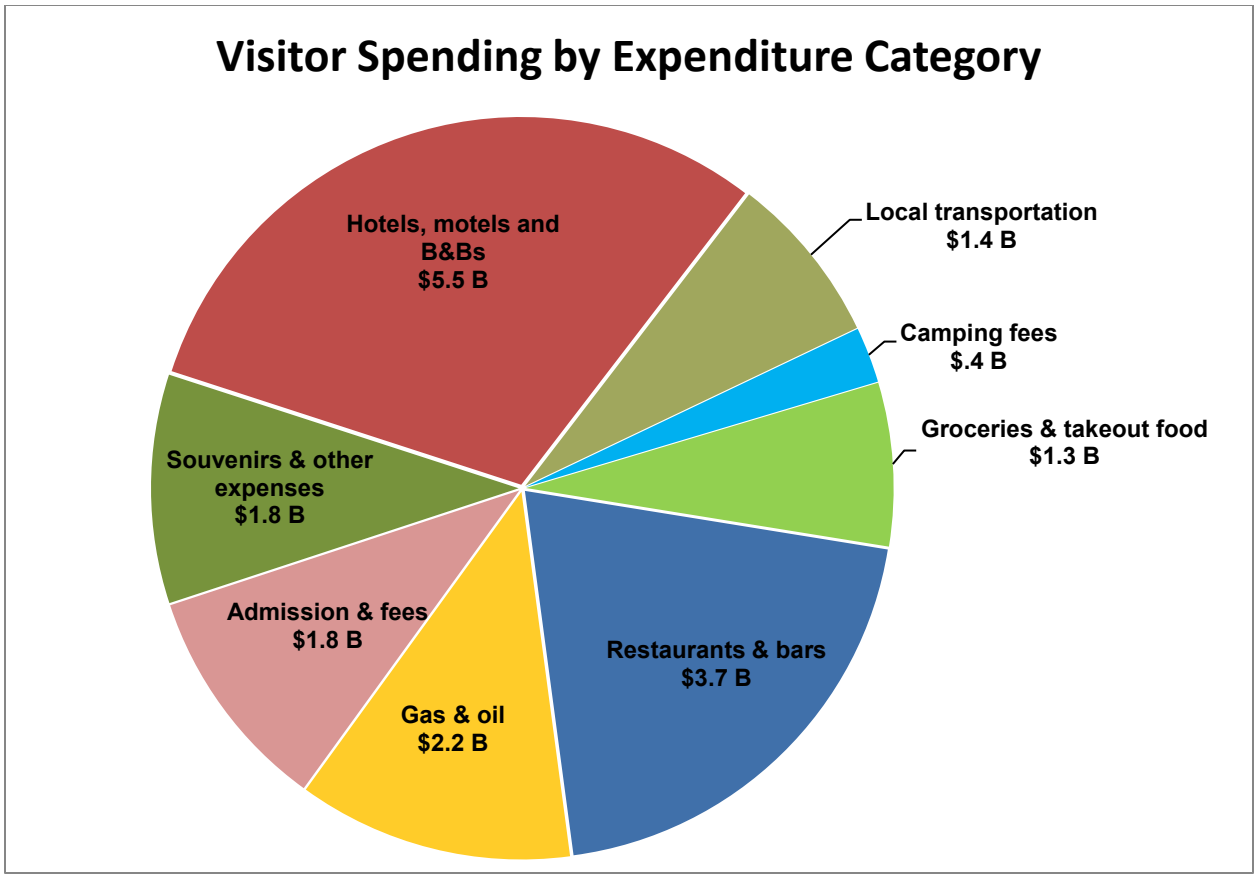


Figure 4. Distribution of NPS visitor spending by spending category. In 2017, visitors to NPS lands spent an estimated $18.2 billion in local gateway regions.

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 2017, NPS visitors spent a total of $18.2 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS lands. Table 2 gives the economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending. In 2017, NPS visitor spending directly supported 186.6 thousand jobs, $5.3 billion in labor income, $8.9 billion in value added, and $14.4 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an additional 119.7 thousand jobs, $6.6 billion in labor income, $11.4 billion in value added, and $21.4 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported a total of 306.2 thousand jobs, $11.9 billion in labor income, $20.3 billion in value added, and $35.8 billion in economic output in the national economy.

Table 2. Economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending - 2017.

Effects	Sector	Jobs	Labor Income ($ Millions, $2017)	Value Added ($ Millions, $2017)	Output ($ Millions, $2017)
Direct Effects	Hotels, motels, and B&Bs	49,064	$1,834.1	$3,592.7	$5,531.5
	Camping and other accommodations	8,503	$265.1	$294.2	$445.7
	Restaurants and bars	60,447	$1,351.2	$2,075.2	$3,697.7
	Grocery and convenience stores	5,255	$167.3	$246.3	$360.0
	Gas stations	4,148	$156.0	$178.1	$274.8
	Transit and ground transportation services	8,583	$369.5	$865.7	$1,364.1
	Other amusement and recreation industries	29,378	$674.2	$1,028.2	$1,812.3
	Retail establishments	21,173	$495.8	$566.5	$874.2
Total Direct Effects	–	**186,551**	**$5,313.2**	**$8,846.9**	**$14,360.3**
Secondary Effects	–	119,686	$6,618.8	$11,428.4	$21,390.6
Total Effects	–	**306,237**	**$11,932.0**	**$20,275.0**	**$35,751.0**

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. Table 4 provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Table 7.

Contributions to state and regional economies are provided in the appendix in Tables 5 and 6, 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 8 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 different travel modes within the context of each park unit to derive recreation and non-recreation visitation at both a monthly and annual resolution. Re-entry 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. Efforts 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 provide good approximations for Alaska parks. 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 ($12.12) 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 - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	269,580	$15,412.8	242	$6,965.1	$11,847.7	$20,885.0
Acadia NP	3,509,271	$284,459.8	4,163	$107,621.5	$185,248.3	$338,873.8
Adams NHP	255,563	$14,611.5	200	$7,971.9	$12,984.4	$20,679.4
African Burial Ground NM	43,183	$2,469.0	31	$1,392.3	$2,253.9	$3,381.6
Agate Fossil Beds NM*	32,039	$2,299.0	35	$684.1	$1,205.5	$2,379.4
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	6,613	$378.1	5	$150.2	$257.2	$465.3
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	201,837	$11,539.7	179	$5,649.0	$9,085.1	$15,724.5
Amistad NRA	1,221,635	$52,103.1	695	$15,795.2	$28,427.4	$52,168.5
Andersonville NHS	132,149	$7,555.4	123	$2,877.6	$4,897.8	$9,322.4
Andrew Johnson NHS	53,999	$3,087.4	50	$1,316.0	$2,176.0	$3,933.5
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100	$77.2	0	$31.3	$72.3	$112.2
Antietam NB[!]	366,508	$20,950.5	281	$10,894.6	$18,047.7	$28,813.3
Apostle Islands NL*	203,421	$31,763.4	454	$11,492.9	$20,403.4	$37,497.2
Appomattox Court House NHP	113,961	$6,515.5	104	$2,633.2	$4,478.3	$8,137.4
Arches NP*	1,539,028	$182,505.5	2,869	$75,990.7	$132,261.2	$241,343.9
Arkansas Post NMEM	36,079	$2,062.5	31	$847.5	$1,468.0	$2,561.2
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	726,060	$41,511.4	548	$21,575.8	$35,866.7	$56,918.9
Assateague Island NS	2,347,166	$99,819.8	1,284	$38,734.1	$65,660.2	$110,986.6
Aztec Ruins NM	52,755	$3,016.2	46	$1,078.3	$1,874.4	$3,494.7
Badlands NP	1,054,325	$66,005.9	952	$24,990.8	$43,349.7	$80,730.6
Bandelier NM	209,140	$12,820.3	188	$5,238.2	$9,088.6	$16,370.6
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	10,894	$201.7	3	$106.3	$180.6	$286.6
Bent's Old Fort NHS	26,398	$1,509.2	21	$585.0	$1,001.0	$1,779.8
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	$4,056.7	51	$1,877.8	$3,561.1	$5,913.5
Big Bend NP	440,275	$37,305.3	541	$12,524.5	$22,453.3	$40,902.0
Big Cypress NPRES	922,883	$72,014.5	957	$36,393.7	$63,084.6	$102,401.7
Big Hole NB*	36,718	$2,354.3	33	$864.5	$1,286.2	$2,457.0
Big South Fork NRRA*	761,200	$22,699.0	299	$8,132.9	$13,354.0	$24,077.7

* 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.

[!] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Big Thicket NPRES	170,649	$10,6990.6	136	$4,800.8	$8,358.3	#13,515.5
Bighorn Canyon NRA	231,836	$9,856.1	148	$3,999.6	$6,397.9	$11,955.3
Biscayne NP	446,961	$27,986.7	364	$14,021.5	$23,872.5	$38,537.6
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	307,142	$18,656.5	236	$8,240.1	$13,927.2	$22,906.6
Blue Ridge PKWY	16,093,766	$1,015,625.8	15,378	$458,532.2	$785,896.5	$1,388,562.7
Bluestone NSR	32,029	$1,367.7	20	$519.7	$866.1	$1,556.2
Booker T Washington NM	25,480	$1,456.8	22	$604.3	$1,028.5	$1,865.4
Boston NHP	3,425,606	$195,854.0	2,690	$107,173.5	$174,204.3	$277,481.8
Boston African American NHS	413,151	$23,621.3	325	$12,921.2	$21,007.0	$33,468.5
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	25,205	$1,441.0	24	$729.9	$1,236.8	$2,177.1
Bryce Canyon NP	2,571,684	$212,958.5	3,119	$83,429.6	$141,782.3	$256,381.0
Buck Island Reef NM	33,082	$2,003.0	23	$921.0	$1,603.1	$2,543.9
Buffalo NR	1,471,330	$62,634.5	911	$23,003.1	$39,175.8	$71,109.2
Cabrillo NM	997,902	$57,053.6	790	$29,393.9	$47,275.3	$76,372.0
Canaveral NS	1,598,587	$100,636.3	1,406	$45,510.4	$80,615.3	$134,396.8
Cane River Creole NHP	30,117	$1,721.9	24	$684.2	$1,183.9	$2,112.6
Canyon De Chelly NM	825,660	$53,354.9	792	$17,640.3	$31,824.5	$61,687.5
Canyonlands NP	742,272	$44,541.8	640	$16,852.2	$28,871.1	$52,753.1
Cape Cod NS	4,125,419	$176,513.1	2,103	$89,182.7	$142,731.4	$221,510.9
Cape Hatteras NS	2,433,704	$151,624.8	2,222	$59,797.7	$103,924.1	$186,562.2
Cape Krusenstern NM	15,000	$23,031.6	301	$10,661.3	$20,217.8	$33,573.3
Cape Lookout NS	399,358	$20,897.1	309	$7,230.5	$12,230.8	$23,206.0
Capitol Reef NP*	1,150,165	$81,284.4	1,100	$29,476.7	$50,867.7	$91,814.0
Capulin Volcano NM*	59,616	$1,756.7	26	$534.9	$884.8	$1,719.3
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	72,777	$4,160.9	63	$1,693.2	$2,873.7	$5,138.2
Carlsbad Caverns NP	520,026	$32,750.0	458	$11,451.9	$19,573.0	$36,169.0
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	1,884	$34.9	0	$18.4	$31.2	$49.5
Casa Grande Ruins NM	75,583	$4,321.4	65	$2,306.0	$3,814.4	$6,413.7
Castillo De San Marcos NM	876,976	$50,139.8	776	$22,519.2	$38,928.5	$67,665.6
Castle Clinton NM	4,737,113	$114,376.7	1,206	$53,475.4	$85,710.5	$130,282.7
Catoctin Mountain P	236,243	$14,326.1	183	$7,225.3	$12,084.1	$19,269.9

* 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.

[!] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Cedar Breaks NM	909,199	$57,185.2	810	$21,309.0	$36,258.1	$65,711.6
Cesar E. Chavez NM	15,472	$884.6	11	$462.8	$743.9	$1,219.6
Chaco Culture NHP	55,333	$2,928.7	44	$1,152.3	$1,982.8	$3,638.3
Chamizal NMEM	86,400	$4,939.8	77	$1,820.9	$3,226.3	$6,071.7
Channel Islands NP	383,687	$23,095.1	308	$12,296.3	$19,927.0	$32,268.8
Charles Pinckney NHS	53,745	$3,072.8	45	$1,295.0	$2,274.5	$3,825.1
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	12,405	$709.2	10	$314.2	$518.9	$924.4
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,768,500	$118,221.7	1,723	$57,952.9	$97,127.4	$164,861.7
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,859,573	$89,492.6	1,237	$46,564.4	$78,936.8	$127,569.4
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP[!]	994,537	$56,832.5	883	$22,192.8	$37,384.9	$69,325.3
Chickasaw NRA*	1,533,684	$24,089.6	244	$6,256.2	$9,990.8	$18,271.2
Chiricahua NM	63,132	$3,650.6	52	$1,185.8	$1,992.1	$3,813.6
Christiansted NHS	96,780	$5,533.3	69	$2,650.3	$4,518.4	$7,221.1
City Of Rocks NRES	130,276	$7,448.4	111	$2,870.2	$4,621.3	$8,429.2
Clara Barton NHS[X]	0	$0.0	0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Colonial NHP	3,333,448	$190,585.0	3,014	$87,016.9	$149,910.2	$264,867.9
Colorado NM	375,036	$22,928.9	329	$8,985.7	$15,518.2	$28,028.6
Congaree NP*	159,595	$7,827.5	101	$2,856.7	$5,168.7	$9,068.2
Coronado NMEM	131,615	$7,524.9	113	$3,114.6	$5,290.1	$9,394.4
Cowpens NB	212,692	$13,388.4	198	$6,217.4	$10,684.1	$18,443.7
Crater Lake NP	711,749	$59,899.5	981	$26,785.4	$43,488.3	$80,578.3
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES*	285,228	$9,713.1	146	$3,452.0	$5,565.0	$10,860.1
Cumberland Gap NHP	737,547	$46,142.4	673	$18,994.9	$32,283.2	$57,981.1
Cumberland Island NS	51,938	$2,122.4	30	$917.1	$1,527.0	$2,638.5
Curecanti NRA	1,041,446	$44,112.3	551	$17,894.9	$30,011.7	$49,922.3
Cuyahoga Valley NP	2,226,879	$63,098.6	931	$26,600.7	$44,137.6	$78,148.1
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP*	99,700	$5,760.2	96	$3,056.4	$5,161.7	$8,969.4
De Soto NMEM	233,355	$13,341.7	204	$6,643.7	$11,315.7	$19,233.3
Death Valley NP	1,294,827	$106,839.2	1,393	$49,949.8	$84,839.4	$137,800.9
Delaware Water Gap NRA*	3,400,945	$113,574.1	1,625	$65,730.9	$105,856.0	$165,482.2
Denali NP&PRES	642,809	$632,370.4	8,154	$293,019.8	$558,321.1	$924,184.0
Devils Postpile NM	109,571	$6,901.4	96	$2,835.8	$4,653.1	$8,188.2

* 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.

[!] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Devils Tower NM	499,030	$31,056.0	442	$11,959.3	$21,042.7	$38,687.9
Dinosaur NM	315,859	$18,479.4	231	$7,105.8	$12,078.1	$20,400.2
Dry Tortugas NP	54,280	$3,190.3	38	$1,252.9	$2,152.6	$3,496.4
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	14,878	$850.7	10	$473.5	$770.3	$1,240.8
Effigy Mounds NM*	67,006	$4,170.5	67	$1,636.7	$2,800.7	$5,064.0
Eisenhower NHS	50,598	$2,892.8	39	$1,506.1	$2,474.7	$3,949.6
El Malpais NM	161,526	$9,235.1	149	$3,808.6	$6,573.7	$12,147.4
El Morro NM	59,012	$3,624.4	52	$1,009.9	$1,893.0	$3,790.8
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	67,620	$3,866.1	49	$1,959.9	$3,268.1	$5,075.3
Eugene O'Neill NHS	3,931	$224.8	3	$124.5	$196.7	$309.9
Everglades NP	1,018,557	$97,398.3	1,320	$51,298.3	$89,354.8	$144,384.7
Federal Hall NMEM	325,498	$18,609.8	222	$10,500.1	$16,984.1	$25,447.8
Fire Island NS	456,393	$19,430.9	209	$10,044.5	$16,256.3	$24,178.7
First Ladies NHS	13,085	$748.1	10	$378.7	$626.0	$1,082.7
Flight 93 NMEM	364,083	$20,815.9	325	$10,215.2	$16,448.6	$28,446.2
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	71,763	$4,103.0	60	$2,151.8	$3,596.7	$5,933.0
Ford's Theatre NHS	744,266	$13,780.0	185	$7,262.6	$12,335.0	$19,555.3
Fort Bowie NHS	8,491	$485.5	8	$197.2	$335.7	$597.2
Fort Caroline NMEM	243,961	$13,948.1	214	$6,539.5	$11,220.6	$19,362.5
Fort Davis NHS	60,911	$3,482.5	50	$1,050.7	$1,970.6	$3,660.9
Fort Donelson NB	208,817	$13,151.2	182	$6,091.0	$10,197.0	$17,139.1
Fort Frederica NM	188,089	$10,753.7	165	$4,848.2	$8,255.1	$14,301.6
Fort Laramie NHS	61,513	$3,516.9	54	$1,241.4	$2,220.3	$4,118.5
Fort Larned NHS*	29,188	$1,730.9	26	$552.7	$980.1	$1,921.3
Fort Matanzas NM	578,981	$33,102.4	510	$14,996.5	$25,931.9	$44,919.2
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	591,861	$33,838.8	453	$17,685.8	$29,545.7	$46,918.2
Fort Necessity NB[!]	294,146	$16,813.5	267	$8,523.2	$13,767.0	$23,814.9
Fort Point NHS	1,532,540	$87,620.7	1,133	$48,522.2	$76,658.0	$120,827.8
Fort Pulaski NM	360,591	$22,712.1	306	$9,288.5	$16,457.2	$27,910.3
Fort Raleigh NHS	274,981	$15,721.6	242	$6,417.5	$10,928.5	$19,637.5

* 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.

[!] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Fort Scott NHS*	28,947	$506.9	6	$154.3	$249.4	$490.2
Fort Smith NHS	141,915	$8,113.8	127	$3,092.6	$5,386.3	$9,947.6
Fort Stanwix NM*	106,936	$5,743.6	78	$2,471.4	$4,289.4	$7,220.0
Fort Sumter NM	896,569	$51,260.0	723	$21,602.3	$37,946.0	$63,912.0
Fort Union NM*	11,676	$770.7	10	$295.5	$487.1	$852.1
Fort Union Trading Post NHS*	13,329	$1,043.8	12	$375.6	$577.2	$962.5
Fort Vancouver NHS	1,081,489	$61,832.5	1,005	$31,426.4	$51,385.3	$90,246.4
Fort Washington P	317,470	$18,150.9	237	$9,410.7	$15,633.1	$24,654.9
Fossil Butte NM*	21,978	$1,072.8	13	$390.4	$650.9	$1,125.2
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	3,507,402	$64,939.2	864	$34,225.5	$58,129.4	$92,155.7
Frederick Douglass NHS	76,569	$1,417.7	18	$747.0	$1,268.2	$2,007.6
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	11,387	$651.0	9	$355.2	$578.5	$923.0
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	919,311	$52,560.3	687	$26,688.4	$44,198.8	$70,377.5
Friendship Hill NHS	39,377	$2,251.3	37	$1,134.4	$1,835.1	$3,167.5
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	11,177	$17,161.4	223	$7,944.0	$15,064.8	$25,016.4
Gateway NRA	9,190,609	$222,025.8	2,374	$104,118.4	$166,463.5	$254,579.4
Gauley River NRA	118,733	$5,046.3	74	$1,912.0	$3,136.3	$5,623.6
General Grant NMEM	97,005	$5,546.1	67	$3,126.8	$5,064.6	$7,602.7
George Rogers Clark NHP	117,268	$6,704.6	102	$2,568.3	$4,384.9	$8,038.7
George Washington MEM PKWY	7,562,793	$48,242.6	817	$26,315.1	$41,676.5	$69,771.9
George Washington Birthplace NM*	122,456	$5,464.3	67	$2,727.3	$4,484.0	$7,073.4
George Washington Carver NM*	46,465	$838.2	12	$314.8	$511.4	$931.7
Gettysburg NMP	1,038,650	$65,268.0	832	$32,945.1	$55,118.1	$87,853.4
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	78,872	$4,509.4	69	$1,334.1	$2,325.1	$4,664.2
Glacier NP	3,305,513	$275,137.3	4,602	$121,084.8	$194,557.5	$368,641.4
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	547,057	$113,804.7	2,090	$58,757.9	$94,544.6	$167,810.3
Glen Canyon NRA	4,574,940	$360,729.2	5,060	$137,357.2	$235,944.1	$425,140.8
Golden Gate NRA	14,981,897	$364,732.1	4,085	$167,936.8	$264,061.3	$418,805.2
Golden Spike NHS*	67,811	$3,799.3	58	$1,771.4	$2,961.5	$5,258.9
Governors Island NM	625,652	$35,770.7	422	$20,182.7	$32,645.8	$48,914.2
Grand Canyon NP*	6,254,238	$666,912.8	9,423	$329,315.3	$581,624.3	$938,010.8

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[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Grand Portage NM	96,051	$6,048.7	80	$1,658.7	$3,204.7	$5,889.4
Grand Teton NP*	3,316,999	$589,903.9	8,694	$259,807.1	$421,551.8	$744,286.5
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	24,072	$1,376.3	22	$633.0	$964.8	$1,798.0
Great Basin NP	168,027	$9,694.1	137	$3,038.0	$5,263.2	$10,039.2
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	486,935	$29,582.6	408	$11,243.8	$19,328.3	$34,602.2
Great Smoky Mountains NP	11,338,893	$922,947.1	13,942	$405,780.5	$695,842.3	$1,237,735.0
Greenbelt P	141,856	$8,528.1	106	$4,281.5	$7,209.7	$11,386.8
Guadalupe Mountains NP	225,257	$13,646.2	197	$4,880.6	$8,712.3	$16,090.4
Guilford Courthouse NMP	348,991	$19,953.0	320	$9,360.7	$15,654.0	$27,547.3
Gulf Islands NS	3,952,940	$167,978.9	2,351	$69,222.2	$118,595.4	$205,405.3
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	31,123	$1,779.4	27	$818.1	$1,319.8	$2,405.8
Haleakala NP	1,112,390	$69,751.1	819	$32,188.8	$56,282.0	$89,290.3
Hamilton Grange NMEM	85,602	$4,894.2	57	$2,753.7	$4,460.0	$6,679.2
Hampton NHS	32,328	$1,848.3	25	$976.6	$1,624.6	$2,581.6
Harpers Ferry NHP*	342,535	$16,514.7	239	$9,184.0	$15,156.0	$24,198.6
Harry S Truman NHS	45,436	$2,597.7	44	$1,321.1	$2,230.9	$3,934.3
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	2,016,702	$166,177.3	2,020	$78,840.6	$140,441.1	$222,394.9
Herbert Hoover NHS	144,619	$8,268.4	127	$3,409.6	$5,847.5	$10,489.1
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	185,744	$10,619.7	133	$5,409.2	$9,035.0	$14,012.1
Homestead NM*	123,400	$3,984.3	59	$1,389.3	$2,347.5	$4,387.0
Hopewell Culture NHP	62,413	$3,568.4	56	$1,746.3	$2,924.7	$5,072.5
Hopewell Furnace NHS	49,306	$2,819.0	43	$1,547.4	$2,516.7	$4,134.9
Horseshoe Bend NMP	74,255	$4,245.4	66	$1,861.4	$3,161.3	$5,655.0
Hot Springs NP	1,561,615	$97,854.3	1,494	$37,994.1	$70,417.1	$127,057.8
Hovenweep NM	39,969	$2,459.3	35	$917.2	$1,608.2	$2,912.5
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	45,800	$2,618.5	43	$877.6	$1,548.6	$3,031.0
Independence NHP	4,790,758	$273,904.6	3,926	$152,467.7	$248,008.9	$399,492.2
Indiana Dunes NL	2,158,471	$92,046.0	1,183	$45,690.6	$77,894.6	$124,216.9
Isle Royale NP	28,196	$6,156.9	97	$1,968.2	$3,580.3	$7,124.6
James A Garfield NHS*	53,535	$1,871.5	31	$914.5	$1,533.9	$2,717.8

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X Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	456,667	$26,109.3	391	$11,558.3	$19,752.1	$33,986.7
Jefferson NEM*	1,398,188	$135,944.1	2,340	$70,880.6	$119,724.6	$211,521.2
Jewel Cave NM	144,537	$8,263.6	125	$3,270.1	$5,572.7	$10,362.9
Jimmy Carter NHS	60,736	$3,472.5	57	$1,318.7	$2,247.1	$4,271.8
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY[!]	1,433,292	$7,932.2	136	$2,938.6	$4,729.8	$8,768.2
John Day Fossil Beds NM*	214,558	$9,998.8	150	$3,960.7	$6,306.6	$11,646.5
John F Kennedy NHS	30,400	$1,738.1	23	$947.8	$1,544.1	$2,464.2
John Muir NHS	46,876	$2,680.1	34	$1,485.0	$2,346.0	$3,699.8
Johnstown Flood NMEM*	171,376	$10,336.4	168	$5,212.4	$8,456.6	$14,705.7
Joshua Tree NP*	2,853,619	$137,625.4	1,789	$67,602.7	$112,140.8	$182,717.5
Kalaupapa NHP	76,513	$4,374.5	54	$2,095.3	$3,572.2	$5,708.9
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	196,856	$11,254.9	140	$5,390.9	$9,190.6	$14,688.1
Katmai NP&PRES	37,818	$58,068.2	756	$26,879.7	$50,974.0	$84,646.6
Kenai Fjords NP	303,598	$53,511.2	1,046	$28,170.7	$43,720.0	$78,907.3
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,593,725	$148,292.4	2,315	$78,380.0	$131,822.1	$223,176.3
Keweenaw NHP	16,480	$942.2	14	$245.7	$491.7	$984.0
Kings Canyon NP	692,932	$58,740.9	863	$25,590.5	$41,579.5	$73,561.5
Kings Mountain NMP*	291,842	$11,427.9	175	$5,404.8	$9,020.7	$15,590.5
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	906,485	$161,419.1	3,141	$84,869.1	$132,031.4	$238,027.0
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	84,760	$4,846.1	64	$2,208.9	$4,031.8	$6,463.2
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	11,645	$665.8	8	$291.9	$470.2	$846.8
Kobuk Valley NP	15,500	$23,799.9	310	$11,016.9	$20,892.3	$34,693.4
Korean War Veterans MEM	4,155,946	$76,947.0	1,024	$40,554.0	$68,878.0	$109,196.0
Lake Chelan NRA	38,463	$2,576.3	31	$1,169.0	$2,162.6	$3,378.6
Lake Clark NP&PRES	22,755	$34,939.2	455	$16,173.3	$30,670.7	$50,931.3
Lake Mead NRA	7,882,339	$336,260.3	4,192	$145,706.4	$240,843.1	$391,567.9
Lake Meredith NRA	1,329,076	$56,451.6	774	$20,585.5	$35,089.5	$63,831.2
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,304,403	$55,695.2	747	$20,389.2	$37,409.5	$64,714.7
Lassen Volcanic NP	507,256	$30,096.8	437	$11,492.5	$18,690.0	$34,535.7
Lava Beds NM*	135,286	$5,621.3	74	$2,004.9	$3,176.7	$5,947.5
Lewis and Clark NHP	293,355	$16,772.2	260	$8,265.1	$13,837.0	$23,855.8

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Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Lincoln MEM	7,956,117	$147,306.8	1,963	$77,636.4	$131,859.6	$209,044.1
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM*	143,650	$6,675.7	112	$3,036.4	$5,105.3	$9,152.3
Lincoln Home NHS*	232,265	$13,777.3	207	$5,391.6	$9,730.3	$17,184.7
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	296,128	$16,930.7	275	$7,508.5	$11,906.2	$22,365.1
Little River Canyon NPRES	367,058	$20,986.0	332	$8,955.0	$15,109.5	$27,369.4
Little Rock Central High School NHS	170,413	$9,743.1	157	$4,020.0	$7,229.0	$13,047.1
Longfellow NHS	51,606	$2,950.5	41	$1,613.6	$2,623.5	$4,182.5
Lowell NHP	562,499	$32,160.1	445	$17,521.7	$28,519.1	$45,553.7
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	146,119	$8,354.2	123	$4,104.9	$7,024.8	$11,889.0
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	277,402	$15,860.1	210	$8,243.4	$13,703.4	$21,746.8
Maggie L Walker NHS	10,738	$614.0	8	$271.7	$469.2	$826.3
Mammoth Cave NP	587,854	$48,145.5	706	$22,993.6	$39,264.5	$66,846.6
Manassas NBP	605,577	$34,623.0	455	$17,955.9	$29,817.0	$47,176.4
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP[!]	7,020	$401.4	4	$164.5	$271.1	$463.2
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP[!]	12,172	$391.5	6	$139.9	$254.4	$423.2
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP[!]	70,406	$1,309.6	19	$529.4	$826.5	$1,456.8
Manzanar NHS*	114,461	$11,683.4	164	$4,884.7	$7,874.6	$13,731.6
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	46,523	$2,659.9	39	$1,199.3	$2,047.5	$3,426.8
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	584,436	$33,414.3	522	$17,734.9	$29,827.5	$50,420.0
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,651,093	$67,599.7	900	$35,627.6	$60,510.9	$95,931.1
Martin Van Buren NHS	22,023	$1,259.1	16	$599.0	$1,019.7	$1,628.4
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	276	$5.1	0	$2.7	$4.6	$7.3
Mesa Verde NP*	613,789	$62,294.4	909	$24,336.9	$42,533.3	$77,020.3
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	9,923	$169.2	2	$56.2	$84.8	$167.7
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	1,699	$97.2	0	$31.3	$61.3	$106.1
Minute Man NHP	1,023,920	$58,541.1	810	$31,980.9	$52,050.0	$83,125.9
Minuteman Missile NHS*	143,715	$10,447.7	159	$4,075.2	$6,861.3	$12,996.1
Mississippi NRRA	436,735	$18,649.7	262	$8,690.6	$15,139.1	$25,637.3
Missouri NRR	119,816	$5,116.4	75	$1,897.8	$3,219.3	$5,945.6
Mojave NPRES	716,604	$40,955.1	547	$19,186.9	$31,638.6	$51,501.6

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Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Monocacy NB*	113,819	$9,283.6	122	$4,900.0	$8,253.9	$13,051.6
Montezuma Castle NM	398,175	$22,765.1	335	$12,124.3	$19,992.9	$33,294.9
Moores Creek NB	86,747	$5,457.2	80	$1,963.7	$3,531.8	$6,413.4
Morristown NHP	268,295	$15,339.4	186	$8,715.9	$14,039.0	$21,291.0
Mount Rainier NP*	1,415,867	$50,573.2	621	$21,716.4	$39,617.8	$63,485.9
Mount Rushmore NMEM	2,437,800	$139,377.6	2,135	$56,111.9	$95,220.5	$177,263.5
Muir Woods NM	1,062,100	$60,724.0	778	$33,448.0	$52,794.0	$82,778.6
Natchez NHP	233,339	$13,340.8	203	$5,512.0	$9,464.3	$16,803.2
Natchez Trace PKWY	6,326,063	$151,024.1	1,973	$54,252.2	$86,686.8	$154,243.2
National Capital Parks Central	1,932,762	$35,784.9	481	$18,862.4	$32,034.9	$50,849.5
National Capital Parks East	1,366,141	$25,294.0	345	$13,442.7	$22,973.5	$36,598.2
National Park of American Samoa	69,468	$3,971.7	51	$1,902.4	$3,243.3	$5,183.2
Natural Bridges NM	107,444	$6,611.8	87	$2,400.7	$4,154.1	$7,358.2
Navajo NM	68,786	$4,235.5	54	$1,521.5	$2,633.4	$4,680.9
New Bedford Whaling NHP*	166,894	$8,742.0	128	$5,029.0	$8,145.5	$12,894.4
New Orleans Jazz NHP	40,815	$2,333.6	35	$1,060.6	$1,813.9	$3,102.9
New River Gorge NR	1,168,658	$49,875.7	729	$19,009.3	$31,640.0	$57,040.5
Nez Perce NHP	238,424	$13,631.5	203	$5,161.8	$9,457.2	$16,700.4
Nicodemus NHS*	2,917	$159.9	1	$44.3	$78.7	$155.0
Ninety Six NHS	113,102	$6,466.5	100	$2,640.6	$4,662.5	$8,313.6
Niobrara NSR	80,806	$3,450.6	50	$885.5	$1,613.8	$3,299.4
Noatak NPRES	17,000	$26,102.6	339	$12,082.8	$22,913.6	$38,050.0
North Cascades NP	30,326	$1,361.5	16	$575.4	$1,005.5	$1,577.9
Obed W&SR*	214,783	$3,818.8	47	$1,343.1	$2,043.7	$3,662.4
Ocmulgee NM	156,907	$8,970.9	147	$3,290.0	$5,669.8	$10,827.5
Olympic NP	3,401,997	$279,392.0	3,556	$128,527.5	$240,936.3	$384,683.9
Oregon Caves NM	72,212	$4,906.4	77	$1,963.1	$3,189.5	$6,070.3
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	260,534	$15,862.5	225	$8,180.0	$13,684.4	$22,987.8
Ozark NSR	1,165,295	$49,336.2	739	$16,615.2	$27,414.9	$52,817.3
Padre Island NS	650,197	$27,405.5	376	$9,935.0	$17,141.6	$30,684.0
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	84,361	$4,823.2	75	$1,824.4	$3,236.6	$5,965.2

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Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Paterson Great Falls NHP	308,200	$17,620.9	212	$9,469.1	$15,135.9	$22,868.1
Pea Ridge NMP	121,163	$6,927.4	111	$2,913.2	$4,903.2	$8,942.0
Pecos NHP	40,651	$2,324.2	36	$994.9	$1,686.9	$3,031.5
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	108,716	$2,012.9	26	$1,060.9	$1,801.8	$2,856.5
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM*	84,769	$7,395.3	129	$4,021.2	$6,904.7	$11,687.5
Petersburg NB	208,472	$11,919.1	188	$5,327.3	$9,190.1	$16,315.9
Petrified Forest NP	627,756	$39,510.1	525	$13,830.8	$24,164.7	$43,524.8
Petroglyph NM	141,802	$8,107.4	127	$3,416.8	$5,825.2	$10,577.6
Pictured Rocks NL	781,190	$33,114.9	425	$10,187.8	$18,528.4	$32,882.4
Pinnacles NP	233,334	$13,340.6	171	$6,514.0	$10,259.5	$16,391.3
Pipe Spring NM	29,064	$1,661.7	25	$633.7	$1,062.7	$1,932.9
Pipestone NM	76,486	$4,373.0	68	$1,809.1	$3,113.6	$5,686.5
Piscataway P	154,011	$8,805.4	115	$4,565.0	$7,583.8	$11,961.6
Point Reyes NS	2,456,669	$105,948.9	1,244	$54,191.8	$85,051.7	$132,388.9
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	1,086	$62.1	0	$34.5	$54.6	$86.3
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	10,177	$581.8	8	$217.8	$389.7	$702.3
President's Park	1,477,913	$27,363.4	364	$14,421.6	$24,494.0	$38,831.6
Prince William Forest P	360,539	$20,382.9	251	$10,171.0	$16,974.0	$26,740.4
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	505,736	$28,914.7	361	$13,849.6	$23,611.4	$37,734.7
Puukohola Heiau NHS	147,260	$8,419.4	105	$4,032.7	$6,875.2	$10,987.6
Rainbow Bridge NM	108,418	$6,198.7	88	$2,277.9	$3,903.5	$6,962.2
Redwood NP	445,000	$27,810.7	433	$10,955.9	$17,680.2	$33,521.9
Richmond NBP	224,015	$12,807.8	200	$5,669.3	$9,797.8	$17,330.6
Rio Grande W&SR	399	$447.5	9	$154.2	$305.8	$604.8
River Raisin NB	238,813	$13,653.8	200	$6,427.1	$11,287.2	$18,919.7
Rock Creek P	2,483,788	$45,987.1	615	$24,266.5	$41,203.0	$65,458.4
Rocky Mountain NP*	4,437,215	$286,151.8	4,207	$155,166.9	$261,229.8	$432,847.0
Roger Williams NMEM	80,970	$4,629.4	62	$2,483.6	$4,085.4	$6,444.4
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	60,928	$3,483.5	47	$1,929.1	$3,047.7	$4,803.7
Ross Lake NRA	759,655	$32,987.6	380	$14,073.9	$25,197.5	$39,486.6

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Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Russell Cave NM	24,377	$1,393.7	21	$555.9	$931.4	$1,719.6
Sagamore Hill NHS	55,186	$3,155.2	37	$1,763.7	$2,858.9	$4,255.3
Saguaro NP	964,759	$60,716.8	866	$31,346.0	$52,701.7	$88,682.5
Saint Croix NSR	772,476	$32,574.1	461	$15,107.7	$26,084.9	$44,180.9
Saint Croix Island IHS	11,872	$678.7	9	$264.1	$450.7	$820.0
Saint Paul's Church NHS	21,190	$1,211.6	13	$680.6	$1,101.9	$1,642.4
Saint-Gaudens NHS*	37,556	$1,819.0	27	$971.5	$1,644.2	$2,692.9
Salem Maritime NHS	373,631	$21,361.8	292	$11,749.5	$19,014.8	$30,133.9
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	35,148	$2,009.5	32	$849.8	$1,442.7	$2,606.5
Salt River Bay EHP	10,568	$604.2	7	$289.4	$493.4	$788.5
San Antonio Missions NHP	1,381,383	$78,978.6	1,168	$36,644.8	$62,756.4	$107,964.8
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,493,519	$108,496.6	1,209	$49,826.8	$78,306.3	$123,968.4
San Juan NHS	1,188,780	$67,966.8	850	$32,554.8	$55,500.9	$88,699.0
San Juan Island NHP	267,209	$15,277.3	191	$6,897.5	$12,505.2	$19,715.3
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	6,536	$373.7	7	$93.3	$175.7	$375.3
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	897,593	$38,328.6	512	$19,717.5	$31,654.5	$51,884.5
Saratoga NHP	97,781	$5,590.5	80	$2,407.7	$4,119.7	$7,043.4
Saugus Iron Works NHS	12,255	$700.7	9	$385.1	$624.5	$990.1
Scotts Bluff NM	152,561	$8,722.4	129	$3,157.5	$5,439.0	$9,915.3
Sequoia NP*	1,291,256	$95,882.4	1,315	$39,489.5	$64,887.7	$113,622.0
Shenandoah NP	1,458,874	$95,825.5	1,204	$47,204.1	$79,270.2	$126,030.0
Shiloh NMP	435,107	$24,876.6	375	$9,583.4	$15,319.9	$28,455.6
Sitka NHP	194,880	$33,641.3	662	$17,757.3	$27,422.2	$49,607.5
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL*	1,678,126	$177,245.6	2,516	$64,775.6	$121,220.3	$212,284.8
Springfield Armory NHS	25,109	$1,435.6	18	$733.4	$1,226.2	$1,933.3
Statue Of Liberty NM	4,441,987	$253,964.1	3,011	$143,274.3	$231,800.0	$347,454.8
Steamtown NHS*	103,956	$5,500.9	81	$2,734.5	$4,448.2	$7,459.0
Stones River NB	230,563	$13,182.1	203	$6,539.0	$10,789.2	$18,400.1
Stonewall NM	106,791	$6,105.6	73	$3,442.3	$5,575.6	$8,369.7
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	119,455	$6,829.7	95	$2,516.7	$4,259.5	$7,526.3
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	30,772	$1,759.3	26	$705.6	$1,204.0	$2,218.7

* 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.

! Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

X Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	2,293	$131.1	1	$73.0	$118.7	$191.2
Theodore Roosevelt NP	708,003	$43,856.6	552	$16,655.4	$27,445.3	$47,214.6
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	24,884	$1,422.7	18	$802.1	$1,299.2	$1,950.3
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	28,585	$1,634.3	23	$753.4	$1,290.9	$2,186.9
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	168,195	$9,616.4	128	$4,998.2	$8,308.7	$13,185.6
Thomas Edison NHP	59,323	$3,391.7	42	$1,914.4	$3,083.3	$4,639.0
Thomas Jefferson NMEM	3,366,572	$62,331.8	831	$32,851.2	$55,795.4	$88,455.4
Thomas Stone NHS	10,251	$586.1	7	$304.4	$504.9	$794.4
Timpanogos Cave NM	100,739	$5,759.6	92	$2,867.2	$4,783.3	$8,442.2
Timucuan EHP	1,218,306	$69,654.9	1,075	$32,482.5	$55,725.9	$96,315.0
Tonto NM	40,899	$2,338.4	36	$1,246.5	$2,059.4	$3,448.6
Tumacácori NHP	46,309	$2,644.7	41	$1,094.5	$1,858.5	$3,300.4
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	39,323	$2,248.2	36	$861.5	$1,461.5	$2,731.3
Tuskegee Institute NHS	20,407	$1,166.7	18	$447.4	$758.9	$1,417.7
Tuzigoot NM	109,387	$6,254.1	92	$3,345.6	$5,510.9	$9,164.4
Ulysses S Grant NHS	59,761	$3,416.7	56	$1,710.8	$2,871.8	$5,014.4
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	253,536	$10,826.6	113	$5,410.5	$8,630.0	$12,810.3
Valley Forge NHP	2,159,592	$26,818.0	426	$14,863.5	$24,254.2	$39,957.0
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	360,436	$20,607.4	259	$10,492.5	$17,511.1	$27,155.9
Vicksburg NMP	475,075	$27,161.7	444	$11,592.4	$19,649.4	$36,183.6
Vietnam Veterans MEM	5,072,589	$93,918.5	1,250	$49,498.7	$84,069.9	$133,280.4
Virgin Islands NP*	304,408	$42,473.9	563	$21,683.6	$38,559.9	$61,113.1
Voyageurs NP	237,249	$18,886.2	273	$7,070.1	$12,522.1	$22,826.7
Waco Mammoth NM	101,793	$5,819.9	84	$2,233.7	$3,939.0	$6,981.6
Walnut Canyon NM	165,134	$9,441.4	134	$3,479.0	$5,888.3	$10,404.4
War In The Pacific NHP	384,611	$21,989.6	273	$10,532.6	$17,956.5	$28,697.2
Washington Monument[X]	0	$0.0	0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Washita Battlefield NHS	11,831	$676.5	9	$220.0	$383.9	$745.8
Weir Farm NHS	38,095	$2,178.1	24	$1,210.1	$1,966.0	$2,934.6
Whiskeytown NRA	832,064	$35,252.8	499	$13,277.2	$21,245.4	$38,610.1
White House	439,725	$8,141.5	107	$4,290.9	$7,287.7	$11,553.6

* 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.

[!] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 3 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies - 2017.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2017)	Value Added ($000s, $2017)	Economic Output ($000s, $2017)
White Sands NM*	612,468	$31,709.2	450	$10,893.4	$19,054.4	$35,729.7
Whitman Mission NHS	47,756	$2,730.4	39	$968.0	$1,785.2	$3,081.5
William Howard Taft NHS	37,425	$2,139.7	34	$1,042.3	$1,726.8	$3,021.2
Wilson's Creek NB	206,346	$11,797.6	187	$4,931.4	$8,219.4	$15,038.9
Wind Cave NP*	619,924	$60,741.2	967	$25,036.7	$42,686.6	$79,630.9
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	424,364	$24,262.4	325	$12,637.1	$21,002.5	$33,416.1
Women's Rights NHP*	61,805	$4,386.2	60	$2,011.3	$3,508.1	$5,831.7
World War II Memorial	4,876,842	$90,294.3	1,202	$47,588.6	$80,825.7	$128,137.2
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	1,947,495	$111,345.2	1,392	$53,332.2	$90,923.3	$145,309.3
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	68,292	$104,859.2	1,366	$48,539.2	$92,048.5	$152,854.5
Wright Brothers NMEM	414,245	$23,683.8	367	$9,782.8	$16,752.3	$29,955.0
Wupatki NM	236,454	$14,893.1	200	$5,463.9	$9,354.1	$16,403.5
Yellowstone NP*	4,116,523	$498,822.7	7,354	$219,795.6	$354,627.4	$629,626.0
Yosemite NP*	4,336,889	$451,782.0	6,666	$204,703.4	$335,524.6	$589,343.7
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	952	$696.5	6	$282.2	$652.2	$1,011.8
Zion NP*	4,504,812	$250,884.6	3,192	$119,715.9	$214,958.5	$341,477.5

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[!] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2017.

[X] Areas that were closed in 2017.

Table 4. Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	95.6%
Acadia NP	98.3%
Adams NHP	95.6%
African Burial Ground NM	95.6%
Agate Fossil Beds NM	99.3%
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	95.6%
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	95.6%
Amistad NRA	88.4%
Andersonville NHS	95.6%
Andrew Johnson NHS	95.6%
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100.0%
Antietam NB	95.6%
Apostle Islands NL	98.5%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	100.0%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	95.6%
Assateague Island NS	88.5%
Aztec Ruins NM	95.6%
Badlands NP	98.7%
Bandelier NM	98.7%
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	91.6%
Bent's Old Fort NHS	95.6%
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	100.0%
Big Bend NP	98.8%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	100.0%
Big South Fork NRRA	81.2%
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.5%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	98.7%
Blue Ridge PKWY	98.7%
Bluestone NSR	88.3%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston NHP	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	98.3%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Buck Island Reef NM	98.7%
Buffalo NR	88.7%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	98.7%
Cane River Creole NHP	95.6%
Canyon De Chelly NM	98.8%
Canyonlands NP	98.8%
Cape Cod NS	88.4%
Cape Hatteras NS	98.7%
Cape Krusenstern NM	100.0%
Cape Lookout NS	91.0%
Capitol Reef NP	99.6%
Capulin Volcano NM	98.5%
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95.6%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	98.7%
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	91.6%
Casa Grande Ruins NM	95.6%
Castillo De San Marcos NM	95.6%
Castle Clinton NM	61.4%
Catoctin Mountain P	98.7%
Cedar Breaks NM	98.7%
Cesar E. Chavez NM	95.6%
Chaco Culture NHP	99.0%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.8%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.3%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.6%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	63.4%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City Of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS	–
Colonial NHP	95.6%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.4%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Cowpens NB	98.7%
Crater Lake NP	98.4%
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES	98.7%
Cumberland Gap NHP	98.7%
Cumberland Island NS	90.2%
Curecanti NRA	88.7%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	74.5%
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.6%
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.5%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	84.1%
Denali NP&PRES	100.0%
Devils Postpile NM	98.7%
Devils Tower NM	98.7%
Dinosaur NM	98.8%
Dry Tortugas NP	98.8%
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	95.6%
Effigy Mounds NM	95.8%
Eisenhower NHS	95.6%
El Malpais NM	95.6%
El Morro NM	98.7%
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Eugene O'Neill NHS	95.6%
Everglades NP	97.3%
Federal Hall NMEM	95.6%
Fire Island NS	88.4%
First Ladies NHS	95.6%
Flight 93 NMEM	95.6%
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Ford's Theatre NHS	91.6%
Fort Bowie NHS	95.6%
Fort Caroline NMEM	95.6%
Fort Davis NHS	95.6%
Fort Donelson NB	98.7%
Fort Frederica NM	95.6%
Fort Laramie NHS	95.6%
Fort Larned NHS	97.9%
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.7%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	74.9%
Fort Smith NHS	95.6%
Fort Stanwix NM	97.0%
Fort Sumter NM	95.6%
Fort Union NM	99.8%
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	97.1%
Fort Vancouver NHS	95.6%
Fort Washington P	95.6%
Fossil Butte NM	100.0%
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	91.6%
Frederick Douglass NHS	91.6%
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	95.6%
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	95.6%
Friendship Hill NHS	95.6%
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	100.0%
Gateway NRA	61.5%
Gauley River NRA	88.5%
General Grant NMEM	95.6%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%
George Washington MEM PKWY	10.4%
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.2%
George Washington Carver NM	95.1%
Gettysburg NMP	98.7%
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier NP	98.4%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	100.0%
Glen Canyon NRA	100.0%
Golden Gate NRA	61.8%
Golden Spike NHS	97.8%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	100.0%
Grand Portage NM	98.7%
Grand Teton NP	99.0%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	95.6%
Great Basin NP	98.8%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	98.7%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	98.3%
Greenbelt P	98.8%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	98.7%
Guilford Courthouse NMP	95.6%
Gulf Islands NS	88.5%
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Haleakala NP	98.7%
Hamilton Grange NMEM	95.6%
Hampton NHS	95.6%
Harpers Ferry NHP	92.2%
Harry S Truman NHS	95.6%
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	98.3%
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Homestead NM	93.5%
Hopewell Culture NHP	95.6%
Hopewell Furnace NHS	95.6%
Horseshoe Bend NMP	95.6%
Hot Springs NP	98.7%
Hovenweep NM	98.7%
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	95.6%
Independence NHP	95.6%
Indiana Dunes NL	88.4%
Isle Royale NP	100.0%
James A Garfield NHS	91.4%
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	95.6%
Jefferson NEM	99.0%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%
Jimmy Carter NHS	95.6%
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	93.0%
John Day Fossil Beds NM	98.6%
John F Kennedy NHS	95.6%
John Muir NHS	95.6%
Johnstown Flood NMEM	91.6%
Joshua Tree NP	99.1%
Kalaupapa NHP	95.6%
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	95.6%
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.6%
Kings Canyon NP	98.7%
Kings Mountain NMP	89.9%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	100.0%
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	95.6%
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	95.6%
Kobuk Valley NP	100.0%
Korean War Veterans MEM	91.6%
Lake Chelan NRA	94.3%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	88.8%
Lake Meredith NRA	88.5%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	88.8%
Lassen Volcanic NP	98.8%
Lava Beds NM	95.5%
Lewis and Clark NHP	95.6%
Lincoln MEM	91.6%
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM	98.5%
Lincoln Home NHS	98.1%
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	95.6%
Little River Canyon NPRES	95.6%
Little Rock Central High School NHS	95.6%
Longfellow NHS	95.6%
Lowell NHP	95.6%
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	95.6%
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	95.6%
Maggie L Walker NHS	95.6%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.4%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	80.3%
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	57.3%
Manzanar NHS	99.2%
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	95.6%
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	95.6%
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	91.6%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Martin Van Buren NHS	95.6%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	91.6%
Mesa Verde NP	99.7%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	44.1%
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	95.6%
Minute Man NHP	95.6%
Minuteman Missile NHS	100.0%
Mississippi NRRA	88.3%
Missouri NRR	88.3%
Mojave NPRES	95.6%
Monocacy NB	93.6%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moores Creek NB	98.7%
Morristown NHP	95.6%
Mount Rainier NP	96.3%
Mount Rushmore NMEM	95.6%
Muir Woods NM	95.6%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	40.0%
National Capital Parks Central	91.6%
National Capital Parks East	91.6%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%
Natural Bridges NM	98.7%
Navajo NM	98.7%
New Bedford Whaling NHP	95.3%
New Orleans Jazz NHP	95.6%
New River Gorge NR	88.3%
Nez Perce NHP	95.6%
Nicodemus NHS	97.9%
Ninety Six NHS	95.6%
Niobrara NSR	88.3%
Noatak NPRES	100.0%
North Cascades NP	99.3%
Obed W&SR	76.0%
Ocmulgee NM	95.6%
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM	98.8%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	98.7%
Ozark NSR	88.7%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Padre Island NS	88.9%
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	95.6%
Paterson Great Falls NHP	95.6%
Pea Ridge NMP	95.6%
Pecos NHP	95.6%
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	91.6%
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM	89.5%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.7%
Petroglyph NM	95.6%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.6%
Pinnacles NP	95.6%
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	88.6%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.6%
President's Park	91.6%
Prince William Forest P	98.9%
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	95.6%
Puukohola Heiau NHS	95.6%
Rainbow Bridge NM	95.6%
Redwood NP	98.7%
Richmond NBP	95.6%
Rio Grande W&SR	100.0%
River Raisin NB	95.6%
Rock Creek P	91.6%
Rocky Mountain NP	96.9%
Roger Williams NMEM	95.6%
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	95.6%
Ross Lake NRA	89.2%
Russell Cave NM	95.6%
Sagamore Hill NHS	95.6%
Saguaro NP	98.7%
Saint Croix NSR	88.9%
Saint Croix Island IHS	95.6%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.6%
Saint-Gaudens NHS	91.8%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%
Salt River Bay EHP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	95.6%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	61.4%
San Juan NHS	95.6%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	95.6%
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	88.3%
Saratoga NHP	95.6%
Saugus Iron Works NHS	95.6%
Scotts Bluff NM	95.6%
Sequoia NP	97.9%
Shenandoah NP	98.9%
Shiloh NMP	95.6%
Sitka NHP	100.0%
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	97.5%
Springfield Armory NHS	95.6%
Statue Of Liberty NM	95.6%
Steamtown NHS	93.7%
Stones River NB	95.6%
Stonewall NM	95.6%
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Thomas Edison NHP	95.6%
Thomas Jefferson NMEM	91.6%
Thomas Stone NHS	95.6%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tumacácori NHP	95.6%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	95.6%
Tuskegee Institute NHS	95.6%
Tuzigoot NM	95.6%

Table 4 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors - 2017.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending From Non-Local Visitors
Ulysses S Grant NHS	95.6%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	88.3%
Valley Forge NHP	46.4%
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	95.6%
Vicksburg NMP	95.6%
Vietnam Veterans MEM	91.6%
Virgin Islands NP	100.0%
Voyageurs NP	98.6%
Waco Mammoth NM	95.6%
Walnut Canyon NM	95.6%
War In The Pacific NHP	95.6%
Washington Monument	–
Washita Battlefield NHS	95.6%
Weir Farm NHS	95.6%
Whiskeytown NRA	88.6%
White House	91.6%
White Sands NM	98.4%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%
Wilson's Creek NB	95.6%
Wind Cave NP	99.8%
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	95.6%
Women's Rights NHP	100.0%
World War II Memorial	91.6%
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	95.6%
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	100.0%
Wright Brothers NMEM	95.6%
Wupatki NM	98.7%
Yellowstone NP	99.5%
Yosemite NP	98.6%
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	97.8%

Table 5. Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies - 2017.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($ Millions, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($ Millions, $2017)	Value Added ($ Millions, $2017)	Output ($ Millions, $2017)
Alabama	968,244	$40.6	617	$16.2	$27.3	$49.8
Alaska	2,786,065	$1,287.5	18,903	$618.1	$1,113.1	$1,885.3
Arizona	13,768,549	$1,114.7	17,213	$593.1	$1,001.0	$1,702.7
Arkansas	3,512,692	$187.9	2,867	$70.9	$128.0	$234.2
California	40,497,299	$1,875.9	25,523	$1,026.8	$1,654.1	$2,717.4
Colorado	7,617,582	$484.5	7,130	$255.1	$431.5	$725.2
Connecticut	38,095	$2.2	26	$1.1	$1.9	$2.8
Delaware*	0	$0.0	0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
District of Columbia	42,259,179	$782.3	7,167	$359.5	$568.1	$845.5
Florida	10,295,905	$613.3	8,964	$310.8	$538.4	$904.0
Georgia	7,394,340	$383.9	5,931	$187.9	$316.6	$549.5
Hawaii	6,002,952	$400.2	4,893	$189.7	$330.9	$526.1
Idaho	694,974	$32.7	533	$13.3	$22.1	$42.1
Illinois	232,265	$13.8	196	$7.3	$12.6	$20.3
Indiana	2,419,389	$105.4	1,558	$42.4	$72.9	$129.8
Iowa	211,625	$12.4	197	$5.2	$8.8	$15.9
Kansas	117,029	$5.6	84	$2.3	$4.0	$7.3
Kentucky	1,855,445	$115.8	1,722	$48.3	$83.4	$148.5
Louisiana	527,599	$30.2	447	$13.2	$22.7	$39.0
Maine	3,521,143	$285.1	4,410	$127.1	$224.4	$395.2
Maryland	6,568,801	$219.8	2,858	$105.4	$181.8	$288.7
Massachusetts	10,477,440	$538.9	6,982	$285.3	$456.9	$720.8
Michigan	2,742,805	$231.1	3,406	$105.5	$192.0	$325.3
Minnesota	1,232,759	$64.2	924	$30.0	$52.5	$89.6
Mississippi	6,619,146	$197.4	2,785	$67.8	$112.1	$208.0
Missouri	2,921,491	$203.9	3,419	$99.7	$165.7	$297.0
Montana	5,887,049	$555.5	9,134	$258.4	$408.0	$770.1
Nebraska	388,806	$18.5	288	$7.7	$13.2	$23.8
Nevada	6,079,781	$261.9	3,089	$118.5	$199.6	$316.2
New Hampshire	37,556	$1.8	28	$1.0	$1.7	$2.8
New Jersey	4,971,326	$163.4	2,189	$85.0	$139.2	$219.8
New Mexico	2,045,045	$116.0	1,720	$45.3	$77.5	$141.6
New York	19,347,954	$701.7	7,922	$346.0	$561.5	$856.9
North Carolina	18,998,051	$1,277.3	19,931	$598.1	$1,020.7	$1,811.1

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

Table 5 (continued). Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies - 2017.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($ Millions, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($ Millions, $2017)	Value Added ($ Millions, $2017)	Output ($ Millions, $2017)
North Dakota	732,977	$45.6	643	$19.2	$31.6	$56.7
Ohio	2,590,211	$85.3	1,325	$39.0	$65.2	$115.2
Oklahoma	1,545,515	$24.8	265	$7.8	$12.3	$22.2
Oregon	1,291,874	$91.6	1,484	$45.0	$73.1	$130.6
Pennsylvania	10,393,892	$478.3	7,473	$254.6	$405.3	$691.0
Rhode Island	80,970	$4.6	63	$2.2	$3.9	$6.1
South Carolina	1,727,545	$93.4	1,365	$38.3	$68.2	$118.6
South Dakota	4,520,117	$290.0	4,533	$120.7	$205.4	$378.7
Tennessee	9,332,220	$637.7	9,472	$308.7	$517.8	$892.3
Texas	5,905,068	$304.8	4,311	$148.7	$253.5	$428.2
Utah	15,154,285	$1,114.0	17,596	$547.1	$936.8	$1,667.1
Vermont	46,523	$2.7	40	$1.1	$2.0	$3.4
Virginia	24,281,545	$1,028.3	15,050	$476.7	$812.2	$1,384.5
Washington	8,445,796	$507.8	6,538	$223.2	$416.5	$676.8
West Virginia	1,661,955	$72.8	1,081	$28.8	$46.8	$84.0
Wisconsin	589,659	$48.1	731	$20.6	$36.2	$64.1
Wyoming	7,456,553	$882.4	12,286	$348.4	$611.9	$1,079.0
America Samoa	69,468	$4.0	51	$1.9	$3.2	$5.2
Guam	384,611	$22.0	273	$10.5	$18.0	$28.7
Puerto Rico	1,188,780	$68.0	850	$32.6	$55.5	$88.7
Virgin Islands	444,838	$50.6	664	$25.5	$45.2	$71.7

Table 6. Visits, spending and economic contributions to regional economies - 2017.

Region	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($ Millions, $2017)	Jobs	Labor Income ($ Millions, $2017)	Value Added ($ Millions, $2017)	Economic Output ($ Millions, $2017)
Alaska	2,786,065	$1,287.5	18,903	$618.1	$1,113.1	$1,885.3
Intermountain	57,372,343	$4,510.3	68,895	$2,376.2	$4,062.8	$6,990.5
Midwest	22,206,239	$1,311.0	20,912	$672.7	$1,165.2	$2,065.5
National Capital	57,875,546	$1,143.7	16,330	$603.6	$1,021.5	$1,661.8
Northeast	59,632,680	$2,748.8	38,788	$1,556.5	$2,575.4	$4,179.6
Pacific West	65,474,058	$3,282.5	45,744	$1,811.2	$2,975.2	$4,927.4
Southeast	65,535,852	$3,898.3	60,311	$1,977.7	$3,420.7	$5,994.8



Figure 5. National Park Service Regions.

Table 7. Park unit type abbreviations.

Park Unit Type	Abbreviation
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 8. Visit allocation to states for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67%
Big South Fork NRRA	Kentucky	41%
Big South Fork NRRA	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	21%
Gateway NRA	New York	79%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	29%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	71%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	79%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	22%
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 8 (continued). Visit allocation to states for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
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.

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