National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

2020 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2021/2259

ON THE COVER
Visitors talking with an NPS ranger at Zion National Park. Photo Credit: NPS Photo by Abi Farish.

2020 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2021/2259

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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 economic activity within park gateway communities. This report summarizes the annual economic contribution analysis that measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income.

In 2020, the National Park System received over 237 million recreation visits (down 28% from 2019). Visitors to national parks spent an estimated $14.5 billion in local gateway regions (down 31% from 2019). The estimated contribution of this spending to the national economy was 234,000 jobs, $9.7 billion in labor income, $16.7 billion in value added, and $28.6 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct effects, with $5 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally. The restaurants sector saw the next greatest effects, with $3 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector 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. The interactive tool is available at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm.

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Introduction

The National Park System includes 423 areas covering more than 84 million acres. Park units can be found in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreation 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 communities surrounding NPS sites. Spending by NPS visitors generates and supports economic activity within these gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 30 years. Early analyses estimated economic contributions at individual units using the Money Generation Model; beginning in 2005, the first NPS system-wide estimates were developed using the Money Generation Model version 2 (MGM2); since 2012, annual system-wide analyses have been developed using the Visitor Spending Effects (VSE) model (Koontz et al., 2017). This report summarizes VSE estimates associated with 2020 NPS visitation.

In 2020, NPS recreation visits dropped to a 40-year low with 237,064,332 recreation visits recorded across 389 reporting parks (Ziesler and Spalding, 2021). This is a decrease of over 90 million recreation visits (27.6%) from 2019. The decrease is attributed largely to temporary park closures and restrictions implemented in response to the coronavirus pandemic. At the peak of closures for the pandemic, 66 parks in the National Park System were fully closed for two months or more (see Ziesler and Spalding (2021) for monthly park closure status in 2020 related to the pandemic). Parks in urban areas saw a 51.5 million decrease in recreation visits from 2019. For parks that reported visitation in both 2019 and 2020 (385 of the 389 parks reporting in 2020), 323 parks had fewer recreation visits in 2020 and 60 parks had more recreation visits.

The pandemic affected operations and visitation at nearly every park in 2020. Methods for collecting and estimating visitor use statistics at many parks had to be altered. Visitor travel and spending patterns were affected in various unknown ways. The structure of economies across the nation changed significantly in 2020 that are not reflected in available data. Consequently, the 2020 VSE estimates may be more approximate than usual.

Other factors also affected visitation, but impacts were local to a few parks or regional in nature instead of systemwide. Several parks on the west coast and in the intermountain west were impacted by an extremely active and destructive wildland fire season. Parks and communities in California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington experienced intermittent evacuations, area closures and heavy smoke. Three hurricanes – Hanna in July, Laura in August, and Sally in September – occasionally closed some park areas along the gulf coast. Also, some parks have lingering closures from hurricanes and wildland fires in previous years.

This report begins with an overview of economic effects analyses, the VSE methodology, and data sources. Estimates of 2020 NPS system-wide visitor spending and resulting economic effects at the national level are then summarized. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations including issues associated with modeling trip and spending patterns during the

coronavirus pandemic. Park and state-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are also 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. The interactive tool is available at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm.

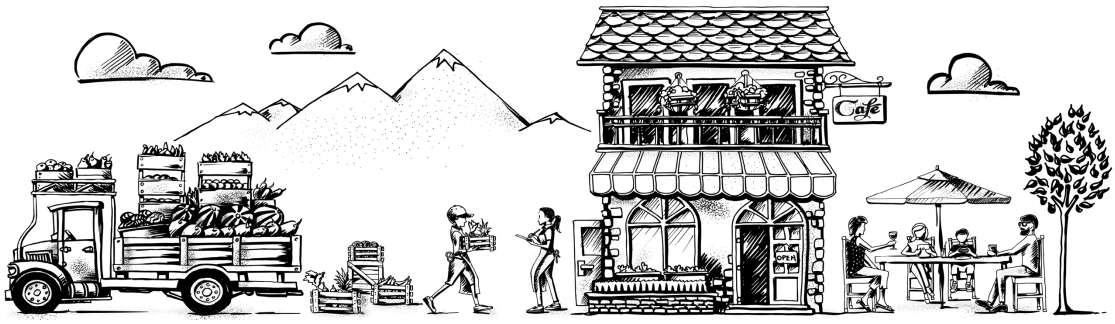
New this year – This year's VSE analysis incorporates four parks that began reporting official visitor statistics in 2020: Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, and Valles Caldera National Preserve.

Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

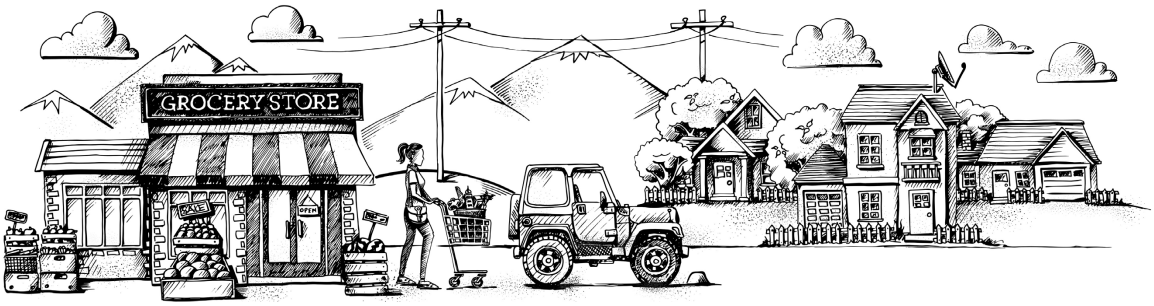
Visitors to NPS sites spend money in local gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within these local economies. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector of an economy become inputs to other sectors, and the goods produced by those sectors 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 business activity resulting from these direct purchases from local businesses represent the *direct* effects of visitor spending within an economy. To provide supplies to local businesses to produce 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 within a defined regional 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.

Millions of visitors visit NPS sites each year.

NPS visitors spending money in local communities. The locally retained sales, income and jobs resulting from these purchases represent the direct effects of visitor spending.



Additional jobs and economic activity are supported when businesses purchase supplies and services from other local businesses thus creating indirect effects of visitor spending.



Employees use their income to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further induced effects of visitor spending.

Figure 1. How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies. (Illustrations by Shepherd Wolfe).

Economic contribution analyses describe the gross economic activity associated with NPS visitor spending in 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 in gateway regions and non-local visitors who travel to NPS sites from outside 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 solely from non-local visitors. Economic impacts can be interpreted as the economic activity that would likely be lost from a local economy if the national park unit was not there. The economic contributions of NPS visitor spending are provided in this report. Table A-2 in the appendix provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that are 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 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).

Data Sources and Methods

Three key pieces of information are required to estimate the economic effects of NPS visitor spending: spending patterns and trip characteristics derived from visitor survey data (VSE profiles), park visitation data, and regional economic multipliers that describe the economic effects of visitor spending in local economies (Figure 2). Steps for visitor spending estimation include: segmenting visitors into distinct lodging-based segments that describe differences in spending patterns (e.g., day-trips, staying overnight in local lodging, or camping); transforming visitor count data and spending data into common units of measure; and determining the portion of time and trip expenditures spent in local gateway areas that can be attributed to national park visitation (see Cullinane Thomas et al., 2019 for additional details).

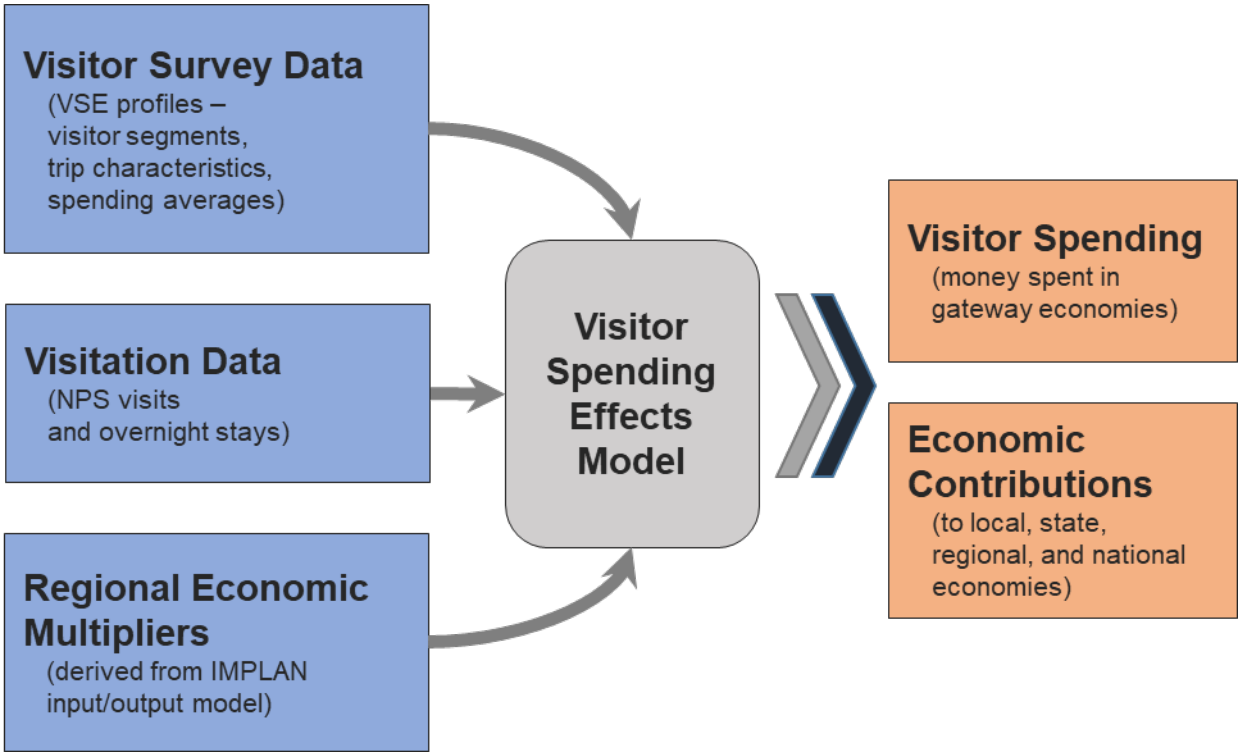


Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic effects of NPS visitor spending and economic contributions.

Visitor Survey Data

Visitor survey data are used to derive VSE profiles that describe visitor spending patterns and trip characteristics (see Cullinane Thomas et al., 2019 for additional details). VSE profiles are developed for lodging-based visitor segments to help account for differences in spending across trip types. NPS recreation visits are split into the following seven visitor segments:

- *Local day trip*: local visitors who visit the park for a single day and 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*: local or non-local visitors who stay at a lodge or motel within the park,
- *NPS Campground*: local or non-local visitors who stay at campgrounds or at backcountry camping sites within the park,
- *Lodge Outside Park*: local or non-local visitors who stay at motels, hotels, bed and breakfasts, or other specialty lodging located outside of the park,
- *Camp Outside Park*: local or 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.

Visitor spending profiles describe average expenditures made by national park visitors within local gateway regions surrounding parks and are expressed in terms of spending per party per day for visitors on day trips and spending per party per night for visitors on overnight trips. Spending profiles are reported for the following eight spending categories:

- Lodging (includes hotels, motels, and specialty lodging),
- Camping fees,
- Restaurants,
- Groceries,
- Gas,
- Transportation (includes local transportation only),
- Recreation Industries (includes equipment rental, amusement activities, and guides and tour fees), and
- Retail (includes souvenirs, sporting goods, and other retail purchases).

For VSE analyses prior to 2018, all VSE profiles were derived from survey data collected through the NPS Visitor Services Project (VSP; see Pettebone and Meldrum, 2018 for a history of NPS visitor survey efforts). Spending data from 57 VSP surveys administered between 2003 and 2015 were used to develop park-specific spending patterns for the surveyed park units. Generic profiles were developed from the 57 VSP surveys to estimate visitor spending for non-surveyed park units. Generic profiles represent 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). Some NPS units are not well represented by the generic profiles; 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 with recreation visitation, parks in highly urban areas, and several other parks. Additional information on data limitations for these parks is included in the Limitations section of this report.

Three of the four parks new to this year's VSE analysis utilize generic profiles (Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area (Recreation Areas), Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (Camp Only), and Valles Caldera National Preserve (Camp Only)); Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial utilizes the specially constructed profile for Washington, D.C. area parks.

Starting with the 2018 VSE analysis, new spending profile data derived from visitor surveys associated with the NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) pilot effort increased the number of units with primary survey data to 73. Data from the new surveys were used to develop site-specific spending profiles for surveyed parks (see Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019 for an example SEM survey and for details about how VSE profiles are derived from survey data). Ongoing SEM survey efforts will greatly increase the availability of park-specific VSE profiles which will reduce and eventually eliminate the VSE reliance on generic profiles.

Visitation Data

The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office[1] compiles detailed park-level visitation data for 383 of the 423 National Park units and publishes this data in an annual Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2021). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks. The VSE analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for NPS units that collect visitation data; annual NPS recreation visitation estimates published in the 2020 Statistical Abstract are used.

For each park, visitation is measured as *visits*[2]. Visitor spending profiles are in terms of spending per party per day (for visitors on day trips) and 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

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

[2] Parks count visits as the number of individuals who enter the park each day. For example, a family of 4 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 4, 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.

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 visitor surveys. VSE profiles describe trip characteristics by visitor segment, and 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);

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

Regional Economic Multipliers

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC). The underlying IMPLAN data are derived from multiple Federal and state data 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 2017 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2020 dollars ($2020). Where necessary, dollar values have been adjusted to $2020 using IMPLAN output deflators. Table A-6 in the appendix shows how spending categories are bridged to IMPLAN sectors.

To assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. Only direct spending that takes place within the regional area is included as supporting economic activity. For most NPS units in this analysis, local gateway regions contain all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary.[3] NPS units with VSE profiles based on visitor surveys conducted in 2015 or later have updated local gateway regions. For these parks, the local gateway region was identified through conversations with park staff who were asked to identify the nearby towns and cities where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park. The local gateway region was then defined as the set of counties that include the identified towns and cities visited by park visitors.

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park-level, state-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; and the national-level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN

[3] For parks with the 60-mile local area radius, geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Economic regions for parks in Hawaii and for some parks in Alaska are defined as the State of Hawaii and the State of Alaska, 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.

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 state, and local levels. Local, state, and national contribution estimates should not be summed.

Results

Visitation

A total of 237,064,332 NPS recreation visits are reported in the 2020 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2021). This is down 90.5 million visits (27.7%) from 2019 visitation.

Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *visitation data* section). In 2020, visitor parties accounted for an estimated 98.8 million party days/nights. Lodging outside the park accounted for the largest portion of party days/nights (31.7%), followed by local day trips (22.9%) and non-local day-trips (20.5%); camping and lodging inside NPS units accounted for 2.3% of total party days/nights spent in local gateway regions (Figure 3).

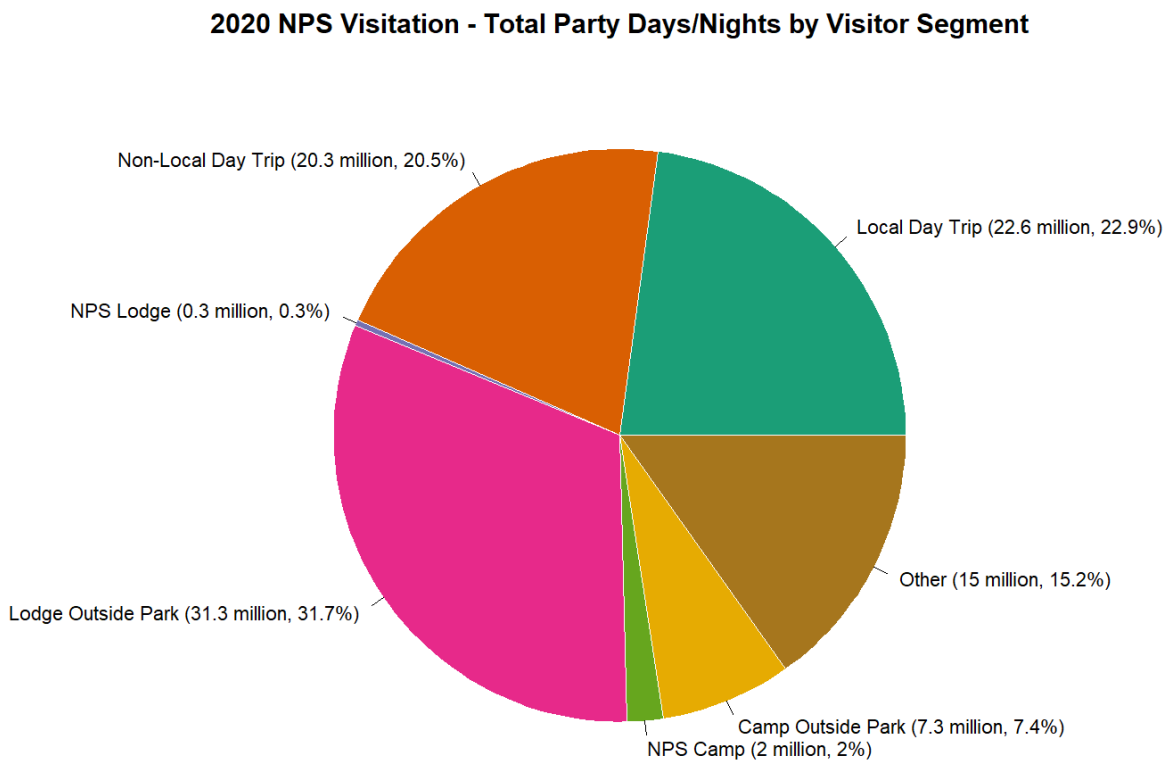


Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2020, visitor groups accounted for 98.8 million party days/nights.

Visitor Spending

In 2020, park visitors spent an estimated $14.5 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites (Figure 4, Table 1). Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park and segment specific spending profiles (as described in the *visitor survey data* section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2020, park visitors spent an estimated $5 billion on lodging in hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, and other specialty lodging, and an additional $0.4 billion on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next

largest share of expenditures. In 2020, park visitors spent an estimated $3 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional $1.1 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

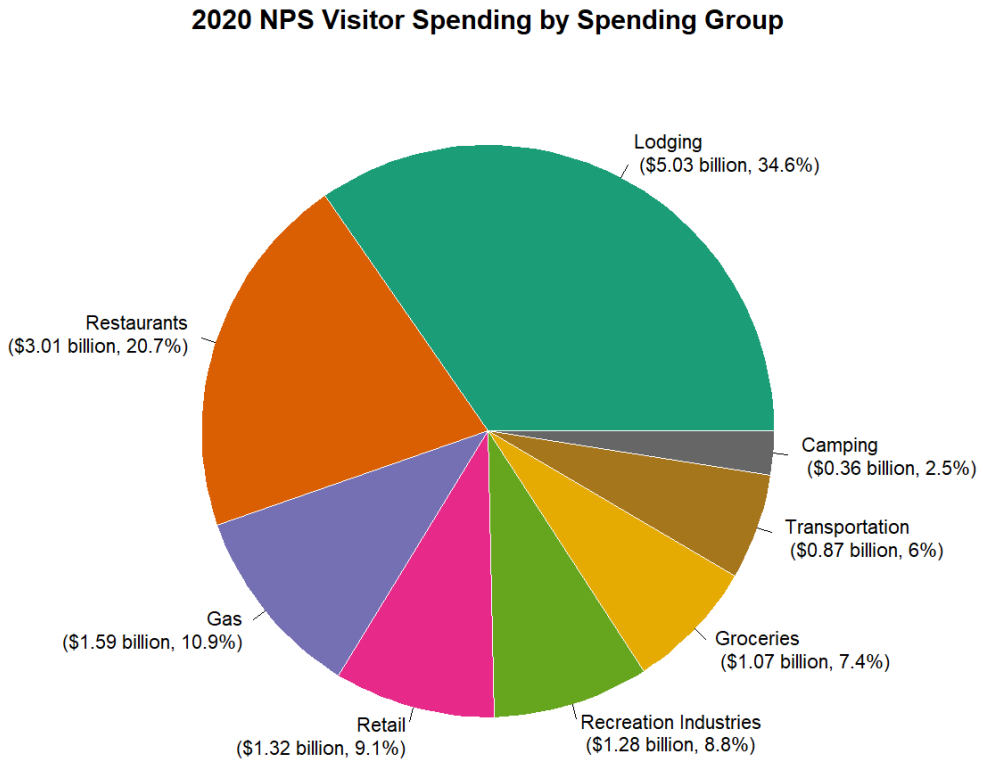


Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2020, NPS visitors spent an estimated total of $14.5 billion dollars in local gateway economies.

Table 1. Total NPS Visitor Spending by Segment.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending ($Billions, $2020)	Percent of Total Spending	Avg Spending per Party per Day/Night ($2020)
Local Day Trip	$0.84	5.8%	$37.02
Non-Local Day Trip	$1.58	10.8%	$77.68
NPS Lodge	$0.15	1.0%	$444.98
Lodge Outside Park	$10.05	69.2%	$320.64
NPS Camp	$0.26	1.8%	$125.46
Camp Outside Park	$0.98	6.8%	$134.25
Other	$0.68	4.7%	$45.42
Total	**$14.53**	**100%**	**$146.95**

Total visitor spending estimates decreased by 30.7% in 2020 compared to 2019 estimates. This decline is due to park closures and the decrease in visitation associated with the coronavirus pandemic.

Economic Contributions

In 2020, NPS visitor spending directly supported an estimated 141,500 jobs, $4.3 billion in labor income, $7.4 billion in value added, and $11.8 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an estimated additional 92,400 jobs, $5.4 billion in labor income, $9.4 billion in value added, and $16.9 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported an estimated total of 233,900 jobs, $9.7 billion in labor income, $16.7 billion in value added, and $28.6 billion in economic output in the national economy (Table 2).

Table 2. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending – 2020.

Sector	Jobs	Labor Income ($Billions, $2020)	Value Added ($Billions, $2020)	Output ($Billions, $2020)
Lodging	43,100	$1.65	$3.27	$5.03
Restaurants	45,900	$1.1	$1.69	$3.01
Recreation Industries	18,100	$0.5	$0.76	$1.28
Transportation	6,200	$0.24	$0.57	$0.87
Retail	14,300	$0.37	$0.45	$0.67
Camping	6,900	$0.21	$0.25	$0.36
Groceries	4,100	$0.14	$0.2	$0.3
Gas	2,900	$0.12	$0.17	$0.26
Total Direct Effects	141,500	$4.33	$7.36	$11.78
Secondary Effects	92,400	$5.39	$9.35	$16.85
Total Effects	**233,900**	**$9.72**	**$16.71**	**$28.63**

Contributions to local gateway economies are provided in the appendix in Table A-1. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and non-local) visitor spending by park-level (local gateway region) economic multipliers. Table A-2 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 A-4.

Contributions to state economies are provided in the appendix in Table A-3. 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 A-5 in the appendix.

Limitations

The accuracy of spending and contribution estimates rests largely on the input data, namely (1) VSE profile data which include party size, length of stay, park re-entry conversion factors, visitor segment shares, and spending averages; (2) public use recreation visit and overnight stay data; and (3) regional multipliers. In addition, changes to visitation and trip patterns due to the coronavirus pandemic created additional complexities and limitations for VSE modeling this year.

Modeling limitations associated with the coronavirus pandemic

The pandemic affected operations at nearly every park in 2020. Modified operations prevented many parks from collecting visitor use information in the usual way. Methods for collecting and estimating visitor use statistics at many parks had to be altered for 2020, and official statistics may be more approximate than usual (Ziesler and Spalding, 2021).

The coronavirus pandemic impacted more than just the number of visitors to national parks in 2020, international and domestic travel restrictions also affected travel and spending patterns to and within local gateway communities. VSE profile data characterize typical NPS visitor travel patterns; this includes the share of visits attributed to each visitor segment (local day trip, non-local day trip, NPS lodge, NPS campground, lodge outside park, camp outside park, and other), and spending patterns for each visitor segment. The 2020 VSE analysis uses NPS overnight camping and lodging stays data to account for changes in the share of visits in the NPS lodge and NPS campground segments. Other changes to visitor patterns resulting from the coronavirus pandemic are unknown and not captured in the 2020 VSE analysis and resulting estimates.

The structure of economies across the nation changed significantly in 2020. Annual IMPLAN 2020 data files were not available at the time of this analysis. Instead, this analysis relies on the IMPLAN 2017 data which was used in the previous 2019 VSE analysis. Thus, possible shifts in regional multipliers due to the coronavirus pandemic are not captured in the 2020 VSE analysis.

VSE profiles and visitor survey data

The generic profiles derived from VSP data should be reasonably accurate for many park units; however, some parks are not well represented by these profiles. 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 with recreation visits, and parks in highly urban areas. It is expected that park unit specific data will be more prevalent through future SEM surveying efforts.

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 specific park visit. Lodging, vehicle rentals, and air expenses frequently occur in Anchorage, many miles from the visited park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, thus, spending profiles estimated from visitor surveys at parks in the lower 48 states do not provide good approximations for Alaska parks. Visitor trip characteristics and spending profiles for non-surveyed Alaska parks were 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 visits separately. To avoid double counting of spending across many national capital parks, we must know how many times a single visitor has been counted as a visit at park units during their trip to the area. For parks in Washington, D.C., 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 for visitors on overnight trips (Stynes, 2011).

In addition to the Washington, D.C. area parks, there are several other parks that are subject to similar double counting issues due to close proximity. This includes Castle Clinton National Monument and the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York and parks in the Boston area. There are currently no adjustments made for these parks.

Parkways and urban parks – Parkways with recreation visits 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, most 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). The VSE 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 for day trip segments ($12.80, $2020) is counted for the John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Improved 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 splits can have large effects on spending estimates.

Visitor segment splits defined in VSE profiles determine how many visits are attributed to each visitor segment (local day trip, non-local day trip, NPS lodge, NPS campground, lodge outside park, camp outside park, and other), and can have a substantial effect on visitor spending estimates. There are two main limitations with the segment split data currently available for VSE estimation:

- Segment splits tend to vary substantially from park to park. Therefore, it is difficult to transfer segment split data from one park to another. We currently have primary segment split data for 73 of 382 park units. Segment splits for the other park units are based on averages from similar parks and are reflected in the generic profiles (Camp & Lodge, Camp Only, No Stay, and Recreation Area profiles); these averages may or may not be good representations of actual segment splits at non-surveyed park units.

- Visitor segment splits derived from Visitor Services Project (VSP) data, which were used to develop the generic profiles, overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the 'Other' segment. The 'Other' segment is defined as non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local area but do not have any lodging expenses; this segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging, but may also include some visitors who failed to answer the spending question for VSP surveys. VSE profiles derived from the newer SEM visitor survey data more accurately describe the share of visitors who fall into the 'Other' category.

Another limitation of the older VSE profiles derived from VSP data is that they do not account for visitors' trip purpose. Many visitors come to local gateway regions primarily to visit NPS sites. However, some visitors are primarily in the area for business, visiting friends and relatives, or for some other reason, and visiting the NPS unit is not the primary purpose for their trip. For these visitors, it may not be appropriate to attribute all of their trip expenditures to the presence of the NPS unit. To address this issue, the SEM visitor surveys asked visitors about the purpose of their trip away from home. This data was used to allocate only a portion of time and spending in the local area for visitors for whom the NPS site was not the primary purpose of their trip. The methods used to attribute a portion of overall time and expenditures in a park's local area are described in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019).

Accurate estimation of visitor spending requires quality survey data that is representative of the variety of visitor uses and demographics from across the park system. There has been a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions to address the lack of data for non-surveyed parks and thus improve the accuracy of visitor spending analyses. Full implementation of the SEM program, anticipated in 2021, will result in a greater number of parks having primary survey data updated regularly, and the SEM sampling design will ensure that sampled parks are statistically representative of the system.

Visitation data

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 the methods are well established in the visitor use estimation literature, these are still estimates.

Regional multipliers

The economic effects of visitor spending are estimated by multiplying visitor spending estimates by regional multipliers. Regional multipliers are derived using county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions. The original VSE setting for local gateway regions contained all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. This method results in some relatively large local gateway regions. As a result, there is potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. For park units with newer SEM visitor surveys, local gateway region definitions have

been improved by working directly with staff at each park to identify the nearby towns and cities (and counties) where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park (Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019). The new, smaller, local area definitions typically result in smaller secondary effects due to increased leakages from the local area (spending that doesn't stay in the local economy). The effect of changed local area definitions is mixed for direct effects, which are highly influenced by output and labor income per worker ratios. For example, the change from a ten-county local area for Zion National Park to a four-county local area resulted in an increase in estimated direct jobs for this park; this change was driven by a lower output per worker ratio in the four-county model compared to the ten-county model.

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Appendix

Table A-1. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	228,140	$13,669	202	$6,138	$10,709	$18,484
Acadia NP[a]	2,669,034	$303,734	4,368	$134,853	$240,528	$411,030
Adams NHP	6,937	$416	5	$231	$379	$595
African Burial Ground NM	7,907	$474	6	$262	$443	$661
Agate Fossil Beds NM[a]	8,722	$657	9	$208	$361	$690
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	4,269	$256	4	$102	$173	$316
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	136,030	$8,150	129	$4,071	$6,581	$11,459
Amistad NRA	1,424,139	$64,030	825	$20,405	$35,888	$65,732
Andersonville NHS	63,800	$3,823	63	$1,407	$2,467	$4,788
Andrew Johnson NHS	46,093	$2,762	40	$1,228	$2,042	$3,577
Aniakchak NM&PRES	36	$65	1	$27	$61	$92
Antietam NB	85,884	$5,146	68	$2,759	$4,577	$7,216
Apostle Islands NL[a]	219,009	$35,498	504	$12,968	$23,099	$42,392
Appomattox Court House NHP	57,513	$3,446	52	$1,395	$2,401	$4,306
Arches NP[a]	1,238,083	$151,684	2,323	$61,839	$109,729	$199,487
Arkansas Post NMEM	29,652	$1,777	25	$707	$1,253	$2,191

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM[c]	0	$0	0	$0	$0	$0
Assateague Island NS	2,481,659	$111,372	1,402	$44,007	$73,713	$124,986
Aztec Ruins NM	30,223	$1,811	27	$643	$1,145	$2,128
Badlands NP	916,932	$60,511	847	$23,940	$41,344	$76,026
Bandelier NM	94,948	$6,141	88	$2,558	$4,442	$7,925
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	2,535	$49	1	$27	$45	$71
Bent's Old Fort NHS	12,438	$745	10	$301	$527	$919
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	$4,067	50	$1,913	$3,582	$5,793
Big Bend NP	393,907	$33,539	486	$10,916	$20,053	$37,678
Big Cypress NPRES	1,181,930	$96,331	1,273	$48,430	$84,982	$138,557
Big Hole NB[a]	36,234	$2,595	34	$948	$1,446	$2,687
Big South Fork NRRA[a]	772,625	$24,335	295	$9,007	$15,130	$26,361
Big Thicket NPRES	309,053	$20,309	256	$9,621	$16,569	$26,737
Bighorn Canyon NRA	212,295	$9,483	134	$3,888	$6,254	$11,432
Biscayne NP	402,770	$26,489	347	$13,169	$22,824	$37,147
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	341,619	$21,782	271	$9,279	$16,230	$26,811
Blue Ridge PKWY[a]	14,099,484	$1,067,321	15,472	$420,072	$716,910	$1,300,099
Bluestone NSR	25,208	$1,134	16	$438	$739	$1,313
Booker T Washington NM	22,482	$1,347	21	$571	$975	$1,758

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Boston African American NHS	89,616	$5,369	70	$2,991	$4,908	$7,699
Boston Harbor Islands NRA[b]	71,991	$3,239	39	$1,681	$2,742	$4,304
Boston NHP	277,169	$16,606	217	$9,252	$15,181	$23,808
Brown V Board of Education NHS	4,064	$244	4	$126	$212	$372
Bryce Canyon NP	1,464,655	$125,173	1,810	$47,009	$83,256	$151,322
Buck Island Reef NM	16,033	$971	10	$434	$788	$1,214
Buffalo NR	1,478,846	$66,349	960	$23,654	$41,200	$76,072
Cabrillo NM	523,878	$31,388	411	$16,367	$26,979	$42,707
Canaveral NS[a]	1,162,949	$44,493	581	$20,204	$35,672	$59,211
Cane River Creole NHP	17,431	$1,044	15	$398	$727	$1,285
Canyon De Chelly NM	76,751	$5,422	78	$1,797	$3,311	$6,395
Canyonlands NP	493,914	$30,975	436	$11,602	$20,276	$36,993
Cape Cod NS[a]	4,083,504	$522,958	6,417	$240,492	$418,002	$675,797
Cape Hatteras NS	2,648,522	$172,180	2,474	$68,598	$121,037	$216,152
Cape Krusenstern NM	11,369	$17,498	215	$8,230	$15,410	$24,923
Cape Lookout NS	488,332	$21,905	304	$7,505	$12,518	$23,491
Capitol Reef NP[a]	981,038	$72,429	954	$25,289	$45,286	$82,231
Capulin Volcano NM[a]	63,335	$1,957	27	$623	$1,052	$1,976
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	42,672	$2,557	37	$1,089	$1,840	$3,221

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Carlsbad Caverns NP	183,835	$12,100	162	$4,413	$7,464	$13,639
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	548	$11	0	$6	$10	$15
Casa Grande Ruins NM	44,269	$2,652	39	$1,382	$2,373	$3,956
Castillo De San Marcos NM	251,061	$15,042	227	$6,781	$11,775	$20,518
Castle Clinton NM	633,792	$16,106	162	$7,618	$12,560	$18,852
Catoctin Mountain P	539,983	$35,440	448	$18,670	$31,142	$49,041
Cedar Breaks NM	845,866	$55,546	768	$20,093	$35,528	$64,455
Cesar E. Chavez NM	5,668	$339	4	$183	$297	$471
Chaco Culture NHP	8,231	$525	8	$213	$374	$675
Chamizal NMEM	19,180	$1,149	17	$460	$782	$1,445
Channel Islands NP	167,290	$9,816	122	$5,348	$8,686	$13,679
Charles Pinckney NHS	23,723	$1,421	19	$620	$1,084	$1,795
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	2,461	$147	2	$66	$110	$195
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,066,878	$137,982	1,966	$68,174	$115,257	$194,271
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,888,436	$94,475	1,270	$50,814	$85,913	$137,032
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	678,414	$40,639	608	$16,273	$27,771	$50,533
Chickasaw NRA[a]	1,348,122	$22,336	218	$5,787	$9,467	$17,456
Chiricahua NM	44,794	$2,746	39	$836	$1,510	$2,926
Christiansted NHS	23,816	$1,427	16	$670	$1,198	$1,852

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
City of Rocks NRES	110,202	$6,603	96	$2,479	$4,192	$7,643
Clara Barton NHS	449	$27	0	$14	$24	$38
Colonial NHP[a]	2,946,595	$301,179	4,549	$114,145	$211,882	$378,328
Colorado NM	435,625	$28,060	392	$10,836	$19,134	$34,356
Congaree NP[a]	119,306	$6,186	77	$2,387	$4,259	$7,321
Coronado NMEM	156,200	$9,359	143	$3,709	$6,640	$11,906
Cowpens NB	226,902	$14,938	211	$7,248	$12,191	$20,649
Crater Lake NP	670,501	$58,562	843	$27,714	$45,622	$78,495
Craters of the Moon NM&PRES[a]	250,871	$8,880	126	$3,175	$5,374	$10,188
Cumberland Gap NHP	735,447	$47,992	653	$20,516	$35,278	$61,463
Cumberland Island NS	37,295	$1,614	22	$704	$1,178	$2,022
Curecanti NRA	921,584	$41,107	501	$16,272	$28,032	$46,653
Cuyahoga Valley NP[a]	2,755,628	$48,457	709	$24,396	$40,703	$70,207
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP[a]	39,852	$2,408	39	$1,306	$2,199	$3,762
De Soto NMEM	196,114	$11,750	175	$5,786	$10,000	$16,971
Death Valley NP	820,023	$68,752	845	$33,079	$55,548	$88,425
Delaware Water Gap NRA[a]	4,068,529	$143,608	1,968	$82,119	$136,771	$211,591
Denali NP&PRES	54,849	$57,713	703	$27,170	$51,229	$82,511
Devils Postpile NM	108,589	$7,149	89	$3,030	$5,020	$8,392

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Devils Tower NM	423,997	$27,914	385	$11,394	$19,765	$35,690
Dinosaur NM	264,145	$16,516	202	$6,312	$10,941	$18,521
Dry Tortugas NP	48,542	$2,981	34	$1,206	$2,080	$3,362
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM[b]	187,328	$3,638	47	$1,983	$3,356	$5,250
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	2,417	$145	2	$83	$134	$215
Effigy Mounds NM[a]	18,225	$1,192	19	$473	$811	$1,489
Eisenhower NHS	7,926	$475	6	$254	$419	$661
El Malpais NM	139,336	$8,348	130	$3,488	$6,028	$10,995
El Morro NM	36,328	$2,343	33	$661	$1,227	$2,449
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	9,575	$574	7	$291	$492	$758
Eugene O'Neill NHS	14,423	$864	10	$495	$785	$1,190
Everglades NP	702,319	$69,129	944	$36,046	$63,416	$103,057
Federal Hall NMEM	13,823	$828	10	$459	$775	$1,154
Fire Island NS	250,449	$11,166	120	$5,650	$9,526	$14,156
First Ladies NHS	2,406	$144	2	$74	$124	$214
Flight 93 NMEM	244,364	$14,641	229	$7,313	$11,866	$20,608
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	61,081	$3,660	51	$1,909	$3,271	$5,352
Ford's Theatre NHS	56,058	$1,089	14	$593	$1,004	$1,571
Fort Bowie NHS	6,455	$387	6	$151	$271	$485

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Fort Caroline NMEM	404,476	$24,234	366	$11,500	$19,833	$34,203
Fort Davis NHS	35,920	$2,152	30	$723	$1,283	$2,327
Fort Donelson NB	325,496	$21,429	261	$10,155	$17,023	$27,475
Fort Frederica NM	210,893	$12,636	184	$5,753	$9,793	$16,806
Fort Laramie NHS	26,066	$1,562	23	$559	$1,007	$1,848
Fort Larned NHS[a]	21,895	$1,357	20	$444	$784	$1,527
Fort Matanzas NM	543,590	$32,569	493	$14,804	$25,720	$44,752
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	163,224	$9,779	130	$5,250	$8,762	$13,793
Fort Necessity NB	199,802	$11,966	189	$6,173	$10,069	$17,407
Fort Point NHS	884,537	$52,996	620	$30,370	$48,135	$73,000
Fort Pulaski NM	357,971	$23,567	306	$9,882	$17,443	$29,136
Fort Raleigh NHS	153,519	$9,198	137	$3,812	$6,617	$11,760
Fort Scott NHS[a]	14,652	$268	4	$84	$136	$269
Fort Smith NHS	67,575	$4,049	64	$1,460	$2,662	$5,024
Fort Stanwix NM[a]	24,133	$1,363	18	$507	$1,004	$1,659
Fort Sumter NM	365,132	$21,877	294	$9,532	$16,678	$27,659
Fort Union NM[a]	5,335	$369	5	$141	$237	$415
Fort Union Trading Post NHS[a]	5,226	$429	5	$159	$250	$421
Fort Vancouver NHS	670,111	$40,149	576	$20,844	$34,804	$57,999

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Fort Washington P	160,289	$9,604	123	$5,129	$8,546	$13,303
Fossil Butte NM[a]	13,176	$673	9	$246	$416	$723
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	1,010,986	$19,633	254	$10,701	$18,110	$28,332
Frederick Douglass NHS	10,969	$213	3	$116	$196	$307
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	2,569	$154	2	$85	$140	$220
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	838,836	$50,258	642	$26,234	$43,544	$68,227
Friendship Hill NHS	19,463	$1,166	18	$596	$974	$1,683
Gates of the Arctic NP&PRES	2,872	$4,417	54	$2,078	$3,890	$6,292
Gateway Arch NP[a]	486,021	$49,611	831	$26,614	$44,498	$78,336
Gateway NRA[a]	8,404,728	$229,246	2,708	$90,973	$161,107	$259,051
Gauley River NRA	109,377	$4,918	68	$1,886	$3,165	$5,577
General Grant NMEM	24,475	$1,466	17	$812	$1,372	$2,046
George Rogers Clark NHP	56,107	$3,362	50	$1,267	$2,232	$4,097
George Washington Birthplace NM[a]	41,970	$1,964	24	$1,009	$1,658	$2,582
George Washington Carver NM[a]	26,570	$502	7	$187	$309	$570
George Washington MEM PKWY	6,237,361	$42,086	670	$23,453	$37,635	$61,636
Gettysburg NMP	536,552	$35,324	445	$18,494	$30,761	$48,473
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	31,645	$1,896	29	$533	$967	$1,944
Glacier Bay NP&PRES[a]	5,748	$2,061	26	$1,045	$1,755	$3,161

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[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Glacier NP[a]	1,698,865	$203,591	3,082	$96,935	$159,886	$287,295
Glen Canyon NRA[a]	2,553,393	$252,788	3,084	$99,641	$172,981	$297,859
Golden Gate NRA[a]	12,400,044	$684,875	6,862	$397,545	$639,409	$909,768
Golden Spike NHS[a]	53,106	$3,104	47	$1,465	$2,474	$4,378
Governors Island NM	102,915	$6,166	72	$3,415	$5,766	$8,590
Grand Canyon NP[a]	2,897,098	$433,426	5,730	$172,989	$309,269	$530,327
Grand Portage NM	66,427	$4,372	55	$1,273	$2,369	$4,298
Grand Teton NP[a]	3,289,638	$598,240	8,176	$260,898	$439,161	$754,041
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	15,328	$918	14	$424	$658	$1,203
Great Basin NP	120,247	$7,121	99	$2,199	$3,842	$7,358
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	461,532	$29,512	400	$11,652	$20,452	$35,949
Great Smoky Mountains NP	12,095,721	$1,024,024	14,707	$468,985	$801,570	$1,387,955
Greenbelt P	28,319	$1,864	23	$977	$1,645	$2,563
Guadalupe Mountains NP	151,256	$9,673	135	$3,653	$6,379	$11,690
Guilford Courthouse NMP	186,020	$11,145	174	$5,363	$8,920	$15,607
Gulf Islands NS	4,012,130	$180,249	2,386	$76,300	$132,013	$224,800
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	14,113	$846	13	$389	$645	$1,140
Haleakala NP	319,147	$20,936	221	$9,508	$17,381	$26,641
Hamilton Grange NMEM	23,015	$1,379	16	$761	$1,287	$1,914

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Hampton NHS	8,728	$523	7	$283	$472	$743
Harpers Ferry NHP[a]	234,473	$11,832	168	$6,779	$11,188	$17,610
Harry S Truman NHS	9,446	$566	9	$297	$497	$873
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	589,775	$50,224	552	$23,398	$43,424	$66,516
Herbert Hoover NHS	56,270	$3,371	52	$1,397	$2,425	$4,363
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	40,091	$2,402	29	$1,233	$2,074	$3,197
Homestead NM[a]	40,897	$1,384	20	$493	$839	$1,571
Hopewell Culture NHP	35,711	$2,140	33	$1,071	$1,798	$3,083
Hopewell Furnace NHS	34,287	$2,054	31	$1,157	$1,869	$3,081
Horseshoe Bend NMP	28,600	$1,714	27	$738	$1,269	$2,289
Hot Springs NP	1,348,215	$88,090	1,310	$33,858	$63,281	$114,842
Hovenweep NM	19,856	$1,285	18	$463	$841	$1,543
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	11,407	$684	10	$228	$413	$800
Independence NHP	907,089	$54,347	774	$30,979	$50,211	$80,807
Indiana Dunes NL	2,293,106	$103,047	1,234	$53,371	$90,347	$140,651
Isle Royale NP	6,493	$1,104	17	$344	$622	$1,200
James A Garfield NHS[a]	14,797	$544	9	$274	$458	$804
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	192,600	$11,540	165	$5,114	$9,038	$15,382
Jewel Cave NM	35,878	$2,150	31	$893	$1,504	$2,752

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Jimmy Carter NHS	14,268	$855	14	$314	$550	$1,065
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,373,817	$8,259	104	$3,211	$5,636	$8,958
John Day Fossil Beds NM[a]	88,572	$4,343	58	$1,769	$2,902	$5,058
John F Kennedy NHS	451	$27	0	$15	$25	$39
John Muir NHS	33,602	$2,013	24	$1,154	$1,829	$2,775
Johnstown Flood NMEM[a]	87,805	$5,567	91	$2,874	$4,670	$8,161
Joshua Tree NP[a]	2,399,542	$121,857	1,512	$60,065	$102,413	$163,752
Kalaupapa NHP	15,848	$950	11	$446	$797	$1,233
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	133,877	$8,021	90	$3,764	$6,734	$10,413
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM[b]	41,432	$2,724	38	$999	$1,841	$3,271
Katmai NP&PRES	51,511	$79,269	975	$37,287	$69,812	$112,909
Kenai Fjords NP	115,882	$21,215	363	$11,597	$17,692	$30,560
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,356,400	$141,182	2,161	$75,165	$127,684	$214,432
Keweenaw NHP	2,130	$128	2	$36	$70	$135
Kings Canyon NP	415,077	$35,782	468	$15,902	$26,344	$44,391
Kings Mountain NMP[a]	249,477	$10,228	148	$5,045	$8,267	$14,006
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP[a]	297	$50	1	$26	$38	$62
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	13,002	$779	9	$376	$679	$1,037
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	5,263	$315	5	$142	$231	$417

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Kobuk Valley NP	11,185	$17,214	212	$8,097	$15,161	$24,520
Korean War Veterans MEM	1,363,714	$26,482	343	$14,435	$24,428	$38,216
Lake Chelan NRA	30,599	$2,149	23	$1,018	$1,865	$2,790
Lake Clark NP&PRES	4,948	$7,617	94	$3,583	$6,709	$10,850
Lake Mead NRA	8,016,509	$360,764	4,266	$161,171	$265,985	$427,513
Lake Meredith NRA	1,612,785	$72,166	961	$27,137	$45,152	$81,869
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,519,403	$68,533	835	$26,478	$48,554	$80,645
Lassen Volcanic NP	542,274	$33,295	444	$12,835	$21,287	$37,718
Lava Beds NM[a]	111,259	$4,850	58	$1,777	$2,896	$5,090
Lewis and Clark NHP	161,231	$9,660	133	$4,891	$8,312	$13,631
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM[a]	110,691	$5,407	82	$2,439	$4,226	$7,343
Lincoln Home NHS[a]	27,744	$1,730	25	$647	$1,236	$2,158
Lincoln MEM	2,980,074	$57,871	749	$31,544	$53,382	$83,513
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	97,461	$5,839	90	$2,631	$4,197	$7,681
Little River Canyon NPRES	802,375	$48,074	743	$20,639	$35,431	$63,766
Little Rock Central High School NHS	68,498	$4,104	65	$1,655	$3,038	$5,521
Longfellow NHS	30,015	$1,798	24	$1,001	$1,643	$2,579
Lowell NHP	53,954	$3,232	42	$1,791	$2,946	$4,629
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	75,322	$4,513	64	$2,273	$3,863	$6,454

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[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	211,228	$12,656	164	$6,780	$11,283	$17,666
Maggie L Walker NHS	1,849	$111	2	$50	$87	$151
Mammoth Cave NP	290,392	$25,146	333	$12,307	$21,089	$34,507
Manassas NBP	558,036	$33,434	429	$17,851	$29,754	$46,451
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	1,517	$91	1	$37	$62	$107
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	9,610	$187	2	$79	$124	$211
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	264	$9	0	$3	$6	$10
Manzanar NHS[a]	65,288	$7,015	87	$3,034	$4,947	$8,160
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	23,537	$1,410	19	$619	$1,098	$1,794
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	198,158	$11,873	181	$6,345	$10,783	$18,073
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	1,083,671	$21,044	272	$11,471	$19,412	$30,369
Martin Van Buren NHS	11,480	$688	9	$328	$565	$892
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	577	$11	0	$6	$10	$16
Mesa Verde NP[a]	287,477	$30,196	425	$11,524	$20,724	$37,437
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	4,764	$85	1	$29	$45	$88
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	1,983	$119	1	$41	$79	$130
Minute Man NHP	1,083,972	$64,945	853	$36,086	$59,302	$93,206

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Minuteman Missile NHS	98,908	$7,531	108	$3,158	$5,220	$9,611
Mississippi NRRA	204,707	$9,210	129	$4,496	$7,653	$12,959
Missouri NRR	111,603	$5,021	70	$1,977	$3,294	$5,946
Mojave NPRES	608,634	$36,453	459	$17,462	$28,845	$46,228
Monocacy NB[a]	155,116	$5,512	78	$2,207	$3,871	$6,582
Montezuma Castle NM	242,028	$14,501	208	$7,518	$12,875	$21,307
Moores Creek NB	58,785	$3,869	53	$1,428	$2,588	$4,604
Morristown NHP	262,361	$15,719	189	$8,833	$14,772	$22,246
Mount Rainier NP[a]	1,160,753	$41,074	445	$18,741	$33,547	$51,251
Mount Rushmore NMEM	2,074,985	$124,321	1,825	$52,418	$88,035	$161,507
Muir Woods NM[a]	324,232	$37,255	368	$21,912	$35,670	$50,622
Natchez NHP	57,646	$3,454	51	$1,381	$2,468	$4,390
Natchez Trace PKWY	6,124,809	$152,711	1,854	$56,413	$91,516	$158,712
National Capital Parks Central	665,650	$12,926	168	$7,048	$11,924	$18,681
National Capital Parks East	893,421	$17,350	232	$9,495	$16,164	$25,502
National Park of American Samoa	4,819	$289	3	$136	$242	$375
Natural Bridges NM	52,542	$3,398	43	$1,202	$2,139	$3,798
Navajo NM	3,985	$256	3	$88	$158	$282
New Bedford Whaling NHP[a]	18,244	$1,004	14	$585	$962	$1,497

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
New Orleans Jazz NHP	9,639	$578	8	$267	$468	$787
New River Gorge NR	1,054,375	$47,432	665	$18,371	$31,075	$55,318
Nez Perce NHP	301,472	$18,062	242	$7,216	$13,235	$22,317
Nicodemus NHS[a]	263	$15	0	$5	$8	$15
Ninety Six NHS	95,417	$5,717	84	$2,475	$4,275	$7,463
Niobrara NSR[a]	102,767	$10,671	173	$3,350	$5,758	$11,952
Noatak NPRES	12,533	$19,287	237	$9,072	$16,986	$27,472
North Cascades NP	30,885	$1,528	15	$698	$1,207	$1,795
Obed W&SR[a]	237,837	$4,507	52	$1,672	$2,580	$4,456
Ocmulgee NM	61,302	$3,673	59	$1,346	$2,361	$4,501
Olympic NP	2,499,178	$213,024	2,412	$103,933	$191,636	$291,362
Oregon Caves NM	22,789	$1,480	20	$608	$1,004	$1,776
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	191,512	$11,881	166	$5,953	$10,315	$17,198
Ozark NSR	1,316,795	$58,457	888	$18,926	$31,824	$63,434
Padre Island NS	617,704	$27,503	373	$10,388	$17,547	$31,697
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	97,861	$5,863	89	$2,354	$4,002	$7,420
Paterson Great Falls NHP	339,768	$20,357	236	$11,309	$17,969	$27,055
Pea Ridge NMP	80,455	$4,820	76	$1,988	$3,399	$6,267
Pecos NHP	36,695	$2,199	33	$957	$1,626	$2,892

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	15,897	$309	4	$168	$285	$445
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM[a]	40,470	$3,722	62	$2,086	$3,552	$5,925
Petersburg NB	152,878	$9,160	139	$4,154	$7,242	$12,684
Petrified Forest NP	384,484	$25,308	328	$8,416	$15,422	$27,947
Petroglyph NM	356,493	$21,359	324	$9,180	$15,658	$28,117
Pictured Rocks NL	1,212,251	$54,244	679	$16,734	$30,877	$54,681
Pinnacles NP[b]	165,741	$10,336	114	$5,044	$8,068	$12,412
Pipe Spring NM	10,623	$637	9	$237	$412	$748
Pipestone NM	38,230	$2,291	34	$1,001	$1,670	$2,987
Piscataway P	166,484	$9,975	127	$5,329	$8,878	$13,818
Point Reyes NS	2,252,424	$101,434	1,077	$53,665	$84,413	$126,746
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	70	$4	0	$3	$4	$6
President's Park	369,533	$7,176	93	$3,912	$6,619	$10,356
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	4,055	$243	4	$87	$164	$293
Prince William Forest P	333,902	$21,084	258	$11,002	$18,476	$28,742
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	130,845	$7,839	88	$3,679	$6,581	$10,177
Puukohola Heiau NHS	23,969	$1,436	16	$674	$1,206	$1,864

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Rainbow Bridge NM	3,572	$214	3	$76	$135	$240
Redwood NP	265,177	$17,311	235	$7,085	$11,681	$20,548
Richmond NBP	179,599	$10,761	161	$4,816	$8,406	$14,697
Rio Grande W&SR	126	$109	2	$34	$64	$127
River Raisin NB	309,977	$18,572	262	$9,191	$15,914	$26,216
Rock Creek P	1,768,153	$34,336	447	$18,734	$31,692	$49,694
Rocky Mountain NP[a]	3,305,200	$224,393	3,190	$120,843	$208,088	$341,950
Roger Williams NMEM	13,970	$837	11	$458	$756	$1,178
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	9,528	$571	7	$327	$518	$786
Ross Lake NRA	920,525	$41,436	415	$18,611	$32,845	$49,180
Russell Cave NM	8,463	$507	8	$206	$349	$633
Sagamore Hill NHS	105,289	$6,308	72	$3,456	$5,862	$8,679
Saguaro NP	762,226	$50,105	696	$25,321	$44,102	$73,510
Saint-Gaudens NHS[a]	13,286	$676	9	$360	$620	$995
Saint Croix Island IHS	6,914	$414	6	$165	$289	$504
Saint Croix NSR	798,622	$35,470	498	$17,142	$29,014	$49,102
Saint Paul's Church NHS	5,968	$358	4	$196	$333	$493
Salem Maritime NHS	125,554	$7,522	98	$4,225	$6,925	$10,814

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	26,983	$1,617	24	$693	$1,181	$2,111
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	2,705	$162	2	$76	$136	$210
San Antonio Missions NHP[a]	1,141,353	$84,344	1,237	$42,405	$74,650	$125,848
San Francisco Maritime NHP	1,936,101	$49,204	494	$23,705	$37,213	$56,610
San Juan Island NHP	426,336	$25,544	279	$12,154	$21,833	$32,855
San Juan NHS	357,100	$21,395	240	$10,041	$17,961	$27,775
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	4,215	$253	4	$64	$123	$256
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	733,576	$33,004	407	$17,363	$28,205	$44,943
Saratoga NHP	73,825	$4,423	58	$1,831	$3,305	$5,461
Saugus Iron Works NHS	16,928	$1,014	13	$569	$934	$1,459
Scotts Bluff NM	181,900	$10,898	154	$4,032	$7,013	$12,541
Sequoia NP[a]	796,085	$60,870	760	$25,531	$42,592	$71,424
Shenandoah NP	1,666,265	$107,396	1,314	$54,482	$90,608	$141,577
Shiloh NMP	386,883	$23,180	355	$8,116	$13,943	$26,835
Sitka NHP	115,494	$21,072	361	$11,525	$17,568	$30,354
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL[a]	1,718,696	$192,691	2,625	$70,739	$134,399	$232,599
Springfield Armory NHS	1,032	$62	1	$32	$54	$84
Statue of Liberty NM	576,395	$34,534	402	$19,136	$32,307	$48,112
Steamtown NHS[a]	27,320	$1,518	22	$758	$1,238	$2,075

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Stones River NB	301,270	$18,050	242	$9,218	$15,194	$24,800
Stonewall NM[c]	0	$0	0	$0	$0	$0
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	83,669	$5,013	70	$1,767	$3,148	$5,634
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	29,009	$1,738	26	$734	$1,231	$2,233
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM[c]	0	$0	0	$0	$0	$0
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	4,984	$299	3	$165	$280	$417
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	5,098	$305	4	$127	$239	$394
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	153,599	$9,203	119	$4,930	$8,205	$12,846
Theodore Roosevelt NP	551,304	$36,222	462	$13,799	$23,317	$41,119
Thomas Edison NHP	7,605	$456	5	$254	$425	$636
Thomas Jefferson MEM	852,626	$16,557	214	$9,025	$15,273	$23,894
Thomas Stone NHS	2,351	$141	2	$75	$125	$195
Timpanogos Cave NM	92,481	$5,541	86	$2,786	$4,692	$8,240
Timucuan EHP	1,017,372	$60,955	920	$28,723	$49,559	$85,633
Tonto NM	24,755	$1,483	21	$770	$1,322	$2,199
Tumacacori NHP	23,726	$1,421	22	$563	$1,008	$1,807
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	6,844	$410	6	$153	$267	$506
Tuskegee Institute NHS	4,737	$284	4	$106	$185	$350
Tuzigoot NM	78,358	$4,695	67	$2,447	$4,185	$6,912

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Ulysses S Grant NHS	15,236	$913	15	$471	$783	$1,364
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	250,198	$11,257	119	$5,426	$9,129	$13,606
Valles Caldera NPRES[b]	30,435	$2,004	28	$853	$1,481	$2,601
Valley Forge NHP[a]	2,012,832	$26,145	413	$14,923	$24,181	$39,795
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	217,231	$13,015	158	$6,680	$11,228	$17,305
Vicksburg NMP	176,236	$10,559	170	$4,318	$7,597	$14,085
Vietnam Veterans MEM	1,585,525	$30,790	398	$16,783	$28,402	$44,433
Virgin Islands NP[a]	167,540	$24,126	292	$11,904	$22,171	$34,218
Voyageurs NP	263,092	$21,474	310	$8,123	$14,453	$26,221
Waco Mammoth NM	46,456	$2,783	40	$1,135	$1,994	$3,493
Walnut Canyon NM	107,423	$6,436	90	$2,269	$4,042	$7,233
War in The Pacific NHP	318,711	$19,095	214	$8,962	$16,030	$24,789
Washington Monument	83,585	$1,623	21	$885	$1,497	$2,342
Washita Battlefield NHS	12,520	$750	11	$248	$432	$843
Weir Farm NHS	25,431	$1,524	17	$832	$1,411	$2,089
Whiskeytown NRA	805,294	$36,169	461	$14,103	$22,773	$39,521
White House	114,519	$2,224	29	$1,212	$2,051	$3,209
White Sands NP[a]	415,383	$22,487	309	$8,235	$14,056	$26,050

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2020.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($000s, $2020)	Jobs	Labor Income ($000s, $2020)	Value Added ($000s, $2020)	Economic Output ($000s, $2020)
Whitman Mission NHS	34,932	$2,093	26	$769	$1,437	$2,392
William Howard Taft NHS	11,100	$665	10	$330	$552	$951
Wilson's Creek NB	287,261	$17,211	271	$7,159	$11,977	$22,115
Wind Cave NP[a]	448,406	$37,468	546	$16,339	$28,363	$50,993
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	30,072	$1,802	24	$968	$1,609	$2,526
Women's Rights NHP[a]	8,237	$612	8	$254	$486	$787
World War II Memorial	1,924,128	$37,365	483	$20,367	$34,467	$53,922
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM[a]	415,542	$74,024	823	$37,132	$72,368	$109,604
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	16,655	$25,629	315	$12,055	$22,571	$36,504
Wright Brothers NMEM	277,963	$16,654	249	$6,935	$12,108	$21,495
Wupatki NM	146,074	$9,617	127	$3,377	$6,079	$10,807
Yellowstone NP[a]	3,806,306	$444,226	6,110	$194,281	$325,551	$560,441
Yosemite NP[a]	2,268,313	$273,842	3,410	$122,220	$208,964	$346,676
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	666	$563	5	$235	$531	$797
Zion NP[a]	3,591,254	$207,909	3,464	$80,997	$142,615	$276,812

[a] For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.

[b] Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2020.

[c] Areas that were closed in 2020.

Table A-2. Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	95.6%
Acadia NP	97.8%
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	98.4%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	100.0%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	–
Assateague Island NS	88.4%
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	98.6%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	98.8%
Big South Fork NRRA	81.1%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.6%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	98.7%
Blue Ridge PKWY	94.9%
Bluestone NSR	88.3%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	88.3%
Boston NHP	95.6%
Brown V Board of Education NHS	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	98.4%
Buck Island Reef NM	98.8%
Buffalo NR	88.8%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	67.5%
Cane River Creole NHP	95.6%
Canyon De Chelly NM	98.8%
Canyonlands NP	98.8%
Cape Cod NS	97.9%
Cape Hatteras NS	98.7%
Cape Krusenstern NM	100.0%
Cape Lookout NS	88.5%
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%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
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	98.7%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.9%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.3%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.7%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	61.6%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS	95.5%
Colonial NHP	98.1%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.3%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%
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	90.1%
Curecanti NRA	88.7%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	71.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.5%
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.4%
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%
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	91.6%
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	97.4%
Federal Hall NMEM	95.6%
Fire Island NS	88.7%
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%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Fort Laramie NHS	95.6%
Fort Larned NHS	97.9%
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.7%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	75.0%
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 Arch NP	99.0%
Gateway NRA	65.2%
Gauley River NRA	88.4%
General Grant NMEM	95.6%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.2%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
George Washington Carver NM	95.1%
George Washington MEM PKWY	10.4%
Gettysburg NMP	98.7%
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	89.6%
Glacier NP	94.3%
Glen Canyon NRA	96.3%
Golden Gate NRA	86.0%
Golden Spike NHS	97.9%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	98.9%
Grand Portage NM	98.7%
Grand Teton NP	98.9%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	95.6%
Great Basin NP	98.8%
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	98.7%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	98.3%
Greenbelt P	98.7%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	98.7%
Guilford Courthouse NMP	95.6%
Gulf Islands NS	88.4%
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	98.4%
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
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%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%
Jimmy Carter NHS	95.6%
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	93.2%
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%
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	98.7%
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.5%
Kings Canyon NP	98.4%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Kings Mountain NMP	90.0%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	96.3%
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	94.4%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	88.7%
Lake Meredith NRA	88.6%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	88.6%
Lassen Volcanic NP	98.8%
Lava Beds NM	95.3%
Lewis and Clark NHP	95.6%
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM	98.5%
Lincoln Home NHS	98.1%
Lincoln MEM	91.6%
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	95.5%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.5%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	57.2%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	80.3%
Manzanar NHS	99.2%
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	95.6%
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	95.6%
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	91.6%
Martin Van Buren NHS	95.6%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	91.6%
Mesa Verde NP	99.7%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	44.0%
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	93.3%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moores Creek NB	98.7%
Morristown NHP	95.6%
Mount Rainier NP	95.9%
Mount Rushmore NMEM	95.6%
Muir Woods NM	96.2%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	39.8%
National Capital Parks Central	91.6%
National Capital Parks East	91.6%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
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	98.0%
Ninety Six NHS	95.6%
Niobrara NSR	99.8%
Noatak NPRES	100.0%
North Cascades NP	99.2%
Obed W&SR	76.5%
Ocmulgee NM	95.6%
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM	98.6%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	98.8%
Ozark NSR	88.9%
Padre Island NS	88.8%
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	89.6%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.7%
Petroglyph NM	95.6%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Pinnacles NP	98.8%
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	88.4%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.5%
President's Park	91.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.6%
Prince William Forest P	98.7%
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	96.8%
Roger Williams NMEM	95.6%
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	95.6%
Ross Lake NRA	88.9%
Russell Cave NM	95.6%
Sagamore Hill NHS	95.6%
Saguaro NP	98.7%
Saint-Gaudens NHS	91.7%
Saint Croix Island IHS	95.6%
Saint Croix NSR	88.9%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	90.1%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	61.5%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%
San Juan NHS	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	97.7%
Shenandoah NP	98.8%
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	–
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	–
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Thomas Edison NHP	95.6%
Thomas Jefferson MEM	91.6%
Thomas Stone NHS	95.6%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tumacacori NHP	95.6%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	95.6%
Tuskegee Institute NHS	95.6%
Tuzigoot NM	95.6%
Ulysses S Grant NHS	95.6%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	88.3%
Valles Caldera NPRES	98.7%
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	91.6%
Washita Battlefield NHS	95.6%
Weir Farm NHS	95.6%
Whiskeytown NRA	88.4%
White House	91.6%
White Sands NP	98.4%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2020.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%
Wilson's Creek NB	95.6%
Wind Cave NP	97.8%
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	98.6%
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	100.0%
Wright Brothers NMEM	95.6%
Wupatki NM	98.7%
Yellowstone NP	99.4%
Yosemite NP	96.7%
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	97.7%

Table A-3. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2020.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($Millions, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($Millions, $2020)	Value Added ($Millions, $2020)	Economic Output ($Millions, $2020)
Alabama	1,279,755	$61.7	940	$24.8	$42.6	$78.2
Alaska	406,687	$277.7	3,611	$133.9	$243.0	$397.0
American Samoa	4,819	$0.3	3	$0.1	$0.2	$0.4
Arizona	7,657,768	$711.6	10,348	$366.5	$651.5	$1,094.6
Arkansas	3,077,296	$169.4	2,550	$61.5	$113.8	$211.6
California	28,645,839	$1,716.5	22,635	$1,020.0	$1,695.1	$2,693.3
Colorado	6,034,975	$392.5	5,558	$204.1	$352.5	$586.4
Connecticut	25,431	$1.5	18	$0.8	$1.3	$2.0
District of Columbia	16,053,379	$311.6	2,732	$143.8	$238.5	$338.8
Florida	8,964,084	$521.1	7,494	$263.1	$460.1	$773.6
Georgia	6,706,172	$357.5	5,386	$175.4	$298.4	$514.0
Guam	318,711	$19.1	214	$9.0	$16.0	$24.8
Hawaii	1,629,003	$163.4	1,801	$78.6	$148.5	$226.4
Idaho	681,422	$34.5	523	$14.5	$24.6	$44.8
Illinois	27,744	$1.7	23	$0.9	$1.6	$2.6
Indiana	2,459,904	$111.8	1,579	$48.2	$80.4	$140.7
Iowa	74,495	$4.6	71	$1.9	$3.3	$6.0
Kansas	69,883	$3.6	54	$1.6	$2.7	$4.8
Kentucky	1,519,271	$93.4	1,300	$38.8	$68.5	$119.0
Louisiana	219,670	$13.2	186	$5.7	$10.2	$17.3
Maine	2,717,380	$306.9	4,572	$149.4	$267.1	$453.6

[a] Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

Table A-3 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2020.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($Millions, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($Millions, $2020)	Value Added ($Millions, $2020)	Economic Output ($Millions, $2020)
Maryland	5,934,329	$188.3	2,367	$94.2	$160.3	$252.5
Massachusetts	5,861,936	$628.3	7,899	$368.7	$614.5	$947.5
Michigan	3,249,547	$266.7	3,765	$125.9	$228.0	$379.8
Minnesota	971,767	$55.1	794	$26.9	$46.0	$78.4
Mississippi	6,092,899	$179.3	2,441	$59.2	$101.0	$187.9
Missouri	2,141,329	$127.3	2,045	$61.8	$101.3	$182.2
Montana	3,903,744	$444.6	6,689	$213.6	$344.3	$618.9
Nebraska	334,286	$23.6	378	$11.3	$19.0	$33.8
Nevada	6,143,459	$278.6	3,176	$128.2	$214.9	$340.9
New Hampshire	13,286	$0.7	10	$0.4	$0.6	$1.0
New Jersey	5,520,437	$193.6	2,620	$104.3	$170.9	$271.7
New Mexico	1,460,722	$85.2	1,227	$34.5	$58.7	$106.0
New York	8,646,463	$282.2	3,039	$138.4	$238.2	$355.0
North Carolina	17,919,610	$1,349.8	20,578	$665.3	$1,123.3	$1,967.0
North Dakota	561,793	$37.0	518	$15.5	$26.4	$47.6
Ohio	2,902,425	$58.2	874	$30.0	$49.4	$85.8
Oklahoma	1,360,642	$23.1	241	$7.2	$11.8	$21.2
Oregon	943,093	$74.0	1,062	$37.5	$62.7	$105.3
Pennsylvania	5,520,858	$208.8	3,337	$115.5	$182.8	$312.5
Puerto Rico	357,100	$21.4	240	$10.0	$18.0	$27.8
Rhode Island	13,970	$0.8	11	$0.4	$0.7	$1.1
South Carolina	1,079,957	$60.4	835	$25.8	$45.5	$77.5

[a] Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

Table A-3 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2020.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending ($Millions, $2019)	Jobs	Labor Income ($Millions, $2020)	Value Added ($Millions, $2020)	Economic Output ($Millions, $2020)
South Dakota	3,686,712	$237.0	3,399	$105.0	$174.8	$312.0
Tennessee	9,672,076	$698.1	9,457	$345.9	$583.0	$970.9
Texas	5,929,331	$328.4	4,555	$168.6	$287.7	$481.4
Utah	11,091,897	$878.4	13,559	$441.3	$759.1	$1,340.0
Vermont	23,537	$1.4	19	$0.6	$1.1	$1.8
Virgin Islands	210,094	$26.7	320	$13.1	$24.3	$37.5
Virginia	20,504,182	$1,089.4	15,892	$522.8	$910.5	$1,542.9
Washington	7,307,971	$436.4	4,990	$202.5	$371.4	$576.4
West Virginia	1,423,433	$65.3	929	$25.8	$43.1	$76.5
Wisconsin	618,320	$53.2	817	$23.9	$41.0	$73.1
Wyoming	7,089,439	$858.7	11,344	$333.1	$603.5	$1,040.3

[a] Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

Table A-4. NPS 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 Historic Park & Ecological Preserve	NHP&EP
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 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/Riverway	NSR
National Seashore	NS

Table A-4 (continued). NPS unit type abbreviations.

Park Unit Type	Abbreviation
National Wild and Scenic River	W&SR
Park	P
Parkway	PKWY
Scenic & Recreational River	NSR&NRR
Wild & Scenic River	W&SR

Table A-5. Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33.0%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67.0%
Big South Fork NRRA	Kentucky	41.0%
Big South Fork NRRA	Tennessee	59.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	62.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	38.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29.0%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74.0%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26.0%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	17.0%
Gateway NRA	New York	83.0%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	19.4%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	80.6%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44.0%

Table A-5 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56.0%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	77.9%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	22.1%
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44.0%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13.0%
National Capital Parks East	District of Columbia	90.0%
National Capital Parks East	Maryland	10.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50.0%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51.0%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49.0%

Table A-6. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2020.

Spending Group	IMPLAN Sector	Sector Name	Weight
hotels	499	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	1.00
camping fees	500	Other accommodations	1.00
restaurants	501	Full-service restaurants	0.50
restaurants	502	Limited-service restaurants	0.50
groceries[b]	3400	Retail – Food and beverage stores	1.00
gas[b]	3402	Retail – Gasoline stores	1.00
local transportation	412	Transit and ground passenger transportation	0.25
local transportation	442	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	0.75
public transportation[a]	412	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1.00
rental cars[a]	442	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	1.00
local air transportation[a]	408	Air transportation	1.00
local water transportation[a]	410	Water transportation	1.00
scenic and sightseeing transportation[a]	414	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	1.00
recreation and entertainment	496	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
guides and tour fees[a]	496	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
equipment rental[a]	443	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	1.00
sporting goods[a,b]	3404	Retail – Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument and book stores	1.00
souvenirs and other retail[b]	3406	Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers	1.00
cruise package[a]	410	Water transportation	0.45
cruise package[a]	499	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	0.55

[a] Spending group added for newer SEM survey data.

[b] Retail margins are applied for these spending groups. For retail purchases, only retail margins are modeled as stimulating economic activity in the local economy.

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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National Park Service
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