## LEISURE TRAVEL

- Direct spending on leisure travel by domestic and international travelers totaled $\$ 564$ billion in 2011 .
- Spending on leisure travel generated $\$ 86$ billion in tax revenue.
- 3 out of 4 domestic trips taken are for leisure purposes (77\%).
- U.S. residents logged 1.5 billion person-trips* for leisure purposes in 2011.
- Top leisure travel activities for U.S domestic travelers: (1) visiting relatives; (2) shopping; (3) visiting friends: (4) fine dining; and (5) beaches.


## BUSINESS TRAVEL

(Including Meetings, Events and Incentive)

- Direct spending on business travel by domestic and international travelers, including expenditures on meetings, events and incentive programs (ME\&I), totaled $\$ 249$ billion in 2011
- ME\&I travel accounted for $\$ 99$ billion of all business travel spending.
- U.S. residents logged 458 million person-trips* for business purposes in 2011, with more than one-third (36\%) for meetings and events.
- For every dollar invested in business travel, businesses benefit from an average of $\$ 12.50$ in increased revenue and $\$ 3.80$ in new profits (Oxford Economics).
* Person-trip defined as one person on a trip away from home overnight in paid accommodations or on a day or overnight trip to places 50 miles or more [one-way] away from home


## U.S. Travel Industry Impact

$\$ 1.9$ TRILLION GENERATED




Each U.S. household would pay \$1,000 more in taxes without the tax revenue generated by travel and tourism

Source: U.S. Travel Association
Note: Direct spending totals do not include international passenger fares
$=1$ million jobs

SOURCES OF TRAVEL SPENDING


## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

- In 2011, international traveler spending (export receipts) totaled $\$ 153$ billion and travel spending abroad by Americans totaled $\$ 110$ billion (travel import payments), creating a trade surplus of $\$ 43$ billion in favor of the U.S.
- The U.S. received $\mathbf{6 2 . 3}$ million international arrivals in 2011. Of those, approximately $\mathbf{2 7 . 9}$ million were from overseas markets and 34.4 million were from Canada and Mexico.
- The United States' share of total international arrivals is 6.4\% (down from $7.5 \%$ in 2000).
- International travel spending directly supported about $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ million U.S. jobs and wages of $\$ 28.5$ billion.
- Each overseas traveler spends approximately $\$ 4,300$ when they visit the U.S. and stay on average more than 17 nights
- Overseas arrivals represent 45\% of all international arrivals, yet account for 78\% of total international travel receipts.
- Greatest challenges facing international visitors: burdensome visa process; unwelcoming entry experience.
- Top leisure travel activities for overseas visitors: (1) shopping;
(2) dining; (3) city sightseeing;
(4) visiting historical places; and (5) amusement/theme parks.

Direct spending by resident and international travelers in the U.S. averaged $\$ 2.2$ billion a day, $\$ 92.8$ million an hour, $\$ 1.5$ million a minute and $\$ 25,778$ a second.

TOP 5 INTERNATIONAL MARKETS TO USA (ARRIVALS)

| ORIGIN OF VISITOR | 2011 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Canada | 21.0 million |
| Mexico | 13.4 million |
| United Kingdom | 3.8 million |
| Japan | 3.2 million |
| Germany | 1.8 million |

TOP 5 HIGH-GROWTH MARKETS THRU 2016 (forecasted)

| ORIGIN OF VISITOR | ARRIVALS $\%$ <br> CHANGE '16/'11 |
| :---: | :---: |
| China | $274 \%$ |
| Brazil | $135 \%$ |
| Russia | $131 \%$ |
| Australia | $94 \%$ |
| Argentina | $70 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Department of CommerceOffice of Travel and Tourism Industries

Travel is among the top 10 industries in 48 states and D.C. in terms of employment

