

# **Idaho Travel Impacts**

*2010-2017p*

September 2018



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Prepared for  
Idaho Commerce - Tourism Development

Primary Research Conducted By  
Dean Runyan Associates  
Portland, Oregon

**September 2018**

# Executive Summary

This report describes the economic impacts of travel to and through Idaho and the state's forty-four counties and seven tourism regions. The statewide estimates for 2017 are preliminary and will be revised as more complete source data becomes available. The estimates of spending, earnings, employment and tax receipts are also used as input data to derive estimates of other economic measures, including gross domestic product (GDP) and secondary effects of the travel industry.[1]

## Summary of Recent Trends

- Total direct travel spending in Idaho was \$3.7 billion in 2017p. This represents a 6.5 percent increase over the preceding year in current dollars. In real dollars (adjusted for inflation) Idaho travel spending increased by 4.5 percent.
- Direct travel-generated employment was 45,800 in 2017p. Employment has increased by 3.1 percent per year since 2010. Earnings (\$1.1 billion in 2017p) have increased by 5.8 percent per year since 2010.
- Local, state and federal tax revenue generated by travel spending totaled \$475 million in 2017p: \$286 million state and local, and \$188 million federal. This is equivalent to \$740 for each Idaho household (state and local tax revenue is equivalent to \$450 for each Idaho household).
- The Gross Domestic Product of the Idaho travel industry was \$1.6 billion in 2017p. In 2016 travel GDP was \$1.4 billion compared to \$4.9 billion for Agriculture and Food Products Manufacturing and \$2.2 billion for Computer and Electronics Manufacturing. However, in many rural areas of the state, travel is the most important export-oriented industry. *(Note: 2016 is the most recent year for GDP industry estimates are available.)*
- The economic impacts directly generated by visitor spending also contribute to significant secondary impacts. The total (direct plus secondary) employment supported by the Idaho travel industry was 63,300 jobs. The total earnings supported by the travel industry were \$1.76 billion. These total impacts reflect the re-spending of income by travel industry employees and businesses on additional goods and services.

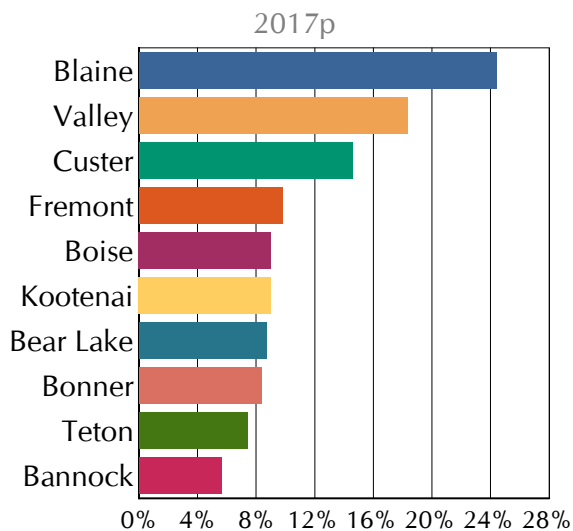
[1]. The estimates of the direct impacts associated with traveler spending in Idaho were produced using the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM) developed by Dean Runyan Associates. The estimates for Idaho are generally comparable to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## The Idaho Travel Industry Benefits All Areas of the State

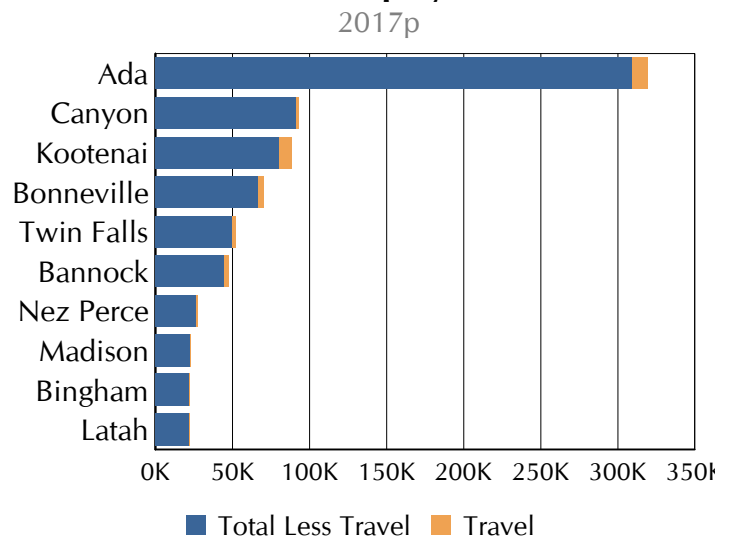
The travel industry benefits counties that have some of the highest and lowest levels of total employment in the state.

The chart on the left shows the top ten counties by travel employment share in Idaho. This illustrates the importance of the travel industry in certain counties, some being more rural than others. The chart on the right shows the top ten counties by total employment for comparison.

**Top 10 Counties Travel Share of Total Employment**



**Top 10 Counties by Total Employment & Travel Employment**



### 2017p Idaho Travel Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 job	\$74,485
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$31
Visitor Tax Revenues Generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$5.77

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending from one additional overnight visitor per resident household (in thousands)	\$143,427
Additional employment from one additional overnight visitor per resident household	1,926

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	4.6 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	5.7 %

\*Includes only point of sale taxes directly generated from visitor spending. \*\*The annual share of visitor nights in relation to the total population.

## Preface

The purpose of this study is to document the economic significance of the travel industry in Idaho from 2010 to 2017. These findings show the level of travel spending by visitors traveling to and within the state, and the impact this spending had on the economy in terms of earnings, employment and tax revenue.

Dean Runyan Associates has specialized in research and planning services for the travel, tourism and recreation industry since 1984. With respect to economic impact analysis, the firm developed and currently maintains the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM), a proprietary computer model for analyzing travel economic impacts at the state, regional and local level. Dean Runyan Associates also has extensive experience in project feasibility analysis, market evaluation, survey research and travel and tourism planning.

Many individuals and organizations provided data and assistance for this report. State agencies include the Idaho State Tax Commission, Idaho Department of Commerce, and Idaho State Parks. Federal agencies that maintain data essential for this report include the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. In addition, local jurisdictions, Convention and Visitors Bureaus, and travel and tourism organizations throughout the state of Idaho contributed information essential for this report.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>I. U.S. Travel</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. Idaho Travel</b>	<b>5</b>
Summary of Idaho Travel	6
Travel Trends	7
Visitor Origin	8
Government Revenue	10
Idaho Travel Industry Gross Domestic Product	11
Gross Domestic Product of Idaho Export-Oriented Industries	12
Direct, Secondary & Total Impacts	13
Idaho Overnight Volume and Average Daily Spend	17
Travel Impact Details	18
<b>III. Regional Travel Impacts</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>IV. County Travel Impacts</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>V. Legislative District Travel Impacts</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>VI. Lodging Sales</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>101</b>
A. 2017 Travel Impact Estimates	102
B. Key Terms and Definitions	105
C. Regional Travel Impact Model	106
D. Travel Industry Accounts	107
E. Idaho Earnings and Employment by Industry Sector	118
F. Secondary Impacts Industry Groups	119

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## List of Tables and Figures

	page
<b>I. US Travel</b>	
Annual Direct Travel Spending in U.S., 2000-2017p	2
Spending by Foreign and Resident Travelers in U.S.	2
Overseas Arrivals	3
Relative Value of Selected Foreign Currencies compared to U.S. Dollar	3
U.S. Travel Industry Employment	4
Components of U.S. Travel Industry Employment	4
<b>II. Idaho Travel</b>	<b>5</b>
Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p	7
Idaho Direct Travel Spending, Real and Current Dollars, 2010-2017p	8
Idaho Overnight Person Trips, 2010-2017	8
Air Passenger Visitor Arrivals to Idaho, US Air Carriers, 2000-2017	8
Idaho Visitor Spending by Origin of Visitor, 2017p	9
International Visitor Spending in Idaho, 2010-2017p	9
Local, State & Federal Revenue 2017p	10
State & Local Revenue by Tax Category 2017p	10
State & Local Revenue by Visitor and Business/Employee 2017p	10
Idaho Travel Industry Gross Domestic Product, 2017p	11
Idaho Gross Domestic Product, 2016 (Selected Export-Oriented Industries)	12
Total Employment and Earnings Generated by Travel Spending in Idaho, 2017p	14
Direct & Secondary Employment Generated by Travel Spending, 2017p (graph)	15
Direct & Secondary Earnings Generated by Travel Spending, 2017p (graph)	15
Direct & Secondary Employment Generated by Travel Spending, 2017p (table)	16
Direct & Secondary Earnings Generated by Travel Spending, 2017p (table)	16
Idaho Overnight Visitor Volume and Average Daily Spend, 2010-2017p	17
Idaho Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p	18
<b>III. Regional Travel Impacts</b>	<b>19</b>
Regional Impact Summary Tables	21
Regional Impact Detail Tables, 2010-2017p	22-42
<b>IV. County Travel Impacts</b>	<b>44</b>
Travel-Generated Employment and Earnings Shares by County, 2017p	45
County Impact Summary Table 2017p	46
County Impact Detail Tables, 2008-2017p	47-61
<b>V. Legislative District Travel Impacts</b>	<b>62</b>
Legislative District Travel Impacts Tables	63-97
<b>VI. Lodging Sales</b>	<b>98</b>
Regional Share of Taxable Lodging Sales 2017	99
Taxable Lodging Sales by Region & Quarter 2017	99
Taxable Lodging Sales by Quarter 2017	99
Idaho Taxable Lodging Sales by County 2010-2017	100

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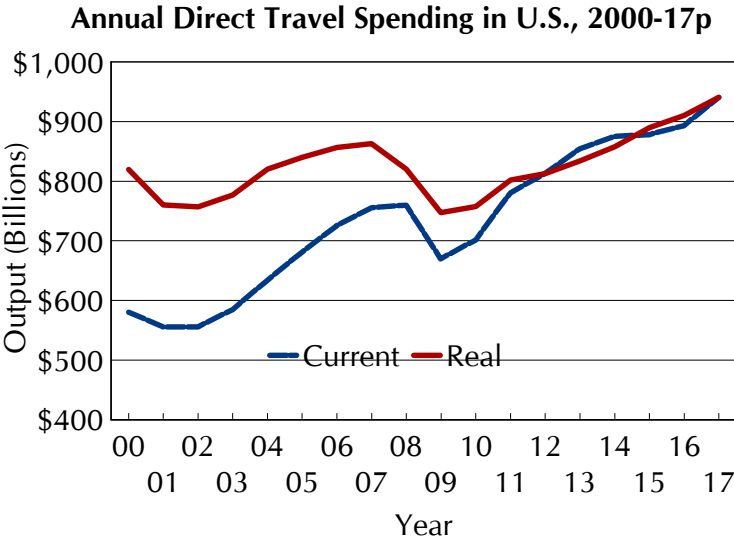


## I. NATIONAL TRAVEL TRENDS

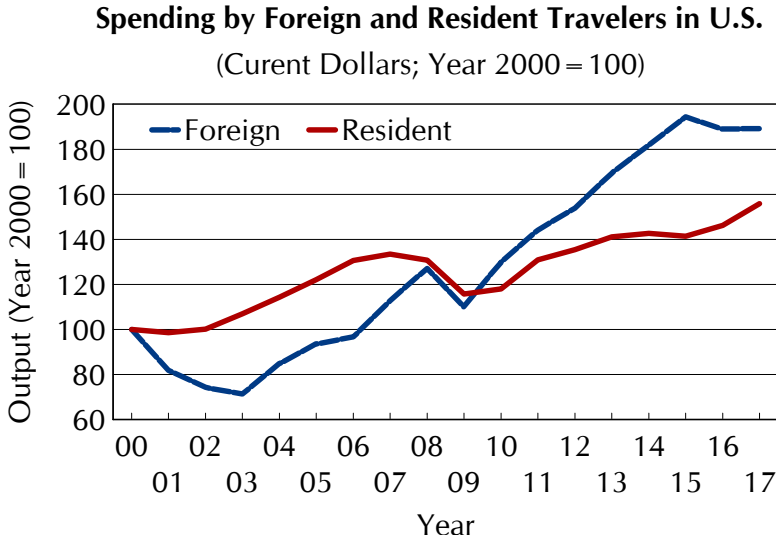


The national level data in this section focuses on visitor spending trends in current and real dollars, resident and foreign visitor spending in the U.S., and trends in travel-generated employment.

The following two graphs are derived from the Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts\*. Both graphs show direct tourism output for the United States - spending by resident and foreign visitors. The 2017 values are based on the first three quarters of the year.



Spending by resident and foreign visitors was \$933 billion in 2017 in current dollars. This represents a 3.0 percent increase over 2016. When adjusted for changes in prices (real dollars), spending increased by 2.3 percent from 2016 to 2017 compared to a 4.7 percent increase for the preceding year.



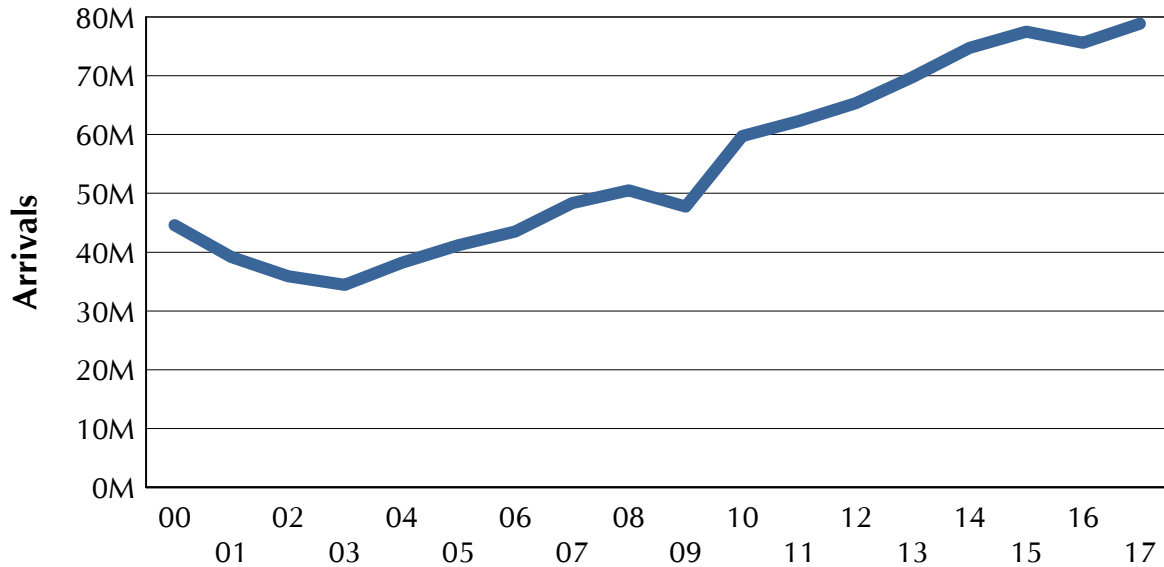
The bottom chart compares the change in current dollar spending by resident and foreign visitors since 2000. In 2017, the increase in spending by resident visitors (4.7 percent) compares to a 2.0 percent decrease in non-resident spending. Visitor spending by non-residents increased by 5.2 percent from 2014 to 2015.

Note: Foreign visitor spending does not include expenditures on health and educational services or expenditures by short term seasonal workers.

\*See <http://www.bea.gov/industry/index.htm#satellite>.

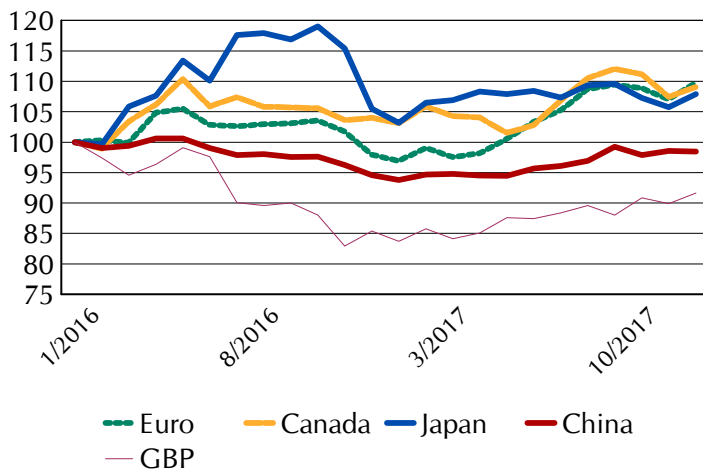
Foreign arrivals increased 4.3 percent from 2016 to 2017. The dollar continues to remain strong against selected foreign currencies. This can apply downward pressure on international spending by lessening the purchasing power of the international visitor that has traveled to the U.S.

### Overseas arrivals to the U.S.



### Relative Value of Selected Foreign Currencies compared to U.S. Dollar

Monthly Averages, Jan 2016 through December 2017



Sources:

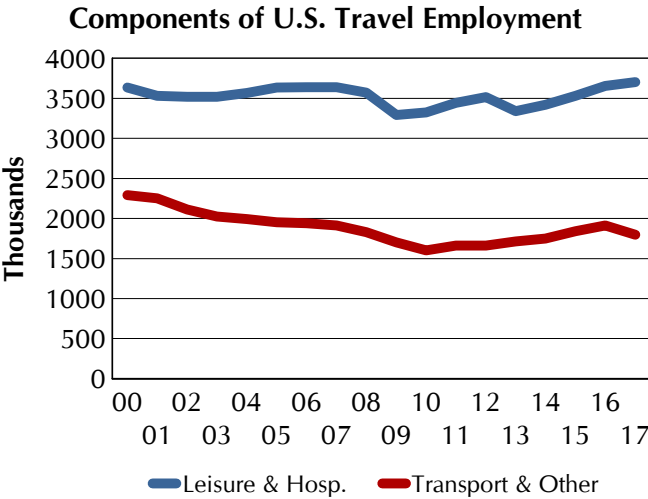
Overseas Arrivals: 2017 has been estimated using Tourism Economics annual change for overseas visitors from 2017 to 2016. The original source data is under review by the NTTO. National Travel and Tourism Office, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tourism Economics. \*NTTO press release. <https://bit.ly/2JTgmH1>

Relative Value of Selected Foreign Currencies: USForex, Inc. ([www.usforex.com](http://www.usforex.com))

The following two graphs show employment trends since 2000 and the composition of travel industry employment since the recession. The first graph shows that travel-generated employment recovered from the 2008-09 recession by 2016. There has been no significant employment growth in the industry beyond the recession recovery. Leisure and hospitality employment was 3.5 million in 2017 or 65 percent of total travel industry employment, compared to 3.6 million in 2000 or 61 percent of the total. Most of this growth was due to food services employment. However, employment in transportation and other industries declined over the same period from 2.3 million to 1.8 million, mostly due to decreased employment in the airline and related transportation industries.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounts.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounts. Leisure & hospitality includes accommodations, food services, and arts, entertainment & recreation. Transportation and other includes retail and all other industries.

## II. IDAHO TRAVEL IMPACTS & VISTOR VOLUME



The multi-billion dollar travel industry in Idaho is an important part of the state and local economies. The industry is represented primarily by businesses in the leisure and hospitality sector, transportation, and retail. The money that visitors spend on various goods and services while in Idaho produces business receipts at these firms, which in turn generate earnings and employment for Idaho residents. In addition, state and local governments collect taxes that are generated from visitor spending. Most of these taxes are imposed on the sale of goods and services to visitors, thus avoiding a tax burden on local residents.

The economic impacts directly generated by visitor spending also contribute to significant secondary impacts. A portion of the business receipts generated by visitor spending is spent by businesses within Idaho for other goods and services (indirect impacts). Visitor generated earnings are also spent by employees for goods and services produced in Idaho (induced impacts).

### **Summary of Idaho Travel**

- Total direct travel spending in Idaho was \$3.7 billion in 2017p. The increase of 6.5 percent was due to continued growth in spending on commercial lodging and an increase in motor fuel prices. Non-transportation visitor spending increased by 4.8 percent. Travel spending in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars has increased by 4.5 percent in 2017p.
- Lodging sales increased by 7.4 percent in 2017 following a 13.4 percent increase the preceding year. The strong growth in room sales over that past two years has been equally attributable to increased room rates and room demand (STR, Inc.).
- Visitor air travel on domestic flights to Idaho destinations increased by 9.3 percent in 2017p. Visitor air arrivals to the state have increased an average of 8 percent per year since 2014.
- Direct travel-generated employment was 45,800 in 2017p. This represents an addition of 2,100 jobs, an increase of 4.9 percent.
- The Gross Domestic Product of the travel industry was \$1.6 billion in 2017p. In 2016 travel GDP was \$1.4 billion compared to \$4.9 for Agriculture and \$2.2 billion for Computer and Electronics Manufacturing. However, in many rural areas of the state, travel is the most important export-oriented industry. *(Note: 2016 is the most recent year for GDP industry estimates.)*
- The re-spending of travel-related revenues by businesses and employees creates secondary impacts. In 2017p, the secondary impacts were 17,500 jobs with \$646 million in earnings.

## Travel Trends

The Idaho travel industry experienced strong growth in 2017. Travel spending increased by 6.5 percent from 2016 to 2017p, following a 4.8 percent increase the preceding year; the rebound in motor fuel prices helped lift travel spending. Non-transportation visitor spending increased by 4.8 percent in 2017p, compared to a 6.4 percent increase the preceding year. Earnings, employment and tax revenue have also experienced substantial growth over the past two years.

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

Spending (\$Millions)	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	Avg. Annual %Chg.		
						2017	16-17p	10-17p
Total (Current \$)	2,696	3,035	3,257	3,304	3,462	3,686	6.5%	4.6%
Other	282	310	300	312	336	370	10.0%	4.0%
Visitor	2,414	2,725	2,957	2,991	3,126	3,316	6.1%	4.6%
Non-transportation	1,791	1,939	2,172	2,293	2,440	2,557	4.8%	5.2%
Transportation	623	786	785	699	686	759	10.7%	2.9%
<b>Earnings (\$Millions)</b>								
Earnings (Current \$)	749	808	901	952	1,029	1,113	8.2%	5.8%
<b>Employment (Thousands)</b>								
Employment	37.1	38.2	40.6	41.7	43.7	45.8	4.9%	3.1%
<b>Tax Revenue (\$Millions)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	330	346	390	411	444	475	6.8%	5.3%
Local	25	26	29	31	33	35	6.9%	5.1%
State	171	185	203	215	234	251	7.2%	5.6%
Federal	135	135	158	166	177	188	6.4%	4.9%

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services, and convention and trade show organizers. **Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

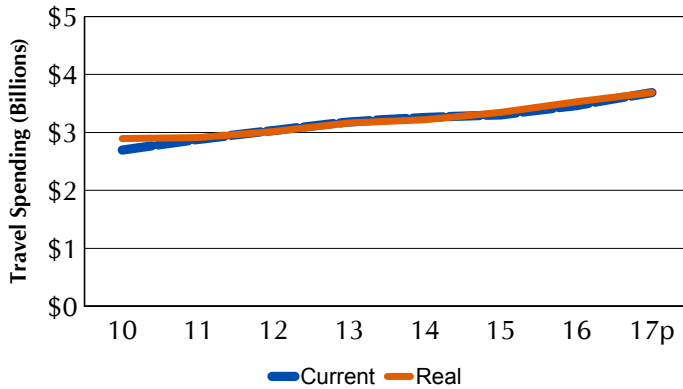
**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Local tax revenue** includes lodging taxes, sales taxes, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors, and the property tax payments and sales tax payments attributable to the travel industry income of employees and businesses.

**State tax revenue** includes lodging, sales and motor fuel tax payments of visitors, and the income tax and sales tax payments attributable to the travel industry income of businesses and employees.

**Federal tax revenue** includes motor fuel excise taxes and airline ticket taxes paid by visitors, and the payroll and income taxes attributable to the travel industry income of employees and businesses.

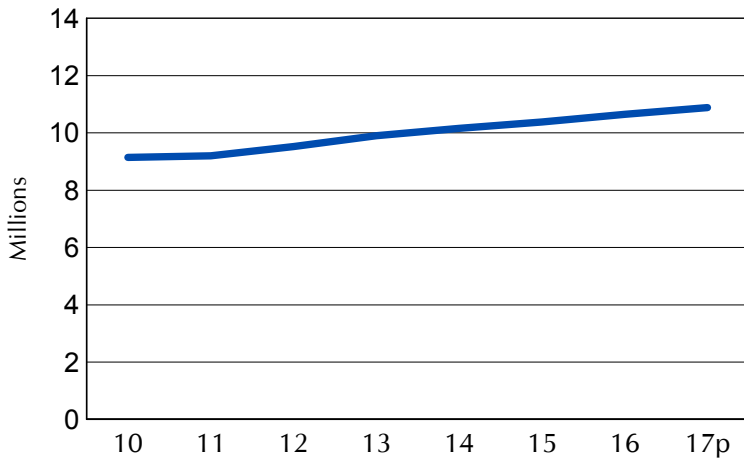
**Idaho Direct Spending**  
Real and Current Dollars



In real dollars (adjusted for inflation) Idaho travel spending increased by 4.5 percent over 2016. In current dollars, the increase was 6.5 percent.

Sources: STR, Inc., Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation Origin and Destination Survey, and Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-West Urban.

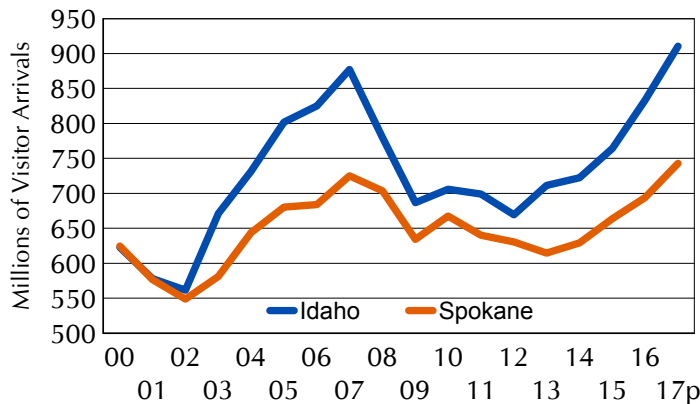
**Overnight Person Trips**



Overnight person trips increased by 2.2 percent from 2016 to 2017. Since 2010, overnight person trips have increased by 2.5 percent per year. *(A more detailed breakout of overnight visitor volume is shown on next page)*

Sources: Dean Runyan Associates

**Visitor Air Arrivals (Millions)**



Visitor air arrivals to Idaho increased by 9.2 percent in the most recent year following a 9.0 percent increase from 2015 to 2016. Also, visitor air arrivals to Spokane, Washington, an airport used by those traveling to northern Idaho, followed a similar pattern.

Source: Bureau of Transportation Origin and Destination Survey

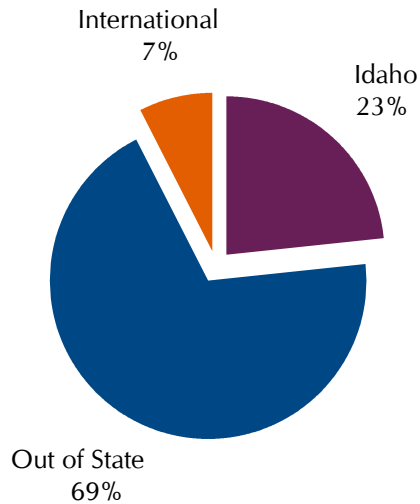


## International Travel to Idaho State and Visitor Origin

In recent years, residents of other states and countries have accounted for over three-fourths of all visitor spending in Idaho State - seven percent international and sixty-nine percent other states in the U.S. (See pie chart, below.)

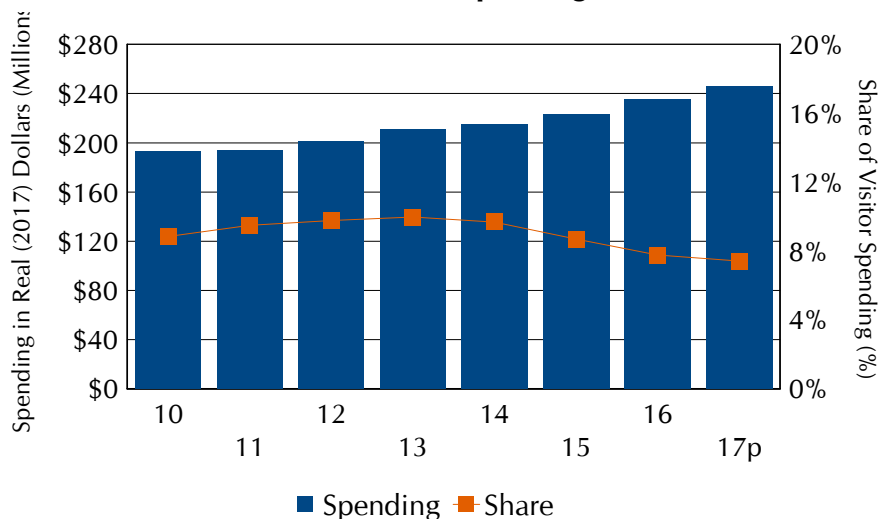
*Note: The estimates for Idaho resident and domestic non-resident travel were calculated by Dean Runyan Associates from TNS TravelsAmerica survey data.*

**Visitor Spending in Idaho by Origin, 2017p**



The share of international travel spending has declined slightly since 2013. Even with the decrease in share, international spending continues to increase gradually.

**International Visitor Spending in Idaho**



Sources: Dean Runyan Associates, International Trade Administration and Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. See first graph on preceding page for real dollar estimates. Real dollar visitor spending does not include "Other Travel."

## Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

The top pie chart shows the distribution of travel-generated government revenue. Federal taxes include income, payroll, airline ticket and motor fuel taxes. State and local taxes are shown in the next pie chart.

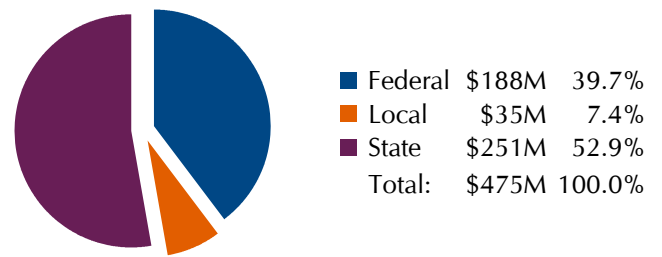
Total local, state and federal tax revenue is equivalent to \$740 per resident Idaho household. State and local tax revenue amounts to \$450 per household.

**Local taxes** include property tax payments attributable to the travel-generated income of employees and businesses, airport passenger facility charges on visitor air travel, and local option sales and lodging taxes. **Sales tax revenue** reflects the revenue generated by visitor spending and the sales tax payments attributable to the income of travel industry employees.

Two-thirds of all local and state tax revenue is attributable to visitor spending on goods and services (including both Idaho residents and out-of-state visitors). Travel businesses and employee tax payments include sales, income, and property taxes.

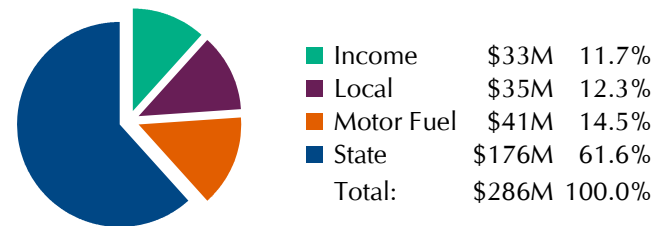
## Local, State & Federal Revenue

2017p



## State & Local Revenue by Tax Category

2017p



## State & Local Revenue by Visitor and Business/Employee

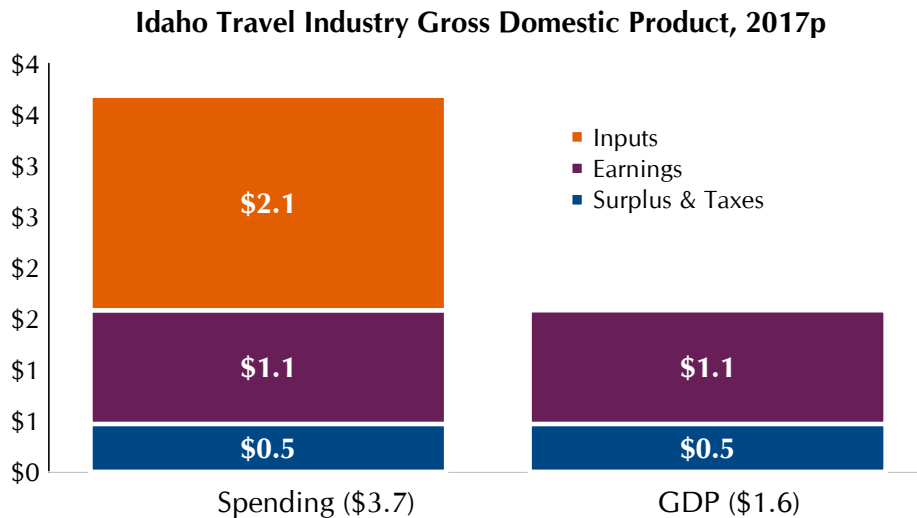
2017p



## Idaho Travel Industry Gross Domestic Product

In concept, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a particular industry is equal to gross output (sales or receipts) minus intermediate inputs (the goods and services purchased from other industries). GDP is always smaller than output or sales because GDP measures only the “value added” of an industry and does not include the cost of the inputs that are also necessary to produce a good or service. Alternatively, GDP can be thought of as the sum of earnings, indirect business taxes (primarily excise and property taxes) and other operating surplus (including profits). Estimates of travel spending and travel industry GDP are shown in the chart below. Idaho travel industry GDP amounted to \$1.6 billion in 2017p. Idaho travel industry GDP represents about 2.0 percent of total state GDP in recent years.

About 57 percent of all travel spending in Idaho is attributed to intermediate inputs and goods resold at retail. Intermediate inputs cover a range of goods and services that are purchased by travel industry businesses for the purpose of creating a product or service for the traveler. For example, lodging establishments purchase cable television services. Restaurants purchase food and beverages from vendors. In both cases, these inputs are classified as the GDP of other industries. In addition, travel spending occurs at many retail establishments where the goods purchased from the retailer are purchased as finished goods from suppliers. These resold goods are also counted as products of other industries. This would include motor fuel, groceries and most of the commodities sold at retail establishments.

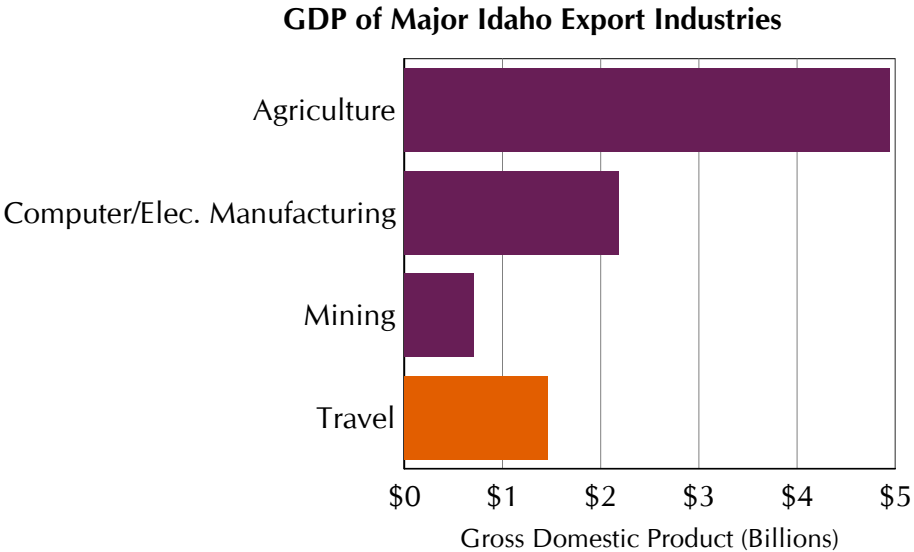


Sources: Dean Runyan Associates, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Implan Group, LLC. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

# Gross Domestic Product of Idaho Export-Oriented Industries

Export-oriented industries are those industries that primarily market their products and services to other regions, states or nations. Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are the best examples of export-oriented industries. Clearly, there are cases in each of these three sectors where the products are sold within the local or regional market. Nonetheless, in general most businesses within these industries depend on export markets. The travel industry is also an export-oriented industry because goods and services are sold to *visitors*, rather than residents. The travel industry injects money into the local economy, as do the exports of other industries.

Exports are not necessarily more important than locally traded goods and services. However, diverse export-oriented industries in any economy are a source of strength - in part because they generate income that contributes to the development of other local services and amenities. Such industries characterize the “comparative advantage” of the local economy within larger regional, national and global markets. A comparison of the GDPs of the leading export-oriented industries in Idaho is shown below.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Dean Runyan Associates. 2016 is the most recent year for which GDP estimates are available at the industry detail level.

## Direct, Secondary and Total Impacts

Travel spending within Idaho brings money into many Idaho communities in the form of business receipts. Portions of these receipts are spent within the state for labor and supplies. Employees, in turn, spend a portion of their earnings on goods and services in the state. This re-spending of travel-related revenues creates *indirect and induced impacts*. To summarize:

- **Direct** impacts represent the employment and earnings attributable to travel expenditures made directly by travelers at businesses throughout the state.
- **Indirect** impacts represent the employment and earnings associated with industries that supply goods and services to the direct businesses (i.e., those that receive money directly from travelers throughout the state).
- **Induced** impacts represent the employment and earnings that result from purchases for food, housing, transportation, recreation, and other goods and services made by travel industry employees, and the employees of the indirectly affected industries.

The impacts in this section are presented in terms of the employment and earnings of eleven major industry groups. These industry groups are similar, but not identical to the business service (or commodity) categories presented elsewhere in this report. (The specific industries that comprise these major groups are listed in Appendix D.) Direct travel impacts, such as those discussed in the first part of this section and the regional and county impacts presented elsewhere in this report are found in the following industry groups:

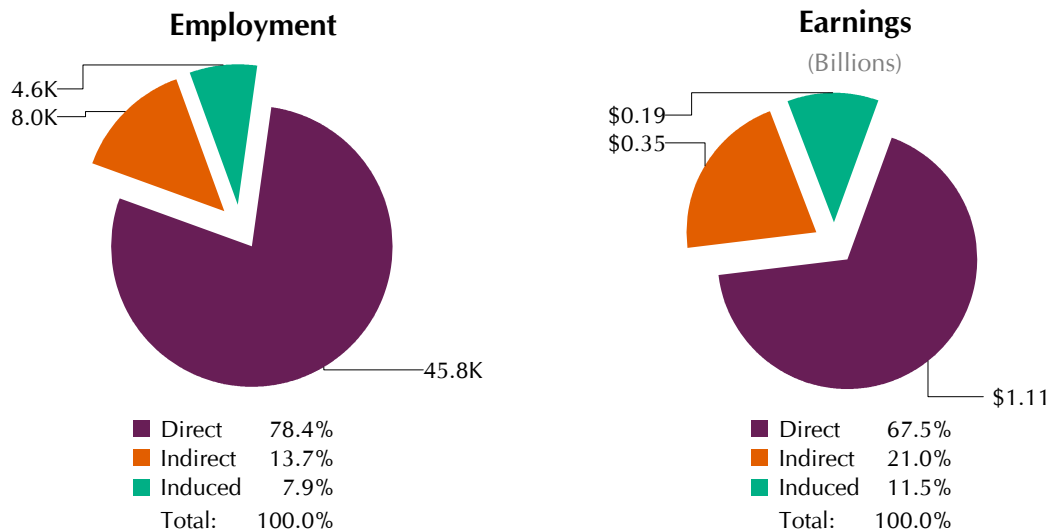
- **Accommodations & Food Services**
- **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation**
- **Trade**
- **Transportation**

As is indicated in the following tables and graphs, the total direct employment and earnings of these four industry groups is identical to the total direct employment and earnings shown in the first part of this section. The only difference is that these industry groups represent industry groupings (firms) rather than commodity or business service groupings.

The indirect and induced impacts of travel spending are found in all thirteen industry groupings shown in the following tables and graphs. To summarize the primary secondary impacts:

- **Professional & Business Services** (3,500 jobs and \$173 million earnings). A variety of administrative services (e.g., accounting and advertising) are utilized by travel businesses (indirect effect). Employees of these firms also purchase professional services (induced effect).
- **Other Services** (1,100 jobs and \$47 million earnings). Employees of travel-related businesses purchase services from various providers, such as dry cleaners and repair shops. Similarly, travel businesses utilize a number of service providers, such as laundry, maintenance and business services.
- **Government** (390 jobs and \$32 million earnings). Employees of travel-related businesses pay fees to attend public educational institutions and to operate motor vehicles.
- **Finance, Insurance and Real Estate** (2,840 jobs and \$93 million earnings). Employees and businesses use the services of financial institutions, insurers and real estate businesses.

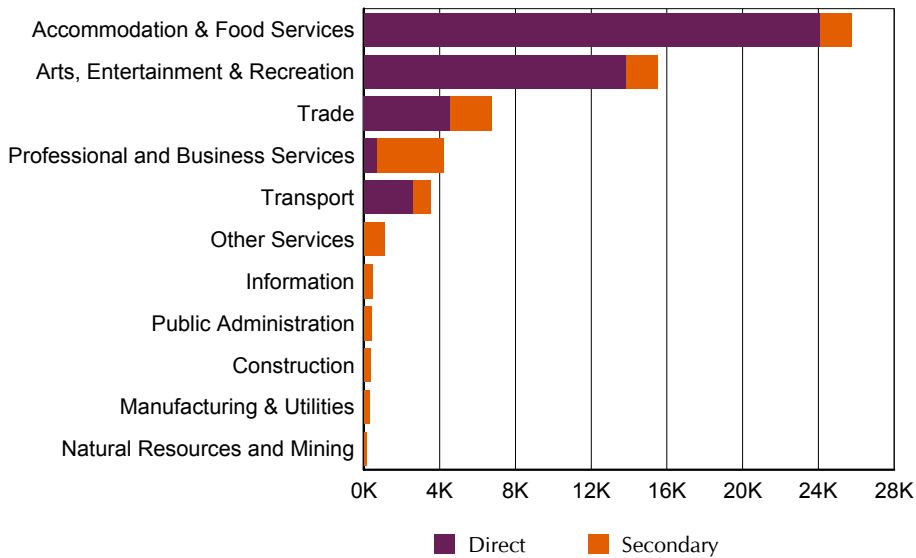
### Total Employment and Earnings Generated by Travel Spending in Idaho, 2017p



Sources: Dean Runyan Associates with IMPLAN GROUP, LLC. Total employment was 58,400 jobs. The employment multiplier for 2017 is 1.27 (58.41/45.82). Total earnings were \$1.65 Billion. The earnings multiplier is 1.48 (1.65/1.11).

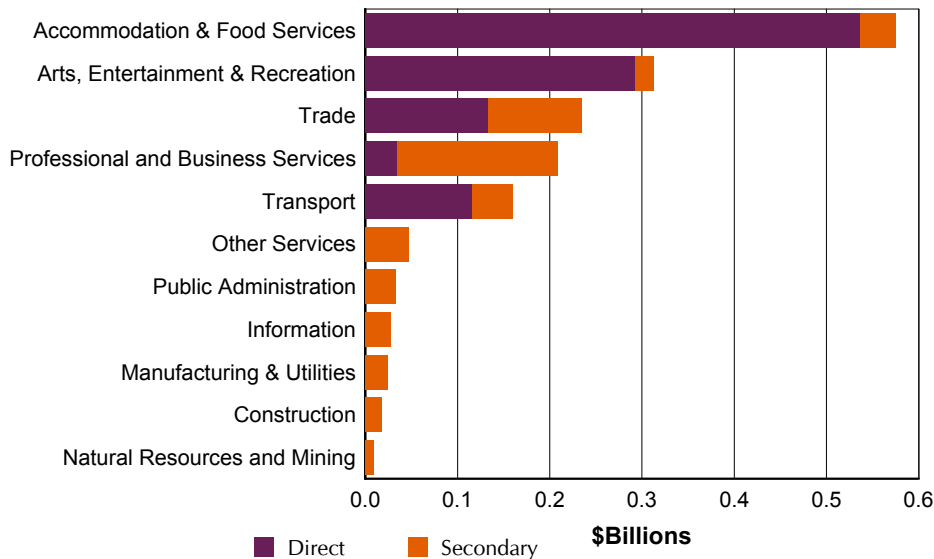
## Direct and Secondary Employment

Generated by Travel Spending in Idaho



## Direct and Secondary Earnings

Generated by Travel Spending in Idaho



Detailed estimates are reported in the following table. It should be emphasized that the estimates of indirect and induced impacts reported here apply to the entire state of Idaho and do not necessarily reflect economic patterns for individual counties, regions or sub-regions within the state. While total economic impacts can be calculated on a county or regional level, such a detailed analysis is not included in this study. In general, geographic areas with lower levels of aggregate economic activity will have smaller secondary impacts within those same geographic boundaries.

**Direct and Secondary Travel-Generated Earnings in Idaho, 2017p**  
(\$Million)

<b>Industry Group</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Secondary</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
		<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Induced</b>		
Accommodation & Food Services	536	16	23	39	575
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	293	16	4	20	313
Trade	133	39	62	101	234
Transport	116	35	9	44	160
Professional and Business Service	35	140	34	174	209
Other Services		21	27	47	47
Public Administration		25	7	32	32
Construction		13	5	18	18
Natural Resources and Mining		6	4	10	10
Manufacturing & Utilities		17	7	24	24
Information		20	7	27	27
Education and Health Services		3	107	110	110
<b>Total Earnings</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,759</b>

**Direct and Secondary Travel-Generated Employment in Idaho, 2017p**  
(thousand jobs)

<b>Industry Group</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Secondary</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
		<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Induced</b>		
Accommodation & Food Services	24.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	25.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	13.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	15.5
Trade	4.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	6.7
Transport	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	3.5
Professional and Business Services	0.7	2.8	0.7	3.5	4.2
Other Services		0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1
Public Administration		0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Construction		0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Natural Resources and Mining		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing & Utilities		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Information		0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Financial Activities		1.9	1.0	2.8	2.8
Education and Health Services		0.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>

Source: Dean Runyan Associates and Minnesota Implan Group.

Note: These industry groups are not equivalent to the categories used in the direct impact tables used in this report. See Appendix G. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.



## Overnight Visitor Volume and Average Daily Spending

### Idaho Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation, 2010-2017p

#### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR***	1,190	1,245	1,346	1,450	1,532	1,605	1,717	1,828
Private Home	533	598	616	621	617	587	590	634
Campground	100	104	108	129	124	118	123	127
Vacation Home	147	155	156	156	157	154	156	162
Day Travel	444	476	499	516	527	527	539	566
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>3,316</b>

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

\*\*\*STVR stands for Short Term Vacation Rentals.

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p by Type of Accommodation and Mode of Transportation

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
<b>Hotel, Motel, STVR*</b>						
All Modes	\$414	\$1,130	\$168	\$455	2.5	2.7
Air	\$346	\$1,211	\$216	\$756	1.6	3.5
Other	\$384	\$1,021	\$149	\$398	2.6	2.7
<b>Private Home</b>						
All Modes	\$88	\$326	\$35	\$125	2.5	3.7
Air	\$125	\$712	\$69	\$394	1.8	5.7
Other	\$77	\$262	\$28	\$95	2.7	3.4
<b>Other Overnight</b>						
All Modes	\$139	\$484	\$47	\$163	3.0	3.5
<b>All Overnight</b>						
All Modes	\$200	\$661	\$78	\$253	2.6	3.3

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (Millions)			Party-Nights (Millions)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel	10.3	10.6	10.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
Private Home	17.7	18.0	18.3	6.9	7.1	7.2
Other Overnight	5.9	6.1	6.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
All Overnight	33.8	34.7	35.4	13.0	13.4	13.7

	Person-Trips (Millions)			Party-Trips (Millions)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel	3.8	3.9	4.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
Private Home	4.9	5.0	5.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Overnight	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
All Overnight	10.4	10.6	10.9	4.0	4.1	4.2

## Idaho Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	2,414	2,579	2,725	2,872	2,957	2,991	3,126	3,316
Other Travel*	282	298	310	310	300	312	336	370
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,686</b>

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel	1,190	1,245	1,346	1,450	1,532	1,605	1,717	1,828
Private Home	533	598	616	621	617	587	590	634
Campground	100	104	108	129	124	118	123	127
Vacation Home	147	155	156	156	157	154	156	162
Day Travel	444	476	499	516	527	527	539	566
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>3,316</b>

Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	355	355	384	419	458	503	566	607
Food Service	552	569	612	658	694	735	784	832
Food Stores	143	149	156	167	174	180	185	188
Local Tran. & Gas	471	599	624	617	604	508	486	547
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	372	374	397	419	432	450	470	487
Retail Sales	369	377	391	408	415	424	435	444
Visitor Air Tran.	152	156	162	186	181	190	200	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>3,316</b>

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	344	355	375	393	425	454	494	536
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	193	199	209	219	239	250	270	293
Retail**	99	100	104	110	117	121	127	133
Ground Tran.	36	36	37	37	41	43	45	47
Visitor Air Tran.	21	22	22	27	25	27	28	31
Other Travel*	55	59	60	64	55	58	64	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,113</b>

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Thousand Jobs)								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	18.7	19.0	19.6	20.3	21.3	22.0	23.1	24.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.8
Retail**	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Ground Tran.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Visitor Air Tran.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Travel*	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>45.8</b>

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	25	26	26	28	29	31	33	35
State Tax Receipts	171	176	185	194	203	215	234	251
Federal Tax Receipts	135	129	135	153	158	166	177	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>475</b>

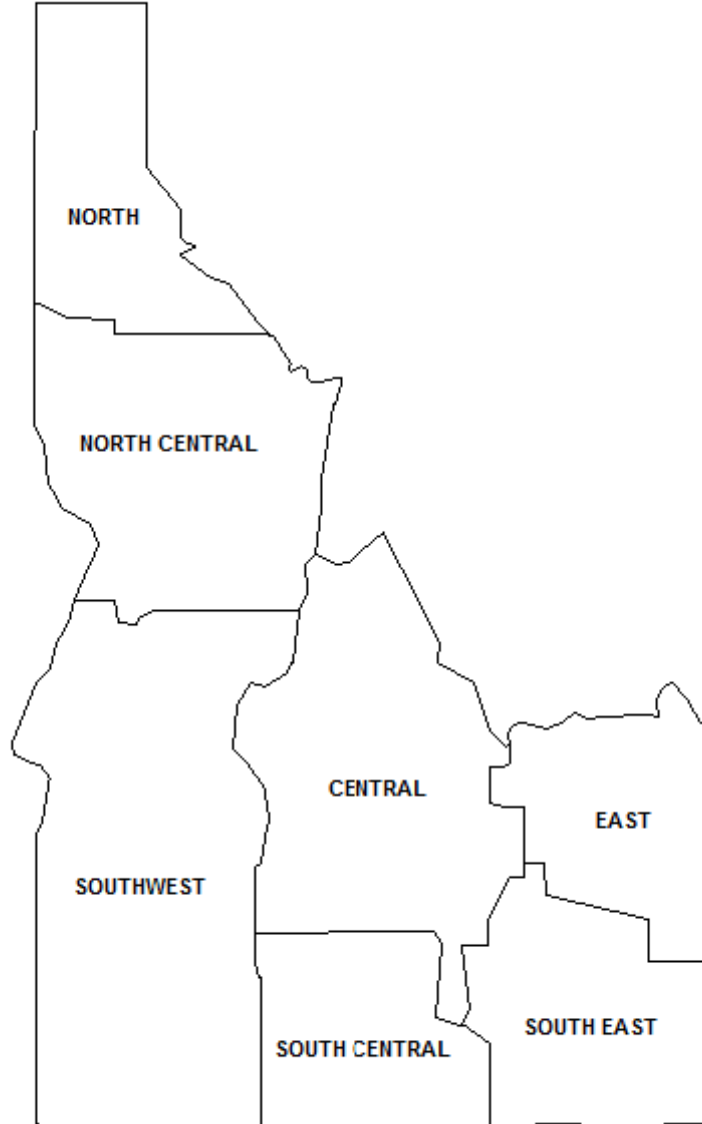
Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

\*Other Travel includes resident air travel, travel arrangements & reservation services, and convention & trade organizers.

\*\*Retail includes gasoline.

\*\*\*STVR stands for Short Term Vacation Rentals.

### III: REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACTS 2008-2017p



This section of the report provides summary measures of the economic impacts of travel for each of Idaho's seven tourism regions.

The first two tables on page 20 provide summary measures of economic impacts, overnight visitor volume and average overnight visitor spending for 2017:

Detailed tables for each of the tourism regions follow. These tables are:

- *2017 Regional Travel Indicators.* This table includes the amounts of spending that support employment, earnings and tax revenue; the amount of additional employment and tax revenue generated by an increase in overnight visitor volume; the travel share of total employment; and the amount of overnight visitation in relation to the total resident population.
- *2010-2017 Travel Trends.* This table shows the annual percentage change in travel spending, employment, earnings and tax revenue.
- *2010-2017 Economic Impacts.* This table shows detailed estimates of spending by type of commodity and travel-generated industry employment and earnings.
- *2010-2017 Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation.* The accommodation categories include paid and unpaid overnight accommodations and day travel.
- *2017 Average Overnight Spending by Type of Accommodation.* Average overnight spending for persons and travel parties per night and per trip.
- *2015-2017 Overnight Visitor Volume by Type of Accommodation.* Total person and travel party-nights, and person and party-trips.

Appendices A and B provide a glossary of terms and a discussion of methodology.

Appendix C illustrates the relationships between spending, visitor volume and average spending for overnight visitors.

## 2017p Regional Travel Impacts

	Spending (\$Millions)		Earnings (\$Millions)	Employment (Thousands)	Tax Revenue (\$Millions)		
	All Travel	Destination			Local	State	Total
Northern	754	627	275	11	8	53	61
North Central	159	137	47	2	1	11	12
Southwestern	1,581	1,218	391	15	13	98	111
South Central	209	196	57	3	1	15	17
Southeastern	255	217	71	4	2	19	21
Eastern	383	350	117	5	3	29	32
Central	346	335	156	6	6	27	33
Total	3,686	3,080	1,113	46	35	251	286

Note: The sum of destination spending for the regions will be less than statewide destination spending because of the treatment of transportation expenditures (only a portion of ground transportation is allocated to destination spending).

## 2017 Regional Overnight Visitor Volume and Average Spending

	Overnight Visitor Volume (thousands)				Average Overnight Spending			
	Nights		Trips		Nights		Trips	
	Person	Party	Person	Party	Person	Party	Person	Party
Northern	6,068	2,233	1,891	686	\$87	\$236	\$279	\$767
North Central	2,156	805	674	251	\$51	\$137	\$164	\$440
Southwestern	13,241	5,481	3,965	1,595	\$77	\$186	\$257	\$638
South Central	3,141	1,174	962	360	\$46	\$123	\$151	\$402
Southeastern	3,357	1,258	1,025	386	\$46	\$124	\$152	\$403
Eastern	5,010	1,898	1,539	582	\$55	\$146	\$180	\$476
Central	2,440	887	822	300	\$134	\$369	\$398	\$1,092
Total	35,413	13,737	10,877	4,160	\$72	\$186	\$235	\$615

Note: The sum of trips for the regions is greater than the state total because some travelers visit more than one region on the same trip to the state.

## Central Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume

(Blaine, Butte, Custer, Lemhi Counties)

### Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$56,798
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$46
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$1.17

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$6,182
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	109

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	15.8 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	18.2 %

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
	<b>Avg. Annual Chg.</b>							
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	265	266	279	281	315	346	9.8%	3.9%
Other	7	7	9	9	9	10	11.5%	6.4%
Visitor	258	258	270	272	306	335	9.8%	3.8%
Non-transportation	230	227	237	241	273	298	9.3%	3.8%
Transportation	28	32	33	31	33	37	13.9%	4.0%
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>								
Earnings (Current \$)	97	99	116	117	137	156	13.9%	7.0%
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>								
Employment	4,830	4,500	4,860	4,800	5,400	5,950	10.3%	3.0%
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	23	23	25	26	30	33	11.6%	5.3%
Local	4	4	5	5	6	6	12.1%	6.6%
State	19	19	20	21	24	27	11.5%	5.0%

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.

## Central Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	258.3	256.5	258.5	267.8	270.2	272.0	305.6	335.4
Other Travel*	6.6	8.0	7.5	5.5	9.2	8.8	9.1	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>264.9</b>	<b>264.5</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>280.9</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>345.6</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	36.9	35.8	36.7	38.2	40.5	42.3	51.2	57.9
Food Service	61.1	60.4	61.3	63.0	64.9	66.8	75.7	83.7
Food Stores	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.4
Local Tran. & Gas	19.2	22.9	22.8	21.7	21.2	18.0	18.1	20.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	102.1	99.5	98.9	100.0	100.5	100.2	113.0	122.6
Retail Sales	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.8	22.3
Visitor Air Tran.	9.2	8.1	8.9	14.7	12.3	13.0	14.8	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>270.2</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>335.4</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	37.6	37.7	38.8	38.7	45.8	47.0	54.8	62.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	50.4	51.9	51.5	52.9	60.8	61.3	72.0	82.9
Retail**	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8
Ground Tran.	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5
Visitor Air Tran.	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Other Travel*	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>155.6</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,620	1,640	1,610	1,630	1,820	1,820	2,040	2,240
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	2,860	2,680	2,570	2,590	2,710	2,650	3,010	3,350
Retail**	190	190	180	180	190	200	200	200
Ground Tran.	90	80	70	70	70	70	80	80
Visitor Air Tran.	20	20	20	30	20	20	20	30
Other Travel*	40	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,830</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,950</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.7	6.4
State Tax Receipts	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.2	20.4	20.8	24.0	26.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>33.2</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

## Central Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>327</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	181	178	186	186	216	243
Private Home	38	40	42	42	45	47
Other Overnight	33	34	35	37	37	38
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Day Travel	7	7	7	7	8	8

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$674	\$1,801	\$252	\$675	2.7	2.7
Private Home	\$195	\$565	\$74	\$214	2.6	2.9
Other Overnight	\$132	\$461	\$45	\$156	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$369	\$1,092	\$134	\$398	2.8	3.0

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	793	880	962	297	329	360
Private Home	609	622	631	231	237	241
Other Overnight	833	840	848	281	284	286
All Overnight	2,236	2,343	2,440	809	850	887

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	296	329	360	111	123	135
Private Home	212	216	219	80	82	83
Other Overnight	239	241	243	81	81	82
All Overnight	747	786	822	271	286	300

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.



## Eastern Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume

(Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton Counties)

### Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$67,982
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$31
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$0.81

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$12,374
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	182

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	4.5 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	6.6 %

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

									Avg. Annual Chg.
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>	
Total (Current \$)	278	306	336	340	359	383	6.9%	4.7%	
Other	31	39	37	33	32	34	5.6%	1.0%	
Visitor	246	268	299	307	327	350	7.0%	5.1%	
Non-transportation	185	191	221	237	258	275	6.8%	5.9%	
Transportation	62	77	79	70	69	74	7.8%	2.7%	
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>									
Earnings (Current \$)	69	75	86	99	108	117	8.1%	7.9%	
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>									
Employment	3,790	3,980	4,360	4,620	5,030	5,320	5.6%	5.0%	
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>									
Total (Current \$)	20	22	24	27	30	32	8.1%	6.5%	
Local	2	2	3	3	3	3	5.0%	6.5%	
State	18	19	22	24	27	29	8.5%	6.6%	

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.

## Eastern Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	246.4	248.0	267.8	280.0	299.1	306.9	326.8	349.7
Other Travel*	31.4	36.1	38.6	35.2	36.6	32.9	31.9	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>306.4</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>335.7</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>358.8</b>	<b>383.4</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	46.7	41.9	45.5	50.4	57.7	65.6	76.5	84.8
Food Service	55.3	53.5	59.0	63.2	68.8	73.6	79.8	86.3
Food Stores	19.7	19.6	21.1	22.1	23.8	25.1	26.1	26.3
Local Tran. & Gas	45.9	55.3	58.9	57.9	58.1	49.7	48.4	55.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	13.7	13.1	14.0	14.7	15.6	16.4	17.4	18.3
Retail Sales	49.3	48.1	51.2	52.8	54.7	56.0	58.0	59.6
Visitor Air Tran.	15.9	16.5	18.1	18.8	20.5	20.6	20.6	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>299.1</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>326.8</b>	<b>349.7</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	39.7	40.2	43.0	45.8	50.0	54.5	60.8	67.5
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	6.9	9.3	9.0	10.0	9.9	10.5	11.6	12.9
Retail**	11.7	11.3	12.1	12.6	13.7	14.4	15.2	15.9
Ground Tran.	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.6
Visitor Air Tran.	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	6.0	6.2	5.7
Other Travel*	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2	8.8	9.1	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>116.9</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	2,220	2,220	2,320	2,450	2,570	2,710	2,980	3,210
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	740	840	850	870	930	950	1,090	1,120
Retail**	500	470	490	490	510	530	530	540
Ground Tran.	170	150	150	150	170	170	180	190
Visitor Air Tran.	30	30	40	40	40	80	80	70
Other Travel*	120	120	130	130	130	180	170	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>5,030</b>	<b>5,320</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2
State Tax Receipts	18.4	18.1	19.4	20.3	21.8	23.8	26.5	28.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

## Eastern Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>277</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	112	117	142	152	169	186
Private Home	51	61	61	57	57	59
Other Overnight	27	28	30	31	33	32
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>
Day Travel	57	62	66	66	69	73

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$272	\$741	\$111	\$302	2.4	2.7
Private Home	\$62	\$232	\$23	\$85	2.7	3.7
Other Overnight	\$120	\$419	\$40	\$141	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$146	\$476	\$55	\$180	2.6	3.3

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	1,455	1,555	1,673	598	637	684
Private Home	2,447	2,491	2,558	913	929	952
Other Overnight	766	819	779	258	275	262
All Overnight	4,668	4,864	5,010	1,769	1,842	1,898

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	536	572	616	219	234	251
Private Home	670	682	700	246	250	256
Other Overnight	220	235	223	74	79	75
All Overnight	1,426	1,488	1,539	539	562	582

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

## North Central Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume

(Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce Counties)

### Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$58,210
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$32
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$0.84

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$7,276
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	125

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	3.8 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	5.4 %

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
	<b>Avg. Annual Chg.</b>							
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	129	140	151	151	151	159	5.3%	3.0%
Other	11	13	13	13	14	15	6.3%	4.1%
Visitor	118	126	138	138	137	144	5.2%	2.9%
Non-transportation	95	99	111	113	114	118	4.2%	3.2%
Transportation	23	28	28	25	23	25	10.0%	1.5%
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>								
Earnings (Current \$)	37	38	41	44	44	47	6.2%	3.6%
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>								
Employment	2,220	2,230	2,270	2,290	2,340	2,430	3.9%	1.3%
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	10	10	11	11	12	12	5.6%	3.4%
Local	1	1	1	1	1	1	4.4%	2.6%
State	9	9	10	10	10	11	5.7%	3.5%

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.

## North Central Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	117.9	123.4	126.2	132.2	138.4	137.9	136.5	143.6
Other Travel*	11.5	12.5	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.7	14.3	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>158.7</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	24.5	23.7	24.9	26.6	29.4	30.7	31.2	32.5
Food Service	28.1	28.6	30.0	32.2	34.0	35.5	35.8	37.9
Food Stores	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.9
Local Tran. & Gas	17.6	21.8	22.2	21.8	21.6	18.1	16.6	18.6
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	12.0	12.4	12.2	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.4	14.0
Retail Sales	21.4	21.9	21.8	22.6	23.0	22.8	22.5	23.1
Visitor Air Tran.	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>143.6</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	20.7	20.9	22.0	22.4	23.2	24.2	24.4	26.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.8
Retail**	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5
Ground Tran.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Visitor Air Tran.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Travel*	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,320	1,320	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,370	1,380	1,420
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	560	580	560	580	580	570	600	640
Retail**	200	190	200	200	210	200	200	200
Ground Tran.	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Visitor Air Tran.	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
Other Travel*	50	50	60	50	50	60	70	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,430</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
State Tax Receipts	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

## North Central Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>113</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	56	60	68	72	71	75
Private Home	21	23	23	23	22	23
Other Overnight	14	15	17	14	15	15
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
Day Travel	26	27	30	29	29	30

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$266	\$739	\$105	\$292	2.5	2.8
Private Home	\$56	\$195	\$21	\$72	2.7	3.5
Other Overnight	\$125	\$437	\$42	\$147	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$137	\$440	\$51	\$164	2.7	3.2

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	703	674	691	277	265	273
Private Home	1,108	1,086	1,111	412	404	414
Other Overnight	337	357	354	113	120	119
All Overnight	2,149	2,117	2,156	802	788	805

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	252	242	248	99	95	98
Private Home	324	317	324	119	116	119
Other Overnight	97	102	101	32	34	34
All Overnight	673	661	674	250	246	251

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

## Northern Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume

(Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone Counties)

### Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$60,108
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$43
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$1.06

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$26,128
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	435

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	8.2 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	7.1 %

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
	Avg. Annual Chg.							
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	551	627	689	710	726	754	3.8%	4.6%
Other	11	12	11	10	10	12	18.2%	1.7%
Visitor	541	614	678	700	716	741	3.6%	4.6%
Non-transportation	487	543	609	641	660	680	2.9%	4.9%
Transportation	54	71	69	59	55	62	11.6%	2.0%
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>								
Earnings (Current \$)	192	208	236	250	261	275	5.3%	5.3%
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>								
Employment	9,160	9,470	9,840	10,100	10,190	10,520	3.3%	2.0%
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	43	47	52	55	58	61	4.8%	5.1%
Local	5	6	7	7	7	8	3.8%	4.9%
State	37	41	45	48	50	53	4.9%	5.1%

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.

## Northern Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	540.6	561.6	614.4	647.6	677.7	700.2	715.7	741.5
Other Travel*	10.8	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.4	10.0	10.3	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>573.6</b>	<b>626.6</b>	<b>659.6</b>	<b>689.1</b>	<b>710.2</b>	<b>726.0</b>	<b>753.6</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	79.3	78.6	87.0	93.6	101.4	107.4	115.1	120.6
Food Service	130.3	134.1	148.6	159.4	168.9	179.9	187.0	195.8
Food Stores	27.8	28.8	30.9	31.9	33.9	34.8	34.5	35.4
Local Tran. & Gas	53.9	66.9	71.3	69.5	68.9	58.8	55.4	61.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	171.1	173.8	192.7	207.0	216.2	229.2	233.0	235.8
Retail Sales	78.3	79.3	83.8	86.2	88.3	90.1	90.8	92.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>540.6</b>	<b>561.6</b>	<b>614.4</b>	<b>647.6</b>	<b>677.7</b>	<b>700.2</b>	<b>715.7</b>	<b>741.5</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	78.7	80.6	85.4	90.6	97.5	102.9	108.2	115.3
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	89.1	90.2	98.2	102.8	111.6	119.0	123.6	128.9
Retail**	15.8	15.8	16.9	17.3	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.5
Ground Tran.	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9
Other Travel*	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>218.9</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>274.9</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	4,280	4,340	4,470	4,620	4,820	4,940	4,970	5,130
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3,950	3,880	4,050	3,990	4,010	4,150	4,220	4,370
Retail**	620	630	650	660	700	700	680	700
Ground Tran.	220	210	210	210	230	230	230	230
Other Travel*	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,190</b>	<b>10,520</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6
State Tax Receipts	37.3	37.7	40.9	43.0	45.4	48.0	50.5	53.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.



## Northern Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>741</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>625</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	326	375	429	454	469	482
Private Home	60	68	68	65	66	70
Other Overnight	65	70	73	71	69	73
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>116</b>
Day Travel	90	101	108	110	112	116

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$609	\$1,583	\$212	\$552	2.9	2.6
Private Home	\$68	\$250	\$27	\$98	2.5	3.7
Other Overnight	\$127	\$444	\$43	\$150	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$236	\$767	\$87	\$279	2.7	3.3

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	1,786	1,783	1,807	622	621	630
Private Home	2,456	2,491	2,564	987	1,001	1,030
Other Overnight	1,638	1,652	1,697	553	558	573
All Overnight	5,880	5,926	6,068	2,162	2,181	2,233

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	688	688	696	240	239	243
Private Home	678	686	709	267	271	279
Other Overnight	470	474	487	159	160	164
All Overnight	1,836	1,848	1,891	666	670	686

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

## South Central Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume

(Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls Counties)

### Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$67,008
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$28
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$0.71

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$9,393
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	140

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	2.9 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	4.9 %

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
	<b>Avg. Annual Chg.</b>							
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	151	173	186	190	204	209	2.3%	4.7%
Other	7	8	13	11	11	13	14.3%	8.1%
Visitor	144	165	173	180	193	196	1.6%	4.5%
Non-transportation	115	127	136	147	161	161	0.3%	4.9%
Transportation	29	37	38	33	33	35	7.9%	3.0%
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>								
Earnings (Current \$)	38	41	45	50	56	57	2.9%	6.1%
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>								
Employment	2,270	2,380	2,650	2,850	3,020	3,020	0.0%	4.1%
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	12	13	14	15	16	17	2.2%	5.3%
Local	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.4%	5.1%
State	11	12	12	13	15	15	2.2%	5.4%

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.

## South Central Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	143.9	157.8	164.8	179.8	173.3	179.9	193.1	196.1
Other Travel*	7.3	8.6	7.7	4.7	12.5	10.6	11.0	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>204.2</b>	<b>208.7</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	26.6	28.3	29.7	32.1	32.6	36.2	42.9	44.0
Food Service	38.1	40.7	43.0	46.4	46.4	50.9	55.1	55.7
Food Stores	13.4	14.3	14.8	15.8	15.8	16.9	17.4	17.0
Local Tran. & Gas	26.3	33.8	34.7	34.4	32.3	28.5	27.8	29.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.8	11.5	11.3
Retail Sales	28.1	29.3	30.1	31.5	30.7	32.3	33.7	33.0
Visitor Air Tran.	2.3	2.0	2.6	9.3	5.4	4.3	4.8	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>196.1</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	21.9	23.3	24.5	26.1	27.1	29.7	33.1	34.3
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.8	7.1
Retail**	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.7
Ground Tran.	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3
Visitor Air Tran.	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.1
Other Travel*	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>57.3</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,370	1,410	1,450	1,510	1,590	1,700	1,830	1,850
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	450	450	480	520	610	640	650	630
Retail**	290	290	290	300	300	310	320	310
Ground Tran.	110	110	100	100	100	110	120	110
Visitor Air Tran.	10	10	10	20	10	30	30	30
Other Travel*	50	50	50	40	50	80	80	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,020</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
State Tax Receipts	10.7	11.3	11.7	12.4	12.3	13.5	15.0	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

## South Central Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>145</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	60	71	77	83	94	96
Private Home	33	37	38	36	36	38
Other Overnight	10	11	11	11	12	11
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>
Day Travel	41	46	47	49	51	51

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$255	\$693	\$104	\$281	2.5	2.7
Private Home	\$52	\$189	\$19	\$68	2.7	3.6
Other Overnight	\$140	\$492	\$46	\$162	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$123	\$402	\$46	\$151	2.7	3.3

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	893	952	924	361	386	375
Private Home	1,972	1,988	1,974	715	722	719
Other Overnight	238	257	243	79	85	80
All Overnight	3,102	3,196	3,141	1,154	1,193	1,174

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	328	351	340	133	142	138
Private Home	553	554	552	199	200	199
Other Overnight	68	73	69	22	24	23
All Overnight	949	978	962	354	366	360

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

**Southeastern Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume**  
 (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power Counties)  
**Travel Indicators**

**Visitor Spending Impacts**

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$62,088
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$30
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$0.79

**Visitor Volume**

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$9,100
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	147

**Visitor Shares**

Travel Share of Total Employment	4.0 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	5.4 %

**Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

							<b>Avg. Annual Chg.</b>	
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total (Current \$)	205	232	239	244	246	255	3.8%	3.2%
Other	18	23	22	21	20	23	17.5%	3.9%
Visitor	188	210	217	223	226	232	2.6%	3.1%
Non-transportation	146	156	166	179	185	186	0.8%	3.5%
Transportation	42	54	51	44	42	46	10.7%	1.3%
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>								
Earnings (Current \$)	55	55	59	65	68	71	3.6%	3.7%
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>								
Employment	3,420	3,400	3,420	3,570	3,640	3,690	1.4%	1.1%
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>								
Total (Current \$)	16	17	17	19	20	21	3.4%	3.8%
Local	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.6%	2.9%
State	14	15	16	17	18	19	3.6%	3.9%

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.

## Southeastern Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	187.6	202.3	209.7	212.7	216.9	222.9	226.0	231.9
Other Travel*	17.9	22.7	22.7	19.4	22.1	21.1	19.9	23.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>232.4</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>239.1</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>255.3</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	27.6	28.2	29.6	29.4	32.8	37.1	39.9	39.8
Food Service	42.2	43.9	46.4	47.2	50.4	54.4	56.5	58.0
Food Stores	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.2	18.3	19.3	19.6	19.6
Local Tran. & Gas	39.9	50.8	52.1	49.3	48.3	40.9	38.0	42.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	23.3	23.7	24.4	24.4	25.5	27.2	27.5	27.6
Retail Sales	36.9	37.5	38.3	38.3	39.3	40.9	41.0	41.0
Visitor Air Tran.	1.9	1.7	2.0	6.8	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>216.9</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>231.9</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	25.6	24.7	25.3	25.8	27.0	29.4	31.0	32.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	14.5	14.7	15.1	15.4	16.2	17.4	17.9	18.4
Retail**	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.2
Ground Tran.	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4
Visitor Air Tran.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0
Other Travel*	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.0	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>70.7</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,630	1,570	1,560	1,560	1,610	1,700	1,740	1,740
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1,080	1,100	1,130	1,120	1,090	1,130	1,170	1,200
Retail**	400	410	410	410	420	430	420	430
Ground Tran.	120	120	110	100	110	120	120	110
Visitor Air Tran.	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	10
Other Travel*	180	180	180	180	180	190	190	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>3,690</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
State Tax Receipts	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.0	15.7	16.9	18.0	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

## Southeastern Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>162</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	71	81	86	94	97	97
Private Home	39	45	43	40	39	41
Other Overnight	18	18	20	20	22	23
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
Day Travel	60	65	67	69	69	70

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$240	\$644	\$99	\$266	2.4	2.7
Private Home	\$58	\$210	\$21	\$76	2.7	3.6
Other Overnight	\$141	\$493	\$47	\$164	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$124	\$403	\$46	\$152	2.7	3.3

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	934	935	916	386	386	379
Private Home	1,979	1,941	1,950	723	712	716
Other Overnight	430	478	491	144	159	164
All Overnight	3,343	3,355	3,357	1,252	1,258	1,258

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	350	349	342	145	144	141
Private Home	549	540	542	200	197	198
Other Overnight	123	137	140	41	46	47
All Overnight	1,022	1,027	1,025	385	387	386

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

## Southwestern Region Travel Impacts and Visitor Volume

(Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington Counties)

### Travel Indicators

#### Visitor Spending Impacts

Amount of Visitor Spending that supports 1 Job	\$90,614
Employee Earnings generated by \$100 Visitor Spending	\$26
Visitor Tax Revenues generated by \$100 Visitor Spending*	\$0.78

#### Visitor Volume

Additional visitor spending if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor (in thousands)	\$74,036
Additional employment if each resident household encouraged one additional overnight visitor	817

#### Visitor Shares

Travel Share of Total Employment	3.2 %
Overnight Visitor Day Share**	4.6 %

### Direct Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

									Avg. Annual Chg.
<b>Spending (\$M)</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>	
Total (Current \$)	1,115	1,292	1,377	1,388	1,462	1,581	8.1%	5.1%	
Other	290	337	316	310	326	362	11.1%	3.3%	
Visitor	826	955	1,062	1,078	1,135	1,218	7.3%	5.7%	
Non-transportation	534	597	693	734	791	839	6.2%	6.7%	
Transportation	292	358	369	343	345	379	9.8%	3.8%	
<b>Earnings (\$M)</b>									
Earnings (Current \$)	262	291	317	327	355	391	10.0%	5.9%	
<b>Employment (Jobs)</b>									
Employment	11,390	12,220	13,230	13,410	14,070	14,890	5.8%	3.9%	
<b>Tax Revenue (\$M)</b>									
Total (Current \$)	72	80	88	93	102	111	8.5%	6.3%	
Local	10	10	11	11	12	13	8.5%	4.8%	
State	63	70	77	81	90	98	8.5%	6.5%	

**Other spending** includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

**Non-transportation visitor spending** includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

**Earnings** include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

**Employment** includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

**Visitor generated tax revenue** includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, auto rental taxes and airport passenger facility charges paid by visitors.

**Business or employee tax** includes state business and personal income taxes, local property taxes and the sales tax payments of travel industry employees. This tax revenue is attributed to the travel-generated income of businesses and employees.



## Southwestern Region Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

### Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Destination Spending	825.9	905.2	955.1	1,027.3	1,061.8	1,077.6	1,135.5	1,218.1
Other Travel*	289.6	321.9	336.6	345.3	315.5	310.2	326.2	362.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,115.5</b>	<b>1,227.1</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>1,372.6</b>	<b>1,377.3</b>	<b>1,387.8</b>	<b>1,461.6</b>	<b>1,580.5</b>

### Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodations	113.8	118.7	130.3	148.6	163.3	183.6	209.2	227.0
Food Service	196.6	207.9	223.4	246.3	260.4	274.4	294.3	315.0
Food Stores	48.0	51.2	53.4	60.3	60.7	63.0	65.3	67.3
Local Tran. & Gas	174.9	223.0	233.2	237.4	234.1	200.3	195.4	218.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	40.6	42.3	44.8	49.0	50.6	52.3	54.5	57.4
Retail Sales	134.7	140.3	145.3	155.6	158.0	161.1	167.2	172.4
Visitor Air Tran.	117.3	121.8	124.8	130.1	134.8	142.9	149.6	160.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>825.9</b>	<b>905.2</b>	<b>955.1</b>	<b>1,027.3</b>	<b>1,061.8</b>	<b>1,077.6</b>	<b>1,135.5</b>	<b>1,218.1</b>

### Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	119.5	127.5	136.3	143.9	154.7	165.9	182.0	198.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	20.6	21.3	23.2	25.4	26.4	27.4	30.1	33.4
Retail**	30.9	31.8	33.2	36.1	38.1	39.5	41.8	44.1
Ground Tran.	16.6	17.5	18.1	18.6	20.4	21.3	22.6	23.7
Visitor Air Tran.	17.3	18.0	17.6	20.0	19.9	17.5	17.9	20.6
Other Travel*	57.0	60.5	62.5	67.6	58.0	55.8	60.7	70.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>311.8</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>355.1</b>	<b>390.7</b>

### Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accom. & Food Serv.	6,230	6,510	6,800	7,220	7,520	7,800	8,200	8,530
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1,680	1,650	1,820	1,950	2,140	2,150	2,300	2,510
Retail**	1,140	1,150	1,180	1,260	1,240	1,240	1,260	1,320
Ground Tran.	650	650	660	680	730	740	760	770
Visitor Air Tran.	310	310	310	340	330	280	280	310
Other Travel*	1,390	1,390	1,450	1,490	1,270	1,210	1,270	1,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,390</b>	<b>11,690</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>13,230</b>	<b>13,410</b>	<b>14,070</b>	<b>14,890</b>

### Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Tax Receipts	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.2	13.3
State Tax Receipts	62.7	66.4	70.0	75.1	77.4	81.4	89.9	97.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>110.8</b>

Details may not add to total due to rounding. \* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel arrangement & reservation services. \*\* Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

## Southwestern Region Visitor Spending and Visitor Volume

### Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million), 2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Destination Spending</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,218</b>
<b>All Overnight</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1,018</b>
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	358	426	509	535	576	619
Private Home	254	290	295	287	294	317
Other Overnight	66	70	76	75	78	82
<b>Day Travel</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>200</b>
Day Travel	147	169	182	181	187	200

### Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2017p

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	\$360	\$1,011	\$158	\$437	2.3	2.8
Private Home	\$100	\$391	\$42	\$155	2.4	3.9
Other Overnight	\$138	\$482	\$46	\$162	3.0	3.5
All Overnight	\$186	\$638	\$77	\$257	2.4	3.4

### Overnight Visitor Volume, 2015-2017p

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	3,693	3,811	3,926	1,601	1,660	1,719
Private Home	7,147	7,347	7,542	2,947	3,053	3,166
Other Overnight	1,622	1,733	1,774	546	582	596
All Overnight	12,462	12,891	13,241	5,093	5,295	5,481

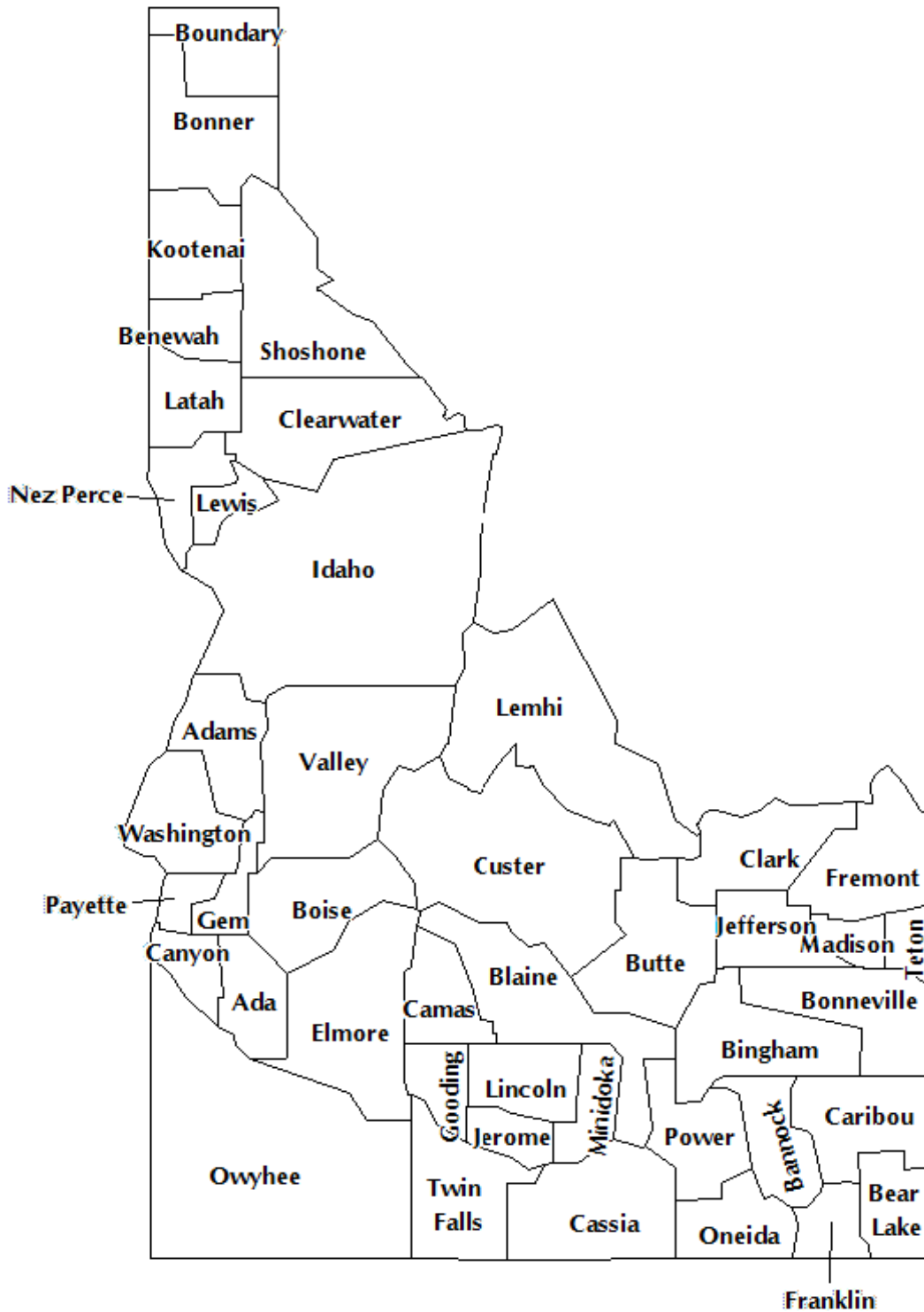
	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hotel, Motel, STVR*	1,332	1,374	1,416	571	591	612
Private Home	1,936	1,988	2,041	761	786	812
Other Overnight	465	497	508	156	167	171
All Overnight	3,732	3,859	3,965	1,488	1,544	1,595

"Hotel, Motel, STVR" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds. "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

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# IV. COUNTY TRAVEL IMPACTS

2008-2017p



## Travel-Generated Employment and Earnings as Percent of Total, 2017p

	Employment			Earnings (\$Millions)		
	Total	Travel	Percent Travel	Total	Travel	Percent Travel
Ada	319,360	10,260	3.2%	\$17,959	\$304	1.7%
Adams	2,160	80	3.8%	\$77	\$1	1.8%
Bannock	47,700	2,700	5.7%	\$1,960	\$56	2.9%
Bear Lake	3,230	280	8.7%	\$94	\$4	4.7%
Benewah	4,990	120	2.3%	\$215	\$3	1.2%
Bingham	22,140	450	2.1%	\$964	\$6	0.6%
Blaine	21,760	5,300	24.4%	\$931	\$142	15.3%
Boise	2,690	240	9.0%	\$82	\$4	5.0%
Bonner	22,460	1,880	8.4%	\$814	\$40	4.9%
Bonneville	70,440	3,640	5.2%	\$3,420	\$86	2.5%
Boundary	5,800	280	4.9%	\$221	\$6	2.7%
Butte	8,640	50	0.6%	\$863	\$1	0.1%
Camas	750	20	2.6%	\$31	\$0	0.9%
Canyon	92,920	1,960	2.1%	\$3,722	\$33	0.9%
Caribou	4,850	90	1.8%	\$270	\$1	0.5%
Cassia	15,340	420	2.7%	\$847	\$8	0.9%
Clark	620	20	2.6%	\$27	\$0	0.8%
Clearwater	4,040	220	5.4%	\$159	\$3	2.0%
Custer	2,800	410	14.6%	\$87	\$9	10.6%
Elmore	13,130	660	5.1%	\$706	\$10	1.4%
Franklin	6,790	60	0.9%	\$214	\$1	0.4%
Fremont	5,940	580	9.8%	\$239	\$11	4.5%
Gem	7,080	100	1.4%	\$211	\$1	0.6%
Gooding	8,530	120	1.4%	\$616	\$2	0.3%
Idaho	7,600	380	5.0%	\$279	\$6	2.2%
Jefferson	11,870	180	1.5%	\$420	\$3	0.7%
Jerome	12,400	250	2.0%	\$675	\$5	0.7%
Kootenai	88,170	7,950	9.0%	\$3,696	\$220	6.0%
Latah	22,210	610	2.7%	\$870	\$9	1.0%
Lemhi	4,380	190	4.3%	\$145	\$3	2.3%
Lewis	2,650	80	3.1%	\$99	\$1	1.1%
Lincoln	2,710	10	0.5%	\$140	\$0	0.2%
Madison	22,990	440	1.9%	\$791	\$7	0.9%
Minidoka	11,070	160	1.4%	\$535	\$3	0.5%
Nez Perce	27,270	1,140	4.2%	\$1,344	\$28	2.1%
Oneida	2,390	50	2.1%	\$58	\$1	1.6%
Owyhee	4,420	120	2.7%	\$190	\$1	0.6%
Payette	10,370	90	0.9%	\$465	\$1	0.3%
Power	4,480	60	1.3%	\$236	\$1	0.3%
Shoshone	6,200	300	4.8%	\$237	\$6	2.6%
Teton	6,210	460	7.4%	\$189	\$10	5.3%
Twin Falls	51,860	2,030	3.9%	\$2,243	\$39	1.8%
Valley	7,160	1,310	18.4%	\$266	\$34	12.6%
Washington	4,660	50	1.1%	\$172	\$1	0.5%
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>1,005,250</b>	<b>45,820</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>\$47,781</b>	<b>\$1,113</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

Source: Dean Runyan Associates, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Total and travel-generated employment estimates by Dean Runyan Associates.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages calculated on unrounded numbers.

## 2017p Idaho County Travel Impacts

	Related Travel-Generated Impacts						
	Travel Spending		Taxes				
	Total (\$Million)	*Visitor (\$Million)	Earnings (\$Million)	Employment (Jobs)	Visitor (\$Million)	*Emp (\$Million)	Total (\$Million)
Ada	1,267	889	304	10,260	56.3	26.3	82.6
Adams	4	4	1	80	0.3	0.1	0.4
Bannock	199	173	56	2,700	10.8	4.7	15.5
Bear Lake	15	14	4	280	0.9	0.4	1.3
Benewah	8	7	3	120	0.6	0.2	0.8
Bingham	26	18	6	450	1.9	0.5	2.4
Blaine	308	297	142	5,300	17.5	12.0	29.5
Boise	13	12	4	240	0.8	0.3	1.1
Bonner	130	122	40	1,880	8.8	3.5	12.3
Bonneville	277	233	86	3,640	15.3	7.4	22.7
Boundary	16	14	6	280	0.7	0.5	1.2
Butte	3	2	1	50	0.2	0.1	0.3
Camas	1	1	0	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Canyon	139	99	33	1,960	10.1	2.8	12.8
Caribou	5	4	1	90	0.4	0.1	0.5
Cassia	28	23	8	420	1.9	0.7	2.5
Clark	1	1	0	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Clearwater	11	10	3	220	0.7	0.3	1.0
Custer	23	22	9	410	1.6	0.8	2.3
Elmore	33	27	10	660	2.1	0.8	2.9
Franklin	4	4	1	60	0.2	0.1	0.3
Fremont	44	44	11	580	2.8	0.9	3.7
Gem	4	4	1	100	0.2	0.1	0.3
Gooding	6	6	2	120	0.3	0.1	0.5
Idaho	18	18	6	380	1.2	0.5	1.7
Jefferson	10	10	3	180	0.6	0.2	0.8
Jerome	20	20	5	250	1.2	0.4	1.6
Kootenai	577	571	220	7,950	26.0	18.4	44.4
Latah	31	30	9	610	1.9	0.8	2.7
Lemhi	12	12	3	190	0.9	0.3	1.1
Lewis	4	4	1	80	0.2	0.1	0.3
Lincoln	1	1	0	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
Madison	22	22	7	440	1.3	0.6	1.9
Minidoka	9	9	3	160	0.5	0.2	0.8
Nez Perce	95	81	28	1,140	4.1	2.4	6.5
Oneida	2	2	1	50	0.1	0.1	0.2
Owyhee	4	4	1	120	0.2	0.1	0.3
Payette	6	6	1	90	0.3	0.1	0.4
Power	3	3	1	60	0.2	0.1	0.3
Shoshone	23	23	6	300	1.4	0.5	1.9
Teton	30	30	10	460	1.9	0.9	2.8
Twin Falls	144	134	39	2,030	7.8	3.4	11.2
Valley	107	106	34	1,310	6.6	3.0	9.6
Washington	3	3	1	50	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>45,820</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>286</b>

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

The sum of county visitor spending is less than statewide visitor spending because a portion of county ground transportation is allocated to "other travel" at the county level.

**Ada County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	882	1,020	1,087	1,107	1,173	1,267	8.0%	5.3%
Visitor Spending	579	662	751	782	833	889	6.6%	6.3%
Overnight	471	540	617	645	690	737	6.8%	6.6%
Day	108	122	134	137	143	152	6.0%	5.0%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	205	229	247	254	276	304	10.2%	5.8%
Total Direct Employment	7,135	7,827	8,330	8,475	8,926	9,473	6.1%	4.1%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	53.3	59.5	65.6	69.1	76.2	82.6	8.4%	6.5%
Visitor	35.2	39.6	44.4	47.2	52.3	56.3	7.7%	7.0%
Employer/Employee	18.1	19.8	21.2	21.9	23.9	26.3	10.0%	5.5%

**Adams County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	4.56	4.92	5.05	4.54	4.39	4.49	2.2%	-0.2%
Visitor Spending	3.82	3.92	4.16	3.84	3.76	3.73	-0.8%	-0.3%
Overnight	3.61	3.70	3.94	3.63	3.56	3.52	-1.1%	-0.4%
Day	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	4.2%	0.7%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	1.52	1.36	1.59	1.48	1.52	1.41	-7.2%	-1.0%
Total Direct Employment	93.5	78.8	84.9	75.5	78.8	66.4	-15.8%	-4.8%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.40	-0.6%	0.6%
Visitor	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.29	2.3%	1.1%
Employer/Employee	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	-7.5%	-0.6%

**Bannock County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	159	176	183	191	192	199	3.5%	3.3%
Visitor Spending	139	150	158	168	170	173	1.8%	3.2%
Overnight	89	96	102	110	113	115	1.8%	3.7%
Day	50	53	55	58	58	59	1.7%	2.3%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	44	43	46	52	54	56	3.4%	3.5%
Total Direct Employment	2,303	2,208	2,234	2,383	2,411	2,412	0.0%	0.7%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	12.1	12.4	13.0	14.2	15.1	15.5	3.0%	3.6%
Visitor	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.9	10.5	10.8	2.9%	3.8%
Employer/Employee	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.2%	3.3%

**Bear Lake County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	11.67	13.67	14.35	13.75	14.04	15.00	6.8%	3.7%
Visitor Spending	10.54	12.17	12.98	12.67	13.08	13.90	6.3%	4.0%
Overnight	9.58	11.07	11.83	11.54	11.92	12.67	6.3%	4.1%
Day	0.96	1.09	1.16	1.13	1.16	1.23	6.4%	3.7%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	2.99	3.46	3.85	3.86	4.06	4.39	8.0%	5.6%
Total Direct Employment	169.3	189.9	204.0	198.2	204.0	235.3	15.3%	4.8%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.94	1.07	1.14	1.15	1.22	1.31	7.2%	4.8%
Visitor	0.68	0.77	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.94	7.0%	4.6%
Employer/Employee	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.37	7.7%	5.4%

**Benewah County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	7.69	9.07	9.43	8.82	8.17	8.37	2.4%	1.2%
Visitor Spending	5.94	6.74	7.33	7.18	6.70	6.69	-0.2%	1.7%
Overnight	5.37	6.12	6.68	6.52	6.07	6.05	-0.4%	1.7%
Day	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.65	0.63	0.65	2.1%	1.9%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	2.18	2.38	2.59	2.67	2.59	2.64	1.7%	2.7%
Total Direct Employment	93.9	96.7	95.9	98.9	91.0	95.4	4.8%	0.2%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.62	0.68	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.75	2.5%	2.7%
Visitor	0.45	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	3.0%	2.8%
Employer/Employee	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	1.3%	2.5%

**Bingham County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	21.35	27.17	27.03	24.83	24.45	25.87	5.8%	2.8%
Visitor Spending	12.72	15.56	16.62	16.64	17.16	17.51	2.0%	4.7%
Overnight	8.18	10.42	11.21	11.26	11.74	11.99	2.1%	5.6%
Day	4.54	5.15	5.41	5.38	5.42	5.52	1.8%	2.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	4.15	5.05	5.44	5.69	6.03	6.27	3.9%	6.1%
Total Direct Employment	316.4	362.1	364.4	370.7	400.6	410.1	2.4%	3.8%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.71	1.98	2.03	2.12	2.30	2.42	5.2%	5.1%
Visitor	1.37	1.57	1.59	1.65	1.81	1.91	5.6%	4.9%
Employer/Employee	0.34	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	3.3%	6.0%



### Blaine County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
Total Direct Spending (million)	235	236	248	247	280	308	9.8%	3.9%
Visitor Spending	228	227	237	238	271	297	9.8%	3.9%
Overnight	222	221	231	232	264	290	9.9%	3.9%
Day	6	6	6	6	7	7	7.4%	3.5%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	88	90	106	106	125	142	14.1%	7.1%
Total Direct Employment	4,178	3,892	4,199	4,113	4,677	5,184	10.8%	3.1%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	20.5	20.4	22.3	22.6	26.4	29.5	11.8%	5.4%
Visitor	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.6	15.8	17.5	10.5%	4.5%
Employer/Employee	7.6	7.6	8.9	9.0	10.6	12.0	13.8%	6.8%

### Boise County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
Total Direct Spending (million)	11.83	12.26	12.16	11.26	12.10	13.07	8.0%	1.4%
Visitor Spending	10.50	10.53	10.60	10.03	10.95	11.74	7.2%	1.6%
Overnight	9.44	9.42	9.47	8.95	9.81	10.53	7.3%	1.6%
Day	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.08	1.15	1.22	6.3%	1.9%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	3.48	3.28	3.41	3.31	3.77	4.12	9.5%	2.5%
Total Direct Employment	141.6	136.6	143.8	133.0	158.6	164.1	3.5%	2.1%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.92	1.05	1.14	8.7%	2.4%
Visitor	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.75	0.81	8.5%	2.5%
Employer/Employee	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.33	9.4%	2.2%

### Bonner County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
Total Direct Spending (million)	102	116	122	119	120	130	8.1%	3.5%
Visitor Spending	94	105	113	111	113	122	7.6%	3.7%
Overnight	88	99	106	104	106	114	7.6%	3.7%
Day	6	7	7	7	7	7	7.6%	3.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	29	31	35	35	37	40	10.0%	4.7%
Total Direct Employment	1,601	1,590	1,627	1,598	1,567	1,676	6.9%	0.7%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	8.9	9.6	10.4	10.5	11.3	12.3	8.8%	4.7%
Visitor	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.4%	4.8%
Employer/Employee	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	9.7%	4.4%

**Bonneville County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	207	234	252	250	259	277	6.8%	4.2%
Visitor Spending	166	182	203	207	218	233	6.6%	4.9%
Overnight	121	132	149	153	162	174	7.0%	5.3%
Day	45	50	54	54	56	59	5.3%	3.9%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	50	56	64	74	80	86	7.7%	8.2%
Total Direct Employment	2,340	2,549	2,776	2,939	3,176	3,344	5.3%	5.2%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	14.7	15.9	17.6	19.2	21.0	22.7	8.0%	6.4%
Visitor	10.4	11.2	12.2	12.8	14.1	15.3	8.4%	5.6%
Employer/Employee	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.3%	8.0%

**Boundary County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	13.80	15.62	14.49	14.49	13.25	15.72	18.7%	1.9%
Visitor Spending	11.37	12.85	11.96	12.51	11.36	13.55	19.2%	2.5%
Overnight	10.59	12.01	11.17	11.69	10.57	12.65	19.7%	2.6%
Day	0.78	0.85	0.79	0.82	0.79	0.90	12.7%	2.0%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	4.66	4.85	5.02	5.36	4.87	5.88	20.7%	3.4%
Total Direct Employment	228.5	242.6	228.5	237.4	224.6	267.7	19.2%	2.3%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.94	1.00	0.97	1.04	1.01	1.19	17.4%	3.4%
Visitor	0.56	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.71	15.5%	3.5%
Employer/Employee	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.44	0.40	0.48	20.5%	3.1%

**Butte County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	2.75	2.33	2.30	2.27	2.46	2.84	15.5%	0.4%
Visitor Spending	2.21	1.63	1.70	1.80	2.05	2.36	15.1%	1.0%
Overnight	2.10	1.55	1.61	1.71	1.96	2.25	15.2%	1.0%
Day	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	12.2%	0.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.65	0.46	0.54	0.59	0.69	0.80	16.6%	3.0%
Total Direct Employment	36.7	25.3	30.6	32.4	34.4	43.7	27.0%	2.5%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.26	15.3%	2.1%
Visitor	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.19	14.9%	1.9%
Employer/Employee	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	16.4%	2.7%

**Camas County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	1.86	1.82	1.61	1.57	1.40	1.44	2.6%	-3.6%
Visitor Spending	1.65	1.55	1.37	1.38	1.23	1.24	0.7%	-4.0%
Overnight	1.57	1.48	1.30	1.32	1.17	1.18	0.6%	-4.1%
Day	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	2.9%	-2.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.36	0.33	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.7%	-3.9%
Total Direct Employment	20.9	16.0	12.8	14.8	15.6	16.4	5.0%	-3.4%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	2.0%	-2.4%
Visitor	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	2.5%	-1.9%
Employer/Employee	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.3%	-4.3%

**Canyon County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	108	131	136	125	127	139	9.8%	3.8%
Visitor Spending	71	81	88	88	92	99	7.6%	4.9%
Overnight	49	55	61	61	64	69	8.0%	5.2%
Day	22	25	27	27	28	30	6.6%	4.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	22	24	27	28	30	33	9.0%	6.2%
Total Direct Employment	1,361	1,415	1,640	1,644	1,734	1,827	5.4%	4.3%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	8.6	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.8	12.8	9.1%	5.9%
Visitor	6.8	7.5	7.9	8.2	9.2	10.1	9.2%	5.9%
Employer/Employee	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	8.7%	6.0%

**Caribou County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	4.91	6.04	5.66	5.19	5.49	5.49	-0.1%	1.6%
Visitor Spending	3.59	4.30	4.08	3.95	4.38	4.21	-4.0%	2.3%
Overnight	3.21	3.86	3.66	3.53	3.93	3.77	-4.2%	2.3%
Day	0.38	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.44	-1.5%	2.0%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	1.21	1.33	1.23	1.23	1.39	1.34	-3.6%	1.5%
Total Direct Employment	91.0	84.1	71.0	68.7	80.0	77.4	-3.2%	-2.3%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.41	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.50	0.50	-0.7%	2.8%
Visitor	0.31	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.39	0.3%	3.2%
Employer/Employee	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	-4.2%	1.3%

**Cassia County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	22.33	25.56	27.26	27.29	26.25	28.07	7.0%	3.3%
Visitor Spending	17.63	19.26	21.46	22.64	21.99	23.20	5.5%	4.0%
Overnight	13.77	15.00	16.85	17.85	17.40	18.40	5.7%	4.2%
Day	3.86	4.26	4.61	4.79	4.59	4.81	4.7%	3.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	5.80	5.57	6.93	7.52	7.46	8.00	7.3%	4.7%
Total Direct Employment	336.0	329.2	367.7	388.9	374.5	387.7	3.5%	2.1%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.87	1.93	2.16	2.34	2.38	2.54	6.7%	4.5%
Visitor	1.37	1.47	1.59	1.71	1.75	1.87	6.6%	4.5%
Employer/Employee	0.49	0.46	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.67	7.0%	4.5%

**Clark County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.98	0.95	-2.6%	0.4%
Visitor Spending	0.74	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.84	0.79	-5.4%	1.0%
Overnight	0.52	0.46	0.45	0.49	0.61	0.56	-7.0%	1.1%
Day	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	-1.3%	0.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.23	0.22	-5.3%	2.9%
Total Direct Employment	12.3	9.9	10.0	11.3	14.7	13.4	-8.9%	1.3%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	-3.2%	2.0%
Visitor	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	-2.4%	1.8%
Employer/Employee	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-5.9%	2.7%

**Clearwater County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	10.30	10.98	11.00	10.91	11.34	11.06	-2.5%	1.0%
Visitor Spending	8.67	8.79	9.04	9.37	9.97	9.51	-4.7%	1.3%
Overnight	7.99	8.42	8.66	8.98	9.57	9.12	-4.8%	1.9%
Day	0.69	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.39	-2.6%	-7.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	2.79	2.81	2.81	3.03	3.25	3.14	-3.4%	1.7%
Total Direct Employment	166.8	165.2	176.7	186.3	202.2	198.7	-1.7%	2.5%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.94	1.02	1.00	-2.5%	2.1%
Visitor	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.74	-2.0%	2.3%
Employer/Employee	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.26	-3.8%	1.4%

**Custer County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	17.36	17.67	18.79	20.16	20.77	23.40	12.6%	4.4%
Visitor Spending	15.95	15.95	17.19	18.75	19.34	21.70	12.2%	4.5%
Overnight	15.28	15.27	16.43	17.91	18.49	20.76	12.2%	4.5%
Day	0.67	0.68	0.76	0.84	0.84	0.94	11.5%	5.0%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	5.60	5.63	6.91	7.64	8.07	9.22	14.3%	7.4%
Total Direct Employment	272.2	250.5	291.6	313.0	329.6	351.8	6.7%	3.7%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.59	1.56	1.73	1.92	2.05	2.31	13.0%	5.5%
Visitor	1.12	1.10	1.17	1.30	1.39	1.56	12.6%	4.9%
Employer/Employee	0.47	0.46	0.56	0.62	0.66	0.75	14.0%	7.0%

**Elmore County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	25.00	29.33	29.56	28.40	30.60	32.54	6.3%	3.8%
Visitor Spending	19.30	22.03	22.92	23.02	25.62	26.71	4.2%	4.8%
Overnight	14.63	16.77	17.48	17.67	19.85	20.72	4.4%	5.1%
Day	4.67	5.27	5.43	5.35	5.77	5.99	3.8%	3.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	6.57	6.93	7.74	7.99	9.05	9.63	6.4%	5.6%
Total Direct Employment	433.9	436.4	528.9	528.6	595.8	614.9	3.2%	5.1%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	2.04	2.20	2.28	2.38	2.71	2.88	6.1%	5.1%
Visitor	1.50	1.65	1.67	1.74	1.99	2.11	6.1%	5.0%
Employer/Employee	0.54	0.56	0.61	0.64	0.73	0.77	6.0%	5.2%

**Franklin County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	3.09	3.40	3.56	3.63	3.75	3.90	4.1%	3.4%
Visitor Spending	3.09	3.40	3.56	3.63	3.75	3.90	4.1%	3.4%
Overnight	2.63	2.90	3.04	3.10	3.20	3.33	4.1%	3.4%
Day	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.57	3.8%	3.3%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.76	0.81	0.85	5.2%	1.9%
Total Direct Employment	53.4	48.0	43.4	45.3	47.1	49.0	3.9%	-1.2%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	4.5%	3.6%
Visitor	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	4.3%	4.3%
Employer/Employee	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.8%	1.7%

**Fremont County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	29.32	29.70	35.94	38.86	42.27	44.35	4.9%	6.1%
Visitor Spending	29.32	29.70	35.94	38.86	42.27	44.35	4.9%	6.1%
Overnight	27.37	27.66	33.63	36.45	39.75	41.76	5.0%	6.2%
Day	1.95	2.04	2.31	2.41	2.52	2.60	3.2%	4.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	6.77	6.44	8.09	9.07	10.07	10.77	6.9%	6.8%
Total Direct Employment	286.0	261.3	348.7	383.1	416.4	453.7	9.0%	6.8%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	2.28	2.22	2.75	3.09	3.47	3.68	6.0%	7.1%
Visitor	1.71	1.68	2.08	2.33	2.62	2.78	5.9%	7.2%
Employer/Employee	0.58	0.54	0.67	0.76	0.85	0.90	6.6%	6.6%

**Gem County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	3.17	3.54	3.54	3.59	3.67	3.97	8.2%	3.3%
Visitor Spending	3.17	3.54	3.54	3.59	3.67	3.97	8.2%	3.3%
Overnight	2.23	2.51	2.50	2.52	2.59	2.83	9.3%	3.5%
Day	0.94	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.14	5.8%	2.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.86	0.85	0.99	1.06	1.14	1.25	10.4%	5.5%
Total Direct Employment	67.1	67.4	74.7	78.0	80.8	87.6	8.5%	3.9%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.34	9.3%	4.6%
Visitor	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	9.0%	4.3%
Employer/Employee	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	10.1%	5.3%

**Gooding County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	4.97	5.41	5.20	5.33	5.16	5.56	7.6%	1.6%
Visitor Spending	4.97	5.41	5.20	5.33	5.16	5.56	7.6%	1.6%
Overnight	3.39	3.72	3.52	3.62	3.52	3.82	8.4%	1.7%
Day	1.58	1.69	1.68	1.71	1.64	1.74	5.9%	1.4%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	1.38	1.36	1.50	1.62	1.63	1.77	9.0%	3.7%
Total Direct Employment	92.3	91.1	99.6	105.1	103.9	109.1	5.0%	2.4%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.47	8.2%	2.7%
Visitor	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.32	8.1%	2.4%
Employer/Employee	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	8.6%	3.4%

**Idaho County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	18.17	18.86	17.91	18.90	17.63	18.41	4.4%	0.2%
Visitor Spending	17.81	18.49	17.91	18.90	17.63	18.41	4.4%	0.5%
Overnight	17.03	17.65	17.11	18.07	16.85	17.59	4.4%	0.5%
Day	0.78	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.79	0.82	4.6%	0.7%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	5.68	5.68	5.69	6.20	5.84	6.22	6.4%	1.3%
Total Direct Employment	347.4	356.3	342.6	363.7	348.9	343.1	-1.7%	-0.2%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.63	1.62	1.60	1.75	1.66	1.75	5.2%	1.0%
Visitor	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.24	1.18	1.24	4.8%	1.0%
Employer/Employee	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.48	0.51	6.1%	1.0%

**Jefferson County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	6.18	7.60	7.83	7.36	8.13	9.89	21.5%	6.9%
Visitor Spending	6.18	7.60	7.83	7.36	8.13	9.89	21.5%	6.9%
Overnight	3.89	4.94	5.08	4.69	5.30	6.66	25.6%	8.0%
Day	2.29	2.66	2.75	2.67	2.83	3.23	14.0%	5.0%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	1.75	1.96	1.98	1.96	2.24	2.74	22.3%	6.6%
Total Direct Employment	121.2	121.3	119.0	116.8	134.2	150.7	12.3%	3.2%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.48	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.65	0.79	21.9%	7.4%
Visitor	0.33	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.47	0.57	21.9%	7.9%
Employer/Employee	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.22	22.0%	6.3%

**Jerome County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	13.43	16.41	17.62	18.57	21.35	20.15	-5.6%	6.0%
Visitor Spending	13.43	16.41	17.62	18.57	21.35	20.15	-5.6%	6.0%
Overnight	10.21	12.67	13.69	14.43	16.83	15.85	-5.8%	6.5%
Day	3.21	3.75	3.93	4.14	4.52	4.30	-4.9%	4.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	3.59	3.70	3.99	4.35	5.11	4.88	-4.4%	4.5%
Total Direct Employment	186.2	172.8	191.9	203.5	231.7	224.3	-3.2%	2.7%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.08	1.24	1.33	1.45	1.73	1.64	-4.9%	6.1%
Visitor	0.77	0.92	0.99	1.08	1.29	1.23	-5.0%	6.8%
Employer/Employee	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.44	0.42	-4.7%	4.2%

### Kootenai County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
Total Direct Spending (million)	410	466	522	547	563	577	2.5%	5.0%
Visitor Spending	406	461	518	542	558	571	2.3%	5.0%
Overnight	327	373	423	445	459	468	2.0%	5.3%
Day	79	88	95	97	99	103	3.5%	3.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	151	165	189	202	211	220	4.1%	5.6%
Total Direct Employment	6,350	6,623	6,940	7,212	7,371	7,512	1.9%	2.4%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	30.8	33.9	38.3	40.8	42.9	44.4	3.4%	5.4%
Visitor	18.0	20.2	22.7	24.0	25.2	26.0	3.0%	5.4%
Employer/Employee	12.8	13.7	15.6	16.8	17.7	18.4	3.9%	5.3%

### Latah County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
Total Direct Spending (million)	22.68	25.28	30.86	28.45	29.00	30.61	5.5%	4.4%
Visitor Spending	22.10	24.91	30.47	28.05	28.54	30.04	5.3%	4.5%
Overnight	20.23	22.77	27.78	25.77	26.27	27.67	5.3%	4.6%
Day	1.87	2.14	2.69	2.28	2.27	2.38	4.7%	3.5%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	6.98	7.51	8.32	8.03	8.29	8.87	6.9%	3.5%
Total Direct Employment	539.0	540.1	558.2	526.1	546.6	575.2	5.2%	0.9%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.98	2.14	2.54	2.44	2.54	2.69	5.7%	4.5%
Visitor	1.36	1.49	1.82	1.74	1.82	1.92	5.4%	5.0%
Employer/Employee	0.62	0.65	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.77	6.6%	3.2%

### Lemhi County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17	10-17
Total Direct Spending (million)	9.64	10.18	10.79	11.06	11.38	11.65	2.4%	2.7%
Visitor Spending	9.64	10.18	10.79	11.06	11.38	11.65	2.4%	2.7%
Overnight	9.22	9.74	10.33	10.60	10.90	11.18	2.5%	2.8%
Day	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.3%	1.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	2.79	2.64	2.90	3.04	3.19	3.35	5.0%	2.7%
Total Direct Employment	146.3	143.5	143.1	146.1	156.1	167.1	7.0%	1.9%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.91	0.92	0.98	1.04	1.10	1.15	4.4%	3.4%
Visitor	0.67	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.87	4.3%	3.8%
Employer/Employee	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	4.6%	2.4%



**Lewis County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	2.74	2.93	3.49	3.84	4.10	4.00	-2.3%	5.6%
Visitor Spending	2.74	2.93	3.49	3.84	4.10	4.00	-2.3%	5.6%
Overnight	2.50	2.67	3.20	3.53	3.77	3.68	-2.4%	5.6%
Day	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	-1.1%	4.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.79	0.74	0.85	0.99	1.08	1.06	-1.6%	4.2%
Total Direct Employment	55.7	54.8	61.8	70.7	73.4	72.4	-1.3%	3.8%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.22	0.22	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.33	-2.4%	5.7%
Visitor	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.24	-2.5%	6.5%
Employer/Employee	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	-1.9%	4.0%

**Lincoln County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	0.77	0.84	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.81	4.2%	0.8%
Visitor Spending	0.77	0.84	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.81	4.2%	0.8%
Overnight	0.63	0.69	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.65	4.3%	0.6%
Day	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	3.6%	1.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	5.2%	2.5%
Total Direct Employment	10.1	10.0	8.6	8.2	9.4	9.1	-3.2%	-1.6%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	4.7%	1.9%
Visitor	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	4.6%	1.7%
Employer/Employee	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.9%	2.3%

**Madison County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	17.15	16.78	18.22	18.85	19.64	21.74	10.7%	3.4%
Visitor Spending	17.15	16.78	18.22	18.85	19.64	21.74	10.7%	3.4%
Overnight	12.99	12.43	13.63	14.20	14.94	16.71	11.9%	3.7%
Day	4.16	4.35	4.60	4.65	4.70	5.03	6.9%	2.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	5.53	5.21	5.39	5.79	6.18	6.96	12.6%	3.4%
Total Direct Employment	330.4	313.5	313.1	326.8	359.1	397.6	10.7%	2.7%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.48	1.38	1.49	1.60	1.73	1.93	11.6%	3.8%
Visitor	1.01	0.95	1.04	1.12	1.21	1.35	11.4%	4.1%
Employer/Employee	0.47	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.58	12.3%	3.1%

**Minidoka County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	7.40	8.34	8.04	8.85	8.66	8.99	3.8%	2.8%
Visitor Spending	7.40	8.34	8.04	8.85	8.66	8.99	3.8%	2.8%
Overnight	5.22	5.91	5.68	6.28	6.18	6.42	3.8%	3.0%
Day	2.18	2.43	2.37	2.56	2.48	2.57	3.6%	2.4%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	2.07	2.18	2.32	2.67	2.69	2.83	5.3%	4.6%
Total Direct Employment	119.9	119.4	125.9	141.6	137.5	142.8	3.9%	2.5%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.74	0.75	0.78	4.4%	3.8%
Visitor	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.51	0.52	0.54	4.1%	3.5%
Employer/Employee	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.24	4.9%	4.3%

**Nez Perce County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	75	82	88	88	89	95	6.7%	3.3%
Visitor Spending	66	70	76	77	76	81	6.9%	3.0%
Overnight	43	46	51	51	50	54	7.5%	3.4%
Day	23	24	26	26	25	27	5.7%	2.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	21	22	23	26	26	28	7.5%	4.4%
Total Direct Employment	910	919	921	942	967	1,035	7.1%	1.9%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.4%	3.8%
Visitor	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	7.6%	3.6%
Employer/Employee	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	7.2%	4.2%

**Oneida County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	2.08	2.70	2.25	2.21	2.48	2.48	0.1%	2.5%
Visitor Spending	2.08	2.70	2.25	2.21	2.48	2.48	0.1%	2.5%
Overnight	1.45	1.94	1.58	1.54	1.75	1.75	-0.2%	2.7%
Day	0.63	0.75	0.67	0.66	0.73	0.73	0.7%	2.2%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.69	0.82	0.76	0.78	0.90	0.91	1.0%	4.0%
Total Direct Employment	30.4	35.6	31.1	30.9	36.2	38.4	5.9%	3.4%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.3%	3.5%
Visitor	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.1%	3.3%
Employer/Employee	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.6%	3.9%

**Owyhee County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	4.00	4.14	4.12	3.93	4.09	4.22	3.2%	0.8%
Visitor Spending	4.00	4.14	4.12	3.93	4.09	4.22	3.2%	0.8%
Overnight	3.75	3.88	3.86	3.67	3.82	3.94	3.1%	0.7%
Day	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	4.4%	1.9%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	1.02	0.95	1.06	1.07	1.15	1.20	4.6%	2.4%
Total Direct Employment	93.2	78.2	86.3	84.3	95.6	102.5	7.2%	1.4%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	3.9%	1.6%
Visitor	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.24	3.7%	1.3%
Employer/Employee	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	4.2%	2.1%

**Payette County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	4.51	4.93	4.93	5.00	4.94	5.56	12.5%	3.0%
Visitor Spending	4.51	4.93	4.93	5.00	4.94	5.56	12.5%	3.0%
Overnight	2.67	2.93	2.89	2.93	2.91	3.35	15.4%	3.3%
Day	1.84	2.01	2.04	2.07	2.03	2.20	8.3%	2.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	1.13	1.06	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.44	15.5%	3.5%
Total Direct Employment	70.4	61.1	61.9	64.9	65.7	71.8	9.3%	0.3%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.43	14.1%	3.9%
Visitor	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.32	13.8%	4.1%
Employer/Employee	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12	15.1%	3.2%

**Power County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	3.24	3.70	3.36	3.16	3.35	3.37	0.7%	0.6%
Visitor Spending	3.24	3.70	3.36	3.16	3.35	3.37	0.7%	0.6%
Overnight	2.88	3.30	2.99	2.79	2.96	2.98	0.8%	0.5%
Day	0.36	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.5%	1.3%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.73	0.82	0.70	0.69	0.76	0.79	3.4%	1.0%
Total Direct Employment	50.2	59.1	45.4	43.8	44.7	45.5	1.9%	-1.4%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.26	2.4%	1.3%
Visitor	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.19	2.2%	1.5%
Employer/Employee	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	3.0%	0.8%

**Shoshone County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	17.46	20.21	20.94	21.49	21.31	22.74	6.7%	3.9%
Visitor Spending	17.46	20.21	20.94	21.49	21.31	22.74	6.7%	3.9%
Overnight	14.44	16.83	17.49	17.94	17.87	19.10	6.9%	4.1%
Day	3.01	3.39	3.46	3.55	3.45	3.65	5.7%	2.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	5.02	5.13	5.30	5.55	5.59	6.05	8.4%	2.7%
Total Direct Employment	259.2	265.9	250.4	254.8	251.7	270.2	7.3%	0.6%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.49	1.63	1.69	1.78	1.80	1.93	7.2%	3.8%
Visitor	1.04	1.18	1.23	1.29	1.32	1.41	6.9%	4.4%
Employer/Employee	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.53	8.0%	2.5%

**Teton County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	16.96	17.29	21.06	24.18	28.60	29.81	4.2%	8.4%
Visitor Spending	16.96	17.29	21.06	24.18	28.60	29.81	4.2%	8.4%
Overnight	14.51	15.93	19.47	22.43	26.63	27.80	4.4%	9.7%
Day	2.45	1.35	1.58	1.75	1.97	2.01	1.8%	-2.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	4.83	5.16	6.52	7.71	9.38	10.09	7.6%	11.1%
Total Direct Employment	200.7	228.5	279.3	322.1	400.1	412.3	3.0%	10.8%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	1.44	1.46	1.81	2.15	2.63	2.79	6.1%	9.9%
Visitor	1.01	1.02	1.25	1.48	1.81	1.91	5.5%	9.5%
Employer/Employee	0.42	0.45	0.56	0.67	0.82	0.88	7.3%	10.9%

**Twin Falls County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	100	114	125	128	141	144	2.3%	5.3%
Visitor Spending	96	110	116	120	132	134	1.5%	4.9%
Overnight	66	77	82	85	94	96	2.0%	5.6%
Day	30	33	34	36	37	38	0.1%	3.3%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	25	28	30	34	38	39	2.7%	7.0%
Total Direct Employment	1,217	1,343	1,547	1,682	1,830	1,818	-0.7%	5.9%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	7.6	8.4	8.8	9.7	11.0	11.2	1.9%	5.8%
Visitor	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.8	1.6%	5.4%
Employer/Employee	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.4%	6.7%

**Valley County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	70	79	92	96	99	107	8.1%	6.2%
Visitor Spending	69	79	92	95	98	106	8.1%	6.2%
Overnight	67	76	89	93	95	103	8.1%	6.3%
Day	2	2	3	3	3	3	7.1%	4.8%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	20	23	27	29	30	34	11.4%	8.0%
Total Direct Employment	816	900	1,006	1,053	1,044	1,119	7.2%	4.6%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	5.8	6.6	7.7	8.3	8.7	9.6	9.6%	7.3%
Visitor	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.6	8.9%	7.1%
Employer/Employee	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	11.1%	7.7%

**Washington County Travel Impacts, 2010-2017p**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>10-17</b>
Total Direct Spending (million)	2.69	2.95	3.19	2.94	2.85	3.36	18.0%	3.2%
Visitor Spending	2.69	2.95	3.19	2.94	2.85	3.36	18.0%	3.2%
Overnight	2.30	2.54	2.75	2.52	2.44	2.90	19.1%	3.3%
Day	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.46	11.3%	2.6%
Total Direct Earnings (million)	0.71	0.69	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.87	22.5%	2.9%
Total Direct Employment	38.0	40.6	39.4	36.4	35.5	42.8	20.6%	1.7%
State & Local Gov't Rev.(million)	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.28	20.2%	3.7%
Visitor	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.20	19.5%	4.2%
Employer/Employee	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	22.0%	2.6%

**V. LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS**  
2017

**Legislative District 001**  
 Bonners Ferry, Sandpoint  
 Boundary and Bonner counties

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017p</b>
<b>Travel Impacts</b>		
Spending (millions)	\$131	\$143
Visitor Spending	\$131	\$143
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$41	\$45
Employment (thousands)	2.0	2.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$12	\$13
Local Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2
State Tax Revenue	\$10	\$11

**Employment Characteristics (2017)**

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.7%
Travel-generated employment	4.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	7.7%

**Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)**

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.40	Local tax revenue	\$91
State tax revenue	\$7.80	State tax revenue	\$508
Local & State Total	\$9.20	Local & State Total	\$599

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 002

Dalton Gardens, Hayden

Kootenai County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$56	\$59
Visitor Spending	\$55	\$58
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (millions)	\$17	\$17
Employment (thousands)	0.6	0.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$7	\$7
Local Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2
State Tax Revenue	\$5	\$6

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.0%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$2.90
State tax revenue	\$9.70
Local & State Total	\$12.70

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$86
State tax revenue	\$283
Local & State Total	\$369

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.



# Legislative District 003

Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls

Kootenai County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$165	\$170
Visitor Spending	\$164	\$168
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (millions)	\$61	\$63
Employment (thousands)	2.3	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$13	\$14
Local Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2
State Tax Revenue	\$11	\$12

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	5.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	9.0%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.00
State tax revenue	\$7.00
Local & State Total	\$8.00

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$87
State tax revenue	\$583
Local & State Total	\$670

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 004

Coeur d'Alene

Kootenai County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$332	\$339
Visitor Spending	\$329	\$335
Other Spending	\$3	\$4
Earnings (millions)	\$129	\$134
Employment (thousands)	4.8	4.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$22	\$23
Local Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$21

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	4.0%
Travel-generated employment	10.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	12.0%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.50
State tax revenue	\$6.30
Local & State Total	\$6.80

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$87
State tax revenue	\$1,012
Local & State Total	\$1,099

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 005

Moscow, Plummer

Benewah and Latah counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$37	\$39
Visitor Spending	\$37	\$38
Other Spending	\$0	\$1
Earnings (millions)	\$11	\$11
Employment (thousands)	0.7	0.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$3	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.7%
Travel-generated employment	1.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.7%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.70
State tax revenue	\$8.20
Local & State Total	\$8.90

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$14
State tax revenue	\$168
Local & State Total	\$183

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 006

Lewiston

Lewis and Nez Perce counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$75	\$80
Visitor Spending	\$62	\$66
Other Spending	\$14	\$14
Earnings (millions)	\$21	\$23
Employment (thousands)	0.9	1.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$5	\$6
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$5	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.3%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.20
State tax revenue	\$7.30
Local & State Total	\$8.60

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$45
State tax revenue	\$269
Local & State Total	\$314

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 007

Kellogg, Orofino, Riggins

Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, and Shoshone counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$57	\$59
Visitor Spending	\$57	\$59
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$16	\$17
Employment (thousands)	1.0	1.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$5	\$5
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$5	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	4.9%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.10	Local tax revenue	\$33
State tax revenue	\$8.20	State tax revenue	\$258
Local & State Total	\$9.20	Local & State Total	\$292

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

**Legislative District 008**  
 Cascade, Garden Valley, McCall  
 Boise, Custer, Gem, Lemhi, and Valley counties

	<b>Travel Impacts</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017p</b>
Spending (millions)		\$155	\$168
Visitor Spending		\$154	\$166
Other Spending		\$1	\$2
Earnings (millions)		\$48	\$54
Employment (thousands)		2.2	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)		\$14	\$15
Local Tax Revenue		\$2	\$2
State Tax Revenue		\$12	\$13

**Employment Characteristics (2017)**

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.6%
Travel-generated employment	5.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	9.0%

**Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)**

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates	Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household
Local tax revenue	\$1.30
State tax revenue	\$7.80
Local & State Total	\$9.10
Local tax revenue	\$99
State tax revenue	\$610
Local & State Total	\$709

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 009

Fruitland, Parma

Adams, Canyon, Payette, and Washington counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$15	\$16
Visitor Spending	\$15	\$16
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$4	\$4
Employment (thousands)	0.2	0.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$1	\$1
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	0.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.2%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.90
State tax revenue	\$8.30
Local & State Total	\$9.10

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$8
State tax revenue	\$74
Local & State Total	\$82

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 010

Caldwell

Canyon County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$30	\$33
Visitor Spending	\$30	\$33
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$7	\$7
Employment (thousands)	0.4	0.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$3	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.3%
Travel-generated employment	1.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.9%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.60
State tax revenue	\$8.70
Local & State Total	\$9.30

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$11
State tax revenue	\$162
Local & State Total	\$173

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.



# Legislative District 011

Middleton, Wilder

Canyon County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$17	\$19
Visitor Spending	\$17	\$19
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$3	\$4
Employment (thousands)	0.2	0.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$2	\$2
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	1.3%
Travel-generated employment	0.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.6%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.10
State tax revenue	\$9.80
Local & State Total	\$10.90

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$12
State tax revenue	\$110
Local & State Total	\$121

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 012

Nampa

Canyon County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$58	\$63
Visitor Spending	\$58	\$63
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$15	\$17
Employment (thousands)	0.9	1.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$5	\$5
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$5	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.8%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.30
State tax revenue	\$8.10
Local & State Total	\$8.40

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$11
State tax revenue	\$284
Local & State Total	\$295

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 013

Nampa

Canyon County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$16	\$18
Visitor Spending	\$16	\$18
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$3	\$3
Employment (thousands)	0.2	0.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$2	\$2
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	1.9%
Travel-generated employment	0.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.1%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.00
State tax revenue	\$9.90
Local & State Total	\$10.90

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$11
State tax revenue	\$105
Local & State Total	\$116

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 014

Eagle, Meridian, Star

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$34	\$38
Visitor Spending	\$32	\$34
Other Spending	\$3	\$3
Earnings (millions)	\$9	\$10
Employment (thousands)	0.4	0.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$4	\$4
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	1.7%
Travel-generated employment	0.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.2%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.90
State tax revenue	\$10.00
Local & State Total	\$12.00

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$43
State tax revenue	\$221
Local & State Total	\$264

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 015

Boise

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$50	\$55
Visitor Spending	\$42	\$45
Other Spending	\$9	\$10
Earnings (millions)	\$12	\$14
Employment (thousands)	0.5	0.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$5	\$6
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$4	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.4%
Travel-generated employment	1.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.4%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$2.10
State tax revenue	\$9.90
Local & State Total	\$11.90

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$45
State tax revenue	\$213
Local & State Total	\$258

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 016

Boise, Garden City

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$94	\$102
Visitor Spending	\$85	\$92
Other Spending	\$8	\$10
Earnings (millions)	\$26	\$28
Employment (thousands)	1.0	1.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$8	\$9
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$7	\$8

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.9%
Travel-generated employment	2.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.7%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.00
State tax revenue	\$8.60
Local & State Total	\$9.50

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$43
State tax revenue	\$383
Local & State Total	\$426

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 017

Boise

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$349	\$372
Visitor Spending	\$214	\$230
Other Spending	\$135	\$142
Earnings (millions)	\$60	\$67
Employment (thousands)	1.7	1.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$13	\$14
Local Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3
State Tax Revenue	\$10	\$11

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	4.0%
Travel-generated employment	4.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	4.6%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.40	Local tax revenue	\$152
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State tax revenue	\$490
Local & State Total	\$5.90	Local & State Total	\$642

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 018

Boise

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$241	\$258
Visitor Spending	\$210	\$224
Other Spending	\$32	\$34
Earnings (millions)	\$61	\$66
Employment (thousands)	2.3	2.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$16	\$18
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$15	\$16

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	5.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	7.5%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.60
State tax revenue	\$7.10
Local & State Total	\$7.80

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$66
State tax revenue	\$720
Local & State Total	\$785

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.



# Legislative District 019

Boise

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$185	\$205
Visitor Spending	\$136	\$146
Other Spending	\$49	\$60
Earnings (millions)	\$53	\$59
Employment (thousands)	1.8	2.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$12	\$13
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$11	\$12

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	6.6%
Travel-generated employment	4.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.0%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$0.60	Local tax revenue	\$43
State tax revenue	\$8.10	State tax revenue	\$578
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$621

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 020

Boise, Meridian

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$49	\$53
Visitor Spending	\$47	\$51
Other Spending	\$2	\$2
Earnings (millions)	\$14	\$15
Employment (thousands)	0.6	0.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$4	\$4
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$4	\$4

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.9%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$0.50	Local tax revenue	\$45
State tax revenue	\$7.90	State tax revenue	\$693
Local & State Total	\$8.40	Local & State Total	\$738

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 021

Boise, Meridian

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$108	\$117
Visitor Spending	\$80	\$86
Other Spending	\$28	\$31
Earnings (millions)	\$23	\$26
Employment (thousands)	0.8	0.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$7	\$8
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$6	\$7

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.6%
Travel-generated employment	1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.3%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.50	Local tax revenue	\$60
State tax revenue	\$7.30	State tax revenue	\$287
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$347

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 022

Kuna, Meridian

Ada County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$47	\$51
Visitor Spending	\$44	\$48
Other Spending	\$2	\$3
Earnings (millions)	\$12	\$13
Employment (thousands)	0.5	0.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$5	\$6
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$4	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.6%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$2.00
State tax revenue	\$10.00
Local & State Total	\$12.00

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$43
State tax revenue	\$216
Local & State Total	\$259

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 023

Hammett

Elmore, Owyhee, and Twin Falls counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$34	\$36
Visitor Spending	\$34	\$36
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$9	\$10
Employment (thousands)	0.7	0.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$3	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	1.9%
Travel-generated employment	1.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.6%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$0.90	Local tax revenue	\$20
State tax revenue	\$8.60	State tax revenue	\$180
Local & State Total	\$9.50	Local & State Total	\$200

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 024

Twin Falls

Twin Falls County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$119	\$122
Visitor Spending	\$111	\$112
Other Spending	\$8	\$9
Earnings (millions)	\$32	\$33
Employment (thousands)	1.7	1.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$9	\$9
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$8	\$8

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	4.1%
Travel-generated employment	3.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	4.2%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.60
State tax revenue	\$7.40
Local & State Total	\$7.90

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$34
State tax revenue	\$433
Local & State Total	\$466

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

**Legislative District 025**  
 Filer, Jerome, Kimberly  
 Jerome and Twin Falls counties

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017p</b>
<b>Travel Impacts</b>		
Spending (millions)	\$38	\$37
Visitor Spending	\$37	\$36
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (millions)	\$9	\$9
Employment (thousands)	0.5	0.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$3	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

**Employment Characteristics (2017)**

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.1%

**Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)**

<b>\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates</b>		<b>Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household</b>	
Local tax revenue	\$1.20	Local tax revenue	\$24
State tax revenue	\$8.10	State tax revenue	\$161
Local & State Total	\$9.30	Local & State Total	\$185

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 026

Ketchum, Gooding

Blaine, Camas, Gooding, and Lincoln counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$332	\$364
Visitor Spending	\$326	\$357
Other Spending	\$6	\$7
Earnings (millions)	\$149	\$169
Employment (thousands)	5.8	6.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$30	\$33
Local Tax Revenue	\$5	\$6
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$27

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.4%
Travel-generated employment	14.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	18.8%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.60	Local tax revenue	\$348
State tax revenue	\$7.60	State tax revenue	\$1,600
Local & State Total	\$9.20	Local & State Total	\$1,948

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.



# Legislative District 027

Burley

Cassia and Minidoka counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$31	\$34
Visitor Spending	\$31	\$33
Other Spending	\$0	\$1
Earnings (millions)	\$9	\$10
Employment (thousands)	0.5	0.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$3	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.6%
Travel-generated employment	1.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.0%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$0.80	Local tax revenue	\$17
State tax revenue	\$8.70	State tax revenue	\$187
Local & State Total	\$9.50	Local & State Total	\$204

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 028

McCammon

Bannock and Power counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$129	\$132
Visitor Spending	\$126	\$129
Other Spending	\$3	\$3
Earnings (millions)	\$36	\$37
Employment (thousands)	1.9	1.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$10	\$10
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$9	\$9

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	4.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	7.4%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.60
State tax revenue	\$7.10
Local & State Total	\$7.70

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$42
State tax revenue	\$527
Local & State Total	\$569

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 029

Pocatello

Bannock County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$47	\$51
Visitor Spending	\$42	\$44
Other Spending	\$6	\$7
Earnings (millions)	\$12	\$13
Employment (thousands)	0.6	0.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$4	\$5
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$4	\$4

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.6%
Travel-generated employment	1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.2%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.70	Local tax revenue	\$46
State tax revenue	\$8.80	State tax revenue	\$238
Local & State Total	\$10.50	Local & State Total	\$284

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 030

Idaho Falls

Bonneville County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$65	\$68
Visitor Spending	\$55	\$58
Other Spending	\$10	\$10
Earnings (millions)	\$18	\$19
Employment (thousands)	0.7	0.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$6	\$6
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$5	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	1.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.5%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$1.90
State tax revenue	\$8.70
Local & State Total	\$10.50

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$59
State tax revenue	\$275
Local & State Total	\$334

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 031

Blackfoot, Shelley

Bingham County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$35	\$37
Visitor Spending	\$35	\$37
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$9	\$9
Employment (thousands)	0.6	0.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$3	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$3	\$3

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.3%
Travel-generated employment	1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.6%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$0.50	Local tax revenue	\$12
State tax revenue	\$8.20	State tax revenue	\$192
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$204

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 032

Soda Springs

Bear Lake, Bonneville, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, and Teton Counties

## Travel Impacts

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017p</b>
Spending (millions)	\$70	\$72
Visitor Spending	\$69	\$71
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (millions)	\$20	\$21
Employment (thousands)	1.1	1.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$6	\$6
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$5	\$6

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	4.4%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates	Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household		
Local tax revenue	\$0.80	Local tax revenue	\$36
State tax revenue	\$7.90	State tax revenue	\$339
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$375

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

# Legislative District 033

Idaho Falls

Bannock County

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$171	\$184
Visitor Spending	\$161	\$174
Other Spending	\$10	\$10
Earnings (millions)	\$55	\$60
Employment (thousands)	2.5	2.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$13	\$15
Local Tax Revenue	\$1	\$1
State Tax Revenue	\$12	\$14

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	3.6%
Travel-generated employment	5.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	7.4%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.60
State tax revenue	\$7.70
Local & State Total	\$8.30

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$59
State tax revenue	\$777
Local & State Total	\$836

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

**Legislative District 034**  
 Rexburg  
 Bonneville and Madison County

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017p</b>
<b>Travel Impacts</b>		
Spending (millions)	\$28	\$31
Visitor Spending	\$26	\$28
Other Spending	\$3	\$3
Earnings (millions)	\$8	\$9
Employment (thousands)	0.5	0.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$2	\$3
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$2	\$2

**Employment Characteristics (2017)**

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	1.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	1.9%

**Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)**

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.20	Local tax revenue	\$25
State tax revenue	\$8.20	State tax revenue	\$167
Local & State Total	\$9.40	Local & State Total	\$192

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.



# Legislative District 035

Terreton

Butte, Clark, Fremont, and Jefferson counties

## Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (millions)	\$59	\$62
Visitor Spending	\$59	\$62
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (millions)	\$14	\$15
Employment (thousands)	0.8	0.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$5	\$5
Local Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Tax Revenue	\$4	\$5

## Employment Characteristics (2017)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.8%
Travel-generated employment	1.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.1%

## Travel-generated tax revenue (2017p)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$0.60
State tax revenue	\$7.60
Local & State Total	\$8.10

Travel-Generated Tax Revenues  
per District Household

Local tax revenue	\$24
State tax revenue	\$324
Local & State Total	\$348

**Visitor Spending** includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. **Other Spending** includes resident air travel and ground travel to other Idaho destinations, travel arrangement & reservation services.. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and sales taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in districts with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. **State tax revenue** includes sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

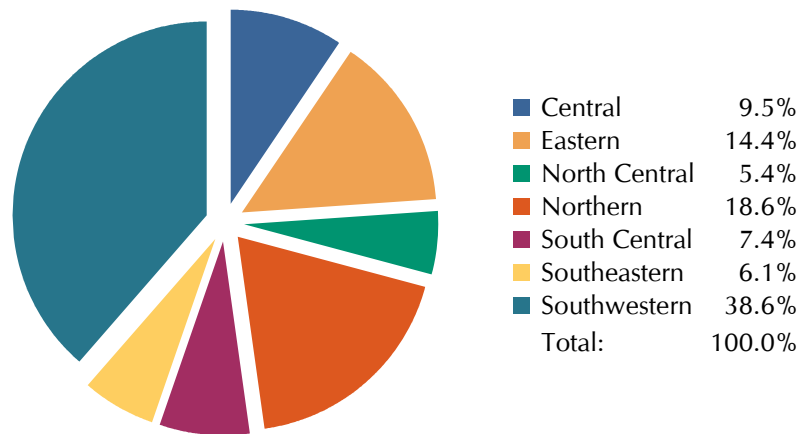
**VI. LODGING SALES**  
2017

## Seasonal and Regional Travel Impacts

Lodging sales are used in this section to document seasonal patterns in the Idaho tourism industry. (Lodging sales are used because travel spending and related impacts are estimated only on a calendar year basis.) The pie chart shows the annual distribution of lodging sales by region. The southwestern region includes the Boise Metropolitan area, the largest in the state.

### Regional Shares of Taxable Lodging Sales

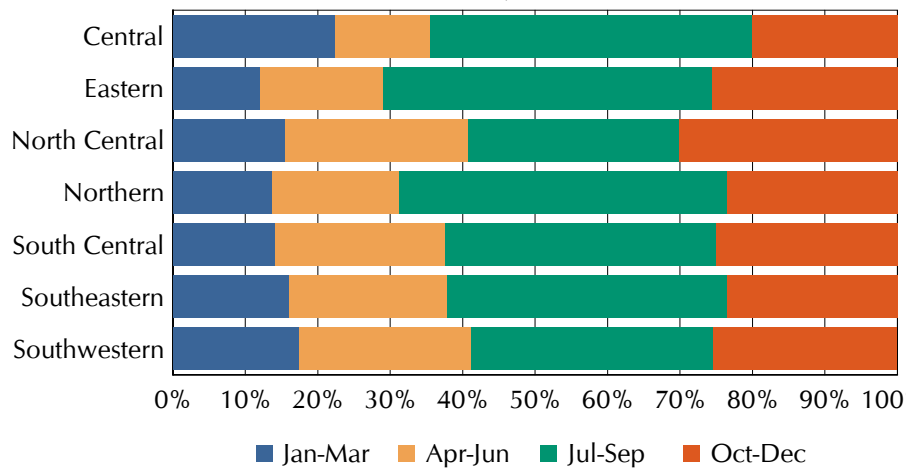
Hotel/Motel, 2017



The next two graphs provide quarterly breakouts for the regions and the state. Lodging sales are greatest in the third quarter for six of the seven Idaho regions. For North Central the third and fourth quarter are equally important.

### Taxable Lodging Sales by Region & Quarter

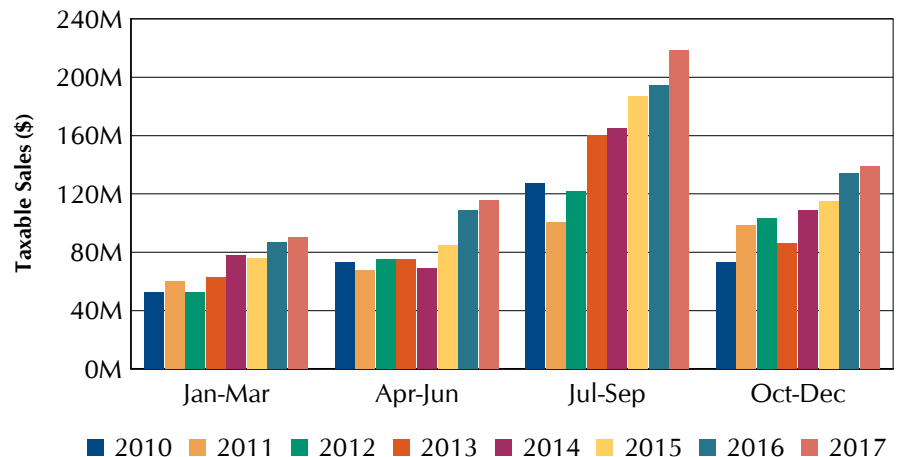
Hotel/Motel, 2017



The bottom chart provides a statewide quarterly breakout of lodging sales in 2010. The third quarter continues to show strong growth, and as discussed above is the most important to the entire state. The last two years show higher than normal growth in the second quarter.

### Taxable Lodging Sales by Quarter

Idaho, Hotel/Motel, 2017



Sources: Idaho Tax Commission

## Idaho Transient Occupancy Taxable Sales by County

Calendar Year  
values in thousands

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ada	82,228	88,457	95,674	108,540	120,458	136,443	157,107	169,888
Adams	408	342	361	405	488	417	429	311
Bannock	20,218	20,145	20,593	20,461	22,973	26,567	28,284	28,135
Bear Lake	1,838	1,950	2,264	2,199	2,591	2,580	2,771	2,956
Benewah	483	509	559	570	646	757	704	677
Bingham	1,401	2,003	2,074	2,123	2,499	2,768	3,155	3,160
Blaine	27,128	26,666	27,199	28,642	29,705	30,414	37,922	43,034
Boise	1,052	806	874	910	937	766	1,178	1,409
Bonner	14,784	14,544	16,171	17,164	18,574	18,550	19,907	21,726
Bonneville	29,343	26,125	28,927	31,401	35,417	39,344	44,956	49,754
Boundary	1,277	1,251	1,393	1,378	1,316	1,411	1,289	1,562
Butte	510	300	232	238	395	445	553	652
Camas	208	202	175	238	138	205	198	177
Canyon	11,434	10,188	12,252	13,606	15,399	16,867	19,144	20,841
Caribou	752	790	964	1,011	891	885	1,089	973
Cassia	4,663	4,666	4,696	5,262	5,556	6,187	6,374	6,800
Clark	24	3	2	3	3	23	85	59
Clearwater	2,095	1,893	2,004	2,008	2,202	2,502	2,764	2,539
Custer	4,888	4,648	4,705	4,785	5,291	6,049	6,618	7,584
Elmore	3,935	3,695	4,388	4,049	4,725	5,276	6,401	6,649
Franklin	324	258	309	675	407	447	490	502
Fremont	7,125	6,257	6,762	8,518	10,094	11,916	14,213	15,529
Gem	230	223	235	279	274	317	375	446
Gooding	639	649	666	648	622	718	743	817
Idaho	4,603	3,749	4,398	4,170	4,488	5,021	4,683	4,895
Jefferson	438	447	606	484	658	737	851	1,137
Jerome	3,050	3,648	3,822	4,485	4,255	4,634	5,857	5,623
Kootenai	48,247	47,579	52,826	57,544	62,602	67,154	73,660	76,080
Latah	7,524	6,976	7,936	8,701	10,157	9,825	10,434	10,915
Lemhi	2,529	2,368	2,682	2,638	2,985	3,187	3,474	3,680
Lewis	502	442	474	594	695	915	1,026	944
Lincoln	10	9	5	2	5	3	2	1
Madison	4,452	3,690	3,714	3,943	4,343	4,901	5,548	6,394
Minidoka	1,344	1,313	1,384	1,489	1,383	1,684	1,747	1,815
Nez Perce	8,174	8,955	8,394	9,377	9,940	10,418	10,597	11,440
Oneida	163	196	339	221	203	203	289	270
Owyhee	223	53	157	134	133	133	138	131
Payette	64	49	53	1,957	57	95	115	234
Power	177	113	297	-40	146	124	165	205
Shoshone	5,092	5,357	5,779	5,831	6,233	6,539	6,705	7,102
Teton	4,129	4,200	4,261	4,754	5,621	6,984	9,063	9,923
Twin Falls	15,951	17,087	18,180	19,118	19,713	21,657	26,937	27,778
Valley	10,203	10,730	11,775	13,758	15,253	17,128	18,457	20,656
Washington	412	392	424	436	537	508	493	690
Idaho (\$M)	334,272	333,921	360,988	394,709	431,009	473,701	536,992	576,092

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A	2017 Travel Impact Estimates
Appendix B	Key Terms and Definitions
Appendix C	Regional Travel Impact Model
Appendix D	Travel Industry Accounts
Appendix E	Idaho Earnings and Employment by Industry Sector
Appendix F	Industry Groups

**2017 TRAVEL IMPACT ESTIMATES**

This appendix provides a brief overview of the methodology, terminology and limitations of the travel impact and visitor volume estimates.

**DIRECT IMPACTS**

The estimates of the direct impacts associated with traveler spending in Idaho were produced using the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM) developed by Dean Runyan Associates. The input data used to detail the economic impacts of the Idaho travel industry were gathered from various local, state and federal sources.

Travel impacts consist of estimates of travel spending and the employment, earnings, and state and local taxes generated by this spending. These estimates are also broken out by type of traveler accommodation and by the type of business in which the expenditures occur.

**PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES**

Preliminary estimates for 2017 were prepared at the state, regional and county level. These estimates take advantage of the most current available data. However, because full-year data was not available in all cases, these estimates are subject to subsequent revision as additional information relating to travel and its economic impact in 2017 becomes available.

**TRANSPORTATION IMPACTS**

The treatment of ground transportation expenditures depends upon the level of geography (county, region or state). County and regional level estimates of destination spending include only a portion of ground transportation expenditures because some county and regional transportation expenditures are for travel to other Idaho destinations. These expenditures are allocated to "other travel." State level estimates include all in-state expenditures for ground transportation.

**SECONDARY (INDIRECT AND INDUCED) IMPACTS**

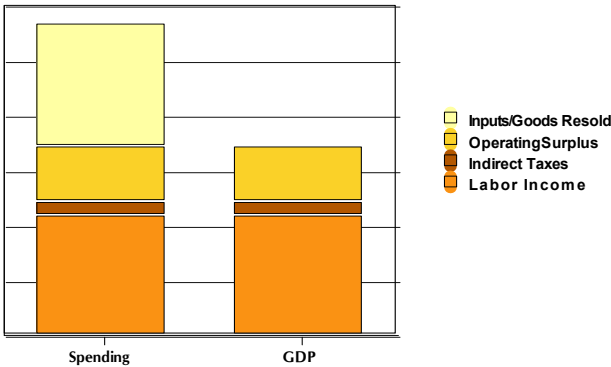
Direct impacts are reported for all counties within Idaho. Secondary employment and earnings impacts over and above direct impacts are reported at the state level only for the year 2017. These indirect and induced impacts are generated from the direct impacts produced by the RTIM, discussed above, and an input-output model of the Idaho economy prepared by the IMPLAN Group, Inc. Indirect impacts represent the purchases of goods and services from other firms by businesses that directly receive expenditures from travelers. Hotels, for example, purchase maintenance services from independent contractors. Induced impacts represent the purchase of goods and services by employees whose earnings are in part derived from travel expenditures. The sum of the direct,

indirect and induced impacts equals the total impact of all spending by visitors in the state. The "multiplier" refers to the ratio of the total impacts to the direct impacts for employment or earnings.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

An estimate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Idaho travel industry based on the RTIM direct travel impacts is also provided in this report. The GDP of an industry is equal to gross output (sales or receipts) minus intermediate inputs (the goods and services purchased from other industries). GDP is always less than output or sales because GDP measures only the "value" added of an industry and does not include the cost of the inputs that are also necessary to produce a good or service. GDP is a useful concept because it permits comparisons of the economic contributions of different industries. The relationship between spending and gross domestic product is illustrated in the figure below. Examples of inputs are the food or accounting services that restaurants purchase from suppliers. "Goods resold" are the commodities that retail establishments purchase from manufacturers or wholesale trade businesses and resell with a markup. These inputs or goods are not counted as the GDP of the restaurant or retail industry because their value was created in other industries (agriculture, accounting, manufacturing).

**Relationship Between Spending and Gross Domestic Product**



It is for this reason that "travel spending" - as measured from surveys of visitors - is not the best measure of the travel industry's real economic contribution. This is because some visitor spending is actually counted as the GDP of other industries (e.g., agriculture, accounting, manufacturing). Furthermore, these other industries may or may not be located within the geographic area of interest. If the farm were located within the region of interest, then the GDP of the local farm

would be included as an indirect or secondary effect. If no (e.g., a manufacturing firm in another state or country), then that portion of GDP is not counted. The preceding graph also shows the three main components of GDP. For most industries, labor income (essentially equivalent to earnings in this report) is the primary component of GDP. This is true of the travel industry. A second component is the tax payments that businesses make to government, such as sales, excise and property taxes. In the case of excise taxes, businesses are essentially a collection agency for the government. The final component, operating surplus, represents the income and payments (e.g., dividends, interest) to other stakeholders of the firm. The concept of GDP also illustrates that with small geographic units of analysis (e.g., counties), earnings, employment, and tax revenues are the best measures of the economic value of the travel industry to the local economy. Small area measures of GDP are less reliable and much of the operating surplus may leak out of the local economy anyway. Indirect effects are also generally less in smaller economies.

### **INTERPRETATION OF IMPACT ESTIMATES**

Users of this report should be aware of several issues regarding the interpretation of the impact estimates contained herein:

- The estimates contained in this report are based on the most current data available and supersede all previous estimates of travel impacts.
- The estimates in this report are expressed in *current* dollars unless otherwise noted.
- The employment estimates in this report are estimates of the total number of full and part-time jobs directly generated by travel spending, rather than the number of individuals employed. Both payroll and self-employment are included in these estimates. Caution should therefore be used in comparing these estimates with other employment data series.
- In general, estimates of small geographic areas (e.g., rural counties) are less reliable than estimates for regions or metropolitan counties. Trend analysis and comparisons of counties with relatively low levels of travel related economic activity should therefore be interpreted cautiously.
- The estimates of travel impacts published in this report will necessarily differ somewhat from estimates generated from different models, methodologies and data sources. Nonetheless, it should be emphasized that all credible estimates of direct travel impacts at the state level, including those of Dean Runyan Associates, are of similar magnitude.



**DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Commodity:** A classification of a product or service, such as lodging or food service. An establishment or industry may produce more than one commodity.

**Direct Impacts:** Employment, earnings and tax receipts *directly* generated by travel spending, as distinguished from secondary and total impacts.

**Earnings:** Earnings include wage and salary disbursements, other earned income or benefits, and proprietor income. Only the earnings attributable to travel expenditures are included.

**Employment:** Industry employment (jobs) associated with travel-generated *earnings*. Includes both full-time and part-time positions, and salaried or self-employed individuals. Employment is reported as an average for a time period, typically annual. (Unless otherwise noted, the employment estimates refer to establishment or industry employment at place of work, not the employment status or residence of the individual.)

**Federal Taxes:** Federal taxes include the motor fuel excise tax, airline ticket taxes, and personal income and payroll taxes.

**Industry:** A classification of business or government establishments based on their primary technological process. (See NAICS Appendix table.)

**Local Taxes:** Lodging taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger Facility Charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included.

**Other spending:** Other spending includes spending by residents on ground and air transportation for travel to other destinations, spending on travel arrangement services, and convention/ trade shows.

**Private Home:** Unpaid overnight accommodations of friends and relatives.

**Receipts:** Travel expenditures less the sales and excise taxes paid by the consumer.

**State Taxes:** Lodging taxes, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Idaho. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

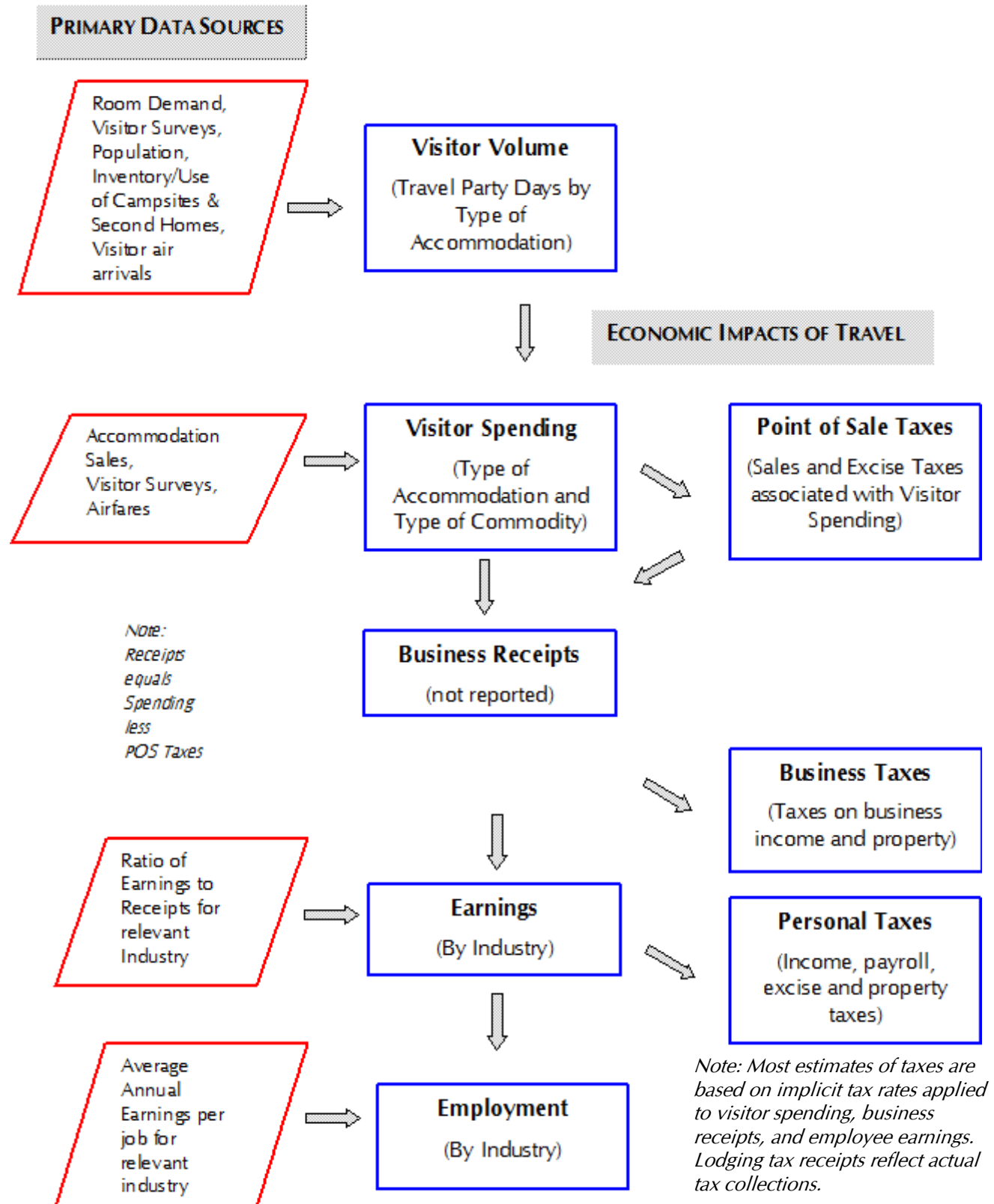
**STVR:** Acronym for Short Term Vacation Rentals. STVR includes lodging using "shared economy" services.

**Total Impacts:** The sum of *Direct* and *Secondary* impacts.

**Travel spending:** The sum of visitor and other spending related to travel.

**Visitor spending:** All spending on goods & services by visitors at the destination. Also referred to as destination spending.

REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACT MODEL



## **TRAVEL INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS: A COMPARISON OF THE REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACT MODEL AND TRAVEL & TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS**

An economic account is a method for displaying inter-related information about a set of economic activities. A travel industry account is a method to report different types of related information about the purchase of goods and services by visitors. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which now provides annual and quarterly estimates of travel and tourism at the national level, describes a Travel and Tourism Satellite Account (TTSA) as “present(ing) a rearrangement of information from the National Income and Product Accounts, from the industry accounts, and from other sources so that travel and tourism activities can be analyzed more completely than is possible in the structure of the traditional national economic accounts.”<sup>[1]</sup> Similarly, the RTIM has been developed by Dean Runyan Associates to estimate travel spending, earnings, employment, and tax receipts at the state, county, and regional levels. These initial findings can, in turn, be used as input data for deriving estimates of other economic measures, such as value-added and indirect effects.

This appendix provides an overview of the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM) and travel and tourism satellite accounts (TTsAs). Although there is no single or absolute form of a TTSA, the one developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) will be the basis of the analysis here. The definitions, framework, and estimating methods used for the U.S. BEA TTSA follow, as closely as is practicable, the guidelines for similar travel satellite accounts that were developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The primary focus is on the direct impacts of visitor spending. Visitors are defined as persons that stay overnight away from home, or travel more than fifty miles one-way on a non-routine trip. Only the expenditures related to specific trips are counted as visitor spending. Other travel related expenditures such as the consumption of durable goods (e.g., recreational vehicles or sporting equipment) or the purchase of vacation homes are not considered.

While such a definition of the travel industry (i.e., the trip related expenditures of visitors) is conservative, it is also in keeping with the notion of the travel industry as being an export-oriented industry for specific local communities. That is, visitors are important to regions because they inject money into the local economy. This focus on the export-oriented nature of the travel industry for local communities becomes blurred if the industry is defined so as to include non-trip related expenditures.

[1] Peter D. Kuhbach, Mark A. Planting, and Erich H. Strassner, “U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1998-2003,” *Survey of Current Business* 84 (September 2004): 43-59.

## PRIMARY CONCEPTS, CATEGORIES & DATA REQUIREMENTS

There are three primary types of information that are measured and/or estimated in a travel industry account. The first is a measure of the **travel industry** in terms of both the characteristics of the business firms that sell travel goods and services and the characteristics of consumers that purchase travel industry goods and services. The second is a measure of the **demand segments** that consume travel industry goods and services. For example, the distinction between business and leisure travel is a measure of demand segments. The third is a measure of the **components of economic output** associated with the travel industry. The employee earnings generated by visitor spending is one such component. Travel-generated tax receipts are another. These three categories of information represent different aspects of the accounting ledger - they represent different ways of viewing or analyzing the travel industry.

The bulk of this paper will discuss these three types of information in terms of their conceptual foundations, the data requirements, and some of the more salient issues that users of this information should be aware of. There will also be some discussion of **indirect and induced effects** in that these effects can be reasonably estimated from the direct travel industry accounts. These secondary (versus direct) effects describe the relationship of the travel industry to other sectors of the larger economy.

The intent of this discussion will be to provide a general overview of the process of constructing travel industry accounts and the underlying similarity between the RTIM and a TTSA. More technical issues are generally placed in footnotes.

### TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Defining the travel industry is probably the most critical and data intensive effort involved in developing a travel industry account. It is an exercise in matching supply (sellers of goods and services) with demand (the travelers that purchase those particular goods and services). It is complicated by the fact that no single industrial classification scheme provides a valid measure of the travel industry.[2] There are only three significant industrial classifications (Accommodations [NAICS 721], Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation [NAICS 481111] and Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services [NAICS 5615]) that *primarily* sell travel industry goods and services.[3] Firms in other industries (retail, recreation, transportation) provide goods and services to both travelers and other types of consumers.

Because of this, most satellite accounts, as well as the RTIM, incorporate at least some information about the expenditures of visitors in order to define the supply of visitor industry

[2]The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is the current standard in the United States.

[3] Even these industries are not purely travel. For example, the accommodations industry provides services to local residents (food service and meeting rooms). Passenger airlines also ship cargo on the same planes that carry passengers. Fortunately, it is usually possible to make adjustments for these non-travel components through the use of additional data.

firms. For example, if there is an estimate of visitor-days and an estimate of how much the average visitor spends on food services per day, then an estimate of visitor spending on food services can be calculated. In most cases, this will be only a fraction of all food service sales in that residents are a larger market for most restaurants.[4] The industry sectors that are usually matched to visitor spending in this way are: accommodations (NAICS 721), food service (722), arts, entertainment and recreation (71), and retail trade (44-45). A portion of transportation business is also part of the travel industry for obvious reasons.

In the case of the transportation sector, the definition and measurement of the travel industry component is more complicated because most transportation spending by visitors involves travel to and from the destination, rather than travel at or within the destination market. This is not an issue if the geographic scope of the travel industry market includes the origin and destination of travel. National travel industry accounts thus include all domestic passenger air transportation in the travel industry. The issue is more complicated at the state or regional level, however.

Suppose, for example, that the focus of a travel industry account is the state of Idaho. How should the purchase of a round trip airline ticket by a Chicago resident traveling to Boise be treated in that only some of the economic impact of this spending will occur in Idaho? A reasonable approach would be to allocate only a portion of this spending (and related payroll, taxes, etc.) to Idaho and ignore the remainder for the purpose of creating a travel industry account for Idaho. However, if this procedure were followed for every state, the sum of the state accounts would be less than the national travel account. The state accounts would be additive if outbound air travel from each state were included. However, this is methodologically inconsistent with the construction of a national account, which does not include outbound travel as a component of domestic tourism demand. The approach used in the RTIM is to make a distinction between the *visitor industry*, that includes only visitor demand, and the *travel industry*, which includes visitor demand and that portion of outbound travel that can be attributed to the resident economy. For example, the passenger air transportation employment in Idaho can be divided between three groups of travelers: inbound, outbound, and pass-through. Only that employment attributable to inbound travel is part of the Idaho *visitor industry*. Employment attributable to outbound and pass-through travelers is included with the larger *travel industry*. [5]

[4]The proportion can vary enormously among regions and localities, however. In many popular visitor destinations, the primary market for food service will be visitors. It should also be noted that even with reliable visitor survey data, there is still the issue of how to translate spending on food service *commodities* to the supply of food service by *industry*. As indicated in the footnote above, food service is also supplied by the accommodation industry.

[5]The same issue arises with travel agencies and reservation services (NAICS 5615). Most of these services are probably related to outbound travel and are treated as such in the RTIM.

The following two tables display the specific industries that are included in the travel industry for the BEA's national TTSA and the RTIM. Although not identical, the industries are equivalent with only a few exceptions.[6]

**Bureau of Economic Analysis Tourism Industries  
Distribution of Travel-Generated Compensation  
in United States, 2007**

<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	<b>38.1%</b>
Traveler accommodations	21.5%
Food services and drinking places	16.6%
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>23.3%</b>
Air transportation	15.4%
Rail transportation	0.4%
Water transportation	1.2%
Interurban bus transportation	0.3%
Interurban charter bus transportation	0.2%
Urban transit systems & other tran.	1.7%
Taxi service	1.0%
Automotive equipment rental & leasing	2.0%
Automotive repair services	0.8%
Parking lots and garages	0.2%
Toll highways	0.1%
<b>Recreation</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	0.4%
Motion pictures and performing arts	1.1%
Spectator sports	2.3%
Participant sports	2.4%
Gambling	3.0%
All other recreation and entertainment	2.0%
<b>Retail &amp; Nondurable Goods Production</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
Petroleum refineries	0.6%
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	4.4%
Wholesale trade & tran. services	4.2%
Gasoline service stations	1.3%
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	5.8%
<b>Travel Arrangement</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
<b>All other industries</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>Total Tourism Compensation</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Adapted from Eric S. Griffith and Steven L. Zemanek, "U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 2005-2008," Survey of Current Business (June 2009): 37, table 6.

[6]The major exception is that the BEA includes the production of consumer non-durables that are sold through retail outlets. This is not a major component and would be even less so at the level of the state.

## RTIM Travel Impact Industries Matched to NAICS

<b>Travel Impact Industry</b>	<b>NAICS Industry (code)</b>
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	Accommodation (721) Food Services and Drinking Places (722)
<b>Arts, Entertainment &amp; Recreation</b>	Performing Arts, Spectator Sports (711) Museums (712) Amusement, Gambling (713) Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation (487)
<b>Retail</b>	Food & Beverage Stores (445) Gasoline Stations (447) Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (448) Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (451) General Merchandise Stores (452) Miscellaneous Store Retailers (453)
<b>Ground Transportation</b>	Interurban and rural bus transportation (4852) Taxi and Limousine Service (4853) Charter Bus Industry (4855) Passenger Car Rental (532111) Parking Lots and Garages (812930)
<b>Air Transportation</b>	Scheduled Air Passenger Transportation (481111) Support Activities for Air Transportation (4881)
<b>Administrative/Support Services</b>	Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (5615) Convention and Trade Show Organizers (56192)

Source: Dean Runyan Associates

## DEMAND SEGMENTS

The distinction between inbound and outbound travel has already been discussed in the previous section and in terms of the concepts of the *visitor industry* and the *travel industry*. Three other types of demand segments that are related exclusively to the *visitor industry* will be discussed here. The first two demand categories are reported by the BEA in their national TTSA. They are: ***leisure versus business travel***, and ***resident versus non-resident travel***. The third demand category is typically reported in the RTIM: ***type of traveler accommodation***. These three demand categories will be discussed in turn.

The distinction between ***leisure versus business travel*** is useful for several reasons. Economists like to distinguish between personal consumption expenditures on the one hand and business expenditures on the other. Indeed, this distinction is central for the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs). Those in the travel industry are more likely to be interested in this distinction because leisure travelers represent a more “marketable” segment because their travel choices are less determined by economic and business factors. Furthermore, business and leisure travelers tend to have different spending profiles. The availability of this information in either a state or regional TTSA or RTIM is essentially dependent on the availability of survey data (as it is at the national level). It should be noted, however, that such estimates are considerably less reliable for smaller geographic areas because of the limitations of survey data. Even at the state level, year-to-year changes in the composition of this demand segment should be interpreted in conjunction with other data.

The distinction between ***resident versus non-resident travel*** is fundamental to a national TTSA because it mirrors the distinction between the domestic economy and international transactions. Non-resident travel in the United States is considered an export in the official international transaction accounts.[7] The distinction is obviously also important because it is based on different political, legal, and currency regimes - factors that in themselves influence travel behavior. At the level of the state or region, the distinction between resident and nonresident travel is less important, although it is often reported.[8] There are at least two reasons why this distinction is less useful at state and regional levels.

First, there is considerably less of an economic rationale for distinguishing resident and non-resident travel at the level of the state, or any other political jurisdiction within the United States, than there is at the national level. States do not maintain interstate trade balance sheets that chart the flow of goods and services across state boundaries. From an economic point of view, the administration of the tax system is the primary, if only, reason for this distinction. In the case of travel and tourism, the evaluation of the tax impacts of resident versus nonresident travel might also be important.[9]

[7]Conversely, the spending of U.S. visitors in other countries is treated as an import in the international transaction accounts.

[8]The issues discussed with regard to the reliability of survey data for leisure versus business travel also applies to this category

[9]Nonresident visitors who pay taxes in their destination state represent an unambiguous gain for the state. This effect is less clear for resident travelers within the state.



Second, travel is behaviorally defined by length of distance from home (usually at least 50 miles one-way), trip purpose (non-routine), and/or the use of an overnight accommodation away from home. Rarely is domestic travel defined by virtue of crossing a geographic boundary.[10] The operators of tourist attractions in local communities are generally less interested in the origin of visitors than in the revenue that they generate for their businesses. In terms of the economic impacts at the *local* level, the distinction between in-state residents, out-of-state residents and international visitors may not be relevant other than for the purpose of marketing. However, other geographic characteristics of the visitor (e.g., distance traveled, the specific area of origin) are generally more useful measures of the visitor market than whether the visitor is a resident or nonresident.

Finally, the distinction among different **types of traveler accommodations** is generally reported in the RTIM. Typically, these categories are:

- Visitors who stay in hotels, motels, B&Bs., and similar lodging facilities
- Visitors who stay at campsites
- Visitors who stay in the private homes of friends or relatives
- Visitors who stay in vacation or second homes
- Visitors who do not stay in overnight accommodations on their trip away from home (day visitors).

These distinctions can be useful because estimates of economic impacts are often used for different purposes. The total of all accommodation types, of course, is an estimate of the total magnitude of the visitor industry. Visitors who stay in commercial lodging such as hotels and motels are most likely to have the greatest economic impact on a person-day basis. These visitors are also more likely to be influenced by marketing efforts. In urban areas, a large proportion will represent business travel. In other words, the type of accommodation category can be used in conjunction with other types of data to analyze the market characteristics of visitors.

[10]In essence, state level travel impact estimates really represent an aggregation of smaller geographic units, such as counties or regions. Populous states with large landmasses (e.g., California or Texas) will have a higher proportion of resident travel than small states (e.g., Rhode Island or Delaware).

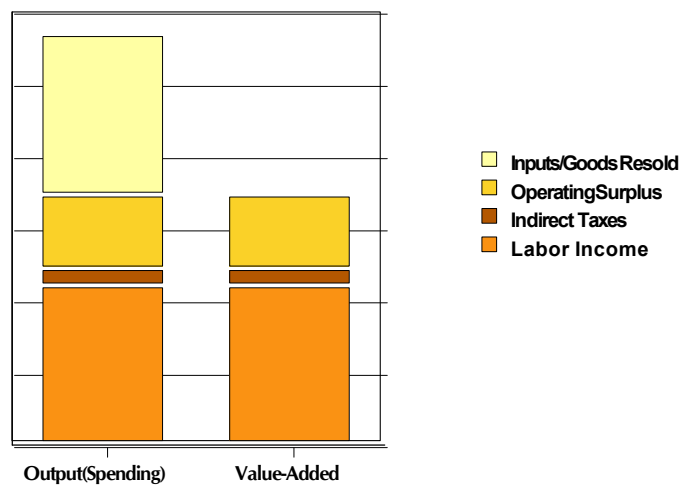
## COMPONENTS OF INDUSTRY OUTPUT

Because both the RTIM and the TTSA are empirically linked to NAICS industry accounts, it is possible to provide estimates of different components of economic output. The major economic components most often estimated are.[11]

- Travel spending (Gross Output)
- Value-added (Gross Product)
- Earnings (labor income)
- Indirect business taxes (sales, excise, property taxes & fees).

The relationship of these components is shown below. As indicated, the value-added of a particular industry (the bar on the right) is equal to gross output (travel spending) minus the intermediate inputs used by travel industry businesses to produce the good or service. Restaurants, for example, prepare and serve the food products that are purchased from suppliers. Airlines purchase or lease airplanes from other firms. These intermediate inputs are not counted as part of the value-added of the travel industry. They are counted as value-added in other industries (e.g., agriculture, aerospace manufacturing).

### Components of Industry Output



The distinction between gross output and value-added is probably even more important at the state or regional level. This is because the intermediate inputs that are purchased from other industries are even more likely to be purchased from businesses located in different regions or states. For example, the economic impact of air passenger travel in the state of

[11]There are some small differences between the BEA TTSA and the RTIM in what these components include. The BEA allocates proprietor income to Operating Surplus, the RTIM allocates it to Labor Income. The RTIM does not have an estimate of property taxes in indirect taxes. Overall, property taxes on businesses are a relatively small proportion of indirect taxes.

Hawaii should not include the purchase of airplanes manufactured in other parts of the world. Travel industry value-added is a more meaningful measure of the true economic impact of visitor spending in Hawaii because a portion of the economic impact of visitor spending in the state will actually occur elsewhere.[12] Value-added can also be viewed in terms of the distribution or payout of industry receipts, exclusive of those paid to other firms for intermediate inputs. Some of the receipts are distributed to labor as wages, benefits, and proprietor income. Some receipts are paid to government as indirect taxes. These taxes are called “indirect” because most of them are actually paid by consumers in the form of sales or excise taxes.[13] The remainder leaves gross operating surplus. Out of gross operating surplus various payments are made in the form of dividends, interest, and other payments, or retained by the firm. The sum of these three broad categories of payments is equal to travel industry value-added. To summarize:

Value-added = Spending *less* intermediate goods & services, or

Value-added = Labor Income *plus* indirect business taxes *plus* gross operating surplus.

The RTIM is similar to the TTSA in that it also provides estimates of these components of economic output. Travel spending, earnings, and tax impacts are generally provided at the state or regional level. Value-added is generally reported at the state-level only (sometimes referred to as Travel Industry Gross State Product). At the level of the state, travel industry value-added or GSP is an important measure – more economically meaningful than travel spending.[14] For smaller geographic areas, however, the rationale for reporting value-added is less clear. First, there are real data limitations and data costs in deriving these estimates. Second, ***the most important components of value added for the travel industry are earnings and tax receipts***. Because the travel industry is relatively labor intensive and because a large proportion of travel industry goods and services are subject to excise and sales taxes, these two components of value-added (labor income and indirect taxes) are relatively high for the travel industry. The local effects of gross operating surplus are generally less important and certainly much more difficult to assess than are earnings and tax impacts. The relevance of earnings and tax receipts is also in keeping the export-oriented emphasis of the travel industry: earnings and tax receipts are more likely to stay in the local economy than is operating surplus.

[12]It should also be noted the value of the intermediate inputs used by travel industry firms will not necessarily disappear if the travel industry stops buying them. Aerospace firms will shift their production to other users (e.g., military). Agriculture will seek new markets for their products.

[13]Other taxes included here are property taxes, business franchise taxes, and other fees. Income taxes are not included, because they are paid out of operating surplus.

[14]It is also possible to compare different industries with respect to their value-added. It is more difficult and less useful to compare industries on the basis of sales.

## INDIRECT, INDUCED AND SECONDARY EFFECTS

To this point, the discussion of travel industry accounts has referred only to the direct output components. That is, the ripple effects of the re-spending of travel industry receipts throughout the larger economy have not been analyzed. The structure of both the TTSA and the RTIM permit such analysis.

- **Indirect** effects refer to the intermediate inputs used to produce the final product or service, providing that those inputs are themselves produced within the designated geographic area.
- **Induced** effects refer to the purchase of goods and services by *employees* that are attributable to direct and indirect impacts. These induced impacts are derived from economic data that describe the purchasing patterns of households. For example, employees of all the designated export-oriented industries will spend their income on food, household durables, health care, and so on.
- The sum of indirect and induced impacts is sometimes referred to as the **secondary** effect. These secondary impacts may be as great or greater than the direct impact alone.
- The ratio of the total effects (direct plus either indirect, induced, or secondary) to the direct effects is the **multiplier**.

The BEA reports the **indirect** components of economic output. This is equivalent to domestic travel spending less the goods and services imported from abroad to meet domestic demand. For travel, these imports would include souvenirs manufactured in China and petroleum extracted in Saudi Arabia. The indirect output multiplier for 2002 was 1.76. The ratio of domestic travel spending to travel industry value-added was 1.88. The difference reflects the intermediate inputs for travel imported from abroad.

At the state level, these indirect output multipliers are typically lower because relatively more of the intermediate inputs are purchased from outside of the state. At the county or metropolitan level, the multipliers are generally even lower for the same reason. Furthermore, the estimates are usually less reliable because of the data limitations of the regional input-output model used to estimate the indirect effects.

The BEA does not report **induced** effects - the effect of household spending of the direct and indirect labor income. Typically, these induced effects will be larger than the indirect effects at the state or regional level, in part because they are based on both the direct and indirect components.<sup>15</sup> As with indirect effects, the induced effects will also tend to be lower for smaller economic areas and the reliability of the estimates will be less.

[15]The induced effects can be estimated with the Implan model maintained by the Minnesota Implan Group.

Secondary effects should be interpreted cautiously. These effects describe the relationship of economic transactions at a point in time. These relationships will not necessarily remain constant with a change in direct economic output. This is because all economic resources have alternative uses. Because of this, it is often difficult to determine the effect of an increase or decrease in visitor spending on the larger economic system over time.

### **THE REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACT MODEL AND TRAVEL & TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS COMPARED**

This appendix has provided an overview of Dean Runyan Associates RTIM and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' domestic TTSA. These travel industry accounts are similar in terms of how they define the travel industry and the measures of the industry that are reported. The differences stem largely from their different levels of analysis - the BEA provides estimates at the national level only, while the RTIM's are typically constructed on a state or regional level. Because of this geographic focus, the RTIM provides a distinction between the visitor industry and the travel industry. The RTIM also provides measures of all of the components of economic output and secondary effects at the state or large region level. At smaller units of analysis, however, the emphasis is on earnings and tax receipts generated by travel spending as these are the most reliable and meaningful measures of the economic impact of travel at the local level.

## Idaho Earnings and Employment by Industry Sector, 2016

Industry Sector	Earnings (\$Billion)	Percent of Total	Employment (Thousand)	Percent of Total
<b>Primarily Export-Oriented</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and related	2.5	5.7%	52	5.3%
Mining	0.4	1.0%	5	0.6%
Manufacturing	4.9	10.9%	70	7.2%
**Travel	1.0	2.3%	44	4.5%
<b>Primarily Non Export-Oriented</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>51.4%</b>
Construction	3.3	7.3%	61	6.3%
Utilities	0.4	0.8%	3	0.3%
Wholesale trade	2.1	4.7%	34	3.5%
Retail trade	3.9	8.7%	111	11.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.8	1.9%	50	5.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	1.2%	6	0.7%
Administrative and waste services	2.0	4.5%	56	5.8%
Other services, except public administration	1.5	3.3%	49	5.0%
Government and government enterprises	7.6	17.0%	131	13.4%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
Transportation and warehousing	1.4	3.2%	29	3.0%
Information	0.6	1.4%	12	1.2%
Finance and insurance	1.9	4.3%	40	4.1%
Professional and technical services	3.1	7.1%	58	6.0%
Educational services	0.5	1.0%	18	1.8%
Health care and social assistance	5.5	12.3%	103	10.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	1.7	3.8%	87	8.9%
<b>Idaho Total**</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*\*Travel is not included in the sub and grand totals because it is also represented in other sectors (primarily leisure and hospitality, transportation, and retail trade).

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## Industry Groups

### Accommodation & Food Services

- Food services and drinking places
- Hotels and motels, including casino hotels
- Other accommodations

### Arts, Entertainment & Recreation

- Amusement parks, arcades, and gambling industries
- Bowling centers
- Fitness and recreational sports centers
- Independent artists, writers, and performers
- Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks
- Other amusement and recreation industries
- Performing arts companies
- Promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures
- Spectator sports companies

### Construction

- Construction of new nonresidential commercial and health care structures
- Construction of new nonresidential manufacturing structures
- Construction of new residential permanent site single- and multi-family structures
- Construction of other new nonresidential structures
- Construction of other new residential structures
- Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures
- Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures

### Education and Health Services

- Child day care services
- Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services
- Home health care services
- Individual and family services
- Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient and other ambulatory care services
- Nursing and residential care facilities
- Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners
- Other private educational services
- Private elementary and secondary schools
- Private hospitals
- Private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools

### Financial Activities

- Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing
- Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles
- General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs
- Imputed rental activity for owner-occupied dwellings
- Insurance agencies, brokerages
- Insurance carriers
- Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets
- Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation activities
- Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities
- Real estate establishments
- Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities
- Video tape and disc rental

## **Information**

- Book publishers
- Cable and other subscription programming
- Data processing, hosting, ISP, web search portals and related services
- Directory, mailing list, and other publishers
- Internet publishing and broadcasting
- Motion picture and video industries
- Newspaper publishers
- Other information services
- Periodical publishers
- Radio and television broadcasting
- Software publishers
- Sound recording industries
- Telecommunications

## **Manufacturing & Utilities**

(280 industries)

## **Natural Resources and Mining**

- All other crop farming
- Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs
- Cattle ranching and farming
- Commercial fishing
- Commercial hunting and trapping
- Commercial logging
- Cotton farming
- Dairy cattle and milk production
- Drilling oil and gas wells
- Extraction of oil and natural gas
- Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production
- Fruit farming
- Grain farming
- Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production
- Mining and quarrying other nonmetallic minerals
- Mining and quarrying sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals
- Mining and quarrying stone
- Mining coal
- Mining copper, nickel, lead, and zinc
- Mining gold, silver, and other metal ore
- Mining iron ore
- Oilseed farming
- Poultry and egg production
- Sugarcane and sugar beet farming
- Support activities for agriculture and forestry
- Support activities for oil and gas operations
- Support activities for other mining
- Tobacco farming
- Tree nut farming
- Vegetable and melon farming



**Other Services**

- Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes
- Car washes
- Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations
- Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance
- Death care services
- Dry-cleaning and laundry services
- Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance
- Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations
- Other personal services
- Personal and household goods repair and maintenance
- Personal care services
- Private household operations
- Religious organizations

**Professional and Business Services**

- Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services
- Advertising and related services
- All other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services
- Architectural, engineering, and related services
- Business support services
- Computer systems design services
- Custom computer programming services
- Employment services
- Environmental and other technical consulting services
- Facilities support services
- Investigation and security services
- Legal services
- Management of companies and enterprises
- Management, scientific, and technical consulting services
- Office administrative services
- Other computer related services, including facilities management
- Other support services
- Photographic services
- Scientific research and development services
- Services to buildings and dwellings
- Specialized design services
- Travel arrangement and reservation services
- Veterinary services
- Waste management and remediation services

**Public Administration**

- Federal electric utilities
- Other Federal Government enterprises
- Other state and local government enterprises
- State and local government electric utilities
- State and local government passenger transit
- US Postal Service

**Trade**

- Retail Nonstores - Direct and electronic sales
- Retail Stores - Building material and garden supply
- Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories
- Retail Stores - Electronics and appliances
- Retail Stores - Food and beverage
- Retail Stores - Furniture and home furnishings
- Retail Stores - Gasoline stations
- Retail Stores - General merchandise
- Retail Stores - Health and personal care
- Retail Stores - Miscellaneous
- Retail Stores - Motor vehicle and parts
- Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music
- Wholesale trade businesses

**Transport**

- Automotive equipment rental and leasing
- Couriers and messengers
- Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation
- Transit and ground passenger transportation
- Transport by air
- Transport by pipeline
- Transport by rail
- Transport by truck
- Transport by water
- Warehousing and storage