



2022 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2023/2551



ON THE COVER

Visitors kayaking with a ranger at Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

NPS

2022 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2023/2551

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Executive Summary

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

In 2022, the National Park System received 312 million recreation visits (up 5% from 2021). Visitors to national parks spent an estimated \$23.9 billion in local gateway regions (up 16% from 2021). The estimated contribution of this spending to the national economy was 378,400 jobs, \$17.5 billion in labor income, \$29 billion in value added, and \$50.3 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct effects, with \$9 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally. The restaurants sector saw the next greatest effects, with \$4.6 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally.

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

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge and thank Kyle Enns with the U.S. Geological Survey Information Science Branch for his help with the VSE model and website this year, and Evan Stockmoe with Colorado State University’s Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics for assistance with reviewing the new VSE profiles. The authors would also like thank Catherine Cullinane Thomas for her years of dedication and work establishing the VSE modeling framework during her tenure with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Introduction

The National Park System includes 424 areas covering more than 85 million acres. Park units can be found in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreation destinations for visitors from across the Nation and around the world. On vacations or on day trips, NPS visitors spend time and money in the communities surrounding NPS sites. Spending by NPS visitors generates and supports economic activity within these gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 30 years. Early analyses estimated economic contributions at individual units using the Money Generation Model; beginning in 2005, the first NPS system-wide estimates were developed using the Money Generation Model version 2 (MGM2); since 2012, annual system-wide analyses have been developed using the Visitor Spending Effects (VSE) model (Koontz et al., 2017). This report summarizes VSE estimates associated with 2022 NPS visitation.

In 2022, the National Park Service received 311,985,998 recreation visits, up 14.9 million visits (5%) from 2021. This increase was largely due to service-wide visitation essentially recovering to pre-pandemic levels. A few dozen parks continued to operate under limited capacities or indoor space restrictions due to COVID-19 precautions, particularly in the first few months of 2022. While not as high as 2018 and 2019 (318 million and 327 million recreation visits, respectively), service-wide visitation has essentially stabilized to pre-pandemic levels.

This report begins with an overview of economic effects analyses, the VSE methodology, and data sources. Estimates of 2022 NPS system-wide visitor spending and resulting economic effects at the national level are then summarized. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park and state-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

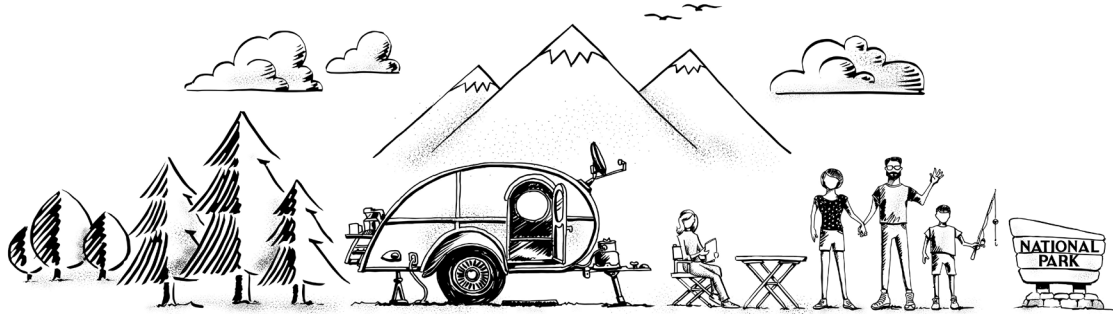
Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are also available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies.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

New this year – In 2022, the NPS Social Science Program began implementing Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) of park visitors to help the public, individual parks, NPS leadership, and other decision makers to better understand socioeconomic trends over time. Central to the effort is sampling via visitor surveys at 24 park units per year. This year’s VSE analysis incorporates new visitor survey data for 30 parks, including the 24 SEM-surveyed parks and surveys conducted at 6 additional parks that included the spending questions developed for SEM surveys.

The 2022 VSE analysis incorporates one new park, Reconstruction Era National Historical Park in South Carolina, that began reporting official visitor statistics in 2022.

Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

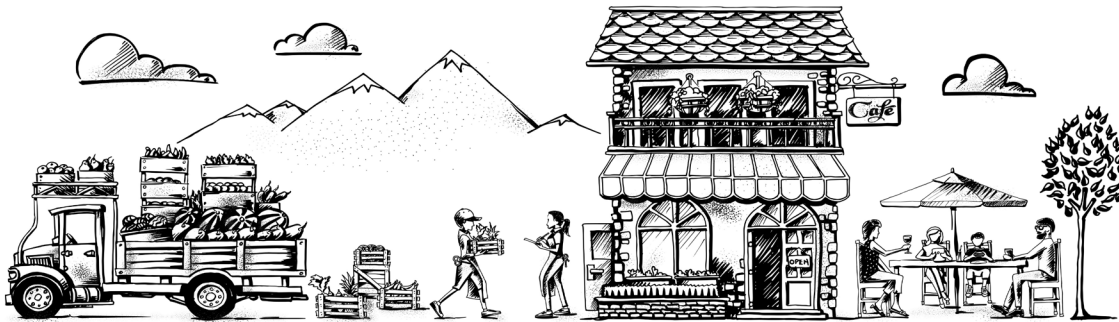
Visitors to NPS sites spend money in local gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within these local economies. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector become inputs to other sectors, and the goods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



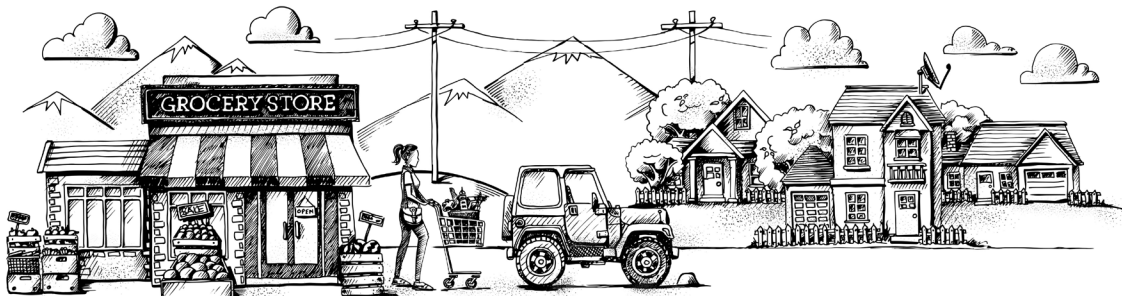
Millions of visitors visit NPS sites each year.



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



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



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

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

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

An economic contributions analysis should not be confused with an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analyses estimate the net changes to the economic base of a regional economy that can be attributed to the inflow of new money to the economy solely from non-local visitors. Economic impact analyses are commonly used to examine how local economies are affected by changes in visitation, whereas economic contribution analyses examine the importance of the park to the economy “as is”. The economic contributions of NPS visitor spending are provided in this report. Table A-2 in the appendix provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that are made by non-local visitors.

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

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

Data Sources and Methods

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

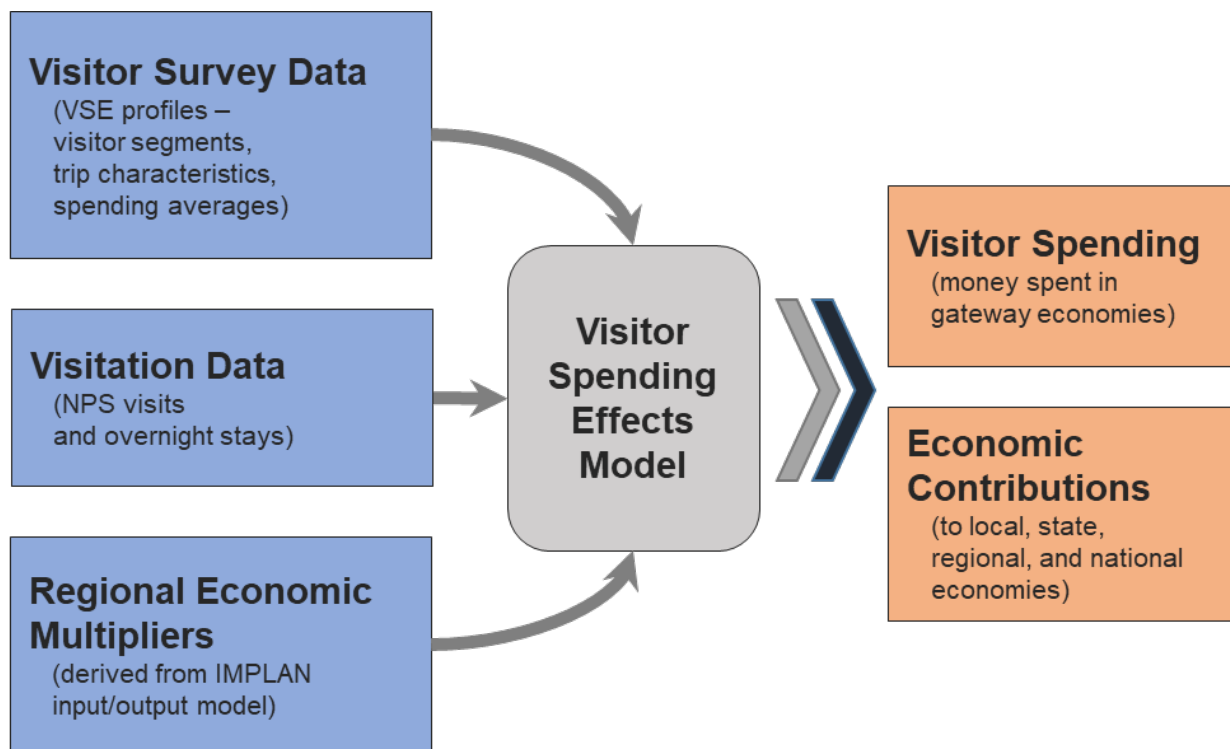


Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic contributions of NPS visitor spending.

Visitor Survey Data

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

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

Visitor spending profiles describe average expenditures made by national park visitors within local gateway regions surrounding parks and are expressed in terms of spending per party per day for visitors on day trips and spending per party per night for visitors on overnight trips. Spending profiles are reported for the following eight spending categories¹:

- Lodging (hotels, motels, and specialty lodging),
- Camping fees (NPS and non-NPS campgrounds),
- Restaurants,
- Groceries,
- Gas,
- Transportation (local transportation only),
- Recreation Industries (e.g., equipment rental, amusement activities, and guide/tour fees), and
- Retail (e.g., souvenirs, sporting goods, and other retail purchases).

¹ Individual park profiles may include additional spending categories to account for unique spending opportunities in the local area. Annual NPS entrance passes can cover NPS park entrance fees at multiple parks throughout the year; therefore, NPS entrance fees are excluded from individual park profiles.

NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) surveys are increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles (see <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/socioeconomic-monitoring.htm> for more information about SEM). The incorporation of new SEM spending data in the VSE analysis began in 2018. The 2022 VSE analysis incorporates new spending data for 30 parks, including the 24 SEM-surveyed parks and surveys conducted at 6 additional parks that included the spending questions developed for SEM surveys (Table 1). For more information on VSE profile development, see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019)². As of 2022, VSE estimates for 97 park units utilize primary survey data (see Table A-1).

Table 1. Park units with new profiles in 2022.

Park Unit	Previous Profile
Arches NP	Primary data: Arches Visitor Services Project (VSP) survey, 2003
Bryce Canyon NP	Camp and Lodge
Canyonlands NP	Camp Only
Cape Hatteras NS *	Camp Only
Capitol Reef NP *	Primary data: Capitol Reef VSP survey, 2008
Catoctin MP *	Camp Only
Cumberland Gap NHP *	Camp Only
Fort Bowie NHS *	No Stay

* Park included in the 2022 SEM survey effort.

² For the 2022 analysis, improvements were made to the methods outlined in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019) to respond to best available science and information. First, the process for manually reviewing outliers was made more efficient by plotting and visually examining all spending per party per day observations. Possible outliers were identified from this plot, further investigated, and either dropped or retained. Previously, every observation within the top and bottom 5% of spending per party trip, or top 5% of spending per person per day, in each segment was reviewed manually. Second, to account for any remaining influential outliers, observations in the top and bottom 2.5% of spending per person per day in each segment were removed from the dataset. In some park units, where a large quantity of lodging expenditure outliers were observed, observations in the top 5% of lodging spending per person per day were also removed from the dataset. Third, the default cutoff for party size was raised from 8 to 10 to better account for park visitation trends observed with additional surveys. Fourth, rules for attributing visitor time and spending were updated for a subset of parks where the following conditions were met: (1) the park shares a local area with another park(s); (2) the parks are frequently visited together; and (3) one or more of the parks is likely to be a primary purpose stop. To avoid overcounting expenditures in park units that met these criteria, time and spending attributed to the park was adjusted using trip purpose data. If a visitor indicated the park was the primary reason they came to the local area, all local area time and spending was attributed to the park. For equal-purpose non-local day trip visitors or equal-purpose overnight visitors who visited the park for a single day, attribution was reduced to reflect the portion of the day that was spent in the park. For incidental visitors, no spending was attributed to the park.

Table 1 (continued). Park units with new profiles in 2022.

Park Unit	Previous Profile
Fort Laramie NHS *	No Stay
Gateway Arch NP *	Primary data: Gateway Arch VSP survey, 2012
General Grant NMEM *	No Stay
Grand Teton NP *	Primary data: Grand Teton VSP survey, 2009
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	Camp Only
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Camp and Lodge
Guadalupe Mountains NP *	Camp Only
Isle Royale NP *	Custom profile made with a combination of park data and the Denali 2006 VSP survey (Denali was identified as an appropriate surrogate)
Korean War Veterans NMEM *	D.C. Area (modified version of No Stay profile)
Lake Meredith NRA *	Recreation Area
Martin Van Buren NHS *	No Stay
Morristown NHP *	No Stay
Mount Rushmore NM *	No Stay
Natchez Trace PKWY *	Modified version of Camp Only profile
National Capital Parks Central *	D.C. Area (modified version of No Stay profile)
Niobrara NSR *	Primary data: Niobrara SEM survey, 2016
Pinnacles NP *	Camp Only
Rocky Mountain NP *	Primary data: Rocky Mountain VSP survey, 2010
Thomas Edison NHP *	No Stay
Thomas Jefferson NMEM *	D.C. Area (modified version of No Stay profile)
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS *	No Stay
Zion NP	Primary data: Zion visitor survey, 2022 (profile was remade to include winter 2022 survey data)

* Park included in the 2022 SEM survey effort.

For VSE analyses prior to 2018, VSE profiles were derived from survey data collected through the NPS Visitor Services Project (VSP; see Pettebone and Meldrum, 2018 for a history of NPS visitor survey efforts). Spending data from VSP surveys administered between 2003 and 2015 were used to develop park-specific spending patterns for the surveyed park units. Generic profiles were developed from the VSP surveys to estimate visitor spending for non-surveyed park units. Generic profiles represent four park types: parks that have both camping and lodging available within the park (Camp and Lodge), parks that have only camping available within the park (Camp Only), parks with no

overnight stays (No Stay), and parks with high day use, including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores (Recreation Areas). For almost all parks in this analysis without primary survey data, generic profiles are used to estimate visitor spending. However, some NPS units are not well represented by the generic profiles; for these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data (refer to the Limitations section for more information). These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington, D.C. area, and parkways with recreation visitation. The park new to this year's VSE analysis, Reconstruction Era NHP, utilizes the generic No Stay profile. Annual SEM surveys are increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles and thus reducing the VSE reliance on generic profiles.

Visitation Data

The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office³ compiles detailed park-level visitation data for National Park units and publishes these data in an annual Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2023). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks. The VSE analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for NPS units that collect visitation data; in the 2022 Statistical Abstract, 395 of the 424 park units report visitation.

For each park, visitation is measured as *visits*⁴. Visitor spending profiles are in terms of spending per party per day (for visitors on day trips) and spending per party per night (for visitors on overnight trips). To estimate visitor spending, it is necessary to convert visit data to party days and party nights. Party days are the combined number of days that parties on day trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. Party nights are the combined number of nights that parties on overnight trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. A party is defined as a group that is traveling together and sharing expenses (e.g., a party could be a family, a couple, or an individual on a solo trip).

To estimate total party days/nights, park visit data from the NPS Statistical Abstract are combined with trip characteristic information derived from visitor surveys. VSE profiles describe trip characteristics by visitor segment, and include average party size, re-entry rate (i.e., the average number of days parties enter the park over the course of a trip), and length of stay (i.e., the average number of days or nights that parties spend in the local area). Visitation data are converted to total party days/nights using the following conversion:

For day-trip segments, **party days** = (visits ÷ party size);

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

³ <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>

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

Regional Economic Multipliers

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC). The underlying IMPLAN data are derived from multiple Federal and state data sources, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau. This analysis uses IMPLAN Pro version 3.0 software with 2019 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2022 dollars (\$2022). For park profiles relying on data collected prior to 2022, dollar values have been adjusted to \$2022 using IMPLAN output deflators. This adjustment varies by park and by IMPLAN sector and does not account for the actual rate of inflation experienced across the nation in 2022. Therefore, the inflation rates incorporated in this analysis are likely conservative. Table A-6 in the appendix shows how spending categories are bridged to IMPLAN sectors.

To assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. Only direct spending that takes place within the regional area is included as supporting economic activity. Local gateway regions have been updated for NPS units with VSE profiles developed from SEM visitor survey data (including the 30 parks with new survey data this year). For these parks, the local gateway region was identified through conversations with park staff who were asked to identify the nearby towns and cities where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park. The local gateway region was then defined as the set of counties that include the identified towns and cities visited by park visitors⁵. For the remaining NPS units in this analysis, local gateway regions contain all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary.⁶

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park-level, state-level, and national level. Park-level contributions use county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions; state-level contributions use state-level IMPLAN models; and the national-level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN model influences the magnitude of the economic multiplier effects. As the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases, which typically results in larger economic multipliers. Thus, contributions at the national level are larger than those at the state and local levels. Local, state, and national contribution estimates should not be summed.

⁵ Through consultation with park staff, the local area for Petroglyph National Monument was also updated this year.

⁶ The 60-mile radius was established in the previous MGM2 methodology (Stynes, 2011). For parks with the 60-mile local area radius, geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Economic regions for parks in Hawaii and for some parks in Alaska are defined as the State of Hawaii and the State of Alaska, respectively. Due to data limitations, the island economy of the State of Hawaii is used as a surrogate economic region for the U.S. territories of America Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Results

Visitation

A total of 311,985,998 NPS recreation visits were reported in the 2022 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2023). This is up 14.9 million visits (5%) from 2021 visitation.

Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *visitation data* section). In 2022, visitor parties accounted for an estimated 122 million party days/nights. Lodging outside the park accounted for the largest portion of party days/nights (36.7%), followed by local day trips (21.8%) and non-local day trips (17.8%); camping and lodging inside NPS units accounted for 3.3% of total party days/nights spent in local gateway regions (Figure 3).

2022 NPS Visitation - Total Party Days/Nights by Visitor Segment

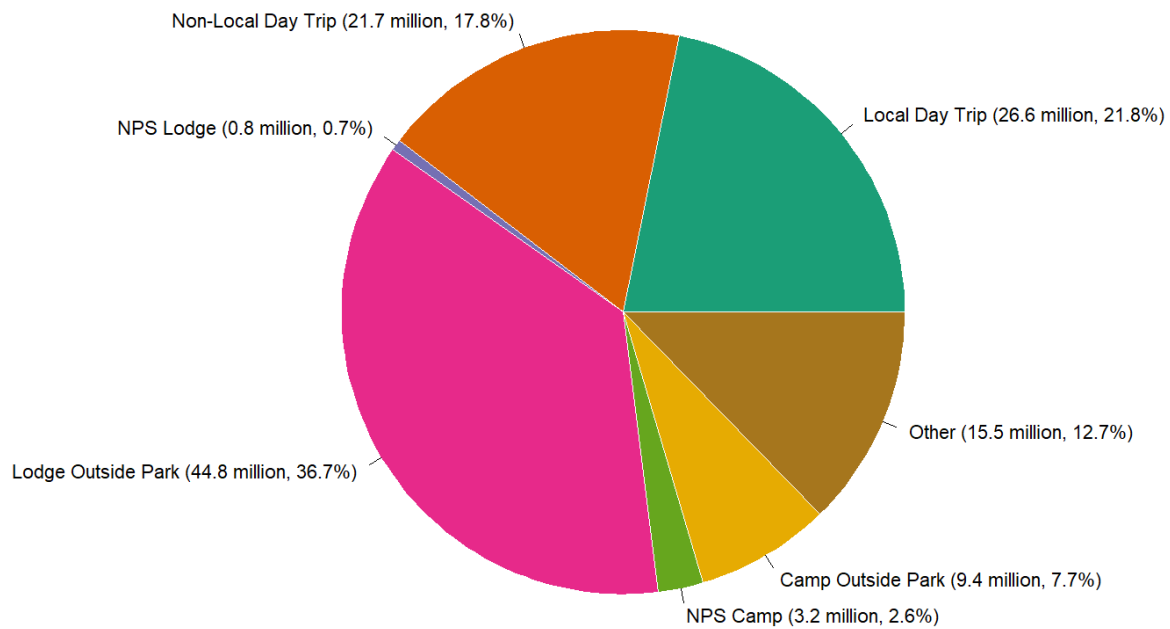


Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2022, visitor groups accounted for 122 million party days/nights.

Visitor Spending

In 2022, park visitors spent an estimated \$23.9 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites (Figure 4, Table 2). Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park and segment specific spending profiles (as described in the *visitor survey data* section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2022, park visitors spent an estimated \$9 billion on lodging in hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, and other specialty lodging, and an additional \$0.5 billion on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2022, park visitors spent an estimated \$4.6 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional \$1.5 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

2022 NPS Visitor Spending by Spending Group

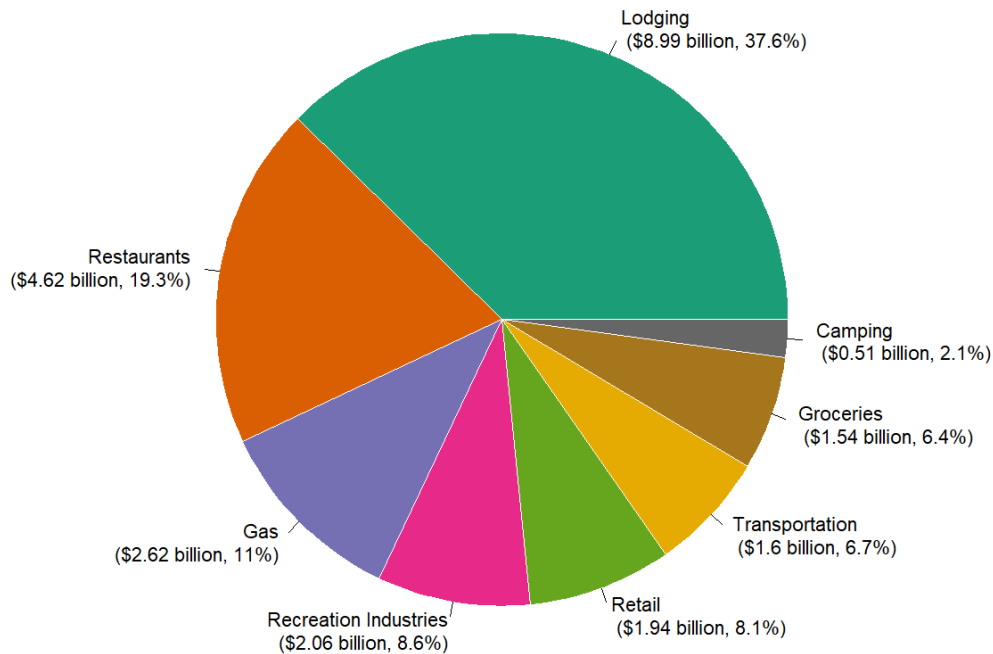


Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2022, NPS visitors spent an estimated total of \$23.9 billion dollars in local gateway economies.

Table 2. Total NPS Visitor Spending by Segment.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending (\$Billions, \$2022)	Percent of Total Spending	Avg Spending per Party per Day/Night (\$2022)
Local Day Trip	\$1.13	4.7%	\$42.35
Non-Local Day Trip	\$2.07	8.7%	\$95.55
NPS Lodge	\$0.43	1.8%	\$516.26
Lodge Outside Park	\$17.54	73.4%	\$391.40
NPS Camp	\$0.47	2.0%	\$147.63
Camp Outside Park	\$1.45	6.1%	\$154.03
Other	\$0.80	3.4%	\$51.73
Total	\$23.89	100%	\$195.74

Total visitor spending estimates increased by 16.4% in 2022 compared to 2021 estimates. VSE profile improvements for parks with new survey data, an additional 14.9 million visits (compared to 2021), and the annual IMPLAN inflation adjustment contributed to this increase. Table 3 shows the effect of the profile changes on visitor spending estimates for parks with new survey data, holding visitation and multipliers constant at 2021 levels.

Table 3. Effect of new spending profiles on visitor spending estimates for parks with new survey data (holding visitation and multipliers constant at 2021 levels).

Park Unit	Percent Change in Visitor Spending: Old to New Profile
Arches NP	42%
Bryce Canyon NP	-1%
Canyonlands NP	87%
Cape Hatteras NS	215%
Capitol Reef NP	5%
Catoctin MP	-59%
Cumberland Gap NHP	-56%
Fort Bowie NHS	-36%
Fort Laramie NHS	-54%
Gateway Arch NP	-38%
General Grant NMEM	-35%
Grand Teton NP	6%
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	-4%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	76%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	73%
Isle Royale NP	71%
Korean War Veterans NMEM	31%
Lake Meredith NRA	-51%
Martin Van Buren NHS	-28%
Morristown NHP	-67%
Mount Rushmore NM	139%
Natchez Trace PKWY	157%
National Capital Parks Central	353%
Niobrara NSR	-9%
Pinnacles NP	-2%
Rocky Mountain NP	85%
Thomas Edison NHP	-64%
Thomas Jefferson NMEM	58%
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	-36%
Zion NP	7%

Economic Contributions

In 2022, NPS visitor spending directly supported an estimated 224,300 jobs, \$8 billion in labor income, \$12.6 billion in value added, and \$20 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an estimated additional 154,100 jobs, \$9.5 billion in labor income, \$16.4 billion in value added, and \$30.3 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported an estimated total of 378,400 jobs, \$17.5 billion in labor income, \$29 billion in value added, and \$50.3 billion in economic output in the national economy (Table 4).

Table 4. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending – 2022.

Sector	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Billions, \$2022)	Value Added (\$Billions, \$2022)	Output (\$Billions, \$2022)
Lodging	80,600	\$3.59	\$6.14	\$8.99
Restaurants	62,000	\$1.57	\$2.42	\$4.62
Recreation Industries	32,300	\$1.02	\$1.17	\$2.06
Transportation	12,900	\$0.51	\$1.13	\$1.60
Retail	19,600	\$0.55	\$0.68	\$1.08
Gas	4,900	\$0.21	\$0.33	\$0.58
Camping	5,600	\$0.29	\$0.40	\$0.51
Groceries	6,400	\$0.24	\$0.32	\$0.51
Total Direct Effects	224,300	\$7.98	\$12.59	\$19.95
Secondary Effects	154,100	\$9.52	\$16.37	\$30.31
Total Effects	378,400	\$17.50	\$28.96	\$50.26

Contributions to local gateway economies are provided in the appendix in Table A-1. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and non-local) visitor spending by park-level (local gateway region) economic multipliers. Table A-2 provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Table A-4.

Contributions to state economies are provided in the appendix in Table A-3. For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are listed in Table A-5 in the appendix.

Limitations

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

VSE profiles and visitor survey data

Accurate estimation of visitor spending requires quality survey data that are representative of the variety of visitor uses and demographics from across the park system. There has been a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions to address the lack of data for non-surveyed parks and thus improve the accuracy of visitor spending analyses. With the annual implementation of SEM, more parks will now have primary survey data updated regularly, and the SEM sampling design will ensure that sampled parks are statistically representative of the system. The 2022 VSE analysis incorporates new spending data for 30 parks; 23 of these parks were previously relying on generic profiles. Continued SEM implementation will allow the NPS to address several limitations associated with the older VSP data related to visitor segmenting, trip purpose, and generic profiles.

Segmenting Visitors

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

- Segment splits tend to vary substantially from park to park. Therefore, it is difficult to transfer segment split data from one park to another. We currently have primary segment split data for 97 of 395 park units. Segment splits for the other park units are based on survey data from similar parks and are reflected in the generic profiles (Camp & Lodge, Camp Only, No Stay, and Recreation Area profiles); these averages may or may not be good representations of actual segment splits at non-surveyed park units (refer to the Visitor Survey Data section for more information on the construction of the generic profiles).
- Visitor segment splits derived from VSP data, which were used to develop the generic profiles, overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the “Other” segment. The “Other” segment is defined as non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local area but do not have any lodging expenses; this segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging, but may also include some visitors who failed to answer the spending question for VSP surveys. VSE profiles derived from the newer SEM visitor survey data more accurately describe the share of visitors who fall into the “Other” category.

Accounting for Trip Purpose

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

Generic Profiles

The generic profiles derived from VSP data should be reasonably accurate for many park units; however, some parks are not well represented by these profiles. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington, D.C. area, and parkways with recreation visits. Park unit specific data will be more prevalent through annual SEM surveying.

Parks in Alaska – Visit characteristics and spending at Alaska parks are unique. Spending opportunities near Alaska parks are limited and for many visitors a park visit is part of a cruise or guided tour, frequently purchased as a package. Most visitors are on extended trips to Alaska, making it difficult to allocate expenses to a specific park visit. Lodging, vehicle rentals, and air expenses frequently occur in Anchorage, many miles from the visited park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, and thus, spending profiles estimated from visitor surveys at parks in the lower 48 states do not provide good approximations for Alaska parks. Visitor trip characteristics and spending profiles for non-surveyed Alaska parks were adopted from two reports on visitor spending and impacts in Alaska: a 2010 report on visitor spending and economic significance of visitation to Katmai National Park and Preserve (Fay and Christensen, 2010), and a 2010 report on the economic impacts of visitors to southeast Alaska (McDowell Group, 2010).

Parks in the Washington, D.C. area – The many monuments and parks in the Washington, D.C. area each count visits separately. To avoid overcounting of spending across many national capital parks, we must know how many times a single visitor has been counted as a visit at park units during their trip to the area. For parks in Washington, D.C. without SEM survey data, we assume an average of 1.7 park visits are counted for day trips by local visitors, 3.4 park visits for day trips by non-local visitors, and 5.1 park visits for visitors on overnight trips (Stynes, 2011). For Washington, D.C. parks with SEM survey data, multi-park visitation is accounted for with trip purpose adjustments⁷.

⁷ If a visitor indicated the park was the primary reason they came to the local area, all local area time and spending was attributed to the park. For equal-purpose non-local day trip visitors or equal-purpose overnight visitors who

Parkways– Parkways with recreation visits present special difficulties for economic contribution analyses. These units have some of the highest numbers of visits while posing the most difficult problems for estimating recreation visits, spending, and economic contributions. NPS visitor statistics parse out the potentially high number of non-recreation visits on parkways (e.g., commuters using the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not counted as recreation visits). The VSE analysis only includes visitors driving on parkways for recreation purposes, but even so, individual visits to urban or primarily commuting parkways are not likely to account for a substantial amount of visitor spending in the local area. For this reason, only a small amount of spending per party for day trip segments (\$14.01, \$2022) is counted for the two non-surveyed parkways (George Washington Memorial Parkway and the John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway). The other two parkways (Blue Ridge Parkway and Natchez Trace Parkway) have profiles developed from SEM survey data.

Visitation data

Public use data provide estimates of visitor entries for most parks. Various counting instructions (procedures for counting visits developed collaboratively between park leadership and the NPS Social Science Program) consider different travel modes within the context of each park unit to derive recreation and non-recreation visitation at both a monthly and annual resolution. Re-entry rates, vehicle occupancy rates, and other corrections are collected using travel surveys that increase the accuracy of these estimates. While the methods are well established in the visitor use estimation literature, these are still estimates.

Regional multipliers

The economic effects of visitor spending are estimated by multiplying visitor spending estimates by regional economic multipliers. Regional multipliers are derived using county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions. The original VSE setting for local gateway regions contained all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. This method results in some relatively large local gateway regions. As a result, there is potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. For park units with newer SEM visitor surveys, local gateway region definitions have been improved by working directly with staff at each park to identify the nearby towns and cities (and counties) where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park (Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019). The new, smaller local area definitions typically result in smaller secondary effects due to increased leakages from the local area (spending that does not stay in the local economy).

visited the park for a single day, attribution was reduced to reflect the portion of the day that was spent in the park. For incidental visitors, no spending was attributed to the park.

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Appendix

Table A-1. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	265,707	\$17,545	266	\$8,749	\$13,694	\$25,544
Acadia NP ^a	3,970,260	\$478,821	6,695	\$231,941	\$394,168	\$690,712
Adams NHP	12,848	\$849	11	\$512	\$798	\$1,290
African Burial Ground NM	29,743	\$1,964	21	\$1,170	\$1,902	\$2,884
Agate Fossil Beds NM ^a	16,357	\$1,378	18	\$428	\$743	\$1,477
Alagnak WR ^c	184	\$7	0	\$3	\$5	\$8
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	7,520	\$497	7	\$207	\$327	\$638
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	176,144	\$11,631	167	\$6,225	\$9,636	\$17,060
Amistad NRA	912,283	\$45,498	574	\$15,785	\$25,063	\$49,145
Andersonville NHS	60,109	\$3,969	61	\$1,510	\$2,585	\$5,109
Andrew Johnson NHS	52,873	\$3,491	49	\$1,624	\$2,660	\$4,838
Aniakchak NM&PRES	179	\$344	5	\$189	\$306	\$520
Antietam NB	115,619	\$7,630	95	\$4,323	\$7,026	\$11,330
Apostle Islands NL ^a	254,952	\$45,212	623	\$17,511	\$29,955	\$56,652
Appomattox Court House NHP	83,483	\$5,512	79	\$2,360	\$3,939	\$7,307

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Arches NP ^{a,b}	1,460,652	\$274,172	3,558	\$112,310	\$188,653	\$335,174
Arkansas Post NMEM	22,791	\$1,505	20	\$617	\$1,054	\$1,927
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	306,686	\$20,251	249	\$11,448	\$18,706	\$29,992
Assateague Island NS	2,340,269	\$116,445	1,414	\$47,671	\$78,036	\$138,624
Aztec Ruins NM	50,396	\$3,328	44	\$1,178	\$2,097	\$3,990
Badlands NP	1,006,809	\$73,746	991	\$29,025	\$50,916	\$95,334
Bandelier NM	210,941	\$15,018	200	\$6,212	\$10,742	\$19,649
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bent's Old Fort NHS	26,057	\$1,720	23	\$723	\$1,244	\$2,226
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	\$4,363	61	\$2,388	\$3,810	\$6,529
Big Bend NP	514,107	\$48,061	655	\$18,559	\$29,560	\$55,676
Big Cypress NPRES	2,903,159	\$261,407	3,403	\$133,394	\$228,749	\$387,985
Big Hole NB ^a	54,781	\$4,371	56	\$1,618	\$2,416	\$4,845
Big South Fork NRRRA ^a	797,726	\$28,195	333	\$10,978	\$17,840	\$32,603
Big Thicket NPRES	276,788	\$20,113	263	\$10,153	\$15,942	\$27,473
Bighorn Canyon NRA	217,660	\$10,805	145	\$4,436	\$6,780	\$13,194

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Biscayne NP	701,023	\$50,949	659	\$25,797	\$43,606	\$74,118
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	297,257	\$20,930	243	\$9,059	\$15,154	\$26,108
Blue Ridge PKWY ^a	15,711,004	\$1,286,018	17,824	\$529,662	\$899,322	\$1,674,075
Bluestone NSR ^c	14,113	\$705	9	\$274	\$457	\$849
Booker T Washington NM	20,396	\$1,347	20	\$592	\$992	\$1,863
Boston African American NHS	390,765	\$25,803	323	\$15,592	\$24,310	\$39,314
Boston Harbor Islands NRA ^c	29,241	\$1,460	17	\$820	\$1,275	\$2,070
Boston NHP	2,123,246	\$140,202	1,752	\$84,732	\$132,086	\$213,592
Brown V Board of Education NHS	15,564	\$1,028	15	\$541	\$897	\$1,612
Bryce Canyon NP ^{a,b}	2,354,660	\$218,608	3,019	\$69,296	\$118,191	\$234,954
Buck Island Reef NM	45,365	\$3,210	31	\$1,426	\$2,628	\$4,011
Buffalo NR	1,306,932	\$64,953	864	\$24,432	\$41,554	\$78,495
Cabrillo NM	768,076	\$50,718	638	\$27,761	\$43,651	\$71,205
Camp Nelson NM	16,217	\$1,071	16	\$497	\$781	\$1,479
Canaveral NS ^a	2,122,075	\$87,275	1,126	\$42,253	\$71,804	\$124,122
Cane River Creole NHP	14,811	\$978	13	\$381	\$663	\$1,232
Canyon De Chelly NM	354,972	\$26,964	352	\$9,277	\$16,619	\$31,858

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Canyonlands NP ^{a,b}	779,147	\$101,464	1,319	\$40,896	\$69,246	\$123,758
Cape Cod NS ^a	3,968,672	\$548,247	6,683	\$275,881	\$450,024	\$750,304
Cape Hatteras NS ^{a,b}	2,862,844	\$644,568	10,272	\$350,475	\$537,394	\$864,609
Cape Krusenstern NM	17,403	\$28,727	403	\$15,723	\$25,089	\$42,990
Cape Lookout NS	541,533	\$26,773	343	\$9,598	\$15,632	\$29,648
Capitol Reef NP ^{a,b}	1,227,608	\$105,561	1,462	\$32,199	\$62,120	\$121,297
Capulin Volcano NM ^a	88,541	\$3,029	38	\$990	\$1,661	\$3,160
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	79,123	\$5,225	73	\$2,263	\$3,809	\$6,912
Carlsbad Caverns NP	390,932	\$28,452	353	\$9,838	\$16,890	\$31,166
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ^c	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Casa Grande Ruins NM	78,557	\$5,187	71	\$2,786	\$4,649	\$8,017
Castillo De San Marcos NM	624,841	\$41,259	592	\$19,210	\$32,775	\$58,786
Castle Clinton NM	3,471,661	\$99,259	976	\$50,383	\$80,097	\$125,214
Catoctin Mountain P ^{a,b}	450,322	\$13,455	147	\$6,523	\$10,338	\$16,460
Cedar Breaks NM	688,644	\$50,025	653	\$19,416	\$33,285	\$62,189
Cesar E. Chavez NM	11,585	\$765	9	\$442	\$693	\$1,118
Chaco Culture NHP	41,594	\$2,525	33	\$994	\$1,722	\$3,152

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Chamizal NMEM ^c	17,673	\$1,167	17	\$488	\$776	\$1,515
Channel Islands NP	323,245	\$21,775	258	\$12,639	\$19,935	\$31,853
Charles Pinckney NHS	12,585	\$831	11	\$361	\$625	\$1,080
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	3,518	\$232	3	\$113	\$178	\$323
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,537,848	\$176,660	2,372	\$89,583	\$149,455	\$259,566
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,286,185	\$90,738	1,177	\$51,826	\$85,518	\$139,746
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	964,272	\$63,644	905	\$26,387	\$43,365	\$81,396
Chickasaw NRA ^a	1,455,530	\$27,957	258	\$7,206	\$11,691	\$23,493
Chiricahua NM	61,377	\$4,063	49	\$1,410	\$2,395	\$4,374
Christiansted NHS	96,587	\$6,378	65	\$2,966	\$5,327	\$8,221
City Of Rocks NRES	83,996	\$5,546	73	\$2,097	\$3,567	\$6,596
Clara Barton NHS ^c	673	\$45	1	\$25	\$41	\$66
Colonial NHP ^a	2,762,273	\$303,110	4,509	\$128,874	\$220,132	\$407,623
Colorado NM	480,442	\$34,055	438	\$13,332	\$23,066	\$42,518
Congaree NP ^a	204,522	\$11,831	138	\$4,534	\$8,073	\$14,224
Coronado NMEM	131,359	\$8,674	114	\$3,871	\$6,434	\$11,384
Cowpens NB	212,534	\$15,469	213	\$7,765	\$12,878	\$22,503

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Crater Lake NP	527,259	\$51,208	728	\$27,714	\$42,626	\$74,757
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES ^a	237,774	\$9,362	124	\$3,438	\$5,770	\$11,017
Cumberland Gap NHP ^{a,b}	732,916	\$23,245	284	\$8,010	\$13,640	\$25,237
Cumberland Island NS	64,387	\$3,091	41	\$1,386	\$2,304	\$4,085
Curecanti NRA	992,749	\$49,301	556	\$19,920	\$33,071	\$57,818
Cuyahoga Valley NP ^a	2,913,312	\$55,996	778	\$30,380	\$48,069	\$86,244
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP ^a	81,303	\$5,362	85	\$3,124	\$4,999	\$8,857
De Soto NMEM	173,150	\$11,433	163	\$5,835	\$9,770	\$17,195
Death Valley NP	1,128,862	\$104,819	1,228	\$51,435	\$86,947	\$139,299
Delaware Water Gap NRA ^a	4,380,225	\$167,208	2,329	\$110,908	\$166,593	\$266,010
Denali NP&PRES	427,562	\$474,887	6,641	\$260,213	\$417,656	\$713,505
Devils Postpile NM	144,453	\$10,514	127	\$4,759	\$7,620	\$13,127
Devils Tower NM	480,713	\$34,868	459	\$13,824	\$24,442	\$45,382
Dinosaur NM	351,019	\$23,829	270	\$9,194	\$15,517	\$27,064
Dry Tortugas NP	78,488	\$5,403	58	\$2,173	\$3,686	\$6,123
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	760,603	\$16,208	203	\$9,371	\$15,509	\$24,844
Edgar Allan Poe NHS ^c	10,726	\$708	10	\$434	\$674	\$1,123

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Effigy Mounds NM ^a	56,422	\$4,053	61	\$1,646	\$2,707	\$5,230
Eisenhower NHS	22,250	\$1,469	18	\$830	\$1,332	\$2,149
El Malpais NM	162,755	\$10,747	153	\$4,504	\$7,724	\$14,402
El Morro NM	60,501	\$4,319	56	\$1,307	\$2,375	\$4,672
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	19,076	\$1,260	15	\$686	\$1,106	\$1,766
Eugene O'Neill NHS	18,754	\$1,238	13	\$734	\$1,129	\$1,736
Everglades NP	1,155,193	\$124,649	1,730	\$66,665	\$114,028	\$192,518
Federal Hall NMEM ^c	40,229	\$2,656	29	\$1,583	\$2,572	\$3,896
Fire Island NS	393,749	\$19,610	193	\$10,736	\$17,459	\$26,340
First Ladies NHS	7,146	\$472	7	\$261	\$411	\$726
Flight 93 NMEM	346,559	\$22,884	328	\$12,243	\$19,030	\$33,631
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	67,174	\$4,436	58	\$2,407	\$3,963	\$6,698
Ford's Theatre NHS	319,596	\$6,810	85	\$3,938	\$6,516	\$10,439
Fort Bowie NHS ^{a,b}	7,913	\$334	4	\$122	\$205	\$357
Fort Caroline NMEM	329,363	\$21,748	312	\$10,556	\$17,924	\$31,761
Fort Davis NHS	45,401	\$2,998	38	\$1,134	\$1,752	\$3,222
Fort Donelson NB	183,638	\$13,365	158	\$6,641	\$10,806	\$17,895

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

^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Fort Frederica NM	245,214	\$16,192	226	\$7,673	\$12,808	\$22,534
Fort Laramie NHS ^{a,b}	39,657	\$1,221	15	\$397	\$657	\$1,293
Fort Larned NHS ^a	26,219	\$1,811	24	\$575	\$1,053	\$2,040
Fort Matanzas NM	698,895	\$46,149	663	\$21,601	\$36,934	\$66,187
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	223,957	\$14,789	185	\$8,344	\$13,600	\$21,943
Fort Necessity NB	258,293	\$17,051	247	\$9,334	\$14,601	\$25,797
Fort Point NHS	955,454	\$63,090	672	\$37,404	\$57,518	\$88,442
Fort Pulaski NM	471,077	\$34,286	429	\$14,424	\$25,130	\$43,314
Fort Raleigh NHS	287,650	\$18,994	276	\$8,026	\$13,578	\$25,459
Fort Scott NHS ^a	26,854	\$550	7	\$169	\$284	\$575
Fort Smith NHS	123,229	\$8,137	119	\$3,210	\$5,561	\$10,683
Fort Stanwix NM ^a	71,716	\$4,487	50	\$1,888	\$3,434	\$5,649
Fort Sumter NM	385,472	\$25,453	330	\$11,050	\$19,165	\$33,177
Fort Union NM ^a	7,557	\$583	7	\$219	\$372	\$668
Fort Union Trading Post NHS ^a	12,822	\$1,178	12	\$407	\$643	\$1,122
Fort Vancouver NHS	964,318	\$63,675	873	\$35,703	\$56,969	\$97,441
Fort Washington P	406,917	\$26,869	325	\$15,096	\$24,704	\$39,380

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Fossil Butte NM ^a	17,879	\$1,011	12	\$375	\$627	\$1,126
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	3,291,313	\$70,137	877	\$40,553	\$67,111	\$107,508
Frederick Douglass NHS ^c	211	\$4	0	\$2	\$4	\$7
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	14,148	\$935	12	\$563	\$878	\$1,423
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	756,296	\$49,939	617	\$27,335	\$44,590	\$72,073
Friendship Hill NHS	16,395	\$1,083	16	\$589	\$922	\$1,627
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES ^c	9,457	\$15,611	219	\$8,544	\$13,634	\$23,361
Gateway Arch NP ^{a,b}	1,618,774	\$112,076	1,781	\$71,532	\$114,178	\$196,236
Gateway NRA ^a	8,728,291	\$259,269	2,852	\$114,094	\$191,737	\$314,550
Gauley River NRA	163,510	\$8,112	104	\$3,077	\$5,123	\$9,444
General Grant NMEM ^{a,b}	132,542	\$5,689	63	\$3,492	\$5,671	\$8,244
George Rogers Clark NHP	123,229	\$8,137	113	\$3,227	\$5,656	\$10,457
George Washington Birthplace NM ^a	96,234	\$4,976	59	\$2,661	\$4,325	\$6,927
George Washington Carver NM ^a	29,725	\$630	8	\$242	\$397	\$762
George Washington MEM PKWY	7,397,120	\$54,544	831	\$32,384	\$50,763	\$87,497
Gettysburg NMP	764,576	\$55,648	668	\$30,795	\$49,806	\$80,017
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	43,608	\$2,880	37	\$919	\$1,602	\$3,066

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Glacier Bay NP&PRES ^a	545,758	\$223,677	2,824	\$126,214	\$196,012	\$382,678
Glacier NP ^a	2,908,458	\$367,589	5,691	\$184,793	\$284,541	\$548,417
Glen Canyon NRA ^a	2,842,776	\$300,543	3,486	\$126,398	\$213,280	\$372,677
Golden Gate NRA ^a	15,638,911	\$1,095,491	10,432	\$698,994	\$1,060,746	\$1,524,345
Golden Spike NHS ^a	49,042	\$3,169	43	\$1,475	\$2,522	\$4,536
Governors Island NM	44,345	\$2,928	32	\$1,746	\$2,836	\$4,295
Grand Canyon NP ^a	4,732,101	\$758,899	9,991	\$346,332	\$576,355	\$1,010,477
Grand Portage NM	93,108	\$6,775	87	\$2,136	\$3,791	\$7,229
Grand Teton NP ^{a,b}	2,806,223	\$597,470	7,608	\$267,468	\$438,271	\$757,041
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	24,351	\$1,608	25	\$779	\$1,147	\$2,255
Great Basin NP	142,115	\$9,151	122	\$2,644	\$4,847	\$9,668
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES ^{a,b}	493,428	\$32,538	408	\$10,668	\$18,659	\$35,980
Great Smoky Mountains NP ^{a,b}	12,937,633	\$2,110,462	32,590	\$1,218,335	\$1,922,997	\$3,262,390
Greenbelt P ^c	60,800	\$4,365	52	\$2,417	\$3,976	\$6,326
Guadalupe Mountains NP ^{a,b}	219,987	\$26,288	311	\$10,671	\$17,784	\$31,165
Guilford Courthouse NMP	389,057	\$25,690	374	\$12,732	\$20,945	\$37,627
Gulf Islands NS	5,685,155	\$282,833	3,655	\$122,262	\$203,785	\$367,005

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	25,122	\$1,659	23	\$766	\$1,269	\$2,316
Haleakala NP	1,087,616	\$78,419	764	\$34,951	\$64,475	\$98,412
Hamilton Grange NMEM	45,198	\$2,985	32	\$1,773	\$2,884	\$4,363
Hampton NHS	12,506	\$826	10	\$471	\$763	\$1,233
Harpers Ferry NHP ^a	407,008	\$22,339	302	\$13,616	\$21,971	\$35,369
Harry S Truman NHS	21,471	\$1,417	21	\$757	\$1,246	\$2,241
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,580,961	\$148,615	1,534	\$69,074	\$128,524	\$195,158
Herbert Hoover NHS	103,804	\$6,855	101	\$2,940	\$4,878	\$9,144
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	100,665	\$6,648	78	\$3,670	\$5,891	\$9,409
Homestead NM ^a	47,614	\$1,802	24	\$655	\$1,101	\$2,097
Hopewell Culture NHP	51,850	\$3,424	50	\$1,836	\$2,941	\$5,216
Hopewell Furnace NHS	57,238	\$3,780	53	\$2,288	\$3,564	\$5,991
Horseshoe Bend NMP	67,773	\$4,475	68	\$1,993	\$3,265	\$6,203
Hot Springs NP	2,646,133	\$191,724	2,713	\$75,533	\$137,087	\$257,732
Hovenweep NM	28,446	\$2,028	26	\$761	\$1,341	\$2,482
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	50,017	\$3,302	45	\$1,164	\$2,029	\$3,914
Independence NHP	2,688,302	\$177,513	2,442	\$108,821	\$168,972	\$281,598

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Indiana Dunes NL	2,834,180	\$141,327	1,685	\$80,203	\$127,743	\$208,509
Isle Royale NP ^{a,b,c}	25,454	\$10,368	120	\$3,314	\$5,809	\$12,738
James A Garfield NHS ^a	32,173	\$1,305	19	\$723	\$1,126	\$2,019
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	269,748	\$17,812	247	\$8,053	\$13,635	\$24,420
Jewel Cave NM	119,343	\$7,880	109	\$3,205	\$5,556	\$10,389
Jimmy Carter NHS	35,308	\$2,331	36	\$887	\$1,516	\$2,985
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,091,196	\$8,964	110	\$4,146	\$6,344	\$10,688
John Day Fossil Beds NM ^a	165,201	\$9,093	110	\$3,896	\$6,208	\$11,167
John F Kennedy NHS ^c	100	\$7	0	\$4	\$6	\$10
John Muir NHS	38,878	\$2,567	27	\$1,522	\$2,341	\$3,601
Johnstown Flood NMEM ^a	148,142	\$10,354	156	\$5,727	\$8,877	\$15,872
Joshua Tree NP ^a	3,058,294	\$171,013	2,037	\$77,112	\$124,692	\$209,054
Kalaupapa NHP	38,771	\$2,560	26	\$1,191	\$2,138	\$3,300
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	291,342	\$19,238	198	\$8,947	\$16,069	\$24,797
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	43,231	\$3,097	41	\$1,253	\$2,168	\$3,960
Katmai NP&PRES ^c	33,908	\$55,973	785	\$30,636	\$48,885	\$83,763
Kenai Fjords NP	389,943	\$76,465	1,320	\$47,578	\$64,499	\$116,680

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	1,322,003	\$87,294	1,272	\$47,611	\$79,553	\$137,541
Keweenaw NHP	15,255	\$1,007	14	\$311	\$566	\$1,123
Kings Canyon NP	640,986	\$60,732	776	\$28,920	\$46,097	\$78,599
Kings Mountain NMP ^a	238,656	\$10,809	149	\$5,432	\$8,892	\$15,573
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP ^{a,c}	342,909	\$57,411	869	\$36,633	\$45,467	\$74,813
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	60,423	\$3,990	42	\$2,023	\$3,539	\$5,490
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	9,217	\$609	8	\$252	\$418	\$787
Kobuk Valley NP	16,925	\$27,939	392	\$15,292	\$24,401	\$41,810
Korean War Veterans MEM ^{a,b}	4,010,009	\$112,205	1,499	\$71,363	\$114,558	\$174,570
Lake Chelan NRA	38,207	\$3,047	30	\$1,524	\$2,691	\$4,074
Lake Clark NP&PRES ^c	18,187	\$30,024	421	\$16,433	\$26,222	\$44,930
Lake Mead NRA	5,578,226	\$279,845	3,021	\$125,518	\$210,505	\$342,944
Lake Meredith NRA ^{a,b}	1,276,717	\$31,286	240	\$7,623	\$11,772	\$22,364
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,128,725	\$56,623	649	\$23,024	\$41,238	\$70,394
Lassen Volcanic NP	446,291	\$30,014	371	\$12,738	\$20,341	\$35,786
Lava Beds NM ^a	130,969	\$6,448	74	\$2,597	\$4,032	\$7,208
Lewis and Clark NHP	279,924	\$18,484	242	\$9,970	\$16,273	\$27,315

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM ^a	105,819	\$5,649	87	\$2,861	\$4,496	\$8,210
Lincoln Home NHS ^a	145,144	\$9,926	138	\$4,152	\$7,250	\$13,211
Lincoln MEM	7,825,397	\$166,756	2,086	\$96,417	\$159,561	\$255,608
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	168,433	\$11,121	163	\$5,046	\$7,602	\$14,679
Little River Canyon NPRES	726,239	\$47,955	707	\$21,358	\$35,365	\$65,582
Little Rock Central High School NHS	92,108	\$6,082	90	\$2,521	\$4,482	\$8,449
Longfellow NHS	60,558	\$3,998	50	\$2,415	\$3,765	\$6,094
Lowell NHP	209,284	\$13,819	173	\$8,330	\$13,001	\$21,041
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	87,386	\$5,770	85	\$3,075	\$4,809	\$8,718
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	242,325	\$16,000	197	\$9,045	\$14,780	\$23,697
Maggie L Walker NHS	4,815	\$318	5	\$151	\$253	\$454
Mammoth Cave NP	663,147	\$62,024	828	\$32,923	\$52,970	\$89,639
Manassas NBP	532,727	\$35,177	428	\$19,763	\$32,323	\$51,676
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	9,616	\$635	8	\$266	\$439	\$767
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	10,546	\$227	3	\$98	\$152	\$278
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP ^c	7,103	\$264	3	\$103	\$184	\$303

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Manzanar NHS ^a	116,843	\$13,903	164	\$6,247	\$10,048	\$17,296
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	63,956	\$4,223	53	\$1,980	\$3,364	\$5,675
Martin Luther King Jr NHS ^c	242,789	\$16,032	233	\$8,771	\$14,660	\$25,307
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,321,897	\$70,789	885	\$40,929	\$67,734	\$108,507
Martin Van Buren NHS ^{a,b}	11,702	\$553	7	\$281	\$462	\$742
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS ^c	1,995	\$43	1	\$25	\$41	\$65
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	11,231	\$741	11	\$325	\$554	\$1,049
Mesa Verde NP ^a	499,790	\$58,031	762	\$22,652	\$40,039	\$73,794
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	4,971	\$98	1	\$32	\$51	\$106
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	8,746	\$577	7	\$217	\$403	\$670
Minute Man NHP	960,343	\$63,413	796	\$38,249	\$59,719	\$96,768
Minuteman Missile NHS ^a	105,776	\$8,924	120	\$3,608	\$6,272	\$11,581
Mississippi NRR	303,882	\$15,173	200	\$7,749	\$12,593	\$22,101
Missouri NRR	133,162	\$6,650	86	\$2,690	\$4,392	\$8,103
Mojave NPRES	773,463	\$51,030	598	\$24,787	\$41,082	\$66,827
Monocacy NB ^a	127,111	\$4,865	61	\$2,088	\$3,610	\$6,164
Montezuma Castle NM	364,014	\$24,037	327	\$12,869	\$21,407	\$36,711

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Moores Creek NB	53,681	\$3,904	52	\$1,484	\$2,640	\$4,846
Morristown NHP ^{a,b}	245,231	\$5,298	47	\$2,721	\$4,381	\$6,387
Mount Rainier NP ^a	1,622,395	\$67,234	687	\$32,128	\$56,333	\$87,612
Mount Rushmore NMEM ^{a,b}	2,440,449	\$385,563	5,694	\$185,853	\$311,230	\$551,293
Muir Woods NM ^a	798,625	\$98,253	910	\$62,655	\$96,686	\$138,003
Natchez NHP	64,691	\$4,272	59	\$1,746	\$2,971	\$5,484
Natchez Trace PKWY ^{a,b}	6,543,533	\$474,052	5,659	\$243,050	\$392,405	\$640,352
National Capital Parks Central ^{a,b}	920,643	\$88,584	1,186	\$56,351	\$90,394	\$137,836
National Capital Parks East	1,267,873	\$27,017	348	\$15,639	\$25,929	\$41,979
National Park of American Samoa ^c	1,887	\$125	1	\$58	\$104	\$161
Natural Bridges NM	71,249	\$5,028	58	\$1,955	\$3,296	\$5,797
Navajo NM	41,118	\$2,899	34	\$1,125	\$1,889	\$3,324
New Bedford Whaling NHP ^a	13,570	\$810	11	\$520	\$801	\$1,297
New Orleans Jazz NHP	37,410	\$2,470	34	\$1,163	\$1,958	\$3,470
New River Gorge NR	1,593,523	\$79,328	1,044	\$30,951	\$51,655	\$96,080
Nez Perce NHP	344,517	\$22,749	288	\$9,657	\$17,138	\$29,683
Nicodemus NHS ^a	5,307	\$333	4	\$96	\$178	\$328

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Ninety Six NHS	108,082	\$7,137	101	\$3,073	\$5,334	\$9,649
Niobrara NSR ^{a,b}	80,071	\$8,021	111	\$2,826	\$4,611	\$9,378
Noatak NPRES	18,393	\$30,365	426	\$16,619	\$26,519	\$45,440
North Cascades NP ^c	30,154	\$1,639	15	\$758	\$1,293	\$1,955
Obed W&SR ^a	306,502	\$6,462	68	\$2,314	\$3,664	\$6,723
Ocmulgee NM	155,242	\$10,252	155	\$3,837	\$6,659	\$12,964
Olympic NP	2,432,972	\$227,620	2,453	\$117,022	\$208,138	\$320,238
Oregon Caves NM	72,923	\$6,763	93	\$3,296	\$5,111	\$9,112
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	133,317	\$8,630	112	\$4,434	\$7,430	\$12,712
Ozark NSR	1,291,305	\$63,776	873	\$21,853	\$36,313	\$73,310
Padre Island NS	531,624	\$26,152	356	\$10,395	\$16,276	\$31,620
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	196,252	\$12,959	196	\$5,623	\$8,759	\$17,145
Paterson Great Falls NHP	248,293	\$16,396	200	\$9,636	\$14,515	\$23,451
Pea Ridge NMP	81,992	\$5,414	81	\$2,373	\$3,929	\$7,493
Pearl Harbor NMEM	1,545,582	\$294,598	3,177	\$148,703	\$288,867	\$435,118
Pecos NHP	49,683	\$3,281	45	\$1,421	\$2,401	\$4,383
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS ^c	56,928	\$1,213	15	\$701	\$1,161	\$1,859

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Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM ^a	90,988	\$9,034	145	\$5,660	\$8,783	\$15,256
Petersburg NB	180,907	\$11,946	174	\$5,736	\$9,655	\$17,512
Petrified Forest NP	505,209	\$36,752	434	\$14,026	\$23,644	\$42,065
Petroglyph NM ^b	339,394	\$15,043	208	\$6,581	\$10,934	\$19,945
Pictured Rocks NL	925,685	\$45,873	549	\$15,044	\$26,223	\$48,775
Pinnacles NP ^{a,b}	275,023	\$18,922	162	\$9,962	\$15,116	\$21,802
Pipe Spring NM	23,001	\$1,519	21	\$611	\$1,025	\$1,924
Pipestone NM	78,036	\$5,153	72	\$2,279	\$3,741	\$6,876
Piscataway P	243,212	\$16,060	195	\$9,024	\$14,767	\$23,541
Point Reyes NS	2,336,202	\$116,888	1,119	\$64,019	\$97,924	\$149,158
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	1,129	\$75	1	\$44	\$68	\$105
President's Park	714,224	\$15,220	190	\$8,800	\$14,563	\$23,329
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	6,078	\$402	6	\$150	\$265	\$499
Prince William Forest P	294,916	\$19,149	222	\$10,403	\$17,010	\$26,976
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	311,441	\$20,565	211	\$9,564	\$17,178	\$26,507
Puukohola Heiau NHS	31,602	\$2,087	21	\$971	\$1,743	\$2,690

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Rainbow Bridge NM ^c	81	\$5	0	\$2	\$3	\$6
Reconstruction Era NHP	18,262	\$1,206	15	\$470	\$838	\$1,424
Redwood NP	458,400	\$32,830	428	\$15,247	\$23,520	\$41,991
Richmond NBP	173,124	\$11,432	164	\$5,371	\$9,071	\$16,434
Rio Grande W&SR ^c	263	\$242	4	\$99	\$147	\$302
River Raisin NB	241,998	\$15,979	216	\$8,473	\$13,762	\$23,630
Rock Creek P	2,026,156	\$43,176	544	\$25,012	\$41,369	\$66,437
Rocky Mountain NP ^{a,b}	4,300,424	\$583,794	8,082	\$351,160	\$566,000	\$911,894
Roger Williams NMEM	33,838	\$2,235	28	\$1,323	\$2,082	\$3,355
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	37,359	\$2,467	26	\$1,463	\$2,250	\$3,459
Ross Lake NRA	998,019	\$50,572	469	\$23,594	\$40,625	\$61,901
Russell Cave NM	16,988	\$1,122	16	\$474	\$774	\$1,447
Sagamore Hill NHS	91,735	\$6,057	64	\$3,581	\$5,831	\$8,756
Saguaro NP	908,194	\$66,012	876	\$34,400	\$58,183	\$99,981
Saint-Gaudens NHS ^a	25,513	\$1,412	19	\$864	\$1,357	\$2,204
Saint Croix Island IHS	12,139	\$801	11	\$349	\$580	\$1,043
Saint Croix NSR	833,773	\$41,088	544	\$20,813	\$33,734	\$59,329

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Saint Paul's Church NHS	8,790	\$581	6	\$344	\$560	\$843
Salem Maritime NHS	392,836	\$25,940	322	\$15,801	\$24,569	\$39,545
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	37,190	\$2,456	34	\$1,045	\$1,770	\$3,246
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	12,155	\$803	8	\$373	\$671	\$1,035
San Antonio Missions NHP ^a	1,238,920	\$98,296	1,538	\$53,164	\$85,422	\$155,220
San Francisco Maritime NHP	3,034,750	\$86,772	803	\$43,339	\$66,017	\$102,967
San Juan Island NHP	700,325	\$46,243	468	\$22,966	\$39,892	\$60,999
San Juan NHS	1,027,264	\$67,832	697	\$31,547	\$56,659	\$87,432
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	4,772	\$315	4	\$92	\$172	\$335
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	795,217	\$39,708	462	\$22,152	\$34,853	\$56,592
Saratoga NHP	70,742	\$4,671	59	\$2,108	\$3,597	\$6,126
Saugus Iron Works NHS	27,478	\$1,814	23	\$1,103	\$1,718	\$2,768
Scotts Bluff NM	174,651	\$11,533	153	\$4,415	\$7,376	\$13,728
Sequoia NP ^a	1,153,198	\$96,798	1,157	\$43,636	\$70,315	\$117,862
Shenandoah NP	1,449,300	\$104,152	1,239	\$55,478	\$90,656	\$145,464
Shiloh NMP	387,205	\$25,567	358	\$9,355	\$15,804	\$30,531
Sitka NHP	134,451	\$26,014	450	\$16,214	\$21,923	\$39,698

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL ^a	1,501,117	\$181,614	2,392	\$72,500	\$129,711	\$234,042
Springfield Armory NHS	14,486	\$957	12	\$542	\$858	\$1,386
Statue Of Liberty NM	3,141,213	\$207,420	2,251	\$123,600	\$200,874	\$304,308
Steamtown NHS ^a	71,232	\$4,351	62	\$2,312	\$3,577	\$6,285
Stones River NB	417,791	\$27,587	360	\$14,740	\$23,731	\$40,068
Stonewall NM ^c	1,581,961	\$104,460	1,137	\$62,260	\$101,242	\$153,520
Sunset Crater Volcano NM ^c	54,787	\$3,618	45	\$1,484	\$2,424	\$4,274
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	24,795	\$1,638	23	\$680	\$1,159	\$2,137
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	1,680	\$111	2	\$68	\$106	\$176
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	7,948	\$525	6	\$313	\$509	\$772
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	19,728	\$1,303	16	\$599	\$1,051	\$1,765
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	171,500	\$11,324	139	\$6,402	\$10,460	\$16,771
Theodore Roosevelt NP	668,679	\$47,721	570	\$17,091	\$29,032	\$52,799
Thomas Edison NHP ^{a,b,c}	33,095	\$777	7	\$425	\$680	\$996
Thomas Jefferson MEM ^{a,b}	2,975,148	\$100,374	1,337	\$63,997	\$102,922	\$156,569
Thomas Stone NHS	4,821	\$318	4	\$179	\$292	\$464
Timpanogos Cave NM	155,995	\$10,301	145	\$5,122	\$8,670	\$15,589

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Timucuan EHP	1,102,223	\$72,782	1,045	\$35,120	\$59,669	\$105,969
Tonto NM	31,504	\$2,080	29	\$1,117	\$1,862	\$3,207
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	47,674	\$3,148	36	\$1,560	\$2,690	\$4,306
Tumacacori NHP	38,786	\$2,561	34	\$1,143	\$1,900	\$3,361
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	16,137	\$1,065	16	\$414	\$689	\$1,358
Tuskegee Institute NHS	9,769	\$645	10	\$251	\$417	\$822
Tuzigoot NM	116,639	\$7,702	105	\$4,134	\$6,876	\$11,782
Ulysses S Grant NHS	32,354	\$2,137	32	\$1,156	\$1,875	\$3,355
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	270,718	\$13,518	129	\$6,981	\$11,315	\$17,098
Valles Caldera NPRES	63,738	\$4,612	61	\$1,947	\$3,346	\$6,025
Valley Forge NHP ^a	1,645,298	\$23,386	357	\$14,279	\$22,349	\$38,503
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS ^{a,b}	326,012	\$13,831	173	\$6,322	\$11,081	\$18,031
Vicksburg NMP	410,487	\$27,105	403	\$10,993	\$19,007	\$36,538
Vietnam Veterans MEM	4,886,254	\$104,124	1,302	\$60,204	\$99,632	\$159,605
Virgin Islands NP ^a	196,752	\$31,028	347	\$15,075	\$28,661	\$43,520
Voyageurs NP	221,434	\$20,136	278	\$7,953	\$13,645	\$25,414
Waco Mammoth NM	88,240	\$5,826	83	\$2,703	\$4,220	\$7,772

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Walnut Canyon NM	179,396	\$11,846	147	\$4,859	\$7,936	\$13,996
War In The Pacific NHP	380,578	\$25,130	258	\$11,687	\$20,991	\$32,391
Washington Monument	260,317	\$5,548	69	\$3,208	\$5,308	\$8,503
Washita Battlefield NHS	12,658	\$835	12	\$257	\$445	\$945
Weir Farm NHS	37,977	\$2,508	27	\$1,475	\$2,404	\$3,619
Whiskeytown NRA	1,505,134	\$74,987	886	\$32,393	\$50,290	\$87,778
White House ^c	236,380	\$5,037	63	\$2,912	\$4,820	\$7,721
White Sands NP ^a	705,127	\$42,405	572	\$16,168	\$26,111	\$50,919
Whitman Mission NHS	52,000	\$3,434	40	\$1,361	\$2,457	\$4,116
William Howard Taft NHS	27,740	\$1,832	27	\$981	\$1,557	\$2,785
Wilson's Creek NB	282,914	\$18,681	276	\$8,094	\$13,226	\$25,296
Wind Cave NP ^a	607,418	\$52,696	741	\$23,201	\$41,099	\$75,038
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	445,497	\$29,417	365	\$16,679	\$27,241	\$43,803
Women's Rights NHP ^a	34,294	\$2,788	32	\$1,240	\$2,273	\$3,702
World War I MEM	848,634	\$18,084	196	\$9,865	\$15,970	\$24,487
World War II Memorial	4,815,309	\$102,612	1,283	\$59,330	\$98,185	\$157,287

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^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-1 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2022.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2022)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2022)
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	65,236	\$107,689	1,510	\$58,942	\$94,051	\$161,154
Wright Brothers NMEM	437,391	\$28,881	421	\$12,316	\$20,851	\$39,101
Wupatki NM	194,448	\$14,153	170	\$5,726	\$9,504	\$16,660
Yellowstone NP ^a	3,290,242	\$452,025	6,234	\$210,832	\$327,536	\$599,600
Yosemite NP ^a	3,667,550	\$497,552	6,314	\$243,403	\$398,697	\$683,739
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES ^c	744	\$1,074	15	\$589	\$952	\$1,621
Zion NP ^{a,b}	4,692,417	\$672,427	10,777	\$277,900	\$492,714	\$961,270

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^b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2022.

^c Area was closed for one or more months in 2022.

Table A-2. Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	95.6%
Acadia NP	97.8%
Adams NHP	95.6%
African Burial Ground NM	95.6%
Agate Fossil Beds NM	99.2%
Alagnak WR	100.0%
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	95.6%
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	95.6%
Amistad NRA	88.0%
Andersonville NHS	95.6%
Andrew Johnson NHS	95.6%
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100.0%
Antietam NB	95.6%
Apostle Islands NL	98.4%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	99.9%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	95.6%
Assateague Island NS	88.1%
Aztec Ruins NM	95.6%
Badlands NP	98.7%
Bandelier NM	98.7%
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM ^a	–
Bent's Old Fort NHS	95.6%
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	100.0%
Big Bend NP	98.5%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	98.7%
Big South Fork NRRRA	80.9%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.2%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	98.7%
Blue Ridge PKWY	94.9%
Bluestone NSR	88.0%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	88.0%
Boston NHP	95.6%
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	99.2%
Buck Island Reef NM	98.7%
Buffalo NR	88.6%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Camp Nelson NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	67.4%
Cane River Creole NHP	95.6%
Canyon De Chelly NM	98.8%
Canyonlands NP	99.4%
Cape Cod NS	97.9%
Cape Hatteras NS	95.4%
Cape Krusenstern NM	100.0%
Cape Lookout NS	88.4%
Capitol Reef NP	99.1%
Capulin Volcano NM	98.5%
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95.6%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	98.6%
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ^a	–
Casa Grande Ruins NM	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Castillo De San Marcos NM	95.6%
Castle Clinton NM	60.8%
Catoctin Mountain P	36.6%
Cedar Breaks NM	98.7%
Cesar E. Chavez NM	95.6%
Chaco Culture NHP	98.9%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.8%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.6%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	61.3%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City Of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS	95.6%
Colonial NHP	98.1%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.2%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%
Cowpens NB	98.6%
Crater Lake NP	98.4%
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES	98.6%
Cumberland Gap NHP	89.7%
Cumberland Island NS	89.8%
Curecanti NRA	88.2%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	71.6%
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.4%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	84.0%
Denali NP&PRES	100.0%
Devils Postpile NM	98.6%
Devils Tower NM	98.7%
Dinosaur NM	98.8%
Dry Tortugas NP	98.7%
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	91.6%
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	95.6%
Effigy Mounds NM	95.7%
Eisenhower NHS	95.6%
El Malpais NM	95.6%
El Morro NM	98.7%
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Eugene O'Neill NHS	95.6%
Everglades NP	97.3%
Federal Hall NMEM	95.6%
Fire Island NS	88.2%
First Ladies NHS	95.6%
Flight 93 NMEM	95.6%
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Ford's Theatre NHS	91.6%
Fort Bowie NHS	95.7%
Fort Caroline NMEM	95.6%
Fort Davis NHS	95.6%
Fort Donelson NB	98.6%
Fort Frederica NM	95.6%
Fort Laramie NHS	97.4%
Fort Larned NHS	97.8%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.6%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	75.1%
Fort Smith NHS	95.6%
Fort Stanwix NM	96.9%
Fort Sumter NM	95.6%
Fort Union NM	99.8%
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	97.1%
Fort Vancouver NHS	95.6%
Fort Washington P	95.6%
Fossil Butte NM	100.0%
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	91.6%
Frederick Douglass NHS	91.0%
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	95.6%
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	95.6%
Friendship Hill NHS	95.6%
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	100.0%
Gateway Arch NP	94.5%
Gateway NRA	65.3%
Gauley River NRA	88.3%
General Grant NMEM	83.1%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.1%
George Washington Carver NM	95.1%
George Washington MEM PKWY	10.4%
Gettysburg NMP	98.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	98.8%
Glacier NP	94.1%
Glen Canyon NRA	96.4%
Golden Gate NRA	88.5%
Golden Spike NHS	97.8%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	98.9%
Grand Portage NM	98.7%
Grand Teton NP	98.6%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	95.6%
Great Basin NP	98.8%
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	99.4%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	95.2%
Greenbelt P	98.7%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	97.6%
Guilford Courthouse NMP	95.6%
Gulf Islands NS	88.1%
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Haleakala NP	98.7%
Hamilton Grange NMEM	95.6%
Hampton NHS	95.6%
Harpers Ferry NHP	92.1%
Harry S Truman NHS	95.6%
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	98.4%
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Homestead NM	93.5%
Hopewell Culture NHP	95.6%
Hopewell Furnace NHS	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Horseshoe Bend NMP	95.6%
Hot Springs NP	98.7%
Hovenweep NM	98.7%
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	95.6%
Independence NHP	95.6%
Indiana Dunes NL	88.0%
Isle Royale NP	94.1%
James A Garfield NHS	91.7%
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	95.6%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%
Jimmy Carter NHS	95.6%
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	94.8%
John Day Fossil Beds NM	98.6%
John F Kennedy NHS	95.8%
John Muir NHS	95.6%
Johnstown Flood NMEM	91.6%
Joshua Tree NP	98.9%
Kalaupapa NHP	95.6%
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	95.6%
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	98.7%
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.6%
Kings Canyon NP	98.6%
Kings Mountain NMP	89.8%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	99.0%
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	95.6%
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	95.6%
Kobuk Valley NP	100.0%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Korean War Veterans MEM	93.9%
Lake Chelan NRA	94.9%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	88.5%
Lake Meredith NRA	14.3%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	88.8%
Lassen Volcanic NP	98.8%
Lava Beds NM	95.3%
Lewis and Clark NHP	95.6%
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM	98.5%
Lincoln Home NHS	98.1%
Lincoln MEM	91.6%
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	95.6%
Little River Canyon NPRES	95.6%
Little Rock Central High School NHS	95.6%
Longfellow NHS	95.6%
Lowell NHP	95.6%
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	95.6%
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	95.6%
Maggie L Walker NHS	95.6%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.4%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	57.5%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	80.3%
Manzanar NHS	99.2%
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	95.6%
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	95.6%
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	91.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Martin Van Buren NHS	86.9%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	91.5%
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	95.6%
Mesa Verde NP	99.8%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	44.3%
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	95.5%
Minute Man NHP	95.6%
Minuteman Missile NHS	100.0%
Mississippi NRR	88.0%
Missouri NRR	88.0%
Mojave NPRES	95.6%
Monocacy NB	93.3%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moore's Creek NB	98.7%
Morristown NHP	77.6%
Mount Rainier NP	96.1%
Mount Rushmore NMEM	96.8%
Muir Woods NM	96.2%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	78.5%
National Capital Parks Central	92.1%
National Capital Parks East	91.6%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%
Natural Bridges NM	98.7%
Navajo NM	98.7%
New Bedford Whaling NHP	95.3%
New Orleans Jazz NHP	95.6%
New River Gorge NR	88.1%
Nez Perce NHP	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Nicodemus NHS	97.8%
Ninety Six NHS	95.6%
Niobrara NSR	98.2%
Noatak NPRES	100.0%
North Cascades NP	99.2%
Obed W&SR	74.5%
Ocmulgee NM	95.6%
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM	98.3%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	98.8%
Ozark NSR	88.5%
Padre Island NS	88.6%
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	95.6%
Paterson Great Falls NHP	95.6%
Pea Ridge NMP	95.6%
Pearl Harbor NMEM	98.6%
Pecos NHP	95.6%
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	91.6%
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM	89.7%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.6%
Petroglyph NM	77.6%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.3%
Pinnacles NP	88.9%
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	88.2%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
President's Park	91.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.6%
Prince William Forest P	98.8%
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	95.6%
Puukohola Heiau NHS	95.6%
Rainbow Bridge NM	95.8%
Reconstruction Era NHP	95.6%
Redwood NP	98.7%
Richmond NBP	95.6%
Rio Grande W&SR	100.0%
River Raisin NB	95.6%
Rock Creek P	91.6%
Rocky Mountain NP	91.3%
Roger Williams NMEM	95.6%
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	95.6%
Ross Lake NRA	89.0%
Russell Cave NM	95.6%
Sagamore Hill NHS	95.6%
Saguaro NP	98.7%
Saint-Gaudens NHS	91.7%
Saint Croix Island IHS	95.6%
Saint Croix NSR	88.6%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.6%
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	90.0%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	60.8%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
San Juan NHS	95.6%
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	95.6%
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	88.0%
Saratoga NHP	95.6%
Saugus Iron Works NHS	95.6%
Scotts Bluff NM	95.6%
Sequoia NP	97.7%
Shenandoah NP	98.8%
Shiloh NMP	95.6%
Sitka NHP	100.0%
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	97.5%
Springfield Armory NHS	95.6%
Statue Of Liberty NM	95.6%
Steamtown NHS	93.8%
Stones River NB	95.6%
Stonewall NM	95.6%
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%
Thomas Edison NHP	75.9%
Thomas Jefferson MEM	93.9%
Thomas Stone NHS	95.6%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	95.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Tumacacori NHP	95.6%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	95.6%
Tuskegee Institute NHS	95.6%
Tuzigoot NM	95.6%
Ulysses S Grant NHS	95.6%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	88.0%
Valles Caldera NPRES	98.7%
Valley Forge NHP	46.3%
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	90.7%
Vicksburg NMP	95.6%
Vietnam Veterans MEM	91.6%
Virgin Islands NP	100.0%
Voyageurs NP	98.5%
Waco Mammoth NM	95.6%
Walnut Canyon NM	95.6%
War In The Pacific NHP	95.6%
Washington Monument	91.6%
Washita Battlefield NHS	95.6%
Weir Farm NHS	95.6%
Whiskeytown NRA	88.1%
White House	91.6%
White Sands NP	98.4%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%
Wilson's Creek NB	95.6%
Wind Cave NP	97.8%
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	95.6%
Women's Rights NHP	100.0%
World War I MEM	91.6%

Table A-2 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2022.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
World War II Memorial	91.6%
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	100.0%
Wright Brothers NMEM	95.6%
Wupatki NM	98.6%
Yellowstone NP	99.5%
Yosemite NP	96.6%
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	98.5%

Table A-3. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2022.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2022)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2022)
Alabama	1,294,952	\$88.4	1,340	\$39.0	\$63.3	\$121.2
Alaska	2,023,881	\$1,160.6	16,450	\$646.5	\$1,006.9	\$1,785.8
American Samoa	1,887	\$0.1	1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2
Arizona	10,276,078	\$1,151.7	16,418	\$644.8	\$1,089.4	\$1,880.1
Arkansas	4,279,263	\$278.2	3,895	\$106.9	\$191.4	\$362.0
California	38,237,342	\$2,747.5	34,935	\$1,750.5	\$2,794.6	\$4,489.9
Colorado	7,434,362	\$803.6	11,312	\$476.5	\$777.6	\$1,291.4
Connecticut	37,977	\$2.5	29	\$1.5	\$2.3	\$3.6
District of Columbia	39,440,786	\$973.0	9,140	\$486.6	\$782.9	\$1,144.4
Florida	14,399,362	\$947.5	13,149	\$489.0	\$835.6	\$1,458.7
Georgia	6,616,113	\$381.9	5,438	\$191.6	\$321.8	\$569.9
Guam	380,578	\$25.1	258	\$11.7	\$21.0	\$32.4
Hawaii	4,887,315	\$566.1	5,931	\$273.4	\$519.0	\$786.0
Idaho	696,380	\$39.4	558	\$17.0	\$28.3	\$53.4
Illinois	145,144	\$9.9	131	\$6.0	\$9.7	\$16.0
Indiana	3,063,228	\$155.1	2,007	\$67.7	\$113.9	\$202.2
Iowa	160,226	\$10.9	160	\$4.7	\$7.8	\$14.6
Kansas	98,739	\$5.4	72	\$2.3	\$3.9	\$7.1
Kentucky	1,953,748	\$113.8	1,686	\$53.4	\$84.6	\$157.5

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

Table A-3 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2022.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2022)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2022)
Louisiana	321,969	\$21.3	294	\$9.4	\$16.0	\$28.8
Maine	4,025,630	\$482.7	6,919	\$256.9	\$438.1	\$758.6
Maryland	5,802,513	\$199.3	2,361	\$104.1	\$172.1	\$276.3
Massachusetts	8,217,575	\$828.3	10,136	\$520.6	\$820.8	\$1,300.6
Michigan	2,709,509	\$254.8	3,498	\$129.9	\$221.0	\$384.3
Minnesota	1,113,346	\$67.8	924	\$34.6	\$56.7	\$100.1
Mississippi	6,895,440	\$469.8	6,678	\$190.0	\$324.5	\$610.1
Missouri	3,276,543	\$198.7	3,066	\$107.8	\$172.5	\$311.7
Montana	4,951,583	\$621.1	9,460	\$313.8	\$479.0	\$917.9
Nebraska	318,693	\$22.7	334	\$11.3	\$18.3	\$33.2
Nevada	4,393,768	\$224.1	2,357	\$101.7	\$175.7	\$283.4
New Hampshire	25,513	\$1.4	19	\$0.9	\$1.4	\$2.2
New Jersey	5,352,036	\$192.1	2,703	\$119.2	\$177.4	\$295.9
New Mexico	2,261,573	\$139.3	1,836	\$55.0	\$94.1	\$174.0
New York	16,791,242	\$704.7	7,241	\$368.5	\$616.4	\$940.3
North Carolina	20,084,660	\$2,480.0	37,485	\$1,469.0	\$2,339.2	\$3,959.2
North Dakota	690,718	\$49.5	632	\$19.9	\$33.9	\$62.3
Ohio	3,208,030	\$77.7	1,124	\$43.4	\$68.4	\$122.8
Oklahoma	1,468,188	\$28.8	280	\$9.0	\$14.5	\$28.0

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

Table A-3 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2022.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2022)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2022)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2022)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2022)
Oregon	1,045,307	\$85.5	1,190	\$47.6	\$75.0	\$128.9
Pennsylvania	7,612,459	\$385.2	5,742	\$228.3	\$345.3	\$603.5
Puerto Rico	1,027,264	\$67.8	697	\$31.5	\$56.7	\$87.4
Rhode Island	33,838	\$2.2	29	\$1.1	\$1.9	\$3.1
South Carolina	1,180,113	\$72.7	959	\$31.0	\$54.5	\$96.2
South Dakota	4,412,957	\$535.5	7,431	\$254.4	\$420.9	\$738.1
Tennessee	10,407,084	\$1,368.6	19,652	\$811.9	\$1,278.2	\$2,113.9
Texas	5,413,161	\$325.2	4,545	\$174.2	\$275.5	\$493.1
Utah	13,554,654	\$1,656.1	23,312	\$863.0	\$1,486.4	\$2,597.7
Vermont	63,956	\$4.2	54	\$1.9	\$3.2	\$5.6
Virgin Islands	350,859	\$41.4	452	\$19.8	\$37.3	\$56.8
Virginia	22,507,067	\$1,246.9	17,662	\$636.8	\$1,075.0	\$1,880.5
Washington	8,043,387	\$524.9	5,693	\$257.9	\$458.6	\$722.0
West Virginia	2,178,154	\$110.5	1,473	\$43.8	\$72.7	\$133.8
Wisconsin	671,838	\$65.8	952	\$31.7	\$51.7	\$94.7
Wyoming	6,148,010	\$870.0	11,538	\$380.0	\$631.1	\$1,127.7

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

Table A-4. NPS unit type abbreviations.

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

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

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

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

Park Unit	State	Share
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33.0%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67.0%
Big South Fork NRR	Kentucky	41.0%
Big South Fork NRR	Tennessee	59.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	62.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	38.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7.0%
Death Valley NP	California	98.2%
Death Valley NP	Nevada	1.8%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29.0%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74.0%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26.0%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	19.7%
Gateway NRA	New York	80.3%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	30.8%

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

Park Unit	State	Share
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	69.2%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44.0%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56.0%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	79.3%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	20.7%
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44.0%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13.0%
National Capital Parks East	District of Columbia	90.0%
National Capital Parks East	Maryland	10.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50.0%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51.0%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49.0%

Table A-6. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2022.

Spending Group	IMPLAN Sector	Sector Name	Weight
hotels	507	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	1.00
specialty lodging ^c	508	Other accommodations	1.00
camping fees	508	Other accommodations	1.00
restaurants	509	Full-service restaurants	0.50
restaurants	510	Limited-service restaurants	0.50
groceries ^b	3406	Retail – Food and beverage stores	1.00
agritourism ^a	3504	Other amusement and recreation	0.25
agritourism ^{a,b}	3406	Retail services – Food and beverage stores	0.75
craft beverage recreation ^a	106	Breweries	0.5
craft beverage recreation ^a	107	Wineries	0.5
gas ^b	3408	Retail – Gasoline stores	1.00
local transportation	418	Transit and ground passenger transportation	0.25
local transportation	450	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	0.75
public transportation ^a	418	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1.00
rental cars ^a	450	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	1.00
local air transportation ^a	414	Air transportation	1.00
local water transportation ^a	416	Water transportation	1.00
local ferry and plane transportation ^a	414	Air transportation	0.5
local ferry and plane transportation ^a	416	Water transportation	0.5
scenic and sightseeing transportation ^a	420	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	1.00
recreation and entertainment	504	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00

^a Spending group added for newer Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) survey data.

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

^c Due to batch modeling constraints, all specialty lodging expenditures are modeled through the “Other accommodations” sector.

Table A-6 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2022.

Spending Group	IMPLAN Sector	Sector Name	Weight
national parks permits and fees ^a	501	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	1.00
guides and tour fees ^a	504	Other amusement and recreation industries	1.00
equipment rental ^a	451	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	1.00
sporting goods ^{a,b}	3410	Retail – Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument and book stores	1.00
souvenirs and other retail ^b	3412	Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers	1.00
medical expenses ^a	483	Offices of physicians	0.33
medical expenses ^a	486	Outpatient care centers	0.33
medical expenses ^a	490	Hospitals	0.34
cruise package ^a	416	Water transportation	0.45
cruise package ^a	507	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	0.55

^a Spending group added for newer Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) survey data.

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

^c Due to batch modeling constraints, all specialty lodging expenditures are modeled through the “Other accommodations” sector.

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

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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