

**The Economic Impact
of Travel on
Tennessee Counties
2013**

A Study Prepared for the
Tennessee Department of Tourist Development
by the
Research Department of the
U.S. Travel Association
Washington, D.C.
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PREFACE

This study was conducted by the Research Department of the U.S. Travel Association for the **Tennessee Department of Tourist Development**. The study provides preliminary 2013 and 2012 estimates of domestic and international traveler expenditures in Tennessee, as well as the employment, payroll income, and federal, state and local tax revenue directly generated by these expenditures. Total impact of travel on output, employment and payroll income (including indirect and induced impact) is also included.

Additionally, this study provides estimates by county for domestic travel expenditures, as well as employment, payroll income, and state and local tax revenue directly generated by domestic travel.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents preliminary 2013 estimates of the impact of U.S. resident and international traveler spending in Tennessee, as well as the employment, payroll income and tax revenue directly generated by this spending. For the purpose of comparison, 2012 impact data are also included in this report.

All estimates of the economic impact of travel contained in this volume are the product of the U.S. Travel Association's Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM), a proprietary economic model developed expressly to indicate the expenditures, employment, payroll, and tax revenue generated by travel away from home in the United States.

The TEIM was created to capture the highly complex nature of the U.S. travel industry at national, regional, state and local levels. The TEIM was designed so that economic impact estimates could be compared across all fifty states and the District of Columbia, thereby allowing states and localities to assess their market share nationally, regionally or within the state.

The domestic component of TEIM is based on national surveys conducted by the U.S. Travel Association and other travel-related data developed by the U.S. Travel Association, various federal agencies and national travel organizations each year. A summary of the methodology is provided in Appendix B.

The international traveler expenditure estimates are based on the Office of Travel and Tourism Industries' (OTTI) In-Flight Survey and data provided to OTTI from Canada and Mexico. Other estimates of the economic impact of international visitors to the U.S. are generated by the TEIM by incorporating the estimated international travelers' expenditures with the data series utilized to produce the domestic estimates.

U.S. residents traveling in Tennessee include both state residents and out-of-state visitors traveling away from home overnight in paid accommodations, or on day or overnight trips to places 50 miles or more away from home. Travel commuting to and from work; travel by those operating an airplane, bus, truck, train or other form of common carrier transportation; military travel on active duty; and travel by students away at school are all excluded from the model. In addition, the payroll and employment estimates represent impact generated in the private sector and exclude public-supported payroll and employment.

Since additional data relating to travel and its economic impact in 2013 will become available subsequent to this study, U.S. Travel Association reserves the right to revise these estimates in the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Total Impact of Travel

- Total domestic and international travel output in Tennessee, including direct, indirect and induced output, grew to \$27.3 billion in 2013, a 3.4 percent increase from 2012, not adjusted for inflation.
- Total payroll income earned by domestic and international travel-supported employees reached nearly \$5.7 billion in 2013, up 0.1 percent from 2012.
- Total employment in Tennessee supported by domestic and international traveler expenditures reached to 236,200 jobs in 2013, up 1.6 percent from 2012.

Direct Impact of Domestic and International Travel

- Domestic and international travelers directly spent \$16.7 billion in Tennessee during 2013, an increase of 3.4 percent from 2012, not adjusted by inflation.
- Payroll income, supported directly by domestic and international traveler spending in Tennessee, reached \$3.3 billion during 2013, literally unchanged compared with 2012.
- Domestic and international traveler expenditures directly supported 148,700 jobs within Tennessee in 2013, up 1.7 percent from 2012. These jobs in Tennessee comprised 5.4 percent of total non-farm employment in the state during 2013.
- On average, every \$112,411 spent in Tennessee by domestic and international travelers supported one job in the state in 2013.
- Domestic and international traveler spending in Tennessee directly generated more than \$2.6 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments in 2013, up 2.2 percent from 2012.

Direct Impact of Domestic Travel

- In 2013, domestic travelers directly spent \$16.2 billion in Tennessee, an increase of 3.3 percent from 2012.
 - Payroll supported by domestic travel spending reached \$3.2 billion in 2013, down slightly from 2012.
-

- Domestic travel directly supported 143,500 jobs for Tennessee residents, up 1.6 percent from 2012.
- Tax revenue generated by domestic traveler spending for federal, state, and local governments totaled \$2.5 billion, up 2.1 percent from 2012.
- Davidson County, including the city of Nashville, received nearly \$5.0 billion in domestic traveler expenditures to lead all Tennessee counties during 2013, up 8.4 percent from 2012.
- Nineteen of Tennessee's 95 counties received over \$100 million in domestic traveler expenditures in 2013. Domestic traveler spending directly supported one thousand jobs or more in thirteen counties during 2013.

TRAVEL IMPACT ON U.S. ECONOMY IN 2013

National Summary

The U.S. recovery grew at a moderate pace in the first part of 2013 before achieving more robust economic growth in the second part. Real GDP in the United States (in chained 2009 dollars) increased 2.2 percent annually in 2013, slightly slower than the 2.3 percent increase in 2012. However, when looking at the year as two halves, one can see that the first two quarters were rebounds from a sputtering end of 2012, and the last two quarters highlighted stronger growth particularly in business investment and exports.

For the year overall, consumer spending and service exports grew faster in 2013 than in 2012. These improvements, however, were more than offset by decelerations in investment spending and goods exports. As a result, the pace of real GDP growth in 2013 was only slightly slower than in 2012, despite the negative impacts of the third quarter government shutdown.

The U.S. employment situation continued to improve as well: non-farm employment increased by 2.3 million to 136 million jobs, with total travel-related employment counted at 14.9 million in 2013. This indicates that one in nine U.S. non-farm jobs directly or indirectly relies on the travel industry. This includes 7.9 million jobs directly supported by traveler spending in 2013, and 7.0 million jobs supported by secondary effects of traveler spending, be it through indirect (e.g., utility use for restaurants) or induced (e.g., spending from travel industry employees) means.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.5 percent in 2013 and U.S. Travel Association's Travel Price Index (TPI) increased at 0.9 percent during the same period. Decreased motor fuel price during 2013 is the major reason why the TPI grew at a slower rate than CPI.

U.S. economic growth slowed in the first quarter of 2014. Real GDP, in chained 2009 dollar, contracted by 2.1 percent (annualized) in the first quarter of 2014, a drop from the 3.5 percent increase in the fourth quarter of 2013. The primary reasons for this contraction were the polar vortex freezing consumer spending, downward revisions to government spending after the less-than-stellar rollout of the Affordable Care Act, and downward adjustments in business inventories. However, consumer spending in services has remained strong.

Through the first seven months of 2014, the unemployment rate decreased to 6.1 percent in July, and a total of nearly 1.5 million jobs have been added since December 2013. In July 2014, both CPI and TPI increased 2.0 percent compared with July 2013; air fare decreased 0.2 percent and motor fuel prices increased 1.0 percent and during the same period.

Table 1: Overall U.S. Economic Indicators, 2011-2013

<u>Sector</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Nominal gross domestic product (\$Billions)	15,517.9	16,163.2	16,768.1
Real gross domestic product (\$ Billions)*	15,020.6	15,369.2	15,710.3
Real disposable personal income (\$Billions)*	11,324.6	11,551.6	11,637.0
Real personal consumption expenditures (\$Billions)*	10,291.3	10,517.6	10,727.9
Consumer price index**	224.9	229.6	233.0
Travel Price Index	266.9	273.0	275.6
Non-farm payroll employment (Millions)	131.8	134.1	136.4
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	8.1	7.4
Percentage change from previous year			
Nominal gross domestic product	3.7%	4.2%	3.7%
Real gross domestic product	1.6%	2.3%	2.2%
Real disposable personal income	2.4%	2.0%	0.7%
Real personal consumption expenditures	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%
Consumer price index	3.2%	2.1%	1.5%
Travel Price Index	6.5%	2.3%	0.9%
Non-farm payroll employment	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%

Source: BEA, BLS, U.S. Travel Association

* In chained 2009 dollars

** 1982-84=100

U.S. Travel Volume in 2013

U.S. domestic travel, including leisure and business travel increased 1.2 percent to a total of 2.1 billion person-trips in 2013. A person-trip is defined as one person on a trip away from home overnight in paid accommodations, or on a day or overnight trip to places 50 miles or more, one-way, away from home.

Domestic leisure travel, which includes visits to friends and relatives as well as trips taken for outdoor recreation and entertainment purposes, increased 1.4 percent in 2013, totaling 1.6 billion person-trips and is forecasted to increase 1.7 percent in 2014. Leisure travel accounted for 78.4 percent of all U.S. domestic travel in 2013. Domestic business travel grew 0.5 percent in 2013 to 445 million person-trips. International inbound travelers, including visitors from overseas, Canada and Mexico, made 69.8 million visits to the United States in 2013, up 4.2 percent from 2012.

Travel Expenditures in 2013

Domestic and international travel spending in the U.S. totaled \$887.9 billion, a 3.9 percent increase from 2012. Leisure traveler spending totaled \$621.4 billion and grew by 4.3 percent from 2012. Business travelers' spending increased 3.2 percent over 2012 to \$266.5 billion in 2013. Of this total, meeting and convention travelers spent \$105.4 billion.

Domestic travelers directly spent \$748.3 billion in 2013, a 2.8 percent increase from 2012. This was the slowest increase during the current recovery period following the 2009 recession. Slower growth in 2013 was due to more moderate increases in both travel volume and travel prices than in prior years. Domestic travel expenditures are expected to accelerate in 2014 and increase 4.8 percent.

International travelers spent \$139.6 billion in the U.S. during 2013, up 10.6 percent from 2012. In addition, international travelers paid a total of \$41.6 billion to U.S. air carriers on international passenger fares in 2012, an increase of 5.8 percent from 2012. As a result, a \$57.1 billion travel trade surplus was generated in 2013, the largest surplus in the past 50 years and \$9.7 billion greater than the 2012 travel trade surplus. Without the travel trade surplus, the U.S. trade balance deficit would be 12% higher than its current \$474.9 billion. International traveler spending in the U.S. is estimated to increase 4.3 percent in 2014.

Increasing for a fourth consecutive year, real travel spending (in chained 2009 dollars) rose 3.0 percent in 2013. The price of travel goods and services increased only slightly in 2013 (0.9%), according to the U.S. Travel Association's Travel Price Index (TPI). Motor fuel prices declined from previous year for the first year since 2010. The TPI is expected to increase 2.7 in 2014.

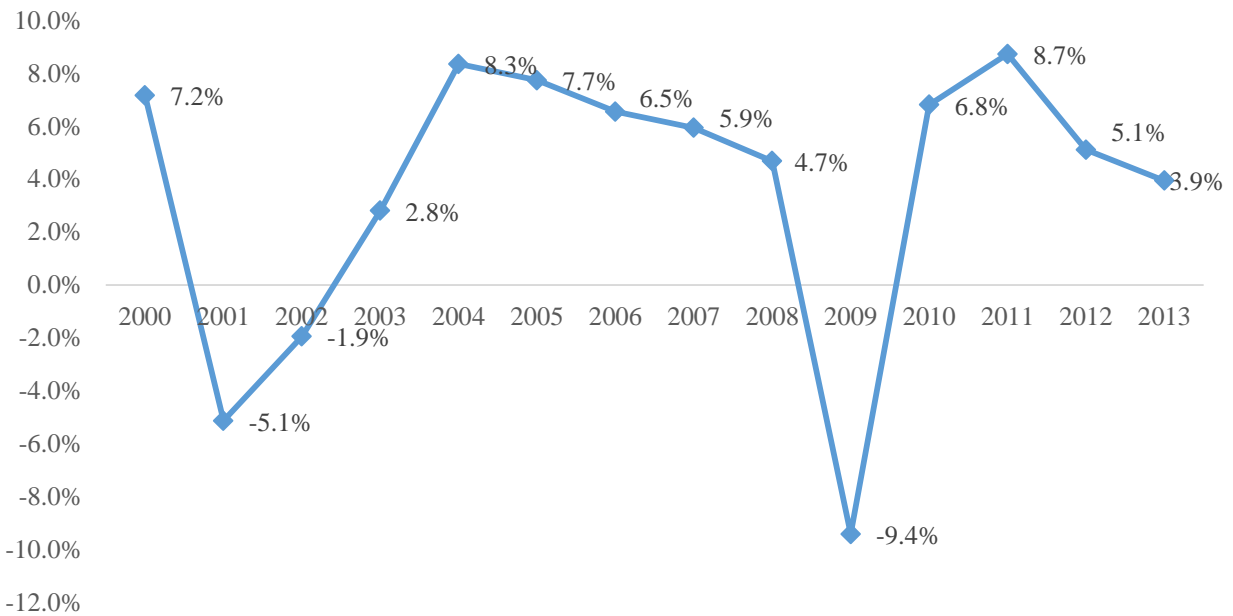
Table 2: Travel Expenditures - U.S. Nationwide

Category	2012 Spending (\$ Billions)			2013 Spending (\$ Billions)		
	Domestic	Intl.*	Total	Domestic	Intl.*	Total
Public Transportation	\$147.4	\$14.2	\$161.6	\$152.6	\$15.5	\$168.0
Auto Transportation	153.4	1.5	154.9	155.8	1.7	157.4
Lodging	122.8	34.9	157.7	127.8	39.7	167.5
Foodservice	174.2	26.7	200.9	179.6	29.7	209.2
Entertainment & Recreation	79.2	10.3	89.5	80.4	11.0	91.4
General Retail Trade	51.0	38.5	89.5	52.2	42.1	94.3
Total	\$728.0	\$126.2	\$854.2	\$748.3	\$139.6	\$887.9

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* Excludes international passenger fare payments.

**Changes of Direct Travel Expenditures*
in the U.S., 2001-2013p**



Source: U.S. Travel Association. P: preliminary. * Excludes international passenger fare payments.

Travel Employment in 2013

The unemployment rate in the U.S. took another step down from its 9.6 percent peak in 2010. The 2013 unemployment rate dropped 0.7 percentage points from 2012 to 7.4 percent. Even with a 0.3 percent increase in the labor force, total non-farm employment in the U.S. increased 1.7 percent in 2013. This marks the third consecutive year of growth after three years of decline.

In the current recovery, travel has proven to be one of the most efficient job-creating engines of the U.S. economy. Accounting for 5.8 percent of total non-farm employment in the U.S., travel directly supported nearly 7.9 million U.S. jobs in 2013, an increase of 2.4 percent from 2012. The travel industry has created jobs at a faster rate (6.8%) than the rest of the economy (5.8%) since the overall employment recovery began in March of 2010. Travel-generated jobs have accounted for 8.2 percent of new jobs created in 2013.

Table 3: Travel Generated Employment - U.S. Nationwide

Category	2012 Employment (Thousands)			2013 Employment (Thousands)		
	Domestic	Intl.*	Total	Domestic	Intl.*	Total
Public Transportation	896.3	67.2	963.4	887.2	69.1	956.3
Auto Transportation	257.4	2.0	259.4	263.7	2.1	265.8
Lodging	1,196.6	257.1	1,453.6	1,203.8	277.8	1,481.6
Foodservice Entertainment & Recreation	2,638.0	406.7	3,044.7	2,715.9	444.1	3,160.0
General Retail Trade	1,090.2	217.9	1,308.2	1,110.5	231.4	1,341.9
Travel Planning	319.7	164.2	483.8	320.2	171.1	491.4
	161.9	0.0	161.9	164.7	0.0	164.7
Total	6,560.1	1,115.1	7,675.2	6,666.0	1,195.7	7,861.7

Source: U.S. Travel Association

* Excludes jobs supported by international passenger fare payments.

U.S. Travel Trends, 2008-2017

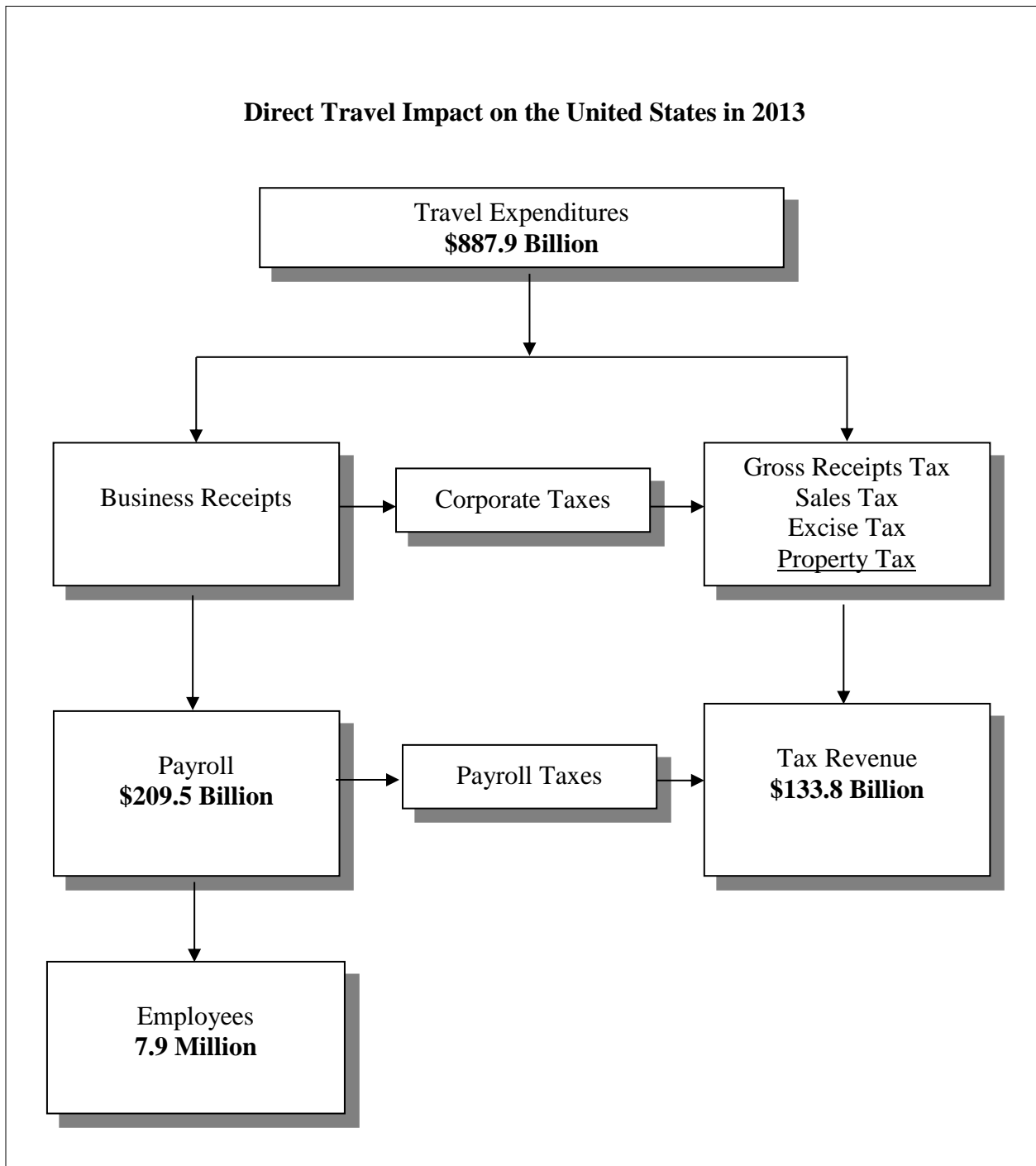
Table 4: U.S. Travel Forecasts

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Real GDP (\$ Billions)	14,830.4	14,418.7	14,783.8	15,020.6	15,369.2	15,710.3	16,194.5	16,708.5	17,212.0	17,709.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.3
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	215.3	214.6	218.1	224.9	229.6	233.0	237.0	241.7	246.6	251.8
Travel Price Index (TPI)	257.7	241.5	250.7	266.9	273.0	275.6	282.9	287.2	298.7	309.5
Total Travel Expenditures in U.S. (\$ Billions)	772.5	699.8	747.4	812.7	854.2	887.9	929.5	967.7	1,019.1	1,075.1
U.S. Residents	662.1	605.6	643.9	696.5	728.0	748.3	784.0	813.8	856.1	902.1
International Visitors**	110.4	94.2	103.5	116.1	126.2	139.6	145.6	153.9	163.1	173.0
Total International Visitors to the U.S. (Millions)	57.9	55.0	60.0	62.7	67.0	69.8	72.2	75.1	78.1	81.0
Overseas Arrivals the U.S. (Millions)	25.3	23.8	26.4	27.9	29.8	32.0	33.7	35.7	37.5	39.4
Total Domestic Person-Trips (Millions)	1,964.9	1,900.1	1,963.7	1,997.5	2,030.3	2,055.4	2,090.3	2,125.1	2,157.1	2,193.1
Business	461.1	434.3	446.4	441.3	442.1	444.5	451.6	458.0	463.0	467.3
Leisure	1,503.8	1,465.8	1,517.3	1,556.2	1,588.2	1,610.9	1,638.7	1,667.2	1,694.1	1,725.8
<i>Percent Change from Previous Year (%)</i>										
Real GDP	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	3.8	-0.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1
Travel Price Index (TPI)	5.6	-6.3	3.8	6.5	2.3	0.9	2.7	1.5	4.0	3.6
Total Travel Expenditures in U.S.	4.7	-9.4	6.8	8.7	5.1	3.9	4.7	4.1	5.3	5.5
U.S. Residents	3.4	-8.5	6.3	8.2	4.5	2.8	4.8	3.8	5.2	5.4
International Visitors**	13.4	-14.7	9.9	12.2	8.7	10.6	4.3	5.7	6.0	6.1
Total International Visitors to the U.S.	3.5	-5.2	9.2	4.5	6.8	4.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.8
Overseas Arrivals the U.S.	6.1	-6.3	11.0	5.8	6.7	7.7	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.0
Total Domestic Person-Trips	-2.0	-3.3	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Business	-6.7	-5.8	2.8	-1.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9
Leisure	-0.4	-2.5	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9

Sources: U.S. Travel Association

*1982-84=100.

** International traveler spending does not include international passenger fares.



Source: U.S. Travel Association, BEA

*Does not include international passenger fare payments and other economic impact generated by these payments.

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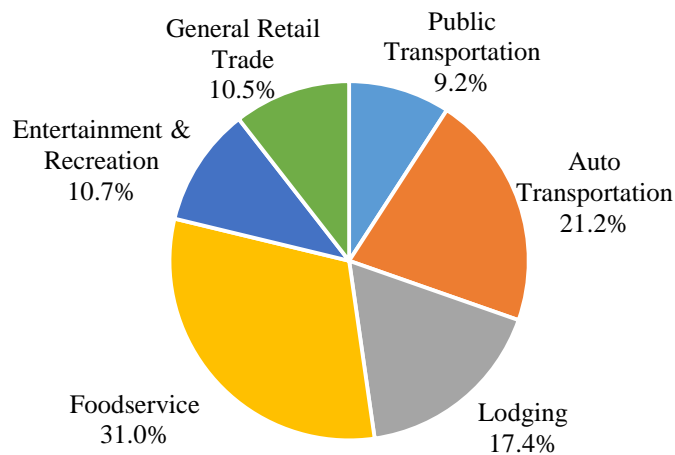
TRAVEL IMPACT ON TENNESSEE – 2013

Direct Travel Expenditures

Travel spending in Tennessee by both domestic and international travelers reached \$16.7 billion on transportation, lodging, food, entertainment and recreation and general retail trade, up 3.4 percent from 2012.

- In 2013, foodservice, the largest domestic traveler spending sector in Tennessee, reached \$5.0 billion and accounted for nearly one third (31.0%) of the state total domestic travel expenditures.
- Domestic traveler spending on auto transportation ranked second with more than \$3.4 billion in 2013, up 3.4 percent from 2012.
- Lodging accounted for 17.4 percent of the domestic total at \$2.8 billion. Smith Travel Research data show that total hotel room demand decreased 2.5 percent from 2012, while total room revenue increased 7.4 percent.

Direct Domestic Travel Expenditures in Tennessee by Industry Sector, 2013



-
1. Auto transportation sector includes privately-owned vehicles that are used for trips (e.g., automobiles, trucks, campers or other recreational vehicles), gasoline service stations, and automotive rental.
 2. Foodservice sector includes restaurants, grocery stores and other eating and drinking establishments.
 3. Public transportation sector comprises air, intercity bus, rail, boat or ship, and taxicab or limousine service.
 4. Lodging sector consists of hotels and motels, campgrounds, and ownership or rental of vacation or second homes.
 5. General retail trade sector includes gifts, clothes, souvenirs and other incidental retail purchases.
 6. Entertainment and recreation sector includes amusement parks and attractions, attendance at nightclubs, movies, legitimate shows, sports events, and other forms of entertainment and recreation while traveling.
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Direct Travel Expenditures

Table 5: Direct Travel Expenditures in Tennessee by Industry Sector, 2012-2013

2013 Expenditures

	<u>Domestic (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>% of Domestic Total</u>
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Public Transportation	\$1,481.6	9.2%
Auto Transportation	3,431.7	21.2%
Lodging	2,810.1	17.4%
Foodservice	5,024.0	31.0%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,731.8	10.7%
General Retail Trade	1,703.7	10.5%

Domestic Total	\$16,183.0	100.0%
International Total	\$531.6	
Grand Total	\$16,714.6	

2012 Expenditures

<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Public Transportation	\$1,581.1	10.1%
Auto Transportation	3,318.7	21.2%
Lodging	2,632.4	16.8%
Foodservice	4,832.3	30.9%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,654.8	10.6%
General Retail Trade	1,641.1	10.5%

Domestic Total	\$15,660.5	100.0%
International Total	\$497.0	
Grand Total	\$16,157.4	

Percentage Change

2013 over 2012

<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Public Transportation	-6.3%	
Auto Transportation	3.4%	
Lodging	6.8%	
Foodservice	4.0%	
Entertainment & Recreation	4.7%	
General Retail Trade	3.8%	

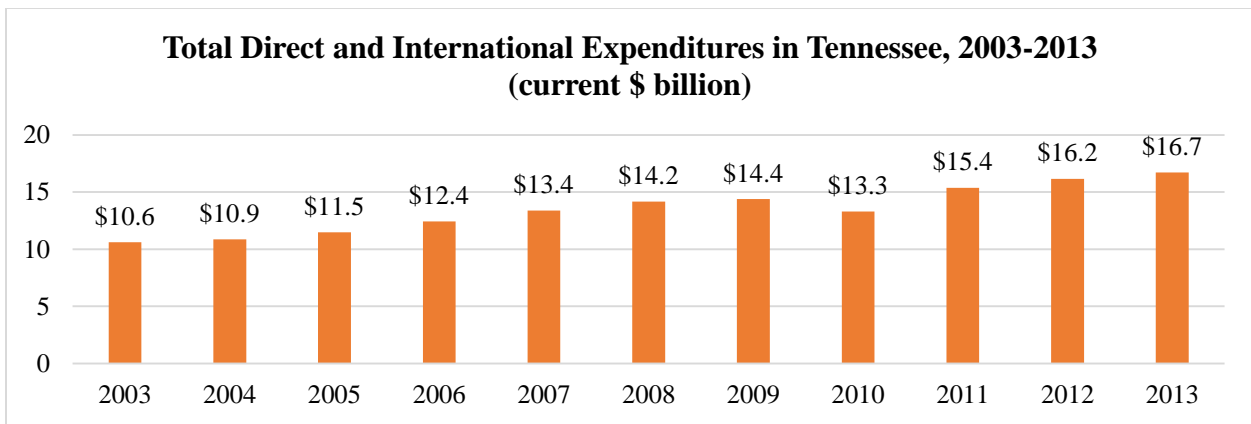
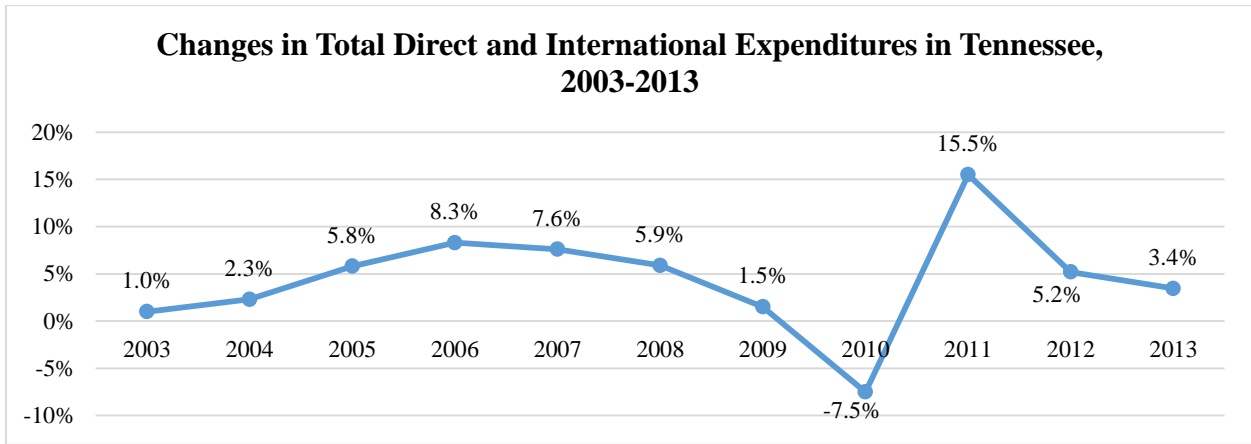
Domestic Total	3.3%
International Total	7.0%
Grand Total	3.4%

Source: U.S. Travel Association, OTTI/ITA

TRAVEL IMPACT ON TENNESSEE, 2003-2013

Direct Travel Expenditure Trends

From 2003 to 2013, total nominal direct travel expenditures in Tennessee increased 57.6 percent in line with the nationwide growth during the same period. From 2003 to 2007, travel spending in Tennessee grew steadily, rebounding from the shocks caused by the 2001 terrorist attacks and the 2002 recession. The economic recession that started in December 2007 slowed traveler spending growth in 2009 to 1.5 percent. The impact of the recession had an aftershock in 2010; sharply falling motor fuel prices in particular caused a 7.5 percent decline in traveler spending. The market rebounded soon after, jumping up 15.5 percent in 2011 and moderated back down to 3.4 percent growth in 2013.



Direct Travel Expenditure Trends, 2003-2013

Table 6: Direct Travel Expenditure Trends in Tennessee, 2003-2013

Year	Domestic Travel Spending			Percent Change From Previous Year	
	Tennessee	U.S.	Market	Tennessee	U.S.
	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	Share (%)	(%)	(%)
2013	16,183	748,284	2.16%	3.3%	2.8%
2012	15,660	727,960	2.15%	5.0%	4.5%
2011	14,910	696,536	2.14%	15.3%	8.2%
2010	12,927	643,922	2.13%	-7.8%	6.3%
2009	14,024	605,583	2.13%	1.7%	-8.5%
2008	13,796	662,113	2.12%	6.1%	3.4%
2007	13,008	640,646	2.15%	7.6%	4.9%
2006	12,084	610,463	2.13%	8.2%	6.8%
2005	11,164	571,676	2.11%	5.5%	7.6%
2004	10,580	531,436	2.10%	2.7%	7.4%
2003	10,298	494,986	2.14%	1.7%	3.7%

Year	International Travel Spending			Percent Change From Previous Year	
	Tennessee	U.S.	Market	Tennessee	U.S.
	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	Share (%)	(%)	(%)
2013	532	139,569	0.38%	7.0%	10.6%
2012	497	126,214	0.39%	10.4%	8.7%
2011	450	116,115	0.39%	22.4%	12.2%
2010	368	103,505	0.38%	4.1%	9.9%
2009	353	94,191	0.39%	-2.4%	-14.7%
2008	362	110,423	0.32%	0.0%	13.4%
2007	362	97,355	0.37%	5.3%	13.0%
2006	344	86,187	0.42%	10.2%	4.9%
2005	312	82,160	0.42%	15.5%	8.9%
2004	270	75,465	0.41%	-13.2%	15.8%
2003	311	65,159	0.41%	-18.4%	-3.3%

Year	Total Travel Spending			Percent Change From Previous Year	
	Tennessee	U.S.	Market	Tennessee	U.S.
	(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	Share (%)	(%)	(%)
2013	16,715	887,853	1.88%	3.4%	3.9%
2012	16,157	854,174	1.89%	5.2%	5.1%
2011	15,360	812,651	1.89%	15.5%	8.7%
2010	13,295	747,427	1.78%	-7.5%	6.8%
2009	14,377	699,774	2.05%	1.5%	-9.4%
2008	14,158	772,536	1.83%	5.9%	4.7%
2007	13,370	738,001	1.81%	7.6%	5.9%
2006	12,428	696,650	1.78%	8.3%	6.5%
2005	11,475	653,836	1.76%	5.8%	7.7%
2004	10,850	606,901	1.79%	2.3%	8.3%
2003	10,609	560,145	1.89%	1.0%	2.8%

Sources: U.S. Travel Association, OTTI/ITA and BEA

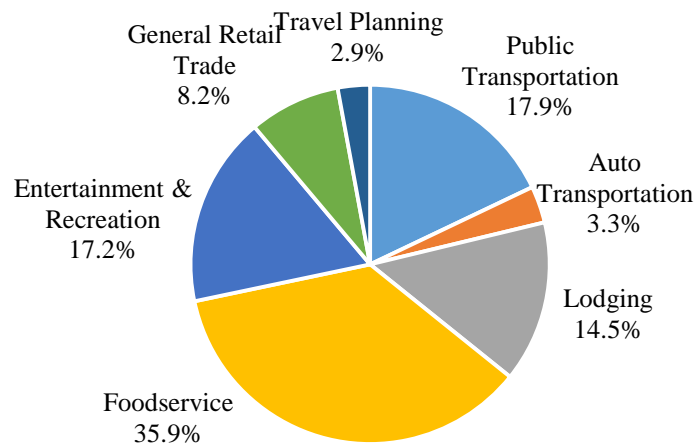
TRAVEL IMPACT ON TENNESSEE – 2013

Direct Travel-Generated Payroll

Travel-generated payroll is the wage and salary income paid to employees directly serving the traveler within the industry sectors from which these travelers purchase goods and services. Each dollar spent on travel generates different amounts of payroll income within the various travel industry sectors depending on the labor content and the wage structure of each sector.

- In 2013, total salary and wages paid by Tennessee travel-related firms and directly attributable to domestic and international traveler spending was literally unchanged compared with 2012 at \$3.3 billion.
- The foodservice sector posted the largest payroll generated by domestic travel spending in 2013, with close to \$1.2 billion paid to employees, up 3.5 percent from 2012.
- Despite an 8.4 percent decline in 2013, the public transportation sector maintained the second-highest payroll generated by domestic travel spending, totaling \$573.6 million and accounting for 17.9 percent of the state domestic total.
- The travel planning sector reported the largest domestic payroll percentage increase over 2013, up 12.3 percent and totaling \$92.9 million.

**Direct Domestic Travel-Generated Payroll in Tennessee
by Industry Sector, 2013**



Direct Travel-Generated Payroll

Table 7: Direct Travel-Generated Payroll in Tennessee by Industry Sector, 2012-2013

2013 Payroll	Domestic (\$ Millions)	% of Domestic Total
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Public Transportation	\$573.6	17.9%
Auto Transportation	106.0	3.3%
Lodging	465.2	14.5%
Foodservice	1,150.0	35.9%
Entertainment & Recreation	549.3	17.2%
General Retail Trade	263.4	8.2%
Travel Planning *	92.9	2.9%
<hr/>		
Domestic Total	\$3,200.4	100.0%
International Total	\$117.6	
Grand Total	\$3,318.0	
2012 Payroll		
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Public Transportation	\$625.9	19.6%
Auto Transportation	104.9	3.3%
Lodging	486.1	15.2%
Foodservice	1,111.1	34.7%
Entertainment & Recreation	531.7	16.6%
General Retail Trade	261.8	8.2%
Travel Planning *	82.8	2.6%
<hr/>		
Domestic Total	\$3,204.2	100.0%
International Total	\$113.7	
Grand Total	\$3,318.0	
<hr/>		
Percentage Change, 2012 over 2011		
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Public Transportation	-8.4%	
Auto Transportation	1.1%	
Lodging	-4.3%	
Foodservice	3.5%	
Entertainment & Recreation	3.3%	
General Retail Trade	0.6%	
Travel Planning *	12.3%	
<hr/>		
Domestic Total	-0.1%	
International Total	3.4%	
Grand Total	0.0%	

Source: U.S. Travel Association

Note: * Refers to payroll income that goes to travel agents, tour operators, and other travel service employees who arrange passenger transportation, lodging, tours and other related services.

TRAVEL IMPACT ON TENNESSEE – 2013

Direct Travel-Generated Employment

The most impressive contribution that travel and tourism makes to the Tennessee economy is the number of businesses and jobs it supports. These jobs include a large number of executive and managerial positions, as well as service-oriented occupations.

- During 2013, domestic and international traveler spending in Tennessee supported 148,700 jobs, including full-time and seasonal/part-time positions in the state, up 1.7 percent from 2012. On average, every \$112,411 spent by domestic and international travelers in Tennessee directly supported one job.
- It is important to note that these domestic and international traveler spending supported jobs comprised 5.4 percent of total non-agricultural employment in Tennessee during 2013. Without these jobs, Tennessee’s 2013 unemployment rate of 8.2 percent would have been 4.8 percentage points higher, or the equivalent of 13.0 percent of the labor force.
- Within the travel industry, the foodservice sector, which includes restaurants and other eating and drinking places, provided more jobs than any other industry sector. During 2013, domestic traveler spending in this sector supported 75,300 jobs, accounting for 52.5 percent of the state total. The labor-intensiveness of these businesses and the large proportion of travel expenditures spent on food service contribute to the importance of this sector.

**Direct Domestic Travel-Generated Employment
in Tennessee by Industry Sector, 2013**

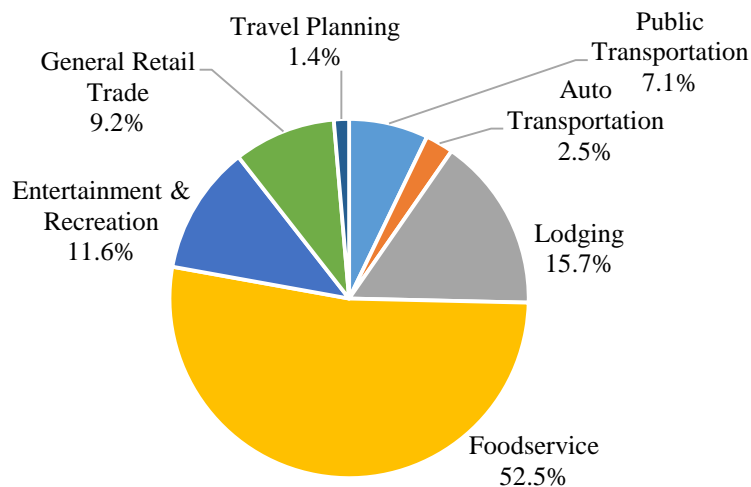


Table 8: Direct Travel-Generated Employment in Tennessee by Industry Sector, 2012-2013

2013 Employment	<u>Domestic (Thousands)</u>	<u>% of Domestic Total</u>
<u>Domestic Travel</u>		
Public Transportation	10.2	7.1%
Auto Transportation	3.6	2.5%
Lodging	22.5	15.7%
Foodservice	75.3	52.5%
Entertainment & Recreation	16.7	11.6%
General Retail Trade	13.2	9.2%
Travel Planning *	2.0	1.4%
Domestic Total	143.5	100.0%
International Total	5.2	
Grand Total	148.7	

2012 Employment

<u>Domestic Travel</u>		
Public Transportation	11.5	8.2%
Auto Transportation	3.5	2.5%
Lodging	22.7	16.0%
Foodservice	72.3	51.2%
Entertainment & Recreation	16.3	11.5%
General Retail Trade	13.1	9.3%
Travel Planning *	1.8	1.3%
Domestic Total	141.2	100.0%
International Total	4.9	
Grand Total	146.2	

Percentage Change, 2013 over 2012

<u>Domestic Travel</u>	
Public Transportation	-11.2%
Auto Transportation	3.3%
Lodging	-0.5%
Foodservice	4.1%
Entertainment & Recreation	2.1%
General Retail Trade	0.6%
Travel Planning *	8.3%
Domestic Total	1.6%
International Total	5.2%
Grand Total	1.7%

Source: U.S. Travel Association

Note: * Refers to jobs created in travel arrangement firms such as travel agencies, wholesale and retail tour companies, and other travel-related service businesses.

TRAVEL IMPACT ON TENNESSEE – 2013

Direct Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

Travel tax receipts are the federal, state and local tax revenues attributable to travel spending in Tennessee. Travel-generated tax revenue is a significant economic benefit, as governments use these funds to support the travel infrastructure and help support a variety of public programs.

- In 2013, total tax revenue generated by domestic and international traveler spending in Tennessee reached \$2.6 billion, an increase of 2.2 percent compared to 2012.
- Domestic traveler spending in Tennessee generated more than \$1.2 billion for the federal government in 2013, down slightly from 2012. This represents nearly half (48.8%) of all domestic travel-generated tax collections in the state. Each dollar spent by domestic travelers in Tennessee produced 7.6 cents for federal tax coffers.
- Spending by domestic travelers in Tennessee also generated \$823.4 million in tax revenue for the state treasury through state sales and excise taxes, and taxes on personal and corporate income, up 4.8 percent from 2012. This composed nearly one-third (32.7%) of all domestic travel-generated tax revenue collected in the state for 2013. On average, each domestic travel dollar produced 5.1 cents in state tax receipts.
- Local governments in Tennessee directly benefited from travel as well. During 2013, domestic traveler spending generated \$466.1 million in sales and property tax revenue for localities, up 3.4 percent from 2012. This represents 18.5 percent of total domestic travel-generated tax revenue in the state. Each domestic travel dollar produced nearly 2.9 cents for local tax coffers.

**Direct Domestic Travel-Generated Tax Revenue
in Tennessee by Industry Sector, 2013**

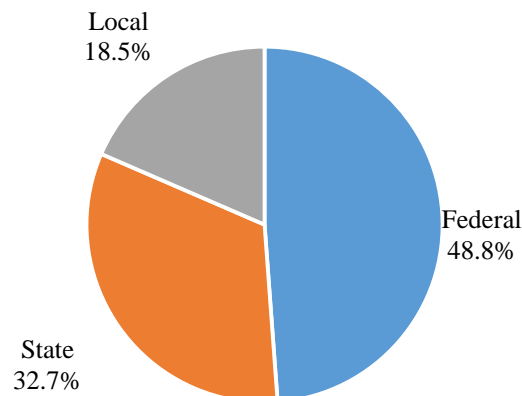


Table 9: Direct Travel-Generated Tax Revenue in Tennessee by Level of Government, 2012-2013

<i>2013 Tax Revenue</i>	<u>Domestic (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>% of Domestic Total</u>
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Federal	\$1,230.5	48.8%
State	823.4	32.7%
Local	466.1	18.5%
Domestic Total	\$2,520.0	100.0%
International Total	\$98.4	
Grand Total	\$2,618.4	
<i>2012 Tax Revenue</i>		
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Federal	\$1,232.1	49.9%
State	785.7	31.8%
Local	451.0	18.3%
Domestic Total	\$2,468.7	100.0%
International Total	\$93.1	
Grand Total	\$2,561.8	
<i>Percentage Change, 2013 over 2012</i>		
<i><u>Domestic Travel</u></i>		
Federal	-0.1%	
State	4.8%	
Local	3.4%	
Domestic Total	2.1%	
International Total	5.7%	
Grand Total	2.2%	

Sources: U.S. Travel Association

MULTIPLIER IMPACT OF TRAVEL SPENDING IN TENNESSEE

Travelers in Tennessee produce “secondary” impacts over and above that of their original expenditures previously detailed. These secondary outputs (sales) and earnings (wage and salary income) arise from “indirect” and “induced” spending.

Indirect impact occurs as travel industry business operators, such as restaurants, purchase goods, such as food and beverages, and services, such as electricity and building maintenance, from local suppliers. These purchases generate additional output or sales indirectly.

Induced impact occurs as a result of the employees of businesses, and their suppliers, spending part of their earnings in the area. This spending itself generates sales additional to the indirect impact.

The sum of the indirect and induced effects comprises the total secondary impact of traveler expenditures in the area. The ratio of the sum of primary output generated (travel spending) plus secondary output to initial expenditures alone is commonly termed the sales or output “multiplier.”

During the secondary impact process, wage and salary income (earnings) are generated in addition to that produced by the initial travel expenditures as the suppliers employ labor to produce the additional output. The “earnings multiplier” is the ratio of the total primary and secondary earnings generated by the initial travel spending to that spending. Just as additional earnings are created, employment is also generated during the secondary impact process. The “employment multiplier” represents the number of jobs provided, directly and indirectly, for each one million dollars of output or expenditures generated.

Table 10 summarizes the direct, indirect and induced, and total impacts of domestic and international travel spending on the Tennessee economy during 2012 and 2013.

In 2013, the \$16.7 billion spent directly by domestic and international travelers in Tennessee generated a total output value of \$27.3 billion, a 3.4 percent increase compared with 2012. The ratio of the total output to the initial spending is 1.63, the output multiplier. This indicates that the average travel dollar generated an additional 63 cents in secondary sales for a total impact of \$1.63.

In addition to over \$3.3 billion in payroll income supported by direct domestic and international travelers’ spending, close to \$2.4 billion in earnings was produced in secondary impact during 2013. The ratio of total earnings generated to the initial spending is 0.34, the earnings multiplier. Each dollar of domestic and international travelers’ expenditures generated 34 cents in total earnings in the Tennessee economy.

Travel produced a total of 233,200 jobs for Tennessee residents, including direct and secondary employment in travel industry and other industries of the Tennessee economy. The ratio of total employment to the initial direct spending is 14, the employment multiplier. This means that every million dollars in domestic and international travel expenditures supported a total of 14 jobs in Tennessee during 2013.

Table 10: Multiplier Impact of Travel Spending in Tennessee, 2012-2013

2013 Multiplier Impact

<u>Impact Measure</u>	<u>Direct Impact</u>	<u>Indirect & Induced Impact</u>	<u>Total Impact</u>
Expenditures (\$ millions)	\$16,714.6	\$10,600.8	\$27,315.3
Earnings (\$ millions)	\$3,318.0	\$2,365.8	\$5,683.8
Employment (thousands)	148.7	87.5	236.2

2012 Multiplier Impact

Expenditures (\$ millions)	\$16,157.4	\$10,263.7	\$26,421.2
Earnings (\$ millions)	\$3,318.0	\$2,361.3	\$5,679.3
Employment (thousands)	146.2	86.2	232.4

***Percent Change
2013 over 2012***

Expenditures	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
Earnings	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Employment	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, RIMS II; IMPLAN; U.S. Travel Association

DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON TENNESSEE COUNTIES IN 2013

During 2013, travel-related expenditures occurred throughout all ninety-five counties of Tennessee. Domestic travelers spent nearly \$16.2 billion while traveling in Tennessee, up 3.3 percent from 2012. The \$16.2 billion of domestic traveler spending in Tennessee directly supported \$3.2 billion in payroll and 143,500 jobs.

Additionally, domestic traveler spending in Tennessee generated \$823.4 million in tax revenue for the state treasury and \$466.1 million tax revenue for local governments during 2013.

Domestic Travel Impact in Top Five Counties

The top five counties in Tennessee received more than \$11.6 billion in direct domestic travel expenditures, 72.0 percent of the state total. The top five counties also earned close to \$2.5 billion in payroll (76.6 percent of the state total) and 109,400 jobs (76.2 percent of the state total) in 2013.

Additionally, domestic travel in the top five counties generated \$568.0 million in tax revenue for the state treasury and \$303.6 million tax revenue for local governments during 2013.

Davidson County, which includes the city of Nashville, led all counties in 2013. Domestic traveler expenditures in Davidson County registered nearly \$5.0 billion, accounting for 30.8 percent of the state total. More than \$1.1 billion in payroll income and 54,800 jobs were supported in this county.

Shelby County, which includes the city of Memphis, ranked second with \$3.0 billion in domestic travel spending in 2013, representing 18.7 percent of the state total. The county's payroll income of \$539.5 million was paid to 20,400 workers.

Sevier County posted nearly \$1.8 billion in domestic expenditures to rank third. These expenditures supported \$382.8 million in payroll as well as 18,800 jobs within the county.

Hamilton County ranked fourth with \$934.6 million in domestic travel expenditures, \$91.1 million in payroll income and 5,900 jobs within the county in 2013.

Knox County received \$930.7 million from domestic travelers, 5.8 percent of the state total. This county benefited from \$292.1 million in payroll and 9,500 jobs.

Table 11: Domestic Travel Impact in Tennessee - Top 5 Counties, 2012 and 2013

2013 Impact

County	Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Payroll (\$ Millions)	Employment (Thousands)	State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)	Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)
DAVIDSON	\$4,992.1	\$1,146.2	54.8	\$234.8	\$126.3
SHELBY	3,019.7	539.5	20.4	139.6	83.8
SEVIER	1,767.9	382.8	18.8	95.3	51.0
HAMILTON	934.6	91.1	5.9	51.5	20.4
<u>KNOX</u>	<u>930.7</u>	<u>292.1</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>22.1</u>
Top Five Total	\$11,645.1	\$2,451.7	109.4	\$568.0	\$303.6
State Total	\$16,183.0	\$3,200.4	143.5	\$823.4	\$466.1
Share of Top 5 Counties	72.0%	76.6%	76.2%	69.0%	65.1%

2012 Impact

DAVIDSON	\$4,606.8	\$1,110.8	52.4	\$216.4	\$116.0
SHELBY	3,133.7	579.9	21.6	135.5	86.6
SEVIER	1,699.9	380.8	18.4	91.4	48.9
HAMILTON	916.6	91.7	5.9	50.4	19.9
<u>KNOX</u>	<u>904.8</u>	<u>292.7</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>21.4</u>
Top Five Total	\$11,261.8	\$2,456.0	107.7	\$539.0	\$292.9
State Total	\$15,660.5	\$3,204.2	141.2	\$785.7	\$451.0
Share of Top 5 Counties	71.9%	76.6%	76.2%	68.6%	64.9%

**Percent Change
2013 Over 2012**

DAVIDSON	8.4%	3.2%	4.6%	8.5%	8.8%
SHELBY	-3.6%	-7.0%	-5.5%	3.0%	-3.2%
SEVIER	4.0%	0.5%	2.0%	4.3%	4.4%
HAMILTON	2.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	2.4%
<u>KNOX</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>-0.2%</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>3.1%</u>	<u>3.3%</u>
Top Five Total	3.4%	-0.2%	1.6%	5.4%	3.7%
State Total	3.3%	-0.1%	1.6%	4.8%	3.4%

Source: U.S. Travel Association

COUNTY TABLES

The following tables list the results of the County Economic Impact Component of the U.S. Travel Association's Travel Economic Impact Model for Tennessee in 2012 and 2013. The estimates presented are for direct domestic traveler expenditures and related economic impact.

Table A shows the counties listed alphabetically, with 2013 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and the local tax revenue for each.

Table B ranks the counties in order of 2013 travel expenditures from highest to lowest.

Table C indicates the percent of the state totals accounted for by each county in 2013.

Table D shows the percent change in 2013 over 2012 estimates for each of the measures of economic impact.

Table E shows the counties, listed alphabetically, with 2012 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax revenue shown for each.

Table F shows the counties grouped by region with each measure of travel impact in 2013.

Table G indicates the counties grouped by region with 2013 and 2012 travel expenditures, shown with the percent change in 2013 over 2012.

Table H shows the percent change in 2013 over 2012 estimates, with the counties grouped by region.

Table I indicates the counties grouped by region, with 2012 estimates for each measure of travel impact.

Table J shows each measure of travel impact for each region in 2013.

Table K shows each measure of travel impact with 2012 estimates by each region.

Table L indicates the percent change in each measure of travel impact in 2013 over 2012 for each Tennessee region.

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
ANDERSON	\$111.63	\$18.03	0.90	\$6.42	\$2.38
BEDFORD	25.79	4.52	0.20	1.43	1.00
BENTON	23.67	3.47	0.14	1.38	2.50
BLEDSON	3.30	0.46	0.02	0.18	0.52
BLOUNT	320.39	76.12	2.95	16.76	10.90
BRADLEY	126.80	11.18	0.88	7.44	2.67
CAMPBELL	50.44	8.62	0.42	2.80	2.59
CANNON	3.89	0.36	0.01	0.23	0.27
CARROLL	17.94	2.36	0.11	1.01	0.68
CARTER	33.30	4.58	0.18	1.91	2.07
CHEATHAM	20.12	3.36	0.13	1.12	0.68
CHESTER	10.27	1.01	0.04	0.61	0.32
CLAIBORNE	16.54	2.65	0.12	0.92	1.23
CLAY	6.72	1.37	0.05	0.36	0.58
COCKE	41.41	7.49	0.41	2.31	1.82
COFFEE	79.91	13.43	0.66	4.50	2.08
CROCKETT	8.71	1.32	0.07	0.49	0.38
CUMBERLAND	102.35	20.98	0.90	5.62	4.25
DAVIDSON	4,992.13	1,146.17	54.79	234.82	126.25
DECATUR	12.26	1.55	0.04	0.66	2.15
DEKALB	38.64	7.32	0.26	2.15	5.03
DICKSON	57.80	9.93	0.52	3.26	1.40
DYER	52.04	8.07	0.40	3.02	1.21
FAYETTE	8.17	0.99	0.04	0.46	0.44
FENTRESS	12.03	1.84	0.08	0.68	0.81
FRANKLIN	20.25	2.91	0.12	1.18	0.94
GIBSON	42.84	4.69	0.21	2.60	1.27

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
GILES	\$22.45	\$3.13	0.14	\$1.32	\$0.96
GRAINGER	14.41	2.17	0.07	0.79	0.28
GREENE	82.25	12.56	0.56	4.78	2.17
GRUNDY	8.38	0.96	0.02	0.48	1.47
HAMBLEN	83.41	6.44	0.45	4.86	1.82
HAMILTON	934.56	91.07	5.88	51.54	20.40
HANCOCK	1.21	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.25
HARDEMAN	22.61	3.13	0.14	1.28	1.28
HARDIN	37.27	5.92	0.21	2.13	3.15
HAWKINS	36.08	5.37	0.24	1.99	1.97
HAYWOOD	14.15	1.93	0.08	0.79	0.62
HENDERSON	24.28	3.29	0.15	1.40	0.77
HENRY	52.96	8.54	0.30	2.94	6.71
HICKMAN	7.54	1.03	0.04	0.42	0.72
HOUSTON	5.86	0.86	0.04	0.33	0.63
HUMPHREYS	32.19	5.93	0.26	1.67	2.10
JACKSON	2.19	0.29	0.01	0.13	0.27
JEFFERSON	53.75	9.02	0.38	3.11	3.89
JOHNSON	9.49	1.55	0.06	0.53	0.72
KNOX	930.74	292.13	9.50	46.70	22.11
LAKE	10.17	2.00	0.10	0.56	0.76
LAUDERDALE	16.41	2.09	0.08	0.92	1.30
LAWRENCE	37.91	5.21	0.22	2.17	1.03
LEWIS	5.72	0.86	0.05	0.32	0.27
LINCOLN	21.87	2.92	0.14	1.28	0.69
LOUDON	51.73	8.03	0.39	3.00	1.30
MCMINN	41.09	5.74	0.29	2.37	1.01

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
MCNAIRY	\$10.90	\$1.46	0.06	\$0.60	\$0.60
MACON	7.12	1.04	0.05	0.40	0.37
MADISON	183.51	33.14	1.67	10.42	3.91
MARION	30.88	4.97	0.24	1.76	1.11
MARSHALL	21.06	3.61	0.15	1.22	0.55
MAURY	105.35	14.05	0.66	6.10	2.18
MEIGS	6.92	1.15	0.03	0.39	0.90
MONROE	35.18	5.99	0.27	1.97	2.36
MONTGOMERY	192.18	30.91	1.49	11.30	3.64
MOORE	1.59	0.21	0.01	0.09	0.08
MORGAN	4.69	0.49	0.01	0.27	0.59
OBION	50.51	8.11	0.37	2.86	1.51
OVERTON	7.19	0.98	0.04	0.41	0.45
PERRY	6.36	0.82	0.02	0.33	1.65
PICKETT	7.34	1.47	0.05	0.39	1.03
POLK	27.24	5.81	0.22	1.42	2.36
PUTNAM	109.67	16.82	0.85	6.26	2.21
RHEA	30.55	5.25	0.23	1.72	2.02
ROANE	62.19	9.13	0.42	3.53	3.20
ROBERTSON	45.79	6.08	0.27	2.80	1.22
RUTHERFORD	291.52	44.59	2.25	16.74	6.19
SCOTT	10.51	1.53	0.07	0.57	0.62
SEQUATCHIE	6.38	0.89	0.03	0.35	0.46
SEVIER	1,767.92	382.78	18.76	95.34	51.04
SHELBY	3,019.71	539.54	20.44	139.56	83.82
SMITH	11.09	1.36	0.05	0.64	0.48
STEWART	7.89	0.96	0.03	0.43	1.16

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013

Table A: Alphabetical by County, 2013 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
SULLIVAN	\$329.79	\$86.43	3.03	\$17.20	\$8.95
SUMNER	123.39	19.19	0.93	7.21	2.80
TIPTON	31.84	4.18	0.19	1.89	1.02
TROUSDALE	3.79	0.42	0.02	0.22	0.13
UNICOI	8.54	1.77	0.07	0.46	0.69
UNION	6.20	1.00	0.03	0.34	0.91
VAN BUREN	8.63	1.82	0.06	0.47	0.90
WARREN	22.50	3.34	0.14	1.27	0.89
WASHINGTON	226.29	23.15	1.65	12.78	5.22
WAYNE	10.23	1.64	0.06	0.58	0.65
WEAKLEY	17.96	2.45	0.11	1.02	0.60
WHITE	20.25	2.08	0.08	1.15	0.95
WILLIAMSON	382.24	60.64	2.92	21.44	7.77
<u>WILSON</u>	<u>130.03</u>	<u>22.06</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>7.32</u>	<u>3.82</u>
STATE TOTALS	\$16,182.96	\$3,200.42	143.49	\$823.39	\$466.09

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Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
DAVIDSON	\$4,992.13	\$1,146.17	54.79	\$234.82	\$126.25
SHELBY	3019.71	539.54	20.44	139.56	83.82
SEVIER	1767.92	382.78	18.76	95.34	51.04
HAMILTON	934.56	91.07	5.88	51.54	20.40
KNOX	930.74	292.13	9.50	46.70	22.11
WILLIAMSON	382.24	60.64	2.92	21.44	7.77
SULLIVAN	329.79	86.43	3.03	17.20	8.95
BLOUNT	320.39	76.12	2.95	16.76	10.90
RUTHERFORD	291.52	44.59	2.25	16.74	6.19
WASHINGTON	226.29	23.15	1.65	12.78	5.22
MONTGOMERY	192.18	30.91	1.49	11.30	3.64
MADISON	183.51	33.14	1.67	10.42	3.91
WILSON	130.03	22.06	1.02	7.32	3.82
BRADLEY	126.80	11.18	0.88	7.44	2.67
SUMNER	123.39	19.19	0.93	7.21	2.80
ANDERSON	111.63	18.03	0.90	6.42	2.38
PUTNAM	109.67	16.82	0.85	6.26	2.21
MAURY	105.35	14.05	0.66	6.10	2.18
CUMBERLAND	102.35	20.98	0.90	5.62	4.25
HAMBLEN	83.41	6.44	0.45	4.86	1.82
GREENE	82.25	12.56	0.56	4.78	2.17
COFFEE	79.91	13.43	0.66	4.50	2.08
ROANE	62.19	9.13	0.42	3.53	3.20
DICKSON	57.80	9.93	0.52	3.26	1.40
JEFFERSON	53.75	9.02	0.38	3.11	3.89
HENRY	52.96	8.54	0.30	2.94	6.71
DYER	52.04	8.07	0.40	3.02	1.21

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
LOUDON	\$51.73	\$8.03	0.39	\$3.00	\$1.30
OBION	50.51	8.11	0.37	2.86	1.51
CAMPBELL	50.44	8.62	0.42	2.80	2.59
ROBERTSON	45.79	6.08	0.27	2.80	1.22
GIBSON	42.84	4.69	0.21	2.60	1.27
COCKE	41.41	7.49	0.41	2.31	1.82
MCMINN	41.09	5.74	0.29	2.37	1.01
DEKALB	38.64	7.32	0.26	2.15	5.03
LAWRENCE	37.91	5.21	0.22	2.17	1.03
HARDIN	37.27	5.92	0.21	2.13	3.15
HAWKINS	36.08	5.37	0.24	1.99	1.97
MONROE	35.18	5.99	0.27	1.97	2.36
CARTER	33.30	4.58	0.18	1.91	2.07
HUMPHREYS	32.19	5.93	0.26	1.67	2.10
TIPTON	31.84	4.18	0.19	1.89	1.02
MARION	30.88	4.97	0.24	1.76	1.11
RHEA	30.55	5.25	0.23	1.72	2.02
POLK	27.24	5.81	0.22	1.42	2.36
BEDFORD	25.79	4.52	0.20	1.43	1.00
HENDERSON	24.28	3.29	0.15	1.40	0.77
BENTON	23.67	3.47	0.14	1.38	2.50
HARDEMAN	22.61	3.13	0.14	1.28	1.28
WARREN	22.50	3.34	0.14	1.27	0.89
GILES	22.45	3.13	0.14	1.32	0.96
LINCOLN	21.87	2.92	0.14	1.28	0.69
MARSHALL	21.06	3.61	0.15	1.22	0.55
FRANKLIN	20.25	2.91	0.12	1.18	0.94

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013 (Continued)						
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
WHITE	\$20.25	\$2.08	0.08	\$1.15	\$0.95	
CHEATHAM	20.12	3.36	0.13	1.12	0.68	
WEAKLEY	17.96	2.45	0.11	1.02	0.60	
CARROLL	17.94	2.36	0.11	1.01	0.68	
CLAIBORNE	16.54	2.65	0.12	0.92	1.23	
LAUDERDALE	16.41	2.09	0.08	0.92	1.30	
GRAINGER	14.41	2.17	0.07	0.79	0.28	
HAYWOOD	14.15	1.93	0.08	0.79	0.62	
DECATUR	12.26	1.55	0.04	0.66	2.15	
FENTRESS	12.03	1.84	0.08	0.68	0.81	
SMITH	11.09	1.36	0.05	0.64	0.48	
MCNAIRY	10.90	1.46	0.06	0.60	0.60	
SCOTT	10.51	1.53	0.07	0.57	0.62	
CHESTER	10.27	1.01	0.04	0.61	0.32	
WAYNE	10.23	1.64	0.06	0.58	0.65	
LAKE	10.17	2.00	0.10	0.56	0.76	
JOHNSON	9.49	1.55	0.06	0.53	0.72	
CROCKETT	8.71	1.32	0.07	0.49	0.38	
VAN BUREN	8.63	1.82	0.06	0.47	0.90	
UNICOI	8.54	1.77	0.07	0.46	0.69	
GRUNDY	8.38	0.96	0.02	0.48	1.47	
FAYETTE	8.17	0.99	0.04	0.46	0.44	
STEWART	7.89	0.96	0.03	0.43	1.16	
HICKMAN	7.54	1.03	0.04	0.42	0.72	
PICKETT	7.34	1.47	0.05	0.39	1.03	
OVERTON	7.19	0.98	0.04	0.41	0.45	
MACON	7.12	1.04	0.05	0.40	0.37	

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013

Table B: Ranking of Counties by Expenditure Levels, 2013 (Continued)						
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
MEIGS	\$6.92	\$1.15	0.03	\$0.39	\$0.90	
CLAY	6.72	1.37	0.05	0.36	0.58	
SEQUATCHIE	6.38	0.89	0.03	0.35	0.46	
PERRY	6.36	0.82	0.02	0.33	1.65	
UNION	6.20	1.00	0.03	0.34	0.91	
HOUSTON	5.86	0.86	0.04	0.33	0.63	
LEWIS	5.72	0.86	0.05	0.32	0.27	
MORGAN	4.69	0.49	0.01	0.27	0.59	
CANNON	3.89	0.36	0.01	0.23	0.27	
TROUSDALE	3.79	0.42	0.02	0.22	0.13	
BLEDSON	3.30	0.46	0.02	0.18	0.52	
JACKSON	2.19	0.29	0.01	0.13	0.27	
MOORE	1.59	0.21	0.01	0.09	0.08	
<u>HANCOCK</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>0.25</u>	
STATE TOTALS	\$16,182.96	\$3,200.42	143.49	\$823.39	\$466.09	

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Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
ANDERSON	0.69%	0.56%	0.63%	0.78%	0.51%
BEDFORD	0.16%	0.14%	0.14%	0.17%	0.21%
BENTON	0.15%	0.11%	0.10%	0.17%	0.54%
BLEDSON	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.11%
BLOUNT	1.98%	2.38%	2.06%	2.04%	2.34%
BRADLEY	0.78%	0.35%	0.61%	0.90%	0.57%
CAMPBELL	0.31%	0.27%	0.29%	0.34%	0.56%
CANNON	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.06%
CARROLL	0.11%	0.07%	0.08%	0.12%	0.15%
CARTER	0.21%	0.14%	0.12%	0.23%	0.44%
CHEATHAM	0.12%	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	0.15%
CHESTER	0.06%	0.03%	0.02%	0.07%	0.07%
CLAIBORNE	0.10%	0.08%	0.09%	0.11%	0.26%
CLAY	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	0.13%
COCKE	0.26%	0.23%	0.28%	0.28%	0.39%
COFFEE	0.49%	0.42%	0.46%	0.55%	0.45%
CROCKETT	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%
CUMBERLAND	0.63%	0.66%	0.63%	0.68%	0.91%
DAVIDSON	30.85%	35.81%	38.18%	28.52%	27.09%
DECATUR	0.08%	0.05%	0.03%	0.08%	0.46%
DEKALB	0.24%	0.23%	0.18%	0.26%	1.08%
DICKSON	0.36%	0.31%	0.36%	0.40%	0.30%
DYER	0.32%	0.25%	0.28%	0.37%	0.26%
FAYETTE	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.06%	0.10%
FENTRESS	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.08%	0.17%
FRANKLIN	0.13%	0.09%	0.08%	0.14%	0.20%
GIBSON	0.26%	0.15%	0.14%	0.32%	0.27%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
GILES	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%	0.16%	0.21%
GRAINGER	0.09%	0.07%	0.05%	0.10%	0.06%
GREENE	0.51%	0.39%	0.39%	0.58%	0.47%
GRUNDY	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.06%	0.32%
HAMBLEN	0.52%	0.20%	0.31%	0.59%	0.39%
HAMILTON	5.77%	2.85%	4.10%	6.26%	4.38%
HANCOCK	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.05%
HARDEMAN	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%	0.16%	0.27%
HARDIN	0.23%	0.18%	0.15%	0.26%	0.68%
HAWKINS	0.22%	0.17%	0.17%	0.24%	0.42%
HAYWOOD	0.09%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%	0.13%
HENDERSON	0.15%	0.10%	0.10%	0.17%	0.17%
HENRY	0.33%	0.27%	0.21%	0.36%	1.44%
HICKMAN	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.15%
HOUSTON	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.13%
HUMPHREYS	0.20%	0.19%	0.18%	0.20%	0.45%
JACKSON	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.06%
JEFFERSON	0.33%	0.28%	0.27%	0.38%	0.84%
JOHNSON	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	0.16%
KNOX	5.75%	9.13%	6.62%	5.67%	4.74%
LAKE	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.16%
LAUDERDALE	0.10%	0.07%	0.06%	0.11%	0.28%
LAWRENCE	0.23%	0.16%	0.15%	0.26%	0.22%
LEWIS	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%
LINCOLN	0.14%	0.09%	0.09%	0.16%	0.15%
LOUDON	0.32%	0.25%	0.27%	0.36%	0.28%
MCMINN	0.25%	0.18%	0.20%	0.29%	0.22%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013 (Continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
MCNAIRY	0.07%	0.05%	0.04%	0.07%	0.13%
MACON	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.08%
MADISON	1.13%	1.04%	1.16%	1.26%	0.84%
MARION	0.19%	0.16%	0.17%	0.21%	0.24%
MARSHALL	0.13%	0.11%	0.10%	0.15%	0.12%
MAURY	0.65%	0.44%	0.46%	0.74%	0.47%
MEIGS	0.04%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.19%
MONROE	0.22%	0.19%	0.19%	0.24%	0.51%
MONTGOMERY	1.19%	0.97%	1.04%	1.37%	0.78%
MOORE	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
MORGAN	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.13%
OBION	0.31%	0.25%	0.26%	0.35%	0.32%
OVERTON	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.10%
PERRY	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%	0.04%	0.35%
PICKETT	0.05%	0.05%	0.03%	0.05%	0.22%
POLK	0.17%	0.18%	0.15%	0.17%	0.51%
PUTNAM	0.68%	0.53%	0.59%	0.76%	0.48%
RHEA	0.19%	0.16%	0.16%	0.21%	0.43%
ROANE	0.38%	0.29%	0.30%	0.43%	0.69%
ROBERTSON	0.28%	0.19%	0.19%	0.34%	0.26%
RUTHERFORD	1.80%	1.39%	1.57%	2.03%	1.33%
SCOTT	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	0.07%	0.13%
SEQUATCHIE	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.04%	0.10%
SEVIER	10.92%	11.96%	13.07%	11.58%	10.95%
SHELBY	18.66%	16.86%	14.25%	16.95%	17.98%
SMITH	0.07%	0.04%	0.04%	0.08%	0.10%
STEWART	0.05%	0.03%	0.02%	0.05%	0.25%

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013

Table C: Percent Distribution by County, 2013 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
SULLIVAN	2.04%	2.70%	2.11%	2.09%	1.92%
SUMNER	0.76%	0.60%	0.65%	0.88%	0.60%
TIPTON	0.20%	0.13%	0.13%	0.23%	0.22%
TROUSDALE	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%
UNICOI	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.15%
UNION	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.04%	0.20%
VAN BUREN	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%	0.19%
WARREN	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%	0.15%	0.19%
WASHINGTON	1.40%	0.72%	1.15%	1.55%	1.12%
WAYNE	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	0.07%	0.14%
WEAKLEY	0.11%	0.08%	0.08%	0.12%	0.13%
WHITE	0.13%	0.06%	0.05%	0.14%	0.20%
WILLIAMSON	2.36%	1.89%	2.03%	2.60%	1.67%
<u>WILSON</u>	<u>0.80%</u>	<u>0.69%</u>	<u>0.71%</u>	<u>0.89%</u>	<u>0.82%</u>
STATE TOTALS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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Table D: Percent Change, 2013 over 2012

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
ANDERSON	-2.67%	-4.36%	-2.51%	-2.65%	-2.27%
BEDFORD	2.82%	0.67%	1.93%	2.98%	3.24%
BENTON	2.98%	-1.53%	0.77%	3.40%	3.40%
BLEDSON	-0.22%	-3.04%	-1.74%	-0.29%	0.18%
BLOUNT	2.68%	-0.86%	1.30%	2.99%	3.10%
BRADLEY	3.34%	-0.13%	1.33%	3.83%	3.76%
CAMPBELL	5.88%	1.84%	2.56%	6.20%	6.31%
CANNON	0.47%	-1.97%	0.57%	1.16%	0.88%
CARROLL	1.58%	-1.39%	-0.10%	1.03%	2.00%
CARTER	0.59%	0.20%	-1.05%	0.82%	1.00%
CHEATHAM	4.60%	2.38%	2.51%	4.77%	5.03%
CHESTER	-0.84%	-3.76%	-3.64%	-0.91%	-0.43%
CLAIBORNE	1.74%	-1.67%	-0.24%	1.76%	2.16%
CLAY	-2.09%	-6.75%	-5.00%	-1.88%	-1.69%
COCKE	4.43%	1.05%	2.28%	4.63%	4.85%
COFFEE	5.03%	1.85%	3.21%	5.37%	5.46%
CROCKETT	3.21%	0.18%	1.26%	4.04%	3.63%
CUMBERLAND	-2.37%	-4.89%	-4.50%	-2.29%	-1.97%
DAVIDSON	8.37%	3.18%	4.62%	8.53%	8.81%
DECATUR	3.22%	-0.24%	1.21%	2.97%	3.64%
DEKALB	-1.77%	-4.21%	-3.46%	-1.40%	-1.37%
DICKSON	6.92%	4.84%	5.76%	7.20%	7.36%
DYER	4.86%	0.98%	2.95%	4.91%	5.29%
FAYETTE	-0.88%	-2.34%	-2.16%	-0.55%	-0.48%
FENTRESS	3.12%	1.20%	2.35%	3.34%	3.54%
FRANKLIN	3.43%	0.05%	1.45%	3.63%	3.85%
GIBSON	-0.21%	-3.56%	-2.15%	0.47%	0.20%

Table D: Percent Change, 2013 over 2012

Table D: Percent Change, 2013 Over 2012 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
GILES	1.98%	-1.07%	0.07%	2.25%	2.40%
GRAINGER	1.21%	-1.60%	-0.32%	1.46%	1.62%
GREENE	1.82%	-1.06%	-0.11%	2.03%	2.24%
GRUNDY	1.15%	-1.23%	-0.19%	1.00%	1.56%
HAMBLEN	3.80%	0.87%	2.53%	4.24%	4.23%
HAMILTON	1.96%	-0.65%	0.52%	2.22%	2.37%
HANCOCK	-0.03%	-3.39%	-1.98%	0.35%	0.38%
HARDEMAN	1.55%	-1.53%	-0.17%	2.24%	1.97%
HARDIN	0.07%	-2.23%	0.23%	0.55%	0.48%
HAWKINS	1.31%	-0.68%	0.68%	1.49%	1.72%
HAYWOOD	0.13%	-3.15%	-1.93%	0.44%	0.54%
HENDERSON	4.90%	1.38%	2.86%	5.85%	5.33%
HENRY	-1.30%	-3.80%	-2.93%	-1.11%	-0.90%
HICKMAN	4.55%	0.41%	2.29%	5.00%	4.98%
HOUSTON	1.57%	-1.84%	-0.41%	1.69%	1.99%
HUMPHREYS	2.93%	2.16%	2.73%	3.00%	3.35%
JACKSON	-0.03%	-3.38%	-1.97%	-0.36%	0.38%
JEFFERSON	4.54%	1.09%	2.38%	5.18%	4.97%
JOHNSON	-0.71%	-4.04%	-2.64%	-0.46%	-0.30%
KNOX	2.87%	-0.21%	0.97%	3.06%	3.29%
LAKE	-1.96%	-5.46%	-3.86%	-1.68%	-1.56%
LAUDERDALE	-1.57%	-4.34%	-3.33%	-1.24%	-1.17%
LAWRENCE	-1.23%	-4.07%	-2.60%	-1.39%	-0.83%
LEWIS	0.53%	-3.52%	-2.23%	0.39%	0.94%
LINCOLN	4.54%	0.68%	2.00%	4.88%	4.97%
LOUDON	-0.39%	-3.26%	-2.00%	0.01%	0.02%
MCMINN	3.44%	-0.04%	1.69%	3.60%	3.86%

Table D: Percent Change, 2013 over 2012

Table D: Percent Change, 2013 Over 2012 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
MCNAIRY	1.69%	-2.89%	-0.59%	1.91%	2.10%
MACON	2.90%	0.44%	1.27%	3.11%	3.32%
MADISON	5.63%	2.34%	3.24%	6.21%	6.06%
MARION	1.59%	-1.23%	0.41%	2.05%	2.01%
MARSHALL	-1.56%	-4.14%	-3.07%	-1.64%	-1.16%
MAURY	4.33%	2.06%	3.41%	4.91%	4.76%
MEIGS	-1.03%	-0.98%	2.30%	-0.63%	-0.63%
MONROE	-5.77%	-6.73%	-5.37%	-5.51%	-5.39%
MONTGOMERY	-3.46%	-4.98%	-3.75%	-3.20%	-3.06%
MOORE	0.83%	-2.57%	-1.09%	1.12%	1.24%
MORGAN	1.42%	-1.25%	-0.40%	1.58%	1.83%
OBION	2.92%	1.50%	1.62%	3.26%	3.34%
OVERTON	3.98%	3.29%	4.07%	5.44%	4.40%
PERRY	0.20%	-3.17%	-1.75%	0.24%	0.61%
PICKETT	-0.97%	-4.08%	-2.75%	-0.65%	-0.57%
POLK	2.01%	-2.15%	-1.29%	2.22%	2.43%
PUTNAM	3.21%	0.52%	2.07%	3.75%	3.63%
RHEA	2.19%	0.47%	1.45%	2.53%	2.61%
ROANE	-0.51%	-2.34%	-1.76%	-0.33%	-0.10%
ROBERTSON	6.63%	2.97%	4.30%	8.09%	7.06%
RUTHERFORD	6.83%	2.91%	5.12%	7.73%	7.27%
SCOTT	0.03%	-3.09%	-1.72%	0.05%	0.44%
SEQUATCHIE	2.16%	-1.27%	0.17%	1.93%	2.57%
SEVIER	4.00%	0.51%	1.97%	4.30%	4.42%
SHELBY	-3.64%	-6.96%	-5.47%	2.96%	-3.24%
SMITH	4.04%	0.55%	2.01%	4.60%	4.47%
STEWART	1.94%	-3.73%	-3.40%	2.20%	2.36%

Table D: Percent Change, 2013 over 2012

Table D: Percent Change, 2013 Over 2012 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
SULLIVAN	4.76%	0.72%	2.15%	5.07%	5.19%
SUMNER	7.33%	3.95%	5.30%	8.38%	7.77%
TIPTON	4.15%	0.28%	2.67%	4.61%	4.58%
TROUSDALE	0.54%	-2.37%	-1.36%	0.88%	0.95%
UNICOI	3.38%	0.50%	1.82%	3.31%	3.80%
UNION	-1.75%	-2.57%	-2.56%	-1.49%	-1.35%
VAN BUREN	0.32%	-3.05%	-1.64%	0.69%	0.72%
WARREN	0.50%	-3.20%	-1.60%	0.78%	0.91%
WASHINGTON	4.78%	2.20%	2.86%	4.86%	5.21%
WAYNE	-1.94%	-5.23%	-3.85%	-1.60%	-1.54%
WEAKLEY	3.14%	0.60%	0.93%	3.27%	3.56%
WHITE	1.94%	-2.05%	0.62%	1.82%	2.36%
WILLIAMSON	6.71%	3.12%	4.63%	7.72%	7.14%
<u>WILSON</u>	<u>7.30%</u>	<u>3.64%</u>	<u>5.04%</u>	<u>7.59%</u>	<u>7.74%</u>
STATE TOTALS	3.34%	-0.12%	1.59%	4.80%	3.35%

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Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
ANDERSON	\$114.69	\$18.86	0.92	\$6.59	\$2.43
BEDFORD	25.08	4.49	0.20	1.39	0.96
BENTON	22.99	3.53	0.14	1.34	2.42
BLEDSON	3.31	0.47	0.02	0.18	0.52
BLOUNT	312.01	76.79	2.91	16.28	10.57
BRADLEY	122.70	11.19	0.86	7.17	2.57
CAMPBELL	47.64	8.47	0.41	2.64	2.44
CANNON	3.87	0.37	0.01	0.23	0.27
CARROLL	17.66	2.39	0.11	1.00	0.66
CARTER	33.10	4.57	0.18	1.90	2.05
CHEATHAM	19.23	3.28	0.13	1.07	0.64
CHESTER	10.35	1.05	0.04	0.61	0.32
CLAIBORNE	16.25	2.69	0.12	0.90	1.20
CLAY	6.86	1.47	0.05	0.37	0.59
COCKE	39.66	7.42	0.40	2.21	1.74
COFFEE	76.09	13.19	0.64	4.27	1.98
CROCKETT	8.44	1.32	0.07	0.47	0.37
CUMBERLAND	104.83	22.06	0.94	5.75	4.33
DAVIDSON	4,606.77	1,110.80	52.37	216.37	116.03
DECATUR	11.88	1.55	0.04	0.64	2.08
DEKALB	39.34	7.64	0.27	2.18	5.10
DICKSON	54.06	9.47	0.49	3.04	1.31
DYER	49.63	7.99	0.39	2.87	1.15
FAYETTE	8.24	1.01	0.04	0.46	0.45
FENTRESS	11.67	1.81	0.08	0.66	0.78
FRANKLIN	19.58	2.91	0.12	1.14	0.90
GIBSON	42.93	4.86	0.21	2.59	1.26

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
GILES	\$22.02	\$3.17	0.14	\$1.29	\$0.94
GRAINGER	14.24	2.20	0.07	0.78	0.27
GREENE	80.78	12.69	0.56	4.68	2.13
GRUNDY	8.29	0.97	0.02	0.47	1.45
HAMBLEN	80.35	6.39	0.44	4.66	1.75
HAMILTON	916.61	91.67	5.85	50.42	19.93
HANCOCK	1.21	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.25
HARDEMAN	22.27	3.18	0.14	1.25	1.26
HARDIN	37.24	6.05	0.21	2.12	3.13
HAWKINS	35.62	5.41	0.24	1.96	1.94
HAYWOOD	14.13	2.00	0.08	0.79	0.62
HENDERSON	23.14	3.25	0.15	1.33	0.73
HENRY	53.66	8.88	0.31	2.97	6.77
HICKMAN	7.21	1.02	0.04	0.40	0.68
HOUSTON	5.77	0.88	0.04	0.32	0.62
HUMPHREYS	31.28	5.81	0.25	1.62	2.03
JACKSON	2.19	0.30	0.01	0.13	0.27
JEFFERSON	51.41	8.92	0.37	2.96	3.71
JOHNSON	9.56	1.61	0.06	0.53	0.73
KNOX	904.76	292.75	9.41	45.31	21.41
LAKE	10.37	2.12	0.11	0.57	0.77
LAUDERDALE	16.67	2.18	0.09	0.93	1.32
LAWRENCE	38.38	5.44	0.22	2.20	1.04
LEWIS	5.69	0.89	0.05	0.32	0.27
LINCOLN	20.92	2.90	0.13	1.22	0.66
LOUDON	51.93	8.30	0.40	3.00	1.29
MCMINN	39.72	5.74	0.28	2.29	0.97

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
MCNAIRY	\$10.72	\$1.50	0.06	\$0.59	\$0.59
MACON	6.92	1.03	0.05	0.39	0.36
MADISON	173.73	32.38	1.61	9.81	3.69
MARION	30.40	5.03	0.24	1.72	1.09
MARSHALL	21.39	3.76	0.15	1.24	0.56
MAURY	100.98	13.77	0.64	5.82	2.08
MEIGS	6.99	1.16	0.03	0.39	0.90
MONROE	37.34	6.42	0.28	2.09	2.50
MONTGOMERY	199.06	32.53	1.54	11.68	3.75
MOORE	1.57	0.22	0.01	0.09	0.08
MORGAN	4.62	0.49	0.01	0.26	0.58
OBION	49.08	7.99	0.36	2.77	1.46
OVERTON	6.91	0.95	0.04	0.39	0.43
PERRY	6.35	0.84	0.02	0.33	1.64
PICKETT	7.41	1.54	0.05	0.40	1.03
POLK	26.71	5.94	0.22	1.39	2.31
PUTNAM	106.26	16.73	0.84	6.03	2.14
RHEA	29.90	5.22	0.23	1.68	1.97
ROANE	62.50	9.35	0.43	3.54	3.20
ROBERTSON	42.95	5.91	0.26	2.59	1.14
RUTHERFORD	272.88	43.33	2.14	15.54	5.77
SCOTT	10.51	1.58	0.08	0.57	0.61
SEQUATCHIE	6.24	0.90	0.03	0.35	0.45
SEVIER	1,699.94	380.85	18.39	91.40	48.87
SHELBY	3,133.68	579.92	21.62	135.54	86.63
SMITH	10.66	1.35	0.05	0.61	0.46
STEWART	7.74	1.00	0.03	0.42	1.14

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012

Table E: Alphabetical by County, 2012 (Continued)					
<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
SULLIVAN	314.80	85.81	2.97	16.37	8.51
SUMNER	114.97	18.47	0.88	6.65	2.60
TIPTON	30.58	4.17	0.18	1.80	0.98
TROUSDALE	3.77	0.43	0.02	0.22	0.12
UNICOI	8.26	1.76	0.07	0.44	0.66
UNION	6.31	1.02	0.03	0.35	0.93
VAN BUREN	8.61	1.87	0.07	0.47	0.89
WARREN	22.39	3.45	0.15	1.26	0.89
WASHINGTON	215.97	22.65	1.61	12.19	4.96
WAYNE	10.43	1.73	0.07	0.59	0.66
WEAKLEY	17.42	2.44	0.11	0.99	0.58
WHITE	19.87	2.12	0.08	1.13	0.92
WILLIAMSON	358.22	58.80	2.79	19.90	7.25
<u>WILSON</u>	<u>121.18</u>	<u>21.28</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>6.80</u>	<u>3.54</u>
STATE TOTALS	\$15,660.48	\$3,204.24	\$141.25	\$785.67	\$450.98

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Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013

Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
NORTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION					
CARTER	\$33.30	\$4.58	0.18	\$1.91	\$2.07
GREENE	82.25	12.56	0.56	4.78	2.17
HANCOCK	1.21	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.25
HAWKINS	36.08	5.37	0.24	1.99	1.97
JOHNSON	9.49	1.55	0.06	0.53	0.72
SULLIVAN	329.79	86.43	3.03	17.20	8.95
UNICOI	8.54	1.77	0.07	0.46	0.69
WASHINGTON	226.29	23.15	1.65	12.78	5.22
Total	\$726.95	\$135.54	5.80	\$39.72	\$22.05
EAST TENNESSEE REGION					
ANDERSON	\$111.63	\$18.03	0.90	\$6.42	\$2.38
BLOUNT	320.39	76.12	2.95	16.76	10.90
CAMPBELL	50.44	8.62	0.42	2.80	2.59
CLAIBORNE	16.54	2.65	0.12	0.92	1.23
COCKE	41.41	7.49	0.41	2.31	1.82
GRAINGER	14.41	2.17	0.07	0.79	0.28
HAMBLEN	83.41	6.44	0.45	4.86	1.82
JEFFERSON	53.75	9.02	0.38	3.11	3.89
KNOX	930.74	292.13	9.50	46.70	22.11
LOUDON	51.73	8.03	0.39	3.00	1.30
MONROE	35.18	5.99	0.27	1.97	2.36
MORGAN	4.69	0.49	0.01	0.27	0.59
ROANE	62.19	9.13	0.42	3.53	3.20
SCOTT	10.51	1.53	0.07	0.57	0.62
SEVIER	1,767.92	382.78	18.76	95.34	51.04
UNION	6.20	1.00	0.03	0.34	0.91
Total	\$3,561.14	\$831.62	35.16	\$189.68	\$107.05

Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013

Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013 (Continued)					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION					
CANNON	\$3.89	\$0.36	0.01	\$0.23	\$0.27
CLAY	6.72	1.37	0.05	0.36	0.58
CUMBERLAND	102.35	20.98	0.90	5.62	4.25
DEKALB	38.64	7.32	0.26	2.15	5.03
FENTRESS	12.03	1.84	0.08	0.68	0.81
JACKSON	2.19	0.29	0.01	0.13	0.27
MACON	7.12	1.04	0.05	0.40	0.37
OVERTON	7.19	0.98	0.04	0.41	0.45
PICKETT	7.34	1.47	0.05	0.39	1.03
PUTNAM	109.67	16.82	0.85	6.26	2.21
SMITH	11.09	1.36	0.05	0.64	0.48
VAN BUREN	8.63	1.82	0.06	0.47	0.90
WARREN	22.50	3.34	0.14	1.27	0.89
WHITE	20.25	2.08	0.08	1.15	0.95
Total	\$359.62	\$61.07	2.65	\$20.17	\$18.48
SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION					
BLEDSON	\$3.30	\$0.46	0.02	\$0.18	\$0.52
BRADLEY	126.80	11.18	0.88	7.44	2.67
GRUNDY	8.38	0.96	0.02	0.48	1.47
HAMILTON	934.56	91.07	5.88	51.54	20.40
MCMINN	41.09	5.74	0.29	2.37	1.01
MARION	30.88	4.97	0.24	1.76	1.11
MEIGS	6.92	1.15	0.03	0.39	0.90
POLK	27.24	5.81	0.22	1.42	2.36
RHEA	30.55	5.25	0.23	1.72	2.02
SEQUATCHIE	6.38	0.89	0.03	0.35	0.46
Total	\$1,216.10	\$127.47	7.84	\$67.65	\$32.93

Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013

Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013 (Continued)					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
MID-CUMBERLAND REGION					
CHEATHAM	\$20.12	\$3.36	0.13	\$1.12	\$0.68
DAVIDSON	4,992.13	1,146.17	54.79	234.82	126.25
DICKSON	57.80	9.93	0.52	3.26	1.40
HOUSTON	5.86	0.86	0.04	0.33	0.63
HUMPHREYS	32.19	5.93	0.26	1.67	2.10
MONTGOMERY	192.18	30.91	1.49	11.30	3.64
ROBERTSON	45.79	6.08	0.27	2.80	1.22
RUTHERFORD	291.52	44.59	2.25	16.74	6.19
STEWART	7.89	0.96	0.03	0.43	1.16
SUMNER	123.39	19.19	0.93	7.21	2.80
TROUSDALE	3.79	0.42	0.02	0.22	0.13
WILLIAMSON	382.24	60.64	2.92	21.44	7.77
WILSON	130.03	22.06	1.02	7.32	3.82
Total	\$6,284.94	\$1,351.12	64.66	\$308.65	\$157.78
SOUTH CENTRAL TENNESSEE REGION					
BEDFORD	\$25.79	\$4.52	0.20	\$1.43	\$1.00
COFFEE	79.91	13.43	0.66	4.50	2.08
FRANKLIN	20.25	2.91	0.12	1.18	0.94
GILES	22.45	3.13	0.14	1.32	0.96
HICKMAN	7.54	1.03	0.04	0.42	0.72
LAWRENCE	37.91	5.21	0.22	2.17	1.03
LEWIS	5.72	0.86	0.05	0.32	0.27
LINCOLN	21.87	2.92	0.14	1.28	0.69
MARSHALL	21.06	3.61	0.15	1.22	0.55
MAURY	105.35	14.05	0.66	6.10	2.18
MOORE	1.59	0.21	0.01	0.09	0.08
PERRY	6.36	0.82	0.02	0.33	1.65
WAYNE	10.23	1.64	0.06	0.58	0.65
Total	\$366.03	\$54.34	2.46	\$20.94	\$12.80

Table F: Alphabetical by Region, 2013

<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION					
BENTON	\$23.67	\$3.47	0.14	\$1.38	\$2.50
CARROLL	17.94	2.36	0.11	1.01	0.68
CROCKETT	8.71	1.32	0.07	0.49	0.38
DYER	52.04	8.07	0.40	3.02	1.21
GIBSON	42.84	4.69	0.21	2.60	1.27
HENRY	52.96	8.54	0.30	2.94	6.71
LAKE	10.17	2.00	0.10	0.56	0.76
OBION	50.51	8.11	0.37	2.86	1.51
WEAKLEY	17.96	2.45	0.11	1.02	0.60
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$276.81</i>	<i>\$41.02</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>\$15.88</i>	<i>\$15.61</i>
SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION					
CHESTER	\$10.27	\$1.01	0.04	\$0.61	\$0.32
DECATUR	12.26	1.55	0.04	0.66	2.15
HARDEMAN	22.61	3.13	0.14	1.28	1.28
HARDIN	37.27	5.92	0.21	2.13	3.15
HAYWOOD	14.15	1.93	0.08	0.79	0.62
HENDERSON	24.28	3.29	0.15	1.40	0.77
MCNAIRY	10.90	1.46	0.06	0.60	0.60
MADISON	183.51	33.14	1.67	10.42	3.91
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$315.24</i>	<i>\$51.44</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>\$17.89</i>	<i>\$12.81</i>
MEMPHIS DELTA REGION					
FAYETTE	\$8.17	\$0.99	0.04	\$0.46	\$0.44
LAUDERDALE	16.41	2.09	0.08	0.92	1.30
SHELBY	3019.71	539.54	20.44	139.56	83.82
TIPTON	31.84	4.18	0.19	1.89	1.02
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,076.14</i>	<i>\$546.79</i>	<i>20.75</i>	<i>\$142.82</i>	<i>\$86.59</i>
STATE TOTALS	\$16,182.96	\$3,200.42	143.49	\$823.39	\$466.09

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Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region

<u>Region/County</u>	<u>2013 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2012 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2013/2012 Change (Percent)</u>
NORTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION			
CARTER	\$33.30	\$33.10	0.6%
GREENE	82.25	80.78	1.8%
HANCOCK	1.21	1.21	0.0%
HAWKINS	36.08	35.62	1.3%
JOHNSON	9.49	9.56	-0.7%
SULLIVAN	329.79	314.80	4.8%
UNICOI	8.54	8.26	3.4%
WASHINGTON	226.29	215.97	4.8%
Total	\$726.95	\$699.29	4.0%
EAST TENNESSEE REGION			
ANDERSON	\$111.63	\$114.69	-2.7%
BLOUNT	320.39	312.01	2.7%
CAMPBELL	50.44	47.64	5.9%
CLAIBORNE	16.54	16.25	1.7%
COCKE	41.41	39.66	4.4%
GRAINGER	14.41	14.24	1.2%
HAMBLEN	83.41	80.35	3.8%
JEFFERSON	53.75	51.41	4.5%
KNOX	930.74	904.76	2.9%
LOUDON	51.73	51.93	-0.4%
MONROE	35.18	37.34	-5.8%
MORGAN	4.69	4.62	1.4%
ROANE	62.19	62.50	-0.5%
SCOTT	10.51	10.51	0.0%
SEVIER	1,767.92	1,699.94	4.0%
UNION	6.20	6.31	-1.8%
Total	\$3,561.14	\$3,454.18	3.1%

Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region

Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region (Continued)			
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>2013 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2012 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2013/2012 Change (Percent)</u>
UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION			
CANNON	\$3.89	\$3.87	0.5%
CLAY	6.72	6.86	-2.1%
CUMBERLAND	102.35	104.83	-2.4%
DEKALB	38.64	39.34	-1.8%
FENTRESS	12.03	11.67	3.1%
JACKSON	2.19	2.19	0.0%
MACON	7.12	6.92	2.9%
OVERTON	7.19	6.91	4.0%
PICKETT	7.34	7.41	-1.0%
PUTNAM	109.67	106.26	3.2%
SMITH	11.09	10.66	4.0%
VAN BUREN	8.63	8.61	0.3%
WARREN	22.50	22.39	0.5%
WHITE	20.25	19.87	1.9%
Total	\$359.62	\$357.79	0.5%
SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION			
BLEDSON	\$3.30	\$3.31	-0.2%
BRADLEY	126.80	122.70	3.3%
GRUNDY	8.38	8.29	1.2%
HAMILTON	934.56	916.61	2.0%
MCMINN	41.09	39.72	3.4%
MARION	30.88	30.40	1.6%
MEIGS	6.92	6.99	-1.0%
POLK	27.24	26.71	2.0%
RHEA	30.55	29.90	2.2%
SEQUATCHIE	6.38	6.24	2.2%
Total	\$1,216.10	\$1,190.86	2.1%

Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region

Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region (Continued)			
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>2013 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2012 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2013/2012 Change (Percent)</u>
MID-CUMBERLAND REGION			
CHEATHAM	\$20.12	\$19.23	4.6%
DAVIDSON	4,992.13	4,606.77	8.4%
DICKSON	57.80	54.06	6.9%
HOUSTON	5.86	5.77	1.6%
HUMPHREYS	32.19	31.28	2.9%
MONTGOMERY	192.18	199.06	-3.5%
ROBERTSON	45.79	42.95	6.6%
RUTHERFORD	291.52	272.88	6.8%
STEWART	7.89	7.74	1.9%
SUMNER	123.39	114.97	7.3%
TROUSDALE	3.79	3.77	0.5%
WILLIAMSON	382.24	358.22	6.7%
WILSON	130.03	121.18	7.3%
Total	\$6,284.94	\$5,837.87	7.7%
SOUTH CENTRAL TENNESSEE REGION			
BEDFORD	\$25.79	\$25.08	2.8%
COFFEE	79.91	76.09	5.0%
FRANKLIN	20.25	19.58	3.4%
GILES	22.45	22.02	2.0%
HICKMAN	7.54	7.21	4.6%
LAWRENCE	37.91	38.38	-1.2%
LEWIS	5.72	5.69	0.5%
LINCOLN	21.87	20.92	4.5%
MARSHALL	21.06	21.39	-1.6%
MAURY	105.35	100.98	4.3%
MOORE	1.59	1.57	0.8%
PERRY	6.36	6.35	0.2%
WAYNE	10.23	10.43	-1.9%
Total	\$366.03	\$355.69	2.9%

Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region

Table G: Change in Travel Spending from 2012 by Region (Continued)			
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>2013 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2012 Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>2013/2012 Change (Percent)</u>
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION			
BENTON	\$23.67	\$22.99	3.0%
CARROLL	17.94	17.66	1.6%
CROCKETT	8.71	8.44	3.2%
DYER	52.04	49.63	4.9%
GIBSON	42.84	42.93	-0.2%
HENRY	52.96	53.66	-1.3%
LAKE	10.17	10.37	-2.0%
OBION	50.51	49.08	2.9%
WEAKLEY	17.96	17.42	3.1%
Total	\$276.81	\$272.17	1.7%
SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION			
CHESTER	\$10.27	\$10.35	-0.8%
DECATUR	12.26	11.88	3.2%
HARDEMAN	22.61	22.27	1.6%
HARDIN	37.27	37.24	0.1%
HAYWOOD	14.15	14.13	0.1%
HENDERSON	24.28	23.14	4.9%
MCNAIRY	10.90	10.72	1.7%
MADISON	183.51	173.73	5.6%
Total	\$315.24	\$303.46	3.9%
MEMPHIS DELTA REGION			
FAYETTE	\$8.17	\$8.24	-0.9%
LAUDERDALE	16.41	16.67	-1.6%
SHELBY	3,019.71	3,133.68	-3.6%
TIPTON	31.84	30.58	4.2%
Total	\$3,076.14	\$3,189.17	-3.5%
STATE TOTALS	\$16,182.96	\$15,660.48	3.3%

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Table H: Percent Change Over 2012 by Region

<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
NORTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION					
CARTER	0.6%	0.2%	-1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
GREENE	1.8%	-1.1%	-0.1%	2.0%	2.2%
HANCOCK	0.0%	-3.4%	-2.0%	0.4%	0.4%
HAWKINS	1.3%	-0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%
JOHNSON	-0.7%	-4.0%	-2.6%	-0.5%	-0.3%
SULLIVAN	4.8%	0.7%	2.1%	5.1%	5.2%
UNICOI	3.4%	0.5%	1.8%	3.3%	3.8%
WASHINGTON	4.8%	2.2%	2.9%	4.9%	5.2%
Total	4.0%	0.7%	1.9%	4.1%	3.9%
EAST TENNESSEE REGION					
ANDERSON	-2.7%	-4.4%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.3%
BLOUNT	2.7%	-0.9%	1.3%	3.0%	3.1%
CAMPBELL	5.9%	1.8%	2.6%	6.2%	6.3%
CLAIBORNE	1.7%	-1.7%	-0.2%	1.8%	2.2%
COCKE	4.4%	1.0%	2.3%	4.6%	4.9%
GRAINGER	1.2%	-1.6%	-0.3%	1.5%	1.6%
HAMBLEN	3.8%	0.9%	2.5%	4.2%	4.2%
JEFFERSON	4.5%	1.1%	2.4%	5.2%	5.0%
KNOX	2.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	3.1%	3.3%
LOUDON	-0.4%	-3.3%	-2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MONROE	-5.8%	-6.7%	-5.4%	-5.5%	-5.4%
MORGAN	1.4%	-1.3%	-0.4%	1.6%	1.8%
ROANE	-0.5%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-0.3%	-0.1%
SCOTT	0.0%	-3.1%	-1.7%	0.1%	0.4%
SEVIER	4.0%	0.5%	2.0%	4.3%	4.4%
UNION	-1.8%	-2.6%	-2.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%
Total	3.1%	-0.1%	1.4%	3.4%	3.4%

Table H: Percent Change Over 2012 by Region

Table H: Percent Change Over 2012 by Region (Continued)					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION					
CANNON	0.5%	-2.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%
CLAY	-2.1%	-6.8%	-5.0%	-1.9%	-1.7%
CUMBERLAND	-2.4%	-4.9%	-4.5%	-2.3%	-2.0%
DEKALB	-1.8%	-4.2%	-3.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%
FENTRESS	3.1%	1.2%	2.3%	3.3%	3.5%
JACKSON	0.0%	-3.4%	-2.0%	-0.4%	0.4%
MACON	2.9%	0.4%	1.3%	3.1%	3.3%
OVERTON	4.0%	3.3%	4.1%	5.4%	4.4%
PICKETT	-1.0%	-4.1%	-2.8%	-0.7%	-0.6%
PUTNAM	3.2%	0.5%	2.1%	3.7%	3.6%
SMITH	4.0%	0.5%	2.0%	4.6%	4.5%
VAN BUREN	0.3%	-3.1%	-1.6%	0.7%	0.7%
WARREN	0.5%	-3.2%	-1.6%	0.8%	0.9%
WHITE	1.9%	-2.1%	0.6%	1.8%	2.4%
Total	0.5%	-2.6%	-1.4%	0.9%	0.1%
SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION					
BLEDSON	-0.2%	-3.0%	-1.7%	-0.3%	0.2%
BRADLEY	3.3%	-0.1%	1.3%	3.8%	3.8%
GRUNDY	1.2%	-1.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.6%
HAMILTON	2.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	2.4%
MCMINN	3.4%	0.0%	1.7%	3.6%	3.9%
MARION	1.6%	-1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	2.0%
MEIGS	-1.0%	-1.0%	2.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%
POLK	2.0%	-2.1%	-1.3%	2.2%	2.4%
RHEA	2.2%	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	2.6%
SEQUATCHIE	2.2%	-1.3%	0.2%	1.9%	2.6%
Total	2.1%	-0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	2.4%

Table H: Percent Change Over 2012 by Region

<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
MID-CUMBERLAND REGION					
CHEATHAM	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.8%	5.0%
DAVIDSON	8.4%	3.2%	4.6%	8.5%	8.8%
DICKSON	6.9%	4.8%	5.8%	7.2%	7.4%
HOUSTON	1.6%	-1.8%	-0.4%	1.7%	2.0%
HUMPHREYS	2.9%	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%
MONTGOMERY	-3.5%	-5.0%	-3.8%	-3.2%	-3.1%
ROBERTSON	6.6%	3.0%	4.3%	8.1%	7.1%
RUTHERFORD	6.8%	2.9%	5.1%	7.7%	7.3%
STEWART	1.9%	-3.7%	-3.4%	2.2%	2.4%
SUMNER	7.3%	3.9%	5.3%	8.4%	7.8%
TROUSDALE	0.5%	-2.4%	-1.4%	0.9%	0.9%
WILLIAMSON	6.7%	3.1%	4.6%	7.7%	7.1%
WILSON	7.3%	3.6%	5.0%	7.6%	7.7%
Total	7.7%	3.0%	4.4%	7.8%	8.1%
SOUTH CENTRAL TENNESSEE REGION					
BEDFORD	2.8%	0.7%	1.9%	3.0%	3.2%
COFFEE	5.0%	1.8%	3.2%	5.4%	5.5%
FRANKLIN	3.4%	0.1%	1.5%	3.6%	3.9%
GILES	2.0%	-1.1%	0.1%	2.3%	2.4%
HICKMAN	4.6%	0.4%	2.3%	5.0%	5.0%
LAWRENCE	-1.2%	-4.1%	-2.6%	-1.4%	-0.8%
LEWIS	0.5%	-3.5%	-2.2%	0.4%	0.9%
LINCOLN	4.5%	0.7%	2.0%	4.9%	5.0%
MARSHALL	-1.6%	-4.1%	-3.1%	-1.6%	-1.2%
MAURY	4.3%	2.1%	3.4%	4.9%	4.8%
MOORE	0.8%	-2.6%	-1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
PERRY	0.2%	-3.2%	-1.8%	0.2%	0.6%
WAYNE	-1.9%	-5.2%	-3.8%	-1.6%	-1.5%
Total	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%	3.2%	2.8%

Table H: Percent Change Over 2012 by Region

<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION					
BENTON	3.0%	-1.5%	0.8%	3.4%	3.4%
CARROLL	1.6%	-1.4%	-0.1%	1.0%	2.0%
CROCKETT	3.2%	0.2%	1.3%	4.0%	3.6%
DYER	4.9%	1.0%	2.9%	4.9%	5.3%
GIBSON	-0.2%	-3.6%	-2.2%	0.5%	0.2%
HENRY	-1.3%	-3.8%	-2.9%	-1.1%	-0.9%
LAKE	-2.0%	-5.5%	-3.9%	-1.7%	-1.6%
OBION	2.9%	1.5%	1.6%	3.3%	3.3%
WEAKLEY	3.1%	0.6%	0.9%	3.3%	3.6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>-1.2%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>
SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION					
CHESTER	-0.8%	-3.8%	-3.6%	-0.9%	-0.4%
DECATUR	3.2%	-0.2%	1.2%	3.0%	3.6%
HARDEMAN	1.6%	-1.5%	-0.2%	2.2%	2.0%
HARDIN	0.1%	-2.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
HAYWOOD	0.1%	-3.2%	-1.9%	0.4%	0.5%
HENDERSON	4.9%	1.4%	2.9%	5.8%	5.3%
MCNAIRY	1.7%	-2.9%	-0.6%	1.9%	2.1%
MADISON	5.6%	2.3%	3.2%	6.2%	6.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>
MEMPHIS DELTA REGION					
FAYETTE	-0.9%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-0.6%	-0.5%
LAUDERDALE	-1.6%	-4.3%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%
SHELBY	-3.6%	-7.0%	-5.5%	3.0%	-3.2%
TIPTON	4.2%	0.3%	2.7%	4.6%	4.6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>-3.5%</i>	<i>-6.9%</i>	<i>-5.4%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>-3.1%</i>
STATE TOTALS	3.3%	-0.1%	1.6%	4.8%	3.4%

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Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
NORTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION					
CARTER	\$33.10	\$4.57	0.18	\$1.90	\$2.05
GREENE	80.78	12.69	0.56	4.68	2.13
HANCOCK	1.21	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.25
HAWKINS	35.62	5.41	0.24	1.96	1.94
JOHNSON	9.56	1.61	0.06	0.53	0.73
SULLIVAN	314.80	85.81	2.97	16.37	8.51
UNICOI	8.26	1.76	0.07	0.44	0.66
WASHINGTON	215.97	22.65	1.61	12.19	4.96
Total	\$699.29	\$134.65	5.69	\$38.15	\$21.22
EAST TENNESSEE REGION					
ANDERSON	\$114.69	\$18.86	0.92	\$6.59	\$2.43
BLOUNT	312.01	76.79	2.91	16.28	10.57
CAMPBELL	47.64	8.47	0.41	2.64	2.44
CLAIBORNE	16.25	2.69	0.12	0.90	1.20
COCKE	39.66	7.42	0.40	2.21	1.74
GRAINGER	14.24	2.20	0.07	0.78	0.27
HAMBLEN	80.35	6.39	0.44	4.66	1.75
JEFFERSON	51.41	8.92	0.37	2.96	3.71
KNOX	904.76	292.75	9.41	45.31	21.41
LOUDON	51.93	8.30	0.40	3.00	1.29
MONROE	37.34	6.42	0.28	2.09	2.50
MORGAN	4.62	0.49	0.01	0.26	0.58
ROANE	62.50	9.35	0.43	3.54	3.20
SCOTT	10.51	1.58	0.08	0.57	0.61
SEVIER	1,699.94	380.85	18.39	91.40	48.87
UNION	6.31	1.02	0.03	0.35	0.93
Total	\$3,454.18	\$832.50	34.68	\$183.53	\$103.52

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012 (Continued)					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
UPPER CUMBERLAND REGION					
CANNON	\$3.87	\$0.37	0.01	\$0.23	\$0.27
CLAY	6.86	1.47	0.05	0.37	0.59
CUMBERLAND	104.83	22.06	0.94	5.75	4.33
DEKALB	39.34	7.64	0.27	2.18	5.10
FENTRESS	11.67	1.81	0.08	0.66	0.78
JACKSON	2.19	0.30	0.01	0.13	0.27
MACON	6.92	1.03	0.05	0.39	0.36
OVERTON	6.91	0.95	0.04	0.39	0.43
PICKETT	7.41	1.54	0.05	0.40	1.03
PUTNAM	106.26	16.73	0.84	6.03	2.14
SMITH	10.66	1.35	0.05	0.61	0.46
VAN BUREN	8.61	1.87	0.07	0.47	0.89
WARREN	22.39	3.45	0.15	1.26	0.89
WHITE	19.87	2.12	0.08	1.13	0.92
Total	\$357.79	\$62.71	2.68	\$19.99	\$18.46
SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE REGION					
BLEDSON	\$3.31	\$0.47	0.02	\$0.18	\$0.52
BRADLEY	122.70	11.19	0.86	7.17	2.57
GRUNDY	8.29	0.97	0.02	0.47	1.45
HAMILTON	916.61	91.67	5.85	50.42	19.93
MCMINN	39.72	5.74	0.28	2.29	0.97
MARION	30.40	5.03	0.24	1.72	1.09
MEIGS	6.99	1.16	0.03	0.39	0.90
POLK	26.71	5.94	0.22	1.39	2.31
RHEA	29.90	5.22	0.23	1.68	1.97
SEQUATCHIE	6.24	0.90	0.03	0.35	0.45
Total	\$1,190.86	\$128.30	7.79	\$66.06	\$32.16

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012 (Continued)					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
MID-CUMBERLAND REGION					
CHEATHAM	\$19.23	\$3.28	0.13	\$1.07	\$0.64
DAVIDSON	4606.77	1110.80	52.37	216.37	116.03
DICKSON	54.06	9.47	0.49	3.04	1.31
HOUSTON	5.77	0.88	0.04	0.32	0.62
HUMPHREYS	31.28	5.81	0.25	1.62	2.03
MONTGOMERY	199.06	32.53	1.54	11.68	3.75
ROBERTSON	42.95	5.91	0.26	2.59	1.14
RUTHERFORD	272.88	43.33	2.14	15.54	5.77
STEWART	7.74	1.00	0.03	0.42	1.14
SUMNER	114.97	18.47	0.88	6.65	2.60
TROUSDALE	3.77	0.43	0.02	0.22	0.12
WILLIAMSON	358.22	58.80	2.79	19.90	7.25
WILSON	121.18	21.28	0.97	6.80	3.54
Total	\$5,837.87	\$1,311.99	61.92	\$286.22	\$145.94
SOUTH CENTRAL TENNESSEE REGION					
BEDFORD	\$25.08	\$4.49	0.20	\$1.39	\$0.96
COFFEE	76.09	13.19	0.64	4.27	1.98
FRANKLIN	19.58	2.91	0.12	1.14	0.90
GILES	22.02	3.17	0.14	1.29	0.94
HICKMAN	7.21	1.02	0.04	0.40	0.68
LAWRENCE	38.38	5.44	0.22	2.20	1.04
LEWIS	5.69	0.89	0.05	0.32	0.27
LINCOLN	20.92	2.90	0.13	1.22	0.66
MARSHALL	21.39	3.76	0.15	1.24	0.56
MAURY	100.98	13.77	0.64	5.82	2.08
MOORE	1.57	0.22	0.01	0.09	0.08
PERRY	6.35	0.84	0.02	0.33	1.64
WAYNE	10.43	1.73	0.07	0.59	0.66
Total	\$355.69	\$54.33	2.42	\$20.30	\$12.45

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012

Table I: Alphabetical by Region, 2012 (Continued)					
<u>Region/County</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION					
BENTON	\$22.99	\$3.53	0.14	\$1.34	\$2.42
CARROLL	17.66	2.39	0.11	1.00	0.66
CROCKETT	8.44	1.32	0.07	0.47	0.37
DYER	49.63	7.99	0.39	2.87	1.15
GIBSON	42.93	4.86	0.21	2.59	1.26
HENRY	53.66	8.88	0.31	2.97	6.77
LAKE	10.37	2.12	0.11	0.57	0.77
OBION	49.08	7.99	0.36	2.77	1.46
WEAKLEY	17.42	2.44	0.11	0.99	0.58
Total	\$272.17	\$41.52	1.80	\$15.57	\$15.44
SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE REGION					
CHESTER	\$10.35	\$1.05	0.04	\$0.61	\$0.32
DECATUR	11.88	1.55	0.04	0.64	2.08
HARDEMAN	22.27	3.18	0.14	1.25	1.26
HARDIN	37.24	6.05	0.21	2.12	3.13
HAYWOOD	14.13	2.00	0.08	0.79	0.62
HENDERSON	23.14	3.25	0.15	1.33	0.73
MCNAIRY	10.72	1.50	0.06	0.59	0.59
MADISON	173.73	32.38	1.61	9.81	3.69
Total	\$303.46	\$50.97	2.33	\$17.13	\$12.42
MEMPHIS DELTA REGION					
FAYETTE	\$8.24	\$1.01	0.04	\$0.46	\$0.45
LAUDERDALE	16.67	2.18	0.09	0.93	1.32
SHELBY	3,133.68	579.92	21.62	135.54	86.63
TIPTON	30.58	4.17	0.18	1.80	0.98
Total	<u>\$3,189.17</u>	<u>\$587.28</u>	<u>21.93</u>	<u>\$138.74</u>	<u>\$89.37</u>
STATE TOTALS	\$15,660.48	\$3,204.24	141.25	\$785.67	\$450.98

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Table J: Region Total, 2013

2012 Impact of U.S. Resident Travel on Tennessee						
Table J: Region Total, 2013						
<u>Region</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
NORTHEAST	\$726.95	\$135.54	5.80	\$39.72	\$22.05	
EAST	3,561.14	831.62	35.16	189.68	107.05	
UPPER CUMBERLAND	359.62	61.07	2.65	20.17	18.48	
SOUTHEAST	1,216.10	127.47	7.84	67.65	32.93	
MID-CUMBERLAND	6,284.94	1,351.12	64.66	308.65	157.78	
SOUTH CENTRAL	366.03	54.34	2.46	20.94	12.80	
NORTHWEST	276.81	41.02	1.80	15.88	15.61	
SOUTHWEST	315.24	51.44	2.38	17.89	12.81	
<u>MEMPHIS DELTA</u>	<u>3,076.14</u>	<u>546.79</u>	<u>20.75</u>	<u>142.82</u>	<u>86.59</u>	
STATE TOTALS	\$16,182.96	\$3,200.42	143.49	\$823.39	\$466.09	

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Table K: Region Total, 2012

2011 Impact of U.S. Resident Travel on Tennessee Table K: Region Total, 2012					
<u>Region</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
NORTHEAST	\$699.29	\$134.65	5.69	\$38.15	\$21.22
EAST	3,454.18	832.50	34.68	183.53	103.52
UPPER CUMBERLAND	357.79	62.71	2.68	19.99	18.46
SOUTHEAST	1,190.86	128.30	7.79	66.06	32.16
MID-CUMBERLAND	5,837.87	1,311.99	61.92	286.22	145.94
SOUTH CENTRAL	355.69	54.33	2.42	20.30	12.45
NORTHWEST	272.17	41.52	1.80	15.57	15.44
SOUTHWEST	303.46	50.97	2.33	17.13	12.42
<u>MEMPHIS DELTA</u>	<u>3,189.17</u>	<u>587.28</u>	<u>21.93</u>	<u>138.74</u>	<u>89.37</u>
STATE TOTALS	\$15,660.48	\$3,204.24	141.25	\$785.67	\$450.98

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Table L: Percent Change Over 2012 by Region Total

<u>Region</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts</u>
NORTHEAST	4.0%	0.7%	1.9%	4.1%	3.9%
EAST	3.1%	-0.1%	1.4%	3.4%	3.4%
UPPER CUMBERLAND	0.5%	-2.6%	-1.4%	0.9%	0.1%
SOUTHEAST	2.1%	-0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	2.4%
MID-CUMBERLAND	7.7%	3.0%	4.4%	7.8%	8.1%
SOUTH CENTRAL	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%	3.2%	2.8%
NORTHWEST	1.7%	-1.2%	0.1%	2.0%	1.1%
SOUTHWEST	3.9%	0.9%	2.3%	4.4%	3.2%
<u>MEMPHIS DELTA</u>	<u>-3.5%</u>	<u>-6.9%</u>	<u>-5.4%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>-3.1%</u>
STATE TOTALS	3.3%	-0.1%	1.6%	4.8%	3.4%

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Travel Economic Impact Model

Introduction

The Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM) was developed by the research department at U.S. Travel Association (formerly known as Travel Industry Association) to provide annual estimates of the impact of the travel activity of U.S. residents on national, state and county economies in this country. It is a disaggregated model comprised of 16 travel categories. The TEIM estimates travel expenditures and the resulting business receipts, employment, personal income, and tax receipts generated by these expenditures.

The TEIM has the capability of estimating the economic impact of various types of travel, such as business and vacation, by transport mode and type of accommodations used, and other trip and traveler characteristics. The County Impact Component of the TEIM allows estimates of the economic impact of travel at the county and city level.

Definition of Terms

There is no commonly accepted definition of travel in use at this time. For the purposes of the estimates herein, *travel* is defined as activities associated with all overnight trips away from home in paid accommodations and day or overnight trips to places 50 miles or more, one way, from the traveler's origin.

The word *tourism* is avoided in this report because of its vague meaning. Some define tourism as all travel away from home while others use the dictionary definition that limits tourism to personal or pleasure travel.

The *travel industry*, as used herein, refers to the collection of 16 types of businesses that provide goods and services to the traveler or potential traveler at the retail level (see Glossary of Terms). With the exception of Amtrak and second home ownership and rental, these business types are defined by the Office of Management and Budget in the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and well as in its predecessor, the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC). In each case, the relevant NAICS and SIC codes are included.

A travel *expenditure* is assumed to take place whenever a traveler exchanges money for an activity considered part of his/her trip. Total travel expenditures are separated into 16 categories representing traveler purchases of goods and services at the retail level. One category, travel agents, receives no travel expenditures as these purchases are allocated to the category (i.e. air transportation) actually providing the final good or service to the traveler. Travel expenditures are allocated among states by simulating where the exchange of money for goods or service actually took place. By their nature, some travel expenditures are assumed to occur at the traveler's origin, some at his/her destination, and some enroute.

Economic impact is represented by measures of spending, employment, payroll, business receipts and tax revenues generated by traveler spending. *Payroll* includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick leave pay and the value of payments in kind paid during the year to all employees. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax insurance, union dues, etc. This definition follows that used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the quinquennial Census of Service Industries.

Employment represents the number of jobs generated by traveler spending, both full and part-time. As such, it is consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor series on nonagricultural payroll employment. *Tax revenues* include corporate income, individual income, sales and gross receipts, and excise taxes by level of government. *Business receipts* reflect travel expenditures less the sales and excise taxes imposed on those expenditures.

Description of the Model

Estimates of Travel Expenditures

Total travel expenditures includes spending by travelers on goods and services during their trips, such as lodging, transportation, meals, entertainment, retail shopping. Sixteen (16) categories of activities are covered in the TEIM. Generally, the TEIM combines the activity levels for trips to places within the United States with the appropriate average costs of each unit of travel activity, (e.g., cost per mile by mode of transport, cost per night by type of accommodation), to produce estimates of the total amount spent on each of 16 categories of travel-related goods and services by state. For example, the number of nights spent by travel parties in hotels in Vermont is multiplied by the average cost per night per travel party of staying in a hotel in the state to obtain the estimate of traveler expenditures for hotel accommodations.

The data on domestic travel activity levels (e.g., number of miles traveled by mode of transportation, the number of nights spent away from home by type of accommodation) are based on national travel surveys conducted by TIA, The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Consumer Expenditures, Smith Travel Research's Hotel and Motel Survey, etc. Average cost data are purchased and collected from different organizations and government agencies. Total sales and revenue and other data collected from state, local and federal government and other organizations are employed to compare, adjust and update the spending database of TEIM, as well as linking spending to other impact components.

The international travel expenditure estimates are based on Tourism Industries' (OTTI) In-Flight Survey and data provided to OTTI from Canada and Mexico. Other estimates of the economic impact of international visitors to the U.S. are generated by TEIM by incorporating the estimated international traveler expenditures with the data series utilized to produce the domestic estimates.

Estimates of Business Receipts, Payroll and Employment

The Economic Impact Component of the TEIM estimates travel generated business receipts, employment, and payroll. Basically, the 16 travel categories are associated with a type of

travel-related business. For example, traveler spending on commercial lodging in a state is related to the business receipts, employment and payroll of hotels, motels and motor hotels (SIC 701; NAICS 7211) in the state. It is assumed that travel spending in each category, less sales and excise taxes, equals business receipts for the related business type as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

It is assumed that each job in a specific type of business in a state is supported by some amount of business receipts and that each dollar of wages and salaries is similarly supported by some dollar volume of business receipts. The ratios of employment to business receipts are computed for each industry in each state. These ratios are then multiplied by the total amount of business receipts generated by traveler spending in a particular type of business to obtain the measures of travel generated employment and payroll of each type of business in each state. For example, the ratio of employees to business receipts in the state commercial lodging establishments is multiplied by travel generated business receipts of these establishments to obtain traveler generated employment in commercial lodging. A similar process is used for the payroll estimates.

The total sales, payroll and employment data of each travel related industry (by SIC and NAICS) are provided by and collected from state, local and federal government, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau and The Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

Estimates of Tax Revenues

The Fiscal Impact Component of the TEIM is used to estimate traveler generated tax revenues of federal, state and local governments. The yield of each type of tax is related to the best measure of the relevant tax base available for each state consistent with the output of the Economic Impact Component. The ratios of yield to base for each type of tax in each state are then applied to the appropriate primary level output to obtain estimates of tax receipts generated by travel. For example, the ratio of Tennessee State personal income tax collections to payroll in the state is applied to total travel generated payroll to obtain the estimate of state personal income tax receipts attributable to traveler spending in Massachusetts.

Estimates for Counties and Local Areas

Local area travel impact estimates is derived by distributing the state estimates to the area using proper proportions of each related category in the area. The proportions of a local area are calculated based on a set of data collected from federal, state and local governments and private organizations. The data can be gathered at the zip code level.

Data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Smith Travel Research, Enos Foundation, Runzheimer International, Cruise Lines International Association, Prentice-Hall, U.S. Department of Labor's Consumer Expenditure Survey and ES-202, American Society of Travel Agents, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation, Amtrak, the Federal Highway Administration, state revenue departments, TIA's travel surveys and other sources are used in building and updating the model. These data indicate the change in travel spending for each of

the expenditure categories for each state over the previous year, as well as changes in the relationship of travel spending to employment, payroll and tax revenue.

Limitations of the Study

This study is designed to indicate the impact of U.S. traveler expenditures on employment, payroll, business receipts and tax revenue in each of the states. These impact estimates reflect the limitations inherent in the definition of travel expenditures. Two important classes of travel-related expenses have not been estimated due to various reasons. Consumers purchase certain goods and services in anticipation of a trip away from home. These include sports equipment (tennis racquet, skis, scuba gear, etc.), travel books and guides, and services such as language lessons and lessons for participatory sports (tennis, skiing, underwater diving, etc.). The magnitude of these purchases in preparation for a trip cannot be quantified due to lack of sound, relevant data.

The second type of spending not covered due to lack of sufficient data is the purchase of major consumer durables generally related to outdoor recreation on trips. Further research is required in this area to determine to what extent pre-trip spending on consumer durable products can justifiably be included within a travel economic impact study.

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms

Automobile Transportation Expenditure. This category includes a prorated share of the fixed costs of owning an automobile, truck, camper, or other recreational vehicle, such as insurance, license fees, tax, and depreciation costs. Also included are the variable costs of operating an automobile, truck, camper, or other recreational vehicle on a trip, such as gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs. The costs of renting an automobile or other motor vehicle are included in this category as well.

Entertainment/Recreation Expenditure. Traveler spending on recreation facility user fees, admissions at amusement parks and attractions, attendance at nightclubs, movies, legitimate shows, sports events, and other forms of entertainment and recreation while traveling.

Food Expenditure. Traveler spending in commercial eating facilities and grocery stores or carry-outs, as well as on food purchased for off-premise consumption.

Incidental Purchase Expenditure. Traveler spending on retail trade purchases including gifts for others, medicine, cosmetics, clothing, personal services, souvenirs, and other items of this nature.

Lodging Expenditure. Traveler spending on hotels and motels, B&Bs, campgrounds and trailer parks, rental of vacation homes and other types of lodging.

Public Transportation Expenditures. This includes traveler spending on air, bus, rail and boat/ship transportation, and taxicab or limousine service between airports and central cities.

Travel-generated Tax Receipts. Those federal, state and local tax revenues attributable to travel in an area. For a given state locality, all or some of the taxes may apply. "Local" includes county, city or municipality, and township units of government actually collecting the receipts and not the level that may end up receiving it through intergovernmental transfers.

Federal. These receipts include corporate income taxes, individual income taxes, employment taxes, gasoline excise taxes, and airline ticket taxes.

State. These receipts include corporate income taxes, individual income taxes, sales and gross receipts taxes, and excise taxes.

Local. These include county and city receipts from individual and corporate income taxes, sales, excise and gross receipts taxes, and property taxes.

Appendix C: Travel-Related Industry Measurement

SIC-NAICS TRANSITION

As described in Appendix A, the 16 types of travel categories used in TEIM are associated with types of travel-related businesses. For many years, TIA selected these business types using 1987 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system codes.

The SIC system has been used for decades with tremendous success to classify all businesses in the U.S. by the types of products or services they make available. To its credit, the SIC system has facilitated the collection, tabulation and analysis of data. It has also promoted “apples-to-apples” comparability in statistical analyses. At the industry group level, SIC Codes report industry groups as 2- or 3-digit categories to 4 digits at their most specific.

However, as a direct consequence of rapid and widespread structural changes throughout the American economy in recent years, the SIC system has become largely outdated. Therefore, its business classification capabilities have become increasingly less than optimal.

In 1998, the United States Office of Management and Budget published a new industry classification system – the 1997 (and 2002 update) North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to replace the SIC system. In contrast, the 2- to 6-digit NAICS industry classification system includes more useful and detailed economic data and provides a more comprehensive statistical representation of our industry. NAICS offers four major advantages over the SIC system:

Relevance: NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. Perhaps most important in terms of quantification of travel-related activity, NAICS reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors, especially in the service-producing segments of the economy. A few examples of travel-related industries that are separately recognized for the first time:

- Convenience stores
- Gas stations with convenience stores
- Casino hotels
- Casinos
- Other gambling industries
- Bed and breakfast inns
- Limited service restaurants

International Comparability: NAICS was developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in cooperation with Statistics Canada and Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI). NAICS provides for comparable statistics among the three NAFTA trading partners.

Consistency: NAICS defines industries according to a consistent principle -- businesses that use similar processes are grouped together.

Adaptability: NAICS will be reviewed *every five years*, so classifications and information keep up with our changing economy.

TEIM: SIC/NAICS INDUSTRY CATEGORIES

With the transition to NAICS, TIA has adjusted its selections of the travel-related business types using the new NAICS codes and brought its travel economic research into conformity with NAICS. For measurement purposes, TIA's Travel Economic Impact Model tracks business activity in seven (7) major travel-related industry groups. These, in turn, are comprised of sixteen (16) business subcategories.

The industry groups and subcategories used in the model are outlined below, followed by a detailed table of SIC and NAICS Codes.

1. Automobile Transportation Industry: Gasoline service stations, motor vehicle/parts dealers and passenger car rental.
2. Entertainment/Recreation Industry: Entertainment, art, and recreation industry.
3. Foodservice Industry: Eating & drinking places, and grocery stores.
4. General Retail Trade Industry: General merchandise group stores and miscellaneous retail stores, including gift and souvenir shops.

Incidental Purchases Industry: See above, *General Retail Trade Industry*.

5. Lodging Industry: This industry includes hotels, motels, and motor hotels, camps and trailer parks.
6. Public Transportation Industry: Air transportation, taxicab companies, interurban & rural bus transportation, railroad passenger transportation (Amtrak) and water passenger transportation. Also is the "dummy" industry of "other transportation."
7. Travel Arrangement Industry: This includes travel agencies, tour operators, and other travel arrangement & reservation services.

1987 SIC – 1997 NAICS:
Selected Travel-Related Categories

SIC DESCRIPTION(S)	SIC CODE(S)	NAICS DESCRIPTION(S)	NAICS CODE(S)
Accommodations			
<i>Hotels and Motels</i>	701	<i>Traveler Accommodation</i>	7211
<i>Recreational Vehicle Parks & Campsites</i>	703	<i>Recreational Vehicle Parks & Campgrounds</i>	7212
Auto Transportation			
<i>Passenger Car Rental</i>	7514	<i>Passenger Car Rental</i>	532111
<i>Gasoline Service Stations</i>	554	<i>Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores; Other Gasoline Stations</i>	447110; 447190
<i>Automotive Dealers</i>	55 (excl. 554)	<i>Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers</i>	4411; 4412; 4413
Entertainment and Recreation			
<i>Amusement and Recreational Services</i>	79	<i>Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries</i>	713
		<i>Performing Arts, Spectator Sports & Related Industries</i>	711
<i>Museums, Art Galleries, Botanical and Zoological Gardens</i>	84	<i>Museums, Historical Sites & Similar Institutions</i>	712
Food			
<i>Eating & Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	581	<i>Foodservices & Drinking Places</i>	7221; 7222; 7224
<i>Grocery Stores</i>	541	<i>Food and Beverage stores</i>	4451; 4452; 4453
Public Transportation			
<i>Air Transportation</i>	45	<i>Passenger Air Transportation; Airport Support Activities</i>	481; 4881
<i>Rail - Local & Suburban Transit</i>	4111	<i>Rail Transportation</i>	485112
<i>Interurban & Rural Bus Carriers</i>	413	<i>Interurban & Rural Bus Transportation</i>	4852
<i>Charter Bus/Interstate</i>	4142	<i>Charter Bus (interstate/interurban)</i>	4855102
<i>Taxi & Limousine Services</i>	412	<i>Taxi & Limousine Services</i>	4853
<i>Water Transportation of Passengers</i>	448	<i>Water Passenger Transportation</i>	483112; 483114; 483212
--	--	<i>Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation</i>	487
		<i>(New industry-includes parts of SICs 4119,4489,4522,4789,7999)</i>	
Retail			
<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	53	<i>General Merchandise Stores</i>	452
<i>Miscellaneous Retail Stores</i>	59	<i>Other Retail Stores</i>	453; 44611; 4483; 45111; 45112; 45121
Travel Arrangement			
<i>Travel Arrangement</i>	472	<i>Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services</i> <i>(includes travel agencies and tour operators)</i>	5615

Appendix D: Sources of Data

This appendix presents major sources of data used in this report.

Organizations

Airlines for America (A4A), (formerly known as Air Transport Association of America - ATA)
American Automobile Association
Amtrak
American Society of Travel Agents
Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Travel and Tourism Industries (OTTI)/ITA, U.S. Department of Commerce
Tennessee Department of Tourist Development
Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development
Tennessee Department of Revenue
Smith Travel Research
U.S. Travel Association

Appendix E: RIMS II

REGIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT MODELING SYSTEM

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Regional Economic Analysis Division
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 523-0594

RIMS II

Many types of public sector and private sector decisions require an evaluation of probable regional effects. For example, Federal requirements for environmental impact statements and the urban impact of Federal policies necessitate regional impact analyses. A growing concern, therefore, about the effects of public and private decisions has created a demand for regional economic models.

As a result of this demand, economic impact models have been developed for many States and regions. These models vary considerably in terms of structure, reliability, sectoral and geographical detail, flexibility in application, and cost of development and use. In general, the models that provide the most reliable and industrially-detailed secondary impact estimates are the most expensive to construct, while the less costly models that can be used in numerous small-area studies often provide less accurate estimates.

In response to the growing need for improved techniques for regional impact analysis, the Regional Economic Analysis Division of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) developed the Regional Industrial Multiplier System (RIMS) in the mid-1970's. RIMS was designed to estimate input-output type multipliers for use in estimating the secondary regional impacts of public and private economic development policies. RIMS was capable of estimating multipliers for any region composed of one or more contiguous counties and for any of the 478 industrial sectors in the 1967 BEA national input-output (I-O) table. A significant improvement over the more summary measures often used in regional impact analysis, RIMS was capable of providing reliable multiplier estimates without the high cost of gathering survey data.

The Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) is a major revision of RIMS. The basic differences between RIMS II and RIMS are the use of more recent national I-O tables (1972 and 1977), the use of more detailed and more current data for regionalizing the national I-O tables, and greater flexibility in the derivation of regional impact estimates through the use of a matrix inversion technique that provides industrially-disaggregated impacts. RIMS II developmental research is focused currently on estimating regional transactions tables, and comparing RIMS II estimates of state-specific imports and exports with survey-based estimates from the Census Bureau's Commodity Transportation Survey. RIMS II is also being adapted to analyze the regional and industrial impacts of defense procurement.

RIMS II METHODOLOGY

In order to estimate impacts such as those presented above, RIMS II uses the BEA national I-O tables which show the input and output structure of 500 industries. Since firms in all national industries are not found in each region, some direct requirements that are not produced in a study region are identified, using Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) county earnings data. The earnings data are used as proxies for the industry-specific input and output data which are seldom available at the small-area level. Using the same

earning data, the resulting regional I-O table then can be aggregated to the level of industrial detail appropriate for the impact study.

More specifically, the RIMS II approach can be viewed as three-step process. In the first step, the national I-O matrix is made region-specific by using corresponding 4-digit SIC location quotients (LQ's). The LQ's are used to estimate the extent to which requirements are supplied by firms within the region. For this purpose, RIMS II employs LQ's based on two types of data. According to this mixed-LQ approach, BEA county personal income data, by place of residence, are used for the calculation of LQ's in the service sectors, while BEA earnings data, by place of work, are used for the LQ's in the nonservice sectors.

The second step involves estimations of the household row and the household column of the matrix. The household-row coefficients are estimated based on value-added gross-output ratios from the national I-O table and introduced into each industry's coefficient column. A household column is constructed, based on national consumption and savings rate data and national and regional tax rate data.

The last step in the RIMS II estimating procedure is to calculate the multipliers. Since it is most often necessary to trace the impact of changes in final demand on numerous individual directly- and indirectly-affected industries, RIMS II applications employ the Leontief inversion approach for obtaining multipliers. This inversion process produces output and earnings multipliers for all additionally affected industries.

ACCURACY OF RIMS II

Empirical tests of the accuracy of RIMS II multipliers indicates that RIMS II yields estimates that are not substantially different from those generated by regional I-O models based on the costly gathering of survey data. For example, a comparison of 224 industry-specific multipliers from survey based tables for Massachusetts, Washington, and West Virginia indicate that the RIMS II average multipliers overestimate the average multipliers from the survey based tables by approximately 5 percent, and, for the majority of individual industry-specific multipliers is less than 10 percent. In addition, RIMS II and survey multipliers show a statistically-similar distribution of affected industries.

ADVANTAGES OF RIMS II

There are numerous advantages to RIMS II. First, it is possible to provide estimates of economic impact without building a complete survey I-O model for each region under study, since RIMS II produces multipliers that are derived from secondary data sources. Second, the RIMS II multipliers are derived from a limited number of secondary data sources, thus eliminating the costs associated with the compilation of data from a wide variety of these sources. Third, because of the disaggregated sectoring plan employed by RIMS II, analysis maybe performed at a detailed industrial level, thereby avoiding aggregation errors that often occur when different

industries are combined. Fourth, the RIMS II multipliers are based on a consistent set of procedures across areas, thus making comparisons among areas more meaningful than would be the case if the results were obtained from incompatible impact models designed only for an individual area. Fifth, the multipliers can be updated to reflect the most recent local area earning and personal income data. The industrial output and personal earnings impacts estimated by RIMS II can be crucial for estimating effects not directly specified by RIMS II itself. For example, the estimation of regional, fiscal, labor migration, and environmental effects often depends on the estimation of the regional output and earnings impact of the initial stimulus. Since many of these important effects are often best analyzed on a case-by-case basis, one of the major advantages of using RIMS II is that valuable research resources can be spent on the analysis of these effects, rather than on the construction of an impact model. Therefore, when using RIMS II, a cost-effective impact study might devote most of its research budget to specifying initial impacts in industry specific detail, and analyzing the implications for other important aspects of regional economic activity of the RIMS II estimates impacts.

APPLICATIONS OF RIMS II

RIMS II multipliers, like the original RIMS multipliers, can be used in various types of impact studies. For example, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has used RIMS II multipliers in the environmental impact statements required for licensing nuclear electricity-generated facilities. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has used RIMS multipliers to assess the effects of various types of urban redevelopment expenditures. Specifically, BEA was able to quantify probable regional impacts based on the size, type, and location of the numerous individuals and groups outside the Federal Government. These multipliers have been used in analyzing the regional economic impacts of various projects, such as the operation of a prototype coal gasification plant, the expansion of port facilities, the reclamation of strip-mined land, the adoption of alternative energy futures, and the construction of mass transit facilities.

In August 1982, Association for University Business and Economic Research (AUBER) published a paper, "RIMS II: Overview and Applications," which, in addition to presenting an annotated review of regional economic modeling approaches, describes the results of several recent applications of RIMS II and indicates several on-going RIMS II-based research projects. The paper is contained in *Readings in Business and Economic Research* (Vol. 3), available from Professor William A. Strang, Secretary-Treasurer of AUBER, Office of Research Administration, Graduate School of Business, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1155 Observatory Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53707.

A paper, "Trade in Regional I-O Tables", presented at the 1984 annual meetings of the Southern Regional Science Association, describes ongoing research undertaken (1) to evaluate further the usefulness of the techniques underlying RIMS II, and (2) to extend the RIMS II model beyond the estimation of regional transactions tables, as well as the levels of industry-specific imports and exports by state. As discussed in the paper, the research to date has focused on comparisons of estimates from the Census Bureau's Commodity Transportation Survey with those from RIMS II-based models. The report is available for copying cost (\$10.00) from the Regional Economic

Analysis Division, BE-61, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230.

RIMS II MULTIPLIERS

RIMS II multipliers are intended to show the total regional effects on industrial output and personal earnings for any county or group of counties in the United States and for any of the 500 industrial sectors in the 1972 and 1977 BEA national I-O tables. More specifically, RIMS II multipliers can be used to estimate changes in total regional output and earnings resulting from changes in regional final demand for the output of specific industries. Regional output in the I-O context is similar to sales and includes sales to industries in the region and to final demand. In RIMS II, final demand includes sales to government, other regions, and capital formation.

For example, based on RIMS II multipliers, \$1 million of new warehouse construction in the Denver-Boulder, Colorado MSA would increase personal earnings in the MSA by \$.7 million; the same expenditure in the Wilmington, North Carolina MSA would increase earnings there by \$.5 million. The difference between the earnings impacts in the two MSA's occurs because the Denver-Boulder economy locally provides more of the total input requirements for construction of warehouses than does the Wilmington economy. In general, multipliers are smaller in smaller regional economies. However, multipliers and estimated regional impacts also depend on which industry is initially affected. For example, if the initial \$1 million were spent on the maintenance and repair of streets in Wilmington, the earnings effect there would be \$.7 million, which is the same as the effect of a \$1 million expenditure for warehouse construction in the larger Denver-Boulder metropolitan area.

This overview briefly describes RIMS II multipliers, the multiplier-estimation procedures, and some of the advantages and uses of RIMS II. For additional information, see *Regional Input-Output Modeling Systems (RIMS II)*, which is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Appendix F: Industry Ranking by Employment and Payroll in Tennessee, 2013

Top 7 Industries by Nonfarm Payroll (Tennessee, 2013)

<u>Rank</u>	<u>NAICS Code*</u>	<u>Industry Name</u>	<u>Total Wages (\$ Millions)</u>
1	541	Professional and technical services	\$8,059
2	621	Ambulatory health care services	\$7,913
3	561	Administrative and support services**	\$6,229
4	622	Hospitals	\$5,561
5	423	Durable goods merchant wholesalers	\$3,645
6	551	Management of companies and enterprises	\$3,492
7		Travel ***	\$3,200

Top 7 Industries by Nonfarm Employment (Tennessee, 2013)

<u>Rank</u>	<u>NAICS Code*</u>	<u>Industry Name</u>	<u>Total Employment (Thousands)</u>
1	722	Food services and drinking places**	199.7
2	561	Administrative and support services**	193.8
3		Travel ***	143.5
4	621	Ambulatory health care services	135.2
5	541	Professional and technical services	114.1
6	622	Hospitals	103.3
7	452	General merchandise stores	70.6

Sources: U.S. Travel Association, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* The 1997 North American Industry Classification System. NAICS 541 includes certain professional and business services (formerly SICs 73, 87). NAICS 561 includes business services NEC (formerly SIC 7389).

** Excludes wages or jobs attributable to the travel and tourism industry.

*** Payroll and employment generated by both domestic and international travel spending