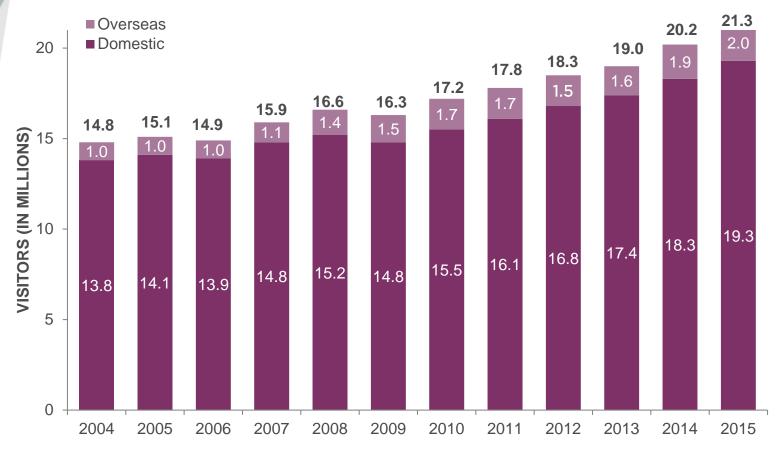
2015 VISITOR STATISTICS WASHINGTON, DC





TOTAL VISITATION TO WASHINGTON, DC



In 2015, DC welcomed a total of 21.3 million visitors, setting a new record for the city.

Overseas visitation is for the District of Columbia only, and does not include Mexico or Canada.



OVERSEAS VISITATION WASHINGTON, DC MSA

Destination (MSA)	2013	2014	2015	2015 Visitation	
New York, NY	1	1	1	10.13 M	The MSA rankings in 2015
Miami, FL	2	2	2	5.51 M	remained largely
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	3	3	3	4.86 M	the same as 2014.
Orlando, FL	4	4	4	4.72 M	The Washington,
San Francisco, CA	5	5	5	3.63 M	DC MSA's
Las Vegas, NV	6	6	6	3.41 M	overseas visitor volume increased
Honolulu/Oahu, HI	7	7	7	2.38 M	9% in 2015.
Washington, DC	8	8	8	2.14 M	
Chicago, IL	9	10	9	1.62 M	
Boston, MA	10	9	10	1.61 M	

Excludes Canada and Mexico; city statistics are for each metropolitan area *Source: National Travel & Tourism Office, U.S. Department of Commerce*

OVERSEAS VISITATION WASHINGTON, DC (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

Origin Country	2013	2014	2015	2015 Visitation	China overtook the
China	1	1	1	300 K	UK in 2013 to
United Kingdom	2	2	2	201 K	become the #1 country of origin for
Germany	3	3	3	132 K	overseas visitors to
Australia	7	5	4	101 K	DC.
France	5	4	5	93 K	Australia rose from
India	9	6	6	80 K	7 th in 2013 to 5 th in
South Korea	4	7	7	77 K	2014, and now 4 th in 2015, with an
Brazil	6	8	8	76 K	increase in visitation
Italy	10	10	9	67 K	of 15% over 2014.
Japan	8	9	10	66 K	

Excludes Canada and Mexico; city statistics are for the District of Columbia Sources: Travel Market Insights, National Travel & Tourism Office, U.S. Department of Commerce



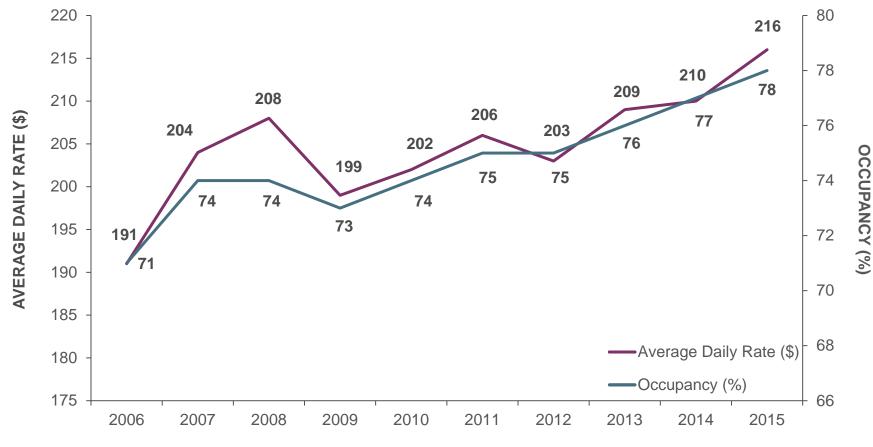
AIRPORT ARRIVALS



Source: Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority

HOTEL PERFORMANCE WASHINGTON, DC (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY RATE AND OCCUPANCY



For ADR, use left axis; for occupancy, use right axis *Source: STR*



HOTEL DEMAND WASHINGTON, DC (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

HOTEL DEMAND



TOURISM INDICATORS 2014 VS. 2015



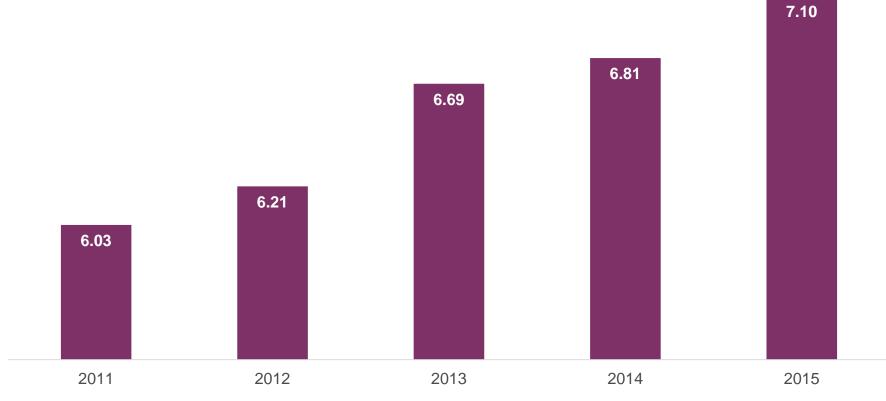
ADDITIONAL TOURISM INDICATORS	2015 Visitation	Percent Change 2014-15
National Park Service – Mall locations	33.5 million	16.2% 🕇
National Park Service – All DC area locations	43.6 million	11.3% 🕇
Smithsonian – Mall locations	21.8 million	0.8% 🖶
Smithsonian – All DC area locations	27.4 million	0.3% 🕇
Total Domestic Arrivals (DCA+IAD)	18.6 million	7.7% 🕇
Total International Arrivals (DCA+IAD)	3.7 million	2.1% 🖡
Circulator Ridership	5.0 million	1.3% 🖶

Sources: National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution, Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, District Department of Transportation

VISITOR SPENDING DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL



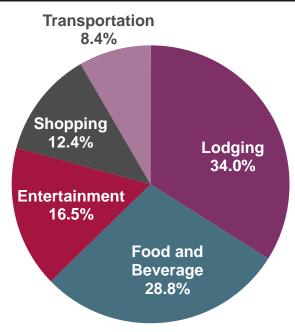
VISITOR SPENDING (IN BILLIONS)



Includes both domestic and international spending Source: IHS Global

VISITOR SPENDING WASHINGTON, DC

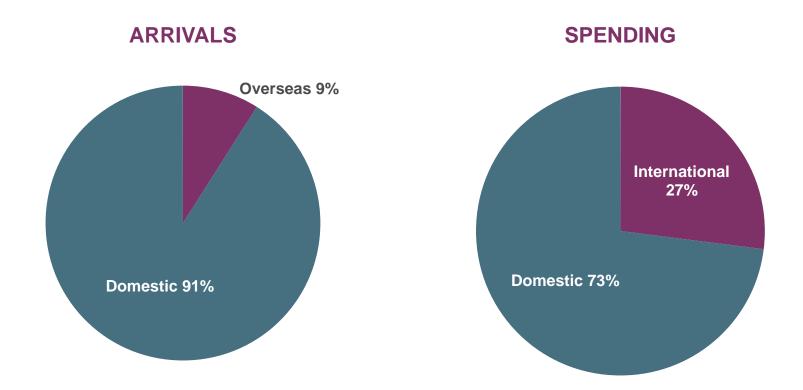
Expenditure Category	2015 (\$)	% Change
Lodging	2.41 billion	5.3% 🕇
Food & Beverage	2.04 billion	5.1% 🕇
Entertainment	1.17 billion	2.6% 🕇
Shopping	877 million	4.7% 🕇
Transportation	599 million	0.1% 🖶



Source: IHS Global



DOMESTIC VS. INTERNATIONAL VISITATION & SPENDING



Sources: D.K. Shifflet & Associates; Travel Market Insights, National Travel & Tourism Office, U.S. Department of Commerce; IHS Global

TAX REVENUE VISITORS TO WASHINGTON, DC

Local Tax Revenue (\$)		
Corporate Income	18,839,510	
Personal Income	44,193,554	
Social Security & Other Taxes	1,463,545	
Occupancy Tax	245,044,654	
Property Taxes	207,361,068	
Excise & Fees	20,266,423	
Sales Tax	220,220,012	
Restaurant	142,865,318	
Retail	67,229,138	
Airport	7,260,741	
Car Rental	2,864,815	
Local Total	757,388,766	

Federal Tax Revenue (\$)			
Corporate Income	80,290,148		
Personal Income	149,799,978		
Excise & Fees	48,300,687		
Social Security & Other Taxes	346,649,724		
Federal Total	625,040,537		

Local + Federal Total = \$1.38 billion

+4.0% change from 2014

Source: IHS Global



TOURISM IMPACT WASHINGTON, DC

- If tourism did not exist in Washington, DC, the District would need to generate an average of \$2,528 in local taxes from each of the 299,639 households in DC, in order to maintain the current level of tax receipts.
- Travel and tourism spending supports 74,445 jobs annually.
- Travel and tourism jobs support \$3.90 billion in wages.
- Domestic spending was up 4.4% to \$5.2 billion; international spending up 3.6% to \$1.9 billion in 2015.

Source: IHS Global



TOURISM IMPACT WASHINGTON, DC

- Each Washington, DC visitor generates about \$333 in expenditures.
- Every 290 visitors creates a new job in Washington, DC.
- Each visitor creates about \$65 in tax receipts, \$36 of which goes to local government.
- Each visitor generates \$183 in wages.

Source: IHS Global, D.K. Shifflet & Associates, Travel Market Insights, National Travel & Tourism Office, U.S. Department of Commerce



CONVENTION FORECAST BOOKED BY DESTINATION DC

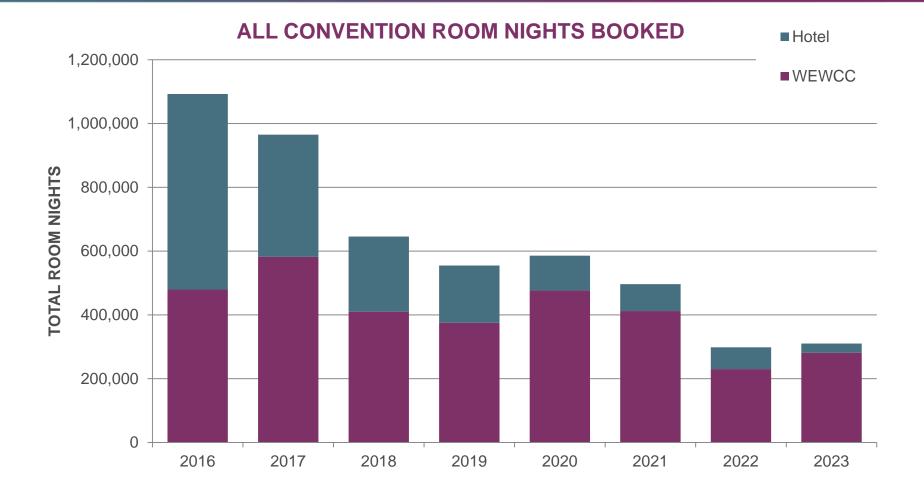
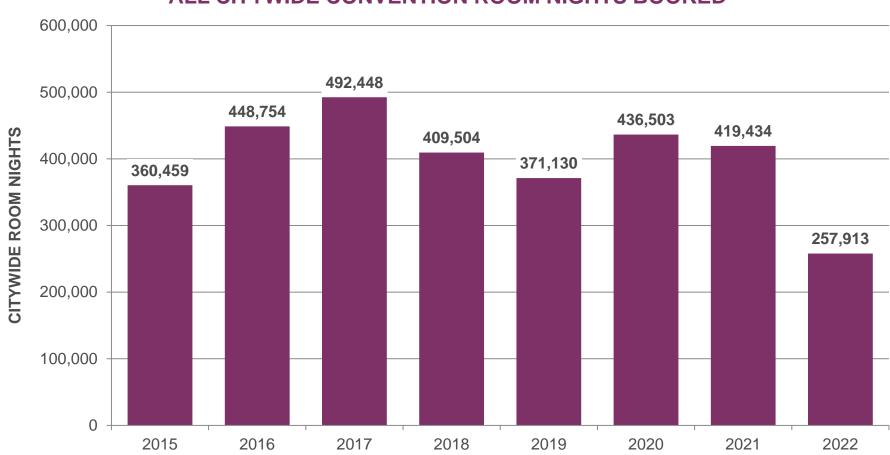


Chart reflects room nights confirmed as definite as of August 2, 2016 *Source: Destination DC*



CITYWIDE FORECAST WASHINGTON, DC



ALL CITYWIDE CONVENTION ROOM NIGHTS BOOKED

Chart reflects room nights confirmed as definite as of September 1, 2016; citywides are a minimum of 2,500 rooms on peak

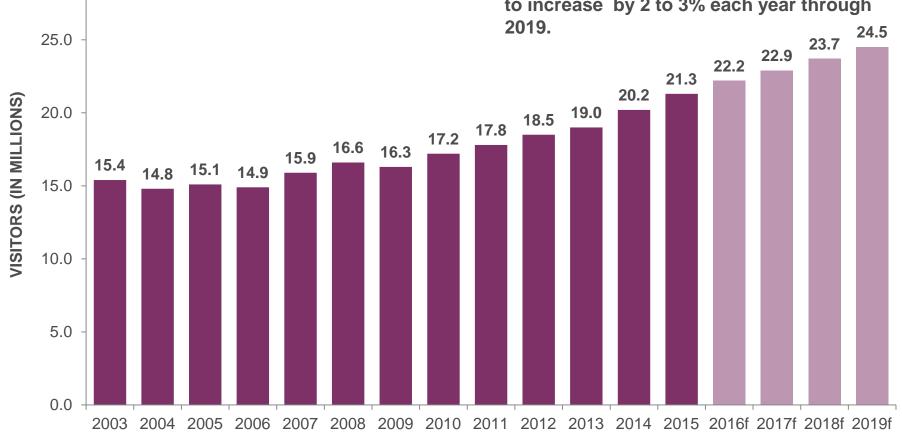
Source: Destination DC



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VISITATION FORECAST THROUGH 2019

DC's total visitor volume in 2015 reached a record high and is expected to continue to increase by 2 to 3% each year through 2019. 24.



Sources: IHS Global, D.K. Shifflet & Associates, Travel Market Insights, National Travel & Tourism Office, U.S. Department of Commerce

METHODOLOGY

VISITOR VOLUME: D.K. SHIFFLET & ASSOCIATES (DOMESTIC) AND TRAVEL MARKET INSIGHTS (OVERSEAS)

- Domestic data is collected using an online panel methodology, contacting more 50,000 distinct U.S. households each month; data is weighted by key demographics to balance the sample to the U.S. population.
- Overseas data comes from the I-94 form for visitors the U.S. and is supplemented by data from the Survey of International Air Travelers. The data is released by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

VISITOR FORECAST AND ECONOMIC IMPACT: IHS GLOBAL

 Visitor volume data is combined with economic variables, DC tax collections and other tourism indicators like airport arrivals, transportation statistics and attractions attendance to calculate forecasts and economic impact.