



# The Economic Impact of Tourism in New York

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2010 Calendar Year  
Catskills Focus



TOURISM  
ECONOMICS

AN OXFORD ECONOMICS COMPANY

# Key themes in 2010

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- The New York State visitor economy rebounded in 2010, recovering 94% of the losses experienced during the recession.
  - Room demand surged, growing 8.5% in 2010. And room rates also began to recover with 6.1% growth.
  - Air passenger activity increased 3.7% for JFK and LGA combined.
  - A combination of higher fuel prices and additional drive visitors pushed spending at gasoline stations up 14%.
- All told, visitor spending grew 8.7% in 2010.
- Tourism employment grew more modestly at 2.1% as businesses remained cautious in hiring and increased hours of current employees in some cases. Thus, personal income generated by visitors grew 4.4%.

# Headline results

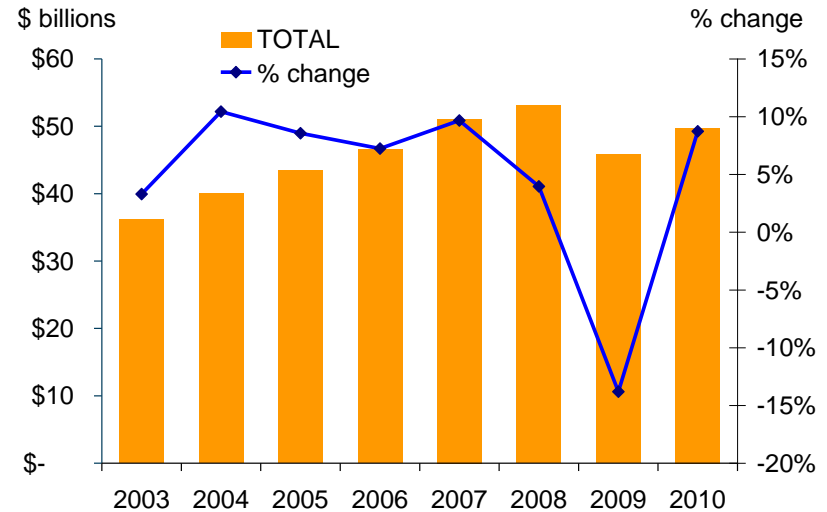
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- Travel & tourism remains is a vital and growing component of the New York State economy.
- Spending by visitors to New York grew 8.7% in 2010 to \$49.8 billion.
- This spending generated \$81 billion in total business sales including indirect and induced impacts.
- Nearly 674,000 jobs were sustained by tourism activity last year with total income of \$26.5 billion.
- 7.9% (1 in 13) of all New York state employment is sustained by tourism, either directly or indirectly.
- New York State tourism generated \$6.5 billion in state and local taxes in 2010.

# Traveler spending growth

- Traveler spending rebounded from its 2009 depths growing 8.7% in 2010.
- With the stronger growth in the higher spending overnight visitor, spending growth outpaced visitation.
- Spending recovered 55% of the losses experienced during the recession.
- Traveler spending growth has averaged 4.6% per year from 2003-2010.

**New York Traveler Spending**



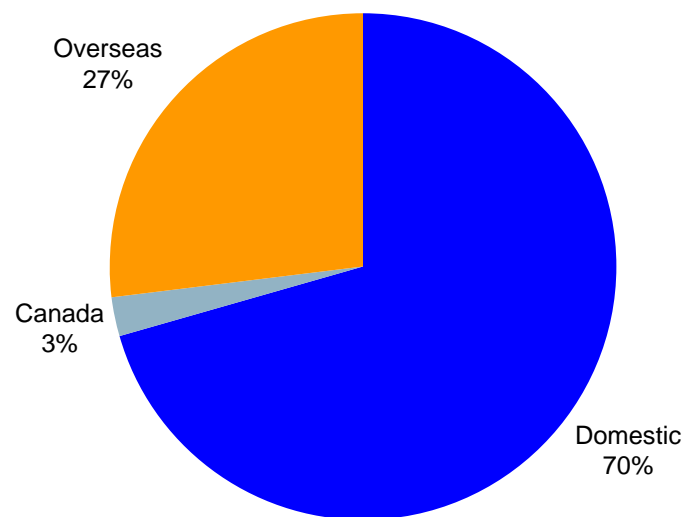
Source: Tourism Economics

# New York State tourism markets

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- US domestic markets supplied 70% (\$35 bn) of the New York State's traveler spending base in 2010.
- International markets represented 30% (\$15 bn) of the spending base.
- This share increased in 2010 as international visitation outpaced domestic visitation.

**Traveler Spending by Market**

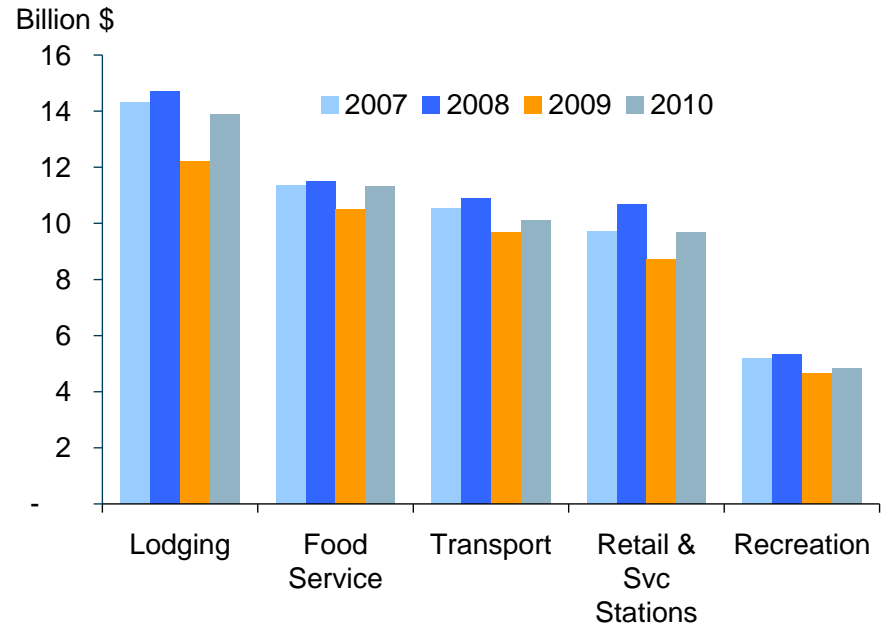


Source: Tourism Economics

# All sectors grew in 2010

- Travelers increased their spending across all sectors in 2010
- Spending in the lodging sector expanded 14% in 2010—more than in any other

**Traveler Spending By Sector**

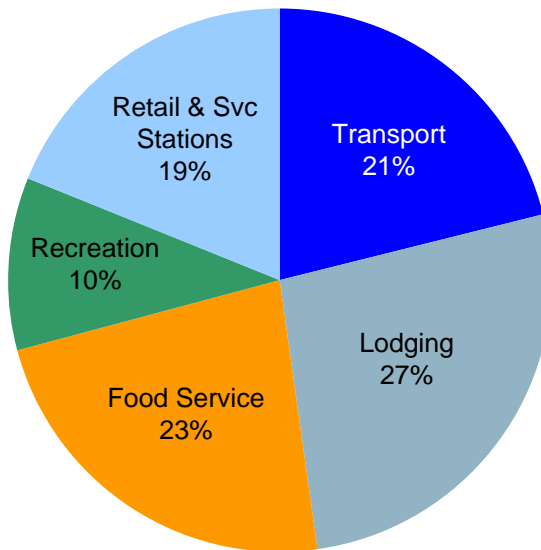


Source: Tourism Economics

# Traveler spending distribution

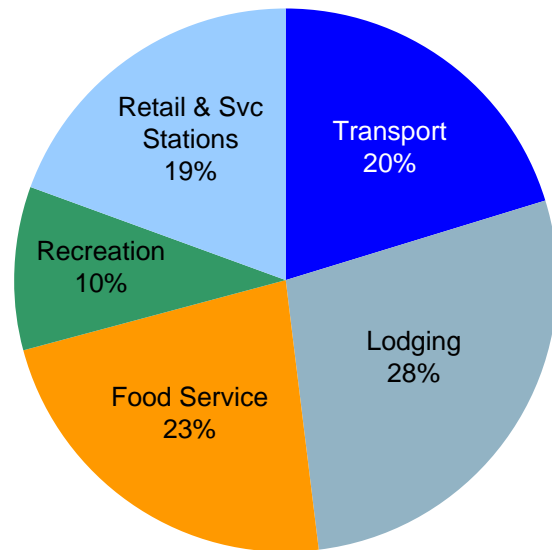
- Lodging gained share in 2010, while spending in transport sectors lost share of the New York State tourism dollar.
- Restaurants and bars received 23% of traveler spending
- Transport sectors, including aviation, taxis, limos, and site-seeing tours, represented 20% of all visitor spending.

**Traveler Spending by Sector, 2009**



Source: Tourism Economics

**Traveler Spending by Sector, 2010**



Source: Tourism Economics

# Historic traveler spending by sector

<b>Visitor Spending</b>							
	Transport	Lodging	Food Service	Recreation	Retail & Svc Stations	TOTAL	% change
2003	\$ 8,154	\$ 9,200	\$ 8,035	\$ 3,540	\$ 7,294	\$ 36,223	3.3%
2004	\$ 8,790	\$ 10,299	\$ 8,715	\$ 4,020	\$ 8,182	\$ 40,006	10.4%
2005	\$ 9,219	\$ 11,575	\$ 9,663	\$ 4,259	\$ 8,714	\$ 43,431	8.6%
2006	\$ 9,410	\$ 12,832	\$ 10,565	\$ 4,668	\$ 9,100	\$ 46,574	7.2%
2007	\$ 10,515	\$ 14,301	\$ 11,357	\$ 5,191	\$ 9,717	\$ 51,081	9.7%
2008	\$ 10,881	\$ 14,710	\$ 11,492	\$ 5,336	\$ 10,689	\$ 53,108	4.0%
2009	\$ 9,681	\$ 12,208	\$ 10,511	\$ 4,668	\$ 8,710	\$ 45,777	-13.8%
2010	\$ 10,108	\$ 13,873	\$ 11,313	\$ 4,817	\$ 9,664	\$ 49,775	8.7%
2010 % change	4.4%	13.6%	7.6%	3.2%	11.0%	8.7%	

# Traveler spending by market

<b>Tourism Direct Sales</b>					
	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>Overseas</b>	<b>Total</b>	
2004	\$ 30,140	\$ 732	\$ 9,768	\$ 40,006	
2005	\$ 31,287	\$ 816	\$ 10,384	\$ 43,431	
2006	\$ 34,057	\$ 1,021	\$ 11,496	\$ 46,574	
2007	\$ 36,724	\$ 1,287	\$ 13,070	\$ 51,081	
2008	\$ 38,259	\$ 1,340	\$ 13,508	\$ 53,108	
2009	\$ 33,163	\$ 1,132	\$ 11,482	\$ 45,777	
2010	\$ 35,075	\$ 1,304	\$ 13,396	\$ 49,775	
2009 Growth	-13.3%	-15.5%	-15.0%	-13.8%	
2010 Growth	5.8%	15.2%	16.7%	8.7%	

# How traveler spending generates impact

- Travelers create direct economic value within a discreet group of sectors (e.g. recreation, transportation). This supports a relative proportion of jobs, wages, taxes, and GDP within each sector.
- Each directly affected sector also purchases goods and services as inputs (e.g. food wholesalers, utilities) into production. These impacts are called indirect impacts.

The diagram illustrates the flow of economic impact from visitor spending. A central orange circle labeled "Visitor Spending" has arrows pointing to a table. The table is organized into three columns: Sector, Impact, and Effect. The Sectors listed are Transportation, Recreation, Entertainment, Accommodations, Retail, and Food and Beverage. The Impacts are categorized into Direct, Indirect, and Induced. The Effects are Production, Jobs, Wages, and Taxes. Arrows also point from the Impact column to the Effect column, showing the relationship between the two.

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Effect</i>
Transportation	<b>Direct</b> <b>Indirect</b> <b>Induced</b>	<i>Production</i>
Recreation		<i>Jobs</i>
Entertainment		<i>Wages</i>
Accommodations		<i>Taxes</i>
Retail		
Food and Beverage		

- Lastly, the induced impact is generated when employees whose incomes are generated either directly or indirectly by tourism, spend those incomes in the city economy.

# Tourism sales

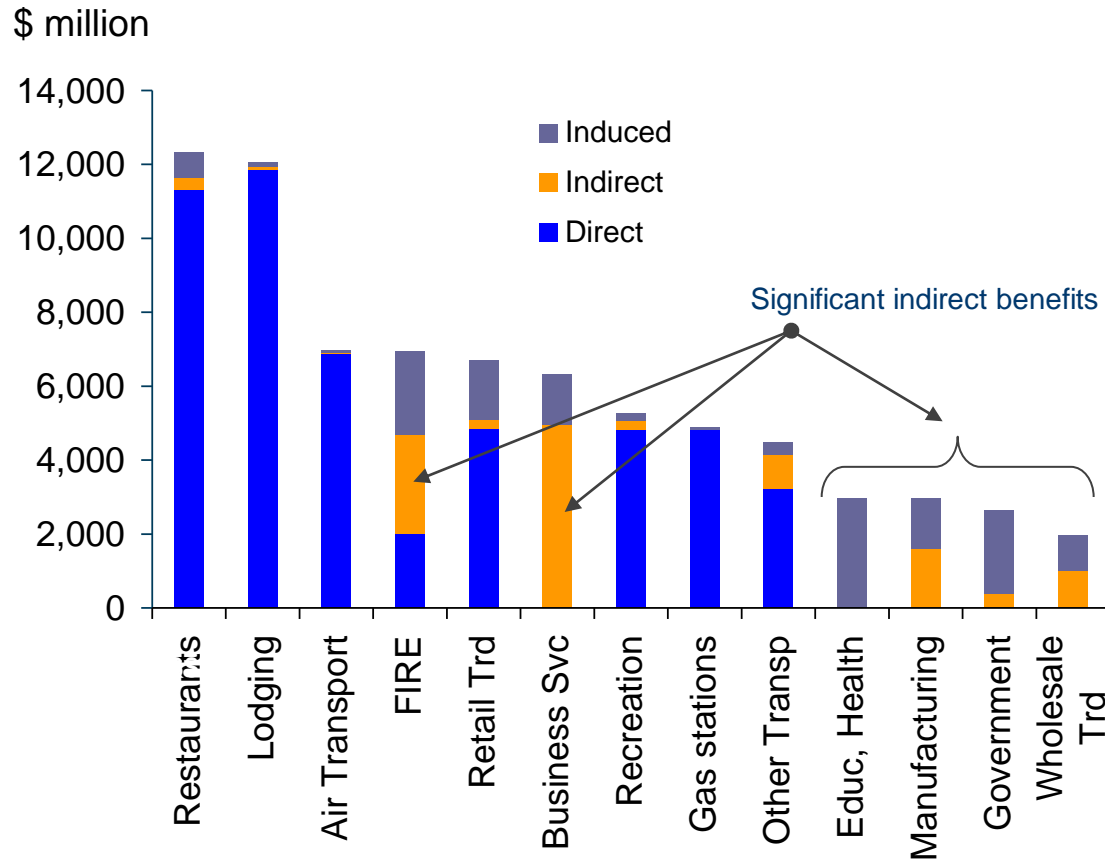
- Including the indirect and induced impacts, tourism generated \$81 billion in business sales in 2010, up 8%.

<b>Tourism Sales (Output)</b>					
<b>(US\$ Million, 2010)</b>					
	<b>Direct*</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Induced</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% change</b>
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	-	331.8	146.0	477.8	6.9%
Construction and Utilities	-	958.6	470.4	1,429.0	6.8%
Manufacturing	-	1,595.2	1,362.1	2,957.4	6.8%
Wholesale Trade	-	996.9	960.9	1,957.8	6.8%
Air Transport	6,874.8	40.9	53.9	6,969.5	3.8%
Other Transport	3,233.3	924.8	328.9	4,487.0	6.1%
Retail Trade	4,842.2	253.7	1,622.4	6,718.3	7.8%
Gasoline Stations	4,821.8	9.6	56.2	4,887.5	13.7%
Communications	-	1,023.6	599.6	1,623.3	6.8%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,006.3	2,687.1	2,269.0	6,962.3	6.6%
Business Services	-	4,966.5	1,367.7	6,334.2	6.9%
Education and Health Care	-	17.7	2,955.6	2,973.3	6.6%
Recreation and Entertainment	4,816.6	246.1	204.0	5,266.8	3.5%
Lodging	11,866.6	89.2	108.9	12,064.6	14.9%
Food & Beverage	11,313.4	335.8	679.3	12,328.5	7.6%
Personal Services	-	274.8	643.3	918.0	6.7%
Government	-	381.0	2,266.4	2,647.4	6.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,775.0</b>	<b>15,133.3</b>	<b>16,094.5</b>	<b>81,002.9</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>% change</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	

Note: Direct Sales include cost of goods sold for retail and gasoline stations

# Tourism sales

## Traveler-Generated Sales by Industry



\* Direct sales include cost of goods sold for retail

\*\* Air transport includes local airline and airport operations, including sales generated by inbound visitors, plus outbound and transit passengers

# Tourism employment

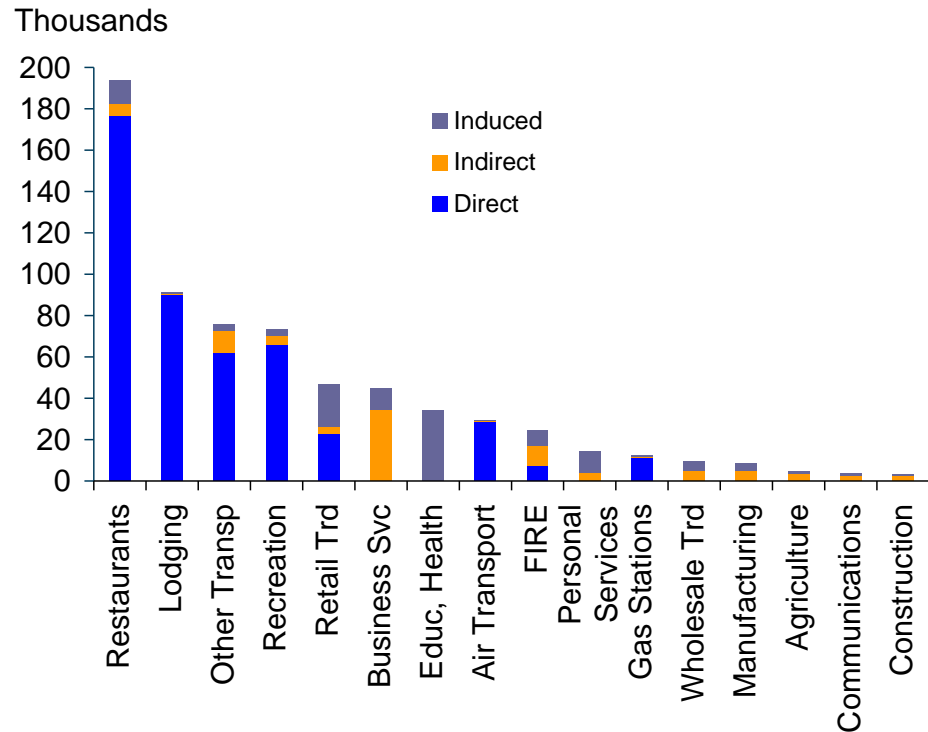
<b>Tourism Employment</b>					
2010					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	% change
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining		3,316	1,462	4,778	1.7%
Construction and Utilities		2,584	563	3,146	1.7%
Manufacturing		4,811	3,521	8,332	1.7%
Wholesale Trade		4,853	4,610	9,463	1.7%
Air Transport	28,838	172	224	29,234	-3.1%
Other Transport	61,903	10,841	3,262	76,006	-0.2%
Retail Trade	22,806	3,265	20,743	46,813	1.7%
Gasoline Stations	11,378	119	691	12,188	4.6%
Communications		2,650	1,236	3,886	1.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7,390	9,763	7,630	24,783	1.2%
Business Services		34,455	10,478	44,933	1.7%
Education and Health Care		257	33,975	34,232	1.6%
Recreation and Entertainment	65,950	4,293	3,185	73,429	1.1%
Lodging	89,891	739	901	91,531	2.9%
Food & Beverage	176,620	5,788	11,539	193,947	3.6%
Personal Services		4,046	10,436	14,482	1.7%
Government		1,578	965	2,543	1.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464,777</b>	<b>93,528</b>	<b>115,421</b>	<b>673,726</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
% change	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	

- The tourism sector supported 7.9% of payroll employment (1-in-13 jobs) in New York State last year.

# Tourism employment

- As a labor intensive collection of services, tourism-related sectors represent significant employment to New York State.
- The more than 670,000 jobs sustained by traveler activity span every sector of the economy, either directly or indirectly.

**Traveler-Generated Employment by Industry**



# Tourism employment ranking

<b>Employment Ranking</b>		
000s		
Rank	Industry	2010 BLS
1	Health care and social assistance	1,306
2	Professional and business services	1,100
3	Retail trade	873
4	Finance and insurance	490
<b>5</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	<b>465</b>
6	Manufacturing	457
7	Administrative and waste services	415
8	Educational services	397
9	Food services and drinking places*	336
10	Wholesale trade	325
11	Construction	306
12	Transportation and utilities	258
13	Information	252
14	Real estate and rental and leasing	176

\* net of direct tourism-generated employment

- Tourism is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest employer in New York State on the basis of direct tourism employment.
- The above table compares our estimates of tourism-generated employment with total employment by sector.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Area Employment

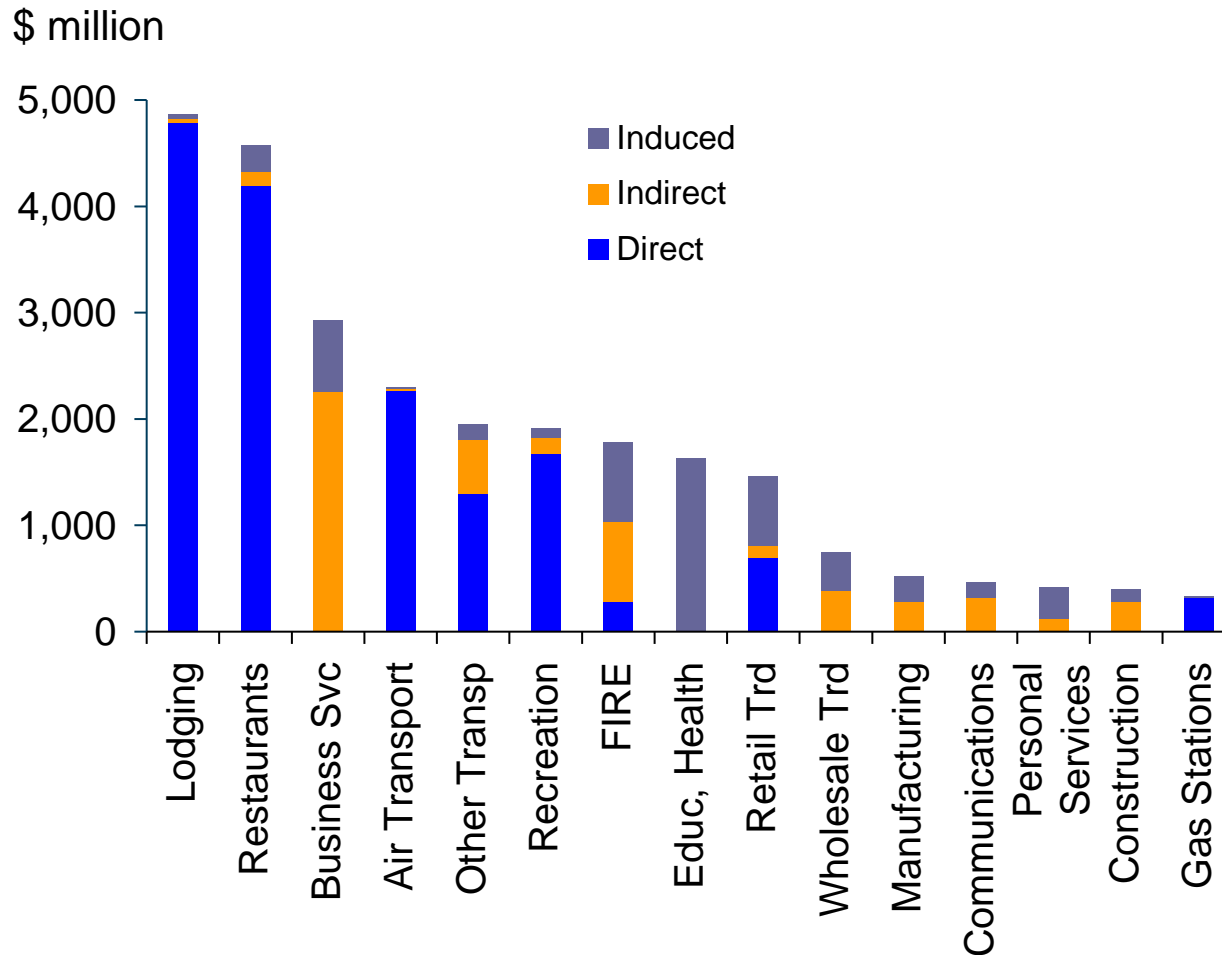
# Tourism income

<b>Tourism Income (Compensation)</b>					
<b>(US\$ Million)</b>					
	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Induced</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% change</b>
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining		64	36	100	3.7%
Construction and Utilities		282	116	398	3.8%
Manufacturing		280	236	516	3.7%
Wholesale Trade		381	362	742	3.7%
Air Transport	2,267	13	17	2,297	3.8%
Other Transport	1,297	513	142	1,952	1.3%
Retail Trade	698	105	659	1,461	2.9%
Gasoline Stations	318	3	17	338	0.9%
Communications		318	149	468	3.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	278	761	742	1,781	3.1%
Business Services		2,253	676	2,929	3.8%
Education and Health Care		10	1,626	1,636	3.7%
Recreation and Entertainment	1,676	140	95	1,910	1.6%
Lodging	4,787	34	39	4,859	7.5%
Food & Beverage	4,199	125	250	4,574	4.8%
Personal Services		120	294	415	3.7%
Government	-	102	60	162	3.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,519</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>26,540</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>% change</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	

- Tourism-generated income grew 4.1% with increased employment and longer hours from tourism workers.

# Tourism income

## Traveler-Generated Income by Industry



# Tourism tax generation

<b>Tourism-Generated Taxes</b>	
<b>(US\$ Million)</b>	
	<b>Total</b>
<b>Federal Taxes</b>	<b>6,790.8</b>
Corporate	1,170.7
Indirect Business	525.7
Personal Income	2,424.6
Social Security	2,669.8
<b>State and Local Taxes</b>	<b>6,495.2</b>
Corporate	1,246.8
Personal Income	1,048.4
Sales	1,905.1
Property	1,949.2
Excise and Fees	247.8
State Unemployment	97.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,286.0</b>
<b>% change</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

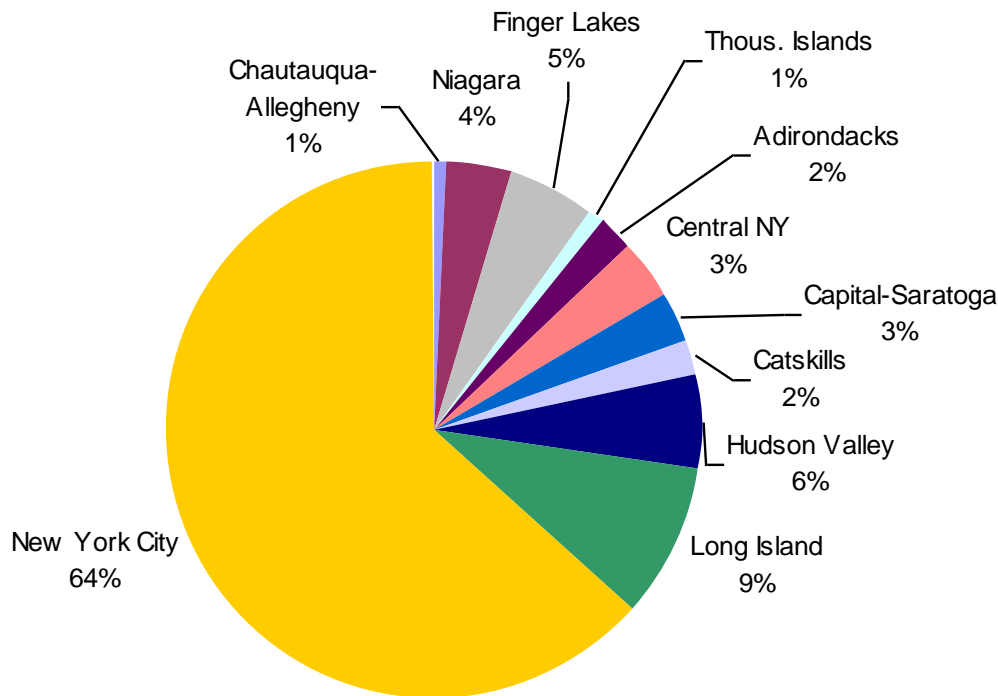
- Tourism generated \$13.3 billion in taxes in 2010.
- Total state and local tax proceeds of \$6.5 billion saved the state's households an average of \$814 in tax burden.

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# Regional Summary

# Traveler spending by region

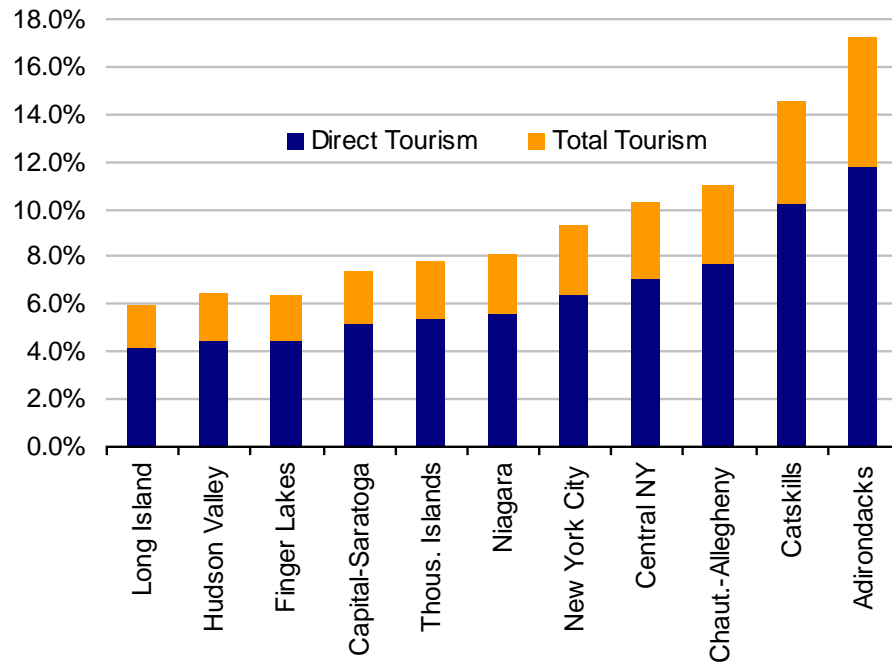
Traveler Spending, 2010



- New York State is divided into 11 economic regions.
- New York City is the largest single tourism region with 64% of state visitor spend.
- New York City, Long Island and Hudson Valley together comprise nearly 80% of New York State traveler spend.

# Reliance on tourism

Tourism Share of Regional Employment 2010

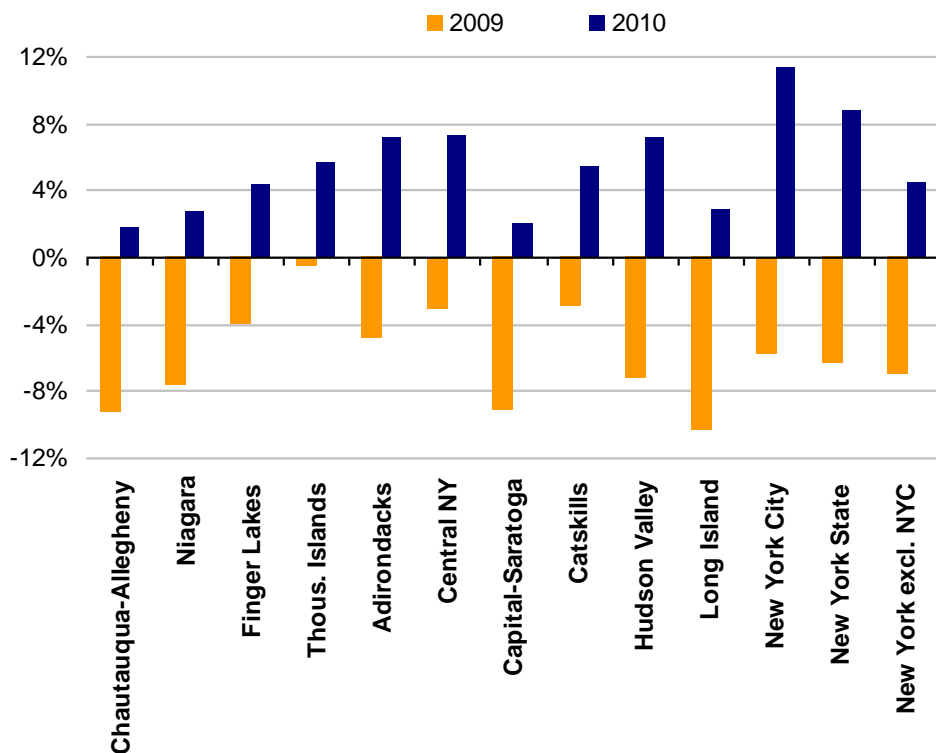


- Tourism is an integral part of every region's economy, generating from 6% to 17% of employment.
- Tourism is most important to the Adirondacks and Catskills, generating 17% and 15% of total employment, respectively.

Note: All regional and county tourism shares are calculated using QCEW (ES-202) employment and wage totals as produced by the NYS Dept. of Labor.

# Tourism growth

## Growth in Tourism Spending



- Traveler spending rose across every region of the state last year.
- New York City experienced the largest rebound in spending as room demand surged and room rates began to recover.
- The Adirondacks, Central Leatherstocking and Hudson Valley showed more than 7% growth in spending.

# Regional growth

## Traveler Spend Year-Over-Year Comparison

Traveler Spend '000s	2008	2009	2010	2010 / 2009 %
1. Chautauqua-Allegheny	\$ 510,676	\$ 455,018	\$ 463,181	1.8%
2. Greater Niagara	\$ 2,118,638	\$ 1,904,163	\$ 1,955,008	2.7%
3. Finger Lakes	\$ 2,667,298	\$ 2,454,950	\$ 2,561,784	4.4%
4. Thousand Islands	\$ 433,056	\$ 407,899	\$ 431,002	5.7%
5. Adirondacks	\$ 1,194,114	\$ 1,060,646	\$ 1,136,482	7.2%
6. Central New York	\$ 1,760,230	\$ 1,588,459	\$ 1,705,158	7.3%
7. Capital-Saratoga	\$ 1,679,103	\$ 1,495,679	\$ 1,525,253	2.0%
8. Catskills	\$ 1,027,978	\$ 946,228	\$ 997,153	5.4%
9. Hudson Valley	\$ 3,089,709	\$ 2,674,712	\$ 2,864,271	7.1%
10. Long Island	\$ 5,136,334	\$ 4,471,678	\$ 4,600,685	2.9%
11. New York City	\$ 33,485,671	\$ 28,317,615	\$ 31,535,008	11.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 53,102,807</b>	<b>\$ 45,777,048</b>	<b>\$ 49,774,984</b>	<b>8.7%</b>

# Regional tourism summary

## Tourism Economic Impact Combined Direct, Indirect, and Induced

Tourism Economic Impact	Direct Sales, '000s	Labor Income, '000s	Employment, Persons	Local Taxes, '000s	State Taxes, '000s
1. Chautauqua-Allegheny	\$ 463,181	\$ 209,907	10,641	\$ 30,106	\$ 28,715
2. Greater Niagara	\$ 1,955,008	\$ 1,053,341	45,046	\$ 126,848	\$ 121,202
3. Finger Lakes	\$ 2,561,784	\$ 1,323,228	57,650	\$ 173,345	\$ 158,820
4. Thousand Islands	\$ 431,002	\$ 189,934	8,488	\$ 27,207	\$ 26,720
5. Adirondacks	\$ 1,136,482	\$ 524,028	19,156	\$ 73,235	\$ 70,457
6. Central New York	\$ 1,705,158	\$ 868,583	31,028	\$ 103,856	\$ 105,713
7. Capital-Saratoga	\$ 1,525,253	\$ 828,028	32,578	\$ 99,137	\$ 94,559
8. Catskills	\$ 997,153	\$ 446,378	16,666	\$ 61,249	\$ 61,819
9. Hudson Valley	\$ 2,864,271	\$ 1,620,574	51,072	\$ 177,568	\$ 177,573
10. Long Island	\$ 4,600,685	\$ 2,474,068	70,120	\$ 282,618	\$ 285,224
11. New York City	\$ 31,535,008	\$ 17,001,807	331,279	\$ 2,254,195	\$ 1,955,041
TOTAL	\$ 49,774,984	\$ 26,539,876	673,726	\$ 3,409,364	\$ 3,085,845

# Regional tourism impact distribution

## Tourism Economic Impact Regional Shares

Tourism Distribution	Sales	Labor Income	Employment	Local Taxes	State Taxes
1. Chautauqua-Allegheny	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
2. Greater Niagara	4%	4%	7%	4%	4%
3. Finger Lakes	5%	5%	9%	5%	5%
4. Thousand Islands	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
5. Adirondacks	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
6. Central New York	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%
7. Capital-Saratoga	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%
8. Catskills	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
9. Hudson Valley	6%	6%	8%	5%	6%
10. Long Island	9%	9%	10%	8%	9%
11. New York City	63%	64%	49%	66%	63%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

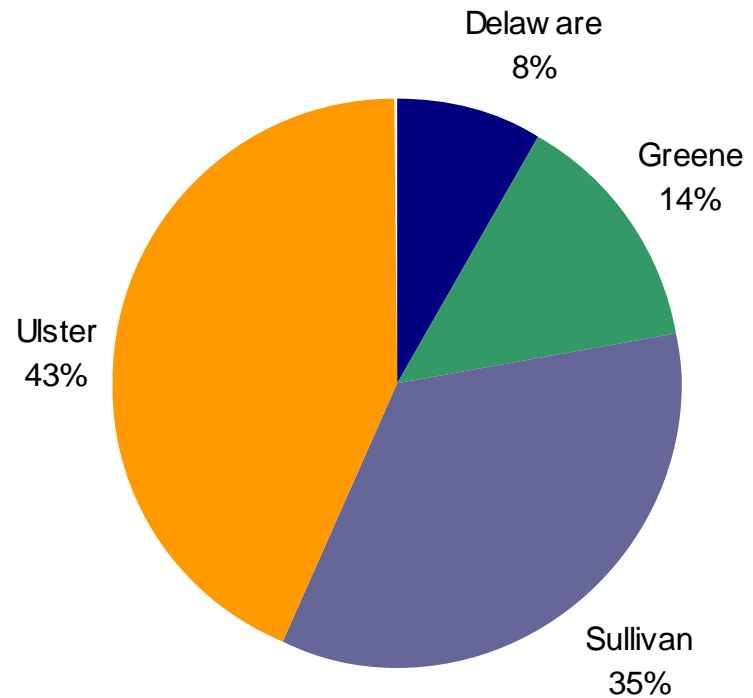
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# Regional Detail for Catskills

# Catskills, county distribution

- Tourism in the Catskills is a nearly \$1 billion industry, supporting 16,666 jobs.
- Ulster County represents 43% of the region's tourism sales with \$431 million in traveler spending.
- Traveler spending in the region expanded by 5.4% in 2010.

## Traveler Spending



# Catskills, total tourism impact

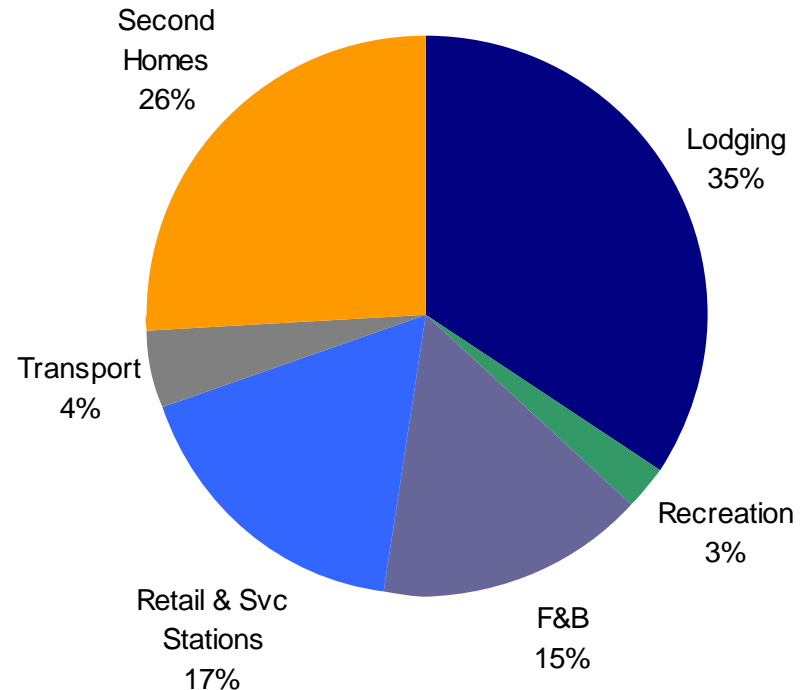
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Total Tourism Impact, 2010	Traveler Spend '000	Labor Income, '000	Employment	Local Taxes '000	State Taxes '000
Delaware	\$82,494	\$27,081	1,046	\$4,920	\$5,114
Greene	\$138,589	\$61,398	3,195	\$8,381	\$8,592
Sullivan	\$345,107	\$139,939	4,565	\$20,939	\$21,395
Ulster	\$430,963	\$217,960	7,861	\$27,009	\$26,718
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$997,153</b>	<b>\$446,378</b>	<b>16,666</b>	<b>\$61,249</b>	<b>\$61,819</b>

# Catskills, traveler spending

- Travelers spent \$997 million in the Catskills region in 2010 across a diverse range of sectors.
- Spending on lodging and expenses related to second homes comprised 35% and 26% of the total, respectively.

## Traveler Spending



# Catskills, traveler spending

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2010 Traveler Spend '000s	Lodging	Recreation	F&B	Retail & Svc Stations	Transport	Second Homes	Total
Delaware	\$8,728	\$1,344	\$8,177	\$6,301	\$797	\$57,147	\$82,494
Greene	\$32,104	\$7,487	\$22,316	\$21,431	\$9,670	\$45,580	\$138,589
Sullivan	\$133,115	\$6,530	\$32,858	\$53,710	\$2,173	\$116,722	\$345,107
Ulster	\$169,484	\$9,832	\$89,188	\$89,706	\$31,286	\$41,467	\$430,963
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$343,431</b>	<b>\$25,193</b>	<b>\$152,539</b>	<b>\$171,147</b>	<b>\$43,926</b>	<b>\$260,917</b>	<b>\$997,153</b>

# Regional growth

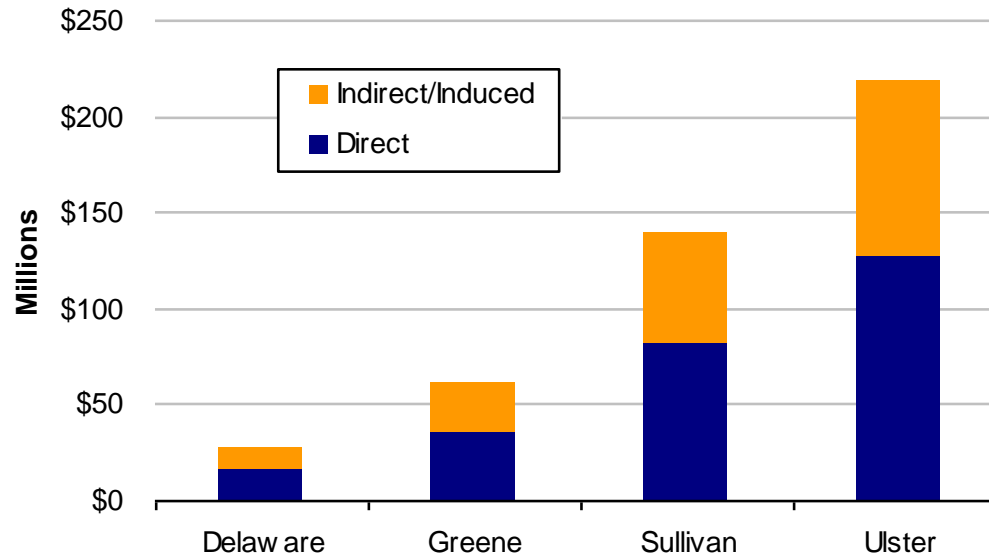
Traveler Spend '000s	2008	2009	2010	2010 / 2009 %
Delaware	\$ 81,675	\$ 78,992	\$ 82,494	4.4%
Greene	\$ 148,434	\$ 135,407	\$ 138,589	2.3%
Sullivan	\$ 326,010	\$ 311,670	\$ 345,107	10.7%
Ulster	\$ 471,859	\$ 420,160	\$ 430,963	2.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,027,978</b>	<b>\$ 946,228</b>	<b>\$ 997,153</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

Local Taxes, \$	2008	2009	2010	2010 / 2009 %
Delaware	4,888,389	\$ 4,865,375	4,920,034	1.1%
Greene	8,884,014	\$ 8,340,187	8,380,632	0.5%
Sullivan	20,513,570	\$ 20,195,951	20,938,741	3.7%
Ulster	27,478,044	\$ 26,834,290	27,009,335	0.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,533,108</b>	<b>\$ 60,235,803</b>	<b>61,248,743</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

State Taxes, \$	2008	2009	2010	2010 / 2009 %
Delaware	5,086,893	\$ 5,137,761	5,114,302	-0.5%
Greene	9,244,770	\$ 8,807,110	8,591,924	-2.4%
Sullivan	20,304,612	\$ 20,271,592	21,395,245	5.5%
Ulster	29,388,402	\$ 27,327,983	26,717,947	-2.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,024,676</b>	<b>\$ 61,544,447</b>	<b>61,819,418</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

# Catskills, labor income

## Tourism-Generated Labor Income

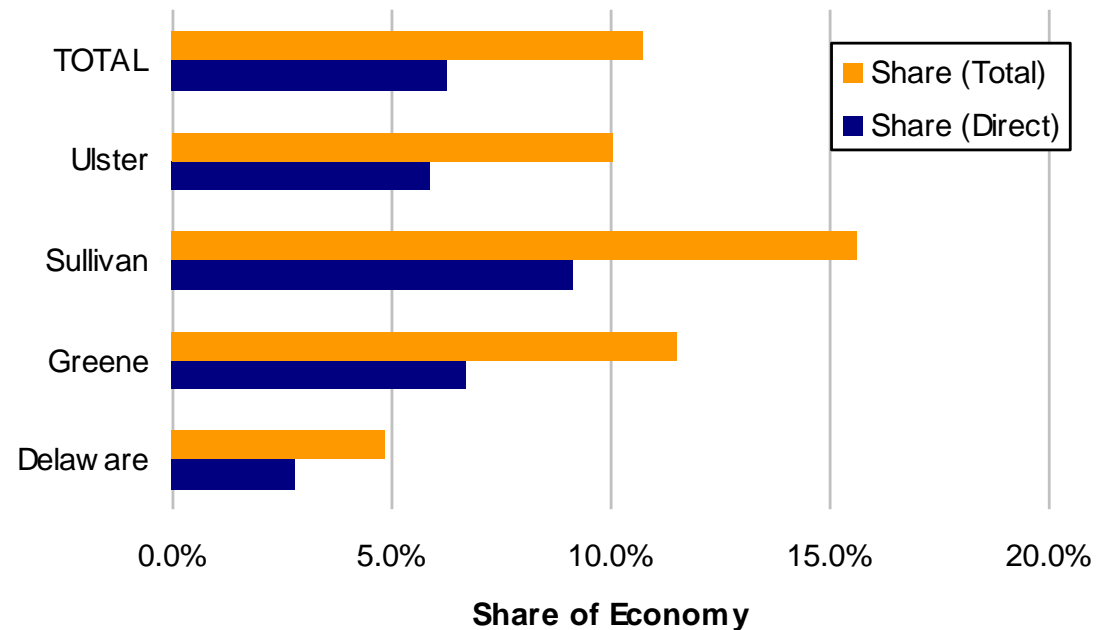


- Tourism in the Catskills region generated \$261 million in direct labor income and \$446 million including indirect and induced impacts.
- Tourism is most significant in Ulster County, generating \$218 million in labor income.

# Catskills, labor income

- 10.8% of all labor income in the Catskills region is generated by tourism.
- Sullivan County is the most dependent upon tourism with 15.7% of all labor income generated by visitors.

**Tourism-Generated Labor Income  
Share of Economy, 2010**



# Catskills, labor income

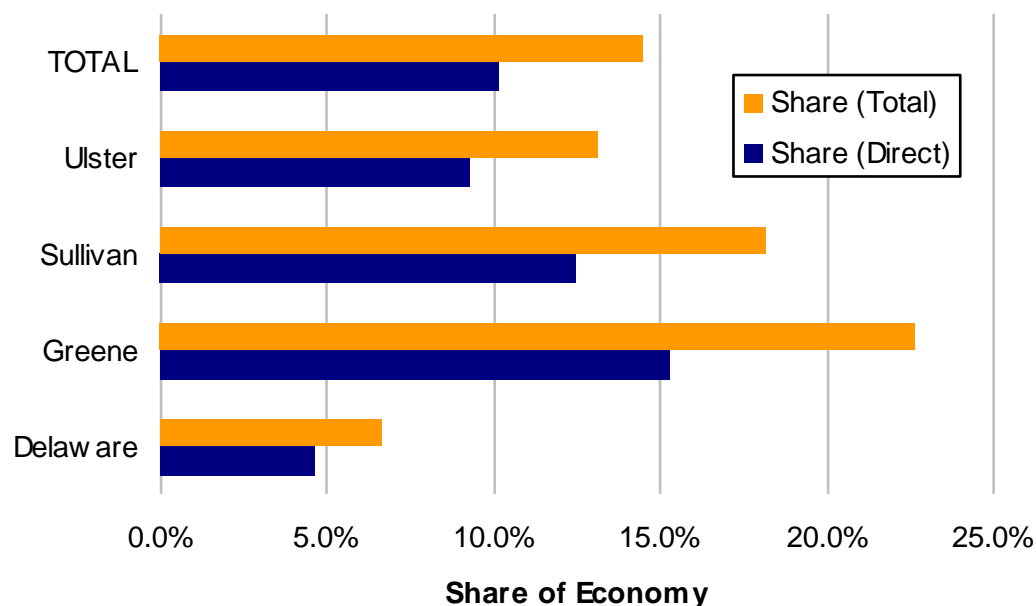
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2010 Tourism Labor Income, '000	Direct	Total (Direct, Indir., Induced)	Share (Direct)	Share (Total)
Delaware	\$15,835	\$27,081	2.8%	4.8%
Greene	\$35,902	\$61,398	6.8%	11.6%
Sullivan	\$81,828	\$139,939	9.2%	15.7%
Ulster	\$127,450	\$217,960	5.9%	10.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$261,014</b>	<b>\$446,378</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

# Catskills, tourism employment

## Tourism-Generated Employment Share of Economy, 2010

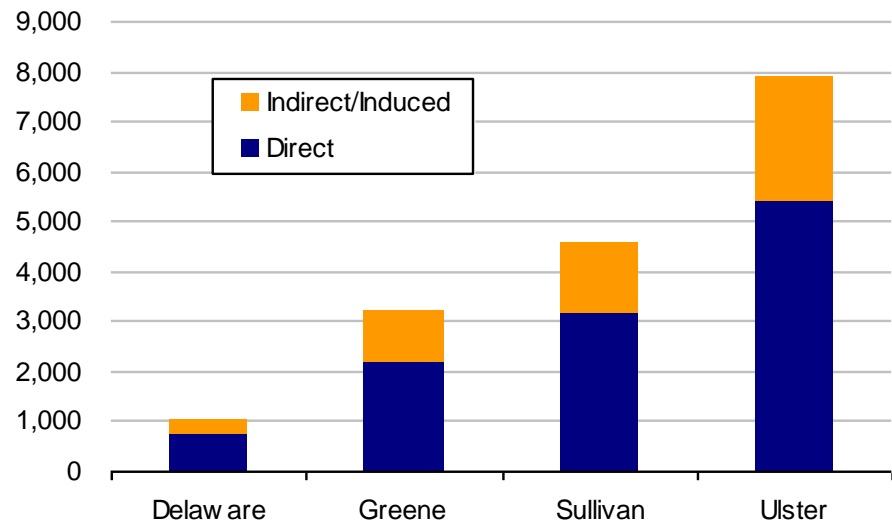
- 14.5% of all employment in the Catskills region is generated by tourism.
- Greene County is the most dependent upon tourism with 22.7% of all employment sustained by visitors.



# Catskills, tourism employment

2010 Tourism Employment	Direct	Total (Direct, Ind., Induced)	Share (Direct)	Share (Total)
Delaware	722	1,046	4.6%	6.6%
Greene	2,204	3,195	15.3%	22.7%
Sullivan	3,149	4,565	12.5%	18.2%
Ulster	5,423	7,861	9.3%	13.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,498</b>	<b>16,666</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>

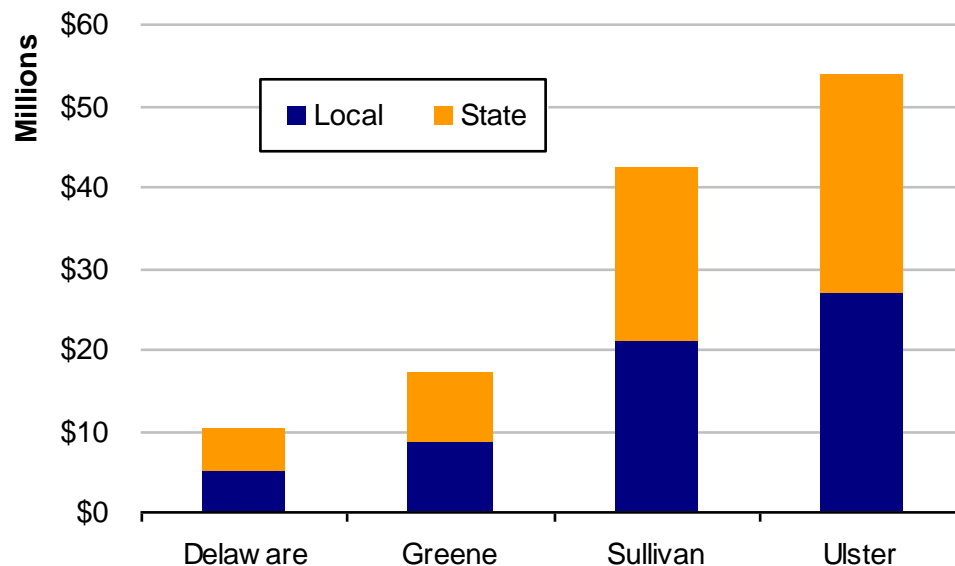
## Tourism-Generated Employment, 2010



# Catskills, tourism taxes

- Tourism in the Catskills region generated \$123 million in state and local taxes in 2010.
- Sales, property, and hotel bed taxes generated over \$61 million in local taxes.
- Ulster County produced 44% of the region's tourism tax base in 2010.

## Tourism-Generated Taxes, 2010



# Catskills, tourism taxes

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Tourism-Generated Taxes, 2010	Local Taxes	State Taxes	Total	Region Share
Delaware	\$4,920,034	\$5,114,302	10,034,336	8.2%
Greene	\$8,380,632	\$8,591,924	16,972,557	13.8%
Sullivan	\$20,938,741	\$21,395,245	42,333,985	34.4%
Ulster	\$27,009,335	\$26,717,947	53,727,282	43.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$61,248,743</b>	<b>\$61,819,418</b>	<b>123,068,161</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Methods and data sources

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- Household surveys from the US Travel Association and Longwoods International have provided key inputs in establishing traveler spending figures by
- Employment definitions. The basis of our data and modeling is the Regional Economic Information System (REIS), Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. This is different than the NYS Department of Labor data source (ES202/QCEW). The main definitional difference is that sole-proprietors, which do not require unemployment insurance and are not counted in the ES202 data. BEA data shows (for example) state accommodations employment at 89,124, compared with QCEW at 82,190. For total employment (across all sectors), the difference is 20%.
- International methodology. Our approach (through Travel Industry Association calculations) is based the estimates on direct survey responses to the Department of Commerce in-flight survey and Statistics Canada data – constrained to BEA international balance of payments data. The NY data are consistent with TIA's state-by-state distribution which ensures against overestimation.
- Bottom-up vs. top-down. We have based our research on tourism expenditure analysis from surveys and controls to known industry measurements for key tourism sectors.

# Methods and data sources

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- Local taxes are a build-up of individual categories (sales, occupancy, property). The model is not equipped to deal with individual exemptions such as Indian gaming.
- Second home expenditures are based on the stock of seasonal second home inventory. Annual average expenditures for housing are pro-rated to the season length to account for various levels of expenditures not accounted in visitor surveys.
- Lodging sector. Our models use survey information and constrains this to the value of the hotel sector in each county. This can vary from certain bed tax estimates of total revenue for several reasons. One is that the bed tax may only be based on room revenue while total sales for the industry may include other revenue sources (room service, phone, etc.). Another is that certain smaller establishments may not fully report or be required to report their revenue.

# Methods and data sources

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- Tourism Economics utilized the IMPLAN input-output model for New York State to track the flow of sales through the economy to the generation of GDP, employment, wages, and taxes.
- The impacts are measured on three levels:
  - **Direct impact:** The immediate benefit to persons and companies directly providing goods or services to travelers.
  - **Indirect impact:** The secondary benefit to suppliers of goods and services to the directly-involved companies. For example, a food wholesaler providing goods to a restaurant. The model is careful to exclude imports from the impact calculations.
  - **Induced impact:** The tertiary benefit to the local economy as incomes in the prior two levels of impact are spent on goods and services. For example, a restaurant employee spends his wages at a grocery store, generating addition economic output.

# About Tourism Economics

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- Tourism Economics, headquartered in Philadelphia, is an Oxford Economics company dedicated to providing high value, robust, and relevant analyses of the tourism sector that reflects the dynamics of local and global economies. By combining quantitative methods with industry knowledge, Tourism Economics designs custom market strategies, project feasibility analysis, tourism forecasting models, tourism policy analysis, and economic impact studies.
- Our staff have worked with over 100 destinations to quantify the economic value of tourism, forecast demand, guide strategy, or evaluate tourism policies.
- Oxford Economics is one of the world's leading providers of economic analysis, forecasts and consulting advice. Founded in 1981 as a joint venture with Oxford University's business college, Oxford Economics is founded on a reputation for high quality, quantitative analysis and evidence-based advice. For this, it draws on its own staff of 40 highly-experienced professional economists; a dedicated data analysis team; global modeling tools; close links with Oxford University, and a range of partner institutions in Europe, the US and in the United Nations Project Link.
- For more information: [info@tourismeconomics.com](mailto:info@tourismeconomics.com).



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