



2023 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation



Two visitors walk among a field of desert gold during a rare spring super bloom at Death Valley National Park.
NPS / KURT MOSES

2023 national park visitor spending effects: Economic contributions to local communities, states, and the nation

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Abstract

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

In 2023, the National Park System received 325.5 million recreation visits (up 4% from 2022). Visitors to national parks spent an estimated \$26.4 billion in local gateway regions (up 10% from 2022). The estimated contribution of this spending to the national economy was 415,400 jobs, \$19.4 billion in labor income, \$32 billion in value added, and \$55.6 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct effects, with \$9.9 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally. The restaurants sector saw the next greatest effects, with \$5.2 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally.

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

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Introduction

The National Park System includes 429 areas covering more than 85 million acres. Park units can be found in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreation destinations for visitors from across the Nation and around the world. On vacations or on day trips, NPS visitors spend time and money in the communities surrounding NPS sites. Spending by NPS visitors generates and supports economic activity within these gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 30 years. Early analyses estimated economic contributions at individual units using the Money Generation Model; beginning in 2005, the first NPS system-wide estimates were developed using the Money Generation Model version 2 (MGM2); since 2012, annual system-wide analyses have been developed using the Visitor Spending Effects (VSE) model (Koontz et al., 2017). This report summarizes VSE estimates associated with 2023 NPS visitation.

In 2023, the National Park Service received 325,498,646 recreation visits, up 13 million visits (4%) from 2022. In addition to the rise in visitation, NPS data shows that off-season visitation in the spring and fall increased at many parks compared to previous years. Of the 429 parks in the National Park System, 400 parks counted visitors in 2023. For the first time, there are now parks reporting their visitation numbers from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four US territories.

This report begins with an overview of economic effects analyses, the VSE methodology, and data sources. Estimates of 2023 NPS system-wide visitor spending and resulting economic effects at the national level are then summarized. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park and state-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

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

New this year – In 2022, the NPS Social Science Program began implementing Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) of park visitors to help the public, individual parks, NPS leadership, and other decision makers to better understand socioeconomic trends over time. Central to the effort is sampling via visitor surveys at 24 park units per year. This year's VSE analysis incorporates new visitor survey data for the 24 SEM parks surveyed in 2023.

The 2023 VSE analysis incorporates five parks that began reporting official visitor statistics in 2023: First State National Historical Park in Delaware and Pennsylvania, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in Maryland, Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in Kentucky, Pullman National Historical Park in Illinois, and Tule Lake National Monument in California.

Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

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

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

An economic contributions analysis should not be confused with an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analyses estimate the net changes to the economic base of a regional economy that can be attributed to the inflow of new money to the economy solely from non-local visitors. Economic impact analyses are commonly used to examine how local economies are affected by changes in visitation, whereas economic contribution analyses examine the importance of the park to the economy “as is”. The economic contributions of NPS visitor spending are provided in this report. Table 6 in the appendix provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that are made by non-local visitors.



Millions of visitors visit NPS sites each year.



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



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



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

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

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

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

Note that these effects, and this report, describe only the economic contribution of visitor spending to local economies. This is only one piece of the overall economic benefit of national parks, which also includes net economic value, or consumer surplus, commonly categorized as use values (benefits derived from direct or indirect use of NPS sites) and passive use values (benefits derived from knowing NPS sites exist and will be preserved) (Richardson et al., 2018).

Data Sources and Methods

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

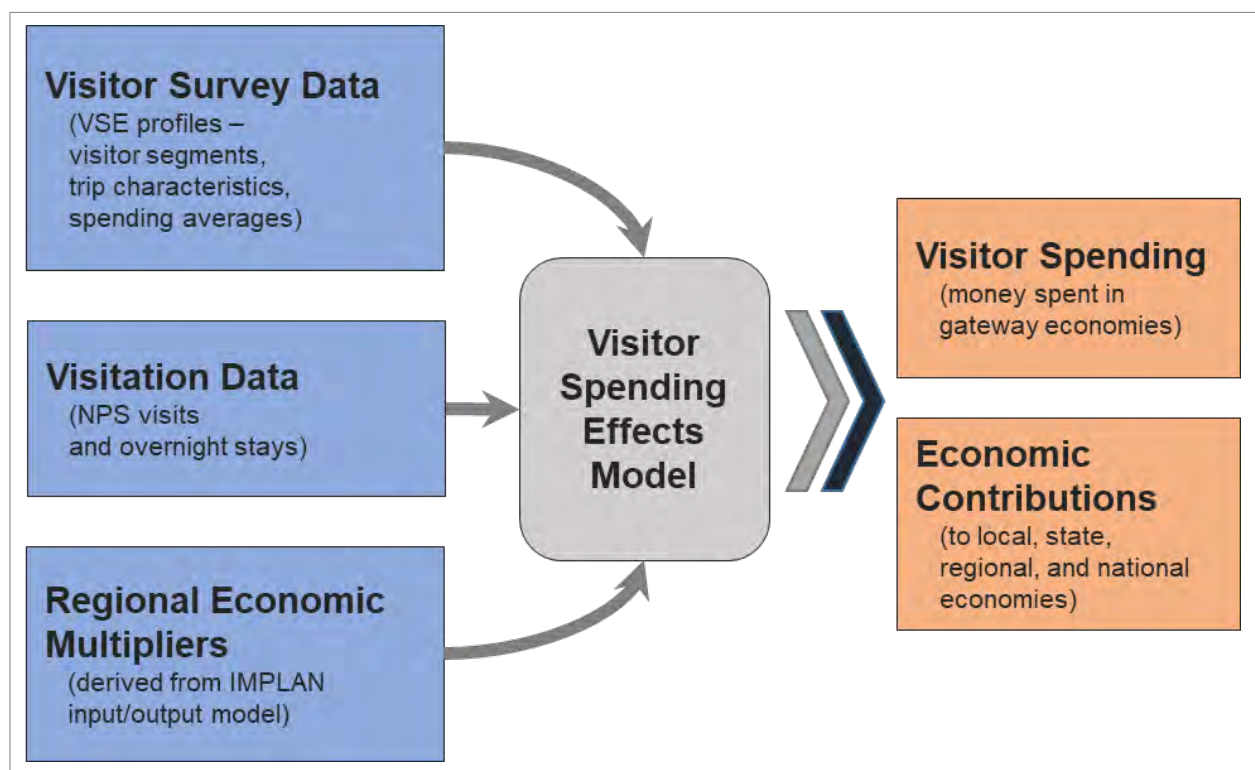


Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic contributions of NPS visitor spending.

Visitor Survey Data

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

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

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

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

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

NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) surveys are increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles (see <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/socioeconomic-monitoring.htm> for more information about SEM). This VSE analysis incorporates new spending data for the 24 SEM parks surveyed in 2023 (Table 1). For more information on VSE profile development, see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019)². As of 2023, VSE estimates for 118 park units utilize primary survey data (see Table 5 in the appendix).

Table 1. Park units with new profiles in 2023.

Park Unit	Previous Profile
Aztec Ruins NM	No Stay
Badlands NP	Camp Only
Canyon De Chelly NM	Camp Only
Cuyahoga Valley NP	Primary data: Cuyahoga Valley SEM Pilot survey, 2015
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Primary data: Delaware Water Gap VSP survey, 2010
Dinosaur NM	Camp Only
Everglades NP	Modified version of Camp & Lodge profile
Federal Hall NMEM	No Stay
Fort Donelson NB	Camp Only
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	D.C. Area (modified version of No Stay profile)
Gauley River NRA	Recreation Area
Golden Gate NRA	Primary data: Golden Gate SEM Pilot survey, 2016
Great Basin NP	Camp Only
Greenbelt P	Camp Only
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	No Stay
George Washington MEM PKWY	Custom Parkway profile
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	Primary data: Klondike Gold Rush SEM Pilot survey, 2016
Lassen Volcanic NP	Camp Only
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	D.C. Area (modified version of No Stay profile)
National Capital Parks East	D.C. Area (modified version of No Stay profile)
Prince William Forest P	Camp Only
San Juan NHS	No Stay
Stones River NB	No Stay
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	No Stay

² The methods outlined in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019) were updated in the 2022 analysis to respond to best available science and information (see Flyr and Koontz, 2023 for more details). For the 2023 analysis, the outlier identification process was adjusted further—total local spending is now also plotted and examined to identify potential outliers, and no observations are automatically dropped based on spending totals.

For VSE analyses prior to 2018, VSE profiles were derived from survey data collected through the NPS Visitor Services Project (VSP; see Pettebone and Meldrum, 2018 for a history of NPS visitor survey efforts). Spending data from VSP surveys administered between 2003 and 2015 were used to develop park-specific spending patterns for the surveyed park units. Generic profiles were developed from the VSP surveys to estimate visitor spending for non-surveyed park units. Generic profiles represent four park types: parks that have both camping and lodging available within the park (Camp & Lodge), parks that have only camping available within the park (Camp Only), parks with no overnight stays (No Stay), and parks with high day use, including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores (Recreation Areas). For almost all parks in this analysis without primary survey data, generic profiles are used to estimate visitor spending. However, some NPS units are not well represented by the generic profiles; for these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data (refer to the Limitations section for more information). These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington, D.C. area, and parkways with recreation visitation. The five parks new to this year's VSE analysis utilize generic profiles. Annual SEM surveys are increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles and thus reducing the VSE reliance on generic profiles.

Visitation Data

The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office³ compiles detailed park-level visitation data for National Park units and publishes these data in an annual Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2024). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks. The VSE analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for the 400 NPS units that collected visitation data in the 2023 Statistical Abstract.

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

To estimate total party days/nights, park visit data from the NPS Statistical Abstract are combined with trip characteristic information derived from visitor surveys. VSE profiles describe trip

³ <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>

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

characteristics by visitor segment, and include average party size, re-entry rate (i.e., the average number of days parties enter the park over the course of a trip), and length of stay (i.e., the average number of days or nights that parties spend in the local area). Visitation data are converted to total party days/nights using the following conversion:

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

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

Regional Economic Multipliers

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC). The underlying IMPLAN data are derived from multiple Federal and state data sources, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau. This analysis uses IMPLAN Pro version 3.0 software with 2019 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2023 dollars (\$2023). For park profiles relying on data collected prior to 2023, dollar values have been adjusted to \$2023 using IMPLAN output deflators. This adjustment varies by IMPLAN sector and does not account for the actual rate of inflation experienced across the nation in 2023. Therefore, the inflation rates incorporated in this analysis are likely conservative. Table 10 in the appendix shows how spending categories are bridged to IMPLAN sectors.

To assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. Only direct spending that takes place within the regional area is included as supporting economic activity. Local gateway regions have been updated for NPS units with VSE profiles developed from SEM visitor survey data (including the 24 parks with new survey data this year). For these parks, the local gateway region was identified through conversations with park staff who were asked to identify the nearby towns and cities where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park. The local gateway region was then defined as the set of counties that include the identified towns and cities visited by park visitors. For the remaining NPS units in this analysis, local gateway regions contain all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary.⁵

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park-level, state-level, and national level. Park-level contributions use county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions; state-level contributions use state-level IMPLAN models; and the national-

⁵ The 60-mile radius was established in the previous MGM2 methodology (Stynes, 2011). For parks with the 60-mile local area radius, geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Economic regions for parks in Hawaii and for some parks in Alaska are defined as the State of Hawaii and the State of Alaska, respectively. Due to data limitations, the island economy of the State of Hawaii is used as a surrogate economic region for the U.S. territories of America Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN model influences the magnitude of the economic multiplier effects. As the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases, which typically results in larger economic multipliers. Thus, contributions at the national level are larger than those at the state and local levels. Local, state, and national contribution estimates should not be summed.

Results

Visitation

A total of 325,498,646 NPS recreation visits were reported in the 2023 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Spalding, 2024). This is up 13 million visits (4%) from 2022 visitation.

Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *visitation data* section). In 2023, visitor parties accounted for an estimated 126.4 million party days/nights. Lodging outside the park accounted for the largest portion of party days/nights (38.5%), followed by local day trips (20.6%) and non-local day trips (16.9%); camping and lodging inside NPS units accounted for 3.2% of total party days/nights spent in local gateway regions (Figure 3).

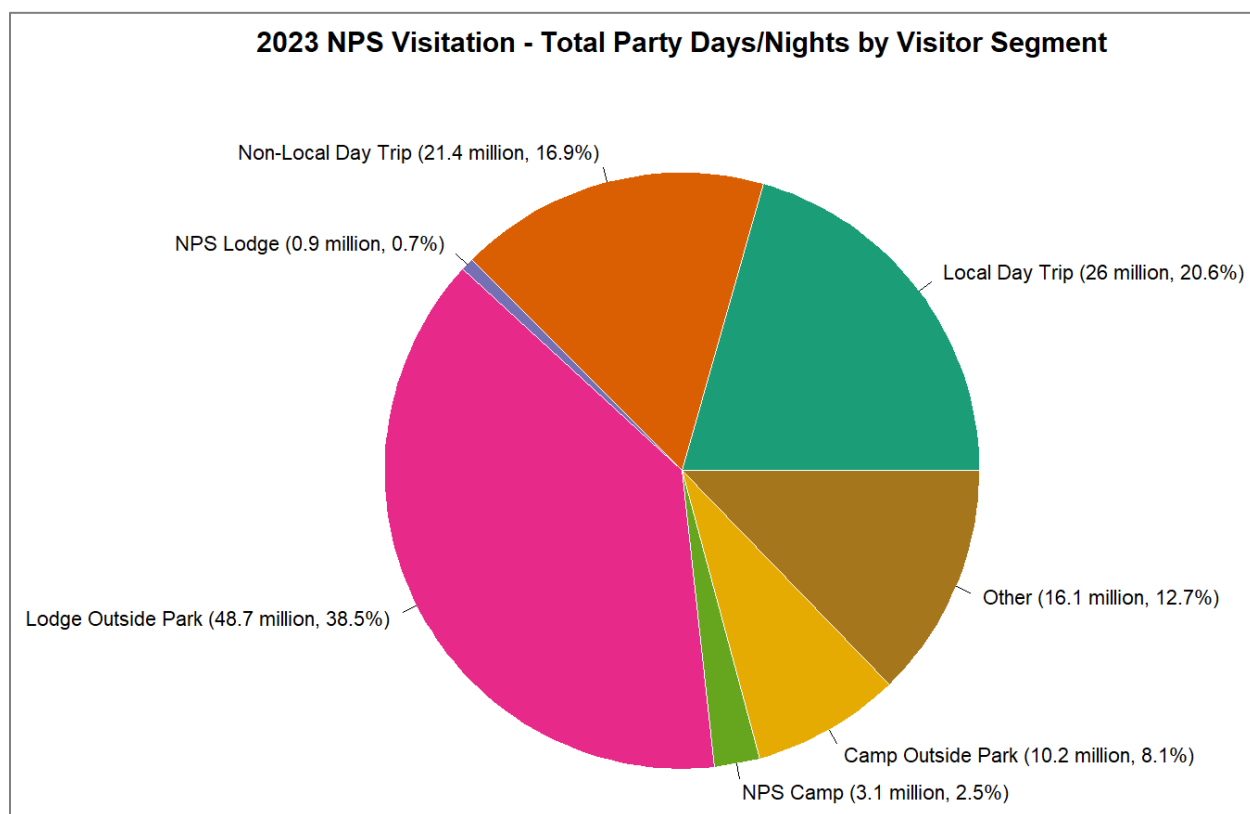


Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2023, visitor groups accounted for 126.4 million party days/nights.

Visitor Spending

In 2023, park visitors spent an estimated \$26.4 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites (Figure 4, Table 2). Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park and segment specific spending profiles (as described in the *visitor survey data* section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2023, park

visitors spent an estimated \$9.9 billion on lodging in hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, and other specialty lodging, and an additional \$0.6 billion on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2023, park visitors spent an estimated \$5.2 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional \$1.7 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

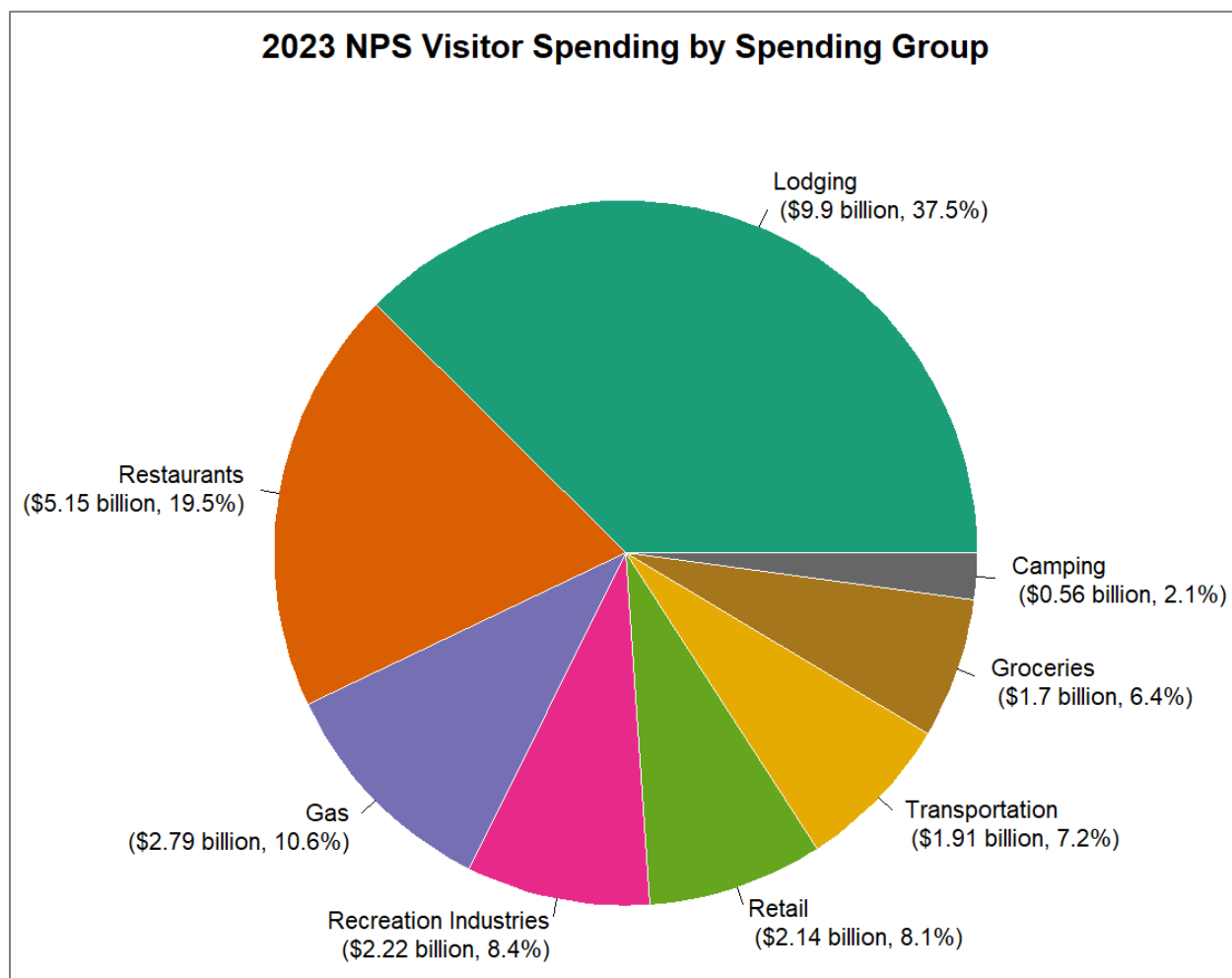


Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2023, NPS visitors spent an estimated total of \$26.4 billion dollars in local gateway economies.

Total visitor spending estimates increased by 10.4% in 2023 compared to 2022 estimates. VSE profile improvements for parks with new survey data, an additional 13 million visits (compared to 2022), and the annual IMPLAN inflation adjustment contributed to this increase. Table 3 shows the effect of the profile changes on visitor spending estimates for parks with new survey data, holding visitation and multipliers constant at 2022 levels.

Table 2. Total NPS Visitor Spending by Segment.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending (\$Billions, \$2023)	Percent of Total Spending	Avg Spending per Party per Day/Night (\$2023)
Local Day Trip	\$1.17	4.5%	\$45.08
Non-Local Day Trip	\$2.13	8.1%	\$99.14
NPS Lodge	\$0.45	1.7%	\$516.42
Lodge Outside Park	\$19.67	74.6%	\$403.56
NPS Camp	\$0.49	1.9%	\$157.50
Camp Outside Park	\$1.59	6.0%	\$155.98
Other	\$0.87	3.3%	\$53.74
Total	\$26.36	100.0%	\$208.41

Table 3. Effect of new spending profiles on visitor spending estimates for parks with new survey data (holding visitation and multipliers constant at 2022 levels).

Park Unit	Percent Change in Visitor Spending: Old to New Profile
Aztec Ruins NM	-3%
Badlands NP	73%
Canyon De Chelly NM	64%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	149%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	2%
Dinosaur NM	7%
Everglades NP	38%
Federal Hall NMEM	-7%
Fort Donelson NB	-56%
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	-63%
Gauley River NRA	-0.4%
Golden Gate NRA	54%
Great Basin NP	65%
Greenbelt P	-81%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	-62%
George Washington MEM PKWY	336%

Table 3 (continued). Effect of new spending profiles on visitor spending estimates for parks with new survey data (holding visitation and multipliers constant at 2022 levels).

Park Unit	Percent Change in Visitor Spending: Old to New Profile
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	-4%
Lassen Volcanic NP	40%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	246%
National Capital Parks East	32%
Prince William Forest P	-52%
San Juan NHS	71%
Stones River NB	-44%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	-27%

Economic Contributions

In 2023, NPS visitor spending directly supported an estimated 247,300 jobs, \$8.8 billion in labor income, \$13.9 billion in value added, and \$22.1 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an estimated additional 168,100 jobs, \$10.5 billion in labor income, \$18.1 billion in value added, and \$33.5 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported an estimated total of 415,400 jobs, \$19.4 billion in labor income, \$32 billion in value added, and \$55.6 billion in economic output in the national economy (Table 4).

Table 4. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending – 2023.

Sector	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Billions, \$2023)	Value Added (\$Billions, \$2023)	Output (\$Billions, \$2023)
Lodging	89,200	\$4.00	\$6.78	\$9.9
Restaurants	68,600	\$1.74	\$2.68	\$5.15
Recreation Industries	34,400	\$1.09	\$1.26	\$2.22
Transportation	15,500	\$0.60	\$1.33	\$1.9
Retail	21,300	\$0.61	\$0.75	\$1.19
Gas	5,200	\$0.22	\$0.35	\$0.61
Camping	6,100	\$0.32	\$0.44	\$0.56
Groceries	7,000	\$0.26	\$0.35	\$0.56
Total Direct Effects	247,300	\$8.84	\$13.94	\$22.09
Secondary Effects	168,100	\$10.52	\$18.09	\$33.48
Total Effects	415,400	\$19.36	\$32.03	\$55.57

Contributions to local gateway economies are provided in Table 5 in the appendix. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and non-local) visitor spending by park-level (local gateway region) economic multipliers. Table 6 in the appendix provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Table 8 in the appendix.

Contributions to state economies are provided in Table 7 in the appendix. For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are listed in Table 9 in the appendix.

Limitations

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

VSE profiles and visitor survey data

Accurate estimation of visitor spending requires quality survey data that are representative of the variety of visitor uses and demographics from across the park system. There has been a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions to address the lack of data for non-surveyed parks and thus improve the accuracy of visitor spending analyses. With the annual implementation of SEM, more parks will now have primary survey data updated regularly, and the SEM sampling design will ensure that sampled parks are statistically representative of the system. The 2023 VSE analysis incorporates new spending data for the 24 surveyed SEM parks in 2023. Continued SEM implementation will allow the NPS to address several limitations associated with the older VSP data related to visitor segmenting, trip purpose, and generic profiles.

Segmenting Visitors

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

- Segment splits tend to vary substantially from park to park. Therefore, it is difficult to transfer segment split data from one park to another. We currently have primary segment split data for 118 of 400 park units that collect visitation data. Segment splits for the other park units are based on survey data from similar parks and are reflected in the generic profiles (Camp & Lodge, Camp Only, No Stay, and Recreation Area profiles); these averages may or may not be good representations of actual segment splits at non-surveyed park units (refer to the Visitor Survey Data section for more information on the construction of the generic profiles).
- Visitor segment splits derived from VSP data, which were used to develop the generic profiles, overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the “Other” segment. The “Other” segment is defined as visitors who stay overnight in the local area but do not have any lodging expenses; this segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging, but may also include some visitors who failed to answer the spending question for VSP surveys. VSE profiles derived from the newer SEM visitor survey data more accurately describe the share of visitors who fall into the “Other” category.

Accounting for Trip Purpose

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

Generic Profiles

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

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

Parks in the Washington, D.C. area – The many monuments and parks in the Washington, D.C. area each count visits separately. To avoid overcounting of spending across many national capital parks, we must know how many times a single visitor has been counted as a visit at park units during their trip to the area. For parks in Washington, D.C. without SEM survey data, we assume an average of 1.7 park visits are counted for day trips by local visitors, 3.4 park visits for day trips by non-local visitors, and 5.1 park visits for visitors on overnight trips (Stynes, 2011). For Washington, D.C. parks with SEM survey data, multi-park visitation is accounted for with trip purpose adjustments⁶.

⁶ If a visitor indicated the park was the primary reason they came to the local area, all local area time and spending was attributed to the park. For equal-purpose visitors, attribution was reduced to reflect the portion of the day or trip that was spent in the park. For incidental visitors, no spending was attributed to the park.

Parkways – Parkways with recreation visits present special difficulties for economic contribution analyses. These units have some of the highest numbers of visits while posing the most difficult problems for estimating recreation visits, spending, and economic contributions. NPS visitor statistics parse out the potentially high number of non-recreation visits on parkways (e.g., commuters using the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not counted as recreation visits). The VSE analysis only includes visitors driving on parkways for recreation purposes, but even so, individual visits to urban or primarily commuting parkways are not likely to account for a substantial amount of visitor spending in the local area. For this reason, only a small amount of spending per party for day trip segments (\$14.26, \$2023) is counted for the one remaining non-surveyed parkway (John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway). The other three parkways (George Washington Memorial Parkway, Blue Ridge Parkway, and Natchez Trace Parkway) have profiles developed from SEM survey data.

Visitation data

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

Regional multipliers

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

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Appendix

Table 5. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	239,950	\$16,070	242	\$8,000	\$12,523	\$23,391
Acadia NP ^A	3,879,890	\$475,175	6,603	\$229,830	\$390,600	\$685,376
Adams NHP	25,229	\$1,691	21	\$1,017	\$1,586	\$2,569
African Burial Ground NM	40,817	\$2,733	30	\$1,625	\$2,643	\$4,012
Agate Fossil Beds NM ^A	15,562	\$1,329	17	\$412	\$716	\$1,425
Alagnak WR ^C	231	\$13	0	\$6	\$9	\$16
Alibates Flint Quarries NM ^C	6,006	\$402	6	\$167	\$264	\$516
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	199,612	\$13,368	191	\$7,143	\$11,058	\$19,603
Amistad NRA	836,733	\$42,327	531	\$14,667	\$23,289	\$45,745
Andersonville NHS	77,740	\$5,206	80	\$1,977	\$3,386	\$6,701
Andrew Johnson NHS	61,086	\$4,091	57	\$1,900	\$3,111	\$5,667
Aniakchak NM&PRES	199	\$270	4	\$148	\$239	\$407
Antietam NB	153,560	\$10,280	127	\$5,815	\$9,451	\$15,261
Apostle Islands NL ^A	247,167	\$44,444	608	\$17,190	\$29,409	\$55,695
Appomattox Court House NHP	91,963	\$6,159	88	\$2,633	\$4,393	\$8,162
Arches NP ^A	1,482,045	\$282,826	3,654	\$115,764	\$194,441	\$345,830
Arkansas Post NMEM	25,032	\$1,676	23	\$686	\$1,173	\$2,146
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	419,225	\$28,076	343	\$15,846	\$25,894	\$41,570

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

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Assateague Island NS	2,351,874	\$118,609	1,431	\$48,489	\$79,369	\$141,202
Aztec Ruins NM ^{A,B}	47,554	\$3,072	42	\$1,276	\$2,216	\$4,058
Badlands NP ^{A,B}	1,046,400	\$134,579	1,916	\$62,407	\$107,624	\$193,285
Bandelier NM	199,501	\$14,257	188	\$5,882	\$10,165	\$18,607
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM ^C	2,034	\$44	1	\$25	\$42	\$67
Bent's Old Fort NHS	19,718	\$1,320	17	\$554	\$954	\$1,709
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	\$4,420	62	\$2,418	\$3,859	\$6,615
Big Bend NP	509,129	\$48,513	657	\$18,723	\$29,810	\$56,205
Big Cypress NPRES	1,846,562	\$167,855	2,169	\$85,498	\$146,590	\$248,903
Big Hole NB ^A	55,206	\$4,465	57	\$1,651	\$2,466	\$4,952
Big South Fork NRR ^A	766,000	\$27,487	323	\$10,701	\$17,391	\$31,816
Big Thicket NPRES	262,791	\$19,364	251	\$9,762	\$15,329	\$26,448
Bighorn Canyon NRA	217,731	\$10,976	147	\$4,502	\$6,882	\$13,417
Biscayne NP	571,242	\$42,063	540	\$21,267	\$35,950	\$61,171
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	357,069	\$25,557	295	\$11,051	\$18,492	\$31,901
Blue Ridge PKWY ^A	16,757,635	\$1,390,803	19,159	\$571,979	\$971,164	\$1,810,286
Bluestone NSR	21,592	\$1,093	14	\$424	\$708	\$1,317
Booker T Washington NM	28,713	\$1,922	29	\$843	\$1,414	\$2,659
Boston African American NHS	389,863	\$26,110	324	\$15,752	\$24,560	\$39,770
Boston Harbor Islands NRA ^C	27,986	\$1,417	16	\$795	\$1,236	\$2,009
Boston NHP	2,517,296	\$168,589	2,092	\$101,725	\$158,579	\$256,767

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

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Brown v. Board of Education NHP	18,826	\$1,261	19	\$663	\$1,098	\$1,977
Bryce Canyon NP ^A	2,461,269	\$231,942	3,190	\$73,488	\$125,354	\$249,380
Buck Island Reef NM	46,207	\$3,317	32	\$1,472	\$2,712	\$4,145
Buffalo NR	1,549,467	\$78,159	1,033	\$29,368	\$49,972	\$94,549
Cabrillo NM	810,147	\$54,257	678	\$29,651	\$46,624	\$76,162
Camp Nelson NM	16,397	\$1,098	17	\$509	\$799	\$1,517
Canaveral NS ^A	2,019,073	\$84,226	1,079	\$40,717	\$69,197	\$119,767
Cane River Creole NHP	11,701	\$783	11	\$304	\$530	\$987
Canyon De Chelly NM ^{A,B}	333,349	\$42,089	574	\$15,297	\$27,931	\$53,029
Canyonlands NP ^A	800,322	\$106,090	1,373	\$42,757	\$72,406	\$129,549
Cape Cod NS ^A	3,808,404	\$533,656	6,467	\$268,107	\$437,341	\$730,144
Cape Hatteras NS ^A	2,826,169	\$644,036	10,220	\$349,798	\$536,350	\$863,670
Cape Krusenstern NM	17,820	\$29,809	416	\$16,302	\$26,021	\$44,608
Cape Lookout NS	529,995	\$26,553	338	\$9,506	\$15,480	\$29,406
Capitol Reef NP ^A	1,268,861	\$110,571	1,526	\$33,710	\$65,043	\$127,124
Capulin Volcano NM ^A	88,514	\$3,070	38	\$1,002	\$1,681	\$3,204
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	149,043	\$9,982	139	\$4,316	\$7,267	\$13,205
Carlsbad Caverns NP	394,121	\$29,087	359	\$10,044	\$17,246	\$31,869
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ^C	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Casa Grande Ruins NM	111,392	\$7,460	102	\$4,001	\$6,676	\$11,527
Castillo De San Marcos NM	646,703	\$43,311	617	\$20,133	\$34,350	\$61,696

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

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Castle Clinton NM	3,929,749	\$113,945	1,113	\$57,752	\$91,814	\$143,765
Catoctin Mountain P ^A	432,492	\$13,119	142	\$6,362	\$10,078	\$16,065
Cedar Breaks NM	614,292	\$45,233	587	\$17,534	\$30,057	\$56,233
Cesar E. Chavez NM	12,007	\$804	10	\$464	\$727	\$1,175
Chaco Culture NHP	40,198	\$2,532	33	\$999	\$1,734	\$3,185
Chamizal NM	8,324	\$557	8	\$233	\$370	\$723
Channel Islands NP	328,746	\$22,588	266	\$13,111	\$20,685	\$33,094
Charles Pinckney NHS	32,109	\$2,151	28	\$934	\$1,616	\$2,795
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM ^C	3,302	\$221	3	\$107	\$169	\$307
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,183,081	\$161,166	2,149	\$81,617	\$136,168	\$236,780
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,470,592	\$96,011	1,236	\$54,746	\$90,338	\$147,816
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	1,021,822	\$68,402	967	\$28,314	\$46,534	\$87,476
Chickasaw NRA ^A	2,082,326	\$40,556	370	\$10,330	\$16,813	\$34,005
Chiricahua NM	62,582	\$4,229	51	\$1,467	\$2,493	\$4,561
Christiansted NHS	107,171	\$7,178	73	\$3,333	\$5,986	\$9,251
City of Rocks NRES	92,059	\$6,165	81	\$2,327	\$3,958	\$7,333
Clara Barton NHS	4,223	\$283	3	\$160	\$262	\$421
Colonial NHP ^A	2,691,931	\$299,705	4,433	\$127,185	\$217,247	\$402,914
Colorado NM	486,179	\$34,997	448	\$13,686	\$23,682	\$43,714
Congaree NP ^A	250,114	\$14,881	173	\$5,713	\$10,182	\$17,955
Coronado NM	140,089	\$9,381	123	\$4,180	\$6,948	\$12,311

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

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Cowpens NB	226,369	\$16,706	229	\$8,375	\$13,891	\$24,299
Crater Lake NP	559,976	\$55,235	780	\$29,848	\$45,883	\$80,551
Craters of the Moon NM&PRES ^A	257,598	\$10,301	136	\$3,780	\$6,346	\$12,135
Cumberland Gap NHP ^A	797,346	\$25,634	312	\$8,823	\$15,023	\$27,833
Cumberland Island NS	73,812	\$3,609	47	\$1,617	\$2,691	\$4,780
Curecanti NRA	957,635	\$48,137	539	\$19,415	\$32,221	\$56,415
Cuyahoga Valley NP ^{A,B}	2,860,059	\$138,684	2,136	\$83,701	\$130,956	\$224,751
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP ^A	89,976	\$6,023	95	\$3,501	\$5,604	\$9,941
De Soto NMEM	231,892	\$15,530	220	\$7,913	\$13,250	\$23,350
Death Valley NP ^C	1,099,632	\$103,270	1,203	\$50,595	\$85,582	\$137,280
Delaware Water Gap NRA ^{A,B}	4,207,541	\$166,324	2,236	\$96,175	\$144,630	\$235,598
Denali NP&PRES	498,722	\$559,409	7,785	\$306,273	\$491,620	\$840,346
Devils Postpile NM	86,132	\$6,357	76	\$2,874	\$4,601	\$7,937
Devils Tower NM	511,205	\$37,603	492	\$14,889	\$26,326	\$48,944
Dinosaur NM ^{A,B}	326,529	\$24,120	336	\$7,995	\$14,632	\$28,403
Dry Tortugas NP	84,285	\$5,885	62	\$2,364	\$4,010	\$6,671
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	667,492	\$14,428	179	\$8,328	\$13,782	\$22,108
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	15,473	\$1,036	14	\$634	\$985	\$1,644
Effigy Mounds NM ^A	61,795	\$4,502	68	\$1,826	\$3,003	\$5,809
Eisenhower NHS	98,837	\$6,620	81	\$3,733	\$5,993	\$9,681
El Malpais NM	167,107	\$11,191	158	\$4,682	\$8,031	\$14,995

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

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
El Morro NM	54,836	\$3,987	52	\$1,205	\$2,191	\$4,319
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	17,190	\$1,151	13	\$626	\$1,009	\$1,613
Eugene O'Neill NHS	15,537	\$1,041	11	\$616	\$948	\$1,459
Everglades NP ^{A,B}	810,189	\$120,646	1,749	\$72,267	\$120,342	\$198,231
Federal Hall NMEM ^{A,B}	76,750	\$4,777	51	\$3,060	\$4,933	\$6,897
Fire Island NS	298,958	\$15,084	147	\$8,246	\$13,403	\$20,248
First Ladies NHS	11,187	\$749	11	\$413	\$651	\$1,152
First State NHP	143,045	\$9,580	127	\$5,873	\$9,103	\$14,882
Flight 93 NMEM	377,810	\$25,303	360	\$13,515	\$21,008	\$37,178
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	63,739	\$4,269	55	\$2,312	\$3,808	\$6,444
Ford's Theatre NHS	393,214	\$8,500	106	\$4,906	\$8,119	\$13,024
Fort Bowie NHS ^A	8,333	\$358	4	\$131	\$219	\$382
Fort Caroline NMEM	324,004	\$21,699	309	\$10,515	\$17,856	\$31,683
Fort Davis NHS	40,189	\$2,692	34	\$1,017	\$1,571	\$2,894
Fort Donelson NB ^{A,B}	179,950	\$5,906	77	\$2,145	\$3,406	\$6,290
Fort Frederica NM	286,017	\$19,156	266	\$9,063	\$15,128	\$26,654
Fort Laramie NHS ^A	47,155	\$1,471	18	\$478	\$791	\$1,559
Fort Larned NHS ^A	26,113	\$1,828	24	\$580	\$1,062	\$2,060
Fort Matanzas NM	711,543	\$47,654	680	\$22,270	\$38,079	\$68,331
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	429,967	\$28,796	358	\$16,222	\$26,439	\$42,716
Fort Necessity NB	248,948	\$16,663	240	\$9,106	\$14,245	\$25,200

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^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Fort Point NHS	903,685	\$60,522	641	\$35,825	\$55,090	\$84,828
Fort Pulaski NM	448,047	\$33,066	411	\$13,893	\$24,205	\$41,774
Fort Raleigh NHS	263,571	\$17,652	255	\$7,448	\$12,599	\$23,658
Fort Scott NHS ^A	25,493	\$529	7	\$163	\$273	\$554
Fort Smith NHS	135,128	\$9,050	132	\$3,565	\$6,176	\$11,882
Fort Stanwix NM ^A	83,401	\$5,290	59	\$2,224	\$4,044	\$6,661
Fort Sumter NM	411,744	\$27,574	355	\$11,952	\$20,729	\$35,938
Fort Union NM ^A	9,570	\$748	9	\$280	\$477	\$858
Fort Union Trading Post NHS ^A	12,942	\$1,205	12	\$416	\$657	\$1,148
Fort Vancouver NHS	967,602	\$64,803	882	\$36,279	\$57,887	\$99,139
Fort Washington P	448,220	\$30,018	361	\$16,839	\$27,557	\$43,985
Fossil Butte NM ^A	19,377	\$1,110	13	\$411	\$688	\$1,237
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM ^{A,B}	3,298,788	\$26,757	371	\$16,371	\$25,523	\$40,276
Frederick Douglass NHS ^C	12,904	\$279	3	\$161	\$266	\$427
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	11,904	\$797	10	\$480	\$748	\$1,213
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	844,890	\$56,585	695	\$30,924	\$50,445	\$81,647
Friendship Hill NHS	19,258	\$1,289	18	\$699	\$1,095	\$1,935
Gates of the Arctic NP&PRES ^C	11,045	\$18,471	258	\$10,102	\$16,124	\$27,642
Gateway Arch NP ^A	2,422,836	\$170,178	2,687	\$108,417	\$173,054	\$297,769
Gateway NRA ^A	8,705,329	\$262,453	2,867	\$115,237	\$193,663	\$318,425
Gauley River NRA ^{A,B}	187,223	\$9,388	124	\$3,852	\$6,196	\$11,156

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
General Grant NMEM ^A	84,153	\$3,668	40	\$2,245	\$3,646	\$5,311
George Rogers Clark NHP	145,597	\$9,751	135	\$3,861	\$6,767	\$12,532
George Washington Birthplace NM ^A	98,843	\$5,183	61	\$2,767	\$4,498	\$7,214
George Washington Carver NM ^A	37,282	\$802	10	\$307	\$504	\$969
George Washington MEM PKWY ^{A,B}	7,391,260	\$241,238	3,038	\$145,072	\$235,762	\$369,265
Gettysburg NMP	742,173	\$54,774	653	\$30,273	\$48,963	\$78,752
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	33,973	\$2,275	29	\$724	\$1,264	\$2,422
Glacier Bay NP&PRES ^{A,B}	703,659	\$291,717	3,644	\$163,824	\$254,593	\$498,492
Glacier NP ^A	2,933,616	\$372,129	5,725	\$186,811	\$287,572	\$554,585
Glen Canyon NRA ^A	5,206,934	\$539,912	6,298	\$226,266	\$384,281	\$670,369
Golden Gate NRA ^{A,B}	14,953,882	\$1,505,100	13,150	\$941,065	\$1,429,185	\$2,012,317
Golden Spike NHS ^A	53,015	\$3,474	47	\$1,614	\$2,761	\$4,971
Governors Island NM	38,670	\$2,590	28	\$1,541	\$2,504	\$3,797
Grand Canyon NP ^A	4,733,705	\$768,411	10,060	\$350,177	\$582,513	\$1,022,191
Grand Portage NM	88,291	\$6,515	83	\$2,051	\$3,642	\$6,954
Grand Teton NP ^A	3,417,106	\$737,983	9,369	\$330,747	\$541,797	\$936,251
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS ^{A,B}	27,219	\$700	11	\$336	\$509	\$970
Great Basin NP ^{A,B}	143,265	\$15,416	180	\$7,692	\$13,217	\$21,765
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES ^A	512,219	\$34,284	427	\$11,236	\$19,655	\$37,941
Great Smoky Mountains NP ^A	13,297,647	\$2,198,538	33,748	\$1,267,581	\$2,000,786	\$3,397,905
Greenbelt P ^{A,B}	91,785	\$1,289	17	\$723	\$1,134	\$1,839

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Guadalupe Mountains NP ^A	227,340	\$27,545	325	\$11,180	\$18,633	\$32,680
Guilford Courthouse NMP	404,759	\$27,107	392	\$13,413	\$22,066	\$39,693
Gulf Islands NS	8,277,857	\$417,993	5,367	\$180,492	\$300,924	\$542,713
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	33,444	\$2,239	31	\$1,033	\$1,711	\$3,126
Haleakala NP	791,292	\$57,541	556	\$25,589	\$47,193	\$72,127
Hamilton Grange NMEM	48,674	\$3,259	35	\$1,933	\$3,145	\$4,764
Hampton NHS	14,612	\$978	12	\$557	\$903	\$1,459
Harpers Ferry NHP ^A	427,317	\$23,802	319	\$14,478	\$23,363	\$37,664
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP	11,446	\$767	10	\$312	\$533	\$942
Harry S Truman NHS	26,327	\$1,763	26	\$940	\$1,548	\$2,787
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,620,294	\$154,595	1,586	\$71,769	\$133,618	\$203,117
Herbert Hoover NHS	109,728	\$7,349	107	\$3,147	\$5,221	\$9,801
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	117,789	\$7,888	92	\$4,348	\$6,979	\$11,162
Homestead NM ^A	49,848	\$1,914	25	\$694	\$1,168	\$2,227
Hopewell Culture NHP	62,113	\$4,160	60	\$2,227	\$3,568	\$6,335
Hopewell Furnace NHS	54,293	\$3,636	51	\$2,197	\$3,423	\$5,761
Horseshoe Bend NMP	72,725	\$4,871	74	\$2,166	\$3,548	\$6,750
Hot Springs NP	2,502,967	\$184,190	2,591	\$72,481	\$131,576	\$247,690
Hovenweep NM	35,231	\$2,559	32	\$960	\$1,692	\$3,137
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	54,187	\$3,628	49	\$1,277	\$2,226	\$4,301
Independence NHP	3,042,598	\$203,770	2,783	\$124,718	\$193,661	\$323,142

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Indiana Dunes NL	2,765,892	\$139,824	1,655	\$79,238	\$126,206	\$206,254
Isle Royale NP ^{A,C}	28,965	\$12,069	140	\$3,863	\$6,780	\$14,821
James A Garfield NHS ^A	36,553	\$1,503	22	\$832	\$1,295	\$2,325
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	248,353	\$16,633	229	\$7,508	\$12,712	\$22,800
Jewel Cave NM	121,536	\$8,139	112	\$3,305	\$5,730	\$10,730
Jimmy Carter NHS	40,981	\$2,745	42	\$1,042	\$1,782	\$3,515
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. MEM PKWY	1,382,345	\$9,961	121	\$4,382	\$6,725	\$11,657
John Day Fossil Beds NM ^A	169,016	\$9,435	113	\$4,037	\$6,433	\$11,589
John F Kennedy NHS ^C	8,182	\$548	7	\$330	\$514	\$834
John Muir NHS	50,872	\$3,407	36	\$2,016	\$3,101	\$4,778
Johnstown Flood NMEM ^A	159,403	\$11,310	169	\$6,241	\$9,674	\$17,327
Joshua Tree NP ^A	3,270,404	\$185,818	2,202	\$83,720	\$135,427	\$227,384
Kalaupapa NHP	46,981	\$3,147	32	\$1,461	\$2,624	\$4,056
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	292,400	\$19,583	200	\$9,093	\$16,332	\$25,241
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	38,455	\$2,820	37	\$1,142	\$1,976	\$3,615
Katmai NP&PRES	33,763	\$56,471	788	\$30,883	\$49,295	\$84,506
Kenai Fjords NP	387,525	\$77,071	1,322	\$47,815	\$64,799	\$117,498
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	1,499,217	\$100,406	1,453	\$54,675	\$91,359	\$158,146
Keweenaw NHP	29,221	\$1,956	27	\$603	\$1,098	\$2,182
Kings Canyon NP	643,065	\$61,219	780	\$29,092	\$46,560	\$79,638
Kings Mountain NMP ^A	219,267	\$10,068	138	\$5,054	\$8,273	\$14,505

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP ^{A,B,C}	1,284,320	\$208,859	2,796	\$123,077	\$155,240	\$264,857
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	71,990	\$4,822	51	\$2,441	\$4,270	\$6,634
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	8,134	\$545	7	\$225	\$373	\$704
Kobuk Valley NP	17,616	\$29,464	411	\$16,113	\$25,720	\$44,092
Korean War Veterans MEM ^A	4,132,456	\$117,360	1,559	\$74,476	\$119,556	\$182,460
Lake Chelan NRA	39,419	\$3,186	31	\$1,592	\$2,811	\$4,261
Lake Clark NP&PRES ^C	16,728	\$27,981	390	\$15,302	\$24,425	\$41,872
Lake Mead NRA	5,798,541	\$292,463	3,131	\$130,744	\$219,232	\$357,760
Lake Meredith NRA ^A	1,337,683	\$33,113	253	\$8,085	\$12,482	\$23,730
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,140,360	\$59,200	676	\$24,131	\$43,311	\$74,009
Lassen Volcanic NP ^{A,B}	418,978	\$40,318	507	\$19,427	\$30,619	\$51,059
Lava Beds NM ^A	136,164	\$6,785	77	\$2,730	\$4,238	\$7,581
Lewis and Clark NHP	284,739	\$19,069	248	\$10,270	\$16,762	\$28,173
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM ^A	128,973	\$6,981	107	\$3,532	\$5,550	\$10,146
Lincoln Home NHS ^A	158,920	\$11,029	152	\$4,604	\$8,039	\$14,675
Lincoln MEM	8,099,148	\$175,072	2,174	\$101,051	\$167,233	\$268,254
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	227,295	\$15,222	222	\$6,896	\$10,389	\$20,090
Little River Canyon NPRES	700,638	\$46,923	687	\$20,865	\$34,550	\$64,161
Little Rock Central High School NHS	58,571	\$3,923	58	\$1,623	\$2,886	\$5,448
Longfellow NHS	67,376	\$4,512	56	\$2,720	\$4,242	\$6,874
Lowell NHP	256,303	\$17,165	213	\$10,330	\$16,123	\$26,127

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	118,819	\$7,958	116	\$4,234	\$6,621	\$12,021
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	260,344	\$17,435	213	\$9,841	\$16,080	\$25,815
Maggie L Walker NHS	6,382	\$427	6	\$202	\$340	\$610
Mammoth Cave NP	654,450	\$62,024	822	\$32,873	\$52,870	\$89,560
Manassas NBP	564,905	\$37,834	458	\$21,222	\$34,711	\$55,566
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	20,220	\$1,354	17	\$566	\$935	\$1,636
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	23,006	\$503	7	\$216	\$335	\$616
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	16,874	\$635	7	\$249	\$444	\$732
Manzanar NHS ^A	105,416	\$12,722	150	\$5,707	\$9,181	\$15,828
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	71,799	\$4,808	60	\$2,251	\$3,824	\$6,460
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	481,101	\$32,221	466	\$17,600	\$29,418	\$50,845
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,341,654	\$72,233	897	\$41,693	\$68,999	\$110,679
Martin Van Buren NHS ^A	12,438	\$597	7	\$302	\$497	\$799
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS ^{A,B}	3,537	\$267	3	\$166	\$268	\$406
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	59,542	\$3,987	60	\$1,745	\$2,975	\$5,640
Mesa Verde NP ^A	505,194	\$59,482	776	\$23,184	\$40,985	\$75,637
Mill Springs Battlefield NM	9,150	\$612	9	\$229	\$366	\$747
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS ^C	9,059	\$181	3	\$60	\$94	\$195
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	9,298	\$623	7	\$234	\$434	\$723

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Minute Man NHP	1,001,333	\$67,062	836	\$40,385	\$63,056	\$102,307
Minuteman Missile NHS ^A	115,769	\$9,902	132	\$3,999	\$6,951	\$12,851
Mississippi NRRA	294,700	\$14,921	196	\$7,610	\$12,368	\$21,733
Missouri NRR	116,189	\$5,883	76	\$2,377	\$3,881	\$7,171
Mojave NPRES ^{A,B}	1,178,998	\$78,923	900	\$38,226	\$64,438	\$103,836
Monocacy NB ^A	132,098	\$5,132	64	\$2,198	\$3,799	\$6,501
Montezuma Castle NM	367,239	\$24,596	332	\$13,147	\$21,871	\$37,554
Moore's Creek NB	55,483	\$4,089	54	\$1,552	\$2,762	\$5,075
Morristown NHP ^A	240,144	\$5,262	46	\$2,698	\$4,344	\$6,344
Mount Rainier NP ^A	1,674,294	\$70,722	718	\$33,767	\$59,221	\$92,211
Mount Rushmore NMEM ^A	2,431,195	\$389,390	5,718	\$187,496	\$313,979	\$556,710
Muir Woods NM ^A	809,697	\$101,029	931	\$64,328	\$99,268	\$141,855
Natchez NHP	61,179	\$4,097	57	\$1,671	\$2,845	\$5,259
Natchez Trace PKWY ^A	6,784,853	\$498,534	5,917	\$255,240	\$412,081	\$673,377
National Capital Parks Central ^A	1,057,835	\$103,310	1,376	\$65,572	\$105,186	\$160,633
National Capital Parks East ^{A,B}	1,252,912	\$35,843	447	\$21,125	\$33,715	\$52,730
National Park of American Samoa	12,135	\$813	8	\$377	\$678	\$1,047
Natural Bridges NM	83,760	\$6,036	70	\$2,346	\$3,958	\$6,973
Navajo NM	44,180	\$3,148	37	\$1,219	\$2,047	\$3,606
New Bedford Whaling NHP ^A	17,034	\$1,032	14	\$661	\$1,019	\$1,652
New Orleans Jazz NHP	40,357	\$2,703	37	\$1,271	\$2,140	\$3,796

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
New River Gorge NR	1,707,223	\$86,177	1,127	\$33,578	\$56,042	\$104,397
Nez Perce NHP	377,392	\$25,275	318	\$10,712	\$19,011	\$32,976
Nicodemus NHS ^A	7,492	\$476	6	\$138	\$254	\$469
Ninety Six NHS	118,207	\$7,917	111	\$3,403	\$5,907	\$10,702
Niobrara NSR ^A	75,219	\$7,635	105	\$2,688	\$4,386	\$8,928
Noatak NPRES	19,108	\$31,961	446	\$17,479	\$27,899	\$47,828
North Cascades NP	40,351	\$2,514	24	\$1,186	\$2,055	\$3,114
Obed W&SR ^A	278,944	\$5,967	63	\$2,135	\$3,381	\$6,214
Ocmulgee NM	180,928	\$12,116	181	\$4,527	\$7,858	\$15,322
Olympic NP	2,947,503	\$279,236	2,990	\$143,365	\$255,285	\$393,205
Oregon Caves NM	32,041	\$3,011	41	\$1,465	\$2,272	\$4,055
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	186,601	\$12,635	164	\$6,513	\$10,940	\$18,754
Ozark NSR	1,334,137	\$66,777	908	\$22,850	\$37,965	\$76,762
Padre Island NS	552,687	\$27,631	374	\$10,975	\$17,191	\$33,459
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	160,450	\$10,746	162	\$4,655	\$7,252	\$14,216
Paterson Great Falls NHP	279,788	\$18,738	227	\$10,995	\$16,562	\$26,795
Pea Ridge NMP	171,562	\$11,490	170	\$5,029	\$8,326	\$15,901
Pearl Harbor NMEM ^A	1,692,719	\$327,204	3,507	\$164,913	\$320,381	\$483,092
Pecos NHP	50,709	\$3,396	47	\$1,469	\$2,481	\$4,537
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	138,108	\$2,985	37	\$1,723	\$2,852	\$4,575
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM ^A	101,837	\$10,264	164	\$6,414	\$9,953	\$17,318

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Petersburg NB	182,695	\$12,236	177	\$5,866	\$9,874	\$17,933
Petrified Forest NP	520,491	\$38,396	451	\$14,635	\$24,671	\$43,956
Petroglyph NM	314,528	\$14,141	195	\$6,176	\$10,261	\$18,746
Pictured Rocks NL	910,939	\$45,770	544	\$14,991	\$26,130	\$48,685
Pinnacles NP ^A	341,220	\$23,860	204	\$12,552	\$19,056	\$27,541
Pipe Spring NM	24,016	\$1,608	22	\$646	\$1,084	\$2,038
Pipestone NM	83,189	\$5,571	77	\$2,460	\$4,038	\$7,433
Piscataway P	282,507	\$18,921	228	\$10,614	\$17,370	\$27,727
Point Reyes NS	2,268,058	\$115,183	1,096	\$63,017	\$96,396	\$147,043
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	764	\$51	1	\$30	\$47	\$72
President's Park	897,181	\$19,393	241	\$11,194	\$18,525	\$29,716
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	5,024	\$337	5	\$126	\$222	\$419
Prince William Forest P ^{A,B}	295,630	\$8,919	101	\$4,571	\$7,198	\$11,202
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	341,502	\$22,871	233	\$10,620	\$19,074	\$29,478
Pullman NHP	29,218	\$1,957	24	\$1,213	\$1,899	\$3,011
Puukohola Heiau NHS	23,197	\$1,554	16	\$721	\$1,296	\$2,003
Rainbow Bridge NM ^C	165	\$10	0	\$4	\$7	\$12
Reconstruction Era NHP	23,792	\$1,594	19	\$619	\$1,105	\$1,882
Redwood NP	409,105	\$29,648	384	\$13,748	\$21,206	\$37,905
Richmond NBP	169,145	\$11,329	162	\$5,314	\$8,975	\$16,282

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Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Rio Grande W&SR ^C	300	\$224	4	\$91	\$136	\$280
River Raisin NB	252,796	\$16,930	227	\$8,963	\$14,558	\$25,030
Rock Creek P	1,817,868	\$39,295	492	\$22,724	\$37,586	\$60,441
Rocky Mountain NP ^A	4,115,837	\$568,527	7,833	\$341,870	\$551,120	\$888,656
Roger Williams NM	37,707	\$2,526	31	\$1,493	\$2,350	\$3,790
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	39,883	\$2,671	28	\$1,581	\$2,431	\$3,743
Ross Lake NRA	881,837	\$45,519	419	\$21,229	\$36,578	\$55,812
Russell Cave NM	8,678	\$581	8	\$245	\$401	\$750
Sagamore Hill NHS	131,333	\$8,796	92	\$5,192	\$8,454	\$12,712
Saguaro NP	1,010,906	\$74,523	982	\$38,786	\$65,606	\$112,857
Saint-Gaudens NHS ^A	30,537	\$1,716	23	\$1,048	\$1,645	\$2,676
Saint Croix Island IHS	12,432	\$833	11	\$362	\$602	\$1,084
Saint Croix NSR	806,257	\$40,259	529	\$20,363	\$33,001	\$58,110
Saint Paul's Church NHS	11,615	\$778	8	\$460	\$750	\$1,130
Salem Maritime NHS	544,747	\$36,483	449	\$22,187	\$34,500	\$55,602
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	39,556	\$2,649	37	\$1,125	\$1,906	\$3,501
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	13,731	\$920	9	\$427	\$767	\$1,185
San Antonio Missions NHP ^A	1,180,929	\$95,046	1,477	\$51,316	\$82,454	\$150,011
San Francisco Maritime NHP	1,769,467	\$51,308	472	\$25,588	\$38,979	\$60,901
San Juan Island NHP	457,989	\$30,672	309	\$15,208	\$26,418	\$40,456
San Juan NHS ^{A,B}	1,314,819	\$150,754	1,752	\$80,637	\$152,029	\$226,888

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^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	5,855	\$392	5	\$115	\$213	\$417
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	759,352	\$38,448	444	\$21,420	\$33,702	\$54,794
Saratoga NHP	101,943	\$6,827	85	\$3,076	\$5,250	\$8,954
Saugus Iron Works NHS	41,314	\$2,767	34	\$1,679	\$2,616	\$4,221
Scotts Bluff NM	174,267	\$11,671	154	\$4,461	\$7,452	\$13,893
Sequoia NP ^A	980,567	\$84,351	1,006	\$38,097	\$61,470	\$103,254
Shenandoah NP	1,576,008	\$114,436	1,351	\$60,838	\$99,409	\$159,697
Shiloh NMP	371,735	\$24,896	347	\$9,094	\$15,364	\$29,732
Sitka NHP	182,115	\$35,798	616	\$22,241	\$30,073	\$54,578
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL ^A	1,598,248	\$196,675	2,575	\$78,402	\$140,352	\$253,591
Springfield Armory NHS	15,711	\$1,052	13	\$595	\$942	\$1,524
Statue of Liberty NM	3,739,607	\$250,450	2,699	\$149,004	\$242,165	\$367,354
Steamtown NHS ^A	58,403	\$3,619	51	\$1,920	\$2,970	\$5,226
Stones River NB ^{A,B}	339,364	\$12,827	151	\$7,130	\$11,663	\$18,847
Stonewall NM	832,650	\$55,765	603	\$33,184	\$53,962	\$81,936
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	81,519	\$5,460	67	\$2,236	\$3,652	\$6,451
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	28,776	\$1,926	27	\$799	\$1,362	\$2,514
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	2,218	\$148	2	\$91	\$141	\$235
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	19,892	\$1,332	14	\$793	\$1,289	\$1,957
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	23,159	\$1,551	19	\$713	\$1,249	\$2,101
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	153,053	\$10,250	125	\$5,785	\$9,453	\$15,176

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^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Theodore Roosevelt NP	746,862	\$54,223	645	\$19,396	\$32,967	\$60,054
Thomas Edison NHP ^{A,C}	33,483	\$798	7	\$435	\$696	\$1,022
Thomas Jefferson MEM ^A	2,984,919	\$102,207	1,354	\$65,024	\$104,573	\$159,315
Thomas Stone NHS	5,757	\$386	5	\$216	\$353	\$563
Timpanogos Cave NM	120,656	\$8,081	113	\$4,012	\$6,791	\$12,226
Timucuan EHP	959,461	\$64,257	916	\$30,957	\$52,598	\$93,536
Tonto NM	31,216	\$2,090	28	\$1,121	\$1,868	\$3,221
Tule Lake NM	2,731	\$183	2	\$76	\$117	\$213
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	60,134	\$4,027	45	\$1,993	\$3,437	\$5,508
Tumacacori NHP	37,872	\$2,525	33	\$1,124	\$1,868	\$3,309
Tuskegee Airmen NHS ^{A,B}	22,082	\$1,081	15	\$436	\$755	\$1,410
Tuskegee Institute NHS	8,229	\$552	8	\$214	\$356	\$703
Tuzigoot NM	102,936	\$6,894	93	\$3,695	\$6,145	\$10,543
Ulysses S Grant NHS	33,065	\$2,214	33	\$1,196	\$1,940	\$3,476
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	327,266	\$16,571	157	\$8,546	\$13,853	\$20,963
Valles Caldera NPRES	76,090	\$5,597	73	\$2,361	\$4,058	\$7,316
Valley Forge NHP ^A	1,880,527	\$27,158	411	\$16,530	\$25,875	\$44,666
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS ^A	338,436	\$14,569	182	\$6,646	\$11,649	\$18,988
Vicksburg NMP	342,984	\$22,970	339	\$9,301	\$16,082	\$30,961
Vietnam Veterans MEM	5,039,454	\$108,933	1,353	\$62,876	\$104,055	\$166,912
Virgin Islands NP ^A	343,685	\$55,201	617	\$27,007	\$51,208	\$77,716

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^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Voyageurs NP	220,825	\$20,356	279	\$8,028	\$13,756	\$25,640
Waco Mammoth NM	98,123	\$6,572	93	\$3,044	\$4,752	\$8,766
Walnut Canyon NM	152,548	\$10,217	126	\$4,184	\$6,834	\$12,072
War in the Pacific NHP	415,533	\$27,829	284	\$12,922	\$23,209	\$35,869
Washington Monument	248,750	\$5,377	67	\$3,104	\$5,136	\$8,239
Washita Battlefield NHS	11,906	\$797	12	\$245	\$424	\$901
Weir Farm NHS	36,313	\$2,432	26	\$1,428	\$2,328	\$3,508
Whiskeytown NRA	920,311	\$46,444	545	\$20,032	\$31,094	\$54,349
White House	553,665	\$11,968	149	\$6,908	\$11,432	\$18,338
White Sands NP ^A	729,096	\$44,451	595	\$16,928	\$27,341	\$53,386
Whitman Mission NHS	47,232	\$3,164	37	\$1,251	\$2,260	\$3,792
William Howard Taft NHS	30,757	\$2,060	30	\$1,101	\$1,748	\$3,132
Wilson's Creek NB	316,770	\$21,214	311	\$9,177	\$14,996	\$28,723
Wind Cave NP ^A	592,459	\$52,011	727	\$22,867	\$40,501	\$74,016
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	489,008	\$32,750	404	\$18,539	\$30,280	\$48,754
Women's Rights NHP ^A	35,934	\$2,962	34	\$1,315	\$2,412	\$3,934
World War I MEM ^B	1,092,228	\$23,610	264	\$12,969	\$21,076	\$32,692
World War II Memorial	5,119,541	\$110,665	1,374	\$63,876	\$105,710	\$169,567
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	78,305	\$130,973	1,827	\$71,628	\$114,330	\$195,996
Wright Brothers NMEM	423,488	\$28,362	411	\$12,076	\$20,444	\$38,392

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^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 5 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2023.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2023)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2023)
Wupatki NM	215,703	\$15,920	190	\$6,433	\$10,678	\$18,743
Yellowstone NP ^A	4,501,382	\$623,274	8,561	\$290,663	\$451,782	\$828,347
Yosemite NP ^A	3,897,070	\$526,566	6,664	\$257,591	\$421,894	\$724,563
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES ^C	1,011	\$2,238	31	\$1,228	\$1,990	\$3,385
Zion NP ^A	4,623,238	\$676,040	10,782	\$279,218	\$495,371	\$967,289

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^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2023.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2023.

Table 6. Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	95.6%
Acadia NP	97.8%
Adams NHP	95.6%
African Burial Ground NM	95.6%
Agate Fossil Beds NM	99.2%
Alagnak WR	99.1%
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	95.6%
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	95.6%
Amistad NRA	88.0%
Andersonville NHS	95.6%
Andrew Johnson NHS	95.6%
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100.0%
Antietam NB	95.6%
Apostle Islands NL	98.4%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	99.9%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	95.6%
Assateague Island NS	88.1%
Aztec Ruins NM	96.3%
Badlands NP	98.8%
Bandelier NM	98.7%
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	91.4%
Bent's Old Fort NHS	95.6%
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	100.0%
Big Bend NP	98.6%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	98.7%
Big South Fork NRRRA	80.9%
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.2%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	98.7%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Blue Ridge PKWY	94.9%
Bluestone NSR	88.0%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	88.0%
Boston NHP	95.6%
Brown v. Board of Education NHP	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	99.2%
Buck Island Reef NM	98.7%
Buffalo NR	88.5%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Camp Nelson NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	67.4%
Cane River Creole NHP	95.6%
Canyon De Chelly NM	98.2%
Canyonlands NP	99.4%
Cape Cod NS	97.9%
Cape Hatteras NS	95.4%
Cape Krusenstern NM	100.0%
Cape Lookout NS	88.4%
Capitol Reef NP	99.1%
Capulin Volcano NM	98.5%
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95.6%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	98.7%
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	--
Casa Grande Ruins NM	95.6%
Castillo De San Marcos NM	95.6%
Castle Clinton NM	60.8%
Catoctin Mountain P	36.6%
Cedar Breaks NM	98.7%
Cesar E. Chavez NM	95.6%
Chaco Culture NHP	98.9%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.8%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.6%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	60.0%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS	95.6%
Colonial NHP	98.1%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.2%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%
Cowpens NB	98.7%
Crater Lake NP	98.5%
Craters of the Moon NM&PRES	98.6%
Cumberland Gap NHP	89.6%
Cumberland Island NS	89.6%
Curecanti NRA	88.3%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	85.9%
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.6%
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.4%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	89.4%
Denali NP&PRES	100.0%
Devils Postpile NM	98.7%
Devils Tower NM	98.7%
Dinosaur NM	98.0%
Dry Tortugas NP	98.7%
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	91.6%
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	95.6%
Effigy Mounds NM	95.7%
Eisenhower NHS	95.6%
El Malpais NM	95.6%
El Morro NM	98.7%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Eugene O'Neill NHS	95.6%
Everglades NP	94.8%
Federal Hall NMEM	95.9%
Fire Island NS	88.3%
First Ladies NHS	95.6%
First State NHP	95.6%
Flight 93 NMEM	95.6%
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Ford's Theatre NHS	91.6%
Fort Bowie NHS	95.7%
Fort Caroline NMEM	95.6%
Fort Davis NHS	95.6%
Fort Donelson NB	73.8%
Fort Frederica NM	95.6%
Fort Laramie NHS	97.4%
Fort Larned NHS	97.8%
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.7%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	75.1%
Fort Smith NHS	95.6%
Fort Stanwix NM	96.9%
Fort Sumter NM	95.6%
Fort Union NM	99.8%
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	97.1%
Fort Vancouver NHS	95.6%
Fort Washington P	95.6%
Fossil Butte NM	100.0%
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	54.9%
Frederick Douglass NHS	91.6%
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	95.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	95.6%
Friendship Hill NHS	95.6%
Gates of the Arctic NP&PRES	100.0%
Gateway Arch NP	94.5%
Gateway NRA	65.3%
Gauley River NRA	92.3%
General Grant NMEM	83.0%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.1%
George Washington Carver NM	95.1%
George Washington MEM PKWY	76.5%
Gettysburg NMP	98.7%
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	98.8%
Glacier NP	94.1%
Glen Canyon NRA	96.3%
Golden Gate NRA	90.7%
Golden Spike NHS	97.9%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	98.8%
Grand Portage NM	98.7%
Grand Teton NP	98.6%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	89.3%
Great Basin NP	81.3%
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	99.4%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	95.2%
Greenbelt P	42.0%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	97.6%
Guilford Courthouse NMP	95.6%
Gulf Islands NS	88.1%
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Haleakala NP	98.7%
Hamilton Grange NMEM	95.6%
Hampton NHS	95.6%
Harpers Ferry NHP	92.1%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP	95.6%
Harry S Truman NHS	95.6%
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	98.3%
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Homestead NM	93.5%
Hopewell Culture NHP	95.6%
Hopewell Furnace NHS	95.6%
Horseshoe Bend NMP	95.6%
Hot Springs NP	98.7%
Hovenweep NM	98.7%
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	95.6%
Independence NHP	95.6%
Indiana Dunes NL	88.0%
Isle Royale NP	94.2%
James A Garfield NHS	91.7%
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	95.6%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%
Jimmy Carter NHS	95.6%
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. MEM PKWY	93.8%
John Day Fossil Beds NM	98.6%
John F Kennedy NHS	95.6%
John Muir NHS	95.6%
Johnstown Flood NMEM	91.6%
Joshua Tree NP	98.9%
Kalaupapa NHP	95.6%
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	95.6%
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	98.7%
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.6%
Kings Canyon NP	98.4%
Kings Mountain NMP	89.8%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	99.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	95.6%
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	95.6%
Kobuk Valley NP	100.0%
Korean War Veterans MEM	93.9%
Lake Chelan NRA	94.7%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	88.3%
Lake Meredith NRA	14.3%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	89.0%
Lassen Volcanic NP	93.4%
Lava Beds NM	95.3%
Lewis and Clark NHP	95.6%
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM	98.5%
Lincoln Home NHS	98.1%
Lincoln MEM	91.6%
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	95.6%
Little River Canyon NPRES	95.6%
Little Rock Central High School NHS	95.6%
Longfellow NHS	95.6%
Lowell NHP	95.6%
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	95.6%
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	95.6%
Maggie L Walker NHS	95.6%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.4%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	57.5%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	80.3%
Manzanar NHS	99.2%
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	95.6%
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	95.6%
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	91.6%
Martin Van Buren NHS	86.9%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	92.2%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	95.6%
Mesa Verde NP	99.8%
Mill Springs Battlefield NM	95.6%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	44.3%
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	95.6%
Minute Man NHP	95.6%
Minuteman Missile NHS	100.0%
Mississippi NRR	88.0%
Missouri NRR	88.0%
Mojave NPRES	95.6%
Monocacy NB	93.3%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moores Creek NB	98.7%
Morristown NHP	77.6%
Mount Rainier NP	96.1%
Mount Rushmore NMEM	96.8%
Muir Woods NM	96.2%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	78.5%
National Capital Parks Central	92.1%
National Capital Parks East	39.4%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%
Natural Bridges NM	98.7%
Navajo NM	98.7%
New Bedford Whaling NHP	95.3%
New Orleans Jazz NHP	95.6%
New River Gorge NR	88.1%
Nez Perce NHP	95.6%
Nicodemus NHS	97.8%
Ninety Six NHS	95.6%
Niobrara NSR	98.2%
Noatak NPRES	100.0%
North Cascades NP	98.9%
Obed W&SR	74.6%
Ocmulgee NM	95.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM	98.3%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	98.8%
Ozark NSR	88.5%
Padre Island NS	88.5%
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	95.6%
Paterson Great Falls NHP	95.6%
Pea Ridge NMP	95.6%
Pearl Harbor NMEM	98.6%
Pecos NHP	95.6%
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	91.6%
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM	89.7%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.7%
Petroglyph NM	77.6%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.3%
Pinnacles NP	88.9%
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	88.2%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.5%
President's Park	91.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.5%
Prince William Forest P	49.2%
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	95.6%
Pullman NHP	95.6%
Puukohola Heiau NHS	95.6%
Rainbow Bridge NM	95.2%
Reconstruction Era NHP	95.6%
Redwood NP	98.7%
Richmond NBP	95.6%
Rio Grande W&SR	100.0%
River Raisin NB	95.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Rock Creek P	91.6%
Rocky Mountain NP	91.4%
Roger Williams NMEM	95.6%
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	95.6%
Ross Lake NRA	88.9%
Russell Cave NM	95.6%
Sagamore Hill NHS	95.6%
Saguaro NP	98.7%
Saint-Gaudens NHS	91.7%
Saint Croix Island IHS	95.6%
Saint Croix NSR	88.6%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.6%
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	90.0%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	60.8%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%
San Juan NHS	99.0%
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	95.5%
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	88.0%
Saratoga NHP	95.6%
Saugus Iron Works NHS	95.6%
Scotts Bluff NM	95.6%
Sequoia NP	97.7%
Shenandoah NP	98.8%
Shiloh NMP	95.6%
Sitka NHP	100.0%
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	97.5%
Springfield Armory NHS	95.6%
Statue of Liberty NM	95.6%
Steamtown NHS	93.7%
Stones River NB	86.5%
Stonewall NM	95.6%
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%
Thomas Edison NHP	75.9%
Thomas Jefferson MEM	93.9%
Thomas Stone NHS	95.5%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tule Lake NM	95.6%
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Tumacacori NHP	95.6%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	92.6%
Tuskegee Institute NHS	95.6%
Tuzigoot NM	95.6%
Ulysses S Grant NHS	95.6%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	88.0%
Valles Caldera NPRES	98.7%
Valley Forge NHP	46.2%
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	90.7%
Vicksburg NMP	95.6%
Vietnam Veterans MEM	91.6%
Virgin Islands NP	100.0%
Voyageurs NP	98.6%
Waco Mammoth NM	95.6%
Walnut Canyon NM	95.6%
War in the Pacific NHP	95.6%
Washington Monument	91.6%
Washita Battlefield NHS	95.6%
Weir Farm NHS	95.6%
Whiskeytown NRA	88.1%
White House	91.6%

Table 6 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors – 2023.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
White Sands NP	98.4%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%
Wilson's Creek NB	95.6%
Wind Cave NP	97.8%
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	95.6%
Women's Rights NHP	100.0%
World War I MEM	91.6%
World War II Memorial	91.6%
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	100.0%
Wright Brothers NMEM	95.6%
Wupatki NM	98.7%
Yellowstone NP	99.5%
Yosemite NP	96.7%
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	98.5%

Table 7. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2023.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2023)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2023)
Alabama	1,287,291	\$88.9	1,338	\$39.2	\$63.6	\$121.9
Alaska	3,254,809	\$1,504.9	21,274	\$838.7	\$1,292.4	\$2,307.6
American Samoa	12,135	\$0.8	8	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$1.0
Arizona	10,809,520	\$1,225.0	17,319	\$684.2	\$1,156.7	\$1,997.0
Arkansas	4,447,751	\$288.8	4,015	\$110.7	\$198.1	\$375.3
California	36,211,847	\$3,162.9	39,678	\$2,022.5	\$3,229.3	\$5,146.1
Colorado	7,280,580	\$795.9	11,133	\$471.5	\$769.4	\$1,279.1
Connecticut	36,313	\$2.4	28	\$1.4	\$2.2	\$3.5
Delaware	126,414	\$8.5	118	\$4.2	\$6.8	\$11.7
District of Columbia	41,101,338	\$998.0	9,469	\$501.3	\$805.1	\$1,180.6
Florida	13,309,144	\$870.9	12,082	\$457.7	\$776.6	\$1,352.8
Georgia	6,781,835	\$403.9	5,742	\$203.3	\$341.4	\$605.4
Guam	415,533	\$27.8	284	\$12.9	\$23.2	\$35.9
Hawaii	4,808,385	\$586.5	6,131	\$284.2	\$540.5	\$819.1
Idaho	769,552	\$44.2	622	\$19.0	\$31.7	\$59.8
Illinois	188,138	\$13.0	170	\$7.8	\$12.6	\$20.8
Indiana	3,040,462	\$156.6	2,016	\$68.3	\$115.0	\$204.4
Iowa	171,523	\$11.9	172	\$5.1	\$8.4	\$15.8
Kansas	106,700	\$6.0	80	\$2.5	\$4.4	\$8.0
Kentucky	1,975,538	\$114.9	1,690	\$53.9	\$85.3	\$158.9
Louisiana	300,411	\$20.1	276	\$8.9	\$15.2	\$27.3
Maine	3,930,777	\$478.8	6,819	\$254.5	\$434.0	\$752.4
Maryland	6,305,727	\$225.7	2,669	\$118.1	\$195.2	\$313.9
Massachusetts	8,732,682	\$862.9	10,482	\$539.7	\$849.6	\$1,349.1

Table 7 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2023.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2023)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2023)
Michigan	2,820,169	\$273.4	3,730	\$139.4	\$237.3	\$413.0
Minnesota	1,090,134	\$67.5	915	\$34.5	\$56.4	\$99.6
Mississippi	9,065,256	\$590.1	8,245	\$235.0	\$401.2	\$757.4
Missouri	4,170,417	\$262.9	4,082	\$144.8	\$231.6	\$418.1
Montana	5,656,618	\$716.3	10,880	\$362.0	\$551.2	\$1,057.5
Nebraska	314,896	\$22.5	330	\$11.2	\$18.1	\$32.9
Nevada	4,552,349	\$238.8	2,487	\$108.2	\$187.1	\$301.9
New Hampshire	30,537	\$1.7	23	\$1.0	\$1.7	\$2.7
New Jersey	5,195,543	\$192.8	2,488	\$116.4	\$176.9	\$286.4
New Mexico	2,265,573	\$141.8	1,855	\$55.9	\$95.7	\$177.1
New York	17,197,346	\$724.9	7,394	\$378.0	\$632.0	\$965.9
North Carolina	20,893,208	\$2,587.4	38,828	\$1,525.8	\$2,432.1	\$4,126.1
North Dakota	767,938	\$56.0	711	\$22.5	\$38.3	\$70.5
Ohio	3,195,784	\$163.7	2,525	\$98.8	\$154.4	\$267.6
Oklahoma	2,094,232	\$41.4	396	\$12.8	\$20.5	\$40.0
Oregon	1,045,772	\$86.8	1,199	\$48.1	\$75.9	\$130.6
Pennsylvania	8,300,004	\$426.3	6,157	\$251.8	\$382.4	\$662.6
Puerto Rico	1,314,819	\$150.8	1,752	\$80.6	\$152.0	\$226.9
Rhode Island	37,707	\$2.5	32	\$1.3	\$2.1	\$3.5
South Carolina	1,281,602	\$80.9	1,058	\$34.4	\$60.5	\$106.9
South Dakota	4,423,548	\$599.9	8,327	\$287.9	\$477.1	\$834.6
Tennessee	10,545,648	\$1,400.6	20,021	\$832.1	\$1,309.3	\$2,166.1
Texas	5,339,503	\$322.7	4,464	\$172.1	\$272.2	\$487.6
Utah	15,678,160	\$1,899.6	26,507	\$985.4	\$1,702.0	\$2,981.2

Table 7 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies – 2023.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2023)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2023)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2023)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2023)
Vermont	71,799	\$4.8	61	\$2.1	\$3.7	\$6.4
Virgin Islands	510,794	\$66.6	732	\$32.2	\$60.7	\$92.3
Virginia	23,263,467	\$1,494.3	21,159	\$769.3	\$1,301.3	\$2,274.4
Washington	8,294,749	\$565.1	6,106	\$278.0	\$495.3	\$780.2
West Virginia	2,343,355	\$120.5	1,599	\$47.8	\$79.2	\$146.0
Wisconsin	650,296	\$64.6	929	\$31.1	\$50.7	\$93.0
Wyoming	7,683,019	\$1,098.6	14,522	\$479.3	\$796.2	\$1,425.0

Table 8. NPS unit type abbreviations.

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

Table 9. Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33.0%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67.0%
Big South Fork NRR	Kentucky	41.0%
Big South Fork NRR	Tennessee	59.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	62.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	38.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7.0%
Death Valley NP	California	100.0%
Death Valley NP	Nevada	0.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29.0%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74.0%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26.0%
First State NHP	Delaware	88.4%
First State NHP	Pennsylvania	11.6%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	19.0%
Gateway NRA	New York	81.0%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	21.9%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	78.1%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44.0%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56.0%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	61.7%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	38.3%
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44.0%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80.0%

Table 9 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks.

Park Unit	State	Share
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13.0%
National Capital Parks East	District of Columbia	90.0%
National Capital Parks East	Maryland	10.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50.0%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51.0%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49.0%

Table 10. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2023.

Spending Group	Sector Name	IMPLAN Sector	Weight
Hotels	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	507	1.00
Specialty Lodging ^C	Other accommodations	508	1.00
Camping Fees	Other accommodations	508	1.00
Restaurants	Full-service restaurants	509	0.50
Restaurants	Limited-service restaurants	510	0.50
Groceries ^B	Retail – Food and beverage stores	3406	1.00
Agritourism ^A	Other amusement and recreation	3504	0.25
Agritourism ^{A,B}	Retail services – Food and beverage stores	3406	0.75
Craft Beverage Recreation ^A	Breweries	106	0.5
Craft Beverage Recreation ^A	Wineries	107	0.5
Gas ^B	Retail – Gasoline stores	3408	1.00
Local Transportation	Transit and ground passenger transportation	418	0.25
Local Transportation	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	450	0.75
Public Transportation ^A	Transit and ground passenger transportation	418	1.00
Rental Cars ^A	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	450	1.00
Local Air Transportation ^A	Air transportation	414	1.00
Local Water Transportation ^A	Water transportation	416	1.00
Local Ferry and Plane Transportation ^A	Air transportation	414	0.5
Local Ferry and Plane Transportation ^A	Water transportation	416	0.5
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation ^A	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	420	1.00
Recreation and Entertainment	Other amusement and recreation industries	504	1.00

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

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

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

Table 10 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge – 2023.

Spending Group	Sector Name	IMPLAN Sector	Weight
National Parks Permits and Fees ^A	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	501	1.00
Guides and Tour Fees ^A	Other amusement and recreation industries	504	1.00
Equipment Rental ^A	General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs	451	1.00
Sporting Goods ^{A,B}	Retail – Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument and book stores	3410	1.00
Souvenirs and Other Retail ^B	Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers	3412	1.00
Medical Expenses ^A	Offices of physicians	483	0.33
Medical Expenses ^A	Outpatient care centers	486	0.33
Medical Expenses ^A	Hospitals	490	0.34
Cruise Package ^A	Water transportation	416	0.45
Cruise Package ^A	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	507	0.55
Electric Vehicle Charging ^{A,B}	Retail services – Gasoline stores	3408	1.00
Automobile Repair ^A	Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes	512	1.00

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

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

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

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