



## National Park Service-Visitor Spending Effects 2021 Economic Contributions-Top 10 States

State Rank	State	Total Recreational Visits
1	California	35,099,250
2	District of Columbia	28,599,634
3	Virginia	22,233,323
4	North Carolina	20,983,351
5	Utah	14,796,739
6	Florida	13,442,113
7	New York	11,952,678
8	Tennessee	11,030,443
<b>9</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>10,683,595</b>
10	Wyoming	8,586,451

State Rank	State	Labor Income (\$ millions)
1	California	\$1,508.5
2	North Carolina	\$870.9
3	Utah	\$822.2
4	Virginia	\$646.2
<b>5</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>\$627.6</b>
6	Wyoming	\$466.7
7	Massachusetts	\$457.3
8	Tennessee	\$454.0
9	Florida	\$440.9
10	Montana	\$369.3

State Rank	State	Total Visitor Spending (\$ millions)
1	California	\$2,385.4
2	North Carolina	\$1,692.5
3	Utah	\$1,607.9
4	Virginia	\$1,261.6
5	Wyoming	\$1,142.4
<b>6</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>\$1,125.6</b>
7	Tennessee	\$869.7
8	Florida	\$854.8
9	Montana	\$728.8
10	Massachusetts	\$721.0

State Rank	State	Value Added (\$ millions)
1	California	\$2,411.4
2	North Carolina	\$1,449.9
3	Utah	\$1,423.0
4	Virginia	\$1,091.3
<b>5</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>\$1,059.2</b>
6	Wyoming	\$774.6
7	Florida	\$753.0
8	Tennessee	\$747.2
9	Massachusetts	\$723.4
10	Montana	\$561.8

State Rank	State	Jobs
1	California	30,220
2	North Carolina	24,755
3	Utah	22,901
4	Virginia	18,000
<b>5</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>16,074</b>
6	Wyoming	15,164
7	Florida	11,916
8	Tennessee	11,756
9	Montana	11,194
10	Alaska	9,138

State Rank	State	Economic Output (\$ millions)
1	California	\$3,869.2
2	North Carolina	\$2,584.2
3	Utah	\$2,511.8
4	Virginia	\$1,906.0
<b>5</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>\$1,826.9</b>
6	Wyoming	\$1,428.4
7	Florida	\$1,313.4
8	Tennessee	\$1,275.1
9	Massachusetts	\$1,142.8
10	Montana	\$1,075.3

COVID-19 Related: The 2021 report provided a summary of limitations in the analysis of data as it relates to COVID-19, both in the primary data that NPS areas collected in 2021 and with models used to develop the information included in the report. The report is available online with full details.

Note: Economic Contributions include visits by both local residents and non-local visitors showing the overall regional effect of parks.

**Jobs:** 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 income of sole proprietors that are supported by NPS visitor spending. **Value Added:** the contribution of NPS visitor spending to the Gross Domestic Product of a regional economy. It is equal to the difference between the amount an industry sells a product for and the production cost of the product. **Economic Output:** total estimated value of the production of goods and services supported by NPS visitor spending. It is the sum of all intermediate sales (business to business) and final demand (sales to consumers and exports).

Source: National Park Service, *2021 National Park Visitor Spending Effects* (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>)

Compiled by: Arizona Hospitality Research and Resource Center, Northern Arizona University. (June 2022)

[www.nau.edu/economic-policy-insitute/data](http://www.nau.edu/economic-policy-insitute/data)

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