

National Park Service-Visitor Spending Effects 2024

Economic Contributions-Top 10 States

| State Rank | State | Total Recreational Visits |
|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | District of Columbia | 41,961,726 |
| 2 | California | 39,405,195 |
| 3 | Virginia | 21,362,318 |
| 4 | North Carolina | 18,796,186 |
| 5 | New York | 18,741,050 |
| 6 | Utah | 15,821,580 |
| 7 | Florida | 13,503,256 |
| 8 | Tennessee | 12,571,305 |
| 9 | Arizona | 11,254,081 |
| 10 | Washington | 9,036,038 |

| State Rank | State | Labor Income (\$ millions) |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | California | \$2,118.5 |
| 2 | North Carolina | \$1,173.7 |
| 3 | Utah | \$957.5 |
| 4 | Tennessee | \$882.1 |
| 5 | Alaska | \$863.1 |
| 6 | Arizona | \$768.9 |
| 7 | Virginia | \$675.8 |
| 8 | Massachusetts | \$556.0 |
| 9 | District of Columbia | \$501.0 |
| 10 | Wyoming | \$468.8 |

| State Rank | State | Total Visitor Spending (\$ millions) |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | California | \$3,697.6 |
| 2 | North Carolina | \$2,280.4 |
| 3 | Utah | \$2,024.2 |
| 4 | Tennessee | \$1,744.6 |
| 5 | Alaska | \$1,733.8 |
| 6 | Virginia | \$1,474.6 |
| 7 | Arizona | \$1,430.5 |
| 8 | Wyoming | \$1,216.3 |
| 9 | District of Columbia | \$1,063.7 |
| 10 | Massachusetts | \$950.4 |

| State Rank | State | Value Added (\$ millions) |
|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | California | \$3,655.7 |
| 2 | North Carolina | \$2,053.5 |
| 3 | Utah | \$1,807.6 |
| 4 | Tennessee | \$1,585.9 |
| 5 | Alaska | \$1,513.9 |
| 6 | Arizona | \$1,371.1 |
| 7 | Virginia | \$1,257.1 |
| 8 | Massachusetts | \$930.3 |
| 9 | Wyoming | \$877.2 |
| 10 | District of Columbia | \$865.8 |

| State Rank | State | Jobs |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | California | 35,683 |
| 2 | North Carolina | 25,824 |
| 3 | Utah | 21,495 |
| 4 | Tennessee | 17,387 |
| 5 | Alaska | 17,151 |
| 6 | Virginia | 15,354 |
| 7 | Arizona | 15,232 |
| 8 | Wyoming | 11,823 |
| 9 | Florida | 9,494 |
| 10 | Montana | 9,293 |

| State Rank | State | Economic Output (\$ millions) |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | California | \$5,757.1 |
| 2 | North Carolina | \$3,482.8 |
| 3 | Utah | \$3,087.8 |
| 4 | Tennessee | \$2,537.0 |
| 5 | Alaska | \$2,515.1 |
| 6 | Arizona | \$2,237.5 |
| 7 | Virginia | \$2,073.6 |
| 8 | Wyoming | \$1,541.9 |
| 9 | Massachusetts | \$1,410.8 |
| 10 | Florida | \$1,373.0 |

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, 2024 *National Park Visitor Spending Effects* (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>)

Compiled by: Arizona Hospitality Research and Resource Center, Northern Arizona University. (November 2025)

<https://in.nau.edu/economic-policy-institute/data>

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