

Wyoming Travel Impacts

2000 - 2016



Photo Credit: Wyoming Office of Tourism

April 2017

Prepared for the

Wyoming Office of Tourism
Cheyenne, Wyoming

The Economic Impact of Travel on Wyoming

2000 - 2016 Detailed State and County Estimates

April 2017

prepared for

Wyoming Office of Tourism

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Preface

The purpose of this study is to document the economic significance of the travel industry in Wyoming. Detailed estimates of travel spending, the employment and earnings generated by this spending, and travel-generated tax receipts for each of Wyoming's twenty-three counties from 2000 to 2016 are shown in this report. Spending by domestic and international visitors and the secondary earnings and employment impacts of travel spending are provided at the state level. The estimates for 2016 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Dean Runyan Associates prepared this study for Wyoming Travel and Tourism. Dean Runyan Associates has specialized in research and planning services for the travel, tourism and recreation industry since 1984.

Many individuals and agencies provided information and advice for this report. Among the organizations involved in this effort were the Wyoming Department of Revenue, the Wyoming Department of Employment and the Wyoming Division of State Parks and Historic Sites. Federal agencies that provided assistance included the National Park Service, the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Finally, special thanks are due to Diane Shober, Wyoming Office of Tourism Director. Without her support and assistance, this report would not have been possible.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Visitors traveling to and throughout Wyoming represent an important component of the state's economy. Travel originating in domestic and international markets generates valuable business sales, payroll, employment and tax receipts for the state as well as for local jurisdictions. Further, many locations within Wyoming serve as travel destinations in their own right, for both Wyoming residents and out-of-state visitors. These areas accordingly consider travel and tourism a primary industry.

OBJECTIVES

This report describes the direct economic impacts of travel to and through the State of Wyoming and each of its 23 counties from 2000 through 2016. This report also includes statewide estimates of spending by resident and non-resident visitors and the secondary employment and earnings impacts associated with travel spending. A primary objective of this research is to provide reliable, detailed estimates, which allow comparisons from year-to-year for the state and county levels. A description of travel impacts estimates is included in Appendix A

TYPES OF TRAVEL IMPACTS INCLUDED

Most of the travel that occurs in Wyoming is included in the scope of this analysis. All trips to Wyoming by U.S. residents and international visitors are included. The travel of Wyoming residents to other destinations in Wyoming is included provided that it is neither commuting nor other routine travel. Travel to non-Wyoming destinations by Wyoming residents is not included.

The impacts associated with both overnight and day travel are included if the travelers either remain at the destination overnight or the destination was more than fifty miles *one-way* from the traveler's home. These definitions are used to screen and, if necessary, to interpret and adjust local data used for travel impact measurements. The most conservative interpretation is employed where data limitations cause deviations from the above definition.

The terms "traveler" and "visitor" are used interchangeably in this report. Both represent a person who is traveling in Wyoming away from his or her home, on a trip as defined above. The purpose of such travel can be for business, pleasure, shopping, to attend meetings, or for personal, medical or educational purposes.

This analysis focuses on travel and tourism as a component of local and statewide economies and therefore focuses on *destination-specific* impacts. Because air transportation facilities provide travel services that benefit businesses throughout the state, it is appropriate to include air transportation as a component of the travel industry.

However, while the impacts (e.g., employment) associated with air transportation do occur within specific geographic areas, primarily those counties with commercial airport facilities, it is important to recognize, due to the regional character of air travel, that the benefits also extend to those counties that do not provide air transportation.

REPORTING FORMAT

The format of the detailed impact tables was developed to provide meaningful industry estimates of earnings and employment and reflects the conversion to the NAICS system now used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to report payroll statistics and by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to report earnings and total employment*. Prior to 2001, the 1997 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was the reporting scheme used by federal and state agencies.

The first three sections, *Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation*, *Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased* and, *Total Direct Travel Spending* describe classifications of visitor spending.

- *Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation* refers to the total direct spending of each category of visitor at that destination (county or state). For example, the spending of visitors that stayed at hotels, motels, resorts, or B&B's includes their spending on accommodations, food & beverage service, recreation and all other visitor related commodities.
- *Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased* refers to the total spending on each commodity for all types of visitors. For example, the total spending on Food & Beverage Services includes spending by visitors staying, in hotels, private campgrounds, private homes and the other types of accommodation. The total spending on commodities is identical to the total spending by type of accommodation.

* The NAICS industries that comprise travel impact industries are defined in Appendix C.

- *Total Direct Travel Spending* includes the total visitor spending at destination, described above, plus spending on air transportation. Total direct travel spending does not include secondary (indirect and induced) effects.

The next two sections, *Direct Travel-Generated Earnings by Industry* and *Direct Travel-Generated Employment by Industry*, provide estimates of travel-generated earnings and employment that are based on an industry, rather than a commodity, classification. A business that is classified in a particular industry may include more than one commodity. For example, a resort that is classified in the accommodation industry may provide accommodations, food and beverages, and recreation.

- *Direct Travel-Generated Earnings by Industry* includes the payroll, other earned benefits, and proprietor income of all employees in that industry classification.
- *Direct Travel-Generated Employment by Industry* includes all full- and part-time employees. This includes payroll employees covered by unemployment insurance and those that are not, as well as proprietors.

The final section, *Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Spending*, is identical to last year's report. Local taxes include room taxes, local sales taxes, and the local share of state taxes. State taxes include the state share of the sales tax and the state motor fuel tax.

REPORT CONTENTS

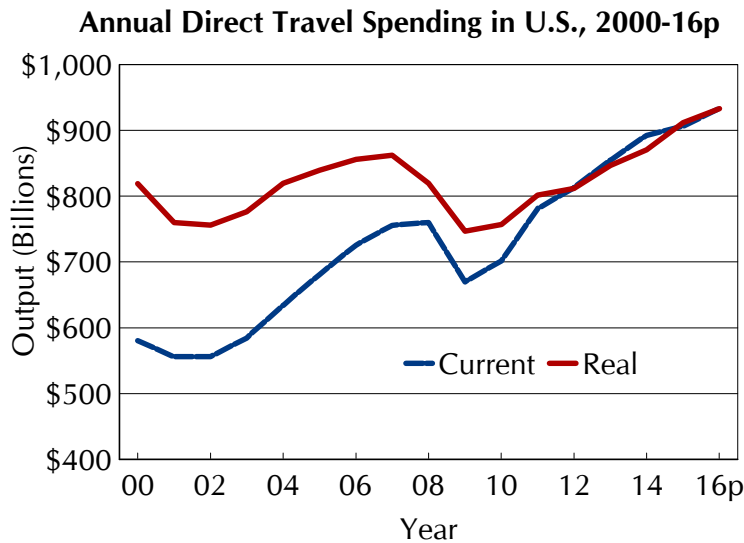
Section II provide an overview of U.S. Travel trends. Section III provides an overview of Travel Impacts in the state, as well as detailed estimates for 2000 through 2016. Section IV provides summary and detailed tables for each of Wyoming's twenty-three counties. A description of the methodology is included in Appendix A. Definitions of the travel terms used in this report can be found in Appendix B. Appendix C provides a listing of the relevant business classifications (NAICS codes) used to represent travel industry businesses. The method for deriving secondary impacts is discussed in greater detail in Appendix D. Appendix E provides a detailed listing of the industries used in the secondary impact analysis.

II. U.S. Travel

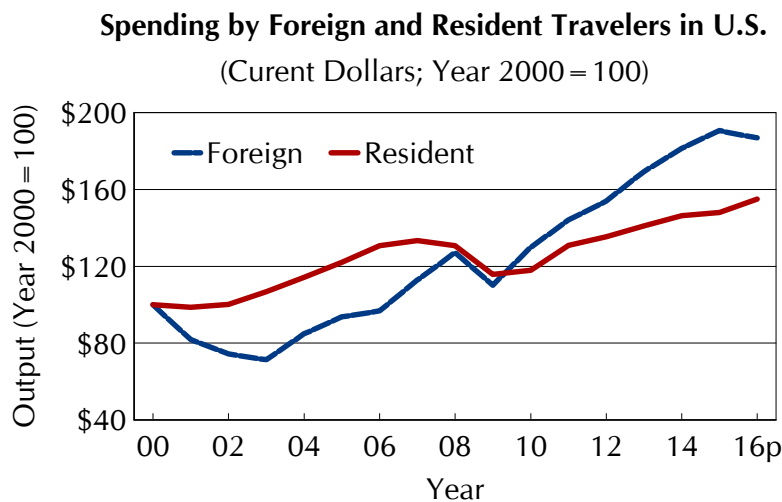


The national level data in this section focuses on visitor spending trends in current and real dollars, resident and foreign visitor spending in the U.S., and trends in travel-generated employment.

The following two graphs are derived from the Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts*. Both graphs show direct tourism output for the United States - spending by resident and foreign visitors. The 2016 values are preliminary.



Spending by resident and foreign visitors was \$933 billion in 2016 in current dollars. This reflects 3 percent increase over 2015. When adjusted for changes in prices (real dollars), spending increased by 2.3 percent from 2015 to 2016 - compared to a 4.7 for the preceding year.

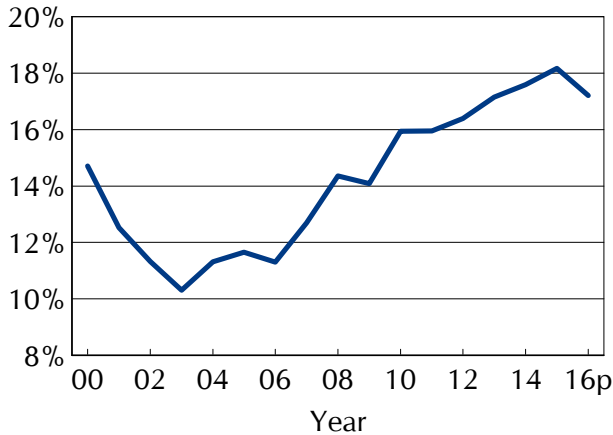


The bottom chart compares the change in current dollar spending by resident and foreign visitors since 2000. In 2016, the increase in spending by resident visitors (4.7 percent) exceeded the increase in foreign visitor spending (-2.0 percent). This is the first year since 2009 when resident spending growth was greater than foreign.

Note: Foreign visitor spending does not include expenditures on health and educational services or expenditures by short term seasonal workers.

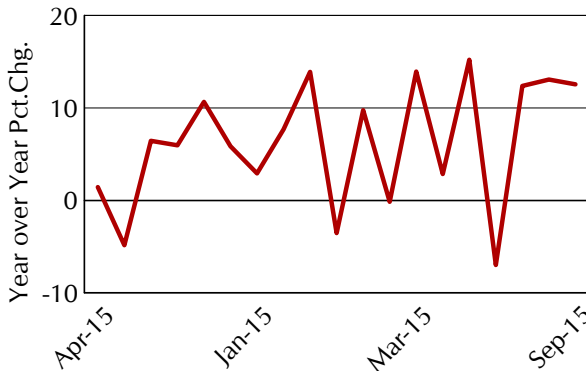
*See <http://www.bea.gov/industry/index.htm#satellite>.

Foreign Share of U.S. Internal Travel Spending



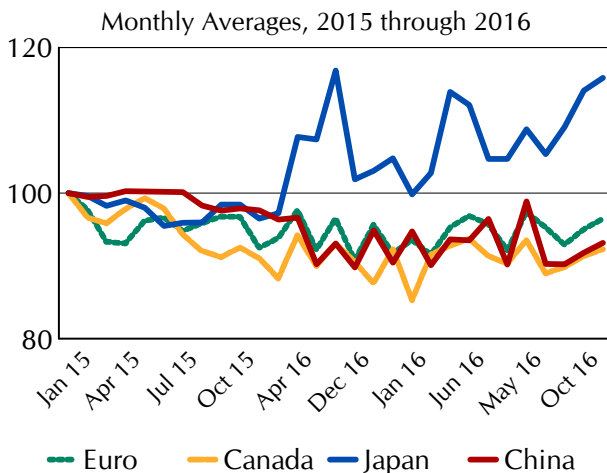
The foreign share of U.S. internal travel declined by almost a full percent point from 2015 to 2016 (18.2 percent to 17.2 percent). This has been due to two factors. First, overseas arrivals began to show a decreasing rate of growth in the beginning of 2016 and actually declined in absolute numbers in the most recently reported months.

Overseas Arrivals (Year over Year Percent Change)



Secondly, the value of foreign currencies has fallen relative to the U.S. dollar. This not only discourages travel to the U.S., but also means that foreigners that do travel to the U.S. have less money to spend on goods and services.

Relative Value of Selected Foreign Currencies compared to U.S. Dollar



Sources:

Foreign Share of U.S Internal Travel: Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounts and International Transactions.

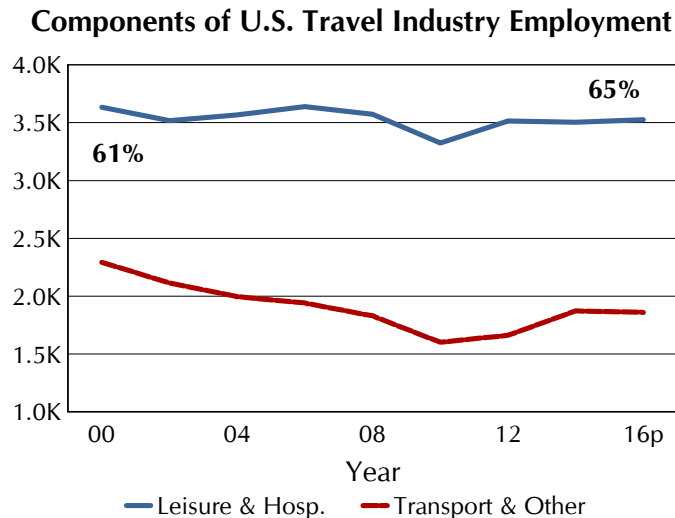
Overseas Arrivals: Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, U.S. Department of Commerce. Note: Arrivals for 2014 and 2015 are somewhat greater than preceding years due to a change in processing methodology.

Relative Value of Selected Foreign Currencies: USForex, Inc. (www.usforex.com)

The following two graphs show employment trends since 2000. The first graph shows that travel-generated employment has increased at a steady rate since 2010. Travel industry employment has now recovered to the level immediately preceding the 2008-09 recession, although it is still below its peak earlier in that decade. Part of the reason for this is shown in the second graph. Leisure and hospitality employment was 3.5 million in 2016 or 65 percent of total travel industry employment, compared to 3.6 million in 2000 or 61 percent of the total. Most of this growth was due to food services employment. However, employment in transportation and other industries declined over the same period from 2.3 million to 1.8 million, mostly due to decreased employment in the airline and related transportation industries.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounts.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounts. Leisure & hospitality includes accommodations, food services, and arts, entertainment & recreation. Transportation and other includes retail and all other industries.

III. Wyoming Travel Impacts 2000 - 2016



The travel industry is an important sector of the Wyoming economy. In some areas of the state, it is one of the major industries. This section provides an overview of travel in the state from 2000 through 2016. Detailed travel impacts are provided in the table that concludes this section.

STATE SUMMARY: DIRECT IMPACTS OF TRAVEL IN WYOMING

- Travel spending by all domestic and international visitors in Wyoming was approximately \$3.2 billion in 2016. This is equivalent to approximately \$8.9 million dollars per day.
- Overall, travel spending in Wyoming has increased 4.3 percent per year since 2000. In constant dollars (adjusted for inflation), travel spending has increased by about 2.7 percent per year over the same period.
- Visitors who stayed overnight in commercial lodging facilities spent \$1.8 billion in 2016 - more than half (58%) of all visitor spending in the state. Visitors who stayed in public and private campgrounds spent \$563 million, or about 18 percent of all visitor spending.
- During 2016, travel spending in Wyoming directly supported approximately 32,000 jobs with travel-generated earnings of \$894 million. Travel spending generated the greatest number of jobs in accommodations, recreation, and food service industries.
- Local and state tax revenues generated by travel spending were about \$171 million in 2016 (property taxes not included). Without these travel generated tax revenues, each household in Wyoming would have had to pay an additional \$730 in taxes per year to maintain these current state and local tax revenues.

The following table and charts document these travel impacts. Detailed travel impact estimates for the state from 2008 to 2016 are found on page 17.

Wyoming Direct Travel Impacts, 2000 - 2016

	Travel Spending		Earnings (\$Million)	Employment (Jobs)	Local & State Tax Receipts		
	Total (\$Million)	*Non-transp (\$Million)			Local (\$Million)	State (\$Million)	Total (\$Million)
2000	1,647	1,412	427	26,600	28	40	68
2001	1,670	1,449	442	26,400	30	41	71
2002	1,698	1,478	461	26,590	31	41	73
2003	1,773	1,511	494	27,390	33	41	75
2004	1,862	1,558	533	28,050	34	43	77
2005	2,070	1,691	576	29,260	38	47	85
2006	2,351	1,876	631	30,040	43	53	97
2007	2,521	1,975	687	30,610	47	57	104
2008	2,583	2,007	724	31,060	47	58	106
2009	2,389	1,915	699	29,830	45	59	104
2010	2,603	1,992	710	29,680	47	63	110
2011	2,794	2,087	726	29,950	54	65	118
2012	3,071	2,247	765	30,590	58	71	130
2013	3,236	2,348	795	30,990	62	85	147
2014	3,384	2,518	830	31,220	67	97	164
2015	3,293	2,572	869	31,830	70	101	171
2016	3,240	2,587	894	31,770	71	100	171
<i>Annual Percentage Change</i>							
15-16	-1.6%	0.6%	2.9%	-0.2%	1.1%	-1.2%	-0.3%
00-16	4.3%	3.9%	4.7%	1.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

*Non-transportation travel spending does not include motor fuel purchases and air travel.

Earnings include wages & salaries, earned benefits and proprietor income.

Employment includes all full- and part-time employment of payroll employees and proprietors.

Local tax revenue includes lodging and sales taxes paid by visitors.

State tax revenue includes sales and motor fuel tax payments of visitors.

Federal tax revenue includes motor fuel excise taxes and airline ticket taxes, and the payroll and income taxes attributable to the travel industry income of employees and businesses.

Detailed Wyoming Direct Travel Impacts, 2000 - 2016

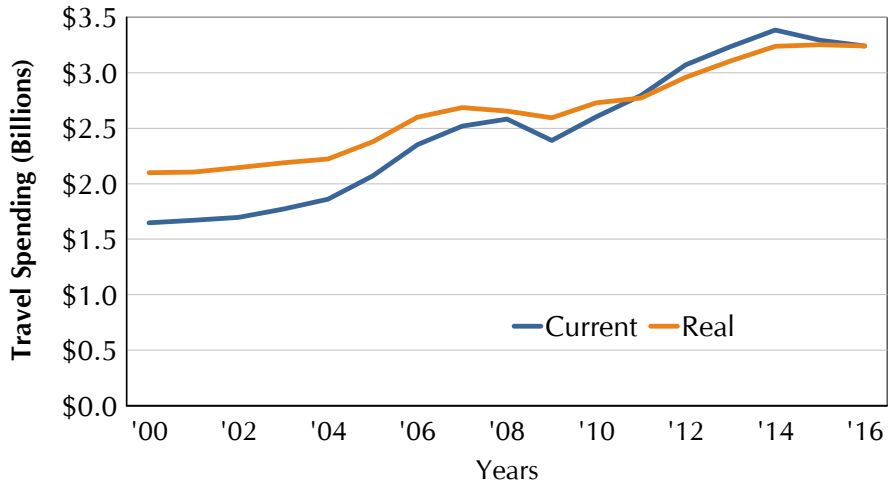
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	Annual % Change 15-16	00-16
Spending (\$Million)							
Total (Real 2016 \$)	2,103	2,383	2,733	3,259	3,218	-1.3%	2.7%
Total (Current \$)	1,647	2,070	2,603	3,293	3,240	-1.6%	4.3%
Other	17	27	31	38	39	2.8%	5.3%
Visitor	1,630	2,043	2,572	3,255	3,201	-1.7%	4.3%
Non-transportation	1,412	1,691	1,992	2,572	2,587	0.6%	3.9%
Transportation	218	352	580	683	613	-10.2%	6.7%
Earnings (\$Million)							
Earnings (Current \$)	427	576	710	869	894	2.9%	4.7%
Employment (Thousand)							
Employment	26.6	29.3	29.7	31.8	31.8	-0.2%	1.1%
Tax Revenue (\$Million)							
Total (Current \$)	129.9	165.6	217.2	304.1	305.5	0.5%	5.5%
Local	28.0	38.4	47.3	70.2	71.0	1.1%	6.0%
Visitor	28.0	38.4	47.3	70.2	71.0	1.1%	6.0%
State	40.4	46.9	62.9	101.1	99.8	-1.2%	5.8%
Visitor	40.4	46.9	62.9	101.1	99.8	-1.2%	5.8%
Federal	61.4	80.3	107.0	132.8	134.7	1.4%	5.0%

Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement and reservation services.

Non-transportation visitor spending includes accommodations, food services, retail, food stores, and arts, entertainment & recreation. **Visitor transportation spending** includes private auto, auto rental, other local ground transportation and one-way airfares.

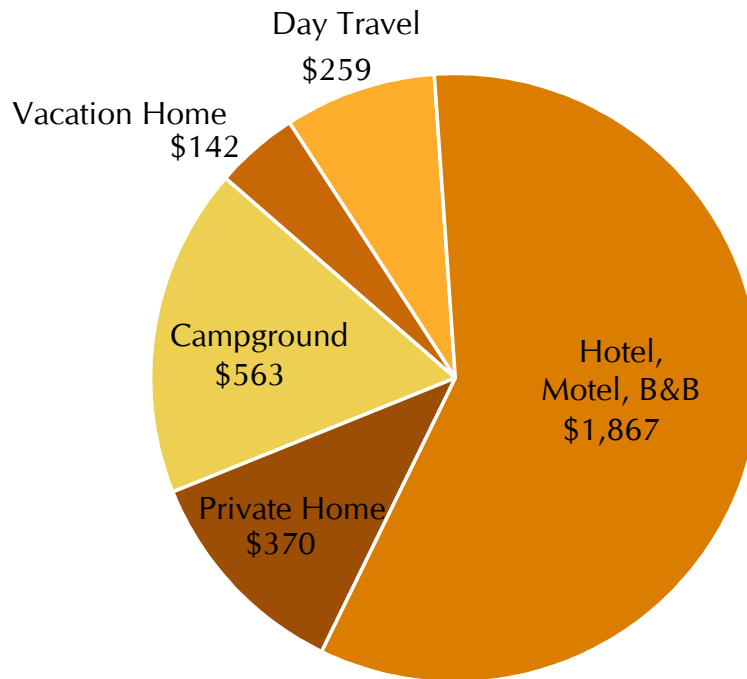
There are additional details related to transportation spending on p.17.

Wyoming Travel Spending Adjusted for Inflation



Note: Selected components of West CPI-U and Rocky Mountain Lodging Report used as deflator.

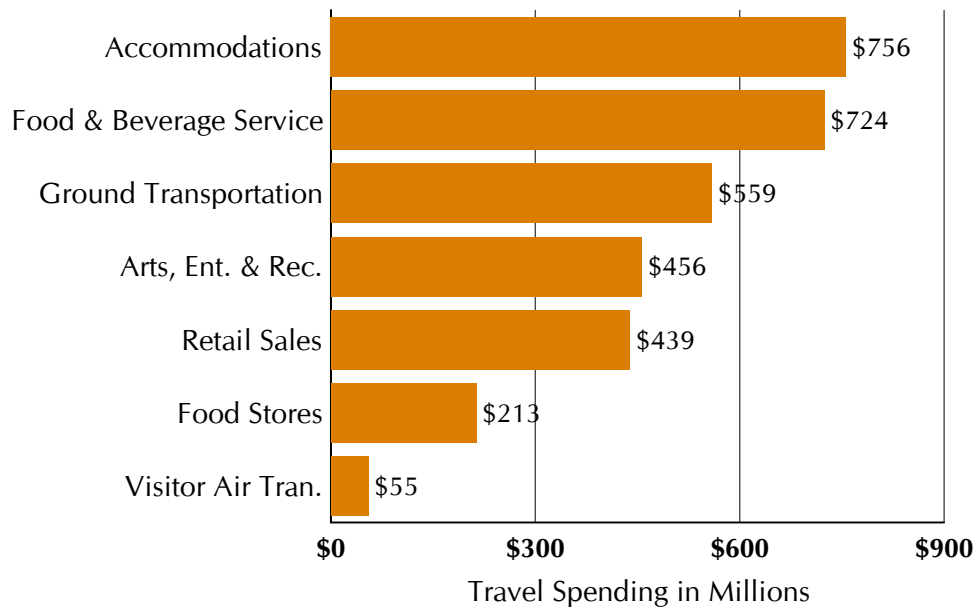
Detailed Wyoming Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation, 2016 (\$ Million)



Detailed Wyoming Visitor Spending

by Commodity Purchased, 2016

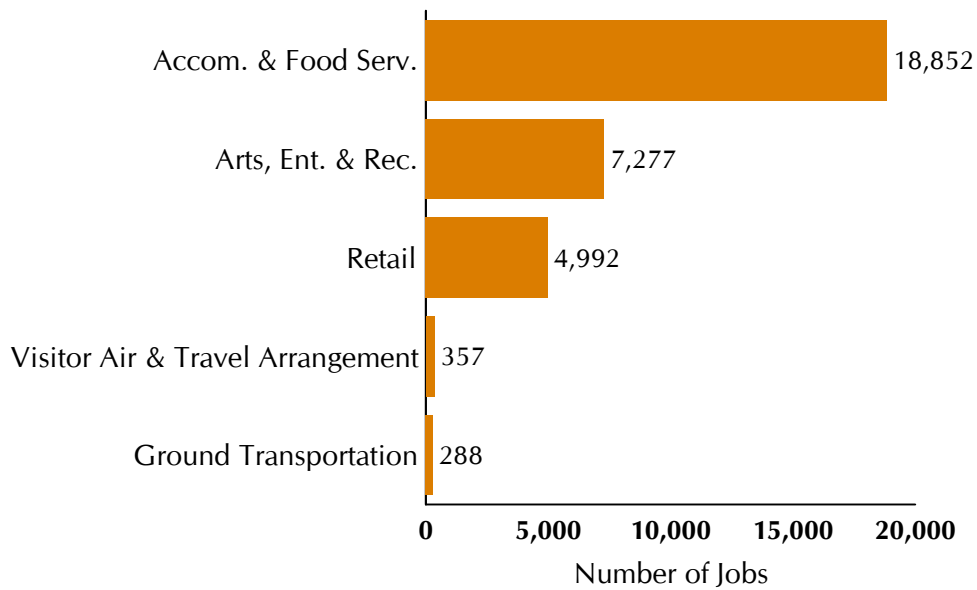
(\$ Million)



Wyoming Industry Employment

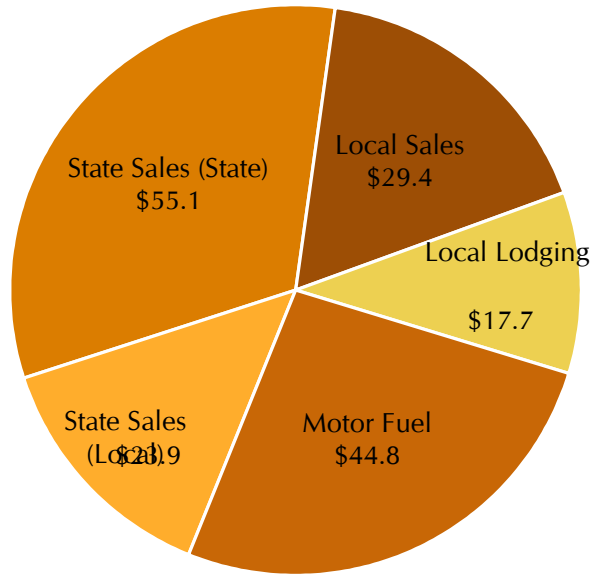
Generated By Travel Spending, 2016

(Number of Jobs)



Local & State Travel-Generated Tax Revenues
(\$ Millions)

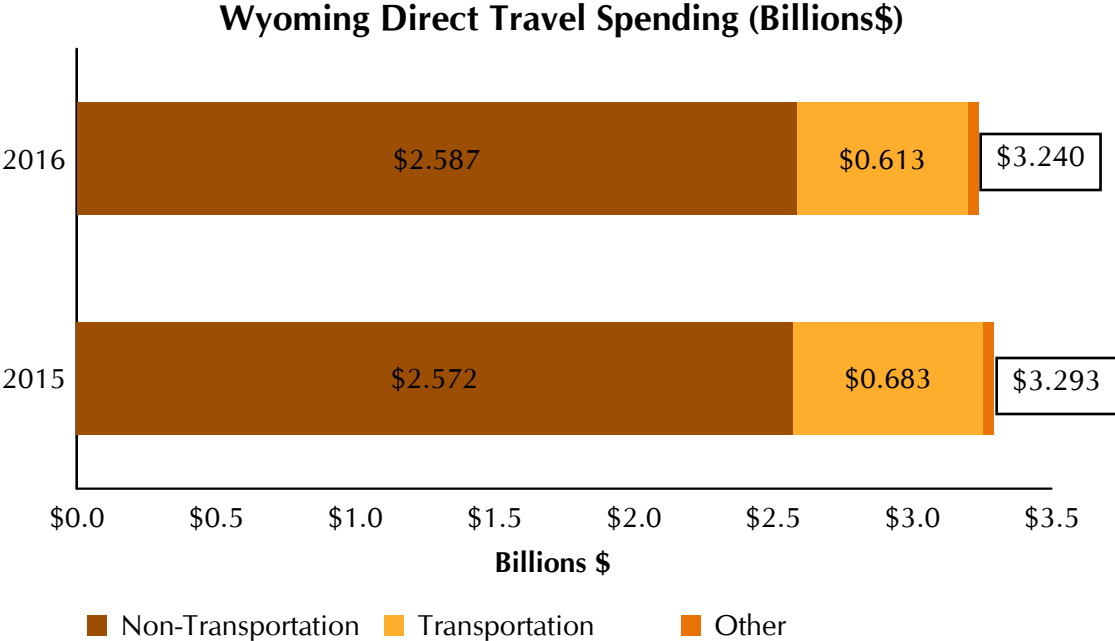
2016



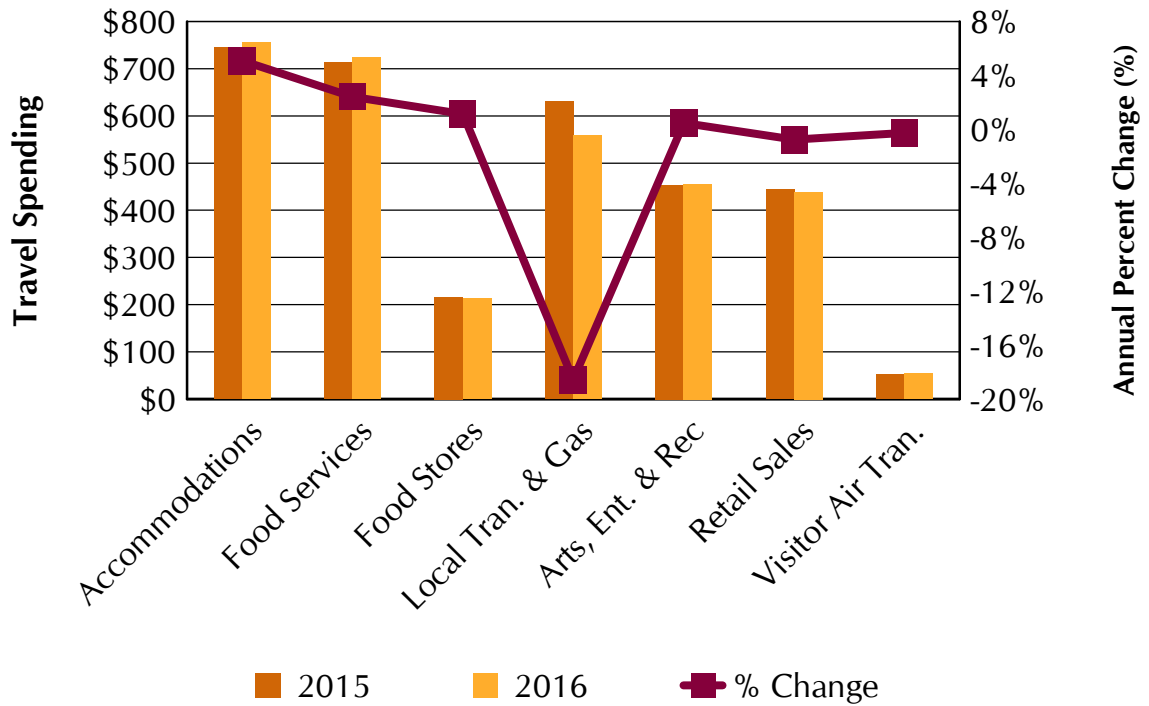
IMPACT OF MOTOR FUEL PRICES ON THE WYOMING TRAVEL INDUSTRY

In 2016, Wyoming Travel Spending declined -1.6% over 2015. This was driven by lower motor fuel prices within the transportation segment (motor fuel and visitor air travel) equal to \$613 million of travel spending in 2016 vs. \$683 million in 2015 (shown below). These declines are primarily tied to the price of oil per barrel vs. the sales volume of visitor-related motor fuel (consumption).

Non-transportation travel spending (shown below) grew by 0.6 percent over 2015.



Wyoming Travel Spending by Commodity Purchased
(2016 vs. 2015)



Wyoming Travel Spending by Commodity Purchased (2016 vs. 2015)

Commodity Purchased	Spending (\$Million)		
	2015	2016	% Change
Accommodations	\$746	\$756	1.4%
Food Service	\$713	\$724	1.6%
Food Stores	\$216	\$213	-1.5%
Local Tran. & Gas	\$631	\$559	-11.5%
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	\$454	\$456	0.5%
Retail Sales	\$444	\$439	-1.2%
Visitor Air Tran.	\$52	\$55	5.0%
Other	\$38	\$39	2.8%
TOTAL Wyoming Travel Spending	\$3,293	\$3,240	-1.6%

Wyoming Travel Impacts, 2008-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	2,549	2,361	2,572	2,762	3,036	3,201	3,345	3,255	3,201
Other Travel*	34	28	31	33	35	35	39	38	39
Total	2,583	2,389	2,603	2,794	3,071	3,236	3,384	3,293	3,240

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel, B&B	1,385	1,258	1,369	1,488	1,662	1,766	1,918	1,912	1,867
Campground	484	464	480	510	548	576	570	547	563
Private Home	323	312	355	372	404	415	414	382	370
Vacation Home	129	115	129	142	155	161	159	147	142
Day Travel	229	212	239	249	267	282	284	267	259
Total	2,549	2,361	2,572	2,762	3,036	3,201	3,345	3,255	3,201

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	540	489	502	547	587	624	709	746	756
Food Service	517	511	542	565	619	651	696	713	724
Food Stores	175	167	171	182	195	202	214	216	213
Local Tran. & Gas	498	410	540	633	744	805	775	631	559
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	392	376	386	394	422	434	451	454	456
Retail Sales	382	371	391	399	425	436	447	444	439
Visitor Air Tran.	45	35	40	41	44	48	52	52	55
Total	2,549	2,361	2,572	2,762	3,036	3,201	3,345	3,255	3,201

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	425	410	415	426	451	470	494	524	537
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	175	167	168	171	180	188	198	202	212
Retail**	100	97	101	103	107	110	113	119	121
Ground Tran .	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	9
Visitor Air Tran .	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
Other Travel*	10	10	10	10	11	10	9	9	9
Total	724	699	710	726	765	795	830	869	894

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	18,300	17,570	17,450	17,660	18,120	18,340	18,530	19,060	18,850
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	7,300	6,930	6,850	6,900	7,020	7,100	7,190	7,160	7,280
Retail **	4,740	4,600	4,670	4,680	4,750	4,840	4,860	4,970	4,990
Ground Tran	270	260	250	260	260	260	270	270	290
Visitor Air Tran	190	210	210	200	200	210	160	160	160
Other Travel *	260	270	260	260	250	240	210	200	200
Total	31,060	29,830	29,680	29,950	30,590	30,990	31,220	31,830	31,770

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	47	45	47	54	58	62	67	70	71
State Tax Receipts	58	59	63	65	71	85	97	101	100
Federal Tax Receipts	102	104	107	100	109	124	127	133	135
Total	208	208	217	218	239	271	291	304	306

* Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel agencies. ** Retail includes gasoline.
 Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Wyoming Average Expenditures and Visitor Volume

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$429	\$1,164	\$167	\$467	2.6	2.7
Private Home	\$151	\$504	\$66	\$222	2.3	3.3
Other Overnight	\$244	\$606	\$93	\$245	2.6	2.5
All Overnight	\$304	\$840	\$121	\$345	2.5	2.8

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	12,103	11,812	11,149	4,748	4,611	4,348
Private Home	5,757	5,632	5,575	2,534	2,479	2,454
Other Overnight	7,355	7,357	7,565	2,814	2,814	2,886
All Overnight	25,215	24,801	24,290	10,095	9,905	9,688
Annual Percentage Change		-1.6%	-2.1%		-1.9%	-2.2%

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	4,358	4,236	3,995	1,757	1,701	1,605
Private Home	1,722	1,684	1,667	758	741	734
Other Overnight	2,825	2,826	2,876	1,145	1,145	1,162
All Overnight	8,905	8,747	8,538	3,659	3,588	3,501
Annual Percentage Change		-1.8%	-2.4%		-2.0%	-2.4%

VISITORS IMPACTS TO WYOMING BY VISITOR RESIDENCE

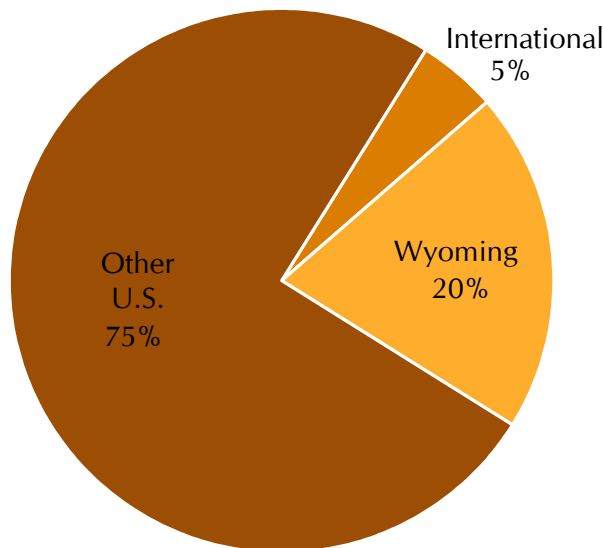
U.S. residents of states other than Wyoming accounted for approximately three-quarters of all travel spending in Wyoming in 2016. Residents of Wyoming accounted for 20 percent, while international visitors accounted for about 5 percent of travel spending in the state. Detailed estimates by visitor residence are reported in the following table for spending, earnings, employment, and tax receipts (local, state, and federal).

Travel Impacts by Visitor Residence, 2016

	Wyoming	Other U.S.	International	All Visitors
Spending (\$Million)	655	2,430	154	3,240
Earnings (\$Million)	171	677	46	894
Employment (Jobs)	6,200	23,970	1,590	31,770
Local Taxes (\$Million)	13	53	4	71
State Taxes (\$Million)	21	74	4	100
Federal Taxes (\$Million)	25	103	6	135
Total Taxes (\$Million)	60	231	15	306

Source: Dean Runyan Associates, Longwoods International and U.S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis and International Trade Administration).
Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Travel Spending by Visitor Residence, 2016



International visitor impacts for Wyoming were derived from the U.S. International Transactions by area of origin estimates prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the origin and destination profiles of international visitors reported by the International Trade Administration (ITA)*. The related employment and tax impacts of international visitors to Wyoming were derived from the travel impact estimates prepared by Dean Runyan Associates.

*Both BEA and ITA are agencies of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

SECONDARY IMPACTS

Travel spending within Wyoming brings money into many Wyoming communities in the form of business receipts. Portions of these receipts are spent within the state for labor and supplies. Employees, in turn, spend a portion of their earnings on goods and services in the state. This re-spending of travel-related revenues creates *indirect and induced impacts*. To summarize:

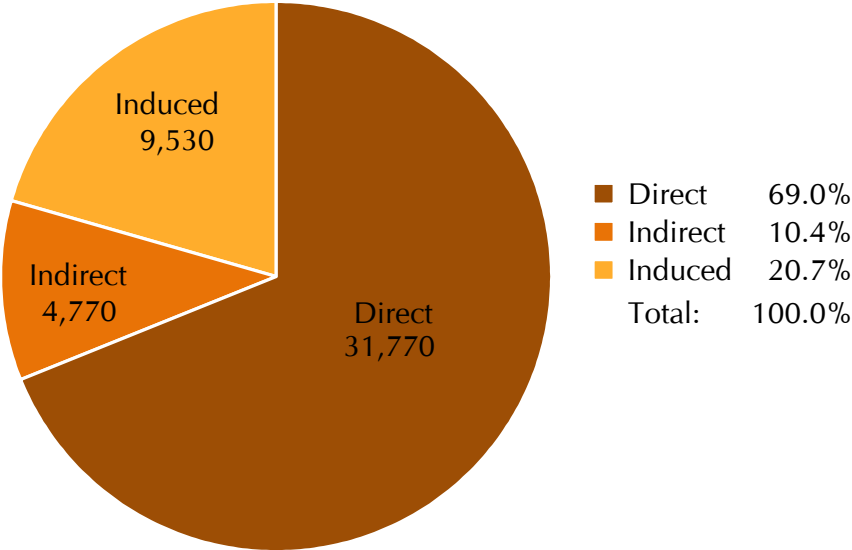
- **Direct** impacts represent the employment and earnings attributable to travel expenditures made directly by travelers at businesses throughout the state.
- **Indirect** impacts represent the employment and earnings associated with industries that supply goods and services to the direct businesses (i.e., those that receive money directly from travelers throughout the state).
- **Induced** impacts represent the employment and earnings that result from purchases for food, housing, transportation, recreation, and other goods and services made by travel industry employees, and the employees of the indirectly affected industries.

The impacts in this section are presented in terms of the employment and earnings of eleven major industry groups. These industry groups are similar, but not identical to the business service (or commodity) categories presented elsewhere in this report. (The specific industries that comprise these groups are listed in Appendix E.) Direct travel impacts, such as those discussed in the first part of this section and the county impacts presented elsewhere in this report are found in the following industry groups:

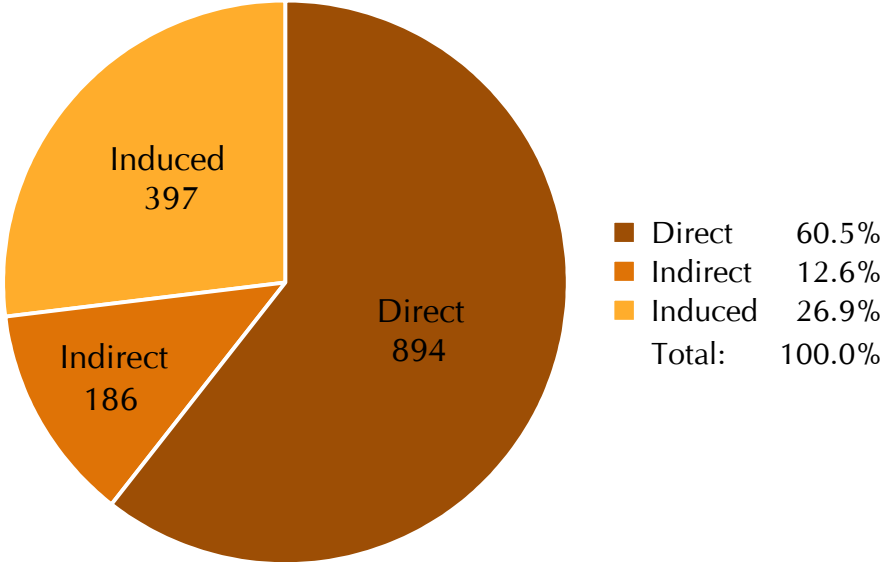
- **Accommodation & Food Services**
- **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation**
- **Retail Trade**
- **Transportation**

Total Employment and Earnings Generated by Visitor Spending in Wyoming, 2016

Employment (Jobs)



Earnings (\$Million)



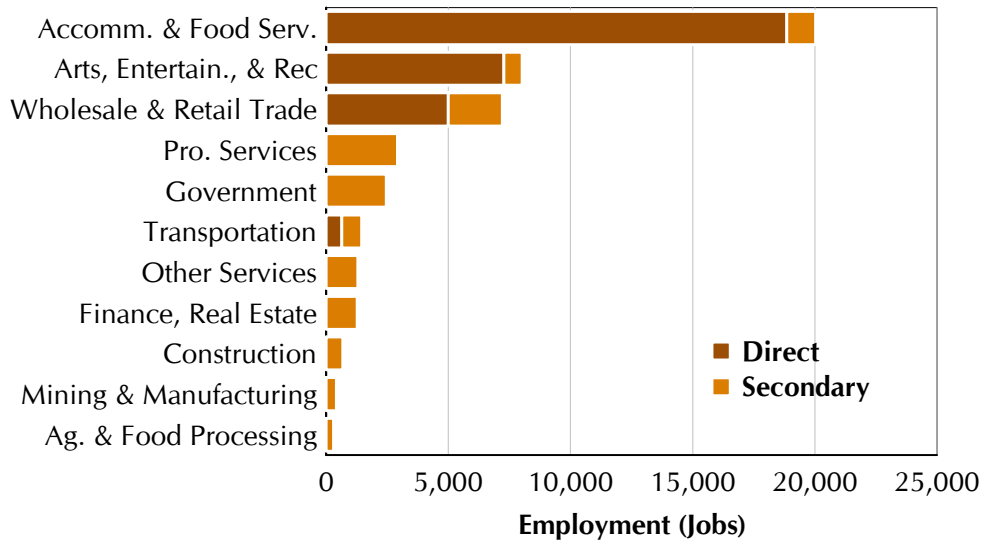
The indirect and induced impacts of travel spending are found in all eleven-industry groupings shown in the following tables and graphs. The remainder of this section summarizes the secondary impacts of travel spending in the primary industry groups.

- **Professional Services** (2,922 jobs and \$134 million earnings). Legal, medical, educational and other professional services are utilized by travel businesses (indirect effect) and by employees of these firms (induced effect).
- **Other Services** (1,291 jobs and \$38 million earnings). Employees of travel-related businesses purchase services from various providers, such as dry cleaners and repair shops. Similarly, travel businesses utilize a number of service providers, such as laundry, maintenance, and business services.
- **Government** (2,464 jobs and \$132 million earnings). Employees of travel-related businesses pay taxes and fees to attend public educational institutions and to operate motor vehicles.
- **Wholesale and Retail Trade** (2,223 jobs and \$81 million earnings). Employees of travel-related businesses spend a portion of their earnings on food, clothing, and other household goods from local businesses.
- **Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate** (1,266 jobs and \$33 million earnings). Employees and businesses use the services of financial institutions, insurers, and real estate businesses.

Detailed estimates are reported in the following graphs and tables. It should be emphasized that the estimates of indirect and induced impacts reported here apply to the entire state of Wyoming and do not necessarily reflect economic patterns for individual counties, regions or sub-regions within the state. While total economic impacts can be calculated on a county or regional level, such a detailed analysis is not included in this study. In general, geographic areas with lower levels of aggregate economic activity will have smaller secondary impacts within those same geographic boundaries.

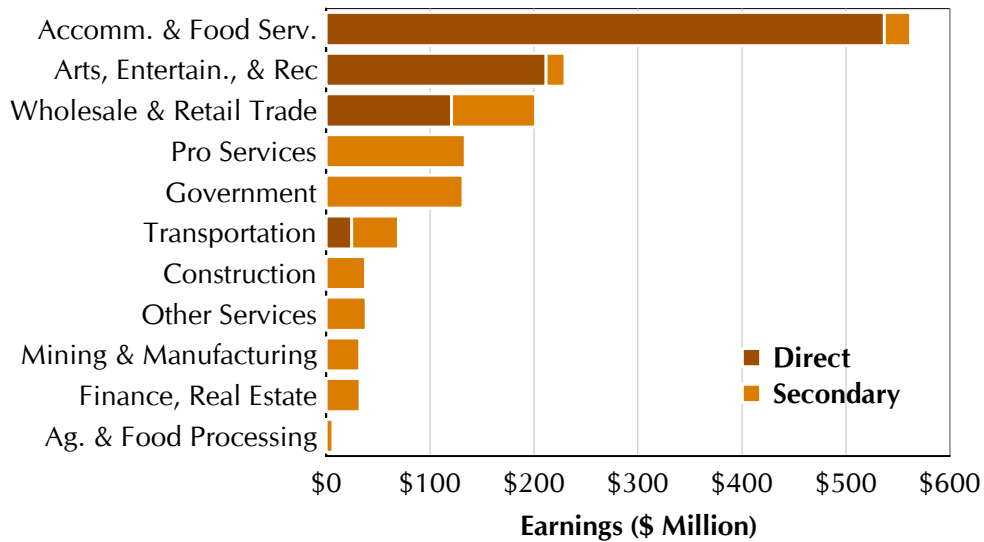
Direct and Secondary Employment

Generated by Visitor Spending in Wyoming, 2016



Direct and Secondary Earnings

Generated by Visitor Spending in Wyoming, 2016



Direct & Secondary Visitor-Generated Employment, 2016

Industry Group	(Jobs)		Secondary		Grand Total
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	
Direct & Secondary Visitor-Generat					
Accommodation & Food Services	18,852	248	927	1,176	20,028
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7,277	501	238	739	8,016
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,992	494	1,729	2,223	7,215
Transportation	645	467	336	803	1,448
Professional Services		1,153	1,769	2,922	2,922
Other Services		684	607	1,291	1,291
Government		133	2,330	2,464	2,464
Construction		22	666	687	687
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate		642	624	1,266	1,266
Mining & Manufacturing		193	229	423	423
Agriculture & Food Processing		232	73	306	306
All Industries	31,770	4,770	9,530	14,300	46,070

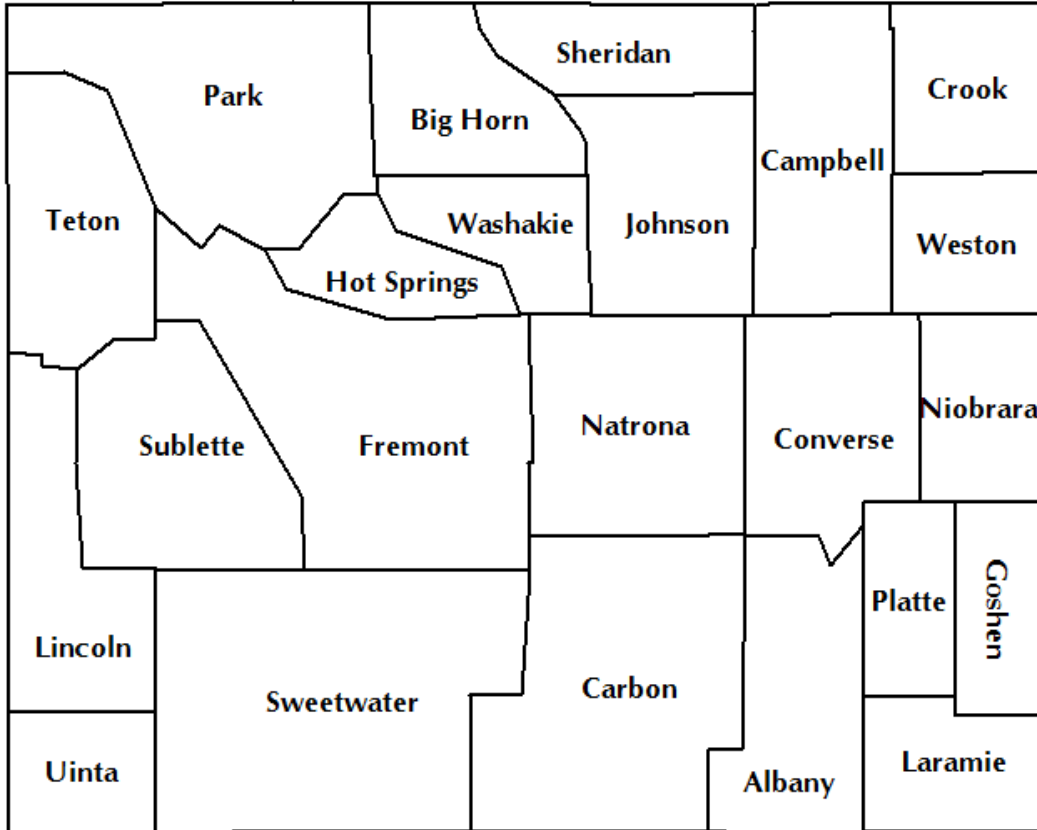
Source: Dean Runyan Associates & Minnesota Implan Group.
Industry Groups are defined in Appendix.

Direct & Secondary Visitor-Generated Earnings, 2016

Industry Group	(\$ Million)		Secondary		Grand Total
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	
Direct & Secondary Visitor-Generat					
Accommodation & Food Services	537	5	20	25	562
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	212	12	6	18	230
Wholesale & Retail Trade	121	22	59	81	201
Transportation	25	29	16	45	70
Professional Services		50	84	134	134
Other Services		22	16	38	38
Government		10	122	132	132
Construction		1	37	38	38
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate		15	18	33	33
Mining & Manufacturing		15	18	32	32
Agriculture & Food Processing		5	2	6	6
All Industries	894	186	397	583	1,476

Source: Dean Runyan Associates & Minnesota Implan Group.
Industry Groups are defined in Appendix.

IV. County Travel Impacts 2000 - 2016



This section provides detailed county estimates, as well as a number of summary tables, for the years 2000 to 2016. In interpreting these estimates, readers are advised that:

- All monetary values are expressed in *current* dollars (no inflation adjustment).
- The estimates measure direct impacts only. Secondary impacts are reported at the state level for employment and earnings.
- In general, estimates of counties with small populations and economies are less reliable than estimates for more populous and economically diverse areas. Trend analysis and comparisons of counties with relatively low levels of travel related economic activity should therefore be interpreted cautiously.

In addition to the detailed county estimates, two indicators of the relative importance of visitor spending in counties are provided. The first is a comparison of travel-generated employment with total employment. The estimates of total employment are taken from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (these estimates are for 2015). The second indicator is a comparison of estimates of travel-generated state tax receipts with state sales tax distributions for 2016.

It is important to emphasize that these indicators should be interpreted with care. Estimates for areas with low levels of economic activity are generally less reliable than estimates for larger local economies. This is even more the case for the indicators provided in this section. The employment figures provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis are themselves estimates. It should also be noted that these estimates measure the total number of jobs (including self-employment) in an area, not the number of residents that work.

The sales tax distribution totals figures provided by the Wyoming Department of Revenue will be influenced by the particular business make-up of the locale. As with travel-oriented businesses, some of the sales of these businesses may originate with purchases of residents of other counties. For these and other reasons, the measures provided in this section are general indicators that should be used in conjunction with other measures of local economic activity.

Wyoming Travel Impacts by County, 2016

	Travel Spending		Earnings (\$Million)	Employment (Jobs)	Tax Receipts		
	Total (\$Million)	Less trans. (\$Million)			Local (\$Million)	State (\$Million)	Total (\$Million)
Albany	157.2	118.6	36.9	1,820	3.7	5.4	9.1
Big Horn	26.7	18.6	4.6	300	0.3	1.0	1.4
Campbell	102.6	67.1	26.0	1,040	1.6	4.1	5.7
Carbon	163.3	137.4	44.7	1,510	3.9	4.9	8.8
Converse	33.7	24.2	10.6	420	0.6	1.3	1.9
Crook	29.9	22.8	8.7	390	0.4	1.1	1.5
Fremont	125.3	92.5	44.4	1,540	1.5	4.4	5.9
Goshen	24.9	15.9	4.9	290	0.4	1.1	1.4
Hot Springs	24.5	19.7	7.7	320	0.5	0.8	1.3
Johnson	49.5	40.5	15.3	680	0.9	1.6	2.5
Laramie	318.8	232.6	66.7	2,940	7.2	11.6	18.8
Lincoln	59.1	42.5	16.5	590	0.8	2.2	3.0
Natrona	263.1	191.9	70.8	2,540	4.8	8.8	13.6
Niobrara	10.0	7.7	3.6	130	0.2	0.3	0.6
Park	379.0	329.9	99.7	4,200	5.4	10.3	15.6
Platte	44.2	34.7	10.9	490	0.7	1.5	2.1
Sheridan	102.5	78.1	31.5	1,070	2.5	3.4	5.9
Sublette	39.6	31.3	10.0	360	0.4	1.3	1.7
Sweetwater	151.5	109.2	34.6	1,560	3.1	5.6	8.7
Teton	1,016.3	886.7	314.3	8,250	30.1	24.7	54.8
Uinta	79.0	58.0	22.4	900	1.6	2.9	4.5
Washakie	23.7	16.9	6.0	290	0.3	0.9	1.1
Weston	15.2	10.6	2.8	150	0.2	0.6	0.8
State Total	3,240	2,587	894	31,770	71	100	171

Travel spending less transportation does not include gasoline purchases and air travel. Total Earnings includes wage and salary disbursements, other earned income and proprietor income. Employment includes payroll employees and proprietors. Tax receipts include local option lodging and sales taxes, state sales tax and the gasoline tax. State sales taxes are allocated to local government (31 percent) and the state (69 percent). Property taxes are not included.

Wyoming
Travel Spending by County
(\$Millions)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change	
									2004-16	2015-16
Albany	92.6	120.9	134.1	139.0	157.3	170.7	162.2	157.2	2.2%	-3.1%
Big Horn	19.8	24.5	26.6	27.5	31.5	30.2	27.8	26.7	0.7%	-3.8%
Campbell	63.4	90.3	92.2	104.4	117.8	149.3	124.7	102.6	1.1%	-17.7%
Carbon	91.9	128.4	142.8	134.4	156.6	159.1	167.3	163.3	2.0%	-2.4%
Converse	22.3	31.2	38.7	34.7	51.6	58.8	47.1	33.7	0.7%	-28.3%
Crook	19.0	23.0	26.1	26.0	28.6	31.0	31.4	29.9	2.2%	-4.6%
Fremont	84.0	104.2	118.9	123.3	138.1	135.9	136.1	125.3	1.6%	-7.9%
Goshen	17.3	22.1	24.4	27.9	33.3	30.6	27.3	24.9	1.0%	-8.5%
Hot Springs	16.7	22.2	23.8	23.9	25.3	24.7	24.7	24.5	0.8%	-0.8%
Johnson	29.0	37.2	39.6	42.3	49.6	56.7	52.7	49.5	2.4%	-6.0%
Laramie	189.6	243.0	243.7	277.7	309.4	364.1	323.4	318.8	2.3%	-1.4%
Lincoln	33.2	42.7	47.6	52.7	61.4	59.3	59.0	59.1	2.7%	0.1%
Natrona	152.7	192.3	235.0	224.7	292.6	314.7	287.7	263.1	2.6%	-8.5%
Niobrara	5.8	7.6	9.3	9.1	11.2	12.5	10.7	10.0	2.3%	-6.7%
Park	215.8	254.7	284.5	298.7	334.9	349.5	357.1	379.0	3.4%	6.2%
Platte	28.6	33.0	35.8	35.1	42.3	52.8	48.0	44.2	2.5%	-8.0%
Sheridan	71.4	91.8	97.7	92.6	105.0	114.8	108.9	102.5	0.9%	-5.8%
Sublette	31.5	42.9	48.3	42.8	42.7	44.2	41.2	39.6	-0.7%	-4.0%
Sweetwater	106.6	139.6	148.6	131.2	162.6	168.8	158.6	151.5	0.7%	-4.5%
Teton	488.3	588.6	642.0	623.8	786.7	926.2	970.8	1,016.3	4.7%	4.7%
Uinta	56.3	78.0	86.5	93.9	89.3	86.2	85.3	79.0	0.1%	-7.3%
Washakie	14.9	18.3	20.9	21.2	25.3	26.3	24.4	23.7	2.2%	-2.8%
Weston	11.1	14.5	16.2	16.0	18.0	17.5	17.0	15.2	0.4%	-10.3%
State Total	1,862	2,351	2,583	2,603	3,071	3,384	3,293	3,240	2.7%	-1.6%

Note: Annual Change is the average annual percentage change over the time period.

Wyoming
Non-Transportation Travel Spending by County
(\$Millions)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change	
									2004-16	2015-16
Albany	74.9	91.9	99.3	101.1	106.4	117.6	118.8	118.6	2.1%	-0.2%
Big Horn	15.8	17.9	18.7	19.0	20.0	18.8	18.6	18.6	0.3%	0.0%
Campbell	48.1	64.8	61.7	69.6	71.0	97.9	83.8	67.1	0.3%	-20.0%
Carbon	80.9	108.5	118.2	109.4	122.0	124.9	138.1	137.4	2.0%	-0.5%
Converse	18.0	23.5	28.9	24.7	36.3	42.6	35.0	24.2	0.2%	-30.9%
Crook	16.0	17.8	19.5	19.0	19.2	21.3	23.2	22.8	2.1%	-1.9%
Fremont	68.2	78.4	87.2	89.2	92.4	90.8	98.7	92.5	1.4%	-6.3%
Goshen	12.9	14.8	15.6	18.1	19.7	17.6	17.0	15.9	0.6%	-6.0%
Hot Springs	14.4	18.1	18.9	18.6	18.5	18.0	19.3	19.7	0.7%	2.0%
Johnson	25.1	30.5	31.4	33.4	37.1	43.6	42.3	40.5	2.4%	-4.2%
Laramie	150.8	179.5	170.8	194.9	199.6	244.5	228.0	232.6	2.2%	2.1%
Lincoln	26.5	30.9	32.9	36.5	39.5	37.4	40.6	42.5	2.7%	4.6%
Natrona	119.3	142.0	172.1	160.0	202.1	219.1	208.2	191.9	2.5%	-7.8%
Niobrara	4.8	5.9	7.2	6.8	8.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	2.2%	-4.8%
Park	193.8	219.7	241.4	253.1	273.4	287.0	304.6	329.9	3.4%	8.3%
Platte	24.0	25.8	27.2	26.2	29.7	38.8	37.0	34.7	2.5%	-6.2%
Sheridan	59.1	72.5	74.5	68.8	73.2	81.5	81.4	78.1	0.6%	-4.1%
Sublette	27.7	36.0	39.2	33.5	30.7	32.4	31.8	31.3	-1.2%	-1.6%
Sweetwater	85.5	105.8	108.5	90.5	105.4	110.6	111.2	109.2	0.3%	-1.8%
Teton	425.6	507.6	543.1	524.6	656.3	779.4	837.0	886.7	4.8%	5.9%
Uinta	45.8	59.8	64.3	69.1	59.4	57.2	61.1	58.0	-0.2%	-5.0%
Washakie	11.6	13.1	14.5	14.4	16.1	17.0	16.8	16.9	2.2%	0.6%
Weston	8.9	10.7	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.9	11.5	10.6	-0.1%	-8.5%
State Total	1,558	1,876	2,007	1,992	2,247	2,518	2,572	2,587	2.7%	0.6%

Note: Annual Change is the average annual percentage change over the time period.

Wyoming
Earnings Generated by Travel Spending by County
(\$Millions)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change	
									2004-16	2015-16
Albany	21.7	26.4	30.4	30.4	31.7	35.1	35.8	36.9	2.8%	3.1%
Big Horn	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.1%	0.5%
Campbell	17.8	23.9	24.0	26.5	25.9	29.3	27.5	26.0	0.7%	-5.2%
Carbon	21.3	27.9	32.8	30.1	36.5	39.3	42.9	44.7	4.0%	4.4%
Converse	6.6	8.8	11.7	9.8	13.1	13.8	13.3	10.6	1.5%	-20.4%
Crook	5.4	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.2	9.0	8.7	3.0%	-3.4%
Fremont	29.3	33.2	42.6	43.0	43.5	44.6	46.4	44.4	2.5%	-4.3%
Goshen	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	2.6%	-1.2%
Hot Springs	5.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.7	1.3%	3.4%
Johnson	8.9	10.7	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.9	15.1	15.3	3.0%	0.9%
Laramie	45.3	52.8	53.3	59.4	60.1	64.5	64.5	66.7	2.0%	3.4%
Lincoln	9.8	11.1	12.5	14.1	14.1	14.3	15.7	16.5	3.3%	5.0%
Natrona	43.5	51.9	66.8	61.0	69.3	73.7	75.1	70.8	2.6%	-5.7%
Niobrara	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	2.5%	-4.7%
Park	56.6	56.4	72.0	77.0	81.6	86.8	92.7	99.7	4.9%	7.6%
Platte	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.4	11.0	11.3	10.9	2.1%	-3.9%
Sheridan	21.7	25.9	28.3	25.8	26.2	29.2	31.4	31.5	1.7%	0.5%
Sublette	11.9	15.4	17.8	14.3	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.0	-3.5%	-10.0%
Sweetwater	28.8	36.6	39.4	32.4	33.4	34.8	35.2	34.6	-0.5%	-1.8%
Teton	162.2	193.9	216.9	207.3	236.9	268.3	289.3	314.3	4.1%	8.6%
Uinta	12.1	16.5	19.3	20.3	19.2	20.7	22.4	22.4	2.6%	0.0%
Washakie	4.6	5.0	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.0	1.4%	-6.4%
Weston	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.2%	-5.2%
State Total	533	631	724	710	765	830	869	894	2.9%	2.9%

Note: Annual Change is the average annual percentage change over the time period.

Wyoming
Employment Generated by Travel Spending by County
 (Jobs)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change	
									2004-16	2015-16
Albany	1,570	1,840	1,810	1,730	1,750	1,840	1,830	1,820	-0.1%	-0.8%
Big Horn	340	350	400	390	370	290	290	300	-1.2%	3.5%
Campbell	1,080	1,280	1,110	1,170	1,100	1,160	1,080	1,040	-1.8%	-4.3%
Carbon	1,240	1,530	1,460	1,260	1,410	1,400	1,490	1,510	-0.1%	1.7%
Converse	410	500	570	470	590	530	500	420	-1.5%	-16.1%
Crook	350	360	390	350	380	390	420	390	0.8%	-5.5%
Fremont	1,480	1,410	1,650	1,640	1,560	1,520	1,600	1,540	0.7%	-3.9%
Goshen	260	270	270	320	350	300	290	290	0.6%	-0.9%
Hot Springs	330	380	340	330	310	300	310	320	-1.5%	1.6%
Johnson	470	590	610	640	630	710	690	680	1.1%	-1.9%
Laramie	2,590	2,690	2,840	3,120	2,800	3,020	2,950	2,940	0.8%	-0.4%
Lincoln	550	600	580	660	620	530	580	590	-0.2%	1.9%
Natrona	2,280	2,330	2,800	2,390	2,630	2,660	2,650	2,540	0.7%	-4.1%
Niobrara	130	130	170	150	160	170	140	130	0.1%	-7.5%
Park	3,440	3,140	3,470	3,550	3,930	3,880	4,040	4,200	2.4%	4.1%
Platte	580	550	530	490	470	510	520	490	-1.0%	-5.7%
Sheridan	1,060	1,170	1,110	1,000	980	1,070	1,090	1,070	-0.7%	-1.2%
Sublette	540	550	540	440	410	380	370	360	-3.4%	-2.3%
Sweetwater	1,780	2,000	1,880	1,530	1,510	1,560	1,580	1,560	-2.1%	-1.7%
Teton	6,360	6,930	7,080	6,640	7,280	7,650	7,990	8,250	1.5%	3.2%
Uinta	750	930	920	920	850	890	960	900	-0.3%	-6.1%
Washakie	320	340	360	330	350	300	310	290	-1.3%	-5.6%
Weston	170	170	180	170	150	150	160	150	-1.2%	-5.6%
State Total	28,053	30,038	31,062	29,681	30,592	31,222	31,831	31,766	0.5%	-0.2%

Note: Annual Change is the average annual percentage change over the time period.

Wyoming
Local and State Tax Receipts
(\$Millions)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	Annual Change	
									2004-16	2015-16
Albany	4.3	5.5	6.1	6.5	7.0	8.9	9.2	9.1	4.3%	-1.1%
Big Horn	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.8%	-1.8%
Campbell	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.8	5.7	4.4%	-16.1%
Carbon	4.1	5.8	6.4	6.2	7.0	8.0	8.9	8.8	3.6%	-1.5%
Converse	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.9	3.0%	-27.2%
Crook	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	4.8%	-3.0%
Fremont	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.4	5.9	4.9%	-6.7%
Goshen	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.5%	-6.1%
Hot Springs	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.6%	0.5%
Johnson	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.3%	-5.1%
Laramie	8.8	10.9	11.0	13.2	13.8	19.4	18.8	18.8	4.6%	0.3%
Lincoln	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	5.6%	1.2%
Natrona	6.2	7.7	9.4	9.3	11.7	14.7	14.7	13.6	4.9%	-7.6%
Niobrara	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	4.2%	-5.4%
Park	7.1	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.3	13.4	14.5	15.6	5.4%	7.9%
Platte	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	5.2%	-7.2%
Sheridan	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	2.6%	-4.9%
Sublette	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.0%	-3.1%
Sweetwater	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.9	8.5	9.0	8.7	2.8%	-3.0%
Teton	20.7	25.6	27.6	27.0	38.1	47.2	51.5	54.8	6.5%	6.5%
Uinta	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	2.2%	-5.5%
Washakie	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.6%	-1.4%
Weston	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.2%	-8.5%
State Total	77	97	106	110	130	164	171	171	4.9%	-0.3%

Note: Annual Change is the average annual percentage change over the time period.

Wyoming Direct Travel-Generated Earnings & Employment, 2015*

County	Earnings (\$Millions)			Employment (Jobs)		
	Total	Travel	Percent	Total	Travel	Percent
Albany	1,482	36	2.4%	23,540	1,830	7.8%
Big Horn	444	5	1.0%	6,940	290	4.2%
Campbell	2,690	27	1.0%	37,490	1,080	2.9%
Carbon	775	43	5.5%	10,390	1,490	14.3%
Converse	783	13	1.7%	9,590	500	5.2%
Crook	328	9	2.7%	4,500	420	9.3%
Fremont	1,654	46	2.8%	24,390	1,600	6.6%
Goshen	567	5	0.9%	7,400	290	3.9%
Hot Springs	244	7	3.0%	3,110	310	10.0%
Johnson	382	15	4.0%	6,140	690	11.2%
Laramie	4,836	65	1.3%	66,810	2,950	4.4%
Lincoln	743	16	2.1%	10,160	580	5.7%
Natrona	5,645	75	1.3%	57,250	2,650	4.6%
Niobrara	118	4	3.2%	1,820	140	7.9%
Park	1,423	93	6.5%	21,440	4,040	18.8%
Platte	399	11	2.8%	5,960	520	8.7%
Sheridan	1,653	31	1.9%	20,720	1,090	5.2%
Sublette	484	11	2.3%	7,040	370	5.3%
Sweetwater	2,172	35	1.6%	29,320	1,580	5.4%
Teton	4,506	289	6.4%	30,870	7,990	25.9%
Uinta	854	22	2.6%	12,180	960	7.9%
Washakie	362	6	1.8%	5,420	310	5.7%
Weston	326	3	0.9%	4,110	160	3.8%
State Total	32,870	869	2.6%	406,580	31,830	7.8%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Dean Runyan Associates.

* Total BEA Earnings and Employment are available only through 2015.

Wyoming
Travel-Generated State Sales Tax Distributions
as a Percentage of Total State Sales Tax Distributions
2016 (\$Millions)

County	Total Distributions	Travel-Generated Distributions	Percent
Albany	18.8	\$3.5	18.7%
Big Horn	5.4	\$0.5	9.8%
Campbell	76.0	\$2.1	2.8%
Carbon	13.8	\$4.1	29.4%
Converse	16.7	\$0.7	4.3%
Crook	4.0	\$0.7	16.4%
Fremont	22.1	\$2.7	12.2%
Goshen	5.4	\$0.5	8.8%
Hot Springs	3.4	\$0.6	17.6%
Johnson	7.6	\$1.2	15.9%
Laramie	70.1	\$7.3	10.4%
Lincoln	12.4	\$1.2	10.0%
Natrona	66.0	\$6.0	9.0%
Niobrara	1.7	\$0.2	13.8%
Park	24.4	\$9.4	38.4%
Platte	5.4	\$1.0	18.1%
Sheridan	19.4	\$2.3	12.0%
Sublette	21.5	\$0.9	4.2%
Sweetwater	41.6	\$3.5	8.5%
Teton	49.1	\$28.0	57.1%
Uinta	11.7	\$1.8	15.1%
Washakie	4.6	\$0.5	10.7%
Weston	3.7	\$0.3	8.1%
State Total	505	\$79	15.7%

Source: Wyoming Department of revenue and Dean Runyan Associates.

Note: State sales taxes do not include travel-generated state motor fuel tax receipts.

**Wyoming Travel-Generated State & Local
Tax Receipts per Household
2016**

County	Households (Thousand)	Tax Receipts Per Household		
		Local	State	Total
Albany	16.2	\$228	\$335	\$563
Big Horn	4.7	\$70	\$220	\$290
Campbell	17.6	\$90	\$232	\$323
Carbon	6.4	\$607	\$773	\$1,380
Converse	5.8	\$96	\$225	\$322
Crook	2.9	\$152	\$365	\$517
Fremont	15.7	\$97	\$281	\$378
Goshen	5.5	\$66	\$195	\$261
Hot Springs	2.2	\$232	\$374	\$606
Johnson	3.9	\$222	\$414	\$636
Laramie	38.6	\$186	\$302	\$488
Lincoln	7.0	\$112	\$314	\$426
Natrona	32.3	\$149	\$271	\$421
Niobrara	1.1	\$205	\$312	\$518
Park	12.4	\$434	\$831	\$1,265
Platte	4.0	\$170	\$371	\$541
Sheridan	12.6	\$197	\$271	\$468
Sublette	3.7	\$114	\$352	\$466
Sweetwater	17.0	\$185	\$330	\$515
Teton	9.5	\$3,177	\$2,607	\$5,785
Uinta	7.6	\$207	\$382	\$589
Washakie	3.5	\$73	\$250	\$323
Weston	3.0	\$77	\$202	\$280
State Total	233	\$305	\$428	\$733

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Dean Runyan Associates.

ALBANY COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	84.6	107.9	118.6	122.3	133.9	146.3	142.4	139.7
Other Travel*	7.9	13.0	15.6	16.7	23.4	24.5	19.8	17.5
Total	92.6	120.9	134.1	139.0	157.3	170.7	162.2	157.2

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	30.8	43.4	50.6	51.6	55.8	64.5	64.2	62.6
Campground	12.7	15.2	16.2	15.9	17.4	18.4	18.0	18.0
Private Home	19.2	22.7	23.6	26.2	28.9	30.0	28.1	27.7
Vacation Home	9.2	11.2	12.2	12.0	13.8	14.1	13.4	13.0
Day Travel	12.6	15.3	16.0	16.6	17.9	19.3	18.7	18.4
Total	84.6	107.9	118.6	122.3	133.9	146.3	142.4	139.7

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	11.8	16.3	19.2	18.7	20.1	23.3	24.9	24.9
Food Service	21.0	26.3	28.9	30.7	32.6	36.7	37.0	37.5
Food Stores	7.9	9.3	10.4	10.3	11.2	12.3	12.3	12.0
Local Tran. & Gas	9.5	15.6	19.0	20.7	27.0	28.2	23.2	20.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	16.9	20.0	20.7	20.5	21.0	22.6	22.4	22.3
Retail Sales	17.2	20.0	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.7	22.2	21.8
Visitor Air Tran.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total	84.6	107.9	118.6	122.3	133.9	146.3	142.4	139.7

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	11.6	14.9	17.5	17.7	18.7	20.5	21.1	21.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.7	8.2
Retail**	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9
Ground Tran .	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Travel*	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total	21.7	26.4	30.4	30.4	31.7	35.1	35.8	36.9

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	850	1,020	1,020	1,010	1,040	1,060	1,070	1,050
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	400	480	460	390	380	450	430	440
Retail **	230	250	250	250	240	250	250	240
Ground Tran	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Other Travel *	70	70	70	70	80	70	80	80
Total	1,570	1,840	1,810	1,730	1,750	1,840	1,830	1,820

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7
State Tax Receipts	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.4
Total	4.3	5.5	6.1	6.5	7.0	8.9	9.2	9.1

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

ALBANY COUNTY

(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$236	\$455	\$115	\$222	2.1	1.9
Private Home	\$119	\$338	\$52	\$149	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$131	\$215	\$54	\$92	2.4	1.6
All Overnight	\$165	\$333	\$73	\$150	2.2	2.0

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	580	567	546	282	276	266
Private Home	549	532	529	242	234	233
Other Overnight	575	575	576	237	237	237
All Overnight	1,704	1,675	1,652	760	747	736

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	300	294	283	146	143	138
Private Home	193	187	186	85	82	82
Other Overnight	337	338	338	144	144	144
All Overnight	830	818	807	375	370	364

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
 "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

BIG HORN COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	17.5	20.5	21.9	22.3	24.4	22.9	21.9	21.5
Other Travel*	2.3	4.0	4.8	5.1	7.1	7.4	5.9	5.2
Total	19.8	24.5	26.6	27.5	31.5	30.2	27.8	26.7

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.2
Campground	7.2	8.5	9.0	8.8	9.8	8.1	8.0	8.0
Private Home	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4
Vacation Home	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Day Travel	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Total	17.5	20.5	21.9	22.3	24.4	22.9	21.9	21.5

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Food Service	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6
Food Stores	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Local Tran. & Gas	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.0
Retail Sales	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Total	17.5	20.5	21.9	22.3	24.4	22.9	21.9	21.5

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Retail**	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Ground Tran .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.6

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	160	170	200	190	190	140	150	150
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	100	90	100	100	100	70	70	70
Retail **	60	70	70	70	60	60	50	60
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	340	350	400	390	370	290	290	300

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State Tax Receipts	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

BIG HORN COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$175	\$428	\$75	\$184	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$157	\$447	\$69	\$197	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$219	\$510	\$82	\$201	2.7	2.3
All Overnight	\$187	\$471	\$76	\$196	2.5	2.5

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	64	59	57	28	26	24
Private Home	82	78	78	36	34	34
Other Overnight	115	115	115	43	43	43
All Overnight	261	252	250	106	103	102

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	26	24	23	11	10	10
Private Home	29	27	28	13	12	12
Other Overnight	46	47	47	18	18	18
All Overnight	102	98	97	42	41	40

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	54.8	75.2	72.9	82.7	87.2	117.7	98.6	79.4
Other Travel*	8.6	15.2	19.3	21.6	30.6	31.6	26.1	23.2
Total	63.4	90.3	92.2	104.4	117.8	149.3	124.7	102.6

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	36.0	52.3	48.1	55.6	57.2	84.3	69.1	50.7
Campground	5.6	7.0	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1
Private Home	10.3	12.1	13.7	15.6	17.3	19.5	16.6	16.4
Vacation Home	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Day Travel	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.1
Total	54.8	75.2	72.9	82.7	87.2	117.7	98.6	79.4

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	14.0	21.9	22.6	24.7	24.2	37.3	32.3	21.9
Food Service	12.2	16.0	14.8	17.7	18.6	25.1	21.4	18.9
Food Stores	3.7	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	6.9	6.0	5.2
Local Tran. & Gas	5.7	9.4	10.1	12.2	15.4	18.7	13.6	11.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	9.4	11.7	10.4	11.5	11.7	14.9	12.6	11.1
Retail Sales	8.7	10.6	9.3	10.7	11.0	13.7	11.5	10.0
Visitor Air Tran.	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total	54.8	75.2	72.9	82.7	87.2	117.7	98.6	79.4

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	9.5	13.8	14.0	15.8	15.3	17.8	16.8	15.9
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	5.0	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.9
Retail**	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.5
Ground Tran .	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other Travel*	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total	17.8	23.9	24.0	26.5	25.9	29.3	27.5	26.0

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	610	730	630	680	630	680	640	610
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	300	380	310	320	300	300	280	270
Retail **	110	120	100	110	110	120	110	100
Ground Tran	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Other Travel *	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total	1,080	1,280	1,110	1,170	1,100	1,160	1,080	1,040

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.6
State Tax Receipts	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	4.9	4.7	4.1
Total	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.8	5.7

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

CAMPBELL COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$272	\$651	\$98	\$234	2.8	2.4
Private Home	\$107	\$303	\$47	\$133	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$189	\$433	\$71	\$171	2.7	2.3
All Overnight	\$196	\$498	\$76	\$194	2.6	2.5

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	828	661	519	297	237	186
Private Home	397	350	348	175	154	153
Other Overnight	131	131	132	49	49	49
All Overnight	1,355	1,142	999	521	440	389

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	346	276	217	124	99	78
Private Home	140	123	123	61	54	54
Other Overnight	54	54	54	21	22	22
All Overnight	539	453	394	207	175	153

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

CARBON COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	88.8	123.1	136.3	127.5	147.1	149.3	159.7	156.6
Other Travel*	3.1	5.4	6.5	6.9	9.5	9.8	7.7	6.7
Total	91.9	128.4	142.8	134.4	156.6	159.1	167.3	163.3

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	32.8	53.4	62.8	55.7	67.9	68.7	78.4	76.4
Campground	20.1	24.8	26.3	25.8	26.7	29.0	28.5	28.5
Private Home	9.0	10.1	10.3	11.1	12.5	11.7	11.9	11.3
Vacation Home	8.4	10.1	10.8	10.4	11.9	12.1	11.3	11.0
Day Travel	18.5	24.7	26.1	24.4	28.1	27.9	29.6	29.3
Total	88.8	123.1	136.3	127.5	147.1	149.3	159.7	156.6

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	14.6	22.7	26.8	23.9	27.5	29.9	35.2	34.1
Food Service	19.3	26.2	29.1	27.9	31.7	32.5	36.0	36.9
Food Stores	8.9	11.2	12.6	11.6	13.0	13.4	14.4	14.1
Local Tran. & Gas	7.9	14.6	18.1	18.1	25.1	24.4	21.5	19.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	17.7	22.6	23.5	21.4	23.1	23.0	24.7	24.8
Retail Sales	20.3	25.7	26.1	24.6	26.7	26.1	27.8	27.5
Total	88.8	123.1	136.3	127.5	147.1	149.3	159.7	156.6

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	12.2	16.6	20.0	18.2	24.0	26.6	29.2	30.9
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	4.7	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
Retail**	3.7	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.2
Ground Tran .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Travel*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	21.3	27.9	32.8	30.1	36.5	39.3	42.9	44.7

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	750	930	880	770	920	920	980	1,000
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	200	290	260	210	200	180	180	180
Retail **	250	270	280	250	250	260	280	290
Ground Tran	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Travel *	30	20	20	30	20	30	30	30
Total	1,240	1,530	1,460	1,260	1,410	1,400	1,490	1,510

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.9
State Tax Receipts	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.5	5.0	4.9
Total	4.1	5.8	6.4	6.2	7.0	8.0	8.9	8.8

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

CARBON COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$200	\$386	\$97	\$188	2.1	1.9
Private Home	\$137	\$389	\$60	\$171	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$179	\$326	\$71	\$136	2.5	1.8
All Overnight	\$186	\$365	\$83	\$167	2.2	2.0

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	697	795	786	339	387	383
Private Home	188	195	188	83	86	83
Other Overnight	560	554	556	223	220	221
All Overnight	1,445	1,544	1,530	645	693	686

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	361	411	407	176	200	198
Private Home	66	69	66	29	30	29
Other Overnight	294	289	290	123	121	121
All Overnight	721	769	763	328	351	348

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

CONVERSE COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	19.7	26.6	33.1	28.7	43.2	50.0	40.1	27.6
Other Travel*	2.5	4.5	5.6	6.1	8.5	8.8	7.0	6.2
Total	22.3	31.2	38.7	34.7	51.6	58.8	47.1	33.7

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	9.8	14.7	20.3	16.0	27.4	33.7	24.7	12.9
Campground	4.4	5.5	5.8	5.7	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.9
Private Home	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.1	4.8
Vacation Home	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Day Travel	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6
Total	19.7	26.6	33.1	28.7	43.2	50.0	40.1	27.6

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	4.3	6.4	8.7	6.9	11.2	14.6	11.4	6.2
Food Service	4.6	6.1	7.5	6.7	9.8	11.3	9.4	7.0
Food Stores	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.4
Local Tran. & Gas	1.7	3.1	4.2	3.9	6.8	7.4	5.1	3.4
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.8	4.8	5.4	4.7	6.4	7.1	6.0	4.6
Retail Sales	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.2	3.9
Total	19.7	26.6	33.1	28.7	43.2	50.0	40.1	27.6

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	3.6	5.1	7.1	5.8	7.8	8.5	8.2	6.3
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7
Retail**	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.2
Ground Tran .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	6.6	8.8	11.7	9.8	13.1	13.8	13.3	10.6

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	210	280	330	260	330	310	290	230
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	110	120	130	120	150	120	120	100
Retail **	70	80	90	70	90	90	80	70
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	20	10	10	20	10	10	10	10
Total	410	500	570	470	590	530	500	420

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6
State Tax Receipts	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.3
Total	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.9

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

CONVERSE COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$211	\$516	\$90	\$221	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$150	\$426	\$66	\$188	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$245	\$524	\$93	\$211	2.6	2.1
All Overnight	\$206	\$500	\$86	\$211	2.4	2.4

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	370	270	142	159	116	61
Private Home	84	76	72	37	34	32
Other Overnight	100	101	101	38	38	38
All Overnight	554	447	315	234	188	131

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	151	110	58	65	47	25
Private Home	29	27	25	13	12	11
Other Overnight	44	44	45	18	18	18
All Overnight	225	181	128	96	77	54

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

CROOK COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	17.8	20.8	23.3	22.9	24.3	26.5	27.7	26.7
Other Travel*	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.2
Total	19.0	23.0	26.1	26.0	28.6	31.0	31.4	29.9

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	4.7	5.8	7.1	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.1	9.4
Campground	10.0	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.8	12.5	12.4
Private Home	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
Vacation Home	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Day Travel	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	17.8	20.8	23.3	22.9	24.3	26.5	27.7	26.7

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.2	6.1	5.8
Food Service	3.5	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.8
Food Stores	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6
Local Tran. & Gas	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.9	5.1	5.2	4.5	3.9
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5
Retail Sales	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1
Total	17.8	20.8	23.3	22.9	24.3	26.5	27.7	26.7

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.5
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Retail**	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	5.4	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.2	9.0	8.7

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	210	220	250	220	250	270	290	270
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	70	60	70	60	50	50	50	50
Retail **	60	60	70	60	60	60	60	70
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	350	360	390	350	380	390	420	390

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
State Tax Receipts	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

CROOK COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$215	\$527	\$92	\$226	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$99	\$281	\$44	\$124	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$178	\$406	\$67	\$161	2.7	2.3
All Overnight	\$176	\$423	\$70	\$174	2.5	2.4

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	92	108	102	39	46	44
Private Home	58	61	57	26	27	25
Other Overnight	210	212	213	79	79	80
All Overnight	361	381	372	144	153	149

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	38	44	42	16	19	18
Private Home	21	21	20	9	9	9
Other Overnight	87	88	88	34	35	35
All Overnight	145	154	150	60	63	62

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

FREMONT COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	75.3	89.4	101.1	104.4	112.0	109.5	114.9	106.6
Other Travel*	8.7	14.7	17.9	18.9	26.2	26.4	21.1	18.7
Total	84.0	104.2	118.9	123.3	138.1	135.9	136.1	125.3

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	27.9	33.4	39.8	41.4	43.9	43.3	49.9	43.6
Campground	24.7	30.2	31.9	31.4	32.7	31.0	30.4	30.4
Private Home	17.8	19.8	21.6	23.6	26.1	25.9	25.7	23.9
Vacation Home	3.6	4.6	5.4	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2
Day Travel	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5
Total	75.3	89.4	101.1	104.4	112.0	109.5	114.9	106.6

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	13.4	16.1	19.1	19.6	20.3	21.0	24.5	21.7
Food Service	17.2	20.1	23.0	24.4	25.7	25.5	27.8	26.7
Food Stores	6.3	7.1	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.6	9.1	8.6
Local Tran. & Gas	6.5	10.4	13.1	14.4	18.8	17.6	15.2	13.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	17.1	19.3	20.5	20.2	20.4	19.4	20.3	19.6
Retail Sales	14.2	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.2	16.2	16.9	15.9
Visitor Air Tran.	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	75.3	89.4	101.1	104.4	112.0	109.5	114.9	106.6

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	13.3	15.5	19.2	20.0	20.5	20.9	22.3	21.3
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	11.5	12.6	17.3	16.8	16.8	17.8	17.7	16.9
Retail**	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5
Ground Tran .	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Travel*	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	29.3	33.2	42.6	43.0	43.5	44.6	46.4	44.4

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	810	850	980	990	950	920	990	940
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	420	310	400	390	370	370	370	350
Retail **	180	190	200	200	180	170	190	190
Ground Tran	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Travel *	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40
Total	1,480	1,410	1,650	1,640	1,560	1,520	1,600	1,540

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
State Tax Receipts	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.4
Total	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.4	5.9

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

FREMONT COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$314	\$753	\$113	\$270	2.8	2.4
Private Home	\$131	\$373	\$58	\$164	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$210	\$440	\$80	\$178	2.6	2.1
All Overnight	\$210	\$507	\$83	\$203	2.5	2.4

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	386	439	387	138	158	139
Private Home	432	442	414	190	194	182
Other Overnight	457	456	457	175	174	175
All Overnight	1,275	1,336	1,257	504	526	495

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	161	183	161	58	66	58
Private Home	152	155	146	67	68	64
Other Overnight	206	205	206	84	83	83
All Overnight	520	544	513	208	217	205

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

GOSHEN COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	14.6	17.5	18.9	22.0	24.9	22.1	20.6	19.1
Other Travel*	2.7	4.6	5.5	6.0	8.4	8.4	6.7	5.9
Total	17.3	22.1	24.4	27.9	33.3	30.6	27.3	24.9

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	3.8	4.6	5.1	7.4	8.9	8.0	7.2	5.9
Campground	4.8	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
Private Home	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.2
Vacation Home	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Day Travel	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	14.6	17.5	18.9	22.0	24.9	22.1	20.6	19.1

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.2
Food Service	3.5	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.0
Food Stores	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Local Tran. & Gas	1.8	2.8	3.3	3.9	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.1
Retail Sales	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.0
Total	14.6	17.5	18.9	22.0	24.9	22.1	20.6	19.1

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Retail**	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ground Tran .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	140	150	150	190	220	190	180	180
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	40	50	50	60	50	50	40	40
Retail **	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	20
Total	260	270	270	320	350	300	290	290

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
State Tax Receipts	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

GOSHEN COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$216	\$530	\$93	\$227	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$116	\$329	\$51	\$145	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$205	\$464	\$77	\$184	2.7	2.3
All Overnight	\$164	\$422	\$69	\$179	2.4	2.6

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	85	77	64	37	33	27
Private Home	131	125	122	57	55	54
Other Overnight	77	77	77	29	29	29
All Overnight	293	278	264	123	116	110

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	35	31	26	15	13	11
Private Home	46	44	43	20	19	19
Other Overnight	32	32	32	13	13	13
All Overnight	113	107	101	48	45	43

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	15.8	20.6	21.8	21.7	22.4	21.7	22.4	22.5
Other Travel*	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.1
Total	16.7	22.2	23.8	23.9	25.3	24.7	24.7	24.5

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	7.7	10.5	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.4	11.3	11.4
Campground	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7
Private Home	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vacation Home	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Day Travel	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total	15.8	20.6	21.8	21.7	22.4	21.7	22.4	22.5

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.7
Food Service	3.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.6
Food Stores	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Local Tran. & Gas	1.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
Retail Sales	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
Total	15.8	20.6	21.8	21.7	22.4	21.7	22.4	22.5

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	2.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
Retail**	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	5.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.7

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	190	230	200	200	200	190	190	200
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	90	90	80	70	60	70	70	60
Retail **	40	50	50	50	40	40	40	40
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	330	380	340	330	310	300	310	320

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
State Tax Receipts	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$238	\$585	\$102	\$251	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$113	\$320	\$50	\$141	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$210	\$512	\$78	\$200	2.7	2.4
All Overnight	\$207	\$518	\$84	\$215	2.5	2.5

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	101	109	112	43	47	48
Private Home	39	41	40	17	18	18
Other Overnight	95	95	95	35	35	35
All Overnight	236	244	247	96	99	101

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	41	44	46	18	19	20
Private Home	14	14	14	6	6	6
Other Overnight	37	37	37	14	14	14
All Overnight	92	96	97	38	40	40

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	27.3	34.3	35.9	38.4	44.3	51.3	48.3	45.7
Other Travel*	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.9	5.3	5.4	4.3	3.8
Total	29.0	37.2	39.6	42.3	49.6	56.7	52.7	49.5

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	13.1	16.9	17.3	19.8	22.4	28.2	26.0	23.5
Campground	10.2	12.7	13.5	13.2	15.8	16.7	16.4	16.4
Private Home	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0
Vacation Home	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Day Travel	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
Total	27.3	34.3	35.9	38.4	44.3	51.3	48.3	45.7

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	6.6	8.3	8.7	9.6	10.6	13.8	13.4	12.2
Food Service	6.1	7.6	8.0	8.7	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.1
Food Stores	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.9
Local Tran. & Gas	2.1	3.8	4.5	5.0	7.2	7.7	6.1	5.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.3
Retail Sales	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.1
Total	27.3	34.3	35.9	38.4	44.3	51.3	48.3	45.7

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	4.3	5.4	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.2	8.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.1
Retail**	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	8.9	10.7	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.9	15.1	15.3

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	300	360	370	400	400	450	440	420
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	50	120	130	120	110	130	120	130
Retail **	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	470	590	610	640	630	710	690	680

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
State Tax Receipts	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

JOHNSON COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$218	\$534	\$93	\$229	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$131	\$372	\$58	\$164	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$245	\$607	\$90	\$235	2.7	2.5
All Overnight	\$218	\$545	\$88	\$225	2.5	2.5

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	300	274	251	128	118	108
Private Home	54	51	51	24	23	23
Other Overnight	199	200	200	73	73	74
All Overnight	554	525	503	226	214	204

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	122	112	103	52	48	44
Private Home	19	18	18	8	8	8
Other Overnight	76	76	77	30	30	30
All Overnight	218	206	197	90	86	82

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

LARAMIE COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	170.8	210.8	205.0	236.0	250.9	303.2	274.2	275.6
Other Travel*	18.8	32.1	38.7	41.7	58.5	60.8	49.2	43.3
Total	189.6	243.0	243.7	277.7	309.4	364.1	323.4	318.8

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	65.6	85.1	80.3	95.5	101.0	134.1	118.1	117.8
Campground	18.3	23.1	24.5	24.2	27.8	31.7	31.0	30.9
Private Home	37.5	43.3	44.4	51.8	54.5	58.3	53.6	54.6
Vacation Home	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Day Travel	48.8	58.4	54.7	63.3	66.2	77.6	70.2	70.9
Total	170.8	210.8	205.0	236.0	250.9	303.2	274.2	275.6

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	25.3	33.3	33.4	37.9	40.2	55.5	51.6	51.7
Food Service	41.6	50.1	48.6	57.4	59.1	72.3	68.2	71.3
Food Stores	12.4	14.4	14.5	16.0	16.8	20.3	19.1	19.1
Local Tran. & Gas	19.3	30.7	33.3	40.3	50.2	57.3	44.8	41.4
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	28.5	33.0	30.3	33.3	33.4	39.4	36.4	37.3
Retail Sales	43.0	48.7	44.1	50.2	50.1	57.0	52.7	53.3
Visitor Air Tran.	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Total	170.8	210.8	205.0	236.0	250.9	303.2	274.2	275.6

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	22.6	28.2	28.3	32.7	33.2	35.7	36.0	36.5
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	11.4	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.8
Retail**	8.1	9.3	9.3	10.3	10.1	11.6	11.3	11.8
Ground Tran .	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Travel*	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Total	45.3	52.8	53.3	59.4	60.1	64.5	64.5	66.7

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,260	1,300	1,440	1,650	1,480	1,590	1,570	1,520
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	700	730	790	840	730	760	750	780
Retail **	470	500	440	480	420	500	470	480
Ground Tran	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other Travel *	110	110	120	110	120	120	120	110
Total	2,590	2,690	2,840	3,120	2,800	3,020	2,950	2,940

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	6.0	7.5	7.1	7.2
State Tax Receipts	4.8	6.0	5.9	7.3	7.8	11.9	11.7	11.6
Total	8.8	10.9	11.0	13.2	13.8	19.4	18.8	18.8

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

LARAMIE COUNTY

(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$222	\$429	\$108	\$209	2.1	1.9
Private Home	\$114	\$323	\$50	\$142	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$233	\$681	\$83	\$251	2.8	2.9
All Overnight	\$178	\$417	\$80	\$190	2.2	2.3

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	1,243	1,089	1,090	605	530	530
Private Home	1,114	1,060	1,093	490	467	481
Other Overnight	386	387	388	138	138	138
All Overnight	2,743	2,536	2,571	1,233	1,134	1,150

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	643	564	564	313	274	274
Private Home	392	373	384	173	164	169
Other Overnight	128	128	128	47	47	47
All Overnight	1,163	1,064	1,077	533	486	491

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
 "Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	30.1	36.8	40.2	44.7	50.5	47.8	49.8	51.0
Other Travel*	3.2	5.8	7.4	7.9	10.8	11.5	9.3	8.1
Total	33.2	42.7	47.6	52.7	61.4	59.3	59.0	59.1

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	6.9	8.0	8.8	12.0	13.3	11.0	12.8	13.7
Campground	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	8.7	7.6	7.5	8.2
Private Home	7.2	9.0	10.0	10.7	11.4	11.8	12.3	11.9
Vacation Home	5.2	6.6	7.4	7.6	8.9	9.3	8.9	8.7
Day Travel	5.4	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.5
Total	30.1	36.8	40.2	44.7	50.5	47.8	49.8	51.0

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	3.2	3.8	4.2	5.4	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.6
Food Service	7.5	9.0	9.9	11.2	12.2	11.9	13.1	13.9
Food Stores	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.0
Local Tran. & Gas	3.6	5.9	7.3	8.3	11.1	10.5	9.2	8.5
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	6.2	7.1	7.3	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.5
Retail Sales	6.4	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.5
Total	30.1	36.8	40.2	44.7	50.5	47.8	49.8	51.0

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.4
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.1
Retail**	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Ground Tran .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Travel*	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	9.8	11.1	12.5	14.1	14.1	14.3	15.7	16.5

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	300	310	300	370	340	270	290	320
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	110	130	130	140	130	130	130	120
Retail **	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	100
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Travel *	40	50	50	40	40	40	50	50
Total	550	600	580	660	620	530	580	590

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
State Tax Receipts	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.2
Total	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

LINCOLN COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$240	\$589	\$103	\$253	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$123	\$349	\$54	\$154	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$120	\$187	\$50	\$81	2.4	1.6
All Overnight	\$144	\$288	\$62	\$125	2.3	2.0

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	106	123	133	46	53	57
Private Home	210	225	220	93	99	97
Other Overnight	326	328	335	137	138	140
All Overnight	642	675	689	275	289	295

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	43	50	54	19	22	23
Private Home	74	79	78	33	35	34
Other Overnight	205	206	208	88	89	90
All Overnight	322	335	340	140	145	147

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

NATRONA COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	133.4	162.3	198.1	185.7	238.9	257.4	240.2	220.4
Other Travel*	19.2	30.1	36.9	38.9	53.7	57.3	47.5	42.7
Total	152.7	192.3	235.0	224.7	292.6	314.7	287.7	263.1

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	59.8	77.2	104.8	92.0	129.2	142.9	130.8	113.5
Campground	12.3	15.4	16.2	15.9	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.7
Private Home	37.6	41.8	46.0	48.1	54.1	56.6	53.8	53.1
Vacation Home	7.1	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.9	9.6	9.5
Day Travel	16.6	19.5	22.2	21.3	26.9	28.1	26.3	24.6
Total	133.4	162.3	198.1	185.7	238.9	257.4	240.2	220.4

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	22.5	29.4	40.7	34.5	45.3	54.7	51.3	44.2
Food Service	33.4	40.2	49.2	48.1	61.6	66.3	63.9	60.9
Food Stores	9.9	11.4	14.1	13.0	16.7	17.7	17.1	15.7
Local Tran. & Gas	11.3	17.1	22.2	22.7	33.2	33.8	27.5	23.8
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	24.0	27.8	31.7	29.2	36.1	37.2	35.2	33.0
Retail Sales	29.5	33.2	36.4	35.2	42.4	43.2	40.7	38.0
Visitor Air Tran.	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.7
Total	133.4	162.3	198.1	185.7	238.9	257.4	240.2	220.4

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	23.6	29.4	39.5	35.6	40.0	42.5	43.6	40.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	10.0	11.4	14.0	12.4	14.8	16.8	17.1	16.6
Retail**	5.8	6.6	8.0	7.5	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.6
Ground Tran .	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other Travel*	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3
Total	43.5	51.9	66.8	61.0	69.3	73.7	75.1	70.8

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,270	1,360	1,720	1,450	1,580	1,580	1,570	1,480
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	530	480	560	440	510	540	540	530
Retail **	300	310	340	320	360	360	360	350
Ground Tran	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Other Travel *	130	140	140	150	150	130	140	140
Total	2,280	2,330	2,800	2,390	2,630	2,660	2,650	2,540

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	2.6	3.2	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.8
State Tax Receipts	3.6	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.9	9.4	9.4	8.8
Total	6.2	7.7	9.4	9.3	11.7	14.7	14.7	13.6

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

NATRONA COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$311	\$744	\$112	\$267	2.8	2.4
Private Home	\$184	\$524	\$81	\$231	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$208	\$365	\$84	\$154	2.5	1.8
All Overnight	\$247	\$587	\$97	\$232	2.5	2.4

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	1,291	1,173	1,017	463	421	365
Private Home	686	663	654	302	292	288
Other Overnight	347	348	349	139	140	140
All Overnight	2,323	2,184	2,021	904	853	793

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	539	490	425	193	176	152
Private Home	241	233	230	106	103	101
Other Overnight	188	189	190	79	80	80
All Overnight	969	913	845	379	358	334

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

NIOBRARA COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	5.3	6.8	8.3	8.0	9.7	11.0	9.4	8.9
Other Travel*	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1
Total	5.8	7.6	9.3	9.1	11.2	12.5	10.7	10.0

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	2.7	3.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	6.5	5.2	4.7
Campground	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Private Home	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Vacation Home	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Day Travel	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	5.3	6.8	8.3	8.0	9.7	11.0	9.4	8.9

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.3
Food Service	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
Food Stores	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Local Tran. & Gas	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Retail Sales	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Total	5.3	6.8	8.3	8.0	9.7	11.0	9.4	8.9

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Retail**	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.6

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	90	90	120	110	120	120	110	100
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Retail **	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	130	130	170	150	160	170	140	130

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
State Tax Receipts	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

NIOBRARA COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$213	\$522	\$91	\$224	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$123	\$350	\$54	\$154	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$227	\$549	\$84	\$214	2.7	2.4
All Overnight	\$201	\$504	\$83	\$210	2.4	2.5

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	71	57	52	31	24	22
Private Home	18	16	17	8	7	7
Other Overnight	34	34	34	12	13	13
All Overnight	123	107	102	51	44	42

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	29	23	21	12	10	9
Private Home	6	6	6	3	3	3
Other Overnight	13	13	13	5	5	5
All Overnight	49	42	40	20	18	17

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

PARK COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	208.3	243.0	270.6	284.2	315.2	329.1	340.2	363.9
Other Travel*	7.5	11.6	13.9	14.5	19.7	20.5	16.9	15.2
Total	215.8	254.7	284.5	298.7	334.9	349.5	357.1	379.0

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	108.7	121.2	140.1	154.5	172.4	180.7	195.3	208.8
Campground	80.9	100.3	106.6	104.9	114.4	119.9	117.1	127.7
Private Home	12.2	13.6	15.3	16.0	18.4	18.2	17.9	17.5
Vacation Home	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9
Day Travel	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0
Total	208.3	243.0	270.6	284.2	315.2	329.1	340.2	363.9

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	38.8	46.0	53.1	57.1	61.9	69.4	76.2	86.9
Food Service	39.9	45.9	52.2	56.9	62.9	66.3	71.2	76.9
Food Stores	17.1	19.6	22.2	21.7	23.7	25.1	26.0	27.5
Local Tran. & Gas	12.9	21.9	27.2	29.4	39.9	39.9	33.3	31.6
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	53.2	58.8	62.7	63.9	67.9	69.1	72.2	76.9
Retail Sales	44.7	49.3	51.2	53.5	56.9	57.1	59.0	61.8
Visitor Air Tran.	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Total	208.3	243.0	270.6	284.2	315.2	329.1	340.2	363.9

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	23.6	22.7	30.5	34.0	37.1	40.1	43.4	45.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	22.3	22.5	28.2	29.0	30.1	32.3	33.8	38.1
Retail**	9.2	9.6	11.5	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.7	14.9
Ground Tran .	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other Travel*	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total	56.6	56.4	72.0	77.0	81.6	86.8	92.7	99.7

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,520	1,320	1,500	1,570	1,820	1,810	1,900	1,900
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1,340	1,290	1,380	1,360	1,480	1,470	1,490	1,630
Retail **	530	490	530	570	580	550	590	620
Ground Tran	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Travel *	50	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total	3,440	3,140	3,470	3,550	3,930	3,880	4,040	4,200

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.4
State Tax Receipts	4.5	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.3	9.0	9.7	10.3
Total	7.1	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.3	13.4	14.5	15.6

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

PARK COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$729	\$2,105	\$228	\$659	3.2	2.9
Private Home	\$115	\$326	\$50	\$143	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$232	\$667	\$83	\$247	2.8	2.9
All Overnight	\$354	\$1,019	\$125	\$368	2.8	2.9

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	835	891	915	261	279	287
Private Home	343	352	347	151	155	153
Other Overnight	1,484	1,484	1,613	532	532	576
All Overnight	2,662	2,727	2,876	944	966	1,016

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	289	308	317	91	97	99
Private Home	121	124	122	53	54	54
Other Overnight	503	503	540	188	188	200
All Overnight	913	936	979	331	339	353

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

PLATTE COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	26.5	29.7	31.9	31.1	36.8	47.2	43.5	40.2
Other Travel*	2.1	3.4	3.9	4.0	5.5	5.6	4.5	4.0
Total	28.6	33.0	35.8	35.1	42.3	52.8	48.0	44.2

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.2	8.1	14.3	12.0	9.0
Campground	14.8	17.8	18.9	18.6	22.6	26.0	25.4	25.4
Private Home	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.0
Vacation Home	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Day Travel	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
Total	26.5	29.7	31.9	31.1	36.8	47.2	43.5	40.2

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.5	6.2	9.7	9.1	7.7
Food Service	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	10.4	9.9	9.7
Food Stores	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
Local Tran. & Gas	2.5	3.9	4.7	4.9	7.0	8.4	6.5	5.5
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.3	7.7	7.4	7.2
Retail Sales	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.4	6.5	6.1	5.8
Total	26.5	29.7	31.9	31.1	36.8	47.2	43.5	40.2

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8
Retail**	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2
Ground Tran .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.4	11.0	11.3	10.9

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	340	290	280	270	250	260	270	260
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	140	150	140	120	120	130	140	120
Retail **	90	90	90	80	80	100	90	90
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10
Total	580	550	530	490	470	510	520	490

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
State Tax Receipts	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Total	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.1

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

PLATTE COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$188	\$462	\$81	\$198	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$116	\$331	\$51	\$145	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$246	\$709	\$88	\$263	2.8	2.9
All Overnight	\$212	\$584	\$82	\$231	2.6	2.8

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	177	146	112	76	63	48
Private Home	70	60	59	31	26	26
Other Overnight	301	302	303	108	108	108
All Overnight	548	508	473	214	197	182

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	72	60	46	31	26	20
Private Home	25	21	21	11	9	9
Other Overnight	101	101	101	37	37	38
All Overnight	197	181	167	79	72	66

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	64.6	80.9	84.3	78.7	86.0	95.1	92.9	88.4
Other Travel*	6.8	10.9	13.4	13.9	19.1	19.7	16.0	14.2
Total	71.4	91.8	97.7	92.6	105.0	114.8	108.9	102.5

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	28.6	38.8	40.9	35.9	38.9	45.7	44.8	40.9
Campground	10.0	12.2	12.8	12.6	13.0	14.1	14.0	14.0
Private Home	12.6	14.0	14.7	15.4	17.7	18.1	17.4	17.2
Vacation Home	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6
Day Travel	7.8	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.5	10.2	9.9	9.6
Total	64.6	80.9	84.3	78.7	86.0	95.1	92.9	88.4

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	11.4	15.6	16.7	14.7	15.4	19.1	19.4	17.6
Food Service	16.2	20.1	21.1	20.2	22.0	24.4	24.5	24.3
Food Stores	5.3	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.0
Local Tran. & Gas	4.6	7.5	8.7	8.7	11.5	12.0	9.8	8.6
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	12.4	14.6	14.5	13.1	13.6	14.6	14.4	14.0
Retail Sales	13.8	16.0	15.5	14.7	15.5	16.1	15.8	15.2
Visitor Air Tran.	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total	64.6	80.9	84.3	78.7	86.0	95.1	92.9	88.4

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	12.3	15.1	16.5	15.1	15.5	17.9	19.5	19.1
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	5.4	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.5
Retail**	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6
Ground Tran .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Travel*	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	21.7	25.9	28.3	25.8	26.2	29.2	31.4	31.5

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	670	740	700	640	630	710	730	700
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	180	210	190	170	160	170	170	180
Retail **	170	180	170	160	150	150	150	150
Ground Tran	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Travel *	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	30
Total	1,060	1,170	1,110	1,000	980	1,070	1,090	1,070

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
State Tax Receipts	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
Total	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.2	5.9

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

SHERIDAN COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$278	\$666	\$100	\$239	2.8	2.4
Private Home	\$189	\$538	\$83	\$237	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$211	\$370	\$85	\$156	2.5	1.8
All Overnight	\$235	\$528	\$92	\$209	2.6	2.3

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	461	446	410	165	160	147
Private Home	214	209	206	94	92	91
Other Overnight	243	243	244	98	98	98
All Overnight	918	898	860	357	350	336

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	192	186	171	69	67	61
Private Home	75	74	73	33	32	32
Other Overnight	132	132	133	56	56	56
All Overnight	400	392	376	158	155	149

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

SUBLETTE COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	29.9	40.0	44.2	38.2	36.3	37.9	36.2	35.2
Other Travel*	1.6	3.0	4.1	4.6	6.4	6.3	5.0	4.4
Total	31.5	42.9	48.3	42.8	42.7	44.2	41.2	39.6

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	15.2	22.3	24.4	18.0	14.7	16.0	15.0	14.1
Campground	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.3
Private Home	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
Vacation Home	5.6	7.1	8.2	8.5	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.2
Day Travel	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Total	29.9	40.0	44.2	38.2	36.3	37.9	36.2	35.2

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	6.5	9.4	10.4	7.6	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.5
Food Service	6.3	8.3	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5
Food Stores	2.7	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
Local Tran. & Gas	2.1	3.9	5.0	4.7	5.6	5.5	4.4	3.9
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
Retail Sales	6.0	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
Total	29.9	40.0	44.2	38.2	36.3	37.9	36.2	35.2

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	5.7	7.9	9.1	7.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	4.2	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5
Retail**	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	11.9	15.4	17.8	14.3	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.0

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	290	290	280	230	200	190	180	160
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	120	140	130	110	120	100	100	110
Retail **	120	110	120	100	90	80	80	80
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	540	550	540	440	410	380	370	360

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
State Tax Receipts	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

SUBLETTE COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$226	\$554	\$97	\$237	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$228	\$647	\$100	\$285	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$188	\$283	\$80	\$123	2.4	1.5
All Overnight	\$207	\$391	\$89	\$169	2.3	1.9

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	164	153	145	70	65	62
Private Home	44	43	43	19	19	19
Other Overnight	196	194	194	83	82	82
All Overnight	403	389	382	173	167	164

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	67	62	59	29	27	25
Private Home	16	15	15	7	7	7
Other Overnight	127	126	126	55	55	55
All Overnight	209	203	200	91	88	87

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	97.6	124.3	129.5	111.3	134.4	140.0	135.6	131.2
Other Travel*	9.0	15.3	19.1	19.9	28.1	28.8	23.1	20.4
Total	106.6	139.6	148.6	131.2	162.6	168.8	158.6	151.5

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	61.2	81.5	84.5	66.7	81.6	85.2	83.2	79.7
Campground	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.3	9.6	10.5	10.2	10.2
Private Home	12.5	14.3	16.1	17.5	19.7	20.0	19.1	18.9
Vacation Home	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Day Travel	17.5	20.4	20.2	18.4	22.0	22.7	21.6	21.0
Total	97.6	124.3	129.5	111.3	134.4	140.0	135.6	131.2

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	22.2	34.3	38.0	27.4	32.3	34.1	36.1	34.5
Food Service	22.4	26.1	26.6	24.3	28.6	30.6	30.4	30.8
Food Stores	6.6	7.3	7.7	6.7	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.2
Local Tran. & Gas	12.1	18.5	21.0	20.3	28.5	28.8	23.7	21.3
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	16.1	17.9	17.2	14.8	17.0	17.5	17.0	16.9
Retail Sales	18.2	20.1	19.0	17.3	19.6	19.8	19.2	18.8
Visitor Air Tran.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	97.6	124.3	129.5	111.3	134.4	140.0	135.6	131.2

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	17.0	23.3	25.5	20.1	19.9	19.9	20.4	20.0
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	6.6	7.4	7.6	6.3	7.0	8.3	8.1	7.8
Retail**	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Ground Tran .	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other Travel*	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total	28.8	36.6	39.4	32.4	33.4	34.8	35.2	34.6

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1,010	1,140	1,090	860	800	790	810	790
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	460	570	510	410	430	500	490	470
Retail **	220	210	200	180	190	190	190	200
Ground Tran	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Other Travel *	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60
Total	1,780	2,000	1,880	1,530	1,510	1,560	1,580	1,560

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1
State Tax Receipts	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.1	5.6	5.8	5.6
Total	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.9	8.5	9.0	8.7

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

SWEETWATER COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$200	\$386	\$97	\$188	2.1	1.9
Private Home	\$96	\$273	\$42	\$120	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$172	\$396	\$64	\$157	2.7	2.3
All Overnight	\$166	\$361	\$76	\$168	2.2	2.2

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	888	848	820	432	412	399
Private Home	446	445	446	196	196	196
Other Overnight	181	180	181	67	67	68
All Overnight	1,514	1,473	1,447	696	676	663

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	459	439	425	224	213	207
Private Home	157	157	157	69	69	69
Other Overnight	74	74	74	29	29	29
All Overnight	691	669	655	322	312	305

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

TETON COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	473.7	568.7	617.7	598.6	755.3	891.1	938.8	985.2
Other Travel*	14.5	19.9	24.3	25.3	31.4	35.0	32.0	31.0
Total	488.3	588.6	642.0	623.8	786.7	926.2	970.8	1,016.3

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	366.3	445.2	483.3	467.1	605.0	729.1	778.1	814.4
Campground	63.0	73.9	77.8	76.3	87.8	93.1	92.3	101.6
Private Home	23.8	24.8	29.2	27.5	30.3	34.0	33.7	34.6
Vacation Home	14.9	18.4	20.6	20.9	24.1	25.7	25.1	24.8
Day Travel	5.7	6.4	6.9	6.8	8.1	9.3	9.6	9.8
Total	473.7	568.7	617.7	598.6	755.3	891.1	938.8	985.2

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	144.5	179.4	197.4	171.8	224.5	277.8	307.9	342.7
Food Service	103.7	125.0	136.0	143.1	179.0	213.9	229.3	238.9
Food Stores	29.7	34.2	38.4	37.9	47.2	55.0	57.9	58.3
Local Tran. & Gas	20.1	32.9	39.9	43.4	65.3	72.8	63.0	57.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	78.7	90.3	92.4	91.4	109.4	124.8	130.3	133.9
Retail Sales	69.0	78.7	78.8	80.4	96.2	108.0	111.7	113.0
Visitor Air Tran.	28.1	28.1	34.7	30.6	33.7	39.0	38.9	40.8
Total	473.7	568.7	617.7	598.6	755.3	891.1	938.8	985.2

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	109.8	134.4	150.6	142.0	161.5	184.4	201.3	218.3
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	30.2	34.3	37.6	35.9	42.4	49.1	51.3	58.0
Retail**	14.4	16.4	18.0	18.0	20.7	23.4	25.6	26.8
Ground Tran .	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other Travel*	6.7	7.6	9.4	10.1	10.8	9.8	9.5	9.5
Total	162.2	193.9	216.9	207.3	236.9	268.3	289.3	314.3

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	4,420	4,900	5,030	4,600	5,010	5,340	5,630	5,780
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	1,080	1,080	1,090	1,070	1,210	1,250	1,260	1,350
Retail **	610	680	670	650	750	800	850	860
Ground Tran	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60
Other Travel *	200	210	240	260	260	210	200	200
Total	6,360	6,930	7,080	6,640	7,280	7,650	7,990	8,250

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	10.6	13.3	14.3	13.7	21.5	25.5	27.9	30.1
State Tax Receipts	10.1	12.3	13.3	13.3	16.6	21.7	23.5	24.7
Total	20.7	25.6	27.6	27.0	38.1	47.2	51.5	54.8

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

TETON COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$827	\$2,389	\$259	\$748	3.2	2.9
Private Home	\$587	\$1,669	\$258	\$734	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$291	\$585	\$113	\$239	2.6	2.0
All Overnight	\$660	\$1,688	\$222	\$586	3.0	2.6

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	3,003	3,152	3,145	940	987	985
Private Home	136	136	134	60	60	59
Other Overnight	1,059	1,063	1,122	412	414	434
All Overnight	4,197	4,351	4,401	1,412	1,460	1,477

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	1,040	1,091	1,089	325	342	341
Private Home	48	48	47	21	21	21
Other Overnight	509	512	529	209	211	216
All Overnight	1,596	1,651	1,664	556	573	578

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

UINTA COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	52.1	70.9	77.8	84.6	76.5	73.2	74.9	69.9
Other Travel*	4.2	7.1	8.7	9.4	12.8	13.0	10.4	9.1
Total	56.3	78.0	86.5	93.9	89.3	86.2	85.3	79.0

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	17.1	26.4	30.9	33.2	27.0	25.4	27.4	24.8
Campground	3.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Private Home	10.3	12.6	13.2	15.4	16.1	15.7	15.4	14.5
Vacation Home	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Day Travel	19.5	25.2	26.5	28.9	27.0	25.7	26.1	24.7
Total	52.1	70.9	77.8	84.6	76.5	73.2	74.9	69.9

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	6.6	10.0	11.7	12.4	9.7	9.8	11.0	9.9
Food Service	12.7	16.9	18.6	20.7	18.3	17.9	19.2	18.8
Food Stores	4.3	5.4	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.6
Local Tran. & Gas	6.4	11.1	13.5	15.4	17.1	15.9	13.8	11.9
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	9.4	11.8	12.2	12.7	10.8	10.1	10.6	10.2
Retail Sales	12.7	15.7	15.6	17.0	14.8	13.8	14.3	13.6
Total	52.1	70.9	77.8	84.6	76.5	73.2	74.9	69.9

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	7.3	10.5	12.5	13.4	13.0	12.7	13.9	14.7
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.5	4.3	4.5	3.9
Retail**	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6
Ground Tran .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Travel*	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total	12.1	16.5	19.3	20.3	19.2	20.7	22.4	22.4

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	400	540	540	550	520	480	530	530
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	170	190	180	170	150	240	240	190
Retail **	130	150	150	150	130	120	130	120
Ground Tran	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Travel *	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	50
Total	750	930	920	920	850	890	960	900

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
State Tax Receipts	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.9
Total	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.5

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

UINTA COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$231	\$446	\$112	\$217	2.1	1.9
Private Home	\$91	\$259	\$40	\$114	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$110	\$187	\$45	\$79	2.5	1.7
All Overnight	\$141	\$315	\$63	\$143	2.2	2.2

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	225	241	221	109	117	108
Private Home	367	377	362	161	166	159
Other Overnight	133	132	133	54	54	54
All Overnight	724	750	716	325	337	321

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	116	125	115	57	61	56
Private Home	129	133	127	57	58	56
Other Overnight	75	75	75	32	32	32
All Overnight	320	332	317	145	151	143

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

WASHAKIE COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	12.9	15.1	17.0	17.2	19.9	20.9	20.0	19.8
Other Travel*	2.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.4	4.4	3.9
Total	14.9	18.3	20.9	21.2	25.3	26.3	24.4	23.7

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	4.0	4.7	5.9	6.0	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.6
Campground	5.5	6.7	7.1	7.0	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.7
Private Home	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
Vacation Home	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Day Travel	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	12.9	15.1	17.0	17.2	19.9	20.9	20.0	19.8

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.1
Food Service	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8
Food Stores	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Local Tran. & Gas	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.6
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Retail Sales	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Visitor Air Tran.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	12.9	15.1	17.0	17.2	19.9	20.9	20.0	19.8

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
Retail**	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Travel*	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	4.6	5.0	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.0

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	140	150	160	160	170	170	180	170
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	130	140	150	130	130	80	80	80
Retail **	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	30
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	320	340	360	330	350	300	310	290

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
State Tax Receipts	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services.** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

WASHAKIE COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$214	\$526	\$92	\$225	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$136	\$386	\$60	\$170	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$267	\$757	\$96	\$282	2.8	2.8
All Overnight	\$214	\$576	\$86	\$235	2.5	2.7

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	79	73	72	34	31	31
Private Home	53	52	53	23	23	23
Other Overnight	95	95	96	34	34	34
All Overnight	227	220	220	91	88	88

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	32	30	30	14	13	13
Private Home	19	18	18	8	8	8
Other Overnight	32	32	32	12	12	12
All Overnight	83	80	80	34	33	33

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

WESTON COUNTY

Travel Impacts, 2004-2016

Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Destination Spending	9.7	12.1	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.1	13.4	12.1
Other Travel*	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.1
Total	11.1	14.5	16.2	16.0	18.0	17.5	17.0	15.2

Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	3.1	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.9
Campground	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Private Home	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
Vacation Home	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Day Travel	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total	9.7	12.1	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.1	13.4	12.1

Visitor Spending By Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodations	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.4
Food Service	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0
Food Stores	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Local Tran. & Gas	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Retail Sales	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Total	9.7	12.1	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.1	13.4	12.1

Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Retail**	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Ground Tran .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8

Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accom. & Food Serv.	80	80	90	80	70	70	80	70
Arts, Ent. & Rec.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Retail **	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40
Ground Tran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel *	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	170	170	180	170	150	150	160	150

Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016
Local Tax Receipts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
State Tax Receipts	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8

Details may not add to total due to rounding. * Other Travel includes ground transportation and air travel impacts for travel to other Wyoming visitor destinations and travel arrangement services. ** Retail includes gasoline. Federal tax receipts not included.

WESTON COUNTY
(continued)

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, 2016

	Travel Party		Person		Party Size	Length of Stay (Nights)
	Day	Trip	Day	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$182	\$446	\$78	\$191	2.3	2.5
Private Home	\$146	\$415	\$64	\$182	2.3	2.8
Other Overnight	\$249	\$550	\$94	\$220	2.7	2.2
All Overnight	\$193	\$477	\$80	\$200	2.4	2.5

Overnight Visitor Volume, 2014-2016

	Person-Nights (000)			Party-Nights (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	58	62	50	25	26	21
Private Home	42	44	41	19	19	18
Other Overnight	52	52	52	20	20	20
All Overnight	151	158	143	63	65	59

	Person-Trips (000)			Party-Trips (000)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Hotel, Motel	23	25	20	10	11	9
Private Home	15	15	14	7	7	6
Other Overnight	22	22	22	9	9	9
All Overnight	60	63	57	25	26	24

"Hotel, Motel" category includes all lodging where a lodging tax is collected except campgrounds.
"Other Overnight" category includes campgrounds and vacation homes.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Travel Impact Estimates

Appendix B. Definition of Terms

Appendix C. Visitor Volume and Average Expenditures

Appendix D. Regional Travel Impact Model

Appendix E. Travel Industry Accounts: A comparison of the
Regional Travel Impact Model and Travel &
Tourism Satellite Accounts

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TRAVEL IMPACT ESTIMATES

This appendix provides a brief overview of the methodology and limitations of the travel impact estimates.

DIRECT IMPACTS

The estimates of the direct impacts associated with traveler spending in Wyoming were produced using the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM) developed by Dean Runyan Associates. The input data used to detail the economic impacts of the Wyoming travel industry were gathered from various local, state and federal sources.

Travel impacts consist of estimates of travel spending and the employment, earnings, and state and local taxes generated by this spending. These estimates are also broken out by type of traveler accommodation and by the type of business in which the expenditures occur.

SECONDARY (INDIRECT AND INDUCED) IMPACTS

Direct impacts are reported for all counties within Wyoming. Secondary employment and earnings impacts over and above direct impacts are reported at the state level only for the year 2015. These indirect and induced impacts are generated from the direct impacts produced by the RTIM, discussed above, and an input-output model of the Wyoming economy prepared by IMPLAN Group, LLC.

Indirect impacts represent the purchases of goods and services from other firms by businesses that directly receive expenditures from travelers. Hotels, for example, purchase maintenance services from independent contractors.

Induced impacts represent the purchase of goods and services by employees whose earnings are in part derived from travel expenditures. The sum of the direct, indirect and induced impacts equals the total impact of all spending by visitors in the state. The “multiplier” refers to the ratio of the total impacts to the direct impacts for employment or earnings.

IMPACT CATEGORIES

The specific categories of travel impacts included in this analysis are as follows:

Impact Category	Description
Expenditures	Purchases by travelers during their trip, including lodging taxes and other applicable local and state taxes paid by the traveler at the point of sale.
Total Earnings	The wage and salary disbursements, earned benefits of employees and proprietor income of business owners who work in travel-related businesses. Only the earnings that are attributed to travel expenditures are included.
Employment	All employment associated with the above earnings. This includes wage and salary workers and proprietors, and full- and part-time positions. The employment estimates are not full time equivalents (FTE's).
Local Tax Receipts	Tax receipts collected by counties and municipalities, as levied on applicable travel-related purchases. Consists of local option lodging taxes, local sales taxes and other local use taxes. The local share (31 percent) of state sales taxes are included. Property taxes are not included.
State Tax Receipts	State sales taxes (including tax receipts distributed to local governments) and gasoline taxes attributable to travel expenditures. Only the state share (69 percent) of state sales taxes are included.

VISITOR CATEGORIES

Travelers are classified according to the type of accommodation in which they stay. The types of accommodations are as follows:

Type of Accommodation	Description
Hotel, Motel, Resort, B&B	Travelers staying in hotels, motels, resorts, guest ranches, bed & breakfast establishments, and other commercial accommodations where sales or lodging taxes are collected.
Private Campground	Travelers staying in a privately owned (i.e., commercial) campground.
Public Campground	Travelers staying in publicly managed campgrounds such as those managed by the Wyoming Division of State Parks and Historic Sites or the National Park Service.
Private Home	Travelers staying as guests with friends or relatives.
Vacation Home	Travelers using their own vacation home or timeshare and those borrowing or renting a vacation home where sales or lodging taxes are not collected.
Day Visitor	Both in-state and out-of-state residents whose trip (at least 50 miles one way) does not include an overnight stay at a destination in Wyoming.

INTERPRETATION OF IMPACTS ESTIMATES

Users of this report should be aware of several issues regarding the interpretation of the impact estimates contained herein:

- The estimates in this report are expressed in *current* dollars unless otherwise noted.
- When comparing the impact estimates associated with different locations or different time periods, it is more appropriate to focus on *destination spending* (which excludes air transportation) rather than total travel spending.
- In general, estimates of geographic units with small populations and economic activity (e.g., rural counties) are less reliable than estimates for more populous and economically diverse areas. Trend analysis and comparisons of counties with relatively low levels of travel related economic activity should therefore be interpreted cautiously.

RELATED TRAVEL IMPACTS

Hotel, Motel, Resort, B & B.

Spending on commercial accommodations is estimated from applicable local lodging tax receipts and state sales tax receipts. Spending by hotel, motel and resort guests in other business categories, such as food and transportation, is estimated using spending distributions reported in the visitor survey data. The spending distribution shows how travelers divide their spending between lodging and other purchases.

Private Campground. Spending by campers using commercial campgrounds is estimated from the number of commercial campsites, the average occupancy of these campsites, and the average daily expenditures of visitor camp parties reported in survey data. Spending in other business categories is estimated in the same way as for hotel guests.

Public Campground. Spending by campers using public campgrounds is estimated from visitor counts at national and state parks and recreation areas, and daily spending estimates from the visitor survey.

Private Home. Spending by private home guests is determined from visitor survey data estimating the number of visitors staying as guests of friends and relatives and applying these rates to the household population base in individual counties.

Vacation Home. Estimated spending by vacation home renters and owners (where no lodging or sales tax is collected) is based on the inventory of vacation homes (2010 U.S. Census) expenditure survey data of vacation home visitors that made trips of 30 days or less.

Note: The visitor spending distributions and daily spending estimates referenced above are established based on all readily available survey data, and adjusted annually based on price indices by type of commodity.

Air Transportation. Visitor spending estimates for air transportation are derived from the Origin-Destination survey conducted for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Employment and earnings estimates are derived from industry receipts, payroll, and employment data for passenger traffic. The impacts of air cargo operations on scheduled passenger flights are not included in these estimates.

Earnings generated directly from traveler expenditures is estimated from the payroll-to-receipts ratios derived from the 2012 Economic Census and earnings data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce).

Employment in each business category is calculated from wage data provided by the Wyoming Department of Labor and Employment and earnings data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Accommodation: Spending for lodging by hotel and motel guests, campers and vacation home users.

Air Transportation: Air passenger spending attributable to travelers in and to Wyoming. The spending total includes air travel spending made outside Wyoming for travel to Wyoming as a final destination, purchases by Wyoming residents who travel outside the state, and air travel within the state.

Campers: Travelers staying at RV parks and commercial campgrounds or at public campgrounds such as those in state and national parks.

Destination Spending: Spending by travelers at or near their destinations. This excludes spending on air transportation and travel agent commissions. All automobile operating expenses are included in the ground transportation component of destination spending.

Earnings: Total earnings include wage and salary disbursements, other earned income, and proprietor income. Only the earnings attributable to travel expenditures are included.

Food and Beverage Services: Businesses serving food and beverages for immediate consumption. In addition to table service restaurants, this category includes fast-food outlets and refreshment stands.

Employment: Industry employment (jobs) associated with the travel-generated payroll and proprietors. This includes both full- and part-time positions.

Expenditures: Purchases by travelers during their trip, including lodging taxes and other applicable local and state taxes paid by the traveler at the point of sale.

Food Stores: Grocery stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, retail bakeries, and other businesses selling food for consumption off the premises.

Ground Transport: Spending on car rentals, gasoline and other vehicle operating expenses and on local transportation such as taxi, bus and train.

Hotel, Motel, Resort Guests: Travelers staying in hotels, motels, guest ranches, resorts, bed & breakfast establishments, condominiums and other lodging places where a lodging or sales tax is collected.

Local Tax Receipts: Tax revenue collected by counties and municipalities, as levied on applicable travel-related businesses. Consists of hotel occupancy taxes and other local use taxes (e.g., automobile rentals).

Lodging Tax: A local tax charged on lodging. Also referred to as room tax, transient lodging tax, or bed tax.

Private Home Guests: Travelers staying as guests with friends or relatives.

Receipts: Travel expenditures less the sales and excise taxes imposed on those expenditures. Also referred to as business receipts.

Recreation: Spending on entertainment and recreation, such as admissions to tourist attractions or artistic events.

Retail Sales: Spending for gifts, souvenirs and other items. Excludes spending listed separately, such as food stores or recreation.

Spending Distributions: Information from visitor surveys showing how spending by each type of visitor is divided among various business categories.

State Tax Receipts: State sales taxes, motor fuel taxes, and income taxes on visitor generated earnings and business income.

Travel: An overnight trip that is not of a local or commuting nature. Travel may be for business or pleasure purposes.

Traveler: A person traveling in Wyoming. A traveler may be a Wyoming resident or a resident of another state. The terms traveler and visitor have the same meaning in this report.

Vacation Home User: Travelers using their own vacation home or timeshare and those renting a vacation home or privately owned cabin where a lodging or sales tax is not collected. Vacation home users are limited to stays of thirty days.

VISITOR VOLUME

Length of Stay: The number of nights that a visitor or travel party is away from home on a trip.

Night: Applies to overnight visitors only. The number of nights on a trip is the length of stay. The count of days and nights is generally equivalent for overnight visitors. (See trips.)

Party-trips: The number of trips to the destination by travel parties. Party-trips are equal to the number of Visitor-trips divided by the average party size.

Party-nights: The number of nights or days that travel parties stayed at the destination. Party-nights are equal to the number of visitor-nights divided by the average party size or the number of party-trips multiplied by the average length of stay.

Party Size: The number of individuals (adults and children, including non-household members) that are traveling together and are sharing the costs of travel.

Room Demand: A count of the number of hotel/motel rooms that are sold on a nightly basis over a given period of time. Also referred to as *room nights sold*.

Travel party: A *travel party* includes all *visitors* (adults and children) traveling together. The *party size* represents the average number of visitors or persons in the travel party.

Trip: A trip may include more than one day or night at a destination. For overnight visitor categories, the total number of trips will be less than the number of nights. The *length of stay* for the trip represents the number of nights (or days) at the destination.

Visitor: An individual traveler that stays overnight away from home in paid or unpaid accommodations, or a day visitor that travels at least fifty miles one-way from home on non-routine trip.

Visitor Air Arrival: A passenger who travels by air and initiated the trip at another location. Visitor air arrivals do not include passengers who are returning home from a trip to another destination or passengers that are making a connection to another flight.

Visitor-trips: The number of trips to the destination by visitors or persons. This is also equivalent to as the total number of *visits*.

Visitor-nights: The number of nights or days that visitors (persons) stayed at the destination. Visitor-nights are equal to the number of visitor-trips multiplied by the average length of stay.

Overnight Visitor Volume and Average Spending

Overnight visitor volume figures are based on total spending by type of accommodation shown in this report along with other source data, including average daily room rates, and U.S. census data for private and vacation homes. Day travel estimates are not provided because of data limitations.

Although volume estimates derived from different methodologies and source data will necessarily vary to some extent, it should be noted that the overnight volume estimates reported here are consistent with other data, such as room demand, visitor air travel, and other visitor surveys.

The Spending, Average Expenditures and Volume tables are computationally related as shown with the sample data below:

- **Spending equals Average Expenditures multiplied by Volume** for comparable party/person and night/trip categories
- **Travel parties and persons** are related by division or multiplication with **Party Size**
- **Trips and nights** are related by division or multiplication with **Length of Stay**

Visitor Spending by Type of Accommodation (\$Million), YEAR

		YEAR
All Overnight	656,000 x \$86 = \$56,100,000 (calculated from person-trips)	56.1
Hotel, Motel	160,000 x \$200 = \$32,000,000 (calculated from party-nights)	32.0
Private Home	1,030,000 x \$20 = \$20,600,000 (calculated from person-nights)	20.6
Other Overnight	10,000 x \$350 = \$3,500,000 (calculated from party-trips)	3.5
Campground		3.0
Vacation Home		0.5
Day Travel		30.0
Spending at Destination		86.1

Example:

Average Expenditures for Overnight Visitors, YEAR

	Travel Party		Visitor (Person)		Party Size	Length of Stay (nights)
	Nights	Trip	Nights	Trip		
Hotel, Motel	\$200	\$340	\$83	\$142	2.4	1.7
Private Home	\$50	\$130	\$20	\$52	2.5	2.6
Other Overnight	\$117	\$350	\$34	\$103	3.4	3.0
All Overnight	\$494	\$214	\$197	\$86	2.5	2.3

Overnight Visitor Volume, YEAR

	Visitor-Nights (000)		Party-Nights (000)	
	YEAR		YEAR	
Hotel, Motel	160	$160 \times 2.4 = 384$	160	384
Private Home		1,030		412
Other Overnight		102		30
All Overnight		1,516		602

	Visitor-Trips (000)		Party-Trips (000)	
	YEAR		YEAR	
Hotel, Motel		226		94
Private Home	1,030	$1,030 / 2.6 = 396$		158
Other Overnight		34		10
All Overnight		656		263

REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACT MODEL

PRIMARY DATA SOURCES

Room Demand,
Visitor Surveys,
Population,
Inventory/Use of
Campsites &
Second Homes,
Visitor air
arrivals



Visitor Volume
(Travel Party Days by
Type of
Accommodation)



ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TRAVEL

Accommodation
Sales,
Visitor Surveys,
Airmiles



Visitor Spending
(Type of
Accommodation and
Type of Commodity)



Point of Sale Taxes
(Sales and Excise Taxes
associated with Visitor
Spending)



*Note: Receipts equals
Spending less
POS Taxes*

Business Receipts
(not reported)



Business Taxes
(Taxes on business
income or receipts)



Ratio of
Earnings to
Receipts for
relevant
Industry



Earnings
(By Industry)



Personal Taxes
(Local, state and
federal income and
payroll taxes)



Average
Annual
Earnings per
job for
relevant
industry



Employment
(By Industry)

*Note: Most estimates of taxes
are based on implicit tax rates
applied to visitor spending,
business receipts, and
employee earnings. Lodging
tax receipts reflect actual tax
collections.*

**TRAVEL INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS: A COMPARISON OF THE
REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACT MODEL AND
TRAVEL & TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS**

An economic account is a method for displaying inter-related information about a set of economic activities. A travel industry account is a method to report different types of related information about the purchase of goods and services by visitors. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which now provides annual and quarterly estimates of travel and tourism at the national level, describes a Travel and Tourism Satellite Account (TTSA) as “present(ing) a rearrangement of information from the National Income and Product Accounts, from the industry accounts, and from other sources so that travel and tourism activities can be analyzed more completely than is possible in the structure of the traditional national economic accounts.”¹ Similarly, the RTIM has been developed by Dean Runyan Associates to estimate travel spending, earnings, employment, and tax receipts at the state, county, and regional levels. These initial findings can, in turn, be used as input data for deriving estimates of other economic measures, such as value-added and indirect effects.

This appendix provides an overview of the Regional Travel Impact Model (RTIM) and travel and tourism satellite accounts (TTSAs). Although there is no single or absolute form of a TTSA, the one developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) will be the basis of the analysis here. The definitions, framework, and estimating methods used for the U.S. BEA TTSA follow, as closely as is practicable, the guidelines for similar travel satellite accounts that were developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The primary focus is on the direct impacts of visitor spending. Visitors are defined as persons that stay overnight away from home, or travel more than fifty miles one-way on a non-routine trip. Only the expenditures related to specific trips are counted as visitor spending. Other travel related expenditures such as the consumption of durable goods (e.g., recreational vehicles or sporting equipment) or the purchase of vacation homes are not considered.

While such a definition of the travel industry (i.e., the trip related expenditures of visitors) is conservative, it is also in keeping with the notion of the travel industry as being an export-oriented industry for specific local communities. That is, visitors are important to regions because they inject money into the local economy. This focus on the export-oriented nature of the travel industry for local communities becomes blurred if the industry is defined so as to include non-trip related expenditures.

¹ Peter D. Kuhbach, Mark A. Planting, and Erich H. Strassner, “U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1998-2003,” *Survey of Current Business* 84 (September 2004): 43-59.

PRIMARY CONCEPTS, CATEGORIES & DATA REQUIREMENTS

There are three primary types of information that are measured and/or estimated in a travel industry account. The first is a measure of the **travel industry** in terms of both the characteristics of the business firms that sell travel goods and services and the characteristics of consumers that purchase travel industry goods and services. The second is a measure of the **demand segments** that consume travel industry goods and services. For example, the distinction between business and leisure travel is a measure of demand segments. The third is a measure of the **components of economic output** associated with the travel industry. The employee earnings generated by visitor spending is one such component. Travel-generated tax receipts are another. These three categories of information represent different aspects of the accounting ledger – they represent different ways of viewing or analyzing the travel industry.

The bulk of this paper will discuss these three types of information in terms of their conceptual foundations, the data requirements, and some of the more salient issues that users of this information should be aware of. There will also be some discussion of **indirect and induced effects** in that these effects can be reasonably estimated from the direct travel industry accounts. These secondary (versus direct) effects describe the relationship of the travel industry to other sectors of the larger economy.

The intent of this discussion will be to provide a general overview of the process of constructing travel industry accounts and the underlying similarity between the RTIM and a TTSA. More technical issues are generally placed in footnotes.

TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Defining the travel industry is probably the most critical and data intensive effort involved in developing a travel industry account. It is an exercise in matching supply (sellers of goods and services) with demand (the travelers that purchase those particular goods and services). It is complicated by the fact that no single industrial classification scheme provides a valid measure of the travel industry.² There are only three significant industrial classifications (Accommodations [NAICS 721], Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation [NAICS 481111] and Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services [NAICS 5615]) that *primarily* sell travel industry goods and services.³ Firms in other industries (retail, recreation, transportation) provide goods and services to both travelers and other types of consumers.

Because of this, most satellite accounts, as well as the RTIM, incorporate at least some information about the expenditures of visitors in order to define the supply of visitor industry firms. For example, if there is an estimate of visitor-days and an estimate of how much the average visitor spends on food services per day, then an estimate of visitor spending on food services can be calculated. In most cases, this will be only a

² The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is the current standard in the United States.

³ Even these industries are not purely travel. For example, the accommodations industry provides services to local residents (food service and meeting rooms). Passenger airlines also ship cargo on the same planes that carry passengers. Fortunately, it is usually possible to make adjustments for these non-travel components through the use of additional data.

fraction of all food service sales in that residents are a larger market for most restaurants.⁴

The industry sectors that are usually matched to visitor spending in this way are: accommodations (NAICS 721), food service (722), arts, entertainment and recreation (71), and retail trade (44-45). A portion of transportation business is also part of the travel industry for obvious reasons.

In the case of the transportation sector, the definition and measurement of the travel industry component is more complicated because most transportation spending by visitors involves travel to and from the destination, rather than travel at or within the destination market. This is not an issue if the geographic scope of the travel industry market includes the origin and destination of travel. National travel industry accounts thus include all domestic passenger air transportation in the travel industry. The issue is more complicated at the state or regional level, however. Suppose, for example, that the focus of a travel industry account is the state of Arizona. How should the purchase of a round trip airline ticket by a Chicago resident traveling to Phoenix be treated in that only some of the economic impact of this spending will occur in Arizona? A reasonable approach would be to allocate only a portion of this spending (and related payroll, taxes, etc.) to Arizona and ignore the remainder for the purpose of creating a travel industry account for Arizona. However, if this procedure were followed for every state, the sum of the state accounts would be less than the national travel account. The state accounts would be additive if outbound air travel from each state were included. However, this is methodologically inconsistent with the construction of a national account, which does not include outbound travel as a component of domestic tourism demand. The approach used in the RTIM is to make a distinction between the *visitor industry*, that includes only visitor demand, and the *travel industry*, which includes visitor demand and that portion of outbound travel that can be attributed to the resident economy. For example, the passenger air transportation employment in Arizona can be divided between three groups of travelers: inbound, outbound, and pass-through. Only that employment attributable to inbound travel is part of the Arizona *visitor industry*. Employment attributable to outbound and pass-through travelers is included with the larger *travel industry*.⁵

The following two tables display the specific industries that are included in the travel industry for the BEA's national TTSA and the RTIM. Although not identical, the industries are equivalent with only a few exceptions.⁶

⁴ The proportion can vary enormously among regions and localities, however. In many popular visitor destinations, the primary market for food service will be visitors. It should also be noted that even with reliable visitor survey data; there is still the issue of how to translate spending on food service *commodities* to the supply of food service by *industry*. As indicated in the footnote above, food service is also supplied by the accommodation industry.

⁵ The same issue arises with travel agencies and reservation services (NAICS 5615). Most of these services are probably related to outbound travel and are treated as such in the RTIM.

⁶ The major exception is that the BEA includes the production of consumer non-durables that are sold through retail outlets. This is not a major component and would be even less so at the level of the state.

RTIM Travel Impact Industries Matched to 2012 NAICS

Travel Impact Industry	NAICS Industry (code)
Accommodation & Food Services	Accommodation (721) Food Services and Drinking Places (722)
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Performing Arts, Spectator Sports (711) Museums (712) Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries (713) Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation (487)
Retail	Food & Beverage Stores (445) Gasoline Stations (447) Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (448) Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores (451) General Merchandise Stores (452) Miscellaneous Store Retailers (453)
Ground Transportation	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation (4852) Taxi and Limousine Service (4853) Charter Bus Industry (4855) Passenger Car Rental (532111) Parking Lots and Garages (812930)
Air Transportation	Scheduled Air Passenger Transportation (481111) Support Activities for Air Transportation (4881)
Travel Arrangement Services	Travel Agencies (56151) Tour Operators (56152)

Source: Dean Runyan Associates

DEMAND SEGMENTS

The distinction between inbound and outbound travel has already been discussed in the previous section and in terms of the concepts of the *visitor industry* and the *travel industry*. Three other types of demand segments that are related exclusively to the *visitor industry* will be discussed here. The first two demand categories are reported by the BEA in their national TTSA. They are: ***leisure versus business travel***, and ***resident versus non-resident travel***. The third demand category is typically reported in the RTIM: ***type of traveler accommodation***. These three demand categories will be discussed in turn.

The distinction between ***leisure versus business travel*** is useful for several reasons. Economists like to distinguish between personal consumption expenditures on the one hand and business expenditures on the other. Indeed, this distinction is central for the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs). Those in the travel industry are more likely to be interested in this distinction because leisure travelers represent a more “marketable” segment because their travel choices are less determined by economic and business factors. Furthermore, business and leisure travelers tend to have different spending profiles. The availability of this information in either a state or regional TTSA or RTIM is essentially dependent on the availability of survey data (as it is at the national level). It should be noted, however, that such estimates are considerably less reliable for smaller geographic areas because of the limitations of survey data. Even at the state level, year-to-year changes in the composition of this demand segment should be interpreted in conjunction with other data.

The distinction between ***resident versus non-resident travel*** is fundamental to a national TTSA because it mirrors the distinction between the domestic economy and international transactions. Non-resident travel in the United States is considered an export in the official international transaction accounts.⁷ The distinction is obviously also important because it is based on different political, legal, and currency regimes – factors that in themselves influence travel behavior. At the level of the state or region, the distinction between resident and nonresident travel is less important, although it is often reported.⁸ There are at least two reasons why this distinction is less useful at state and regional levels.

First, there is considerably less of an economic rationale for distinguishing resident and non-resident travel at the level of the state, or any other political jurisdiction within the United States, than there is at the national level. States do not maintain interstate trade balance sheets that chart the flow of goods and services across state boundaries. From an economic point of view, the administration of the tax system is the primary, if only,

⁷ Conversely, the spending of U.S. visitors in other countries is treated as an import in the international transaction accounts.

⁸ The issues discussed with regard to the reliability of survey data for leisure versus business travel also applies to this category

reason for this distinction. In the case of travel and tourism, the evaluation of the tax impacts of resident versus nonresident travel might also be important.⁹

Second, travel is behaviorally defined by length of distance from home (usually at least 50 miles one-way), trip purpose (non-routine), and/or the use of an overnight accommodation away from home. Rarely is domestic travel defined by virtue of crossing a geographic boundary.¹⁰ The operators of tourist attractions in local communities are generally less interested in the origin of visitors than in the revenue that they generate for their businesses. In terms of the economic impacts at the *local* level, the distinction between in-state residents, out-of-state residents and international visitors may not be relevant other than for the purpose of marketing. However, other geographic characteristics of the visitor (e.g., distance traveled, the specific area of origin) are generally more useful measures of the visitor market than whether the visitor is a resident or nonresident.

Finally, the distinction among different ***types of traveler accommodations*** is generally reported in the RTIM. Typically, these categories are:

- Visitors who stay in hotels, motels, B&Bs., and similar lodging facilities
- Visitors who stay at campsites
- Visitors who stay in the private homes of friends or relatives
- Visitors who stay in vacation or second homes
- Visitors who do not stay in overnight accommodations on their trip away from home (day visitors).

These distinctions can be useful because estimates of economic impacts are often used for different purposes. The total of all accommodation types, of course, is an estimate of the total magnitude of the visitor industry. Visitors who stay in commercial lodging such as hotels and motels are most likely to have the greatest economic impact on a person-day basis. These visitors are also more likely to be influenced by marketing efforts. In urban areas, a large proportion will represent business travel. In other words, the type of accommodation category can be used in conjunction with other types of data to analyze the market characteristics of visitors.

⁹ Nonresident visitors who pay taxes in their destination state represent an unambiguous gain for the state. This effect is less clear for resident travelers within the state.

¹⁰ In essence, state level travel impact estimates really represent an aggregation of smaller geographic units, such as counties or regions. Populous states with large landmasses (e.g., California or Texas) will have a higher proportion of resident travel than small states (e.g., Rhode Island or Delaware).

INDIRECT, INDUCED AND SECONDARY EFFECTS

To this point, the discussion of travel industry accounts has referred only to the direct output components. That is, the ripple effects of the re-spending of travel industry receipts throughout the larger economy have not been analyzed. The structure of both the TTSA and the RTIM permit such analysis.

- **Indirect** effects refer to the intermediate inputs used to produce the final product or service, providing that those inputs are themselves produced within the designated geographic area.
- **Induced** effects refer to the purchase of goods and services by *employees* that are attributable to direct and indirect impacts. These induced impacts are derived from economic data that describe the purchasing patterns of households. For example, employees of all the designated export-oriented industries will spend their income on food, household durables, health care, and so on.
- The sum of indirect and induced impacts is sometimes referred to as the **secondary** effect. These secondary impacts may be as great as or greater than the direct impact alone.
- The ratio of the total effects (direct plus indirect, induced, or secondary) to the direct effects is the **multiplier**.

The BEA reports the **indirect** components of economic output. This is equivalent to domestic travel spending less the goods and services imported from abroad to meet domestic demand. For travel, these imports would include souvenirs manufactured in China and petroleum extracted in Saudi Arabia. The indirect output multiplier for 2002 was 1.76. The ratio of domestic travel spending to travel industry value-added was 1.88. The difference reflects the intermediate inputs for travel imported from abroad.

At the state level, these indirect output multipliers are typically lower because relatively more of the intermediate inputs are purchased from outside of the state. At the county or metropolitan level, the multipliers are generally even lower for the same reason. Furthermore, the estimates are usually less reliable because of the data limitations of the regional input-output model used to estimate the indirect effects.

The BEA does not report **induced** effects – the effect of household spending of the direct and indirect labor income. Typically, these induced effects will be larger than the indirect effects at the state or regional level, in part because they are based on both the direct and indirect components.¹¹ As with indirect effects, the induced effects will also tend to be lower for smaller economic areas and the reliability of the estimates will be less.

Secondary effects should be interpreted cautiously. These effects describe the relationship of economic transactions at a point in time. These relationships will not necessarily remain constant with a change in direct economic output. This is because

¹¹ The induced effects can be estimated with the Implan model maintained by the Minnesota Implan Group.

all economic resources have alternative uses. Because of this, it is often difficult to determine the effect of an increase or decrease in visitor spending on the larger economic system over time.

THE REGIONAL TRAVEL IMPACT MODEL AND TRAVEL & TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS COMPARED

This appendix has provided an overview of Dean Runyan Associates RTIM and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' domestic TTSA. These travel industry accounts are similar in terms of how they define the travel industry and the measures of the industry that are reported. The differences stem largely from their different levels of analysis – the BEA provides estimates at the national level only, while the RTIM's are typically constructed on a state or regional level. Because of this geographic focus, the RTIM provides a distinction between the visitor industry and the travel industry. The RTIM also provides measures of all of the components of economic output and secondary effects at the state or large region level. At smaller units of analysis, however, the emphasis is on earnings and tax receipts generated by travel spending as these are the most reliable and meaningful measures of the economic impact of travel at the local level.

IMPLAN MODELING SYSTEM ¹

IMPLAN is a widely used, nationally recognized economic impact model, first developed by the U.S. Forest Service. IMPLAN provides estimates of the additional economic activity associated with a sale of a good or service to a traveler. This methodology has been packaged, along with the necessary data files, as IMPLAN Pro by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. (MIG) of Stillwater, Minnesota, and is the basis for the analysis in this report. Some of the conventions used by IMPLAN follow.

DATABASE COMPONENTS

The IMPLAN databases consist of two major parts: 1) national-level matrices and tables and 2) economic and physical data at the county and/or state level. The national matrices are combined with regional data to create a regional model which can be edited to reflect local conditions.

The IMPLAN data is divided into four main categories:

1. Industry Output
2. Employment
3. Value Added (includes employee compensation)
4. Final Demands

Industry output represents the dollar value of an industry's total production. The data is derived from a number of sources including Bureau of Census economic censuses and the BLS employment projections.

Employment is listed as a single number of jobs for each industry. The data is derived from ES202 employment security data supplemented by county business patterns and Regional Economic Information System (REIS) data. All IMPLAN databases (after 1985) include both full-time and part-time workers in employment estimates.

Value Added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property type income, and indirect business taxes. Employee compensation includes the total payroll costs (including benefits) of each industry in the region. Proprietary income consists of payments received by self-employed individuals (includes private business owners, doctors, and lawyers). Other property type income consists of payments from rents, royalties, dividends, and interest. Indirect business taxes consist primarily of excise and sales taxes paid by individuals to businesses.

¹Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., "Micro IMPLAN Users Guide", version 91-F, March 1994.

Final Demands are the dollar value of goods and services purchased by consumers and institutions (federal, state, and local government). Personal consumption expenditures are the largest component of final demand. It consists of payments by individuals/households to industries for goods and services used for personal consumption. IMPLAN final demands are measured in terms of producer prices.

MULTIPLIERS

Each industry that produces goods and services generates demands for other goods and services. These other producers, in turn, purchase goods and services. These indirect purchases (indirect effects) continue until “leakage” from the region (imports, wages, profits, etc.) stop the cycle. These iterations are described by multipliers.

Each of these multiplier types can be calculated for output, employment, and income (value added).

Output multipliers are derived by dividing the total (direct, indirect, and induced) output effects by the direct output. An output multiplier provides an indicator of the total output created (direct, indirect and induced) for each dollar of direct output.

Income multipliers (or any of the value added components) are derived by dividing the total (direct, indirect, and induced) income effects by the direct income. An income multiplier provides an indicator of the total income created (direct, indirect and induced) for each dollar of direct income.

Employment multipliers are created in the same manner as the income multiplier, but using employment rather than income. An employment multiplier provides an indicator of the total jobs (direct, indirect and induced) for each direct job.

WYOMING DATA AND ANALYSIS CONVENTIONS

All impact amounts are expressed in 2014 dollars using IMPLAN deflators based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Consumer Price Index.

Through IMPLAN, direct employment from the RTIM model was used to estimate all of the associated indirect and induced effects. Employment associated with retail trade was evenly divided between general merchandise stores (sic 53) and miscellaneous retail (sic 59). Employment associated with ground transportation was divided between auto rental, gasoline service stations, and local transportation based on the expenditure distribution data used for the RTIM model.

Industry Groups for Secondary Impacts

Accommodation & Food Services

- Food services and drinking places
- Hotels and motels, including casino hotels
- Other accommodations

Arts, Entertainment & Recreation

- Bowling centers
- Fitness and recreational sports centers
- Independent artists, writers, and performers
- Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks
- Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries
- Performing arts companies
- Promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures
- Scenic and sightseeing tours and support activities for transportation
- Spectator sports

Wholesale & Retail Trade

- Building material and garden supply stores
- Clothing and clothing accessories stores
- Electronics and appliance stores
- Food and beverage stores
- Furniture and home furnishings stores
- Gasoline stations
- General merchandise stores
- Health and personal care stores
- Miscellaneous store retailers
- Motor vehicle and parts dealers
- Nonstore retailers
- Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores
- Wholesale trade

Transportation

- Air transportation
- Automotive equipment rental and leasing
- Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes
- Couriers and messengers
- Rail transportation
- Transit and ground passenger transportation
- Travel arrangement and reservation services
- Truck transportation
- Warehousing and storage
- Water transportation

Professional Services

Accounting and bookkeeping services
Advertising and related services
All other miscellaneous professional and technical services
Architectural and engineering services
Book publishers
Cable networks and program distribution
Child day care services
Civic, social, professional and similar organizations
Colleges, universities, and junior colleges
Computer systems design services
Custom computer programming services
Data processing services
Database, directory, and other publishers
Elementary and secondary schools
Environmental and other technical consulting services
Grantmaking and giving and social advocacy organizations
Home health care services
Hospitals
Information services
Legal services
Management consulting services
Management of companies and enterprises
Motion picture and video industries
Newspaper publishers
Nursing and residential care facilities
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners
Other ambulatory health care services
Other computer related services, including facilities management
Other educational services
Periodical publishers
Photographic services
Radio and television broadcasting
Religious organizations
Scientific research and development services
Social assistance, except child day care services
Software publishers
Sound recording industries
Specialized design services
Telecommunications
Veterinary services

Other Services

- Business support services
- Car washes
- Commercial machinery repair and maintenance
- Death care services
- Drycleaning and laundry services
- Electronic equipment repair and maintenance
- Employment services
- Facilities support services
- General and consumer goods rental except video tapes and discs
- Household goods repair and maintenance
- Investigation and security services
- Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets
- Machinery and equipment rental and leasing
- Office administrative services
- Other personal services
- Other support services
- Personal care services
- Private households
- Services to buildings and dwellings
- Video tape and disc rental
- Waste management and remediation services

Government

- Federal electric utilities
- Federal Military
- Federal Non-Military
- Other Federal Government enterprises
- Other State and local government enterprises
- Postal service
- State & Local Education
- State & Local Non-Education
- State and local government electric utilities
- State and local government passenger transit

Construction

- Commercial and institutional buildings
- Highway, street, bridge, and tunnel construction
- Maintenance and repair of farm and nonfarm residential structures
- Maintenance and repair of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels
- Maintenance and repair of nonresidential buildings
- Manufacturing and industrial buildings
- New farm housing units and additions and alterations
- New multifamily housing structures, nonfarm
- New residential 1-unit structures, nonfarm
- New residential additions and alterations, nonfarm
- Other maintenance and repair construction
- Other new construction
- Water, sewer, and pipeline construction

Finance, Ins., & Real Estate

Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles
Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related
Insurance carriers
Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation
Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities
Real estate
Securities, commodity contracts, investments

Mining & Manufacturing

all mining & manufacturing industries except for food processing

Agriculture & Food Processing

farming & manufacturing industries in food processing