

U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 2001–2004

By Peter Kuhbach and Bradlee A. Herauf

THE tourism industry's rebound from a marked slowdown in 2001 has accelerated in recent years, though employment remains weak across the industry, according to the most recent estimates from the travel and tourism satellite accounts of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).¹

The estimates show that total output by the tourism industry—a measure of the value of domestically produced goods and services for tourists and all supporting production—has risen every year since 2001 in current dollars.² In 2004, total output increased 6.8 percent after increasing 3.8 percent in 2003 and 0.5 percent in 2002; in 2001, total tourism output decreased 4.4 percent.

While the tourism industry has clearly gained strength, the new estimates also show that the industry has continued to evolve in significant ways:

- Total output growth since 2001 has accelerated, despite job losses in 2001–2003 and weak job growth in 2004.
- Tourism industry value added has rebounded since 2001.
- The tourism industry's composition of output and employment has shifted. Traveler accommodations and passenger air transportation services accounted for a smaller share of direct output and employment in 2004 than in 2000.
- The composition of tourism demand by type of visitor has shifted. Business travel, inbound tourism, and outbound tourism accounted for smaller shares of total demand in 2003 than in 2000. Travel by resident households and by government accounted for larger shares.

The most recent estimates of BEA's travel and tourism satellite accounts include advance estimates of total output and employment for 2004 and revised estimates for the full set of accounts for 2001–2003. The new estimates incorporate newly available data

from BEA's input-output (I-O) accounts and updated data from the national income and products accounts (NIPAs). The travel and tourism accounts in their entirety are available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>; see the box "Data Availability."

With its most recent release, BEA has enhanced the estimates of the tourism industry in several ways:

- For the first time, estimates of total (direct and indirect) tourism employment are available.
- Two new tables have been added to the travel and tourism accounts. One new table shows direct and total tourism-related output by commodity (table 5); the other shows total tourism-related employment by industry (table 7).
- Detailed estimates of output and employment are available sooner. The estimates are now released 6 months, rather than 9 months, after the end of the year.
- Detailed estimates derived from the I-O accounts are also now available sooner, that is 18 months, rather than 21 months, after the end of the year.

The rest of this article presents a more detailed discussion of tourism activity in 2000–2004. It also looks at the revisions to the estimates and the source data and methods that were used to prepare them.

Output and Employment

Output

In 2004, total tourism-related output increased to \$954.8 billion, up from \$897.8 billion in 2000 (chart

Data Availability

The detailed annual estimates of tourism activity for 2003 are presented in seven tables at the end of this article. The detailed annual estimates for 1998–2003 and estimates of tourism output and employment for 2004 and the first quarter of 2005 are available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov> under "Industry" and "Travel and Tourism."

1. In this article, the term "tourism industry" refers to BEA's travel and tourism satellite accounts.

2. BEA is currently researching the feasibility of adding price-adjusted measures of tourism activity to the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

1). This output consisted of \$546.4 billion in direct tourism output, which is defined as the output of goods and services sold directly to visitors, and \$408.4 billion in indirect tourism output, which is defined as the output of goods and services used to produce the direct output. (For more information about the relationship between direct and indirect output, see the box “Output and Employment Multipliers.”)

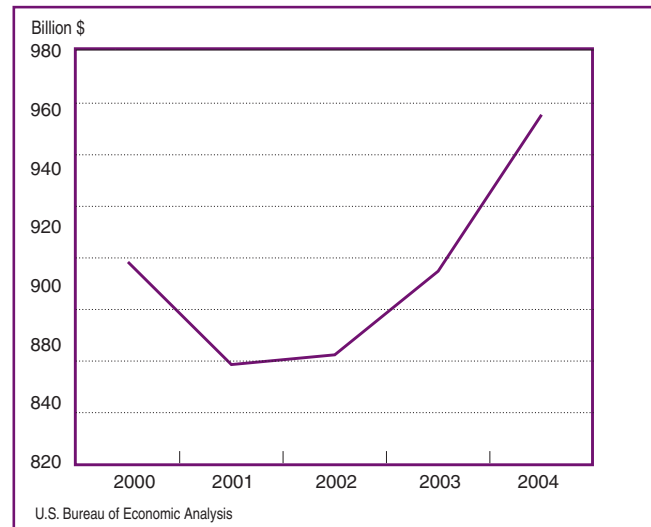
The growth in direct output reflected growth in all the components of the tourism industry, particularly in 2003–2004. Sales of “food services and drinking places” increased 9.7 percent in 2004 after increasing 4.4 percent in 2003 (table A). Sales of “passenger air transportation” grew 6.9 percent in 2004 after increasing 4.6 percent in 2003. Sales of “recreation and entertainment” increased 6.4 percent in 2004 after rising 4.5 percent in 2003. In 2003–2004, these three industries accounted for more than 55 percent of the growth in the tourism industry.

The relatively weak performance of some industries was influenced by a drop in prices. For example,

Table A. Direct Tourism Output and Percent Changes, 2000–2004

	Billions of dollars					Percent change from preceding period				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All tourism commodities.....	515.5	492.1	494.1	512.2	546.4	7.4	-4.5	0.4	3.7	6.7
Traveler accommodations.....	88.1	81.2	81.1	81.8	86.8	10.7	-7.8	-0.1	0.8	6.1
Passenger air transportation.....	100.5	87.3	82.6	86.4	92.3	10.4	-13.2	-5.3	4.6	6.9
All other transportation-related commodities.....	101.8	101.5	100.1	103.9	108.7	4.3	-0.4	-1.3	3.8	4.6
Food services and drinking places.....	83.0	83.7	87.9	91.8	100.7	4.3	0.9	5.0	4.4	9.7
Recreation and entertainment.....	59.4	60.6	64.3	67.2	71.5	8.4	2.1	6.2	4.5	6.4
Shopping.....	82.7	77.8	77.9	81.1	86.4	6.8	-5.9	0.1	4.1	6.5

Chart 1. Total Tourism-Related Output in 2000–2004



spending for domestic passenger air transportation in current dollars fell at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent in 2000–2004. That drop in spending reflected a fall in air transportation prices, which stimulated demand but to a lesser extent than the fall in prices. Other data from BEA provide confirmation. Personal consumption expenditures for airlines in the NIPAs show that current-dollar spending on airline services fell at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent in 2000–2004, while price-adjusted spending rose at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent.

In addition, the strong growth in some industries in 2000–2004 led to a change in the current-dollar composition of the tourism industry. “Food services and drinking places” and “recreation and entertainment”

Output and Employment Multipliers

Using “multipliers,” economists can estimate the total effect of a single activity in a specific industry on the entire economy.

For example, suppose that sales of domestic passenger air transportation services were \$60.0 billion in a given period. To produce this amount of direct output would require other, indirect economic output, such as sales to airlines of jet fuel and inflight goods and services. To estimate the value of this indirect output, the direct output is multiplied by an output multiplier. The result is total output, which captures both the direct and indirect output. In this case, multiplying the \$60.0 billion in direct output by its output multiplier of 1.66 yields total output of \$99.6 billion. Subtracting the direct output from the total output leaves \$39.6 billion in indirect output.

Similarly, economists use employment multipliers to estimate how many total jobs are needed to support a given level of employment in a specific industry. Suppose

that the air transportation services industry employs 600,000 workers in a given period. This level of direct employment would necessitate additional employment in other industries. To estimate the number of these indirect jobs, the number of direct jobs is multiplied by its employment multiplier. The result is total employment, which captures direct jobs and indirect jobs. In this case, multiplying the 600,000 jobs in this industry by its employment multiplier of 1.77 yields total employment of 1.1 million. Subtracting direct jobs from the total jobs leaves 462,000 indirect jobs.

For the most recent estimates of the travel and tourism accounts, BEA used output multipliers from the Industry Economics Division to calculate total tourism-related output by commodity (table 5) and employment multipliers from the Regional Economic Analysis Division to calculate total tourism-related employment by industry (table 7).

accounted for 31.5 percent of direct tourism output in 2004, up from 27.6 percent in 2000 (chart 2).

In contrast, passenger air transportation accounted for 16.9 percent of direct tourism output, down from 19.5 percent in 2000. And despite strong growth in 2004, spending for traveler accommodations accounted for only 15.9 percent of the total tourism-related output, down from 17.1 percent in 2000. These two industries have taken a longer time to recover from the economic downturn in 2000–2001.

Employment

While tourism-related output has recovered from the slowdown in 2001, tourism-related employment has remained below the peak levels of 2000. Total employment fell at an average annual rate of 2.0 percent in 2000–2003 before edging up 0.3 percent in 2004 (chart 3).

Chart 3. Total Tourism-Related Employment in 2000–2004

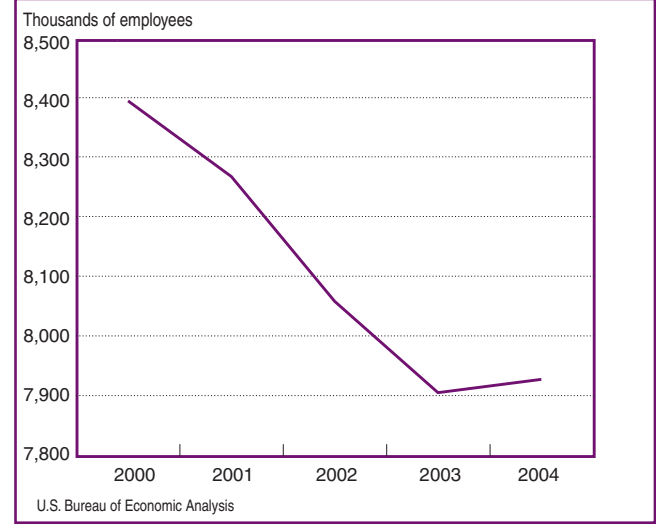
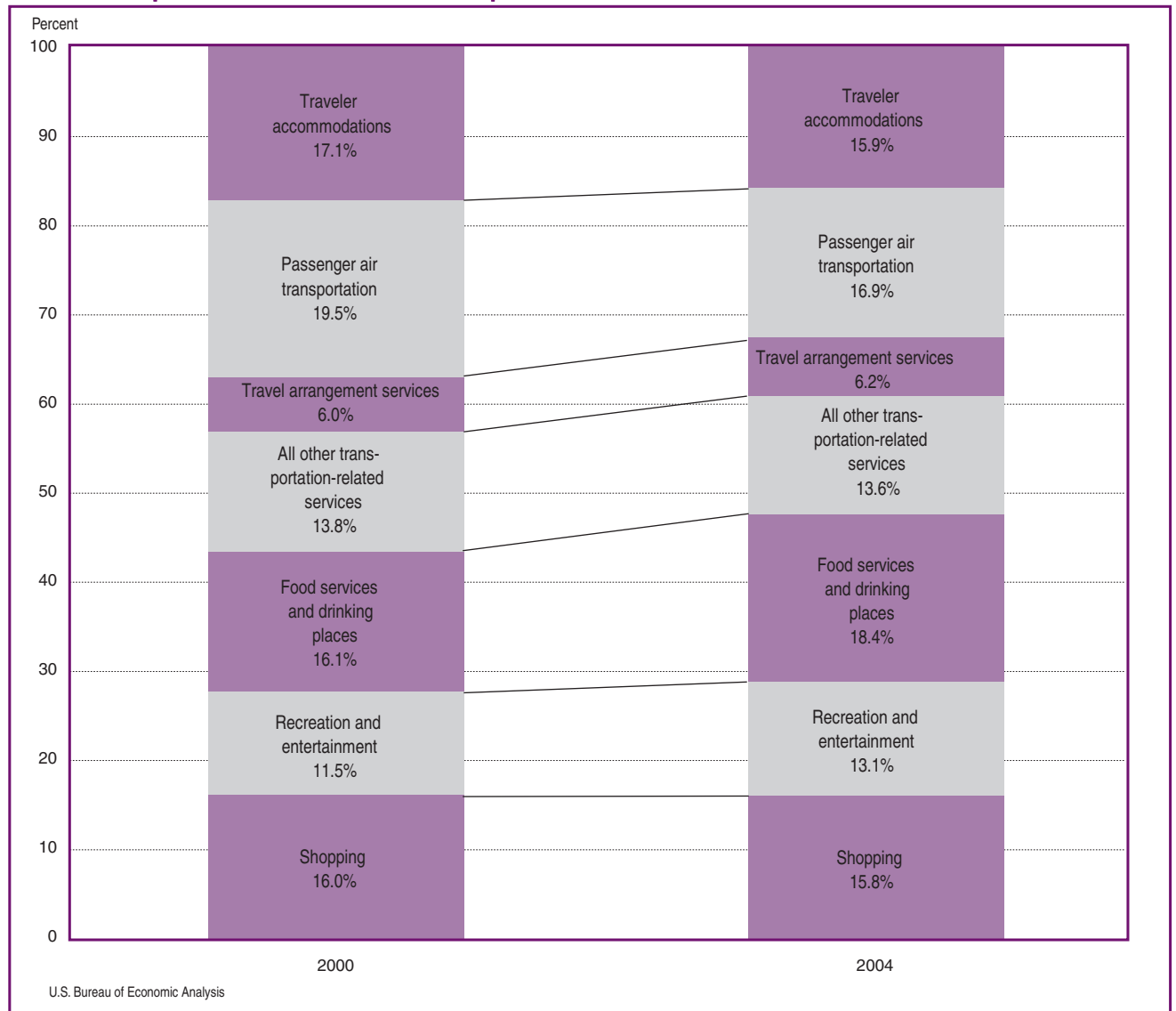


Chart 2. Composition of Direct Tourism Output in 2000 and 2004



Total tourism-related employment includes 5.4 million direct employment positions and 2.5 million indirect employment positions. Direct tourism employment includes all jobs engaged in the production of direct tourism output, such as hotel staff, airline pilots, and souvenir sellers. Indirect tourism employment includes all jobs engaged in the production of indirect tourism output, such as workers producing hotel toiletries, meals for airlines, and the plastic used in souvenirs. (See the box “Key Terms.”)

In 2000–2004, the travel accommodations industry shed the most direct tourism jobs (chart 4). It lost jobs at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent—a total of 86,100 jobs. Jobs in air transportation services declined at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent—76,000 jobs.

And jobs in “travel arrangement and reservation services” declined at a 5.5-percent average annual rate—52,100 jobs.

Despite the overall employment weakness, some industries added jobs. Employment in “food services and drinking places,” for example, increased at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent, creating 47,400 jobs. Jobs in the gambling industry rose at a 1.6-percent rate, adding nearly 10,900 jobs. And participant sports jobs gained at a 1.1-percent rate, adding 9,100 jobs.

In a few cases, the weakness in employment coincided with strong gains in output and value added. For example, direct employment in the “travel arrangement and reservation services” industry declined at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent in 2000–2004, but

Key Terms

The following key terms are used to describe the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

Domestic tourism demand. Travel-related expenditures in the United States. It is the sum of internal tourism demand and inbound tourism demand.

Inbound tourism demand. Travel-related expenditures by nonresidents traveling in the United States and expenditures for international air fares purchased from U.S. airlines. Expenditures for travel to study in the United States and for medical reasons are excluded.

Internal tourism demand. Travel-related expenditures by resident households, businesses, and government employees in the United States.

Outbound tourism demand. Travel-related expenditures by U.S. residents traveling abroad and expenditures for international air fares purchased from foreign airlines.

Total tourism demand. Travel-related expenditures by all visitors before, during, and immediately after each trip. It consists of business travel, travel by government employees, travel by U.S. residents both in the United States and abroad, and travel by foreign visitors to the United States.

Tourism commodities. Commodities that are typically purchased by visitors from the producer, such as airline passenger fares, meals, and hotel services.¹

Tourism demand by type of visitor. Travel-related expenditures by resident households, businesses, and government employees in the United States. This

demand measures the composition of internal tourism demand.²

Tourism employment. All jobs that involve the production of tourism output. Direct tourism employment consists of all jobs in which the workers are engaged in the production of direct tourism output (for example, airline pilots), and indirect tourism employment consists of all the jobs in which the workers are engaged in the production of indirect tourism output (for example, workers who deliver fuel to airlines).

Tourism output. Domestically produced tourism goods and services purchased by travelers. Tourism output is calculated as domestic tourism demand less imports of goods and services purchased by travelers. Total tourism-related output consists of direct tourism output (for example, passenger air transportation) and the indirect tourism output that is required to support the production of the direct output (for example, fuel for airplanes).

Usual environment. The area of normal, everyday activities, within 50–100 miles of home.³

Visitor. A person who travels outside of his or her usual environment for less than a year or who stays overnight in a hotel or motel. The visitor may travel for pleasure or business. Visitors exclude travelers who expect to be compensated at the location of their visit (such as migrant workers, persons traveling to new assignments, and diplomatic and military personnel traveling from their duty stations to their home countries).

1. The classification of tourism commodities in the satellite accounts is based on a list of primary activities of visitors that was developed from recommendations by the World Trade Organization and by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and from various surveys of U.S. visitors.

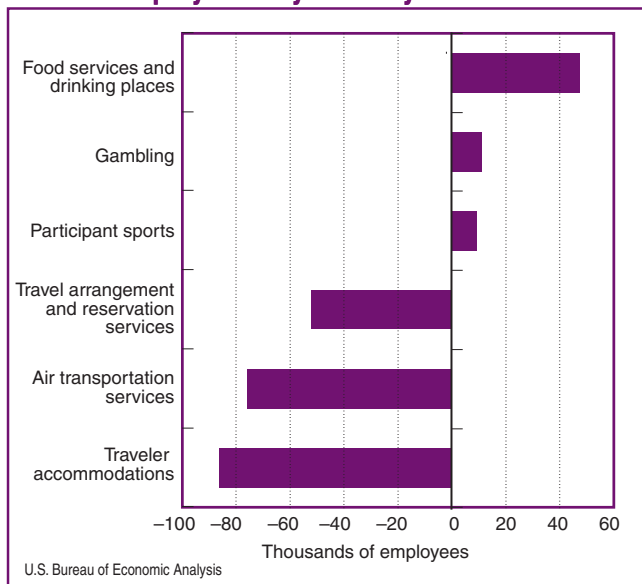
2. In the U.S. travel and tourism satellite accounts, inbound and outbound visitors are not differentiated by type of visitor, because the data to prepare these estimates are not available.

3. The size of the area depends on the availability of source data.

direct output climbed at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent. In 2000–2003 (the most recent year for which data are available), value added climbed at a rate of 5.5 percent. These trends indicate that travelers are relying less on traditional, locally sourced travel arrangement services and more on Internet-based services.

Overall, the composition of direct employment in the tourism industry has changed. Most notably, jobs in food services and drinking places accounted for 30.5 percent of the total direct tourism employment in 2004, up from 28.2 percent in 2000.

Chart 4. Largest Losses and Gains in Direct Tourism Employment by Industry in 2000–2004



Tourism Demand and Value Added

Total tourism demand

In 2003 (the most recent year for which data are available), total tourism demand increased 3.3 percent, the first increase since the slowdown in 2001, but well below the 8.2-percent growth in 2000 (table B). Total tourism demand is defined as the sum of expenditures by resident households, businesses, and government, of inbound tourism (foreigners visiting the United States), and of outbound tourism (U.S. residents traveling abroad).

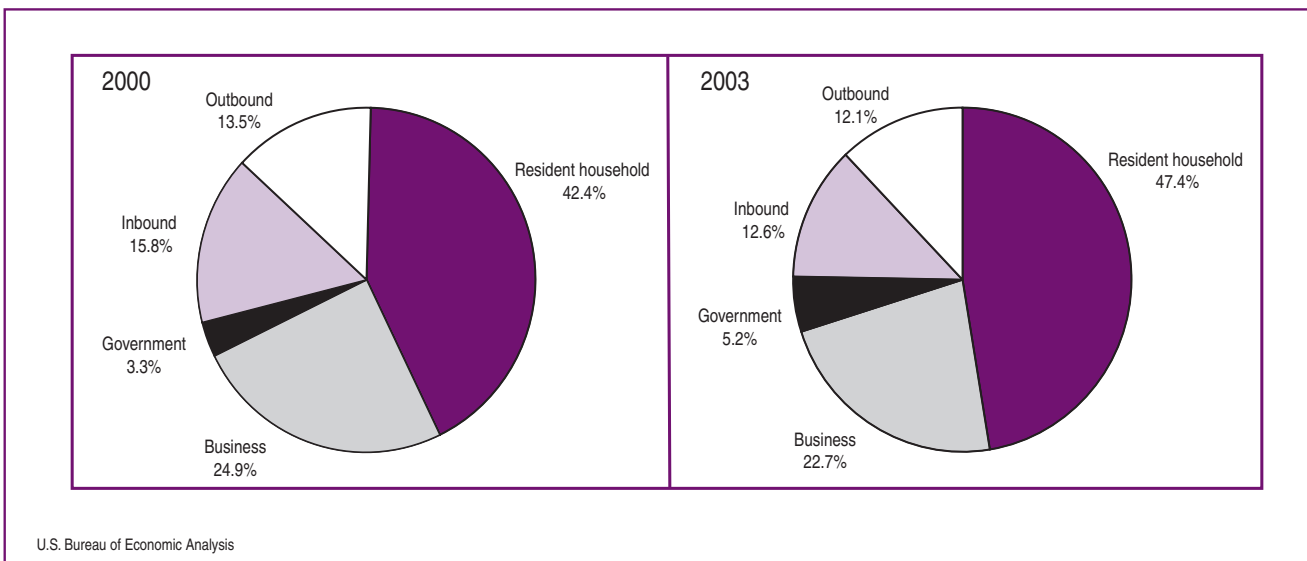
The rebound in demand reflected strong growth in several industries. Demand in domestic passenger air transportation services grew 7.0 percent in 2003 after decreasing 7.9 percent in 2002. Tourism demand in passenger water transportation services grew 9.2 percent after decreasing 1.6 percent. And tourism demand in automotive rental and leasing grew 9.4 percent after decreasing 1.1 percent.

Tourism demand by type of visitor shifted in significant ways (chart 5). Perhaps most strikingly, in 2000–2003, international travel declined significantly.

Table B. Total Tourism Demand and Percent Changes, 2000–2003

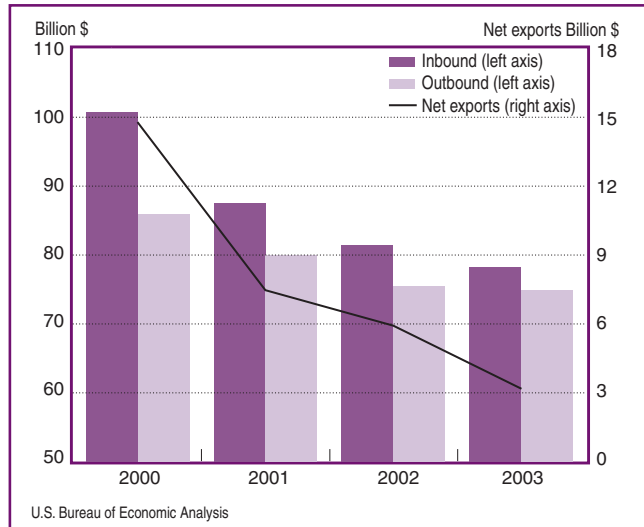
	Billions of dollars				Percent change from preceding period			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total tourism demand	634.8	604.2	599.4	619.1	8.2	-4.8	-0.8	3.3
Resident household.....	269.4	276.8	279.6	293.5	5.7	2.8	1.0	4.9
Business.....	158.1	135.6	135.0	140.6	11.7	-14.2	-0.4	4.1
Government.....	20.9	24.3	28.2	32.1	3.5	16.2	16.0	13.8
Inbound.....	100.5	87.4	81.3	78.1	8.7	-13.0	-7.1	-3.9
Outbound.....	85.8	80.0	75.3	74.9	10.9	-6.8	-5.8	-0.6

Chart 5. Composition of Tourism Demand by Type of Visitor in 2000 and 2003



Annually, outbound tourism fell 4.4 percent, and inbound tourism fell 8.1 percent. As a result, U.S. net exports of tourism in 2003 are less than a quarter of their 2000 level (chart 6).

Chart 6. U.S. Trade in Tourism in 2000–2003

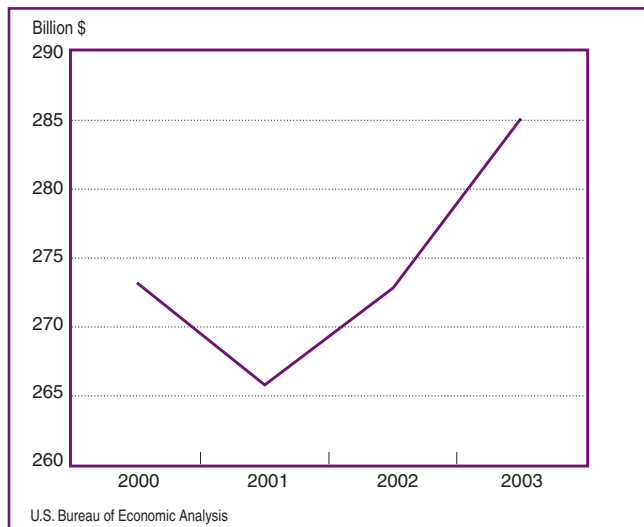


Value added

In 2003 (the most recent year for which estimates are available), the tourism industry’s current-dollar value added grew 4.5 percent to \$285.0 billion after increasing 2.7 percent to \$272.7 billion in 2002 and after decreasing 2.7 percent to \$265.7 billion in 2001 (chart 7). In all 3 years, the tourism industry growth rate lagged the growth rate of current-dollar gross domestic product (GDP).³ An industry’s value added measures the

3. Current-dollar GDP grew 4.9 percent in 2003, 3.5 percent in 2002, and 3.2 percent in 2001.

Chart 7. Tourism Value Added in 2000–2003



industry’s contribution to gross domestic product (GDP); it is defined as an industry’s gross output minus its intermediate inputs.

The growth in value added in 2003 reflected upturns in several industries. The value added of air transportation services rose 11.8 percent after decreasing 1.4 percent in 2002. The value added of “travel arrangement and reservation services” grew 9.6 percent after increasing 2.4 percent in 2002.

Despite the growth in the tourism industry, its share of GDP remained at 2.6 percent in 2001–2003, below its 2.8-percent share in 1998–2000. However, the tourism industry still accounted for a larger share of GDP than other industries, such as agriculture, motor vehicles, computer and electronic products, and utilities (table C).

Table C. Value Added as a Share of Gross Domestic Product, 2003

Industry	Value added (millions of dollars)	Value added as share of GDP (percent)
Banking ¹	440,393	4.0
Ambulatory health care services	391,098	3.6
Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities	298,244	2.7
Broadcasting and telecommunications	283,048	2.6
Tourism	285,027	2.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	256,010	2.3
Utilities	222,153	2.0
Chemical products	181,542	1.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	168,068	1.5
Legal services	160,587	1.5
Computer and electronic products.....	147,631	1.3
Mining	130,331	1.2
Computer systems design and related services.....	126,630	1.2
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts	121,860	1.1
Publishing industries (includes software).....	120,907	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	113,907	1.0

1. Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities

Revisions and Source Data

The revised estimates of travel and tourism for 2001–2003 and the advance estimates for 2004 are based on estimates from other BEA accounts. For 2001–2003, the travel and tourism estimates of output, value added, tourism demand, and employment are based on the revised annual input-output (I-O) accounts for 2001–2003, which were released in December 2004.⁴ The estimates of direct tourism output for 2004 were derived from the annual I-O estimates for 2003 and estimates of personal consumption expenditures for 2004 from the NIPAs. The estimates of direct tourism employment for 2004 were derived from the annual I-O estimates for 2003 and from data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for 2004 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The revisions to the estimates of direct tourism output and direct tourism employment were generally

4. George M. Smith, Matthew J. Gruenberg, Tameka R.L. Harris, and Erich H. Strassner, “Annual Industry Accounts: Revised Estimates for 2000–2003,” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 85 (January 2005): 9–43.

small (tables D and E). The revised estimates for 2001–2002 incorporate estimates from the most recently released annual I-O accounts for 2001–2002. The estimates for 2003 are based on an initial set of I-O accounts for 2003.

The estimates of total tourism-related output and total tourism-related employment were derived by applying output and employment “multipliers” to the estimates of direct output and direct employment. (For more information, see the box “Output and Employment Multipliers.”)

Table D. Revisions to Total Tourism-Related Output, 2001–2003

	Billions of dollars			Percent change from previous release		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
All tourism commodities	857.8	861.8	894.1	-0.2	-1.3	-2.3
Traveler accommodations.....	124.0	123.8	124.8	-0.5	-1.3	-1.1
Passenger air transportation	144.7	137.0	143.3	-2.0	-1.3	-4.2
All other transportation-related commodities	171.6	169.2	175.7	0.5	-1.9	-1.6
Food services and drinking places.....	156.5	164.3	171.5	1.4	0.5	-1.9
Recreation and entertainment.....	99.7	105.9	110.6	-2.6	-3.3	-4.3
Shopping.....	161.4	161.6	168.2	0.7	-0.9	-1.0

Table E. Revisions to Direct Tourism Employment, 2001–2003

	Thousands of employees			Percent change from previous release		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
All tourism industries	5,624.3	5,499.5	5,402.1	2.0	1.8	0.3
Traveler accommodations.....	1,370.1	1,323.1	1,312.8	0.8	1.2	0.1
Air transportation services	595.3	544.7	524.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
All other transportation-related industries	700.0	659.7	621.1	0.1	-0.7	-3.6
Food and beverage services.....	1,594.5	1,634.9	1,630.5	3.2	2.9	0.8
Recreation and entertainment.....	597.1	595.5	590.2	1.1	0.6	-1.9
Shopping.....	566.5	545.6	529.0	1.4	0.6	-1.1

Methodology

The advance estimates for 2004 are presented in two tables. One table presents direct and total tourism-related output, and the other table presents direct and total tourism-related employment.

The revised estimates for 2003 are presented in a set of seven core tables: Production of commodities by industry, supply and consumption of commodities, demand for commodities by type of visitor, output and value added by industry, output by commodity, employment and compensation of employees by industry, and total tourism-related employment by industry.

Production of commodities by industry (table 1). The estimates of commodities purchased by visitors and the industries that produce the commodities are from the annual input-output (I-O) accounts.

Supply and consumption of commodities (table 2). The estimates of total supply in purchasers’ prices are derived by summing domestic production by commodity in producers’ prices, imports, wholesale

and retail margins, and transportation costs and by adjusting for change in private inventories. Total consumption is the sum of intermediate expenditures (private and government), personal consumption expenditures, gross private fixed investment, government final expenditures, and exports of goods and services.

Demand for commodities by type of visitor (table 3). These estimates are based on survey data on visitor spending behavior that are used to break down total consumption estimates from the supply and consumption of commodities table into tourism demand by type of visitor.⁵ Total tourism demand is the sum of demand by the four types of domestic visitors (resident households, business, government, and nonresidents). Tourism commodity ratios are estimated by dividing total tourism demand for a commodity by total demand for the commodity by all users. A commodity’s tourism commodity ratio indicates the share of its output that is sold to visitors.

Output and value added by industry (table 4). Tourism industry ratios are calculated from estimates in the production by industry table and from the demand for commodities table. The industry output estimates from the production table are multiplied by the tourism commodity ratios from the demand table in order to obtain tourism industry ratios. The estimates of tourism output, tourism intermediate consumption, and tourism value added are calculated by multiplying industry output, intermediate consumption, and value added by the tourism industry ratios. An

5. The surveys used to estimate demand for commodities by type of visitor are the Consumer Expenditure Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the In-Flight Survey of the Department of Commerce’s International Trade Administration, and private surveys done by D.K. Shifflet and Associates.

Acknowledgments

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Staff members of the Annual Industry Branch in the Industry Economics Division, of the National Income and Wealth Division, and of the Government Division contributed to the development of the estimates. The Tourism Industries Office of the International Trade Administration provided funding for the preparation of the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

industry's tourism industry ratio indicates the share of its output that is sold to visitors.

Output by tourism commodity (table 5). Domestic production is multiplied by the tourism commodity ratio in order to obtain direct tourism output for each commodity. Direct tourism output is multiplied by the total commodity output multiplier in order to derive total tourism-related output for each commodity.

Employment and employee compensation by industry (table 6). The estimates of employment and employee compensation by industry are derived from

the annual I-O accounts. These estimates are then multiplied by the tourism industry ratio in order to derive estimates of tourism employment and tourism compensation. Average compensation per tourism employee is calculated by dividing tourism compensation by tourism employment.

Total tourism-related employment by industry (table 7). These estimates are derived by multiplying the estimates of tourism employment by total industry employment multipliers.

Tables 1 through 7 follow.

Table 1. Production of Commodities by Industry, 2003—Continues
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry													
	Traveler accommodations	Food services and drinking places	Air transportation	Rail transportation	Water transportation	Interurban bus transportation	Interurban charter bus transportation	Urban transit systems and other transportation	Taxi service	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	Automotive repair services	Parking lots and garages	Toll highways
Traveler accommodations.....	80,058	438												
Food services and drinking places.....	23,797	410,335		79										
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....			60,779											
International passenger air transportation services.....			25,616											
Passenger rail transportation services.....				1,219										
Passenger water transportation services.....					6,830					10				
Interurban bus transportation.....						1,414	11	10		18				
Interurban charter bus transportation.....						34	727	56		14				
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....						37	175	18,039	37	28	24			
Taxi service.....								9	10,920					
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....			4		11		27	27		2,195				
Automotive rental and leasing.....											22,769			
Other vehicle rental and leasing.....											484			
Automotive repair services.....							4	20	3	1		95,131		
Parking lots and garages.....													10,423	
Highway tolls.....														7,583
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....														
Motion pictures and performing arts.....														
Spectator sports.....														
Participant sports.....														
Gambling.....	22,422													
All other recreation and entertainment.....		419			1					1				
Gasoline.....														
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline.....				1,356	852									
Retail trade margins on gasoline.....	12	120										29		
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....														
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....			3,059	17,380	2,858									
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	1,533	1,835						4	4				3	
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins.....	2,410	745	17,825	9,778	23,875	50	25	3,738	48	29	13,743	10,836	-1	199
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins.....			1,719	18,509	1,926									
All other retail trade margins.....	3	83								7	199	1,529		
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....														
Industry output.....	130,236	413,976	109,002	48,320	36,352	1,534	970	21,903	11,013	2,303	37,220	107,524	10,426	7,781
Intermediate inputs.....	37,560	217,333	45,967	19,714	22,055	606	170	14,248	3,430	599	24,266	54,935	5,232	1,824
Value added.....	92,677	196,642	63,035	28,606	14,297	929	800	7,656	7,583	1,704	12,953	52,589	5,194	5,958
Compensation of employees.....	49,105	135,555	40,631	17,493	8,544	636	597	18,178	4,760	808	7,137	28,883	2,066	2,317
Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies.....	13,201	20,837	3,445	241	2,292	11	16	-79	401	236	2,993	7,313	752	
Gross operating surplus.....	30,371	40,250	18,959	10,873	3,461	281	187	-10,443	2,421	661	2,824	16,393	2,376	3,641

Table 1. Production of Commodities by Industry, 2003

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry												
	Travel arrangement and reservation services	Motion pictures and performing arts	Spectator sports	Participant sports	Gambling	All other recreation and entertainment	Petroleum refineries	Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries	Wholesale trade and transportation services	Gasoline service stations	Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations	All other industries	Domestic production at producers' prices
Traveler accommodations				336								949	81,782
Food services and drinking places		4	5	5,587	1,589	4,168				5,038	10,862	28,373	489,837
Domestic passenger air transportation services													60,779
International passenger air transportation services													25,616
Passenger rail transportation services													1,219
Passenger water transportation services													6,840
Interurban bus transportation												2	1,456
Interurban charter bus transportation												53	885
Urban transit systems and other transportation services												272	18,613
Taxi service												1	10,930
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services												7	2,270
Automotive rental and leasing											1,047	68	23,884
Other vehicle rental and leasing										7	63		554
Automotive repair services								25	6,432	4,033	70,972	139	176,760
Parking lots and garages												232	10,655
Highway tolls													7,583
Travel arrangement and reservation services	34,329												34,329
Motion pictures and performing arts		21,005	10,652		62	146							32,260
Spectator sports			12,545										12,545
Participant sports				34,111		2,914						48	37,073
Gambling					30,374	55							52,852
All other recreation and entertainment		39	2,109	68	27	33,707		1,310			532	7,900	46,114
Gasoline							112,282						112,282
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline									75,220				77,428
Retail trade margins on gasoline				1		63				32,378		4,248	37,035
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline							83,677	1,131,607	9,435		9,862	31,760	1,266,341
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline									354,181				377,477
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline	71	162	257	515	65	1,796		147	17	16,949	508,033	16,646	548,035
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins	91	21,800	7,522	679	7,874	1,636	23,464	726,976	213,556	2,570	33,734	14,014,774	15,137,976
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins							101	22,732	498,474			29,386	572,846
All other retail trade margins		5	14	41		207		1,241		1,232	430,979	16,419	451,959
Travel by U.S. residents abroad													
Industry output	34,491	43,013	33,104	41,340	39,991	44,692	219,524	1,884,037	1,157,314	62,207	1,070,331	14,147,608	19,716,215
Intermediate inputs	15,977	25,954	9,975	18,866	17,093	17,507	187,926	1,145,164	395,962	11,433	350,630	6,067,745	8,712,169
Value added	18,514	17,060	23,129	22,474	22,898	27,185	31,599	738,873	761,352	50,773	719,702	8,079,863	11,004,046
Compensation of employees	15,039	13,190	14,017	15,423	11,759	13,637	10,914	360,029	419,569	19,468	413,360	4,671,404	6,294,518
Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies	838	1,562	1,715	2,254	2,284	3,750	1,489	24,383	149,538	8,668	142,908	360,263	751,309
Gross operating surplus	2,637	2,308	7,398	4,798	8,855	9,798	19,197	354,461	192,245	22,637	163,434	3,048,196	3,958,219

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 2. Supply and Consumption of Commodities, 2003
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Supply						Consumption						
	Domestic production at producers' prices	Imports	Change in private inventories	Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	Retail trade margins	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Intermediate		Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private fixed investment	Government final expenditures	Exports of goods and services	Total consumption
							Private expenditures	Government expenditures					
Traveler accommodations.....	81,782					81,782	26,391	8,282	47,108				81,782
Food services and drinking places.....	489,837					489,837	76,729	12,828	399,817			464	489,837
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	60,779					60,779	27,107	5,728	27,945				60,779
International passenger air transportation services.....	25,616	17,723				43,339	4,679	1,257	24,178			13,225	43,339
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,219					1,219	521	168	531				1,219
Passenger water transportation services.....	6,840	762				7,601			6,896			705	7,601
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,456					1,456	2	33	1,421				1,456
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	885					885			885				885
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	18,613					18,613	6,745	156	11,713				18,613
Taxi service.....	10,930					10,930	6,544	687	3,699				10,930
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,270					2,270	134	2	2,134				2,270
Automotive rental and leasing.....	23,884					23,884	12,667	3,614	7,602				23,884
Other vehicle rental and leasing.....	554					554	350	1	203				554
Automotive repair services.....	176,760					176,760	40,234	5,897	130,621			8	176,760
Parking lots and garages.....	10,655					10,655	2,438	1,019	7,198				10,655
Highway tolls.....	7,583					7,583	472	478	6,633				7,583
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	34,329					34,329	11,466	2,040	19,568			1,255	34,329
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	32,260	155				32,415	6,374	19	25,867			156	32,415
Spectator sports.....	12,545	18				12,563	6,159	11	6,375			18	12,563
Participant sports.....	37,073					37,073	5,228	64	31,781				37,073
Gambling.....	52,852					52,852	245		52,607				52,852
All other recreation and entertainment.....	46,114	3	1			46,117	3,281	2,237	40,595			3	46,117
Gasoline.....	112,282	8,712	366	77,428	37,035	235,092	39,184	7,490	186,610			1,808	235,092
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on gasoline.....	77,428												
Retail trade margins on gasoline.....	37,035												
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	1,266,341	356,232	8,629	377,477	548,035	2,539,456	613,221	145,001	1,643,692	6,436	3,103	128,004	2,539,456
Wholesale trade and transportation margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	377,477												
Retail trade margins on nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	548,035												
All other commodities, except all other trade and transportation margins.....	15,137,976	999,143	-10,220	572,846	451,959	17,172,143	6,902,429	707,611	5,033,283	1,660,544	2,072,418	795,857	17,172,143
All other wholesale trade and transportation margins.....	572,846												
All other retail trade margins.....	451,959												
Travel by US residents abroad.....		56,427				56,427	14,507		41,920				56,427
Total.....	19,716,215	1,439,175	-1,224	1,027,751	1,037,029	21,156,614	7,807,107	904,622	7,760,881	1,666,980	2,075,522	941,504	21,156,614

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 3. Demand for Commodities by Type of Visitor, 2003
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Total consumption	Resident households	Business	Government	Nonresidents	Total tourism demand	Nontourism demand	Tourism commodity ratio
Traveler accommodations.....	81,782	29,421	26,391	8,282	17,688	81,782		1.00
Food services and drinking places.....	489,837	48,947	21,093	7,571	14,194	91,804	398,033	0.19
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	60,779	24,107	27,107	5,728	3,838	60,779		1.00
International passenger air transportation services.....	43,339	24,178	4,679	1,257	13,225	43,339		1.00
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,219	458	521	168	73	1,219		1.00
Passenger water transportation services.....	7,601	5,949			947	6,896	705	0.91
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,456	1,226	2	33	195	1,456		1.00
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	885	763			122	885		1.00
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	18,613	1,681	980	23	144	2,828	15,786	0.15
Taxi service.....	10,930	1,120	2,028	213	85	3,446	7,484	0.32
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,270	1,841	134	2	293	2,270		1.00
Automotive rental and leasing.....	23,884	5,479	12,667	3,614	419	22,180	1,704	0.93
Other vehicle rental and leasing.....	554	112	350	1	50	513	41	0.93
Automotive repair services.....	176,760	6,937	2,913	274	960	11,085	165,676	0.06
Parking lots and garages.....	10,655	1,079	369	154	73	1,676	8,979	0.16
Highway tolls.....	7,583	394	28	29	60	511	7,072	0.07
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	34,329	18,201	10,664	1,898	1,255	32,018	2,311	0.93
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	32,415	7,500	2,729		924	11,153	21,262	0.34
Spectator sports.....	12,563	1,695	2,637		308	4,640	7,923	0.37
Participant sports.....	37,073	7,745	2,238		523	10,506	26,567	0.28
Gambling.....	52,852	22,052			4,777	26,829	26,022	0.51
All other recreation and entertainment.....	46,117	11,776	1,405		967	14,149	31,968	0.31
Gasoline.....	235,092	11,595	4,869	458	1,371	18,293	216,798	0.08
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	2,539,456	59,225	16,761	2,367	15,598	93,950	2,445,506	0.04
All other commodities.....	17,172,143						17,172,143	0.00
Total domestic demand.....	21,100,187	293,481	140,567	32,071	78,089	544,207	20,555,980	
Travel by US residents abroad.....	56,427	41,920	14,507			56,427		1.00
Total demand.....	21,156,614	335,400	155,074	32,071	78,089	600,635	20,555,980	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 4. Output and Value Added by Industry, 2003

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Industry output	Intermediate consumption	Value added	Tourism industry ratio	Tourism output	Tourism intermediate consumption	Tourism value added
Traveler accommodations.....	130,236	37,560	92,677	0.74	95,958	27,674	68,284
Food and beverage services.....	413,976	217,333	196,642	0.19	77,548	40,712	36,836
Air transportation services.....	109,002	45,967	63,035	0.79	86,512	36,483	50,029
Rail transportation services.....	48,320	19,714	28,606	0.04	1,983	809	1,174
Water transportation services.....	36,352	22,055	14,297	0.18	6,379	3,870	2,509
Intercity bus services.....	1,534	606	929	0.95	1,454	574	880
Intercity charter bus services.....	970	170	800	0.82	792	139	653
Local bus and other transportation services.....	21,903	14,248	7,656	0.13	2,838	1,846	992
Taxicab services.....	11,013	3,430	7,583	0.31	3,449	1,074	2,375
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,303	599	1,704	0.97	2,240	583	1,658
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	37,220	24,266	12,953	0.58	21,597	14,081	7,516
Automotive repair services.....	107,524	54,935	52,589	0.06	5,968	3,049	2,919
Parking.....	10,426	5,232	5,194	0.16	1,640	823	817
Highway tolls.....	7,781	1,824	5,958	0.07	511	120	391
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	34,491	15,977	18,514	0.93	32,020	14,832	17,188
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	43,013	25,954	17,060	0.17	7,246	4,372	2,874
Spectator sports.....	33,104	9,975	23,129	0.27	8,956	2,699	6,257
Participant sports.....	41,340	18,866	22,474	0.27	11,090	5,061	6,029
Gambling.....	39,991	17,093	22,898	0.39	15,749	6,732	9,018
All other recreation and entertainment.....	44,692	17,507	27,185	0.27	12,098	4,739	7,359
Petroleum refineries.....	219,524	187,926	31,599	0.05	11,833	10,130	1,703
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	1,884,037	1,145,164	738,873	0.02	42,274	25,695	16,579
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	1,157,314	395,962	761,352	0.02	19,710	6,743	12,966
Gasoline service stations.....	62,207	11,433	50,773	0.07	4,350	799	3,550
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	1,070,331	350,630	719,702	0.03	27,171	8,901	18,270
All other industries.....	14,147,608	6,067,745	8,079,863	0.00	10,857	4,656	6,201
Total.....	19,716,215	8,712,169	11,004,046		512,223	227,196	285,027

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 5. Output by Tourism Commodity, 2003

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Domestic production at purchasers' prices	Tourism commodity ratio	Direct tourism output	Total commodity output multiplier	Total tourism-related output
Traveler accommodations.....	81,782	1.00	81,782	1.53	124,826
Food services and drinking places.....	489,837	0.19	91,804	1.87	171,546
Domestic passenger air transportation services.....	60,779	1.00	60,779	1.66	100,779
International passenger air transportation services.....	25,616	1.00	25,616	1.66	42,474
Passenger rail transportation services.....	1,219	1.00	1,219	1.64	1,996
Passenger water transportation services.....	6,840	0.91	6,205	1.93	11,956
Interurban bus transportation.....	1,456	1.00	1,456	1.70	2,482
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	885	1.00	885	1.70	1,508
Urban transit systems and other transportation services.....	18,613	0.15	2,828	1.70	4,821
Taxi service.....	10,930	0.32	3,446	1.70	5,875
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	2,270	1.00	2,270	1.48	3,352
Automotive rental and leasing.....	23,884	0.93	22,180	1.63	36,157
Other vehicle rental and leasing.....	554	0.93	513	1.63	836
Automotive repair services.....	176,760	0.06	11,085	1.70	18,858
Parking lots and garages.....	10,655	0.16	1,676	1.70	2,852
Highway tolls.....	7,583	0.07	511	1.93	984
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	34,329	0.93	32,018	1.62	51,853
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	32,260	0.34	11,100	1.78	19,793
Spectator sports.....	12,545	0.37	4,634	1.64	7,599
Participant sports.....	37,073	0.28	10,506	1.61	16,899
Gambling.....	52,852	0.51	26,829	1.61	43,156
All other recreation and entertainment.....	46,114	0.31	14,148	1.64	23,166
Gasoline.....	226,745	0.08	17,644	1.82	32,144
Nondurable PCE commodities other than gasoline.....	2,191,854	0.04	81,090	2.07	168,222
Total.....	3,553,435		512,223		894,135

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 6. Employment and Compensation of Employees by Industry, 2003

Industry	Total employment (thousands of employees)	Compensation (millions of dollars)	Tourism industry ratio	Tourism employment (thousands of employees)	Tourism compensation (millions of dollars)	Average compensation per tourism employee
Traveler accommodations.....	1,782	49,105	0.74	1,313	36,180	27,561
Food services and drinking places.....	8,704	135,555	0.19	1,630	25,393	15,574
Air transportation services.....	647	40,631	0.81	524	32,901	62,785
Rail transportation services.....	215	17,493	0.04	9	718	81,544
Water transportation services.....	159	8,544	0.18	28	1,499	53,815
Interurban bus transportation.....	26	636	0.95	24	603	24,836
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	25	597	0.82	20	488	24,027
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	364	18,178	0.13	47	2,355	49,991
Taxi service.....	147	4,760	0.31	46	1,491	32,463
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	18	808	0.97	18	786	44,620
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	179	7,137	0.58	104	4,141	39,913
Automotive repair services.....	890	28,883	0.06	49	1,603	32,466
Parking lots and garages.....	81	2,066	0.16	13	325	25,646
Toll highways.....	55	2,317	0.07	4	152	42,264
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	226	15,039	0.93	209	13,962	66,658
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	195	13,190	0.17	33	2,222	67,720
Spectator sports.....	210	14,017	0.27	57	3,792	66,718
Participant sports.....	786	15,423	0.27	211	4,137	19,630
Gambling.....	425	11,759	0.39	167	4,631	27,651
All other recreation and entertainment.....	452	13,637	0.27	122	3,691	30,191
Petroleum refineries.....	74	10,914	0.05	4	588	148,025
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	6,878	360,029	0.02	154	8,078	52,346
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	7,265	419,569	0.02	124	7,145	57,753
Gasoline service stations.....	664	19,468	0.07	46	1,361	29,337
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	14,759	413,360	0.03	375	10,493	28,007
All other industries.....	92,299	4,671,404	0.00	71	3,587	50,612
Total.....	137,520	6,294,518		5,402	172,324	

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 7. Employment by Industry, 2003

[Thousands of employees]

Industry	Direct tourism employment	Total industry employment multiplier	Total tourism-related employment
Traveler accommodations.....	1,313	1.23	1,616
Food services and drinking places.....	1,630	1.34	2,180
Air transportation services.....	524	1.77	928
Rail transportation services.....	9	1.93	17
Water transportation services.....	28	3.63	101
Interurban bus transportation.....	24	1.44	35
Interurban charter bus transportation.....	20	1.44	29
Urban transit systems and other transportation.....	47	1.44	68
Taxi service.....	46	1.44	66
Scenic and sightseeing transportation services.....	18	1.44	25
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	104	2.35	243
Automotive repair services.....	49	1.54	76
Parking lots and garages.....	13	2.09	26
Toll highways.....	4	1.79	6
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	209	1.54	322
Motion pictures and performing arts.....	33	2.17	71
Spectator sports.....	57	1.70	97
Participant sports.....	211	1.29	272
Gambling.....	167	1.42	238
All other recreation and entertainment.....	122	1.58	193
Petroleum refineries.....	4	3.31	13
Industries producing nondurable PCE commodities, excluding petroleum refineries.....	154	2.89	446
Wholesale trade and transportation services.....	124	1.56	194
Gasoline service stations.....	46	1.20	56
Retail trade services, excluding gasoline service stations.....	375	1.20	449
All other industries.....	71	1.96	139
Total.....	5,402		7,907

PCE Personal consumption expenditures