

U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1996 and 1997

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THIS article presents estimates of the travel and tourism satellite accounts (TTSA's) for 1996 and 1997, which update the 1992 TTSA's.¹ The 1996 and 1997 TTSA's show that travel and tourism continue to be significant and growing activities in the U.S. economy. They identify the industries that benefit directly and indirectly from travel and tourism.

The TTSA's are particularly useful because tourism is not generally treated as a separate industry, so comprehensive data on tourism do not exist in most nations' economic statistics. These data are instead scattered among other industries—such as transportation services, restaurants, and sporting goods. Thus, statistics on tourism and on its economic impact tend to be an assembly of anecdotal and partial information on the numbers of travelers, recreational activities, and other physical measures of travel and tourism. The estimates of spending on travel and tourism that are available from trade associations, State agencies, and consultants often use different definitions and vary in terms of quality and timeliness.

The TTSA framework links tourism expenditures to the industries that produce tourism goods and services in the United States, and it is directly related to the U.S. national economic accounts. The TTSA's define travel and tourism as the economic activity generated inside the United States by "visitors" of all types—for business and pleasure, by residents and nonresidents alike—and outside the United States by U.S. residents.²

The TTSA's are based on the input-output (I-O) accounts, which trace the full range of commodities that are produced by each industry in the U. S. economy and are used by final consumers and which include the industry distribution of value

added. The TTSA's, as an extension of the I-O tables, focus on the travel and tourism commodities; they expand the detail provided for these commodities, and they simplify the rest of the commodity flows into an aggregate "other" category (see table 12.1). In the TTSA's, the travel and tourism commodities are identified, the total available supplies of these commodities are estimated, the share of each travel and tourism commodity and of "other" commodities that are purchased by "visitors" is calculated, and the sum of the shares is traced through the accounts to estimate travel and tourism demand. The TTSA's also provide estimates of travel and tourism value added that consist of the total value added of only the travel and tourism industries.

The 1996 TTSA's are based on the 1992 TTSA's and the 1996 annual I-O accounts, which is the latest year currently available. The 1997 TTSA's are derived by extending the 1996 estimates in order to provide more recent information.

As in the 1992 TTSA's, three alternative methodologies are used to prepare the estimates of shares of commodities purchased by visitors and nonvisitors. The results are presented as a range, rather than as a single estimate (tables 10–14). One important reason for providing a range is that the information available to allocate commodities between visitors and nonvisitors is generally based on relatively small sample surveys and indirect methods. The discussion focuses on the mid-range, method 2, estimates (tables 2–6).

From 1992 to 1997, the output and the employment of the travel and tourism industries grew more rapidly than those of the overall economy. Highlights include the following:

- Final domestic demand (in nominal terms) for travel and tourism grew at an average annual rate of 6.9 percent from 1992 to 1997, and its share of gross domestic product (GDP) increased from 3.3 percent to 3.5 percent.³

1. For an overview of the 1992 TTSA's, see Sumiye Okubo and Mark A. Planting, "U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1992," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 78 (July 1998): 8–22.

The TTSA's were developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis with the support of the Tourism Industries Office of the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. The term "visitor" is used because it is more descriptive of the travel activities included in the TTSA's than the term "tourist," which connotes a person who travels for leisure only.

3. "Tourism final demand" now excludes business tourism demand; as a result, the shares of GDP that are presented in this article are lower than the shares that were estimated in the earlier TTSA article (see Okubo and Planting, "U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1992," 8; table 1).

- Leisure travel expenditures by U.S. households accounted for the largest share of tourism expenditures in the United States in 1997—43 percent, up from 41 percent in 1992.
- International visitors to the United States account for about a third of the U.S. trade surplus in services. The trade surplus for tourism rose from \$21.5 billion in 1992 to \$24.5 billion in 1997.
- Value added (in nominal terms) of all travel and tourism industries grew at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent from 1992 to 1997—faster than the annual GDP growth rate of 5.6 percent and faster than the growth rates for the manufacturing (5.3 percent), communications (5.6 percent), and services (6.6 percent) industries.¹ Among the tourism industries, automotive rental and leasing grew the fastest at 13.8 percent.
- The tourism industries with the highest value added in 1997 were hotels and lodging (\$54.6 billion), passenger air (\$46.1 billion), eating and drinking places (\$26.7 billion), and gifts, souvenirs, and other spending (\$14.1 billion). The relative size of tourism industries has not changed since 1992.
- Employment in travel and tourism industries rose steadily from 3.9 million in 1992 to 4.5 million in 1997; the annual rate of increase of 2.7 percent exceeded the 2.0-percent growth in total U.S. employment. Travel and tourism industries employed twice the number of workers in agriculture, eight times that in mining, and three times that in communications.
- The TTSA's show the ripple effects of tourism expenditures on other industries. In 1996, for every dollar of tourism expenditures, \$1.68 of industry output was generated—that is, U.S. travel and tourism expenditures of \$435 billion generated an additional \$295 billion of industry output for a total of \$729 billion of gross output (direct plus indirect).

The first section of this article summarizes the TTSA estimates for 1996 and 1997. The second section provides an overview of the methodologies that were used to estimate the TTSA's for 1996 and 1997.

Estimates of Travel and Tourism for 1996 and 1997

The 1996 and 1997 TTSA's provide a basis for mea-

suring changes in travel and tourism activities since 1992. They show changes in visitor spending by type of visitor and commodity, the growth of travel and tourism industries and employment in these industries, and the ripple effects of this spending on other U.S. industries.

Tourism demand

In 1992–97, domestic tourism's final demand—total tourism demand, less travel by U.S. residents abroad, less business tourism demand—increased at an average annual rate of 6.9 percent, while GDP increased at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent.² Tourism final demand purchases in the United States increased from \$208.9 billion, or 3.3 percent of GDP, in 1992 to \$291.5 billion, or 3.5 percent of GDP, in 1997 (table 1).

By category, the relative ranking of expenditures in 1997 was unchanged from that in 1992 (chart 1). The largest expenditures were in passenger air travel, followed by hotels and lodging, meals and beverages, and gifts, souvenirs, and other spending (PCE for nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil) (table 2).

In 1992–97, the tourism expenditure categories with the fastest growth rates were other vehicle rental (18.3 percent annual growth rate) and recre-

2. These expenditures were deducted from total tourism demand so that domestic tourism final demand would be comparable with GDP. (Business expenditures are treated as intermediate expenditures in the NIPAs.) Including business tourism demand results in total domestic tourism demand of \$295 billion in 1992, \$385 billion in 1996, and \$408 billion in 1997 (see chart 1).

Tourism final demand includes all tourism expenditures for tourism commodities as well as nontourism commodities. It differs from tourism industry value added, which includes only the value added that is generated by tourism industries and excludes value added from nontourism industries (for example, industries that produce personal consumption expenditures nondurable commodities).

These results are similar to the corresponding 5-year average annual growth rates in tourism expenditures derived from the surveys by D.K. Shifflet and Associates (6.9 percent) and by the Travel Industry Association of America (5.9 percent).

Table 1.—Key Indicators of Tourism Activity in 1992, 1996, and 1997

	Tourism final demand (billions of dollars)	Tourism industry value added (billions of dollars)	Compensation (billions of dollars)	Employment (thousands)	Percent			
					Share of GDP		Share of	
					Tourism final demand	Tourism industry value added	Compensation	Employment
1992.								
Method 1	199.3	120.5	81.3	3,749	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.2
Method 2	208.9	124.5	84.5	3,933	3.3	2.0	2.3	3.3
Method 3	244.3	135.7	91.5	4,353	3.9	2.2	2.5	3.7
1996.								
Method 1	262.3	160.2	98.5	4,255	3.4	2.1	2.2	3.4
Method 2	275.2	166.0	102.0	4,440	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.5
Method 3	324.5	186.3	114.7	5,206	4.2	2.4	2.6	4.1
1997.								
Method 1	277.8	172.3	102.9	4,302	3.3	2.1	2.2	3.3
Method 2	291.5	178.7	106.6	4,491	3.5	2.2	2.3	3.5
Method 3	342.9	200.6	119.9	5,263	4.1	2.4	2.6	4.0

Note.—See the section "Estimating Methods" for a discussion of the three methods.

1. See Sherlene K. S.Lum, Brian C. Moyer, and Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98," SURVEY 80 (June 2000): Table 1, 41.



ation and entertainment (15.7 percent). Other vehicle rental accounted for only 0.1 percent of total tourism demand in 1997, and recreation and entertainment accounted for 7 percent.

The TTSA's show the share of spending by different types of visitors. Resident households in the United States spent more (43 percent of total tour-

ism expenditures in the United States⁶ in 1997, up from 41 percent in 1992) than the business sector (29 percent in 1992 and 1997) and the government sector (5 percent in 1997, down from 6 percent in 1992). Nonresident or international visitors accounted for 24 percent of tourism expenditures in the United States in 1992 and 1997.

International visitors to the United States have played an important role in international trade. The U.S. trade surplus for tourism was \$21.5 billion in 1992, \$26.9 billion in 1996, and \$24.5 billion in 1997—which accounted for almost a third of the total U.S. trade surplus in services.⁷ International visitors to the United States generated \$96.2 billion of tourism demand in 1997, up 6.1 percent at an average annual rate from \$71.6 billion in 1992. Expenditures by U.S. residents overseas were \$40.0 billion in 1992 and \$53.5 billion in 1997; they accounted for 12 percent of total tourism expenditures in 1997.

Table 2.—Tourism Demand by Commodity in 1992, 1996, and 1997

[Millions of dollars in purchasers' prices]

Commodity	Tourism demand			Average annual growth rate	
	1992	1996	1997	1992–96	1992–97
Hotels and lodging places	56,577	70,229	74,103	5.6	5.5
Eating and drinking places	48,685	58,256	61,022	4.6	4.6
Passenger rail	1,226	1,217	1,296	-0.2	1.1
Passenger bus and other local transportation	3,934	4,603	4,841	4.0	4.2
Taxis	3,002	4,043	4,298	7.7	7.4
Domestic passenger air fares	48,466	60,529	64,856	5.7	6.0
International air fares	32,159	40,760	45,156	6.1	7.0
Passenger water	4,150	4,490	4,384	2.0	1.1
Auto and truck rental	12,132	20,553	21,092	14.1	11.7
Other vehicle rental	209	452	485	21.3	18.3
Arrangement of passenger transportation	2,919	3,761	3,766	6.5	5.2
Recreation and entertainment	15,500	29,434	32,202	17.4	15.7
Participant sports	3,678	5,103	5,311	8.5	7.6
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	4,673	5,987	6,511	6.4	6.9
Sports events	1,385	1,738	1,763	5.8	4.9
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	39,964	49,452	53,451	5.5	6.0
Gasoline and oil	11,864	14,217	14,371	4.6	3.9
Personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	37,362	50,722	52,745	7.9	7.1
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	7,008	9,066	9,514	6.6	6.3
Total	334,893	434,613	461,166	6.7	6.6

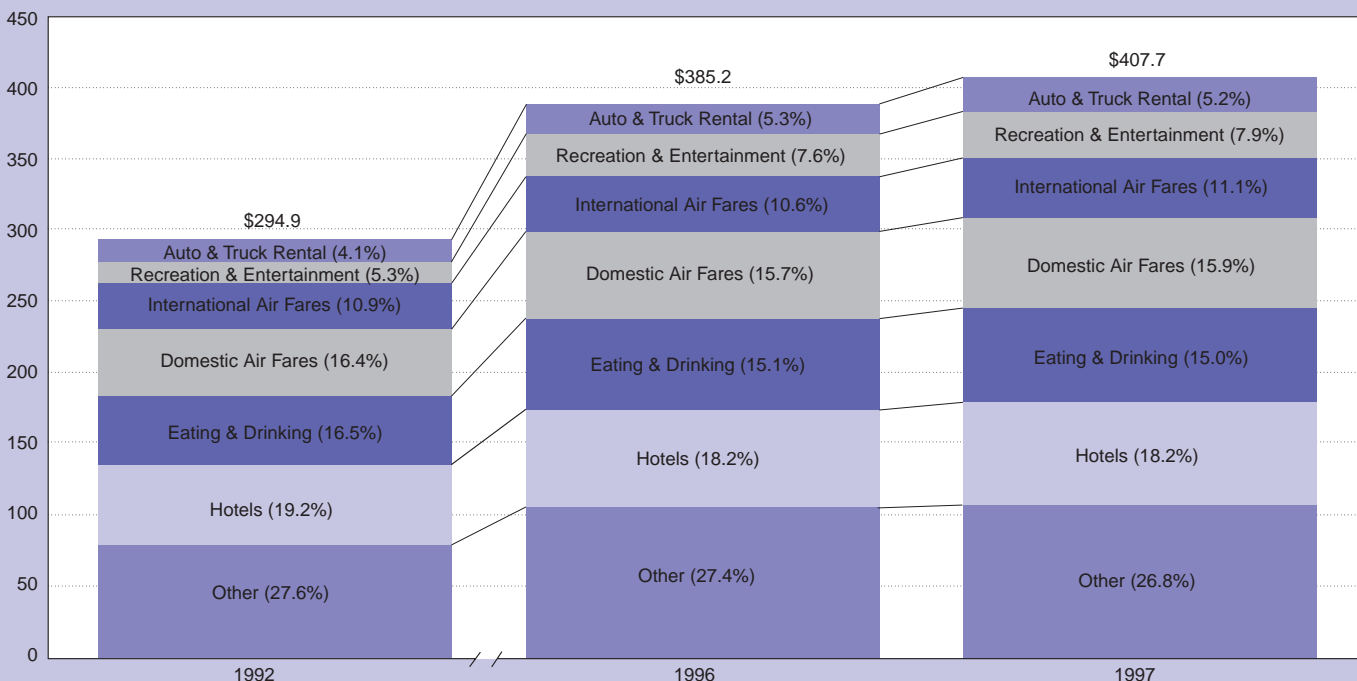
Note.—The estimates shown in this table are those that were derived using method 2; see the section "Estimating Methods" in the text.

6. Total tourism demand less travel expenditures by U.S. residents abroad.
 7. The tourism trade surplus is calculated by subtracting imports (travel by U.S. residents abroad plus international air fares plus "passenger water") from exports (nonresident tourism demand) (see tables 11 and 12). These estimates of the tourism trade surplus differ from those calculated from the U.S. international transactions accounts (ITA's) tables (see Douglas B. Weinberg, "U.S. International Transactions, First Quarter 1999," SURVEY 79 (July 1999): 75–119). In the I-O accounts and the NIPAs, U.S. territories and Puerto Rico are included in the rest of the world; in the ITA's, they are treated as part of the United States.

CHART 1

Tourism Demand¹

Billion \$ (Percent of total)



1. Method 2
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Tourism value added

In 1992–97, the total value added of the travel and tourism industries rose at an annual rate of 7.5 percent, compared with a 5.6-percent increase in GDP (table 3). Furthermore, the tourism industries grew more rapidly than manufacturing (5.3 percent), communications (5.6 percent), and services (6.6 percent).⁸ Tourism industry value added was \$178.7 billion, or 2.2 percent of GDP, in 1997, up from \$124.5 billion, or 2.0 percent of GDP, in 1992 (table 1).

This relatively faster pace of growth may have resulted because expenditures for travel and tourism tend to be income elastic—that is, they tend to grow faster than the overall economy during periods of expansion. Several economic studies have concluded that various components of tourism expenditures are income elastic—such as spending on airline travel, hotels (number of nights away from home), restaurant meals away from home, auto repairs, parking, and tolls, and gasoline.⁹

The two fastest growing travel and tourism industries were the automotive rental and leasing industry and the miscellaneous amusement and recreation services industry. Value added for auto-

motive rental and leasing grew at an annual rate of 13.8 percent; in 1997, its value added was \$11.2 billion, or 6 percent of tourism GDP. Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services grew 12.3 percent; its value added was \$7.6 billion, or 4 percent of tourism GDP.

Tourism employment

Employment in the travel and tourism industries increased 14 percent—from 3.9 million in 1992 to 4.5 million in 1997. Its average annual growth rate of 2.7 percent exceeded the 2.0-percent growth in total employment in the United States (table 4).¹⁰ Employment growth in the travel and tourism industries also exceeded that in manufacturing (0.6 percent) and communications (2.3 percent), but it lagged that in services (4.0 percent). Employment in the travel and tourism industries accounted for 3.5 percent of total employment in 1997, up from 3.3 percent in 1992 (table 1).

In 1997, the largest tourism industry employers were hotels and lodging places, with 1.5 million employees, and eating and drinking places, with 1.3 million employees. These two industries were also the largest tourism employers in 1992 (table 4). In 1992–97, the tourism industry with the fastest employment growth rate was miscellaneous

8. See table 3 and Lum, Moyer, and Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98," 41, table 1.

9. For example, see Rodney E. Falvey and Norman Gemmill, "Are Services Income-Elastic? Some New Evidence," *The Review of Income and Wealth* 42 (September 1996): 257–269; and Thomas C. Jensen, "Income and Price Elasticities by Nationality for Tourists in Denmark," *Tourism Economics* 4(2) (June 1998): 101–130. See also Paul A. Samuelson and William D. Nordhaus, *Economics*, 15th edition (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1995): 79–82.

10. The estimates of tourism employment do not include self employment because this information is only available at the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification level. Total tourism employment is, therefore, higher than the levels shown in the TTSA's (table 4, table 14).

Table 3.—Tourism Value Added by Industry in 1992, 1996, and 1997

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Tourism industry value added			Average annual growth rate	
	1992	1996	1997	1992–96	1992–97
Hotels and lodging places	42,008	51,275	54,625	5.1	5.4
Eating and drinking places	18,918	24,382	26,660	6.5	7.1
Railroads and related services	757	694	720	-2.2	-1.0
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs	1,401	1,803	2,128	6.5	8.7
Taxicabs	1,707	2,482	2,715	9.8	9.7
Air transportation	30,451	42,121	46,099	8.4	8.6
Water transportation	1,385	1,567	1,972	3.1	7.3
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	5,871	11,291	11,186	17.8	13.8
Arrangement of passenger transportation	1,854	2,186	2,106	4.2	2.6
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	4,281	6,950	7,647	12.9	12.3
Membership sports and recreation clubs	2,203	2,797	2,781	6.2	4.8
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers	2,033	2,213	2,725	2.1	6.0
Professional sports clubs and promoters	559	711	703	6.2	4.7
Gasoline service stations	1,632	2,287	2,473	8.8	8.7
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline services stations	9,466	13,271	14,119	8.8	8.3
Total tourism industries	124,528	166,029	178,659	7.5	7.5

Note.—The estimates shown in this table are those that were derived using method 2; see the section "Estimating Methods" in the text.

Table 4.—Tourism Employment by Industry in 1992, 1996, and 1997

[Thousands of employees]

Industry	Tourism employment			Average annual growth rate	
	1992	1996	1997	1992–96	1992–97
Hotels and lodging places	1,347	1,452	1,474	1.9	1.8
Eating and drinking places	1,158	1,317	1,327	3.3	2.8
Railroads and related services	9	7	7	-5.4	-3.7
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs	103	106	109	0.6	1.2
Taxicabs	15	15	15	0.0	0.1
Air transportation	506	575	565	3.3	2.3
Water transportation	14	14	17	-0.7	3.0
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	97	125	126	6.4	5.3
Arrangement of passenger transportation	43	48	46	3.2	1.8
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	120	184	196	11.1	10.3
Membership sports and recreation clubs	95	103	105	2.1	2.0
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers	56	61	63	2.1	2.1
Professional sports clubs and promoters	6	6	6	0.7	0.4
Gasoline service stations	47	50	50	1.6	1.3
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline services stations	318	378	384	4.5	3.9
Total tourism industries	3,933	4,440	4,491	3.1	2.7
Total industries	117,998	127,009	130,085	1.9	2.0
Tourism share (percent)	3.3	3.5	3.5		

Note.—The estimates shown in this table are those that were derived using method 2; see the section "Estimating Methods" in the text.

amusement and recreation services (10.3 percent).

Tourism employee compensation

The average compensation of employees in the tourism industries in 1997 (\$23,475) remained below that of all employees in the United States (\$35,944). Compensation of tourism employees ranged from \$93,765 for professional sports clubs and promoters to \$13,395 for eating and drinking places (table 5). In 1992–97, tourism compensation increased at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent, while total compensation increased 5.1 percent. Compensation of tourism employees accounted for 2.3 percent of total compensation of employees in 1997, the same as in 1992 (table 5).

Employees' share of income, as measured by the ratio of compensation to value added, in tourism industries tends to be larger than in other industries. In 1992, the ratio was 68 percent, while the ratio of total compensation to GDP was 58 percent. By 1997, the difference between these ratios had narrowed considerably: The tourism compensation ratio was 60 percent, and the national ratio was 56 percent. The decline in the tourism compensation ratio reflected the fact that tourism

compensation grew more slowly than tourism value added.

Indirect effects of tourism expenditures

Because the TTSA's are tied to the I-O accounts, the ripple effects of tourism expenditures on other industries can also be estimated. The total (direct) U.S. travel and tourism expenditures in 1996 of \$435 billion generated an additional (indirect) \$295 billion, or total industry output of \$729 billion—that is, every \$1.00 of tourism expenditures generated an additional \$0.68 of industry output (table 6).¹¹ The ripple effects of these expenditures differ for each tourism commodity.¹² For example, in 1996, every \$1.00 spent on restaurants and food services generated an additional \$1.05 in the agriculture, food-processing, distribution, and other industries. Similarly, every \$1.00 spent on hotels generated an additional \$0.76 of industry output, every \$1.00 spent on air travel generated an additional \$0.84 of industry output, and every \$1.00 spent on amusements generated an additional \$0.79 of industry output.

The multipliers for 1996 are very similar to those derived from the 1992 TTSA's and the 1992 benchmark input-output accounts. For example, every \$1.00 of tourism expenditures in 1992 generated an additional \$0.69 of industry output.

Table 5.—Compensation of Tourism Employees by Industry in 1992, 1996, and 1997

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Tourism employment			Average annual growth rate	
	1992	1996	1997	1992–96	1992–97
Hotels and lodging places	26,453	32,240	33,847	5.1	5.1
Eating and drinking places	13,795	16,856	17,778	5.1	5.2
Railroads and related services	534	461	491	-3.6	-1.7
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs	3,378	4,063	4,261	4.7	4.8
Taxicabs	494	578	576	4.0	3.1
Air transportation	24,060	27,179	27,736	3.1	2.9
Water transportation	673	715	877	1.5	5.5
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	2,041	2,762	2,909	7.9	7.3
Arrangement of passenger transportation	1,122	1,466	1,495	6.9	5.9
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	2,085	3,058	3,356	10.1	10.0
Membership sports and recreation clubs	1,711	2,024	2,110	4.3	4.3
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers	1,208	1,796	1,909	10.4	9.6
Professional sports clubs and promoters	446	526	529	4.2	3.5
Gasoline service stations	750	847	869	3.1	3.0
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline service stations	5,762	7,444	7,828	6.6	6.3
Total tourism industries	84,511	102,015	106,571	4.8	4.7
Total industries	3,645,042	4,395,585	4,675,738	4.8	5.1
Tourism share (percent)	2.3	2.3	2.3		

Note.—The estimates shown in this table are those that were derived using method 2; see the section "Estimating Methods" in the text.

Estimating Methods

The TTSA's are presented as a set of five tables that show the industry sources of supply of tourism commodities, the demand for tourism commodi-

11. The multipliers for 1997 were not estimated, because input-output accounts for 1997 are not yet available.

12. For multipliers for each travel and tourism commodity, see Table 5.—Industry-by-Commodity Total Requirements, 1996, SURVEY 80 (January 2000): 84–86.

Table 6.—Direct and Indirect Required Industry Output From Tourism Demand in 1996

[Millions of dollars]

Major industry group	Tourism demand by input-output commodity ¹	Indirect industry output by industry ²	Direct and indirect required industry output by industry
Agriculture	1,430	16,434	17,864
Minerals	13	20,230	20,243
Construction	29	10,552	10,581
Manufacturing	34,742	102,129	136,871
Transportation, utilities, and communication	121,771	50,037	171,808
Trade	29,186	20,118	49,304
Finance	3,139	48,542	51,681
Services	194,746	65,702	260,448
Other	49,557	-39,159	10,398
Total	434,612	294,586	729,198

1. The estimates shown in this table are those that were derived using method 2; see the section "Estimating Methods" in the text.

2. See "Table 5.—Industry-by-Commodity Total Requirements, 1996," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 80 (January 2000): 84–86.

ties, tourism GDP, and tourism employment and compensation of tourism employees (see tables 10–14). The following section briefly explains the methods used to develop these estimates.

The production account of tourism industries

Estimates of industry output for 1996 and 1997 are presented in table 10, which shows the production of tourism commodities by industries. The 1996 estimates are from the 1996 annual I-O accounts. Because annual I-O tables for 1997 are not yet

available, the 1997 estimates were extrapolated from 1996 levels using methods similar to those that are used to estimate output levels for the annual I-O accounts. For more information, see table 7.

Supply and consumption of tourism commodities

Estimates for supply and consumption of tourism and all other commodities are presented in table 11. The 1996 estimates are from the 1996 annual I-O accounts. The 1997 estimates for the supply

Table 7.—Methods of Estimating the Output of TTSA Industries

TTSA industry	Standard Industrial Classification	Sources for extrapolation
Hotels and lodging places	70	Service Annual Survey
Eating and drinking places	58	Annual Retail Trade Survey
Railroads and related services	401	Total operating revenue for Class I railroads from trade source, and AMTRAK.
Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs	411, 413, 414	Transit Fact Book (directly generated funds)
Taxicabs	412	Taxicab PCE
Air transportation	451, 452	Operating revenues of air carriers from Air Carrier Financial Statistics
Water transportation	441, 442, 443, 444, 448, 4492, 4499	Freight and passenger revenue data from trade source
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	751	Service Annual Survey
Arrangement of passenger transportation	472	Service Annual Survey
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing, including track operation; marinas; libraries, museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	4493, 7948, 7992, 7993, 7996, 7999, 823, 84	Service Annual Survey
Membership sports and recreation clubs	7997	Service Annual Survey
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers	783, 791, 792	Service Annual Survey
Professional sports clubs and promoters	7941	Service Annual Survey
Gasoline service stations	5541	Annual Retail Trade Survey
Retail, excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline service stations	52-59 (excluding 58 and 5541)	Annual Retail Trade Survey
Industries producing nondurable PCE goods	20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	Annual Survey of Manufactures
Automobile parking, automotive repair shops and services, and toll highways	7521, 7530, 7549	Service Annual Survey

PCE Personal consumption expenditures

TTSA Travel and tourism satellite accounts

components are from the NIPAs or are extrapolations of the 1996 I-O accounts. Estimates of the consumption components excluding intermediate consumption are from the NIPAs; intermediate consumption is the residual of supply less all other consumption.¹³ For TTSA commodity definitions and details for estimating personal consumption expenditures for the TTSA commodities, see [table 8](#).

Tourism demand by type of commodity and type of visitor

The tourism commodities purchased by consumers were separated into two types. "Pure-tourism" commodities are commodities for which all or most of the expenditures are by visitors, such as hotels and lodging places. "Mixed-use" commodities are commodities for which the expenditures are by both visitors and nonvisitors, such as restaurant meals.

For mixed-use commodities, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) were used to allocate the shares of consumer spending between visitors and nonvisitors. The 1992 CEX data were extrapolated by appropriate PCE components to estimate mixed-use expenditures for 1996 and 1997.

Because of data limitations, the three methods that were used to provide a range of estimates for mixed-use commodities in the 1992 TTSA's were

13. Supply is defined as the total amount of the commodity available to be purchased by business, households, and government and for export. It is the sum of domestic production, imports, government sales, inventory changes, wholesale and retail margins, and transportation costs.

The consumption side of this table shows the intermediate (business) and final purchases (personal consumption expenditures, investment, exports, and government expenditures excluding sales) of these commodities in purchasers' prices.

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also used to estimate those commodities in the 1996 and 1997 TTSA's.¹⁴

- Under "Method 1," the CEX estimates for tourism expenditures were assumed to be accurately reported. Thus, tourism expenditures were estimated under this method as the CEX estimates minus estimated overseas expenditures by U.S. residents.
- Under "Method 2," the CEX estimates for tourism expenditures were assumed to be as accurate as the estimates of nontourism expenditures for the same commodities; thus, PCE was used as the control total for total spending for each commodity. Tourism expenditures were estimated as the ratio of CEX expenditures (adjusted for overseas spending) on tourism commodities to total CEX expenditures, multiplied by PCE less nonresident expenditures. The ratios of CEX were applied to the corresponding PCE values for 1996 and 1997.
- Under "Method 3," the CEX estimates for travel and tourism activities were assumed to be more understated than the estimates of other consumer expenditures; thus, the travel estimates were first adjusted using data from the Travel Industry Association (TIA) and from D.K. Shifflet and Associates and information on the ratio of CEX to PCE for comparable expenditure categories. The 1992 adjustment factor for the CEX of 1.5 was then used for the 1996 and 1997 estimates.¹⁵ Tourism expenditures were estimated as the ratio of adjusted CEX expenditures on out-of-town trips (less overseas expenditures) divided by the total CEX expenditures (less overseas expenditures), multiplied by PCE less nonresident expenditures.

The method 3 estimates for eating and drinking places were further adjusted using estimates from TIA and from D.K. Shifflet and Associates. This adjustment consisted of using a weighted average of the TIA estimate, the Shifflet estimate, and the method 3 estimate for resident households.

The CEX does not provide an estimate of "shopping"—PCE for nondurable commodities

14. For a further discussion of the limitations of using the CEX to estimate the TTSA's, see Okubo and Planting, "U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1992," 18–19.

15. This factor was calculated for 1992 by (1) computing the average ratio of the CEX estimate to the PCE estimate for all corresponding expenditure categories; (2) identifying the matched expenditure categories with a CEX-to-PCE ratio that was less than the average ratio; (3) computing the average CEX-to-PCE ratio for the expenditure categories identified in step (2); and (4) dividing the average CEX-to-PCE ratio from (1) by the average CEX-to-PCE ratio from (3).

Table 8.—TTSA Commodity Definitions and Methods of Estimating Personal Consumption Expenditures

TTSA commodity	Commodity definition	Personal consumption expenditures
Hotels and other lodging places	Lodging receipts from hotels, motels, guestrooms, and rooming and boarding houses serving the general public; other receipts of hotels and motels, sporting and recreational camps, and recreational vehicle parks and campsites Excludes meals served by hotels or motels	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for other housing
Eating and drinking places	Food and beverage receipts and tips Excludes catering services and school lunch sales by State and local governments	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for meals and beverages
Passenger rail	Receipts from rail passengers—including fares, tips, and dining-car receipts	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for passenger rail
Passenger bus and other local transportation	Receipts from bus passengers—including intercity, charter, local bus, and subway—and limousine services	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for passenger bus and other local transportation
Taxi	Taxi fares, including tips	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for taxicab
Domestic passenger air fares	Receipts from domestic air passengers including airfares, meal and beverage receipts, movie receipts, and other receipts	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for domestic air passenger fares
International air fares	Receipts from international air passengers	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for foreign air passenger fares
Passenger water	Receipts from passengers	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for passenger water transportation
Auto and truck rental	Receipts from rental of automobiles	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for auto and truck rental
Other vehicles	Receipts from rental of recreation vehicles and utility trailers	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for trailer and recreational vehicle rental
Arrangement of passenger transportation	Commissions for the arrangement of passenger transportation and tour receipts	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for arrangement of passenger transportation
Recreation and entertainment	Miscellaneous entertainment receipts—including amusement parks, fairs, museums, gambling, and other recreation and amusements	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for recreation and entertainment
Participant sports	Participant sports, such as golf and tennis	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for participant sports
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	Receipts for admissions to movies, theater, and music programs	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for movie, theater, ballet, and musical events
Sports events	Admissions to sports events	1996—level from annual I-O 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for sports events
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	Travel expenditures by U.S. residents abroad	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—PCE travel by U.S. residents abroad
Gasoline and oil	Sales of gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, and grease	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for gasoline and oil
PCE nondurable commodities	Sales of all commodities that are sold primarily to PCE nondurables	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for nondurables excluding gasoline
Selected services	Parking, tolls, and automotive repair services	1996—level from annual I-O accounts 1997—extrapolated from 1996 by PCE for parking and automotive repair

other than gasoline and oil by resident households. PCE for nondurable commodities by visitors was estimated using an average of the ratios of visitor shopping (from the Shifflet survey and the In-Flight Survey) to the sum of expenditures for hotels, meals, and recreation.¹⁶ This average ratio was applied to the three sets of estimates of the sum of resident household purchases of the following TTSA commodities: Hotels and lodging places; eating and drinking places; arrangement of passenger transportation (tours); recreation and entertainment; participant sports; movie, theater, ballet, and musical events; and sports events.

The methods and sources used to prepare the estimates of visitor expenditures presented in table 12 are shown in table 9. For each of the TTSA commodities, the methods and sources for resident, nonresident, business, and government demand are shown.

16. The 1992 In-Flight Survey ratios were applied to 1996 and 1997 because of the large unexplained variation in these ratios between 1996 and 1997.

Estimating tourism employment and compensation of employees

The TTSA estimates of tourism employment and compensation were developed from BLS estimates of average monthly employment by industry at the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level and from BEA estimates at the two-digit SIC level. Employment and compensation were estimated at the four-digit SIC level by applying employment and compensation weights from the BLS estimates to the BEA estimates.¹⁷ Employment and compensation by SIC industry were assigned to the TTSA industries. Tourism employment and compensation of tourism employees were estimated by multiplying employment and industry compensation, respectively, by the tourism-industry ratio for each of the three methods.

17. BEA adjusts the BLS data for industries that are not covered or that are partially covered, such as railroads, agriculture, and membership organizations. Other adjustments include additions for employees of nonprofit institutions and for misreporting on employment tax returns. (See *State Personal Income, 1969-98* [CD-ROM] (Washington, DC: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000.)


Tables 9 through 14 follow. 

Table 9.—Methods of Estimating Demand for TTSA Commodities

TTSA commodity	Methods and sources for visitor expenditures
Hotels and other lodging places	Resident—All PCE less nonresident expenditures. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight of lodging expenditures from the In-Flight Survey. Business—All intermediate expenditures. Government—All government expenditures.
Eating and drinking places	Resident—PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight of meals expenditures from the In-Flight Survey. Business—Intermediate expenditures times BEA derived weight from American Express Survey of Business Travel Management. Government—Government expenditures times business ratio of meals to lodging expenditures.
Passenger rail	Resident—All PCE less nonresident expenditures. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—All intermediate expenditures. Government—All government expenditures.
Passenger bus and other local transportation	Resident—All intercity bus PCE less nonresident expenditures. Local transportation is PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—All intercity bus intermediate expenditures. Local transportation is intermediate expenditures times resident ratio of tourism expenditures to total expenditures. Government—All intercity bus government expenditures. Local transportation is government expenditures times resident ratio of tourism expenditures to total expenditures.
Taxi	Resident—PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—Intermediate expenditures times resident ratio of tourism expenditures to total expenditures. Government—Government expenditures times resident ratio of tourism expenditures to total expenditures.
Domestic passenger air fares	Resident—All PCE less nonresident expenditures. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—All intermediate expenditures. Government—All government expenditures.
International air fares	Resident—All PCE less nonresident expenditures. Nonresident—All exports of international air fares. Business—All intermediate expenditures. Government—All government expenditures excluding military airlift command expenditures.
Passenger water	Resident—All PCE except ferries less nonresident expenditures. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey plus exports of water passenger fares.
Auto and truck rental	Resident—CEX for auto and truck rental on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—All intermediate expenditures. Government—All government expenditures.
Other vehicles	Resident—CEX for rental of campers and other vehicles on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism.
Arrangement of passenger transportation	Resident—All PCE for tours. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Government—All government expenditures.
Recreation and entertainment	Resident—PCE gambling times estimated tourism ratio less nonresident expenditures. All other recreation was the CEX adjusted to PCE levels (non-profit institutions tourism estimates are admissions paid rather than expenses). Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—BEA estimates based on business, travel, and entertainment estimates reported in the 1992 Census of Services.
Participant sports	Resident—PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism.
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	Resident—PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism.
Sports events	Resident—PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism.
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	Resident—International transactions accounts and estimated PCE share. Business—International transactions accounts and estimated business share.
PCE nondurable commodities	Resident—Estimated as 25 percent of resident tourism demand for lodging, eating and drinking, recreation, and tours. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey.
Selected services	Resident—Tolls and parking PCE less nonresident expenditures times CEX weight of expenditures on trips. Automotive repair estimated by applying the ratio of PCE automotive repair to PCE gasoline times resident tourism gasoline. Nonresident—Total expenditures in the United States by nonresidents times BEA estimate of weight from the In-Flight Survey and resident tourism. Business—Tolls and parking estimated as intermediate expenditures times the ratio of resident tourism tolls and parking to PCE tolls and parking. No estimates are made for automotive service. Government—Tolls and parking estimated as government expenditures times the ratio of resident tourism tolls and parking to PCE tolls and parking. No estimates are made for automotive service.

Note: (1) The 1992 CEX weights were applied to 1996 and 1997.

(2) The 1992 CEX levels were extrapolated by PCE.

(3) The 1992 In-Flight Survey weights were applied to 1996 and 1997.

CEX Consumer expenditure survey
PCE Personal consumption expenditures

Table 10.1.—Production Account of Tourism Industries and All Other Industries, 1996
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry ¹																	Domestic production (producers' prices) ⁵	
	Hotels and lodging places	Eating and drinking places	Railroads and related services ²	Local and suburban transit and interurban high-way passenger transportation, except taxicabs ²	Taxicabs	Air transportation	Water transportation ²	Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	Arrangement of passenger transportation	Industries producing recreation and entertainment commodities ³	Membership sports and recreation clubs	Industries producing movies, theaters, ballet, and musical events ⁴	Professional sports clubs and promoters	Gasoline services stations	Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline services stations	Industries producing nondurable personal consumption expenditure commodities other than gasoline and oil	Automobile parking, automotive repair shops and services, and toll highways ²		All other industries
Hotels and lodging places	69,317										329							83	69,729
Eating and drinking places	20,765	262,923								1,824	4,488	20		2,661	16,382			11,781	320,842
Passenger rail			1,217																1,217
Passenger bus and other local transportation				16,038															16,038
Taxicabs					8,898														8,898
Domestic passenger air fares						60,509												19	60,528
International air fares						26,124													26,124
Passenger water							4,245												4,245
Auto and truck rental								24,606						38	950		79	81	25,754
Other vehicle rental								931						5	46				982
Arrangement of passenger transportation									16,966										16,966
Recreation and entertainment	13,048									44,047	14				415		805	1,342	59,670
Participant sports										2,981	11,232								14,214
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events												27,042						95	27,137
Sports events													4,375					1,359	5,733
Petroleum retail margins		15								56				35,836				133	275
Other retail margins	662	690								1,468	254	117	60		628,568		1,061	17,559	650,559
Travel by U.S. residents abroad																			
Gasoline and oil																120,530		8,424	128,954
Personal consumption expenditures nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil															10,938	977,047		10,220	998,205
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls														3,612	52,811		87,127	5,074	148,624
Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs			34,970	7		17,469	2,756									19,535		803,536	878,273
All other commodities	1,018	17,693	2,224	4,111	6,767	21,428	8,988	113	4,992		3,139	7,919	1,261	17,443	432,126	1,934	9,759,292	10,290,449	
Industry output	104,810	281,321	38,411	20,156	8,898	110,869	28,430	34,644	17,079	55,368	16,317	30,318	12,354	43,413	727,554	1,550,042	90,335	10,619,140	13,789,458
Intermediate inputs	41,459	137,644	16,517	12,260	3,436	56,881	17,497	15,151	7,150	20,791	7,512	18,997	4,847	12,128	243,013	967,159	44,554		
Compensation of employees	39,833	99,330	14,548	17,790	2,638	34,836	4,987	4,768	6,658	15,214	6,373	9,190	5,552	11,586	271,796		25,858		
Other value added	23,518	44,346	7,346	-9,894	2,824	19,152	5,946	14,726	3,271	19,362	2,432	2,132	1,955	19,699	212,745		19,922		

1. Industries are defined on a SIC basis.

2. Includes government enterprises.

3. Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens.

4. Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers.

5. The industry output for domestic production is in purchasers' prices because it includes margins and transportation costs.

Table 10.2.—Production Account of Tourism Industries and All Other Industries, 1997
[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Industry ¹																Domestic production (producers' prices) ⁵	
	Hotels and lodging places	Eating and drinking places	Railroads and related services ²	Local and suburban transit and interurban high-way passenger transportation, except taxicabs ²	Taxicabs	Air transportation	Water transportation ²	Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	Arrangement of passenger transportation	Industries producing recreation and entertainment commodities ³	Membership sports and recreation clubs	Industries producing movies, theaters, ballet, and musical events ⁴	Professional sports clubs and promoters	Gasoline services stations	Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline services stations	Industries producing nondurable personal consumption commodities other than gasoline and oil		Automobile parking, automotive repair shops and services, and toll highways ²	All other industries
Hotels and lodging places	73,154									348							84	73,586
Eating and drinking places	21,323	280,245							1,999	4,743	21			2,771	16,763		12,275	340,141
Passenger rail			1,296															1,296
Passenger bus and other local transportation				16,877														16,877
Taxicabs					9,443													9,443
Domestic passenger air fares						64,835											21	64,856
International air fares						27,476												27,476
Passenger water							4,631											4,631
Auto and truck rental								25,188						40	1,049		82	26,445
Other vehicle rental								997					5	52				1,054
Arrangement of passenger transportation									16,970									16,970
Recreation and entertainment	13,402								48,779	15				449	890		1,410	64,944
Participant sports									3,286	11,534								14,820
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events											29,415						92	29,508
Sports events												4,548					1,142	5,690
Petroleum retail margins		16								57				38,642			141	274
Other retail margins	679	717						129	1,563	268	124	68		665,878		1,113	18,366	688,905
Travel by U.S. residents abroad																		
Gasoline and oil															115,386		8,649	124,036
Personal consumption expenditures nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil														11,236	1,022,407		8,506	1,042,149
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls													3,762	56,879		90,234	5,112	155,988
Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs			35,770	6		21,369	2,306								20,768		862,659	942,878
All other commodities	2,189	17,952	1,935	4,265		8,114	19,899	9,215	1,255	4,661		5,287	8,996	1,477	21,918	449,430	7,733	n.a.
Industry output	110,746	298,930	39,001	21,149	9,443	121,794	26,836	35,529	18,225	60,345	16,908	34,847	13,613	46,698	774,223	1,608,881	99,303	n.a.
Intermediate inputs	42,805	140,417	17,318	11,853	3,478	60,887	14,931	16,187	8,035	22,854	8,102	20,091	5,752	12,819	257,919	1,010,904	46,932	
Compensation of employees	42,097	105,704	14,767	18,617	2,626	36,645	5,294	5,029	7,236	16,455	6,683	10,339	5,907	11,911	286,254		27,571	
Other value added	25,844	52,809	6,916	-9,320	3,339	24,261	6,611	14,312	2,955	21,036	2,123	4,416	1,954	21,968	230,050		24,799	

1. Industries are defined on an SIC basis.

2. Includes government enterprises.

3. Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens.

4. Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers.

5. The industry output for domestic production is in purchasers' prices because it includes margins and transportation costs.

Table 11.1.—Supply and Consumption of Tourism and All Other Commodities, 1996

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Supply							Consumption					
	Domestic production (producers' prices)	Imports	Government sales	Change in private inventories	Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	Retail margins	Total supply ¹	Intermediate	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private fixed investment	Exports of goods and services	Government expenditures excluding sales ²	Total consumption
Hotels and lodging places	69,729		500				70,229	33,459	29,913			6,857	70,229
Eating and drinking places	320,842						320,842	33,353	281,479		390	5,620	320,842
Passenger rail	1,217						1,217	304	820			93	1,217
Passenger bus and other local transportation	16,038						16,038	3,060	12,891			87	16,038
Taxicabs	8,898						8,898	4,872	3,530			496	8,898
Domestic passenger air fares	60,528						60,528	28,236	26,227			6,065	60,528
International air fares	26,124	14,847					40,971	4,019	16,327		20,039	587	40,971
Passenger water	4,245	453					4,698		4,505		333		4,698
Auto and truck rental	25,754						25,754	18,520	5,674			1,560	25,754
Other vehicle rental	982						982	687	295				982
Arrangement of passenger transportation	16,966						16,966	11,857	3,622		1,348	139	16,966
Recreation and entertainment	59,670		5,158				64,828	1,546	62,102			1,180	64,828
Participant sports	14,214						14,214	1,689	12,525				14,214
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	27,137	200					27,337	10,246	16,668		150	273	27,337
Sports events	5,733	140					5,873	1,498	4,156		392	453	5,873
Petroleum retail margins	36,315		625				36,940						36,940
Other retail margins	650,559						650,559						650,559
Travel by U.S. residents abroad		49,452					49,452	12,821	36,631				49,452
Gasoline and oil	128,954	7,280		1,313	73,303	36,315	244,540	91,546	137,171		2,976	12,847	244,540
Personal consumption expenditures nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	998,205	177,294	1,055	4,679	244,755	367,900	1,784,530	481,474	1,149,402	3,457	102,204	47,993	1,784,530
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	148,624		252				148,876	47,825	97,689		12	3,351	148,876
Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	878,273						878,273						878,273
All other commodities	10,290,449	654,062	184,276	24,002	560,215	282,659	11,947,659	5,189,412	3,335,872	1,209,239	686,926	1,526,209	11,947,659
Total	13,789,458	903,728	191,867	29,994	878,273	686,874	14,855,059	5,976,424	5,237,500	1,212,696	814,769	1,613,810	14,855,059

1. Total supply in purchasers' prices is equal to domestic production in producers' prices plus imports, government sales, wholesale trade margins and transportation costs, and retail margins less change in private inventories. Wholesale and retail margins and transportation costs are not shown explicitly in this column, because they are included in the purchasers' values for the gasoline and oil, personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil, and all other commodities.

2. Includes consumption and investment expenditures and excludes government sales. Government sales are included as part of supply.

Table 11.2.—Supply and Consumption of Tourism and All Other Commodities, 1997

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Supply							Consumption					
	Domestic production (producers' prices)	Imports	Government sales	Change in private inventories	Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	Retail margins	Total supply ¹	Intermediate	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private fixed investment	Exports of goods and services	Government expenditures excluding sales ²	Total consumption
Hotels and lodging places	73,586		516				74,103	35,443	31,563			7,096	74,103
Eating and drinking places	340,141						340,141	35,518	298,410		396	5,817	340,141
Passenger rail	1,296						1,296	326	873			96	1,296
Passenger bus and other local transportation	16,877						16,877	3,222	13,566			90	16,877
Taxicabs	9,443						9,443	5,183	3,746			514	9,443
Domestic passenger air fares	64,856						64,856	29,482	29,096			6,277	64,856
International air fares	27,476	17,891					45,367	5,086	19,102		20,572	607	45,367
Passenger water	4,631	358					4,989		4,587		398		4,989
Auto and truck rental	26,445						26,445	19,004	5,826			1,614	26,445
Other vehicle rental	1,054						1,054	737	316				1,054
Arrangement of passenger transportation	16,970						16,970	11,838	3,623		1,366	143	16,970
Recreation and entertainment	64,944		5,331				70,275	2,430	66,624			1,221	70,275
Participant sports	14,820						14,820	1,761	13,059				14,820
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	29,508	273					29,781	11,168	18,158		172	283	29,781
Sports events	5,690	248					5,938	1,532	4,210		374	468	5,938
Petroleum retail margins	39,130		646				39,776						39,776
Other retail margins	688,905						688,905						688,905
Travel by U.S. residents abroad		53,451					53,451	13,858	39,593				53,451
Gasoline and oil	124,036	7,968		1,511	76,078	38,915	248,509	92,845	139,398		2,971	13,296	248,509
Personal consumption expenditures nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	1,042,149	190,130	1,091	3,491	246,088	368,118	1,851,067	490,392	1,197,063	3,736	110,204	49,672	1,851,067
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	155,988		261				156,249	50,242	102,526		12	3,468	156,249
Wholesale trade margins and transportation costs	942,878						942,878						942,878
All other commodities	n.a.	690,351	n.a.	63,323	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,533,059	1,311,664	735,906	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	960,669	n.a.	68,325	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,524,400	1,315,400	872,369	n.a.	n.a.

1. Total supply in purchasers' prices is equal to domestic production in producers' prices plus imports, government sales, wholesale trade margins and transportation costs, and retail margins less change in private inventories. Wholesale and retail margins and transportation costs are not shown explicitly in this column, because they are included in the purchasers' values for the gasoline and oil, personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil, and all other commodities.

2. Includes consumption and investment expenditures and excludes government sales. Government sales are included as part of supply.

Note.—Several columns do not have a control total (currently there are no annual input-output data for 1997). In these columns, the column totals and the estimates of "All other commodities" and "Total" are shown as n.a. (not available).

Table 12.1.—Tourism Demand by Type of Visitor, 1996

[Millions of dollars in purchasers' prices]

Commodity	Total demand	Tourism demand								
		Total tourism demand			Business			Government expenditures excluding sales		
		Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Hotels and lodging places	70,229	70,229	70,229	70,229	33,459	33,459	33,459	6,857	6,857	6,857
Eating and drinking places	320,842	54,310	58,256	79,005	20,511	20,511	20,511	4,203	4,203	4,203
Passenger rail	1,217	1,217	1,217	1,217	304	304	304	93	93	93
Passenger bus and other local transportation	16,038	3,912	4,603	5,781	683	818	1,046	53	54	58
Taxicabs	8,898	1,995	4,043	6,225	1,001	2,130	3,332	91	195	304
Domestic passenger air fares	60,528	60,529	60,529	60,529	28,236	28,236	28,236	6,065	6,065	6,065
International air fares	40,971	40,760	40,760	40,760	4,019	4,019	4,019	376	376	376
Passenger water	4,698	4,490	4,490	4,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auto and truck rental	25,754	20,553	20,553	21,476	14,583	14,583	14,583	1,376	1,376	1,376
Other vehicle rental	982	272	452	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrangement of passenger transportation	16,966	3,761	3,761	3,761	.....	.....	.....	139	139	139
Recreation and entertainment	64,828	27,650	29,434	32,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Participant sports	14,214	4,969	5,103	6,630	1,588	1,588	1,588	.....	.....	.....
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	27,337	5,085	5,987	8,233	1,025	1,025	1,025	.....	.....	.....
Sports events	6,499	1,853	1,738	2,266	475	475	475	.....	.....	.....
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	49,452	49,452	49,452	49,452	12,821	12,821	12,821	.....	.....	.....
Gasoline and oil	244,540	13,450	14,217	20,851	2,418	2,585	4,017	222	238	368
Personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	1,784,530	47,817	50,722	58,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	148,877	7,859	9,066	14,039	140	254	390	83	138	216
All other commodities	11,947,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,855,059	420,164	434,613	486,942	121,263	122,808	125,806	19,557	19,733	20,054

Commodity	Tourism demand				Nontourism demand			Tourism commodity ratio ¹		
	Resident households			Nonresidents	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3							
Hotels and lodging places	14,254	14,254	14,254	15,659	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eating and drinking places	16,897	20,843	41,592	12,699	266,532	262,586	241,837	0.17	0.18	0.25
Passenger rail	639	639	639	181	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Passenger bus and other local transportation	2,506	3,061	4,007	670	12,126	11,435	10,257	0.24	0.29	0.36
Taxicabs	723	1,538	2,409	180	6,903	4,855	2,673	0.22	0.45	0.70
Domestic passenger air fares	20,456	20,456	20,456	5,771	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
International air fares	16,327	16,327	16,327	20,039	211	211	211	0.99	0.99	0.99
Passenger water	3,395	3,395	3,395	1,095	208	208	208	0.96	0.96	0.96
Auto and truck rental	3,766	3,766	4,689	829	5,201	5,201	4,278	0.80	0.80	0.83
Other vehicle rental	218	398	398	54	710	530	530	0.28	0.46	0.46
Arrangement of passenger transportation	2,652	2,652	2,652	970	13,205	13,205	13,205	0.22	0.22	0.22
Recreation and entertainment	19,854	21,638	24,752	7,796	37,178	35,394	32,280	0.43	0.45	0.50
Participant sports	2,612	2,746	4,273	769	9,245	9,111	7,584	0.35	0.36	0.47
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	3,137	4,039	6,285	923	22,252	21,350	19,104	0.19	0.22	0.30
Sports events	1,065	950	1,478	313	4,646	4,761	4,233	0.29	0.27	0.35
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	36,631	36,631	36,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gasoline and oil	8,718	9,302	14,374	2,092	231,090	230,323	223,689	0.06	0.06	0.09
Personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	26,430	29,335	37,610	21,387	1,736,713	1,733,808	1,725,533	0.03	0.03	0.03
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	7,458	8,496	13,255	178	141,018	139,811	134,838	0.05	0.06	0.09
All other commodities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,947,659	11,947,659	11,947,659	.....	.....	.....
Total	187,738	200,466	249,476	91,605	14,434,897	14,420,448	14,368,119	.....	.....	.....

1. The tourism commodity ratio is total tourism demand divided by total demand.

Table 12.2.—Tourism Demand by Type of Visitor, 1997
 [Millions of dollars in purchaser's prices]

Commodity	Total demand	Tourism demand								
		Total tourism demand			Business			Government expenditures excluding sales		
		Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Hotels and lodging places	74,103	74,103	74,103	74,103	35,443	35,443	35,443	7,096	7,096	7,096
Eating and drinking places	340,141	56,886	61,022	82,640	21,689	21,689	21,689	4,342	4,342	4,342
Passenger rail	1,296	1,296	1,296	1,296	326	326	326	96	96	96
Passenger bus and other local transportation	16,877	4,108	4,841	6,082	719	861	1,102	54	56	60
Taxicabs	9,443	2,122	4,298	6,611	1,065	2,266	3,545	94	202	315
Domestic passenger air fares	64,856	64,856	64,856	64,856	29,482	29,482	29,482	6,277	6,277	6,277
International air fares	45,367	45,156	45,156	45,156	5,086	5,086	5,086	396	396	396
Passenger water	4,989	4,384	4,384	4,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auto and truck rental	26,445	21,092	21,092	22,054	14,964	14,964	14,964	1,424	1,424	1,424
Other vehicle rental	1,054	293	485	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrangement of passenger transportation	16,970	3,766	3,766	3,766	.....	.....	.....	143	143	143
Recreation and entertainment	70,275	30,240	32,202	35,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Participant sports	14,820	5,170	5,311	6,905	1,655	1,655	1,655	.....	.....	.....
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	29,780	5,529	6,511	8,960	1,118	1,118	1,118	.....	.....	.....
Sports events	6,584	1,878	1,763	2,299	486	486	486	.....	.....	.....
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	53,451	53,451	53,451	53,451	13,858	13,858	13,858	.....	.....	.....
Gasoline and oil	248,509	13,588	14,371	21,116	2,452	2,622	4,074	230	246	381
Personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	1,851,067	49,727	52,745	61,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	156,249	8,247	9,514	14,731	147	267	410	86	143	223
All other commodities	n.a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	n.a.	445,891	461,166	515,718	128,489	130,122	133,237	20,240	20,423	20,755

Commodity	Tourism demand				Nontourism demand			Tourism commodity ratio ¹		
	Resident households			Nonresidents	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3							
Hotels and lodging places	15,107	15,107	15,107	16,456	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eating and drinking places	17,509	21,645	43,263	13,346	283,255	279,119	257,501	0.17	0.18	0.24
Passenger rail	662	662	662	211	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Passenger bus and other local transportation	2,644	3,233	4,229	691	12,769	12,036	10,795	0.24	0.29	0.36
Taxicabs	775	1,642	2,563	188	7,321	5,145	2,832	0.22	0.46	0.70
Domestic passenger air fares	22,796	22,796	22,796	6,300	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
International air fares	19,102	19,102	19,102	20,572	211	211	211	1.00	1.00	1.00
Passenger water	3,315	3,315	3,315	1,069	605	605	605	0.96	0.96	0.96
Auto and truck rental	3,867	3,867	4,829	837	5,353	5,353	4,391	0.80	0.80	0.83
Other vehicle rental	236	428	428	57	761	569	569	0.28	0.46	0.46
Arrangement of passenger transportation	2,653	2,653	2,653	970	13,204	13,204	13,204	0.22	0.22	0.22
Recreation and entertainment	21,672	23,634	27,014	8,568	40,035	38,073	34,693	0.43	0.46	0.51
Participant sports	2,710	2,851	4,445	805	9,650	9,509	7,915	0.35	0.36	0.47
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events	3,401	4,383	6,832	1,010	24,251	23,269	20,820	0.19	0.22	0.30
Sports events	1,073	958	1,494	319	4,706	4,821	4,285	0.29	0.27	0.35
Travel by U.S. residents abroad	39,593	39,593	39,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gasoline and oil	8,814	9,411	14,569	2,092	234,921	234,138	227,393	0.05	0.06	0.08
Personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil	27,251	30,269	38,766	22,476	1,801,340	1,798,322	1,789,825	0.03	0.03	0.03
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls	7,827	8,917	13,911	187	148,002	146,735	141,518	0.05	0.06	0.09
All other commodities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.....	.....	.....
Total	201,007	214,466	265,571	96,154	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.....	.....	.....

1. The tourism commodity ratio is total tourism demand divided by total demand.
 Note.—Several columns do not have a control total (currently there are no annual input-output data for 1997).
 In these columns, the column totals and the estimates of "All other commodities" and "Total" are shown as n.a.
 (not available).

Table 13.1.—Tourism GDP of Tourism Industries and Other Industries, 1996
[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Industry output	Inter-mediate consumption	Value added	Tourism industry ratio ¹			Tourism output ²			Tourism industry intermediate consumption			Tourism industry value added		
				Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Hotels and lodging places	104,810	41,459	63,351	0.81	0.81	0.82	84,576	84,831	86,174	33,455	33,556	34,087	51,121	51,275	52,087
Eating and drinking places	281,321	137,644	143,677	0.16	0.17	0.23	44,506	47,740	64,743	21,776	23,358	31,677	22,730	24,382	33,066
Railroads and related services	38,411	16,517	21,894	0.03	0.03	0.03	1,217	1,217	1,217	523	523	523	694	694	694
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs	20,156	12,260	7,896	0.19	0.23	0.29	3,912	4,603	5,781	2,380	2,800	3,516	1,532	1,803	2,265
Taxicabs	8,898	3,436	5,462	0.22	0.45	0.70	1,995	4,043	6,225	770	1,561	2,404	1,225	2,482	3,821
Air transportation	110,869	56,881	53,988	0.78	0.78	0.78	86,499	86,499	86,499	44,378	44,378	44,378	42,121	42,121	42,121
Water transportation	28,430	17,497	10,933	0.14	0.14	0.14	4,075	4,075	4,075	2,508	2,508	2,508	1,567	1,567	1,567
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	34,644	15,151	19,494	0.57	0.58	0.60	19,895	20,066	20,947	8,700	8,775	9,161	11,195	11,291	11,787
Arrangement of passenger transportation	17,079	7,150	9,929	0.22	0.22	0.22	3,761	3,761	3,761	1,574	1,574	1,574	2,186	2,186	2,186
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	55,368	20,791	34,576	0.18	0.20	0.26	10,195	11,130	14,218	3,828	4,179	5,339	6,367	6,950	8,879
Membership sports and recreation clubs	16,317	7,512	8,805	0.31	0.32	0.41	5,022	5,183	6,681	2,312	2,386	3,076	2,710	2,797	3,605
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras and entertainers ...	30,318	18,997	11,321	0.17	0.20	0.27	5,033	5,926	8,149	3,154	3,713	5,106	1,880	2,213	3,043
Professional sports clubs and promoters	12,354	4,847	7,507	0.10	0.09	0.12	1,247	1,170	1,525	489	459	598	758	711	927
Gasoline service stations	43,413	12,128	31,284	0.07	0.07	0.11	2,967	3,173	4,686	829	887	1,309	2,138	2,287	3,377
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline services stations	727,554	243,013	484,541	0.02	0.03	0.03	18,002	19,927	25,369	6,013	6,656	8,474	11,989	13,271	16,895
Total tourism industries	1,529,940	615,283	914,657				292,902	303,343	340,051	132,691	137,314	153,731	160,212	166,029	186,319

1. The industry tourism ratio is equal to tourism output divided by industry output.
 2. The industry tourism output is derived from table 10 and table 12. The tourism commodity ratio, table 12, is multiplied by the tourism commodities produced by industries, table 10, and summed by industry. For example, the air industry produces \$60,509 million domestic passenger air fares of which 100 percent is tourism, and it also produces \$26,124 million international air fares of which 99 percent is tourism; the total tourism output of the industry is \$86,499 million.

Table 13.2.—Tourism GDP of Tourism Industries and Other Industries, 1997
[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Industry output	Inter-mediate consumption	Value added	Tourism industry ratio ¹			Tourism output ²			Tourism industry intermediate consumption			Tourism industry value added		
				Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Hotels and lodging places	110,746	42,805	67,941	0.80	0.80	0.82	88,782	89,041	90,397	34,316	34,416	34,940	54,466	54,625	55,457
Eating and drinking places	298,930	140,417	158,513	0.16	0.17	0.23	46,869	50,277	68,088	22,016	23,616	31,983	24,853	26,660	36,105
Railroads and related services	39,001	17,318	21,683	0.03	0.03	0.03	1,296	1,296	1,296	575	575	575	720	720	720
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs	21,149	11,853	9,296	0.19	0.23	0.29	4,108	4,841	6,082	2,302	2,713	3,409	1,806	2,128	2,673
Taxicabs	9,443	3,478	5,965	0.22	0.46	0.70	2,122	4,298	6,611	782	1,583	2,435	1,340	2,715	4,176
Air transportation	121,794	60,887	60,907	0.76	0.76	0.76	92,183	92,183	92,183	46,084	46,084	46,084	46,099	46,099	46,099
Water transportation	26,836	14,931	11,905	0.17	0.17	0.17	4,446	4,446	4,446	2,474	2,474	2,474	1,972	1,972	1,972
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	35,529	16,187	19,342	0.57	0.58	0.60	20,367	20,548	21,465	9,279	9,362	9,779	11,087	11,186	11,685
Arrangement of passenger transportation	18,225	8,035	10,191	0.21	0.21	0.21	3,766	3,766	3,766	1,660	1,660	1,660	2,106	2,106	2,106
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	60,345	22,854	37,491	0.19	0.20	0.26	11,273	12,308	15,723	4,269	4,661	5,955	7,004	7,647	9,768
Membership sports and recreation clubs	16,908	8,102	8,806	0.31	0.32	0.41	5,171	5,339	6,882	2,478	2,559	3,298	2,693	2,781	3,584
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras and entertainers ...	34,847	20,091	14,756	0.16	0.18	0.25	5,465	6,435	8,855	3,151	3,710	5,106	2,314	2,725	3,750
Professional sports clubs and promoters	13,613	5,752	7,861	0.10	0.09	0.12	1,297	1,218	1,588	548	515	671	749	703	917
Gasoline service stations	46,698	12,819	33,879	0.07	0.07	0.11	3,189	3,408	5,025	875	936	1,379	2,313	2,473	3,646
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline services stations	774,223	257,919	516,304	0.02	0.03	0.03	19,135	21,172	26,911	6,374	7,053	8,965	12,760	14,119	17,946
Total tourism industries	1,628,287	643,448	984,839				309,469	320,576	359,318	137,184	141,917	158,713	172,284	178,659	200,605

1. The industry tourism ratio is equal to tourism output divided by industry output.
 2. The industry tourism output is derived from table 10 and table 12. The tourism commodity ratio, table 12, is multiplied by the tourism commodities produced by industries, table 10, and summed by industry. For example, the air industry produces \$64,835 million domestic passenger air fares of which 100 percent is tourism, it also produces \$27,476 million international air fares of which 99.5 percent is tourism; the total tourism output of the industry is \$92,183 million.

Table 14.1.—Tourism Employment and Compensation of Employees, 1996

Industry	Total employment (thousands of employees)	Tourism industry ratio			Tourism employment (thousands of employees)			Compensation (millions of dollars)	Tourism compensation (millions of dollars)			Average compensation per tourism employee (dollars) ¹
		Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3		Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	
Hotels and lodging places	1,794	0.81	0.81	0.82	1,448	1,452	1,475	39,833	32,143	32,240	32,750	22,203
Eating and drinking places	7,761	0.16	0.17	0.23	1,228	1,317	1,786	99,330	15,714	16,856	22,860	12,799
Railroads and related services	223	0.03	0.03	0.03	7	7	7	14,548	461	461	461	65,236
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs ²	463	0.19	0.23	0.29	90	106	133	17,790	3,453	4,063	5,103	38,424
Taxicabs	32	0.22	0.45	0.70	7	15	22	1,271	285	578	889	39,728
Air transportation ³	737	0.78	0.78	0.78	575	575	575	34,836	27,179	27,179	27,179	47,268
Water transportation	98	0.14	0.14	0.14	14	14	14	4,987	715	715	715	50,888
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	215	0.57	0.58	0.60	123	125	130	4,768	2,738	2,762	2,883	22,177
Arrangement of passenger transportation	219	0.22	0.22	0.22	48	48	48	6,658	1,466	1,466	1,466	30,401
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	913	0.18	0.20	0.26	168	184	234	15,214	2,801	3,058	3,907	16,664
Membership sports and recreation clubs	325	0.31	0.32	0.41	100	103	133	6,373	1,961	2,024	2,609	19,610
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers	314	0.17	0.20	0.27	52	61	84	9,190	1,526	1,796	2,470	29,266
Professional sports clubs and promoters	60	0.10	0.09	0.12	6	6	7	5,552	561	526	686	92,541
Gasoline service stations	687	0.07	0.07	0.11	47	50	74	11,586	792	847	1,251	16,864
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline service stations	13,808	0.02	0.03	0.03	342	378	481	271,796	6,725	7,444	9,477	19,684
Total tourism industries					4,255	4,440	5,206		98,520	102,015	114,706	22,721
Total industries					127,009	127,009	127,009		4,395,585	4,395,585	4,395,585	34,608
Tourism share (percent)					3.4	3.5	4.1		2.2	2.3	2.6	

1. Average compensation per tourism employee was calculated as the arithmetic mean of the average compensation per tourism employee for methods 1, 2, and 3.
 2. Employment for this category includes 197,000 State and local government "transit" employees. (Source: Public Employment Payrolls Survey, 1996, Bureau of the Census)

3. Air transportation employment and compensation adjusted to remove United Parcel Service employees. Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Wage Annual Averages, 1996; Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Public Employment Payrolls Survey, 1996.

Table 14.2.— Tourism Employment and Compensation of Employees, 1997

Industry	Total employment (thousands of employees)	Tourism industry ratio			Tourism employment (thousands of employees)			Compensation (millions of dollars)	Tourism compensation (millions of dollars)			Average compensation per tourism employee (dollars) ¹
		Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3		Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	
Hotels and lodging places	1,833	0.80	0.80	0.82	1,469	1,474	1,496	42,097	33,748	33,847	34,362	22,966
Eating and drinking places	7,891	0.16	0.17	0.23	1,237	1,327	1,797	105,704	16,573	17,778	24,076	13,395
Railroads and related services	220	0.03	0.03	0.03	7	7	7	14,767	491	491	491	67,123
Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, except taxicabs ²	477	0.19	0.23	0.29	93	109	137	18,617	3,616	4,261	5,354	39,028
Taxicabs	32	0.22	0.46	0.70	7	15	22	1,265	284	576	886	39,545
Air transportation ³	747	0.76	0.76	0.76	565	565	565	36,645	27,736	27,736	27,736	49,056
Water transportation	101	0.17	0.17	0.17	17	17	17	5,294	877	877	877	52,418
Automotive rental and leasing, without drivers	218	0.57	0.58	0.60	125	126	132	5,029	2,883	2,909	3,038	23,070
Arrangement of passenger transportation	225	0.21	0.21	0.21	46	46	46	7,236	1,495	1,495	1,495	32,158
Miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (except membership sports and recreation clubs); racing including track operation; marinas; libraries and museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	962	0.19	0.20	0.26	180	196	251	16,455	3,074	3,356	4,288	17,105
Membership sports and recreation clubs	332	0.31	0.32	0.41	102	105	135	6,683	2,044	2,110	2,720	20,128
Motion picture theaters; dance studios, schools, and halls; theatrical producers (except motion pictures), bands, orchestras, and entertainers	339	0.16	0.18	0.25	53	63	86	10,339	1,621	1,909	2,627	30,499
Professional sports clubs and promoters	63	0.10	0.09	0.12	6	6	7	5,907	563	529	689	93,765
Gasoline service stations	690	0.07	0.07	0.11	47	50	74	11,911	813	869	1,282	17,263
Retail excluding eating and drinking places and gasoline service stations	14,055	0.02	0.03	0.03	347	384	489	286,254	7,075	7,828	9,950	20,367
Total tourism industries					4,302	4,491	5,263		102,894	106,571	119,871	23,475
Total industries					130,085	130,085	130,085		4,675,738	4,675,738	4,675,738	35,944
Tourism share (percent)					3.3	3.5	4.0		2.2	2.3	2.6	

1. Average compensation per tourism employee was calculated as the arithmetic mean of the average compensation per tourism employee for methods 1, 2, and 3.
 2. Employment for this category includes 199,000 State and local government "transit" employees. (Source: Public Employment Payrolls Survey, 1997, Bureau of the Census)

3. Air Transportation employment and compensation adjusted to remove United Parcel Service employees. Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Wage Annual Averages, 1997; Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Public Employment Payrolls Survey, 1997.