



2024 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

*Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States,
and the Nation*



Visitors watch an eruption on December 23, 2024, from an overlook northwest of Keanakāko'i Crater at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.

NPS / J. WEI

2024 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation

Science Report NPS/SR—2025/353

Matthew Flyr¹, Evan Stockmoe², Catherine Cullinane Thomas¹, Lynne Koontz¹, Christopher Huber¹

¹ National Park Service
Socioeconomics and Resource Recovery Division
Fort Collins, Colorado

² Colorado State University
Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics
Fort Collins, Colorado

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Contents

	Page
Figures.....	iv
Tables.....	iv
Appendices.....	v
Abstract.....	vi
Acknowledgments.....	vii
Introduction.....	1
Overview of Economic Effects Analyses	2
Data Sources and Methods.....	5
Visitor Survey Data	5
Visitation Data.....	7
Regional Economic Multipliers.....	8
Results.....	10
Visitation	10
Visitor Spending.....	10
Economic Contributions.....	12
Limitations	14
VSE Profiles and Visitor Survey Data	14
Segmenting Visitors	14
Accounting for Trip Purpose	14
Generic Profiles	15
Visitation Data.....	16
Regional Multipliers.....	16
Literature Cited	18

Figures

	Page
Figure 1. How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.....	3
Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic contributions of NPS visitor spending.....	5
Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2024, visitor groups accounted for 128 million party days/nights.....	10
Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2024, NPS visitors spent an estimated total of \$29.0 billion in local gateway economies.	11

Tables

	Page
Table 1. Park units with new survey data in 2024.....	7
Table 2. NPS visitor spending by segment, 2024.....	12
Table 3. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending, 2024.....	12
Table 4. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.	19
Table 5. Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.....	39
Table 6. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies, 2024.....	51
Table 7. NPS unit type abbreviations.....	54
Table 8. Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks, 2024.	56
Table 9. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge, 2024.	58

Appendices

	Page
Appendix A: Park-Level Visits, Spending, and Contributions to Local Economies.....	19
Appendix B: Percent of Visitor Spending Made By Non-Local Visitors.....	39
Appendix C: State-Level Visits, Spending and Contributions to State Economies.....	51
Appendix D: Park Unit Abbreviations.....	54
Appendix E: Visit Allocations for Multi-State Parks	56
Appendix F: Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN Sector Bridge.....	58

Abstract

The National Park Service (NPS) manages the Nation's most iconic destinations that attract millions of visitors from across the Nation and around the world. Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports economic activity within park gateway communities. This report summarizes the annual economic contribution analysis that measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generates business sales, and supports jobs and income.

In 2024, the National Park System received 331.9 million recreation visits (up 2% from 2023). Visitors to national parks spent an estimated \$29.0 billion in local gateway regions (up 10% from 2023). The estimated contribution of this spending to the national economy was 340,100 jobs, \$18.8 billion in labor income, \$33.7 billion in value added, and \$56.3 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct effects, with \$11.1 billion in economic output directly contributed to this sector nationally. Lodging was followed by the restaurants sector, which saw direct national contributions of \$5.7 billion.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. The interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

The National Park System includes 433 areas covering more than 85 million acres. Park units can be found in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreation destinations for visitors from across the Nation and around the world. Visitors also spend time and money in the communities surrounding NPS sites, and this spending generates and supports economic activity within these gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 30 years. Early analyses estimated economic contributions at individual units using the Money Generation Model; beginning in 2005, the first NPS system-wide estimates were developed using the Money Generation Model version 2 (MGM2); since 2012, annual system-wide analyses have been developed using the Visitor Spending Effects (VSE) model (Koontz et al. 2017). This report summarizes VSE estimates associated with 2024 NPS visitation.

In 2024, the National Park Service received 331,863,358 recreation visits, up 6 million visits (2%) from 2023. In addition to the rise in visitation, NPS data shows that off-season visitation in the spring and fall increased again with above-average off-season visits at more than half (55%) of parks. Of the 433 parks in the National Park System, 404 parks counted visitors in 2024.

This report begins with an overview of economic effects analyses, the VSE methodology, and data sources. A summary of 2024 system-wide NPS visitor spending and national economic effects follows. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park- and state-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are also available online via an interactive tool. Users can explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. The interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

New this year: In 2022, the NPS Social Science Program began implementing Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) of park visitors to help the public, individual parks, NPS leadership, and other decision makers to better understand socioeconomic trends over time. Central to the effort is sampling via visitor surveys at 24 park units per year. This year's VSE analysis incorporates new visitor survey data for 12 of the 24 SEM parks surveyed in 2024.

The 2024 VSE analysis incorporates four parks that began reporting official visitor statistics in 2024: Amache National Historic Site, Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley National Monument, Ice Age National Scenic Trail, and Ste. Geneviève National Historical Park.

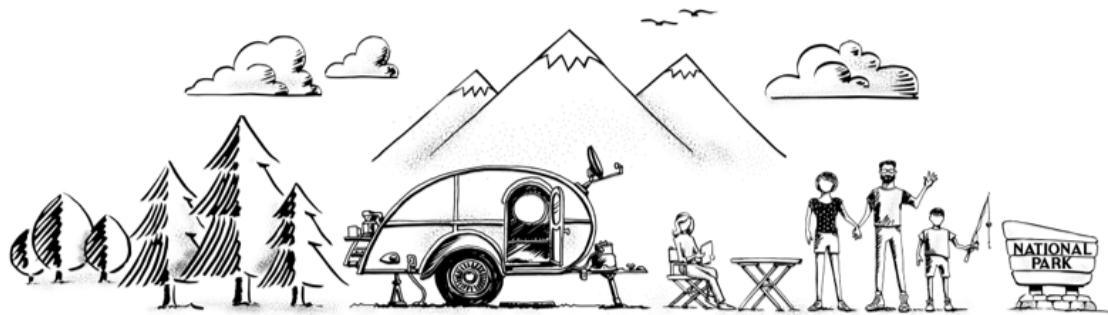
Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

Visitors to NPS sites spend money in park gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within the local economies surrounding parks. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector become inputs to other sectors, and the goods produced by those sectors can become inputs to yet other sectors. Thus, a change in the final demand for a good or service can generate a ripple effect throughout an economy as businesses purchase inputs from one another. When visitors come to an area to visit a park or historic site, they often spend money at local businesses purchasing trip-related goods and services. The business activity resulting from these direct purchases from local businesses represents the *direct* effects of visitor spending. To provide supplies to local businesses to produce their goods and services, suppliers must purchase inputs from other industries, thus creating additional *indirect* effects of visitor spending. Additionally, employees of directly affected businesses and input suppliers use their incomes to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further *induced* effects of visitor spending. The sum of the indirect and induced effects gives the *secondary* effects of visitor spending; and the sum of the direct and secondary effects gives the total economic contributions of visitor spending. Economic input-output models capture the interactions between producers and consumers within a defined regional economy and describe the secondary effects of visitor spending through regional economic multipliers. Figure 1 illustrates how NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.

Economic contribution analyses describe the gross economic activity associated with NPS visitor spending in a regional economy. Results can be interpreted as the relative magnitude and importance of the economic activity generated through NPS visitor spending in the regional economy. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total visitor spending by regional economic multipliers. Total visitor spending includes spending by both local visitors who live in gateway regions and non-local visitors who travel to NPS sites from outside gateway regions.

An economic contributions analysis should not be confused with an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analyses estimate the net changes to the economic base of a regional economy that can be attributed to the inflow of new money to the economy solely from non-local visitors. Economic impact analyses are commonly used to examine how local economies are affected by changes in visitation, whereas economic contribution analyses examine the importance of the park to the economy “as is.” The economic contributions of NPS visitor spending are provided in this report. Appendix C provides estimates of the percent of visitor spending for each park that is made by non-local visitors.

The economic contributions of visitor spending to local economies described in this report are one piece of the overall economic benefit of national parks. National parks also benefit individuals. These benefits are measured as net economic value, or consumer surplus, and are commonly categorized as use values (benefits derived from direct or indirect use of NPS sites) and passive use values (benefits derived from knowing NPS sites exist and will be preserved) (Richardson et al. 2018).



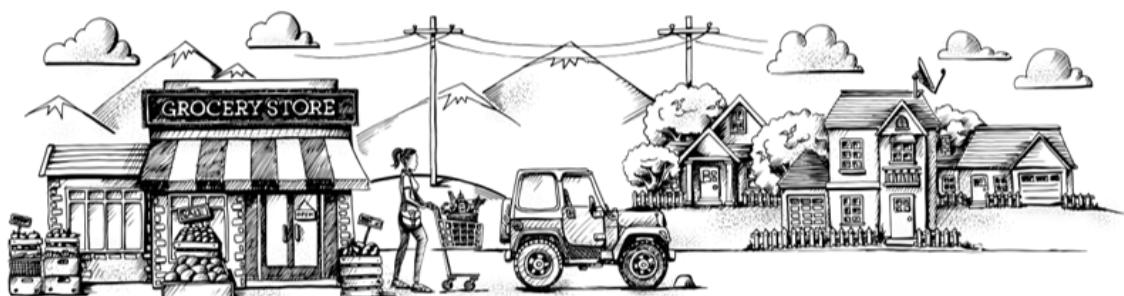
Millions of visitors visit NPS sites each year.



NPS visitors spend money in local communities. The locally retained sales, income and jobs resulting from these purchases represent the direct effects of visitor spending.



Additional jobs and economic activity are supported when businesses purchase supplies and services from other local businesses, thus creating indirect effects of visitor spending.



Employees use their income to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further induced effects of visitor spending.

Figure 1. How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY SHEPHERD WOLFE

Four types of regional economic effects are described in this report:

- **Jobs** measure annualized full- and part-time jobs that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Labor Income** includes employee wages, salaries and payroll benefits, as well as the incomes of proprietors that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Value Added** measures the contribution of NPS visitor spending to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a regional economy. Value added is equal to the difference between the amount an industry sells a product for and the production cost of the product.
- **Economic Output** is a measure of the total estimated value of the production of goods and services supported by NPS visitor spending. Economic output is the sum of all intermediate sales (business to business) and final demand (sales to consumers and exports).

Data Sources and Methods

Three key pieces of information are required to estimate the economic effects of NPS visitor spending: spending patterns and trip characteristics derived from visitor survey data (VSE profiles), park visitation data, and regional economic multipliers that describe the economic effects of visitor spending in local economies (Figure 2). Steps for visitor spending estimation include segmenting visitors into distinct lodging-based segments that describe differences in spending patterns (e.g., day trips, staying overnight in local lodging, or camping); transforming visitor count data and spending data into common units of measure; and determining the portion of time and trip expenditures spent in local gateway areas that can be attributed to national park visitation (see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019) for additional details).

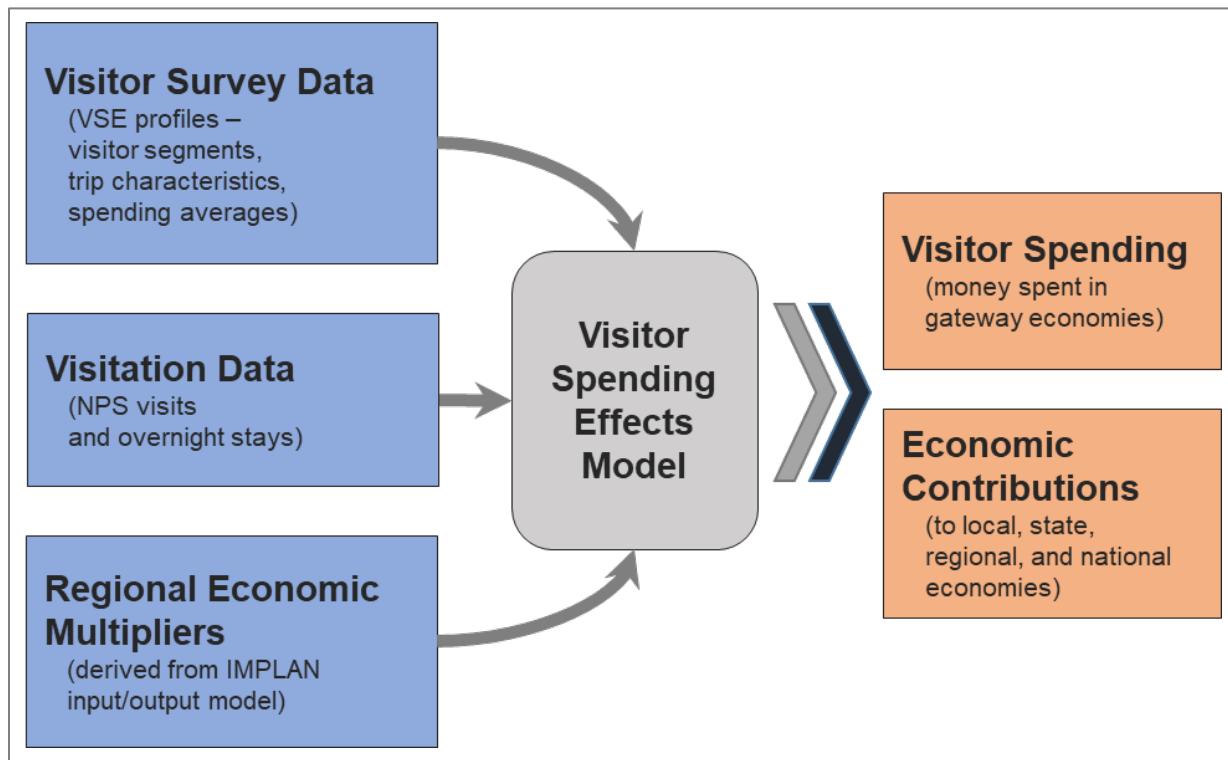


Figure 2. Schematic of the Visitor Spending Effects Model used to estimate the economic contributions of NPS visitor spending.

DIAGRAM BY NPS

Visitor Survey Data

Visitor survey data are used to derive VSE profiles that describe visitor spending patterns and trip characteristics (see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019) for additional details). VSE profiles are developed for lodging-based visitor segments to help account for differences in spending across trip types. NPS recreation visits are split into the following seven visitor segments:

- *Local Day Trip*: local visitors who visit the park for a single day and return home,

- *Non-Local Day Trip*: non-local visitors who visit the park for a single day and leave the area or return home,
- *NPS Lodge*: local or non-local visitors who stay at a lodge or motel within the park,
- *NPS Campground*: local or non-local visitors who stay at campgrounds or at backcountry camping sites within the park,
- *Lodge Outside Park*: local or non-local visitors who stay at motels, hotels, bed and breakfasts, glamping sites, or other specialty lodging located outside of the park,
- *Camp Outside Park*: local or non-local visitors who camp outside of the park, including developed campsites and dispersed camping on public land, and
- *Other*: visitors who stay overnight in the local region but do not have any lodging expenses. This segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging.

Visitor spending profiles describe average expenditures made by national park visitors within local gateway regions surrounding parks. They are expressed in terms of spending per party per day for visitors on day trips and spending per party per night for visitors on overnight trips. Spending profiles are reported for the following eight spending categories¹:

- Lodging (hotels, motels, and specialty lodging),
- Camping Fees (NPS and non-NPS campgrounds),
- Restaurants,
- Groceries,
- Gas,
- Transportation (local transportation only),
- Recreation Industries (e.g., equipment rental, amusement activities, and guide/tour fees), and
- Retail (e.g., souvenirs, sporting goods, and other retail purchases).

NPS Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) surveys are increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles.² This VSE analysis incorporates new profiles for 12 of the 24 SEM parks surveyed in 2024 (Table 1). See Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019) for more information on VSE profile development.³ As of 2024, VSE estimates for 127 park units utilize primary survey data (see Appendix A).

¹ Individual park profiles may include additional spending categories to account for unique spending opportunities in the local area. Annual NPS entrance passes can cover NPS park entrance fees at multiple parks throughout the year; therefore, NPS entrance fees are excluded from individual park profiles.

² See <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/socioeconomic-monitoring.htm> for more information about SEM

³ The methods outlined in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019) were updated in the 2022 and 2023 analyses to respond to best available science and information (see Flyr and Koontz (2023; 2024) for more details).

Table 1. Park units with new survey data in 2024.

Park Units with 2024 SEM Profile Updates	Previous Profile
Fort Frederica NM	Generic "No Stay" profile
Glen Canyon NRA	Primary data: Glen Canyon SEM pilot survey, 2016
Hawai'i Volcanoes NP	Generic "Camp & Lodge" profile
John Day Fossil Beds NM	Primary data: John Day Fossil Beds VSP survey, 2004
Lake Mead NRA	Generic "Recreation Area" profile
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	Generic "No Stay" profile
Mammoth Cave NP	Generic "Camp & Lodge" profile
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	Generic "Camp Only" profile
Padre Island NS	Generic "Recreation Area" profile
Petroglyph NM	Generic "No Stay" profile
Point Reyes NS	Generic "Recreation Area" profile
White Sands NP	Primary data: White Sands VSP survey, 2012

Profiles for VSE analyses prior to 2018 were derived from survey data collected through the NPS Visitor Services Project (VSP) (see Pettebone and Meldrum (2018) for a history of NPS visitor survey efforts). Spending data from VSP surveys administered between 2003 and 2015 were used to develop park-specific spending patterns for surveyed park units. Generic profiles were developed from the VSP surveys to estimate visitor spending for non-surveyed park units. Generic profiles represent four park types: parks that have both camping and lodging available within the park (Camp & Lodge); parks that have only camping available within the park (Camp Only); parks with no overnight stays (No Stay); and recreation areas characterized by high day-trip use, including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores (Recreation Area). These generic profiles are still used for the majority of parks that do not yet have primary survey data. Some yet-to-be-surveyed NPS units are not well represented by the generic profiles; for these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data (refer to the *Limitations* section for more information). Units with constructed profiles include non-surveyed parks in Alaska, non-surveyed parks in the Washington, D.C. area, and non-surveyed parkways with recreation visitation. Annual SEM surveys are increasing the availability of park-specific VSE profiles and thus reducing the VSE reliance on generic profiles.

Visitation Data

The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office⁴ compiles detailed park-level visitation data for National Park units and publishes these data in an annual Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Horn 2025). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks. The VSE analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for the 404 NPS units that collected visitation data in the 2024 Statistical Abstract.

⁴ <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>

For each park, visitation is measured as *visits*.⁵ Visitor spending profiles are in terms of spending per party per day (for visitors on day trips) and spending per party per night (for visitors on overnight trips). To estimate visitor spending, it is necessary to convert visit data to party days and party nights. Party days are the combined number of days that parties on day trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. Party nights are the combined number of nights that parties on overnight trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. A party is defined as a group that is traveling together and sharing expenses (e.g., a party could be a family, a couple, or an individual on a solo trip).

To estimate total party days/nights, park visit data from the NPS Statistical Abstract are combined with trip characteristic information derived from visitor surveys. VSE profiles describe trip characteristics by visitor segment and include average party size, re-entry rate (i.e., the average number of days parties enter the park over the course of a trip), and length of stay (i.e., the average number of days or nights that parties spend in the local area). Visitation data are converted to total party days/nights using the following conversions:

For day-trip segments, **party days** = (visits ÷ party size);

For overnight segments, **party nights** = (visits ÷ re-entry rate ÷ party size) × nights in local area.

Regional Economic Multipliers

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC 2023). The underlying IMPLAN data are derived from multiple Federal and state data sources, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau. This analysis uses the IMPLAN 2023 data model to estimate park-, state-, and national-level multipliers.⁶ Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2024 dollars (\$2024). For park profiles relying on data collected prior to 2024, dollar values are adjusted to \$2024 using IMPLAN output deflators. Appendix F shows how spending categories are bridged to IMPLAN sectors.

To assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. Only direct spending that takes place within the regional area is included as supporting economic activity. For parks with SEM profiles, local gateway regions were identified through conversations with park staff; staff were asked to identify the nearby towns and cities where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park, and the local

⁵ Parks count visits as the number of individuals who enter the park each day. For example, a family of 4 taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park and staying at a lodge outside of the park would be counted as 28 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on 7 different days). A different family of 4, also taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park but lodging within the park, would be counted as 4 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on a single day and then stay within the park for the remainder of their trip).

⁶ The 2023 IMPLAN model represents a major data update for this VSE analysis. Previous analyses for years 2020 through 2023 relied on multipliers derived from the 2019 IMPLAN model. This update notably affects the estimates of economic contributions, especially those related to employment. See the *Limitations* section for further details.

gateway region was then defined as the set of counties that include the identified towns and cities. For parks without SEM profiles, local gateway regions are defined as all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary.⁷

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park level, state level, and national level. Park-level contributions use county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions; state-level contributions use state-level IMPLAN models; and the national-level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN model influences the magnitude of the economic multiplier effects. As the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases, which typically results in larger economic multipliers. Thus, contributions at the national level are larger than those at the state and local levels. Local, state, and national contribution estimates should not be summed.

⁷ The 60-mile radius was established in the previous MGM2 methodology (Stynes 2011). For parks with the 60-mile local area radius, geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Economic regions for some parks in Hawai‘i and Alaska are defined as the State of Hawai‘i and the State of Alaska, respectively. Due to data limitations, the island economy of the State of Hawai‘i is used as a surrogate economic region for the U.S. territories of America Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Results

Visitation

A total of 331,863,358 NPS recreation visits were reported in the 2024 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler and Horn 2025). This is up 6 million visits (2%) from 2023 visitation.

Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *Visitation Data* section). In 2024, visitor parties accounted for an estimated 128 million party days/nights. Lodging outside the park accounted for the largest portion of party days/nights (39.1%), followed by local day trips (20.9%), non-local day trips (16.6%), other unpaid lodging outside the park (12.2%), and camping outside the park (8.0%); camping and lodging inside NPS units accounted for 2.4% and 0.8% of total party days/nights spent in local gateway regions, respectively (Figure 3).

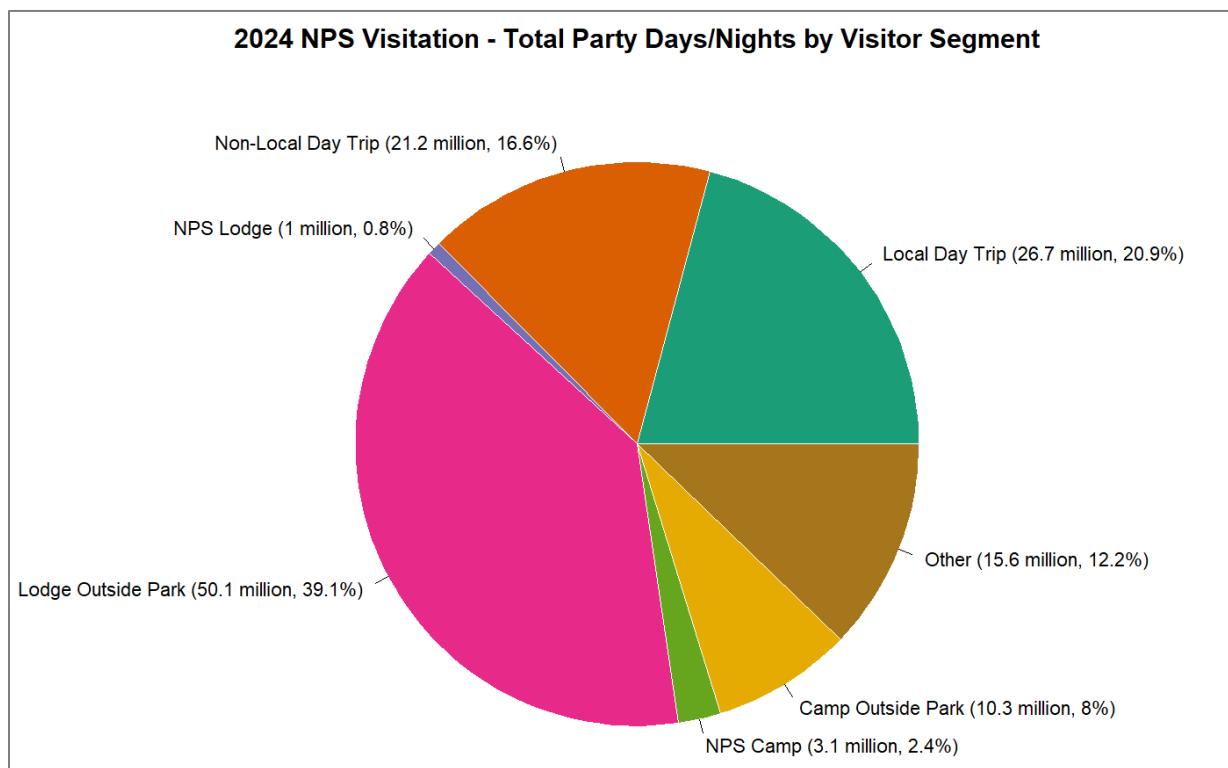


Figure 3. Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2024, visitor groups accounted for 128 million party days/nights.

GRAPHIC BY NPS

Visitor Spending

In 2024, park visitors spent an estimated \$29.0 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites (Figure 4, Table 2). Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park- and segment-specific spending profiles (as described in the *Visitor Survey*

Data section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2024, park visitors spent an estimated \$11.1 billion on lodging in hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, and other specialty lodging, and an additional \$0.6 billion on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2024, park visitors spent an estimated \$5.7 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional \$1.9 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

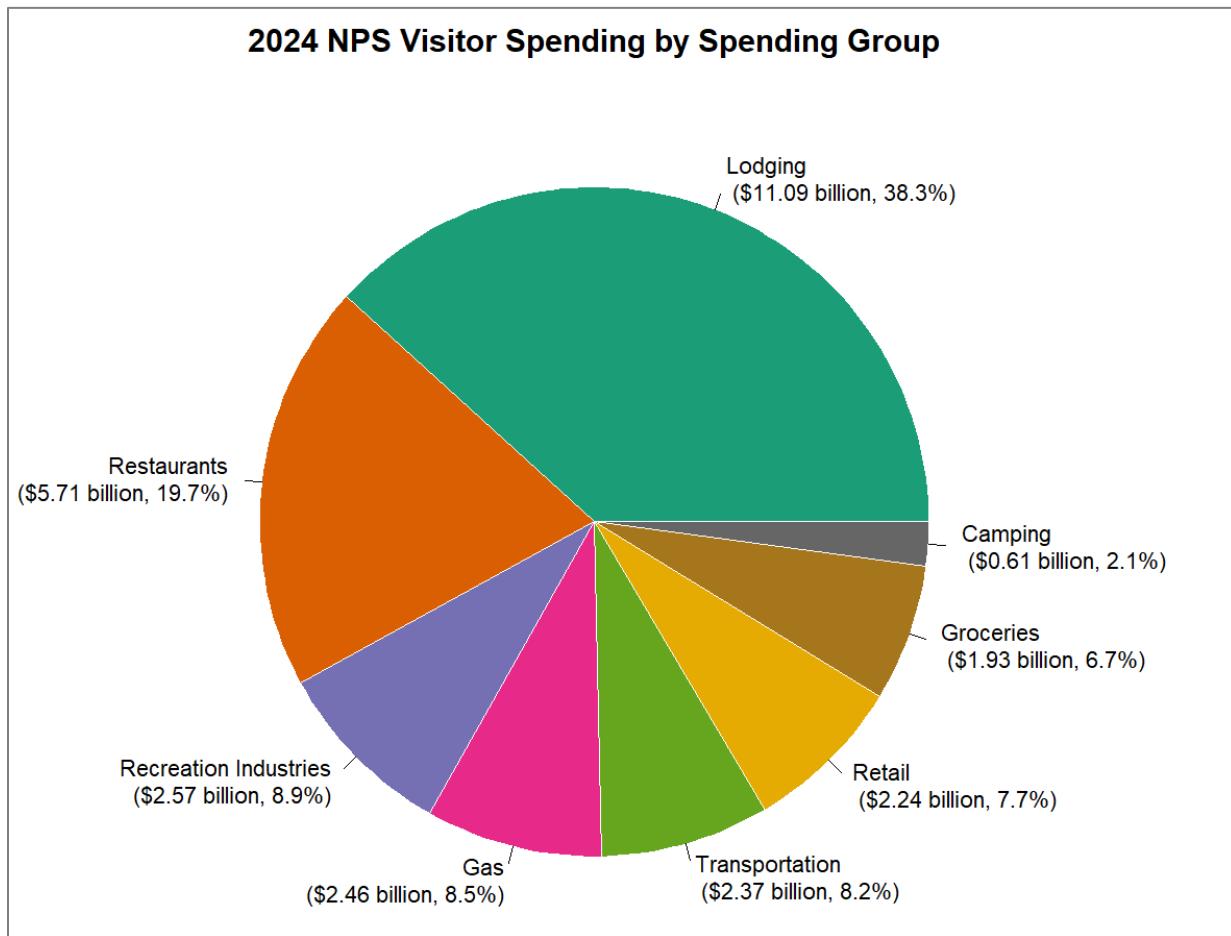


Figure 4. System-wide visitor spending by spending group. In 2024, NPS visitors spent an estimated total of \$29.0 billion in local gateway economies.

GRAPHIC BY NPS

Total visitor spending estimates increased by almost 10% in 2024 compared to 2023 estimates. This increase in visitor spending is attributed to park visitation increases (2024 saw 6 million more visits compared to 2023, a 2% increase), improved VSE profiles for 12 parks that had SEM surveys in 2024, and annual inflation adjustments.

Table 2. NPS visitor spending by segment, 2024.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending (\$Billions, \$2024)	Percent of Total Spending	Avg Spending per Party per Day/Night (\$2024)
Local Day Trip	\$1.3	4.4%	\$48.11
Non-Local Day Trip	\$2.2	7.7%	\$105.55
NPS Lodge	\$0.6	1.9%	\$569.41
Lodge Outside Park	\$21.8	75.3%	\$435.25
NPS Camp	\$0.5	1.8%	\$168.91
Camp Outside Park	\$1.7	5.8%	\$164.02
Other	\$0.9	3.0%	\$56.08
Total	\$29.0	100.0%	\$226.43

Economic Contributions

In 2024, NPS visitor spending directly supported an estimated 199,100 jobs, \$8.7 billion in labor income, \$15.7 billion in value added, and \$24.6 billion in economic output in the national economy. The estimated secondary effects of visitor spending supported an additional 141,000 jobs, \$10.1 billion in labor income, \$18.0 billion in value added, and \$31.8 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported an estimated total of 340,100 jobs, \$18.8 billion in labor income, \$33.7 billion in value added, and \$56.3 billion in economic output in the national economy (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic contributions to the national economy from NPS visitor spending, 2024.

Sector	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Billions, \$2024)	Value Added (\$Billions, \$2024)	Output (\$Billions, \$2024)
Lodging	74,800	\$4.0	\$7.9	\$11.1
Restaurants	53,500	\$1.8	\$3.0	\$5.7
Recreation Industries	29,000	\$1.1	\$1.7	\$2.6
Transportation	11,500	\$0.7	\$1.3	\$2.4
Retail	17,200	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$1.2
Gas	3,300	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.5
Camping	4,600	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.6
Groceries	5,200	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.6
Total Direct Effects	199,100	\$8.7	\$15.7	\$24.6
Secondary Effects	141,000	\$10.1	\$18.0	\$31.8
Total Effects	340,100	\$18.8	\$33.7	\$56.3

Park-level contributions to local gateway economies are provided in Appendix A. Park-level contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and non-local) visitor spending by park-level

(local gateway region) economic multipliers. Appendix B provides estimates of the percent of spending for each park by non-local visitors. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Appendix D.

Contributions to state economies are provided in Appendix C. For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are listed in Appendix E.

Limitations

The accuracy of spending and contribution estimates rests largely on the input data, namely (1) VSE profile data which include party size, length of stay, park re-entry conversion factors, visitor segment shares, and spending averages; (2) public use recreation visit and overnight stay data; and (3) regional economic multipliers.

VSE Profiles and Visitor Survey Data

Accurate estimation of visitor spending requires quality survey data that are representative of the variety of visitor uses and demographics from across the park system. There has been a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions to address the lack of data for non-surveyed parks and thus improve the accuracy of visitor spending analyses. With the annual implementation of SEM, more parks will have primary survey data updated regularly, and the SEM sampling design will ensure that sampled parks are statistically representative of the system. The 2024 VSE analysis incorporates new spending data for 12 of the 24 surveyed SEM parks in 2024. Continued SEM implementation will allow the NPS to address several limitations associated with the older VSP data related to visitor segmenting, trip purpose, and generic profiles.

Segmenting Visitors

Visitor segment splits defined in VSE profiles determine how many visits are attributed to each visitor segment (local day trip, non-local day trip, NPS lodge, NPS campground, lodge outside park, camp outside park, and other) and can have a substantial effect on visitor spending estimates. There are two main limitations with the segment split data currently available for VSE estimation:

- Segment splits tend to vary substantially from park to park. Therefore, it is difficult to transfer segment split data from one park to another. The NPS currently has primary segment split data for 127 of 404 park units that collect visitation data. Segment splits for most other park units are based on survey data from similar parks and are reflected in the generic profiles (Camp & Lodge, Camp Only, No Stay, and Recreation Area profiles); these averages may or may not be good representations of actual segment splits at non-surveyed park units (refer to the *Visitor Survey Data* section for more information on the construction of the generic profiles).
- Visitor segment splits derived from VSP data, which were used to develop the generic profiles, overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the “Other” segment. The “Other” segment is defined as visitors who stay overnight in the local area but do not have any lodging expenses; this segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging, but may also include some visitors who failed to answer the spending question for VSP surveys. VSE profiles derived from the newer SEM visitor survey data more accurately describe the share of visitors who fall into the “Other” category.

Accounting for Trip Purpose

The older VSE profiles derived from VSP data do not account for visitors’ trip purpose. Many visitors come to local gateway regions primarily to visit NPS sites. However, some visitors are

primarily in the area for business, visiting friends and relatives, or for some other reason, and visiting the NPS unit is not the primary purpose for their trip. Likewise, visiting a single NPS unit might not be the primary purpose of a trip to an area with more than one NPS unit. For these visitors, it may not be appropriate to attribute all trip expenditures to the presence of the NPS unit. To address this issue, the SEM visitor surveys ask visitors about the purpose of their trip away from home. These data are used to allocate only a portion of time and spending in the local area to the park for visitors for whom the NPS site was not the primary purpose of their trip. Details about the methods used to attribute a portion of overall time and expenditures in a park's local area are described in Cullinane Thomas et al. (2019).

Generic Profiles

The generic profiles derived from VSP data are reasonably representative for many park units; however, some parks are not well represented by these profiles. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. Units with constructed profiles include non-surveyed parks in Alaska, non-surveyed parks in the Washington, D.C. area, and non-surveyed parkways with recreation visits. Park-specific data will be more prevalent through annual SEM surveying.

Parks in Alaska: Visitor characteristics and spending at Alaska parks are unique. Spending opportunities near Alaska parks are limited, and for many visitors, a park visit is part of a cruise or guided tour that is frequently purchased as a package. Many park visitors are on extended trips to Alaska, making it difficult to allocate expenses to a specific park visit. Lodging, vehicle rentals, and air expenses frequently occur in Anchorage, many miles from the visited park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, and thus, spending profiles estimated from visitor surveys at parks in the lower 48 states do not provide good approximations for Alaska parks. Visitor trip characteristics and spending profiles for non-surveyed Alaska parks were adopted from two reports on visitor spending and impacts in Alaska: a 2010 report on visitor spending and economic significance of visitation to Katmai National Park and Preserve (Fay and Christensen 2010), and a 2010 report on the economic impacts of visitors to southeast Alaska (McDowell Group 2010).

Parks in the Washington, D.C. Area: The many monuments and parks in the Washington, D.C. area each count visits separately. To avoid overcounting spending across many national capital parks, one must know how many times a single visitor has been counted as a visit at park units during their trip to the area. For parks in Washington, D.C. without SEM survey data, it is assumed that an average of 1.7 park visits are counted for day trips by local visitors, 3.4 park visits for day trips by non-local visitors, and 5.1 park visits for visitors on overnight trips (Stynes 2011). For Washington, D.C. parks with SEM survey data, multi-park visitation is accounted for with trip purpose adjustments.⁸

Parkways: Parkways with recreation visits present special difficulties for economic contribution analyses. These units have some of the highest numbers of visits while posing the most difficult

⁸ If a visitor indicated the park was the primary reason they came to the local area, all local area time and spending was attributed to the park. For equal-purpose visitors, attribution was reduced to reflect the portion of the day or trip that was spent in the park. For incidental visitors, no spending was attributed to the park.

challenges for estimating recreation visits, spending, and economic contributions. NPS visitor statistics parse out the potentially high number of non-recreation visits on parkways (e.g., commuters using the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not counted as recreation visits). The VSE analysis only includes visitors driving on parkways for recreation purposes, but even so, individual visits to urban or primarily commuting parkways are not likely to account for a substantial amount of visitor spending in the local area. For the one remaining non-surveyed parkway (John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway), only a small amount of spending per party for day trip segments is counted (\$15.20, \$2024). The other three parkways (George Washington Memorial Parkway, Blue Ridge Parkway, and Natchez Trace Parkway) have profiles developed from SEM survey data.

Visitation Data

Public use data provide estimates of visitor entries for most parks. Various counting instructions consider different travel modes within the context of each park unit to derive recreation and non-recreation visitation at both a monthly and annual resolution (procedures for counting visits are developed collaboratively between park leadership and the NPS Social Science Program). Re-entry rates, vehicle occupancy rates, and other corrections are collected using travel surveys that increase the accuracy of these estimates. While the methods are well established in the visitor use estimation literature, these are still estimates.

Regional Multipliers

Effects of Updated Local Area Definitions: The economic effects of visitor spending are estimated by multiplying visitor spending estimates by regional economic multipliers. Park-level regional multipliers are derived using county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within defined local gateway regions. The original VSE setting for local gateway regions contained all counties within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. This method results in some relatively large local gateway regions. As a result, there is potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. For park units with newer SEM visitor surveys, local gateway region definitions have been improved by working directly with staff at each park to identify the nearby towns and cities (and counties) where visitors typically stop and make purchases or spend the night while visiting the park (Cullinane Thomas et al. 2019). The new local area definitions can result in smaller secondary effects due to increased leakages from a smaller local area (spending that does not stay in the local economy).

Effects of Updated IMPLAN Data: The IMPLAN Group LLC releases updated data models annually, with major revisions every five years to align with updates to the Bureau of Economic Analysis Benchmark Input-Output tables. The 2024 VSE analysis utilizes the IMPLAN 2023 data model (the most recent release available at the time of analysis), while the 2020–2023 VSE analyses relied on multipliers derived from the IMPLAN 2019 model.

Updating to the 2023 IMPLAN model had noticeable effects on contribution estimates, particularly employment estimates. The 2019 IMPLAN model reflected the pre-pandemic economy which did not account for post-pandemic increases in output per worker for key sectors such as hotels (the largest visitor spending category) and restaurants (the second-largest). Observed national output per

worker for these sectors increased sharply between 2019–2023, driven by rising prices and lower staffing levels. Therefore, the 2024 VSE total jobs estimate reflects an update to the underlying economic data and a better understanding of the national economic context rather than an actual year-over-year decrease in employment in park gateway regions.

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Appendix A: Park-Level Visits, Spending, and Contributions to Local Economies

Park-level economic contributions to local gateway economies in 2024 are provided in Table 4.

Table 4. NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Recreation Visits	Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs Supported	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	249,166	\$17,534	195	\$7,968	\$14,052	\$24,349
Acadia NP ^A	3,961,661	\$538,906	5,304	\$243,133	\$459,921	\$744,545
Adams NHP	45,656	\$3,213	31	\$1,804	\$3,028	\$4,691
African Burial Ground NM	36,007	\$2,534	21	\$1,410	\$2,447	\$3,606
Agate Fossil Beds NM ^A	19,395	\$1,694	18	\$484	\$960	\$1,813
Alagnak WR ^C	278	\$14	0	\$5	\$9	\$15
Alibates Flint Quarries NM ^C	8,558	\$602	6	\$238	\$428	\$762
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	193,903	\$13,645	148	\$6,644	\$11,289	\$18,998
Amache NHS	4,771	\$336	4	\$111	\$210	\$379
Amistad NRA	832,294	\$43,943	426	\$12,793	\$24,920	\$45,868
Andersonville NHS	72,925	\$5,132	61	\$1,794	\$3,416	\$6,421
Andrew Johnson NHS	55,270	\$3,889	39	\$1,767	\$3,125	\$5,204
Aniakchak NM&PRES	191	\$396	4	\$192	\$351	\$573
Antietam NB	197,340	\$13,882	131	\$6,909	\$12,448	\$19,362
Apostle Islands NL ^A	253,703	\$49,321	472	\$20,003	\$34,556	\$60,138
Appomattox Court House NHP	83,769	\$5,895	62	\$2,225	\$4,170	\$7,278

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Arches NP ^A	1,466,528	\$287,785	2,502	\$94,522	\$183,289	\$312,122
Arkansas Post NMEM	26,203	\$1,844	20	\$714	\$1,328	\$2,342
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	447,641	\$31,499	294	\$15,635	\$28,326	\$43,841
Assateague Island NS	2,282,498	\$120,137	1,075	\$44,563	\$80,941	\$134,306
Aztec Ruins NM ^A	40,019	\$2,635	26	\$969	\$1,853	\$3,251
Badlands NP ^A	1,094,245	\$143,206	1,410	\$58,901	\$111,301	\$191,413
Bandelier NM	213,595	\$15,870	159	\$6,454	\$11,799	\$20,181
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	7,704	\$177	2	\$90	\$165	\$253
Bent's Old Fort NHS	16,102	\$1,133	11	\$432	\$837	\$1,418
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	\$5,145	48	\$2,502	\$4,521	\$7,371
Big Bend NP	561,458	\$56,817	585	\$17,269	\$34,443	\$63,707
Big Cypress NPRES	2,216,708	\$214,069	1,993	\$103,880	\$190,313	\$303,191
Big Hole NB ^A	45,211	\$3,780	39	\$1,286	\$2,151	\$4,144
Big South Fork NRRA ^A	779,602	\$28,466	244	\$10,784	\$19,343	\$31,583
Big Thicket NPRES	271,823	\$21,057	206	\$9,174	\$16,870	\$27,828
Bighorn Canyon NRA	219,815	\$11,557	121	\$4,382	\$7,609	\$14,003
Biscayne NP	512,213	\$39,679	362	\$19,190	\$34,520	\$55,023
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	335,862	\$25,238	209	\$10,258	\$19,050	\$30,348
Blue Ridge PKWY ^A	16,733,639	\$1,521,013	15,679	\$581,720	\$1,071,669	\$1,882,268
Bluestone NSR	7,327	\$387	4	\$135	\$252	\$439
Booker T Washington NM	24,209	\$1,703	19	\$672	\$1,241	\$2,204

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Boston African American NHS	393,386	\$27,681	265	\$15,634	\$26,194	\$40,565
Boston Harbor Islands NRA ^C	28,157	\$1,488	13	\$770	\$1,299	\$2,007
Boston NHP	2,744,458	\$193,124	1,848	\$109,087	\$182,738	\$282,993
Brown v. Board of Education NHP	21,919	\$1,542	18	\$766	\$1,349	\$2,294
Bryce Canyon NP ^A	2,498,075	\$244,884	2,334	\$69,263	\$139,948	\$270,134
Buck Island Reef NM	42,289	\$3,179	25	\$1,342	\$2,652	\$3,969
Buffalo NR	1,686,348	\$88,678	889	\$32,586	\$60,008	\$105,529
Cabrillo NM	845,912	\$59,525	566	\$29,339	\$50,637	\$79,914
Camp Nelson NM	34,716	\$2,443	27	\$1,045	\$1,854	\$3,234
Canaveral NS ^A	1,884,091	\$88,177	811	\$37,698	\$70,430	\$113,947
Cane River Creole NHP	12,592	\$886	10	\$314	\$607	\$1,104
Canyon De Chelly NM ^A	387,433	\$49,793	515	\$16,676	\$32,522	\$59,523
Canyonlands NP ^A	818,492	\$116,288	1,011	\$38,241	\$74,267	\$125,599
Cape Cod NS ^A	3,823,242	\$598,168	5,385	\$277,308	\$483,847	\$754,419
Cape Hatteras NS ^A	2,762,954	\$650,279	7,012	\$277,130	\$492,967	\$852,033
Cape Krusenstern NM	17,736	\$34,526	323	\$16,789	\$30,342	\$49,466
Cape Lookout NS	552,786	\$28,925	293	\$9,964	\$17,640	\$32,033
Capitol Reef NP ^A	1,422,490	\$127,194	1,237	\$36,060	\$74,847	\$141,624
Capulin Volcano NM ^A	96,078	\$3,445	32	\$1,120	\$2,047	\$3,579
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	113,362	\$7,977	83	\$3,262	\$6,022	\$10,310
Carlsbad Caverns NP	460,474	\$35,714	335	\$11,964	\$22,305	\$38,538

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ^C	30	\$1	0	\$0	\$1	\$1
Casa Grande Ruins NM	104,429	\$7,349	76	\$3,772	\$6,741	\$10,991
Castillo De San Marcos NM	579,825	\$40,801	433	\$17,585	\$32,726	\$55,523
Castle Clinton NM	3,822,759	\$113,498	869	\$52,628	\$91,132	\$137,851
Catoctin Mountain P ^A	380,681	\$11,749	91	\$4,744	\$8,389	\$13,178
Cedar Breaks NM	722,834	\$55,859	547	\$20,779	\$38,877	\$67,180
Cesar E. Chavez NM	26,641	\$1,875	18	\$968	\$1,657	\$2,618
Chaco Culture NHP	37,840	\$2,456	24	\$940	\$1,724	\$3,001
Chamizal NMEM	6,627	\$466	5	\$174	\$322	\$585
Channel Islands NP	262,581	\$17,742	161	\$9,228	\$15,833	\$24,863
Charles Pinckney NHS	30,903	\$2,175	22	\$886	\$1,708	\$2,830
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM ^C	4,716	\$332	4	\$143	\$249	\$428
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,940,804	\$155,445	1,564	\$73,014	\$132,356	\$216,838
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,421,276	\$100,496	976	\$50,717	\$92,200	\$143,912
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	1,003,081	\$70,550	746	\$26,705	\$49,410	\$87,209
Chickasaw NRA ^A	1,670,498	\$31,681	218	\$7,914	\$14,343	\$25,339
Chiricahua NM	71,390	\$5,122	50	\$1,712	\$3,184	\$5,655
Christiansted NHS	124,539	\$8,763	72	\$3,841	\$7,430	\$11,215
City Of Rocks NRES	89,949	\$6,329	62	\$2,307	\$4,270	\$7,371
Clara Barton NHS	13,334	\$938	9	\$467	\$845	\$1,310
Colonial NHP ^A	2,551,228	\$317,919	3,324	\$118,034	\$224,681	\$388,572

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Colorado NM	488,038	\$37,123	348	\$13,834	\$26,563	\$45,005
Congaree NP ^A	242,049	\$14,609	134	\$5,229	\$10,373	\$17,586
Coronado NM&MEM	164,426	\$11,570	118	\$4,883	\$8,813	\$14,892
Cowpens NB	156,287	\$12,118	130	\$5,630	\$10,153	\$17,160
Crater Lake NP	504,942	\$53,516	564	\$25,152	\$43,405	\$74,295
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES ^A	314,118	\$13,093	124	\$4,911	\$8,742	\$15,441
Cumberland Gap NHP ^A	729,249	\$23,973	201	\$6,683	\$13,410	\$24,310
Cumberland Island NS	64,706	\$3,298	32	\$1,361	\$2,483	\$4,156
Curecanti NRA	980,899	\$51,506	412	\$19,039	\$35,676	\$57,165
Cuyahoga Valley NP ^A	2,912,454	\$143,920	1,598	\$71,532	\$126,137	\$213,710
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP ^A	87,032	\$6,270	73	\$3,285	\$5,756	\$9,737
De Soto NM&MEM ^C	155,016	\$10,909	117	\$5,121	\$9,399	\$15,711
Death Valley NP	1,440,484	\$146,167	1,343	\$66,664	\$119,573	\$191,059
Delaware Water Gap NRA ^A	4,079,763	\$164,196	1,580	\$76,077	\$127,771	\$210,658
Denali NP&PRES	466,227	\$611,952	5,659	\$297,298	\$539,589	\$879,690
Devils Postpile NM	94,215	\$7,307	70	\$2,965	\$5,170	\$8,660
Devils Tower NM	540,890	\$41,734	407	\$15,647	\$30,340	\$52,289
Dinosaur NM ^A	322,113	\$24,210	243	\$6,911	\$14,622	\$26,115
Dry Tortugas NP	84,873	\$6,250	49	\$2,346	\$4,333	\$6,824
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	731,476	\$16,737	158	\$8,560	\$15,614	\$23,971
Edgar Allan Poe NHS ^C	8,131	\$572	6	\$311	\$527	\$846

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Effigy Mounds NM ^A	61,975	\$4,753	51	\$1,801	\$3,302	\$5,897
Eisenhower NHS	123,466	\$8,689	81	\$4,312	\$7,657	\$11,913
El Malpais NM	163,679	\$11,518	123	\$4,716	\$8,603	\$14,999
El Morro NM	57,827	\$4,420	43	\$1,337	\$2,562	\$4,710
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	23,699	\$1,668	15	\$808	\$1,423	\$2,200
Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley (Illinois) NM	1,754	\$124	1	\$64	\$116	\$176
Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley (Mississippi) NM	1,759	\$124	1	\$44	\$78	\$142
Eugene O'Neill NHS	17,653	\$1,242	10	\$672	\$1,132	\$1,682
Everglades NP ^A	741,983	\$114,601	1,126	\$62,589	\$111,133	\$175,943
Federal Hall NMEM ^A	63,314	\$4,025	32	\$2,348	\$4,045	\$5,623
Fire Island NS	303,731	\$16,055	122	\$8,099	\$14,207	\$20,769
First Ladies NHS	12,642	\$890	10	\$441	\$764	\$1,291
First State NHP	208,870	\$14,698	148	\$8,004	\$13,490	\$21,323
Flight 93 NMEM	349,566	\$24,598	266	\$12,010	\$20,483	\$34,434
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	71,499	\$5,031	47	\$2,484	\$4,495	\$7,090
Ford's Theatre NHS	457,132	\$10,460	99	\$5,350	\$9,758	\$14,981
Fort Bowie NHS ^A	8,483	\$372	3	\$121	\$225	\$399
Fort Caroline NMEM	260,350	\$18,320	197	\$8,414	\$15,428	\$25,952
Fort Davis NHS	42,553	\$2,994	28	\$956	\$1,828	\$3,181
Fort Donelson NB ^A	166,026	\$5,540	51	\$1,819	\$3,226	\$5,805
Fort Frederica NM ^{A,B}	243,027	\$19,048	203	\$8,174	\$14,980	\$25,396

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Fort Laramie NHS ^A	44,045	\$1,401	13	\$384	\$724	\$1,384
Fort Larned NHS ^A	26,219	\$1,897	20	\$636	\$1,195	\$2,212
Fort Matanzas NM	680,040	\$47,854	506	\$20,580	\$38,344	\$64,994
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	394,175	\$27,738	261	\$13,886	\$24,907	\$38,592
Fort Necessity NB	276,173	\$19,423	216	\$9,742	\$16,752	\$28,239
Fort Point NHS	1,189,908	\$83,732	692	\$45,277	\$76,246	\$113,371
Fort Pulaski NM	356,993	\$27,688	264	\$10,871	\$20,970	\$34,697
Fort Raleigh NHS	274,783	\$19,335	208	\$7,612	\$14,009	\$24,495
Fort Scott NHS ^A	24,654	\$513	5	\$157	\$275	\$532
Fort Smith NHS	124,486	\$8,760	99	\$3,439	\$6,408	\$11,524
Fort Stanwix NM ^A	79,704	\$5,286	46	\$2,130	\$4,152	\$6,509
Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie NHP	384,308	\$27,042	268	\$11,026	\$21,297	\$35,328
Fort Union NM ^A	9,217	\$741	7	\$270	\$493	\$822
Fort Union Trading Post NHS ^A	12,028	\$1,137	10	\$361	\$632	\$1,114
Fort Vancouver NHS	1,007,756	\$70,914	714	\$35,289	\$63,114	\$102,283
Fort Washington P	491,013	\$34,552	317	\$17,047	\$30,951	\$47,676
Fossil Butte NM ^A	21,491	\$1,270	11	\$432	\$807	\$1,353
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM ^A	3,225,923	\$26,649	258	\$14,337	\$24,410	\$37,475
Frederick Douglass NHS	25,836	\$591	6	\$302	\$551	\$844
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	13,218	\$930	9	\$522	\$877	\$1,360
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	818,533	\$57,599	536	\$27,624	\$50,186	\$78,141

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^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Friendship Hill NHS	19,465	\$1,370	15	\$678	\$1,168	\$1,969
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES ^C	11,907	\$23,177	217	\$11,270	\$20,368	\$33,207
Gateway Arch NP ^A	2,563,052	\$184,599	2,157	\$104,231	\$179,764	\$300,650
Gateway NRA ^A	8,929,035	\$294,757	2,343	\$113,514	\$205,058	\$328,966
Gauley River NRA ^A	272,898	\$13,946	134	\$4,842	\$8,756	\$15,196
General Grant NMEM ^A	110,602	\$4,935	42	\$2,763	\$4,793	\$6,842
George Rogers Clark NHP	166,621	\$11,725	122	\$4,256	\$8,203	\$14,479
George Washington Birthplace NM ^A	58,983	\$3,256	29	\$1,510	\$2,739	\$4,263
George Washington Carver NM ^A	39,081	\$847	8	\$324	\$568	\$1,016
George Washington MEM PKWY ^A	6,782,717	\$225,708	2,072	\$118,337	\$209,945	\$323,403
Gettysburg NMP	741,574	\$57,506	518	\$28,188	\$50,234	\$77,894
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	47,378	\$3,334	32	\$1,043	\$1,934	\$3,460
Glacier Bay NP&PRES ^A	736,282	\$333,265	3,088	\$166,755	\$302,943	\$521,384
Glacier NP ^A	3,208,755	\$457,955	5,188	\$217,176	\$359,081	\$656,188
Glen Canyon NRA ^{A,B}	4,725,610	\$516,822	4,830	\$213,131	\$381,809	\$634,245
Golden Gate NRA ^A	17,187,508	\$1,769,628	11,815	\$969,712	\$1,578,986	\$2,235,430
Golden Spike NHP ^A	55,285	\$3,780	39	\$1,690	\$3,127	\$5,294
Governors Island NM	63,086	\$4,439	38	\$2,474	\$4,285	\$6,309
Grand Canyon NP ^A	4,919,163	\$905,346	8,778	\$393,248	\$697,736	\$1,143,263
Grand Portage NM	88,931	\$6,896	59	\$2,104	\$3,960	\$6,728
Grand Teton NP ^A	3,628,222	\$807,563	6,861	\$329,149	\$593,456	\$983,519

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS ^A	27,479	\$720	8	\$322	\$523	\$950
Great Basin NP ^A	152,068	\$16,742	146	\$7,607	\$14,022	\$22,709
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES ^A	437,661	\$29,547	261	\$8,525	\$17,025	\$30,898
Great Smoky Mountains NP ^A	12,191,834	\$2,041,287	20,349	\$1,015,336	\$1,779,662	\$2,857,978
Greenbelt P ^A	77,642	\$1,026	8	\$414	\$701	\$1,101
Guadalupe Mountains NP ^A	226,134	\$28,092	245	\$9,687	\$18,483	\$32,339
Guilford Courthouse NMP	461,143	\$32,449	356	\$15,585	\$27,024	\$45,976
Gulf Islands NS	7,801,176	\$410,967	4,018	\$164,262	\$302,513	\$514,233
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	39,104	\$2,752	28	\$1,239	\$2,206	\$3,726
Haleakala NP	732,477	\$56,001	439	\$23,729	\$46,922	\$70,168
Hamilton Grange NMEM	63,647	\$4,479	38	\$2,492	\$4,327	\$6,366
Hampton NHS	12,260	\$862	8	\$436	\$777	\$1,204
Harpers Ferry NHP ^A	488,049	\$29,193	294	\$15,405	\$27,562	\$43,207
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP	17,946	\$1,263	12	\$473	\$889	\$1,468
Harry S Truman NHS	24,102	\$1,696	19	\$849	\$1,490	\$2,534
Hawai'i Volcanoes NP ^{A,B}	1,433,593	\$445,429	3,605	\$187,562	\$379,589	\$570,869
Herbert Hoover NHS	148,031	\$10,417	110	\$4,079	\$7,605	\$13,286
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	123,848	\$8,715	78	\$4,247	\$7,474	\$11,597
Homestead NHP ^A	52,330	\$2,050	20	\$717	\$1,297	\$2,322
Hopewell Culture NHP	65,350	\$4,599	50	\$2,213	\$3,890	\$6,564
Hopewell Furnace NHS	48,776	\$3,432	36	\$1,832	\$3,108	\$5,043

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Horseshoe Bend NMP	64,063	\$4,509	51	\$1,853	\$3,385	\$6,011
Hot Springs NP	2,461,812	\$189,775	2,125	\$72,527	\$141,290	\$253,410
Hovenweep NM	31,471	\$2,367	22	\$838	\$1,613	\$2,792
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	46,419	\$3,266	34	\$1,083	\$2,057	\$3,758
Ice Age NST	29,711	\$2,091	22	\$934	\$1,655	\$2,778
Independence NHP	2,798,651	\$196,937	2,048	\$107,032	\$181,332	\$291,254
Indiana Dunes NP	2,705,209	\$142,760	1,228	\$67,877	\$124,668	\$192,936
Isle Royale NP ^{A,C}	28,806	\$11,950	95	\$3,759	\$7,242	\$14,175
James A Garfield NHS ^A	39,671	\$1,714	20	\$828	\$1,456	\$2,492
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	212,591	\$14,960	161	\$6,149	\$11,540	\$19,942
Jewel Cave NM	145,332	\$10,227	105	\$3,937	\$7,475	\$13,021
Jimmy Carter NHP	33,031	\$2,324	27	\$810	\$1,542	\$2,898
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,459,804	\$11,317	90	\$5,003	\$8,139	\$12,699
John Day Fossil Beds NM ^{A,B}	122,529	\$9,542	94	\$4,257	\$7,456	\$12,588
John F Kennedy NHS	18,180	\$1,279	12	\$718	\$1,206	\$1,871
John Muir NHS	45,753	\$3,219	27	\$1,741	\$2,931	\$4,361
Johnstown Flood NMEM ^A	95,842	\$7,175	81	\$3,617	\$6,175	\$10,434
Joshua Tree NP ^A	2,991,874	\$179,292	1,633	\$73,560	\$130,440	\$214,109
Kalaupapa NHP	30,774	\$2,165	18	\$949	\$1,836	\$2,771
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	351,422	\$24,729	204	\$10,840	\$20,966	\$31,648
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	35,173	\$2,702	26	\$1,064	\$2,048	\$3,440

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Katmai NP&PRES ^C	36,230	\$70,525	659	\$34,294	\$61,978	\$101,043
Kenai Fjords NP	419,468	\$92,753	1,187	\$49,649	\$77,447	\$131,149
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	1,495,856	\$105,262	1,155	\$53,913	\$97,010	\$159,134
Keweenaw NHP	31,191	\$2,195	23	\$674	\$1,324	\$2,436
Kings Canyon NP	699,389	\$72,735	729	\$30,973	\$53,557	\$90,685
Kings Mountain NMP ^A	182,463	\$8,742	93	\$4,054	\$7,222	\$12,227
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP ^{A,C}	1,336,008	\$219,983	2,342	\$110,668	\$161,980	\$265,262
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	81,652	\$5,746	44	\$2,580	\$5,156	\$7,559
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	10,867	\$765	8	\$304	\$536	\$977
Kobuk Valley NP	17,233	\$33,545	314	\$16,312	\$29,480	\$48,061
Korean War Veterans MEM ^A	4,344,305	\$126,850	1,183	\$70,590	\$124,172	\$184,634
Lake Chelan NRA	30,815	\$2,442	17	\$1,042	\$2,134	\$3,061
Lake Clark NP&PRES ^C	18,505	\$36,022	337	\$17,516	\$31,656	\$51,610
Lake Mead NRA ^{A,B}	6,412,854	\$408,444	3,661	\$192,320	\$347,686	\$553,411
Lake Meredith NRA ^A	1,212,905	\$30,223	160	\$6,184	\$11,338	\$19,077
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,091,489	\$57,831	462	\$19,761	\$42,595	\$67,205
Lassen Volcanic NP ^A	357,651	\$34,895	320	\$13,748	\$23,996	\$40,687
Lava Beds NM ^A	127,563	\$6,465	57	\$2,353	\$4,135	\$7,082
Lewis and Clark NHP	267,118	\$18,797	176	\$8,725	\$16,252	\$25,791
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM ^A	129,904	\$7,459	84	\$3,305	\$5,994	\$10,148
Lincoln Home NHS ^A	154,522	\$11,302	110	\$4,023	\$8,354	\$13,903

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Lincoln MEM	8,479,349	\$194,009	1,829	\$99,224	\$180,994	\$277,872
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	111,825	\$7,869	91	\$3,354	\$5,659	\$10,448
Little River Canyon NPRES	763,209	\$53,705	581	\$21,948	\$40,437	\$70,188
Little Rock Central High School NHS	63,767	\$4,487	53	\$1,793	\$3,435	\$6,196
Longfellow House Washington's Headquarters NHS	51,496	\$3,624	35	\$2,046	\$3,428	\$5,312
Lowell NHP	264,456	\$18,609	178	\$10,453	\$17,549	\$27,191
Lyndon B Johnson NHP ^{A,B}	119,278	\$13,497	147	\$7,143	\$12,930	\$21,625
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	241,358	\$16,984	158	\$8,430	\$15,273	\$23,639
Maggie L Walker NHS	6,310	\$444	5	\$189	\$354	\$598
Mammoth Cave NP ^{A,B}	747,042	\$73,238	883	\$31,099	\$53,157	\$97,268
Manassas NBP	541,965	\$38,137	352	\$18,835	\$34,166	\$52,773
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	25,538	\$1,797	16	\$695	\$1,243	\$2,045
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP ^B	29,511	\$2,765	27	\$1,322	\$2,365	\$3,821
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	19,644	\$773	6	\$259	\$544	\$847
Manzanar NHS ^A	93,854	\$11,794	108	\$4,652	\$8,246	\$13,632
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	81,713	\$5,749	51	\$2,498	\$4,654	\$7,317
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,251,594	\$74,397	701	\$38,050	\$69,406	\$106,556
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHP	1,159,438	\$81,588	895	\$41,887	\$75,434	\$123,586
Martin Van Buren NHS ^A	17,712	\$870	8	\$354	\$660	\$1,063
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS ^A	3,338	\$257	2	\$138	\$246	\$367

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	71,554	\$5,035	57	\$2,093	\$3,892	\$6,898
Mesa Verde NP ^A	480,065	\$60,171	572	\$22,253	\$43,001	\$73,506
Mill Springs Battlefield NM	8,579	\$604	7	\$211	\$375	\$701
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS ^C	9,530	\$197	2	\$67	\$112	\$218
Minidoka (Washington) NHS ^C	12,495	\$879	7	\$285	\$639	\$993
Minute Man NHP	879,316	\$61,876	593	\$34,894	\$58,559	\$90,776
Minuteman Missile NHS ^A	118,108	\$10,519	105	\$4,000	\$7,662	\$13,189
Mississippi NRRA	256,133	\$13,539	135	\$6,425	\$11,386	\$18,913
Missouri NRR	153,521	\$8,115	78	\$3,186	\$5,666	\$9,712
Mojave NPRES ^A	424,864	\$29,829	270	\$13,538	\$24,378	\$38,285
Monocacy NB ^A	116,520	\$4,987	46	\$1,904	\$3,483	\$5,801
Montezuma Castle NM	379,967	\$26,738	272	\$13,525	\$24,093	\$38,983
Moores Creek NB	69,079	\$5,358	55	\$1,970	\$3,743	\$6,611
Morristown NHP ^A	208,138	\$4,654	31	\$2,237	\$3,748	\$5,420
Mount Rainier NP ^A	1,620,006	\$72,212	522	\$30,785	\$61,567	\$90,953
Mount Rushmore NMEM ^A	1,850,329	\$303,904	3,081	\$128,538	\$238,673	\$402,336
Muir Woods NM ^A	792,494	\$111,635	744	\$63,902	\$105,168	\$145,801
Natchez NHP	21,520	\$1,514	16	\$560	\$1,059	\$1,878
Natchez Trace PKWY ^A	7,364,833	\$553,964	4,487	\$243,180	\$447,061	\$696,194
National Capital Parks Central ^A	1,034,341	\$103,847	971	\$57,829	\$101,621	\$151,173
National Capital Parks Easta	1,271,126	\$37,053	332	\$18,965	\$33,179	\$50,993

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
National Park of American Samoa	22,567	\$1,588	13	\$696	\$1,346	\$2,032
Natural Bridges NM	75,680	\$5,527	49	\$2,019	\$3,723	\$6,219
Navajo NM	58,442	\$4,408	40	\$1,639	\$2,983	\$5,008
New Bedford Whaling NHP ^A	18,330	\$1,193	12	\$695	\$1,158	\$1,794
New Orleans Jazz NHP	44,943	\$3,163	34	\$1,356	\$2,513	\$4,282
New River Gorge NP&PRES	1,811,937	\$95,496	948	\$33,781	\$62,907	\$109,859
Nez Perce NHP	342,924	\$24,131	215	\$8,931	\$18,538	\$29,678
Nicodemus NHS ^A	7,535	\$499	5	\$157	\$285	\$523
Ninety Six NHS	101,352	\$7,132	77	\$2,832	\$5,404	\$9,360
Niobrara NSR ^A	74,387	\$7,727	87	\$2,394	\$4,428	\$9,023
Noatak NPRES	18,311	\$35,643	333	\$17,332	\$31,324	\$51,067
North Cascades NP	16,485	\$950	6	\$378	\$759	\$1,096
Obed W&SR ^A	261,732	\$5,548	42	\$1,875	\$3,262	\$5,554
Ocmulgee Mounds NHP	141,905	\$9,985	114	\$3,446	\$6,529	\$12,107
Olympic NP	3,717,267	\$380,177	2,881	\$176,052	\$352,978	\$515,816
Oregon Caves NM&PRES	94,016	\$9,521	98	\$4,093	\$7,138	\$12,364
Organ Pipe Cactus NM ^{A,B}	182,612	\$23,354	215	\$11,143	\$19,760	\$32,618
Ozark NSR	1,343,779	\$70,273	724	\$23,044	\$42,003	\$78,451
Padre Island NS ^{A,B}	514,722	\$47,540	484	\$18,157	\$33,979	\$58,623
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	178,946	\$12,592	145	\$4,566	\$8,512	\$15,908
Paterson Great Falls NHP	210,741	\$14,829	138	\$7,362	\$12,298	\$19,450

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Pea Ridge NMP	102,621	\$7,222	80	\$3,110	\$5,541	\$9,808
Pearl Harbor NMEM ^A	1,588,798	\$348,648	2,897	\$165,606	\$338,468	\$501,652
Pecos NHP	46,726	\$3,287	34	\$1,383	\$2,501	\$4,275
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	141,840	\$3,245	31	\$1,660	\$3,028	\$4,648
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM ^A	91,302	\$10,011	120	\$5,537	\$9,604	\$15,854
Petersburg NB	191,623	\$13,484	148	\$5,812	\$10,851	\$18,511
Petrified Forest NP	559,254	\$43,357	396	\$15,975	\$28,992	\$48,958
Petroglyph NM ^{A,B}	354,534	\$33,243	344	\$14,782	\$27,482	\$47,285
Pictured Rocks NL	953,052	\$50,015	428	\$15,754	\$30,319	\$51,492
Pinnacles NP ^A	354,076	\$25,256	159	\$11,425	\$19,313	\$27,783
Pipe Spring NM	24,530	\$1,726	17	\$657	\$1,213	\$2,101
Pipestone NM	83,033	\$5,844	60	\$2,603	\$4,520	\$7,697
Piscataway P	334,260	\$23,522	216	\$11,604	\$21,069	\$32,458
Point Reyes NS ^{A,B}	2,371,800	\$184,161	1,456	\$98,359	\$164,609	\$247,492
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	930	\$65	1	\$35	\$60	\$89
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	6,215	\$437	5	\$153	\$297	\$544
President's Park	915,636	\$20,949	198	\$10,714	\$19,544	\$30,005
Prince William Forest P ^A	355,196	\$11,011	87	\$4,692	\$8,274	\$12,774
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	454,268	\$31,966	264	\$14,012	\$27,102	\$40,910
Pullman NHP	31,961	\$2,249	20	\$1,170	\$2,115	\$3,206
Puukohola Heiau NHS	27,507	\$1,936	16	\$849	\$1,641	\$2,477

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Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Rainbow Bridge NM ^C	17,488	\$1,231	12	\$468	\$845	\$1,423
Reconstruction Era NHP	23,378	\$1,644	15	\$606	\$1,171	\$1,908
Redwood NP	622,883	\$47,787	465	\$20,075	\$34,752	\$58,737
Richmond NBP	156,538	\$11,015	119	\$4,647	\$8,720	\$14,859
Rio Grande W&SR ^C	172	\$134	2	\$43	\$86	\$156
River Raisin NB	240,556	\$16,927	177	\$8,210	\$14,659	\$24,254
Rock Creek P	1,917,170	\$43,866	416	\$22,457	\$40,947	\$62,980
Rocky Mountain NP ^A	4,154,349	\$587,882	5,421	\$303,569	\$541,630	\$861,831
Roger Williams NMEM	43,242	\$3,043	28	\$1,656	\$2,806	\$4,339
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	34,913	\$2,457	20	\$1,328	\$2,237	\$3,326
Ross Lake NRA	971,173	\$52,924	346	\$20,944	\$42,761	\$61,534
Russell Cave NM	9,261	\$652	7	\$256	\$471	\$823
Sagamore Hill NHS	130,259	\$9,166	76	\$5,083	\$8,846	\$12,930
Saguaro NP	946,369	\$73,327	736	\$37,026	\$66,612	\$108,195
Saint Croix Island IHS	13,508	\$950	9	\$399	\$742	\$1,226
Saint Croix NSR	900,828	\$46,999	467	\$21,981	\$38,879	\$64,709
Saint Paul's Church NHS	12,135	\$853	7	\$475	\$825	\$1,208
Saint-Gaudens NHP ^A	26,685	\$1,632	16	\$886	\$1,522	\$2,335
Salem Maritime NHS	488,831	\$34,398	327	\$19,650	\$32,810	\$50,578
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	38,106	\$2,682	28	\$1,108	\$2,013	\$3,456
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	13,185	\$928	8	\$407	\$787	\$1,188

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
San Antonio Missions NHP ^A	1,278,777	\$114,683	1,285	\$53,944	\$99,244	\$171,164
San Francisco Maritime NHP	2,535,134	\$75,269	541	\$34,034	\$57,329	\$86,426
San Juan Island NHP	405,925	\$28,564	208	\$12,466	\$24,934	\$36,161
San Juan NHS ^A	1,329,728	\$155,834	1,358	\$77,616	\$154,559	\$229,126
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	6,401	\$450	5	\$127	\$265	\$490
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	639,745	\$33,816	305	\$16,851	\$29,222	\$46,106
Saratoga NHP	116,537	\$8,200	78	\$3,464	\$6,423	\$10,383
Saugus Iron Works NHS	51,921	\$3,654	35	\$2,085	\$3,489	\$5,378
Scotts Bluff NM	183,915	\$12,942	132	\$4,211	\$8,223	\$14,769
Sequoia NP ^A	1,309,573	\$119,767	1,106	\$48,047	\$84,303	\$140,243
Shenandoah NP	1,720,211	\$132,363	1,184	\$61,895	\$112,779	\$175,083
Shiloh NMP	386,152	\$27,173	284	\$9,694	\$17,946	\$32,172
Sitka NHP	309,327	\$67,537	868	\$36,198	\$56,340	\$95,460
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL ^A	1,670,025	\$220,283	2,098	\$83,236	\$164,474	\$271,567
Springfield Armory NHS	15,925	\$1,121	10	\$562	\$977	\$1,517
Statue Of Liberty NM	3,722,029	\$261,914	2,216	\$145,859	\$252,800	\$372,383
Ste. Geneviève NHP	23,893	\$1,681	18	\$536	\$991	\$1,852
Steamtown NHS ^A	60,243	\$3,921	43	\$1,845	\$3,159	\$5,268
Stones River NB ^A	446,160	\$17,186	141	\$8,387	\$15,318	\$23,759
Stonewall NM	2,302,641	\$162,034	1,376	\$90,184	\$156,521	\$230,810
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	73,260	\$5,155	49	\$1,976	\$3,548	\$5,938

^A For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey conducted at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or the best available data.

^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	29,955	\$2,109	24	\$871	\$1,561	\$2,791
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM ^C	2,336	\$164	2	\$89	\$151	\$243
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	25,086	\$1,765	15	\$982	\$1,705	\$2,514
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	30,141	\$2,121	20	\$937	\$1,757	\$2,806
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	174,954	\$12,311	115	\$6,111	\$11,071	\$17,134
Theodore Roosevelt NP	732,951	\$55,795	558	\$19,040	\$34,640	\$62,557
Thomas Edison NHP ^{A,C}	34,031	\$828	6	\$426	\$706	\$1,030
Thomas Jefferson MEM ^A	2,915,319	\$102,675	956	\$57,283	\$100,957	\$149,821
Thomas Stone NHS	4,538	\$319	3	\$157	\$285	\$439
Timpanogos Cave NM	114,034	\$8,024	86	\$3,790	\$7,035	\$11,847
Timucuan EHP	997,136	\$70,167	753	\$32,064	\$58,874	\$99,158
Tonto NM	30,840	\$2,170	22	\$1,112	\$1,985	\$3,227
Tule Lake NM	3,810	\$268	3	\$99	\$172	\$302
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	60,431	\$4,252	39	\$2,039	\$3,725	\$5,801
Tumacacori NHP	35,256	\$2,481	25	\$1,047	\$1,890	\$3,193
Tuskegee Airmen NHS ^A	28,474	\$1,421	14	\$507	\$970	\$1,739
Tuskegee Institute NHS	10,037	\$706	8	\$255	\$475	\$879
Tuzigoot NM	108,283	\$7,620	77	\$3,867	\$6,884	\$11,125
Ulysses S Grant NHS	44,732	\$3,148	36	\$1,565	\$2,773	\$4,692
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	377,061	\$19,931	146	\$9,473	\$16,538	\$24,211
Valles Caldera NPRES	82,111	\$6,348	63	\$2,610	\$4,773	\$8,099

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^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
Valley Forge NHP ^A	1,866,480	\$28,915	325	\$15,881	\$26,550	\$44,774
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS ^A	406,077	\$17,944	160	\$7,146	\$13,869	\$22,552
Vicksburg NMP	403,332	\$28,382	323	\$11,105	\$21,050	\$37,933
Vietnam Veterans MEM	5,295,711	\$121,167	1,142	\$61,970	\$113,038	\$173,543
Virgin Islands NP ^A	423,029	\$75,989	657	\$34,203	\$68,985	\$105,838
Voyageurs NP	199,030	\$19,645	193	\$8,062	\$14,182	\$24,088
Waco Mammoth NM	111,961	\$7,879	82	\$2,966	\$5,559	\$9,681
Walnut Canyon NM	187,205	\$13,173	124	\$5,048	\$9,066	\$15,173
War In The Pacific NHP	373,974	\$26,316	217	\$11,535	\$22,312	\$33,679
Washington Monument	247,208	\$5,656	53	\$2,893	\$5,277	\$8,101
Washita Battlefield NHS	12,369	\$870	10	\$266	\$513	\$992
Weir Farm NHP	34,246	\$2,410	20	\$1,324	\$2,311	\$3,386
Whiskeytown NRA	812,244	\$42,755	387	\$16,251	\$28,070	\$47,192
White House	517,030	\$11,830	112	\$6,050	\$11,036	\$16,944
White Sands NP ^{A,B}	702,236	\$62,354	625	\$23,511	\$43,926	\$79,704
Whitman Mission NHS	61,331	\$4,316	36	\$1,481	\$3,156	\$4,954
William Howard Taft NHS	31,118	\$2,189	24	\$1,044	\$1,830	\$3,103
Wilson's Creek NB	357,805	\$25,178	276	\$10,727	\$18,896	\$33,389
Wind Cave NP ^A	489,399	\$48,637	481	\$19,213	\$37,451	\$63,464
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	447,863	\$31,516	296	\$15,680	\$28,389	\$44,039
Women's Rights NHP ^A	33,691	\$2,938	26	\$1,287	\$2,459	\$3,844

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^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Table 4 (continued). NPS visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies, 2024.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2024)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2024)
World War I MEM	1,084,897	\$24,823	208	\$12,053	\$21,856	\$32,506
World War II Memorial	5,160,769	\$118,080	1,113	\$60,391	\$110,159	\$169,122
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	81,670	\$158,974	1,486	\$77,303	\$139,707	\$227,766
Wright Brothers NMEM	406,593	\$28,611	311	\$11,307	\$20,927	\$36,544
Wupatki NM	220,205	\$17,079	158	\$6,581	\$11,872	\$19,738
Yellowstone NP ^A	4,744,353	\$709,686	6,563	\$322,325	\$544,337	\$903,058
Yosemite NP ^A	4,121,807	\$628,956	6,107	\$270,610	\$476,262	\$795,492
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES ^C	1,700	\$10,380	94	\$5,032	\$9,224	\$15,037
Zion NP ^A	4,946,592	\$774,194	8,564	\$282,472	\$556,282	\$1,048,947

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^B Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2024.

^C Area was closed for one or more months in 2024.

Appendix B: Percent of Visitor Spending Made By Non-Local Visitors

Table 5 provides the percent of estimated visitor spending made by non-local visitors for each park in 2024.

Table 5. Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	95.6%
Acadia NP	97.8%
Adams NHP	95.6%
African Burial Ground NM	95.6%
Agate Fossil Beds NM	99.3%
Alagnak WR	99.7%
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	95.6%
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	95.6%
Amache NHS	95.6%
Amistad NRA	88.5%
Andersonville NHS	95.6%
Andrew Johnson NHS	95.6%
Aniakchak NM&PRES	100.0%
Antietam NB	95.6%
Apostle Islands NL	98.5%
Appomattox Court House NHP	95.6%
Arches NP	99.9%
Arkansas Post NMEM	95.6%
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	95.6%
Assateague Island NS	88.6%
Aztec Ruins NM	96.3%
Badlands NP	98.8%
Bandelier NM	98.8%
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	91.7%
Bent's Old Fort NHS	95.6%
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	100.0%
Big Bend NP	98.6%
Big Cypress NPRES	99.0%
Big Hole NB	98.8%
Big South Fork NRRA	81.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Big Thicket NPRES	98.7%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	88.7%
Biscayne NP	98.7%
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	98.8%
Blue Ridge PKWY	95.0%
Bluestone NSR	88.5%
Booker T Washington NM	95.6%
Boston African American NHS	95.6%
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	88.5%
Boston NHP	95.6%
Brown v. Board of Education NHP	95.6%
Bryce Canyon NP	99.3%
Buck Island Reef NM	98.8%
Buffalo NR	89.0%
Cabrillo NM	95.6%
Camp Nelson NM	95.6%
Canaveral NS	67.9%
Cane River Creole NHP	95.6%
Canyon De Chelly NM	98.2%
Canyonlands NP	99.4%
Cape Cod NS	97.9%
Cape Hatteras NS	95.4%
Cape Krusenstern NM	100.0%
Cape Lookout NS	88.9%
Capitol Reef NP	99.1%
Capulin Volcano NM	98.5%
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95.6%
Carlsbad Caverns NP	98.7%
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	91.7%
Casa Grande Ruins NM	95.6%
Castillo De San Marcos NM	95.6%
Castle Clinton NM	61.7%
Catoctin Mountain P	36.8%
Cedar Breaks NM	98.7%
Cesar E. Chavez NM	95.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Chaco Culture NHP	99.0%
Chamizal NMEM	95.6%
Channel Islands NP	98.9%
Charles Pinckney NHS	95.6%
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	95.6%
Chattahoochee River NRA	88.5%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	91.8%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	95.6%
Chickasaw NRA	61.5%
Chiricahua NM	98.8%
Christiansted NHS	95.6%
City Of Rocks NRES	95.6%
Clara Barton NHS	95.6%
Colonial NHP	98.1%
Colorado NM	98.7%
Congaree NP	94.5%
Coronado NMEM	95.6%
Cowpens NB	98.7%
Crater Lake NP	98.5%
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES	98.7%
Cumberland Gap NHP	89.7%
Cumberland Island NS	90.0%
Curecanti NRA	88.7%
Cuyahoga Valley NP	86.0%
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	92.6%
De Soto NMEM	95.6%
Death Valley NP	98.4%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	89.4%
Denali NP&PRES	100.0%
Devils Postpile NM	98.7%
Devils Tower NM	98.7%
Dinosaur NM	98.0%
Dry Tortugas NP	98.8%
Dwight D. Eisenhower MEM	91.7%
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	95.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Effigy Mounds NM	95.8%
Eisenhower NHS	95.6%
El Malpais NM	95.6%
El Morro NM	98.7%
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley (Illinois) NM	95.6%
Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley (Mississippi) NM	95.5%
Eugene O'Neill NHS	95.6%
Everglades NP	95.0%
Federal Hall NMEM	95.9%
Fire Island NS	88.7%
First Ladies NHS	95.6%
First State NHP	95.6%
Flight 93 NMEM	95.6%
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Ford's Theatre NHS	91.7%
Fort Bowie NHS	95.7%
Fort Caroline NMEM	95.6%
Fort Davis NHS	95.6%
Fort Donelson NB	73.9%
Fort Frederica NM	92.5%
Fort Laramie NHS	97.5%
Fort Larned NHS	98.0%
Fort Matanzas NM	95.6%
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	95.6%
Fort Necessity NB	95.6%
Fort Point NHS	95.6%
Fort Pulaski NM	98.7%
Fort Raleigh NHS	95.6%
Fort Scott NHS	75.4%
Fort Smith NHS	95.6%
Fort Stanwix NM	97.1%
Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie NHP	95.6%
Fort Union NM	99.8%
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	97.2%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Fort Vancouver NHS	95.6%
Fort Washington P	95.6%
Fossil Butte NM	100.0%
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	55.0%
Frederick Douglass NHS	91.7%
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	95.6%
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	95.6%
Friendship Hill NHS	95.6%
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	100.0%
Gateway Arch NP	94.5%
Gateway NRA	64.8%
Gauley River NRA	92.3%
General Grant NMEM	83.2%
George Rogers Clark NHP	95.6%
George Washington Birthplace NM	95.2%
George Washington Carver NM	95.2%
George Washington MEM PKWY	76.6%
Gettysburg NMP	98.7%
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	95.6%
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	98.8%
Glacier NP	94.2%
Glen Canyon NRA	98.8%
Golden Gate NRA	90.7%
Golden Spike NHP	98.0%
Governors Island NM	95.6%
Grand Canyon NP	98.8%
Grand Portage NM	98.7%
Grand Teton NP	98.6%
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	89.4%
Great Basin NP	81.5%
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	99.4%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	95.2%
Greenbelt P	89.9%
Guadalupe Mountains NP	97.6%
Guilford Courthouse NMP	95.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Gulf Islands NS	88.6%
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Haleakala NP	98.7%
Hamilton Grange NMEM	95.6%
Hampton NHS	95.6%
Harpers Ferry NHP	92.3%
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP	95.6%
Harry S Truman NHS	95.6%
Hawai'i Volcanoes NP	98.2%
Herbert Hoover NHS	95.6%
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	95.6%
Homestead NHP	93.5%
Hopewell Culture NHP	95.6%
Hopewell Furnace NHS	95.6%
Horseshoe Bend NMP	95.6%
Hot Springs NP	98.7%
Hovenweep NM	98.8%
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	95.6%
Ice Age NST	95.6%
Independence NHP	95.6%
Indiana Dunes NP	88.5%
Isle Royale NP	94.1%
James A Garfield NHS	91.5%
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	95.6%
Jewel Cave NM	95.6%
Jimmy Carter NHP	95.6%
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	93.8%
John Day Fossil Beds NM	94.5%
John F Kennedy NHS	95.6%
John Muir NHS	95.6%
Johnstown Flood NMEM	91.7%
Joshua Tree NP	99.2%
Kalaupapa NHP	95.6%
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	95.6%
Katahdin Woods and Waters NM	98.7%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Katmai NP&PRES	100.0%
Kenai Fjords NP	100.0%
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	95.6%
Keweenaw NHP	95.6%
Kings Canyon NP	98.5%
Kings Mountain NMP	90.5%
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	99.6%
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	95.6%
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	95.6%
Kobuk Valley NP	100.0%
Korean War Veterans MEM	94.0%
Lake Chelan NRA	93.9%
Lake Clark NP&PRES	100.0%
Lake Mead NRA	73.6%
Lake Meredith NRA	14.5%
Lake Roosevelt NRA	89.2%
Lassen Volcanic NP	93.4%
Lava Beds NM	95.5%
Lewis and Clark NHP	95.6%
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM	98.6%
Lincoln Home NHS	98.2%
Lincoln MEM	91.7%
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	95.6%
Little River Canyon NPRES	95.6%
Little Rock Central High School NHS	95.6%
Longfellow House Washington's Headquarters NHS	95.6%
Lowell NHP	95.6%
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	91.4%
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	95.6%
Maggie L Walker NHS	95.6%
Mammoth Cave NP	98.5%
Manassas NBP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	95.6%
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	93.8%
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	80.4%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Manzanar NHS	99.2%
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	95.6%
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	91.7%
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHP	95.6%
Martin Van Buren NHS	87.0%
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	92.2%
Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home NM	95.6%
Mesa Verde NP	99.8%
Mill Springs Battlefield NM	95.6%
Minidoka (Idaho) NHS	43.8%
Minidoka (Washington) NHS	95.6%
Minute Man NHP	95.6%
Minuteman Missile NHS	100.0%
Mississippi NRRA	88.5%
Missouri NRR	88.5%
Mojave NPRES	95.6%
Monocacy NB	93.4%
Montezuma Castle NM	95.6%
Moores Creek NB	98.7%
Morristown NHP	77.8%
Mount Rainier NP	96.3%
Mount Rushmore NMEM	96.9%
Muir Woods NM	96.2%
Natchez NHP	95.6%
Natchez Trace PKWY	78.6%
National Capital Parks Central	92.2%
National Capital Parks East	39.5%
National Park of American Samoa	95.6%
Natural Bridges NM	98.8%
Navajo NM	98.8%
New Bedford Whaling NHP	95.3%
New Orleans Jazz NHP	95.6%
New River Gorge NP&PRES	88.6%
Nez Perce NHP	95.6%
Nicodemus NHS	97.8%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Ninety Six NHS	95.6%
Niobrara NSR	98.2%
Noatak NPRES	100.0%
North Cascades NP	99.2%
Obed W&SR	75.4%
Ocmulgee Mounds NHP	95.6%
Olympic NP	98.4%
Oregon Caves NM&PRES	98.3%
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	87.6%
Ozark NSR	88.9%
Padre Island NS	92.7%
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	95.6%
Paterson Great Falls NHP	95.6%
Pea Ridge NMP	95.6%
Pearl Harbor NMEM	98.6%
Pecos NHP	95.6%
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	91.7%
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM	89.6%
Petersburg NB	95.6%
Petrified Forest NP	98.7%
Petroglyph NM	96.8%
Pictured Rocks NL	88.8%
Pinnacles NP	89.0%
Pipe Spring NM	95.6%
Pipestone NM	95.6%
Piscataway P	95.6%
Point Reyes NS	73.3%
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	95.6%
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	95.6%
President's Park	91.7%
Prince William Forest P	48.6%
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	95.6%
Pullman NHP	95.6%
Puukohola Heiau NHS	95.6%
Rainbow Bridge NM	95.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Reconstruction Era NHP	95.6%
Redwood NP	98.7%
Richmond NBP	95.6%
Rio Grande W&SR	100.0%
River Raisin NB	95.6%
Rock Creek P	91.7%
Rocky Mountain NP	91.4%
Roger Williams NMEM	95.6%
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	95.6%
Ross Lake NRA	89.5%
Russell Cave NM	95.6%
Sagamore Hill NHS	95.6%
Saguaro NP	98.7%
Saint Croix Island IHS	95.6%
Saint Croix NSR	89.0%
Saint Paul's Church NHS	95.6%
Saint-Gaudens NHP	91.7%
Salem Maritime NHS	95.6%
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	95.6%
Salt River Bay NHP&EP	95.6%
San Antonio Missions NHP	90.2%
San Francisco Maritime NHP	61.7%
San Juan Island NHP	95.6%
San Juan NHS	99.0%
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	95.6%
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	88.5%
Saratoga NHP	95.6%
Saugus Iron Works NHS	95.6%
Scotts Bluff NM	95.6%
Sequoia NP	97.9%
Shenandoah NP	98.9%
Shiloh NMP	95.6%
Sitka NHP	100.0%
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	97.5%
Springfield Armory NHS	95.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
Statue Of Liberty NM	95.6%
Ste. Genevi��e NHP	95.6%
Steamtown NHS	93.7%
Stones River NB	86.6%
Stonewall NM	95.6%
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	95.6%
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	95.6%
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	95.6%
Theodore Roosevelt NP	98.7%
Thomas Edison NHP	76.1%
Thomas Jefferson MEM	93.9%
Thomas Stone NHS	95.6%
Timpanogos Cave NM	95.6%
Timucuan EHP	95.6%
Tonto NM	95.6%
Tule Lake NM	95.6%
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	95.6%
Tumacacori NHP	95.6%
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	92.6%
Tuskegee Institute NHS	95.6%
Tuzigoot NM	95.6%
Ulysses S Grant NHS	95.6%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	88.5%
Valles Caldera NPRES	98.7%
Valley Forge NHP	46.4%
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	90.8%
Vicksburg NMP	95.6%
Vietnam Veterans MEM	91.7%
Virgin Islands NP	100.0%
Voyageurs NP	98.6%
Waco Mammoth NM	95.6%
Walnut Canyon NM	95.6%

Table 5 (continued). Estimated percent of visitor spending made by non-local visitors, 2024.

Park Unit	Percent Visitor Spending from Non-Local Visitors
War In The Pacific NHP	95.6%
Washington Monument	91.7%
Washita Battlefield NHS	95.6%
Weir Farm NHP	95.6%
Whiskeytown NRA	88.6%
White House	91.7%
White Sands NP	97.1%
Whitman Mission NHS	95.6%
William Howard Taft NHS	95.6%
Wilson's Creek NB	95.6%
Wind Cave NP	97.8%
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	95.6%
Women's Rights NHP	100.0%
World War I MEM	91.7%
World War II Memorial	91.7%
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	100.0%
Wright Brothers NMEM	95.6%
Wupatki NM	98.7%
Yellowstone NP	99.5%
Yosemite NP	96.7%
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	100.0%
Zion NP	98.5%

Appendix C: State-Level Visits, Spending and Contributions to State Economies

State-level economic contributions to state economies in 2024 are provided in Table 4.

Table 6. NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies, 2024.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2024)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2024)
Alabama	1,390,582	\$99.8	1,104	\$40.3	\$73.7	\$131.9
Alaska	3,473,715	\$1,733.8	17,151	\$863.1	\$1,513.9	\$2,515.1
American Samoa	22,567	\$1.6	13	\$0.7	\$1.3	\$2.0
Arizona	11,254,081	\$1,430.5	15,232	\$768.9	\$1,371.1	\$2,237.5
Arkansas	4,471,452	\$301.2	3,305	\$114.0	\$218.0	\$391.1
California	39,405,195	\$3,697.6	35,683	\$2,118.5	\$3,655.7	\$5,757.1
Colorado	7,227,859	\$817.4	7,962	\$423.4	\$764.9	\$1,237.7
Connecticut	34,246	\$2.4	22	\$1.2	\$2.2	\$3.3
Delaware	192,220	\$13.5	138	\$5.9	\$10.7	\$17.4
District of Columbia	41,961,726	\$1,063.7	7,343	\$501.0	\$865.8	\$1,224.4
Florida	13,503,256	\$934.8	9,494	\$455.4	\$835.9	\$1,373.0
Georgia	7,010,226	\$445.0	4,834	\$212.5	\$386.8	\$646.9
Guam	373,974	\$26.3	217	\$11.5	\$22.3	\$33.7
Hawai'i	4,618,839	\$910.9	7,511	\$431.6	\$861.2	\$1,278.9
Idaho	795,625	\$46.5	479	\$20.1	\$36.0	\$62.2
Illinois	188,237	\$13.7	129	\$6.9	\$12.9	\$20.0
Indiana	3,001,734	\$161.9	1,561	\$65.7	\$119.7	\$200.7
Iowa	210,006	\$15.2	162	\$6.1	\$11.2	\$19.7
Kansas	110,282	\$6.6	71	\$2.8	\$5.0	\$8.7
Kentucky	2,037,341	\$127.8	1,450	\$56.9	\$98.2	\$173.0

Table 6 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies, 2024.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2024)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2024)
Louisiana	270,126	\$19.0	206	\$7.5	\$14.4	\$25.1
Maine	4,010,342	\$542.6	5,419	\$266.6	\$499.9	\$798.2
Maryland	6,563,785	\$255.5	2,283	\$113.5	\$210.1	\$329.3
Massachusetts	8,836,572	\$950.4	8,851	\$556.0	\$930.3	\$1,410.8
Michigan	2,923,630	\$301.4	3,090	\$141.7	\$264.4	\$434.7
Minnesota	1,077,541	\$69.4	706	\$33.6	\$59.2	\$98.4
Mississippi	8,800,187	\$605.2	6,278	\$227.6	\$422.7	\$758.0
Missouri	4,396,444	\$287.4	3,266	\$143.8	\$247.8	\$427.0
Montana	5,931,591	\$838.5	9,293	\$408.0	\$675.7	\$1,204.9
Nebraska	330,027	\$24.4	268	\$11.0	\$19.6	\$34.2
Nevada	5,022,202	\$327.3	2,860	\$152.5	\$274.2	\$434.9
New Hampshire	26,685	\$1.6	16	\$0.9	\$1.6	\$2.4
New Jersey	5,212,763	\$198.4	1,933	\$102.5	\$169.8	\$274.8
New Mexico	2,375,358	\$189.8	1,883	\$75.7	\$139.4	\$242.0
New York	18,741,050	\$876.7	6,914	\$434.2	\$770.6	\$1,141.4
North Carolina	18,796,186	\$2,280.4	25,824	\$1,173.7	\$2,053.5	\$3,482.8
North Dakota	755,846	\$57.7	570	\$24.5	\$41.6	\$72.4
Ohio	3,244,285	\$169.9	1,929	\$85.3	\$149.9	\$255.7
Oklahoma	1,682,867	\$32.6	247	\$9.4	\$17.2	\$30.5
Oregon	988,605	\$91.4	943	\$45.5	\$79.0	\$131.0
Pennsylvania	7,972,917	\$425.1	4,629	\$222.1	\$371.4	\$620.7
Puerto Rico	1,329,728	\$155.8	1,358	\$77.6	\$154.6	\$229.1
Rhode Island	43,242	\$3.0	28	\$1.4	\$2.6	\$4.0
South Carolina	1,120,740	\$73.5	741	\$29.1	\$56.4	\$95.6

Table 6 (continued). NPS visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies, 2024.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$Millions, \$2024)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$Millions, \$2024)	Value Added (\$Millions, \$2024)	Economic Output (\$Millions, \$2024)
South Dakota	3,850,934	\$524.6	5,199	\$233.9	\$415.3	\$697.1
Tennessee	12,571,305	\$1,744.6	17,387	\$882.1	\$1,585.9	\$2,537.0
Texas	5,366,208	\$380.5	3,916	\$183.5	\$334.0	\$562.0
Utah	15,821,580	\$2,024.2	21,495	\$957.5	\$1,807.6	\$3,087.8
Vermont	81,713	\$5.7	52	\$2.4	\$4.6	\$7.3
Virgin Islands	603,042	\$88.9	762	\$39.8	\$79.9	\$122.2
Virginia	21,362,318	\$1,474.6	15,354	\$675.8	\$1,257.1	\$2,073.6
Washington	9,036,038	\$677.7	5,226	\$297.5	\$602.9	\$897.5
West Virginia	2,580,211	\$139.0	1,415	\$50.2	\$91.7	\$161.7
Wisconsin	733,828	\$74.9	798	\$33.3	\$59.2	\$103.9
Wyoming	8,120,299	\$1,216.3	11,823	\$468.8	\$877.2	\$1,541.9

Appendix D: Park Unit Abbreviations

Park unit type abbreviations are provided in Table 7.

Table 7. NPS unit type abbreviations.

Park Unit Type	Abbreviation
Ecological & Historic Preserve	EHP
International Historic Site	IHS
Memorial	MEM
Memorial Parkway	MEM PKWY
National & State Parks	NP
National Battlefield	NB
National Battlefield Park	NBP
National Expansion Memorial	NEM
National Historic Site	NHS
National Historical Park	NHP
National Historical Park and Preserve	NP&PRES
National Lakeshore	NL
National Memorial	NMEM
National Military Park	NMP
National Monument	NM
National Monument & Preserve	NM&PRES
National Monument and Historic Shrine	NM&SHRINE
National Monument of America	NM
National Park	NP
National Park & Preserve	NP&PRES
National Preserve	NPRES
National Recreation Area	NRA
National Recreational River	NRR
National Reserve	NRES
National River	NR
National River & Recreation Area	NRRA
National Scenic River	NSR
National Scenic Riverways	NSR
National Seashore	NS
National Wild and Scenic River	W&SR
Park	P
Parkway	PKWY

Table 7 (continued). NPS unit type abbreviations.

Park Unit Type	Abbreviation
Scenic & Recreational River	NSR&NRR
Wild & Scenic River	W&SR
National Scenic Riverway	NSR
National Historic Park & Ecological Preserve	NHP&EP
Wild River	WR

Appendix E: Visit Allocations for Multi-State Parks

For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are provided in Table 8.

Table 8. Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks, 2024.

Park Unit	State	Share
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	45.4%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	54.6%
Big South Fork NRRA	Kentucky	41.0%
Big South Fork NRRA	Tennessee	59.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54.0%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46.0%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	67.4%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	32.6%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24.0%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50.0%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93.0%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7.0%
Death Valley NP	California	100.0%
Death Valley NP	Nevada	0.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71.0%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29.0%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74.0%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26.0%
First State NHP	Delaware	92.0%
First State NHP	Pennsylvania	8.0%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	20.9%
Gateway NRA	New York	79.1%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	24.2%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	75.8%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	23.7%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	76.3%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	69.1%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	30.9%

Table 8 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects visit allocation for multi-state parks, 2024.

Park Unit	State	Share
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44.0%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25.0%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80.0%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13.0%
National Capital Parks–East	District of Columbia	90.0%
National Capital Parks–East	Maryland	10.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50.0%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50.0%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50.0%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51.0%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49.0%

Appendix F: Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN Sector Bridge

Table 9 provides the bridge between visitor spending categories and IMPLAN sectors.

Table 9. Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge, 2024.

Spending Group	Sector Name	IMPLAN Sector	Weight
Hotels	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	489	1.00
Specialty Lodging ^C	Other accommodations	490	1.00
Camping Fees	Other accommodations	490	1.00
Restaurants	Full-service restaurants	491	0.50
Restaurants	Limited-service restaurants	492	0.50
Groceries ^B	Retail – Food and beverage stores	389	1.00
Agritourism ^A	Other amusement and recreation industries	486	0.25
Agritourism ^{A,B}	Retail – Food and beverage stores	389	0.75
Craft Beverage Recreation ^A	Breweries	101	0.5
Craft Beverage Recreation ^A	Wineries	102	0.5
Gas ^B	Retail – Gasoline stores	391	1.00
Local Transportation	Transit and ground passenger transportation	400	0.25
Local Transportation	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	432	0.75
Public Transportation ^A	Transit and ground passenger transportation	400	1.00
Rental Cars ^A	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	432	1.00
Local Air Transportation ^A	Air transportation	396	1.00
Local Water Transportation ^A	Water transportation	398	1.00
Local Ferry and Plane Transportation ^A	Air transportation	396	0.5
Local Ferry and Plane Transportation ^A	Water transportation	398	0.5

^A Spending group added for newer Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) survey data.

^B Retail margins are applied for these spending groups. For retail purchases, only retail margins (the retail markup applied to the product's price) are modeled as stimulating economic activity in the local economy.

Table 9 (continued). Visitor Spending Effects IMPLAN sector bridge, 2024.

Spending Group	Sector Name	IMPLAN Sector	Weight
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation ^A	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	402	1.00
Recreation and Entertainment	Other amusement and recreation industries	486	1.00
National Parks Permits and Fees ^A	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	483	1.00
Guides and Tour Fees ^A	Other amusement and recreation industries	486	1.00
Equipment Rental ^A	General and consumer goods rental except videotapes and discs	433	1.00
Sporting Goods ^{A,B}	Retail – Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument and book stores	393	1.00
Souvenirs and Other Retail ^B	Retail – Miscellaneous store retailers	395	1.00
Medical Expenses ^A	Offices of physicians	465	0.33
Medical Expenses ^A	Outpatient care centers	468	0.33
Medical Expenses ^A	Hospitals	472	0.34
Cruise Package ^A	Water transportation	398	0.45
Cruise Package ^A	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	489	0.55
Electric Vehicle Charging ^{A,B}	Retail – Gasoline stores	391	1.00
Automobile Repair ^A	Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes	494	1.00
Health and Wellness ^A	Personal care services	499	0.33
Health and Wellness ^A	Other educational services	464	0.33
Health and Wellness ^A	Fitness and recreational sports centers	487	0.34

^A Spending group added for newer Socioeconomic Monitoring (SEM) survey data.

^B Retail margins are applied for these spending groups. For retail purchases, only retail margins (the retail markup applied to the product's price) are modeled as stimulating economic activity in the local economy.

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1201 Oakridge Drive, Suite 150
Fort Collins, CO 80525