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### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel Spending in Montana Regions and Counties

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## 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

Kara Grau, M.S. 10/1/2018

Nonresident travelers spend over \$3 billion in Montana each year. This report looks at how the money spent is distributed across the six Montana travel regions, as well as 14 of the 56 counties in the state which receive the highest spending.

# TOURISM & RECREATION RESEARCH

### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel Spending in Montana Regions and Counties

Prepared by

Kara Grau, M.S.

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Research Report 2018-13

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### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel **2018** Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

#### Abstract

Money spent by those traveling in Montana has an effect directly on the businesses where spending occurs, and it ripples throughout the state's economy from there. Statewide, spending by nonresidents (averaged over two years) totaled \$3.24 billion. This report details the methods and results of the economic impact analyses for each of Montana's travel regions, as well as analyses for counties in which nonresident travelers spent approximately \$50 million or more.

#### **Executive summary**

Nonresident travelers spent \$3.24 billion throughout Montana during 2017 (estimate is an average of 2016 and 2017 nonresident spending). This was an increase (2.6%) from the previous year's spending estimate of \$3.16 billion (2015-2016 average).

- Glacier and Yellowstone travel regions received the highest percentage of nonresident spending, 33 and 29 percent, respectively.
- Of the 56 counties in Montana, Gallatin (\$660 million) and Flathead (\$531 million) Counties had the highest amount of spending.
- Fourteen counties had high enough nonresident traveler spending (~\$50 million or greater) to allow for an economic impact analysis, the results of which are presented in the report.

### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel **2018** Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

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#### Introduction

Nonresident spending is a significant contributor to Montana's economy. Money spent by those traveling to and through the state has an effect not only on the businesses where spending occurs, but it ripples throughout Montana's economy, both locally and regionally. Economic impact analysis allows us to observe the direct and indirect effects of the money spent by nonresident travelers in terms of the economic activity supported by this spending, and the number of jobs and labor income attributable to this spending, as well. This report is comprised of a collection of economic impact analyses for each of Montana's six travel regions, as well as 14 of the 56 counties in the state.

#### **Methods**

#### **Expenditure Data**

Nonresident spending data is collected at the statewide level, and estimates are based on average daily spending of visitor groups and the estimated number of visitor groups to Montana each year. To estimate the total spending at the county and region level, the reported spending patterns within each expenditure category are observed for each county in the state, and the state total spending amount is allocated to the counties appropriately.

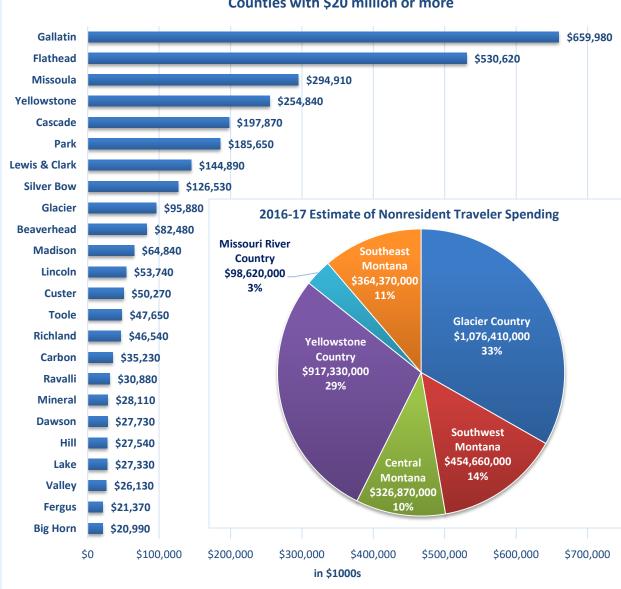
Expenditure Category2016-2017 Avg. Total Nonresident Spending (2017 \$s)Gasoline, Diesel\$710,392,000Restaurant, Bar\$644,231,000Hotel, Motel\$435,456,000Outfitter, Guide\$321,364,000Retail sales\$309,669,000Groceries, Snacks\$241,708,000Licenses, Entrance Fees\$201,021,000Auto Rental\$107,121,000Rental cabin, Condo\$87,225,000Made in Montana\$70,853,000Campground, RV Park\$38,847,000Vehicle Repairs\$30,090,000Misc. Services\$24,260,000	Table 1 – 2010-2017 Average Nonresh	1 01 1
(2017 \$s)   Gasoline, Diesel \$710,392,000   Restaurant, Bar \$644,231,000   Hotel, Motel \$435,456,000   Outfitter, Guide \$321,364,000   Retail sales \$309,669,000   Groceries, Snacks \$241,708,000   Licenses, Entrance Fees \$201,021,000   Auto Rental \$107,121,000   Rental cabin, Condo \$87,225,000   Made in Montana \$70,853,000   Campground, RV Park \$38,847,000   Vehicle Repairs \$30,090,000   Misc. Services \$24,260,000		2016-2017 Avg. Total
Gasoline, Diesel \$710,392,000   Restaurant, Bar \$644,231,000   Hotel, Motel \$435,456,000   Outfitter, Guide \$321,364,000   Retail sales \$309,669,000   Groceries, Snacks \$241,708,000   Licenses, Entrance Fees \$201,021,000   Auto Rental \$107,121,000   Rental cabin, Condo \$87,225,000   Made in Montana \$70,853,000   Campground, RV Park \$38,847,000   Vehicle Repairs \$30,090,000   Misc. Services \$24,260,000	Expenditure Category	Nonresident Spending
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Outfitter, Guide \$321,364,000   Retail sales \$309,669,000   Groceries, Snacks \$241,708,000   Licenses, Entrance Fees \$201,021,000   Auto Rental \$107,121,000   Rental cabin, Condo \$87,225,000   Made in Montana \$70,853,000   Campground, RV Park \$38,847,000   Vehicle Repairs \$30,090,000   Misc. Services \$24,260,000	Restaurant, Bar	\$644,231,000
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Licenses, Entrance Fees \$201,021,000   Auto Rental \$107,121,000   Rental cabin, Condo \$87,225,000   Made in Montana \$70,853,000   Campground, RV Park \$38,847,000   Vehicle Repairs \$30,090,000   Misc. Services \$24,260,000	Retail sales	\$309,669,000
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Campground, RV Park \$38,847,000   Vehicle Repairs \$30,090,000   Misc. Services \$24,260,000	Rental cabin, Condo	\$87,225,000
Vehicle Repairs \$30,090,000   Misc. Services \$24,260,000	Made in Montana	\$70,853,000
Misc. Services \$24,260,000	Campground, RV Park	\$38,847,000
	Vehicle Repairs	\$30,090,000
Campling \$11,280,000	Misc. Services	\$24,260,000
Galibiling \$11,289,000	Gambling	\$11,289,000
Farmers Market \$3,371,000	Farmers Market	\$3,371,000
Transp. Fares \$1,364,000	Transp. Fares	\$1,364,000
<b>TOTAL</b> \$3,238,261,000	TOTAL	\$3,238,261,000

#### Table 1 – 2016-2017 Average Nonresident Spending per Expenditure Category

### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel **2018** Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

The statewide total 2016-2017 average spending is presented in Table 1. For the analyses highlighted in this report, the 2016 (inflation adjusted to 2017 \$s) and 2017 county spending estimates were averaged. Doing so helps to account for small sample sizes within some counties and within some spending categories, and the variations in county spending patterns that may occur from year to year because of these small sample sizes. Figure 1 displays total spending in the counties which received an estimated \$20 million or more in nonresident traveler spending. Total spending in the six travel regions is also included.

#### Figure 1 - County and Travel Region Spending Estimates, 2017



2016-2017 Estimate of Nonresident Traveler Spending per County Counties with \$20 million or more

### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel **2018** Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

Presented in the following figures are the estimates of spending within the various expenditure categories by nonresidents for each of the selected counties (those in which nonresidents spent approximately \$50 million or more) and travel regions. IMPLAN economic modeling software was used to estimate the economic impact of nonresident spending within each of the six travel regions. Additionally, estimates were produced for 14 of Montana's counties which had samples large enough to do so. To clarify, "nonresident spending" indicates money spent by travelers who do not have a permanent residence within Montana. It does not include Montana residents traveling within the state who may have spent money in a county other than the one in which they reside.

#### **IMPLAN Analysis**

An IMPLAN model was created for each of the 14 counties and six travel regions. Industry sectors corresponding to the expenditure categories were used in the models, and the dollar amounts for each county and region were input into the respective models accordingly.

The following 19 figures represent summaries for the individual counties and regions. Included in each summary is the estimated two-year average spending within each category and the economic impact within the county or region of that spending. The direct, indirect, induced and combined effects are included to provide a clear illustration of the ripple effect of nonresident spending at the local or regional scale.

In some cases, the economic impact to industry output (the value of goods and service produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase) is a smaller sum than the total amount of spending in a county or region. This is to be expected. On a regional basis, and particularly at the county level, much of the money spent in the area "leaks out." Generally, fewer industries exist at the local level than at the state level. Therefore, many supplies and goods must be purchased outside the local area, and can be considered imports. Hence, the dollar amount spent will not equal the Direct Industry Output figure unless everything required to produce the goods and services purchased by nonresident travelers is available within the region. This is particularly noticeable when looking at county level economic impacts, in which case much of the money spent within a county is leakage, and does not contribute to the impact.

#### **Regions & Counties Included**

The following regions are included in this report: Central Montana, Glacier Country, Missouri River Country, Southeast Montana, Southwest Montana, and Yellowstone Country.

The following counties are included: Beaverhead, Cascade, Custer, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Missoula, Park, Silver Bow, Toole and Yellowstone. Other counties totaled less than \$50 million in nonresident spending, and were, therefore, not analyzed.

#### **Conclusions & Recommendations**

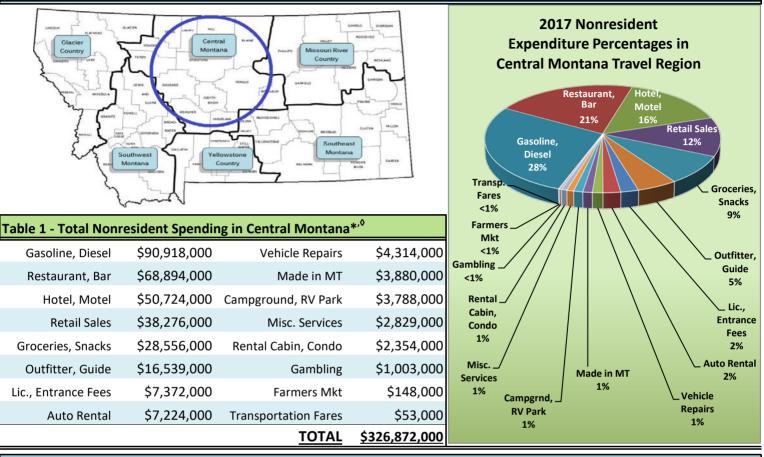
The reader must be aware that the estimates presented on the following pages are just that – estimates of nonresident traveler spending. It is not possible to collect actual figures of total spending by nonresidents throughout the year at each establishment, or within each industry, in the state. Therefore, estimates of spending are generated by ITRR based on both primary and secondary data. Survey data collected around the state throughout the year provide insight into average spending patterns and dollar amounts by travel groups. This data, combined with estimates of total visitation to the state, allow for the statewide, region, and county spending patterns of those respondents captured in the sample. This can result in significant variation year-to-year, and readers are urged to use caution when comparing the estimates in this report to any previous or forthcoming estimates of nonresident traveler spending.

### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel **2018** Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

#### Montana Travel Regions - 2017 Nonresident Economic Impacts

Central Montana - 6 Glacier Country - 7 Missouri River Country - 8 Southeast Montana - 9 Southwest Montana - 10 Yellowstone Country - 11 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in Central Montana Travel Region by Kara Grau, M.S.

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Central Montana Travel Region



2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Central Montana Travel Region

•2017 average spending\* in Central Montana by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$326.9 million.

•This \$326.9 million in local spending directly supports \$256.9 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$136.6 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$393.5 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$256,932,000	\$67,958,000	\$68,635,000	\$393,525,000
Employment (# of jobs)	3,490	490	590	4,570
Employee Compensation	\$69,642,000	\$15,140,000	\$17,943,000	\$102,725,000
Proprietor Income	\$12,925,000	\$4,777,000	\$3,421,000	\$21,123,000
Other Property Type Income	\$27,048,000	\$10,155,000	\$11,299,000	\$48,502,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$16,432,000

<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

<u>Industry Ouput</u> is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. <u>Employment</u> is full- and part-time average annual jobs. <u>Other Property Type Income</u> consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

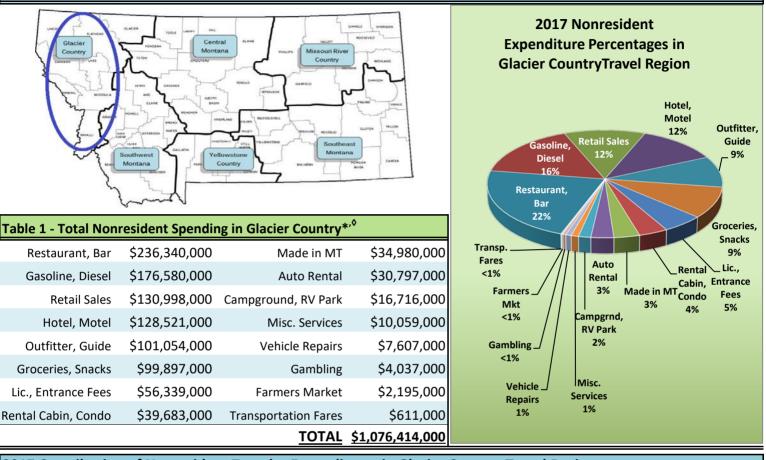
**O**Expenditure category totals may not add to overall total due to rounding. ^ Comparison to previous years is not advised.

MONTANA



### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in Glacier Country Travel Region by Kara Grau, M.S.

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Glacier Country Travel Region



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Glacier Country Travel Region

•2017 average spending\* in Glacier Country by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$1.08 billion.

•This \$1.08 billion in local spending directly supports \$771.8 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$543.3 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$1.32 billion.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$771,788,000	\$258,508,000	\$284,749,000	\$1,315,045,000
Employment (# of jobs)	13,000	2,040	2,530	17,570
Employee Compensation	\$266,041,000	\$55,184,000	\$75,856,000	\$397,081,000
Proprietor Income	\$37,744,000	\$14,028,000	\$12,685,000	\$64,457,000
Other Property Type Income	\$70,962,000	\$55,852,000	\$53,615,000	\$180,429,000
State & Local Taxes^	—	_	_	\$57,379,000

<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

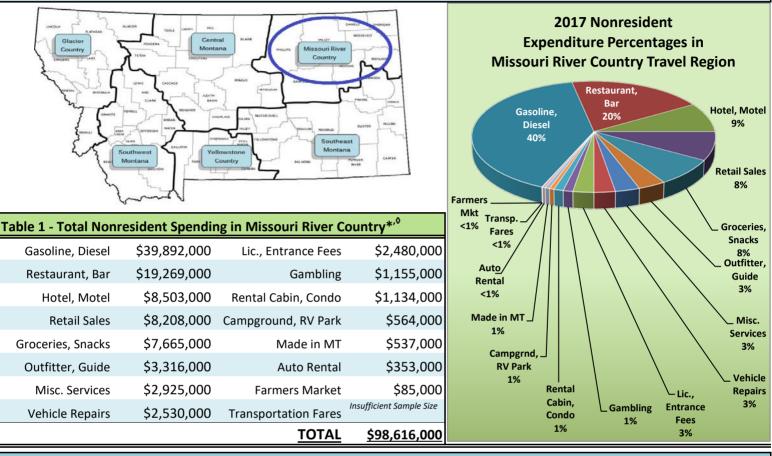
**Industry Ouput** is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. **Employment** is full- and part-time average annual jobs. **Other Property Type Income** consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.



### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in Missouri River Country Travel Region by Kara Grau, M.S.

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Missouri River Country Travel Region



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Missouri River Country Travel Region

•2017 average spending\* in Missouri River Country by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$98.6 million.

•This \$98.6 million in local spending directly supports \$63.2 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$26.8 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$89.9 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$63,167,000	\$13,532,000	\$13,247,000	\$89,946,000
Employment (# of jobs)	860	100	100	1,060
Employee Compensation	\$20,926,000	\$3,197,000	\$3,139,000	\$27,262,000
Proprietor Income	\$3,919,000	\$596,000	\$571,000	\$5,086,000
Other Property Type Income	\$5,591,000	\$1,645,000	\$2,370,000	\$9,606,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$4,342,000

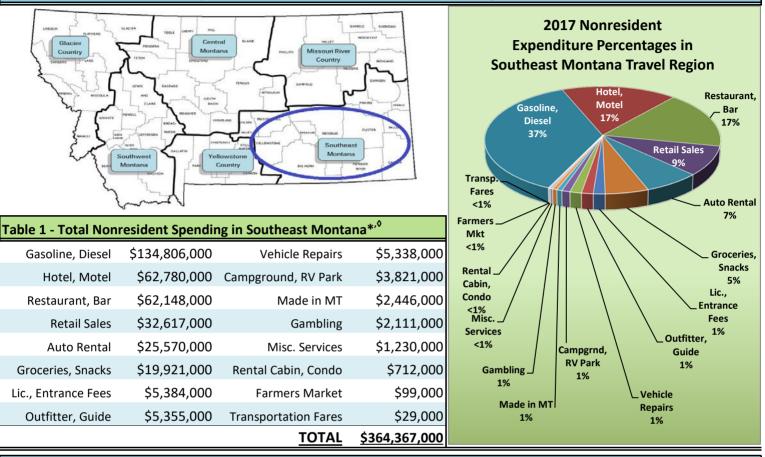
<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

<u>Industry Ouput</u> is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. <u>Employment</u> is full- and part-time average annual jobs. <u>Other Property Type Income</u> consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in Southeast Montana Travel Region by Kara Grau, M.S.

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Southeast Montana Travel Region



2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Southeast Montana Travel Region

•2017 average spending\* in Southeast Montana by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$364.4 million.

•This \$364.4 million in local spending directly supports \$308.6 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$185.1 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$493.7 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$308,602,000	\$93,232,000	\$91,848,000	\$493,682,000
Employment (# of jobs)	3,210	600	720	4,530
Employee Compensation	\$82,147,000	\$23,057,000	\$25,942,000	\$131,146,000
Proprietor Income	\$10,685,000	\$4,638,000	\$3,135,000	\$18,458,000
Other Property Type Income	\$44,507,000	\$17,990,000	\$17,683,000	\$80,180,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$20,903,000

<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

**Industry Ouput** is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. **Employment** is full- and part-time average annual jobs. **Other Property Type Income** consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

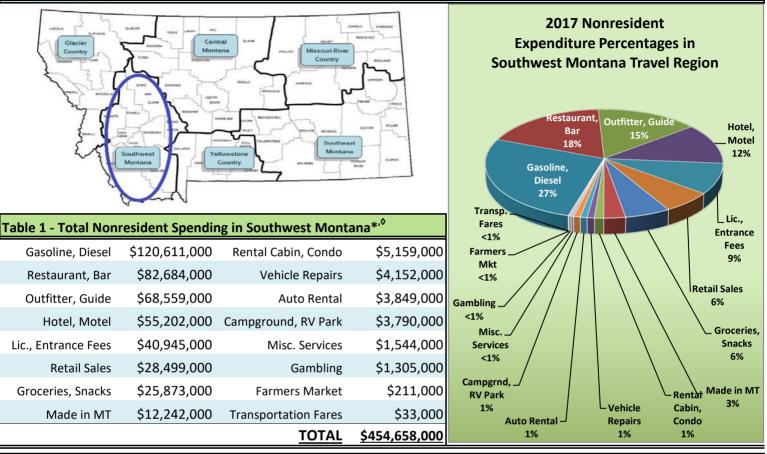
**O**Expenditure category totals may not add to overall total due to rounding. ^ Comparison to previous years is not advised.

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### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in Southwest Montana Travel Region by Kara Grau, M.S.

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Southwest Montana Travel Region



2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Southwest Montana Travel Region

•2017 average spending\* in Southwest Montana by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$454.7 million.

•This \$454.7 million in local spending directly supports \$321.6 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$184.9 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$506.6 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$321,641,000	\$75,073,000	\$109,848,000	\$506,562,000
Employment (# of jobs)	4,790	590	940	6,320
Employee Compensation	\$124,460,000	\$17,494,000	\$29,477,000	\$171,431,000
Proprietor Income	\$21,164,000	\$4,986,000	\$5,527,000	\$31,677,000
Other Property Type Income	\$32,867,000	\$11,972,000	\$19,170,000	\$64,009,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$22,796,000

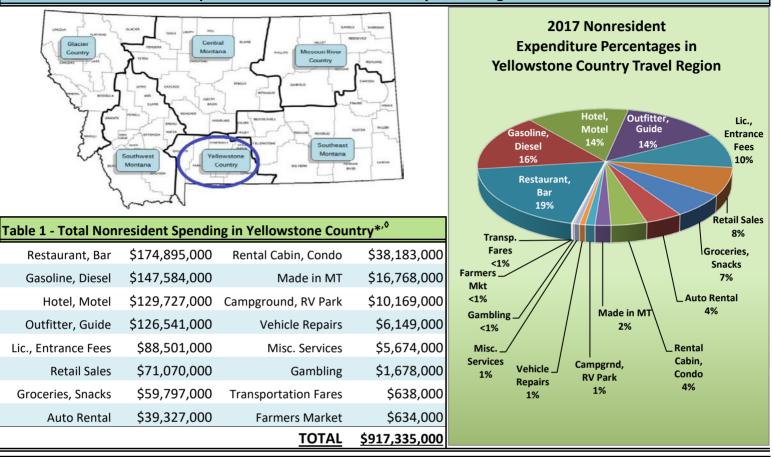
<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

<u>Industry Ouput</u> is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. <u>Employment</u> is full- and part-time average annual jobs. <u>Other Property Type Income</u> consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in Yellowstone Country Travel Region by Kara Grau, M.S.

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Yellowstone Country Travel Region



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Yellowstone Country Travel Region

•2017 average spending\* in Yellowstone Country by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$917.3 million.

•This \$917.3 million in local spending directly supports \$717.5 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$440.8 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$1.2 billion.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$717,539,000	\$224,843,000	\$215,916,000	\$1,158,298,000
Employment (# of jobs)	11,640	1,760	1,860	15,260
Employee Compensation	\$260,333,000	\$49,343,000	\$55,991,000	\$365,667,000
Proprietor Income	\$21,949,000	\$12,488,000	\$9,777,000	\$44,214,000
Other Property Type Income	\$72,206,000	\$50,689,000	\$43,630,000	\$166,525,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$51,102,000

<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

**Industry Ouput** is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. **Employment** is full- and part-time average annual jobs. **Other Property Type Income** consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

◊Expenditure category totals may not add to overall total due to rounding. ^ Comparison to previous years is not advised.

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### 2017 Economic Contribution of Nonresident Travel **2018** Spending in Montana Travel Regions and Counties

#### Montana Counties – 2017 Nonresident Economic Impacts

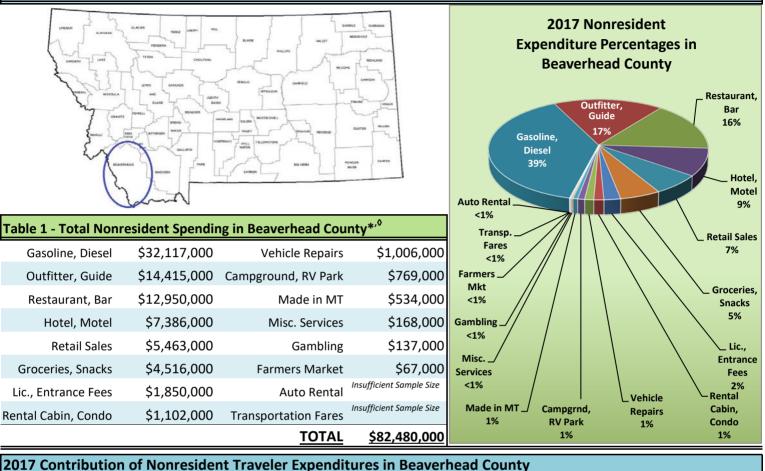
Beaverhead County - 13 Cascade County - 14 Custer County - 15 Flathead County - 16 Gallatin County - 17 Glacier County - 18 Lewis and Clark County - 19 Lincoln County - 20 Madison - 21 Missoula County - 22 Park County - 23 Silver Bow County - 24 Toole County - 25 Yellowstone County - 26

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Beaverhead County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

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#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Beaverhead County



•2017 average spending\* in Beaverhead County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$82.5 million.

•This \$82.5 million in local spending directly supports \$52.1 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$22.2 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$74.3 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$52,104,000	\$11,244,000	\$10,933,000	\$74,281,000
Employment (# of jobs)	930	100	100	1,130
Employee Compensation	\$18,183,000	\$1,909,000	\$2,504,000	\$22,596,000
Proprietor Income	\$1,717,000	\$623,000	\$442,000	\$2,782,000
Other Property Type Income	\$3,810,000	\$2,237,000	\$2,214,000	\$8,261,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$3,701,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

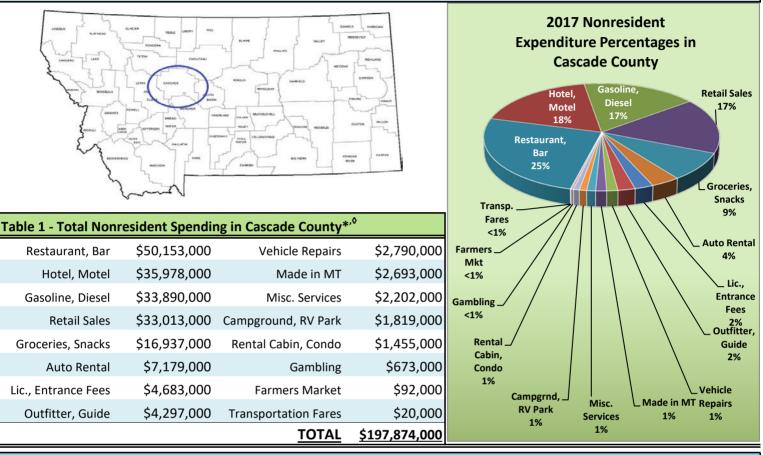
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Cascade County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Cascade County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Cascade County

•2017 average spending\* in Cascade County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$197.9 million.

•This \$197.9 million in local spending directly supports \$154.0 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$94.6 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$248.6 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$153,984,000	\$43,493,000	\$51,101,000	\$248,578,000
Employment (# of jobs)	2,220	310	430	2,960
Employee Compensation	\$45,708,000	\$11,099,000	\$14,403,000	\$71,210,000
Proprietor Income	\$8,159,000	\$2,329,000	\$2,489,000	\$12,977,000
Other Property Type Income	\$16,619,000	\$7,219,000	\$8,209,000	\$32,047,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$9,779,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

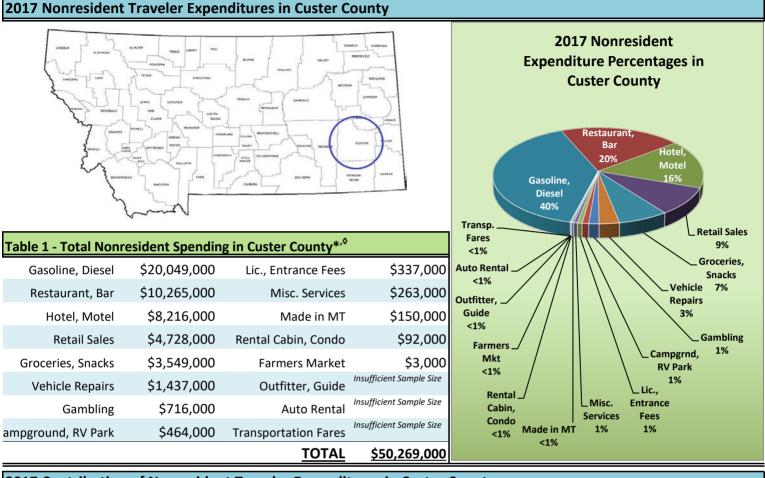
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in

**Custer County** 

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Custer County

•2017 average spending\* in Custer County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$50.3 million.

•This \$50.3 million in local spending directly supports \$30.5 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$15.6 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$46.1 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$30,472,000	\$7,052,000	\$8,568,000	\$46,092,000
Employment (# of jobs)	460	60	80	600
Employee Compensation	\$10,344,000	\$1,790,000	\$2,346,000	\$14,480,000
Proprietor Income	\$1,286,000	\$405,000	\$333,000	\$2,024,000
Other Property Type Income	\$2,970,000	\$1,425,000	\$1,654,000	\$6,049,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$2,209,000

<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

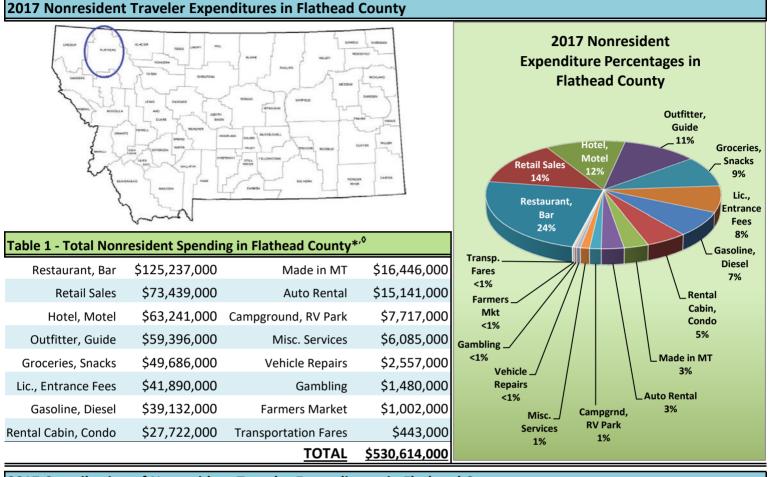
**Industry Ouput** is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. **Employment** is full- and part-time average annual jobs. **Other Property Type Income** consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Flathead County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Flathead County

•2017 average spending\* in Flathead County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$530.6 million.

This \$530.6 million in local spending directly supports \$404.4 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$277.5 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$681.9 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$404,415,000	\$130,026,000	\$147,498,000	\$681,939,000
Employment (# of jobs)	6,870	1,080	1,320	9,270
Employee Compensation	\$146,797,000	\$27,008,000	\$39,323,000	\$213,128,000
Proprietor Income	\$16,275,000	\$9,133,000	\$8,076,000	\$33,484,000
Other Property Type Income	\$39,558,000	\$28,136,000	\$27,381,000	\$95,075,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$29,048,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

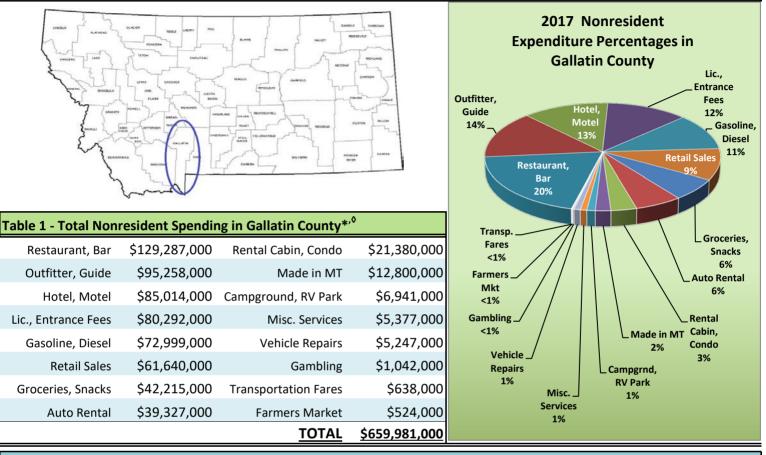
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Gallatin County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Gallatin County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Gallatin County

•2017 average spending\* in Gallatin County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$660.0 million.

This \$660.0 million in local spending directly supports \$534.6 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$346.6 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$881.2 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$534,633,000	\$171,298,000	\$175,318,000	\$881,249,000
Employment (# of jobs)	8,600	1,310	1,500	11,410
Employee Compensation	\$196,081,000	\$38,023,000	\$47,860,000	\$281,964,000
Proprietor Income	\$16,466,000	\$9,486,000	\$7,872,000	\$33,824,000
Other Property Type Income	\$51,473,000	\$40,602,000	\$34,483,000	\$126,558,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$39,186,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

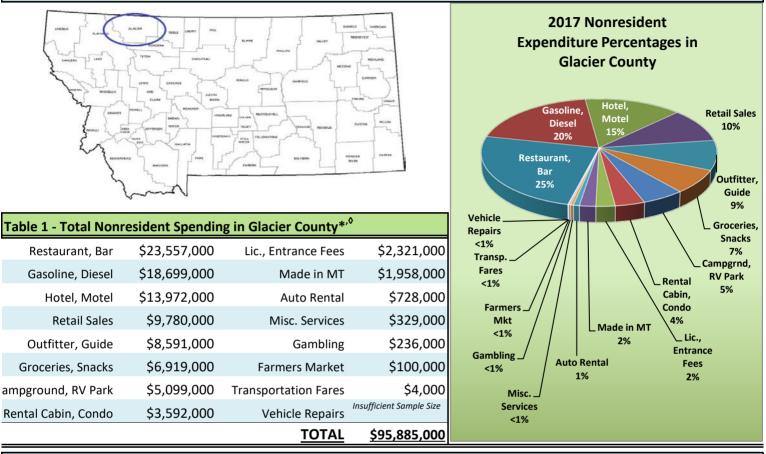
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Glacier County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Glacier County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Glacier County

•2017 average spending\* in Glacier County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$95.9 million.

•This \$95.9 million in local spending directly supports \$66.5 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$20.0 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$86.5 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$66,464,000	\$10,451,000	\$9,581,000	\$86,496,000
Employment (# of jobs)	1,190	80	80	1,350
Employee Compensation	\$22,058,000	\$2,202,000	\$2,090,000	\$26,350,000
Proprietor Income	\$3,804,000	\$626,000	\$360,000	\$4,790,000
Other Property Type Income	\$5,497,000	\$1,160,000	\$1,867,000	\$8,524,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$3,754,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

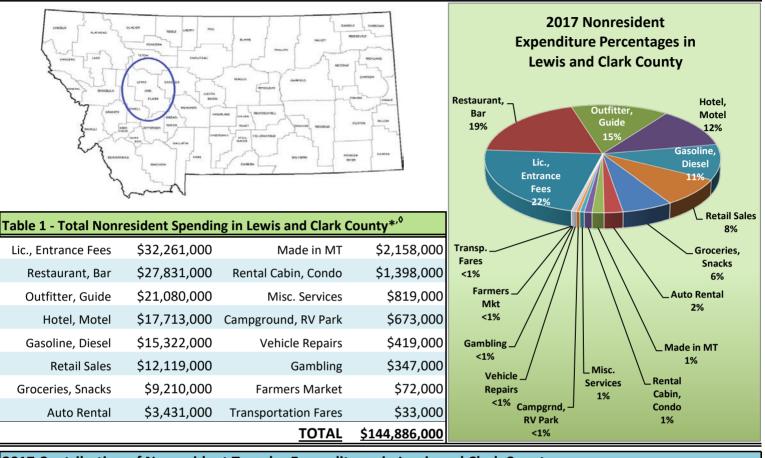
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### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Lewis and Clark County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Lewis and Clark



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Lewis and Clark County

•2017 average spending\* in Lewis & Clark County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$144.9 million.

•This \$144.9 million in local spending directly supports \$114.2 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$70.9 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$185.1 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$114,163,000	\$32,380,000	\$38,598,000	\$185,141,000
Employment (# of jobs)	1,970	250	320	2,540
Employee Compensation	\$41,223,000	\$8,146,000	\$11,166,000	\$60,535,000
Proprietor Income	\$4,759,000	\$1,326,000	\$1,356,000	\$7,441,000
Other Property Type Income	\$11,210,000	\$5,842,000	\$6,752,000	\$23,804,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$8,280,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

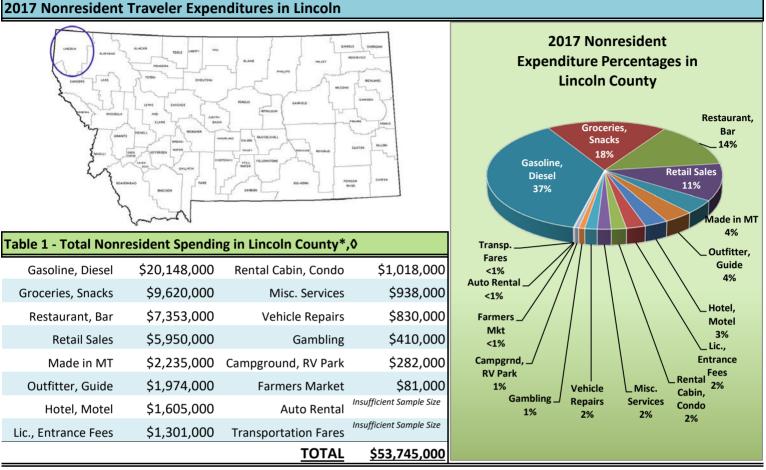
Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Lincoln County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Lincoln County

•2017 average spending\* in Lincoln County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$53.7 million.

•This \$53.7 million in local spending directly supports \$27.9 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$12.9 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$40.7 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$27,867,000	\$6,221,000	\$6,649,000	\$40,737,000
Employment (# of jobs)	450	50	60	560
Employee Compensation	\$9,202,000	\$903,000	\$1,395,000	\$11,500,000
Proprietor Income	\$2,318,000	\$322,000	\$263,000	\$2,903,000
Other Property Type Income	\$1,805,000	\$1,327,000	\$1,382,000	\$4,514,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$2,063,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

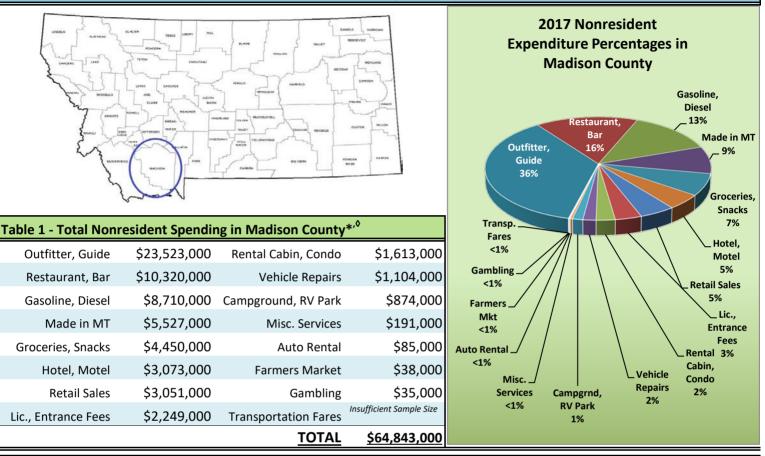
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Madison County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Madison County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Madison County

•2017 average spending\* in Madison County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$64.8 million.

•This \$64.8 million in local spending directly supports \$50.8 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$18.0 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$68.9 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$50,820,000	\$7,734,000	\$10,329,000	\$68,883,000
Employment (# of jobs)	730	70	90	890
Employee Compensation	\$23,894,000	\$1,301,000	\$2,101,000	\$27,296,000
Proprietor Income	\$2,841,000	\$667,000	\$451,000	\$3,959,000
Other Property Type Income	\$5,033,000	\$1,985,000	\$2,662,000	\$9,680,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$2,663,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

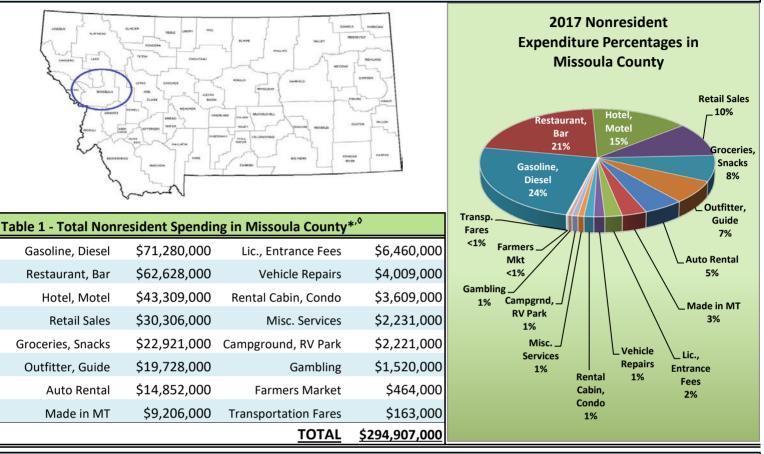
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Missoula County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Missoula County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Missoula County

•2017 average spending\* in Missoula County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$294.9 million.

•This \$294.9 million in local spending directly supports \$207.6 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$155.7 million of economic activity, indirectly.

The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$363.2 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$207,565,000	\$76,488,000	\$79,169,000	\$363,222,000
Employment (# of jobs)	3,320	560	690	4,570
Employee Compensation	\$68,181,000	\$18,218,000	\$22,380,000	\$108,779,000
Proprietor Income	\$11,185,000	\$3,205,000	\$3,071,000	\$17,461,000
Other Property Type Income	\$18,134,000	\$18,076,000	\$15,350,000	\$51,560,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$16,786,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

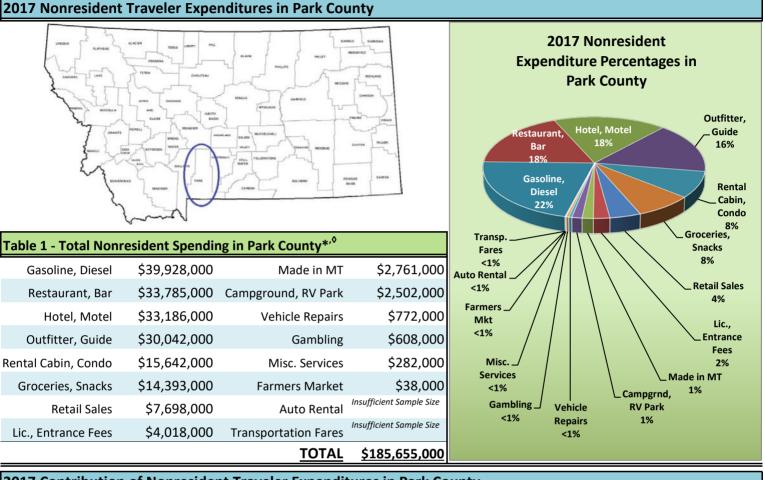
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in

**Park County** 

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Park County

•2017 average spending\* in Park County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$185.7 million.

•This \$185.7 million in local spending directly supports \$136.2 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$49.6 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$185.8 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$136,230,000	\$25,694,000	\$23,922,000	\$185,846,000
Employment (# of jobs)	2,430	270	230	2,930
Employee Compensation	\$49,019,000	\$5,067,000	\$5,912,000	\$59,998,000
Proprietor Income	\$5,437,000	\$1,340,000	\$849,000	\$7,626,000
Other Property Type Income	\$11,620,000	\$5,991,000	\$5,321,000	\$22,932,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$7,781,000

<u>Direct impacts</u> result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; <u>Indirect impacts</u> result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and <u>Induced impacts</u> result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

<u>Industry Ouput</u> is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. <u>Employment</u> is full- and part-time average annual jobs. <u>Other Property Type Income</u> consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

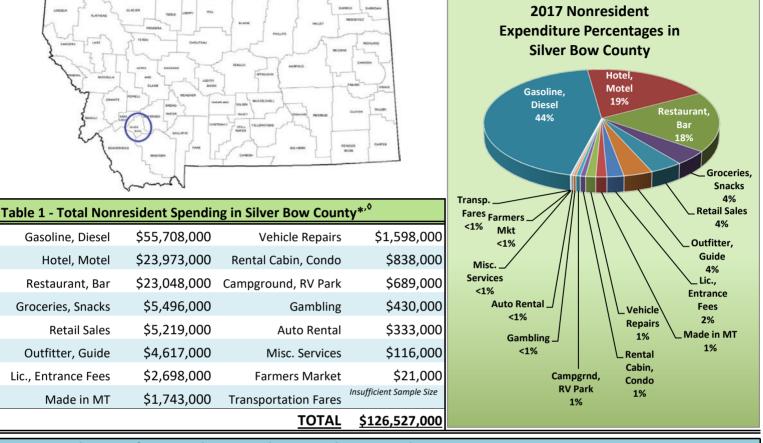
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### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Silver Bow County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

## 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Silver Bow County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Silver Bow County

•2017 average spending\* in Silver Bow County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$126.5 million.

•This \$126.5 million in local spending directly supports \$79.6 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$44.6 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$124.2 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$79,604,000	\$21,344,000	\$23,246,000	\$124,194,000
Employment (# of jobs)	1,160	170	210	1,540
Employee Compensation	\$22,658,000	\$5,586,000	\$6,323,000	\$34,567,000
Proprietor Income	\$9,161,000	\$1,925,000	\$1,703,000	\$12,789,000
Other Property Type Income	\$8,534,000	\$2,676,000	\$3,726,000	\$14,936,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$5,956,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

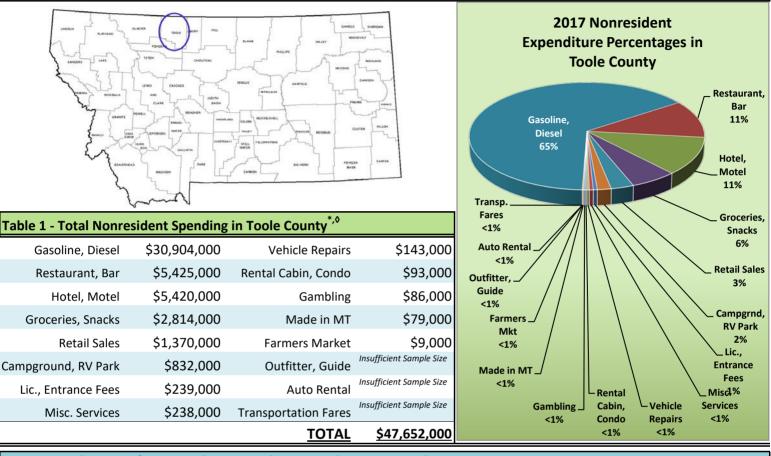
\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Toole County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA

#### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Toole County



#### 2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Toole County

•2017 average spending\* in Toole County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$47.7 million.

•This \$47.7 million in local spending directly supports \$24.0 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$7.4 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$31.4 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$23,974,000	\$4,439,000	\$2,998,000	\$31,411,000
Employment (# of jobs)	310	40	20	370
Employee Compensation	\$7,643,000	\$989,000	\$612,000	\$9,244,000
Proprietor Income	\$2,059,000	\$227,000	\$183,000	\$2,469,000
Other Property Type Income	\$2,278,000	\$908,000	\$697,000	\$3,883,000
State & Local Taxes^	_	_	_	\$1,703,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

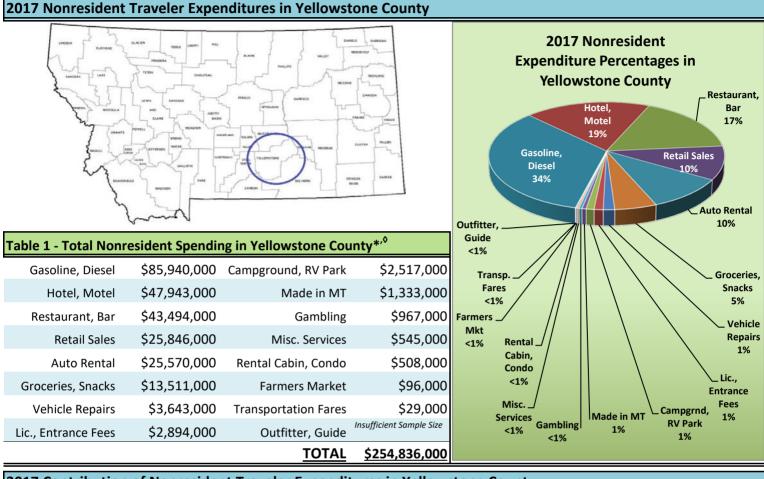
Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.

### 2017 Nonresident Traveler Expenditures & Economic Contribution in **Yellowstone County**

by Kara Grau, M.S.

MONTANA



2017 Contribution of Nonresident Traveler Expenditures in Yellowstone County

•2017 average spending\* in Yellowstone County by nonresident visitors to Montana totaled \$254.8 million.

This \$254.8 million in local spending directly supports \$214.4 million of economic activity in the region, and supports an additional \$132.5 million of economic activity, indirectly.

•The total contribution of nonresident spending to the regional economy was \$346.9 million.

Table 2 - 2017 Economic Impact	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Combined
Industry Output	\$214,397,000	\$65,219,000	\$67,275,000	\$346,891,000
Employment (# of jobs)	2,170	430	530	3,130
Employee Compensation	\$59,021,000	\$17,238,000	\$19,791,000	\$96,050,000
Proprietor Income	\$6,500,000	\$3,002,000	\$2 <i>,</i> 378,000	\$11,880,000
Other Property Type Income	\$38,233,000	\$13,819,000	\$13,303,000	\$65,355,000
State & Local Taxes	_	_	_	\$15,062,000

Direct impacts result from nonresident traveler purchases of goods and services; Indirect impacts result from purchases made by travel-related businesses; and Induced impacts result from purchases by those employed in travel-related occupations.

Industry Ouput is the value of goods & services produced by an industry which nonresidents purchase. Employment is full- and part-time average annual jobs. Other Property Type Income consists of payments for rents, royalties and dividends.

\*Data is collected at the state level. The two-year average of expenditures (2017 \$s) was used to help account for small and varying sample sizes at the county level.