

**The Economic Impact
of Travel on
Louisiana Parishes
1999**

A Study Prepared for the
Louisiana Office of Tourism
by the
Research Department of the
Travel Industry Association of America
Washington, D.C.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DIRECT IMPACT OF TRAVEL

- Domestic and international travelers directly spent nearly \$8.2 billion in Louisiana during 1999, a 7.0 percent increase over 1998. Domestic travelers spent nearly \$7.7 billion in Louisiana in 1999, while international travelers spent \$508.7 million.
 - Travel-generated employees earned nearly \$1.9 billion in wage and salary income during 1999, up 3.9 percent over 1998.
 - Travel spending directly generated 118.0 thousand jobs within Louisiana in 1999, comprising 6.2 percent of the state's total non-agricultural employment. Travel-generated employment in Louisiana grew 2.9 percent from 114.7 thousand jobs in 1998.
 - On average, every \$69,408 spent in Louisiana by domestic and international travelers generated one job in 1999.
 - Travel spending in Louisiana directly generated over \$1.1 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments in 1999, an increase of 5.4 percent over 1998.
 - Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, received over \$3.7 billion in domestic travel expenditures to lead all Louisiana parishes in 1999. Jefferson Parish ranked second in domestic travel spending in 1999 with over \$788 million.
 - Ten of Louisiana's 64 parishes received over \$100 million in domestic travel expenditures in 1999.
 - Eleven parishes in Louisiana indicated one thousand jobs or more directly supported by domestic travelers in 1999.
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PREFACE

This study was conducted by the research department of the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA) for the *Louisiana Office of Tourism*. The study provides 1999 estimates of domestic and international traveler expenditures in Louisiana, as well as the employment, payroll income, and state and local tax revenue directly generated by these expenditures.

Additionally, this study provides estimates by parish for domestic travel expenditures and employment, payroll income, and state and local tax revenue directly generated by domestic expenditures.

Travel Industry Association of America
Washington, D.C.
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INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the impact of U.S. resident and international traveler spending in Louisiana during 1999. The impact is measured by dollars generated in expenditures, earnings, jobs and tax revenues. These estimates are produced through use of the County Travel Economic Impact Model, a computerized economic model producing estimates of travel spending at the parish level, and its impact on employment, wage and salary (payroll) income, and state and local tax revenues.

The County/City Travel Economic Impact Model is an extension of TIA's Travel Economic Impact Model (TEIM) initially developed in 1975 for the U.S. Department of the Interior to indicate the economic value of travel and tourism to states and parishes. The original TEIM has been revised substantially based upon more accurate and targeted input data available from governments and the private sector.

The TEIM is based upon national travel surveys conducted by TIA and expenditure data developed by the Bureau of the Census, TIA, various federal agencies and national travel organizations each year. A description of the TEIM and the County impact model is provided in Appendix A. The following estimates of travel's economic impact in Louisiana are based upon the most recent version of the TEIM and data available from the U.S. Census Bureau and other sources.

U.S. residents traveling in Louisiana includes both state residents and out-of-state visitors traveling away from home overnight in paid accommodations, or on day trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during 1999. Travel commuting to and from work; travel by those operating an airplane, bus, truck, train or other form of common carrier transportation; military travel on active duty; and travel by students away at school, are all excluded from the model. In addition, the payroll and employment estimates represent impact generated in the private sector and exclude public-supported payroll and employment.

This report also contains **preliminary** estimates of international traveler spending in Louisiana and the wage and salary (payroll) income, employment, and state and local tax revenue generated by this spending. The expenditures by residents of countries outside the U.S. traveling to Louisiana were derived from the Tourism Industries/International Trade Administration's (TI/ITA) Survey of International Air Travelers. The expenditure estimates were then utilized as inputs and introduced into the TIA's Travel Economic Impact Model to produce estimates of the payroll income, employment and tax revenue generated by these expenditures.

Since additional data relating to travel and its economic impact in 1999 will become available subsequent to this study, TIA reserves the right to revise these estimates in the future.

TRAVEL INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Travel is an extremely diverse and complex industry. The travel industry is not concentrated in definite areas of the country or characterized by large plants with towering smokestacks. Instead, it is comprised of over a dozen related industries: airlines, restaurants, hotels/motels, travel agencies, gift shops, auto rental, and a host of other businesses that may not even recognize their dependence on travel and tourism since travelers are usually indistinguishable from local customers.

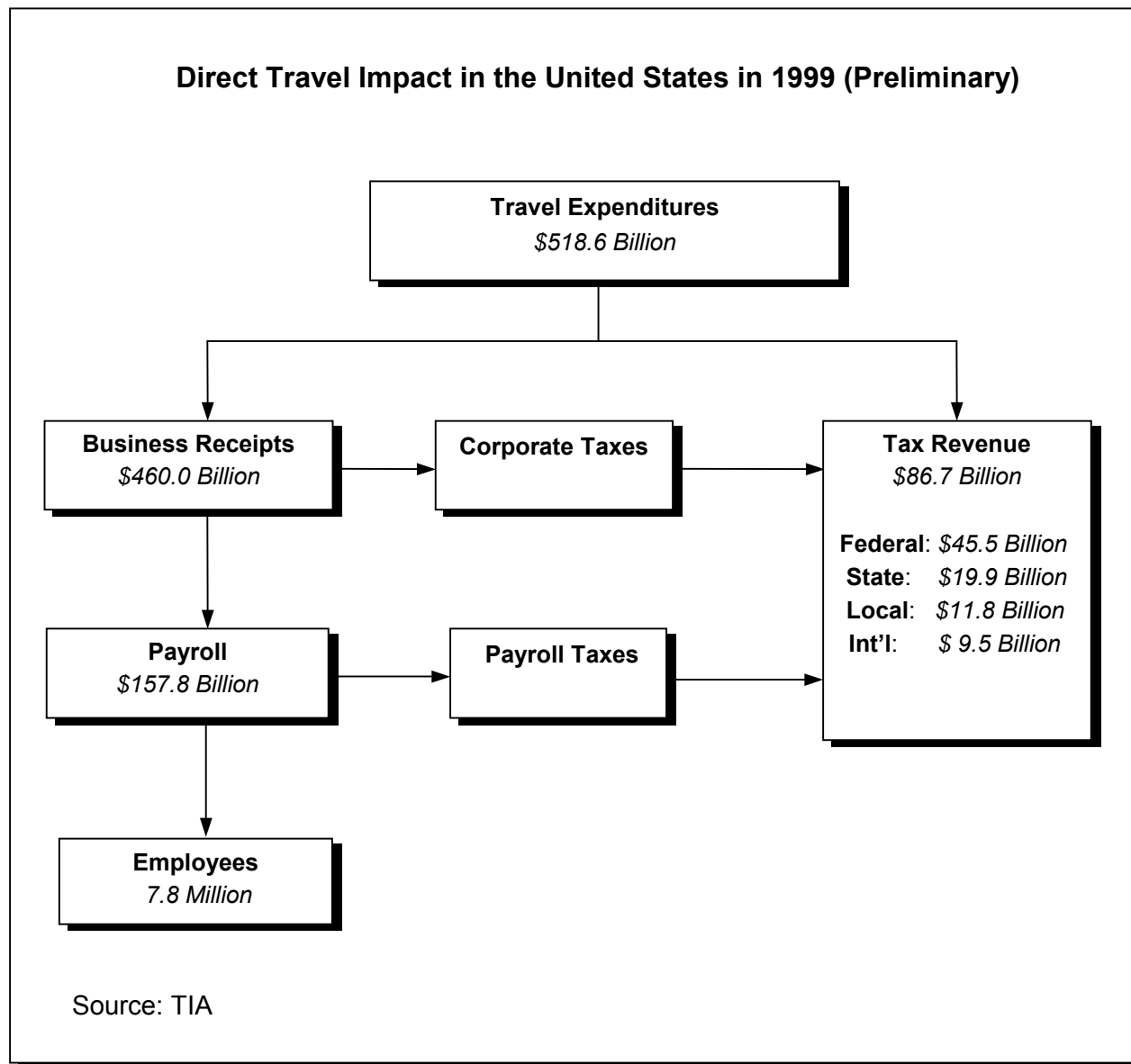
This diversity constitutes both the travel industry's strength and its weakness. In terms of its strength, a large number and wide range of businesses and their employees benefit from travelers. Buses, automobiles, airlines, rail and other transportation companies bring travelers into an economic area. These travelers then buy the products and services offered by establishments located throughout the area. This activity generates a wide variety of employment and business opportunities, as well as help sustain and expand the local economy. Economic areas dominated by a single product-producing industry (such as the manufacture of automobiles) are more vulnerable to the negative effects of competition, economic conditions, shifting consumer preferences and technological advances than those having a more diversified economic base.

However, one of the major challenges created by this diversity is the resulting lack of awareness of and appreciation for the travel industry as a whole. Given the large number and wide variety of businesses that benefit from travel and tourism, it is perhaps not surprising that government officials, business executives and the public at large have been slow to grasp the significance of travel away from home and the industry that has developed to serve it. This lack of recognition is perhaps the industry's greatest barrier to reaching its full potential, serving to make the industry vulnerable to negative and unfair policy decisions such as reflected in governments' proclivity to over-tax travelers to generate much-needed revenues.

Today, the travel and tourism industry that has developed to serve the traveler contributes enormously to the U.S. economy. In 1999, direct traveler spending in the United States by domestic and international travelers reached \$518.6 billion dollars, 5.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product. This activity generated \$86.7 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments.

The outlook for travel in the coming years is positive given the favorable demographic changes evident in both the United States and other industrialized nations around the world. Domestic travel demand should be stimulated by the aging of the "Baby Boomers", and the growing "Mature" market for travel. Internationally, travel to the U.S. should also be stimulated by the trends toward globalization and the growing status of the United States as a preferred destination. Finally, technological advances are expected to further reduce travel times, improve transportation infrastructure and offer new and enhanced methods to market and promote travel.

The chart below indicates the main benefits of direct travel spending within the United States during 1999.



NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRENDS IN 1999

National Economy – *Stronger Growth than Anticipated*

The U.S. economy continued to enjoy strong growth during 1999. Real GDP for 1999 increased 4.1 percent over 1998. Consumer spending on durable goods remained strong throughout 1999 and was a force for driving continuous expansion of the U.S. economy. Demand for goods and services continued to increase throughout 1999, boosting employment levels. Consumer confidence, a leading monthly economic indicator measured by the Conference Board, reached 141.4 (1985=100) in December of 1999, the highest reading since October 1968.

Consumer prices (CPI) rose 2.2 percent during 1999, while the Travel Price Index (TPI) increased 3.7 percent. Rising gasoline prices and airfares throughout the year contributed to this growth. Overall travel price inflation for 2000 is expected to be even greater than it was in 1999 at 4.5 percent.

Globally, the Asian financial crisis that swept many parts of the world during the 1997-98 period didn't slow the U.S. economy. Many Asian countries, especially South Korea and Taiwan, indicated a noticeable recovery during 1999. Further economic improvement in this region is anticipated in 2000, and this will, in turn, help U.S. exports to this region, which have been depressed since the fall of the Asian stock market.

Forecasts for the U.S. economy and the travel industry remain positive in the next few years. Real GDP is projected to grow 3.6 percent during 2000 before slowing down to the 3 percent level in 2001. Consumer spending is forecasted to increase at an annual average rate of 3.3 percent through 2002. Real disposable income is expected to rise at a much faster rate than the CPI through 2001, making travel more affordable for the consumer.

Specifically:

Real Gross Domestic Product - the output of the U.S. economy after inflation is removed, increased 4.1 percent in 1999.

Real Disposable Personal Income - rose 4.0 percent in 1999, 0.1 percentage point lower than the 1998 level. Growth in real disposable income exceeded overall consumer price inflation (+4.0% vs. +2.2%) by far in 1999, providing the consumer increasing purchasing power for discretionary products.

Real Personal Consumption Expenditures – grew a robust 5.3 percent during 1999.

Consumer Prices – rose 2.2 percent in 1999. Rising gasoline prices throughout the year contributed to this growth.

Unemployment Rate - continued to fall throughout 1999, reaching at an annual average rate of 4.3 percent, the lowest rate in 30 years.

Table 1: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, 1997 -1999

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Nominal gross domestic product (\$ billions)	\$8,300.8	\$8,759.9	\$9,254.6
Real gross domestic product (\$ billions)	\$8,165.1	\$8,516.3	\$8,867.0
Total Retail Sales (\$ billions)	\$2,615.7	\$2,746.0	N/A
Real disposable personal income (\$ billions)	\$5,884.7	\$6,125.1	\$6,367.2
Real personal consumption expenditures (\$ billions)	\$5,433.7	\$5,698.6	\$6,000.9
Consumer price index	160.5	163.0	166.6
Non-farm payroll employment (millions)	122.7	125.8	128.6
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	4.3

Percentage change from previous year

Nominal gross domestic product	6.2%	5.5%	5.6%
Real gross domestic product	4.5	4.3	4.1
Total Retail Sales	4.4	5.0	N/A
Real disposable personal income	3.6	4.1	4.0
Real personal consumption expenditures	3.7	4	4.9
Consumer price index	2.3	1.6	2.2
Non-farm payroll employment	2.6	2.6	2.2

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Labor, DRI/McGraw Hill, Inc.

NATIONAL TRAVEL INDUSTRY TRENDS IN 1999

Travel Industry Trends - *Exceptionally Strong Performance*

Total U.S. resident person-trips reached 1.04 billion during 1999, an increase of 0.7 percent over 1998. Business travel increased 1.1 percent to over 219 million person-trips during 1999, while pleasure travel showed a slight decrease of 0.1 percent. The growth in total U.S. person-trips is expected to pick up in 2000 (+2.1%), before slowing to the 1.3 percent increase in 2001.

International travelers to the United States totaled nearly 48.5 million during 1999. This represented an increase of 4.7 percent from 1998, a welcome turnaround after the 2.8 percent decline in the previous year. Fast recovery in the Asian markets and the stable Canadian market throughout 1999 contributed to the growth.

Specifically:

U.S. resident travel away from home, as measured by TIA's TravelScope® survey in "person-trips" (one person on a trip to a place 50 miles or more, one-way, away from home), totaled 1.04 billion in 1999, up 0.7 percent over 1998. International travel to the U.S. rose 4.7 percent to 48.5 million in 1999.

Domestic travel expenditures increased 5.1 percent in 1999 to reach an estimated total of 445.6 billion.

Travel expenditures by international travelers within the U.S. reached an estimated \$74.4 billion in 1999, an increase of 2.5 percent over the previous year.

Travel prices increased 3.7 percent during 1999, reflecting a robust increase (+9.3%) in gasoline prices.

Travel-generated employment reached an estimated 7.8 million jobs in 1999, up 2.6 percent from 1998.

National Travel Industry Trends in 1999

Table 2: Travel Industry Trends, 1995-1999

<u>Category</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Total U.S. resident person-trips* (millions)	994.8	994.2	1,026.6	1,035.6	1,042.5
Total international visitors (millions)	43.3	46.5	47.8	46.4	48.5
U.S. travel expenditures (\$ billions)	360.4	386.1	407.6	424.0	445.6
International travel expenditures in the U.S. ** (\$ billions)	63.4	69.8	73.3	71.3	74.4
Travel price index	162.1	168.1	173.7	177.1	183.6
Travel-generated employment *** (thousands)	7,000	7,248	7,469	7,578	7,775

Percentage change from previous year

Total U.S. resident person-trips *	2.8%	-0.1%	3.3%	0.9%	0.7%
Total international visitors	-3.2	7.3	2.8	-2.9	4.5
U.S. travel expenditures	6.0	7.1	5.6	4.0	5.1
International travel expenditures in the U.S. **	8.5	10.0	5.0	-2.8	4.7
Travel price index	2.8	3.7	3.4	2.0	3.7
Travel-generated employment ***	3.7	3.6	3.0	1.5	2.6

Source: TIA, Tourism Industries/ITA

Note: * data from TravelScope® survey which began in 1994.

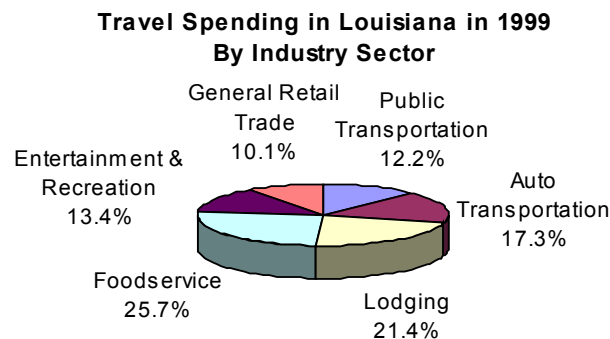
** includes spending within the U.S. only.

*** includes domestic and international travelers.

TRAVEL IMPACT ON LOUISIANA - 1999

Travel Expenditures

- Domestic and international travelers in Louisiana spent nearly \$8.2 billion on transportation, lodging, food, entertainment and recreation, and incidentals during 1999, up 7 percent over 1998. Domestic traveler spending reached nearly \$7.7 billion, 94 percent of the total travel expenditures in the state.
- Traveler's spending on **Foodservice**¹ was the largest expenditure category, totaling over \$2.1 billion, 25.7 percent of the state total. This represented an increase of 6.1 percent over 1998.
- The **lodging**² industry followed foodservice with over \$1.7 billion during 1999, 21.4 percent of the state total. Lodging expenditures rose 7.3 percent in 1999 over 1998.
- The **auto transportation**³ sector received more than \$1.4 billion to rank third (17.3 percent of the state total). Auto transportation expenditures grew 11.5 percent in 1999 over 1998 showing the greatest growth among the six industry sectors investigated. This reflects primarily the rising cost of gasoline in 1999.
- The **entertainment and recreation**⁴ sector followed auto transportation with over \$1.0 billion, 13.4 percent of the state total.
- Spending on **public transportation**⁵ increased by 4.2 percent to reach nearly \$1.0 billion in 1999 (12.2 percent).
- The **general retail trade**⁶ industry earned \$826.7 million from travelers during 1999, 10.1 percent of the state total.



¹ Foodservice sector includes restaurants, grocery stores and other eating and drinking establishments.

² Lodging sector consists of hotels and motels, campgrounds, and ownership or rental of vacation or second homes.

³ Auto transportation sector includes privately-owned cars that are used for trip (i.e.: automobiles, trucks, campers or other recreational vehicles), gasoline service stations, and automotive rental.

⁴ Entertainment and recreation sector includes items such as golf, skiing and gaming.

⁵ Public transportation sector comprises air, intercity bus, rail, boat or ship, and taxicab or limousine service.

⁶ General retail trade sector includes gifts, clothes, souvenirs and other incident retail purchases.

Travel Expenditures

Table 3: Direct Travel Expenditures in Louisiana by Industry Sector, 1998-1999

1999 Expenditures	Domestic (\$ millions)	International (\$ millions) *	Total (\$ millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	926.8	73.0	999.8	12.2%
Auto Transportation	1,406.9	7.2	1,414.1	17.3%
Lodging	1,575.4	175.4	1,750.8	21.4%
Foodservice	2,010.1	91.8	2,101.9	25.7%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,050.5	46.4	1,096.9	13.4%
General Retail Trade	712.1	114.6	826.7	10.1%
Total **	\$7,681.8	\$508.7	\$8,190.2	100.0%
1998 Expenditures				
Public Transportation	889.2	70.5	959.7	12.5%
Auto Transportation	1,261.2	6.7	1,267.9	16.6%
Lodging	1,464.7	167.5	1,632.2	21.3%
Foodservice	1,893.0	88.4	1,981.4	25.9%
Entertainment & Recreation	1,004.1	45.1	1,049.2	13.7%
General Retail Trade	657.0	108.9	765.9	10.0%
Total **	\$7,169.2	\$487.1	\$7,656.3	100.0%
Percentage change 1999 over 1998				
Public Transportation	4.2%	3.5%	4.2%	
Auto Transportation	11.6%	7.2%	11.5%	
Lodging	7.6%	4.7%	7.3%	
Foodservice	6.2%	3.8%	6.1%	
Entertainment & Recreation	4.6%	2.9%	4.5%	
General Retail Trade	8.4%	5.2%	7.9%	
Total **	7.2%	4.4%	7.0%	

Source: USTDC/TIA, Tourism Industries/ITA

Note: * Projected; ** total domestic expenditures and percent change from previous year may not match those in parish tables due to rounding.

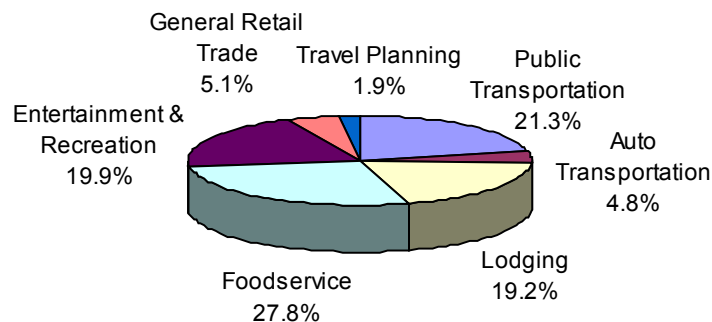
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Travel-Generated Payroll

Travel-generated payroll is the wage and salary income paid to employees directly serving the traveler within the industry sectors from which these travelers purchase goods and services. A dollar of travel spending generates different amounts of payroll income within the various travel industry sectors depending on the labor content and the wage structure of each sector.

- Payroll (wages and salaries) paid by Louisiana travel-related firms and directly attributable to travel spending totaled nearly \$1.9 billion in 1999, up 3.9 percent over 1998.
- On average, every dollar spent by domestic and international travelers produced approximately 23 cents in wage and salary income for Louisiana residents during 1999.
- During 1999, the travel-generated payroll income showed stable growth for all the travel related sector in Louisiana.
- The foodservice industry posted the largest payroll generated by travel spending at \$518.1 million, 27.8 percent of the state total.
- Payroll in the public transportation ranked second with nearly \$400 million, comprising 21.3 percent of the state total, the entertainment and recreation sector followed with over \$370 million (19.9 percent of the state total).

**Travel-Generated Payroll in Louisiana in 1999
By Industry Sector**



Travel-Generated Payroll

Table 4: Travel-Generated Payroll in Louisiana by Industry Sector, 1998-1999

1999 Payroll	Domestic (\$ millions)	International (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)	% of Total
Public Transportation	368.1	28.3	396.4	21.3%
Auto Transportation	88.7	0.4	89.1	4.8%
Lodging	318.2	39.5	357.7	19.2%
Foodservice	488.9	29.2	518.1	27.8%
Entertainment & Recreation	357.0	14.4	371.4	19.9%
General Retail Trade	80.5	13.6	94.1	5.1%
Travel Planning *	35.5	0.0	35.5	1.9%
Total **	\$1,736.9	\$125.0	\$1,861.9	100.0%
1998 Payroll				
Public Transportation	354.8	27.4	382.2	21.3%
Auto Transportation	85.1	0.3	85.4	4.8%
Lodging	305.1	38.1	343.2	19.1%
Foodservice	474.0	28.4	502.4	28.0%
Entertainment & Recreation	342.0	13.9	355.9	19.9%
General Retail Trade	75.8	12.9	88.7	4.9%
Travel Planning *	34.5	0.0	34.5	1.9%
Total **	\$1,671.3	\$121.1	\$1,792.4	100.0%
Percentage change 1999 over 1998				
Public Transportation	3.7%	3.1%	3.7%	
Auto Transportation	4.2%	3.5%	4.2%	
Lodging	4.3%	3.5%	4.2%	
Foodservice	3.1%	2.6%	3.1%	
Entertainment & Recreation	4.4%	3.6%	4.4%	
General Retail Trade	6.2%	5.1%	6.0%	
Travel Planning *	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	
Total **	3.9%	3.2%	3.9%	

Source: USTDC/TIA, Tourism Industries/ITA

Note: * refers to payroll income that goes to travel agents, tour operators, and other travel service employees who arrange passenger transportation, lodging, tours and other related services; ** total domestic payroll and percent change from previous year may not match those in parish tables due to rounding.

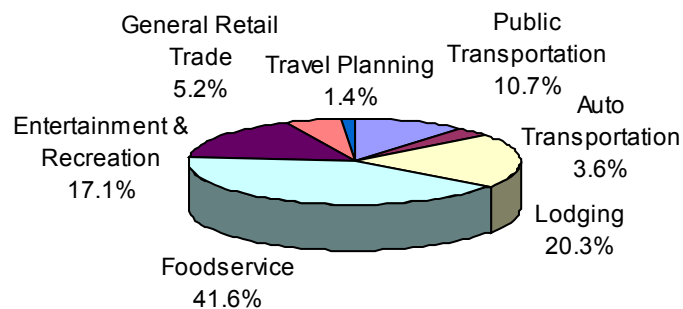
TRAVEL IMPACT ON LOUISIANA - 1999

Travel-Generated Employment

The most impressive contribution that travel and tourism makes to the Louisiana economy is the number of businesses and jobs it supports. Due to the diversity of the travel industry in Louisiana, a wide variety of multi-level jobs are supported. These jobs include a large number of executive and managerial positions, as well as service-oriented occupations.

- During 1999, domestic and international traveler spending in Louisiana generated 118.0 thousand jobs, including full-time and seasonal/part-time positions in the state. On average, every \$69,408 spent by these travelers in Louisiana directly supported one job.
- The 118.0 thousand travel-related jobs comprised 6.2 percent of total non-agricultural employment in Louisiana during 1999. Without these jobs generated by travel, Louisiana's 1999 unemployment rate of 5.1 percent would have been 8.2 percentage points higher than it was, and would have been 13.2 percent of the labor force.
- The foodservice sector, including restaurants and other eating and drinking places, provided more jobs than any other industry sector, accounting for 49.1 thousand jobs (41.6 percent of the state total). This represents a 2.6 percent increase over 1998. The labor-intensiveness of these businesses and the large proportion of travel expenditures spent on food service contribute to the importance of this sector.
- The lodging sector followed foodservice with 24.0 thousand jobs, up 2.8 percent over 1998. This comprised 20.3 percent of the total travel-generated employment in the state.
- The entertainment and recreation industry sector ranked third with 20.2 thousand jobs (17.1 percent).

**Travel-Generated Employment in Louisiana in 1999
By Industry Sector**



Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

Table 5: Travel-Generated Employment in Louisiana by Industry Sector, 1998-1999

1999 Employment	Domestic (thousands)	International (thousands)	Total (thousands)	% of Total
Public Transportation	11.8	0.9	12.7	10.7%
Auto Transportation	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.6%
Lodging	21.3	2.7	24.0	20.3%
Foodservice	46.2	2.9	49.1	41.6%
Entertainment & Recreation	19.4	0.8	20.2	17.1%
General Retail Trade	5.3	0.9	6.2	5.2%
Travel Planning *	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.4%
Total **	109.9	8.1	118.0	100.0%
1998 Employment				
Public Transportation	11.6	0.8	12.4	10.9%
Auto Transportation	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.7%
Lodging	20.7	2.6	23.3	20.3%
Foodservice	45.0	2.9	47.9	41.7%
Entertainment & Recreation	18.6	0.7	19.3	16.8%
General Retail Trade	5.1	0.8	5.9	5.2%
Travel Planning *	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.4%
Total **	106.8	7.9	114.7	100.0%
Percentage change 1999 over 1998				
Public Transportation	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	
Auto Transportation	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	
Lodging	2.9%	1.9%	2.8%	
Foodservice	2.7%	1.8%	2.6%	
Entertainment & Recreation	4.3%	2.9%	4.2%	
General Retail Trade	3.9%	2.6%	3.7%	
Travel Planning *	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	
Total **	2.9%	2.0%	2.9%	

Source: USTDC/TIA, Tourism Industries/ITA

Note: * refers to jobs created in travel arrangement firms such as travel agencies, wholesale and retail tour companies, and other travel-related service businesses; ** total domestic employment and percent change from previous year may not match those in parish tables due to rounding.

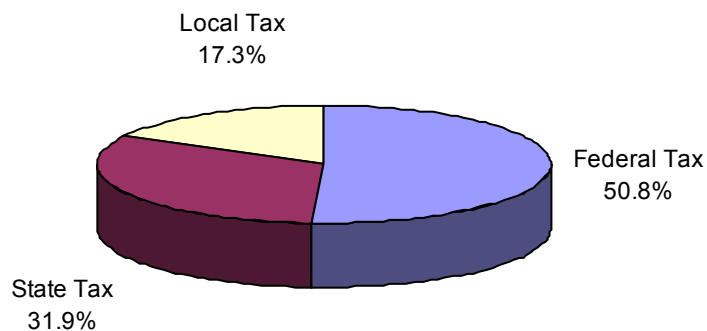
TRAVEL IMPACT ON LOUISIANA - 1999

Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

Travel tax receipts are the federal, state and local tax revenues attributable to travel spending in Louisiana. Travel-generated tax revenue is a significant economic benefit, as governments use these funds to support the travel infrastructure and help support a variety of public programs.

- Domestic and international traveler spending in Louisiana generated over \$583 million for the federal government during 1999. This represents 50.8 percent of all travel-generated tax collections in the state. Each dollar spent by travelers in Louisiana produced 7.1 cents for federal tax coffers.
- Traveler spending in Louisiana also generated approximately \$367 million in tax revenue for the state treasury through state sales and excise taxes, and taxes on personal and corporate income. This comprised 31.9 percent of all travel-generated tax revenue for 1999 collected in the state. On average, each travel dollar produced 4.5 cents in state tax receipts.
- Local governments in Louisiana directly benefited from travel as well. During 1999, traveler spending generated \$199.4 million in sales and property tax revenue for the municipal government, 17.3 percent of total travel-generated tax revenue in the state. Each travel dollar produced about 2.4 cents for local tax coffers.

**Travel-Generated Tax Revenue in Louisiana in 1999
By Level of Government**



Travel-Generated Tax Revenue

Table 6: Travel-Generated Tax Revenue in Louisiana by Level of Government, 1998-1999

1999 Tax Revenue	Domestic (\$ millions)	International (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)	% of Total
Federal	552.2	31.3	583.5	50.8%
State	344.6	22.2	366.8	31.9%
Local	186.9	12.5	199.4	17.3%
Total	\$1,083.7	\$65.9	\$1,149.6	100.0%
1998 Tax Revenue				
Federal	527.4	30.2	557.6	51.1%
State	325.3	21.2	346.5	31.8%
Local	174.5	11.9	186.4	17.1%
Total	\$1,027.2	\$63.3	\$1,090.5	100.0%
Percentage change 1999 over 1998				
Federal	4.7%	3.5%	4.6%	
State	5.9%	4.5%	5.8%	
Local	7.1%	5.4%	7.0%	
Total	5.5%	4.1%	5.4%	

Source: TIA, Tourism Industries/ITA

1999 DOMESTIC TRAVEL IMPACT ON LOUISIANA PARISHES

During 1999, domestic travelers spent nearly \$7.7 billion while traveling in Louisiana, up 7.2 percent from 1998. These expenditures directly generated nearly \$1.74 billion in wages and salaries and over 110 thousand jobs for Louisiana residents.

Travel expenditures occurred throughout all the sixty-four parishes in Louisiana. The top five parishes in Louisiana received over \$5.7 billion in direct domestic travel expenditures, 74.3 percent of the state total. Spending by domestic travelers in the top five parishes generated over 1.4 billion in payroll income (80.8 percent) and 89.1 thousand jobs (81.0 percent) in 1999.

Additionally, domestic traveler expenditures generated over \$500 million in tax revenue for the state treasury and the local governments during 1999. The top five parishes in Louisiana contributed for more than 70 percent of the total.

Domestic Travel Impact on Top 5 Parishes

Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, led all parishes in travel expenditures, payroll income and jobs directly generated by domestic visitor spending in 1999. U.S. resident traveler expenditures in Orleans Parish reached over \$3.7 billion, accounting for 48.5 percent of the state total. These expenditures generated \$953.2 million in payroll income and about 63.5 thousand jobs for parish residents.

Jefferson Parish, located adjacent to New Orleans, ranked second with \$788.2 million in domestic travel spending in 1999, representing 10.3 percent of the state total. The payroll income and jobs directly attributable to domestic traveler spending reached \$172.1 million and 9.96 thousand jobs.

East Baton Rouge Parish posted \$481.1 million in domestic expenditures to rank third. These expenditures generated \$98.4 million in payroll as well as 5.5 thousand jobs for parish residents.

Caddo Parish received \$398.29 million from domestic travelers, 5.2 percent of the state total. These travel expenditures benefited parish residents with \$89.2 million in wages and salaries and 4.8 thousand jobs.

Bossier Parish ranked fifth with \$313.6 million from domestic visitors. This spending generated \$90.9 million in payroll and 5.4 thousand jobs within the parish counties.

Top Five Parishes

Table 8: Domestic Travel Impact in Louisiana - Top 5 Parishes, 1998-1999

1999 Travel Impact

Parish	Expenditures (\$ million)	Payroll (\$ million)	Employment (thousands)	State & Local Tax Revenue (\$ million)
Orleans	3,727.61	953.15	63.47	242.15
Jefferson	788.18	172.06	9.96	50.30
E Baton Rouge	481.05	98.36	5.51	31.72
Caddo	398.29	89.16	4.75	27.92
Bossier	313.60	90.87	5.40	23.91
Five parish total	\$5,708.73	\$1,403.59	89.10	\$376.00
State total	\$7,681.73	\$1,736.90	109.93	\$531.50
Parish Share	74.3%	80.8%	81.0%	70.7%

1998 Travel Impact

Orleans	3,446.63	909.07	61.32	224.79
Jefferson	747.30	169.09	9.87	47.80
E Baton Rouge	446.84	93.76	5.32	29.73
Caddo	373.89	86.80	4.62	26.32
Bossier	297.32	88.00	5.25	22.81
Five parish total	5311.98	1346.72	86.38	351.45
State total	\$7,169.10	\$1,671.00	\$106.80	\$500.03

**Percentage Change
1999 over 1998**

Orleans	8.15%	4.85%	3.50%	7.72%
Jefferson	5.47%	1.75%	0.96%	5.23%
E Baton Rouge	7.66%	4.91%	3.63%	6.69%
Caddo	6.53%	2.72%	2.80%	6.08%
Bossier	5.48%	3.26%	3.02%	4.82%
Five parish total	7.47%	4.22%	3.15%	6.99%
State total	7.15%	3.94%	2.93%	6.29%

Source: TIA

PARISH TABLES

The following tables list the results of the Parish Economic Impact Component of the U.S. Travel Data Center/TIA's Travel Economic Impact Model for Louisiana in 1999 and revised estimates for 1998. The estimates presented are for direct domestic travel expenditures and related economic impact.

Table A shows the parishes listed alphabetically, with 1999 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and the local tax revenue for each.

Table B ranks the parishes in order of 1999 travel expenditures from highest to lowest.

Table C shows the percent distribution for each impact measure in 1999.

Table D shows the percent change in 1999 over 1998 estimates for each of the measures of economic impact.

Table E shows the parishes listed alphabetically, with revised 1998 travel expenditures, travel-generated payroll and employment, and state tax revenue and local tax revenue shown for each.

Please note, in the parish tables revisions were made to Calcasieu Parish. These revisions were based on more specific input data used in the TEIM pertaining to Calcasieu Parish.

Table A: Alphabetical by Parish, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table A: Alphabetical by Parish, 1999						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
ACADIA	22.73	2.27	0.15	1.37	0.42	
ALLEN	90.10	28.43	1.63	4.21	2.74	
ASCENSION	54.24	6.53	0.47	3.13	0.89	
ASSUMPTION	8.09	0.89	0.06	0.46	0.19	
AVOUELLES	18.86	2.78	0.21	0.99	0.51	
BEAUREGARD	13.34	1.81	0.11	0.74	1.02	
BIENVILLE	7.74	1.00	0.07	0.42	0.58	
BOSSIER	313.60	90.87	5.40	14.79	9.12	
CADDO	398.29	89.16	4.75	19.39	8.53	
CALCASIEU	224.91	56.91	3.29	10.63	6.04	
CALDWELL	5.46	0.73	0.05	0.27	0.36	
CAMERON	4.25	0.62	0.05	0.20	0.26	
CATAHOULA	2.98	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.19	
CLAIBORNE	7.15	1.11	0.08	0.34	0.38	
CONCORDIA	9.34	1.15	0.08	0.50	0.44	
DE SOTA	11.18	1.34	0.09	0.66	0.39	
E BATON ROUGE	481.05	98.36	5.51	23.05	8.67	
E CARROLL	6.96	0.76	0.06	0.44	0.16	
E FELICIANA	2.97	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.19	
EVANGELINE	11.52	1.75	0.12	0.60	0.44	
FRANKLIN	6.14	0.94	0.08	0.26	0.20	
GRANT	3.07	0.48	0.04	0.13	0.27	
IBERIA	33.90	5.20	0.36	1.75	0.60	
IBERVILLE	14.99	2.26	0.14	0.82	0.63	
JACKSON	6.86	1.11	0.08	0.28	0.18	
JEFFERSON	788.18	172.06	9.96	34.32	15.98	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	15.26	1.94	0.15	0.86	0.36	

Table A: Alphabetical by Parish, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana					
Table A: Alphabetical by Parish, 1999 (Continued)					
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
LAFAYETTE	280.05	51.18	3.00	14.21	5.21
LAFOURCHE	51.16	6.35	0.43	2.92	0.87
LASALLE	4.07	0.64	0.05	0.17	0.21
LINCOLN	20.22	3.40	0.26	1.03	0.50
LIVINGSTON	28.11	2.67	0.17	1.64	1.00
MADISON	33.32	2.69	0.16	2.38	0.51
MOREHOUSE	11.77	1.88	0.13	0.61	0.32
NATCHITOCHE	22.35	3.51	0.26	1.17	0.80
ORLEANS	3,727.61	953.15	63.47	148.98	93.17
OUACHITA	134.64	27.87	1.54	6.09	2.62
PLAQUEMINES	18.51	3.12	0.19	0.95	1.37
POINTE COUPEE	8.36	1.10	0.08	0.42	0.21
RAPIDES	102.11	17.28	1.05	5.24	2.02
RED RIVER	4.11	0.53	0.04	0.23	0.14
RICHLAND	14.01	1.68	0.12	0.85	0.28
SABINE	14.34	1.91	0.12	0.70	1.49
SAINT BERNARD	32.48	4.24	0.28	1.79	0.48
SAINT CHARLES	24.44	3.31	0.23	1.26	0.34
SAINT HELENA	1.98	0.38	0.03	0.08	0.13
SAINT JAMES	8.71	1.13	0.09	0.42	0.14
SAINT JOHN	21.60	3.58	0.26	1.07	0.46
SAINT LANDRY	40.30	4.56	0.30	2.38	1.14
SAINT MARTIN	19.05	2.36	0.14	1.03	1.08
SAINT MARY	44.59	7.94	0.56	2.30	0.98
SAINT TAMMANY	134.56	19.59	1.28	7.54	3.74
TANGIPAHOA	92.35	9.39	0.61	5.45	1.59
TENSAS	3.07	0.62	0.04	0.13	0.34

Table A: Alphabetical by Parish, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana
Table A: Alphabetical by Parish, 1999 (Continued)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
TERREBONNE	71.92	10.27	0.70	4.04	1.29
UNION	9.12	1.04	0.07	0.52	0.63
VERMILLION	28.07	2.95	0.19	1.68	0.73
VERNON	13.42	1.85	0.13	0.72	0.56
W BATON ROUGE	32.78	4.39	0.31	1.97	0.63
W CARROLL	3.13	0.48	0.04	0.13	0.12
W FELICIANA	12.93	2.15	0.16	0.71	0.52
WASHINGTON	15.38	1.77	0.12	0.87	0.44
WEBSTER	28.15	3.36	0.21	1.71	0.89
<u>WINN</u>	<u>5.80</u>	<u>1.11</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.26</u>
STATE TOTALS	\$7,681.73	\$1,736.90	109.93	\$344.55	\$186.95

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Table B: Ranking of Parishes by Expenditure Levels, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table B: Ranking of Parishes by Expenditure Levels, 1999						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
ORLEANS	3,727.61	953.15	63.47	148.98	93.17	
JEFFERSON	788.18	172.06	9.96	34.32	15.98	
E BATON ROUGE	481.05	98.36	5.51	23.05	8.67	
CADDO	398.29	89.16	4.75	19.39	8.53	
BOSSIER	313.60	90.87	5.40	14.79	9.12	
LAFAYETTE	280.05	51.18	3.00	14.21	5.21	
CALCASIEU	224.91	56.91	3.29	10.63	6.04	
OUACHITA	134.64	27.87	1.54	6.09	2.62	
SAINT TAMMANY	134.56	19.59	1.28	7.54	3.74	
RAPIDES	102.11	17.28	1.05	5.24	2.02	
TANGIPAHOA	92.35	9.39	0.61	5.45	1.59	
ALLEN	90.10	28.43	1.63	4.21	2.74	
TERREBONNE	71.92	10.27	0.70	4.04	1.29	
ASCENSION	54.24	6.53	0.47	3.13	0.89	
LAFOURCHE	51.16	6.35	0.43	2.92	0.87	
SAINT MARY	44.59	7.94	0.56	2.30	0.98	
SAINT LANDRY	40.30	4.56	0.30	2.38	1.14	
IBERIA	33.90	5.20	0.36	1.75	0.60	
MADISON	33.32	2.69	0.16	2.38	0.51	
W BATON ROUGE	32.78	4.39	0.31	1.97	0.63	
SAINT BERNARD	32.48	4.24	0.28	1.79	0.48	
WEBSTER	28.15	3.36	0.21	1.71	0.89	
LIVINGSTON	28.11	2.67	0.17	1.64	1.00	
VERMILLION	28.07	2.95	0.19	1.68	0.73	
SAINT CHARLES	24.44	3.31	0.23	1.26	0.34	
ACADIA	22.73	2.27	0.15	1.37	0.42	
NATCHITOCHE	22.35	3.51	0.26	1.17	0.80	

Table B: Ranking of Parishes by Expenditure Levels, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table B: Ranking of Parishes by Expenditure Levels, 1999 (Continued)						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
SAINT JOHN	21.60	3.58	0.26	1.07	0.46	
LINCOLN	20.22	3.40	0.26	1.03	0.50	
SAINT MARTIN	19.05	2.36	0.14	1.03	1.08	
AVOUELLES	18.86	2.78	0.21	0.99	0.51	
PLAQUEMINES	18.51	3.12	0.19	0.95	1.37	
WASHINGTON	15.38	1.77	0.12	0.87	0.44	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	15.26	1.94	0.15	0.86	0.36	
IBERVILLE	14.99	2.26	0.14	0.82	0.63	
SABINE	14.34	1.91	0.12	0.70	1.49	
RICHLAND	14.01	1.68	0.12	0.85	0.28	
VERNON	13.42	1.85	0.13	0.72	0.56	
BEAUREGARD	13.34	1.81	0.11	0.74	1.02	
W FELICIANA	12.93	2.15	0.16	0.71	0.52	
MOREHOUSE	11.77	1.88	0.13	0.61	0.32	
EVANGELINE	11.52	1.75	0.12	0.60	0.44	
DE SOTA	11.18	1.34	0.09	0.66	0.39	
CONCORDIA	9.34	1.15	0.08	0.50	0.44	
UNION	9.12	1.04	0.07	0.52	0.63	
SAINT JAMES	8.71	1.13	0.09	0.42	0.14	
POINTE COUPEE	8.36	1.10	0.08	0.42	0.21	
ASSUMPTION	8.09	0.89	0.06	0.46	0.19	
BIENVILLE	7.74	1.00	0.07	0.42	0.58	
CLAIBORNE	7.15	1.11	0.08	0.34	0.38	
E CARROLL	6.96	0.76	0.06	0.44	0.16	
JACKSON	6.86	1.11	0.08	0.28	0.18	
FRANKLIN	6.14	0.94	0.08	0.26	0.20	
WINN	5.80	1.11	0.09	0.25	0.26	

Table B: Ranking of Parishes by Expenditure Levels, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table B: Ranking of Parishes by Expenditure Levels, 1999 (Continued)						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
CALDWELL	5.46	0.73	0.05	0.27	0.36	
CAMERON	4.25	0.62	0.05	0.20	0.26	
RED RIVER	4.11	0.53	0.04	0.23	0.14	
LASALLE	4.07	0.64	0.05	0.17	0.21	
W CARROLL	3.13	0.48	0.04	0.13	0.12	
GRANT	3.07	0.48	0.04	0.13	0.27	
TENSAS	3.07	0.62	0.04	0.13	0.34	
CATAHOULA	2.98	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.19	
E FELICIANA	2.97	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.19	
<u>SAINT HELENA</u>	<u>1.98</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.13</u>	
STATE TOTALS	\$7,681.74	\$1,736.90	109.93	\$344.55	\$186.95	

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Table C: Percent Distribution by Parish, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table C: Percent Distribution by Parish, 1999						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
ACADIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALLEN	1.17	1.64	1.48	1.22	1.47	1.47
ASCENSION	0.71	0.38	0.42	0.91	0.47	0.47
ASSUMPTION	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.10
AVOUELLES	0.25	0.16	0.19	0.29	0.27	0.27
BEAUREGARD	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.55	0.55
BIENVILLE	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.31	0.31
BOSSIER	4.08	5.23	4.92	4.29	4.88	4.88
CADDO	5.18	5.13	4.32	5.63	4.56	4.56
CALCASIEU	2.93	3.28	3.00	3.09	3.23	3.23
CALDWELL	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.19
CAMERON	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.14
CATAHOULA	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10
CLAIBORNE	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.21	0.21
CONCORDIA	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.23	0.23
DE SOTA	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.21	0.21
E BATON ROUGE	6.26	5.66	5.01	6.69	4.64	4.64
E CARROLL	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.08
E FELICIANA	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10
EVANGELINE	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.23
FRANKLIN	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.11
GRANT	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.15
IBERIA	0.44	0.30	0.32	0.51	0.32	0.32
IBERVILLE	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.34	0.34
JACKSON	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09
JEFFERSON	10.26	9.91	9.06	9.96	8.55	8.55
JEFFERSON DAVIS	0.20	0.11	0.13	0.25	0.19	0.19

Table C: Percent Distribution by Parish, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table C: Percent Distribution by Parish, 1999 (Continued)						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
LAFAYETTE	3.65	2.95	2.73	4.12	2.79	
LAFOURCHE	0.67	0.37	0.39	0.85	0.47	
LASALLE	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.11	
LINCOLN	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.27	
LIVINGSTON	0.37	0.15	0.16	0.48	0.53	
MADISON	0.43	0.16	0.15	0.69	0.27	
MOREHOUSE	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.17	
NATCHITOCHE	0.29	0.20	0.23	0.34	0.43	
ORLEANS	48.53	54.88	57.74	43.24	49.84	
OUACHITA	1.75	1.60	1.40	1.77	1.40	
PLAQUEMINES	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.73	
POINTE COUPEE	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.11	
RAPIDES	1.33	0.99	0.95	1.52	1.08	
RED RIVER	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.07	
RICHLAND	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.15	
SABINE	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.80	
SAINT BERNARD	0.42	0.24	0.25	0.52	0.25	
SAINT CHARLES	0.32	0.19	0.20	0.37	0.18	
SAINT HELENA	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	
SAINT JAMES	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.08	
SAINT JOHN	0.28	0.21	0.24	0.31	0.25	
SAINT LANDRY	0.52	0.26	0.27	0.69	0.61	
SAINT MARTIN	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.30	0.58	
SAINT MARY	0.58	0.46	0.51	0.67	0.52	
SAINT TAMMANY	1.75	1.13	1.16	2.19	2.00	
TANGIPAHOA	1.20	0.54	0.56	1.58	0.85	
TENSAS	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.18	

Table C: Percent Distribution by Parish, 1999

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana
Table C: Percent Distribution by Parish, 1999 (Continued)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
TERREBONNE	0.94	0.59	0.64	1.17	0.69
UNION	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.34
VERMILLION	0.37	0.17	0.17	0.49	0.39
VERNON	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.30
W BATON ROUGE	0.43	0.25	0.28	0.57	0.34
W CARROLL	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07
W FELICIANA	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.28
WASHINGTON	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.23
WEBSTER	0.37	0.19	0.19	0.50	0.48
<u>WINN</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>0.14</u>
STATE TOTALS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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Table D: Percent Change Over Revised 1998

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table D: Percent Change Over Revised 1998						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
ACADIA	6.26	3.16	1.18	3.79	7.69	
ALLEN	6.46	4.69	4.91	5.51	6.20	
ASCENSION	10.02	7.22	5.91	6.83	12.66	
ASSUMPTION	5.48	1.81	0.86	2.22	5.56	
AVOUELLES	5.78	1.83	0.27	3.13	6.25	
BEAUREGARD	3.81	0.17	0.14	2.78	0.99	
BIENVILLE	5.74	1.81	0.96	2.44	1.75	
BOSSIER	5.48	3.26	3.02	4.60	5.19	
CADDO	6.53	2.72	2.80	5.44	7.57	
CALCASIEU	5.30	2.72	2.23	4.32	5.23	
CALDWELL	2.44	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.00	
CAMERON	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	
CATAHOULA	0.68	-1.07	-0.85	0.00	0.00	
CLAIBORNE	1.85	0.02	-0.85	0.00	0.00	
CONCORDIA	2.98	0.00	-0.85	2.04	2.33	
DE SOTA	5.57	1.81	1.13	3.13	5.41	
E BATON ROUGE	7.66	4.91	3.63	5.59	9.75	
E CARROLL	6.91	1.90	0.94	4.76	6.67	
E FELICIANA	-0.34	-2.55	-1.64	0.00	0.00	
EVANGELINE	3.60	0.60	0.14	1.69	2.33	
FRANKLIN	-3.00	-4.23	-4.62	-3.70	0.00	
GRANT	-0.65	-3.04	-2.04	0.00	0.00	
IBERIA	3.73	0.66	-0.09	1.74	7.14	
IBERVILLE	7.92	2.10	1.45	5.13	1.61	
JACKSON	1.18	-1.70	-1.64	0.00	5.88	
JEFFERSON	5.47	1.75	0.96	4.54	6.75	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	6.64	2.60	1.75	3.61	5.88	

Table D: Percent Change Over Revised 1998

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table D: Percent Change Over Revised 1998 (Continued)						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
LAFAYETTE	6.64	3.02	1.84	4.87	8.32	
LAFOURCHE	5.48	1.95	2.51	3.55	7.41	
LASALLE	1.50	-1.07	-0.85	0.00	0.00	
LINCOLN	10.92	9.43	7.41	8.42	11.11	
LIVINGSTON	6.76	1.67	0.61	3.80	3.09	
MADISON	9.93	4.30	1.23	6.25	13.33	
MOREHOUSE	6.81	2.16	1.02	5.17	3.23	
NATCHITOCHE	6.28	2.70	1.49	3.54	3.90	
ORLEANS	8.15	4.85	3.50	7.53	8.04	
OUACHITA	6.76	2.71	2.35	5.55	7.82	
PLAQUEMINES	5.41	1.41	0.21	3.26	1.48	
POINTE COUPEE	6.91	2.73	0.58	5.00	0.00	
RAPIDES	6.72	3.77	1.37	4.59	7.45	
RED RIVER	4.85	1.35	0.17	4.55	0.00	
RICHLAND	7.03	3.64	0.89	4.94	3.70	
SABINE	6.22	2.87	0.70	4.48	0.68	
SAINT BERNARD	9.36	3.98	2.20	5.92	9.09	
SAINT CHARLES	3.56	0.06	-0.85	1.61	6.25	
SAINT HELENA	1.54	-0.51	-0.85	0.00	0.00	
SAINT JAMES	6.35	2.71	0.57	2.44	0.00	
SAINT JOHN	1.69	-0.97	-0.85	0.00	4.55	
SAINT LANDRY	5.58	2.61	1.02	3.48	4.59	
SAINT MARTIN	4.38	1.38	0.73	1.98	0.93	
SAINT MARY	5.14	1.99	0.35	3.60	6.52	
SAINT TAMMANY	10.46	3.75	3.99	7.25	6.25	
TANGIPAHOA	5.49	1.75	1.16	3.22	8.16	
TENSAS	3.02	-0.03	-0.29	0.00	0.00	

Table D: Percent Change Over Revised 1998

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana
Table D: Percent Change Over Revised 1998 (Continued)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u> <u>(Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax</u> <u>Receipts</u> <u>(\$ Millions)</u>
TERREBONNE	2.98	0.68	0.35	1.76	3.20
UNION	6.92	1.81	0.96	4.00	1.61
VERMILLION	6.41	2.84	0.99	4.35	2.82
VERNON	4.76	1.37	-0.02	2.86	1.82
W BATON ROUGE	6.64	1.93	1.10	4.79	6.78
W CARROLL	1.29	-1.07	-0.85	0.00	0.00
W FELICIANA	10.51	6.48	5.88	7.58	6.12
WASHINGTON	4.13	1.81	1.63	2.35	4.76
WEBSTER	5.47	1.71	1.10	3.64	4.71
<u>WINN</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>-0.28</u>	<u>4.17</u>	<u>4.00</u>
STATE TOTALS	7.15	3.94	2.93	5.89	7.05

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Table E: Alphabetical by Parish, Revised 1998

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana					
Table E: Alphabetical by Parish, Revised 1998					
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>
ACADIA	21.39	2.20	0.15	1.32	0.39
ALLEN	84.63	27.16	1.55	3.99	2.58
ASCENSION	49.30	6.09	0.44	2.93	0.79
ASSUMPTION	7.67	0.87	0.06	0.45	0.18
AVOUELLES	17.83	2.73	0.21	0.96	0.48
BEAUREGARD	12.85	1.81	0.11	0.72	1.01
BIENVILLE	7.32	0.98	0.07	0.41	0.57
BOSSIER	297.32	88.00	5.25	14.14	8.67
CADDO	373.89	86.80	4.62	18.39	7.93
CALCASIEU	213.59	55.40	3.22	10.19	5.74
CALDWELL	5.33	0.73	0.05	0.27	0.36
CAMERON	4.15	0.62	0.05	0.20	0.25
CATAHOULA	2.96	0.50	0.04	0.13	0.19
CLAIBORNE	7.02	1.11	0.08	0.34	0.38
CONCORDIA	9.07	1.16	0.08	0.49	0.43
DE SOTA	10.59	1.31	0.09	0.64	0.37
E BATON ROUGE	446.84	93.76	5.32	21.83	7.90
E CARROLL	6.51	0.75	0.06	0.42	0.15
E FELICIANA	2.98	0.51	0.04	0.13	0.19
EVANGELINE	11.12	1.74	0.12	0.59	0.43
FRANKLIN	6.33	0.98	0.08	0.27	0.20
GRANT	3.09	0.50	0.04	0.13	0.27
IBERIA	32.68	5.17	0.36	1.72	0.56
IBERVILLE	13.89	2.21	0.14	0.78	0.62
JACKSON	6.78	1.13	0.08	0.28	0.17
JEFFERSON	747.30	169.09	9.87	32.83	14.97
JEFFERSON DAVIS	14.31	1.89	0.15	0.83	0.34

Table E: Alphabetical by Parish, Revised 1998

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table E: Alphabetical by Parish, Revised 1998 (Continued)						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
LAFAYETTE	262.62	49.68	2.95	13.55	4.81	
LAFOURCHE	48.50	6.23	0.42	2.82	0.81	
LASALLE	4.01	0.65	0.05	0.17	0.21	
LINCOLN	18.23	3.11	0.24	0.95	0.45	
LIVINGSTON	26.33	2.63	0.17	1.58	0.97	
MADISON	30.31	2.58	0.16	2.24	0.45	
MOREHOUSE	11.02	1.84	0.13	0.58	0.31	
NATCHITOCHE	21.03	3.42	0.25	1.13	0.77	
ORLEANS	3,446.63	909.07	61.32	138.55	86.24	
OUACHITA	126.12	27.13	1.50	5.77	2.43	
PLAQUEMINES	17.56	3.07	0.19	0.92	1.35	
POINTE COUPEE	7.82	1.07	0.08	0.40	0.21	
RAPIDES	95.68	16.66	1.04	5.01	1.88	
RED RIVER	3.92	0.53	0.04	0.22	0.14	
RICHLAND	13.09	1.62	0.12	0.81	0.27	
SABINE	13.50	1.86	0.12	0.67	1.48	
SAINT BERNARD	29.70	4.08	0.27	1.69	0.44	
SAINT CHARLES	23.60	3.31	0.23	1.24	0.32	
SAINT HELENA	1.95	0.38	0.03	0.08	0.13	
SAINT JAMES	8.19	1.10	0.09	0.41	0.14	
SAINT JOHN	21.24	3.62	0.26	1.07	0.44	
SAINT LANDRY	38.17	4.44	0.29	2.30	1.09	
SAINT MARTIN	18.25	2.33	0.14	1.01	1.07	
SAINT MARY	42.41	7.79	0.55	2.22	0.92	
SAINT TAMMANY	121.82	18.88	1.23	7.03	3.52	
TANGIPAHOA	87.54	9.23	0.61	5.28	1.47	
TENSAS	2.98	0.62	0.04	0.13	0.34	

Table E: Alphabetical by Parish, Revised 1998

1999 Domestic Travel Impact on Louisiana						
Table E: Alphabetical by Parish, Revised 1998 (Continued)						
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Payroll (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Employment (Thousands)</u>	<u>State Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Local Tax Receipts (\$ Millions)</u>	
TERREBONNE	69.84	10.20	0.70	3.97	1.25	
UNION	8.53	1.02	0.07	0.50	0.62	
VERMILLION	26.38	2.87	0.19	1.61	0.71	
VERNON	12.81	1.83	0.13	0.70	0.55	
W BATON ROUGE	30.74	4.31	0.30	1.88	0.59	
W CARROLL	3.09	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.12	
W FELICIANA	11.70	2.02	0.15	0.66	0.49	
WASHINGTON	14.77	1.74	0.12	0.85	0.42	
WEBSTER	26.69	3.31	0.21	1.65	0.85	
<u>WINN</u>	5.59	1.10	0.09	0.24	0.25	
STATE TOTALS	\$7,169.10	\$1,671.00	\$106.80	\$325.40	\$174.63	

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Appendices