



New York State Comptroller
THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI

Welcome Back to New York

An Analysis of Post-Pandemic Travel

July 2024

Message from the Comptroller

July 2024

Leisure travel from within and outside of New York occurs for a variety of reasons – shopping, seeing a show, visiting family or exploring the numerous attractions the State has to offer. Travel can also be a day trip, a weekend getaway or a longer vacation. Regardless of the reason for travel, it has a positive impact on the New York economy through spending on a variety of goods and services.



The COVID-19 pandemic significantly limited travel in 2020, both domestic and international. As the economy reopened, visitation rebounded. By 2022, there were over 355 million trips made to New York from other states, as well as over 7.1 million visitors from other countries. While New York City and its surrounding counties were the primary destination, tourists traveled to all regions of the State.

Of the multitude of natural and cultural resources in our State, New York's outdoor spaces were the bright spot during the pandemic. State park visitation increased in 2020 and continued to grow. Agritourism also expanded throughout New York, occurring in every region, with the number of farms earning income from agritourism in 2022 almost double that from 15 years prior.

The millions of visitors to the State result in billions of dollars in economic activity. New York had the second highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) among the states from the industries that provide the goods and services associated with travel and tourism. While GDP for these industries was above pre-pandemic levels in 2023, employment in travel and tourism-related industries was not, both at the State level and in every region. Long Island had the best performance at only 1 percent below 2019 levels, while the Mohawk Valley had the lowest, remaining 17 percent below 2019.

Outdoor recreation, cultural amenities, shopping, and the performing arts provide billions of dollars in economic activity throughout the State; agritourism is expanding and providing New York's farmers with additional income.

Policymakers are encouraged to use the information in this report to examine how the State's programs for increasing tourism can be adapted to promote the numerous indoor and outdoor activities and unique experiences each region of the State has to offer.

Thomas P. DiNapoli
State Comptroller

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Executive Summary

There are a variety of definitions of tourism, but the common theme is that tourism is travel for recreation and relaxation. Travel, on the other hand, can occur for a broader range of reasons, including family visits, sporting events, shopping, medical appointments, or college tours. In addition, travel and tourism can occur not only across state and national borders, but within the State as well. In any form, travel and tourism resulted in \$34 billion in direct economic activity and provided over 417,000 jobs in New York State in 2023.

With stay-at-home orders and capacity restrictions, the COVID-19 pandemic upended travel and tourism in New York, the country and the rest of the world. As limitations were lifted, travel resumed but struggled to return to pre-pandemic levels even three years later. Employment in travel and tourism-related industries is still below pre-pandemic levels, with job recovery uneven across the State's regions.

Additional key findings of this report include:

- In 2022 (the latest data available), there were 355 million non-work trips made by residents of other states to New York, an increase of nearly 31 percent from two years prior. Most of these trips were made by residents of neighboring states, with New Jersey trips accounting for 60 percent of them.
- After dropping by over 84 percent in 2020, the number of international visitors to New York was 7.4 million higher in 2023 than in 2020, but still below pre-pandemic levels. New York reclaimed its distinction as the top U.S. destination for travelers from overseas, with over half of international travelers coming from Europe.
- Both international and out-of-state travelers visit all regions of the State; however, a large majority go to the New York City metropolitan area.
- In-state and out-of-state visitors to the State's parks have grown markedly. Attendance increased by over 900,000 in 2020 and continued to increase over the next three years, with visitation 9.1 percent higher in 2023 over 2020. Of the State's parks, the Niagara Reservation had the highest attendance in 2023, nearly 9.5 million visitors; Long Island parks had the largest increase in attendance since 2019, with over 2 million more visitors. In contrast, National Park sites, including the Statue of Liberty, had fewer visitors than in 2019.
- Agritourism in New York has grown since 2007; there were 947 farms in 2022 earning over \$55 million in income from agritourism.
- Attendance at New York's museums and Broadway theaters is still below pre-pandemic levels.

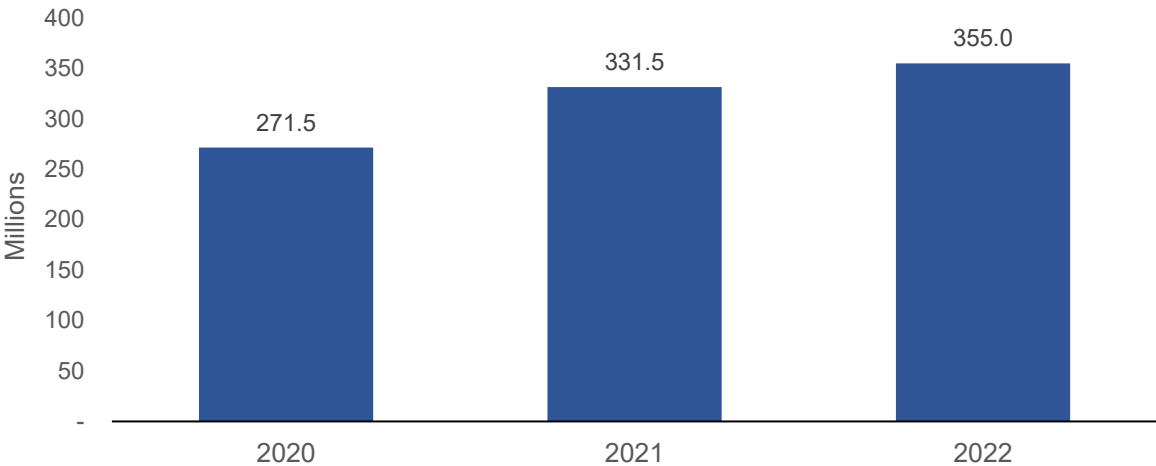
Federal and State COVID relief packages provided \$14.6 billion to travel and tourism-related industries, as well as the larger leisure and hospitality sector. The information in this report may be used to assess whether the State's initiatives and recurring spending on tourism marketing and its many attractions should be redirected or expanded.

Post-Pandemic Travel to New York

Number of Domestic Visits Rebounds

In 2020, domestic trips made by residents of other states to New York for non-work purposes totaled 271.5 million by all modes of transportation, according to data from the U.S. Department of Transportation.¹ As the shutdown order and capacity restrictions that were put in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic were lifted, the number of trips increased (see Figure 1). By 2022, out-of-state visitors to New York made 355 million trips, an increase of 83.5 million (30.8 percent) from two years prior. Comparable data are not available for the period prior to 2020.

Figure 1
Non-work Trips to New York from Other States, 2020-2021



Source: Federal Highway Administration

Figure 2
Top 10 States for Non-Work Trips to New York, 2022

	Number of Trips (millions)
New Jersey	213.6
Connecticut	47.8
Pennsylvania	31.6
Florida	10.5
Massachusetts	8.7
Maryland	5.2
Vermont	4.7
Virginia	3.8
Illinois	3.1
Georgia	2.7

Of these trips, the majority were from New York’s neighboring states. In 2020, the largest number of trips were from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont, comprising 92.4 percent of the trips made, with 60 percent from New Jersey alone. However, in 2021 and 2022, residents from other states came to New York in larger numbers; trips from Florida and Maryland were among the top six. Figure 2 shows the 10 states with the largest number of trips to New York in 2022.

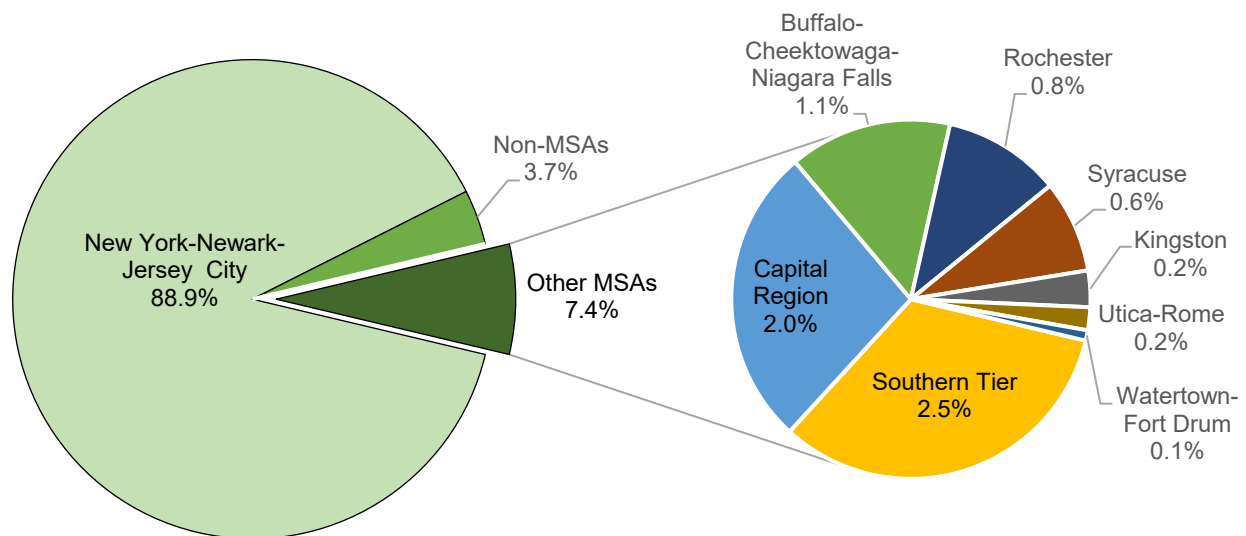
Source: Federal Highway Administration

During and after the pandemic, the majority of trips from out-of-state residents were made to the New York-Newark-Jersey City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In 2022, visits to this MSA comprised 88.9 percent of these trips (see Figure 3).²

While the New York-Newark-Jersey City MSA also had the highest increase in the number of trips from 2020 to 2022, the number of trips to the Rochester and Syracuse MSAs doubled over the two-year period; those to the Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls MSA increased by 92.2 percent.

However, not all areas of the State had an increase in out-of-state visitors after the pandemic. From 2020 to 2022, the number of trips to the Binghamton, Kingston, and Glens Falls MSAs decreased; the Glens Falls MSA had the largest decline.

Figure 3
Destinations of Out-of-State Residents by Metropolitan Statistical Area Visited, 2022



Note: New York-Newark-Jersey City is New York City and counties of Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester. The Capital Region includes the Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Glens Falls MSAs. The Southern Tier includes Binghamton, Elmira, and Ithaca MSAs.

Source: Federal Highway Administration.

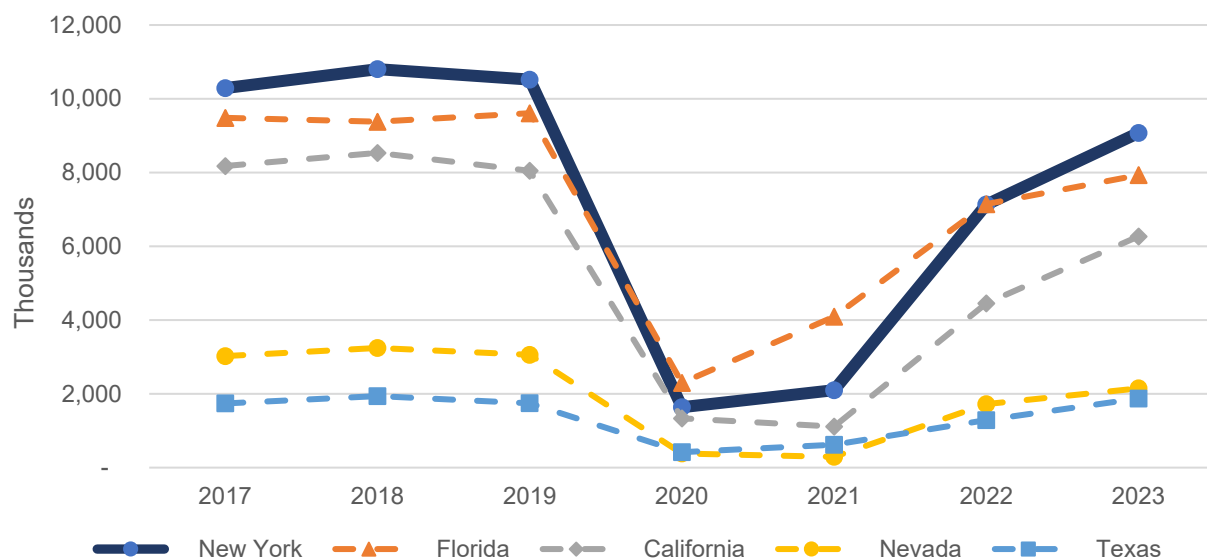
International Trips Growing Strongly

International travel to the U.S. was severely impacted by the pandemic, decreasing by 75.8 percent or 60.2 million visitors between 2019 and 2020 to 19.2 million. Visitors from Canada and Mexico, who comprise the largest share of international travelers to the U.S., declined by 27.4 million to 11.6 million. Of those from overseas, European tourists accounted for the highest decline, 13.2 million, to 2.5 million.³ As travel restrictions eased, the number of visitors increased but remained below pre-pandemic levels in 2023.

In 2019, New York had the highest number of overseas visitors among the states, over 10.5 million; in 2020, this number dropped to 1.6 million. Florida, with a somewhat lower decline (76.1 percent vs. 84.4 percent in New York) took over the top ranking where it stayed for the next two years.⁴

During the post-pandemic period international visitation to New York rebounded, an increase of over 7.4 million from 2020 to 2023; however, the total number of visitors was still below the 2019 level. As shown in Figure 4, international travel grew much more strongly in New York than in the other top five states after 2021; the increase in the number of visitors to New York was larger than that to Florida, Nevada and Texas combined.

Figure 4
Number of International Visitors, Top Five States, 2017 to 2023

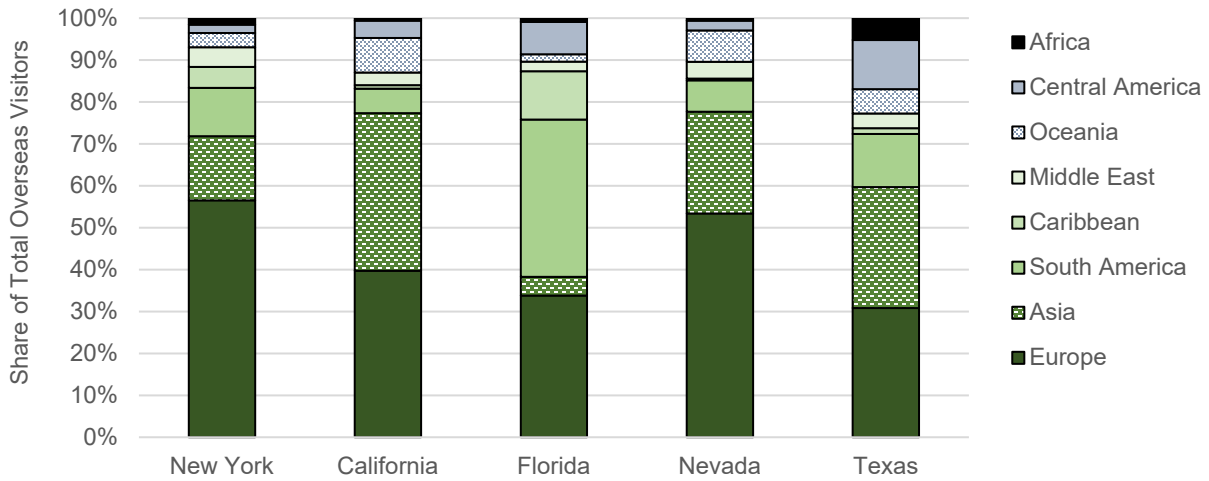


Note: Excludes visitors from Canada and Mexico.
 Source: International Trade Administration

Of the overseas travelers, the largest share in 2019 and throughout most of the pandemic and post-pandemic years had been those from Europe, averaging over one in every three international visitors over this period. Only in 2021 did the number of visitors from South America exceed those from Europe.

For the five states with the highest number of international visitors, the same holds true; the highest number are from Europe. However, as shown in Figure 5, Europeans comprise a larger share of visitors to New York and Nevada, over half in 2023. In the other states, the share is closer to the national average.

Figure 5
Overseas Visitors by Region of Residence, Top Five States, 2023



Source: International Trade Administration

Similar to trips from other states, the popular destination for visitors from overseas was the New York City area. The New York-White Plains-Wayne NY-NJ Metropolitan District (MD) had the highest number of international visitors in 2023, an increase of over 7.2 million from 2020. Figure 6 shows international visitation to the various regions of the State.

Figure 6
International Visitors to New York by Metropolitan Area, 2023

Metropolitan Area	Thousands of International Visitors	Share of Visitors Nationwide
New York-White Plains-Wayne,NJ	8,798	27.96%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	294	0.93%
Nassau-Suffolk	124	0.39%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	66	0.21%
Rochester	45	0.14%
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	44	0.14%
Syracuse	36	0.11%
Glens Falls	19	0.06%
Ithaca	18	0.06%
Kingston	18	0.06%
Utica-Rome	12	0.04%
All Other	9	0.03%

Note: New York-White Plains-Wayne NY-NJ is classified as a Metropolitan District (MD) and includes New York City and the counties of Orange, Rockland and Westchester in New York. All others are classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

Source: International Trade Administration

Where Are Visitors Going?

New York is home to 23 cultural and natural resources overseen by the National Park Service, 180 State parks, over 360 historic sites and museums, 20 amusement parks, 12 zoos and aquariums, a variety of indoor and outdoor performance venues as well as a plethora of other recreational activities. Attendance by both in-state and out-of-state travelers was significantly reduced in 2020 and, for some, has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels. Since many venues are individually operated and/or attendance numbers are not presented in similar formats across venues, the aggregate number of visitors to New York’s attractions is difficult to ascertain.

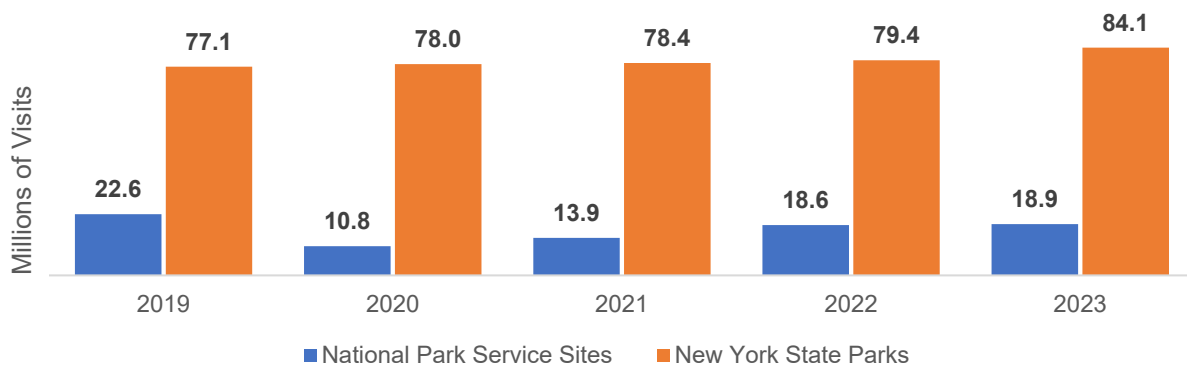
For example, New York City’s Broadway theater district was shut down for its 2020-21 season due to the pandemic. While it reopened for 2021-22, the season was shortened and attendance was less than half that of the 2018-19 season, the last full season before the pandemic. Broadway fully reopened in 2022-23, but attendance of 12.3 million theatergoers was still nearly 2.5 million below the pre-pandemic season. For 2023-24, attendance still lagged: it was only 10,000 higher than the year prior.⁵

The return of visitors to New York’s many museums has also been uneven since the pandemic. In 2023, over half of the museums (57 percent) had their attendance return to pre-pandemic levels. For those which have yet to recover, attendance was, on average, 66 percent of that prior to 2020.⁶

New York State Parks a Bright Spot Among New York Destinations

National Park Service sites in New York run the gamut of national seashores and recreation areas, national historic parks, and national monuments and memorials. In 2023, there were over 18.9 million visitors to these sites, with the most popular being the Gateway National Recreation Area which spans Jamaica Bay and Staten Island in New York to Sandy Hook in New Jersey with just over 8.7 million visitors.⁷

Figure 7
Attendance at National Park Service Sites and New York State Parks, 2019 to 2023



Sources: National Park Service, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

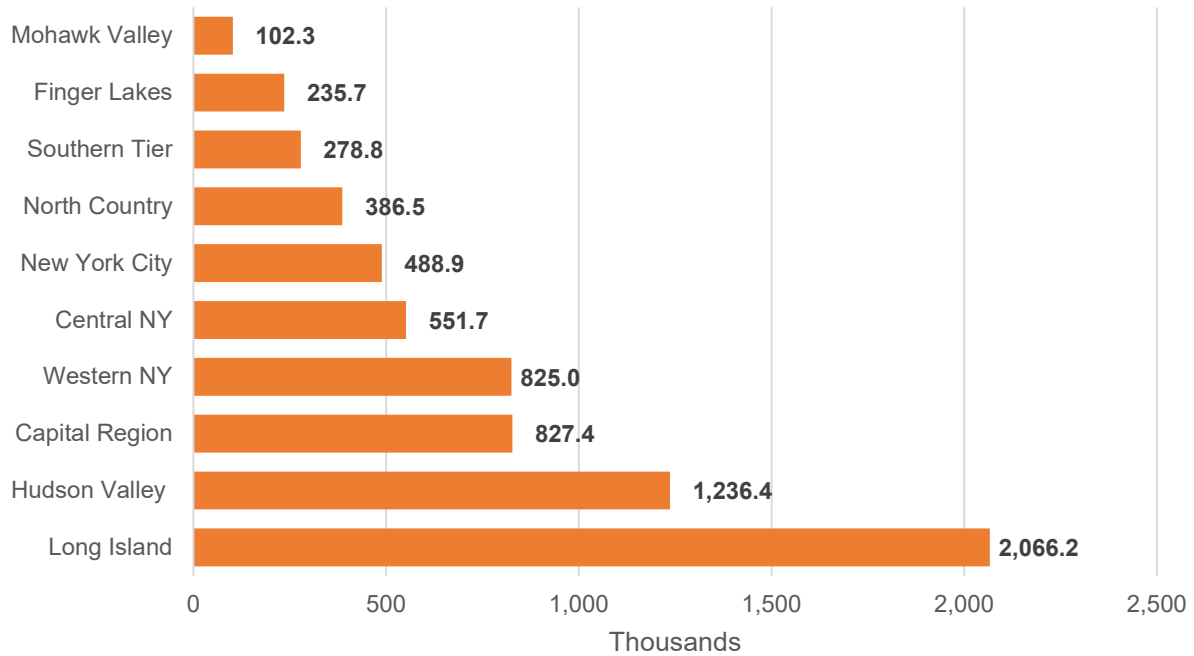
While 76 percent higher than in 2020, attendance at these national sites in 2023 was still 3.7 million below that in 2019 (see Figure 7). Of the 23 sites, only three had visitations in excess of pre-pandemic levels: the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, and the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River. Even the Statue of Liberty National Monument had over half a million less visitors in 2023 than in 2019.⁸

Unlike the National Park Service sites which saw the number of visits more than halved in 2020, attendance at New York State parks increased by over 900,000. Visitation continued to grow over the next three years, an increase of nearly 7 million, 9.1 percent, from pre-pandemic levels.⁹



Although park attendance increased statewide during the pandemic, the result was mixed in the 10 regions of the State; half had higher numbers and half had lower.¹⁰ For example, the Buffalo-Niagara Falls MSA is one of the nation's top 100 metropolitan areas for overseas visitors. However, due in part to the large decline in these visitors as the result of the pandemic travel restrictions, attendance at State parks in Western New York had the largest decrease in attendance in 2020, 4.1 million.¹¹ However, by 2023, attendance at State parks in this and all other regions exceeded their pre-pandemic levels (see Figure 8).

Figure 8
Increase in State Park Attendance by Region, 2019-2023



Source: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

With attendance of nearly 29 million in 2023, the Long Island region ranked highest for State park visitations. As shown in Figure 9, the region also contained 4 of the top 10 individual State parks for attendance that year. However, the State park with the greatest number of visitors was the Niagara Reservation, which includes Niagara Falls, with nearly 9.5 million visitors in 2023. From 2019 to 2023, it only ceded the top spot in 2020, to Jones Beach State Park.¹²

Figure 9
Top 10 State Parks by Attendance, in thousands, 2023

Park	County	Attendance
Niagara Reservation	Niagara	9,484.0
Jones Beach State Park	Nassau	8,634.1
Robert Moses State Park	Suffolk	3,879.3
Sunken Meadow State Park	Suffolk	3,636.4
Saratoga Springs State Park (including Victoria Pool & Golf Course)	Saratoga	3,629.1
Riverbank State Park	New York	3,170.8
Gantry Plaza	Queens	2,732.0
Bear Mountain State Park	Orange/Rockland	2,212.2
Green Lakes State Park	Onondaga	2,125.8
Captree State Park	Suffolk	1,483.9

Source: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

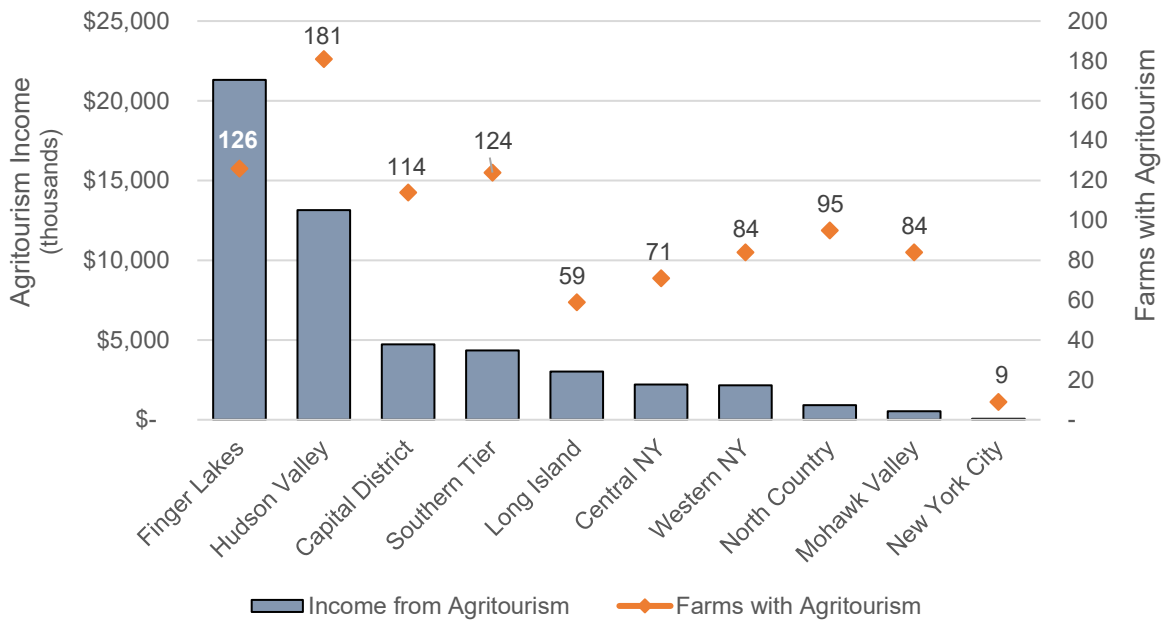
Agritourism Is Growing

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), agritourism is a form of commercial enterprise that links agricultural production with tourism to attract visitors to a farm, ranch, or other agricultural business for the purpose of entertaining or educating the visitors while generating income.¹³ Examples are u-pick operations, hay rides, corn mazes, wine tours and tastings, and cut-your-own-Christmas-tree farms.

In 2022, there were 947 farms in New York earning \$55.5 million in income from agritourism, comprising 3.1 percent of all farms in the State and 13.5 percent of total farm income. This was an increase of 372 farms and over triple the income from 2007.¹⁴

Agritourism, like farming itself, exists in every region of the State, even in New York City. However, those regions with the largest number of farms do not necessarily have the highest agritourism presence. For example, as shown in Figure 10, the Hudson Valley region had the most farms with agritourism income in 2022. However, it ranked among the bottom three regions for overall number of farms in the State. The Finger Lakes region, with the most farms statewide, ranked second for agritourism but its farms had the highest income from this source.

Figure 10
Farms with Income from Agritourism, by Region, 2022



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Economic Impact of Tourist Activities

GDP in Travel-Related Industries Rebounds by 2023 but Lags Behind Other States

Industries impacted by travel and tourism include those beyond what one may commonly think of as the typical tourism sector, such as hotels and restaurants (accommodations and food services), passenger transportation, sightseeing companies, and cultural and recreational activities. These other sectors include retailers, specifically those who sell souvenirs and gifts, gas stations, travel and event organizers, and even personal services (such as those who may provide spa services). Nationally, these industries provided over \$382 billion in direct economic activity nationwide in 2023, 1.7 percent of total real Gross Domestic Product (GDP).¹⁵ In New York, these industries generated \$34 billion in direct economic activity, 8.9 percent of the national total, ranking second behind California.

As a share of total real state GDP, tourism-related industries comprised 1.9 percent in New York in 2023, ranking it 11th among the states for this measure. Hawaii and Nevada ranked the highest; travel and tourism representing 5.4 percent and 5.1 percent of their total state economic activity, respectively.¹⁶

During the pandemic, travel and tourism in New York and the rest of the country plummeted, with economic activity from the impacted industries dropping by nearly \$105 billion nationwide, 28.3 percent. In New York, the decline was steeper, 32.7 percent, a loss of \$10.9 billion. By 2023, real GDP from travel and tourism had recovered nationally, exceeding pre-pandemic levels by 3.2 percent.

In 2023, economic activity from New York's travel and tourism-related industries had fully recovered, \$792 million higher than in 2019. However, of the related industries, the recovery was primarily concentrated in the passenger transportation sector (air and ground); the accommodation and food service sector still lagged behind 2019 levels.

Of the 40 states whose real GDP exceeded that in 2019, the growth in New York's travel and tourism industries from 2019 to 2023 was among the lowest, an increase of 2.4 percent. In comparison, Montana and Idaho had the greatest increases, both 19.2 percent; in the most populous states, growth rates in Florida and Texas were 13.2 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively.

Economic Activity from Outdoor Recreation and the Performing Arts Contribute to the Recovery

New York's numerous State parks, many natural assets, and vast array of performance venues and cultural institutions attract visitors from within and outside of the State. New York offers a wide array of outdoor recreational activities, including camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and skiing, as well as other activities including amusement parks, outdoor concerts and festivals, sporting events, and golf courses. In 2022, these activities contributed \$15.5 billion to the State's economy (see Appendix for details). When combined with activities supporting outdoor recreation – such as food and lodging, apparel and accessories, and transportation – outdoor recreation generated \$31.2 billion, or 1.5 percent of nominal New York nominal GDP in 2022.¹⁷

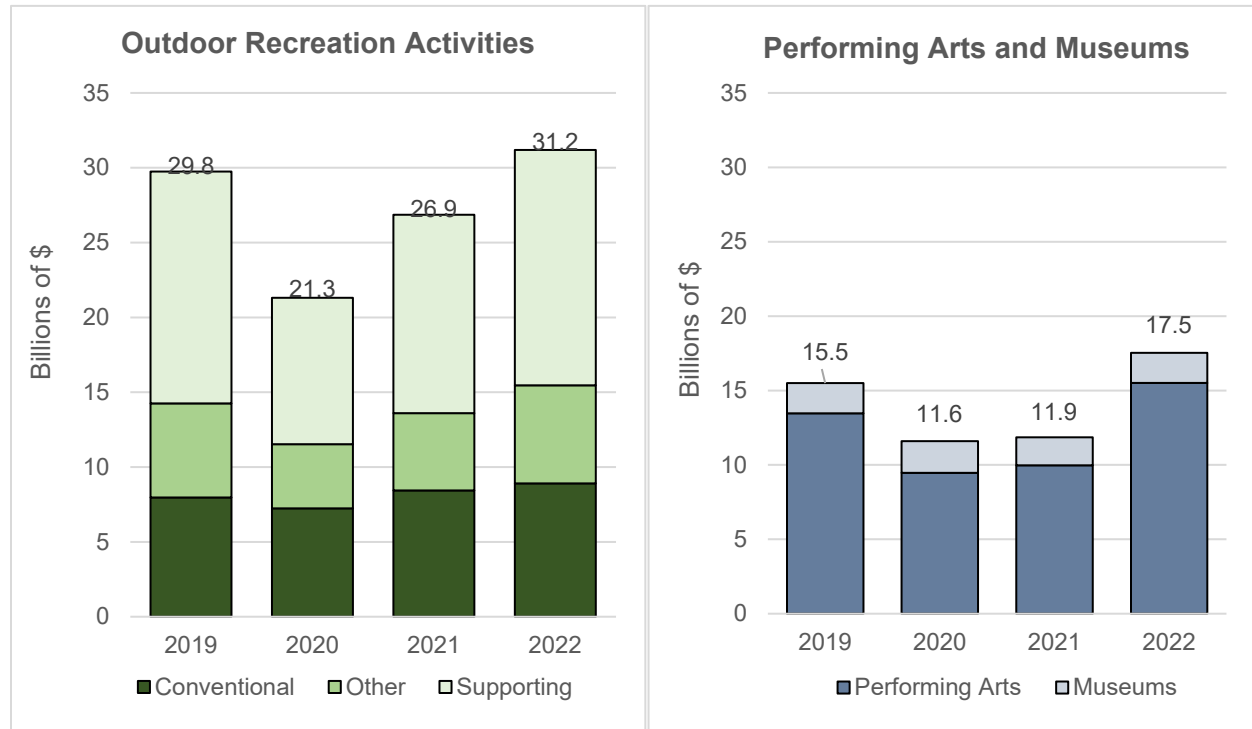


The performing arts and museums, in turn, contributed \$17.5 billion, 0.9 percent of the New York economy.¹⁸ While New York ranked the lowest among the states for outdoor recreation's share of the total state economy, it was third for the performing arts and museums' share.

Like most other industries, those related to outdoor recreation and the performing arts realized a decrease in economic activity due to the pandemic shutdown and ensuing travel and capacity restrictions. As shown in Figure 11, activities supporting outdoor recreation, which includes food and lodging, had the largest decline in 2020, over \$5.7 billion. On the other hand, conventional recreation activities had the smallest decrease, \$721.4 million. In 2022, GDP from outdoor recreation and the performing arts exceeded their pre-pandemic levels. The performing arts had the largest increase, over \$2 billion higher than in 2019.

The economic impact from museums, on the other hand, increased by nearly \$100 million in 2020, but fell below pre-pandemic levels in 2021. While museums did rebound in 2022, GDP was 0.1 percent below that in 2019.

Figure 11
Economic Activity for Select Visitor-Related Activities, New York, 2019-2022



Note: Amounts are in nominal dollars. Conventional recreation includes activities such as camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, boating, bicycling, and skiing. Other recreation includes amusement parks, sporting events, golf courses, and outdoor concerts and festivals. Supporting activities include travel, food, lodging costs as well as purchase of souvenirs. Economic activity from outdoor recreation and performing arts and museums are not additive as some performing arts may also be captured in the other outdoor activities category.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Outdoor Recreation and Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Accounts

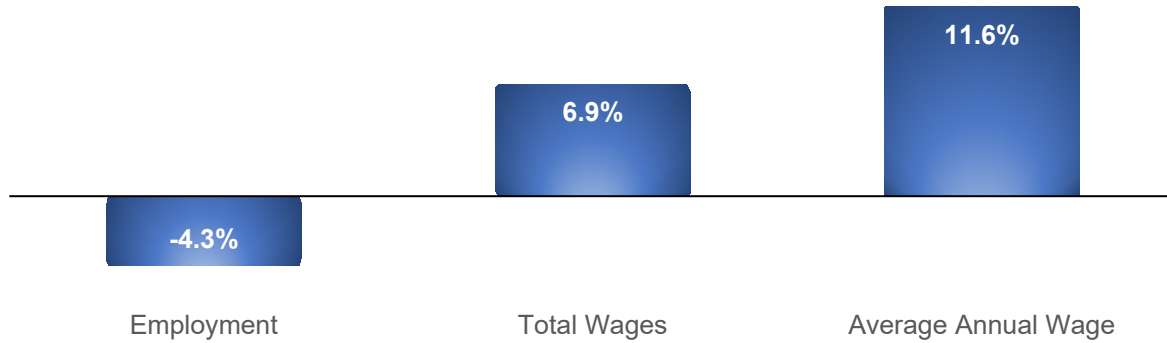
Employment Still Lower but Wages Higher

In 2019, there were just over 435,300 jobs in travel and tourism related industries in New York. Due to the pandemic, nearly one-third of these jobs were lost in 2020. While employment increased by 36.6 percent over the next three years, it was still 4.3 percent below pre-pandemic levels in 2023 (see Figure 12).¹⁹

In comparison, all other employment in the state was less than 1 percent below pre-pandemic levels in 2023. Industries experiencing slower recoveries were wholesale and retail trade, government and other services sectors. Employment in the larger arts, entertainment, and recreation industry, of which travel and tourism plays a large role (nearly half of all jobs in this sector) had the weakest recovery, 10.4 percent below 2019 levels.²⁰

Despite lower employment, total wages of \$23.1 billion paid in tourism-related industries were 6.9 percent higher in 2023 than in 2019. Average annual wages in these industries increased by 11.6 percent to just over \$55,500; for all other industries, the increase was 21.3 percent.²¹

Figure 12
Change in Tourism-Related Industry Employment and Wages, New York, 2019 to 2023

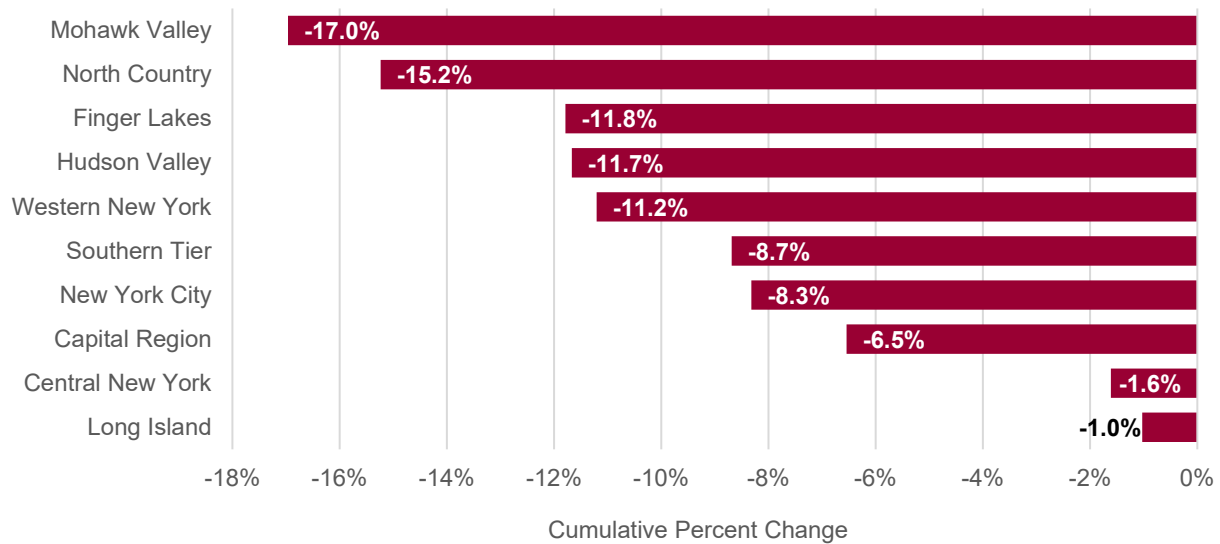


Note: 2023 data is preliminary

Sources: NYS Department of Labor, OSC Analysis

Tourism employment has also failed to fully recover in every region of the State (see Figure 13). Long Island had the strongest recovery in 2023; employment was just 1 percent below pre-pandemic levels. The Mohawk Valley had the weakest, 17 percent fewer jobs than in 2019.

Figure 13
Change in Tourism-Related Employment by Region, 2019 to 2023



Note: 2023 numbers are preliminary

Sources: NYS Department of Labor, OSC Analysis

COVID Relief

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on tourism and the industries dependent on it. As a result, Federal and State pandemic relief packages awarded affected entities in New York over \$14.6 billion through a variety of programs, as shown in Figure 14.²² Under the Payroll Protection Program (PPP), travel and tourism impacted businesses comprised 14.7 percent of the total amount awarded under the program.

The State also provided \$800 million in Small Business Recovery grants to businesses impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; \$760 million of which was awarded. However, the share of travel and tourism businesses benefitting from such grants cannot be identified as industry-specific data is not available.

Figure 14
Federal and State COVID-19 Relief Spending on Tourism-Related Industries, 2020-2024

	Amount (millions of \$)
Federal COVID-19 Relief Programs	
Shuttered Venue Operators	827.8
Airline Worker Support	1,632.0
Restaurant Revitalization Fund	3,678.3
Payroll Protection Program	8,373.2
New York COVID-19 Relief Programs	
Art and Cultural Needs Outside of New York City	9.9
Restaurant Resiliency Program	15.0
Arts and Cultural Organization Recovery Grant Program	79.8
Restaurant Return to Work Tax Credit	24.7
Total Federal and State Programs	14,640.7

Note: Amounts under the Federal relief funds are New York shares only. Restaurant Return to Work Tax Credit was only available for tax years 2021 and 2022. The amount for the credits shown are those allocated by the Empire State Development Corporation; according to the Department of Taxation and Finance, \$4.6 million in credits were claimed in tax year 2021.

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, OSC, Empire State Development Corporation

While this funding was temporary, the State does provide recurring funding to attract visitors, including the I ♥ NY marketing program, local tourism grants, and Market NY, as well as support for its parks and arts and cultural institutions.²³

Conclusion

With a multitude of cultural and historic sites, theater and concert venues, amusement parks, beaches and natural wonders, New York is an attractive destination for visitors from across the state, the country, and the world. These visitors provide billions of dollars in economic activity and support hundreds of thousands of jobs.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely limited travel, particularly in 2020, adversely impacting the industries that depend on it. Even three years later, employment in those industries has yet to fully recover.

As shown, State parks were a boon to New York during the pandemic and after, annual attendance consistently increasing. In addition, economic activity from conventional outdoor activities, including those that these parks provide, realized only a small decline in 2020 with full recovery and growth in 2021 and 2022.

Some regions of the State have not fared as well as others. Long Island has had the highest increase in park attendance and tourism related employment is near full recovery. Other regions, particularly the North Country and Mohawk Valley, are still well below pre-pandemic employment levels.

While Federal and State COVID-19 relief aid provided temporary support for travel and tourism-related industries, the State provides continued support for its parks, as well as its arts and cultural institutions and other attractions.

Tourism has a significant impact on the New York State economy as well as that of its localities. However, tourism's post-pandemic recovery in the State has been uneven across regions as well as the industries dependent upon it. As a result, policymakers should ensure support extends to all the diverse recreational and cultural resources within all areas of the State.

Appendix

Nominal GDP for Outdoor Recreation, by Type of Activity, 2022

Outdoor Activity	Nominal GDP (millions)
Festivals/Sporting Events/Concerts	\$2,552.50
Boating/Fishing	\$1,110.30
RVing	\$1,109.50
Game Areas (Including Golf and Tennis)	\$975.50
Amusement Parks	\$361.30
Snow Activities	\$208.80
All Other Activities	\$9,143.70

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Endnotes

- ¹ Data on trips made by residents of other states into New York is drawn from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, 2020- 2022 NextGen NHTS National Passenger OD Data, Washington, DC., at <https://nhts.ornl.gov/od/>. Non-work purposes include trips made for shopping, family visits, medical visits as well as vacations.
- ² Trips for the New York-Newark-Jersey City MSA are those into New York State only and include New York City and the counties of Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester.
- ³ U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Annual Arrivals 2000 to Present by Country of Residence, at <https://www.trade.gov/i-94-arrivals-program>.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, National Travel and Tourism Office, Survey of International Air Travelers, 2022, at <https://www.trade.gov/travel-and-tourism-research>.
- ⁵ Broadway Season Statistics 2009-10 through 2023-24, The Broadway League, at <https://www.broadwayleague.com/research/statistics-broadway-nyc>.
- ⁶ Museum Association of New York, *2023 Annual Report*, at <https://nysmuseums.org/resources/Documents/2023%20Annual%20Report/2023%20Annual%20Report.pdf>.
- ⁷ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Visitation by Park, 2018 to 2023, at <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>.
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, State Park Annual Attendance Figures by Facility, 2002-2023, at https://data.ny.gov/Recreation/State-Park-Annual-Attendance-Figures-by-Facility-B/8f3n-xj78/about_data.
- ¹⁰ Regions are comprised of the counties in the 10 labor market regions.
- ¹¹ New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, State Park Annual Attendance Figures by Facility, 2002-2023, at https://data.ny.gov/Recreation/State-Park-Annual-Attendance-Figures-by-Facility-B/8f3n-xj78/about_data.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, at <https://www.nal.usda.gov/human-nutrition-and-food-safety/local-foods-and-communities/agritourism>.
- ¹⁴ U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2022 Census of Agriculture, at <https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/index.php>.
- ¹⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Travel and Tourism Satellite Account, at <https://www.trade.gov/travel-and-tourism-satellite-account-ttsa-program>; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real GDP by State, at <https://www.bea.gov/data/gdp/gdp-state>. Those industries that can be identifiable as those pertaining to travel and tourism include the leisure and hospitality sector (arts, entertainment and recreation and accommodations and food services), air transportation, rail transportation, and transit and ground passenger transportation.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ GDP from outdoor recreation is in current dollars and not inflation adjusted (chained dollars). Economic activity from outdoor recreation is measured by the direct purchase of goods and services associated with outdoor activities as well as the purchase of those that support them. Tina Highfill, Connor Franks, Patrick S. Georgi, and Thomas F. Howells III, "Introducing the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account," U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 2018, at https://mmv.boku.ac.at/refbase/files/highfill_tina_franks-2018-outdoor-satellite-account.pdf.
- ¹⁸ Museums also encompass zoos, historic sites, botanical gardens, and nature parks. Economic activity from outdoor recreation and performing arts and museums is not additive; for the latter, it is based on the net value of production and not direct purchases of goods and services. In addition, there may be some overlap between outdoor recreation and the performing arts as outdoor recreation includes outdoor concerts and festivals. U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account, at <https://www.bea.gov/data/special-topics/arts-and-culture>.

- ¹⁹ New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2019 to 2023, at <https://dol.ny.gov/quarterly-census-employment-and-wages>. 2023 data is preliminary data for the four quarters of the year.
- ²⁰ U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Travel and Tourism Satellite Account at <https://www.trade.gov/travel-and-tourism-satellite-account-ttsa-program>. New York State Department of Labor, *New York State's Travel and Tourism Sector: A Statewide Regional Analysis, June 2017*, at <https://dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2021/03/new-york-state-travel-and-tourism-sector.pdf>.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Of the aggregate relief funding provided, only \$20.6 million remained unspent as of March 31, 2024. See: Office of the State Comptroller, *COVID-19 Relief Program Tracker*, at <https://www.osc.ny.gov/reports/covid-relief-program-tracker>. U.S. Small Business Administration, *Shuttered Venue Operators Grantees*, at [Shuttered Venue Operators Grantees - Awards as of 07-05-2022 - U.S. Small Business Administration \(SBA\) | Open Data](#); *Restaurant Revitalization Fund*, at <https://data.sba.gov/dataset/rvf-foia/resource/611f26df-0de0-427d-adb1-3bb91c8e8846>; *PPP*, at [PPP FOIA - Dataset - U.S. Small Business Administration \(SBA\) | Open Data](#); Empire State Development Corporation, *Restaurant Return-To-Work Tax Credit Program Report*, December 31, 2022, at <https://esd.ny.gov/sites/default/files/Q42022-Restaurant-Return-To-Work-Tax-Credit-Report-Final.pdf>.
- ²³ For example, in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023-24, \$680.8 million was spent, the majority (82.8 percent) through the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

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