

An Economic Impact Analysis of the Coast to Coast Trail



Prepared by

Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

And

East Central Florida Regional Planning Council



5/15/2017

About the Regional Planning Councils



The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC) was established in 1962 as an area-wide association of local governments. It is one of Florida's ten regional planning councils and serves governments and organizations located within Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia counties. Council staff provides technical assistance in the areas of land use and environmental planning, emergency preparedness, geographic information systems (GIS), health, housing, urban design, transportation and economic and fiscal analysis among others. Because of the ECFRPC, member governments have received more than \$10.6 million in federal grants since 2011. This represents a return on investment of \$2.53 for every dollar paid in assessments



Established as Florida's first regional planning council in 1962, the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) provides a forum to foster communication, coordination and collaboration among its member governments. Serving six counties (Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco and Pinellas) and their cities therein, the Council provides a wide range of services, including:

- Economic Modeling and Analysis
- Economic Development District
- Community Visioning and Planning
- Spatial Growth Modeling
- Telework Tampa Bay
- Hurricane and Hazard Preparedness Planning
- The Official Hurricane Guide
- GIS Mapping Services
- LEPC: Hazardous Materials
- Technical Assistance to Local Governments
- Agency on Bay Management
- Bay Soundings Quarterly Environmental Journal
- Regional Information Center

Beginning with TBRPC in 1999, the RPCs have been using Regional Economic Models, Inc products (REMI) to provide economic analysis services to government agencies, non-profits and the private sector. The Policy Insight economic model calculates the economic effects of a variety of policies and investments by building on the strengths of four major modeling approaches: Input-Output, General Equilibrium, Econometric, and Economic Geography. More detailed information about the model can be found at www.remi.com.

Any questions about this economic impact analysis should be referred to Randy Deshazo via e-mail at randy@tbrpc.org, or Luis Nieves-Ruiz, AICP. He can be reached at (407)245-0300, ext. 308 or via e-mail at luis@ecfrpc.org.



Executive Summary

The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (ECFRPC) have prepared an economic impact analysis of the Coast to Coast Trail. Crossing through Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, Sumter, Lake, Orange, Volusia, Seminole and Brevard Counties, the Coast to Coast Trail is a 250 mile multi-use corridor spanning Central Florida between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The trail connects local, state and federal trails and links 12 communities through Central Florida. In 2015, approximately 1.4 million visitors patronized the trail. TBRPC and ECFRPC collected data from the nine counties that maintain data on visitors to trail segments comprising the trail through central Florida, developed a methodology to forecast economic impacts and applied it to the available data. This analysis considers the economic impact of those visitors and anticipated growth in trail patronage through 2025.

Over the next ten years, TBRPC and ECFRPC expect that trail use will grow to 1.7 million visitors. Visitor spending has a direct impact on employment. Whether it is buying supplies and food or spending the night at a hotel, spending activity will also generate jobs. Over a ten year period visitors will generate an annual average of 259 jobs in a variety of industries, but mostly in food and accommodation as well as retail jobs in sporting goods. The spending from these visitors will also generate a cumulative economic impact of \$235 million in sales (output), 143 million in personal income and add \$140 million to the counties' gross domestic product (GDP). In addition to these, the construction of the trail gaps will generate 804 jobs, \$82 million in sales, \$38 million in personal income and add \$50 million to the area's GDP.

Economic Impact of Coast to Coast Trail

Construction

804 Jobs

\$82 Million Sales

\$38 Milion Personal Income

\$50 Million GDP

Visitor Spending

2,845 Jobs

\$235 Million Sales

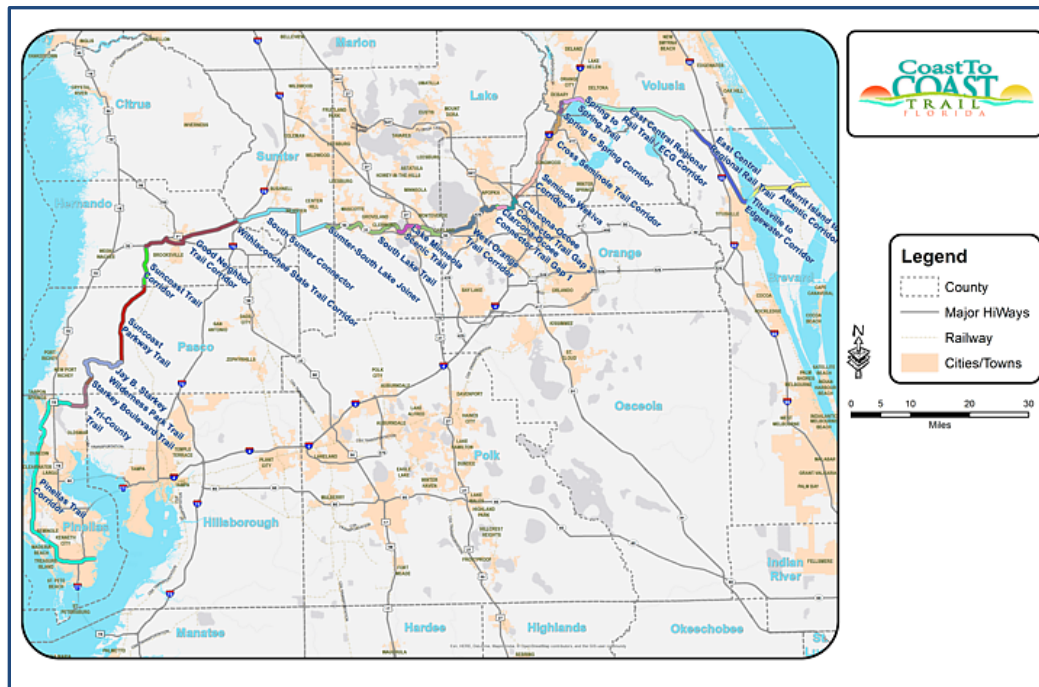
\$143 Million Personal Income

\$140 Million GDP

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Introduction

The Coast to Coast Trail (C2C) is a 250 mile multi-use corridor traversing nine Central Florida counties and connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The C2C connects local, state and federal trails and links 12 communities through Central Florida. In 2015, approximately 1.4 million visitors patronized the trail.



Since 2015, the TBRPC and the ECFRPC have been working in partnership with other regional stakeholders to make this project a reality. As part of this process, the RPCs conducted an economic impact analysis of the trail based on trail-visitor expenditures and trail gap construction costs. This economic analysis considers the economic impact of those visitors and anticipated growth in trail patronage through 2025. These include the direct, indirect, and induced effects created by these economic activities.

The direct effect measures the expenditures on products and labor. As an example, let us say a visitor rents a bike to go on the trail. The money the visitor pays to ride a bike has direct effects, paying for the employee, the capital stock, rent and utilities. Indirect effect comes when a business purchases goods and services from suppliers. Finally, the economy also benefits when the business employees use their wages to buy goods and services. This is called the induced effect. The indirect and induced economic impacts are often referred to as the economic ripple effect.

Literature Review and Previous Case Studies



According to a 2009 Rails-to-Trails Conservancy patronage study of 14 northeastern trails, 54 percent of trail users are 45 and over¹ while a 2011 study of Orange County trail users showed that more 40 percent were older than 45.

As the Rails-to-Trails survey revealed, a slim majority (55-45%) of users are male, and tend to be 'local' residents, although rural trails are more frequently patronized by a majority of 'non-local' users. A 2004 study of Virginia Creeper Trail users

found that in addition to being largely male and over 45, trail users were well educated (65% were college educated) and affluent (average income is \$72,315)². Along the Allegheny trail, one third of trail users reported household incomes of \$100,000 or more and 80% said they were over the age of 35³.

While the majority of trail users, according to Rails-to-Trails, are motivated by health and fitness (56%), recreation is the primary motivation of 38 percent of users. 29 percent of trail users use a trail more than once a week, and 22 percent use a trail at least once a month. Orange County trail users most frequently (56.5%) use the trail about once a month.

Most users in Orange County and in the Rails-to-Trails survey spend between one hour and two on a trail at any given time⁴. Biking was the primary activity for half of users, while 32 percent were walking, according to Rails-to-Trails.

Spending on trails, according to Rails-to-Trails, typically varies between \$4.11 to \$30.30 a day⁵ with an overall average of \$16.30⁶. In one study, focusing on 2007-2008 on the Allegheny trail, nearly forty percent of trail users planned an overnight stay in trail communities, spending \$98/day on the trail and in lodgings⁷. Other visitors spent an average of \$13 a day. A 2011 study of Orange County trail use indicated an average spending pattern of about \$20/day per visitor. Only 4% of visitors spent one or more nights on the trail.

Methodology, Inputs and Assumptions

To estimate the economic impact of the C2C, the RPCs used both visitor expenditure and construction estimates. The visitor spending figures were generated using trail count data provided by the counties and the average spending figures from the *Economic Impact Analysis of Orange County Trails Study* completed by the ECFRPC in 2011. In addition to this number, the RPCs also used some of the costs that will be incurred to complete the construction of the C2C by bridging various gaps found within the system.

Generating Visitor Estimates

The first part of this analysis was to estimate the amount of visitors using the trails annually. The RPCs contacted staff from the nine central Florida counties within the C2C Trail (Brevard, Hernando, Lake, Orange, Pasco, Pinellas, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia) to get this information. Most counties rely on parking lot counts and intercept surveys or ‘guestimates’ while two large counties, Orange and Seminole, use counters to determine the number of people riding the trail⁸. In this case, the RPCs turned the counts into visitors by dividing the number by half. The final visitation numbers are summarized in Figure/Table #1. Based on this information, the RPCs estimate that 1.4 million people visited the trails in 2015.

Table #1 Total Number of Trail Visitors in 2015

	Total Visitors
Brevard	9,600
Hernando	31,908
Lake	45,000
Orange	349,542
Pasco	15,973
Pinellas	608,405
Seminole	278,816
Sumter	15,380
Volusia	52,000
Total	1,406,624

Sources: Participating Counties, RPC calculations

Because this study also considers the multiyear impacts of the trail, the RPCs also forecasted visitor usage statistics for the year 2025. The 2025 numbers were estimated by taking each county’s historic ten-year growth rate in bed tax collection divided in half (Table 2 presents the Bed Tax revenues for 2015 and estimated for 2025). While there are other potential means of forecasting future trail use, the growth rate in bed tax collection was a conservative measure to ground the estimate in some empirical relationship to tourism trends. Because of undercounting concerns in Brevard and Pasco counties and the potential network effects of these trails in populated areas, the RPCs adjusted their visitor growth rates for 200% over the forecast period.

Table #2 County Bed Tax Revenues

	2015 Bed Tax	2025 Bed Tax Estimate
Brevard	\$9,600	\$28,800
Hernando	\$31,908	\$37,233
Lake	\$45,000	\$50,897
Orange	\$349,542	\$440,151
Pasco	\$15,973	\$47,919
Pinellas	\$608,405	\$814,118
Seminole	\$278,816	\$292,096
Sumter	\$15,380	\$25,435
Volusia	\$52,000	\$59,741

Sources: The Economic Impact of Orange County Trails, RPC calculations

The total number of visitors was divided between resident users and overnight visitors to develop expenditure profiles. According to the *Economic Impact Analysis of Orange County Trails study*, day-trippers spend about \$20 a day. TBRPC calculated sales tax revenue by applying each county's sales tax rate to average spending and is reported in Table 7.

The Orange County study estimates that about 4% of trail visitors are overnight visitors (staying at least one night in the area). We assumed that these overnight visitors will stay only one night and spend an additional \$100 in accommodations. This number was estimated using a sample of daily rates for hotels along the trail, and is not seasonally-adjusted. Spending on accommodations also generated tourism development revenue, which is reported in Table 7.

Finally, the 2025 spending was estimated by using PI+ built-in modeling features for fixed 2015 dollars throughout all forecast years to ensure internal consistency in the methodology.

The following two tables take anticipated spending in 2015 and in 2025—with interpolated data in between those two years---and comprise the basis for the REMI economic impact analysis of ongoing visitor spending between 2015 and 2025.

Table #3 Total Visitor Expenditures in 2015

	Resident Visitors	Annual Spending	Non- Resident Visitors	Annual Spending	Total Visitors	Total Annual Spending
Brevard	9,216	\$184,320	384	\$46,080	9,600	\$192,000
Hernando	30,632	\$612,634	1,276	\$153,158	31,908	\$638,160
Lake	43,200	\$864,000	1,800	\$216,000	45,000	\$900,000
Orange	335,560	\$6,711,206	13,982	\$1,677,802	349,542	\$6,990,840
Pasco	15,334	\$306,683	639	\$76,671	15,973	\$319,462
Pinellas	584,069	\$11,681,385	24,336	\$2,920,346	608,405	\$12,168,109
Seminole	267,663	\$5,353,267	11,153	\$1,338,317	278,816	\$5,576,320
Sumter	14,764	\$295,286	615	\$73,822	15,380	\$307,590
Volusia	49,920	\$998,400	2,080	\$249,600	52,000	\$1,040,000
Total	1,350,359	\$27,007,182	56,265	\$6,751,795	1,406,624	\$33,758,977

Source: Various county governments and RPC calculations.

Table #4 Total Visitor Expenditures in 2025 (Forecast)

	Resident Visitors	Annual Spending	Non- Resident Visitors	Annual Spending	Total Visitors	Total Annual Spending
Brevard	27,648	\$552,960	1,152	\$167,584	28,800	\$720,544
Hernando	35,743	\$714,866	1,489	\$216,652	37,233	\$931,518
Lake	48,861	\$977,219	2,036	\$296,163	50,897	\$1,273,382
Orange	422,545	\$8,450,899	17,606	\$2,561,186	440,151	\$11,012,085
Pasco	46,003	\$920,050	1,917	\$278,836	47,919	\$1,198,887
Pinellas	781,554	\$15,631,073	32,565	\$4,737,257	814,118	\$20,368,330
Seminole	280,412	\$5,608,250	11,684	\$1,699,674	292,096	\$7,307,924
Sumter	24,417	\$488,344	1,017	\$148,001	25,435	\$636,344
Volusia	57,351	\$1,147,021	2,390	\$347,624	59,741	\$1,494,645
Total	1,724,534	\$33,610,785	71,856	\$10,452,976	1,796,390	\$44,943,657

Sources: The Economic Impact of Orange County Trails, RPC calculations

Construction Costs (“Closing the Gap”)

The analysis considers the one-time impacts of construction from ongoing user activity as separate and temporary. Once construction is complete, capital projects impacts dissipate. The table below lists each of the gaps in the Coast to Coast Trail that were analyzed for construction impacts. Construction cost estimates were collected from Coast to Coast documents

Table #5 Current Coast to Coast Trail Gaps and Total Construction Costs

Gaps	County	Cost
Starkey	Pinellas/Pasco	\$3.9M/\$2.0M
Good Neighbor	Hernando	\$2.745M
South Sumter Connector	Sumter	\$11.407M
South Lake	Lake	\$12.630M
Seminole/Volusia	Seminole/Volusia	\$1.100M
Orange	Orange	\$9.387M
Space Coast	Brevard (East Central Gap)	\$7.35M
Total	All Counties	\$50.509M

Source: Florida Coast-to Coast Connector Economic Benefits and Market Report

Based on this information, there will be a \$50.5 million in new construction investments that were input over a three year estimated period from 2015-2017. While the actual construction phasing may vary, the REMI model requires that these investments are allocated per year in order to calculate their economic impacts.

Table #6 Summary of Construction Impacts 2015-2025

Economic Indicators	Economic Impact
Total Employment	804
Total Personal Income	\$38 Million
Total Output	\$82 Million
Total Regional Gross Domestic Product	\$50 Million

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

The following Summary Table accounts for all economic activity generated by visitor expenditures, taking into account opportunity costs. The annual average over the eleven year period and a cumulative figure for Employment, Personal Income, Output and Gross Domestic Product are provided.

Table #7 Summary of Visitor Expenditure Impacts 2015-2025

Economic Indicators	Economic Impacts	
	Annual Average	Cumulative
Employment	259	2,845
Personal Income	\$13 Million	\$143 Million
Output	\$21 Million	\$235 Million
Regional Sales Tax	\$246,000	\$24 Million
Regional Bed Tax	\$722,000	\$7.8 Million
Gross Regional Product	\$13 Million	\$140 Million
Florida Gross State Product	\$18 Million	\$197 Million

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Employment Impacts

The employment estimate is comprised of all full-time and part-time positions generated by visitor demand for goods and services on an annual basis and sustained through each given year.

Table #8 Total Employment per Year for all Coast to Coast Trail Counties

Total Employment	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Region	204	222	239	245	254	262	271	277	283	291	297
Brevard	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
Hernando	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Lake	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Orange	86	92	96	97	99	100	101	103	104	105	107
Pasco	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
Pinellas	81	89	95	100	105	110	115	119	123	127	131
Seminole	17	19	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	24	24
Sumter	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Volusia	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Industries with Greatest Employment Impact

In any tourism oriented economic impact, some industries will benefit more from tourism spending than others. The following table lists the industries with positive employment impacts, listed in declining order.

Table #9 Employment by Industry Sector

Industry	Percentage
Accommodation and Food Services	53%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18%
Transportation and Warehousing	13%
Administrative and Waste Management Services	6%
Construction	5%
Retail Trade	2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0%
Total	100%

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Personal Income

Personal income is wages and all transfer payments. Dollars are given in millions of fixed 2015 units. The following figures represent personal income generated in each year and are not cumulative.

Table #10 Personal Income by Year for all Coast to Coast Trail Counties

Personal Income (Thousands)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Region	5,904	7,602	9,055	10,399	11,691	13,001	14,262	15,662	16,986	18,286	19,697
Brevard	97	128	153	177	201	225	249	276	304	334	367
Hernando	98	131	162	192	220	249	277	308	337	366	398
Lake	281	359	421	475	524	569	611	656	700	743	792
Orange	2,340	2,881	3,311	3,688	4,027	4,333	4,619	4,949	5,253	5,552	5,883
Pasco	238	324	401	477	554	645	730	825	916	1,005	1,101
Pinellas	1,805	2,416	2,984	3,542	4,103	4,717	5,327	5,997	6,629	7,246	7,908
Seminole	759	976	1,158	1,312	1,456	1,594	1,720	1,858	1,991	2,122	2,261
Sumter	43	59	72	84	96	108	119	132	145	158	173
Volusia	244	327	394	454	509	561	609	661	711	760	815

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Output

Often referred to as total sales volume, output measures the gross level of business revenue which includes both the costs of labor and materials (intermediate inputs) and value added (compensation and profits). Since business output is the broadest measure of economic activity, it tends to generate the largest numbers.

Table #11 Total Sales (Output) by Year for all Coast to Coast Trail Counties

Output (Thousands)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Region	14,204	16,267	17,899	19,179	20,406	21,623	22,713	23,932	25,078	26,183	27,389
Brevard	129	169	203	232	260	290	318	349	380	411	444
Hernando	188	213	234	250	264	279	291	305	319	332	346
Lake	266	322	360	384	401	416	427	441	456	471	489
Orange	8,113	8,952	9,551	9,970	10,347	10,694	11,005	11,365	11,713	12,062	12,460
Pasco	191	254	305	348	389	433	473	516	557	597	637
Pinellas	4,279	5,018	5,678	6,268	6,872	7,510	8,095	8,734	9,323	9,876	10,462
Seminole	675	899	1,065	1,179	1,283	1,374	1,446	1,528	1,600	1,669	1,750
Sumter	71	85	97	106	114	122	129	137	145	154	162
Volusia	291	356	406	443	476	505	530	558	584	611	639

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product is the value of all goods and services produced in the region. Dollars are given in millions of fixed 2015 units. The following figures represent GDP generated in each year and are not cumulative.

Table #12 Total GDP Increases by Year for all Coast to Coast Trail Counties

GDP (Thousands)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Region	8,061	9,420	10,497	11,345	12,149	12,944	13,656	14,449	15,193	15,912	16,662
Brevard	74	97	117	134	151	169	186	205	224	243	263
Hernando	103	121	135	146	156	166	174	184	193	202	211
Lake	150	188	214	231	244	255	263	273	283	294	305
Orange	4,655	5,220	5,624	5,909	6,160	6,389	6,593	6,827	7,053	7,278	7,521
Pasco	113	154	189	218	245	274	301	329	357	384	410
Pinellas	2,417	2,897	3,323	3,704	4,092	4,503	4,880	5,291	5,671	6,028	6,394
Seminole	341	486	595	672	743	805	855	911	961	1,008	1,060
Sumter	39	48	55	61	67	72	76	82	87	92	97
Volusia	167	210	244	269	291	311	328	347	365	383	401

Source: REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Conclusions

Like many trails around the United States, the Coast to Coast Trail will stimulate the economies of the counties that comprise it. However, even though rural counties stand to gain just as the more urban counties, those counties with greater numbers of visitors will benefit most. As with other network effects, the trail will benefit even the most rural areas because visitors traveling there are either headed to those counties as a destination or will now travel through the county to arrive at some other destination. In either case, visitors will use the amenities and patronize the businesses along the way.

Compared to the potential costs of maintenance and repair on the trail—between \$1,500 and \$2,500/mile a year⁹--or about \$375,000 to \$625,000 a year for the entire 250 mile trail, the returns on investment to personal income or Gross Domestic Product provide an economic justification for the trail.

Appendix

Modeling Economic Impacts

As described in the methodology section, TBRPC used REMI PI+ to calculate the impacts of visitor spending and their opportunity costs. Visitor spending was input into PI+ using the Tourism spending routine. The following screenshot depicts the variables used in preparing both consumer spending and consumption reallocation.

Regional Simulation 1 compared to Standard Regional Control - Difference - REMI PI+ v2.0

FILE HOME Navigation

Select Inputs Inputs List Forecast Options Results

Import Export

Policy Variable Inputs

Active Edit Group

☒ New Tourism Spending Scenario

Active	View	Category	Detail	Region	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Brevard County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	184320	221184	258048	294912
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Hernando County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	612634	622857	633080	643303
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Lake County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	864000	875322	886644	897966
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Orange County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	6711206	6885176	7059145	7233114
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Pasco County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	306683	368020	429357	490693
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Pinellas County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	11681385	12076354	12471322	12866291
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Seminole County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	5353267	5378765	5404264	5429762
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Sumter County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	295286	314592	333898	353204
☒		Tourism Spending	Resident households	Volusia County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	998400	1013262	1028124	1042986
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Brevard County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	46080	58230	70381	82531
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Hernando County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	153158.4	159508	165857	172206
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Lake County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	216000	224016	232033	240049
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Orange County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	1677801.6	1766140	1854478	1942817
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Pasco County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	76670.836	96887	117104	137321
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Pinellas County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	2920346.16	3102037	3283728	3465419
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Seminole County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	1338316.8	1374452	1410588	1446724
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Sumter County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	73821.6	81240	88657	96075
☒		Tourism Spending	Nonresidents	Volusia County, FL	2015 Fixed Local \$ (Units)	249600	259402	269205	279007

☒ New Government Spending

☒ New Industries

☒ New Alphabetical

Active	View	Category	Detail	Region	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018
☒		Consumption Reallocation	All Consumption Categories	Brevard County, FL	Nominal \$ (Units)	-184320	-221184	-258048	-294912
☒		Consumption Reallocation	All Consumption Categories	Hernando County, FL	Nominal \$ (Units)	-612634	-622857	-633080	-643303
☒		Consumption Reallocation	All Consumption Categories	Lake County, FL	Nominal \$ (Units)	-864000	-875322	-886644	-897966
☒		Consumption Reallocation	All Consumption Categories	Orange County, FL	Nominal \$ (Units)	-6711206	-6885176	-7059145	-7233114
☒		Consumption Reallocation	All Consumption Categories	Pasco County, FL	Nominal \$ (Units)	-306683	-368020	-429357	-490693

27 out of 45 policy variable(s) active. Results do not match inputs, please re-run. Saved

Florida Counties (F) - 69 Region 23 Sector Model

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Tourism Spending Categories

The following Table depicts which spending categories are used in visitor spending and some sample data from the study.

Category	Units	Year 1	Year 2
Retail Trade	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	0.00001522	0.00001826
Transportation and Warehousing	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	0.00003292	0.00003951
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	4.133E-06	4.959E-06
Administrative and Waste Management Services	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	5.493E-06	6.592E-06
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	0.0000248	0.00002975
Accommodation and Food Services	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	0.0000451	0.00005412
Other Services, except Public Administration	2009 Fixed National \$ (B)	2.687E-06	3.224E-06

County Level Results

Brevard

Brevard	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	97	128	153	177	201	225	249	276	304	334	367
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	129	169	203	232	260	290	318	349	380	411	444
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	74	97	117	134	151	169	186	205	224	243	263

REMI PI+, Florida Counties, V2.06 Build 4056, April 2017

Hernando

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	98	131	162	192	220	249	277	308	337	366	398
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	188	213	234	250	264	279	291	305	319	332	346
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	103	121	135	146	156	166	174	184	193	202	211

Lake

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	281	359	421	475	524	569	611	656	700	743	792
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	266	322	360	384	401	416	427	441	456	471	489
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	150	188	214	231	244	255	263	273	283	294	305

Orange

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	86	92	96	97	99	100	101	103	104	105	107
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	2,340	2,881	3,311	3,688	4,027	4,333	4,619	4,949	5,253	5,552	5,883
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	8,113	8,952	9,551	9,970	10,347	10,694	11,005	11,365	11,713	12,062	12,460
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	4,655	5,220	5,624	5,909	6,160	6,389	6,593	6,827	7,053	7,278	7,521

Pasco

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	238	324	401	477	554	645	730	825	916	1,005	1,101
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	191	254	305	348	389	433	473	516	557	597	637
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	113	154	189	218	245	274	301	329	357	384	410

Pinellas

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	81	89	95	100	105	110	115	119	123	127	131
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	1,805	2,416	2,984	3,542	4,103	4,717	5,327	5,997	6,629	7,246	7,908
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	4,279	5,018	5,678	6,268	6,872	7,510	8,095	8,734	9,323	9,876	10,462
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	2,417	2,897	3,323	3,704	4,092	4,503	4,880	5,291	5,671	6,028	6,394

Seminole

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	17	19	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	24	24
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	759	976	1,158	1,312	1,456	1,594	1,720	1,858	1,991	2,122	2,261
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	675	899	1,065	1,179	1,283	1,374	1,446	1,528	1,600	1,669	1,750
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	341	486	595	672	743	805	855	911	961	1,008	1,060

Sumter

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	43	59	72	84	96	108	119	132	145	158	173
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	71	85	97	106	114	122	129	137	145	154	162
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	39	48	55	61	67	72	76	82	87	92	97

Volusia

	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Employment	Individuals (Jobs)	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Personal Income	Thousands of Current Dollars	244	327	394	454	509	561	609	661	711	760	815
Output	Thousands of Current Dollars	291	356	406	443	476	505	530	558	584	611	639
Gross Domestic Product	Thousands of Fixed (2015) Dollars	167	210	244	269	291	311	328	347	365	383	401

¹ Trail User Surveys and Economic Impact: A Comparison of Trail User Expenditures. 2009. Rails to Trails Conservancy.

² https://www.greenway.org/pdf/va_creepertrail_study.pdf

³ <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/economic/PDF/GAPEconomicImpactStudy200809.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.railstotrails.org/resourcehandler.ashx?id=7591> and Economic Analysis of Orange County Trails.

⁵ Trail User Surveys and Economic Impact: A Comparison of Trail User Expenditures. 2009. Rails to Trails Conservancy.

⁶ <https://www.railstotrails.org/resourcehandler.ashx?id=7591>

⁷ <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/economic/PDF/GAPEconomicImpactStudy200809.pdf>

⁸ Data were collected from each county. Whether or not each county used counters was established at the time of data collection in February and March 2017.

⁹ <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/ManageMaintain/MilwMaintcost.html>