VISIT MARYLAND MONTHLY TOURISM MONITOR

(Data through March 2018)

Tourism generates economic benefits for Maryland through visitor spending. Or put more simply: More Customers. More Revenue. More Jobs.

Economic Impact 2016:

42.1
Million
Visitors

\$17.3

Billion in Visitor Spending

146,000 FTE-Jobs \$2.35
Billion in
State & Local
Taxes

\$6
Billion in Payroll

\$468.8 Million in Sales & Use Taxes

Goals:

1. Inspire travel to Maryland by strengthening awareness of the state as a leisure destination by increasing customer interactions; building awareness of the opportunities available; capitalizing on owned assets and through media outreaches.

	Ye	ar over Ye	ear	Fiscal Year			
Customer Interactions*	March 2017	March 2018	Percent Change	YTD-17	YTD-18	Percent Change	
Unique Web Visitors	166,765	195,232	17.1%	2,035,592	1,933,120	(-5.0%)	
Advertising Interactions	3,931	4,670	18.8%	29,290	26,782	(-8.6%)	
Public Relations/ Earned Media Effectiveness**	15.3	11.0	(-4.3)	12.1	10.6	(-1.5)	
Social Media Followers	2,770	2,164	(-21.9%)	113,966	135,663	19.0%	
Welcome Center Visitors	25,867	26,542	2.6%	259,894	298,258	14.8%	
Advertising Expenditures	61,885	67,073	8.4%	541,332	625,792	15.6%	

^{*}Maryland Fleet Week and Air Show Baltimore was held in November 2016 and generated a great deal of consumer interest as shown in the numbers of web visitors, media effectiveness, and social media followers.

2. Increase the number of jobs supported by the tourism industry in Maryland in the leisure and hospitality sector.

	Ye	ar over Y	ear	Fiscal Year		
	March 2017	March 2018	Percent Change	YTD-17	YTD-18	Percent Change
BLS Leisure and Hospitality Employment (Thousands)	268.3	262.0	(-2.3%)	274.2	272.1	(-0.8%)

Subject to revision by the BLS

^{**}Evaluation of 3rd party placements, max score=18

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 Increase sales tax revenues from categories deemed attributable to tourism by the MD Comptroller with emphasis on tax codes 111 and 901. These codes make up 30% of overall tourism-related collections and are directly attributable to overnight stays.

ADJUSTED SALES AND USE TAXES ATTRIBUTABLE TO TOURISM (\$Millions) Year over Year Fiscal Year Sales Tax Code & Category March March Percent Percent **YTD-17 YTD-18** 2017 2018 Change Change 108 Restaurants, Lunchrooms, \$11.4 \$12.3 8.6% \$98.4 \$100.7 2.3% Delicatessens - WO/BWL 111 Hotels, Motels Selling \$3.0 \$2.8 \$27.4 \$26.7 (-7.9%)(-2.4%)Food - W/BWL 112 Restaurants and Nite \$7.8 \$8.2 \$66.1 3.3% 5.3% \$68.3 Clubs - W/BWL 306 General Merchandise \$1.2 \$1.4 14.7% \$10.4 \$11.8 13.0% 407 Automobile. Bus and \$5.09 \$5.27 3.6% \$49.3 \$48.6 (-1.6%)Truck Rentals 706 Airlines - Commercial \$0.009 \$0.008 (-10.7%)\$0.12 \$0.16 35.7% 901 Hotels, Motels, \$9.4 \$9.4 \$86.3 2.9% 0.0% \$88.8 **Apartments, Cottages** 925 Recreation and \$0.335 \$0.361 7.6% \$3.4 \$3.3 (-3.3%)**Amusement Places** Tourism Tax Categories \$38.2 \$39.7 4.0% \$341.5 2.0% \$348.3 Subtotal All other Sales Tax Collections \$384.9 \$399.4 3.8% \$3,432.2 \$3,487.1 1.6%

Numbers may not sum due to rounding

4. Provide resources to the tourism industry so that they can maximize access to consumers and grow revenue for their businesses.

	Year over Year			Fiscal Year		
	March 2017	March 2018	Percent Change	YTD-17	YTD-18	Percent Change
Digital referrals to industry partners (outbound links)	20,053	23,701	18.2%	210,619	254,295	20.7%