

Economic Impact of Tourism in South Dakota – County results 2022

April 2023

Prepared for: South Dakota Office of Tourism

COUNTY FINDINGS

Black Hills & Badlands

The following tables present the county spending and impact information, broken out into the four tourism regions in South Dakota:

- Black Hills & Badlands
- Missouri River
- Glacial Lakes & Prairies
- Southeast

The Southeast region became the largest spending region in 2022, after two years where the Black Hills & Badlands region had been the largest. The Southeast region’s share jumped to 39.4%, in-line with pre-pandemic levels.

The Southeast region led the state with growth of nearly 17%, a gain of \$267 million. Both the Glacial Lakes & Prairies and Missouri River regions saw visitor spending grow nearly 14% in 2022.

Regional spending timeline

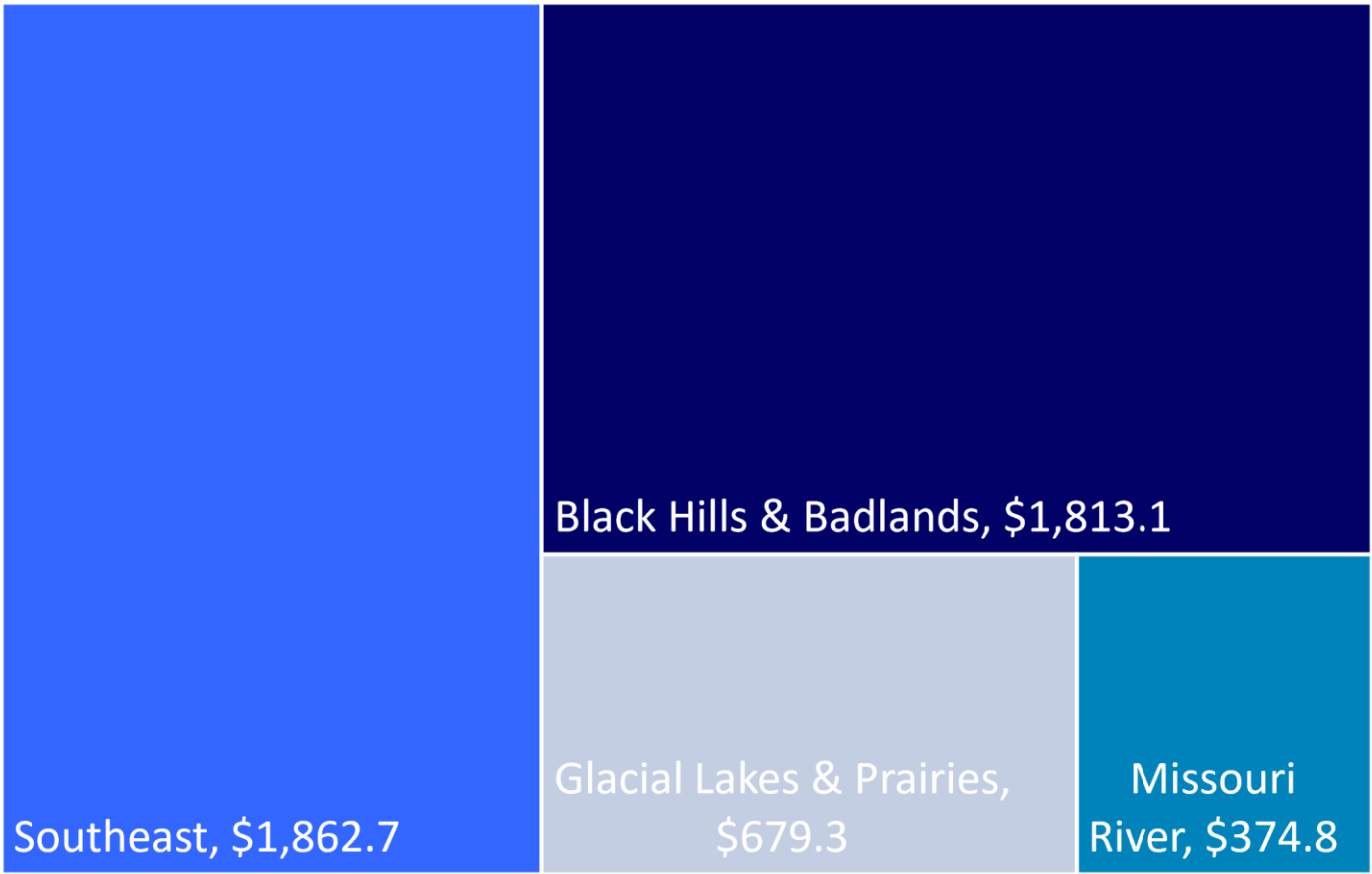
Amounts in \$ millions

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 growth	Share of state
Region							
Black Hills & Badlands	\$1,563.7	\$1,557.7	\$1,355.1	\$1,863.6	\$1,813.1	-2.7%	38.3%
Glacial Lakes & Prairies	\$586.9	\$611.2	\$502.4	\$598.0	\$679.3	13.6%	14.4%
Missouri River	\$307.0	\$311.5	\$276.9	\$329.5	\$374.8	13.8%	7.9%
Southeast	\$1,524.0	\$1,617.3	\$1,209.0	\$1,596.1	\$1,862.7	16.7%	39.4%
State Total	\$3,981.6	\$4,097.8	\$3,343.4	\$4,387.1	\$4,729.9	7.8%	100.0%

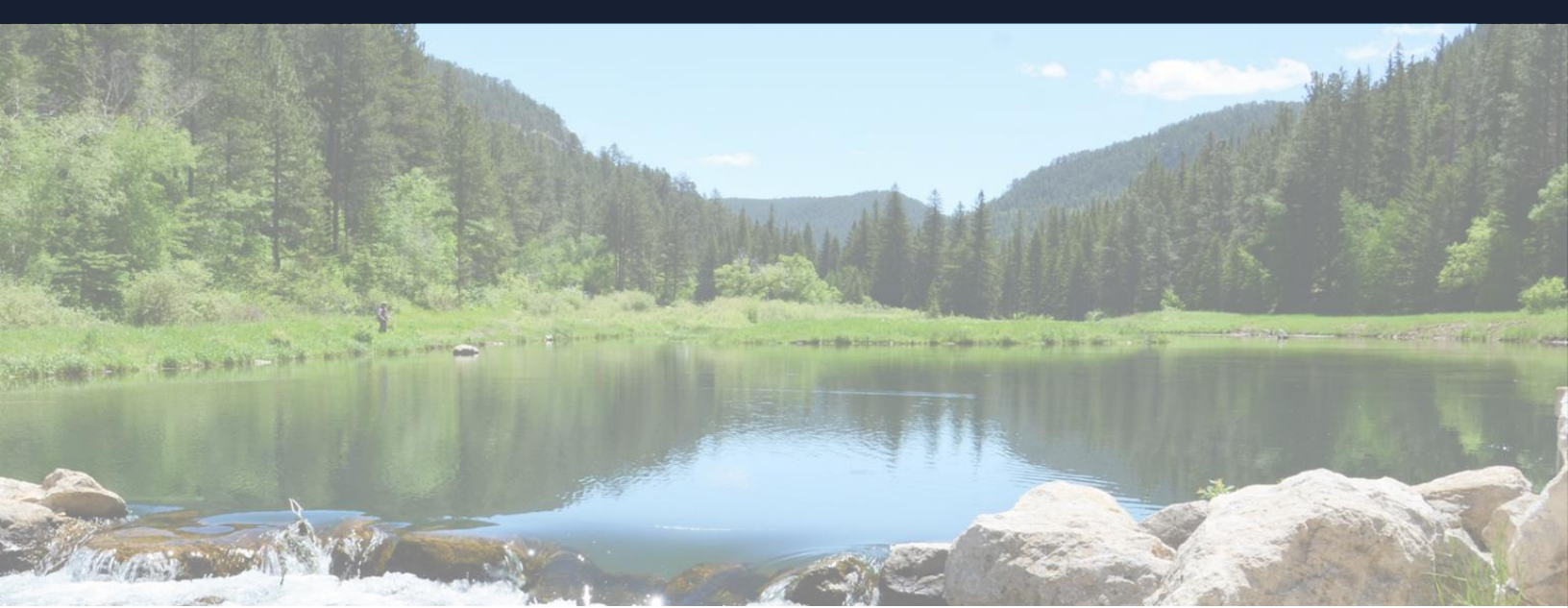
Source: Tourism Economics



Tourism industry sales by region
2022



Source: Tourism Economics



COUNTY FINDINGS

Black Hills & Badlands

- Black Hills & Badlands is the 2nd largest region of the state, measured by visitor spending, with 38% of all visitor sales.
- Visitor spending in the region plateaued in 2022 as the region held on to most of the visitor spending increases seen in 2021.
- Regional spending is dominated by Pennington and Lawrence County with Lawrence County’s share increasing in 2022.
- Visitor spending supported 20,600 jobs in the region – similar in size to the entire populations of Butte and Custer Counties.
- Six counties in the region have AT LEAST one-in-ten county jobs supported by tourism with one-in-eleven jobs supported region-wide.

Black Hills & Badlands spending timeline

Amounts in \$ millions

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 growth	Share of Region	Share of state
County								
Bennett County	\$4.7	\$4.8	\$5.3	\$6.3	\$6.7	5.7%	0.4%	0.1%
Butte County	\$21.6	\$22.6	\$19.8	\$24.1	\$24.8	2.5%	1.4%	0.5%
Custer County	\$110.0	\$110.5	\$99.7	\$134.5	\$124.1	-7.7%	6.8%	2.6%
Fall River County	\$35.4	\$35.4	\$30.7	\$40.3	\$40.4	0.1%	2.2%	0.9%
Haakon County	\$4.6	\$4.8	\$5.3	\$6.6	\$7.7	17.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Harding County	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.5	\$2.8	\$3.0	9.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Jackson County	\$25.4	\$24.7	\$19.6	\$25.5	\$23.4	-8.3%	1.3%	0.5%
Jones County	\$16.4	\$16.6	\$14.1	\$17.5	\$15.8	-9.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Lawrence County	\$458.7	\$455.0	\$391.9	\$535.0	\$535.0	0.0%	29.5%	11.3%
Meade County	\$51.5	\$47.6	\$41.3	\$56.4	\$56.2	-0.3%	3.1%	1.2%
Mellette County	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$2.0	\$2.7	\$2.4	-10.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Oglala Lakota County	\$21.9	\$21.6	\$17.5	\$19.3	\$22.5	16.8%	1.2%	0.5%
Pennington County	\$791.1	\$792.3	\$692.0	\$976.2	\$933.1	-4.4%	51.5%	19.7%
Perkins County	\$10.7	\$10.6	\$9.8	\$11.7	\$12.7	8.6%	0.7%	0.3%
Todd County	\$6.4	\$6.0	\$3.6	\$4.5	\$5.2	15.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Region Total	\$1,563.7	\$1,557.7	\$1,355.1	\$1,863.6	\$1,813.1	-2.7%	100.0%	38.3%
State Total	\$3,981.6	\$4,097.8	\$3,343.4	\$4,387.1	\$4,729.9	7.8%		100.0%

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Black Hills & Badlands

Black Hills & Badlands visitor spending, 2022

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2022 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Bennett County	\$1.3	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$1.6	\$1.4	\$6.7	5.7%	\$0.5
Butte County	\$4.3	\$6.2	\$2.3	\$4.1	\$7.8	\$24.8	2.5%	\$1.9
Custer County	\$38.5	\$20.3	\$23.2	\$20.0	\$22.1	\$124.1	-7.7%	\$9.2
Fall River County	\$9.3	\$8.8	\$6.1	\$7.4	\$8.7	\$40.4	0.1%	\$2.7
Haakon County	\$0.9	\$1.1	\$0.9	\$3.0	\$1.8	\$7.7	17.5%	\$0.6
Harding County	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$3.0	9.4%	\$0.3
Jackson County	\$5.7	\$3.4	\$3.6	\$4.8	\$5.8	\$23.4	-8.3%	\$1.6
Jones County	\$3.6	\$3.1	\$2.3	\$2.8	\$4.1	\$15.8	-9.5%	\$1.1
Lawrence County	\$174.8	\$113.3	\$113.7	\$75.9	\$57.2	\$535.0	0.0%	\$36.0
Meade County	\$10.5	\$14.3	\$6.5	\$9.2	\$15.6	\$56.2	-0.3%	\$6.2
Mellette County	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$2.4	-10.8%	\$0.2
Oglala Lakota County	\$5.5	\$6.9	\$1.5	\$2.3	\$6.3	\$22.5	16.8%	\$1.2
Pennington County	\$205.5	\$222.0	\$147.8	\$187.4	\$170.4	\$933.1	-4.4%	\$70.0
Perkins County	\$2.1	\$2.8	\$1.5	\$4.3	\$2.1	\$12.7	8.6%	\$0.9
Todd County	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$3.2	\$5.2	15.7%	\$0.4
Region Total	\$463.8	\$405.9	\$311.2	\$324.3	\$308.0	\$1,813.1	-2.7%	\$132.7
State Total	\$897.7	\$1,064.0	\$719.7	\$1,008.3	\$1,040.2	\$4,729.9	7.8%	\$360.9

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

Black Hills & Badlands visitor spending, 2021

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2021 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Bennett County	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$1.2	\$6.3	19.7%	\$0.5
Butte County	\$4.5	\$6.4	\$2.3	\$4.0	\$6.9	\$24.1	21.8%	\$1.9
Custer County	\$43.9	\$22.1	\$25.3	\$21.2	\$22.0	\$134.5	34.9%	\$10.4
Fall River County	\$9.8	\$9.4	\$6.2	\$7.2	\$7.8	\$40.3	31.6%	\$2.8
Haakon County	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$2.7	\$1.6	\$6.6	24.9%	\$0.5
Harding County	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$2.8	10.8%	\$0.3
Jackson County	\$6.9	\$3.3	\$4.1	\$5.3	\$6.1	\$25.5	30.4%	\$1.8
Jones County	\$4.3	\$3.6	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$4.1	\$17.5	24.5%	\$1.3
Lawrence County	\$183.1	\$115.8	\$112.7	\$73.5	\$50.0	\$535.0	36.5%	\$37.5
Meade County	\$11.4	\$15.2	\$6.7	\$9.3	\$13.8	\$56.4	36.4%	\$6.6
Mellette County	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$2.7	33.8%	\$0.2
Oglala Lakota County	\$4.8	\$6.2	\$1.2	\$1.7	\$5.3	\$19.3	10.1%	\$1.1
Pennington County	\$230.0	\$237.4	\$155.0	\$193.5	\$160.3	\$976.2	41.1%	\$76.3
Perkins County	\$2.0	\$2.7	\$1.4	\$3.7	\$1.8	\$11.7	19.1%	\$0.8
Todd County	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$2.7	\$4.5	27.4%	\$0.4
Region Total	\$504.4	\$426.4	\$319.4	\$328.0	\$285.3	\$1,863.6	37.3%	\$142.3
State Total	\$887.5	\$1,014.4	\$668.7	\$914.0	\$902.5	\$4,387.1	31.2%	\$344.6

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Black Hills & Badlands

Black Hills & Badlands economic impacts 2022

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Bennett County	69	90	0.4%	0.2%	6.5%	\$1.2	\$1.8
Butte County	219	284	1.4%	0.5%	5.4%	\$5.6	\$8.5
Custer County	751	1,160	5.6%	2.0%	24.3%	\$21.2	\$38.8
Fall River County	434	541	2.6%	1.0%	13.3%	\$11.6	\$15.7
Haakon County	48	76	0.4%	0.1%	4.7%	\$0.9	\$2.2
Harding County	25	34	0.2%	0.1%	3.0%	\$0.6	\$1.0
Jackson County	143	201	1.0%	0.4%	14.8%	\$3.6	\$5.2
Jones County	108	138	0.7%	0.2%	18.0%	\$2.6	\$3.7
Lawrence County	4,433	5,812	28.2%	10.2%	30.9%	\$152.1	\$206.0
Meade County	368	541	2.6%	1.0%	3.9%	\$10.6	\$18.1
Mellette County	29	37	0.2%	0.1%	4.7%	\$0.5	\$0.7
Oglala Lakota County	122	182	0.9%	0.3%	3.5%	\$3.5	\$5.4
Pennington County	7,841	11,220	54.5%	19.7%	13.5%	\$240.7	\$408.8
Perkins County	104	155	0.8%	0.3%	7.5%	\$1.9	\$4.1
Todd County	73	106	0.5%	0.2%	2.9%	\$2.2	\$3.4
Region Total	14,767	20,577		36.2%		\$458.9	\$723.3
State Total	39,131	56,826			9.1%	\$1,132.6	\$2,020.7

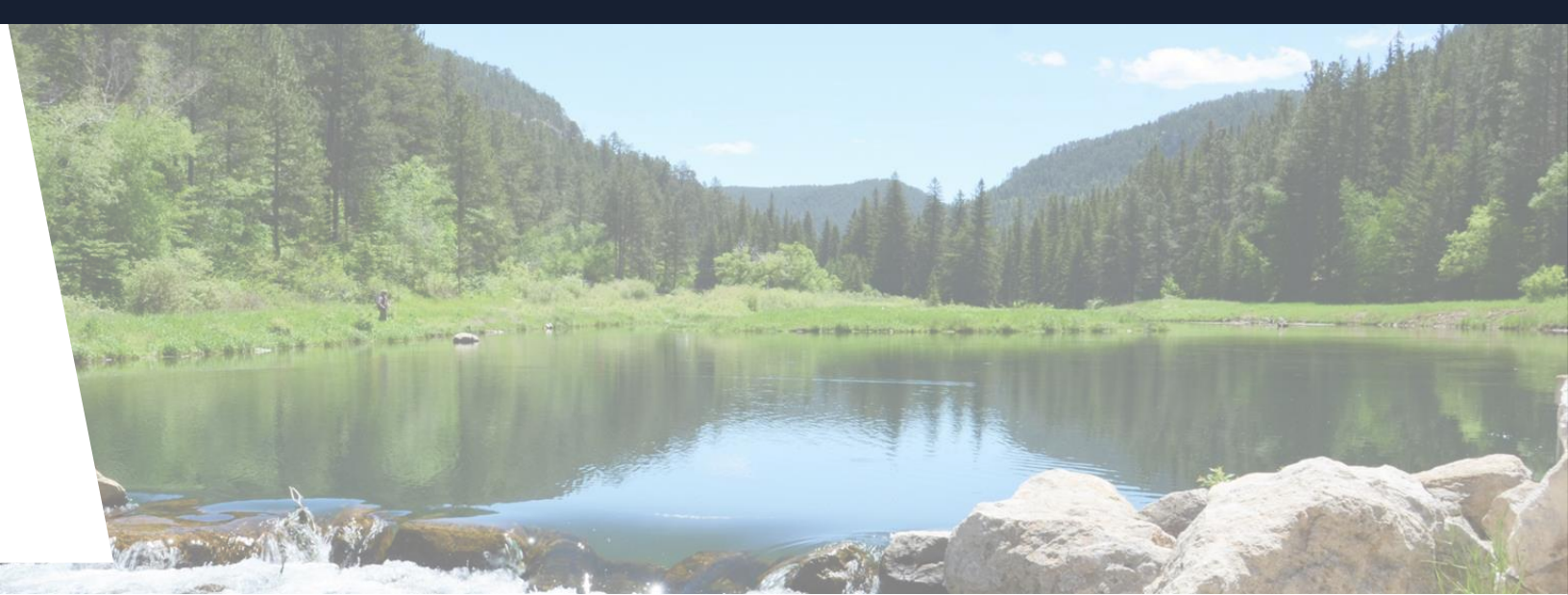
Source: Tourism Economics

Black Hills & Badlands economic impacts 2021

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Bennett County	67	88	0.4%	0.2%	6.4%	\$1.0	\$1.6
Butte County	220	285	1.4%	0.5%	5.8%	\$4.8	\$7.4
Custer County	717	1,176	5.7%	2.2%	27.6%	\$20.2	\$39.3
Fall River County	427	536	2.6%	1.0%	13.8%	\$9.8	\$13.7
Haakon County	44	69	0.3%	0.1%	4.4%	\$0.8	\$1.8
Harding County	23	31	0.2%	0.1%	2.8%	\$0.5	\$0.8
Jackson County	145	210	1.0%	0.4%	15.5%	\$3.2	\$5.0
Jones County	118	152	0.7%	0.3%	19.4%	\$2.5	\$3.7
Lawrence County	4,287	5,714	27.9%	10.5%	32.9%	\$133.0	\$186.7
Meade County	359	531	2.6%	1.0%	4.0%	\$9.2	\$16.0
Mellette County	25	35	0.2%	0.1%	4.6%	\$0.4	\$0.6
Oglala Lakota County	110	166	0.8%	0.3%	3.2%	\$2.9	\$4.5
Pennington County	7,604	11,215	54.8%	20.7%	14.4%	\$208.4	\$380.1
Perkins County	107	154	0.8%	0.3%	7.6%	\$1.7	\$3.5
Todd County	79	111	0.5%	0.2%	3.1%	\$2.2	\$3.5
Region Total	14,332	20,472		37.8%		\$400.7	\$668.4
State Total	36,907	54,223			9.1%	\$960.9	\$1,772.6

Source: Tourism Economics



COUNTY FINDINGS
Glacial Lakes & Prairies

- Visitor spending surpassed pre-pandemic levels in 2022 in the Glacial Lakes & Prairies region, growing nearly 14% to reach \$680 million.
- Two counties surpassed the \$100 million mark in 2022 – Brookings and Codington – with Brown County reaching \$200 million. Together, visitor spending in these three counties grew to \$420 million, 62% of the regions total.
- Day County is the most tourism dependent with nearly 12% of all jobs linked to visitor activity.
- Local job holders earned a total of \$277 million in 2021, supporting household incomes in the region.

Glacial Lakes & Prairies spending timeline

Amounts in \$ millions

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 growth	Share of Region	Share of state
County								
Beadle County	\$42.9	\$43.6	\$35.6	\$46.4	\$52.1	12.3%	7.7%	1.1%
Brookings County	\$97.0	\$103.2	\$79.7	\$93.5	\$115.0	23.1%	16.9%	2.4%
Brown County	\$184.1	\$183.8	\$149.0	\$177.5	\$200.0	12.7%	29.4%	4.2%
Clark County	\$5.1	\$5.1	\$4.5	\$5.5	\$5.7	2.9%	0.8%	0.1%
Codington County	\$96.7	\$105.8	\$82.0	\$91.5	\$105.6	15.4%	15.5%	2.2%
Day County	\$20.8	\$22.2	\$20.3	\$23.6	\$26.4	11.9%	3.9%	0.6%
Deuel County	\$9.9	\$10.3	\$9.9	\$11.6	\$11.2	-3.4%	1.7%	0.2%
Edmunds County	\$7.2	\$6.9	\$6.4	\$8.9	\$9.6	7.8%	1.4%	0.2%
Faulk County	\$4.7	\$4.8	\$4.2	\$4.7	\$5.4	13.6%	0.8%	0.1%
Grant County	\$20.3	\$25.3	\$21.0	\$27.1	\$30.2	11.4%	4.4%	0.6%
Hamlin County	\$12.0	\$11.4	\$10.5	\$12.3	\$14.2	15.4%	2.1%	0.3%
Hand County	\$5.8	\$5.6	\$4.8	\$5.6	\$6.4	13.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Jerauld County	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.4	\$2.7	\$3.8	38.6%	0.6%	0.1%
Kingsbury County	\$9.2	\$9.8	\$7.8	\$8.8	\$10.1	15.9%	1.5%	0.2%
McPherson County	\$4.7	\$4.3	\$3.7	\$3.8	\$3.8	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Marshall County	\$8.2	\$8.3	\$7.3	\$10.2	\$11.2	10.4%	1.7%	0.2%
Moody County	\$11.6	\$11.7	\$9.6	\$13.0	\$13.8	6.8%	2.0%	0.3%
Roberts County	\$28.9	\$30.7	\$29.3	\$34.7	\$34.9	0.6%	5.1%	0.7%
Sanborn County	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$2.7	28.9%	0.4%	0.1%
Spink County	\$13.2	\$14.0	\$12.5	\$14.7	\$17.2	16.5%	2.5%	0.4%
Region Total	\$586.9	\$611.2	\$502.4	\$598.0	\$679.3	13.6%	100.0%	14.4%
State Total	\$3,981.6	\$4,097.8	\$3,343.4	\$4,387.1	\$4,729.9	7.8%		100.0%

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Glacial Lakes & Prairies

Glacial Lakes & Prairies visitor spending, 2022

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2022 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Beadle County	\$7.2	\$10.0	\$7.5	\$10.9	\$16.5	\$52.1	12.3%	\$4.2
Brookings County	\$19.5	\$33.3	\$15.7	\$22.0	\$24.5	\$115.0	23.1%	\$8.6
Brown County	\$31.7	\$39.1	\$24.2	\$62.4	\$42.6	\$200.0	12.7%	\$14.1
Clark County	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$0.4	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$5.7	2.9%	\$0.6
Codington County	\$17.1	\$24.1	\$14.3	\$20.4	\$29.7	\$105.6	15.4%	\$8.0
Day County	\$5.6	\$7.2	\$2.8	\$6.0	\$4.8	\$26.4	11.9%	\$1.8
Deuel County	\$1.7	\$1.9	\$0.9	\$2.9	\$3.9	\$11.2	-3.4%	\$0.9
Edmunds County	\$1.1	\$1.6	\$0.5	\$2.0	\$4.5	\$9.6	7.8%	\$0.8
Faulk County	\$0.8	\$1.2	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$2.2	\$5.4	13.6%	\$0.4
Grant County	\$2.9	\$4.6	\$2.1	\$15.3	\$5.3	\$30.2	11.4%	\$2.2
Hamlin County	\$1.5	\$2.2	\$0.5	\$3.9	\$6.1	\$14.2	15.4%	\$1.1
Hand County	\$0.9	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$1.8	\$1.4	\$6.4	13.0%	\$0.7
Jerauld County	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$1.3	\$0.9	\$3.8	38.6%	\$0.4
Kingsbury County	\$1.9	\$2.6	\$1.4	\$2.3	\$1.9	\$10.1	15.9%	\$0.9
McPherson County	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$0.2	\$1.3	\$0.7	\$3.8	1.3%	\$0.5
Marshall County	\$2.1	\$2.6	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$4.6	\$11.2	10.4%	\$0.7
Moody County	\$5.6	\$2.2	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$4.3	\$13.8	6.8%	\$1.2
Roberts County	\$7.3	\$8.1	\$1.7	\$7.9	\$9.9	\$34.9	0.6%	\$2.2
Sanborn County	\$0.4	\$0.6	\$0.1	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$2.7	28.9%	\$0.3
Spink County	\$2.6	\$3.4	\$1.6	\$3.9	\$5.6	\$17.2	16.5%	\$1.5
Region Total	\$111.2	\$148.8	\$77.2	\$170.1	\$171.9	\$679.3	13.6%	\$45.1
State Total	\$897.7	\$1,064.0	\$719.7	\$1,008.3	\$1,040.2	\$4,729.9	7.8%	\$360.9

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

Glacial Lakes & Prairies visitor spending, 2021

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2021 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Beadle County	\$6.5	\$9.1	\$6.9	\$9.7	\$14.2	\$46.4	30.4%	\$3.9
Brookings County	\$16.1	\$28.2	\$12.7	\$17.0	\$19.6	\$93.5	17.3%	\$7.3
Brown County	\$28.9	\$35.7	\$21.1	\$56.6	\$35.1	\$177.5	19.1%	\$13.1
Clark County	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$5.5	23.8%	\$0.5
Codington County	\$15.2	\$21.5	\$12.2	\$17.3	\$25.3	\$91.5	11.5%	\$7.3
Day County	\$5.2	\$6.4	\$2.5	\$5.3	\$4.1	\$23.6	15.9%	\$1.7
Deuel County	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$1.0	\$3.2	\$3.4	\$11.6	17.5%	\$0.9
Edmunds County	\$1.0	\$1.6	\$0.5	\$1.9	\$4.0	\$8.9	38.2%	\$0.7
Faulk County	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.6	\$2.0	\$4.7	13.0%	\$0.3
Grant County	\$2.9	\$4.3	\$2.0	\$13.4	\$4.6	\$27.1	29.3%	\$2.0
Hamlin County	\$1.4	\$2.0	\$0.4	\$3.3	\$5.2	\$12.3	17.2%	\$0.9
Hand County	\$0.8	\$1.4	\$0.7	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$5.6	16.7%	\$0.6
Jerauld County	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$2.7	13.4%	\$0.3
Kingsbury County	\$1.7	\$2.2	\$1.3	\$2.0	\$1.7	\$8.8	12.5%	\$0.8
McPherson County	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$0.2	\$1.3	\$0.6	\$3.8	2.5%	\$0.5
Marshall County	\$2.2	\$2.7	\$0.6	\$0.9	\$3.8	\$10.2	39.5%	\$0.7
Moody County	\$5.5	\$2.1	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$3.7	\$13.0	34.5%	\$1.1
Roberts County	\$7.9	\$8.2	\$1.8	\$7.7	\$9.0	\$34.7	18.3%	\$2.3
Sanborn County	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$2.1	14.0%	\$0.3
Spink County	\$2.3	\$3.1	\$1.3	\$3.3	\$4.7	\$14.7	17.4%	\$1.3
Region Total	\$101.6	\$134.7	\$67.4	\$149.4	\$144.9	\$598.0	18.8%	\$41.0
State Total	\$887.5	\$1,014.4	\$668.7	\$914.0	\$902.5	\$4,387.1	31.2%	\$344.6

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Glacial Lakes & Prairies

Glacial Lakes & Prairies economic impacts 2022

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Beadle County	495	764	8.3%	1.3%	6.7%	\$12.6	\$25.1
Brookings County	1,347	1,897	20.7%	3.3%	7.7%	\$32.7	\$54.4
Brown County	1,831	2,588	28.3%	4.6%	9.1%	\$44.6	\$81.9
Clark County	26	42	0.5%	0.1%	1.9%	\$0.7	\$1.3
Codington County	960	1,497	16.4%	2.6%	6.9%	\$24.9	\$48.1
Day County	315	404	4.4%	0.7%	11.8%	\$6.9	\$10.2
Deuel County	67	98	1.1%	0.2%	3.4%	\$1.3	\$3.0
Edmunds County	59	86	0.9%	0.2%	3.5%	\$1.6	\$3.0
Faulk County	32	49	0.5%	0.1%	3.6%	\$0.7	\$1.5
Grant County	229	359	3.9%	0.6%	6.5%	\$5.8	\$11.8
Hamlin County	69	112	1.2%	0.2%	3.1%	\$1.7	\$3.7
Hand County	75	116	1.3%	0.2%	4.7%	\$1.1	\$2.7
Jerauld County	19	36	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%	\$0.5	\$1.4
Kingsbury County	115	166	1.8%	0.3%	5.1%	\$2.1	\$4.4
McPherson County	36	52	0.6%	0.1%	4.1%	\$0.8	\$1.4
Marshall County	69	95	1.0%	0.2%	3.5%	\$1.3	\$2.3
Moody County	110	164	1.8%	0.3%	4.6%	\$2.1	\$4.7
Roberts County	292	380	4.2%	0.7%	6.9%	\$5.6	\$9.1
Sanborn County	20	36	0.4%	0.1%	2.7%	\$0.3	\$1.1
Spink County	139	210	2.3%	0.4%	5.3%	\$2.8	\$6.1
Region Total	6,305	9,152		16.1%		\$150.2	\$277.3
State Total	39,131	56,826			9.1%	\$1,132.6	\$2,020.7

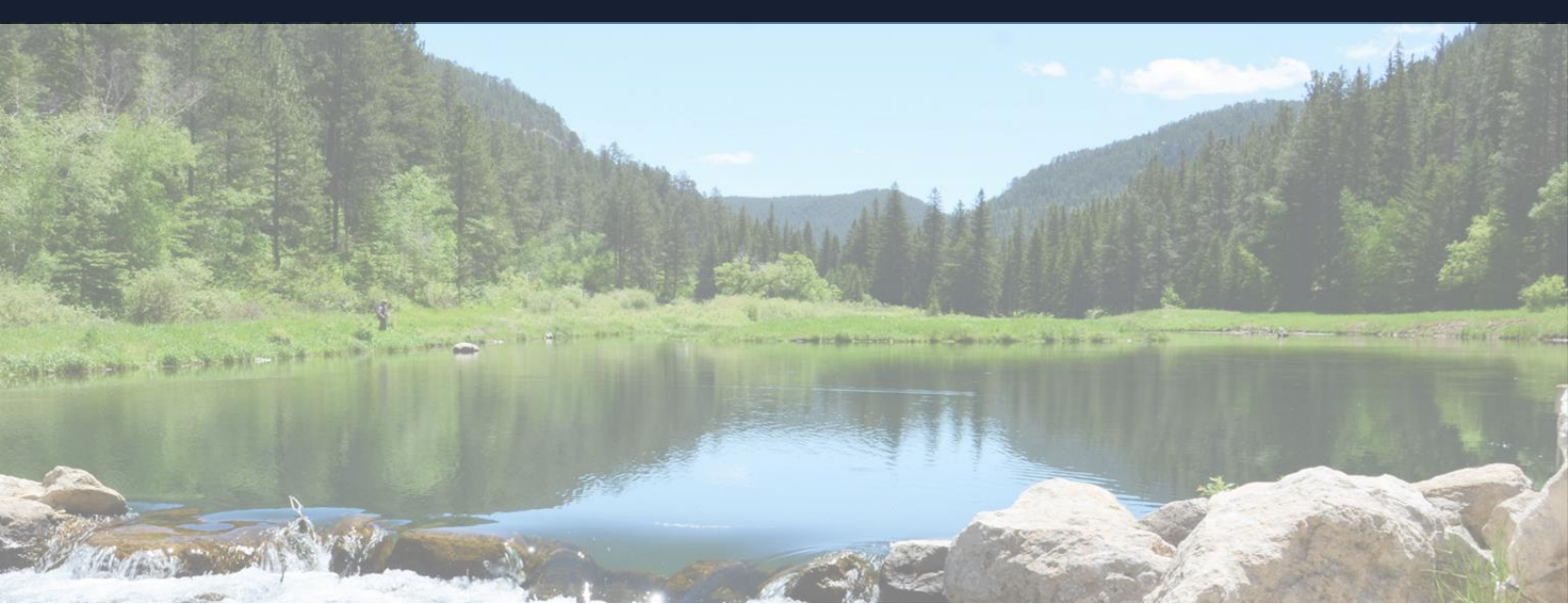
Source: Tourism Economics

Glacial Lakes & Prairies economic impacts 2021

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Beadle County	461	727	8.3%	1.3%	6.3%	\$11.0	\$22.5
Brookings County	1,212	1,702	19.4%	3.1%	6.9%	\$25.7	\$43.4
Brown County	1,762	2,506	28.6%	4.6%	8.8%	\$41.6	\$75.6
Clark County	26	42	0.5%	0.1%	1.9%	\$0.6	\$1.1
Codington County	934	1,441	16.5%	2.7%	6.6%	\$20.6	\$41.0
Day County	300	384	4.4%	0.7%	11.3%	\$5.6	\$8.6
Deuel County	73	106	1.2%	0.2%	3.7%	\$1.3	\$2.8
Edmunds County	59	86	1.0%	0.2%	3.5%	\$1.4	\$2.7
Faulk County	32	48	0.6%	0.1%	3.5%	\$0.5	\$1.3
Grant County	208	336	3.8%	0.6%	6.1%	\$4.6	\$10.2
Hamlin County	67	107	1.2%	0.2%	3.0%	\$1.6	\$3.4
Hand County	80	119	1.4%	0.2%	4.8%	\$1.1	\$2.5
Jerauld County	18	32	0.4%	0.1%	1.3%	\$0.4	\$1.0
Kingsbury County	118	166	1.9%	0.3%	5.1%	\$1.9	\$3.8
McPherson County	36	53	0.6%	0.1%	4.2%	\$0.7	\$1.3
Marshall County	67	94	1.1%	0.2%	3.4%	\$1.2	\$2.2
Moody County	103	156	1.8%	0.3%	4.4%	\$1.7	\$4.0
Roberts County	327	419	4.8%	0.8%	7.6%	\$5.3	\$8.7
Sanborn County	17	33	0.4%	0.1%	2.4%	\$0.3	\$0.9
Spink County	129	196	2.2%	0.4%	4.9%	\$2.4	\$5.3
Region Total	6,028	8,752		16.1%		\$129.4	\$242.2
State Total	36,907	54,223			8.7%	\$960.9	\$1,772.6

Source: Tourism Economics



COUNTY FINDINGS

Missouri River Region

- Visitor spending in the region surpassed pre-pandemic levels by 20% in 2022, the largest increase of any region.
- Growth in spending in the region was 14% in 2022 with the Missouri River region’s growth rate ranking second among the four regions.
- Hughes County visitor spending neared the \$100 million mark in 2022, the largest among the counties in the region.
- Aurora and Gregory Counties both grew nearly 40% in 2022.
- With visitor supported employment growing, the share of visitor-supported jobs surpassed 10% in Stanley County, increasing by nearly a percentage point.

Missouri River spending timeline

Amounts in \$ millions

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 growth	Share of Region	Share of state
County								
Aurora County	\$6.2	\$6.3	\$5.0	\$6.7	\$9.3	39.2%	2.5%	0.2%
Brule County	\$27.1	\$28.6	\$25.8	\$33.3	\$37.2	11.9%	9.9%	0.8%
Buffalo County	\$6.0	\$6.2	\$4.9	\$6.7	\$7.1	5.5%	1.9%	0.2%
Campbell County	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$2.6	\$3.2	\$3.1	-3.1%	0.8%	0.1%
Charles Mix County	\$25.4	\$25.9	\$22.2	\$27.6	\$30.2	9.4%	8.0%	0.6%
Corson County	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$1.6	\$1.9	\$2.1	9.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Dewey County	\$9.3	\$9.4	\$7.8	\$9.5	\$10.6	11.9%	2.8%	0.2%
Gregory County	\$11.9	\$11.4	\$10.4	\$12.4	\$17.3	39.3%	4.6%	0.4%
Hughes County	\$78.8	\$78.1	\$68.0	\$79.5	\$98.1	23.3%	26.2%	2.1%
Hyde County	\$1.8	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.4	12.9%	0.6%	0.1%
Lyman County	\$38.2	\$39.1	\$33.3	\$40.0	\$43.9	9.7%	11.7%	0.9%
Potter County	\$14.5	\$14.0	\$13.2	\$16.7	\$15.3	-8.6%	4.1%	0.3%
Stanley County	\$22.7	\$23.3	\$21.2	\$23.3	\$26.5	13.9%	7.1%	0.6%
Sully County	\$10.4	\$10.5	\$12.5	\$15.0	\$14.5	-3.5%	3.9%	0.3%
Tripp County	\$22.1	\$23.0	\$20.6	\$22.7	\$26.0	14.8%	6.9%	0.6%
Walworth County	\$26.6	\$27.6	\$25.3	\$28.0	\$30.2	8.0%	8.1%	0.6%
Ziebach County	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$0.8	19.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Region Total	\$307.0	\$311.5	\$276.9	\$329.5	\$374.8	13.8%	100.0%	7.9%
State Total	\$3,981.6	\$4,097.8	\$3,343.4	\$4,387.1	\$4,729.9	7.8%		100.0%

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Missouri River

Missouri River visitor spending, 2022

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2022 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Aurora County	\$0.9	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$0.6	\$5.8	\$9.3	39.2%	\$0.8
Brule County	\$7.0	\$9.4	\$4.5	\$9.1	\$7.3	\$37.2	11.9%	\$2.9
Buffalo County	\$3.0	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$7.1	5.5%	\$0.4
Campbell County	\$0.6	\$1.0	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$3.1	-3.1%	\$0.3
Charles Mix County	\$9.8	\$4.9	\$3.8	\$4.8	\$6.9	\$30.2	9.4%	\$2.0
Corson County	\$0.3	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.9	\$2.1	9.6%	\$0.2
Dewey County	\$1.0	\$1.8	\$0.9	\$2.3	\$4.7	\$10.6	11.9%	\$0.7
Gregory County	\$3.0	\$4.2	\$3.2	\$2.8	\$4.1	\$17.3	39.3%	\$1.6
Hughes County	\$20.8	\$22.7	\$16.1	\$18.7	\$19.8	\$98.1	23.3%	\$7.8
Hyde County	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$2.4	12.9%	\$0.3
Lyman County	\$11.2	\$5.5	\$7.2	\$10.2	\$9.8	\$43.9	9.7%	\$3.1
Potter County	\$4.6	\$2.6	\$1.3	\$3.0	\$3.8	\$15.3	-8.6%	\$1.2
Stanley County	\$6.4	\$6.0	\$4.2	\$5.3	\$4.6	\$26.5	13.9%	\$1.8
Sully County	\$1.2	\$3.3	\$6.9	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$14.5	-3.5%	\$1.0
Tripp County	\$4.2	\$5.5	\$3.0	\$8.8	\$4.6	\$26.0	14.8%	\$2.0
Walworth County	\$8.6	\$6.6	\$2.8	\$5.7	\$6.5	\$30.2	8.0%	\$2.1
Ziebach County	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.8	19.7%	\$0.1
Region Total	\$82.9	\$76.8	\$55.9	\$76.4	\$82.8	\$374.8	13.8%	\$28.2
State Total	\$897.7	\$1,064.0	\$719.7	\$1,008.3	\$1,040.2	\$4,729.9	7.8%	\$360.9

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

Missouri River visitor spending, 2021

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2021 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Aurora County	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$4.6	\$6.7	34.0%	\$0.6
Brule County	\$6.6	\$9.1	\$3.9	\$7.6	\$6.1	\$33.3	29.2%	\$2.6
Buffalo County	\$3.0	\$1.0	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$6.7	36.1%	\$0.4
Campbell County	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$3.2	22.7%	\$0.3
Charles Mix County	\$9.3	\$4.6	\$3.6	\$4.3	\$5.8	\$27.6	24.4%	\$1.9
Corson County	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$1.9	20.6%	\$0.2
Dewey County	\$0.9	\$1.7	\$0.7	\$2.0	\$4.2	\$9.5	22.6%	\$0.7
Gregory County	\$1.9	\$3.3	\$2.6	\$1.8	\$2.8	\$12.4	19.3%	\$1.2
Hughes County	\$17.3	\$19.2	\$12.8	\$14.8	\$15.6	\$79.5	16.9%	\$6.8
Hyde County	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$0.4	\$2.1	4.2%	\$0.3
Lyman County	\$11.1	\$4.7	\$6.5	\$9.3	\$8.5	\$40.0	20.3%	\$2.9
Potter County	\$5.3	\$2.8	\$1.4	\$3.4	\$3.8	\$16.7	26.8%	\$1.2
Stanley County	\$5.9	\$5.3	\$3.8	\$4.5	\$3.8	\$23.3	9.9%	\$1.6
Sully County	\$1.0	\$3.9	\$7.7	\$1.3	\$1.0	\$15.0	20.0%	\$1.0
Tripp County	\$3.7	\$4.7	\$2.5	\$8.0	\$3.8	\$22.7	10.0%	\$1.7
Walworth County	\$8.3	\$6.4	\$2.6	\$5.2	\$5.6	\$28.0	10.7%	\$2.0
Ziebach County	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.7	34.6%	\$0.1
Region Total	\$75.9	\$69.8	\$49.6	\$65.5	\$68.6	\$329.5	18.8%	\$25.3
State Total	\$887.5	\$1,014.4	\$668.7	\$914.0	\$902.5	\$4,387.1	31.2%	\$344.6

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Missouri River

Missouri River economic impacts 2022

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Aurora County	45	90	2.0%	0.2%	5.3%	\$0.9	\$2.9
Brule County	285	381	8.5%	0.7%	10.7%	\$7.1	\$11.2
Buffalo County	71	90	2.0%	0.2%	12.8%	\$2.0	\$2.8
Campbell County	14	21	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	\$0.3	\$0.6
Charles Mix County	295	417	9.3%	0.7%	7.6%	\$7.1	\$11.8
Corson County	11	18	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	\$0.3	\$0.6
Dewey County	57	113	2.5%	0.2%	3.6%	\$1.5	\$3.5
Gregory County	153	204	4.6%	0.4%	7.1%	\$3.4	\$5.3
Hughes County	906	1,333	29.7%	2.3%	9.5%	\$23.7	\$44.6
Hyde County	19	34	0.8%	0.1%	3.5%	\$0.5	\$1.3
Lyman County	426	607	13.5%	1.1%	26.5%	\$13.0	\$18.7
Potter County	108	175	3.9%	0.3%	11.4%	\$2.7	\$5.4
Stanley County	167	214	4.8%	0.4%	10.5%	\$4.1	\$5.7
Sully County	95	116	2.6%	0.2%	8.1%	\$3.7	\$4.6
Tripp County	208	301	6.7%	0.5%	7.6%	\$5.4	\$9.6
Walworth County	250	358	8.0%	0.6%	10.9%	\$6.3	\$11.0
Ziebach County	6	11	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	\$0.1	\$0.3
Region Total	3,115	4,482		7.9%		\$82.1	\$139.9
State Total	39,131	56,826			9.1%	\$1,132.6	\$2,020.7

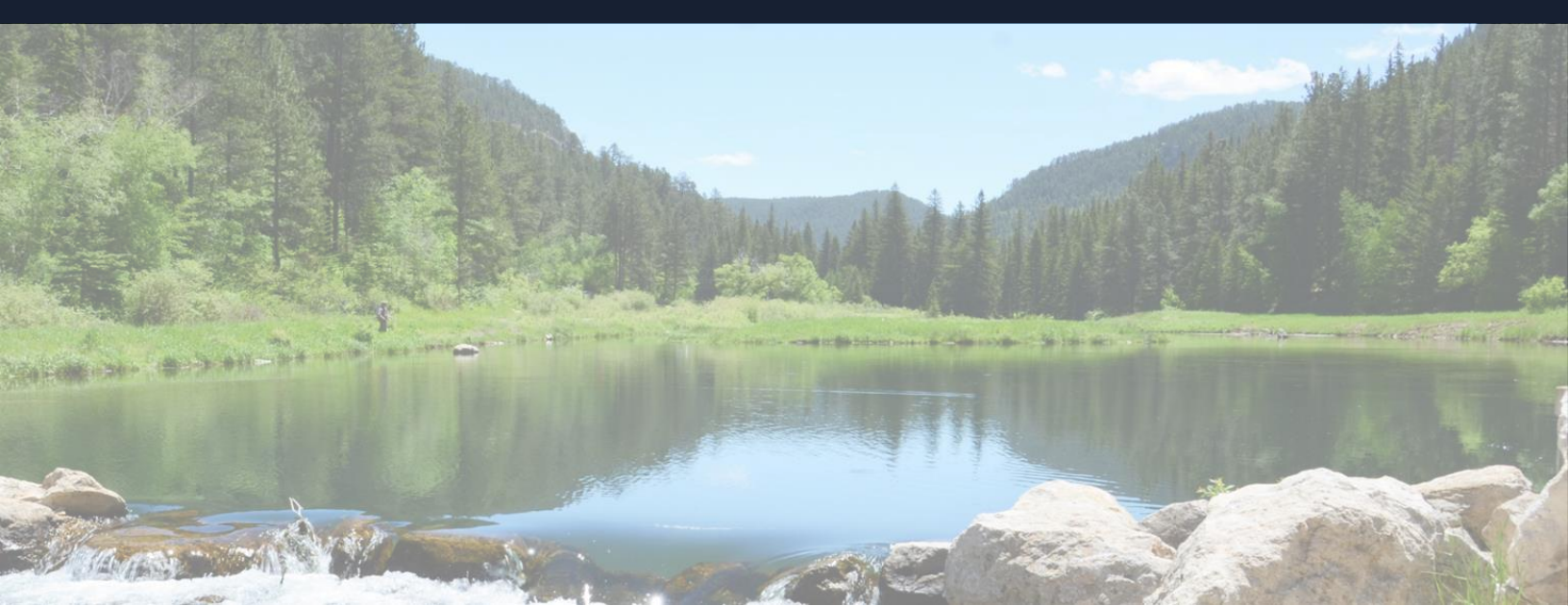
Source: Tourism Economics

Missouri River economic impacts 2021

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Aurora County	44	83	2.0%	0.2%	5.0%	\$0.9	\$2.4
Brule County	254	339	8.0%	0.6%	10.3%	\$5.6	\$8.9
Buffalo County	65	85	2.0%	0.2%	12.7%	\$1.7	\$2.6
Campbell County	15	23	0.5%	0.0%	2.5%	\$0.3	\$0.6
Charles Mix County	296	415	9.8%	0.8%	7.7%	\$6.0	\$10.2
Corson County	11	18	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	\$0.2	\$0.6
Dewey County	54	111	2.6%	0.2%	3.5%	\$1.3	\$3.3
Gregory County	133	178	4.2%	0.3%	6.4%	\$2.4	\$4.0
Hughes County	847	1,232	29.2%	2.3%	9.2%	\$19.0	\$36.5
Hyde County	18	32	0.8%	0.1%	3.3%	\$0.4	\$1.2
Lyman County	423	595	14.1%	1.1%	26.4%	\$10.6	\$15.6
Potter County	109	186	4.4%	0.3%	12.4%	\$2.5	\$5.5
Stanley County	148	191	4.5%	0.4%	9.6%	\$3.3	\$4.8
Sully County	94	117	2.8%	0.2%	8.1%	\$3.1	\$4.1
Tripp County	187	272	6.4%	0.5%	7.1%	\$4.4	\$8.0
Walworth County	229	336	8.0%	0.6%	10.5%	\$5.0	\$9.2
Ziebach County	6	10	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	\$0.1	\$0.3
Region Total	2,934	4,224		7.8%		\$66.8	\$117.5
State Total	36,907	54,223			9.1%	\$960.9	\$1,772.6

Source: Tourism Economics



COUNTY FINDINGS

Southeast

- The Southeast region produced the highest level of visitor spending in the state in 2022.
- Visitor spending grew nearly 17% in 2022, an increase of \$267 million.
- Nearly three-quarters of the region’s spending is spent in Minnehaha County; Minnehaha County captures over 29% of all visitor spending state-wide – up about two percentage points from 2021.
- With higher wages paid in the region, while 39.8% of all tourism-supported jobs, 43.6% of the state’s tourism-generated labor income goes to employees in the Southeast region.

Southeast spending timeline

Amounts in \$ millions

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 growth	Share of Region	Share of state
County								
Bon Homme County	\$5.1	\$5.6	\$4.8	\$6.0	\$6.2	2.9%	0.3%	0.1%
Clay County	\$28.0	\$27.9	\$21.4	\$29.4	\$30.9	5.1%	1.7%	0.7%
Davison County	\$102.3	\$106.2	\$85.0	\$105.3	\$111.7	6.0%	6.0%	2.4%
Douglas County	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$2.9	\$3.4	\$3.5	4.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Hanson County	\$3.6	\$3.4	\$3.8	\$4.3	\$5.2	20.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Hutchinson County	\$9.6	\$9.9	\$7.8	\$13.4	\$15.7	17.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Lake County	\$25.5	\$25.9	\$24.3	\$30.7	\$33.6	9.4%	1.8%	0.7%
Lincoln County	\$86.1	\$93.1	\$70.7	\$83.7	\$97.8	16.8%	5.2%	2.1%
McCook County	\$9.3	\$9.5	\$8.1	\$9.8	\$11.1	13.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Miner County	\$5.3	\$4.9	\$5.4	\$6.4	\$10.1	58.9%	0.5%	0.2%
Minnehaha County	\$1,117.2	\$1,198.7	\$867.1	\$1,169.0	\$1,387.0	18.6%	74.5%	29.3%
Turner County	\$6.4	\$6.9	\$5.4	\$6.1	\$7.1	16.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Union County	\$48.9	\$46.8	\$38.4	\$50.7	\$55.2	9.0%	3.0%	1.2%
Yankton County	\$73.4	\$75.4	\$63.9	\$77.9	\$87.6	12.5%	4.7%	1.9%
Region Total	\$1,524.0	\$1,617.3	\$1,209.0	\$1,596.1	\$1,862.7	16.7%	100.0%	39.4%
State Total	\$3,981.6	\$4,097.8	\$3,343.4	\$4,387.1	\$4,729.9	7.8%		100.0%

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Southeast

Southeast visitor spending, 2022

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2022 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Bon Homme County	\$0.5	\$1.9	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$2.7	\$6.2	2.9%	\$0.6
Clay County	\$4.2	\$9.7	\$2.5	\$3.7	\$10.8	\$30.9	5.1%	\$2.5
Davison County	\$19.8	\$24.6	\$18.9	\$23.3	\$25.0	\$111.7	6.0%	\$8.1
Douglas County	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$0.2	\$0.9	\$1.3	\$3.5	4.6%	\$0.4
Hanson County	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$0.6	\$1.1	\$1.4	\$5.2	20.6%	\$0.6
Hutchinson County	\$1.0	\$1.7	\$2.2	\$2.8	\$8.1	\$15.7	17.3%	\$1.3
Lake County	\$4.1	\$10.8	\$5.8	\$6.1	\$6.9	\$33.6	9.4%	\$2.6
Lincoln County	\$8.5	\$23.9	\$19.7	\$14.4	\$31.3	\$97.8	16.8%	\$9.5
McCook County	\$1.4	\$1.7	\$0.9	\$4.3	\$2.7	\$11.1	13.0%	\$0.9
Miner County	\$2.0	\$2.3	\$0.9	\$3.0	\$2.0	\$10.1	58.9%	\$0.8
Minnehaha County	\$177.4	\$314.8	\$197.2	\$345.8	\$351.8	\$1,387.0	18.6%	\$95.7
Turner County	\$0.6	\$1.2	\$0.7	\$1.8	\$2.8	\$7.1	16.0%	\$0.9
Union County	\$7.5	\$12.8	\$13.1	\$9.8	\$12.0	\$55.2	9.0%	\$4.7
Yankton County	\$11.4	\$25.2	\$12.3	\$20.0	\$18.7	\$87.6	12.5%	\$5.7
Region Total	\$239.8	\$432.5	\$275.5	\$437.4	\$477.5	\$1,862.7	16.7%	\$134.1
State Total	\$897.7	\$1,064.0	\$719.7	\$1,008.3	\$1,040.2	\$4,729.9	7.8%	\$360.9

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

Southeast visitor spending, 2021

Amounts in \$ millions

	Lodging*	Food and beverage	Recreation	Retail	Transport**	Total	2021 growth	State and local tax revenue
County								
Bon Homme County	\$0.4	\$2.2	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$2.4	\$6.0	25.6%	\$0.6
Clay County	\$4.1	\$9.1	\$2.4	\$3.5	\$10.2	\$29.4	37.1%	\$2.4
Davison County	\$19.1	\$23.8	\$17.9	\$21.3	\$23.2	\$105.3	24.0%	\$7.9
Douglas County	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$0.2	\$0.9	\$1.2	\$3.4	16.2%	\$0.4
Hanson County	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$1.1	\$4.3	14.5%	\$0.5
Hutchinson County	\$0.9	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$2.1	\$7.3	\$13.4	70.8%	\$1.2
Lake County	\$3.5	\$10.4	\$5.3	\$5.7	\$5.9	\$30.7	26.7%	\$2.4
Lincoln County	\$7.7	\$20.2	\$16.4	\$12.8	\$26.6	\$83.7	18.4%	\$8.4
McCook County	\$1.4	\$1.6	\$0.8	\$3.6	\$2.3	\$9.8	20.5%	\$0.8
Miner County	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$0.6	\$1.8	\$1.2	\$6.4	18.5%	\$0.6
Minnehaha County	\$147.9	\$275.0	\$161.7	\$290.3	\$294.1	\$1,169.0	34.8%	\$84.5
Turner County	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$0.6	\$1.4	\$2.4	\$6.1	13.1%	\$0.8
Union County	\$7.0	\$12.0	\$12.7	\$8.7	\$10.3	\$50.7	31.8%	\$4.5
Yankton County	\$10.4	\$23.4	\$11.2	\$17.6	\$15.3	\$77.9	21.9%	\$5.3
Region Total	\$205.5	\$383.5	\$232.3	\$371.0	\$403.7	\$1,596.1	31.8%	\$120.1
State Total	\$887.5	\$1,014.4	\$668.7	\$914.0	\$902.5	\$4,387.1	31.2%	\$344.6

* Lodging spending includes 2nd home valuation

** Tranport includes local and air transportation

Source: Tourism Economics

COUNTY FINDINGS

Southeast

Southeast economic impacts 2022

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Bon Homme County	60	99	0.4%	0.2%	3.1%	\$1.2	\$2.8
Clay County	340	530	2.3%	0.9%	5.7%	\$7.4	\$13.7
Davison County	1,171	1,628	7.2%	2.9%	10.2%	\$30.8	\$51.5
Douglas County	20	36	0.2%	0.1%	1.8%	\$0.3	\$1.0
Hanson County	41	64	0.3%	0.1%	4.0%	\$1.1	\$2.2
Hutchinson County	87	164	0.7%	0.3%	3.6%	\$1.4	\$4.8
Lake County	391	514	2.3%	0.9%	6.8%	\$7.9	\$13.6
Lincoln County	666	1,252	5.5%	2.2%	3.2%	\$16.7	\$53.6
McCook County	64	100	0.4%	0.2%	3.5%	\$1.1	\$2.8
Miner County	54	86	0.4%	0.2%	5.5%	\$0.7	\$2.0
Minnehaha County	10,608	15,982	70.7%	28.1%	9.6%	\$338.8	\$659.2
Turner County	59	116	0.5%	0.2%	2.7%	\$1.0	\$3.5
Union County	509	737	3.3%	1.3%	5.5%	\$12.1	\$28.5
Yankton County	874	1,308	5.8%	2.3%	7.9%	\$20.9	\$40.9
Region Total	14,944	22,616		39.8%		\$441.4	\$880.2
State Total	39,131	56,826			9.1%	\$1,132.6	\$2,020.7

Source: Tourism Economics

Southeast economic impacts 2021

Employment in number of jobs, Labor Income in \$ millions

	Employment		Share of Region	Share of State	Share of County Employment	Labor Income	
	Direct	Total				Direct	Total
County							
Bon Homme County	54	94	0.5%	0.2%	2.9%	\$1.1	\$2.5
Clay County	320	509	2.5%	0.9%	5.4%	\$5.9	\$11.7
Davison County	1,117	1,573	7.6%	2.9%	9.9%	\$26.6	\$46.3
Douglas County	20	37	0.2%	0.1%	1.8%	\$0.3	\$1.0
Hanson County	38	59	0.3%	0.1%	3.7%	\$0.7	\$1.7
Hutchinson County	71	146	0.7%	0.3%	3.2%	\$1.1	\$4.2
Lake County	353	471	2.3%	0.9%	6.3%	\$6.3	\$11.6
Lincoln County	597	1,125	5.4%	2.1%	2.8%	\$13.6	\$44.3
McCook County	57	88	0.4%	0.2%	3.1%	\$1.0	\$2.3
Miner County	49	73	0.3%	0.1%	4.7%	\$0.6	\$1.5
Minnehaha County	9,601	14,565	70.1%	26.9%	8.7%	\$277.8	\$552.3
Turner County	55	109	0.5%	0.2%	2.5%	\$0.9	\$3.1
Union County	469	694	3.3%	1.3%	5.2%	\$10.7	\$26.4
Yankton County	811	1,232	5.9%	2.3%	7.4%	\$17.3	\$35.5
Region Total	13,613	20,775		38.3%		\$363.9	\$744.5
State Total	36,907	54,223			8.7%	\$960.9	\$1,772.6

Source: Tourism Economics

Glossary – Spending Definitions

Term	Description
Lodging	Includes visitor spending in the accommodation sub-sector. This includes food and other services provided by hotels, rentals and similar establishments.
Food and beverage	Includes all visitor spending on food & beverages, including at restaurants, bars, grocery stores and other food providers.
Recreation	Includes visitor spending within the arts, entertainment and recreation sub-sector.
Shopping	Includes visitor spending in all retail sub-sectors within the local economy.
Local transport	Includes visitor spending on local transport services such as taxis, limos, trains, rental cars, buses, and the local share of air transportation spending.
Service stations	Visitor spending on gasoline.
Second homes	Where applicable, spending associated with the upkeep of seasonal second homes for recreational use as defined by the Census Bureau.

Glossary – Economic Impact Definitions

Term	Description
Direct Impact	Impacts (business sales, jobs, income, and taxes) created directly from spending by visitors to a destination within a discreet group of tourism-related sectors (e.g. recreation, transportation, lodging).
Indirect Impact	Impacts created from purchase of goods and services used as inputs (e.g. food wholesalers, utilities, business services) into production by the directly affected tourism-related sectors (i.e. economic effects stemming from business-to-business purchases in the supply chain).
Induced Impact	Impacts created from spending in the local economy by employees whose wages are generated either directly or indirectly by visitor spending.
Employment	Jobs directly and indirectly supported by visitor activity (includes part-time and seasonal work). One job is defined as one person working at least one hour per week for fifty weeks during the calendar year.
Labor income	Income (wages, salaries, proprietor income and benefits) supported by visitor spending.
Value Added (GDP)	The economic enhancement a company gives its products or services before offering them to customers.
Local Taxes	City and County taxes generated by visitor spending. This includes any local sales, income, bed, usage fees, licenses and other revenues streams of local governmental authorities – from transportation to sanitation to general government.
State Taxes	State tax revenues generated by visitor spending. This will include sales, income, corporate, usage fees and other assessments of state governments.

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- Global travel data-sets with the broadest set of country, state, and city coverage available
- Travel forecasts that are directly linked to the economic and demographic outlook for origins and destinations
- Economic impact analysis that highlights the value of visitors, events, developments, and industry segments
- Policy analysis that informs critical funding, taxation, and travel facilitation decisions
- Market assessments that define market allocation and investment decisions

Tourism Economics operates out of regional headquarters in Philadelphia and Oxford, with offices in Belfast, London, Frankfurt, Ontario, and Sydney.

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