

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account

New Statistics for 2021 and Updated Statistics for 2017–2020

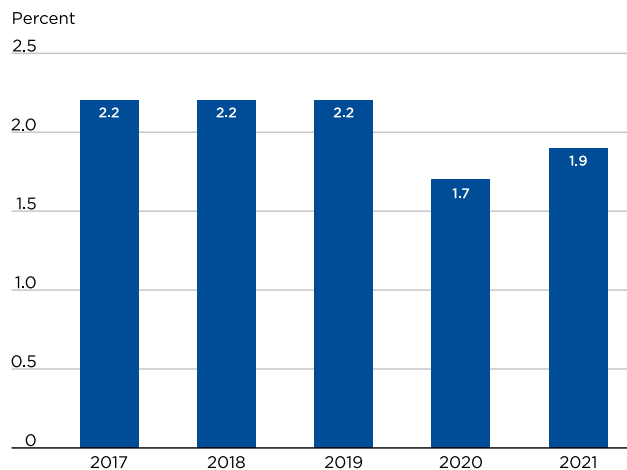
By *Ledia Guci, Stanislaw Rzeznik, and Blaire Thomson* | February 27, 2023

On November 9, 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released new statistics measuring the outdoor recreation economy for the nation, all 50 states, and the District of Columbia. The release includes new statistics for 2021 and updated statistics for 2017–2020. The Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account (ORSA) measures the economic activity associated with outdoor recreation, the size and scope of the outdoor recreation sector, and its contribution to each state economy and to the U.S. economy overall.

Highlights

- The outdoor recreation economy accounted for 1.9 percent of current-dollar gross domestic product (GDP) for the nation in 2021 (chart 1). This is up from 1.7 in 2020 but still below the 2.2 percent before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Outdoor recreation as a percentage of state GDP was highest in Hawaii (4.8 percent), Montana (4.4 percent), and Vermont (4.1 percent) (chart 2).
- At the U.S. level, growth in outdoor recreation in 2021 was largely driven by travel and tourism-related activities. Hawaii, where outdoor recreation is heavily dependent on travel and tourism, had the largest increase in outdoor recreation value added in 2021 (47.3 percent), following the largest decline in 2020 (50.8 percent) (table 1).

Chart 1. Outdoor Recreation Value Added as a Share of GDP



GDP Gross domestic product
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chart 2. State Outdoor Recreation Value Added as a Percent of State GDP, 2021

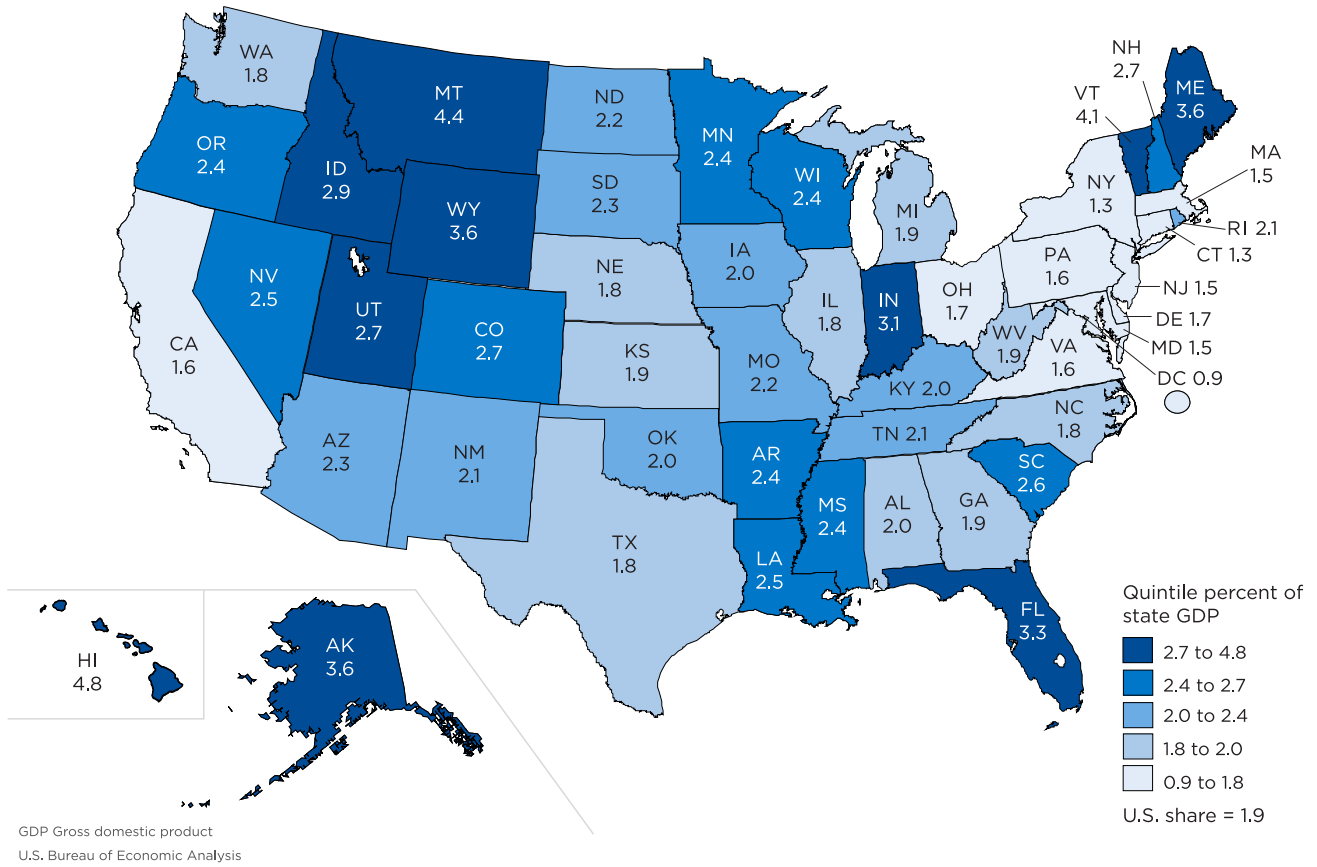


Table 1. Outdoor Recreation Value Added by State, 2019–2021

Region	Outdoor recreation value added					Outdoor recreation value added as a share of current-dollar GDP		
	Millions of current dollars			Percent change from preceding period		2019	2020	2021
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021			
United States	465,608	363,917	453,978	-21.8	24.7	2.2	1.7	1.9
Alabama	4,605	4,167	5,029	-9.5	20.7	2.0	1.8	2.0
Alaska	2,364	1,544	2,083	-34.7	34.9	4.3	3.1	3.6
Arizona	9,899	7,373	9,822	-25.5	33.2	2.7	1.9	2.3
Arkansas	3,127	2,877	3,540	-8.0	23.0	2.4	2.1	2.4
California	59,056	42,804	54,700	-27.5	27.8	1.9	1.4	1.6
Colorado	12,389	9,316	11,632	-24.8	24.9	3.1	2.4	2.7
Connecticut	3,686	3,280	3,921	-11.0	19.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Delaware	1,366	1,077	1,353	-21.1	25.6	1.8	1.4	1.7
District of Columbia	1,620	1,137	1,397	-29.8	22.9	1.1	0.8	0.9
Florida	48,852	33,581	41,871	-31.3	24.7	4.4	3.0	3.3
Georgia	13,099	10,341	13,193	-21.1	27.6	2.1	1.7	1.9
Hawaii	6,017	2,963	4,364	-50.8	47.3	6.5	3.6	4.8
Idaho	2,476	2,219	2,777	-10.4	25.1	3.0	2.6	2.9
Illinois	16,654	13,348	16,746	-19.9	25.5	1.9	1.6	1.8
Indiana	10,513	10,250	12,913	-2.5	26.0	2.8	2.7	3.1
Iowa	3,786	3,624	4,372	-4.3	20.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
Kansas	3,341	2,861	3,564	-14.4	24.5	1.9	1.6	1.9
Kentucky	4,626	3,938	4,813	-14.9	22.2	2.1	1.8	2.0
Louisiana	6,756	5,089	6,482	-24.7	27.4	2.6	2.2	2.5
Maine	2,721	2,335	2,785	-14.2	19.3	4.0	3.3	3.6
Maryland	6,840	5,449	6,567	-20.3	20.5	1.6	1.3	1.5
Massachusetts	10,016	7,635	9,501	-23.8	24.4	1.7	1.3	1.5
Michigan	10,821	9,401	10,848	-13.1	15.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Minnesota	9,521	8,386	9,947	-11.9	18.6	2.5	2.2	2.4
Mississippi	2,977	2,463	3,094	-17.3	25.6	2.6	2.1	2.4
Missouri	7,501	6,535	7,863	-12.9	20.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Montana	2,548	1,981	2,565	-22.2	29.5	4.9	3.8	4.4
Nebraska	2,356	2,210	2,638	-6.2	19.3	1.8	1.6	1.8
Nevada	5,587	3,800	4,878	-32.0	28.4	3.1	2.2	2.5
New Hampshire	2,611	2,262	2,664	-13.4	17.8	3.0	2.6	2.7
New Jersey	11,216	8,582	10,305	-23.5	20.1	1.8	1.4	1.5
New Mexico	2,321	1,792	2,279	-22.8	27.2	2.3	1.8	2.1
New York	26,754	20,624	25,454	-22.9	23.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
North Carolina	11,950	9,653	11,837	-19.2	22.6	2.0	1.6	1.8
North Dakota	1,284	1,153	1,379	-10.1	19.5	2.2	2.1	2.2
Ohio	12,098	10,365	12,777	-14.3	23.3	1.7	1.5	1.7
Oklahoma	4,124	3,486	4,286	-15.5	23.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Oregon	6,574	5,194	6,501	-21.0	25.2	2.7	2.1	2.4
Pennsylvania	13,779	11,184	13,645	-18.8	22.0	1.7	1.4	1.6
Rhode Island	1,444	1,095	1,371	-24.2	25.3	2.3	1.8	2.1
South Carolina	6,820	5,680	7,116	-16.7	25.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
South Dakota	1,283	1,163	1,416	-9.3	21.7	2.4	2.1	2.3
Tennessee	8,712	7,173	9,048	-17.7	26.1	2.3	1.9	2.1
Texas	37,991	28,789	37,537	-24.2	30.4	2.0	1.6	1.8
Utah	5,926	4,768	6,070	-19.5	27.3	3.0	2.4	2.7
Vermont	1,594	1,259	1,539	-21.0	22.3	4.7	3.7	4.1
Virginia	9,887	7,796	9,422	-21.1	20.9	1.8	1.4	1.6
Washington	12,619	9,809	12,273	-22.3	25.1	2.1	1.6	1.8
West Virginia	1,567	1,318	1,608	-15.9	22.0	2.0	1.7	1.9
Wisconsin	8,360	7,636	8,709	-8.7	14.1	2.4	2.2	2.4
Wyoming	1,575	1,155	1,485	-26.6	28.6	4.0	3.2	3.6

GDP Gross domestic product

In the ORSA, the role and contribution of outdoor recreation on the U.S. economy are quantified through four measures: (1) value added, a measure of the outdoor recreation economy's contribution to GDP and measured as the value of outdoor recreation-related goods and services produced less the cost of intermediate inputs used in production; (2) gross output, a measure of outdoor recreation-related sales; (3) employment, a measure of the number of full- and part-time jobs related to outdoor recreation; and (4) compensation, a measure of wages and benefits paid to employees in outdoor recreation-related jobs.

BEA's outdoor recreation statistics are presented by type of outdoor recreation activity and by industry.¹ Outdoor recreation economic activity falls into two broad categories: core activities and supporting activities. Core activities capture the production and purchase of goods and services used directly for outdoor recreation such as gear, equipment, fuel, and fees. This category contains two subcategories: conventional outdoor activities (for example, fishing and hiking) and other outdoor activities (for example, gardening and visiting water parks).² Supporting activities capture goods and services that support access to outdoor recreation and include travel and tourism expenses, construction, and government expenditures related to outdoor recreation activities.

Industry statistics track the production of outdoor recreation goods and services by the industries that produce and sell them and show how each industry participates in the outdoor recreation economy. For instance, they show the share of the outdoor recreation economy made up of industries like manufacturing and retail trade. These statistics are based on the North American Industry Classification System and are consistent with and can be directly compared to the other industry-based statistics produced by BEA.

Outdoor recreation by industry and activity are two different ways of aggregating outdoor recreation economic activity. The total values by activity and by industry are identical at both the national and state levels. For instance, the total value for canoeing equipment under the canoeing recreation activity is equivalent to the total value for canoeing equipment under the manufacturing of sporting goods and retail trade industries.

An important feature of ORSA is its state-level dimension. State outdoor recreation economic activity is measured by place of production. The value of manufactured goods (for example, boats and skiing equipment) is assigned to the state where they are produced, even if the goods are used for recreation elsewhere. The value of services (for example, sailing or skiing lessons) is also assigned to the location where the service is provided, which is typically where it is used. The state statistics are valuable because they show how each state contributes to the national outdoor recreation economy and how the outdoor recreation sector supports the economies in each state.

This article focuses on the new outdoor recreation statistics for 2021 and provides analysis on the performance of the outdoor recreation economy in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions eased. It also provides a brief overview of the revised statistics for 2017–2020.

Methodology Summary

The Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account is built using BEA's comprehensive supply and use tables (SUTs), which provide detailed information on the production of goods and services in the U.S. economy as well as purchases of those goods and services by intermediate and final consumers. There are four general steps in the estimation process:

1. Identify goods and services related to outdoor recreation activities in the supply and use framework.
2. Determine what share of these goods and services is used for outdoor recreation. These shares are called partials and reflect the fact that only a portion of some goods and services is tied to outdoor recreation activity.
3. Use the SUTs to determine the industries that produce these goods and services related to outdoor recreation. The share of each industry's production related to outdoor recreation is then used to estimate the share of value added, compensation, and employment within each industry related to outdoor recreation. This step delivers national values of outdoor recreation economic activity.
4. The final step is to allocate the national values to states using a variety of public and private data, such as the Economic Census, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and nongovernmental surveys.

More details on the methodology behind the national statistics can be found in [Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account Methodology](#) on the BEA website. A more detailed discussion of the regional estimation methodology can be found in the [Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account article](#) in the October 2019 *Survey of Current Business*.

Data Availability

The Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account includes nominal outdoor recreation value added (GDP), employment, and compensation by industry and nominal value added by activity at both the national and state levels. The account also includes nominal gross output (sales or revenues) and real value added and real gross output by activity and by industry at the national level. Both national and state-level data are available on the [BEA website](#). State-level estimates are also available through [BEA's Interactive Data Tool](#), which allows users to download state data for custom combinations of states by industry and by activity. In addition, the interactive tool now allows users to download data for all states at once, a feature not previously available. For a concise overview of outdoor recreation activity for a particular state, see BEA's state-level outdoor recreation [fact sheets](#).

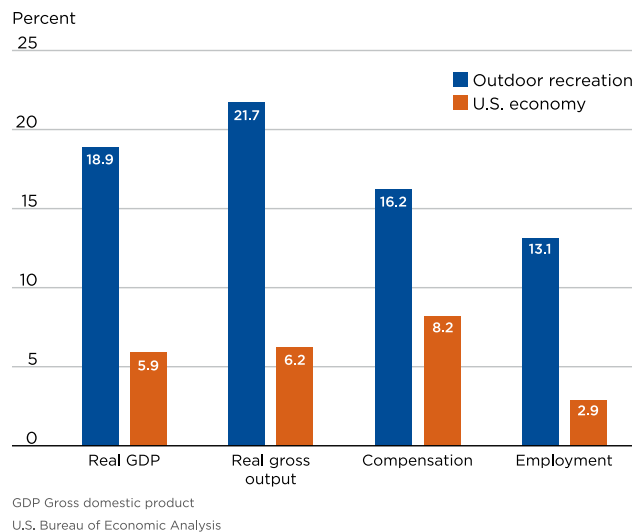
New Statistics for 2021

The newly released statistics show the outdoor recreation sector generated \$454.0 billion in value added in 2021, reflecting a 24.7 percent year-over-year increase from 2020 and accounting for 1.9 percent of current-dollar GDP at the national level (table 1). The outdoor recreation share of GDP in 2021 increased from 1.7 percent in 2020 but has yet to recover to the pre-pandemic share of 2.2 percent.

Compared with the overall U.S. economy, the outdoor recreation sector had a stronger rebound in 2021 after experiencing a steeper decline in 2020. Outdoor recreation growth was largely driven by travel and tourism-related activities that resumed in 2021 as COVID-19 restrictions lifted and consumers traveled and spent more on transportation, hotels, and restaurants, among other outdoor recreation-related goods and services.

The inflation-adjusted value added (real GDP) for the outdoor recreation sector increased 18.9 percent in 2021, compared with an increase of 5.9 percent for U.S. GDP (chart 3). Real GDP for the outdoor recreation sector declined 21.6 percent in 2020, while U.S. GDP declined 2.8 percent. Real gross output, compensation, and employment for the outdoor recreation sector also showed comparatively stronger increases in 2021 relative to the U.S. economy as a whole.

Chart 3. Change in Outdoor Recreation Compared with U.S. Economy, 2021



Despite the increases across all measures of outdoor recreation, the 2021 levels of these measures have yet to reach their pre-pandemic 2019 levels (table 2). Employment, in particular, experienced a weaker rebound. Current-dollar outdoor recreation value added and compensation were each 2.5 percent lower in 2021 compared with 2019 (\$11.6 billion and \$5.6 billion lower, respectively). Outdoor recreation employment was 12.8 percent (665,000 jobs) lower in 2021 compared with 2019.

Table 2. Outdoor Recreation Value Added, Compensation, and Employment, 2019–2021

Measures of outdoor recreation economy	2019	2020	2021	2021 level difference from 2019 level	Percent difference from 2019 level
Outdoor recreation value added (millions of current dollars)	465,608	363,917	453,978	-11,630	-2.5
Outdoor recreation compensation (millions of current dollars)	229,909	192,921	224,267	-5,642	-2.5
Outdoor recreation employment (thousands of full- and part-time employees)	5,208	4,017	4,543	-665	-12.8

At the state level, outdoor recreation value added as a share of current-dollar state GDP in 2021 ranged from 4.8 percent in Hawaii to 1.3 percent in New York and Connecticut (table 1). In the District of Columbia, the outdoor recreation sector accounted for 0.9 percent of GDP. Among states with large outdoor recreation shares of the state economy—Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, Vermont, and Wyoming—these shares ranged from 3.3 percent to 4.8 percent in 2021, reflecting a rebound from 2020 but remaining below pre-pandemic levels; a similar trend was observed in most states. A notable exception was Indiana, where the outdoor recreation sector accounted for 3.1 percent of the state economy in 2021, up from 2.8 percent in 2019, that is largely attributable to the concentration of recreational vehicle (RV) manufacturing in the state.

Outdoor recreation value added increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021. States with the largest increases were Hawaii, Alaska, Arizona, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and California. These were also states that were more severely impacted by the pandemic and experienced some of the largest declines in 2020. Hawaii, in particular, had the largest increase in outdoor recreation value added in 2021 (47.3 percent), following the largest decline in 2020 (50.8 percent).

Outdoor recreation employment and compensation also increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021 (table 3). The states with the largest increases in employment were Hawaii, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Alaska, New Mexico, Montana, Arizona, and Vermont (chart 4 and table 3). All states reflected outdoor recreation employment levels in 2021 that were lower than in 2019, except for Indiana, where employment in 2021 was higher by 2,000 jobs compared with 2019. States with the largest increases in compensation were Hawaii, Indiana, Arizona, Alaska, and Rhode Island. Nearly half of all states had compensation levels that were lower in 2021 than in 2019.

Chart 4. Percent Change in Outdoor Recreation Employment, 2020–2021

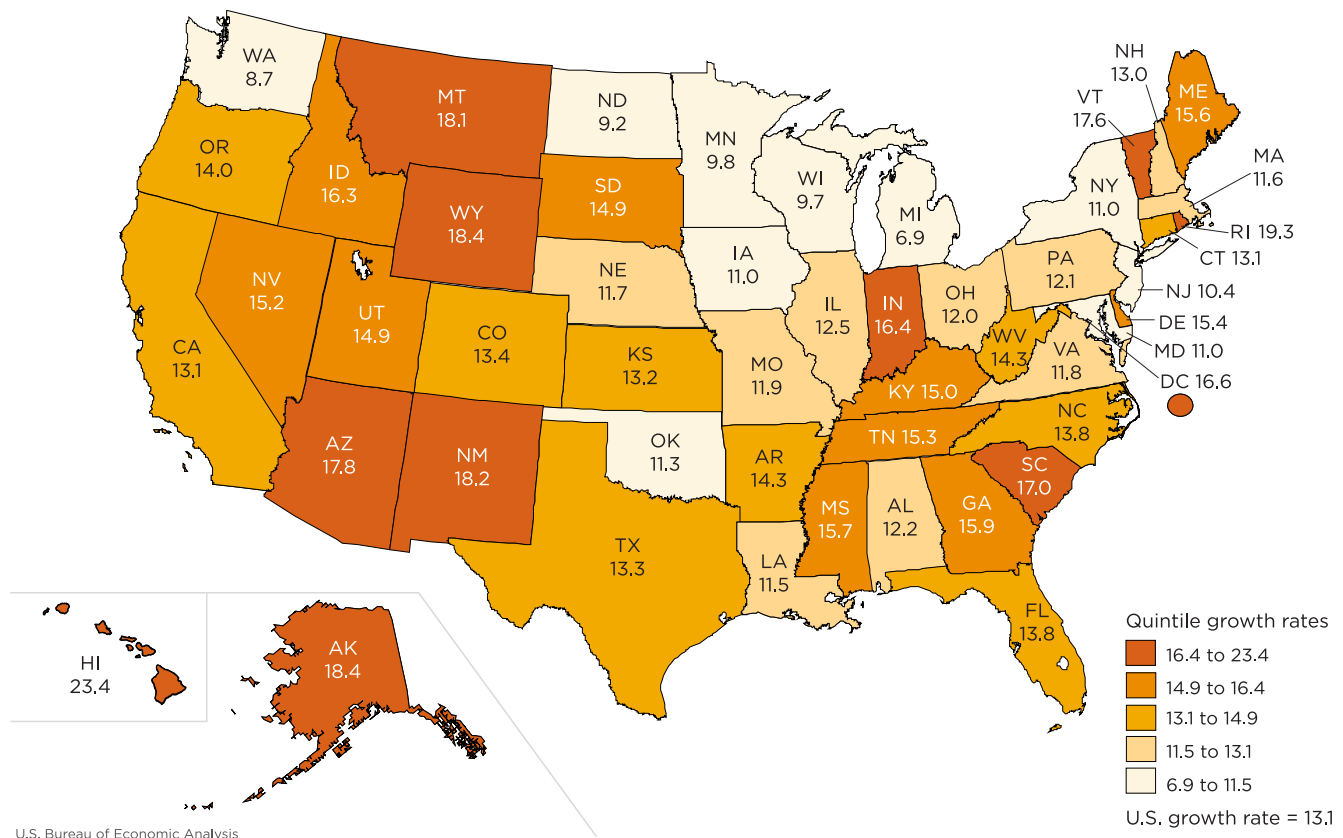


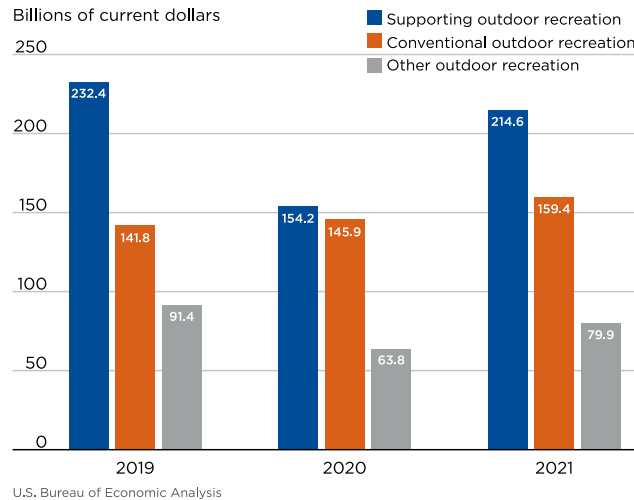
Table 3. Outdoor Recreation Compensation and Employment by State, 2019–2021

Region	Outdoor recreation compensation					Outdoor recreation employment				
	Millions of current dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Thousands of full- and part-time employees			Percent change from preceding period	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
United States	229,909	192,921	224,267	-16.1	16.2	5,208	4,017	4,543	-22.9	13.1
Alabama	2,181	2,042	2,375	-6.4	16.3	64	52	58	-18.8	12.2
Alaska	1,141	876	1,069	-23.2	22.1	22	16	19	-27.4	18.3
Arizona	4,944	4,040	5,003	-18.3	23.8	114	85	101	-25.3	17.8
Arkansas	1,538	1,526	1,788	-0.8	17.2	42	35	40	-17.0	14.3
California	30,780	24,358	28,262	-20.9	16.0	613	457	517	-25.4	13.1
Colorado	6,391	5,285	6,143	-17.3	16.2	148	110	125	-25.5	13.4
Connecticut	1,963	1,796	2,016	-8.5	12.2	48	39	44	-19.6	13.1
Delaware	626	515	607	-17.7	17.8	18	13	15	-27.9	15.4
District of Columbia	923	668	810	-27.6	21.3	16	11	13	-32.6	16.6
Florida	23,598	17,126	20,001	-27.4	16.8	512	364	415	-28.9	13.8
Georgia	6,860	5,822	6,916	-15.1	18.8	151	120	139	-20.7	15.9
Hawaii	2,969	1,882	2,428	-36.6	29.1	60	38	46	-37.5	23.4
Idaho	1,240	1,165	1,373	-6.0	17.8	35	28	32	-20.3	16.3
Illinois	8,610	7,377	8,574	-14.3	16.2	169	137	154	-19.3	12.5
Indiana	4,680	4,906	6,189	4.8	26.1	105	92	107	-12.1	16.4
Iowa	1,747	1,683	1,937	-3.6	15.1	48	40	45	-16.6	11.0
Kansas	1,508	1,399	1,582	-7.2	13.1	39	33	37	-16.2	13.2
Kentucky	2,030	1,904	2,293	-6.2	20.4	54	43	49	-20.7	15.0
Louisiana	2,711	2,395	2,699	-11.7	12.7	63	52	58	-18.4	11.5
Maine	1,256	1,081	1,238	-13.9	14.5	37	27	31	-27.3	15.6
Maryland	3,732	3,208	3,631	-14.0	13.2	84	65	72	-22.8	11.0
Massachusetts	5,277	4,406	5,148	-16.5	16.9	109	84	93	-22.9	11.6
Michigan	5,022	4,449	4,962	-11.4	11.5	127	102	110	-19.6	6.9
Minnesota	4,526	4,139	4,703	-8.5	13.6	100	83	91	-17.2	9.8
Mississippi	1,189	1,118	1,291	-5.9	15.4	34	27	32	-18.9	15.7
Missouri	3,762	3,343	3,839	-11.1	14.8	91	75	83	-18.4	11.9
Montana	1,163	998	1,173	-14.1	17.5	31	23	28	-25.7	18.1
Nebraska	1,134	1,071	1,201	-5.6	12.2	30	25	27	-18.6	11.7
Nevada	2,644	2,018	2,406	-23.7	19.2	60	44	51	-26.8	15.2
New Hampshire	1,218	1,053	1,187	-13.6	12.7	33	25	28	-25.6	13.0
New Jersey	6,052	4,989	5,634	-17.6	12.9	127	97	107	-23.7	10.4
New Mexico	1,187	1,001	1,175	-15.6	17.3	33	24	28	-27.0	18.2
New York	14,843	12,513	14,362	-15.7	14.8	289	224	248	-22.5	11.0
North Carolina	5,839	5,033	5,900	-13.8	17.2	149	114	130	-23.3	13.8
North Dakota	598	555	618	-7.2	11.2	16	13	14	-18.1	9.2
Ohio	6,242	5,628	6,484	-9.8	15.2	152	123	138	-19.1	12.0
Oklahoma	1,965	1,762	2,020	-10.3	14.7	49	40	44	-18.2	11.3
Oregon	3,531	3,027	3,601	-14.3	19.0	86	64	73	-24.9	14.0
Pennsylvania	7,013	5,944	6,762	-15.2	13.8	174	135	152	-22.3	12.1
Rhode Island	769	592	721	-23.0	21.6	20	14	17	-30.5	19.3
South Carolina	3,296	2,834	3,346	-14.0	18.1	92	67	79	-26.8	17.0
South Dakota	606	566	648	-6.6	14.4	18	14	16	-20.4	14.9
Tennessee	4,067	3,521	4,147	-13.4	17.8	104	81	93	-21.9	15.3
Texas	15,491	13,414	15,547	-13.4	15.9	346	278	315	-19.6	13.3
Utah	3,020	2,600	3,107	-13.9	19.5	74	58	67	-21.6	14.9
Vermont	674	542	635	-19.5	17.0	18	12	15	-30.5	17.6
Virginia	5,027	4,232	4,836	-15.8	14.3	125	96	107	-23.6	11.8
Washington	6,666	5,454	6,272	-18.2	15.0	135	105	114	-22.4	8.7
West Virginia	700	602	695	-13.9	15.3	21	16	19	-23.4	14.3
Wisconsin	4,233	3,870	4,254	-8.6	9.9	98	81	89	-17.0	9.7
Wyoming	728	588	659	-19.3	12.2	19	13	15	-31.1	18.4

Outdoor recreation by activity

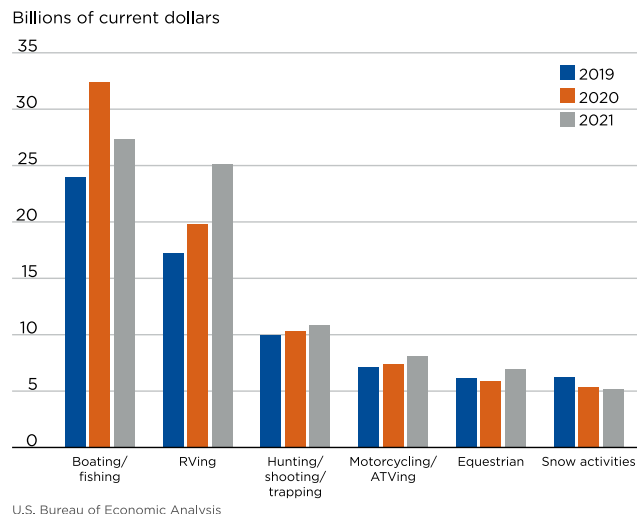
In 2021, conventional outdoor recreation activities accounted for \$159.4 billion, or 35.1 percent of U.S. outdoor recreation current-dollar value added, up from \$145.9 billion in 2020 and \$141.8 billion in 2019 (chart 5). Value added generated by overall conventional outdoor activities increased during the pandemic as other recreation activities declined, although that varied among the different components of conventional outdoor recreation.

Chart 5. Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Major Activity



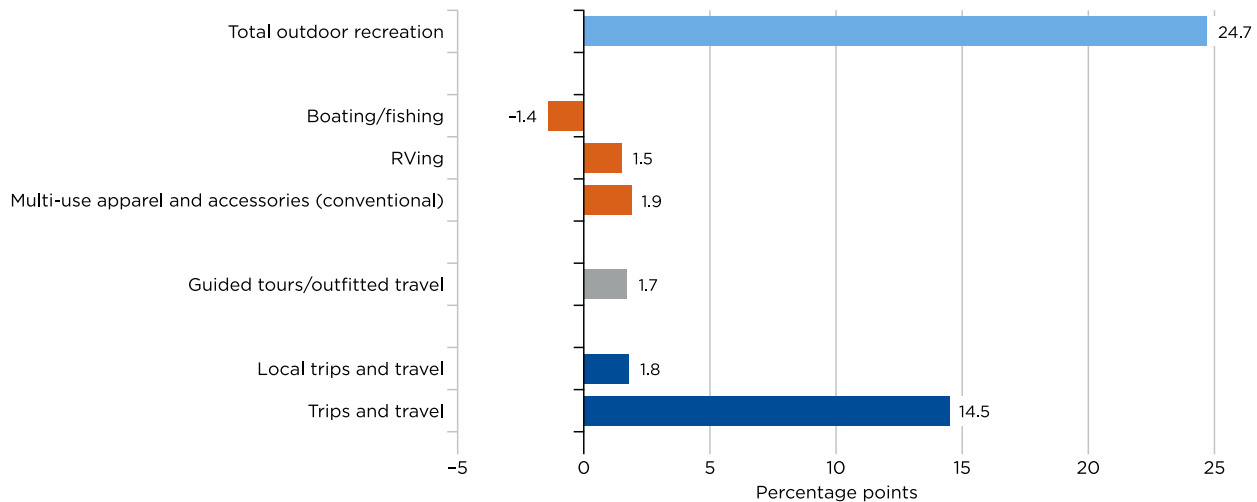
At the national level, the largest conventional outdoor recreation activities in 2021 were boating/fishing, RVing, and hunting/shooting/trapping, motorcycling/ATVing, equestrian, and snow activities (chart 6). Among these activities, RVing reflected the largest increase in current-dollar value added in 2021 (26.7 percent) and contributed 1.5 percentage points to the increase in total outdoor recreation value added (chart 7). In contrast, boating/fishing reflected the largest decrease (15.8 percent), subtracting 1.4 percentage points from the increase in total outdoor recreation value added. The decline in boating/fishing was driven by a decline in spending on boating operation expenses such as fuel and marina expenses.

Chart 6. Conventional Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Selected Activity



A notable component under conventional outdoor activities is multi-use apparel and accessories, accounting for \$52.9 billion, or 11.7 percent, of total outdoor recreation value added in 2021. This component captures goods that are used across multiple conventional activities and as such cannot be assigned to any single activity.³ Examples include backpacks, sunscreen, general outdoor clothing, GPS equipment, and other miscellaneous gear and equipment. Value added for multi-use apparel and accessories used in conventional outdoor recreation activities increased 15.0 percent and contributed 1.9 percentage points to the increase in total outdoor recreation value added in 2021 (chart 7).

Chart 7. Activity Contribution to Percent Change in Current-Dollar Outdoor Recreation Value Added, Selected Activities, 2020–2021



Note. This chart displays outdoor recreation activities that contributed 1.0 percentage points or more in absolute value to the increase in current-dollar total outdoor recreation value added. These six activities jointly contributed 20.0 percentage points of the 24.7 percent increase in total outdoor recreation value added in 2021. State statistics are available in the Interactive Data Tables on www.bea.gov.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

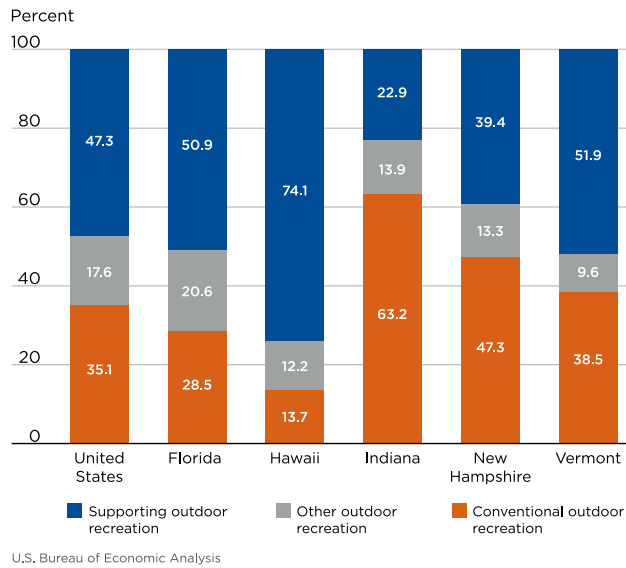
Other outdoor recreation—activities that fall outside of the conventional definition—accounted for \$79.9 billion, or 17.6 percent, of U.S. outdoor recreation current-dollar value added in 2021, an increase from \$63.8 billion in 2020 but below the 2019 level of \$91.4 billion (chart 5). Nationally, the largest activities in this category are game areas (including golfing and tennis) and guided tours/outfitted travel, amusement parks/water parks and festivals/sporting events/concerts. Among these activities, guided tours/outfitted travel was the largest contributor to the increase in total outdoor recreation value added in 2021. Value added for guided tours/outfitted travel increased 43.3 percent and contributed 1.7 percentage points to the increase in total outdoor recreation value added, reflecting an increase in post-pandemic public events participation (chart 7).

Lastly, supporting activities accounted for \$214.6 billion, or 47.3 percent, of U.S. outdoor recreation nominal value added in 2021, an increase from \$154.2 billion in 2020 but below the 2019 level of \$232.4 billion (chart 5). The largest single activity—both within supporting activities and the entire outdoor recreation economy—is trips and travel. Value added for this activity increased 59.1 percent in 2021, and this activity was the leading contributor to the increase in total outdoor recreation value added in 2021, contributing 14.5 percentage points (chart 7). Value added for local trips and travel increased 19.7 percent and added 1.8 percentage points to the increase in total outdoor recreation value added. Travel and tourism-related activities had a strong rebound in 2021 as COVID-19 restrictions eased and consumers traveled more and increased spending on transportation, hotels, and restaurants.

At the state level, the composition of outdoor recreation activities varies widely depending on many factors including each state's industry composition, geography, amenities, and other aspects that provide diverse opportunities for outdoor recreation. Because production at the state level tends to be concentrated in a few industries, so does state-level outdoor recreation-related production. The state variation in distribution of outdoor recreation value added across outdoor recreation activities in 2021 is illustrated in charts 8 and 9 for the United States and a few selected states. Indiana, New Hampshire, and Vermont had larger shares of their outdoor recreation value added tied to

conventional activities compared to Hawaii and Florida. Among the conventional activities, RVing accounted for the largest share of conventional outdoor recreation value added in Indiana, hunting/shooting/trapping in New Hampshire, and snow activities in Vermont. In contrast, in Hawaii and Florida, most of the state's total outdoor recreation value added was tied to supporting outdoor recreation activities, particularly travel and tourism-related activities.

Chart 8. Current-Dollar Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Major Outdoor Recreation Category and Selected States, 2021



Conventional outdoor recreation value added increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021, except for Rhode Island (table 4). The largest increase was in Indiana (25.6 percent), driven by RVing. Other states with large increases in conventional outdoor recreation value added were Iowa (16.1 percent), Arizona (15.6 percent), and Utah (15.4 percent). Value added for conventional recreational activities declined 4.7 percent in Rhode Island, driven by a decline in boating/fishing. Conventional outdoor recreation value added in 2021 was higher than in 2019 in all states and the District of Columbia, except for Wyoming, where it was 2.2 percent (\$10 million) lower.

Chart 9. Current-Dollar Conventional Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Conventional Outdoor Recreation Activity and Selected States, 2021

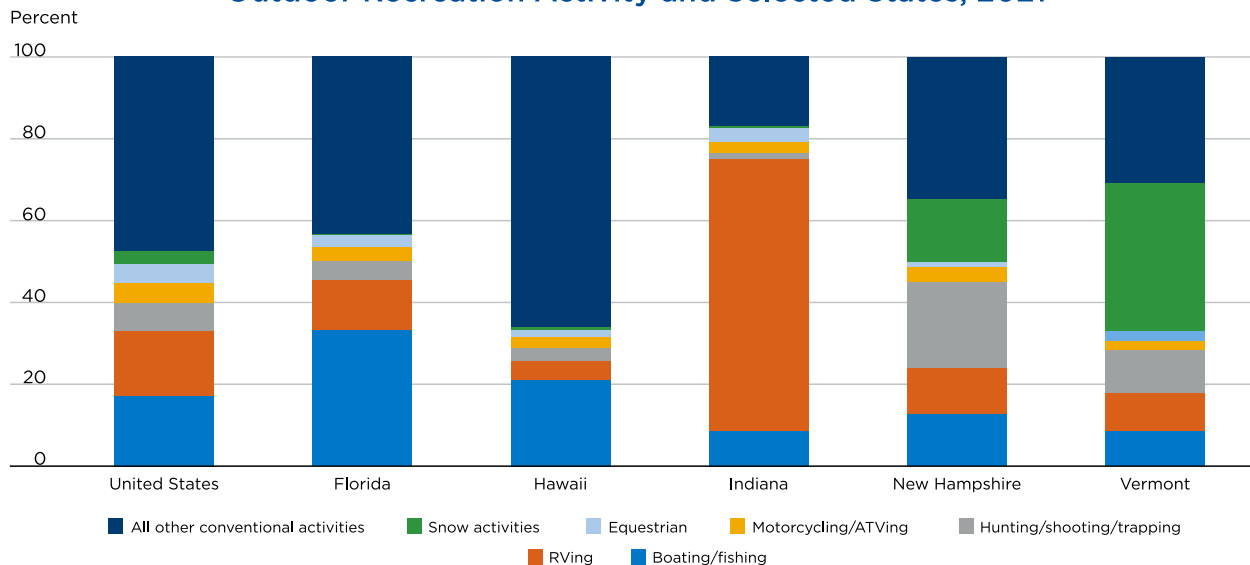


Table 4. Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Major Outdoor Recreation Activity and State, 2019–2021

Region	Conventional outdoor recreation					Other outdoor recreation					Supporting outdoor recreation				
	Millions of current dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Millions of current dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Millions of current dollars			Percent change from preceding period	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
United States	141,817	145,933	159,447	2.9	9.3	91,433	63,827	79,932	-30.2	25.2	232,359	154,157	214,599	-33.7	39.2
Alabama	1,703	1,832	2,001	7.6	9.2	802	664	776	-17.1	16.8	2,100	1,670	2,252	-20.5	34.8
Alaska	400	421	425	5.1	1.0	254	122	172	-52.0	41.2	1,710	1,001	1,486	-41.4	48.4
Arizona	2,320	2,431	2,809	4.8	15.6	1,683	1,168	1,512	-30.6	29.5	5,896	3,775	5,502	-36.0	45.8
Arkansas	1,228	1,291	1,430	5.2	10.7	426	362	445	-15.1	23.1	1,473	1,224	1,665	-16.9	36.0
California	15,549	15,257	16,878	-1.9	10.6	12,356	8,011	10,327	-35.2	28.9	31,151	19,535	27,495	-37.3	40.7
Colorado	4,088	3,841	4,196	-6.0	9.2	1,734	1,281	1,614	-26.1	26.0	6,567	4,194	5,822	-36.1	38.8
Connecticut	1,414	1,518	1,550	7.4	2.1	751	571	708	-23.9	24.0	1,521	1,190	1,662	-21.8	39.7
Delaware	344	356	377	3.6	5.7	184	133	167	-28.0	25.7	838	588	810	-29.8	37.7
District of Columbia	153	139	153	-9.1	10.2	263	146	212	-44.6	45.5	1,204	852	1,032	-29.2	21.1
Florida	10,366	11,521	11,942	11.1	3.7	12,790	6,705	8,617	-47.6	28.5	25,696	15,355	21,312	-40.2	38.8
Georgia	4,455	4,420	4,864	-0.8	10.0	2,363	1,785	2,185	-24.5	22.4	6,281	4,136	6,145	-34.2	48.6
Hawaii	597	591	597	-0.9	1.0	752	385	532	-48.8	38.2	4,668	1,987	3,235	-57.4	62.8
Idaho	959	1,062	1,210	10.7	13.9	312	259	323	-17.0	24.9	1,205	898	1,243	-25.5	38.5
Illinois	4,771	4,670	5,177	-2.1	10.9	3,867	2,889	3,544	-25.3	22.7	8,016	5,789	8,025	-27.8	38.6
Indiana	5,671	6,492	8,157	14.5	25.6	1,992	1,566	1,796	-21.4	14.7	2,849	2,192	2,960	-23.1	35.1
Iowa	1,529	1,607	1,866	5.1	16.1	851	783	932	-8.0	19.0	1,405	1,234	1,573	-12.2	27.5
Kansas	1,309	1,269	1,380	-3.1	8.8	568	474	567	-16.6	19.8	1,464	1,119	1,616	-23.6	44.4
Kentucky	1,469	1,549	1,656	5.5	6.9	951	710	821	-25.3	15.6	2,206	1,678	2,336	-23.9	39.2
Louisiana	2,052	2,118	2,126	3.2	0.4	805	617	768	-23.4	24.5	3,900	2,355	3,588	-39.6	52.4
Maine	858	1,018	1,019	18.6	0.1	233	182	224	-21.9	22.9	1,629	1,135	1,542	-30.3	35.9
Maryland	2,069	2,148	2,182	3.8	1.6	1,298	930	1,137	-28.4	22.3	3,474	2,372	3,248	-31.7	36.9
Massachusetts	2,757	2,944	3,129	6.8	6.3	2,398	1,576	2,061	-34.3	30.7	4,861	3,114	4,311	-35.9	38.5
Michigan	3,884	4,113	4,395	5.9	6.9	2,377	1,747	2,065	-26.5	18.2	4,560	3,542	4,388	-22.3	23.9
Minnesota	3,388	3,560	3,903	5.1	9.6	1,954	1,635	1,952	-16.3	19.4	4,179	3,191	4,092	-23.6	28.2
Mississippi	1,056	1,096	1,184	3.8	8.0	428	360	412	-16.0	14.5	1,492	1,007	1,498	-32.5	48.8
Missouri	2,693	2,909	3,174	8.0	9.1	1,761	1,257	1,572	-28.6	25.1	3,047	2,369	3,117	-22.3	31.6
Montana	878	857	952	-2.3	11.0	370	326	394	-11.9	21.1	1,300	799	1,219	-38.6	52.7
Nebraska	855	920	1,008	7.7	9.5	464	435	516	-6.3	18.8	1,037	855	1,114	-17.5	30.3
Nevada	1,233	1,216	1,365	-1.4	12.3	851	562	723	-33.9	28.6	3,503	2,022	2,790	-42.3	38.0
New Hampshire	1,115	1,174	1,261	5.3	7.4	392	294	354	-25.1	20.7	1,104	794	1,049	-28.1	32.1
New Jersey	3,226	3,182	3,361	-1.4	5.6	2,414	1,625	2,071	-32.7	27.4	5,577	3,774	4,872	-32.3	29.1
New Mexico	624	618	674	-1.0	9.0	236	187	229	-20.9	22.5	1,461	987	1,377	-32.5	39.5
New York	7,403	7,140	7,569	-3.6	6.0	5,687	3,856	5,018	-32.2	30.2	13,665	9,629	12,866	-29.5	33.6
North Carolina	3,393	3,546	3,988	4.5	12.4	2,283	1,711	2,110	-25.0	23.3	6,275	4,395	5,739	-30.0	30.6
North Dakota	442	465	513	5.3	10.3	166	153	176	-7.9	15.4	676	536	689	-20.8	28.7
Ohio	4,032	4,252	4,826	5.5	13.5	2,814	2,113	2,606	-24.9	23.3	5,252	3,999	5,345	-23.9	33.6
Oklahoma	1,396	1,440	1,589	3.1	10.3	663	532	639	-19.8	20.0	2,065	1,514	2,059	-26.7	36.0
Oregon	2,241	2,322	2,629	3.6	13.2	966	774	949	-19.9	22.6	3,367	2,098	2,923	-37.7	39.3
Pennsylvania	4,577	4,421	4,887	-3.4	10.5	3,102	2,254	2,796	-27.3	24.0	6,100	4,509	5,962	-26.1	32.2
Rhode Island	371	424	404	14.2	-4.7	213	144	185	-32.3	28.4	860	527	782	-38.8	48.6
South Carolina	2,434	2,647	2,976	8.8	12.4	1,070	850	1,018	-20.5	19.7	3,316	2,183	3,122	-34.2	43.0
South Dakota	457	491	532	7.6	8.3	177	162	195	-8.7	20.5	650	511	689	-21.4	35.0
Tennessee	2,688	2,815	3,142	4.7	11.6	1,672	1,246	1,564	-25.5	25.5	4,351	3,112	4,342	-28.5	39.5
Texas	12,481	12,763	13,624	2.3	6.7	6,374	4,741	6,015	-25.6	26.9	19,136	11,284	17,898	-41.0	58.6
Utah	2,198	2,227	2,570	1.3	15.4	905	745	928	-17.7	24.6	2,822	1,797	2,572	-36.3	43.2
Vermont	590	547	593	-7.3	8.4	148	121	148	-18.7	22.9	856	591	798	-30.9	35.0
Virginia	3,217	3,184	3,403	-1.0	6.9	1,809	1,340	1,656	-25.9	23.6	4,861	3,271	4,364	-32.7	33.4
Washington	4,165	4,284	4,745	2.9	10.7	2,555	1,849	2,431	-27.6	31.4	5,900	3,675	5,097	-37.7	38.7
West Virginia	487	476	522	-2.3	9.7	193	163	194	-15.3	18.6	887	679	892	-23.4	31.4
Wisconsin	3,758	3,906	4,072	3.9	4.2	1,636	1,223	1,450	-25.2	18.6	2,966	2,507	3,187	-15.5	27.1
Wyoming	474	441	464	-7.0	5.3	120	106	125	-11.8	17.5	980	608	897	-38.0	47.5

Table 5. Conventional Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Selected Conventional Activities and State, 2021

Region	Conventional outdoor recreation value added												Conventional outdoor activity value added as a share of total conventional outdoor recreation value added						
	Millions of current dollars						Percent change from preceding period						Percent						
	Boating/fishing	RVing	Hunting/shooting/trapping	Motorcycling/ATVing	Equestrian	Snow activities	Boating/fishing	RVing	Hunting/shooting/trapping	Motorcycling/ATVing	Equestrian	Snow activities	Boating/fishing	RVing	Hunting/shooting/trapping	Motorcycling/ATVing	Equestrian	Snow activities	Activity total
United States	27,328	25,121	10,844	8,094	6,946	5,191	-15.8	26.7	4.6	10.0	18.6	-3.3	17.1	15.8	6.8	5.1	4.4	3.3	52.4
Alabama	406	287	122	96	99	9	-17.2	32.5	7.0	14.7	13.7	-21.5	20.3	14.3	6.1	4.8	5.0	0.4	50.9
Alaska	93	96	27	14	7	23	-13.2	11.6	8.8	14.9	9.4	2.1	21.9	22.6	6.2	3.4	1.7	5.5	61.4
Arizona	328	493	307	139	100	33	-3.4	24.6	16.7	16.6	17.6	-0.5	11.7	17.5	10.9	4.9	3.5	1.2	49.8
Arkansas	324	171	136	69	110	4	-5.4	26.4	4.5	13.6	16.1	-51.8	22.6	11.9	9.5	4.8	7.7	0.3	56.9
California	2,294	2,014	764	793	545	506	-14.9	23.8	6.8	10.1	13.7	3.2	13.6	11.9	4.5	4.7	3.2	3.0	41.0
Colorado	403	475	123	139	135	1,268	-17.1	20.0	14.2	10.5	14.0	3.7	9.6	11.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	30.2	60.6
Connecticut	276	115	179	79	33	45	-28.5	7.3	8.3	5.5	6.9	-3.7	17.8	7.4	11.6	5.1	2.1	2.9	46.9
Delaware	74	45	10	22	9	6	-22.3	16.7	12.6	14.9	11.7	27.2	19.7	11.9	2.5	5.8	2.4	1.6	44.0
District of Columbia	24	10	7	6	2	1	-5.0	4.2	9.1	0.2	3.3	22.2	15.7	6.8	4.3	3.9	1.1	0.5	32.4
Florida	3,958	1,467	534	430	330	36	-15.5	26.9	0.0	10.0	18.5	-3.5	33.1	12.3	4.5	3.6	2.8	0.3	56.6
Georgia	763	498	555	317	275	39	-7.4	24.9	-3.1	8.2	49.6	-59.5	15.7	10.2	11.4	6.5	5.7	0.8	50.3
Hawaii	125	27	18	16	11	5	-27.7	17.8	11.3	9.7	6.5	55.4	21.0	4.6	3.1	2.7	1.8	0.8	34.0
Idaho	165	276	226	54	87	54	-7.7	33.1	9.3	9.8	18.9	-5.2	13.7	22.8	18.6	4.4	7.2	4.4	71.2
Illinois	680	407	432	237	211	51	-11.0	19.3	4.0	10.7	13.0	2.4	13.1	7.9	8.4	4.6	4.1	1.0	39.0
Indiana	702	5,402	142	215	266	56	-6.0	38.5	11.0	-7.7	29.8	-52.5	8.6	66.2	1.7	2.6	3.3	0.7	83.1
Iowa	181	580	84	94	240	18	-14.1	41.9	-0.6	4.2	18.2	-45.9	9.7	31.1	4.5	5.0	12.8	1.0	64.2
Kansas	197	122	117	71	136	19	-20.3	28.8	4.7	16.2	13.4	-15.9	14.3	8.8	8.5	5.1	9.8	1.4	48.0
Kentucky	233	171	179	97	212	11	-25.2	22.9	7.1	15.9	10.7	-6.8	14.0	10.3	10.8	5.9	12.8	0.6	54.5
Louisiana	438	266	123	131	137	33	-37.0	30.3	0.5	24.7	17.3	2.1	20.6	12.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	1.5	53.1
Maine	407	172	55	29	26	51	-13.7	7.3	15.3	13.0	15.0	0.9	39.9	16.9	5.4	2.9	2.5	5.0	72.6
Maryland	485	182	146	79	76	35	-23.7	10.6	2.1	6.6	6.9	-0.7	22.2	8.3	6.7	3.6	3.5	1.6	46.0
Massachusetts	781	209	256	106	47	107	-15.6	17.1	10.9	7.7	7.7	3.3	25.0	6.7	8.2	3.4	1.5	3.4	48.1
Michigan	948	720	326	187	154	75	-13.4	21.4	-1.4	9.3	18.8	-8.7	21.6	16.4	7.4	4.3	3.5	1.7	54.8
Minnesota	775	447	486	235	345	137	-8.1	22.5	5.8	6.6	44.5	-26.0	19.9	11.5	12.5	6.0	8.8	3.5	62.2
Mississippi	158	146	165	69	82	14	-31.0	31.9	10.0	23.7	10.9	-8.1	13.3	12.3	13.9	5.8	7.0	1.2	53.5
Missouri	590	379	419	165	180	12	-8.7	25.9	8.3	-1.1	12.5	-31.2	18.6	11.9	13.2	5.2	5.7	0.4	55.0
Montana	163	160	85	38	58	55	-10.7	14.5	17.3	19.5	13.7	-0.2	17.1	16.9	8.9	4.0	6.1	5.7	58.8
Nebraska	121	82	105	96	179	20	-18.6	24.7	12.5	8.7	43.0	-63.0	12.0	8.1	10.4	9.5	17.8	2.0	59.8
Nevada	196	198	85	78	35	51	-6.7	26.6	15.4	12.2	18.0	2.5	14.4	14.5	6.2	5.7	2.5	3.7	47.1
New Hampshire	159	142	265	45	18	192	-20.4	5.6	15.7	11.2	27.2	4.3	12.6	11.3	21.0	3.6	1.4	15.2	65.1
New Jersey	648	265	89	134	76	94	-16.7	10.2	-6.3	7.2	9.7	0.9	19.3	7.9	2.6	4.0	2.3	2.8	38.9
New Mexico	79	128	23	35	54	61	-23.0	21.7	11.2	14.1	12.8	2.4	11.7	19.0	3.4	5.2	7.9	9.0	56.3
New York	1,099	663	297	268	175	147	-18.3	16.5	-0.1	5.0	9.0	-1.8	14.5	8.8	3.9	3.5	2.3	1.9	35.0
North Carolina	814	444	220	181	201	48	-4.3	18.0	11.3	8.4	20.1	-26.3	20.4	11.1	5.5	4.6	5.0	1.2	47.9
North Dakota	83	110	27	27	61	7	-18.0	24.4	9.2	16.4	15.1	13.0	16.2	21.4	5.3	5.2	11.9	1.3	61.5
Ohio	582	955	263	267	207	70	-18.7	28.0	12.2	13.3	15.1	-5.6	12.1	19.8	5.5	5.5	4.3	1.4	48.6
Oklahoma	236	300	87	97	132	18	-20.6	28.2	6.2	16.5	12.4	5.2	14.8	18.9	5.5	6.1	8.3	1.1	54.8
Oregon	422	617	144	97	100	114	-2.9	22.4	7.9	5.4	18.7	-3.1	16.1	23.5	5.5	3.7	3.8	4.3	56.8
Pennsylvania	555	705	354	304	223	185	-3.5	17.1	8.1	0.7	11.7	-0.5	11.4	14.4	7.2	6.2	4.6	3.8	47.6
Rhode Island	164	28	7	14	5	5	-24.5	16.5	12.0	6.1	8.2	1.6	40.6	6.9	1.8	3.5	1.3	1.1	55.2
South Carolina	642	659	343	129	128	18	-6.4	33.5	0.7	5.9	52.9	-59.0	21.6	22.2	11.5	4.3	4.3	0.6	64.5
South Dakota	81	93	47	41	78	11	-11.7	15.6	0.5	10.0	14.1	1.7	15.2	17.6	8.8	7.6	14.8	2.1	66.1
Tennessee	854	406	199	151	124	32	0.1	21.2	11.1	12.8	15.6	-2.9	27.2	12.9	6.3	4.8	4.0	1.0	56.2
Texas	2,029	2,198	1,212	791	567	218	-32.4	29.6	-3.6	25.7	15.5	1.1	14.9	16.1	8.9	5.8	4.2	1.6	51.5
Utah	387	391	208	138	70	519	-2.4	31.0	16.8	20.1	17.6	4.5	15.1	15.2	8.1	5.4	2.7	20.2	66.7
Vermont	50	56	61	13	15	215	-13.0	10.1	6.3	8.4	11.7	5.2	8.4	9.5	10.3	2.2	2.5	36.3	69.3
Virginia	550	311	307	126	158	26	-18.7	19.5	-5.7	11.0	13.1	2.7	16.2	9.1	9.0	3.7	4.7	0.8	43.4
Washington	888	524	192	196	183	261	-12.6	23.2	10.3	15.7	15.3	2.7	18.7	11.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	5.5	47.3
West Virginia	72	50	36	37	32	15	-11.4	17.4	9.7	12.5	9.9	3.1	13.7	9.6	7.0	7.1	6.1	2.8	46.3
Wisconsin	602	368	208	882	176	54	-16.6	18.3	7.2	3.3	17.3	-16.2	14.8	9.0	5.1	21.7	4.3	1.3	56.2
Wyoming	44	86	45	21	34	108	-30.9	6.9	-11.5	26.4	9.7	13.5	9.4	18.5	9.6	4.5	7.3	23.3	72.6

Among conventional outdoor recreation activities, boating/fishing—the largest conventional activity at the national level (\$27.3 billion in current-dollar value added)—was the largest conventional activity in 27 states and the District of Columbia in 2021 (table 5). At the national level, boating/fishing decreased 15.8 percent. Value added for this activity was largest in Florida (\$4.0 billion), followed by California (\$2.3 billion) and Texas (\$2.0 billion). Consistent with the decline at the national level, the value added for this activity declined in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021, except for Tennessee, which had a small increase (0.1 percent).

RVing—the second-largest conventional activity at the national level (\$25.1 billion)—was the largest conventional activity in 15 states in 2021 (table 5). Value added for this activity was largest in Indiana (\$5.4 billion), followed by Texas (\$2.2 billion) and California (\$2.0 billion). This activity increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021; Iowa (41.9 percent) and Indiana (38.5 percent) had the largest increases in value added for this activity.

Hunting/shooting/trapping—the third-largest conventional activity at the national level (\$10.8 billion)—was the largest conventional activity in two states: New Hampshire and Mississippi (table 5). Value added for this activity was largest in Texas (\$1.2 billion), followed by California (\$764 million) and Georgia (\$555 million). Value added for this activity increased in 42 states and the District of Columbia in 2021; the largest increases were in Montana (17.3 percent), Utah (16.8 percent), Arizona (16.7 percent), and New Hampshire (15.7 percent).

Equestrian was the largest conventional activity in Nebraska, while snow activities was the largest conventional activity in four states: Colorado, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming (table 5). Value added for the equestrian activity was largest in Texas (\$567 million), followed by California (\$545 million) and Minnesota (\$345 million). Value added for snow activities was largest in Colorado (\$1.3 billion), followed by Utah (\$519 million) and California (\$506 million). Value added for the equestrian activity increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021; in contrast value added for snow activities declined in 26 states and at the national level.

Other outdoor recreation value added—generated by outdoor recreation activities that fall outside of the conventional definition—increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021 (table 4). The increases ranged from 45.5 percent in the District of Columbia to 14.5 percent in Mississippi. These increases were driven by festivals/sporting events/concerts in the District of Columbia and guided tours/outfitted travel in Mississippi. Despite the increase from 2020, other outdoor recreation value added in 2021 remained lower than in 2019 in most states and the District of Columbia.

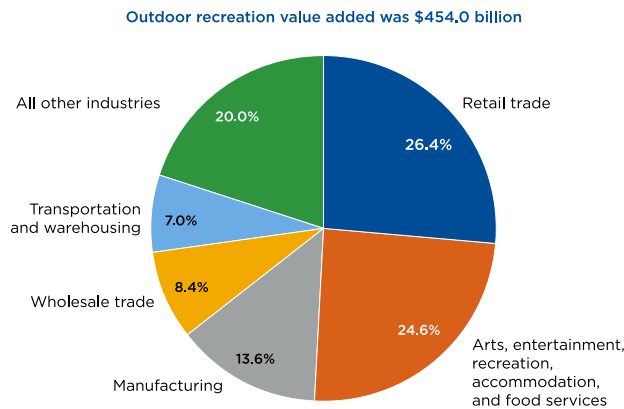
Lastly, supporting outdoor recreation value added increased in all states and the District of Columbia in 2021 (table 4). Increases ranged from 62.8 percent in Hawaii to 21.1 percent in the District of Columbia. Despite the broad increase, the level of supporting outdoor recreation value added in 2021 remained lower than in 2019 in most states and the District of Columbia.

Outdoor recreation by industry

Consistent with the increases in current-dollar value added across outdoor recreation activities—largely driven by travel and tourism-related activities and purchases of multi-use apparel and accessories—retail trade and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services led the increase in current-dollar outdoor recreation value added across industries at the national level.

The retail trade sector accounted for the largest share of total outdoor recreation value added in 2021, generating \$119.9 billion in value added, or 26.4 percent of total outdoor recreation value added (chart 10 and table 6). Value added in this sector increased 16.7 percent (\$17.2 billion) in 2021, as consumers increased spending on gear, apparel, and equipment needed to participate in the outdoor recreation economy. Retail trade accounted for the largest share of outdoor recreation value added in 32 states, with shares ranging from 35.2 percent in Alabama to 12.2 percent in the District of Columbia (table 7).

Chart 10. Industry Share of Outdoor Recreation, Current-Dollar Value Added, 2021



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 6. Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Selected Industry, 2019–2021

Industry	Outdoor recreation value added				
	Millions of current dollars			Percent change from preceding period	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
All industries	465,608	363,917	453,978	-21.8	24.7
Retail trade	101,940	102,767	119,918	0.8	16.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	126,817	74,334	111,621	-41.4	50.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	58,317	33,108	41,412	-43.2	25.1
Accommodation and food services	68,500	41,226	70,209	-39.8	70.3
Manufacturing	56,123	50,039	61,775	-10.8	23.5

Table 7. Outdoor Recreation Value Added by Industry and State, 2021

Region	Total outdoor recreation value added by industry (millions of current dollars)	Industry outdoor recreation value added as a share of total outdoor recreation value added (percent)					
		Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	All other industries
United States	453,978	13.6	8.4	26.4	7.0	24.6	20.0
Alabama	5,029	10.9	9.5	35.2	4.6	19.5	20.3
Alaska	2,083	3.5	2.7	16.3	25.4	26.7	25.4
Arizona	9,822	5.5	5.3	28.0	11.4	29.0	20.8
Arkansas	3,540	16.2	9.4	29.4	7.4	17.8	19.8
California	54,700	11.3	7.8	25.0	6.9	29.2	19.8
Colorado	11,632	4.8	7.4	23.3	9.1	31.6	23.8
Connecticut	3,921	14.3	8.1	30.3	5.0	25.3	17.0
Delaware	1,353	8.9	5.7	32.8	1.2	28.2	23.1
District of Columbia	1,397	0.7	2.2	12.2	0.9	50.4	33.6
Florida	41,871	4.2	5.9	24.5	10.2	35.1	20.1
Georgia	13,193	11.3	9.0	27.9	10.6	23.7	17.5
Hawaii	4,364	2.2	2.1	18.5	20.1	41.5	15.5
Idaho	2,777	14.3	6.2	30.0	6.0	21.2	22.3
Illinois	16,746	14.7	12.6	22.4	8.2	20.2	21.9
Indiana	12,913	57.8	5.3	15.3	2.8	9.8	8.9
Iowa	4,372	24.3	11.4	25.2	3.8	12.3	22.9
Kansas	3,564	23.8	12.8	26.5	3.6	14.1	19.2
Kentucky	4,813	19.6	7.8	28.9	5.4	18.7	19.5
Louisiana	6,482	22.8	6.5	25.8	5.9	18.0	20.9
Maine	2,785	12.5	5.1	24.2	2.5	32.4	23.3
Maryland	6,567	5.5	6.9	28.7	6.9	25.9	26.0
Massachusetts	9,501	12.7	8.0	24.0	7.2	28.8	19.2
Michigan	10,848	13.9	7.6	32.1	5.6	16.7	24.1
Minnesota	9,947	16.3	11.6	22.2	6.4	16.5	27.0
Mississippi	3,094	24.7	6.2	30.2	4.1	14.4	20.4
Missouri	7,863	19.7	7.9	27.8	6.7	19.6	18.3
Montana	2,565	8.3	11.0	23.9	6.5	32.7	17.6
Nebraska	2,638	19.8	10.3	24.8	8.2	15.2	21.8
Nevada	4,878	2.7	6.0	28.0	12.1	27.7	23.6
New Hampshire	2,664	14.0	14.8	25.2	1.9	26.1	18.0
New Jersey	10,305	12.0	9.3	28.5	7.0	24.6	18.6
New Mexico	2,279	6.7	4.6	29.4	4.3	26.6	28.4
New York	25,454	6.2	6.6	28.1	6.6	32.1	20.5
North Carolina	11,837	14.4	7.1	29.9	5.9	23.7	19.0
North Dakota	1,379	6.7	16.6	27.7	7.1	15.0	27.0
Ohio	12,777	17.9	9.7	30.0	4.4	19.3	18.7
Oklahoma	4,286	13.4	7.7	31.8	7.0	15.7	24.4
Oregon	6,501	10.7	10.4	29.4	5.1	24.1	20.3
Pennsylvania	13,645	13.3	9.1	28.1	5.4	22.8	21.1
Rhode Island	1,371	9.9	6.5	24.6	5.8	34.9	18.2
South Carolina	7,116	16.6	7.7	27.6	2.2	26.3	19.6
South Dakota	1,416	7.4	11.5	27.1	3.9	22.7	27.4
Tennessee	9,048	15.2	7.7	26.3	7.5	26.8	16.5
Texas	37,537	20.2	10.9	27.6	6.5	18.3	16.5
Utah	6,070	11.6	9.1	26.1	7.7	23.7	21.8
Vermont	1,539	10.3	10.3	20.1	2.7	34.3	22.2
Virginia	9,422	8.3	10.7	29.2	6.4	25.3	20.1
Washington	12,273	12.0	10.5	32.3	7.9	16.3	21.0
West Virginia	1,608	6.8	9.9	32.3	3.2	19.6	28.2
Wisconsin	8,709	24.1	12.6	23.4	3.7	18.0	18.1
Wyoming	1,485	10.3	4.9	18.0	3.5	35.9	27.3

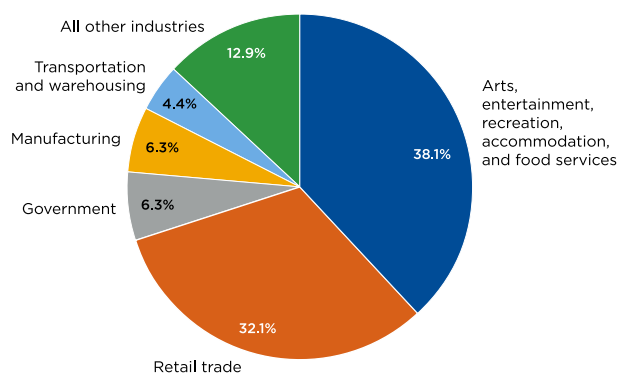
The arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services sector accounted for the second-largest share of total outdoor recreation value added in 2021, generating \$111.6 billion in value added, or 24.6 percent of total outdoor recreation value added. Value added in this sector increased 50.2 percent, or \$37.3 billion, of which \$29.0 billion was generated in accommodations and food services. This increase is consistent with the rebound in trips and travel, as pandemic restrictions were lifted and consumers began to travel more. The arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services sector accounted for the largest share of outdoor recreation value added in 16 states, with shares ranging from 50.4 percent in the District of Columbia to 9.8 percent in Indiana.

Manufacturing accounted for the third-largest share of total outdoor recreation value added in 2021, generating \$61.8 billion in value added, or 13.6 percent of total outdoor recreation value added. Value added in this sector increased 23.5 percent (\$11.7 billion) in 2021, consistent with an increased demand for apparel and equipment needed for outdoor recreation. Manufacturing accounted for the largest share of outdoor recreation value added in two states, Indiana (57.8 percent) and Wisconsin (24.1 percent), reflecting, in part, manufacturing of RVs in Indiana and bicycles in Wisconsin.

Employment supported by outdoor recreation was 4.5 million full- and part-time jobs in 2021 (table 8). The arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services sector accounted for 1.7 million jobs, or 38.1 percent, of total outdoor recreation-related jobs (chart 11). This sector accounted for the largest share of outdoor recreation employment in 37 states and the District of Columbia (table 9). The District of Columbia and Rhode Island had the largest share of outdoor recreation employment in this sector, 56.9 percent and 51.4 percent, respectively. Indiana had the smallest share of outdoor recreation employment in this sector (23.4 percent).

Chart 11. Industry Composition of Outdoor Recreation Employment, 2021

Outdoor recreation employment was 4.5 million jobs



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 8. Outdoor Recreation Employment by Selected Industry, 2019–2021

Industry	Outdoor recreation employment				
	Thousands of full- and part-time employees			Percent change from preceding period	
	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
All industries	5,208	4,017	4,543	-22.9	13.1
Retail trade	1,619	1,409	1,458	-13.0	3.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	2,166	1,359	1,731	-37.3	27.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,057	709	798	-32.9	12.6
Accommodation and food services	1,109	650	933	-41.4	43.5
Manufacturing	249	251	284	0.8	13.1
Government	291	283	286	-2.7	1.1

Table 9. Outdoor Recreation Employment by Industry and State, 2021

Region	Total outdoor recreation employment by industry (thousands of full- and part-time employees)	Industry outdoor recreation employment as a share of total outdoor recreation employment (percent)						
		Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	Government	All other industries
United States	4,543	6.3	3.3	32.1	4.4	38.1	6.3	9.6
Alabama	58	8.4	3.6	38.2	2.6	33.5	6.8	7.0
Alaska	19	1.2	0.9	23.5	21.5	38.6	8.3	6.0
Arizona	101	2.9	2.0	32.3	6.3	42.0	5.8	8.8
Arkansas	40	13.2	3.5	33.1	4.2	32.2	7.1	6.8
California	517	5.1	3.8	31.1	4.2	39.0	6.0	10.8
Colorado	125	2.5	2.6	27.2	4.4	44.0	8.2	11.1
Connecticut	44	3.8	2.3	34.8	2.5	40.5	6.0	10.1
Delaware	15	2.3	1.2	38.5	0.9	45.0	4.1	7.9
District of Columbia	13	(D)	0.6	17.5	1.8	56.9	12.5	(D)
Florida	415	3.5	2.6	28.7	5.2	47.1	3.6	9.2
Georgia	139	7.0	3.4	32.8	6.8	36.6	6.2	7.4
Hawaii	46	(D)	1.0	24.7	13.5	46.4	6.0	(D)
Idaho	32	8.2	2.4	31.3	3.6	39.7	5.3	9.5
Illinois	154	5.7	4.9	31.3	6.4	32.9	9.6	9.3
Indiana	107	38.9	2.4	22.5	2.4	23.4	4.1	6.3
Iowa	45	15.1	3.9	33.3	2.5	28.6	5.9	10.7
Kansas	37	8.8	4.5	35.1	1.9	30.8	10.4	8.5
Kentucky	49	6.5	2.5	35.9	3.7	37.7	5.2	8.6
Louisiana	58	4.1	2.5	36.7	4.6	32.6	6.7	12.9
Maine	31	7.8	1.2	27.2	2.2	49.6	4.1	7.9
Maryland	72	2.1	2.6	33.5	4.2	38.4	9.3	9.9
Massachusetts	93	5.4	3.4	30.2	5.0	40.3	4.1	11.6
Michigan	110	6.6	2.6	37.7	3.9	33.9	4.9	10.3
Minnesota	91	8.4	5.1	30.9	4.5	33.5	7.8	9.9
Mississippi	32	9.7	2.2	39.1	2.6	31.3	6.7	8.3
Missouri	83	9.5	3.4	32.9	3.5	34.0	8.7	8.0
Montana	28	3.0	5.8	28.6	2.9	47.2	3.7	8.7
Nebraska	27	8.8	3.4	32.5	3.2	33.3	6.3	12.4
Nevada	51	1.6	2.5	33.4	6.6	39.8	7.8	8.3
New Hampshire	28	4.6	5.1	29.9	1.8	47.0	3.2	8.4
New Jersey	107	4.5	3.9	33.6	4.9	36.4	6.8	9.8
New Mexico	28	1.4	1.4	30.6	2.6	42.4	11.0	10.6
New York	248	3.4	2.7	34.6	4.8	37.9	6.9	9.8
North Carolina	130	6.2	2.8	34.0	3.5	39.4	5.9	8.2
North Dakota	14	2.1	4.7	34.2	3.0	31.7	15.3	9.0
Ohio	138	6.7	3.6	33.8	2.8	35.1	8.7	9.3
Oklahoma	44	5.3	2.6	37.9	3.9	30.9	7.3	12.1
Oregon	73	7.6	4.2	30.8	2.7	35.5	7.1	12.1
Pennsylvania	152	5.9	3.0	32.6	3.7	39.7	4.3	10.8
Rhode Island	17	4.9	2.0	26.6	3.1	51.4	2.9	9.1
South Carolina	79	9.0	3.3	31.0	1.7	42.5	6.4	6.1
South Dakota	16	4.4	3.0	30.9	2.3	40.0	10.2	9.2
Tennessee	93	8.7	2.4	31.4	4.3	40.0	5.9	7.3
Texas	315	5.1	2.8	37.7	4.9	34.2	5.2	10.1
Utah	67	7.0	5.2	26.4	3.7	37.0	10.2	10.5
Vermont	15	4.8	5.8	29.1	2.2	47.4	3.0	7.7
Virginia	107	2.8	3.9	33.4	3.7	38.4	9.1	8.7
Washington	114	5.9	5.3	32.7	5.4	31.1	5.6	14.0
West Virginia	19	1.7	3.7	38.0	2.2	37.0	8.4	9.0
Wisconsin	89	10.0	7.1	29.9	2.8	37.3	4.7	8.2
Wyoming	15	1.3	1.6	24.0	2.2	50.2	10.9	9.8

(D) Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Retail trade accounted for 1.5 million outdoor recreation-related jobs and the second-largest share (32.1 percent) of outdoor recreation employment in 2021 (chart 11). This sector accounted for the largest share of outdoor recreation-related jobs in 12 states. Mississippi had the largest share (39.1 percent) of outdoor recreation employment in this sector. The District of Columbia and Indiana had the smallest shares of outdoor recreation employment in this sector, 17.5 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively.

Manufacturing and government were the sectors with the next-largest outdoor recreation-related employment shares nationally (284,000 jobs and 286,000 jobs, respectively), each accounting for 6.3 percent of total outdoor recreation-supported employment (table 8). While employment in other sectors remained below 2019 levels, outdoor recreation employment in manufacturing was higher by 35,000 jobs in 2021 compared with 2019. Manufacturing accounted for the largest share of outdoor recreation employment in Indiana (38.9 percent) and a sizable share of outdoor recreation employment in Iowa, Arkansas, and Wisconsin. The government sector accounted for more than 10 percent of total outdoor recreation employment in North Dakota, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, Wyoming, Kansas, South Dakota, and Utah.

Updates to Previously Released Statistics

For the November 2022 release of ORSA, outdoor recreation value added, compensation, and employment were updated from 2017–2020 to incorporate the 2022 annual update of the national and regional economic accounts and other updated source data.⁴ Table 10 summarizes the major data sources that were updated for these statistics.

Table 10. Summary of Updates to Major Source Data

Data type	Updated data source	Impacted activities
Public data	Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) personal consumption expenditure data reflecting newly incorporated U.S. Census Bureau (Census) Service Annual Survey data and Census Annual Retail Trade Survey data	Agritourism, amusement parks, bicycling, boating/fishing, camping/hiking, climbing, equestrian, festivals, guided tours, game areas, yard sports, photography, recreational flying, running/walking, skiing, snorkeling, snowboarding, and other activities
	BEA private fixed investment data	Amusement parks, bicycling, construction, and guided tours
	BEA government consumption expenditures data	Government and construction
	BEA Travel and Tourism Satellite Account data	Trips and travel and local trips and travel
	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey data	RVing, photography, skiing, snowboarding, other outdoor recreation activities, multi-use apparel and accessories
	Census Annual Value of Construction Put in Place data	Construction
Private data	Federal government agency budget reports	Government
	Updated NPD Group data	Bicycling, boating/fishing, camping/hiking, field sports, game areas, climbing, yard sports, running/walking, skiing, snorkeling, snowboarding, and other activities
	National Marine Manufacturers Association data	Boating/fishing and snorkeling
	American Horse Council data	Equestrian
	National Shooting Sports Foundation data	Hunting/shooting
	<i>National Gardening Survey</i> data	Productive activities
PricewaterhouseCoopers report <i>Contribution of General Aviation to the US Economy in 2018</i>	Recreational flying	

In general, revisions to more recent years tend to be larger as new and revised data are incorporated across the national and regional statistics. The current-dollar outdoor recreation value added statistics at the national level were revised up for 2017 (0.3 percent), 2018 (0.3 percent), and 2019 (0.1 percent) and down for 2020 (2.8 percent) (table 11). For 2017–2019, the revisions to state-level outdoor recreation value added ranged from a downward revision of 2.5 percent in Wisconsin in 2018 to an upward revision of 3.5 percent in Indiana in 2019. For 2020, the revisions to the state-level outdoor recreation value added were larger and ranged from a downward revision of 11.4 percent in Montana to an upward revision of 4.1 percent in Indiana.

Table 11. Percent Revisions to Current-Dollar Outdoor Recreation Value Added, Compensation, and Employment, 2017–2020

Region	Outdoor recreation value added				Outdoor recreation compensation				Outdoor recreation employment			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	0.3	0.3	0.1	-2.8	1.0	-0.3	-0.8	-4.9	0.1	-0.04	-0.2	-7.1
Alabama	-0.1	0.1	0.7	-1.5	1.0	-0.3	-0.7	-3.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-6.5
Alaska	1.0	1.1	0.7	-1.9	1.2	0.0	-0.4	-10.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	-10.3
Arizona	0.5	0.4	0.2	-3.6	0.8	-0.8	-1.9	-9.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-10.3
Arkansas	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1	0.7	-1.1	-1.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-5.8
California	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-3.8	1.2	-0.2	-0.8	-5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.4
Colorado	0.6	0.4	-0.1	-2.5	0.8	-0.4	-1.5	-6.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-8.0
Connecticut	1.3	0.6	0.1	-0.5	1.9	0.2	-0.9	-3.5	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-6.6
Delaware	0.7	0.7	0.2	-5.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	-6.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-10.4
District of Columbia	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-6.4	1.3	-0.7	-1.1	-11.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-13.6
Florida	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	-0.8	-4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-5.2
Georgia	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-4.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-6.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-8.6
Hawaii	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-6.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-10.7	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-14.2
Idaho	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	0.1	-1.1	-1.8	-2.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-6.5
Illinois	0.3	0.1	0.2	-2.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-4.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	-7.3
Indiana	0.7	-0.5	3.5	4.1	-0.1	-4.1	-3.1	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.0	-3.1
Iowa	0.1	-0.2	1.0	1.6	0.4	-1.4	-1.0	-2.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-5.7
Kansas	0.9	2.1	-0.3	-5.6	1.7	1.7	0.5	-3.6	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-7.0
Kentucky	-0.3	1.4	2.5	-2.8	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9	-2.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-8.8
Louisiana	0.2	1.7	-0.7	-7.6	0.8	0.6	-0.4	-4.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-7.1
Maine	0.9	0.4	1.1	2.9	1.6	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	1.1	0.0	-0.1	-4.6
Maryland	1.1	0.6	0.8	-1.1	1.3	-0.2	-0.8	-4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-6.7
Massachusetts	0.9	0.0	0.2	-0.8	1.1	-0.6	-0.8	-5.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-7.6
Michigan	-0.1	0.6	1.9	-1.2	1.2	-0.2	0.2	-3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	-5.7
Minnesota	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-2.4	-4.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-6.9
Mississippi	0.6	1.4	0.5	-6.8	2.2	0.2	0.3	-2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	-6.8
Missouri	0.0	0.8	2.2	1.3	1.0	-0.3	-0.4	-4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-6.0
Montana	-0.7	-1.0	-2.2	-11.4	0.8	-0.6	-1.6	-10.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-10.8
Nebraska	-2.2	-1.5	-1.1	1.3	-1.6	-1.8	-2.5	-2.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.6	-7.8
Nevada	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-4.4	1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-8.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-11.3
New Hampshire	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.0	0.6	-0.7	-1.8	-4.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-6.8
New Jersey	0.6	0.3	0.4	-1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	-3.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	-6.4
New Mexico	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	-5.2	0.5	-0.2	-1.0	-4.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-7.0
New York	1.0	0.0	-0.4	-2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.5	-4.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	-7.2
North Carolina	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-3.1	0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-3.9	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-7.5
North Dakota	0.4	1.2	0.6	-1.9	0.8	0.1	-0.4	-4.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-6.7
Ohio	0.5	0.7	0.3	-2.7	1.3	0.0	-0.7	-3.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-6.6
Oklahoma	0.8	1.4	0.9	-4.1	1.1	0.1	-0.4	-4.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-6.8
Oregon	1.1	0.9	0.9	-1.6	0.2	-1.0	-1.5	-3.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-7.5
Pennsylvania	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-5.3	0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-6.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-7.5
Rhode Island	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-3.2	1.2	-0.2	0.1	-8.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	-12.9
South Carolina	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-2.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-7.1
South Dakota	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-3.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-6.4
Tennessee	1.0	0.7	0.9	-0.9	1.2	-0.2	-0.2	-4.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	-8.7
Texas	-0.1	0.8	-1.3	-9.1	1.3	0.2	-0.1	-5.5	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-7.3
Utah	-0.4	-0.5	-1.2	-3.1	0.4	-0.6	-1.5	-4.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-6.1
Vermont	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.8	0.5	-0.6	-1.6	-3.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-6.5
Virginia	0.4	0.2	0.2	-2.5	1.2	-0.1	-0.7	-5.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-8.2
Washington	1.2	3.3	1.0	-4.5	1.4	1.6	0.4	-6.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	-7.8
West Virginia	-0.9	-0.8	-1.1	-5.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-6.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-9.2
Wisconsin	-1.0	-2.5	1.0	-1.9	-0.7	-3.0	-1.7	-7.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-6.6
Wyoming	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3	-7.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-6.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-9.0

Outdoor recreation compensation statistics at the national level were revised up for 2017 (1.0 percent) and down for 2018 (0.3 percent), 2019 (0.8 percent), and 2020 (4.9 percent). For 2017–2019, the revisions to state-level outdoor recreation compensation ranged from a downward revision of 4.1 percent in Indiana in 2018 to an upward revision of 2.2 percent in Mississippi and New York in 2019. For 2020, revisions to state-level outdoor recreation compensation ranged from a downward revision of 11.0 percent in the District of Columbia to an upward revision of 2.2 percent in Indiana. Other states with large downward revisions in 2020 were Alaska (10.7 percent), Hawaii (10.7 percent), and Montana (10.6 percent).

The outdoor recreation employment statistics at the national level were revised up in 2017 (0.1 percent) and down in 2018 (0.04 percent), 2019 (0.2 percent), and 2020 (7.1 percent). For 2017–2019, the revisions to state-level outdoor recreation employment ranged from a downward revision of 1.6 percent in Nebraska in 2019 to an upward revision of 1.7 percent in Indiana in 2017. For 2020, the state-level outdoor recreation employment statistics were revised down for all states and ranged from a downward revision of 14.2 percent in Hawaii to a downward revision of 3.1 percent in Indiana. Other states with large downward revisions in 2020 were Rhode Island (12.9 percent), Nevada (11.3 percent), Montana (10.8 percent), Delaware (10.4 percent), Alaska (10.3 percent), and Arizona (10.3 percent). Outdoor recreation employment in 2020 was revised down 13.6 percent in the District of Columbia.

Conclusion

The data show that, compared with the overall U.S. economy, the outdoor recreation sector had a stronger rebound in 2021 after experiencing a steep decline in 2020 as COVID–19 pandemic restrictions eased. The growth in the outdoor recreation sector in 2021 was largely driven by travel and tourism-related activities that resumed as COVID–19 restrictions lifted and consumers resumed traveling and spent more on transportation, hotels, and restaurants, among other outdoor recreation-related goods and services.

Despite the broad increases in measures of outdoor recreation—value added, employment, and compensation—the 2021 levels of these measures have yet to reach their pre-pandemic 2019 levels. Employment, in particular, experienced a weaker rebound. The picture of economic recovery for the outdoor recreation sector varied widely across states. Nearly half of all states had outdoor recreation value added and compensation levels that were lower in 2021 compared with 2019, and virtually all states had outdoor recreation employment levels in 2021 that were lower than in 2019.

Footnotes

1. Outdoor recreation statistics on gross output and value added are presented by type of outdoor recreation activity, in addition to the standard presentation by industry. Outdoor recreation statistics on employment and compensation are presented only by industry.
2. In the ORSA, conventional outdoor recreation activities are defined as activities that require some level of intentional physical exertion and occur in natural environments, such as bicycling, boating, and hiking. Other outdoor recreation activities are defined as activities that fall outside the conventional definition but are undertaken for pleasure and occur outdoors, such as gardening or attending an outdoor concert.
3. Multi-use apparel and accessories is also a component under other outdoor recreation activities, but its magnitude is much smaller (\$4.9 billion in 2021).
4. Details on the latest national annual update can be found in [“The 2022 Annual Update of the National Economic Accounts”](#) in the October 2022 *Survey of Current Business*. Details on the latest regional annual update can be found in [“The 2022 Annual Update of the Regional Economic Accounts”](#) in the October 2022 *Survey*.



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