

Economic Impact of Visitation to Recreation Trails in Calhoun County, Alabama:

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Acknowledgements





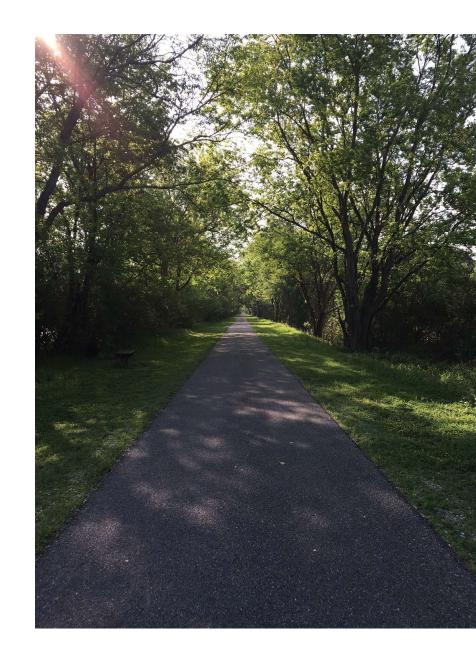


Photo Credit: Chris Jones



Topics Covered

- Focus Geography
- Methodology
 - Collecting Visitor Data
 - Intercept Survey
 - Geofencing
 - Estimating direct, indirect and induced economic impacts
 - Economic Impact Modeling
- Findings
- Research Limitations





- Camp McClellan Horse Trails Calhoun County, Alabama
- McClellan Multi-Use Trails Calhoun County, Alabama
- Coldwater Mountain Bike Trails
 Calhoun County, Alabama
- Chief Ladiga Trail Calhoun and Cleburne Counties

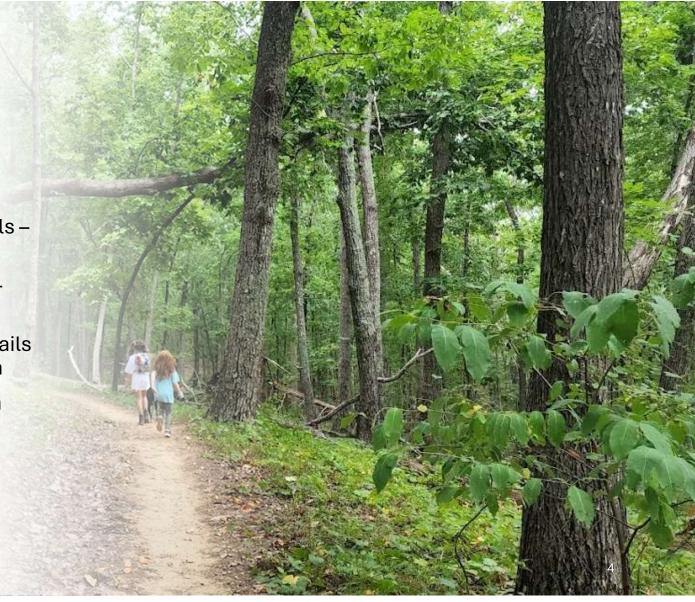


Photo Credit: Gabby Figuero

Methodology – Intercept Survey

Technology: ArcGIS Survey 123

Deployment: An intercept survey with a mobile self-administration option via QR code was designed for data collection. A paper survey was also available and provided to and collected from participants by park officials.

Collection Period: Spring and Summer, 2023

34 Questions

453 Completed Survey Responses





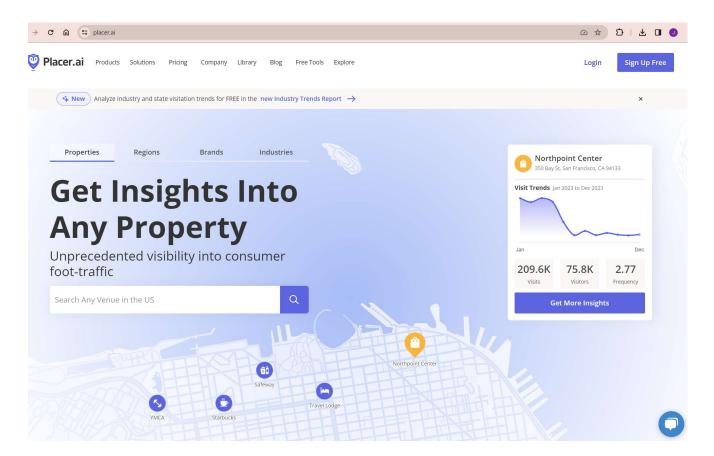




Methodology – Intercept Survey

Trail Name	% In-County Visitors	% Out-of- County Visitors	Average Daily Spending – In-County	Average Daily Spending – Out-of- County	Top Largest Expenditure Categories
Camp McCellan Horse Trails	34%	66%	\$147.98	\$154.93	Fuel, Food and Beverage
McClellan Multi-Use Trails	51%	49%	\$24.60	\$205.95	Food and Beverage, Fuel
Coldwater Mountain Bike Trails	36%	74%	\$38.91	\$151.45	Food and Beverage, Fuel
Chief Ladiga Trail	70%	30%	\$16.89	\$89.04	Food and Beverage, Fuel

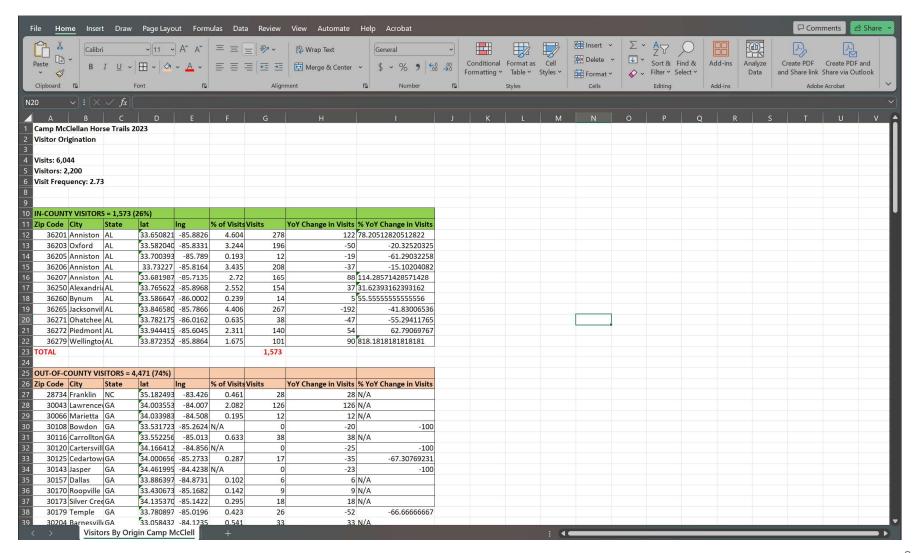
Methodology – Geofencing



Geofencing

- Placer.Al Platform
- Utilizes advanced data science and machine learning techniques
- Aggregates location data from users' mobile app usage
- Counts activities when a mobile user spends more than 2 minutes within a specified point of interest (POI)
- Generates visitation trends and demographic insights
- Overlays trade area analytics datasets from various data partners
- Creates insights based on national and statewide benchmarks regarding consumer information, demographics, work and lifestyles, and online activity
- Uses algorithms to estimate employee and resident numbers based on patterns in length of stay
- Allows for differentiation between visitors, employees, and residents





Methodology – Geofencing

Trail Name	Total Visits	% In-County Visitors	% Out-of-County Visitors	Unique Visitors	Visit Frequency
Camp McCellan Horse Trails	6,044	1,573 – 26%	4,471 – 74%	2,200 – 10 different states	2.73
McClellan Multi-Use Trails	27,878	18,944 – 68%	8,934 – 32%	7,500 – 19 different states	3.71
Coldwater Mountain Bike Trails	30,436	21,144 – 69%	9,292 – 31%	7,000 – 20 different states	4.35
Chief Ladiga Trail	49,043	35,910 – 73%	13,133 – 27%	18,800 – 32 different states	2.61

What is Economic Impact Analysis?

- Examination of effects of an event (implementation of new project or policy or presence of a business) on the economy
- Impact measured through change in economic activity before event occurs (ex ante) or after event occurs (ex post)
- Input-Output (I/O) model uses inter-industry data to consider linkages across industries
- Linkages are based on economic multipliers

What is Input-output (I/O) analysis?

Simply, input-output analysis is a macroeconomic modeling technique that examines the interdependencies and ripple effects across different sectors of an economy. It is useful for understanding resource allocation, production levels, and the impacts of economic shocks or policy changes.

What is IMPLAN?

IMPLAN is a widely-used economic modeling software that allows analysts to quantify the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of various activities, industries, or events within a regional economy.

Types of Impacts from Economic Activity

Employment – Employment in IMPLAN is an Industry-specific mix of full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment. It is an annual average that accounts for seasonality and follows the same definition used by BLS and BEA. IMPLAN employment is not equal to full time equivalents. Includes wage and salary employment and proprietorships.

Labor Income – All forms of Employment income, including Employee Compensation (wages, salaries, and benefits) and Proprietor Income.

Types of Impacts (continued)

Value Added – The difference between an Industry's or establishment's total Output and the cost of its Intermediate Inputs; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP. Value Added is a large portion of Output, as it encompasses Labor Income, Other Property Income, and Taxes on Production and Imports

Total Output – broadest measure of economic impact by calculating total increase in business sales revenue. Captures total in-state expenditures of Russell Medical and expenditures of industries supported by existence of Russell Medical and spending. Not same as business profit, to extent that local firms may pay for goods and services outside of the study region.

Sources of Effects

- •Direct Effect For festivals and events, the direct effect is the spending by attendees, both at the event itself and at other businesses around the community.
- •Indirect Effect Indirect effects occur when the businesses that directly serve festival/event attendees purchase goods and services from other local businesses to meet the increased demand. For example, a restaurant serving festival attendees may need to buy more supplies from local food distributors, generating indirect economic activity.

Sources of Effects (continued)

Induced Effects – Induced effects accrue when workers in the direct and indirect industries spend their earnings on goods and services in the local region. Induced effects capture the downstream economic impacts generated by the incomes earned from direct and indirect economic activity. They represent the full scope of how an industry or event can impact a regional economy.

Tourism Multiplier Effect

DIRECT EFFECT



Tourism Multiplier Effect

INDIRECT EFFECT



Tourism Multiplier Effect

INDUCED EFFECT



Findings – 2023 Visitation Impacts

Trail Name	Total Output	Jobs Generated & Supported	Total Contribution to GDP	Tax Revenue (Local, State. Fed)
Camp McCellan Horse Trails – In-County Visitors	\$333,496	3	\$174,063	\$56,437
Camp McCellan Horse Trails – Out-of- County Visitors	\$717,746	7	\$373,814	\$107,241
Camp McClellan Horse Trails TOTAL	\$1,051,242	10	\$547,877	\$163,678
McClellan Multi-Use Trails In-County Visitors	\$620,831	7	\$323,233	\$96,113
McClellan Multi-Use Trails Out-of-County Visitors	\$2,093,621	21	\$1,051,556	\$304,968
McClellan Multi-Use Trails TOTAL	\$2,714,452	28	\$1,374,789	\$401,081

Findings – 2023 Visitation Impacts

Trail Name	Total Output	Jobs Generated & Supported	Total Contribution to GDP	Tax Revenue (Local, State. Fed)
Coldwater Mountain Bike Trails In-County Visitors	\$2,163,164	23	\$1,112,170	\$339,391
Coldwater Mountain Bike Trails Out-of-County Visitors	\$1,555,410	15	\$794,091	\$229,566
Coldwater Mountain Bike Trails TOTAL	\$3,718,574	38	\$1,906,261	\$568,957
Chief Ladiga Trail In-County Visitors	\$866,778	9	\$454,576	\$140,796
Chief Ladiga Trail Out-of-County Visitors	1,364,622	13	\$716,160	\$204,213
Chief Ladiga Trail TOTAL	\$2,231,400	22	\$1,170,736	\$345,009
COUNTY TOTAL	\$9,715,668	98	\$4,999,663	1,478,725

Source: IMPLAN Group, LLC. IMPLAN [2022]. Huntersville, NC. IMPLAN.com.

Research Limitations

 Current geofencing technology can not capture international visitors.



Questions?

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