

The Economic Impact of San Antonio's Hospitality Industry 2022 Report

This study was prepared by

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2022 economic impact of San Antonio's Hospitality industry was **\$19 billion**. This is the highest ever, nearly 10% above the pre-pandemic peak in 2019 and nearly 20% more than in 2021.
- The San Antonio metropolitan area attracted **34.8 million visitors** in 2022.
- In 2022 the Hospitality Industry contributed nearly **\$262 million** in taxes and fees to the city of San Antonio, and **\$494 million** to all local governments combined.
- In 2022, the industry employed more than **140,000** individuals. This was about 1 out of every 8 workers in the San Antonio metropolitan area.
- Total payroll in the industry was **\$4.1 billion**, well above the previous peak in 2019.
- The economic impact of the Hospitality Industry in 2022 was 64% higher than in 2012. For a decade that included an unprecedented pandemic, this is an impressive performance.

INTRODUCTION

San Antonio has long been a premier meeting destination city and is known as a favorite of visitors from around the world. These visitors, and the Hospitality Industry they support, produce a number of economic benefits for the city:

- The industry provides **a large number of both full-time and part-time jobs** in dozens of occupations, including culinary, customer service, administration, finance, maintenance, marketing, and human resources.
- Visitor spending **impacts virtually every corner of the local economy** – sports, food service, transportation, cultural events, healthcare and much more.
- The presence of so many visitors helps promote **a vibrant and diverse cultural and social atmosphere** that is attractive to San Antonio residents and visitors alike. Many of the amenities and attractions that San Antonians take for granted are available to them only because these attractions are also supported by millions of visitors.
- Because **visitors bring new dollars to San Antonio**, their spending has a multiplier effect. Each dollar of visitor spending generates approximately one additional dollar of income for San Antonio as the effects of this spending work their way through the local economy.

For the purposes of this report, the Hospitality Industry has been defined to include only those businesses that derive a significant portion of their sales from out-of-town visitors. Whether they come to San Antonio on a vacation, to attend a convention, or for business, these visitors patronize local companies that provide transportation and travel arrangements, lodging, recreational activities, and food and beverage services. Of course, the full economic impact of these businesses also includes their sales to local customers. A complete list of the industries included in this study can be found at the end of this report.

The economic impact analysis is based on data obtained from the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). Following the same methodology used in the previous Economic Impact Studies of the Hospitality Industry, the current work is based on TWC's quarterly wage and employment data aggregated along the lines of business defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

NOTE: This report normally measures the industry biennially in odd-numbered years. However, the recent past has been an extraordinary time. To show how the industry fared through the short-term trough and the steady recovery that has followed, 2018 and 2020 data have been included in this year's study.

THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY THROUGH THE PANDEMIC AND BEYOND

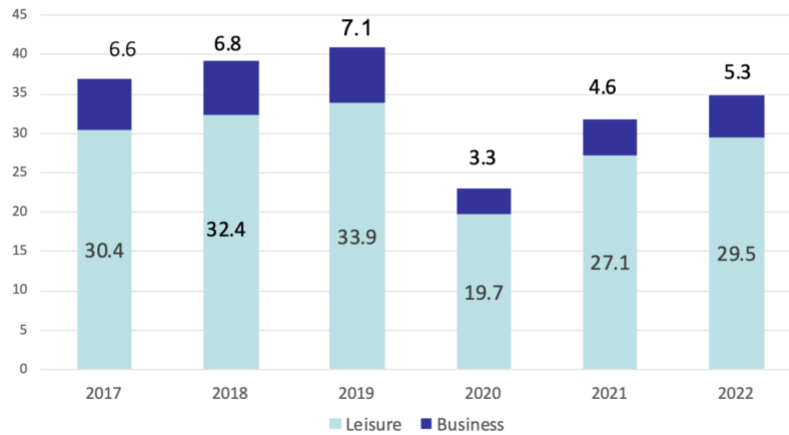
The Hospitality industry everywhere faced challenging times in the era of COVID-19, and San Antonio was no exception. In 2019, the industry had a very good year, extending the long-term trend of steady growth over the past three decades. Starting in March of 2020, the economic environment became much more challenging. Even so, millions of visitors came to San Antonio in a year when travel demand was greatly reduced. The rebound that started in mid-2020 continued through 2021. By 2022 the industry's economic impact and payroll had surpassed their previous high-water marks.

Tens of Millions of Visitors

Each year – even in the midst of a pandemic -- tens of millions of visitors come to San Antonio for business or pleasure.

- In 2019, 41 million visitors came to the San Antonio metropolitan area. During the height of the pandemic in 2020, that number dropped to 23 million, but by 2022 the total number of visitors had rebounded to 35 million, approaching pre-pandemic levels.
- Each year, millions of leisure visitors come to San Antonio to shop, play, and enjoy the city's unique history and culture. In 2019, the San Antonio metropolitan area hosted 33.9 million leisure visitors. In 2020, 19.7 million leisure visitors came to San Antonio. In 2021, that volume increased to 27.1 million leisure visitors, while in 2022 there were 29.5 million leisure visitors.
- San Antonio has long been one of the top convention cities in the country. In 2019, the area hosted 7.1 million business visitors for conventions and other business purposes. Of course, business and convention travel throughout the country was greatly reduced during the pandemic. Still, in 2020, 3.3 million business visitors came to San Antonio, and that number rose 40% to 4.6 million in 2021. By 2022, the business visitor count rose to 5.3 million. That number should continue to increase as business and convention travel approach the pre-pandemic norm.

San Antonio Visitors Millions



Overall Economic Impact: exceeding the 2019 level

The Hospitality Industry’s economic impact in 2022 was \$19 billion, 10% above the 2019 pre-pandemic peak. The pandemic’s effects notwithstanding, this represents a 64% increase over the decade since 2012. Hospitality is still one of the largest industries in San Antonio.

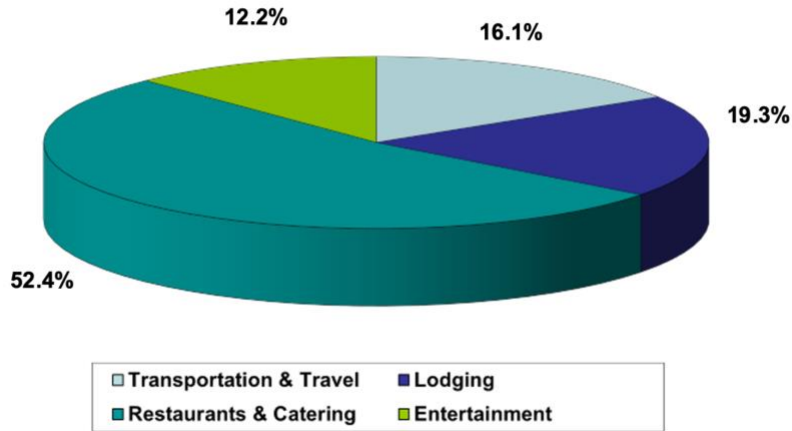
The businesses that make up the Hospitality Industry fall into four sectors: Transportation and Travel Arrangements, Lodging and other Traveler Accommodations, Restaurants and other eating and drinking establishments, and Entertainment and Recreation activities, ranging from golfing establishments to cultural events to amusement parks and spectator sports.

The Restaurants and Catering sector made the largest contribution to the local economy in 2022, accounting for more than half of the industry’s total economic impact. Indeed, the \$10 billion impact of restaurants in 2022 is by a large margin the highest ever. Over the past three years, the share of the industry’s economic impact due to restaurants has hovered around 50%. The vast majority of this large impact was due to full-service or limited-service restaurants and eating places, with the remainder coming from catering services and drinking establishments.

The Transportation and Lodging sectors contributed 16.1% and 19.3% respectively to the overall economic impact in 2022. Entertainment of various types comprised

the remaining 12.2% of the industry's economic impact.

The Economic Impact of the Hospitality Industry in 2022



Economic Impact Data

Annual Payroll: \$4.1 Billion

Prior to the pandemic, the Hospitality industry's payroll for 2019 was \$3.56 billion. This decreased to \$2.95 in 2020 but nearly recovered to the 2019 level by 2021. In 2022, payroll figures were 15% higher than they were in 2019.

It should be noted that these figures reflect only direct wage payments. Total compensation, including benefits and gratuities, would be significantly higher.

Total Employment

Year	Jobs
2019	145,056
2020	117,270
2021	128,062
2022	140,160

During 2019, the Hospitality Industry provided an estimated 145,056 jobs, representing one-seventh of the total number of jobs in the San Antonio metropolitan area. Despite a 19% drop in employment for 2020, the industry still provided 11.9% of San Antonio's jobs. Employment rose by nearly 11,000 in 2021 and rose nearly to the 2019 pre-pandemic level by 2022.

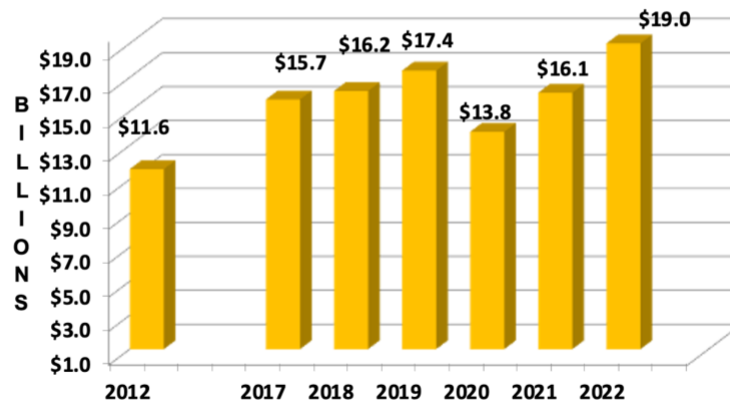
Many of these jobs provide life-long career opportunities and help employees develop skills that translate into many areas of business.

THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY OVER TIME

From 2012 to 2022, the Hospitality Industry's economic impact grew substantially, from \$11.6 billion in 2012 to \$19 billion in 2019 – a 64% increase. What is especially striking is that the industry grew steadily over the decade despite challenging national economic conditions during much of that period. It is a great advantage for San Antonio to have as one of its major industries one that is so resilient over the business cycle.

NOTE: The numbers reported in this study are based on the latest available data. Since data for prior years is often updated by the reporting agencies, the amounts reported here may differ slightly from the amounts appearing in previous reports.

Hospitality Industry Economic Impact

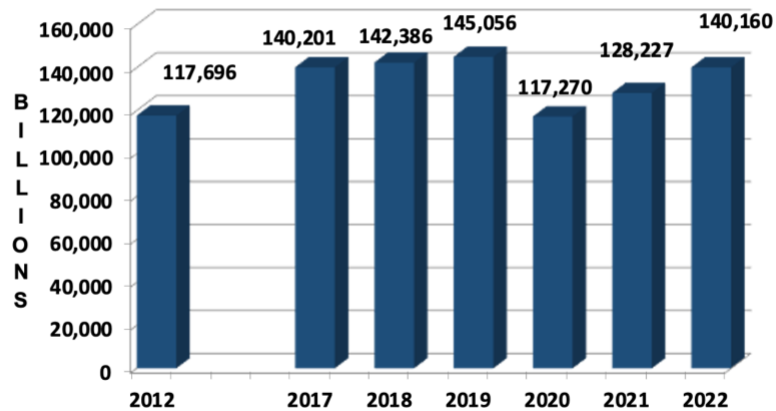


The number of employees in the industry has also grown, as the graph below indicates. Employment increased by 23% between 2012 and 2019. After a significant dip during the pandemic year of 2020, the number of employees increased substantially in both 2021 and 2022.

The slower rebound in employment reflects much broader trends in the industry nationally as many employers modified the manner in which services were rendered. For much of 2020, for example, housekeeping staff did not perform daily cleaning in many hotels, a practice that has continued in some establishments even today. Many restaurants initiated or enhanced carryout or delivery services. At the same time, hourly wages increased as employers have attempted to rebuild their

workforce. Thus, some of the industry's recovery from the pandemic may not be reflected in the number of employees.

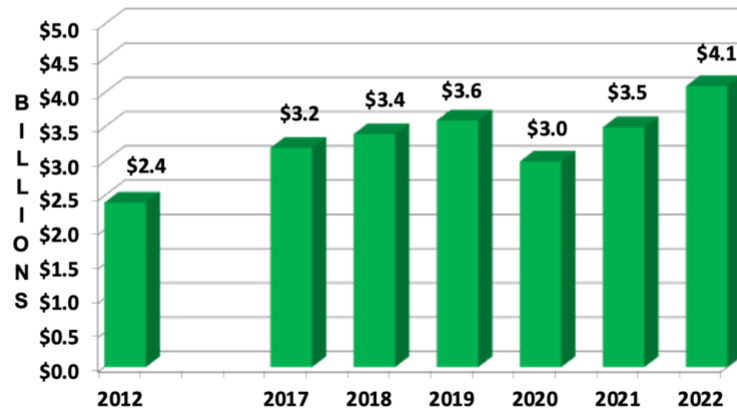
Hospitality Industry Employment



Total wages in the industry have grown much more briskly. They increased by 50% from 2012 to 2019. Wages in 2022 far exceeded the 2019 high mark.

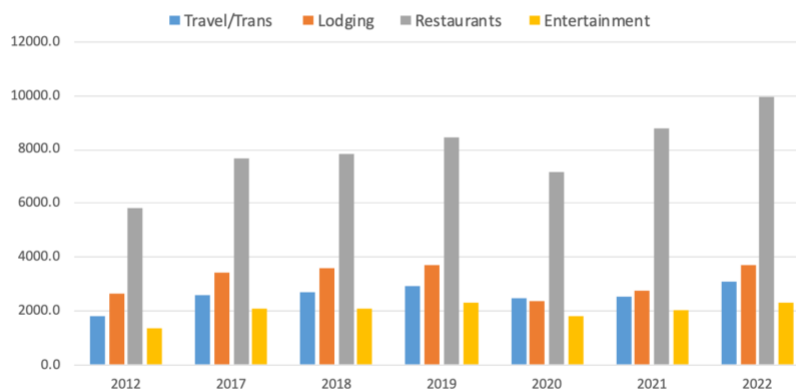
Note that this wage data significantly understates employee compensation. It includes only salary, not including benefits, and it does not include the tips received by the many tipped employees in the hospitality industry.

Hospitality Industry Annual Payroll



Over the past ten years, there's been a great deal of growth in the industry. The Restaurant sector has not only remained the dominant sector throughout the decade; it has grown rapidly over that period, reflecting San Antonio's growth and its emergence as a culinary destination. Indeed, its size in 2022, despite the challenges of the pandemic, is the highest it's ever been.

Economic Impact of the Industry Sectors over Time (\$millions)



FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

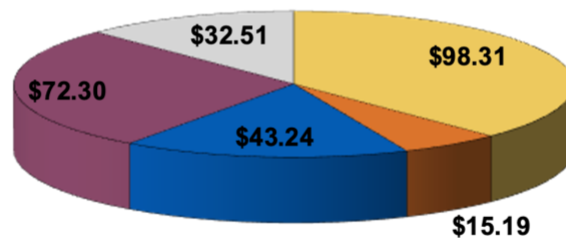
The Hospitality Industry is a major contributor of tax and other revenues to local governments. A complete accounting of these contributions is beyond the scope of this study, but an examination of the major revenue streams for the City of San Antonio shows the extent to which local government depends upon the Hospitality Industry for financial support.

The bottom line for the City is impressive, as the Hospitality Industry provided revenues of **\$261.55 million** in 2022, exceeding the pre-pandemic level. This is equivalent to **19%** of the City's adopted General Fund expenditure budget of \$1.36 billion for the 2021-22 fiscal year.

These revenues come from a variety of sources. The largest share (\$98.3 million) comes from the Hotel Occupancy Tax (HOT). Property taxes on real and personal business property accounted for \$43.2 million in City revenues. City sales taxes paid on purchases at businesses in the Hospitality Industry contributed another \$72.3 million. These businesses bought \$108.5 million worth of electricity and natural gas from CPS Energy; since 14% of CPS revenues are paid to the City in lieu of taxes, the City received \$15.2 million from these payments. Smaller amounts of revenue (\$32.5 million in all) were received from Tourism Public Improvement District assessment revenues, river cruise and Tower of the Americas concessions as well as taxes on alcoholic beverages sold in restaurants and bars.

Contributions to City Revenue

\$261.55 million in 2022



■ Hotel Occupancy Tax ■ CPS ■ Property Tax ■ Sales Tax ■ Other

The City of San Antonio is not the only local government entity that depends on revenues from the Hospitality Industry. The industry pays sales, property, and hotel occupancy taxes to other municipalities. In addition, Bexar County collects property and hotel occupancy taxes, while school districts, the Alamo Community College District, the University Health System, and the San Antonio River Authority all levy property taxes paid by Hospitality Industry businesses. These businesses also collect sales taxes to support VIA Metropolitan Transit and the Advanced Transportation District.

These are not small sums. The County collected \$19.1 million in HOT taxes and \$12.1 million in rental car taxes in 2019. Property taxes on just those hospitality-related businesses located within the San Antonio city limits contributed \$100 million to local school districts, \$22 million to Bexar County and another \$35.4 million to the other taxing entities. VIA and ATD sales tax revenues from Hospitality Industry businesses within the San Antonio city limits totaled \$43.4 million. In all, these local governments received **\$232 million**, not including the sales and property taxes paid to entities outside the City limits.

The government revenues itemized above add up to approximately **\$494 million**. Since this estimate excludes some property, sales and hotel taxes paid by hospitality-related businesses outside the San Antonio city limits, the full contribution of the industry to local government is in fact significantly greater than this estimate.

These revenues help reduce the taxes paid by those who live in the San Antonio metropolitan area. Without the tax payments from the hospitality industry, the city, county, and state would either have to reduce services or find additional resources to balance their respective budgets.

Not surprisingly, these revenues decreased significantly in 2020. Hotel taxes dropped by more than half, sales taxes decreased by 25%, and other revenues were also adversely affected. San Antonio's receipts fell to \$153.9 million, while the other entities received \$184.6 million. These are still quite substantial sums, especially welcome during a time when all levels of government were under serious financial stress. These revenues rebounded significantly in 2021, especially property taxes. The City of San Antonio, for example, received 71% more property tax revenue from Hospitality businesses in 2021 than in 2020. In 2022, property tax revenues dropped significantly while other revenue sources rose. Even with the decline in property tax payments, the 2022 revenues exceeded those in 2019, the last "normal" year.

A separate table accompanying this report presents a detailed breakdown of these revenues over the past four years.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Information Sources for the Economic Impact Estimates

As noted in the introduction, the primary information source for this Economic Impact Study is the Texas Workforce Commission's (TWC) Covered Employment and Wages database, which provides data on payroll and employment for the San Antonio Metropolitan Statistical Area aggregated into lines of business defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) coding framework. It represents essentially a 100% sample of all the businesses in each NAICS code.

The specific industry codes used in this study are listed at the end of the Technical Notes section. The process of deciding which NAICS codes to include required some judgment. The study includes only those industries that derive a significant portion of their sales from out-of-town visitors, whether they are tourists, conventioners, or business visitors. These businesses, not surprisingly, are concentrated in the lodging, eating, and drinking, transportation, and entertainment sectors. Clearly, San Antonio's visitors patronize many other businesses, from department stores to gas stations. This spending would have to be included in an estimate of the overall impact of visitors on the San Antonio economy. But since this study is focused not on the impact of visitors but on the impact of *the industry that serves visitors*, the estimates presented here refer to the hospitality industry alone.

Since many of our visitors use air transportation to get here, it is entirely appropriate to include commercial air travel as part of the local Hospitality Industry. However, users of this study should be aware that passenger air service is also included in The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce's economic impact study of the Aerospace Industry. This overlap is unavoidable since the commercial air travel sector is legitimately a part of both industries.

Information Sources for the Estimates of Financial Contributions to Local Government

Total revenues received in fiscal years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

Hotel occupancy taxes, river cruise fees, liquor taxes: Finance Department, City of San Antonio.
City General Fund Budget: Fiscal Year 2022 Adopted Budget, City of San Antonio website.

Estimates of revenues for the Hospitality Industry NAICS codes only:

CPS revenues: CPS Energy.

Sales taxes: Texas State Comptroller's Office.

Property taxes: Finance Department, City of San Antonio.

Information source for visitor statistics:

Annual studies of visitors to San Antonio, prepared for Visit San Antonio by D K Shiflett & Associates.

NAICS CODES FOR THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

Transportation and Travel Arrangements

48111	Scheduled air transportation
48521	Interurban and rural bus transportation
48531	Taxi services
48551	Charter buses
48599	Other ground passenger transportation
48711	Scenic and sightseeing transportation
48811	Airport operations
53211	Passenger car rental and leasing
56152	Tour operators
56159	Other travel arrangement services
81293	Parking lots and garages

Lodging

7211	Hotels, motels, etc.
7212	RV parks and recreational camps

Restaurants, etc.

7223	Special food services
7224	Drinking places & Limited-service eating places.
7225	Restaurants

Entertainment

51213	Motion picture exhibition
7111	Performing arts companies
71121	Spectator sports
7113	Promoters of performing arts
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers
7121	Museums, historical sites, zoos, etc.

71311	Amusement and theme parks
71312	Amusement arcades
71391	Golf courses and country clubs
71399	Other amusement and recreation

