

Travel is an important source of economic activity in Texas, and summer is a favorite time for touring and visiting. A longer summer break for public school students increases the economic benefits of travel. By contrast, a shorter summer break reduces time for family travel, with less spending for accommodations, entertainment, dining, and other purchases. Shifting the break to a starting date earlier in August (even if ending dates are also earlier or more days are provided at earlier times of the year) also reduces tourism.

The Perryman Group (TPG) was asked to quantify the economic impact of reduced travel associated with earlier public school start dates. The analysis revealed direct losses of some \$310.0 million in 2016. When multiplier effects are considered, the total economic losses of **shifting the school start date one week earlier in August includes over \$1.0 billion in aggregate spending and \$543.2 million in output (gross product) each year, as well as 7,506 jobs.**

The Estimated Annual Tourism Losses Resulting from Moving the Public School Start Date Earlier in August on Business Activity in Texas*	
Total Expenditures	(\$1.01 billion)
Retail Sales	(\$333.7 million)
Gross Product	(\$543.2 million)
Personal Income	(\$328.8 million)
Employment (Permanent Jobs)	(7,506)
<small>*This simulation measures the incremental effect of school beginning an average of one week earlier in August. It is based on the difference between the expected tourism outlays in August relative to those in the May-June period. SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group</small>	

The loss of this economic activity also results in losses of tax receipts to the State and local governments. The Perryman Group estimates that moving the school start date one week earlier would lead to annual losses to the State of **\$62.1 million (\$124.2 million over a biennium)** and almost **\$24.0 million annually** to local governments.

The economic cost of starting school earlier should clearly be a consideration in decisions related to the issue.

Methods Used

Dr. M. Ray Perryman, founder and President of The Perryman Group, developed the key model and techniques used in this study in the late 1970s and early 1980s and has consistently maintained, expanded, and updated them since that time.

The first phase of the analysis involves quantifying the direct stimulus to be measured. In this case, The Perryman Group examined patterns in visitor spending using data such as hotel occupancy tax collections. Studies from other areas were also reviewed. The actual loss in direct spending was based on a multiple regression model that controlled for other factors.

The next step is to estimate the total economic effects using The Perryman Group's US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS), which is designed to measure the multiplier (or "ripple") effects of an economic stimulus through the economy. It has been used in hundreds of applications and public policy studies in all 50 states and numerous foreign countries, and enjoys an excellent reputation for reliability and credibility. The USMRIAS is somewhat similar in format to the Input-Output Model of the United States and the Regional Input-Output Modeling System, both of which are maintained by the US Department of Commerce. The model developed by Dr. Perryman, however, incorporates several important enhancements and refinements. Specifically, the expanded system includes (1) comprehensive 500-sector coverage for any county, multi-county, or urban region; (2) calculation of both total expenditures and value-added by industry and region; (3) direct estimation of expenditures for multiple basic input choices (expenditures, output, income, or employment); (4) extensive parameter localization; (5) price adjustments for real and nominal assessments by sectors and areas; (6) measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; (9) extension capabilities to countries throughout the world; and (10) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models, thus permitting dynamic simulations. The system has been used in over 1,000 applications, is highly regarded by major corporations and governmental entities throughout the world (and used by ten US Cabinet Departments), and has been peer reviewed on numerous occasions, including a recent article in the *Journal of Medical Economics*.

Detailed Results for Texas

The Annual Impact of the Incremental Tourism Losses Resulting from Moving the Public School Start Earlier in August on Business Activity in Texas

Category	Total Expenditures (2016 Dollars)	Gross Product (2016 Dollars)	Personal Income (2016 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agriculture	(\$24,590,023)	(\$6,639,947)	(\$4,291,312)	(68)
Mining	(\$14,104,550)	(\$3,255,667)	(\$1,782,646)	(10)
Construction	(\$18,581,472)	(\$9,893,000)	(\$8,152,448)	(116)
Nondurable Manufacturing	(\$114,664,917)	(\$32,420,842)	(\$17,066,003)	(293)
Durable Manufacturing	(\$23,727,964)	(\$9,305,184)	(\$6,010,408)	(87)
Transportation and Utilities	(\$123,893,011)	(\$67,838,589)	(\$42,592,808)	(547)
Information	(\$24,224,480)	(\$14,677,453)	(\$6,614,847)	(76)
Wholesale Trade	(\$34,923,520)	(\$23,630,872)	(\$13,625,771)	(157)
Retail Trade (including Restaurants)	(\$333,703,710)	(\$244,865,186)	(\$141,391,888)	(4,552)
FIRE	(\$136,459,844)	(\$35,844,033)	(\$13,534,930)	(144)
Business Services	(\$35,289,720)	(\$22,062,242)	(\$17,997,137)	(222)
Health Services	(\$29,045,869)	(\$20,334,098)	(\$17,192,669)	(288)
Other Services	(\$99,820,793)	(\$52,482,036)	(\$38,540,845)	(945)
TOTAL	(\$1,013,029,871)	(\$543,249,149)	(\$328,793,711)	(7,506)

NOTE: This simulation measures the incremental effect of school beginning an average of one week earlier in August. It is based on the difference between the expected tourism outlays in August relative to those in the May-June period.
SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Results for Texas House and Senate Districts

The Annual Impact of the Incremental Tourism Losses Resulting from Moving the Public School Start Earlier in August on Business Activity in Texas: Results by Texas House District

House District	Total Expenditures (2016 Dollars)	Gross Product (2016 Dollars)	Personal Income (2016 Dollars)	Real Retail Sales (2016 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
1	(\$4,222,936)	(\$2,380,388)	(\$1,487,413)	(\$1,173,779)	(35)
2	(\$4,020,055)	(\$2,269,149)	(\$1,414,221)	(\$1,170,006)	(34)
3	(\$5,721,264)	(\$2,889,728)	(\$1,783,996)	(\$1,319,836)	(42)
4	(\$3,949,649)	(\$2,055,708)	(\$1,262,204)	(\$1,074,511)	(31)
5	(\$4,590,815)	(\$2,379,310)	(\$1,456,822)	(\$1,214,588)	(35)
6	(\$6,868,229)	(\$3,548,469)	(\$2,153,473)	(\$1,796,041)	(51)
7	(\$6,593,923)	(\$3,723,799)	(\$2,328,215)	(\$1,776,089)	(54)
8	(\$3,780,476)	(\$2,056,778)	(\$1,275,021)	(\$974,348)	(30)
9	(\$11,917,938)	(\$6,456,616)	(\$4,041,690)	(\$3,028,741)	(96)
10	(\$27,504,882)	(\$14,453,184)	(\$8,875,745)	(\$7,078,298)	(209)
11	(\$3,483,225)	(\$1,884,007)	(\$1,176,969)	(\$967,822)	(28)
12	(\$2,807,780)	(\$1,486,124)	(\$918,166)	(\$736,725)	(22)
13	(\$4,763,792)	(\$2,555,636)	(\$1,583,487)	(\$1,216,517)	(37)
14	(\$8,374,816)	(\$4,347,670)	(\$2,676,641)	(\$2,051,565)	(65)
15	(\$6,653,153)	(\$3,365,259)	(\$2,086,994)	(\$1,494,709)	(49)
16	(\$6,653,153)	(\$3,365,259)	(\$2,086,994)	(\$1,494,709)	(49)
17	(\$3,991,584)	(\$2,094,060)	(\$1,293,007)	(\$1,022,871)	(30)
18	(\$3,425,348)	(\$1,911,721)	(\$1,194,623)	(\$940,646)	(28)
19	(\$3,446,819)	(\$1,931,495)	(\$1,197,794)	(\$1,003,546)	(28)
20	(\$3,978,918)	(\$2,146,466)	(\$1,331,462)	(\$1,069,187)	(32)
21	(\$5,483,050)	(\$2,997,843)	(\$1,883,801)	(\$1,513,718)	(44)
22	(\$6,525,910)	(\$3,533,648)	(\$2,219,619)	(\$1,748,628)	(52)
23	(\$6,376,526)	(\$3,308,868)	(\$2,050,559)	(\$1,469,783)	(48)
24	(\$7,300,815)	(\$3,820,784)	(\$2,368,558)	(\$1,726,255)	(56)
25	(\$3,625,111)	(\$1,908,474)	(\$1,190,771)	(\$984,241)	(28)
26	(\$5,300,286)	(\$2,596,304)	(\$1,586,037)	(\$1,243,673)	(37)
27	(\$5,300,286)	(\$2,596,304)	(\$1,586,037)	(\$1,243,673)	(37)
28	(\$5,300,286)	(\$2,596,304)	(\$1,586,037)	(\$1,243,673)	(37)
29	(\$4,390,321)	(\$2,316,189)	(\$1,445,729)	(\$1,184,907)	(34)
30	(\$5,982,852)	(\$3,153,171)	(\$1,954,459)	(\$1,601,039)	(46)
31	(\$5,218,473)	(\$2,930,414)	(\$1,830,836)	(\$1,446,872)	(43)
32	(\$8,809,134)	(\$4,399,712)	(\$2,714,925)	(\$1,974,421)	(63)
33	(\$7,332,744)	(\$3,927,949)	(\$2,437,956)	(\$1,854,695)	(57)
34	(\$9,168,691)	(\$4,579,293)	(\$2,825,738)	(\$2,055,009)	(66)
35	(\$5,650,447)	(\$3,085,372)	(\$1,915,943)	(\$1,323,695)	(45)
36	(\$5,508,560)	(\$3,047,960)	(\$1,899,828)	(\$1,308,344)	(45)
37	(\$5,969,098)	(\$3,201,251)	(\$1,977,575)	(\$1,372,395)	(47)
38	(\$5,826,977)	(\$3,125,030)	(\$1,930,490)	(\$1,339,718)	(46)

The Annual Impact of the Incremental Tourism Losses Resulting from Moving the Public School Start Earlier in August on Business Activity in Texas: Results by Texas House District

House District	Total Expenditures (2016 Dollars)	Gross Product (2016 Dollars)	Personal Income (2016 Dollars)	Real Retail Sales (2016 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
39	(\$5,508,560)	(\$3,047,960)	(\$1,899,828)	(\$1,308,344)	(45)
40	(\$5,508,560)	(\$3,047,960)	(\$1,899,828)	(\$1,308,344)	(45)
41	(\$5,508,560)	(\$3,047,960)	(\$1,899,828)	(\$1,308,344)	(45)
42	(\$5,450,387)	(\$3,094,986)	(\$1,924,532)	(\$1,530,549)	(46)
43	(\$4,508,462)	(\$2,444,767)	(\$1,522,695)	(\$1,289,948)	(37)
44	(\$3,592,326)	(\$1,903,292)	(\$1,172,648)	(\$999,734)	(28)
45	(\$7,422,223)	(\$3,942,891)	(\$2,405,741)	(\$2,045,555)	(58)
46	(\$8,184,376)	(\$4,418,724)	(\$2,729,858)	(\$1,978,217)	(65)
47	(\$8,535,852)	(\$4,608,486)	(\$2,847,091)	(\$2,063,172)	(68)
48	(\$8,535,852)	(\$4,608,486)	(\$2,847,091)	(\$2,063,172)	(68)
49	(\$8,234,587)	(\$4,445,833)	(\$2,746,606)	(\$1,990,354)	(66)
50	(\$8,184,376)	(\$4,418,724)	(\$2,729,858)	(\$1,978,217)	(65)
51	(\$8,535,852)	(\$4,608,486)	(\$2,847,091)	(\$2,063,172)	(68)
52	(\$3,635,205)	(\$1,969,591)	(\$1,223,852)	(\$1,059,200)	(29)
53	(\$5,212,259)	(\$2,757,952)	(\$1,691,524)	(\$1,371,676)	(41)
54	(\$4,806,568)	(\$2,700,683)	(\$1,685,869)	(\$1,280,405)	(40)
55	(\$5,015,759)	(\$2,821,206)	(\$1,761,596)	(\$1,335,890)	(41)
56	(\$723,334)	(\$370,634)	(\$225,721)	(\$169,760)	(5)
57	(\$4,139,791)	(\$2,257,332)	(\$1,396,432)	(\$1,136,414)	(33)
58	(\$3,890,920)	(\$2,125,886)	(\$1,323,451)	(\$1,063,128)	(31)
59	(\$3,449,479)	(\$1,896,868)	(\$1,182,795)	(\$963,192)	(29)
60	(\$4,703,076)	(\$2,498,947)	(\$1,539,272)	(\$1,320,515)	(38)
61	(\$4,901,879)	(\$2,615,149)	(\$1,619,356)	(\$1,189,960)	(38)
62	(\$4,234,449)	(\$2,308,237)	(\$1,426,171)	(\$1,212,425)	(34)
63	(\$6,019,938)	(\$3,068,490)	(\$1,871,130)	(\$1,387,911)	(44)
64	(\$6,019,938)	(\$3,068,490)	(\$1,871,130)	(\$1,387,911)	(44)
65	(\$6,019,938)	(\$3,068,490)	(\$1,871,130)	(\$1,387,911)	(44)
66	(\$7,548,461)	(\$3,967,237)	(\$2,451,809)	(\$1,835,883)	(58)
67	(\$7,548,461)	(\$3,967,237)	(\$2,451,809)	(\$1,835,883)	(58)
68	(\$3,780,752)	(\$2,057,005)	(\$1,279,248)	(\$1,039,766)	(30)
69	(\$4,971,821)	(\$2,821,277)	(\$1,756,802)	(\$1,461,522)	(43)
70	(\$7,548,461)	(\$3,967,237)	(\$2,451,809)	(\$1,835,883)	(58)
71	(\$7,229,497)	(\$3,786,780)	(\$2,319,832)	(\$1,728,931)	(54)
72	(\$6,063,305)	(\$3,112,863)	(\$1,889,224)	(\$1,560,411)	(45)
73	(\$8,904,364)	(\$4,647,426)	(\$2,857,085)	(\$2,182,940)	(69)
74	(\$3,467,774)	(\$1,962,644)	(\$1,223,962)	(\$933,999)	(29)
75	(\$992,425)	(\$514,858)	(\$314,101)	(\$208,665)	(7)
76	(\$992,425)	(\$514,858)	(\$314,101)	(\$208,665)	(7)
77	(\$992,425)	(\$514,858)	(\$314,101)	(\$208,665)	(7)
78	(\$992,425)	(\$514,858)	(\$314,101)	(\$208,665)	(7)
79	(\$992,425)	(\$514,858)	(\$314,101)	(\$208,665)	(7)
80	(\$5,163,167)	(\$2,890,189)	(\$1,797,028)	(\$1,421,162)	(43)

The Annual Impact of the Incremental Tourism Losses Resulting from Moving the Public School Start Earlier in August on Business Activity in Texas: Results by Texas House District

House District	Total Expenditures (2016 Dollars)	Gross Product (2016 Dollars)	Personal Income (2016 Dollars)	Real Retail Sales (2016 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
81	(\$6,414,798)	(\$3,506,901)	(\$2,185,741)	(\$1,795,733)	(52)
82	(\$6,261,843)	(\$3,482,727)	(\$2,153,652)	(\$1,570,493)	(49)
83	(\$7,042,009)	(\$3,818,982)	(\$2,354,226)	(\$1,747,444)	(55)
84	(\$8,888,538)	(\$4,780,859)	(\$2,951,410)	(\$2,122,097)	(69)
85	(\$4,878,612)	(\$2,479,398)	(\$1,521,115)	(\$1,251,869)	(36)
86	(\$4,107,207)	(\$2,196,281)	(\$1,347,604)	(\$1,038,875)	(32)
87	(\$8,656,527)	(\$4,687,995)	(\$2,900,393)	(\$2,128,918)	(67)
88	(\$2,670,507)	(\$1,430,913)	(\$884,922)	(\$778,876)	(21)
89	(\$7,548,461)	(\$3,967,237)	(\$2,451,809)	(\$1,835,883)	(58)
90	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
91	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
92	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
93	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
94	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
95	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
96	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
97	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
98	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
99	(\$7,968,750)	(\$4,207,785)	(\$2,598,844)	(\$1,725,188)	(60)
100	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
101	(\$7,881,181)	(\$4,161,545)	(\$2,570,285)	(\$1,706,230)	(59)
102	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
103	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
104	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
105	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
106	(\$6,019,938)	(\$3,068,490)	(\$1,871,130)	(\$1,387,911)	(44)
107	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
108	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
109	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
110	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
111	(\$9,023,325)	(\$4,646,713)	(\$2,843,561)	(\$1,636,190)	(63)
112	(\$8,836,635)	(\$4,550,574)	(\$2,784,729)	(\$1,602,338)	(62)
113	(\$9,023,325)	(\$4,646,713)	(\$2,843,561)	(\$1,636,190)	(63)
114	(\$9,023,325)	(\$4,646,713)	(\$2,843,561)	(\$1,636,190)	(63)
115	(\$9,023,325)	(\$4,646,713)	(\$2,843,561)	(\$1,636,190)	(63)
116	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
117	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
118	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
119	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
120	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
121	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
122	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)

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House District	Total Expenditures (2016 Dollars)	Gross Product (2016 Dollars)	Personal Income (2016 Dollars)	Real Retail Sales (2016 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
123	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
124	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
125	(\$8,913,471)	(\$4,722,285)	(\$2,914,503)	(\$1,946,790)	(67)
126	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
127	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
128	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
129	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
130	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
131	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
132	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
133	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
134	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
135	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
136	(\$3,635,205)	(\$1,969,591)	(\$1,223,852)	(\$1,059,200)	(29)
137	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
138	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
139	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
140	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
141	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
142	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
143	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
144	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
145	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
146	(\$8,074,675)	(\$4,001,502)	(\$2,470,161)	(\$1,362,811)	(53)
147	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
148	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
149	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
150	(\$7,882,421)	(\$3,906,228)	(\$2,411,347)	(\$1,330,363)	(52)
TOTAL	(\$1,013,029,871)	(\$529,564,442)	(\$326,825,562)	(\$224,471,740)	(7,506)

NOTE: This simulation measures the incremental effect of school beginning an average of one week earlier in August. It is based on the difference between the expected tourism outlays in August relative to those in the May-June period. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

The Annual Impact of the Incremental Tourism Losses Resulting from Moving the Public School Start Earlier in August on Business Activity in Texas: Results by Texas Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures (2016 Dollars)	Gross Product (2016 Dollars)	Personal Income (2016 Dollars)	Real Retail Sales (2016 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
1	(\$34,245,599)	(\$18,488,714)	(\$11,464,533)	(\$8,986,034)	(271)
2	(\$31,547,224)	(\$16,581,691)	(\$10,197,520)	(\$6,743,300)	(232)
3	(\$19,274,883)	(\$10,498,950)	(\$6,532,752)	(\$5,239,778)	(154)
4	(\$32,325,398)	(\$16,640,485)	(\$10,354,904)	(\$7,352,521)	(239)
5	(\$23,235,400)	(\$12,430,185)	(\$7,699,399)	(\$6,298,673)	(186)
6	(\$38,450,834)	(\$19,054,770)	(\$11,762,669)	(\$6,489,577)	(253)
7	(\$38,450,834)	(\$19,054,770)	(\$11,762,669)	(\$6,489,577)	(253)
8	(\$35,387,490)	(\$18,532,591)	(\$11,433,976)	(\$8,221,591)	(269)
9	(\$40,974,721)	(\$21,489,727)	(\$13,239,903)	(\$8,476,891)	(301)
10	(\$40,281,594)	(\$21,270,120)	(\$13,137,012)	(\$8,720,731)	(301)
11	(\$31,774,092)	(\$16,277,644)	(\$10,085,552)	(\$6,783,100)	(229)
12	(\$33,121,495)	(\$17,123,295)	(\$10,495,960)	(\$7,451,582)	(243)
13	(\$36,385,615)	(\$18,010,149)	(\$11,106,162)	(\$6,384,883)	(241)
14	(\$39,287,455)	(\$21,182,976)	(\$13,085,176)	(\$9,506,620)	(312)
15	(\$36,528,292)	(\$18,102,031)	(\$11,174,536)	(\$6,165,098)	(240)
16	(\$42,938,580)	(\$22,111,944)	(\$13,531,428)	(\$7,786,009)	(300)
17	(\$33,659,029)	(\$16,722,252)	(\$10,311,975)	(\$6,337,300)	(227)
18	(\$25,125,274)	(\$12,877,443)	(\$7,926,815)	(\$6,218,418)	(185)
19	(\$33,063,384)	(\$17,660,402)	(\$10,915,618)	(\$7,535,482)	(253)
20	(\$33,709,097)	(\$17,725,086)	(\$10,992,513)	(\$7,865,237)	(258)
21	(\$27,716,766)	(\$15,220,392)	(\$9,438,064)	(\$7,448,290)	(226)
22	(\$40,888,824)	(\$21,543,675)	(\$13,264,122)	(\$10,327,636)	(312)
23	(\$42,938,580)	(\$22,111,944)	(\$13,531,428)	(\$7,786,009)	(300)
24	(\$26,348,879)	(\$14,304,334)	(\$8,851,033)	(\$6,845,963)	(211)
25	(\$38,755,051)	(\$20,523,217)	(\$12,635,760)	(\$9,141,327)	(297)
26	(\$41,447,639)	(\$21,958,624)	(\$13,552,440)	(\$9,052,575)	(311)
27	(\$26,302,211)	(\$14,294,614)	(\$8,865,290)	(\$6,176,397)	(209)
28	(\$28,710,079)	(\$15,344,899)	(\$9,436,078)	(\$7,211,583)	(222)
29	(\$5,427,120)	(\$2,835,710)	(\$1,733,114)	(\$1,176,852)	(40)
30	(\$27,150,142)	(\$14,589,593)	(\$9,021,639)	(\$7,108,804)	(216)
31	(\$27,578,290)	(\$15,002,212)	(\$9,285,523)	(\$7,143,902)	(215)
TOTAL	(\$1,013,029,871)	(\$529,564,442)	(\$326,825,562)	(\$224,471,740)	(7,506)

NOTE: This simulation measures the incremental effect of school beginning an average of one week earlier in August. It is based on the difference between the expected tourism outlays in August relative to those in the May-June period. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

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