### Amtrak's Contributions to Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earnings supported by Amtrak in Ohio</th>
<th>Employment supported by Amtrak in Ohio</th>
<th>Value added* supported by Amtrak in Ohio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$22,333,000</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>$23,280,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### State Snapshot

- **Number of Stations**: 7
- **Number of Local Riders****: 71,138
- **Local Revenue**: $4,554,517
- **Number of Rail Passenger Miles**: 27,594,222

**Routes:** *Lake Shore Limited*, *Cardinal*, *Capitol Limited*

### Population and Amtrak Ridership Growth 2009-2015

- Population, 0.73%
- Ridership, 13%

### Cincinnati, OH (CIN)

The Cincinnati Union Terminal was completed in 1933 to consolidate and simplify passenger rail service in the area. With Amtrak’s creation in 1971, only a single route was left to serve the massive building, and Amtrak vacated it in 1972. Demolition of the boarding concourse came in 1973 and the remainder was converted into an entertainment and shopping. Murals from the concourse were moved to the regional airport in Kentucky. After the failure of the commercial venture, it reopened in 1990 as the Cincinnati Museum Center, using bond funds for renovations. Further renovations allowed for the return of the *Cardinal* route in 1991. In 2015, 12,503 passengers passed through the station and provided revenue valued at $942,191.

### Amtrak's Effect on Tourism and Broader Economy

- **Emission reductions from traveling by Amtrak trains vs. traveling by car**: $66,000
- **Cost savings from the lower risk of traveling by train vs. traveling by car**: $954,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourist spending generated from Amtrak passengers</th>
<th>$199,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of tourists that utilize Amtrak services</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of total riders that are tourists</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal taxes generated for Ohio from tourist spending</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State taxes generated for Ohio from tourist spending</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local taxes generated for Ohio from tourist spending</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Value Added - enhancement a company or business gives its product or service before providing it to customers (value of the final outputs from Amtrak minus the value of the inputs such as raw materials).
** Local riders are defined as riders that boarded or alighted an Amtrak train in the state. May include out of state passengers transferring trains in the state.
*** Rail Passenger Mile - passenger rail miles are determined by multiplying the total number of passengers by the total number of miles traveled.
Ohio is served by 3 train routes and 7 stations. These are the Capitol Limited, the Cardinal and the Lake Shore Limited. Toledo is the state’s busiest station.

Despite minimal overall population growth, ridership in Ohio is up 13 percent over the past six years. About half (54 percent) of the population lives within 30 miles of an Amtrak station.

Among Amtrak riders in the state, 5 percent report that they would not have made the trip but for the availability of Amtrak service. The service provides important mobility and access needs for a number of residents. Moreover, the service is used by the full spectrum of income groups across the state’s population.

Amtrak purchased over $23 million in goods and services from Ohio’s economy in FY15. The railroad employed 56 state residents who collectively earned over $4.2 million.

Profile of Amtrak Customers

Travel Mode Preference if Amtrak Unavailable

Percent of Riders who Would Not Travel if Amtrak was Unavailable

Income Distribution of Amtrak Travelers in Ohio

Percent of population within 30 miles of a rail or bus station served by Amtrak 54%