

Direct Economic Impact The employment and GDP associated with the operation and management of activities at the airports including firms onsite at the airport and airport-related businesses located elsewhere near the airport. This includes activities by the airport
operator, the airlines, airport air traffic control, general aviation, ground handlers, airport security, immigration and customs, aircraft maintenance, and other activities at the airport.
Indirect Economic Impact
The employment and GDP generated by down-stream industries that supply and support the activities at the airport. For example, these could include: wholesalers providing food for inflight catering, oil refining activities for jet fuel, companies providing accounting and legal services to airlines, travel agents booking flights, etc.
Induced Economic Impact
This captures the economic activity generated by the employees of firms directly or indirectly connected to the airport spending their income in the national economy. For example, an airline employee might spend his/her income on groceries, restaurants, child care, dental services, home renovations and other items which, in turn, generate employment in a wide range of sectors of the general economy.
Catalytic Impacts
Also known as Wider Economic Benefits, catalytic impacts capture the way in which the airport facilitates the business of other sectors of the economy. As such, air transportation facilitates employment and economic development in the national economy through a number of mechanisms (e.g. trade, investment, tourism and productivity).
SOURCE DOCUMENTS: InterVISTAS Study on the Economic Impact of European Airports
SEO Aviation Economics Study on Regional Economic Impact of Airports