

Arizona Travel Impacts by Legislative District, 2017p

June 2018

Prepared for the

Arizona Office of Tourism
Phoenix, Arizona

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Arizona Office of Tourism

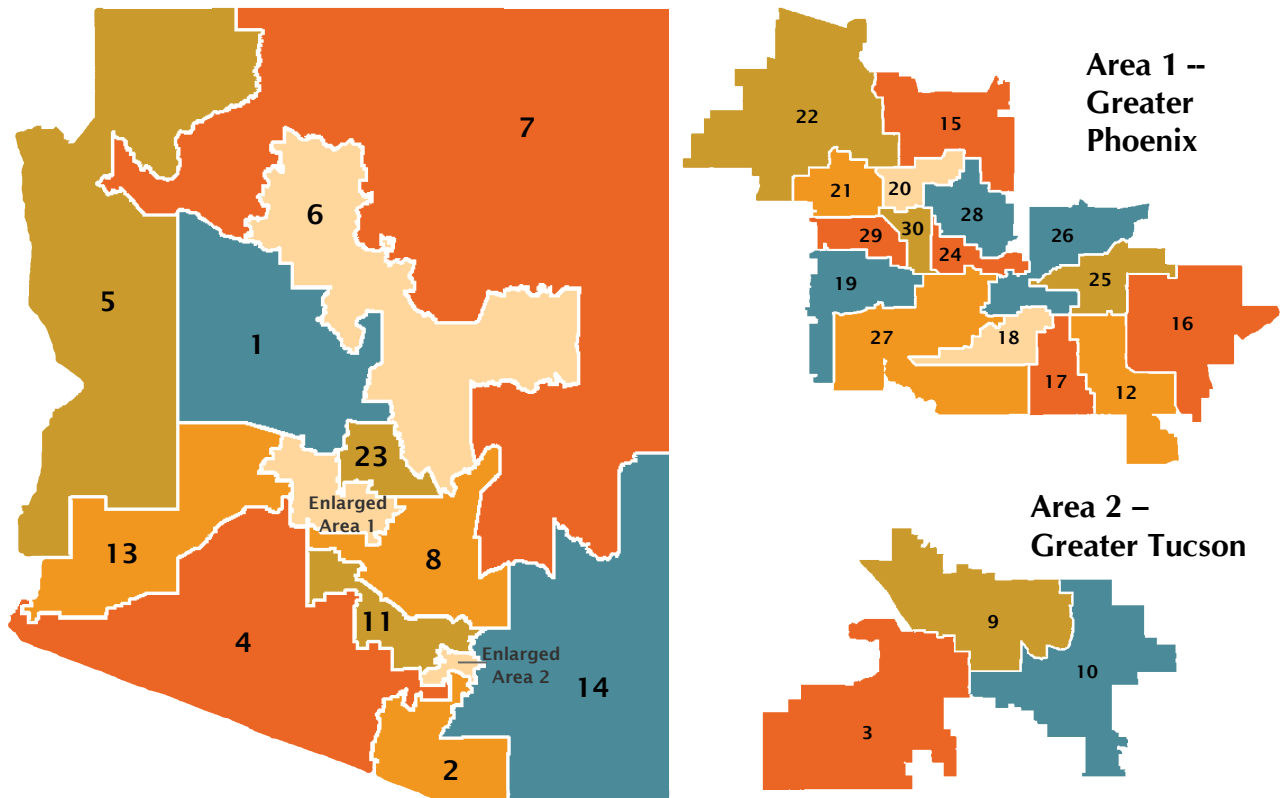
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ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS, 2017P

The Arizona travel industry is one of the major export-oriented industries in the state. The industry is represented primarily by businesses in the leisure and hospitality sector, transportation, and retail. The money that visitors spend in these businesses generate earnings and employment for Arizona residents. In addition, state and local governments collect taxes that are generated from visitor spending. This study, prepared for the Arizona Office of Tourism, documents the economic significance of the travel industry in Arizona's thirty legislative districts. The estimates are comparable to the county, regional and state travel impacts prepared by Dean Runyan Associates¹.

Arizona Legislative Districts²



The report provides three summary tables for the thirty legislative districts, followed by a single page for each of the districts that provide all of the information contained in the summary tables. The appendix describes the methodology and key terms and definitions. Three district maps are also provided at end of the report.

¹ Arizona Travel Impacts, 2000-2017p (June 2018). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.

² These maps were created by Dean Runyan Associates from a shape file provided by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. <http://azredistricting.org/Maps/Final-Maps/default.asp>

The legislative district spending, earnings, employment and tax revenue estimates shown below are comparable to the county and statewide travel impact estimates reported by Dean Runyan Associates.

2017 Arizona Legislative District Travel Impacts

Legislative District	Spending (Million)			Earnings (Million)	Employment (Thousand)	Tax Revenue (Million)		
	Total	Visitor	*Other			Local	State	Total
01 Carefree, Prescott	\$517	\$511	\$6	\$146	5.2	\$30	\$26	\$56
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$1,019	\$885	\$134	\$241	8.1	\$24	\$38	\$62
03 Tucson	\$709	\$593	\$116	\$171	5.6	\$16	\$27	\$44
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$398	\$370	\$28	\$100	3.3	\$19	\$19	\$38
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$709	\$705	\$4	\$219	8.4	\$28	\$33	\$61
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$1,828	\$1,809	\$19	\$511	17.8	\$80	\$78	\$158
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$786	\$770	\$16	\$233	8.7	\$38	\$37	\$75
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$397	\$396	\$1	\$106	4.1	\$15	\$20	\$35
09 Tucson	\$539	\$477	\$62	\$162	5.5	\$15	\$26	\$41
10 Tucson	\$470	\$417	\$52	\$138	4.7	\$13	\$23	\$37
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$510	\$479	\$31	\$137	4.9	\$16	\$24	\$40
12 Gilbert	\$229	\$224	\$5	\$61	1.7	\$20	\$15	\$35
13 Yuma	\$745	\$694	\$51	\$213	6.4	\$31	\$31	\$62
14 Sierra Vista	\$445	\$441	\$4	\$106	4.8	\$18	\$21	\$39
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$1,036	\$588	\$448	\$353	8.2	\$39	\$33	\$72
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$556	\$504	\$52	\$165	4.4	\$23	\$24	\$47
17 Chandler	\$332	\$323	\$9	\$92	2.6	\$26	\$20	\$45
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$517	\$501	\$16	\$149	4.1	\$35	\$26	\$61
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$416	\$405	\$11	\$120	3.2	\$29	\$22	\$51
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$520	\$451	\$69	\$155	4.1	\$33	\$25	\$58
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$310	\$308	\$3	\$86	2.5	\$23	\$18	\$41
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$292	\$285	\$7	\$79	2.3	\$22	\$18	\$40
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$1,473	\$1,283	\$190	\$465	11.7	\$73	\$57	\$130
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$1,004	\$919	\$85	\$316	7.7	\$55	\$41	\$96
25 Mesa	\$399	\$393	\$7	\$111	3.1	\$27	\$22	\$48
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$1,266	\$1,179	\$87	\$398	9.7	\$68	\$51	\$118
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$3,289	\$2,219	\$1,070	\$1,278	18.5	\$83	\$66	\$150
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$1,197	\$1,073	\$124	\$358	9.5	\$62	\$50	\$112
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$336	\$332	\$4	\$94	2.6	\$26	\$19	\$45
30 Phoenix	\$433	\$382	\$51	\$128	3.4	\$29	\$22	\$50
All Arizona Districts	\$22,677	\$19,916	\$2,761	\$6,889	187.1	1,014.5	932.5	\$1,947

*Other travel spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows.

The table below provides various measures of employment. The first column provides an estimate of the total employment in the district. The second column provides an estimate of the travel-generated employment (identical to the employment figure in the preceding table). The third column provides the share of district employment that is travel-generated. The last two columns show the district share of statewide employment for all employment (column 4) and travel-generated employment (column 5).

2017 Arizona Legislative District Employment Characteristics

Legislative District	District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
	Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01 Carefree, Prescott	92.2	5.2	5.7%	2.5%	2.8%
02 Nogales, Tucson	109.9	8.1	7.3%	2.9%	4.3%
03 Tucson	107.9	5.6	5.2%	2.9%	3.0%
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	72.8	3.3	4.5%	2.0%	1.8%
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	77.3	8.4	10.9%	2.1%	4.5%
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	109.5	17.8	16.3%	2.9%	9.5%
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	89.8	8.7	9.7%	2.4%	4.6%
08 Casa Grande, Globe	57.5	4.1	7.0%	1.5%	2.2%
09 Tucson	154.0	5.5	3.6%	4.1%	2.9%
10 Tucson	114.4	4.7	4.1%	3.1%	2.5%
11 Eloy, Tucson	57.6	4.9	8.5%	1.5%	2.6%
12 Gilbert	71.3	1.7	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%
13 Yuma	74.5	6.4	8.7%	2.0%	3.4%
14 Sierra Vista	80.0	4.8	6.1%	2.1%	2.6%
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	179.7	8.2	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	59.7	4.4	7.4%	1.6%	2.4%
17 Chandler	110.3	2.6	2.4%	3.0%	1.4%
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	224.6	4.1	1.8%	6.0%	2.2%
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	117.6	3.2	2.7%	3.2%	1.7%
20 Glendale, Phoenix	114.6	4.1	3.6%	3.1%	2.2%
21 Peoria, Surprise	56.4	2.5	4.4%	1.5%	1.3%
22 Peoria, Surprise	68.5	2.3	3.3%	1.8%	1.2%
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	250.1	11.7	4.7%	6.7%	6.2%
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	283.4	7.7	2.7%	7.6%	4.1%
25 Mesa	104.5	3.1	3.0%	2.8%	1.7%
26 Mesa, Tempe	232.9	9.7	4.2%	6.2%	5.2%
27 Phoenix, Tempe	296.6	18.5	6.2%	7.9%	9.9%
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	187.4	9.5	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%
29 Glendale, Phoenix	56.5	2.6	4.6%	1.5%	1.4%
30 Phoenix	121.1	3.4	2.8%	3.2%	1.8%
All Arizona Districts	3,732.6	187.1	5.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The figures shown below are derived from the travel-generated tax revenue estimates shown in the table on page 2. The first three columns relate these estimates to visitor spending – specifically, the amount of tax revenue generated by \$100 of visitor spending. The last three columns show the amount of travel-generated tax revenue per district household.

2017 Arizona Legislative District Tax Impacts

Legislative District	Revenue Generated by \$100 Visitor Spending			Revenues per District Household			
	Local	State	Total	Local	State	Total	
01	Carefree, Prescott	\$5.80	\$5.00	\$10.90	\$300	\$260	\$570
02	Nogales, Tucson	\$2.70	\$4.20	\$6.90	\$290	\$450	\$730
03	Tucson	\$2.80	\$4.50	\$7.30	\$210	\$350	\$560
04	Gila Bend, Yuma	\$5.10	\$5.10	\$10.30	\$250	\$250	\$500
05	Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$4.00	\$4.70	\$8.70	\$310	\$370	\$670
06	Flagstaff, Sedona	\$4.40	\$4.30	\$8.70	\$1,090	\$1,050	\$2,140
07	Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$4.90	\$4.80	\$9.70	\$480	\$470	\$940
08	Casa Grande, Globe	\$3.90	\$4.90	\$8.80	\$200	\$250	\$450
09	Tucson	\$3.10	\$5.40	\$8.50	\$170	\$290	\$450
10	Tucson	\$3.20	\$5.50	\$8.70	\$160	\$270	\$430
11	Eloy, Tucson	\$3.30	\$5.00	\$8.30	\$170	\$260	\$430
12	Gilbert	\$8.70	\$6.70	\$15.40	\$220	\$170	\$390
13	Yuma	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$8.90	\$380	\$380	\$750
14	Sierra Vista	\$4.10	\$4.80	\$8.90	\$230	\$270	\$500
15	Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$6.60	\$5.00	\$11.50	\$430	\$330	\$760
16	Apache Junction, Mesa	\$4.60	\$4.60	\$9.20	\$240	\$240	\$480
17	Chandler	\$7.90	\$6.00	\$14.00	\$270	\$200	\$470
18	Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$7.00	\$5.20	\$12.20	\$380	\$290	\$670
19	Phoenix, Tolleson	\$7.20	\$5.40	\$12.60	\$340	\$250	\$590
20	Glendale, Phoenix	\$7.30	\$5.40	\$12.70	\$350	\$260	\$610
21	Peoria, Surprise	\$7.60	\$5.80	\$13.40	\$280	\$210	\$490
22	Peoria, Surprise	\$7.80	\$6.20	\$14.00	\$240	\$190	\$430
23	Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$5.70	\$4.30	\$10.00	\$760	\$580	\$1,340
24	Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.90	\$4.40	\$10.30	\$650	\$480	\$1,130
25	Mesa	\$6.80	\$5.50	\$12.30	\$290	\$230	\$520
26	Mesa, Tempe	\$5.70	\$4.20	\$10.00	\$790	\$580	\$1,380
27	Phoenix, Tempe	\$3.80	\$2.50	\$6.30	\$1,000	\$660	\$1,660
28	Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.80	\$4.60	\$10.30	\$690	\$540	\$1,230
29	Glendale, Phoenix	\$7.70	\$5.80	\$13.40	\$300	\$220	\$520
30	Phoenix	\$7.50	\$5.60	\$13.10	\$330	\$240	\$570
All Arizona Districts		\$5.10	\$4.70	\$9.80	\$390	\$360	\$750

District 01
Carefree, Prescott
 Maricopa and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$475	\$517
Visitor Spending	\$470	\$511
Other Spending	\$5	\$6
Earnings (Millions)	\$134	\$146
Employment (Thousands)	5.1	5.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$49	\$56
Local Tax Revenue	\$26	\$30
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$10.90	Local & State Total	\$570

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 02
Nogales, Tucson
Pima and Santa Cruz counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$958	\$1,019
Visitor Spending	\$832	\$885
Other Spending	\$126	\$134
Earnings (Millions)	\$222	\$241
Employment (Thousands)	7.8	8.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$62	\$62
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$24
State Tax Revenue	\$35	\$38

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	4.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$290
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$450
Local & State Total	\$6.90	Local & State Total	\$730

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 03
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$657	\$709
Visitor Spending	\$548	\$593
Other Spending	\$109	\$116
Earnings (Millions)	\$156	\$171
Employment (Thousands)	5.5	5.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$43	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$16
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$27

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	3.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$210
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$350
Local & State Total	\$7.30	Local & State Total	\$560

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 04
Gila Bend, Yuma
 Maricopa, Pima and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$373	\$398
Visitor Spending	\$346	\$370
Other Spending	\$26	\$28
Earnings (Millions)	\$94	\$100
Employment (Thousands)	3.3	3.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$34	\$38
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$19

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$250
State tax revenue	\$5.10	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$10.30	Local & State Total	\$500

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 05
Kingman, Lake Havasu City
 La Paz and Mohave counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$648	\$709
Visitor Spending	\$644	\$705
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$199	\$219
Employment (Thousands)	8.1	8.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$55	\$61
Local Tax Revenue	\$25	\$28
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$33

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.1%
Travel-generated employment	4.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	10.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$310
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$370
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$670

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 06
Flagstaff, Sedona
 Coconino, Gila, Navajo and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,666	\$1,828
Visitor Spending	\$1,648	\$1,809
Other Spending	\$18	\$19
Earnings (Millions)	\$464	\$511
Employment (Thousands)	17.1	17.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$144	\$158
Local Tax Revenue	\$74	\$80
State Tax Revenue	\$70	\$78

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	9.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	16.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$1,090
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$1,050
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$2,140

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

Page, Show Low, Winslow

Apache, Coconino, Gila, Mohave and Navajo counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$732	\$786
Visitor Spending	\$716	\$770
Other Spending	\$16	\$16
Earnings (Millions)	\$217	\$233
Employment (Thousands)	8.6	8.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$68	\$75
Local Tax Revenue	\$34	\$38
State Tax Revenue	\$34	\$37

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.4%
Travel-generated employment	4.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	9.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$480
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$470
Local & State Total	\$9.70	Local & State Total	\$940

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 08
Casa Grande, Globe
 Gila and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$365	\$397
Visitor Spending	\$365	\$396
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$97	\$106
Employment (Thousands)	3.9	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$31	\$35
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$200
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$8.80	Local & State Total	\$450

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 09
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$500	\$539
Visitor Spending	\$441	\$477
Other Spending	\$59	\$62
Earnings (Millions)	\$148	\$162
Employment (Thousands)	5.3	5.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$40	\$41
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$170
State tax revenue	\$5.40	State Tax Revenue	\$290
Local & State Total	\$8.50	Local & State Total	\$450

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 10
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$435	\$470
Visitor Spending	\$386	\$417
Other Spending	\$50	\$52
Earnings (Millions)	\$127	\$138
Employment (Thousands)	4.6	4.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$36	\$37
Local Tax Revenue	\$15	\$13
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$23

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$160
State tax revenue	\$5.50	State Tax Revenue	\$270
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$430

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 11
Eloy, Tucson
Pima and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$470	\$510
Visitor Spending	\$441	\$479
Other Spending	\$29	\$31
Earnings (Millions)	\$125	\$137
Employment (Thousands)	4.8	4.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$40
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$170
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$8.30	Local & State Total	\$430

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 12
Gilbert
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$215	\$229
Visitor Spending	\$210	\$224
Other Spending	\$5	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$58	\$61
Employment (Thousands)	1.7	1.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$30	\$35
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$14	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.9%
Travel-generated employment	0.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$6.70	State Tax Revenue	\$170
Local & State Total	\$15.40	Local & State Total	\$390

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 13
Yuma
 Maricopa and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$707	\$745
Visitor Spending	\$658	\$694
Other Spending	\$49	\$51
Earnings (Millions)	\$202	\$213
Employment (Thousands)	6.4	6.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$57	\$62
Local Tax Revenue	\$28	\$31
State Tax Revenue	\$29	\$31

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	3.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$380
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$380
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$750

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 14
Sierra Vista
 Cochise, Graham and Greenlee counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$412	\$445
Visitor Spending	\$408	\$441
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$98	\$106
Employment (Thousands)	4.7	4.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$36	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$21

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$230
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$270
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$500

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 15
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$974	\$1,036
Visitor Spending	\$553	\$588
Other Spending	\$421	\$448
Earnings (Millions)	\$333	\$353
Employment (Thousands)	8.2	8.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$63	\$72
Local Tax Revenue	\$32	\$39
State Tax Revenue	\$31	\$33

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.8%
Travel-generated employment	4.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$430
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$330
Local & State Total	\$11.50	Local & State Total	\$760

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 16
Apache Junction, Mesa
 Maricopa and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$526	\$556
Visitor Spending	\$476	\$504
Other Spending	\$50	\$52
Earnings (Millions)	\$157	\$165
Employment (Thousands)	4.4	4.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$47
Local Tax Revenue	\$21	\$23
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.6%
Travel-generated employment	2.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$9.20	Local & State Total	\$480

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 17
Chandler
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$313	\$332
Visitor Spending	\$304	\$323
Other Spending	\$9	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$86	\$92
Employment (Thousands)	2.6	2.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$40	\$45
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.0%
Travel-generated employment	1.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$270
State tax revenue	\$6.00	State Tax Revenue	\$200
Local & State Total	\$14.00	Local & State Total	\$470

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 18
Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$486	\$517
Visitor Spending	\$471	\$501
Other Spending	\$15	\$16
Earnings (Millions)	\$140	\$149
Employment (Thousands)	4.1	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$54	\$61
Local Tax Revenue	\$29	\$35
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.0%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	1.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$380
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$290
Local & State Total	\$12.20	Local & State Total	\$670

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 19
Phoenix, Tolleson
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$392	\$416
Visitor Spending	\$381	\$405
Other Spending	\$11	\$11
Earnings (Millions)	\$113	\$120
Employment (Thousands)	3.2	3.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$45	\$51
Local Tax Revenue	\$25	\$29
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$340
State tax revenue	\$5.40	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$12.60	Local & State Total	\$590

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 20
Glendale, Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$489	\$520
Visitor Spending	\$424	\$451
Other Spending	\$65	\$69
Earnings (Millions)	\$146	\$155
Employment (Thousands)	4.1	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$51	\$58
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$33
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$25

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$350
State tax revenue	\$5.40	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$12.70	Local & State Total	\$610

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 21
Peoria, Surprise
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$292	\$310
Visitor Spending	\$290	\$308
Other Spending	\$2	\$3
Earnings (Millions)	\$81	\$86
Employment (Thousands)	2.4	2.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$36	\$41
Local Tax Revenue	\$20	\$23
State Tax Revenue	\$16	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$280
State tax revenue	\$5.80	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$13.40	Local & State Total	\$490

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 22
Peoria, Surprise
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$276	\$292
Visitor Spending	\$269	\$285
Other Spending	\$7	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$75	\$79
Employment (Thousands)	2.3	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$35	\$40
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$16	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.8%
Travel-generated employment	1.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$6.20	State Tax Revenue	\$190
Local & State Total	\$14.00	Local & State Total	\$430

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 23
Fountain Hills, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,389	\$1,473
Visitor Spending	\$1,210	\$1,283
Other Spending	\$179	\$190
Earnings (Millions)	\$439	\$465
Employment (Thousands)	11.6	11.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$114	\$130
Local Tax Revenue	\$61	\$73
State Tax Revenue	\$54	\$57

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.7%
Travel-generated employment	6.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$760
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$580
Local & State Total	\$10.00	Local & State Total	\$1,340

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 24
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$946	\$1,004
Visitor Spending	\$864	\$919
Other Spending	\$82	\$85
Earnings (Millions)	\$299	\$316
Employment (Thousands)	7.6	7.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$84	\$96
Local Tax Revenue	\$45	\$55
State Tax Revenue	\$38	\$41

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.6%
Travel-generated employment	4.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$650
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$480
Local & State Total	\$10.30	Local & State Total	\$1,130

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 25
Mesa
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$378	\$399
Visitor Spending	\$371	\$393
Other Spending	\$6	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$104	\$111
Employment (Thousands)	3.1	3.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$43	\$48
Local Tax Revenue	\$23	\$27
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.8%
Travel-generated employment	1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$290
State tax revenue	\$5.50	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$12.30	Local & State Total	\$520

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 26
Mesa, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,194	\$1,266
Visitor Spending	\$1,110	\$1,179
Other Spending	\$84	\$87
Earnings (Millions)	\$376	\$398
Employment (Thousands)	9.6	9.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$104	\$118
Local Tax Revenue	\$56	\$68
State Tax Revenue	\$48	\$51

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.2%
Travel-generated employment	5.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$790
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$580
Local & State Total	\$10.00	Local & State Total	\$1,380

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 27
Phoenix, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$3,127	\$3,289
Visitor Spending	\$2,097	\$2,219
Other Spending	\$1,030	\$1,070
Earnings (Millions)	\$1,228	\$1,278
Employment (Thousands)	18.5	18.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$135	\$150
Local Tax Revenue	\$72	\$83
State Tax Revenue	\$63	\$66

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.9%
Travel-generated employment	9.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$1,000
State tax revenue	\$2.50	State Tax Revenue	\$660
Local & State Total	\$6.30	Local & State Total	\$1,660

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 28
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,129	\$1,197
Visitor Spending	\$1,013	\$1,073
Other Spending	\$116	\$124
Earnings (Millions)	\$337	\$358
Employment (Thousands)	9.5	9.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$99	\$112
Local Tax Revenue	\$52	\$62
State Tax Revenue	\$47	\$50

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	5.0%
Travel-generated employment	5.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$690
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$540
Local & State Total	\$10.30	Local & State Total	\$1,230

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 29
Glendale, Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$316	\$336
Visitor Spending	\$312	\$332
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$89	\$94
Employment (Thousands)	2.6	2.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$39	\$45
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$19

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	1.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$5.80	State Tax Revenue	\$220
Local & State Total	\$13.40	Local & State Total	\$520

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

District 30
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2016	2017p
Spending (Millions)	\$407	\$433
Visitor Spending	\$359	\$382
Other Spending	\$48	\$51
Earnings (Millions)	\$120	\$128
Employment (Thousands)	3.4	3.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$44	\$50
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$29
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2017)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2017)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$330
State tax revenue	\$5.60	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$13.10	Local & State Total	\$570

Visitor spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation. Other spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows. Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger facility charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue. State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

APPENDICES

DATA LIMITATIONS

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

VISITOR-GENERATED TAX REVENUE

TRAVEL IMPACT CATEGORIES

SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

Data Limitations

Due to data limitations and the need to allocate county-level estimates to legislative districts defined by zip code and population data, it is not possible to report the level of detail found in the county travel impact report. There are also several issues that should be noted with respect to the interpretation of these findings:

- The **employment** estimates provided in this report refer to the *place of work* of all payroll employees and the self-employed. The estimates reflect the number of jobs rather than the number of employed persons. Some of the employees in a particular legislative district will be residents of another legislative district. The extent to which this occurs in any given legislative district is not estimated in this report. However, it is fair to say that this will occur to a much a greater extent in the many dense urban districts as opposed to the geographically larger rural districts.³
- The estimates of local and state **tax receipts** in this report also refer to the legislative district where this tax revenue is generated (by point of sale or taxable income). The government entities that collect tax revenue are not necessarily contained within a given legislative district. Therefore, revenue generated within one legislative district may be used to provide services in another. This also is more likely to occur in dense urban districts.
- It should also be noted that the allocation of travel impacts is complicated by the fact that there is visitor travel between and among different geographic areas within the state. This is always an issue in travel impact research. In general, it is more important the smaller the geographic unit, as is the case with dense urban districts.
- The legislative districts are described in this report with place names and counties. These descriptions are only intended to provide a general location of the district within the state. They do not purport to be the best or most accurate definition of the district.

³ Most of the 30 legislative districts range in population from 200,000 to 220,000. Rural districts may encompass several counties. Arizona's many more numerous urban districts, on the other hand, typically comprise a small portion of Maricopa or Pima counties.

Employment Characteristics

Assume that the District and the State have the following travel-generated and total employment. The calculations follow.

	Total	Travel
District	400	20
State	20,502	925

District Percent of Statewide Employment			
All Payroll & Self-employment	2.0%	=	400/20,502
Travel-generated employment	2.2%	=	20/925
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	5.0%	=	20/400

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenue

Assume that the District has the following visitor spending, tax revenue and resident households. (Note: Visitor-generated tax revenue is slightly less than the total tax revenue that is reported.) The calculations follow.

Visitor Spending (million)	\$1,500
Local Tax Revenue	\$35
State Tax Revenue	\$70
Households	200,000

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$2.30	=	(\$35/\$1,500)*100
State tax revenue	\$4.70	=	(\$70/\$1,500)*100
Local & State Total	\$7.00	=	\$2.30 + \$4.70

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household

Local Tax Revenue	\$175	=	\$35,000,000/200,000
State Tax Revenue	\$350	=	\$70,000,000/200,000
Local & State Total	\$525	=	\$175 + \$350

Travel Impact Categories

Visitor Spending includes spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation.

Other Spending includes resident air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention and trade shows.

Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income.

Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker.

Local tax revenue includes lodging, sales and auto rental taxes imposed by cities, counties and other regional tax jurisdictions in Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings. Passenger Facility Charges attributable to visitors (a fee imposed on airline tickets) are included in counties with airports. Property tax payments attributable to travel industry businesses and employees are also included. The distribution of state transaction privilege tax revenue to municipalities and counties is reported as local tax revenue.

State tax revenue includes lodging, sales, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Arizona. These taxes are levied on sales to visitors and the spending of employees attributable to travel industry earnings.

Summary of Methodology

The general method for estimating the economic impact of travel is described in the Arizona Travel Impacts report.⁴ The district estimates involved allocating the county level estimates to zip code areas and districts. The following data sources were used in making this allocation.

- Smith Travel Research lodging establishment and room inventory by address. The lodging establishments were matched to legislative districts by a commercial vendor (The Soft Edge, McLean, Virginia).
- U.S. Bureau of the Census Zip code Business Patterns for payroll employment by industry.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census 2010 Housing Characteristics, population, and resident employment characteristics by Zip code.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census State Legislative District Relationship Files.

District total employment (used for estimating the travel-generated employment share) was estimated from county and zip code payroll employment data and total employment estimates for counties prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

⁴ Arizona Travel Impacts, 2000-2017p (June 2018)). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.