

Arizona Travel Impacts by Legislative District, 2016p

July 2017

Prepared for the

Arizona Office of Tourism
Phoenix, Arizona

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Arizona Office of Tourism

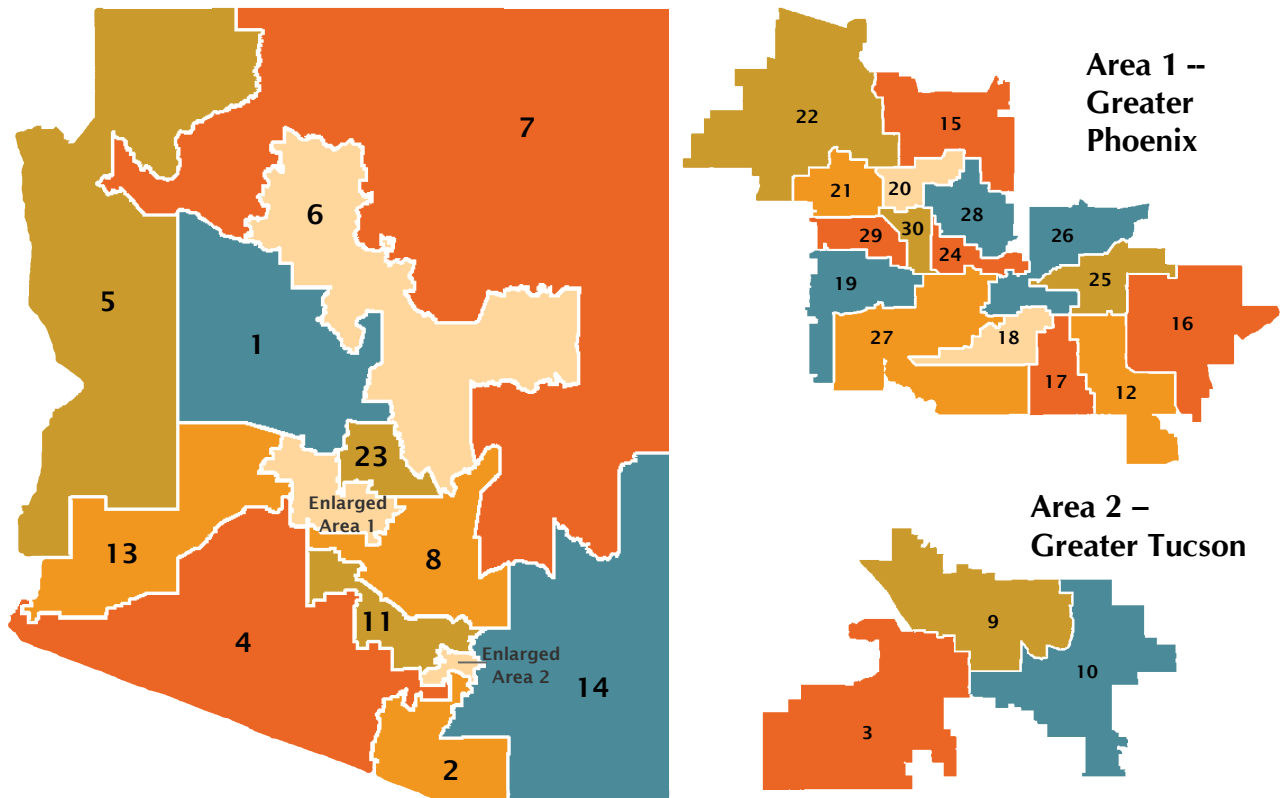
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ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS, 2016P

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, 1998-2016p (June 2017). 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.

2016 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	\$475	\$470	\$5	\$134	5.1	\$26	\$23	\$49
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$958	\$832	\$126	\$222	7.8	\$27	\$35	\$62
03 Tucson	\$657	\$548	\$109	\$156	5.5	\$19	\$25	\$43
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$373	\$346	\$26	\$94	3.3	\$17	\$18	\$34
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$648	\$644	\$4	\$199	8.1	\$25	\$30	\$55
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$1,666	\$1,648	\$18	\$464	17.1	\$74	\$70	\$144
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$732	\$716	\$16	\$217	8.6	\$34	\$34	\$68
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$365	\$365	\$1	\$97	3.9	\$14	\$18	\$31
09 Tucson	\$500	\$441	\$59	\$148	5.3	\$17	\$24	\$40
10 Tucson	\$435	\$386	\$50	\$127	4.6	\$15	\$21	\$36
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$470	\$441	\$29	\$125	4.8	\$16	\$22	\$38
12 Gilbert	\$215	\$210	\$5	\$58	1.7	\$17	\$14	\$30
13 Yuma	\$707	\$658	\$49	\$202	6.4	\$28	\$29	\$57
14 Sierra Vista	\$412	\$408	\$4	\$98	4.7	\$16	\$20	\$36
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$974	\$553	\$421	\$333	8.2	\$32	\$31	\$63
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$526	\$476	\$50	\$157	4.4	\$21	\$22	\$42
17 Chandler	\$313	\$304	\$9	\$86	2.6	\$22	\$18	\$40
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$486	\$471	\$15	\$140	4.1	\$29	\$24	\$54
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$392	\$381	\$11	\$113	3.2	\$25	\$20	\$45
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$489	\$424	\$65	\$146	4.1	\$27	\$23	\$51
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$292	\$290	\$2	\$81	2.4	\$20	\$16	\$36
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$276	\$269	\$7	\$75	2.3	\$19	\$16	\$35
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$1,389	\$1,210	\$179	\$439	11.6	\$61	\$54	\$114
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$946	\$864	\$82	\$299	7.6	\$45	\$38	\$84
25 Mesa	\$378	\$371	\$6	\$104	3.1	\$23	\$20	\$43
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$1,194	\$1,110	\$84	\$376	9.6	\$56	\$48	\$104
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$3,127	\$2,097	\$1,030	\$1,228	18.5	\$72	\$63	\$135
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$1,129	\$1,013	\$116	\$337	9.5	\$52	\$47	\$99
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$316	\$312	\$4	\$89	2.6	\$22	\$18	\$39
30 Phoenix	\$407	\$359	\$48	\$120	3.4	\$24	\$20	\$44
All Arizona Districts	\$21,245	\$18,617	\$2,628	\$6,464	184.2	892.9	858.5	\$1,751

*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).

2016 Arizona Legislative District Employment Characteristics

Legislative District	District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
	Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01 Carefree, Prescott	90.9	5.1	5.6%	2.5%	2.8%
02 Nogales, Tucson	108.1	7.8	7.3%	3.0%	4.3%
03 Tucson	106.2	5.5	5.1%	2.9%	3.0%
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	71.7	3.3	4.5%	2.0%	1.8%
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	75.6	8.1	10.7%	2.1%	4.4%
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	108.0	17.1	15.9%	3.0%	9.3%
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	89.9	8.6	9.5%	2.5%	4.6%
08 Casa Grande, Globe	58.9	3.9	6.6%	1.6%	2.1%
09 Tucson	151.5	5.3	3.5%	4.1%	2.9%
10 Tucson	112.6	4.6	4.1%	3.1%	2.5%
11 Eloy, Tucson	58.0	4.8	8.2%	1.6%	2.6%
12 Gilbert	69.5	1.7	2.5%	1.9%	0.9%
13 Yuma	73.1	6.4	8.8%	2.0%	3.5%
14 Sierra Vista	77.7	4.7	6.1%	2.1%	2.6%
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	175.1	8.2	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	59.6	4.4	7.4%	1.6%	2.4%
17 Chandler	107.5	2.6	2.4%	2.9%	1.4%
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	218.8	4.1	1.9%	6.0%	2.2%
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	114.6	3.2	2.8%	3.1%	1.7%
20 Glendale, Phoenix	111.7	4.1	3.7%	3.1%	2.2%
21 Peoria, Surprise	54.9	2.4	4.4%	1.5%	1.3%
22 Peoria, Surprise	66.7	2.3	3.4%	1.8%	1.2%
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	243.6	11.6	4.8%	6.7%	6.3%
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	276.1	7.6	2.8%	7.6%	4.2%
25 Mesa	101.8	3.1	3.1%	2.8%	1.7%
26 Mesa, Tempe	227.0	9.6	4.2%	6.2%	5.2%
27 Phoenix, Tempe	289.0	18.5	6.4%	7.9%	10.1%
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	182.6	9.5	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%
29 Glendale, Phoenix	55.1	2.6	4.7%	1.5%	1.4%
30 Phoenix	118.0	3.4	2.9%	3.2%	1.8%
All Arizona Districts	3,653.9	184.2	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.

2016 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	\$5.40	\$5.00	\$10.40	\$260	\$240	\$500
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$3.20	\$4.10	\$7.30	\$330	\$410	\$740
03 Tucson	\$3.40	\$4.40	\$7.80	\$240	\$310	\$560
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$4.90	\$5.00	\$9.90	\$220	\$230	\$450
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$3.80	\$4.70	\$8.50	\$270	\$330	\$610
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$4.50	\$4.20	\$8.70	\$1,010	\$950	\$1,970
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$4.80	\$4.70	\$9.50	\$430	\$420	\$850
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$3.70	\$4.90	\$8.60	\$180	\$240	\$420
09 Tucson	\$3.80	\$5.20	\$9.00	\$190	\$260	\$450
10 Tucson	\$3.80	\$5.30	\$9.20	\$180	\$250	\$420
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$3.60	\$4.90	\$8.60	\$170	\$240	\$410
12 Gilbert	\$8.00	\$6.40	\$14.40	\$190	\$160	\$350
13 Yuma	\$4.20	\$4.40	\$8.60	\$340	\$360	\$700
14 Sierra Vista	\$3.90	\$4.80	\$8.70	\$200	\$250	\$450
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.80	\$4.90	\$10.80	\$370	\$310	\$680
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$4.30	\$4.50	\$8.80	\$220	\$220	\$440
17 Chandler	\$7.20	\$5.90	\$13.00	\$230	\$190	\$420
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$6.20	\$5.20	\$11.40	\$330	\$270	\$600
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$6.50	\$5.30	\$11.70	\$290	\$240	\$520
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$6.50	\$5.30	\$11.80	\$300	\$240	\$540
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$6.80	\$5.60	\$12.50	\$240	\$200	\$440
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$7.10	\$5.90	\$13.00	\$210	\$170	\$380
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$5.00	\$4.30	\$9.30	\$640	\$550	\$1,190
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.20	\$4.30	\$9.60	\$550	\$450	\$1,010
25 Mesa	\$6.20	\$5.30	\$11.50	\$250	\$220	\$470
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$5.10	\$4.20	\$9.30	\$670	\$560	\$1,220
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$3.40	\$2.50	\$5.90	\$880	\$630	\$1,510
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.10	\$4.50	\$9.70	\$580	\$520	\$1,100
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$6.90	\$5.60	\$12.50	\$260	\$210	\$460
30 Phoenix	\$6.70	\$5.50	\$12.10	\$280	\$230	\$510
All Arizona Districts	\$4.80	\$4.60	\$9.40	\$350	\$330	\$680

District 01
Carefree, Prescott
 Maricopa and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$471	\$475
Visitor Spending	\$467	\$470
Other Spending	\$4	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$126	\$134
Employment (Thousands)	4.9	5.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$47	\$49
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$23

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$260
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$10.40	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 02
Nogales, Tucson
Pima and Santa Cruz counties

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$999	\$958
Visitor Spending	\$873	\$832
Other Spending	\$125	\$126
Earnings (Millions)	\$221	\$222
Employment (Thousands)	7.9	7.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$64	\$62
Local Tax Revenue	\$28	\$27
State Tax Revenue	\$36	\$35

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.0%
Travel-generated employment	4.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$330
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$410
Local & State Total	\$7.30	Local & State Total	\$740

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$675	\$657
Visitor Spending	\$567	\$548
Other Spending	\$108	\$109
Earnings (Millions)	\$152	\$156
Employment (Thousands)	5.3	5.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$44	\$43
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$25

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	3.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$310
Local & State Total	\$7.80	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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$377	\$373
Visitor Spending	\$351	\$346
Other Spending	\$26	\$26
Earnings (Millions)	\$90	\$94
Employment (Thousands)	3.2	3.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$34	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2016)

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 (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$9.90	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 05
Kingman, Lake Havasu City
 La Paz and Mohave counties

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$646	\$648
Visitor Spending	\$643	\$644
Other Spending	\$2	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$184	\$199
Employment (Thousands)	7.8	8.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$53	\$55
Local Tax Revenue	\$23	\$25
State Tax Revenue	\$29	\$30

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.1%
Travel-generated employment	4.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	10.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$270
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$330
Local & State Total	\$8.50	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 06
Flagstaff, Sedona
 Coconino, Gila, Navajo and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,591	\$1,666
Visitor Spending	\$1,570	\$1,648
Other Spending	\$20	\$18
Earnings (Millions)	\$439	\$464
Employment (Thousands)	16.5	17.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$135	\$144
Local Tax Revenue	\$69	\$74
State Tax Revenue	\$66	\$70

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.0%
Travel-generated employment	9.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	15.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$1,010
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$950
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$1,970

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$712	\$732
Visitor Spending	\$695	\$716
Other Spending	\$16	\$16
Earnings (Millions)	\$204	\$217
Employment (Thousands)	8.3	8.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$65	\$68
Local Tax Revenue	\$32	\$34
State Tax Revenue	\$33	\$34

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	4.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	9.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$430
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$420
Local & State Total	\$9.50	Local & State Total	\$850

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$368	\$365
Visitor Spending	\$368	\$365
Other Spending	\$0	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$86	\$97
Employment (Thousands)	3.5	3.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$30	\$31
Local Tax Revenue	\$13	\$14
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.6%
Travel-generated employment	2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$180
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$420

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$515	\$500
Visitor Spending	\$459	\$441
Other Spending	\$55	\$59
Earnings (Millions)	\$144	\$148
Employment (Thousands)	5.2	5.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$41	\$40
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$190
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$9.00	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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$449	\$435
Visitor Spending	\$403	\$386
Other Spending	\$46	\$50
Earnings (Millions)	\$123	\$127
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	4.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$36	\$36
Local Tax Revenue	\$15	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$21

Employment Characteristics (2016)

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 (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$180
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$9.20	Local & State Total	\$420

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$482	\$470
Visitor Spending	\$454	\$441
Other Spending	\$28	\$29
Earnings (Millions)	\$117	\$125
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	4.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$37	\$38
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.6%
Travel-generated employment	2.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$170
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$410

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$216	\$215
Visitor Spending	\$211	\$210
Other Spending	\$5	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$55	\$58
Employment (Thousands)	1.7	1.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$29	\$30
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$13	\$14

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.9%
Travel-generated employment	0.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$190
State tax revenue	\$6.40	State Tax Revenue	\$160
Local & State Total	\$14.40	Local & State Total	\$350

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$709	\$707
Visitor Spending	\$660	\$658
Other Spending	\$50	\$49
Earnings (Millions)	\$194	\$202
Employment (Thousands)	6.3	6.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$56	\$57
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$28
State Tax Revenue	\$29	\$29

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	3.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$340
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$360
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$700

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$433	\$412
Visitor Spending	\$430	\$408
Other Spending	\$3	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$100	\$98
Employment (Thousands)	4.9	4.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$36	\$36
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2016)

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 (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$200
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$8.70	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 15
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$954	\$974
Visitor Spending	\$541	\$553
Other Spending	\$413	\$421
Earnings (Millions)	\$323	\$333
Employment (Thousands)	8.0	8.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$61	\$63
Local Tax Revenue	\$31	\$32
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$31

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.8%
Travel-generated employment	4.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$370
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$310
Local & State Total	\$10.80	Local & State Total	\$680

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$525	\$526
Visitor Spending	\$476	\$476
Other Spending	\$49	\$50
Earnings (Millions)	\$147	\$157
Employment (Thousands)	4.1	4.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$41	\$42
Local Tax Revenue	\$20	\$21
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2016)

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 (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$220
Local & State Total	\$8.80	Local & State Total	\$440

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$310	\$313
Visitor Spending	\$302	\$304
Other Spending	\$8	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$83	\$86
Employment (Thousands)	2.5	2.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$40
Local Tax Revenue	\$21	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.9%
Travel-generated employment	1.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$230
State tax revenue	\$5.90	State Tax Revenue	\$190
Local & State Total	\$13.00	Local & State Total	\$420

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$477	\$486
Visitor Spending	\$462	\$471
Other Spending	\$15	\$15
Earnings (Millions)	\$134	\$140
Employment (Thousands)	4.0	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$52	\$54
Local Tax Revenue	\$28	\$29
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.0%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	1.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$330
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$270
Local & State Total	\$11.40	Local & State Total	\$600

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$385	\$392
Visitor Spending	\$375	\$381
Other Spending	\$11	\$11
Earnings (Millions)	\$109	\$113
Employment (Thousands)	3.1	3.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$43	\$45
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$25
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$290
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$11.70	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 20
Glendale, Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$480	\$489
Visitor Spending	\$416	\$424
Other Spending	\$64	\$65
Earnings (Millions)	\$141	\$146
Employment (Thousands)	4.0	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$49	\$51
Local Tax Revenue	\$26	\$27
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$23

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$11.80	Local & State Total	\$540

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$289	\$292
Visitor Spending	\$287	\$290
Other Spending	\$2	\$2
Earnings (Millions)	\$77	\$81
Employment (Thousands)	2.4	2.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$35	\$36
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2016)

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 (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$5.60	State Tax Revenue	\$200
Local & State Total	\$12.50	Local & State Total	\$440

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$275	\$276
Visitor Spending	\$268	\$269
Other Spending	\$7	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$72	\$75
Employment (Thousands)	2.2	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$34	\$35
Local Tax Revenue	\$18	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.8%
Travel-generated employment	1.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$210
State tax revenue	\$5.90	State Tax Revenue	\$170
Local & State Total	\$13.00	Local & State Total	\$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 23
Fountain Hills, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,351	\$1,389
Visitor Spending	\$1,175	\$1,210
Other Spending	\$176	\$179
Earnings (Millions)	\$422	\$439
Employment (Thousands)	11.4	11.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$110	\$114
Local Tax Revenue	\$58	\$61
State Tax Revenue	\$52	\$54

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.7%
Travel-generated employment	6.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$640
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$550
Local & State Total	\$9.30	Local & State Total	\$1,190

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$921	\$946
Visitor Spending	\$841	\$864
Other Spending	\$80	\$82
Earnings (Millions)	\$287	\$299
Employment (Thousands)	7.5	7.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$80	\$84
Local Tax Revenue	\$43	\$45
State Tax Revenue	\$37	\$38

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.6%
Travel-generated employment	4.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$550
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$450
Local & State Total	\$9.60	Local & State Total	\$1,010

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$374	\$378
Visitor Spending	\$368	\$371
Other Spending	\$6	\$6
Earnings (Millions)	\$100	\$104
Employment (Thousands)	3.1	3.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$43
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$23
State Tax Revenue	\$19	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.8%
Travel-generated employment	1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$250
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$220
Local & State Total	\$11.50	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 26
Mesa, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,160	\$1,194
Visitor Spending	\$1,078	\$1,110
Other Spending	\$82	\$84
Earnings (Millions)	\$362	\$376
Employment (Thousands)	9.4	9.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$100	\$104
Local Tax Revenue	\$54	\$56
State Tax Revenue	\$46	\$48

Employment Characteristics (2016)

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 (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$670
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$560
Local & State Total	\$9.30	Local & State Total	\$1,220

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$3,077	\$3,127
Visitor Spending	\$2,067	\$2,097
Other Spending	\$1,010	\$1,030
Earnings (Millions)	\$1,199	\$1,228
Employment (Thousands)	18.1	18.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$129	\$135
Local Tax Revenue	\$68	\$72
State Tax Revenue	\$61	\$63

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.9%
Travel-generated employment	10.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$880
State tax revenue	\$2.50	State Tax Revenue	\$630
Local & State Total	\$5.90	Local & State Total	\$1,510

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,101	\$1,129
Visitor Spending	\$987	\$1,013
Other Spending	\$114	\$116
Earnings (Millions)	\$323	\$337
Employment (Thousands)	9.3	9.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$95	\$99
Local Tax Revenue	\$50	\$52
State Tax Revenue	\$45	\$47

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	5.0%
Travel-generated employment	5.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$580
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$520
Local & State Total	\$9.70	Local & State Total	\$1,100

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$312	\$316
Visitor Spending	\$308	\$312
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$85	\$89
Employment (Thousands)	2.5	2.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$21	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	1.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$260
State tax revenue	\$5.60	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$12.50	Local & State Total	\$460

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

	2015	2016p
Spending (Millions)	\$400	\$407
Visitor Spending	\$353	\$359
Other Spending	\$47	\$48
Earnings (Millions)	\$115	\$120
Employment (Thousands)	3.3	3.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$23	\$24
State Tax Revenue	\$19	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2016)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2016)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$280
State tax revenue	\$5.50	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$12.10	Local & State Total	\$510

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, 1998-2016p (June 2017)). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.