

Arizona Travel Impacts by Legislative District, 2014p

September 2015

Prepared for the

Arizona Office of Tourism
Phoenix, Arizona

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Arizona Office of Tourism

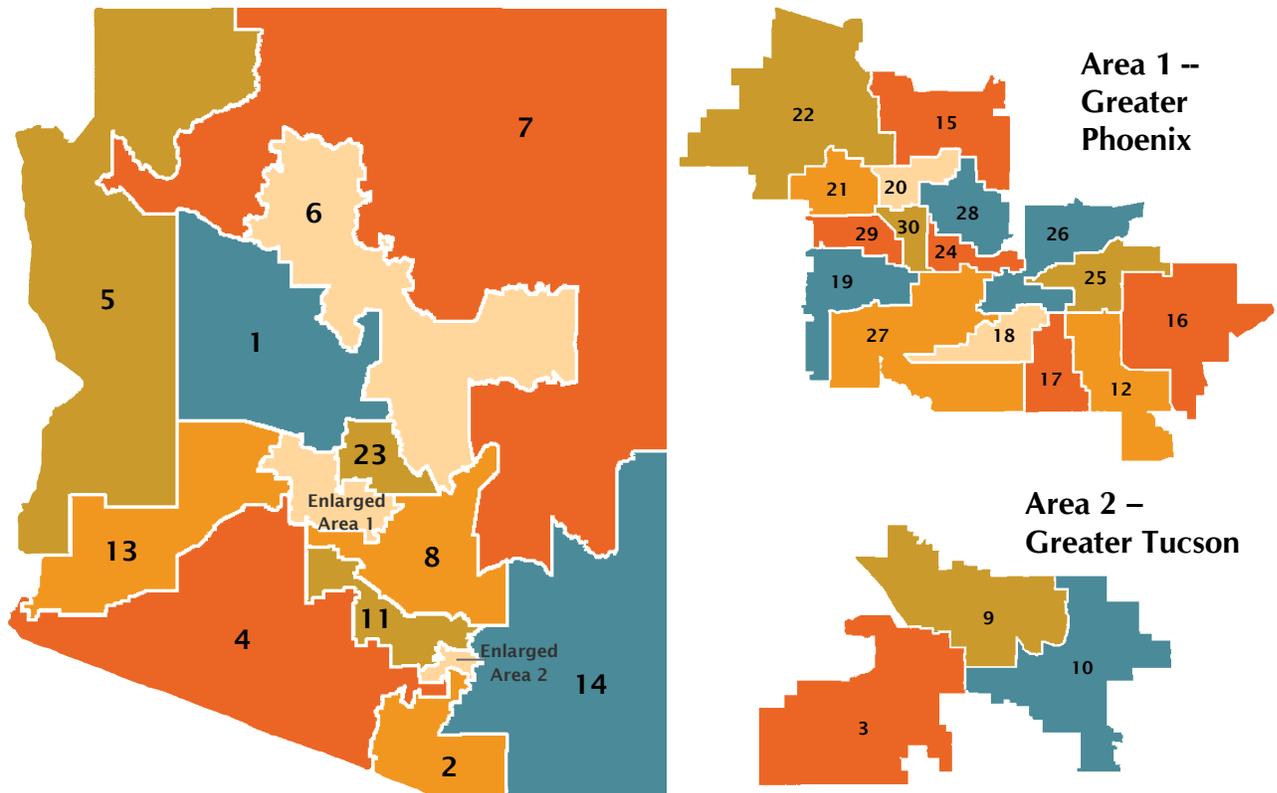
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ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS, 2014P

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, 1998-2014p (June 2015). 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.

2014 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	\$477	\$463	\$14	\$117	4.6	\$19	\$22	\$41
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$1,047	\$920	\$128	\$209	7.6	\$26	\$36	\$62
03 Tucson	\$681	\$570	\$110	\$141	5.2	\$17	\$24	\$41
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$390	\$362	\$28	\$85	3.0	\$14	\$17	\$31
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$693	\$670	\$23	\$165	7.0	\$20	\$29	\$49
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$1,528	\$1,497	\$31	\$406	15.9	\$53	\$62	\$115
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$734	\$696	\$38	\$196	8.1	\$28	\$31	\$59
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$371	\$370	\$1	\$81	3.4	\$11	\$16	\$27
09 Tucson	\$523	\$465	\$57	\$135	5.0	\$15	\$23	\$38
10 Tucson	\$459	\$411	\$48	\$116	4.3	\$13	\$20	\$33
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$489	\$459	\$29	\$110	4.3	\$13	\$21	\$34
12 Gilbert	\$220	\$215	\$5	\$52	1.6	\$14	\$13	\$26
13 Yuma	\$712	\$663	\$49	\$180	5.9	\$24	\$28	\$51
14 Sierra Vista	\$495	\$488	\$6	\$105	5.3	\$18	\$21	\$39
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$991	\$524	\$468	\$338	7.5	\$26	\$29	\$55
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$518	\$471	\$47	\$137	3.9	\$17	\$20	\$37
17 Chandler	\$312	\$303	\$9	\$78	2.4	\$18	\$17	\$34
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$467	\$450	\$17	\$126	3.8	\$24	\$22	\$46
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$378	\$368	\$10	\$101	3.0	\$20	\$18	\$39
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$481	\$408	\$73	\$137	3.8	\$22	\$21	\$44
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$289	\$286	\$3	\$73	2.3	\$16	\$15	\$31
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$278	\$271	\$7	\$67	2.1	\$16	\$15	\$31
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$1,315	\$1,122	\$193	\$407	10.8	\$50	\$49	\$98
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$884	\$804	\$81	\$270	7.1	\$37	\$35	\$72
25 Mesa	\$370	\$363	\$6	\$93	2.9	\$19	\$18	\$37
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$1,107	\$1,026	\$80	\$339	9.0	\$46	\$43	\$89
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$2,919	\$1,955	\$964	\$1,117	17.2	\$60	\$57	\$117
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$1,063	\$933	\$130	\$308	8.7	\$42	\$42	\$84
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$310	\$306	\$4	\$79	2.4	\$18	\$16	\$34
30 Phoenix	\$401	\$348	\$53	\$112	3.2	\$20	\$18	\$38
All Arizona Districts	\$20,923	\$18,211	\$2,712	\$5,878	171.5	736.7	797.6	\$1,534

*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).

2014 Arizona Legislative District Employment Characteristics

Legislative District	District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
	Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01 Carefree, Prescott	80.7	4.6	5.8%	2.3%	2.7%
02 Nogales, Tucson	106.5	7.6	7.1%	3.1%	4.4%
03 Tucson	104.5	5.2	4.9%	3.0%	3.0%
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	68.2	3.0	4.4%	2.0%	1.8%
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	71.5	7.0	9.8%	2.1%	4.1%
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	106.4	15.9	14.9%	3.1%	9.3%
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	88.3	8.1	9.1%	2.5%	4.7%
08 Casa Grande, Globe	53.1	3.4	6.3%	1.5%	2.0%
09 Tucson	149.1	5.0	3.4%	4.3%	2.9%
10 Tucson	110.8	4.3	3.9%	3.2%	2.5%
11 Eloy, Tucson	54.1	4.3	8.0%	1.6%	2.5%
12 Gilbert	65.3	1.6	2.5%	1.9%	0.9%
13 Yuma	69.5	5.9	8.5%	2.0%	3.4%
14 Sierra Vista	82.9	5.3	6.4%	2.4%	3.1%
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	164.5	7.5	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	54.2	3.9	7.3%	1.6%	2.3%
17 Chandler	101.0	2.4	2.4%	2.9%	1.4%
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	205.5	3.8	1.9%	5.9%	2.2%
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	107.6	3.0	2.8%	3.1%	1.7%
20 Glendale, Phoenix	104.9	3.8	3.6%	3.0%	2.2%
21 Peoria, Surprise	51.6	2.3	4.4%	1.5%	1.3%
22 Peoria, Surprise	62.7	2.1	3.4%	1.8%	1.2%
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	228.8	10.8	4.7%	6.6%	6.3%
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	259.3	7.1	2.8%	7.5%	4.2%
25 Mesa	95.6	2.9	3.0%	2.8%	1.7%
26 Mesa, Tempe	213.2	9.0	4.2%	6.2%	5.3%
27 Phoenix, Tempe	271.4	17.2	6.3%	7.8%	10.0%
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	171.5	8.7	5.1%	4.9%	5.1%
29 Glendale, Phoenix	51.7	2.4	4.7%	1.5%	1.4%
30 Phoenix	110.8	3.2	2.9%	3.2%	1.9%
All Arizona Districts	3,465.3	171.5	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.

2014 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	\$4.10	\$4.60	\$8.70	\$200	\$230	\$430
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$2.80	\$3.80	\$6.60	\$310	\$420	\$730
03 Tucson	\$3.00	\$4.10	\$7.10	\$220	\$310	\$530
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$4.00	\$4.60	\$8.60	\$190	\$220	\$420
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$3.00	\$4.20	\$7.30	\$220	\$310	\$540
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$3.50	\$4.10	\$7.70	\$730	\$860	\$1,590
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$4.00	\$4.40	\$8.50	\$350	\$390	\$740
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$2.90	\$4.50	\$7.30	\$150	\$230	\$380
09 Tucson	\$3.20	\$4.80	\$8.00	\$170	\$250	\$420
10 Tucson	\$3.20	\$4.90	\$8.10	\$160	\$240	\$400
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$2.90	\$4.50	\$7.40	\$150	\$240	\$390
12 Gilbert	\$6.40	\$5.80	\$12.20	\$170	\$150	\$320
13 Yuma	\$3.60	\$4.10	\$7.70	\$300	\$350	\$640
14 Sierra Vista	\$3.60	\$4.30	\$7.90	\$220	\$260	\$470
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.00	\$4.70	\$9.70	\$310	\$290	\$610
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$3.60	\$4.10	\$7.70	\$190	\$220	\$410
17 Chandler	\$5.90	\$5.40	\$11.40	\$200	\$180	\$380
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$5.30	\$4.90	\$10.20	\$280	\$260	\$540
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$10.50	\$250	\$220	\$470
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$10.50	\$250	\$230	\$490
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$5.70	\$5.30	\$11.00	\$210	\$190	\$400
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$5.80	\$5.50	\$11.30	\$180	\$170	\$350
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$4.40	\$4.20	\$8.60	\$550	\$520	\$1,070
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$4.60	\$4.20	\$8.80	\$470	\$430	\$900
25 Mesa	\$5.20	\$5.00	\$10.20	\$220	\$210	\$420
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$4.50	\$4.10	\$8.60	\$570	\$520	\$1,090
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$3.10	\$2.40	\$5.50	\$760	\$600	\$1,360
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$4.50	\$4.40	\$8.90	\$490	\$480	\$970
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$5.80	\$5.20	\$11.00	\$220	\$200	\$420
30 Phoenix	\$5.60	\$5.20	\$10.80	\$240	\$220	\$460
All Arizona Districts	\$4.00	\$4.40	\$8.40	\$290	\$320	\$610

District 01
Carefree, Prescott
 Maricopa and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$459	\$477
Visitor Spending	\$447	\$463
Other Spending	\$12	\$14
Earnings (Millions)	\$112	\$117
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	4.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$41	\$41
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.3%
Travel-generated employment	2.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$200
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$230
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 02
Nogales, Tucson
Pima and Santa Cruz counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$990	\$1,047
Visitor Spending	\$867	\$920
Other Spending	\$123	\$128
Earnings (Millions)	\$192	\$209
Employment (Thousands)	7.3	7.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$61	\$62
Local Tax Revenue	\$25	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$36	\$36

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	4.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$310
State tax revenue	\$3.80	State Tax Revenue	\$420
Local & State Total	\$6.60	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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$655	\$681
Visitor Spending	\$549	\$570
Other Spending	\$106	\$110
Earnings (Millions)	\$131	\$141
Employment (Thousands)	5.0	5.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$41	\$41
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.0%
Travel-generated employment	3.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$310
Local & State Total	\$7.10	Local & State Total	\$530

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$375	\$390
Visitor Spending	\$349	\$362
Other Spending	\$27	\$28
Earnings (Millions)	\$81	\$85
Employment (Thousands)	3.0	3.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$32	\$31
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$14
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$17

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$190
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$220
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 05
Kingman, Lake Havasu City
 La Paz and Mohave counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$691	\$693
Visitor Spending	\$670	\$670
Other Spending	\$21	\$23
Earnings (Millions)	\$158	\$165
Employment (Thousands)	6.9	7.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$51	\$49
Local Tax Revenue	\$21	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$29

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.1%
Travel-generated employment	4.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	9.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$310
Local & State Total	\$7.30	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 06
Flagstaff, Sedona
 Coconino, Gila, Navajo and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,439	\$1,528
Visitor Spending	\$1,411	\$1,497
Other Spending	\$27	\$31
Earnings (Millions)	\$385	\$406
Employment (Thousands)	15.5	15.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$112	\$115
Local Tax Revenue	\$51	\$53
State Tax Revenue	\$61	\$62

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	9.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	14.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$730
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$860
Local & State Total	\$7.70	Local & State Total	\$1,590

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.

Page, Show Low, Winslow

Apache, Coconino, Gila, Mohave and Navajo counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$705	\$734
Visitor Spending	\$670	\$696
Other Spending	\$35	\$38
Earnings (Millions)	\$189	\$196
Employment (Thousands)	8.0	8.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$59	\$59
Local Tax Revenue	\$28	\$28
State Tax Revenue	\$31	\$31

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.5%
Travel-generated employment	4.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	9.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$350
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$390
Local & State Total	\$8.50	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 08
Casa Grande, Globe
 Gila and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$362	\$371
Visitor Spending	\$361	\$370
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$77	\$81
Employment (Thousands)	3.3	3.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$28	\$27
Local Tax Revenue	\$11	\$11
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$150
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$7.30	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 09
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$505	\$523
Visitor Spending	\$452	\$465
Other Spending	\$53	\$57
Earnings (Millions)	\$127	\$135
Employment (Thousands)	4.9	5.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$38
Local Tax Revenue	\$15	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$23

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.3%
Travel-generated employment	2.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$170
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$8.00	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 10
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$444	\$459
Visitor Spending	\$399	\$411
Other Spending	\$45	\$48
Earnings (Millions)	\$109	\$116
Employment (Thousands)	4.2	4.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$34	\$33
Local Tax Revenue	\$13	\$13
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$160
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$8.10	Local & State Total	\$400

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$474	\$489
Visitor Spending	\$446	\$459
Other Spending	\$28	\$29
Earnings (Millions)	\$103	\$110
Employment (Thousands)	4.2	4.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$35	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$13	\$13
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$21

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.6%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2013)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$150
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$7.40	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 12
Gilbert
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$214	\$220
Visitor Spending	\$209	\$215
Other Spending	\$5	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$49	\$52
Employment (Thousands)	1.5	1.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$27	\$26
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$14
State Tax Revenue	\$13	\$13

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$170
State tax revenue	\$5.80	State Tax Revenue	\$150
Local & State Total	\$12.20	Local & State Total	\$320

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$694	\$712
Visitor Spending	\$648	\$663
Other Spending	\$46	\$49
Earnings (Millions)	\$177	\$180
Employment (Thousands)	6.0	5.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$52	\$51
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$24
State Tax Revenue	\$29	\$28

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.0%
Travel-generated employment	3.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$350
Local & State Total	\$7.70	Local & State Total	\$640

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$482	\$495
Visitor Spending	\$476	\$488
Other Spending	\$6	\$6
Earnings (Millions)	\$100	\$105
Employment (Thousands)	5.2	5.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$40	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$18	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$21

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.4%
Travel-generated employment	3.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$7.90	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 15
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$898	\$991
Visitor Spending	\$497	\$524
Other Spending	\$401	\$468
Earnings (Millions)	\$300	\$338
Employment (Thousands)	6.9	7.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$54	\$55
Local Tax Revenue	\$26	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$28	\$29

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.7%
Travel-generated employment	4.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$310
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$290
Local & State Total	\$9.70	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 16
Apache Junction, Mesa
 Maricopa and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$500	\$518
Visitor Spending	\$455	\$471
Other Spending	\$45	\$47
Earnings (Millions)	\$130	\$137
Employment (Thousands)	3.8	3.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$37	\$37
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.6%
Travel-generated employment	2.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$190
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$220
Local & State Total	\$7.70	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 17
Chandler
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$300	\$312
Visitor Spending	\$292	\$303
Other Spending	\$8	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$73	\$78
Employment (Thousands)	2.3	2.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$35	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$18	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$17

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$200
State tax revenue	\$5.40	State Tax Revenue	\$180
Local & State Total	\$11.40	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 18
Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$443	\$467
Visitor Spending	\$428	\$450
Other Spending	\$15	\$17
Earnings (Millions)	\$118	\$126
Employment (Thousands)	3.6	3.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$46	\$46
Local Tax Revenue	\$23	\$24
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	5.9%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	1.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$280
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$10.20	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 19
Phoenix, Tolleson
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$361	\$378
Visitor Spending	\$351	\$368
Other Spending	\$10	\$10
Earnings (Millions)	\$96	\$101
Employment (Thousands)	2.9	3.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$39	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$20	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$19	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$250
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$220
Local & State Total	\$10.50	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 20
Glendale, Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$452	\$481
Visitor Spending	\$389	\$408
Other Spending	\$62	\$73
Earnings (Millions)	\$126	\$137
Employment (Thousands)	3.6	3.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$44	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$21

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.0%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$250
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$10.50	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 21
Peoria, Surprise
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$278	\$289
Visitor Spending	\$276	\$286
Other Spending	\$2	\$3
Earnings (Millions)	\$68	\$73
Employment (Thousands)	2.2	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$32	\$31
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16
State Tax Revenue	\$16	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$210
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$190
Local & State Total	\$11.00	Local & State Total	\$400

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$269	\$278
Visitor Spending	\$263	\$271
Other Spending	\$6	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$63	\$67
Employment (Thousands)	2.0	2.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$31	\$31
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$16
State Tax Revenue	\$15	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$180
State tax revenue	\$5.50	State Tax Revenue	\$170
Local & State Total	\$11.30	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 23
Fountain Hills, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,227	\$1,315
Visitor Spending	\$1,059	\$1,122
Other Spending	\$168	\$193
Earnings (Millions)	\$377	\$407
Employment (Thousands)	10.3	10.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$97	\$98
Local Tax Revenue	\$48	\$50
State Tax Revenue	\$49	\$49

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.6%
Travel-generated employment	6.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$550
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$520
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$1,070

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$832	\$884
Visitor Spending	\$758	\$804
Other Spending	\$74	\$81
Earnings (Millions)	\$254	\$270
Employment (Thousands)	6.8	7.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$71	\$72
Local Tax Revenue	\$36	\$37
State Tax Revenue	\$35	\$35

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.5%
Travel-generated employment	4.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$470
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$430
Local & State Total	\$8.80	Local & State Total	\$900

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$355	\$370
Visitor Spending	\$350	\$363
Other Spending	\$6	\$6
Earnings (Millions)	\$87	\$93
Employment (Thousands)	2.8	2.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$37
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$19	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$10.20	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 26
Mesa, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,041	\$1,107
Visitor Spending	\$966	\$1,026
Other Spending	\$75	\$80
Earnings (Millions)	\$319	\$339
Employment (Thousands)	8.6	9.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$87	\$89
Local Tax Revenue	\$44	\$46
State Tax Revenue	\$43	\$43

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.2%
Travel-generated employment	5.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$570
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$520
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$1,090

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$2,745	\$2,919
Visitor Spending	\$1,826	\$1,955
Other Spending	\$919	\$964
Earnings (Millions)	\$1,065	\$1,117
Employment (Thousands)	16.6	17.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$114	\$117
Local Tax Revenue	\$58	\$60
State Tax Revenue	\$56	\$57

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.8%
Travel-generated employment	10.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$760
State tax revenue	\$2.40	State Tax Revenue	\$600
Local & State Total	\$5.50	Local & State Total	\$1,360

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

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$991	\$1,063
Visitor Spending	\$880	\$933
Other Spending	\$111	\$130
Earnings (Millions)	\$284	\$308
Employment (Thousands)	8.2	8.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$83	\$84
Local Tax Revenue	\$41	\$42
State Tax Revenue	\$42	\$42

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	4.9%
Travel-generated employment	5.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$490
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$480
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$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.

District 29
Glendale, Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$297	\$310
Visitor Spending	\$293	\$306
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$75	\$79
Employment (Thousands)	2.3	2.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$34	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2014)

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 (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$220
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$200
Local & State Total	\$11.00	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 30
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2013	2014p
Spending (Millions)	\$378	\$401
Visitor Spending	\$333	\$348
Other Spending	\$45	\$53
Earnings (Millions)	\$103	\$112
Employment (Thousands)	3.0	3.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$38
Local Tax Revenue	\$19	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$19	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2014)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2014)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$220
Local & State Total	\$10.80	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.

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 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, 1998-2014p (June 2015)). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.