



Arizona Travel Impacts by Legislative District, 2020p

August 2021

Prepared for the

Arizona Office of Tourism
Phoenix, Arizona

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Arizona Office of Tourism

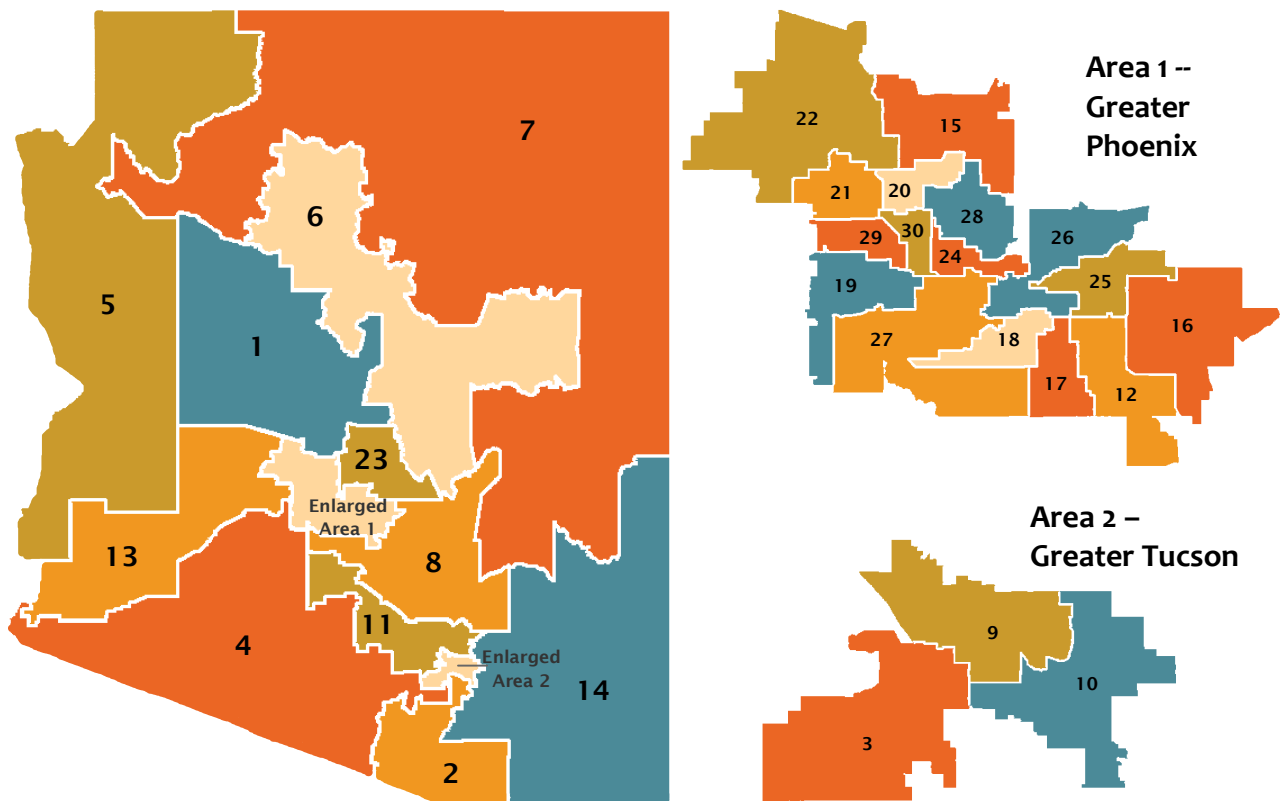
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ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS, 2020P

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, 2020p (May 2021). 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.

2020 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	\$421	\$412	\$9	\$150	4.7	\$27	\$22	\$49
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$535	\$484	\$51	\$204	6.2	\$15	\$24	\$39
03 Tucson	\$379	\$334	\$45	\$144	4.2	\$10	\$18	\$28
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$254	\$243	\$11	\$95	2.7	\$15	\$14	\$29
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$655	\$648	\$7	\$213	6.9	\$28	\$30	\$58
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$1,399	\$1,382	\$18	\$526	15.9	\$67	\$62	\$129
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$631	\$615	\$15	\$235	7.5	\$32	\$31	\$63
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$315	\$314	\$0	\$117	3.7	\$14	\$16	\$30
09 Tucson	\$311	\$278	\$33	\$135	4.1	\$10	\$17	\$27
10 Tucson	\$274	\$246	\$28	\$117	3.5	\$9	\$16	\$24
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$326	\$312	\$14	\$130	4.0	\$12	\$18	\$29
12 Gilbert	\$142	\$140	\$2	\$55	1.4	\$15	\$11	\$27
13 Yuma	\$540	\$518	\$22	\$221	5.8	\$25	\$26	\$50
14 Sierra Vista	\$282	\$279	\$3	\$105	4.1	\$14	\$15	\$29
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$663	\$415	\$248	\$294	6.4	\$30	\$25	\$55
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$399	\$378	\$21	\$188	4.4	\$19	\$20	\$39
17 Chandler	\$218	\$213	\$5	\$85	2.2	\$20	\$15	\$35
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$355	\$346	\$9	\$138	3.5	\$27	\$20	\$47
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$273	\$269	\$5	\$112	2.7	\$22	\$17	\$39
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$343	\$305	\$38	\$138	3.4	\$25	\$19	\$44
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$211	\$209	\$1	\$82	2.1	\$18	\$14	\$32
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$200	\$196	\$4	\$78	2.0	\$18	\$14	\$31
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$1,029	\$930	\$99	\$444	10.3	\$55	\$45	\$100
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$672	\$634	\$38	\$303	6.7	\$41	\$31	\$72
25 Mesa	\$291	\$287	\$3	\$114	2.9	\$21	\$17	\$39
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$855	\$818	\$37	\$385	8.6	\$50	\$39	\$89
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$1,686	\$1,251	\$435	\$1,328	17.2	\$57	\$52	\$109
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$882	\$814	\$69	\$346	8.6	\$48	\$40	\$88
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$219	\$217	\$2	\$86	2.1	\$20	\$14	\$34
30 Phoenix	\$283	\$255	\$28	\$113	2.8	\$22	\$16	\$38
All Arizona Districts	\$15,043	\$13,741	\$1,302	\$6,679	160.5	785.6	718.3	\$1,504

*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).

2020 Arizona Legislative District Employment Characteristics

Legislative District	District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
	Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01 Carefree, Prescott	91.9	4.7	5.1%	2.4%	2.9%
02 Nogales, Tucson	107.6	6.2	5.7%	2.8%	3.8%
03 Tucson	106.3	4.2	3.9%	2.8%	2.6%
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	70.8	2.7	3.8%	1.9%	1.7%
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	78.4	6.9	8.8%	2.1%	4.3%
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	102.3	15.9	15.6%	2.7%	9.9%
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	83.6	7.5	9.0%	2.2%	4.7%
08 Casa Grande, Globe	61.5	3.7	6.0%	1.6%	2.3%
09 Tucson	151.7	4.1	2.7%	4.0%	2.5%
10 Tucson	112.7	3.5	3.1%	3.0%	2.2%
11 Eloy, Tucson	59.4	4.0	6.8%	1.6%	2.5%
12 Gilbert	73.8	1.4	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%
13 Yuma	72.5	5.8	8.0%	1.9%	3.6%
14 Sierra Vista	82.5	4.1	5.0%	2.2%	2.6%
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	185.9	6.4	3.4%	4.9%	4.0%
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	63.2	4.4	7.0%	1.7%	2.7%
17 Chandler	114.1	2.2	1.9%	3.0%	1.3%
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	232.3	3.5	1.5%	6.1%	2.2%
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	121.7	2.7	2.2%	3.2%	1.7%
20 Glendale, Phoenix	118.6	3.4	2.8%	3.1%	2.1%
21 Peoria, Surprise	58.3	2.1	3.6%	1.5%	1.3%
22 Peoria, Surprise	70.8	2.0	2.8%	1.9%	1.2%
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	258.7	10.3	4.0%	6.8%	6.4%
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	293.1	6.7	2.3%	7.7%	4.2%
25 Mesa	108.1	2.9	2.7%	2.8%	1.8%
26 Mesa, Tempe	240.9	8.6	3.6%	6.3%	5.3%
27 Phoenix, Tempe	306.8	17.2	5.6%	8.1%	10.7%
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	193.8	8.6	4.4%	5.1%	5.3%
29 Glendale, Phoenix	58.5	2.1	3.7%	1.5%	1.3%
30 Phoenix	125.3	2.8	2.2%	3.3%	1.7%
All Arizona Districts	3,805.0	160.5	4.2%	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.

2020 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	\$6.60	\$5.20	\$11.90	\$130	\$100	\$240
02 Nogales, Tucson	\$3.10	\$4.90	\$8.00	\$90	\$140	\$230
03 Tucson	\$3.10	\$5.20	\$8.40	\$70	\$110	\$170
04 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$6.00	\$5.80	\$11.90	\$90	\$90	\$180
05 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$4.30	\$4.60	\$8.90	\$150	\$160	\$300
06 Flagstaff, Sedona	\$4.80	\$4.50	\$9.30	\$440	\$410	\$850
07 Page, Show Low, Winslow	\$5.20	\$5.00	\$10.20	\$200	\$190	\$390
08 Casa Grande, Globe	\$4.40	\$5.20	\$9.60	\$80	\$100	\$180
09 Tucson	\$3.50	\$6.10	\$9.60	\$50	\$90	\$140
10 Tucson	\$3.60	\$6.20	\$9.80	\$50	\$90	\$140
11 Eloy, Tucson	\$3.80	\$5.60	\$9.40	\$60	\$90	\$150
12 Gilbert	\$10.90	\$8.10	\$19.00	\$80	\$60	\$140
13 Yuma	\$4.80	\$4.90	\$9.70	\$140	\$140	\$290
14 Sierra Vista	\$4.90	\$5.30	\$10.20	\$80	\$90	\$180
15 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$7.10	\$5.50	\$12.60	\$160	\$120	\$280
16 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$5.10	\$5.10	\$10.20	\$90	\$90	\$180
17 Chandler	\$9.30	\$7.00	\$16.30	\$100	\$70	\$170
18 Chandler, Phoenix, Tempe	\$7.70	\$5.80	\$13.50	\$140	\$100	\$240
19 Phoenix, Tolleson	\$8.30	\$6.20	\$14.40	\$120	\$90	\$210
20 Glendale, Phoenix	\$8.20	\$6.10	\$14.30	\$130	\$90	\$220
21 Peoria, Surprise	\$8.60	\$6.60	\$15.20	\$100	\$80	\$180
22 Peoria, Surprise	\$8.90	\$7.00	\$16.00	\$90	\$70	\$160
23 Fountain Hills, Scottsdale	\$5.90	\$4.70	\$10.60	\$270	\$210	\$480
24 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$6.40	\$4.90	\$11.30	\$230	\$170	\$400
25 Mesa	\$7.40	\$6.00	\$13.40	\$110	\$90	\$200
26 Mesa, Tempe	\$6.20	\$4.70	\$10.80	\$280	\$210	\$490
27 Phoenix, Tempe	\$4.60	\$3.50	\$8.10	\$320	\$250	\$570
28 Phoenix, Scottsdale	\$5.90	\$4.80	\$10.80	\$250	\$200	\$460
29 Glendale, Phoenix	\$9.00	\$6.70	\$15.70	\$110	\$80	\$190
30 Phoenix	\$8.60	\$6.30	\$14.90	\$120	\$90	\$200
All Arizona Districts	\$5.70	\$5.20	\$10.90	\$140	\$130	\$270

District 01
Carefree, Prescott
 Maricopa and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$604	\$421
Visitor Spending	\$585	\$412
Other Spending	\$19	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$170	\$150
Employment (Thousands)	5.7	4.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$65	\$49
Local Tax Revenue	\$35	\$27
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.4%
Travel-generated employment		2.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		5.1%

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$130
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$100
Local & State Total	\$11.90	Local & State Total	\$240

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,098	\$535
Visitor Spending	\$957	\$484
Other Spending	\$141	\$51
Earnings (Millions)	\$252	\$204
Employment (Thousands)	7.9	6.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$67	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$26	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$41	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.8%
Travel-generated employment		3.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		5.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$90
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$140
Local & State Total	\$8.00	Local & State Total	\$230

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

District 03
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$784	\$379
Visitor Spending	\$663	\$334
Other Spending	\$121	\$45
Earnings (Millions)	\$180	\$144
Employment (Thousands)	5.5	4.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$48	\$28
Local Tax Revenue	\$18	\$10
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.8%
Travel-generated employment	2.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$70
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$110
Local & State Total	\$8.40	Local & State Total	\$170

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$437	\$254
Visitor Spending	\$406	\$243
Other Spending	\$31	\$11
Earnings (Millions)	\$114	\$95
Employment (Thousands)	3.5	2.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$43	\$29
Local Tax Revenue	\$21	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$14

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.9%
Travel-generated employment	1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$90
State tax revenue	\$5.80	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$11.90	Local & State Total	\$180

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$805	\$655
Visitor Spending	\$794	\$648
Other Spending	\$11	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$219	\$213
Employment (Thousands)	7.7	6.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$68	\$58
Local Tax Revenue	\$31	\$28
State Tax Revenue	\$36	\$30

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.1%
Travel-generated employment		4.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		8.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$150
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$160
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$300

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$2,127	\$1,399
Visitor Spending	\$2,087	\$1,382
Other Spending	\$40	\$18
Earnings (Millions)	\$578	\$526
Employment (Thousands)	18.7	15.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$182	\$129
Local Tax Revenue	\$93	\$67
State Tax Revenue	\$89	\$62

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.7%
Travel-generated employment	9.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	15.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$440
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$410
Local & State Total	\$9.30	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.

Page, Show Low, Winslow

Apache, Coconino, Gila, Mohave and Navajo counties

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$897	\$631
Visitor Spending	\$867	\$615
Other Spending	\$30	\$15
Earnings (Millions)	\$254	\$235
Employment (Thousands)	8.7	7.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$84	\$63
Local Tax Revenue	\$43	\$32
State Tax Revenue	\$42	\$31

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.2%
Travel-generated employment	4.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	9.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$200
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$190
Local & State Total	\$10.20	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 08
Casa Grande, Globe
 Gila and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$443	\$315
Visitor Spending	\$442	\$314
Other Spending	\$1	\$0
Earnings (Millions)	\$115	\$117
Employment (Thousands)	3.9	3.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$39	\$30
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$14
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.6%
Travel-generated employment		2.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		6.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$80
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$100
Local & State Total	\$9.60	Local & State Total	\$180

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$579	\$311
Visitor Spending	\$527	\$278
Other Spending	\$52	\$33
Earnings (Millions)	\$169	\$135
Employment (Thousands)	5.3	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$45	\$27
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$10
State Tax Revenue	\$29	\$17

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		4.0%
Travel-generated employment		2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$50
State tax revenue	\$6.10	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$9.60	Local & State Total	\$140

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

District 10
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$505	\$274
Visitor Spending	\$461	\$246
Other Spending	\$44	\$28
Earnings (Millions)	\$144	\$117
Employment (Thousands)	4.6	3.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$40	\$24
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$9
State Tax Revenue	\$26	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.0%
Travel-generated employment		2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$50
State tax revenue	\$6.20	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$9.80	Local & State Total	\$140

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

District 11
Eloy, Tucson
Pima and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$562	\$326
Visitor Spending	\$532	\$312
Other Spending	\$30	\$14
Earnings (Millions)	\$146	\$130
Employment (Thousands)	4.8	4.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$44	\$29
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$12
State Tax Revenue	\$27	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.6%
Travel-generated employment		2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		6.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$60
State tax revenue	\$5.60	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$9.40	Local & State Total	\$150

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$254	\$142
Visitor Spending	\$249	\$140
Other Spending	\$6	\$2
Earnings (Millions)	\$70	\$55
Employment (Thousands)	1.8	1.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$39	\$27
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$11

Employment Characteristics (2020)

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

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$10.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$80
State tax revenue	\$8.10	State Tax Revenue	\$60
Local & State Total	\$19.00	Local & State Total	\$140

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

District 13
Yuma
 Maricopa and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$817	\$540
Visitor Spending	\$757	\$518
Other Spending	\$60	\$22
Earnings (Millions)	\$244	\$221
Employment (Thousands)	7.0	5.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$70	\$50
Local Tax Revenue	\$35	\$25
State Tax Revenue	\$35	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.9%
Travel-generated employment	3.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$140
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$140
Local & State Total	\$9.70	Local & State Total	\$290

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$477	\$282
Visitor Spending	\$473	\$279
Other Spending	\$4	\$3
Earnings (Millions)	\$114	\$105
Employment (Thousands)	4.8	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$43	\$29
Local Tax Revenue	\$20	\$14
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.2%
Travel-generated employment		2.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		5.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$80
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$10.20	Local & State Total	\$180

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,136	\$663
Visitor Spending	\$671	\$415
Other Spending	\$465	\$248
Earnings (Millions)	\$378	\$294
Employment (Thousands)	8.3	6.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$82	\$55
Local Tax Revenue	\$45	\$30
State Tax Revenue	\$37	\$25

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		4.9%
Travel-generated employment		4.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$160
State tax revenue	\$5.50	State Tax Revenue	\$120
Local & State Total	\$12.60	Local & State Total	\$280

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$622	\$399
Visitor Spending	\$562	\$378
Other Spending	\$60	\$21
Earnings (Millions)	\$185	\$188
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	4.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$53	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$26	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$26	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.7%
Travel-generated employment		2.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		7.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$90
State tax revenue	\$5.10	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$10.20	Local & State Total	\$180

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$372	\$218
Visitor Spending	\$363	\$213
Other Spending	\$10	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$105	\$85
Employment (Thousands)	2.8	2.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$52	\$35
Local Tax Revenue	\$29	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.0%
Travel-generated employment		1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		1.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$9.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$100
State tax revenue	\$7.00	State Tax Revenue	\$70
Local & State Total	\$16.30	Local & State Total	\$170

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$587	\$355
Visitor Spending	\$570	\$346
Other Spending	\$17	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$170	\$138
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	3.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$70	\$47
Local Tax Revenue	\$40	\$27
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	1.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$140
State tax revenue	\$5.80	State Tax Revenue	\$100
Local & State Total	\$13.50	Local & State Total	\$240

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$473	\$273
Visitor Spending	\$460	\$269
Other Spending	\$13	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$138	\$112
Employment (Thousands)	3.5	2.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$59	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$34	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$17

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.2%
Travel-generated employment		1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$120
State tax revenue	\$6.20	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$14.40	Local & State Total	\$210

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$584	\$343
Visitor Spending	\$512	\$305
Other Spending	\$72	\$38
Earnings (Millions)	\$174	\$138
Employment (Thousands)	4.4	3.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$66	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$38	\$25
State Tax Revenue	\$29	\$19

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.1%
Travel-generated employment		2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$130
State tax revenue	\$6.10	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$14.30	Local & State Total	\$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 21
Peoria, Surprise
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$348	\$211
Visitor Spending	\$345	\$209
Other Spending	\$3	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$98	\$82
Employment (Thousands)	2.6	2.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$47	\$32
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$21	\$14

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$100
State tax revenue	\$6.60	State Tax Revenue	\$80
Local & State Total	\$15.20	Local & State Total	\$180

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$324	\$200
Visitor Spending	\$316	\$196
Other Spending	\$7	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$90	\$78
Employment (Thousands)	2.4	2.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$46	\$31
Local Tax Revenue	\$25	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$14

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.9%
Travel-generated employment		1.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$90
State tax revenue	\$7.00	State Tax Revenue	\$70
Local & State Total	\$16.00	Local & State Total	\$160

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,671	\$1,029
Visitor Spending	\$1,470	\$930
Other Spending	\$201	\$99
Earnings (Millions)	\$523	\$444
Employment (Thousands)	12.5	10.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$150	\$100
Local Tax Revenue	\$85	\$55
State Tax Revenue	\$65	\$45

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	6.8%
Travel-generated employment	6.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$270
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$10.60	Local & State Total	\$480

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

District 24
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,153	\$672
Visitor Spending	\$1,057	\$634
Other Spending	\$95	\$38
Earnings (Millions)	\$361	\$303
Employment (Thousands)	8.4	6.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$110	\$72
Local Tax Revenue	\$63	\$41
State Tax Revenue	\$47	\$31

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		7.7%
Travel-generated employment		4.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates	Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household		
Local tax revenue	\$6.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$230
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$170
Local & State Total	\$11.30	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 25
Mesa
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$447	\$291
Visitor Spending	\$440	\$287
Other Spending	\$7	\$3
Earnings (Millions)	\$126	\$114
Employment (Thousands)	3.4	2.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$55	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$31	\$21
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$17

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.8%
Travel-generated employment		1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$110
State tax revenue	\$6.00	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$13.40	Local & State Total	\$200

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

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,456	\$855
Visitor Spending	\$1,357	\$818
Other Spending	\$99	\$37
Earnings (Millions)	\$455	\$385
Employment (Thousands)	10.6	8.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$137	\$89
Local Tax Revenue	\$78	\$50
State Tax Revenue	\$58	\$39

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		6.3%
Travel-generated employment		5.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$280
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$10.80	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 27
Phoenix, Tempe
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$3,803	\$1,686
Visitor Spending	\$2,577	\$1,251
Other Spending	\$1,226	\$435
Earnings (Millions)	\$1,438	\$1,328
Employment (Thousands)	20.0	17.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$170	\$109
Local Tax Revenue	\$95	\$57
State Tax Revenue	\$75	\$52

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		8.1%
Travel-generated employment		10.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		5.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$320
State tax revenue	\$3.50	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$8.10	Local & State Total	\$570

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

District 28
Phoenix, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,360	\$882
Visitor Spending	\$1,232	\$814
Other Spending	\$129	\$69
Earnings (Millions)	\$405	\$346
Employment (Thousands)	10.2	8.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$129	\$88
Local Tax Revenue	\$72	\$48
State Tax Revenue	\$57	\$40

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		5.1%
Travel-generated employment		5.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		4.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$250
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$200
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.

District 29
Glendale, Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$380	\$219
Visitor Spending	\$376	\$217
Other Spending	\$5	\$2
Earnings (Millions)	\$108	\$86
Employment (Thousands)	2.8	2.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$51	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$29	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$14

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.5%
Travel-generated employment		1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$9.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$110
State tax revenue	\$6.70	State Tax Revenue	\$80
Local & State Total	\$15.70	Local & State Total	\$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 30
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2019	2020p
Spending (Millions)	\$486	\$283
Visitor Spending	\$433	\$255
Other Spending	\$53	\$28
Earnings (Millions)	\$144	\$113
Employment (Thousands)	3.6	2.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$58	\$38
Local Tax Revenue	\$33	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2020)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.3%
Travel-generated employment		1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$8.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$120
State tax revenue	\$6.30	State Tax Revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$14.90	Local & State Total	\$200

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, 2020p (May 2021). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.