



Arizona Travel Impacts by Legislative District, 2021p

July 2022

Prepared for the

Arizona Office of Tourism
Phoenix, Arizona

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Arizona Office of Tourism

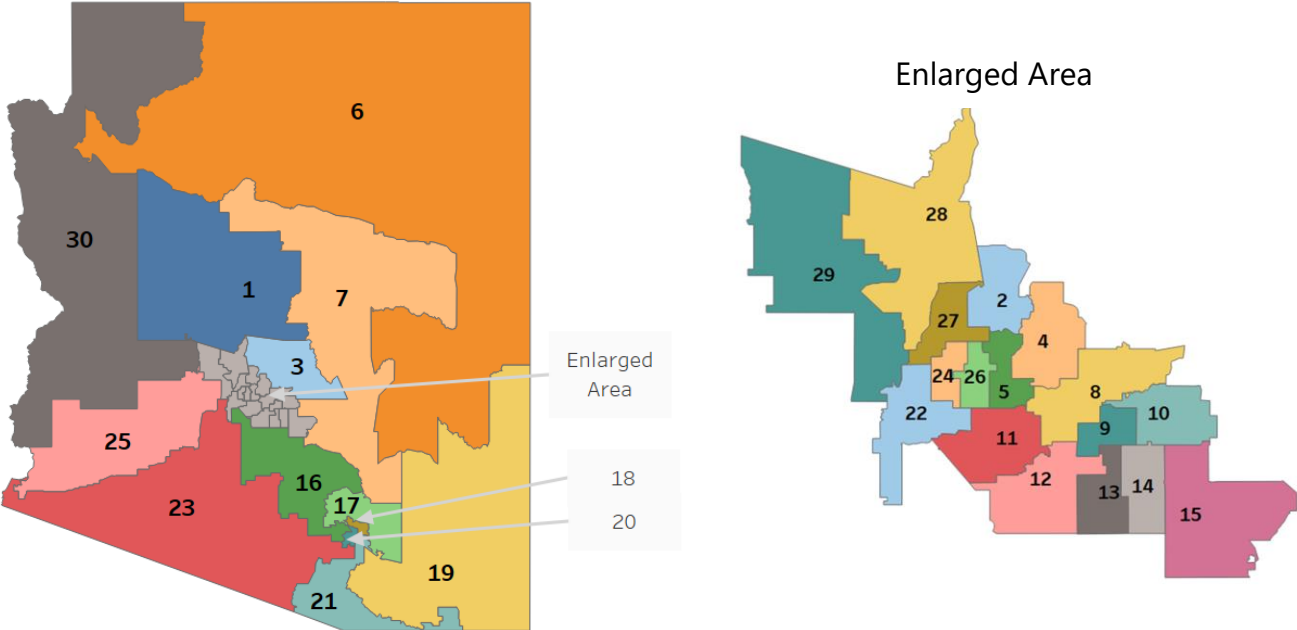
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ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS, 2021P

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.

¹ Arizona Travel Impacts, 2021p (May 2022). 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. <https://redistricting-irc-az.hub.arcgis.com/pages/official-maps>

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.

2021 Arizona Legislative District Travel Impacts

Legislative District		Spending (Million)			Earnings (Million)	Employment (Thousand)	Tax Revenue (Million)		
		Total	Visitor	*Other			Local	State	Total
01	Prescott, Sedona	\$1,308	\$1,291	\$17	\$322	9.8	\$66	\$54	\$120
02	Phoenix	\$730	\$559	\$171	\$241	5.2	\$35	\$29	\$65
03	Fountain Hills	\$340	\$331	\$9	\$96	2.3	\$19	\$16	\$34
04	Scottsdale	\$1,781	\$1,630	\$151	\$551	12.5	\$87	\$71	\$158
05	Phoenix	\$1,007	\$902	\$105	\$309	6.8	\$52	\$41	\$93
06	Flagstaff, Winslow, Page	\$1,442	\$1,431	\$12	\$409	11.9	\$66	\$62	\$128
07	Apache Junction, Globe	\$1,226	\$1,214	\$12	\$346	10.4	\$55	\$54	\$109
08	Tempe, Scottsdale	\$1,912	\$1,764	\$148	\$601	12.6	\$91	\$70	\$161
09	Mesa	\$614	\$611	\$2	\$167	4.1	\$38	\$30	\$68
10	Apache Junction, Mesa	\$589	\$585	\$4	\$162	4.1	\$31	\$28	\$59
11	Phoenix	\$2,319	\$1,626	\$693	\$852	11.3	\$68	\$49	\$116
12	Chandler	\$709	\$701	\$9	\$200	4.8	\$42	\$33	\$75
13	Chandler	\$508	\$504	\$4	\$137	3.3	\$32	\$25	\$58
14	Gilbert	\$311	\$310	\$1	\$79	1.9	\$22	\$17	\$39
15	Queen Creek	\$324	\$286	\$38	\$101	2.2	\$15	\$13	\$28
16	Casa Grande, Tuscon	\$520	\$513	\$7	\$151	4.6	\$20	\$24	\$44
17	Tucson	\$449	\$433	\$16	\$121	3.6	\$12	\$22	\$34
18	Tucson	\$682	\$638	\$44	\$189	5.5	\$19	\$34	\$53
19	Sierra Vista	\$452	\$451	\$1	\$115	4.3	\$17	\$20	\$37
20	Tuscon	\$967	\$830	\$137	\$211	5.9	\$23	\$38	\$60
21	Nogales, Bisbee	\$788	\$773	\$15	\$224	6.7	\$21	\$34	\$55
22	Avondale	\$504	\$497	\$7	\$136	3.2	\$32	\$25	\$57
23	Gila Bend, Yuma	\$400	\$393	\$7	\$108	3.1	\$18	\$18	\$37
24	Glendale	\$341	\$341	\$1	\$85	2.1	\$25	\$19	\$44
25	Yuma	\$520	\$508	\$12	\$141	4.2	\$21	\$23	\$44
26	Phoenix	\$534	\$516	\$18	\$148	3.5	\$34	\$26	\$60
27	Peoria	\$552	\$518	\$34	\$154	3.6	\$35	\$27	\$62
28	Sun City	\$282	\$278	\$4	\$72	1.8	\$19	\$15	\$34
29	Surprise	\$521	\$486	\$36	\$149	3.2	\$30	\$23	\$53
30	Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$998	\$983	\$15	\$298	9.0	\$41	\$44	\$85
All Arizona Districts		\$23,630	\$21,900	\$1,729	\$6,877	167.2	1,085.1	981.9	\$2,067

*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).

2021 Arizona Legislative District Employment Characteristics

Legislative District	District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
	Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01 Prescott, Sedona	94.9	9.8	10.3%	2.4%	5.8%
02 Phoenix	172.5	5.2	3.0%	4.4%	3.1%
03 Fountain Hills	62.8	2.3	3.7%	1.6%	1.4%
04 Scottsdale	339.8	12.5	3.7%	8.6%	7.5%
05 Phoenix	342.4	6.8	2.0%	8.7%	4.1%
06 Flagstaff, Winslow, Page	81.3	11.9	14.6%	2.1%	7.1%
07 Apache Junction, Globe	120.2	10.4	8.6%	3.1%	6.2%
08 Tempe, Scottsdale	281.9	12.6	4.5%	7.2%	7.5%
09 Mesa	148.0	4.1	2.7%	3.8%	2.4%
10 Apache Junction, Mesa	105.1	4.1	3.9%	2.7%	2.5%
11 Phoenix	299.5	11.3	3.8%	7.6%	6.8%
12 Chandler	222.6	4.8	2.2%	5.6%	2.9%
13 Chandler	123.1	3.3	2.7%	3.1%	2.0%
14 Gilbert	59.3	1.9	3.3%	1.5%	1.2%
15 Queen Creek	32.4	2.2	6.8%	0.8%	1.3%
16 Casa Grande, Tuscon	72.2	4.6	6.4%	1.8%	2.8%
17 Tucson	46.4	3.6	7.6%	1.2%	2.1%
18 Tucson	217.1	5.5	2.5%	5.5%	3.3%
19 Sierra Vista	58.6	4.3	7.3%	1.5%	2.5%
20 Tucson	218.3	5.9	2.7%	5.5%	3.5%
21 Nogales, Bisbee	60.3	6.7	11.1%	1.5%	4.0%
22 Avondale	128.0	3.2	2.5%	3.2%	1.9%
23 Gila Bend, Yuma	55.8	3.1	5.5%	1.4%	1.8%
24 Glendale	65.2	2.1	3.2%	1.7%	1.2%
25 Yuma	56.7	4.2	7.5%	1.4%	2.5%
26 Phoenix	143.3	3.5	2.5%	3.6%	2.1%
27 Peoria	145.0	3.6	2.5%	3.7%	2.2%
28 Sun City	52.5	1.8	3.4%	1.3%	1.1%
29 Surprise	46.1	3.2	6.9%	1.2%	1.9%
30 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	88.7	9.0	10.1%	2.3%	5.4%
All Arizona Districts	3,940.2	167.2	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.

2021 Arizona Legislative District Tax Impacts

Legislative District	Revenue Generated by \$100 Visitor Spending			Revenues per District Household		
	Local	State	Total	Local	State	Total
01 Prescott, Sedona	\$5.10	\$4.20	\$9.30	\$650	\$530	\$1,180
02 Phoenix	\$6.30	\$4.90	\$11.20	\$340	\$260	\$600
03 Fountain Hills	\$5.60	\$4.70	\$10.30	\$320	\$270	\$590
04 Scottsdale	\$5.30	\$4.20	\$9.60	\$740	\$590	\$1,330
05 Phoenix	\$5.70	\$4.50	\$10.20	\$480	\$370	\$850
06 Flagstaff, Winslow, Page	\$4.60	\$4.30	\$8.90	\$890	\$830	\$1,720
07 Apache Junction, Globe	\$4.60	\$4.40	\$9.00	\$620	\$600	\$1,220
08 Tempe, Scottsdale	\$5.20	\$3.90	\$9.10	\$1,020	\$770	\$1,790
09 Mesa	\$6.20	\$4.90	\$11.10	\$360	\$280	\$640
10 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$5.30	\$4.70	\$10.00	\$290	\$260	\$550
11 Phoenix	\$4.20	\$2.60	\$6.70	\$750	\$460	\$1,210
12 Chandler	\$6.00	\$4.60	\$10.60	\$460	\$360	\$820
13 Chandler	\$6.40	\$5.00	\$11.40	\$330	\$260	\$580
14 Gilbert	\$7.00	\$5.40	\$12.40	\$260	\$200	\$460
15 Queen Creek	\$5.10	\$4.60	\$9.70	\$210	\$180	\$390
16 Casa Grande, Tuscon	\$3.90	\$4.70	\$8.60	\$200	\$240	\$440
17 Tucson	\$2.80	\$5.00	\$7.80	\$150	\$270	\$410
18 Tucson	\$2.90	\$5.20	\$8.20	\$130	\$240	\$370
19 Sierra Vista	\$3.90	\$4.40	\$8.20	\$300	\$330	\$630
20 Tucson	\$2.70	\$4.40	\$7.20	\$160	\$260	\$420
21 Nogales, Bisbee	\$2.70	\$4.40	\$7.10	\$320	\$530	\$850
22 Avondale	\$6.50	\$5.00	\$11.50	\$320	\$250	\$570
23 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$4.60	\$4.70	\$9.30	\$310	\$310	\$630
24 Glendale	\$7.30	\$5.60	\$12.90	\$240	\$190	\$430
25 Yuma	\$4.10	\$4.40	\$8.60	\$320	\$350	\$670
26 Phoenix	\$6.50	\$5.00	\$11.50	\$340	\$260	\$590
27 Peoria	\$6.70	\$5.20	\$11.80	\$300	\$230	\$530
28 Sun City	\$6.70	\$5.40	\$12.10	\$230	\$180	\$410
29 Surprise	\$6.10	\$4.70	\$10.80	\$290	\$230	\$520
30 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$4.20	\$4.50	\$8.70	\$400	\$430	\$830
All Arizona Districts	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$9.40	\$390	\$350	\$740

District 01
Prescott, Sedona
 Yavapai county

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$780	\$1,308
Visitor Spending	\$762	\$1,291
Other Spending	\$18	\$17
Earnings (Millions)	\$268	\$322
Employment (Thousands)	8.5	9.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$78	\$120
Local Tax Revenue	\$43	\$66
State Tax Revenue	\$35	\$54

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.4%
Travel-generated employment	5.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	10.3%

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$650
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$530
Local & State Total	\$9.30	Local & State Total	\$1,180

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 02
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$531	\$730
Visitor Spending	\$342	\$559
Other Spending	\$189	\$171
Earnings (Millions)	\$232	\$241
Employment (Thousands)	5.1	5.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$49	\$65
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$35
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$29

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		4.4%
Travel-generated employment		3.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2020)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$340
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$11.20	Local & State Total	\$600

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

District 03
Fountain Hills
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$225	\$340
Visitor Spending	\$217	\$331
Other Spending	\$9	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$92	\$96
Employment (Thousands)	2.3	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$26	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$12	\$16

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.6%
Travel-generated employment	1.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$320
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$270
Local & State Total	\$10.30	Local & State Total	\$590

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

District 04
Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,278	\$1,781
Visitor Spending	\$1,124	\$1,630
Other Spending	\$153	\$151
Earnings (Millions)	\$531	\$551
Employment (Thousands)	12.5	12.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$121	\$158
Local Tax Revenue	\$66	\$87
State Tax Revenue	\$54	\$71

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	8.6%
Travel-generated employment	7.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$740
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$590
Local & State Total	\$9.60	Local & State Total	\$1,330

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
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$684	\$1,007
Visitor Spending	\$582	\$902
Other Spending	\$101	\$105
Earnings (Millions)	\$292	\$309
Employment (Thousands)	6.6	6.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$70	\$93
Local Tax Revenue	\$39	\$52
State Tax Revenue	\$31	\$41

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		8.7%
Travel-generated employment		4.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$480
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$370
Local & State Total	\$10.20	Local & State Total	\$850

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

District 06
Flagstaff, Winslow, Page
 Apache, Coconino, Gila, Navajo and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$912	\$1,442
Visitor Spending	\$903	\$1,431
Other Spending	\$9	\$12
Earnings (Millions)	\$348	\$409
Employment (Thousands)	10.7	11.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$89	\$128
Local Tax Revenue	\$46	\$66
State Tax Revenue	\$43	\$62

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.1%
Travel-generated employment	7.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	14.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$890
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$830
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$1,720

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 07
Apache Junction, Globe
 Coconino, Gila, Pinal and Navajo counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$836	\$1,226
Visitor Spending	\$826	\$1,214
Other Spending	\$10	\$12
Earnings (Millions)	\$308	\$346
Employment (Thousands)	9.6	10.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$81	\$109
Local Tax Revenue	\$41	\$55
State Tax Revenue	\$40	\$54

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	6.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$620
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$600
Local & State Total	\$9.00	Local & State Total	\$1,220

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

District 08
Tempe, Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,240	\$1,912
Visitor Spending	\$1,159	\$1,764
Other Spending	\$81	\$148
Earnings (Millions)	\$570	\$601
Employment (Thousands)	12.2	12.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$119	\$161
Local Tax Revenue	\$67	\$91
State Tax Revenue	\$52	\$70

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.2%
Travel-generated employment	7.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	4.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$1,020
State tax revenue	\$3.90	State Tax Revenue	\$770
Local & State Total	\$9.10	Local & State Total	\$1,790

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
Mesa
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$377	\$614
Visitor Spending	\$374	\$611
Other Spending	\$3	\$2
Earnings (Millions)	\$146	\$167
Employment (Thousands)	3.7	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$50	\$68
Local Tax Revenue	\$29	\$38
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$30

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.8%
Travel-generated employment	2.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$360
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$280
Local & State Total	\$11.10	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 10
Apache Junction, Mesa
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$405	\$589
Visitor Spending	\$402	\$585
Other Spending	\$3	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$159	\$162
Employment (Thousands)	4.2	4.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$46	\$59
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$31
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$28

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.7%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$290
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$10.00	Local & State Total	\$550

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
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,325	\$2,319
Visitor Spending	\$961	\$1,626
Other Spending	\$364	\$693
Earnings (Millions)	\$907	\$852
Employment (Thousands)	11.8	11.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$84	\$116
Local Tax Revenue	\$46	\$68
State Tax Revenue	\$38	\$49

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	7.6%
Travel-generated employment	6.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$750
State tax revenue	\$2.60	State Tax Revenue	\$460
Local & State Total	\$6.70	Local & State Total	\$1,210

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 12
Chandler
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$452	\$709
Visitor Spending	\$442	\$701
Other Spending	\$10	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$177	\$200
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	4.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$55	\$75
Local Tax Revenue	\$31	\$42
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$33

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	5.6%
Travel-generated employment	2.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$460
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$360
Local & State Total	\$10.60	Local & State Total	\$820

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
Chandler
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$303	\$508
Visitor Spending	\$298	\$504
Other Spending	\$5	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$118	\$137
Employment (Thousands)	3.0	3.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$58
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$32
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$25

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$330
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$11.40	Local & State Total	\$580

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
Gilbert
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$170	\$311
Visitor Spending	\$169	\$310
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$65	\$79
Employment (Thousands)	1.7	1.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$28	\$39
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$22
State Tax Revenue	\$12	\$17

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	1.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$260
State tax revenue	\$5.40	State Tax Revenue	\$200
Local & State Total	\$12.40	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 15
Queen Creek
 Maricopa and Pinal County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$177	\$324
Visitor Spending	\$158	\$286
Other Spending	\$20	\$38
Earnings (Millions)	\$91	\$101
Employment (Thousands)	1.9	2.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$20	\$28
Local Tax Revenue	\$10	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$10	\$13

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	0.8%
Travel-generated employment	1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$210
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$180
Local & State Total	\$9.70	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 16
Casa Grande, Tuscon
Pima and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$331	\$520
Visitor Spending	\$326	\$513
Other Spending	\$4	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$126	\$151
Employment (Thousands)	3.9	4.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$32	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$15	\$20
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.8%
Travel-generated employment	2.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$200
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$440

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

District 17
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$270	\$449
Visitor Spending	\$252	\$433
Other Spending	\$18	\$16
Earnings (Millions)	\$113	\$121
Employment (Thousands)	3.5	3.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$24	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$9	\$12
State Tax Revenue	\$15	\$22

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.2%
Travel-generated employment		2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		7.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$150
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$270
Local & State Total	\$7.80	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 18
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$397	\$682
Visitor Spending	\$344	\$638
Other Spending	\$53	\$44
Earnings (Millions)	\$171	\$189
Employment (Thousands)	5.2	5.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$37	\$53
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$34

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	5.5%
Travel-generated employment	3.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$130
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$8.20	Local & State Total	\$370

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
Sierra Vista
 Cochise, Graham and Greenlee counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$281	\$452
Visitor Spending	\$279	\$451
Other Spending	\$1	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$106	\$115
Employment (Thousands)	4.0	4.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$26	\$37
Local Tax Revenue	\$13	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$14	\$20

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$330
Local & State Total	\$8.20	Local & State Total	\$630

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
Tuscon
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$542	\$967
Visitor Spending	\$455	\$830
Other Spending	\$87	\$137
Earnings (Millions)	\$190	\$211
Employment (Thousands)	5.5	5.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$60
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$23
State Tax Revenue	\$26	\$38

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		5.5%
Travel-generated employment		3.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$160
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$7.20	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 21
Nogales, Bisbee
 Santa Cruz and Cochise counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$478	\$788
Visitor Spending	\$466	\$773
Other Spending	\$12	\$15
Earnings (Millions)	\$200	\$224
Employment (Thousands)	6.2	6.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$55
Local Tax Revenue	\$15	\$21
State Tax Revenue	\$23	\$34

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.5%
Travel-generated employment	4.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	11.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$320
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$530
Local & State Total	\$7.10	Local & State Total	\$850

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

District 22
Avondale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$293	\$504
Visitor Spending	\$289	\$497
Other Spending	\$4	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$117	\$136
Employment (Thousands)	2.9	3.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$57
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$32
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$25

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.2%
Travel-generated employment		1.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$320
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$11.50	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 23
Gila Bend, Yuma
 Maricopa, Pima and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$255	\$400
Visitor Spending	\$250	\$393
Other Spending	\$5	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$94	\$108
Employment (Thousands)	2.8	3.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$27	\$37
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$13	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.4%
Travel-generated employment	1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	5.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$310
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$310
Local & State Total	\$9.30	Local & State Total	\$630

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
Glendale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$179	\$341
Visitor Spending	\$179	\$341
Other Spending	\$0	\$1
Earnings (Millions)	\$68	\$85
Employment (Thousands)	1.7	2.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$32	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$18	\$25
State Tax Revenue	\$14	\$19

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.7%
Travel-generated employment	1.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	3.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$5.60	State Tax Revenue	\$190
Local & State Total	\$12.90	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 25
Yuma
 Maricopa and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$365	\$520
Visitor Spending	\$359	\$508
Other Spending	\$6	\$12
Earnings (Millions)	\$130	\$141
Employment (Thousands)	4.0	4.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$34	\$44
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$21
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$23

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.4%
Travel-generated employment	2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	7.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$320
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$350
Local & State Total	\$8.60	Local & State Total	\$670

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

District 26
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$322	\$534
Visitor Spending	\$303	\$516
Other Spending	\$20	\$18
Earnings (Millions)	\$127	\$148
Employment (Thousands)	3.2	3.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$44	\$60
Local Tax Revenue	\$25	\$34
State Tax Revenue	\$19	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.6%
Travel-generated employment		2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$340
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$260
Local & State Total	\$11.50	Local & State Total	\$590

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

District 27
Peoria
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$335	\$552
Visitor Spending	\$297	\$518
Other Spending	\$38	\$34
Earnings (Millions)	\$134	\$154
Employment (Thousands)	3.3	3.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$45	\$62
Local Tax Revenue	\$26	\$35
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$27

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.7%
Travel-generated employment		2.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$11.80	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 28
Sun City
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$164	\$282
Visitor Spending	\$160	\$278
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$65	\$72
Employment (Thousands)	1.7	1.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$25	\$34
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$19
State Tax Revenue	\$11	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.3%
Travel-generated employment		1.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$230
State tax revenue	\$5.40	State Tax Revenue	\$180
Local & State Total	\$12.10	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 29
Surprise
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$306	\$521
Visitor Spending	\$287	\$486
Other Spending	\$19	\$36
Earnings (Millions)	\$139	\$149
Employment (Thousands)	3.0	3.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$39	\$53
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$30
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$23

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	6.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$290
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$10.80	Local & State Total	\$520

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

District 30
Kingman, Lake Havasu City
 La Paz and Mohave counties

Travel Impacts

	2020	2021p
Spending (Millions)	\$717	\$998
Visitor Spending	\$702	\$983
Other Spending	\$15	\$15
Earnings (Millions)	\$237	\$298
Employment (Thousands)	7.6	9.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$64	\$85
Local Tax Revenue	\$31	\$41
State Tax Revenue	\$33	\$44

Employment Characteristics (2021)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	2.3%
Travel-generated employment	5.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	10.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2021)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$400
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$430
Local & State Total	\$8.70	Local & State Total	\$830

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 in ArcGIS by Dean Runyan Associates staff
- U.S. Bureau of the Census Zip code Business Patterns for payroll employment by industry.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census 2020 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, 2021p (May 2022). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.