



Arizona Travel Impacts by Legislative District, 2023p

September 2024

Prepared for the

Arizona Office of Tourism
Phoenix, Arizona

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Arizona Office of Tourism

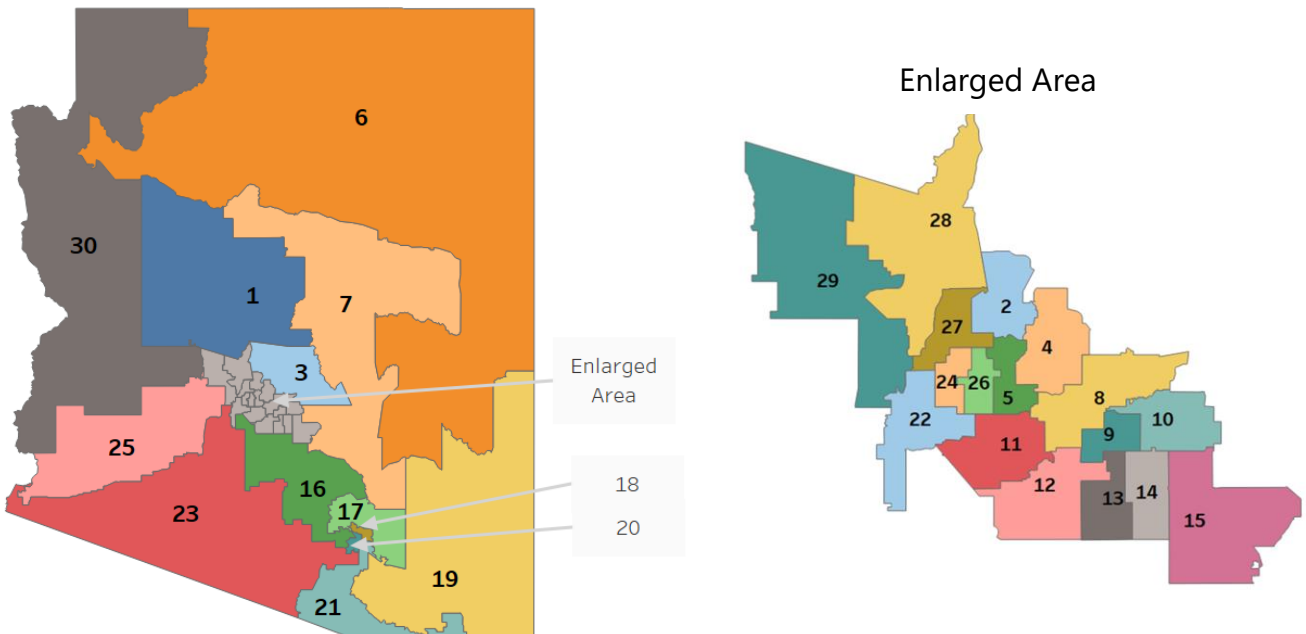
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September 2024

ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TRAVEL IMPACTS, 2023P

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, 2023p (May 2024). 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.

2023 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	\$1,428	\$1,414	\$15	\$372	10.4	\$71	\$58	\$129
02	Phoenix	\$883	\$668	\$215	\$298	5.7	\$42	\$34	\$75
03	Fountain Hills	\$563	\$536	\$27	\$163	3.4	\$31	\$25	\$57
04	Scottsdale	\$2,201	\$2,020	\$181	\$692	14.2	\$110	\$85	\$195
05	Phoenix	\$1,196	\$1,078	\$118	\$373	7.6	\$62	\$48	\$110
06	Flagstaff, Winslow, Page	\$1,682	\$1,648	\$34	\$495	13.1	\$85	\$73	\$159
07	Apache Junction, Globe	\$1,309	\$1,303	\$6	\$409	11.3	\$50	\$54	\$104
08	Tempe, Scottsdale	\$2,725	\$2,443	\$282	\$830	15.6	\$126	\$93	\$219
09	Mesa	\$717	\$714	\$2	\$207	4.5	\$44	\$33	\$77
10	Apache Junction, Mesa	\$590	\$586	\$4	\$170	3.8	\$33	\$27	\$60
11	Phoenix	\$3,373	\$2,293	\$1,080	\$1,024	13.1	\$85	\$61	\$146
12	Chandler	\$922	\$911	\$11	\$271	5.8	\$55	\$41	\$97
13	Chandler	\$583	\$580	\$3	\$167	3.6	\$37	\$28	\$64
14	Gilbert	\$372	\$370	\$2	\$101	2.2	\$26	\$19	\$45
15	Queen Creek	\$402	\$343	\$59	\$118	2.4	\$17	\$15	\$31
16	Casa Grande, Tuscon	\$716	\$698	\$18	\$204	5.7	\$29	\$33	\$62
17	Tucson	\$565	\$524	\$41	\$161	4.2	\$15	\$26	\$41
18	Tucson	\$694	\$646	\$47	\$206	5.3	\$17	\$32	\$49
19	Sierra Vista	\$611	\$604	\$7	\$155	5.2	\$23	\$26	\$48
20	Tuscon	\$810	\$720	\$90	\$213	5.4	\$18	\$32	\$50
21	Nogales, Bisbee	\$1,262	\$1,150	\$111	\$294	7.8	\$29	\$47	\$76
22	Avondale	\$602	\$594	\$9	\$170	3.6	\$38	\$28	\$67
23	Gila Bend, Yuma	\$767	\$709	\$59	\$187	4.7	\$33	\$32	\$65
24	Glendale	\$397	\$396	\$0	\$105	2.3	\$29	\$21	\$50
25	Yuma	\$665	\$628	\$37	\$185	4.8	\$26	\$26	\$52
26	Phoenix	\$637	\$620	\$18	\$185	4.0	\$40	\$30	\$70
27	Peoria	\$641	\$603	\$38	\$188	4.0	\$40	\$30	\$70
28	Sun City	\$351	\$347	\$5	\$96	2.1	\$24	\$18	\$42
29	Surprise	\$552	\$518	\$34	\$157	3.2	\$31	\$24	\$55
30	Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$1,101	\$1,090	\$11	\$307	8.1	\$43	\$46	\$89
All Arizona Districts		\$29,320	\$26,757	\$2,563	\$8,502	186.9	\$1,309	\$1,145	\$2,453

*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).

2023 Arizona Legislative District Employment Characteristics

Legislative District	District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
	Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01 Prescott, Sedona	100.2	10.4	10.3%	2.3%	5.5%
02 Phoenix	193.2	5.7	3.0%	4.4%	3.1%
03 Fountain Hills	70.3	3.4	4.9%	1.6%	1.8%
04 Scottsdale	380.6	14.2	3.7%	8.7%	7.6%
05 Phoenix	383.5	7.6	2.0%	8.8%	4.1%
06 Flagstaff, Winslow, Page	84.4	13.1	15.5%	1.9%	7.0%
07 Apache Junction, Globe	129.9	11.3	8.7%	3.0%	6.1%
08 Tempe, Scottsdale	315.7	15.6	4.9%	7.2%	8.4%
09 Mesa	165.8	4.5	2.7%	3.8%	2.4%
10 Apache Junction, Mesa	118.6	3.8	3.2%	2.7%	2.0%
11 Phoenix	335.5	13.1	3.9%	7.7%	7.0%
12 Chandler	249.3	5.8	2.3%	5.7%	3.1%
13 Chandler	137.8	3.6	2.6%	3.2%	1.9%
14 Gilbert	66.5	2.2	3.3%	1.5%	1.2%
15 Queen Creek	36.8	2.4	6.4%	0.8%	1.3%
16 Casa Grande, Tuscon	84.6	5.7	6.7%	1.9%	3.0%
17 Tucson	50.2	4.2	8.4%	1.1%	2.3%
18 Tucson	234.5	5.3	2.3%	5.4%	2.8%
19 Sierra Vista	64.1	5.2	8.1%	1.5%	2.8%
20 Tucson	235.8	5.4	2.3%	5.4%	2.9%
21 Nogales, Bisbee	65.8	7.8	11.8%	1.5%	4.2%
22 Avondale	143.4	3.6	2.5%	3.3%	1.9%
23 Gila Bend, Yuma	59.8	4.7	7.9%	1.4%	2.5%
24 Glendale	73.0	2.3	3.2%	1.7%	1.2%
25 Yuma	60.8	4.8	7.9%	1.4%	2.6%
26 Phoenix	160.5	4.0	2.5%	3.7%	2.1%
27 Peoria	162.4	4.0	2.4%	3.7%	2.1%
28 Sun City	58.8	2.1	3.6%	1.3%	1.1%
29 Surprise	51.6	3.2	6.1%	1.2%	1.7%
30 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	92.8	8.1	8.8%	2.1%	4.3%
All Arizona Districts	4,366.0	186.9	4.3%	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.

2023 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	\$5.00	\$4.10	\$9.10	\$670	\$540	\$1,210
02 Phoenix	\$6.30	\$4.70	\$10.90	\$450	\$330	\$780
03 Fountain Hills	\$5.90	\$4.60	\$10.50	\$340	\$270	\$610
04 Scottsdale	\$5.40	\$4.10	\$9.60	\$1,040	\$780	\$1,820
05 Phoenix	\$5.80	\$4.30	\$10.10	\$670	\$500	\$1,180
06 Flagstaff, Winslow, Page	\$5.20	\$4.40	\$9.60	\$930	\$790	\$1,730
07 Apache Junction, Globe	\$3.80	\$4.10	\$8.00	\$600	\$650	\$1,250
08 Tempe, Scottsdale	\$5.10	\$3.70	\$8.90	\$1,180	\$850	\$2,020
09 Mesa	\$6.20	\$4.60	\$10.80	\$500	\$370	\$870
10 Apache Junction, Mesa	\$5.70	\$4.60	\$10.30	\$380	\$300	\$680
11 Phoenix	\$3.70	\$2.30	\$6.00	\$970	\$600	\$1,570
12 Chandler	\$6.10	\$4.50	\$10.60	\$570	\$420	\$990
13 Chandler	\$6.40	\$4.70	\$11.10	\$440	\$330	\$770
14 Gilbert	\$7.00	\$5.20	\$12.20	\$320	\$240	\$560
15 Queen Creek	\$4.80	\$4.20	\$9.00	\$250	\$210	\$460
16 Casa Grande, Tuscon	\$4.20	\$4.70	\$8.90	\$210	\$240	\$450
17 Tucson	\$2.80	\$5.00	\$7.70	\$160	\$290	\$450
18 Tucson	\$2.70	\$4.90	\$7.60	\$190	\$350	\$530
19 Sierra Vista	\$3.70	\$4.30	\$8.00	\$280	\$320	\$600
20 Tuscon	\$2.50	\$4.40	\$6.90	\$240	\$430	\$670
21 Nogales, Bisbee	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.50	\$300	\$480	\$780
22 Avondale	\$6.40	\$4.80	\$11.20	\$420	\$310	\$740
23 Gila Bend, Yuma	\$4.70	\$4.50	\$9.20	\$300	\$280	\$580
24 Glendale	\$7.20	\$5.30	\$12.50	\$310	\$230	\$530
25 Yuma	\$4.10	\$4.20	\$8.30	\$390	\$400	\$790
26 Phoenix	\$6.40	\$4.80	\$11.20	\$450	\$330	\$780
27 Peoria	\$6.60	\$4.90	\$11.50	\$400	\$290	\$690
28 Sun City	\$6.80	\$5.30	\$12.10	\$270	\$210	\$480
29 Surprise	\$6.10	\$4.50	\$10.60	\$380	\$280	\$670
30 Kingman, Lake Havasu City	\$4.00	\$4.20	\$8.20	\$420	\$440	\$860
All Arizona Districts	\$4.90	\$4.30	\$9.20	\$470	\$410	\$890

District 01
Prescott, Sedona
 Yavapai county

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,388	\$1,428
Visitor Spending	\$1,373	\$1,414
Other Spending	\$15	\$15
Earnings (Millions)	\$347	\$372
Employment (Thousands)	10.1	10.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$124	\$129
Local Tax Revenue	\$69	\$71
State Tax Revenue	\$55	\$58

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.3%
Travel-generated employment		5.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		10.3%

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$670
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$540
Local & State Total	\$9.10	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 02
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$849	\$883
Visitor Spending	\$640	\$668
Other Spending	\$208	\$215
Earnings (Millions)	\$279	\$298
Employment (Thousands)	5.7	5.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$71	\$75
Local Tax Revenue	\$39	\$42
State Tax Revenue	\$31	\$34

Employment Characteristics (2023)

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 (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.30	Local Tax Revenue	\$450
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$330
Local & State Total	\$10.90	Local & State Total	\$780

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$545	\$563
Visitor Spending	\$519	\$536
Other Spending	\$26	\$27
Earnings (Millions)	\$149	\$163
Employment (Thousands)	3.3	3.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$53	\$57
Local Tax Revenue	\$30	\$31
State Tax Revenue	\$24	\$25

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.6%
Travel-generated employment		1.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		4.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.90	Local Tax Revenue	\$340
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$270
Local & State Total	\$10.50	Local & State Total	\$610

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

District 04
Scottsdale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$2,083	\$2,201
Visitor Spending	\$1,908	\$2,020
Other Spending	\$174	\$181
Earnings (Millions)	\$629	\$692
Employment (Thousands)	13.5	14.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$182	\$195
Local Tax Revenue	\$103	\$110
State Tax Revenue	\$79	\$85

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		8.7%
Travel-generated employment		7.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$1,040
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$780
Local & State Total	\$9.60	Local & State Total	\$1,820

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 05
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,137	\$1,196
Visitor Spending	\$1,023	\$1,078
Other Spending	\$113	\$118
Earnings (Millions)	\$340	\$373
Employment (Thousands)	7.2	7.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$103	\$110
Local Tax Revenue	\$59	\$62
State Tax Revenue	\$44	\$48

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		8.8%
Travel-generated employment		4.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.0%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$670
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$500
Local & State Total	\$10.10	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 06
Flagstaff, Winslow, Page
 Apache, Coconino, Gila, Navajo and Yavapai counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,646	\$1,682
Visitor Spending	\$1,615	\$1,648
Other Spending	\$32	\$34
Earnings (Millions)	\$453	\$495
Employment (Thousands)	12.7	13.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$151	\$159
Local Tax Revenue	\$81	\$85
State Tax Revenue	\$70	\$73

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.9%
Travel-generated employment		7.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		15.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$930
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$790
Local & State Total	\$9.60	Local & State Total	\$1,730

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

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

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,269	\$1,309
Visitor Spending	\$1,264	\$1,303
Other Spending	\$5	\$6
Earnings (Millions)	\$366	\$409
Employment (Thousands)	10.7	11.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$98	\$104
Local Tax Revenue	\$47	\$50
State Tax Revenue	\$51	\$54

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.0%
Travel-generated employment	6.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

<u>\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates</u>		<u>Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household</u>	
Local tax revenue	\$3.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$600
State tax revenue	\$4.10	State Tax Revenue	\$650
Local & State Total	\$8.00	Local & State Total	\$1,250

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$2,558	\$2,725
Visitor Spending	\$2,295	\$2,443
Other Spending	\$263	\$282
Earnings (Millions)	\$746	\$830
Employment (Thousands)	14.5	15.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$204	\$219
Local Tax Revenue	\$118	\$126
State Tax Revenue	\$86	\$93

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		7.2%
Travel-generated employment		8.4%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		4.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$1,180
State tax revenue	\$3.70	State Tax Revenue	\$850
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$2,020

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$684	\$717
Visitor Spending	\$681	\$714
Other Spending	\$2	\$2
Earnings (Millions)	\$187	\$207
Employment (Thousands)	4.2	4.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$72	\$77
Local Tax Revenue	\$42	\$44
State Tax Revenue	\$31	\$33

Employment Characteristics (2023)

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 (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$500
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$370
Local & State Total	\$10.80	Local & State Total	\$870

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$570	\$590
Visitor Spending	\$566	\$586
Other Spending	\$4	\$4
Earnings (Millions)	\$154	\$170
Employment (Thousands)	3.5	3.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$57	\$60
Local Tax Revenue	\$31	\$33
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$27

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		2.7%
Travel-generated employment		2.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.2%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$5.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$380
State tax revenue	\$4.60	State Tax Revenue	\$300
Local & State Total	\$10.30	Local & State Total	\$680

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

District 11
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$3,162	\$3,373
Visitor Spending	\$2,155	\$2,293
Other Spending	\$1,006	\$1,080
Earnings (Millions)	\$929	\$1,024
Employment (Thousands)	12.1	13.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$135	\$146
Local Tax Revenue	\$79	\$85
State Tax Revenue	\$56	\$61

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		7.7%
Travel-generated employment		7.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$970
State tax revenue	\$2.30	State Tax Revenue	\$600
Local & State Total	\$6.00	Local & State Total	\$1,570

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 12
Chandler
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$877	\$922
Visitor Spending	\$866	\$911
Other Spending	\$11	\$11
Earnings (Millions)	\$244	\$271
Employment (Thousands)	5.5	5.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$91	\$97
Local Tax Revenue	\$52	\$55
State Tax Revenue	\$39	\$41

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		5.7%
Travel-generated employment		3.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$570
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$420
Local & State Total	\$10.60	Local & State Total	\$990

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$558	\$583
Visitor Spending	\$554	\$580
Other Spending	\$3	\$3
Earnings (Millions)	\$151	\$167
Employment (Thousands)	3.4	3.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$60	\$64
Local Tax Revenue	\$35	\$37
State Tax Revenue	\$26	\$28

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	3.2%
Travel-generated employment	1.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	2.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates	Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household
Local tax revenue	\$6.40
State tax revenue	\$4.70
Local & State Total	\$11.10
Local Tax Revenue	\$440
State Tax Revenue	\$330
Local & State Total	\$770

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$360	\$372
Visitor Spending	\$359	\$370
Other Spending	\$2	\$2
Earnings (Millions)	\$92	\$101
Employment (Thousands)	2.1	2.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$42	\$45
Local Tax Revenue	\$24	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$18	\$19

Employment Characteristics (2023)

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 (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$320
State tax revenue	\$5.20	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$12.20	Local & State Total	\$560

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

District 15
Queen Creek
 Maricopa and Pinal County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$385	\$402
Visitor Spending	\$330	\$343
Other Spending	\$54	\$59
Earnings (Millions)	\$106	\$118
Employment (Thousands)	2.2	2.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$29	\$31
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$14	\$15

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		0.8%
Travel-generated employment		1.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		6.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$250
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$9.00	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 16
Casa Grande, Tuscon
Pima and Pinal counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$702	\$716
Visitor Spending	\$686	\$698
Other Spending	\$16	\$18
Earnings (Millions)	\$183	\$204
Employment (Thousands)	5.3	5.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$59	\$62
Local Tax Revenue	\$28	\$29
State Tax Revenue	\$31	\$33

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.9%
Travel-generated employment		3.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		6.7%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$210
State tax revenue	\$4.70	State Tax Revenue	\$240
Local & State Total	\$8.90	Local & State Total	\$450

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

District 17
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$537	\$565
Visitor Spending	\$507	\$524
Other Spending	\$31	\$41
Earnings (Millions)	\$145	\$161
Employment (Thousands)	4.0	4.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$38	\$41
Local Tax Revenue	\$14	\$15
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)	
Total employment	1.1%
Travel-generated employment	2.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ	8.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$160
State tax revenue	\$5.00	State Tax Revenue	\$290
Local & State Total	\$7.70	Local & State Total	\$450

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

District 18
Tucson
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$657	\$694
Visitor Spending	\$622	\$646
Other Spending	\$35	\$47
Earnings (Millions)	\$186	\$206
Employment (Thousands)	5.0	5.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$46	\$49
Local Tax Revenue	\$16	\$17
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$32

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		5.4%
Travel-generated employment		2.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$190
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$350
Local & State Total	\$7.60	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 19
Sierra Vista
 Cochise, Graham and Greenlee counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$596	\$611
Visitor Spending	\$590	\$604
Other Spending	\$5	\$7
Earnings (Millions)	\$143	\$155
Employment (Thousands)	5.0	5.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$46	\$48
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$23
State Tax Revenue	\$25	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.5%
Travel-generated employment		2.8%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		8.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$280
State tax revenue	\$4.30	State Tax Revenue	\$320
Local & State Total	\$8.00	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 20
Tuscon
Pima County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$764	\$810
Visitor Spending	\$689	\$720
Other Spending	\$75	\$90
Earnings (Millions)	\$193	\$213
Employment (Thousands)	5.1	5.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$47	\$50
Local Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$32

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		5.4%
Travel-generated employment		2.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.3%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$240
State tax revenue	\$4.40	State Tax Revenue	\$430
Local & State Total	\$6.90	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 21
Nogales, Bisbee
 Santa Cruz and Cochise counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,175	\$1,262
Visitor Spending	\$1,077	\$1,150
Other Spending	\$98	\$111
Earnings (Millions)	\$269	\$294
Employment (Thousands)	7.4	7.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$71	\$76
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$29
State Tax Revenue	\$43	\$47

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.5%
Travel-generated employment		4.2%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		11.8%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.50	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$4.00	State Tax Revenue	\$480
Local & State Total	\$6.50	Local & State Total	\$780

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$577	\$602
Visitor Spending	\$569	\$594
Other Spending	\$8	\$9
Earnings (Millions)	\$154	\$170
Employment (Thousands)	3.4	3.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$62	\$67
Local Tax Revenue	\$36	\$38
State Tax Revenue	\$26	\$28

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.3%
Travel-generated employment		1.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$420
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$310
Local & State Total	\$11.20	Local & State Total	\$740

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

District 23
Gila Bend, Yuma
 Maricopa, Pima and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$737	\$767
Visitor Spending	\$685	\$709
Other Spending	\$52	\$59
Earnings (Millions)	\$172	\$187
Employment (Thousands)	4.5	4.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$62	\$65
Local Tax Revenue	\$32	\$33
State Tax Revenue	\$30	\$32

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.4%
Travel-generated employment		2.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		7.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.70	Local Tax Revenue	\$300
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$280
Local & State Total	\$9.20	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 24
Glendale
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$386	\$397
Visitor Spending	\$385	\$396
Other Spending	\$0	\$0
Earnings (Millions)	\$96	\$105
Employment (Thousands)	2.2	2.3
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$47	\$50
Local Tax Revenue	\$27	\$29
State Tax Revenue	\$20	\$21

Employment Characteristics (2023)

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 (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$7.20	Local Tax Revenue	\$310
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$230
Local & State Total	\$12.50	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 25
Yuma
 Maricopa and Yuma counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$655	\$665
Visitor Spending	\$620	\$628
Other Spending	\$35	\$37
Earnings (Millions)	\$174	\$185
Employment (Thousands)	4.7	4.8
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$51	\$52
Local Tax Revenue	\$25	\$26
State Tax Revenue	\$26	\$26

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.4%
Travel-generated employment		2.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		7.9%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$390
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$400
Local & State Total	\$8.30	Local & State Total	\$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 26
Phoenix
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$609	\$637
Visitor Spending	\$592	\$620
Other Spending	\$17	\$18
Earnings (Millions)	\$168	\$185
Employment (Thousands)	3.7	4.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$65	\$70
Local Tax Revenue	\$38	\$40
State Tax Revenue	\$28	\$30

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.7%
Travel-generated employment		2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.5%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.40	Local Tax Revenue	\$450
State tax revenue	\$4.80	State Tax Revenue	\$330
Local & State Total	\$11.20	Local & State Total	\$780

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$616	\$641
Visitor Spending	\$579	\$603
Other Spending	\$37	\$38
Earnings (Millions)	\$172	\$188
Employment (Thousands)	3.8	4.0
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$65	\$70
Local Tax Revenue	\$38	\$40
State Tax Revenue	\$28	\$30

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		3.7%
Travel-generated employment		2.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		2.4%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.60	Local Tax Revenue	\$400
State tax revenue	\$4.90	State Tax Revenue	\$290
Local & State Total	\$11.50	Local & State Total	\$690

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

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$344	\$351
Visitor Spending	\$339	\$347
Other Spending	\$5	\$5
Earnings (Millions)	\$88	\$96
Employment (Thousands)	2.0	2.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$40	\$42
Local Tax Revenue	\$22	\$24
State Tax Revenue	\$17	\$18

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.3%
Travel-generated employment		1.1%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		3.6%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.80	Local Tax Revenue	\$270
State tax revenue	\$5.30	State Tax Revenue	\$210
Local & State Total	\$12.10	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 29
Surprise
 Maricopa County

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$529	\$552
Visitor Spending	\$498	\$518
Other Spending	\$32	\$34
Earnings (Millions)	\$143	\$157
Employment (Thousands)	3.0	3.2
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$52	\$55
Local Tax Revenue	\$30	\$31
State Tax Revenue	\$22	\$24

Employment Characteristics (2023)

Statewide Employment (District percentage)		
Total employment		1.2%
Travel-generated employment		1.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment in AZ		6.1%

Visitor-generated tax revenue (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$6.10	Local Tax Revenue	\$380
State tax revenue	\$4.50	State Tax Revenue	\$280
Local & State Total	\$10.60	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 30
Kingman, Lake Havasu City
 La Paz and Mohave counties

Travel Impacts

	2022	2023p
Spending (Millions)	\$1,103	\$1,101
Visitor Spending	\$1,093	\$1,090
Other Spending	\$10	\$11
Earnings (Millions)	\$301	\$307
Employment (Thousands)	8.4	8.1
State & Local Tax Revenue (Millions)	\$89	\$89
Local Tax Revenue	\$43	\$43
State Tax Revenue	\$45	\$46

Employment Characteristics (2023)

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 (2023)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$4.00	Local Tax Revenue	\$420
State tax revenue	\$4.20	State Tax Revenue	\$440
Local & State Total	\$8.20	Local & State Total	\$860

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, 2023p (May 2024). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Arizona Office of Tourism.