

# ARIZONA'S ECONOMY

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH CENTER

## Arizona's 30-Year Outlook: Bigger, Richer...Slower

By George W. Hammond, Ph.D., EBR Director and Research Professor

September 1, 2015



Arizona grew much faster than the nation during the 30 years before the Great Recession. The latest 30-year outlook suggests that the state will continue to outpace the nation in terms of job, population, and real income growth. That means the state will have millions more jobs and residents in 2045 that it does today. Further, even after adjusting for inflation, Arizonans can expect to experience a higher level of per capita personal income than ever before. Even though the state will continue to expand in the future, growth rates will gradually decelerate, as Arizona, like the nation, adjusts to the aging of the Baby Boom generation.

### Arizona Recent Developments

Arizona job growth softened in the second quarter compared to its rapid first quarter pace. According to our internal

benchmark estimates, the state added almost 59,000 jobs in the second quarter, over the year. That translated into 2.3% growth, down from 2.7% in the first quarter, but faster than the national rate in the second quarter of 2.2%.

As Exhibit 1 shows, most sectors added jobs over the year. The largest gains were in professional & business services and education & health services, although leisure & hospitality; trade, transportation & utilities; and financial activities posted solid increases as well. Government jobs were up slightly over the year, reflecting modest gains in the federal government sector. That was the first over-the-year gain in federal employment since late 2010.

Job gains in the goods-producing sector were weaker than in the service-providing sector. Natural resources & mining employment declined, which likely reflected falling commodity prices and a rapidly rising dollar. Construction jobs were up slightly, a welcome change from recent losses. Manufacturing jobs were also up a bit, boosted by gains in nondurable industries. Durable manufacturing jobs continued to decline, driven by losses in the computer & electronic products sector and aerospace.

The Phoenix MSA added jobs at a faster pace than the state in the second quarter, with a rate of 3.1% over the year. That was down from the first quarter rate of 3.5%. All major sectors added jobs over the year, with the largest increases

in professional & business services; education & health services; and trade, transportation & utilities.

Job growth in the Tucson MSA was positive over the year, hitting at 0.5% in the second quarter. As with the Phoenix MSA and the state, that was slower than its 1.1% growth rate in the first quarter. Job growth was more mixed in Tucson, with gains in professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, education & health services, financial activities, and other services partially offset by losses in government; trade, transportation, & utilities; construction; and manufacturing.

The U.S. Census Bureau released final estimates for Arizona housing permits in 2014. Total permits rose 7.1% in 2014, to 26,997. A 48.8% increase in multi-family activity more than offset the 8.4% decline in single-family permits. Total housing permits for the Phoenix MSA rose 8.6% last year, while the Tucson MSA experienced a 6.9% decline.

### Arizona Outlook in the Long Run

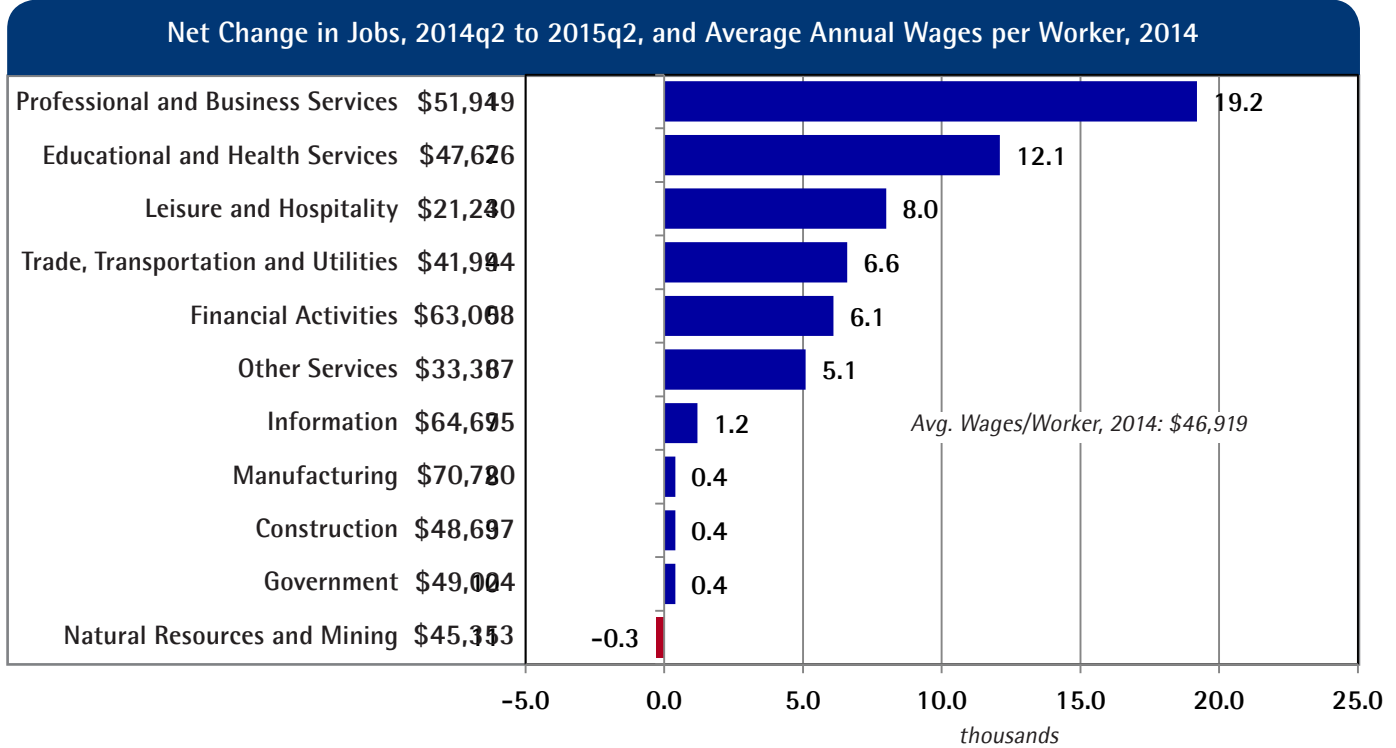
Arizona is forecast to grow rapidly during the next 30 years, exceeding the national growth rate for many indicators. However, after near-term acceleration, growth gradually decelerates, reflecting the demographic aging of the Baby Boom generation. Overall, Arizona's growth is not forecast to return to rates experienced during the 30 years before the Great Recession.

**IN THIS ISSUE** Photo of business man and elephant Shutterstock.com

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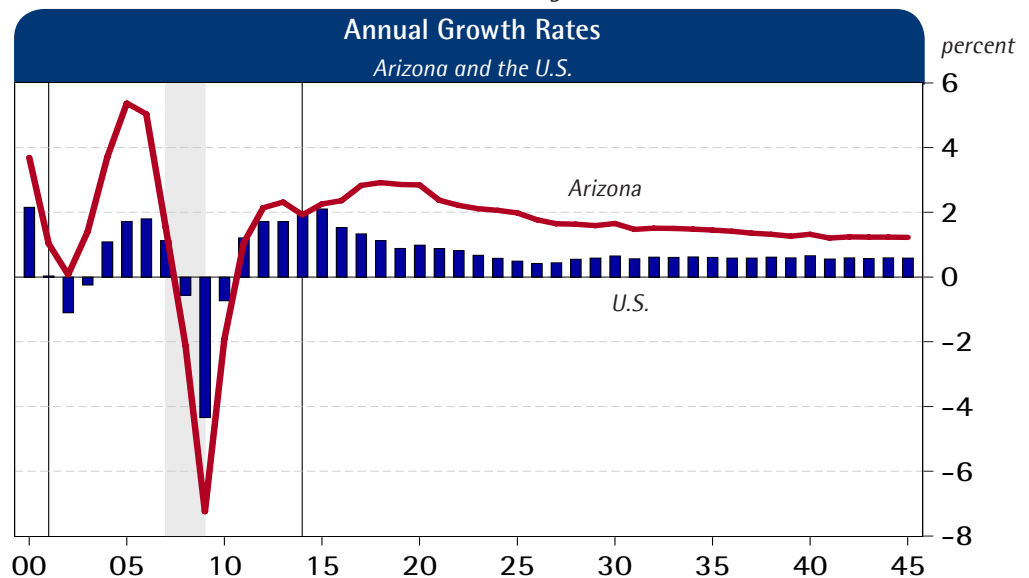
Exhibit 1: Most Major Industries in Arizona Added Jobs During the Past Year



The forecast calls for the state to add 1.8 million jobs and 3.8 million residents during the next 30 years, to reach 4.4 million jobs and 10.5 million residents by 2045. Overall, job growth averages 1.8% per year during the next 30 years, which is faster than the expected U.S. growth rate of 0.7%

per year. However, it is slower than the state's average rate of job growth during the 30 years prior to the Great Recession. As Exhibit 2 shows, job growth speeds up modestly in the near term, followed by slower, but still positive, gains beginning early in the next decade.

Exhibit 2: Arizona and U.S. Job Growth in the Long Run



## Annual Growth Rates

Overall, real per capita personal income is forecast to rise by 1.5% per year during the forecast, which implies a rising standard of living for state residents. However, that is slightly below growth expected for the nation (1.6% per year). This means that the state's per capita personal income gap with the U.S. (currently at 17.2%) will expand during the forecast period.

Both the Phoenix and Tucson MSAs are expected to expand during the next 30 years. The Phoenix MSA is forecast to add just over 3.0 million residents, to reach a population of 7.5 million by 2045. Phoenix adds 1.5 million jobs from 2015-2045, which translates into an average growth rate of 2.0% per year. Real personal income growth in Phoenix is forecast to average 3.2% per year, which works out to 1.5% per year growth in real per capita personal income.

The Tucson MSA also adds jobs, residents, and real income during the forecast, with population reaching 1.4 million by 2045. Population growth averages 1.2% per year, while job gains come at a slightly more rapid pace of 1.4% per year. That means gradual increases in Tucson's job-to-population ratio, which rises from 36.2% in 2015 to 39.1% by 2045. Even with the expected improvement, the Tucson MSA ratio remains well below the state and national level.

“ Overall, real per capita personal income is forecast to rise by 1.5% per year during the forecast, which implies a rising standard of living for state residents...Both the Phoenix and Tucson MSAs are expected to expand during the next 30 years. The Phoenix MSA is forecast to add just over 3.0 million residents, to reach a population of 7.5 million by 2045...The Tucson MSA also adds jobs, residents, and real income during the forecast, with population reaching 1.4 million by 2045. ”

## Want to know more?

Contact George Hammond ([ghammond@eller.arizona.edu](mailto:ghammond@eller.arizona.edu)) about the benefits of becoming a Forecasting Project sponsor!

## Not As Young As We Used To Be

by Valorie Hanni Rice, Senior Specialist, Business Information

“ *The Midwest states of South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, along with Oklahoma, made the leap into the top 10, replacing Arizona and its neighboring states of Nevada, California, and New Mexico.* ”



In 2014, Arizona's population under 18 was 24.1%, which ranked the state as the 11th youngest state in the nation. This is a decline from a decade ago, when Arizona ranked 4th with 26.9% under 18, and is the

first year since 2000 that Arizona has not placed in the top 10. Arizona experienced decades of increases in its youth population ranking 22nd in 1984, 13th in 1994, and 10th in the 2000 Census. However, Arizona was not the only state to age considerably in the rankings between 2004 and 2014 – California dropped from 5th to 17th. Since Arizona is no longer in the top 10, it is interesting to examine which states gained youth and moved up in the rankings (see Table).

Utah remains at the top of the list in the same position it was in 2004 with 30.7%. It is followed by Idaho, Texas, Alaska, Kansas, Nebraska, Georgia, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. The Midwest states of South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, along with Oklahoma, made the leap into the top 10, replacing Arizona and its neighboring states of Nevada, California, and New Mexico. The state with the largest gain in ranking was Wyoming, moving from 40th in 2004 to 16th in 2014, while Michigan took the largest dive, going from 16th down to 36th.

The trend over the decade indicates a smaller percent of children in the population overall. In 2004, 25.0% of the U.S. population was under 18, yet by 2014 that figure was down to 23.1%. Even Utah, with the highest ranking in both years, had a slightly smaller percentage of under 18 population in 2014 (30.7) than in 2004 (31.0). Only four states have a higher percentage of population under 18 now versus a decade ago. They are North Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, and Oklahoma. Arizona is among the four states which experienced the greatest decline in the percentage of young population. Only California, New Hampshire and Alaska had larger decreases than Arizona. Despite the lower percent of young people and a fall in ranking for 2014, Arizona still has a higher percentage of youth than the U.S. as a whole (24.1% vs. 23.1%).

Table: States Ranked by Percent of Population Under 18  
top 20

2014 Percent under 18			2004 Percent under 18		
1	Utah	30.7	1	Utah	31.0
2	Idaho	26.4	2	Alaska	28.7
3	Texas	26.4	3	Texas	27.9
4	Alaska	25.3	4	Arizona	26.9
5	Kansas	24.9	5	California	26.7
6	Nebraska	24.8	6	Idaho	26.7
7	Georgia	24.7	7	Georgia	26.4
8	South Dakota	24.7	8	New Mexico	25.9
9	Oklahoma	24.6	9	Nevada	25.9
10	Mississippi	24.4	10	Mississippi	25.8
11	Arizona	24.1	11	Louisiana	25.8
12	New Mexico	24.1	12	Indiana	25.7
13	Indiana	24	13	Colorado	25.6
14	Louisiana	23.9	14	Illinois	25.5
15	Arkansas	23.8	15	Maryland	25.1
16	Wyoming	23.7	16	Michigan	25.1
17	California	23.6	17	Kansas	25.0
				United States	25.0
18	Minnesota	23.5	18	Nebraska	24.9
19	Iowa	23.4	19	North Carolina	24.8
20	Nevada	23.4	20	New Jersey	24.8

*Photo of kids in Northern Arizona Shutterstock.com*

“ The trend over the decade indicates a smaller percent of children in the population overall...Despite the lower percent of young people and a fall in ranking for 2014, Arizona still has a higher percentage of youth than the U.S. as a whole (24.1% vs. 23.1%). ”

Table: States Ranked by Percent of Population Under 18 (con't)  
states ranked 21 - 50

2014 Percent under 18			2004 Percent under 18		
21	Colorado	23.3	21	South Dakota	24.8
22	Illinois	23.2	22	Arkansas	24.6
	United States	23.1			
23	Missouri	23.0	23	South Carolina	24.4
24	North Carolina	23.0	24	Oklahoma	24.4
25	Kentucky	22.9	25	Minnesota	24.3
26	Alabama	22.8	26	Ohio	24.3
27	North Dakota	22.8	27	Virginia	24.2
28	Ohio	22.8	28	Alabama	24.2
29	Tennessee	22.8	29	Missouri	24.1
30	Washington	22.7	30	Washington	24.0
31	Maryland	22.6	31	Connecticut	23.9
32	Wisconsin	22.6	32	New York	23.8
33	New Jersey	22.5	33	Wisconsin	23.7
34	Michigan	22.4	34	Oregon	23.7
35	South Carolina	22.4	35	Hawaii	23.7
36	Virginia	22.4	36	Kentucky	23.6
37	Montana	22	37	Tennessee	23.6
38	Delaware	21.8	38	New Hampshire	23.5
39	Hawaii	21.7	39	Delaware	23.3
40	Connecticut	21.6	40	Wyoming	23.1
41	Oregon	21.6	41	Iowa	23.0
42	New York	21.4	42	Florida	23.0
43	Pennsylvania	21.1	43	Pennsylvania	22.9
44	Massachusetts	20.6	44	Massachusetts	22.8
45	West Virginia	20.5	45	Rhode Island	22.6
46	Florida	20.4	46	Montana	22.5
47	Rhode Island	20.2	47	North Dakota	21.9
48	New Hampshire	20.1	48	Vermont	21.7
49	Maine	19.5	49	Maine	21.4
50	Vermont	19.4	50	West Virginia	21.2



## Housing Affordability in Pima County – Rent vs. Own

by Jennifer Pullen, Research Economist

“In 2013, more than half of the renters in Pima County were housing cost burdened, almost double the percentage of homeowners.”



More than one third of households in Pima County were housing cost burdened in 2013. When households are broken down by tenure (renter vs owner), renters on average are almost twice as likely to be housing cost burdened than owners. Housing cost burden is an important measure of a household's well-being because cost burdened households, those that spend more than 30% of their income on housing expenditures (including utilities), are more likely to struggle to pay for basic needs such

as healthcare, childcare, transportation, and even food.

Pima County and Arizona had a similar percentage of households that were housing cost burdened in 2013 (37.8% and 37.1%, respectively), and both posted slightly higher rates than the U.S. (36.6%). All three regions have seen a significant increase in the percentage of cost burdened households since 2000. The U.S. posted an increase of 9.0 percentage points, while Arizona and Pima County increased by 8.5 and 7.6 percentage points respectively (see Exhibit 1).

In 2013, more than half of the renters in Pima County were housing cost burdened, almost double the percentage of homeowners. In Pima County 28.7% of homeowners were cost burdened, similar to the state (29.6%) and the U.S. (28.7%). On the other hand, renters in Pima County had a higher housing cost burden than those in the state and the U.S. with 54.0% paying more than 30% of their income in housing costs. In Pima County, homeowners without a mortgage were significantly less

Exhibit 1:

[Photo of SW house Shutterstock.com](http://www.shutterstock.com)

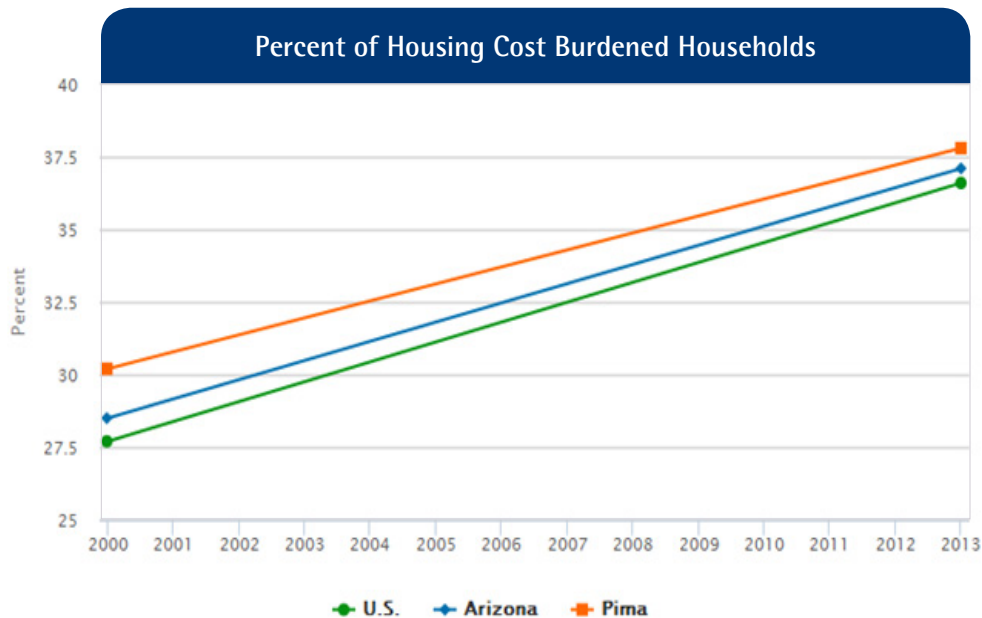


Exhibit 2:

Percent of Housing Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, 2013



likely to be housing cost burdened (13.4%) when compared to owners with a mortgage (36.6%). Homeowners without a mortgage incur housing costs such as: taxes, insurance, and utilities (see Exhibit 2).

Cities located throughout Pima County displayed wide variation in the percentage of households that were cost burdened in 2013. Green Valley had the lowest percentage of cost burden households (23.0%), while South Tucson the highest (53.0%). The city of Tucson posted a

housing cost burden rate of 43.1%, 5.3 percentage points higher than the county (see Exhibit 3).

During 2013, homeowners located in cities throughout Pima County were significantly less cost burdened than renters. Green Valley had the lowest percentage of homeowners that were cost burdened at 17.5%, while South Tucson and the city of Tucson posted the highest rates at 39.4% and 30.1% respectively. Homeowners can be broken down into those with and without a

Exhibit 3:

Percent of Housing Cost Burdened Households (2013)

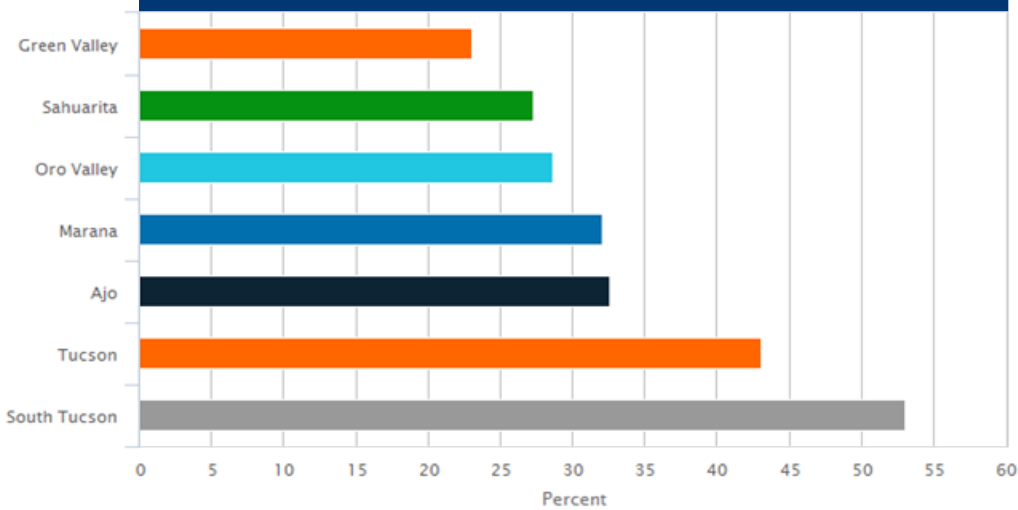
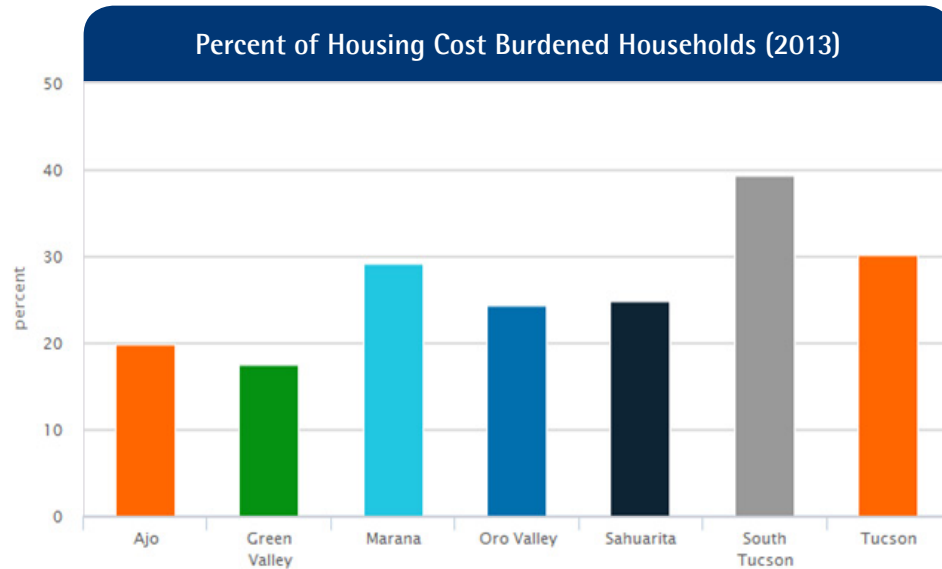


Exhibit 4:



“ Homeowners without a mortgage tend to be less housing cost burdened than those with a mortgage. ”

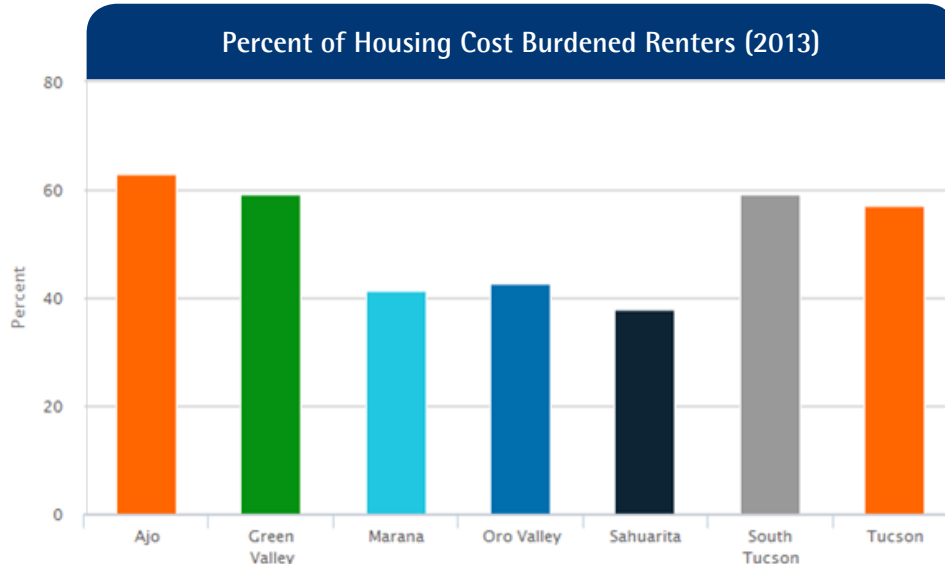
mortgage. Homeowners without a mortgage tend to be less housing cost burdened than those with a mortgage. Marana posted the largest percentage of cost burdened households without a mortgage at 14.6%, followed closely by the city of Tucson (14.0%) and Ajo (12.7%).

In Pima County, Sahuarita was the only city with a population greater than 4,000 that posted a housing cost burden for renters below 40.0%. Marana and Oro Valley followed closely behind with 41.4% and 42.6% of their respective renters being designated as cost burdened. In contrast,

Ajo had the largest percentage of cost burdened renters of any city (63.0%), not only within Pima County, but of any city in Southern Arizona with a population greater than 4,000. Data for select cities is not presented when the estimates are not sufficiently precise.

Learn more about the housing cost burden for the Arizona counties, metropolitan areas, states, and the U.S. by visiting the [Housing Cost Burden Indicator](#) page on the [Making Action Possible for Southern Arizona \(MAP\)](#) website (<http://mapazdashboard.arizona.edu/>). Detailed

Exhibit 5:





information on the housing cost burden by trend, tenure, age, and income is available. Additional information about the Housing Cost Burden by tenure for the Southern Arizona cities can be found here. Please note that all estimates provided in this article were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates in order to directly compare city, county, state, and U.S. data.

Data for many of the cities located in Southern Arizona is only available from the ACS five-year estimates. Housing Cost Burden data for Arizona counties, metropolitan areas, states, and the U.S. found elsewhere on the MAP utilizes the ACS three-year estimates, hence you may find slight differences in the values reported.

“*To learn more about the housing cost burden for the Arizona counties, metropolitan areas, states, and the U.S. please visit the Housing Cost Burden indicator.*”



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# Forecast Tables

Arizona	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Income (\$ mil)	255,024	264,709	276,824	293,209	311,360	330,316
% Chg from Year Ago	4.1%	3.8%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%
Retail Sales (\$mil)	88,531	91,436	94,849	99,692	105,729	111,410
% Chg from Year Ago	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s)	2,568.8	2,626.7	2,688.6	2,764.7	2,845.4	2,926.8
% Chg from Year Ago	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Population, July 1st estimates	6,667,241.0	6,762,406.0	6,869,596.0	6,993,779.0	7,121,080.0	7,249,750.0
% Chg from Year Ago	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Residential Building Permits (units)	26,997	27,958	33,284	42,526	46,226	47,846
% Chg from Year Ago	7.1%	3.6%	19.0%	27.8%	8.7%	3.5%

Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale MSA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Income (\$ mil)	178,029	186,556	196,640	208,838	222,319	236,698
% Chg from Year Ago	4.5%	4.8%	5.4%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%
Retail Sales (\$ mil)	61,920	64,352	66,965	70,530	75,371	79,749
% Chg from Prior	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%	5.3%	6.9%	5.8%
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s)	1,854.0	1,906.0	1,961.2	2,018.5	2,081.2	2,148.2
% Chg from Year Ago	2.3%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
Population (000s), July 1st estimates	4,404.9	4,474.4	4,551.7	4,642.5	4,746.7	4,855.6
% Chg from Year Ago	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%
Residential Building Permits (units)	20,341	20,336	25,028	33,718	37,323	37,442
% Chg from Prior	8.6%	0.0%	23.1%	34.7%	10.7%	0.3%

Tucson MSA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Income (\$ mil)	38,025	39,106	40,621	42,641	44,806	47,053
% Chg from Year Ago	3.0%	2.8%	3.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%
Retail Sales (\$ mil)	12,577	12,964	13,460	14,019	14,637	15,229
% Chg from Year Ago	1.6%	3.1%	3.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.0%
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s)	364.9	367.5	372.5	379.4	386.2	393.2
% Chg from Year Ago	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Population (000s), July 1st estimates	1,007.2	1,015.1	1,024.9	1,037.8	1,052.1	1,067.0
% Chg from Year Ago	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Residential Permits (units)	3,250	3,654	3,796	4,412	4,893	5,012
% Chg from Year Ago	-6.9%	12.4%	3.9%	16.2%	10.9%	2.4%

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The Forecasting Project is a community-sponsored research unit within the Economic and Business Research Center producing quarterly economic forecasts for Arizona and its metro areas. These forecasts are recognized as among the most accurate in the Western states.

## Arizona Economic Indicators

Arizona – Earnings, Sales, Housing, Bankruptcy	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
<i>Persons (000s, seasonally adjusted), Local Area Unemployment Statistics, BLS</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	3,163.9	3,165.3	3,156.2	3,145.8	3,141.3
% Chg from Year Ago	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Employment	2,973.1	2,981.1	2,971.5	2,954.3	2,944.4
Unemployment	190.8	184.2	184.8	191.4	196.9
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3
<i>Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s, seasonally adjusted), Current Employment Statistics, BLS</i>					
Total	2,613.2	2,610.4	2,611.6	2,619.6	2,623.4
% Chg from Year Ago	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Total Private	2,199.7	2,203.7	2,205.1	2,215.9	2,218.2
% Chg from Year Ago	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%
Goods Producing	296.1	295.6	295.2	297.7	298.4
Mining and Logging	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.6
Construction	127.7	127.0	127.2	129.6	129.7
Manufacturing	155.5	155.9	155.4	155.3	156.1
Durable Goods	119.5	119.4	119.6	119.3	120.4
Non-Durable Goods	36.0	36.5	35.8	36.0	35.7
Service Providing	2,317.1	2,314.8	2,316.4	2,321.9	2,325.0
Private Service Providing	1,903.6	1,908.1	1,909.9	1,918.2	1,919.8
Wholesale Trade	92.2	91.9	92.7	93.5	94.5
Retail Trade	316.1	314.6	315.3	316.6	319.1
Transportation and Utilities	88.4	88.9	88.9	88.8	89.2
Information	43.4	43.1	43.7	43.8	43.2
Finance and Insurance	145.0	147.0	147.1	148.7	150.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	47.7	47.1	45.7	46.4	46.2
Professional and Business Services	391.0	394.7	395.7	398.3	392.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	132.6	133.6	134.0	134.6	135.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.6	30.3
Administrative and Support Waste Management and Remediation Services	228.4	231.1	231.4	233.1	226.9
Educational Services	60.6	59.7	61.1	58.7	60.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	331.0	332.0	333.2	334.6	336.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	38.9	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.2
Accommodation and Food Services	254.9	254.9	252.6	254.7	254.6
Other Services	94.4	94.3	93.6	93.7	92.8
Government	413.5	406.7	406.5	403.7	405.2
% Chg from Year Ago	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	-1.5%	-1.2%
Federal Government	55.4	55.1	55.0	54.5	55.1
State Government	87.4	80.5	85.4	85.9	83.1
Local Government	270.7	271.1	266.1	263.3	267.0

# Arizona Economic Indicators

Arizona - Earnings, Sales, Housing, Bankruptcy	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
<i>Average Hourly Earnings by Industry (\$, not seasonally adjusted), BLS</i>					
Total Private	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.4
% Chg from Year Ago	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	2.7%
Construction	23.5	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.9
Manufacturing	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.4
Financial Activities	26.4	26.4	26.7	26.7	27.5
Professional and Business Services	26.5	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	20.6	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.8
Education and Health Services	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.1
Leisure and Hospitality	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.9	14.0
<i>Sales (\$000s, accrual), ADOR</i>					
Aggregate Retail Sales, EBRC*	7,748,842.1	8,020,544.9	7,549,799.6		
% Chg from Year Ago	4.3%	7.3%	4.9%		
Retail Sales	5,015,144.3	5,193,695.6	4,932,073.8	4,812,535.8	
Food, EBRC**	1,081,281.8	1,072,048.6	1,056,418.6	1,005,650.0	
Restaurants & Bars	1,100,786.8	1,109,057.4	940,331.4	924,207.4	
Gasoline, EBRC***	547,712.7	645,743.4	620,975.9		
Gallons, ADOT	235,778.2	235,586.8	225,399.6		
Utilities	654,948.8	735,850.6	898,235.9	1,151,548.0	
Communications	202,229.9	214,600.7	173,946.7	213,758.4	
Amusements	98,138.7	100,234.0	138,995.1	91,369.3	
Rentals Personal Property	286,603.5	290,595.4	274,143.2	332,738.6	
Contracting	764,344.9	785,692.8	834,239.1	815,330.8	
Hotel/Motel	263,435.5	230,193.8	178,395.4	176,544.0	
Mining, Oil, & Gas Production	11,015.0	9,116.7	12,254.0	35,621.4	
Mining Severance	65,466.4	93,103.7	56,253.8	44,920.4	
Printing	20,784.3	18,260.2	18,202.3	18,127.4	
Publishing	9,644.6	8,873.7	7,322.9	9,389.3	
Use Tax	447,366.9	419,124.0	492,456.9	440,451.8	
<i>New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40</i>					
Total Units	3080	2710	3115		
% Chg from Year Ago	14.6%	9.5%	25.4%		
Single Family Units	2154	2129	2245		
% Chg from Year Ago	34.0%	30.2%	19.6%		
2-4 Unit Structures	34	18	26		
5-plus Unit Structures	892	563	844		
<i>Bankruptcy Filings, U.S. Bankruptcy Court - Arizona District</i>					
Total	1637	1435	1472	1491	
% Chg from Year Ago	-16.5%	-26.2%	-11.1%	-15.5%	
Chapter 7	1423	1239	1274	1249	
Chapter 11	17	27	6	38	
Chapter 13	197	169	192	204	

\*EBRC estimates Aggregate Retail Sales by summing Retail Sales (ADOR), Food Sales estimated by EBRC (food is not taxable in Arizona), Restaurant and Bar Sales (ADOR), and Gasoline Sales estimated by EBRC using number of gallons sold in Arizona (ADOT) and current tax rate on gasoline (ADOR).

\*\*estimated by EBRC.

\*\*\*estimated by EBRC using gallons sold (ADOT) and tax rate (ADOR).



# Arizona Economic Indicators

Population and Vital Statistics - Arizona	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Demographics and Vital Statistics (July 1st Estimates, 000s), ADHS &amp; EBRC</i>					
Population	6,401.6	6,438.2	6,498.6	6,581.1	6,667.2
% Chg from Year Ago	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Resident Births, July 1st estimates	22.4	21.4	21.2	21.4	21.4
Birth Rate	13.6	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.1
Resident Deaths	11.3	11.8	12.0	12.4	12.3
Net Migration	-16.6	10.9	34.2	48.5	55.5

\*This population figure is from the Arizona Dept. of Administration, rather than the official Census population count. EBRC feels this figure is more accurate.

\*\*Birth rate and net migration are both calculated by EBRC using data from the Arizona Dept. of Health Services.

Arizona - Personal Income and Earnings	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Per Capita Personal Income (\$), EBRC*	34,031.6	35,680.8	36,920.3	37,238.8	38,260.0
% Chg from Year Ago	0.8%	4.8%	3.5%	0.9%	2.7%
Average Earnings per Job (\$), BEA**	46,783	48,081	49,335	49,981	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.9%	2.8%	2.6%	1.3%	

*Personal Income Derivation (\$ millions), BEA\*\*\**

Total Personal Income	217,855.6	229,719.2	239,929.3	245,070.5	255,088.7
% Chg from Year Ago	1.0%	5.4%	4.4%	2.1%	4.1%
Earnings by place of work	149,982.1	156,986.4	163,835.2	169,520.8	175,779.4
Less: Contributions for government social insurance	17,263.8	16,012.8	16,560.1	19,335.8	20,208.3
Plus: Adjustment for residence	684.8	714.4	771.8	781.0	838.4
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	133,403.1	141,688.0	148,046.9	150,965.9	156,409.4
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	36,940.9	40,521.0	44,062.8	45,102.0	46,743.9
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	47,511.7	47,510.1	47,819.6	49,002.5	51,935.3

*Components of Earnings (\$ millions), BEA\*\*\**

Total Wages and salaries	109,293.1	113,663.4	119,043.1	122,564.2	127,250.4
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.4%	4.0%	4.7%	3.0%	3.8%
Supplements to wages and salaries	25,650.9	26,544.4	26,824.7	27,751.9	28,573.3
Proprietors' income	15,038.1	16,778.6	17,967.4	19,204.7	19,955.7
Farm	222.4	691.4	231.0	293.2	344.2
Nonfarm	14,815.7	16,087.2	17,736.4	18,911.5	19,611.5

\*EBRC calculates per capita personal income using total personal income from BEA divided by population estimates from ADOA. ADOA counts differ from official Census counts, but EBRC considers them more accurate.

\*\*Average earnings per job is total earnings divided by total full-time and part-time employment. Earnings is the sum of three components of personal income--wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income. BEA employment series for states and local areas comprises estimates of the number of jobs, full-time plus part-time, by place of work. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Both employment for wages and salaries and proprietors' employment are included.

\*\*\*for detailed definitions, see BEA table SA4 "Personal Income and Employment by Major Component"

# Arizona Economic Indicators

Arizona - Travel and Tourism (monthly data)	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
<i>International Border Crossings, BTS</i>					
Total	14,811,952	15,447,170	14,610,468		
% Chg from Year Ago	3.1%	6.6%	6.3%		
Pedestrians	3,339,210	3,453,359	3,207,279		
Personal Vehicle Passengers	11,258,592	11,791,328	11,190,705		
Bus Passengers	214,150	202,483	212,484		
Trains	820	839	842		
% Chg from Year Ago	3.5%	-2.2%	-0.2%		
Trucks	475,780	468,216	481,539		
% Chg from Year Ago	1.6%	-1.3%	7.8%		
<i>Hospitality Employment (000s, not seasonally adjusted), BLS</i>					
Leisure and Hospitality	301.6	300.2	293.5	291.2	291.4
% Chg from Year Ago	3.1%	3.5%	3.4%	4.9%	3.3%
Accommodation	45.7	44.4	44.5	44.2	43.6
% Chg from Year Ago	2.0%	-1.6%	-0.7%	1.8%	0.7%
<i>Sales (\$000s, accrual), ADOR</i>					
Hotel/Motel	263,435.5	230,193.8	178,395.4	176,544.0	
% Chg from Year Ago	5.3%	9.6%	8.0%	13.5%	

Arizona - Travel and Tourism, cont.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Visits (000s) Arizona State and National Parks, NPS &amp; ASPB</i>					
Total Arizona	20,082.5	19,339.1	19,030.6	19,221.3	20,705.7
% Chg from Year Ago	-3.6%	-3.7%	-1.6%	1.0%	7.7%
Northern Arizona	17,328.9	16,856.6	16,552.4	16,626.2	18,029.4
% Chg from Year Ago	-3.4%	-2.7%	-1.8%	0.4%	8.4%
Historical	1,296.1	1,327.8	1,147.4	1,070.3	1,114.5
Scenic	6,297.4	6,190.5	6,369.7	6,521.0	6,935.8
Water-based	9,735.4	9,338.3	9,035.3	9,034.9	9,979.1
Southern Arizona	2,753.6	2,482.5	2,478.2	2,595.1	2,676.3
% Chg from Year Ago	-4.4%	-9.8%	-0.2%	4.7%	3.1%
Historical	426.9	438.1	382.2	359.4	384.8
Scenic	1,939.5	1,726.3	1,729.7	1,869.3	1,903.1
Water-based	387.2	318.1	366.3	366.4	388.4

Inflation and Prices - United States	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
<i>Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100), BLS</i>					
All Urban Consumers: All Items	235.98	237.03	237.79	238.10	237.93
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Western States - All Urban Consumers: All items	242.30	244.23	244.33	245.04	244.74
% Chg from Year Ago	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Producer Price Index for All Commodities	190.90	192.90	194.70	194.00	192.20
% Chg from Year Ago	-8.4%	-7.3%	-6.5%	-6.7%	-7.2%

# Arizona Economic Indicators - MSAs

Note our readers: For the MSAs and counties which follow, EBRC "taxable sales" (accrual basis) only run through May of 2015, hence that line is currently blank. This is due to a delay in reporting from the Arizona Department of Revenue. We hope to have this remedied in the next issue.

Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale MSA - Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	2,158.9	2,160.4	2,164.2	2,154.3	
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.7	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	1,904.3	1,895.0	1,865.2	1,860.4	1,886.5
Private	1,660.0	1,659.7	1,655.3	1,656.8	1,663.8
Government	244.3	235.3	209.9	203.6	222.7
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, \$, BLS	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.2
Taxable Sales (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	2,415	2,046	2,321	2,416	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale MSA - Annual Data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, ADOA*	4,200,427	4,227,601	4,273,897	4,338,672	4,404,888
% Chg from Year Ago	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Total Personal Income (\$000), BEA	148,818,951	158,157,229	166,556,387	170,430,508	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.1%	6.3%	5.3%	2.3%	
Per Capita Personal Income (\$), EBRC**	35,429.5	37,410.6	38,970.6	39,281.7	
Consumer Price Index (Phx-Mesa-Glndle MSA) <i>All Urban Consumers: All items, BLS</i>	118.23	121.48	124.20	125.78	127.82
% Chg from Year Ago	0.6%	2.8%	2.2%	1.3%	1.6%

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.

Tucson MSA (Pima County)- Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	470,576	470,036	462,974	460,275	
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.9	5.9	6.2	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	372.2	369.6	357.8	355.4	361.3
Private	292.9	292.2	291.7	291.4	289.6
Government	79.3	77.4	66.1	64.0	71.7
Average Hourly Earnings, Private, \$, BLS	21.8	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.2
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	291	338	407	338	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Tucson MSA (Pima County) - Annual Data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, ADOA*	981,168	986,081	990,380	996,046	1,007,162
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%
Total Personal Income (\$000), BEA	33,883,172	35,132,468	36,412,855	36,935,363	
% Chg from Year Ago	0.5%	3.7%	3.6%	1.4%	
Per Capita Personal Income (\$), EBRC**	34,534	35,628	36,767	37,082	
% Chg from Year Ago	0.8%	3.2%	3.2%	0.9%	

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.

# Arizona Economic Indicators - MSAs

Flagstaff MSA (Coconino County) - Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	73.4	73.4	75.5	75.0	
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.6	6.6	7.2	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	66.2	65.6	66.1	65.4	65.7
Private	46.0	46.5	47.3	47.6	47.4
Government	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.2	15.4
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, \$, BLS	18.17	17.87	18.11	18.09	18.02
Taxable Sales: Total (\$ Accrual), ADOR*					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	33	25	17		

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Flagstaff MSA (Coconino County) - Annual Data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, ADOA*	134,679	134,162	134,313	135,695	139,372
% Chg from Year Ago	0.8%	-0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	2.7%
Total Personal Income (\$000), BEA	4,529,627	4,631,539	4,746,702	4,906,294	
% Chg from Year Ago	0.1%	2.3%	2.5%	3.4%	
Per Capita Personal Income (\$), EBRC**	33,632.8	34,522.0	35,340.6	36,156.8	
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.

Lake Havasu City - Kingman MSA (Mohave County) - Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (not seas. adj.), BLS	79,056.0	78,718.0	79,357.0	79,209.0	
Unemployment Rate (not seas. adj.), BLS	7.4	7.1	8.1	8.7	
Total Nonfarm Employment, (000s), BLS	46.5	46.0	46.4	46.1	45.9
Private	39.1	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.5
Government	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.6
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private (\$), BLS	18.98	19.06	18.70	19.24	20.07
Gross Taxable Sales (\$, accrual)					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	56	50	68	64	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Lake Havasu City-Kingman MSA (Mohave County) - Annual Data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, July 1st estimate, ADOA	75,210	75,840	77,683	77,900	77,922
% Chg from Year Ago	0.1%	0.8%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Total Personal Income, BEA	5,232,506	5,407,834	5,546,309	5,679,043	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.4%	
Per Capita Personal Income, EBRC	26,150	26,983	27,312	27,894	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.5%	3.2%	1.2%	2.1%	

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.

# Arizona Economic Indicators - MSAs

Prescott MSA (Yavapai County) - Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	98.9	98.0	97.9	96.8	
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.8	5.8	6.0	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	61.0	60.0	60.8	60.4	61.3
Private	50.8	50.1	50.0	49.8	50.6
Government	11.1	10.6	9.9	9.4	10.3
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, \$, BLS	18.18	18.08	18.59	19.26	18.87
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	90	70	86	83	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Prescott MSA (Yavapai County) - Annual Data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, ADOA*	210,899	211,247	211,583	213,294	215,357
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%
Total Personal Income (\$000), BEA	6,245,478	6,498,204	6,800,376	6,992,574	
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.4%	4.1%	4.7%	2.8%	
Per Capita Personal Income (\$), EBRC**	29,614	30,761	32,140	32,784	
% Chg from Year Ago	0.0%	3.9%	4.5%	2.0%	

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.

Sierra Vista - Douglas MSA (Cochise County) - Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	50.7	51.1	51.3	51.0	
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.9	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	34.3	34.4	33.6	33.5	34.2
Private	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.6	22.7
Government	11.8	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.5
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private (\$), BLS	20.57	20.50	20.28	20.26	21.19
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	25.0	22.0	24.0		

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Sierra Vista - Douglas MSA (Cochise County) - Annual Data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, ADOA*	51,329	50,893	50,908	51,269	51,104
% Chg from Year Ago	-3.6%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.3%
Total Personal Income (\$000)	4,695,244	4,869,173	4,803,928	4,740,219	
% Chg from Year Ago	2.2%	3.7%	-1.3%	-1.3%	
Per Capita Personal Income (\$)**	35,723	37,301	36,741	36,211	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.4%	4.4%	-1.5%	-1.4%	

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.



# Arizona Economic Indicators - MSAs

Yuma MSA (Yuma County) - Monthly Data	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	91.3	94.4	93.7	98.1	
Unemployment Rate	22.2	23.1	22.8	26.6	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	51.2	50.7	48.2	48.3	50.0
Private	36.4	36.1	34.9	34.9	35.6
Government	14.8	14.6	13.3	13.4	14.4
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private (\$), BLS	20.45	20.34	20.44	20.30	20.10
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	68.0	77.0	61.0		

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Yuma MSA (Yuma County) - annual data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population, ADOA*	60,057	60,522	61,500	63,007	63,718
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	1.1%
Total Personal Income (\$000)	5,289,911	5,512,842	5,427,233	5,529,669	
% Chg from Year Ago	2.5%	4.2%	-1.6%	1.9%	
Per Capita Personal Income (\$)**	26,967	27,505	26,452	26,417	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.7%	2.0%	-3.8%	-0.1%	

\*Population counts as of July 1st. ADOA population estimates differ from official Census Bureau estimates. EBRC considers ADOA counts to be the most accurate.

\*\*BEA total personal income divided by ADOA population estimates.

## TABLES: SOURCES AND ABBREVIATIONS

**ADHS:** Arizona Department of Health Services

**ADOA:** Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics

**ADOR:** Arizona Department of Revenue

**ADOT:** Arizona Department of Transportation

**ARMLS:** Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service

**ASPB:** Arizona State Parks Board

**BEA:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

**BLS:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

**Census C-40:** U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce

**Micropolitan SA:** Micropolitan Statistical Area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000 inhabitants.

**EBR:** The Economic and Business Research Center, The University of Arizona.

**MSA:** Metropolitan Statistical Area must have at least one core urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

**PSHIA:** Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport

**SAAR:** Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

**TAR:** Tucson Association of Realtors

**U.S. Bankruptcy Court:** District of Arizona

**USCBP:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

**BTS:** Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation

**NPS:** National Parks Service

\* All Aggregate Retail Sales figures reported by EBR include retail, food, restaurant & bars and gasoline sales.

Source: Economic and Business Research Center, Eller College of Management, The University of Arizona.

# Arizona Economic Indicators - Counties

Apache County Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	20.6	21.0	21.3	21.0	
Unemployment Rate	12.6	12.1	13.6	14.8	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.6	18.6
Private	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
Government	10.8	11.0	10.6	10.2	11.1
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Gila County (Payson Micropolitan SA) Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	21.4	21.7	22.1	22.0	
Unemployment Rate	7.4	6.9	7.8	8.5	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.3
Private	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Government	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.4
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	8	8	7	13	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Graham County Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.7	
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.5	7.3	8.0	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.8
Private	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9
Government	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Greenlee County Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.7	7.5	8.1	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Private	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Government	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

# Arizona Economic Indicators - Counties

La Paz County Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.8	
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.8	
Total Nonfarm Employment, ADOA	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0
Private	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Government	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Navajo County (Show Low Micropolitan SA) Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	41.2	41.9	42.2	41.4	
Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.4	9.6	10.5	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	27.8	28.1	27.6	26.8	27.9
Private	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3
Government	10.0	10.1	9.4	8.7	9.6
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	14	16	14	12	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

Santa Cruz County Summary - Monthly	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	20.1	20.3	20.0	19.9	
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.1	10.6	14.2	
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	13.8	13.8	13.3	12.6	12.8
Private	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.1
Government	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7
Taxable Sales: Total (\$000s, accrual), ADOR*					
New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	8	6	12	6	

\*Total of all collection categories covered by Arizona's "Transaction Privilege Tax," does not include food or gasoline sales.

# ARIZONA'S ECONOMY

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