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Tipping Point or More of the Same? Arizona Picks Up Some Momentum

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

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Economic growth in Arizona accelerated last year, with faster job and population gains. Employment increased by 2.6% for the state, which outpaced last year's 2.0% rate. Population growth rose modestly from 1.3% to 1.4% last year, while personal income gains decelerated slightly from 4.7% to 4.6%, according to preliminary estimates. The Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) posted better growth across most indicators last year as well.

Early returns for 2016 suggest even stronger gains this year, with employment increasing faster than the national rate for the state, Phoenix, and Tucson. The forecast calls for this initial strength to be sustained through the year, generating solid gains in 2016, 2017, and 2018, assuming the national economy continues to expand. Overall, job, population, and income gains are expected to outpace the nation during the forecast. However, on a per capita basis, Arizona, Phoenix, and Tucson are expected to make little or no progress in closing the income gap with the nation.

Arizona Recent Developments

Arizona's nominal per capita personal income hit $39,471 in 2015, according to the latest preliminary estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). National per capita personal income was $47,669. Arizona's per capita personal income rose 3.2% from 2014 to 2015, before adjustment for inflation, a bit below the national rate of 3.5%.

Arizona's per capita personal income was calculated using the Arizona Department of Administration population estimate for 2015, so it differs a bit from the number published by the U.S. BEA. Also, keep in mind that the data is frequently revised. If you're reading this months after it was completed, the current data may be a bit different.

Overall, state per capita income remains well below the national average and well below per capita income in most states. Indeed, Arizona's income was 17.2% below the U.S. average last year. As Exhibit 1 shows, Arizona's per capita income ranked 42nd out of 50 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona's per capita personal income was also well below that of most western states, including California, Washington, Colorado, Texas, Oregon, and Nevada. Arizona's per capita income was above that of Utah, New Mexico, and Idaho in 2015.

Arizona's large per capita income gap was driven primarily by low earnings per employed resident, which accounted for 10.0 percentage points of the gap. The next largest contributions came from low dividends, interest, and rent per capita (3.6 percentage points), the employment-population ratio (3.6 percentage points), and transfer payments per capita (0.2 percentage points).

Overall, the income gap is large because wages are relatively low in Arizona. That, in turn, is likely driven by some combination of the state's industry/education mix, the attractiveness of the state as a migration destination (both domestic and international), and slow gains in human capital accumulation compared to the U.S.

Early returns so far in 2016 suggest a surge in job growth for Arizona, the Phoenix MSA, and the Tucson MSA. From the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016, Arizona added 81,300 jobs. That translated into a rate of 3.1%, which was well above average gains last year. Many of the job gains over the year were in education and health services;

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professional and business services; trade, transportation, and utilities; and financial activities. These four sectors accounted for 76.8% of employment gains. Construction jobs increased, as did manufacturing jobs. Employment in government and natural resources and mining declined.

Arizona Outlook

The outlook for Arizona, the Phoenix MSA, and the Tucson MSA depends in part on the performance of the U.S. economy. Overall, the nation is expected to continue to grow, with increasing real GDP, jobs, income, and population. The baseline (most-likely) projections call for real GDP to rise by 2.1% in 2016, slightly slower than the 2.4% rate posted last year. Much of the slowdown arises from the weak first quarter results (up 0.5% according to the advance estimate). Real GDP is expected to accelerate to 2.8% in 2017 and 2.7% in 2018, before gradually settling back to the 2.4% per year range. The near term acceleration is driven by the gradual drawdown of inventories, less drag from oil producing states, less fiscal drag, and better export performance.

U.S. growth sets the stage for continued gains for Arizona, the Phoenix MSA, and the Tucson MSA. The state is forecast to add 78,600 jobs in 2016 (3.0% growth) and to sustain that pace through 2018. Leading sectors during the next three years are expected to be professional and business services; education and health services; trade, transportation, and utilities; and construction. The gains in construction activity reflect (in part) stronger housing construction activity, with total housing permits rising from 31,850 in 2015 to 46,830 in 2018.

The forecast is similar for the Phoenix MSA, with job growth rising from 3.3% in 2015 to 3.5% in 2016 and 2017, before softening slightly in 2018

The Tucson MSA also accelerates in the near term, with job growth rising from 0.8% last year to 1.7% in 2016 and to 2.0% by 2018.

Exhibit 1: Arizona's Per Capita Personal Income Is Well Below the U.S. Average

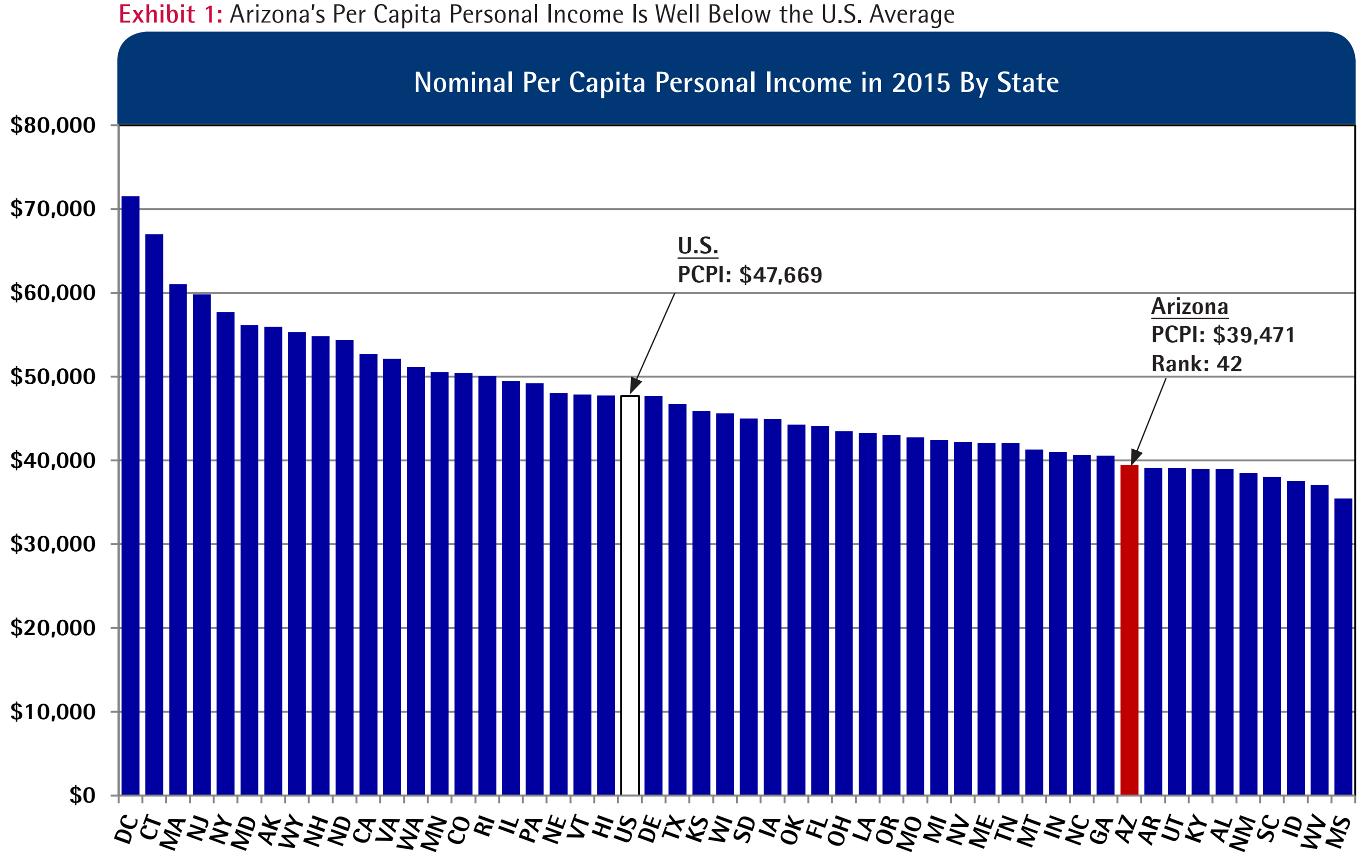
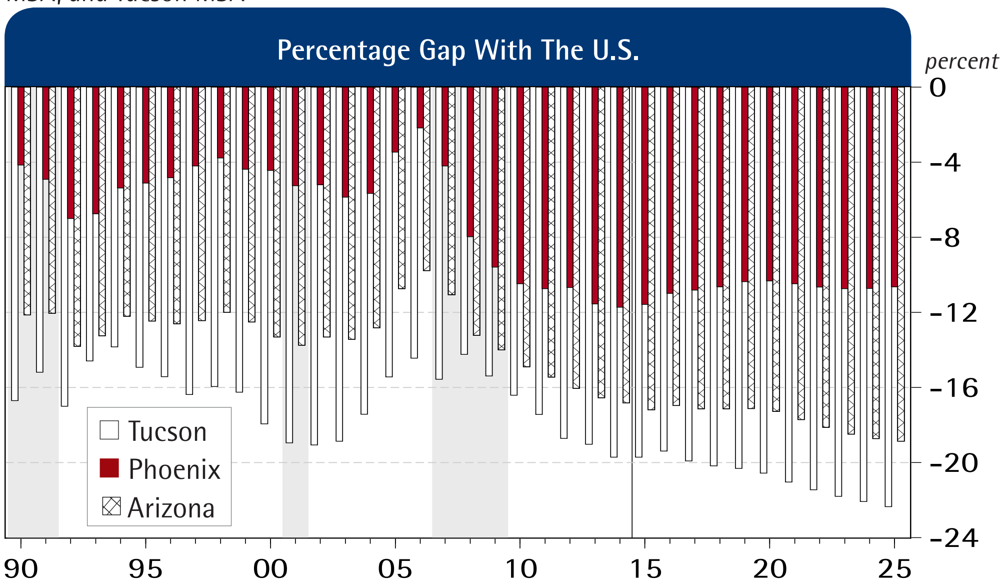


Exhibit 2: Little or No Improvement Expected in the Income Gaps for Arizona, Phoenix MSA, and Tucson MSA



"The state is forecast to add 78,600 jobs in 2016 (3.0% growth) and to sustain that pace through 2018."

Population gains recover, after a weak year in 2015, to hit 1.2% by 2018. Overall, Tucson benefits from reduced federal fiscal drag.

Per capita income is forecast to rise during the forecast for Arizona, the Phoenix MSA, and the Tucson MSA. That is true even if we adjust for the impact of inflation. However, per capita income for Arizona and its two largest metropolitan areas is not expected to close the gap with the U.S. and may well fall further behind. Thus, as Exhibit 2 shows, the per capita income gap with the nation is expected to rise during the next 10 years. For Arizona, the gap is forecast to rise from 17.2% in 2015 to 18.9% by 2025. The gap for the Tucson MSA is forecast to rise from 19.7% in 2015 to 22.3% by 2025. The gap for the Phoenix MSA is forecast to fall modestly, from 11.6% in 2015 to 10.6% by 2025.

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"Per capita income for Arizona and its two largest metropolitan areas is not expected to close the gap with the U.S. and may well fall further behind."

The Mexican Avocado Rules: Nogales Loses the Throne to Texas (or Holy Guacamole Texas Takes a Triple Dip)

By Vera Pavlakovich-Kochi, Ph.D.

> *"While the total dollar value of Mexican fresh produce imported through Nogales has not actually decreased, ...the Nogales port did not gain either from the overall growth of avocado production south of the border, nor benefit from the increasing demand ... north of the border."*

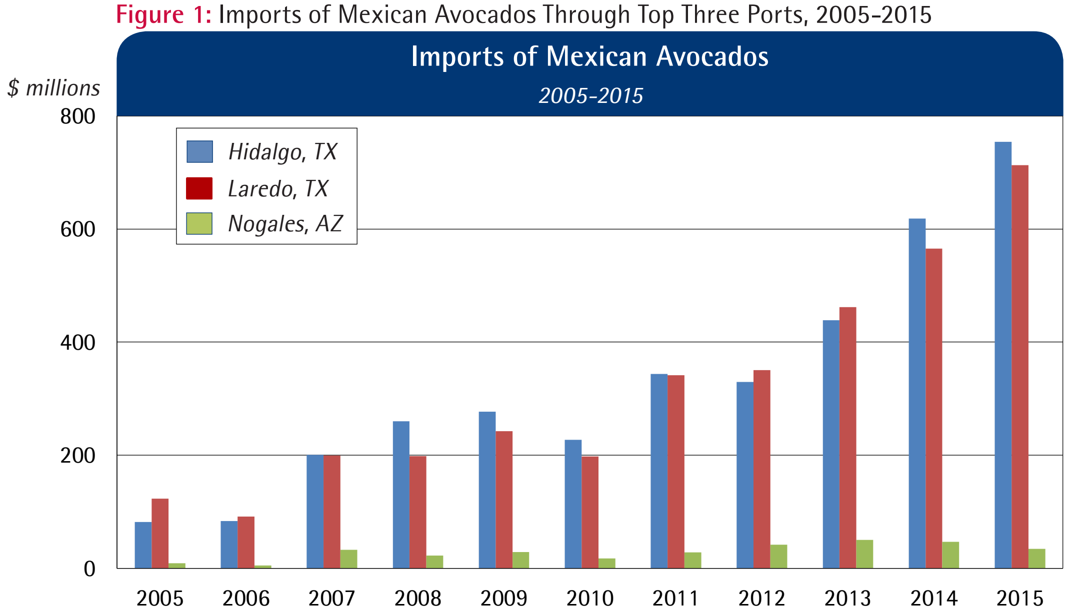
Who would have guessed in the 1990s, when Nogales, Arizona, firmly held the dominant position among all southern border ports as the main gateway for fresh produce from Mexico, that a scaly, dark green, more-like-a-vegetable-looking fruit would experience such a dramatic rise in popularity to become king of Mexico's fruit exports? Or, that by 2015, the value of these exports would dethrone Nogales as the southern border's number one port for fresh produce tilting the ranking scale in favor of Texas?

While the total dollar value of Mexican fresh produce imported through Nogales has not actually decreased,[1] the fact is that the Nogales port did not gain either from the overall growth of avocado production south of the border, nor benefit from the increasing demand for this healthy fruit north of the border. As is often the case, this shift in the volume and traffic patterns of fresh produce travelling north may be the consequence of more than a single cause.

Gradual Lifting of Restrictions Under NAFTA

Beginning in the early 1900s, the U.S. prohibited the import of Mexican-grown avocados because of the possibility of introducing harmful pests and diseases into domestic avocado fields, which were then concentrated mainly in California. These restrictions held even after NAFTA was inaugurated in 1994, but began to incrementally break down under the pressure of possible trade retaliation by

Figure 1: Imports of Mexican Avocados Through Top Three Ports, 2005-2015



Source: AZMEX, based on U.S. Census via USA Trade Online the Mexican government. First, in 1997, import of avocados grown in the state of Michoacán, in central Mexico, was allowed into thirteen U.S. states. This group did not include California, Florida, or Hawaii, three domestic avocado-producing states. In 2005, restrictions were lifted to allow avocado imports to all of the U.S., but still with the exception of California, Florida, and Hawaii. Finally, in 2007, all restrictions for the import of Mexican avocados were lifted.[2]

The long lasting restrictions on the import of Mexican avocados to California provided an early advantage for Texas ports, as reflected in data for 2005-2007 (Figure 1). However, even after all restrictions were lifted, it was the Texas ports, most notably Hidalgo and Laredo, that established themselves as the two primary entry points for Mexican avocados.

In the last five years, from 2011 to 2015, the value of imported avocados entering the U.S. at Hidalgo and Laredo almost tripled at both ports. To casual observers, the rise in avocado imports remained off the radar screen, being buried under aggregated import statistics as "fresh produce." However, aggregated indicators[3] started showing a profound decline in Arizona's share of Mexican fresh produce imports, this raised concerns about the shifting roles among southern border ports in favor of Texas.

Geography Matters: Avocado-Growing Regions in Mexico

Mexico is the world's number one avocado growing country, accounting for more than 30 percent of global production.[4] The growing fields are heavily concentrated in the state of Michoacán in central Mexico (Figure 2). One of the main reasons for this geographic concentration is the fruit's "Goldilocks" attitude: the evergreen tree does not like climate that is too wet, too dry, too hot, nor too cold; it does not tolerate cold wind or freezing temperatures.[5] Michoacán has the best combination of climate and soil conditions for commercially successful production and currently accounts for more than 85 percent of total Mexican avocado production.[6] Avocados are also grown in Morelos, the State of Mèxico, Nayarit, and Jalisco. Currently, only avocados grown

"In the last five years, from 2011 to 2015, the value of imported avocados entering the U.S. at Hidalgo and Laredo almost tripled at both ports."

Figure 2: Avocado-Growing States in Mexico

Source: AZMEX, based on U.S. Census via USA Trade Online

Table 1: Distance to Main Mexico-U.S. Border Ports

From Uruapan, Michoacán to:	Miles	Duration (hours)
Nogales, Sonora	1,177	21
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	704	12
Reynosa, Tamaulipas	671	12

Source: AZMEX based on http://distancecalculator.globefeed.com/Mexico_Distance_Calculator.asp

> *"Currently, only avocados grown in Michoacán are allowed to be imported into the U.S., whereas avocados from other Mexican states are exported worldwide."*

in Michoacán are allowed to be imported into the U.S., whereas avocados from other Mexican states are exported worldwide.

Among the more than 20 Michoacán municipalities authorized to export avocados to the U.S., one of the best known is Uruapan. Centrally located within Michoacán, Uruapan is used to calculate average distances to the U.S.-Mexico border (Table 1).

Clearly, the shortest distances from the major avocado-producing region to the U.S-Mexico border are via Nuevo Laredo in Tamaulipas located across from Laredo in Texas, and Reynosa, also in Tamaulipas located across Hidalgo (McAllen), Texas. In terms of estimated driving time, avocados from Michoacán can reach the Texas border in 12 hours, compared to more than the 21 hours needed to reach Nogales.

Demographics Matters: U.S. Consumption of Mexican Avocados, by State

In a 2014 report, a research team associated with Texas A&M University estimated the value of imported Mexican avocados consumed in the U.S. by state.[7] Using avocado consumption data in combination with states' gross domestic product, the report estimated that California and Texas were two major markets for imported avocados from Mexico, with about 14 percent each. The top ten states ranked by value of imported Mexican avocados, after California and Texas, include New York, Washington, Florida, Colorado, Arizona, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina (Table 2). As expected, seven of these states – California, Texas, New York, Florida, Colorado, Arizona, and Illinois (marked with an '*' in Table 2) – are also among the top ten states based on the size of the state's Hispanic population, suggesting an association with the traditional importance of avocados in Mexican and Latino cuisine. The absence of a statistically perfect correlation, however, reflects the growing popularity of avocados in mainstream cuisine due to the increasing awareness of the avocado's many health benefits and the impact of successful advertising of guacamole during Super Bowl events.

Estimates for California's consumption of Mexican avocados, valued at about $435 million in 2013, seems rather high given that California is the main domestic producer of avocados in the U.S. However, the authors of the aforementioned report did subtract domestic production from the state's total avocado consumption.

Assuming that the estimates on consumption of Mexican avocados are reasonable, California's imports, especially, raise some important questions for Nogales in view of the actual volume of imports through Arizona.

Nogales' Share of Hypothetical "Trade-Sheds"

For the purpose of this analysis, state-level estimates of Mexican avocado consumption are aggregated into two hypothetical "trade sheds" based on proximity relative to (1) Nogales in Arizona and (2) Texas' ports of Laredo and Hidalgo. These three ports accounted for 99.8 percent of all imported avocados from Mexico in 2013.

It is reasonable to hypothesize that the port of Nogales is naturally positioned to facilitate imports from Mexico that are destined for the western portion of the U.S., which includes, besides Arizona and California, the following nine states: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and

Table 2: Top 10 States Ranked by the Value of Imported Mexican Avocados (also showing % Hispanic population)

State	Value of Imported Mexican Avocados 2013 ($ mill)	Mexican Avocados as % of Total Imports	Hispanic Population 2011 (mill)	Hispanic Population as % of Total
California*	139.7	14.1	14.4	27.7
Texas*	136.5	13.8	9.8	18.9
New York*	49.6	5.0	3.5	6.7
Washington	44.8	4.5	0.8	1.5
Florida*	41.2	4.2	4.4	8.5
Colorado*	32.7	3.3	1.1	2.1
Arizona*	31.8	3.2	1.9	3.7
Illinois*	30.3	3.1	2.1	4.0
Pennsylvania	24.7	2.5	0.8	1.5
North Carolina	24.2	2.4	0.8	1.5
Rest of U.S.	436.4	44.0	12.3	23.7
Total U.S.	991.9	100.0	51.9	100.0

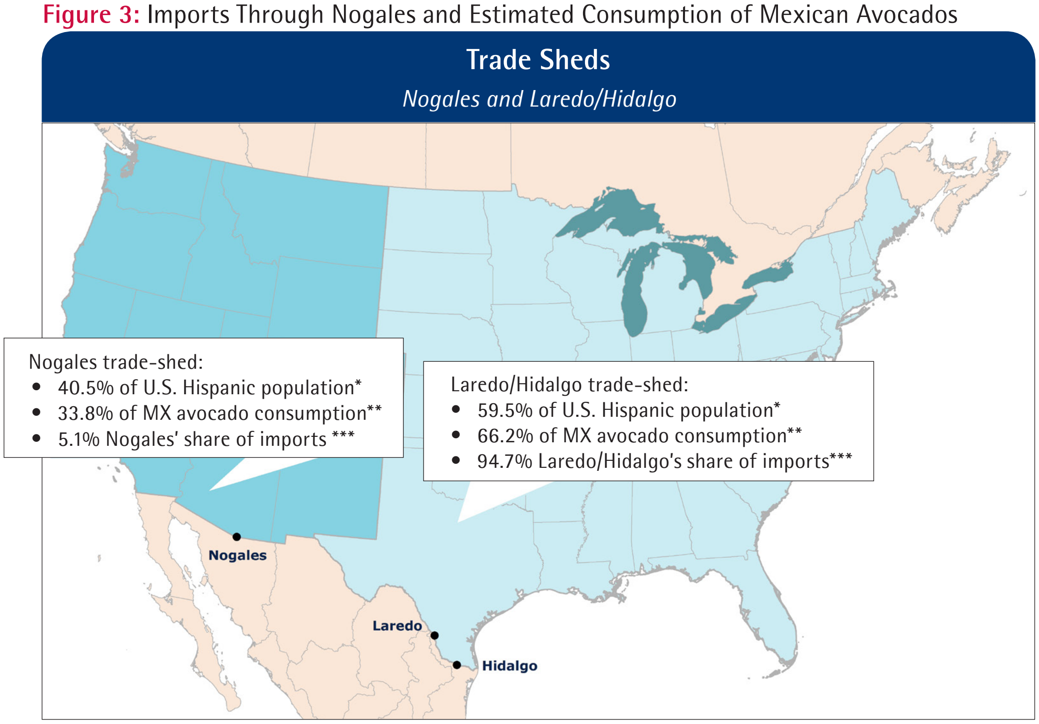
** Among the top ten states ranked by percent of Hispanic population.*
Sources: AZMEX based on G.W. Williams, O. Capps, and D. Hanselka, 2014; Pew Research Center based on U.S. Census data

> *"Nogales' share of imported Mexican avocados (5.1 percent) appears extremely low compared to the estimated consumption in the Nogales trade-shed of Mexican avocados (33.8 percent)."*

Wyoming. The rest of the U.S. falls within the hypothesized Laredo-Hidalgo trade-shed that includes the mid-central, north-central, south, south-east, and east-coast regions.

When presented in terms of hypothetical trade-sheds (Figure 3), the data reveal a staggering finding: Nogales' share of imported Mexican avocados (5.1 percent) appears extremely low compared to the

Figure 3: Imports Through Nogales and Estimated Consumption of Mexican Avocados



Excluding Alaska and Hawaii; **Estimates based on G.W. Williams, O. Capps, and D. Hanselka, 2014; * Based on dollar value of imported Mexican avocados through all southern BPOE, 2013*

Table 3: Distance From Michoacán to Los Angeles Via Selected Border Ports

Through the Port of:	Miles in Mexico	Travel Time in Mexico (hours)	Miles in the U.S.	Travel Time in the U.S. (hours)	Total Miles	Total hours
Nogales/Nogales	1,177	21	550	8	1,727	29
Nuevo Laredo/Laredo	704	12	1,410	21	2,114	33
Reynosa/Hidalgo (McAllen)	671	12	1,592	23	2,263	35

Source: AZMEX based on http://distancecalculator.glbefeed.com for Mexico and U.S.

estimated consumption in the Nogales trade-shed of Mexican avocados (33.8 percent). How do Mexican avocados get to California and the west coast region if not through the Nogales port? In 2013, according to U.S. Census data, 94.7 percent of all Mexican avocados were imported through the ports of Laredo and Hidalgo. All other U.S.-Mexico border ports imported less than one percent.[8]

Distances revisited: Beyond Geography

If all factors, such as quality of highways, security, check points, wait times at the border, and border inspection procedures are equal, then the shortest distance from Michoacán's avocado-growing fields to Los Angeles is, no doubt, through Nogales (**Table 3**). Not counting wait times at the border, it takes on average an estimated 29 hours and a trip of approximately 1,730 miles for avocados to reach Los Angles from Michoacán via Nogales.

However, if packers and shippers prefer the shortest possible distances traveled through Mexico, then Laredo and Hidalgo obviously have advantages compared to Nogales. Even with the distance from the U.S. border to Los Angeles almost three times longer than from Nogales, imports through Laredo and Hidalgo may take only 4 to 5 hours more than when shipped through Nogales. This is without taking into consideration wait times before actually reaching the border and the time that it takes for border inspections.

After all, maybe it makes sense for Texas' economic developers to lure Nogales-based shippers and distributors—who, over the course of a century, developed unique expertise in the trans-border fresh produce business — to their border ports by offering modern warehouses and promising possibly shorter border crossing wait-times.

Acknowledgements

Laurie Sheldon provided detailed Mexican import data and Alan Hoogasian created maps.

"After all, maybe it makes sense for Texas' economic developers to lure Nogales-based shippers and distributors to their border ports by offering modern warehouses and promising possibly shorter border crossing wait-times."

[1]See "Nogales, AZ: The main gateway for produce from Mexico, or no more?" By V. Pavlakovich-Kochi, *Arizona-Mexico Economic Indicators*, March 9, 2016, https://azmex.eller.arizona.edu

[2]"Mexico praises lifting of last U.S. avocado import barriers," The Associated Press, *International Herald Tribune*, Business Section, February 2, 2007. https:web.archive.org 3/18/2016

[3]See Arizona's Trade and Competitiveness in the U.S.-Mexico Region, *Annual Report 2015*, p. 37 http://azmex.eller.arizona.edu

[4]The U.S. produces about 7 percent of the world total, followed by Colombia, Brazil, and Peru. Source: Rhoda Richard and Tony Burton, *Geo-Mexico: the geography and dynamics of modern Mexico*, Sombrero Books: 2010. http://geo-mexico.com/; Dulce Flores, "Mexican avocado exports continue to grow," GAIN Report No MX4079, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, November 26, 2014.

[5]Arthur C. Gibson, "Plants and civilizations," Class notes, UCLA. www.botgard.ucla.edu/html/botanytextbooks/economicbotany/index.html 3/18/2016

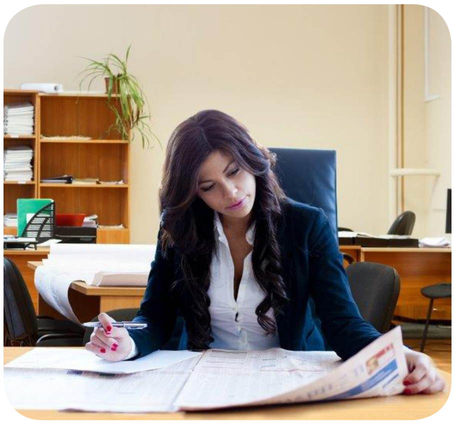
[6]Dulce Flores, "Mexican avocado exports continue to grow," GAIN Report No.: MX4079, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, November 26, 2014.

[7]G.W. Williams, O. Capps, and D. Hanselka, "Economic Benefits of the Expansion of Avocado Imports from Mexico: State-by-State Impacts," Research Report to the Asociación de Productores y Empacadores de Aguacate (APEAM, A.C.) and the Mexican Hass Avocado Import Association (MHAIA), Forecasting and Business Analytics, LLC, College Station, TX, April 2014.

[8]AZMEX based on U.S. Census via USA Trade Online https://azmex.eller.arizona.edu

She's the Boss: Facts About Women-Owned Businesses in Arizona

by Valorie Rice, Senior Specialist, Business Information



Businesses owned by women experienced substantial growth in recent years. They also play a dynamic role in nearly every industry sector. Here are some interesting facts concerning women-owned businesses in Arizona and the U.S. from the Survey of Business Owners produced every five years, the most recent being 2012 (released December 2015).

Arizona Totals

The total number of businesses in Arizona owned by women in 2012 was 182,425, representing 36.5% of businesses in the state. This was more than the percentage nationally of 35.8%. Georgia, with 40.5%, was the state with the largest percentage, while at 29.2%, South Dakota had the smallest. California was the state with the largest number of women-owned businesses in 2012. [Table 1]

A large majority of women-owned businesses in Arizona were self-employed individuals, only 10.4% having paid employees. Of those that did have paid employees, over half were small enterprises with less than five workers. This held true for the nation as well.

Industries

Female headed firms spanned nearly every industry in 2012. The top industries for female-owned businesses were the same for both the U.S. and Arizona. Other services (which includes hair salons and repair shops) and the health care and social assistance sector were the two industries with the highest percentage of female-owned businesses. Not only were these two industries the most highly represented among female-owned firms, but firms in these two industries were also more likely to be headed by women when compared with all firms. The industries least likely to have large numbers of women-owned firms were utilities, management of companies and enterprises (which include holding companies and corporate offices), and mining. [Table 2]

Arizona female-owned businesses followed the same general industry mix as those in the U.S., with one notable difference. The industry where Arizona women-owned businesses departed from the national norm nationally was real estate. There was a far higher percentage of women-owned real estate businesses in Arizona (10.4%) than in the U.S. (7.2%) overall. In fact, the only state that had a higher percentage of women-owned real estate businesses was Nevada at 11.8%. There was a slightly smaller percentage of women-owned businesses in the health care and other services sectors in Arizona compared to the nation.

> *"Female headed firms spanned nearly every industry in 2012... Other services (which includes hair salons and repair shops) and the health care and social assistance sector were the two industries with the highest percentage of female-owned businesses."*

Growth

Growth in the number of women-owned businesses far outpaced total business growth between 2007 and 2012. The change in the total number of all businesses in the U.S. was 2%, while female-owned businesses grew 26.8% in the same time period. This divergence was even greater

"In Arizona, the change in the total number of all businesses was 1.7% compared to a 32.1% increase in women-owned businesses..."

Table 1: States Ranked by Percent of All Firms That are Women-Owned

	Percent	Number		Percent	Number
Georgia	40.5	376,506	Missouri	33.1	162,616
Maryland	39.3	209,119	Massachusetts	32.8	199,210
New Mexico	39.0	59,044	Arkansas	32.7	75,962
Florida	38.5	807,817	Connecticut	32.7	106,678
Mississippi	37.9	89,159	Delaware	32.6	23,964
Hawaii	37.5	44,453	Alaska	32.5	22,141
California	37.2	1,320,085	Kansas	32.3	77,194
Michigan	36.8	306,986	Minnesota	32.2	157,821
Alabama	36.8	137,630	Rhode Island	32.2	30,484
Illinois	36.8	417,500	Oklahoma	32.1	105,168
Texas	36.8	866,678	Kentucky	32.0	106,011
Arizona	36.5	182,425	New Jersey	31.9	252,944
Louisiana	36.5	151,114	Iowa	31.8	82,345
Nevada	36.3	82,508	Nebraska	31.7	51,936
Oregon	36.3	123,015	Montana	31.5	35,449
Virginia	36.2	236,290	Pennsylvania	31.2	304,803
New York	36.1	725,709	Wyoming	31.0	19,344
South Carolina	35.9	131,856	Wisconsin	30.9	133,859
US	35.8	9,878,397	Vermont	30.9	23,417
North Carolina	35.6	287,058	Idaho	30.8	45,121
Tennessee	35.6	195,694	Utah	30.3	76,269
Colorado	35.5	194,508	Maine	30.1	42,067
Washington	34.7	187,677	North Dakota	29.8	20,316
West Virginia	34.1	39,065	New Hampshire	29.3	38,525
Indiana	34.0	162,798	South Dakota	29.2	23,722
Ohio	33.9	306,824			

"Revenues for Arizona women-owned firms grew 4.5% between 2007 and 2012 compared to a 0.9% increase in revenues for all firms."

in Arizona, where overall growth was 1.7% compared to the 32.1% increase in women-owned businesses. Arizona had the tenth highest percent change in the number of women-owned firms over the five year period out of all states. The state with the largest growth was Louisiana while New Hampshire had the least growth.

Women-owned businesses also experienced faster revenue growth over the five-year time period. Revenues for Arizona women-owned firms grew 4.5% between 2007 and 2012 compared to a 0.9% increase in revenues for all firms. Nationally, women-owned firms had 18.7% increase in revenue compared to 11.7% overall.

Arizona Counties

Maricopa County had the largest number of women-owned firms, followed by Pima County. This is not a surprise given the size difference between Maricopa and the other counties in the state. Apache County had the highest percent of total businesses run by women, with 40.6%. Greenlee had the smallest at 13.1% as well as the smallest number of women-owned businesses. [Table 3]

Source notes

The Census Bureau conducts the Survey of Business Owners in conjunction with

Table 2: Percent of Businesses Each Industry Sector Represents

	Arizona		U.S.	
	All Firms	Female-owned	All Firms	Female-owned
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Utilities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Construction	8.8	2.2	10.6	2.7
Manufacturing	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.4
Wholesale trade	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.6
Retail trade	8.9	10.2	9.1	10.6
Transportation and warehousing	3.6	1.7	4.4	1.6
Information	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Finance and insurance	3.9	2.5	3.5	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	12.7	10.4	9.7	7.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	14.9	14.1	14.1	13.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	9.0	11.5	8.4	10.9
Educational services	2.5	3.6	2.4	3.7
Health care and social assistance	9.3	14.9	9.3	16.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8
Accommodation and food services	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.7
Other services (except public administration)	12.9	17.8	13.2	19.1

Note: Crop and animal production not included in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

"Maricopa County had the largest number of women-owned firms... Apache County had the highest percent of total businesses run by women, with 40.6%."

the Economic Census every five years (those ending on a 2 or a 7). It is a sample survey that provides information on selected economic and demographic characteristics for businesses and business owners by gender, ethnicity, race and veteran status. Women-owned businesses have a woman owning 51% or more of the equity, interest, or stock of the business. The relative standard of error for several of Arizona's smallest counties was rather high; therefore caution should be taken when considering the county-level data.

Table 3: Percent of Businesses Owned by Women, *Arizona and Counties*

	Percent	Number		Percent	Number
Arizona	**36.5**	**182,425**	Maricopa	35.5	115,146
Apache	40.6	1,131	Mohave	38.7	4,826
Cochise	39.8	3,403	Navajo	36.1	2,155
Coconino	36.6	3,998	Pima	38.3	29,799
Gila	37.2	1,495	Pinal	38.1	6,560
Graham	28.3	528	Santa Cruz	33.9	1,737
Greenlee	13.1	41	Yavapai	34.7	7,126
La Paz	27.0	332	Yuma	39.6	4,298

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Forecast Tables

Arizona	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Income ($ mil)	255,093	266,756	280,026	295,817	314,042	332,981
% Chg from Year Ago	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%	5.6%	6.2%	6.0%
Retail Sales ($mil)	88,518	92,640	94,814	100,080	105,660	111,413
% Chg from Year Ago	3.5%	4.7%	2.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s)	2,570.3	2,636.1	2,714.7	2,795.1	2,878.9	2,954.6
% Chg from Year Ago	2.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%
Population (000s), July 1st estimates	6,667.2	6,758.3	6,867.7	6,989.6	7,117.4	7,246.9
% Chg from Year Ago	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Residential Building Permits (units)	26,997	31,850	37,488	43,183	46,830	47,925
% Chg from Year Ago	7.1%	18.0%	17.7%	15.2%	8.4%	2.3%

Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale MSA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Income ($ mil)	178,871	188,948	199,729	212,590	226,934	242,171
% Chg from Year Ago	5.1%	5.6%	5.7%	6.4%	6.8%	6.7%
Retail Sales ($ mil)	61,968	65,235	67,527	71,394	75,761	80,475
% Chg from Prior	3.9%	5.3%	3.5%	5.7%	6.1%	6.2%
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s)	1,853.1	1,914.0	1,980.7	2,050.8	2,120.4	2,186.5
% Chg from Year Ago	2.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%
Population (000s), July 1st estimates	4,404.9	4,482.9	4,569.6	4,667.0	4,769.5	4,872.8
% Chg from Year Ago	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Residential Building Permits (units)	20,341	22,946	27,096	32,814	35,334	35,872
% Chg from Prior	8.6%	12.8%	18.1%	21.1%	7.7%	1.5%

Tucson MSA	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Personal Income ($ mil)	37,199	38,629	40,212	41,971	44,117	46,408
% Chg from Year Ago	4.0%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	5.1%	5.2%
Retail Sales ($ mil)	12,518	12,941	13,219	13,791	14,388	15,022
% Chg from Year Ago	1.6%	3.4%	2.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s)	365.2	368.1	374.5	381.7	389.5	397.1
% Chg from Year Ago	0.6%	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Population (000s), July 1st estimates	1,007.2	1,009.4	1,015.9	1,026.1	1,037.9	1,050.3
% Chg from Year Ago	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Residential Permits (units)	3,250	3,532	3,861	4,328	4,707	4,863
% Chg from Year Ago	-6.9%	8.7%	9.3%	12.1%	8.8%	3.3%

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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 – Labor Force and Employment, SA	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Persons (000s, seasonally adjusted), Local Area Unemployment Statistics, BLS					
Civilian Labor Force	3,167.3	3,187.6	3,212.5	3,233.8	3,245.0
% Chg from Year Ago	1.3%	1.8%	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%
Employment	2,981.7	3,008.4	3,036.3	3,060.7	3,068.1
Unemployment	185.5	179.2	176.2	173.1	176.9
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s, seasonally adjusted), Current Employment Statistics, BLS					
Total	2,681.6	2,683.1	2,688.9	2,691.9	2,697.2
% Chg from Year Ago	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
Total Private	2,273.7	2,279.9	2,281.4	2,283.5	2,288.9
% Chg from Year Ago	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Goods Producing	302.4	305.2	303.7	305.1	302.1
Mining and Logging	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.5
Construction	130.1	131.8	132.5	134.0	133.2
Manufacturing	160.3	161.7	159.6	159.4	157.4
Durable Goods	122.1	122.3	120.3	120.3	119.8
Non-Durable Goods	38.2	39.4	39.3	39.1	37.6
Service Providing	2,379.2	2,377.9	2,385.2	2,386.8	2,395.1
Private Service Providing	1,971.3	1,974.7	1,977.7	1,978.4	1,986.8
Wholesale Trade	93.7	95.2	95.4	95.1	96.4
Retail Trade	326.4	324.5	324.9	326.3	327.7
Transportation and Utilities	93.1	92.6	92.8	91.9	91.4
Information	46.9	48.1	47.5	47.7	48.2
Finance and Insurance	149.9	152.1	152.6	153.4	153.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	48.9	50.0	51.1	52.2	51.8
Professional and Business Services	412.6	411.6	411.5	406.8	412.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	134.8	134.4	133.5	130.6	132.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.4	32.2	32.2	31.8	32.0
Administrative and Support Waste Management and Remediation Services	245.4	245.0	245.8	244.4	248.6
Educational Services	62.1	64.1	63.2	64.1	64.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	343.8	343.8	345.9	346.3	347.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	40.2	40.1	40.4	40.2	39.9
Accommodation and Food Services	264.2	263.1	262.9	265.0	264.8
Other Services	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.4	88.9
Government	407.9	403.2	407.5	408.4	408.3
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.7%	-1.8%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.2%
Federal Government	54.4	54.2	54.3	54.7	53.6
State Government	86.1	86.0	86.3	86.7	87.2
Local Government	267.4	263.0	266.9	267.0	267.5

Arizona Economic Indicators

Arizona – Earnings, Sales, Housing, Bankruptcy	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Average Hourly Earnings by Industry ($, not seasonally adjusted), BLS					
Total Private	23.25	23.55	23.70	23.72	23.93
% Chg from Year Ago	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.8%
Construction	23.86	24.39	24.05	24.51	24.47
Manufacturing	24.38	24.01	24.12	24.34	24.28
Financial Activities	27.09	26.76	27.36	27.13	27.07
Professional and Business Services	25.05	25.07	25.16	25.43	25.91
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	21.57	22.22	22.33	22.56	22.93
Education and Health Services	25.22	25.28	25.16	25.44	25.69
Leisure and Hospitality	14.33	14.41	14.20	13.92	14.25
Sales ($000s, accrual), ADOR					
Aggregate Retail Sales, EBRC*	9,102,391.6	7,411,188.2	7,711,839.3		
% Chg from Year Ago	2.1%	5.1%	2.6%		
Retail Sales	6,459,006.6	4,744,791.3	5,064,655.1		
Food, EBRC**	1,089,761.3	1,091,745.7	1,094,934.4		
Restaurants & Bars	1,072,423.2	1,110,430.6	1,163,049.4		
Gasoline, EBRC***	470,574.0	450,929.9	389,200.4	416,288.6	
Gallons, ADOT	239,844.0	234,614.9	234,599.4	254,922.6	
Utilities	718,678.5	772,151.8	697,640.4		
Communications	178,642.2	204,709.3	187,469.6		
Amusements	105,849.6	159,366.6	103,480.8		
Rentals Personal Property	297,479.6	302,669.2	311,545.6		
Contracting	852,672.7	649,039.9	749,444.9		
Hotel/Motel	177,141.2	248,965.7	312,188.7		
Mining, Oil, & Gas Production	9,112.1	8,951.6	10,475.9		
Mining Severance	51,400.7	38,296.6	37,759.4		
Printing	18,843.4	18,917.5	19,387.3		
Publishing	7,737.6	11,537.3	9,128.7		
Use Tax	483,467.3	440,956.0	450,695.3		
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40					
Total Units	2,727	2,773	2,387	2,553	2,577
% Chg from Year Ago	-8.7%	62.0%	11.3%	-5.4%	-16.3%
Single Family Units	1883	1623	1857	2334	2230
% Chg from Year Ago	27.8%	30.3%	29.1%	21.7%	3.5%
2-4 Unit Structures	45	42	70	52	71
5-plus Unit Structures	799	1108	460	167	276
Bankruptcy Filings, U.S. Bankruptcy Court - Arizona District					
Total	1081	846	1031	1523	1409
% Chg from Year Ago	-12.8%	-13.6%	-2.8%	-6.6%	-13.9%
Chapter 7	871	668	814	1274	1188
Chapter 11	25	8	10	12	10
Chapter 13	185	170	207	237	211

*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

Arizona - Demographics and Vital Statistics	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Demographics and Vital Statistics (July 1st Estimates, 000s), ADHS, ADOA & EBRC					
Population, ADOA*	6,438.2	6,498.6	6,581.1	6,667.2	6,758.3
% Chg from Year Ago	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Resident Births, ADHS	85.2	85.7	85.0	86.6	84.9
Birth Rate	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.1
Residents Deaths, ADHS	47.5	48.5	49.1	51.1	53.0
Net Migration, EBRC	10.9	34.2	48.5	53.0	66.2

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Personal Income ($), EBRC*	35,867.3	37,114.7	37,024.0	38,260.6	39,471.2
% Chg from Year Ago	4.7%	3.5%	-0.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Average Earnings per Job ($), BEA**	47,943	49,265	49,376	50,661	
% Chg from Year Ago	2.7%	2.8%	0.2%	2.6%	
*Personal Income Derivation ($ millions), BEA****					
Total Personal Income	230,920.3	241,192.2	243,656.9	255,092.9	266,756.0
% Chg from Year Ago	5.3%	4.4%	1.0%	4.7%	4.6%
Earnings by place of work	156,700.8	163,693.4	167,827.3	175,367.2	182,517.3
Less: Contributions for government social insurance	15,873.2	16,423.0	19,165.5	20,056.3	20,749.4
Plus: Adjustment for residence	1,243.5	1,334.5	1,281.9	1,365.2	1,453.7
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	142,071.1	148,605.0	149,943.7	156,676.1	163,221.6
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	40,526.3	44,516.4	44,511.3	46,309.8	48,083.5
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	48,322.9	48,070.8	49,201.9	52,107.0	55,450.9
*Components of Earnings ($ millions), BEA****					
Total Wages and salaries	113,662.6	119,041.4	122,598.2	127,815.2	133,073.1
% Chg from Year Ago	4.0%	4.7%	3.0%	4.3%	4.1%
Supplements to wages and salaries	26,408.1	26,755.2	27,696.0	28,869.3	29,859.9
Proprietors' income	16,630.0	17,896.8	17,533.1	18,682.7	19,584.3
Farm	542.8	318.6	675.6	559.2	689.5
Nonfarm	16,087.2	17,578.2	16,857.4	18,123.5	18,894.7

*EBRC calulates 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)	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
International Border Crossings, Bureau of Transportation Statistics					
Pedestrians	1,945,854				
% Chg from Year Ago	4.0%				
Personal Vehicle Passengers	6,044,401				
% Chg from Year Ago	0				
Bus Passengers	156,528				
Trains	514				
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.8%				
Trucks	329,391				
% Chg from Year Ago	2.1%				
Hospitality Employment (000s, not seasonally adjusted), BLS					
Leisure and Hospitality	302.4	299.7	304.7	311.5	312.0
% Chg from Year Ago	3.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%
Accommodation	44.5	44.2	45.4	45.9	46.2
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%	-0.2%
Sales ($000s, accrual), ADOR					
Hotel/Motel	177,141.2	248,965.7	312,188.7		
% Chg from Year Ago	4.2%	-7.8%	4.5%		

Please see AZMEX.eller.ariozna.edu for full data histories and detail.

Arizona – Travel and Tourism, cont.	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Visits (000s) Arizona State and National Parks, NPS & ASPB					
Total Arizona	19,339.1	19,030.6	19,221.3	20,703.7	22,427.9
% Chg from Year Ago	-3.7%	-1.6%	1.0%	7.7%	8.3%
Northern Arizona	16,856.6	16,552.4	16,626.2	18,027.4	19,531.4
% Chg from Year Ago	-2.7%	-1.8%	0.4%	8.4%	8.3%
Historical	1,327.8	1,147.4	1,070.3	1,114.5	1,177.8
Scenic	6,190.5	6,369.7	6,521.0	6,933.8	7,670.8
Water-based	9,338.3	9,035.3	9,034.9	9,979.1	10,682.8
Southern Arizona	2,482.5	2,478.2	2,595.1	2,676.3	2,896.5
% Chg from Year Ago	-9.8%	-0.2%	4.7%	3.1%	8.2%
Historical	438.1	382.2	359.4	384.8	425.4
Scenic	1,726.3	1,729.7	1,869.3	1,903.1	2,059.9
Water-based	318.1	366.3	366.4	388.4	411.2

Inflation and Prices – United States	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
U.S. Consumer Price Indices (seasonally adjusted), BLS					
All Urban Consumers: All Items	238.04	238.11	237.71	237.92	238.89
% Chg from Year Ago	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Western States – All Urban Consumers: All items	243.43	244.60	244.82	245.40	246.59
% Chg from Year Ago	1.8%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.8%
U.S. Producer Price Index for All Commodities (seas. adj.), BLS	183.50	182.50	181.50	182.40	183.30
% Chg from Year Ago	-6.9%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-4.8%	-4.0%

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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	2,188.1	2,200.5	2,218.6	2,223.8	2,222.9
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	1,984.7	1,946.9	1,963.3	1,970.9	1,978.1
Private	1,745.2	1,715.3	1,721.6	1,729.4	1,735.0
Government	239.5	231.6	241.7	241.5	243.1
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, $, BLS	24.05	24.36	24.69	24.69	25.03
Taxable Sales ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	2,114	2,235	1,777	1,880	1,951

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, ADOA*	4,227,601	4,273,897	4,338,672	4,404,888	4,482,906
% Chg from Year Ago	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Total Personal Income ($000), BEA	160,086,328	168,757,726	170,239,926	178,871,199	
% Chg from Year Ago	5.8%	5.4%	0.9%	5.1%	
Per Capita Personal Income ($), EBRC**	37,866.9	39,485.7	39,237.8	40,607.4	
% Chg from Year Ago	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.03	

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	468,033	471,722	479,256	478,533	477,596
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.0
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	380.9	375.1	381.0	381.2	381.7
Private	300.4	296.4	300.6	301.0	302.0
Government	80.5	78.7	80.4	80.2	79.7
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, $, BLS	22.15	22.63	22.31	22.35	22.26
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	279	237	296	312	240

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, ADOA*	986,081	990,380	996,046	1,007,162	1,009,371
% Chg from Year Ago	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%
Total Personal income	34,539,779	35,590,889	35,784,754	37,198,714	
% Chg from Year Ago	4.7%	3.0%	0.5%	4.0%	
Per Capita Personal Income ($), EBRC**	35,027	35,937	35,927	36,934	
% Chg from Year Ago	4.1%	2.6%	0.0%	2.8%	

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	71.5	71.9	72.6	73.0	73.2
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.7
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	65.3	64.0	65.2	65.6	66.2
Private	45.4	44.3	44.6	45.0	45.6
Government	17.4	17.3	18.2	18.2	18.1
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, $, BLS	18.66	19.10	18.73	19.09	18.82
Taxable Sales: Total ($ Accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	37	11	21	24	32

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, ADOA*	134,162	134,313	135,695	139,372	141,602
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	2.7%	1.6%
Total Personal Income ($000), BEA	4,819,660	4,978,754	5,127,921	5,399,899	
% Chg from Year Ago	4.7%	3.3%	3.0%	5.3%	
Per Capita Personal Income ($), EBRC**	35,924.2	37,068.3	37,790.1	38,744.5	
% Chg from Year Ago	5.1%	3.2%	2.0%	2.5%	

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	78.3	79.0	79.6	80.1	79.7
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.9
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	47.9	47.1	47.5	48.2	48.0
Private	40.0	39.5	39.8	40.3	40.1
Government	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private, $, BLS	19.34	19.43	18.83	19.46	20.36
Taxable Sales: Total ($000, accrual), ADOR	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	44	49	52	56	66

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, July 1st estimate, ADOA	75,840	77,683	77,900	77,922	78,269
% Chg from Year Ago	0.8%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Total Personal Income ($000), BEA	5,219,541	5,347,552	5,396,628	5,633,946	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.5%	2.5%	0.9%	4.4%	
Per Capita Personal Income, EBRC	26,043	26,333	26,507	27,617	
% Chg from Year Ago	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	4.2%	

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	97.0	97.9	99.9	100.6	101.2
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	62.2	61.3	62.6	63.0	63.9
Private	51.6	50.8	51.7	52.0	53.0
Government	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.9
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private ($), BLS	19.97	20.09	19.91	20.03	19.70
Taxable Sales: Total ($000, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	95	76	85	95	79

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, ADOA*	211,247	211,583	213,294	215,357	217,778
% Chg from Year Ago	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Total Personal Income ($000), BEA	6,345,155	6,591,170	6,811,155	7,172,392	
% Chg from Year Ago	4.4%	3.9%	3.3%	5.3%	
Per Capita Personal Income ($), EBRC**	30,037	31,152	31,933	33,305	
% Chg from Year Ago	4.2%	3.7%	2.5%	4.3%	

*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.

Sierra Vista - Douglas MSA (Cochise County) - Monthly Data	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	49.0	49.2	49.5	50.7	50.2
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.5
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	34.4	33.5	33.8	34.5	34.3
Private	22.6	21.9	21.9	22.6	22.4
Government	11.8	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private ($), BLS	21.58	21.72	22.21	21.73	21.63
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	11.0	17.0	12.0	23.0	21.0

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, ADOA*	50,893	50,908	51,269	51,104	50,914
% Chg from Year Ago	-0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.3%	-0.4%
Total Personal Income ($000)	4,736,361	4,678,914	4,593,193	4,679,941	
% Chg from Year Ago	3.6%	-1.2%	-1.8%	1.9%	
Per Capita Personal Income ($)**	36,284	35,785	35,088	36,103	
% Chg from Year Ago	4.3%	-1.4%	-2.0%	2.9%	

*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

Yuma MSA (Yuma County) - Monthly Data	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	91.4	90.2	89.5	91.7	93.6
Unemployment Rate	17.6	15.8	15.1	13.9	18.7
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), BLS	55.3	54.6	55.1	55.4	54.4
Private	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.1	39.3
Government	15.1	14.6	15.2	15.3	15.1
Average Hourly Earnings, Total Private ($), BLS	19.02	18.11	18.08	18.11	18.28
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
Total New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	60.0	72.0	66.0	72.0	84.0

*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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population, ADOA*	60,522	61,500	63,007	63,718	64,180
% Chg from Year Ago	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	1.1%	0.7%
Total Personal Income ($000)	5,622,247	5,586,005	5,838,101	5,841,652	
% Chg from Year Ago	5.6%	-0.6%	4.5%	0.1%	
Per Capita Personal Income ($)**	28,051	27,226	27,890	27,553	
% Chg from Year Ago	3.4%	-2.9%	2.4%	-1.2%	

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	20.2	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.2
Unemployment Rate	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.9	11.0
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	18.2	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1
Private	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
Government	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	20.7	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.0
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.4
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8
Private	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Government	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	7	6	3	8	16

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

Graham County Summary - Monthly	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	14.6	14.5	14.8	14.9	15.0
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.9
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1
Private	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Government	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		

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

Greenlee County Summary - Monthly	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Private	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.5
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.3
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Private	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Government	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Taxable Sales: Total ($000, accrual)*, ADOR	NA	NA	NA		

*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	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.2	41.7
Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.1	8.2
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	27.7	27.1	27.3	27.8	28.4
Private	18.0	17.7	17.7	18.2	18.7
Government	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	9	7	15	14	13

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

Santa Cruz County Summary - Monthly	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Civilian Labor Force (000s), BLS	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.0	19.8
Unemployment Rate	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.4
Total Nonfarm Employment (000s), ADOA	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.8
Private	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9
Government	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Taxable Sales: Total ($000s, accrual), ADOR*	NA	NA	NA		
New Residential Permits (units), Census C-40	4	6	2	11	2

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

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