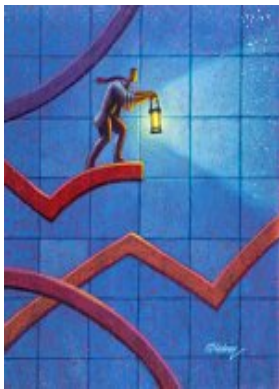


October 2009—Fall Issue

The Recession is Over

By Marshall J. Vest
Forecasting Project Director
September 1, 2009



Evidence continues to grow that the U.S. economy bottomed out during the second quarter – likely in June, maybe May. In Arizona, economic measures remain on a downward trend, confirming our expectation that the state will lag behind the rest of the country. In our annual update of long-term projections, we've lowered our forecasts for 30 years hence, but we still foresee population nearly doubling.

Gains in the index of leading economic indicators, better numbers for housing, recovering economies of major trading partners, increases in industrial production, higher production schedules by auto makers, large declines in inventories, rising productivity, widening profit margins, and recovery in capital expenditure plans are all pieces of

evidence supporting belief that the recession has ended.

Consensus forecasts now call for a sluggish recovery due to still tight credit markets and sluggish consumer spending. Budget restraints by state and local governments and an emptying of the non-residential construction pipeline also will retard growth in the near term. It will probably be 2011 or 2012 before robust growth resumes.

Recent Evidence for Arizona

Aggregate bellwether measures show that Arizona's economy remains in recession but that a bottom is beginning to form. July nonfarm employment declined at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.7%. Compared to year-earlier readings, those losses are worse than in any other state. But the declines are not as large as six months ago when employment was plunging at nearly a 10% annual rate.

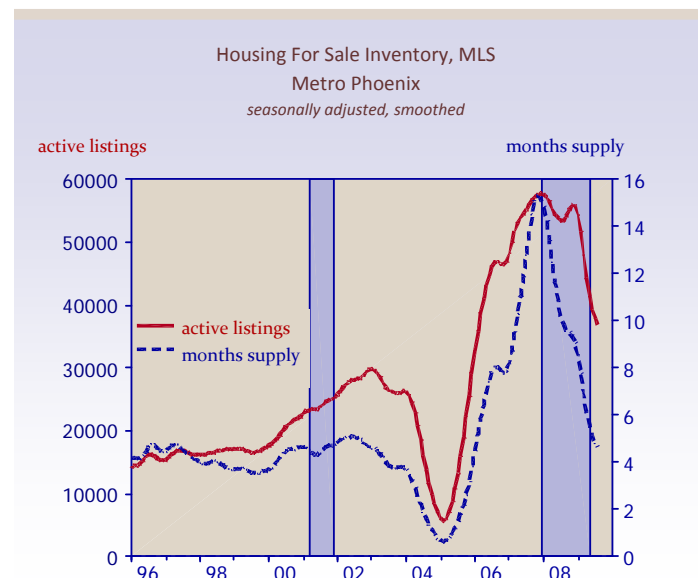
Sales data also are beginning to stabilize. Retail sales, which was declining at a 20% annual rate last winter, was declining at a much more subdued 5.3% rate in June. "Cash for Clunkers" deserves partial credit. Better yet, restaurant and bars sales have bottomed out and actually registered a small 1.5% increase in June.

Housing markets also are showing signs of improvement. Although foreclosures remain high, inventories of housing for sale are falling and prices are beginning to stabilize. In July, MLS listings in metro Phoenix fell to 36,000 compared to 58,000 a year-and-a-half ago. With the number of sales now running at a 90,000-plus annual rate, the supply would be exhausted in only 4.5 months. Although a four-to-five month supply is considered "normal," housing markets are still far from normal. Roughly half of recent sales were foreclosed properties or "short sales," mortgage financing remains tight -- especially for jumbo loans, and migration flows remain depressed (Exhibit 1).

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Exhibit 1: Housing Markets Are On the Mend



Arizona's Economy



“Gains in the index of leading economic indicators, better numbers for housing, recovering economies of major trading partners, increases in industrial production... are all pieces of evidence supporting belief that the recession has ended.”



“Aggregate bellwether measures show that Arizona's economy remains in recession but that a bottom is beginning to form.”

Although it's too soon to expect much of a rebound in homebuilding, we could see permit activity pick up from very depressed levels in coming months.

Updating a graphic that we prepared six months ago (Exhibit 2), we find that residential building activity (as measured by building permits) has fallen by 89% from its peak level. That compares to declines of 74% and 71%, respectively, during two earlier severe recessions. Nonfarm employment is down 9.1% so far, compared to a 4.5% peak-to-trough decline in the mid 1970s, and 2.2% in the early 1980s. Inflation-adjusted retail sales fell 10.7% in the 1970s recession and 33.1% in the early-1980s. In the current recession, sales have fallen 27.1% so far.

We now expect losses in nonfarm employment to continue to moderate and hiring to stabilize by the middle of next year. However, it likely will be well into 2013 before employment returns to its peak 2007 level. Real retail sales will bottom out earlier, likely this summer, but it too will be 2013 before the prior peak is attained. For homebuilding, we could see an uptick in the next few months because the inventory of *new* homes is very low. But the numbers will remain at very depressed levels until 2011.

Long-Term Outlook

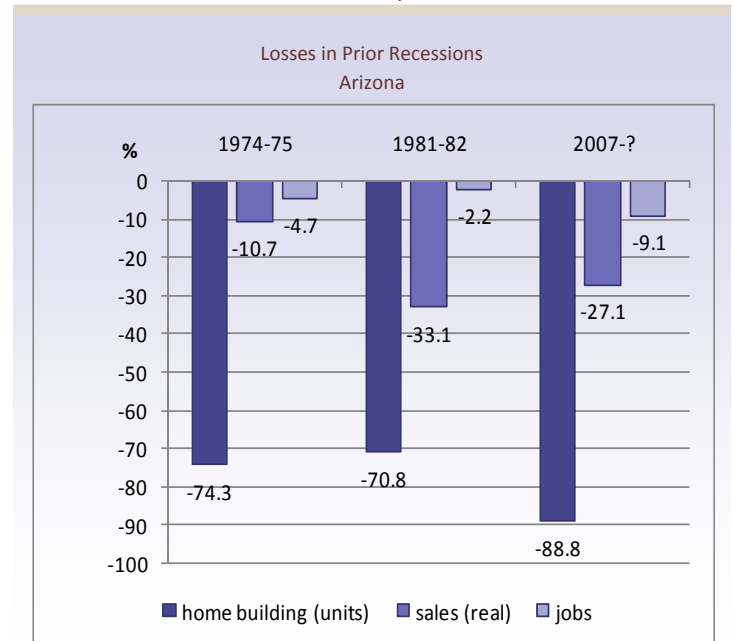
We've lowered our long-term projections, but Arizona's growth is expected to continue at a rapid pace. In our annual update of our 30-year projections, we show Arizona's population reaching 12.5 million in the year 2039. That's nearly a million-and-a-half lower than last year's projections. Even so, nearly six million more people will call Arizona home in 2039 than live here today. By nearly doubling, Arizona may well become the seventh largest state in the U.S., trailing only California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Projections for each 10-year interval for selected aggregate measures are presented in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3: Arizona to Add Six Million by 2039
Projections to 2039, Arizona

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2039
Population (000s)	5,166	6,660	8,280	10,410	12,530
Nonfarm Jobs (000s)	2,243	2,390	3,310	4,200	5,200
Personal Income (\$bil)	133	210	380	670	1,080
Retail Sales (\$bil)	55	75	136	215	317

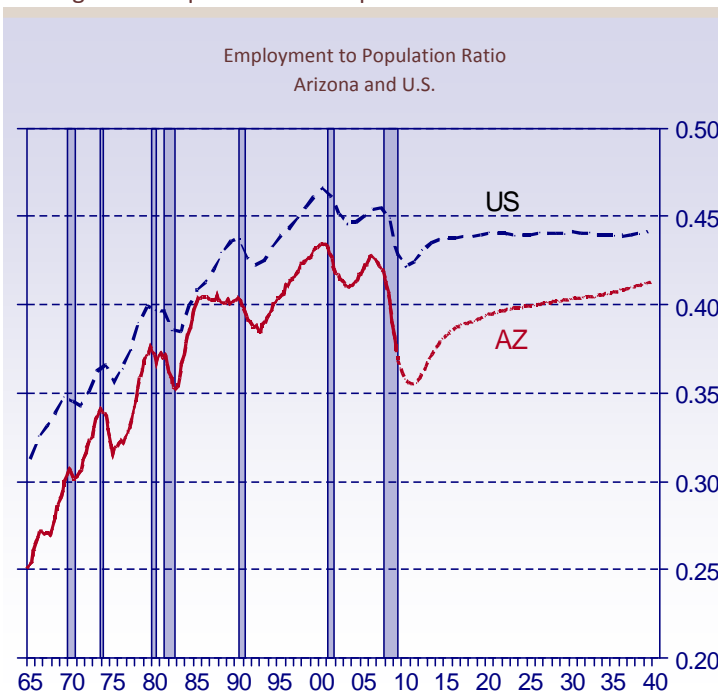
Exhibit 2:
Current Recession Exceeds Prior Experiences



Highlights of the 30-Year Forecast

- Nearly 3.0 million new jobs will be created in Arizona over the next three decades, boosting the total to 5.2 million.
- Per capita personal income relative to the nation will continue its downward slide from 83% today to nearer 70% thirty years from now. This ratio peaked at 96% in 1981. Per capita income is an aggregate measure comprised of demographics (age structure), wage levels, industry mix, and labor force participation rates. The downward trend keeps Arizona near the bottom of all states on this measure of economic wellbeing. Today (2008 data) Mississippi is at 74% followed by Utah (76%), West Virginia (78%), Arkansas (79%), Kentucky and South Carolina (both 80%), New Mexico and Idaho (both 81%), and Arizona (83%).
- Arizona’s employment to population ratio plunged during the current recession and will remain well below its peak established in 2000 (43.4%) and after dipping to near 36% in 2010, finishes in 2039 at 41.0%. Arizona’s ratio consistently runs about 3-4 points lower than nationwide (Exhibit 4).
- As the population continues to age, an increasing share of personal income will come from transfer payments, of which social security is the largest component. The share will rise from 19.5% today to 27% by 2039. Per capita transfers in Arizona however remain steady at 91.5% of the corresponding nationwide measure, so Arizona is mirroring national trends.
- Retail sales relative to income will continue to fall, dropping to 20% from nearly 40% in the mid-1960s. An aging population that spends more on services (especially health care) and a smaller portion on goods accounts for the drop.
- Migration flows will continue to account for the lion’s share of population growth. On average, natural increase (births minus deaths) accounts for one third while net migration provides the remainder. The latter varies significantly, of course, over the business cycle.
- The annual number of net migrants continues its upward trend to reach nearly 180,000 per year in 2039, roughly the same as in 2005. As a percent of the standing population, net migration falls from 2.8% in 2005 to 1.4% in 2039 (Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 4:
Damage Will Require Time to Repair



“Per capita personal income relative to the nation will continue its downward slide from 83% today to nearer 70% thirty years from now. This ratio peaked at 96% in 1981...The downward trend keeps Arizona near the bottom of all states on this measure of economic wellbeing.”

“Migration flows will continue to account for the lion’s share of population growth. On average, natural increase (births minus deaths) accounts for one third while net migration provides the remainder.”



Arizona's Economy

“Arizona has been the second-fastest growing state over the past several decades, and is expected to continue riding the crest for at least the next few decades. Over the next 30 years, Arizona will add more than six million residents, nearly doubling in size”

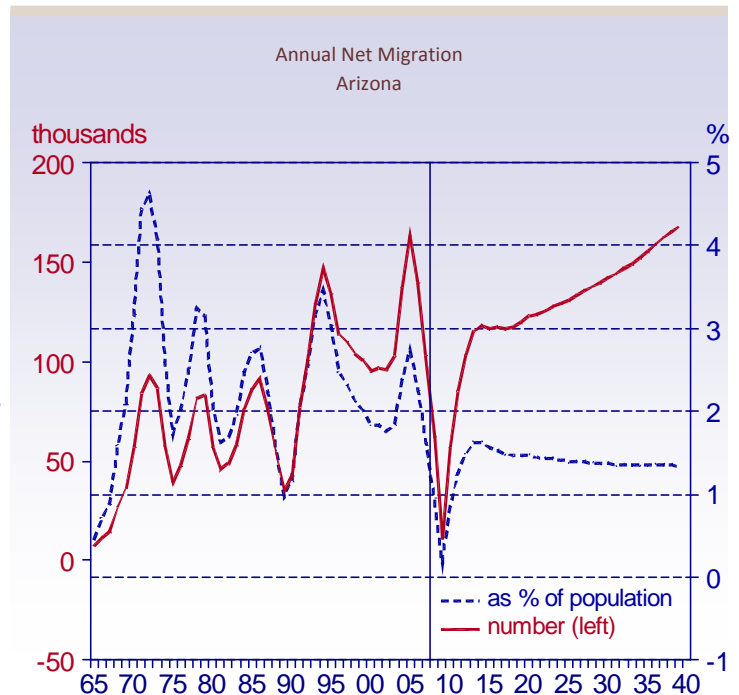


“Will Arizona be a leader in the industries of the future, or become an economic backwater for corporate America? Will Arizona continue to be marketed as the low cost leader? Will it become an exclusive place to live or be the Ellis Island of the Southwest? Only time will tell...”

Highlights of the 30-Year Forecast, Cont.

- Manufacturing, government, utilities, retail trade and mining will represent smaller shares of total jobs 30 years from now. Manufacturing's share will decline from 6.2% to 3.6%, government from 17.5% to 13.5%, utilities from 0.5% to 0.3%, and retail trade from 12.2% to 11.4%. Mining jobs will all but disappear.
- Sectors that will gain the largest shares are professional and business services (from 14.1% to 17.4%), health care & social assistance (from 11.5% to 13.3%), financial services (from 6.9% to 8.4%), and leisure & hospitality (from 10.8% to 11.3%).

Exhibit 5:
Migration Rebounds to Trend-Line



- In our “high” scenario, Arizona’s population reaches 14.2 million in 2039. In the “low” scenario, it is 11.8 million, compared to 12.5 million in the “most likely” scenario. Pennsylvania, the sixth largest state, today has 12.5 million.
- Today, Arizona’s 6.6 million population ranks 13th, just ahead of Washington and Massachusetts. In thirty years, Arizona will overtake Virginia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, and Ohio to become the seventh largest state.
- The range for 2039 metro Phoenix population is 8.4 to 9.5 million. Metro Tucson’s range is 1.6 to 2.0 million people. The “Sun Corridor” megapolitan population (both metros -- three counties combined) ranges from 10.0 to 11.5 million.
- By 2039, 72% of Arizona’s population will reside in the Phoenix metro area (Maricopa and Pinal counties). Metro Tucson (Pima County) will account for 13.9%. Today, the shares are 65.9% and 15.5%, respectively.

Arizona has been the second-fastest growing state over the past several decades, and is expected to continue riding the crest for at least the next few decades. Over the next 30 years, Arizona will add more than six million residents, nearly doubling in size. We can only guess what Arizona will be like, but it’s clear that a great deal of change lies ahead. Much remains to be determined. Will Arizona be a leader in the industries of the future, or become an economic backwater for corporate America? Will Arizona continue to be marketed as the low cost leader? Will it become an exclusive place to live or be the Ellis Island of the Southwest? Only time will tell...



Census 2010: How Has the Process Changed?

By Valorie Hanni Rice
Research Librarian

Next March we will all see a familiar sight in our mailboxes – a Census questionnaire. The Census is a count of every one living in the United States and is mandated by the U.S. Constitution. A census has been done every ten years since 1790 making the 2010 Census the 23rd time a complete count of all the inhabitants of the United States and its territories has been undertaken. Over the years, the number and type of questions asked have varied, as well as how it is administered. The 2010 Census questionnaire will be one of the shortest ever, consisting of only ten questions.

Census data are used to reapportion Congressional seats to states, distribute more than \$400 billion in federal funds to local, state and tribal governments each year and make decisions about what community services to provide. In 2000 and other recent censuses, most households received a short questionnaire while a sample of households received a longer form that asked for detailed socio-demographic information such as income, educational attainment, and housing characteristics in addition to the typical age, gender and race questions found on the shorter form. These were called the “long form” and provided crucial demographic information about communities important to state and local entities for planning resources and for

distributing federal funds. The data would become less and less relevant by the later part of each decade. In response to the increasing need for more timely and relevant data, an ongoing survey called the American Community Survey (ACS) was put in place to provide important socio-demographic data on an annual basis. The ACS was designed to essentially replace the Census long form.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) provides demographic, economic and housing characteristics of the U.S on an annual basis. The survey became nation-wide in 2005, though it had been conducted in select test areas of the country since 1996 (Pima County being one of those areas). It is an ongoing survey that is sent to a portion of households every month. Addresses are selected at random and any one address should not receive the survey more than once every five years. Like the decennial census, participation in the American Community Survey is required by law and all responses are confidential. Because it is an ongoing survey, data users must remember that they are looking at period estimates rather than one point in time as with the decennial census (so the data may not always be comparable). ACS should be used to examine population characteristics, rather than as an official count of the population – the decennial census and annual

population estimates fill that role.

Data are collected continuously throughout the year, but released on an annual basis for one-year, three-year or five-year sampling periods. Results are available for areas with a population of 65,000 or more based on one-year estimates. Communities with 20,000 or more have data available based on three-year estimates beginning with 2005-2007 data (released December 2008). In Arizona, we currently have three-year estimates for every county except Greenlee as well as 39 cities and towns. Five-year estimates will be available in 2010 for all geographies, including down to Census tract and block group areas.

ACS 2008 Results

The 2008 one-year estimates were released September 21st. These data show that in Arizona 83.8% of the population earned a high school diploma (or equivalent), the median household income was \$50,958, the average time it took to get to work was 25 minutes (about 75% of us drove alone), 18.6% lived in a different house than what they had the year before and there were 37,991 households in the state (roughly 2% of all households) in which the grandparents were responsible for grandchildren under the age of 18 living with them. There were three new topics added to the 2008 survey – healthcare, marital history and VA service-connected disability rating. ACS data for the

“In response to the increasing need for more timely and relevant data, an ongoing survey called the American Community Survey (ACS) was put in place to provide important socio-demographic data on an annual basis. The ACS was designed to essentially replace the Census long form.”



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Arizona's Economy



“Arizona was one of five states whose median income showed a decline from 2007 to 2008, falling from \$51,726, in 2007, to \$50,958, in 2008. The other four states with a decline were California, Florida, Indiana and Michigan ...”

Census Cont.

state shows that 23.4% of individuals age 18-64 do not have health insurance coverage while 2.2% of those over 65 are without, the median duration of current marriages in Arizona is 18.1 years (U.S. average being 18.4 years) and there are 551,053 civilian veterans age 18 and over in the state, 15% of which report a service-connected disability rating.

The data also allows us to compare ourselves to other states as well as over time. Arizona ranked high in mobil-

ity, coming in 6th in the percent of people who lived in a different house than the year previous (18.6 percent). The top five states with people that tended to move are Alaska (22.3), Nevada (20.3), Idaho (19.2), Oklahoma (19.2) and Colorado (19.1), while those that tended to stay put reside in Rhode Island (12.1), Connecticut (11.9), New York (10.5) and New Jersey (9.9). When looking at the percent of housing units that are mobile homes, Arizona ranks 12th with 10.7 percent. South Carolina comes in first with

17.9% followed by New Mexico with 16.4%. As one might suspect, the state with the smallest percentage of mobile homes is Hawaii with virtually none. Arizona was one of five states whose median income showed a decline from 2007 to 2008, falling from \$51,726, in 2007, to \$50,958, in 2008. The other four states with a decline were California, Florida, Indiana and Michigan while Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York and Texas saw an increase in their real median household income over that time period.

For Further Information on ACS and Census 2010:

American Community Survey data is available at the Census Bureau's American FactFinder website (<http://factfinder.census.gov>), as are the 2000 Census results and many other demographic and economic data.

Information on the American Community Survey can be found at: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Information on the 2010 Census can be found at: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/>

A description of census history is at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata/html>



“For the first time in more than a decade, growth in remittances from the United States to Mexico declined between 2007 and 2008.”

U.S. Recession Affects Remittances to Mexico

By Lora Mwaniki-Lyman,
Vera Pavlakovich-Kochi, Ph.D.
and Nguyen Ho

Introduction

The U.S. led global recession has drastically affected the amount of money immigrants from Mexico in the United States send back home. For the first time in more than a decade, growth in remittances from the United States to Mexico declined between 2007 and 2008. Remittances to Mexico dropped by 3.6 percent to about \$25.1 billion in

2008 from their peak of \$26.1 billion in 2007. This decrease is in contrast to the annual over-the-year increases reported in prior years (Graph 1). Remittances used to increase at an average rate of 21.3 percent annually between 2000 and 2007.

This 2008 decline in remittances did not diminish the importance of remittances to Mexico. It is the second highest foreign exchange earner in Mexico after oil, followed by maquiladora exports.

Remittances to Border States

According to data from Banco de México, Sonora received 318 million U.S. dollars, ranking it 24th out of 32 states listed. Sonora's remittances declined 5.2 percent from the previous year, far more than Mexico's 3.6 percent average decline. The six border states in Mexico combined received over 2.2 billion U.S. dollars, about 9.1 percent of all remittances to Mexico, which is a relatively small share (Table 1). Researchers at the Federal

Reserve Bank of Dallas suggest that the northern states are probably not the origin of most low-skilled Mexicans immigrants in the U.S. since they are among the wealthiest states in Mexico. In addition, the chances of informal money transfers not measured by Banco de México are higher among border states as border crossers can easily carry money back home with them. Three of the six Mexican border states reported a decline in remittances in 2008 with Sonora accounting for the second largest decline after Nuevo León (-7.7 percent).

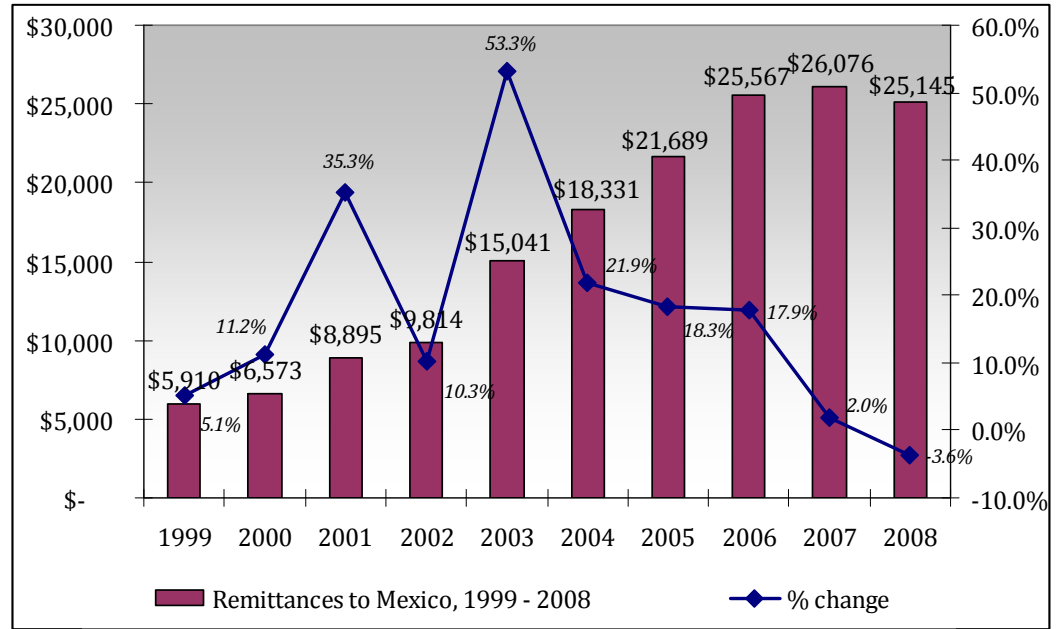
The economic importance of remittances by immigrants with family ties in Mexico is substantial. It translates to an annual income of \$235.70 per Mexican resident in 2008 dollars. Compared to 2007, this is a decline in income of about \$11 per person in 2008. States in central and western Mexico benefit more from remittances with Michoacán topping the list in 2008 with an annual remittance of \$2,186.27 per resident.

While the economy in Mexico is highly influenced by fluctuations in the U.S. economy, the

rapid increase in remittances to Mexico prior to the 2007 recession cannot be fully ex-

plained by normal economic forces, such as increases in the Mexican immigrant population in the U.S., rise in income levels, prior recessionary periods, exchange rate variations or strength of cross border social relations. The Federal Reserve

Graph 1: Remittances to Mexico, 1999 - 2008 (\$millions) and year-over-year change



Source: Banco de Mexico, Las Remesas Familiares en 2008, Enero de 2009

plained by normal economic forces, such as increases in the Mexican immigrant population in the U.S., rise in income levels, prior recessionary periods, exchange rate variations or strength of cross border social relations. The Federal Reserve

transfer costs and the new techniques used by Banco de México to measure the remittances.

Declines in the cost of transferring funds over the years are a result of increased competition by new entrants to



Table 1: Remittances to Mexican Border States, 2008

Border State	Millions of U.S. dollars	Share (Percent)	Population	Per Capita (Dollars), 2008
Baja California Norte	\$ 342	1.4%	5,595,760	\$ 61
Sonora	\$ 318	1.3%	2,473,678	\$ 129
Chihuahua	\$ 475	1.9%	1,661,813	\$ 286
Coahuila	\$ 300	1.2%	2,648,330	\$ 113
Nuevo León	\$ 331	1.3%	1,267,087	\$ 261
Tamaulipas	\$ 512	2.0%	6,960,799	\$ 74
Total Border States	\$ 2,278	9.1%	20,607,467	\$ 154
Rest of the States	\$ 22,867	90.9%	65,467,584	\$ 349
National	\$ 25,145	100.0%	106,682,518	\$ 235.70

Source: Banco de Mexico, Las Remesas Familiares en 2008, Enero de 2009 and Consejo Nacional de Poblacion (CONAPO)

“The economic importance of remittances by immigrants with family ties in Mexico is substantial. It translates to an annual income of \$235.70 per Mexican resident in 2008 dollars.”

Arizona's Economy

Remittances to Mexico, cont...



“In 2004, immigrants made up 14 percent of the Arizona workforce, contributing about \$6.1 billion in income and \$460 million in tax revenues. Immigrants from Mexico account for about 54 percent of immigrants in Arizona according to the 2000 Census.”

improved technologies in the formal transfers of funds. The use of Matricula Consular identification (MCAS) cards as an acceptable form of identification in addition to immigrants becoming more aware of transfer options has led to the increases in formally transmitted remittances and reduced the amount of money sent to Mexico using informal methods.

The decline in remittances to Mexico in 2008, for the first time in over a decade, is mostly attributed to the severe economic downturn in the U.S., especially in the construction and service sectors where most immigrants have sought employment. A study by the University of Arizona Udall Center, identified the top three industries where immigrants worked in 2004 as Agriculture & Forestry (35.2 percent), Construction (18.6 percent), and Leisure & Hospitality (14.9 percent). As employment opportunities have dwindled so has the number of immigrants from Mexico securing jobs and crossing to the United States for work. This has also been reflected in the volume of non-documented immigrants attempting to cross the border. In 2008, the number of apprehensions made by the Border Patrol declined by more than 64 percent from their mid-decade peak of 1,189,000 in 2005 to 724,000. Analysts at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics attribute it to both the declining U.S. economic growth and enhanced border enforcement efforts.

While there is no record showing which states the remittances to Mexico are coming from, studies have linked flows of remittances from regions in the U.S. to migration patterns. A Working Paper by World Bank has linked remittances from immigrants in the Yuma and Tucson metro areas to Sonora, Mexico. However, the University of Arizona Udall Center's study reported about 65 percent of immigrants in Arizona live and work in Maricopa County. In 2004, immigrants made up 14 percent of the Arizona workforce, contributing about \$6.1 billion in income and \$460 million in tax revenues. Immigrants from Mexico account for about 54 percent of immigrants in Arizona according to the 2000 Census. While immigrants from Sonora may still comprise the bulk of Mexican immigrants in Arizona, the flow of immigrants from other Mexican states has increased in recent years. Without better data it is difficult to gauge what geographical implications Arizona's economic slowdown has had on Mexico through declining remittances. It is expected that remittances to Mexico from immigrant workers in the United States will lag behind the recovery of the U.S. economy and until job creation picks-up, remittances will remain low. As of July 2009, remittances to Mexico in the last seven months are 12.6 percent lower than remittances to Mexico from January to July of 2008.



¹We use the term “maquiladora” to encompass other programs in Mexico in support of exportation to foreign markets.

²Cañas, J., R. Coronado and P. M. Orrenius, “Explaining the Increase in Remittance to Mexico”, Southwest Economy, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Issue 4, July/August 2007

³Gans, J. Immigrants in Arizona: Fiscal and Economic Impacts, The University of Arizona, Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, 2008.

⁴Rytina, N. and J. Simanski, Apprehensions by the U.S. Border Patrol: 2005 – 2008, U.S. Department of Homeland Defense, Office of Immigration Statistics, June 2009.

⁵The U.S.-Mexico Remittance Corridor: Lessons on Shifting from Informal Transfer Systems, World Bank Working Paper series.

Forecast Tables

Arizona	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Personal Income (\$ mill)	209,848.2	210,011.5	217,706.4	231,683.3	248,724.2	266,483.9	284,177.4
% change	-1.9	0.1	3.7	6.4	7.4	7.1	6.6
Wage per Employee	45,517	46,244	47,135	48,211	49,534	50,958	52,445
% change	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9
Aggregate Retail Sales (\$ mill)*	69,640.9	75,356.9	83,452.7	88,827.6	94,490.2	100,031.8	106,317.8
% change	-11.3	8.2	10.7	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.3
Population oos, mid-year)	6,571.0	6,658.5	6,788.5	6,941.0	7,110.6	7,288.7	7,467.9
% change	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Residential Permits	11,333	19,894	35,679	47,703	58,466	64,071	64,819
% change	-54.6	75.5	79.3	33.7	22.6	9.6	1.2
Non Farm Employment (oos)	2,446.6	2,385.6	2,418.1	2,511.7	2,636.9	2,756.6	2,861.6
% change	-6.5	-2.5	1.4	3.9	5.0	4.5	3.8
Goods-Producing	301.6	266.6	261.1	279.9	312.4	342.3	361.5
% change	-19.0	-11.6	-2.0	7.2	11.6	9.5	5.6
Service-Providing	2,144.9	2,119.1	2,157.1	2,232.0	2,324.6	2,414.5	2,500.3
% change	-4.4	-1.2	1.8	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.6
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	480.3	467.8	475.9	495.8	518.2	537.9	556.3
% change	-6.8	-2.6	1.8	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.4
Prof. & Business Services	344.5	328.0	331.2	346.4	369.3	392.5	413.1
% change	-10.8	-4.8	1.0	4.6	6.6	6.3	5.2
Leisure & Hospitality	263.1	263.3	272.0	285.2	296.5	306.0	315.9
% change	-2.7	0.1	3.3	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.2
Government	428.1	424.4	421.4	425.5	435.5	444.9	454.3
% change	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	1.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Phoenix-Mesa, MSA	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Personal Income (\$ mill)	144,621.6	144,646.5	150,683.8	161,859.8	174,343.8	186,558.2	198,514.4
% change	-3.0	0.0	4.2	7.4	7.7	7.0	6.4
Wage per Employee	49,649	51,022	52,502	53,967	55,463	56,914	58,438
% change	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
Aggregate Retail Sales (\$ mill)*	47,351.0	52,004.3	56,353.9	61,059.2	65,129.2	68,609.7	71,931.1
% change	-11.9	9.8	8.4	8.3	6.7	5.3	4.8
Population oos, mid-year)	4,331.5	4,409.0	4,514.5	4,639.2	4,772.7	4,907.2	5,040.5
% change	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
Residential Permits	8,579	11,254	22,029	31,564	37,926	41,305	40,811
% change	-53.7	31.2	95.7	43.3	20.2	8.9	-1.2
Non Farm Employment (oos)	1,733.6	1,677.8	1,699.7	1,780.1	1,877.1	1,967.2	2,043.3
% change	-7.2	-3.2	1.3	4.7	5.5	4.8	3.9
Goods-Producing	217.7	184.3	178.4	195.1	220.1	238.7	248.9
% change	-19.8	-15.3	-3.2	9.4	12.8	8.5	4.3
Service-Providing	1,515.9	1,493.4	1,521.3	1,585.0	1,657.1	1,728.5	1,794.4
% change	-5.1	-1.5	1.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.8
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	358.6	343.5	349.3	367.5	386.7	402.6	417.2
% change	-6.6	-4.2	1.7	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.6
Prof. & Business Services	275.1	266.1	266.1	279.1	295.5	315.6	332.2
% change	-11.7	-3.2	0.0	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.2
Leisure & Hospitality	181.3	180.9	187.8	197.6	206.2	213.4	220.8
% change	-2.1	-0.2	3.8	5.2	4.3	3.5	3.5
Government	238.7	235.7	234.6	238.7	246.3	253.0	259.1
% change	-3.1	-1.3	-0.5	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.4



“Arizona’s growth is expected to continue at a rapid pace. In our annual update of our 30-year projections, we show Arizona’s population reaching 12.5 million in the year 2039. ... nearly six million more people will call Arizona home in 2039 than live here today.”

* Aggregate Retail Sales includes retail, food, restaurant & bars and gasoline sales.
 Source: Economic and Business Research Center, Eller College of Management, The University of Arizona
 * all numbers & analysis from EBR's August 2009 forecast (next forecast update: November, 2009).

Arizona's Economy

"We now expect losses in nonfarm employment to continue to moderate and hiring to stabilize by the middle of next year. However, it likely will be well into 2013 before employment returns to its peak 2007 level.



Forecast Tables, cont.

Tucson, MSA	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Personal Income (\$ mill)	32,901.7	33,295.5	35,046.0	37,858.4	40,495.3	42,710.5	44,700.7
% change	0.1	1.2	5.3	8.0	7.0	5.5	4.7
Wage per Employee	40,772	41,513	42,336	43,297	44,629	46,002	47,380
% change	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Aggregate Retail Sales (\$ mill)*	10,352.9	10,870.1	11,933.6	13,122.9	14,165.3	14,779.0	15,459.8
% change	-10.1	5.0	9.8	10.0	7.9	4.3	4.6
Population oos, mid-year)	1,018.0	1,032.9	1,059.1	1,093.2	1,125.3	1,151.9	1,173.9
% change	0.6	1.5	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.9
Residential Permits	1,788	4,970	8,892	11,684	11,000	9,052	7,457
% change	-44.5	178.0	78.9	31.4	-5.9	-17.7	-17.6
Non Farm Employment (oos)	365.9	361.9	373.2	395.5	415.1	427.3	433.5
% change	-4.1	-1.1	3.1	6.0	5.0	2.9	1.4
Goods-Producing	44.8	42.2	45.3	52.0	57.4	58.6	56.6
% change	-13.0	-5.8	7.2	14.8	10.3	2.2	-3.4
Service-Providing	321.1	319.6	327.9	343.5	357.8	368.7	376.9
% change	-2.7	-0.5	2.6	4.8	4.1	3.1	2.2
Trade, Trans., & Utilities	58.5	57.9	59.4	62.6	65.2	67.0	68.6
% change	-6.1	-1.1	2.7	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.4
Prof. & Business Services	47.1	45.3	45.3	48.1	52.2	55.5	57.4
% change	-8.0	-3.9	0.1	6.2	8.4	6.3	3.4
Leisure & Hospitality	38.6	38.7	40.3	42.7	44.5	46.0	47.3
% change	-3.3	0.2	4.1	5.9	4.3	3.3	2.9
Government	79.9	78.8	79.9	82.2	84.1	85.2	86.1
% change	-0.5	-1.3	1.4	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.0

* Aggregate Retail Sales includes retail, food, restaurant & bars and gasoline sales.

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

* all numbers & analysis from EBR's August 2009 forecast (next forecast update: November, 2009).

SOURCES AND ABBREVIATIONS for the Arizona Economic Indicators:

ADES: Arizona Department of Economic Security
ADHS: Arizona Department of Health Services
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
EBR: Economic & Business Research Center, The University of Arizona
NPS: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
PSHIA: Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport
SAAR: Seasonally adjusted at annual rates
TAA: Tucson Airport Authority
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

Arizona Economic Indicators

Arizona Monthly Data	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force (000s), ADOC	3,125.5	3,142.0	3,140.0	3,158.6	3,165.4	0.4	2.2
Employment	2,884.9	2,909.0	2,889.9	2,876.3	2,864.3	-3.3	-0.8
Unemployment	240.6	233.0	250.1	282.3	301.1	57.7	66.9
Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj. (%)	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.2	61.1	58.3
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s), ADOC							
Total	2,481.2	2,481.2	2,454.9	2,405.3	2,379.0	-7.7	-5.6
Natural Resources and Mining	11.9	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.9	-21.0	-3.2
Construction	143.4	140.4	139.2	141.4	138.7	-27.7	-23.8
Durable Goods Manufacturing	133.8	133.0	131.3	130.2	129.6	-7.2	-5.5
Fabricated Metal Products	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.8	-10.2	-9.6
Computer and Electronic Prod.	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.1	39.5	-6.2	-3.2
Aerospace Products and Parts	28.3	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	3.6	2.7
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	32.4	33.5	33.6	32.9	31.2	-10.9	-4.8
Wholesale Trade	101.7	101.1	100.2	99.4	98.7	-7.6	-5.2
Retail Trade	300.1	297.5	297.2	294.4	292.3	-8.6	-7.9
Utilities	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-2.3	-1.0
Transportation and Warehousing	70.2	70.2	69.8	69.5	68.5	-8.1	-3.7
Information	40.1	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.4	-7.7	-4.8
Finance and Insurance	124.0	122.9	121.7	121.9	122.2	-1.6	-2.2
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	46.6	46.2	45.4	45.6	44.5	-12.2	-8.1
Professional and Business Services	348.4	354.0	342.5	340.6	341.0	-12.0	-9.6
Educational Services	43.6	43.4	42.8	43.3	40.9	-5.8	-2.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	274.6	274.2	273.6	274.3	274.5	-0.3	2.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34.0	33.9	33.0	31.9	31.2	-11.9	-5.8
Accommodation	47.1	47.5	48.1	47.6	48.2	2.6	-2.0
Food Svcs and Drinking Places	180.0	182.9	182.5	180.7	176.2	-3.5	-5.1
Other Services	95.4	94.2	93.8	94.7	93.1	-8.4	-4.2
Federal Government	55.7	59.0	57.5	57.1	57.6	5.1	5.3
State and Local Government	385.7	384.3	380.1	337.3	327.8	-2.9	0.0
State and Local Government Education	210.8	210.9	205.4	161.4	151.5	-2.1	1.3
Hours Worked Per Week, Manufacturing, ADOC	39.1	38.3	39.2	39.4	39.3	-2.7	-3.6
Average Hourly Earnings (\$) ADOC							
Construction	19.38	19.74	19.71	19.34	19.65	4.4	4.8
Manufacturing	17.29	17.33	16.99	17.10	16.98	3.0	4.8
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	15.41	15.18	15.20	15.44	15.34	2.1	4.4
Retail Trade	13.16	13.05	12.94	13.15	13.23	5.5	4.6
Wholesale Trade	21.11	20.58	21.16	21.31	21.00	4.8	5.4

Arizona monthly data continued next page...

Arizona's Economy

Arizona - Monthly , continued...	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent :	
						month	12-mo. average
Sales (\$oos), ADOR							
Aggregate Retail Sales	6,122,957	5,792,926	6,121,075	5,824,819	...	-13.1	-10.5
Retail	3,834,036	3,620,761	3,820,932	3,601,211	...	-12.2	-12.4
Food, EBR	1,000,224	1,004,167	976,809	945,963	...	-3.1	2.0
Restaurants & Bars	847,163	763,749	805,151	707,799	...	-3.3	-5.6
Gasoline, EBR	441,533	404,249	518,183	569,845	546,764	-37.4	-27.2
Gallons (oos) ADOT	234,186	224,122	225,258	213,705	222,235	0.7	-4.3
Utilities	606,161	600,262	664,862	894,605	...	3.5	0.6
Communications	240,585	218,874	225,916	223,296	...	-36.4	-24.7
Amusements	111,782	81,723	114,699	89,858	...	-2.5	-8.1
Rentals - Personal Property	288,635	289,343	281,348	265,559	...	-13.4	-2.7
Contracting	1,029,137	890,670	1,018,067	1,000,094	...	-36.7	-27.7
Mining - Metal, Oil & Gas	33,701	38,789	80,102	71,631	...	-50.5	-57.2
Hotel/Motel	240,679	194,922	161,350	131,091	...	-22.5	-13.5
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	837	1,017	1,160	1,606	2,002	-12.5	-53.3
Single Family Units	730	1,006	1,152	1,592	1,667	-2.5	-45.8
2-4 Unit Structures	10	11	8	4	2	-94.3	-81.9
5-plus Unit Structures	97	0	0	10	333	-38.7	-69.0
Bankruptcy Filings, U.S. Bankruptcy Court							
Total	2,700	2,902	2,779	3,102	3,174	78.1	92.7
Chapter 7	2,252	2,429	2,266	2,512	2,632	86.0	104.8
Chapter 11	49	49	51	58	39	0.0	70.8
Chapter 13	399	423	462	532	503	53.4	49.5
Arizona - Quarterly	08 II	08 III	08 IV	09 I	09 II	% change vs. year ago for most recent :	
						quarter	4-QTR average
Demographics & Vital Statistics (oos, seas adj)							
ADHS & EBR							
Population	6481.8	6511.9	6533.3	6550.6	6564.7	1.3	1.8
Natural Increase	13.4	13.7	12.8	12.4	11.8	-12.1	-9.9
Births	24.8	24.7	24.0	23.8	23.2	-6.4	-6.1
Deaths	11.4	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.5	0.4	-1.3
Net Migration	23.3	9.8	6.4	3.0	1.0	-95.8	-77.7
Personal Income Derivation (\$mil, SAAR) BEA & EBR							
Total Personal Income	215,594	214,126	212,895	210,735	211,635	-1.8	-0.1
Earnings by Place of Work	155,807	155,163	154,088	151,711	150,054	-3.7	-2.0
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	17,726	17,605	17,460	17,327	17,134	-3.3	-1.6
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	760	757	757	746	739	-2.8	0.2
Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents	39,221	39,239	38,390	36,763	36,268	-7.5	-3.1
Plus: Transfer Payments	37,532	36,573	37,120	38,841	41,709	11.1	11.0
Components of Earnings (\$mil, SAAR) BEA & EBR							
Wages and Salaries	116,414	115,984	115,226	113,246	111,746	-4.0	-2.1
Other Labor Income EBR	24,947	24,851	24,855	24,884	24,854	-0.4	0.0
Proprietor's Income	14,291	14,315	13,831	13,404	...	-6.2	-4.0
Farm	94	40	11	-97	...	-181.5	-94.5
Nonfarm	14,197	14,275	13,819	13,501	...	-4.8	-2.6
Per Capita Personal Income (\$, SAAR) EBR	33,261	32,882	32,586	32,170	32,239	-3.1	-1.8
Average Wage Per Employee, Annual Rate (\$)	43,429	43,650	44,238	44,556	...	3.1	2.9

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Travel and Tourism - Monthly	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent: month 12-mo. avg.	
Visits to Parks & Other Recreational Areas, NPS & ASPB							
Northern Arizona	1,222,323	1,296,731	1,909,930	2,212,519	2,197,468	-1.8	-2.7
Historical	133,159	144,821	138,935	144,297	120,585	-12.3	-1.0
Scenic	465,023	489,516	626,140	767,179	874,147	0.6	-1.0
Water Based Recreation	624,141	662,394	1,144,855	1,301,043	1,202,736	-2.3	-4.0
Southern Arizona	478,144	364,683	212,034	214,269	159,098	5.9	-0.3
Historical	70,644	34,312	18,313	14,569	20,688	-5.2	0.0
Scenic	344,512	280,921	137,149	151,050	94,473	2.8	-2.7
Water Based Recreation	62,988	49,450	56,572	48,650	43,937	20.4	11.5
International Border Crossings, USBCBP							
Passengers	1,600,862	1,511,498	1,555,349	1,367,281	1,515,468	-5.0	-9.2
Pedestrians	716,249	655,806	651,051	589,153	614,722	-36.7	-23.5
Vehicles	676,139	753,838	673,245	630,360	639,244	-4.1	-5.0
Inflation and Prices - Monthly	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent: month 12-mo. avg.	
Consumer Price Index (1982-1984=100) BLS							
U.S. - All Urban	212.7	213.2	213.9	215.7	215.4	-2.1	0.8
U.S. - Wage Earners	207.2	207.9	208.8	211.0	210.5	-2.7	0.4
Inflation and Prices - Quarterly	08 II	08 III	08 IV	09 I	09 II	% change vs. year ago for most recent: quarter 4-QTR avg.	
Consumer Price index (1982-84=100) BLS							
Western Region (U.S.)	221.2	222.9	217.6	216.8	218.8	-1.1	1.3
U.S. - All Urban Consumers	216.8	219.3	213.1	212.0	214.3	-1.2	1.4
U.S. - Urban Wage Earners	212.9	215.5	208.1	206.5	209.2	-1.7	1.2
Price Indexes (2000=100) BEA							
Gross Domestic Product	108.1	109.1	109.2	109.7	109.7	1.5	2.0
Personal Consumption Expenditures	109.0	110.3	108.9	108.4	108.8	-0.2	1.6



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Phoenix-Mesa MSA - Monthly	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month 12-mo. average	
Civilian Labor Force (ooos), ADOC	2109.1	2116.2	2111.2	2122.5	2121.6	0.3	1.8
Employment	1956.1	1971.1	1956.1	1946.8	1936.0	-3.3	-1.2
Unemployment	153.0	145.1	155.1	175.7	185.6	65.6	74.0
Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj. (%)	7.4	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.4	64.7	71.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (ooos), ADOC							
Total	1768.3	1767.1	1747.8	1711.8	1691.2	-7.8	-6.0
Natural Resources and Mining	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	-15.8	-3.7
Construction	107.2	105.0	103.7	105.0	103.3	-27.7	-24.3
Durable Goods	100.5	100.3	98.8	98.2	97.3	-6.9	-5.1
Computer and Electronic Prod.	37.3	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.0	-6.0	-3.1
Aerospace Products and Parts	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	3.3	2.9
Non-Durable Goods	24.7	25.0	25.0	24.9	23.3	-12.4	-6.3
Wholesale Trade	85.2	85.0	84.2	83.5	82.7	-7.1	-4.4
Retail Trade	212.8	210.2	210.7	208.5	206.9	-8.5	-7.9
Utilities	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	1.1	0.5
Transportation and Warehousing	54.6	54.5	54.0	53.7	52.8	-9.4	-5.0
Information	30.6	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.7	-4.4	-1.7
Finance and Insurance	106.9	106.0	105.6	105.6	105.7	-1.6	-2.4
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	36.3	35.9	34.6	34.7	33.9	-14.0	-7.3
Professional and Business Services	276.6	281.8	272.7	271.2	271.1	-12.7	-10.4
Educational Services	34.6	34.6	34.3	33.9	32.6	-2.1	0.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	181.6	181.6	181.1	182.1	181.9	-0.9	2.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	26.6	26.6	26.2	25.5	25.0	-2.7	-1.7
Accommodation	29.7	29.8	29.2	28.8	28.7	1.8	-0.3
Food Svcs and Drinking Places	125.9	127.9	127.9	126.6	122.9	-3.1	-4.7
Other Services	71.3	70.3	70.0	70.1	69.2	-7.2	-1.7
Federal Government	23.0	24.2	23.0	22.8	23.1	0.9	4.5
State and Local Government	227.9	225.8	223.9	193.9	187.8	-0.9	-0.9
State and Local Government Education	123.1	122.1	119.6	89.8	84.7	5.1	0.2
Sales (\$ooos), ADOR							
Aggregate Retail Sales	4,180,130	3,931,442	4,123,179	3,901,678	...	-13.4	-11.4
Retail	2,665,171	2,503,536	2,622,909	2,472,126	...	-11.9	-13.2
Food, EBR	633,890	636,389	619,051	599,502	...	-6.6	0.0
Restaurants & Bars	599,885	534,434	558,125	485,211	...	-2.9	-6.2
Gasoline, EBR	281,185	257,083	323,094	344,838	324,741	-40.2	-27.8
Contracting	709,673	611,201	699,127	674,224	...	-38.0	-31.5
Hotel/Motel	162,507	120,753	89,585	65,177	...	-20.4	-17.3
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	544	700	820	1,209	1,244	-30.2	-56.3
Single Family Units	456	691	814	1,209	1,234	0.7	-46.5
2-4 Unit Structures	3	9	6	0	0	-100.0	-83.7
5-plus Unit Structures	85	0	0	0	10	-98.1	-72.6
Housing Sales and Prices, ARMLS							
Total Sales (\$ooos)	1,214,575	1,367,357	1,517,550	1,469,369	1,594,319	7.1	-0.5
Total Units	7,636	8,564	9,284	8,286	9,095	52.2	57.8
Average Price (\$)	159,059	159,663	163,459	177,332	175,296	-29.6	-36.8
Phoenix Skyharbor International Airport, PSIA							
Total Passengers	3,498,397	3,290,532	3,163,737	3,189,822	3,344,775	-4.1	-8.7
Total Aircraft Movements	40,711	39,093	38,822	37,382	38,688	-9.3	-12.2

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Phoenix-Mesa MSA - Quarterly	08 II	08 III	08 IV	09 I	09 II	% change vs. year ago for most recent quarter 4-QTR avg.	
Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR							
Population	4,270.1	4,286.4	4,299.6	4,312.4	4,325.1	1.3	1.8
Natural Increase	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.3	4.1	0.6
Births	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	3.5	1.3
Deaths	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	2.6	2.5
Net Migration	12.0	5.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	-89.0	-86.0
Personal Income by Source (\$mil, SAAR) EBR							
Total Personal Income	149,767	149,006	147,622	146,300	145,181	-3.1	-1.1
Earnings by Place of Work	116,494	115,511	114,004	112,546	111,259	-4.5	-2.4
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	13,095	12,990	12,833	12,682	12,547	-4.2	-2.2
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	-195	-197	-199	-200	-202	-3.5	-3.7
Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents	25,435	24,898	24,200	23,534	22,912	-9.9	-6.2
Plus: Transfer Payments	21,129	21,784	22,449	23,104	23,759	12.4	12.1
Per Capita Personal Income (\$, SAAR) EBR	35,074	34,763	34,334	33,925	33,568	-4.3	-2.8

Apache County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month 12-mo. average	
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC							
Employment	18,875	19,125	19,225	19,425	19,925	5.0	2.2
Unemployment	2,800	2,575	2,675	3,425	3,775	42.5	50.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.9	11.9	12.2	15.0	15.9	30.0	41.0
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	19,500	19,575	19,575	19,525	19,975	1.5	-2.3
Total Private	6,300	6,275	6,275	6,300	6,375	-13.0	-9.7
Goods-Producing	900	900	900	925	925	-11.9	9.4
Service-Providing	18,600	18,675	18,675	18,600	19,050	2.3	-2.8
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,750	1,725	1,700	1,700	1,775	-13.4	-10.2
Other Private Service-Providing	3,650	3,650	3,675	3,675	3,675	-13.0	-13.2
Government	13,200	13,300	13,300	13,225	13,600	10.1	1.9
Federal Government	3,300	3,475	3,475	3,475	3,500	12.9	0.9
State and Local Government	9,900	9,825	9,825	9,750	10,100	9.2	2.2
Sales (\$000s), ADOR							
Gross Retail	12,831	21,719	16,318	15,733	...	-18.3	-11.3
Retail	7,583	16,480	9,341	7,991	...	-4.5	-11.7
Restaurants & Bars	844	843	1,160	1,235	...	-26.7	7.6
Gasoline, EBR	4,405	4,396	5,817	6,507	6,367	-32.2	-19.9
Gallons (000s) ADOT	2,336	2,437	2,529	2,440	2,588	9.1	5.9
Contracting	4,480	8,525	11,721	6,105	...	-42.5	9.8
Hotel/Motel	852	1,105	1,443	1,895	...	-42.3	-0.9

Arizona's Economy

Tucson MSA - Monthly	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force (oos), ADOC	484.3	486.6	486.6	486.4	486.1	0.2	4.1
Employment	450.3	454.4	452.2	446.6	444.4	-3.0	1.6
Unemployment	34.0	32.2	34.4	39.8	41.7	55.0	61.1
Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj. (%)	7.3	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.1	55.8	54.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (oos), ADOC							
Total	366.9	367.9	364.2	354.6	350.1	-7.5	-3.7
Natural Resources and Mining	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	-30.0	-11.9
Construction	16.8	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.3	-31.5	-24.4
Manufacturing	26.4	26.4	26.2	25.9	25.9	-5.5	-3.2
Aerospace Products and Parts	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.7	3.3	2.3
Wholesale Trade	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	-2.1	-3.4
Retail Trade	39.9	39.6	39.0	39.1	39.0	-10.1	-8.7
Transp., Warehousing, and Utilities	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	-4.4	-5.7
Information	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	-16.0	-17.5
Financial Activities	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	-3.4	-2.4
Professional and Business Services	48.6	49.0	47.0	47.2	47.4	-8.7	-5.5
Educational and Health Services	57.8	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.4	0.7	3.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	15.6	-2.5
Accommodation	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	-2.8	-0.5
Food Svcs and Drinking Places	27.8	27.9	27.6	27.0	25.9	-6.2	-3.3
Other Services	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.7	-8.1	-5.5
Federal Government	11.6	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.9	8.2	8.7
State and Local Government	70.7	71.3	71.3	62.2	59.1	-9.9	1.6
State and Local Government Education	44.8	45.4	44.9	35.2	32.2	-13.9	3.2
Sales (\$oos), ADOR							
Aggregate Retail Sales	903,703	857,621	909,201	861,160	...	-10.7	-9.5
Retail	562,439	534,917	565,335	528,314	...	-10.6	-11.9
Food, EBR	153,131	153,735	149,546	144,824	...	-3.5	2.0
Restaurants & Bars	129,140	114,735	122,851	105,574	...	1.1	-3.4
Gasoline, EBR	58,993	54,234	71,469	82,449	79,849	-30.5	-24.5
Contracting	143,183	113,893	123,942	122,365	...	-38.7	-18.2
Hotel/Motel	34,820	25,371	21,611	15,009	...	-32.9	-10.0
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	157	173	200	244	229	-18.8	-52.0
Single Family Units	138	171	198	230	210	-21.1	-43.3
2-5-plus Unit Structures	19	2	2	14	19	18.8	-84.3
Housing Sales and Prices, TAR							
Total Sales (\$oos)	187,802	178,510	206,198	237,997	249,548	3.6	-19.0
Total Units	923	931	1,024	1,139	1,184	23.5	-0.3
Average Price (\$)	203,469	191,740	201,366	208,952	210,767	-16.1	-18.8
Tucson International Airport, TAA							
Total Passengers	336,211	322,964	311,977	294,958	302,284	-14.3	-16.5
Total Aircraft Movements	16,095	15,469	16,226	14,523	13,958	-16.4	-20.3

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Tucson MSA - Quarterly	08 II	08 III	08 IV	09 I	09 II	% change vs. year ago for most recent quarter 4 -QTR avg.	
Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR							
Population	1010.4	1012.4	1014.1	1015.6	1017.2	0.7	1.0
Natural Increase	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	8.5	0.3
Births	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.2	1.5
Deaths	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.3
Net Migration	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	-99.3	-91.2
Personal Income by Source (\$mil, SAAR) EBR							
Total Personal Income	32,889	32,968	32,926	32,891	32,898	0.0	1.6
Earnings by Place of Work	21,165	21,098	20,944	20,797	20,679	-2.3	-0.5
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	2,436	2,428	2,411	2,395	2,382	-2.2	-0.4
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	182	181	181	180	179	-1.7	-0.8
Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents	7,483	7,403	7,266	7,134	7,021	-6.2	-2.4
Plus: Transfer Payments	6,494	6,713	6,946	7,175	7,400	14.0	12.9
Per Capita Personal Income (\$, SAAR) EBR	32,550	32,563	32,469	32,385	32,343	-0.6	0.7

Cochise County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month 12-mo. average	
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC							
Employment	56,700	57,375	58,150	58,525	58,500	0.4	2.2
Unemployment	4,025	3,725	3,900	4,600	4,775	35.5	43.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.6	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.5	32.2	37.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	36,900	36,925	37,325	37,000	36,700	-3.5	-2.5
Total Private	24,325	24,300	24,800	24,750	24,475	-5.1	-4.9
Goods-Producing	2,250	2,175	2,375	2,400	2,350	-17.5	-17.9
Mining and Construction	1,600	1,550	1,750	1,775	1,725	-17.9	-19.5
Manufacturing	650	625	625	625	625	-16.7	-13.6
Service-Providing	34,650	34,750	34,950	34,600	34,350	-2.3	-1.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	6,250	6,175	6,175	6,100	6,025	-9.1	-7.5
Information	6,250	450	425	450	450	-10.0	156.2
Financial Activities	450	675	675	650	650	-7.1	-40.9
Professional and Business Services	650	5,900	5,925	5,950	5,800	-1.3	-9.1
Educational and Health Services	5,850	3,900	4,000	4,075	3,975	-8.1	9.0
Leisure and Hospitality	3,925	4,175	4,375	4,275	4,375	9.4	-1.6
Other Services	4,100	850	850	850	850	-8.1	48.3
Government	12,575	12,625	12,525	12,250	12,225	0.0	2.7
Federal Government	5,075	5,100	5,150	5,225	5,300	6.5	5.3
State and Local Government	7,500	7,525	7,375	7,025	6,925	-4.5	0.9
Sales (\$000), ADOR							
Gross Retail	85,879	76,819	100,346	86,332	...	-14.0	-7.2
Retail	64,759	58,661	77,858	64,096	...	-7.2	-5.5
Restaurants & Bars	12,059	9,870	11,757	10,177	...	-6.8	-1.8
Gasoline, EBR	9,061	8,288	10,731	12,059	11,769	-40.2	-26.5
Gallons (000s) ADOT	4,806	4,595	4,665	4,522	4,784	-3.8	-3.2
Contracting	14,604	13,958	23,979	19,196	...	-30.7	-14.4
Hotel/Motel	4,175	3,738	3,473	3,233	...	-14.1	0.2
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	16	23	26	18	43	72.0	-36.8
Single Family Units	16	23	26	18	43	72.0	-36.8

Arizona's Economy

Coconino County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month 12-mo. average	
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	73,200	73,700	73,000	74,400	74,600	-0.9	2.5
Employment	68,400	69,500	68,500	68,800	68,600	-3.5	0.3
Unemployment	4,800	4,200	4,500	5,600	6,000	42.9	52.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.6	5.7	6.2	7.5	8.0	44.2	49.0
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	61,800	62,500	61,100	60,500	59,900	-7.3	-4.5
Total Private	41,200	41,300	41,100	41,000	40,800	-9.5	-7.3
Goods-Producing	6,000	6,000	5,900	5,900	5,900	-13.2	-10.7
Mining and Construction	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	-25.8	-22.4
Manufacturing	3,700	3,700	3,600	3,600	3,600	-2.7	-0.2
Service-Providing	55,800	56,500	55,200	54,600	54,000	-6.6	-3.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	9,100	9,000	9,000	8,900	8,900	-11.0	-7.6
Information	400	400	400	400	400	0.0	-5.9
Financial Activities	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	-5.9	-8.6
Professional and Business Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	-9.1	-7.1
Educational and Health Services	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,400	7,400	0.0	0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	11,500	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,600	-13.4	-11.1
Other Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,000	-4.8	2.1
Government	20,600	21,200	20,000	19,500	19,100	-2.1	1.9
Federal Government	2,800	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,600	20.0	6.3
State and Local Government	17,800	17,800	16,500	16,000	15,500	-6.1	1.2
Sales (\$000s), ADOR							
Gross Retail	112,775	114,058	140,049	145,881	...	-11.9	-7.9
Retail	75,355	73,446	90,270	91,149	...	-6.8	-5.1
Restaurants & Bars	23,871	27,261	30,621	30,820	...	-13.3	-5.4
Gasoline, EBR	13,549	13,351	19,159	23,911	24,771	-27.7	-26.3
Gallons (000s) ADOT	7,186	7,402	8,328	8,967	10,068	16.4	-4.5
Contracting	24,382	21,435	22,666	25,207	...	-37.0	-15.7
Hotel/Motel	15,280	21,978	23,711	25,551	...	-20.4	-1.3
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	11	9	9	11	313	1059.3	43.1
Single Family Units	11	9	9	11	7	-72.0	-50.6

“Aggregate bellwether measures show that Arizona’s economy remains in recession but that a bottom is beginning to form. July nonfarm employment declined at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.7%. Compared to year-earlier readings, those losses are worse than in any other state. But the declines are not as large as six months ago when employment was plunging at nearly a 10% annual rate.”

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Gila County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month 12-mo. average	
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	21,700	22,100	22,300	22,700	23,175	0.9	2.0
Employment	19,500	20,025	20,100	20,225	20,550	-4.6	-2.3
Unemployment	2,200	2,075	2,200	2,475	2,625	84.2	85.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.1	9.4	9.9	10.9	11.3	82.6	82.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	13,250	13,525	13,500	13,375	13,500	-8.9	-7.0
Total Private	8,750	8,750	8,650	8,575	8,675	-11.9	-7.6
Goods-Producing	2,575	2,575	2,525	2,550	2,600	-9.6	-1.7
Service-Providing	10,675	10,950	10,975	10,825	10,900	-8.8	-8.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,150	2,175	2,175	2,200	2,125	-7.6	-4.5
Other Private Service-Providing	4,025	4,000	3,950	3,825	3,950	-15.5	-12.5
Government	4,500	4,775	4,850	4,800	4,825	-3.0	-5.9
Federal Government	450	550	575	600	600	9.1	6.0
State and Local Government	4,050	4,225	4,275	4,200	4,225	-4.5	-7.2
Sales (\$000s), ADOR							
Gross Retail	29,252	28,994	35,153	39,545	...	-8.8	-11.5
Retail	20,468	20,786	24,115	27,114	...	4.6	-9.4
Restaurants & Bars	4,547	4,441	5,435	5,344	...	0.3	-1.2
Gasoline, EBR	4,237	3,767	5,603	7,087	7,056	-42.2	-33.5
Gallons (000s) ADOT	2,247	2,088	2,436	2,658	2,868	-7.0	-13.0
Contracting	5,880	6,697	6,872	8,809	...	-7.1	-13.8
Hotel/Motel	747	712	1,013	938	...	-18.1	-5.8

Graham County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month 12-mo. average	
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	15,300	14,700	14,400	14,475	14,900	-9.1	0.5
Employment	13,425	12,825	12,325	12,250	12,625	-17.3	-5.1
Unemployment	1,875	1,875	2,075	2,225	2,275	102.2	102.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.3	12.8	14.4	15.4	15.3	122.6	106.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	8,125	8,475	8,025	7,800	8,025	-8.0	-6.2
Total Private	5,350	5,400	5,300	5,200	5,150	-16.6	-8.9
Goods-Producing	1,025	1,025	875	875	875	-42.6	-14.1
Service-Providing	7,100	7,450	7,150	6,925	7,150	-0.7	-4.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,475	1,525	1,525	1,500	1,450	-10.8	-4.9
Other Private Service-Providing	2,850	2,850	2,900	2,825	2,825	-6.6	-8.7
Government	2,775	3,075	2,725	2,600	2,875	12.7	-0.3
Federal Government	400	425	425	450	425	0.0	6.3
State and Local Government	2,375	2,650	2,300	2,150	2,450	15.3	-1.4
Sales (\$000s), ADOR							
Gross Retail	19,653	19,311	20,748	20,755	...	-25.7	-20.0
Retail	16,071	15,910	16,784	16,093	...	-28.5	-20.2
Restaurants & Bars	2,078	1,933	2,044	1,925	...	-4.8	-5.4
Gasoline, EBR	1,504	1,468	1,920	2,737	2,640	-24.6	-33.0
Gallons (000s) ADOT	798	814	834	1,026	1,073	21.3	-13.4
Contracting	2,728	2,633	3,769	3,931	...	-58.3	-14.0

Arizona's Economy

Greenlee County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	4,350	4,275	4,375	4,375	4,525	-0.5	3.5
Employment	3,800	3,625	3,475	3,475	3,575	-17.3	-5.0
Unemployment	550	650	900	900	950	322.2	226.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.6	15.2	20.6	20.6	21.0	324.6	219.2
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	4,125	3,000	2,925	2,925	2,950	-44.6	-15.2
Total Private	3,575	2,425	2,375	2,400	2,400	-50.0	-17.5
Goods-Producing	3,125	1,975	1,925	1,950	1,975	-53.3	-16.8
Service-Providing	1,000	1,025	1,000	975	975	-11.4	-9.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	175	150	150	150	150	-33.3	-33.3
Other Private Service-Providing	275	300	300	300	275	-21.4	-12.4
Government	550	575	550	525	550	4.8	3.9
Federal Government	25	25	25	50	50	0.0	-11.8
State and Local Government	525	550	525	475	500	5.3	5.0
Sales (\$oos) ADOR							
Gross Retail	7,386	6,533	7,052	7,647	...	-70.9	-8.0
Retail	6,642	5,863	6,099	6,795	...	-72.4	-7.7
Restaurants & Bars	364	323	444	305	...	-34.8	-2.4
Gasoline, EBR	380	347	509	546	489	-60.1	-27.0
Gallons (oos) ADOT	202	192	221	205	199	-35.7	-7.2
Contracting	630	1,229	1,118	650	...	-80.8	-27.9
Hotel/Motel (includes Graham county)	546	524	492	448	...	-52.6	-12.2

La Paz County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	7,425	7,550	7,525	7,675	7,850	1.3	-1.0
Employment	6,775	6,975	6,950	6,975	7,100	0.0	-3.7
Unemployment	650	575	575	700	750	15.4	43.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	7.6	7.6	9.1	9.6	13.9	45.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	4,900	4,900	4,875	4,750	4,875	-2.0	-6.3
Total Private	2,475	2,450	2,400	2,325	2,425	-8.5	-10.1
Goods-Producing	225	225	225	225	225	-18.2	-25.9
Service-Providing	4,675	4,675	4,650	4,525	4,650	-1.1	-5.1
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,175	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,225	2.1	-4.5
Other Private Service-Providing	1,075	1,025	1,025	1,000	975	-17.0	-11.8
Government	2,425	2,450	2,475	2,425	2,450	5.4	-2.2
Federal Government	325	325	325	325	325	0.0	0.0
State and Local Government	2,100	2,125	2,150	2,100	2,125	6.3	-2.6
Sales (\$oos), ADOR							
Gross Retail	19,825	15,138	15,779	16,405	...	-24.2	-12.7
Retail	11,197	8,415	7,790	7,700	...	-13.6	-7.4
Restaurants & Bars	3,006	2,105	1,996	2,286	...	20.6	0.0
Gasoline, EBR	5,622	4,618	5,994	6,419	7,026	-44.2	-31.2
Gallons (oos) ADOT	2,982	2,560	2,605	2,407	2,856	-10.2	-7.4
Contracting	3,742	1,873	3,299	2,675	...	74.9	-10.4
Hotel/Motel	514	379	396	525	...	3.5	-7.6

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Mohave County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	93,600	93,500	93,400	94,000	94,500	-0.7	1.4
Employment	84,700	85,300	85,000	84,800	84,700	-4.2	-2.0
Unemployment	8,900	8,200	8,400	9,200	9,800	44.1	58.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.8	10.4	45.2	56.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	48,500	48,600	48,200	46,900	46,700	-9.3	-7.3
Total Private	39,800	39,700	39,400	39,000	38,800	-9.3	-8.8
Goods-Producing	7,400	7,400	7,300	7,300	7,200	-17.2	-14.2
Mining and Construction	4,100	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,900	-23.5	-20.1
Manufacturing	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,300	-8.3	-5.4
Service-Providing	41,100	41,200	40,900	39,600	39,500	-7.7	-5.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,000	11,000	10,900	10,800	10,900	-6.8	-5.7
Information	900	900	900	800	800	-11.1	-7.3
Financial Activities	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	-8.7	-12.3
Professional and Business Services	3,200	3,200	3,100	3,100	3,100	-11.4	-10.3
Educational and Health Services	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,200	7,100	-4.1	-3.7
Leisure and Hospitality	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,700	5,600	-6.7	-9.5
Other Services	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-13.0	-12.8
Government	8,700	8,900	8,800	7,900	7,900	-9.2	0.3
Federal Government	500	700	600	500	500	0.0	5.0
State and Local Government	8,200	8,200	8,200	7,400	7,400	-9.8	0.0
Sales (\$000s), ADOR							
Gross Retail	141,599	133,649	142,438	139,011	...	-14.6	-12.6
Retail	105,677	98,625	102,677	97,722	...	-11.0	-11.8
Restaurants & Bars	18,507	18,377	17,770	16,047	...	-4.6	-7.4
Gasoline, EBR	17,415	16,648	21,991	25,242	25,637	-32.7	-25.6
Gallons (000s) ADOT	9,237	9,230	9,560	9,466	10,420	8.2	-2.2
Contracting	33,391	31,529	32,015	36,802	...	-2.1	-17.2
Hotel/Motel	3,701	3,629	4,016	3,729	...	-6.8	-11.7
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	22	17	24	20	46	58.6	-55.2
Single Family Units	22	17	24	20	46	58.6	-52.0

Arizona's Economy

Navajo County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	39,050	38,825	39,675	40,725	42,050	3.3	2.1
Employment	34,025	34,125	34,775	34,925	35,850	-2.2	-3.1
Unemployment	5,025	4,700	4,900	5,800	6,200	53.1	65.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.9	12.1	12.4	14.2	14.7	48.2	62.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	26,925	26,675	27,100	26,775	27,375	-6.3	-7.8
Total Private	16,675	16,550	16,925	16,925	17,100	-10.4	-10.2
Goods-Producing	2,400	2,325	2,300	2,375	2,325	-26.8	-23.4
Mining and Construction	1,875	1,800	1,775	1,875	1,825	-24.7	-22.0
Manufacturing	525	525	525	500	500	-33.3	-27.9
Service-Providing	24,525	24,350	24,800	24,400	25,050	-3.8	-5.8
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5,150	5,125	5,200	5,225	5,225	-7.9	-6.9
Information	950	950	950	950	950	-2.6	4.5
Financial Activities	475	450	450	450	475	0.0	-17.0
Professional and Business Services	1,225	1,200	1,175	1,175	1,175	-7.8	-5.9
Educational and Health Services	3,200	3,175	3,175	3,200	3,225	0.0	-6.7
Leisure and Hospitality	2,600	2,700	2,975	2,850	2,925	-14.6	-10.6
Other Services	675	625	700	700	800	-5.9	-11.9
Government	10,250	10,125	10,175	9,850	10,275	1.2	-3.3
Federal Government	1,625	1,800	1,775	1,775	1,800	10.8	1.2
State and Local Government	8,625	8,325	8,400	8,075	8,475	-0.6	-4.1
Sales (\$000s), ADOR							
Gross Retail	71,854	77,479	89,705	90,890	...	-18.4	-7.6
Retail	55,582	62,009	68,328	69,170	...	-14.4	-6.0
Restaurants & Bars	6,677	6,511	8,824	7,953	...	-17.4	-6.5
Gasoline, EBR	9,595	8,960	12,554	13,767	14,158	-37.7	-22.9
Gallons (000s) ADOT	5,089	4,968	5,457	5,163	5,755	0.2	0.7
Contracting	9,245	13,410	14,568	13,229	...	-6.7	-36.1
Hotel/Motel	2,407	2,498	3,133	3,506	...	-47.8	-8.1
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	6	8	10	8	10	-58.3	-60.4
Single Family Units	6	8	10	8	10	-58.3	-60.4

Santa Cruz County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	17,950	17,850	17,950	18,150	18,800	1.9	4.4
Employment	15,900	15,925	15,850	15,575	15,625	-4.3	-0.7
Unemployment	2,050	1,925	2,100	2,575	3,175	49.4	61.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.4	10.8	11.7	14.2	16.9	46.6	54.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	13,375	13,225	13,075	12,625	12,575	-8.4	-5.6
Total Private	9,375	9,225	9,100	9,025	8,875	-12.8	-9.2
Goods-Producing	875	900	900	900	900	-10.0	-7.5
Service-Providing	12,500	12,325	12,175	11,725	11,675	-8.3	-5.5
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5,600	5,475	5,425	5,375	5,225	-9.5	-4.1
Other Private Service-Providing	2,900	2,850	2,775	2,750	2,750	-19.1	-17.9
Government	4,000	4,000	3,975	3,600	3,700	4.2	4.6
Federal Government	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	5.0	9.3
State and Local Government	2,425	2,425	2,400	2,025	2,125	3.7	1.7
Sales (\$oos), ADOR							
Gross Retail	31,411	31,925	35,427	31,501	...	-23.6	-18.8
Retail	23,281	24,597	26,901	23,434	...	-26.1	-17.6
Restaurants & Bars	3,962	3,509	3,762	3,294	...	-11.8	-13.3
Gasoline, EBR	4,167	3,819	4,764	4,773	4,779	-14.4	-30.3
Gallons (oos) ADOT	2,210	2,117	2,071	1,790	1,942	37.7	-6.7
Contracting	6,395	5,047	6,161	4,811	...	-62.3	-2.9
Hotel/Motel	1,087	1,112	607	575	...	-36.1	-29.4
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	10	10	4	3	6	-64.7	-58.8
Single Family Units	10	10	4	3	6	-64.7	-57.9



Economic Outlook Luncheon 2010/2011

Join us for lunch as University of Arizona economists Marshall J. Vest and Gerald J. Swanson and Eller College dean Paul R. Portney review the national and regional economic outlook.

Friday, December 11, 2009. Noon until 2 PM.
Registration at 11:30. Lunch begins at Noon.

The Westin La Paloma
3800 East Sunrise Drive
Tucson, Arizona

Arizona's Economy

Yavapai County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	98,400	98,600	98,200	99,200	99,700	-0.7	0.6
Employment	89,700	90,500	90,000	90,100	89,900	-4.9	-3.1
Unemployment	8,700	8,100	8,200	9,100	9,800	66.1	79.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	8.2	8.4	9.2	9.8	67.3	78.2
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	57,600	57,600	56,900	56,200	55,600	-8.9	-8.0
Total Private	45,000	44,900	44,700	44,700	44,500	-10.5	-10.9
Goods-Producing	8,100	8,100	8,000	8,100	8,100	-21.4	-20.3
Mining and Construction	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,400	5,400	-25.0	-23.4
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	-12.9	-13.2
Service-Providing	49,500	49,500	48,900	48,100	47,500	-6.3	-5.4
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,600	11,500	11,500	-8.0	-7.4
Information	600	600	600	600	600	0.0	-2.7
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	-4.2	-5.1
Professional and Business Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,900	-19.4	-29.5
Educational and Health Services	10,600	10,500	10,500	10,400	10,300	0.0	2.2
Leisure and Hospitality	7,400	7,500	7,500	7,600	7,500	-6.3	-6.4
Other Services	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	-35.0	-34.8
Government	12,600	12,700	12,200	11,500	11,100	-1.8	4.7
Federal Government	1,500	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,500	7.1	20.9
State and Local Government	11,100	11,000	10,600	9,900	9,600	-3.0	2.8
Sales (\$ooos), ADOR							
Gross Retail	139,403	138,037	153,046	148,143	...	-20.0	-13.9
Retail	104,297	103,726	112,066	106,387	...	-19.3	-14.1
Restaurants & Bars	21,906	22,076	24,310	21,935	...	-6.7	-6.6
Gasoline, EBR	13,200	12,235	16,671	19,821	19,118	-32.4	-26.0
Gallons (ooos) ADOT	7,001	6,783	7,247	7,433	7,771	8.7	-2.5
Contracting	34,067	25,739	33,247	37,500	...	-44.1	-27.7
Hotel/Motel	8,405	9,494	8,472	7,285	...	-8.2	-13.2
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	26	24	20	31	36	-14.3	-51.2
Single Family Units	26	24	20	31	36	-14.3	-61.0

October 2009—Fall Issue

Yuma County	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	% change vs. year ago for most recent month	12-mo. average
Civilian Labor Force, ADOC	78,600	85,200	87,500	88,200	90,800	3.2	3.1
Employment	66,700	68,200	67,300	67,900	67,000	-2.5	-2.7
Unemployment	11,900	17,000	20,200	20,300	23,800	23.3	35.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.1	20.0	23.1	23.0	26.2	19.5	31.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADOC							
Total	51,000	50,600	50,000	49,400	48,400	-5.8	-5.6
Total Private	35,500	35,100	34,700	34,700	34,100	-7.8	-8.9
Goods-Producing	5,400	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,100	-17.7	-18.5
Mining and Construction	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,400	-19.0	-15.0
Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,700	-15.0	-24.9
Service-Providing	45,600	45,300	44,700	44,100	43,300	-4.2	-3.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	9,700	9,600	9,500	9,400	9,300	-7.0	-9.2
Information	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	5.9	6.9
Financial Activities	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	0.0	-1.5
Professional and Business Services	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,200	-12.5	-6.3
Educational and Health Services	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,000	-1.6	-2.8
Leisure and Hospitality	4,600	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,400	-10.2	-15.0
Other Services	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,700	0.0	-1.9
Government	15,500	15,500	15,300	14,700	14,300	-0.7	3.3
Federal Government	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700	5.7	2.2
State and Local Government	11,900	11,900	11,700	11,100	10,600	-2.8	3.6
Sales (\$oos), ADOR							
Gross Retail	154,052	126,156	124,466	118,501	...	-15.4	-8.7
Retail	115,515	93,790	90,458	83,120	...	-12.0	-6.2
Restaurants & Bars	20,317	17,330	16,053	15,691	...	-3.8	-0.9
Gasoline, EBR	18,221	15,036	17,954	19,690	18,363	-35.4	-29.9
Gallons (oos) ADOT	9,664	8,336	7,805	7,384	7,464	4.0	-5.7
Contracting	36,737	33,501	35,583	44,591	...	-21.9	1.0
Hotel/Motel	5,640	3,631	3,400	3,219	...	-11.0	-1.8
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	42	48	46	62	72	38.5	-11.1
Single Family Units	42	48	46	62	72	44.0	-6.7

“Arizona has been the second-fastest growing state over the past several decades, and is expected to continue riding the crest for at least the next few decades. Over the next 30 years, Arizona will add more than six million residents, nearly doubling in size. We can only guess what Arizona will be like, but it’s clear that a great deal of change lies ahead...”

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