ARIZONA'S ECONOMY

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Marshall J. Vest
Forecasting Project Director
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2000|2001 OUTLOOK

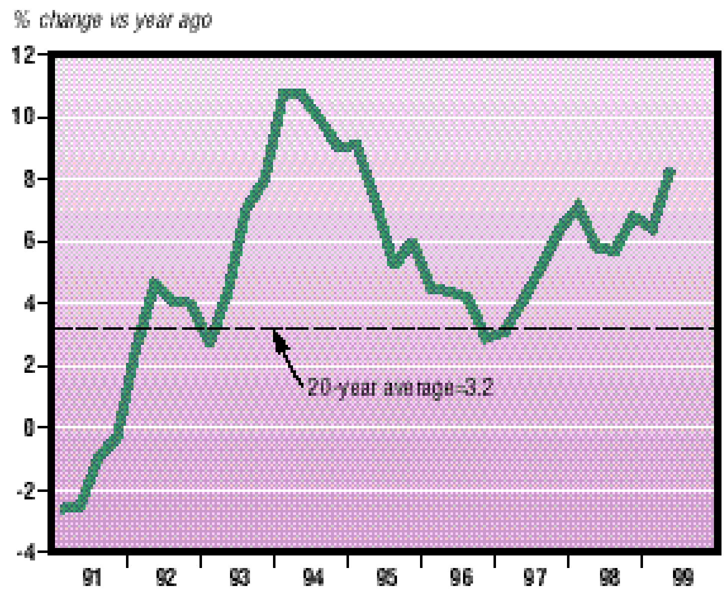
SLOWER GROWTH AHEAD?

Both the U.S. and Arizona economies remain remarkably strong. New data for the U.S. economy shows faster growth over the recent past and much higher growth potential as we go forward. In Arizona, there are signs that the economy is slowing, but there may be significantly less slowing than meets the eye. Future revisions to the Arizona data will likely boost current growth estimates. Nevertheless, the economy is expected to slow as labor becomes increasingly scarce, prices rise and the Fed succeeds in shifting the growth machine into a lower gear.

The U.S. economy continues to grow rapidly as 1999 comes to a close. Recent revisions show that the economy has been growing faster than originally thought, averaging 4.2% annually from 1995 to 1998, rather than 3.8%. Real GDP grew at a strong 5.5% annual rate during 1999's third quarter and will grow by almost four percent for the whole year.

The most striking aspect of the new revisions is the upward boost to productivity. Over the past three years, productivity has increased at a 2.6% annual rate, much faster than the originally reported 1.9%. This helps explain how the economy has been able to grow so fast without generating inflation,

EXHIBIT 1
Consumer Spending Continues Well Above Long-Term Trend
Real Retail Sales Growth, Arizona



and lends support for proponents of the "New Economy."

Since the early 1990's, corporations have been investing mightily in computers and high technology and adopting new supply-chain management models that use the Internet to more efficiently link to their suppliers and customers. According to a University of Texas study, the Internet economy continues to grow rapidly—up 68% in 1999's first quarter compared to a year earlier. In 1998, the Internet economy accounted for $300 billion in U.S. revenue, which makes the Internet economy roughly the same size as the energy, automobile, and telecommunication industries. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, high-tech has accounted for one-fourth of all economic growth since 1993.

The Fed has revised its target growth rate upward from the 2.25-2.5% range to nearer 3.0%! Even so, it remains concerned about

INSIDE

EXHIBIT 2

Real Mortgage Rates Signal Impending Pullback

AZ Residential Permits and Real Mortgage Rates

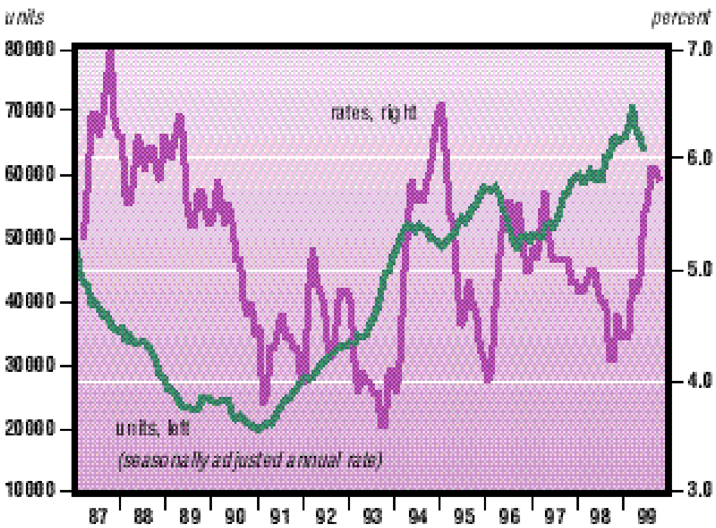
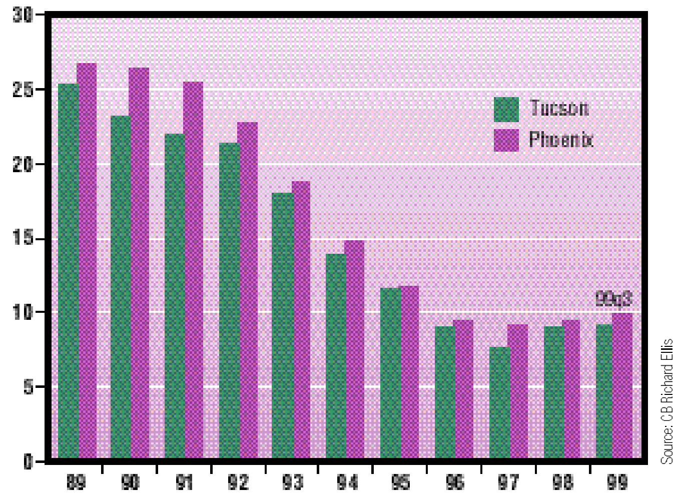


EXHIBIT 3

Office Markets Still Healthy as Vacancies Rise

Office Vacancy Rates (%), Phoenix & Tucson



tight job markets and rising commodity prices and the large jump in crude oil prices. Even with a 3.0% target, growth remains well above desired. On November 16th, the Fed boosted short-term interest rates by a quarter point for the third time since June. That returns the Fed Funds rate to 5.5%, the same level as before the world financial crisis during the fall of 1998.

A cooldown in consumer buying and home-building is a prerequisite for a downshift in economic growth. Both homebuilding and the stock market have felt the effects of higher rates, but neither has fallen enough to matter much. Meanwhile, exports have picked up markedly in recent months and that's keeping jobs and incomes growing. That in turn is keeping consumer confidence at a high level (even though confidence has slipped in recent months). Accumulated wealth effects over the past few years from the stock market and higher housing prices could support consumer spending for some time, even if both take a turn for the worse.

The Fed's efforts to slow growth could therefore be frustrated, and further tightening may be required. The economy is expected to slow early next year due to Y2K effects, so the Fed is likely to postpone any further action until mid-year. Businesses are expected to stock up during the 4Q1999 in preparation for possible supply disruptions and then cut back in early 2000. Also, by the end of the first quarter, Y2K remediation efforts should be complete, bringing to an end an activity where businesses and governments have spent billions of dollars over the past few years.

> A COOLDOWN IN CONSUMER BUYING AND HOMEBUILDING IS A PREREQUISITE FOR A DOWNSHIFT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH, BUT... CONSUMER SPENDING AND SURGING HOUSING MARKETS CONTINUE TO CARRY THE ECONOMY.

Expect the U.S. economy to slow to three percent growth next year. Light vehicle sales, homebuilding, and commercial construction will decline modestly, corporate profits will dip and unemployment will rise, as will consumer inflation. But the economy will continue to set new records each month for the longest expansion in history, unless some unforeseen shock knocks it off course.

THE ARIZONA ECONOMY: RECENT EVIDENCE

Arizona's economy continues to grow rapidly as evidenced by most aggregate economic measures. The slowing that economists have been predicting has been late to arrive, but we still expect slowing to become evident soon. A few indicators, such as employment and personal income, are showing slower growth, but we are increasingly wary that these numbers may be giving false signals and that they will be revised significantly upward.

As reported last quarter, consumer spending and surging housing markets continue to carry the economy. Sales at Arizona retail stores increased by nearly nine percent in August (on a 12-month versus 12-month basis). That is an acceleration from near

EXHIBIT 4

Is Income Garowth Slowing?

Personal Income Growth, Arizona

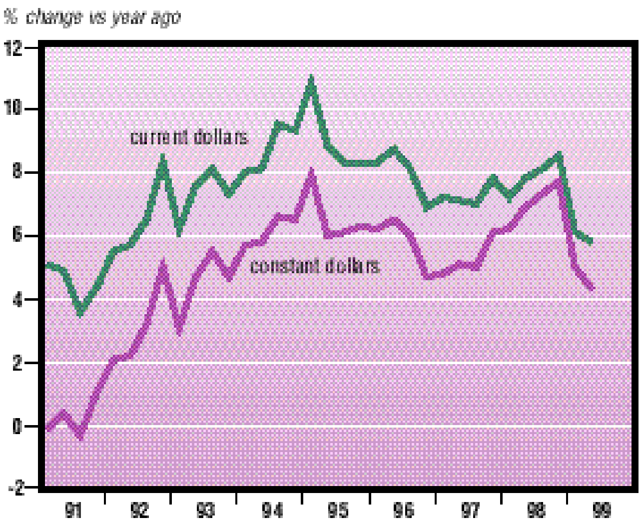
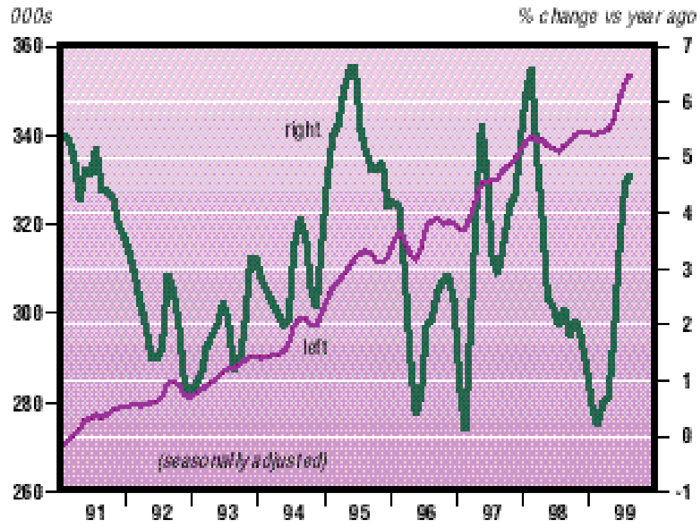


EXHIBIT 5

Reporting of Government Payrolls Erratic

Government Employment, Arizona



seven percent recorded during the first quarter. Motor vehicle dealers, apparel & accessories, and building materials/hardware have enjoyed the largest gains with all posting double-digit increases. Sales at furniture stores shot up by 9.8%. Over the same period, restaurant and bar sales gains moderated slightly from a 7.8% rate to a still strong 6.8% increase.

After adjusting for inflation, retail sales state-wide continue to grow at a rate in excess of eight percent, the fastest since early 1995. Over the past 2-1/2 years, consumers have been spending at a rate above the 20-year average of 3.2% **(Exhibit 1)**.

Homebuilding, as measured by the number of residential building permits, remains near its record high level reached in March. With data through September, we are expecting more than 64,000 units statewide this year, an increase of five percent from the prior year's record. New single-family units will approach 50,000, beating last year's 48,000 total. So far, the more than one percentage point increase in mortgage rates has had little noticeable effect on residential building. Real mortgage rates are nearing six percent, the highest since 1994. In 1994 and 1996, a rise in real mortgage rates above five percent pushed permits downward **(Exhibit 2).**

Nor have higher rates affected resale housing. In Metro Tucson, the number of units sold on the MLS recently approached 12,000 at an annual rate. Totals for the whole year will be closer to 11,000, up 10% or so from the 10,000 units sold in 1998. In Phoenix, sales will top 55,000 in 1999, up from a record 51,000 the year before.

The non-residential portion of the building industry is showing signs of significant slowing. Since peaking in the second quarter of 1998, non-residential awards have fallen from a $3.55 billion annual rate to about $2.25 billion, a fall of 28%. The falloff is evident in both the Phoenix and Tucson markets, but more pronounced in Phoenix. During last year's financial crisis that was precipitated by Russia's bond default and near collapse of Long Term Capital Management, the flow of capital into commercial projects dried up, and although financing is once again available, it remains significantly below precrisis levels. Sentiment of industry analysts nationwide is that the need for new commercial development is past the peak for this cycle. In Phoenix, for example, nearly three million square feet of office space will be built in 1999, while roughly 1.75 million is absorbed. That will push office vacancies up into double digits by year-end for the first time since 1995. This does not represent massive overbuilding, but does signal that the amount of building is likely to slow so as to more closely match absorption of new space **(Exhibit 3).**

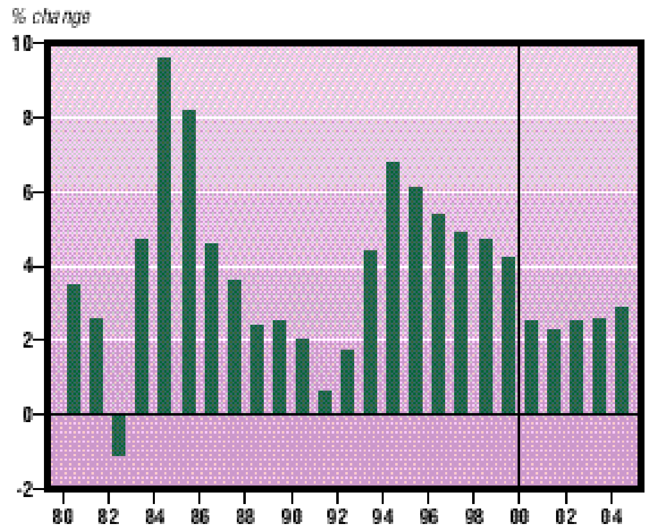
Estimates of personal income for Arizona show year-over-year increases of less than six percent for the first half **(Exhibit 4)**. That compares to an 8.5% increase in last year's fourth quarter and an increase of almost eight percent for all of last year. We believe that the first-half estimates are seriously understated, since they do not include estimates for wages from the unemployment insurance program. Wage and salary disbursements showed an increase of 11.3% during last year's second half, but less than 7.5% in the first half of 1999, according to the published data. Layoffs in the copper mining industry will have a noticeable impact, but not until the second half.

Moreover, personal income nationwide was recently revised significantly upward for the entire decade of the 1990's. The new national estimate for 1998 is some three percent higher than original estimates. If applied to Arizona, that could mean an upward boost of $3 billion in BEA's next round of revisions, due to be released in April. We are forecasting an increase for personal income in excess of seven percent for all of 1999, significantly higher than the reported numbers to date.

The questionable estimates for personal income also affect estimates of wages per worker. After sizable increases in the 6.0-7.0% range during last year's second half, gains of less than 4.0% are indicated for 1999's first

EXHIBIT 6
Current Estimates are Implausibly Low
Business Services Job Growth, Arizona

EXHIBIT 7
Growth Moderates but No Recession
Wage & Salary Job Growth, Arizona



half. We do not believe that the sub-4.0% increases are indicative of current wage inflation, which is probably a point or two higher. For all of 1997, the most recent year for which the Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis provides data, wages per worker increased by 4.8% statewide, 5.3% in Metro Phoenix and 3.2% in Metro Tucson.

Yet another measure that is signaling a slower pace is job growth. During the 12-month period ending in September, the number of nonag jobs stood 3.7% above totals for the prior 12-month period. One year ago, that same measure was showing five percent growth. In absolute terms, only 67,000 new jobs were created during the past year, compared to 98,000 the year before. There are at least two reasons to believe that current estimates understate actual job creation.

First, estimates for government employment showed virtually no growth during the first half of 1999 when compared to the prior year. Given that population growth remains at decade highs, no increase in government payrolls is highly implausible. Within the subcategories of Government, the number of teachers shows virtually no growth from mid-98 to mid-99. Then in the third quarter, the numbers jump by eight to nine percent. That boosts total government employment growth into the 4.5-5.0% range **(Exhibit 5)**.

Difficulty in counting teachers is no doubt due to a number of challenges including growth in charter schools, adoption of year around classes, changes in the start and end of semesters and changes from semesters to quarters. It appears that somewhere along the way a number of teachers weren't counted, ergo, job growth is being seriously understated.

DURING THE 1990'S, THE METRO PHOENIX ECONOMY HAS EXPERIENCED AN UNBELIEVABLE SURGE OF GROWTH AND NEW ACTIVITY. METRO TUCSON HAS GROWN RAPIDLY AS WELL, BUT ONLY HALF AS FAST. AS 1999 COMES TO AN END, METRO PHOENIX IS LOSING MOMENTUM, WHILE TUCSON'S ECONOMY ACCELERATES.

A second sector that looks suspicious is business services. Here, job growth has fallen from 5.5% for all of 1998 to zero growth in early 1999. That's less than experienced during the last recession earlier this decade. This doesn't seem plausible. Traditionally, this is a sector that is subject to significant upward revisions, due to a large number of rapidly growing small companies that are not counted by current survey methods. Given that many of the New Economy's jobs fall in this sector, we can expect large upward revisions here **(Exhibit 6)**.

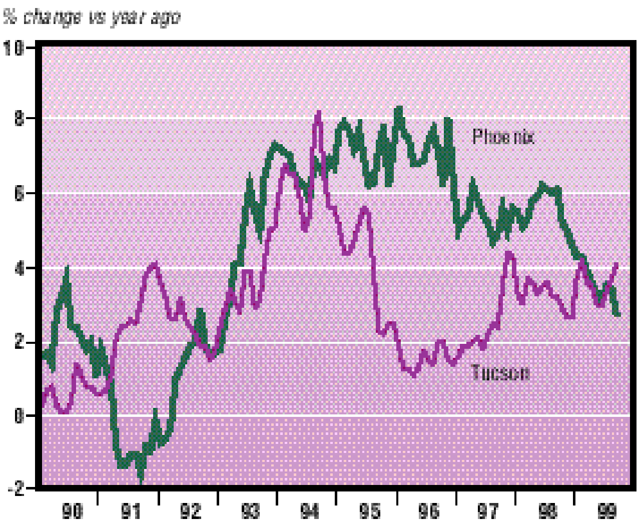
Following next February's revisions, employment numbers should show considerably more growth than is being currently reported. As such, our estimated job growth for 1999 is a much stronger 4.2% compared to the 3.5% or so that is contained in the official statistics. Our estimates show some 85,000-90,000 new jobs, statewide, for all of 1999.

In short, signs of slowing are few, and when the employment and personal income data are revised, they will show that Arizona's economy continued to grow at a rapid rate during 1999.

EXHIBIT 8

Growth Gap has Vanished

Wage & Salary Job Growth, Phoenix-Mesa & Tucson MAs



THE OUTLOOK: SLOWER GROWTH AHEAD

Our models suggest that the stronger growth of this year will give way to a slower pace in 2000. Here are the main reasons:

- Consolidation and accompanying cuts in the copper mining industry will subtract 3,000-plus high-paying jobs.
- Construction activity will peak as commercial construction declines, housing affordability declines due to higher home prices and mortgage rates, and from uncertainty regarding the threat of growth boundaries. As a result, construction will subtract from growth for the first time since 1991.
- Inflation will rise, thus reducing purchasing power of wage gains.
- Fed policy will restrict availability of credit by boosting interest rates.
- Corporate profits will come under increasing pressure, which will usher in a new round of downsizing and layoffs.
- The stock market will sell off.
- As job growth weakens and increases to wealth diminish, consumer confidence will fall and spending will dwindle. Auto sales will retreat from record levels.

This is not a disaster scenario but rather a soft landing as the highflying economy slows to a growth rate more in line with its long-run potential. Unless there is some unforeseen shock, no recession should ensue **(Exhibit 7)**.

Arizona's nonag employment is expected to grow by 65-70,000, or 3.1% next year. Population growth slows from over 140,000 new residents this year to fewer than 130,000. The largest effect is on consumers whose spending for retail goods moderates to a 3.5% gain, compared to over eight percent in 1999. Homebuilding settles to less than 50,000 units compared to the record 64,000 this year *(see forecast table on page 7)*.

METRO UPDATE AND OUTLOOK

Arizona's two largest metro areas continue to march to the beat of different drummers. During the 1990's, the Metro Phoenixeconomy has experienced an unbelievable surge of growth and new activity. Metro Tucson has grown rapidly as well, but only half as fast. As 1999 comes to an end, Metro Phoenix is losing momentum, while Tucson's economy accelerates. The result is more than just a narrowing between growth rates; job growth comparisons have actually swung in favor of Tucson in recent months **(Exhibit 8)**.

A swell of export-oriented employment in Tucson, primarily in aerospace, teleservices, and optics has been accompanied by the largest surge of population in recent memory. The increase of new residents is estimated at more than 50,000 during the past two years. Over 15,000 new nonag jobs were created in 1999. The homebuilding industry has responded by building roughly 7,000 new single-family homes and another 1,700 multifamily units this year. (Counts do not include building in southern Pinal County, which is technically part of the Phoenix-Mesa metro area.) Combined, that's the largest number since 1986.

Job growth is expected to slow to roughly 10,000 in 2000, and population increases will fall back below 20,000 per year. Retail sales gains will moderate into the neighborhood of six percent, and homebuilding will run about a thousand units less. The following year should bring further slowing of similar magnitude.

Metro Phoenix's semiconductors and electronic components sectors grew significantly during the decade, but also suffered during the Asian crisis that reduced Arizona's exports by over $2 billion. The economy's rapid growth absorbed underutilized commercial real estate that was built in the 1980s so that by 1996, additional construction was justified. During the past three years, Phoenix has experienced a boom in commercial construction even greater in magnitude than in the 1980s. However, during the past year, construction awards have fallen significantly as the result of reduced flows of financing into commercial projects. As those projects are completed, commercial building will decline. In addition, as job growth slows and population grows more slowly, residential building will decline as well.

Due to declining exports, manufacturing jobs in Metro Phoenix have been flat for nearly two years. Now that exports are increasing, we anticipate some modest growth in this sector once again.

We expect population growth to slow from 97,000 in 1999 to 84,000 in the year 2000. The Metro Phoenix area will generate 42,000 new jobs next year, compared to 59,000 in 1999. Around 8,000 apartment and 27,500 single-family permits are expected, both down by a fourth. Retail sales will moderate to a 5.5-6.0% gain. All these measures reflect a growing and healthy economy.

The 1990's brought an unprecedented surge of growth to Arizona and its metro areas.

Arizona's population swelled by 1.25 million and will surpass five million next year. Metro Phoenix (Maricopa County and recent addition Pinal County) added nearly 840,000 and surpassed the three million mark in early 1999, while Metro Tucson added nearly 200,000 for a mid-1999 count of almost 850,000. Three additional counties were anointed metropolitan status during the decade: Yuma, Coconino (the Flagstaff metropolitan area) and Mohave (which joined the Las Vegas metro area).

The new millennium promises to bring more of the same. Questions for the next decade revolve around *how* Arizona will grow. Can Arizona be a significant player in the high-tech economy of the future? Will Arizona's workforce have the skills to be employed in information-age jobs? How will growth be accommodated—both physically and fiscally? Will educational initiatives for public education (K-12, community colleges, universities and job training) receive needed funding? Where will people live, and how will taxpayers pay for needed infrastructure? Will all Arizonaans have the opportunity to share in the state's growing prosperity? Given the recent prosperity and resources of this state, there is no reason to believe that these questions can't be addressed and resolved expediently. $

TUCSON
ONE OF 31 "AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY" COMPARISON SITES

THIS IS YOUR FUTURE DON'T LEAVE IT BLANK.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a new survey developed by the Census Bureau as part of the decennial Census. The Survey is 24 pages long and it is mailed to an "individual address" not "a person." An individual address has a chance of selection only once in a five-year period. Information from the ACS will help federal agencies, state governments, and local communities by providing comparable demographic and economic profiles for small geographic areas and population groups every year instead of once every ten years. The Bureau of the Census expects the ACS to replace the long form in the 2010 Census so that the focus of the 2010 Census will be solely on counting the population.

The ACS is being implemented in three phases:

1. A demonstration period 1996-1998. In 1996, ACS began in four sites. In 1997, the survey was conducted in eight sites to evaluate costs, procedures, and new ways to use the information. In 1998, the ACS was expanded to include two counties in South Carolina that overlapped with counties in the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal.

2. In 1999, the number of sites in the sample increased to 31 comparison sites. In November 1998, Tucson became one of the 31 American Community Survey Comparison Sites. The comparison with Census 2000 is designed to collect several kinds of information necessary to understand the differences between the 1999-2001 American Community Surveys and the Census 2000 long form.

3. In 2003 full implementation nationwide.

In the year 2000, an address should not receive both the American Community Survey and the Census 2000 *long form*. Less than one percent of households will receive both the American Community Survey and the Census 2000 *short form* (that is, the form with six population questions and one housing question that every household is asked to complete). It is important that both the Census 2000 questionnaire and the American Community Survey questionnaire be completed and returned. It is required by law and the respondent's confidentiality is strictly protected by law.

For more information on the American Community Survey (ACS), go to the Census Web Site at: **www.census.gov**

Forecasts for Arizona	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Personal Income ($ mill)	116,479.9	124,252.1	131,935.1	139,362.0	146,710.7	154,401.4	162,785.2
percent change	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4
Per Capita Personal Income	24,051.2	24,989.0	25,918.8	26,779.9	27,591.8	28,420.8	29,326.8
percent change	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2
Aggregate Retail Sales ($ mill)*	49,564.3	51,417.3	53,195.6	55,828.0	58,540.2	61,144.9	63,874.5
percent change	8.9	3.7	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.5
Population (000s, mid-year)	4,843.0	4,972.3	5,090.3	5,204.0	5,317.2	5,432.7	5,550.7
percent change	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Net Migration (000s)	96.8	82.5	74.6	72.9	73.8	75.9	78.8
Wage & Salary Employment (000s)	2,165.3	2,231.4	2,286.2	2,339.0	2,396.5	2,457.7	2,527.7
percent change	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9
Goods-Producing	375.0	374.6	374.8	376.5	384.2	395.4	408.0
percent change	1.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.9	3.2
Construction	150.9	149.6	143.8	140.4	140.6	143.6	147.5
percent change	7.1	-0.8	-3.9	-2.4	0.2	2.2	2.7
Manufacturing	213.1	215.1	220.9	226.0	233.5	241.6	250.2
percent change	-1.8	0.9	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.6
Service-Providing	1,790.3	1,856.8	1,911.4	1,962.5	2,012.3	2,062.2	2,119.7
percent change	4.9	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	521.5	538.4	555.1	572.3	587.3	601.4	617.5
percent change	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7
Services	662.4	693.8	720.4	744.2	766.9	790.0	817.4
percent change	5.8	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5

Forecasts for Phoenix-Mesa Metro	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Personal Income ($ mill)	81,530.6	87,822.9	93,708.6	99,418.7	105,814.7	112,563.7	119,742.5
percent change	7.9	7.7	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
Per Capita Personal Income	26,749.2	28,043.4	29,186.0	30,236.2	31,427.8	32,641.1	33,893.2
percent change	4.5	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8
Aggregate Retail Sales ($ mill)*	34,190.6	36,102.4	37,075.6	39,246.0	41,999.6	44,425.9	46,793.3
percent change	8.7	5.6	2.7	5.9	7.0	5.8	5.3
Population (000s, mid-year)	3,048.0	3,131.7	3,210.7	3,288.1	3,366.9	3,448.5	3,532.9
percent change	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Net Migration (000s)	67.7	53.0	47.2	45.1	46.3	48.5	50.6
Wage & Salary Employment (000s)	1,514.7	1,556.7	1,589.5	1,622.2	1,660.5	1,703.1	1,750.6
percent change	4.1	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Goods-Producing	274.4	276.0	277.7	277.7	282.6	290.9	300.6
percent change	-0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	2.9	3.3
Construction	108.7	106.4	101.1	97.3	96.6	98.8	102.3
percent change	5.0	-2.0	-5.0	-3.8	-0.7	2.3	3.5
Manufacturing	160.7	165.7	172.7	176.6	182.2	188.2	194.4
percent change	-3.1	3.1	4.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Service-Providing	1,240.3	1,280.7	1,311.8	1,344.5	1,377.8	1,412.2	1,450.0
percent change	5.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	374.8	387.1	397.0	409.3	422.2	434.5	447.4
percent change	4.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0
Services	480.5	495.1	508.0	519.0	528.6	539.5	552.3
percent change	5.4	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4

Forecasts for Tucson Metro Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Personal Income ($ mill)	18,999.7	20,316.9	21,638.6	22,860.1	24,091.9	25,323.4	26,651.2
percent change	7.4	6.9	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.2
Per Capita Personal Income	22,464.3	23,472.3	24,507.2	25,422.1	26,341.4	27,240.0	28,199.1
percent change	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5
Aggregate Retail Sales ($ mill)*	7,807.8	8,260.5	8,676.8	9,116.9	9,540.4	9,942.9	10,364.3
percent change	7.5	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.2
Population (000s, mid-year)	845.8	865.6	883.0	899.2	914.6	929.6	945.1
percent change	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Net Migration (000s)	17.6	15.5	12.9	11.7	10.8	10.3	10.7
Wage & Salary Employment (000s)	345.6	355.4	364.4	371.3	377.8	383.7	391.0
percent change	4.6	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.9
Goods-Producing	54.8	56.1	56.6	56.8	57.1	57.5	58.1
percent change	6.4	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1
Construction	21.8	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.8
percent change	6.6	3.5	0.6	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	1.3
Manufacturing	31.1	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.8	33.1	33.3
percent change	8.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Service-Providing	290.9	299.3	307.7	314.5	320.8	326.2	332.9
percent change	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1
Trade (Wholesale & Retail)	73.1	75.7	78.2	80.5	82.4	84.0	85.7
percent change	2.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.0
Services	112.0	115.8	119.9	123.0	125.7	127.9	130.9
percent change	5.5	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.3

** Aggregate Retail Sales includes retail, food, restaurants & bars and gasoline sales.*
Source: Economic and Business Research Program, Eller College of Business and Public Administration, The University of Arizona

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
YUMA METROPOLITAN REGION							
Civilian Labor Force, ADES	75,275	77,650	78,000	75,950	71,075	6.5	8.3
Employment	50,000	48,975	46,325	50,600	51,775	6.3	9.1
Unemployment	25,275	28,675	31,675	25,350	19,300	6.9	6.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	33.6	36.9	40.6	33.4	27.2	0.4	-2.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES							
Total	40,375	39,475	39,775	41,225	42,525	6.8	9.2
Mining	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction	2,800	2,900	2,850	2,850	2,825	14.1	11.9
Manufacturing	2,350	2,275	2,300	2,325	2,325	5.7	11.5
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	1,800	1,725	1,700	1,725	1,800	1.4	1.8
Trade	11,000	10,625	10,625	11,025	11,450	5.0	2.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,175	1,150	1,150	1,175	1,200	0.0	0.2
Services	7,875	7,775	7,725	7,725	8,025	0.9	-2.0
Government	13,375	13,025	13,425	14,400	14,900	12.0	25.2
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Gross Retail	73,445	67,312	67,461	72,153	...	5.4	7.5
Retail	59,189	53,223	51,970	56,097	...	0.2	6.4
Restaurants & Bars	7,414	7,654	6,935	7,382	...	14.7	9.8
Gasoline, EBR	6,842	6,435	8,556	8,674	...	44.3	13.8
Gallons (000s) ADOT	5,920	5,448	7,129	7,423	...	28.2	20.0
Contracting	17,978	14,858	15,558	14,634	...	4.8	-1.1
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total	24,213	12,423	10,268	13,472	22,102	35.1	-14.2
Residential Building	9,805	4,731	7,324	5,328	8,673	1.0	-3.4
Non-Residential Building	3,325	3,272	2,067	5,961	11,149	45.0	-34.8
Non-Building	11,083	4,420	877	2,183	2,280	2,680.5	1.6
Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge							
Total	107	54	89	66	144	48.5	16.6
One Family Houses	107	54	78	66	64	-34.0	7.4

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	most recent month	most recent 12-months
MOHAVE-LA PAZ REGION							
Civilian Labor Force, ADES	73,450	73,575	74,600	74,350	73,625	6.1	7.7
Employment	69,875	70,300	71,225	71,200	70,700	6.3	8.0
Unemployment	3,575	3,275	3,375	3,150	2,925	0.9	2.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	-4.9	-5.0
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES							
Total	42,275	42,250	42,575	42,825	42,900	2.9	2.6
Mining	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction	3,325	3,450	3,550	3,650	3,550	8.4	8.1
Manufacturing	3,675	3,625	3,575	3,575	3,600	-2.0	4.2
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	2,025	2,000	2,050	2,050	2,050	-1.2	-1.2
Trade	13,275	13,200	13,100	13,075	13,175	1.0	4.2
Fin/ance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,525	1,525	1,525	1,475	1,525	1.7	-0.1
Services	10,550	10,650	10,600	10,575	10,675	3.9	2.5
Government	7,725	7,625	8,000	8,250	8,175	7.2	-0.9
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Gross Retail	102,616	99,628	93,912	90,934	...	6.1	8.2
Retail	77,590	71,632	68,043	67,475	...	4.4	9.5
Restaurants & Bars	12,861	14,028	12,113	11,572	...	5.5	9.0
Gasoline, EBR	12,165	13,968	13,756	11,887	...	18.1	0.2
Gallons (000s) ADOT	10,526	11,825	11,462	10,172	...	4.9	3.5
Contracting	22,812	20,708	20,550	22,161	...	16.1	23.6
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total	20,458	23,285	23,232	57,097	56,090	166.5	-8.1
Residential Building	17,476	17,584	16,148	15,369	13,984	-7.6	13.4
Non-Residential Building	1,805	2,438	3,978	3,216	7,685	295.5	-59.6
Non-Building	1,177	3,263	3,106	38,512	34,421	766.6	12.1
Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge							
Total	189	178	177	160	143	-8.9	10.3
One Family Houses	189	168	169	160	141	-10.2	11.3

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
COCHISE-SANTA CRUZ REGION							
Civilian Labor Force, ADES	54,450	56,175	56,375	57,700	56,625	5.6	2.8
Employment	50,150	50,775	50,475	51,775	51,600	8.0	4.5
Unemployment	4,300	5,400	5,900	5,925	5,025	-13.7	-12.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	9.6	10.5	10.3	8.9	-18.3	-15.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES							
Total	42,125	42,425	42,825	43,775	44,250	7.6	2.4
Mining	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction	2,250	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,625	25.0	11.5
Manufacturing	2,300	2,375	2,300	2,425	2,450	5.4	9.8
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	2,425	2,400	2,375	2,350	2,350	1.1	1.6
Trade	11,475	11,375	11,425	11,425	11,850	4.4	-0.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,025	1,000	975	1,025	1,025	-2.4	0.2
Services	9,775	9,950	9,725	9,875	10,075	8.9	4.6
Government	12,875	12,825	13,475	14,075	13,875	9.0	1.3
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Gross Retail	77,471	76,826	76,308	77,350	...	14.4	9.0
Retail	59,514	57,361	56,088	58,838	...	11.4	5.5
Restaurants & Bars	8,720	8,668	9,084	8,301	...	5.9	3.5
Gasoline, EBR	9,237	10,797	11,136	10,211	...	46.4	45.4
Gallons (000s) ADOT	7,993	9,140	9,279	8,738	...	30.0	50.8
Contracting	18,052	19,069	17,918	17,634	...	30.3	35.7
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total	11,202	19,732	21,256	12,429	34,889	172.9	28.8
Residential Building	8,945	6,430	5,868	7,025	7,372	14.8	-2.6
Non-Residential Building	1,598	1,824	746	1,045	22,023	279.2	70.4
Non-Building	659	11,478	14,642	4,359	5,494	895.3	70.9
Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge							
Total	86	78	71	81	76	7.0	2.7
One Family Houses	86	67	71	81	76	7.0	6.7
GILA-GRAHAM-GREENLEE REGION							
Civilian Labor Force, ADES	34,500	34,525	34,375	35,300	35,000	5.7	2.2
Employment	32,000	31,975	31,850	32,775	32,700	7.1	2.7
Unemployment	2,500	2,550	2,525	2,525	2,300	-10.7	-4.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.6	-15.5	-5.9
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES							
Total	25,825	25,575	25,775	26,475	26,775	6.6	0.7
Mining	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction	1,975	1,950	1,975	2,000	2,100	10.5	11.5
Manufacturing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	800	775	775	775	750	-9.1	-5.4
Trade	5,900	5,875	5,925	5,925	6,125	7.5	1.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Services	4,575	4,550	4,625	4,550	4,500	4.7	3.8
Government	7,325	7,225	7,325	8,050	8,125	13.2	-1.9
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Gross Retail	45,140	46,236	45,797	42,791	...	4.2	3.0
Retail	34,288	34,136	34,184	32,283	...	1.6	0.7
Restaurants & Bars	5,896	6,288	6,051	5,352	...	11.3	4.3
Gasoline, EBR	4,956	5,812	5,562	5,156	...	14.7	20.0
Gallons (000s) ADOT	4,288	4,920	4,634	4,412	...	1.9	23.6
Contracting	13,691	5,765	9,514	3,203	...	-69.3	-20.9
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total	9,496	9,977	16,680	11,490	12,698	5.2	-2.1
Residential Building	7,039	3,821	4,830	5,268	6,164	32.4	-3.9
Non-Residential Building	51	1,775	320	1,815	2,326	-60.5	-34.5
Non-Building	2,406	4,381	11,530	4,407	4,208	177.0	75.8
Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge							
Total	51	35	43	42	43	13.2	-9.6
One Family Houses	49	35	39	38	43	13.2	-3.3

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
APACHE-NAVAJO REGION							
Civilian Labor Force, ADES	52,975	53,725	52,200	51,350	49,750	-1.3	0.9
Employment	44,450	44,850	44,350	45,500	44,475	1.1	2.1
Unemployment	8,525	8,875	7,850	5,850	5,275	-17.6	-5.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.1	16.5	15.0	11.4	10.6	-16.5	-6.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES							
Total	42,700	42,750	42,525	43,975	43,675	0.7	0.0
Mining	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction	1,975	1,925	1,975	2,000	1,950	-1.3	-2.1
Manufacturing	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-1.6	0.0
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	2,475	2,550	2,500	2,500	2,550	3.0	2.5
Trade	8,125	8,075	8,025	7,900	7,650	0.7	3.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,175	1,050	-4.5	-2.6
Services	7,550	7,425	7,425	7,400	7,400	8.0	1.7
Government	18,975	19,175	19,000	20,550	20,650	-1.3	-1.9
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Gross Retail	74,164	72,796	71,726	70,536	...	11.6	7.5
Retail	58,377	54,293	54,889	54,477	...	6.6	6.6
Restaurants & Bars	6,857	7,617	6,379	6,237	...	1.1	1.8
Gasoline, EBR	8,930	10,886	10,458	9,822	...	64.4	18.2
Gallons (000s) ADOT	7,727	9,216	8,714	8,405	...	46.0	20.5
Contracting	12,920	14,025	13,244	13,896	...	0.1	30.4
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total	11,565	22,372	22,914	57,713	16,264	69.7	38.4
Residential Building	6,019	9,077	7,016	13,639	5,720	-10.1	48.4
Non-Residential Building	1,500	7,500	11,594	22,119	5,774	6,941.5	35.9
Non-Building	4,046	5,795	4,304	21,955	4,770	51.9	24.6
Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge							
Total	62	80	62	132	61	1.7	36.7
One Family Houses	62	80	62	132	61	15.1	54.1
COCONINO-YAVAPAI REGION							
Civilian Labor Force, ADES	132,425	133,525	132,925	134,150	135,625	7.5	5.2
Employment	125,600	126,375	126,550	128,500	130,650	8.1	6.0
Unemployment	6,825	7,150	6,375	5,650	4,975	-6.6	-9.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.7	-13.1	-14.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES							
Total	104,325	104,300	104,350	107,600	108,650	8.2	5.4
Mining	1,075	1,050	1,075	1,075	1,025	5.1	7.6
Construction	7,175	7,275	7,425	7,425	7,475	12.4	6.0
Manufacturing	6,600	6,350	6,425	6,325	6,225	-3.5	-0.1
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	3,475	3,550	3,475	3,425	3,525	6.0	3.2
Trade	27,400	27,525	27,725	27,550	27,450	3.5	3.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	3,375	3,375	3,350	3,350	3,275	3.1	6.1
Services	30,175	30,450	30,375	30,075	30,275	9.0	7.6
Government	25,050	24,725	24,500	28,375	29,400	15.2	5.9
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Gross Retail	213,020	212,135	202,162	203,462	...	12.1	7.7
Retail	155,037	150,538	142,973	145,363	...	9.0	6.3
Restaurants & Bars	39,084	38,878	35,839	37,374	...	8.7	5.6
Gasoline, EBR	18,899	22,719	23,350	20,725	...	49.9	25.5
Gallons (000s) ADOT	16,353	19,234	19,455	17,735	...	33.1	28.1
Contracting	55,052	51,988	54,720	60,532	...	26.2	16.5
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total	73,723	46,152	45,418	45,131	62,213	70.9	-3.8
Residential Building	34,674	34,231	28,711	33,787	21,949	-7.0	-7.8
Non-Residential Building	14,131	6,793	7,431	3,356	11,245	68.5	-7.8
Non-Building	24,918	5,128	9,276	7,988	29,019	372.7	13.5
Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge							
Total	421	366	270	310	218	14.1	3.3
One Family Houses	299	258	256	240	205	10.8	4.1

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
PHOENIX-MESA METROPOLITAN REGION (MARICOPA AND PINAL)							
Civilian Labor Force (000s) ADES	1,597.3	1,601.1	1,605.0	1,605.9	1,600.8	3.6	6.3
Employment	1,546.9	1,549.5	1,553.0	1,556.1	1,554.8	3.6	6.1
Unemployment	50.4	51.6	52.0	49.8	46.0	3.3	13.0
Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj.	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	12.0	11.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s) ADES							
Total	1,495.2	1,484.3	1,491.0	1,513.8	1,532.0	3.2	3.7
Mining	5.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	-48.2	-17.7
Construction	114.7	116.1	116.6	115.4	115.9	5.7	9.0
Manufacturing	170.7	170.2	170.3	170.2	170.1	-0.3	0.6
Durable	131.1	130.8	130.9	130.7	130.6	-0.1	0.7
Nondurable	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	-1.0	0.1
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	79.6	79.3	79.4	80.0	80.4	4.8	6.9
Trade	362.3	360.5	362.0	364.9	369.1	3.9	3.6
Wholesale	92.1	91.8	92.1	92.5	92.0	2.9	4.5
Retail	270.2	268.7	269.9	272.4	277.1	4.3	3.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	123.2	124.1	124.4	124.3	125.6	4.1	6.6
Services	464.3	462.8	464.7	466.5	471.3	3.1	2.9
Government	174.9	168.0	170.6	189.6	196.7	4.1	3.4
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Aggregate Retail Sales	2,943,295	2,661,343	2,639,681	2,798,099	...	10.7	9.1
Retail	2,133,639	1,899,791	1,864,821	1,998,398	...	12.0	10.1
Food, EBR	361,549	342,651	348,404	359,457	...	2.4	5.9
Restaurants & Bars	317,539	286,922	287,668	309,479	...	11.9	8.0
Gasoline, EBR	130,568	131,979	138,788	130,765	...	11.9	7.0
Contracting	705,431	638,894	620,210	641,118	...	7.5	12.3
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total Awards	752,005	722,577	754,218	646,713	549,427	-34.5	-12.6
Residential Building	482,756	470,391	411,002	436,707	342,959	-27.0	0.2
Non-Residential Building	202,101	124,666	234,267	142,296	151,545	-40.2	-39.2
Non-Building	67,148	127,520	108,949	67,710	54,923	-52.6	-3.7
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	5,138	3,761	3,686	3,930	...	-4.7	5.1
Single Family Units	4,061	3,285	3,195	3,050	...	4.8	12.7
2-4 Unit Structures	16	34	35	58	...	-19.4	29.8
5-plus Unit Structures	1,061	442	456	822	...	-28.1	-17.9
Housing Sales and Prices, ARMLS							
Total Sales ($000s)	849,205	921,472	761,689	654,891	759,417	15.6	18.8
Total Units	5,258	5,881	4,761	4,212	4,939	7.7	12.3
Average Price ($)	161,507	156,686	159,985	155,482	153,759	7.3	5.7
Phoenix Skyharbor International Airport, PSIA							
Total Passengers	2,836,906	2,846,197	2,751,666	...	...	4.9	3.8
Total Aircraft Movements	46,372	45,709	46,032	...	...	6.0	4.3

PHOENIX-MESA METROPOLITAN REGION (MARICOPA AND PINAL) - QUARTERLY DATA	III 98	IV 98	I 99	II 99	III 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent quarter	most recent 4-quarters
Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR							
Population	2,962.9	2,989.1	3,013.4	3,036.3	3,057.9	3.2	3.4
Natural Increase	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	5.5	5.0
Births	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	4.3	3.9
Deaths	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.7	2.3
Net Migration	17.4	19.1	17.0	15.5	14.2	-18.5	-9.1
Personal Income by Source ($mil, SAAR) EBR							
Total Personal Income	76,341	77,785	79,299	80,739	82,240	7.7	8.3
Earnings by Place of Work	57,148	58,282	59,508	60,618	61,749	8.1	8.6
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	3,990	4,055	4,124	4,188	4,254	6.6	7.1
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	-147	-147	-147	-146	-146	1.2	0.5
Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents	12,724	12,934	13,179	13,386	13,618	7.0	8.0
Plus: Transfer Payments	10,607	10,770	10,883	11,069	11,272	6.3	6.0
Per Capita Personal Income ($, SAAR) EBR	25,766	26,023	26,315	26,592	26,894	4.4	4.9

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
TUCSON METROPOLITAN REGION (PIMA)							
Civilian Labor Force (000s) ADES	394.9	393.8	399.7	402.5	403.0	5.8	6.2
Employment	383.8	378.8	385.5	389.1	390.9	5.4	6.3
Unemployment	11.1	15.0	14.2	13.4	12.1	23.7	4.5
Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj.	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	31.8	0.9
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s) ADES							
Total	334.3	326.9	333.3	341.0	347.2	4.9	3.6
Mining	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	-9.5	-6.9
Construction	22.0	22.4	22.7	22.6	22.4	9.3	8.8
Manufacturing	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.7	31.0	5.1	3.5
Durable	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.3	7.7	4.3
Nondurable	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	-5.0	0.6
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.1	4.4	0.5
Trade	71.0	70.2	70.0	70.3	71.3	0.4	1.7
Wholesale	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	-0.9	0.8
Retail	60.0	59.3	59.1	59.3	60.3	0.7	1.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.7	0.7	4.1
Services	110.1	109.6	110.5	111.5	112.9	5.0	4.7
Government	71.6	65.0	70.1	76.4	79.9	9.0	3.3
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Aggregate Retail Sales	682,358	617,411	591,069	632,072	...	10.6	7.6
Retail	478,368	424,189	403,383	433,730	...	11.2	8.1
Food, EBR	89,795	85,101	86,530	89,275	...	3.7	5.9
Restaurants & Bars	74,286	68,365	64,671	73,429	...	11.9	5.0
Gasoline, EBR	39,909	39,756	36,485	35,638	...	20.1	11.8
Contracting	136,817	120,136	127,145	118,901	...	22.3	21.4
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge							
Total Awards	121,824	124,744	94,235	127,728	81,615	-28.5	-13.9
Residential Building	73,905	53,374	60,792	58,297	49,100	-38.7	-21.3
Non-Residential Building	24,318	20,378	19,176	61,160	19,982	4.0	-19.1
Non-Building	23,601	50,992	14,267	8,271	12,533	-15.3	58.8
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	707	631	394	587	...	14.4	27.3
Single Family Units	579	580	375	540	...	6.1	12.6
2-4 Unit Structures	20	19	4	5	...	25.0	123.5
5-plus Unit Structures	108	32	15	42	...	...	272.4
Housing Sales and Prices, TAR							
Total Sales ($000s)	193,005	156,206	148,531	120,892	123,805	21.4	21.5
Total Units	1,208	1,050	1,027	865	865	10.9	14.0
Average Price ($)	159,772	148,768	144,626	139,759	143,127	9.5	6.6
Tucson International Airport, TAA							
Total Passengers	278,974	276,578	264,288	254,945	300,908	5.6	0.8
Total Aircraft Movements	22,465	22,426	23,023	20,533	23,221	-13.7	10.3

TUCSON METROPOLITAN REGION (PIMA) - QUARTERLY DATA	III 98	IV 98	I 99	II 99	III 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent quarter	most recent 4-quarters
Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR							
Population	826.4	832.6	837.9	843.0	848.0	2.6	2.8
Natural Increase	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-5.3	-4.3
Births	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.2
Deaths	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	6.0	4.7
Net Migration	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	-14.3	-23.6
Personal Income by Source ($mil, SAAR) EBR							
Total Personal Income	17,856	18,179	18,514	18,835	19,160	7.3	7.5
Earnings by Place of Work	11,246	11,491	11,772	12,003	12,224	8.7	9.1
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	795	811	830	845	860	8.1	8.6
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	207	212	220	224	228	10.3	12.9
Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents	3,709	3,748	3,774	3,819	3,868	4.3	4.1
Plus: Transfer Payments	3,490	3,540	3,577	3,634	3,698	6.0	6.0
Per Capita Personal Income ($, SAAR) EBR	21,607	21,836	22,094	22,343	22,594	4.6	4.5

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
ARIZONA MONTHLY DATA							
Civilian Labor Force (000s) ADES	2,415.2	2,424.0	2,437.3	2,437.2	2,425.5	4.3	6.1
Employment	2,302.7	2,301.5	2,313.4	2,325.5	2,327.6	4.4	6.1
Unemployment	112.5	122.5	123.9	111.7	97.9	2.6	5.4
Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj.	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	14.3	3.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s) ADES							
Total	2,130.9	2,110.9	2,126.4	2,164.6	2,191.4	3.7	3.6
Mining	12.6	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	-21.4	-10.1
Construction	157.4	159.4	160.8	159.5	159.6	6.4	9.4
Manufacturing	219.3	218.8	218.8	218.8	218.8	0.2	0.9
Durable	168.1	167.8	168.1	168.1	168.1	0.9	1.1
Nondurable	51.2	51.0	50.7	50.7	50.7	-2.1	0.3
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	106.3	105.9	106.2	107.1	107.2	3.8	5.3
Transportation	68.7	68.2	68.4	69.1	69.2	4.2	6.2
Trade	512.4	509.1	510.0	513.5	519.0	3.3	3.4
Wholesale	114.7	114.4	113.8	114.5	114.4	2.8	4.1
Retail	397.7	394.7	396.2	399.0	404.6	3.5	3.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	145.4	146.3	146.9	147.0	148.6	4.5	5.5
Services	648.7	646.1	649.0	651.7	658.2	3.3	3.7
Government	328.8	314.9	324.7	357.2	370.1	6.5	2.4
Federal	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.1	44.4	0.9	0.6
State & Local	284.2	270.3	280.1	313.1	325.7	7.3	2.7
Schools	138.4	124.4	136.6	170.3	179.3	7.7	2.5
Hours Worked Per Week, Manufacturing, ADES	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.8	2.0	-1.0
Average Hourly Earnings ($) ADES							
Copper Mining	17.40	17.56	17.50	20.34	20.26	17.3	3.2
Construction	14.29	14.38	14.45	14.48	14.52	2.5	-0.2
Manufacturing	12.63	12.69	12.69	12.64	12.65	1.9	4.5
Utilities	17.46	17.76	18.10	18.07	17.77	2.8	1.1
Retail Trade	11.65	11.67	11.67	11.72	11.69	-0.1	0.8
Wholesale Trade	13.44	13.49	13.86	13.64	13.35	2.1	0.9
Sales ($000s) ADOR							
Aggregate Retail Sales	4,306,921	3,944,112	3,880,061	4,082,258	...	11.0	8.9
Retail	3,056,002	2,745,163	2,676,351	2,846,661	...	11.0	9.2
Food, EBR	546,757	518,177	526,878	543,592	...	6.9	8.3
Restaurants & Bars	472,657	438,420	428,740	459,126	...	11.2	7.2
Gasoline, EBR	231,506	242,351	248,092	232,878	...	20.1	10.7
Gallons (000s) ADOT	200,316	205,174	206,709	199,280	...	6.7	14.9
Utilities	459,915	548,144	520,151	539,935	...	5.3	2.8
Communications	195,105	191,152	191,730	195,413	...	16.3	14.4
Amusements	72,369	60,957	42,041	42,764	...	24.6	11.1
Rentals - Personal Property	288,073	257,465	257,218	279,170	...	7.1	3.3
Contracting	982,753	885,443	878,859	892,079	...	9.8	13.7
Mining - Metal, Oil & Gas	73,325	75,462	88,347	75,544	...	-12.8	-17.1
Hotel/Motel	115,575	108,239	82,728	119,384	...	8.4	4.6
Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s)							
Total Awards	1,024,486	981,262	988,221	971,773	835,298	-21.3	-9.7
Residential Building	640,619	599,639	541,691	575,420	455,921	-25.9	-2.3
Non-Residential Building	248,829	168,646	279,579	240,968	231,729	-22.9	-34.7
Non-Building	135,038	212,977	166,951	155,385	147,648	1.2	19.1
New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40							
Total Units	6,819	5,067	4,788	5,162	...	-1.3	7.8
Single Family Units	5,309	4,478	4,153	4,188	...	5.2	12.3
2-4 Unit Structures	61	83	55	86	...	-11.3	18.4
5-plus Unit Structures	1,449	506	580	888	...	-23.0	-9.4
Bankruptcy Filings, U.S. Bankruptcy Court							
Total	2,173	1,792	1,921	1,792	1,776	-20.3	-6.5
Chapter 7	1,772	1,419	1,566	1,434	1,412	-23.5	-5.6
Chapter 11	25	23	15	14	18	-52.6	-29.8
Chapter 13	376	349	340	344	346	0.9	-8.6

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

	III 98	IV 98	I 99	II 99	III 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent quarter	most recent 4-quarters
ARIZONA QUARTERLY DATA							
Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR							
Population	4,718.8	4,754.3	4,789.8	4,825.3	4,859.9	3.0	3.0
Natural Increase	10.0	10.6	10.0	10.1	10.1	1.6	4.3
Births	19.4	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	4.0	5.0
Deaths	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.0	10.0	6.5	5.7
Net Migration	25.5	24.9	25.5	24.8	23.7	-7.1	3.8
Personal Income Derivation ($mil, SAAR) EBR							
Total Personal Income	110,039	112,849	113,574	115,502	117,384	6.7	8.1
Earnings by Place of Work	78,461	80,796	81,218	82,724	83,986	7.0	8.9
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	5,485	5,624	5,663	5,752	5,827	6.2	7.7
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	280	298	298	300	302	8.0	8.4
Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents	18,654	19,058	19,018	19,322	19,633	5.2	6.8
Plus: Transfer Payments	18,130	18,320	18,702	18,908	19,290	6.4	5.8
Components of Earnings ($mil, SAAR) BEA							
Wages and Salaries	64,743	66,629	65,812	67,346	...	7.1	9.3
Other Labor Income	5,997	6,135	5,962	6,080	...	3.2	5.1
Proprietor's Income	7,683	7,987	8,145	8,277	...	7.7	8.3
Farm	296	416	318	236	...	-44.3	-14.5
Nonfarm	7,387	7,571	7,827	8,041	...	10.7	9.5
Per Capita Personal Income ($, SAAR) EBR	23,320	23,736	23,712	23,937	24,153	3.6	5.0
Average Wage Per Employee, Annual ($) EBR	30,401	31,114	30,527	30,955	...	3.6	5.1

TRAVEL AND TOURISM - MONTHLY DATA	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
Visits to Parks & Other Recreational Areas, ADOT, NPS & ASPB							
Northern Arizona	2,524,983	2,574,926	2,508,480	1,976,923	1,724,053	-2.9	1.2
Historical	219,457	190,234	182,235	171,514	161,514	-7.7	-2.2
Scenic	790,288	895,958	803,110	649,705	571,487	1.8	-0.6
Water Based Recreation	1,515,238	1,488,734	1,523,135	1,155,704	991,052	-4.7	2.7
Southern Arizona	166,206	157,721	149,928	148,152	206,403	1.9	-3.9
Historical	26,348	25,269	24,968	26,157	39,449	-1.2	-1.8
Scenic	96,414	92,242	84,779	90,573	131,829	2.5	-6.9
Water Based Recreation	43,444	40,210	40,181	31,422	35,125	3.4	6.7
International Border Crossings, USINS & USCS							
U.S. Citizens	739,909	813,233	740,751	755,654	726,449	-6.9	8.3
Aliens	1,901,570	2,049,906	1,861,796	1,922,220	2,004,215	-3.4	1.6
Vehicles	865,871	880,912	808,392	...	...	-0.6	5.9

MEASURES OF INFLATION AND PRICES - MONTHLY DATA	JUN 99	JUL 99	AUG 99	SEP 99	OCT 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent month	most recent 12-months
Consumer Price Index (1982-1984=100) BLS							
U.S. - All Urban	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	2.6	2.0
U.S. - Wage Earners	162.8	163.3	163.8	164.7	165.0	2.7	2.0

Sources and abbreviations:

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
ASBD: Arizona State Banking Department
ASPB: Arizona State Parks Board
ASU: Arizona State University, College of Business, Research Centers
BEA: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
BLS: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
Census C-40, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
EBR: Economic & Business Research Program, The University of Arizona
F.W. Dodge, Division of McGraw Hill Information Systems Co. (proprietary data provided by special permission)
NPS: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
NSCCC: Nogales-Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce
PSIA: Phoenix Skyharbor International Airport
SAAR: Seasonally adjusted at annual rates
TAA: Tucson Airport Authority
TAR: Tucson Association of Realtors
USINS: U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Arizona
USCS: U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury

MEASURES OF INFLATION AND PRICES - QUARTERLY DATA

	III 98	IV 98	I 99	II 99	III 99	% change versus year ago for: most recent quarter	most recent quarter
Consumer Price index (1982-84=100) ASU & BLS							
Metropolitan Phoenix	179.7	181.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.3	3.0
Western Region (U.S.)	165.1	165.8	167.3	168.3	170.0	3.0	2.4
U.S. - All Urban Consumers	163.4	164.0	164.6	166.2	167.2	2.3	1.9
U.S. - Urban Wage Earners	160.0	160.7	161.2	162.8	163.9	2.5	1.9
Price Indexes (1992=100) BEA							
Gross Domestic Product	112.9	113.1	113.5	113.9	114.2	1.2	1.1
Personal Consumption Expenditures	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.8	1.7	1.2

See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table

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