ARIZONA'S ECONOMY

APRIL 2003 SPRING ISSUE

# ECONOMY STILL STUCK IN NEUTRAL

By Marshall J. Vest
*Forecasting Project Director*
February 28, 2003

*Economic recovery is being held hostage by geopolitical tension, including Iraq, North Korea, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the threat of terrorism. Until the situation in Iraq is resolved, the economy is likely to continue in a sideways pattern as decision makers remain on the sidelines, waiting to see what happens. If the war is short and decisive, hesitancy will fade and economic growth will resume in earnest. Arizona's economy remains in neutral, but appears poised to expand. Look for better results by midyear.*

## RECENT EVIDENCE FOR ARIZONA

Arizona's labor market sluggishness continued through year-end 2002 with little growth in non-farm employment. This flat pattern – neither growth nor losses — has been in place now for nearly a year. There are signs of life in some sectors, however. Services and construction both are off recent lows and are beginning to look like what one would expect in the early phases of a recovery. Federal government payrolls also are up sharply, reflecting the huge boost in federal spending that has been propping up the national economy **(Exhibit 1)** — new Border Patrol and airport screeners, mainly, but also more CIA, FBI and Customs workers.

Business services, the industry that registered the largest losses during the recession, added 5,000 jobs during the past six months. Since this classification includes the "contingent workforce," i.e., temporary help and contract workers who suffered most from recent cutbacks, this should be one of the first sectors to register gains when things improve.

The bad news is that manufacturing payrolls continue to plunge. Since peaking in January 2001, more than 27,000 jobs have disappeared, and there is no end in sight **(Exhibit 2)**. This is the worst decline for Arizona manufacturers ever, surpassing the losses of a decade ago.

Joining manufacturing in the list of industries that continue to slide is mining, communications & utilities, and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate) as well as travel-related sectors. Hotels and transportation sectors have yet to stage a recovery after plunging in late 2001.

This is the last look at employment using the SIC coding system. By mid-March, we'll have new industry detail using the NAICS coding system.

The outlook for job markets going forward is mixed. Help wanted ads in Phoenix, collected by the Conference Board, remains near recession lows, while a survey of hiring intentions conducted by Manpower is downright encouraging: net hiring strength for the second quarter is back above positive 20 — almost back to the readings that prevailed in the second half of the 1990s.

Consumer confidence, on the other hand, stands at the lowest level since late 1993. War worries and the poor job market are the major reasons. Arizona consumer confidence is measured by the Behavior Research Center with sponsorship from Stockton Capital Management and Trust of Scottsdale.

Measures of consumer spending and personal income show little if any acceleration in recent months, although the change in individual income tax collections have moved closer to zero from decidedly negative readings of a few months ago **(Exhibit 3)**.

No doubt the most amazing feature in recent months is the strength in homebuilding and resale housing markets. Driven by low interest rates and recognition of housing as an investment vehicle, homebuilding ended 2002 near record levels **(Exhibit 4)**.

After significant upward movement, single-family construction statewide approached 58,000 at an annual rate as the year came to an end. Metro Phoenix accounts for the gain – Metro Tucson remained steady near recent highs. The upward surge is truly remarkable, given weakness in labor markets and falling confidence. Low interest rates and a strong investment motive account for the surge.

Fortunately, there are few signs of a bubble in housing in Arizona markets.


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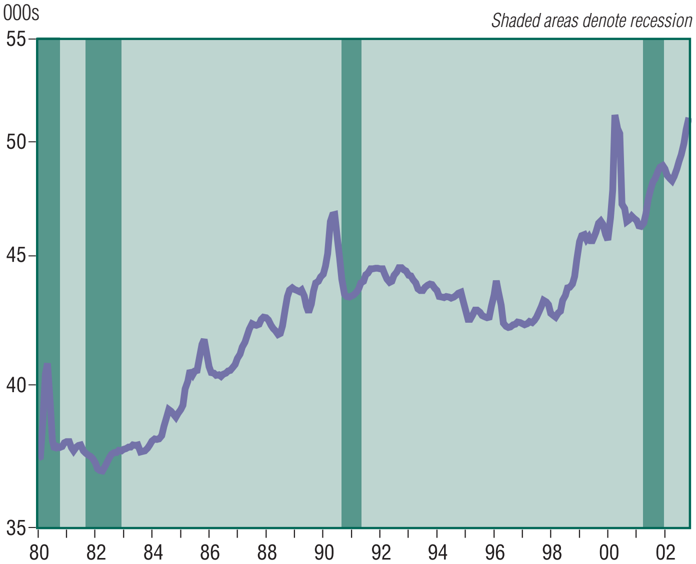
INSIDE

## EXHIBIT 1
**Federal Spending Boosts Jobs**

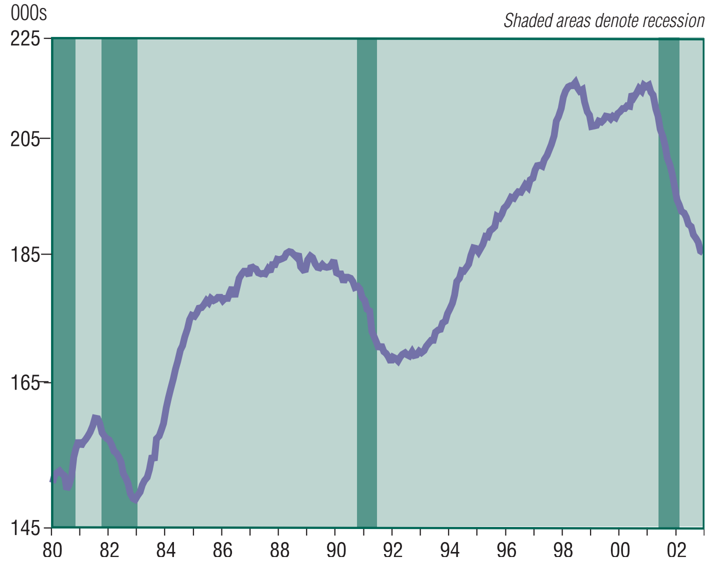
*Federal Government Employment, Arizona (seasonally adjusted)*




*Note: Decennial Census in 2Q of 80, 90, 2000*

## EXHIBIT 2
**Where's the Bottom?**

*Manufacturing Employment, Arizona (seasonally adjusted)*




According to a repeat sales index from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac databases, housing prices increased by 4.5% during the year ending in third quarter 2002. That was less than nationwide, which saw prices rise 6.2%. Prices in Phoenix rose 4.0%, Tucson 5.8%, Flagstaff 5.7% and Yuma 2.5%. Those are far from excessive, and short of what one might expect if an asset bubble were building.

Yet there is a lingering fear that recent trends in housing markets are too good to last. In fact, there are a number of reasons to worry. In addition to low consumer confidence, there are mounting signs of household financial distress. Personal bankruptcies, auto repossession rates, manufactured housing loan delinquencies, net charge-off on credit cards, FHA/VA mortgage delinquencies, and mortgage foreclosure rates on conventional mortgage loans are all setting new records. Lenders are tightening credit standards as credit quality deteriorates, and Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae are introducing new fees on cash out re-financings. Households today hold $5.8 trillion in mortgage liabilities on their balance sheets – an increase of 40% in the past four years. All these are worrisome signs for homebuilding in the coming months.

## THE OUTLOOK

We expect modest recovery as the year unfolds. A short and decisive victory in the war with Iraq will bring a collective sigh of relief from consumers, CEOs and investors alike. CEOs will unlock long-delayed plans to grow their companies, and that will provide the spark needed to get the economy rolling. However, it will take at least a few more months for manufacturing to turn around, given excess capacity and weak economies among global trading partners. Auto sales and homebuilding will weaken from unsustainable levels, and consumers will restrain spending to pay down debt as interest rates rise and the opportunity to do cash-out refinancing disappears. Therefore, we should expect only gradual improvement in the second half that will lead to solid growth in 2004.

We look for the Arizona economy to generate about 40,000 net new jobs this year, for growth just under two percent. The following year and beyond should bring growth in excess of four percent. The services industry will lead the way, with business services registering the largest gains. Manufacturing should reverse course by the third quarter, but it will be 2006 before the jobs that have been lost are recovered. Government payrolls will see little if any growth this year or next, due to budget cutting. See the accompanying forecast table.

Personal income numbers will look better this year and next as companies bring back bonuses and some stock options rise above water once again. Look for a gain exceeding 5.5% this year and 7.5% next year.

Consumers will spend more as the economy recovers, but spending will not grow as fast as personal income while households repair their balance sheets and pay off some debt. It will be 2005 before retail sales catch up to personal income growth. Look for retail sales gains to average 5.5% this year and next.

Population growth continues to slow, and will struggle to reach two percent this year. That means roughly 100,000 new residents this year, down from nearly 150,000 only two years ago. Next year will bring 125,000, then 150,000 in 2005.

Although the recovery remains in neutral in early 2003, and risks are sky-high, the best bet is that the economy will gain momentum as the year unfolds.

**EXHIBIT 3**
**Volatile Withholding Shows Improvement**
*Individual Income Tax Withholding, Arizona*

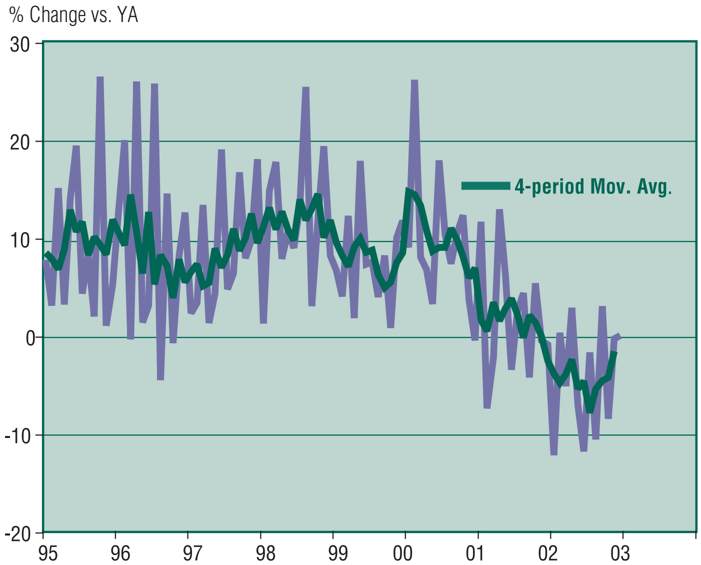
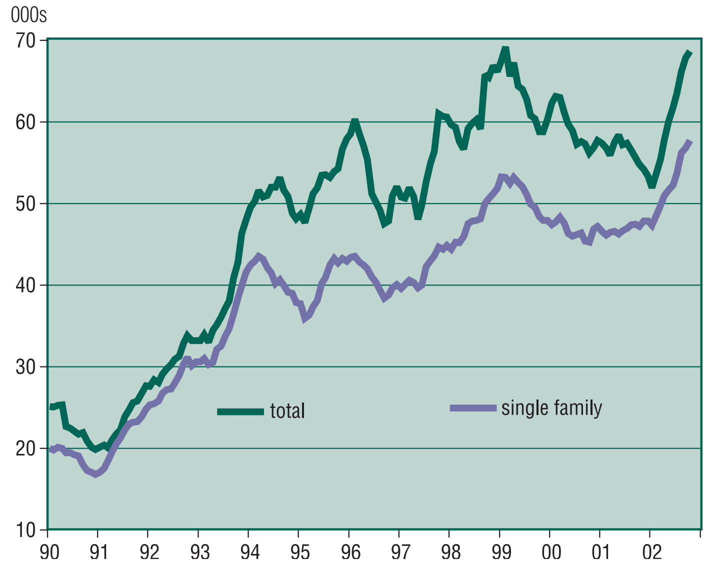



**EXHIBIT 4**
**A Remarkable Year for Homebuilding**
*Building Permits, Arizona (SAAR, smoothed)*




## NAICS ARE COMING!

Over the past couple of years, Federal statistical agencies have been converting to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS, rhymes with "snakes"). This new integrated North American coding scheme has over 350 new industries and a six-digit coding scheme, compared to the old four-digit SIC (Standard Industrial Codes) structure. NAICS groups the economy into 20 broad sectors compared to only 10 SIC divisions. While a substantial improvement, it introduces breaks in time series far more profound than earlier revisions. Data for roughly two-thirds of all four-digit SICs will be derivable from the NAICS system.

In the next few months the new system will be reflected in measures used by forecasting models across the country. Last November, the Federal Reserve's data on industrial production changed to NAICS, with history back to 1972. In December, new input-output tables were released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In June, employment data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program will be released. Global Insight, our provider of national forecasts, will be extensively revising their models to incorporate these changes.

In mid-March, the Arizona Department of Economic Security will begin publishing their monthly employment data on NAICS basis. The release will include historical data to 1990 for statewide totals and metro areas. Historical data for counties will be available back only to 2001. In the April-May time frame, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (regional statistics office) will switch personal income by industry and source to NAICS. Quarterly personal income for Arizona will be available historically only for 2002. The annual series for state and county personal income will go back to 2001.

All these changes will necessitate extensive re-specification of our state and metro models – a process that is likely to stretch into the summer or fall as additional data is received. We'll continue to issue forecasts using whatever data is available, during what promises to be a very busy period for us. These changes will improve our understanding of economic trends and (hopefully) result in better forecasts.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*Salt River Project*

*Tucson Electric Power Company*

*Tucson Newspapers*

| Forecasts for Arizona | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income ($ mill) | 137,313.5 | 143,186.8 | 151,344.7 | 163,001.3 | 175,938.4 | 191,501.2 | 206,457.4 |
| percent change | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.8 |
| Per Capita Personal Income | 25,811 | 26,250 | 27,225 | 28,684 | 30,136 | 31,890 | 33,412 |
| percent change | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| Aggregate Retail Sales ($ mill)* | 55,417.7 | 56,582.6 | 59,409.3 | 62,664.9 | 67,588.6 | 72,842.0 | 77,969.2 |
| percent change | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 |
| Population (000s, mid-year) | 5,319.9 | 5,454.8 | 5,559.0 | 5,682.6 | 5,838.1 | 6,005.1 | 6,179.1 |
| percent change | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Net Migration (000s) | 107.4 | 68.5 | 69.4 | 100.6 | 118.7 | 129.7 | 125.1 |
| Wage & Salary Employment (000s) | 2,267.0 | 2,248.8 | 2,289.3 | 2,382.8 | 2,486.8 | 2,601.8 | 2,700.9 |
| percent change | 1.1 | -0.8 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Goods-Producing | 384.6 | 362.3 | 357.6 | 356.9 | 371.4 | 391.1 | 407.9 |
| percent change | -0.5 | -5.8 | -1.3 | -0.2 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| Construction | 165.0 | 159.8 | 163.9 | 162.0 | 167.8 | 176.1 | 185.0 |
| percent change | 2.1 | -3.2 | 2.6 | -1.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Manufacturing | 210.1 | 193.7 | 185.4 | 186.9 | 195.6 | 207.2 | 215.2 |
| percent change | -2.4 | -7.8 | -4.3 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 3.8 |
| Service-Providing | 1,882.4 | 1,886.5 | 1,931.7 | 2,025.9 | 2,115.5 | 2,210.7 | 2,293.0 |
| percent change | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Trade (Wholesale & Retail) | 533.3 | 538.2 | 546.8 | 570.2 | 593.5 | 619.5 | 643.8 |
| percent change | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Services | 711.2 | 706.5 | 734.6 | 790.4 | 835.1 | 879.9 | 917.5 |
| percent change | 0.4 | -0.7 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.3 |

| Forecasts for Phoenix-Mesa Metro Area | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income ($ mill) | 93,005.2 | 95,369.7 | 100,571.3 | 108,034.0 | 116,979.6 | 127,556.2 | 137,704.1 |
| percent change | 3.0 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| Per Capita Personal Income | 27,525 | 27,563 | 28,501 | 29,839 | 31,349 | 33,125 | 34,685 |
| percent change | -0.1 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| Aggregate Retail Sales ($ mill)* | 37,876.4 | 37,862.5 | 39,842.4 | 41,963.1 | 45,685.2 | 49,400.5 | 52,860.2 |
| percent change | 1.6 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.0 |
| Population (000s, mid-year) | 3,378.9 | 3,460.1 | 3,528.7 | 3,620.6 | 3,731.5 | 3,850.7 | 3,970.1 |
| percent change | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Net Migration (000s) | 67.1 | 47.5 | 36.4 | 59.4 | 77.3 | 84.7 | 84.7 |
| Wage & Salary Employment (000s) | 1,597.4 | 1,582.7 | 1,614.7 | 1,676.8 | 1,747.1 | 1,825.3 | 1,895.4 |
| percent change | 1.0 | -0.9 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Goods-Producing | 282.9 | 271.8 | 266.0 | 263.6 | 271.6 | 284.2 | 295.0 |
| percent change | -1.4 | -3.9 | -2.1 | -0.9 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Construction | 120.7 | 119.3 | 118.3 | 117.2 | 121.4 | 127.4 | 133.5 |
| percent change | 1.4 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -0.9 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Manufacturing | 159.7 | 149.9 | 145.2 | 143.9 | 147.7 | 154.2 | 159.0 |
| percent change | -3.4 | -6.2 | -3.1 | -0.9 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| Service-Providing | 1,314.5 | 1,310.9 | 1,348.6 | 1,413.2 | 1,475.5 | 1,541.2 | 1,600.4 |
| percent change | 1.5 | -0.3 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Trade (Wholesale & Retail) | 382.5 | 382.6 | 386.9 | 398.5 | 413.9 | 430.3 | 445.9 |
| percent change | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Services | 517.5 | 514.4 | 535.5 | 572.6 | 602.2 | 632.6 | 660.3 |
| percent change | -0.1 | -0.6 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 |

| Forecasts for Tucson Metro Area | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Income ($ mill) | 21,010.6 | 21,760.4 | 23,124.2 | 24,918.0 | 26,606.0 | 28,415.0 | 30,196.2 |
| percent change | 4.4 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Per Capita Personal Income | 24,133 | 24,473 | 25,440 | 26,682 | 27,836 | 29,113 | 30,333 |
| percent change | 1.9 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Aggregate Retail Sales ($ mill)* | 8,655.6 | 8,713.9 | 9,194.0 | 9,801.8 | 10,350.4 | 10,923.6 | 11,444.8 |
| percent change | 1.8 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Population (000s, mid-year) | 870.6 | 889.2 | 909.0 | 933.9 | 955.8 | 976.0 | 995.5 |
| percent change | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Net Migration (000s) | 16.2 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 16.1 | 14.2 | 13.3 |
| Wage & Salary Employment (000s) | 350.7 | 347.4 | 357.2 | 374.0 | 386.6 | 396.5 | 405.0 |
| percent change | 0.1 | -1.0 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Goods-Producing | 57.2 | 54.7 | 55.6 | 56.5 | 57.5 | 58.3 | 59.0 |
| percent change | 0.5 | -4.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Construction | 21.7 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 23.1 | 23.5 |
| percent change | -0.8 | -2.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Manufacturing | 33.7 | 32.1 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 34.6 |
| percent change | 1.7 | -4.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Service-Providing | 293.5 | 292.7 | 301.6 | 317.5 | 329.2 | 338.2 | 346.0 |
| percent change | 0.1 | -0.3 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Trade (Wholesale & Retail) | 72.1 | 71.2 | 72.0 | 74.7 | 77.6 | 80.1 | 82.0 |
| percent change | -0.7 | -1.2 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | 117.7 | 117.0 | 123.0 | 133.0 | 139.4 | 144.2 | 148.6 |
| percent change | -0.7 | -0.5 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

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

# ARIZONA'S STATE BUDGET MESS SELF INFLICTED

By Marshall J. Vest

Four new studies released in the past few weeks provide answers to how the state's budget got into such a deep hole. Contrary to assertions that the recession and too much government spending caused current budget woes, it is clear that the deficits resulted from overzealous tax cutting and failure to adequately fund the Budget Stabilization Fund (commonly known as the rainy day fund).

Beginning in fiscal year 1993, legislators approved a series of tax cuts totaling more than $1.2 billion dollars. That is one third of the taxes collected in fiscal year 1992! Adjusted to growth in population and inflation, these cuts approach $1.8 billion in today's dollars (compared to a $6 billion general fund budget).

The February 2003 issue of Governing magazine <http://governing.com> gives Arizona two stars on adequacy, fairness, and administration. Two stars mean that the state could continue to function, but there are clear elements that could benefit from change. Due to large tax cuts during the past decade, both adequacy and fairness of the system have suffered greatly. Editors also note outdated technologies at the state's Department of Revenue. This is perhaps the best (and unbiased) currently available analysis of state taxation across the country.

A second report, from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy called "Who Pays," <http://www.itepnet.org/> provides state-by-state measures of regressiveness (low- and middle-income taxpayers pay a larger share of their income than wealthy taxpayers). Findings here show that Arizona's tax structure has become much more regressive during the 1990s as taxes were shifted from income to sales taxes (nearly one half of all taxes collected today are from transactions). In Arizona, taxpayers in the lowest 20% of the income distribution give 12.5% of their income to state and local taxes. The wealthiest one percent pays only 4.9%. That gives Arizona the dubious distinction of having one of the most regressive systems in the country. As Arizona lawmakers consider changing the structure of taxes, the ability to pay will be a key criterion.

The third study, from the Cato Institute titled States Face Fiscal Crunch after 1990s Spending Spree, <http://www.cato.org> argues that states simply spent too much during the good times. They propose to limit state spending to the sum of population growth and inflation. The authors then note that from 1990 to 2001, spending in Arizona didn't grow that much; spending grew by 93%, population growth plus inflation by 96%. Arizona was one of three states that grew less. In other words, spending was not the problem here in Arizona.

The fourth study, published by the Center for Business Research at Arizona State University called Public Finance in Arizona, <http://wpcarey.asu.edu/seid/cbr/> finds that "as a percent of personal income, revenues currently are the lowest since records began in FY 1971." Moreover, "The combined tax burden in AZ is below the national average… between 11 and 17%…and has dropped considerably since the early 1990s." Additionally, "Per capita spending on operations in FY 2000 was 5th lowest, 19% below average."

After reading these reports, it is clear that Arizona neither spends nor taxes too much and that both adequacy and fairness of the state's tax system have been seriously compromised by too much tax cutting in recent years. ■

# THE BUDGET CRISIS WAS PREDICTABLE

By Alberta H. Charney, Ph.D.

Five factors caused the current budget crises and both the crises and the severity of the crisis were entirely predictable. In 1994's Arizona's Economy, I wrote: "The combination of (1) under funding the rainy day fund during an upswing period, (2) numerous tax cuts which are likely to permanently downsize the General Fund, (3) a super-majority requirement for all tax increases, (4) the strong cyclicality of revenues, and (5) an increased demand for social services during recessions will result in severe expenditure cuts in some government services in the next economic downturn."

In 1992, a referendum passed that required a super-majority (2/3rds) of the Legislature to pass a tax increase. Tax cuts can be implemented by a 50% majority, but making up that lost revenue by imposing new taxes, raising existing taxes, or reversing a tax cut requires a two-thirds majority. Even revenue-neutral changes, designed to improve the fairness of the tax structure, require a super-majority because equity adjustments require a tax increase on one group of taxpayers to offset a tax decrease on another group. The super-majority requirement acts like a ratchet, in which tax decreases made during an economic expansion always become permanent.

Throughout the 1990s, enormous tax cuts permanently downsized the General Fund. According to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee staff, $1.2 billion was cut from General Fund revenues since 1993. When these JLBC estimates are permitted to grow with population and inflation, the tax cuts are closer to $1.8 billion. This amount, almost 1/3rd of the General Fund, is lost each year.

While the idea of continual tax cuts sound good, the sole purpose of taxation is to provide public services. During the decade of the 90s, Arizona teacher salaries dropped from 23rd to 41st among states. *(Prop 301, a 0.6 percent increase in sales taxes earmarked for education that boosted teacher salaries, improved the ranking to 36th in FY 2002.)* Average per-pupil expenditures in primary and secondary schools fell from 33rd to 49th between 1989 and 2002 and the percentage of 18 to 24-year olds in Arizona who have a high school credential fell from 83% in 1990 to 75% in 1998. While private sector employees enjoyed a 20% increase in real income from 1990 to 2001, state and local government employees suffered a 14.9 percent decline in purchasing power. Public employee salaries are extremely low across the board and our universities are experiencing brain drain as faculty leave to take higher paying positions elsewhere. While handing out politically popular tax cuts, the Legislature balanced the budget on the backs of public employees, teachers, and Arizona's children. *(continued page 6)*

*(continued from page 5)*

The Budget Stabilization Fund *(aka the Rainy Day Fund)* was established in 1990 to smooth out the fluctuations in Arizona's revenue streams. Although a wonderful idea, the fund has failed to adequately serve the needs of the state. The fund is limited to seven percent of the General Fund, but the three major sources of revenue – sales, individual income, and corporate income taxes – can fall by as much as 15%, 10% and 30%, respectively, during economic downturns. Since these revenue sources comprise 94 percent of all tax revenues to the General Fund, the seven percent limit is too low to adequately cover even one year of a recession. To make matters worse, recessions typically impact more than one fiscal budget. Finally, the funding formulas are designed only to smooth out revenue fluctuations, not to account for recession-induced increases in the number of families qualifying for public support and health care. Approximately $800 million of the $1 billion deficit projected for FY03-04 is due to increasing caseloads in AHCCCS and welfare, and more students in public schools. These increases either are voter mandated, court ordered or formula driven.

These factors work together to create a structural deficit that isn't going away anytime soon. During the prosperous decade of the 1990s, the Legislature chose to significantly cut the level of public services in Arizona. With the funding of public services already at an all-time low, budget cuts may literally destroy some of our public institutions and seriously compromise Arizona's ability to compete in high-tech industries of the New Economy.

The combination of volatile revenues, recessions that last more than one fiscal year, and the burgeoning of families eligible for social services during a recession suggests that the Budget Stabilization Fund limit be increased to 40 percent of the General Fund. The super-majority should be eliminated through a referendum so that the elected Legislature can make critical decisions regarding the structure of the tax system and the level of taxation, through a majority vote. Additionally, future tax cuts should be temporary so that revenues are available during the next recession.

In the meantime, the Legislature is hamstrung in any attempts to raise critical revenues or restructure the tax system, thereby denying Arizonans needed public services and the infrastructure upon which to build a 21st century economy. ■

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **YUMA METROPOLITAN REGION** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 73,050 | 69,925 | 67,900 | 65,250 | 63,675 | 6.2 | 1.2 |
| Employment | 48,800 | 48,950 | 50,675 | 51,225 | 52,350 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Unemployment | 24,250 | 20,975 | 17,225 | 14,025 | 11,325 | 18.3 | -3.0 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 33.2 | 30.0 | 25.4 | 21.5 | 17.8 | 11.4 | -4.9 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 39,875 | 40,375 | 41,375 | 42,325 | 44,000 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Construction | 2,950 | 2,950 | 2,925 | 2,900 | 2,850 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 1,850 | 1,775 | 1,775 | 1,800 | 2,300 | 1.1 | -16.5 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,625 | 1,650 | 1,750 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| Trade | 10,050 | 10,200 | 10,650 | 11,150 | 12,350 | -3.1 | -2.4 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 1,300 | 1,325 | 1,375 | 1,425 | 1,450 | 5.5 | 2.4 |
| Services | 10,200 | 10,250 | 10,375 | 10,650 | 10,775 | 2.1 | 4.4 |
| Government | 11,925 | 12,275 | 12,650 | 12,750 | 12,525 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 84,127 | 85,996 | 88,028 | 105,230 | 132,285 | 8.7 | 3.7 |
| Retail | 64,560 | 67,556 | 68,209 | 83,658 | 108,081 | 6.6 | 3.5 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 8,916 | 8,593 | 9,604 | 10,331 | 12,376 | 9.6 | 7.2 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 10,651 | 9,847 | 10,215 | 11,241 | 11,828 | 30.1 | 1.9 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 7,570 | 7,111 | 7,578 | 8,349 | 9,070 | 2.3 | 9.3 |
| Contracting | 14,406 | 17,825 | 27,758 | 18,458 | 23,698 | 9.8 | 19.5 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **MOHAVE-LA PAZ REGION** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 78,450 | 78,225 | 77,400 | 77,275 | 77,025 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Employment | 74,375 | 74,075 | 73,425 | 73,425 | 73,250 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Unemployment | 4,075 | 4,150 | 3,975 | 3,850 | 3,775 | 3.4 | 15.7 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | -0.7 | 10.2 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 48,350 | 48,425 | 48,500 | 48,950 | 49,275 | 2.7 | 0.8 |
| Mining (Mohave County only) | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 0 | -21.7 |
| Construction | 4,825 | 4,975 | 5,050 | 5,100 | 5,075 | 9.7 | -1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3,375 | 3,350 | 3,350 | 3,325 | 3,300 | -2.9 | -2.4 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 2,350 | 2,350 | 2,425 | 2,425 | 2,425 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| Trade | 13,975 | 13,950 | 14,000 | 14,350 | 14,225 | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 1,675 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,675 | 1,675 | 9.8 | 6.0 |
| Services | 11,550 | 11,400 | 11,250 | 11,225 | 11,275 | 1.8 | -0.3 |
| Government | 10,525 | 10,625 | 10,650 | 10,775 | 11,225 | 5.9 | 4.4 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 129,948 | 110,225 | 140,626 | 118,283 | 139,148 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| Retail | 95,251 | 81,847 | 112,868 | 90,564 | 109,501 | 7.1 | 10.6 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 14,089 | 13,795 | 13,326 | 14,825 | 14,752 | 9.1 | 5.6 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 20,608 | 14,583 | 14,432 | 12,894 | 14,895 | 32.9 | -3.0 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 14,648 | 10,531 | 10,707 | 9,577 | 11,421 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Contracting | 29,884 | 28,737 | 33,926 | 27,394 | 29,018 | 0.6 | 17.9 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCHISE COUNTY** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 42,750 | 42,200 | 42,250 | 42,325 | 42,400 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Employment | 40,550 | 40,125 | 40,175 | 40,225 | 40,275 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Unemployment | 2,200 | 2,075 | 2,075 | 2,100 | 2,125 | 7.6 | 17.2 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 14.1 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32,900 | 32,825 | 32,900 | 33,250 | 33,325 | -0.2 | -0.6 |
| Construction | 2,175 | 2,100 | 2,050 | 2,000 | 1,975 | -6.0 | -4.1 |
| Manufacturing | 900 | 900 | 850 | 800 | 800 | -13.5 | -11.6 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 1,250 | 1,225 | 1,225 | 1,225 | 1,225 | -5.8 | -3.2 |
| Trade | 7,550 | 7,575 | 7,750 | 7,950 | 8,000 | -0.6 | -2.1 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 775 | 775 | 800 | 800 | 775 | 6.9 | 2.2 |
| Services | 9,025 | 8,850 | 8,775 | 8,900 | 8,925 | -0.8 | -0.1 |
| Government | 11,225 | 11,400 | 11,450 | 11,575 | 11,625 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 63,643 | 59,674 | 61,957 | 63,693 | 87,032 | 12.6 | 5.3 |
| Retail | 49,625 | 46,048 | 48,470 | 50,212 | 72,259 | 13.8 | 3.8 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 6,938 | 7,166 | 7,215 | 7,294 | 7,983 | -1.2 | 7.7 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 7,080 | 6,460 | 6,272 | 6,187 | 6,790 | 19.2 | 14.8 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 5,032 | 4,665 | 4,654 | 4,595 | 5,207 | -6.2 | 21.2 |
| Contracting | 11,733 | 13,109 | 11,632 | 13,488 | 15,838 | 19.0 | 14.7 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **SANTA CRUZ COUNTY** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 14,925 | 14,575 | 14,600 | 14,100 | 14,050 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Employment | 12,150 | 11,850 | 12,050 | 12,300 | 12,550 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| Unemployment | 2,775 | 2,725 | 2,550 | 1,800 | 1,500 | -1.6 | 4.6 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 18.6 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 12.8 | 10.7 | -6.0 | 0.3 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,250 | 12,075 | 12,375 | 12,625 | 13,000 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Construction | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 6.3 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 750 | 725 | 725 | 700 | 700 | -20.0 | -18.8 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,225 | 1,275 | 1,300 | 6.1 | 3.3 |
| Trade | 4,450 | 4,475 | 4,625 | 4,775 | 5,050 | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 400 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 450 | 0.0 | -3.0 |
| Services | 1,475 | 1,500 | 1,625 | 1,625 | 1,650 | 6.5 | -0.4 |
| Government | 3,550 | 3,325 | 3,325 | 3,400 | 3,425 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 27,866 | 24,589 | 27,108 | 30,417 | 40,643 | 7.6 | 2.4 |
| Retail | 22,112 | 19,361 | 21,767 | 24,952 | 34,242 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 2,703 | 2,495 | 2,606 | 2,613 | 3,421 | 18.1 | 1.1 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 3,051 | 2,733 | 2,735 | 2,852 | 2,980 | 6.8 | -9.7 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 2,169 | 1,974 | 2,029 | 2,119 | 2,285 | -16.0 | -3.1 |
| Contracting | 4,531 | 3,666 | 4,205 | 3,507 | 3,874 | 15.0 | 1.7 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GILA COUNTY** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 18,025 | 17,650 | 17,200 | 17,300 | 17,200 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Employment | 16,675 | 16,350 | 16,000 | 16,050 | 15,975 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| Unemployment | 1,350 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 1,225 | 6.5 | 29.5 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 27.7 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 13,775 | 13,675 | 13,575 | 13,625 | 13,575 | -2.2 | -3.0 |
| Mining | 650 | 650 | 625 | 650 | 625 | -7.4 | -5.4 |
| Construction | 825 | 825 | 800 | 800 | 800 | -17.9 | -17.5 |
| Manufacturing | 875 | 850 | 850 | 850 | 850 | -10.5 | -11.3 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 475 | 475 | 475 | 475 | 475 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Trade | 3,075 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,175 | 3,200 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 0.0 | -3.7 |
| Services | 2,900 | 2,850 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,700 | -3.6 | -2.0 |
| Government | 4,700 | 4,650 | 4,700 | 4,650 | 4,650 | 1.6 | -1.0 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 27,140 | 24,902 | 24,408 | 24,268 | 30,332 | 8.3 | -3.8 |
| Retail | 19,552 | 18,357 | 18,162 | 18,676 | 23,752 | 6.2 | -2.1 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 4,302 | 3,725 | 3,580 | 3,259 | 3,992 | 9.9 | -2.2 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 3,286 | 2,820 | 2,666 | 2,333 | 2,588 | 28.8 | -15.8 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 2,336 | 2,036 | 1,978 | 1,733 | 1,984 | 1.3 | -9.6 |
| Contracting | 7,758 | 8,676 | 7,455 | 7,591 | 8,310 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **GRAHAM-GREENLEE REGION** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 13,850 | 13,875 | 14,100 | 13,925 | 13,850 | 2.6 | -1.0 |
| Employment | 12,725 | 12,775 | 13,025 | 12,875 | 12,800 | 3.9 | -1.1 |
| Unemployment | 1,125 | 1,100 | 1,075 | 1,050 | 1,050 | -10.6 | 0.2 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | -12.9 | 1.2 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,025 | 10,175 | 10,325 | 10,300 | 10,275 | 1.0 | -4.2 |
| Mining (Greenlee County only) | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,225 | 2,100 | 2,100 | -1.2 | -8.1 |
| Construction | 475 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 425 | 0.0 | -25.1 |
| Manufacturing | 300 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | -15.4 | -10.6 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 200 | 200 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 0.0 | -8.3 |
| Trade | 2,250 | 2,225 | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,325 | -1.1 | -0.2 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 200 | 200 | 175 | 175 | 175 | -12.5 | -10.6 |
| Services | 1,475 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,450 | -7.9 | -7.9 |
| Government | 3,000 | 3,250 | 3,275 | 3,325 | 3,300 | 11.9 | 3.1 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 19,096 | 18,099 | 18,252 | 19,606 | 22,998 | 21.3 | -5.4 |
| Retail | 16,090 | 15,110 | 14,612 | 16,739 | 19,892 | 23.7 | -6.0 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 1,304 | 1,354 | 1,912 | 1,333 | 1,574 | -7.6 | -0.1 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 1,702 | 1,635 | 1,728 | 1,534 | 1,532 | 30.4 | -4.8 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 1,210 | 1,181 | 1,282 | 1,140 | 1,175 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Contracting | 3,926 | 6,809 | 3,617 | 6,157 | 3,801 | 14.6 | 8.0 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APACHE-NAVAJO REGION** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 53,350 | 52,400 | 51,050 | 51,575 | 51,475 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Employment | 47,500 | 47,275 | 46,000 | 45,775 | 45,550 | -0.6 | 0.9 |
| Unemployment | 5,850 | 5,125 | 5,050 | 5,800 | 5,925 | 15.6 | 2.9 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 14.4 | 1.7 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 46,200 | 46,400 | 45,575 | 45,500 | 45,400 | -2.4 | -1.7 |
| Mining | 850 | 850 | 850 | 850 | 825 | -2.9 | -3.9 |
| Construction | 1,950 | 1,900 | 1,875 | 1,875 | 1,875 | -9.6 | -13.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1,125 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,075 | -4.4 | -1.7 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 2,625 | 2,600 | 2,625 | 2,625 | 2,600 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Trade | 7,675 | 7,475 | 7,375 | 7,450 | 7,525 | -3.8 | -3.4 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,375 | 0.0 | -1.8 |
| Services | 7,550 | 7,475 | 7,475 | 7,150 | 7,000 | -1.1 | -0.9 |
| Government | 23,050 | 23,625 | 22,925 | 23,100 | 23,125 | -1.9 | -0.7 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 98,622 | 72,835 | 77,541 | 70,830 | 76,033 | 7.4 | 3.5 |
| Retail | 79,515 | 55,270 | 61,134 | 56,011 | 61,347 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 7,681 | 7,097 | 5,997 | 4,986 | 5,452 | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 11,426 | 10,468 | 10,410 | 9,833 | 9,234 | 37.1 | -2.8 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 8,122 | 7,559 | 7,723 | 7,303 | 7,081 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| Contracting | 20,176 | 18,691 | 21,693 | 19,057 | 22,490 | 18.1 | 6.2 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **COCONINO-YAVAPAI REGION** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force, ADES** | 139,950 | 136,825 | 138,875 | 137,975 | 136,950 | 1.7 | 4.2 |
| Employment | 134,325 | 131,525 | 133,500 | 132,025 | 130,900 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Unemployment | 5,625 | 5,300 | 5,375 | 5,950 | 6,050 | 2.1 | 12.2 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 7.6 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls, ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 111,475 | 112,425 | 112,825 | 111,975 | 110,850 | -0.4 | 1.3 |
| Mining | 875 | 875 | 875 | 850 | 850 | -22.7 | -26.4 |
| Construction | 7,700 | 7,725 | 7,750 | 7,625 | 7,600 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| Manufacturing | 6,300 | 6,300 | 6,275 | 6,200 | 6,200 | -2.7 | -2.7 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 3,050 | 3,000 | 3,025 | 2,875 | 2,925 | -1.7 | 0.7 |
| Trade | 29,075 | 28,975 | 29,300 | 29,150 | 29,200 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 2,925 | 2,925 | 2,950 | 2,925 | 2,925 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Services | 32,475 | 32,075 | 31,925 | 31,575 | 31,450 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Government | 29,075 | 30,550 | 30,725 | 30,775 | 29,700 | -3.6 | 2.1 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Retail | 245,559 | 228,751 | 220,143 | 213,649 | 254,541 | 6.9 | 3.9 |
| Retail | 175,307 | 163,611 | 156,670 | 160,170 | 194,976 | 8.0 | 5.5 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 40,646 | 39,286 | 37,909 | 32,271 | 34,193 | 9.4 | 1.8 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 29,606 | 25,854 | 25,564 | 21,208 | 25,372 | -3.3 | -2.9 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 21,043 | 18,670 | 18,966 | 15,752 | 19,455 | -23.9 | 2.1 |
| Contracting | 67,040 | 64,157 | 68,008 | 61,285 | 69,425 | 24.3 | 7.7 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **Number of Dwelling Units Awarded, F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| One Family Houses | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PHOENIX-MESA METROPOLITAN REGION (MARICOPA AND PINAL)** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force (000s) ADES** | 1,686.0 | 1,679.4 | 1,679.4 | 1,686.5 | 1,686.1 | 1.6 | 3.1 |
| Employment | 1,593.7 | 1,588.6 | 1,589.0 | 1,598.1 | 1,601.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Unemployment | 92.3 | 90.8 | 90.4 | 88.4 | 84.3 | -4.0 | 40.3 |
| Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj. (%) | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | -5.5 | 37.9 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s) ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,561.7 | 1,575.1 | 1,591.1 | 1,606.6 | 1,604.9 | -0.0 | -1.0 |
| Mining | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | -8.7 | -3.5 |
| Construction | 119.0 | 119.1 | 121.2 | 120.3 | 119.3 | 2.0 | -3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 145.5 | 144.8 | 144.0 | 143.0 | 142.7 | -6.5 | -8.4 |
| Durable | 112.7 | 111.9 | 110.9 | 110.0 | 109.9 | -7.7 | -9.4 |
| Nondurable | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 32.8 | -2.1 | -4.5 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 81.3 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 81.1 | -4.8 | -5.9 |
| Trade | 378.0 | 377.7 | 381.4 | 390.5 | 394.5 | -0.3 | 0.7 |
| Wholesale | 87.1 | 87.2 | 87.1 | 86.7 | 87.1 | -2.9 | -2.4 |
| Retail | 290.9 | 290.5 | 294.3 | 303.8 | 307.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 124.2 | 123.7 | 123.9 | 124.1 | 124.3 | -2.8 | -1.3 |
| Services | 511.6 | 512.3 | 517.5 | 519.3 | 520.9 | 1.8 | -0.5 |
| Government | 199.8 | 214.3 | 219.9 | 226.3 | 220.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Aggregate Retail Sales | 3,083,025 | 3,011,537 | 3,064,337 | 3,182,996 | 3,936,327 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| Retail | 2,201,130 | 2,105,668 | 2,113,549 | 2,231,413 | 2,958,848 | 4.1 | 0.1 |
| Food, EBR | 367,936 | 378,378 | 391,353 | 396,379 | 397,649 | -0.4 | 1.3 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 324,327 | 355,447 | 381,790 | 376,656 | 403,029 | 5.7 | 3.3 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 189,631 | 172,044 | 177,645 | 178,548 | 176,801 | 37.2 | 0.1 |
| Contracting | 670,249 | 663,829 | 669,893 | 657,936 | 768,738 | -0.3 | -2.1 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total Awards | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40** | | | | | | | |
| Total Units | 4,148 | 3,862 | 4,263 | 3,288 | 3,897 | 42.7 | 12.1 |
| Single Family Units | 3,537 | 3,180 | 4,023 | 2,800 | 2,689 | 33.6 | 18.8 |
| 2-4 Unit Structures | 57 | 21 | 43 | 34 | 40 | 5.3 | -37.3 |
| 5-plus Unit Structures | 554 | 661 | 217 | 454 | 1,168 | 71.5 | -12.9 |
| **Housing Sales and Prices, ARMLS** | | | | | | | |
| Total Sales ($000s) | 1,019,549 | 944,066 | 1,003,438 | 954,636 | ... | 24.7 | 8.4 |
| Total Units | 5,519 | 5,262 | 5,406 | 5,064 | ... | 14.1 | 2.7 |
| Average Price ($) | 184,734 | 179,412 | 185,616 | 188,514 | ... | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| **Phoenix Skyharbor International Airport, PSIA** | | | | | | | |
| Total Passengers | 3,126,697 | 2,553,859 | 3,003,824 | 2,879,775 | 3,158,765 | 18.2 | 0.3 |
| Total Aircraft Movements | 47,183 | 44,256 | 47,810 | 45,394 | 46,647 | 10.3 | -1.4 |

| **PHOENIX-MESA METROPOLITAN REGION (MARICOPA AND PINAL) - QUARTERLY DATA** | IV 2001 | I 2002 | II 2002 | III 2002 | IV 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent quarter | most recent 4-quarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Population | 3,411.3 | 3,431.6 | 3,450.1 | 3,467.8 | 3,482.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Natural Increase | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | -2.1 | -0.6 |
| Births | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | -0.4 | 0.5 |
| Deaths | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Net Migration | 14.7 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 6.8 | -53.9 | -36.1 |
| **Personal Income by Source ($mil, SAAR) EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Total Personal Income | 93,757 | 94,483 | 95,074 | 95,665 | 96,256 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Earnings by Place of Work | 70,700 | 71,148 | 71,444 | 71,741 | 72,037 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Less: Contributions for Social Insurance | 4,355 | 4,398 | 4,429 | 4,460 | 4,491 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Plus: Adjustment for Residence | -50 | -48 | -48 | -47 | -47 | 5.5 | 4.1 |
| Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents | 16,270 | 16,236 | 16,208 | 16,180 | 16,152 | -0.7 | -0.7 |
| Plus: Transfer Payments | 11,191 | 11,546 | 11,899 | 12,252 | 12,605 | 12.6 | 13.2 |
| **Per Capita Personal Income ($, SAAR) EBR** | 27,484 | 27,533 | 27,557 | 27,587 | 27,637 | 0.6 | 0.1 |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TUCSON METROPOLITAN REGION (PIMA)** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force (000s) ADES** | 401.4 | 405.0 | 406.1 | 408.4 | 411.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Employment | 382.9 | 387.0 | 388.6 | 390.3 | 394.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Unemployment | 18.5 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 34.6 |
| Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj. (%) | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | -2.3 | 31.3 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s) ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 338.0 | 345.8 | 351.2 | 353.9 | 356.1 | 0.6 | -0.9 |
| Mining | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -27.8 | -21.7 |
| Construction | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 5.1 | -1.6 |
| Manufacturing | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 31.4 | 31.8 | -4.8 | -5.0 |
| Durable | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.4 | 26.9 | 27.3 | -4.5 | -4.3 |
| Nondurable | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | -6.3 | -9.5 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | -4.5 | -8.3 |
| Trade | 69.2 | 69.9 | 71.3 | 73.2 | 73.9 | -0.4 | -1.1 |
| Wholesale | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | -3.8 | -2.9 |
| Retail | 59.3 | 59.9 | 61.2 | 63.0 | 63.9 | 0.2 | -0.7 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Services | 114.7 | 115.1 | 116.5 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 1.9 | -0.4 |
| Government | 72.6 | 79.4 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 83.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Aggregate Retail Sales | 721,638 | 666,283 | 686,294 | 714,109 | 886,690 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Retail | 509,843 | 448,974 | 459,187 | 486,959 | 652,675 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Food, EBR | 88,988 | 91,514 | 94,652 | 95,867 | 96,175 | -2.5 | -0.8 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 77,143 | 80,483 | 83,208 | 85,393 | 90,409 | -1.2 | 2.5 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 45,664 | 45,312 | 49,247 | 45,890 | 47,431 | 33.6 | -3.1 |
| Contracting | 123,257 | 117,242 | 138,597 | 132,331 | 140,488 | 10.1 | -0.5 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total Awards | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40 adjusted by EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Total Units | 709 | 747 | 979 | 586 | 516 | -11.5 | -1.9 |
| Single Family Units | 679 | 493 | 508 | 484 | 497 | 5.8 | 3.4 |
| 2-5-plus Unit Structures | 30 | 254 | 472 | 102 | 19 | -83.4 | -21.3 |
| **Housing Sales and Prices, TAR** | | | | | | | |
| Total Sales ($000s) | 189,735 | 153,600 | 185,340 | 158,511 | 187,037 | 46.2 | 14.1 |
| Total Units | 1,063 | 942 | 1,111 | 883 | 1,022 | 32.0 | 7.4 |
| Average Price ($) | 178,490 | 163,058 | 166,822 | 179,514 | 183,011 | 10.7 | 6.4 |
| **Tucson International Airport, TAA** | | | | | | | |
| Total Passengers | 277,308 | 239,291 | 291,967 | 291,978 | 318,093 | 14.2 | -3.2 |
| Total Aircraft Movements | 22,888 | 20,546 | 25,887 | 22,367 | 23,017 | 15.6 | 4.8 |

| TUCSON METROPOLITAN REGION (PIMA) - QUARTERLY DATA | IV 2001 | I 2002 | II 2002 | III 2002 | IV 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent quarter | most recent 4-quarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Population | 877.4 | 882.0 | 886.7 | 891.6 | 895.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Natural Increase | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Births | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Deaths | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Net Migration | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | -12.4 | -8.5 |
| **Personal Income by Source ($mil, SAAR) EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Total Personal Income | 21,290 | 21,479 | 21,667 | 21,854 | 22,042 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Earnings by Place of Work | 13,399 | 13,466 | 13,525 | 13,585 | 13,645 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Less: Contributions for Social Insurance | 797 | 803 | 810 | 816 | 822 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Plus: Adjustment for Residence | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents | 5,006 | 5,028 | 5,051 | 5,074 | 5,098 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Plus: Transfer Payments | 3,588 | 3,694 | 3,804 | 3,914 | 4,024 | 12.2 | 12.9 |
| **Per Capita Personal Income ($, SAAR) EBR** | 24,264 | 24,352 | 24,434 | 24,510 | 24,604 | 1.4 | 1.4 |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARIZONA MONTHLY DATA** | | | | | | | |
| **Civilian Labor Force (000s) ADES** | 2,521.5 | 2,510.1 | 2,508.9 | 2,514.7 | 2,514.5 | 1.9 | 3.1 |
| Employment | 2,363.6 | 2,358.6 | 2,362.5 | 2,372.3 | 2,379.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Unemployment | 157.9 | 151.5 | 146.4 | 142.4 | 134.8 | -0.5 | 28.2 |
| Unemployment Rate, Seas. Adj. (%) | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | -3.4 | 24.1 |
| **Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (000s) ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,220.0 | 2,243.6 | 2,265.9 | 2,284.9 | 2,286.9 | 0.2 | -0.8 |
| Mining | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | -12.1 | -9.3 |
| Construction | 161.1 | 161.0 | 163.0 | 162.1 | 161.5 | 1.4 | -3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 194.1 | 193.2 | 192.4 | 190.6 | 191.3 | -5.5 | -7.3 |
| Durable | 150.9 | 150.0 | 148.9 | 147.2 | 147.5 | -6.7 | -8.1 |
| Nondurable | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.8 | -1.1 | -4.4 |
| Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util. | 104.8 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.3 | -4.7 | -5.3 |
| Transportation | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.8 | -2.9 | -4.6 |
| Trade | 527.7 | 527.8 | 533.7 | 546.0 | 552.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Wholesale | 106.5 | 107.0 | 107.4 | 107.1 | 108.0 | -3.2 | -2.3 |
| Retail | 421.2 | 420.8 | 426.3 | 438.9 | 444.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 148.6 | 148.3 | 148.6 | 148.9 | 149.1 | -2.1 | -0.7 |
| Services | 706.2 | 707.3 | 713.6 | 714.9 | 716.8 | 1.7 | -0.3 |
| Government | 369.0 | 393.3 | 401.9 | 409.9 | 403.9 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Federal | 50.4 | 50.0 | 50.8 | 51.5 | 52.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| State & Local | 318.6 | 343.3 | 351.1 | 358.4 | 351.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Schools | 162.8 | 188.3 | 195.7 | 197.5 | 197.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| **Hours Worked Per Week, Manufacturing, ADES** | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.9 | -0.5 | -0.6 |
| **Average Hourly Earnings ($) ADES** | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 14.86 | 14.83 | 14.89 | 14.89 | 14.84 | -3.9 | -4.0 |
| Manufacturing | 13.89 | 13.94 | 14.00 | 14.03 | 14.25 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| Utilities | 22.79 | 23.47 | 24.04 | 23.86 | 23.27 | 4.4 | 8.9 |
| Retail Trade | 12.43 | 12.65 | 12.49 | 12.51 | 12.57 | 5.5 | 6.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14.50 | 14.61 | 14.19 | 14.33 | 14.68 | 4.9 | -0.3 |
| **Sales ($000s) ADOR** | | | | | | | |
| Aggregate Retail Sales | 4,632,596 | 4,438,566 | 4,549,023 | 4,685,212 | 5,748,614 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| Retail | 3,232,985 | 3,021,802 | 3,074,628 | 3,219,354 | 4,235,573 | 4.1 | 1.0 |
| Food, EBR | 588,857 | 605,568 | 626,334 | 634,377 | 636,410 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Restaurants & Bars | 488,049 | 519,441 | 547,147 | 538,961 | 577,181 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| Gasoline, EBR | 322,705 | 291,756 | 300,914 | 292,520 | 299,450 | 30.6 | -0.9 |
| Gallons (000s) ADOT | 229,373 | 210,684 | 223,247 | 217,261 | 229,622 | 2.7 | 5.8 |
| Utilities | 615,257 | 617,474 | 537,545 | 409,075 | 431,351 | -2.2 | 1.4 |
| Communications | 225,911 | 222,552 | 230,174 | 248,168 | 281,650 | 11.1 | 4.0 |
| Amusements | 53,642 | 44,133 | 71,241 | 68,468 | 62,030 | 4.7 | 6.9 |
| Rentals - Personal Property | 249,909 | 273,631 | 299,225 | 271,080 | 292,967 | 3.0 | -5.8 |
| Contracting | 952,960 | 942,741 | 986,784 | 947,204 | 1,085,680 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| Mining - Metal, Oil & Gas | 19,966 | 24,781 | 22,298 | 58,005 | 24,702 | 51.4 | 5.5 |
| Hotel/Motel | 100,227 | 111,209 | 147,752 | 128,654 | 119,475 | 13.5 | -3.9 |
| **Value of Construction Contract Awards ($000s) F.W. Dodge** | | | | | | | |
| Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Residential Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Non-Building | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **New Housing Units Authorized, Census C-40** | | | | | | | |
| Total Units | 5,516 | 5,297 | 5,876 | 4,537 | 5,085 | 36.5 | 11.6 |
| Single Family Units | 4,851 | 4,294 | 5,228 | 3,810 | 3,721 | 27.2 | 15.3 |
| 2-4 Unit Structures | 104 | 96 | 105 | 77 | 82 | 18.8 | -9.5 |
| 5-plus Unit Structures | 561 | 907 | 543 | 650 | 1,282 | 75.4 | -5.8 |
| **Bankruptcy Filings, U.S. Bankruptcy Court** | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,725 | 2,480 | 2,778 | 2,373 | 2,233 | 7.5 | 16.6 |
| Chapter 7 | 2,204 | 1,983 | 2,212 | 1,876 | 1,728 | 6.1 | 15.1 |
| Chapter 11 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 14 | -17.6 | -0.7 |
| Chapter 13 | 496 | 474 | 547 | 479 | 490 | 13.4 | 24.0 |

*See notes at bottom of Arizona - Quarterly table.*

| | IV 2001 | I 2002 | II 2002 | III 2002 | IV 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent quarter | most recent 4-quarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARIZONA QUARTERLY DATA** | | | | | | | |
| **Demographics & Vital Statistics (000s, seas adj) ADHS & EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Population | 5,378.0 | 5,411.5 | 5,440.8 | 5,467.6 | 5,493.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Natural Increase | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | -7.9 | -5.5 |
| Births | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.3 | -0.6 | -0.6 |
| Deaths | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 7.5 | 4.8 |
| Net Migration | 24.9 | 20.2 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 15.7 | -37.0 | -36.3 |
| **Personal Income Derivation ($mil, SAAR) EBR** | | | | | | | |
| Total Personal Income | 137,895 | 141,877 | 142,605 | 143,285 | 144,979 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Earnings by Place of Work | 96,935 | 99,766 | 99,638 | 100,317 | 101,993 | 5.2 | 3.5 |
| Less: Contributions for Social Insurance | 5,988 | 6,260 | 6,249 | 6,290 | 6,404 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Plus: Adjustment for Residence | 454 | 466 | 465 | 468 | 475 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| Plus: Dividends, Interest & Rents | 26,689 | 27,197 | 27,437 | 27,142 | 27,024 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Plus: Transfer Payments | 19,805 | 20,708 | 21,313 | 21,650 | 21,893 | 10.5 | 12.6 |
| **Components of Earnings ($mil, SAAR) BEA** | | | | | | | |
| Wages and Salaries | 78,554 | 79,233 | 80,363 | 81,312 | ... | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Other Labor Income | 8,491 | 8,705 | 8,959 | 9,191 | ... | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| Proprietor's Income | 9,890 | 10,698 | 10,274 | 10,507 | ... | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Farm | 377 | 915 | 268 | 365 | ... | 15.1 | 50.9 |
| Nonfarm | 9,513 | 9,784 | 10,006 | 10,141 | ... | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| **Per Capita Personal Income ($, SAAR) EBR** | 25,640 | 26,218 | 26,210 | 26,206 | 26,392 | 2.9 | 1.7 |
| **Average Wage Per Employee, Annual Rate ($) EBR** | 34,368 | 34,649 | 35,191 | 35,599 | ... | 2.7 | 2.7 |

## TRAVEL AND TOURISM - MONTHLY DATA

| | AUG 2002 | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Visits to Parks & Other Recreational Areas, ADOT, NPS & ASPB** | | | | | | | |
| Northern Arizona | 2,183,827 | 1,601,720 | 1,357,160 | 903,554 | 747,292 | 2.7 | -7.8 |
| Historical | 135,563 | 128,875 | 129,697 | 90,875 | 70,844 | 8.9 | -5.1 |
| Scenic | 684,190 | 460,485 | 467,817 | 315,281 | 226,446 | -14.7 | -3.3 |
| Water Based Recreation | 1,364,074 | 1,012,360 | 759,646 | 497,398 | 450,002 | 13.4 | -10.4 |
| Southern Arizona | 143,167 | 96,631 | 163,331 | 189,581 | 194,403 | -6.4 | -13.6 |
| Historical | 20,772 | 19,541 | 28,200 | 32,056 | 38,780 | -13.5 | -16.5 |
| Scenic | 88,545 | 51,970 | 107,146 | 137,672 | 145,327 | -3.3 | -14.4 |
| Water Based Recreation | 33,850 | 25,120 | 27,985 | 19,853 | 10,296 | -18.5 | -7.0 |
| **International Border Crossings, USINS & USCS** | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Citizens | 862,826 | 802,188 | 842,304 | 793,992 | 1,193,979 | 31.8 | 21.7 |
| Aliens | 2,340,636 | 2,150,381 | 2,243,959 | 2,166,856 | 2,126,365 | -8.0 | 11.8 |
| Vehicles | 911,075 | 887,222 | 935,176 | 871,531 | 893,268 | 2.7 | 2.9 |

## MEASURES OF INFLATION AND PRICES - MONTHLY DATA

| | SEP 2002 | OCT 2002 | NOV 2002 | DEC 2002 | JAN 2003 | % change versus year ago for: most recent month | most recent 12-months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consumer Price Index (1982-1984=100) BLS** | | | | | | | |
| U.S. - All Urban | 181.0 | 181.3 | 181.3 | 180.9 | ... | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| U.S. - Wage Earners | 177.0 | 177.3 | 177.4 | 177.0 | ... | 2.4 | 1.4 |

**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
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

| | IV 2001 | I 2002 | II 2002 | III 2002 | IV 2002 | % change versus year ago for: most recent quarter | most recent 4-quarters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consumer Price index (1982-84=100) BLS** | | | | | | | |
| Western Region (U.S.) | 182.1 | 183.2 | 184.8 | 185.2 | 185.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| U.S. - All Urban Consumers | 177.3 | 177.9 | 179.8 | 180.6 | 181.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| U.S. - Urban Wage Earners | 173.5 | 173.9 | 175.8 | 176.6 | 177.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| **Price Indexes (1996=100) BEA** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Domestic Product | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.5 | 110.8 | 111.5 | | 1.2 |
| Personal Consumption Expenditures | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 112.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 |

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# BUSINESS FORUM

## BREAKFAST WITH THE ECONOMISTS: A MID-YEAR ECONOMIC UPDATE

**Join us** for breakfast as three top economists update today's economic reality—where we are and where we're headed mid-way through 2003. Bank One's Chief Economist, Diane Swonk, will address the current economic situation.

**Presenters include:**

**Gerald Swanson, Ph.D.**
Associate Professor of Economics, the Eller College

**Marshall Vest, Director**
Economic and Business Research, the Eller College

**Diane Swonk, Chief Economist & Senior Vice President**
Bank One Corporation

**When:** Friday, May 30, 2003, 7:15 a.m. ~ 9:00 a.m.

**Where:** McClelland Hall ~ Estes Atrium ~ 1130 East Helen Street

**Cost:** $16.00 per person*
Seating is limited, so make your reservations early!

**Parking:** Complimentary parking provided in the Park Avenue garage (the corner of Park Avenue & Speedway Boulevard).

**Info:** Mary Hanson ~ 520.621.9954 ~ mhanson@eller.arizona.edu

*Fee is not a charitable contribution.