

APPENDIX D: ARIZONA DEMOGRAPHICS

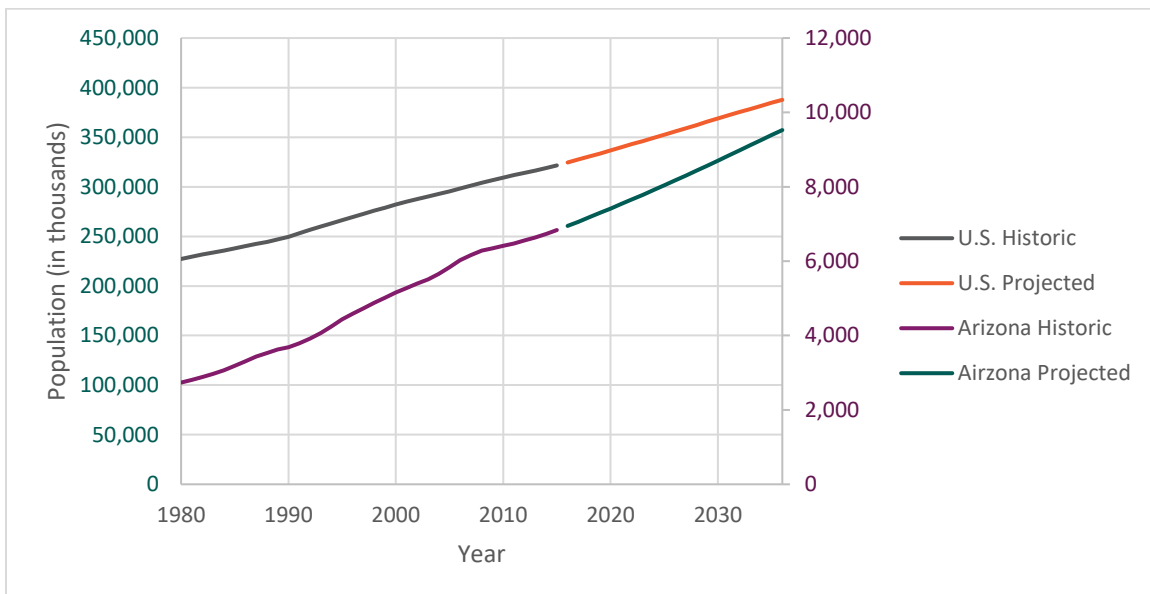
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED DEMOGRAPHICS IN ARIZONA

Looking at the socioeconomic trends of a region can add context and understanding of the state's and its regions' aviation characteristics. Population growth and economic vitality are often positively correlated with aviation activity, both commercial service and general aviation (GA). As such, examining the prevailing social and economic trends of an area may provide insight on the aviation activity levels that can reasonably be expected.

This section examines current and future demographic trends across Arizona, including social and economic indicators. The majority of data used for this socioeconomic discussion has been gathered from the most recent edition of Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. (Woods & Poole) data. All other data sources are referenced. It is important to note that: 1) all monetary amounts have been standardized to 2009 dollars to account for inflation, and thereby more accurately compare the value of money across years, and 2) Woods & Poole elected to combine La Paz and Yuma counties into one entity; as such, there are 14 counties listed in the county discussion, instead of the 15 that comprise Arizona.

Population Trends

Figure 1 shows the historic and projected population of Arizona and the U.S. Between 1980 and 2016, Arizona's population increased in an almost linear fashion and is expected to continue through the planning horizon. Arizona's population is expected to reach 9,525,154 people by 2036, a total increase of 37 percent between 2016 and 2036. This growth is nearly double the national population growth rate expected of 20 percent.



Sources: 2017 State Profile, Arizona, Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 1. Arizona and U.S. Population Over Time

This notable population growth can largely be attributed to an influx of residents seeking a retirement location and international immigrants looking for employment opportunities and a relatively low cost of living (Gonzalez 2011) (Fischer 2014).

Table 1 presents the population trends for each of Arizona’s counties. With over four million people in 2016, Maricopa County—the seat of the state’s capital—has the largest population of any of the counties. Maricopa County is projected to have steady population growth between 1.7 percent and 1.8 percent annually through 2036. Pinal County is projected to experience the greatest amount of growth during all three forecasting periods (2021, 2026, and 2036), with compound annual growth rates hovering above two percent. Pinal County is poised for considerable population growth resulting from the recent economic diversification in the service, manufacturing, and trade industries, geographic location between Arizona’s two most populous counties (Maricopa and Pima), and home of a new \$700 million electric car manufacturing plant (Pinal County n.d.) (Hendrickson 2016).

Through all three forecast periods, 12 out of the 14 counties are projected to have an equal or higher growth rate than the U.S. average. Graham and Greenlee counties, however, lag behind in all three forecasting periods. Graham County largely comprises federal land and Greenlee County is currently the smallest county by population in Arizona. While the county is largely rural, operational changes at Freeport-McMoRan’s Morenci Mine has the potential to rapidly shift population trends with changes in global copper prices (Interior 2016).

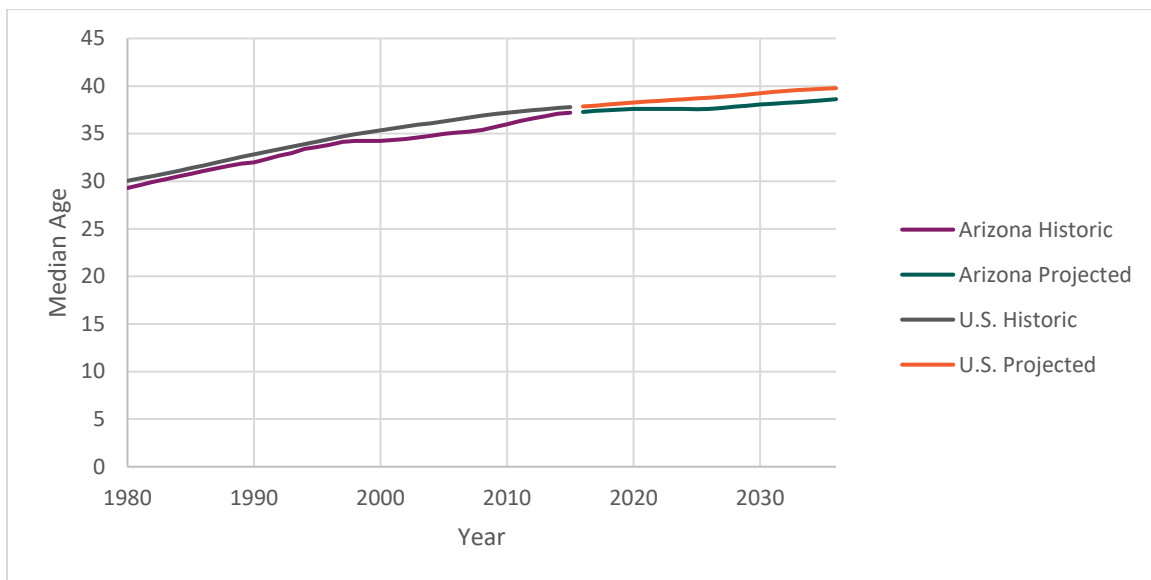
Table 1. Population (in Thousands)

County	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Apache	52	73	77	80	88	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Cochise	86	130	138	146	161	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Coconino	75	142	153	164	188	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Gila	37	54	57	59	64	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Graham	23	39	40	42	45	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Greenlee	11	9	10	10	11	-0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Maricopa	1,522	4,231	4,620	5,041	5,952	2.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Mohave	56	209	222	237	267	3.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Navajo	67	110	116	122	133	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Pima	536	1,029	1,095	1,165	1,307	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Pinal	91	419	467	519	637	4.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Santa Cruz	21	48	52	56	65	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Yavapai	69	226	245	265	307	3.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Yuma & La Paz	89	230	246	263	299	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Arizona	2,736	6,949	7,537	8,169	9,525	2.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
United States	227,226	324,507	339,812	355,802	387,690	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

Sources: 2017 State Profile, Arizona, Woods & Poole 2017

Age Trends

Figure 2 shows national and state historic and projected median ages. Arizona’s median age is projected to continue rising through the planning horizon, generally mirroring the national rise in median age. By 2036, Arizona’s median age is projected to be 1.34 years older than the state’s median age of 37.28 in 2016. To obtain this growth, the median age must increase with a compound annual growth rate of 0.18 percent. This contrasts with the 0.67 percent growth rate for the 1980 through 2016 time period. Though the rate of increase in median age is projected to slow down, the median age is still increasing, signaling an aging population nationally and within Arizona. An inflow of retirees to Arizona also contributes to the increase (Martin 2017).



Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 2. U.S. and Arizona Historic and Projected Median Age

At the county level, Yavapai and Mohave counties have the highest current and projected median ages in Arizona, with ages of 53 and 51, respectively for 2016 and 2036 (**Table 2**). Coconino County, with the lowest current median age (31), has the most aggressive increase in age, with an average growth rate of 1.1 percent from 2016 to 2036, yielding a projected 2036 median age of 39. This growth rate is equivalent to a 0.34 annual increase in the median age over the 20-year forecast horizon. Gila County has a projected reduction in the median age for the last two forecast periods, yielding a 2036 median age of 46 down from 50 in 2016.

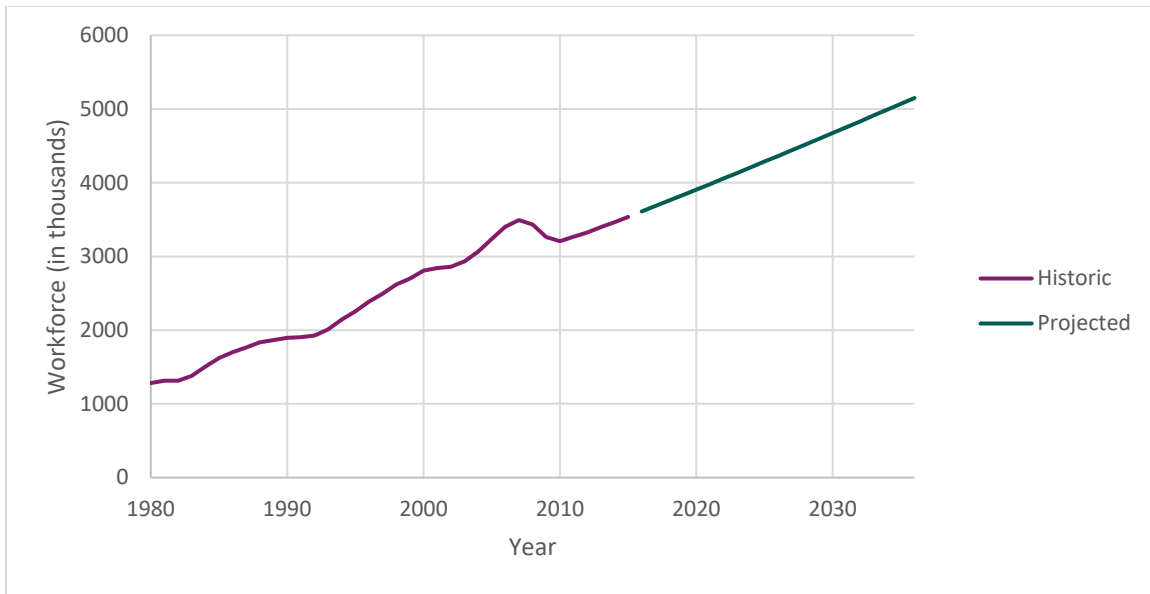
Table 2. Median Age by County

County	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Apache	21	34	35	36	38	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Cochise	29	41	41	42	43	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Coconino	23	31	32	34	39	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Gila	31	50	50	48	46	1.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.4%
Graham	26	33	34	35	37	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Greenlee	26	34	35	36	37	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Maricopa	30	36	36	36	37	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mohave	37	51	52	52	51	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Navajo	23	37	38	39	41	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Pima	30	38	38	38	40	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Pinal	28	39	40	40	40	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
Santa Cruz	27	37	37	37	38	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Yavapai	39	53	54	55	53	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Yuma & La Paz	28	36	36	37	39	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%

Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Employment Trends

Figure 3 shows the historical and projected workforce in Arizona. From 1980 to 2008, the workforce population steadily increased. However, the Great Recession of 2007-2009 caused the employment number to fall 4.8 percent from 3.4 million people in 2008 to 3.2 million people in 2011. By 2014, the workforce returned to its pre-Recession, 2008 value. By 2036, the workforce is expected to exceed five million people, which is over 50 percent of the total population projected during that same year. This is an indication of a growing economy that requires increasingly more workers.



Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 3. Arizona's Workforce Over Time

Table 3 shows Arizona's workforce by sector. The finance, educational services, and healthcare sectors are anticipated to have a considerable amount of growth, with average growth rates ranging from 2.2 to 3.9 percent over the three forecast horizons. These sectors will expand to support Arizona's growing population, with healthcare specifically catering to the aging population. After peaking between 2016 and 2021, manufacturing is projected to have a 0.3 percent annual growth rate during the 2016 through 2036 time period in line with its historical growth rate of 0.3 percent.

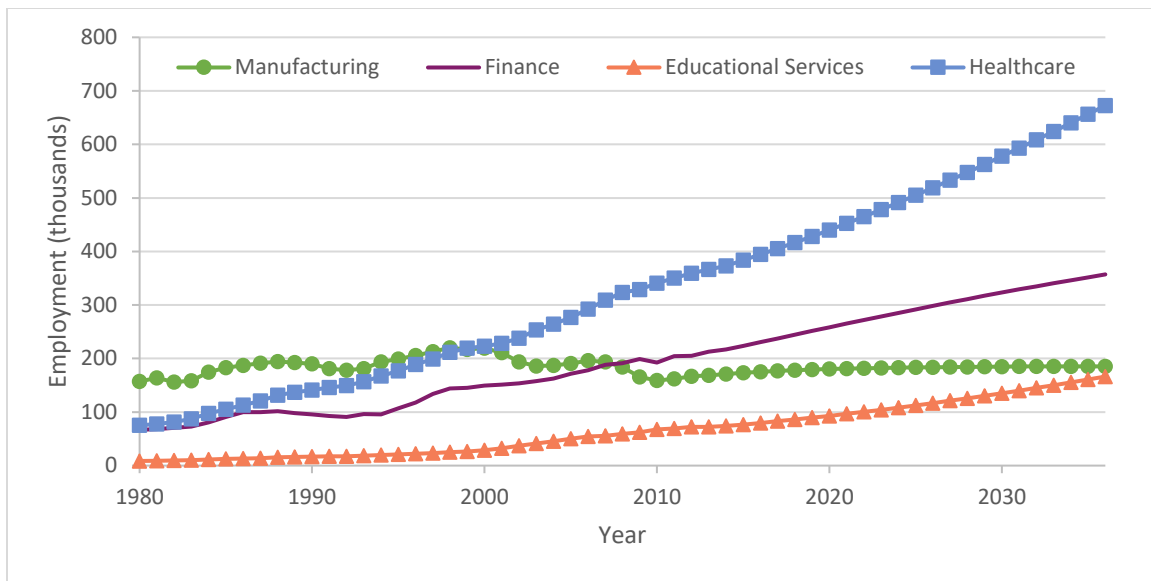
Table 3. Arizona's Employment by Sector (in Thousands)

Industries	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Accommodation & Food Services	81	275	299	325	367	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%
Administrative & Waste	72	294	319	346	399	4.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	19	78	85	94	113	4.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Business Management	6	37	41	45	54	4.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Construction	95	189	212	233	262	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	1.6%
Educational Services	9	80	97	117	166	6.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%
Farm	21	32	33	34	36	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%

Industries	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Federal Civilian Government	38	56	61	65	75	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Federal Military	34	33	33	33	33	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Finance & Insurance	67	231	265	298	357	3.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%
Forestry, Fishing & Related	7	16	17	19	21	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Healthcare & Social Assistance	75	394	452	519	672	4.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
Information	22	56	57	59	63	2.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Manufacturing	157	175	181	184	186	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Mining	16	23	24	25	28	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	46	190	209	230	278	4.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Professional & Technical Services	49	224	244	266	316	4.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Real Estate, Rental & Lease	61	231	259	290	358	3.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Retail Trade	155	400	447	493	598	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
State & Local Government	166	371	405	436	489	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	37	102	108	116	133	2.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Utilities	5	13	14	14	16	2.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Wholesale Trade	44	111	117	121	129	2.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%

Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 4 shows the graphical trends of the above-mentioned sectors. Of the four sectors (finance, education, healthcare, and manufacturing), only the manufacturing and finance sectors experienced reductions in the workforce during the Great Recession. However, by 2011, the finance sector had more people in its workforce than 2009. The Great Recession's effect on the manufacturing industry spanned 2007 to 2010. In this time period, the manufacturing workforce lost 15.5 percent of its employees. Within the planning horizon, manufacturing is not projected to attain pre-Recession numbers again. Despite this, manufacturing is still an important part of Arizona's economy. Specifically, the high-tech manufacturing industry has a number of investments from companies like Intel (ADOT 2016).



Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 4. Arizona Employment by Select Sectors

Though mining does not have one of the fastest growth rates, it is significant in Arizona’s economy. As of 2014, the last year for Arizona Mining Association’s data, mining accounted for over 40,000 of Arizona’s 3.4 million jobs. Additionally, Arizona yielded 66 percent of the U.S.’ copper mining output, making it the prime producer in the country (Arizona Mining Association 2014). Another notable industry is the aerospace and defense sector, which is not specifically categorized by Woods & Poole. According to Arizona Commerce Authority, the aerospace and defense sector provides 470,000 jobs as well as \$38 billion to the economy (Arizona Commerce Authority n.d.).

Table 4 shows the top five industries in each of the counties, as well as the system airports associated with these counties. As shown, Arizona is a diversified state, with 17 industries represented within its borders. For nine of the 14 county groupings, the state and local government has the largest percentage of employees.

Retail trade is the sector that has the second highest number of employees for the counties. The healthcare sector and accommodation and food sector have the third and fourth highest number of employees, respectively. The retail and accommodation sectors tie in with the tourism aspect of Arizona’s economy which is discussed in more detail starting on page D-D-15.

Apache, Graham, and Navajo are the only counties that have farming as one of the top five sectors. The sparser population of these counties allows for widespread agricultural activities that would not be feasible in more metropolitan counties, like Maricopa County.

Pinal County is the only county with “other services” listed as one of the top five sectors. According to Woods & Poole, these other services include “equipment and machinery repairing.” The large percentage of “other services” may come from the mining and industrial operations present in Pinal County (Arizona Department of Commerce n.d.).

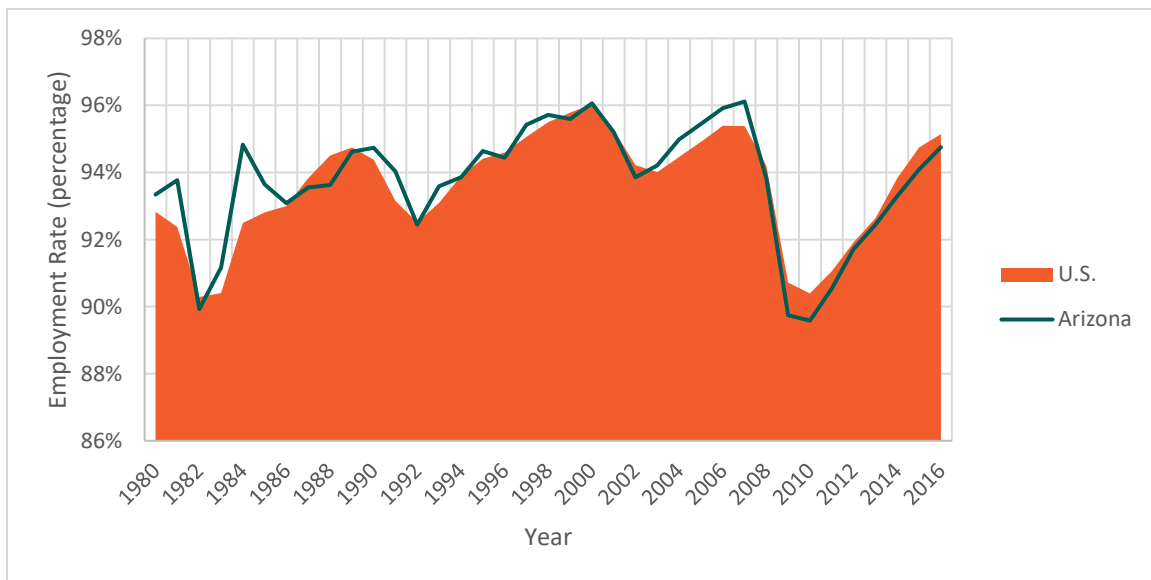
Table 4. Top Five Employment Sectors by County with Associated Airports

County	Top Industries and Airports by County				
	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5
Apache	State & Local Government	Farm	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Federal Civilian Government	Retail Trade
	26%	18%	10%	8%	6%
	<i>Airports: Chinle Municipal; Springerville Municipal; St. Johns Industrial Air Park; Window Rock</i>				
Cochise	State & Local Government	Retail Trade	Federal Civilian Government	Federal Military	Healthcare & Social Assistance
	12%	12%	10%	8%	8%
	<i>Airports: Benson Municipal; Bisbee Municipal; Bisbee-Douglas International; Cochise College; Douglas Municipal; Sierra Vista Municipal-Libby Army Airfield; Tombstone Municipal; Cochise County</i>				
Coconino	State & Local Government	Accommodation & Food Services	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Retail Trade	Manufacturing
	19%	14%	12%	11%	6%
	<i>Airports: Flagstaff Pulliam; Grand Canyon National Park; Marble Canyon; Page Municipal; Grand Canyon Caverns; Hualapai; Tuba City; H.A. Clark Memorial Field</i>				
Gila	State & Local Government	Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Accommodation & Food Services	Manufacturing
	22%	11%	10%	8%	7%
	<i>Airports: San Carlos Apache; Payson</i>				
Graham	State & Local Government	Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Professional & Technical Services	Farm
	19%	14%	11%	9%	6%
	<i>Airports: Safford Regional</i>				
Greenlee	Construction	Mining	Accommodation & Food Services	State & Local Government	Healthcare & Social Assistance
	23%	21%	17%	8%	5%
	<i>Airports: Greenlee County</i>				
Maricopa	Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Administrative & Waste	State & Local Government	Finance & Insurance
	11%	11%	9%	8%	7%
	<i>Airports: Eagle Roost Airpark; Buckeye Municipal; Sky Ranch at Carefree; Chandler Municipal; Gila Bend Municipal; Glendale Municipal; Phoenix Goodyear; Falcon Field; Pleasant Valley; Phoenix Deer Valley; Phoenix Sky Harbor International; Phoenix-Mesa Gateway; Scottsdale; Wickenburg Municipal</i>				
Mohave	Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	State & Local Government	Accommodation & Food Services	Real Estate, Rental & Lease
	16%	13%	12%	9%	7%
	<i>Airports: Eagle Airpark; Laughlin/Bullhead City Int'l; Sun Valley; Colorado City Municipal; Kingman; Lake Havasu City; Pearce Ferry Airport; Grand Canyon West; Temple Bar; Grand Canyon Bar 10</i>				
Navajo	State & Local Government	Retail Trade	Farm	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Accommodation & Food Services
	19%	11%	10%	10%	8%
	<i>Airports: Cibecue; Holbrook Municipal; Kayenta; Polacca; Show Low Regional; Taylor; Whiteriver; Winslow-Lindbergh Regional</i>				
Pima	State & Local Government	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Retail Trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Administrative & Waste
	14%	13%	11%	8%	8%
	<i>Airports: Eric Marcus Municipal; Marana Regional; Sells; La Cholla Airpark; Ryan Field; Tucson International</i>				

County	Top Industries and Airports by County				
	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5
Pinal	State & Local Government	Retail Trade	Administrative & Waste	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Other Services (Except Public Administration)
	21%	10%	9%	7%	7%
	<i>Airports: Casa Grande Municipal; Coolidge Municipal; Eloy Municipal; Kearny; Pinal Airpark; Ak-Chin Regional; Estrella Sailport; San Manuel; Superior</i>				
Santa Cruz	Retail Trade	State & Local Government	Wholesale Trade	Transportation & Warehousing	Federal Civilian Government
	15%	11%	10%	10%	9%
	<i>Airports: Nogales</i>				
Yavapai	Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	State & Local Government	Accommodation & Food Services	Real Estate, Rental & Lease
	13%	12%	11%	9%	7%
	<i>Airports: Bagdad; Cottonwood Municipal; Ernest A. Love Field; Rimrock; Sedona; Seligman</i>				
Yuma & La Paz	State & Local Government	Retail Trade	Forestry, Fishing & Related	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Administrative & Waste
	14%	11%	11%	9%	7%
	<i>Airports: Rolle Airfield; Yuma International; Avi Suquilla</i>				

Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 5 depicts the historical employment rates of Arizona and the U.S. Between 1980 and 2016, Arizona's employment rates generally mirrored the negative or positive trend of the national rate, though at times dipping below or rising above it. During the Great Recession, Arizona's employment rate dipped to 90 percent, one percent below the national average. After the Recession, Arizona's employment rate trended upwards, but continued to lag behind the national employment average.



Source: BLS, Series ID LASST040000000000003 for Arizona, Series ID LNS14000000 for U.S.

Figure 5. U.S. and Arizona Employment Rate Over Time

With projected growth rates of 1.3, 1.2, and 1.1 percent over the three planning periods, Graham County is projected to have the slowest increase in employment in Arizona (**Table 5**). This relates to the sparse population of the county, as well as its lack of economic diversification.

Pinal County is projected to have the greatest amount of growth, followed by Maricopa County. The projected employment growth of these counties can be attributed to the previously-discussed population trends. Maricopa County is home to Phoenix, which, as the largest metropolitan area in Arizona, is ever-expanding, and requires a workforce to support this growing population (United States Census Bureau 2017).

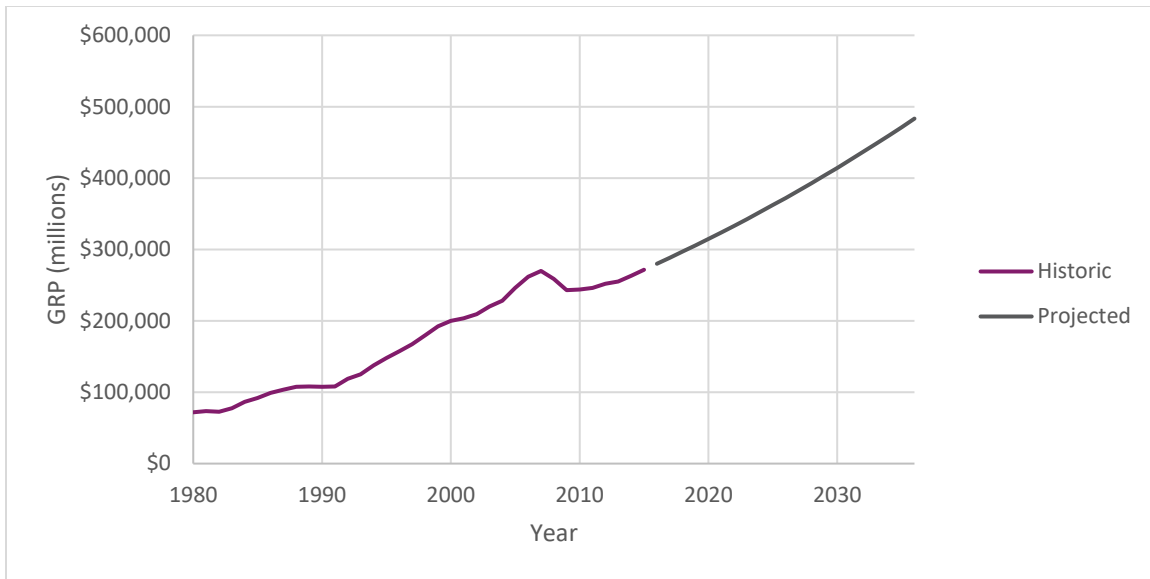
Table 5. Arizona's Employment by County (in Thousands)

County	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Apache	15	31	34	36	41	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
Cochise	34	55	59	64	72	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
Coconino	35	90	99	109	127	2.6%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Gila	14	23	25	27	30	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
Graham	7	12	13	14	15	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Greenlee	4	7	8	8	10	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Maricopa	789	2,470	2,737	3,015	3,592	3.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%
Mohave	21	66	72	78	89	3.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Navajo	22	42	45	49	55	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Pima	234	519	564	609	696	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Pinal	32	90	101	112	137	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Santa Cruz	9	20	22	24	28	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Yavapai	25	90	99	108	126	3.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Yuma & La Paz	41	95	104	113	132	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Arizona	1,283	3,611	3,981	4,363	5,149	2.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
United States	113,983	191,871	206,284	220,486	247,548	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%

Source: Woods & Poole (2017)

Gross Regional Product (GRP) Trends

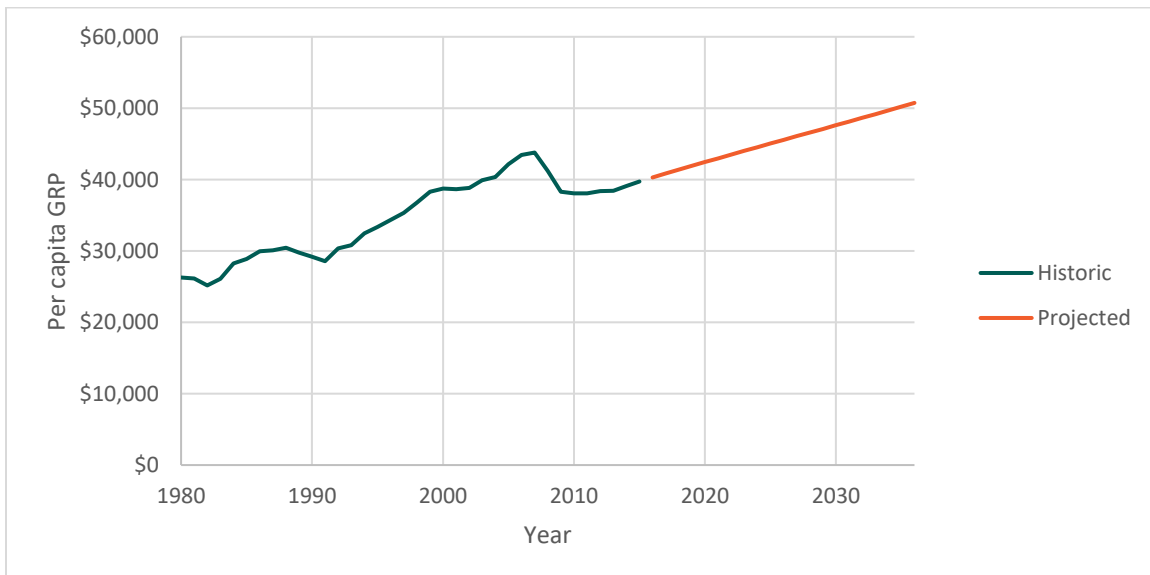
Figure 6 shows the gross regional product (GRP) of Arizona. The GRP is the gross domestic product (GDP) on a state level (Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. 2017). The GDP is a monetary measure of production and output in a region (Callen 2017). Though there was significant decline during the Great Recession, Arizona's GRP is projected to increase an estimated \$200 billion by 2036.



Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 6. Arizona Gross Regional Product Over Time

Figure 7 shows the per capita GRP scaled to account for the increase in population in order to accurately project economic growth. Even scaled by population, the per-capita GRP shows a definitive upward trend. It is anticipated that the per-capita GRP will increase by over \$10,000 between 2016 and 2036.



Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 7. Arizona Per Capita Gross Regional Product Over Time

Graham County is projected to have the highest rate of per capita regional product increase over the forecast period (**Table 6**). This is because it is expected to have modest GRP growth and little population growth. Gila County is projected to have negative growth that will start at 0.5 percent and trend to 0.4 percent from 2016 to 2036.

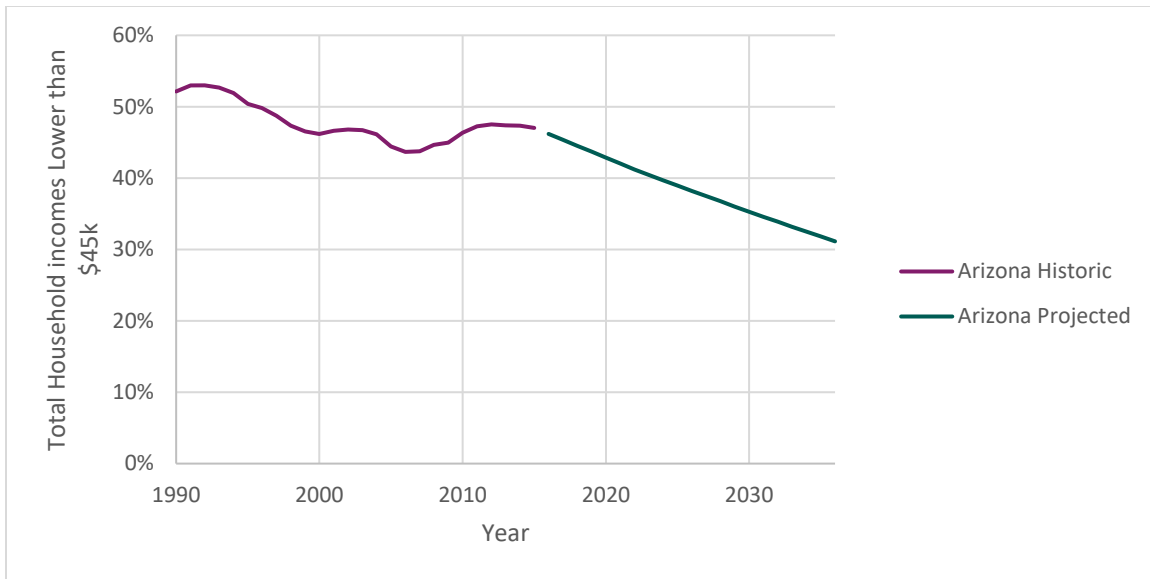
Table 6. Arizona's Per Capita Gross Regional Product by County (in Thousands)

County	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Apache	63	64	64	65	66	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Cochise	57	75	78	81	89	-0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Coconino	51	67	70	74	82	-0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Gila	68	74	72	70	68	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Graham	50	66	70	73	82	-0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Greenlee	62	89	92	95	104	-1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Maricopa	57	82	86	91	100	-1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Mohave	48	62	65	68	76	-0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Navajo	59	65	67	70	76	-0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Pima	54	71	74	77	83	-0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Pinal	61	65	67	69	74	-0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Santa Cruz	48	72	76	79	88	-1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Yavapai	50	58	60	63	68	-0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Yuma & La Paz	56	68	71	73	80	-0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%

Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Income Trends

Figure 8 offers a metric akin to the median household income. In 1998, 50 percent of households earned more than \$45,000 and 50 percent earned less than \$45,000. Effectively, the median household income was \$45,000 in this year. In 2016, this percentage decreased, with 46 percent of households earning less than \$45,000. By 2036, it is projected that only 31 percent of households will earn less than \$45,000.



Note: 1990 is the latest year for historical data.

Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 8. Percentage of Households with Incomes below \$45,000

Greenlee County had the least number of households with a median income level below \$45,000 of all counties in 2016 (**Table 7**). Additionally, it has the most aggressive projected increase in median income, widening the gap between it and Maricopa County, which possesses the second-highest median income.

Apache County had the lowest median income in 2016, with 65 percent of its homes generating an income below \$45,000, and is projected to maintain this status through 2036, nearing Santa Cruz, the second lowest-performing county.

In 2016, only two counties (Greenlee and Maricopa) had a higher median than the U.S. It is projected that this trend will continue through the 20-year planning horizon.

Table 7. Percentage of Households with Incomes below \$45,000 by County

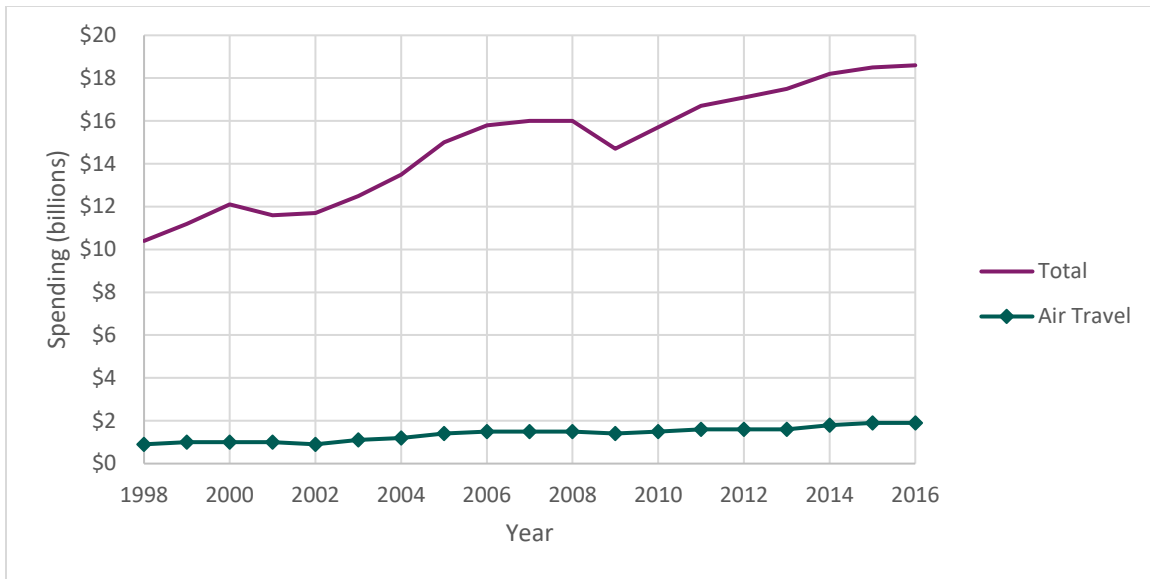
County	Historic Year	Base Year	Projected Years			Compound Annual Growth Rate			
	1980	2016	2021	2026	2036	1980 to 2016	2016 to 2021	2016 to 2026	2016 to 2036
Apache	74%	65%	60%	54%	41%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-1.9%	-2.3%
Cochise	62%	51%	46%	41%	34%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%
Coconino	55%	48%	44%	40%	33%	-0.4%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.9%
Gila	68%	57%	52%	46%	34%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-2.1%	-2.5%
Graham	72%	52%	47%	42%	34%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.1%
Greenlee	63%	42%	35%	30%	21%	-1.1%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.3%
Maricopa	46%	43%	39%	36%	30%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.8%
Mohave	62%	57%	51%	45%	34%	-0.2%	-2.4%	-2.4%	-2.5%
Navajo	65%	58%	53%	48%	38%	-0.3%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-2.1%
Pima	56%	50%	46%	42%	34%	-0.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.9%
Pinal	68%	44%	40%	35%	28%	-1.2%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-2.3%
Santa Cruz	62%	58%	54%	49%	40%	-0.2%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.9%
Yavapai	65%	52%	46%	41%	33%	-0.6%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-2.3%
Yuma & La Paz	63%	55%	49%	44%	33%	-0.3%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.5%
Arizona	52%	46%	42%	38%	31%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-2.0%
United States	48%	44%	40%	37%	30%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-1.9%

Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Tourism

Tourism is one indicator of the economic health of Arizona. **Figure 9** shows that the amount spent by tourists generally increased between 1998 and 2016. However, there was a dip in tourism spending between 2008 and 2009 as a result of the Great Recession. During the 2008/2009 timeframe, the total amount spent dropped \$1.3 billion from \$16 billion to \$14.7 billion.

Tourism has since recovered, and it exceeded the pre-Recession amount by the year 2011. Though 2009 saw a decline in air travel, it once again rebounded by 2011 and continued to climb to \$1.9 billion, 10.2 percent of total tourist spending, by 2016. In total, the amount tourists spent on air travel increased by over 100 percent between 1998 and 2016, despite the impacts of the Great Recession (Dean Runyan Associates 2017).



Source: Woods & Poole 2017

Figure 9. Historic Tourist Spending in Arizona

Arizona Trends Summary

The examination of Arizona's statewide and countywide socioeconomic trends provides both interesting and valuable information. Arizona is projected to have a steadily increasing, and older population through 2036. Matching the population growth, the economy will also expand, with development lead by the finance, educational services, and healthcare sectors. The per capita GRP and household median income are also projected to rise.

On a county level, additional trends are revealed. Pinal County is projected to have a significant amount of population and economic growth which may be attributed to its location near two thriving counties and industry diversification. Another notable trend is the lack of growth in counties that are predominantly federally owned. A lack of metropolitan areas, as well as a restriction on usable land, sets counties like Apache and Graham behind the growth curve of the rest of the counties.