Joint Legislative Budget Committee

# Monthly Fiscal Highlights

August 2022

## Summary

July 2022 General Fund revenues were $1.17 billion, an increase of 1.1% over the prior year and $41.6 million above the enacted June FY 2023 budget forecast.

July's forecast gain was almost exclusively attributable to the Sales Tax and Insurance Premium Tax categories, which were $53.8 million and $4.8 million, respectively, above the enacted budget forecast. Individual and Corporate Income Tax collections were respectively $(5.8) million and $(7.7) million less than projected.

Sales Tax

Sales Tax collections increased by 11.8% in July compared to the same month in the prior year. This was the 17th consecutive month with a double-digit growth rate. Among the individual sales tax categories, we observed some weakening in the traditional "brick-and-mortar" retail sector with an average sales tax growth of "only" 6.6% in the 3 most recent months compared to 17.3% in the prior 15 months (February 2021 to April 2022). Detailed retail data suggests that the sale of motor vehicles and parts, which represents approximately one-fifth of total retail tax collections, was the main reason for the slowdown. In July, however, continued strong revenue growth generated from contracting activities, restaurant and bar sales, remote sellers, and the Use Tax more than offset the slowdown of sales in the traditional retail sector.

Individual Income Tax

In July, overall Individual Income Tax collections declined by (3.0)% and were $(5.8) million below the enacted budget forecast. Withholding, which historically makes up about 90% of net collections, declined by (2.9)%, the first such decline since July 2021. Given the state's currently strong labor market, we believe that the decline primarily occurred for technical reasons. Monthly withholding collections tend to be highly dependent on the number of processing days, as well as the number of Mondays in any given month. July of 2022 had one fewer processing day than July of 2021, which likely was the reason for July's withholding decline.

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## July Revenues

**Table 3**

**General Fund Revenues** ($ in Millions)

| | FY 2023 Collections | Difference From Enacted Forecast | Difference From FY 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $ 1,168.0 | $ 41.6 | $ 12.8 |
| Year-to-Date | $ 1,168.0 | $ 41.6 | $ 12.8 |

**Sales Tax** collections of $649.2 million in July were 11.8% above the same month in the prior year and $53.8 million above the June enacted budget forecast.

*Table 4* shows the July growth rate for the 5 major sales tax categories as well as for the smaller Amusement and Lodging categories.

**Table 4**

**June Sales Tax Growth Rates Compared to Prior Year**

| | July | YTD |
|---|---|---|
| Retail/Remote Seller | 7.0% | 7.0% |
| Contracting | 24.8% | 24.8% |
| Use Tax | 27.2% | 27.2% |
| Restaurant & Bar | 23.8% | 23.8% |
| Utilities | (1.1)% | (1.1)% |
| Amusement | (10.1)% | (10.1)% |
| Hotel/Motel Lodging | 4.1% | 4.1% |

The Retail/Remote Seller category in *Table 4* is comprised of both regular retailers ("brick-and-mortar sellers") and out-of-state retailers ("remote sellers") with an economic nexus in Arizona. While the combined year-over-year growth rate was 7.0% in July, as shown in the table above, detailed data provided by the Department of Revenue (DOR) shows that sales tax collections from regular retailers increased by 5.9% compared to 18.6% for remote sellers. (Regular retail sales makes up about 90% of total combined retail sales.) After adjusting for the correction of a duplicate processing issue discussed in the July *Monthly Fiscal Highlights*, regular retail sales tax collections have grown by between 5.9% and 7.7% in the last 3 months. This is considerably slower than the year-over-year growth rates in the prior 15 months, which ranged from a low of 10.2% to a high of 41.0%. Detailed retail sales tax data from DOR suggests that a significant portion of the slowdown in recent months is due to slower growth of motor vehicle sales.

As shown in *Table 4*, all the other major sales tax categories except for Utilities performed well in July with year-over-year growth rates in excess of 20%. Detailed data provided by DOR shows that a significant portion of the strong growth in contracting tax collections reported in recent months can be attributed to nonresidential (commercial, industrial, and institutional building) construction activities.

**Individual Income Tax (IIT)** net collections in July were $493.7 million, (3.0)% below July 2021 and $(5.8) million under the enacted budget forecast.

As shown in *Table 5*, July withholding revenue decreased by (2.9)% compared to July 2021 and was $(14.1) million below the enacted budget forecast. This marked the first year-over-year decline in withholding collections since July 2021. The reason for the decline is not clear especially considering that the Arizona labor market remains strong.

One reason may be that the month of July this year had one fewer processing day than in July 2021. Another possibility is that taxpayers are electing to withhold a smaller percentage of their paycheck for income tax purposes due to the lower individual income tax rates in effect during Tax Year 2022. Unfortunately, at current time, there is no data available that would allow us to gauge the extent to which wage earners are adjusting their withholding amounts, if at all.

As displayed in *Table 5*, payments in July were $105.0 million, (12.2)% below the same month in the prior year, but $6.1 million above the enacted budget forecast. Of the $105.0 million in total payments collected, $61.9 million were for estimated payments and the remaining $43.1 million for final payments.

July refunds were $28.5 million, (29.5)% less than in July 2021 and $(2.2) million below the enacted budget forecast. The lower-than-projected amount of refunds represented a forecast gain of $2.2 million.

**Table 5**
**Individual Income Tax Growth Rates Compared to Prior Year**

| | July | YTD |
|---|---|---|
| Withholding | (2.9)% | (2.9)% |
| Estimated/Final Payments | (12.2)% | (12.2)% |
| Refunds | (29.5)% | (29.5)% |

**Corporate Income Tax (CIT)** net collections in July were $56.4 million, (1.9)% less than in July 2021 and $(7.7) million below the enacted budget forecast. July collections typically make up a relatively small share of the fiscal-year total amount (on average between 5% and 7%) and can vary considerably from one year to the next.

**Insurance Premium Tax (IPT)** revenue was $45.8 million in July, a decrease of (3.5)% compared to the same month in the prior year. IPT revenue in July was $4.8 million above the enacted budget forecast.

The amount of **Tobacco Tax** deposited into the General Fund in July was $1.6 million, which is (11.2)% below July 2021 and $(0.3) million below the enacted budget forecast.

**Liquor Tax** revenue deposited into the General Fund in July was $3.6 million. This is 33.2% above the amount deposited in the same month in the prior year and less than $(0.1) million below the enacted budget forecast.

**Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF)** revenue of $136.9 million in July was (3.3)% below the amount collected in July 2021 and $(11.7) million below forecast.

The state collected $11.6 million in dedicated **Marijuana Excise Taxes** in July. The total combined amount of **Medical and Recreational state Transaction Privilege Tax (TPT)** was $5.1 million in July. Of this amount, the General Fund received $3.7 million. *Table 6* below shows collections for July 2022.

**Table 6**
**Marijuana State Tax Collections and Distributions ($ in Millions)**

| | July | YTD |
|---|---|---|
| **Marijuana Excise Tax** | **$11.6** | **$11.6** |
| **Medical Marijuana TPT*** | **$1.9** | **$1.9** |
| Distribution: | | |
| General Fund | $1.4 | $1.4 |
| Counties | $0.3 | $0.3 |
| Cities | $0.2 | $0.2 |
| **Recreational Marijuana TPT*** | **$3.2** | **$3.2** |
| Distribution: | | |
| General Fund | $2.3 | $2.3 |
| Counties | $0.5 | $0.5 |
| Cities | $0.3 | $0.3 |
| **Total State Marijuana Tax Collections** | **$16.6** | **$16.6** |

* Amounts may not add to total due to rounding

Table 4

# General Fund Revenue:
# Change from Previous Year and Enacted Forecast
# July 2022

| | Current Month | | | | | FY 2023 YTD (One Month) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Change From | | | | | Change from | | | |
| | Actual | July 2021 | | Enacted Forecast | | Actual | July 2021 | | Enacted Forecast | |
| | July 2022 | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | July 2022 | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| **Taxes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and Use | $649,154,397 | $68,280,989 | 11.8 % | $53,792,916 | 9.0 % | $649,154,397 | $68,280,989 | 11.8 % | $53,792,916 | 9.0 % |
| Income - Individual | 493,732,223 | (15,115,392) | (3.0) | (5,833,358) | (1.2) | 493,732,223 | (15,115,392) | (3.0) | (5,833,358) | (1.2) |
| - Corporate | 56,388,664 | (1,103,373) | (1.9) | (7,719,889) | (12.0) | 56,388,664 | (1,103,373) | (1.9) | (7,719,889) | (12.0) |
| Property | 367,848 | 147,819 | 67.2 | (318,581) | (46.4) | 367,848 | 147,819 | 67.2 | (318,581) | (46.4) |
| Luxury - Tobacco | 1,635,285 | (206,039) | (11.2) | (338,819) | (17.2) | 1,635,285 | (206,039) | (11.2) | (338,819) | (17.2) |
| - Liquor | 3,628,341 | 904,122 | 33.2 | (64,281) | (1.7) | 3,628,341 | 904,122 | 33.2 | (64,281) | (1.7) |
| Insurance Premium | 45,779,859 | (1,662,907) | (3.5) | 4,822,815 | 11.8 | 45,779,859 | (1,662,907) | (3.5) | 4,822,815 | 11.8 |
| Other Taxes | 845,617 | (151,659) | (15.2) | (105,036) | (11.0) | 845,617 | (151,659) | (15.2) | (105,036) | (11.0) |
| **Sub-Total Taxes** | $1,251,532,233 | $51,093,561 | 4.3 % | $44,235,769 | 3.7 % | $1,251,532,233 | $51,093,561 | 4.3 % | $44,235,769 | 3.7 % |
| **Other Revenue** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lottery | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- |
| Gaming | 0 | 0 | -- | (3,712,613) | (100.0) | 0 | 0 | -- | (3,712,613) | -- |
| License, Fees and Permits | 3,325,415 | 253,373 | 8.2 | (284,345) | (7.9) | 3,325,415 | 253,373 | 8.2 | (284,345) | (7.9) |
| Interest | 2,135 | 119 | 5.9 | (37,441) | (94.6) | 2,135 | 119 | 5.9 | (37,441) | (94.6) |
| Sales and Services | 1,208,687 | (1,644,743) | (57.6) | (597,800) | (33.1) | 1,208,687 | (1,644,743) | (57.6) | (597,800) | (33.1) |
| Other Miscellaneous | (1,365,999) | (1,660,767) | -- | (1,670,380) | -- | (1,365,999) | (1,660,767) | (563.4) | (1,670,380) | (548.8) |
| Disproportionate Share | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- |
| Transfers and Reimbursements | 5,543,997 | (6,024,260) | (52.1) | 3,685,900 | 198.4 | 5,543,997 | (6,024,260) | (52.1) | 3,685,900 | 198.4 |
| **Sub-Total Other Revenue** | $8,714,235 | ($9,076,277) | (51.0) % | ($2,616,678) | (23.1) % | $8,714,235 | ($9,076,277) | (51.0) % | ($2,616,678) | (23.1) % |
| **TOTAL BASE REVENUE** | **$1,260,246,468** | **$42,017,283** | **3.4 %** | **$41,619,091** | **3.4 %** | **$1,260,246,468** | **$42,017,283** | **3.4 %** | **$41,619,091** | **3.4 %** |
| **Other Adjustments** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Revenue Sharing | (92,246,556) | (29,214,199) | 46.3 | 0 | 0.0 | (92,246,556) | (29,214,199) | 46.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| One-Time Transfers | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- |
| Public Safety Transfers | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | -- |
| **Sub-Total Other Adjustments** | (92,246,556) | (29,214,199) | 46.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % | (92,246,556) | (29,214,199) | 46.3 % | 0 | 0.0 % |
| **TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE** | **$1,167,999,911** | **$12,803,084** | **1.1 %** | **$41,619,091** | **3.7 %** | **$1,167,999,911** | **$12,803,084** | **1.1 %** | **$41,619,091** | **3.7 %** |
| **Non-General Funds** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway User Revenue Fund | 136,856,994 | (4,692,059) | (3.3) % | (11,715,859) | (7.9) % | 136,856,994 | (4,692,059) | (3.3) % | (11,715,859) | (7.9) % |

# Monthly Indicators

**NATIONAL**

Based on the first ("preliminary") estimate for the second quarter of 2022 reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the **U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** declined by (0.9)% over the prior quarter. According to BEA, increased consumption expenditures and exports were offset by a decrease in business investment, government spending, and imports. This is the second consecutive quarter with negative GDP growth, which has not occurred since the first half of 2020.

The **Consumer Confidence Index**, published by the Conference Board was 95.7 points in July, which is a decline of (2.7)% from the June revised figure. This is a (23.5)% decrease from July 2021 and the lowest reading since the end of 2020. The decline of the index was primarily attributable to a less favorable assessment by households of current conditions. Consumers' expectations of future conditions also worsened and remain historically low.

The Conference Board's **U.S. Leading Economic Index** (LEI) was 117.1 points in June, a decrease of (0.8)% from the prior month. Economic indicators contributing to the decline include weakening consumer confidence, falling stock prices, fewer manufacturing orders, and a less robust labor market. This is the 4th consecutive month of negative growth for the index, which fell (1.8)% over the first half of 2022. According to the Conference Board's press release, high inflation and tighter monetary policies will likely continue this downward trend and may result in a recession by the end of this year or the beginning of next calendar year.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** did not change from June to July, though it is 8.5% higher than in July 2021 before seasonal adjustment. Month over month, gasoline prices fell while the prices of food and shelter increased. The 8.5% year-over-year inflation rate was primarily attributable to a 10.9% increase for food, 32.9% for energy (including 44.0% for gasoline and 75.6% for oil), and 5.7% for shelter. Excluding food and energy, the year-over-year "core" CPI increased by 5.9% in July.

**ARIZONA**

Housing

In June, Arizona's 12-month total of **single-family building permits** was 45,196. This was (2.5)% below May's figure and (7.4)% below June 2021's comparable 12-month total. The 12-month total of single-family building permits has declined, year over year, in each of the last 3 months. The last time this measure turned negative was in February of 2015.

In June, Arizona's 12-month total of 20,785 **multi-family building permits** was 3.5% above the prior month and 32.2% above the level for the comparable period ending in June 2021. The 12-month total for multi-family building permits has grown, year over year, at double-digit rates in each of the last 10 months.

The **median home price** in Maricopa County rose slightly to $484,900 in July, representing a 0.8% increase above the prior month and an 18.3% increase over July 2021. While still historically high, the year-over-year median home price increase has subsided in recent months.

Tourism and Restaurants

In June, **revenue per available room** was $81.58, representing a (20.3)% decrease below May's figure and a 5.6% increase over the same month in the prior year.

**Hotel occupancy** was 63.9% in June, which is (4.4)% below May's occupancy rate and (1.1)% lower than in June 2021.

**Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport Ridership** was 3.6 million in June, representing a (5.6)% decrease from last month's ridership and a (5.5)% decrease from June 2019's figure.

According to data reported by OpenTable, on August 13, **daily restaurant reservations** were 30.9% above 2019 reservations on the comparable date.

Employment

According to the latest employment report released by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the state gained 18,300 **nonfarm jobs** in July compared to the prior month. Prior to the pandemic, nonfarm employment recorded an average loss of (19,800) jobs in July (2010-2019). The private sector recorded a gain of 21,300 jobs over the month. Prior to the pandemic, the private sector averaged a loss of (6,900) jobs in July.

Compared to the same month in the prior year, the state gained 117,700 jobs in July, an increase of 4.0%. Year-over-year gains were reported in all categories, except for Financial Activities, which recorded no gains or losses.

The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged from 3.3% in July. The U.S. unemployment rate decreased from 3.6% to 3.5% in July. Arizona's jobless rate has remained below the national average in 27 of the last 28 months.

The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) reported that a total of 3,266 **initial claims for unemployment insurance** were filed in Arizona in the week ending on August 6th. For the same week in the prior year, a total of 3,172 initial claims were filed.

According to OEO, for the week ending on July 30th, there were a total of 24,326 **continued claims for unemployment insurance** in Arizona. At this time one year ago, the number of continued claims was 38,434.

State Agency Data

As of August 1, 2022, the total **AHCCCS caseload** was 2.37 million members. Total monthly enrollment increased by 0.5% in August over July and was 7.6% higher than a year ago. Parent and child enrollment in the Traditional population increased by 0.3% in August and was 7.1% higher than a year ago.

Other Acute Care enrollment, including Prop 204 Childless Adults, Other Prop 204, Adult Expansion, and KidsCare, was 1,060,335 in August – an increase of 0.8% over July and 8.5% above last year. For August 2022, Elderly, Physically Disabled and Developmental Disabilities Long-Term Care enrollment increased by 0.1% over the prior month. At 66,471, this population is 2.0% higher than a year ago.

There were 11,177 **TANF** cash assistance recipients in July 2022, representing a 0.1% increase from June. The year-over-year number of cash benefit recipients has decreased by (21.4)%.

The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides assistance to low-income households to purchase food. In July 2022, 891,234 people received food stamp assistance. This was a 3.6% increase from June and a (0.2)% decrease since July 2021.

Based on information the Department of Child Safety provided for June 2022, **reports of child maltreatment** totaled 48,753 over the last 12 months, an increase of 2.9% over the prior year. There were 12,483 **children in out-of-home care** as of June 2022, or (16.4)% less than in June 2021. Compared to the prior month, the number of out-of-home children decreased by (1.5)%.

The Arizona Department of Correction's **inmate population** was 33,326 as of July 31, 2022. This was a decrease of (0.3)% since June 30, 2022 and a (6.8)% decrease since July 2021.

**Table 8**

**MONTHLY INDICATORS**

| Indicator | Time Period | Current Value | Change From Prior Period | Change From Prior Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Arizona** | | | | |
| *Employment* | | | | |
| - Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate | July | 3.3% | 0.0% | (1.6)% |
| - Total Unemployment Rate (discouraged/underemployed) | 2nd Q 2022 | 7.1% | (1.0)% | (4.7)% |
| - Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims | Week Ending Aug 6 | 3,266 | 2.7% | 3.0% |
| - Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims | Week Ending July 30 | 24,326 | 0.6% | (36.7)% |
| - Non-Farm Employment - Total | July | 3,025,700 | 0.6% | 4.0% |
| Manufacturing | July | 194,500 | 1.4% | 7.2% |
| Construction | July | 180,400 | 0.2% | 2.9% |
| - Average Hourly Earnings, Private Sector | July | $30.35 | 1.8% | 6.7% |
| *Building* | | | | |
| - Building Permits (12 month rolling sum) | | | | |
| Single-family | June | 45,196 | (2.5)% | (7.4)% |
| Multi-family | June | 20,785 | 3.5% | 32.2% |
| - Maricopa County/Other, Single-Family Home Sales (ARMLS) | July | 4,101 | (18.6)% | (29.8)% |
| - Maricopa County/Other, Single-Family Median Home Price (ARMLS) | July | $484,900 | 0.8% | 18.3% |
| - Maricopa Pending Foreclosures | July | 983 | (7.0)% | 20.3% |
| *Tourism and Restaurants* | | | | |
| - Phoenix Sky Harbor Air Passengers | June | 3,617,586 | (5.6)% | (5.5)% |
| - State Park Visitors | May | 283,710 | (15.3)% | (14.9)% |
| - Revenue Per Available Hotel Room | June | $81.58 | (20.3)% | 5.6% |
| - Arizona Hotel Occupancy Rate | June | 63.9% | (4.4)% | (1.1)% |
| - Az OpenTable Reservations – % Change from 2019 | August 13 | N/A | N/A | 30.9% |
| *General Measures* | | | | |
| - Arizona Personal Income, SAAR | 1st Q 2022 | $399.8 billion | 2.4% | (3.0)% |
| - Arizona Population | July 2021 | 7,276,316 | N/A | 1.4% |
| - State Debt Rating | | | | |
| Standards & Poor's/Moody's Rating | May 2015/Nov 2019 | AA / Aa1 | N/A | N/A |
| Standards & Poor's/Moody's Outlook | May 2015/Nov 2019 | Stable/Stable | N/A | N/A |
| *Agency Measures* | | | | |
| - AHCCCS Recipients | August 1st | 2,374,600 | 0.5% | 7.6% |
| Traditional Acute Care | | 1,247,800 | 0.3% | 7.1% |
| Other Acute Care | | 1,060,300 | 0.8% | 8.5% |
| Long-Term Care – Elderly & DD | | 66,500 | 0.1% | 2.0% |
| - Department of Child Safety (DCS) | | | | |
| Reports of Child Maltreatment (12-month total) | June | 48,753 | 4.9% | 2.9% |
| DCS Out-of-Home Children | June | 12,483 | (1.5%) | (16.4)% |
| Filled Caseworkers (1406 Budgeted) | June | 1,137 | 2 | (97) |
| - ADC Inmate Growth | July | 33,326 | (0.3)% | (6.8)% |
| - Department of Economic Security | | | | |
| - TANF Cash Assistance Recipients | July | 11,177 | 0.1% | (21.4)% |
| - SNAP (Food Stamps) Recipients | July | 891,234 | 3.6% | (0.2)% |
| **United States** | | | | |
| - Gross Domestic Product (Chained 2012 dollars, SAAR) | 2nd Q, 2022 (1st Estimate) | $19.7 trillion | (0.9)% | 1.6% |
| - Consumer Confidence Index (1985 = 100) | July | 95.7 | (2.7)% | (23.5)% |
| - Leading Economic Index (2016 = 100) | June | 117.1 | (0.8)% | 1.7% |
| - Consumer Price Index, SA (1982-84 = 100) | July | 296.3 | 0.0% | 8.5% |

## JLBC/JCCR Meeting Follow Up

**Department of Administration** – Report on Risk Management Administrative Expenses – Pursuant to a provision from the April 2022 meeting of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) submitted a report on the monthly expenditures for contracted Risk Management legal expenses. ADOA reported expenditures of $795,700 from the line item in July 2022 which consists of FY 2022 administrative adjustments. The FY 2022 year-to-date expenditures is $10.5 million. To-date, ADOA has utilized $1.2 million of the $3.0 million transferred to the line item in April 2022. (Rebecca Perrera)

**Arizona Western College** – Report on the Status of Revenue Bonds Projects – Pursuant to a provision from the April 2021 JCCR meeting, Arizona Western College (AWC) reported on the status and expenditures of $35.9 million for revenue bonds projects.

Of the $10.0 million allocated for a Student Residence Hall, $524,863 has been spent. The current DeAnza Hall has been demolished, and design drawings for the new residence hall are 30% complete. Construction is scheduled to be complete in January 2024.

Of the $10.0 million allocated for a Student Experience Center, $1.4 million has been spent. Design drawings are 100% complete and building construction is scheduled to be complete in August 2023.

Of the $3.0 million allocated for other campus improvement projects, $2.2 million has been spent for the installation of new cooling towers and completing roof repairs for 3 buildings. The projects were completed in May 2022. The installation of new irrigation pond pumps has been cancelled due to rising costs and the repaired pump satisfying current needs.

AWC originally allocated $12.0 million for an Allied Health Building project. Due to increasing costs, AWC reports no expenditures and is partnering with local organizations to find an alternate solution. (Cameron Mortensen)

**Pima Community College District** - Report on 2019 Bond Issue - Pursuant to provisions from the September 2018 JCCR meeting, the Pima County Community College District (PCCCD) submitted its annual project status update and expenditure report for the $65.0 million bond project to construct and renovate the Downtown Campus, East Campus, and West Campus.

PCCCD reports a change in the timeline due to unforeseen construction delays. All projects are estimated to be finished by early 2024. At the downtown campus, 2 buildings are at or near completion, and the third will begin construction in late 2022. PCCD reports total expenditures of $47.8 million as of June 30, 2022 (see *Table 1*). (Cameron Mortensen)

**Table 1**

**Expenses by Campus**

| | Budgeted Expenses | Actual Expenses |
|---|---|---|
| Downtown | $51,007,422 | $42,317,974 |
| East | 5,150,000 | 49,277 |
| West | 7,451,971 | 4,970,989 |
| Multiple Campuses | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Contingency | 890,607 | 0 |
| **Total** | **$65,000,000** | **$47,838,240** |

## Summary of Recent Agency Reports

**Department of Administration** – Human Resources Information System Contract Report – Pursuant to a provision from the July 2022 meeting of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) submitted a report detailing the selected vendor, total cost, and estimated timeline of the contract to replace the state's Human Resources Information System (HRIS).

ADOA reported that it selected the vendor CGI Technologies and Solutions. Total project costs, including vendor development and internal ADOA costs is $44,166,800 which is less than the previously anticipated cost of $68,000,000. The project is expected to be completed in FY 2025.

The project was approved by the Information Technology Authorization Committee (ITAC) on July 20, 2022. (Rebecca Perrera)

**ADOA - School Facilities Division** – Quarterly Report on Credit Enhancement Program – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-5858, the School Facilities Division (SFD) within the Arizona Department of Administration is required to submit quarterly reports on the Public School Credit Enhancement Program. The program is operated by the Governor's Office of Education. Since the last quarterly report in April 2022, no new charter operators have qualified for the program. As of June 30, 2022, 15 schools have been approved financing through the program – Academy of Math and Science (2 projects), Arizona Agribusiness and Equine Center, BASIS Schools (2 projects), Candeo Schools, Great Hearts Academies (3 projects), Highland Prep (2 schools), Legacy Traditional Schools (2 projects), Paradise Schools, and Vista College Preparatory. The total outstanding principal amount is $343.4 million. To date, there are no guaranteed financings for which the program has been required to disperse funds. The Credit Enhancement Fund balance is $106.9 million and has a leverage ratio of 3.21 (based only on the outstanding principal of issued financing). The statutory limit for the program's leverage ratio is 3.5. (Rebecca Perrera)

**Arizona Department of Administration** – Automation Projects Fund Quarterly Report and Third-Party Reports – Pursuant to an FY 2022 General Appropriation Act footnote, the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) provided its fourth quarter FY 2022 update of all current projects funded through the Automation Projects Fund (APF). ADOA evaluates the health of each project on a quarterly basis and labels each as on track, at risk, or off track. Of the 13 active projects, ADOA has labeled 4 on track, 2 are at risk, 2 are off track, 2 have not yet started, and 3 are completed. The 2 off-track projects include:

Child Support Services System Replacement (DES)
ASET continues to list the Department of Economic Security (DES) Child Support Services System Replacement project as off track as the project design and development processes are still not within the projected schedule. ADOA reported that DES has made progress in data mapping and user "story" planning. DES still plans to "re-baseline" the project schedule and submit a change request to ADOA.

ADOA Business One-Stop
ASET continues to list the ADOA Business One-Stop as off track. ADOA pushed the Phase 1 "go live" date to June 2022 (from March 2022), but as of the end of Quarter 4 (June 2022), not all APIs at were developed. ADOA has decided to release the phase 1 functionality in 4 phases, beginning with the "minimum viable product ".

Status of ITAC Projects
In its report, ADOA notes that 1 non-APF project which was approved by the Information Technology Authorization Committee (ITAC) is on-hold. ADOA's Enterprise Email project is on hold due to schedule delays with the Department of Child Safety (DCS). In addition, ADOA reported that the State Appellate Courts CMS Replacement system is off-track because the Courts have had "significant staffing resource constraints in the last quarter."

ITAC Third-Party Reports
Additionally, pursuant to A.R.S. § 18-104, any large-scale IT projects with a total cost greater than $5 million must receive third-party analysis from an independent contracted vendor. The third-party vendor is required to review and provide guidance on the project and submit quarterly reports on project progress. The Independent Verification and Validation (IVV) reports were submitted for the following projects: Business One-Stop (ADOA), Child Support Services System Replacement (DES), and School Finance System Replacement (Arizona Department of Education). The reports provided commentary on project progress that generally matched that of the quarterly APF reports from ASET. (Rebecca Perrera)

**AHCCCS** – Report on Community Health Center Graduate Medical Education Residency Positions – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2907.06, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is required to submit an annual report documenting the number of new residency positions created by community health centers and rural health clinics with approved primary care graduate medical education programs as well as the amount of monies contributed. While AHCCCS has developed the formula to distribute these monies, the agency still requires approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to implement this program. Resultantly, AHCCCS has not expended any funds to establish new GME positions.

Laws 2021, Chapter 81 required AHCCCS to create a separate graduate medical education program for qualifying community health centers and rural health clinics, with an intended start date of March 1, 2022. (Maggie Rocker)

**Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System** – Report on the American Rescue Plan Act Spending Plan – Pursuant to Laws 2022, Chapter 313, the Arizona Health

Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is required to report quarterly on any changes to the agency's Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) spending plan for the implementation of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021.

As of July 18, 2022, AHCCCS projects its ARPA HCBS spending plan will total $1.42 billion, or $(87.3) million lower than its original spending plan. Major changes include the following:

- $181.9 million in additional funding for directed payments to HCBS providers. This funding is primarily the result of a shift in funds from other initiatives, as well as the creation of a new qualifying code that allows AHCCCS to draw down additional federal monies.
- $(178.3) million in reduced funding for career/training/education initiatives to reflect removal of programs, including the amount for tuition reimbursement grants, as the grant activities are not Medicaid-compensable services.
- $(24.1) million in reduced funding for community-specific programming grants, as the requested grant activities are not Medicaid-compensable services.
- $(66.8) million in reduced funding for other initiatives, due to plan revisions and removal of select programs.

ARPA provided states a temporary 10% federal match increase for HCBS expenditures for the period beginning April 1, 2021 and ending March 31, 2022. States have until March 31, 2025, to fully expend funds. (Maggie Rocker)

**Attorney General** – Quarterly Reports on Legal Settlements – The Attorney General (AG) submitted its statutorily-required quarterly reports on the receipts to and disbursements from the Consumer Protection - Consumer Fraud (CPCF) Revolving Fund, the Antitrust Enforcement Revolving Fund, and the Consumer Restitution and Remediation Revolving Fund (including its 2 subaccounts), as well as deposits made to the General Fund.

In the third quarter of FY 2022, the AG deposited a total of $4.2 million into various consumer accounts. Of that amount, $2.4 million was deposited into the CPCF Revolving Fund, $1.2 million was deposited into the Consumer Restitution Subaccount, $617,300 was deposited into the Consumer Remediation Subaccount, and $300 was deposited into the Antitrust Enforcement Revolving Fund from settlements. In addition to the consumer account deposits, the AG made $2,800 in deposits to the General Fund from settlements.

Deposits to the CPCF Revolving Fund
The AG deposited $2.4 million into the appropriated CPCF Revolving Fund, which may be used for consumer fraud education and investigation, costs associated with the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, or any other purpose permitted by statute. This amount resulted from a $884,400 settlement with Ford Motor Company resolving allegations regarding deceptive acts in connection with advertisement of fuel economy and payload capacity for specific car models, $826,600 in residual funds from a larger settlement with Standard & Poor's and General Motors in FY 2016 resolving allegations regarding misrepresenting financial ratings of structured finance securities to investors, $325,000 from a settlement with Vivint Inc. resolving allegations regarding deceptive acts in connection with advertising home security services, small legal settlements, transfers, and interest income. As of June 30, 2022, the fund had an unencumbered balance of $35.1 million.

Deposits to Antitrust Enforcement Revolving Fund
The AG deposited $300 into the appropriated Antitrust Enforcement Revolving Fund, which may be used for antitrust enforcement expenses, excluding attorney compensation. This amount resulted from small legal settlements. As of June 30, 2022, the fund had an unencumbered balance of $1.2 million.

Deposits to the Consumer Restitution Subaccount
The AG deposited $1.2 million into the non-appropriated Consumer Restitution Subaccount to compensate specific entities for economic loss resulting from consumer fraud. This amount resulted from $422,600 from a settlement with Landmark Home Warranty resolving allegations regarding deceptive acts related to its "expedited services" policy; $305,000 from a settlement with Pinnacle Nissan resolving allegations of deceptive acts in connection with online advertising/sale of vehicles, "add-on" accessories, and sales calls; small legal settlements; and interest income. As of June 30, 2022, the fund had an unencumbered balance of $6.4 million. These funds are specifically earmarked for restitution payments.

Deposits to the Consumer Remediation Subaccount
The AG deposited $617,300 into the partially-appropriated Consumer Remediation Subaccount, which is used to rectify violations of consumer protection laws. This amount resulted from $571,200 from a settlement with McKinsey & Company Inc. resolving allegations regarding deceptive acts related to its role in promoting drugs

manufactured by opioid companies, small legal settlements, and interest income. As of June 30, 2022, the fund had an unencumbered balance of $11.6 million.

Deposits to the General Fund
The AG deposited $2,800 into the General Fund. This amount resulted from small legal settlements. (Ryan Fleischman)

**Attorney General** – Quarterly Report on Child and Family Advocacy Center Fund Expenditures – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-191.11, the Attorney General (AG) submitted its quarterly report on expenditures from the Child and Family Advocacy Center Fund (CFAF), which funds nonprofit and government entities that serve victims of child abuse or investigate and prosecute their abusers.

Through the fourth quarter of FY 2022, the AG has expended $600,000 from the CFAF. The fund has an unencumbered fund balance of $100,000 as of June 30, 2022. (Ryan Fleischman)

**Attorney General** – Quarterly Report on Internet Crimes Against Children Enforcement Fund Expenditures – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-199, the Attorney General (AG) submitted its quarterly report on expenditures from the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Enforcement Fund and progress made towards ICAC goals. The ICAC Enforcement Fund receives an annual deposit of $900,000 in revenues from lottery games that are sold from a vending machine in age restricted areas. Monies in the fund are utilized to support the ICAC Task Force, which is housed within the Phoenix Police Department and works with federal, state, and local law enforcement to investigate technology-facilitated sexual exploitation of children.

Through the fourth quarter of FY 2022, the AG received $675,000 for deposit into the ICAC Enforcement Fund. A total of $407,700 was expended from the fund balance in the fourth quarter of FY 2022 to help pay for the operating costs of the ICAC Task Force. As of June 30, 2022, the ICAC Enforcement Fund had an unencumbered fund balance of $1.4 million. (Ryan Fleischman)

**Arizona Department of Education** – Report on ESSER Expenditures – Pursuant to an FY 2023 General Appropriation Act footnote, the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) reported on expenditure of monies allocated to the Superintendent of Public Instruction from the federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund through June 30, 2022. ADE reports that the department and Local Education Agencies (LEAs) (i.e. school districts and charter schools) have expended $1.19 billion of ESSER monies through the end of FY 2022. Given Arizona's total ESSER allocation of $4.01 billion, there are $2.82 billion of ESSER monies that remain unexpended.

The $1.19 billion of year-to-date expenditures include the following amounts:

- $1.11 billion for direct allocations to LEAs. ADE is required to allocate a minimum of 90% of ESSER monies for direct distributions to school districts and charter schools.
- $80.3 million for discretionary allocations by ADE.
- $2.0 million is for summer enrichment programs
- $1.3 million for ADE administrative expenses
- $304,800 is for programs to address learning loss
- $241,400 is for afterschool programs.

The final deadline for ESSER expenditures is September 30, 2024. (Patrick Moran)

**Department of Emergency and Military Affairs** –Report on the Status of Yuma County Fairgrounds Relocation Project – Pursuant to an FY 2022 Capital Outlay footnote, the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) submitted a report detailing the current status of the expenditures and the progress in relocating the Yuma County fairgrounds.

DEMA reported that Yuma County is working with a vendor to design the civil plans for the project at a total cost of $65,700. Yuma County is currently in the process of hiring an architect to design the relocation of the commercial building which is necessary for the fair to be completely relocated.

The project is scheduled in 3 phases for construction. Phase 1 will entail site grading, utilities work, and burying an irrigation canal. Construction for this phase is slated to begin in November 2022 and finish by March 2023. Phase 2 will include the relocation of electrical power infrastructure, perimeter fencing, paving and lighting of parking lots, ADA compliance, relocation of ticketing gates and concession buildings, relocation of the shop and fuel pump, installation of utilities, and demolition. Construction for this phase is slated to begin after the fair in April 2023 and finish by October 2023. Phase 3 will include the construction of the commercial building. Construction for this phase slated to begin after the fair in April 2023 and finish by December 2023. (Jordan Johnston)

**Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs -** Report on Readiness Centers – Pursuant to provisions from the September 2018 and September 2019 JCCR meetings, the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) submitted status updates on expenditures for construction of the Tucson Readiness Center and the West Valley Readiness Center.

The FY 2019 Capital Outlay Bill appropriated $3.8 million from the state General Fund to DEMA for construction of the Tucson Readiness Center. Laws 2021, Chapter 406 extended the lapsing date for this appropriation to FY 2026. The FY 2023 Capital Outlay Bill appropriated an additional $1.8 million from the state General Fund for the project.

As of July 31, 2022, DEMA reports that no monies from the appropriation for the Tucson Valley Readiness Center have been spent. When reviewed at the September 2018 JCCR meeting, the original construction start date was March 2021 with completion in December 2021. DEMA now reports an estimated construction start date of October 2022, with project completion in January 2025. In addition, DEMA reports that 96% of federal matching monies have been received for this project.

The FY 2020 Capital Outlay Bill appropriated $3.9 million from the state General Fund to DEMA for construction of the West Valley readiness center. Laws 2021, Chapter 406 extended the lapsing date of this appropriation to FY 2026.

As of July 31, 2022, DEMA reports that no monies from the appropriation for the West Valley Readiness Center have been spent. When reviewed at the September 2019 JCCR meeting, the original construction start date was December 2021 with completion in October 2023. DEMA now reports an estimated construction start date of April 2024, with project completion in September 2025. DEMA states that the delay is due to U.S. Department of Defense budget reprogramming of military construction, delaying the federal match award until Federal FY 2024. (Jordan Johnston)

**Department of Health Services** – Report on Expenditures from Justice Reinvestment Fund and Medical Marijuana Fund – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-147, the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to report to JLBC by July 1 annually any monies transferred to the department from the Justice Reinvestment Fund (A.R.S. § 36-2863) and the Medical Marijuana Fund (A.R.S. § 36-2817). The report must detail expenditures by program as well as grants distributed by DHS.

DHS reported a total of $1.7 million in expenditures from the Justice Reinvestment Fund in FY 2022. Of this amount, DHS expended $697,800 on high risk perinatal services, $646,800 on emergency medical services operating expenses, $36,100 on the department's Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, and the remaining $290,300 on administrative costs.

DHS also reported total expenditures from the Medical Marijuana Fund in FY 2021 and FY 2022 of $36.6 million. Of this amount, $31.4 million funded transfers, including statutory transfers required by A.R.S. § 36-2817 to non-DHS agencies. Other expenditures included $2.9 million for grants to outside organizations and local governments. (Maggie Rocker)

**Arizona Department of Transportation** – Annual Report on ServiceArizona Retained Fees – Pursuant to an FY 2023 General Appropriation Act footnote, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) reported on the state's share of fees retained by the ServiceArizona vendor in the prior fiscal year.

As an authorized third party, the vendor for ServiceArizona (the state's vehicle registration renewal website) retains a portion of each transaction it completes, including those for the vehicle license tax, registration fees and title fees, among others. The vendor for ServiceArizona keeps roughly half of its retained fees as compensation. The other half of the retained fees belong to the state and are treated as non-appropriated monies by ADOT. The state's share is retained and managed by the ServiceArizona vendor, which disburses funds directly to vendors on behalf of the state, as directed by ADOT.

In FY 2022, the state's share of the retained fees totaled $17.5 million. The vendor spent $17.4 million in FY 2022 on behalf of ADOT. The largest portion of these monies ($8.3 million) were spent on stabilization, enhancement, and operations of the Motor Vehicle Modernization (MvM) automation project, which updated the Motor Vehicle Department (MVD) computer system. The MvM project was completed on June 30, 2020. The system provides MVD customer service representatives with a suite of new applications for motor vehicle transactions. In addition, residents of Arizona can use the MVD customer portal (AZ MVD Now) which offers 44 online services; the AZ MVD Now project has previously received enhancements funded by ServiceArizona fees. The department anticipates continued enhancements to the MvM system, including the deployment of the motor carrier management system and upgrading MVD's insurance verification system.

Besides funding for MvM stabilization, enhancement, and operations, the remaining $9.1 million was spent as follows:

- $4.5 million for operations and production support.
- $2.9 million for MAX extensions and new technologies
- $1.6 million for ADOT MvM strategic initiatives.
- $167,800 for contract administration.

(Jordan Johnston)

**Arizona Department of Transportation** – Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Division Wait Times – Pursuant to an FY 2022 General Appropriation Act footnote, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) reported on Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) field office customer wait times. Between arrival at an MVD office and departure, the average customer experience time in metropolitan areas decreased from 27.0 minutes in FY 2021 to 21.4 minutes in FY 2022. Average customer experience times in metropolitan areas ranged from 17.7 minutes in the Tucson North office to 29.2 minutes in the South Mountain office in FY 2022. In non-metropolitan areas, the average customer experience time decreased from 26.6 minutes in FY 2021 to 19.8 minutes in FY 2022. In addition to customer experience time, the department measures the percent of customers spending more than 15 minutes waiting in the lobby. This metric decreased from 34.9% in FY 2021 to 24.5% in FY 2022 in metropolitan areas and decreased from 30.5% to 25.0% over the same time period in non-metropolitan areas.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the department reports that many transactions that occurred during FY 2022 took place over the phone. In response to the pandemic, the MVD converted all field customer service representatives to a single call center queue and began requiring that customers call prior to coming to an office. The overall average speed to answer phone calls decreased from 18 minutes in FY 2021 to 5 minutes in FY 2022.

The number of customers visiting MVD field offices declined by (43.0)% from 0.8 million customer visits in FY 2021 to 0.5 million in FY 2022. In addition, kiosk transactions decreased by (34.0)% from FY 2021 to FY 2022 and transactions via ServiceArizona (the state's vehicle registration renewal website) decreased by (37.3)% from FY 2021 to FY 2022, from 5.1 million to 3.2 million. ADOT attributes the decline in ServiceArizona transactions to the creation of the AZ MVD Now portal which offers MVD services online and the way transactions are counted in the new system. The AZ MVD Now portal processed 2.0 million transactions in FY 2022, an increase of 33.3% from FY 2021. ADOT attributed the overall decline in online activity to how transactions are recorded in MVD Now, which combines certain transactions that would be recorded as multiple transactions in ServiceArizona into a single transaction.

The number of transactions for vehicle registration renewal by mail decreased by (30.9)% from FY 2021 to FY 2022, while the average turnaround time for vehicle registration renewal by mail was 1 day in FY 2022. (Jordan Johnston)

**State Treasurer** – Report on Expenditures of Interest Earnings – Pursuant to a General Appropriation Act footnote, the State Treasurer submitted a report on expenditures of interest earnings for services pursuant to A.R.S. § 35-315 and 35-318. Expenditures totaled $7.6 million in FY 2021, $6.8 million in FY 2022, and they are projected to total $8.5 million in FY 2023. These costs are paid from General Fund interest earnings. Expenditure categories include: banking service contracts (which make up the bulk of total expenditures), custodial banking services, administration and information technology (including general ledger replacement), payment card industry compliance, external investment management services and investment advisory and support services. (Nate Belcher)

**Arizona Board of Regents** – Report on University Retention and Graduation Rates – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-1626, the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) is required to submit an annual report on retention and graduation rates at each university campus.

ABOR reports retention and graduation rates based on the federal government's definitions, which track the outcomes of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students after 1 year for retention rates and after 6 years for graduation rates. The standard federal definitions of retention and graduation rates exclude community college and transfer students.

- Fall 2021 retention rates reflect the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who initially enrolled in fall 2020 and who re-enrolled in the same university in fall 2021.
  - Arizona State University (ASU) 86.0%; Northern Arizona University (NAU) 74.5%; and the University of Arizona (UA) 84.0%.

- Six-year graduation rates reflect the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who received their degree within 6 years of their initial fall enrollment at the same university. The report shows the percentage of students who enrolled in fall 2014 who graduated from the same university within 6 years (by spring 2021).
    - ASU 66.9%; NAU 59.0%; UA 64.3%.

ABOR also uses a 4-year community college transfer graduation rate to monitor student progress, citing student mobility as a significant factor in postsecondary education.

- The 4-year community college transfer graduation rates for students who transfer to an ABOR university from community college and graduate within 4 years:
    - ASU 73.2%; NAU 73.0%; UA 67.3%

(Morgan Dorcheus)

**Arizona Board of Regents** – Report on Private Leases - Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-792D, the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) is biennially required to submit a report on all approved office leases that exceeded the Lease Cost Review Board's (LCRB) estimated average cost per square foot for privately-owned office space during the prior 2 years. According to the report, ABOR approved the following new or renewed lease contracts:

- 4 leases that exceeded the LCRB's $22.93 average cost per square foot in FY 2021.
- 4 leases that exceeded the LCRB's $22.93 average cost per square foot in FY 2022.

Including lease contracts continuing from prior years that did not require renewal, 41 university leases exceeded the LCRB's average cost per square foot as of FY 2022. (Cameron Mortensen)

# Arizona Economic Trends

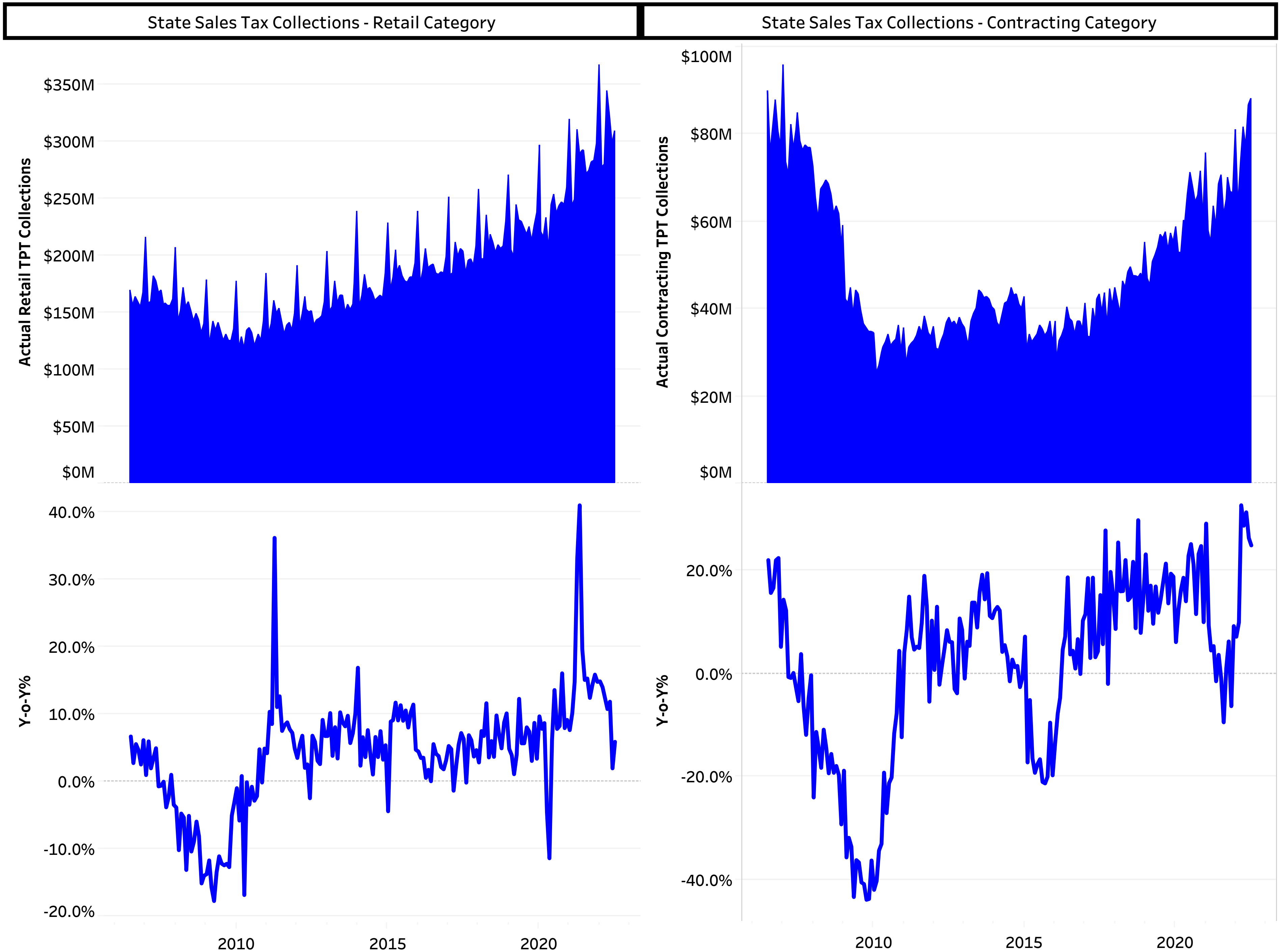
## August 2022

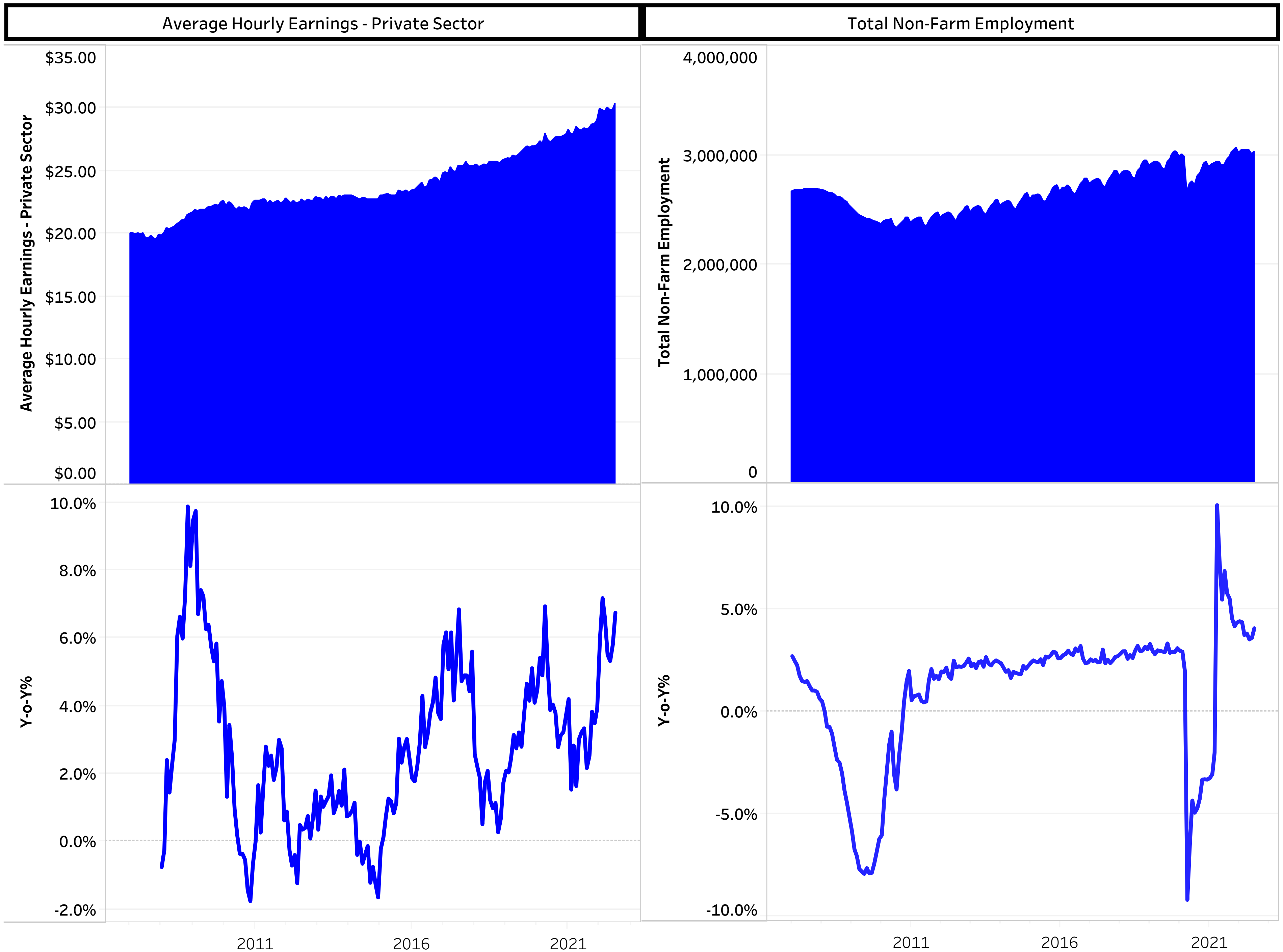
**Page:** 

## Appendix A



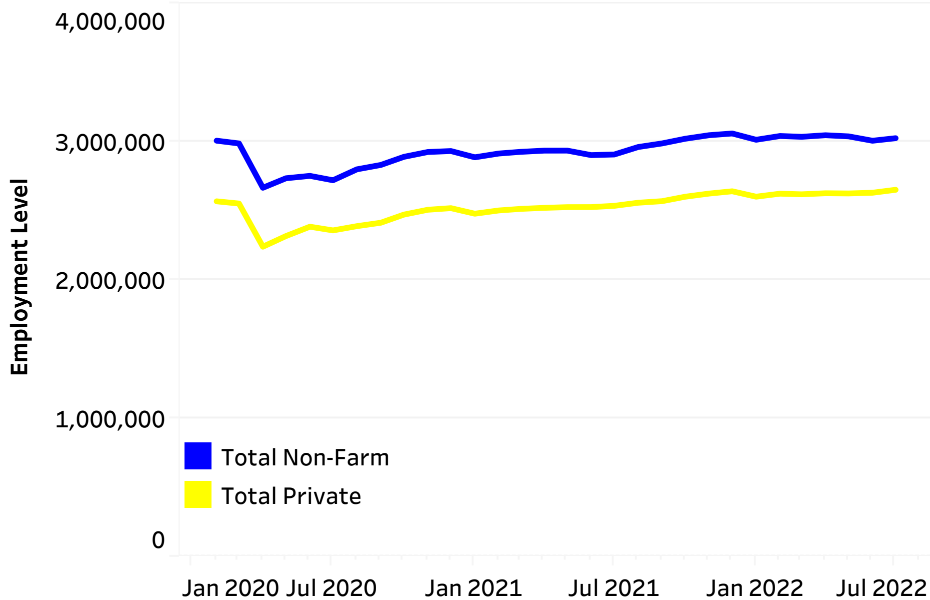
*Link to Most Recent Arizona Economic Trends Tableau Dashboard*


State Sales Tax Collections - Retail Category
State Sales Tax Collections - Contracting Category
Actual Retail TPT Collections
$350M
$300M
$250M
$200M
$150M
$100M
$50M
$0M
Actual Contracting TPT Collections
$100M
$80M
$60M
$40M
$20M
$0M
Y-o-Y%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
-10.0%
-20.0%
Y-o-Y%
20.0%
0.0%
-20.0%
-40.0%
2010
2015
2020
2010
2015
2020

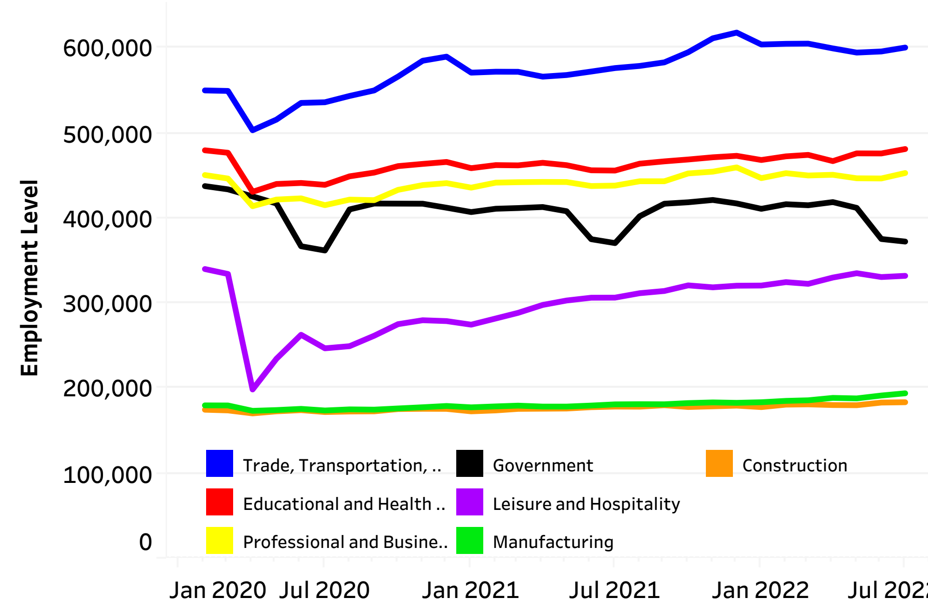


Average Hourly Earnings - Private Sector
Total Non-Farm Employment
Average Hourly Earnings - Private Sector
$35.00
$30.00
$25.00
$20.00
$15.00
$10.00
$5.00
$0.00
Total Non-Farm Employment
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
Y-o-Y%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%
-2.0%
Y-o-Y%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
-5.0%
-10.0%
2011
2016
2021
2011
2016
2021

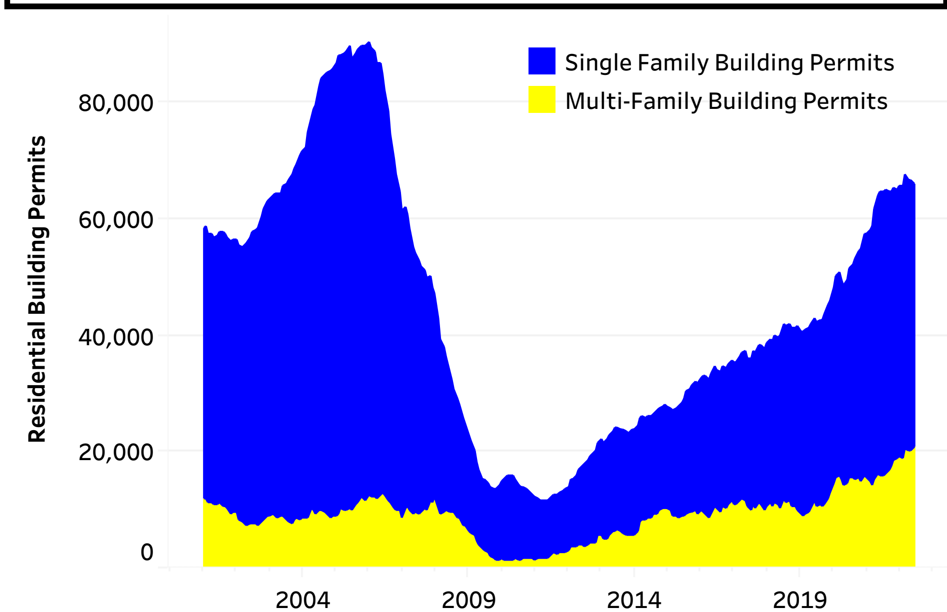
## Arizona Total Non-Farm vs Total Private Employment



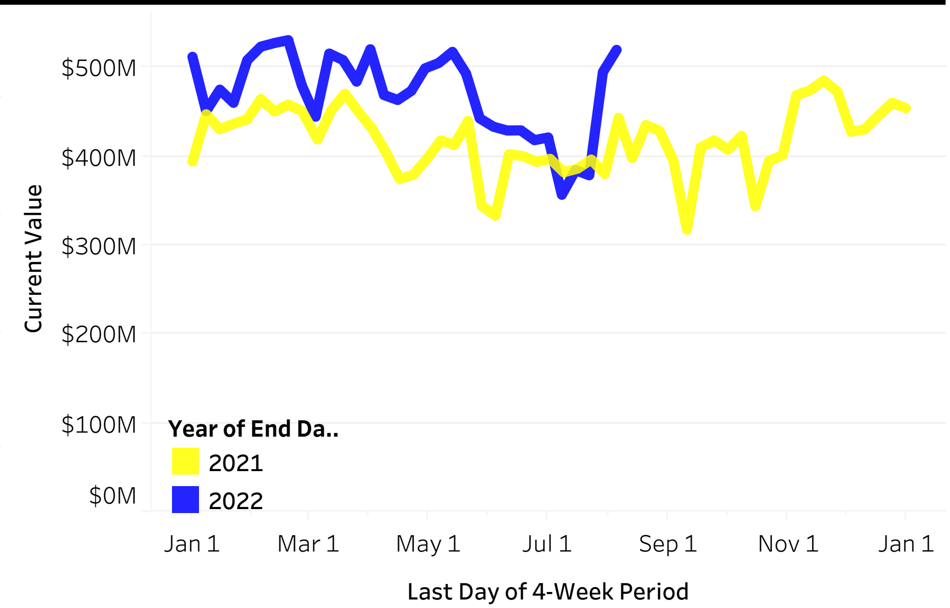

## Arizona Employment by Category



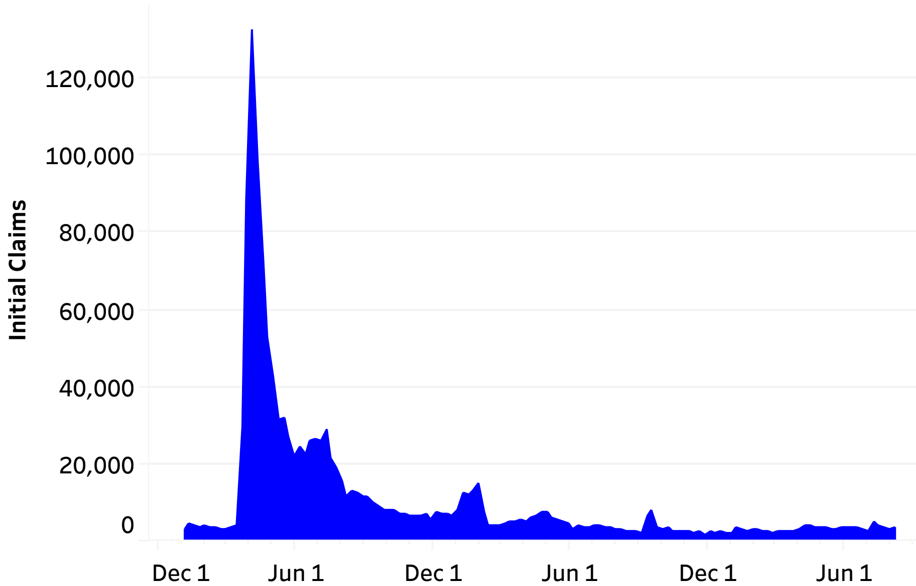

## Residential Building Permits




## Rolling 4-Week Withholding Total

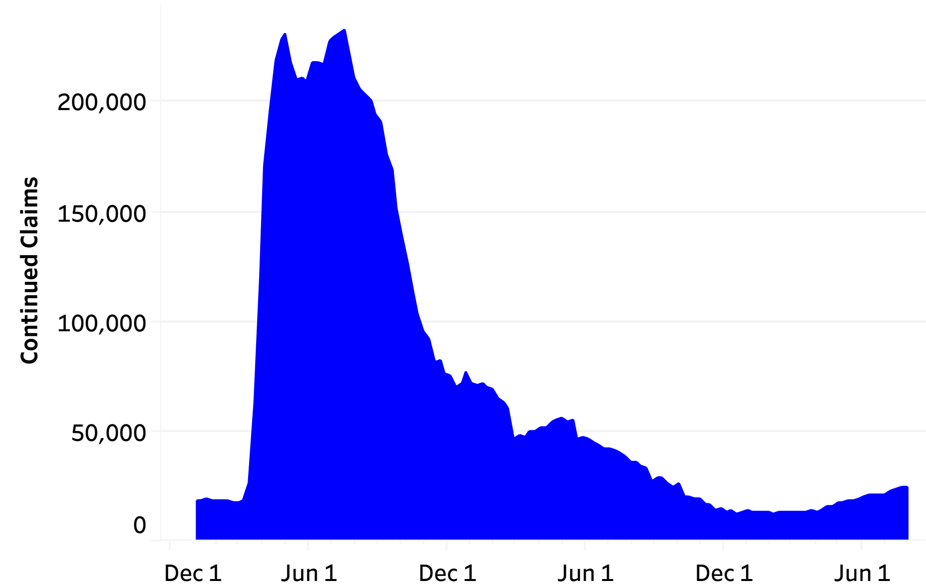


Initial Unemployment Insurance Weekly Claims



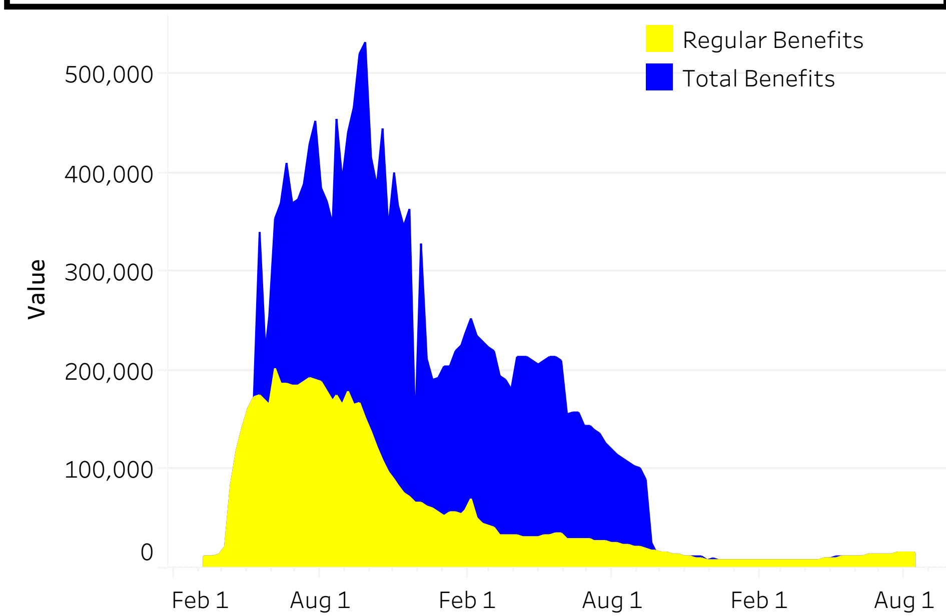

Reported Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims and Continued Claims do not include claims associated with the federally funded Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Weekly Claims

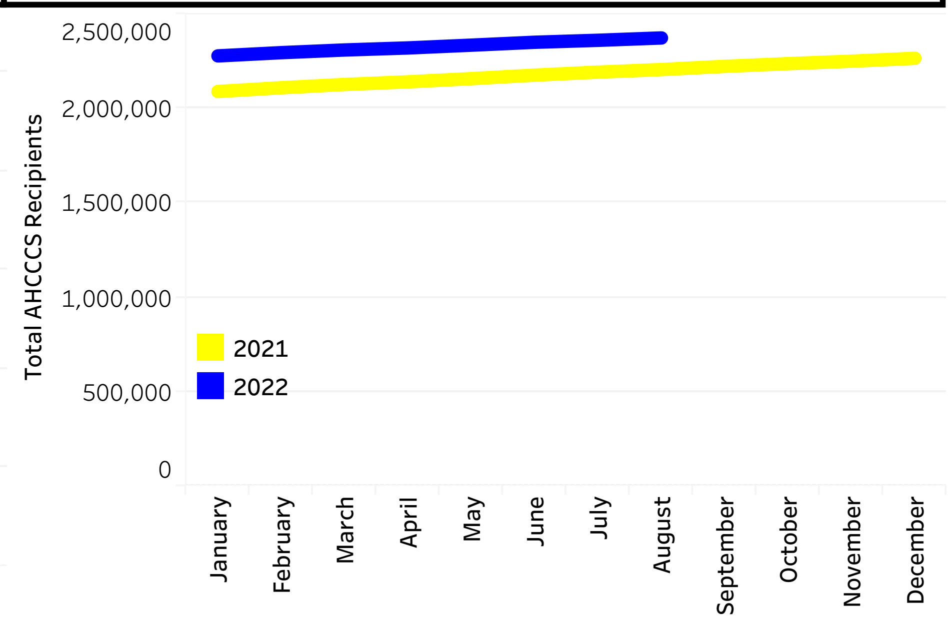



Reported Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims and Continued Claims do not include claims associated with the federally funded Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program.

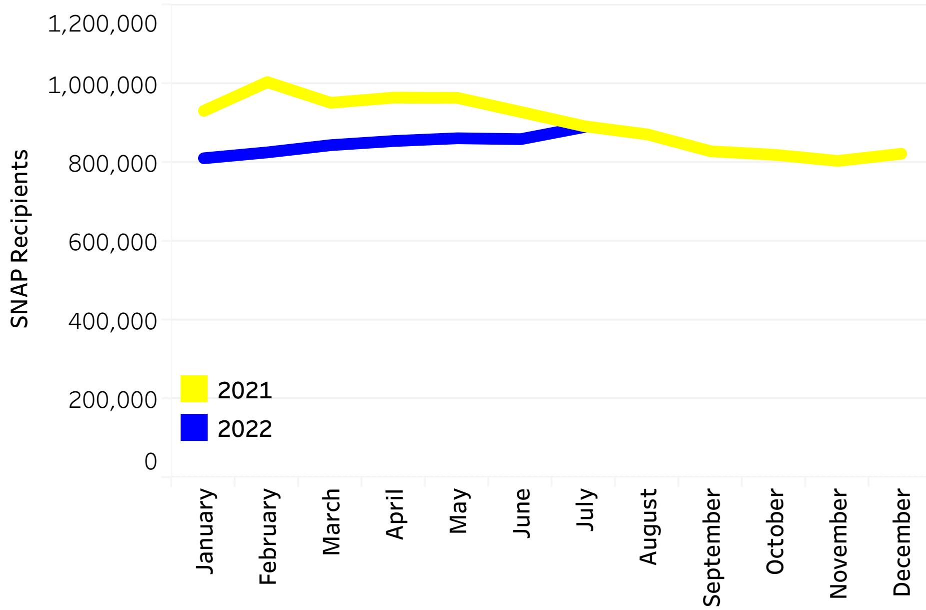
Unduplicated Unemployment Insurance Claimants



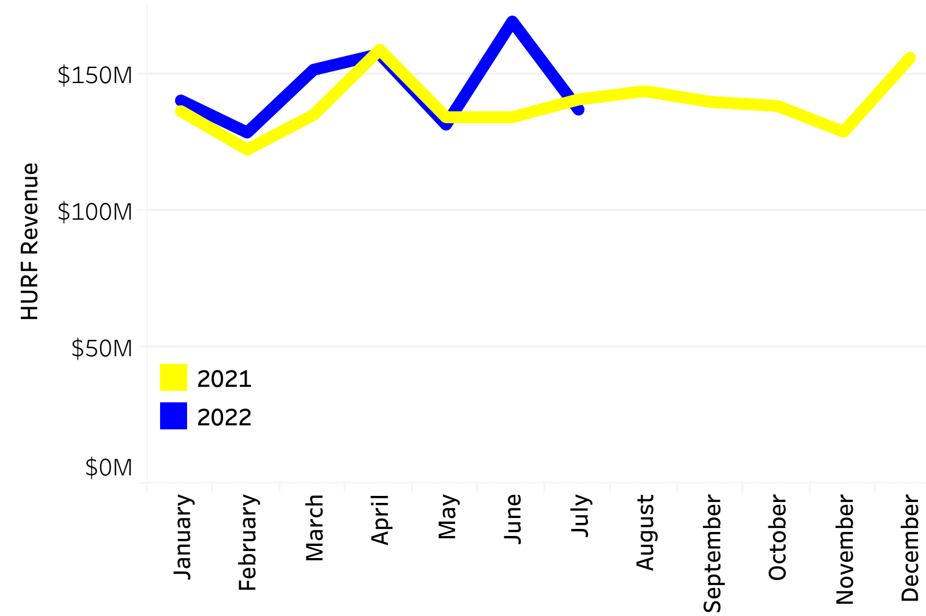

AHCCCS Recipients



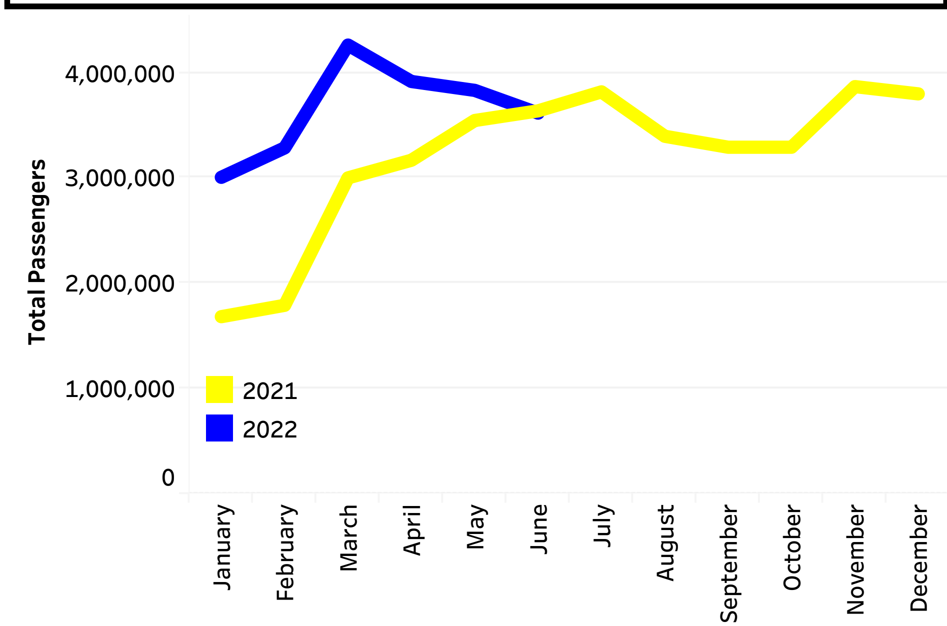
SNAP Recipients



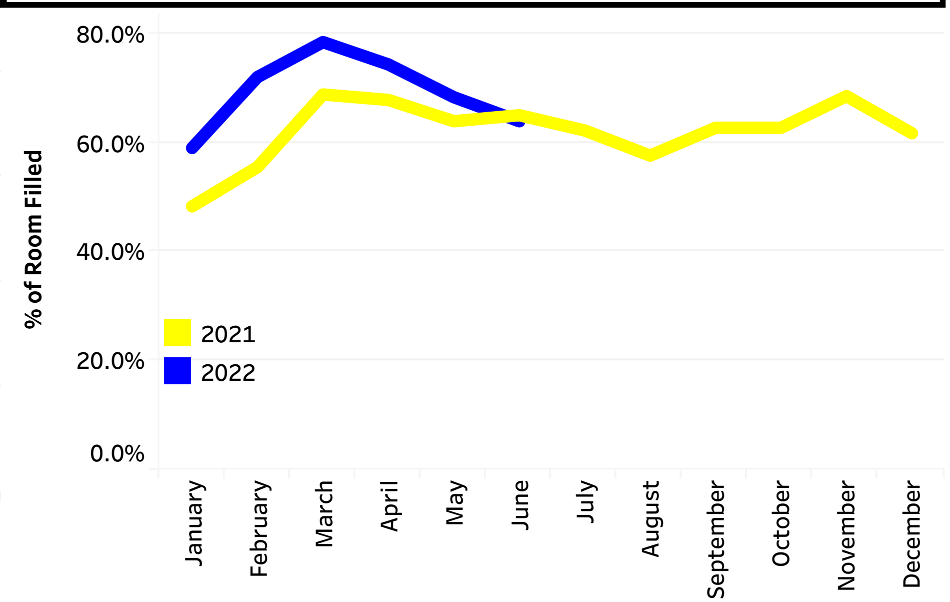

HURF Revenue



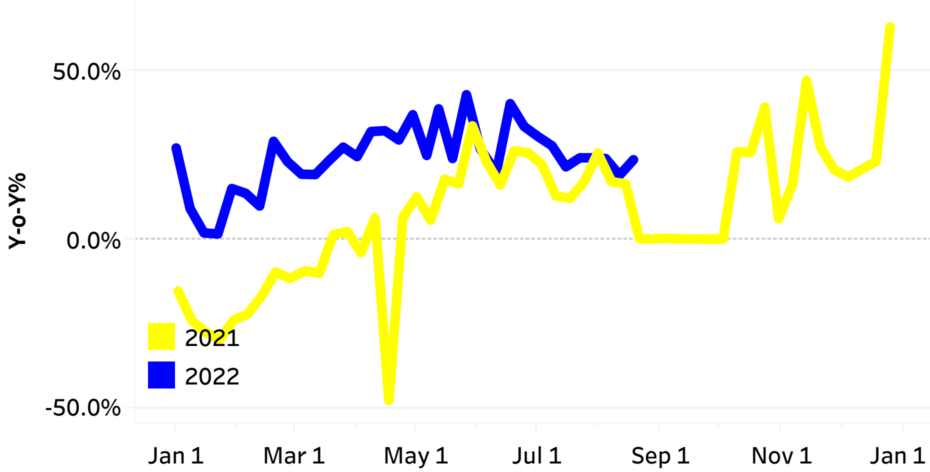

Sky Harbor Total Passengers




Arizona Hotel Occupancy



Arizona OpenTable Saturday Reservations




The 2021 and 2022 OpenTable data displays the change in seated diners from 2019, rather than the year-over-year change from 2020.