

Economic Impact of Professional Basketball Teams on Local Economies Ariel Zillinski

Abstract

This paper examines the economic impact of professional basketball teams on local economies, focusing on job creation, local business revenue, real estate markets, tax revenues, and tourism. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, we analyze data from multiple cities hosting NBA teams, complemented by case studies to provide in-depth insights. Our findings indicate that professional basketball teams significantly contribute to local employment and business growth, particularly in the hospitality and retail sectors. Additionally, we observe positive effects on the real estate market, with increased property values and new developments around stadium areas. The analysis also highlights substantial tax revenue generation for local governments, which supports public spending on infrastructure and community services. However, the benefits are not uniformly distributed, and some negative externalities, such as increased congestion and potential displacement, are identified. This research provides valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders considering the economic implications of hosting professional basketball teams and underscores the need for strategic planning to maximize benefits and mitigate downsides.

Keywords: economic impact, professional basketball teams, local economies, job creation, business reviews, real estate market, urban development

Introduction

Professional basketball teams play a pivotal role in shaping the economic landscapes of their host cities. Beyond the excitement of games, these teams contribute significantly to local economies through job creation, increased business revenues, and enhanced real estate markets. This paper aims to explore the multifaceted economic impact of professional basketball teams, particularly NBA franchises, on their local communities. By examining employment trends, business growth, real estate developments, tax revenues, and tourism influx, we provide a comprehensive analysis of the benefits and challenges associated with hosting a professional basketball team. Through a mixed-methods approach, including case studies of several cities with NBA teams, this study offers valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders. Our findings will inform strategies to maximize economic benefits while addressing potential downsides, ensuring that the presence of professional basketball teams contributes positively to urban development and community well-being.



Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to analyze the economic impact of professional basketball teams on local economies. We utilize both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effects.

Data Sources: Quantitative data is collected from economic reports, local business statistics, employment data, real estate market trends, and tax revenue records. Qualitative data is gathered through surveys and interviews with local business owners, city officials, and residents.

Data Collection: We select several cities with NBA teams for in-depth case studies. Surveys and interviews are conducted to gather firsthand insights into the local economic impact. Additionally, we use secondary data from government and industry reports to supplement our findings.

Data Analysis: Quantitative data is analyzed using econometric modeling and statistical techniques to identify trends and correlations. Qualitative data is thematically analyzed to highlight key insights and perspectives from stakeholders.

Comparative Analysis: We compare the economic impacts across different cities to identify common patterns and unique variations. This helps in understanding the broader implications and specific factors influencing the economic benefits and challenges of hosting professional basketball teams.

By integrating multiple data sources and analytical methods, this study provides a robust and nuanced analysis of the economic impact of professional basketball teams on local economies.

Discussion - Case Studies

Case Study 1: Los Angeles Lakers

The Los Angeles Lakers, one of the NBA's most iconic teams, have a profound economic impact on Los Angeles. The team's home games at the Staples Center attract thousands of fans, significantly boosting local businesses, particularly in the hospitality and retail sectors. Restaurants, bars, and hotels around the arena experience increased patronage on game days. The Lakers' presence also spurred real estate development in the area, leading to rising property values and new commercial ventures. Tax revenues from ticket sales, merchandise, and associated spending contribute to the city's budget, supporting public services and



infrastructure projects. However, the influx of visitors also brings challenges such as increased traffic congestion and higher living costs, which can affect long-term residents.

Case Study 2: Milwaukee Bucks

The Milwaukee Bucks' impact on Milwaukee provides another illustrative example. Since the opening of the Fiserv Forum in 2018, the surrounding Deer District has transformed into a bustling entertainment hub. The arena and adjacent development projects have created numerous jobs, both permanent and temporary, significantly reducing local unemployment rates. Local businesses report substantial revenue increases, particularly on game nights and during the playoffs. The success of the Bucks has also drawn tourists, boosting the hospitality sector. Furthermore, the team's involvement in community initiatives and corporate social responsibility programs has fostered a positive relationship with residents. However, there have been concerns about the displacement of lower-income residents due to rising property values and rents in the area.

Case Study 3: Oklahoma City Thunder

The Oklahoma City Thunder's establishment in 2008 had a transformative economic impact on Oklahoma City. The team's presence has revitalized the downtown area, particularly around the Paycom Center. New restaurants, bars, and retail stores have opened, creating a vibrant economic environment. Employment opportunities have expanded, with the arena and related businesses providing numerous jobs. The Thunder's games and related events draw significant numbers of visitors, increasing tourism and hospitality revenues. The city has also benefited from increased tax revenues, which have been reinvested into public infrastructure and services. Despite these benefits, some challenges include managing increased traffic and ensuring that economic growth benefits all segments of the population.

Comparative Analysis

Comparing these case studies highlights several common themes and unique differences. In all three cities, the presence of an NBA team has significantly boosted local economies by creating jobs, increasing business revenues, and spurring real estate development. The hospitality and retail sectors, in particular, benefit from the influx of fans and tourists. Tax revenues from various sources associated with the teams also contribute to public budgets, supporting infrastructure and community services.

However, the challenges vary by city. Los Angeles faces issues related to traffic congestion and rising living costs, while Milwaukee grapples with potential displacement of lower-income residents. Oklahoma City's primary challenge is managing increased traffic and ensuring



equitable economic benefits. These case studies underscore the importance of strategic planning and policy interventions to maximize the positive economic impact of professional basketball teams while addressing potential downsides.

In conclusion, the economic impact of professional basketball teams extends beyond the confines of the arena, influencing various aspects of local economies. By understanding these impacts through detailed case studies, policymakers and stakeholders can better harness the benefits and mitigate the challenges associated with hosting a professional basketball team.

Results

Our analysis reveals that professional basketball teams significantly enhance local economies across several key metrics.

- 1. **Job Creation**: In Los Angeles, the Lakers' presence supports thousands of jobs in the hospitality, retail, and service industries. Similarly, the Bucks have created numerous employment opportunities in Milwaukee, particularly in the Deer District, while the Thunder has boosted job growth in Oklahoma City's downtown area.
- 2. **Business Revenue**: Local businesses in all three cities experience substantial revenue increases on game days. Restaurants, bars, and retail stores benefit from the influx of fans, with noticeable spikes during the playoffs.
- 3. **Real Estate Development**: The presence of NBA teams drives real estate development. Property values around the Staples Center, Fiserv Forum, and Paycom Center have risen, leading to new commercial and residential projects.
- 4. **Tax Revenues**: Increased economic activity generates significant tax revenues for local governments. These funds are reinvested into public services and infrastructure, benefiting the broader community.
- 5. **Tourism**: NBA teams attract tourists, boosting the hospitality sector. Hotels and other tourism-related businesses see increased occupancy and spending.

However, challenges such as traffic congestion, rising living costs, and potential displacement of residents highlight the need for strategic planning to ensure equitable benefits.



Conclusion

The presence of professional basketball teams has a substantial positive impact on local economies. Our analysis of the Los Angeles Lakers, Milwaukee Bucks, and Oklahoma City Thunder demonstrates significant contributions to job creation, business revenue, real estate development, tax revenues, and tourism. These benefits manifest through increased employment opportunities, enhanced business activities, rising property values, and boosted local government revenues, which support public services and infrastructure improvements.

However, the economic advantages come with challenges. Issues such as traffic congestion, rising living costs, and potential displacement of lower-income residents need careful consideration. Each city's experience underscores the importance of strategic planning and targeted policy interventions to maximize the positive effects while mitigating negative consequences.

Policymakers and stakeholders must leverage these insights to develop comprehensive strategies that ensure the benefits of hosting professional basketball teams are distributed equitably across the community. By addressing potential downsides proactively, cities can foster sustainable economic growth and enhance the overall well-being of their residents.

In conclusion, while professional basketball teams significantly boost local economies, balanced and inclusive approaches are essential to fully realize their potential and address associated challenges. This study provides a foundation for informed decision-making and future research in the economic impact of sports teams on urban development.

References

- 1. Baade, R. A., & Matheson, V. A. (2001). Home Run or Wild Pitch? Assessing the Economic Impact of Major League Baseball's All-Star Game. *Journal of Sports Economics, 2*(4), 307-327.
- 2. Coates, D., & Humphreys, B. R. (2003). The Effect of Professional Sports on Earnings and Employment in the Services and Retail Sectors in US Cities. *Regional Science and Urban Economics, 33*(2), 175-198.
- 3. Coates, D., & Humphreys, B. R. (2008). Do Economists Reach a Conclusion on Subsidies for Sports Franchises, Stadiums, and Mega-Events? *Econ Journal Watch, 5*(3), 294-315.
- 4. Crompton, J. L. (1995). Economic Impact Analysis of Sports Facilities and Events: Eleven Sources of Misapplication. *Journal of Sport Management, 9*(1), 14-35.
- 5. Delaney, K. J., & Eckstein, R. (2003). Public Dollars, Private Stadiums: The Battle over Building Sports Stadiums. *Rutgers University Press*.



- 6. Fenn, A. J., & Crooker, J. R. (2009). Estimating Local Welfare Generated by an NFL Team under Credible Threat of Relocation. *Southern Economic Journal, 76*(1), 198-223.
- 7. Humphreys, B. R., & Zhou, L. (2015). Sports Facilities, Agglomeration, and Urban Redevelopment. *Regional Science and Urban Economics, 54*, 60-73.
- 8. Johnson, B. K., Mondello, M. J., & Whitehead, J. C. (2006). The Value of Public Goods Generated by a National Football League Team. *Journal of Sport Management, 20*(1), 135-152.
- 9. Lertwachara, K., & Cochran, J. J. (2007). An Event Study of the Economic Impact of Professional Sport Franchises on Local U.S. Economies. *Journal of Sports Economics, 8*(3), 244-254.
- 10. Long, J. G. (2013). Public/Private Partnerships for Major League Sports Facilities. *Routledge*.
- 11. Matheson, V. A. (2006). Mega-Events: The Effect of the World's Biggest Sporting Events on Local, Regional, and National Economies. *College of the Holy Cross, Department of Economics Faculty Research Series, Paper No. 06-10*.
- 12. Miller, P. A. (2002). The Economic Impact of Sports Stadium Construction: The Case of Major League Baseball. *Journal of Sports Economics, 3*(3), 307-327.
- 13. Noll, R. G., & Zimbalist, A. (1997). Sports, Jobs, and Taxes: The Economic Impact of Sports Teams and Stadiums. *Brookings Institution Press*.
- 14. Owen, J. G. (2006). The Intangible Benefits of Sports Teams. *Public Finance and Management, 6*(3), 321-345.
- 15. Porter, P. K. (1999). Mega-Sports Events as Municipal Investments: A Critique of Impact Analysis. In J. Fizel, E. Gustafson, & L. Hadley (Eds.), *Sports Economics: Current Research* (pp. 61-73). *Praeger Publishers*.
- 16. Quirk, J., & Fort, R. D. (1992). Pay Dirt: The Business of Professional Team Sports. *Princeton University Press*.
- 17. Rosentraub, M. S. (1999). Major League Losers: The Real Cost of Sports and Who's Paying for It. *Basic Books*.
- 18. Santo, C. A. (2005). The Economic Impact of Sports Stadiums: Recasting the Analysis in Context. *Journal of Urban Affairs, 27*(2), 177-192.
- 19. Siegfried, J., & Zimbalist, A. (2000). The Economics of Sports Facilities and Their Communities. *Journal of Economic Perspectives, 14*(3), 95-114.
- 20. Winfree, J. A., & Fort, R. (2012). Economic Efficiency in the Allocation of Professional Sports Franchises. *Journal of Sports Economics, 13*(4), 407-426.