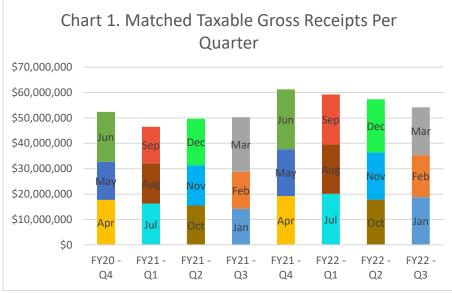
## **Quarterly Economic Summary** Sierra County

Released: June 2022

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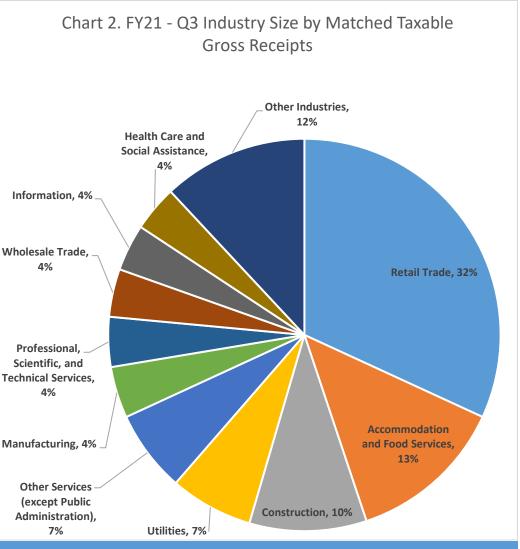




Thirty of 33 counties continued significant year-over-year economic growth in the third guarter of FY22 with statewide growth of 15% for all industries compared with the same quarter two years ago. Growth was also broad across industry sectors, with oil and gas and arts, entertainment and recreation leading the growth in gross receipts over the prior year. COVID-19 continues to disrupt some supply chains, and rising inflation poses a risk of slower national economic growth; however, the immediate outlook is for continued strong growth in New Mexico.

Sierra County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) decreased in Q3 FY22 compared to Q2 FY22, shown in Chart 1. From Q2 FY22 to Q3 FY22, MTGR declined by \$3.1M or 5.5%. When comparing MTGR, Q2 of FY21 is most comparable to Q4 FY20, when Sierra County reported \$1.8M less in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows increase of \$3.9M from Q3 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period. Table 1 also shows six industries that reported a

Matched Taxable Gross Receipts (MTGR) are the best tax data available to show underlying economic activity. The data collection process matches tax payment with reported receipts for each taxpayer by industry.



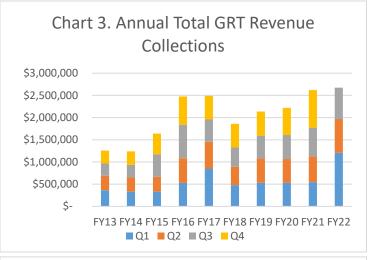
## Quarterly Economic Summary Sierra County

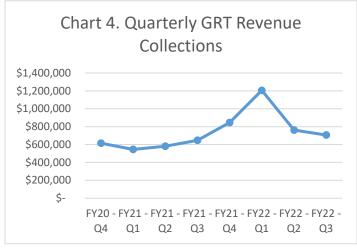


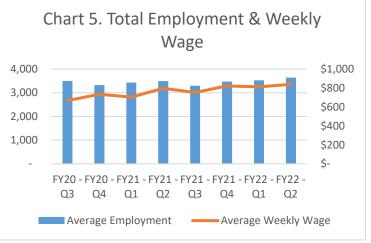
Table 1. FY22 - Q3 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry							
Industries		FY22 - Q3 YOY Growth		YOY % Change		2-Year % Change	
Accommodation and Food Services	\$	6,990,914	\$	1,548,209		28%	45%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$	1,748,561	\$	1,180,218		208%	360%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$	490,134	\$	(270,208)		-36%	9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$	362,351	\$	23,073		7%	129%
Construction	\$	5,192,375	\$	(7,283,914)		-58%	-64%
Educational Services	\$	107,126	\$	(49,965)		-32%	2%
Finance and Insurance	\$	98,398	\$	(28,815)		-23%	-24%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$	2,027,743	\$	602,304		42%	29%
Information	\$	2,067,726	\$	520,115		34%	-19%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$	25,755	\$	25,755	N/A		N/A
Manufacturing	\$	2,279,172	\$	1,508,584		196%	236%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$	1,691	\$	(12,948)		-88%	-90%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$	3,627,109	\$	718,053		25%	33%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$	2,210,807	\$	356,872		19%	67%
Public Administration	\$	811,096	\$	741,693		1069%	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$	1,625,808	\$	367,943		29%	74%
Retail Trade	\$	17,127,073	\$	2,454,252		17%	41%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$	114,113	\$	(83,825)		-42%	187%
Unclassified Establishments	\$	1,039,027	\$	860,503		482%	304%
Utilities	\$	3,683,301	\$	504,308		16%	27%
Wholesale Trade	\$	2,121,125	\$	1,113,426		110%	157%
All Industries	\$	54,203,825	\$	3,873,781		8%	15%

year-over-year (YOY) loss. The largest decline came from the construction industry, which posted a YOY decline of \$7.3M or 58%. This quarterly MTGR is the fifth lowest reported by the industry in Sierra County, dating back to Q3 FY08. The construction industry has seen higher than usual MTGR prior to this quarter. Retail trade had the highest YOY growth.

Year-to-date annual gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections for FY22 have already surpassed those of FY21 with one full quarter remaining. GRT revenue collections decreased by \$56K, or 7.4%, from Q2 FY22 to Q3 FY22, shown in Chart 4.







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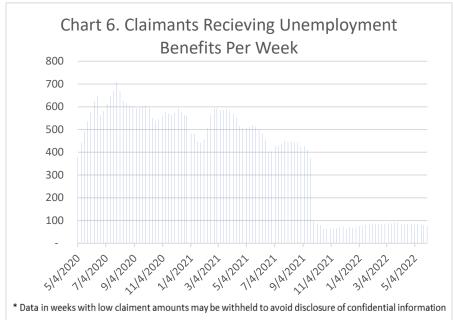


Chart 6 includes claimants receiving payment for standard unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, pandemic emergency unemployment assistance, extended benefits, and trade readiustment allowances. unofficial and subject to change. Extended COVID-19 related federal unemployment programs ended September 4th, 2021. This explains the decrease in the number of claimants shortly after this date. Data can be considered a three-week average.

The U.S. Census Bureau counts each resident of the country, where they live on April 1, every ten years ending in zero. The Constitution mandates the enumeration to determine how to apportion the House of Representatives among the states. The 2020 Census attempted to count every person living in the United States and the five U.S. territories. It marked the 24th Census in U.S. history and the first time that households were invited to respond to the census online.

