

# Quarterly Economic Summary

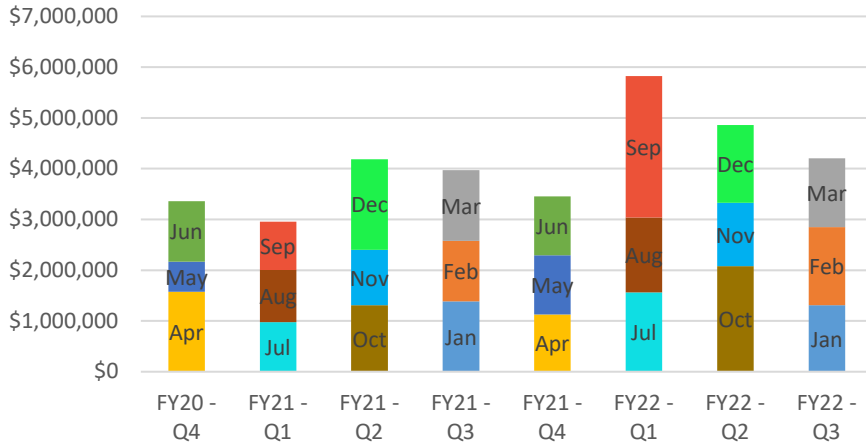
## Harding County

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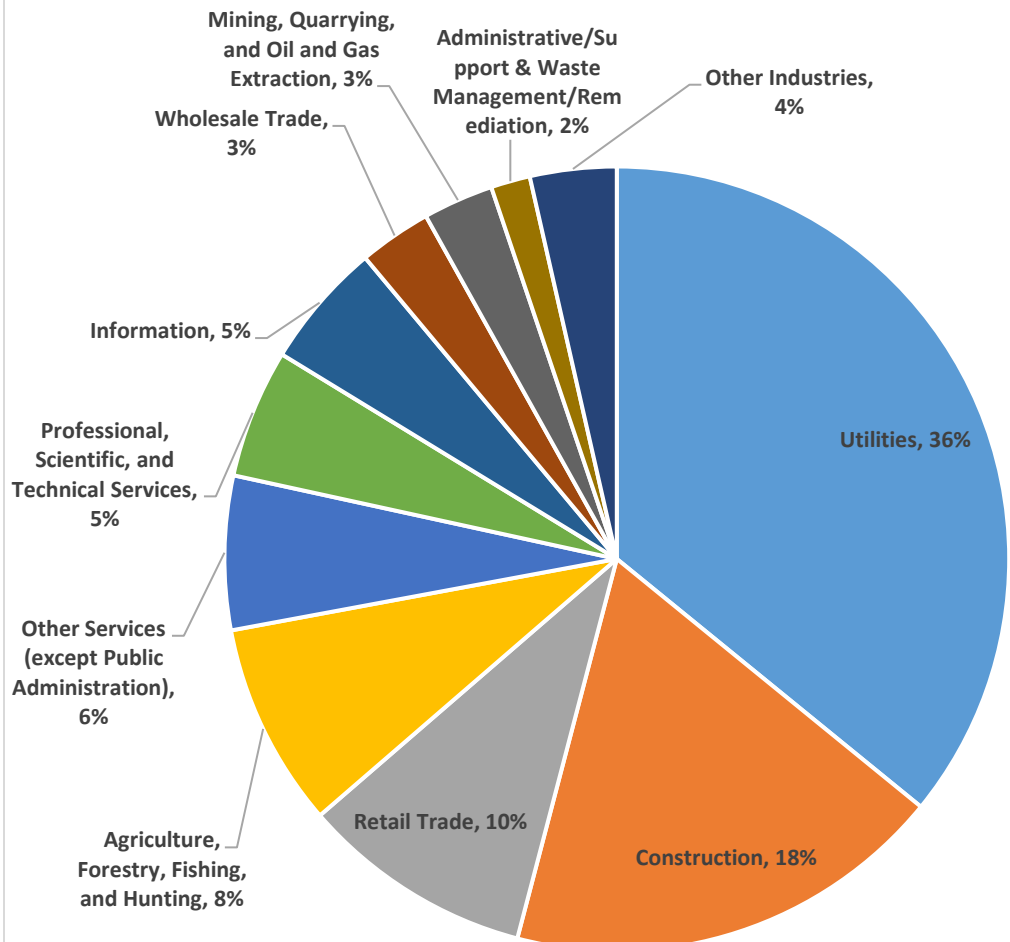
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Thirty of 33 counties continued significant year-over-year economic growth in the third quarter 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.

Harding County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) declined in Q3 FY22 as compared to Q2 FY22, as seen in Chart 1. From Q2 FY22 to Q3 FY22, MTGR declined by \$653K or -13.4%. When comparing MTGR, Q3 of FY22 is most comparable to Q4 FY19, when Harding County reported \$74K higher in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$236K from Q3 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period. Table 1 also shows 12 industries that

Chart 2. FY21 - Q3 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



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

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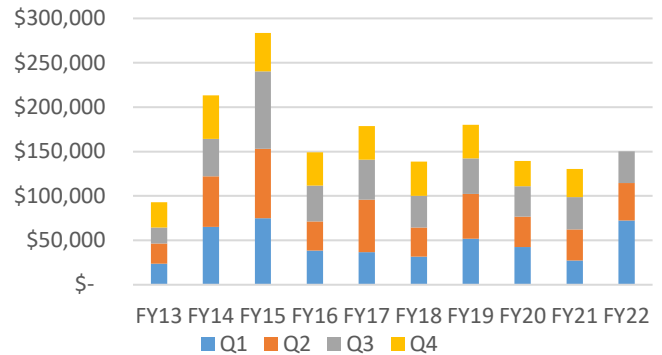
**Table 1. FY22 - Q3 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

Industries	FY22 - Q3	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 19,363	\$ 19,363	N/A	165%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 64,184	\$ 35,907	127%	681%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 334,046	\$ 329,051	6587%	4661%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Construction	\$ 721,622	\$ (466,354)	-39%	-14%
Educational Services	\$ 341	\$ 35	12%	469%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 282	\$ 282	N/A	N/A
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 12,233	\$ 10,411	571%	N/A
Information	\$ 205,976	\$ 87,319	74%	0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 11,055	\$ 1,103	11%	-60%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 115,147	\$ 115,147	N/A	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 251,343	\$ 1,471	1%	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 210,453	\$ 12,718	6%	13%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 43,304	\$ (103,930)	-71%	-86%
Retail Trade	\$ 379,690	\$ 243,016	178%	311%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 2,584	\$ 265	11%	N/A
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 52,156	\$ 50,191	2555%	-17%
Utilities	\$ 1,422,893	\$ (180,270)	-11%	-7%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 118,670	\$ 110,522	1356%	1604%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 4,207,421</b>	<b>\$ 236,416</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>

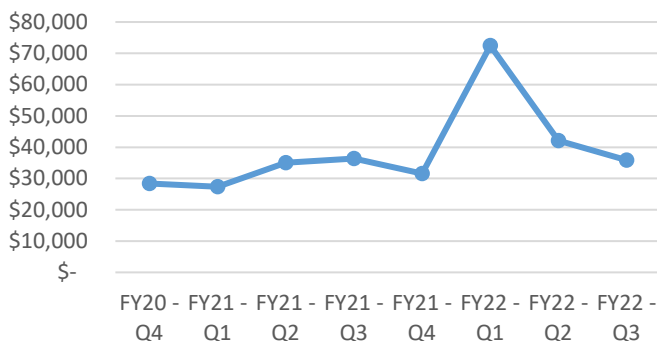
reported a year over year (YOY) increase. The largest increase came from the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$329K or 6,587%. Despite this large YOY increase, the largest decline came from the construction industry which reported a YOY loss of \$466K or -39%.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased by \$6K or -14.6% from Q2 FY22 to Q3 FY22, as seen in Chart 4. Over the last eight quarters, quarterly GRT collections has averaged \$38K, which is \$2K higher than the amount collected during Q3 FY22 (\$36K).

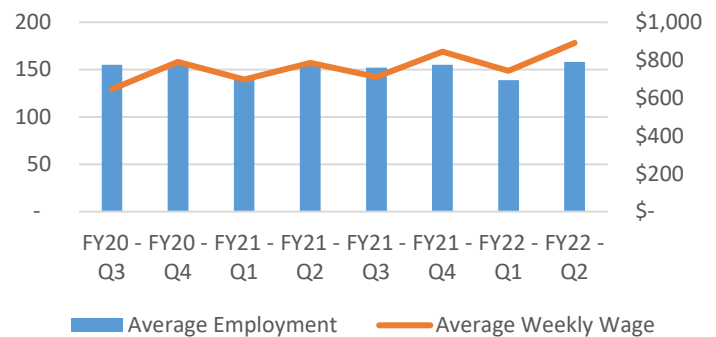
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 5. Total Employment & Weekly Wage**

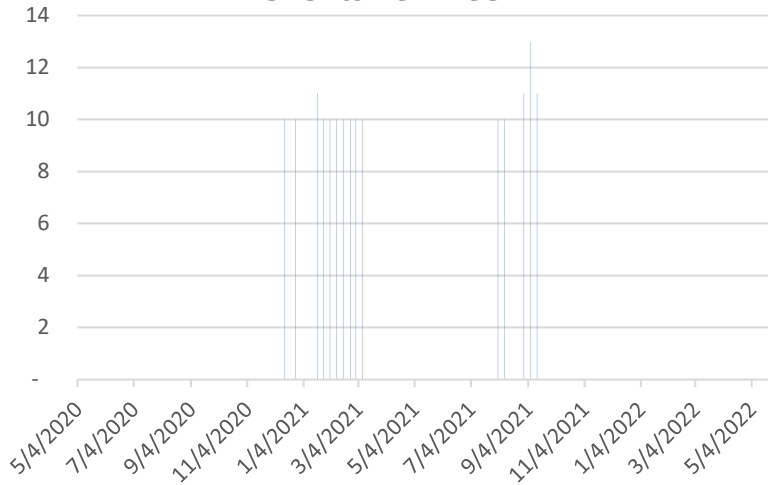


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Chart 6. Claimants Receiving Unemployment Benefits Per Week



\* Data in weeks with low claimant amounts may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information

Data in Chart 6 includes claimants receiving payment for standard unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, pandemic emergency unemployment assistance, extended benefits, and trade readjustment allowances. Data are 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 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 counted 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.

Historical Glance: Decennial Census County Population

