

Quarterly Economic Summary

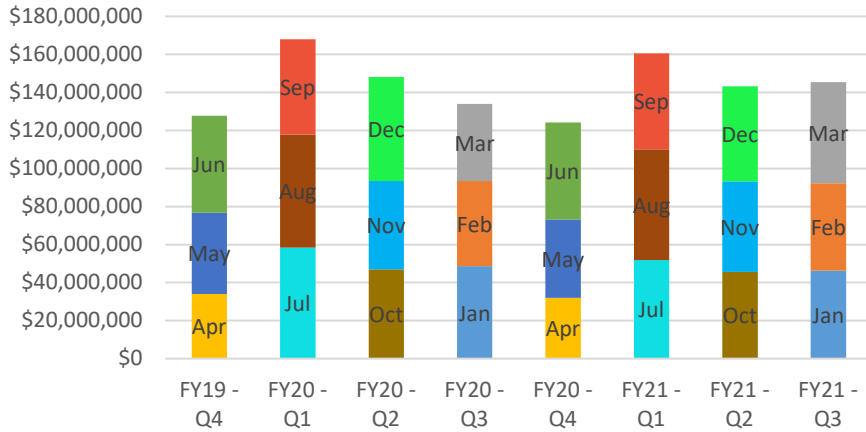
Lincoln County



Released: May 2021

Prepared by: Joel Salas, Economist; Ryan Eustice, Economist

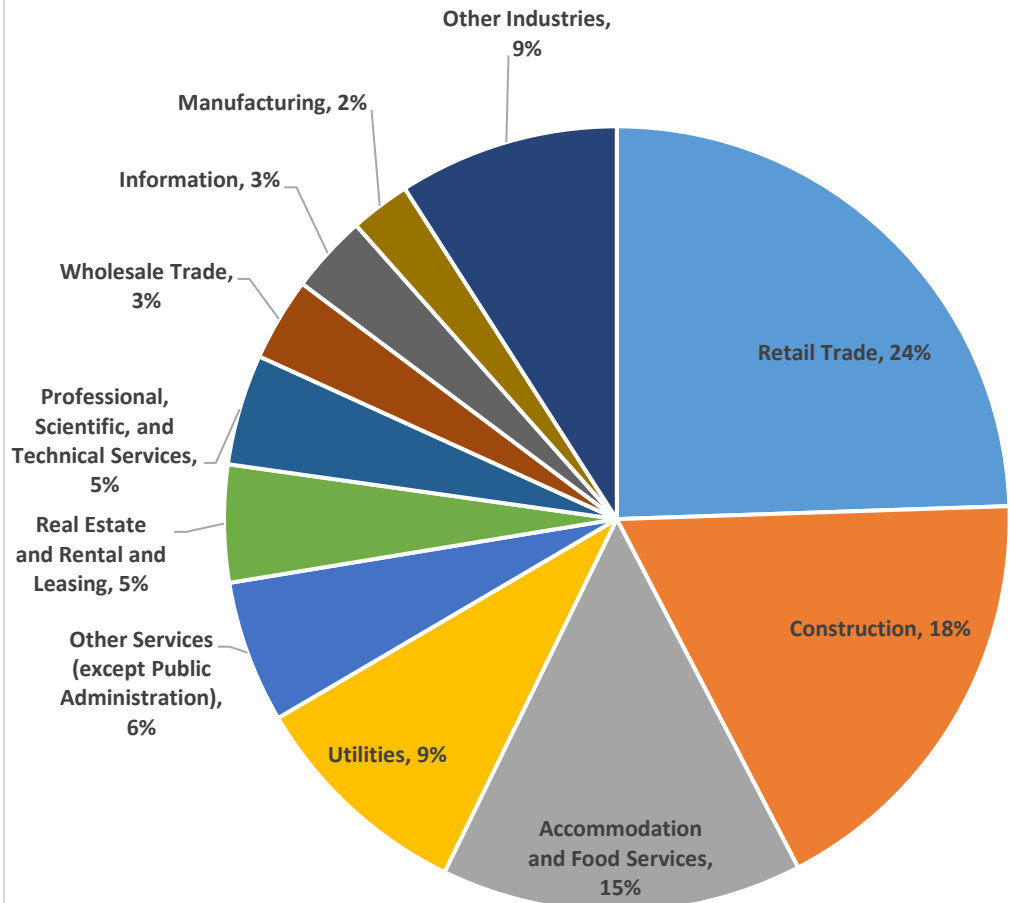
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



During Q3 FY21, the state started rolling out vaccinations to a significant portion of the adult population. The economic effects of the pandemic waned as restrictions and limits on business capacity were lifted following improving health metrics. These shifts in policy, along with pent up demand, likely led to an increase in consumer spending on taxable goods and services. Though the uncertainty and impacts caused by the pandemic can still be seen, the economic stability of the state and many of its counties continues to improve.

Lincoln County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) remained relatively flat in Q3 FY21 compared to Q2 FY21, shown in Chart 1. The amount of MTGR reported in Q3 FY21 (\$145.5M) is \$1.5M greater than the eight-quarter average of \$144M. The month of March in Q3 FY21 was also above average in terms of MTGR, with a reported total of \$53M. The 24-month average for reported MTGR was \$48M. The retail trade industry accounted for 24% of the county's total MTGR.

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.

Quarterly Economic Summary Lincoln County



Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY20 - Q3	FY21 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 18,931,034	\$ 21,612,968	\$ 2,681,934	14%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 2,028,876	\$ 1,750,464	\$ (278,412)	-14%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 1,217,824	\$ 623,597	\$ (594,227)	-49%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 2,161,495	\$ 1,968,425	\$ (193,070)	-9%
Construction	\$ 24,894,545	\$ 26,002,880	\$ 1,108,335	4%
Educational Services	\$ 73,980	\$ 181,480	\$ 107,500	145%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 1,004,475	\$ 1,360,531	\$ 356,056	35%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 2,799,309	\$ 2,629,793	\$ (169,515)	-6%
Information	\$ 8,322,622	\$ 4,688,253	\$ (3,634,369)	-44%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 2,547,300	\$ 3,598,556	\$ 1,051,256	41%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 3,247	\$ 52,789	\$ 49,541	1526%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 7,565,498	\$ 8,511,559	\$ 946,061	13%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 6,779,748	\$ 6,634,195	\$ (145,552)	-2%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ 442,263	\$ 442,263	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 5,534,889	\$ 7,023,042	\$ 1,488,153	27%
Retail Trade	\$ 32,155,153	\$ 35,577,412	\$ 3,422,259	11%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 1,278,136	\$ 2,067,330	\$ 789,194	62%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 1,653,110	\$ 2,115,377	\$ 462,267	28%
Utilities	\$ 10,513,642	\$ 13,550,809	\$ 3,037,168	29%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 4,339,537	\$ 4,982,698	\$ 643,161	15%
All Industries	\$ 133,953,531	\$ 145,506,531	\$ 11,553,000	9%

Table 1 shows a \$11.5M year-over-year (YOY) increase in MTGR when comparing Q3 FY20 to Q3 FY21. Despite this increase, the information industry saw a decline of \$3.6M when comparing the two periods. The information industry has been trending downward over the previous eight quarters, and since the industry's eight-quarter high in Q4 FY20 the industry reported 44% less MTGR for Q3 FY21.

Average weekly wages increased by nearly \$100 per week from Q4 FY20 to Q1 FY21, shown in Chart 5. During this time period average total employment grew by 4%.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

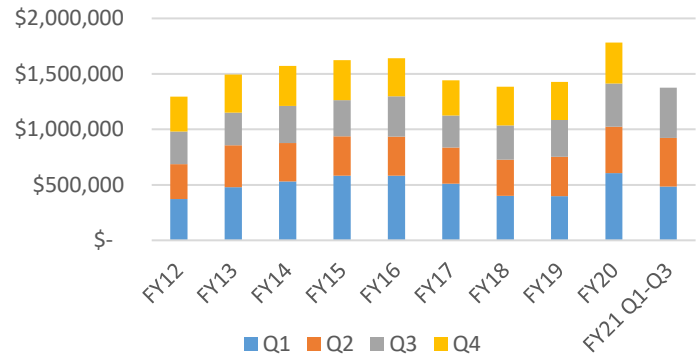


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

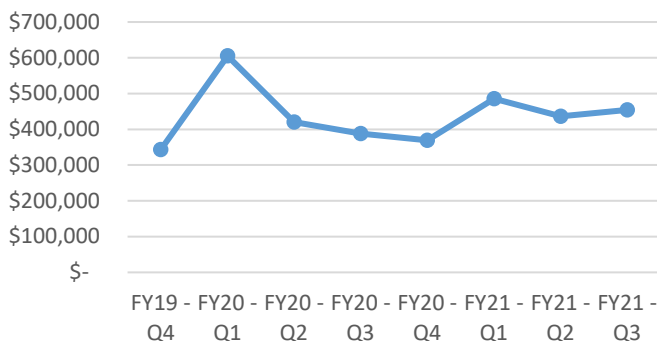
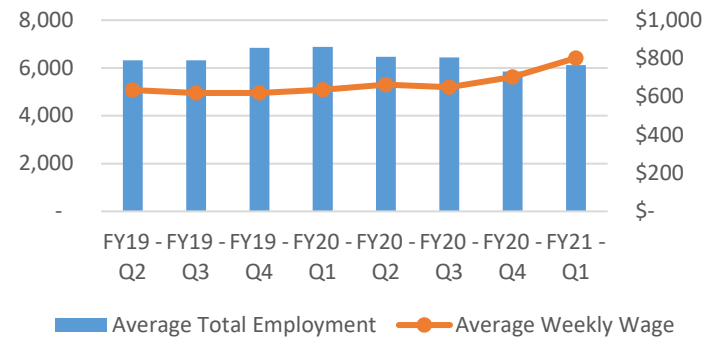


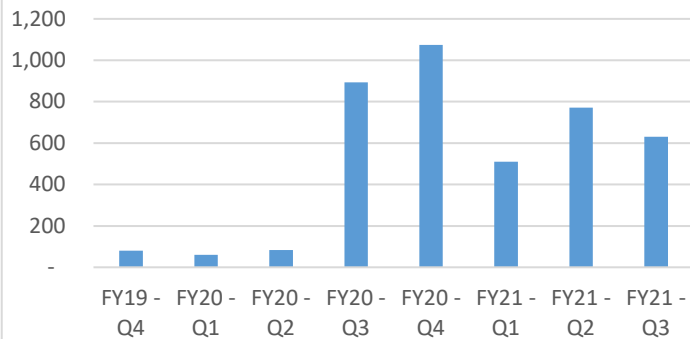
Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage



Quarterly Economic Summary Lincoln County



Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



*Weeks with low IUC amounts have total claims withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information. The sum of all weeks may not reflect the true total and may include a few days outside of the quarter. Claimants must reapply once a year. Claimants who applied at the beginning of the pandemic may be reapplying, possibly causing an increase in IUC.

A significant increase in initial unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn, and a drop can be an early sign of an upturn. However, these numbers are also impacted by seasonal job fluctuations, federal government shutdowns resulting in temporary employee furloughs, or the closing of a major regional facility. The current unprecedented uptick in initial unemployment claims is clearly tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic. As vaccination levels and other health indicators continue to improve and result in lessened health concerns and fewer business restrictions, these claims should decline, but it is impossible to predict how quickly employment numbers will return to pre-COVID-19 levels.

The **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)** program publishes a quarterly count of establishments, employment and wages reported by employers, covering more than 95 percent of U.S. jobs. The QCEW data are used as the benchmark source for employment, and this data is far more reliable than the monthly employment survey data in the Current Employment Statistics program often reported in news articles. However, as shown below, this quarterly data has a significant lag time for reporting and does not reflect the same quarter as used in the other charts and tables above. This quarterly QCEW data combined with the other employment data above provide the best overall picture of employment levels using the most reliable data.

Table 2. FY21-Q1 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry

Industry	YOY Change in		YOY change in		Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments
	Average Employment	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage	Average Weekly Wage		
Accommodation and Food Services	1,205	-20.6%	\$ 402	5.0%	106	1.0%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	230	-0.4%	\$ 791	8.5%	39	2.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	61	-16.4%	\$ 801	12.5%	17	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	526	-32.1%	\$ 611	22.7%	29	-12.1%
Construction	361	-9.1%	\$ 684	5.7%	108	-6.1%
Educational Services	308	-16.5%	\$ 657	6.1%	15	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	185	-1.6%	\$ 960	9.3%	35	6.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	673	1.5%	\$ 1,167	2.3%	79	-4.8%
Information	49	-41.0%	\$ 641	35.5%	14	-17.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Manufacturing	105	-29.1%	\$ 549	30.7%	18	20.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	*	*	*	3	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	185	-12.3%	\$ 551	9.1%	56	5.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	151	7.1%	\$ 796	-0.9%	52	8.3%
Public Administration	474	2.4%	\$ 957	-6.7%	41	-2.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	189	-7.4%	\$ 4,409	572.1%	60	-6.3%
Retail Trade	1,151	-4.7%	\$ 529	0.0%	125	-1.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	100	33.3%	\$ 686	7.7%	26	8.3%
Utilities	120	-2.4%	\$ 1,073	2.7%	11	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	25	25.0%	\$ 783	-7.6%	8	-11.1%
All Industries	6,116	-11.5%	\$ 801	26.3%	844	-1.2%