

Quarterly Economic Summary

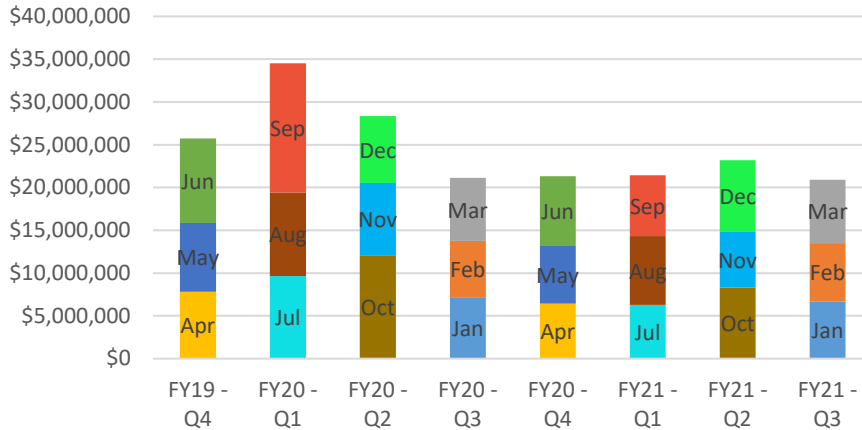
Union County

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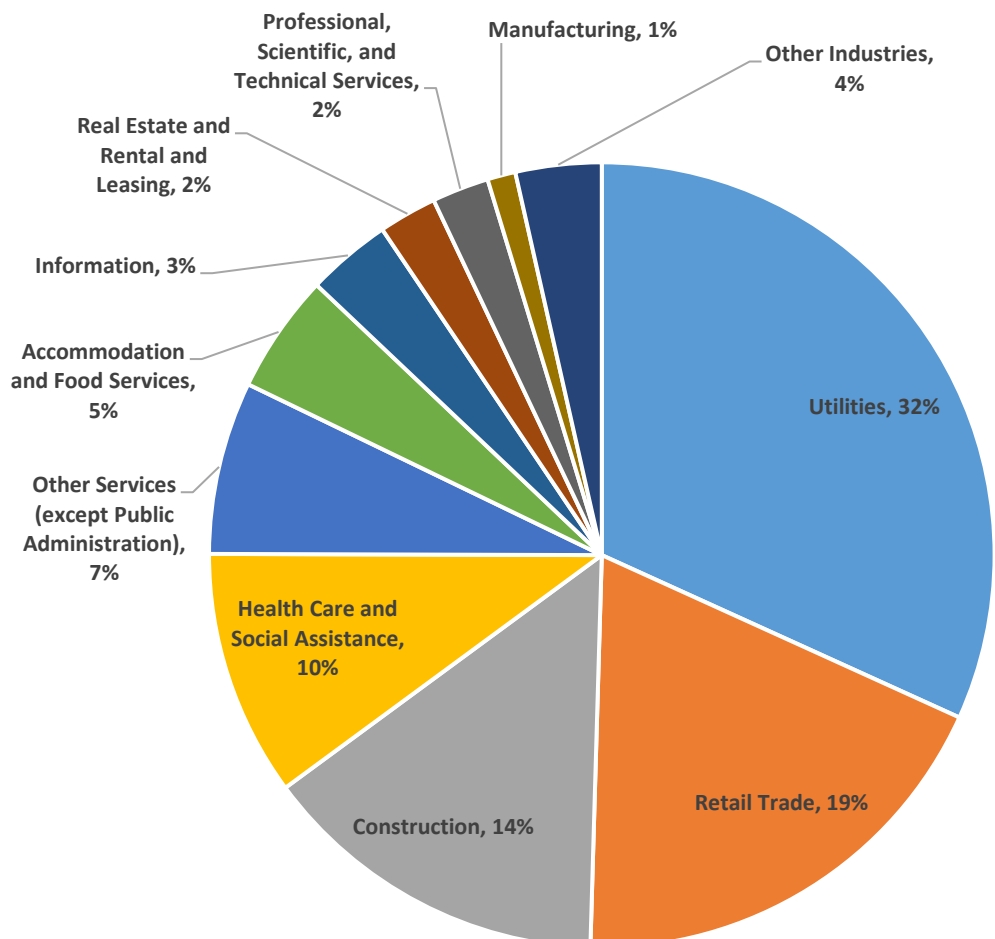
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Union County's MTGR declined by \$2.3M, or 10%, in Q3 FY21 as compared to Q2 FY21, shown in Chart 1. Over the last eight quarters, Union County's quarterly matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) have averaged \$24.6M, which is \$3.1M less than the amount reported in Q3 FY21. When comparing MTGR, Q3 of FY21 is most comparable to Q1 FY05, when Union County reported \$1.7M less in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows a decrease

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. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY20 - Q3	FY21 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 762,718	\$ 1,020,180	\$ 257,462	34%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 313,616	\$ 217,977	\$ (95,639)	-30%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 116,190	\$ 123,738	\$ 7,547	6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 110,827	\$ 75,853	\$ (34,974)	-32%
Construction	\$ 1,538,352	\$ 3,003,141	\$ 1,464,789	95%
Educational Services	\$ 382	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,050	275%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 159,994	\$ 99,511	\$ (60,483)	-38%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 2,356,569	\$ 2,108,199	\$ (248,370)	-11%
Information	\$ 1,374,927	\$ 726,072	\$ (648,855)	-47%
Manufacturing	\$ 705,147	\$ 240,982	\$ (464,165)	-66%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 1,184,295	\$ 1,478,784	\$ 294,489	25%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 427,654	\$ 487,276	\$ 59,622	14%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 666,685	\$ 498,660	\$ (168,024)	-25%
Retail Trade	\$ 3,165,601	\$ 3,883,537	\$ 717,936	23%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 116,246	\$ 106,316	\$ (9,931)	-9%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 211,250	\$ 18,261	\$ (192,989)	-91%
Utilities	\$ 7,812,588	\$ 6,608,071	\$ (1,204,517)	-15%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 85,866	\$ 92,405	\$ 6,539	8%
All Industries	\$ 21,122,599	\$ 20,906,514	\$ (216,085)	-1%

of \$216K from Q3 in FY20 to FY21 of the same period. Table 1 also shows 10 industries that reported a year-over-year (YOY) loss. The largest decline came from the utilities industry, which posted a YOY decline of \$1.2M or 15%. The largest YOY increase was reported by the construction industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$1.5M or 95%. The amount of reported MTGR in the construction industry is \$600K less than the eight-month average of reported MTGR.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased by \$36K, or 16%, from Q2 FY21 to Q3 FY21, as seen in Chart 4.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

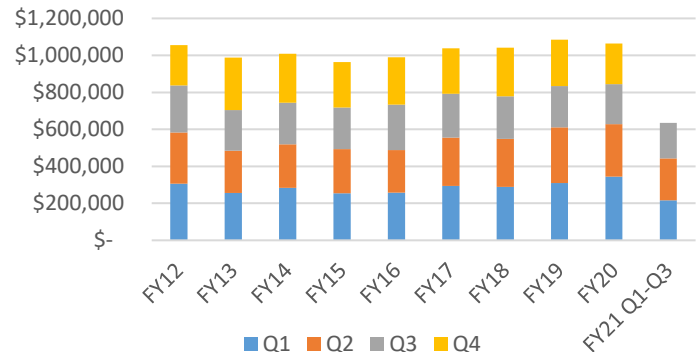


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

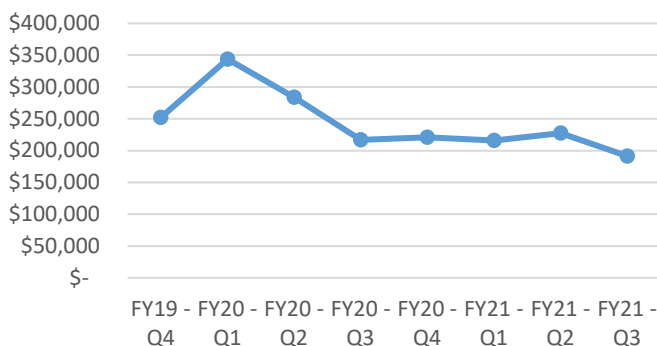
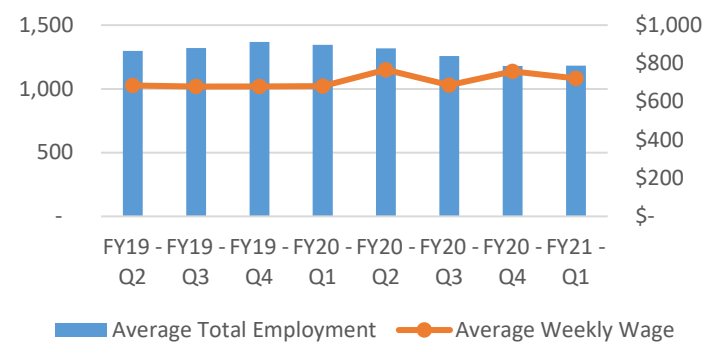


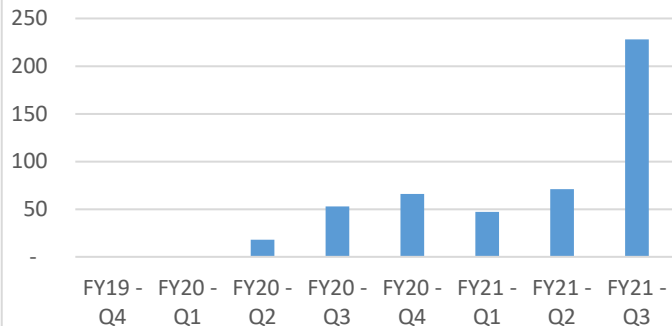
Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage



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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	103	-35.2%	\$ 296	12.5%	15	-11.8%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	*	*	*	*	7	-22.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	97	-11.0%	\$ 799	-6.0%	20	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	21	-16.0%	\$ 659	7.7%	7	0.0%
Construction	63	-21.3%	\$ 719	2.7%	16	-5.9%
Educational Services	87	-2.2%	\$ 728	-7.0%	3	-25.0%
Finance and Insurance	51	-15.0%	\$ 887	-11.7%	5	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	187	-7.9%	\$ 810	-0.9%	15	-6.3%
Information	37	-2.6%	\$ 745	-3.5%	4	-20.0%
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	100.0%	*	100.0%	3	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	16	-27.3%	\$ 532	20.4%	11	-8.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13	-50.0%	\$ 1,206	97.1%	10	-28.6%
Public Administration	199	105.2%	\$ 955	33.6%	21	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7	-12.5%	\$ 868	0.1%	4	0.0%
Retail Trade	158	-0.6%	\$ 503	-1.2%	18	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	*	*	*	*	10	11.1%
Utilities	27	*	\$ 1,113	*	5	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	46	9.5%	\$ 575	20.3%	5	25.0%
All Industries	1,182	-12.2%	\$ 723	6.3%	180	-5.8%

*Some data may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.