Growth Lab

Identifying local opportunities: Grant County

January 2025

Key Takeaways on Grant County's Economic Snapshot

The first part of this presentation provides an economic snapshot of the county. The following key takeaways stand out.

- **Economic cluster:** Located in the southwestern corner of New Mexico, the county includes a small economic cluster connecting Silver City and Bayard. This cluster does not extend across county borders or into Arizona.

- **Long-term trajectory:** Once larger than Santa Fe and Doña Ana, Grant County could not maintain its position among the 10 most populous counties in New Mexico. After 1920, its population never again increased by more than 20% in any decade. Although past population declines were infrequent, the county has now experienced two consecutive decades of population decline, and the resident population is below 30,000.

- **Recent economic performance:** Grant County has performed slightly better in output growth than the recent population loss would suggest. Over the past few decades, its income level has grown above average. However, the gross county product (GCP), which provides a measure of the economy's size, has alternated between sharp growth and significant declines. Currently, the economy is slightly below the peak reached in 2013.

- **Underlying economic engines:** The county economy is primarily driven by mining and government activities. While the government sector has contracted slightly recently, the mining sector has experienced above-average growth. Information and financial services are sectors that consistently have expanded faster than average, although their growth has also slowed. Recently, professional and business services, which make up about 5% of the county economy, have been leading growth.

- **Housing dynamics:** Housing prices in Grant County have followed the same upward trend as in peer counties, but on a different scale. They have increased by 30% since 2014. Demand has exceeded supply, as the housing stock has remained virtually unchanged since 2014. Within this supply, the vacancy rate has risen to 25%, and most vacant units are not available for rent or purchase. There is no clear reason for these vacancies.

- **Conclusion:** Grant County's recent growth pattern, characterized by ups and downs, aligns with an economy driven by extractive industries. While mining activity continues to benefit the economy, other sectors are emerging. The county won't be able to fully leverage these developing productive capabilities if the housing stock remains stagnant. Yet, the high vacancy rate alongside high prices points to housing issues that warrant closer study.

Observations on Grant County's Diversification Opportunities

The second part of this presentation analyzes diversification opportunities grounded in an economic complexity approach. This analysis is intended as input for the local strategy rather than a definitive list. Several observations are noteworthy that may warrant local investigation.

- **Alongside mining, the economy has been driven by service sectors in recent years, including education and health services.** Relatively small, accounting for about 5% of the economy, these service sectors have been growing faster than most others. Within education, "Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools" is a well-established industry in the commuting zone (CZ). A notable feature is that this industry has added nearly 62 jobs per year in the CZ while it has been losing jobs elsewhere in the state. There are specific local conditions that support its development, which could support greater opportunities.

- **Information is an emerging sector that has consistently grown at an above-average rate.** The information sector remains small in Grant County, accounting for less than 5% of gross county output. However, from 2001 to 2008, no other sector grew as much, with an annual growth rate of around 8%. Since then, growth has slowed significantly to below 2%, but this pace of expansion is still above expectation. There are six promising tradable industries within this sector. Most are related to "TV, Film and Related Services", but industries in other areas, such as "Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers" and "Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services," are also worth exploring.

- **Manufacturing, one of the smallest sectors in the county, has experienced some of the steepest declines.** The already small manufacturing base in Grant County has been shrinking by nearly 3% annually. Some of the tradable industries well established in the CZ include "Meat Processed from Carcasses" and "Spice and Extract Manufacturing," both of which create a significant number of jobs each year in the state. While both industries require substantial utility use and space, the CZ may still be positioned to further promote these industries and recover its manufacturing output. Another related tradable industry with a presence in CZ, is "Fruit and Vegetable Canning," which requires considerable water and space. A less demanding alternative within the same cluster is "Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing".

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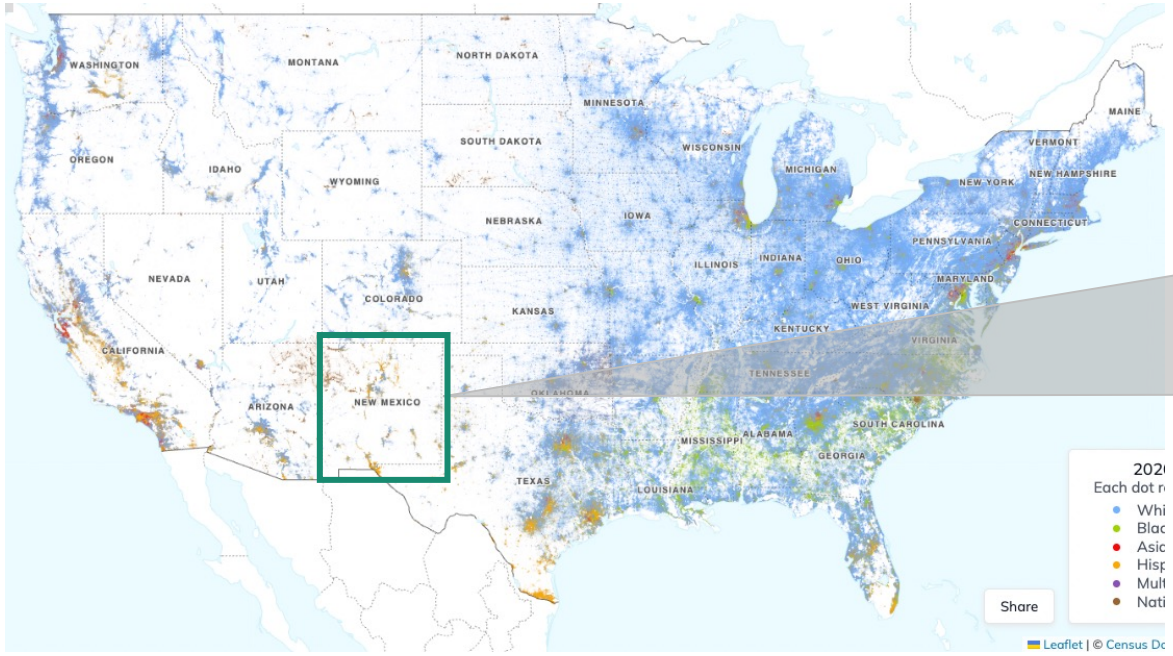
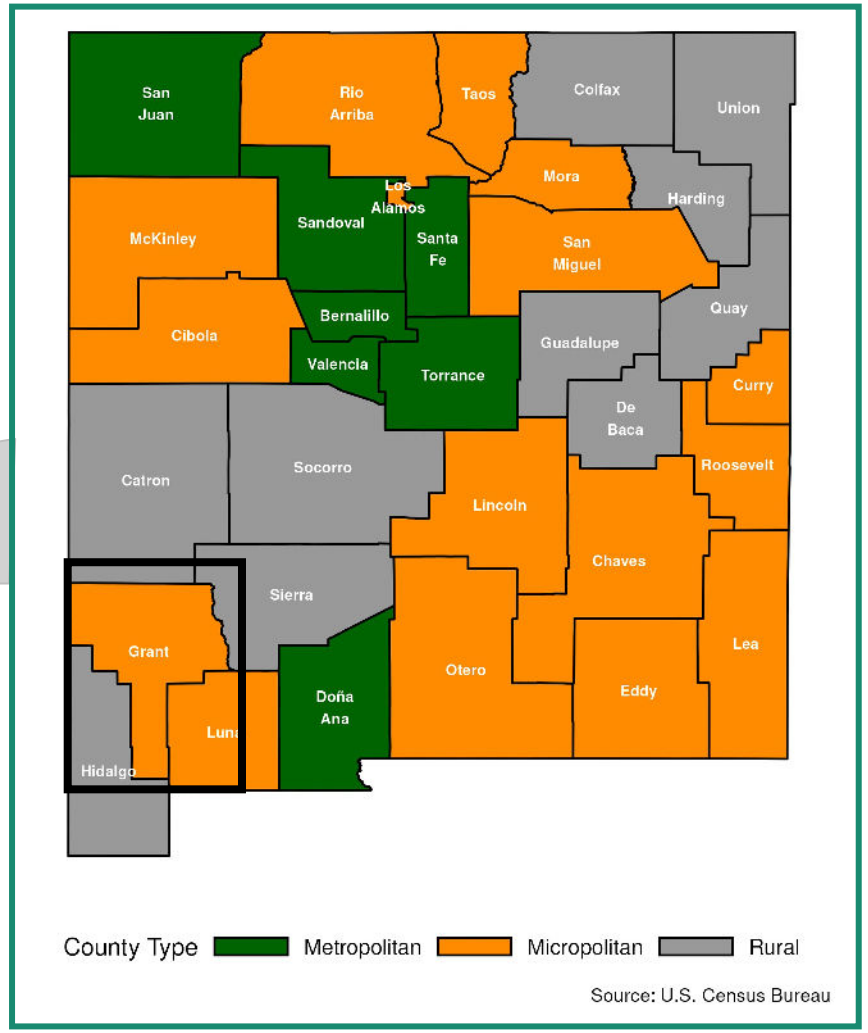
County economic snapshot

Unpacking population and economic patterns

Grant county location





Note: Full map: https://www.censusdots.com/race/new-mexico-demographics

Economic cluster – Firms in Grant county & New Mexico

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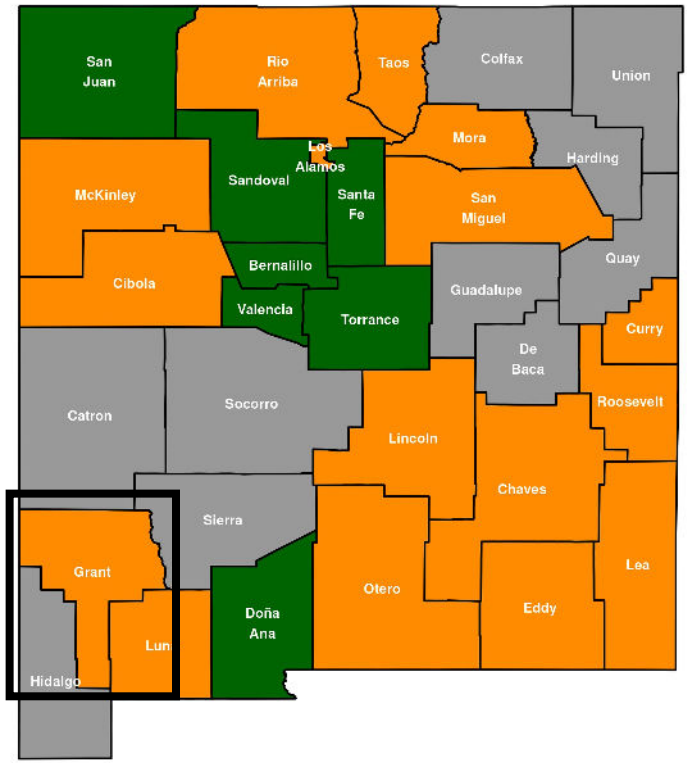
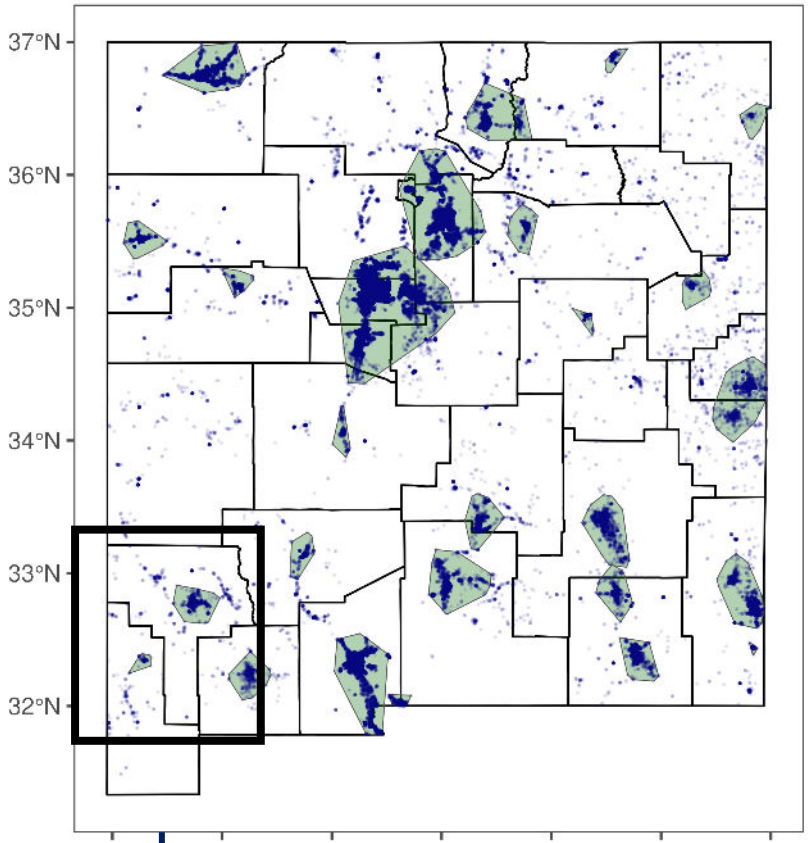
Map of Counties and Statistical Areas in New Mexico



County Type: Metropolitan, Micropolitan, Rural

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

New Mexico Firms' Location

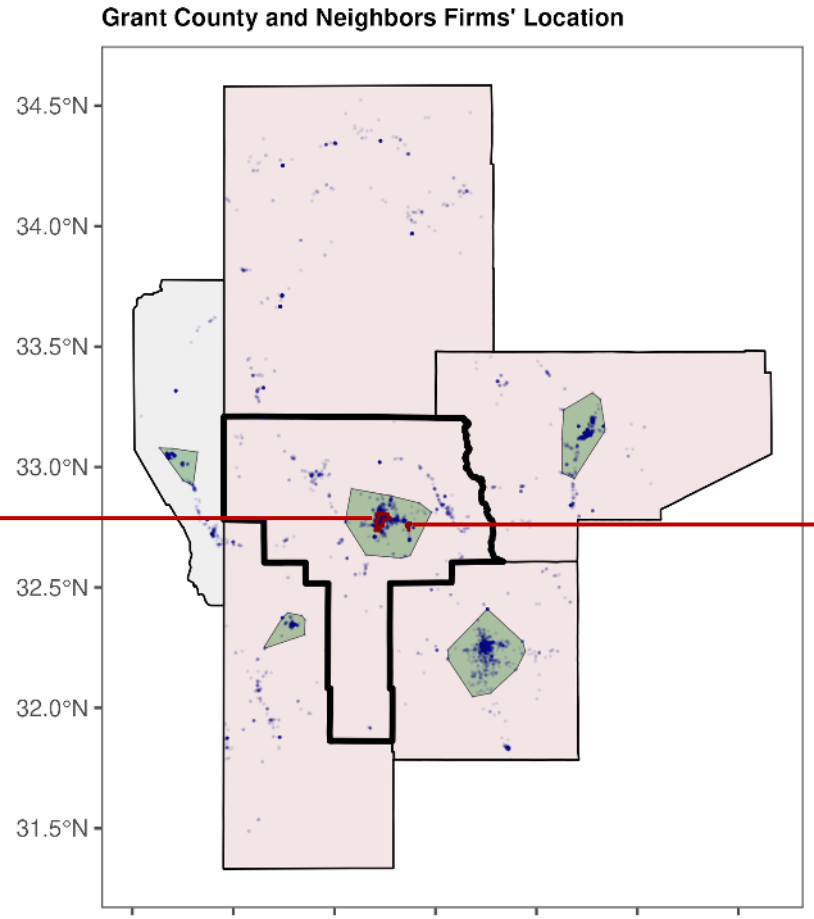


Note 1: Each blue dot represents a firm.
Note 2:The green hulls enclose economic clusters.
Source: Dun and Bradstreet, 2023

The county type definitions are based on the size of local population centers and their connection to larger urban areas. Metropolitan and micropolitan areas differ by the size of their core community, with a threshold of 50,000 residents. In contrast, rural areas do not have a population center with at least 10,000 residents.

The clusters of economic activity (shown by the green outlines) are defined by the proximity of firms (blue dots). These clusters reveal connections between counties, both within the state and across state borders.

Economic cluster – Firms in Grant county and adjacent counties



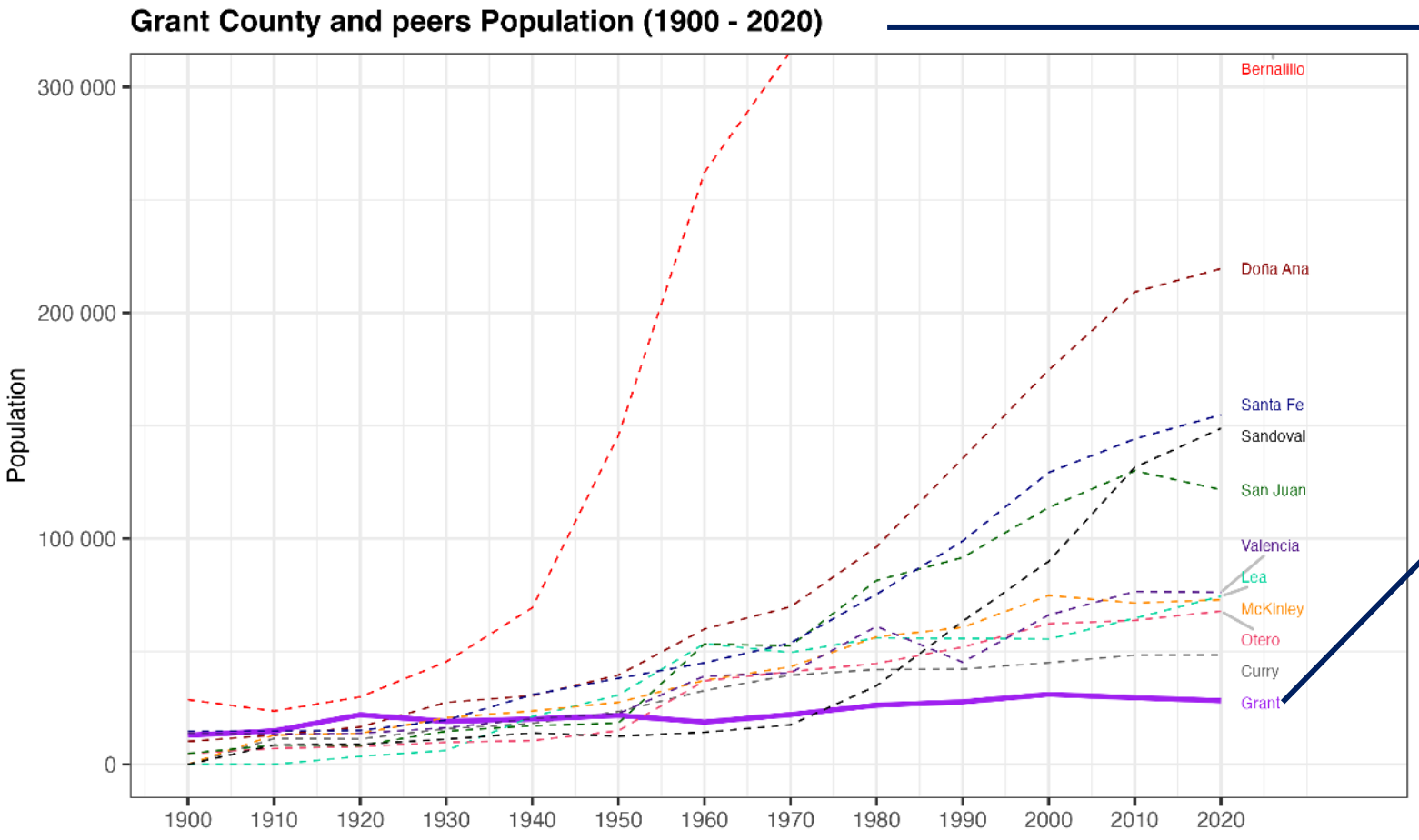
Note 1: Each blue dot represents a firm.
Note 2:The green hulls enclose economic clusters.
Note 3:Counties are colored by their state.
Source: Dun and Bradstreet, 2023

Silver City town

Bayard city

Grant's economic cluster is located around Silver City and Bayard. There are some firms scattered outside this cluster, though there aren't connections with the neighboring counties.

Long-term trajectory – Population growth among New Mexico's counties

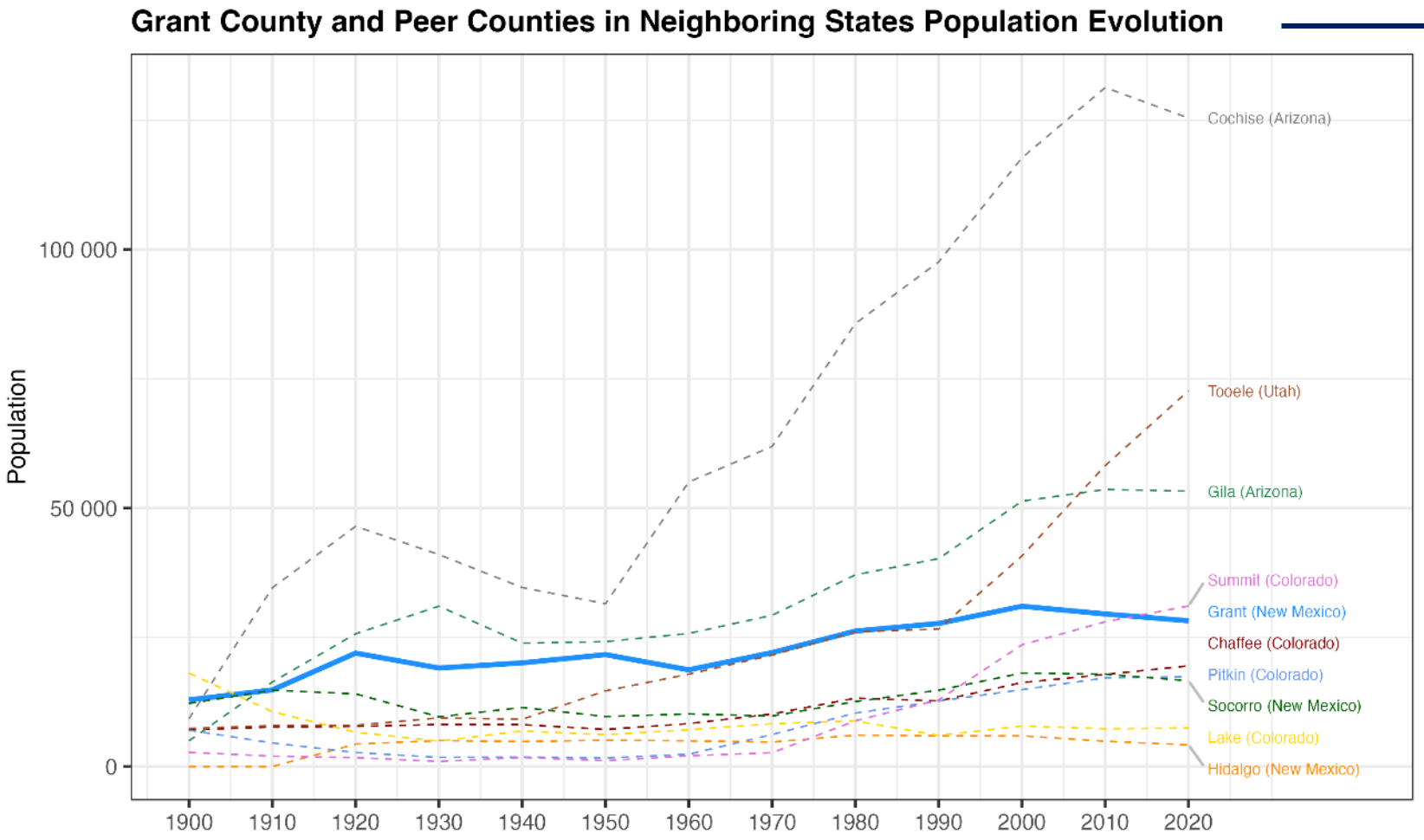


Understanding Grant's economy requires looking at the county's long-term evolution. Demographic and economic trends are closely connected: job opportunities attract people and drive population growth, while job losses can lead to outmigration. At the same time, the size and skills of population influences which new economic activities, as critical mass of knowhow and networks enable economic activity.

Grant's long-term population growth is shown alongside New Mexico's other largest counties. (Bernalillo County, not shown for scale, has a much larger population of around 680,000.)

Graph source: Decennial Census via New Mexico Economic Development Department

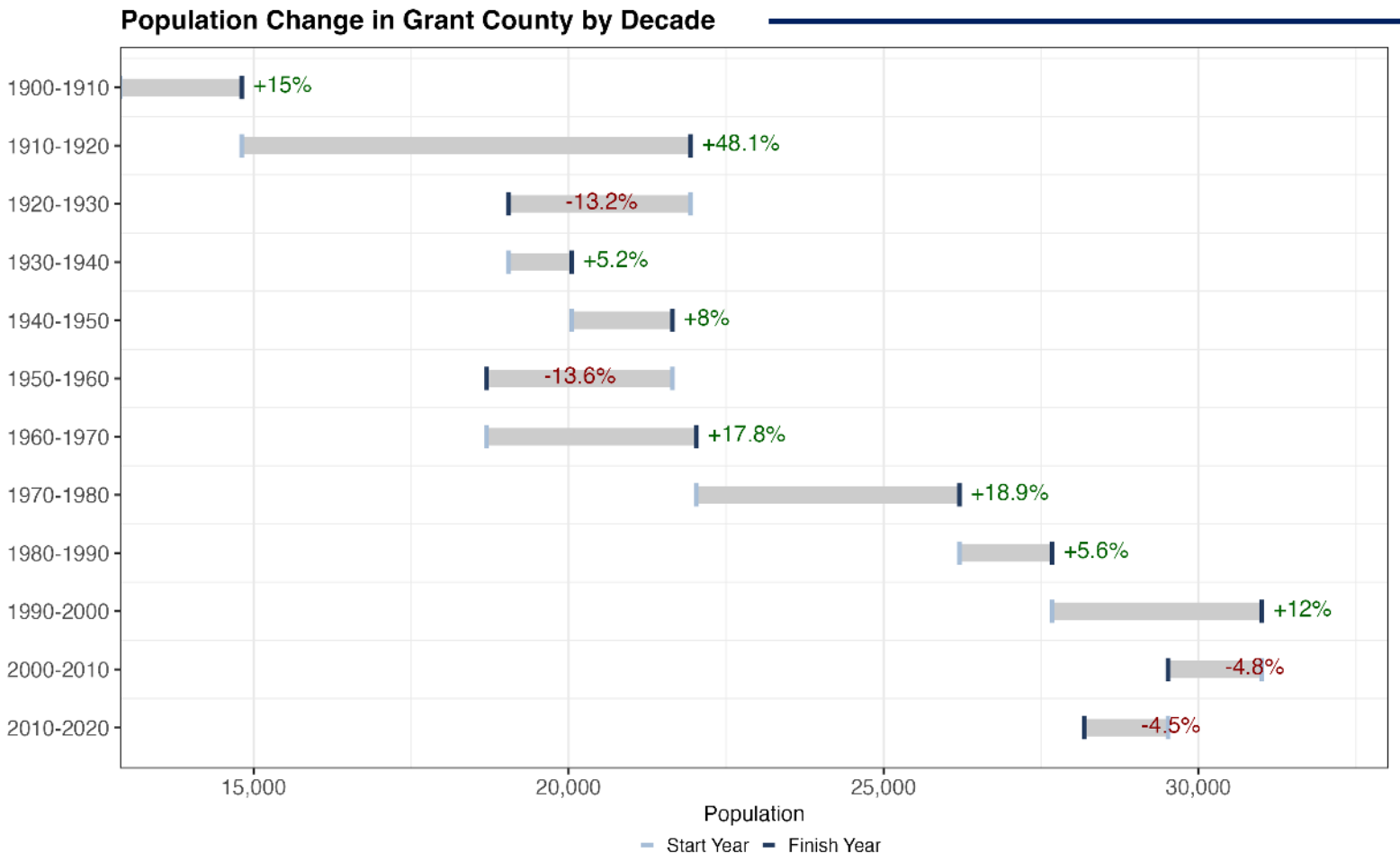
Long-term trajectory – Population growth among peers



The previous slide compared Grant's long-term population growth with other large counties in New Mexico. To give further context, the following analysis looks at a set of peer counties across New Mexico and neighboring states (Arizona, Colorado, and Utah). These counties were selected because their history of metal mining activity.

Graph source: Van Leuven, Andrew J, 2024, "Historical U.S. County Population Data: 1900 to 2020"

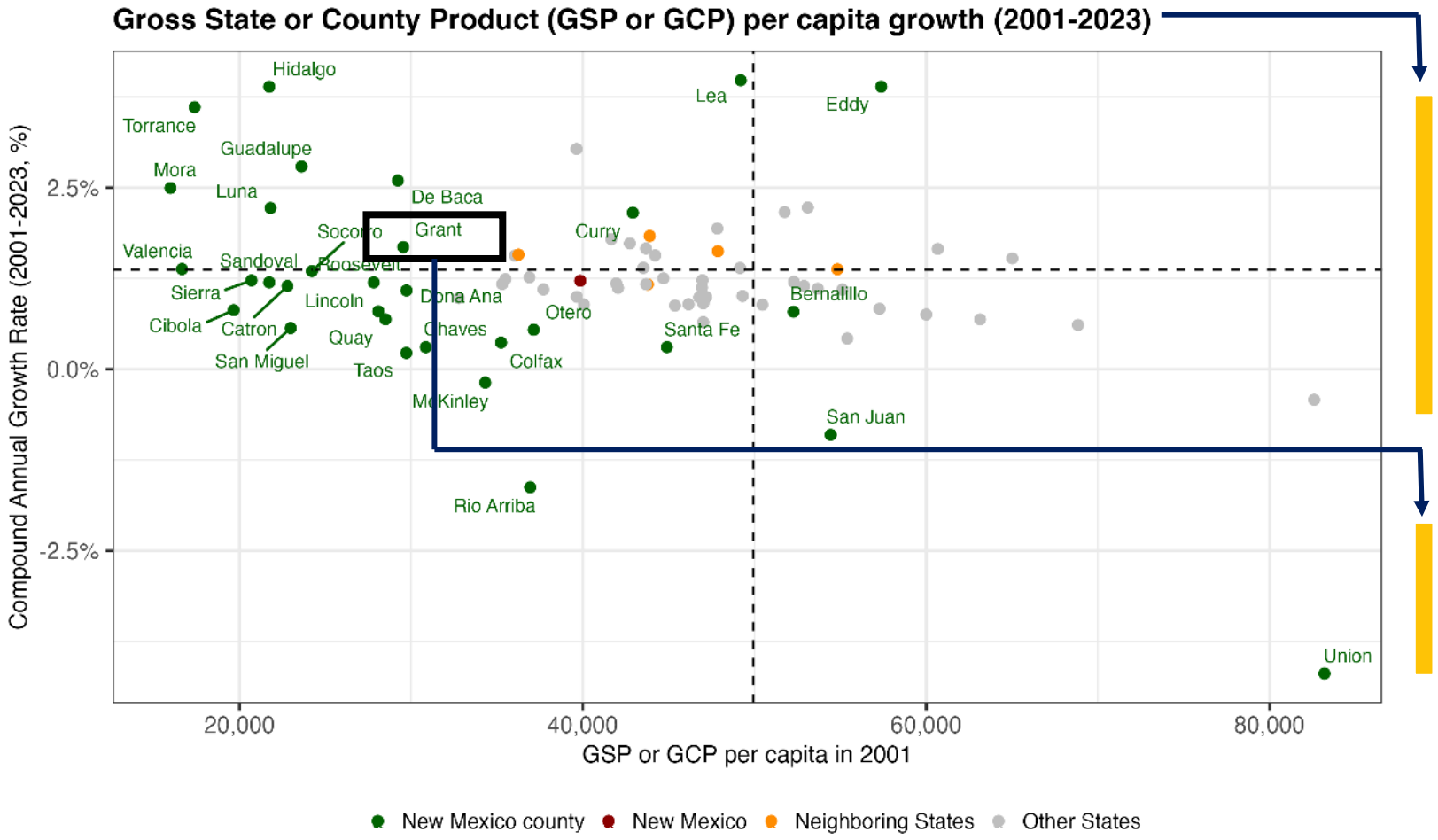
Long-term trajectory – Population growth by decade



Now, the focus shifts from comparing long-term trends to examining Grant's population changes decade by decade. This graph shows the population at the start and end of each decade, as well as the total growth rate during each period.

Graph source: Decennial Census via New Mexico Economic Development Department

Recent economic performance – Income level growth

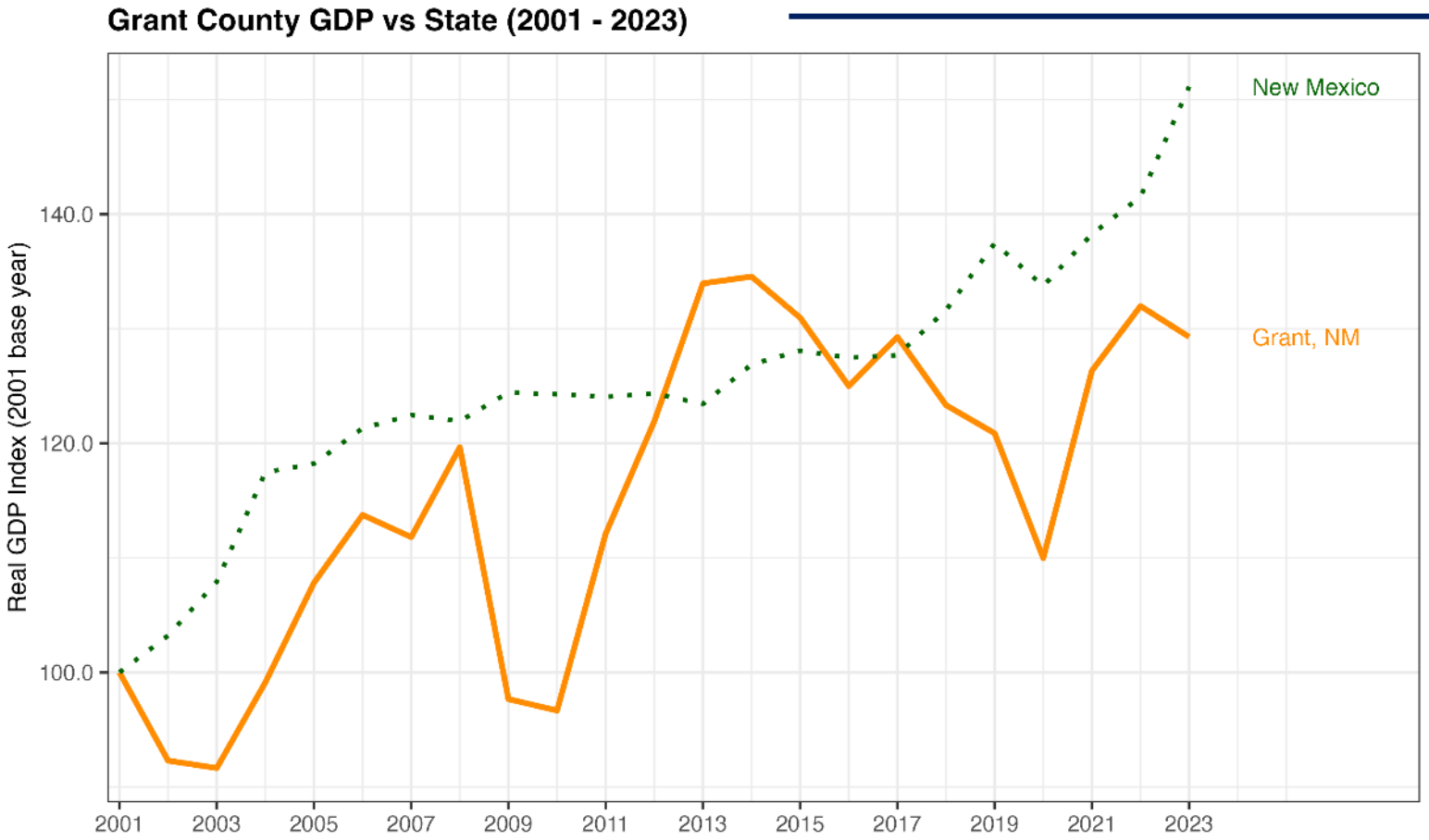


Demographic trends offer a long-term perspective on Grant's economy. For a closer look at more recent decades, Gross County Product (GCP) provides annual data going back to 2001, capturing the value of economic activity produced within the county's borders. Dividing GCP by the local population gives a per capita figure, which serves as income level, a useful benchmark for comparing overall standards of living between places.

Grant's average income growth rate is shown here alongside New Mexico's 32 other counties, the state average, and neighboring states.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and U.S. Census Bureau via FRED
Note: the dotted lines are the averages of GSP growth rate

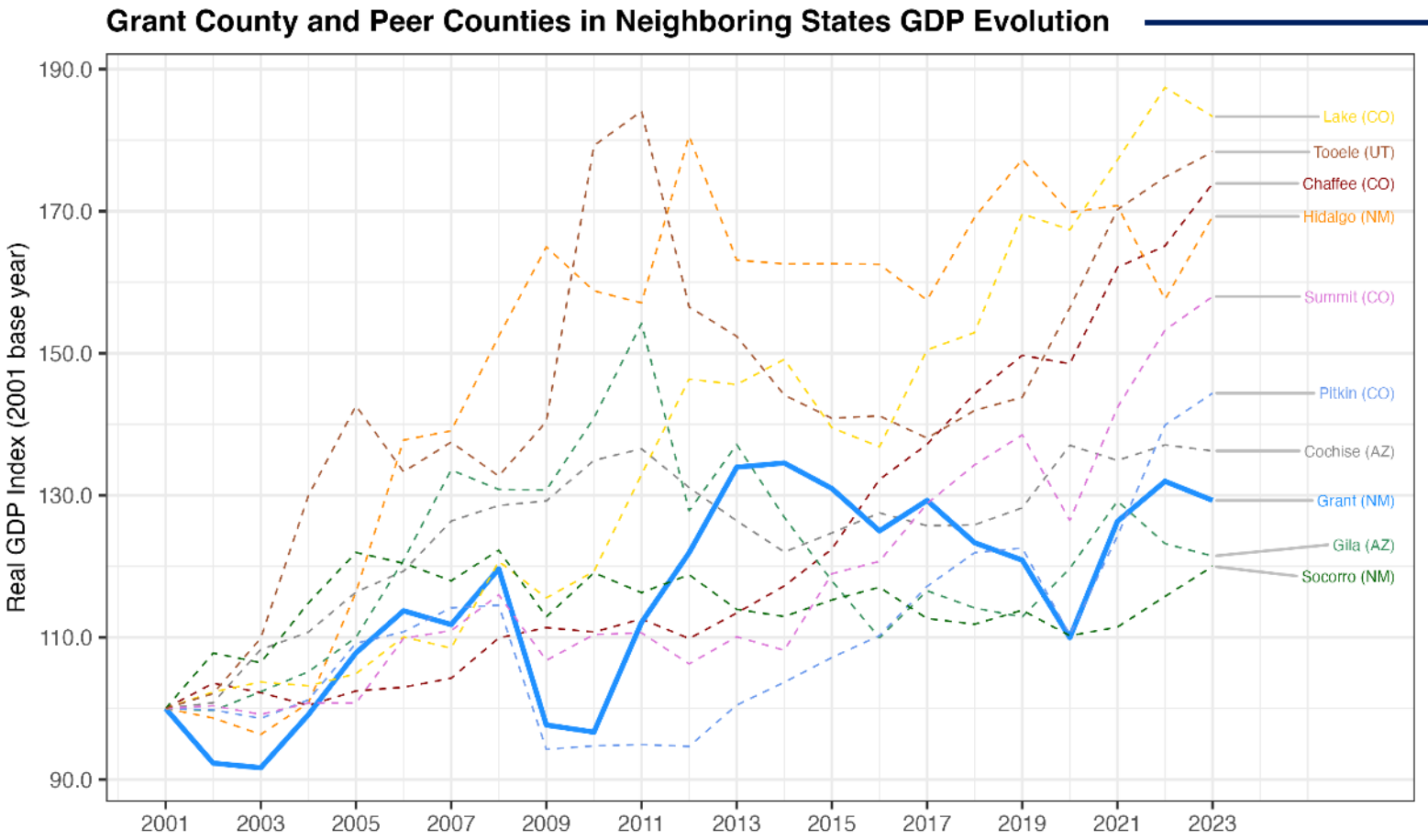
Recent economic performance – Gross County Product



Shifting from per capita measures to total GCP levels gives a sense of the overall size of the local economy, based on everything produced within the county's borders. To make comparisons between places clearer, GCP is shown as an index using 2001 as the base year. This approach allows for easy tracking of economic trajectories across places of different sizes and helps highlight specific periods when significant changes or challenges occurred. Grant's economic trajectory is shown alongside that of New Mexico as a whole.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

Recent economic performance – GCP trajectory relative to peers

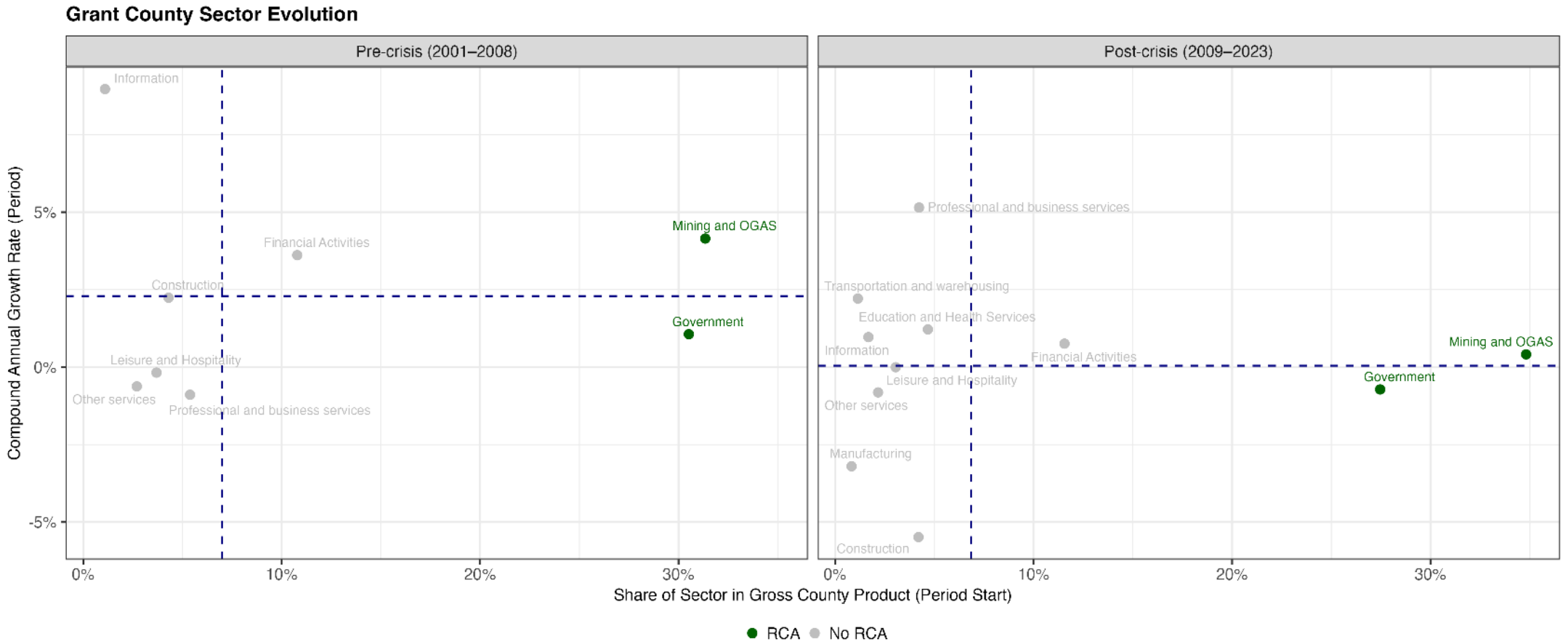


This graph uses the same set of peer counties as in the population comparison but now focuses on economic trends. As with the previous comparison to the state, each county's GCP is indexed to 2001, making it easier to spot major changes and differences in trajectory over time. Grant's GCP is shown alongside that of its peer counties.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

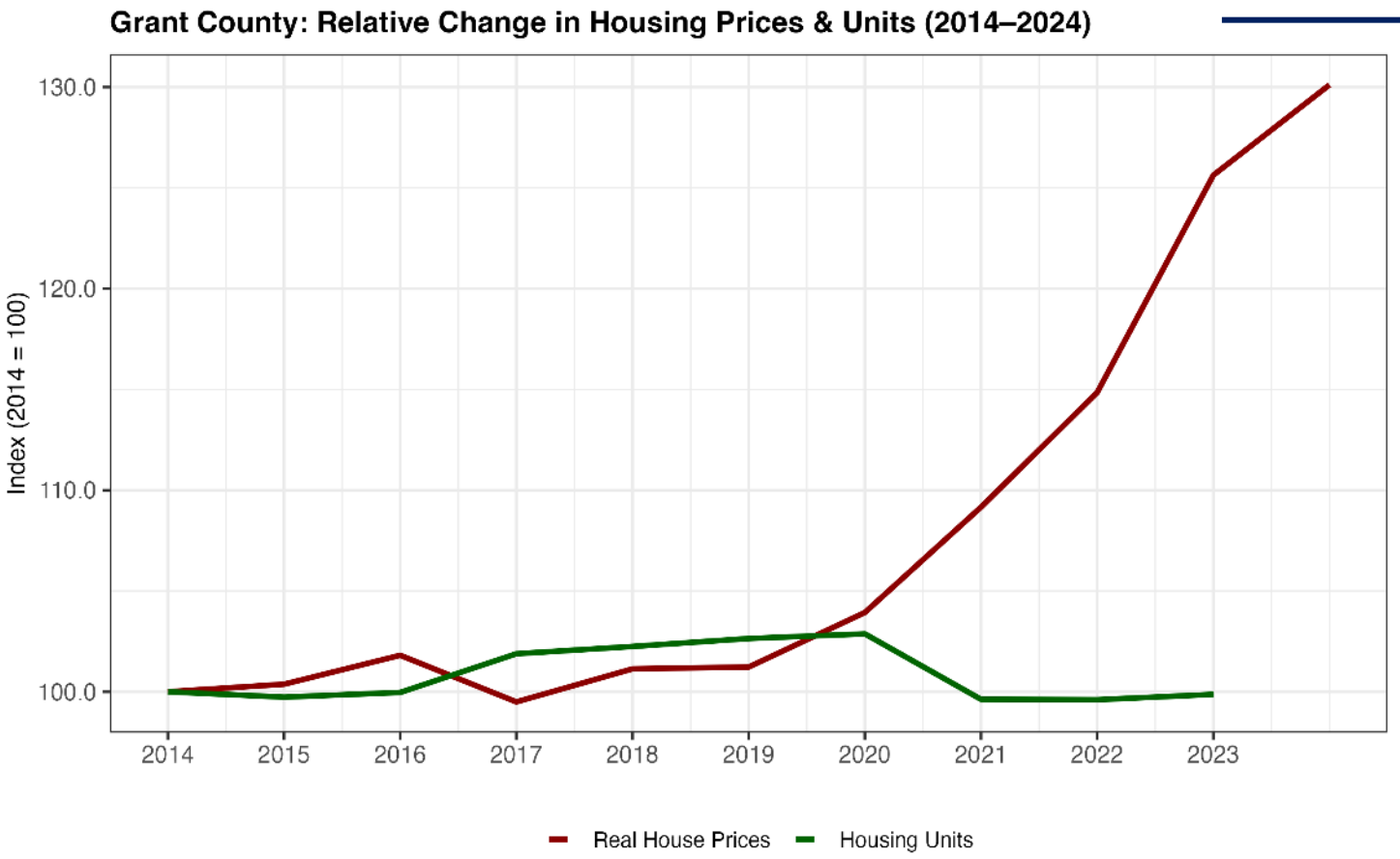
Underlying economic engines

GCP can be broken down into the sectors that drive the local economy. The following graph does this by showing each sector's average growth rate and share of the economy before and after the financial crisis. Each dot is a sector; its position reflects both its average growth and its importance to the county's economy.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Note: This RCA is comparing the county's share vs US to identify the distinctive sectors for the county.
Note 2: Some sectors are not included in both graphs due to data availability

Housing dynamics – local prices and housing supply



So far, the analysis has focused on economic activity as a driver of growth. However, as noted earlier, people are not only drawn by job opportunities, but also by the overall quality of life a place can offer. Factors such as amenities, public services, and housing availability all play a role in where people choose to live. While this analysis doesn't cover every factor, it offers some insight into a community's ability to attract and retain talent by examining trends in housing demand and supply.

Source: U.S Census for Housing units and FHFA for prices. BEA for CPI and adjusting to real prices

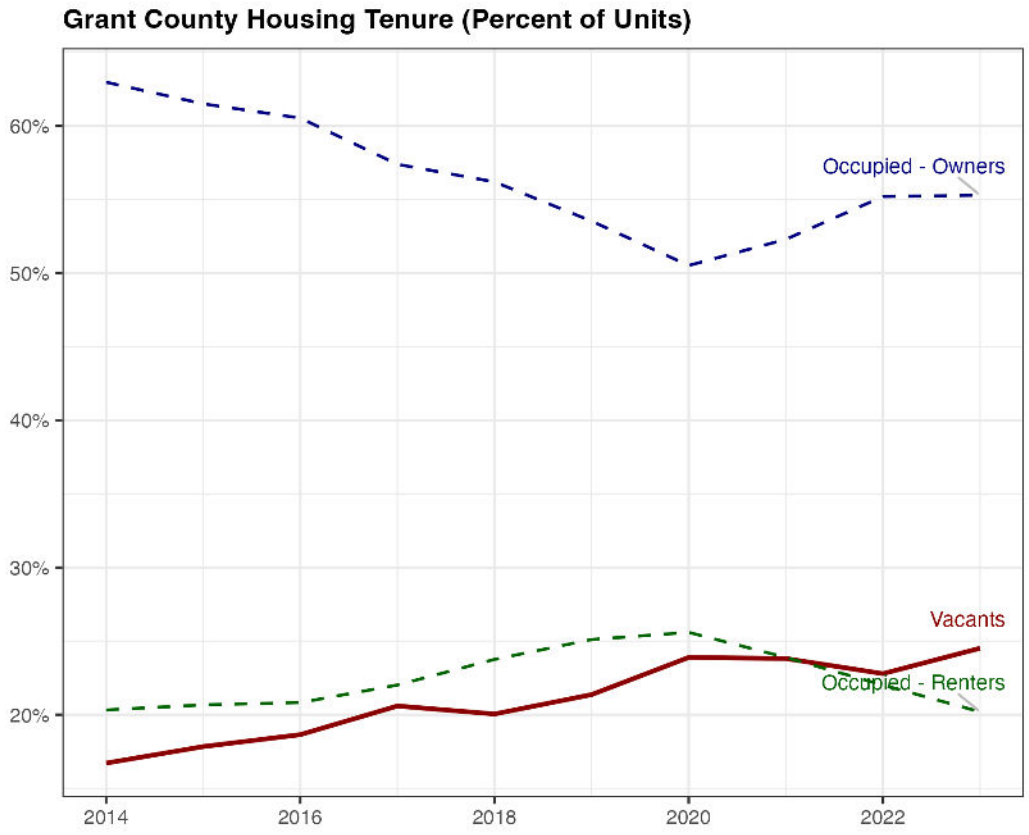
Housing dynamics – Breakdown of housing supply

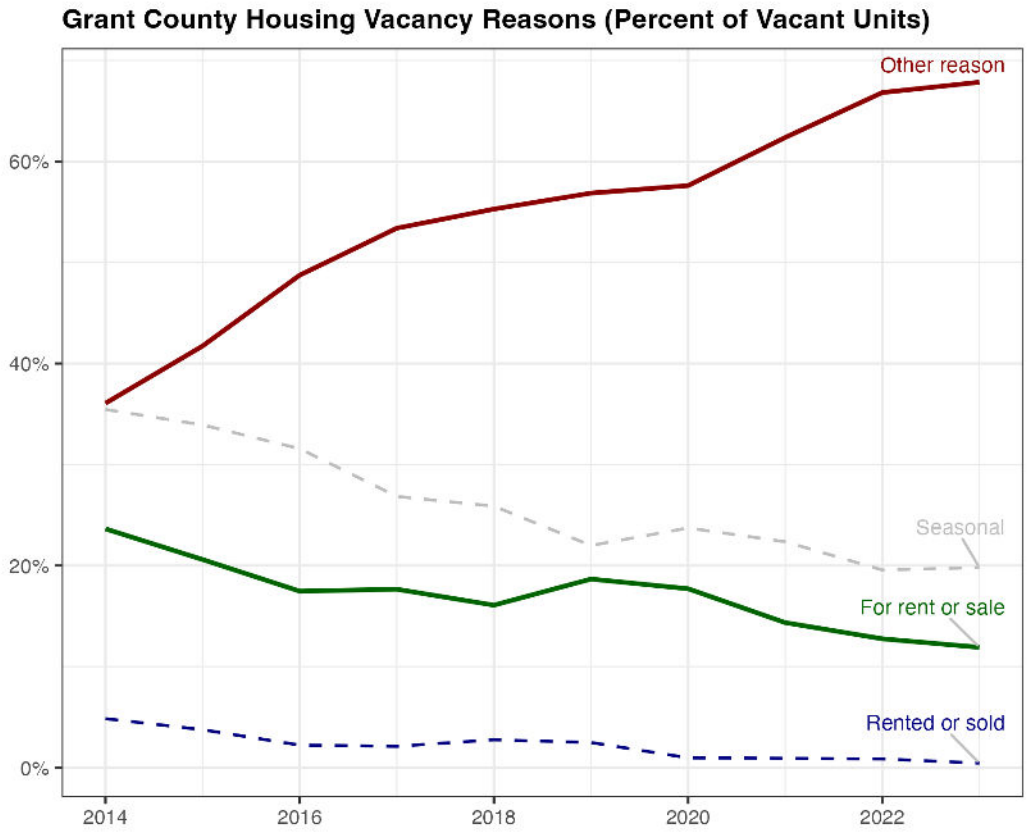
The U.S. Census Bureau classifies the housing structure according to how many units it has: one, two, three and so on. This analysis uses four main categories: Single-family (only one unit), Multi-family (two or more units), Mobile homes and Boat/RV or other types of housing.

Source: U.S Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Housing dynamics – Tenure and vacancy

Housing units can be occupied by either owners or renters, while some remain vacant for various reasons. Some vacant units are already taken and are awaiting new residents, while others are actively on the market for rent, for sale, or available seasonally. The most concerning are those listed as vacant for “Other” or unclear reasons.

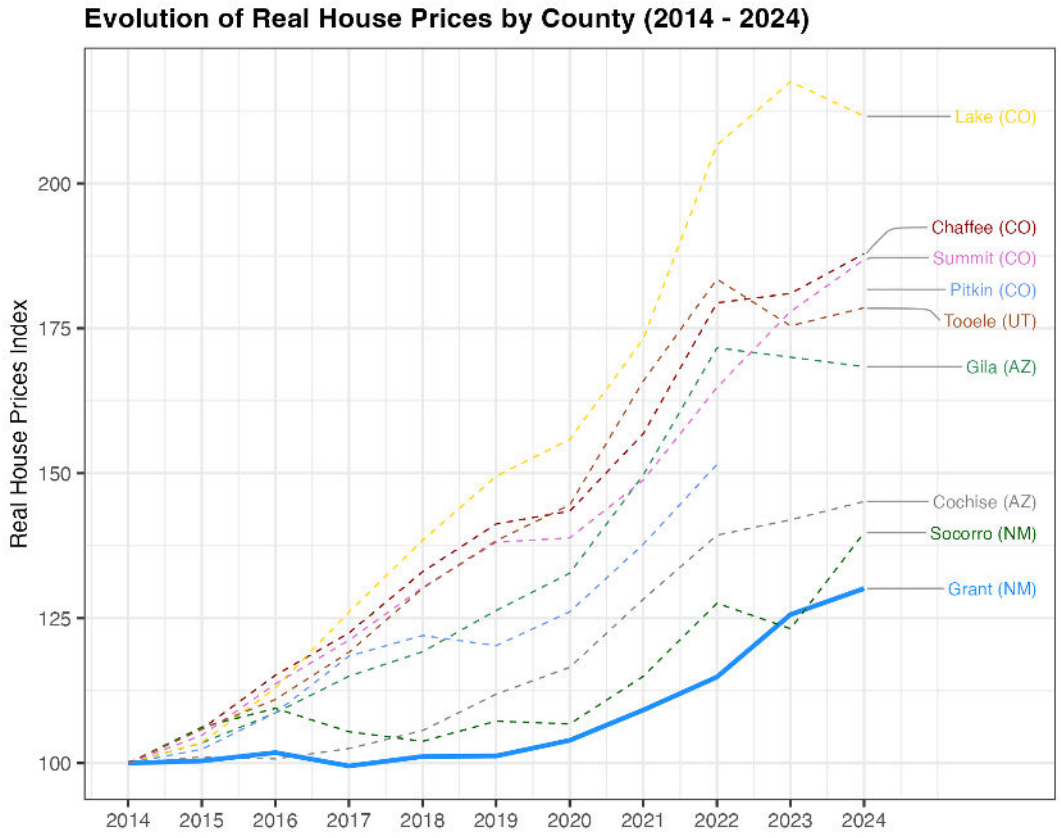


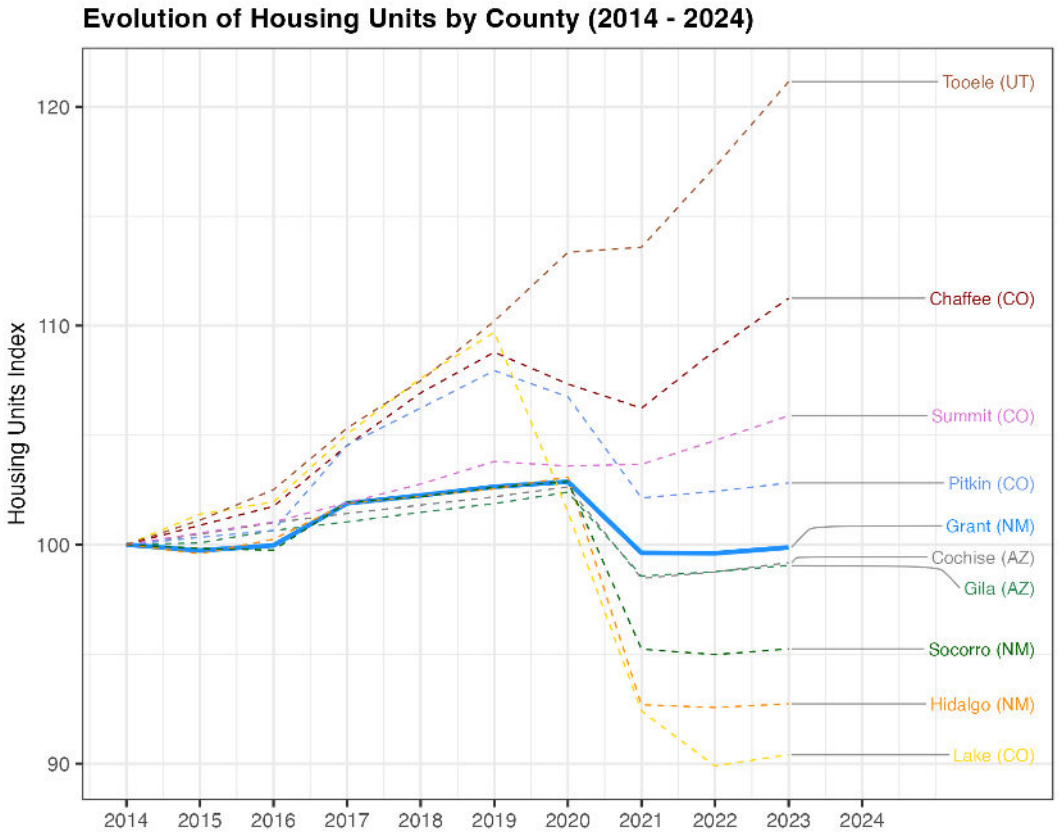


Source: U.S Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Housing dynamics – Comparison with peers

The previous slides examined Grant County's housing supply and demand on its own. The following graphs add context by comparing these trends to the same peer counties used earlier





Source: U.S Census for Housing units and FHFA for prices. BEA for CPI and adjusting to real prices

Diversification opportunities

Which industries are better positioned to fuel Grant County's economy?

Overview of the selection of promising industries

- **Background.** The prior section, "County Economic Snapshot," provided a preliminary diagnosis of the county's current situation by examining main population and economic trends. This analysis helps clarify whether the county faces greater challenges in fostering economic activity or in attracting and retaining workers for future growth. Regardless of these constraints, every community can benefit from identifying which industries are best positioned to bring new jobs.

- **Complement to local knowledge.** While local stakeholders often have valuable insights into which industries could thrive, the sheer number of possible options, over 1,000 industries at the 6-digit NAICS level, means there is room to complement local knowledge with data-driven observations, including some that may not be immediately obvious as a local fit.

- **Selection.** From the whole universe of potential industries, the analysis first identifies the industries the country is already good at and, second, other industries that require similar capabilities to these. Finally, it focuses in on which of these are tradable industries. Within tradable industries that align with the region's existing capabilities, there are two key groups. "Already Competitive" industries have a strong local presence and serve as current economic strengths. "Potential Opportunities" are industries that are either smaller or not yet established locally, but whose growth requirements closely match the local economy's current mix of know-how, skills, infrastructure, and other inputs (productive capabilities). These industries may offer pathways for future job creation and diversification.

- **Building blocks.** These groupings are based on an approximation of the local productive capabilities (knowhow, skills, infrastructure and other inputs) and how well these match the needs of different industries. By examining both the mix of existing industries and their broader relationships, the analysis highlights which industries the local economy is best equipped to support, either by reinforcing established strengths or by fostering new sources of job growth.

Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

Local Capabilities

What is Grant good at?
Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) or Location Quotient (LQ) as key metric

Industries Relatedness

How interconnected are industries with one another and with Grant's capabilities?
Proximity and Density as key metrics

Tradable Income

Which industries can bring external income to Grant?
Tradable or base industries that export goods and services

Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

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Local Capabilities

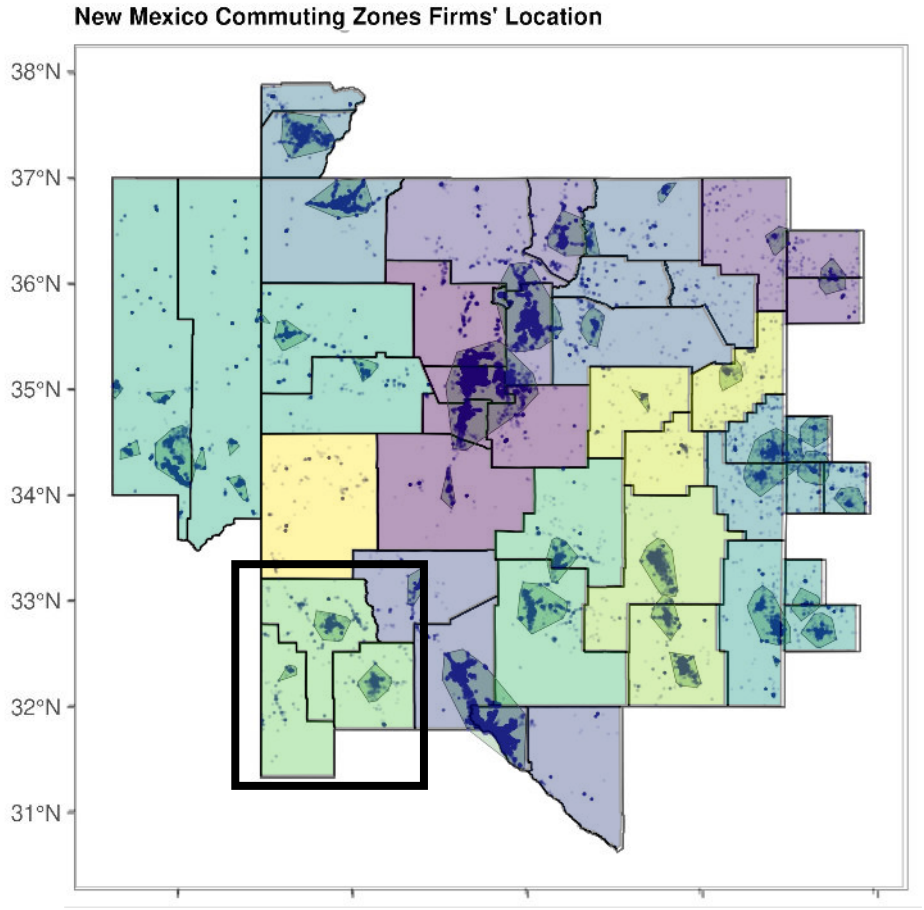
What is Grant good at?
Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) or Location Quotient (LQ) as key metric

Industries Relatedness

Tradable Income

What is considered "local"? Beyond administrative borders

We think of the local economy as a commuting zone (CZ).



Workers often commute beyond the administrative boundaries of towns and cities. To capture this, the USDA defines commuting zones across the country, grouping areas based on where residents travel for work.

Grant's commuting zone, highlighted by the black square on the left map, includes Hidalgo and Luna counties (NM).

The analysis in this document focuses on Grant's commuting zone (CZ), so references to Grant refer to its CZ

Source: USDA

Which are Grant capabilities? Looking for signals

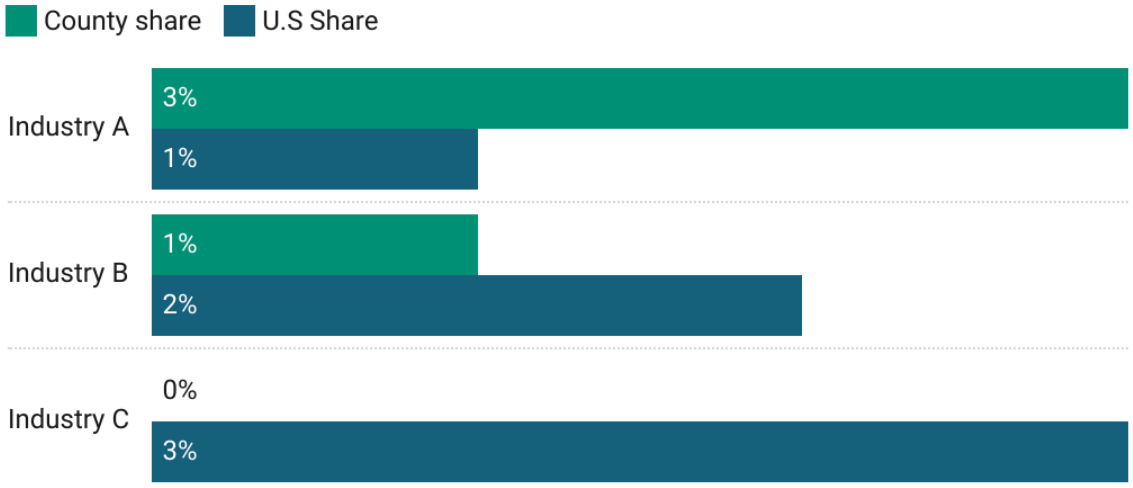
Productive capabilities could be collective knowhow, skills, infrastructure and other inputs. We cannot observe all, but the current economic activity gives us a hint of which industries they can support.

Key metric:

$$\text{RCA} = \frac{\%\ of\ CZ\ Jobs\ in\ industry\ i}{\%\ of\ US\ Jobs\ in\ industry\ i}$$

By comparing an industry's presence in the CZ relative to its presence nationally, it tells us what is Grant good at.

For example:



RCA = 3 (RCA > 1, Competitive edge). The CZ has the capabilities to excel in this industry.

RCA = 0.5 (RCA < 1, Not competitive). The CZ has some capabilities to participate in the industry

RCA = 0 (No presence). The industry is not currently active, but it could be developed in the future

Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

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Local Capabilities

Industries Relatedness

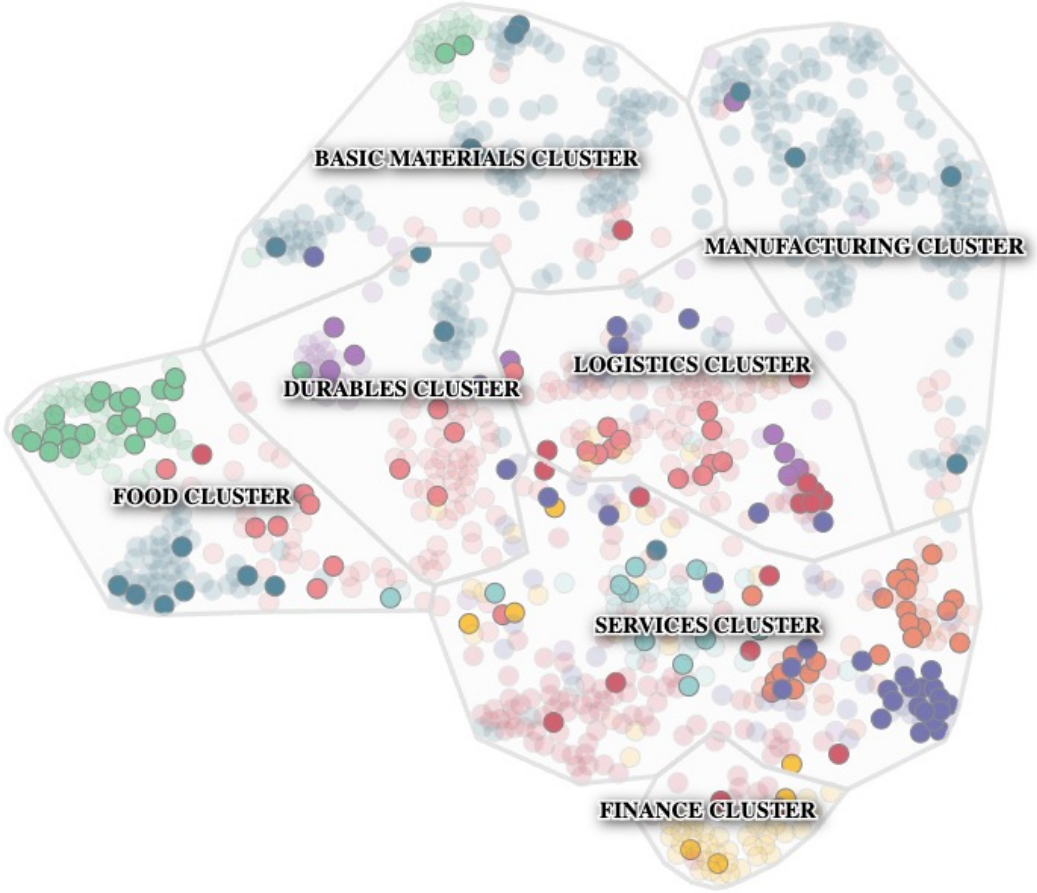
How interconnected are industries with one another and with Grant's capabilities?

Proximity and Density as key metrics

Tradable Income

What else could Grant capabilities support? Let's start by looking at the relationships between industries

The industry space is the visual representation of the relatedness between all the existing industries.

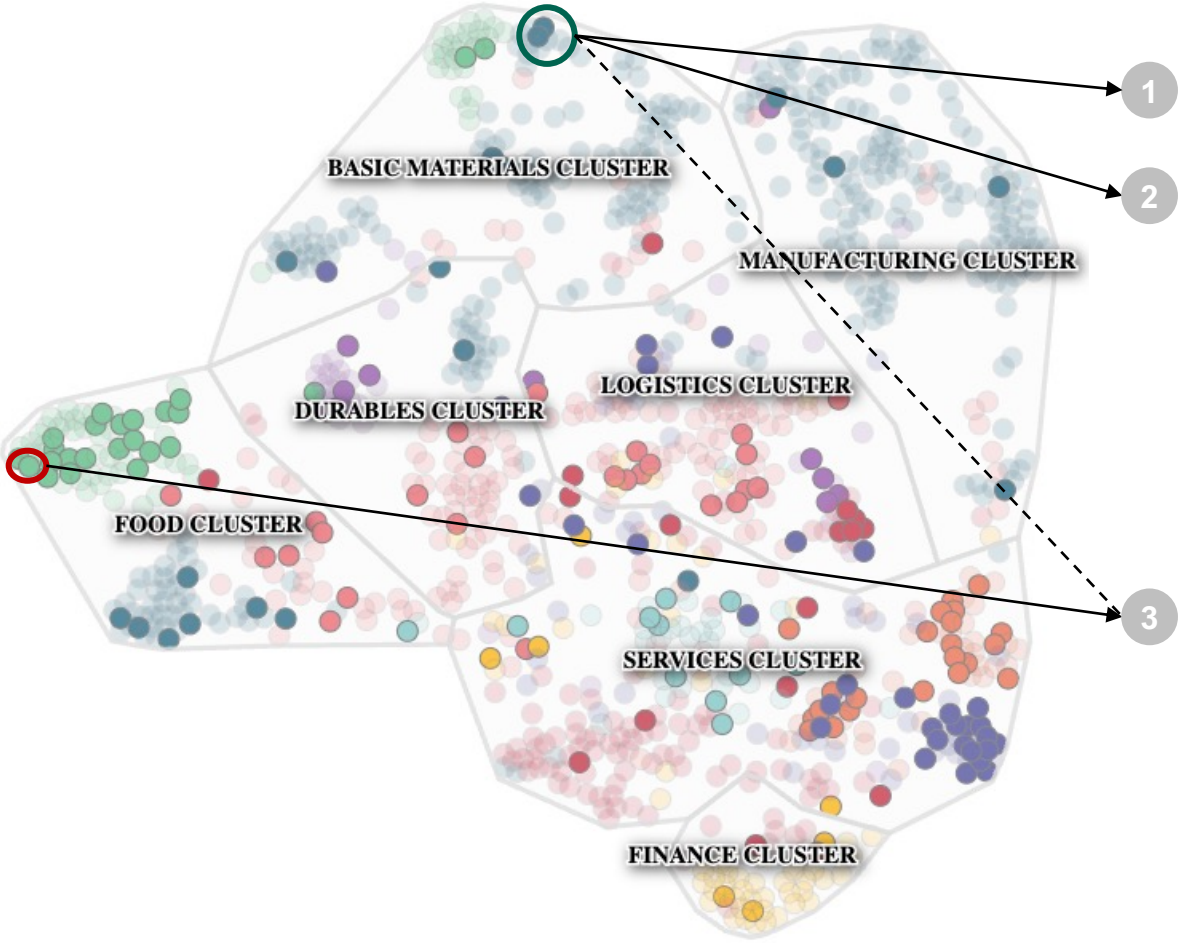


- Each dot represents an industry.
- Each color represents an economic sector
- Each area outlined in grey represents a cluster of economic activity. In each, industries from different economic sectors require similar capabilities.
- The stronger colored dots are industries with a significant presence in Grant County commuting zone relative to the rest of the US (RCA > 1).

Source: Metroverse

Which industries are more alike? It's all about their position

Proximity tells us how similar two industries are.



1. Clay Building Material and Refractories Manufacturing
2. Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing

Proximate industries share more capabilities

3. Cotton Farming

Further away industries share fewer capabilities

Source: Dun & Bradstreet
Note: All the industries with an RCA equal or above 1

What industries require similar capabilities as those found at Grant?
Depends on their proximity to current industries

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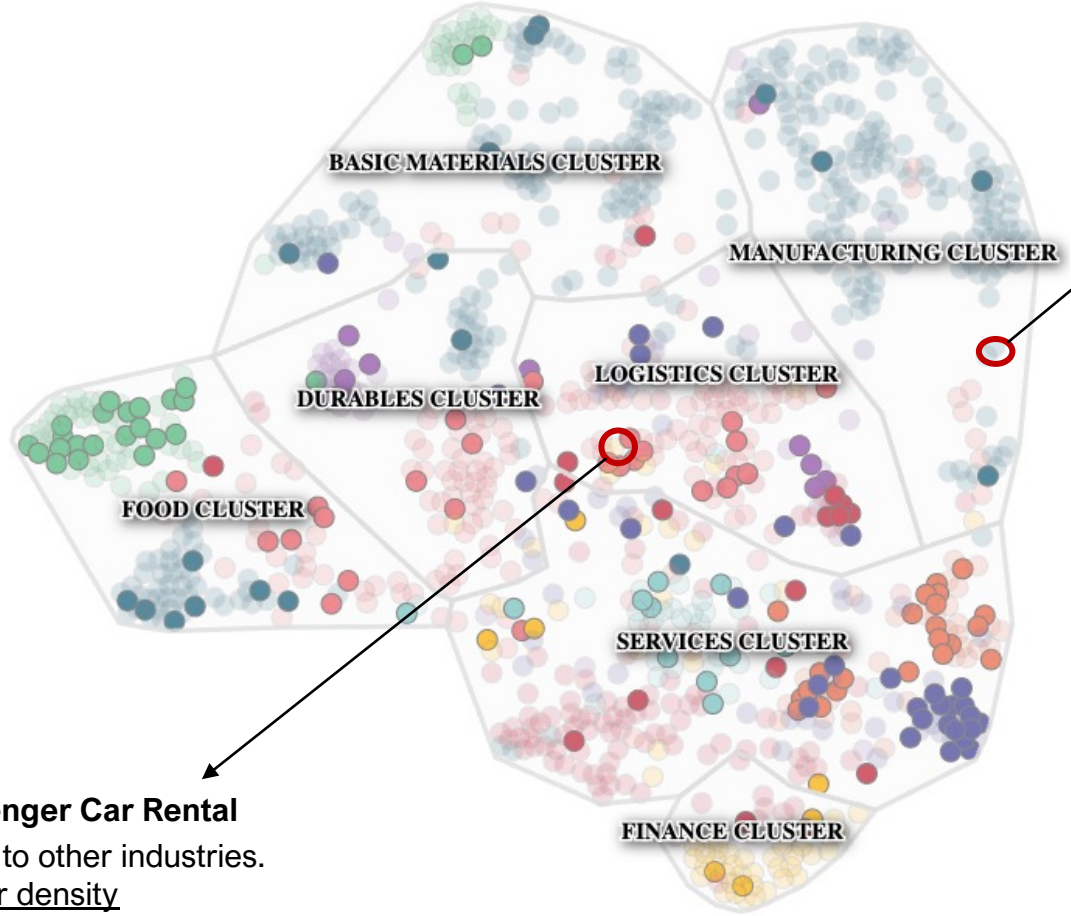
Density considers the connections between an industry and the CZ's current economic activity. It provides a notion of which other industries the productive capabilities could support.

When thinking about new industries, development will be easier if the industry is located in a part of the industry space where Grant already has significant economic activity and strong capabilities. Regions typically grow by developing these



Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing

Far away from other industries.
Lower density

Passenger Car Rental

Close to other industries.
Higher density

Source: Dun & Bradstreet
Note: All the industries with an RCA equal or above 1

Our analysis is built on three cornerstones

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Local Capabilities

Industries Relatedness

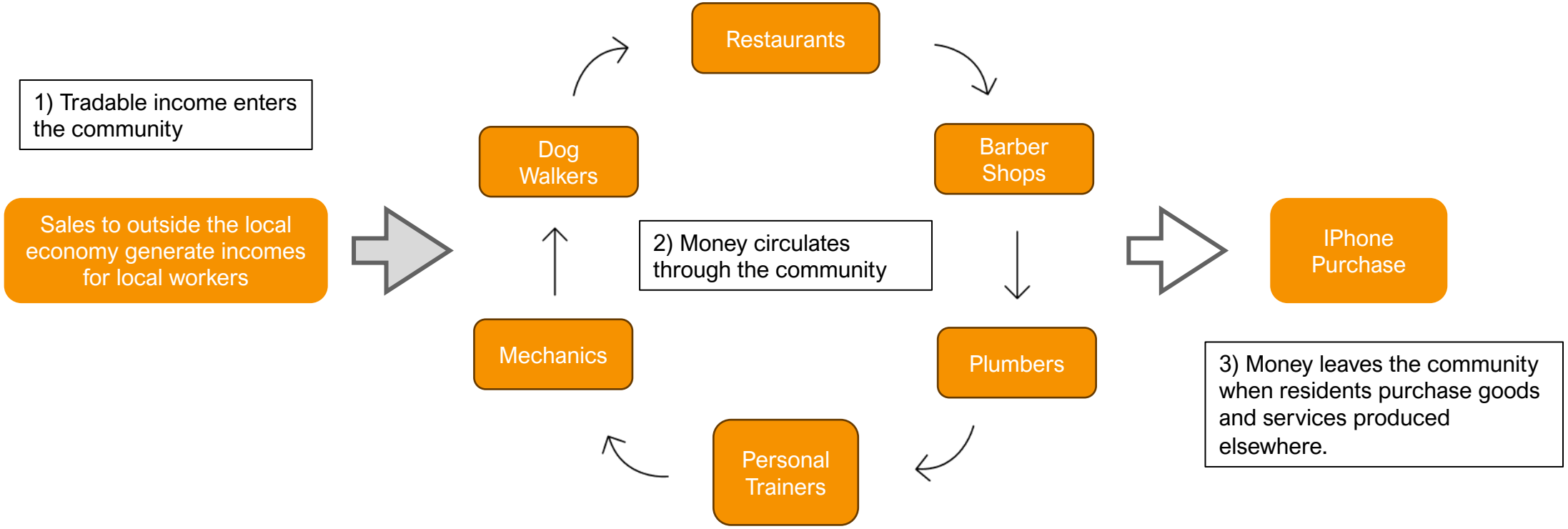
Tradable Income

Which industries can bring external income to Grant?

Tradable or base industries that export goods and services

What are the industries that could bring external income to Grant? The relevance of tradable income

Tradable income is jargon for money generated from stuff that a local economy sells beyond its borders. It essential for economic survival as it allows to purchase goods and services that are not produced locally and creates local jobs.



There are 1012 industries (6-digit NAICS 2022 code). Using County Business Pattern (CBP) dataset from Eckert et al. (2021), Growth Lab research has determined that 52% of them are tradable.

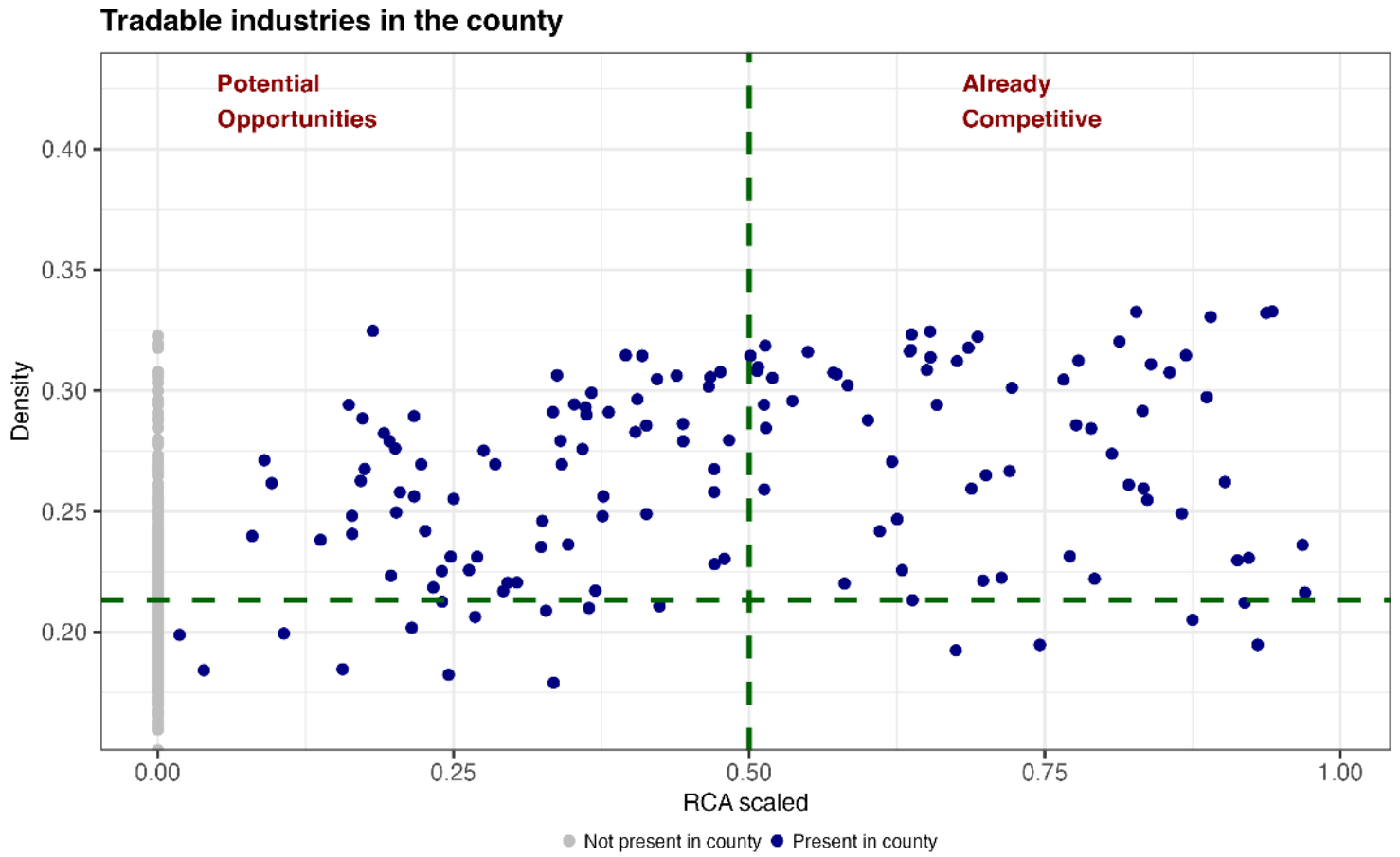
Source: Growth Lab

What are the opportunities in the tradable sector? RCA and Density as criteria

Remember:

1. **RCA.** What is Grant good at?
2. **Density.** How close is an industry to the Grant's existing capabilities?

Defining the groups. The first threshold for group definitions is set at RCA = 1 (or 0.5 on the scaled horizontal axis), separating industries with relatively larger and smaller local presence. The second threshold uses the median density among all tradable industries to identify those most similar to the local productive capabilities. The focus is on industries above the median density, as they are more closely aligned with existing capabilities.



Source: Dun & Bradstreet

Note about RCA scaled formula: $RCA\ scaled = \frac{RCA}{RCA+1}$. RCA=1 is represented as 0.50 in the horizontal axis

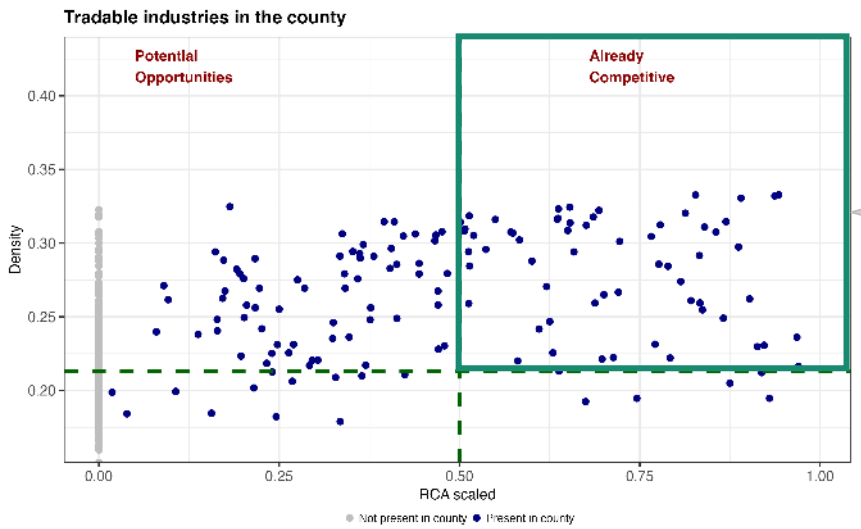
How to start exploring promising industries

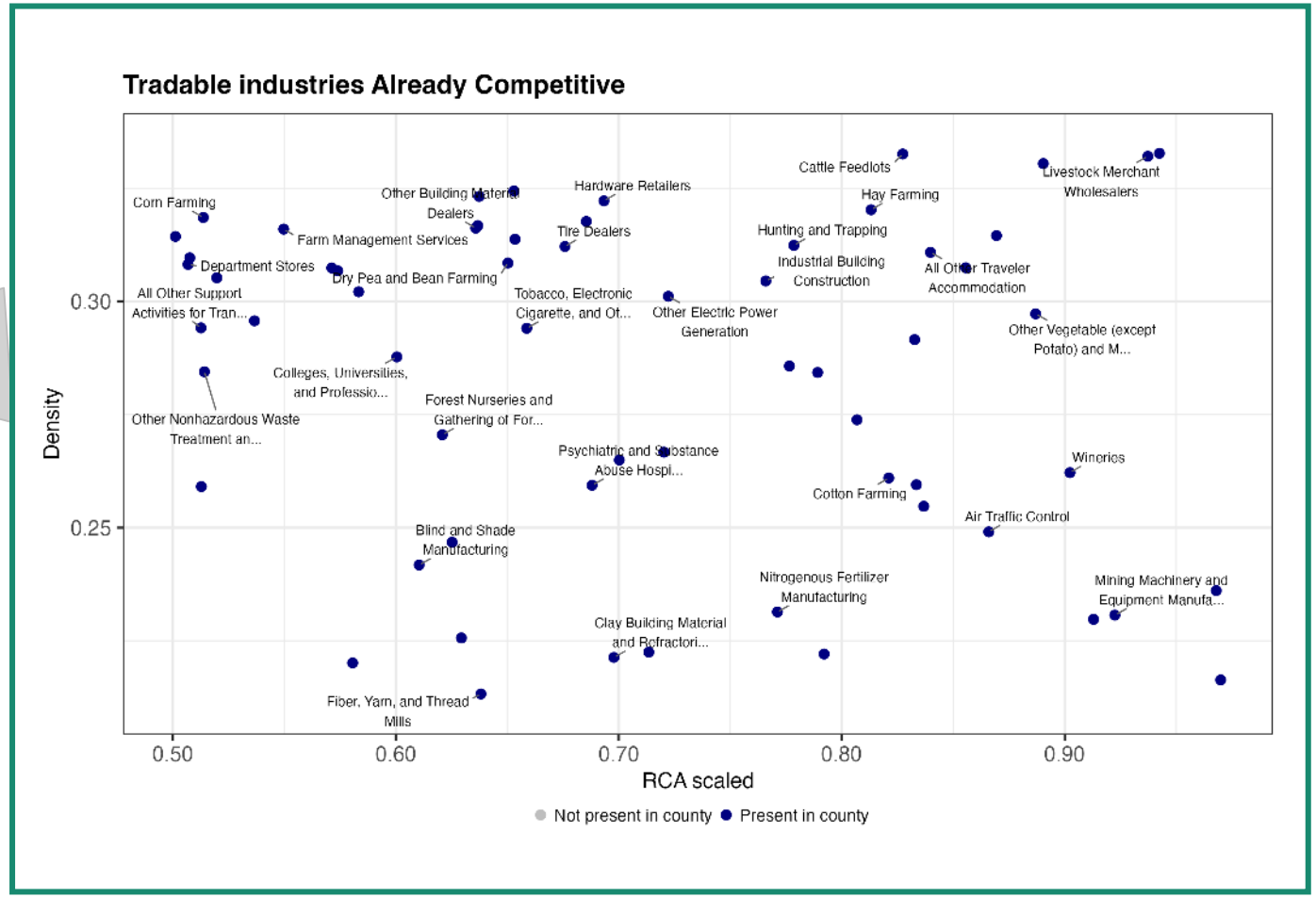
- **Wide set of possibilities.** The analysis highlights over 200 potential industries for growth (either by supporting industries already established locally or by creating conditions for new ones with potential to thrive). Ultimately, choosing which industries to pursue depends on local priorities, assets, and experience. The following slides and the attached dataset offer multiple ways to explore these opportunities. There is not a unique way of using these resources.

- **First pass.** If you're unsure where to begin, start by reviewing the visuals that display all opportunities by category (Manufacturing, Trade, Services, and Natural Resources) to get a sense of the landscape. Alternate between the visuals and the dataset, and make note of any industries that immediately catch your attention for further exploration. The dataset provides several variables for each industry, but at this stage, simply flag those that seem particularly relevant or interesting for your context. You can later assess which of these options are most practical or realistic based on the specific conditions required for development.

- **Exercise caution with opportunities that feel off.** Promising industries are identified based on their similarity to the local economy's capabilities, but a perfect fit is uncommon: some capabilities (skills, infrastructure, or inputs) may still be missing, especially for new or emerging sectors. The next step is to identify and assess these gaps with input from local firms and industry partners. In some cases, missing capabilities (like climate conditions for "Cotton Ginning") or unfavorable market conditions (as with "Support Activities for Coal Mining") mean the opportunity isn't realistic or practical. It is recommended to set aside options that clearly do not fit local conditions and instead focus on opportunities that align better with community strengths and potential.

Already competitive industries in Grant's commuting zone

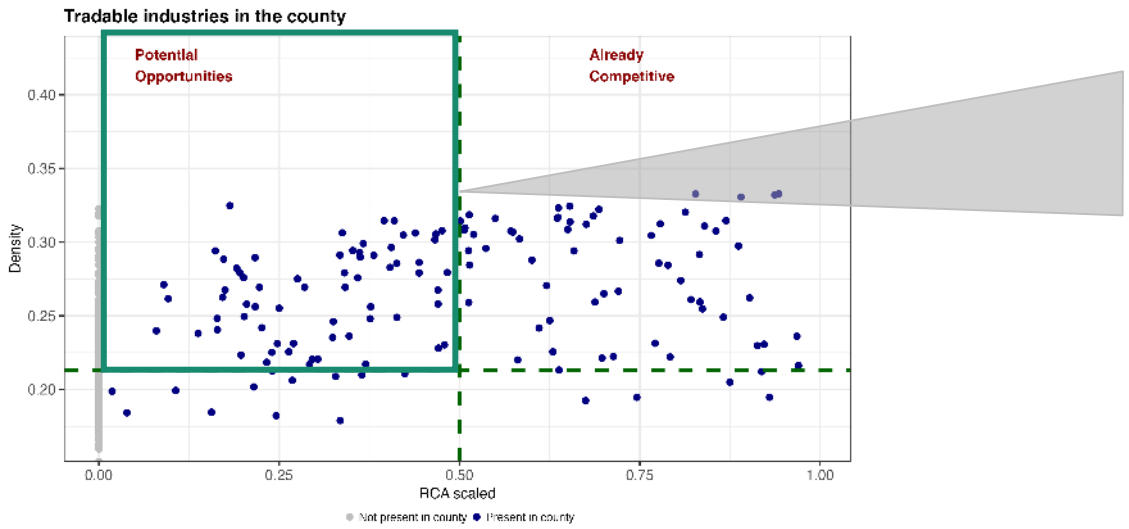




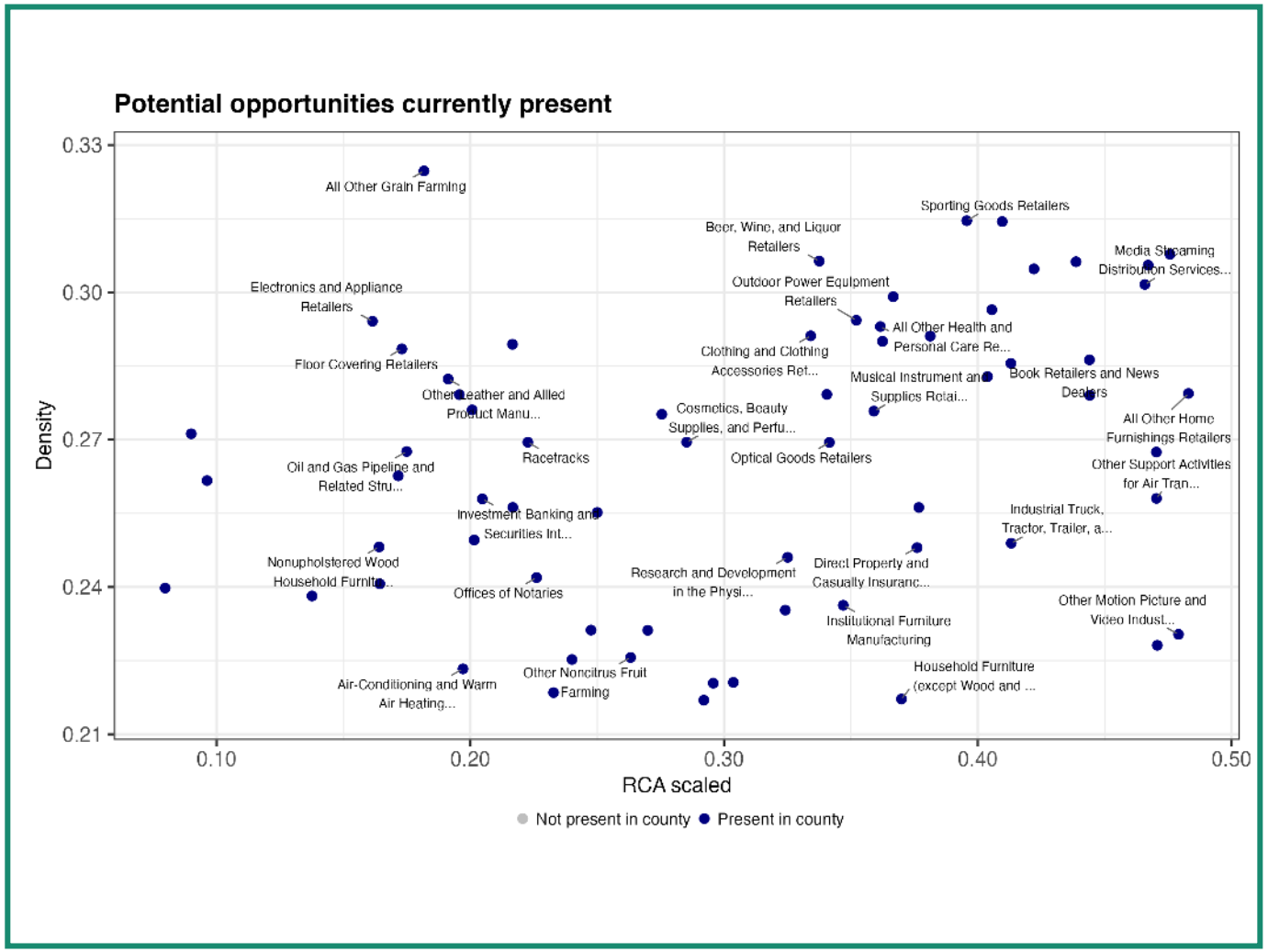
Industries in the top-right quadrant already have a strong foothold in Grant (RCA > 1 or RCA scaled > 0.5). A development strategy could focus on creating the right conditions – such as infrastructure, skilled workforce, and supportive policies – to help them grow and thrive even further.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet

Potential opportunities currently present in the county

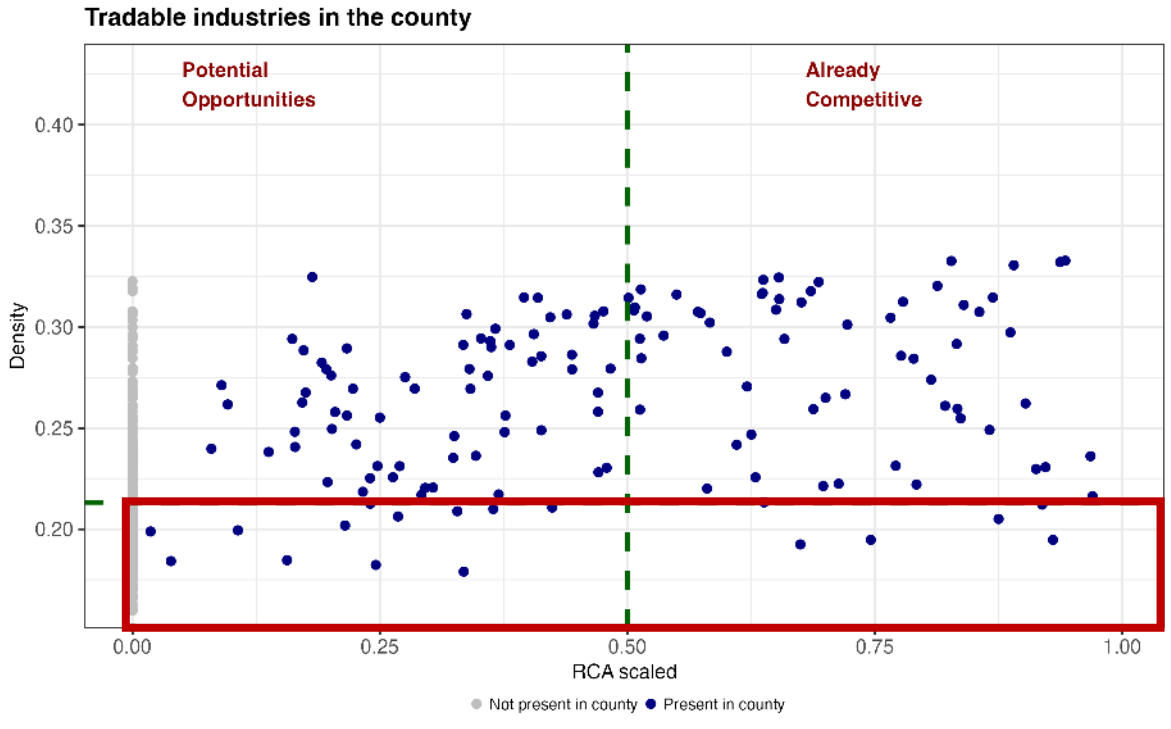


Industries in the top-left quadrant are particularly relevant for the county's development strategy because they already have some presence and are closely related to existing capabilities. In other words, they hold significant potential for growth. A development strategy could focus on creating the right conditions to help these industries flourish.



Source: Dun & Bradstreet

Industries further away from Grant's capabilities



The analysis does not focus on this set of industries because their requirements are not closely aligned with Grant's current capabilities. Industries with little local presence are unlikely to take root, while those with a larger footprint but a weak fit are more likely to shrink or eventually leave the community.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet

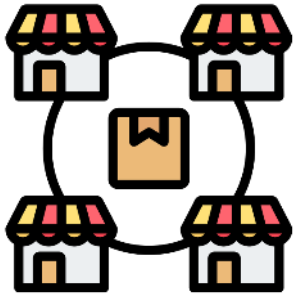
We identify 201 industries with potential opportunities.
Four major categories.

Several industries in Grant offer emerging and new promising opportunities for increased tradable income. While these industries are not yet as competitive in Grant as in other parts of the U.S., they share capabilities with industries that are already strong locally. This means they could expand relatively easily if the right conditions are in place.

Manufacturing

87 industries as potential opportunities

Trade



34 industries in retail and wholesale

Services

40 industries across different sectors

Natural Resources

40 industries in Agriculture and mining

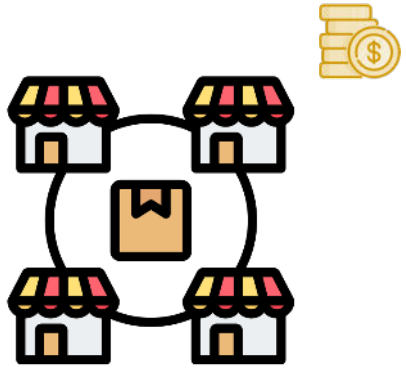
Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages.
144 industries across categories

Industries are grouped by wage levels using U.S. averages: the top 25% are classified as high-wage, the bottom 25% as low-wage, and the rest as medium-wage. The analysis focuses on high- and medium-wage industries, as these are more likely to provide quality jobs and stronger economic benefits for the community.

Manufacturing

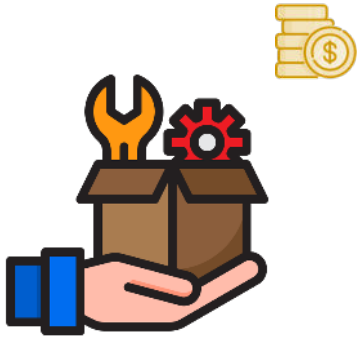
82 industries as potential opportunities

Trade



12 industries in retail and wholesale

Services



33 industries across different sectors

Natural Resources

17 industries in Agriculture and mining

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages.

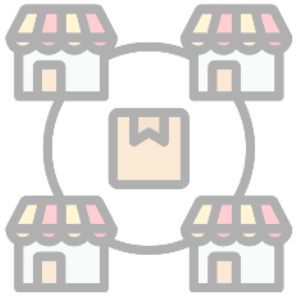
144 industries across categories

Growth Lab

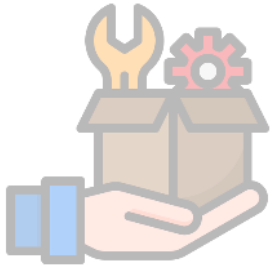
Manufacturing

82 industries as potential opportunities

Trade

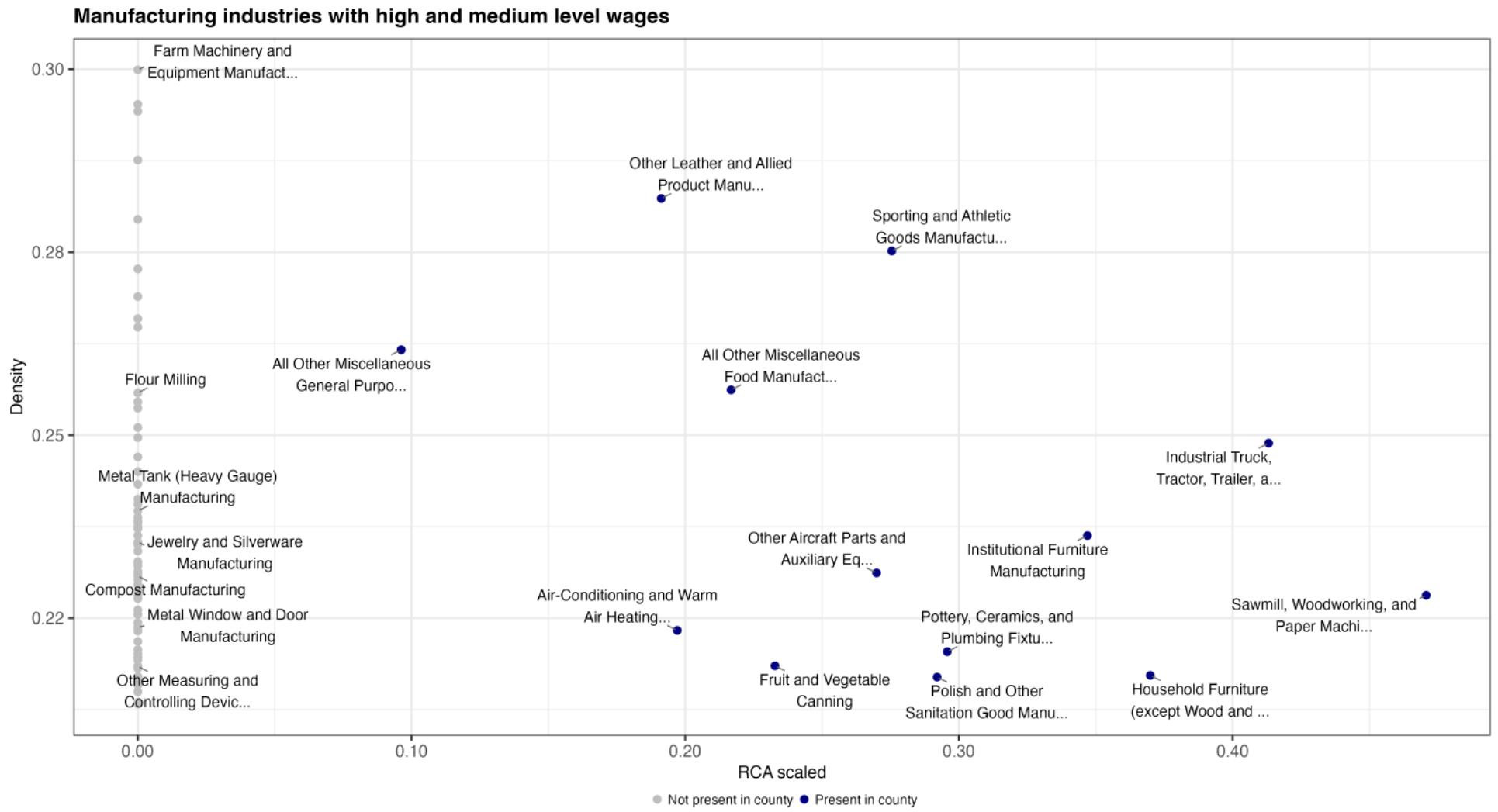


Services



Natural Resources

High and medium wages opportunities. 82 manufacturing industries



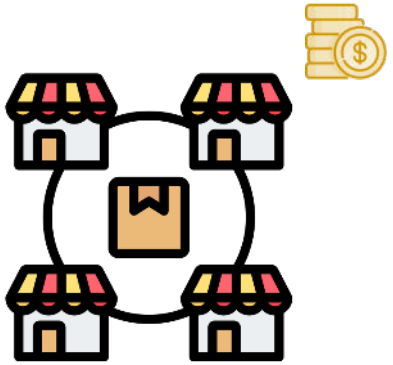
Main sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Dun & Bradstreet.

Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages.
144 industries across categories

Growth Lab

Manufacturing

Trade

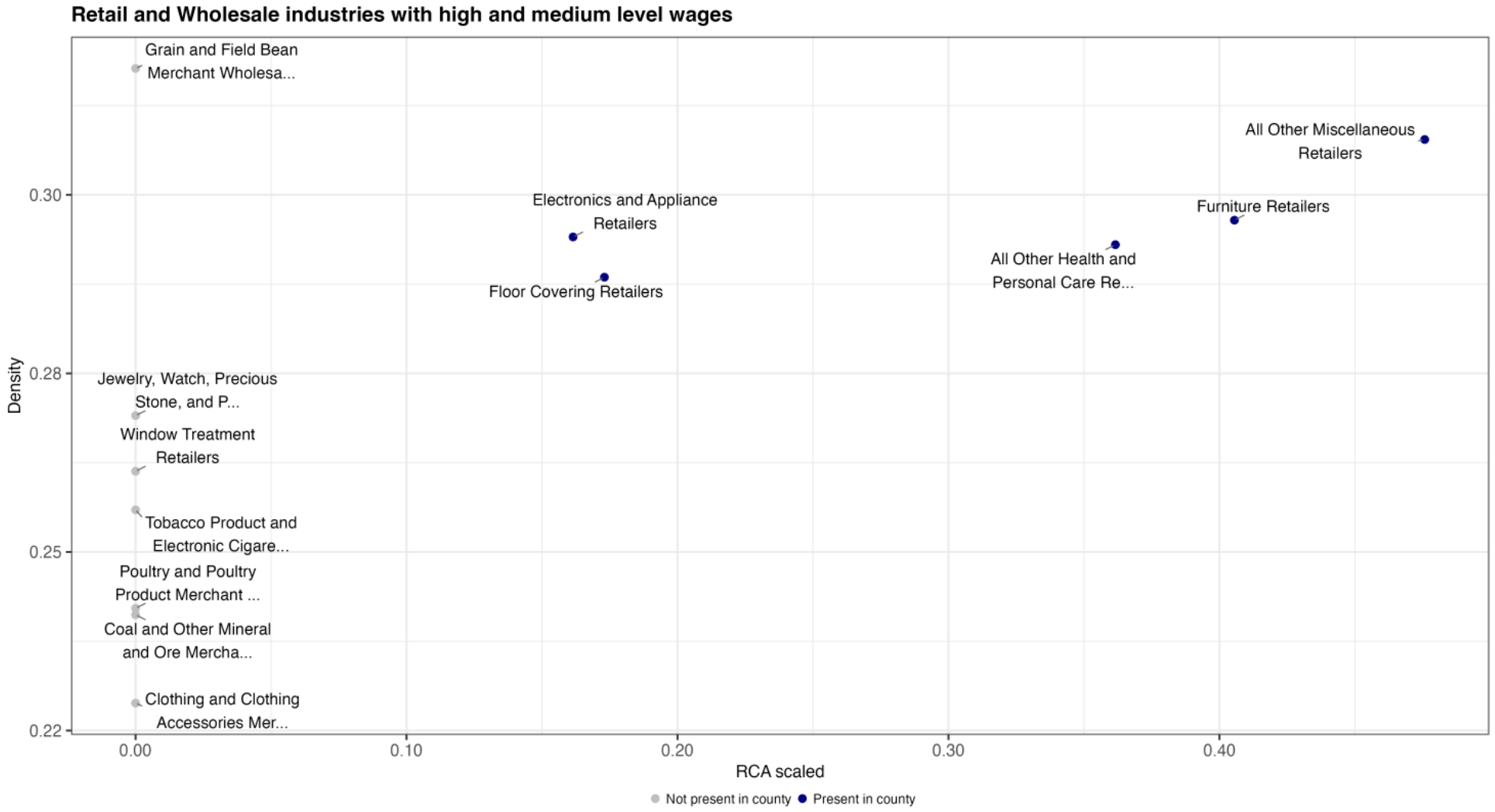


12 industries in retail and wholesale

Services

Natural Resources

High and medium wages opportunities. 12 retail and wholesale trade industries



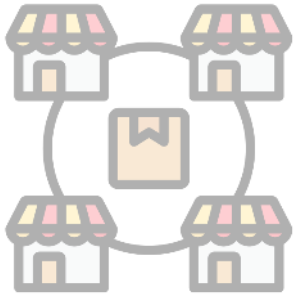
Main sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Dun & Bradstreet.

Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages.
144 industries across categories

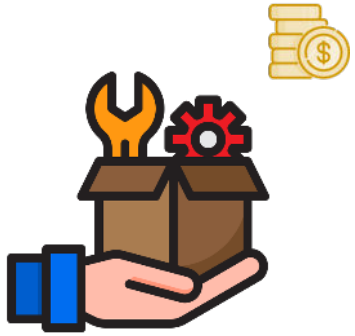
Growth Lab

Manufacturing

Trade



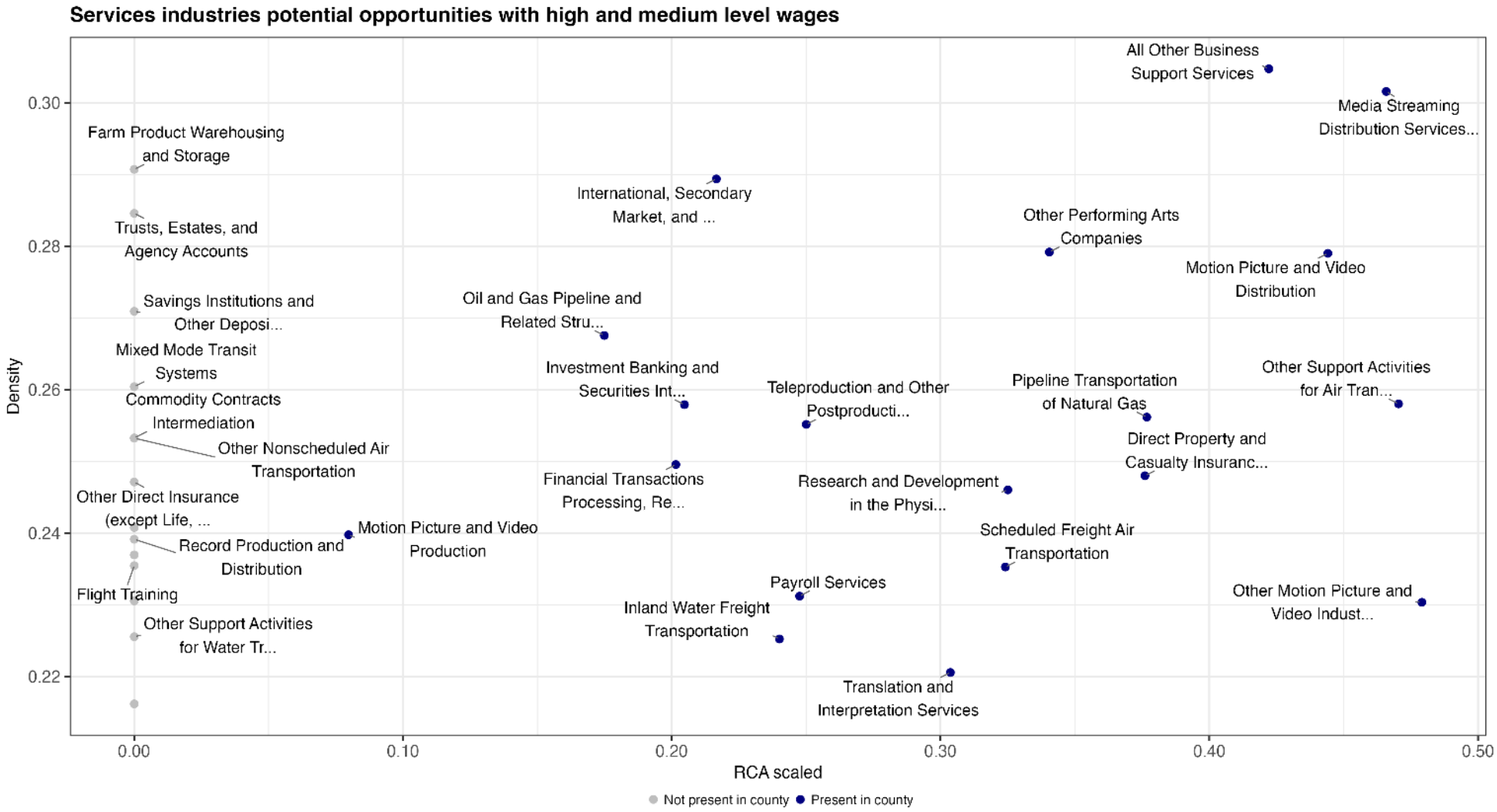
Services



33 industries across different sectors

Natural Resources

High and medium wages opportunities. 33 services industries



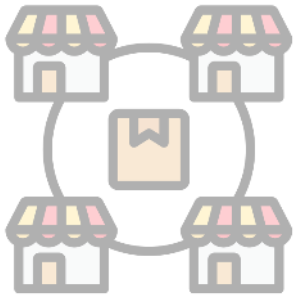
Main sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Dun & Bradstreet.

Potential opportunities with high and medium level wages.
144 industries across categories

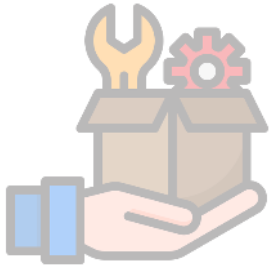
Growth Lab

Manufacturing

Trade



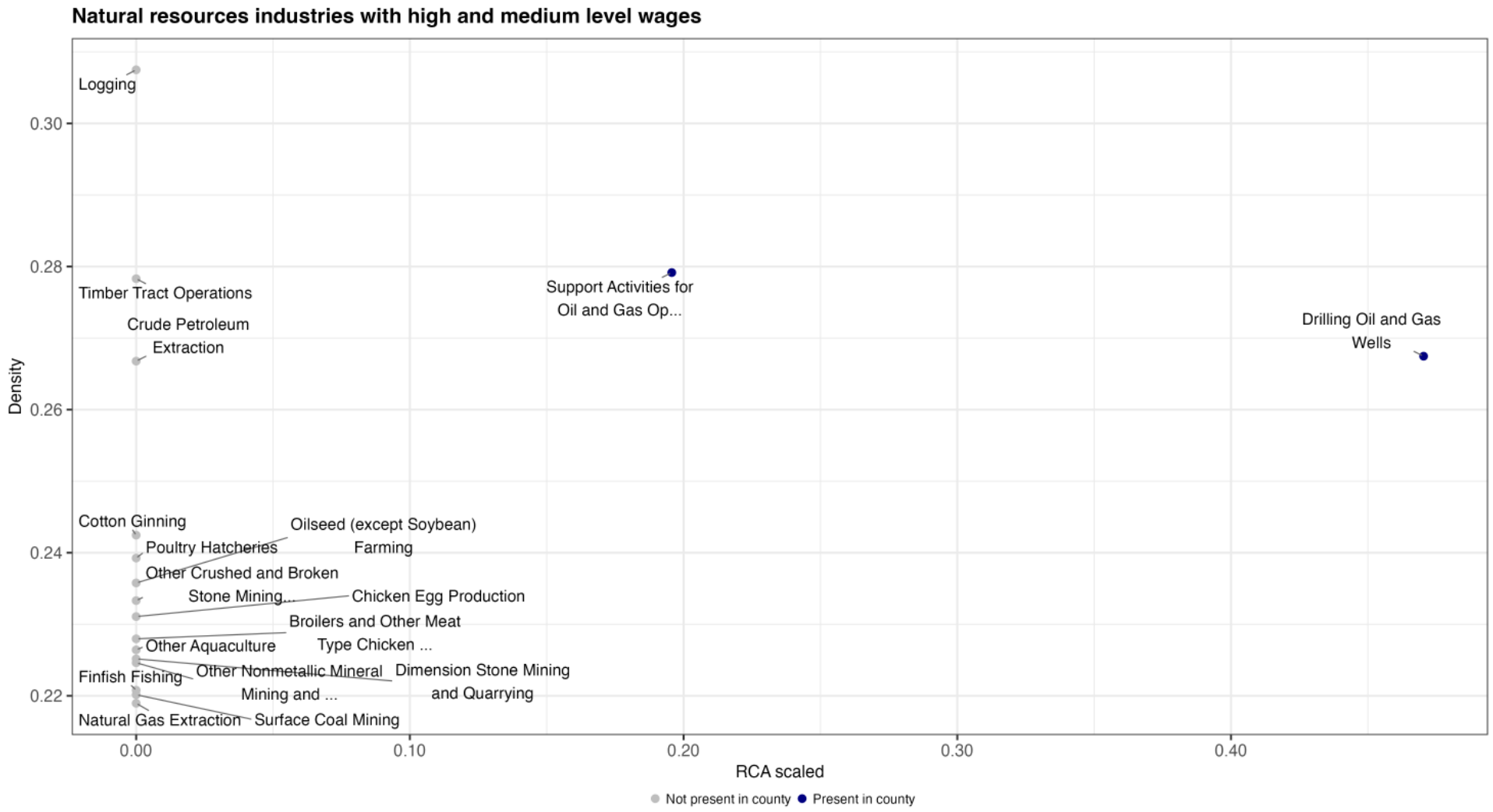
Services



Natural Resources

17 industries in Agriculture and mining

High and medium wages opportunities. 17 extractive industries



Main sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Dun & Bradstreet.

How to further assess the selected options

- **Background.** After selecting a list of industries that feel particular relevant or attractive, the next step is to figure out which are the missing capabilities and what can be done, if anything, to provide them.

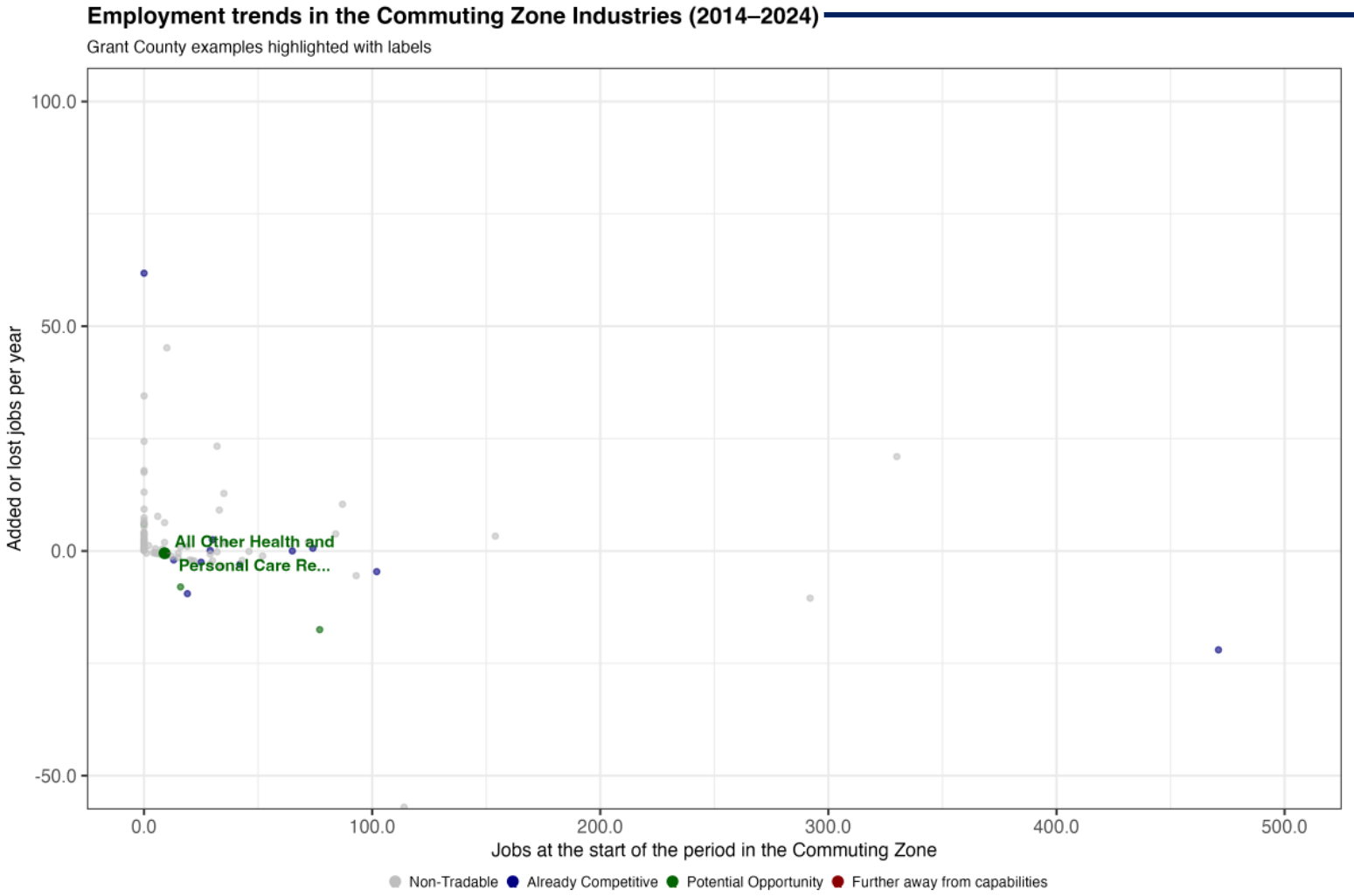
- **Dataset as a reference.** The dataset provides useful information about potential gaps in productive capabilities, such as electricity needs or supply chain positioning, but it is not meant to offer all the answers. Instead, it serves as a starting point for further questions and discussions among local stakeholders. For instance, while the data show which industries have added or lost jobs in recent years, understanding the underlying reasons requires local and industry insights.

- **Examples as guidance rather than prescription**. External analysis cannot replace local insight or dictate which industries to target. The following slides highlight selected industries and explore various dimensions of each, not to prescribe priorities, but to demonstrate how to use the dataset's variables to prompt questions and guide decision-making. The examples focus on "Potential Opportunities" with medium or high wages that already have some local presence. The industries are drawn from sectors highlighted in the previous section, and Manufacturing because this sector offers additional variables to consider.

- **Review process.** The examples start by comparing job trends at the local, regional, and state levels to provide an overview of growing industries and to prompt consideration of the factors enabling or hindering growth. For some industries, job data may not be available. In these cases, reaching out, perhaps with help from the local Economic Development Organization (EDO), to firms already active in the industry can offer valuable qualitative insight. The examples then explore additional variables that assess industry attractiveness and specific requirements.

- **Build your own story.** Apply this approach to other industries of interest by examining all available variables in whatever order makes the most sense for your context. Engage local partners early and often to provide further insight and complement the analysis. The aim is to use this process to spark productive questions, identify the most promising opportunities, and guide actionable next steps for supporting industry growth in the community.

Are local conditions favorable or holding this industry back?

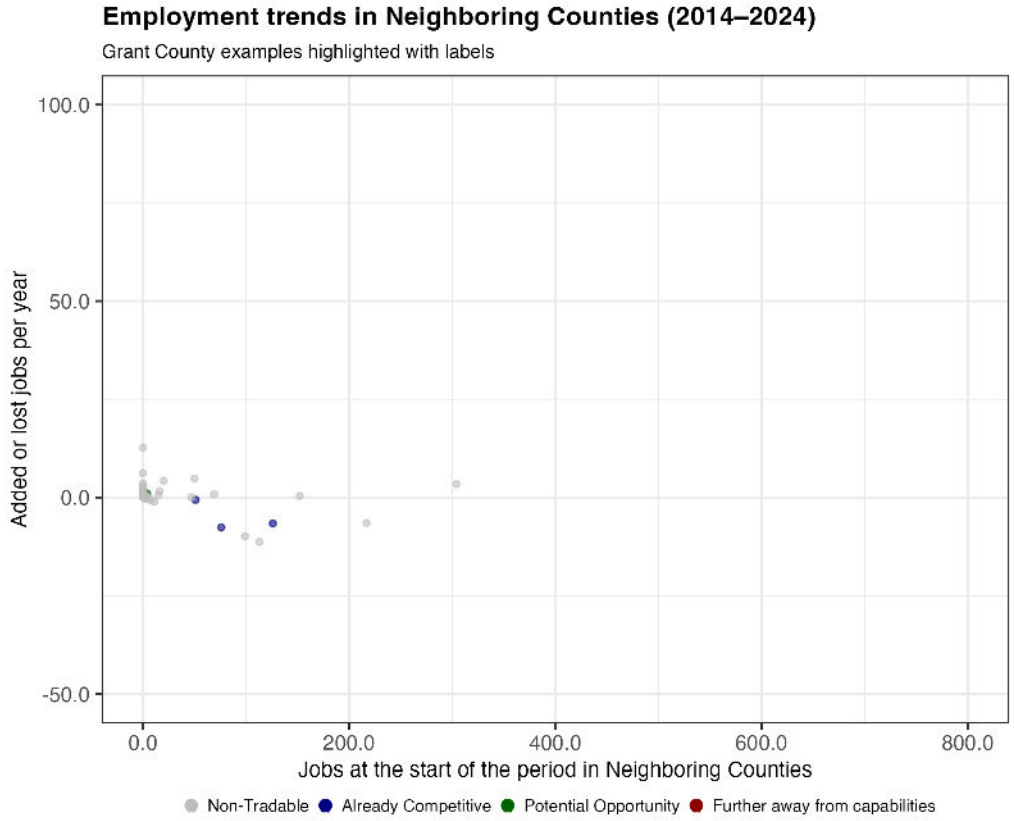


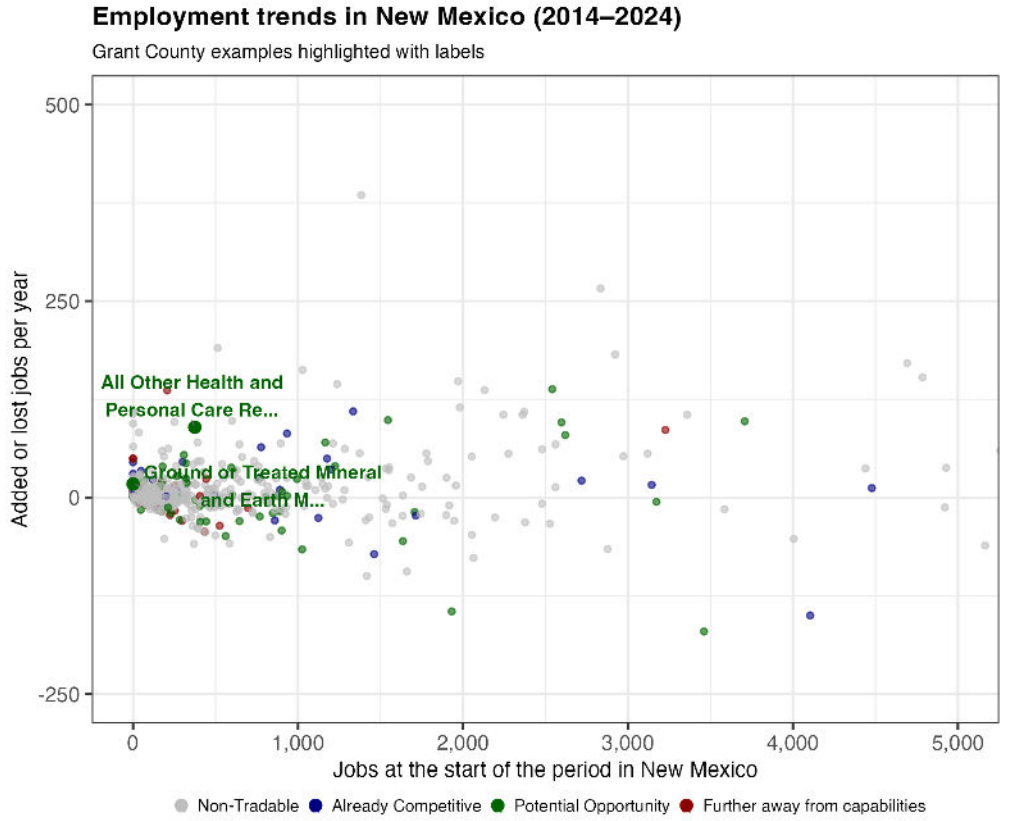
In this graph, the x-axis shows the number of starting jobs in each industry, providing a sense of the industry's initial size and its potential contribution. The y-axis displays the average number of jobs added or lost per year, rather than growth rates, since several industries began with zero employment. The total was divided by the number of years between the earliest and latest data points for each industry. The axes were capped to improve visualization.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Is the industry facing a different situation elsewhere?

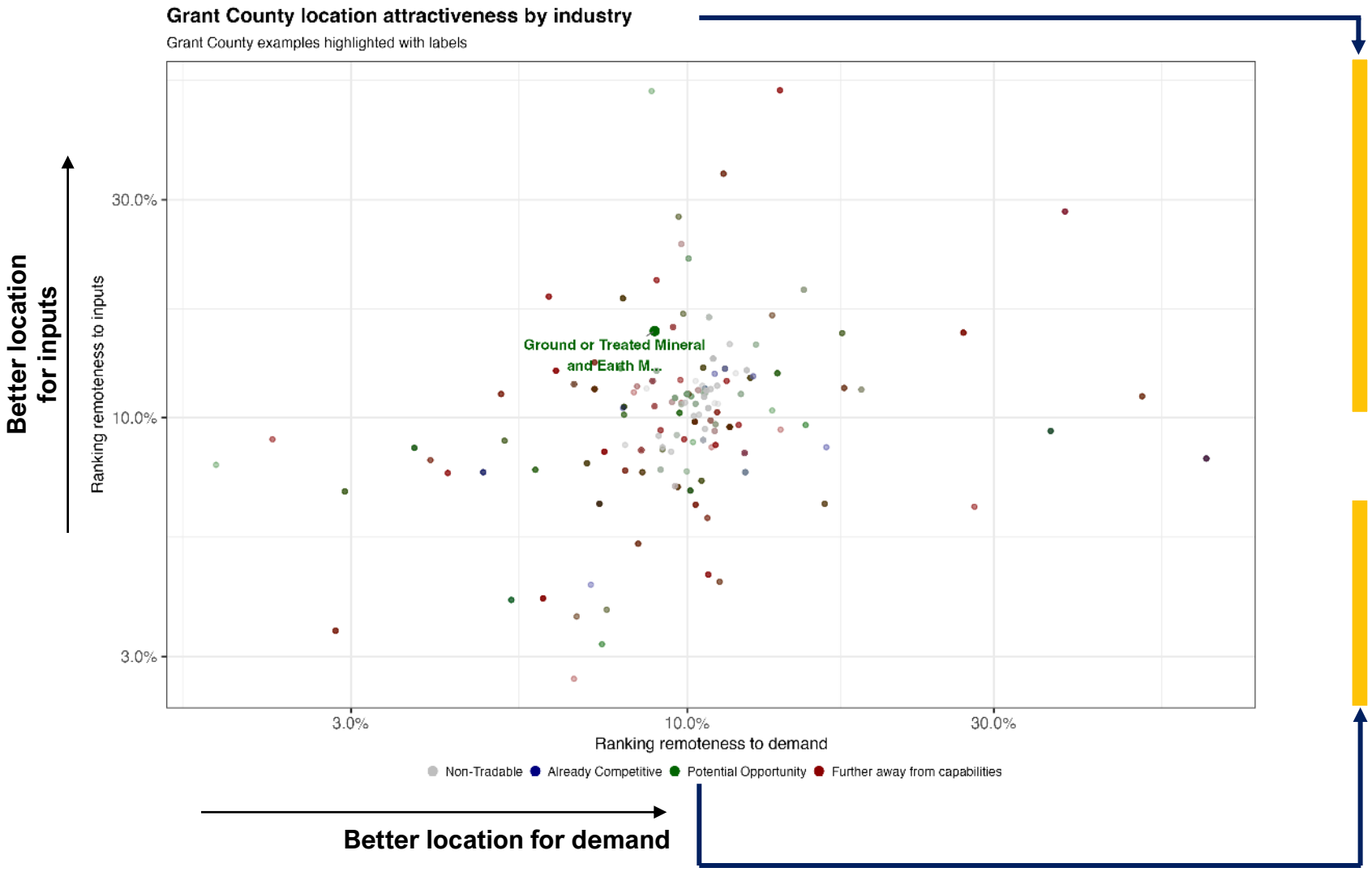
Same axes as the previous graph, but for different regions. For neighboring counties, only those that share a border, whether in-state or out-of-state, and are not part of the commuting zone were included. In this case, the selected counties are Catron and Sierra in New Mexico, and Greenlee in Arizona. While barriers to growth may not be obvious across all industries, they may be more evident in some than in others.





Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

How attractive is Grant's location for the industry?

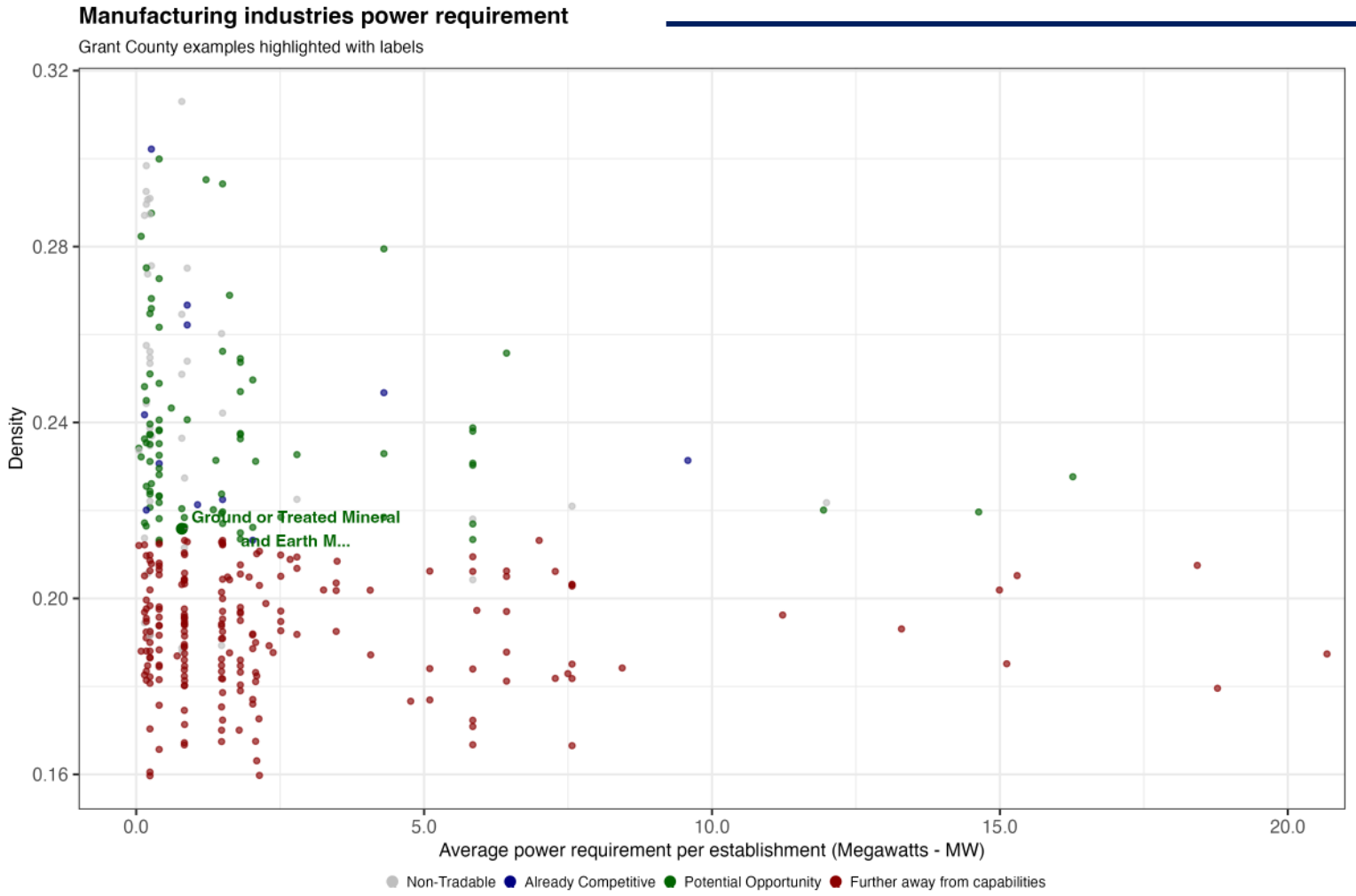


The competitiveness of some industries depends more on proximity to inputs, while others rely on being close to consumers. By identifying each industry's main inputs and where they are produced and then calculating the driving time from the county to those locations, a "remoteness to inputs" score is created. A similar score for demand is based on the location of main consumers. Together, these scores allow the county's position to be ranked relative to others in terms of access to both inputs and markets.

Grant's commuting zone is closer to the required inputs for "Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing" than almost 15% of U.S. counties, and closer to the demand than 9% of other counties.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), County Business Patterns (CBP) and OpenStreetMap

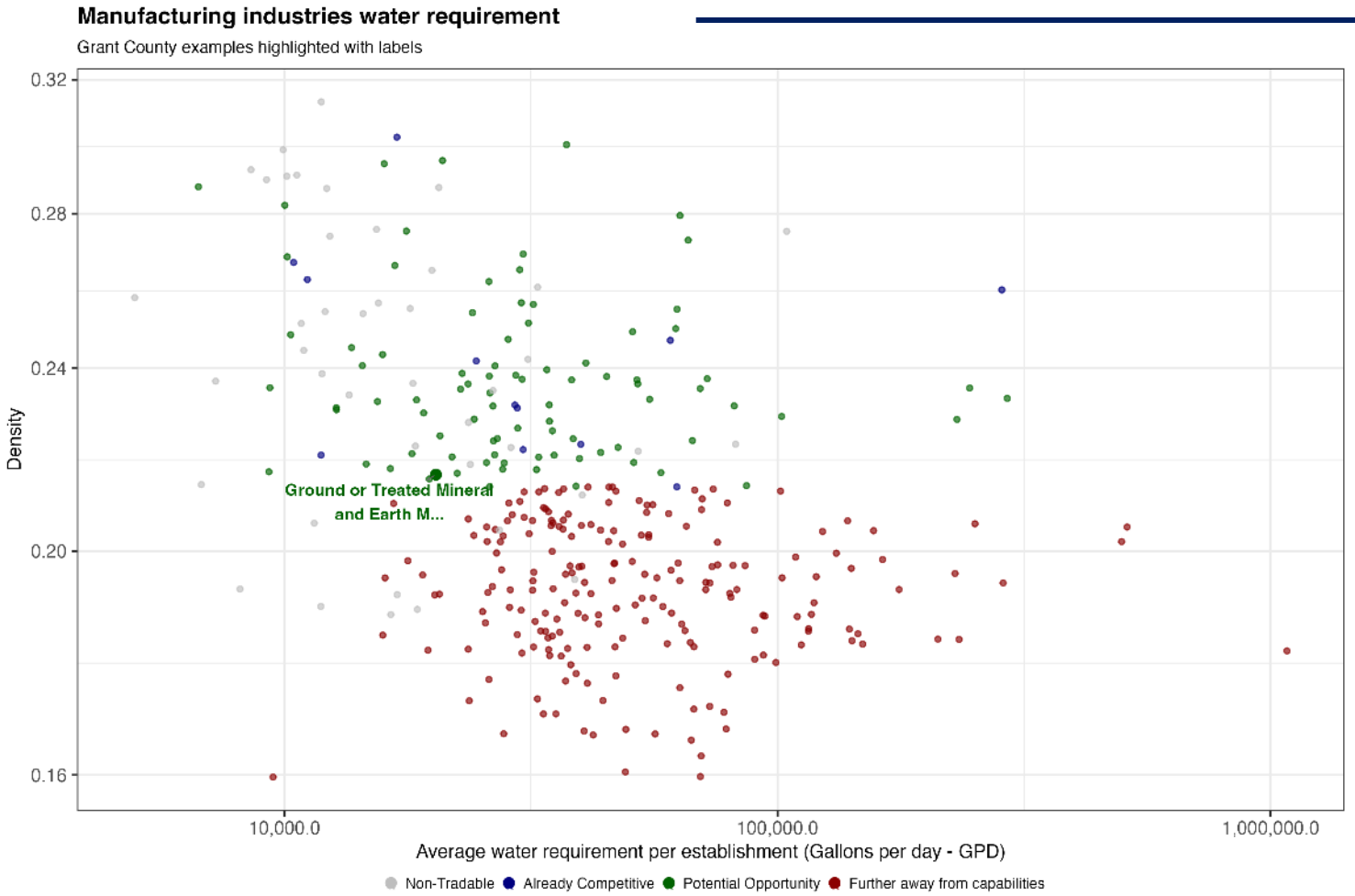
Can Grant meet the electricity needs of the manufacturing industry?



The x-axis shows the average power demand per establishment (in megawatts) for each manufacturing industry. Measuring in MW provides a standard metric to compare how much electricity a typical facility would draw from the grid during operating hours. Only manufacturing industries are included due to data availability. Some industries may be feasible with existing capacity and others could require major upgrades or entirely new infrastructure.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Manufacturing Energy Consumptions Survey

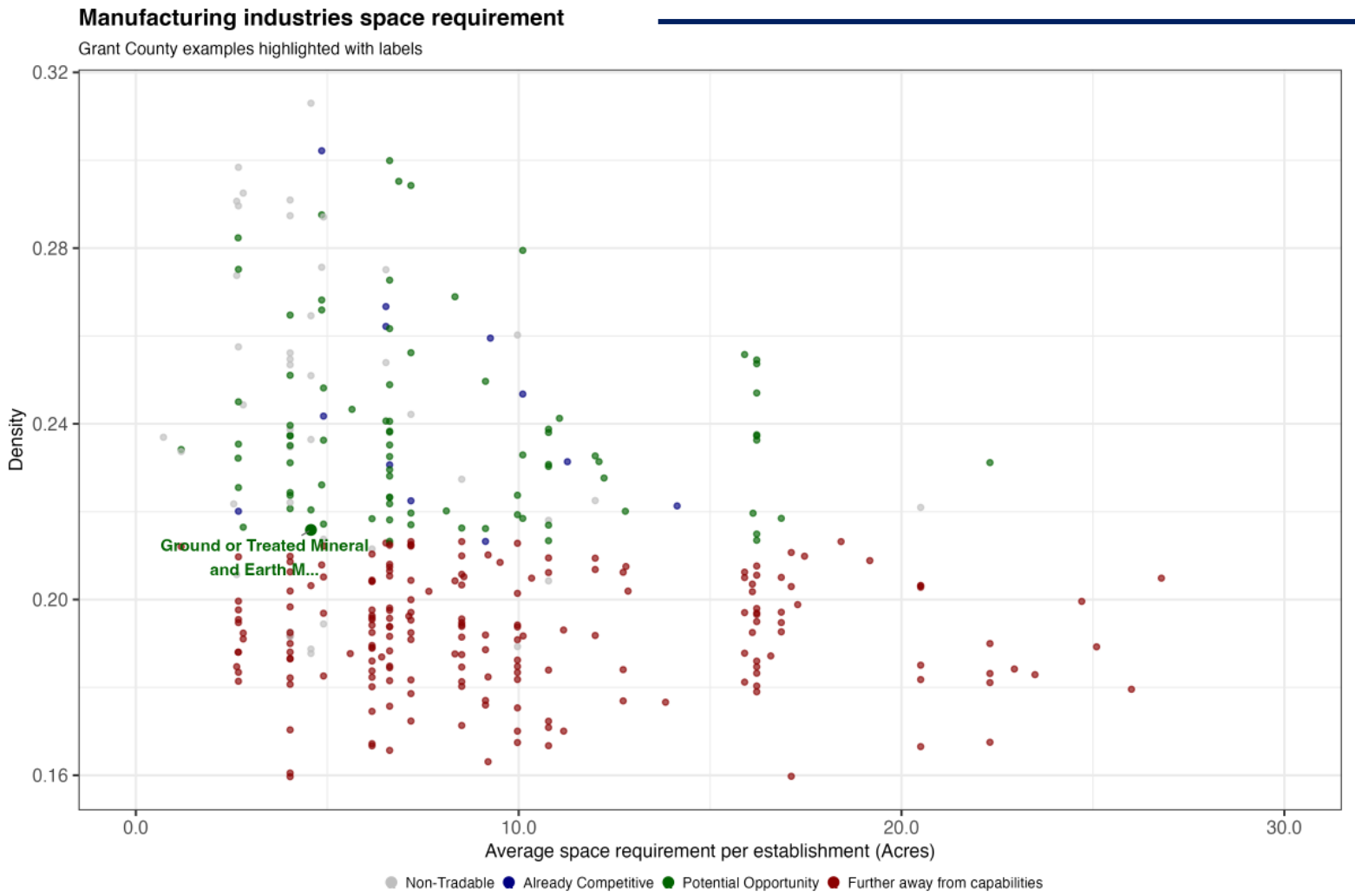
Is Grant equipped to supply the manufacturing industry with enough water?



The x-axis shows the average daily water use per establishment (in gallons per day) for each manufacturing industry. Only manufacturing industries are included due to data availability.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, EPA Flow Sector Attribution (FLOWSA)

Can Grant provide the necessary space for the manufacturing industry?



The x-axis shows the average land needed per establishment (in acres) for each manufacturing industry. These estimates assume low-density facilities, typically single-story buildings that are more spread out and need extra space for parking, trucks, and outdoor operations. Beyond utilities, communities must have suitable sites ready to host new or expanding businesses, with the right access to essential services.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Manufacturing Energy Consumptions Survey

Growth Lab

Identifying local opportunities: Grant County

January 2025