

Quarterly Economic Summary

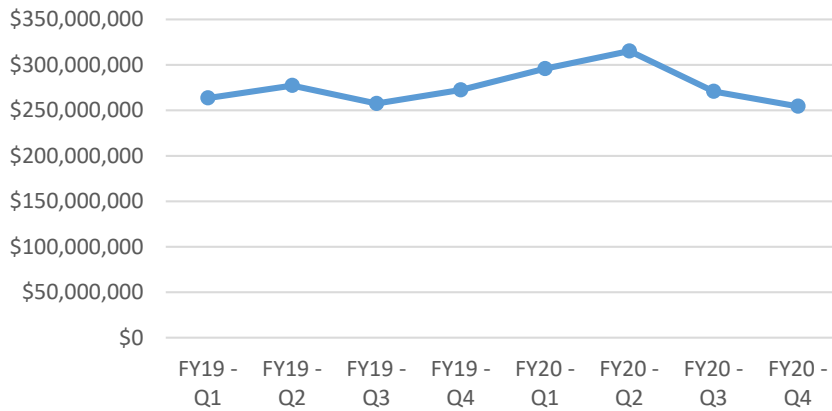
McKinley County

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



Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter

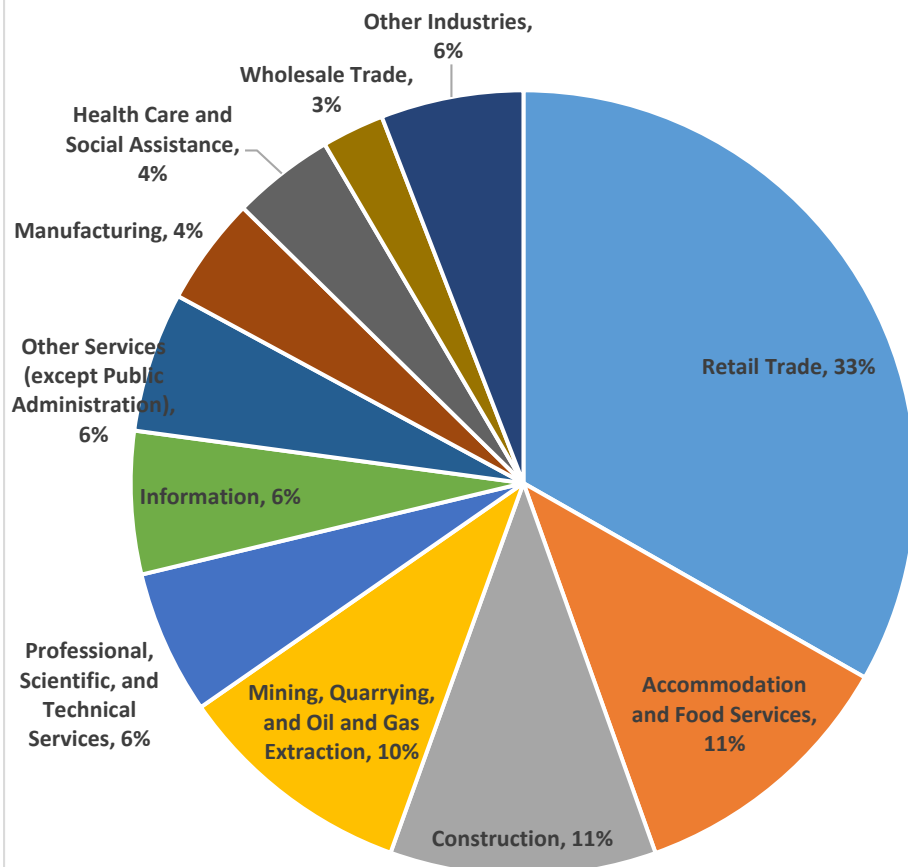


The fourth quarter of FY20 is the first full quarter of economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. Business closures and reduced consumer spending locally began to take effect at the end of March. Since then, the state instituted reopening phases designed to slow the spread of the virus while providing a systematic approach to reopening the economy. However, the continuation of the COVID-19 health crisis and the subsequent closures of many businesses statewide caused downward trends in matched taxable gross receipts across the state.

McKinley County saw a decline of \$16M or 6% in its matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) from Q3 FY20 to Q4 FY20, as seen in Chart 1. Table 1, on the next page, shows a decrease of \$18M from Q4 in FY19 over FY20 of the same quarter. Table 1 also shows two industries, with no MTGR in the fourth quarter of FY19. The few companies working in these industries may have been late in filing, resulting in no MTGR being reported for the period. In this case,

Matched Taxable Gross Receipts (MTGR) is the best tax data available to show underlying economic activity. It matches a tax payment with reported receipts for each taxpayer, by industry.

Chart 2. FY20 - Q4 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



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Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industry	FY19 - Q4	FY20 - Q4	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 38,287,206	\$ 28,757,242	\$ (9,529,964)	-25%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 2,371,951	\$ 1,115,245	\$ (1,256,706)	-53%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 312,339	\$ 8,381	\$ (303,958)	-97%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 1,049,031	\$ 137,126	\$ (911,905)	-87%
Construction	\$ 23,284,548	\$ 27,865,005	\$ 4,580,457	20%
Educational Services	\$ 486,858	\$ 192,131	\$ (294,727)	-61%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 1,145,894	\$ 1,029,505	\$ (116,390)	-10%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 12,987,128	\$ 10,702,961	\$ (2,284,167)	-18%
Information	\$ 15,743,502	\$ 14,958,750	\$ (784,752)	-5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ 5,324	\$ 5,324	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 13,117,402	\$ 11,329,623	\$ (1,787,779)	-14%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 21,826,425	\$ 25,047,872	\$ 3,221,447	15%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 16,747,978	\$ 14,651,774	\$ (2,096,203)	-13%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 19,900,298	\$ 15,059,462	\$ (4,840,836)	-24%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ 1,057,158	\$ 1,057,158	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 5,786,936	\$ 5,254,682	\$ (532,253)	-9%
Retail Trade	\$ 81,432,445	\$ 84,560,189	\$ 3,127,744	4%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 1,667,524	\$ 2,010,042	\$ 342,518	21%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 669,693	\$ 881,598	\$ 211,904	32%
Utilities	\$ 3,562,100	\$ 3,257,598	\$ (304,502)	-9%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 12,061,041	\$ 6,534,484	\$ (5,526,557)	-46%
All Industries	\$ 272,440,298	\$ 254,416,153	\$ (18,024,145)	-7%

the missing MTGR was likely filed in subsequent quarters. The construction industry had year over year growth of \$4.5M or 20%.

Annual GRT collections have rebounded from the county's ten-year low in FY18 and have showed continued growth. From FY19 to FY20, collections have risen by \$1.2M or 9%, as seen in Chart 3. Chart 4 demonstrates the quarterly GRT collections from Q3 FY20 to Q4 FY20, which dropped by \$252K or 7% across these time periods.

HB6, passed in 2019, made widespread tax changes within New Mexico. One notable change is the conversion to destination-based sourcing that will begin after a two-year delay. During the 2020 Special Session, that legislation was amended, increasing a temporary distribution to municipalities and counties. Now municipalities will receive a distribution that is a portion of \$2.5 million while counties will receive a distribution that is a portion of \$1.5 million. The amounts distributed will be proportional to the size of the community's population versus that of the entire group. These amounts are subject to change if the federal government provides municipalities and counties future grants to offset revenue declines attributable to COVID-19.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

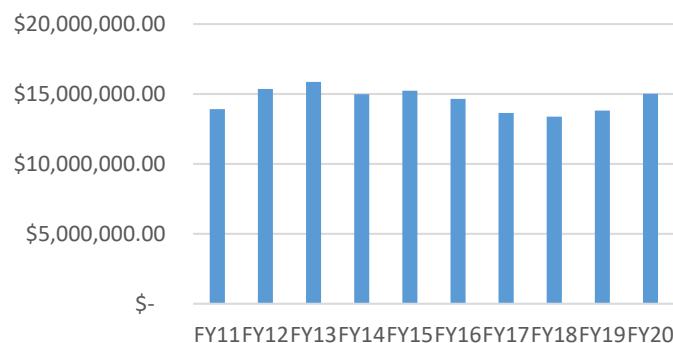
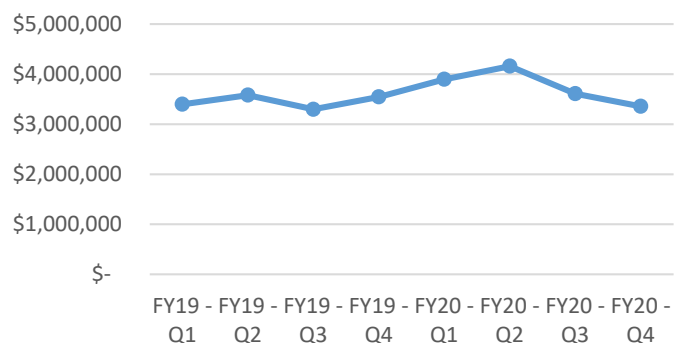


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections



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Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

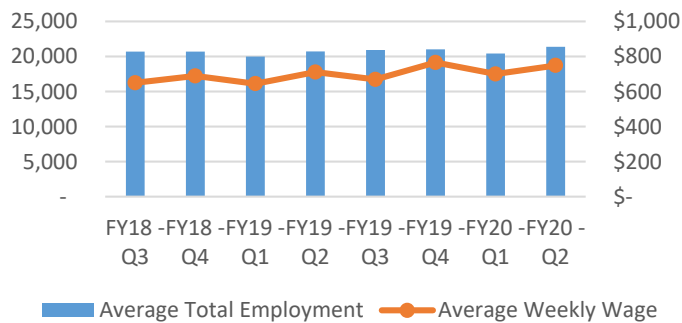
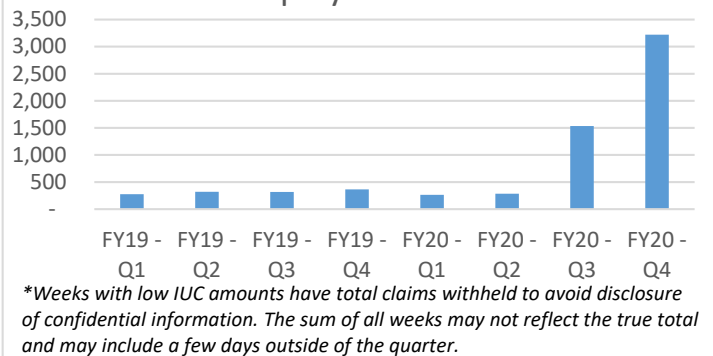


Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims

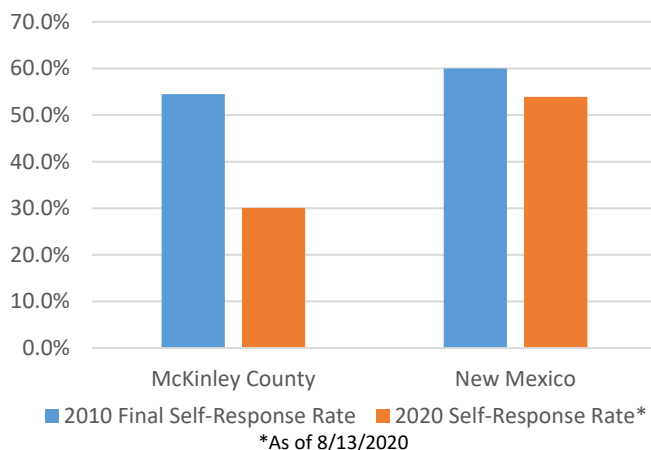


New Mexico receives over \$6 billion each year through federal programs which benefit the entire community: health care, nutrition, highways, education, housing, jobs and more that allocate funds on per capita basis. Each New Mexican not counted equates to a loss of approximately \$3,745 in funding per year. If New Mexico undercounts residents by only 1%, the state would lose \$780 million in revenue over the next 10 years.

Cost of 1% Census Undercount Over 10 Years in McKinley County

\$21,566,021

Census Self-Response Rates



A significant unexplained increase in initial unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn. Explained increases commonly include seasonal job fluctuations, federal government shutdowns resulting in employee furloughs, or the closing of a major regional facility. This unprecedented uptick in initial unemployment claims is obviously tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent furloughs and layoffs by affected businesses. As the phased reopening continues, it is likely the number of initial unemployment claims will flatten out and then decrease, but it is impossible to predict how quickly the employment numbers will return to pre-COVID levels.

