

Quarterly Economic Summary

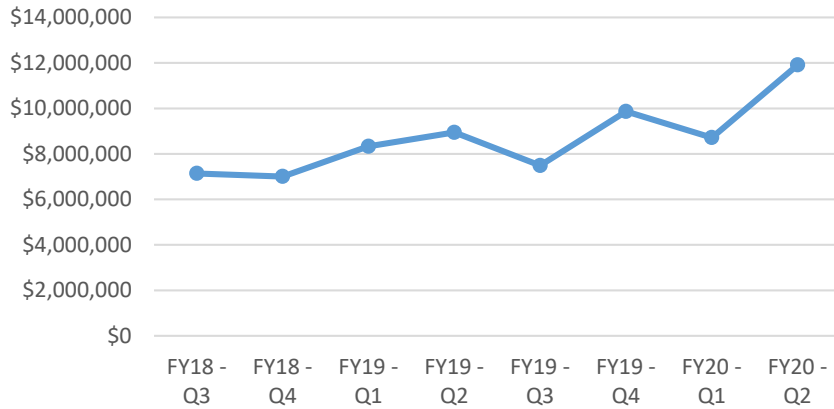
Catron County



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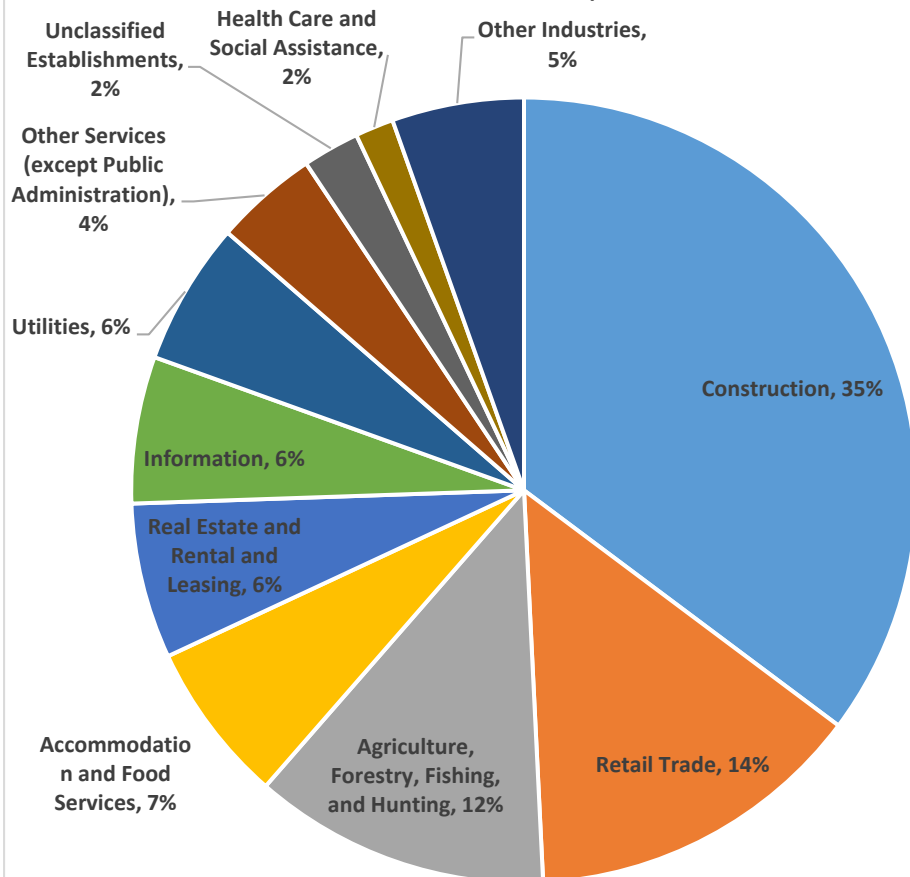
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Catron County's MTGR has continued to trend upward over the last eight quarters. From Q1 to Q2 of FY20, Catron experienced a 37% increase in its MTGR, as seen in Chart 1. The amount of MTGR received in Q2 FY20 (\$11.9M) is the highest amount since Q1 FY18 (11.1M). When looking at the 37% increase from Q1 to Q2 FY20, the leading driver has been the Construction industry. As seen on Table 1, on the next page, the Construction industry has grown by 154% from Q2 FY19 to Q2 FY20. Table 1 also shows no data for the Finance and

Insurance industry. This could be due to the overall size of the industry and inability to share taxpayer data or information.

Chart 2. FY20 - Q2 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



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.

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Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY19 - Q2	FY20 - Q2	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 993,045	\$ 790,256	\$ (202,789)	-20%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 16,599	\$ 10,493	\$ (6,106)	-37%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 831,349	\$ 1,453,195	\$ 621,845	75%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 286,431	\$ 53,957	\$ (232,474)	-81%
Construction	\$ 1,654,579	\$ 4,194,874	\$ 2,540,295	154%
Educational Services	\$ 47,418	\$ 21,633	\$ (25,784)	-54%
Finance and Insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 142,957	\$ 188,591	\$ 45,634	32%
Information	\$ 803,197	\$ 719,787	\$ (83,410)	-10%
Manufacturing	\$ 179,600	\$ 124,499	\$ (55,101)	-31%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ (0)	-100%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 666,509	\$ 506,637	\$ (159,872)	-24%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 184,651	\$ 181,999	\$ (2,652)	-1%
Public Administration	\$ 12,682	\$ -	\$ (12,682)	-100%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 342,677	\$ 762,322	\$ 419,645	122%
Retail Trade	\$ 1,585,875	\$ 1,667,270	\$ 81,395	5%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 75,570	\$ 125,562	\$ 49,992	66%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 186,595	\$ 278,601	\$ 92,006	49%
Utilities	\$ 805,900	\$ 700,776	\$ (105,125)	-13%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 129,163	\$ 129,103	\$ (60)	0%
All Industries	\$ 8,944,798	\$ 11,909,555	\$ 2,964,757	33%

Gross Receipts Tax (GRT) revenue collections rose significantly in Q2 FY20, as seen in Chart 4. This increase represents a 42% increase from Q1 FY20. Just like the MTGR for Catron County, GRT revenue collections continue to increase.

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 this delay, local governments will receive a distribution that is a portion of \$2M each month. The portion distributed will be based on what the population of each county is to the total population of all counties, as per the most recent decennial census.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

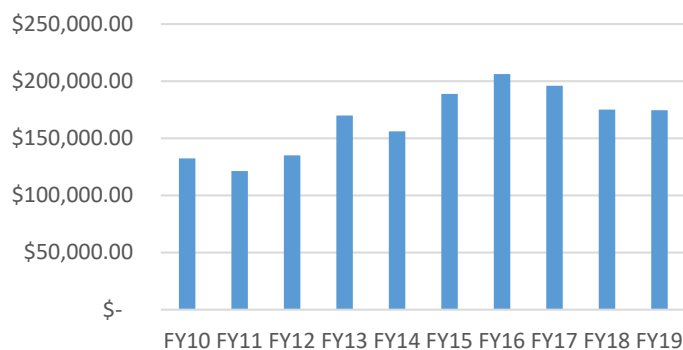
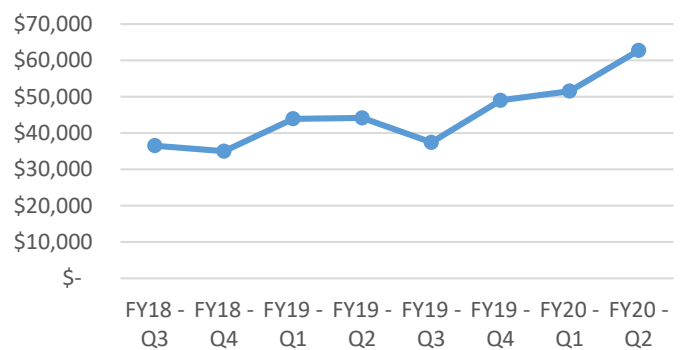


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections



SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS

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Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

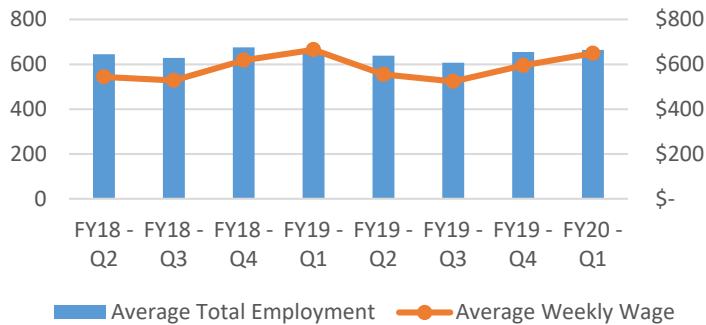


Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims

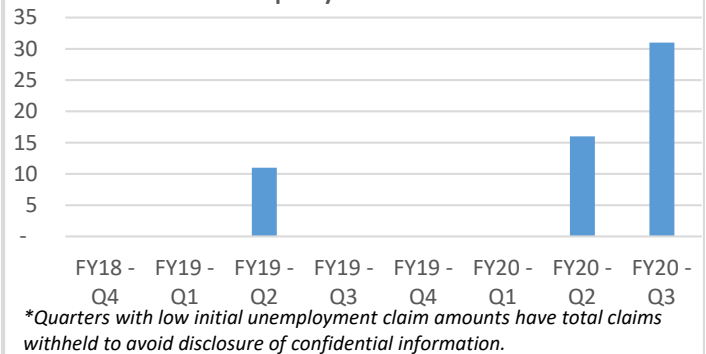
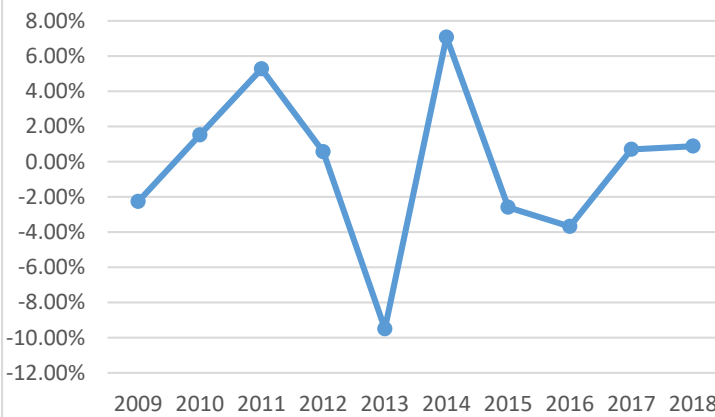


Chart 7. Calendar Year % Change In Real GDP Year Over Year



A significant unexplained increase in **Initial Unemployment Claims** can be an early indicator of an incoming economic downturn. Explained increases commonly include seasonal job fluctuations, government shutdowns resulting in mass employee furloughs and the closing of a major regional facility. The major uptick in the initial unemployment claims is directly tied to the COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent closure of “non-essential” businesses. These businesses tend to be a major component of the workforce. As the stay at home order stays in effect, it is likely that the initial unemployment claims will continue to increase as the economy shifts to handle the unprecedented changes.

Table 2. Calendar Year 2018 Real County GDP vs Real State GDP

Industries	Catron, NM	New Mexico	Difference Between County and State
Accommodation and food services	0.98%	2.94%	-1.96%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	0.00%	2.51%	-2.51%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.00%	0.68%	0.32%
Educational services	0.00%	0.51%	-0.51%
Finance and insurance	0.00%	2.75%	-2.75%
Health care and social assistance	0.00%	7.39%	-7.39%
Management of companies and enterprises	2.88%	0.61%	2.28%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.00%	7.21%	-7.21%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.00%	12.17%	-12.17%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.00%	1.78%	-1.78%
Construction	2.19%	3.12%	-0.93%
Information	0.00%	3.21%	-3.21%
Manufacturing	1.90%	4.31%	-2.41%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.06%	14.79%	-14.73%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	0.00%	1.96%	-1.96%
Retail trade	0.00%	5.87%	-5.87%
Transportation and warehousing	0.42%	2.58%	-2.16%
Utilities	0.75%	1.57%	-0.83%
Wholesale trade	0.00%	3.13%	-3.13%
Government and government enterprises	40.83%	21.50%	19.33%

SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS