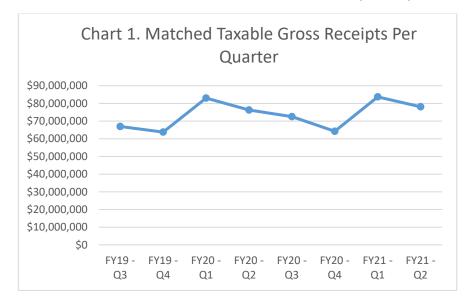
## **Quarterly Economic Summary**

## **Colfax County**

Released: March 2021



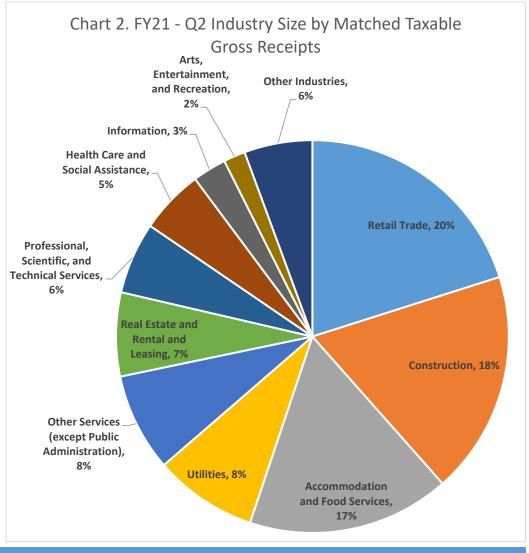
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New Mexico suffered challenging quarter in Q2 FY20 compared to the previous year. The effects of the pandemic weighed heavily on business and consumer activity, and 18 of the 33 counties saw declines in year-over-year gross receipts tax revenue. Of the 15 with positive growth, several experienced increases due to large construction projects. A new Public Health Order, which took effect on November 16, required many businesses to curb retail activities again to address the surge in COVID-19 cases.

Colfax County saw a decline of \$5.6M, or nearly 7%, in its matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) from Q1 FY21 to Q2 FY21, as seen in Chart 1. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$1.8M, or 2%, comparing Q2 in FY20 to FY21 of the same period. Table 1 also shows that 11 industries posted a year-over-year (YOY) loss, with the largest loss coming from the information sector, \$1.3M or -38%. The largest increase was reported by the

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 Colfax County

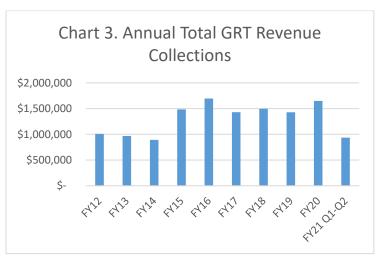


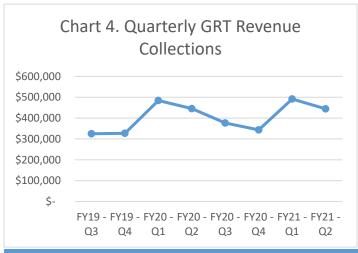
Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry										
Industries		FY20 - Q2		FY21 - Q2		Growth	Year over y	ear Change		
Accommodation and Food Services	\$	13,316,379	\$	12,719,090	\$	(597,289)		-4%		
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$	1,019,862	\$	1,107,162	\$	87,301		9%		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$	917,046	\$	843,034	\$	(74,012)		-8%		
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$	1,752,864	\$	1,365,335	\$	(387,528)		-22%		
Construction	\$	14,839,360	\$	14,008,952	\$	(830,408)		-6%		
Educational Services	\$	161,895	\$	205,526	\$	43,630		27%		
Finance and Insurance	\$	384,775	\$	417,165	\$	32,390		8%		
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$	2,784,656	\$	4,031,291	\$	1,246,635		45%		
Information	\$	3,412,445	\$	2,125,661	\$	(1,286,784)		-38%		
Manufacturing	\$	501,758	\$	779,557	\$	277,799		55%		
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	N/A			
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$	6,641,225	\$	6,164,535	\$	(476,690)		-7%		
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$	3,727,376	\$	4,499,710	\$	772,334		21%		
Public Administration	\$	107,031	\$	-	\$	(107,031)		-100%		
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$	3,243,625	\$	5,261,278	\$	2,017,652		62%		
Retail Trade	\$	14,021,465	\$	15,327,756	\$	1,306,291		9%		
Transportation and Warehousing	\$	403,101	\$	222,106	\$	(180,995)		-45%		
Unclassified Establishments	\$	319,116	\$	146,436	\$	(172,680)		-54%		
Utilities	\$	6,654,285	\$	6,480,802	\$	(173,484)		-3%		
Wholesale Trade	\$	692,548	\$	556,294	\$	(136,255)		-20%		
All Industries	\$	76,258,343	\$	78,078,610	\$	1,820,267		2%		

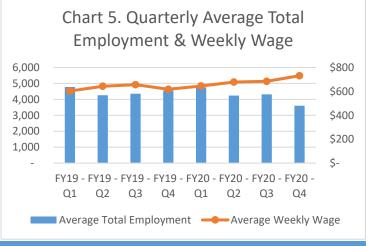
real estate and rental and leasing sector. This industry reported a YOY increase of \$2M or 62%.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections declined in Q2 FY21, as seen in Chart 4. From Q1 FY21 to Q2 FY21, GRT declined by \$47K or nearly 10%.

Chart 5 shows an increase in the average weekly wage while quarterly employment decreased during Q4 of FY20. This increase in average weekly wages is likely due to the loss of lower wage workers.

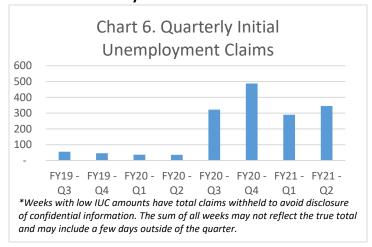






## Quarterly Economic Summary Colfax County





Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all goods and services produced in an area. The percentage that GDP grew (or shrank) from one period to another is an important indicator as to how the economy is performing. Table 2, below, shows the percentage of GDP each industry accounts for in the total GDP, in a specific county and the state. The chart also compares the county to the entire state of New Mexico, by showing the impact of specific industry sectors on the county's GDP compared to that of the whole state.

A significant unexplained increase in initial unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn. Examples include seasonal job fluctuations, federal government shutdowns resulting in employee furloughs, or the closing of a major regional facility. The current unprecedented uptick in initial unemployment claims is tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent furloughs and layoffs by affected businesses. As we continue into 2021, it is likely the number of initial unemployment claims will vary based on the effects of the pandemic, and it is impossible to predict how quickly employment numbers will return to pre-COVID-19 levels.



Table 2. Calendar Year 2019 Rea	I County GDP a	and Real State G	GDP % of Total GDP County Difference from State
Accommodation and Food Services	8.28%	2.92%	5.36%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	0.94%	2.55%	-1.61%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	10.61%	2.25%	8.36%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.75%	0.69%	0.06%
Construction	1.99%	3.12%	-1.12%
Educational Services	0.05%	0.51%	-0.46%
Finance and Insurance	1.82%	2.62%	-0.80%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3.27%	7.15%	-3.88%
Information	0.61%	2.82%	-2.21%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.08%	0.64%	-0.57%
Manufacturing	1.39%	4.79%	-3.40%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	9.81%	17.38%	-7.57%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4.43%	1.94%	2.49%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.16%	7.33%	-6.17%
Public Administration	19.75%	20.81%	-1.06%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	24.31%	11.65%	12.66%
Retail Trade	6.75%	5.57%	1.18%
Transportation and Warehousing	0.81%	2.40%	-1.58%
Utilities	0.98%	1.47%	-0.49%
Wholesale Trade	1.38%	3.06%	-1.68%
*Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information			