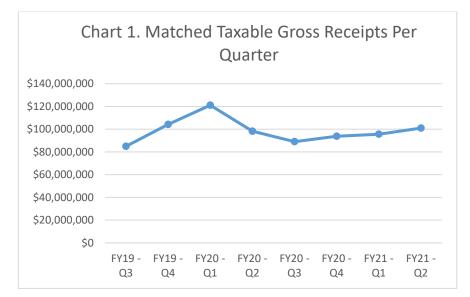
## Quarterly Economic Summary

## San Miguel County

Released: March 2021



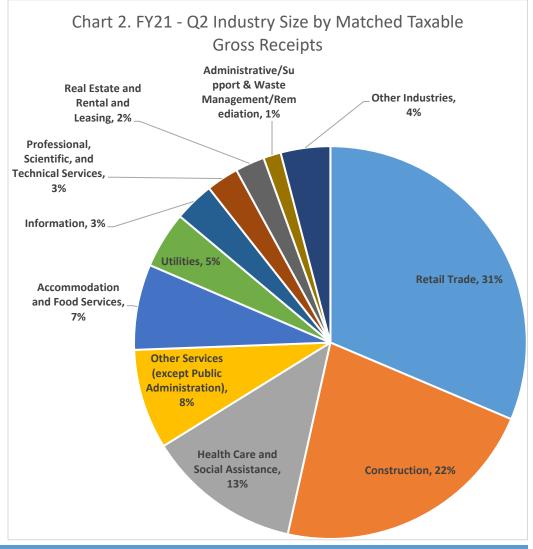
Prepared by: Joel Salas, Economist, and Ryan Eustice, Economist



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.

San Miguel County has seen an increase of \$5.4M, or 6%, 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 \$2.8M from Q2 in FY20 to FY21 of the same period. The largest contributor to this increase came from the construction industry, which reported a \$2.8M, or when 14%, increase comparing the two time periods. The information industry reported 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.



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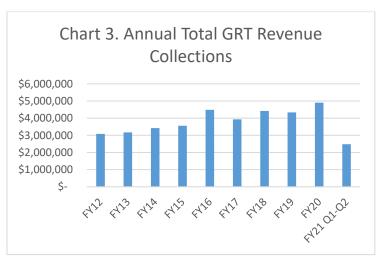


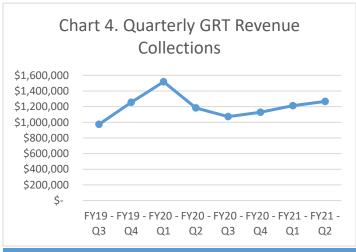
Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry										
Industries		FY20 - Q2		FY21 - Q2		Growth	Year over y	ear Change		
Accommodation and Food Services	\$	8,839,680	\$	7,031,741	\$	(1,807,939)		-20%		
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$	1,558,626	\$	1,442,252	\$	(116,374)		-7%		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$	-	\$	173,881	\$	173,881	N/A			
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$	60,153	\$	236,111	\$	175,958		293%		
Construction	\$	19,295,976	\$	22,080,192	\$	2,784,216		14%		
Educational Services	\$	3,536	\$	68,607	\$	65,071		1840%		
Finance and Insurance	\$	248,459	\$	278,184	\$	29,724		12%		
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$	12,017,025	\$	12,659,506	\$	642,481		5%		
Information	\$	5,896,077	\$	3,281,367	\$	(2,614,709)		-44%		
Manufacturing	\$	913,817	\$	859,225	\$	(54,592)		-6%		
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	N/A			
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$	8,739,642	\$	8,227,481	\$	(512,161)		-6%		
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$	2,343,797	\$	2,658,634	\$	314,837		13%		
Public Administration	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	N/A			
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$	1,153,903	\$	2,412,745	\$	1,258,842		109%		
Retail Trade	\$	28,689,588	\$	31,331,961	\$	2,642,373		9%		
Transportation and Warehousing	\$	1,198,425	\$	1,002,639	\$	(195,786)		-16%		
Unclassified Establishments	\$	374,016	\$	293,123	\$	(80,893)		-22%		
Utilities	\$	4,242,296	\$	4,655,156	\$	412,860		10%		
Wholesale Trade	\$	1,480,950	\$	1,163,905	\$	(317,045)		-21%		
All Industries	\$	98,218,682	\$	100,970,585	\$	2,751,903		3%		

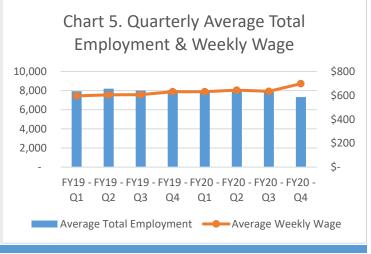
largest loss, \$2.6M or 44%, when comparing the two quarters.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections rose by \$54K, or 5%, from Q1 to Q2 of FY21, as seen in Chart 4. The amount collected in Q2 FY21 was the second highest amount collected over the eight-quarter time period.

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

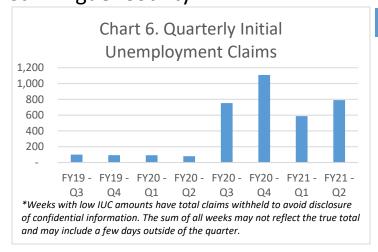






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Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all goods and services produced in an area. The percentage that GDP grew (or shrank) from one period to another is an important indicator as to how the economy is performing. Table 2, below, shows the percentage 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.

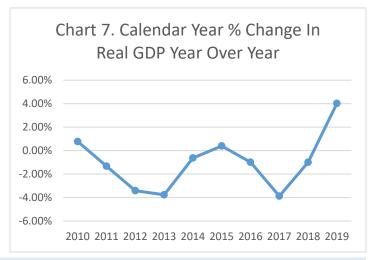


Table 2. Calendar Year 2019 Real County GDP and Real State GDP % of Total GDP								
Industries	San Miguel County	New Mexico	Difference Between County and State					
Accommodation and Food Services	*	2.92%	N/A					
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	0.37%	2.55%	-2.18%					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1.96%	2.25%	-0.29%					
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	*	0.69%	N/A					
Construction	2.66%	3.12%	-0.46%					
Educational Services	*	0.51%	N/A					
Finance and Insurance	2.27%	2.62%	-0.34%					
Health Care and Social Assistance	*	7.15%	N/A					
Information	0.88%	2.82%	-1.94%					
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.73%	0.64%	0.09%					
Manufacturing	0.90%	4.79%	-3.89%					
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.10%	17.38%	-17.29%					
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2.05%	1.94%	0.10%					
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.47%	7.33%	-5.86%					
Public Administration	37.22%	20.81%	16.41%					
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	24.51%	11.65%	12.87%					
Retail Trade	6.32%	5.57%	0.75%					
Transportation and Warehousing	1.58%	2.40%	-0.82%					
Utilities	0.31%	1.47%	-1.16%					
Wholesale Trade	0.31%	3.06%	-2.75%					
*Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information								