

# Quarterly Economic Summary

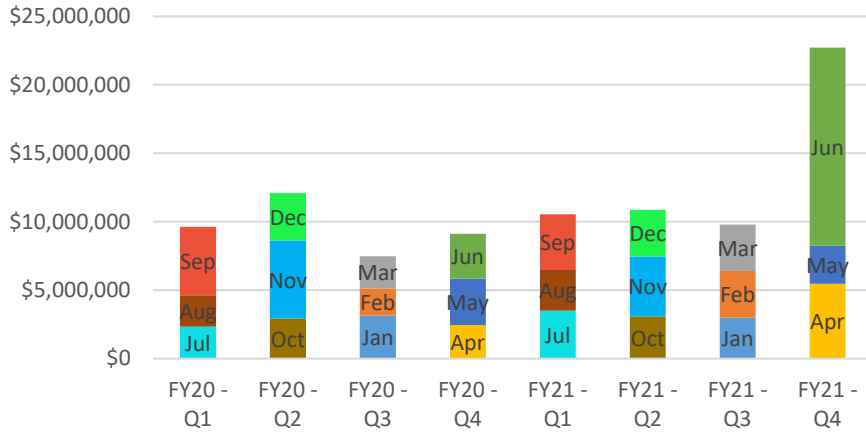
## Catron County



Released: August 2021

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

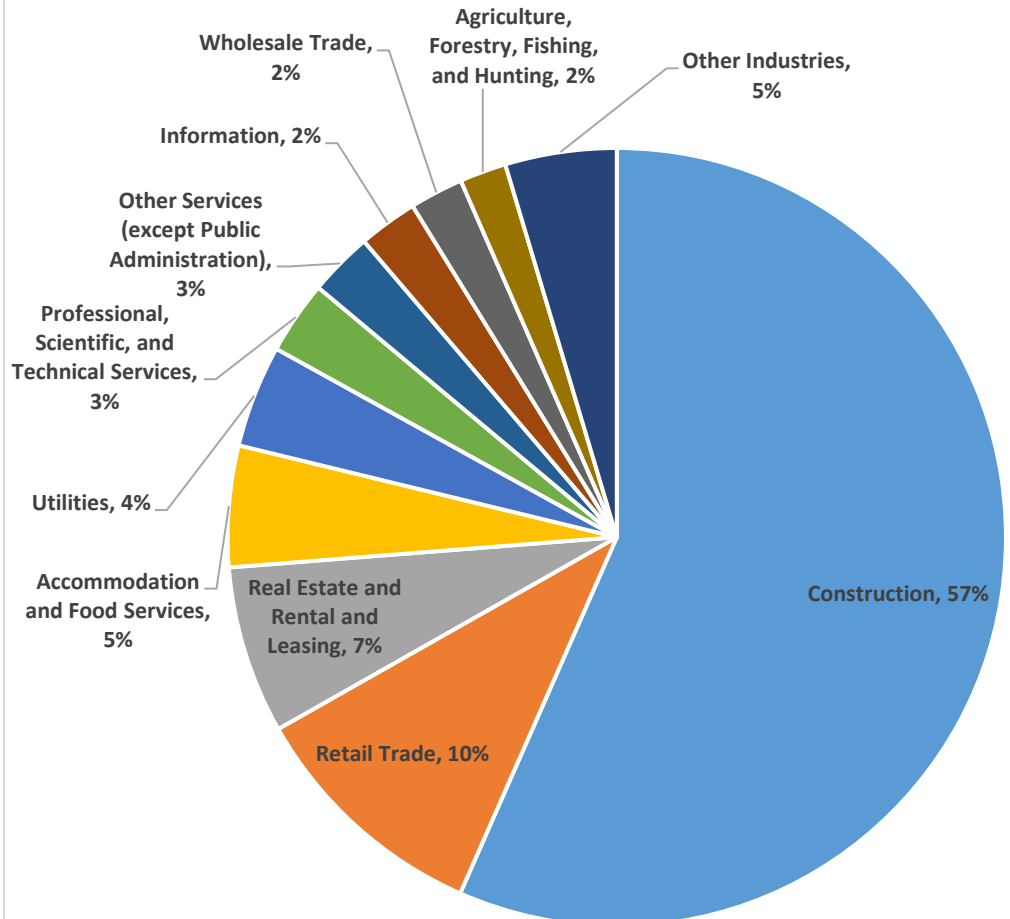
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Quarter four of FY21 provides the first full fiscal year of economic effects related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic shocks continue globally and throughout the state 18 months after the initial business closures and ensuing impacts. Federal policies, including additional direct payments and tax credits, coupled with pent up demand, led to an increase in consumer spending on taxable goods and services during this quarter, which is likely to continue. Additional pandemic-related shocks could be looming, making state-level efforts to restore the economy critical.

Catron County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) grew substantially in Q4 FY21 as compared to Q3 FY21 (Chart 1). During Q4 FY21 reported MTGR was \$22.7M. From Q3 to Q4 FY21, MTGR increased by \$13M, or 132%. Within the quarter, the month of June saw \$14.5M in MTGR. That amount was twice as much as the MTGR reported during Q3 FY20.

Chart 2. FY21 - Q4 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



**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

## Catron County



**Table 1. FY21 - Q4 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

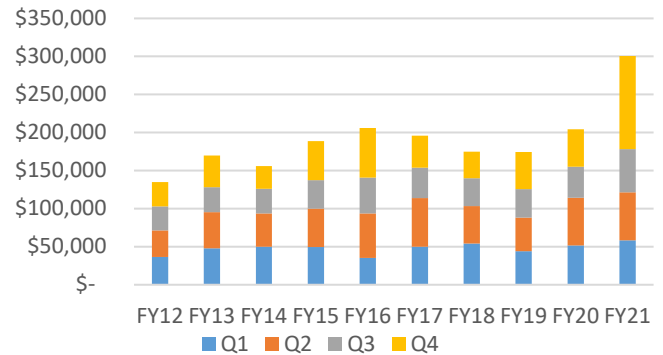
Industries	FY21 - Q4	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 1,130,259	\$ 422,778	60%	90%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 14,006	\$ (25,335)	-64%	-97%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 435,212	\$ 82,183	23%	522%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 256,938	\$ 156,901	157%	64%
Construction	\$ 12,705,266	\$ 10,104,773	389%	193%
Educational Services	\$ 29,987	\$ 8,876	42%	-15%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 8,439	\$ 4,352	106%	N/A
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 92,594	\$ (9,459)	-9%	-57%
Information	\$ 552,225	\$ (240,237)	-30%	-27%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 226,959	\$ 117,041	106%	50%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 0	\$ (2,652)	-100%	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 597,771	\$ 167,062	39%	42%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 683,223	\$ 480,733	237%	308%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 1,563,631	\$ 1,041,750	200%	590%
Retail Trade	\$ 2,289,758	\$ 594,927	35%	91%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 132,399	\$ 1,272	1%	-9%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 277,403	\$ 230,655	493%	84%
Utilities	\$ 953,820	\$ 159,058	20%	58%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 499,884	\$ 369,031	282%	367%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 22,719,363</b>	<b>\$ 13,599,787</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>127%</b>

Table 1 shows that the construction industry reported a year-over-year (YoY) increase of \$10M, or 389%. The construction industry, during the month of June in Q4 FY21, reported nearly \$9.5M in MTGR.

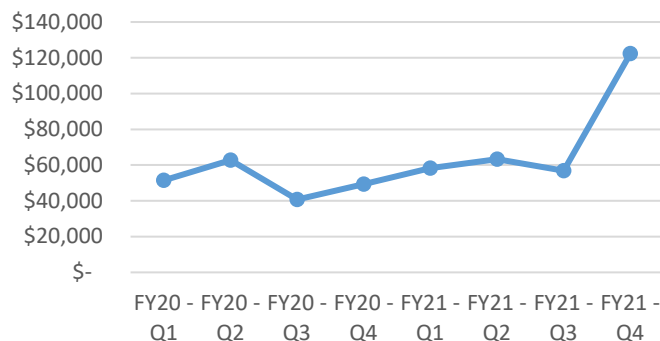
Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased by \$65K, or 115%, from Q3 to Q4 FY21 (Chart 4).

Average weekly wages have continued to decline since an eight-quarter high in Q4 FY20 (Chart 5). Average weekly wages decreased by \$11 From Q4 FY20 to Q2 FY21.

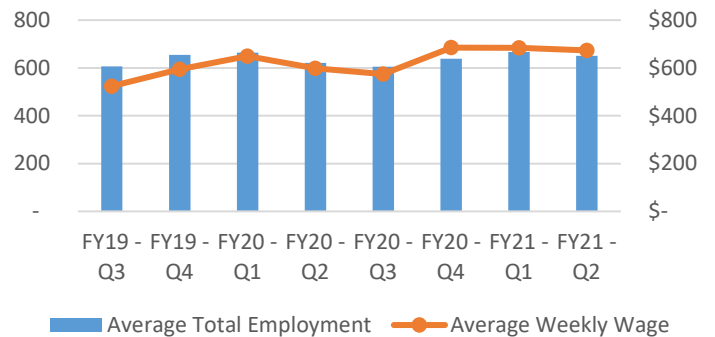
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage**

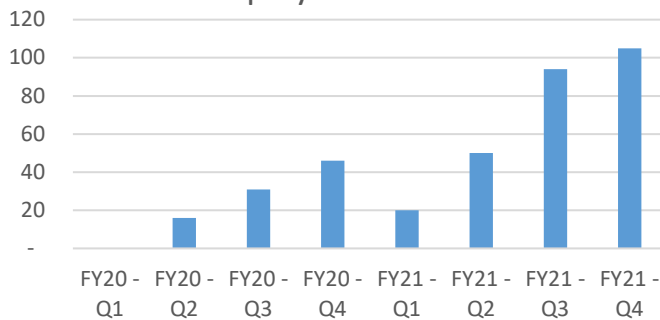


# Quarterly Economic Summary

## Catron County



Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



\*Weeks with low IUC amounts have total claims withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information. The sum of all weeks may not reflect the true total and may include a few days outside of the quarter. Claimants must reapply once a year. Claims that were filed last year, when the pandemic first started, have expired and claimants need to reapply if they are still unemployed.

A significant increase in initial unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn, and a reduction can be an early sign of an upturn. However, these numbers are also impacted by seasonal job fluctuations, federal government shutdowns resulting in temporary employee furloughs, or the closing of a major regional facility. The current unprecedented uptick in initial unemployment claims is clearly tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic. As vaccination levels and other health indicators continue to improve and result in lessened health concerns and fewer business restrictions, these claims should decline, but it is impossible to predict how quickly employment numbers will return to pre-COVID-19 levels.

The *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)* program publishes a quarterly count of establishments, employment and wages reported by employers, covering more than 95 percent of U.S. jobs. QCEW data are used as the benchmark source for employment, and this data is far more reliable than the monthly employment survey data in the *Current Employment Statistics (CES)* program often reported in news articles. However, as shown below, QCEW data has a significant lag time before it is reported and does not reflect the same quarter used in the other charts and tables above. This quarterly QCEW data combined with the other employment data, above, provide the best overall picture of employment levels using the most reliable data.

Table 2. FY21-Q3 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry

Industry	YOY Change in		YOY change in		Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments
	Average Employment	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage	Average Weekly Wage		
Accommodation and Food Services	22	-15.4%	\$ 248	7.4%	6	-14.3%
Administrative/Support & Waste	*	*	*	*	5	25.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	34	21.4%	\$ 629	3.3%	7	-12.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	*	*	*	*	3	0.0%
Construction	52	18.2%	\$ 598	-18.3%	14	0.0%
Educational Services	90	-18.9%	\$ 689	12.4%	3	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	122	2.5%	\$ 400	7.2%	10	11.1%
Information	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	*	*	2	100.0%
Manufacturing	17	-5.6%	\$ 560	-7.7%	5	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5	-28.6%	\$ 976	15.4%	8	0.0%
Public Administration	130	15.0%	\$ 741	-6.7%	15	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	*	*	*	*	3	50.0%
Retail Trade	94	14.6%	\$ 336	16.7%	18	20.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	*	*	*	*	9	0.0%
Utilities	13	0.0%	\$ 689	-7.1%	4	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	2	100.0%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>\$ 575</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

\*Some data may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.