

# Quarterly Economic Summary

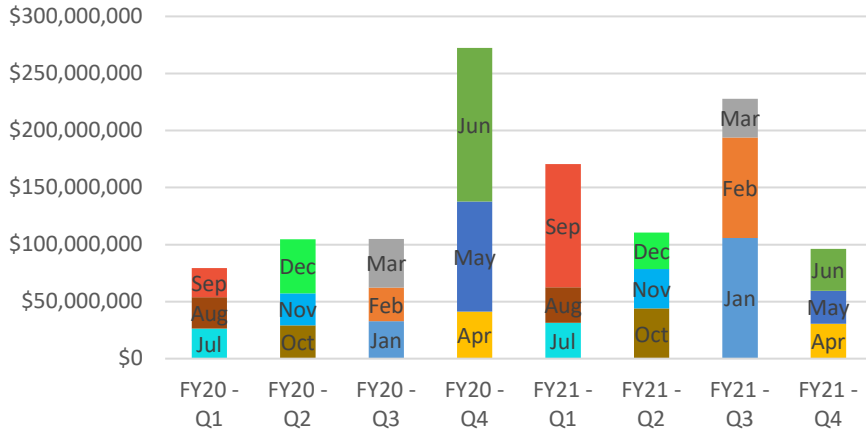
## Luna County

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

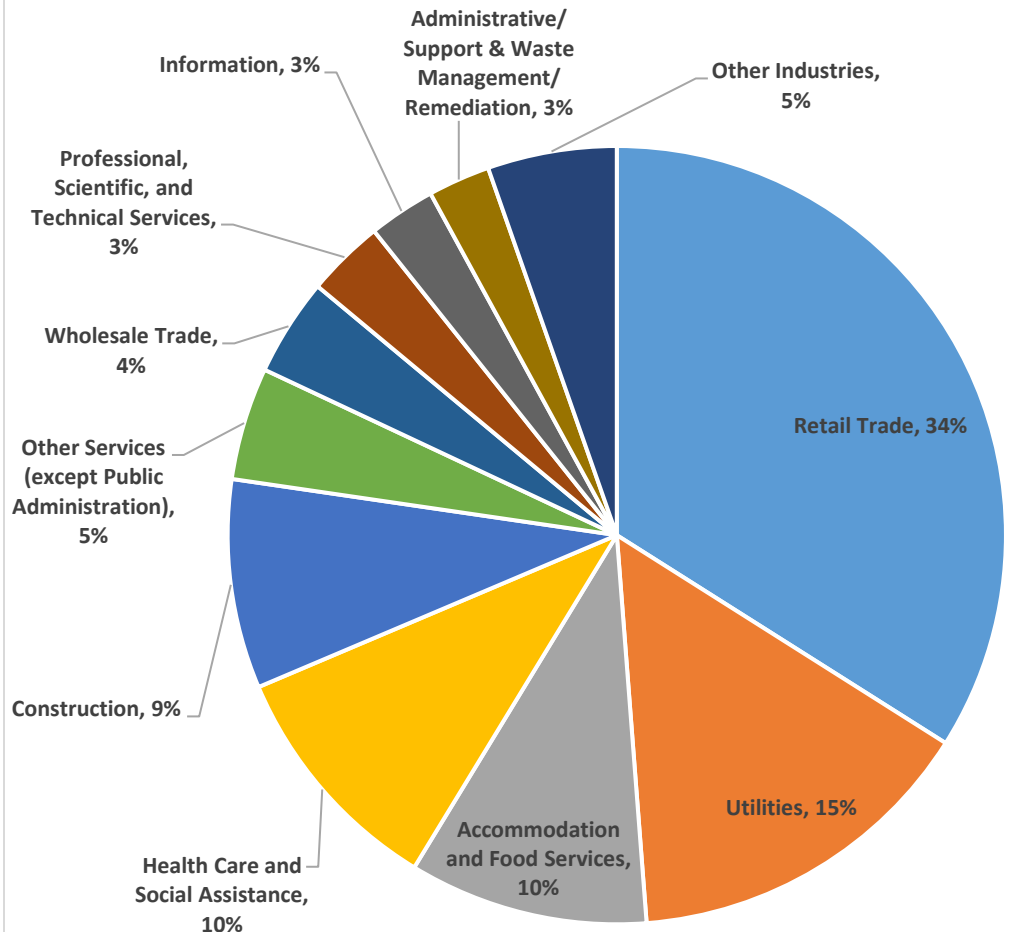
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Over the last eight quarters, Luna County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) have fluctuated significantly, shown in Chart 1. During Q4 FY21 Luna County reported \$96M in MTGR, the second lowest amount dating back to Q1 FY20. From Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21, MTGR declined by a staggering \$131.6M or 58%. When comparing MTGR, Q4 of FY21 is most comparable to Q1 FY19, when Luna County reported \$3M higher in MTGR.

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.

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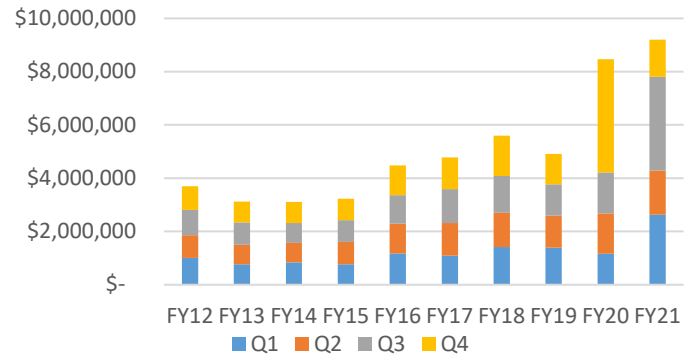
**Table 1. FY21 - Q4 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

Industries	FY21 - Q4	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 9,473,637	\$ 1,470,872	18%	-1%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 2,460,572	\$ (72,305)	-3%	4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 73,511	\$ 4,123	6%	-9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 244,962	\$ 185,202	310%	270%
Construction	\$ 8,288,160	\$ (181,917,247)	-96%	1%
Educational Services	\$ 29,189	\$ 23,992	462%	273%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 437,234	\$ 63,904	17%	-1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 9,446,780	\$ (106,531)	-1%	-5%
Information	\$ 2,646,199	\$ (2,604,704)	-50%	-49%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 31,491	\$ 4,560	17%	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 1,259,106	\$ (758,473)	-38%	0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 108,898	\$ 26,560	32%	30%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 4,463,413	\$ (264,645)	-6%	-8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 3,086,329	\$ (42,179)	-1%	34%
Public Administration	\$ 22,965	\$ (556,531)	-96%	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 940,491	\$ (583,252)	-38%	-18%
Retail Trade	\$ 32,399,739	\$ 1,864,661	6%	27%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 1,823,604	\$ 906,260	99%	115%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 167,692	\$ 35,791	27%	4%
Utilities	\$ 14,117,300	\$ 4,675,379	50%	104%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 3,866,381	\$ 1,097,678	40%	108%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 96,094,833</b>	<b>\$ (176,316,182)</b>	<b>-65%</b>	<b>18%</b>

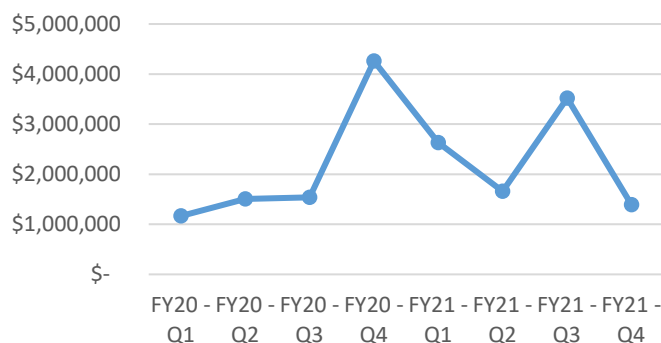
Table 1 shows a decrease of \$176.3M, or 65%, when comparing Q4 FY20 to FY21 of the same period. The largest contributor to this decline came from the construction industry, which reported a year-over-year (YoY) decline of \$181.9M or 96%. The amount of quarterly MTGR reported by the construction industry during Q4 FY21 is more in line with Q4 FY19, when the construction industry reported \$99K less.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased by \$2.1M, or 60%, from Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21, shown in Chart 4.

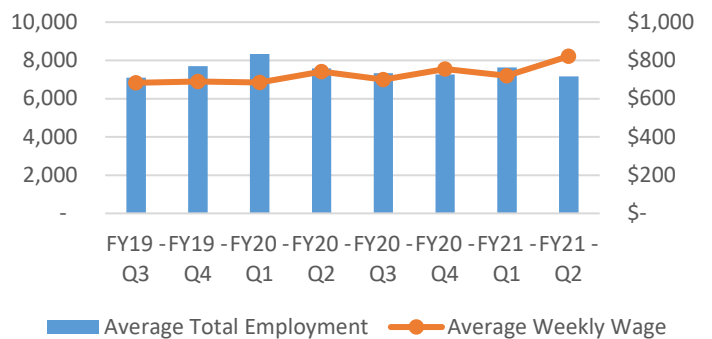
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



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

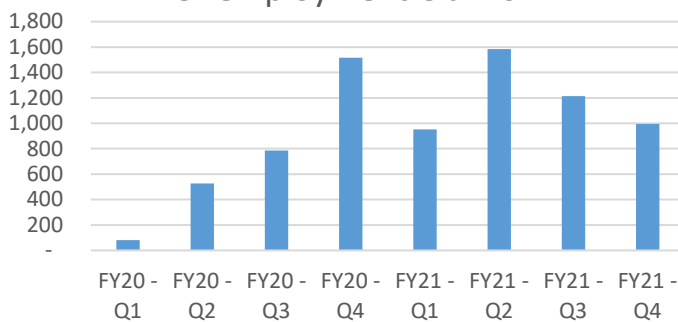


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



\*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	Average Employment	YOY Change in Average Employment		YOY change in Average Weekly Wage		Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments
		Average Employment	% Change	Average Weekly Wage	% Change		
Accommodation and Food Services	640	-20.3%	\$ 310	18.3%	61	3.4%	
Administrative/Support & Waste	123	3.4%	\$ 736	-7.3%	28	27.3%	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	441	-15.2%	\$ 581	20.3%	54	3.8%	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	80	-5.9%	\$ 279	3.3%	11	0.0%	
Construction	495	2.3%	\$ 1,156	4.3%	50	-2.0%	
Educational Services	*	*	*	*	14	0.0%	
Finance and Insurance	105	-0.9%	\$ 796	-11.4%	21	-4.5%	
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,209	-3.0%	\$ 667	8.6%	96	2.1%	
Information	14	16.7%	\$ 907	-1.6%	5	25.0%	
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%	
Manufacturing	754	-8.2%	\$ 689	13.1%	20	11.1%	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	*	*	*	3	50.0%	
Other Services (except Public Administration)	89	-11.9%	\$ 582	11.7%	23	4.5%	
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	104	25.3%	\$ 696	12.4%	26	13.0%	
Public Administration	951	-1.2%	\$ 1,285	0.4%	28	0.0%	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	42	-4.5%	\$ 575	4.2%	26	4.0%	
Retail Trade	908	0.9%	\$ 542	9.9%	62	-4.6%	
Transportation and Warehousing	183	-5.2%	\$ 705	-8.8%	26	8.3%	
Utilities	94	22.1%	\$ 1,361	2.3%	6	0.0%	
Wholesale Trade	64	1.6%	\$ 765	-6.1%	11	10.0%	
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>\$ 757</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	

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