

Quarterly Economic Summary

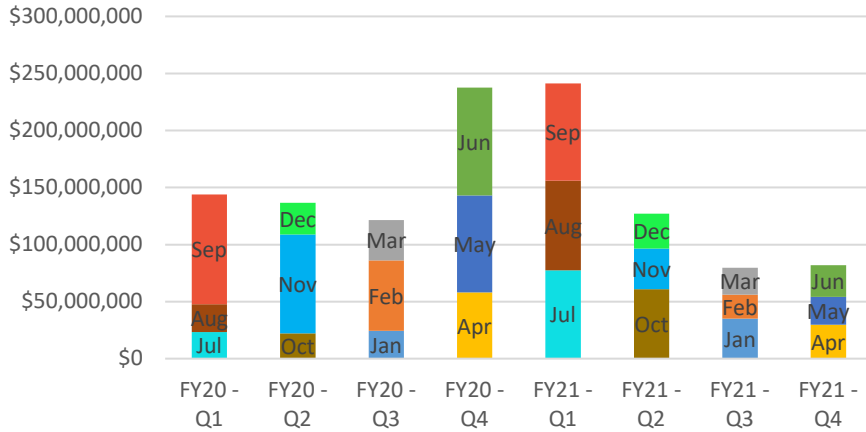
Roosevelt County



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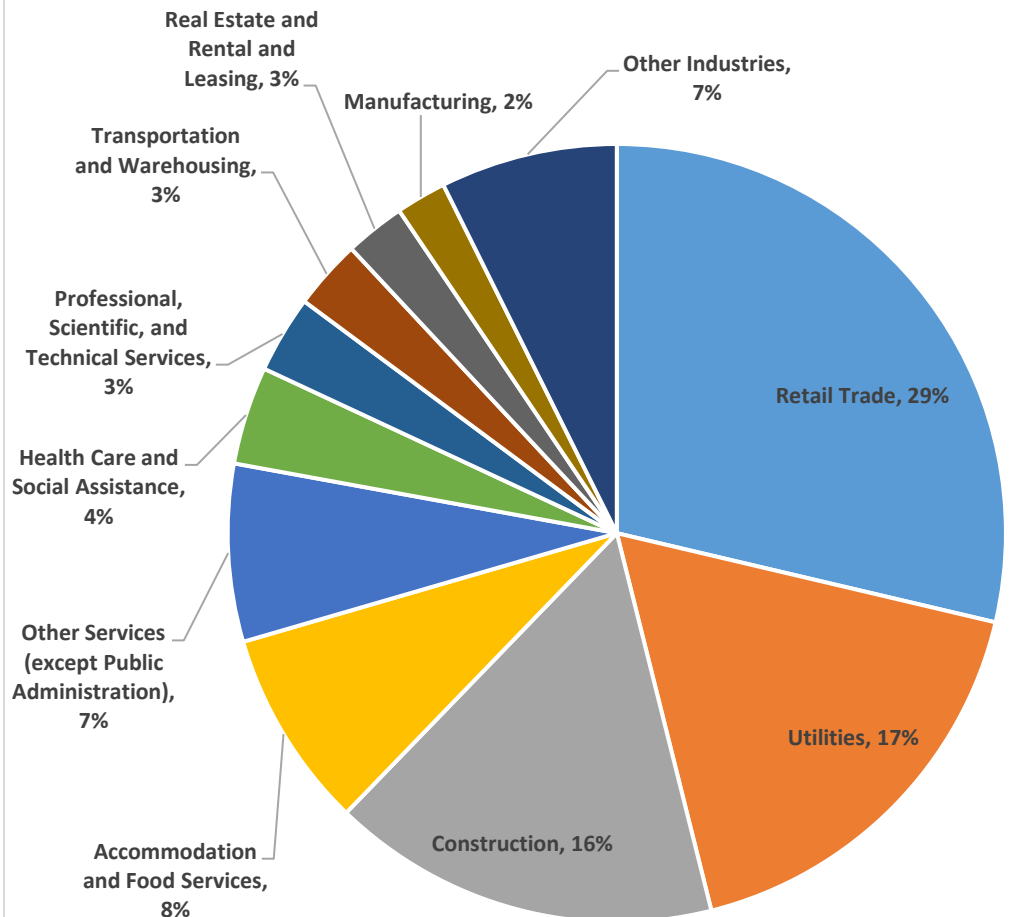
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Roosevelt County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) remained relatively flat in Q4 FY21 as compared to Q3 FY21, shown in Chart 1. From Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21 MTGR increased by \$2M or 3%. Over the last eight quarters, reported MTGR in Roosevelt County has trended downward. Three industries (retail trade, utilities, and construction) made up over 62% of Roosevelt County's total quarterly MTGR (Chart 2).

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	\$ 6,733,283	\$ 1,056,467	19%	16%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 1,516,624	\$ 962,452	174%	154%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 632,189	\$ 109,268	21%	0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 103,855	\$ 102,336	6738%	521%
Construction	\$ 13,164,488	\$ (56,236,771)	-81%	273%
Educational Services	\$ 222,588	\$ 136,178	158%	26%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 517,668	\$ (161,096)	-24%	-16%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 3,320,620	\$ 847,362	34%	29%
Information	\$ 1,593,242	\$ (1,790,330)	-53%	-49%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 1,706,096	\$ 507,501	42%	-38%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 19,689	\$ (817,942)	-98%	-96%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 6,012,852	\$ (1,218,078)	-17%	-6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 2,620,832	\$ (97,035)	-4%	12%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 2,039,673	\$ 554,687	37%	57%
Retail Trade	\$ 23,384,039	\$ (1,002,174)	-4%	15%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 2,358,329	\$ (77,631)	-3%	20%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 734,503	\$ 419,003	133%	84%
Utilities	\$ 14,193,452	\$ (98,841,219)	-87%	111%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 655,522	\$ (365,416)	-36%	-9%
All Industries	\$ 81,789,471	\$ (155,712,860)	-66%	35%

Table 1 shows a decline of \$155.7M, or 66%, in MTGR when comparing Q4 FY20 to Q4 FY21. This sharp decline was led by the \$98M loss in reported MTGR by the utilities sector. The accommodation and food services industry reported the largest year-over-year (YoY) increase of over \$1M.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections remained relatively flat from Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21, shown in Chart 4. From Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21 GRT collections increased by \$35K or 3%. Despite this slight increase, the amount collected during Q4 FY21 (\$1.2M) is the second lowest amount over the past eight quarters.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

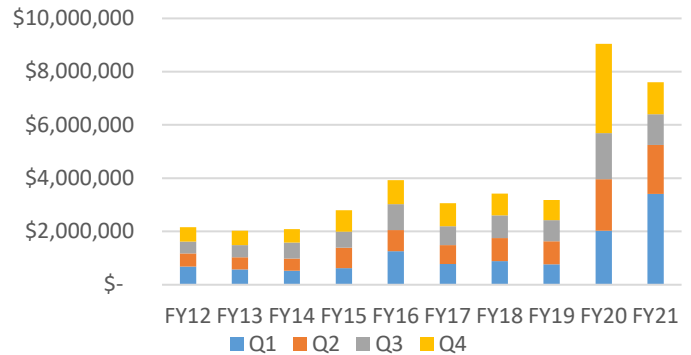


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

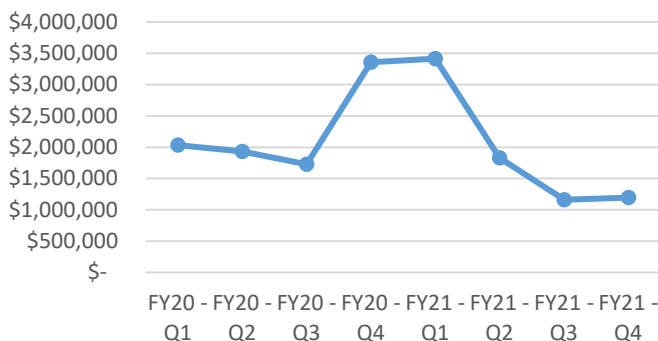
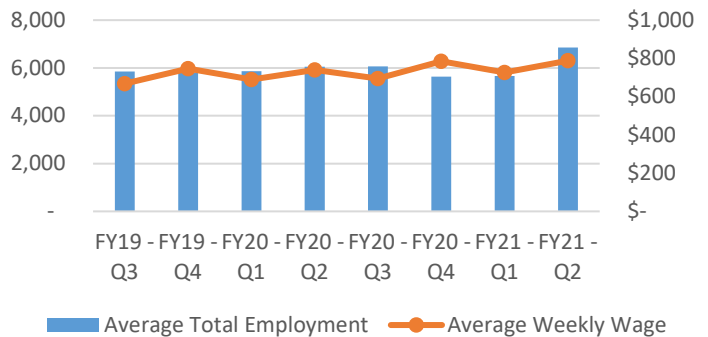


Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage



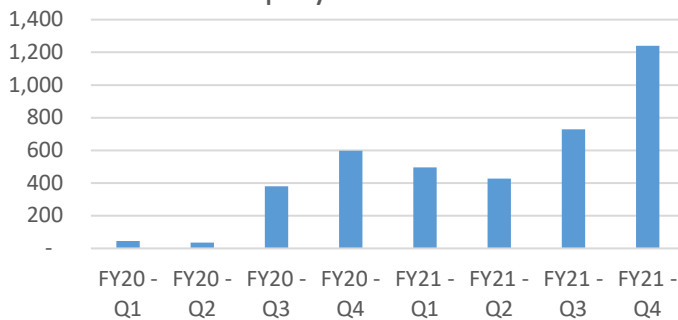
SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS

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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	Average Weekly Wage	YOY change in Average Weekly Wage	Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments
Accommodation and Food Services	507	-20.4%	\$ 294	21.0%	31	6.9%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	32	52.4%	\$ 456	-16.0%	11	10.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	973	-1.8%	\$ 720	7.6%	44	4.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19	-55.8%	\$ 455	12.1%	7	16.7%
Construction	251	3.7%	\$ 591	-1.5%	45	4.7%
Educational Services	1,126	-8.7%	\$ 865	7.6%	8	14.3%
Finance and Insurance	114	2.7%	\$ 884	29.6%	23	15.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	756	1.2%	\$ 742	-5.2%	72	4.3%
Information	44	-13.7%	\$ 1,048	9.2%	5	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	*	*	1	100.0%
Manufacturing	452	7.6%	\$ 823	-8.7%	19	11.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	100.0%	*	100.0%	3	-25.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	78	-9.3%	\$ 611	10.5%	25	0.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	52	-3.7%	\$ 809	20.7%	21	10.5%
Public Administration	181	-7.7%	\$ 846	-4.3%	27	3.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	40	-4.8%	\$ 502	8.2%	20	5.3%
Retail Trade	576	-5.6%	\$ 568	8.6%	43	-2.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	392	-3.2%	\$ 912	0.2%	42	0.0%
Utilities	95	-7.8%	\$ 1,172	-0.3%	10	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	72	1.4%	\$ 762	8.7%	11	0.0%
All Industries	5,768	-5.1%	\$ 727	4.8%	468	4.5%

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