

# Quarterly Economic Summary

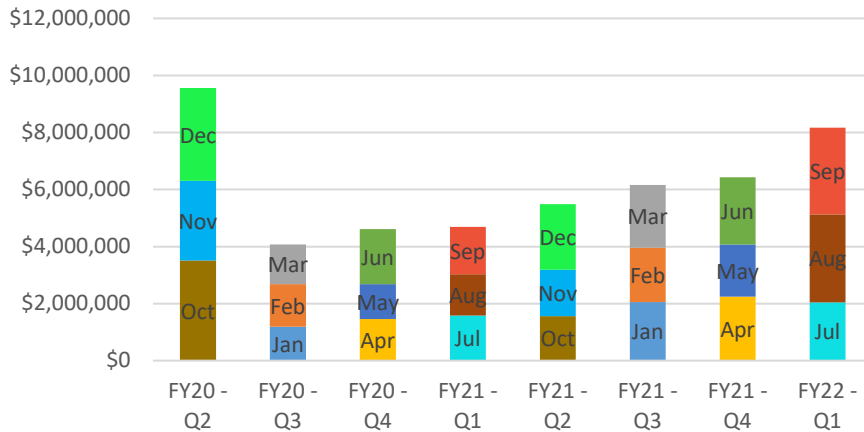
## De Baca County

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Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter

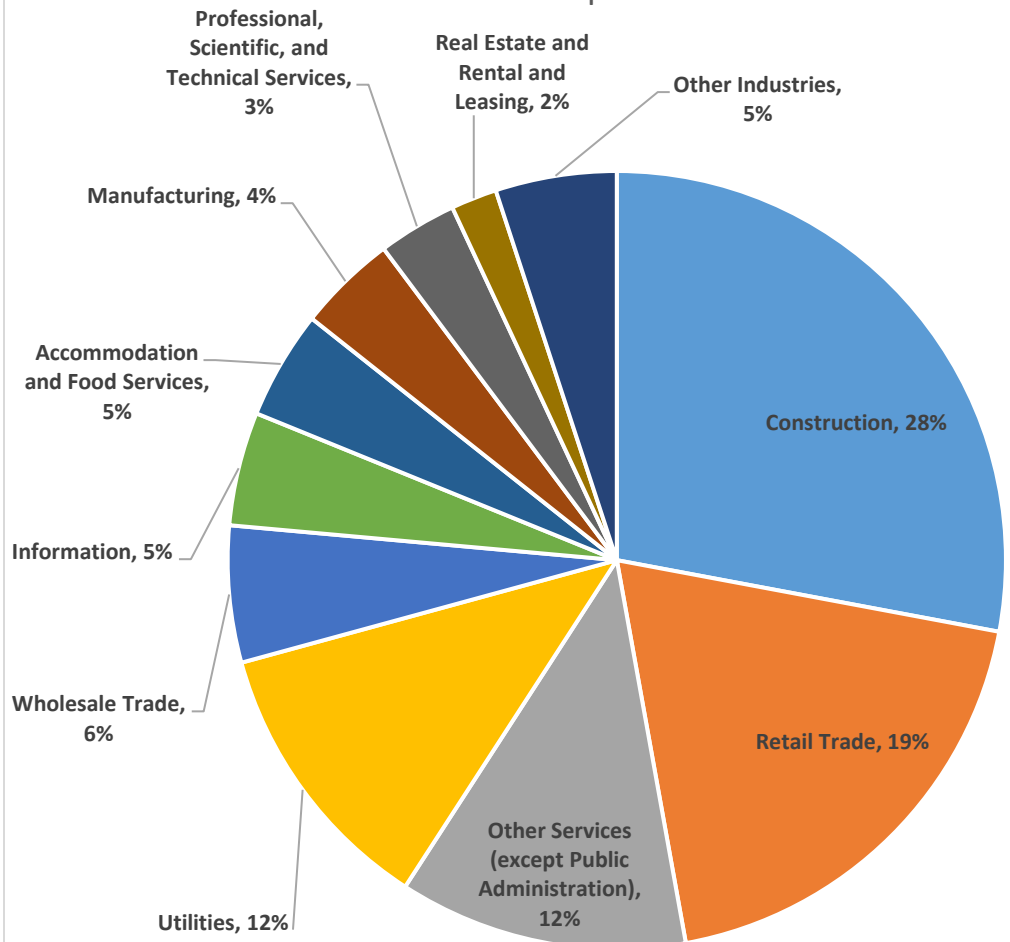


Twenty-nine of 33 counties saw significant economic growth year over year in the first quarter of FY22. The four counties experiencing gross receipts declines had major construction projects wrap up, skewing those results. COVID-19 continues to pose supply chain threats, and high levels of transmission and new variants create additional risks to New Mexicans and the economy, but this economic upswing and recent forecasts continue to show a strong rebound across most sectors, exceeding pre-pandemic numbers from two years ago.

De Baca County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased by \$1.7M, or 27%, from Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22. In Chart 1, MTGR has steadily increased, quarter over quarter, since Q3 FY20. The amount reported during Q1 FY22 (\$8.2M) is most comparable to Q1 FY20 when MTGR was reported at \$8.04M. Despite a strong showing in MTGR over the last seven quarters, MTGR has seen a downward trend for De Baca County since Q1 FY16.

**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.

Chart 2. FY22 - Q1 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



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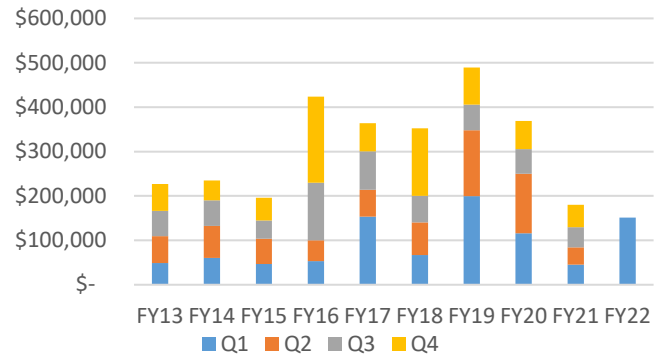
**Table 1. FY22 - Q1 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

Industries	FY22 - Q1	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 349,914	\$ 103,434	42%	31%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 59,732	\$ 34,322	135%	168%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 23,883	\$ (7,711)	-24%	-42%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Construction	\$ 2,169,596	\$ 1,786,285	466%	-47%
Educational Services	\$ 26,938	\$ 18,679	226%	6%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 23,175	\$ 23,175	N/A	N/A
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 98,776	\$ 43,263	78%	N/A
Information	\$ 366,663	\$ 59,581	19%	-27%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 319,026	\$ 63,704	25%	44%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 930,978	\$ 342,830	58%	106%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 254,770	\$ (134,429)	-35%	144%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 148,307	\$ 70,153	90%	60%
Retail Trade	\$ 1,491,440	\$ 634,322	74%	64%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 42,282	\$ 26,058	161%	293%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 116,080	\$ 114,194	6056%	25641%
Utilities	\$ 900,875	\$ 177,464	25%	27%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 440,662	\$ 116,465	36%	264%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 8,172,696</b>	<b>\$ 3,482,537</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>2%</b>

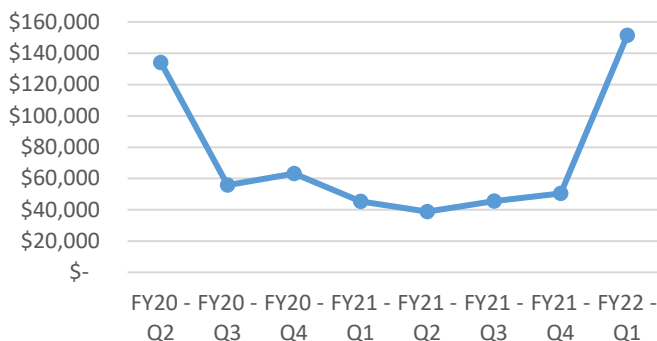
Table 1 shows an increase of \$3.5M, or 74%, from Q1 FY21 to FY22 of the same period. The largest contributor to this increase came from the construction industry which posted a year over year (YOY) increase of \$1.78M or 466%.

In Chart 4, gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections continued a turbulent eight-quarter period. From Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, GRT increased by 200% or \$101K. From Q2 FY20 to Q1 FY22, GRT averaged \$73K.

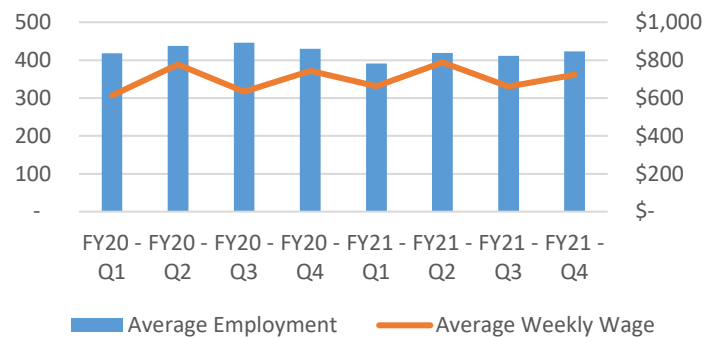
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



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



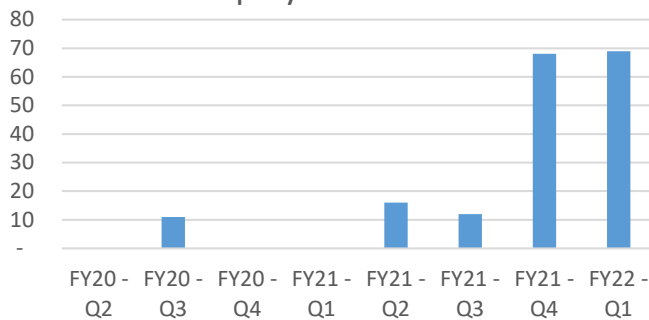
SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS

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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 drop 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. The 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 program often reported in news articles. However, as shown below, this quarterly data has a significant lag time for reporting and does not reflect the same quarter as 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 - Q4 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	10	25.0%	\$ 255	4.5%	3	0.0%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	*	*	*	*	1	-50.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	38	0.0%	\$ 801	2.3%	7	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	*	-100.0%	*	-100.0%	3	0.0%
Construction	31	-27.9%	\$ 630	29.6%	9	-10.0%
Educational Services	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	60	9.1%	\$ 626	-19.5%	8	0.0%
Information	*	*	*	*	3	0.0%
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Public Administration	51	-5.6%	\$ 560	12.7%	11	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Retail Trade	60	-3.2%	\$ 489	-9.3%	8	-11.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	*	*	*	*	6	20.0%
Utilities	*	*	*	*	3	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	*	-100.0%	*	-100.0%	3	0.0%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>\$ 723</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>

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