

Quarterly Economic Summary

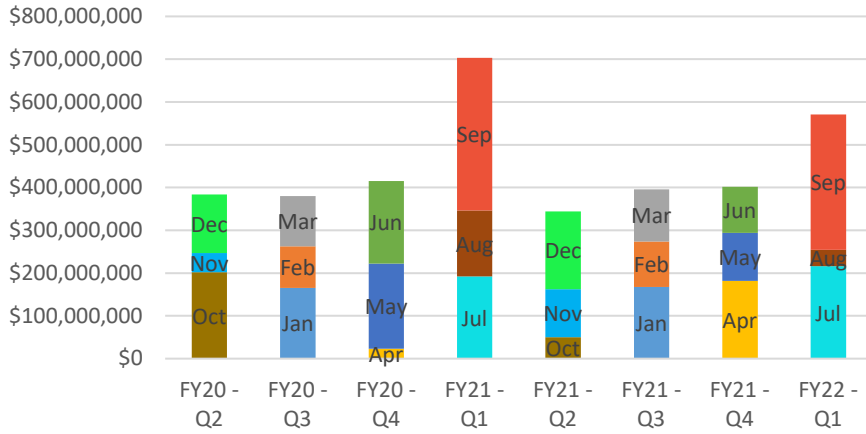
Los Alamos County



Released: November 2021

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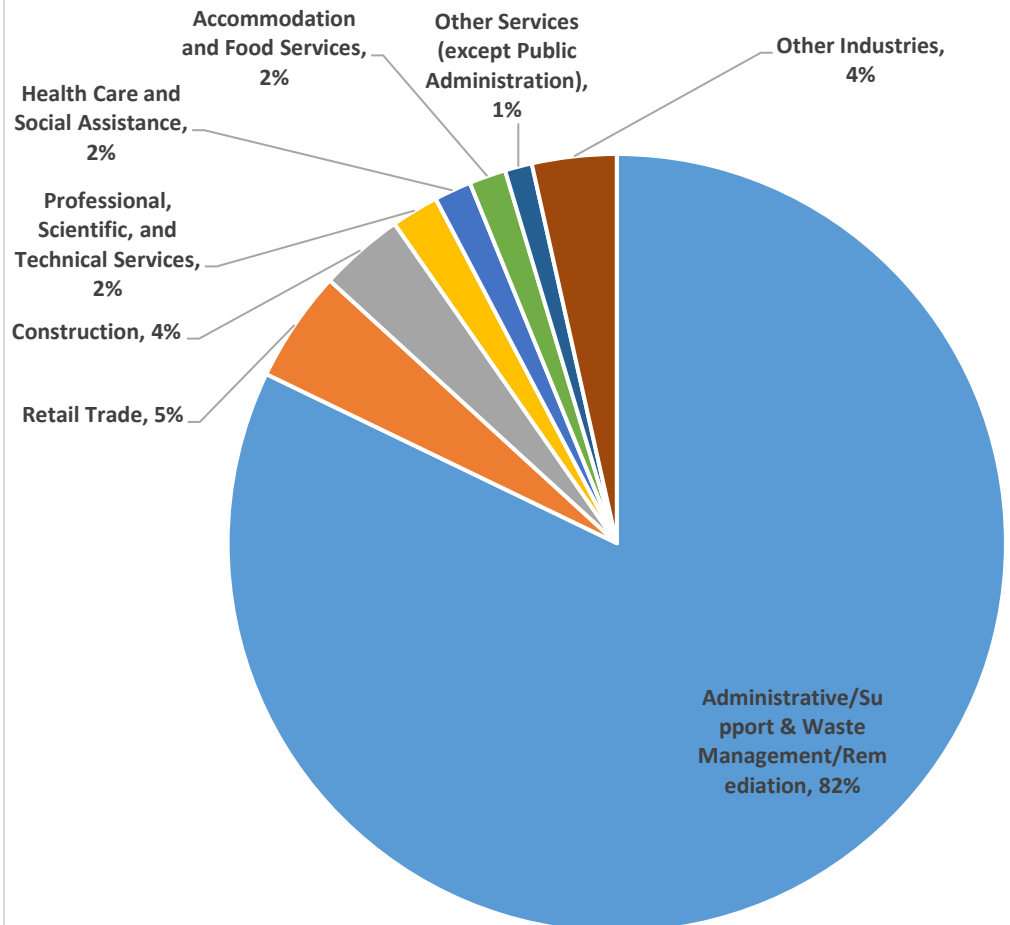
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Los Alamos County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased in Q1 FY22 compared to Q4 FY21, shown in Chart 1. The month of September continued to produce the largest reported MTGR for the quarter. This cyclical nature for MTGR, dates to FY19 when September reported the largest amount of MTGR for the entire FY. When comparing MTGR, Q1 of FY22 is most comparable to Q1 FY20, when Los Alamos County reported

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

Industries	FY22 - Q1	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 8,649,314	\$ 3,205,859	59%	4%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 465,016,063	\$ (142,971,566)	-24%	4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 26,041	\$ 25,902	18514%	-40%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 362,495	\$ 244,217	206%	23%
Construction	\$ 19,959,550	\$ (4,725,541)	-19%	-5%
Educational Services	\$ 387,413	\$ 103,760	37%	47%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 1,448,900	\$ (7,985)	-1%	-2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 8,725,211	\$ 714,410	9%	-4%
Information	\$ 4,344,789	\$ 657,644	18%	-37%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 3,006,711	\$ 1,596,935	113%	45%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 6,377,504	\$ (9,421,830)	-60%	11%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 11,165,070	\$ (57,102)	-1%	-35%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	-100%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 3,340,963	\$ 544,266	19%	7%
Retail Trade	\$ 26,281,968	\$ 12,356,179	89%	75%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 61,708	\$ 60,358	4473%	-73%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 4,606,705	\$ 3,731,803	427%	238%
Utilities	\$ 19,123	\$ (4,298)	-18%	-22%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 2,259,309	\$ 1,389,140	160%	50%
All Industries	\$ 570,956,435	\$ (132,434,881)	-19%	5%

\$25M less in MTGR. Table 1 shows a decrease of \$132M from Q1 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period. Table 1 only shows four industries that reported a year over year (YOY) loss. The largest decline came from the admin/support industry, which posted a YOY decline of \$142.9M or 24%. This demonstrates the reliance the county has on the national laboratory.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased by \$4.8M, or 32%, from Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, shown in Chart 4. This is the second highest amount collected over the last eight quarters.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

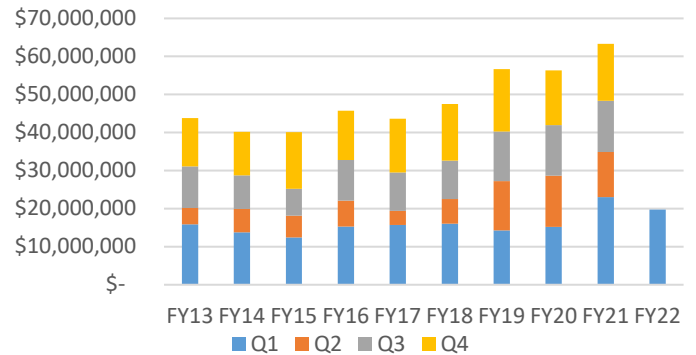


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

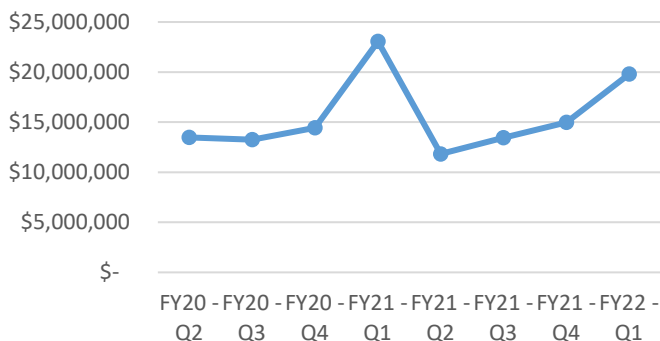
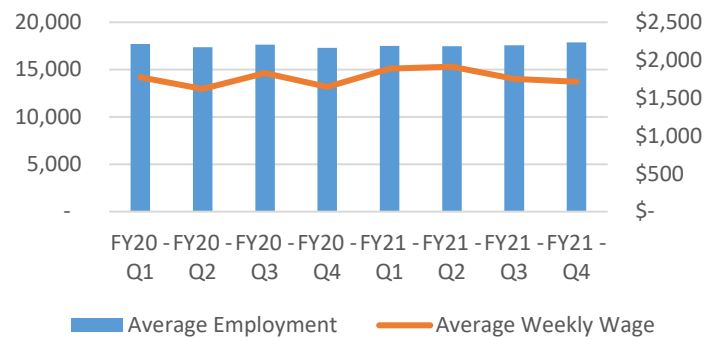


Chart 5. Total Employment & Weekly Wage

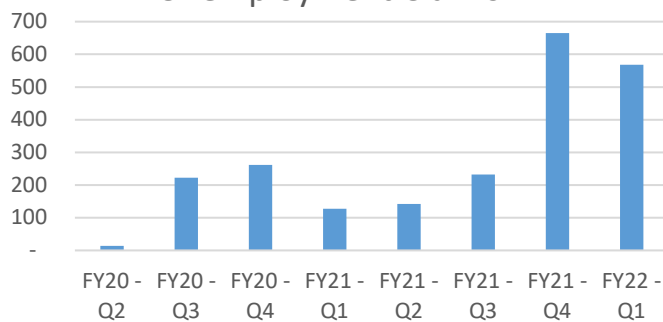


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



*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 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	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	399	11.5%	\$ 427	7.3%	33	-2.9%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	842	-5.6%	\$ 1,607	-5.0%	45	15.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	185	1.6%	\$ 922	9.2%	12	0.0%
Construction	244	23.9%	\$ 1,212	21.7%	40	11.1%
Educational Services	893	4.2%	\$ 1,050	3.7%	15	15.4%
Finance and Insurance	144	-2.0%	\$ 1,308	13.1%	25	13.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	845	8.9%	\$ 970	5.7%	88	0.0%
Information	100	-12.3%	\$ 1,433	28.9%	17	21.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	*	*	1	-50.0%
Manufacturing	101	16.1%	\$ 1,139	19.4%	10	-16.7%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	225	10.8%	\$ 572	8.5%	59	13.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	*	*	*	*	98	10.1%
Public Administration	445	-3.7%	\$ 1,911	9.1%	18	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	85	-14.1%	\$ 719	22.9%	20	5.3%
Retail Trade	412	-10.2%	\$ 610	-3.9%	32	0.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	*	*	*	*	4	33.3%
Utilities	*	100.0%	*	100.0%	5	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	51	27.5%	\$ 938	-21.2%	9	12.5%
All Industries	17,868	3.3%	\$ 1,716	4.1%	532	6.6%

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