

Quarterly Economic Summary

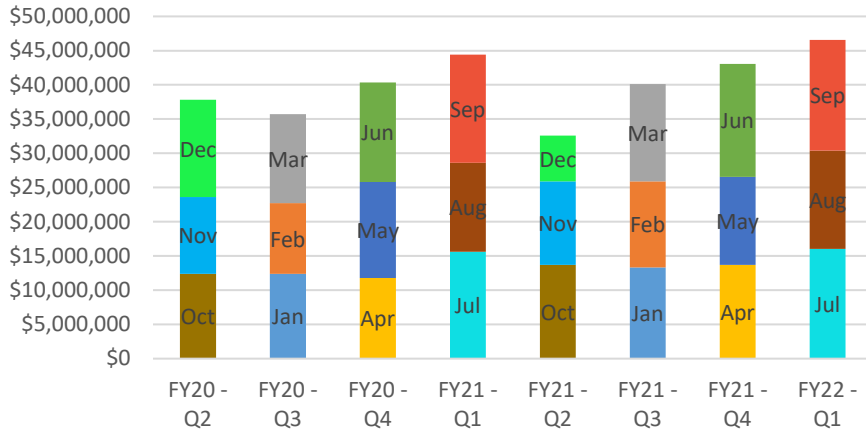
Quay County



Released: November 2021

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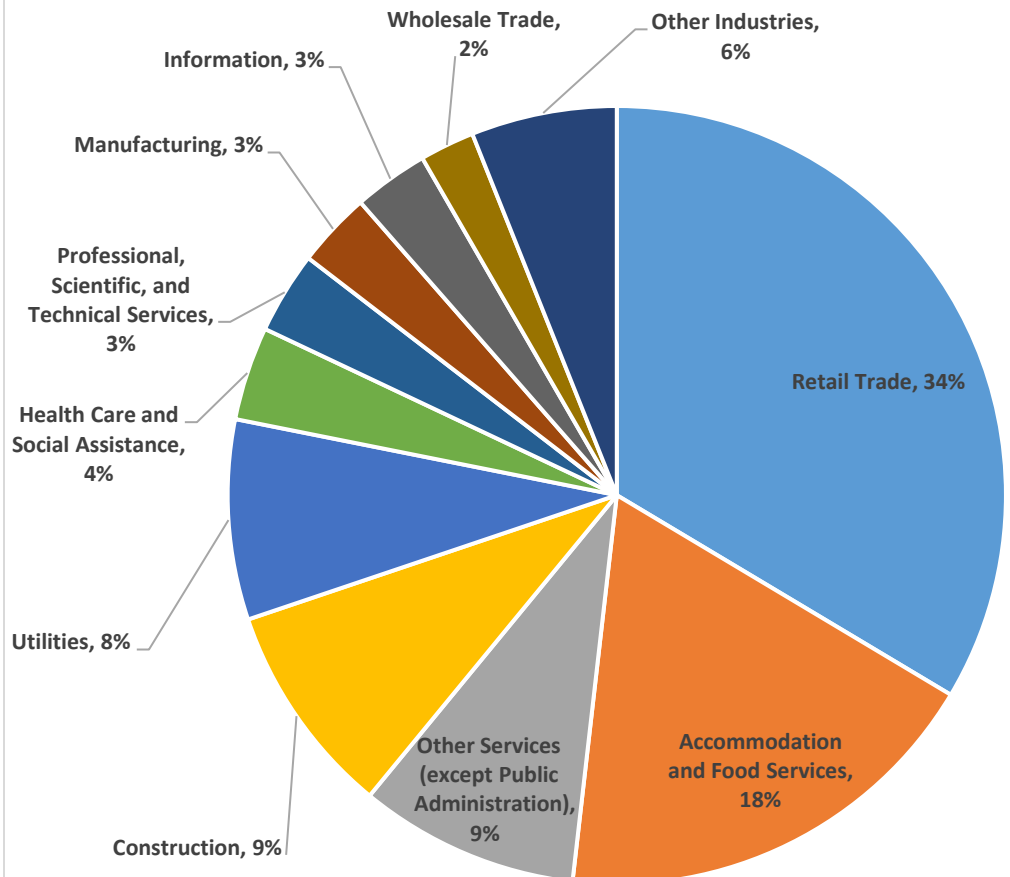
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Quay County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased from Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, shown in Chart 1. The amount reported for Q1 FY22 was \$46.5M. From Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, MTGR increased by \$3.5M or 8%. When comparing MTGR, Q1 of FY22 is most comparable to Q1 FY19, when Quay County reported \$500K more in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$2.1M from Q1 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period.

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	\$ 8,474,404	\$ 3,133,534	59%	37%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 752,906	\$ 396,075	111%	264%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 208,458	\$ 65,781	46%	67%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 18,757	\$ 5,479	41%	-1%
Construction	\$ 4,120,276	\$ (5,824,829)	-59%	44%
Educational Services	\$ 28,363	\$ (34,560)	-55%	707%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 134,148	\$ 344	0%	-31%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 1,807,576	\$ 731,277	68%	15%
Information	\$ 1,447,467	\$ 170,856	13%	-34%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 10,552	\$ 10,552	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 1,451,633	\$ (3,945,185)	-73%	17%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	-100%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 4,244,205	\$ 465,001	12%	10%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 1,582,032	\$ 1,291,233	444%	92%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 624,937	\$ 12,537	2%	9%
Retail Trade	\$ 15,596,714	\$ 3,953,484	34%	36%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 382,296	\$ 122,564	47%	27%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 652,096	\$ 574,416	739%	521%
Utilities	\$ 3,860,482	\$ 390,490	11%	15%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 1,056,225	\$ 760,563	257%	180%
All Industries	\$ 46,544,938	\$ 2,126,448	5%	30%

Table 1 also shows 15 industries that reported a year over year (YOY) increase. The largest increase came from the retail trade industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$3.9M or 34%. Despite the increases in most sectors, two industries, construction and manufacturing, reported a combined YOY loss of nearly \$10M.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased by \$439K, or 65%, from Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, shown in Chart 4.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

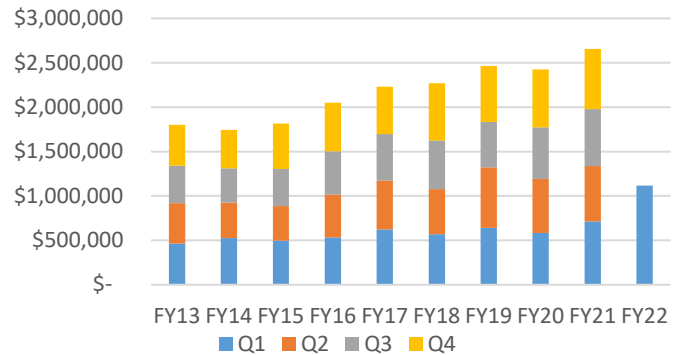


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

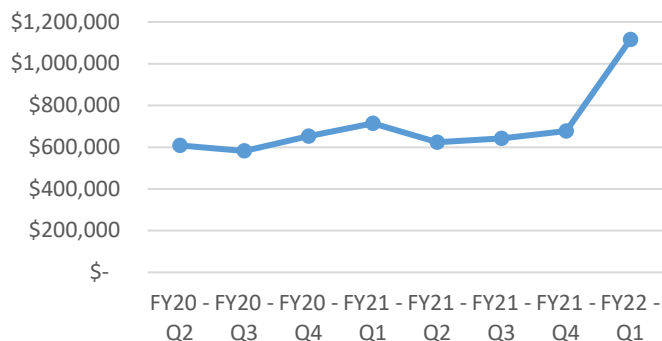
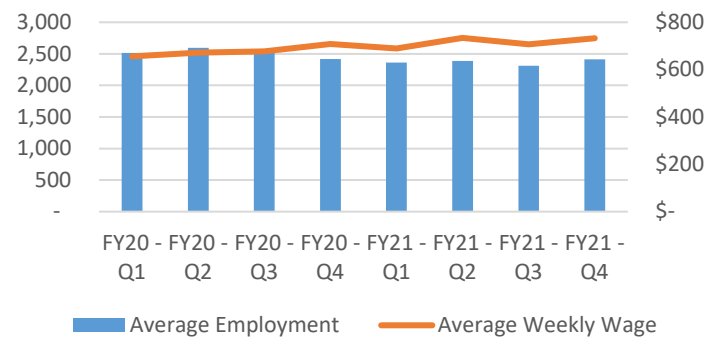


Chart 5. Total Employment & Weekly Wage

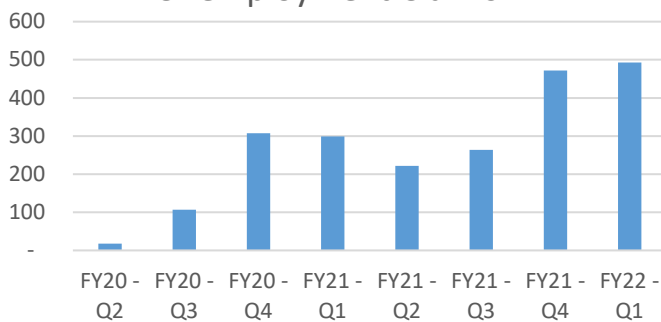


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



*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	Average Employment	YOY Change in Average Employment		Average Weekly Wage	YOY change in Average Weekly Wage		Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments
		Average	Average		Average	Average		
Accommodation and Food Services	409		5.1%	\$ 346		25.8%	35	0.0%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	36		-5.3%	\$ 797		35.3%	11	10.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	40		-11.1%	\$ 595		3.3%	10	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	*		*	*		*	5	0.0%
Construction	203		-6.5%	\$ 749		-5.7%	28	-15.2%
Educational Services	327		0.3%	\$ 1,164		1.8%	6	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	73		-7.6%	\$ 880		5.1%	16	14.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	413		1.5%	\$ 907		3.2%	63	5.0%
Information	15		25.0%	\$ 697		-12.9%	7	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*		*	*		*	-	-100.0%
Manufacturing	*		*	*		*	2	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	68		-15.0%	\$ 632		-3.7%	26	-7.1%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	43		2.4%	\$ 634		3.6%	13	0.0%
Public Administration	173		-8.9%	\$ 847		11.6%	31	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9		12.5%	\$ 684		-3.8%	8	0.0%
Retail Trade	404		6.9%	\$ 470		-5.6%	30	3.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	72		0.0%	\$ 744		11.2%	20	0.0%
Utilities	69		-1.4%	\$ 1,170		16.2%	11	10.0%
Wholesale Trade	13		-13.3%	\$ 1,201		13.6%	7	0.0%
All Industries	2,415		-0.2%	\$ 732		3.4%	329	0.0%

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