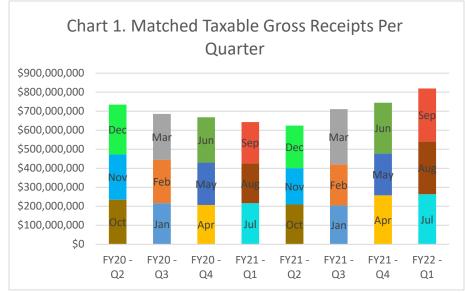
Quarterly Economic Summary

San Juan County

Released: November 2021



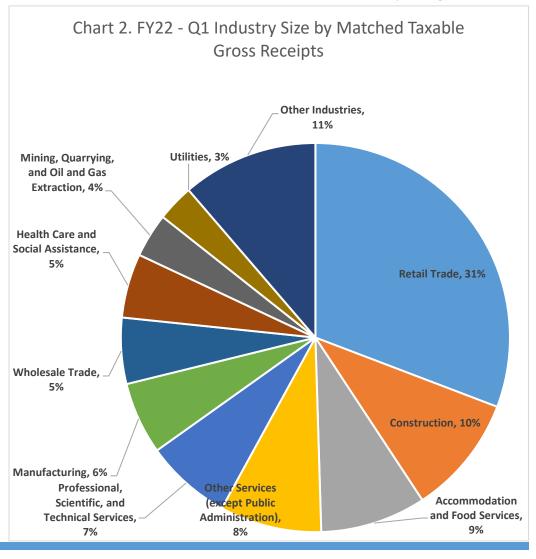
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Twenty-nine of 33 counties significant economic growth year over year in the first quarter of FY22. The four counties experiencing gross receipts declines had major construction projects wrap up, skewing those results. COVID-19 continues to pose supply 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.

San Juan County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) reached an eightquarter high during Q1 FY22, reporting \$819.8M, shown in Chart 1. From Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, MTGR increased by \$75M or 10%. When comparing MTGR, Q1 of FY22 is most comparable to Q4 FY05, when San Juan County reported \$4.3M less MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows increase of \$176.8M from Q1 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period. Table 1 also

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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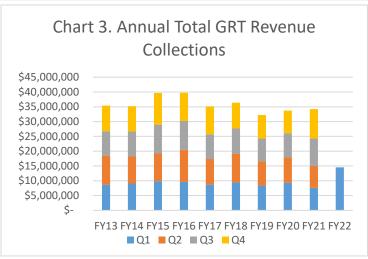


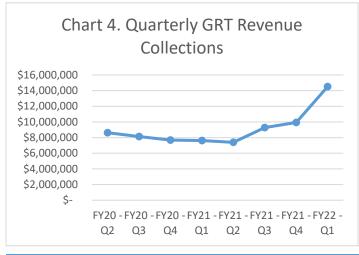
Table 1. FY22 - Q1 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry											
Industries		FY22 - Q1		YOY Growth	YOY % Change		2-Year % Change				
Accommodation and Food Services	\$	70,645,391	\$	19,135,230		37%		31%			
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$	12,546,996	\$	3,100,442		33%		23%			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$	819,373	\$	(18,421)		-2%		-13%			
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$	2,600,722	\$	1,640,695		171%		4%			
Construction	\$	79,955,739	\$	15,902,152		25%		-19%			
Educational Services	\$	1,157,461	\$	596,767		106%		34%			
Finance and Insurance	\$	4,159,632	\$	1,524,900		58%		32%			
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$	42,868,578	\$	7,065,067		20%		27%			
Information	\$	22,146,925	\$	5,278,105		31%		-24%			
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$	146,447	\$	(277,701)		-65%		-36%			
Manufacturing	\$	48,306,247	\$	7,491,880		18%		42%			
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$	29,440,454	\$	13,958,456		90%		-50%			
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$	68,037,467	\$	15,176,110		29%	1	2%			
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$	57,617,989	\$	9,295,325		19%		-6%			
Public Administration	\$	8,018,520	\$	8,018,520	N/A		N/A				
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$	17,607,669	\$	6,492,317		58%		-59%			
Retail Trade	\$	247,582,824	\$	38,684,871		19%		25%			
Transportation and Warehousing	\$	14,207,014	\$	3,732,754		36%		-7%			
Unclassified Establishments	\$	7,594,382	\$	6,397,532		535%		161%			
Utilities	\$	24,561,198	\$	860,185		4%		1%			
Wholesale Trade	\$	44,201,832	\$	20,490,976		86%		24%			
All Industries	\$	819,847,811	\$	176,796,089		27%	Ì	3%			

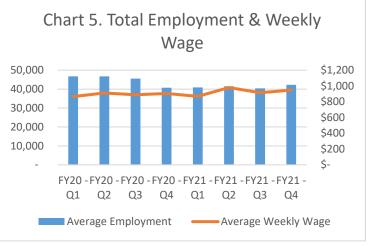
shows 18 industries that reported a year over year (YOY) increase. The largest increase came from the retail trade industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$38.7M or 19%.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased by \$4.6M, or 46%, from Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, seen in Chart 4.

Chart 5 shows average weekly wages increased by \$31/week while average employment increased by 1,821 from Q3 to Q4 of FY21.







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*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 -		YOY Ch			YOY cha		'	
			•	Average	Average		Number of	YOY Change in
Industry	Employment	Average Employment		Weekly Wage				Establishments
Accommodation and Food Services	4,260		30.1%	\$ 37	9	14.2%	226	-0.9%
Administrative/Support & Waste	1,031		-4.5%	\$ 68	6	1.0%	133	0.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	499		5.5%	\$ 683	3	-0.9%	16	6.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	992		25.7%	\$ 614	4	-3.8%	45	-2.2%
Construction	2,914		-12.9%	\$ 1,04	0	-0.2%	259	-3.4%
Educational Services	4,563		-2.0%	\$ 998	3	9.9%	41	-6.8%
Finance and Insurance	736		-3.8%	\$ 1,009	9	9.9%	118	-3.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,707		5.5%	\$ 1,04	7	13.7%	392	-4.9%
Information	248		-4.2%	\$ 799	9	-2.2%	35	2.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	148		-39.8%	\$ 693	2	-21.6%	25	4.2%
Manufacturing	945		7.3%	\$ 94	4	-5.6%	82	-4.7%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,654		-1.1%	\$ 1,51	3	3.8%	171	-6.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,155		7.3%	\$ 778	3	3.3%	224	1.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	858		-3.7%	\$ 98	3	11.1%	222	-5.5%
Public Administration	2,803		-6.5%	\$ 1,03	3	11.6%	92	-2.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	348		-3.1%	\$ 79	1	5.7%	119	-0.8%
Retail Trade	5,657		17.7%	\$ 65	3	12.6%	391	6.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,013		-1.5%	\$ 98	7	4.3%	108	0.9%
Utilities	1,214		1.4%	\$ 1,83	5	8.3%	33	13.8%
Wholesale Trade	1,456		-6.6%	\$ 1,15	3	-2.5%	166	-4.0%
All Industries	42,201	-	3.7%	\$ 94	5	4.6%	2,898	-1.4%