

# Quarterly Economic Summary

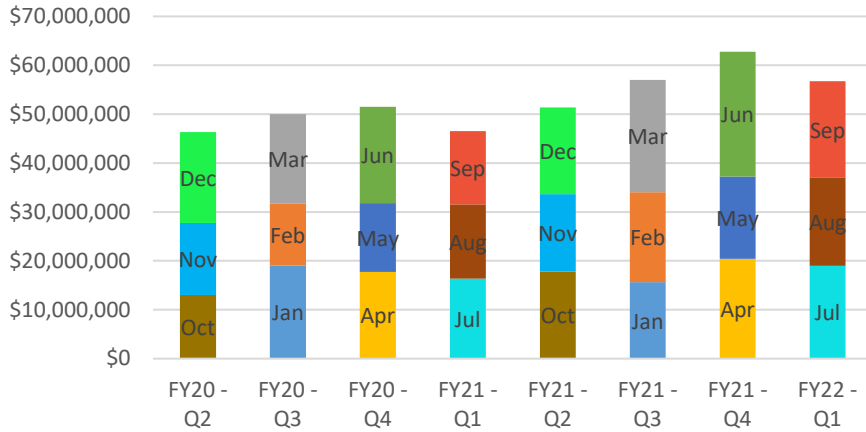
## Socorro County



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Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter

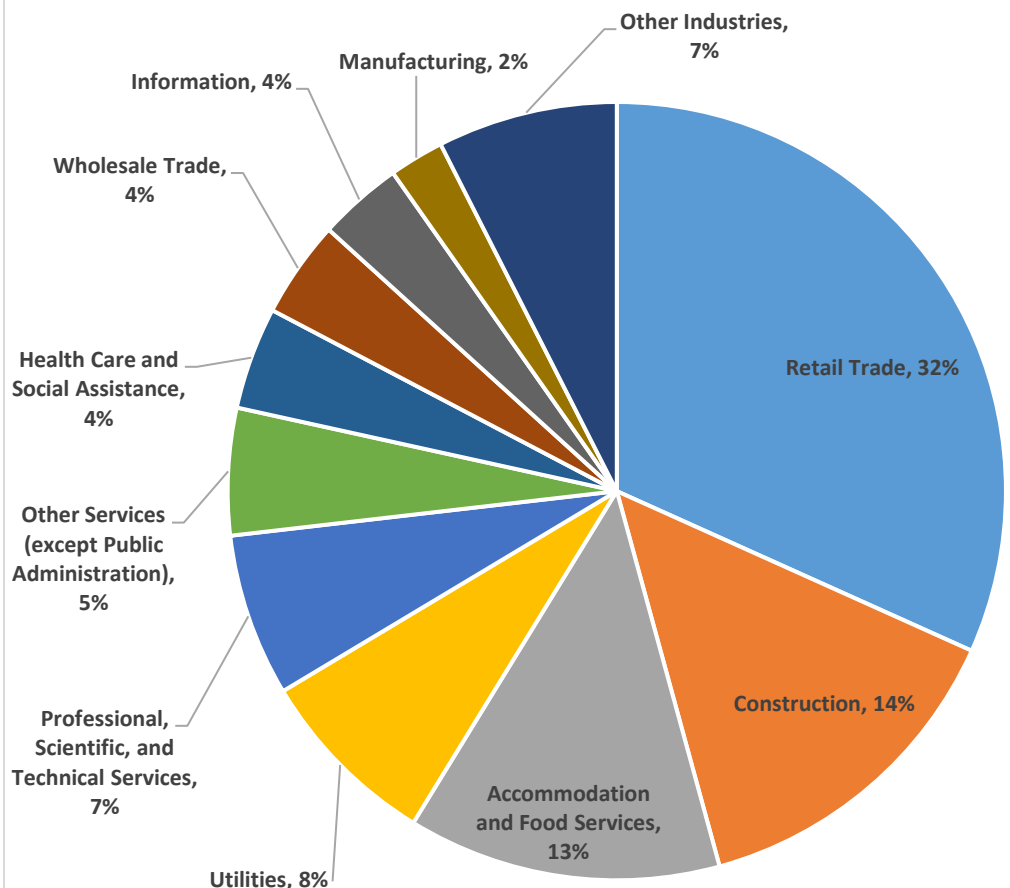


Twenty-nine of 33 counties saw significant economic growth year over year in the first quarter of FY22. The four counties experiencing gross receipts declines had major construction projects wrap up, skewing those results. COVID-19 continues to pose supply chain threats, and high levels of transmission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

Socorro County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) dipped in Q1 FY22, compared to Q4 FY21, shown in Chart 1. From Q4 FY21 to Q1 FY22, MTGR declined by nearly \$6M or 10%. When comparing MTGR, Q1 of FY22 is most comparable to Q2 FY19, when Socorro County reported \$852K less in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$10.2M 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.

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**

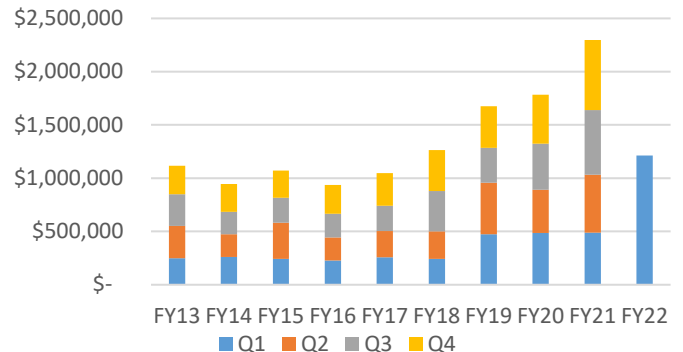
Industries	FY22 - Q1	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 7,303,658	\$ 1,710,799	31%	-3%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 1,154,036	\$ 537,806	87%	108%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 211,754	\$ 114,454	118%	-16%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 15,035	\$ 15,035	N/A	-6%
Construction	\$ 7,865,932	\$ 2,641,918	51%	-41%
Educational Services	\$ 77,264	\$ (22,958)	-23%	-8%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 163,213	\$ 12,727	8%	-1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 2,384,438	\$ 354,866	17%	9%
Information	\$ 1,971,005	\$ 444,576	29%	-28%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 4,410	\$ 4,410	N/A	354%
Manufacturing	\$ 1,276,978	\$ 489,909	62%	16%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 2,961,113	\$ 362,668	14%	-15%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 3,794,832	\$ (613,482)	-14%	76%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 1,143,976	\$ 254,043	29%	71%
Retail Trade	\$ 17,803,586	\$ 3,879,636	28%	50%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 400,186	\$ 231,533	137%	64%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 1,027,198	\$ 772,112	303%	229%
Utilities	\$ 4,292,159	\$ (1,796,651)	-30%	-27%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 2,264,508	\$ 561,579	33%	51%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 56,743,867</b>	<b>\$ 10,212,008</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>4%</b>

shows 14 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 28%.

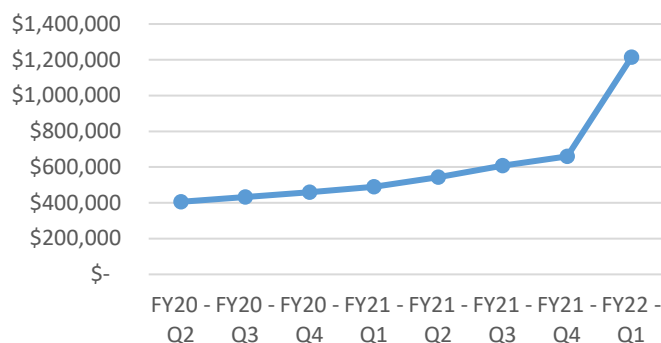
Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased substantially in Q1 FY22 compared to Q4 FY21. When comparing the two quarters, GRT increased by \$554K, or 84%, shown in Chart 4.

Average weekly wages increased by \$68/week from Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21. When comparing the two time periods, average employment increased by 128.

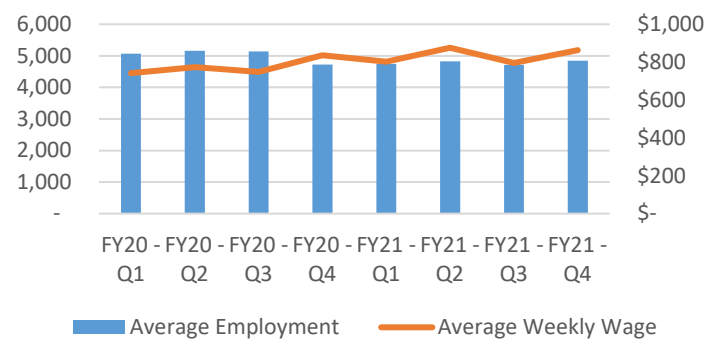
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



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

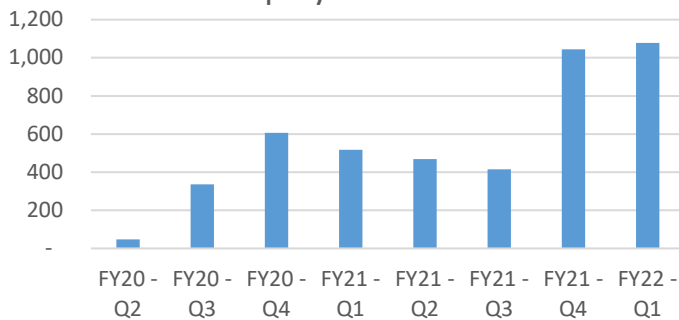


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



\*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
Accommodation and Food Services	467	17.0%	\$ 390	18.2%	37	-9.8%
Administrative/Support & Waste	46	-25.8%	\$ 893	9.4%	13	18.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	251	-8.4%	\$ 686	-2.0%	17	6.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6	*	\$ 616	*	3	50.0%
Construction	88	-5.4%	\$ 715	2.4%	24	-4.0%
Educational Services	*	*	*	*	12	-7.7%
Finance and Insurance	73	-1.4%	\$ 799	22.7%	16	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	985	3.8%	\$ 670	0.0%	106	-1.9%
Information	32	77.8%	\$ 1,200	1.9%	9	12.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	*	*	*	3	0.0%
Manufacturing	76	40.7%	\$ 789	9.3%	10	11.1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	*	*	*	*	2	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	41	24.2%	\$ 447	-9.1%	16	-5.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	320	2.6%	\$ 1,479	4.6%	26	-3.7%
Public Administration	412	9.0%	\$ 1,027	-1.3%	38	5.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11	0.0%	\$ 563	9.5%	7	0.0%
Retail Trade	456	9.9%	\$ 527	3.5%	31	-8.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	121	-16.0%	\$ 899	18.0%	20	0.0%
Utilities	*	*	*	*	6	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>\$ 863</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

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