

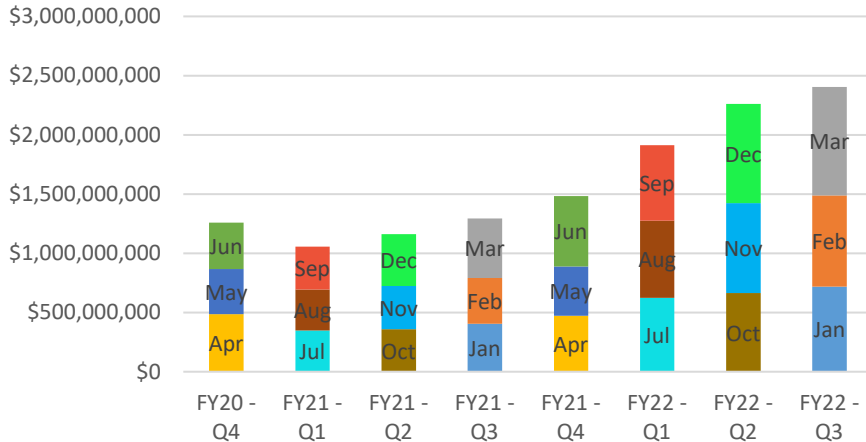
Quarterly Economic Summary Lea County



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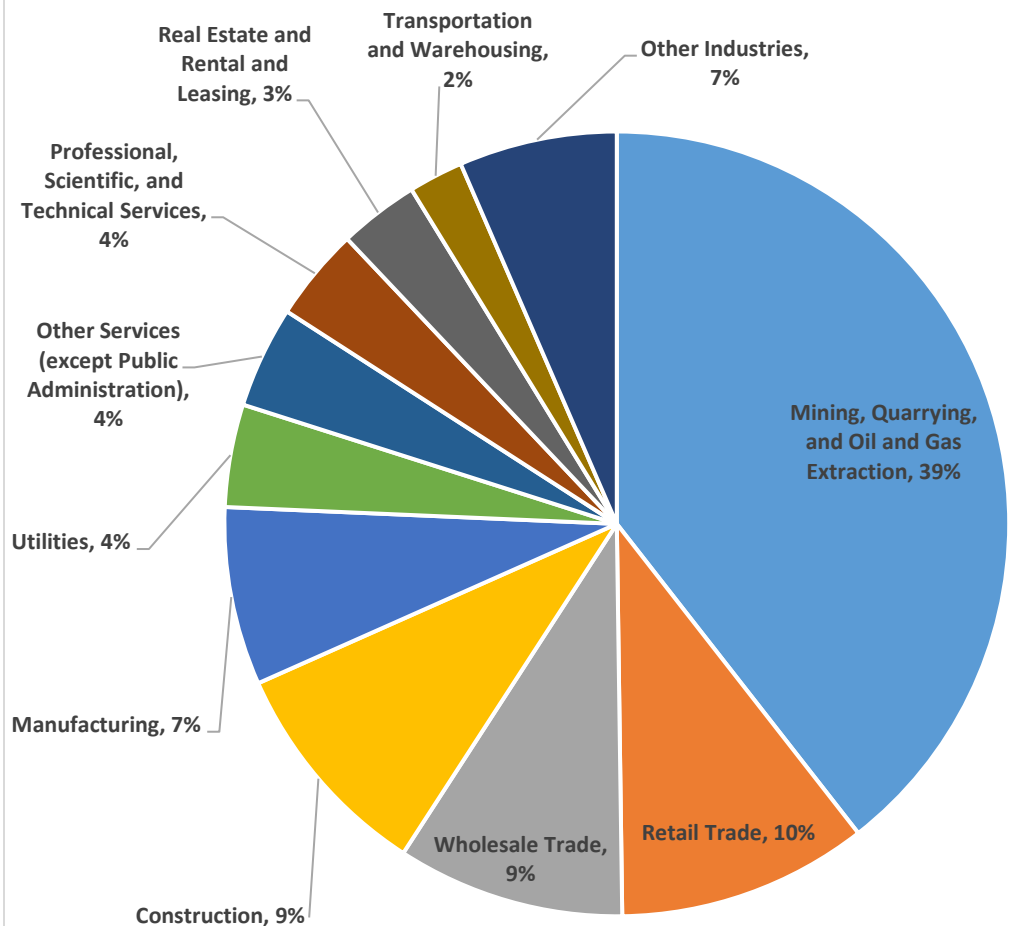
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Thirty of 33 counties continued significant year-over-year economic growth in the third quarter of FY22 with statewide growth of 15% for all industries compared with the same quarter two years ago. Growth was also broad across industry sectors, with oil and gas and arts, entertainment and recreation leading the growth in gross receipts over the prior year. COVID-19 continues to disrupt some supply chains, and rising inflation poses a risk of slower national economic growth; however, the immediate outlook is for continued strong growth in New Mexico.

Lea County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased in Q3 FY22 as compared to Q2 FY22, shown in Chart 1. From Q1 FY21 to Q2 FY21, MTGR grew by \$143M or 6.3%. This is the largest amount of MTGR collected during the previous 16 quarters. Over the same 16 quarters, MTGR had a slight upward trend. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$1.1B from Q3 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period. Table 1 also

Chart 2. FY21 - Q3 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.

Quarterly Economic Summary

Lea County



Table 1. FY22 - Q3 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY22 - Q3	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 40,544,169	\$ 3,162,335	8%	1%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 30,466,030	\$ 11,769,859	63%	-1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 875,818	\$ (462,030)	-35%	-50%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 2,082,602	\$ 1,222,638	142%	214%
Construction	\$ 220,921,887	\$ 85,764,936	63%	-18%
Educational Services	\$ 437,026	\$ 257,421	143%	71%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 3,378,164	\$ 877,195	35%	55%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 31,361,307	\$ 9,811,949	46%	51%
Information	\$ 17,574,254	\$ 4,338,501	33%	-36%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 176,551,639	\$ 114,121,040	183%	172%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 948,650,476	\$ 465,889,890	97%	36%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 100,798,861	\$ 25,450,005	34%	3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 92,202,727	\$ 60,089,834	187%	107%
Public Administration	\$ 125,953	\$ (13,705)	-10%	-54%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 79,275,925	\$ 37,545,584	90%	63%
Retail Trade	\$ 248,454,909	\$ 68,441,196	38%	20%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 54,119,693	\$ 16,740,511	45%	4%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 29,744,641	\$ 23,291,269	361%	209%
Utilities	\$ 101,719,851	\$ 27,119,797	36%	27%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 225,565,642	\$ 156,463,382	226%	121%
All Industries	\$ 2,404,889,257	\$ 1,111,584,823	86%	34%

shows that all but three industries reported a year-over-year (YOY) increase. The largest increase came from the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$465M or 97%. The industry accounted for nearly 42% of the total YOY increase that Eddy County reported.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased by \$508K, or 6.9%, from Q2 FY22 to Q3 FY22, shown in Chart 4. The amount collected during Q3 FY22 (\$16.7M) is \$5.2M higher than the eight-quarter average (\$11.5M).

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

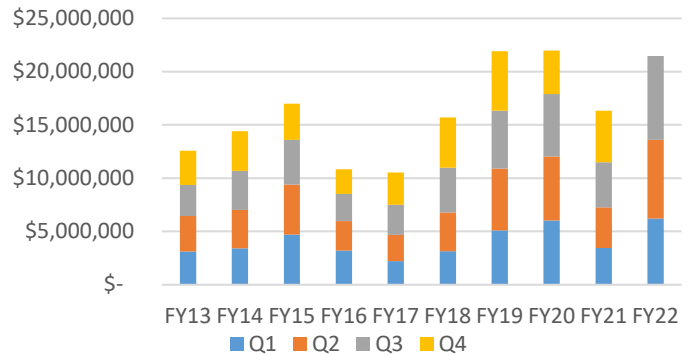


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

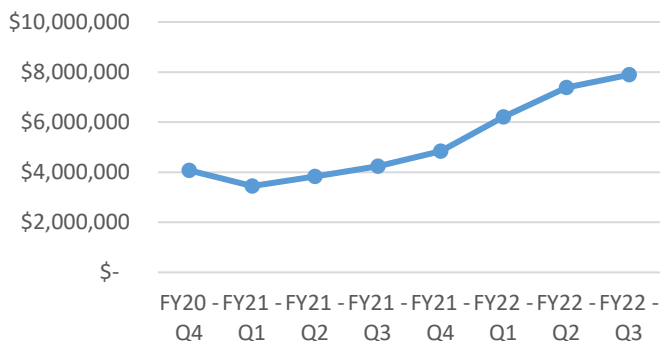
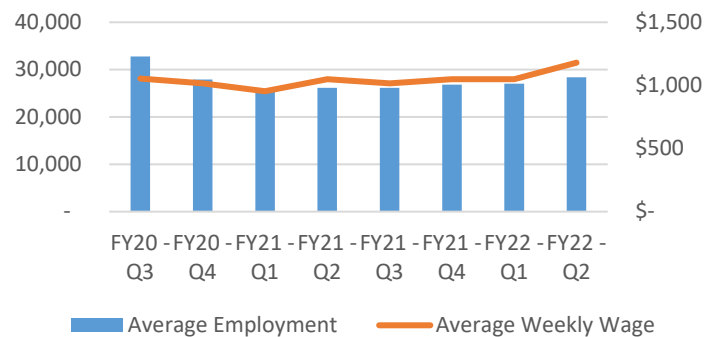


Chart 5. Total Employment & Weekly Wage

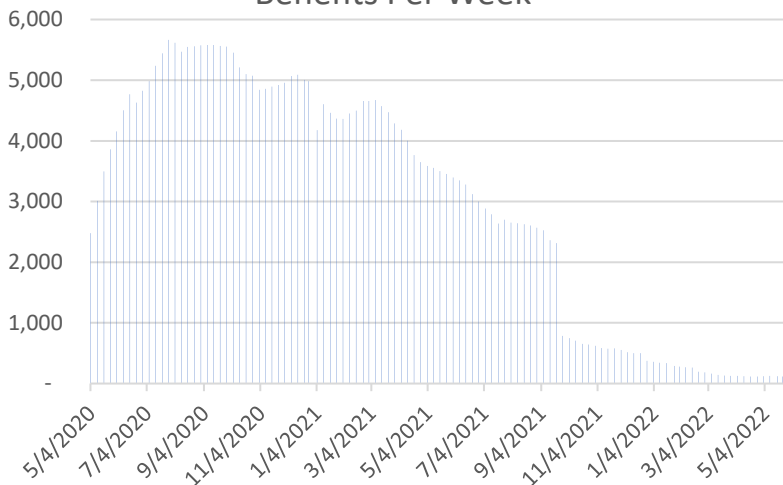


Quarterly Economic Summary

Lea County



Chart 6. Claimants Receiving Unemployment Benefits Per Week



* Data in weeks with low claimant amounts may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information

Data in Chart 6 includes claimants receiving payment for standard unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, pandemic emergency unemployment assistance, extended benefits, and trade readjustment allowances. Data are unofficial and subject to change. Extended COVID-19 related federal unemployment programs ended September 4th, 2021. This explains the decrease in the number of claimants shortly after this date. Data can be considered a three-week average.

The U.S. Census Bureau counts each resident of the country, where they live on April 1, every ten years ending in zero. The Constitution mandates the enumeration to determine how to apportion the House of Representatives among the states. The 2020 Census attempted to count every person living in the United States and the five U.S. territories. It marked the 24th Census in U.S. history and the first time that households were invited to respond to the census online.

Historical Glance: Decennial Census County Population

