

Quarterly Economic Summary

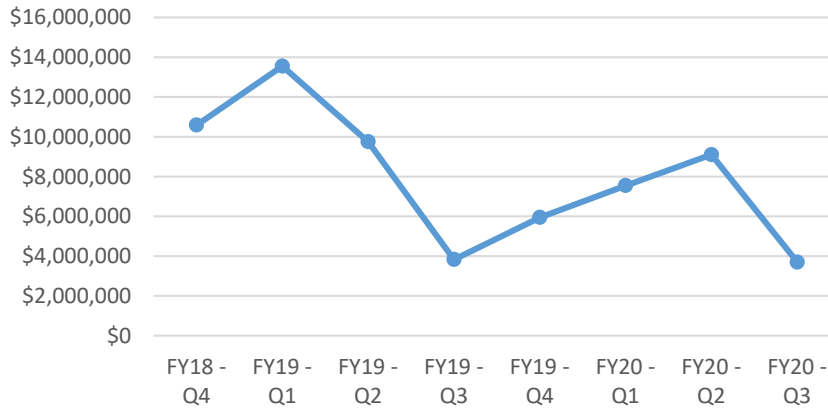
De Baca County

Released: May 2020



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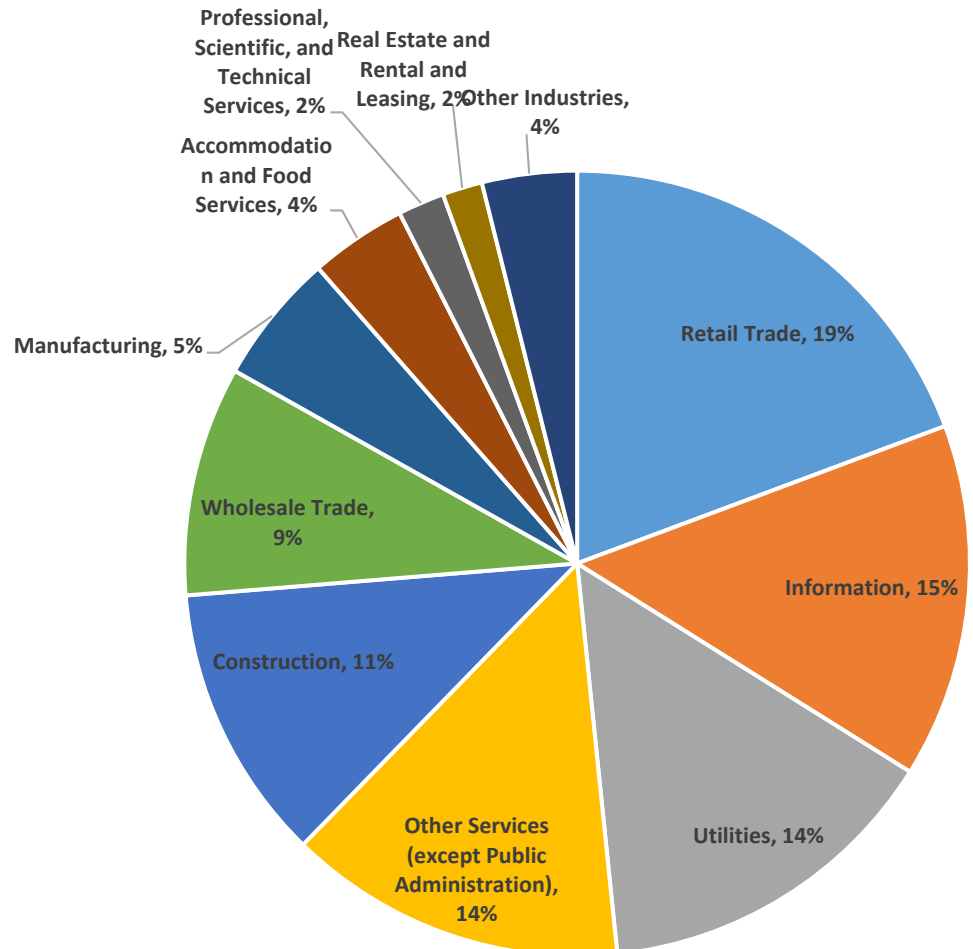
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Due to the necessity of the statewide business closure, which went into effect on March 24th, and the health and economic effects COVID-19 had since early March, matched taxable gross receipts and revenue collections may have declined in the third quarter of FY20. Most of the gross receipts tax decline is due to COVID-19 and the loss in business revenue, but potential delays in taxpayer reporting may add to the level of decline seen in the quarter. It is anticipated that the next quarter will have greater declines.

De Baca County has dropped to an eight quarter low in its matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR), as seen in Chart 1. From Q3 FY19 to Q2 FY20, De Baca County's MTGR had increased by 137% and since that increase, the County had a loss of nearly 60%. De Baca County had a year over year loss of \$134K, as seen in Table 1 on the next page. Also on Table 1, there is one industry with -100% growth or no MTGR in the third quarter of FY20.

Chart 2. FY20 - Q3 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



Matched Taxable Gross Receipts (MTGR) is the best tax data available to show underlying economic activity. It matches a tax payment with reported receipts for each taxpayer, by industry.

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Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY19 - Q3	FY20 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 176,683	\$ 147,386	\$ (29,297)	-17%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 11,832	\$ 56,471	\$ 44,639	377%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ -	\$ 54,166	\$ 54,166	N/A
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Construction	\$ 609,853	\$ 421,315	\$ (188,538)	-31%
Educational Services	\$ 7,679	\$ 1,247	\$ (6,431)	-84%
Finance and Insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 2,832	\$ -	\$ (2,832)	-100%
Information	\$ 526,571	\$ 538,919	\$ 12,348	2%
Manufacturing	\$ 183,921	\$ 198,990	\$ 15,070	8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 431,636	\$ 514,589	\$ 82,953	19%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 143,533	\$ 70,800	\$ (72,733)	-51%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 106,974	\$ 60,812	\$ (46,162)	-43%
Retail Trade	\$ 884,327	\$ 713,434	\$ (170,893)	-19%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 42,234	\$ 31,319	\$ (10,915)	-26%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 486	\$ 989	\$ 503	103%
Utilities	\$ 585,562	\$ 534,341	\$ (51,221)	-9%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 114,317	\$ 349,336	\$ 235,019	206%
All Industries	\$ 3,828,440	\$ 3,694,114	\$ (134,326)	-4%

This may be due to the county’s smaller size resulting in fewer companies within the industry. The few companies working in this industry may be late in filing, resulting in no MTGR being reported for the period. In this case, the missing MTGR is expected to be included in the next period. Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased significantly in Q3 FY20, as seen in Chart 4. This decrease of nearly \$78K, from Q2 to Q3, represents a 58% decrease from quarter to quarter.



HB6, passed in 2019, made widespread tax changes within New Mexico. One notable change is the conversion to destination-based sourcing that will begin after a two-year delay. During this delay, local governments will receive a distribution that is a portion of \$2M each month. The portion distributed will be based on what the population of each county is to the total population of all counties, as per the most recent decennial census.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

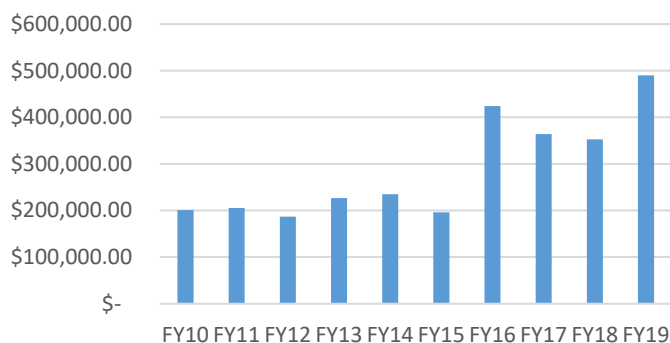
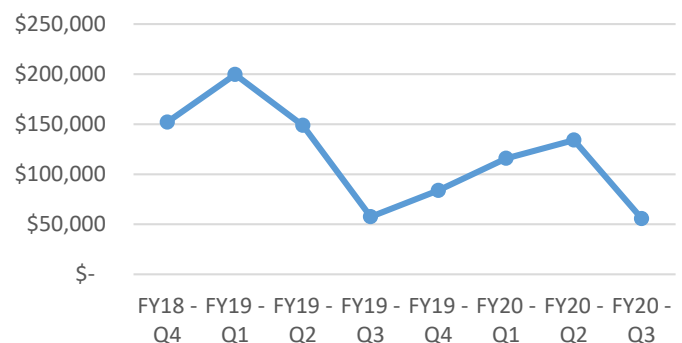


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections



SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS

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Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

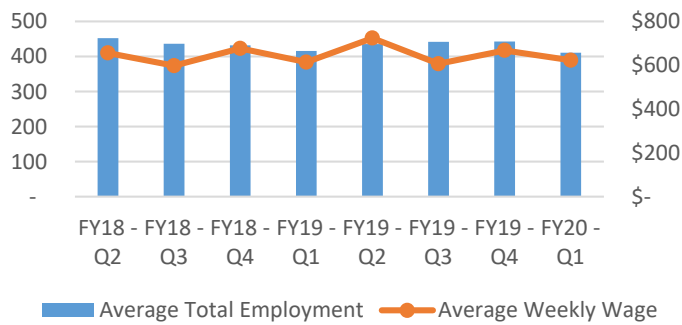
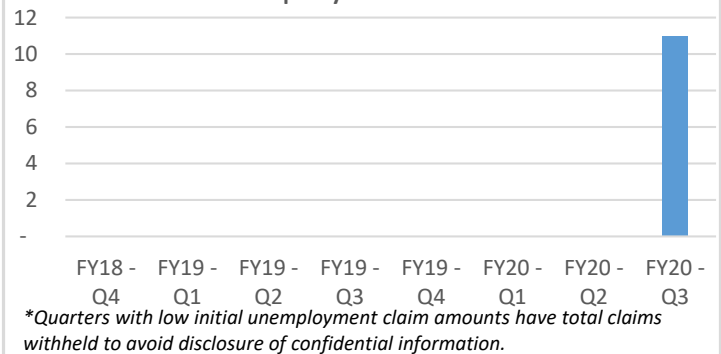


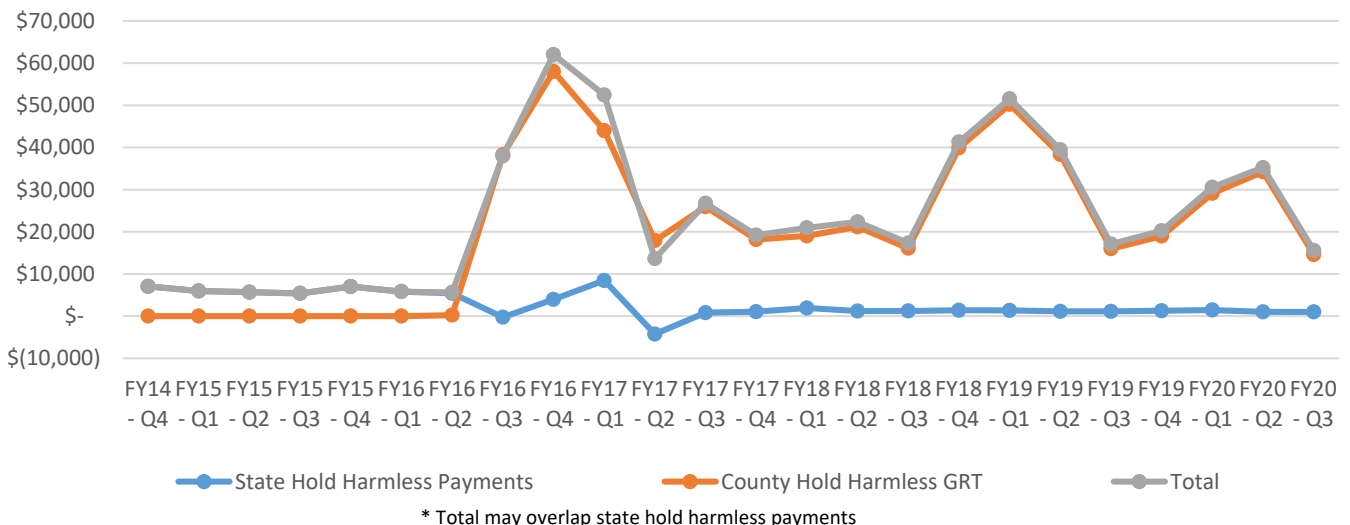
Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



The state makes “hold harmless” payments to local governments equal to the tax revenue that would have been generated if the state had not enacted deductions for food and healthcare practitioner services. These payments will be gradually phased out by 2029, but local governments were able to enact up to three 1/8% GRT increments to offset this loss. These GRT increments were repealed and consolidated in 2019 with a number of other restricted local options under the unrestricted countywide local option with an increased rate cap.

A significant unexplained increase in **Initial Unemployment Claims** can be an early indicator of an incoming economic downturn. Explained increases commonly include seasonal job fluctuations, government shutdowns resulting in mass employee furloughs and the closing of a major regional facility. The major uptick in the initial unemployment claims is directly tied to the COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent closure of “non-essential” businesses. These businesses tend to be a major component of the workforce. As the stay at home order stays in effect, it is likely that the initial unemployment claims will continue to increase as the economy shifts to handle the unprecedented changes.

Chart 7. County Hold Harmless Revenue



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