

Quarterly Economic Summary

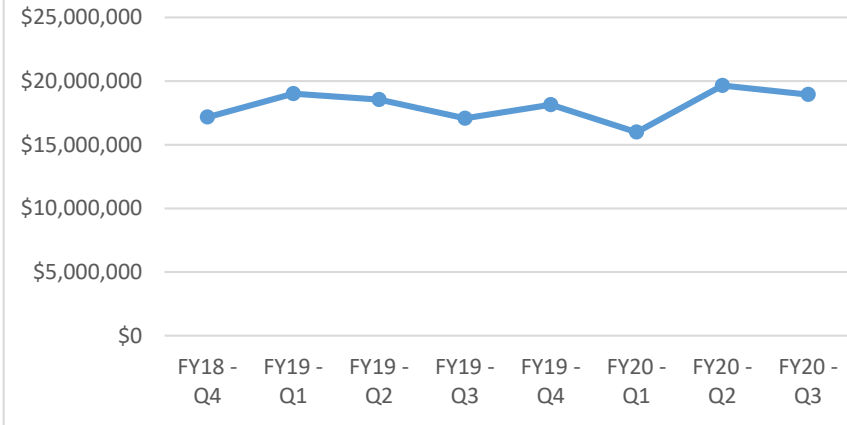
Hidalgo County



Released: May 2020

Prepared by: Joel Salas, Economist, and Ryan Eustice, Economist

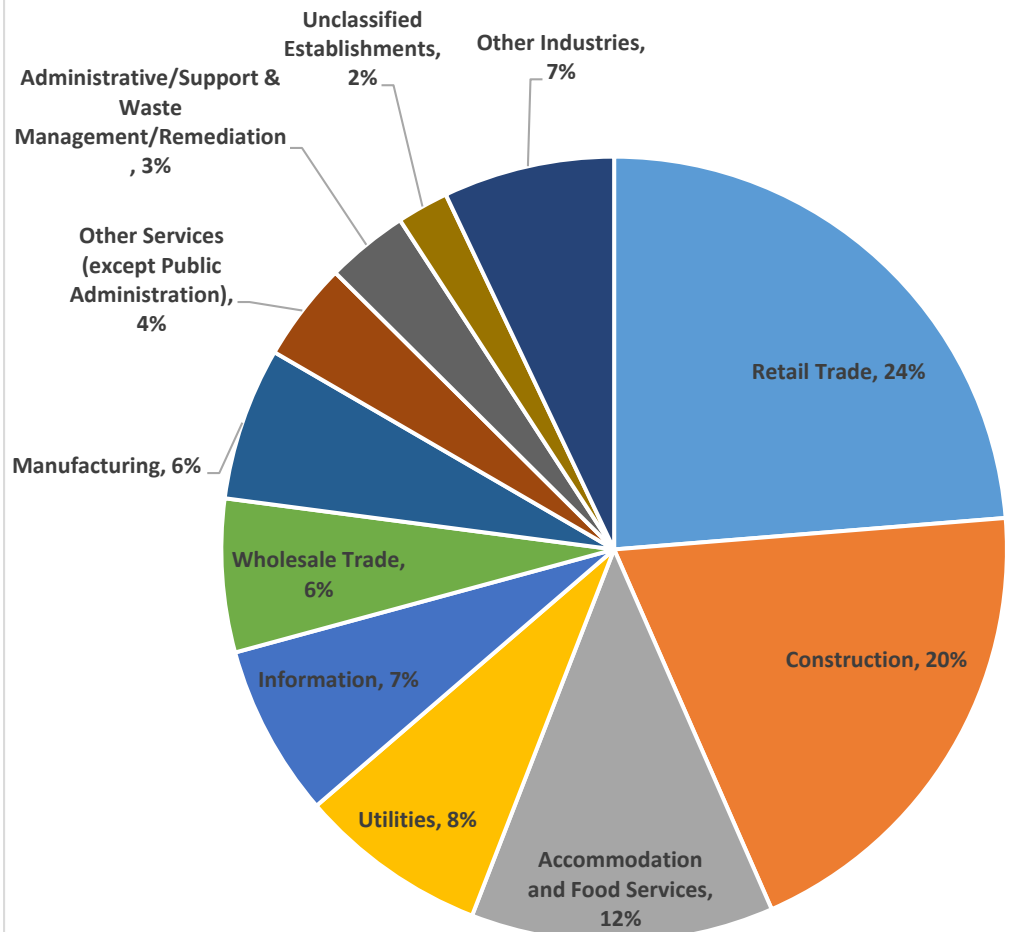
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Hidalgo County has seen its matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) remain relatively flat over the last eight quarters, as seen in Chart 1. Going back eight quarters, Hidalgo County's MTGR has remained between \$15M and \$20M. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$1.8M comparing Q3 in FY19 and Q3 FY20. This year over year increase is due primarily to the construction and manufacturing industries posting strong numbers.

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.

Quarterly Economic Summary

Hidalgo County



Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY19 - Q3	FY20 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 2,641,976	\$ 2,359,873	\$ (282,103)	-11%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 400,193	\$ 640,607	\$ 240,414	60%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 6,497	\$ 2,784	\$ (3,712)	-57%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ -	\$ 1,183	\$ 1,183	N/A
Construction	\$ 2,173,866	\$ 3,732,425	\$ 1,558,559	72%
Educational Services	\$ 11,813	\$ 335	\$ (11,478)	-97%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 33,099	\$ 58,795	\$ 25,695	78%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 1,005,998	\$ 393,255	\$ (612,744)	-61%
Information	\$ 1,013,164	\$ 1,342,850	\$ 329,686	33%
Manufacturing	\$ 104,778	\$ 1,191,454	\$ 1,086,676	1037%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 7,632	\$ -	\$ (7,632)	-100%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 944,361	\$ 770,548	\$ (173,814)	-18%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 349,156	\$ 361,197	\$ 12,041	3%
Public Administration	\$ 127,748	\$ 62,570	\$ (65,178)	-51%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 176,081	\$ 185,155	\$ 9,074	5%
Retail Trade	\$ 4,607,383	\$ 4,492,745	\$ (114,638)	-2%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 201,784	\$ 269,951	\$ 68,167	34%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 667,045	\$ 402,697	\$ (264,348)	-40%
Utilities	\$ 1,553,782	\$ 1,476,185	\$ (77,597)	-5%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 1,047,622	\$ 1,194,414	\$ 146,793	14%
All Industries	\$ 17,073,978	\$ 18,939,023	\$ 1,865,045	11%

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections have decreased from Q2 to Q3 FY20, after hitting high point in Q2 FY20, as seen in Chart 4. From Q2 to Q3 in FY20, Hidalgo County saw a decrease of \$7K. Q3 FY20 did see a 23% (\$27K) year over year increase, compared to Q3 FY19.



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

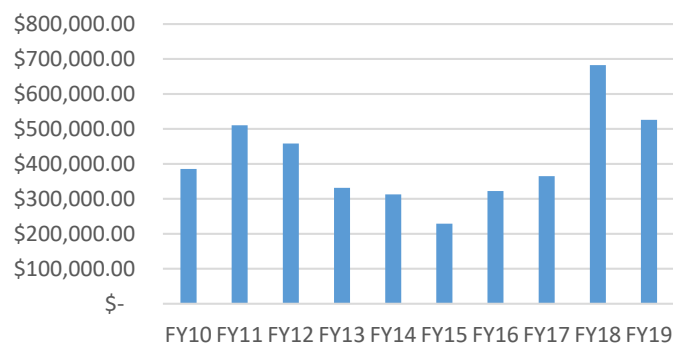
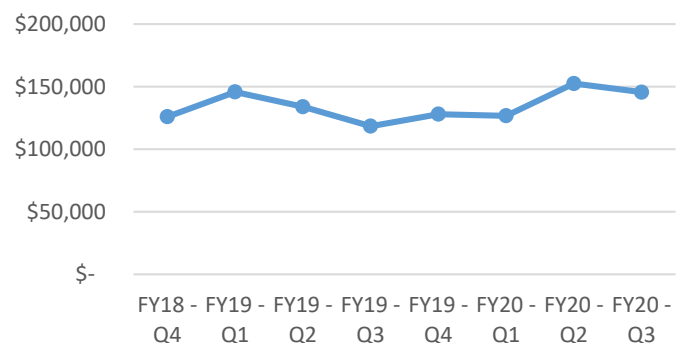


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections



Quarterly Economic Summary

Hidalgo County



Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

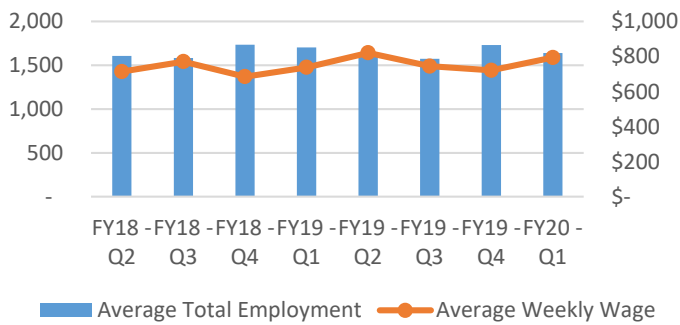
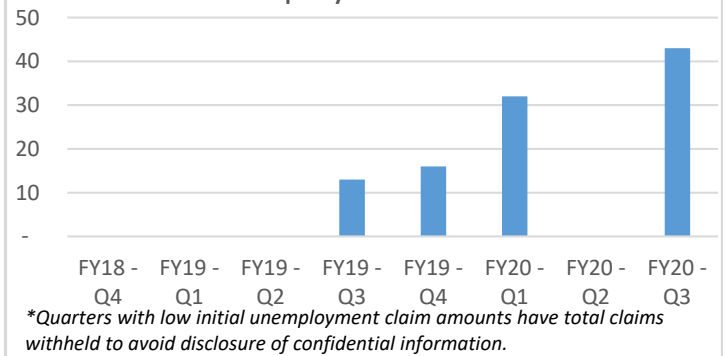


Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



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

