

# Quarterly Economic Summary

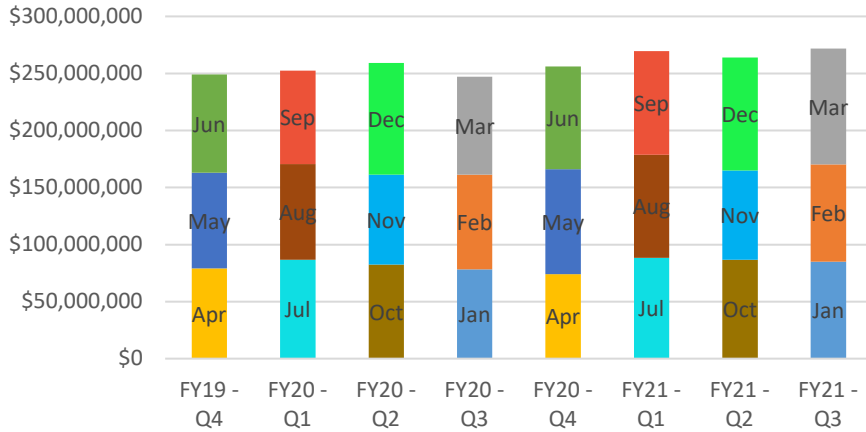
## Otero County

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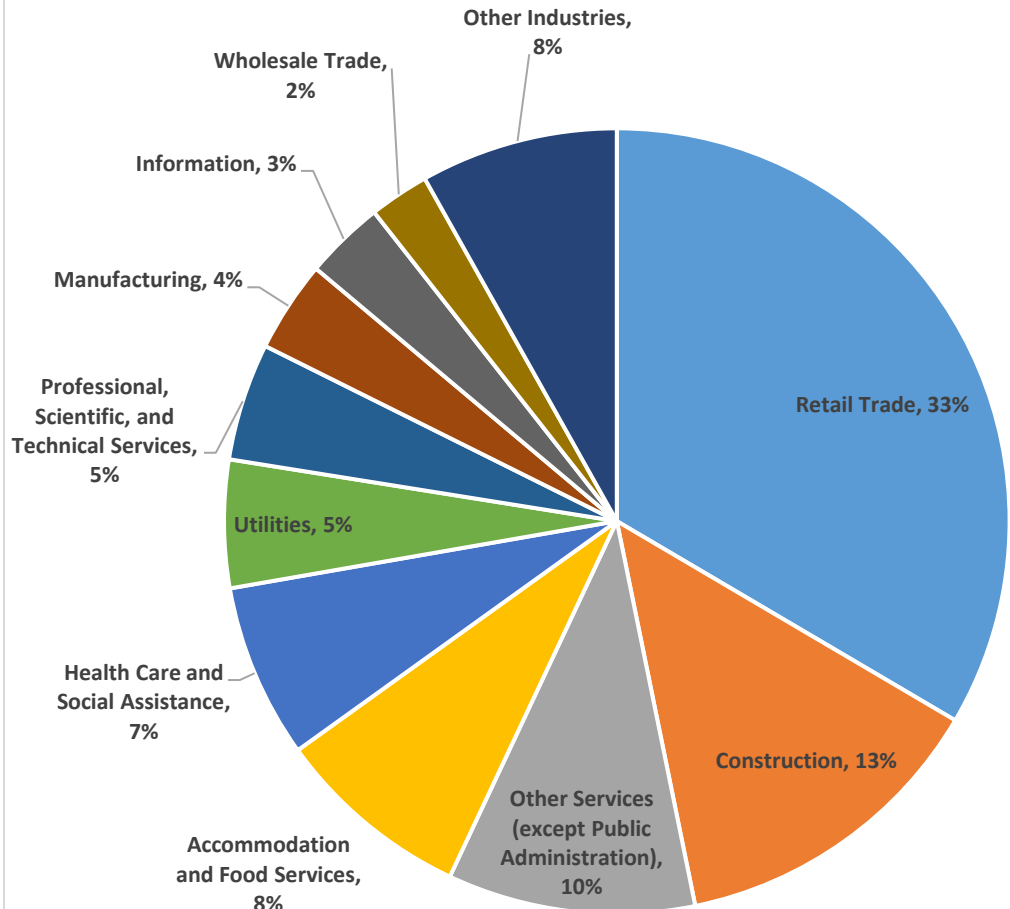
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



During Q3 FY21, the state started rolling out vaccinations to a significant portion of the adult population. The economic effects of the pandemic waned as restrictions and limits on business capacity were lifted following improving health metrics. These shifts in policy, along with pent up demand, likely led to an increase in consumer spending on taxable goods and services. Though the uncertainty and impacts caused by the pandemic can still be seen, the economic stability of the state and many of its counties continues to improve.

Otero County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) have been trending upward over the last eight quarters, shown in Chart 1. From Q2 FY21 to Q3 FY21, reported MTGR in Otero County increased by 3%. This 3% increase created the largest amount of reported quarterly MTGR (\$271.8M) for Otero County. More specifically, the month of March in Q3 FY21 was the largest reported monthly MTGR (\$101M) over the past 24 months when monthly MTGR averaged \$86M.

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.

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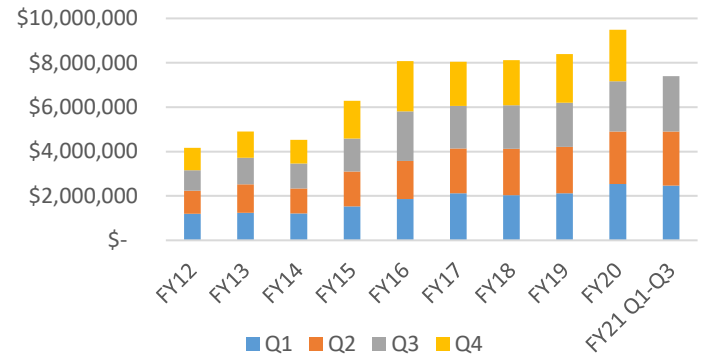


**Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

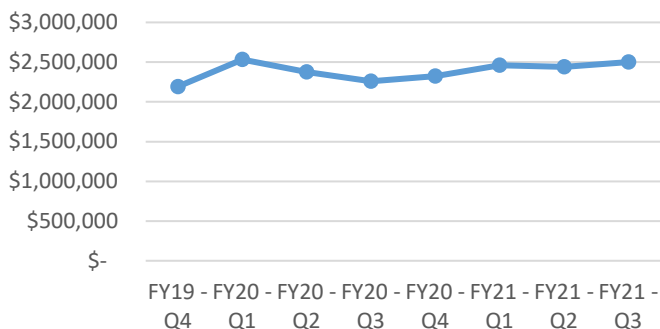
Industries	FY20 - Q3	FY21 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 21,449,669	\$ 21,981,826	\$ 532,158	2%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 5,916,418	\$ 5,591,959	\$ (324,459)	-5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 1,320,317	\$ 1,222,377	\$ (97,941)	-7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 378,952	\$ 1,661,771	\$ 1,282,819	339%
Construction	\$ 34,086,278	\$ 36,184,451	\$ 2,098,173	6%
Educational Services	\$ 2,323,802	\$ 2,689,880	\$ 366,078	16%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 1,048,907	\$ 974,289	\$ (74,618)	-7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 14,374,105	\$ 19,470,265	\$ 5,096,160	35%
Information	\$ 19,496,731	\$ 8,923,119	\$ (10,573,612)	-54%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 3,628,342	\$ 10,208,403	\$ 6,580,061	181%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 45,960	\$ 62,379	\$ 16,419	36%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 30,298,247	\$ 27,670,425	\$ (2,627,822)	-9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 15,466,657	\$ 13,129,152	\$ (2,337,505)	-15%
Public Administration	\$ 255,197	\$ 454,652	\$ 199,456	78%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 5,037,736	\$ 6,667,545	\$ 1,629,809	32%
Retail Trade	\$ 71,474,547	\$ 90,863,233	\$ 19,388,687	27%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 564,126	\$ 1,723,794	\$ 1,159,668	206%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 1,021,292	\$ 1,031,338	\$ 10,046	1%
Utilities	\$ 13,205,281	\$ 14,284,906	\$ 1,079,624	8%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 5,439,500	\$ 6,691,683	\$ 1,252,183	23%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 247,233,596</b>	<b>\$ 271,776,392</b>	<b>\$ 24,542,795</b>	<b>10%</b>

As seen in Table 1, the county saw a year-over-year (YOY) increase of \$24.5M, or 10%, when comparing Q3 FY20 to Q3 FY21. This increase was driven by the retail trade sector (\$19.4M YOY increase). The amount of MTGR reported by the sector in the month of March for Q3 FY21 (\$35M) is \$8M more than the 24-month average for Otero County. This YOY increase would be stronger had the information industry not declined by 54%. Over the last eight quarters, the information industry has averaged a reported MTGR of \$14M, with the eight-quarter high reported in Q4 FY19 (\$16.7M). Since then the amount of reported MTGR has declined by \$7.8M or 47%.

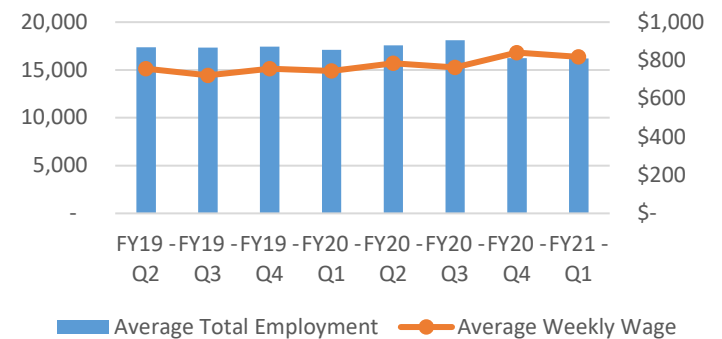
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



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

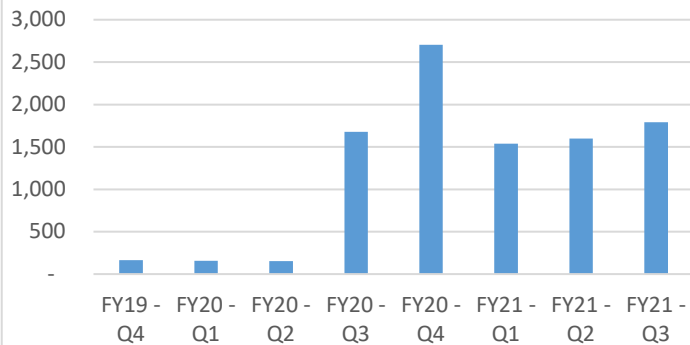


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



\*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. Claimants who applied at the beginning of the pandemic may be reapplying, possibly causing an increase in IUC.

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-Q1 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	1,795	-36.0%	\$ 393	-9.2%	104	-2.8%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	1,412	28.5%	\$ 842	5.6%	68	-5.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	115	-3.4%	\$ 690	9.7%	14	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	205	-29.8%	\$ 586	26.8%	28	-3.4%
Construction	1,036	-8.7%	\$ 831	9.2%	140	-4.8%
Educational Services	1,409	-2.7%	\$ 1,012	23.3%	22	10.0%
Finance and Insurance	370	-1.3%	\$ 835	9.6%	50	6.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,112	-0.3%	\$ 871	4.4%	224	0.4%
Information	216	-10.7%	\$ 891	17.2%	28	12.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	21	-4.5%	\$ 1,166	15.6%	8	33.3%
Manufacturing	74	-10.8%	\$ 574	22.1%	23	4.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	68	-9.3%	\$ 799	8.7%	6	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	321	-16.6%	\$ 693	8.3%	75	-3.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	535	-0.4%	\$ 1,317	9.7%	93	3.3%
Public Administration	2,389	0.7%	\$ 1,122	2.2%	53	1.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	143	1.4%	\$ 560	5.7%	52	2.0%
Retail Trade	2,336	2.7%	\$ 507	4.5%	160	-4.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	377	1.6%	\$ 1,065	0.8%	47	6.8%
Utilities	185	17.1%	\$ 907	-8.3%	18	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	103	-12.0%	\$ 909	0.7%	25	8.7%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>16,222</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>	<b>\$ 817</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

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