

Quarterly Economic Summary

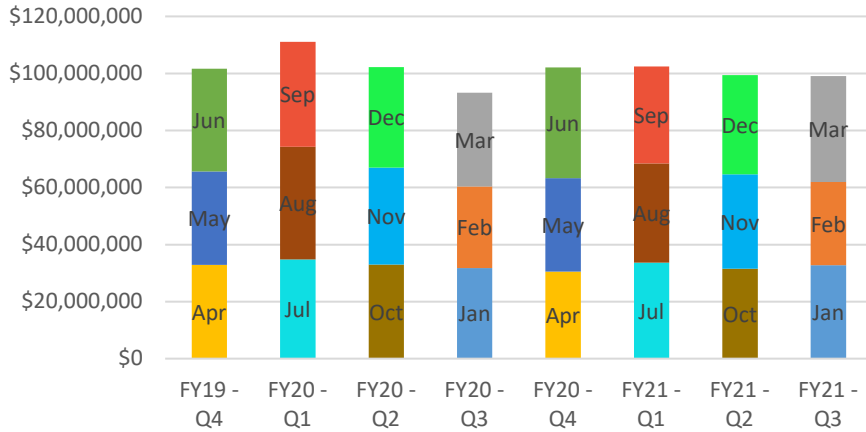
Rio Arriba County

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Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter

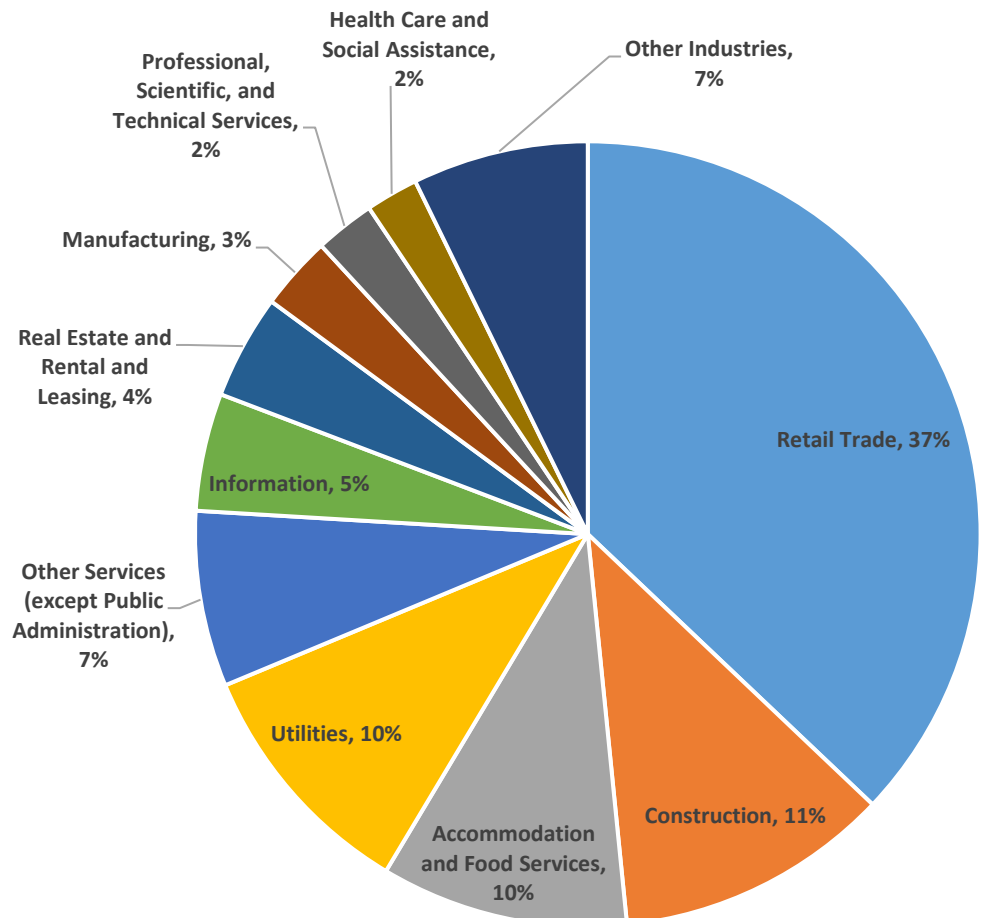


During Q3 FY21, the state started rolling out vaccinations to a significant portion of the adult population. The economic effects of the pandemic waned as restrictions and limits on business capacity were lifted following improving health metrics. These shifts in policy, along with pent up demand, likely 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.

Rio Arriba County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) remained relatively flat in Q3 FY21 as compared to Q2 FY21, shown in Chart 1. From Q2 FY21 to Q3 FY21, MTGR declined by \$400K or less than 1%. The amount of MTGR reported in Q3 FY21 (\$99M) is the eleventh lowest amount of quarterly MTGR dating back to FY04. Since FY04 quarterly MTGR have trended downward, but since the beginning of FY18, the peaks and valleys of MTGR have flattened,

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. FY21 - Q3 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



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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	\$ 8,559,990	\$ 10,060,505	\$ 1,500,515	18%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 1,358,999	\$ 1,269,494	\$ (89,505)	-7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 1,009,728	\$ 1,836,518	\$ 826,789	82%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 367,624	\$ 724,935	\$ 357,312	97%
Construction	\$ 11,838,877	\$ 11,184,225	\$ (654,652)	-6%
Educational Services	\$ 230,414	\$ 284,877	\$ 54,463	24%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 297,422	\$ 278,679	\$ (18,743)	-6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 2,315,343	\$ 2,138,731	\$ (176,612)	-8%
Information	\$ 8,821,870	\$ 4,783,093	\$ (4,038,777)	-46%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 1,858,404	\$ 2,999,235	\$ 1,140,831	61%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 1,081,078	\$ 976,182	\$ (104,896)	-10%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 5,555,212	\$ 7,150,549	\$ 1,595,337	29%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 3,167,712	\$ 2,437,826	\$ (729,885)	-23%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 3,165,706	\$ 4,248,571	\$ 1,082,864	34%
Retail Trade	\$ 31,942,201	\$ 36,636,566	\$ 4,694,365	15%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 524,258	\$ 623,383	\$ 99,125	19%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 593,634	\$ 238,939	\$ (354,695)	-60%
Utilities	\$ 9,026,945	\$ 10,000,216	\$ 973,271	11%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 1,231,300	\$ 918,799	\$ (312,501)	-25%
All Industries	\$ 93,239,342	\$ 99,070,859	\$ 5,831,517	6%

providing a more consistent quarterly MTGR for the county. Table 1 shows the year-over-year (YOY) increase of 6%, or \$5.8M, from Q3 FY20 to the same period in FY21. The largest contributor to this increase came from the retail trade industry. Despite the county's YOY increase, the information industry suffered the largest decline, reporting a 46% decrease when comparing Q3 FY20 to Q3 FY21. The information industry has been trending downward since Q1 FY17. From the industry's peak in quarterly MGTR, seen in Q3 FY19 (\$8.7M), the industry has reported nearly \$4M less in MTGR.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

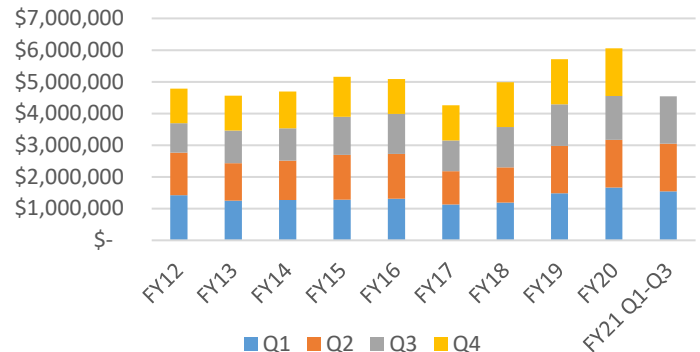


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

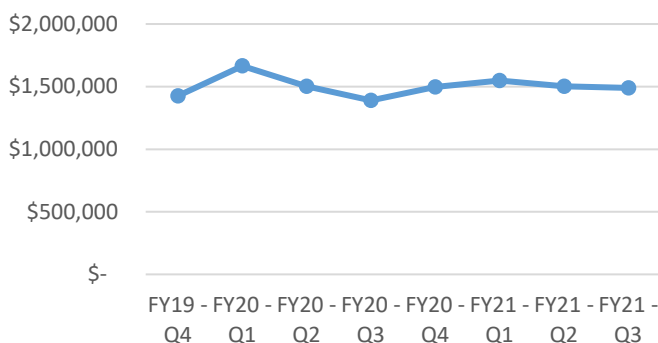
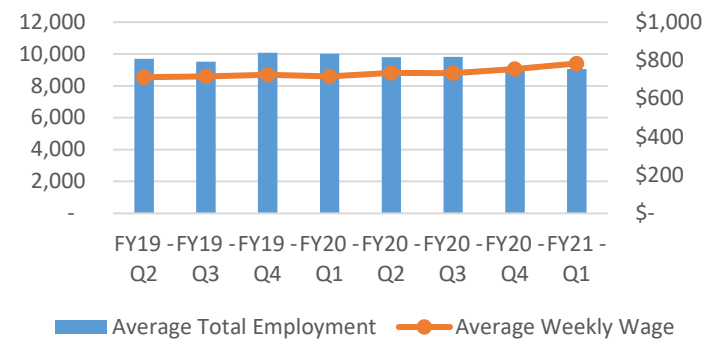


Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

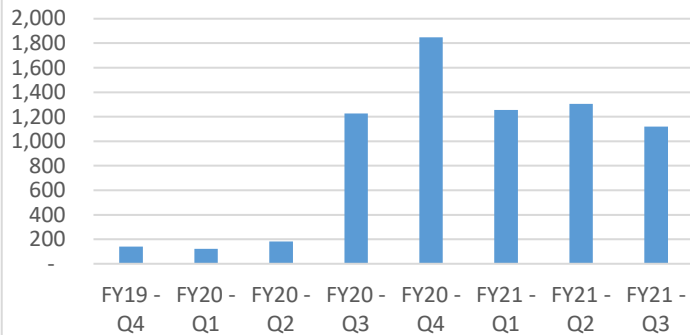


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



*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	1,122	-14.2%	\$ 427	5.7%	73	2.8%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	213	*	\$ 1,152	*	30	3.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	57	-16.2%	\$ 586	-3.0%	24	14.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	138	-30.3%	\$ 613	27.2%	21	0.0%
Construction	472	10.0%	\$ 928	2.3%	91	-6.2%
Educational Services	962	-12.1%	\$ 747	15.3%	24	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	121	-5.5%	\$ 756	-6.3%	30	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,461	-10.7%	\$ 1,094	13.6%	238	0.8%
Information	50	-32.4%	\$ 846	57.2%	18	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	50	*	\$ 869	*	5	66.7%
Manufacturing	124	-8.1%	\$ 722	25.6%	16	-15.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	124	-39.2%	\$ 1,245	-24.1%	6	20.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	245	1.7%	\$ 610	3.4%	41	7.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	128	-9.2%	\$ 1,314	-4.6%	56	-5.1%
Public Administration	2,130	-11.2%	\$ 838	18.7%	54	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	57	0.0%	\$ 710	3.8%	17	0.0%
Retail Trade	1,241	11.3%	\$ 483	4.1%	81	-3.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	202	-11.4%	\$ 725	0.4%	37	-2.6%
Utilities	134	3.1%	\$ 1,194	-0.1%	12	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	52	10.6%	\$ 754	-1.6%	10	-9.1%
All Industries	9,083	-8.4%	\$ 782	9.1%	884	-0.3%

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