

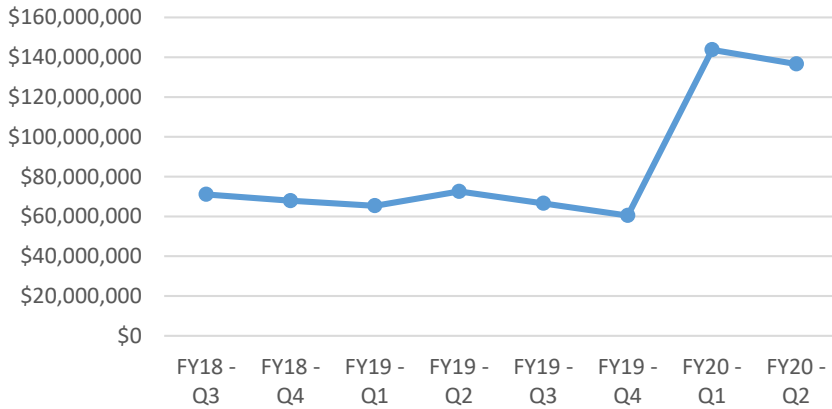
Quarterly Economic Summary Roosevelt County



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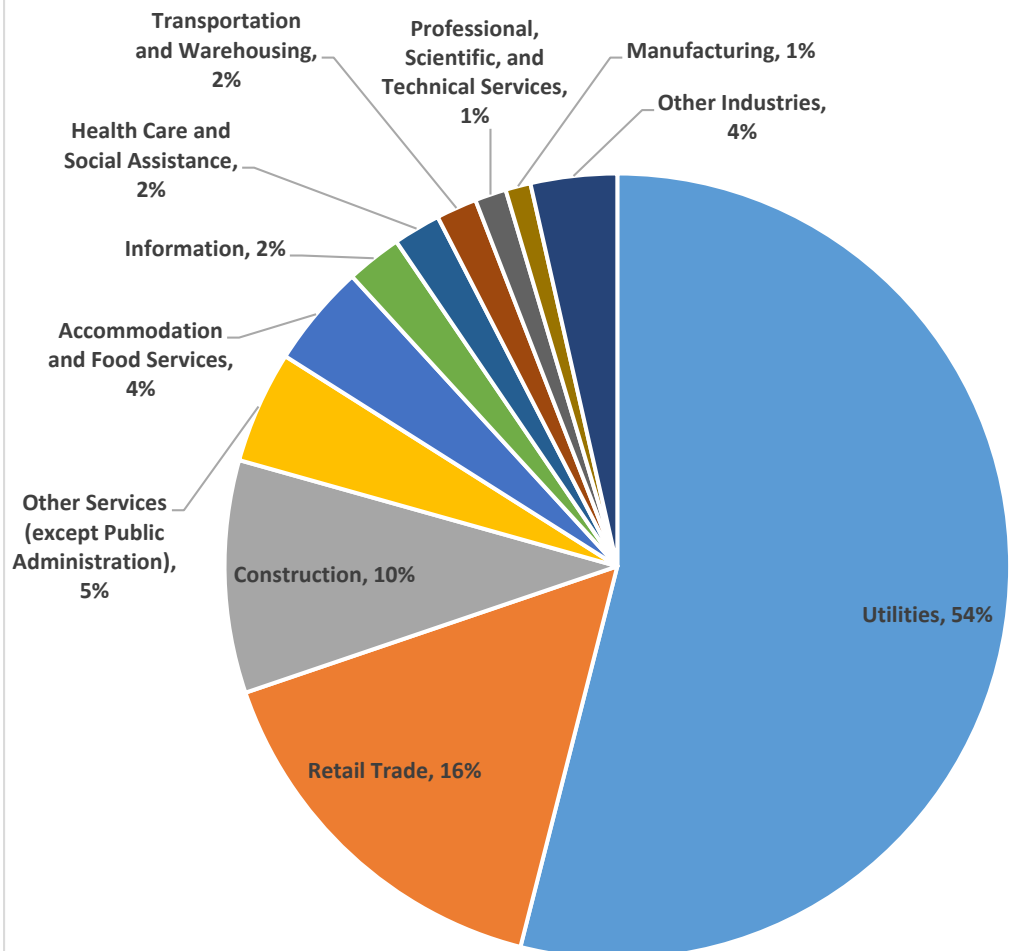
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Roosevelt County has seen a slight decrease in matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) in Q2 FY20 after seeing an exceptionally large increase in MTGR, as seen in Chart 1. This increase can be primarily attributed to a significant increase in MTGR reported by the Utilities industry and is likely linked with the development of a wind farm in the county. Table 1, on page 2, shows the Public administration industry with N/A year over year change or no MTGR in the second quarter of FY19. This is likely due to the small number of

companies within the industry reporting late. Thus, no MTGR was reported for Q1 FY19.

Chart 2. FY20 - Q2 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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Roosevelt County



Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY19 - Q2	FY20 - Q2	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 5,552,347	\$ 5,771,211	\$ 218,864	4%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 1,043,354	\$ 539,137	\$ (504,216)	-48%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 770,746	\$ 769,966	\$ (780)	0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 14,837	\$ 6,287	\$ (8,550)	-58%
Construction	\$ 11,330,787	\$ 13,075,998	\$ 1,745,212	15%
Educational Services	\$ 42,152	\$ 84,820	\$ 42,668	101%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 725,522	\$ 593,144	\$ (132,378)	-18%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 5,033,086	\$ 2,666,610	\$ (2,366,476)	-47%
Information	\$ 2,862,669	\$ 3,121,175	\$ 258,506	9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
Manufacturing	\$ 1,181,422	\$ 1,415,228	\$ 233,806	20%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 3,729,906	\$ 601,622	\$ (3,128,283)	-84%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 5,532,405	\$ 6,312,970	\$ 780,566	14%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 2,360,335	\$ 1,765,220	\$ (595,115)	-25%
Public Administration	\$ -	\$ 10,507	\$ 10,507	N/A
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 1,054,484	\$ 979,824	\$ (74,660)	-7%
Retail Trade	\$ 21,422,569	\$ 21,605,964	\$ 183,395	1%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 2,380,777	\$ 2,290,162	\$ (90,615)	-4%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 410,666	\$ 392,336	\$ (18,330)	-4%
Utilities	\$ 5,800,457	\$ 73,719,799	\$ 67,919,342	1171%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 1,287,268	\$ 877,484	\$ (409,784)	-32%
All Industries	\$ 72,535,789	\$ 136,599,465	\$ 64,063,677	88%

Gross Receipts Tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased from Q1 to Q2 in FY20, as seen in Chart 4. GRT collections, though, remain significantly higher than quarters before FY20. The sustained, high level, of GRT revenue collections is likely due to the previously mentioned wind farm being constructed in the County. Table 2, on page 3, shows multiple industries having no contribution to GDP in 2018. This is due to the number of companies within the industries being so low that the Bureau of Economic Analysis has withheld the information for the industry to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Table 2 does not necessarily reflect the proportion each industry contributes to overall GDP.



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

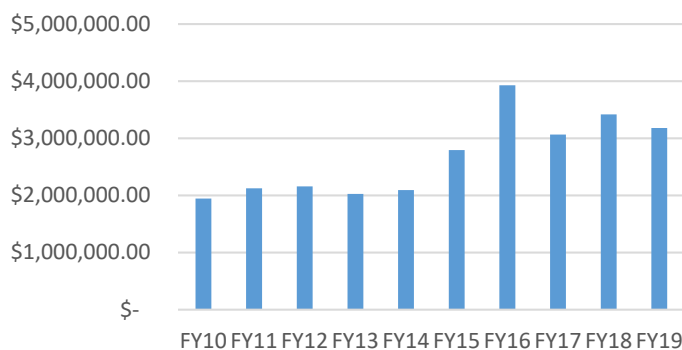
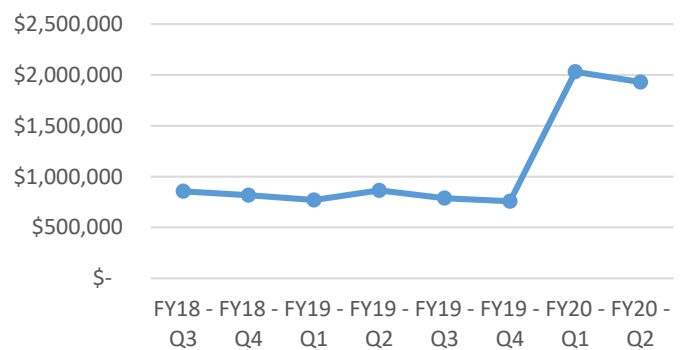


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections



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Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

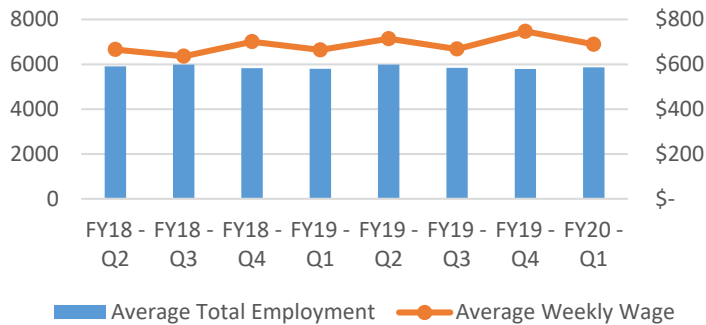


Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims

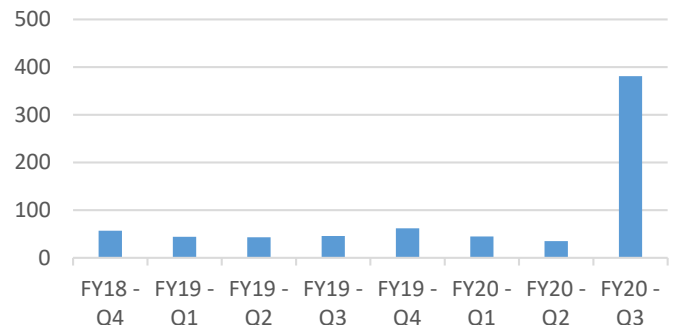
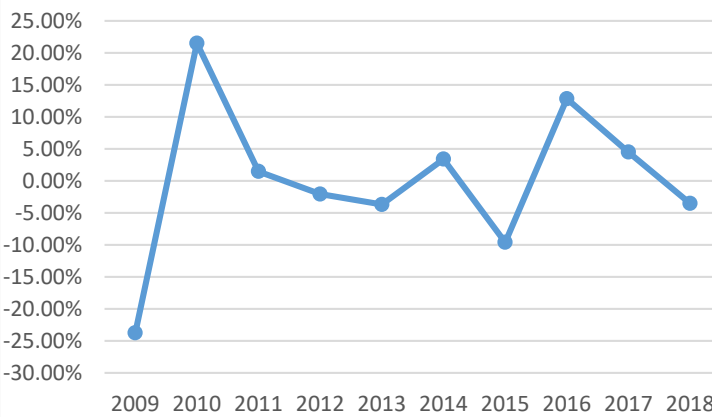


Chart 7. Calendar Year % Change In Real GDP Year Over Year



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.

Table 2. Calendar Year 2018 Real County GDP vs Real State GDP

Industries	Roosevelt, NM	New Mexico	Difference Between County and State
Accommodation and food services	1.88%	2.94%	-1.06%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	0.00%	2.51%	-2.51%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.33%	0.68%	-0.34%
Educational services	0.06%	0.51%	-0.45%
Finance and insurance	1.41%	2.75%	-1.33%
Health care and social assistance	3.57%	7.39%	-3.83%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.00%	0.61%	-0.61%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.90%	7.21%	-6.31%
Real estate and rental and leasing	14.85%	12.17%	2.69%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21.75%	1.78%	19.97%
Construction	1.77%	3.12%	-1.34%
Information	0.00%	3.21%	-3.21%
Manufacturing	6.91%	4.31%	2.60%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.67%	14.79%	-12.12%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	0.00%	1.96%	-1.96%
Retail trade	5.30%	5.87%	-0.57%
Transportation and warehousing	4.08%	2.58%	1.50%
Utilities	8.98%	1.57%	7.41%
Wholesale trade	0.75%	3.13%	-2.37%
Government and government enterprises	20.55%	21.50%	-0.95%

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