

Quarterly Economic Summary

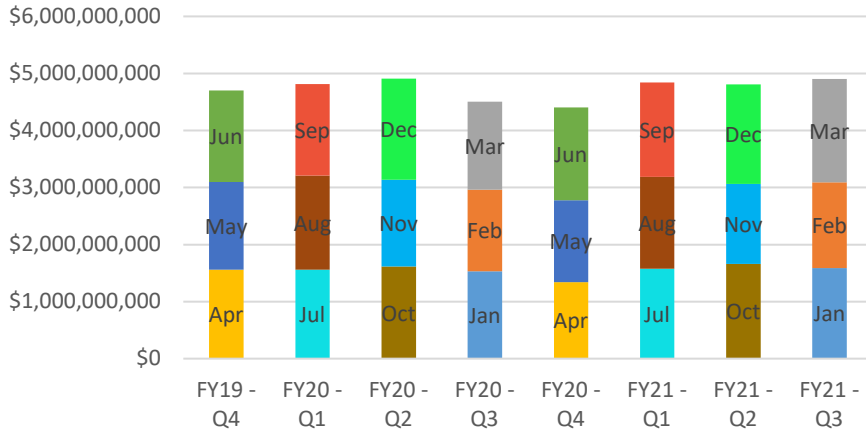
Bernalillo County



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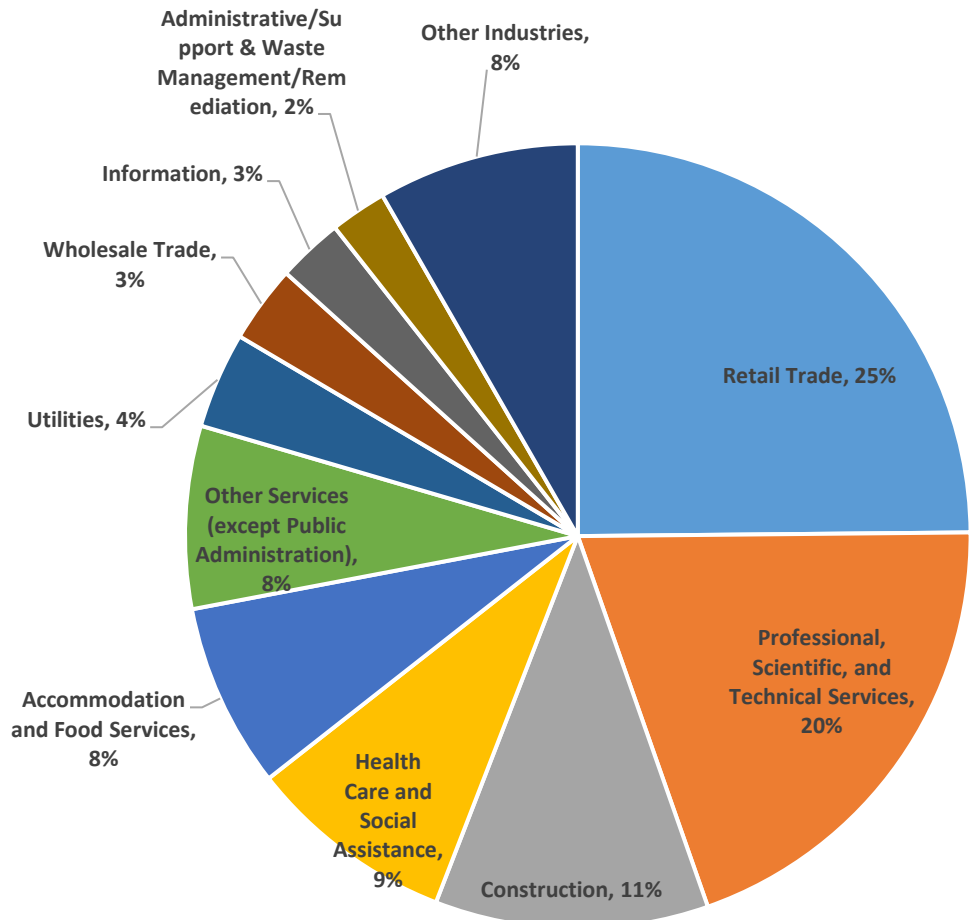
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



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.

Bernalillo County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased by 2% from Q2 FY21 to Q3 FY21, as seen in Chart 1. Over the last eight quarters MTGR has averaged \$4.7B for Bernalillo County and during Q3 of FY21 MTGR was \$4.9B. This is the second largest amount of MTGR in the last 15 quarters, behind only Q2 FY20. The month of March in FY21 was the single largest amount of monthly MTGR for Bernalillo County dating back to January 2017.

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	\$ 370,218,210	\$ 372,547,660	\$ 2,329,450	1%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 94,647,703	\$ 114,059,520	\$ 19,411,817	21%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 3,519,190	\$ 5,885,844	\$ 2,366,654	67%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 31,173,752	\$ 22,103,180	\$ (9,070,572)	-29%
Construction	\$ 497,291,663	\$ 551,574,289	\$ 54,282,626	11%
Educational Services	\$ 36,507,326	\$ 40,429,442	\$ 3,922,116	11%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 42,873,152	\$ 53,929,438	\$ 11,056,286	26%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 371,166,483	\$ 418,361,749	\$ 47,195,266	13%
Information	\$ 231,597,699	\$ 132,765,210	\$ (98,832,488)	-43%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 5,016,788	\$ 3,269,375	\$ (1,747,413)	-35%
Manufacturing	\$ 78,365,484	\$ 89,037,237	\$ 10,671,753	14%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 552,908	\$ 1,994,424	\$ 1,441,516	261%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 338,293,421	\$ 368,534,057	\$ 30,240,635	9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 907,604,526	\$ 969,399,400	\$ 61,794,874	7%
Public Administration	\$ 3,245,397	\$ 15,908,608	\$ 12,663,211	390%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 103,844,071	\$ 105,266,703	\$ 1,422,633	1%
Retail Trade	\$ 993,274,099	\$ 1,218,092,881	\$ 224,818,781	23%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 30,824,513	\$ 30,986,700	\$ 162,187	1%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 25,959,054	\$ 39,430,474	\$ 13,471,419	52%
Utilities	\$ 177,684,167	\$ 193,944,100	\$ 16,259,933	9%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 148,944,355	\$ 156,036,012	\$ 7,091,657	5%
All Industries	\$ 4,505,330,160	\$ 4,905,290,733	\$ 399,960,573	9%

As seen in Table 1, MTGR during Q3 FY21 compared to Q3 FY20, increased by 9% year-over-year (YOY) with the largest contributor being the retail trade industry. Monthly MTGR in the retail trade industry averaged \$406M during Q3 FY21, but in the month of March MTGR increased to \$477M. All but three industries posted a YOY increase in MTGR with the largest decline coming from the information industry. Before the pandemic, Q4 FY19 to Q2 FY20, the accommodation and food services industry was averaging \$460M in MTGR. Though the amount collected during Q3 FY21 is nearly \$90M less than the pre-pandemic average, it is still the most MTGR collected by the industry over the past four quarters.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

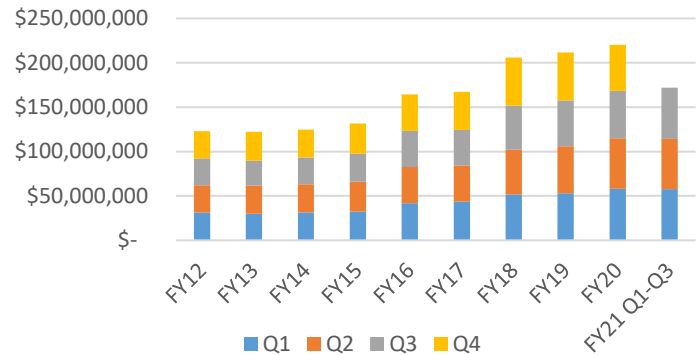


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

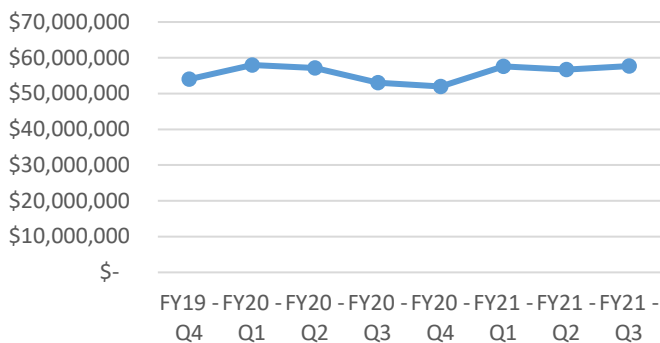
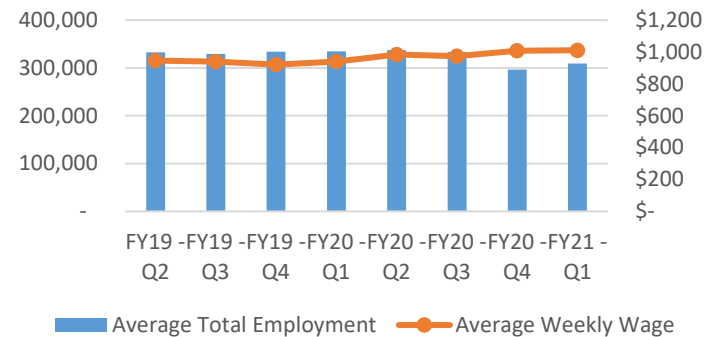


Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

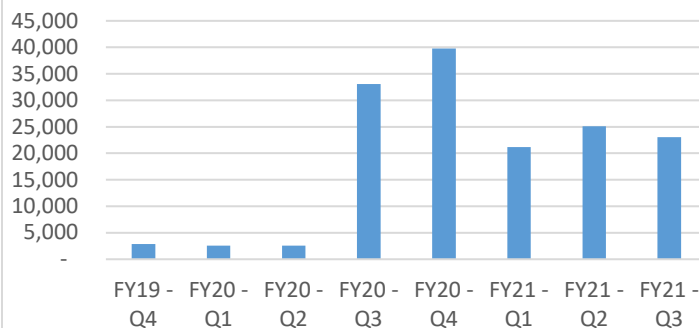


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



*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	YOY Change in	Average	YOY change in	Number of	YOY Change in
	Employment	Average Employment	Weekly Wage	Average Weekly Wage		
Accommodation and Food Services	28,411	-25.4%	\$ 397	-1.2%	1,520	-1.3%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	19,447	-12.3%	\$ 721	6.7%	1,108	1.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	316	32.8%	\$ 760	2.4%	37	2.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3,998	-45.5%	\$ 530	17.8%	291	1.0%
Construction	21,145	-1.2%	\$ 1,030	4.6%	1,684	-0.2%
Educational Services	23,224	-5.7%	\$ 1,121	6.6%	559	6.3%
Finance and Insurance	12,028	0.6%	\$ 1,358	8.2%	1,093	0.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	61,883	-2.0%	\$ 1,044	4.0%	3,714	4.5%
Information	4,873	-17.7%	\$ 1,143	11.5%	340	-0.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,513	-5.8%	\$ 1,485	13.3%	205	20.6%
Manufacturing	11,783	-8.2%	\$ 966	1.0%	725	-1.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	109	-12.8%	\$ 1,035	0.0%	21	16.7%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	7,984	-13.7%	\$ 752	7.7%	1,546	0.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	31,597	-1.8%	\$ 1,648	6.2%	2,970	-1.0%
Public Administration	20,758	-0.3%	\$ 1,330	2.8%	170	0.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,557	-9.3%	\$ 823	5.2%	1,036	4.9%
Retail Trade	33,272	-3.8%	\$ 636	6.7%	1,972	0.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	9,710	-2.6%	\$ 1,038	2.5%	428	0.7%
Utilities	1,098	3.7%	\$ 1,696	3.4%	23	-8.0%
Wholesale Trade	10,020	-8.0%	\$ 1,140	3.1%	1,051	-3.9%
All Industries	309,726	-7.6%	\$ 1,010	7.8%	20,493	1.1%

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