

Quarterly Economic Summary

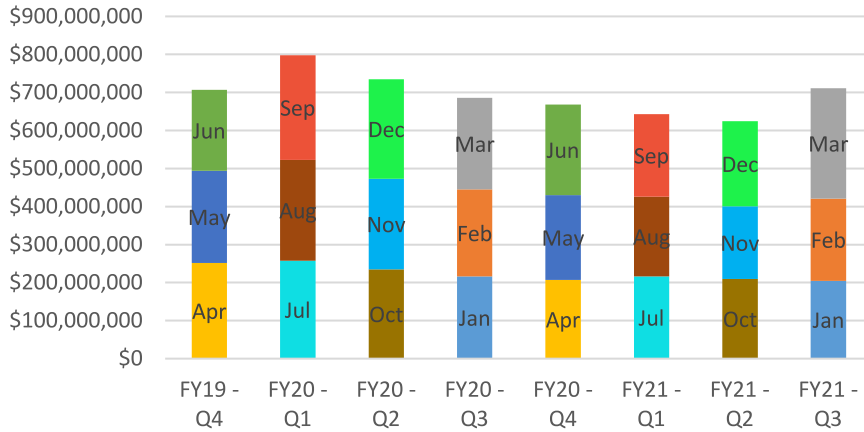
San Juan County

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Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter

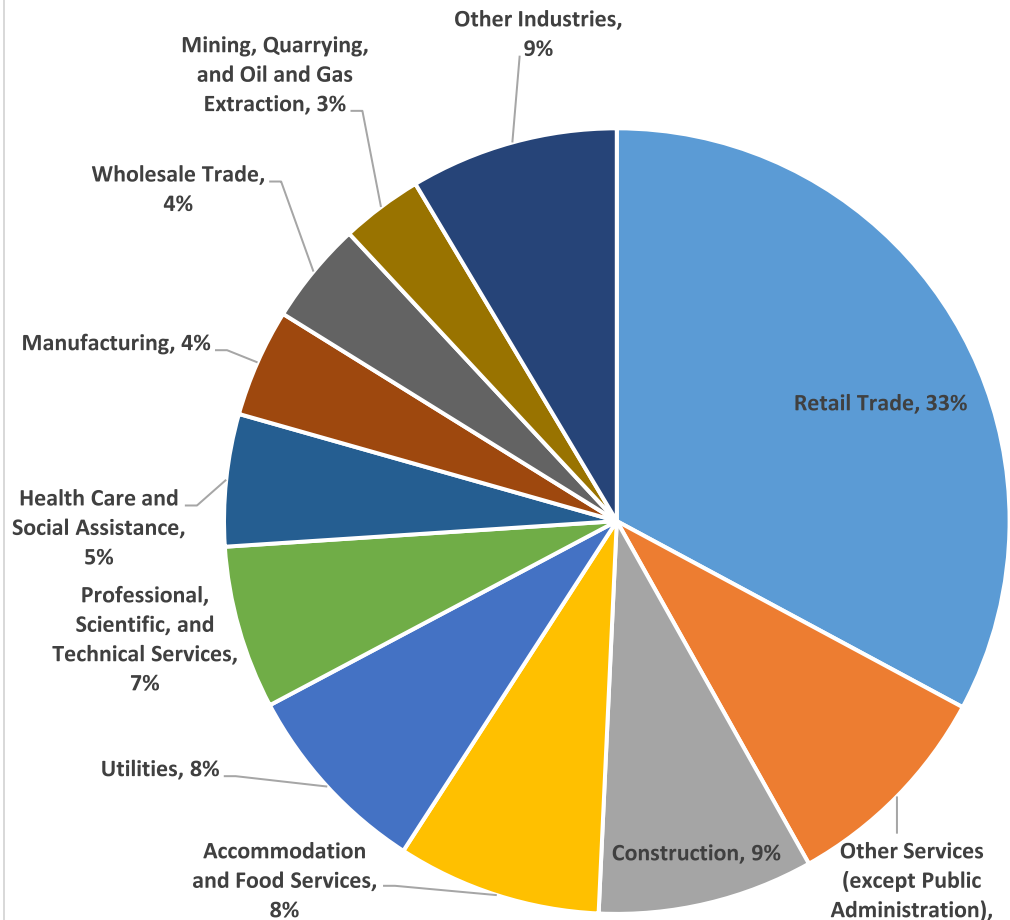


During Q3 FY21, the state started rolling out vaccinations to a significant portion of the adult population. The economic effects of the pandemic waned as restrictions and limits on business capacity were lifted following improving health metrics. These shifts in policy, along with pent up demand, likely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

San Juan County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased by 14%, or \$87M, in Q3 FY21 as compared to Q2 FY21, as seen in Chart 1. Q3 FY21 is a welcomed improvement for San Juan County, as the previous five quarters experienced a steady decline in MTGR. Despite the increase in quarterly MTGR reported in Q3 FY21, the reported amount (\$711M) is the seventh least amount of MTGR reported dating back to FY04. In fact, all three

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	\$ 47,575,885	\$ 57,977,646	\$ 10,401,762	22%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 8,071,771	\$ 9,667,205	\$ 1,595,434	20%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 310,688	\$ 547,725	\$ 237,037	76%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 2,059,776	\$ 1,787,160	\$ (272,615)	-13%
Construction	\$ 71,056,514	\$ 61,183,873	\$ (9,872,641)	-14%
Educational Services	\$ 707,375	\$ 674,696	\$ (32,679)	-5%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 2,560,183	\$ 3,238,643	\$ 678,460	27%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 36,024,880	\$ 37,501,330	\$ 1,476,450	4%
Information	\$ 29,020,551	\$ 17,795,915	\$ (11,224,636)	-39%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 107,292	\$ 198,738	\$ 91,446	85%
Manufacturing	\$ 30,220,367	\$ 30,657,821	\$ 437,454	1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 28,260,569	\$ 23,196,012	\$ (5,064,557)	-18%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 55,668,140	\$ 62,147,834	\$ 6,479,694	12%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 56,566,706	\$ 46,374,280	\$ (10,192,426)	-18%
Public Administration	\$ 6,667,717	\$ -	\$ (6,667,717)	-100%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 12,963,875	\$ 11,894,613	\$ (1,069,261)	-8%
Retail Trade	\$ 177,326,295	\$ 226,612,003	\$ 49,285,708	28%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 15,132,193	\$ 11,253,017	\$ (3,879,176)	-26%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 2,332,477	\$ 2,034,055	\$ (298,421)	-13%
Utilities	\$ 61,712,052	\$ 55,822,207	\$ (5,889,844)	-10%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 26,222,184	\$ 29,149,644	\$ 2,927,460	11%
All Industries	\$ 685,572,850	\$ 710,973,437	\$ 25,400,588	4%

quarters in FY21 are in the top seven lowest amounts reported for San Juan County since FY04. When comparing Q3 FY20 to Q3 FY21 the total amount of quarterly MTGR increased by 4%, shown in Table 1. The largest contributor to this increase came from the retail trade industry which reported a \$49M, or 28%, increase. The amount of MTGR reported for the retail trade industry in Q3 FY21 is the most MTGR reported dating back to FY17. Over the previous eight quarters the retail trade industry has reported an average of \$203M, highlighting the increase that the industry experienced in Q3 FY21.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

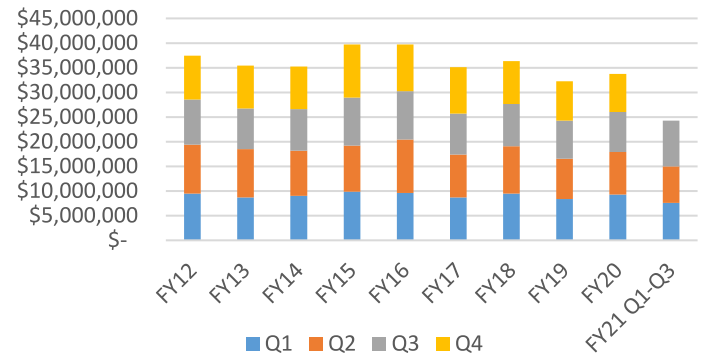


Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

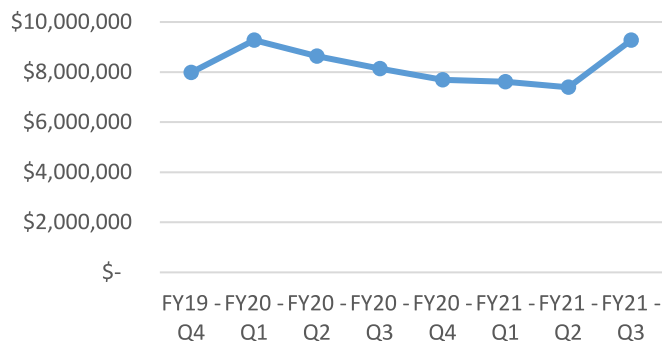
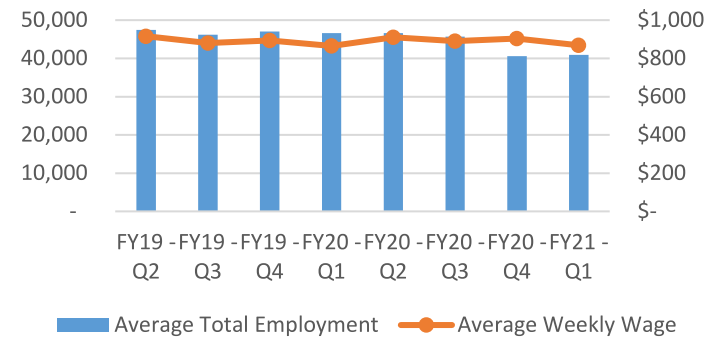


Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

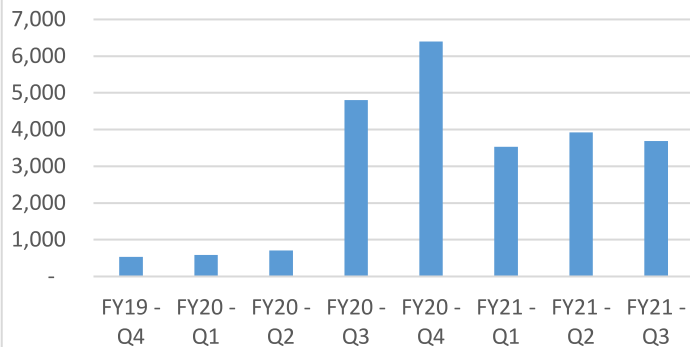


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



*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	3,801	-16.2%	\$ 328	4.8%	232	3.6%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	1,060	-10.5%	\$ 658	3.3%	134	8.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	605	-22.7%	\$ 642	42.4%	15	-6.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	667	-46.3%	\$ 696	32.6%	48	11.6%
Construction	3,059	-26.0%	\$ 1,038	-10.2%	267	-6.3%
Educational Services	4,003	-5.5%	\$ 612	3.9%	43	-4.4%
Finance and Insurance	752	-3.3%	\$ 924	7.3%	121	1.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,511	-1.8%	\$ 942	2.5%	415	-0.2%
Information	270	-24.2%	\$ 718	28.2%	34	3.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	243	-0.4%	\$ 779	-17.9%	23	27.8%
Manufacturing	912	-31.0%	\$ 908	-4.0%	85	-5.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,625	-22.9%	\$ 1,481	-2.7%	180	-13.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,127	-14.5%	\$ 745	4.3%	221	-0.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	910	-12.2%	\$ 883	6.6%	237	-2.1%
Public Administration	2,980	-8.6%	\$ 998	6.9%	94	1.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	376	-6.2%	\$ 765	4.8%	120	1.7%
Retail Trade	5,302	0.4%	\$ 585	4.5%	371	2.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,012	-18.9%	\$ 958	-7.6%	105	-4.5%
Utilities	1,213	-4.0%	\$ 1,755	5.5%	29	3.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,492	-13.4%	\$ 1,094	-2.1%	172	3.0%
All Industries	40,919	-12.4%	\$ 868	0.3%	2,946	-0.6%

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