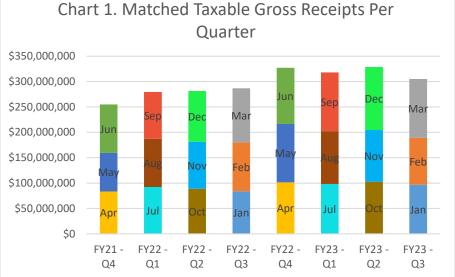


Released: June 2023

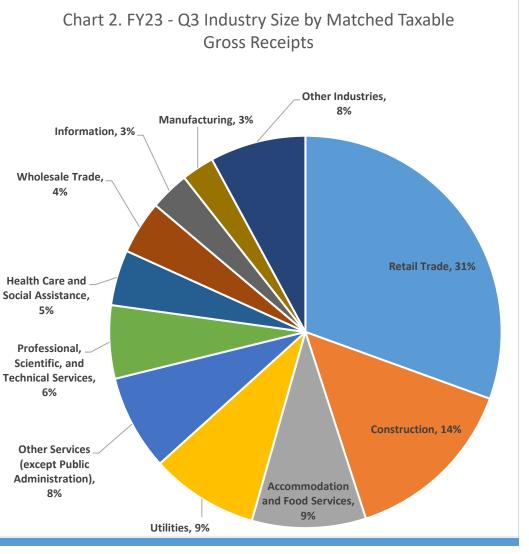
Prepared by: Joel Salas, Economist; Ryan Eustice, Economist



In the third quarter of FY23, 26 of 33 counties saw year-over-year economic growth, averaging 12% growth statewide in matched taxable gross receipts. State gross receipts decreased from the second quarter of FY23. This, however, follows the seasonal trend that the state has experienced historically in Q3. As growth in New Mexico continues, national concerns remain regarding inflation and rising interest rates while labor markets continue to adjust post pandemic.

Chart 1 shows that Curry County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR), have \$300M totaled over for the previous four quarters, aided by the construction industry. From Q2 FY23 to Q3 FY23 MTGR declined by \$23.6M or just over 7%. Over the last 16 quarters MTGR for Curry County has averaged \$267M or \$37M than reported less the amount during Q3 FY23 (\$305M). During this time MTGR has a slight upward trend. Table 1, on page 2,

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.



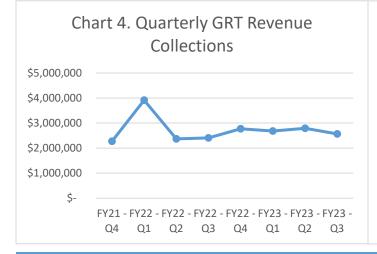
SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS



| Table 1. Matched Ta | xable | Gross Rece | eipt | ts by Industi | ſy | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|------|---------------|----|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Industries | | FY22 - Q3 | | FY23 - Q3 | | Growth | Year over ye | ar Change |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$ | 26,119,586 | \$ | 28,652,201 | \$ | 2,532,615 | | 10% |
| Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation | \$ | 3,673,281 | \$ | 5,406,011 | \$ | 1,732,730 | | 47% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | \$ | 77,915 | \$ | 711,539 | \$ | 633,624 | | 813% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | \$ | 671,256 | \$ | 670,821 | \$ | (435) | | 0% |
| Construction | \$ | 33,388,472 | \$ | 44,151,674 | \$ | 10,763,202 | | 32% |
| Educational Services | \$ | 282,472 | \$ | 336,027 | \$ | 53,555 | | 19% |
| Finance and Insurance | \$ | 1,473,750 | \$ | 1,543,862 | \$ | 70,112 | | 5% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$ | 16,509,203 | \$ | 13,956,043 | \$ | (2,553,161) | | -15% |
| Information | \$ | 8,219,256 | \$ | 9,862,777 | \$ | 1,643,521 | | 20% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | N/A | |
| Manufacturing | \$ | 8,826,676 | \$ | 8,222,081 | \$ | (604,595) | | -7% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | \$ | 29,582 | \$ | 321,205 | \$ | 291,623 | | 986% |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | \$ | 22,761,069 | \$ | 23,978,444 | \$ | 1,217,375 | | 5% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | \$ | 18,778,645 | \$ | 18,393,426 | \$ | (385,219) | | -2% |
| Public Administration | \$ | 82,032 | \$ | 69,252 | \$ | (12,780) | | -16% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | \$ | 6,983,511 | \$ | 6,207,050 | \$ | (776,461) | | -11% |
| Retail Trade | \$ | 89,962,849 | \$ | 93,090,414 | \$ | 3,127,565 | | 3% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | \$ | 3,884,802 | \$ | 2,861,793 | \$ | (1,023,010) | | -26% |
| Unclassified Establishments | \$ | 5,987,810 | \$ | 5,962,994 | \$ | (24,816) | | 0% |
| Utilities | \$ | 24,434,549 | \$ | 27,111,954 | \$ | 2,677,405 | | 11% |
| Wholesale Trade | \$ | 14,548,109 | \$ | 13,415,252 | \$ | (1,132,857) | | -8% |
| All Industries | \$ | 286,812,270 | \$ | 305,057,577 | \$ | 18,245,307 | | 6% |

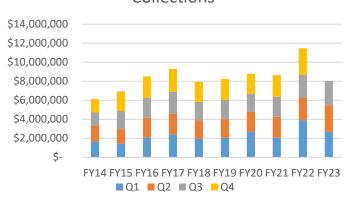
shows an increase of \$18M from Q3 in FY22 to FY23 of the same period. Table 1 also shows seven industries reported a year-over-year (YOY) increase of more than \$1M. The largest increase came from the construction industry which reported a YOY increase of \$10.7M. The largest decline came from the health care industry, which posted a YOY decline of \$2.5M or 15%.

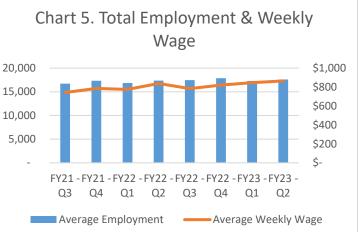
Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased by \$224K, or 8%, from Q2 FY23 to Q3 FY23, seen in Chart 4. Over the last eight quarters GRT collections have a slight downward trend.



SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections









An **establishment**, as used in the QCEW and subsequently Chart 6 and Table 2, is an economic unit, such as a farm, factory, or store, which produces goods or provides services at a single physical worksite and is engaged, predominantly, in one type of economic activity.

The **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages,** or the **QCEW**, used in Charts 5-6 and Table 2, produces comprehensive data on the number of establishments, monthly employment and quarterly wages for workers covered by state unemployment insurance (UI) laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. These data are aggregated to many different levels, starting at the 6-digit NAICS industry level, to higher industry levels (NAICS industry groups, sectors, and supersectors), and to higher geographic levels (MSA, state and national).

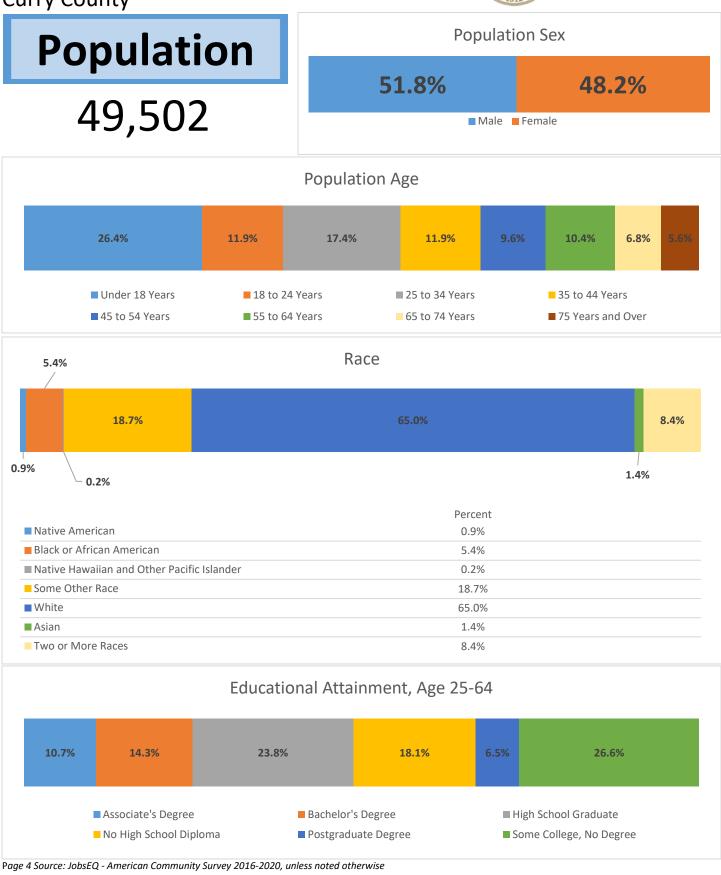
Data are based on information reported by New Mexico employers, covering 97% of nonfarm wage and salary workers. Data are published every quarter. Considered the gold standard for its reliability of industry data, the QCEW data are the most complete universe of monthly employment and quarterly wage information by detailed industry.

| Table 2. FT25 - | Qz Employme | ni Dala an | | stabilsninen | its by mausi | ry | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | YOY Change i | | in | | YOY Change in | | | |
| | Average | Average | ļ | Average | Average | Number of | YOY Change in | |
| Industry | Employment | Employment | | Neekly Wage | Weekly Wage | Establishments | Establishments | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 1,945 | -2. | 1% | \$ 387 | -0.8% | 6 99 | 0.0% | |
| Administrative/Support & Waste | | | | | | | | |
| Management/Remediation | 457 | -1. | 3% | \$ 966 | 3.3% | 6 71 | -1.4% | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 1,398 | -1. | 5% | \$ 866 | 8.4% | 6 74 | 1.4% | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 173 | -3. | 9% | \$ 471 | -4.1% | ան 15 | 0.0% | |
| Construction | 1,007 | -5. | 5% | \$ 893 | -0.7% | 6 118 | 0.0% | |
| Educational Services | 1,790 |) <u> </u> | 3% | \$ 857 | -3.7% | ան 15 | 0.0% | |
| Finance and Insurance | 362 | -4. | 7% | \$ 1,271 | 17.8% | 62 | 1.6% | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 3,586 | 5 O. | 5% | \$ 875 | -0.9% | 6 212 | 1.0% | |
| Information | * | | * | * | - | * 16 | 6.7% | |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 314 | -0. | 9% | \$ 1,928 | 30.3% | 6 10 | 0.0% | |
| Manufacturing | 725 | -1.4 | 4% | \$ 990 | -8.9% | ы́ 39 | 0.0% | |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | * | • | * | * | | * 5 | 0.0% | |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 569 | -2. | 5% | \$ 667 | 2.8% | <i>б</i> 94 | -3.1% | |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 468 | 3 1. | 1% | \$ 1,288 | 2.7% | ы́ 124 | 0.8% | |
| Public Administration | 946 | 5 <mark>-</mark> -8. | 7% | \$ 1,374 | 14.19 | ώ 45 | 0.0% | |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 175 | -1. | 7% | \$ 772 | 5.6% | 60 | -3.2% | |
| Retail Trade | 2,366 | 5 O. | 9% | \$ 636 | -2.9% | 6 161 | 1.3% | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 704 | 2.0 |)% | \$ 1,071 | -2.5% | б 56 | -1.8% | |
| Utilities | 134 | 3. | 1% | \$ 1,539 | 4.4% | 6 8 | 0.0% | |
| Wholesale Trade | 398 | 3 5. | 9% | \$ 1,057 | 2.1% | 6 57 | 1.8% | |
| All Industries | 17,596 | 1. | 7% | \$ 865 | 2.19 | 6 1,341 | 0.1% | |
| *Some data may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confid | lential information. | | | | | - | | |

Table 2. FY23 - Q2 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry

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





SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS