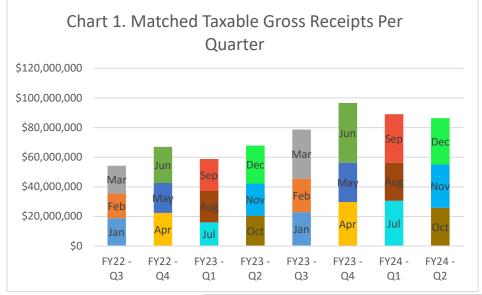


Released: May 2024

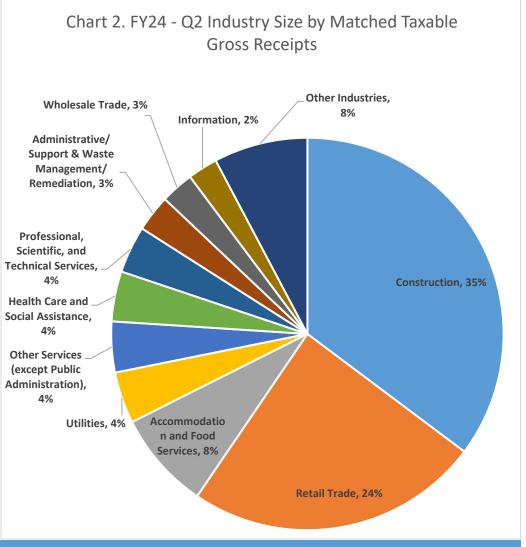
Prepared by: Joel Salas, Economist; Daye Kwon, Economist



In the second quarter of FY24, 25 of 33 counties saw year-over-year economic growth, with 5.1% growth statewide in matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR). State MTGR was the second highest quarterly total, trailing only the previous quarter, Q1 FY24. As inflation remains stubborn, employment, wages, and number of establishments are up year-over-year in New Mexico.

Over the last eight quarters, matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) have averaged \$74.8M which is \$11.5M less than amount reported during Q2 FY24 (\$86.3M). From Q1 FY24 to Q2 FY24 MTGR decreased by -3.1% or nearly \$3M. Despite this decline, MTGR in Sierra County has an upward trend over the last 8 quarters. As seen in Chart 2, the construction and retail trade industries accounted for 59% of Sierra County's total MTGR.

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.

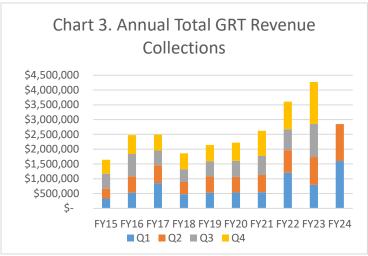


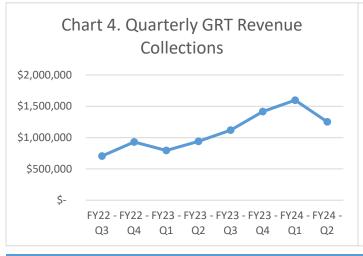


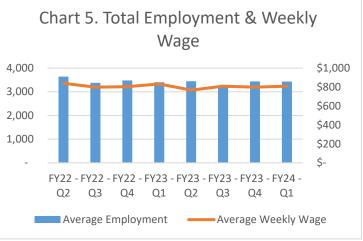
| Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|------------------|----|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|----|------------|--|--|
| Industries | | FY23 - Q2 FY24 - | | FY24 - Q2 | - Q2 Grov | | wth Year over ye | | ear Change | | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$ | 6,559,516 | \$ | 6,868,432 | \$ | 308,917 | | | 5% | | |
| Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation | \$ | 2,663,582 | \$ | 2,567,977 | \$ | (95,604) | | | -4% | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | \$ | (72,793) | \$ | 862,283 | \$ | 935,076 | | -: | 1285% | | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | \$ | 886,817 | \$ | 411,042 | \$ | (475,775) | | | -54% | | |
| Construction | \$ | 15,444,854 | \$ | 29,906,784 | \$ | 14,461,931 | | | 94% | | |
| Educational Services | \$ | 71,663 | \$ | 116,085 | \$ | 44,423 | | | 62% | | |
| Finance and Insurance | \$ | 101,521 | \$ | 118,534 | \$ | 17,013 | | | 17% | | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$ | 1,906,247 | \$ | 3,501,278 | \$ | 1,595,032 | | | 84% | | |
| Information | \$ | 1,890,164 | \$ | 2,094,429 | \$ | 204,265 | | | 11% | | |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | \$ | 8,293 | \$ | 26,652 | \$ | 18,359 | | | 221% | | |
| Manufacturing | \$ | 1,391,651 | \$ | 1,760,033 | \$ | 368,382 | | | 26% | | |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | \$ | 32,638 | \$ | 27,057 | \$ | (5,581) | | | -17% | | |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | \$ | 3,944,444 | \$ | 3,552,232 | \$ | (392,212) | | | -10% | | |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | \$ | 2,361,054 | \$ | 3,294,570 | \$ | 933,516 | | | 40% | | |
| Public Administration | \$ | 784,895 | \$ | - | \$ | (784,895) | | | -100% | | |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | \$ | 1,633,643 | \$ | 1,472,541 | \$ | (161,102) | | | -10% | | |
| Retail Trade | \$ | 19,771,482 | \$ | 20,587,406 | \$ | 815,924 | | | 4% | | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | \$ | 233,251 | \$ | 341,532 | \$ | 108,281 | | | 46% | | |
| Unclassified Establishments | \$ | 1,150,827 | \$ | 1,433,575 | \$ | 282,748 | | | 25% | | |
| Utilities | \$ | 2,777,584 | \$ | 3,604,143 | \$ | 826,559 | | | 30% | | |
| Wholesale Trade | \$ | 2,145,910 | \$ | 2,318,392 | \$ | 172,482 | | | 8% | | |
| All Industries | \$ | 67,807,732 | \$ | 86,281,928 | \$ | 18,474,196 | | | 27% | | |

Table 1 shows that, when comparing year-over-year (YOY) MTGR growth, the largest contribution came from the construction industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$14.5M. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry shows negative MTGR in Q2 FY23. This could be due to amended tax filings with TRD.

The amount of quarterly gross receipts tax (GRT) collected during Q2 FY24 (\$1.3M) was 21.6% less than the amount collected during Q1 FY24 (\$1.6M), as seen in Chart 4. Over the last eight quarters, GRT collections have averaged \$1.1M.











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).

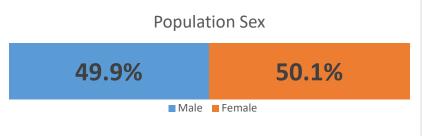
Data are based on information reported by New Mexico employers, covering 97% of nonfarm wage and salary workers. Data are published every quarter. Considered the gold standard for its reliability of industry data, the QCEW data are the most complete universe of monthly employment and quarterly wage information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

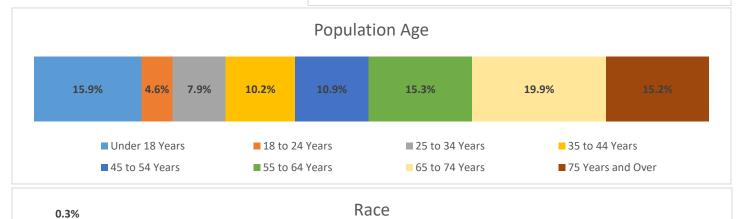
| Table 2. FY24 - Q1 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| | YOY Change in | | YOY change in | | | | | | | | |
| | Average | Average | | Αv | Average Av | |) | Number of | YOY Change in | | |
| Industry | Employment | Employ | ment | W | eekly Wage | Weekly | Wage | Establishments | Establishments | | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 479 | | 2.4% | \$ | 417 | | 12.4% | 45 | 4.7% | | |
| Administrative/Support & Waste | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management/Remediation | 91 | | -9.9% | \$ | 882 | | -12.8% | 19 | 18.8% | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 207 | | -9.2% | \$ | 679 | | 6.4% | 20 | -13.0% | | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 108 | | 27.1% | \$ | 686 | | 11.0% | 11 | 10.0% | | |
| Construction | 215 | | -1.8% | \$ | 1,087 | | 8.4% | 36 | -7.7% | | |
| Educational Services | * | | * | | * | | * | 2 | 0.0% | | |
| Finance and Insurance | 68 | | 6.3% | \$ | 771 | | 4.2% | 18 | 20.0% | | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 868 | | 2.0% | \$ | 876 | | 2.6% | 78 | 1.3% | | |
| Information | 20 | | 33.3% | \$ | 1,115 | | 30.4% | 10 | 66.7% | | |
| Manufacturing | 94 | | 6.8% | \$ | 769 | | 8.9% | 6 | 20.0% | | |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | * | | * | | * | | * | 1 | 0.0% | | |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 73 | | -1.4% | \$ | 469 | | 9.8% | 20 | 11.1% | | |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 41 | | -48.1% | \$ | 1,124 | | -10.0% | 23 | 0.0% | | |
| Public Administration | 315 | | 4.0% | \$ | 1,179 | | 3.5% | 31 | -6.1% | | |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 6 | | 20.0% | \$ | 727 | | -12.5% | 6 | -14.3% | | |
| Retail Trade | 483 | | 4.1% | \$ | 539 | | -2.5% | 38 | 5.6% | | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 96 | | -17.2% | \$ | 1,621 | | -42.4% | 17 | 6.3% | | |
| Utilities | 43 | | 0.0% | \$ | 1,244 | | 3.8% | 6 | 0.0% | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 11 | | 22.2% | \$ | 723 | | 7.4% | 7 | 0.0% | | |
| All Industries | 3,434 | | 0.8% | \$ | 809 | | -2.9% | 394 | 2.9% | | |
| *Some data may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information. | | | | | | | | | | | |

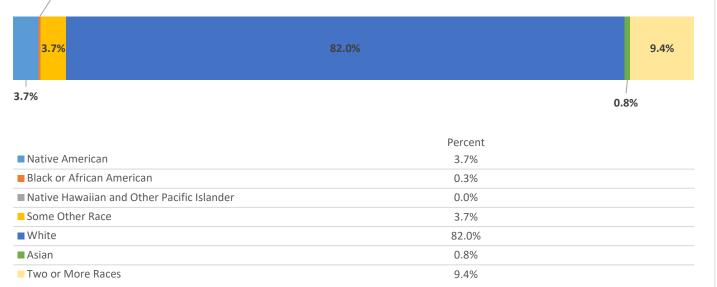


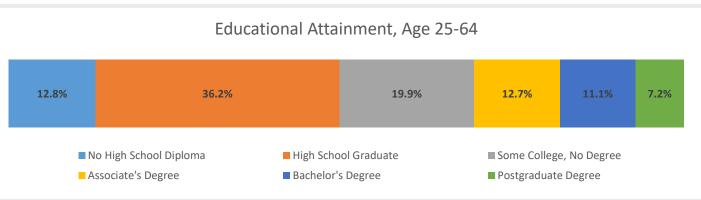
Population

11,512









Page 4 Source: JobsEQ - American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, unless noted otherwise