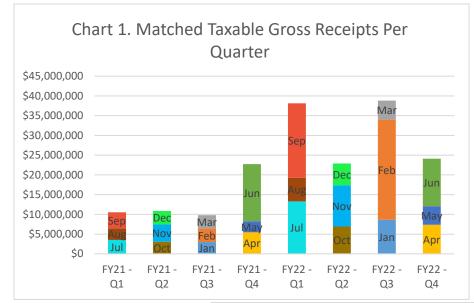
Quarterly Economic Summary Catron County

Released: September 2022



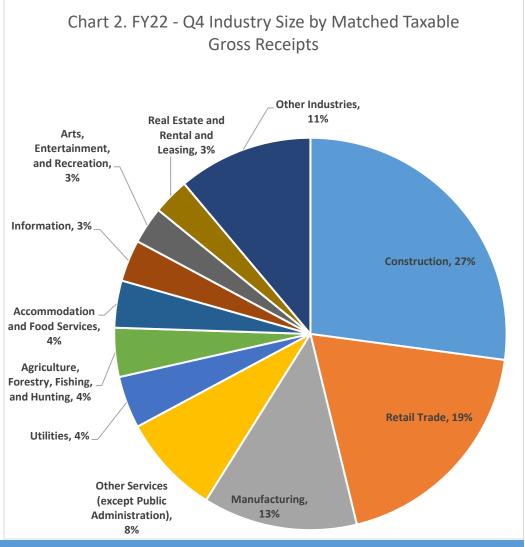
Prepared by: Joel Salas, Economist; Ryan Eustice, Economist



Gross receipts growth across the state significantly outpaced inflation over the last year, and 31 of 33 counties saw growth during that time. The state improved from an already strong third quarter for economic growth in the fourth quarter of FY22 of 20% for all industries compared with the same quarter a year ago and an increase of 29% compared with the same quarter before the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Rising inflation and interest rates pose risks, but the outlook is for continued strong growth in New Mexico.

Catron County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) had a sharp decline in Q4 FY22 as compared to Q3 FY22, shown in Chart 1. From Q3 FY22 to Q4 FY22, MTGR declined by nearly \$15M or 40%. Despite this sharp decline, the amount reported during Q4 FY22 (\$24M) is the third largest amount over the last sixteen quarters. During this time span, quarterly MTGR has averaged \$16M and had a strong upward trendline. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of

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.



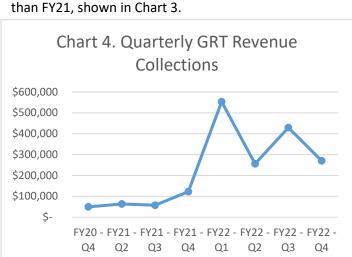
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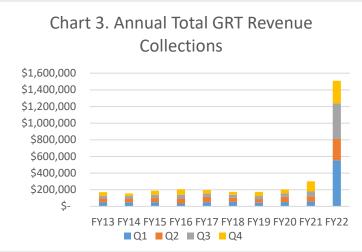


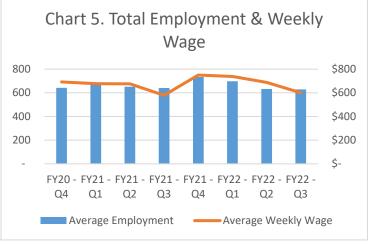
| Table 1. FY22 - Q4 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------|----|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | %Change from FY19- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industries | | FY22 - Q4 | | YOY Growth | YOY % | Change | Q4 (Pre | -COVID) | | | | | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$ | 931,430 | \$ | (198,829) | | -18% | | 56% | | | | | |
| Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation | \$ | 51,996 | \$ | 37,990 | | 271% | | -90% | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | \$ | 969,882 | \$ | 534,670 | | 123% | | 1287% | | | | | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | \$ | 734,224 | \$ | 477,286 | | 186% | | 370% | | | | | |
| Construction | \$ | 6,510,869 | \$ | (6,194,397) | | -49% | | 50% | | | | | |
| Educational Services | \$ | 43,336 | \$ | 13,349 | | 45% | | 23% | | | | | |
| Finance and Insurance | \$ | 16,247 | \$ | 7,808 | | 93% | N/A | | | | | | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$ | 549,516 | \$ | 456,922 | | 493% | | 152% | | | | | |
| Information | \$ | 824,694 | \$ | 272,470 | | 49% | | 9% | | | | | |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | \$ | - | \$ | - | N/A | | N/A | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | \$ | 3,054,770 | \$ | 2,827,811 | | 1246% | | 1919% | | | | | |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | \$ | 19,052 | \$ | 19,052 | | 10584278% | N/A | | | | | | |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | \$ | 1,981,376 | \$ | 1,383,605 | | 231% | | 370% | | | | | |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | \$ | 601,631 | \$ | (81,592) | | -12% | | 260% | | | | | |
| Public Administration | \$ | 29,302 | \$ | 29,302 | N/A | | N/A | | | | | | |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | \$ | 719,363 | \$ | (844,269) | | -54% | | 218% | | | | | |
| Retail Trade | \$ | 4,578,651 | \$ | 2,288,892 | | 100% | | 281% | | | | | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | \$ | 150,684 | \$ | 18,285 | | 14% | | 3% | | | | | |
| Unclassified Establishments | \$ | 542,184 | \$ | 264,781 | | 95% | | 260% | | | | | |
| Utilities | \$ | 1,031,440 | \$ | 77,620 | | 8% | | 71% | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | \$ | 665,887 | \$ | 166,003 | | 33% | | 522% | | | | | |
| All Industries | \$ | 24,108,711 | \$ | 1,389,348 | | 6% | | 141% | | | | | |

\$1.3M from Q4 in FY21 to FY22 of the same period. The largest contributor to this increase came from the manufacturing industry, which reported a year-over-year (YOY) increase of \$2.8M. Despite strong YOY growth, the construction industry contracted by nearly \$6.2M, the largest decline by an industry within Catron County.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased by \$158K, or 62%, from Q3 FY22 to Q4 FY22, shown in Chart 4. Despite this sharp decline, the amount collected during FY22 (\$1.5M) is 402% greater than FY21, shown in Chart 3.

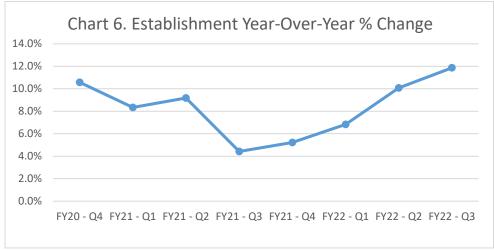






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An establishment, as used in the QCEW and subsequently Chart 6 and Table 2, is an economic unit, such as a farm, factory, or store which produces goods or provides services at a single physical worksite and engaged, predominantly, in one type of economic 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. FY22 - Q3 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | YOY change in | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Average | erage Average | | Average Average | | Number of YOY Change | | | | | | |
| Industry | Employment | Employment | Weekly Wa | age We | eekly Wage | Establishments | Establishments | | | | | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 14 | -36.4% | \$ | 219 | -11.7% | 7 | 16.7% | | | | | |
| Administrative/Support & Waste | 16 | -5.9% | \$ | 667 | 10.2% | 8 | 33.3% | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 29 | -14.7% | \$ | 684 | 8.7% | 8 | 14.3% | | | | | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | * | k | : | * | * | 3 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Construction | 49 | -9.3% | \$ | 621 | 6.7% | 15 | 15.4% | | | | | |
| Educational Services | * | k | : | * | * | 3 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Finance and Insurance | * | * | : | * | * | 1 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 142 | 16.4% | \$ | 309 | -22.6% | 13 | 30.0% | | | | | |
| Information | 4 | k | \$ 1 | ,306 | * | 4 | 100.0% | | | | | |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | * | * | : | * | * | 2 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | * | k | : | * | * | 5 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | * | * | : | * | * | 1 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 3 | * | \$ | 187 | * | 3 | 50.0% | | | | | |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 5 | 0.0% | \$ | 996 | 2.0% | 7 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Public Administration | 107 | -17.7% | \$ | 917 | 23.8% | 16 | 6.7% | | | | | |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 3 | * | \$ | 483 | * | 3 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Retail Trade | 91 | -5.2% | \$ | 390 | 15.7% | 17 | -5.6% | | | | | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 16 | k | \$ | 946 | * | 9 | 12.5% | | | | | |
| Utilities | 13 | 0.0% | \$ | 684 | -0.7% | 4 | 0.0% | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | * | * | : | * | * | 3 | 50.0% | | | | | |
| All Industries | 629 | -1.9% | \$ | 600 | 3.6% | 132 | 11.9% | | | | | |
| *Some data may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information. | | | | | | | | | | | | |