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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.

Santa Fe County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) continued to decrease in Q3 FY23, a trend from the beginning of the fiscal year, shown in Chart 1. From Q2 FY23 to Q3 FY23 MTGR declined by $\$ 98.7 \mathrm{M}$ or 6.4\%. When comparing MTGR, Q3 of FY23 is most comparable to Q1 FY22, when Santa Fe County reported $\$ 9.9 \mathrm{M}$ more in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$134.3M from Q3 in FY22 to FY23 of the same period.

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. FY23-Q3 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts


## Quarterly Economic Summary Santa Fe County

Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

| Industries | FY22-Q3 |  | FY23-Q3 |  | Growth |  | Year over year Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$ | 155,354,951 | \$ | 174,826,170 | \$ | 19,471,219 |  | 13\% |
| Administrative/Support \& Waste Management/Remediation | \$ | 30,152,264 | \$ | 35,132,045 | \$ | 4,979,781 |  | 17\% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | \$ | 1,162,064 | \$ | 2,147,038 | \$ | 984,974 |  | 85\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | \$ | 22,492,139 | \$ | 27,388,543 | \$ | 4,896,405 |  | 22\% |
| Construction | \$ | 182,154,264 | \$ | 207,852,094 | \$ | 25,697,830 |  | 14\% |
| Educational Services | \$ | 4,137,693 | \$ | 5,398,765 | \$ | 1,261,072 |  | 30\% |
| Finance and Insurance | \$ | 16,973,007 | \$ | 16,384,960 | \$ | $(588,047)$ |  | -3\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$ | 73,090,380 | \$ | 70,103,342 | \$ | $(2,987,037)$ | 1 | -4\% |
| Information | \$ | 53,067,701 | \$ | 63,686,734 | \$ | 10,619,033 |  | 20\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | \$ | 929,154 | \$ | 426,624 | \$ | $(502,530)$ |  | -54\% |
| Manufacturing | \$ | 23,197,614 | \$ | 25,119,861 | \$ | 1,922,247 | I | 8\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | \$ | 16,693 | \$ | 137,193 | \$ | 120,500 |  | 722\% |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | \$ | 92,682,681 | \$ | 103,492,283 | \$ | 10,809,602 |  | 12\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | \$ | 131,931,049 | \$ | 138,670,467 | \$ | 6,739,418 |  | 5\% |
| Public Administration | \$ | 867,057 | \$ | 1,697,534 | \$ | 830,477 |  | 96\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | \$ | 44,277,708 | \$ | 53,514,455 | \$ | 9,236,746 |  | 21\% |
| Retail Trade | \$ | 355,969,394 | \$ | 387,305,049 | \$ | 31,335,655 | ] | 9\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | \$ | 5,583,169 | \$ | 6,047,678 | \$ | 464,509 |  | 8\% |
| Unclassified Establishments | \$ | 23,179,295 | \$ | 28,106,670 | \$ | 4,927,375 |  | 21\% |
| Utilities | \$ | 62,000,786 | \$ | 65,930,571 | \$ | 3,929,785 |  | 6\% |
| Wholesale Trade | \$ | 35,577,299 | \$ | 35,458,253 | \$ | $(119,045)$ |  | 0\% |
| All Industries | \$ | ,315,180,807 | \$ | ,449,446,831 | \$ | 134,266,024 | , | 10\% |

Table 1 also shows only four industries that reported a year-over-year (YOY) loss. The largest decline came from the health care and social assistance industry, which posted a YOY decline of $\$ 3 \mathrm{M}$ or $4 \%$. The largest increase came from the retail trade industry, which reported $\$ 31.3 \mathrm{M}$ or $9 \%$ YOY growth.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased by $\$ 1.36 \mathrm{M}$, or $5.8 \%$, from Q2 FY23 to Q3 FY23, seen in Chart 4. The GRT revenue collections for Q3 FY23 ( $\$ 22 \mathrm{M}$ ) were $\$ 339.4 \mathrm{~K}$, or $1.5 \%$, lower than the eight-quarter average ( $\$ 22.3 \mathrm{M}$ ).

## Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

| \$30,000,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$25,000,000 |  |
| \$20,000,000 | $\cdots$ |
| \$15,000,000 |  |
| \$10,000,000 |  |
| \$5,000,000 |  |
|  | FY21-FY22-FY22-FY22-FY22-FY23-FY23-FY23- |
|  | Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 |

## 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.

| Industry | Average <br> Employment | YoY Change in <br> Average <br> Employment | Average <br> Weekly Wage | YOY Change in Average Weekly Wage | Number of Establishments | YOY Change in Establishments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 9,718 | -4.0\% | 667 | 1.8\% | 459 | -0.2\% |
| Administrative/Support \& Waste |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management/Remediation | 2,682 | -1.7\% | \$ 846 | -2.8\% | 376 | 0.8\% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 323 | -3.0\% | \$ 742 | -3.4\% | 55 | 3.8\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 2,165 | -2.1\% | 1,191 | 20.2\% | 188 | 1.1\% |
| Construction | 3,314 | 0.2\% | 1,130 | 11.7\% | 555 | -0.2\% |
| Educational Services | 4,596 | 17.8\% | \$ 947 | 0.6\% | 203 | 0.0\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 1,462 | -1.7\% | 4,250 | 127.9\% | 292 | 0.3\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 8,639 | 0.5\% | 1,275 | -3.6\% | 830 | 0.4\% |
| Information | 996 | [-10.2\% | 1,749 | - $-23.0 \%$ | 240 | 3.4\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 307 | -1.3\% | 1,777 | 0.5\% | 72 | -5.3\% |
| Manufacturing | 808 | -0.4\% | 1,000 | 18.3\% | 144 | -2.0\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 49 | -2.0\% | 1,730 | 5.9\% | 13 | 0.0\% |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 2,817 | -1.8\% | \$ 994 | 2.2\% | 653 | 0.2\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 2,973 | 1.8\% | 1,928 | 17.6\% | 1,104 | 0.1\% |
| Public Administration | 8,799 | -0.3\% | 1,456 | 2.0\% | 184 | 0.0\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 857 | 2.3\% | 1,307 | 15.7\% | 319 | 0.9\% |
| Retail Trade | 8,214 | 1.3\% | 804 | 1.5\% | 739 | 0.0\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 1,161 | 6.5\% | \$ 956 | -2.6\% | 78 | 0.0\% |
| Utilities | 232 | -4.1\% | \$ 1,638 | 11.1\% | 24 | 0.0\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 859 | -4.3\% | \$ 1,428 | 9.0\% | 183 | 0.5\% |
| All Industries | 60,971 | 0.3\% | \$ 1,179 | 7.6\% | 6,711 | 0.2\% |

[^0]Quarterly Economic Summary
Santa Fe County


Educational Attainment, Age 25-64


Page 4 Source: JobsEQ - American Community Survey 2016-2020, unless noted otherwise


[^0]:    *Some data may be withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

