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In the fourth quarter of FY23, 26 of 33 counties saw year-over-year economic growth, with $10.6 \%$ growth statewide in matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR). State gross receipts increased from the third quarter of FY23 bringing it to the highest ever quarterly total in MTGR for the state. As growth in New Mexico continues, the nation keeps an eye on the direction of inflation and rising interest rates while labor markets continue to adjust post pandemic.

Santa Fe County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) increased by \$194.7M from Q3 to Q4 of FY23. Retail trade, accommodation and food services, and construction were the top three industries by MTGR in Q4 FY23, as seen in Chart 2. Table 1, on the next page, shows a year-overyear (YOY) increase for Q4 FY23 of $11 \%$, or $\$ 159 \mathrm{M}$, compared to Q4 FY22. The largest contributor to this increase came from the retail trade industry.

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.


## Quarterly Economic Summary Santa Fe County

Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

| Industries | FY22-Q4 |  | FY23-Q4 |  | Growth |  | Year over year Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$ | 210,305,627 | \$ | 219,279,974 | \$ | 8,974,347 | - | 4\% |
| Administrative/Support \& Waste Management/Remediation | \$ | 36,002,107 | \$ | 41,171,745 | \$ | 5,169,638 | , | 14\% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | \$ | 3,545,141 | \$ | 3,893,298 | \$ | 348,157 | ] | 10\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | \$ | 16,190,713 | \$ | 17,308,423 | \$ | 1,117,710 | I | 7\% |
| Construction | \$ | 207,818,761 | \$ | 236,547,838 | \$ | 28,729,077 |  | 14\% |
| Educational Services | \$ | 4,507,526 | \$ | 5,595,761 | \$ | 1,088,236 |  | 24\% |
| Finance and Insurance | \$ | 16,782,438 | \$ | 15,635,041 | \$ | $(1,147,397)$ | [ | -7\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$ | 73,732,650 | \$ | 69,702,929 | \$ | $(4,029,721)$ | \% | -5\% |
| Information | \$ | 56,982,494 | \$ | 68,772,149 | \$ | 11,789,656 |  | 21\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | \$ | 885,721 | \$ | 668,575 | \$ | $(217,146)$ |  | -25\% |
| Manufacturing | \$ | 27,115,140 | \$ | 31,054,607 | \$ | 3,939,467 | - | 15\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | \$ | 13,663 | \$ | 121,287 | \$ | 107,624 |  | 788\% |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | \$ | 95,448,170 | \$ | 118,756,469 | \$ | 23,308,299 |  | 24\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | \$ | 152,030,355 | \$ | 167,470,527 | \$ | 15,440,173 | $\square$ | 10\% |
| Public Administration | \$ | 343,553 | \$ | 806,466 | \$ | 462,913 |  | 135\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | \$ | 52,247,538 | \$ | 55,743,374 | \$ | 3,495,836 |  | 7\% |
| Retail Trade | \$ | 415,333,619 | \$ | 459,200,173 | \$ | 43,866,554 | $\square$ | 11\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | \$ | 6,763,791 | \$ | 7,047,181 | \$ | 283,390 |  | 4\% |
| Unclassified Establishments | \$ | 24,154,386 | \$ | 28,948,159 | \$ | 4,793,774 |  | 20\% |
| Utilities | \$ | 40,971,670 | \$ | 48,495,104 | \$ | 7,523,434 |  | 18\% |
| Wholesale Trade | \$ | 43,750,278 | \$ | 47,853,420 | \$ | 4,103,142 | ] | 9\% |
| All Industries | \$ | 1,485,389,716 | \$ | 1,644,208,013 | \$ | 158,818,296 | , | 11\% |

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections increased by $\$ 2.69 \mathrm{M}$, or $12 \%$, from Q3 to Q4 of FY23, shown in Chart 4. Over the last eight quarters GRT collections have averaged $\$ 26 \mathrm{M}$.

As seen in Chart 3, annual GRT revenue collections increased by $\$ 4 \mathrm{M}$, or $4.4 \%$, when compared to FY22. The largest difference between the two fiscal years came from quarter 4, which when compared to the same period a year ago, was $\$ 2.3 \mathrm{M}$ more. Over the last 10 fiscal years, annual GRT collections have averaged $\$ 64 \mathrm{M}$ and trended upward.

## Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

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

## Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections



## Chart 5. Total Employment \& Weekly Wage




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 |  |  | YOY change in Average Weekly Wage | Number of Establishments | YOY Change in Establishments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 9,633 | 8.9\% | \$ | 647 | 12.5\% | 476 | -0.8\% |
| Administrative/Support \& Waste Management/Remediation | 2,388 | -1.8\% | \$ | 826 | 10.7\% | 395 | 6.5\% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 234 | - $-21.7 \%$ | \$ | 777 | 23.9\% | 52 | -5.5\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 2,253 | 8.1\% | \$ | 912 | 11.8\% | 190 | 3.3\% |
| Construction | 3,215 | 1.1\% | \$ | 959 | 11.9\% | 570 | -2.4\% |
| Educational Services | 4,594 | 5.6\% | \$ | 955 | 13.2\% | 211 | 2.9\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 1,446 | -2.4\% | \$ | 2,410 | 19.1\% | 309 | 5.8\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 8,314 | -1.0\% | \$ | 1,301 | 10.7\% | 839 | -0.1\% |
| Information | 901 | -5.4\% | \$ | 1,873 | 18.5\% | 248 | 17.0\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 300 | 0.7\% | \$ | 1,984 | 9.1\% | 72 | -8.9\% |
| Manufacturing | 824 | 2.9\% | \$ | 867 | 9.5\% | 148 | -6.3\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 47 | -4.1\% | \$ | 2,548 | 15.8\% | 14 | - $-22.2 \%$ |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 2,729 | 1.7\% | \$ | 998 | 12.6\% | 666 | 0.2\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 2,933 | 1.0\% | \$ | 1,569 | 11.1\% | 1,155 | 3.4\% |
| Public Administration | 9,016 | 0.0\% | \$ | 1,277 | 11.6\% | 185 | -0.5\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 817 | 6.7\% | \$ | 1,107 | 4.4\% | 326 | 1.9\% |
| Retail Trade | 8,207 | 1.3\% | \$ | 769 | 4.8\% | 748 | -0.3\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 1,074 | -7.4\% | \$ | 956 | 14.5\% | 78 | -7.1\% |
| Utilities | 230 | -1.3\% | \$ | 1,486 | 15.3\% | 24 | 0.0\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 934 | 6.5\% | \$ | 1,452 | 5.4\% | 185 | -1.6\% |
| All Industries | 60,090 | 2.0\% | \$ | 1,067 | 10.6\% | 6,891 | 1.2\% |

[^0]Quarterly Economic Summary
Santa Fe County


Educational Attainment, Age 25-64


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


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

