

# Quarterly Economic Summary

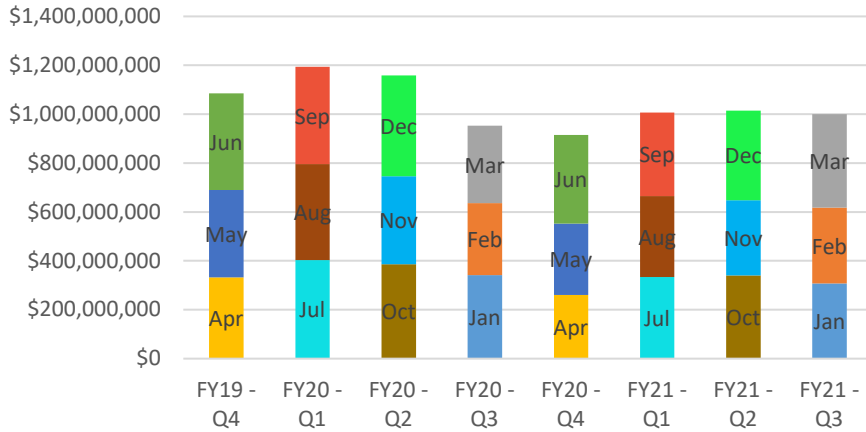
## Santa Fe County



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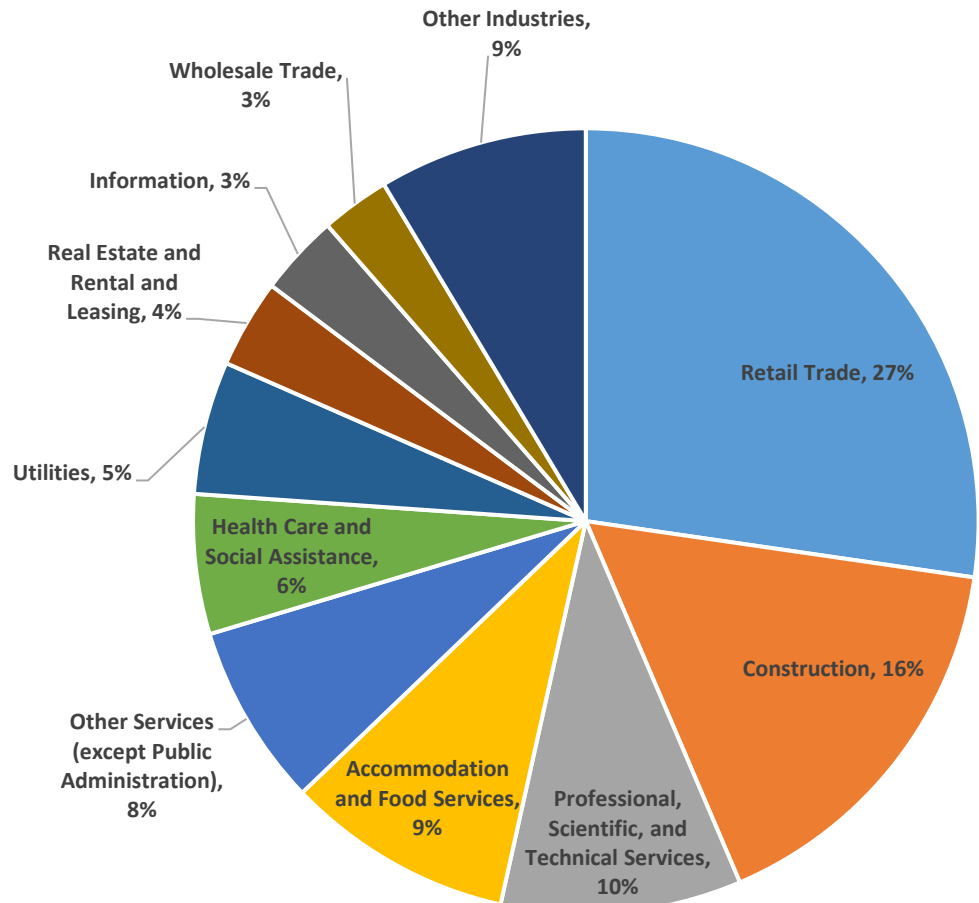
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



During Q3 FY21, the state started rolling out vaccinations to a significant portion of the adult population. The economic effects of the pandemic waned as restrictions and limits on business capacity were lifted following improving health metrics. These shifts in policy, along with pent up demand, likely led to an increase in consumer spending on taxable goods and services. Though the uncertainty and impacts caused by the pandemic can still be seen, the economic stability of the state and many of its counties continues to improve.

Santa Fe County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) remained relatively flat in Q3 FY21 as compared to Q2 FY21, as seen in Chart 1. From Q2 FY21 to Q3 FY21, MTGR declined by \$14.8M or nearly 2%. When comparing MTGR, Q3 of FY21 is most comparable to Q1 FY17, when Santa Fe County reported \$11M less in MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$47M from Q3 in FY20 to FY21 of the same period. Table 1 also

Chart 2. FY21 - Q3 Industry Size by Matched Taxable Gross Receipts



**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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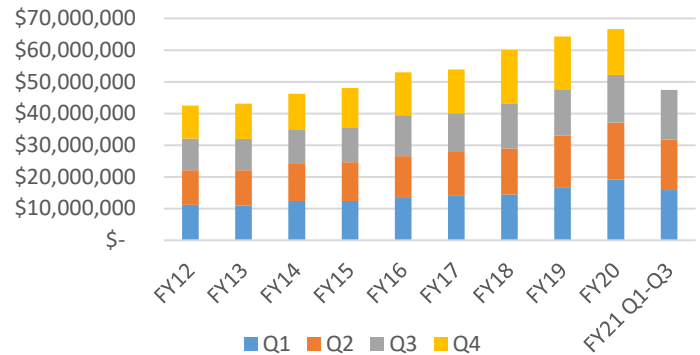
**Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

Industries	FY20 - Q3	FY21 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 106,299,554	\$ 93,488,830	\$ (12,810,724)	-12%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 19,510,562	\$ 26,486,685	\$ 6,976,123	36%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 1,233,897	\$ 1,647,758	\$ 413,861	34%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 17,144,620	\$ 13,191,710	\$ (3,952,910)	-23%
Construction	\$ 150,077,396	\$ 162,690,284	\$ 12,612,888	8%
Educational Services	\$ 2,933,445	\$ 3,744,837	\$ 811,392	28%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 12,469,778	\$ 16,166,842	\$ 3,697,064	30%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 55,012,209	\$ 57,459,748	\$ 2,447,539	4%
Information	\$ 56,699,377	\$ 33,356,193	\$ (23,343,184)	-41%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 773,963	\$ 576,691	\$ (197,272)	-25%
Manufacturing	\$ 13,803,931	\$ 16,017,727	\$ 2,213,796	16%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 47,823	\$ 73,876	\$ 26,053	54%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 73,969,132	\$ 75,005,555	\$ 1,036,422	1%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 101,986,678	\$ 98,904,715	\$ (3,081,963)	-3%
Public Administration	\$ 577,596	\$ 396,647	\$ (180,949)	-31%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 30,756,647	\$ 36,393,510	\$ 5,636,863	18%
Retail Trade	\$ 231,625,175	\$ 272,598,214	\$ 40,973,039	18%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 2,720,054	\$ 4,066,798	\$ 1,346,744	50%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 4,407,643	\$ 3,555,114	\$ (852,528)	-19%
Utilities	\$ 48,768,732	\$ 54,737,810	\$ 5,969,078	12%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 21,511,712	\$ 28,285,324	\$ 6,773,612	31%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 952,616,409</b>	<b>\$ 999,691,635</b>	<b>\$ 47,075,226</b>	<b>5%</b>

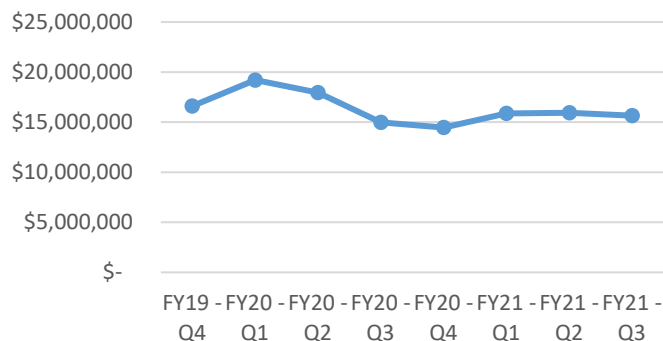
shows 14 industries that reported a year-over-year (YOY) increase. The largest increase came from the retail trade industry, which posted a YOY increase of \$40.9M or 18%. The largest YOY loss was reported by the information industry. The industry contracted by \$23M, or 41%, when comparing the two periods.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections have remained flat throughout FY21, as seen in Chart 4. From Q2 FY21 to Q3 FY21, quarterly GRT collections declined by \$278K or 2%.

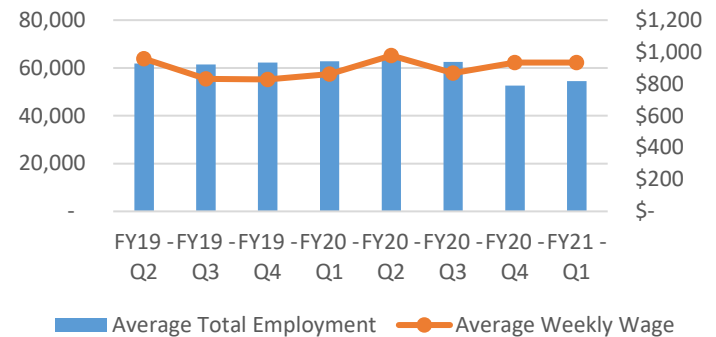
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage**

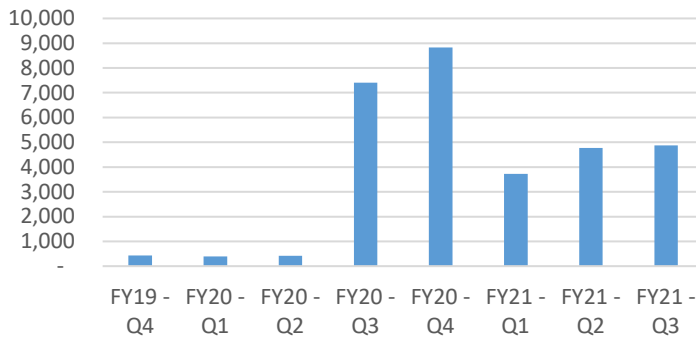


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



\*Weeks with low IUC amounts have total claims withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information. The sum of all weeks may not reflect the true total and may include a few days outside of the quarter. Claimants must reapply once a year. Claimants who applied at the beginning of the pandemic may be reapplying, possibly causing an increase in IUC.

A significant increase in initial unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn, and a drop can be an early sign of an upturn. However, these numbers are also impacted by seasonal job fluctuations, federal government shutdowns resulting in temporary employee furloughs, or the closing of a major regional facility. The current unprecedented uptick in initial unemployment claims is clearly tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic. As vaccination levels and other health indicators continue to improve and result in lessened health concerns and fewer business restrictions, these claims should decline, but it is impossible to predict how quickly employment numbers will return to pre-COVID-19 levels.

The **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)** program publishes a quarterly count of establishments, employment and wages reported by employers, covering more than 95 percent of U.S. jobs. The QCEW data are used as the benchmark source for employment, and this data is far more reliable than the monthly employment survey data in the Current Employment Statistics program often reported in news articles. However, as shown below, this quarterly data has a significant lag time for reporting and does not reflect the same quarter as used in the other charts and tables above. This quarterly QCEW data combined with the other employment data above provide the best overall picture of employment levels using the most reliable data.

Table 2. FY21-Q1 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry

Industry	YOY Change in		YOY change in		Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments
	Average Employment	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage	Average Weekly Wage		
Accommodation and Food Services	7,113	-35.0%	\$ 490	-3.4%	449	-0.9%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	2,205	-15.2%	\$ 649	9.6%	312	2.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	369	3.4%	\$ 716	12.4%	53	-1.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,535	-43.1%	\$ 911	-3.9%	170	3.0%
Construction	3,246	1.9%	\$ 869	6.4%	554	-0.7%
Educational Services	3,377	-13.8%	\$ 894	11.1%	183	2.2%
Finance and Insurance	1,439	-3.2%	\$ 1,558	-1.5%	249	3.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,231	-12.3%	\$ 1,033	7.6%	789	-0.4%
Information	815	-23.1%	\$ 1,254	11.4%	147	10.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	250	-4.6%	\$ 1,481	-2.2%	53	47.2%
Manufacturing	800	-7.7%	\$ 803	5.5%	167	-0.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	55	-28.6%	\$ 1,461	36.8%	17	0.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,469	-13.1%	\$ 823	9.3%	597	2.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,797	-2.7%	\$ 1,406	5.1%	939	2.1%
Public Administration	9,065	2.5%	\$ 1,252	1.0%	183	0.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	787	-14.6%	\$ 982	6.6%	286	0.7%
Retail Trade	7,811	-5.6%	\$ 672	4.5%	758	-1.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,003	2.5%	\$ 870	0.5%	73	-1.4%
Utilities	232	-7.9%	\$ 1,342	-3.6%	21	-16.0%
Wholesale Trade	929	-8.8%	\$ 1,077	5.9%	172	0.6%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>54,529</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>	<b>\$ 932</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6,172</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

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