

# Quarterly Economic Summary

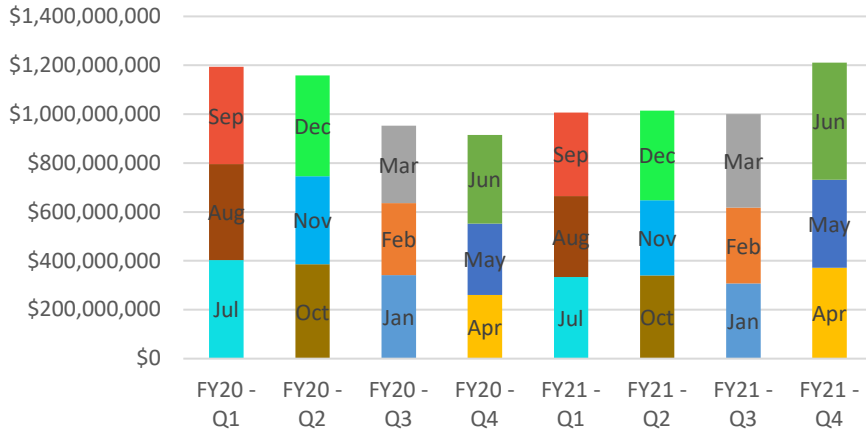
## Santa Fe County

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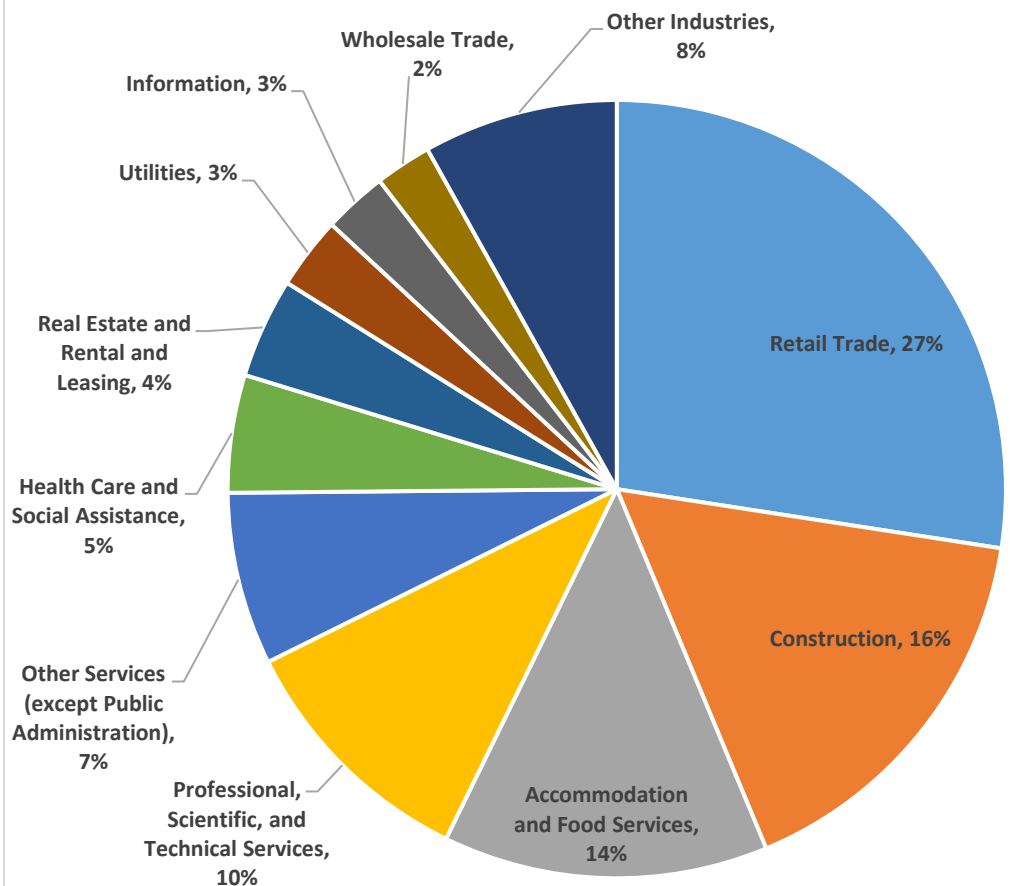
Chart 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts Per Quarter



Quarter four of FY21 provides the first full fiscal year of economic effects related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic shocks continue globally and throughout the state 18 months after the initial business closures and ensuing impacts. Federal policies, including additional direct payments and tax credits, coupled with pent up demand, led to an increase in consumer spending on taxable goods and services during this quarter, which is likely to continue. Additional pandemic-related shocks could be looming, making state-level efforts to restore the economy critical.

Santa Fe County's matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) saw a notable increase from Q3 to Q4 FY21, shown in Chart 1. From Q3 FY21 to Q4 FY21 MTGR increased by \$212M or 21.2%. When comparing MTGR, Q4 of FY21 is the highest quarterly total the County has seen, at \$1.2B. Retail trade and the construction industries continue to be the largest sectors in terms of MTGR. Table 1, on the next page, shows an increase of \$296M

Chart 2. FY21 - Q4 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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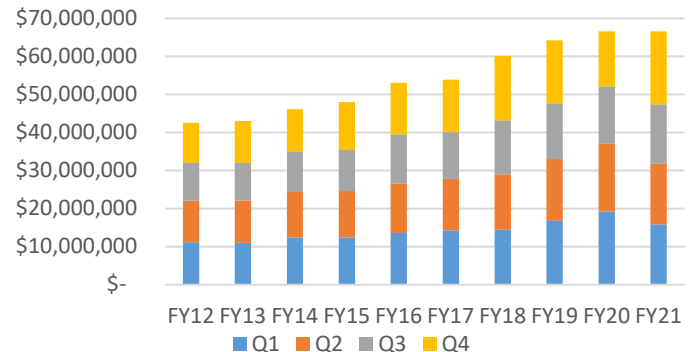
**Table 1. FY21 - Q4 Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry**

Industries	FY21 - Q4	YOY Growth	YOY % Change	2-Year % Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 163,501,109	\$ 91,529,690	127%	5%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$ 25,678,559	\$ 5,237,877	26%	19%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$ 3,266,697	\$ 98,318	3%	24%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$ 12,252,110	\$ 8,332,923	213%	-15%
Construction	\$ 197,271,918	\$ (262,405)	0%	6%
Educational Services	\$ 5,040,576	\$ 3,531,914	234%	44%
Finance and Insurance	\$ 18,272,139	\$ 3,611,180	25%	88%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$ 59,216,511	\$ 15,891,697	37%	9%
Information	\$ 32,187,977	\$ (23,310,522)	-42%	-40%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 564,102	\$ (102,977)	-15%	-46%
Manufacturing	\$ 20,251,675	\$ 4,372,751	28%	12%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 187,387	\$ 172,325	1144%	231%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$ 86,828,265	\$ 17,850,427	26%	-5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 126,493,254	\$ 37,926,899	43%	43%
Public Administration	\$ 351,469	\$ 24,718	8%	19%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 50,338,024	\$ 24,927,461	98%	38%
Retail Trade	\$ 332,138,032	\$ 90,863,312	38%	19%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 4,425,696	\$ 1,652,948	60%	63%
Unclassified Establishments	\$ 7,851,990	\$ 5,439,817	226%	66%
Utilities	\$ 36,393,735	\$ 3,574,194	11%	12%
Wholesale Trade	\$ 28,407,252	\$ 4,617,559	19%	0%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>\$ 1,211,360,206</b>	<b>\$ 296,221,320</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>12%</b>

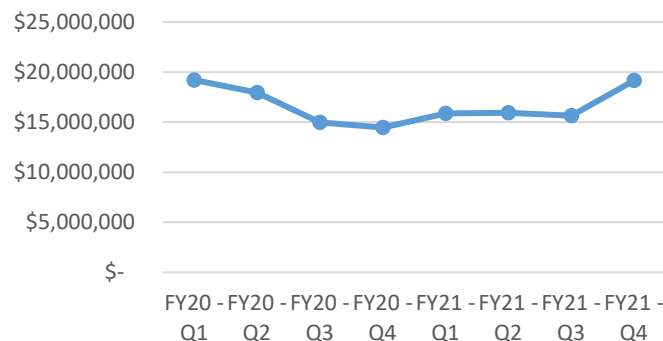
from Q4 in FY20 to FY21 of the same period. Table 1 also shows 18 industries that reported a year-over-year (YoY) increase. The largest increase came from the accommodation and food services industry, which reported a YoY increase of \$91.5M. The largest YoY loss was reported by the information industry. This industry contracted by \$23M and is currently at a level not seen since FY08.

Annual gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections saw the first annual decrease since FY11. While a decrease did occur, the decrease was less than 1% from FY20 to FY21, or \$28K.

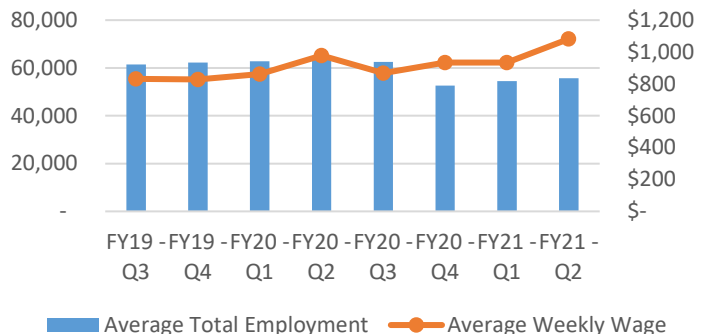
**Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections**



**Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections**



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

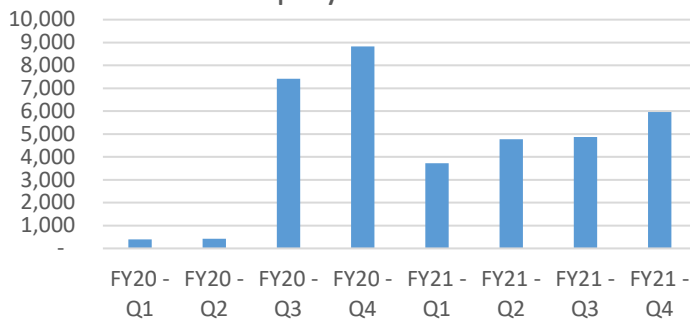


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Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims



\*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. Claims that were filed last year, when the pandemic first started, have expired and claimants need to reapply if they are still unemployed.

A significant increase in initial unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn, and a reduction 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. 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 (CES)* program often reported in news articles. However, as shown below, QCEW data has a significant lag time before it is reported and does not reflect the same quarter 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-Q3 Employment Data and Establishments by Industry

Industry	Average Employment	YOY Change in Average Employment		YOY change in Average Weekly Wage		Number of Establishments	YOY Change in Establishments	
		Average	Average	Average	Average		YOY Change in	YOY Change in
Accommodation and Food Services	6,123		-39.8%	\$ 477	-2.3%	461		1.5%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	2,128		-6.6%	\$ 700	23.2%	322		6.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	304		-14.1%	\$ 628	-6.4%	51		-5.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,755		-31.3%	\$ 795	-0.6%	179		5.3%
Construction	3,162		-4.6%	\$ 810	2.8%	563		2.2%
Educational Services	4,003		-13.2%	\$ 867	7.0%	192		6.1%
Finance and Insurance	1,514		2.6%	\$ 1,816	6.5%	259		8.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,572		-1.1%	\$ 1,043	3.3%	823		5.4%
Information	893		-8.1%	\$ 1,515	24.9%	172		21.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	241		-13.6%	\$ 1,635	-3.9%	71		77.5%
Manufacturing	760		-16.8%	\$ 766	4.2%	165		0.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	45		-22.4%	\$ 1,425	4.3%	18		12.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,375		-11.2%	\$ 831	4.4%	630		6.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,796		-4.1%	\$ 1,377	4.6%	986		6.7%
Public Administration	9,326		1.6%	\$ 1,242	1.7%	183		1.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	789		-8.4%	\$ 983	8.3%	311		9.1%
Retail Trade	7,902		-3.2%	\$ 657	1.4%	763		0.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,117		7.4%	\$ 788	-5.2%	73		-2.7%
Utilities	223		-8.6%	\$ 1,494	1.2%	22		4.8%
Wholesale Trade	882		-9.8%	\$ 1,168	6.8%	171		1.8%
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>54,911</b>		<b>-11.0%</b>	<b>\$ 942</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>6,415</b>		<b>5.1%</b>

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