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# **A SocioEconomic Profile County Aggregation**

**Rio Arriba NM, Los Alamos NM, Sandoval NM, San Miguel NM, Santa Fe NM, and Mora NM**

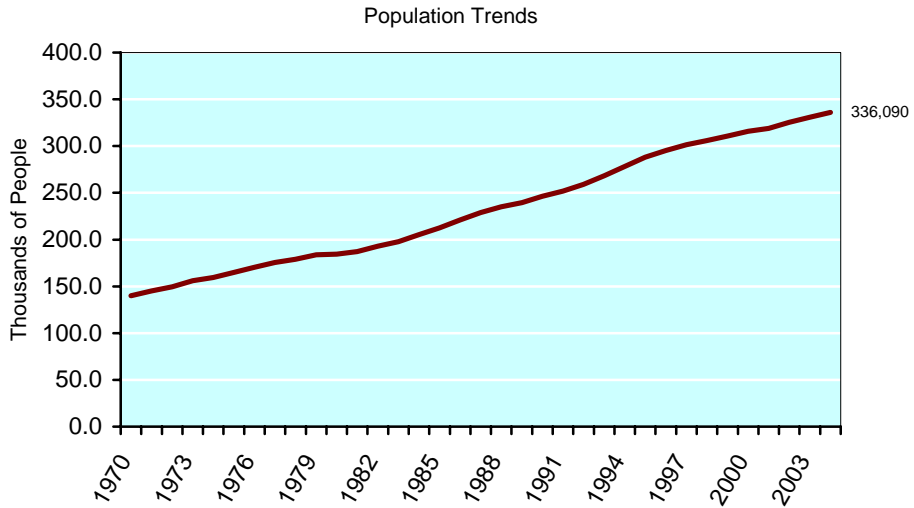
Produced by the  
**Economic Profile System (EPS)**  
April 12, 2007

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Population

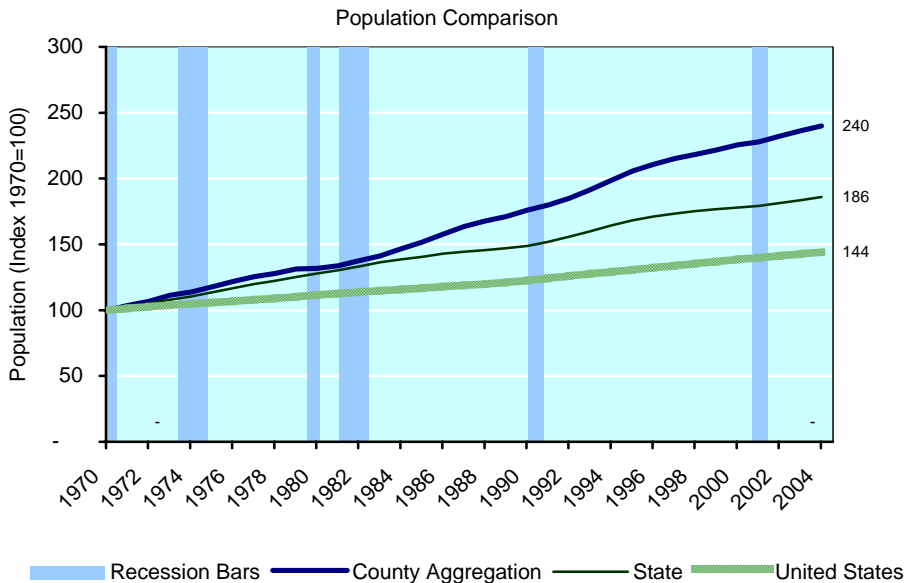
- From 1970 to 2004 population grew by 196,015 people, a 140% increase in population.
- At an annual rate, this represents an increase of 2.6%.



The vertical shaded bars on the figure below represent the last five recession periods: November 1973 to March 1975; January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001. More information about recessions is available on the next page.

Population Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 34 years population growth in County Aggregation has outpaced that of the state and the nation.
- Population growth is not generally impacted by national recessions.



Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 36.6 years, up from 32.6 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (26,520 people or 8.4% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 314,039 people, up 28% from 244,734 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 11,629 people. Their share of total rose by 2.7%

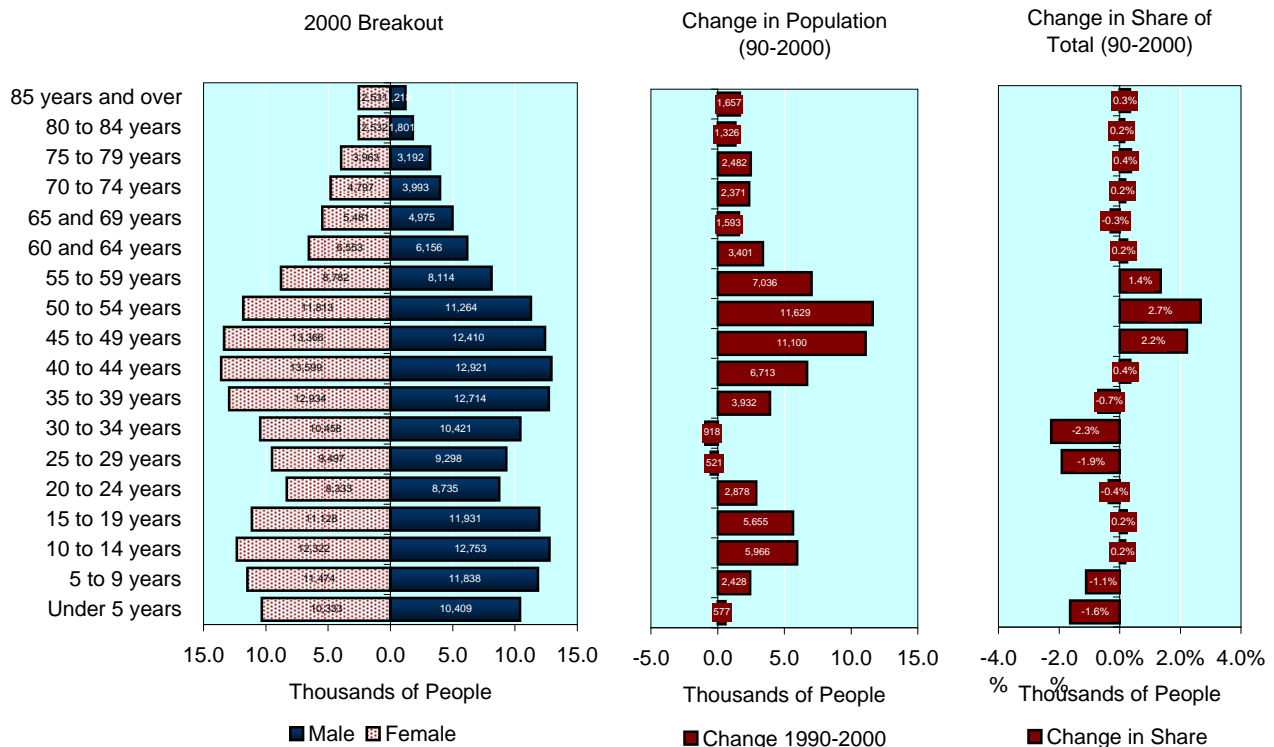
**Population by Age and Sex**

	Total Number	Under 20 years Number Share	40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000) Number Share	65 years and over Number Share	Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
Total Population						
2000	314,039	92,188 29%	75,373 24%	34,483 11%	36.6	17
1990	244,734	77,562 32%	45,931 19%	25,054 10%	32.6	13
10 Yr. Change	69,305	14,626 -2%	29,442 5%	9,429 1%	4.0	4
10 Yr. % Change	28%	19%	64%	38%	12%	28%
2000 Sex Breakout						
Male	154,143	46,931 30%	36,595 24%	15,179 10%	35.7	
Female	159,896	45,257 28%	38,778 24%	19,304 12%	37.6	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	51% / 49%	49% / 51%	44% / 56%		

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population (growth in the 40-60 age brackets).

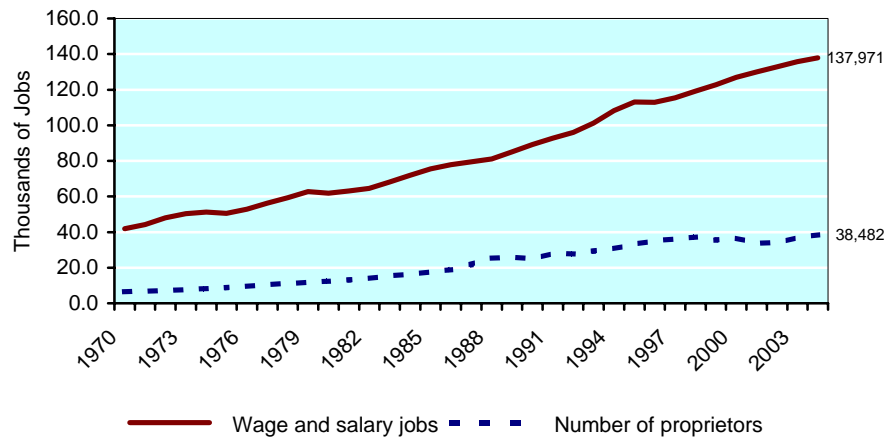
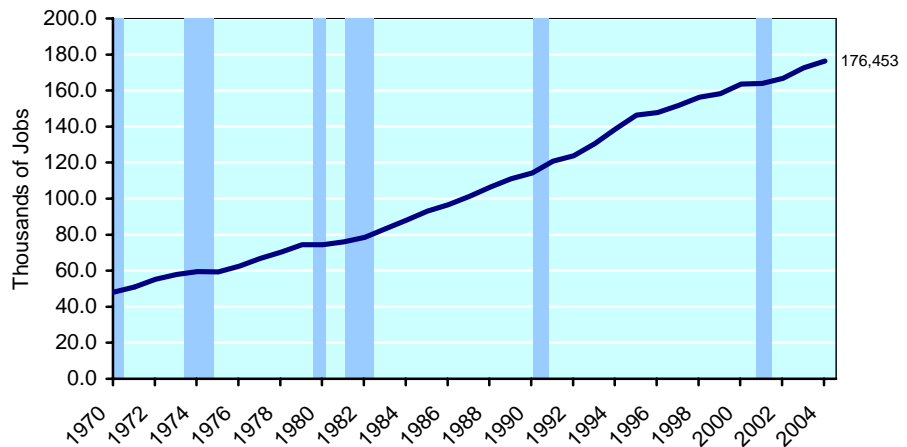
Note: In aggregated profiles, medians are interpolated.



Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2004, 128,231 new jobs were created.
- From 1970 to 2004, the majority of job growth, 75% of new jobs, has been in wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else).
- Employment of proprietors contributed to 25% of new employment from 1970 to 2004, and 21% of new employment since 1994.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 13.3% of total employment; by 2004, they represented 21.8%.



Employment by Industry Changes from 1970 to 2004									
	1970	% of Total	1994	2004	% of Total	New Employment (70-04)	% of New Employment	New Employment (94-04)	% of New Employment
Total full-time and part-time employment	48,222		138,790	176,453		128,231		37,663	100.0%
Wage and salary jobs	41,807	86.7%	108,247	137,971	78.2%	96,164	75.0%	29,724	78.9%
Number of proprietors	6,415	13.3%	30,543	38,482	21.8%	32,067	25.0%	7,939	21.1%
Number of nonfarm proprietors 5/	5,395	11.2%	27,748	35,251	20.0%	29,856	23.3%	7,503	19.9%
Number of farm proprietors	1,020	2.1%	2,795	3,231	1.8%	2,211	1.7%	436	1.2%

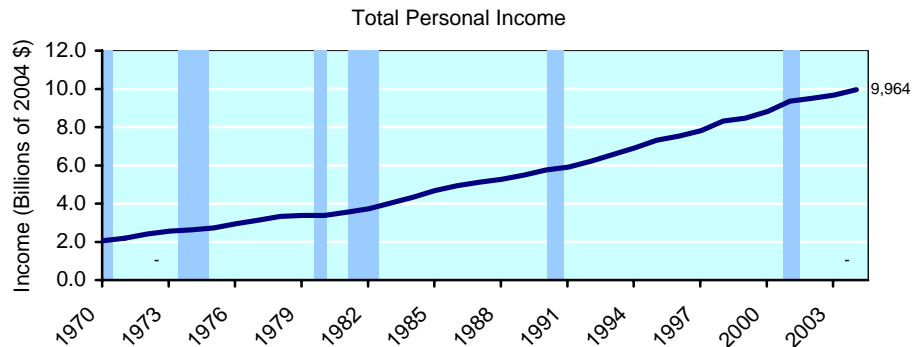
**Proprietors** include sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

**Wage and salary** employment refers to employees.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

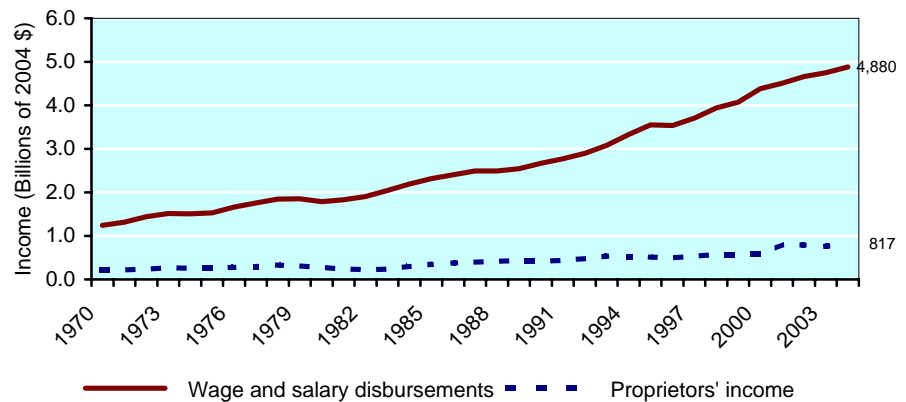
Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2004, personal income added \$7,897 million in real terms.
- The annualized growth rate was 4.7%.



Importance of Proprietors

- In the last 34 years, wage and salary disbursements grew at an annual rate of 4.1%, outpacing proprietors' income which grew at a 3.9% rate.
- 11.3% of new labor income from 1970 to 2004 was from proprietors' income.



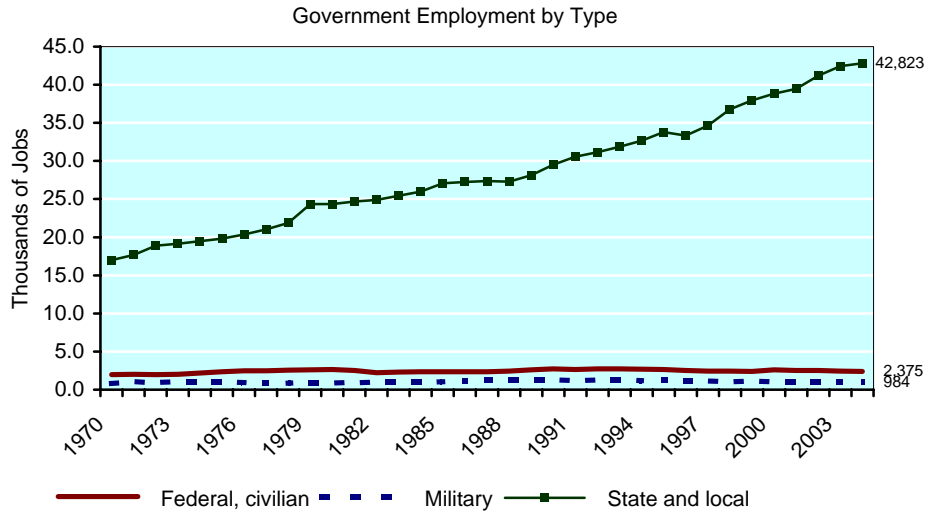
Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors								
All income in millions of 2004 dollars	1970		1994		2004		New Income 70-04	% of New Income
	1970	% of Labor	1994	% of Labor	2004	% of Labor		
<b>Labor Sources</b>	1,528	100%	4,627	100%	6,827	100%	5,298	100.0%
Wage and salary disbursements	1,243	81%	3,328	72%	4,880	71%	3,636	68.6%
Proprietors' income	220	14%	525	11%	817	12%	596	11.3%
Nonfarm proprietors' income	191	12%	523	11%	838	12%	647	12.2%
Farm proprietors' income	29	2%	3	0%	(21)	0%	(51)	NA

**Wage and salary** is monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401(K) plans.

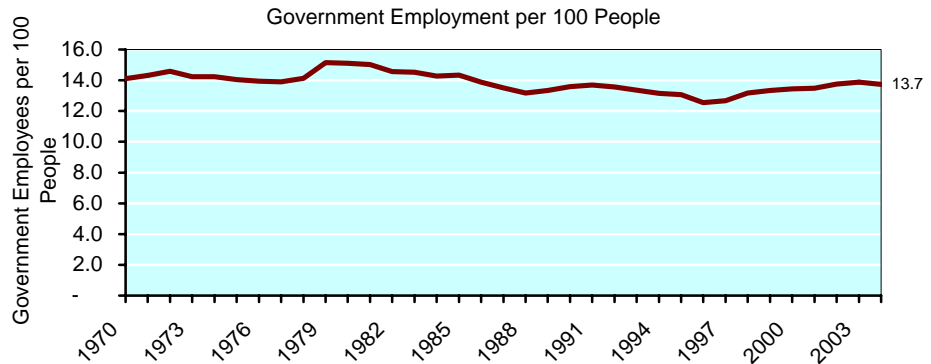
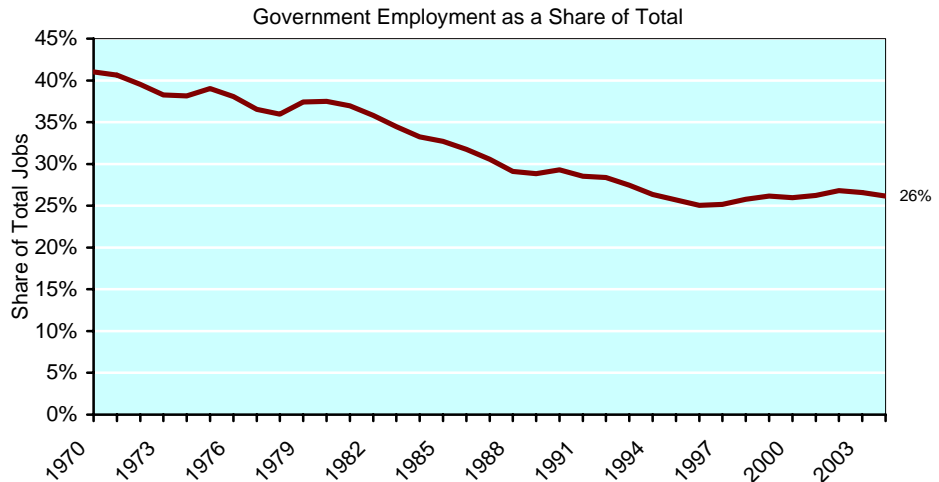
**Proprietors** is income of sole proprietorships, partnerships and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA05N and CA30

- The majority of the growth in government employment has been in state and local government (98%).



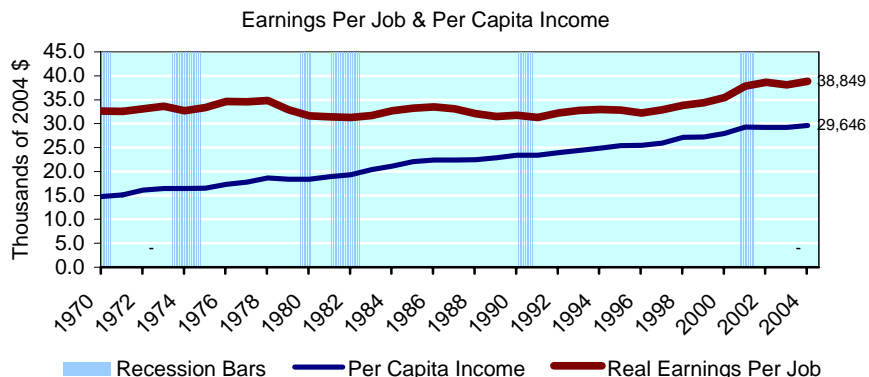
- Is the size of government getting bigger? One way to answer this is to look at whether government employment has grown. If so, what type of government employment, and how does it compare to population growth? The figures on this page show government employment by type.



Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA25 and CA25N

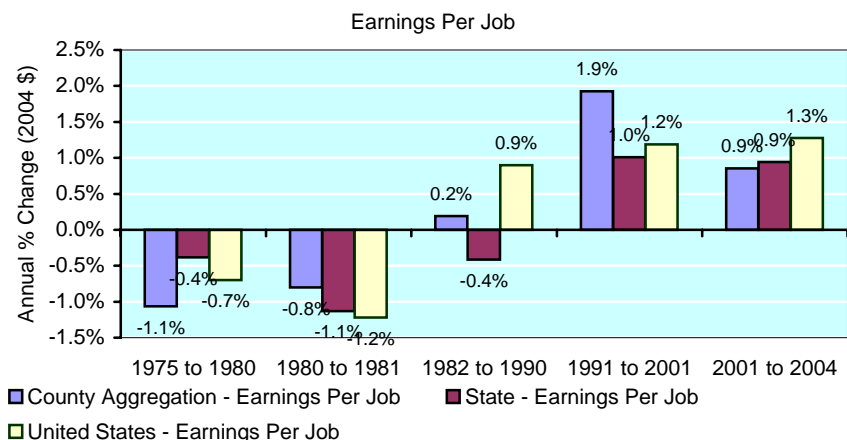
$$\text{Average Earnings per Job} = \frac{\text{Total Wages Earned}}{\text{Total \# of Workers}}$$

- Average earnings per job, adjusted for inflation, have risen from \$32,661 in 1970 to \$38,849 in 2004.
- In 2004, Average earnings per job in County Aggregation (\$38,849) were higher than the state (\$35,843) and lower than the nation (\$44,503).



**How well do we recover from recessions?**

- In the current recovery (2001 to 2004), earnings per job growth in the United States (up 1.3%) have outpaced State and County Aggregation.
- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), County Aggregation (up 1.9%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.



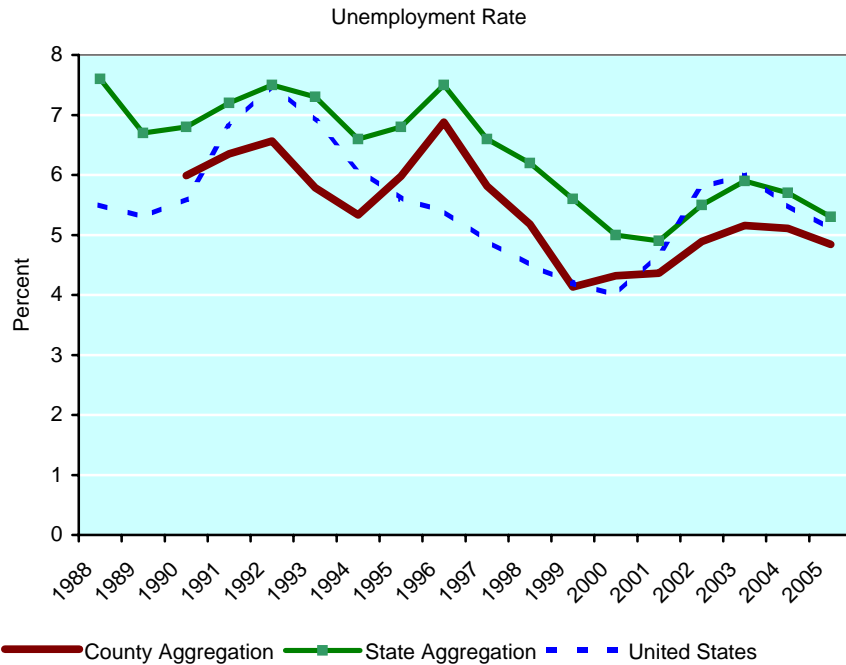
**Reasons why earnings per job may change over time:**

- 1) Average earnings per job statistics include full and part-time employment. In some counties only a portion of the eligible workforce works full-time, driving down wage statistics. Run an EPSC profile to see the percentage of people working full-time.
- 2) Communities with an increase in tourism may see a decline in earnings due to a rise in seasonal (part-time) workers.
- 3) Communities that have established themselves as regional retail trade centers may see a decline in wages due to the low wages paid in retail trade.
- 4) Structural changes may have resulted in the loss of relatively high-wage occupations. Look at the long-term trends in employment, by industry, and compare to the nation and other counties. Are the changes local, or part of nation-wide trends?
- 5) More women have entered the workforce, and because of relatively lower pay, or because of fewer hours worked (depending on the region both may occur), earnings may decline over time. For a comparison of male versus female income run an EPSC profile.
- 6) Earnings will decline if job growth is primarily from low-wage services industries. Look at the breakdown of different industrial sectors to see the type of service industries that are growing. Does the community have what it takes (education, airports, amenities, etc.) to attract the high-wage service industries (engineering, finance, etc.)?
- 7) People may be choosing to live in some communities for quality of life reasons. In some areas the increase in population can outpace the rate of job creation, thereby flooding the labor market and causing a downturn in wages. Look at the growth rates of population relative to growth in jobs and personal income.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 Table CA30

## Annual Average Unemployment Rate Compared to the State and the Nation

- In 2005, the unemployment rate was 4.8%, compared to 5.3% in the state and 5.1% in the nation.



## Unemployment Rate Seasonality

- This graph illustrates the seasonal variation in the unemployment rate over the last three years. In 2005, the unemployment rate varied from a low of 4.1% in December 2005 to a high of 5.4% in June 2005



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

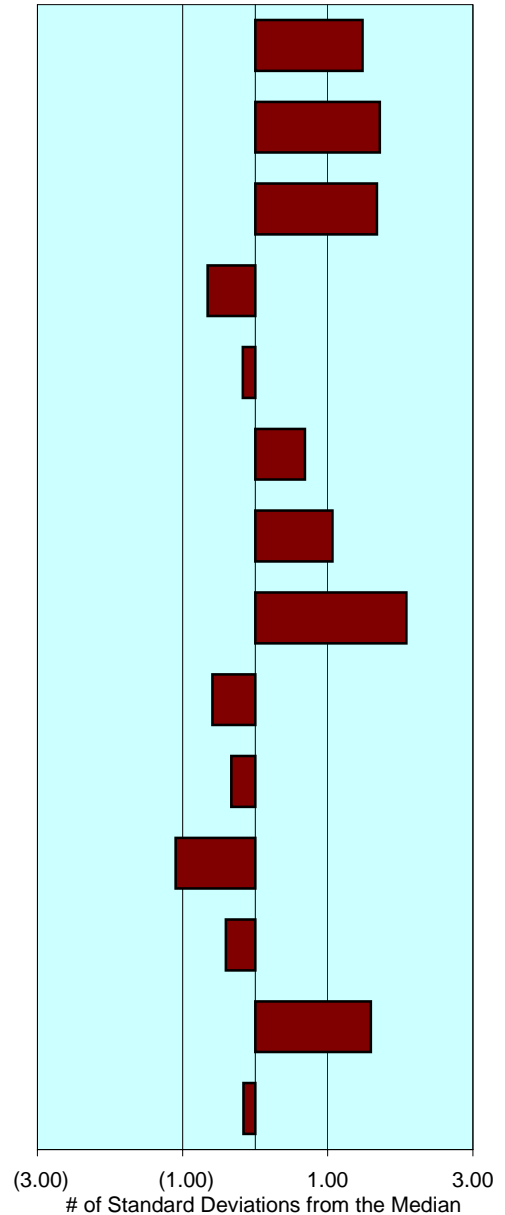
## County Aggregation

## Performance Comparisons

Benchmark = Median of all Counties in U.S.\*\*\*

Compared to benchmark area, the county has:  
 ← Less Than | More Than →

	County Aggregation	US Median
<b>Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2004)</b>	2.6%	0.7%
<b>Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2004)</b>	3.9%	1.4%
<b>Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2004)</b>	4.7%	2.2%
<b>Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2004</b>	31.5%	36.7%
<b>Median Age*</b>	36.6	37.3
<b>Per Capita Income (2004)</b>	\$ 29,646	\$ 25,335
<b>Average Earnings Per Job (2004)</b>	\$ 38,849	\$ 29,750
<b>Education Rate</b> (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)*	30.6%	14.5%
<b>Employment Specialization*</b>	801.8	961.0
<b>Ratio Rich/Poor</b> (Number of households that made under \$30K for every household that made over \$100K)*	3.2	8.7
<b>Housing Affordability</b> (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)*	114	186
<b>Change in Housing Affordability (1990-2000)*</b>	2.8%	10.3%
<b>Government share of Total employment</b>	27%	15%
<b>Unemployment Rate in 2005**</b>	4.8%	5.2%



All data are from REIS except \* are from 2000 US Census and \*\* is from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

\*\*\*Median is the middle value of a list of numbers. This is different from mean (average), which is the sum of all the numbers in a list divided by the number of numbers in the list.

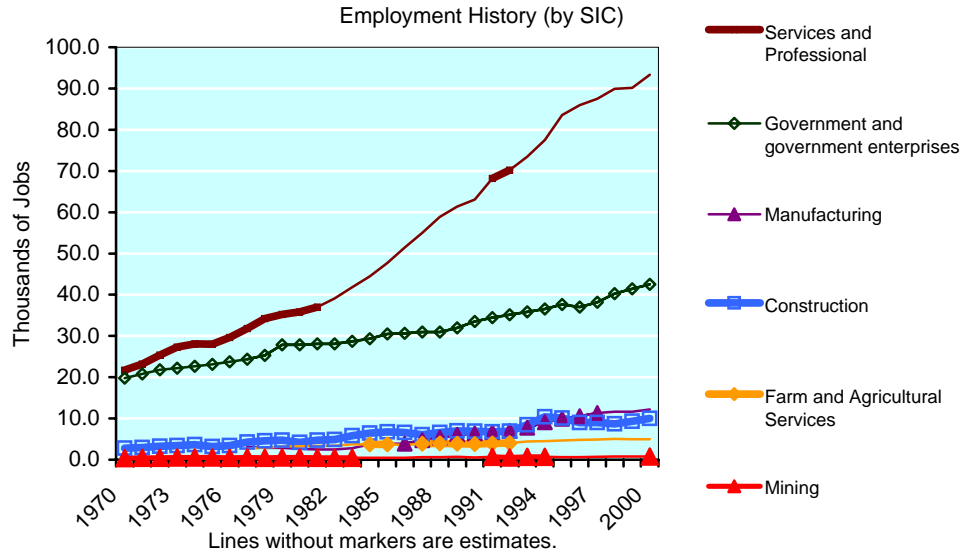
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

**Growth**

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was services and professional, which went from 47.7% in 1977 to 57.0% in 2000.

**Decline**

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was government, which went from 36.6% in 1977 to 26.0% in 2000.



Employment by Industry Changes from 1977 to 2000							
	1977	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment	% of New Employment	Change in Share
Total Employment	66,722.0		163,671.0		96,949.0		
Wage and Salary Employment	56,335.0	84.4%	126,962.0	77.6%	70,627.0	72.8%	
Proprietors' Employment	10,387.0	15.6%	36,709.0	22.4%	26,322.0	27.2%	
Farm and Agricultural Services	<b>2,673.7</b>	4.0%	<b>4,956.3</b>	3.0%	2,282.6	2.4%	
Farm	2,302.0	3.5%	3,296.0	2.0%	994.0	1.0%	
Ag. Services	<b>371.7</b>	0.6%	<b>1,660.3</b>	1.0%	1,288.6	1.3%	
Mining	510.0	0.8%	784.0	0.5%	274.0	0.3%	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	<b>3,070.3</b>	4.6%	<b>12,158.8</b>	7.4%	9,088.6	9.4%	
Services and Professional	31,825.0	47.7%	93,313.9	57.0%	61,488.9	63.4%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,780.0	2.7%	<b>3,215.5</b>	2.0%	1,435.5	1.5%	
Wholesale Trade	876.0	1.3%	<b>2,698.2</b>	1.6%	1,822.2	1.9%	
Retail Trade	9,964.0	14.9%	26,762.0	16.4%	16,798.0	17.3%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,653.0	5.5%	<b>10,632.2</b>	6.5%	6,979.2	7.2%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	15,552.0	23.3%	50,006.0	30.6%	34,454.0	35.5%	
Construction	4,254.0	6.4%	9,973.0	6.1%	5,719.0	5.9%	
Government	24,389.0	36.6%	42,485.0	26.0%	18,096.0	18.7%	

\* Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

\* **Agricultural Services** include soil preparation services, crop services, etc. It also includes forestry services, such as reforestation services, and fishing, hunting and trapping. **Manufacturing** includes paper, lumber and wood products manufacturing.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 CD Table CA25

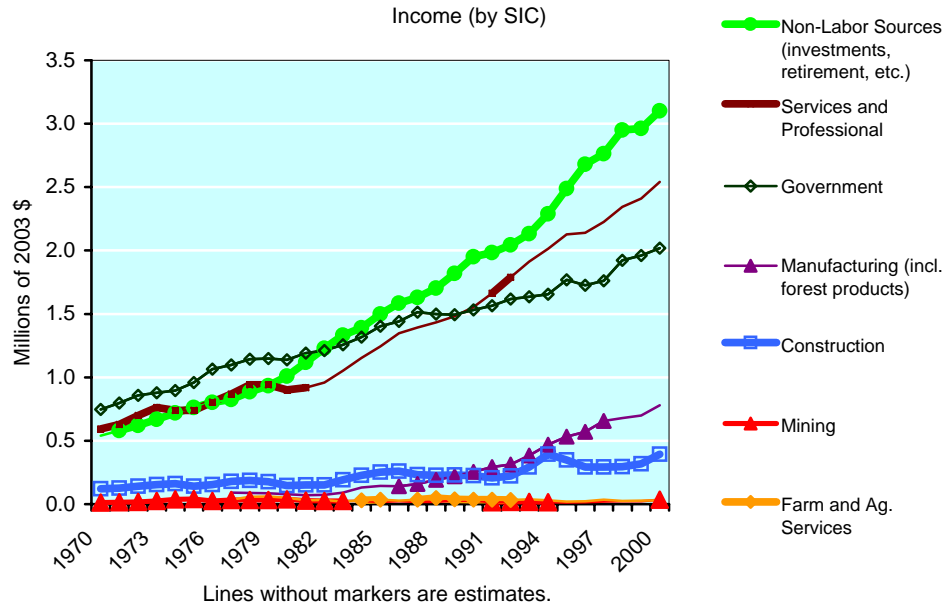
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

**Growth**

- The income category whose share of total gained the most was non-labor income, which went from 26.4% in 1977 to 35.1% in 2000.

**Decline**

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was government, which went from 35.2% in 1977 to 22.9% in 2000.



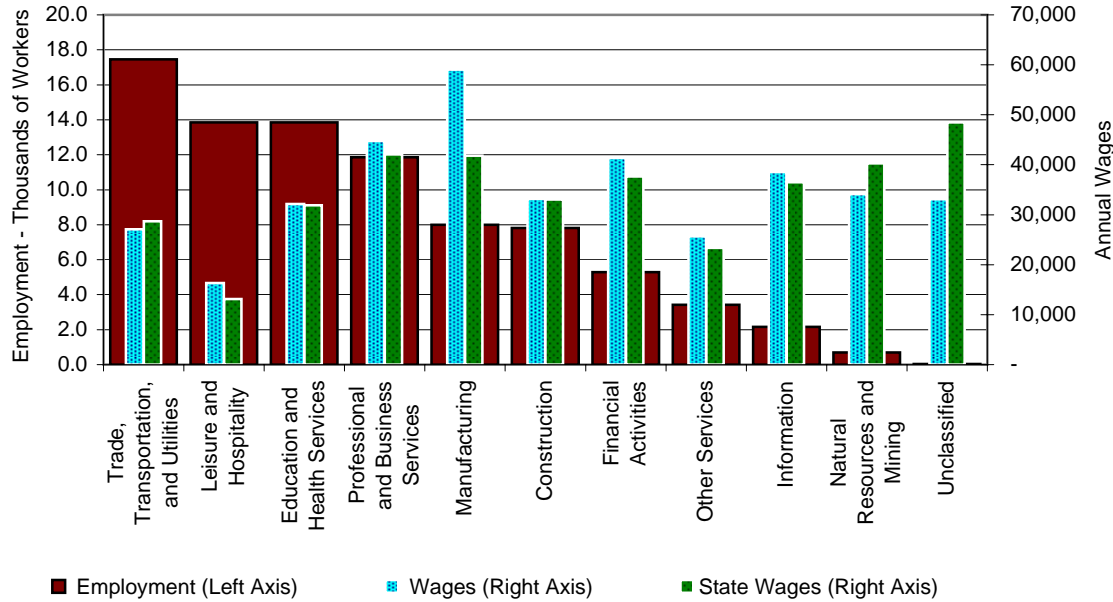
New Income by Type							
All figures in millions of 2000 dollars	1977 % of Total		2000 % of Total		New Income 1977 to 2000	% of New Income	Change in Share
Total Personal Income*	3,122.6		8,825.9		5,703.3		
Farm and Agricultural Services	36.1	1.2%	29.9	0.3%	(6.2)	NA	
Farm	28.2	0.9%	3.6	0.0%	(24.6)	NA	
Ag. Services	<b>7.9</b>	0.3%	<b>26.3</b>	0.3%	18.4	0%	
Mining	33.2	1.1%	35.5	0.4%	2.2	0%	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	<b>91.0</b>	2.9%	<b>780.0</b>	8.8%	689.0	12%	
Services and Professional	868.5	27.8%	2,541.9	28.8%	1,673.5	29%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	93.6	3.0%	<b>126.8</b>	1.4%	33.2	1%	
Wholesale Trade	24.2	0.8%	<b>113.5</b>	1.3%	89.3	2%	
Retail Trade	233.5	7.5%	560.3	6.3%	326.8	6%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77.7	2.5%	<b>344.8</b>	3.9%	267.1	5%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Oth.	439.5	14.1%	1,396.5	15.8%	957.1	17%	
Construction	178.4	5.7%	393.8	4.5%	215.4	4%	
Government	1,098.3	35.2%	2,018.1	22.9%	919.8	16%	
Non-Labor Income	825.3	26.4%	3,100.3	35.1%	2,275.1	40%	
Dividends, Interest & Rent	443.6	14.2%	1,985.0	22.5%	1,541.4	27%	
Transfer Payments	381.7	12.2%	1,115.4	12.6%	733.7	13%	

\* Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

\*The sum of the above categories do not add to total due to adjustments made for place of residence and personal contributions for social insurance made by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: BEA REIS 2004 CD Table CA05

**2005 Wages and Employment  
(Private Sector Employment Only)**

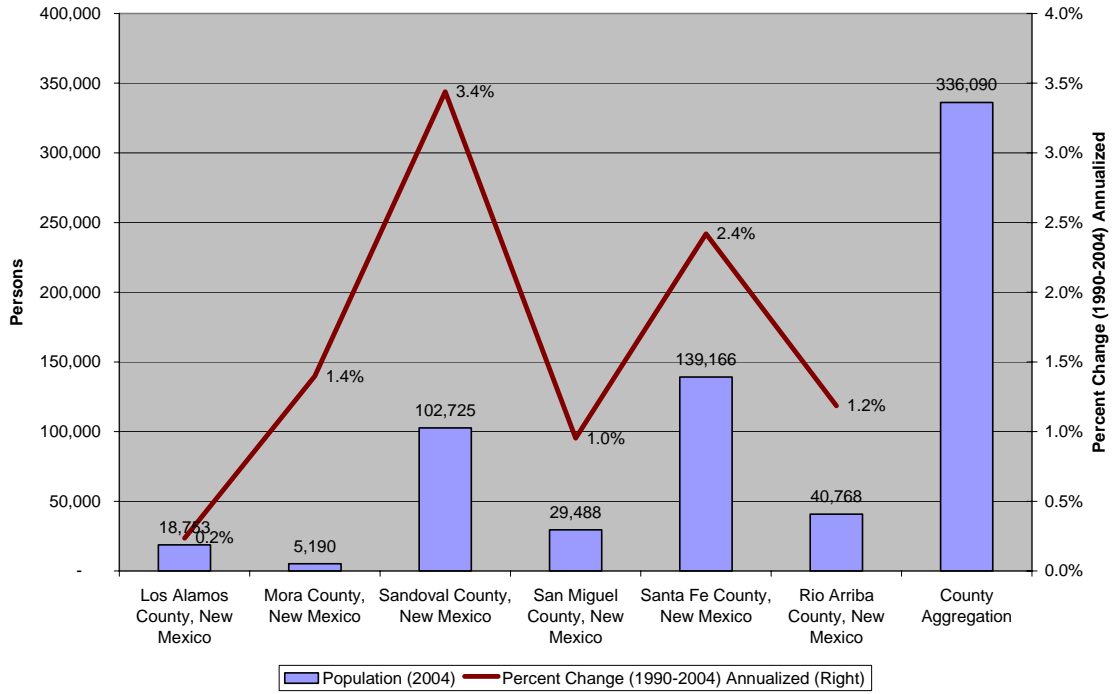


- The highest paying sector is Manufacturing. It accounts for 9.5% of total employment and pays \$59,058 per year.
- The largest employment sector is Trade, Transportation, And Utilities. It accounts for 20.7% of total employment and pays \$27,066 per year.
- Goods-producing employees (16,586 workers ) were paid an average of \$45,642.
- Service-providing employees (67,934 workers ) were paid an average of \$30,415.

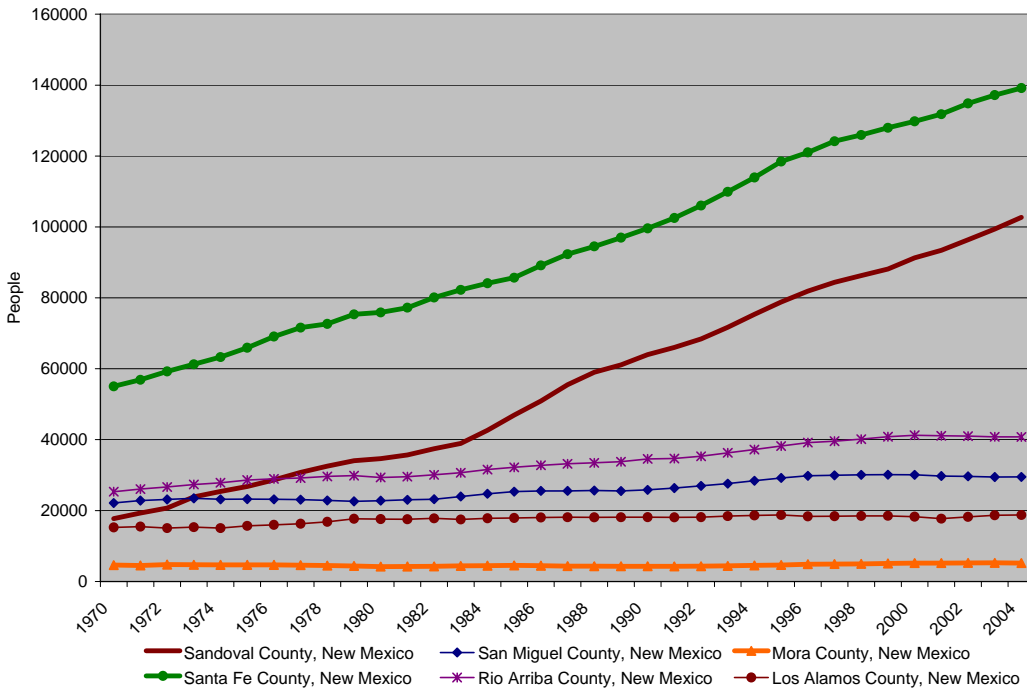
County Wages and Employment in 2005 (Private Sector Only)			
	Employment	% of Total	Average Annual Wages
<b>Total, all industries</b>	84,520	100%	33,403
<b>Goods-Producing</b>	16,586	20%	45,642
Natural Resources and Mining	698	1%	34,125
Construction	7,807	9%	33,165
Manufacturing	7,990	9%	59,058
<b>Service-Providing</b>	67,934	80%	30,415
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17,458	21%	27,066
Information	2,161	3%	38,576
Financial Activities	5,287	6%	41,381
Professional and Business Services	11,857	14%	44,767
Education and Health Services	13,844	16%	32,131
Leisure and Hospitality	13,854	16%	16,323
Other Services	3,422	4%	25,672
Unclassified	32	0%	33,083

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (CEW)

Population

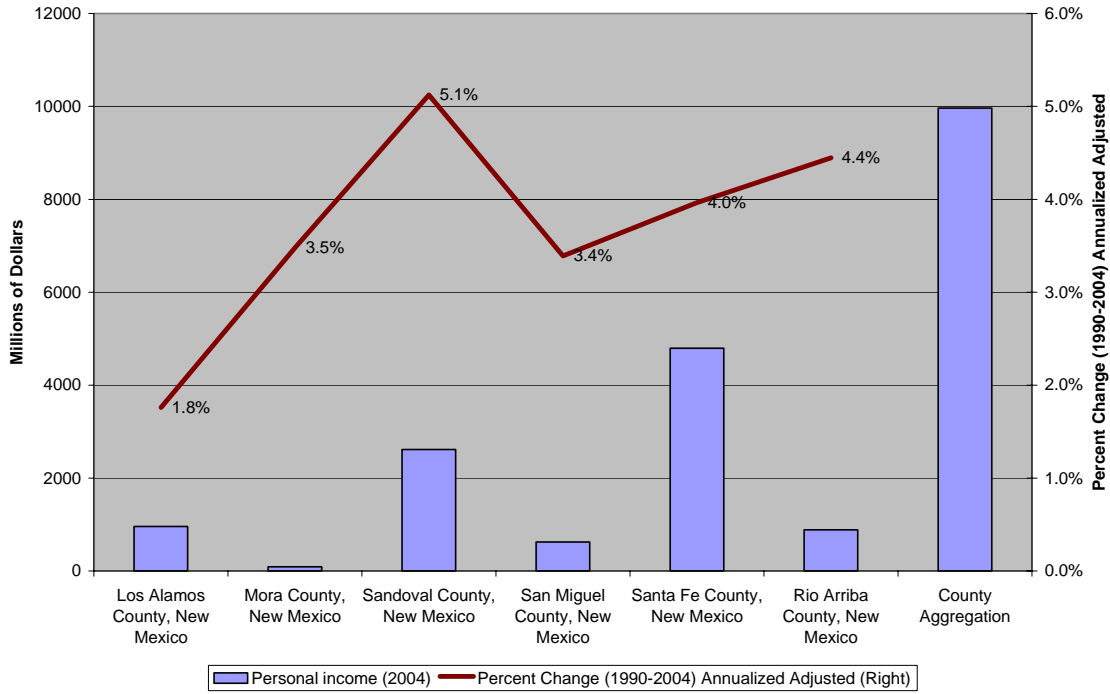


Population

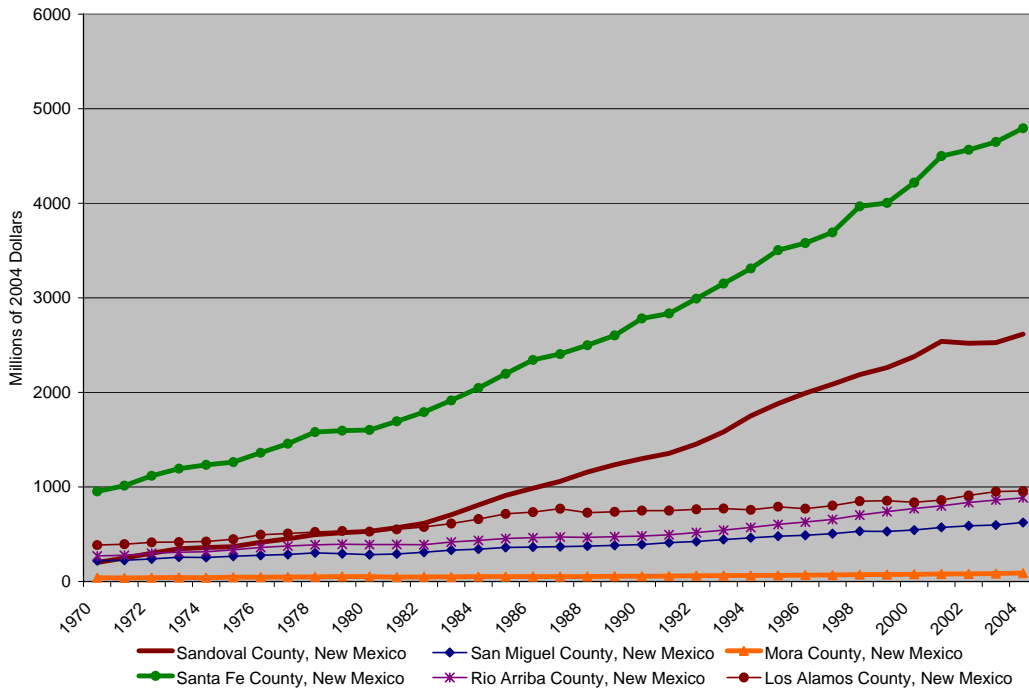


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

Personal income

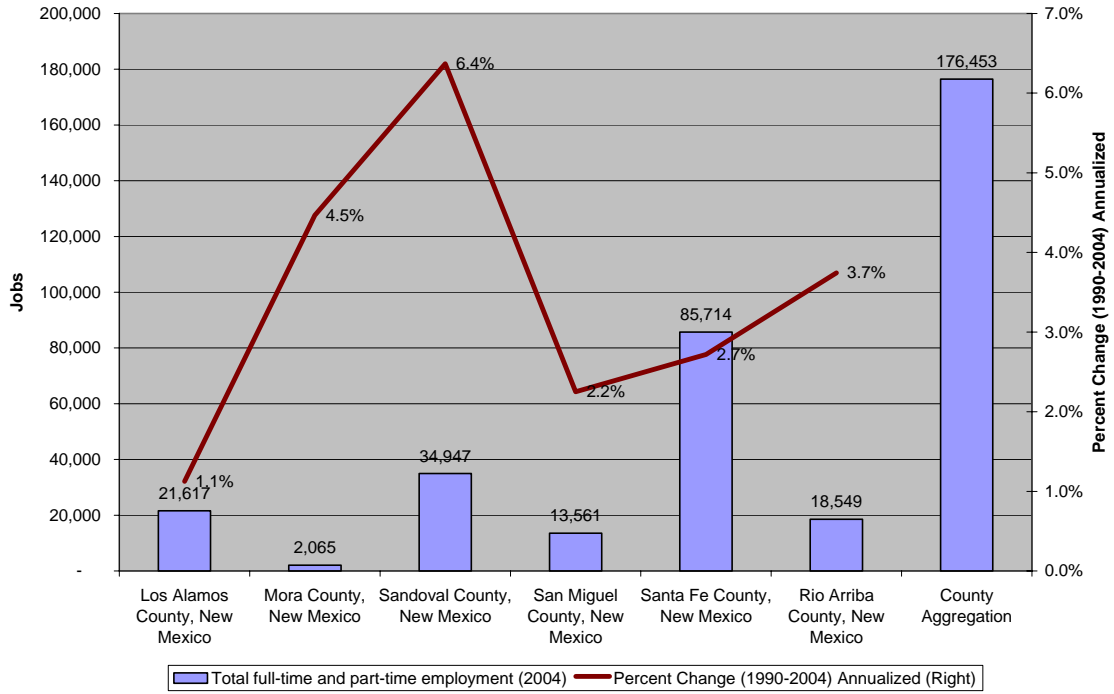


Personal Income

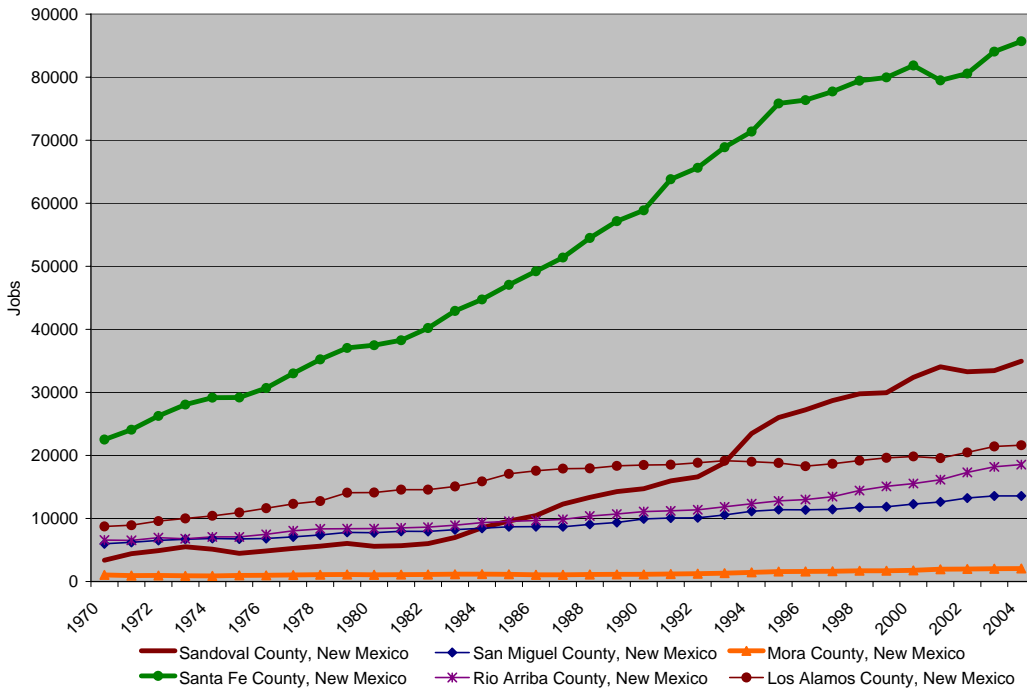


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

Total full-time and part-time employment

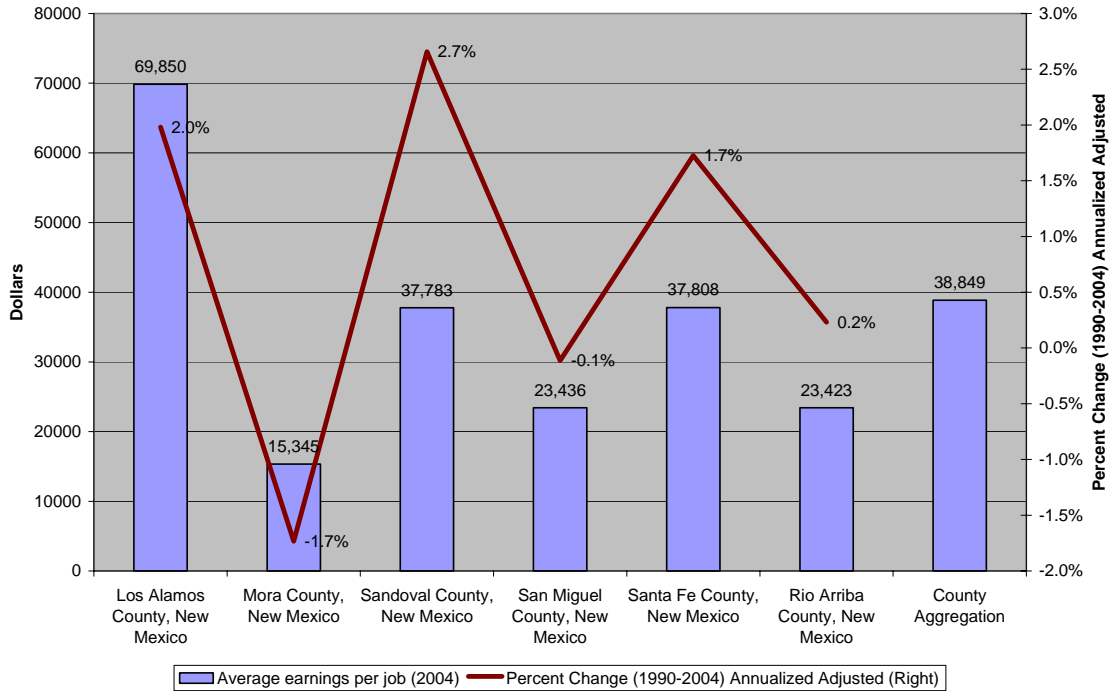


Total full-time and part-time employment

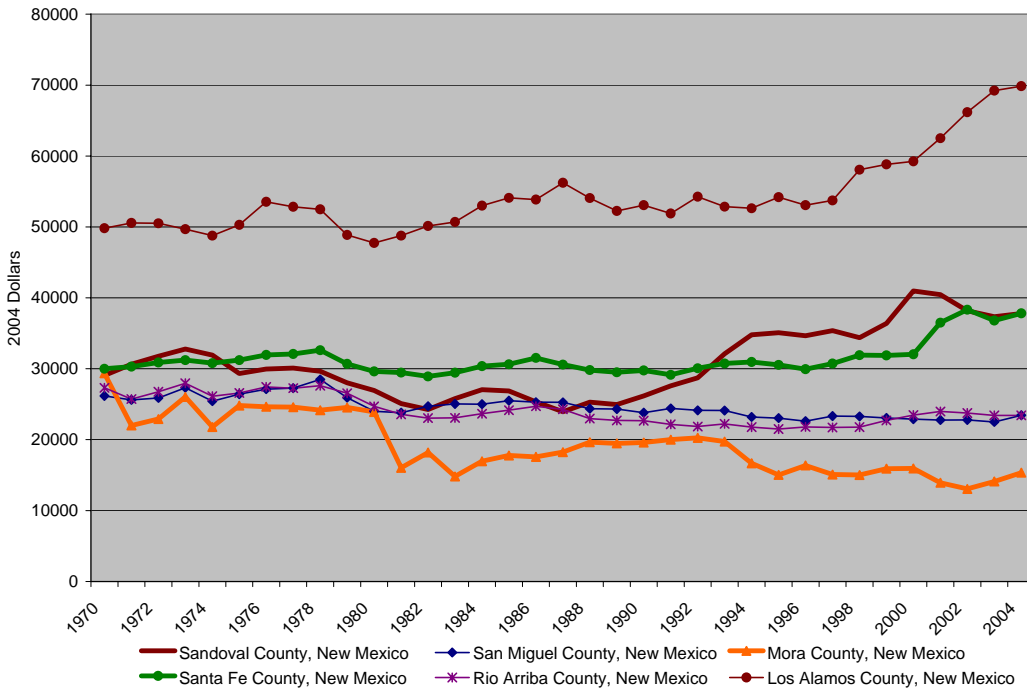


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

Average earnings per job

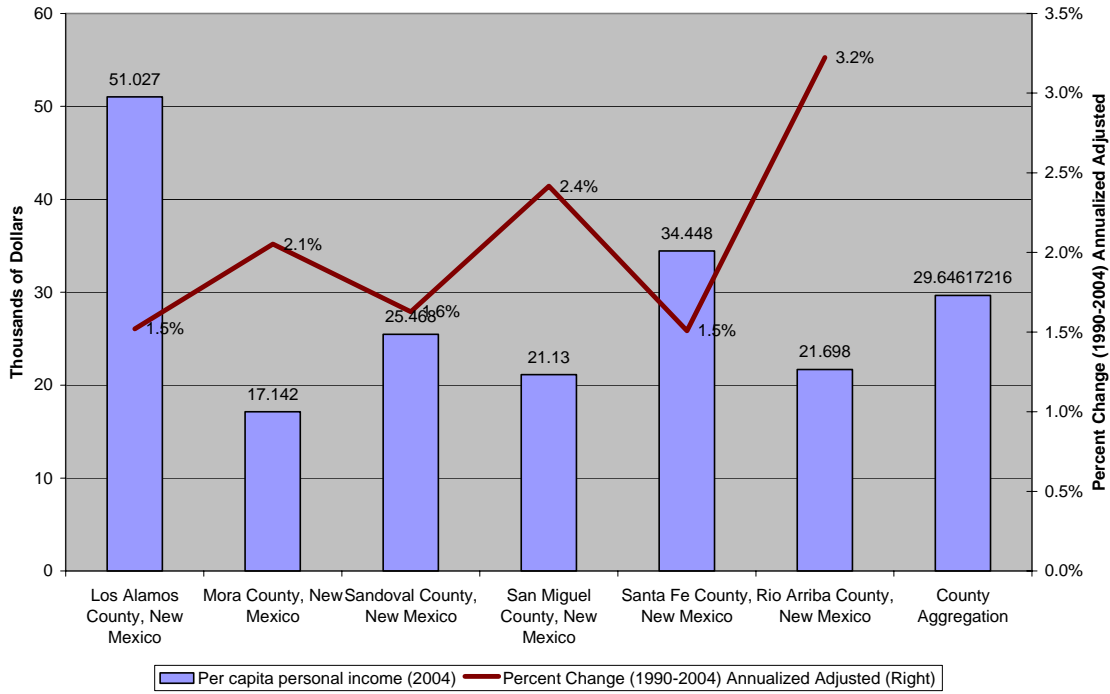


Average Earnings Per Job

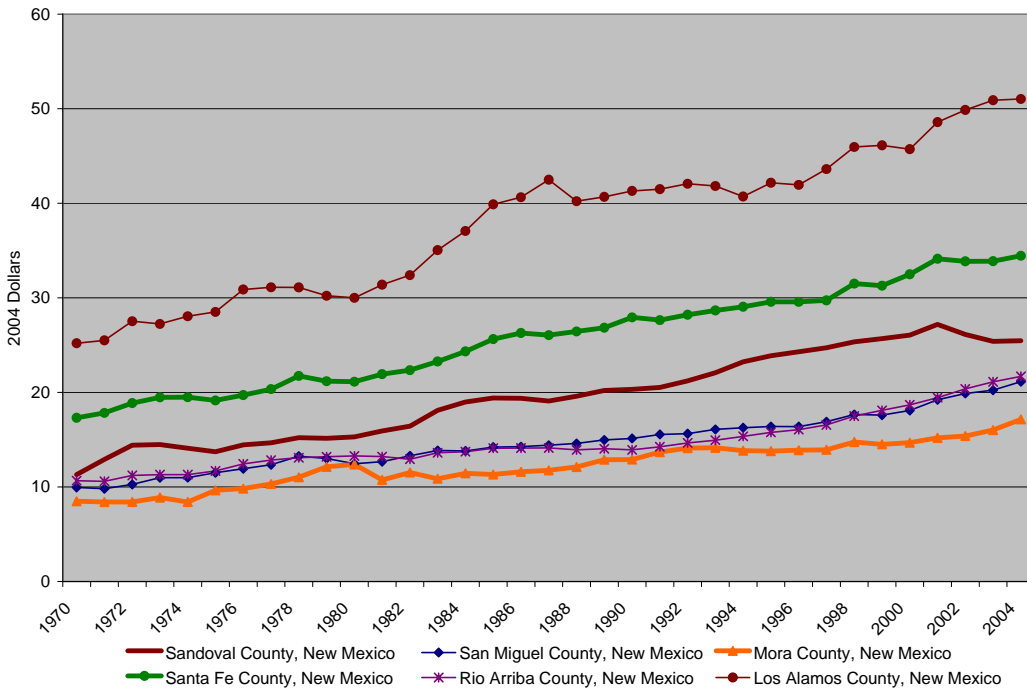


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

Per capita personal income

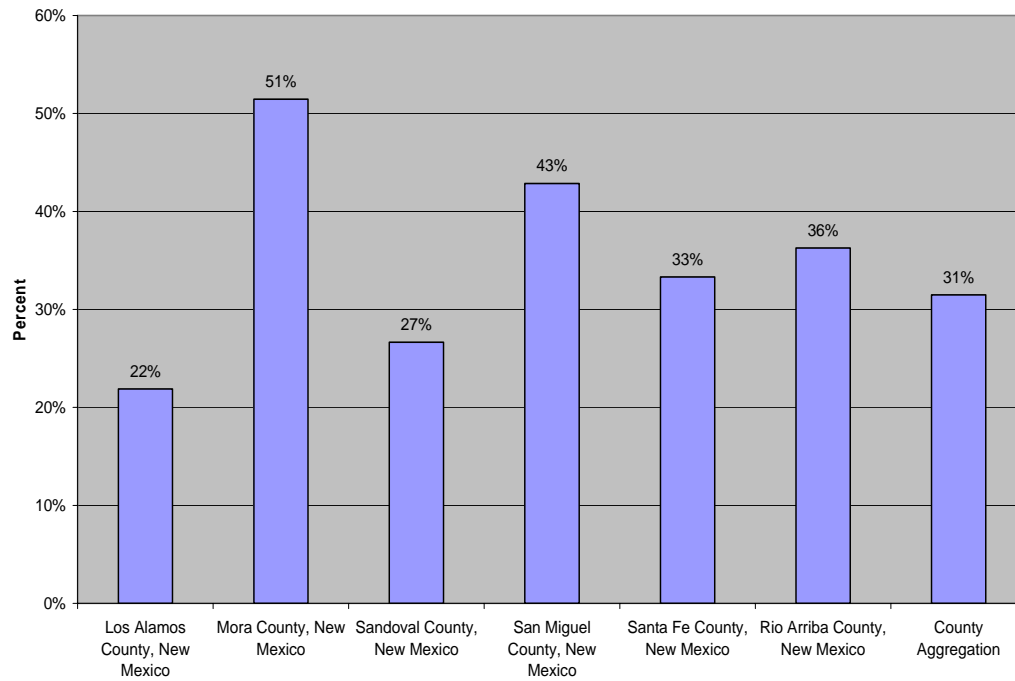


Per Capita Income

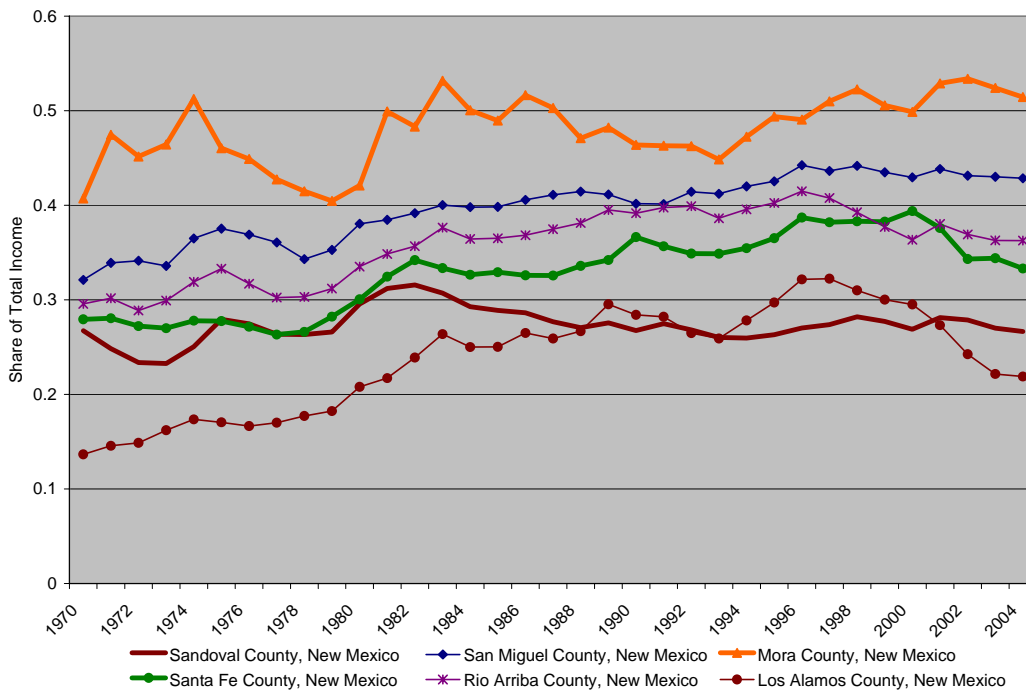


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

Non-labor income Share of Total (2004)

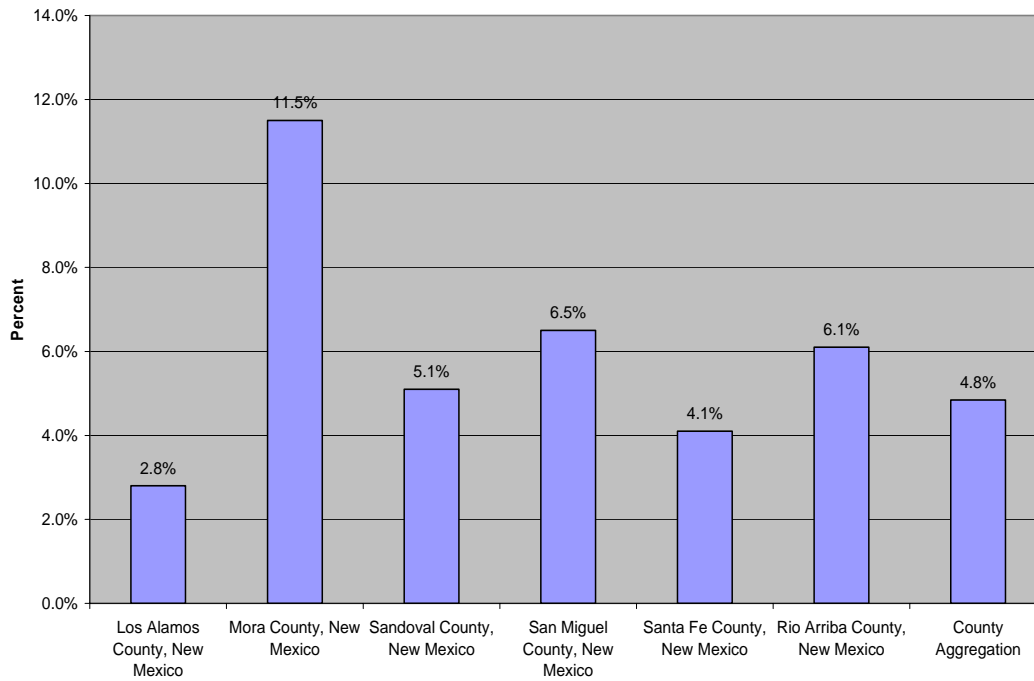


Nonlabor Income Share of Total

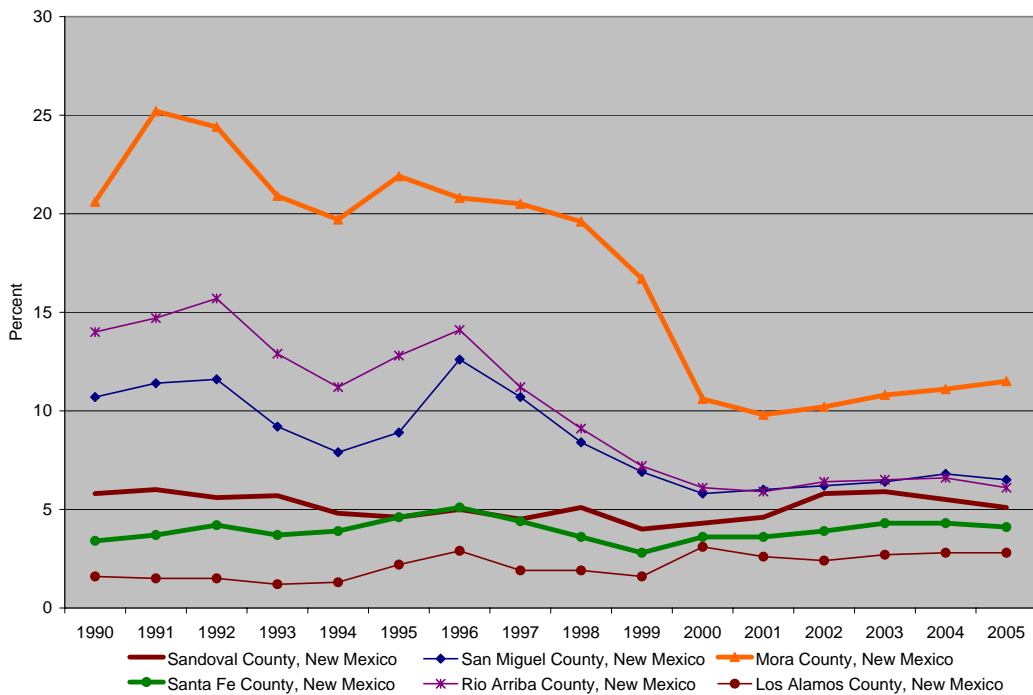


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004) and Headwaters Economics

Unemployment Rate (2005)



Unemployment Rate



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2005)

Highlights

This reports attempts to quantify the extent to which adults are engaged in the work force, and the extent to which non-participation is due to retirement and/or a lack of opportunity.

The percent of adults (16+) who worked full-time, year round varied greatly from a low of 22% in Mora County to a high of 50% in Los Alamos.

The percent of adults (16+) who did not work in 1999 also varied greatly, from 25% in Los Alamos to 47% in Mora County.

The three retirement related ratios suggest that this can only partially be explained by differences in the number of retirees.

The wildly different unemployment rates suggest that much of the difference is due to a lack of available jobs, especially in Mora County which had an unemployment rate of 11.5% in 2005.

Some of the differences between counties may be due to the presence of non-cash economies that are not counted in official government data.

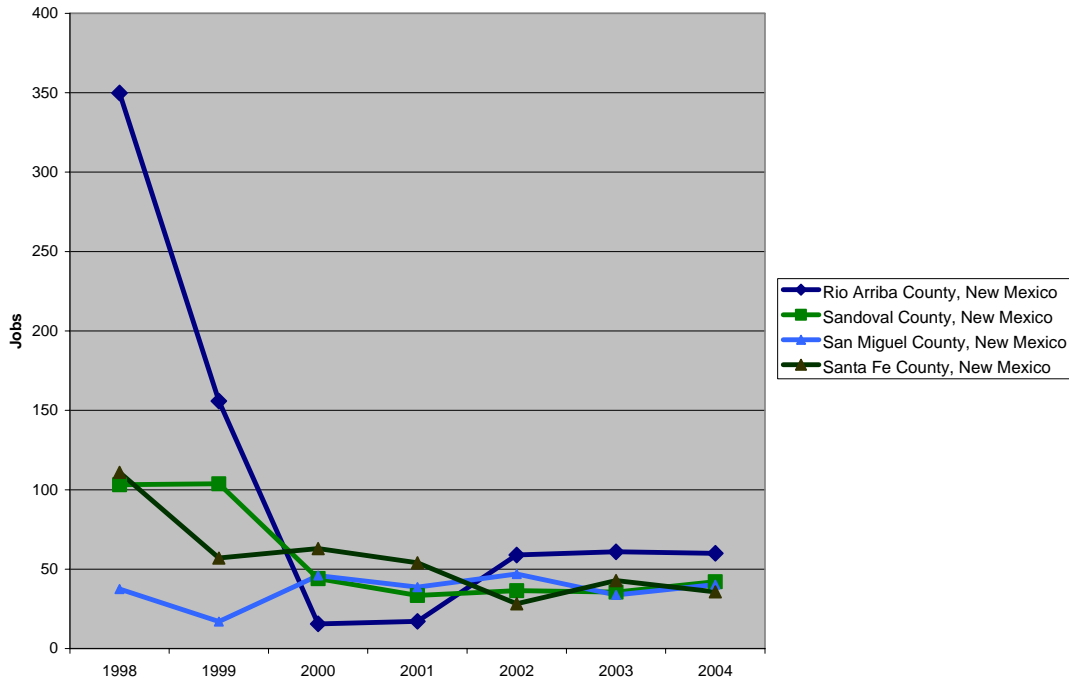
Wages vary enormously, from a low of \$8,701 for women in Mora County working part-time to \$72,204 for men in Los Alamos working full-time.

	San Miguel County, New Mexico	Los Alamos County, New Mexico	Mora County, New Mexico	Rio Arriba County, New Mexico	Sandoval County, New Mexico	Santa Fe County, New Mexico
Population (2000)	30,126	18,343	5,180	41,190	89,908	1,819,046
<b>Labor Participation</b>						
% of workers who worked 50 to 52 weeks	55%	73%	50%	64%	67%	63%
% of workers who usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	77%	78%	74%	83%	80%	77%
% of workers who worked full-time, year round	48%	66%	41%	58%	61%	54%
% of adults (16+) who worked full-time, year round	29%	50%	22%	37%	42%	40%
% of Families with no workers	18%	10%	24%	17%	13%	11%
% of Families with 1 worker	37%	31%	37%	33%	29%	31%
% of Families with 2 workers	38%	50%	30%	41%	46%	47%
% of Families with 3 or more workers	6%	10%	8%	10%	12%	11%
Unemployment Rate in 2005 (BLS)	6.5%	2.8%	11.5%	6.1%	5.1%	4.1%
% of adults (>=16) who did not work in 1999 (Census)	40%	25%	47%	36%	31%	27%
<b>Retirement Related Issues</b>						
% 65 years and over	12%	12%	15%	11%	11%	11%
Retirement Income Percent of Total (Census 2000)	8%	11%	9%	7%	7%	6%
Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)						
Share of Transfer Payments 2004 (REIS)	36%	74%	41%	42%	55%	57%
<b>Wages by Sex and Hours Worked / Week</b>						
Female						
Full-time Wages	23,197	41,512	19,451	22,816	27,200	29,122
Part-time Wages	12,337	24,487	8,701	13,095	16,511	19,136
Male						
Full-time Wages	29,236	72,204	25,116	27,365	38,266	35,683
Part-time Wages	16,876	60,278	16,766	19,712	29,195	27,301

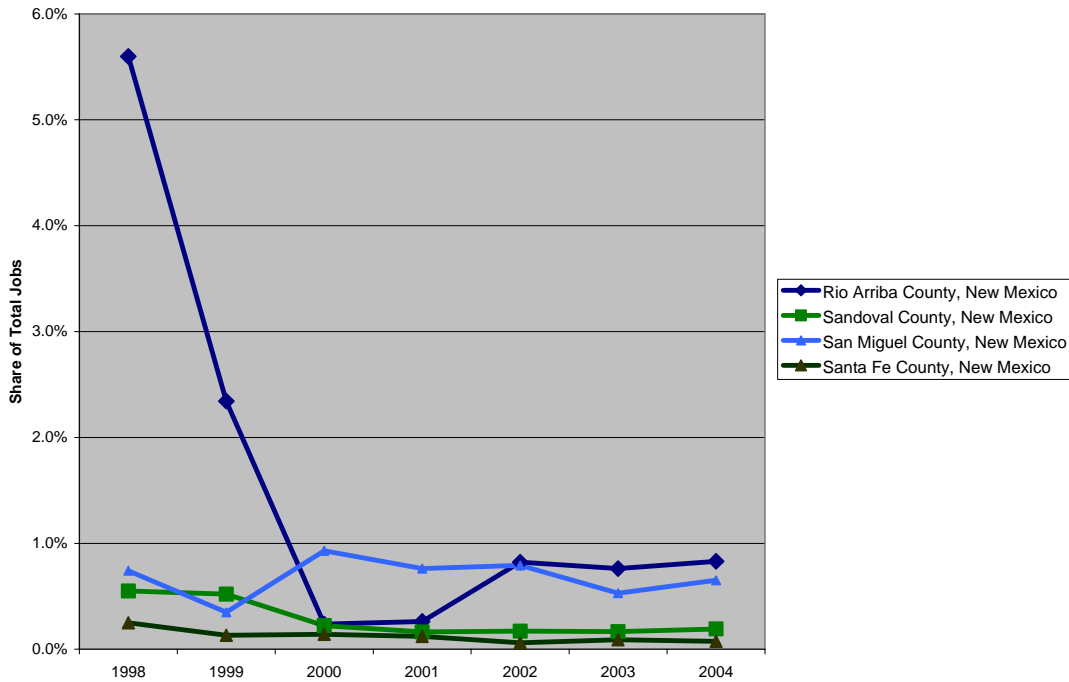
Maximums are in green. Minimums are in red. Gray highlights data that exceed the state's value.

Source: US Census 2000, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2005) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

Mining Employment

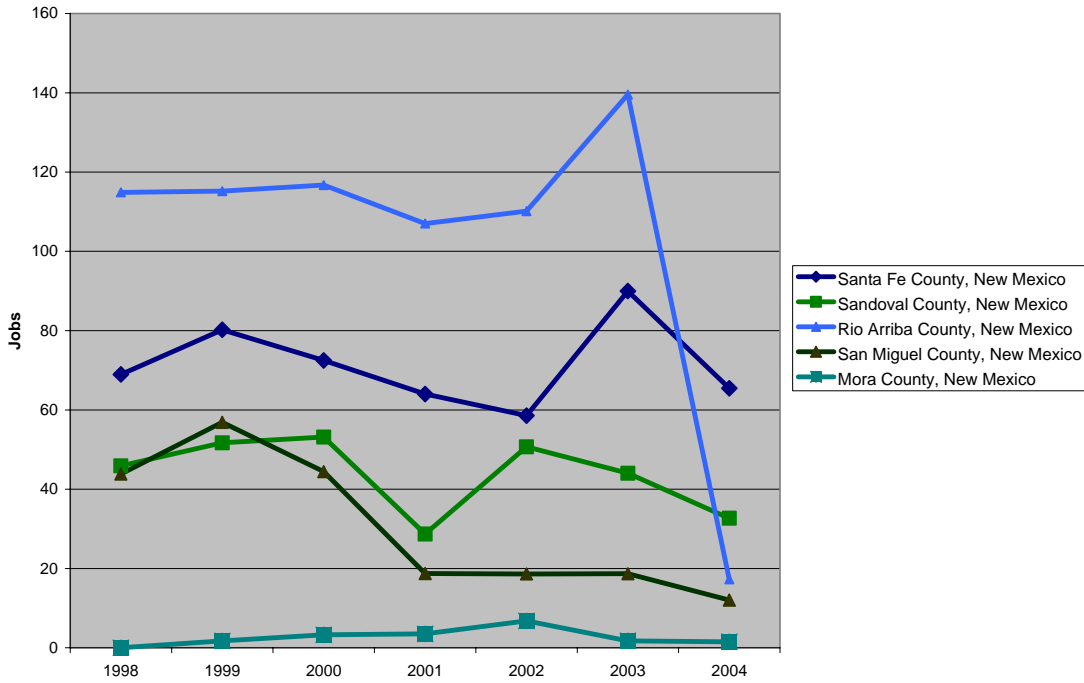


Mining Employment (Share of Total)

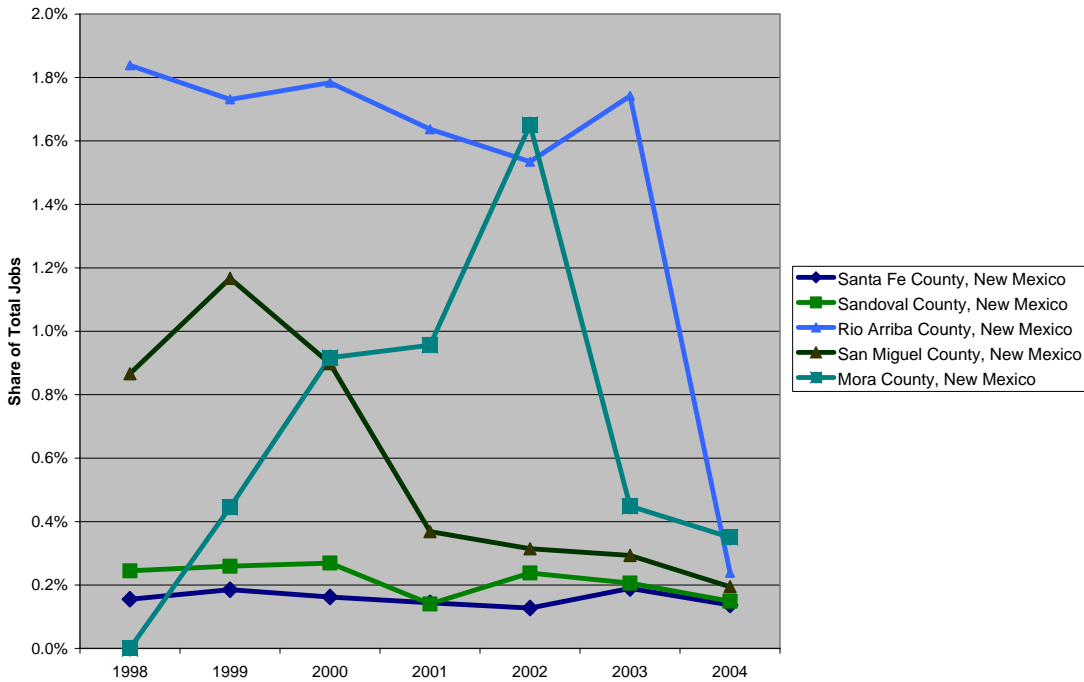


Source: US Census County Business Patterns (2004)

Timber Related Employment

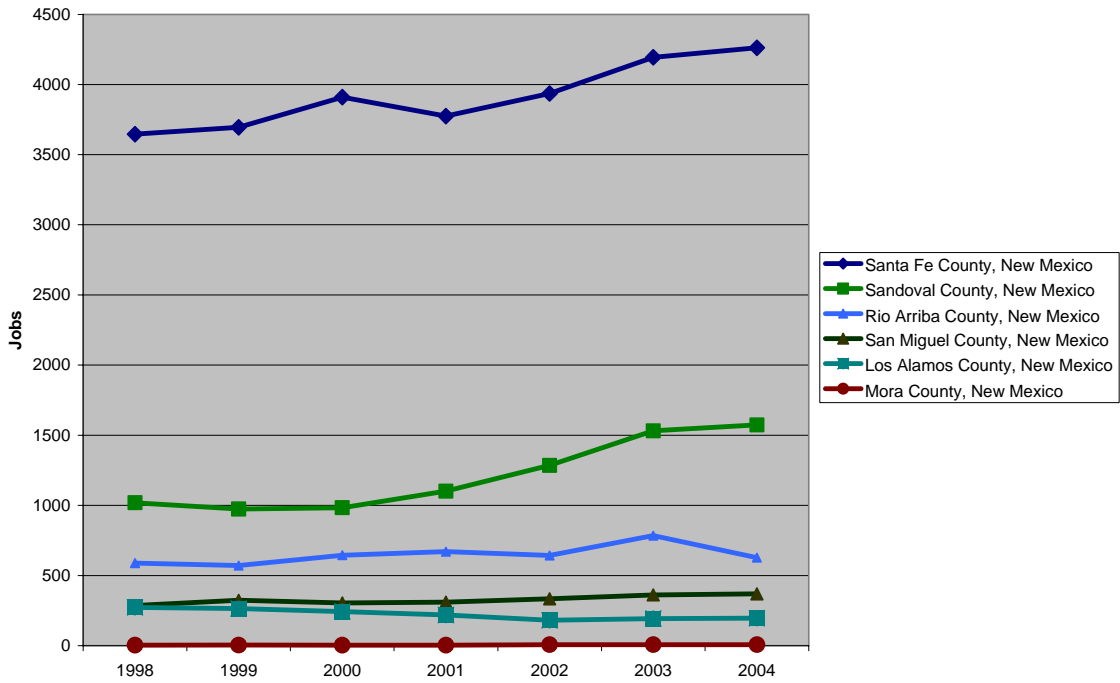


Timber Related Employment (Share of Total)

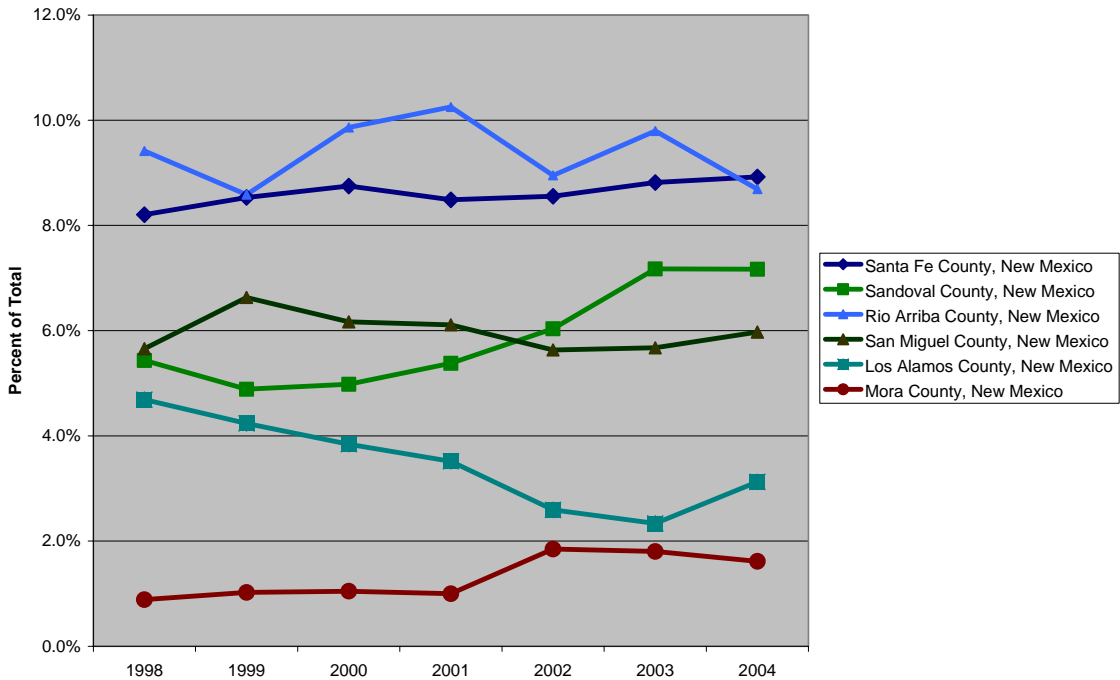


Source: US Census County Business Patterns (2004)

Travel and Tourism Employment



Travel and Tourism Employment (Share of Total)

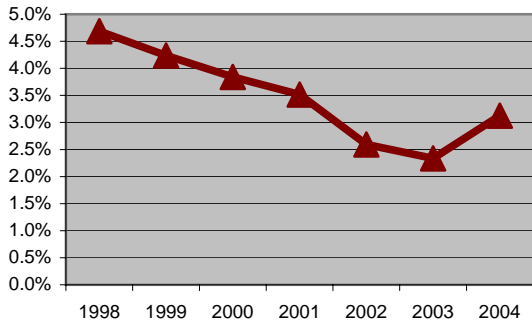


Source: US Census County Business Patterns (2004)

Share of Total Jobs

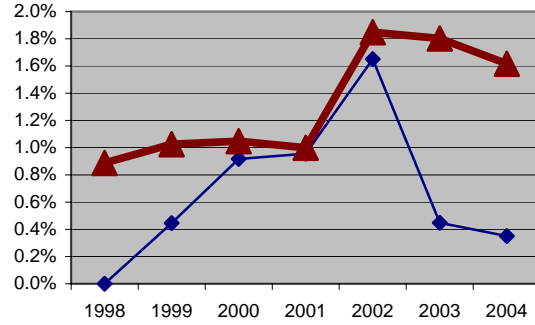
# Forest Related Employment

Los Alamos County



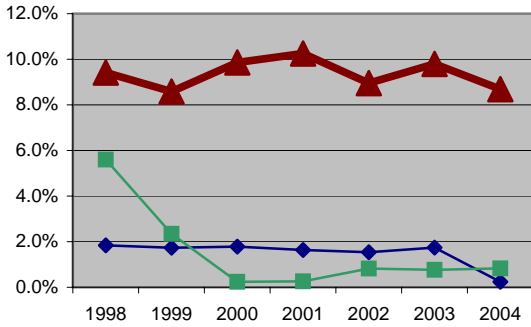
◆ Timber Related    ■ Mining    ▲ Travel and Tourism

Mora County



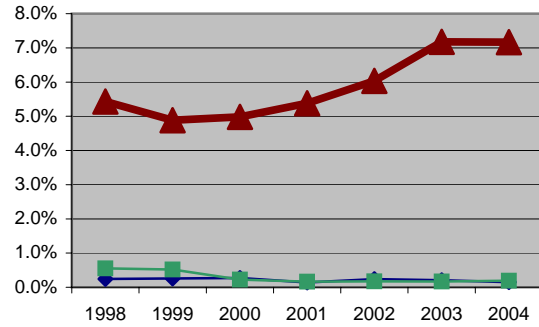
◆ Timber Related    ■ Mining    ▲ Travel and Tourism

Rio Arriba County



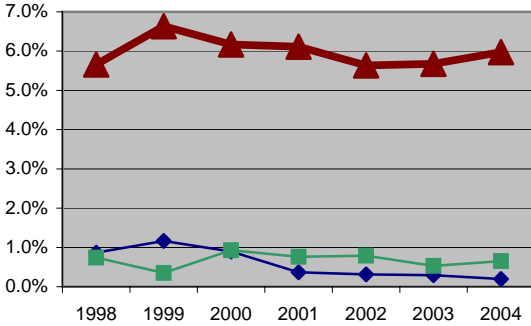
◆ Timber Related    ■ Mining    ▲ Travel and Tourism

Sandoval County



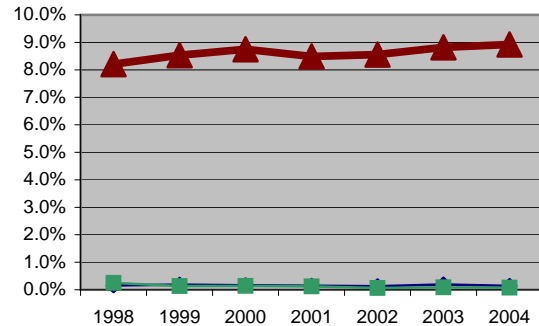
◆ Timber Related    ■ Mining    ▲ Travel and Tourism

San Miguel County



◆ Timber Related    ■ Mining    ▲ Travel and Tourism

Santa Fe County



◆ Timber Related    ■ Mining    ▲ Travel and Tourism

Source: 2004 County Business Patterns (US Census)

# Forest Related Employment - US County Business Pattern Employment (2004) - Excludes Proprietors

Sector	NAICS	Los Alamos County, New Mexico		Mora County, New Mexico		Rio Arriba County, New Mexico		Sandoval County, New Mexico		San Miguel County, New Mexico		Santa Fe County, New Mexico		Region % Total		US (000)	US % Total	Ratio of Shares (Region / US)
<b>Total (All Sectors)</b>	-----	6,261	428	7,223	21,953	6,193	47,761	89,819	100.0%	115,075	100.0%							
<b>Timber Related</b>																		
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Agriculture Support	11----	-	2 *	15 *	5 *	-	24	46	0.1%	182	0.2%	0.3						
Forestry and Logging	1133//	-	-	11	3 *	-	-	14	0.0%	76	0.1%	0.2						
Logging	1133//	-	-	11	3 *	-	-	14	0.0%	69	0.1%	0.3						
Logging	1133//	-	-	11	3 *	-	-	14	0.0%	69	0.1%	0.3						
Support Activities for Forestry	1153//	-	-	2 *	-	-	2 *	3	0.0%	15	0.0%	0.3						
Support Activities for Forestry	1153//	-	-	2 *	-	-	2 *	3	0.0%	15	0.0%	0.3						
Wood Product Manufacturing	321//	-	2 *	5 *	29 *	12 *	62	109	0.1%	535	0.5%	0.3						
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	3211//	-	-	3 *	2 *	2 *	13 *	19	0.0%	113	0.1%	0.2						
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	3211//	-	-	3 *	2 *	2 *	13 *	19	0.0%	113	0.1%	0.2						
Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing	3212//	-	-	-	14 *	1 *	-	16	0.0%	113	0.1%	0.2						
Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing	3212//	-	-	-	14 *	1 *	-	16	0.0%	113	0.1%	0.2						
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	3219//	-	2 *	2 *	13 *	8 *	58	82	0.1%	309	0.3%	0.3						
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	3219//	-	2 *	2 *	13 *	8 *	58	82	0.1%	309	0.3%	0.3						
Millwork	3219//	-	-	-	-	2 *	58	75	0.1%	151	0.1%	0.6						
All Other Wood Product Manufacturing	3219//	-	2 *	-	-	7 *	2	10	0.0%	107	0.1%	0.1						
Paper Manufacturing	322//	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.0%	465	0.4%	0.0						
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	3222//	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.0%	315	0.3%	0.0						
Paperboard Container Manufacturing	3222//	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.0%	176	0.2%	0.0						
Timber Related Subtotal		-	2	17	33	12	65	129	0.1%	1,091	0.9%	0.2						
Percent of Total		0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.9%								
<b>Mining</b>																		
Mining	21----	-	-	60	42 *	40 *	36 *	178	0.2%	470	0.4%	0.5						
Oil and Gas Extraction	211//	-	-	2 *	-	-	15 *	17	0.0%	83	0.1%	0.3						
Oil and Gas Extraction	211//	-	-	2 *	-	-	15 *	17	0.0%	83	0.1%	0.3						
Oil and Gas Extraction	2111//	-	-	2 *	-	-	15 *	17	0.0%	83	0.1%	0.3						
Oil and Gas Extraction	2111//	-	-	2 *	-	-	15 *	17	0.0%	83	0.1%	0.3						
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	212//	-	-	40 *	-	40 *	15 *	95	0.1%	190	0.2%	0.6						
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	2123//	-	-	40 *	-	40 *	15 *	94	0.1%	94	0.1%	1.3						
Stone Mining and Quarrying	2123//	-	-	-	-	30 *	2 *	32	0.0%	47	0.0%	0.9						
Sand, Gravel, Clay, and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining	2123//	-	-	9 *	-	9 *	-	18	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.7						
Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	2123//	-	-	32 *	-	-	13 *	45	0.1%	13	0.0%	4.4						
Support Activities for Mining	213//	-	-	28 *	44 *	-	5 *	77	0.1%	198	0.2%	0.5						
Support Activities for Mining	213//	-	-	28 *	44 *	-	5 *	77	0.1%	198	0.2%	0.5						
Support Activities for Mining	2131//	-	-	28 *	44 *	-	5 *	77	0.1%	198	0.2%	0.5						
Support Activities for Mining	2131//	-	-	28 *	44 *	-	5 *	77	0.1%	198	0.2%	0.5						
Mining Subtotal		-	-	60	42	40	36	178	0.2%	470	0.4%	0.5						
Percent of Total		0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%		0.4%								

Shaded rows show sectors that regionally employ more people (as a share of total) than in the US.

\* Estimate based on the number of firms by size.

Source: County Business Patterns 2004, Headwaters Economics estimates when data were not disclosed. Travel and tourism share factors are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business (Sept. 2004). Note: County Business Patterns excludes data for self-employed persons, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production workers, and for most government employees (except for those working in wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, Federally-chartered savings institutions, Federally-chartered credit unions, and hospitals).

## Forest Related Employment - US County Business Pattern Employment (2004) - Excludes Proprietors

Sector	NAICS		Los Alamos County, New Mexico		Mora County, New Mexico		Rio Arriba County, New Mexico		Sandoval County, New Mexico		San Miguel County, New Mexico		Santa Fe County, New Mexico		Region % Total		US (000)		US % Total		Ratio of Shares (Region / Tourism US)		
<b>Travel and Tourism Related (The extent to which each sector is related to travel is shown in the "Tourism Ratio" column at right.)</b>																							
Crop production **	111//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	2%	
Animal Production **	112//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	2%	
Forestry and Logging	113//		-	-	-	11	3 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.0%	76	0.1%	76	0.1%	0.2	2%	
Fishing	11411/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	-	2%	
Hunting and Trapping	1142//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	27%	
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	212//		-	-	-	40 *	-	-	-	-	40 *	-	-	-	95	0.1%	190	0.2%	190	0.2%	0.6	2%	
Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	22133/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	-	2%	
Manufacturing	31----		53	9 *	191	191	4,180	54 *	1,221	5,707	6.4%	5,707	6.4%	13,822	12.0%	63	0.1%	63	0.1%	0.0	5%		
Petroleum Refineries	32411/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	2%	
Ex. Petroleum Refineries	31x		53	9	191	191	4,180	54	1,219	5,705	6.4%	5,705	6.4%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	2%		
Wholesale Trade	42----		62	-	99	99	554	55	1,114	1,884	2.1%	1,884	2.1%	5,907	5.1%	-	-	5,907	5.1%	0.4	2%		
Retail Trade	44----		540	65	1,277	1,277	2,831	1,096	9,640	15,449	17.2%	15,449	17.2%	15,351	13.3%	-	-	15,351	13.3%	1.3	3%		
Gasoline Stations	4471//		80	22	185	185	286	223	323	323	1.1%	323	1.1%	935	0.8%	-	-	935	0.8%	1.5	7%		
Ex. Gasoline Stations	44x		460	43	1,092	1,092	2,545	873	9,317	14,330	16.0%	14,330	16.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	3%		
Transportation and Warehousing	48----		19	2 *	162	162	244	35 *	527	988	1.1%	988	1.1%	4,099	3.6%	-	-	4,099	3.6%	0.3	2%		
Air Transportation	481//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	0.0%	489	0.4%	489	0.4%	0.1	81%	
Ex. Air Transportation	48x		19	2	162	162	244	35	504	965	1.1%	965	1.1%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	2%		
Rail Transportation **	48211/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	4%		
Water Transportation	483//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	67	0.1%	67	0.1%	-	18%	
Urban Transit Systems	4851//		13 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0.0%	46	0.0%	46	0.0%	0.4	13%	
Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	48521/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	18	0.0%	18	0.0%	-	95%	
Taxi Service	48531/		-	-	-	-	-	2 *	8 *	2 *	8 *	8 *	68 *	2 *	78	0.1%	29	0.0%	29	0.0%	3.4	31%	
Limousine Service	48532/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0%	36	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.1	13%	
Charter Bus Industry	48551/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	30	0.0%	30	0.0%	-	82%	
Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	4859//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 *	0.0%	58	0.1%	58	0.1%	0.1	13%	
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	4871//		-	-	-	30 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0.0%	22	0.0%	22	0.0%	1.7	97%	
Support Activities for Air Transportation	4881//		3 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 *	-	17	0.0%	145	0.1%	145	0.1%	0.2	81%	
Support Activities for Rail Transportation	48821/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	26	0.0%	26	0.0%	-	4%	
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4883//		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	90	0.1%	90	0.1%	-	18%	
Support Activities for Road Transportation	4884//		-	-	-	-	-	-	8 *	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.0%	67	0.1%	67	0.1%	0.4	13%	
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511//		46 *	-	28 *	28 *	51 *	26 *	630	781	0.9%	781	0.9%	1,034	0.9%	-	-	1,034	0.9%	1.0	2%		
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512//		27 *	-	27 *	27 *	9 *	5	105	173	0.2%	173	0.2%	308	0.3%	-	-	308	0.3%	0.7	2%		
Motion Picture and Video Exhibition	51213/		13 *	-	27 *	27 *	-	5	96 *	142 *	0.2%	142 *	0.2%	135	0.1%	-	-	135	0.1%	1.3	17%		
Ex. Motion Picture and Video Exhibition	512x		13	-	7 *	7 *	-	9	9	31	0.0%	31	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	2%		
Libraries and Archives	51912/		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.0%	32	0.0%	32	0.0%	0.3	27%	
Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing	5321//		-	-	-	-	6 *	-	18	24	0.0%	24	0.0%	172	0.1%	-	-	172	0.1%	0.2	58%		
Telephone Call Centers	56142/		-	-	-	-	2 *	203 *	13 *	218	0.2%	218	0.2%	392	0.3%	-	-	392	0.3%	0.7	2%		
Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	5615//		2 *	-	-	-	6	2	77	86	0.1%	86	0.1%	270	0.2%	-	-	270	0.2%	0.4	93%		

\* Estimate based on the number of firms by size.

\*\* Denote sectors that are travel related but are not available from County Business Patterns.

Shaded rows show sectors that regionally employ more people (as a share of total) than in the US. Sum of all rows does not add to total in order to remove double counting some sectors.

Source: County Business Patterns 2004, Headwaters Economics estimates when data were not disclosed. Travel and tourism share factors are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business (Sept. 2004).

Note: County Business Patterns excludes data for self-employed persons, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production workers, and for most government employees (except for those working in wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, Federally-chartered savings institutions, Federally-chartered credit unions, and hospitals).

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<b>Travel and Tourism Related - Continued (The extent to which each sector is related to travel is shown in the "Tourism Ratio" column at right.)</b>																						
<b>Performing Arts Companies</b>																						
Spectator Sports	7111//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	0.2%	191	0.2%	126	0.1%	1.9	17%	1.9	17%	
Racetracks	7112//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	113	0.1%	0.0	0.0	0.0	27%	
Ex. Racetracks	711212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	50	0.0%	-	-	-	27%	
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events	7113//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	27%	
Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, and Other	7114//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	0.0%	38	0.0%	99	0.1%	0.5	0.5	0.5	27%	
Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	7115//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	16	0.0%	0.3	0.3	0.3	27%	
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	7121//	7	*	-	-	21	*	8	*	6	*	77	104	0.1%	235	0.3%	119	0.1%	2.5	2.5	27%	
Amusement Parks and Arcades	7131//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	139	0.1%	0.0	0.0	0.0	27%	
Gambling Industries	7132//	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	709	2.3%	2,097	2.3%	179	0.2%	15.0	15.0	15.0	39%	
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	7139//	81	*	-	-	4	*	278	*	10	*	361	733	0.8%	1,054	0.9%	0.9	0.9	0.9	27%		
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	71391/	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	*	-	-	59	197	0.2%	304	0.3%	0.8	0.8	0.8	27%		
Skiing Facilities	71392/	68	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	0.1%	73	0.1%	73	0.1%	1.2	1.2	1.2	27%	
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	71394/	13	*	-	-	-	-	59	*	7	*	240	319	0.4%	479	0.4%	0.9	0.9	0.9	27%		
Other		0	-	-	-	4	-	80	-	3	-	62	150	0.2%	198	0.2%	1.0	1.0	1.0	27%		
Traveler Accommodation	7211//	34	*	2	*	198	*	658	*	227	*	2,898	4,016	4.5%	1,794	1.6%	2.9	2.9	2.9	74%		
RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Recreational Camps	7212//	2	*	-	-	47	*	19	-	16	*	15	99	0.1%	38	0.0%	3.4	3.4	3.4	74%		
Food Services and Drinking Places	722//	586	11	1,088	1,977	5,566	9,906	11,088	19,777	678	5,566	9,906	11,088	11.0%	8,905	7.7%	1.4	1.4	1.4	19%		
Repair and Maintenance	811//	46	8	*	45	*	183	45	*	38	570	890	1.0%	1,320	1.1%	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2%		
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	8111//	46	9	*	43	*	129	43	*	32	494	752	0.8%	905	0.8%	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	6%		
Ex. Automotive Repair and Maintenance	811X	-	(0)	-	-	1	-	54	-	6	-	76	138	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	2%	
Parking Lots and Garages	81293/	-	-	-	-	2	*	-	-	-	-	28	30	0.0%	104	0.1%	0.4	0.4	0.4	16%		
Toll highways **	n.a./	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	7%	
Total Employment (All Sectors)		6,261	428	7,223	21,953	47,761	89,819	115,075		6,193	47,761	89,819				115,075						
Travel and Tourism Related Sectors - Includes jobs serving locals and tourists		1,520	96	3,639	12,053	24,131	43,943	23,911		2,503	24,131	43,943				23,911						
Travel and Tourism Jobs - Includes only jobs serving tourists		196	7	628	1,574	4,262	7,036	4,862		370	4,262	7,036				4,862						
(Sum of each sector above * tourism ratio)		3.1%	1.6%	8.7%	7.2%	8.9%	7.8%	4.2%		6.0%	8.9%	7.8%				4.2%						
Travel and Tourism Share of Total Employment																						

\* Estimate based on the number of firms by size.

\*\* Denote sectors that are travel related but are not available from County Business Patterns.

Shaded rows show sectors that regionally employ more people (as a share of total) than in the US. Sum of all rows does not add to total in order to remove double counting some sectors.

Source: County Business Patterns 2004, Headwaters Economics estimates when data were not disclosed. Travel and tourism share factors are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business (Sept. 2004).

Note: County Business Patterns excludes data for self-employed persons, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production workers, and for most government employees (except for those working in wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, Federally-chartered savings institutions, Federally-chartered credit unions, and hospitals).

## 6 County Santa Fe NF Region

# Farm and Ranching

- According to the REIS (which includes proprietors) farm and agricultural services employment accounted for 3% of the jobs in the region in 2000, but only 0.3% of total personal income. The long-term decline since the early eighties seems to be related to declines in livestock.

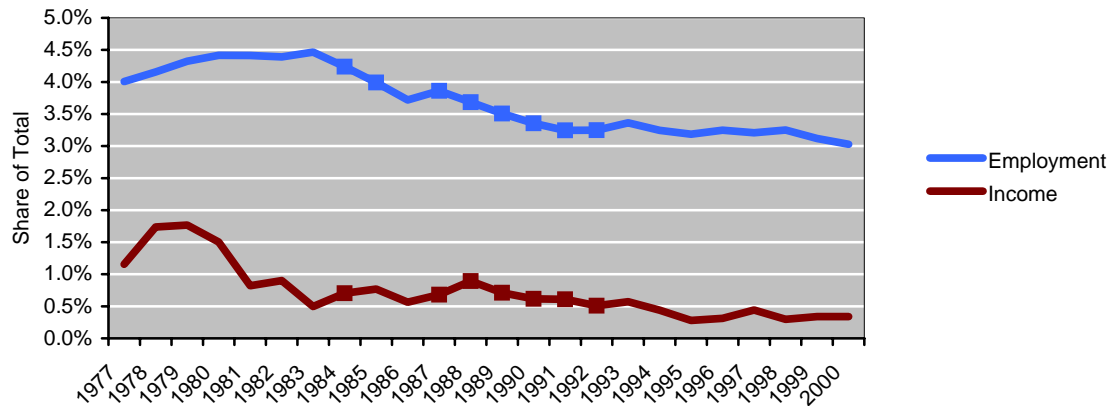
### Employment & Income Employment

(2004 Dollars)	1977	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment
Total Employment	66,722.0		163,671.0		96,949.0
Farm and Agricultural Services	<b>2,673.7</b>	4.0%	<b>4,956.3</b>	3.0%	2,282.6
Farm	2,302.0	3.5%	3,296.0	2.0%	994.0
Ag. Services	<b>371.7</b>	0.6%	<b>1,660.3</b>	1.0%	1,288.6

### Personal Income

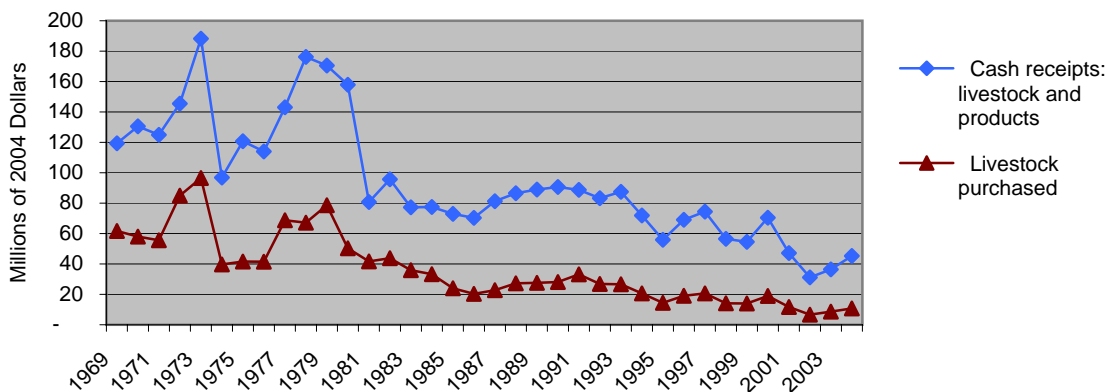
All figures in millions of 2000 dollars	1977	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Income
Total Personal Income*	3,122.6		8,825.9		5,703.3
Farm and Agricultural Services	36.1	1.2%	29.9	0.3%	(6.2)
Farm	28.2	0.9%	3.6	0.0%	(24.6)
Ag. Services	<b>7.9</b>	0.3%	<b>26.3</b>	0.3%	18.4

Farm and Ag Services Share of Total



Lines without markers are estimates.

Ag Income and Expenses (Livestock)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (REIS 2004)

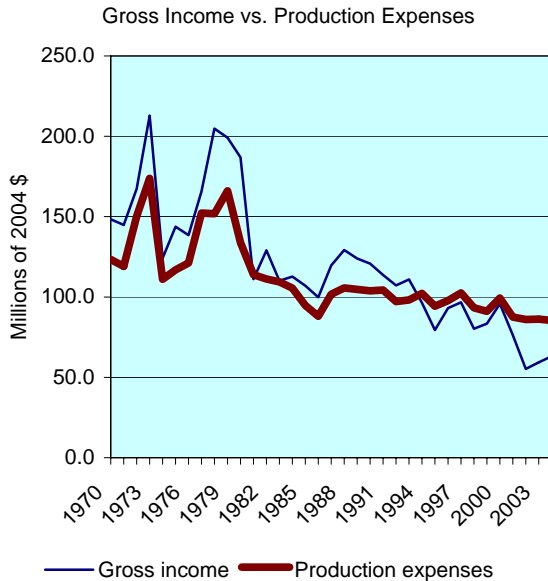
Farm income figures presented on this page reflect income from farming *enterprises* (income of the business). The term “farm” includes farming and ranching, but not agricultural services such as soil preparation services and veterinary services. In contrast, farm income figures presented in the next section reflect personal income earned by *individuals* (income of individuals, both proprietors and wage and salary employees) who work in farming and ranching.

Farm income of businesses differs from individual farm income because it also includes government payments, rent, the value of inventory change and production expenses. In some areas, net farm income can be negative when production expenses exceed gross income.

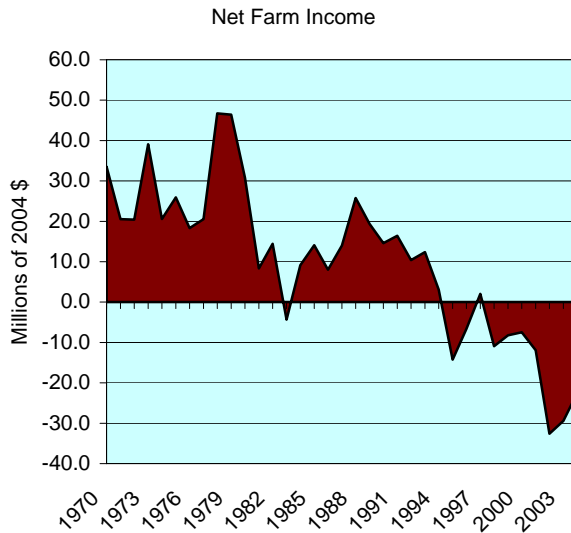
Gross Income, Expenses, and Net Income from Farming and Ranching							
All figures in thousands of 2004 dollars	1970	% of Gross Income	1994	% of Gross Income	2004	% of Gross Income	70-04 Change in Share
Gross Income (Cash + Other)	148,549		96,333		63,136		
Cash Receipts from Marketings	141,101	95%	89,188	93%	55,792	88.4%	-7%
Livestock & Products	130,482	88%	71,847	75%	45,276	71.7%	-16%
Crops	10,618	7%	17,341	18%	10,516	16.7%	10%
Other Income	7,449	5%	7,144	7%	7,344	11.6%	7%
Government Payments	2,157	1%	1,793	2%	2,943	4.7%	3%
Imputed Rent & Rent Received	5,127	3%	5,351	6%	4,401	7.0%	4%
Production Expenses	123,330		102,238		85,390		
Realized Net Income (Income - Expenses)	25,219		(5,905)		(22,254)		
Value of Inventory Change	8,466	6%	8,968	9%	(281)	NA	NA
Total Net Income (Inc. corporate farms)	33,496		3,063		(22,590)		

- Agricultural business income (including farm and ranch) in the region turned negative sometime in the mid-nineties and has been negative ever since 1997 (to 2004 when the data source ends).

### Gross Income vs. Production Expenses

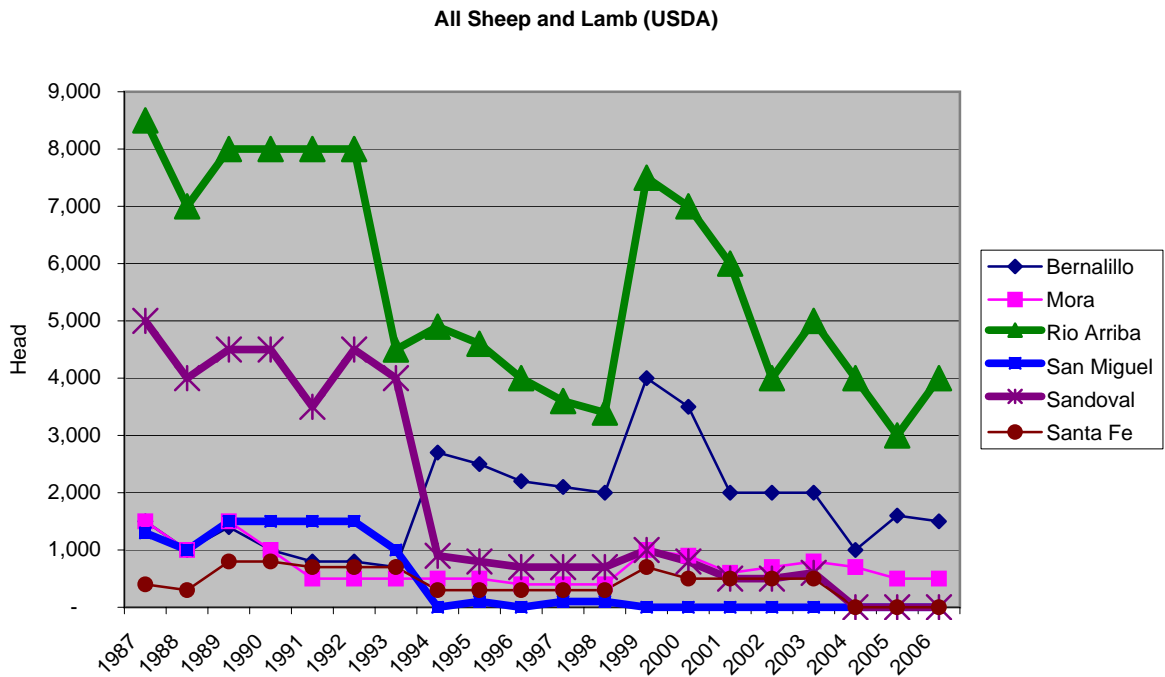
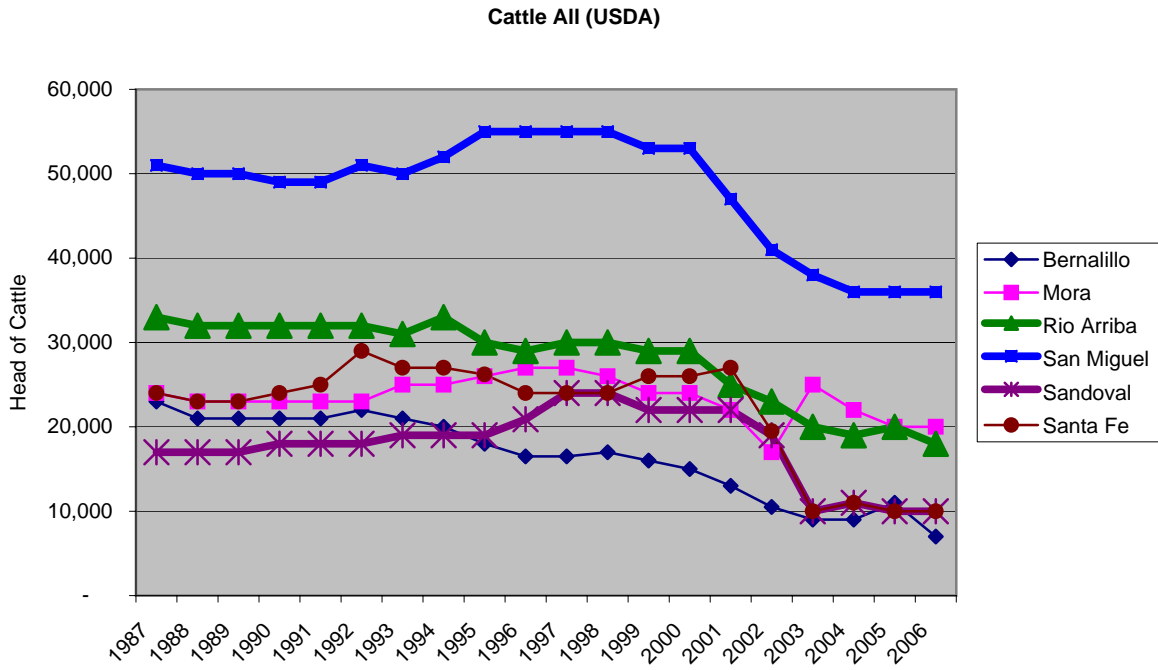


### Net Farm Income



Source: BEA REIS 2004 CD Table CA45

- According to the USDA, head of cattle and sheep have declined substantially since 2000.

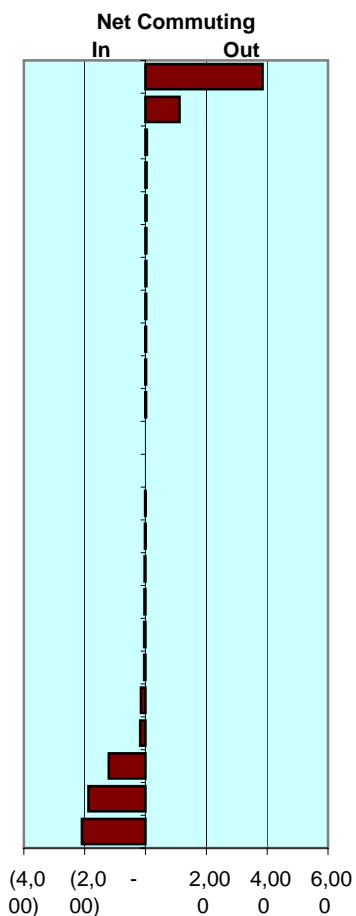


Source: USDA Census of Agriculture

# Commuting Summary (2000)

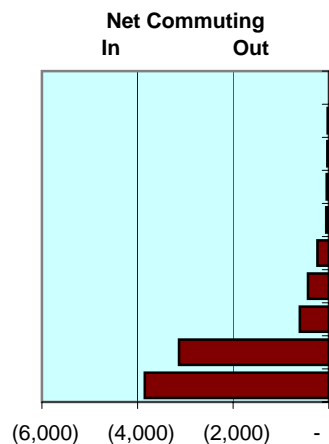
## Santa Fe

Name	StateName	Net	In (Work in Santa Fe)	Out (Live in Santa Fe)
Los Alamos	New Mexico	3,848	182	4,030
Bernalillo	New Mexico	1,120	2,575	3,695
Los Angeles	California	45	-	45
Torrance	New Mexico	36	283	319
DC	District of Columbia	34	-	34
Dona Ana	New Mexico	29	20	49
Dallas	Texas	27	-	27
New York	New York	25	-	25
San Francisco	California	20	-	20
Denver	Colorado	20	-	20
Cook	Illinois	19	-	19
Santa Fe	New Mexico	-	52,960	52,960
San Juan	New Mexico	-	29	29
Colfax	New Mexico	(12)	30	18
Archuleta	Colorado	(16)	16	-
Cibola	New Mexico	(29)	29	-
Lincoln	New Mexico	(35)	35	-
Mora	New Mexico	(43)	43	-
Socorro	New Mexico	(45)	45	-
Valencia	New Mexico	(147)	199	52
Taos	New Mexico	(175)	264	89
Sandoval	New Mexico	(1,209)	1,359	150
Rio Arriba	New Mexico	(1,876)	3,290	1,414
San Miguel	New Mexico	(2,090)	2,239	149



## Los Alamos

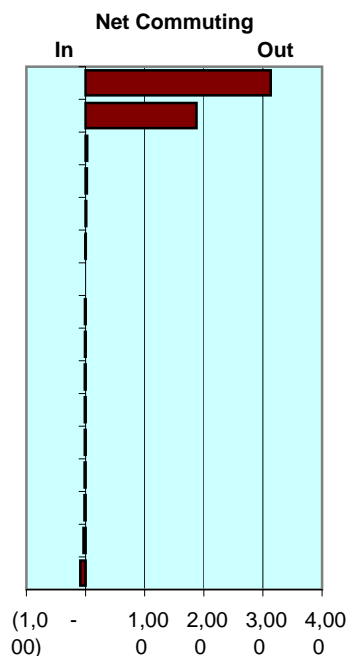
Name	StateName	Net	In (Work in Los Alamos)	Out (Live in Los Alamos)
Los Alamos	New Mexico	-	9,135	9,135
San Miguel	New Mexico	(22)	22	-
San Diego	California	(30)	30	-
Torrance	New Mexico	(42)	42	-
Valencia	New Mexico	(55)	55	-
Taos	New Mexico	(237)	237	-
Bernalillo	New Mexico	(434)	465	31
Sandoval	New Mexico	(605)	605	-
Rio Arriba	New Mexico	(3,132)	3,209	77
Santa Fe	New Mexico	(3,848)	4,030	182



# Commuting Summary (2000)

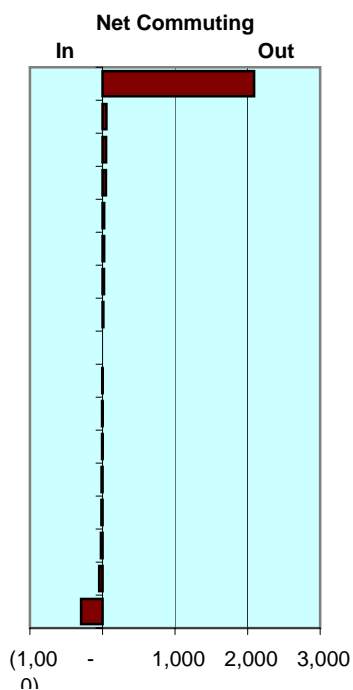
## Rio Arriba

Name	StateName	Net	In (Work in Rio Arriba)	Out (Live in Rio Arriba)
Los Alamos	New Mexico	3,132	77	3,209
Santa Fe	New Mexico	1,876	1,414	3,290
Grant	New Mexico	27	-	27
Bernalillo	New Mexico	24	123	147
Colfax	New Mexico	12	-	12
San Miguel	New Mexico	4	14	18
Rio Arriba	New Mexico	-	9,055	9,055
Sandoval	New Mexico	(10)	81	71
Archuleta	Colorado	(11)	31	20
Valencia	New Mexico	(12)	12	-
Rio Grande	Colorado	(12)	12	-
Conejos	Colorado	(12)	12	-
Chaves	New Mexico	(14)	14	-
McKinley	New Mexico	(19)	19	-
Taos	New Mexico	(35)	303	268
San Juan	New Mexico	(89)	134	45



## San Miguel

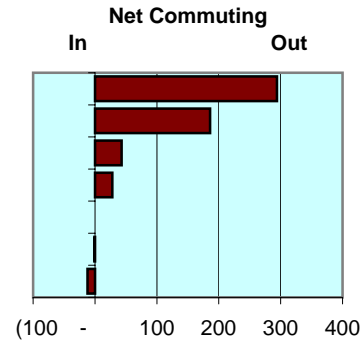
Name	StateName	Net	In (Work in San Miguel)	Out (Live in San Miguel)
Santa Fe	New Mexico	2,090	149	2,239
Colfax	New Mexico	55	-	55
Guadalupe	New Mexico	50	69	119
Bernalillo	New Mexico	48	47	95
Quay	New Mexico	23	-	23
Torrance	New Mexico	23	-	23
Los Alamos	New Mexico	22	-	22
Harding	New Mexico	13	12	25
San Miguel	New Mexico	-	8,280	8,280
Rio Arriba	New Mexico	(4)	18	14
Sandoval	New Mexico	(5)	34	29
Taos	New Mexico	(6)	20	14
Dona Ana	New Mexico	(12)	12	-
Cibola	New Mexico	(15)	15	-
El Paso	Colorado	(20)	20	-
Clark	Nevada	(45)	45	-
Mora	New Mexico	(294)	399	105



# Commuting Summary (2000)

## Mora

Name	StateName	Net	In (Work in Mora)	Out (Live in Mora)
San Miguel	New Mexico	294	105	399
Colfax	New Mexico	186	14	200
Santa Fe	New Mexico	43	-	43
Taos	New Mexico	28	12	40
Mora	New Mexico	-	915	915
Bernalillo	New Mexico	(1)	20	19
Harding	New Mexico	(12)	12	-



## Sandoval

Name	StateName	Net	In (Work in Sandoval)	Out (Live in Sandoval)
Bernalillo	New Mexico	10,595	9,280	19,875
Santa Fe	New Mexico	1,209	150	1,359
Los Alamos	New Mexico	605	-	605
Maricopa	Arizona	71	-	71
McKinley	New Mexico	65	22	87
Potter	Texas	28	-	28
Orange	California	20	-	20
Duval	Florida	18	-	18
Denver	Colorado	18	-	18
Shawnee	Kansas	14	-	14
Rio Arriba	New Mexico	10	71	81
Dona Ana	New Mexico	8	-	8
San Miguel	New Mexico	5	29	34
Sandoval	New Mexico	-	15,595	15,595
Socorro	New Mexico	(18)	18	-
Navajo	Arizona	(24)	24	-
Archuleta	Colorado	(24)	24	-
San Juan	New Mexico	(47)	65	18
Cibola	New Mexico	(49)	68	19
Torrance	New Mexico	(55)	73	18
Valencia	New Mexico	(362)	500	138

